2015 TECHNICAL REPORT

For the

DOLLY VARDEN PROPERTY

Skeena Mining Division
NTS 103P/11, 12, 13, & 14
Centre of Work
Latitude 55° 42' 36" N, Longitude 129° 31' 12" W

Prepared for

Dolly Varden Silver Corp.
#1500 – 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2

By
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Effective Date
September 30, 2015

SUMMARY

The authors, Aaron Higgs, P. Geo., and Gary Giroux, P.Eng., were retained by Dolly Varden Silver Corp. (the "Company"), a Vancouver based publicly traded company, to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Dolly Varden property (the "Property") in northwestern British Columbia ("BC"). This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Aaron Higgs worked on the property as part of the management team during the 2014 and 2015 exploration programs.

The Property is located 40 kilometres ("km") southeast of Stewart, BC and consists of mineral tenures totalling 6,396 hectares in the upper Kitsault River Valley and Evindsen Creek areas. The property comprises several types of mineral tenure, including Crown Grants, Mining Leases and both Legacy and Cell Mineral Tenures. All dollars (or $) referred to herein are Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

In March 2011, Dolly Varden Silver Ltd. was incorporated and acquired a 100% interest in the Property from 0897287 BC Ltd. (private company) for a purchase price of $2.5 million. 0897287 B.C Ltd. retained a 2% net smelter return royalty ("Royalty"). The Company has an "irrevocable and exclusive right and option to buy back one half of the Royalty for $1,000,000. On April 1, 2011, 0897287 BC Ltd. sold and assigned its interest in the Royalty to 0907105 BC Ltd. On January 30, 2012, Dolly Varden Silver Ltd. completed a reverse-takeover transaction with Twin Glacier Resources Ltd. And became Dolly Varden Silver Corporation. For financial reporting purposes, the Company is considered to be a continuation of Dolly Varden Silver Ltd.

On February 15, 2013, the Company entered into an option agreement with Musketeer Developments Ltd. ("MDL") to earn a 100% interest in the Musketeer property, contained within the greater Dolly Varden land package, for a purchase price of $1,050,000 subject to a net smelter royalty of 2% held in favour of MDL. The Company paid the optionees $350,000, $233,333 and $183,333 for the first three years of the agreement, respectfully. One more payment of $183,333 is due February, 2016 before a final payment on February 11, 2018 of $100,000. Furthermore, the $400,000 in expenditures requirement in the option agreement has been fulfilled. Once the final cash payments are made, the option will be considered exercised. The Company retains an option to reduce the net smelter royalty to one percent by paying $1.75 million to the royalty holders within three years of acquiring the Musketeer property.

The Property is most easily accessed from Terrace, BC by a 224 km long all-weather road to the historical mining town and port of Kitsault, which is located 25 km south of the Property and thence by a 15-minute helicopter flight. Alternatively, the village of Alice Arm is accessed from Kitsault by passenger boat or Prince Rupert, BC, via a privately contracted barge, or float plane service. From Alice Arm, the Property can be accessed by a public highway of ~25 km of all-weather gravel surfaced road that is currently being maintained by stakeholders in the Kitsault Valley, including Homestake Resources Corp. (formerly Bravo Gold Corp.) and by Kitsault Hydro Electric Corporation. The Alice Arm access road is not maintained in the winter.

The geology underlying the Property consists of volcano-sedimentary rocks belonging mostly to the lower and middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. These include intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Betty Creek Formation and bimodal volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Salmon River Formation. This package of rocks is correlated with those that host the exceptionally rich gold and silver deposits such as Eskay Creek, Brucejack and KSM, located 75-100 km northwest of Stewart.

Since the staking of the Dolly Varden, Sportsman and North Star claims in 1911, the deposits and showings of the upper Kitsault valley area have dominated the silver mining and exploration activity of

the Alice Arm region in north western BC. Mining initiated in 1919 as a direct shipping operation at the Dolly Varden Mine.

The Torbrit deposit was discovered and explored while the neighbouring Dolly Varden mine was in production from 1919 to 1921. Torbrit was first developed in the mid to late-1920s. In the 1920s, access was by trail or narrow-gauge railway from Alice Arm. In the mid-1940s, the railway was replaced by a road. Subsequently, Torbrit Silver Mines constructed a hydroelectric-powered mill and flotation concentrator plant.

After its opening in 1919, the Dolly Varden and North Star mines produced 1.305 million ounces of silver from 36,000 tonnes of ore, at an average mined grade of 35.66 oz/ton Ag (1,109 g/t). This small tonnage was direct shipped without beneficiation to base metal smelters, mainly to the nearby Granby Mines Anyox Copper smelter. From 1949 to 1959, Torbrit Silver Mines Limited produced 18,706,847 million ounces of silver and 10.8 million pounds of lead from 1,377,632 tonnes of ore. Production was in the form of a high-grade silver-lead concentrate, which was shipped to the Cominco smelter in Trail, BC, and silver bullion with a recovered grade averaging 13.58 oz/t Ag (466.3 g/t) and 0.39 % lead.

Following closure of the Torbrit Mine in 1959, exploration in the Kitsault Valley has consisted of sporadic, short-lived programs, which led to the discovery of numerous new showings and occurrences including the discovery and delineation of the GoldBelt alteration zone between 1979 and 1981.

Work in 1989 and 1990, completing 9492.9 m of diamond drilling in 24 drill holes, on the North Star, Dolly Varden and Torbrit, utilized the new model suggested by Devlin. The Red Point Au-Cu prospects were also drill tested during this time.

The property contains a number of other occurrences outside of the known deposits that were worked to varying degrees between the turn of the century to 1990. This included significant work at the Ace-Galena-Trout horizon, the Moose-Climax area and Last Chance prospect, which included diamond drilling, trenching and minor underground development. Small resources were outlined by diamond drilling at the Last Chance and Moose-Climax prospecting and high grade results were found at all of the above mentioned zones. This included grab samples of us to 594 ounces/tonne silver and chip samples commonly at 35.0 oz/ton Ag over 10 feet from the Trout-Ace-Galena zone. Diamond drill results from these areas returned up to 17.7 oz/t Ag over 15.2 m including 54.8 oz/t Ag over 1.52 m at the Last Chance and 7.5 oz/t Ag over 12.5 m at the Moose-Climax.

The 2011 to 2013 exploration work on the Property focused on verifying and expanding the mineralization at three of the known mineral deposits: the Wolf, Dolly Varden, and Torbrit. This work included diamond drilling, underground channel sampling, underground working rehabilitation, lithogeochemical rock sampling and geological mapping. The exploration programs resulted in a total of 9404.57 m of drilling between the three zones resulting in an expenditure of nearly $13 Million. All of the drilling resulted in the confirmation of grade and tenor of mineralization at all of the deposits tested. The results included the following:

- Wolf Deposit (True width): 10.05 m of 595 g/t Ag (WS11-107), 10.05 m of 294 g/t Ag (WS11-121) and 12.2 m of 388 g/t Ag including 2.61 m of 1331 g/t Ag (WS11-110);
- Dolly Varden Deposit (True width): 2.20 m of 860 g/t Ag including 1.44 m of 1289 g/t Ag (DV12-2) and 5.30 m of 536 g/t Ag including 1.00 m of 1786 g/t Ag (DV12-4);
- Torbrit (Down-hole width): 3.20 m of 1458 g/t Ag (TB13-03), 7.7 m of 620.50 g/t Ag including 2.90 m of 1327.4 g/t Ag (TB13-06) and 41.2 m at 198 g/t Ag (TB12-02).

Underground channel sampling at the Torbrit deposit confirmed the consistency of mineralization and returned a weighted average of 262.30 g/t Ag over 226 m of sampled material.

The 2014 field exploration program was designed to evaluate the Dolly Varden property as a whole with the goal of defining highly prospective exploration targets and economic grade mineralization outside of the known deposits. The two-phase program consisted of detailed geological mapping and prospecting, silt, soil and heavy mineral geochemical surveys, ground and borehole geophysical surveys and diamond drilling.

The field work was successful in confirming the tenor and continuity of previously known mineralization trends along with identifying new targets, consisting of strong multi-element soil geochemical anomalies hosted within the prospective Salmon River sedimentary rocks, in the highly altered rocks between the Torbrit deposit and Mitchell prospect and along the Bluebird and associated Trout Horizon. Multi-element silt anomalies with coincident vein mineralization were also found in the northwest portion of the Property.

The diamond drilling completed in 2014 consisted of 5,280 m and was designed to test six distinct property-scale targets for high-grade Ag-Au mineralization:

- The NNW strike extension of the Torbrit deposit (Torbrit);
- Possible extension of the Torbrit graben North of Evindsen Creek (Torbrit NW);
- The Red Point alteration system (Red Point);
- The intersection of prospective stratigraphy with well mineralized / altered structures (Musketeer North, Kitsol);
- The contact between the Salmon River Formation and the underlying Hazelton Group volcanic rocks (Wolf).

The drill program was successful in intersecting moderately anomalous to high-grade Ag mineralization at all target areas. Continuous pervasive intervals of highly anomalous silver ranging from 33.00 to 111.80 m in thickness with average grades of 3.1 to 5 g/t Ag were intersected in 7 of the 12 drill holes. High-grade intercepts included 9.01 m grading 1496.78 g/t Ag within a broader zone of 25.95 m grading 712.19 g/t Ag in hole DV14010 at the Kitsol vein. In most instances, distinct, structurally controlled, broad alteration envelopes were found to be hosting the precious and base metal mineralization. The total expenditures for the 2014 exploration program came to $3.78 Million.

A maiden mineral resource estimate, documented herein, was completed in 2015 by Giroux Consultants Ltd., encompassing the Dolly Varden, Wolf, Torbrit and North Star deposits (*Table 1*). In each of the Wolf, North Star, Dolly Varden and Torbrit deposits mineralized three-dimensional solids were constructed to constrain the resource estimate. Grade distributions within these solids were examined and capping levels were applied to assay data to restrict the influence of high-grade outliers. Grades for silver were interpolated into blocks containing some percentage of mineralized solid by Ordinary Kriging ("OK"). The interpolation was completed in four passes using an expanding search ellipse with its' dimensions tied to the semivariogram range. Blocks were classified as Indicated or Inferred based on geologic and grade continuity. While no economic studies have been completed the Qualified Persons or by Dolly Varden Silver Corp. a value of 150 g/t Ag has been highlighted as a possible underground cut-off based on an analogous silver deposit in Mexico.

Table 1: Summary of Mineral Resources at a 150 g/t Ag Cut-off

Classification	Domain	Tonnes	Percentage of Total tonnage	Silver	
				Average Grade (g/t)	Ozs (contained)
Indicated	Wolf	402,000	10.4%	296.6	3,834,000
	Dolly Varden	522,000	13.5%	625.1	10,490,000
	North Star	236,000	6.1%	262.8	1,994,000
	Torbrit	1,913,000	62.3%	251.4	15,460,000
	Totals	**3,073,000**	**100.0%**	**321.6**	**31,778,000**
Inferred	Wolf	9,500	9.2%	230.6	70,000
	Dolly Varden	38,600	37.3%	434.2	539,000
	North Star	4,800	4.6%	223.6	35,000
	Torbrit	845,600	94.1%	373.0	10,140,000
	Totals	**898,500**	**100.0%**	**373.3**	**10,784,000**

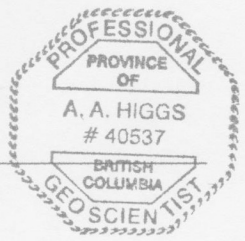
The Dolly Varden Property has the potential to host economic grade mineralization of precious metal VMS and epithermal vein style deposits. The Property's merit and recommendations for further exploration work is suggested by the following:

- Presence of four known deposits on the property with high grade silver mineralization which have seen significant development and past production;
    - 2015 Indicated mineral resource of 31.8 million ounces silver contained in 3.07 million tonnes grading 321.6 g/t Ag and;
    - 2015 Inferred mineral resource of 10.8 million ounces of silver contained in 0.90 million tonnes grading 373.3 g/t Ag;
- Presence of prospective stratigraphy known to host significant precious metal mineralization outboard of the Property and elsewhere in the Alice Arm – Stewart area (e.g. Eskay Creek, Homestake, Brucejack, KSM);
- Deep seated long lived and reactivated mineralizing structures (Moose-Lamb, Mitchell, Bluebird);
- Intense alteration features associated with VMS and epithermal vein deposits (6 km long by 1.5 km wide airborne potassium anomaly, Red Point, Gold-Copper Belt and Medallion broad quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zones);
- Large extents of prospective host stratigraphy for mineralization (Hazelton Volcanics, Salmon River Formation);
- A significant number of mineral occurrences plus geochemical and geophysical anomalies that have seen limited modern systematic exploration.

A two-phase exploration project is recommended on the Property for a total expenditure of $2.5 Million. This program includes detailed geological mapping, prospecting and soil/silt/rock geochemical surveys (Phase I completed) and 2200-2500 m of diamond drilling in Phase II, focused on targets defined by the 2014 exploration program, new targets derived from Phase I and the recommendations from the 2015 mineral resource estimate.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

September 30, 2015



Aaron A. Higgs, P. Geo.

Qualified Person

"Gary Giroux"

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Gary Giroux, P.Eng.

Qualified Person

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INTRODUCTION

Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

The authors, Aaron Higgs, P. Geo., ("the author") and Gary Giroux, P.Eng. ("the author") were commissioned by Dolly Varden Silver Corp. ("the Company" or "DV") of Vancouver, British Columbia ("BC") to examine and evaluate the geology and mineral potential on the Dolly Varden property ("the Property") and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic mineral potential of the property.

The report describes the Property in accordance with the guidelines specified in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration in the area, a review of the historic exploration programs conducted by the Company and field examination and evaluation by the author.

Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are expressed in Canadian dollars (CDN). Distances are reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 9, Nad 83 projection. Minfile occurrence refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources public database. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. IP and EM refer to induced polarization and electromagnetic methods of geophysical surveying. VTEM refers Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetics.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton, Mt to million tonnes and Ma to million years. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. QAQC refers to quality assurance and quality control. FW refers to footwall and HW refers to hanging wall.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include, but are not limited to, gold (Au), silver (Ag), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and copper (Cu). Ore associated minerals found on the property include but are not limited to pyrite (iron sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper-iron sulphide), galena (lead sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide), native silver, pyrargyrite (silver sulfantimoide, commonly known as ruby silver) and barite (barium sulfate).

Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available information in the public domain and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area
- Research of mineral titles
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with British Columbia the government
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the BC Geological Survey or its predecessors;
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types;
- Data and reports generated by the Company related to the 2011 thru to 2014 exploration programs on the

Property;

- Co-management of the 2014 exploration program.

Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the property is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work.

Scope

This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Property. Research included a review of the historical work related to the immediate and surrounding area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area.

Based on the literature review, results from the historic programs, the 2011 to 2015 exploration programs and the property examination, recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for geological work, diamond drilling, and professional fees in BC.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Thorough checks to confirm the results of work and reports included under "Source Documents" and "References" sections have not been done; the author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports. Unless otherwise stated the author has not independently confirmed the accuracy of the data.

Further, while title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The title documents reviewed were provided by the BC govermnet. The option agreement was prepared by the Company and Musketeer Developments Ltd. ("MDL") dated February 15, 2013.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located within NTS map sheets 103P11, 103P12, 103P13, 103P14, approximately 40 km southeast of Stewart, BC and 30 km north of Alice Arm, BC (*Figure 1*). The claims are centered at latitude 55° 42' 36" N, longitude 129° 31' 12" W in the Skeena Mining District.


420000
520000
620000
6300000
6200000
6100000
6000000
37
Bob Quinn Lake
Eskay Creek
KSM
Brucejack
British Columbia
Granduc
Premier
37A
Stewart
Red Mountain
Dolly Varden Project
Alaska
Kitsault
37
Anyox
Avanti Kitsault
Hazelton
Kitwanga
Mill Bay
16
N
Smithers
Km
0
25
50
16
Terrace
Prince Rupert
Port Edward
16
Kitimat
DOLLY VARDEN
SILVER CORPORATION
DV:TSX-V DOLLF:U.S.
Dolly Varden Project
Location Map
Projection - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 09N
Scale - 1 : 1 400 000
Date - 01/10/2015
Drawn By - JKK

Land Tenure

The Property consists approximately of 6,396 hectares (approximately 64 km2) in the Skeena Mining District (*Figure 2)* and *(Figure 3*). Crown granted mineral claims overlap with mineral claims and leases, so the total area provided above accounts for those overlaps and therefore differs from the sum of the tenure areas listed in *Table 2*. With the exception of the Crown granted mineral claims, the claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. *2, 3* and *Table 4* summarize the pertinent claim data.

In March 2011, Dolly Varden Silver Ltd. was incorporated and acquired a 100% interest in the Property from 0897287 BC Ltd. (private company) for a purchase price of $2.5 million. 0897287 B.C Ltd. retained a 2% net smelter return royalty ("Royalty"). The Company has an "irrevocable and exclusive right and option to buy back one half of the Royalty for $1,000,000. On April 1, 2011, 0897287 BC Ltd. sold and assigned its interest in the Royalty to 0907105 BC Ltd. On January 30, 2012, Dolly Varden Silver Ltd. completed a reverse-takeover transaction with Twin Glacier Resources Ltd. And became Dolly Varden Silver Corporation. For financial reporting purposes, the Company is considered to be a continuation of Dolly Varden Silver Ltd.

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Table 2: Dolly Varden Property - 50 Crown Granted Mineral Titles

Lot Number	Lot Name	Registered Owner, 100%	Area (ha)
DL 934	Anglo	DV	5.83
DL 935	Toric	DV	11.85
DL 936	Moose	DV	14.49
DL 937	Lamb	DV	7.39
DL 1241	Moose No. 1	DV	17.10
DL 1242	Moose No. 2	DV	18.08
DL 1243	Moose No. 6	DV	16.24
DL 3192	Dolly Varden No. 1	DV	12.04
DL 3193	Dolly Varden No. 2	DV	13.08

Lot Number	Lot Name	Registered Owner, 100%	Area (ha)
DL 3194	Dolly Varden No. 3	DV	17.64
DL 3195	Dolly Varden No. 4	DV	11.40
DL 3196	Dolly Varden No. 5	DV	14.62
DL 3197	Dolly Varden No. 6	DV	14.67
DL 3198	Dolly Varden No. 7	DV	4.78
DL 3613	Lion	DV	15.53
DL 3614	Tiger	DV	16.56
DL 3615	Plutus Fraction	DV	0.16
DL 3634	North Star	DV	8.37
DL 3794	Wolf No. 2	DV	19.03
DL 3795	Wolf	DV	20.36
DL 3796	Wolf No. 3	DV	18.10
DL 3797	Wolverine	DV	14.89
DL 3798	Copper Cliff No. 3	DV	15.86
DL 3806	Copper Cliff	DV	18.24
DL 3807	Copper Cliff No. 1	DV	17.10
DL 3808	Copper Cliff No. 2	DV	15.61
DL 3809	Red Point No. 1	DV	14.09
DL 3810	Red Point Extension	DV	18.72
DL 3814	Kitsol No. 2	DV	14.33
DL 3815	Kitsol No. 1	DV	16.15
DL 3816	Sportsman	DV	19.52
DL 3817	Maud McPhee	DV	18.82
DL 3818	Sunset No. 1	DV	4.64
DL 3819	Sunset No. 2	DV	18.08

Lot Number	Lot Name	Registered Owner, 100%	Area (ha)
DL 3825	Dan Patch	DV	17.71
DL 3826	Nancy Hanks	DV	17.81
DL 3827	Lue Dillon	DV	10.59
DL 4210	Ruby	DV	11.40
DL 4211	North Star Fraction Part	DV	6.98
DL 4217	Blueberry	DV	15.88
DL 4265	Mutt and Jeff Fraction	DV	20.56
DL 4335	Surprise	DV	11.17
DL 4336	Swiftwater	DV	14.54
DL 4337	Uist	DV	20.59
DL 4071	D'Artagnon	MDL	11.84
DL 4069	D'Artagnon No. 1	MDL	9.38
DL 4066	Athos	MDL	13.11
DL 4067	Porthes	MDL	10.27
DL 4068	Armes	MDL	18.24
DL 4070	Bonanza	MDL	17.25

No work obligations are required to maintain the Crown granted mineral claims in good standing. Surface taxes are payable yearly, and have been paid in full for 2014.

Table 3: Dolly Varden Property - 7 Mining Leases

Tenure Number	Good To	Registered Owner, 100%	Area (ha)
254534	06/07/2016	DV	53.31
254536	05/04/2016	DV	37.20
254535	04/02/2016	DV	8.73
254542	08/07/2016	DV	41.00
254538	05/04/2016	DV	17.28
254537	05/04/2016	DV	11.89

254579	15/10/2016	DV	13.98

Table 4: Dolly Varden Property - 38 Mineral Tenures

Tenure Number	Tenure Name	Good To	Area (ha)
383279	Tiger 2	30/04/2025	500.00
383281	Tiger 4	30/04/2025	500.00
384022	Evindsen 2	30/04/2025	500.00
523825	Dolly 2	30/04/2025	218.88
538780	Dolly Crown 3	30/04/2025	127.57
538781	Dolly Crown 4	30/04/2025	164.00
538782	Dolly Crown 5	30/04/2025	18.22
538783	Dolly Crown 6	30/04/2025	91.16
538784	Dolly Crown 7	30/04/2025	182.28
538785	Dolly Crown 8	30/04/2025	437.66
538786	Dolly Crown 9	30/04/2025	72.97
538787	Dolly Crown 10	30/04/2025	127.71
538788	Dolly Crown 11	30/04/2025	109.48
538804	Dolly Crown 15	30/04/2025	36.44
538805	Dolly Crown 16	30/04/2025	18.23
538806	Dolly Crown 17	30/04/2025	164.25
538899	Dolly Crown 19	30/04/2025	18.23
538900	Dolly Crown 20	30/04/2025	18.23
538901	Dolly Crown 21	30/04/2025	18.23
538902	Dolly Crown 22	30/04/2025	18.23
538904	Dolly Crown 24	30/04/2025	18.23
538906	Dolly Crown 26	30/04/2025	18.24
564163	Dolly Crown 27	30/04/2025	18.24

Tenure Number	Tenure Name	Good To	Area (ha)
564240	Dolly Crown 28	30/04/2025	18.24
569857	Dolly Varden East 1	30/04/2025	637.29
569859	Dolly Varden East 2	30/04/2025	655.92
569871	Dolly Varden East 3	30/04/2025	473.53
569872	Dolly Varden North 1	30/04/2025	436.94
569873	Dolly Varden North 2	30/04/2025	364.28
569874	Dolly Varden North 3	30/04/2025	273.29
570074	Doll A	30/04/2025	18.22
570075	Doll B	30/04/2025	18.23
570076	Doll C	30/04/2025	36.46
570080	Dolly Varden West 1	30/04/2025	419.24
570081	Dolly Varden West 2	30/04/2025	109.38
570082	Dolly Varden West 3	30/04/2025	510.69
570083	Dolly Varden West 4	30/04/2025	237.19
589602	Dolly Varden - North Star	30/04/2025	18.24

DOLLY VARDEN
SILVER CORPORATION
DV:TSX-V DOLLF:U.S.

Dolly Varden Project
Figure 2 - Crown Grant/Mineral Lease Map

Projection - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 09N Nominal Scale - 1 : 35,000	Date - 12/11/2014 Drawn By - AAH

465000 470000

6180000 6175000 6170000

DL 1242
DL 1243
DL 1241
DL 3806
DL 3807
DL 3808
DL 3798
DL 4217
254534
254536
254542
254535
DL 3794
DL 3795
Wolf Mine
DL 3796
DL 4265
254579
DL 3797
254537
254538
DL 3826
DL 4071
DL 4069
DL 3825
DL 4066
DL 4068
DL 4067
DL 3827
DL 4070
DL 3810
DL 3815
DL 3614
DL 3819
DL 3809
DL 3615
DL 3613
DL 3818
Torbrit Mine
DL 3816
DL 935,
DL 936,
DL 3817
DL 3634
DL 4211
North Star
DL 3194
DL 3198
DL 4210
DL 3193
DL 3195
Dolly Varden Mine
DL 3197
DL 3196
DL 4335
DL 4336
DL 4337

Legend

- DV Deposits
- DV Crown Grant
- DV Mineral Lease
- Musketeer Claim Option
- DV Claim Boundary
- MX-1-860 Permit Outline
- Road

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Meters

N

DOLLY VARDEN
SILVER CORPORATION
DV-TSX-V DOLLF-U.S.

Dolly Varden Project
Figure 3 - Mineral Tenure Map

Projection - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 09N
Nominal Scale - 1 : 35,000

Date - 12/11/2014
Drawn By - AAH

N

465000 470000

6180000 6175000 6170000

569872 569857 569871 569873 569874 569859
538804 538781 383279 538902 538782 570074
538780 538900 538901 538899 570075 570080
Wolf Mine 570081 538784 383279
538904 538783 570076 538805
538785 Torbrit Mine 589602 383281
564163 North Star 570082
538906 564240 Dolly Varden Mine 523825
538786 570083 538788 538787 384022 538806

Legend

- DV Deposits
- Musketeer Claim Option
- DV Claim Boundary
- Non-DV Mineral Tenure
- DV Mineral Tenure
- MX-1-860 Permit Outline
- Road

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Meters

All of the subject mineral tenures are situated on British Columbia Crown Land, and fall under the jurisdiction of the BC Government.

In order to maintain the mineral claims Dolly Varden must either record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year or pay cash in lieu. Under the current regulations of the Mineral Tenure Act, the assessment work requirements for mineral claims are as follows:

- $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2 (2014-2015);
- $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4 (2016-2017);
- $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 4 and 5 (2018-2019);
- $20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years (2020+).

If insufficient or no assessment work is completed, then the claims can be held by payment of cash in lieu, which consists of double the value of the corresponding assessment work requirement. The minimum requirement for payment of cash in lieu is 6 months and the maximum is 12 months. Mineral lease rental costs consist of $20 per hectare in assessment work. Crown granted mineral claims are subject to Rural Property and Mineral Land taxes.

Work performed must equal or exceed the minimum specified value per unit; excess value of work in one year can be applied to partially cover work requirements on the claim for subsequent years. Dolly Varden's property mineral claims are all in good standing until April 30th, 2025.Certain types of exploration activity require a Land Use Permit, issued by the BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations prior to conducting exploration on a mineral property. An exploration permit is currently in place on the property (MX-1-860), which covers work within nearly the entire tenure area. This permit expires March 31, 2019 and allows the following exploration activities:

- 70 diamond drilling sites, both ground and helicopter supported;
- 120 line-km of geophysical surveys with exposed electrodes;
- 30 helicopter pads;
- 40 person temporary camp;
- 4.9 km of rehabilitation / modification of existing access trails;

The approved amount of disturbance under this permit is 10.33 Ha. The future operations, including exploration beyond March 31, 2019, development and commencement of production activities on the Dolly Varden property will require additional permits. Other permits governed by laws and regulations pertaining to development, mining, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters, may be required as the project progresses. The author is not aware of any existing problems or impediments that would prevent a permit from being approved and issued for the work as outlined in the Recommendations section of this report.

Surface rights for the area outside the Crown Grants would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development. To the author's knowledge, the Property area is not subject to any environmental liability.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Accessibility

The Property is most easily accessed from Terrace, BC by a 224 km long, all-weather road to the mining town and port of Kitsault, which is located 25 km south of the Property and thence by a 15-minute helicopter flight. Alternatively, the historic village of Alice Arm at the head of the inlet, can be accessed from Kitsault (2.5 km by boat to cross the inlet) or from Prince Rupert, BC, via a seaplane or privately contracted barge service (*Figure 1*).

Access between the village of Alice Arm and the historic Torbrit mill site is by way of the historic public road (gravel-surfaced Highway 82) that follows the old Dolly Varden railway grade. This road extends 24.5 km to the southern boundary of the Property's mineral claims. This section of the road has been improved by recent road rehabilitation performed by Kitsault Hydro Electric Corporation and by Homestake Resources Corp. (formerly Bravo Gold Corp.) Past the southern property boundary, the road narrows and follows the west side of a steep canyon for approximately 2 km, passing the remains of the historic Dolly Varden Camp 8 before reaching the lower North Star Mine portal. The bridge that formerly provided access to the Torbrit Mine portal and the Wolf deposit, located 2.5 km to the north, is washed out and impassable to both foot and motorized traffic. To access the property north of this location, a helicopter is needed.

Personnel and supplies are transported to the Property from a helipad located near the dock facilities in Alice Arm. Some heavier supplies and equipment can be transported by truck to a staging area located on the road 17 km from Alice Arm and then transported to the Property by helicopter.

Surface exploration activities on the property are dependent on helicopter support and are typically conducted from May to the end of October each year, when freezing temperatures and snow shut down the helicopter support. Year-round activities involving underground operations are feasible now, or property-wide if future improvements to the road access were made.

Physiography

The Property is located within the Coast Range Mountains and straddles the upper Kitsault River in an area of moderate to steep rugged terrain with elevations ranging from 300 to 1300 m. The upper Kitsault River valley is a broad, glacially formed valley, with a flat bottom and steep valley walls. The upper Kitsault River enters a canyon at the location of the Torbrit mine. Downstream of the Torbrit mine, the valley widens again and the river becomes a braided stream incised within high banks of glacial-fluvial outwash deposits.

Climate

The climate is typical of the northern Coast Mountain ranges of BC and features mild, wet summers, and cold, snowy winters. The annual precipitation for the area ranges from 250 to 350 cm. Up to 6 metres of snowfall occurs in the winter season. Temperatures vary from -25℃ to 25℃.

The vegetation on the Property is typical of the Coastal Western Hemlock Zone, Northern Drier Maritime Subzone. The area is generally heavily timbered, and many of the west facing slopes near the historic mine and beyond are covered by partially overgrown talus. The vegetation is dominated by hemlock with lesser amounts of fir, fluvial spruce, western red cedar, and cottonwood. Alder, mosses, devil's club bushes, blueberry bushes, and huckleberry bushes are the predominant ground level

vegetation. At subalpine elevations above the Coastal Western Hemlock Zone are transitional subzones of Mountain Hemlock and Engelmann Spruce. Secondary growth on abandoned mine roads and trails can be thick and is composed alder, stink currant, salmon and thimble berry, mountain ash, devil's club, mixed juvenile hemlock, fir, and spruce.

Infrastructure

Access to the BC Provincial electrical power grid is available at Kitsault. Abundant water is available from Kitsault Lake and the Upper Kitsault River. An experienced pool of technical and support personnel is available in north-western BC. Mining and construction-related services and supplies are available in Smithers and Terrace, BC.

Fieldwork is carried out from an exploration camp constructed on private land leased by the Company in the historic village of Alice Arm. Fuel, supplies, and equipment for the camp and diamond drilling and other activities can be transported by barge from Prince Rupert, and to a lesser extent by pickup truck and trailer from Terrace. Boat transport can be used for transporting supplies and personnel from Kitsault to Alice Arm.

HISTORY

Torbrit-North Star-Dolly Varden-Red Point

Exploration and Mine Production 1910-1968

The first claim staking in the Dolly Varden area occurred in 1910 with the location of the Red Point No. 1 mineral claim (a Cu-Au prospect). The first claims for silver in the Dolly Varden mine area were staked in 1911. The Sportsman and North Star were staked in 1912 and 1914 respectively.

Extensive prospecting, test pitting and drifting was carried out over the next seven years to develop the Dolly Varden silver deposit and bring it to production in 1919. Between 1919 and 1921, the Dolly Varden and North Star mines produced 1.305 million ounces silver from 36,000 tonnes at an average grade of 35.66 oz/t (1,109 g/t). This ore was direct shipped without beneficiation to base metal smelters, mainly to the nearby the Granby Mines Anyox Copper smelter, located at the historic Anyox town site (Leigh & Thompson, 1981).

The other Historic mine on the property was the Torbrit Mine. From 1949 to 1959 Torbrit Silver Mines Limited produced 18,706,847 million ounces of silver and 10.8 million pounds of lead from 1,377,632 tonnes averaging 13.58 oz/t (466.3 g/t) silver and 0.38% lead. Production was in the form of a high-grade silver-lead concentrate and silver bullion.

During production at the Torbrit, exploration and development continued on the North Star and Wolf prospects. Lesser amounts of exploration were conducted on the Moose Lamb, Tiger and Surprise showings.

Drilling on the North Star deposit by Torbrit Silver Mines Ltd. in 1957-58 penetrated a well mineralized horizon with three drill holes including an intersection in hole NS-17 assaying 72.3 g/t Ag, 3.38% Pb, and 16.48% Zn over 3.50 m.

Table 5: Summary of Historic Mine Production

Deposit	Years	Tonnes	Silver – Oz	Lead - Lds	Average Silver Grade – Oz/t	Average Lead Grade - %
Dolly Varden and North Star	1919-1921	36,000	1,305,000	N/A	35.66	N/A
Torbrit	1949-1959	1,377,632	18,706,847	10,800,000	13.58	0.38

Exploration 1969-1988

From 1969 to 1973, Dolly Varden Mines Ltd. conducted surface exploration and diamond drilling on other quartz-barite veins in the area, under the direction of Marvin A. Mitchell. Work included soil geochemical surveys on the "Copper Belt" (now termed the "Gold Belt") zone on the west side of the Kitsault valley.

From 1979 to 1981, Dolly Varden Minerals Inc. commissioned consultants Derry, Michener and Booth to conduct exploratory diamond drill programs and to prepare ore reserve calculations for the known silver deposits.

In 1986, B. Devlin, working on behalf of Derry, Michener, Booth and Wahl and Dolly Varden Minerals Inc., proposed a volcanogenic origin for the Dolly Varden-North Star-Torbrit silver deposits (Devlin, 1986, 1987).

Exploration results during this phase of work were not significant, as the work was primarily focussed on the verification of the historic silver mineral resources in the North Star and Wolf Mine areas. However, soil geochemical results for samples collected from the Red Point area of the Copper Belt area identified an aerially extensive zone of alteration and mineralization, which was not followed up on until 1989.

Exploration 1989-1990

During 1989 and 1990, Tecucomp Geological Inc. (the predecessor company to Cambria Geosciences Inc.) conducted an exploration program focused on diamond drilling at the Cu-Au-bearing Red Point prospects and on the silver-rich polymetallic stratigraphic horizon containing the Dolly Varden, North Star, and Torbrit mines. The stratigraphic, structural, and deposit trends were reassessed as part of this work and this particular drilling program was the first to incorporate a possible volcanic exhalative (VMS) model of ore deposition.

Exploration 1991-2009

Review of the Mines Branch Notice of Work files, shows no filings for work programs from 1990 to 2009.

Historic Exploration Outside of Known Deposits

There are a total of 36 mineral occurrences spread over the property outside of the four known mineral deposits, all of which have seen short lived exploration work, consisting of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, trenching, diamond drilling and underground development since the early 1900's. Below are work summaries of the some of the more notable occurrences.

Sault

The first Sault claims were staked in 1984 by J.R. Woodcock to cover a stratiform barite-realgar-celestite showing that Woodcock and N. Wynchopen located in 1966. Cominco optioned the claims from 1984 to 1989 and completed a variety of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys. Also during his interval, 4,188.4 ft (1,269.2 metres) of diamond drilling was completed in eight holes (Woodcock, 1985a, 1985b; Blackwell, 1986a, 1986b; Jackish, 1987; MacRobbie, 1989). Aber Resources Ltd., and Oliver Gold Corporation optioned the Sault claims in September 1989 from J.R. Woodcock. That year, geochemical sampling, prospecting and an additional 3,275 ft (992 metres) of diamond drilling was completed. Minimal work was completed on the Sault claims in 1990. In total, 7,463.4 ft (2,274.8 metres) has been drilled on the Sault claims from 1987-1989.

Reported assay grades from historic drilling along the Sault horizon include: 26.5 g/t Ag, 0.12 % Pb, 1.39 % Zn over 4.95 metres (K89-11), 10.3 g/t Ag, 0.27 % Pb and 1.18 % Zn over 4.17 metres (K89-6 ext); 1.03 % Zn over 1.29 m (K89-10); 0.12 % Pb, 1.60 % Zn over 2.79 metres including 0.22 % Pb, 5.3 % Zn over 0.4 metres (K88-8) and 0.12 % Pb, 1.30 % Zn over 2.82 metres (K87-1) (after D. Tupper, T. Tucker, 1990).

Ace-Galena (Tyee, Trout, Robin)

The property was originally located as the Tyee group in 1929. Showings of high-grade galena and native silver yielding good silver values on the south side of Bluebird Creek were discovered and explored by a series of open cuts and short adits between 1930 and 1934. In 1946 the claims were relocated as the Galena group. The mineralized zone was traced by trenching for a total strike length of 3,000 ft (914.4 m). In 1951 Transcontinental Resources Ltd., did some trenching and drilled eight holes before dropping the option on the claims. The ground was subsequently renamed the Ace and Galena claims, and Silver Butte Mines Ltd., acquired the ground in 1963. In that year and the following year, 1,500 ft (457.2 m) of drilling was completed. Silver Butte Mines worked the claim group until 1968. In total, 3,053 ft (930.6 m) has been drilled in 23 holes on the Ace-Galena claims from 1951 – 1968. The claims were optioned in 1989 to Aber Resources Ltd., Oliver Gold Corporation and Tanqueray Resources Ltd. The following year saw Mag, VLF and Max/Min geophysical surveys, in addition to the collection of 127 rock samples from trenching and prospecting traverses, 51 silt samples and over 1000 soil samples. This work outlined a coincident Pb-Zn-Ag-As-Sb-Ba anomaly 20-50 m wide by 800 m long. It was at this point that the stratiform mineralization at the Trout horizon was discovered, interpreted to represent the southwestern continuation of the Sault horizon.

Reported assay grades vary considerably from grab samples up to 594 ounces/tonne silver and chip samples of 98 oz/ton Ag over 51 inches, called the McKay showing (Mackay, 1967), to more commonly 35.0 oz/ton Ag over 10 feet (1,062 g/tonne/3.29 m) (Tupper, 1990). In 1990 previously unsampled historic drill core from the Trout horizon was sampled which returned assay grades of 1.26 % Pb, 0.34 % Zn and 1.35 oz/ton Ag over 2.0 metres (Tupper, 1990). Drilling from 1951 returned up to 0.5 m at 12.8 oz/t Ag (DDH 1). A 1968 drill hole (68-1) drilled by Silver Butte Mines returned 6 oz/t Ag over 8.8 m (29 ft) (N.Carter, MMAR, 1968).

Last Chance (Victory Group)

The Chance showing “Last Chance” was discovered in 1918. Initial exploration from 1919 – 1930 included trenching, limited diamond drilling and intermittent underground development which focused on defining a series of sub-parallel quartz-barite-jasper veins containing variable amounts of silver, copper, antimony, lead and zinc. The property was renamed the “Victory Group” in 1951, but no

documented exploration work was reported until 1963 from the Victory Group claims.

Historic trenching and diamond drilling on the Victory Group (1963-1964) was successful in outlining a mineral reserve of 73,000 tons with a grade of 11.47 oz/ton silver (Wilson, 1967). The reserve was calculated based on the assay results from 6 trenches and 4,610 ft (405.1 metres) of diamond drilling from 11 holes. The reserve was downgraded by Mitchell to 42,160 tons with a grade of 10.9 oz/ton silver as the result of geologic mapping and minor diamond drilling (55.5 metres) during the summer of 1975. In total, 6,212 ft (1893.4 metres) has been drilled in 31 holes on the Victory Group claims from 1963 – 1975 not counting the 4 holes drilled in 1919 for which there is no documentation.

The drilling in 1963 and 1964 returned a number of interesting results that contributed to the preliminary resource estimate, and included:

- 5.88 m with a weighted average of 14.0 oz/t Ag (DDH12)
- 1.68 m at 14.0 oz/t Ag (DDH1)
- 10.6 m with a weighted average of 7.3 oz/t Ag and 15.2 m with a weighted average of 17.71 oz Ag (DDH3). This last interval included a sample of 1.52 m grading 54.8 oz/t Ag.
- 9.4 m with a weighted average of 8.24 oz/t Ag (DDH 10)
- 11.5 m with a weighted average of 9.4 oz/t Ag (DDH 11)

Kitsol

The Kitsol Vein was discovered in 1918, and staked shortly after the end of World War I by Donald, Miner and Swanson. The following year the original claim was transferred as part of the Musketeer Group to Meenach. In 1920 the claim was transferred to the Brown family of Seattle, Washington. In the years following 1920, intermittent exploration of the claim focused on surface trenching and limited underground exploration however little documentation remains detailing this work. In 1969 the claim group was optioned to Dolly Varden Mines (DVM) and under the direction of Geologist M. Mitchell in 1972-73 limited chip sampling of historic workings, and 1,657 ft (505.0 metres) of diamond drilling was completed in three holes.

Diamond drilling in 1972 returned values as high as 11.1 oz/t Ag over 4.88 m (16.0 ft, true) in hole DDH KS-2 while trenching results returned values as high as 13.6 oz/t Ag over 3.96 m (13.0 ft, true) in Trench 2 and 18.27 oz/t Ag over 4.11 m (13.5 ft, true) from Trench 4.

Moose-Climax

The Moose-Climax showings were first discovered in 1916, and shortly thereafter surface trenching and limited underground exploration was completed. In 1920 the claim group was optioned by Moose Group Mining Company Ltd., who completed 170 ft (51.8 metres) of underground development in an adit driven at elevation 2000 ft (609.6 metres) AMSL. In 1964 Silver Butte Mines Ltd., began exploration drilling of the Moose-Climax Showing and completed 3,694 ft (1,125.9 metres) of diamond drilling in 13 holes. After a two year hiatus Silver Butte Mines Ltd., continued exploration drilling and completed 1,732 ft (528.1 metres) of diamond drilling in 9 holes. Poor results from the 1967 diamond drill program motivated Silver Butte Mines Ltd. to cease exploration on the Moose-Climax claim group. The drilling program in 1964 resulted in a preliminary resources estimate of 30,000 tons grading 9.0 oz/t Ag (Mitchell, 1976).

Drilling results from 1964 and 1967 included:

- 2.44 m grading 10.5 oz/t Ag (DDH 14 at Moose)
- 1.28 m grading 10.7 oz/t Ag (DDH 12 at Moose)
- 12.5 m grading 7.5 oz/t Ag (DDH 9 at Moose)

Modern Exploration

Exploration 2010

In 2010, Dolly Silver Corporation and DV (one of the predecessor companies of DV) commissioned a helicopter-borne geophysical survey over the area of the Property (Allen, 2011). Geotech Ltd. conducted the survey, which used versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM), gamma ray spectrometry, and aeromagnetic methods. A total of 941.7 line-km of geophysical data at 100 m line spacing were acquired during September 2010. About 90% of the area flown was over the Property (Garrow, 2011).

Exploration 2011

In 2011, a short diamond drill and mapping program was carried out at the Wolf deposit. Surface mapping and sampling was conducted on surface in the vicinity of the mine workings in addition to underground mapping in the 1220 and 1450 Levels of the mine. Infrastructure work also took place, including clearing trails, constructing helicopter pads, and constructing a core-logging and sampling facility at the camp in Alice Arm. An inspection of the underground workings was completed to verify air quality and assess rock fall hazard. The historic Wolf Mine grid was resurveyed and established in the Nad 83 UTM coordinate system. The drill program consisted of 21 surface drill holes totalling 4,607.36 m. The program verified the down-dip extent of the central area of the mineralized zone, identified additional mineralization not previously noted, and outlined additional areas where drilling could add significant mineralization along the northern extension of the Wolf deposit. Results from the drilling returned as high as 19.65 m grading 388 g/t Ag, including 4.21 m grading 1313 g/t Ag (WS11-110).

Exploration 2012

The 2012 exploration program on the property focused on diamond drilling at the Dolly Varden deposit (1,728.21 m from 6 drill holes), along with underground rehabilitation mapping and sampling at the Torbrit Deposit and a 694 line-km ZTEM airborne geophysical survey. In addition to this work, minor regional mapping, sampling and prospecting was conducted at the Moose Lamb, Red Point, Kitsol and Surprise prospects.

Geological mapping and underground sampling of the 1025 Torbrit Mine Level showed that native silver, argentite, silver-sulphosalts, argentiferous galena and local sphalerite were the prominent economic minerals within the mineralized veins and breccia. The Torbrit central zone exhibits stockwork mineralization with pervasive quartz-carbonate-barite-replacement interspersed with and disrupted by chaotic vent eruption breccias. The bulk of the economic mineralization occurs within multi-stage breccias and tabular breccias and related debris flows that are focused in zones of active faulting and seafloor hydrothermal venting.

The underground rock sampling resulted in 226 m of sampled workings returning an average of 262.3 g/t Ag. This included intervals of 10 m grading 580.6 g/t Ag and 41.5 m grading 314.6 g/t Ag. Drilling confirmed the grade and tenor of mineralization indicated in historic drilling and historic mineral resource estimates above 450 m elevation, with well-mineralized intercepts in holes DV12-2 (2.2 m at

860 g/t Ag) and DV12-4 (5.3 m at 536 g/t Ag including 1 m at 1786 g/t Ag).

Exploration 2013

The 2013 exploration program consisted of regional mapping and prospecting, resulting in 219 lithologic rock samples and underground mapping and sampling in the Torbrit deposit. In addition, 3,069 m of drilling from 14 drill holes was completed to verify, infill and extend historical mineral resource blocks within the Torbrit deposit.

Results from the underground sampling program returned up to 4.0 m at 891.6 g/t Ag. Notable results from the drilling program returned:

- 17.1 m at 509 g/t Ag including 3.2 m at 1458 g/t Ag (TB13-03)
- 7.7 m at 620.5 g.t Ag including 2.9 m at 1327.4 g/t Ag (TB13-06)
- 11.5 m at 673.9 g/t Ag (TB13-14)

Exploration 2014

The 2014 exploration program consisted of geological mapping and prospecting, soil and silt geochemical surveys, ground geophysical surveys and heavy mineral sampling. The program was designed to evaluate the property as a whole for its potential to host significant precious metal mineralization.

Phase I consisted of surface fieldwork of soil geochemical surveys, lithological sampling and geologic mapping. Phase II consisted of continued field work as above, in addition to ground geophysical surveys and 5,280 m worth of diamond drilling designed to test six distinct property-scale targets for high-grade Ag-Au mineralization, which included:

- The NNW strike extension of the Torbrit deposit (Torbrit);
- Possible extension of the Torbrit grabben North of Evindsen Creek (Torbrit NW);
- The Red Point alteration system (Red Point);
- The intersection of prospective stratigraphy with well mineralized / altered structures (Musketeer North, Kitsol);
- The contact between the Salmon River Formation and the underlying Hazelton Group volcanic rocks (Wolf).

The field program resulted in the collection of 2412 soil samples, 35 silt samples and 501 rock samples. The soul geochemical program was successful in identifying many broad multi-element anomalous areas that warrant follow up. These areas consist of coincident anomalous values for elements such as Au, Ag, As, Ba, Hg, Cd, Cu, K, Pb, Sb and Zn. One of the most notable anomalies lies at the same stratigraphic horizon on the western and eastern portion of the Salmon River sedimentary package that forms the centre of the Property. This anomaly is contained within the sediments and runs the length of this stratigraphy, from near the Kitsol vein in the south to the northern boundary of the Property. The area between the Torbrit deposit and Mitchell prospect contains a highly anomalous belt of rocks, with coincident highly elevated values in soil for Ag, As, Ba, Cd, Hg, Pb and Zn. Finally, there are confirmation anomalies that lie along the highly anomalous Bluebird structure and associated Trout mineralized horizon and were expanded to the southwest during the 2014 program. Lastly, there are strong, stratigraphic parallel multi-element anomalies that lie roughly 300 m to the north of the Queen prospect.

Multi-element silt anomalies with coincident vein mineralization were also found in the northwest portion of the Property. Rock sampling here returned values as high as 1270 g/t Ag, 4.3 % Pb and 5.2 % Zn, with four samples returning over 20 g/t Ag. The Musketeer area also returned a number of highly anomalous rock samples, with 10 samples returning over 20 g/t Ag, with the highest being 564 g/t Ag. Highly anomalous results were also returned from the Moose-Climax to Last Chance trend, with 7 samples returning over 20 g/t Ag, including one at 250 g/t Ag.

The diamond drill portion of the program was successful in intersecting moderately anomalous to high-grade Ag mineralization at all target areas. Continuous pervasive intervals of highly anomalous silver ranging from 33.00 to 111.80 m (drill-hole width) in thickness with average grades of 3.1 to 5 g/t Ag were intersected in 7 of the 12 drill holes. High-grade intercepts included 8.03 m grading 1496.78 g/t Ag within a broader zone of 23.14 m grading 712.19 g/t Ag in hole DV14010 at the Kitsol vein (true width).

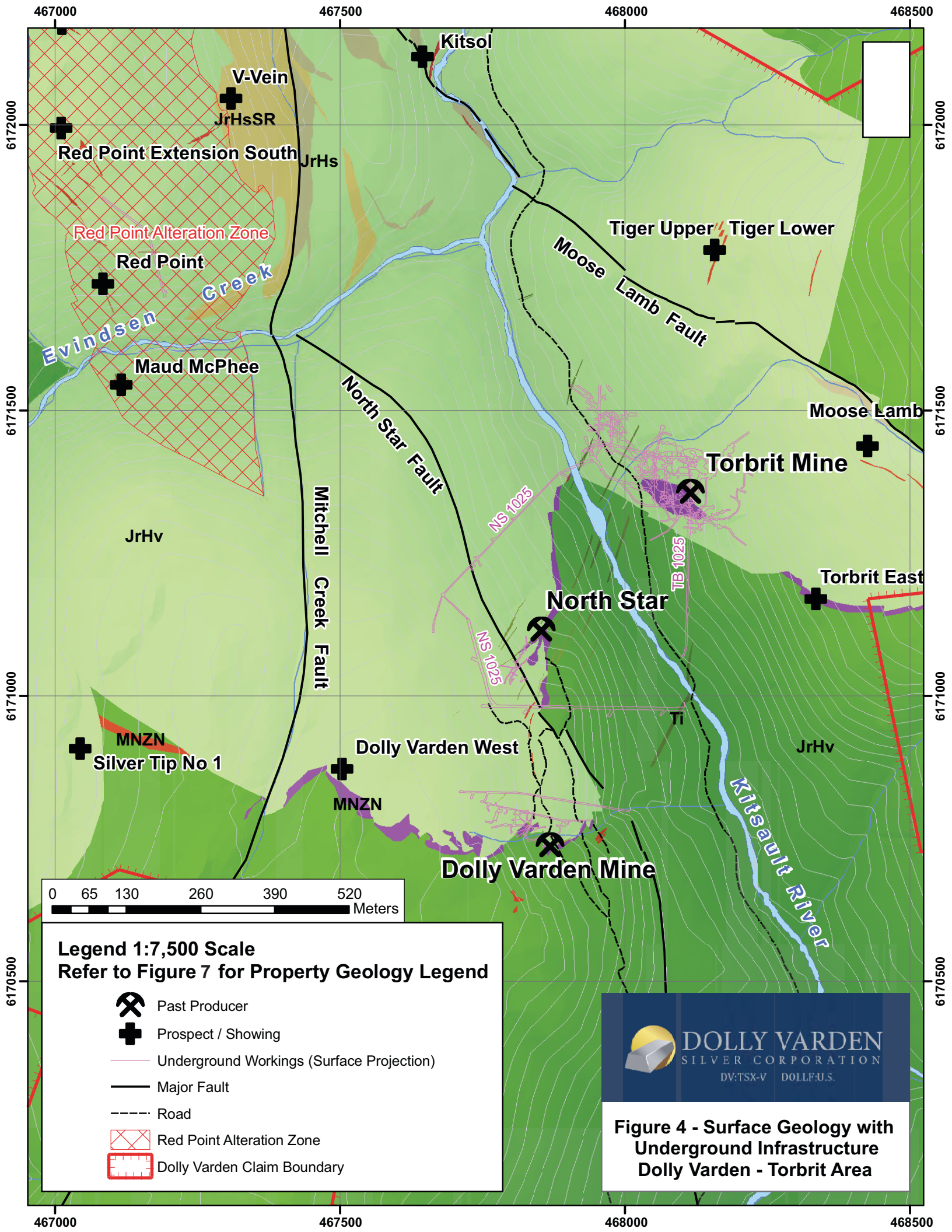


Figure 4 - Surface Geology with Underground Infrastructure Dolly Varden - Torbrit Area

Historical Resource Estimates

During the course of exploration and mining, numerous historical mineral resources estimates have been prepared. All of these estimates predate the current Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) Guidelines for mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates. The reader is cautioned that the author has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources.

All of the historical mineral resource estimates cited below used assumptions, parameters and methods which are not considered reliable under current CIM guidelines. Additionally, the reader is cautioned that historical mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. For the purposes of the current standards of disclosure for mineral resource estimates, the North Star, Dolly Varden, Wolf and Torbrit Deposits described below contain "mineralized material" only and are not treated by the authors as current mineral resources.

Dolly Varden and North Star Mines

A small historical mineral resource remains in the Dolly Varden deposit. *Figure 4* shows the layout of the underground workings. This Historic mineral resource at the Dolly Varden is reported as 42,638 tonnes grading 754 g/t silver. Although never in production, the North Star deposit has an historical mineral resource of 128,436 tonnes (diluted) grading 386 g/t silver in a block situated above the 1025 ft mine level (Archer & Thompson, 1980). The North Star mineralized blocks range in thickness between 1.5 and 9.8 m and average 4.6 m. A cut-off grade of 4 oz/ton (137 g/t) silver was used in the estimate.

The North Star and Dolly Varden Historic resource estimates were prepared using the concepts of small scale mining and narrow "vein" geology. The mineralized blocks that were estimated are as narrow as 1.5 m, and form a part of a larger and thicker body of possible stratiform exhalative mineralization. The mineral resources are relevant only in the context of indicating the mineral potential of the suggested exhalative mineralized horizon in those areas.

Torbrit Mine

The Torbrit is reported as having historical mineral resource estimates that were prepared after the cessation of mining operations. *Figure 4* shows the underground workings in plan view. Mitchell and Aaltonen cited "proven and possible ore" of 786,531 tonnes grading 312 g/t silver (Leigh and Thompson, 1983). The estimation was based on 18 zones, using a cut-off grade of 5.0 oz/ton (171 g/t) silver and 10% dilution at 2.0 oz/ton. The recovered drilling data that is available to the author of this report supports the general conclusion that significant widths of mineralization remains in the Torbrit. However, the drawings and calculations that supported the historical estimates are not available and, therefore, the resource estimates cannot be verified by the author of this report.

Wolf Mine

Work by Mitchell (1972) and Wright Engineers was reviewed and re-estimated by Derry Michener & Booth (Thompson & Pearson, 1981). For the Wolf #1 vein (now called the No. 1 Zone), the historical "proven and probable reserves" were estimated at a 4 oz/ton (137 g/t) silver cut-off, and 15% dilution at 1.7 oz/ton. The historical "mineable reserve" was 77,932 tonnes at 395.0 g/t silver. For the Wolf #2 vein (now called No. 2 Zone), using the same assumptions, a historical "proven and probable reserve" 218,512 tonnes at 285.9 g/t silver and a "possible reserve" 100,295 tonnes at 279.4 g/t silver were estimated. The drawings and calculations to support these historical estimates are available in the Thompson and Pearson report, however, the assumed mining economics at the time are not currently relevant, and since these estimates do not meet current standards of disclosure they cannot be verified

by the authors of this report.

Last Chance

Historic trenching and diamond drilling on the Victory Group (1963-1964) was successful in outlining a mineral resource of 73,000 tons with a grade of 11.47 oz/ton silver (Wilson, 1967). The resource was estimated based on the assay results from 6 trenches and 4,610 ft (405.1 metres) of diamond drilling from 11 holes. The resource was downgraded by Mitchell to 42,160 tons with a grade of 10.9 oz/ton silver as the result of geologic mapping and minor diamond drilling (55.5 metres) during the summer of 1975.

Moose-Climax

The drilling program completed by Silver Butte Mines in 1964 resulted in a preliminary resource estimate of 30,000 tons grading 9.0 oz/t Ag (Mitchell, 1976).

Table 6: Summary of Historic Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Estimates

Deposit	Historic Resource Classification	Cut –Off Grade – Silver g/t	S.I. (Metric) Units			Year	Source
			Tonnes	Grade - Ag (g/t)	Contained - Ag (oz)		
Dolly Varden Mine	Proven and Probable	171	42,638	754.3	1,034,000	1964, 1974	Skerl (1964) and Mann (1974)
North Star Mine	Proven and Probable	137	128,437	401.5	1,657,867	1981	Thompson & Pearson, 1981
Torbrit Mine	Possible	171	786,531	312.0	7,889,700	1983	Leigh and Thompson, 1983
Wolf No.1 Zone	Proven and Probable	171	77,932	395.0	989,626	1981	Thompson & Pearson, 1981
Wolf No.2 Zone	Proven and Probable	171	218,512	285.9	2,008,839	1981	Thompson & Pearson, 1981
Wolf No.2 Zone	Possible	171	100,295	279.4	901,031	1981	Thompson & Pearson, 1981
Last Chance	Possible	Unknown	42,160	373.9	459,581	1967	Mitchell, 1976
Moose-Climax	Possible	Unknown	30,000	308.7	270,000	1964	Mitchell, 1976
Total			Proven and Probable		5,690,331		
			Possible		9,520,312		

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

The Property is underlain by the Stikine Terrane at the western margin of the Intermontane Belt. Volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group host the known deposits on the property. Figure 5 provides a regional overview of the geological setting of the property, and Figure 6 summarizes the stratigraphic relationships.

Upper Triassic Stuhini Group

The oldest Mesozoic strata in the region are sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Triassic Stuhini Group. The Stuhini Group consists of a dominantly sedimentary lower division and a dominantly volcanic and volcaniclastic upper division.

Lower and Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group

The Hazelton Group in north-western BC is a product of long-lived arc volcanism, and volcanogenic and marine sedimentation in the Lower to Middle Jurassic of the Stikine Terrane (Alldrick, 1993; Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990). There have been several revisions of Hazelton Group stratigraphy prompted by past difficulties in correlating volcanic units, apparent contradictions in age assignments, and the addition of new work on a regional scale. This report still largely discusses property geology using an older three-fold division of the Hazelton Group proposed by Lewis (1996), and followed by McGuigan (2002). This scheme is still most familiar to industry workers.

Jack Formation: Sedimentary Strata

Basal Hazelton Group strata in the Stewart area typically consist of locally fossiliferous conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone of the Jack Formation. These rocks are known to span Hettangian age (Lewis et al. 2001) and are well exposed in the upper Unuk River/Sulphurets area. The Jack Formation has not been mapped in the upper Kitsault Valley area.

Betty Creek Formation: Intermediate Volcanic Strata

North of Stewart, the Middle Hazelton is represented by the Betty Creek Formation, which consists of a volcanic, volcaniclastic, and sedimentary sequence erupted and deposited in Lower Jurassic time. The volcanic rocks are mostly of calc-alkaline arc affinity and were mostly erupted in a period spanning from the lower Hettangian to lower Pliensbachian boundary (about 199.6 to 189.6 Ma; Gagnon et al., 2012). Three members have been defined north of Stewart (Lewis et al. 2001).

- The **Unuk River Member** composed of andesitic volcanic and epiclastic rocks including red to green volcanic sandstone and conglomerate, and andesitic volcanic breccia and coarse-grained blocky tuffs.
- The **Brucejack Lake Member** of dacitic to rhyolitic crystal and lapilli tuffs, and flow-banded lavas.
- The **Treaty Ridge Member** made-up of turbiditic sandstone to siltstone, volcanic sandstone, conglomerate, and sandy bedded to massive limestone.

South of Stewart, geological mapping has not been able to resolve the Betty Creek Formation into separate members. However, dacitic volcanism of the Homestake Ridge area along the northwest boundary of the Property may be the equivalent of the Brucejack Lake Member, while andesitic

agglomerates and flows may be analogues to the Unuk River Member. A portion of the intermediate primary and epiclastic tuffaceous rocks in the lower part of the Dolly Varden property stratigraphy could also be analogues of the Unuk River Member. Occurrences of sedimentary rocks within these tuffaceous rocks might be in part equivalent to the Treaty Ridge Member.

Salmon River Formation: Bimodal Volcanic Unit and Sedimentary Strata

The Upper Hazelton Group in the area between Kitsault and the Unuk River area consists of bedded sedimentary rocks, felsic flows and tuffs, localized mafic flows, and intercalated volcaniclastic intervals. This part of the Hazelton Group is of particular interest as it hosts Au/Ag-rich mineralization at Eskay Creek. Its lowest defined member is a layer of Toarcian fossiliferous sandstone with minor limestone (Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990); regionally it may be as young as Lower Bajocian.

The Salmon River Formation north of Stewart has been divided into four main members (Lewis et al. 2001).

- The **Bruce Glacier Member** composed of felsic non- to strongly-welded tuffs, flows, breccia, and epiclastic equivalents.
- The **Eskay Rhyolite Member** made-up of low-titanium rhyolitic flows and autoclastic breccia located in the immediate footwall of the Eskay Creek mine. It is capped by mudstone with rhyolitic debris (dubbed the "contact mudstone"), which hosts the stratiform Au-Ag-rich mineralization.
- The **John Peaks Member** composed of tholeiitic andesitic to basaltic flows, breccia, and minor mudstone.
- The **Troy Ridge Member** consisting of carbonaceous mudstone, turbiditic mud- to siltstone, and local chert.

In the Kitsault Valley, rhyolite domes and flanking felsic tuffs of the Homestake Ridge area in the upper Kitsault Valley, may be local equivalents of the Bruce Glacier Member. Sedimentary rocks mapped overlying the Homestake Ridge felsic volcanic rocks and within the "Dilly" zone may possibly be analogues to the Troy Ridge Member.

On the Dolly Varden property sedimentary rocks along the axis of the Kitsault Valley contain a basal layer of weakly bedded fossiliferous limey sandstone capped by well bedded argillite with tuffaceous interbeds. The sandstone unit is interpreted to be equivalent to the basal fossiliferous sandstone unit mapped regionally.

Intrusions

Mesozoic intrusive activity in the Kitsault-Stewart-Iskut region occurred in two major intervals, including a Late Triassic pulse and an extended period of Hazelton-equivalent Early to Middle Jurassic plutonism. MacDonald et al. (1996) proposed three major temporal suites of plutonism.

- Late Triassic (228 to 221 Ma) Stikine Plutonic Suite related to the building of a Late Triassic volcanic arc.
- Early Jurassic (195 to 190 Ma) Texas Creek Plutonic Suite (also named the Goldslide Intrusions) related to an Early Jurassic volcanic arc that was coeval to the Betty Creek Formation volcanic rocks.

- Early to Middle Jurassic (180 to 170 Ma) intrusions that are related to the Salmon River Formation.

Recent Revisions to Hazelton Group Stratigraphy

Gagnon et al. (2012) have made additional revisions of the regional Hazelton Group stratigraphy based on re-evaluation of widely spaced type sections of rock exposures in north-western B.C. This has resulted in a simpler division of Hazelton stratigraphy that includes earlier formations interpreted by previous workers in the Iskut River, Stewart area, and Kitsault valley.

The new simplified scheme recognizes the transition from intermediate and felsic arc volcanism in the Early Jurassic followed by waning volcanic activity and subsidence in pre- to early Mid-Jurassic time. This latter period was marked by a general reduction of arc volcanism, followed by crustal cooling and contraction. Extensional faulting and local rifting took place with the deposition of deeper water sediment-rich sequences in the resulting basins. This change in tectonics and depositional-style was important to the metallogeny of the region. The early Mid Jurassic Eskay Rift in the Iskut area is host to Au-Ag-rich hot spring VMS deposits related to localized bimodal rhyolite-basalt volcanism.

The revised Hazelton Group stratigraphy from Gagnon et al. (2012) is divided into two main subdivisions summarized as follows.

Lower Hazelton Group

This group consists of the basal sedimentary rocks of the Jack Formation and succeeding volcanic sedimentary rock packages. These latter include Betty Creek Formation equivalent intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks of the Unuk River and Brucejack Lake Members. These rocks were deposited as part of a volcanic arc sequence from roughly Hettangian to earliest Pliensbachian time (about 199.6 to 189.6 Ma).

Upper Hazelton Group

This stratigraphic unit is interpreted as comprising more sedimentary rich strata deposited in response to subsidence and extension. Gagnon et al. (2012) have assigned a regionally-derived time span of about 189.6 to 167.7 Ma for the deposition of Upper Hazelton Group stratigraphy stretching from the Early-Pliensbachian to Bathonian.

The transition from Lower Hazelton to Upper Hazelton Group stratigraphy is variable from place to place. In the Iskut River, Stewart, and Kitsault areas this portion of the stratigraphy is mostly represented by the Salmon River Formation. Its basal layer consists of fossiliferous sandstone and local limestone of probable Toarcian age (Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990). In the Iskut River area it is succeeded by a volcano-sedimentary sequence of Upper Aalenian to at-least Lower Bajocian age (about 178 and 171.6 Ma). These rocks include the Eskay footwall rhyolite and tholeiitic basaltic rocks of the John Peaks Member, as well as the felsic volcanic rocks of the Bruce Glacier Member. Gagnon et al. (2012) have assigned this sequence to a new sub unit – the Iskut River Formation. The basal Toarcian sedimentary rocks are seen as possibly equivalents to similar rocks mapped at the Oweegee Dome located to the east of the Eskay Rift and were not included in the Iskut River Formation.

In other areas, notably in the southwest close to Terrace, Upper Hazelton Group stratigraphy includes arc-related volcanic units of Mid-Toarcian age. These represent late pulses of volcanism that likely

partially post-date the initiation of arc subsidence.

In the Kitsault area, arc-related calc-alkaline volcanism is interpreted to have continued after regional subsidence and extension was initiated. On the Property, a local basin (Kitsault Rift: *Figure 5*) formed and saw the eruption of additional intermediate, felsic, and mafic volcanic rocks on its flanks with deposition of pyroclastic and epiclastic volcaniclastic rocks largely in a shallow marine environment. Hydrothermal activity was focused by extensional basin-bounding faults and cross faults; these features provided the traps for the valley's Ag-rich exhalative, replacement, and vein mineralization. Calc-alkaline volcanism on the Property may have extended at least into Upper-Pliensbachian time (about 183 Ma). Sedimentary rocks consisting of basal fossiliferous limey sandstone and bedded argillite succeeded the cessation of major volcanic activity, possibly after a hiatus.

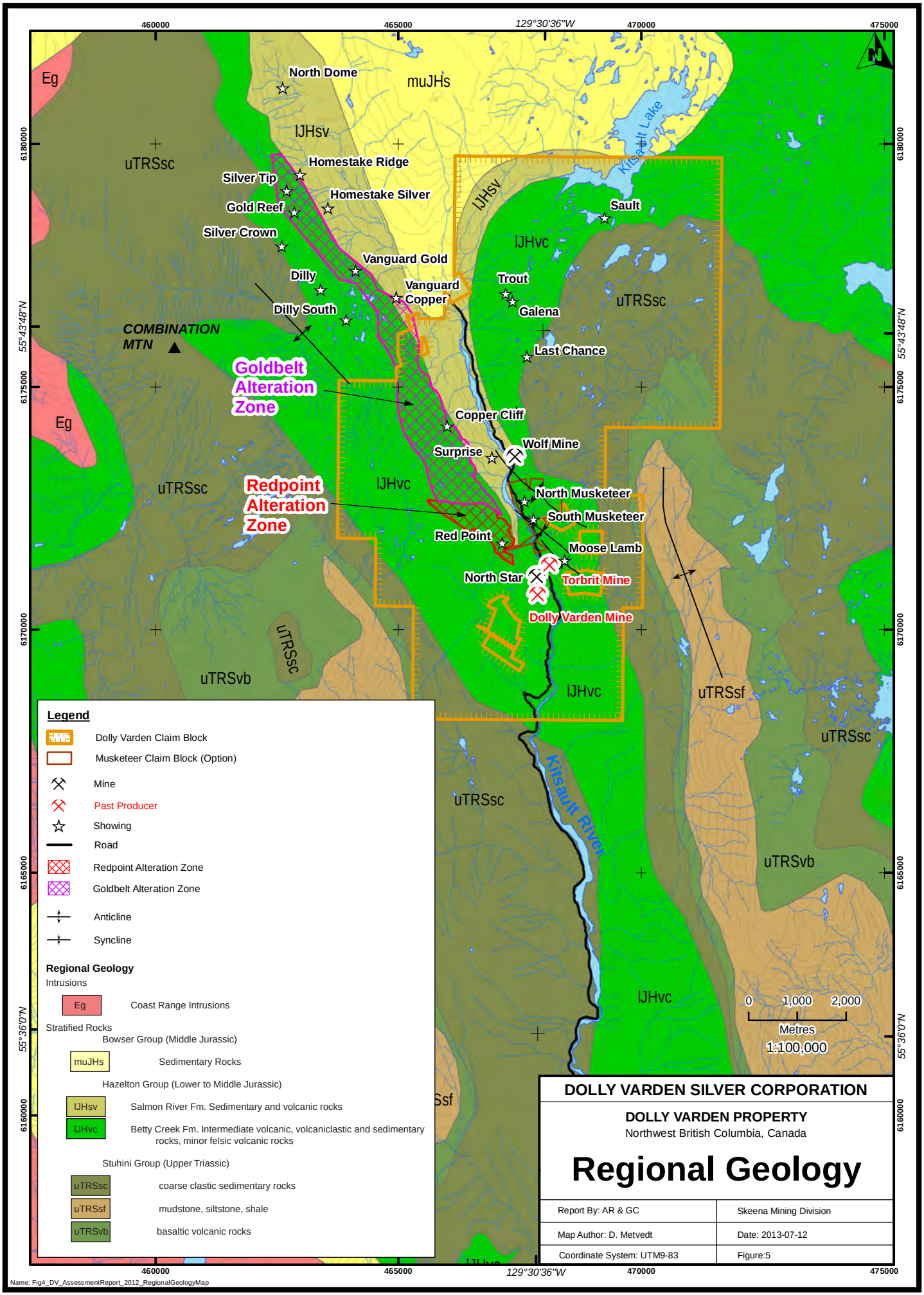
A revised set of stratigraphic labels partially based on the stratigraphic scheme of Gagnon et al. (2012) have been employed for describing the Hazelton Group sedimentary-volcanic stratigraphy on the Dolly Varden Property. Older unit labels for members of the Hazelton Group are shown in relation to the new stratigraphic divisions (*Figure 6*). The Salmon River Formation label has been retained in reference to the upper sedimentary rocks along the axis of the Kitsault Valley.

Middle Jurassic Bowser Lake Group

The cessation of Hazelton Group volcanism in the Middle Jurassic marked an abrupt shift to siliciclastic sedimentation. Bowser Lake Group rocks are widely exposed over a broad region of the northern Cordillera, and overlie Hazelton Group strata. They consist primarily of interstratified thin to thick-bedded shale, siltstone, wacke, and conglomerate (volcanic rocks are notably absent). Sediments of the Bowser Lake Group are found in the upper Kitsault Valley, where they overly rocks of the Salmon River Formation.

Post-Jurassic Intrusive Rocks

Tertiary intrusive rocks as small plutons and dike rocks occur throughout the region. These include monzonite stocks of the Alice Arm intrusions of Eocene Age and part of the Coast Plutonic Suite. The mafic to intermediate dikes forming the dike swarm at Torbrit are also seen as being of Tertiary age.


460000
465000
129°30'36"W
470000
475000
6180000
6175000
6170000
6165000
6160000
55°43'48"N
55°36'0"N
N
Eg
North Dome
muJHs
lJHsv
uTRSsc
Homestake Ridge
Silver Tip
Homestake Silver
Gold Reef
Silver Crown
Vanguard Gold
Dilly
Vanguard
Copper
Dilly South
COMBINATION MTN
Goldbelt Alteration Zone
Kitsault Lake
Sault
lJHvc
Trout
Galena
Last Chance
Copper Cliff
Surprise
Wolf Mine
Redpoint Alteration Zone
North Musketeer
South Musketeer
Red Point
Moose Lamb
North Star
Torbrit Mine
Dolly Varden Mine
uTRSvb
uTRSsf
Kitsault River
0
1,000
2,000
Metres
1:100,000
Legend
Dolly Varden Claim Block
Musketeer Claim Block (Option)
Mine
Past Producer
Showing
Road
Redpoint Alteration Zone
Goldbelt Alteration Zone
Anticline
Syncline
Regional Geology
Intrusions
Eg
Coast Range Intrusions
Stratified Rocks
Bowser Group (Middle Jurassic)
muJHs
Sedimentary Rocks
Hazelton Group (Lower to Middle Jurassic)
lJHsv
Salmon River Fm. Sedimentary and volcanic rocks
lJHvc
Betty Creek Fm. Intermediate volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks, minor felsic volcanic rocks
Stuhini Group (Upper Triassic)
uTRSsc
coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
uTRSsf
mudstone, siltstone, shale
uTRSvb
basaltic volcanic rocks
DOLLY VARDEN SILVER CORPORATION
DOLLY VARDEN PROPERTY
Northwest British Columbia, Canada
Regional Geology
Report By: AR & GC
Skeena Mining Division
Map Author: D. Metvedt
Date: 2013-07-12
Coordinate System: UTM9-83
Figure:5
Name: Fig4_DV_AssessmentReport_2012_RegionalGeologyMap

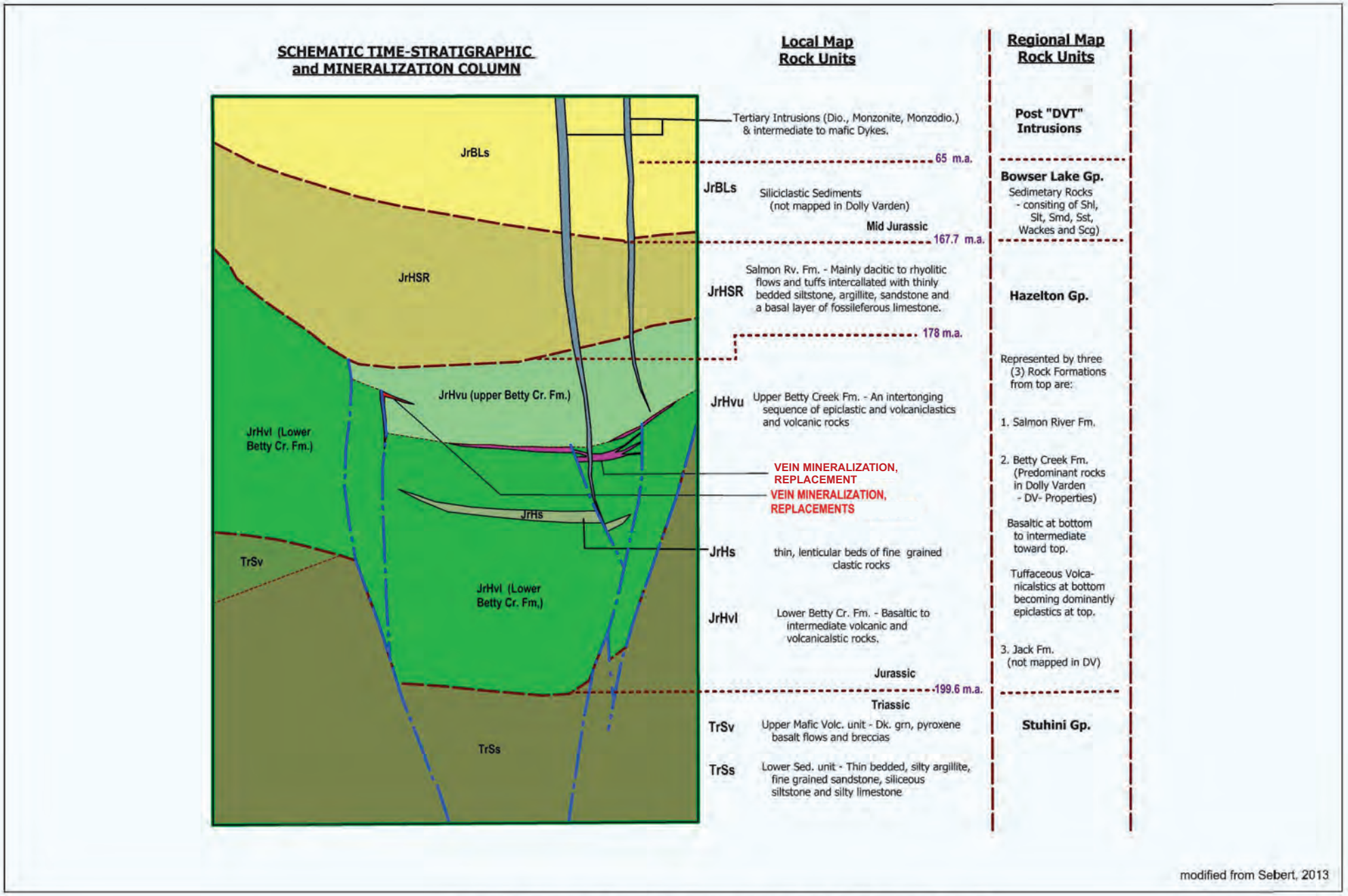


Figure 6. Simplified stratigraphic column of the Dolly Varden Property

Property Geology

Stratigraphy

The geology and mineral deposits of the Kitsault area and Dolly Varden Property have been described by a number of authors including McConnell (1913), Turnbull (1916), Hanson (1921, 1922, 1935), Black (1951), Alldrick et al. (1986), Dawson & Alldrick (1986), Devlin & Godwin (1986), Devlin (1987), and Drown et al. (1990).

In 1986, Devlin, working on behalf of Derry Michener Booth and Wahl Consultants Ltd. and Dolly Varden Minerals Inc., recognized the probable volcanogenic origin of the Dolly Varden-North Star-Torbrit silver deposits (Devlin & Godwin, 1986; Devlin, 1987). While earlier work defined the Dolly Varden, Torbrit, and North Star as epigenetic replacement deposits, Devlin (1987) proposed that these were related to syngenetic and exhalative hydrothermal activity.

Beginning in 2011 and continuing through the 2012 program, efforts were directed re-interpreting the stratigraphic units and volcanic-sedimentary succession on the Property. The older numbered unit scheme as used by Dawson & Alldrick (1986) and further modified by later workers, including Drown et al. (1990) and Garrow (2011), provided insufficient detail on larger scale maps used for exploration and mapping purposes. A portion of the units were found to be composed of several rock types or were based on hematization, an alteration that does not consistently affect individual rock types. On small scale maps the older scheme does not directly relate to regional rock units.

A new lithology-based legend was eventually adopted in 2013 for more detailed large scale maps.

Upper Triassic Stuhini Group - Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks (TrSs & TrSv)

Stuhini Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks crop out on the eastern and western areas of the Property. The distribution of these units on the present maps is from mapping by Alldrick et al. (1986) and Devlin (1987). In the area covered by the Property two main sub units are recognized.

1. A lower sedimentary unit composed of thin-bedded silty argillite, fine-grained sandstone and rare siliceous siltstone and silty limestone.
2. A mafic volcanic unit made up of dark green pyroxene-bearing basalt flows and breccia.

Jurassic Hazelton Group - Volcanic Rocks (JrHv)

Most of the volcanic tuffaceous rocks mapped on the Property are interpreted to be equivalents of the Betty Creek Formation, which has been assigned to the Lower Hazelton Group. It is possible that the youngest members in the Kitsault Valley may have been erupted after the 189.6 Ma boundary and overlap Upper Hazelton Group stratigraphy.

These rocks host the Ag-rich deposits and other showings found on the Property. Lithogeochemical sampling indicates most have moderate to high degrees of light rare-earth enrichment typical of calc-alkaline igneous rocks. Least-altered samples suggest they are peraluminous and of high-K calc-alkaline magmatic affinity. Immobile trace element chemistry displays a relative depletion of high field strength elements typically found in arc-derived rocks.

The majority of these rocks are fragmental and of pyroclastic origin and appear to have been deposited in a sub aqueous setting. Minor autoclastic or hydroclastic volcaniclastic occurs in places. To date, most fall into the compositional range of andesite, but the overall compositional range on the Property is from basalt to dacite. Minor examples of rhyodacite and rhyolite are mapped in the footwall of the

Wolf deposit and in the footwall stratigraphy of the Sault Horizon.

The tuffaceous rocks form a succession of lenticular, discontinuous units composed of crystal ash tuff, lapilli tuff, and local tuff breccia. Most are ash-rich and contain variable proportions of lithic and pumiceous lapilli. Reworked epiclastic equivalents are more voluminous than primary units. These are more heterogeneous, with matrix-supported sub angular to rounded porphyritic lithic volcanic and ripped-up tuffaceous clasts that can display a range of textures and colouration. They are interpreted to have been emplaced by slumps and mass flows in sloped terrain, perhaps along the wall of a basin near the flanks of a stratovolcano. Systematic extensive mapping of these units is difficult as they are lensey, repeat in the stratigraphy, and often lack sharp contacts. Epiclastic units may exhibit internal heterogeneity in composition and texture on the local outcrop-scale. Also, rocks ranging from basaltic andesite to dacite often appear very similar in outcrop given general seafloor-style metamorphism, local hydrothermal alteration, and fragmental nature. Systematic lithogeochemical sampling remains key, in separating some of these units.

Some examples of strongly hematitic tuff breccia have been mapped at higher elevations to the west of the Goldbelt and Red Point Zones. These rocks display partially interlocking sub angular porphyritic blocks and pebbles; some appear to be squeezed together (partially welded?) with minor tuffaceous matrix in- between. Given their texture and high level of oxidation they may have been sub areal, or deposited in very shallow water.

More intensively reworked tuffaceous sedimentary units include volcanic sandstone and conglomerate. The sandstones display better sorting and/or grading, and range from massive to bedded varieties. Minor local examples of mixed lithology include fine-grained grey argillaceous tuff that represents an intimate mixture of ash and minor mud. Coarser conglomeritic units of reworked brecciated tuff, or partially consolidated tephra in a muddy matrix, are interpreted as slump and mass flow deposits. Thin-bedded fine-grained tuffaceous sandstones are present within the volcanic stratigraphy in places. These rocks are rare and look to have been the products of suspension settling or small turbidites. In general, the more reworked volcanic units are easily identified and provide local markers in the volcanic stratigraphy. However, most are also discontinuous having been scoured out in sections, or deposited in small paleo-depressions amongst coarser units.

Detailed mapping and lithogeochemical sampling are vital in unravelling the stratigraphy and defining economically prospective horizons. Larger map-scale units invariably make use of interpretations based on combining and connecting individual layers and lenses of tuffaceous volcaniclastic rocks of similar texture and chemistry. Rocks displaying recognizable common facies such as debris flows or banded-bedded reworked varieties can be assembled into map units at least locally.

Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group – Intrusive Rocks (JrHiv)

Examples of relatively massive hornblende-feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks are present in parts of the Red Point and Goldbelt Zones. These rocks form small plugs and dikes, and tend to be located near, or within northwest and northeast oriented structure. They are variably altered by sericite, quartz and pyrite to a similar degree as their volcanic hosts. Lithogeochemical data indicates these rocks have trace element chemistry that is much like those of andesitic and dacitic Hazelton volcanic rocks. They are interpreted to be sub volcanic intrusive equivalents of the Hazelton volcanic rocks.

Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group – Sedimentary Rocks (JrHs)

Lenses of interlayered sedimentary rocks are present within the tuffaceous Betty Creek Formation

stratigraphy at lower and higher levels. They consist of black siltstone and argillite, argillaceous sandstone and conglomerate.

Lower to Middle (?) Jurassic Hazelton Group - Sedimentary Rocks (JrHSR)

These sedimentary rocks and tuffaceous strata belong to Upper Hazelton Group stratigraphy and are regional equivalents of the Salmon River Formation. They cap the tuffaceous volcanic rocks on the property and are mostly located in the central portion of the Kitsault Valley synform (Figure 7). Recent work in 2011 found examples of hydrothermally altered and mineralized basal sediments in proximity to the Wolf deposit. This implies that sedimentation overlapped the emplacement of mineralization in the Kitsault Valley (Sebert and Ramsay, 2012), and makes the basal sediment-volcanic an exploration target.

Fossiliferous, weakly bedded, fine- to medium-grained grey limey sandstone occurs at the base of the sedimentary unit. This is overlain by variably graphitic, bedded, and silty to fine sandy argillite. Pale grey silty ash, and fine- to medium-grained grey to brown tuffaceous sandstone occur as thin interbeds and laminations in the argillite. These layers may be graded, and display load casts and fine cross bedding in places, allowing interpretation of bedding facing directions.

In some areas, notably on the west side of the Kitsault River, grey to greenish, fine- to medium-grained, semi-massive to weakly bedded, wacke sandstone and grey, weakly carbonaceous, muddy sandstone form thick (>10 m) interbeds within the finer grained argillic rocks.

Middle Jurassic Bowser Lake Group – Sedimentary Rocks (JrB)

These rocks overlie the Hazelton Group and have been encountered by other workers near Kitsault Lake at the northern property boundary (Blackwell, 1986).

Post-Ore Intrusive Rocks (Ti)

Tertiary intrusive rocks on the property include fine-grained hornblende-feldspar diorite plugs and dikes. Mafic and intermediate dikes are common in the areas of the Torbrit, North Star, and Dolly Varden mines; local examples also occur at the Wolf deposit. These rocks are generally dark grey in colour, weakly porphyritic, and alteration is weak to absent. Minor examples of porphyritic ultramafic, lamprophyre dike rocks are present in road cuts south of the Torbrit mill site.

The post mineralization dikes on the property tend to dilute the grade of known deposits, most notably at the Torbrit Mine. Post mineralization dikes are present in proximity to all the major mineralized occurrences where they tend to intruded along a northeast to north-northeast trend, which is parallel to a large portion of the fracturing and faulting observed on the Property. Northeast structures host the Wolf deposit, as well as several other vein deposits including Kitsol and South Musketeer. Also locally, bedding in tuffaceous rocks and the conformable mineralization in the North Star mine strike northeast to north northeast. This suggests the dikes may have followed one of the more active, early structural domains where mineralizing fluids were concentrated and could serve as markers or vectors toward finding mineralization.

Structure

Folding and Cretaceous Compression

Folding is generally broad and open with upright axial planes that strike northerly and northwesterly. An anticline in Triassic Stuhini Group rocks is seen in the headwaters of Evindsen Creek.

A northwest-oriented synform contains a core of Salmon River Formation sediments (*JrHsSR*) flanked

by older volcanic and minor sedimentary rocks of the Betty Creek Formation along the central axis of the upper Kitsault Valley. This synform plunges approximately 30° to the northwest (Campbell, 1959). Sedimentary rocks on its western side are folded from open to locally tight pattern; vertical bedding and examples of overturned bedding occur in proximity to the western sediment-volcanic contact. Stereographic plots of poles to bedding in this area suggest an average fold axis orientation plunging northwest at 6° - 323°. Cleavage and macro folding data indicates two main subsets of fold orientation at about 295° and at 317° suggesting a principal compressional stress vector oriented sub horizontally between about 025° and 047°.

Examples of open and shallow folding are present on the east side of the Kitsault River, but deformation is generally less obvious than to the west. Also, it is suspected that part of the antiformal and synformal structures observed in sedimentary and tuffaceous volcanic rocks formed in association with early block faulting and subsidence and pre-compression basin formation.

Faulting

Several large north to northwest-trending, moderately to steeply west-dipping faults cross the property and cut the altered host rocks and mineralization at the Dolly Varden, North Star, and Torbrit mines (*Figure 7*). Drown et al. (1990) defined the attitude of the North Star fault as striking at an azimuth of 160° and dipping 45° to the southwest. An apparent vertical and horizontal displacement of the hanging wall of the North Star fault was estimated to be on the order of 140 m down and/or to the south. The Mitchell Creek Fault strikes northward and lies to the west of the Dolly Varden Mine and Kitsol showing. It dips about 60° west and is believed to have seen late post-ore movement, but its sense remains undefined. The Moose Lamb Fault is a major northwest-trending west-dipping structure located just east of the Torbrit Mine. This structure was long-lived experiencing normal dip-slip and strike-slip movement. It, or its precursors, was likely active during deposition of Hazelton Group volcanic rocks with more movement continuing after ore deposition.

Southwest-dipping thrust faulting is indicated by geophysical, structural outcrop, and drill data on the west side of the Kitsault River. These faults are likely contemporaneous with folding observed on the west side of the Kitsault River and are interpreted to be a product of regional Cretaceous-Age compression that formed the Skeena Fold Belt.

Mapping in 2011 to 2013, interpretation of geophysical ZTEM and MAG data, combined with air photo lineament studies has defined a network of mostly faulted structures trending north-northeast, east-northeast, west-northwest, and northwest. A portion of these are paralleled by alteration and groups of showings, some directly host veining; some are co-incidental with changing bedding orientation, lithology contacts, or facies changes. In places, they are intruded by old Hazelton intrusive rocks. These structures are interpreted to be related to extensional basin formation, some may have been growth faults, others wrench faults, which controlled the deposition of Hazelton Group rocks during Jurassic time (Sebert, 2013).

Mineralization

The Property hosts a number of mineral occurrences of differing types, and economic potential. The summary below provides a generalized grouping of the various mineralization styles on the property with examples of showings and deposits that fall within those categories.

- Exhalative stratiform pyrite, sphalerite, galena, celestite-carbonate-rich mineralization, found along the Bluebrid fault between the Sault and Trout/Ace/Galena prospects.

- Silica, carbonate, and variably barite-rich epithermal Ag mineralization. This contains low to moderate amounts of galena, sphalerite, and pyrite accompanied by lesser tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite, argentite/acanthite, and local native silver. Jasperoidal quartz, hematite and minor magnetite may be present. Open-space filling textures such as colloform to crustiform banded chalcedony, quartz, and bladed carbonate or barite are common. Hydrothermal brecciation, sealed by later gangue and sulphide, and cut by late stage veining is present in parts. Epithermal mineralization occurs in the form of structurally-hosted veins and fissure fills at the Wolf deposit, Kitsol prospect, Dolly Varden, North Star and Torbrit. At the Torbrit Mine it consists of a combination of Ba-rich semi-conformable pod-like stratabound infills, with sheet-like veining, and in close proximity to reworked debris-style mineralization, and local stratiform lenses of thin-bedded barite and sinter-like silica-rich exhalite.
- Strongly quartz-sericite-pyrite altered zones containing quartz-sulphide stockwork, hydrothermal breccia, and stringer veins. This mineralization contains chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and minor sulphosalt, and tends to be enriched in Cu relative to Pb and Zn while hosting elevated Ag (+/-Au). The Red Point and Gold Belt Zones are the best examples; other less extensive occurrences are seen at the Medallion, Copper Cliff and Surprise prospects.

DOLLY VARDEN
SILVER CORPORATION
DV:TSX-V DOLLF:U.S.

Dolly Varden Project
Figure 7 - Proptery Geology Map

Projection - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 09N
Nominal Scale - 1 : 30,000
Date - 23/09/2015
Drawn By - AH

464000 465000 466000 467000 468000 469000 470000 471000

6180000 6179000 6178000 6177000 6176000 6175000 6174000 6173000 6172000 6171000 6170000 6169000 6168000

N

215 Zone
Columbia
Sault
West End
Black Diamond
Bluebird Creek Fault
Summit
Frog
Vanguard Gold
Vanguard Copper
Trout
Syndicate
Ace-Galena
Dilly South
Queen
Vanguard Extension
Last Chance
Boundary Fault
Good Luck
Moose
Climax
York
LS-9
Silver Horde 2
Copper Cliff
Silver Horde 1
Starlight
Fisher Silver Tip
Surprise
Wolf Mine
Mitchell
Race Horse
North Musketeer
Westkit
Combination
South Musketeer
Red Point Extension North
Red Point Extension South
V-Vein
Kitsol
Evindsen Creek Fault
Tiger Upper
Tiger Lower
Red Point
Maud McPhee
Moose Lamb
Torbrit Mine
TNWF
Torbrit East
North Star
Silver Tip No 1
Dolly Varden West
Dolly Varden Mine
Moose Lamb Fault
North Star Fault
Royal No 2
Mitchell Creek Fault
David Copperfield
Royal No 1
Rex
Medallion
Canyon
Homeguard

Legend
- Mineral Occurence
- Dolly Varden Claim Boundary
- Road
- Contours
- Rivers
- Lakes

0 375 750 1,500 Meters

Geology Legend

Surface Faults
- Early
- Fault - approx
- Interpreted
- Major Fault
- Inferred Thrust

Surface Geology - (after Sebert et al, 2014)

JrHsSR	*Salmon River FM. Dacitic to rhyolitic flows and tuffs with thinkly bedded, silty to sandy argilite.*
JrHiv	*Intermediate subvolcanic or iIntrusive.*
JrHv	*Betty Creek FM - A Sequence of andesite and basaltic andesite ash tuff, lapilli tuff and epiclastic equivalents*
MNZN	*Mineralized Zones and Veins.*
JrHs	*Undifferentiated Lower Hazelton gp. - Sedimentary rocks located within and basal to the Betty Creek Formation.*
TrSv	*Stuhini GP. Mafic Volcanic and Volcanisclastic Rocks- Dark green pyroxene-bearing basalt flow and thinly bedded siliciclastics, limestone.*
TrSs	*Undifferentiated Stuhini GP. Sedimentary Rocks- thin bedded silty argillit, fine-grained sandstone and rare siliceous siltstone and silty limestone.*

Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group

Of the three rock formations of the Hazelton Group namely; Jack Formation, Betty Creek Formation and Salmon River Formation, only the last two are fully represented in the Property area.

Betty Creek Formation

Most of mapped rocks presently assigned to the Betty Creek Formation are based on lithogeochemical sampling, which indicates moderate to high degrees of light rare-earth enrichment. These rock units host the Ag-Zn-Pb showings and deposits of the Dolly Varden, North Star and Torbrit Mines. They also host the more epigenetic epithermal Ag mineralization found at Wolf and Kitsol, and the quartz-sulphide veins, breccias and stockworks in the Red Point Zone.

The majority of the Betty Creek volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks mapped to date fall into the compositional range of andesite, but have a compositional range from basalt to dacite. Minor examples of rhyodacite have been mapped in the footwall of the Wolf deposit. These rocks form a volcaniclastic-dominated succession of lenticular, discontinuous units composed tuff, lapilli tuff, tuff breccia and reworked epiclastic equivalents. More reworked tuffaceous sedimentary units include volcanic sandstone and conglomerate. Minor local examples of argillaceous tuff and thin-bedded tuffaceous sandstone are present. Constituent material ranges from pyroclastic to autoclastic and sections of repeated finer to coarser pebbly and cobbly units were likely deposited by mass flows. Only rare examples of more massive porphyritic flow or intrusive rocks were mapped in 2011 and 2012.

JrHs are sedimentary rocks found interlayered within the volcaniclastic-dominated Betty Creek Formation stratigraphy at lower and higher levels, and consists of black siltstone and argillite, argillaceous sandstone and conglomerate.

Salmon River Formation (JrHSR)

The Salmon River Formation constitutes dominantly sedimentary rocks located in the central portion of the Kitsault Valley syncline (Figure 7). They consist of a sequence of thinly bedded, alternating siltstone and argillite, weakly bedded fine to medium-grained sandstone and a basal member of fossiliferous limestone. Rhyolitic to dacitic flows and tuffs also characterize the Salmon Formation north of the central Kitsault area.

Middle Jurassic Bowser Lake Group (JrBLs)

The Bowser Lake sedimentary rocks have not been mapped on the Property to this point. Occurrences are reported on the northern edge of the claim boundary near Kitsault Lake.

Post-Ore Intrusive Rocks

Tertiary intrusive rocks on the property include fine-grained diorite plugs and intermediate dikes. Younger (Oligocene) mafic and intermediate dikes are common in the areas examined in 2011 and 2012 with major occurrences in the Torbrit Mine and local examples at the Wolf and Dolly Varden deposits. These rocks are generally dark grey in colour, weakly porphyritic, and alteration is weak to absent. Minor examples of ultramafic, lamprophyre dike rocks are present in road cuts south of the Torbrit mill site.

The post mineralization dikes on the property tend to dilute the grade the known deposits, most notably at the Torbrit. The presence of post mineralization dikes at nearly all of the major mineralization occurrences on the Property could be used as a vector towards finding similar mineralization. The dikes could be evidence of the most active structural domains where mineralizing fluids have the greatest

potential to concentrate.

Structure

Folding and Cretaceous Compression

Folding is broad and open with upright axial planes that strike northerly and northwesterly. An anticline in Triassic Stuhini Group rocks is seen in the headwaters of Evindsen Creek. A northwest-oriented synform with a core of Salmon River Formation sediments (*JrHsSR*) that are flanked by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Betty Creek Formation is found along the central axis of the property, following the upper Kitsault Valley. This synform plunges 30° to the northwest (Campbell, 1959). Some of the antiformal and synformal structures observed may in part be due to early block faulting associated with pre-compression basin formation.

Faulting

Several large north to northwest-trending, steeply west-dipping faults cross the property and cut the brecciated and altered mineralized horizon that hosts the Dolly Varden, North Star, and Torbrit mine (Figure 7). Drown et al. (1990) defined the attitude of the North Star fault as striking at an azimuth of 160° and dipping 45° to the southwest. An apparent vertical and horizontal displacement of the hanging wall of the North Star fault was estimated to be on the order of 140 m down and/or to the south. The Mitchell Creek Fault strikes northward and lies to the west of the Wolf deposit. It is believed to have seen late post-ore movement but its sense remains undefined. The Moose Lamb Fault is a major northwest-trending west-dipping structure located just east of the Torbrit Mine. This structure was long-lived and has experienced normal dip-slip and strike-slip movement. It was likely active during deposition of Hazelton Group volcanic rocks and afterwards.

Mapping in 2011 and 2012, and interpretation of geophysical ZTEM and MAG data has defined a network of older fault structures trending north-northeast, east-northeast, west-northwest, and northwest. These structures are interpreted to be related to extensional basin formation controlling the deposition of Hazelton Group rocks during Jurassic time.

Southwest-dipping thrust faulting is indicated by geophysical, structural outcrop, and drill data on the west side of the Kitsault River. This is likely late and related to the Cretaceous-Age compression responsible for the folding observed on the property.

Mineralization

The Property hosts a number of mineral occurrences ranging in size, mineralization style and economic potential. The descriptions below are not a comprehensive list of all mineral occurrences on the property but simply a generalized grouping of the various mineralization styles on the property with examples of mineral occurrences that fall within these categories.

- Exhalative stratiform silica-sulphide-rich mineralization containing variable amounts of quartz, chalcedony, barite, carbonate, jasper, galena, sphalerite, pyrargyrite (ruby silver) and other silver bearing minerals. Best example of this mineralization is at the Sault-Trout horizon.
- Epigenetic silica-sulphide-rich infilling-replacement to epithermal vein-style mineralization with colloform to crustiform banding, bladed texture typical of open-space filling texture. This Ag-rich type occurs at the Wolf Mine, Dolly Varden, North Star, Torbrit and Kitsol, Last Chance and Moose-Climax prospects. Portions of the ore zones at the Torbrit Mines are also considered to be the products of infilling-replacement deposition.

- Strongly to intensely quartz-sericite-pyrite altered zones containing Cu-Ag-(+/-Au) quartz-sulphide stockwork, hydrothermal breccias, and veins. Potassium feldspar and chlorite alteration are present locally. The Red Point and Gold Belt Zones are the best examples; other less extensive occurrences are seen at the Medallion, Copper Cliff and Surprise prospects.

DEPOSIT TYPE

A study by Dunne and Pinsent (2002) suggests silver and associated base metals in the Kitsault valley were precipitated from low-to-moderate temperature and low salinity fluids. The author suggests such an environment is analogous to epithermal systems and to submarine hot-spring-volcanic-hosted massive sulphide settings which may be similar to the depositional setting of the Au-Ag-rich mineralization found at the Eskay Creek Mine.

Analogous to epithermal precious metal deposits, volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits are recognized to occur in two associations: high and low sulphidation. The Property is interpreted as having the potential for the occurrence of high sulphidation VMS deposits and low-sulphidation epithermal deposits.

High-Sulphidation VMS Deposits

Deposit Description

High sulphidation VMS deposits have been notable for their exceptionally high grades of gold and silver, in addition to their base metal content. A high sulphidation VMS model for the exploration of the Dolly Varden is well supported by the data, academic research and on-trend deposits. Aspects of the model presented below will be used to guide the interpretation of past and current exploration data. *Figure 8* and *Figure 9* demonstrate schematically the geological and spatial characteristics of these types of VMS deposits.

Figure 8: Development of High-Sulphidation vs. Low-Sulphidation Hydrothermal Systems in a Submarine Setting in Relation to the Depth of Emplacement of Associated Subvolcanic Intrusion (from Dubé et al., 2007; after Hannington et al., 1999)

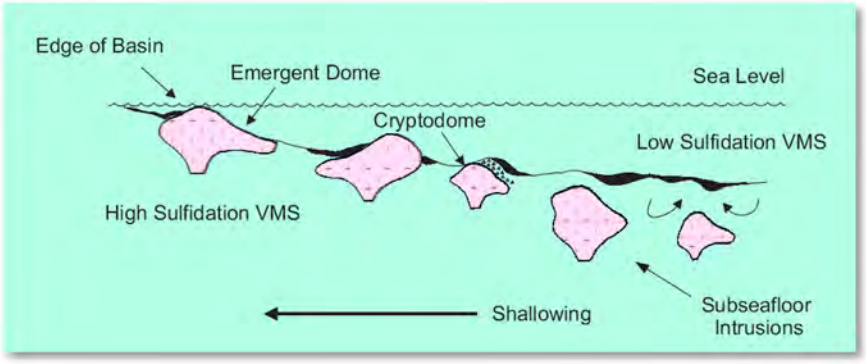
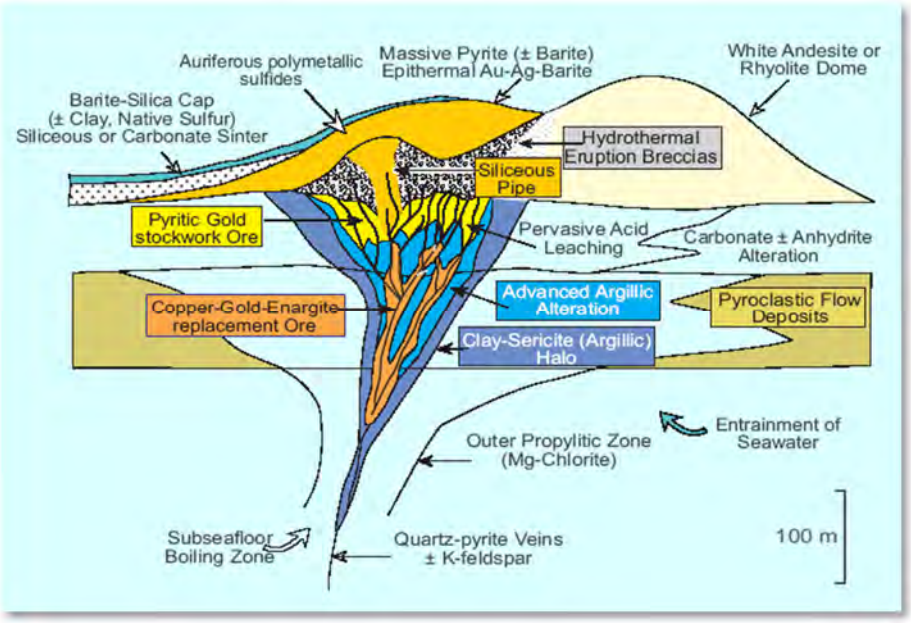


Figure 9: Geological Setting and Hydrothermal Alteration Associated with Au-rich High-Sulphidation VMS systems (from Dubé et al., 2007).



Certain VMS deposits and seafloor occurrences contain mineralogy that suggests that a high-sulphidation classification is appropriate. These high sulphidation VMS deposits probably formed from magmatic hydrothermal systems that were active in submarine settings. High-sulphidation VMS deposits can also be described as shallow submarine hot spring deposits. They are represented by stratiform Au-Ag barite deposits, pyritic Cu-Au stockworks, and auriferous polymetallic sulphides.

Geological studies have yielded strong evidence for a major magmatic contribution to the fluids that form high-sulphidation deposits. In contrast, low sulphidation fluids are dominated by meteoric water with some evidence for local and transient magmatic input. High-sulphidation deposits form in magmatic-hydrothermal systems according to Thompson (2007).

In a similar manner, Dubé et al. (2007) describe a class of deposits that are a sub-type of both volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and lode gold deposits, namely gold-rich VMS deposits. Like most VMS deposits, they consist of semi-massive to massive, concordant sulphide lenses underlain by discordant stockwork feeder zones. They have diverse geochemical signatures dominated by Au, Ag, Cu and Zn and often accompanied by elevated concentrations of As, Sb, Pb, Te and Hg.

Chemical Sediments and Debris Flow Breccia Mineralization

VMS deposits of all types are associated with caps and flanking beds of chemical sediments (herein referred to as “Exhalites”) that formed as precipitates at or on the seafloor from exhalations of the venting of hydrothermal systems on the seafloor. The extents of the chemical sediments can be many hundreds of metres beyond the limits of the economic VMS deposits, and are considered to be excellent pathfinders to major VMS deposits.

In the shallow submarine hydrothermal systems, hydrothermal eruption breccias and clastic beds formed from the slumping, brecciation and mass transport of massive sulphide and exhalite mineralization (herein termed “debris flow breccia”) are important pathfinders to mineralization, and

are important facies of ore in other cases.

Eskay Creek Gold-Silver-Deposit - VMS

Descriptions of the Eskay Creek gold and silver deposits contained herein are presented as a guide to exploration modeling and exploration targeting purposes only.

Classification and Mineralization Types

In BC, perhaps the best example of production from this high-sulphidation subclass of VMS is the Eskay Creek deposit located 75 km northwest of Stewart and 125 km north of the Dolly Varden Property. The deposit has been described as a shallow submarine hot spring deposit. The Eskay Creek deposit contains many features that are also found in the upper Kitsault Valley silver deposits.

At Eskay Creek, mineralization is a stratabound assemblage of volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization and stockwork vein systems with local high-grade gold-silver replacement mineralization. The Eskay Creek deposits are examples of shallow subaqueous hot spring deposits, and they are relatively under explored and poorly recognized within the geological record. The deposit type is transitional between subaerial hot-spring Au-Ag deposits and deeper water, volcanogenic massive sulphide exhalites (Kuroko or Besshi types) and shares the mineralogical, geochemical, and other characteristics, of both. The Eskay Creek property contains several deposits of gold and silver-rich polymetallic sulphide and sulfosalt mineralization as volcanogenic and replacement massive sulphide, debris flow breccias, and discordant veins and stockworks.

Salmon River Formation Rift Setting

This mineralization is closely related to an assemblage of rift-related volcanic and sedimentary rocks and to controlling fault structures that bound and cross-cut the local rift basins (Alldrick, 1993). Metallogenic studies by the Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU), and federal and provincial government geological survey branches have determined the Eskay Creek mine sequence is a Lower to Middle Jurassic succession of bi-modal volcanism and clastic sedimentation, termed the Salmon River Formation, a sub-division of the regional Hazelton Group.

Cumulative Gold and Silver Production

Based on data available from the BC Geological Survey Branch Minfile and “Exploration and Mining” reports to the end of 2006, and Barrick Gold Corp. websites for 2007, estimated that cumulative production at Eskay Creek until closure in early 2008, was 102.00 tonnes of gold and 4,995.24 tonnes of silver (3,279,415 oz gold, 160,597,110 oz silver) from 2,238,255 tonnes of production milled. The grade of production was an exceptional 45.57 g/t gold and 2,231 g/t silver (1.33 oz/ton gold and 65.1 oz/ton silver) over the life of the mine. These cumulative estimates have not been audited by the author. This clearly demonstrates the exceptionally high-grade nature of this style of high-sulphidation VMS mineralization. While Eskay Creek was considered primarily a gold deposit, it was the fifth largest silver producer in the world during its mine life (Massey, 1999).

The above descriptions of the Eskay Creek deposit, while considered accurate, have not been verified by the author of this report. Those disclosures and geological information contained in this district property description herein are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Report.

Brucejack Gold-Silver Deposit – Epithermal vein-breccia

Descriptions of the Brucejack deposit contained herein are presented as a guide to exploration modeling and exploration targeting purposes only. The Brucejack deposit contains many features that are also found in the upper Kitsault Valley silver deposits. The information below has been excerpted from Ireland et al., 2014 and the Pretivm Resources website.

Classification and Mineralization Types

The Brucejack deposit is located 65 km north-northwest of Stewart, 100 km north of the Dolly Varden Property and directly southeast of Seabridge Gold's Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell mine. It is considered to be a transitional to intermediate sulphidation epithermal stockwork vein system-hosted gold-silver deposit that was developed in a dynamic extensional basin. It is likely associated with a deeper porphyry system that developed within an active island arc tectonic setting. Initial disseminated mineralization and sulphidation of the host rocks occurred within the evolving intra-arc basin. Progressive development and telescoping of the porphyry system in the volcanic pile resulted in a widespread zonation of porphyry-style alteration and mineralization, and multiple stages of vein and alteration overprinting. Epithermal mineralization is considered to have been superimposed on earlier porphyry-associated alteration and mineralization between approximately 185 Ma and 183 Ma, utilizing the structural framework generated in response to syn-arc deformation. Intrusion of post-mineral intermediate dikes at circa 183 Ma reflect the waning of the system.

Depressurization and chemical reactions with host rocks and sea water is thought to have initiated the precipitation of gold and silver bearing quartz-carbonate veins. As a result of this fluid flow, the host rocks display intense quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration along a broad band that loosely follows a stratigraphic contact between an underlying layer of conglomerate and overlying andesitic fragmental rocks. All of the mineralized zones on the Brucejack property are located within or close to this alteration band.

The Brucejack property is underlain by volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. These rocks unconformably overlie volcanic arc sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group along the westernmost part of the property. The rocks on the property consist primarily of submarine andesitic volcanic flows, breccias, tuffs, and associated immature sediments.

Gold and silver mineralization, typically present as gold-rich electrum, is hosted in altered predominantly sub-vertical vein, vein stockwork, and subordinate vein breccia systems of variable intensity. The stockwork systems display both parallel and discordant relationships to stratigraphy and are relatively continuous along strike from several tens of metres to several hundreds of metres. Grades in the deposit range up to 41,582 g/t gold and 27,725 g/t silver over 0.5 m. Sulphide mineralization is present in most of the veins with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrargyrite being most commonly present.

Mineral Resources and Reserves

The bulk of the gold resource at the Brucejack property is located within the Valley of the Kings. Here, coarse electrum mineralization occurs within close proximity to the conglomerate-andesite fragmental contact that outlines an eastward plunging syncline. Along this contact, most predominantly on the southern limb, a layer with intense silica alteration has formed. It is thought that this layer has acted as an impermeable boundary allowing pressure to build up below. Subsequent breaking or fracturing or breaking of this boundary may have resulted in rapid depressurization, boiling and deposition of electrum in very high grade veins yielding drill core assays up to 41.5 kg/t gold. The Valley of the

Kings zone has proven and probable reserves of 6.9 million ounces of gold within 13.6 million tonnes grading 15.7 g/t. This same zone has measured and indicated resources of 8.7 million ounces of gold (15.3 million tonnes grading 17.6 g/t) and inferred resources of 4.9 million ounces of gold (5.9 million tonnes grading 25.6 g/t). The mine, once in operation, is estimated to last 18 years with an average annual production of 504,000 ounces of gold over the first 8 years and 404,000 ounces of gold over the life of the mine.

The above descriptions of the Brucejack deposit, while considered accurate, have not been verified by the author of this report. Those disclosures and geological information are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Report.

Exploration Model for Property

Work by Devlin (1986) and the exploration programs executed in 1989 and 1990 by Cambria Geological provided evidence of the potential for volcanogenic massive sulphide targets on the Property. Further credence for this hypothesis was provided by the subsequent discoveries of high-sulphidation VMS deposits at Eskay Creek.

The principal silver-base metal deposits of the Kitsault River valley were initially and continue to be interpreted as low-sulfidation epithermal vein mineralization. However, Devlin (1986) reinterpreted the main deposits to be volcanic exhalative. In that model, the deposits are interpreted to form as chemical sediments, formed from precipitations on the seafloor. The source of the precipitates is plumes of hydrothermal solutions that have vented from sub-seafloor fracture and fault systems.

A study by Dunne and Pinsent (2002) of the BC Geological Survey Branch has provided some important conclusions on the deposits of the Property:

“This fluid inclusion study, together with existing geological and geochemical data, supports the contention that the silver-rich deposits in the upper Kitsault River area are genetically related. It also suggests that the deposits may be silver-rich analogues to the precious metal-rich Eskay Creek deposit. The Kitsault River deposits all formed at surface or at shallow depth in the waning stages of Hazelton arc volcanism. They have similar tenor (silver, lead, zinc, strontium, barium) and mineralogy. Their mineralization varies from multi-episodic and irregularly zoned to laminated and bedded, perhaps relating to proximity to subaqueous chimneys, surface mounds or collapse-textures in shallow marine basins or emplacement along active faults. Colloform, crustiform and comb textures clearly indicate early, high-level deposition of quartz in veins that formed from low temperature, and for the most part, low salinity hydrothermal fluids in a hot-spring-type setting. These early veins are locally brecciated, perhaps indicating near-contemporary structural activity or collapse. Alternatively, the brecciated zones may be the result of near-surface explosive brecciation. The silver was probably precipitated from low-to-moderate temperature and low salinity fluids that also deposited sphalerite and other sulphide minerals. It could either have been deposited in a subaerial hot-spring-low sulphidation epithermal environment or, possibly, a submarine hot-spring volcanic-hosted massive sulphide-type depositional setting.”

The foregoing observations and geological interpretations form the basis of the general exploration rationale proposed for the Property:

- The principal style of mineralization on the Property is precious metal rich, low-sulphidation epithermal vein and stockwork systems;

- High-sulphidation VMS deposit which could include precious metal rich exhalative massive sulphide deposits is also present on the property;
- In the general model described above, the Red Point (and other Gold Belt occurrences) is interpreted as intensely altered footwall rocks marginal to strata lying to the east which are interpreted as representing higher stratigraphic levels. This alteration is seen as a product of mineralizing hydrothermal fluids passing from footwall rocks to overlying, open sea-floor vents.

EXPLORATION

Historic exploration programs are documented in the History section of this report while modern exploration programs from 2011 to 2014, including diamond drilling are covered in detail in previous technical reports filed on SEDAR by Dolly Varden Silver Corp. Below is a table summarizing the exploration work conducted by Dolly Varden Silver since 2011.

Table 7: Summary of Dolly Varden Silver Expenditures

Year	Work Description	Expenditures
2011	Drilling focused on the Wolf deposit, minor field exploration	$4.22M
2012	Drilling focused on the Dolly Varden deposit, underground sampling at Torbrit, field exploration work from Torbrit to Wolf	$4.45M
2013	Drilling focused on the Torbrit deposit, underground sampling at the Torbrit, field exploration work from Torbrit to Wolf	$4.19M
2014	Proporty wide geological mapping, geochemical rock and soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys. Exploration Drilling at Red Point, Kitsol, North Musketeer, Wolf, Torbrit Extension	$3.78M
Expenditure Totals 2011-2014		$16.64M

The 2015 work covered in this Technical report does not include any field based exploration work. Total expenditures for the work covered in this report comes to $75,252.50.

DRILLING

Historic Drilling Summary

Previous drilling on the North Star deposit by Torbrit Silver Mines Ltd in 1957-58 penetrated a well mineralized horizon with 3 drill holes including an intersection in hole NS-17 assaying 72.3 g/t Ag, 3.38% Pb, and 16.48% Zn over 3.5m.

There has been minor historic drill programs conducted on a number of the mineral occurrences on the property, including Red Point, Ace-Galena, Moose, Climax, Kitsol, Musketeer and Surprise. Below is a table summarizing the historic drilling at a number of these locations. Further descriptions of these programs can be found in the History section of this report.

Table 8: Historic Summary of Drilling Outside of Deposits

Zone	Years	Metres Drilled	Notable Results
Ace-Galena	1951, 1968	1845	12.8 oz/t Ag over 0.5 m; 6 oz/t over 8.8 m
Last Chance	1963-1975	1893.4	9.4 oz/t Ag over 11.5 m; 17.7 oz/t Ag over 15.2 m; 54.8 oz/t Ag over 1.52 m; 14 oz/t Ag over 5.88 m
Moose-Climax	1964, 1967	1654	10.5 oz/t Ag over 2.44 m; 10.7 oz/t Ag over 1.28 m; 7.5 oz/t Ag over 12.5 m
Sault	1984-1989	2,274.8	0.77oz/t Ag over 5.0 m

Drilling at the Wolf deposit was conducted by Sunshine Mining Company (option on holdings of Dolly Varden Mines Ltd) in 1964. In addition to 310.90 m of drifting and cross cutting in the 1200 level, 3137.92 m of surface and underground diamond drilling was completed. In 1968, 97.54 m of percussion drilling were completed on the Wolf by Dolly Varden Mines Ltd.

In 1989-90 a two-year diamond drilling program was conducted and funded by Dolly Varden Minerals Inc. and supervised by Cambria Geosciences. All originals of assay certificates, daily drill reports, diamond drill logs, assay tags and similar documents in support of the two drill programs were retained in the custody of Dolly Varden Silver Corporation and available to the authors.

Collars of drill holes were accurately surveyed using the historical “Mine Grid” as reference and downhole Sperry Sun surveys were completed in all holes, giving azimuth and inclination. A Hughes 500D helicopter, contracted from ALC Airlift Corporation of Pitt Meadows, B.C. was used to provide daily drill support and to move the drill between sites.

The historical drilling at the known deposits prior to 1989, both on surface and underground, can be summarized as follows:

Table 9: Drilling Totals Prior to 1989 at Major Deposits

Deposit	Number of Holes	Total Meterage
Torbrit	361	13,333.65
Wolf	92	8,124.27

North Star	120	7,429.69
Dolly Varden	22	2,686.33

1989 Diamond Drilling Program

During the 1989 diamond drilling program, 6 holes totalling 2397 m of drilling were completed. During the program, drilling intersected a mineralized horizon in all six surface holes drilled on the Northstar zone. The best intersection occurred in drill hole NS 89-4 assaying 7.83% Zn, 2.28% Pb, and 167.30 g/t Ag over 6.46 m. A 4.3 m intersection in hole NS89-3 assayed 0.65% Cu and returned a geochemical analysis of 1851 ppb Au.

Table 10: North Star 1989 Drilling Program, Significant Intersections.

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (ppb)
NS89-1	340.62	344.73	4.11	20.57	0.38	4.46	N.A.	Nil
NS89-2	323.49	327.66	4.18	24.17	0.39	3.49	N.A.	Nil
NS89-3	294.75	299.07	4.33	< 13.7	< 0.1	< 0.5	0.65	1851
NS89-4	303.89	310.35	6.46	167.30	2.28	7.83	0.13	Trace
NS89-5	389.20	394.78	5.58	18.51	0.34	5.34	< 0.1	760
NS89-6	348.09	351.13	3.05	24.00	1.45	2.40	0.45	Nil
NS89-6	366.37	368.20	1.83	85.70	0.30	0.10	Nil	2360

In the North Star mine area, the mineralized horizon varies in thickness from 1 to 36 metres (true) and consists of a calcite-rich basal facies and a sulphide-rich, oxide-rich upper facies. A chlorite-calcite-sulphide footwall stringer zone was identified in four, 1989-drill holes.

1990 Diamond Drilling Program

During the period from June 1 to August 31, 1990 surface diamond drilling on the Property totalled 7,095.90 m in 18 holes. Drilling was conducted on portions of the North Star, Dolly Varden, Torbrit deposits and the V Vein.

Table 11: North Star 1990 Drilling Program, Significant Intersections

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)
NS90-8	324.52	325.47	0.94	9.70	6129	16212	994	Nil
NS90-8	342.23	343.15	0.91	5.20	291	17423	1558	Nil
NS90-8	351.56	354.67	3.11	8.90	950	3556	2266	Nil

NS90-10	270.82	272.19	1.37	91.20	172	368	140	Nil
NS90-10	291.09	292.49	1.40	122.40	66	1157	2370	Nil
NS90-13	343.88	344.73	0.85	12.10	1217	4626	2248	Nil
NS90-13	354.79	355.71	0.91	7.10	152	1256	1471	343
NS90-15	417.64	420.48	2.83	4.30	223	1939	651	141
NS90-17	391.83	393.04	1.22	279.40	5339	542	3386	545
NS90-17	403.41	408.13	4.72	17.70	1895	4935	1514	74
NS90-21	506.07	508.11	2.04	1.70	77	2422	59	45
NS90-23	477.02	483.11	6.10	4.10	134	1068	58	25
NS90-24	547.73	549.26	1.52	1.80	236	3188	0	6

Table 12: Dolly Varden, 1990 Drilling Program, Significant Intersections

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)
NS90-7	356.62	357.53	0.91	25.70	86	398	8311	3429
NS90-7	357.53	358.75	1.22	54.85	2500	5149	3702	343
NS90-9	306.63	307.85	1.22	34.29	380	427	2035	343
NS90-9	307.85	308.46	0.61	130.28	386	197	1018	343
NS90-11	287.13	291.70	4.57	20.57	726	860	6589	343
NS90-11	309.99	310.44	0.46	96.00	374	893	38450	1714
NS90-11	320.81	323.61	2.80	13.71	621	3284	3046	343
NS90-12	319.43	320.35	0.91	14.80	246	2816	1659	45

Table 13: Torbrit, 1990 Drilling Program, Significant Intersections

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
NS90-22	143.10	151.00	7.90	58.80	0.54	1.20	0.05
Including	145.00	146.00	1.00	117.30	2.60	5.80	0.20

The North Star Mine area was tested by 8 NQ diamond drill holes in 1990. Six drill holes including NS

90-8, 10, 13, 15, 17, and 21 intersected a mineralized horizon. Drill holes NS 90-23 and 24 were drilled to target depth, NS 90-23 intersecting a very minor mineralized intersection (0.60m). NS 90-24 intersected no mineralization.

The Dolly Varden horizon was tested by four BD-BGM surface diamond drill holes including NS90-7, 9, 11, and 12. All drill holes penetrated a mineralized horizon. Drill hole NS90-11 intersected two additional parallel zones. Individual mineralized horizons vary from 3.2 to 9.1m.

The Dolly Varden horizon is a brecciated unit consisting of a quartz gangue, locally jasperoidal and chalcedonic, hosting variable amounts of sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. Calcite and barite, two components in the Northstar exhalite horizon, are notably absent.

Hanging wall rocks consist of andesitic and dacitic tuffs, lapilli tuffs and brecciated equivalents. Alteration consists of varying intensities of chloritization and lesser hematization.

Footwall rocks are lithologically identical to hanging wall rocks. Alteration consists of moderate to intense pervasive chloritization and carbonatization. A strong chlorite-carbonate-pyrite stockwork is developed in holes NS90-9 and 11.

2011 Drilling Program

In 2011, 21 surface diamond drill holes totalling 4,607.36 m was carried out at the Wolf deposit. The program focused on verifying grades and widths from previous drilling and extending and exploring the Wolf deposit (Sebert and Ramsay, 2012). *Table 14* lists the significant intercepts (>100 g/t Ag) from the 2011 drilling.

The results lent considerable support to a genetic model that considers the Wolf deposit part of a system of submarine or subaqueous hot springs along a fault scarp that formed a hydrothermal plumbing system. The program verified the down-dip extent of the central area of the mineralized zone, identified additional mineralization not previously noted, and outlined additional areas where drilling could add significant mineralization along the northern extension of the Wolf deposit.

Table 14: 2011 Drilling Highlights

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	True Width, m	Ag (g/t)	Zone/Min Style
WS11-104	38.85	40.80	0.98	401	Sed/Vol Contact
WS11-104	52.66	53.80	0.67	254	Sed/Vol Contact
WS11-105	46.61	47.50	0.52	379	Sed/Vol Contact
WS11-105A	77.40	78.95	0.91	546	No. 2 Vein
WS11-105A	94.79	98.37	2.1	177	No. 2 Vein
WS11-105A	103.10	108.54	1.73	312	No. 2 Vein
WS11-106	82.14	82.99	0.40	675	Conformable Mineralization
WS11-106	95.58	97.58	0.93	153	No. 2 Vein
WS11-106	103.12	108.36	1.99	144	No. 2 Vein
WS11-106	117.12	119.31	1.02	318	No. 2 Vein
WS11-107	132.80	135.70	1.92	333	No. 2B Vein?
WS11-107	141.60	156.80	10.05	595	No. 2 Vein
Including	151.55	156.28	3.13	995	No. 2 Vein
WS11-108	186.95	188.42	0.7	349	No. 2 Vein
WS11-110	86.17	105.82	12.20	388	No. 2 Vein
Including	86.17	90.38	2.61	1313	No. 2 Vein
WS11-111	54.06	59.75	4.19	207	Conformable Mineralization
WS11-112	55.26	72.4	14.78	99	Conformable Mineralization
WS11-112	104.47	111.77	4.17	149	No. 2 Vein
WS11-113	49.28	52.82	3.06	364	Conformable Mineralization
Including	50.82	51.82	0.86	717	Conformable Mineralization
WS11-114	75.80	87.19	6.50	272	No. 2 Vein
Including	77.40	78.40	0.57	1145	No. 2 Vein
WS11-115	35.35	46.07	8.20	293	Conformable Mineralization
Including	35.35	40.80	4.17	384	Conformable Mineralization

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	True Width, m	Ag (g/t)	Zone/Min Style
WS11-121	95.03	111.56	10.05	294	No. 2 Vein
Including	105.45	111.56	3.71	359	No. 2 Vein
WS11-122	59.73	61.90	2.17	579	No. 2 Vein
WS11-123	63.00	66.16	1.63	660	No. 2 Vein
WS11-123	73.17	77.33	2.14	181	No. 2 Vein

2012 Drilling Program

The 2012 drilling program targeted the down-dip and strike extension of the Dolly Varden mineralization, with six diamond drill holes aggregating 1,728.21 metres.

Table 15 provides details for diamond drill holes completed in 2012, and *Table 16* provides a summary of the mineralized intercepts. For clarity, the following notes are provided:

- The weighted average grade composites may not span the entire width of the mineralized zone, depending on the width of intervals within the zone that are poorly mineralized. Weakly mineralized intervals were not included in the composites, so more than one composite may be presented for a single zone.
- True width estimates given are calculated from sectional views.

Table 15: 2012 Diamond Drill Holes

Drill Hole	UTM Coordinates		Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Target	Length (m)
	Easting	Northing					
DV12-1	467533.22	6171151.05	629.49	185°	-68.8°	DVT* below 300 m elev.	560.83
DV12-2	467700.87	6170939.69	629.25	175.1°	-51.5°	DVT below 1410 level	301.75
DV12-3	467700.86	6170940.02	629.06	175.1°	-64.1°	DVT below 1410 level	377.95
DV12-4	467841.35	6170797.39	564.78	160.1°	-54.2°	DVT below 1638 level	152.40
DV12-5	467841.23	6170797.52	564.42	160°	-66.0°	DVT below 1638 level	167.64
DV12-6	467841.10	6170797.93	564.10	170.1°	-84.6°	DVT below 1638 level	167.64
						Total metres	**1,728.21**

*DVT is the Dolly Varden Torbrit mineralized horizon.

Table 16: Summary of Mineralized Intercepts from 2012 Drilling

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	True Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/short ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
DV12-1	394.54	403.72	8.20	19.0	0.55	0.01	0.11
including	397.6	398.6	0.89	52.9	1.54	0.04	0.55
DV12-2	209.65	212.40	2.20	860	25.1	0.18	0.81
including	210.6	212.4	1.44	1289	37.6	0.23	0.99
DV12-3	254.0	259.6	3.90	24.0	0.70	0.04	2.46

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	True Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/short ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
DV12-3	270.8	279.1	6.30	19.8	0.58	0.07	12.30
DV12-4	77.60	83.15	5.30	536	16.5	0.97	1.74
including	79.65	80.70	1.00	1786	55.0	3.44	4.63
DV12-5	83.74	88.90	4.80	100	2.92	0.75	5.17
including	84.3	85.85	1.44	252	7.35	2.28	13.90
DV12-6	91.05	105.60	12.90	41.0	1.20	0.10	0.47
including	91.05	92.7	1.46	154	4.49	0.06	0.23

Drilling confirmed the grade and tenor of mineralization indicated in historic drilling and historic mineral resource estimates above 450 m elevation, with well-mineralized intercepts in holes DV12-2 and DV12-4.

2013 Drilling Program

The purpose of the 2013 drilling program at the Torbrit mine was to verify and infill historical mineral resource blocks with current diamond drilling and assaying, and to extend those resources at depth and on strike toward the northeast and northwest. Fourteen holes were drilled for a total of 3,069 m from 4 different drill platforms. A total of 2,605 m of core was sampled, resulting in 1222 drill assay samples. All drill holes successfully interested Torbrit mineralization horizon averaging 38 m per hole, totalling 526 m of Torbrit mineralization drilled.

The Torbrit mineralization appeared as epithermal veins, banded zones, banded breccias as well as massive carbonate, quartz and barite replacement. Mineralized horizons and zones, as well as underground workings were generally intersected where predicted from the pre-drilling 3D modeling of the available underground working blueprints. Considering the fourteen drill holes, the total thickness of the mineralized zone averaged 38 m per hole, ranging from 9.3m (hole TB13-09) to 89.1m (drill hole TB13-01). *Table 17* provides the mineralization thickness summary, and *Table 18* provides the drilling highlights.

Table 17: Total Mineralized Zone Thickness Intersected by Drilling 2013

Drill Hole	Zone (m)	Notes
TB13-01	89.10	Pad D: Crossed a minor stope - went through complete section
TB13-02	56.70	Pad D: Planned and stopped at stope - mined zone would add another 50m width
TB13-03	31.14	Pad D: Planned and stopped at stope - off section to SE - mined zone would add another 30m width
TB13-04	44.70	Pad D: Zone appears to flatten or is truncated at depth - off section to NE - drilling length was adequate
TB13-05	34.10	Pad E: Testing NE Stope areas - crosses zone into footwall tuffite - drilling East
TB13-06	28.10	Pad E: Testing NE Stope areas - crosses zone into footwall tuffite - drilling East
TB13-07	30.90	Pad E: Testing NE Stope areas - as observed in stopes - zone dips WNW from TB13-08 to 07 - drilling Southeast
TB13-08	11.89	Pad E: Testing NE Stope areas - as observed in stopes - zone dips WNW from TB13-08 to 07 - drilling Southeast
TB13-09	9.30	Pad E: Testing NE Stope areas - NE extension - likely stopped 30m too short of target, may have encountered more zones below
TB13-10	24.89	Pad C: Testing NW area - drilling -87 dip West - minor deviation to SW - proper length but missed bottom zone - encountered narrow upper zone
TB13-11	71.63	Pad C: Testing NW area - drilling -67 dip West - more deviation to SW - hit long section of Torbrit mineralization at depth - would need hole to WNW to test extent
TB13-12	47.45	Pad C: Testing NW area - drilling SW, (replaced on Pad B hole) encountered thinner and higher zone further west than at TB13-11
TB13-13	23.80	Pad C: Testing NW area - drilling South (new proposal), testing rich zones between dikes, stopped in unexpected underground working
TB13-14	22.55	Pad B: Testing same areas as TB13-13. Hole deviated unexpectedly - hit another narrow working oblique to drilling - had to abandon hole
Avg. width	**37.88**	

Table 18: Torbrit Mine: 2013 Diamond Drill Results Summary

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
TB13-01	108.7	141.4	32.7	91.1	0.48	0.63
Including	108.7	117.5	8.8	140.0	0.55	1.10
Including	137.0	141.4	4.3	220.0	0.26	0.26
TB13-02	92.8	134.0	41.2	198.0	0.56	0.41
Including	92.8	102.8	10.0	239.0	1.26	1.12
Including	110.7	134.0	23.3	242.0	0.43	0.21
TB13-03	126.5	143.6	17.1	509.0	0.73	1.20
Including	140.4	143.6	3.2	1458.0	0.77	1.74
TB13-04	126.0	148.4	22.4	26.6	0.34	0.93
TB13-05	48.7	50.3	1.6	183.0	0.78	0.18
TB13-05	156.8	161.1	4.3	124.3	0.13	0.23
TB13-06	123.7	131.4	7.7	620.5	0.70	0.11
Including	123.7	126.6	2.9	1327.4	0.94	0.08
TB13-07	157.2	178.9	21.7	150.4	0.50	0.40
Including	166.6	169.3	2.7	391.7	0.03	0.02
Including	174.3	178.9	4.6	279.1	0.06	0.04
TB13-08	107.0	109.3	2.3	128.1	1.04	0.19
TB13-08	116.7	117.9	1.2	198.8	1.18	0.03
TB13-08	160.6	163.7	3.1	193.1	0.03	0.02
TB13-10	78.2	80.3	2.1	74.7	0.06	0.14
TB13-11	31.9	33.0	1.1	909.0	0.10	0.30
TB13-11	153.5	170.7	17.2	155.3	1.40	1.65
Including	153.5	158.1	4.6	244.1	3.44	2.67
TB13-11	200.1	219.1	19.1	121.8	0.45	1.20
TB13-11	228.7	230.7	2.0	320.0	0.10	0.26
TB13-12	219.8	234.2	14.4	206.8	0.45	0.25
Including	220.7	223.5	2.8	442.3	1.75	0.67
TB13-13	66.3	74.0	7.7	132.5	0.41	0.79
Including	71.6	74.0	2.4	198.2	1.06	1.32

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)*	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
TB13-14	211.1	222.6	11.5	673.9	0.41	0.48

**Drill core interval: the true width has not been estimated*

It is clear from the 2013 program that a large component of the Torbrit deposit mineralization represents a long-lived multi stage system with silver-rich hydrothermal veining. It is likely that this environment manifested similar deposits at other locales (both adjacent and stacked) in a similar depositional setting. Following the trend of the controlling structures identified at Torbrit, when combined with the geophysical modeling results from the VTEM and ZTEM airborne surveys, could well lead to the discovery of other, similar silver deposits along the well-defined "Torbrit" structural trend.

2014 Drilling Program

In 2014, a total of 12 NQ diamond drill holes, totalling 5,280 m, were completed on the property. *Table 19* outlines each hole's location, orientation and intended target. The program was designed to test six distinct property-scale targets for high-grade Ag-Au mineralization:

- The NNW strike extension of the Torbrit deposit (Torbrit);
- Possible extension of the Torbrit graben North of Evindsen Creek (Torbrit NW);
- The Red Point alteration system (Red Point);
- The intersection of prospective stratigraphy with well mineralized / altered structures (Musketeer North, Kitsol);
- The contact between the Salmon River Formation and the underlying Hazelton Group volcanic rocks (Wolf).

Table 19 – 2014 DDH Program Collars

DDH Number	Zone	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Drill Type
DV14001	Red Point	560.22	250	-80	467186.5	6171728	468.3	A5
DV14002	Torbrit	410.87	225	-77	467837.4	6171692	352.3	A5
DV14003	Torbrit	340.77	45	-83	467839	6171696	353.0	A5
DV14004	Torbrit NW	639.78	225	-60	467605	6171876	385.0	A5
DV14005	Musketeer North	337.7	45	-49	467523	6172558	359.0	SJ2000
DV14006	Torbrit NW	575.77	225	-67	467700	6171936	335.0	A5
DV14007	Musketeer North	282.85	75	-75	467523	6172558	359.0	SJ2000
DV14008	Kitsol	392.5	90	-68	467533	6172124	383.0	SJ2000
DV14009	Wolf	422.15	100	-55	467093.1	6173630	382.1	A5
DV14010	Kitsol	301.45	90	-45	467533	6172124	383.0	SJ2000
DV14011	Red Point	536.14	250	-65	467186.9	6171895	553.9	A5
DV14012	Kitsol	478.35	90	-88	467533	6172124	383.0	SJ2000

The program was successful in intersecting moderately anomalous to high-grade Ag mineralization at all target areas. Continuous pervasive intervals of highly anomalous silver ranging from 33.00 to

111.80 m in thickness with average grades of 3.1 to 5 g/t Ag were intersected in 7 of the 12 drill holes. High-grade intercepts included 9.01 m grading 1496.78 g/t Ag within a broader zone of 25.95 m grading 712.19 g/t Ag in hole DV14010 at the Kitsol vein. *Table 20* outlines significant Ag intercepts calculated from the 2014 drill program results.

Table 20 – 2014 DDH Program Results

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (down-hole, m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)
DV14001	46.30	59.62	13.32	1.70	20	151	52	14
	519.50	525.50	6.00	2.92	308	2052	25	7
	548.50	553.50	5.00	1.71	14	7834	523	21
DV14002	229.35	257.35	28.00	1.27	72	289	33	2
DV14003	90.73	148.55	57.82	4.96	308	768	35	2
	185.00	201.00	16.00	25.64	738	3306	31	2
Including	193.00	197.00	4.00	81.65	2756	11391	62	3
DV14004	153.95	186.95	33.00	3.97	38	264	21	1
	606.12	630.10	23.98	1.15	218	208	55	6
DV14005	9.80	89.85	80.05	4.01	133	604	65	3
DV14006	82.18	92.18	10.00	6.05	28	69	57	6
	294.61	312.61	18.00	3.36	91	920	32	5
	413.61	458.61	45.00	1.79	134	3266	48	10
DV14007	40.00	88.00	48.00	4.41	185	446	25	4
	110.15	156.83	46.68	7.45	165	604	45	4
Including	151.67	154.83	3.16	87.65	699	1688	375	30
DV14008	134.17	187.17	53.00	4.27	258	1448	28	5
	195.17	200.17	5.00	125.50	2337	1552	329	12
	200.17	296.12	95.95	5.22	126	603	16	6
DV14009	14.57	102.57	88.00	2.26	10	959	77	8
	131.57	177.57	46.00	1.41	121	925	18	1
	297.57	348.57	51.00	3.06	146	613	16	2
DV14010	85.04	96.70	11.66	1.29	37	197	17	6
	106.70	141.35	34.65	2.90	126	1070	16	3
	141.35	167.30	23.14*	712.19	4900	3431	189	21
Including	144.09	153.10	8.03*	1496.78	4795	2464	180	20
	167.30	287.10	119.80	4.84	120	714	27	2
DV14011	121.79	205.79	84.00	1.72	79	470	89	88
	212.79	258.79	46.00	1.73	103	462	46	23

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (down-hole, m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)
DV14012	226.85	246.49	19.64	2.67	177	950	14	4
	263.49	323.50	60.01	2.96	281	1294	18	9
	353.50	380.85	27.35	2.41	98	596	12	9

*True Width

Drill core was transported to TerraLogic Exploration's core processing facility in Alice Arm, BC where the core was logged and sampled. Core logging included surveys with a magnetic susceptibility meter, portable XRF, gamma-ray spectrometer and a HALO optical spectrometer. Potassium concentrations derived from the gamma-ray spectrometer (confirmed with intermittent whole rock geochemical analysis) have delineated broad elevated potassium envelopes forming the hanging wall / footwall of many of the epithermal mineralization systems intersected in 2014. Assay data has also confirmed the presence of elevated Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd, Mn, Fe, As and S in these potassium altered zones.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

No samples were sent for analysis during the preparation of the Resource Estimate.

DATA VERIFICATION

Historical Data Collected Prior to 1989

Cambria Geological conducted a comprehensive assembly of historical data on the Property in 1989-90. At that time, all available assay data from diamond drilling was compiled into a Log II database. In addition, the level plans by Takeda were used as a base to prepare a new set of cross-sections and plans for the Torbrit deposit.

Torbrit Mine survey data was used to position the claim boundaries and the plan of the underground workings at the Dolly Varden, North Star and Torbrit mines. New surface contour maps were positioned in a common Mine Grid system using survey information collected in 1989.

Torbrit Mine drill logs were destroyed in a fire in the last years of production. However, in 1989-90 Cambria Geological had access to the mine survey ledgers, giving accurate locations for survey control points and diamond drill collars. Drill hole length and direction were also recorded in the ledgers. Available as well were detailed assay plans and sections that were drawn on linens at 1 inch to 20 feet and 1 inch to 40 feet by the Torbrit Mine staff. Cambria Geological reverse engineered a set of assay records for the Torbrit underground drilling in 1990 by digitizing the plans and section view of each drill hole and positioning the collars according to the survey ledger.

The reverse engineered Torbrit data is not relied upon in this report, but serves as an indication of mineralized areas and those areas tested by diamond drilling prior to 1970. Similarly, historical data from diamond drilling logs and cross sections at the Dolly Varden, North Star and Wolf areas, created between 1970 and 1988 are used in this report for geological information only.

The Property has a clear history of careful, professional work dating from the 1950s and later. In the judgment of the author, the recommendations for exploration are not affected by the lack of specific sample material to verify. All other forms of verification show a good correlation between the historical

records and the locations surveyed on the ground. These data are considered to be sufficiently adequate to support the recommendations contained in this Technical Report.

A feasibility study was completed by Chapman, Wood and Griswold in 1969 and included a number of check assay analysis on the Wolf deposit. There are documented check sample analysis comparisons between the analysis completed on site by Dolly Varden (historic company) and three other companies, C.W.G, Coast Eldridge and Bralorne. The datasets have a tendency to correlate poorly when looking at individual samples but correlate well when compared as a whole. The C.W.G. comparison resulted in a correlation of 0.82, while the Coast Eldrige resulted in a correlation of 0.99. The Bralorne study concluded that the average grade at the 1220 level returned 4.49 oz/t Ag by Bralorne and 4.55 oz/t Ag by Dolly Varden, while the 1550 level returned an average of 13.71 oz/t Ag from Bralorne and 12.46 oz/t from Dolly Varden.

In 1974, Mann conducted a small survey, sending 31 pulps previously assayed by Chemex Labs for Cu (most of which came from the Torbrit deposit) for duplicate analysis at Bondar-Clegg Laboratories. These samples returned a correlation of 0.996 for silver, although again, there are some individual samples that show some scatter.

Check Assays were completed on the 1980 drilling at the Wolf deposit, with 6 pulps initially analyzed by Min-En Labs by wet assay aqua-regia followed by Atomic Absorption sent for analysis via fire assay at Bondar-Clegg. Although the two data sets return a correlation of 0.99, the wet assay results are consistently 10% higher than the fire assay. The wet assay is expected to be 3-4% higher than the fire assay, and the added discrepancy could be due to some volatization of Ag during the fire assay process.

Historical Data from the 1989-1990 Exploration Programs

The author had no access to historical diamond drill core, prior to 1989, as it was lost due to poor security of storage in Alice Arm and on the mine site. A portion of the 1989 and the 1990 core are safely stored in a warehouse in Terrace. In 2012 the recovered historic core was transported and re-boxed as it had been stored on site prior to that point. Some historic core remains on site, located at the Red Point camp and on the Kitsault road.

All data assembled during the 1989-90 exploration program was verified for data integrity and spatial orientation during the preparation of this Technical Report. Work included assembly of all available drilling and survey data into a common database system, supervised and verified by the author. Survey information from the 1989-1990 exploration programs was re-compiled and verified.

The position of the Mine Grid in the NAD 83 datum was verified in October 2008, during the differential GPS survey by Cambria and is relied upon in this Technical Report.

Cambria Geological managed both the 1989 and 1990 diamond drill programs, under the direct supervision of Paul McGuigan. All original drawings, cross-sections, assay certificates, daily drill reports, diamond drill logs, assay tags and digital data collected in support of the two drill programs were retained in the custody of Cambria Geological and were available to the authors.

During the 1989-90 exploration programs, laboratory duplicate analyses and standards were inserted into the analytic sample stream. Check assaying was done by Certified BC Assayers at Chemex Laboratories of North Vancouver. All duplicate and check assay results were reported within acceptable limits of accuracy and repeatability. All data from the historical drilling programs remains recorded in the Torbrit Mine Grid, which is in Imperial Units. The data is reliably and accurately recorded in the

Mine Grid.

According to the above procedures, the data relied upon in this report is fully verified by the author. Those records were fully available to the author and were readily reviewed.

2011 to 2013 Data Collection

The geochemical data from the 2011-2013 exploration programs on the Property was verified by sourcing original analytical certificates and digital data. Sample collection procedures by the Company and Cambria Geoscience were managed by experienced professionals and appear to have been handled in an acceptable manner. The samples were processed and analyzed at reputable laboratories and in the author's opinion there is no indication from the analytical determinations that any spurious results were produced from sampling procedure, sample handling or analytical problems.

2014 Data Collection

Surface Program

The QAQC program for rock samples included the insertion of external blanks, standards and field duplicates into the sample chain of custody. Blank material consisted of 1-2 kg of local unmineralized basaltic dike located 15 km north of Alice Arm. A total of 5 blanks were submitted (one blank per shipment). Two standards were also utilized:

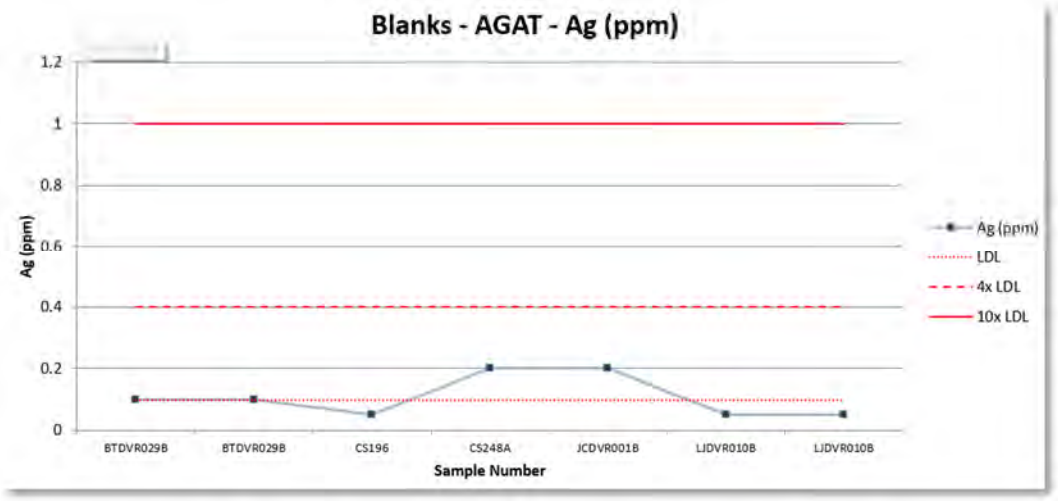
- CU173 from West Coast Mineral Supply – low-grade silver and gold;
- OREAS 24c from OREAS – whole rock immobile elements (Ti, Al, V, Nb, Zr, etc.).

A total of two Cu173 standards were included along with 10 OREAS 24c standards. All SRMs consisted of 40 grams of pulverized material sealed in kraft bags with a TerraLogic sample number. A total of two field duplicates were also inserted into the sample chain of custody.

Blanks

Silver values for blank material were plotted with 4x and 10x lower detection limits (*Figure 10*) for the specific analytic technique. Although a total of 2 blanks returned Ag values above detection limit none of the blanks returned silver values above 4x LDL and therefore the blank data is consistent with the sampling and preparation being well within acceptable industry standard tolerances in terms of cross-contamination.

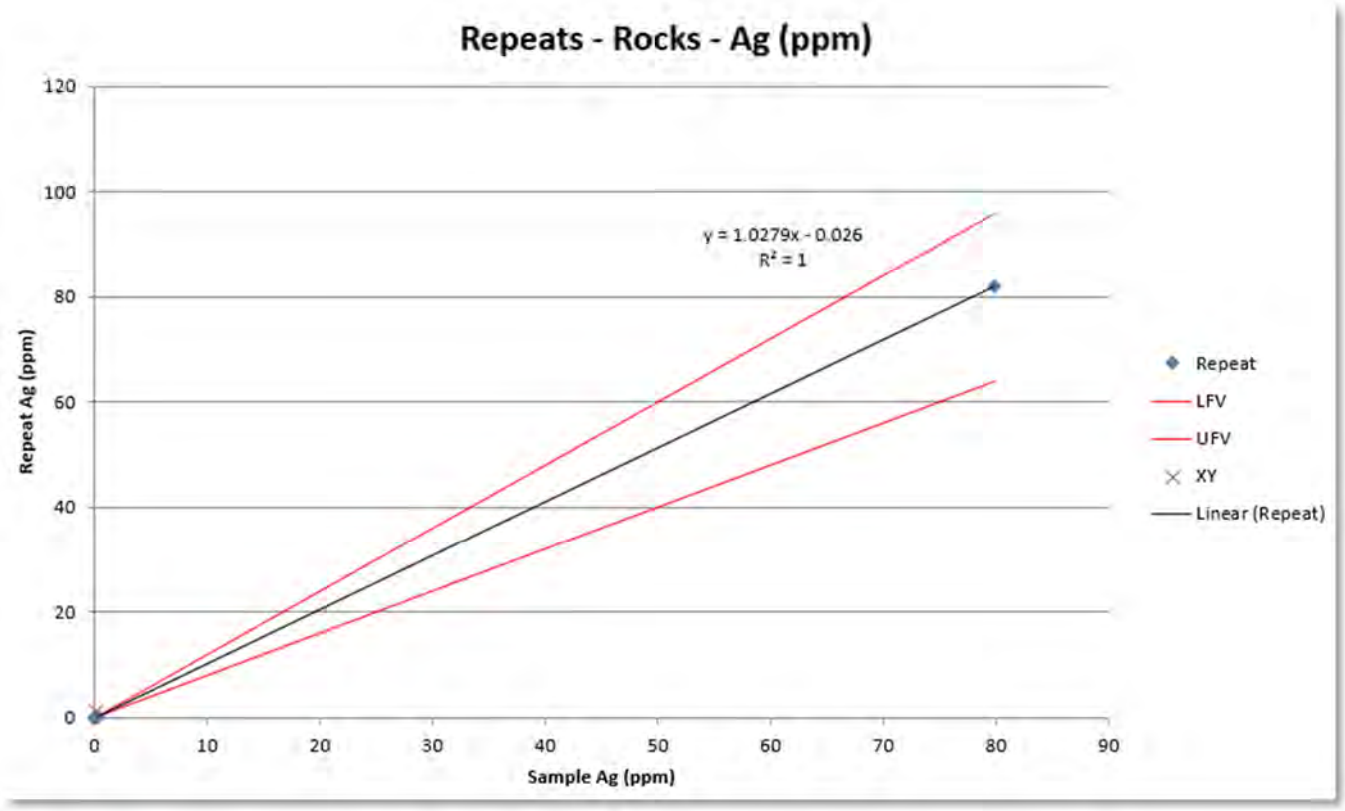
Figure 10: 2014 Silver results for submitted rock blank samples



Repeats

Subsampling and analysis of rock pulp material was conducted by ACME labs for determination of analytic error; a total of 7 repeats were analyzed. Silver values for samples and repeats were plotted on an XY chart for linear regression analysis (*Figure 11*), which yielded a Y-intercept of 0.03, a slope of 1.03 and an R^2 value of 1.00. A total of 2 repeats were within ± 20% of the original sample value (passed), 0 failed (> or < 20% of original) and 7 were under 4x detection limit (not considered). Data from the repeats is consistent with the analytic error being within reasonable industry standard tolerances.

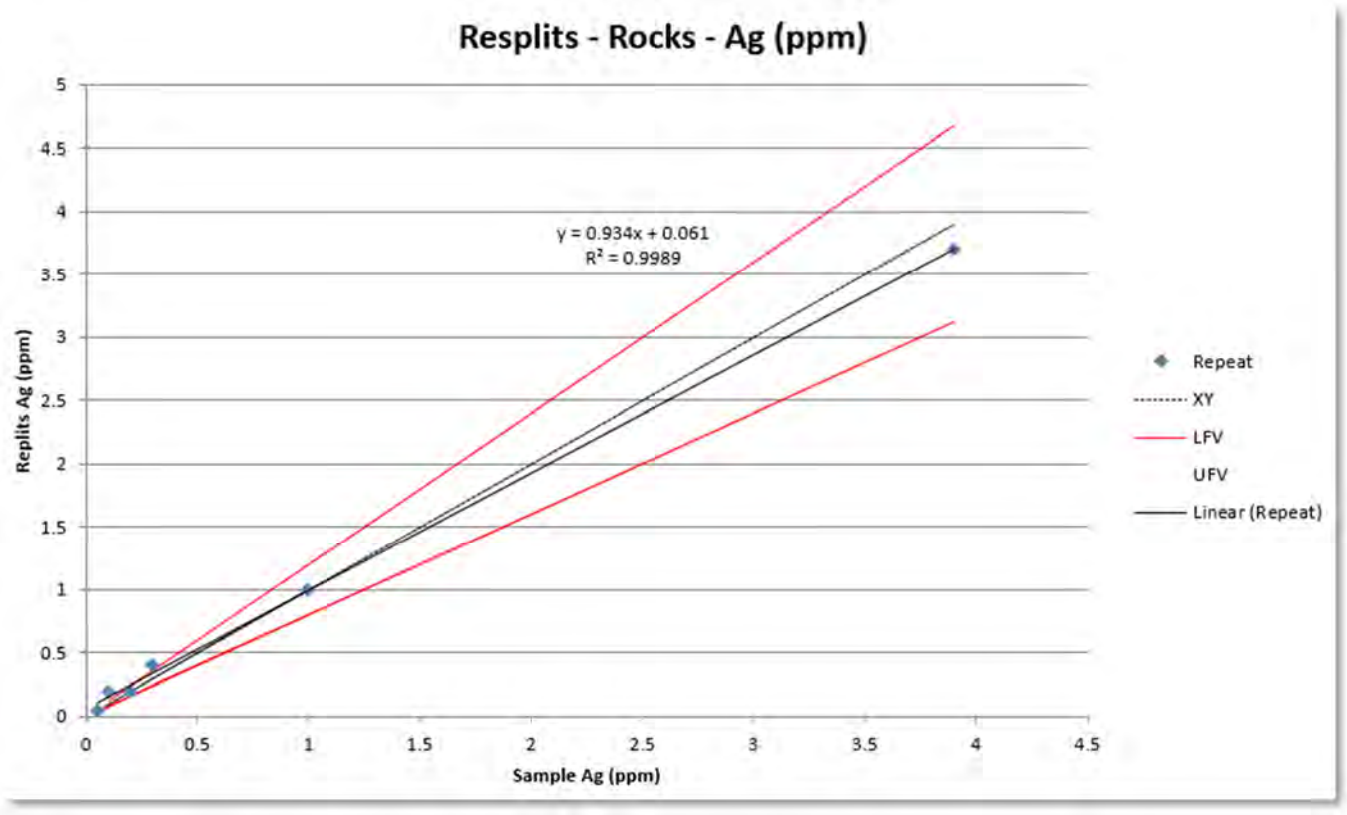
Figure 11: XY Chart – Rock Repeats – Ag



Resplits

Subsampling and analysis of rock coarse reject material was conducted on a routine basis by ACME labs for determination of subsampling error; a total of 8 resplits were analyzed. Silver values for samples and resplits were plotted on an XY chart for linear regression analysis (*Figure 12*), which yielded a Y-intercept of 0.06, a slope of 0.93 and an R^2 value of 0.99. A total of 3 resplits were within ± 20% of the original sample value (passed), 0 failed (> or < 20% of original) and 5 were under 4x detection limit (not considered). Data from the resplits is consistent with the subsampling error being within reasonable industry standard tolerances.

Figure 12: XY Chart – Rock Resplits – Ag



Standards

Only two samples of Cu 173 were submitted for analysis, therefore a Stoddart chart was not produced, but both SRMs returned silver values within ± 2SD of the accepted value. Immobile element results for standard 24c were plotted on Stoddart charts for comparison with the accepted value and range published by the manufacturer. Although these plots have not been included in this report the analysis did confirm a systematic positive bias for Al and Ti and a systematic negative bias for Th and Nb; all other elements returned results consistently within the accepted range of values published by the manufacturer. This bias should be taken into consideration when looking at common classification diagrams such as TiO_2 vs Zr or Th vs V.

DDH Program

A comprehensive QAQC program was adopted that involved the inclusion of external blanks, standards and field duplicates into the sample chain of custody. Blank material consisted of 1-2 kg of local unmineralized basaltic dike located 15 km North of Alice Arm. They were inserted every 50 samples or selectively (at the discretion of the logging geologist) in areas of high-grade mineralization. A total of 43 blanks were included in the program. Various standard reference materials (SRM) were selected from CDN Resource Labs and West Coast Mineral Supplies to cover high and low-grade Ag, Pb, Zn and low-grade Cu and Au concentrations. All SRMs consisted of 40 grams of pulverized material sealed in kraft bags with a TerraLogic sample number. *Table 21* contains information on all SRMs utilized on the 2014 program. One duplicate sample, consisting of 1/4 core, per hole was selected at the discretion of the geologist as well.

Table 21 – SRM Summary

Lab	Standard	Total	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
CDN	CDN-ME-1303	25	0.924 ± 0.001	152 ± 10	0.344 ± 0.016	1.22 ± 0.06	0.931 ± 0.048
CDN	CDN-ME-1305	29	1.92 ± 0.18	231 ± 12	0.617 ± 0.024	3.21 ± 0.09	1.61 ± 0.05
CDN	CDN-ME-1307	26	1.02 ± 0.09	54.1 ± 3.1	0.537 ± 0.020	0.864 ± 0.036	0.746 ± 0.026
WCM	CU173	2	0.93 ± 0.03	12.3 ± 0.6	0.347 ± 0.006		
WCM	PM1145	3		810.6 ± 36.5	2.485 ± 0.110		
WCM	PM1146	3		1586.9 ± 68.98	1.957 ± 0.078		

All QAQC samples were inserted into the chain of custody prior to securing the rice bags for shipping to the lab. ACME also conducted its own internal QAQC program, which included blanks, standards, resplits and repeats.

Blanks

Silver values for blank material were plotted with 4x and 10x lower detection limits (*Figure 13*) for the specific analytic technique. A total of 7 blanks returned Ag values above detection limit and there is a noticeable spike in elevated Ag values within the high-grade portion of hole DV14010 with values up to 1.9 g/t Ag. *Figure 14* is a smear chart plotting the Ag value of the previous sample vs Ag value of the blank: one can see that there is a relationship between silver concentration in the blank and the grade of the previous sample above a sample grade of ~10 g/t Ag. Regardless, none of the contamination detected was above 4x LDL and therefore the blank data is consistent with the sampling and preparation being well within acceptable industry standard tolerances.

Figure 13: Silver results for submitted DDH blank samples

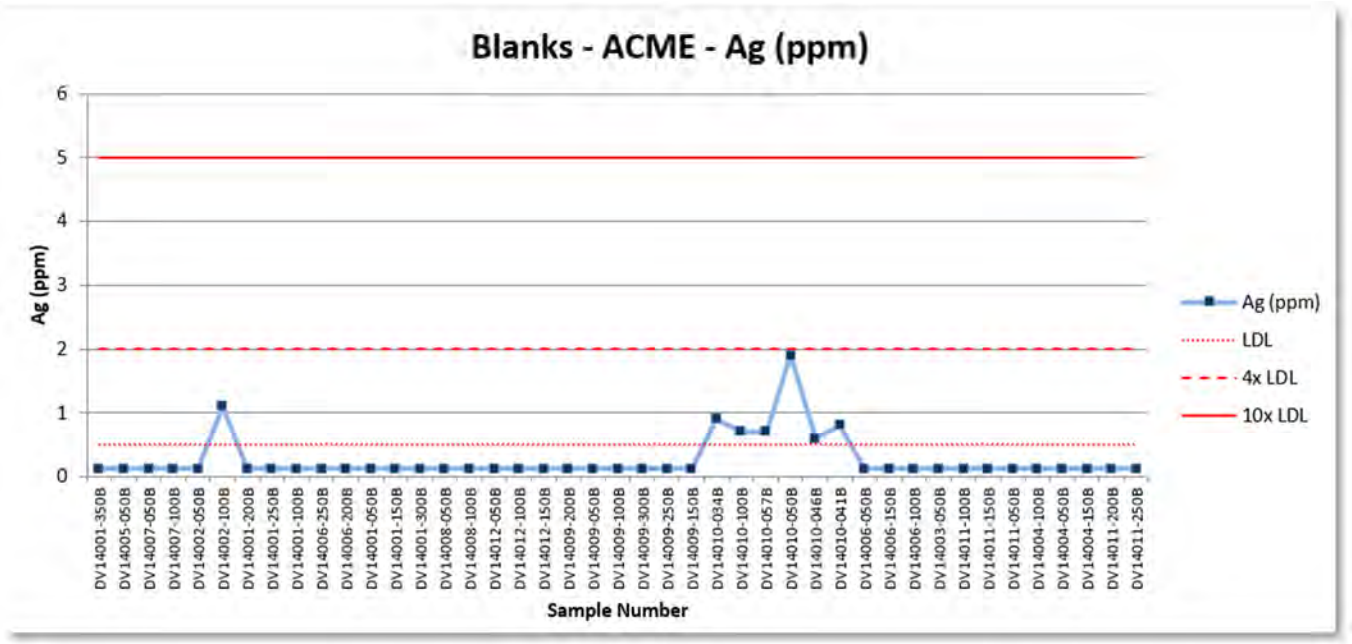
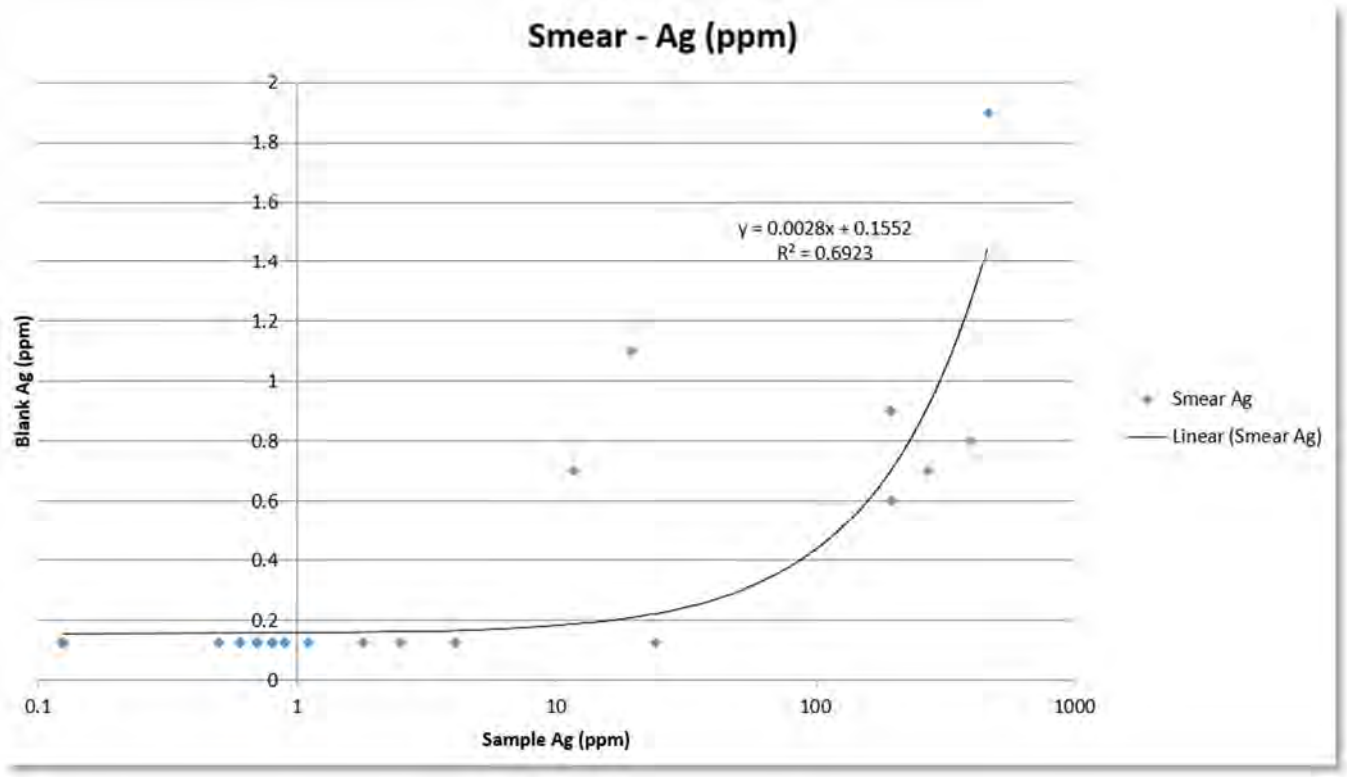


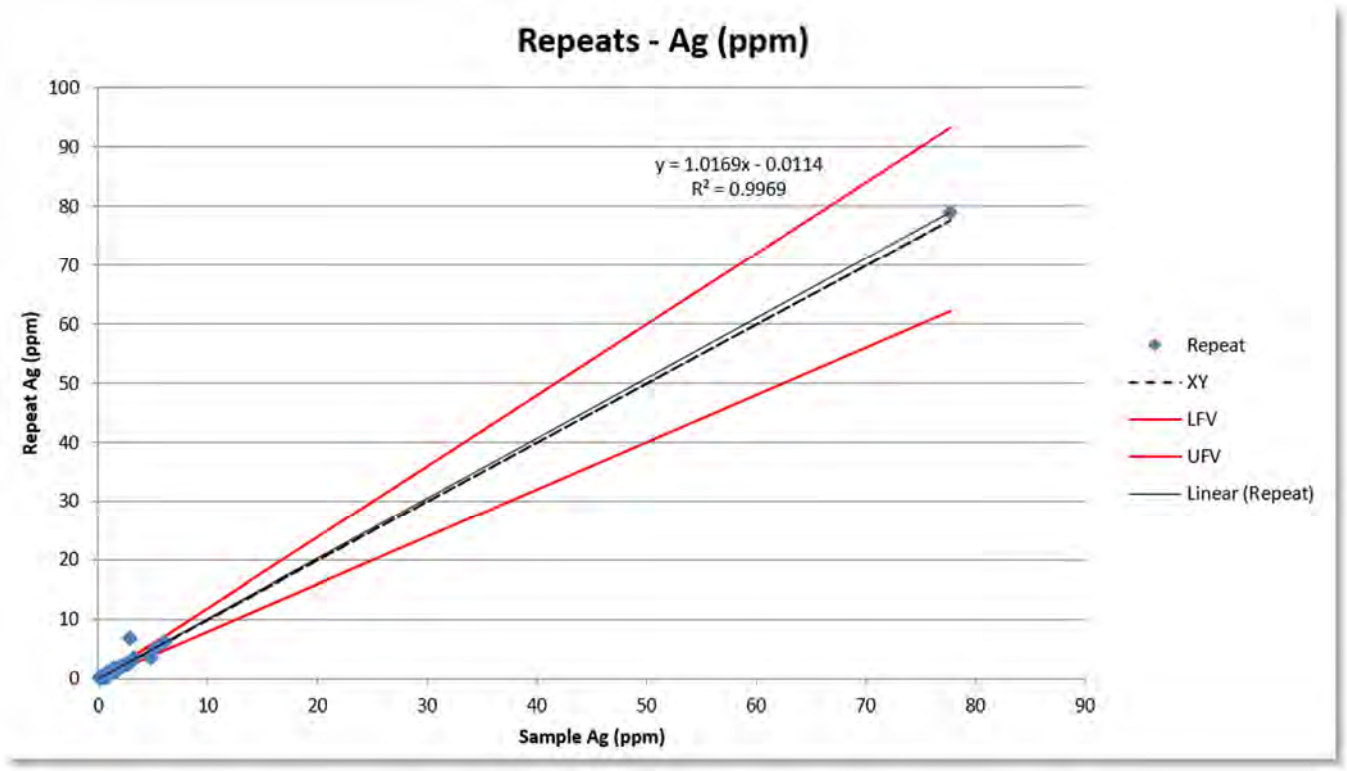
Figure 14: Silver smear chart



Repeats

Subsampling and analysis of pulp material was conducted on a routine basis by ACME labs for determination of analytic error; a total of 71 repeats were analyzed. Silver values for samples and repeats were plotted on an XY chart for linear regression analysis (*Figure 15*), which yielded a Y-intercept of 0.01, a slope of 1.02 and an R^2 value of 0.99. A total of 10 repeats were within ± 20% of the original sample value (passed), 1 failed (> or < 20% of original) and 59 were under 4x detection limit (not considered). Data from the repeats is consistent with the analytic error being within reasonable industry standard tolerances.

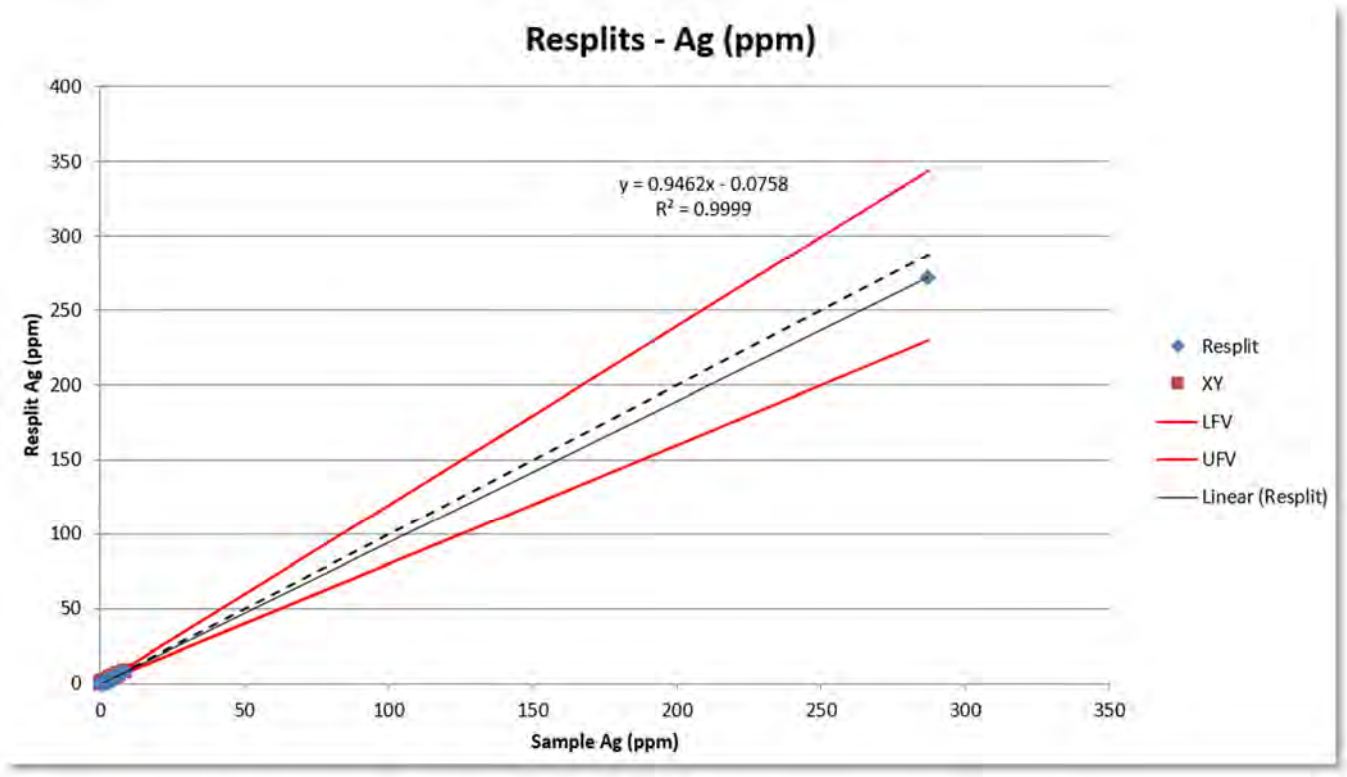
Figure 15: XY Chart – DDH Repeats - Ag



Resplits

Subsampling and analysis of coarse reject material was conducted on a routine basis by ACME labs for determination of subsampling error; a total of 60 resplits were analyzed. Silver values for samples and resplits were plotted on an XY chart for linear regression analysis (*Figure 16*), which yielded a Y-intercept of 0.08, a slope of 0.95 and an R^2 value of 0.99. A total of 13 resplits were within ± 20% of the original sample value (passed), 3 failed (> or < 20% of original) and 44 were under 4x detection limit (not considered). Data from the resplits is consistent with the subsampling error being within reasonable industry standard tolerances.

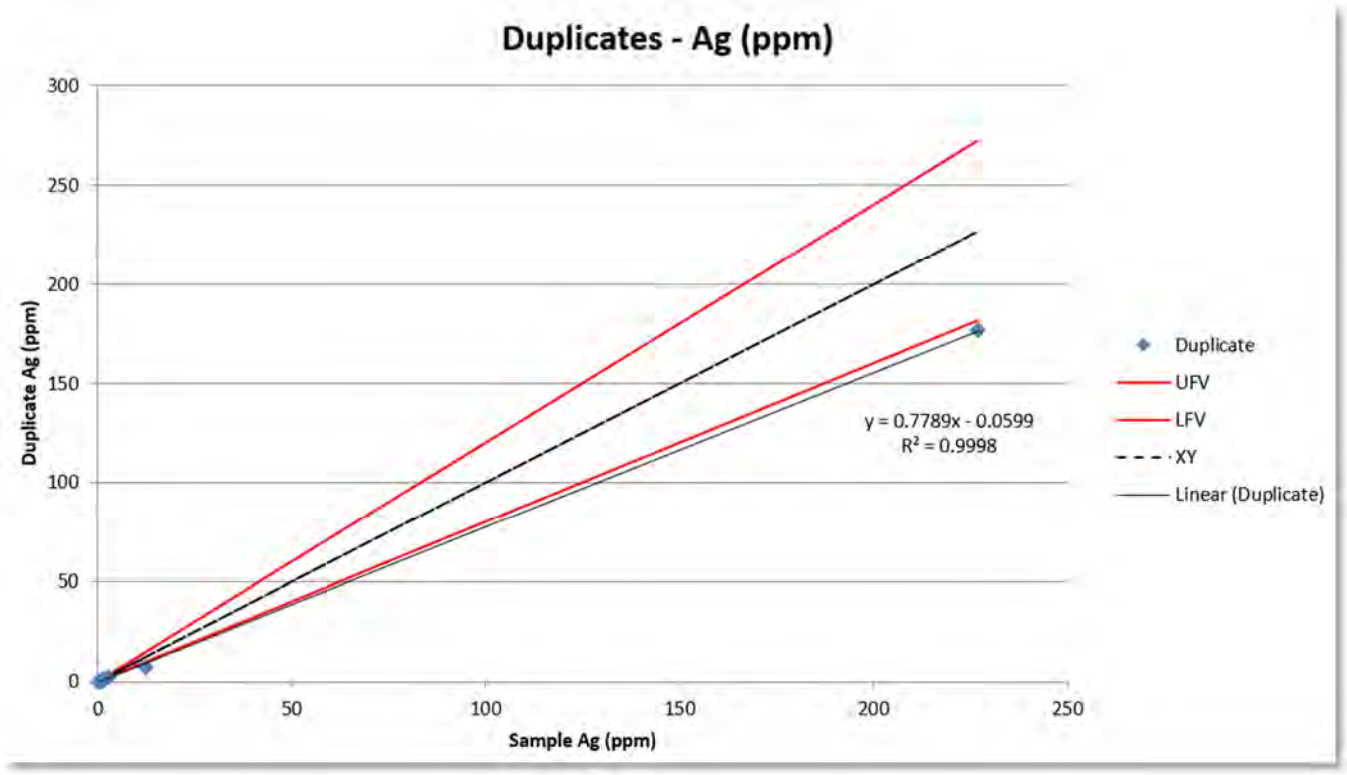
Figure 16: XY Chart – DDH Resplits - Ag



Field Duplicates

Silver values for samples and duplicates were plotted on an XY chart for linear regression analysis (*Figure 17*), which yielded a Y-intercept of 0.06, a slope of 0.78 and an R^2 value of 0.99. A total of 1 duplicate was within ± 20% of the original sample value (passed), 3 failed (> or < 20% of original) and 7 were under 4x detection limit (not considered). There appears to be a moderate negative bias in the duplicate data, although the overall dataset consists of only 11 samples, 7 of which have very low Ag values. Regression analysis of the duplicate data suggests a systematic negative bias for duplicates and an increase in duplicate sample frequency should be considered to provide a more statistically significant dataset in future programs.

Figure 17: XY Chart – DDH Duplicates – Ag



Standards

Silver results for all standards were plotted on Stoddart Charts (*Figures 18-22*) for determination of accuracy and to check for analytic drift over time. Assay value of submitted standard was compared to the accepted value, ±2SD (Warning Limit) and ±3SD (Failure Limit) of the accepted value as reported from the manufacturer. Analysis of all standard data returned silver values within 2SD of the reported accepted value and analysis of the moving average of these datasets shows no trends in the data. Results from the standard dataset for silver are consistent with the labs analytical accuracy being well within industry standard limits.

Overall the QAQC initiative developed for the 2014 exploration program was successful in confirming that all sampling, sample processing and analytic techniques were conducted in a fashion that ensured minimal error and suitable accuracy.

Figure 18– Stoddart Chart – ME-1303 – Ag

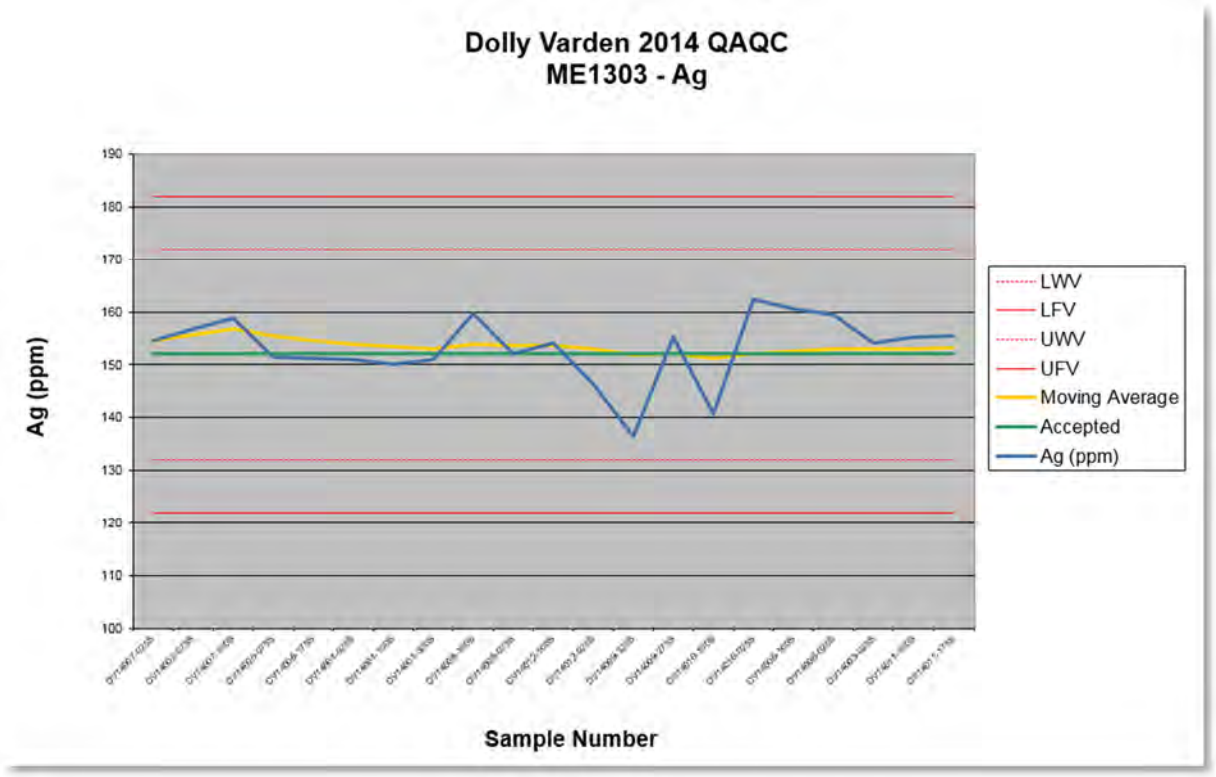


Figure 19 – Stoddart Chart – ME-1305 – Ag

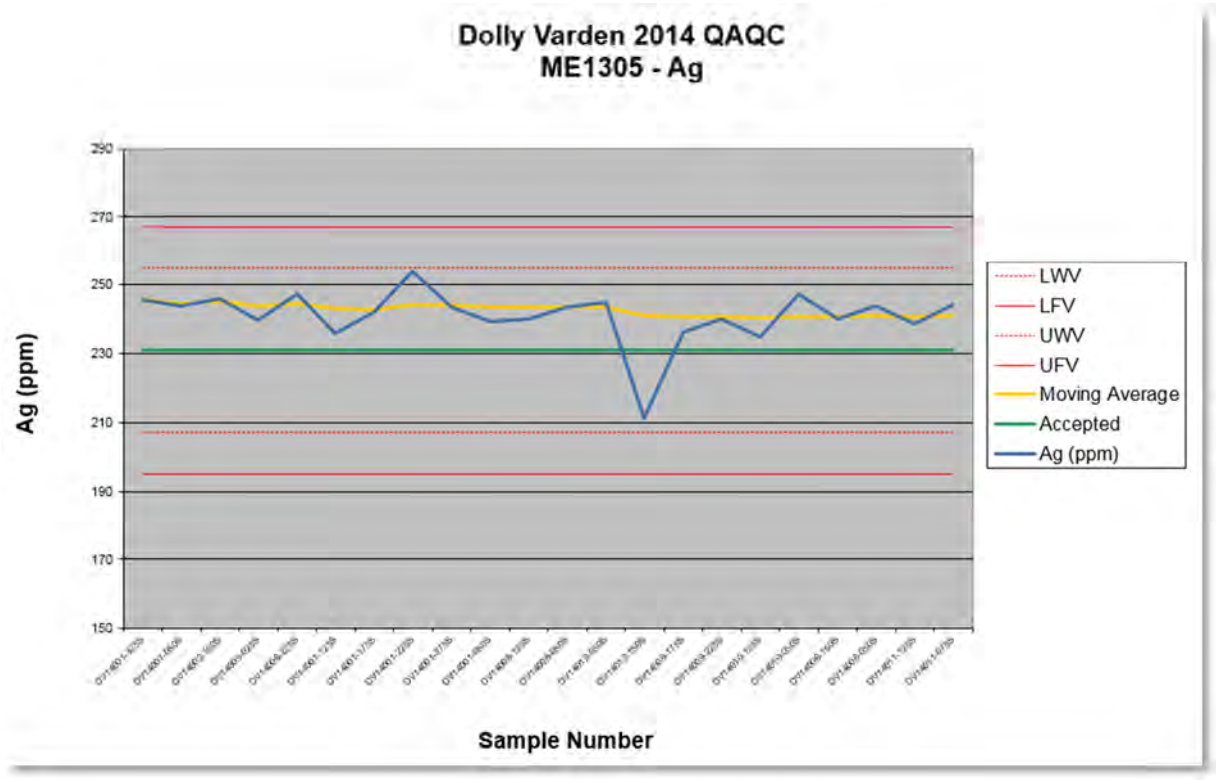


Figure 20 – Stoddart Chart – ME-1307 – Ag

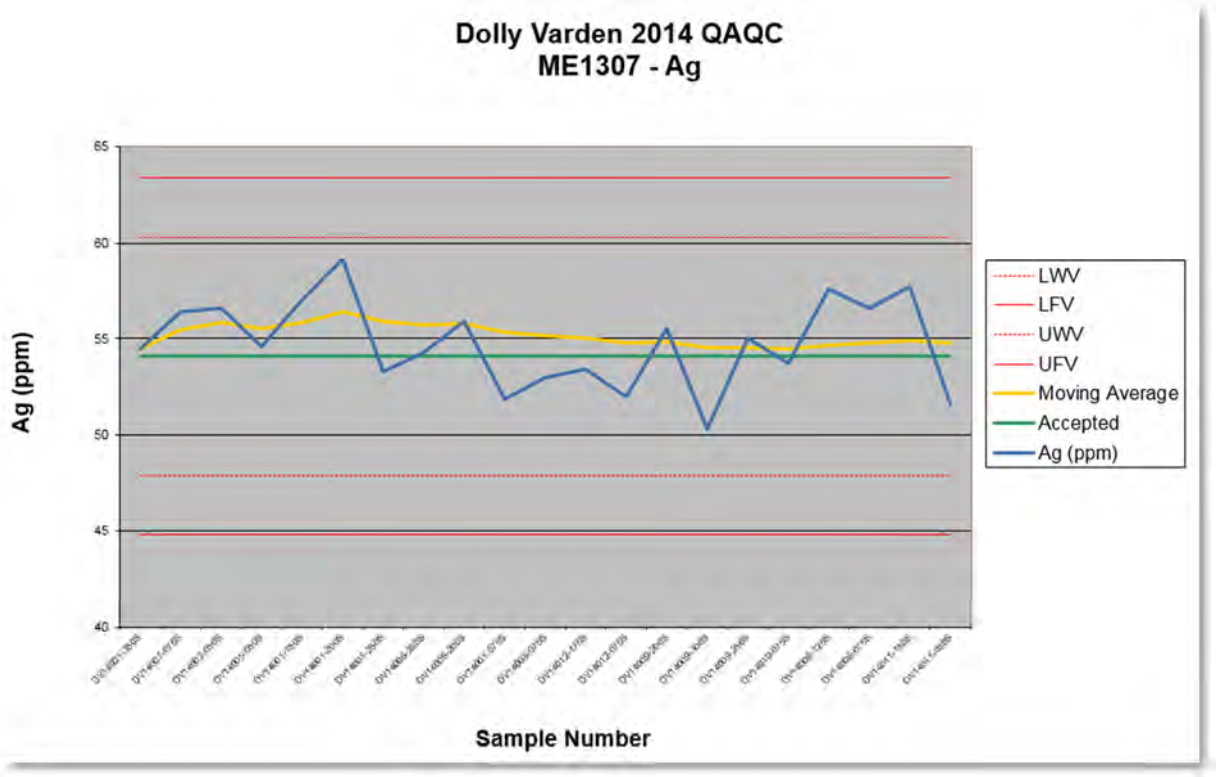


Figure 21 – Stoddart Chart – PM1145 – Ag

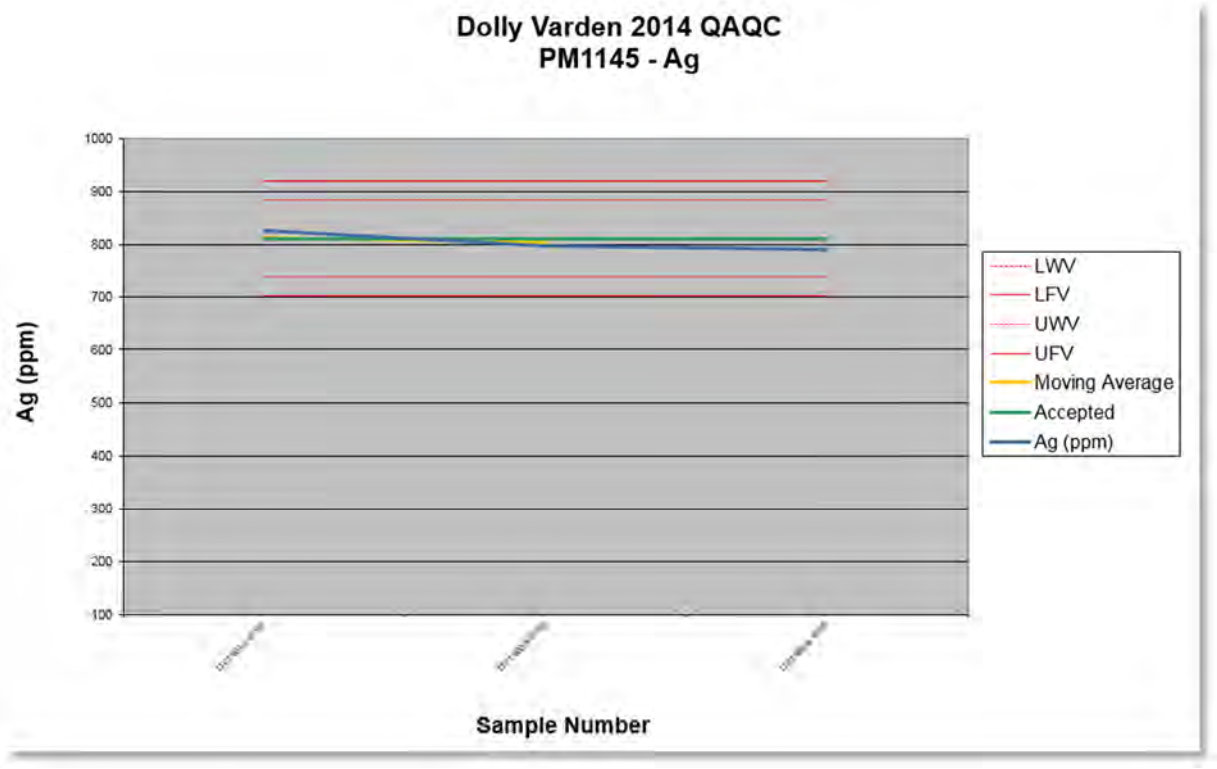
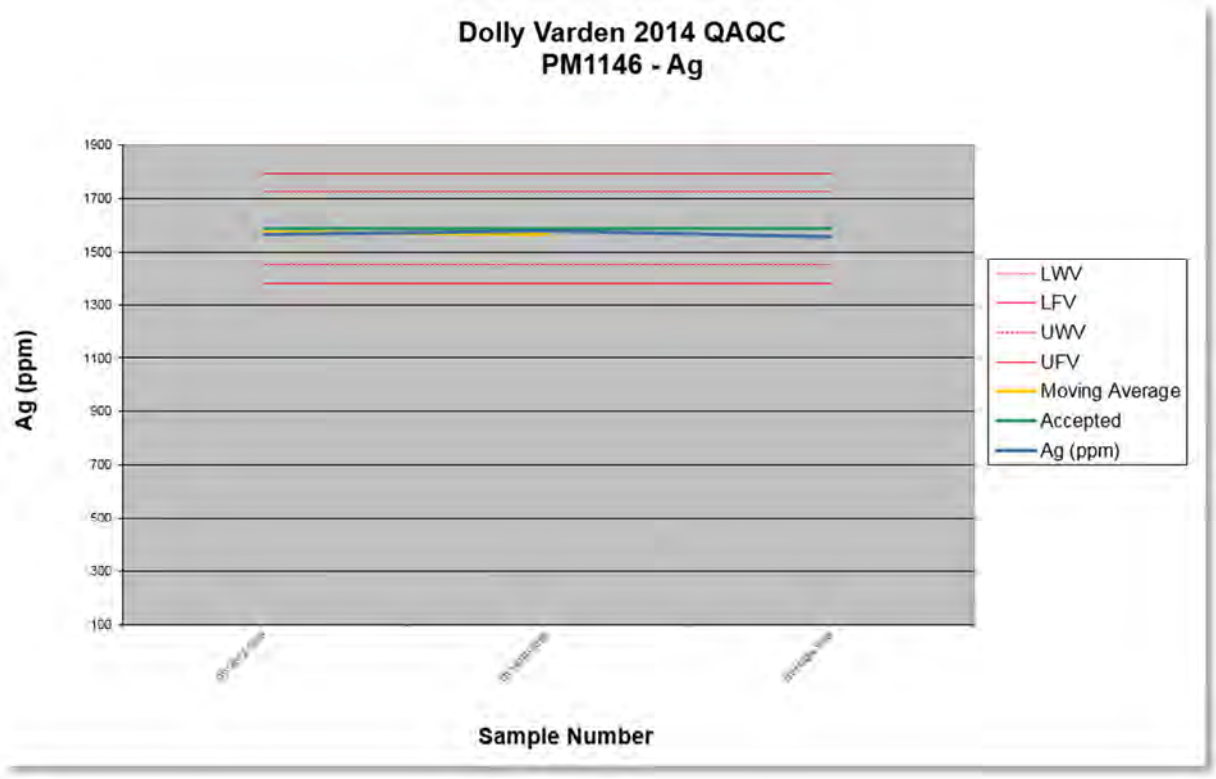


Figure 22 – Stoddart Chart – PM1146 – Ag



- Analysis of the QAQC data confirms that sampling and analysis work completed at the core preparation facility and ACME Analytical labs was of high-quality and no significant cross-contamination or systematic error was observed;
- An increase in frequency of field duplicate samples is recommended to provide a larger dataset for analysis in the future.

2015 Data Verification

The data verification for the mineral resource estimate is located in the Mineral Resource Estimates section of this Technical Report.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Historically, the Dolly Varden production was direct shipping. No mineral processing was done on site. The North Star and Wolf have historic mineral resources, but no history of production.

The Torbrit mineral production was processed on site, by flotation.

No recent metallurgical test work has been performed on any of the mineral deposits on the Property.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

At the request of Rosie Moore, interim President and CEO of Dolly Varden Silver Corporation, ("DVS") Giroux Consultants Ltd. was retained to produce a resource estimate on the Dolly Varden Project in Northwestern B.C. A total of 216 surface drill holes, 578 underground drill holes and 422 mostly underground but also surface trench samples covering the various mineralized zones were

provided. The effective date for this estimate is May 18, 2015; the day the data was received.

G.H. Giroux is the qualified person responsible for the resource estimate. Mr. Giroux is a qualified person by virtue of education, experience and membership in a professional association. He is independent of the company applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Giroux has not visited the property.

There appear to be no issues or factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource Estimate. This includes no issue involved with environmental permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, mining, metallurgical or infrastructure.

Data Verification

The supplied assays were checked for gaps in the from-to record. A total of 1,303 gaps were identified and values of 0.01 g/t Ag, 5 ppm Pb and 5 ppm Zn were inserted for these unsampled intervals. These gaps are thought to represent areas where the mineralization was below a perceived high-grade mineralized part of the vein. The data was also checked for duplicate data and assays that straddled other assays and errors found were corrected.

Collar elevations were compared to a recent 1 m topographic surface and historic holes sitting above this elevation were adjusted to match.

The Dolly Varden Deposit contains 4 discrete mineralized zones that have sufficient data to estimate a resource. These zones are the Wolf, North Star, Dolly Varden and Torbrit. Each zone has been modelled and estimated separately.

Wolf Zone

Wolf Data Analysis

A total of 114 drill holes were drilled within the Wolf Zone as shown in *Figure 23*. Of these holes 74 were drilled from surface while the remaining 40 were drilled from underground development. QP Doug Blanchflower using Gemcom Software and a rough AgEq value of 3 g/t modelled 4 main mineralized domains, which were further subdivided into separated solids. *Figure 24* shows the mineralized solids.

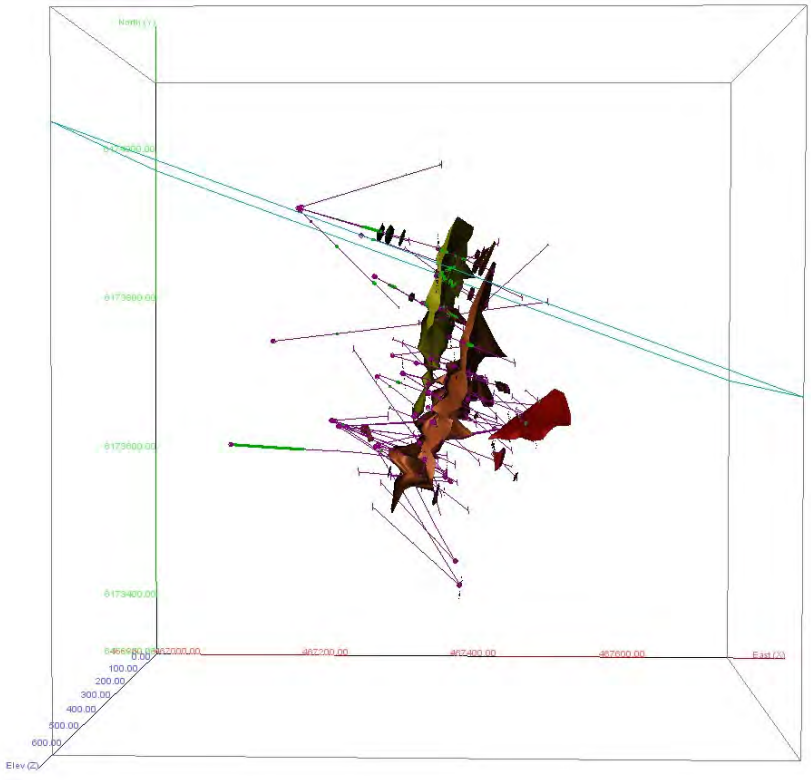


Figure 23: Plan view showing Wolf Solids and Drill Holes

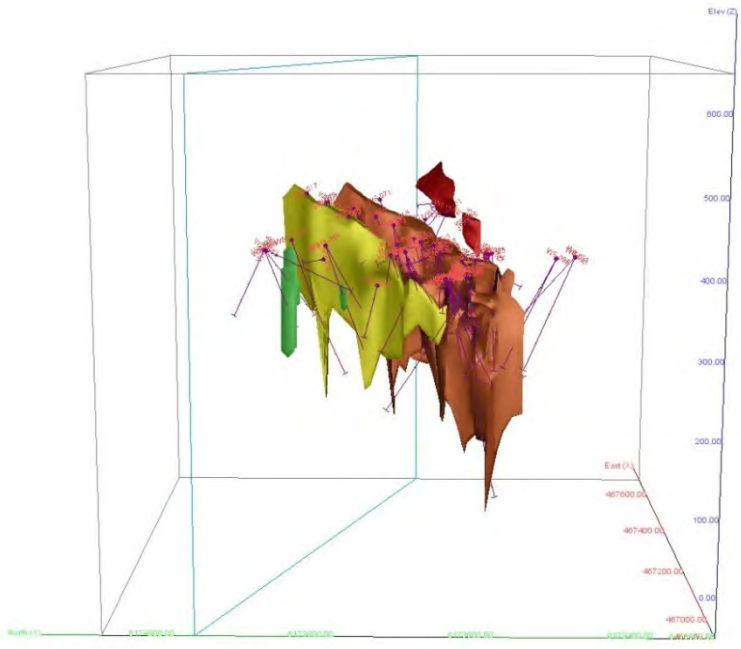


Figure 24: Section looking E showing Wolf Solids and Drill Holes with Domain 1 in red, Domain 2 in Orange, Domain 3 in yellow and Domain 4 in green

The Wolf drill holes were "passed through" the solids and each assay was back tagged if within or outside the solids. Of the 114 Wolf drill holes, 99 intersected the solids.

Ninety-two of the holes within the Wolf Zone were drilled in the time period 1962 - 1980. The remaining 22 were drilled in 2011. To test for a sampling or analytical bias between the two data sets, silver assays within the mineralized solids and within a similar volume of rock were compared on a lognormal cumulative frequency plot (see *Figure 25*). The two silver grade distributions from the different time periods are very similar and no bias is indicated.

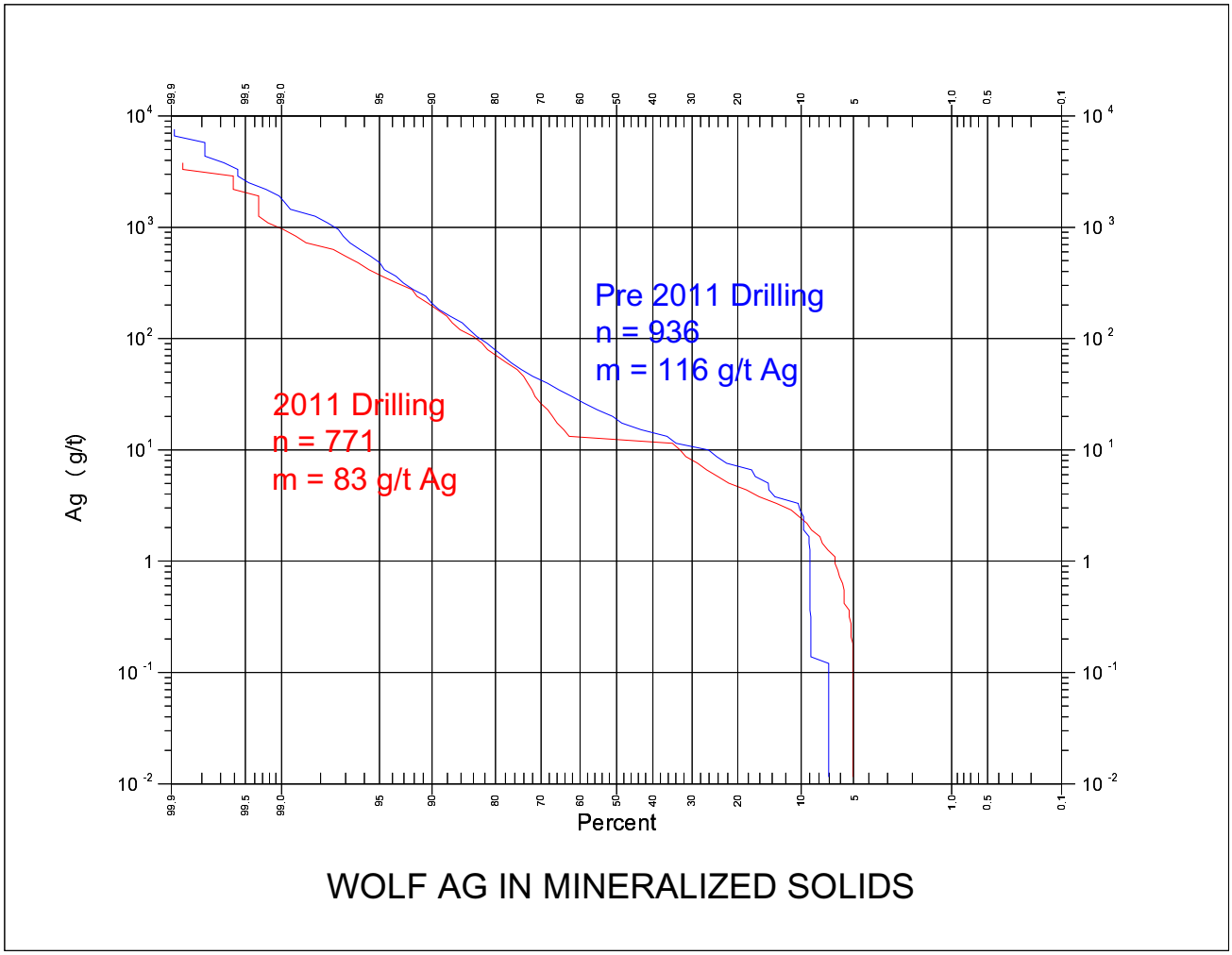


Figure 25: Lognormal Cumulative Frequency plot for Ag at Wolf comparing different time periods of drilling.

Assay statistics for Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu and Au are tabulated below sorted by Domain. All assays outside the mineralized solids were considered waste.

Table 22: Wolf Assay Statistics sorted by Domain

Domain	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
1	Ag (g/t)	28	193.3	307.5	0.01	1124.6	1.59
	Pb (%)	1	0.001				
	Zn (%)	1	0.001				
	Cu (%)	0					
	Au (g/t)	0					
2	Ag (g/t)	1,822	118.2	408.7	0.01	8475.5	3.46
	Pb (%)	829	0.15	0.59	0.001	13.5	3.83
	Zn (%)	783	0.11	0.18	0.001	1.9	1.63
	Cu (%)	629	0.01	0.06	0.001	1.5	5.20
	Au (g/t)	628	0.03	0.07	0.001	1.2	2.24
3	Ag (g/t)	302	70.6	318.6	.01	5340.4	4.52
	Pb (%)	130	0.35	1.25	0.001	9.8	3.60
	Zn (%)	129	0.20	0.52	0.001	4.8	2.61
	Cu (%)	109	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.1	2.37
	Au (g/t)	109	0.02	0.02	0.001	0.04	1.03
4	Ag (g/t)	29	25.7	36.1	0.01	116.6	1.40
	Pb (%)	11	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.01	1.63
	Zn (%)	11	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.05	1.63
	Cu (%)	3	0.001	0.0002	0.001	0.001	0.22
	Au (g/t)	3	0.04		0.04	0.04	
Waste	Ag (g/t)	1,211	7.6	43.7	0.01	665.2	5.77
	Pb (%)	927	0.03	0.26	0.001	7.6	9.16
	Zn (%)	926	0.05	0.09	0.001	1.7	1.73
	Cu (%)	684	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.04	1.39
	Au (g/t)	684	0.004	0.008	0.001	0.04	2.05

For 1,397 samples at Wolf with Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Fe and Ba assayed a Pearson Correlation is as follows:

	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe	Ba
Ag	1.0000					
Pb	0.6962	1.0000				
Zn	0.3779	0.5222	1.0000			
Cu	0.6773	0.3817	0.3712	1.0000		
Fe	0.5235	0.4237	0.3783	0.4382	1.0000	
Ba	-0.3021	-0.2966	0.0468	-0.1411	0.0346	1.0000

Due to the low values for Pb, Zn, Cu and Au and the fact many of the samples were not assayed for these elements only Ag was evaluated for the Wolf Deposit. Scattered high Ag values in waste represented small mineralized intervals that could not be joined to the mineralized solids.

The silver grade distribution was examined for each of the main zones and a top cap was assigned to erratic high-grade outliers.

Table 23: Silver Capping Procedure for Wolf

Zone	Variable	Cap Level	Number Capped
1	Ag (g/t)	800.0	2
2	Ag (g/t)	4500.0	3
3	Ag (g/t)	500.0	3
4	Ag (g/t)	100.0	3
Waste	Ag (g/t)	50.0	29

Capping these 40 samples made the following reductions in Standard Deviations and Coefficients of Variation.

Table 24: Wolf Capped Silver Assay Statistics sorted by Zone

Zone	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
1	Ag (g/t)	28	170.2	241.7	0.01	800.0	1.42
2	Ag (g/t)	1,822	115.0	358.3	0.01	4500.0	3.12
3	Ag (g/t)	302	53.7	93.5	0.01	500.0	1.74
4	Ag (g/t)	29	24.5	33.4	0.01	100.0	1.36
Waste	Ag (g/t)	1,211	3.6	8.8	0.01	50.0	2.46

Wolf Composites

Of the sampled intervals at Wolf, 99.6 % of the samples were less than 2.5 m in length. Uniform down

hole 2.5 m composites were produced for each Zone. Intervals at the solid boundaries less than 1.25 m were combined with adjoining samples to produce a uniform support of 2.5 ± 1.25 m. Composites values for silver sorted by Zone are tabulated below.

Table 25: Wolf 2.5 m Silver Composite Statistics sorted by Zone

Zone	Variable		Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
1	Ag (g/t)		21	110.9	148.9	2.10	534.0	1.34
2	Ag (g/t)		923	100.7	268.6	0.01	3807.2	2.67
3	Ag (g/t)		152	47.7	73.8	.01	387.2	1.55
4	Ag (g/t)		11	20.5	20.3	1.81	65.7	0.99
Waste	Ag (g/t)		1,744	1.2	4.7	0.01	50.0	3.99

Wolf Variography

Pairwise relative semivariograms were produced for silver in the two domains (2 and 3) with sufficient data to model. In both cases nested spherical models were fit to the along strike, across strike and down dip directions. The models are shown in Appendix III and the model parameters are tabulated below.

Table 26: Wolf semivariogram parameters for silver

Domain	Az / Dip	C_0	C_1	C_2	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
2	025 / 0	0.55	0.35	0.25	5.0	100.0
	295 / 0				8.0	20.0
	0 / -90				12.0	110.0
3	05 / 0	0.20	0.12	0.64	10.0	36.0
	275 / 0				2.0	30.0
	0 / -90				15.0	42.0

As Domain 1 had too few composites to model, the Domain 2 model was used but the directions were adjusted to match the strike and dip of Domain 1. The Domain 3 model was used to estimate Domain 4 but the azimuth was changed from 5^o to 0^o to better reflect the orientation of Domain 4.

North Star Zone

North Star Data Analysis

A total of 134 drill holes were drilled within the North Star Zone. Of these holes 34 were drilled from surface while the remaining 100 were drilled from underground development. Doug Blanchflower using Gemcom Software and a rough AgEq value of 3 g/t modelled 1 main mineralized zone, which was further subdivided into 2 separated solids. The North Star mineralization shows a strong tabular configuration with strong lithologic (bed-parallel) controls complicated locally by minor structural displacements and a mafic sub vertical dike body along its strike. Despite limited geological information from drilling it would appear that the lithologic description of this deposit by Pinsent (2000) is fairly accurate where he suggests silver and associated base metals were precipitated from

low-to-moderate temperature and low salinity fluids.

One 3D assay domain solid was created using vertical sections oriented northwest to southeast (314-134), facing 044 degrees, and spaced 10 metres apart. This orientation was chosen for the modelling because the vertical sections are perpendicular to the main production tunnel, which was oriented at 044 degrees along the strike of the ore body, from the main access tunnel, which followed the surface within the valley. A modelling cut-off grade of greater than or equal to 3 g/t AgEq was used. Lithologic information from drilling was limited and there were no available underground sampling results. Thus, the model for North Star is dominantly assay controlled, although information from available 3D surfaces of local faults, underground workings plans and any drilling geological results were also referenced.

The main mineralized body at North Star strikes 044 degrees and dips -44 to -50 degrees northwestwardly. The mineralization appears to crop out in the vicinity of the original drill holes NS-1 to NS-5 drilled in 1956. Elsewhere the mineralization appears buried, although that may only be due to the limited near-surface drilling. The mineralization appears open to expansion in both strike direction, down dip and to a limited extent along its northeastern strike between the current drilling intercepts and the surface topography. The four longer down dip extensions shown in the Figures below are situated at sites of a few very deep drilling intercepts where the solid could be reliably extended down dip beyond the majority of drilling.

Figure 26 shows the mineralized solids in plan view while *Figure 27* shows a section looking north.

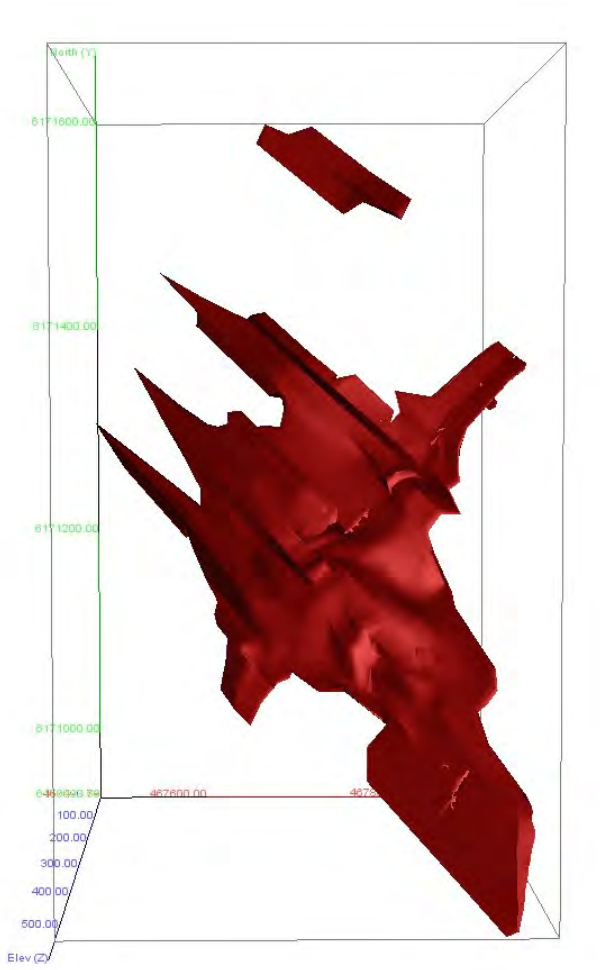


Figure 26: North Star Mineralized Solids in Plan View

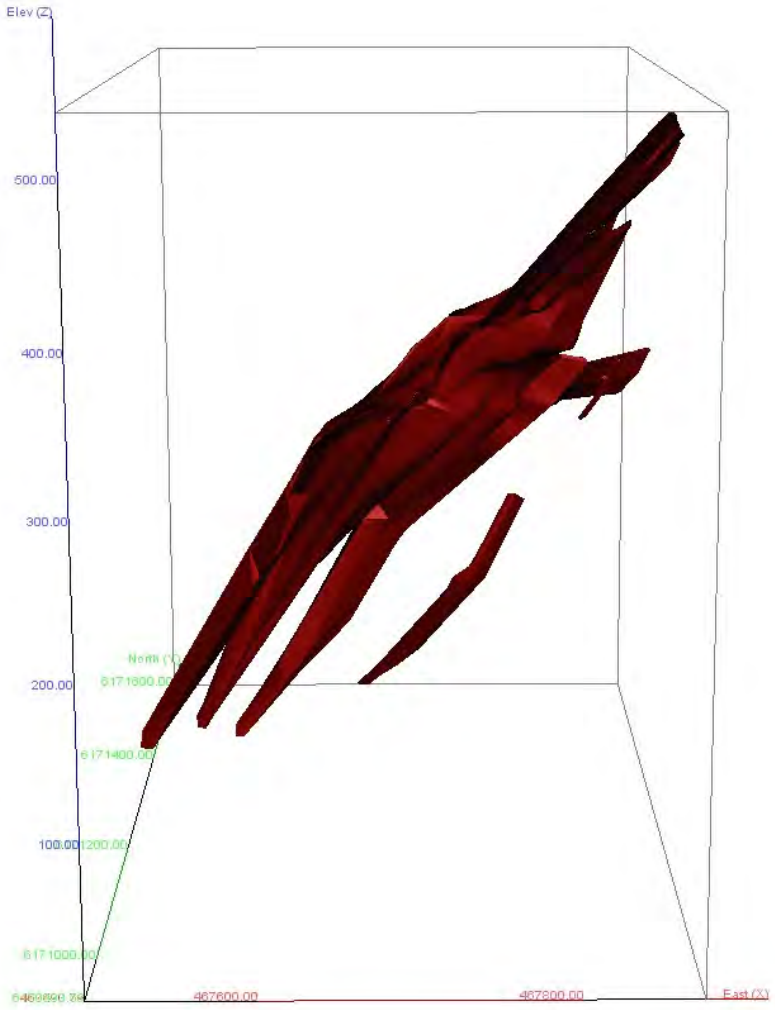


Figure 27: North Star Solids looking North

Drill holes within the North Star Zone were "passed through" the mineralized solids and individual assays were tagged as inside or outside the solids. Of the 134 drill holes, 122 intersected the mineralized North Star solids. Assay statistics for Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu and Au are tabulated below sorted by Domain. All assays outside the mineralized solids were considered waste.

For 535 samples at North Star with Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Fe and Ba assayed a Pearson Correlation is as follows:

	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe	Ba
Ag	1.0000					
Pb	0.7689	1.0000				
Zn	0.6137	0.7365	1.0000			
Cu	0.6911	0.6526	0.6002	1.0000		
Fe	-0.0674	-0.1478	-0.0311	-0.0877	1.0000	
Ba	-0.3811	-0.3707	-0.3514	-0.2687	-0.1229	1.0000

Table 27: North Star Assay Statistics

Domain	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
North Star	Ag (g/t)	1,171	125.53	289.63	0.01	5228.6	2.31
	Pb (%)	746	0.62	3.32	0.001	76.0	5.38
	Zn (%)	746	1.04	2.39	0.001	26.1	2.30
	Cu (%)	473	0.08	0.17	0.001	2.4	2.06
	Au (g/t)	127	0.17	0.34	0.001	2.5	2.04
Waste	Ag (g/t)	988	4.37	16.95	0.01	293.5	3.88
	Pb (%)	971	0.03	0.24	0.001	5.6	7.81
	Zn (%)	969	0.12	0.64	0.001	11.0	5.35
	Cu (%)	953	0.02	0.09	0.001	1.5	4.72
	Au (g/t)	408	0.06	0.28	0.001	4.0	4.59

High silver values occurring outside the mineralized solids were examined and found to be associated with small veins that could not be modelled. The grades for Cu and Au did not warrant modelling or estimation. The grade distributions for each metal were examined and a top cap was assigned to erratic high-grade outliers.

Table 28: Capping Procedure for North Star

Domain	Variable	Cap Level	Number Capped
North Star	Ag (g/t)	1600 g/t	7
	Pb (%)	9.0 %	6
	Zn (%)	14.0 %	4
Waste	Ag (g/t)	30.0 g/t	36

	Pb (%)	0.8 %	6
	Zn (%)	2.0 %	12

The results after capping are tabulated below.

Table 29: North Star Capped Assay Statistics

Domain	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
North Star	Ag (g/t)	1,171	119.57	227.44	0.01	1600.0	1.90
	Pb (%)	746	0.46	1.18	0.001	9.0	2.57
	Zn (%)	746	1.01	2.17	0.001	14.0	2.14
Waste	Ag (g/t)	988	2.90	6.96	0.01	30.0	2.40
	Pb (%)	971	0.02	0.09	0.001	0.8	4.59
	Zn (%)	969	0.09	0.31	0.001	2.0	3.60

North Star Composites

Of the sampled intervals at North Star, 98.9 % of the samples were less than 2.5 m in length. Uniform down hole 2.5 m composites were produced for both the mineralized solids and waste. Intervals at the solid boundaries less than 1.25 m were combined with adjoining samples to produce a uniform support of 2.5 ± 1.25 m. Composites values are tabulated below. Of note is the large increase in 2.5 m composites in waste, which represent long un-assayed intervals in the database for which minimal values were inserted. While lead and zinc grades are reasonable there are too few to model and estimate at this time.

Table 30: North Star 2.5 m Composite Statistics

Zone	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
North Star	Ag (g/t)	701	105.99	177.36	0.01	1537.5	1.67
	Pb (%)	478	0.35	0.79	0.001	7.2	2.22
	Zn (%)	478	0.81	1.66	0.001	11.8	2.05
Waste	Ag (g/t)	4,727	0.45	6.60	0.01	360.2	14.63
	Pb (%)	4,724	0.003	0.032	0.001	1.16	11.37
	Zn (%)	4,723	0.011	0.132	0.001	4.73	11.77

North Star Variography

Pairwise relative semivariograms were produced for silver in both the mineralized solid and external waste within the North Star zone. A nested spherical model was fit to the along strike (046° Dip 0°), across strike (136° Dip -45°) and down dip (316° Dip -45°) directions. For silver in waste, an isotropic nested spherical model was fit to the data. The models are shown in Appendix III and the model parameters are tabulated below.

Table 31: North Star semivariogram parameters for silver

Domain	Az / Dip	C_0	C_1	C_2	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
Mineralized Solids	046 / 0	0.50	0.32	0.27	30.0	80.0
	316 / -45				12.0	100.0
	136 / -45				10.0	15.0
Waste	Omni Directional	0.08	0.07	0.13	15.0	64.0

Dolly Varden Zone

Dolly Varden Data Analysis

The host rocks and silver-bearing mineralization of the Dolly Varden zone, site of the historic Dolly Varden mine workings, were intersected by 57 drill holes of which 22 holes were completed from the surface and the balance from the various underground workings. In addition to the available drilling data, the locations and assay results from 277 chip samples, including 24 surface trench samples and 253 underground samples, were utilized during the modelling of this zone. There was a variety of historic plans and sections from which the drilling and chip sampling information was recorded. Thus, the elevations of the drill holes and sampling sites differed slightly due to surveying differences. To compensate for any collar survey differences, all of the surface drill hole collar elevations were corrected to the available, recently flown 1-m contour topographic surface. The elevations of underground drifts were corrected to recorded underground drill hole collars and chip sampling. The drifts were raised or lowered slightly so that the chip samples were situated mid-wall. The toe elevations of the underground stopes were also matched to the backs of the intersected drifts.

Geomodelling utilized vertical sections oriented at 210 - 030 degrees, facing 300 degrees azimuth, and spaced 10 m apart. The 500-m wide vertical sections were created for 800 m along the general trend of mineralization. Two types of geological solids were modelled for 710 m along this trend using the recorded assay and lithological data, and digitized geological marker and fault surfaces provided by the Company. The first type, designated 'DV1' (coloured red in *Figures 28 and 29*) appeared to be largely hosted by tuffaceous and brecciated volcaniclastic rocks at or near their upper lithological contacts, more characteristic of syngenetic VMS-type mineralization. The other type of mineralization occurs within or adjacent to known fault zones, or occurs sub vertical in orientation unrelated to specific host rocks. This type was designated 'DV2' (coloured green in *Figures 28 and 29*). The solids of the DV2 type of mineralization are quite isolated on individual vertical sections, often defined by singular drilling intercepts in contrast with the DV1 type of mineralization that is quite convoluted but also continuous section to section, and represents the dominant majority of the resources.

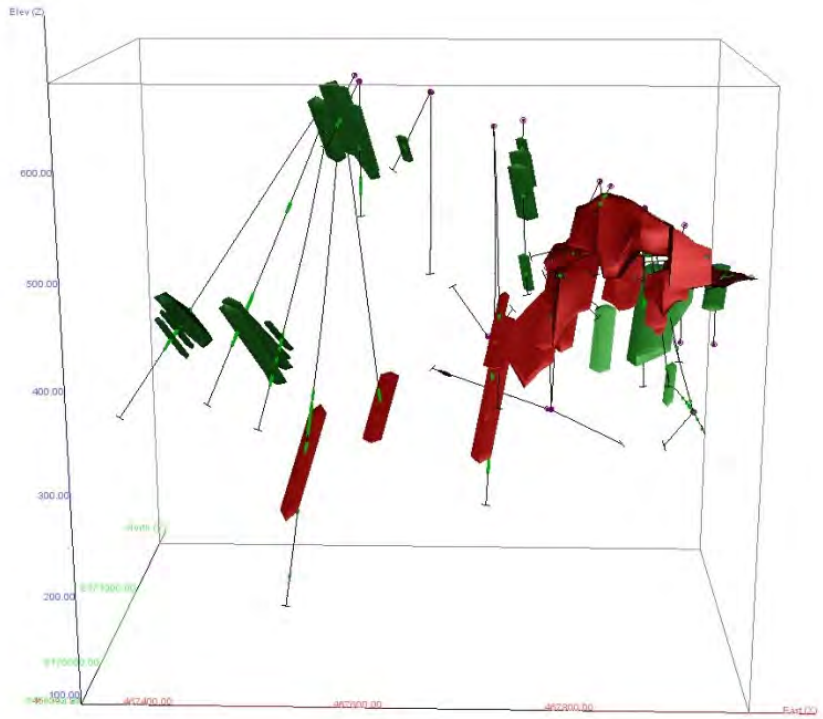


Figure 28: Isometric view looking north showing Dolly Varden VMS style solids in red and vein-fissure filling solids in green

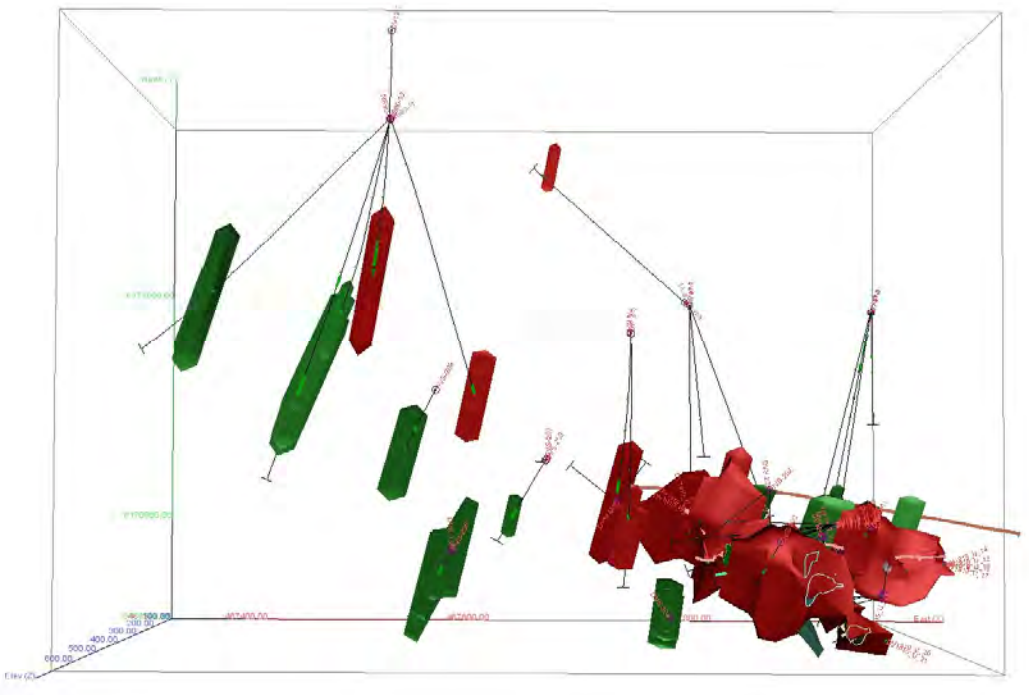


Figure 29: Plan view showing Dolly Varden VMS style solids in red, vein-fissure filling solids in green and underground development in white

The underground development and historic stopes have been digitized and are shown below in Figure 30.

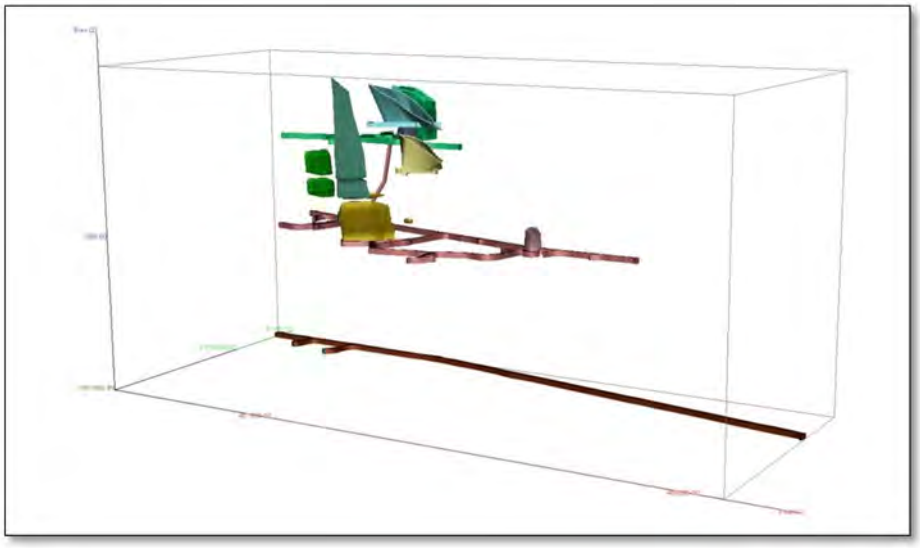


Figure 30: Isometric view looking NW showing Dolly Varden Underground development and stopes.

All assays were compared to the mineralized solids and tagged as DV1, DV2 or Waste. Sample statistics are shown below for Dolly Varden.

Table 32: Dolly Varden Assay Statistics

Domain	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
DV1	Ag (g/t)	508	383.6	956.2	0.01	9881.1	2.49
	Pb (%)	159	0.20	0.66	0.001	5.2	3.35
	Zn (%)	159	2.13	6.34	0.007	51.6	2.98
	Cu (%)	137	0.07	0.14	0.001	0.9	2.00
	Au (g/t)	137	0.10	0.31	0.001	3.2	3.07
DV2	Ag (g/t)	158	28.7	81.1	0.01	857.2	2.83
	Pb (%)	128	0.07	0.34	0.001	3.8	4.69
	Zn (%)	127	0.22	0.50	0.001	5.2	2.30
	Cu (%)	107	0.17	0.44	0.001	3.8	2.56
	Au (g/t)	102	0.08	0.19	0.001	1.6	2.26
Waste	Ag (g/t)	529	5.8	66.9	0.01	1529.1	11.64
	Pb (%)	463	0.01	0.05	0.001	0.7	4.08
	Zn (%)	449	0.05	0.16	0.001	2.0	3.27

	Cu (%)	385	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.2	2.11
	Au (g/t)	379	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.2	1.51

For 611 samples at Dolly Varden with Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Fe and Ba assayed a Pearson Correlation is as follows:

	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe	Ba
Ag	1.0000					
Pb	0.8011	1.0000				
Zn	0.6761	0.7876	1.0000			
Cu	0.6570	0.4866	0.3643	1.0000		
Fe	0.0382	0.1053	0.0989	0.1455	1.0000	
Ba	-0.3883	-0.2699	-0.1054	-0.3951	-0.1178	1.0000

For the Dolly Varden zone Cu and Au values are below any economic interest so these variables were not estimated.

The grade distributions for Ag, Pb and Zn in each domain were examined using lognormal cumulative frequency plots to determine if capping was necessary. In each domain and for each variable the grade distributions were composed of multiple overlapping lognormal populations. The top populations were examined in each case and if thought to be composed of erratic outliers these populations were capped. *Table 30* outlines the cap level and number of assays capped for each variable in each domain.

For example silver in the DV1 domain showed 6 overlapping lognormal populations as represented by the distinct groups of trends (populations) shown in *Figure 31*. The procedure used is explained in a paper by Dr. A.J. Sinclair titled Applications of probability graphs in mineral exploration (Sinclair, 1976). In short the cumulative distribution of a single normal distribution will plot as a straight line on probability paper while a single lognormal distribution will plot as a straight line on lognormal probability paper. Overlapping populations will plot as curves separated by inflection points. Sinclair proposed a method of separating out these overlapping populations using a technique called partitioning. In 1993 a computer program called P-RES was made available to partition probability plots interactively on a computer (Bentzen and Sinclair, 1993). The screen dump from this program is shown for silver in *Figure 31*. In this figure the actual data distribution is shown as black dots. The inflection points that separate the populations are shown as vertical lines and each population is shown by the straight lines of open circles. The interpretation is tested by recombining the data in the proportions selected and the test is shown as triangles compared to the original distribution. Each variable is examined in the following section with the populations broken out and thresholds selected for capping if required.

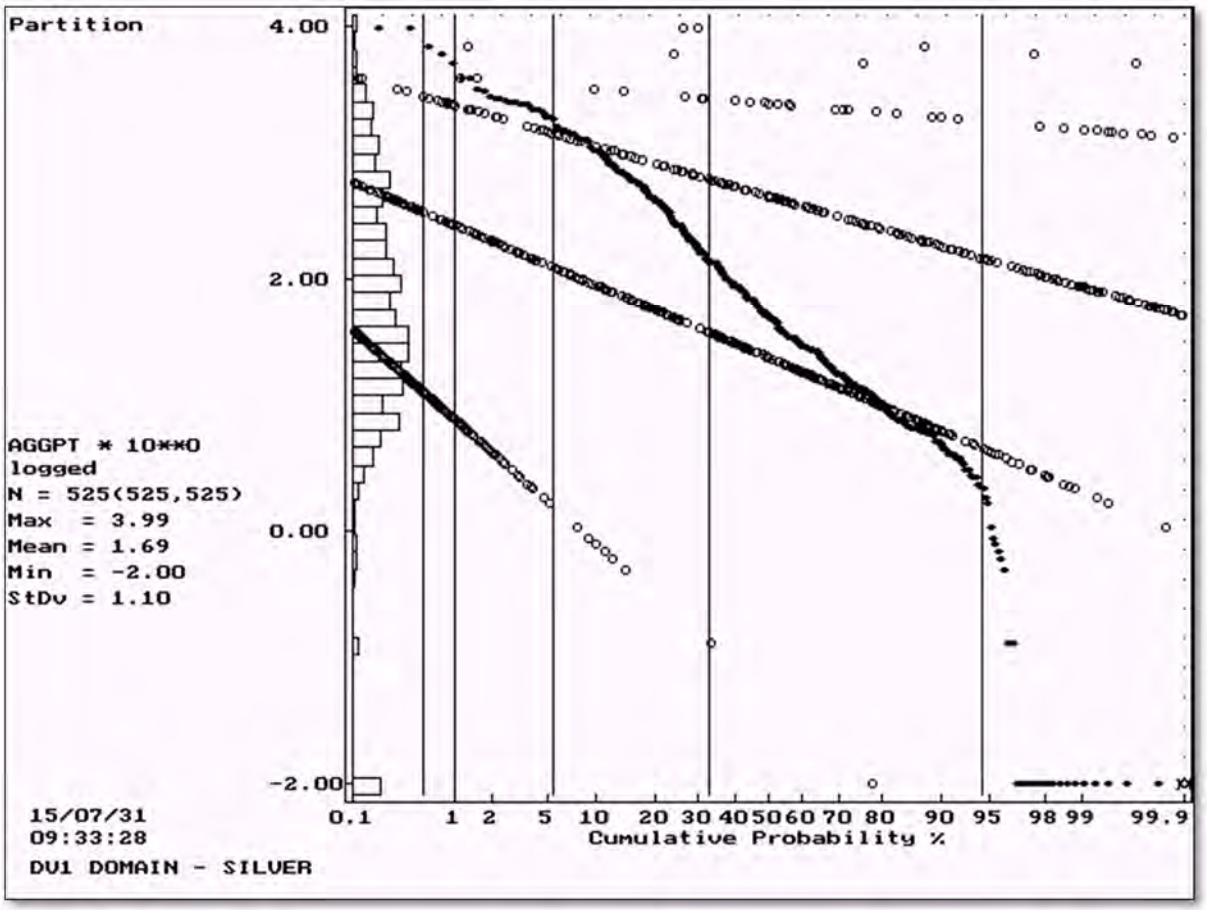


Figure 31: Lognormal cumulative frequency plot for Ag in DV1 Domain

Table 33: Silver Populations within DV1

Population	Mean Ag (g/t)	Percentage of total	Number of Samples
1	8757.0	0.51 %	3
2	5592.0	0.47 %	2
3	2477.0	4.49 %	24
4	457.5	27.47 %	144
5	23.7	61.42 %	322
6	0.05	5.63 %	30

Populations 1 and 2 comprising a combined 0.98% of the data within the DV1 Domain are considered erratic outliers. A cap level of 2 standard deviations above the mean of population 3, a value of 3740 g/t Ag effectively caps 7 silver assays. The capping levels and number of samples capped are shown below.

Table 34: Capping Procedure for Dolly Varden

Domain	Variable	Cap Level	Number Capped
DV1	Ag (g/t)	3740 g/t	7
	Pb (%)	2.3 %	3
	Zn (%)	34.0 %	2
DV2	Ag (g/t)	196.0 g/t	3
	Pb (%)	0.2 %	4
	Zn (%)	1.2 %	1
Waste	Ag (g/t)	9.0 g/t	31
	Pb (%)	0.09 %	10
	Zn (%)	0.20 %	14

The results of capping are tabulated below with reduced means and coefficients of variation in all domains.

Table 35: Dolly Varden Capped Assay Statistics

Domain	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
DV1	Ag (g/t)	508	345.2	689.7	0.01	3470.0	2.00
	Pb (%)	159	0.15	0.39	0.001	2.3	2.51
	Zn (%)	159	1.97	5.23	0.007	34.0	2.66
DV2	Ag (g/t)	158	22.6	37.2	0.01	196.0	1.65
	Pb (%)	128	0.04	0.04	0.001	0.2	1.15
	Zn (%)	127	0.19	0.24	0.001	1.2	1.30
Waste	Ag (g/t)	529	1.5	2.2	0.01	9.0	1.44
	Pb (%)	463	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.09	2.11
	Zn (%)	449	0.03	0.04	0.001	0.20	1.24

Dolly Varden Composites

For the broader DV1 domain, thought to be VMS style mineralization, a composite length of 2.5 m was used. For the narrower DV2 domain thought to be mineralization associated with faults or narrow structures, a smaller 1.5 m composite was used. For external waste a 5 m composite was used. In all cases composites were produced that honoured the domain boundaries. If small composite lengths were produced at these boundaries, they were combined with the adjoining sample if less than ½ the composite length. If greater than or equal to ½ the composite length they were left intact. In this manner and for each domain a uniform support of Composite. Length ± ½ Composite Length was achieved.

Table 36: Dolly Varden Composite Statistics

Domain	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
DV1 2.5 m Composites	Ag (g/t)	470	375.5	647.5	0.01	3470.0	1.72
	Pb (%)	53	0.11	0.21	0.001	0.92	1.86
	Zn (%)	53	1.55	3.32	0.001	14.5	2.15
DV2 1.5 m Composites	Ag (g/t)	115	22.2	32.7	0.01	192.1	1.47
	Pb (%)	81	0.04	0.04	0.001	0.2	1.10
	Zn (%)	82	0.19	0.22	0.001	1.0	1.14
Waste 5 m Composites	Ag (g/t)	364	0.88	2.03	0.01	9.0	2.30
	Pb (%)	327	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.06	2.45
	Zn (%)	328	0.01	0.03	0.001	0.20	2.35

Due to the large number of underground chip channel samples on Dolly Varden 1 zone a test against drill hole data was made to determine if any sampling bias existed. *Figure 32* shows a lognormal cumulative frequency plot for composites from underground chip channel samples versus composites from diamond drill holes within the same volume of rock. While a slight bias is indicated with higher values in the underground chip samples, this is not unreasonable since these samples were all taken along the mineralized structure. The best comparison perhaps, is these underground samples were used as a guide for underground mining in the early 1920's when the Dolly Varden Mine produced 1.5 million ounces of silver at an average recovered grade of 35.7 oz/ton (1,224 g/t Ag).

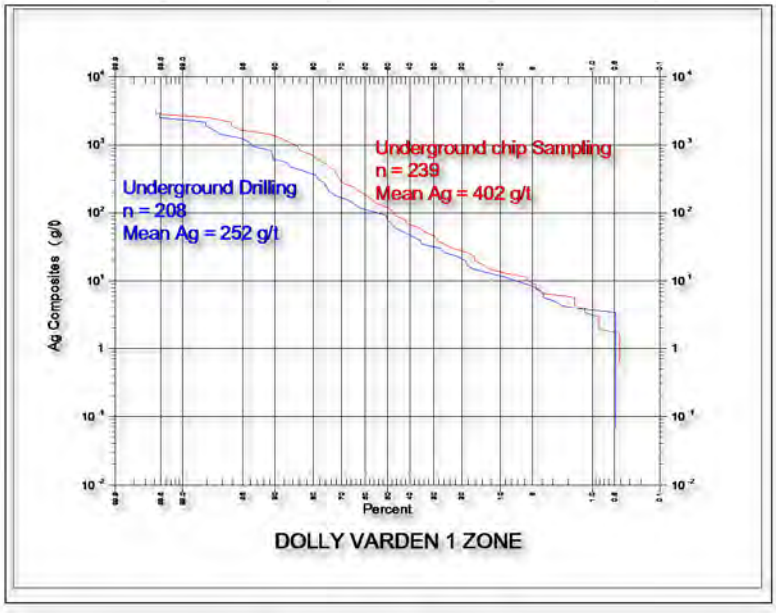


Figure 32: DV1 Zone Composites for Silver comparing Underground Chip Samples with Diamond Drill Samples.

Dolly Varden Variography

Pairwise relative semivariograms were used, where data was of sufficient quantity, to model the grade continuity at Dolly Varden. Within the DV1 domain models were produced for silver. A nested spherical model was fit with longest continuity of 100 m found in the horizontal plane along azimuth 120º and 80 m down dip along azimuth 210º dipping -50º.

Lead and zinc composites within the DV1 domain were insufficient to produce a model. While there were 15 out of the 53 composites with grades exceeding 1% Zn, no lead values exceeded 1%. In future programs, lead, zinc, copper, barite and iron should be assayed in all samples.

The DV2 domain with mineralized zones along structures could be subdivided into two parts. Solids west of coordinate 467782.5 E were dipping -45º north while those east of 457782.5 E were dipping to the south. The western part of DV2 showed longest continuity along azimuth 20º dipping -45º. The few solids east of 467782.5 E did not have enough data to model so the western model was applied but the directions were adjusted to reflect the different dip.

A nested isotropic spherical model was fit to silver in waste to allow for estimation of dilution.

Table 37: Semivariogram Parameters for Ag at Dolly Varden

Domain	Az / Dip	C_0	C_1	C_2	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
DV1	120º / 0º	0.60	0.30	0.20	28.0	100.0
	30º / -40º				20.0	40.0
	210º / -50º				15.0	80.0

DV2 West	110º / 0º	0.10	0.20	0.25	5.0	15.0
	20º / -45º				5.0	20.0
	200º / -45º				5.0	15.0
DV2 East	90º / 0º	0.10	0.20	0.25	5.0	15.0
	0º / -45º				5.0	15.0
	180º / -45º				5.0	20.0
Waste	Omni Directional	0.10	0.34	0.50	12.0	80.0

Torbrit Zone

Torbrit Data Analysis

The Torbrit deposit was the focus of the majority of historic work. A total of 430 drill holes, 21 from surface and 409 from underground, and 169 underground chip channel samples comprised the Torbrit database. Within the Torbrit mineralization, a three-dimensional domain solid was created using vertical sections oriented north-south (0-180) and spaced 10 metres apart. This section orientation was chosen since it paralleled the majority of the drilling. A modelling cut-off grade of greater than or equal to 3 g/t AgEq was used, the same cut-off grade as with the other deposits. Given the scarce lithologic information from the drilling or underground sampling this model is dominantly assay controlled, although available 3D surfaces of local faults and any lithologic information from drilling were considered where applicable. The outlines of mined-out stopes were also used to project the outline of the mineralization in the absence of valid drill hole information.

The main mineralized body at Torbrit trends 310 degrees and plunges -25 NW. It is open for expansion down dip to the NE and along trend to the NW. The mineralization appears to crop out up-dip and to the SE. There are several areas along its trend where there has been increased faulting and shearing at an acute angle to the general mineralized trend. These structures have displaced some of the main body and/or provided channel ways for secondary fissure filling veins. It is interesting to note that the Torbrit mineralization appears to be dominantly controlled by the local intersection of the Torbrit North West Fault (TNWF) and Moose Lamb (ML) fault structures (see *Figure 33*).

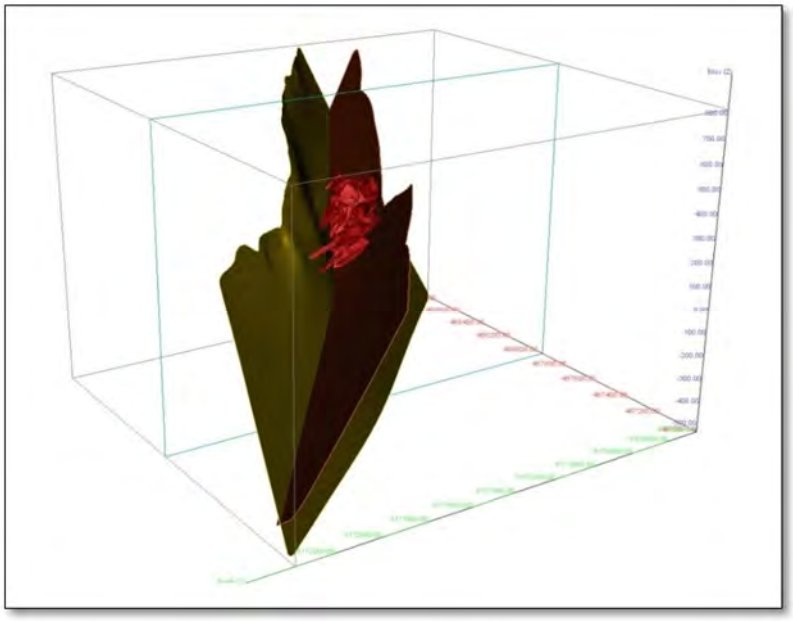


Figure 33: Isometric view looking SE showing the Torbrit Mineralized Solid in red and the controlling faults in green and black.

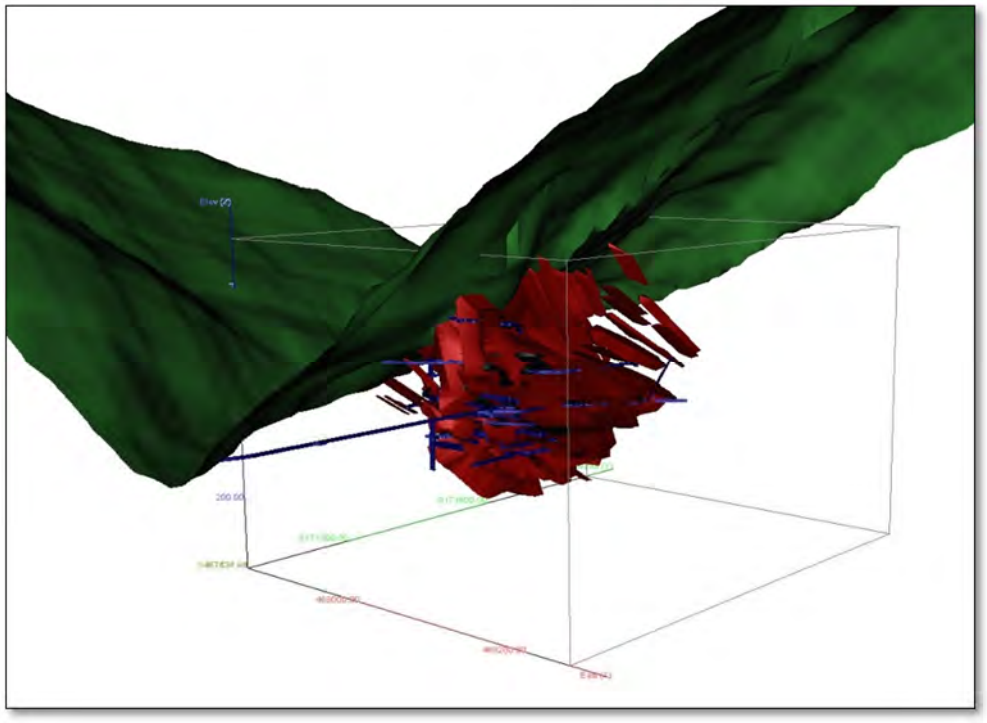


Figure 34: View looking NW showing Torbrit mineralized solids in red with surface topography in green and underground workings in blue.

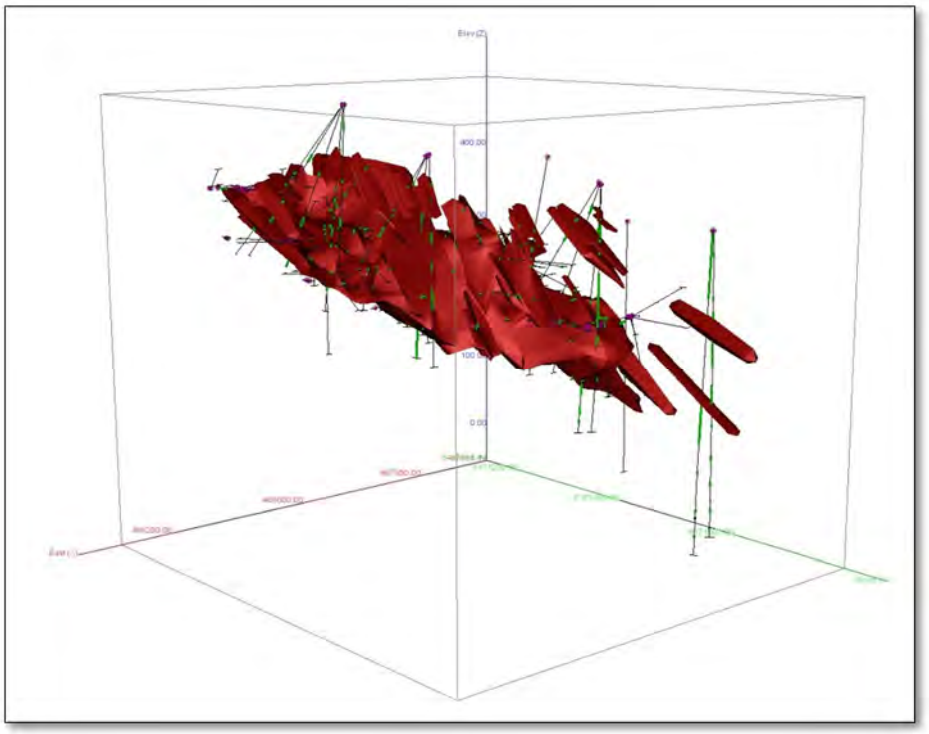


Figure 35: View looking SW showing Torbrit mineralized solids and drill hole traces

Drill holes and underground samples were compared to the mineralized solids and all assays within the solids were tagged. *Table 35* shows the assay statistics for samples within the mineralized solids and for those outside the solids considered as waste.

Table 38: Torbrit Assay Statistics

Domain	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
Torbrit Mineralized Solids	Ag (g/t)	6,243	244.3	906.1	0.01	57659.0	3.70
	Pb (%)	1,651	0.35	1.03	0.001	17.7	2.93
	Zn (%)	1,714	0.43	1.08	0.001	18.0	2.51
	Cu (%)	902	0.03	0.07	0.001	0.9	2.22
	Au (g/t)	766	0.04	0.09	0.001	1.7	2.43
Waste	Ag (g/t)	1,694	8.5	61.4	0.01	1475.4	7.20
	Pb (%)	1,694	0.01	0.05	0.001	1.1	5.47
	Zn (%)	1,694	0.03	0.13	0.001	3.0	3.82
	Cu (%)	937	0.004	0.009	0.001	0.09	2.06
	Au (g/t)	915	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.08	1.48

For 1,681 samples at Torbrit with Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Fe and Ba assayed a Pearson Correlation is as follows:

	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe	Ba
Ag	1.0000					
Pb	0.8357	1.0000				
Zn	0.6936	0.7806	1.0000			
Cu	0.5633	0.5265	0.4785	1.0000		
Fe	-0.1625	-0.1159	0.0573	-0.0942	1.0000	
Ba	-0.0109	-0.0053	-0.0814	0.0008	-0.0914	1.0000

From the assay statistics it is clear that Cu and Au values are below economic interest at Torbrit so they are dropped from the analysis. Grade distributions for Ag, Pb and Zn within each domain were examined and capping levels chosen to reduce the effect of erratic outliers. *Table 36* details the capping strategy.

Table 39: Capping Procedure for Torbrit

Domain	Variable	Cap Level	Number Capped
Torbrit Mineralized Solids	Ag (g/t)	4000 g/t	10
	Pb (%)	4.5 %	14
	Zn (%)	9.8 %	4
Waste	Ag (g/t)	10.0 g/t	116
	Pb (%)	0.22 %	12
	Zn (%)	0.15 %	81

The results from capping are tabulated below with small reductions in mean grades but significant drops in standard deviations and as a result, coefficients of variation.

Table 40: Torbrit Capped Assay Statistics

Domain	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
Torbrit Mineralized Solids	Ag (g/t)	6,243	229.3	384.3	0.01	4000.0	1.68
	Pb (%)	1,651	0.32	0.72	0.001	4.5	2.26
	Zn (%)	1,714	0.42	0.97	0.001	9.8	2.29
Waste	Ag (g/t)	1,321	1.80	2.95	0.01	10.0	1.64
	Pb (%)	1,160	0.01	0.03	0.001	0.22	2.89
	Zn (%)	1,160	0.03	0.04	0.001	0.15	1.33

Torbrit Composites

A 2.5 m composite length was chosen for samples within the Torbrit mineralized solids to allow for the

shorter underground samples. Within waste a longer 5 m composite was chosen and in both cases composites honoured the domain boundaries. Small intervals at the domain boundaries were combined with the adjoining sample if less than the composite length and left intact if greater. In this manner, a uniform support of composite length ± ½ composite length, was achieved. *Table 38* below summarizes the composite statistics.

Table 41: Torbrit Composite Statistics

Domain	Variable	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Coefficient of Variation
2.5 m Composites within Torbrit Mineralized Solids	Ag (g/t)	4,429	197.8	302.7	0.01	3145.2	1.53
	Pb (%)	2,127	0.18	0.50	0.001	4.5	2.83
	Zn (%)	2,155	0.20	0.61	0.001	8.4	3.00
5 m Composites within Waste	Ag (g/t)	1,768	0.35	1.12	0.01	10.0	3.20
	Pb (%)	1,753	0.002	0.009	0.001	0.16	4.09
	Zn (%)	1,754	0.006	0.022	0.001	0.53	3.62

The low average grades for lead and zinc did not warrant estimating these variables at this time. Clearly there are high values for both variables and with additional drilling and assays for lead and zinc there could be economic benefit to estimating these metals.

Since a significant number of underground chip channel samples were available for estimation, a comparison was made with underground drill hole composites within the same volume of rock, to determine if the different sampling methods might be introducing a sampling bias. *Figure 36* shows a lognormal cumulative frequency plots with both sample types: Underground drill hole composites in red and underground chip channel samples in blue. The silver grade distributions for both sample types are similar and no bias is indicated.

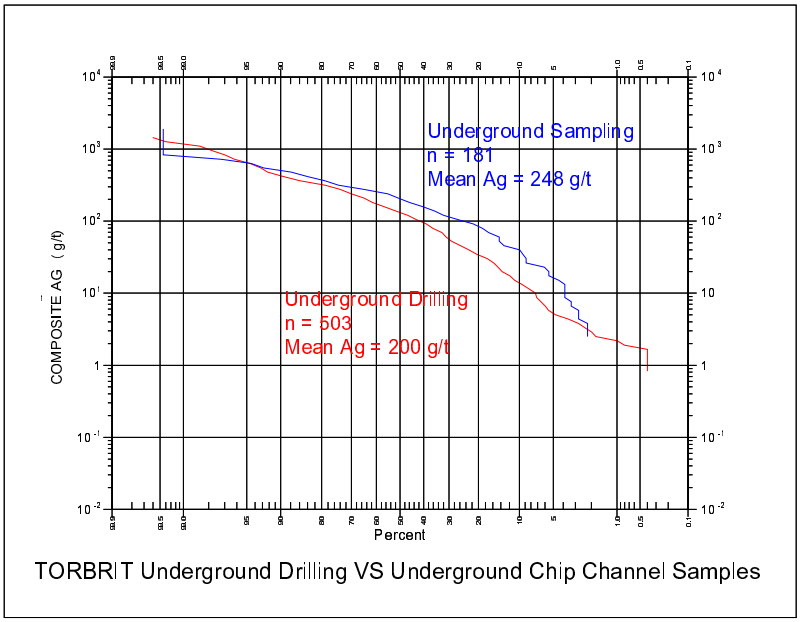


Figure 36: Cumulative frequency plot for Torbrit Underground drilling versus chip channel samples

Torbrit Variography

Pairwise relative semivariograms were produced for silver in the mineralized solids and in the surrounding waste. Within the mineralized Torbrit solids a geometric anisotropy was demonstrated with longest ranges along strike (azimuth 310° dip 0°) and down dip (azimuth 40° dip -25°). Within waste an isotropic model was fit to the silver data. In both cases nested spherical models best fit the experimental data. The semivariograms are shown in Appendix III and the parameters are summarized below.

Table 42: Torbrit Semivariogram Parameters

Domain	Az / Dip	C_0	C_1	C_2	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
Torbrit Mineralized Solids	310° / 0°	0.45	0.41	0.29	15.0	80.0
	220° / -65°				14.0	40.0
	40° / -25°				12.0	80.0
Waste	Omni Directional	0.15	0.15	0.35	15.0	80.0

Bulk Density

Historic resource estimates have used tonnage factors ranging from 10 ft^3/ton (SG = 3.11) to 11 ft^3/ton (SG = 2.91) (Mann, 1974, Thompson and Pearson, 1981). There are no indications in these reports however to state where these numbers come from. Barite (SG = 4.48) is a significant mineral in the

Torbrit, North Star and Dolly Varden deposits while it is reported as not significant in the Wolf Deposit (Mann, 1974).

A total of 301 specific gravity determinations using the Archimedes methodology have been collected from the 2012-13 drilling on the Dolly Varden and Torbrit deposits. In 2015 a set of 21 pieces of drill core from the Wolf zone were sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories for specific gravity determination. The methodology was also the Archimedes procedure using wet and dry weights.

The measured specific gravities can be subdivided as follows.

Table 43: Measured Specific Gravities

Domain	Number	Minimum SG	Maximum SG	Average SG
Dolly Varden Domain 1	48	2.71	3.73	2.97
Dolly Varden Domain 2	4	2.71	2.95	2.82
Waste	47	2.59	3.65	2.84
Torbrit Mineralized Solid	120	2.29	4.10	3.12
Waste	82	2.60	3.79	2.83
Wolf Domain 2	18	2.63	3.01	2.79
Wolf Domain 3	2	3.00	3.09	3.05
Waste	1			2.73

There were no samples taken from the North Star so the Dolly Varden Domain 1 specific gravity was applied to North Star mineralized material.

The average specific gravities were applied as follows.

Wolf Mineralized Domains 1 and 2 - SG = 2.79

Wolf Mineralized Domains 3 and 4 - SG = 3.05

Wolf Waste - SG = 2.73

Dolly Varden Domain 1 – SG = 2.97

Dolly Varden Domain 2 – SG = 2.82

Dolly Varden Waste – SG = 2.84

North Star Mineralized solids – SG = 2.97

North Star Waste – SG = 2.84

Torbrit Mineralized solids – SG = 3.12

Torbrit Waste – SG = 2.83

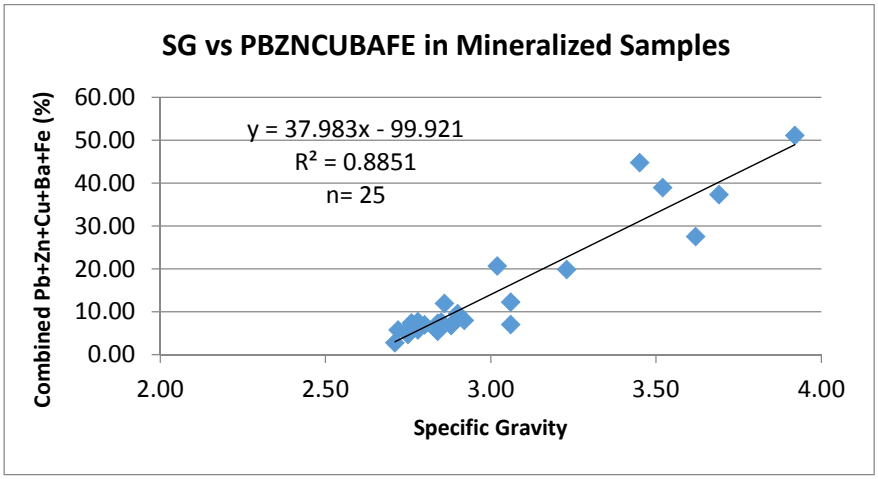
From the 2011-2013 drilling, there were a limited number of assays (25 in Mineralized material and 15

in Waste) with both a specific gravity determination and assays for Pb, Zn, Cu, Ba and Fe. For these samples Acme Labs has reported a more precise Ba 8X value using XRF. In this methodology a lithium tetraborate flux is used to fuse the sample into a disc that can be scanned by the XRF. There are no acids used and so the samples are not susceptible to incomplete dissolution as the acid methods (normal ICP) may be. This XRF method is considered a much more aggressive attack than the acids used in the MA270 ICP methodology. To determine a relationship between specific gravity and combined sulphides, scatter plots were produced for samples within the mineralized intervals and within external waste at Dolly Varden and Torbrit.

Within the mineralized samples there is an excellent correlation of 0.885 between specific gravity and the combined metals and if the data were available a reasonable specific gravity could be determined by regression from the combined metal values.

The correlation within waste is not as good but is based on a limited number of samples at present.

Going forward specific gravities should be taken on all mineralized sections of core and a representative number from waste. As more drilling is completed it will be possible to estimate into the block model values for lead, zinc, copper, barium and iron. This would then allow for determining a specific gravity by regression for each estimated block. At present by applying average values to the various zones we are probably underestimating the bulk density of high-grade blocks and overestimating the low-grade blocks.



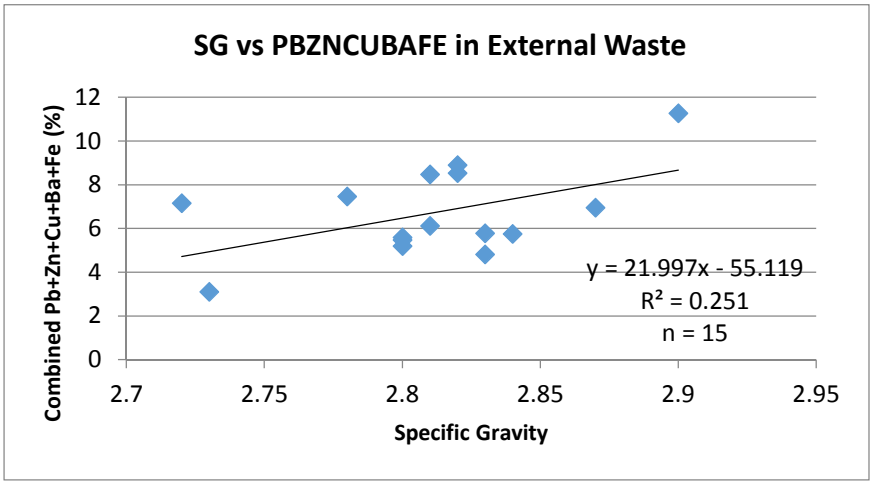


Figure 37: Scatter Plots for SG vs Combined Pb+Zn+Cu+Ba+Fe %

Block Models

The Dolly Varden Resource area was subdivided into two block models; one containing the Wolf Zone (WOLF) and one containing a combined North Star, Torbrit and Dolly Varden Zones (NSTBDV). For each block within each model, the percentage below topography, percentage below overburden, percentage inside the mineralized solids and the percentage within underground development were recorded. When a block had both some percentage of mineralized solid and some percentage of underground working, the mineralized solid was assumed to be within the underground working and was subtracted out. The amount of waste in a block was determined by subtracting the amount of mineralized solid not in underground workings and the amount of the block in underground workings from the amount of the block below overburden. The block model origins are as follows.

Wolf Model

Lower Left corner of Model

467000 E	Column Size = 5 m	Number of columns = 130
6173400 N	Row Size = 5 m	Number of rows = 120
Top of Model		
700 Elevation	Level Size = 5 m	Number of levels = 138
No Rotation		

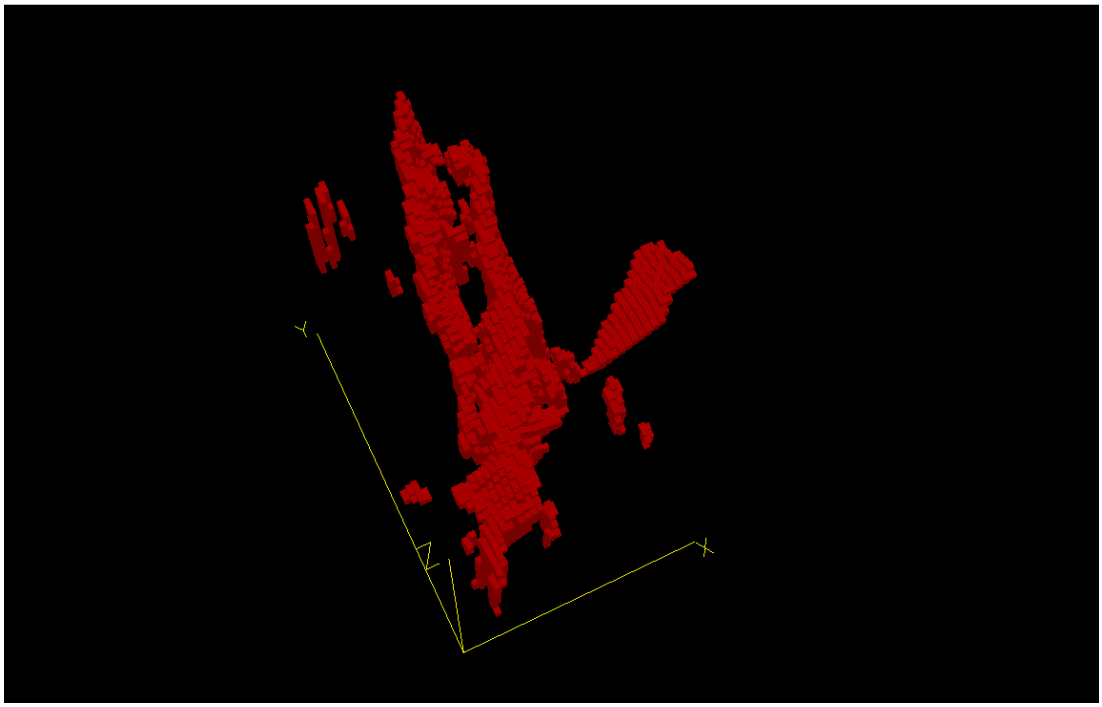


Figure 38: View looking NE showing Wolf Block Model

NSTBDV Model

Lower Left corner of Model

467000 E	Column Size = 5 m	Number of columns = 300
6170500 N	Row Size = 5 m	Number of rows = 300
Top of Model		
850 Elevation	Level Size = 5 m	Number of levels = 210
No Rotation		

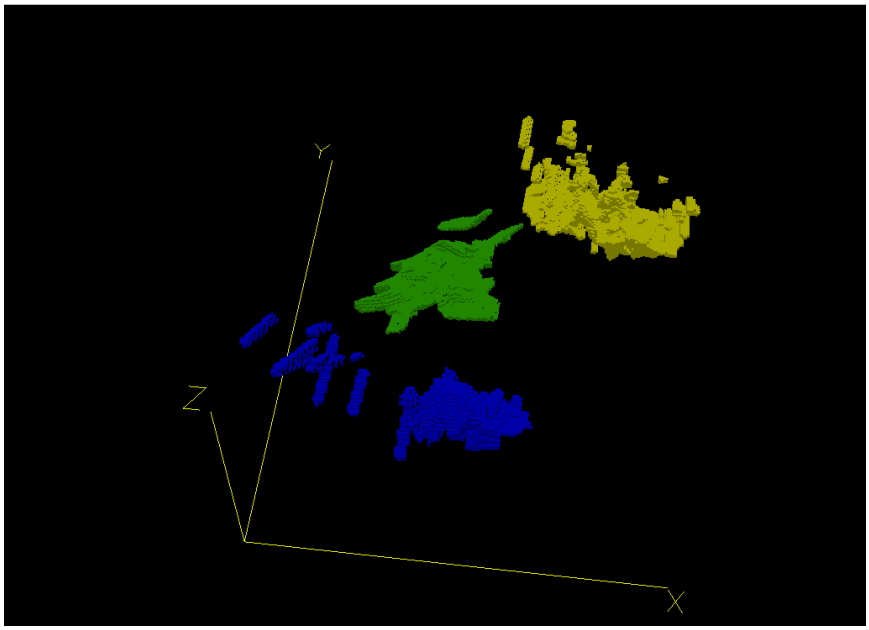


Figure 39: View looking NNW showing North Star blocks in green, Dolly Varden in blue and Torbrit in yellow

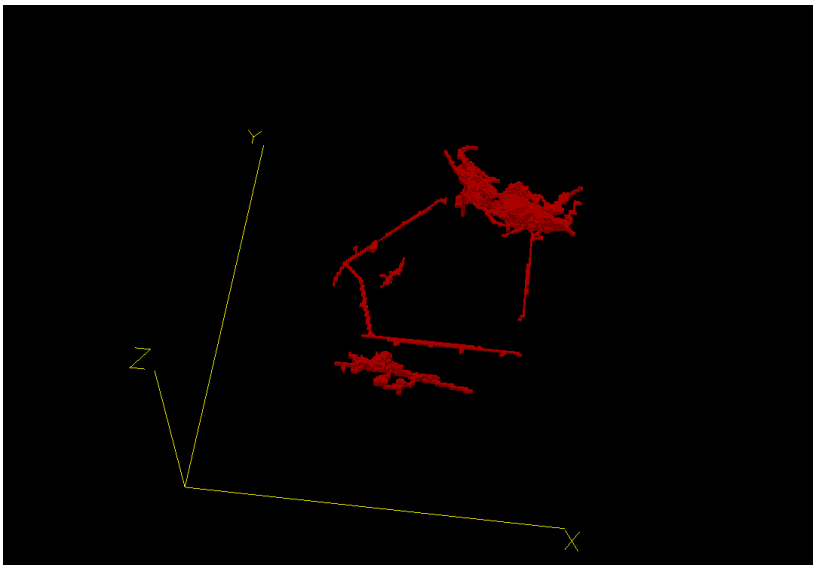


Figure 40: View looking NNW showing underground workings

Grade Interpolation

Within each domain silver grades were interpolated by Ordinary Kriging, using only composites from within that domain. In each case the interpolation was done in a series of four passes with the search ellipse for each pass a function of the semivariogram ranges. In the first pass the search ellipse dimensions were set to ¼ of the semivariogram range. A minimum of 4 composites was required to

estimate a block with a maximum of 3 from any single drill hole allowed. For blocks not estimated in pass 1 a second pass was completed using search ellipse dimensions equal to ½ the semivariogram range. A third pass using the full range and a fourth pass using twice the range completed the exercise. In all passes if more than 12 composites were found in any search the closest 12 were used. The search parameters for each pass within each domain are listed below along with the number of blocks estimated in each pass.

Table 44: Search parameters for silver kriging

Domain	Number Estimated	Az / Dip	Search Dist. (m)	Az / Dip	Search Dist. (m)	Az / Dip	Search Dist. (m)
Wolf Zone 1	42	180 / 0	25.0	90 / -45	5.0	270 / -45	27.5
	178	180 / 0	50.0	90 / -45	10.0	270 / -45	55.0
	127	180 / 0	100.0	90 / -45	20.0	270 / -45	110.0
Wolf Zone 2	5,006	25 / 0	25.0	295 / 0	5.0	0 / -90	27.5
	3,737	25 / 0	50.0	295 / 0	10.0	0 / -90	55.0
	1,813	25 / 0	100.0	295 / 0	20.0	0 / -90	110.0
	66	25 / 0	200.0	295 / 0	40.0	0 / -90	220.0
Wolf Zone 3	113	5 / 0	9.0	275 / 0	7.5	0 / -90	10.5
	630	5 / 0	18.0	275 / 0	15.0	0 / -90	21.0
	1,372	5 / 0	36.0	275 / 0	30.0	0 / -90	42.0
	1,142	5 / 0	72.0	275 / 0	60.0	0 / -90	84.0
Wolf Zone 4	0	0 / 0	9.0	270 / 0	7.5	0 / -90	10.5
	5	0 / 0	18.0	270 / 0	15.0	0 / -90	21.0
	117	0 / 0	36.0	270 / 0	30.0	0 / -90	42.0
	157	0 / 0	72.0	270 / 0	60.0	0 / -90	84.0
North Star	2,613	46 / 0	20.0	316 / -45	25.0	136 / -45	3.75
	4,924	46 / 0	40.0	316 / -45	50.0	136 / -45	7.5
	6,095	46 / 0	80.0	316 / -45	100.0	136 / -45	15.0
	1,711	46 / 0	160.0	316 / -45	200.0	136 / -45	30.0
Dolly Varden 1	2,127	120 / 0	25.0	30 / -40	10.0	210 / -50	20.0
	1,957	120 / 0	50.0	30 / -40	20.0	210 / -50	40.0
	567	120 / 0	100.0	30 / -40	40.0	210 / -50	80.0
	358	120 / 0	200.0	30 / -40	80.0	210 / -50	160.0
Dolly Varden 2W	0	110 / 0	3.75	20 / -45	5.0	200 / -45	3.75
	0	110 / 0	7.5	20 / -45	10.0	200 / -45	7.5
	0	110 / 0	15.0	20 / -45	20.0	200 / -45	15.0
	1524	110 / 0	30.0	20 / -45	40.0	200 / -45	30.0
Dolly Varden 2E	2	90 / 0	3.75	0 / -45	3.75	180 / -45	5.0
	15	90 / 0	7.5	0 / -45	7.5	180 / -45	10.0
	85	90 / 0	15.0	0 / -45	15.0	180 / -45	20.0
	480	90 / 0	30.0	0 / -45	30.0	180 / -45	40.0
Torbrit	17,344	310 / 0	20.0	220 / -65	10.0	40 / -25	20.0
	10,335	310 / 0	40.0	220 / -65	20.0	40 / -25	40.0
	2,296	310 / 0	80.0	220 / -65	40.0	40 / -25	80.0
	481	310 / 0	160.0	220 / -65	80.0	40 / -25	160.0

Classification

Based on the study herein reported, delineated mineralization of the Dolly Varden Deposit is classified as a resource according to the following definitions from National Instrument 43-101 and from CIM (2014):

"In this Instrument, the terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "measured mineral resource" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014, as those definitions may be amended."

Mineral Resource

"Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal and industrial minerals.

The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest, which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of Modifying Factors. The phrase "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" implies a judgement by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. The Qualified Person should consider and clearly state the basis for determining that the material has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Assumptions should include estimates of cut-off grade and geological continuity at the selected cut-off, metallurgical recovery, smelter payments, commodity price or product value, mining and processing method and mining, processing and general and administrative costs. The Qualified Person should state if the assessment is based on any direct evidence and testing.

Interpretation of the word 'eventual' in this context may vary depending on the commodity or mineral involved. For example, some coal, iron, potash deposits and other bulk minerals or commodities, it may be reasonable to envisage 'eventual economic extraction' as covering time periods in excess of 50 years. However, for many gold deposits, application of the concept would normally be restricted to perhaps 10 to 15 years, and frequently to much shorter periods of time."

The terms Measured, Indicated and Inferred are defined by CIM (2014) as follows:

Inferred Mineral Resource

"An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

There may be circumstances, where appropriate sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource, however, quality assurance and quality control, or other information may not meet all industry norms for the disclosure of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonable for the Qualified Person to report an Inferred Mineral Resource if the Qualified Person has taken steps to verify the information meets the requirements of an Inferred Mineral Resource."

Indicated Mineral Resource

"An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Pre-Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions."

Measured Mineral Resource

"A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit."

Modifying Factors

"Modifying Factors are considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors."

At the Dolly Varden project the geologic continuity has been established from surface mapping and trenching, diamond drill holes and underground mapping. Using this information, three-dimensional solids were created to constrain the resource estimate. Grade continuity within these mineralized solids was quantified using semivariograms. The blocks were estimated in a series of passes using an expanding search ellipse and the classification of each block was based on the search used to estimate it. At this time there is no material considered Measured.

Estimated blocks were classified as follows:

Wolf Domains 1, 2 and 3

- Blocks estimated in pass 1 or 2 using up to ½ the semivariogram range were classified as Indicated
- Blocks estimated in pass 3 or 4 were classified as Inferred

Wolf Domain 4

- All blocks were classified as Inferred

North Star

- Blocks estimated in pass 1 or 2 using up to ½ the semivariogram range were classified as Indicated
- Blocks estimated in pass 3 or 4 were classified as Inferred

Dolly Varden Domain 1

- Blocks estimated in pass 1 or 2 using up to ½ the semivariogram range were classified as Indicated
- Blocks estimated in pass 3 or 4 were classified as Inferred

Dolly Varden Domains 2W and 2E

- All blocks were classified as Inferred

Torbrit

- Blocks estimated in pass 1 or 2 using up to ½ the semivariogram range were classified as Indicated
- Due to the uncertainty of the exact glory hole limits any estimated blocks within a rough 10 m aureole around the glory hole were set to Inferred.
- Blocks estimated in pass 3 or 4 were classified as Inferred

At this time no economic studies have been done on the Dolly Varden deposits. A roughly equivalent deposit to the Dolly Varden might be the Santacruz Silver Mining Ltd. San Felipe Project in Sonora, Mexico. A 2014 PEA on this project's 4 separate vein deposits determined an economic cut-off of 150 g/t AgEq where the silver equivalent was based on Ag, Pb and Zn. While the Dolly Varden deposits

also have some potentially economic Pb and Zn grades, at this time these variables have not been estimated. For example in the production years at Torbrit from1949 to 1959 the mine is reported to have treated 1.4 million tons to recover 18.7 million ounces of silver and 10.8 million pounds of lead. This would indicate a recovered grade of 13.58 oz/ton silver and 0.39% Pb. It is believed that the material mined averaged approximately 0.5 % zinc but there are no records stating payable zinc was obtained in the concentrate. From the limited 2.5 m composites on assayed material the average grades for lead and zinc were 0.35% Pb and 0.81% Zn at North Star, 0.11% Pb and 1.55 % Zn at Dolly Varden and 0.24% Pb and 0.28% Zn at Torbrit.

While these two deposits are in different geographic jurisdictions the Dolly Varden has some favourable factors that would influence the economics.

- Established infrastructure, including road access, proximity to tidewater, and useable underground development with access to known resource blocks. The access to known resource blocks allows assessment of the consistency and characteristics of the mineralization, which is invaluable for mining method selection.
- Past production allows good insights into mining conditions and methods, with demonstrable scale evidenced by the size of the historic production areas.
- Metallurgy well understood with further studies conducted in the 1980's indicating possible improvements in recovery from the historical average of 83% silver.
- Initial water testing indicates no issues with acid drainage.
- Native land claims settled with the Nisga'a
- Brown fields project

For these reasons a possible underground economic cut-off of 150 g/t Ag has been highlighted in the following grade-tonnage Tables.

Table 45: Wolf Zone Indicated Resource

Cut-off Ag (g/t)	Tonnes	Silver	
		Averagae Grade (g/t)	Ozs (contained)
100.0	573,000	244.5	4,504,000
110.0	527,000	256.7	4,349,000
120.0	487,000	268.6	4,205,000
130.0	455,000	278.7	4,077,000
140.0	428,000	287.6	3,958,000
150.0	**402,000**	**296.6**	**3,834,000**
160.0	378,000	305.7	3,715,000
170.0	357,000	314.2	3,606,000
180.0	333,000	324.1	3,470,000
190.0	311,000	334.0	3,339,000
200.0	289,000	344.6	3,201,000
210.0	266,000	356.4	3,048,000
220.0	250,000	365.9	2,941,000

Table 46: Wolf Zone Inferred Resource

Cut-off Ag (g/t)	Tonnes	Silver	
		Average Grade (g/t)	Ozs (contained)
100.0	40,000	139.3	179,000
110.0	20,000	172.6	111,000
120.0	14,000	196.0	88,000
130.0	11,000	218.0	77,000
140.0	10,600	222.0	76,000
150.0	**9,500**	**230.6**	**70,000**
160.0	9,300	231.8	69,000
170.0	9,200	232.6	69,000
180.0	9,200	232.6	69,000
190.0	8,900	234.5	67,000
200.0	8,600	236.0	65,000
210.0	6,400	246.1	51,000
220.0	4,800	256.9	40,000

Table 47: Dolly Varden Zone Indicated Resource

Cut-off Ag (g/t)	Tonnes	Silver	
		Average Grade (g/t)	Ozs Contained
100.0	627,000	540.2	10,890,000
110.0	597,000	562.2	10,791,000
120.0	570,000	584.0	10,703,000
130.0	553,000	597.9	10,631,000
140.0	539,000	609.4	10,560,000
150.0	**522,000**	**625.1**	**10,490,000**
160.0	510,000	636.4	10,436,000
170.0	499,000	646.0	10,363,000
180.0	492,000	652.9	10,327,000
190.0	484,000	660.8	10,283,000
200.0	479,000	666.0	10,256,000
210.0	473,000	671.7	10,215,000
220.0	462,000	682.2	10,134,000

Table 48: Dolly Varden Zone Inferred Resource

Cut-off Ag (g/t)	Tonnes	Silver	
		Average Grade (g/t)	Ozs (contained)
100.0	50,000	362.1	582,000
110.0	50,000	363.8	585,000
120.0	46,000	388.4	574,000
130.0	44,000	398.7	564,000
140.0	40,900	418.3	550,000
150.0	**38,600**	**434.2**	**539,000**
160.0	36,900	446.6	530,000
170.0	35,700	456.7	524,000
180.0	32,200	487.0	504,000
190.0	30,500	503.8	494,000
200.0	26,800	546.4	471,000
210.0	24,700	575.7	457,000
220.0	23,900	587.6	452,000

Table 49: North Star Zone Indicated Resource

Cut-off Ag (g/t)	Tonnes	Silver	
		Average Grade (g/t)	Ozs (contained)
100.0	394,000	206.3	2,614,000
110.0	352,000	218.5	2,473,000
120.0	319,000	229.3	2,351,000
130.0	282,000	243.0	2,203,000
140.0	256,000	253.8	2,089,000
150.0	**236,000**	**262.8**	**1,994,000**
160.0	216,000	272.8	1,894,000
170.0	194,000	285.1	1,778,000
180.0	182,000	292.7	1,713,000
190.0	166,000	303.2	1,618,000
200.0	151,000	313.4	1,522,000
210.0	141,000	321.5	1,458,000
220.0	133,000	327.5	1,400,000

Table 50: North Star Zone Inferred Resource

Cut-off Ag (g/t)	Tonnes	Silver	
		Average Grade (g/t)	Ozs (contained)
100.0	28,000	132.4	119,000
110.0	15,000	154.9	75,000
120.0	11,000	173.1	61,000
130.0	8,000	187.9	48,000
140.0	5,500	214.0	38,000
150.0	**4,800**	**223.6**	**35,000**
160.0	4,000	238.9	31,000
170.0	3,600	247.3	29,000
180.0	3,100	257.6	26,000
190.0	2,900	261.8	24,000
200.0	2,900	261.8	24,000
210.0	2,900	263.1	25,000
220.0	2,575	269.1	22,000

Table 51: Torbrit Zone Indicated Resource

Cut-off Ag (g/t)	Tonnes	Silver	
		Average Grade (g/t)	Ozs (contained)
100.0	3,016,000	204.5	19,828,000
110.0	2,736,000	214.7	18,883,000
120.0	2,512,000	223.5	18,054,000
130.0	2,301,000	232.6	17,206,000
140.0	2,101,000	241.8	16,336,000
150.0	**1,913,000**	**251.4**	**15,460,000**
160.0	1,725,000	261.9	14,523,000
170.0	1,563,000	272.0	13,666,000
180.0	1,416,000	282.0	12,838,000
190.0	1,272,000	293.0	11,981,000
200.0	1,139,000	304.4	11,148,000
210.0	1,033,000	314.6	10,449,000
220.0	934,000	325.3	9,767,000

Table 52: Torbrit Zone Inferred Resource

Cut-off Ag (g/t)	Tonnes	Silver	
		Average Grade (g/t)	Ozs (contained)
100.0	989,000	337.0	10,715,000
110.0	959,000	344.3	10,614,000
120.0	928,000	351.8	10,497,000
130.0	896,000	359.8	10,366,000
140.0	870,100	366.6	10,254,000
150.0	**845,600**	**373.0**	**10,140,000**
160.0	818,400	380.2	10,005,000
170.0	788,100	388.5	9,845,000
180.0	761,400	396.0	9,694,000
190.0	728,800	405.5	9,501,000
200.0	701,600	413.6	9,330,000
210.0	665,600	424.9	9,094,000
220.0	641,800	432.7	8,929,000

Table 53: Summary of Mineral Resources at a 150 g/t Ag Cut-off

Classification	Domain	Tonnage	Percentage of Total tonnage	Silver	
				Average Grade (g/t)	Ozs (contained)
Indicated	Wolf	402,000	10.4%	296.6	3,834,000
	Dolly Varden	522,000	13.5%	625.1	10,490,000
	North Star	236,000	6.1%	262.8	1,994,000
	Torbrit	1,913,000	62.3%	251.4	15,460,000
	Totals	**3,073,000**	**100.0%**	**321.6**	**31,778,000**
Inferred	Wolf	9,500	9.2%	230.6	70,000
	Dolly Varden	38,600	37.3%	434.2	539,000
	North Star	4,800	4.6%	223.6	35,000
	Torbrit	845,600	94.1%	373.0	10,140,000
	Totals	**898,500**	**100.0%**	**373.3**	**10,784,000**

Model Verification

The average grades for silver in composites within each estimated domain were compared to the average estimated block grades. The results were reasonably similar with no bias indicated. Differences result from where the composites are located and how many individual blocks a given composite would influence.

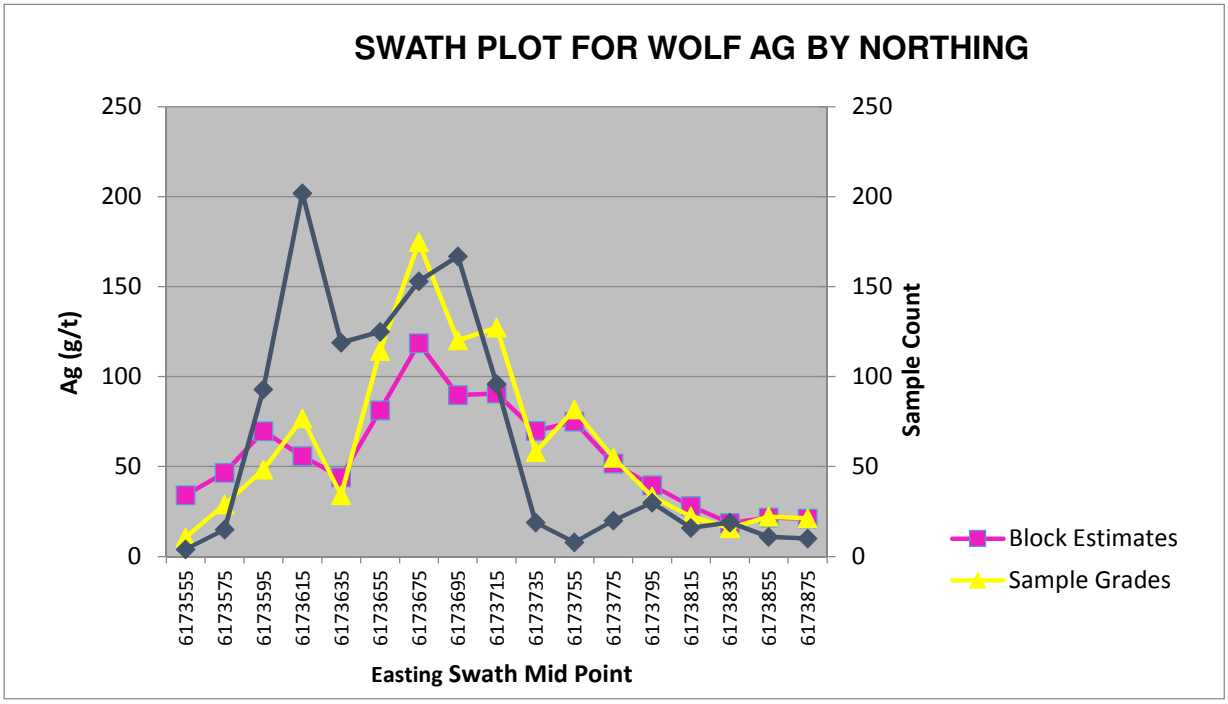
Table 54: Summary of Domains

Domain	Composites		Estimated Blocks	
	Number	Mean Ag (g/t)	Number	Mean Ag (g/t)
Wolf 1	21	110.94	432	190.82
Wolf 2	923	100.75	10,454	70.87
Wolf 3	152	47.66	3,224	37.22
Wolf 4	11	20.53	279	22.40
DV1	470	375.46	4,913	362.11
DV2	115	22.20	2,100	17.34
North Star	701	105.99	15,341	54.45
Torbrit	4,429	197.78	30,166	158.15

Swath plots were produced for each of the four estimated zones comparing estimated block grades for silver with silver composites within a series of swaths or slices throughout the deposits. In all cases,

where there were sufficient samples, the agreement between estimated block grades and composite grades was good with the estimated grades smoothing out composite spikes.

Figure 41: Swath plots for silver in Wolf Deposit



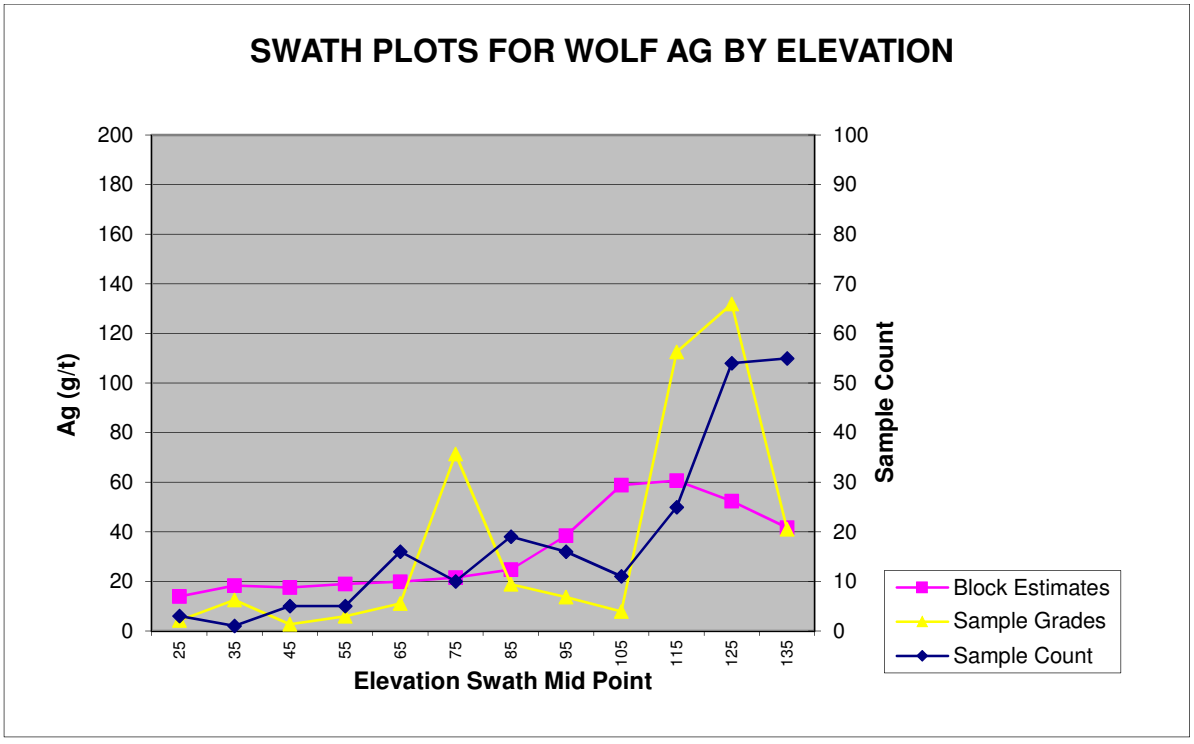


Figure 42: Swath plots for silver in Dolly Varden 1 Deposit

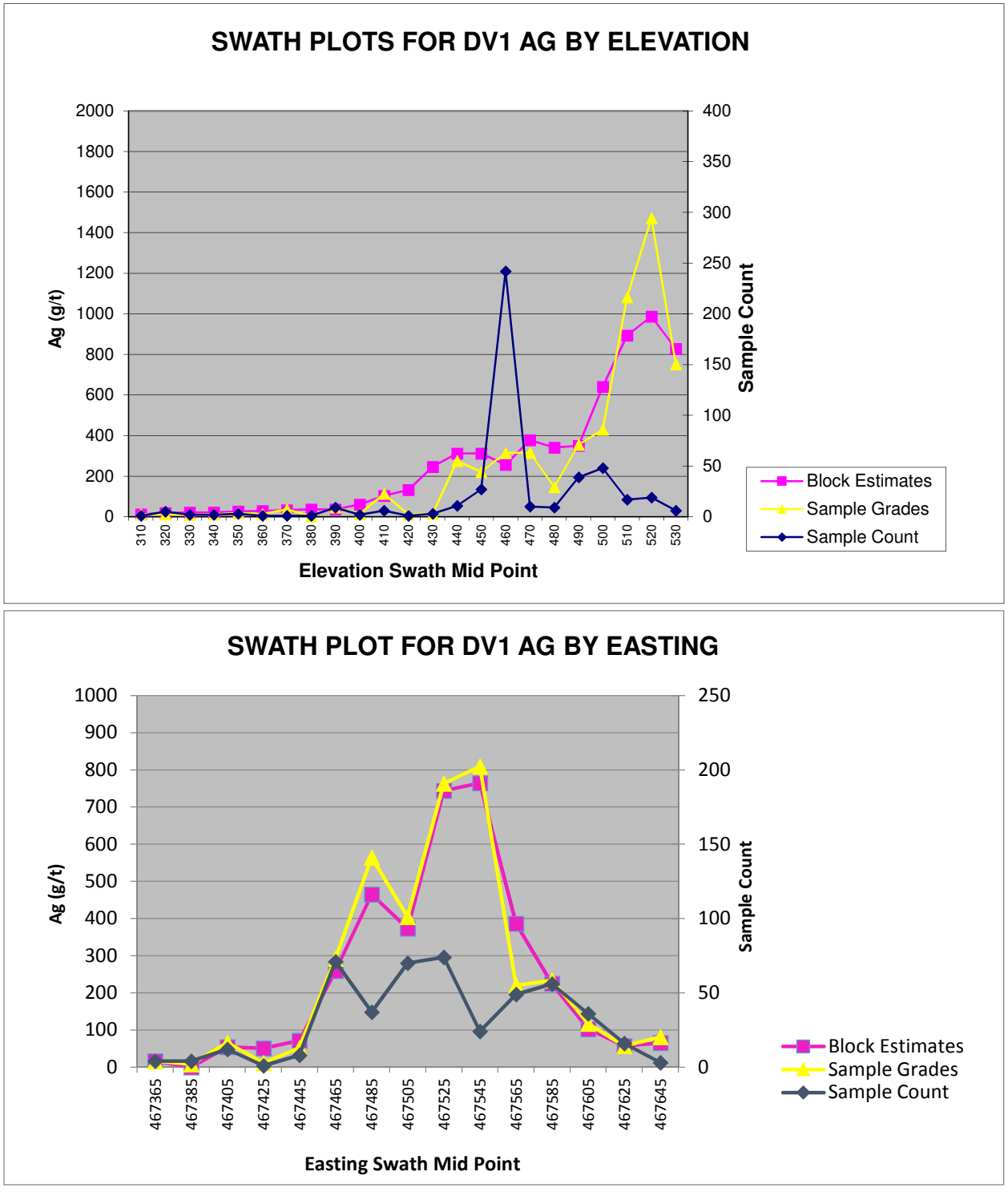
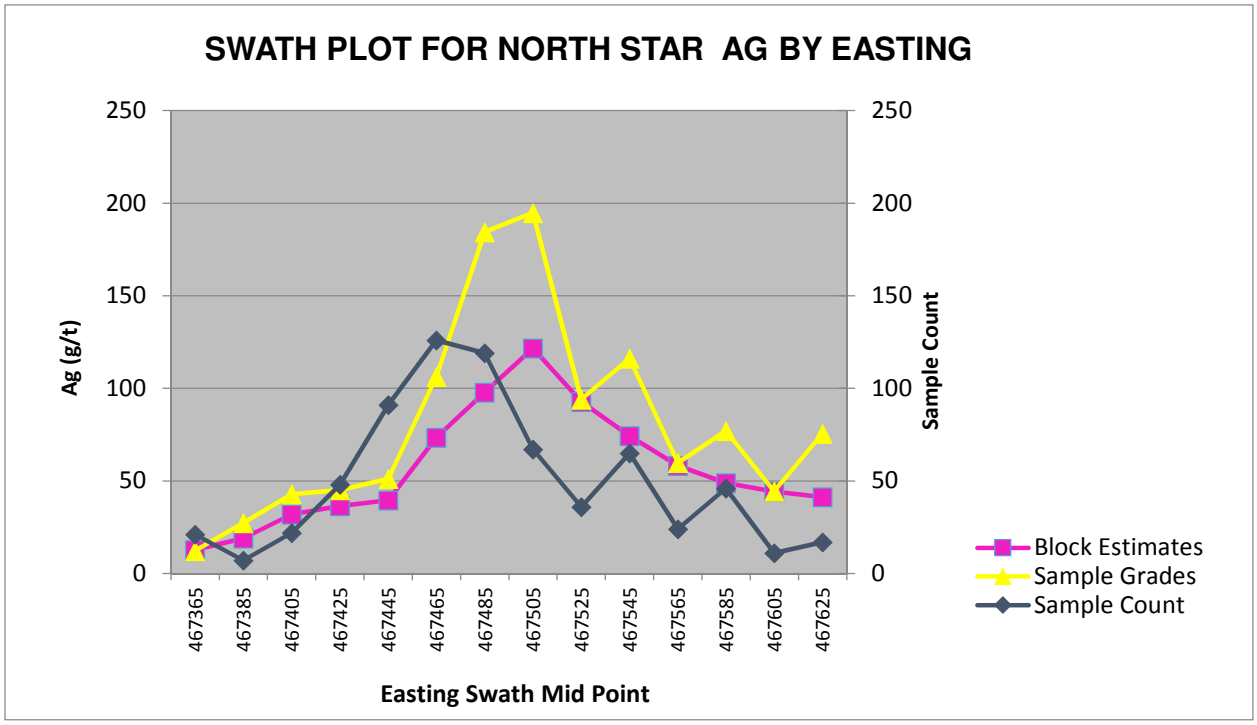


Figure 43: Swath plots for silver in North Star Deposit



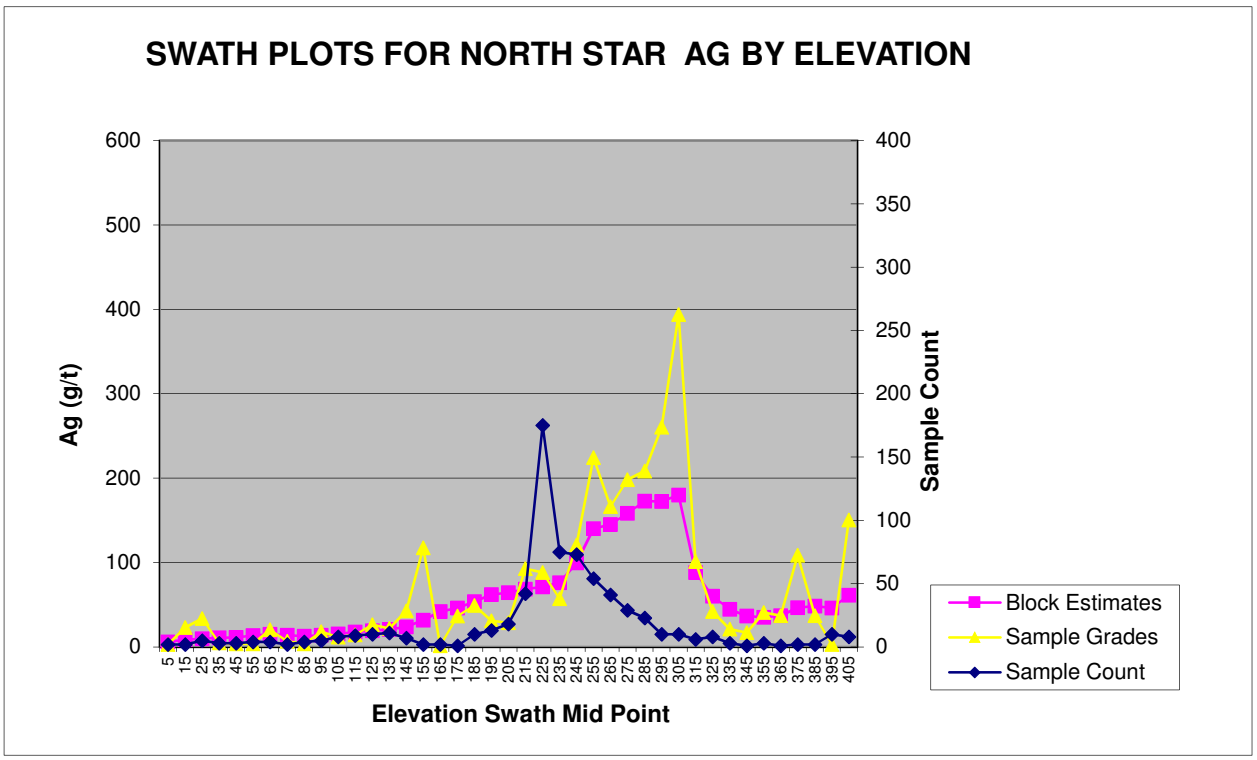
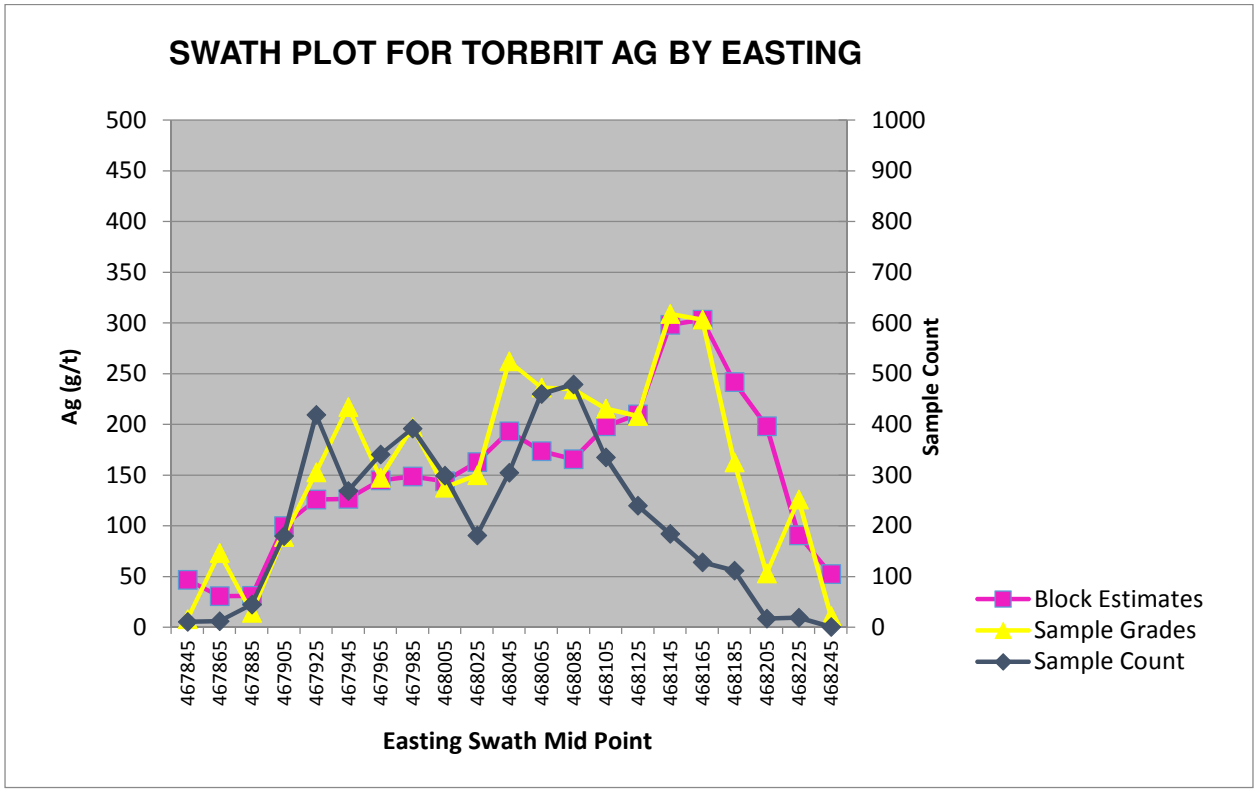
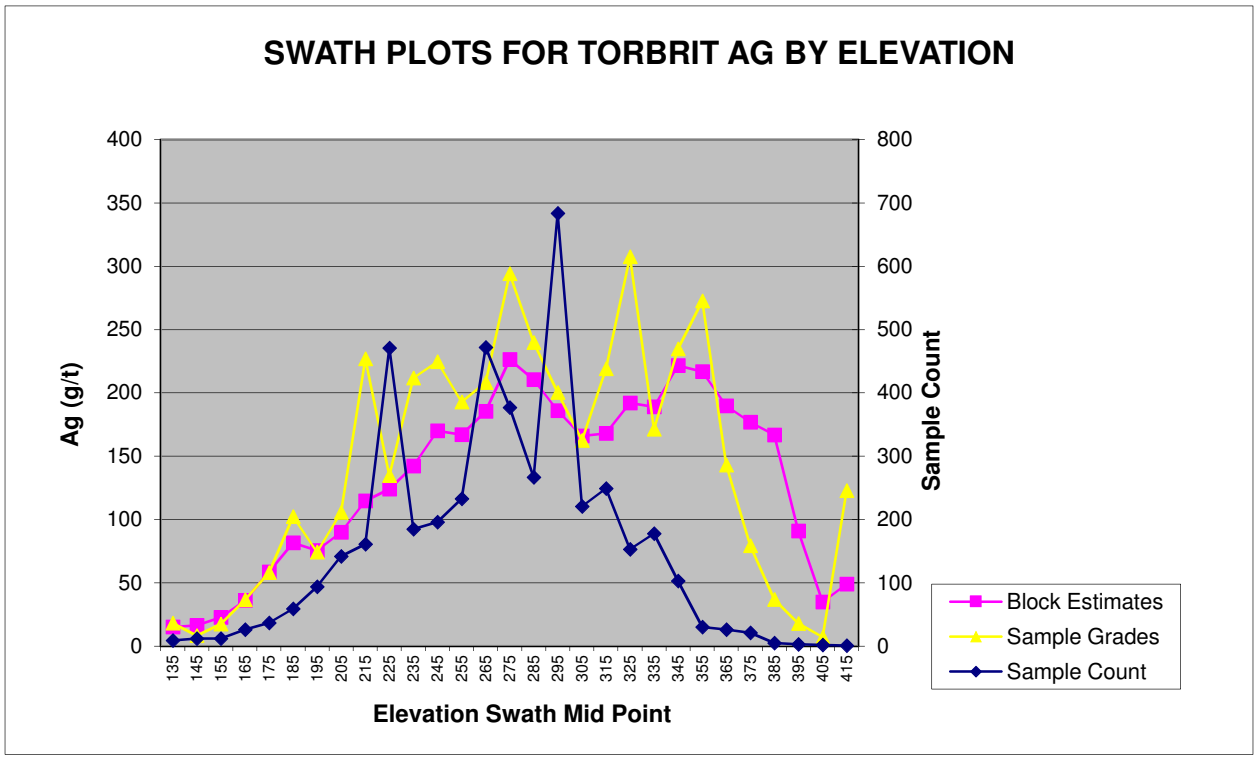


Figure 44: Swath plots for silver in Torbrit Deposit





Cross sections on 10 m intervals were examined for each of the 4 deposits and block grades were visually compared to composite grades. The results seemed reasonable for each deposit. Example cross sections are shown in the following Figures. In each case a cross section is shown and for most a blow up comparing composited grades to estimated blocks is shown. The constraining mineralized solids are shown by solid red lines. On the Torbrit cross sections (*Figures 51 and 52*) historic sectional resource blocks are shown in a purple solid line. Mined out areas are shown as blank open spaces between estimated blocks.

The grades in blocks and drill holes are colour coded as follows:

0.01000	3.00000	RGB 90 90 255
3.00000	5.00000	RGB 0 147 0
5.00000	10.00000	RGB 64 224 208
10.00000	50.00000	RGB 255 173 91
50.00000	150.00000	RGB 255 104 32
150.00000	500.00000	RGB 255 192 203
500.00000	1,000.00000	RGB 255 0 0
1,000.00000	1,000,000.00000	RGB 255 0 255

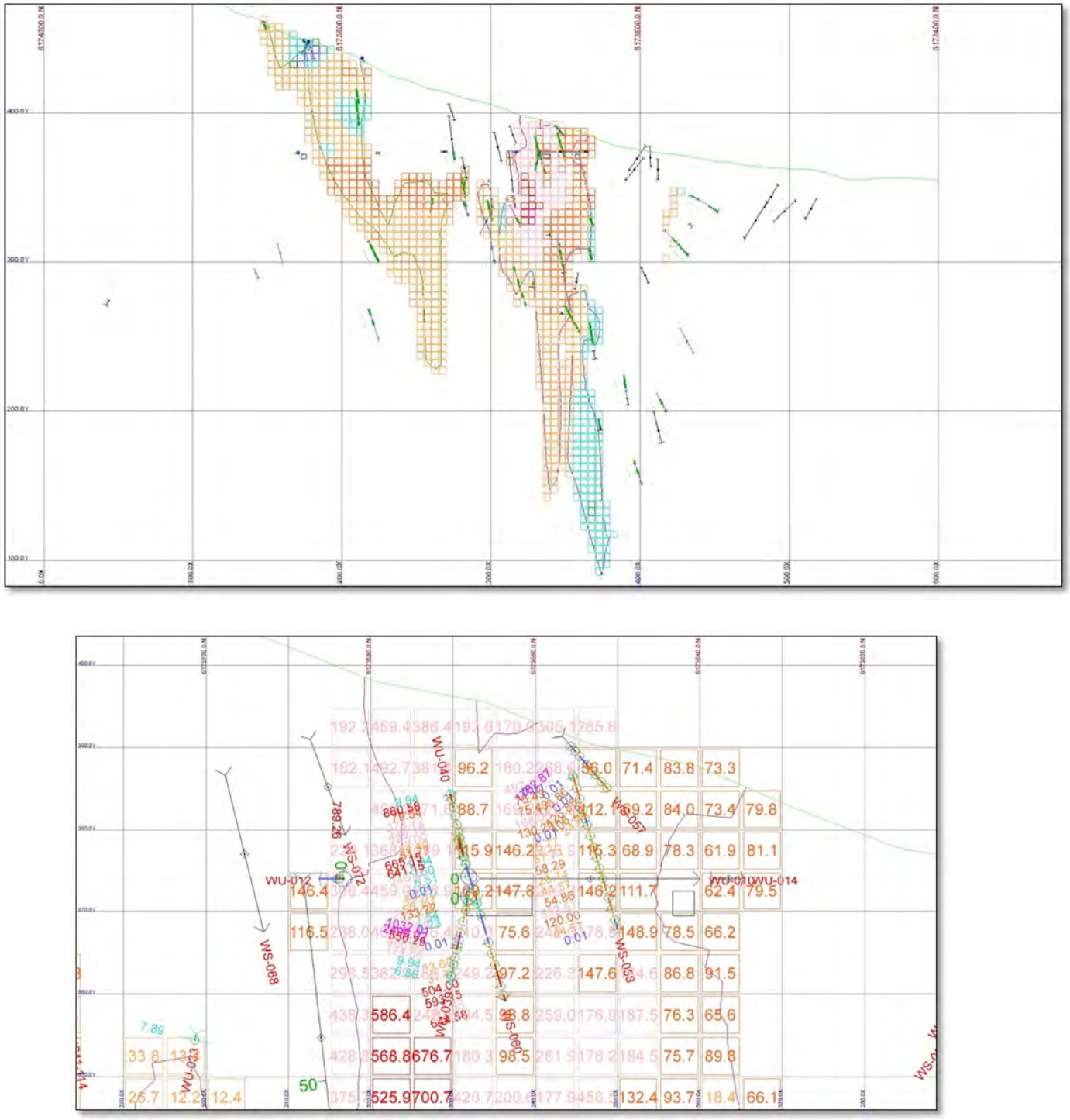


Figure 45: Showing a N-S East facing Wolf Section 467332 E and a blow up showing estimated block grades, drill hole grades, mineralized solid boundaries and underground workings

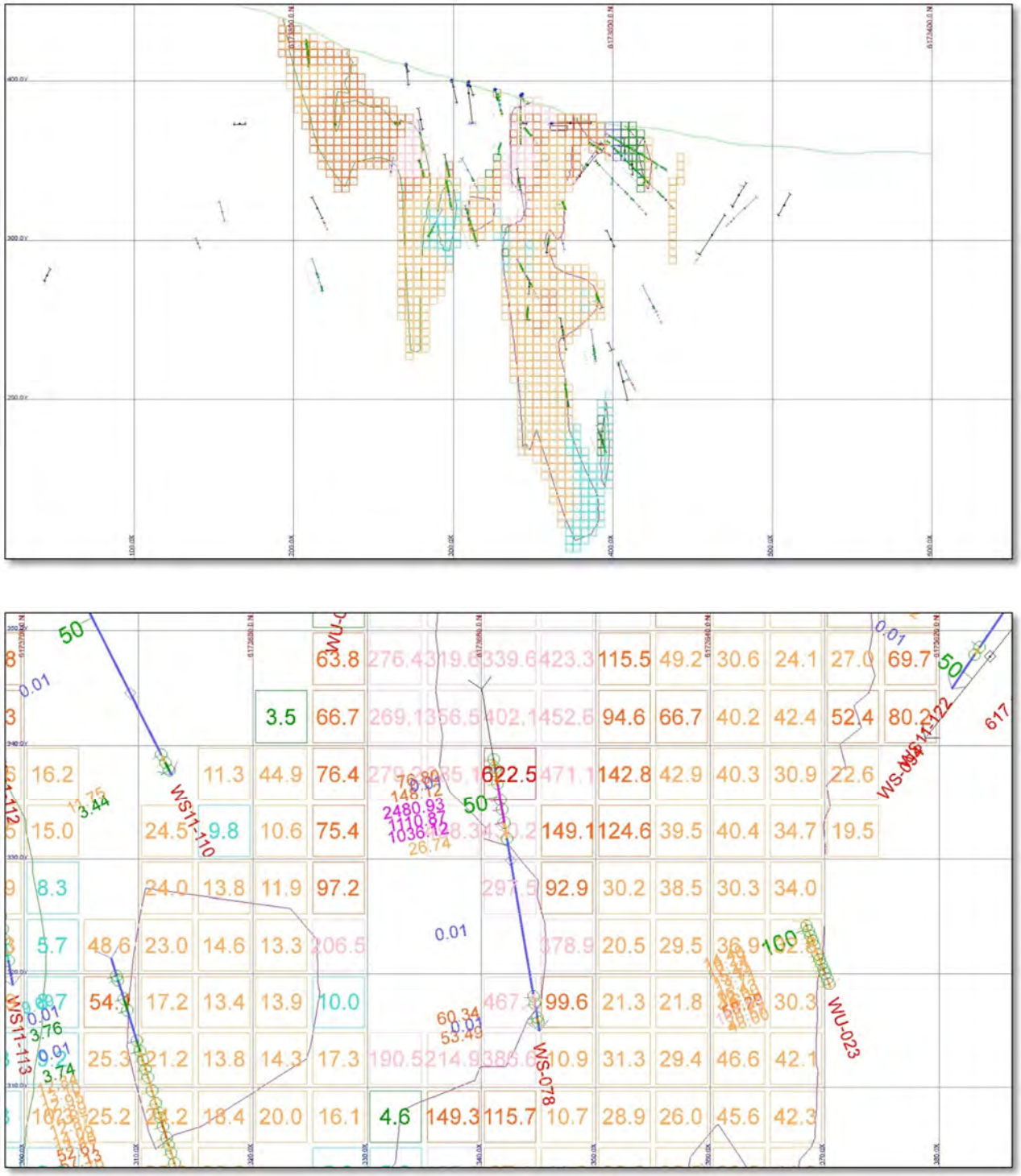


Figure 46: Showing a N-S East facing Wolf Section 467322 E and a blow up showing estimated block grades, drill hole grades, mineralized solid boundaries and underground workings

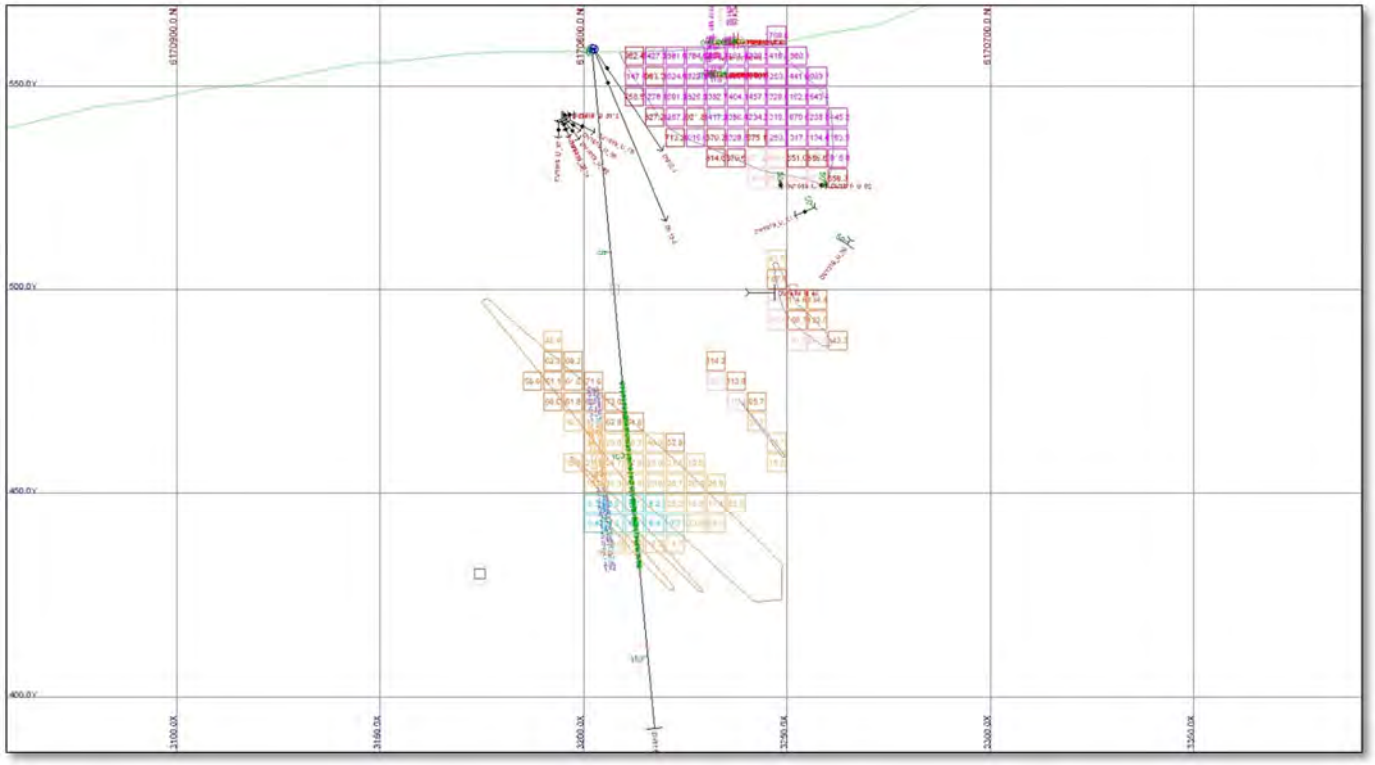


Figure 47: Showing a N-S East facing Dolly Varden Section 467842 E showing estimated block grades, drill hole grades, mineralized solid boundaries and underground workings

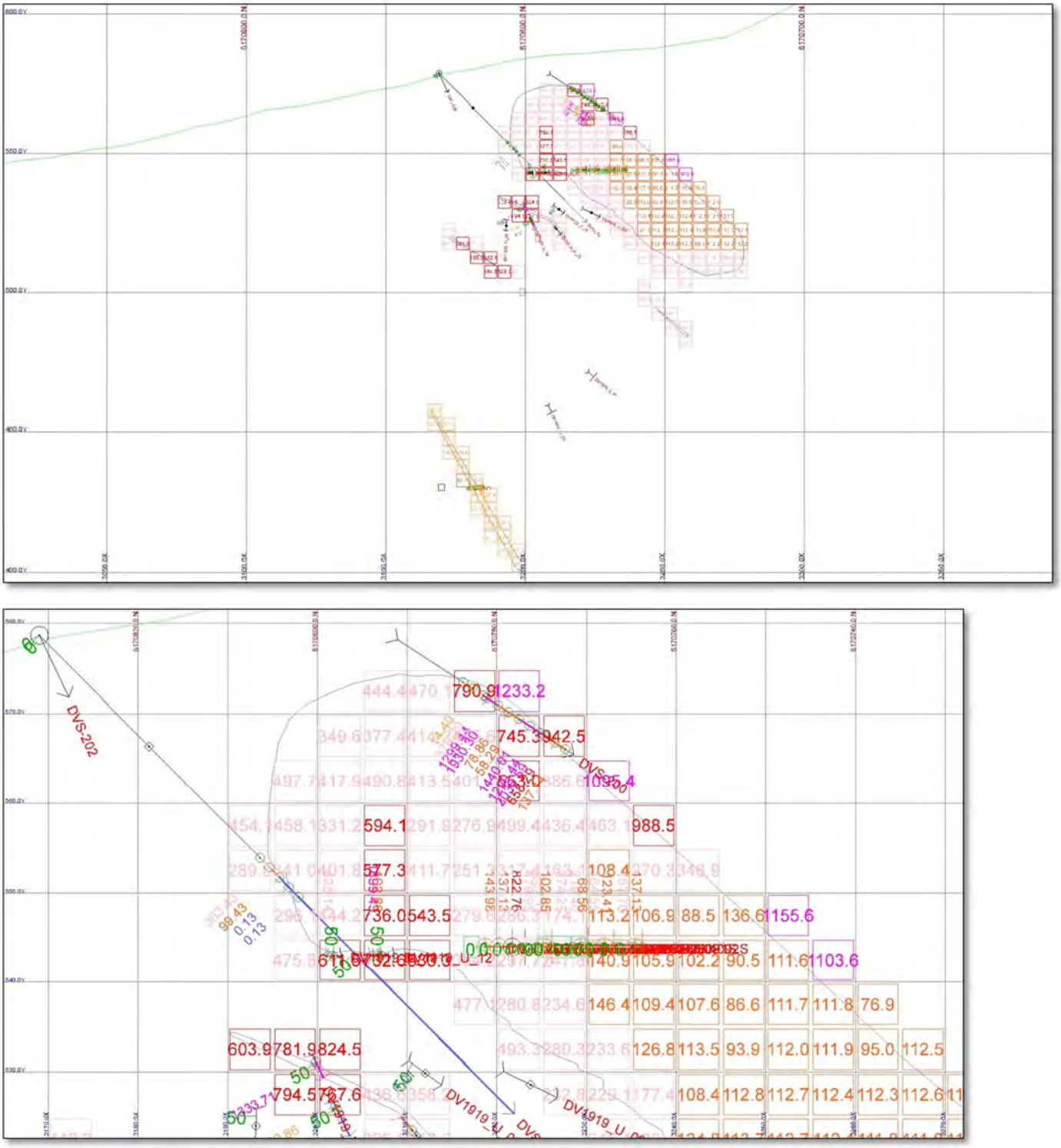


Figure 48: Showing a N-S East facing Dolly Varden Section 467802 E and a blow up showing estimated block grades, drill hole grades, mineralized solid boundaries and underground workings

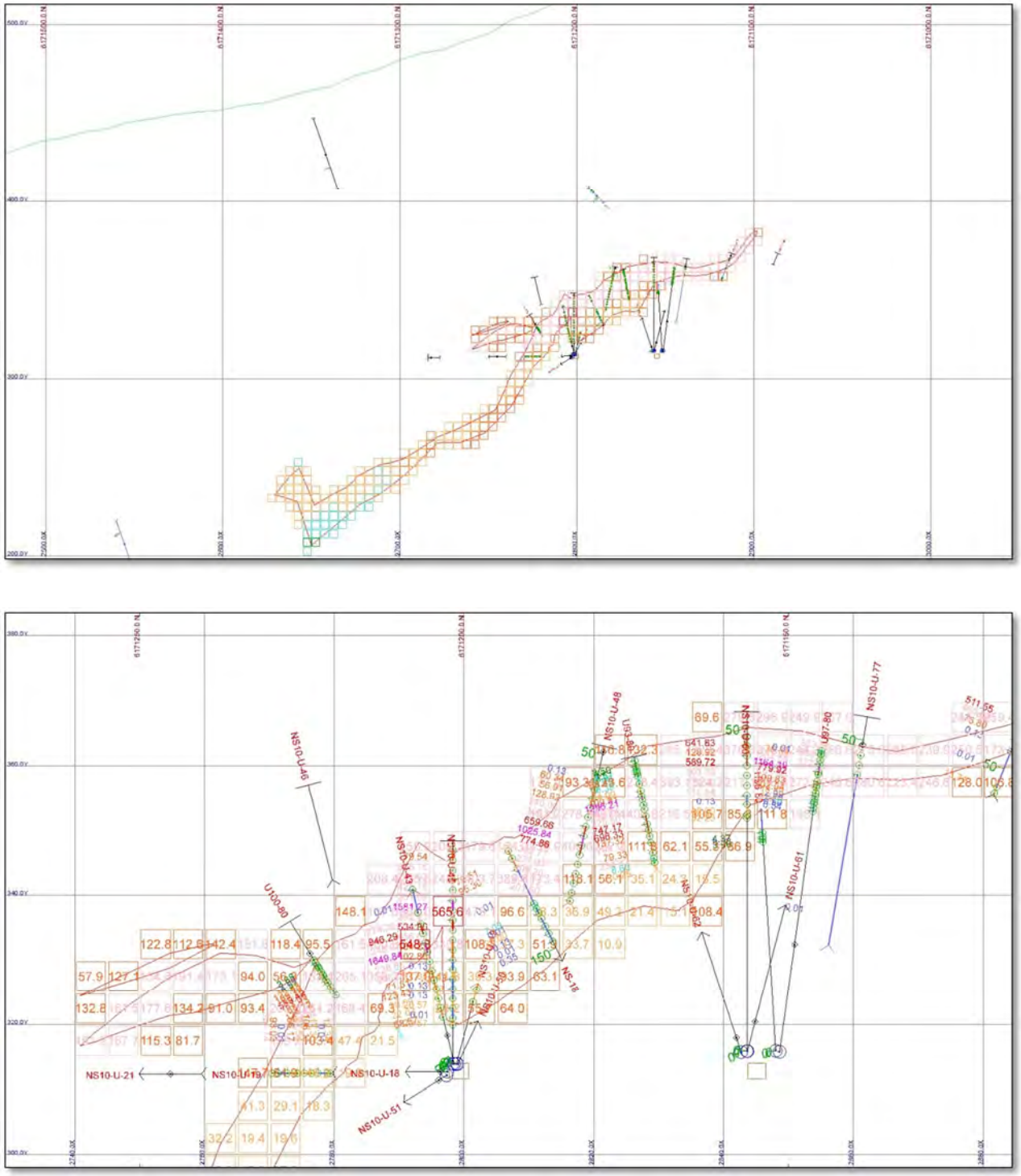


Figure 49: Showing a N-S East facing North Star Section 467702 E and a blow up showing estimated block grades, drill hole grades, mineralized solid boundaries and underground workings

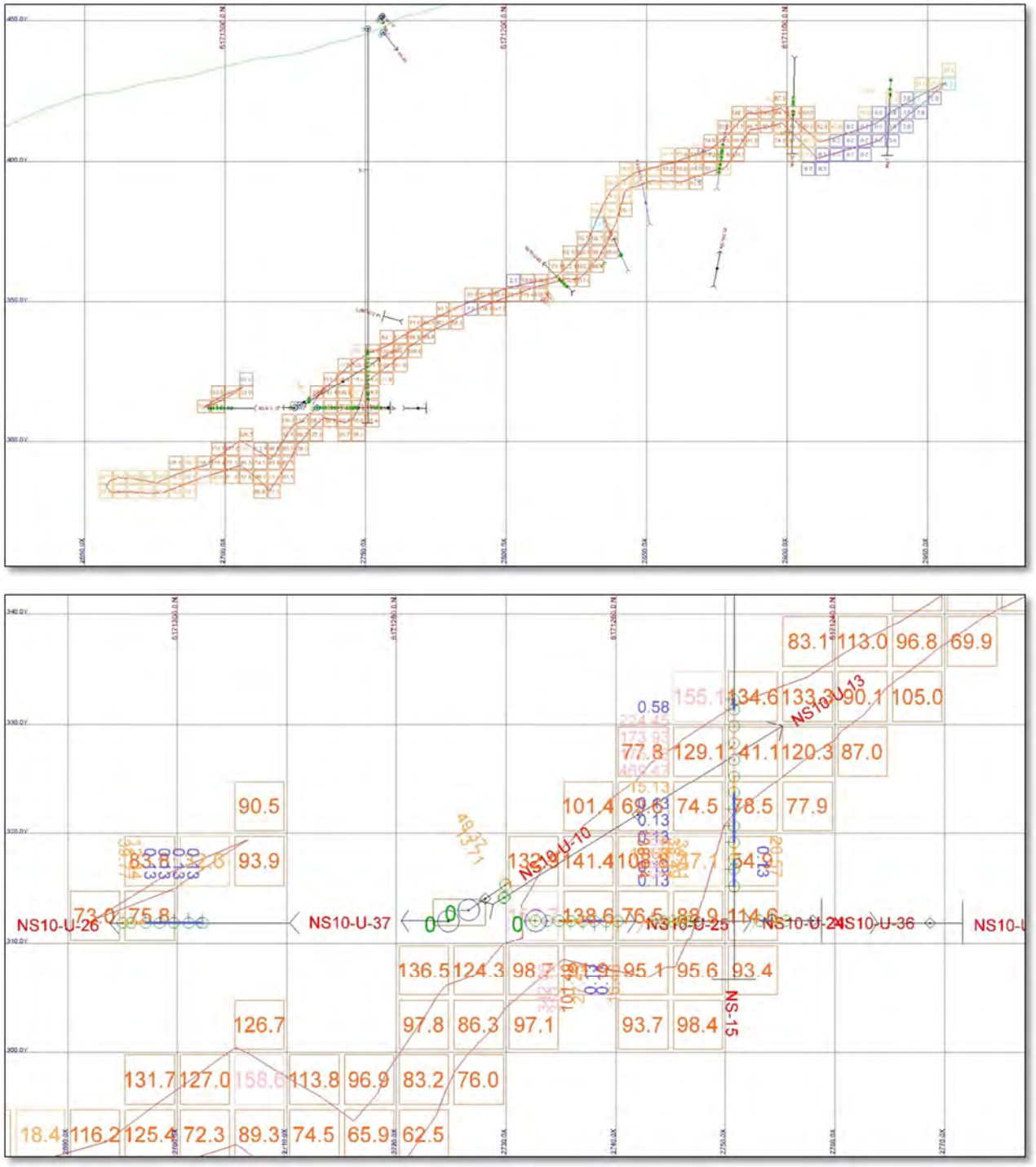


Figure 50: Showing a N-S East facing North Star Section 467772 E and a blow up showing estimated block grades, drill hole grades, mineralized solid boundaries and underground workings

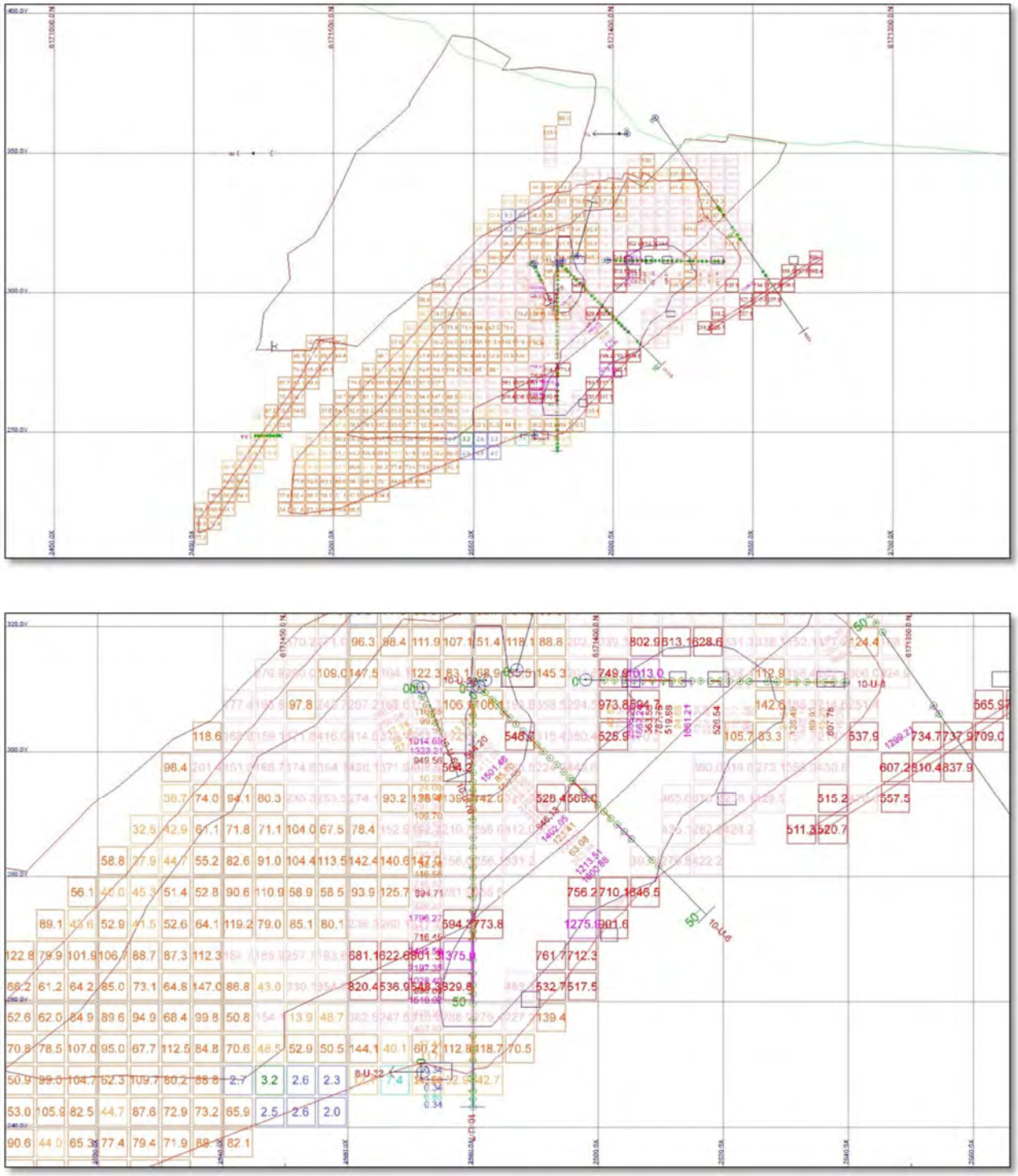


Figure 51: Showing a N-S East facing Torbrit Section 468032 E and a blow up showing estimated block grades, drill hole grades, mineralized solid boundaries and underground workings

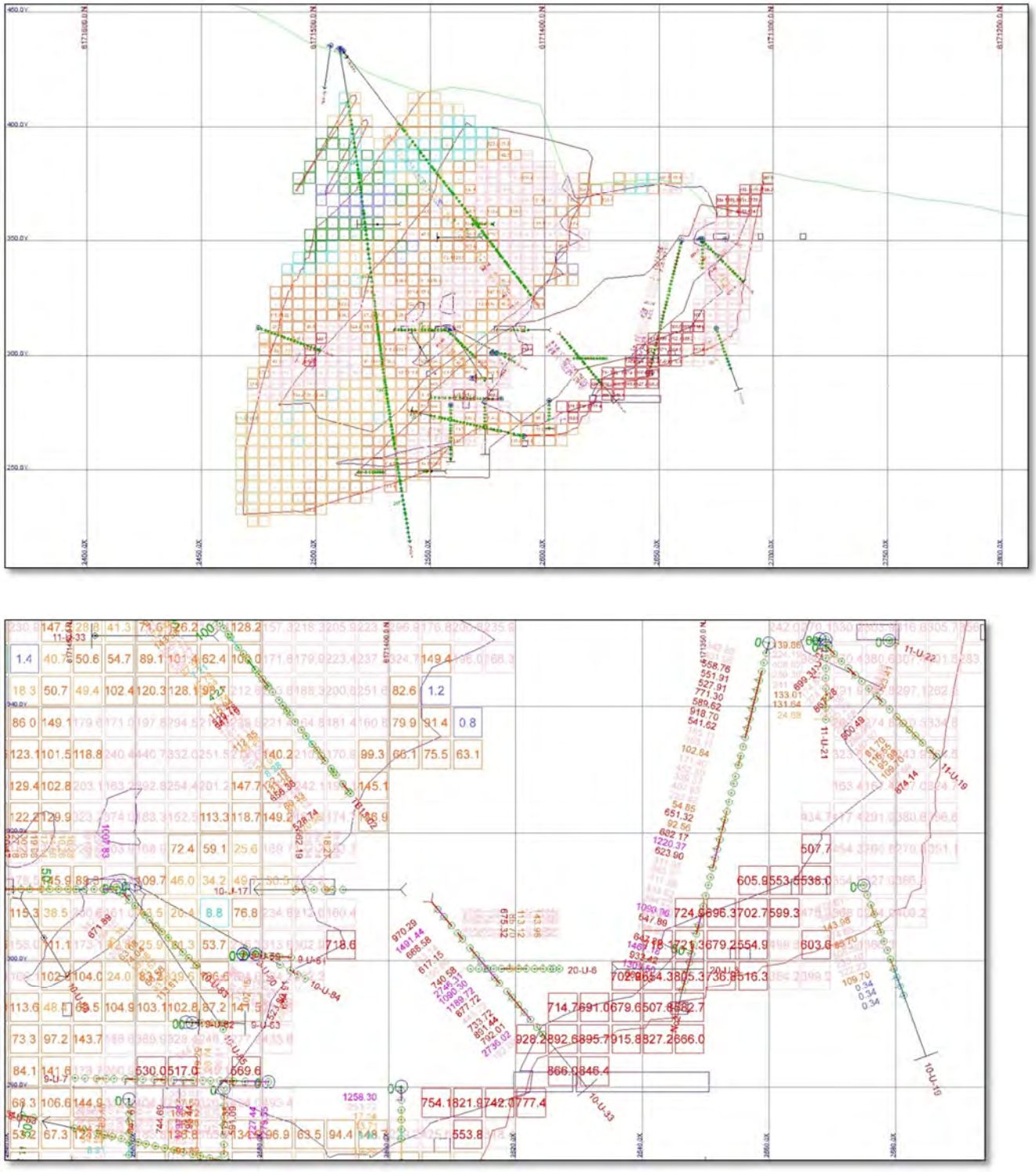


Figure 52: Showing a N-S East facing Torbrit Section 468072 E and a blow up showing estimated block grades, drill hole grades, mineralized solid boundaries and underground workings

MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral reserve estimates on the Property.

MINING METHODS

Due to the exploration nature of the Property, investigations have not been completed to date into determining the possible and optimal mining methods.

RECOVERY METHODS

Due to the exploration nature of the Property, investigations have not been completed to date into determining the possible and optimal recovery methods.

PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The only infrastructure on the property is an old road that runs along the Kitsault River, that was first used to access the Torbrit, North Star and Dolly Varden deposits, and runs all the way south to Alice Arm. The road was then extended to access hydroelectric infrastructure in the very northeast of the property. This road is currently impassable by truck after km 25, located near the southern boundary of the property. The only mining related infrastructure on the property is the 7 km of underground workings found at the four known deposits, Torbrit, Wolf, Dolly Varden and North Star. These workings are found to be in different states of accessibility, with the most recent repair work completed in 2012, 2013 and 2015 on the Torbrit workings and to a minor degree in 2015 on the North Star workings.

MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Due to the exploration nature of the Property, no market studies or contracts exist to date.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Environmental Studies

A Water Quality Monitoring program was completed in 1981 conducted by IEC Consultants Ltd. Four sample stations were established consisting of the following:

1. Immediately upstream from the Wolf deposits;
2. Immediately downstream from the old Torbrit Mill and townsite;
3. Upstream from the Two-mile Creek millsite, camps and tailings impoundment;
4. Immediately downstream from the Two Mile Creek site.

All samples were analyzed for physical parameters, dissolved, anions, dissolved metals, solids, and sewage-related parameters. The samples from the Torbrit mine drainage were also analyzed for arsenic, cyanide, selenium, uranium, oil and grease. Samples were taken during high flow conditions following a period of autumn rainstorms.

The test results were compared to the water quality criteria for B.C. for naturally occurring waters as cited by the Water Investigations Branch in 1976 and amendments from the Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate in 1979.

The waters of the Kitsault River were found to be muddy and exceeded pollution control objectives for total suspended solids, and dissolved cadmium, iron, phosphate, and aluminum during high flow conditions. It was determined that the aluminum could be due to laboratory contamination as similar measurements taken previously did not show elevated aluminum values in any of the samples. Due to this conclusion, it is not recommended as the source of water for use by mill or campsite. Groundwater from the Torbrit portal drainage is slightly basic, as is the river water, and does not contain dissolved contaminants I excess of quantities found in the natural surface water. The groundwater differs from the surface water mainly by containing more dissolved solids, especially calcium and magnesium salts. The groundwater runs clear, even when the river is extremely turbid, but was found to exceed some of the pollution control objectives (Al, Cd, Fe); all three objectives are also exceeded in the natural waters. It was concluded that groundwater discharged from the mine workings would appear to not have a detectible effects on surface water chemistry.

In October 2012, a crew led by Cambria's Senior Geotechnician took five initial water samples as part of the future environmental baseline study. Two samples (SW-5 and 6) were collected along the Kitsault River from sites located upstream and downstream of the Torbrit 1025 Level south portal. Sample TFS was collected from a flooded lower raise reaching the 1025 Level in the Torbrit Mine. Sample SW-P3 was collected at the southern entrance to Torbrit 1025 Level portal, as a natural water outflow. A last sample (SWP-2) was collected from the entrance to the NE portal to the North Star Mine. Standing (TFS) and circulating mine waters (SWP-2 and SWP-3) were analyzed and found to be mildly alkaline and free of dissolved heavy metal and/or particulate contamination.

If a production decision was made on the property and the project entered the environmental review process, a number of environmental monitoring requirements would be triggered including a full baseline water geochemical sampling of the streams and possibly groundwater and wildlife impact studies. There are a number of private companies in the north-western BC area who could provide these services. To the author's knowledge, the Property area is not subject to any environmental liability.

Permitting

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, geophysical surveys and excavating may require a permit issued under the BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Development, formerly the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. An exploration permit is currently in place on the property (MX-1-860), which covers work within nearly the entire tenure area. This permit expires March 31, 2019 and allows the following exploration activities:

- 70 diamond drilling sites, both ground and helicopter supported;
- 120 line-km of geophysical surveys with exposed electrodes;
- 30 helicopter pads;
- 40 person temporary camp;
- 4.9 km of rehabilitation / modification of existing access trails;

The approved amount of disturbance under this permit is 10.33 Ha. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the Property were to go into production.

Social or Community Impact

The nearest major service community is Terrace, BC (120 km to the south, population 16,000). The most direct impact on local communities would be sourcing supplies to support exploration including fuel, groceries, and hardware. As Terrace has an airport with direct flights from Vancouver and Calgary on a daily basis, it is likely that crew changes, including overnight accommodation, would be done through Terrace. Stewart, BC, located 40 km to the northwest of the property, has a population of 500. The nearest First Nations centre is the Nisga'a First Nation capital of New Aiyansh, located 50 km to the south of the property, with a population of 1800.

The Property area covers regions identified by the Nisga'a, Metlakatla and Gitanyow First Nations as their traditional lands. The Gitanyow coverage is a small 200 m portion the far northeastern part of the property. Any future development of the Property would include consultation with these First Nations as well as other communities in the affected area.

CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

As this is an exploration project, there is no description of capital and operating costs.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

An economic analysis has not been prepared on the Property.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Homestake Ridge

The Homestake Ridge Cu-Au-Ag property (latitude 55º 45' 32''N, longitude 129º35'15''W), currently owned and operated by Homestake Resources Corp. (formerly Bravo Gold Corp. "Bravo"), is on Homestake ridge, between the West Kitsault River and the Kitsault River and south of the Cambria Ice field. The property abuts the northwest boundaries of the Property.

The information on the Homestake Ridge property is presented herein due to similarities with the geology of the Property and the adjacent Property. The Homestake Ridge property contains a prominent gossan visible in the sub-alpine terrain bordering the Cambria Ice field. The gossan is the northern extremity of the "Copper Belt" ("Gold Belt") alteration zone of the Property.

The following geological information has not been independently verified by the author and is not indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Report.

The Homestake property covers a prominent gossan that was located in the early 1900s and explored for copper and gold prior to the Second World War. Consolidated Homestake Mining and Development Company drove an adit on the Homestake claim in the 1920s and British Lion Mines Limited drove two more on the same structure in the 1930s. MINFILE reports that the latter extracted a small (7.9 tonne) bulk sample with an average grade of 140 g/t gold, 203 g/t silver, 7.5% copper and 3.8% zinc. Other prospects on the ridge, including Vanguard Gold (103P 091) and Vanguard Copper (103P 210) deposits were explored by Canex Aerial Explorations Limited in the 1960s.

Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited consolidated ownership in the area in the late 1970s. Subsequently, the property has been explored by Cambria Resources Limited, Noranda Exploration Company Limited (1989-1991) and Teck Ltd. (2000-2002). Bravo acquired the property in 2003.

The geology of the area is described by Black (1951), Coombes (1986), Chinn et al. (1990) and Folk and Makepeace (2007). The lowest strata on the property are found on Homestake ridge, in the centre of a local anticline. Betty Creek Formation is locally comprised of a northwest-trending assemblage of andesitic agglomerates, flows and related tuffs and intercalated argillic sediments. Extensive injection of dikes and sills of hornblende feldspar porphyry (HFP) are syn-volcanic intrusions and cryptodomes. These intrusives pre- and post-date mineralization (Coombes, 1986). The coeval volcanism and HFP intrusions are contemporaneous with the formation of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton volcano-sedimentary arc. Age and composition of the intrusions are similar to the Goldslide intrusions associated with the gold deposits at Red Mountain, located east of Stewart.

The lower strata are intruded and overlain by mafic volcanic flows, flow-banded rhyolite dome material and dacite pyroclastics belonging to a bimodal felsic-mafic volcanic component of Salmon River Formation. The felsic dome has intruded into and is overlain by coeval fossiliferous, shallow marine, calcareous mudstones, grits, and conglomerates of Salmon River Formation. Several small

rhyolitic domes also occur in the same general geological setting. The domes normally are associated with sericite alteration and pyrite veins and stockworks forming sub-vertical feeders and also blanket-like zones at dome-sediment contacts (Folk and Makepeace, 2007).

The bedded strata and intrusive rocks are cut by northwest and east-trending brittle faults, fractures and breccia zones that have focused fluid flow. The rocks have been sequentially silicified, sericitized, chloritized, carbonatized and locally intensely pyritized. Some of the rocks have also been mineralized with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and trace amounts of arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite. The economically more significant sulphides generally occur with quartz, calcite and lesser barite in vein and stringer stockworks and as pods and blebs in the matrix of the breccias.

Cretaceous compressional deformation has affected all strata. The open Kitsault syncline and an asymmetric overturned anticline are mapped in the center of the property and are related to small easterly directed thrust faults. Numerous large northeast ankerite bearing faults have been mapped which could be related to Tertiary events (Folk and Makepeace, 2007).

Pinsent (2001) summarized the geology of the Homestake Ridge property. He notes that petrographic work suggests a minimum of three stages of vein development. Quartz veins containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite are crosscut by carbonate veins and veinlets enriched in galena, arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite, and both of the above are overprinted by barite (Coombes, 1986). Rock and soil geochemical data also suggest multiple events. Copper is enriched with gold at Homestake prospect; however, lead and zinc are more commonly found with silver near the Vanguard prospects. According to Chinn et al. (1990), the Vanguard area geochemical anomalies overlie altered volcanic rock on the west side of a major west-dipping fault. The age of the fault is uncertain; however, it marks the eastern contact of the volcanic unit in the area. The sedimentary rocks in the footwall of this fault are barren.

Homestake Prospect

According to Folk and Makepeace (2007) the Homestake zone mineralization is roughly conformable to the volcano-sedimentary stratigraphy (stratigraphically perhaps as little as 100 m below the equivalent sediments to the Salmon River formation sediments in the Eskay Creek stratigraphy) and occurs within porphyritic trachytes and latites and related epiclastic rocks. It is likely that the mineralization is co-genetic with the host rocks (Chevillon, 2007). These host rocks have undergone intense silicification central to pervasive zones of sericite-pyrite alteration. Chlorite alteration is also present. Gold and silver mineralization occurs with pyrite, chalcopyrite, and lesser galena, sphalerite and barite in the silica rich sections. Visible gold has been reported in the drill core.

The above disclosures by Bravo, while considered accurate, have not been verified by the author. The disclosures and geological information contained in this adjacent property description herein are not indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Report.

Vanguard Copper Prospect

The best copper and gold values at the Vanguard Copper prospect are from a pervasively chloritized, brecciated volcanic rock and the best silver values are from a quartz-carbonate vein (Chinn et al., 1990).

Dilly and Dilly West Prospects

According to Folk and Makepeace (2007), occurrences in the “Plateau” area are collectively called the Dilly and Dilly West zones (Evans and Lehtinen, 2001). These form two crudely stratabound linear

trends with strike lengths of 1500 m and 600 m respectively. Mineralization consists of syngenetic sulphide bands anomalous in Au, Ag, As Bi, Pb, Zn, Hg and Sb in silicified mudstones and siltstones overlying rhyolites. Sulphide veins containing similar elements cut the rhyolites and have been interpreted to be sulphide feeders to the overlying mineralized stratum. There is also a thin, silicified, well-mineralized rhyolite pyroclastic unit immediately above the laminated sulphide mineralization, which is also interpreted to be part of the sea-floor related mineral system. At the north end of the Dilly zone, where silica alteration decreases, base metals occur in the sediments associated with massive to semi-massive barite.

Sediments of the Dilly and Dilly West prospects are provisionally assigned to the Salmon River Formation, however, similar sedimentary strata and felsic volcanic rocks are found in Betty Creek Formation, namely, the Troy Ridge and Brucejack Lake members.

Mineral Resource Estimate

In a news release April 25th, 2013, Homestake Resources announced an update to the Mineral Resource Estimate at the Homestake Ridge Project. The updated estimate was prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

This project hosts gold-rich epithermal/VMS-related mineralization. Three deposits have been discovered and an updated NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate for the Main Homestake, the Homestake Silver and the South Reef deposits. The mineral resource estimate is of 124,000 oz gold and 939,000 oz silver averaging 6.4 g/t Au, 48.3 g/t Ag indicated, plus 911,000 oz gold and 20,366,000 oz silver averaging 4.2 g/t Au and 93.6 g/t Ag inferred at an using an $85NSR/t Au-equivalent cut-off in the three separate deposits (*Table 55*).

Table 55: Resources on the Homestake Ridge Property

Indicated										
Zone	Tonnage (Kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz)	Cu (%)	Cu (Mlbs)	NSR ($US/t)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (oz)
Main Homestake	604,000	6.4	124,000	48.3	939,000	0.18	2.4	294	7.3	141,000
Total	**604,000**	**6.4**	**124,000**	**48.3**	**939,000**	**0.18**	**2.4**	**294**	**7.3**	**141,000**
Inferred										
Main Homestake	2,031,000	5.6	369,000	28.6	1,868,000	0.31	13.9	260	6.4	415,000
Homestake Silver	4,402,000	2.8	403,000	130.4	18,460,000	0.03	2.5	185	4.7	671,000
South Reef	332,000	13.0	139,000	3.6	39,000	0.04	0.3	523	13.1	140,000
Total	**6,766,000**	**4.2**	**911,000**	**93.6**	**20,366,000**	**0.11**	**16.3**	**224**	**5.6**	**1,226,000**

The Mineral Resources were constrained using a 2 g/t AuEq grade shell.

CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources. Mineral Resources are conceptual in nature and as such do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Mineral Resources utilize three separate block models constrained by 3D wireframes of the mineralized

zones. The block models are comprised of an array of blocks measuring 5 m x 5 m x 5 m, with grades for Au, Ag, Cu, AuEq and NSR values interpolated using ID^3 weighting.

Mineral Resources are estimated using an average long-term gold price of US$1,500 per oz Au, and US$3.50 per pound Cu, with an exchange rate of C$1.00=US$1.00.

NSR and Gold equivalent were calculated using Au, Ag and Cu metallurgical recoveries of 92% Au, 88% Cu in blocks where Cu% <0.1%; and where calculated using just Au and Ag recoveries in blocks with <0.1% Cu.

This estimate was prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA). David Rennie (P. Eng.) is the Principal Geologist for RPA and is the Independent Qualified Person responsible for preparation and review of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

The preceding geological information has not been independently verified by the author and is not indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this Report.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

History

The upper Kitsault valley has been the subject of various exploration programs since the turn of the 20th century, beginning with the staking of the Red Point occurrence in 1910, closely followed by the staking of the Dolly Varden Mine in 1911 and the North Star in 1914. The Property is host to four known deposits: the Dolly Varden, North Star, Torbrit and Wolf. The Dolly Varden and North Star deposits were brought to production between 1919 and 1921, producing a total of 1.305 million ounces of silver from 36,000 tons at an average grade of 35.66 oz/ton Ag (1109 g/t). From 1949 to 1959 Torbrit Silver Mines Limited produced 18,706,847 million ounces of silver and 10.8 million pounds of lead from 1,377,632 tons averaging 13.58 oz/ton (466.3 g/t) silver and 0.38% lead.

Exploration programs on the Property, since the closure of the Torbrit mine in 1959, have included such work as underground development, diamond drilling, geochemical sampling, geological mapping, trenching and airborne surveys. Most of these programs have been focused around the known deposits with minor work being conducted outside of them. All recent work around the known deposits has focussed on the confirmation of drilled historical mineral resources and the re-evaluation of these non-compliant resources using different assumptions pertaining to mining costs, mining methods and metal prices. Limited exploration programs north of the known deposits have identified a number of mineral occurrences on the property along with anomalous geochemical trends, all of which have seen a range of short-lived work. To date these outside occurrences have not been evaluated or explored utilizing modern systematic techniques.

Dunne and Pinsent (2002) concluded that their fluid inclusion studies of the gangue and ore mineralogy on the Property, together with existing geological and geochemical data, supports the contention that the silver-rich deposits in the upper Kitsault River area are genetically related. It also suggests that the deposits may be silver-rich analogues to the precious metal-rich Eskay Creek deposit.

Taken together, the historic work on the property comprised the following:

- 644 diamond drill holes (surface and underground), for a total length of 43,303.10 m.
- 7 km of underground development (main levels only).
- 942 line km of airborne geophysical survey (VTEM, ZTEM, radiometric and magnetic).
- 4200+ Geochemical soil samples (most of which are before modern multi element ICP analysis)

Genesis of Mineralization

The upper Kitsault River deposits all formed at surface or at shallow depth during the later stages of Hazelton arc volcanism. They have similar tenor (silver, lead, zinc, strontium, barium) and mineralogy. Brecciation indicates near-contemporary structural activity or collapse in or close to the seafloor. Alternatively, the brecciated zones may be the result of near-surface hydrothermal eruption brecciation.

The majority of mineralization on the property is consistent with a low sulphidation epithermal model. This includes the four known deposits (Dolly Varden, Wolf, Torbrit and North Star), along with a number of other major occurrences on the property (Kitsol, North and South Musketeer, Last Chance, Moose-Climax).

Dunne and Pinsent (2002) concluded that their fluid inclusion studies of the gangue and ore mineralogy

of the Property that, together with existing geological and geochemical data, supports the contention that the silver-rich deposits in the upper Kitsault River area are genetically related. It also suggests that the deposits may be silver-rich analogues to the precious metal-rich Eskay Creek deposit.

The other potential analogue on the property is a high sulphidation VMS deposit. Examples of this on the property include the Sault-Trout Horizon, a anomalous zone that runs roughly 6 km long along the Bluebird Fault Structure, along with stratigraphically consistent geochemical anomalies that run the length of the Hazelton sedimentary rocks that make up the centre of the Property.

2011-2013 Exploration Work

The 2011 to 2013 exploration work on the Property focused on verifying and expanding upon the known mineralization at three of the known mineral deposits: the Dolly Varden, Torbrit and Wolf. This work included diamond drilling, underground channel sampling, underground working rehabilitation, lithogeochemical rock sampling and geological mapping.

The 2011 exploration program consisted of a 21-hole diamond drill program consisting of totalling 4,607.36 m. This drilling was successful in supporting a genetic model that considers the Wolf #2 deposit to be a wide epithermal vein that potentially feeds part of a system of submarine or subaqueous hot-springs along a fault scarp that formed a hydrothermal plumbing system. This system may be the source of the conformable bearing Wolf # 1 deposit. The program verified the down-dip extent of the central area of the Wolf #2 deposit, identified additional mineralization not previously noted, and outlined additional areas where drilling could add significant mineralization along the northern extension of the Wolf deposit. True width drill intercepts included 10.05 m of 595 g/t Ag (WS11-107), 10.05 m of 294 g/t Ag (WS11-121) and 12.2 m of 388 g/t Ag including 2.61 m of 1331 g/t Ag (WS11-110).

Total cost for the 2011 exploration program came to $4,223,027.90.

The 2012 exploration program consisted of diamond drilling on the Dolly Varden deposit, a 694 line-km airborne ZTEM geophysical survey, underground rehabilitation and sampling at the Torbrit 1025 Mine Level and re-examination and preservation of historical core from drilling at the Red Point alteration zone. The underground sampling confirmed the grade and tenor of mineralization described from historical work, returning a weighted average of 262.30 g/t Ag over 226 m of sampled material. The geophysical surveying aided in the delineation of prospective structures stratigraphic boundaries. The data was integrated with previous historical surveys.

The 2012 drilling targeted the down-dip and strike extensions of the Dolly Varden mineralization, with six diamond drill holes aggregating 1,728.21 metres. Drilling confirmed the grade and tenor of mineralization indicated in historic drilling and historic mineral resource estimates above 450 m elevation, with well-mineralized intercepts in holes DV12-2, DV12-4, and DV12-5, returning 2.20 m of 860 g/t Ag including 1.44 m of 1289 g/t Ag (DV12-2) and 5.30 m of 536 g/t Ag including 1.00 m of 1786 g/t Ag (DV12-4).

The total cost for the 2012 exploration program came to $4,451,009.38.

The 2013 program on the Property was designed to evaluate the Torbrit deposit and validate its historic mineral resources and to extend those resources at depth and on strike to the northeast and northwest. The drilling program consisted of fourteen holes for a total of 3,069 m from 4 different drill platforms. The drilling along with underground channel sampling and mapping confirmed the grade and tenor of

the mineralization as historically described at the Torbrit deposit. Drill intercepts returned 17.10 m of 509 g/t Ag including 3.20 m of 1458 g/t Ag (TB13-03), 7.7 m of 620.50 g/t Ag including 2.90 m of 1327.4 g/t Ag (TB13-06) and 41.2 m at 198 g/t Ag (TB12-02).

The total cost of the 2013 exploration program came to $4,194,490.87.

Total expenditures from 2011-2013 on the Dolly Varden Property came to $12,868,528.15.

2014 Exploration Work

The 2014 field exploration program was designed to evaluate the Dolly Varden property as a whole with the goal of defining highly prospective exploration targets and economic grade mineralization outside of the known deposits. The two-phase program consisted of detailed geological mapping and prospecting, silt, soil and heavy mineral geochemical surveys, ground and borehole geophysical surveys and diamond drilling.

The field work was successful in confirming the tenor and continuity of previously known mineralization trends such as along the Bluebird structure that hosts the Trout, Galena and Sault occurrences, the highly anomalous area around the North/South Musketeer and Mitchell occurrences and along the mineralized corridor that hosts the Wolf, Silver Horde, Moose, Climax and Last Chance occurrences. New targets were also identified, consisting of strong multi-element soil geochemical anomalies hosted within the prospective Salmon River sedimentary rocks and multi-element silt anomalies with coincident vein mineralization found in the northwest portion of the Property.

The diamond drilling completed in 2014 consisted of 5,280 m and was designed to test six distinct property-scale targets for high-grade Ag-Au mineralization:

- The NNW strike extension of the Torbrit deposit (Torbrit);
- Possible extension of the Torbrit graben North of Evindsen Creek (Torbrit NW);
- The Red Point alteration system (Red Point);
- The intersection of prospective stratigraphy with well mineralized / altered structures at two locations (Musketeer North, Kitsol);
- The contact between the Salmon River Formation and the underlying Hazelton Group volcanic rocks (Wolf).

The drill program was successful in intersecting moderately anomalous to high-grade Ag mineralization at all target areas. Continuous pervasive intervals of highly anomalous silver ranging from 33.00 to 111.80 m in thickness with average grades of 3.1 to 5 g/t Ag were intersected in 7 of the 12 drill holes. High-grade intercepts included 9.01 m grading 1496.78 g/t Ag within a broader zone of 25.95 m grading 712.19 g/t Ag in hole DV14010 at the Kitsol vein. In most instances, distinct, structurally controlled, broad alteration envelopes were found to be hosting the precious and base metal mineralization.

Total expenditures for the 2014 exploration work came to $3,779,682.74.

2015 Mineral Resource Estimate

In each of the Wolf, North Star, Dolly Varden and Torbrit deposits mineralized three-dimensional solids were constructed to constrain the resource estimate. Grade distributions within these solids were examined and capping levels were applied to assay data to restrict the influence of high-grade outliers. Uniform down hole composites were created to honour the solid boundaries and produce a uniform

support for resource estimation. Pairwise relative semivariograms were produced where possible to quantify the grade continuity within each deposit. Blocks 5 x 5 x 5 m were compared to the solids with the percentage of the block within the mineralized solids, below overburden, and within any underground development recorded. All underground development was assumed to be within the mineralized solids when both were detected within a block. Grades for silver were interpolated into blocks containing some percentage of mineralized solid by Ordinary Kriging ("OK"). The interpolation was completed in four passes using an expanding search ellipse with its' dimensions tied to the semivariogram range. Blocks were classified as Indicated or Inferred based on geologic and grade continuity. While no economic studies have been completed by Dolly Varden Silver Corp. a value of 150 g/t Ag has been highlighted as a possible underground cut-off based on an analogous silver deposit in Mexico.

Table 56: Summary of Mineral Resources at a 150 g/t Ag Cut-off

Classification	Domain	Cut-off Ag (g/t)	Tonnage	Percentage of Total tonnage	Silver	
					Average Grade (g/t)	Ozs (contained)
Indicated	Wolf	150.0	402,000	10.4%	296.6	3,834,000
	Dolly Varden	150.0	522,000	13.5%	625.1	10,490,000
	North Star	150.0	236,000	6.1%	262.8	1,994,000
	Torbrit	150.0	1,913,000	62.3%	251.4	15,460,000
	Totals	**150.0**	**3,073,000**	**100.0%**	**321.6**	**31,778,000**
Inferred	Wolf	150.0	9,500	9.2%	230.6	70,000
	Dolly Varden	150.0	38,600	37.3%	434.2	539,000
	North Star	150.0	4,800	4.6%	223.6	35,000
	Torbrit	150.0	845,600	94.1%	373.0	10,140,000
	Totals	**150.0**	**898,500**	**100.0%**	**373.3**	**10,784,000**

At this time these resources are considered to be conservative for the following reasons.

- The specific gravities used are considered to be conservative due to the amounts of lead, zinc, iron and barite known to be present but not assayed in historic sampling. Future programs should take more specific gravity measurements and the assay database for lead, zinc, copper, iron and barite should be expanded to allow a bulk density to be determined by a regression equation.
- A more accurate determination of mineralized material and its' relationship to underground workings could perhaps produce more tonnes of mineralization. At present, for all blocks with both underground workings and mineralized solids indicated, the assumption has been made that the underground development is always within the mineralization. While this is reasonable within mined out areas this may not be true in all drifts and raises.

- Within the Torbrit deposit a significant number of historic underground holes had un-assayed gaps present at the start and end of holes. For this estimate a value of 0.01 g/t Ag was assigned to these gaps. In all likelihood these intervals were probably considered below an economic cut-off when the historic mine development was proceeding. A statement from Derry, Michener & Booth (Thompson & Pearson, 1981) states, "Some holes have been extensively sampled and assayed whereas in others the assay interval was strictly confined to perceived high-grade parts of the vein". The grades in these intervals, while lower than the assayed intervals, would probably have been significantly higher than the assigned 0.01 g/t Ag. Some short underground holes in these areas could lead to an increase in overall grade within the Torbrit deposit.
- Finally more lead and zinc assays would allow these two variables to be estimated in all of the zones and if high enough these minerals could possibly add to the economic viability of the deposits.

Property Overview

The Dolly Varden Property has the potential to host economic grade mineralization of precious metal VMS and epithermal vein style deposits. The following conclusions summarize the Property's merits, which justify further exploration work.

- Presence of four known deposits on the property with high grade silver mineralization which have seen significant development and past production;
    - 2015 Indicated mineral resources of 31.8 million ounces silver contained in 3.07 million tonnes grading 321.6 g/t Ag
    - 2015 Inferred mineral resource of 10.8 million ounces of silver contained in 0.90 million tonnes grading 373.3 g/t Ag;
- Presence of prospective stratigraphy known to host significant precious metal mineralization along trend elsewhere in the Alice Arm – Stewart area (e.g. Eskay Creek, Homestake, Brucejack, KSM);
- Deep seated long lived and reactivated mineralizing structures (Moose-Lamb, Mitchell, Bluebird);
- Intense alteration features associated with VMS and epithermal vein deposits (6 km long by 1.5 km wide airborne potassium anomaly, Red Point, Gold-Copper Belt and Medallion broad quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zones);
- Large extents of prospective host stratigraphy for mineralization (Hazelton Volcanics, Salmon River Formation);
- A significant number of mineral occurrences plus geochemical and geophysical anomalies that have seen limited modern systematic exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for the Property to further advance the project and identify economic grade mineralization.

Phase I (Completed)

A five week field based program with a crew of based out of Alice Arm and helicopter supported fly camps; work consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and soil geochemical sampling to further define further drill targets to test in the Phase II program. The targets are defined for the most part from the results of the 2014 exploration program; many of the targets derived from soil/silt geochemical surveys and geological mapping and sampling require further detailed definition before being drill ready. The property is divided into distinct geochemical zones that are shown on *Figure 53*. The priority targets include:

- Trout-Galena-NE and Wolf-Moose-Climax
    - Area contains multi-element stratigraphically parallel soil geochemical anomalies and two highly anomalous structural trends in the Bluebird structure that hosts the Trout, Galena and Sault showings and the Wolf-Last Chance corridor that hosts the Wolf, Last Chance, Moose-Climax, Queen and Silver Horde mineral occurrences.
- Sediment North
    - Highly prospective area to host Eskay style VMS deposit, with strong broad multi-element geochemical soil anomalies defined in 2014.
- Cu Belt
    - The very northwest of the Property has seen little modern exploration, but hosts many silver bearing epithermal veins, and anomalous gold silt geochemistry.
- Musketeer
    - This area is highly anomalous in many prospective elements and hosts well mineralized epithermal systems (North/South Musketeer, Mitchell); it warrants further definition style exploration.
- Southern K
    - The broad airborne potassium anomaly extends to the south of the Torbrit deposit into an area that has seen little modern exploration.
- Field Recommendations from Resource Estimate
    - Complete a differential GPS survey and tie in as many historic drill holes and underground openings as possible.
    - On any available underground development unsampled in recent years, complete an underground sampling program and take as many specific gravity measurements as possible particularly on North Star.
    - Send the block models to a mining engineer and examine the possibilities of open pits on the near surface Wolf, Dolly Varden and Torbrit mineralization.

Phase II (In progress)

Diamond drilling for a total of 2200-2500 m on highest priority exploration targets with greatest level of confidence, targets include but are not limited to:

- Trout VMS Zone: 6 km long highly anomalous sedimentary package that parallels the Bluebird

Creek Structure

  - Test the location of the highest level soil geochemical anomalies that fall along the 6 km long anomalous horizon
  - Test the southern extent of the Trout zone in proximity to the high grade historic samples associated with the McKay showing.

- Kitsol-Musketeer
  - The area around the South Musketeer showing, and newly found Road showing mineralization from Phase I, along with strong multi-element geochemical anomaly warrants diamond drill testing ;
  - Step out north of 2014 drilling at the Kitsol to intersect same horizon as high grade intersection of 8.03 m grading 1496.18 g/t Ag in hole DV14010.
- Sediment South
  - There are two pads that were completed in 2014 but were not drilled due to time constraints. These pads remain highly prospective drill targets, found with strong broad multi-element soil geochemical anomalies and anomalous sedimentary and volcanic rocks.
- Testing Evindsen Creek structure
  - Contains potassium alteration signature from airborne and intersection multi element anomalies.
- Targets from Resource Estimate
  - If open pits are a possibility economically, then short surface drill holes in these areas would be a priority to verify and possibly expand the resource within a potential pit.
  - The Torbrit deposit shows several areas of historic resource blocks with no drill hole data available. It is extremely possible that this data was lost after these resource estimations were produced and if so these areas would be prime locations for conformation drill holes. At present these areas are outside the Torbrit mineralized solid and have not been estimated (See *Figure 51*). On this figure a historic resource block sits above the blocks estimated in the current resource and is not estimated due to a lack of drill information. A similar situation is shown on *Figure 52* where in this case the historic resource block has recent 2013 drill holes going through it and as a result is estimated with good grades. If not for the 2013 drilling this block would also lie outside the mineralized model. A number of relatively short holes from surface should be drilled to intersect these historic resource blocks and perhaps increase the tonnage and contained metal totals at Torbrit.

Recommended budgets for the following programs are as follows:

Table 57: Recommended Budget

Dolly Varden Property Recommended Exploration Budget	
Phase I	
Category	*Cost*
Wages	$140,100.00
Analytical Costs	$63,996.00
Equipment Rentals	$30,215.00
Helicopter	$58,311.00
Fuel	$6,058.00
Travel and Mobilization Expenses	$6,480.00
Camp, Food and Accommodation Expenses	$17,200.00
Administration Expenses	$2,548.00
10 % Contingency	$32,490.80
Total for Phase I	$357,398.80
Phase II	
Category	*Cost*
Wages	$304,000.00
Analytical Costs	$80,027.10
Equipment Rentals	$44,427.62
Diamond Drilling and Related Work/Materials	$247,209.40
Helicopter	$264,805.81
Fuel	$45,854.08
Travel and Mobilization Expenses	$48,400.00
Camp, Food and Accommodation Expenses	$46,201.07
Administration Expenses	$11,397.73
10 % Contingency	$109,232.28
Total for Phase II	$1,201,555.10

Total Recommended Budget: $1,558,953.90.

DOLLY VARDEN
SILVER CORPORATION
DV:TSX-V DOLLF:U.S.

Dolly Varden Project
Figure 53 - Dolly Varden Targets

Scale - 1:25,000
Projection - Nad83 Zone 9N
Date- 30/09/2015
Drawn by - AH

0 125250 500 750 1,000 Meters

Columbia
Sault
West End
Black Diamond
Trout - Sault VMS
Boundary Fault
Bluebird Creek Fault
Summit
Frog
Wolf-Moose-Queen
Vanguard Copper
Trout
Syndicate
Ace-Galena
Queen
Vanguard Extension
Last Chance
Sediment North
Good Luck
Moose
Climax
York
Silver Horde
Silver Horde
Copper Cliff
Starlight
Fisher Silver Tip
Surprise
Wolf Mine
Mitchell
Race Horse
Sediment South
Westkit
Combination
North Musketeer
Gash Creek
South Musketeer
Red Point Extension North
V-Vein
Kitsol
Torbrit-Mitchell
Red Point Extension South
Tiger Lower
Tiger Upper
Red Point
Maud McPhee
Moose Lamb
Torbrit Mine
North Star
Torbrit East
Moose-Lamb Fault
Silver Tip No 1
Dolly Varden West
Dolly Varden Mine
Royal No 2
Southern K
David Copperfield
North Star Fault
Royal No 1
Rex
Mitchell Creek Fault

Legend
- Mineral_Occurrence
- Surface DDH Collars - 2015 Priorities
- Surface DDH Collars - 2014
- Surface DDH Collars - Historic
- 2014 Multi-Element Anomalies
- K Alteration Zone
- Dolly Varden Target Zones
- Major Fault

Surface Geology - (after Sebert et al, 2014)
UNIT10K

JrHsSR	*Salmon River FM. Dacitic to rhyolitic flows and tuffs with thinkly bedded, silty to sandy argilite.*
JrHiv	*Intermediate subvolcanic or iIntrusive.*
JrHv	*Betty Creek FM - A Sequence of andesite and basaltic andesite ash tuff, lapilli tuff and epiclastic equivalents,*
MNZN	*Mineralized Zones and Veins.*
JrHs	*Undifferentiated Lower Hazelton gp. - Sedimentary rocks located within and basal to the Betty Creek Formation.*
TrSv	*Stuhini GP. Mafic Volcanic and Volcanisclastic Rocks- Dark green pyroxene-bearing basalt flow and thinly bedded siliciclastics, limestone.*
TrSs	*Undifferentiated Stuhini GP. Sedimentary Rocks- thin bedded silty argillit, fine-grained sandstone and rare siliceous siltstone and silty limestone.*

- Road
- Dolly_Varden_Claim_Boundary

465000 466000 467000 468000 469000 470000 471000
6179000 6178000 6177000 6176000 6175000 6174000 6173000 6172000 6171000 6170000 6169000

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APPENDIX I
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Certificate of Qualified Person – Aaron Higgs, P.Geo.

I, Aaron Higgs, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist residing at 611 Trail St, Kimberley, BC, Canada V1C 2M3.
2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, and Geoscientists of British Columbia, membership number 40537.
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Geology) in 2005. I have practiced my profession continuously since 2005 and have been involved in exploration for precious and base metals in western Canada.
4. This certificate applies to the "2015 Technical Report for the Dolly Varden Property" dated September 30, 2015, prepared for Dolly Varden Silver Corp. I am responsible for the portions of the report outside of the information relating to the 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate. I consent to the use of this report and sections of this report to be used by Dolly Varden Silver for company purposes.
5. I managed the 2014 and 2015 exploration program on the property and have had no involvement with the property prior to my visit.
6. I am the Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and am responsible for all sections of this report. The sources of all information not based on personal examination are quoted in the report. The information provided by other parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.
7. 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.
8. I am independent of Dolly Varden Silver Corp in accordance with the application of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I currently hold no options of shares in Dolly Varden Silver Corp.
9. I have read NI 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and Form 43-101F1, Technical Reports and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.
10. In my professional opinion the Dolly Varden Property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

Dated at Kimberley, British Columbia, Canada, this 30th day of September, 2015

Aaron A. Higgs, P.Geo.

Qualified Person

Certificate of Qualified Person - G.H. Giroux, P.Eng.

I, G.H. Giroux, of 982 Broadview Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geological engineer with an office at #1215 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1970 with a B.A. Sc. and in 1984 with a M.A. Sc., both in Geological Engineering.

3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

4) I have practiced my profession continuously since 1970. I have had over 30 years' experience estimating mineral resources. I have previously completed resource estimations on a wide variety of precious metal vein deposits around the world, including Monterde, Efemcukuru and El Bronce.

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

6) This report titled "2015 Technical Report for the Dolly Varden Property" dated September 30, 2015 (the "Technical Report"), is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Dolly Varden Project. I am responsible for the Resource Section, related parts of the Summary Conclusions and Recomendations as well as Appendix 3 of the Technical Report completed in Vancouver during 2015. I have not visited the property.

7) I have not previously worked on this deposit.

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

9) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

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

Dated this 30th day of September, 2015

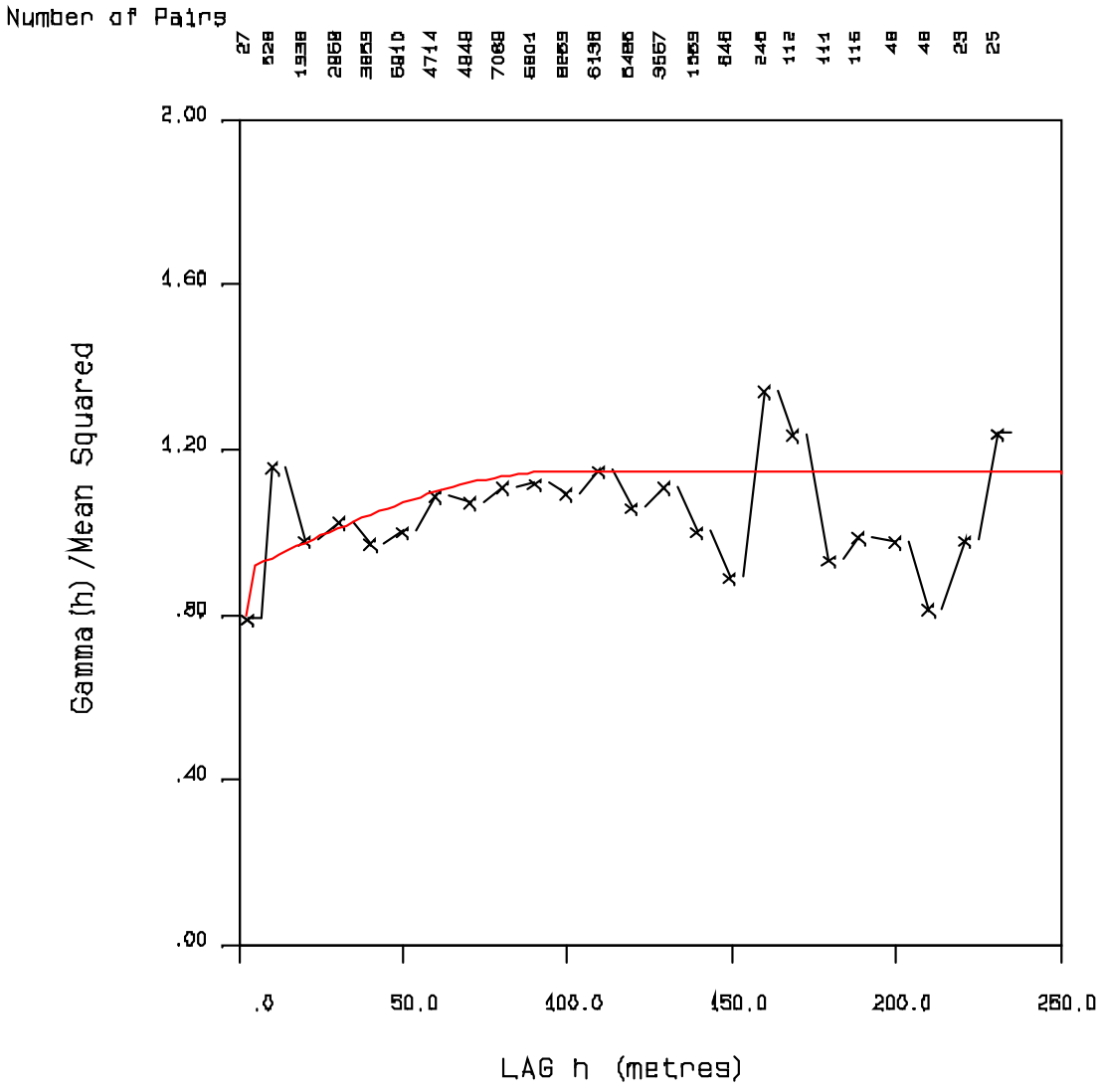
Gary H. Giroux, P.Eng., MASc
Giroux Consultants Ltd.

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

APPENDIX III

SEMIVARIOGRAMS

C0 = .550
C1 = .350
C2 = .250
A1 = 5.0
A2 = 100.0



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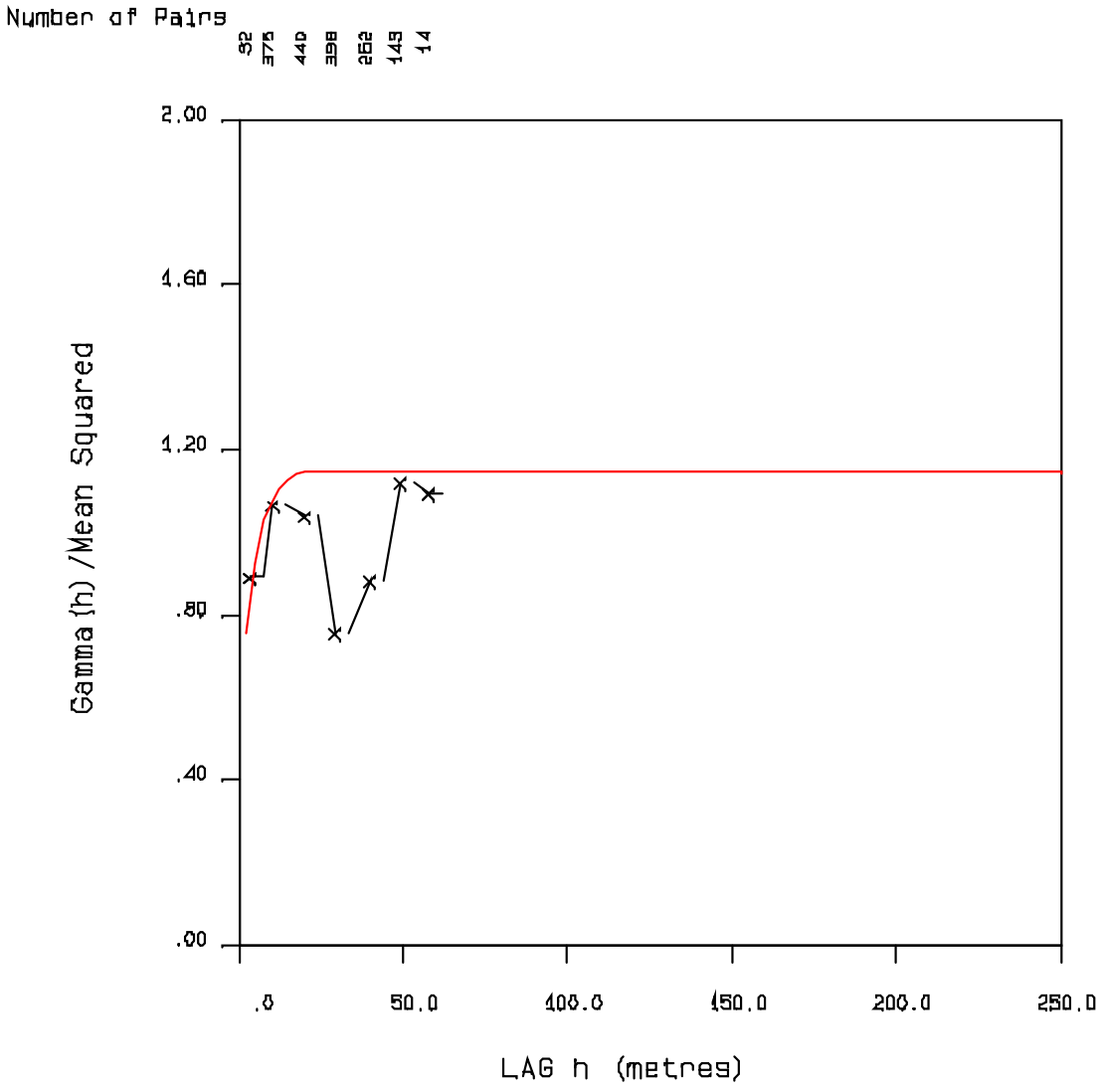
A2 = 20.0



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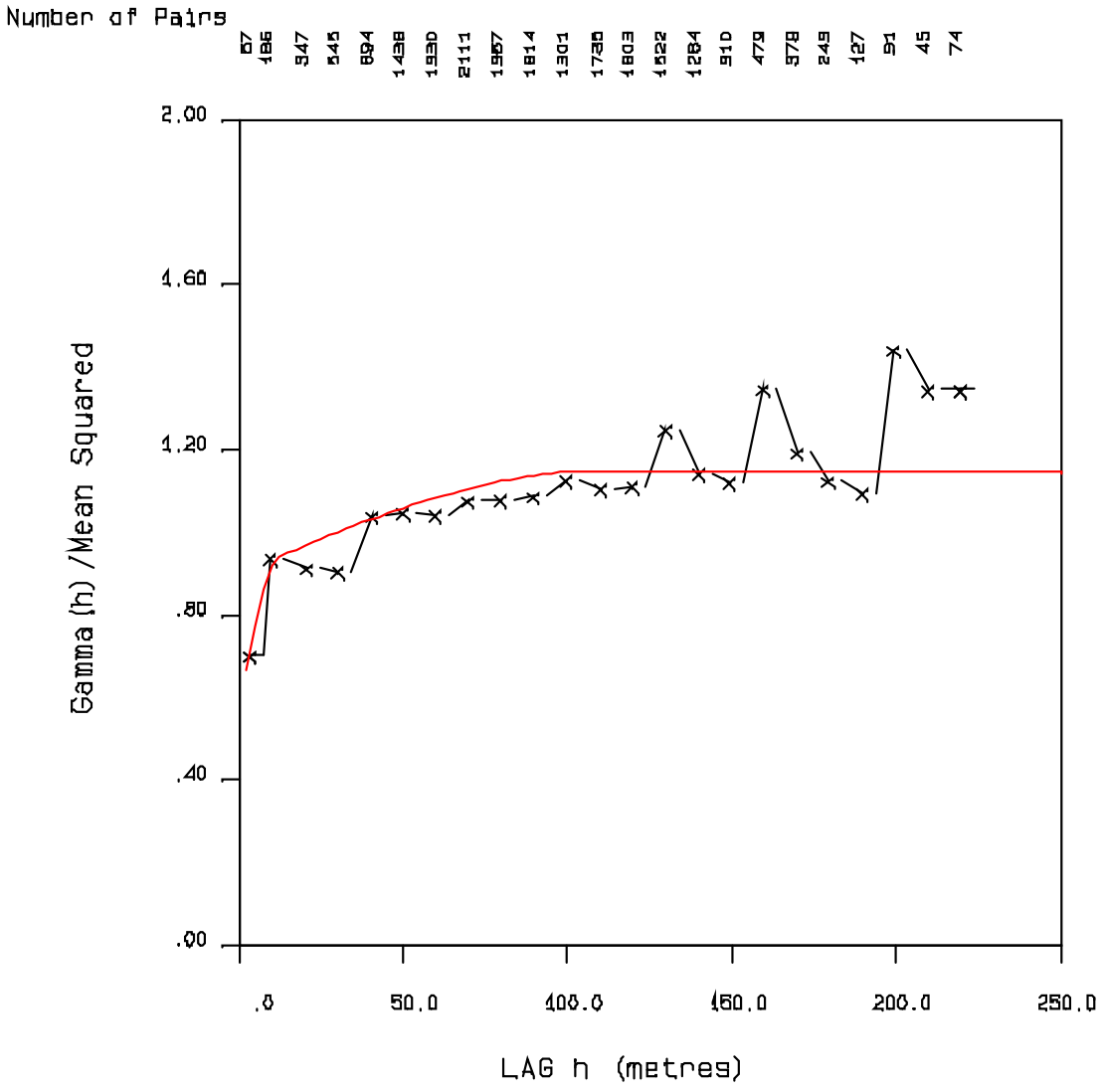
C2 = .250

A1 = 12.0

A2 = 110.0



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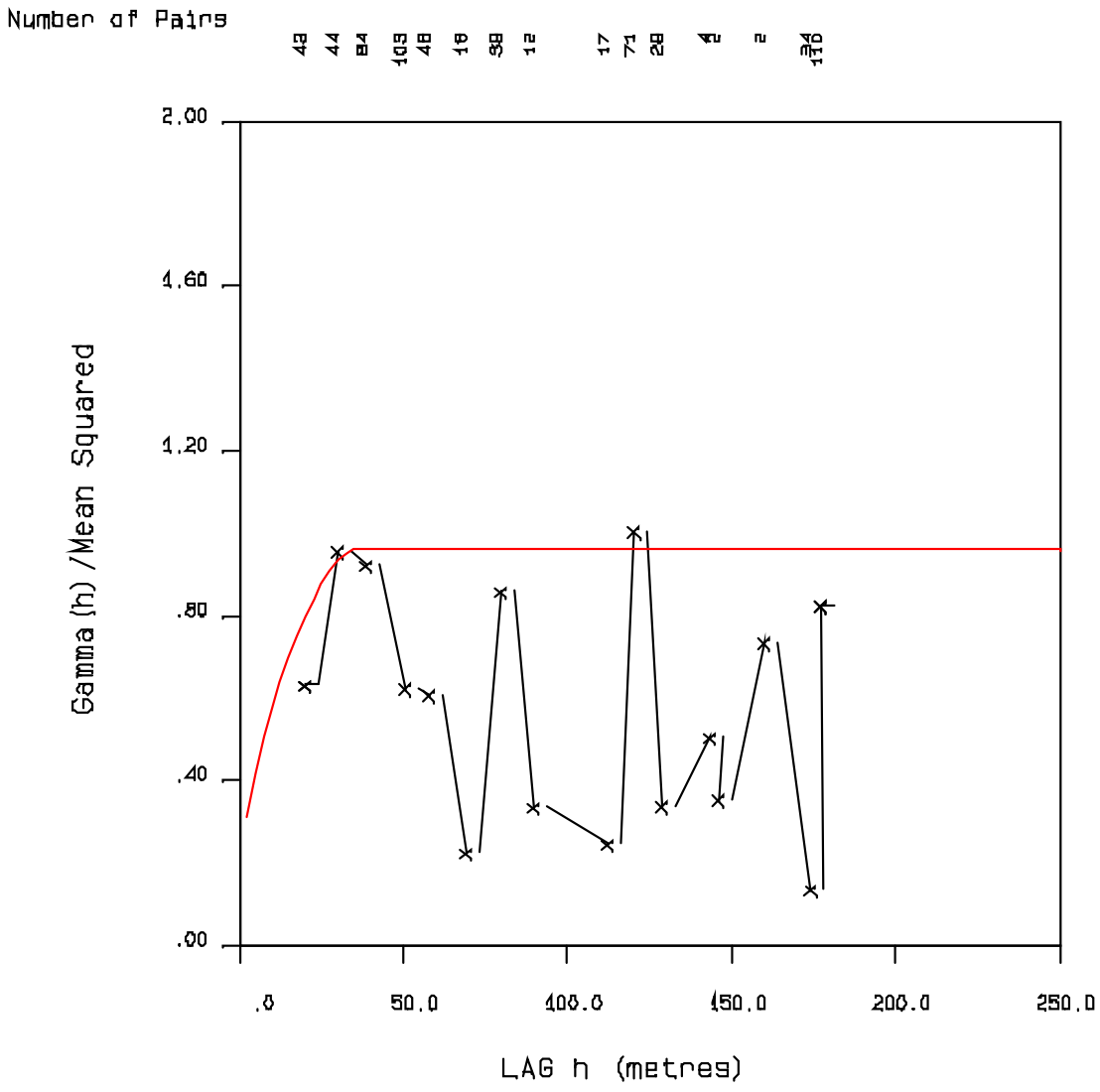

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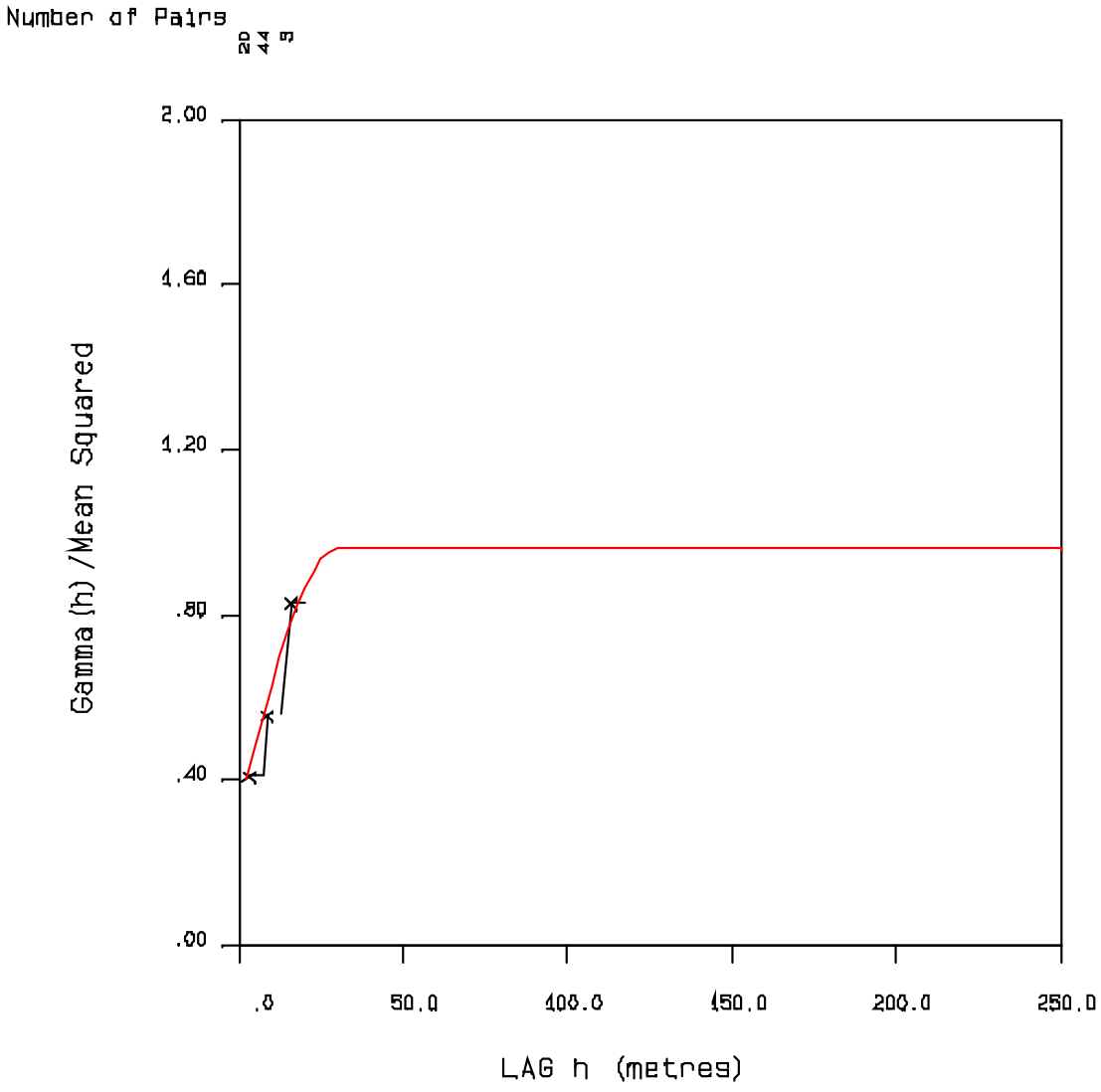
A2 = 30.0



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C2 = .640
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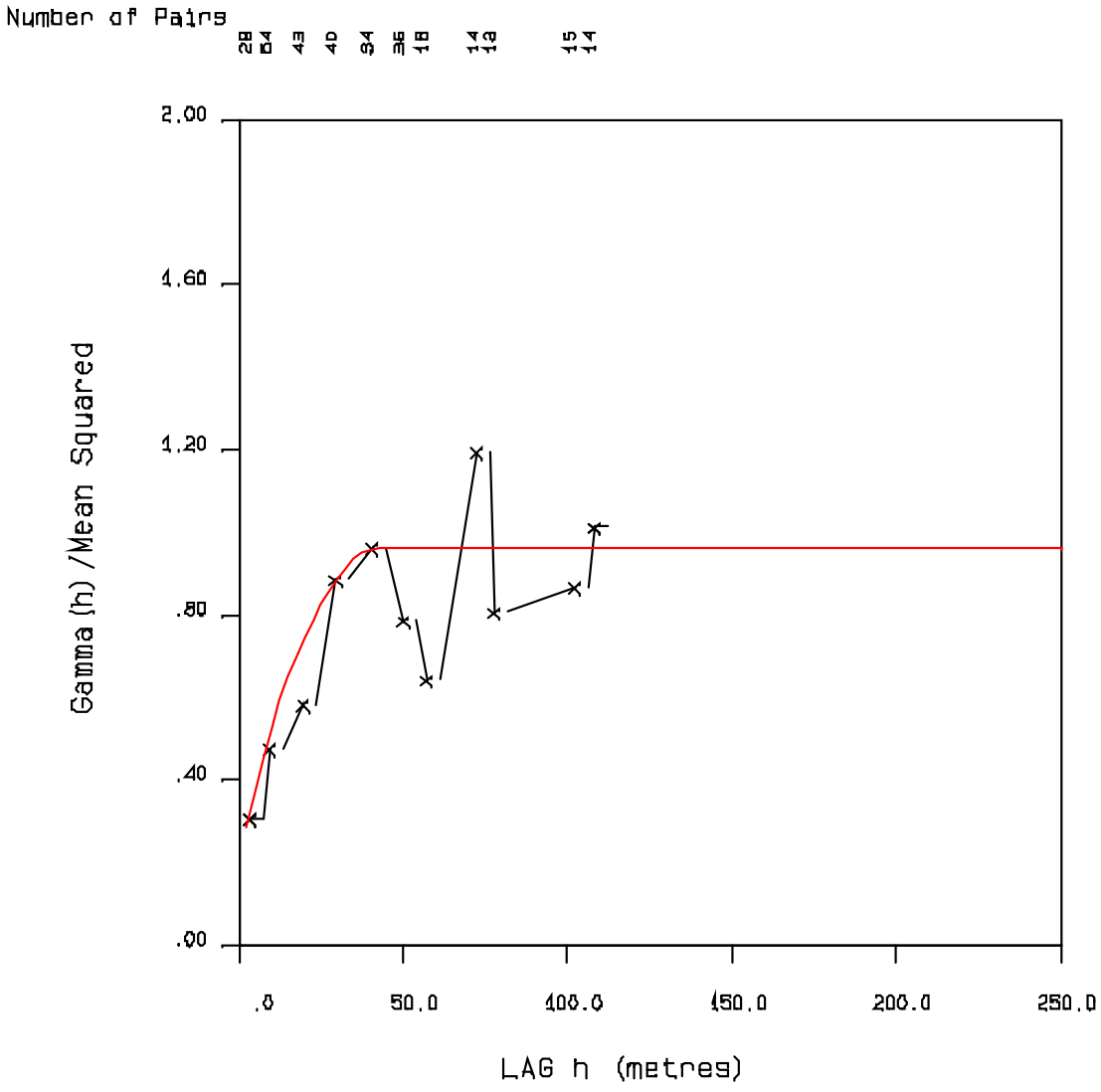
A2 = 42.0



WOLF - ZONE 3 AG - AZ 0 DIP -90

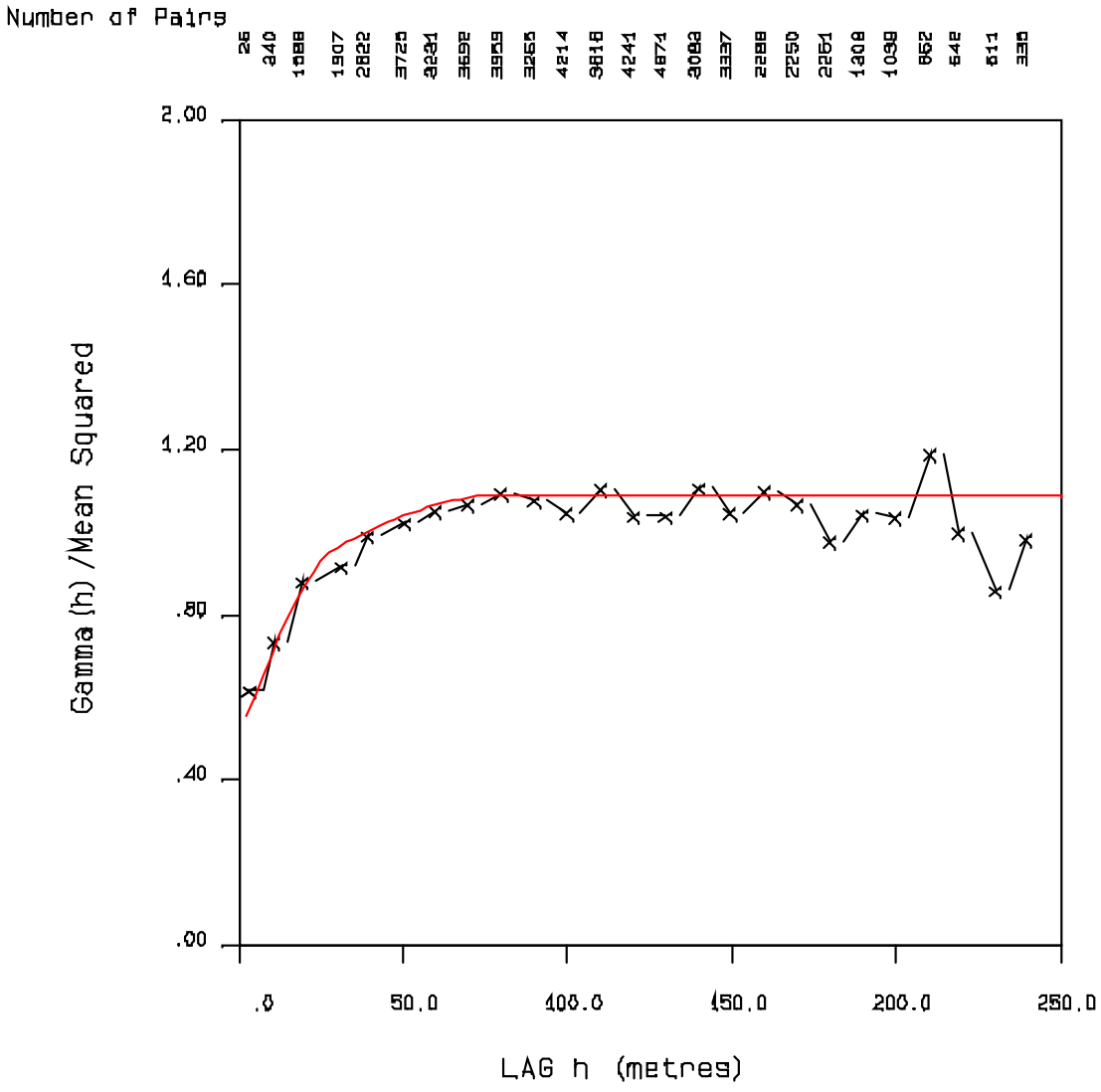
C0 = .500

C1 = .320

C2 = .270

A1 = 30.0

A2 = 80.0



NORTH STAR - AG - AZ 46 DIP 0

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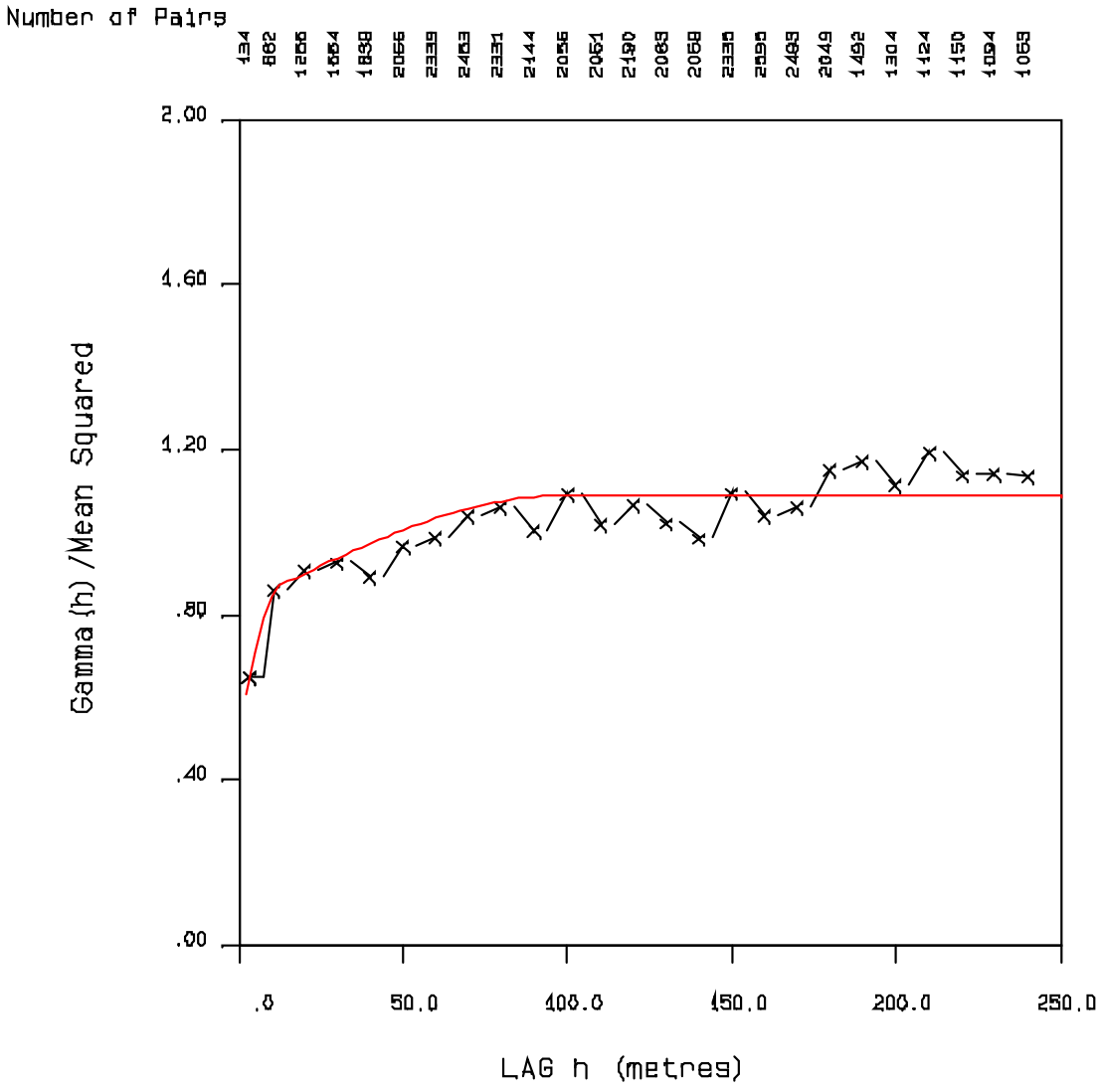
A2 = 100.0



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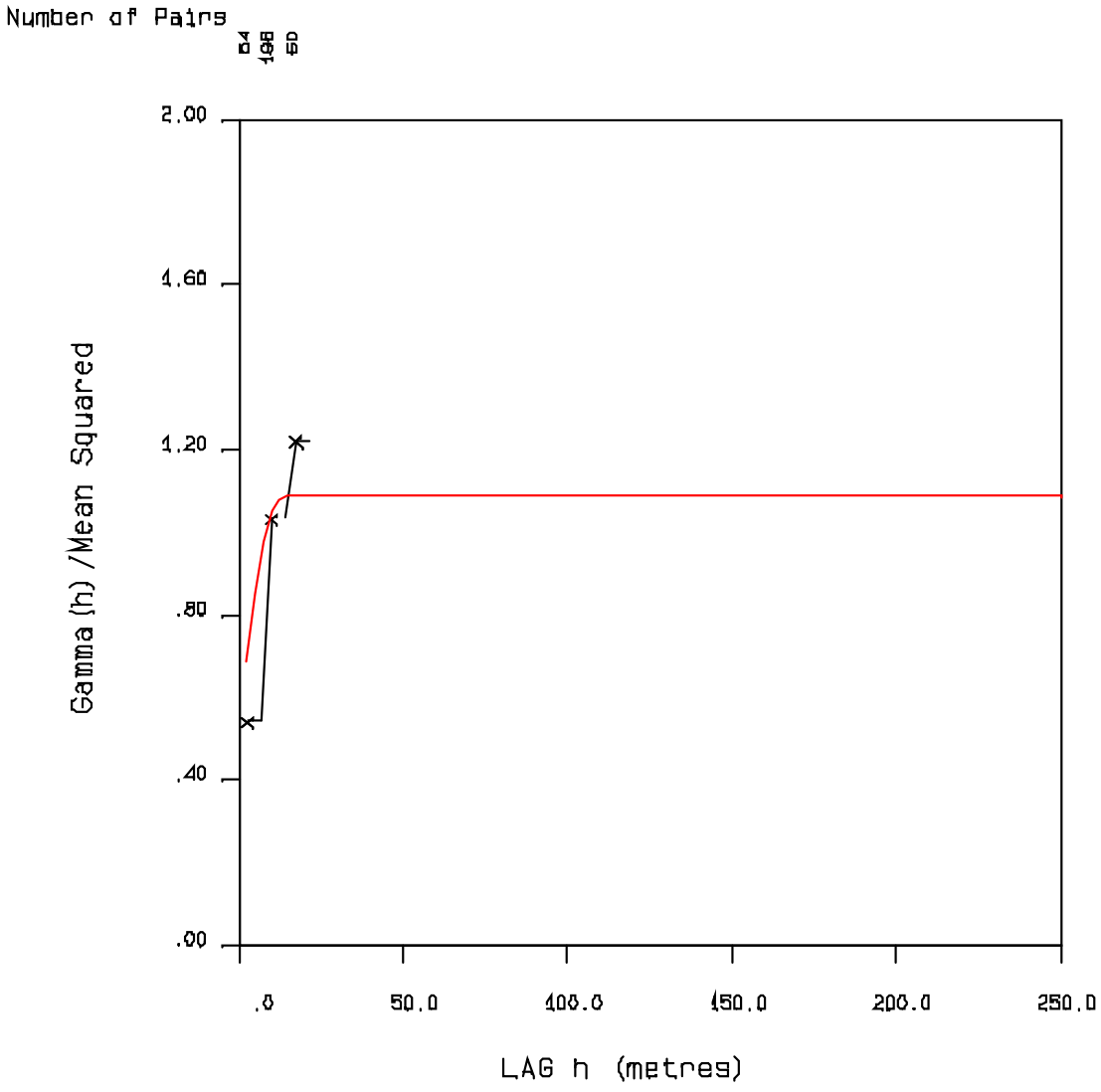
C2 = .270
A1 = 10.0
A2 = 15.0



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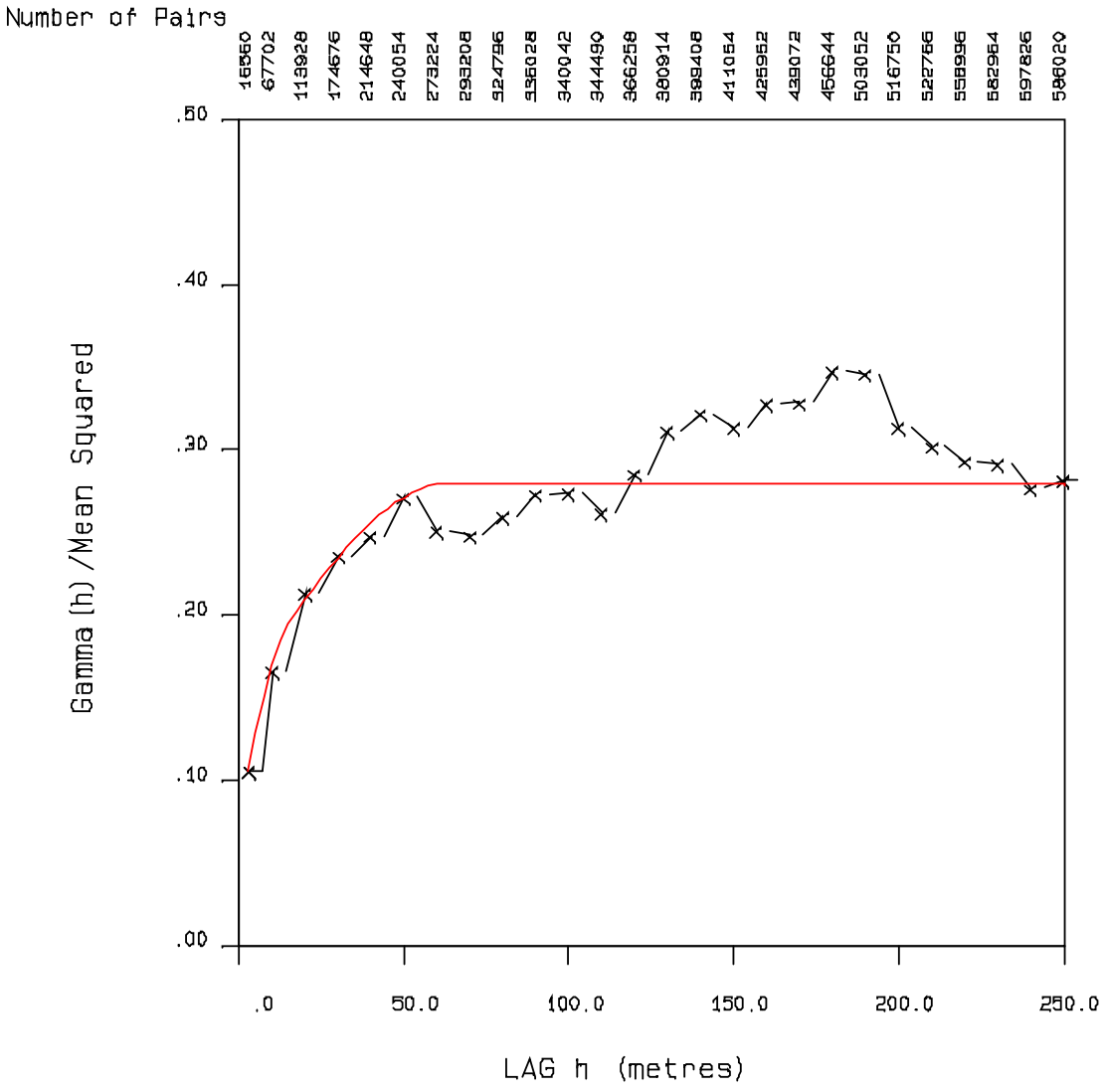

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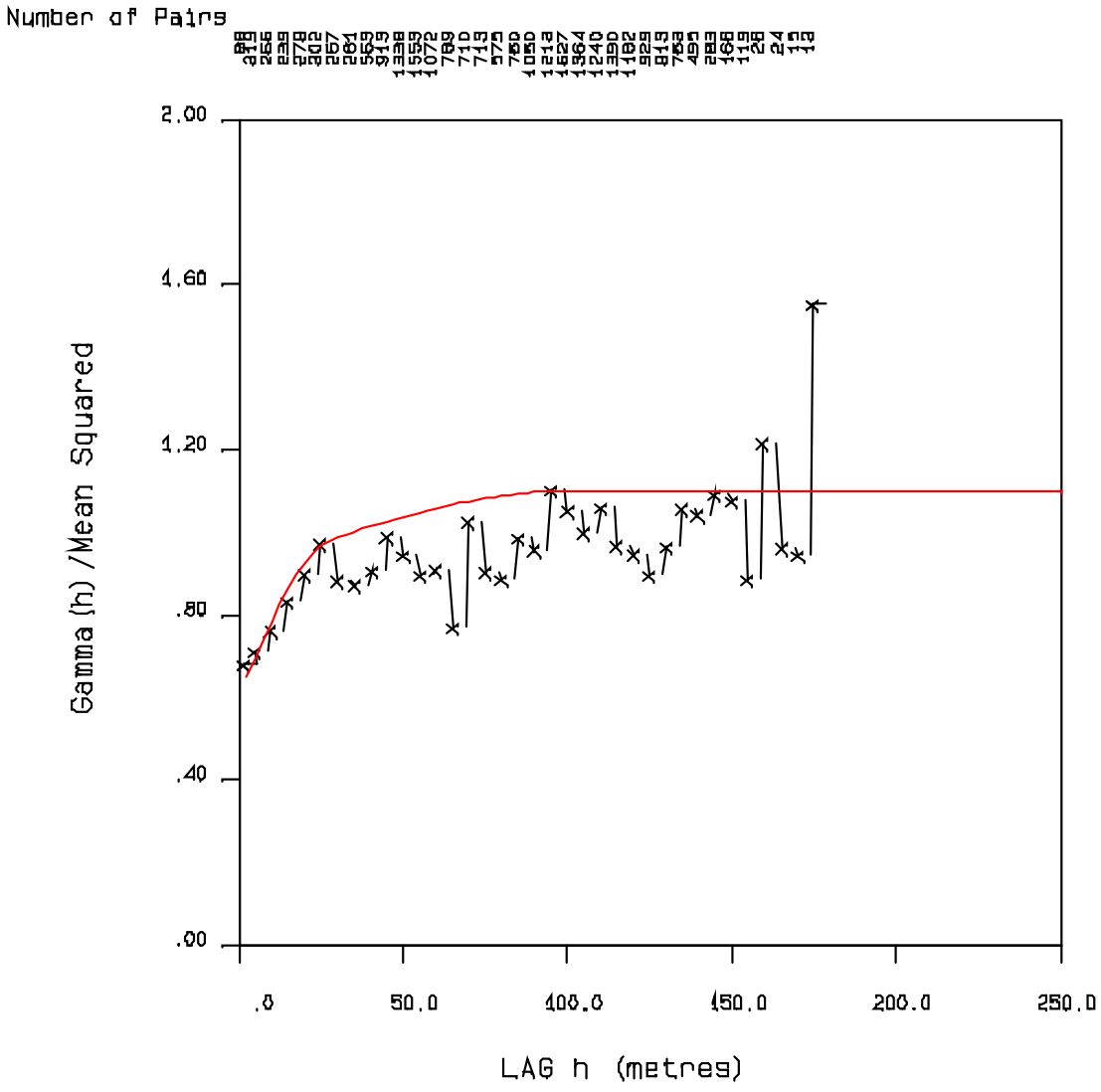
C2 = .200

A1 = 28.0

A2 = 100.0



DOLLY VARDEN AG - AZ 120 DIP 0

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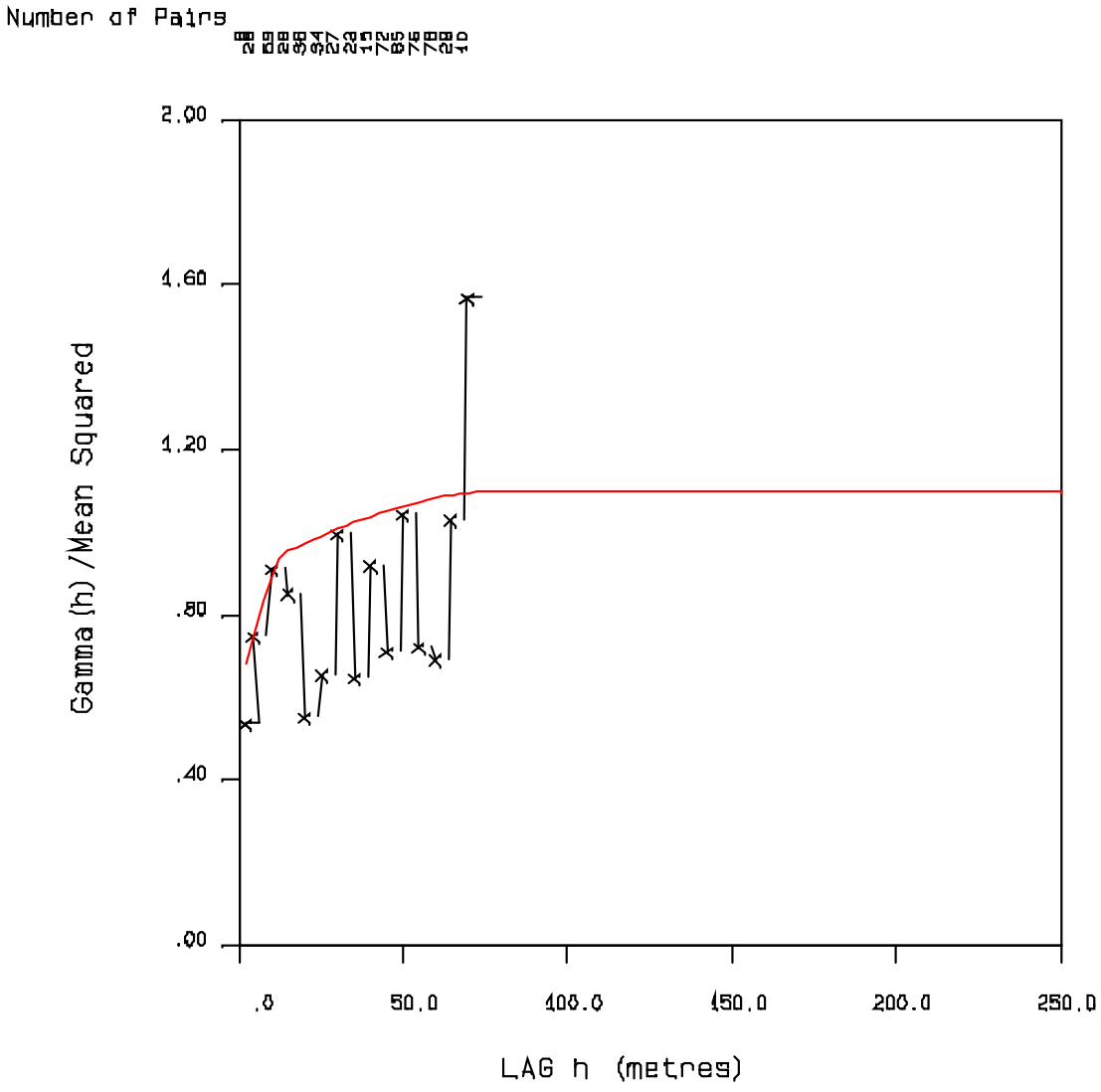

DOLLY VARDEN AG - AZ 210 DIP -50

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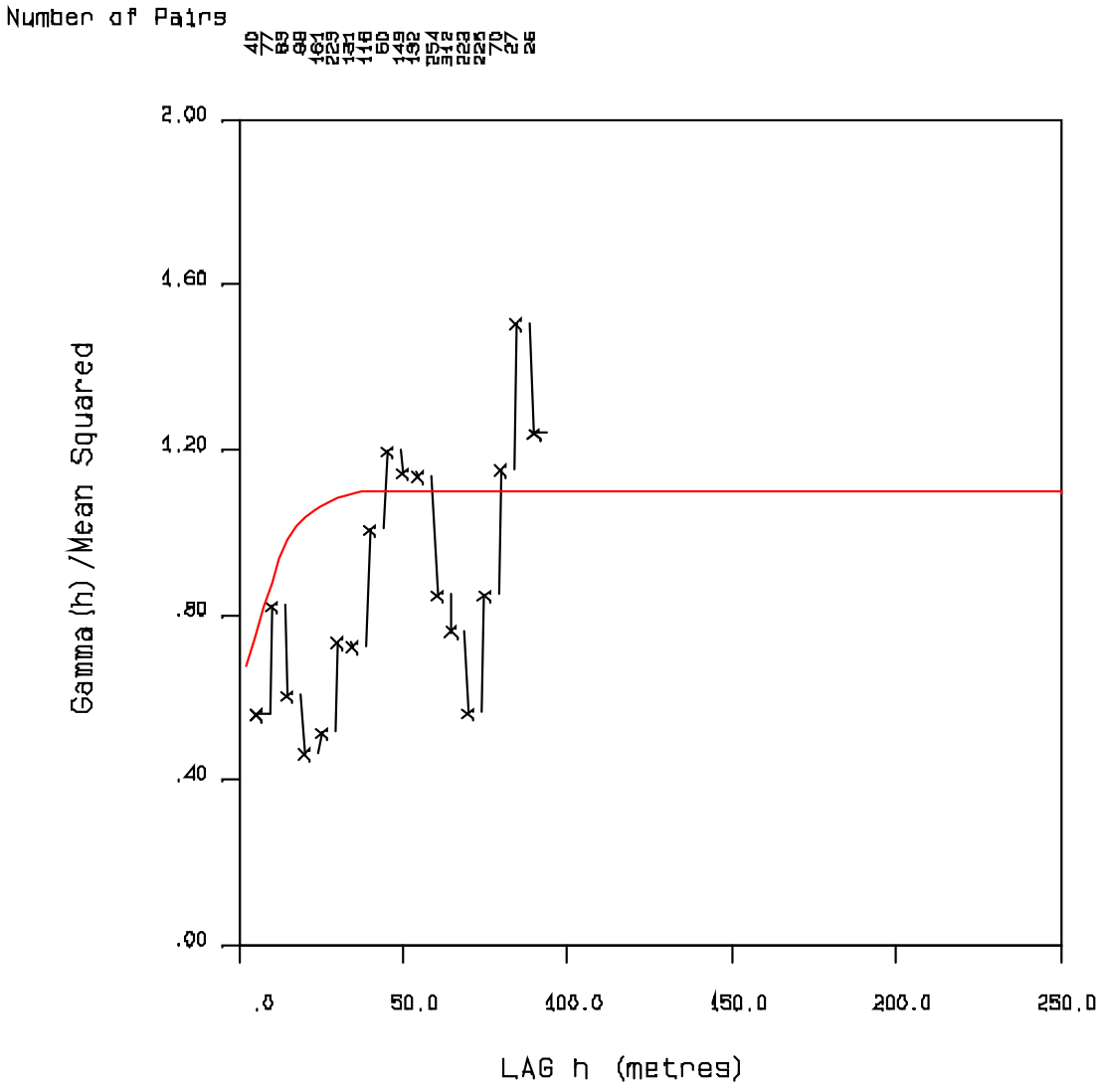
C1 = .300

C2 = .200

A1 = 20.0

A2 = 40.0



DOLLY VARDEN AG - AZ 30 DIP -40

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C2 = .250
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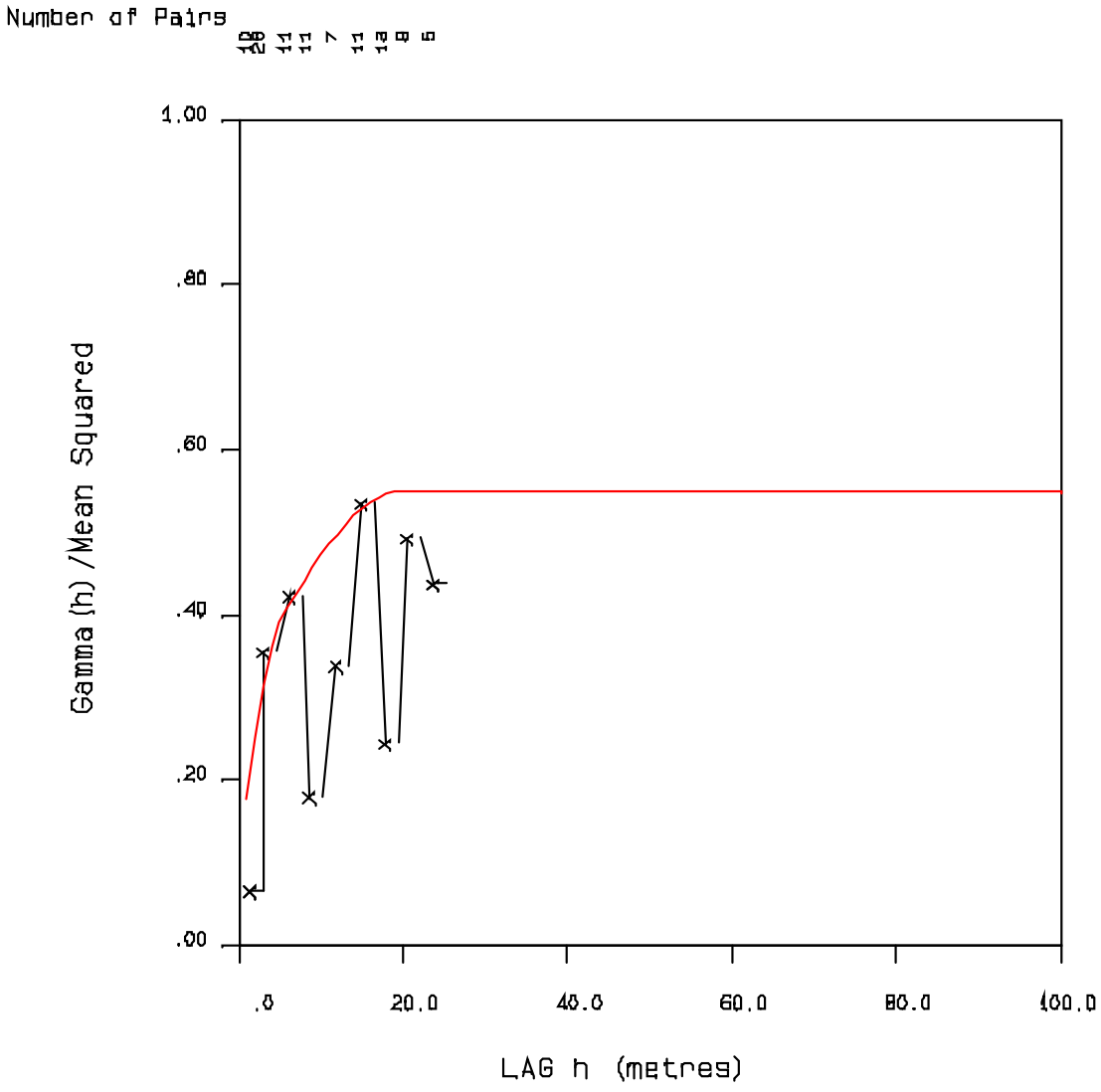

DOLLY VARDEN DV2 - AG - AZ 20 DIP -45

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C1 = .340
C2 = .500
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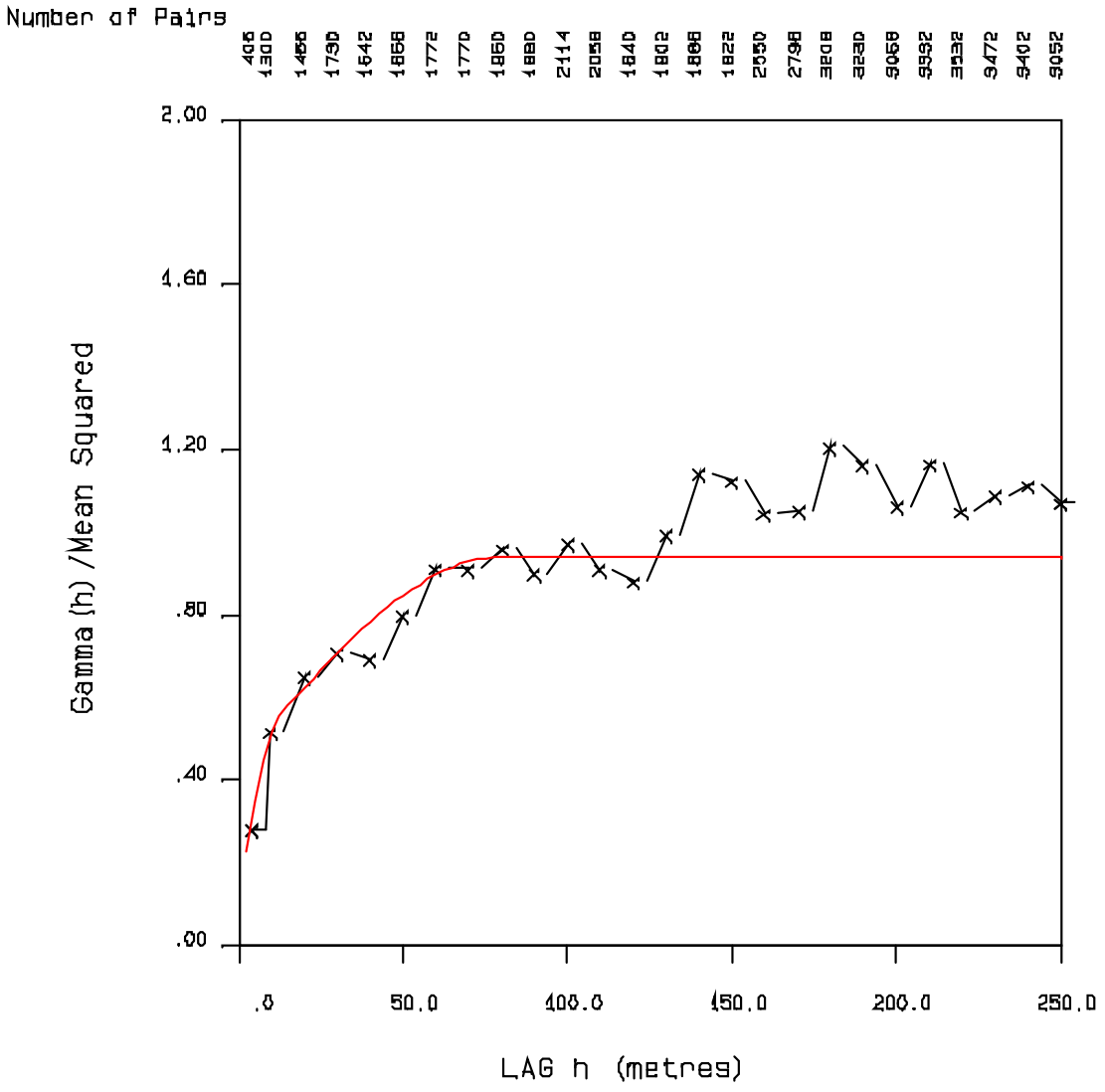
A2 = 80.0



DOLLY VARDEN WASTE AG - OMNI DIRECTIONAL

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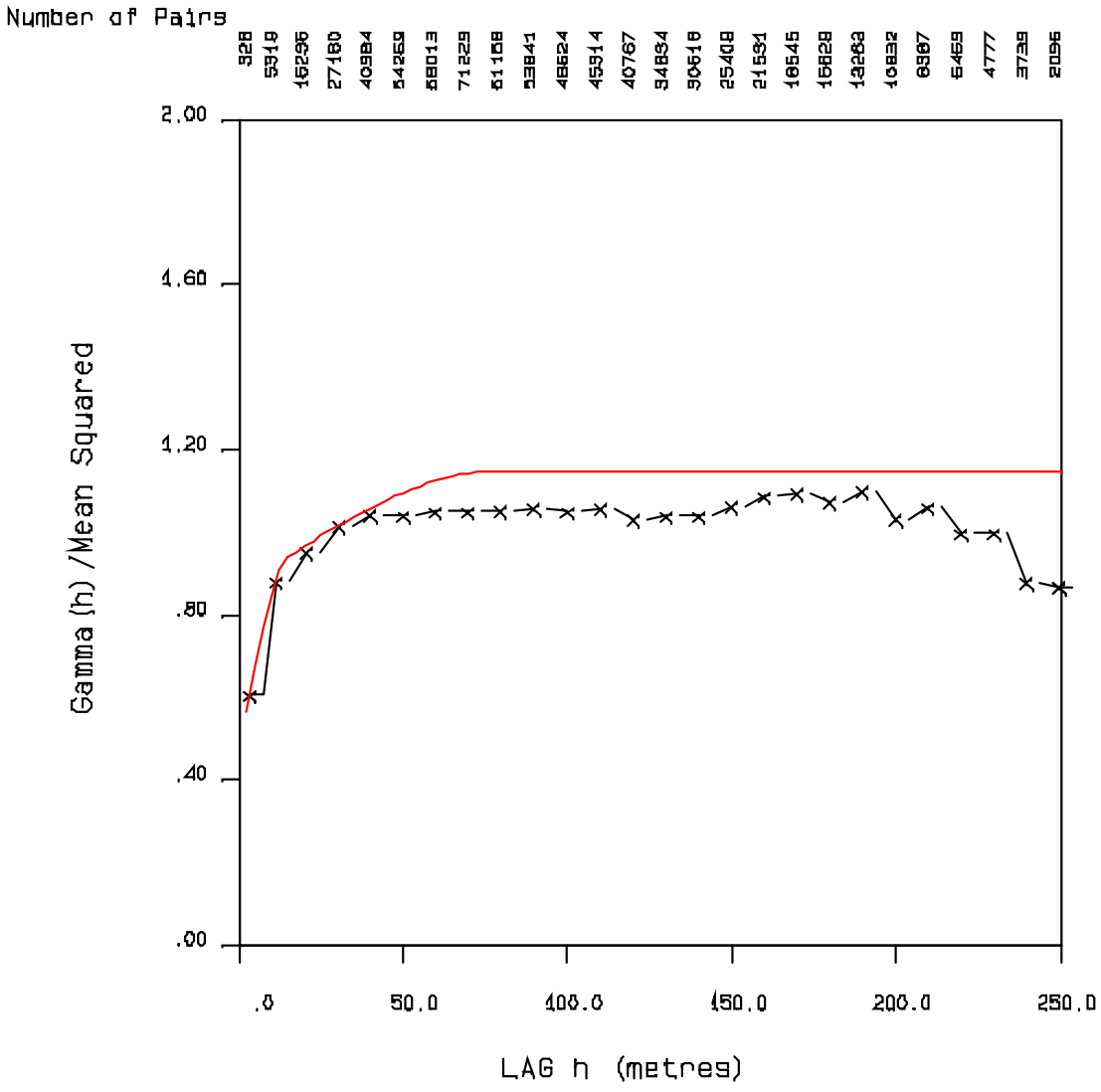
C1 = .410

C2 = .290

A1 = 15.0

A2 = 80.0



TORBRIT MIN AG - AZ 310 DIP 0

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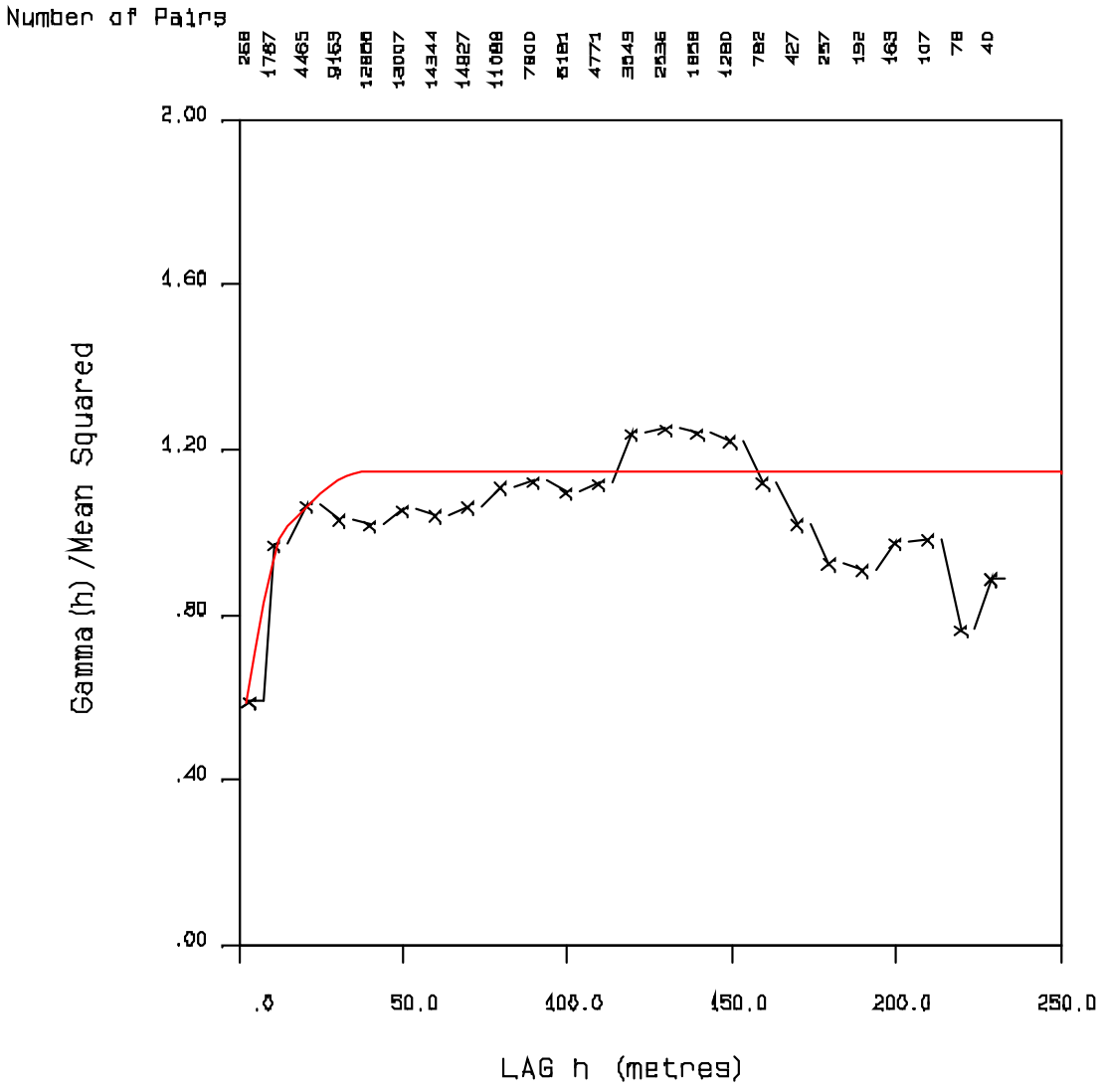
C1 = .410

C2 = .290

A1 = 14.0

A2 = 40.0



TORBRIT MIN AG - AZ 220 DIP -65

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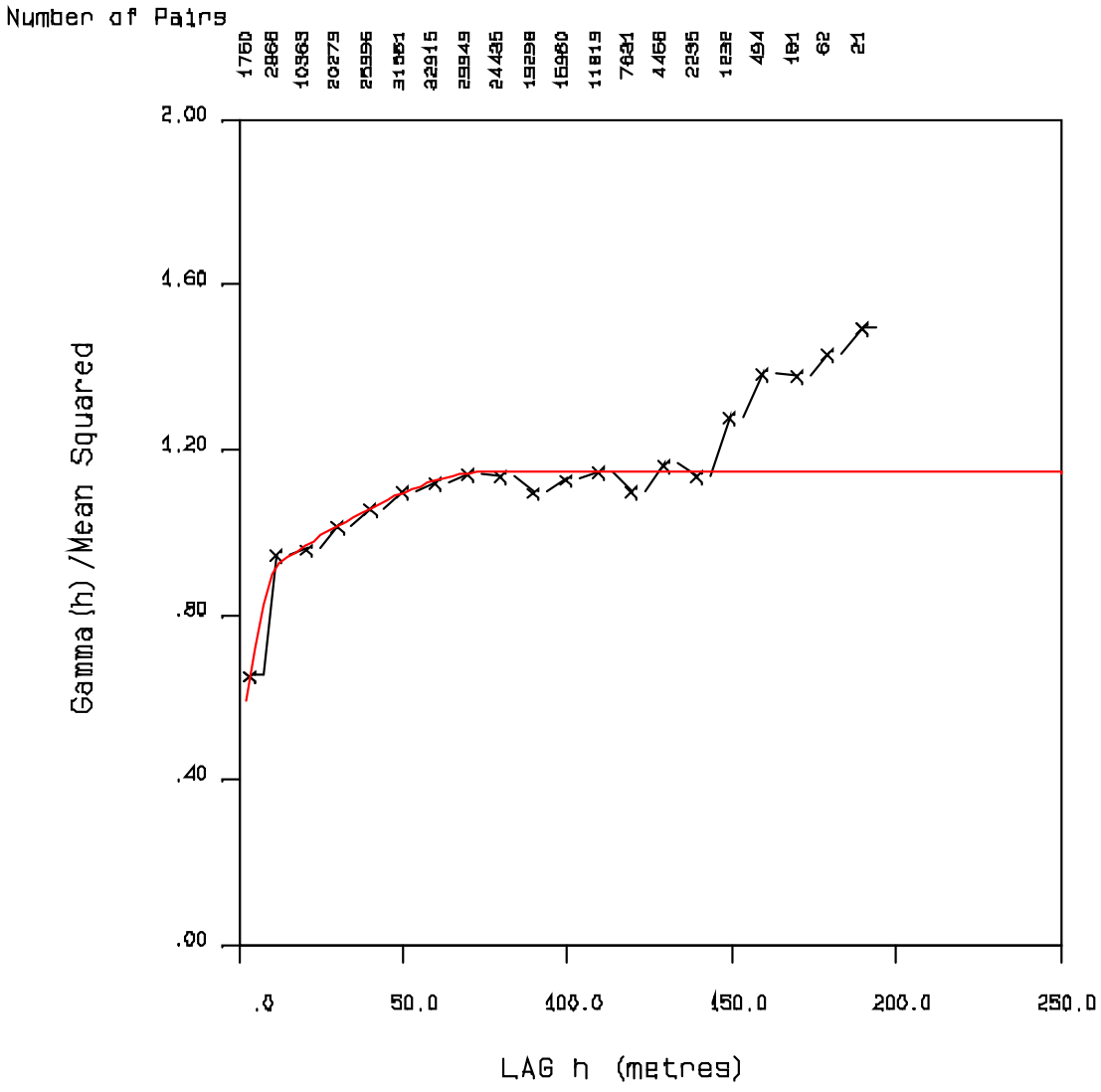
C1 = .410

C2 = .290

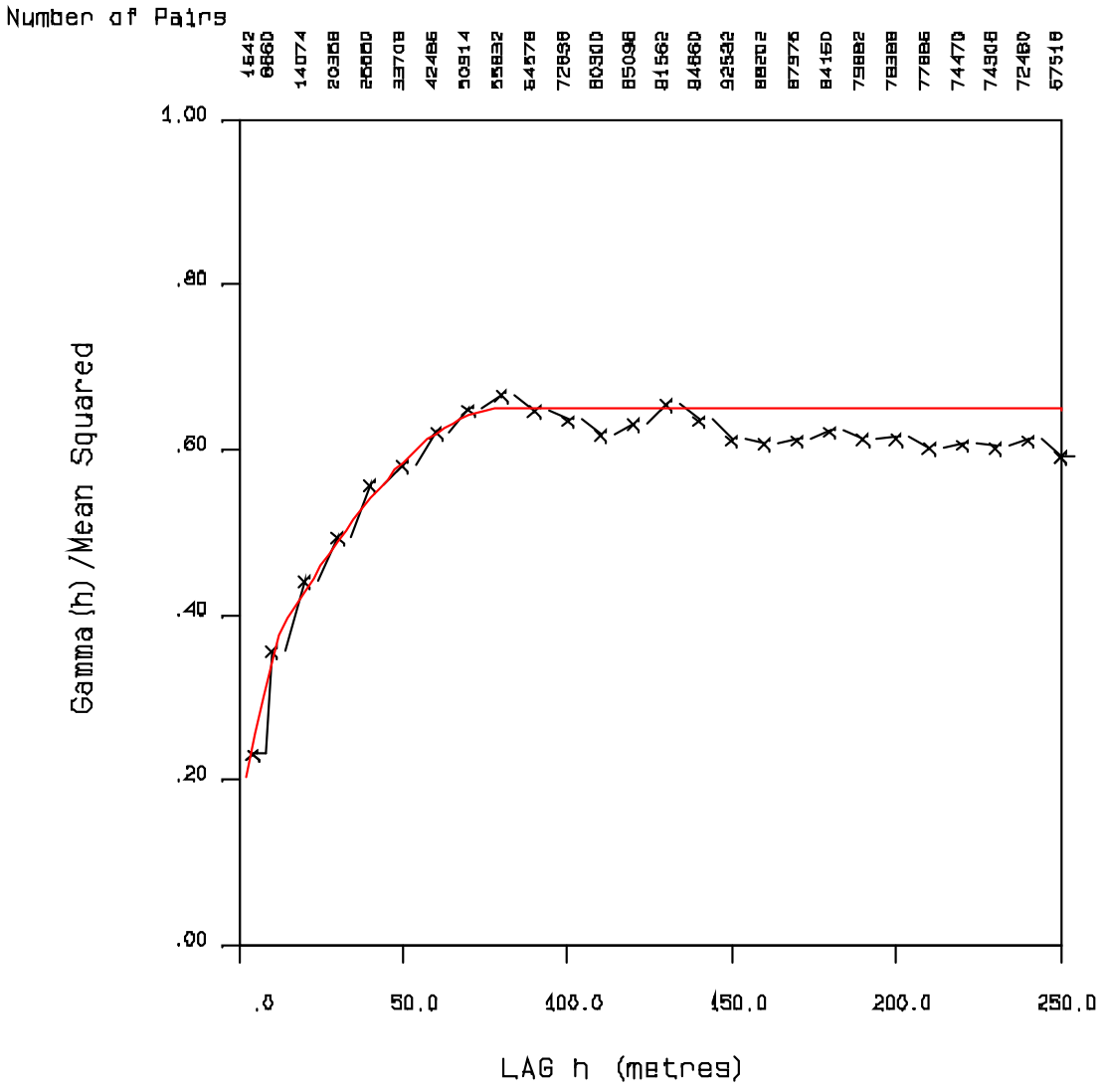
A1 = 12.0

A2 = 80.0



TORBRIT MIN AG - AZ 40 DIP -25

C0 = .150
C1 = .150
C2 = .350
A1 = 15.0
A2 = 80.0



TORBRIT WASTE AG - OMNI DIRECTIONAL