REVISED TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE DONNELLY-GJ DEPOSIT AREA, GJ PROPERTY

LIARD MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Latitude (centre) 57º37’ North
Longitude (centre) 130º15’ West
Telegraph Creek 1:250,000 Map Sheet 104G

by

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Vancouver, British Columbia **11 April, 2016**

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Revised Technical Report on the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property

Liard Mining Division British Columbia, Canada

1.0 SUMMARY

This report is modified after the report of Mehner, Giroux and Peatfield (2007), with additional information derived from several reports by Teck Resources Limited ("Teck"), covering work completed during the period 2010 to 2014 inclusive, as well as work completed by Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. ("CGH") in 2007.

The GJ Property ("the property") is located on and adjacent to the southern end of the Klastline Plateau in the Stikine River region of north-western British Columbia, approximately 200 kilometres ("kms") north of Stewart and 75 kms south of Dease Lake. It includes the GJ copper-gold porphyry system, wherein the Donnelly, North Donnelly, GJ, Wolf and North copper-gold porphyry zones have been the principal exploration targets within the 83 mineral tenure (approximately 38,375 hectare) property. A total of 80 tenures were previously owned by NGEx Resources Inc. ("NGEx") of Vancouver, British Columbia, and were transferred on 03 November 2015 to Skeena Resources Limited ("Skeena") also of Vancouver. An additional 3 tenures were acquired by M.S. Cathro and transferred to Skeena on 08 November 2015.

The rocks underlying the property have been mapped as Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group (basic volcanic flows, volcaniclastics and sedimentary rocks), unconformably overlain by Lower Jurassic, Hazelton Group andesitic to felsic flows and volcaniclastic rocks. Intruding the sequence throughout the property are numerous small, quartz deficient plugs, sills and dykes of Late Triassic or Early Jurassic age, of diorite to monzodiorite and monzonite composition. The largest of these is the south-west striking Groat Stock which is at least 10 kms long and up to 1.5 kms wide, and is off-set by numerous, north- south striking faults. Within and adjacent to the Groat stock, porphyry copper-gold mineralization occurs in several areas, most notably the Donnelly, North Donnelly, GJ, North and Wolf zones.

Exploration work on the copper-gold porphyry mineralization on the property[1] dates back to 1964. Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. ("Conwest") was first recorded as doing work on the property, concentrating on the GJ zone on Groat[2] Creek. From 1970 to 1983, when the most current vendor (NGEx, through several predecessor companies[3]) first became involved in the GJ project, numerous companies have explored the GJ, Donnelly (as it was then understood) and to

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[1] For historical work, "property" is used in a generic sense, as claim boundaries and ownerships have changed radically over the decades. All work was, however, within the confines of the present GJ Property.
[2] A.H. Groat was a Conwest employee; this is not a misspelling of Goat.
[3] Predecessor companies to NGEx were: Curator Resources Ltd. ("Curator") from 1983 to October 1985; International Curator Resources Ltd ("International Curator") from October 1985 to December 2003; and Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. ("CGH") from December 2003 to September 2009.– see the following History section (6.0) for a more detailed treatment of this topic.

a lesser extent, the North[1] zones. The property was under option to a third party in 1989 and 1990, but the option was relinquished and the ground lay dormant until 2000.

Although encouraging drill results were obtained by earlier workers (including reported intercepts[2] of: 162.15 metres grading 0.364% Cu in Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd. ("Amoco") hole AM-70-02 and 155.45 metres grading 0.248% Cu[3] in Canorex Minerals Ltd. ("Canorex") hole CA-81-07, both in the GJ Zone; 77.0 metres grading 0.625% Cu and 1.70 gram per tonne ("gpt") Au in Texasgulf Canada Ltd. ("Texasgulf") hole 77-04/11 in the Donnelly Zone; and 30.48 metres grading 0.182% Cu in Amoco hole AM-71-10 in the North Zone), no mineralized zones of significant size and grade were defined[4].

In 2000, after acquiring all the ground covering the Donnelly, GJ and part of the North zones, International Curator initiated a systematic exploration program including induced polarization geophysics ("I.P.") and ground magnetic surveys, bedrock surface geochemical sampling, and geological mapping. By 2004, that work had outlined a broad I.P. chargeability anomaly measuring at least 4.5 kms east-west by 3.3 kms north-south. Within that zone, surveys outlined two significantly stronger chargeability zones with coincident magnetic highs and copper-gold bedrock geochemical anomalies. The larger was an open-ended anomaly measuring 3500 metres southeast-northwest by 1000 metres wide that encompasses both the GJ and Donnelly zones (as presently understood). The second was an 1800 metre east-west by 800 metre north-south anomaly covering the North Zone. Diamond drilling by CGH of these anomalies began in 2004 with ten holes, totaling 2,617.2 metres testing the Donnelly Zone over a 1200 metre, east-west strike length, and a further ten holes totaling 1,618.8 metres testing the North Zone over a 1000 metre east- west strike length. Diamond drilling was accelerated in 2005; a total of 14,735.4 metres in 47 holes was completed on the Donnelly and GJ zones; there were in addition 5 holes totaling 1,013.4 metres drilled in the North Zone and 4 reconnaissance holes totaling 645.6 metres drilled east of the GJ Zone.

In 2006, diamond drilling was continued; 62 diamond drill holes were completed, for an aggregate of 18,132.1 metres. Of this drilling: 47 holes (14,532.8 metres) were in the Donnelly Zone and in the newly discovered North Donnelly Zone; five holes (1,560.0 metres) were in the "South Donnelly" Zone; one hole (179.8 metres) was in the North Zone, and the remaining nine holes (1,859.5 metres) were on reconnaissance targets.

Diamond drilling continued in 2007, with 80 holes for an aggregate total of 15,835.9 metres. Of these: 74 holes (14,401.5 metres) were in the Donnelly and North Donnelly Zones; five holes (1,297.2 metres) were in the North Zone; and one hole (137.2 metres) was drilled in the GJ Zone.

The property then lay dormant until 2010, when Teck optioned the ground from NGEx and commenced a several year exploration program. Work in 2010 was geological and geophysical, designed to gain first-hand knowledge of the deposits, and to plan for diamond drilling in following years. Geophysics included ground magnetic and I.P. surveying. Existing drill core was re-logged, and spectral analysis of hydrothermal alteration minerals undertaken.

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[1] In their reporting, Teck re-named the North Zone the Camp Zone, although they did not drill there. The name North Zone has been retained for this report.

[2] Intercepts quoted in this Summary are down-hole lengths; "true thicknesses" are generally less.

[3] Throughout this report: Cu means copper, Au means gold; and Ag means silver.

[4] For the Amoco and Canorex drilling, gold and silver values are suspect and not included for this report; the same applies for silver values in the Texasgulf drilling.

In 2011, Teck drilled ten holes for an aggregate total of 4,308.4 metres. Of these: six holes (2,848.9 metres) were on the Donnelly Zone; three holes (1,043.5 metres) were on the Wolf target to the east; and the remaining one hole (416.0 metres) was on the GJ Zone. Other work included soil geochemical surveying, continued ground geophysics, petrographic studies and some archaeological surveying.

Teck continued drilling in 2012, with 11 holes for an aggregate total of 6,028.1 metres. Five of these holes (2,613 metres) were at Wolf; three holes (2,028.1 metres) were in the Donnelly Zone; and the remaining three holes (1,387 metres) were on reconnaissance targets. Other work included ground and airborne geophysics, soil geochemical and rock sampling, geological mapping, and an archaeological survey of the area of principal exploration interest.

Teck continued drilling in 2013, with three deep holes (aggregating 2,028.1 metres) in the Donnelly Zone. A deep intercept in hole GJK-11-219 graded 0.39% Cu and 0.54 gpt Au over 141.21 metres. Other work included geological mapping, ground magnetic surveying and soil geochemical sampling.

A minor amount of geological work was completed by Teck during 2014, including the collection of samples for geometallurgical studies.

In the Donnelly Zone, drill holes completed by NGEx in 2004 through 2007 encountered strong disseminated and vein-hosted chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization, yielding intercepts as long as 256.03 metres grading 0.406% Cu, 0.503 gpt Au and 2.7 gpt Ag in hole CGH-06-125. The zone extends over a distance of 1600 metres in an east-west direction. It is up to 300 metres wide and has a down dip extent of at least 500 metres. It remains open down dip and along strike to the west, where it is disrupted by strong vertical faulting. Teck drilled five holes in the Donnelly area in 2011 and 2013; this work did not result in any marked increase in the size of the deposit.

Much of the material presently known in the Donnelly Zone would be suitable for open pit mining. The zone includes a higher-grade copper-gold section near surface along the northern margin (footwall) of the deposit. Drilling near the western end of the deposit (as presently known) has identified a strong quartz veinlet stockwork with copper-gold drill intercepts as high as 0.832% Cu, 1.304 gpt Au and 3.7 gpt Ag over 46.95 metres in hole CGH-05-076. Although deeper and apparently capped by post-mineral Hazelton Group rocks, this mineralized zone exhibits grades and widths suggesting that it might be amenable to extraction by bulk underground methods.

The North Donnelly Zone lies within a weak I.P. chargeability anomaly north of the Donnelly Zone. It is at present poorly understood, with only a limited amount of drilling completed. Copper grades are on average lower than in the Donnelly Zone, with somewhat higher precious metal values. The best overall intercept to date is 109.73 metres grading 0.568% Cu, 0.554 gpt Au and 4.4 gpt Ag in hole CGH-07-152. In its central area, the North Donnelly Zone appears to coalesce with the Donnelly Zone. The zone is up to 200 metres wide and extends to at least 250 metres vertically. It remains open to depth and along strike to both east and west.

In the GJ Zone, drilling in 2005 tested a 1400 metre east-west by 700 metre north- south area where drilling by past explorers returned significantly elevated gold and silver values (later deemed to be suspect and not used), with lesser copper. The 2005 drill holes encountered widespread alteration with disseminated and vein-controlled pyrite but generally spotty and low grade chalcopyrite mineralization with the longest significant mineralized interval grading 0.302% Cu, 0.765 gpt Au and 1.8 gpt Ag over 76.20 metres in hole CGH-05-048. This drilling, and re-sampling of historic core did confirm that gold and silver values are elevated with respect to copper but historic gold and silver values from the GJ Zone are in many cases overstated and should not be used in future studies. The GJ Zone is still poorly understood and requires more work.

In the North Zone, CGH drilling has encountered moderate to strong alteration associated with hydrothermal brecciation and disseminated and vein-hosted pyrite- chalcopyrite mineralization over a 200 metre by 470 metre zone centered on the North Showing where the best intercept is 81.58 metres grading 0.291% Cu, 0.222 gpt Au and 2.4 gpt Ag in hole CGH-04-007. The zone, which appears to reflect a higher level portion of the Groat Stock hydrothermal system, has a vertical extent of at least 130 metres. Further drill testing of the North Zone should focus on its potential depth extent, with 400 to 500 metre long drill holes.

There have been numerous resource estimates for the Donnelly and North Donnelly deposits. Peatfield prepared a simple manual sectional polygonal inferred estimate for the Donnelly Zone based on drilling up to the end of 2004 (Mehner & Peatfield, 2005). This was revised based on additional drilling in 2005, and now included indicated and inferred categories (Mehner and Peatfield, 2006). More drilling in 2006 led to yet other manual estimates, now including indicated and inferred for Donnelly Main, and inferred only for North Donnelly. This was accompanied by a block model estimate for the Donnelly Main deposit, prepared by G.H. Giroux (Mehner, Giroux & Peatfield, 2007). Finally, Giroux up-dated the block model resource estimate for both Donnelly Main and Donnelly North – this estimate was announced by NGEx's predecessor company CGH on 07 October 2008, but no formal report was filed as the increase was not large enough to be considered material (NGEx website news release archive for 2008).

For this report, Giroux has up-dated the previous block model estimates to include all drilling in the Donnelly and North Donnelly zones, including the holes drilled by Teck in 2011, 2012 and 2013. Details of the estimation parameters, etc. are given in Section 17.0. A summary of the results of the estimations is presented in Tables 1.0-1 to 1.0-4 inclusive on the following pages.

Table 1.0-1: Main Donnelly Zone – measured resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	32,760,000	0.33	0.36	234.77	0.375
0.20	**27,410,000**	**0.35**	**0.39**	**213.95**	**0.341**
0.25	21,260,000	0.39	0.42	183.76	0.286
0.30	16,100,000	0.43	0.46	152.65	0.236
0.35	11,810,000	0.47	0.50	122.13	0.188
0.40	8,430,000	0.51	0.53	94.24	0.144
0.45	5,510,000	0.55	0.58	67.07	0.103
0.50	3,270,000	0.61	0.66	43.69	0.069

Table 1.0-2: Main & North Donnelly zones – indicated resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	151,210,000	0.27	0.31	900.23	1.527
0.20	**106,260,000**	**0.31**	**0.36**	**726.34**	**1.220**
0.25	68,910,000	0.36	0.41	542.45	0.897
0.30	44,580,000	0.40	0.45	396.14	0.644
0.35	27,590,000	0.45	0.50	275.59	0.441
0.40	17,460,000	0.50	0.54	192.50	0.305
0.45	10,630,000	0.55	0.60	128.92	0.204
0.50	6,250,000	0.60	0.66	83.24	0.133

Table 1.0-3: Main & North Donnelly zones – measured plus indicated resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	183,970,000	0.28	0.32	1135.83	1.899
0.20	**133,670,000**	**0.32**	**0.36**	**940.23**	**1.560**
0.25	90,170,000	0.37	0.41	725.71	1.183
0.30	60,690,000	0.41	0.45	548.67	0.880
0.35	39,400,000	0.46	0.50	397.90	0.628
0.40	25,880,000	0.50	0.54	286.47	0.448
0.45	16,150,000	0.55	0.59	195.86	0.307
0.50	9,510,000	0.60	0.66	126.66	0.202

Table 1.0-4: Main & North Donnelly zones – inferred resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	100,190,000	0.22	0.28	490.44	0.912
0.20	**53,690,000**	**0.26**	**0.33**	**312.54**	**0.570**
0.25	29,510,000	0.30	0.36	193.91	0.344
0.30	11,590,000	0.34	0.41	85.87	0.151
0.35	2,870,000	0.38	0.46	24.24	0.042
0.40	510,000	0.46	0.46	5.17	0.008
0.45	240,000	0.51	0.49	2.69	0.004
0.50	110,000	0.56	0.58	1.35	0.002

Recommendations, as contained in Section 26.0 of this report, are for: detailed data compilation; detailed 3D modeling of various zones; limited diamond drilling in the Donnelly and North zones; metallurgical and mineralogical studies; surveying of potential access routes; and acid rock drainage studies.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Mr. J. Rupert Allan, Vice-President of Skeena Resources Limited ("Skeena") with offices at 650-1021 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, and was prepared by Giles R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng., Gary H. Giroux, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., and Michael S. Cathro, M.Sc., P.Geo. As an independent engineer, Peatfield was asked to review the project data, with emphasis on information referring to the copper-gold porphyry deposits and mineralized zones on the property, and make recommendations for future work. Giroux was retained to up-date the computerized "block-model" estimate of material in the Donnelly and Donnelly North zones. Cathro is Skeena's representative, responsible for technical, legal and administrative matters.

In the preparation of this report, the authors have used many of their own geological reports of the area including a variety of unpublished company geological reports and letters, as well as corporate news releases, British Columbia and Federal Government geological reports, geological maps and government claim maps. Information was also obtained from "The Map Place" and "Mineral Titles Online" (British Columbia Government websites) and from the many mineral assessment work reports filed by various companies who have completed mineral exploration programs on the Klastline Plateau over the past 40 years. A list of reports, maps and other information examined is provided in the References section (22.0) of this report.

Knowledge of the property, including the Donnelly Zone, was obtained by Peatfield while working as project geologist and later manager for Texasgulf as that company explored the target area from 1976 to 1980, and subsequently while consulting to CGH from 2004 to 2008. Peatfield visited the property in the period 16 – 19 August 2006 and 24 – 27 August 2007, during the drilling programs of CGH. We have relied extensively on the work of D.T. Mehner, P.Geo. ("Mehner"), who carried out and supervised exploration programs over the entire Klastline Plateau between 1989 and 1991 while employed by Keewatin Engineering Inc. ("Keewatin"), and from 2003 to 2007 while working for CGH. Giroux has extensive experience in the region, having completed resource estimates on several of the porphyry copper-gold deposits in the general Stikine region; he visited the property on 28 September 2006. Cathro managed exploration drilling on the adjacent Spectrum project in 2015 and has extensive experience on porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposits in southern BC and elsewhere; he visited the property on 24 September 2015 to view the condition of the camp facility and examine drill core.

A decision not to have either of the independent authors perform a site visit was based on their having visited after much of the CGH drilling was completed, on the fact that the subsequent (minor amount) of drilling was done and reported on by a major mining company (Teck), and on the fact that at the time this report was commissioned the property was snow-covered and there would have been nothing to be gained from a visit.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Not applicable.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The GJ Property is situated in the Liard Mining Division within the Stikine River region of north-western British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). The property is situated approximately 200 kms north of Stewart B.C., with the closest populated centre being Iskut Village, located about 25 kms north-east of the Donnelly Zone along Highway 37. The large property covers a significant portion of the Klastline Plateau, and extends southward to just south of the junction of the Iskut and Little Iskut rivers. The centre of the approximately 40 kms long by 12 kms wide property is at about UTM[1] co-ordinates 424000 East and 6385000 North. The Donnelly Zone deposit is centered at about 423900 East and 6390840 North.

4.2 Description

The property consists of eighty-three (83) mineral tenures covering about 38,375 hectares on the Klastline Plateau and extending downward to the south (Figure 2). The tenures make up a single contiguous block. Fifteen of the tenures are of the 4-post, located variety (now referred to as "legacy" claims), while the remaining sixty-eight are of the new "cell" variety located "on-line" using the British Columbia Government's "Mineral Titles Online" ("MTO") system. The property includes no surface rights nor has it been legally surveyed, although the co-ordinates of a number of legal corner posts ("LCP"s) have been established using differential GPS (Global Positioning System) technology.

The property is made up of three distinct parts. The first involves 14 of the 15 legacy claims (the "North Claims"), which were included in a previous agreement and have an underlying royalty interest right in favour of a third party. These tenures lie to the north of the area of present interest for this report. The remaining one legacy claim and 65 cell tenures (the "Remaining Property") do not have this particular underlying royalty provision, but are subject to an underlying royalty interest in right of Teck and NGEx. The remaining three cell tenures (the New Skeena Tenures"), which were acquired recently, are wholly owned by Skeena and have no underlying royalty interests attached. Details of the various royalties are discussed later in this report.

A complete list of tenures[2] along with tenure size (hectares), tenure numbers and expiry dates is contained in Table I-1 (Appendix I). Details of information regarding status and history for each individual tenure can be obtained from the MTO website.

The mineral tenures lie on British Columbia Government claim map sheets: 104G048; 104G049; 104G059; 104G068; 104G069; 104G070; 104G078, 104G079 and 104G080.

4.3 Ownership

The registered owner of all eighty-three mineral tenures comprising the property is Skeena Resources Limited, with offices at 650-1021 West Hastings Street, Vancouver British Columbia, V6E-0C3

The first mineral claims making up part of the present property were staked in 1975 and 1976 as the GJ, Spike #1 and Spike #2 to cover what is now known as the GJ Zone. These claims

[1] Universal Transverse Mercator Grid metric co-ordinates are NAD (North American Datum) 83, Zone 9.

[2] Note that this report is concerned primarily with the GJ-Donnelly-North-Wolf porphyry copper-gold zones, which cover only a small portion of the overall property area.

SKEENA
RESOURCES LTD.

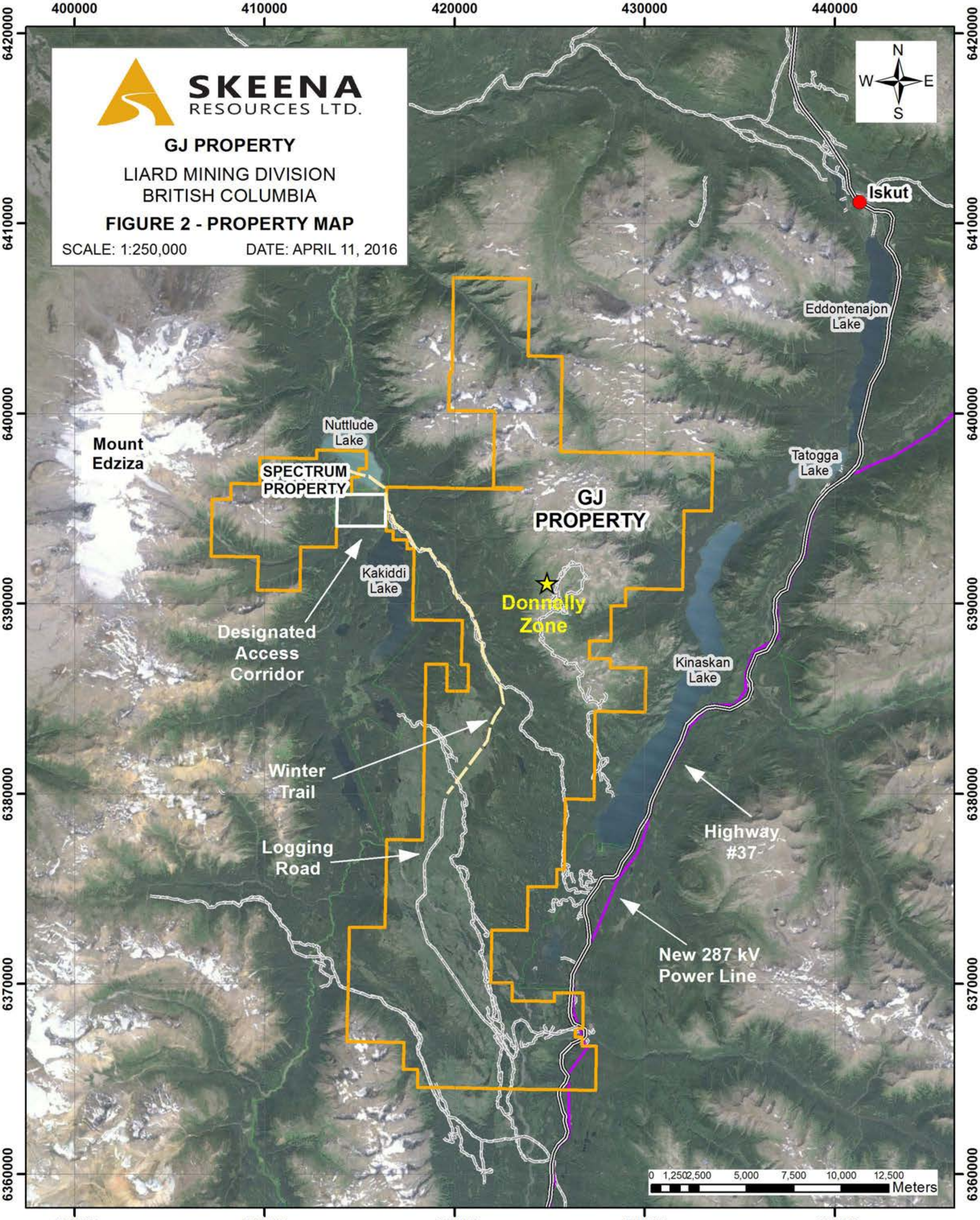
GJ PROPERTY

B.C., CANADA

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1:8,000,000   DATE: APRIL 11, 2016

To accompany Revised Technical Report on the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada by Giles R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng., Gary H. Giroux, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., and Michael S. Cathro, M.Sc., P.Geo. dated April 2016



To accompany Revised Technical Report on the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada by Giles R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng., Gary H. Giroux, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., and Michael S. Cathro, M.Sc., P.Geo. dated April 2016.

were subsequently acquired in the early 1980's by Curator Resources Ltd. ("Curator"), which became International Curator Resources Ltd. ("International Curator") in October 1985 and subsequently Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. ("CGH") in December 2003. In 2000, International Curator added to its holdings by staking the DJ and BJ claims west and northwest of the GJ claim to cover the Donnelly target, while the OJ claim was staked to the north to cover most (c. 75%) of what is now called the North or Camp Zone. In 2003, the JJ claim was staked immediately east of the GJ and Spike #2 claims, to cover the eastward projection of the GJ Zone. In 2004 the LJ claim was staked immediately west of the BJ and DJ claims to cover the westward projection of the Donnelly Zone, while the KJ was staked approximately 8 km to the north-northwest to cover a possible south-westward extension of the QC porphyry target.

In March, 2002, Viceroy Resource Corporation ("Viceroy") had staked twenty-seven claims totaling 13,200 hectares north and north-east of International Curator's holdings, effectively covering the remaining portion of the Klastline Plateau. In May, 2002, Viceroy granted an option to Consolidated Earth Stewards Inc. ("CEW") of Kelowna B.C. to earn a 100% interest subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") in the twenty-seven mineral claims. CEW agreed to:

- Undertake a consolidation of its share capital on the basis of a 1 new for 4 old exchange;
- Within 10 days following consolidation and approval from the TSX Venture Exchange, pay $12,000 and issue 100,000 post-consolidation shares to Viceroy;
- On or before the one year anniversary date of TSX Venture Exchange approval, issue a further 100,000 post-consolidation shares;
- On or before the two year anniversary date, issue a final 100,000 post-consolidation shares; and
- In addition, grant Viceroy a 1% NSR on production from the property, with an option to pay Viceroy $500,000 to buy back one-half of this NSR - the term of this option to be 25 years. This NSR provision applies only to those claims in the Viceroy / CEW agreement and not to any of the ground covered by the original Curator claims or claims subsequently acquired by CGH.

As part of the corporate reorganization, CEW changed its name to Royal County Minerals Corp. ("Royal County"). Approval from the TSX Venture Exchange for the Viceroy agreement was received in January, 2003 and the first 100,000 share payment was made.

In early 2003, Viceroy was reorganized into a number of different companies with the underlying ownership of the twenty-seven claims on the Klastline Plateau ultimately being transferred to 650399 BC Ltd., a numbered company which was a wholly owned subsidiary of SpectrumGold Inc. ("Spectrum") which in turn was controlled by NovaGold Resources Inc. ("NovaGold"). On August 4th, 2003, International Curator and Royal County merged into a single entity on the basis of 1 share of Royal County for every 5 shares of International Curator. The resulting company retained the name, "International Curator Resources Ltd." and the Curator office in Vancouver.

In December, 2003, International Curator underwent a corporate re-organization and share consolidation on the basis of 1 new for 5 old. At the same time the company changed its name to Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. ("CGH"). As a result of the merger with Royal County and subsequent 5:1 rollback in CGH, the outstanding January 2004 payment of 100,000 shares of Royal County stock to 650399 BC Ltd. was converted to 80,000 shares of CGH stock.

On January 21, 2005, CGH made the final 80,000 share payment to 650399 BC Ltd.[1] to acquire a full 100% interest in the property subject to the 1% NSR. Subsequently, CGH acquired four new tenures totaling 1471.79 hectares in the southwest portion of the property as well as merging the GJ, JJ, BJ, LJ, DJ, OJ, Spike #1, Spike #2, T1 to T4 and SH3 and SH4 into new tenures using the MTO tenure management system implemented by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines in January, 2005[2]. In 2006, seven additional tenures (SJ, TJ, VJ, WJ, XJ, YJ, ZJ) totaling 2595.56 ha. were acquired west and northwest of the main area of interest. In March, 2007 a single un-named tenure (433.20 Ha.) was acquired to the south.

On 01 June 2010, Linda Marie Twerdohlib, on behalf of Teck, registered the 48 WILLOW tenures lying to the south of the existing GJ property. Teck entered into an Option agreement with NGEx in August 2010. The WILLOW tenures were transferred to NGEx by Bill of Sale registered on 21 March, 2011.

Under terms of an 05 October 2015 Asset Purchase Agreement between Teck Resources Limited, NGEx Resources Inc., and Skeena Resources Limited, as detailed in the 06 October 2015 Skeena news release, Skeena agreed to purchase a 100% interest in the GJ property in return for certain payments. In addition, there is provision for a 2% NSR payable to Teck (51%) and NGEx (49%) on any commercial production from the "Remaining Property" tenures (see Table I-1) and 1% (*pro rata* as above) on tenures making up the "North Claims" (see Table I-1), where a 1% NSR would be payable to the successor to 650399 BC Ltd. See footnotes below.

A total of 80 tenures were transferred from NGEx to Skeena on 03 November 2015. An additional three tenures were acquired by M.S. Cathro and transferred to Skeena on 08 November 2015. Skeena is now the registered owner of all 83 tenures making up the GJ Property. For details of all tenures, refer to Table I-1, Appendix I.

Cathro has reviewed title documents for mineral tenures making up the property, along with the underlying agreements.

4.4 Taxes and Assessment Work Requirements

Assessment work has been filed as appropriate. The 80 mineral tenures transferred from NGEx to Skeena are in good standing until 17 March, 2024; the three tenures transferred from Cathro to Skeena are in good standing until 29 October 2016.

There are no taxes payable with respect to the property.

4.5 Environmental Concerns

The Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area (within the GJ Property) contains an undeveloped exploration project. Skeena acquired the property in October 2015 and as of the date of this report has not completed any exploration work here except for several short visits to inspect and winterize the

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[1] As of 31 December 2014, 650399 BC Ltd. had become Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Alexco Resource Corporation.

[2] Note that in the case of any discovery and subsequent production from the area covered by the original Viceroy claims, requiring payment of an NSR, we assume that the original claim boundaries rather than those defined by the MTO consolidations would govern. This was the reason for careful definition of the accurate locations of original Legal Corner Posts. This would refer to original claims T1 to T4 inclusive, SH 3 and SH 4.

existing camp. In addition, Skeena personnel completed brushing and minor repairs of the Willow Creek Forest Service Road in October 2015, to allow demobilization of equipment and supplies from the adjacent Spectrum project. Surface disturbances resulting from work completed by previous operators at GJ include building of temporary trails for drill access, building of a temporary camp and drill core storage facility, drill pad clearing, trenching, diamond core drilling, as well as other non-disturbing geological activities.

We are not aware of any serious environmental concerns that would hinder Skeena's ability to operate on the property, assuming receipt of a Mines Act Permit.

4.6 Permits and Liabilities

On October 20th, 2015, the existing Mines Act Permit MX-1-613 was transferred from Teck Resources Ltd. to Skeena Resources Limited. At the same time, a reclamation bond in the amount of $103,000 was posted by Skeena with the British Columbia Minister of Finance to replace Teck's bond, and to cover the estimated cost of reclamation of the camp and drilling areas. As the project is on-going, the bond remains outstanding.

There are no current authorizations to do further exploration work on the property. A new Notice of Work will be required to do more work involving ground disturbance. Skeena is in the process of planning field work and will submit a Notice of Work application in spring 2016.

4.7 General Comments

Skeena recognizes and respects that the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area lies within the traditional territory of the Tahltan Nation. Through its work on the adjacent Spectrum property, Skeena has committed to work closely with the Tahltan Central Government, with its agencies, and with Tahltan-owned businesses to identify and maximize employment and contracting opportunities arising from its mineral exploration activities. Additionally, ongoing dialogue with the Tahltan Heritage Resource Environmental Assessment Team ("THREAT") ensures wildlife, environment, and heritage values are readily identified and addressed.

In 2007, Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. ("CGH") contracted Rescan Tahltan Environmental Consultants ("RTEC") to complete an Archaeological Overview Assessment ("AOA") of the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area. This AOA consisted of several components including: background research on the project area; a field visit to assess archaeological potential of the terrain; and compiling this information to assess the potential for archaeological resources and then developing recommendations for further work if required. It recommended that prior to ground altering activities an Archaeological Impact Assessment ("AIA") be conducted under a Section 14 Permit issued under the *Heritage Conservation Act,* and that an 'Archaeological Chance Find Procedure' be developed to address the possibility of archaeological materials being encountered during exploration activities.

In 2012, RTEC completed an AIA on 12 drill pads and five helicopter pads on behalf of Teck (Jollymore, 2012). One archaeological site of interest was identified outside of the current exploration footprint, and six previously identified archaeological sites were noted. RTEC recommended that the archaeological sites be marked on project maps as "no work" zones. Skeena has an established Archaeological Chance Find Procedure for the adjacent Spectrum Project and this will be extended to the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area for work in the future.

RTEC completed a Mountain Ungulate Summer Survey for the GJ Property and surrounding area in 2007. The study concluded that mountain goat and bighorn sheep appeared to be distributed within the northern part of the study area, likely because more escape terrain was present in this area. A large herd of 44 goats was located near the GJ Kinaskan Camp and appeared to be habituated to the activity around camp. Peatfield recalls that this herd was active in its present locality in the 1970's; during work by CGH, helicopter flights were systematically diverted to avoid disturbing these animals. Substantial and regionally important populations of sheep and goat exist on the northern portion of the GJ Property and beyond on the Klastline Plateau.

In March 2012 a winter survey for ungulates was completed by RTEC for Teck. Totals of 216 goats and 268 sheep were counted. A total of 53 moose and a number of wolves were also counted. Substantial highly suitable moose habitat exists associated with an old burn and past development.

Kinaskan Outfitters ("KO") holds the commercial hunting and guiding rights for the Klastline Plateau and the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area. As part of its work on the adjacent Spectrum project, Skeena has verbally agreed to discuss its operations and to mitigate the effects of exploration on the operations of KO.

At the present time, we are not aware of any significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the area is gained via Highway 37, commonly referred to as the Stewart-Cassiar Highway, north from Smithers, B.C. (approximately 6 hours driving) or by taking a scheduled air flight from Terrace to Dease Lake. Property access is provided by helicopter. During the course of summer project work, a contract helicopter could be based at the property camp. Tatogga Lake Resort, approximately 15 kms to the north-east, on the Highway has in past years been used as a staging and fuel storage area for the camp and helicopter.

5.2 Climate

The climate in the area is northern temperate with moderately warm summers and cold dry winters. Typical daytime temperature ranges are from the mid to upper 20º's Celsius in summer and -20º to -35º Celsius in winter. Precipitation averages about 100 cm. per year. Thin to moderate accumulations of snow are common in winter.

Fieldwork can normally start at lower elevations in early June and at the upper elevations by July. Cold weather, winds and snow squalls make field work difficult at the upper elevations past September although drilling programs have continued well into November at the nearby Red Chris property where weather conditions are similar.

5.3 Local Resources

Limited accommodation, meals, communication facilities, etc. are available at Tatogga Lake Resort, 15 kms north-east of the project camp site. At this locality there are a helicopter staging area, covered storage and local expediting services to assist in both receiving and shipping of supplies and samples to and from Smithers or Terrace. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available at Tatogga Lake Resort and Iskut Village, about 25 km to the north.

A nursing station, grocery store, school and the Iskut First Nation Band office are located in Iskut Village. Dease Lake, about 85 km to the north, has a small hospital, hardware and grocery store, RCMP detachment, Government of BC Forestry office, nursing station, school, Tahltan Band office, gas station, hotel, airport and seasonal restaurant.

5.4 Infrastructure

The main access route to the area is paved British Columbia Highway 37, which passes along the eastern side of Kinaskan and Eddontenajon Lakes 5.5 kms east of the property. A railway roadbed including many of the required bridges was constructed almost 30 years ago, 30 kms east of the property. This was part of the B.C. Rail plan to extend track to Dease Lake. In 2004, BC Rail was purchased by CN Rail. As far as is known, there are at present no plans to make this railway line operational.

Secondary access to within 12.2 km of the western end of the Donnelly is available from the Willow Creek Forest Service Road ("FSR") which leaves Highway 37 about 36 km. south of Tatogga Lake Lodge, and follows the Little Iskut River for about 22.4 km. A preliminary road planning and layout study undertaken for CGH (McDermid, 2005) suggested that a continuation of the FSR to the Donnelly area was feasible – this work is dated, and a more comprehensive study is necessary. This access road could also be part of any potential development on Skeena's adjacent Spectrum property.

Hydroelectric power in the region is available through BC Hydro's 287 kilovolt "Northwest Transmission Line" recently completed from Terrace to Bob Quinn Lake, with an extension built by Imperial Metals Limited for the Red Chris Mine near Iskut, which opened in early 2015. The line is connected to AltaGas' Forrest Kerr and Volcano Creek run-of-river facilities presently in production and McLymont Creek at which facility start-up was announced on 01 October 2015. This power line and associated generating capacity are a major step forward in potential development of mining operations in the general region.

5.5 Physiography

The property is situated along the top and locally the flanks of the southern portion of the Klastline Plateau, and extends well to the south of the plateau into the lowlands of the Iskut and Little Iskut rivers. Topography varies from fairly subdued with gently rolling hills atop the plateau, to extremely rugged with steep slopes and cliffs along deeply incised creek valleys.

At the higher elevations on the north-west portion of the property, there are the final remnants of small glaciers. Elevations on the property vary from about 760 metres at the southern boundary of the property to just over 2000 metres in the northwest.

In the Donnelly-GJ-North area, topography is relatively flat with a very gentle and gradual west-facing dip that steepens to the west at lower elevations. Steep banks occur along Groat Creek in the GJ Zone and along Donnelly Creek west of the Donnelly showing, where the creeks have cut down through the plateau surface. To the east, in the area of the Wolf and Seestor targets, the topography is more abrupt, with steep slopes on the edges of creeks draining down to the valley of Kinaskan Lake.

Elevations in the areas of porphyry copper-gold drilling vary from 1740 metres above sea level in the North Zone to 1680 metres at camp and 1400 metres at the western end of the (presently defined) Donnelly Zone. In the area of the Wolf Zone, drill collar elevations range from about 1400 metres to 1560 metres. Glacial overburden cover is extensive, attaining thicknesses of up to 20 metres.

For the most part vegetation is limited and consists primarily of alpine grasses, flowers and lichen on the plateau with occasional shrubs and stunted spruce in hollows or wind protected areas. Poplar and slide-alder are common at the lower elevations along creek valleys, while spruce and balsam are common along the steeper slopes overlooking Kinaskan Lake to the east, Nuttlude Lake to the west, along both sides of Quash Creek to the north, and on the southern part of the property off the plateau. At about the 1310 metre elevation a band of sub-alpine scrub meanders throughout the property. The tree line is at about the 1370 metre elevation.

6.0 HISTORY[1]

The GJ Property is located in the Stikine River area of north-western British Columbia, a region well known for its sub-alkalic to alkalic plutons, associated porphyry copper-gold mineralization and peripheral gold-silver bearing quartz veins.

The first recorded exploration work in the project area was in 1964 and 1965, when Conwest conducted a regional evaluation of the Klastline Plateau and identified several porphyry copper-gold and precious metal shear-vein targets on the plateau including the GJ and QC porphyry systems and the Horn (SF) silver prospect (Hedley, 1966). Claims were staked over these prospects, and preliminary surveys undertaken. In 1965 Conwest completed 1.52 kms of I.P. and 1.83 kms of ground magnetometer surveys over 2 perpendicular lines centered on the GJ showing (Dodds, 1965).

In 1970, Amoco optioned the GJ project from Conwest. In that year, they performed geological mapping, constructed about 16 kms of rough access road from Kinaskan Lake, and drilled five BQ diamond drill holes totaling 1529.8 metres (the "starburst" holes) from one setup in Groat Creek, on the original GJ showing (Carter, 1971). In the following year, they carried out geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and drilled an additional 2479.1 metres of BQ core in 14 holes.

In the 1950's and 1960's the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC") mapped in the region (Souther, 1972); this was followed by an airborne magnetic survey between 1975 and 1978 (see Geophysical Series Map 9217G – Kinaskan Lake, Sheet 104 G/9).

In October 1975, the Amoco claims were allowed to lapse and the 12 unit GJ claim was staked over the GJ showing and target area by United Mineral Services Ltd. ("UMS") (Good & Garratt, 1977). A few days later Texasgulf staked claims to the west, north and northeast effectively covering what are now known as the Donnelly, North Donnelly and North zones, as well as part of the Wolf area (Donnelly, *et al.*, 1976). A small portion of the Wolf area was covered by an internal claim (Racicot, 1976). Racicot mentions reports of two short pack-sack holes drilled in this area, with very little core recovered; no further details have been provided.

In 1976, Great Plains Development Corp. ("Great Plains") (whose assets were subsequently transferred to the parent company Norcen Energy Resources Ltd. ("Norcen") in October 1978) optioned the GJ property from UMS and performed geological mapping, geochemical surveys, and 22 metres of trenching along with constructing a 15.5 km picket-line grid for a ground

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[1] For references to other historical reports not cited herein, refer to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines website "MINFILE".

magnetic survey (Winter, *et al.*, 1976). During the same year, Texasgulf constructed 10.6 kms of picket-line grid over the Donnelly showing and target, completed I.P. and ground magnetic surveys over the grid, and did geological mapping and 51 metres of trenching (Peatfield and Donnelly, 1976).

The following year Great Plains conducted an I.P. survey over the 15.5 km GJ grid (Walcott, 1977) as well as deep overburden geochemical sampling (Good and Garratt, 1977), and then dropped their option on the claims. Texasgulf continued exploration of the Donnelly target by extending the picket-line grid a further 13.1 kms, carrying out 18.5 kms of I.P. surveys, collecting 75 bedrock surface samples using a hand-held, gas powered "Pionjaar" drill. They then tested the Donnelly target with ten BQ diamond drill holes totaling 1523.9 metres (Forsythe *et al.*, 1977). No further work was carried out on the Donnelly zone until 1980 when Texasgulf returned to the property and drilled an additional 1115.0 metres of BQ core in five holes, including four new holes and the deepening of previous hole Tg-77-04 (Peatfield, 1980). Texasgulf (which became Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.) was ultimately acquired by Falconbridge Limited ("Falconbridge"), which in turn was absorbed by Xstrata plc in August of 2006. Falconbridge carried out no additional exploration work and allowed the claims to lapse in 2000, as part of a corporate decision to discontinue exploration in British Columbia.

In 1979, Dimac Resources Corp. ("Dimac") purchased the GJ claims from UMS and in 1981 optioned them to Canorex, who diamond drilled seven NQ holes totaling 1779.4 metres in the GJ Zone, thereby earning a 50% interest in the property (McInnis, 1981). Following Dimac declaring bankruptcy, a reorganization of Canorex and the purchase of Dimac's interest in the GJ property from the Royal Bank of Canada, Curator Resources Ltd., (which became International Curator Resources ("International Curator") in October 1985) emerged as the sole owner of the GJ property in 1983.

In 1989, Ascot Resources Ltd. ("Ascot") optioned a large number of claims covering the eastern half of the Klastline Plateau plus the GJ property from Curator. Field work in 1989 (under the direction of R. K. Netolitzky, now Chairman of Skeena Resources) included taking 73 silts from drainages around the GJ target, 62 rock chip samples from exposures along creek drainages, and construction of a flagged grid from which 389 bedrock surface rock chip samples were collected using a gas powered "Wacker" drill (Mehner, 1990). The following summer Ascot collected 274 soils from contour lines along the plateau edge, conducted 20.7 kms of I.P. and ground magnetic surveys on a flagged grid, and then drilled 1656 metres of BTW (1.654 inch diameter) sized core in nine holes before dropping the option (Mehner, 1991).

From 1990 to 2000 the area was largely inactive apart from a regional geological mapping program carried out over the Tatogga Lake area including the Klastline Plateau. This work, at 1:50,000 scale, was completed by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Ash *et al.*, 1997b).

In 2000, Curator performed a very small program; collecting 18 rock and 61 soil samples from newly staked ground covering the Donnelly and North targets when Falconbridge allowed the Texasgulf claims to lapse. This was followed in 2002 with the first program of a multi-year, systematic evaluation of the copper-gold porphyry mineralization related to the Groat Stock. Work involved constructing a picket-line grid and carrying out 17.85 kms of I.P. and ground magnetic surveys over the Donnelly target.

In mid-2003, by merging with Royal County, Curator acquired claims covering most of the remaining portions of Klastline Plateau including those immediately east and north of the North and GJ zones. Work carried out included extending the Donnelly picket grid east and north to cover the North Zone, geological mapping, prospecting, hand trenching and sampling, contour soil sampling, bedrock surface ("Wacker drill") sampling, and 18.35 kms of I.P. and ground magnetic surveys (Mehner, 2004). In the fall, an airborne magnetic survey was flown over the entire plateau area. In December 2003, Curator underwent a corporate re-organization and changed its name to Canadian Gold Hunter Corp. ("CGH").

In 2004, CGH extended the picket-line grids north of the Donnelly grid and east and south of the North grid. A further 17.45 kms of I.P. and 24.5 kms of ground magnetic survey were completed, additional "Wacker" drilling in the North, GJ East and Donnelly Zone were carried out and detailed silt sampling of drainages coming from the porphyry zones were conducted, along with rock and soil sampling. A total of 4236.0 metres of BTW sized core were drilled in 20 holes divided equally between the North and Donnelly Zones (Mehner, 2005; Mehner and Peatfield, 2005).

In 2005, CGH accelerated the program on the property, concentrating largely on diamond drilling. An additional 11.3 line kms of I.P. and 34.9 line kms of ground magnetometer surveying expanded and filled in previous coverage. Soil sampling surveys were expanded. Thirteen hand trenches totaling 784 linear metres were excavated and sampled. Selected intervals of core from the Amoco, Canorex and Texasgulf programs were sampled for comparative assaying. A total of 11,730 metres of diamond drilling in 37 holes was completed, mostly in the Donnelly Zone (Mehner, 2006; Mehner and Peatfield, 2006).

In 2006 and 2007, CGH continued work on the property, with major diamond drilling programs and ancillary studies (Mehner, 2007; Mehner, 2008; Mehner, *et al.*, 2007). Resource estimates for the Donnelly Zone were prepared and announced. CGH changed its name to NGEx Resources Inc. ("NGEx") on 14 September 2009.

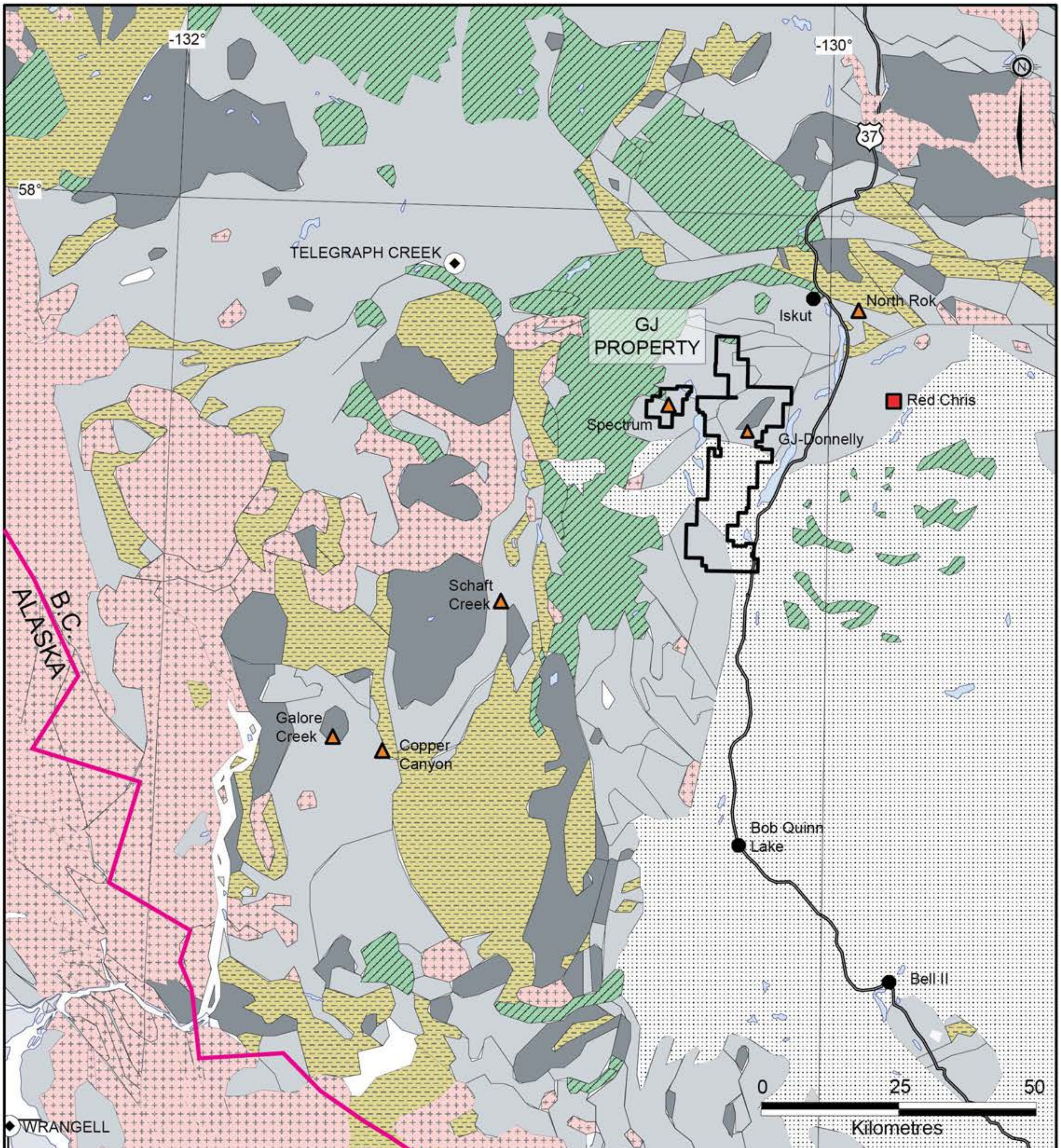
From 2010 to 2014 inclusive, Teck explored the property. Their work included several limited diamond drilling campaigns and a considerable amount of ancillary studies, including: geological mapping in several areas to augment previous work; a major program of re-logging of historic drill core; various ground and airborne geophysical surveys; surface soil geochemical studies; an overview of archaeology pertinent to the property; collection of material for geo-metallurgical work; and other tasks. As part of their work, the existing camp facility was replaced by a much more permanent facility. For details of this work, refer to Hollis, 2011; Hollis, 2012; Hollis and Bailey, 2013; Hollis, 2014; and Hollis, *et al.*, 2014).

Previous resource estimates have been reported in detail in reports by: Mehner and Peatfield 2005; Mehner and Peatfield 2006; Mehner, Giroux and Peatfield 2007; and in an NGEx press release dated 07 October 2008, see NGEx website news release archive for 2008.

7.0 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The GJ Property is located in the north-east part of the so-called Stikine Arch, within Stikine Terrane ("Stikinia") rocks of the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 3). The regional geology, as mapped by Souther (1972) and Ash *et al.* (1995; 1996; 1997a; 1997b), includes Upper Triassic Stuhini Group marine clastic sedimentary rocks including pelagic to fine grained wackes with



SKEENA RESOURCES LTD.

GJ PROPERTY

B.C., CANADA

FIGURE 3 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SCALE: 1:1,000,000 DATE: APRIL 11, 2016

LEGEND

- Upper Cretaceous and younger Mainly basalt flows
- Jurassic/Cretaceous and younger Intrusives Mainly Coast Plutonic complex
- Jurassic/Cretaceous clastic sediments Bowser Lake Group
- Triassic and Jurassic Intrusive rocks
- Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanics and sediments - Hazelton and Stuhini groups
- Permian and older sediments and volcanics and metamorphic equivalents
- Mine or former producer
- Developed Prospect (Cu &/or Au)

Source of Information: http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace

To accompany Revised Technical Report on the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada by Giles R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng., Gary H. Giroux, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., and Michael S. Cathro, M.Sc., P.Geo. dated April 2016.

minor volcanic conglomerate, limestone and mafic volcanics overlain by Lower Jurassic rocks that are considered by most to be correlative with the Hazelton Group. These include a lower volcaniclastic and derived epiclastic sequence of trachyandesite composition overlain by a bi-modal, basalt– rhyolite suite consisting of augite-andesite flows, pillow lavas, pyroclastics and derived volcaniclastic rocks alternating with felsic flows and pyroclastics. Unconformably overlying the above units to the south are chert pebble conglomerate, grit, greywacke and siltstone of the Middle Jurassic units of the Bowser Lake Group (Ash *et al.*, 1997a).

Transecting the Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic assemblage are a distinctive suite of massive, flow-banded and locally spherulitic rhyolites and associated pyroclastics that have been variously interpreted as Lower Jurassic (Read, 1984) or Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary (Souther, 1972) in age.

Capping the stratigraphy at the higher elevations are Upper Tertiary and Pliocene to Recent basalt and olivine basalt flows, commonly exhibiting excellent columnar jointing.

Intrusive rocks in the Klastline Plateau area are typically fine to medium grained dykes, sills and plutons of Early Jurassic age (Ash et al, 1997b)[1] with compositions varying from diorite to granodiorite, monzodiorite, monzonite and syenite. A U-Pb zircon determination of 205.1 ± 0.8 Ma for the Groat Stock (Friedman and Ash, 1997) dates this intrusive body as probably Late Triassic[2] (see previous footnote) and suggests that it is slightly older than the presumed lower volcaniclastic sequence in the Hazelton Group, from which a U-Pb zircon date of 202.1 ± 4.2 Ma was obtained from ". . . quartz- phyric alkali trachyte clasts from the volcanic breccia unit . . . ." (Friedman, 1995; quoted in Ash, *et al.*, 1997b). This occurrence was on the north side of Ealue Lake, some 12 kilometres to the north-east of the Groat Stock. Friedman and Ash also reported a U-Pb age of 203.8 $\pm$ 1.3 Ma for the Red Stock, which host the copper-gold mineralization at the producing Red Chris Mine. More detailed dating information on the Groat Stock and its associated mineralization are presented in sub-section 7.2 below.

A younger intrusive suite includes alkali-granite to felsite dykes that vary from a few metres to over a kilometre in width and are coeval with felsic volcanics in the upper volcanic sequence of the Hazelton Group. U-Pb zircon age dates (Ash *et al.*, 1997b) were reported from an alkali granite dyke (180.0 +10.1/-1.0 Ma) and massive fine-grained quartz porphyritic rhyolite (181.0 +5.9/-0.4 Ma) within the Hazelton sequence.

Regionally, intrusive rocks all fall within the Stikine Arch structural domain, a regional feature along which Late Triassic-Early Jurassic intrusive and related (island arc type) volcanic activity took place. Commonly the quartz deficient, alkalic and sub-alkalic intrusive rocks, including the Groat Stock and related dykes and sills on the property, have associated copper-gold porphyry and/or precious metal vein systems. Significant deposits of this type in the region (see Figure 3) include (note that we are unable to verify the information regarding these deposits,

[1] There is also the problem that much of the recent published work in the region (see, e.g., Ash, *et al.* (1995, 1996, 1997a, 1997b); Logan *et al.* 2000; Evanchick and Thorkelson, 2005) uses the previously accepted 208±7.5 Ma Triassic-Jurassic Boundary assignment of Harland *et al.* (1990), rather than the more recently proposed 200±1.0 Ma designation (see Okulitch, 1999; Pálfy *et al.* 2000). For the purposes of this report, we have chosen to use the more recent chronology, and refer to the Stuhini Group strata and associated intrusive rocks as Triassic, and the overlying Hazelton rocks as Jurassic.

[2] Schmitt (1977) had earlier reported a K-Ar age of 195.1$\pm$8 Ma for hornblende from the Groat Stock.

and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the reports quoted for these deposits):

- Red Chris, which commenced production in 2015. Resources and reserves for Red Chris were reported by Gillstrom, *et al.* (2012). At a 0.30% CuEq[1] cut-off, total Measured and Indicated Resources were reported as 916.2 million tonnes grading 0.374% Cu, 0.385 gpt Au, and 1.224 gpt Ag. Additional Inferred Resources at the same cut-off were 871.2 million tonnes grading 0.315% Cu, 0.349 gpt Au and 1.138 gpt Ag. For the 2010 Ultimate Pit the total Mineable Reserves as re-calculated in 2012 were given as 301.5 million tonnes grading 0.359% Cu, 0.274 gpt Au (grades given do not provide for recovery losses);
- Galore Creek, where Gill, *et al.* (2011) reported proven and probable reserves of 528.0 million tonnes grading 0.59% Cu, 0.32 gpt Au and 6.02 gpt Ag, calculated using a 'cash flow grade' cut-off. They reported a further 286.7 million tonnes of measured and indicated resources grading 0.33% Cu, 0.27 gpt Au and 3.64 gpt Ag, with an additional 346.6 million tonnes inferred at 0.42% Cu, 0.24 gpt Au and 4.28 gpt Ag;
- Copper Canyon, near Galore Creek, where unconstrained inferred resources using a 0.35% "CuEq" cut-off are 152.6 million tonnes grading 0.306% Cu, 0.515 gpt Au and 6.315 gpt Ag, with an inferred resource (constrained by a 0.6% CuEq grade shell and at the same cut-off) of 58.3 million tonnes grading 0.481% Cu, 0.697 gpt Au, and 10.3 gpt Ag (Morris, 2010);
- Schaft Creek[2] (a joint venture between Copper Fox Metals Inc. (25%) and Teck Resources Limited (75%)), where an early resource estimate yielded, at a 0.35% "copper equivalent" cut-off, measured and indicated resources total 464.7 million tonnes grading 0.359% Cu, 0.040% MoS_2, 0.25 gpt Au and 1.99 gpt Ag; with an additional inferred resource of 169.3 million tonnes grading 0.358% Cu, 0.045% MoS2, 0.26 gpt Au and 2.19 gpt Ag (Giroux and Ostensoe, 2003; quoted in McCandlish, 2004). A recent up-date of this resource estimate (Tetra Tech, 2013) yielded (at a 0.15 CuEq% cut-off) measured and indicated resources of 1,228.5 million tonnes grading 0.2625 Cu, 0.017% Mo[3], 0.187 gpt Au, and 1.690 gpt Ag, with an additional 597.2 million tonnes grading 0.218% Cu, 0.016% Mo, 0.175 gpt Au, and 1.646 gpt Ag. Tetra Tech also quote "Run of Mine Proven and Probable Reserves" totaling 940.8 million tonnes grading 0.271% Cu, 0.018% Mo, 0.191 gpt Au, and 1.716 gpt Ag; and
- North ROK (Colorado Resources Ltd.), where Giroux and Rebagliati (2014) have reported inferred resources (at a 0.20% "CuEq" cut-off) totaling 142.3 million tonnes grading 0.22% Cu and 0.26 gpt Au, contained in a mineralized solid. Alternatively, at a 0.15% copper grade cut-off, their estimated inferred resource was 95.98 million

[1] CuEq" or "copper equivalent" is a number derived using the current prices of copper and gold, and may or may not assume 100% recovery of both metals. Complete recovery is of course not possible. The measure is, however, sometimes useful to allow for inclusion of zones relatively richer in gold, which might be excluded using a straight copper cut-off grade.

[2] The Schaft Creek deposit is somewhat different in character, with less alkalic rocks, and with a significant molybdenum content.

[3] Note that these resources are quoted as % Mo, not % MoS_2.

tonnes grading 0.26% Cu and 0.29 gpt Au. North ROK is part of a large alteration and mineralization system on the Colorado Resources property and on the adjacent ROK property to the south, controlled by Firesteel Resources Inc.

Locally, the younger, felsic intrusives are also mineralized with finely disseminated pyrite ± chalcopyrite containing elevated copper and gold values. These sulfides commonly occur in silicified zones within the dykes and adjacent country rocks. Showings of this type exist in the northern portions of the property at the Horn prospect.

7.2 Property Geology[1]

The central portion of the property, which is the focus of this report, is underlain by Stuhini Group rocks intruded by the Groat Stock and its various apophyses, all unconformably overlain by Lower Jurassic Hazelton volcanic rocks (see Figure 4). Porphyry-style alteration and copper-gold mineralization occur within the stock apophyses and in the Stuhini Group rocks, but not in the Hazelton volcanic strata.

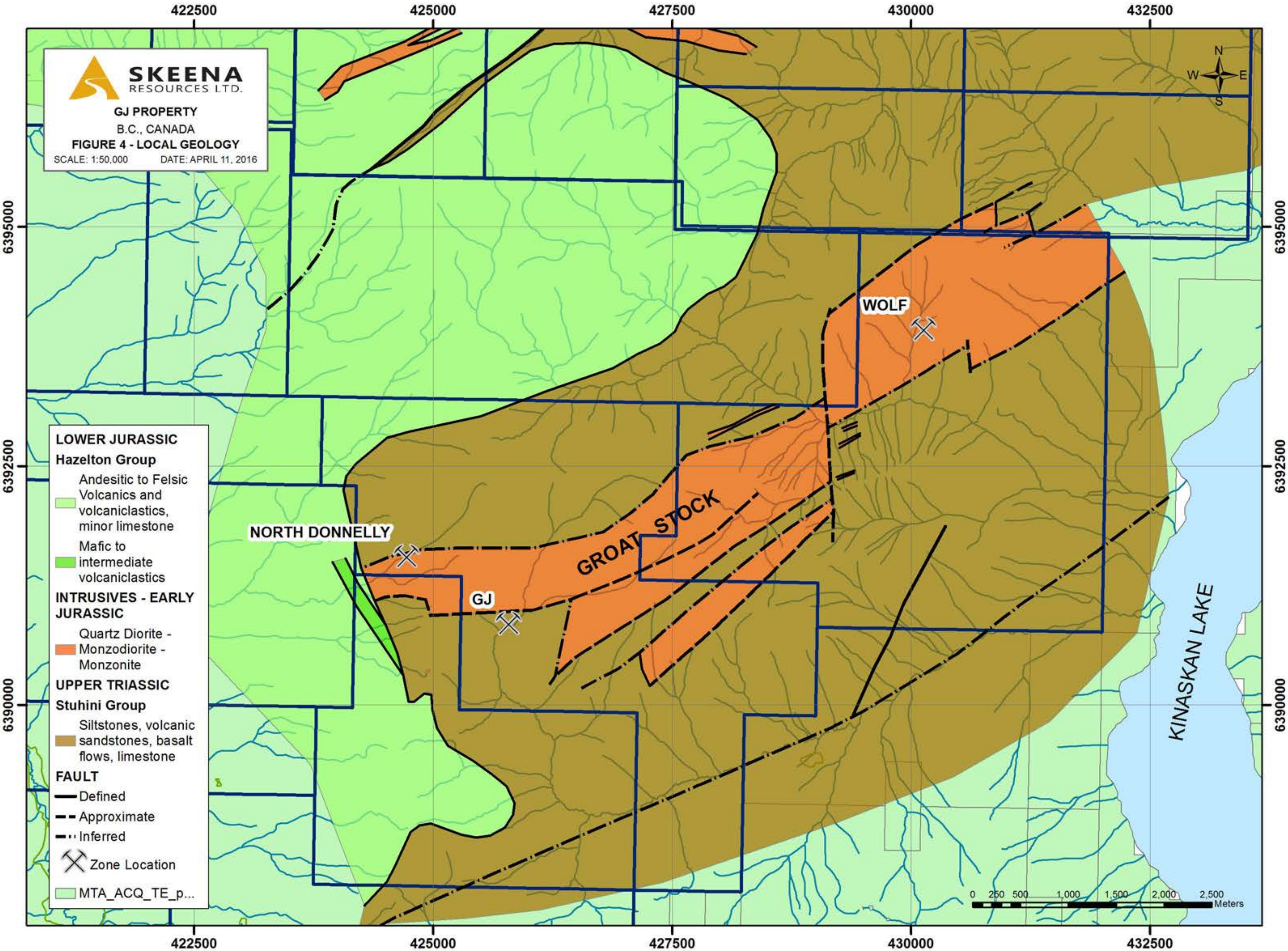
Within the core project area, Stuhini Group rocks exhibit a gradation from distal, deep marine basin sediments characterized by massive to thinly bedded cherts and graphitic cherts, interbedded with minor siliceous siltstones, mudstones, feldspathic wackes, rare limestone and occasional augite phyric basalt flows over the GJ Zone and eastern portions of the Donnelly Zone. These rocks grade to predominantly feldspathic wackes interbedded with siltstones, massive to laminated basalt tuff, lapilli tuff and volcanic breccia with discontinuous lenses of poorly sorted coarse sandstones to polymictic, pebble and cobble conglomerates over the west central Donnelly Zone. All these rocks have been intruded by the Groat Stock.

The siltstones vary from buff to light grey and pale green, cherts vary from white to black and the wackes vary from grey to brown depending upon biotite content. Radiolarian fauna extracted from these fine grained sediments near the southwestern boundary of the Groat Stock are Middle (?) to Late Triassic in age (Ash *et al.*, 1997b).

The Stuhini Group conglomerates are reworked mafic to intermediate volcaniclastics and siltstones, likely representing debris flows or lahars related to intra-basinal slumping. Compositions vary from laminated siltstones to augite porphyry basalt to probably andesite or trachyandesite. At least some of these, which we (Mehner, *et al.*, 2007) interpreted as Stuhini Group, may have been included by Ash et al (1997a; 1997b) in the lower volcanic suite of the Hazelton Group. The rocks vary from matrix to clast supported, with clasts ranging from millimetre-sized grains through pebbles to cobbles and locally boulders. The unit is typically light grey to grey-green. The best exposure and thickest occurrence of these conglomerates occurs immediately northeast of the North Zone. Similar but much thinner intervals of conglomerate interbedded with siltstones and wackes were intersected in drill holes in the central part of the North Zone and throughout the central and western Donnelly Zone.

The basalt flows are dark grey to green or black. They appear to be massive, contain augite ± plagioclase phenocrysts, and are restricted to the GJ Zone and both northern and southern limits of the Donnelly Zone. They vary from weakly altered and barren to strongly altered, with quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite and/or chalcopyrite-pyrite veining.

[1] Most of the descriptive information in this sub-section is derived from Mehner, *et al.* (2007), with minor changes or confirmations from more recent work by Teck.



To accompany Revised Technical Report on the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada by Giles R. Peatfield, Ph.D., P.Eng., Gary H. Giroux, M.A.Sc., P.Eng., and Michael S. Cathro, M.Sc., P.Geo. dated April 2016.

The basalt tuffs, lapilli tuffs and volcanic breccias vary from massive, dark grey- green-black, to thinly bedded dark grey to black with pale green siltstone to feldspathic wacke interbeds. Lapilli and volcanic fragments are generally difficult to identify. The basalt pyroclastic rocks are largely restricted to the western half of the Donnelly Zone.

Intruding the entire Stuhini sedimentary-volcanic stratigraphy are a number of dark grey to black, massive, augite phyric basalt dykes that are best exposed in outcrop along the banks and bottom of Groat Creek. Distinguishing basalt dykes from flows is highly subjective as it is seldom possible to determine whether the unit is or is not conformable with stratigraphy.

Cutting Stuhini Group rocks including the basalt dykes, as a complex of sills, dykes and irregular plugs, are fine to medium grained, equigranular to rarely porphyritic monzodiorite with minor diorite, quartz diorite and monzonite phases of the Groat Stock. East of the North Zone, the Groat Stock appears to be a weakly altered, massive quartz- deficient plug whereas in the North, GJ and Donnelly zones, drilling suggests the stock consists of numerous fault bounded dykes and sills that are up to at least 100 metres thick and appear to be relatively concordant with bedding in the host sedimentary rocks. The elongate, east-northeast trend of the stock in fact appears to be a function of parallel, strike slip faulting, possibly related to the regional Ealue Lake fault that has had the net effect of stretching the stock into its current shape.

In the most common, monzodiorite phase of the Groat Stock, the primary mineralogy consists of 25-55%, 1.5-2.0 mm, euhedral plagioclase crystals and 5-20%, similar sized, subhedral hornblende crystals, set in a very fine grained to aphanitic groundmass composed of anhedral K-feldspar, plagioclase, hornblende + biotite. This unit typically has a trachytic texture.

Other intrusive phases are very similar, and without rock staining, particularly given the intensity of alteration, it is often difficult to distinguish them. So-called diorites tend to have a slightly higher mafic content and often a weakly developed “felted” texture; monzonites are typically more leucocratic. The distinctions are subtle and probably not of major significance.

Table 7.2-1 below provides details of various radiometric dates obtained from rocks and associated minerals in the Groat Stock, as compiled from Appendix 16-1 in Bailey, *et al.*, 2014.

Table 7.2-1: Summary of radiometric ages for the Groat Stock and associated mineralization:

Sample	Area	Method	Mineral	Sampler	Age (ma)
Groat-composite	General	Rb-Sr	Whole rock	Schmitt, 1977	189
GJ-90	Wolf Plateau	K-Ar	Hornblende	Schmitt, 1977	195±8
PST95-262	Groat Stock	U-Pb	Zircon	Ash, 1995	205.1±0.8
CGH-05-036	Donnelly	U-Pb	Zircon	CGH/Aldrick	206.81±0.65
CGH-05-035	Donnelly	U-Pb	Zircon	CGH/Aldrick	206.25±0.39
GJK-11-JRR-0072	Donnelly	U-Pb	Zircon	Teck 2011	206.95±0.23
GJK-11-JRR-0070	GJ	U-Pb	Zircon	Teck 2011	207.39±0.90
GJK-11-JRR-0069	Wolf	U-Pb	Zircon	Teck 2011	204.94±0.21
GJK-12-229	Wolf	Re-Os	MoS_2	Teck 2012	206.9±0.8
GJK-11-219	Donnelly	Re-Os	MoS_2	Teck 2012	207.3±0.9
CGH-07-142	N. Donnelly	Re-Os	MoS_2	Teck 2012	208.2±0.9
CGH-05-048	GJ	Re-Os	MoS_2	Teck 2012	203.6±0.8
CGH-05-064	“Camp”	Re-Os	MoS_2	Teck 2013	200.0±0.8
CGH-06-084	Donnelly	Re-Os	MoS_2	Teck 2013	200.2±0.8

Unconformably overlying both the Stuhini Group strata and the Groat Stock are grey to maroon volcaniclastics and flows of the Hazelton Group. These rocks, which include black shales, poorly sorted andesitic sandstones and debris flows, augite phyric basalt flows, plagioclase ± hornblende phyric andesite flows, pyrite-bearing dacite lapilli tuffs, flows and high-level intrusives all occur as a flat to shallow, south-westerly dipping sequence of strata that cap the underlying units. Aside from a few narrow shears which contain minor chalcopyrite-pyrite-malachite-chalcocite, and the dacitic units which contain up to 4% finely disseminated pyrite, the Hazelton rocks are relatively unaltered and un-mineralized. This is best noted in drill holes at the west end of the Donnelly Zone and in outcrop at the YT showing where un-mineralized, unaltered Hazelton rocks overlie copper-gold mineralization. This unconformity, north north-west of the Donnelly Zone, is illustrated in Hollis (2011).

7.3 Structural Geology[1]

Rocks throughout the property are affected by large scale, open folding or warping and significant, high angle brittle faulting.

Evidence of folding in thick-bedded sequences is largely based on observations in the thinly bedded sediments where general variations in strikes and dips can be used to infer folding. In the Donnelly-GJ-North zone area, dips and strikes within the sediments differ substantially over short distances. However as one gets further away from the Groat Stock, bedding continues to strike approximately east-west but dips north of the stock are generally at -55º to -75º to the north while south of Groat creek they are -55º to -75º to the south suggesting a broad anticline centered along the axis of the stock.

Faulting is widespread throughout the property in three principal directions. The dominant and possibly most important is a generally east-west striking fault system that forms a splay off the regionally prominent east north-east Ealue Lake fault. Emplacement of the Groat Stock and later, strike-slip faulting that has apparently "stretched" the stock into its current elongated shape are related to this fault orientation. Porphyry copper-gold mineralization related to emplacement of the stock, and post-mineral, post Hazelton ankerite alteration are both believed related to this long lived, pre-, syn- and post-mineralization fault direction. This east north-east fault direction is regionally important in that it defines the north-west edge of the Bowser Basin (Evenchick and Thorkelson (2005). It is especially prominent at the Red Chris deposit, where it is represented by the presently active "South Boundary" fault system (Newell and Peatfield, 1995; Rees, *et al.*, 2015); this fault system follows the general trend of the Todagin Creek Valley, and lies parallel to and about 19 km south-east of the Ealue Lake fault system. Hollis and Bailey (2013) make the point that the Ealue Lake fault system appears to "horsetail" in the vicinity of the Groat Stock, and that "This type of horsetailing is typically accompanied by zones of local dilation that could have been an important control on the emplacement of the Groat Stock".

A second, later but significant faulting event occurred along north-south striking structures. These left lateral faults post-date emplacement of the Groat Stock and are responsible for the apparent 1 km. offset between the relatively massive intrusive outcropping on Wolf Plateau and the more elongate sills and dykes observed in the Donnelly-GJ-North zones. Late, north-south striking, post copper-gold mineralization dolomite veins, many with significant gold ± arsenic ±

[1] Again, the information in this sub-section is largely derived from Mehner, *et al.* (2007); Teck's work has been largely confirmatory.

zinc ± silver values, are observed throughout the property and are believed related to this fault system.

A third fault system striking north-northwest and dipping south-west is inferred from air photo and topographic lineaments, from offsets in geophysical data and from geological data from drill holes at the western end of the Donnelly Zone, where Hazelton stratigraphy appears to be down dropped along these normal faults. The faults are post copper-gold mineralization and, based on current geological interpretation, are cut by the east-west striking faults. Geological mapping by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch (Alldrick, 2006) has traced the Middle Jurassic Eskay Rift from the Anyox (Observatory Inlet) area northward to the Klastline Plateau area, and it is reasonable to assume these faults are the northern projection of the eastern side of that rift system.

7.4 Mineralization[1]

The GJ property hosts two principal styles of mineralization: porphyry copper-gold mineralization related to c. 205 Ma aged quartz deficient intrusives like the Groat Stock; and disseminated sulfide mineralization with copper-gold values associated with silicification related to c. 180 Ma aged alkali granite/felsite dykes. There are also numerous poly-metallic vein occurrences.

The most significant of these styles, and the subject of this report, is the porphyry copper-gold mineralization extensively explored in an area measuring approximately 5.0 km east-west by 3.5 km north-south where disseminated, fracture, quartz vein and quartz stockwork controlled pyrite with variable chalcopyrite, rare bornite and trace molybdenite mineralization containing elevated gold values has been identified in the Donnelly, North Donnelly, North (“Camp”), Wolf and GJ zones. Typically the best chalcopyrite mineralization occurs where pyrite is weaker and I.P. chargeability readings are moderate, generally on the flanks of more intense chargeability anomalies. Secondary magnetite, generally associated with chalcopyrite, is found as disseminations, irregular clots, in veins with K-spar ± chlorite ± epidote or as filling in single or sheeted fractures, 1-3 mm thick and mm’s to 10 cm apart. Exceptions to this association (Donnelly showing area and portions of the North Zone) appear to be where magnetite has subsequently been altered to hematite.

Host rocks to all styles of mineralization include: various intrusive phases; basalt tuffs, flows and dykes; and sedimentary rocks of which the wackes are by far the most significant. Where mineralization occurs in siltstones or cherts, it tends to be restricted to a few metres laterally from intrusive rocks or fault structures and only where in close proximity to intrusive bodies. In wackes and basaltic rocks mineralization is largely disseminated with fracture and quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite ± K-feldspar ± magnetite ± epidote ± carbonate veins constituting a smaller but significant portion. Mineralization in intrusive rocks is largely confined to a fine to medium grained, equigranular monzodiorite phase although mineralized monzonites, crowded feldspar porphyries and mafic to leucocratic syenite phases have been noted. Generally, the mineralization style is similar to that of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks where disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite dominate with fracture and quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite ± K-feldspar ± carbonate veins constituting a slightly smaller percentage. However, in the 2005 drilling of the Donnelly Zone, fault-bounded intervals of intensely altered intrusive with up to 55% quartz

[1] Again, the information in this section is largely derived from Mehner, *et al.* (2007), with additional comments regarding Teck studies from Hollis (2014).

veining as sheeted veins to stockworks were encountered in a number of drill holes at depth and over the westernmost two gridlines covering the last 120 metres of the zone drilled to date. In these zones sulfides appear to be finer grained, occur equally in the intrusive and quartz veins and yield significantly higher copper-gold-silver grades.

To date it has not been possible to determine which intrusive unit, if any, is the principal mineralizing phase. Rather, it would appear that mineralization is closely associated with strong fracturing and brecciation which is very common throughout the Donnelly, GJ and North zones and which is associated with east-west to east-northeast striking faults (within the generally northeast system) that provided a zone of weakness for emplacement of the Groat Stock, and later acted as conduits for mineralizing hydrothermal fluids.

Cutting the southern Klastline Plateau including the Groat Stock and copper-gold mineralization are several north striking, steeply dipping dolomite veins up to about 2 metres wide that contain weak pyrite ± chalcopyrite ± sphalerite ± galena ± arsenopyrite. These veins have been mapped on surface east of the drilling area, and intersected in several diamond drill holes. Alteration associated with emplacement of the Groat Stock and subsequent hydrothermal fluids related to mineralization is varied and irregular. All units are micro fractured and brecciated. In some drill holes, clasts in brecciated intervals are rounded and strongly altered; the rocks are reminiscent of hydrothermal breccias. In the siltstones, micro fractures are often filled with fine grained, grey quartz. Where the siltstones are in or close to mineralization and intrusive rocks, they tend to be very hard, silicified and have a mottled, cream to grey-green to brown or red brown colouration. Whether some of this apparent silicification is due to hornfelsing by post-mineral phases of the Groat Stock is unclear. In some localities, the siltstones appear to have been altered and re-crystallized into what are now best called quartzites.

Within the mineralized zones, regardless of whether the rocks are intrusive or wackes, alteration consists of an early, selective pervasive potassic alteration overprinted by later phyllic and propylitic (carbonate) alterations (Dunne and Thompson, 2004a; 2004b). More recent work by Teck has confirmed this pattern. Hollis (2014) described the alteration assemblages and their geometry as follows:

> Several different hydrothermal alteration mineral assemblages occur in the Donnelly resource area. These alteration assemblages typically define a rough pattern of zonation that is centered on areas of Cu-Au mineralization. This pattern of zonation is complicated and disrupted by pre-, syn-, and post-mineral faults. These faults impose a control on the distribution of these alteration assemblages, and it is common to see drastically different alteration assemblages juxtaposed on either side of a fault. Similar alteration assemblages and zonation patterns occur in the Donnelly, North Donnelly, GJ, and North Zones . . . , which is interpreted to reflect genetic similarities in mineralization at all these zones. Each of the major alteration assemblages that occur in the Donnelly resource area are described below.
>
> A potassic assemblage comprised of K-feldspar-biotite ± magnetite ± epidote ± chlorite occurs in the central portion of the hydrothermal alteration mineral zonation. This alteration assemblage is typically coincident with chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization and significant Cu-Au grades. This potassic mineral assemblage occurs as selective replacement of feldspar and/or mafic phenocrysts, within vein selvages, and locally as semi-pervasive to pervasive replacement of host rock alteration assemblages that are either vein-controlled or pervasive.
>
> An alteration assemblage comprised of chlorite-sericite ± hematite locally overprints potassic alteration zones and also occurs on the flanks of potassic alteration zones. This alteration mineral

assemblage occurs as selective replacement of mafic phenocrysts and as a vein selvage assemblage. The assemblage occurs predominantly in the Donnelly, GJ, and North Zones. The chlorite-epidote-sericite ± hematite assemblage grades outwards with diminishing epidote and chlorite into an assemblage comprised of carbonate-sericite ± chlorite ± hematite. This carbonate-sericite assemblage occurs peripherally around the margins of the Donnelly and GJ Zones.

A phyllic assemblage comprised of quartz-carbonate-sericite-pyrite pervasively overprints earlier alteration assemblages in the western portions of the Donnelly, North Donnelly and GJ Zones. This alteration assemblage is characterized by intense, texturally-destructive alteration that locally totally replaces groundmass and phenocrysts. Quartz-sulphide veins that are typically associated with potassic alteration are observed to occur within this phyllic alteration assemblage, although evidence for potassic alteration minerals that typically accompany these quartz veins is inferred to have been overprinted. This assemblage is also inferred to be grade-destructive, because portions of the North Donnelly and Donnelly zones that contain this assemblage are generally characterized by lower Cu-Au grades. The prevalence of this overprinting alteration assemblage in the western part of the Donnelly and North Donnelly Zones is interpreted to reflect a shallower exposure level in this area resulting from the NNW- NNE striking normal faults, which down-drop the resource area to the west.

A propylitic assemblage comprised of chlorite ±epidote ± hematite ± carbonate occurs throughout the Donnelly plateau area. The assemblage is prevalent in the less-altered rocks that are distal to Cu-Au mineralization. Most of the unmineralized portion of the Groat Stock and adjacent Stuhini Group rocks contain some degree of alteration that can be categorized as this sort of propylitic assemblage.

8.0 MINERAL DEPOSIT TYPES

The most important deposit type on the Klastline Plateau is copper-gold porphyry of the quartz deficient, alkaline affinity associated with Late Triassic or Early Jurassic diorite, monzodiorite to monzonite stocks. In the case of the Donnelly, GJ, North, and Wolf zones, the copper-gold mineralization is related to the north, west and south margins of the Groat Stock. It remains unclear if mineralization is developed in the outer margins of the stock itself or if it is developed in slightly earlier phases of the stock that were then intruded by later phases.

A secondary deposit type with potential to occur in the area is gold-silver-copper-zinc bearing quartz veins that commonly occur peripheral to the porphyry copper-gold systems. There are numerous showings of this nature on the property as a whole; these are not considered directly relevant to the main porphyry deposits, although there are late-stage poly-metallic veins within the porphyry deposits as presently known – see following section for more details.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 General

Prior to 1983, Conwest, Amoco, Canorex and Texasgulf each carried out exploration programs over one or more of the GJ, Donnelly, North and Wolf zone showings. At each target geophysical and geochemical surveys combined with geological mapping, prospecting and diamond drilling effectively expanded the extent of copper-gold mineralization in an east-west direction but failed to demonstrate that the several targets were related or had any size potential.

9.2 1989 – 1990 Programs

The first exploration work to take place on the GJ property after it was acquired by Curator (later International Curator) occurred in 1989-1990 when Ascot optioned the property and contracted Keewatin to carry out exploration work. The initial program included collecting: 73 silt samples from drainages on the property; 21 soils at 50 metre intervals from old drill roads along the east facing slopes of Groat creek west and south-west of the Amoco drill holes 1-5; and 62 rock chip and grab samples from various outcrops throughout the property, during the course of geological mapping at a scale of 1:5,000 (Mehner, 1990). Selected portions of the old Amoco and Canorex drill holes were re-logged to confirm rock types, alteration and mineralogy and 41 samples from nine drill holes were collected and re-assayed to confirm reported grades by Amoco and Canorex. Seven core pieces were collected to determine bulk density.

In addition a large bedrock surface sampling program using a gas powered "Wacker" drill covered portions of an old picket grid east and west of Groat Creek; a total of 389 bedrock surface samples were collected from beneath extensive overburden cover atop the plateau.

In 1990, Ascot continued exploration of the GJ target by carrying out additional geological mapping and prospecting, collecting 12 rock-chip and grab samples of pyritized, carbonate altered sedimentary and intrusive rocks, and collecting 274 soil samples from contour lines along the banks of Groat Creek in hopes of finding new mineralized zones and extending those already known (Mehner, 1991). At the same time, 20.65 km of pole-dipole I.P. survey using "A" spacings of 25 and 75 metres and "n" separations of 1 and 2, along with 19.25 km of ground magnetic surveys measuring total magnetic field with readings acquired every 25 metres, were conducted over reconnaissance style, flagged grid lines approximately 200 metres apart covering the large coincident copper-gold geochemical anomaly identified in 1989. To test coincident geophysical-geochemical anomalies, Ascot drilled nine BTW (1.654 inch diameter) sized holes totaling 1653.3 metres.

After failing to reach an agreement on optioning the Donnelly ground from Falconbridge, Ascot terminated its option on the GJ property.

9.3 2000 – 2004 Program

International Curator conducted its first exploration program in 2000, when it collected 18 rock and 61 soil samples from newly staked ground covering the Donnelly and North zone targets, after Falconbridge allowed the Texasgulf claims to lapse. The samples confirmed the presence of copper-gold mineralization in outcrops near the known showings and in gossanous exposures along claim lines and the Amoco bulldozer road.

In 2002, International Curator (CGH after December 2003) began the first phase of a multi-year, systematic evaluation of the porphyry system associated with the Groat Stock (Bailes, 2002; Mehner, 2004). Between then and 2004, exploration work included: construction of a picket line grid at 200 metre line spacing from the Donnelly Zone in the west past the North Zone in the east; geological mapping of the North Zone at 1:5000 scale; prospecting and rock sampling of creek drainages and outcrops; detailed silt sampling of drainages west and north of the Donnelly Zone and east and south of the GJ Zone; grid and contour soil sampling; overburden drilling and bedrock chip sampling of till covered areas in the North Zone, east of Ascot's 1989 work in the GJ Zone, and east of Texasgulf's work in the Donnelly Zone; hand excavating, geological mapping and chip sampling five hand dug trenches in the North Zone;

completing 53.65 kms of pole-dipole I.P. surveying with “A” spacings of 50 metres and “n” separations of 1 to 5 over the entire new grid; and performing 60.7 line km of ground magnetic surveys. This work successfully defined coincident chargeability, ground magnetic and geochemical anomalies in the Donnelly, GJ, GJ East, North and YT zones, and identified a number of geophysical or geochemical anomalies requiring follow-up testing. In 2004, CGH drill investigation of coincident targets in the Donnelly and North zones began with a 20 hole, 4,236 metre program that resulted in the discovery of the 1100 metre long by up to 290 metre wide Donnelly deposit (Mehner, 2005).

All geophysical work between 2002 and 2004 was performed by Scott Geophysics Ltd. of Vancouver B.C. (“Scott Geophysics”). Geological mapping and logging of bedrock chips and drill core were conducted by Mehner as a consultant reporting to CGH. The remaining field activities including grid construction, soil and silt sampling, trenching and rock sampling were undertaken by contract personnel supervised by Mehner. In 2003 all samples were sent to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. (“Eco Tech”) in Kamloops for analysis. In 2004, samples were sent to the ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver. Standards were routinely inserted with all drill core samples.

The results of all diamond drilling through 2004 were used in preparation of a manual sectional polygonal inferred resource estimate (Mehner and Peatfield, 2005).

9.4 2005 Program

Following the success of the 2004 program, CGH accelerated its exploration of the Donnelly-GJ-North zones in 2005 with an aggressive drill program accompanied by further I.P. and ground magnetometer geophysical surveys, geological mapping, soil sampling, hand trenching and re-sampling of old drill core. For better ground control the southern portion of the overall property was flown and an ortho-photo map prepared. Initial bench scale metallurgical testing was undertaken on composites made from Donnelly Zone drill core reject material, preliminary acid base accounting (ABA) analysis was performed on different Donnelly Zone rock types, a possible access road route into the Donnelly Zone following the Little Iskut river drainage was identified and preliminary road planning and costing completed, and baseline meteorology, hydrology and water quality studies commenced (Mehner, 2005; Mehner and Peatfield, 2005).

To confirm reported grades from Amoco, Texasgulf and Canorex drill core, 193 check samples were taken of old core and re-assayed, incorporating blanks, standards and preparation duplicates in the analytical process for quality control and assurance. The samples included 89 from Amoco holes 1 through 6; 79 from Canorex drill holes 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 and 25 from Texasgulf drill holes 2, 3 and 8. Of these, results from 87 samples were used for comparison studies including 51 samples where the re-sampled interval was identical to the original interval and 36 samples where the original and re-sampled intervals are very similar but not identical. This re-sampling work is discussed in more detail in Section 14.3 below. The manual resource estimate for the Donnelly Zone was up-dated (Mehner and Peatfield, 2006).

9.5 2006 Program

The 2006 program was designed to follow-up on the encouraging results obtained from drilling in the Donnelly Zone in 2005. The drilling component of the program focused largely on the Donnelly Zone itself where 26 holes, for 9,784.7 metres tested the zone to depth as well as along strike to the east and west. In addition, numerous in-fill holes were drilled throughout the zone to convert inferred resources to the indicated category. A further 36 holes, totaling 8,347.4 metres were drilled into nearby untested geophysical anomalies to the south, north and northeast including the North Donnelly, YT, Saddle and North Zones (Mehner, 2007).

Other work completed in 2006 included: constructing 22.4 line kms of cut grid line and 33.4 line kms of flagged, picket-line grid west and north of previous grids in the Donnelly Zone; carrying out 32.1 line kms of deep penetrating ("a" spacing of 100 metres; n=1 to 8) pole dipole array I.P. and 53.8 line kms of ground magnetometer (12.5 metre spaced readings) surveys over the new grid lines; geological mapping and prospecting of the new grid areas; and collecting 14 rock and 69 soil samples. As part of the 62 hole, 18,133.16 metre drill program, 5222 samples were submitted for analysis.

The highlight of the 2006 drilling program was the recognition and partial delineation of the North Donnelly Zone. This has the potential to add significantly to resources, and would be the target of further drilling in 2007. The manual resource estimate was up-dated and included material from the North Donnelly Zone. In addition, a computer generated block model resource estimate was prepared for the overall Donnelly Zone (Mehner, *et al.*, 2007).

9.6 2007 Program

The 2007 CGH program focused on in-fill drilling on the Donnelly and North Donnelly zones, mostly to increase drill density for resource estimation. Other work included widely spaced holes drilled to test areas of interest in the North and GJ zones. A total of 80 holes for 15,832.8 metres were completed during the campaign. Details for some of these holes in the Donnelly Zone were described by Mehner (2008).

Other work included 8.4 line kms of I.P. and 11.3 kms of ground magnetic surveying over parts of the North Donnelly and Donnelly zones.

The results of the 2007 drilling were used by Gary Giroux, P.Eng. to prepare an up-date to the block model resource estimate, which now included material from the North Donnelly Zone – this was reported by NGEx's predecessor company CGH on 07 October 2008, although no formal report was filed as the increase was not sufficient to be considered material (NGEx website news release archive for 2008).

9.7 2010 Program

In 2010, Teck commenced their work on the property. The program included ground magnetic and I.P surveys; re-logging of historic core; and a spectral analysis of hydrothermal alteration minerals. The work was of an orientation nature, designed to gain familiarity with the project and allow for detailed planning for ongoing campaigns. For details see Hollis, 2011.

9.8 2011 Program

The 2011 Teck program was much expanded, including diamond drilling (4,140.9 metres in ten holes) in the Donnelly, Wolf and GJ zones. Other work included: soil geochemical surveying utilizing Ah horizon samples; continued ground magnetic and I.P. surveys; and petrographic studies of selected specimens. For details, see Hollis, 2012.

9.9 2012 Program

In 2012, Teck continued with more diamond drilling (4,000 metres in eight holes) in the Wolf Zone and on reconnaissance targets. Other work included: additional core re-logging; geological mapping; ground magnetic and airborne ZTEM surveys; continued Ah soil sampling; and an archaeological study of the project area. For details, see Hollis, 2013.

9.10 2013 Program

Teck's work on the property in 2013 included diamond drilling (2,028.1 metres in three holes in the Donnelly Zone). Other work included: continued geological mapping; more ground magnetic surveying; and continued Ah horizon soil sampling. For details, see Hollis, *et al.*, 2014.

9.11 2014 Program

During August and September 2014, Teck's work on the property included continued geological mapping and additional Ah horizon soil sampling. In additional a small number of samples were collected for geo-metallurgical studies. For details of this work, see Hollis, *et al.*, 2014.

9.12 Summary of Geological Mapping Results

Over the life of the project there have been numerous mapping campaigns at various scales. Early maps of the property can be found in Donnelly *et al*. (1976) and Schmitt (1976). Subsequent workers have completed field mapping programs and revised the earlier picture, but the original overall pattern remains largely unchanged.

Much of the area within which the Donnelly resource lies is covered by a relatively thin layer of till, meaning that the detailed geological picture here has been derived primarily from drill core. That said, it should be noted that the original discovery of the Donnelly Zone was made by Texasgulf employee D.A. Donnelly on a previously unknown surface occurrence of copper-gold porphyry mineralization located during property mapping in 1976.

9.13 Summary of Geochemical Survey Results[1]

Geochemical surveys undertaken in the early phases of work in the Donnelly-GJ area were somewhat fragmentary and have been superseded by later work; details are contained in various assessment work reports. Of most interest in these surveys is a limited program of bedrock-surface sampling described by Forsythe, *et al*. (1977) that detected the western end of what has become the Donnelly Zone.

Soil and rock sampling conducted in 1989-1990 (Mehner, 1990, 1991) yielded strongly anomalous values in both copper and gold along the east and west banks of Groat Creek, 200 to 650 metres north of Amoco drill holes AM-70-1 to 5. Anomalous values on the east side of the creek confirmed the size potential of the GJ mineralized system. The anomalous values on the west side of the creek suggested the mineralized system may be much larger than previously thought and might in fact trend westerly across the creek towards the Donnelly showing.

To define the limits of the GJ copper-gold geochemical anomaly, a gas powered "Wacker" drill was used to take bedrock samples below glacial overburden over portions of an old picket grid covering the GJ target and a small portion of the plateau on the west side of Groat Creek above the highly anomalous contour soil samples; this work was undertaken in 2003 and 2004 (Mehner, 2004, 2005). In both areas highly anomalous copper and gold values were obtained from rock chips displaying typical copper-gold porphyry style alteration. On the east side of

[1] This sub-section is based largely on a review prepared by D.T. Mehner, P.Geo.

Groat Creek the sampling outlined a coincident copper-gold anomaly measuring 1300 metres NW-SE by 535 metres across. Drill testing of the anomaly has yielded significant values in both copper and gold at depth in what is now referred to as the GJ Zone. Sampling on the west side of Groat Creek obtained similarly elevated copper and gold values.

In 2003, "Wacker" sampling was performed over a grid covering a 1600 metre by 550 to 800 metre wide chargeability anomaly delineated in a 2002 survey along the north margin of the Groat Stock about 1400 metres north northeast of the GJ Zone. The sampling successfully defined a moderate level copper-gold anomaly largely coincident with the chargeability high. Drill testing of the coincident geochemical-geophysical anomalies has yielded generally low values in copper and gold but with some very encouraging intersections in what has now become known as the North Zone. Soil samples collected from the same North Zone grid indicated scattered highs in both copper and gold but when plotted the results yielded a "shotgun" pattern typical of areas with thick glacial overburden and no well-developed "B" soil horizon.

Also in 2003 additional soil and rock sampling were conducted along the banks of Groat Creek south and southeast of the GJ Zone and along the edge of the plateau north and east of the North Zone. Nothing of note was discovered.

On the west side of Groat Creek further "Wacker" sampling was conducted to follow-up on an open-ended copper-gold geochemical anomaly identified in 1989 sampling. The 2003 program extended the coincident copper-gold anomaly another 800 metres to the west and resulted in further sampling in 2004, which ultimately defined a 1400 metre by 360 metre and a 240 metre by 160 metre copper-gold geochemical anomaly, both coincident with similar sized chargeability anomalies outlined in a 2002 geophysical survey. These coincident geochemical-geophysical anomalies reflect the Donnelly and the North Donnelly zones respectively.

Geochemical work from 2004 to 2006 included additional soil and rock sampling on grid lines north of the Donnelly and North Donnelly zones and east and south of the North Zone grid. Nothing of note was discovered (Mehner, 2005, 2006, 2007).

In 2007 soil sampling was conducted over newly constructed grid lines at the west end of the Donnelly Zone, along the west bank of Groat Creek above the GJ showing and on two contour lines covering the west (1380 metre elevation) and east (1440 metre elevation) banks of Groat Creek, south of the GJ Zone in an area of moderate chargeability response. Results from the Donnelly grid were low in copper and gold reflecting underlying unmineralized Hazelton rocks. Samples from the west bank of Groat Creek above the GJ showing were highly anomalous in copper, gold and silver. Values from the contour soil lines where underlying rocks are predominantly pyrite bearing cherts with minor basalt flows and monzodiorite dykes are low with only one sample yielding anomalous values of 383 parts per billion ("ppb") Au and 434 parts per million ("ppm") Cu.

In 2011 Teck Corp. contracted Dave Heberlein, a consulting geochemist to assess soil development on the Klastline Plateau in the area of the Donnelley-GJ-North Zones and make recommendations for future soil sampling in the area. After completing two north-south orientation lines crossing the Donnelly and GJ Zones, Heberlein (2012) concluded the Ah soil horizon was the best medium to sample and failing its presence, talus fines.

Between 2011 and 2014 Teck extended soil sampling west and southwest of the Donnelly Zone, and west and north of the North Donnelly Zone, as well as completing a soil grid over the entire GJ-North (Camp) Zones on north-south oriented grid lines spaced approximately 300 metres apart (Heberlein, 2012, 2013A, 2013B; Hollis, 2014). Results from the west Donnelly soil lines were low in both copper and gold reflecting underlying post mineralization Hazelton rocks. Samples collected over the GJ Zone yielded significant elevated copper and gold values within the geochemical anomalies previously identified by “Wacker” drilling in 1990. Results for soils collected over the North (Camp) Zone and all areas east and south on the plateau were low in copper and gold.

Overall, geochemical sampling was a very useful exploration tool leading to the discovery of the GJ-Donnelly deposit. Detailed silt geochemical sampling identified drainages with elevated copper and gold values. Prospecting and rock sampling along those drainages lead to the discovery of the Donnelly Showing along Donnelly Creek and the GJ and North Zone showings along Groat Creek. Contour soil sampling along the banks of Groat Creek identified a copper-gold anomaly centered on the GJ showing that could be traced for over 1100 metres. “Wacker” (bedrock surface) sampling on a grid on the plateau east of the GJ showing and a contour soil anomaly defined the GJ copper-gold geochemical anomaly. Logging of bedrock surface chips with a binocular microscope confirmed the presence of porphyry style alteration and mineralization in both intrusive and sedimentary rocks beneath the copper-gold geochemical anomalies. “Wacker” grid sampling west of the contour soil anomaly on the west bank of Groat Creek defined the Donnelly and ultimately North Donnelly copper-gold anomalies. Similar testing north of the North Zone showing on Groat creek defined the North Zone anomaly. Soil sampling surveys, whether testing the “B” or “Ah” horizons, were not effective in defining copper or gold geochemical anomalies on the plateau where glacial overburden is typically well in excess of one metre. Compilations of data from the various programs are shown on Figure 5 through Figure 8 inclusive.

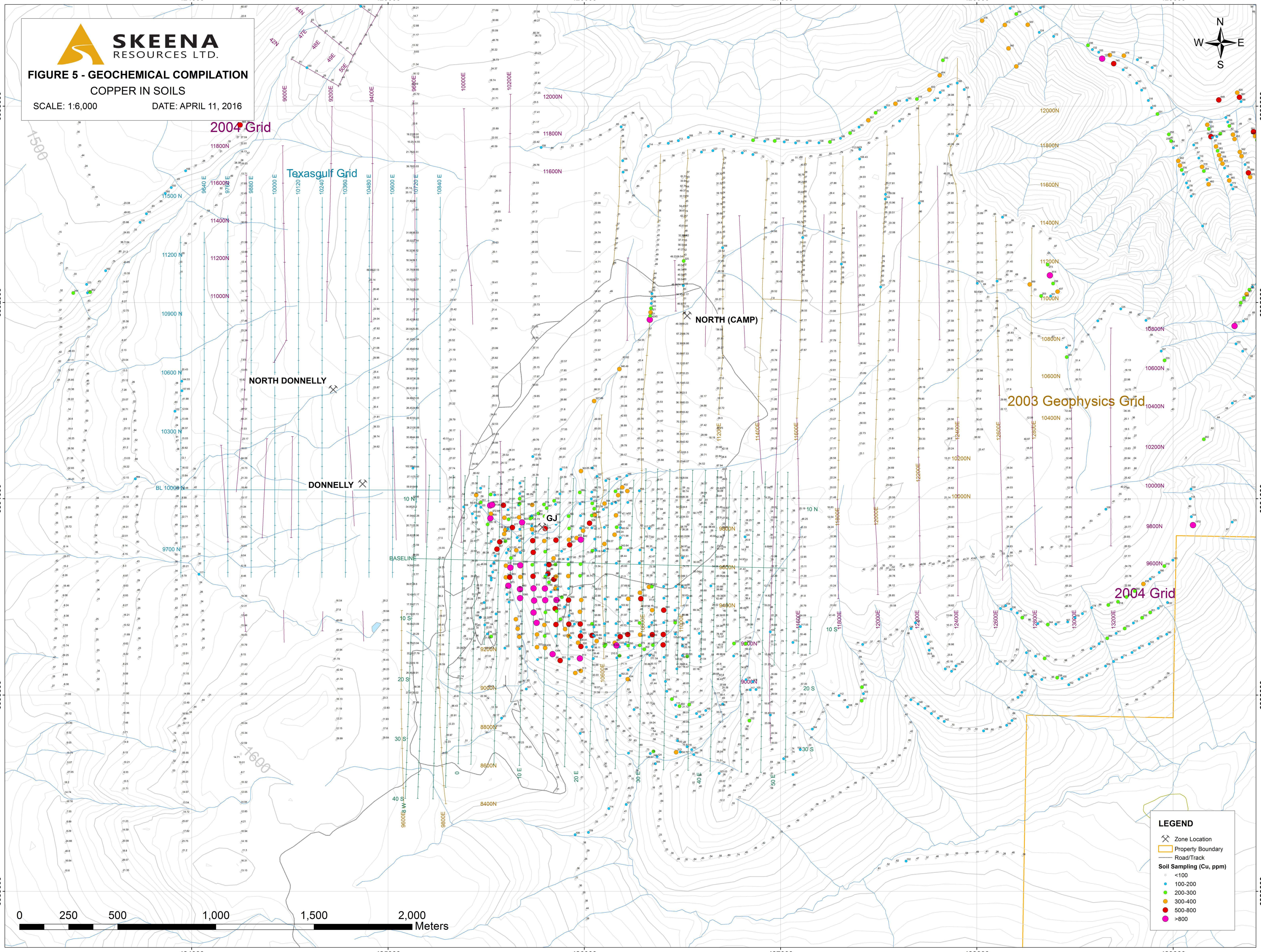
9.14 Summary of Geophysical Survey Results[1]

As is the case with early geochemical surveys, geophysical programs undertaken in the early phases of work in the Donnelly-GJ area were somewhat fragmentary and have been superseded by later work; details are contained in various assessment work reports. Of most interest in these surveys is a limited program of I.P. surveying described by Forsythe, *et al*. (1977) that detected the western end of what has become the Donnelly Zone, adding support to the bedrock surface geochemical anomaly outlined in this area (see previous sub-section). This geophysical work also detected what was to become the North Donnelly Zone.

The first systematic geophysical work over the Donnelly and GJ copper-gold porphyry targets took place in 1990 when Scott Geophysics was retained to perform 20.65 line kms. of relatively shallow penetrating IP and ground magnetic surveying over the GJ target. The survey was completed using 75 metre spaced dipoles and “n” =1 to 4 separations on lines spaced 120 metres apart. Mehner (1991) described the results of this work as follows:

> The induced polarization survey results show large areas of the GJ property exhibit chargeability, resistivity and magnetic patterns that are typical of porphyry systems. Subsequent diamond drill testing demonstrated [that] “typical”, porphyry style sulphide mineralization is associated with moderate resistivity and moderate to strong total magnetic field. Those areas with high chargeability but weak or low resistivity and low magnetic field were underlain by graphitic and carbonaceous sediments.

[1] This sub-section is based largely on a review prepared by D.T. Mehner, P.Geo.



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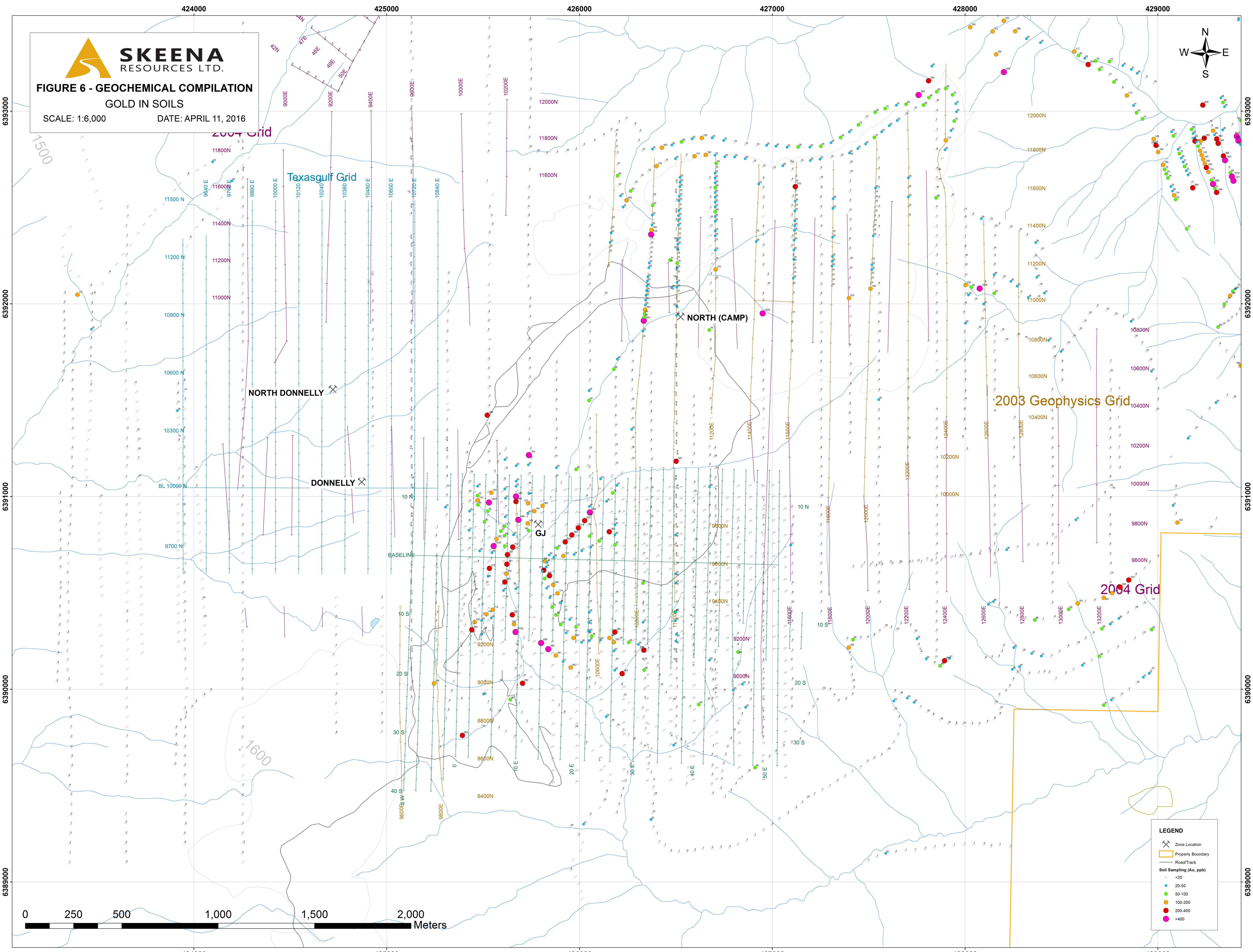

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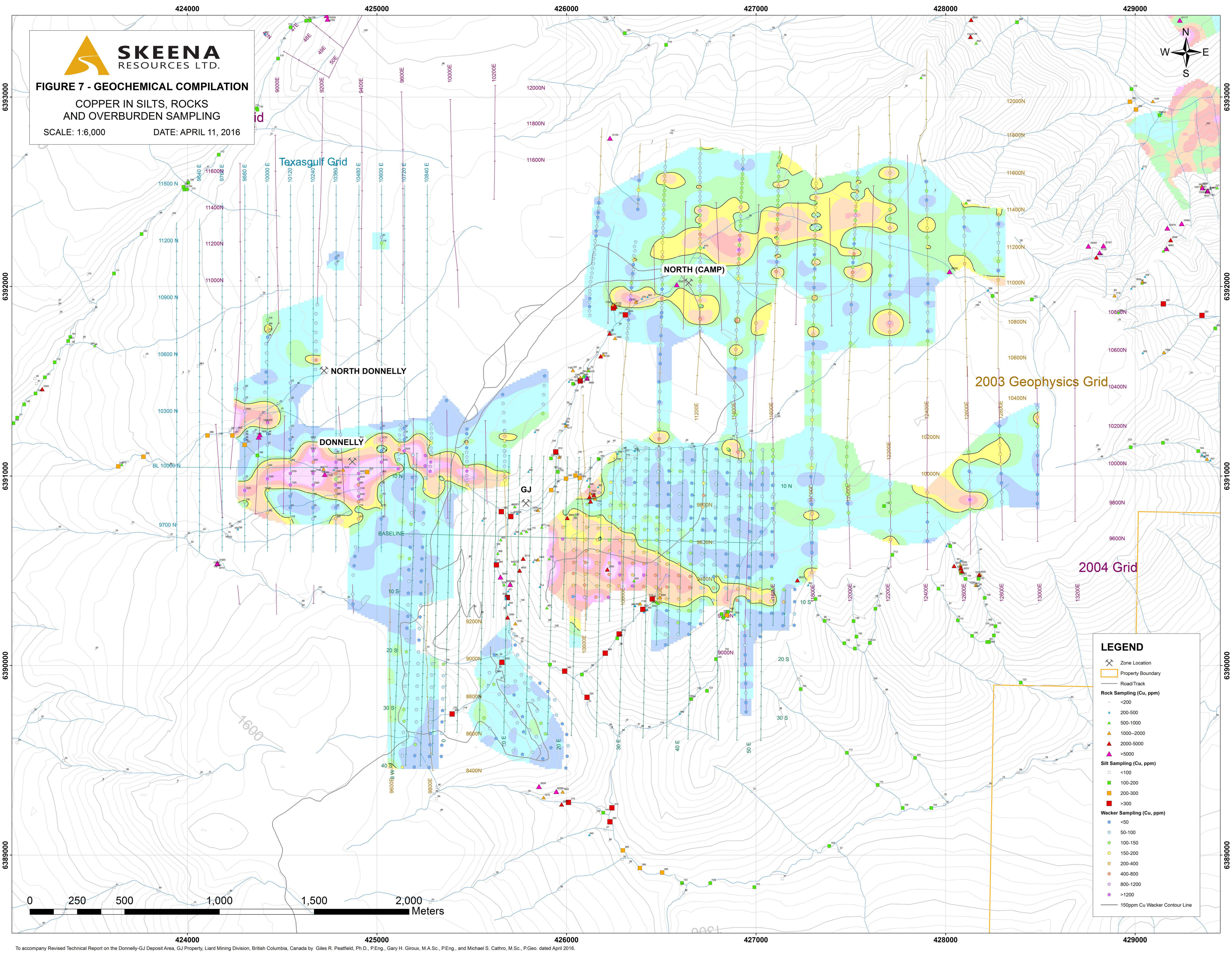

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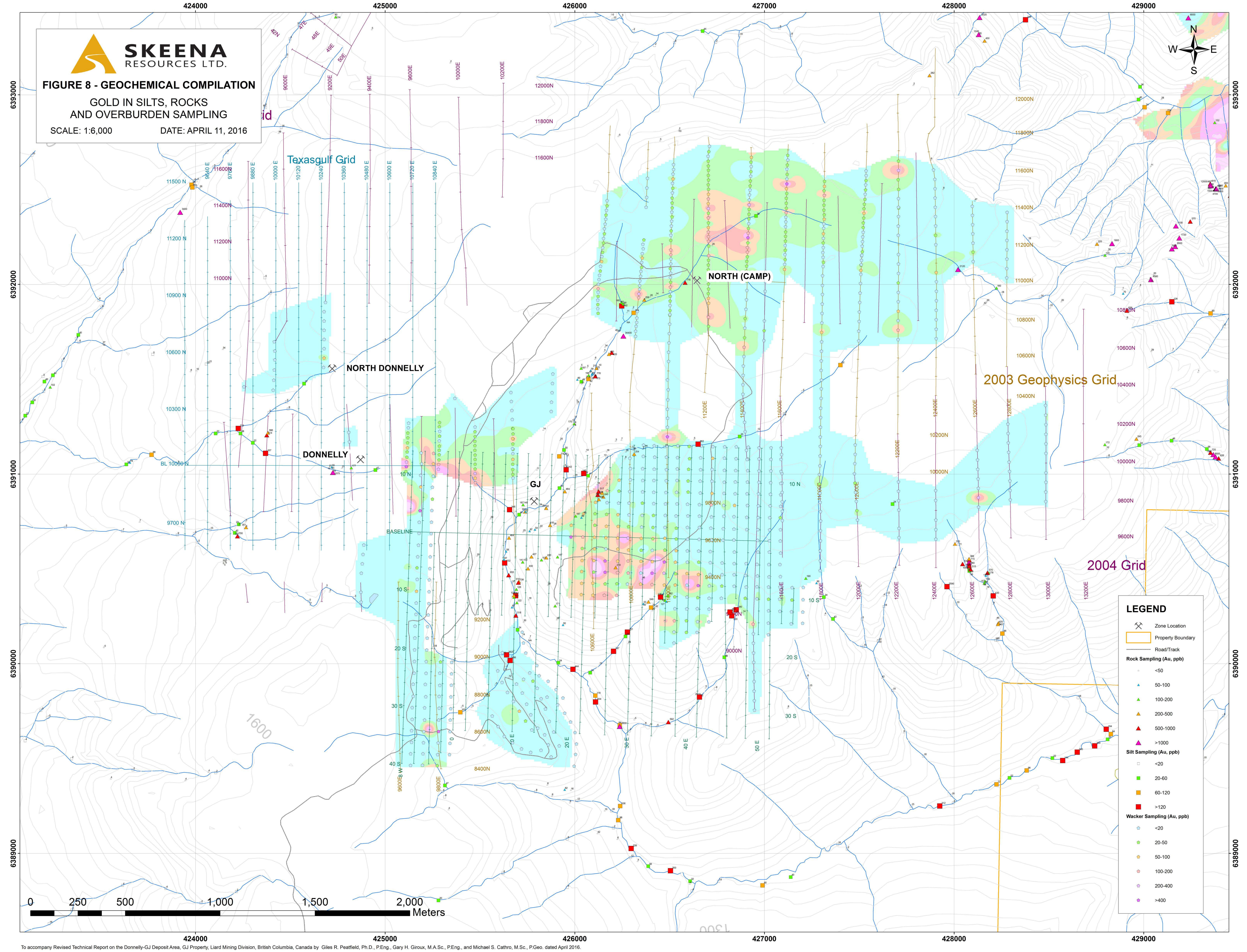

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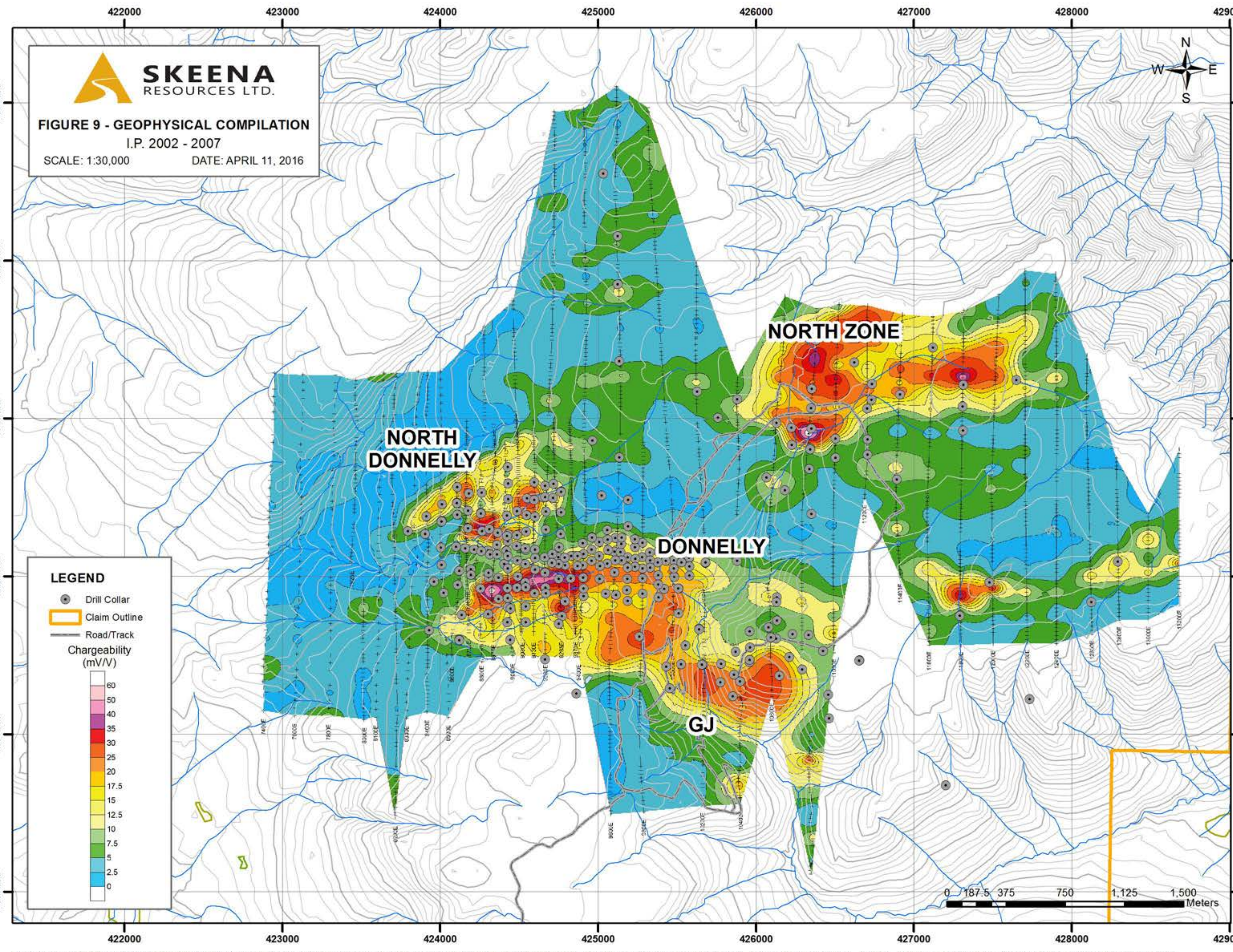
In 2002, International Curator (subsequently CGH) embarked on the first stage of a seven year, IP and ground magnetic geophysical survey covering the Klastline Plateau in the area of the Donnelly and GJ targets using Scott Geophysics of Vancouver. Between 2002 and 2005 the surveys were carried out over north-south grid lines spaced 200 metres apart using a pole-dipole configuration with 50 metre spaced dipoles and “n” = 1-5 separations resulting in depth investigation of about 125 metres. The 2002 survey work consisted of 17.85 line kms of IP and ground magnetic surveying centered on the Donnelly showing. Total magnetic readings were taken every 25 metres.

In 2003, 18.35 line kms of IP and total ground magnetic surveying were completed with approximately 15 kms of the work being performed over the North (Teck’s Camp) Zone grid and the remainder used to extend 4 grid lines from the 2002 survey on the Donnelly Zone grid. In 2004, 17.45 line kms of IP and 24.5 line kms of ground magnetic surveying were completed on grid lines north of the Donnelly grid and east and south of the North Zone grid. A further 11.3 line kms of IP and 34.9 kms of ground magnetic surveying were completed in 2005 as “in-fill” and grid expansion to the north south and west over the Donnelly and GJ Zone grids. Starting in 2005 ground magnetic readings were acquired every 12.5 metres.

In 2006, 32 line kms of deeper penetrating IP and 53.8 kms of ground magnetic surveying were conducted over lines spaced 200 metres apart north of the Donnelly Zone grid and on lines spaced 100 metres apart west of the Donnelly Zone grid. Dipole spacing for this work was 100 metres with “n” =1-8 separations. The last geophysical surveying undertaken by CGH was in 2007 when 8.4 line kms of IP and 11.3 kms of ground magnetic surveying were carried out as fill-in over six north-south oriented lines spaced 120 metres apart on the Donnelly grid. In addition two east-west grid lines spaced 100 metres apart were covered. The 2007 configuration used 25 metre spaced dipoles and “n”= 1-5 separations.

By merging the various IP surveys performed between 2002 and 2007 a broad, horseshoe shaped chargeability anomaly defined by the 5mv/v contour can be traced from the GJ Zone in the southeast through the Donnelly and North Donnelly zones to the northwest, through the North Zone to the northeast and back to southeast where drill holes CGH-51 and 53 tested the anomaly. Within this 4400 metre by 3300 metre area, three chargeability anomalies defined by the 10mv/v contour have yielded significant copper-gold values in drilling. This includes a 2275 metre by 490 to 890 metre wide anomaly that encompasses the GJ and Donnelly Zones; a contiguous 800 metre by 490 metre chargeability anomaly that defines the North Donnelly Zone and an 1850 metre by 715 metre anomaly that defines the North Zone (Figure 9).

In 2010 Teck re-surveyed the GJ-Donnelly-North Donnelly and North Zones with a deep penetrating IP survey to identify targets for deep drill testing. Between 2010 and 2011, 83.9 line kms of IP and ground magnetic surveying were carried out over north-south oriented lines spaced about 300 metres apart using 200 metre spaced dipoles and “n”=1-6 separations with 100 metre spaced stations to increase lateral resolution. A further 13.4 line kms of ground magnetic surveying were completed in 2012 to fill in gaps in the magnetic data and reduce line spacing to 100 metres or less throughout the survey area. Magnetic readings were taken every 10 metres. Scott Geophysics was contracted to carry out the geophysical work. The results of the Teck IP survey are remarkably similar to the merged CGH data. No new, previously unidentified chargeability anomalies, including deeply buried anomalies were discovered (Figure 10).



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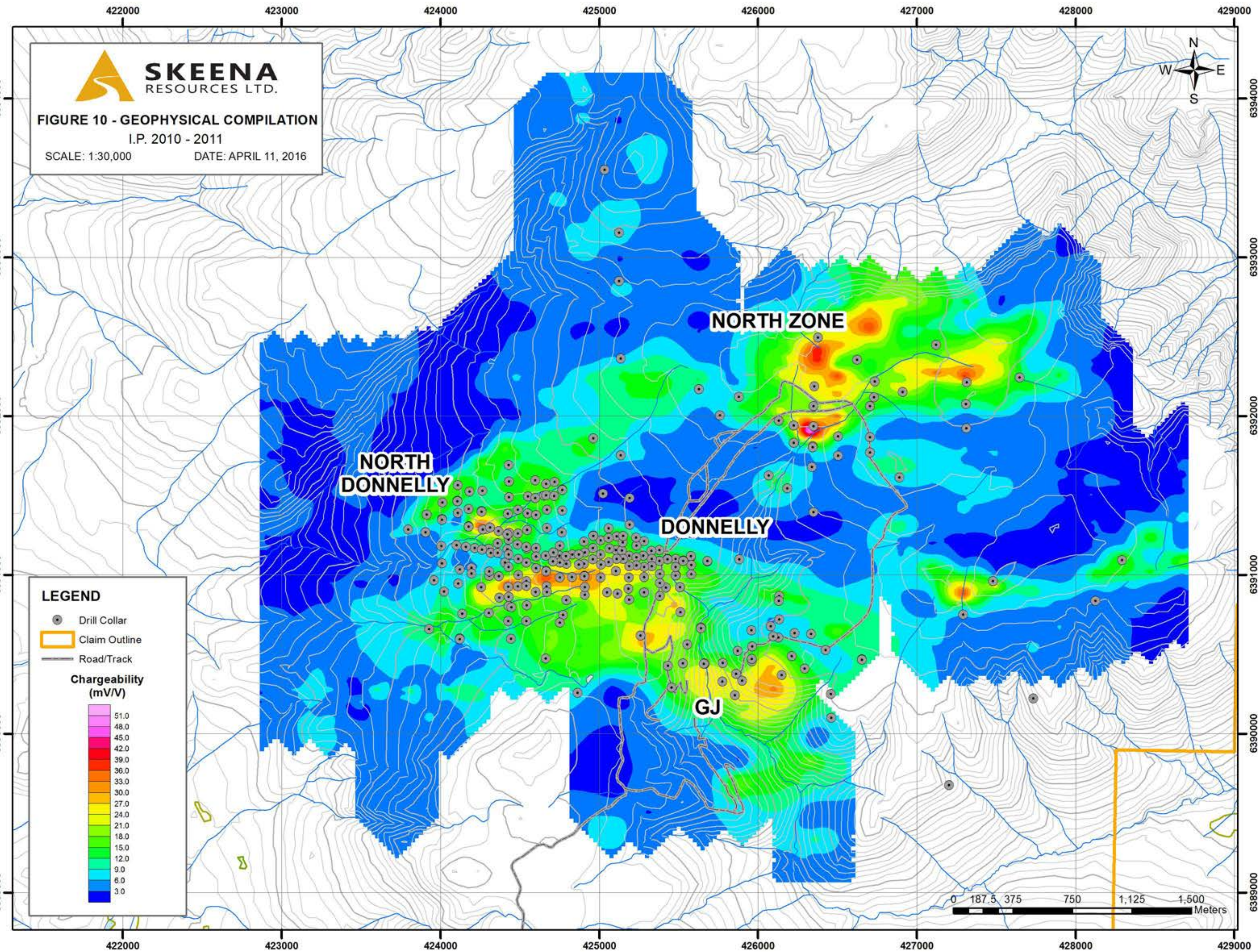

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Magnetic data collected by CGH and Teck are sufficiently similar in quality that they can be merged to provide one database and map. The results of this work show a complex variation in the total magnetic field between zones. The GJ and Donnelly Zones are both associated with magnetic highs associated with K-spar alteration while the North Donnelly and best mineralized portion of the North zone are associated with magnetic lows and sericite alteration (Figure 11).

10.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

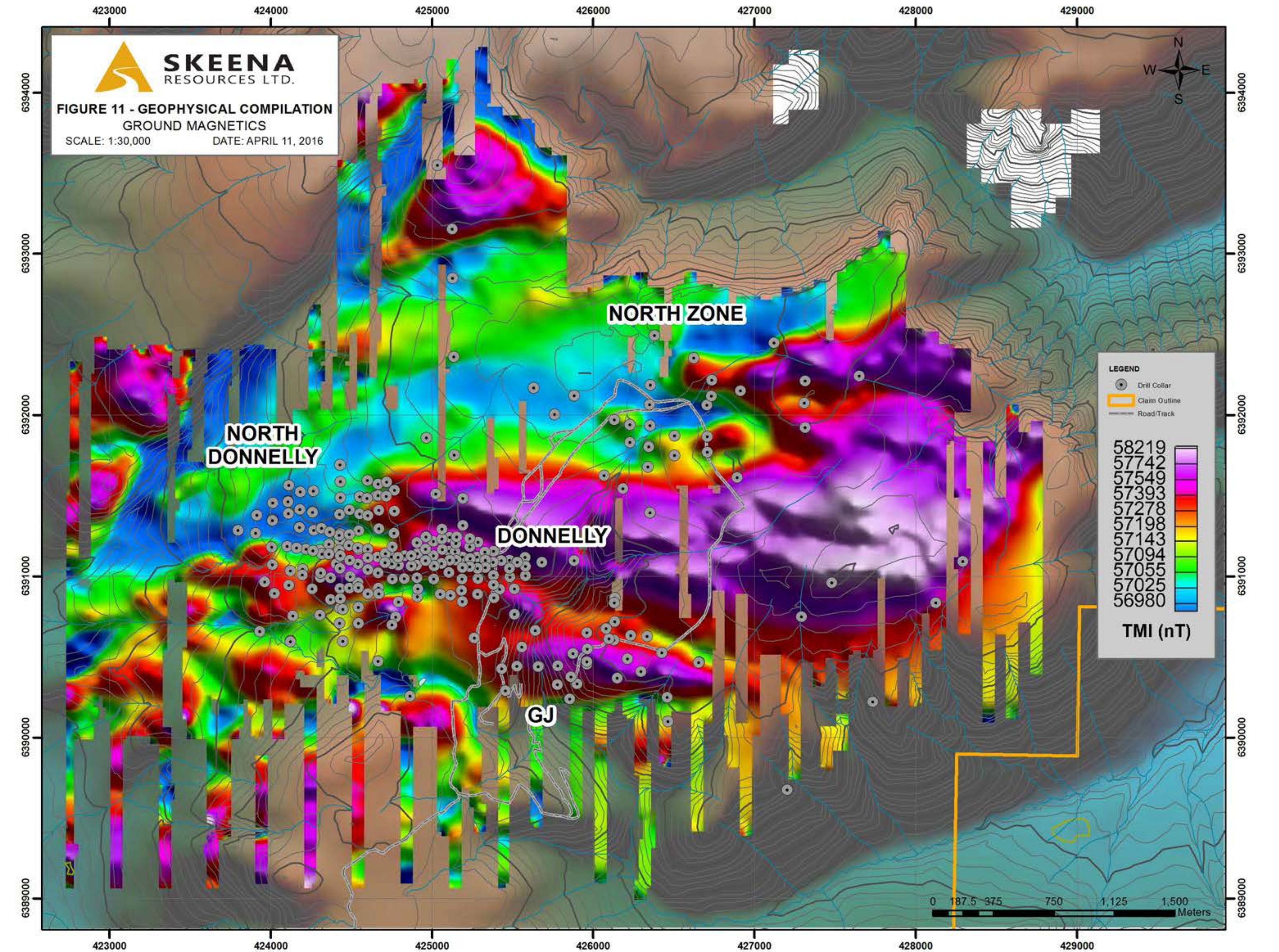
10.1 Introduction

To date, 288 diamond holes totaling approximately 74,848 metres have been drilled by six separate companies to test geophysical and geochemical anomalies associated with porphyry copper-gold mineralization exposed in outcrops in the general area of the Groat Stock (Figure 12; Table 10.1-1). Note that in the following sub-sections, all intercepts quoted are down-hole lengths; there is no implication of true thicknesses in these intervals.

Table 10.1-1: Diamond drill holes in the Groat Stock porphyry copper-gold system:

Year	Company	Zone	No. of Holes	Metres	Core Size
1970	Amoco (AM holes)	GJ	5	1,529.8	BQ
1971	Amoco (AM holes)	GJ	9	1,720.2	BQ
1971	Amoco (AM holes)	North	5	759.0	BQ
1977	Texasgulf (Tg holes)	Donnelly	10	1,523.9	BQ
1980	Texasgulf (Tg holes)	Donnelly	5*	1,114.9	BQ
1981	Canorex (CA holes)	GJ	7	1,779.4	BQ
1990	Ascot (AS holes)	GJ	7	1,287.5	BTW
1990	Ascot (AS holes)	Reconnaissance – GJ East	2	365.8	BTW
2004	CGH (CGH holes)	Donnelly	10	2,617.2	BTW
2004	CGH (CGH holes)	North	10	1,619.1	BTW
2005	CGH (CGH holes)	Donnelly	36	11,280.5	NQ2
2005	CGH (CGH holes)	GJ	11	3,454.6	NQ2
2005	CGH (CGH holes)	GJ East	4	645.6	NQ2
2005	CGH (CGH holes)	North	5	1,013.4	NQ2
2006	CGH (CGH holes)	Donnelly & North Donnelly	47	14,532.8	NQ2
2006	CGH (CGH holes)	"South Donnelly"	5	1,560.0	NQ2
2006	CGH (CGH holes)	North	1	179.8	NQ2
2006	CGH (CGH holes)	Saddle	7	1,268.1	NQ2
2006	CGH (CGH holes)	YT	2	591.4	NQ2
2007	CGH (CGH holes)	Donnelly & North Donnelly	74	14,401.5	NQ2
2007	CGH (CGH holes)	North	5	1,297.2	NQ2
2007	CGH (CGH holes)	GJ	1	137.2	NQ2
2011	Teck (GJK holes)	Donnelly deposit	6	2,848.9	NQ
2011	Teck (GJK holes)	Wolf	3	1,043.5	NQ
2011	Teck (GJK holes)	GJ	1	416.0	NQ
2012	Teck (GJK holes)	Wolf	5	2,613	NQ
2012	Teck (GJK holes)	Seestor	1	461	NQ
2012	Teck (GJK holes)	T3 Target	1	478	NQ
2012	Teck (GJK holes)	Waterfall	1	448	NQ
2013	Teck (GJK holes)	Donnelly	3	2,028.1	NQ

*The 1980 drilling included deepening hole Tg-77-04 from 178.6 metres to 328.5 metres, as hole Tg-80-11.



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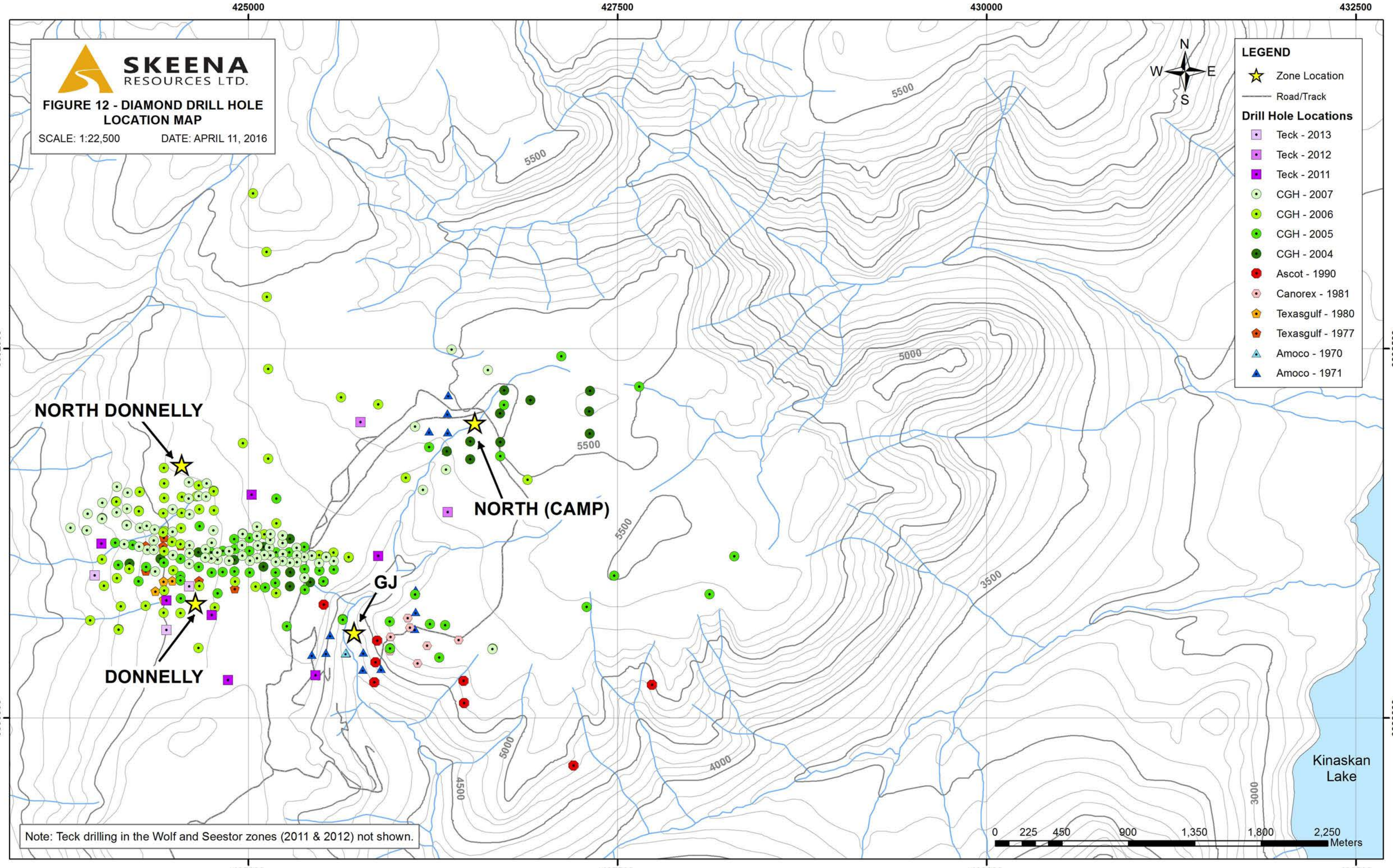

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10.2 Drilling at the Donnelly, North Donnelly and South Donnelly zones (the "Donnelly Area")

In 1977, Texasgulf initiated drill testing of the Donnelly Area with 10 holes totaling 1,360.5 metres (Forsythe, *et al.*, 1977). Holes Tg-77-01, 02, 03 and 08 tested a 230 metre long, east-west zone which included the actual Donnelly showing as well as a coincident, open ended, bedrock copper geochemical anomaly located within a broad I.P. chargeability high. Results were encouraging (Table III-1) and included a 66.0 metre interval in hole Tg-77-02 that graded 0.516% copper and 0.47 gpt Au. Drilling in 1977 was by D.W. Coates Enterprises Ltd.

The remaining six holes tested the westernmost 600 metres of a much larger, open ended, east-west orientated, bedrock copper geochemical anomaly located 200 to 400 metres south of the Donnelly showing. The most significant results in these holes were intersected in Tg-77-04 where the bottom 37.6 metres (141.0 – 178.6 metres) graded 0.740% Cu and 2.33 gpt Au.

In 1980, Texasgulf returned to the project and deepened hole Tg-77-04 to 328.5 metres, and drilled four more holes (Tg-80-12 to 15) within a 70 metre diameter area of the deepened hole (Peatfield, 1980). The drill contractor was Longyear Canada Ltd.; total drilling, including the deepening of Tg-77-04, was 1114.9 metres. Again results were encouraging; the weighted average grade of mineralization in deepened hole Tg-77-04/11 was 0.625% Cu and 1.70 gpt Au over 77.0 metres. In addition, hole Tg-80-14 intercepted 111.0 metres grading 0.348% Cu and 0.44 gpt Au. Despite these results, Texasgulf undertook no further work on the property and in 2000 Falconbridge (the successor company) allowed their claims covering the Donnelly and North zones to lapse.

After acquiring the ground covering the Donnelly Area through staking in 2000, CGH drilled 2,617.2 metres in 10 holes in 2004, testing coincident I.P. chargeability anomalies with ground magnetic highs and bedrock copper-gold geochemical anomalies. The drilling contractor was Falcon Drilling Ltd. ("Falcon"). The program was very successful, yielding intercepts such as that in hole CGH-04-002 where 252.0 metres returned 0.335% Cu, 0.367 g/t Au and 1.6 g/t Ag. When combined with the Texasgulf drill data, the 2004 drilling outlined a relatively homogenous, steeply south dipping (-70º) mineralized body up to 290 metres wide, 1100 metres long in an east-west direction, and traceable over 315 metres vertically. Mineralization was open down dip and in both directions on strike. Data from drilling to date were used to prepare a manual sectional polygonal resource estimate (Mehner and Peatfield, 2005).

In 2005, CGH drilled a further 11,238.7 metres in 36 holes in the Donnelly Area, with the emphasis divided equally between: in-fill drilling to reduce hole spacing to approximately 100 metres; and step-out, exploration drilling along strike to the east and west as well as to depth. The drilling contractor was Britton Brothers Diamond Drilling Ltd. ("Britton Brothers").

The in-fill drilling confirmed the homogeneity of the deposit, provided further details on its structural complexity and allowed for an up-dated resource estimate (Mehner and Peatfield, 2006). In addition to increasing the overall size of the resource, this estimate placed material in both the "indicated" and "inferred" categories. The drilling results also confirmed the continuity along strike and to depth of higher-grade copper-gold mineralization that extends from surface along the northern margin (footwall) of the deposit.

Exploration drilling was equally successful, extending the limits of mineralization 300 metres east, 100 metres west and 95 metres vertically. In addition, drilling over the westernmost 100 metres of the deposit discovered higher grade mineralization in strongly developed stock-working and sheeted quartz veining, with a best intercept of 0.832 % Cu, 1.304 gpt Au and 3.7 gpt Ag over 46.95 metres in hole CGH-05-076 (Table III-1). Although this mineralization is deeper and covered by extensive, barren Hazelton Group rocks, the significant intercept length and substantially elevated copper-gold grades made it a very desirable underground, bulk tonnage exploration target warranting aggressive drill testing. Donnelly Area mineralization remained open on strike and down dip, and required further drill testing to define its limits and expand the resource, particularly to depth and to the west.

Drilling in the Donnelly Area by CGH continued in 2006, with 52 holes totaling 16,092.6 metres. The drilling contractor was Britton Brothers.

In the main Donnelly Zone, drilling was designed to test the zone to depth and along strike, as well as providing some in-fill coverage both on and between sections. This drilling (9784.5 metres in 26 holes) confirmed the general shape and orientation of the zone, and showed that the western end is disrupted by major vertical faults that down-drop later Hazelton volcanics and sediments and complicate the relatively simple picture to the east.

The newly discovered North Donnelly Zone, although not drilled in enough detail to allow a definitive characterization, appeared to mimic the Donnelly Zone, with a southerly, albeit perhaps slightly less steep, dip. There was some evidence to suggest that it might in fact be an off-faulted segment of the Donnelly Zone, perhaps moved up and north-east from the west. Interestingly, the copper:gold ratios and mineralogical characteristics of the zone were seen to be somewhat different from the bulk of the Donnelly Zone, but were more in line with the deep intersections at the western end of that zone. Drilling in 2006 totaled 3824.6 metres in 17 holes. An additional 4 holes totaling 923.5 metres were common to the Donnelly and North Donnelly zones.

"South Donnelly" refers to a geophysical anomaly area south of the Donnelly Zone. The 5 holes (1560.0 metres) drilled in 2006 were not encouraging.

The drilling in 2006, coupled with earlier results, allowed for a formal computerized resource estimate (Mehner, *et al.*, 2007).

In 2007, drilling contractor Britton Brothers completed 49 holes (9,235.5 metres) at Donnelly and an additional 25 holes (5,164.9 metres) at North Donnelly. Results were encouraging, including an intersection of 174.13 metres grading 0.484% Cu, 0.517 gpt Au and 2.1 gpt Ag in hole CGH-07-148.

An up-dated resource for the Donnelly Area deposit was prepared by G.H. Giroux, and published via press release on 07 October 2008 (see news history on the NGEx website – www.ngexresources.com). There was no 43-101 report prepared in support of this resource up-date.

In 2011, Teck drilled 6 holes (2,852.2 metres) in the Donnelly Area. Falcon was the drill contractor. Four of these holes were in the Donnelly Zone, one was in the North Donnelly Zone, and one was in the "South Donnelly" Zone.

The results of this drilling were mixed. Hole GJK-11-219 in the Donnelly Zone yielded a deep intercept of 141.21 metres grading 0.39 % Cu and 0.54 g/t Au. Other holes obtained short intercepts with elevated gold values, for example Hole GJK-11-226 assayed 0.15 % Cu and 6.64

g/t Au over 9.60 metres, probably an oblique cut on a narrow structure. Analyses in this intercept are elevated for various base and trace elements.

Teck returned to the Donnelly Area in 2013, when contractor Geotech Drilling Services Ltd. completed three holes in the Donnelly Zone, for 2,028.1 metres. Hollis (2014) wrote that: "GJK-12-239 was drilled as a shallow test to confirm grade continuity in the Donnelly Zone targeting an area that lacked historical drilling." This hole returned an intercept of 207.13 metres grading 0.26 % Cu and 0.34 g/t Au. The other two holes had shorter intercepts of modest grade.

10.3 Drilling at the North Zone (Teck's "Camp Zone")

In the North Zone, 2004 drilling encountered intensely altered, highly fractured and brecciated intrusive and sedimentary rocks containing abundant pyrite with weak to locally moderate chalcopyrite mineralization (Mehner and Peatfield, 2005). Encouraging results including 81.58 metres at 0.291% Cu, 0.222 g/t Au and 2.4 g/t Ag in hole CGH-04-007 were encountered in holes drilled in the south-western portion of the target more or less at the lowest elevations in the zone. When combined with Amoco hole AM-71-10 and North Zone hand trenching, this meant that copper-gold mineralization could be traced over an area measuring about 200 metres by 200 metres. Based on alteration and the style of mineralization, it seems possible that the North Zone may represent the restricted uppermost portions of a deeper and possibly larger porphyry copper-gold system, remaining open for further drill testing.

In 2005, 1013.44 metres were drilled in 5 widely spaced holes covering an area 1500 metres by 400 metres where chargeability highs were coincident with magnetic and copper geochemical anomalies (Mehner and Peatfield, 2006). Although most results were low, hole CGH-05-057 yielded 0.156% Cu, 0.126 g/t Au and 4.0 g/t Ag over 21.34 metres. This has now extended the area where drilling has encountered moderate to strong alteration associated with hydrothermal brecciation and containing disseminated and vein-hosted pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization to 200 metres by 470 metres centered on the North Zone showing. The zone, which has a vertical extent of at least 130 metres, remains open to depth and along strike but is complicated by numerous off-setting faults at several orientations. Further drill testing to depth and of possible fault offsets to the North Zone mineralization are warranted to explore for mineral resources exploitable by either open pit or bulk underground mining methods.

Teck did not test the North ("Camp") Zone with diamond drilling.

10.4 Drilling at the GJ and GJ East zones

The initial diamond drilling program took place in 1970 when Amoco collared five holes (the "starburst holes") from a single outcrop to test the GJ showing exposed in Groat Creek. Reported results, including 162.15 metres in Hole AM-70-02 grading 0.364% Cu, 0.73 gpt Au and 8.1 gpt Ag[1] were encouraging enough for Amoco to drill a further 14 vertical holes to test prospective geochemical and geophysical targets in the GJ and North zones in 1971. The results of this second drilling campaign were not as encouraging and Amoco ceased exploration on the property.

In 1981, Canorex further evaluated the GJ zone by drilling 1779.4 metres in seven holes over a 500 metre, east-west zone starting about 300 metres east of Amoco's "starburst" holes

[1] The precious metal values are suspect, based on re-sampling data; gold and silver are not quoted in the Appendix Table.

(McInnis, 1981). The holes, which concentrated on testing magnetic highs thought to be related to secondary magnetite associated with chalcopyrite mineralization, yielded generally low and somewhat erratic copper-gold values for the most part but included three holes with encouraging results, the best being Hole CA-81-07 with 155.45 metres grading 0.248% Cu, 0.86 gpt Au and 6.6 gpt Ag[1]. Despite these results no further drill testing of the GJ zone occurred until 1990 when Ascot optioned the property and drilled seven widely spaced holes north-west and east of the original "starburst" holes to test ground magnetic and I.P. chargeability highs (Mehner, 1991). Although highly altered intrusive and country rock sediments were encountered, copper, gold and silver results were disappointing with the best interval grading 0.108% Cu, 0.358 gpt Au and 1.9 gpt Ag over 28.5 metres in hole AS-90-02. Ascot dropped the option and no further drill testing occurred in the GJ zone until 2005 when CGH drilled 10 holes over a 1400 metre east-west by 700 metre north-south area to further test coincident geophysical-geochemical anomalies that encompassed the Amoco "starburst" holes in Groat Creek and holes to the east such as Canorex CA-81-07 (Mehner and Peatfield, 2006). Although widespread alteration with disseminated and vein-controlled pyrite was encountered in all holes, chalcopyrite was erratic, occurring as weak, locally developed disseminations and fracture fillings in shallow, north dipping monzodiorite sills(?) and to a lesser extent in augite phyric basalt flows. Quartz vein or stockwork hosted mineralization was minimal with the exception of hole CGH-05-048, 300 metres east of the "starburst" holes and 80 metres south of CA-80-07. This CGH hole yielded an intercept of 76.20 metres grading 0.302% Cu, 0.765 g/t Au and 1.8 g/t Ag (Table III-1) in steeply dipping quartz veins that locally grade into a stockwork. Extrapolation of mineralized intercepts with significant copper and gold grades between holes in the main GJ Zone remains difficult. Further drill testing would be required to better interpret and evaluate the zone.

Teck drilled a single hole at the GJ Zone in 2011, with disappointing results (Hollis, 2012).

10.5 Drilling at the Wolf Zone

In 2011 and 2012, Teck drilled a total of eight holes in the Wolf Zone, for a total of 3,656.5 metres (Hollis, 2012; Hollis and Bailey, 2013). Four of these holes obtained short intercepts of generally low grade material, although a short (7.6 metres) intercept in hole GJK-12-232 graded 0.34% Cu and 1.72 gpt Au (this is heavily weighted by a 1.5 metre interval of strong carbonate alteration grading 1.146% Cu, 7.48 gpt Au and 10.3 gpt Ag).

The Teck drilling at Wolf did not outline a significant mineralized zone, but there is still room for continued exploration.

10.6 Drilling on Reconnaissance Targets

In 1990, Ascot drilled two holes below the break in slope south and east of the GJ Zone. These holes did not return any significant intercepts (Mehner, 1991).

About 900 metres east-northeast of the GJ Zone, four widely spaced holes were drilled by CGH in 2005 over a 1050 metre strike length to test coincident chargeability, magnetic and weak copper-gold geochemical anomalies, in an area referred to as the GJ East Zone (see Figure 11) (Mehner and Peatfield, 2006). The holes all intersected weakly altered monzodiorite of the Groat Stock. Mineralization encountered was limited to weak disseminated pyrite with occasional disseminated, fracture or quartz vein hosted chalcopyrite. There were no significant

[1] As in the case of the Amoco drilling, the precious metal values are suspect, based on re-sampling data; gold and silver are not quoted in the Appendix Table.

copper or gold values encountered, with the exception of a single sample from a shear zone in hole CGH-05-051 that assayed 0.024% Cu, 1.470 gpt Au and 10.2 gpt Ag. These holes are now considered "reconnaissance holes". Ascot had drilled two holes in this general area in 1990 that did not return any significant intercepts.

Also in 2005, CGH drilled a single reconnaissance hole (CGH-05-049) between GJ and South Donnelly. This hole returned a single short intercept of 6.09 metres grading 0.011% Cu, 1.505 gpt Au and 3.7 gpt Ag, as well as elevated values in arsenic, antimony, lead and zinc.

Following this in 2006, CGH drilled seven holes in a loosely defined area informally known as the "Saddle" zone, lying generally between the Donnelly, North and GJ zones (Mehner *et al.*, 2007. These holes targeted weak I.P. chargeability anomalies. These holes returned no significant intercepts. Further to the north, two holes were drilled to test the YT copper showing; both holes collared in Hazelton rocks and did not penetrate to the Stuhini stratigraphy.

Drilling by Teck on reconnaissance targets in 2012 comprised three holes on the South Seestor, T3 Target and Waterfall targets (Hollis and Bailey, 2013). South Seestor lies about 2 km north-east of the Wolf Zone area, across a major creek drainage. T3 Target is immediately west of the North ("Camp") Zone, while Waterfall is south of the North Zone. The first two of these holes returned no significant intercepts; the Waterfall hole had a short intercept of 25.12 metres grading 0.17% Cu and 0.13 gpt Au.

11.0 Sampling Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Sampling Procedures

Sampling procedures for all pre-1989 work are documented either poorly or not at all. Grid locations are no longer identifiable and aside from the Texasgulf overburden drilling geochemical data, which can be reasonably plotted by tying in plotted values on surveyed maps with drill hole casing still present in the field, none of the old field data are relied upon in current studies. Peatfield can attest to the fact that the Texasgulf programs were completed to best industry standards of the time.

In the case of pre-1989 diamond drilling, sampling procedures, survey control and assay control are varied and poorly documented. None of the companies report using assay standards nor do they mention what analytical methods were utilized or what the limits of detection were for each element.

Amoco drill holes in both 1970 and 1971 were sampled over 10 foot lengths and analyzed for Cu, Mo, Au and Ag. Core recoveries are not recorded. Down-hole directional surveying was limited to a few acid dip-tests. Drilling for Amoco was done by Connors Drilling Ltd.

Texasgulf drill holes in 1977 were sampled by 3 metre intervals and analyzed in their entirety for copper and, where higher-grade intervals were visually estimated, for gold and silver. Drill holes in 1980 were also sampled by 3 metre intervals with each sample analyzed for copper and gold. Recoveries are recorded only as poor or excellent. A Sperry-Sun "single-shot" photographic instrument was used for down-hole surveying in the 1977 and 1980 programs, to provide azimuths and dips. Casing from holes 11 to 15 were left in the holes. Peatfield was involved in the supervision of both Texasgulf drilling programs.

Canorex drilling in 1981 was conducted by Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse under the direction of Durfeld Geological Management of Williams Lake, B.C. Samples were taken at

10 foot intervals with all samples analyzed for copper, gold and silver by Loring Laboratories Ltd. Check assays conducted by Ascot in 1989 and CGH in 2005 suggested that both gold and silver values may have been overstated, the latter highly so. Core recoveries are not recorded. Down-hole survey control was limited to acid tests.

In the vicinity of the old Texasgulf camp, drill core from much of their 1980 drilling campaign remained stacked in core boxes in relatively good condition in 2006. Core from holes 1 to 11 was destroyed. Core from Amoco holes 1 to 19 along with Canorex holes 1-7 was stored (in 2007) in varying degrees of disintegration near the eastern end of the Donnelly Zone and in the GJ Zone.

All sampling carried out on the project since 1989 through 2007, including silts, soils and rocks, has been either performed by Mehner or done under his supervision while managing exploration work for Ascot and later CGH. This includes work carried out in 2005 and 2006 by Equity Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. who were sub-contracted to conduct all field sampling and geological mapping. The samples, which are believed to be of acceptable quality and generally representative of the sites sampled, included:

Soil samples: - taken with aid of a mattock or shovel from "B" horizon soils if present or failing that, whatever material could be collected. Sample sites were marked in the field with flagging tape, pickets or aluminum tags. Samples were collected in kraft paper bags and dried in camp prior to shipping for analysis. Samples collected in 1989-1990 were located with aid of "hip-chains", compasses and altimeters; those collected in 2000-2007 were located with hip-chains or hand-held GPS instruments.

Silt samples: - taken from creek drainages or from silty material in dry drainages. Organics, if present, were removed from the samples, which were collected in kraft paper bags and dried in camp prior to shipping for analysis. Sample sites were marked in the field with flagging tape and in most cases aluminum tags. Sample locations were determined with hip-chains, compasses and altimeters in 1989-1990, and with GPS instruments in 2000-2007.

Rock samples: - taken as grabs, as panel samples or as chip samples. In the case of grabs and panel samples, sites were marked in the field with flagging tape and in most cases aluminum tags. Chip sample intervals were marked in the field with orange spray paint and flagging tape, and aluminum tags were placed at the end of each sample interval. Sample descriptions including rock type, alteration and mineralization were recorded for each sample. Locations were determined using hip-chains, compasses and altimeters in 1989-1990 and with GPS instruments and chains in 2000-2007. For increased accuracy, 2005 hand trenches yielding the highest copper-gold values in the Groat Creek area were surveyed by differential GPS.

Overburden samples (so-called "Wacker drilling"): - taken using a "cobra" style, gas powered, portable drill that works much like a jackhammer in that it 'vibrates' its way down through the overburden until it reaches the bedrock surface. The specially designed 'flow through' drill bit is able to retrieve about 250 grams of material from the overburden-bedrock interface. The samples, a combination of rock fragments and sand to clay sized material, were collected in plastic, zip-lock bags and logged prior to analysis. Sample sites are on picket grid lines. Locations were taken from the grid as well as with GPS instruments.

Diamond drill core (1990 Program): - produced by Falcon Drilling Ltd. ("Falcon") of Prince George B. C., who were contracted to carry out the drill program using a helicopter portable, 'Falcon 1000' fly rig to recover BTW sized drill core. During the course of drilling, core was taken on a daily basis by helicopter to a core logging and sampling facility constructed near the site of Canorex hole CA-81-07 in the GJ zone. Core was logged, recoveries measured and sample intervals marked out on 3 metre intervals by a geologist. Where better grade mineralization was noted, sample intervals were reduced to 1.5 metres. Core was split with a manual core splitter. No standards or blanks were included in sample shipments. Down-hole survey control was with a Sperry Sun photographic instrument, which recorded azimuths and dips when hole was complete. Drill collars were tied into a picket-line grid using hip-chain and compass. Drill core was stacked and stored near the core logging facility, which has since been dismantled.

Diamond drill core (2004 Program): - again produced by Falcon, using a 'Falcon 1000' fly drill to recover BTW sized core. Core was flown from the drill site by helicopter to a facility constructed in the North Zone area, where it was logged and rock quality ("RQD") and recovery measurements obtained. Core from holes CGH-04-001 to 003 was also photographed. Samples were marked out on 3 metre intervals by a geologist, the core was split with a manual core splitter, and assay standards were inserted with sample shipments. Down-hole survey control was with a Sperry Sun instrument for the first 11 holes; thereafter acids tests were used for dip measurements. Drill collars were surveyed with handheld GPS units. Drill core was stacked and stored near the core logging facility.

Diamond Drill core (2005 and 2006 Programs): - 2005 and 2006 drilling was performed by Britton Brothers using two 2500 fly rigs recovering NQ2 (47.6 mm diameter) sized core. As in 2004, core was quick-logged at each hole then flown on a regular basis by helicopter to the core logging facility situated 200 metres north-west of camp. Prior to logging, core boxes were re-labelled, box "from"-"to" intervals inscribed, core recoveries calculated, RQD geotechnical measurements taken and bulk densities determined. Core was then moved inside where a geologist logged, laid out samples typically on 3 metre intervals (with some variations where appropriate to honour geology) and then photographed the core before it was either sawn (when core was well mineralized and competent) or split by one of the samplers. With sampling a quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") program utilizing blanks, standards and various duplicates was implemented. Down-hole surveying was performed by the drillers using a reflex survey tool generally at the completion of each hole. Readings were taken every 80-140 metres on shorter holes and every 200 metres on deeper holes. Drill hole collars, including the 2004 holes, were surveyed by differential GPS at the end of the program by Steve Soby of Ranex Exploration Ltd. Drill core was stacked and stored with the 2004 drill core adjacent to the core logging facility.

Procedures for CGH drilling in 2007 were broadly similar to those in the previous years.

For the 2011 Teck diamond drilling, Hollis (2012) has described the drilling procedures employed as follows:

> 4308.35 metres of NQ-sized drill core was drilled by Falcon Drilling Ltd. Between July 6th to September 21st 2011. Drilling was carried out using one, Falcon Drilling 2500 fly rig with most drill moves and drill support completed with a AS350B3 helicopter on contract from VIH helicopters.
>
> Throughout the program, core was logged at the core-logging facility situated 200m northwest of the GJ camp. Prior to logging, core boxes were re-labelled, "from-to" intervals were inscribed on

> the front end and top left hand corner of each box, core recoveries calculated and RQD geotechnical measurements taken. Geologists logged, marked out sample intervals and photographed core before it was sent to the samplers who cut the core with an electrical or gas-powered saw. Blanks, standards and duplicates were inserted into the sample stream . . . . After sampling, boxes were stacked, aluminum tags with the hole number and interval were fastened to the front of each box and lids nailed to the top box of each stack. All 2011 drill core is stored on site and is stacked outside the core logging facility . . . .
>
> Drill hole collars were surveyed at the completion of the program using a differential GPS unit. Downhole surveying was carried out during the drilling of each hole by the drillers using a reflex-id tool. Readings were typically taken every 50m.

Procedures for the Teck drilling in 2012 and 2013 were broadly similar to those in 2011. Drill pad sites were assessed for potential archaeological impacts. Regular measurements on core included short wave infrared reflectance, magnetic susceptibility and sample core induced polarity. Drilling in 2013 was done using an A5 fly rig from Geotech Drilling Services Ltd.

11.2 Sample Preparation

Pre-1990: Samples collected by previous operators were prepared and analyzed by numerous laboratories using many different analytical techniques and sample preparation protocols. Over the years, not only have sample preparation procedures and analytical methods changed, but a number of the laboratories which analyzed many of the samples discussed in assessment reports and relied upon in this report to identify favourable targets no longer exist. Furthermore, details in most reports prior to 1988 on sample preparation and analysis are either nonexistent or only partially summarized. Quality control measures (inserted reference materials, blanks and duplicates) are only rarely mentioned and in most reports there is no indication that replicate analyses were carried out. Sample results must be used with caution, although generally the preparation and analytical techniques conformed to the industry standards of the time.

Core Samples – 1990: Core samples were submitted to Min-En Labs in Smithers, where they were dried at 95º C, crushed to minus 1/4 inch in a jaw crusher then to minus 1/8 inch in a secondary roll crusher. The entire sample was then put through a Jones Riffle splitter to collect a statistically representative 300 – 400 gram sub-sample that was pulverized in a ring pulveriser to 95% minus 120 mesh, rolled and bagged for analysis at Min-En's Vancouver facility.

Core Samples – 2004 through 2007: All rock (includes hand trenching samples) and core samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver. Sample preparation included drying followed by crushing the entire sample to better than 70% passing a 2 mm (Tyler 10 mesh) screen. A split of up to 250 grams was taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh) screen; this pulp was sub- sampled for analysis.

Core Samples – 2011: All core samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. ("Acme") in Smithers. Sample preparation included drying followed by crushing the entire sample to 80% passing 10 mesh, splitting off 1000g and pulverizing to 85% passing 200 mesh (Acme's R200-1000 package).

Core and Soil Samples – 2012: Again, core samples were submitted to Acme's facility in Smithers, where they were treated as in the previous year. Prepared pulps were then sent to Acme's lab in Vancouver for analysis. Soil samples were also shipped to Smithers, where they were dried and sieved up to 100g passing -80 mesh size (Acme's Prep Code SS80), prior to shipment to Vancouver for analysis.

Core Samples – 2013: Sample preparation procedures for the 2013 core samples were the same as for the previous years.

11.3 Sample Analysis

The following are details of the commercial laboratories involved in sample analysis from that portion of the GJ property applicable to this report. In all cases, the laboratories were at arm's length to the operators at the time, and today are all at arm's length to the issuer Skeena Resources Limited.

Details of the analytical procedures for the very early work by Conwest and Amoco are not available. In any event, none of the assay results from these programs have been used in resource estimation.

Samples from programs completed by Norcen in 1976 and Great Plains in 1977 were analyzed by Chemex Labs Ltd. (the predecessor of ALS Chemex) in North Vancouver. Chemex Labs Ltd. was at that time an industry recognized laboratory, before the age of formal "accreditation".

Samples from the Texasgulf programs in 1977 and 1980 were analyzed by Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd. in North Vancouver. Again, Bondar-Clegg was at that time an industry recognized laboratory.

Analytical work for the 1989 Ascot program was mostly performed by Terramin Research Labs Ltd. ("Terramin") in Calgary, where analyses for all but 47 overburden drilling chip samples in the 1989 program were: for Au and Ag by fire assay with atomic absorption spectrophotometry finish ("FA/AA") on one assay ton sub-samples; and for Cu, Pb and Zn by atomic absorption ("AA") following digestion of prepared samples in either hot nitric/perchloric or hot nitric/hydrochloric acid mixtures. Terramin at that time was an industry recognized commercial laboratory.

The remaining overburden chips were sent to Eco Tech in Kamloops for 30 element inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") analysis, and for gold assays by FA/AA. Eco Tech at that time was an industry recognized commercial laboratory.

Soil samples from the 1990 program were analyzed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd. ("Min-En") in North Vancouver following preparation at their facility in Smithers. Analyses were for seven elements by ICP, and for mercury. In more detail, for the ICP analysis, soils and silts were dried and sieved to minus-80 mesh. A 0.50 gram sub- sample was digested for two hours in aqua regia and the solutions analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb and Mo. Rock samples were pulverized prior to digestion. Mercury was analyzed using the same solution in a flameless atomic absorption spectrometer ("flameless AA"). Gold analyses were by FA/AA; in the case of samples returning values in excess of 10 parts per million, these were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish for the FA procedure. Supplemental copper assays on drill core samples involved a three acid (nitric, perchloric, hydrochloric) digestion followed by AA analysis. Min-En at that time was an industry recognized commercial laboratory.

Drill core samples from the 1990 program were analyzed, by Min-En, for gold using a gold geochemical technique involving aqua regia dissolution of 15.00 and 30.00 gram sub-samples with an AA finish. Samples yielding > 1000 ppb (1 gram per tonne) Au were re-analyzed by the one assay ton FA/AA procedure. Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag were determined using 2.0 gram sub-samples, by nitric - perchloric - hydrochloric acid digestion with an AA finish. As, Sb and Mo were determined by ICP analysis of 0.5g sub-samples using a Jarrall-Ash 9000 ICAP instrument.

Drill core and hand trench rock samples from the 2004 – 2007 programs were analyzed, by ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, for 34 elements including copper and silver with conventional inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry ("ICP-AES") analysis using 0.50 gram sub-samples digested with aqua regia. Samples yielding >10,000 ppm (1.0%) Cu or > 100 ppm Ag were re-assayed by dissolving 0.4-2.0 grams of sample pulp with concentrated nitric acid for 0.5 hours then analyzing by the AA method, controlled by matrix-matched standards. The upper portions of each drill hole were also analyzed for non-sulfide (oxide) copper using a sulfuric acid leach and AAS finish. In the case of hole CGH-05-076, a composite of six samples from a section averaging 1% copper was checked for secondary copper by using a 0.5% cyanide leach on a 2.0 gram sample then analyzed by AA. ALS Chemex is an ISO certified commercial analytical laboratory.

Gold values were determined using the FA/AA procedure on 30 gram sub-samples. All samples returning >1 ppm Au were re-assayed using a gravimetric procedure on a 30 gram sub-sample.

For the 2011 Teck drilling, Hollis (2012) described the analytical procedures as follows:

> Each sample was analysed for 53 elements using Acme's 1F04 procedure (aqua-regia digestion with ICP-MS analyses on a 0.5g split), and assayed for 24 elements using Acme's 7AR procedure (hot aqua-regia digestions with ICP-ES analysis), with Au analyzed by Acme's G601 fire assay procedure.
>
> Au values were determined using a standard fire assay procedure in 30g sub-samples. All samples returning greater than 1ppm Au were re-assayed using gravimetric analytical procedures on a 30 gram sub-sample.

In addition, a limited number of samples from Teck's 2011 drilling were subjected to "whole-rock" analysis.

Similar analytical procedures were used for core samples collected in Teck's 2012 and 2013 drilling campaigns. Acme is an ISO certified commercial analytical laboratory.

All assaying performed from 1990 to 2014 was by laboratories that met industry standards and in latter years were ISO accredited.

11.4 Sample Security

Prior to the 2003 field work, no specific security measures were taken with sample shipments, other than normal precautions regarding identities of shippers and other such procedures as were considered standard at the time. There is no reason to believe that there were any breaches of security such as would have compromised results.

Starting in 2003, all rock and core samples were collected in plastic sample bags secured with sure-lock straps. Samples were then stored in numbered rice sacks also secured with sure-lock straps at the project site until flown by helicopter to Tatogga Lake Resort and received by a local expediter. In 2003, the sacks were stored at the expediter's residence until a transport truck could take them directly to the Eco Tech in Kamloops for preparation and analysis. In 2004, 2005 and 2006, all samples were flown to Tatogga Lake Resort and stored in a locked building until picked up by a transport truck and shipped directly to the ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver for preparation and analysis.

In 2011, 2012 and 2013, all samples were securely bagged at camp and flown by helicopter to Tatogga Lake Lodge, where they were received by a Teck employee and driven to the Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd. (“Bandstra”) shipping facility at Iskut. There they were put into a locked facility until pickup by Bandstra and shipped to Acme’s facility in Smithers.

11.5 QA/QC Procedures

For drill programs carried out to test the Donnelly, GJ or North zones prior to 2004, there are no reports of quality control procedures being implemented to ensure assay accuracy or determine precision of results. However, in 1989, as part of its due diligence work on the GJ Zone, Ascot Resources Ltd. sampled selected intervals of Amoco and Canorex drill core to confirm previously reported results, and submitted these samples to Terramin for analysis. Unfortunately no assay standards or blanks were included with the check samples to establish assay accuracy or precision of the new Terramin results. However, the results were informative.

Variance figures and correlation diagrams showed that while the “check” assays for copper show reasonable correlation with the originals, the checks for gold were poor and for silver very poor indeed. There is some suspicion that there might be a decimal point problem in the conversion of the original silver values to metric units. Details of the results were presented in Mehner and Peatfield, 2005, Appendix II.

All things considered, the results of this test were not particularly satisfactory. However, as these check samples were selected from GJ Zone material, the results did not impact on the resource estimates for the Donnelly and North Donnelly zones. A more extensive program of re-sampling of old core was carried out in 2005; see Section 12.3 for more details.

Quality control (“QC”) and data verification during the 2004 drill program was effected by the use of four dedicated standards (in addition to the laboratory’s in-house standards). These were inserted in rotation at every twentieth position in the sample stream. The standards were prepared by and purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories (“CDN”) of Burnaby, British Columbia from similarly altered and mineralized material from the nearby Red Chris porphyry copper-gold deposit, and subjected to multiple round-robin analyses by ten different laboratories to establish confidence limits for copper and gold.

The controlling factor used in choosing the assay standards was copper grade and ensuring the copper-gold ratio approximated that known to occur with mineralization in the Donnelly, GJ and North Zones. The four standards purchased had copper grades: near the probable cut-off grade for an open-pit operation (0.155% Cu); near the mean grade expected for an open-pit mine (0.596% Cu); and two near the upper limits of expected values (1.177% and 1.947% Cu). Corresponding gold grades were appropriate. Silver grades were not determined for these standards; as silver is a minor part of the potential value of the material, this is not considered to be critical.

Monitoring of the standards assays indicated most assay reports returned acceptable results from the point of view of the standard assays falling within the acceptable limits. Details of this performance were reported previously (Mehner and Peatfield, 2005). There was some duplicate assaying, of second pulps prepared from rejects (“assay duplicates”). For details of this work, see Mehner and Peatfield, (2005).

A more comprehensive QC program was instituted for the 2005 drill program. Here, four purchased standards were inserted in rotation. These had slightly different values than those used in 2004, but again were chosen in a similar fashion. In addition, core samples known on the basis of previous assaying to be barren ("blanks") were inserted at regular intervals to check for possible preparation contamination. Core duplicates (where the second half of the core is sacrificed) were taken regularly. Preparation duplicates (second pulps prepared from rejects) were inserted regularly, as were requests for assay duplicates. In summary, every eleventh assay represented a control sample, be it standard, blank or a type of duplicate. This meant that every regular run of 80 core samples would have in addition eight control samples, in additional to the laboratory's own standards. The controls were added at regular intervals and in constant order. This means that controls are random in terms of the mineralized zones, but not in terms of the assay process. The decision to insert the controls in a regular fashion was based on a desire to minimize the risk of sample numbering errors in the field.

Results of the standards monitoring and duplicate assaying for the 2005 program were reported in detail in Mehner and Peatfield (2006). The overall performances were very good, and there were no particular causes for concern.

As part of the 2005 program, several core intervals from earlier Amoco, Canorex and Texasgulf drilling were sampled. This core was generally in poor condition, but a limited number of sections could be identified and recovered for assay. Most, but not all, samples represented previously assayed intervals; a few were not exactly equivalent. Details of this assaying, controlled by standards, etc., were presented in Mehner and Peatfield (2006). The general conclusion to be drawn is that while copper assays show good correspondence between original and re-sampling, original results for gold and especially silver in the Amoco and Canorex work are suspect and should be used with caution or not at all. Texasgulf gold results are acceptable.

The QC protocols for the 2006 drilling program were modeled on those for 2005. The only substantive difference was that only three standards were employed. The results of the QC monitoring were satisfactory. Most standards assays for copper and gold were within acceptable limits. A very few were outside these limits; these were generally within runs of un-mineralized rock and were not considered to warrant re-assay work. Details of this work were presented in Mehner, *et al*. (2007).

Duplicate sampling was by the same procedures as in 2005. In the case of copper, there was very little sign of bias and extremely good correlations. The correlation coefficients increase from core to preparation to assay duplicates, as one would expect (and hope). Correlations for gold are less good, again as one would expect. Here the bulk of the uncertainty would appear to be at the field sampling (core duplicate) stage. Preparation and assay duplicate results are much better. Silver duplicate assay results are much like those for gold, the uncertainly appears to be at the field sampling stage rather than in sample preparation or assaying.

The 2007 QC monitoring was essentially the same as for 2006. Again, three CDN standards were employed. Duplicate samples were taken as in previous years, and barren material inserted as blanks to check for possible preparation contamination. The results were carefully monitored by Peatfield, who noted a small number of discrepancies that were successfully resolved by re-assaying selected samples.

During their diamond drilling campaigns in 2011, 2012 and 2013, Teck adopted QC procedures much like those described above. One minor difference was a decision to quarter core for field duplicates (adopted part way through the 2011 season). Another, in 2012, was to use standards from CDN, from Ore Research and Exploration ("OREAS"), or developed internally by Teck. In 2012, field duplicates were again taken as half core, leaving a blank space in the core-box. Blanks in 2012 were barren granite. Standards in 2013 were from CDN or internally from Teck.

Results of the QC programs were monitored by Teck personnel. Some minor discrepancies were noted, resulting in re-assaying of some samples, but on the whole the results were acceptable and gave no cause for concern. Detailed results can be found in assessment reports by Hollis (2012), Hollis and Bailey (2013) and Hollis (2014).

We regard the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures to be adequate and appropriate for our use in this report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Skeena has not undertaken extensive data verification by re-sampling and independent analyses. This procedure was considered to be appropriate in that Peatfield had been intimately involved in the quality control work for NGEx, and that the Teck work was monitored by competent personnel and reported in detail. In our opinion, the assay data used for the resource estimation described in this report are adequate and sample preparation and security methods have been appropriate for the programs.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

A limited amount of metallurgical testwork has been completed on material from the Donnelly Zone (Hawthorn; 2005, 2006). This work included: several flotation tests; mineralogical examination of some of the products (McLeod; 2005, 2006); and a very limited amount of acid-base accounting ("ABA") work. Summary details of this work were presented in Mehner and Peatfield (2006), who commented that "The overall conclusion to be drawn from metallurgical testwork to date seems to be that, although much work needs to be done, it should be possible to prepare saleable concentrates at reasonable metal recovery levels." No further testwork was undertaken by CGH subsequent to that report.

In our opinion, the testwork referred to is of a very preliminary nature. As far as we are aware, the samples chosen for study are representative of the types of mineralization contained in the deposits in question and are as representative of the overall deposits as can be expected given the limited number of samples. We are not aware of any processing factors or deleterious elements that could have a significant effect on potential economic extraction.

Teck (Rairdon, 2015) completed a preliminary processibility study of 14 samples using a mineralogy based qualitative approach. The study identified no concerns with respect to ore hardness, flotation performance, relative operating cost, concentrate quality (including deleterious elements) and precious metal payable levels. The results should be confirmed with more detailed metallurgical testing during a future project stage.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Introduction

At the request of Rupert Allan VP Explorations for Skeena Resources Limited, ("SKE") Giroux Consultants Ltd. was retained to produce a resource estimate on the Donnelly and North Donnelly both part of the GJ porphyry copper-gold Project in Northwestern B.C. The effective date for this estimate is September 9, 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 visited the property on September 28, 2006.

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, metallurgy or infrastructure.

This updated resource estimate for the Main Donnelly Zone and an initial resource estimate for the North Donnelly Zone were completed to utilize the holes completed in 2007 by Canadian Gold Hunter and in 2011 to 2013 by Teck Resources.

14.2 Geologic solid model

The GJ Project data base, that was supplied, consisted of 344 drill holes with 25,812 assays. Some of these holes are historic and were not used due to concerns about assays or lack of gold assays while others were outside the two main mineralized zones.

Drill holes with geology and grades for copper and gold were examined by CGH geologists on North-South cross sections through both the Main and North Donnelly zones. Drill holes were tagged based on the zone boundaries and these drill holes were used to produce two geologic three dimensional solids in Gemcom Software (see Figure 13) that were used to constrain the resource estimate.

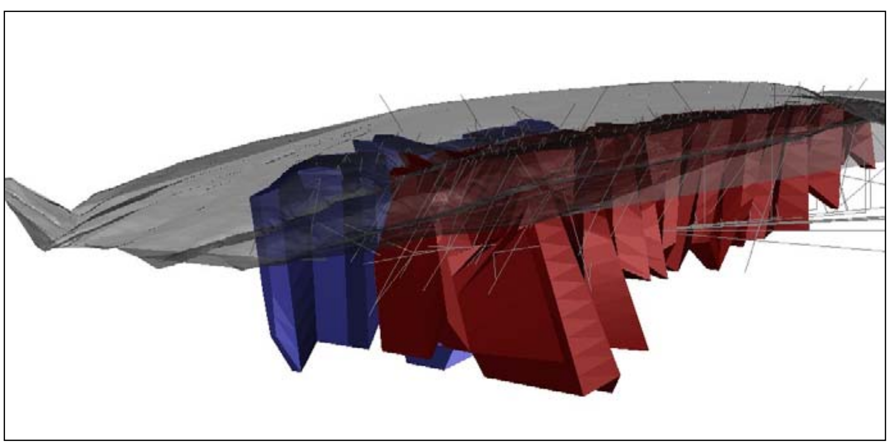

Figure 13: Isometric view looking north east with the Main Donnelly Zone shown in red, the North Donnelly Zone shown in blue and the surface topography shown in grey

14.3 Data analysis

This resource estimate uses 126 diamond drill holes that define the Main Donnelly zone and 46 from the North Donnelly Zone. All holes are listed in Appendix 1, with the zone they are in tagged and the holes added since the last estimate highlighted. Holes labelled TG were drilled in 1977 and 1980 by Texasgulf, holes labelled CGH were drilled by Canadian Gold Hunter ("CGH") from 2004 to 2007 while those labelled CJK were drilled by Teck Resources in 2011 to 2013. Of the Teck holes 2 penetrated the Donnelly Main Zone while 1 was drilled through the North Donnelly Zone. A total of 8,075 copper assays and 8,049 gold assays tested the Donnelly Main Zone (not all Texasgulf holes were assayed for gold). A total of 2,162 copper and gold assays tested the North Donnelly Zone. Assays less than the detection limit were replaced with a value of one half the detection limit.

The grade distributions for copper and gold were evaluated in both the Main Donnelly and North Donnelly zones. In all cases variables showed skewed distributions and were converted to lognormal cumulative frequency plots. 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). Each variable is examined in the following section with the populations broken out and thresholds selected for capping, if required.

For copper in the Main Donnelly Zone, five overlapping lognormal populations were identified and the statistics for each is summarized in Table 14.3-1.

Table 14.3-1: Summary of Main Donnelly copper populations:

Population	Mean Cu (%)	Proportion of Total Data	Number of Assays
1	3.63	0.05 %	4
2	0.41	15.91 %	1,285
3	0.18	74.56 %	6,022
4	0.02	9.23 %	745
5	0.002	0.25 %	20

Population 1 represents erratic high grade copper and should be capped to avoid smearing. An effective cap would be 2 standard deviations below the mean of population 1 a value of 2.1 % Cu. Using this threshold, 5 samples were capped at 2.1 % Cu. Population 2 and 3 represent the mineralizing event within the Main Donnelly Zone while populations 4 and 5 represents post mineral dykes and other internal waste.

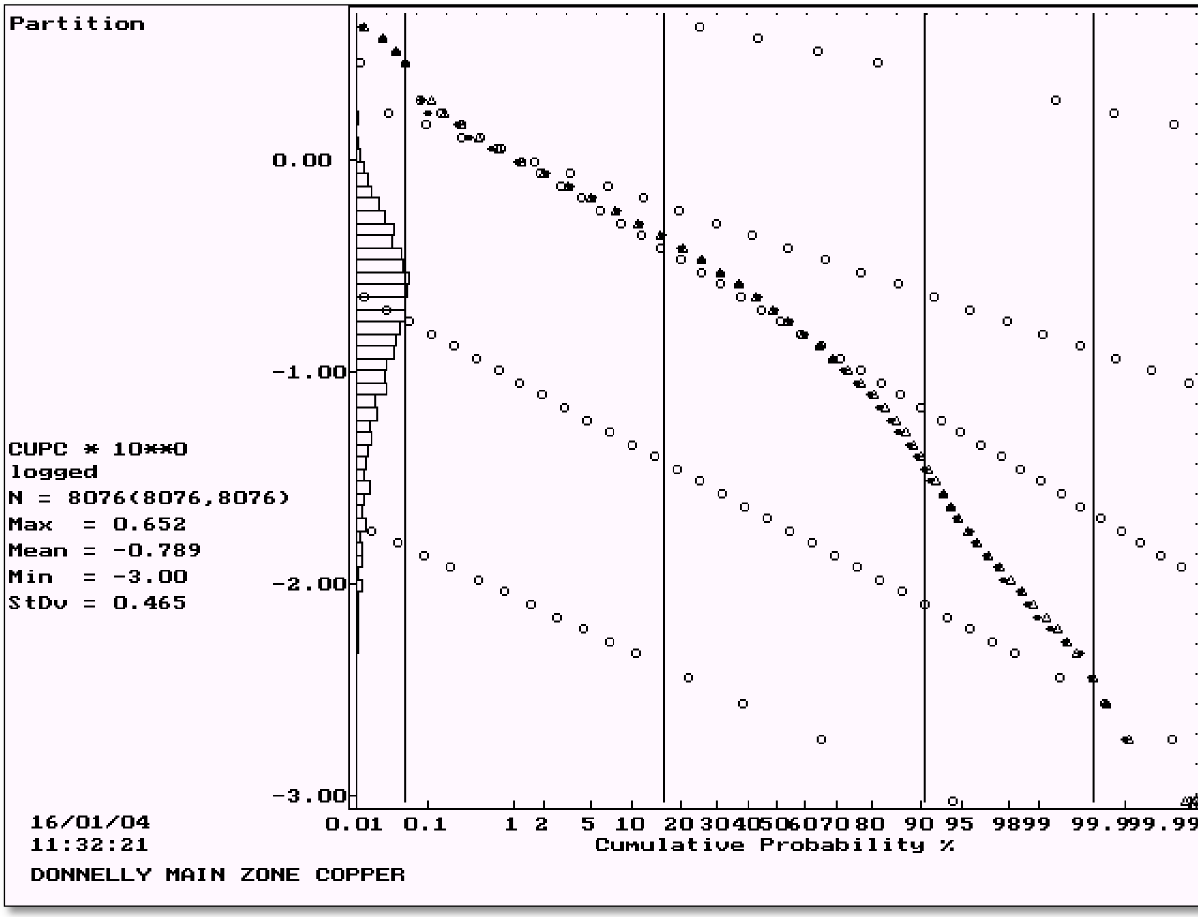

Figure 14: Lognormal cumulative frequency plot for Cu in Main Donnelly Zone:

The distribution of gold assays within the Main Donnelly Zone was also positively skewed. A lognormal cumulative frequency plot identified 5 overlapping lognormal populations. The populations are summarized in Table 14.3-2.

Table 14.3-2: Summary of Main Donnelly gold populations:

Population	Mean Au (g/t)	Proportion of Total Data	Number of Assays
1	13.27	0.05 %	4
2	4.50	0.16 %	13
3	0.28	1.84 %	148
4	0.17	94.80 %	7,631
5	0.02	3.15 %	254

For gold, population 1, representing 0.05 % of the data was considered erratic high grade. A cap level of 2 standard deviations above the mean of population 2 was used to cap 4 gold values at 8.0 g/t. Populations 2, 3 and 4 represent the main mineralizing event of the Main Donnelly Zone. Population 5 represents post mineral dykes and internal dilution.

A similar approach was used to interpret the grade distributions for the North Donnelly and waste portions of drill holes outside the mineralized zones. Four copper assays in the North

Donnelly zone were capped at 0.69 % Cu while 7 gold assays were capped at 1.17 g/t Au. A total of 40 copper assays in waste were capped at 0.39 % while 65 gold assays in waste were capped at 1.1 g/t. The statistics for capped and uncapped assays in the Main and North Donnelly zones are shown in Table 14.3-3.

Table 14.3-3: Statistics for capped and uncapped copper and gold, Donnelly zones:

	Uncapped Assays		Capped Assays	
	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
	Main Donnelly Zone			
Number	8,076	8,050	8,076	8,050
Mean	0.252	0.293	0.251	0.287
Standard Deviation	0.233	0.671	0.222	0.448
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	4.49	42.40	2.10	8.00
Coefficient of Variation	0.92	2.29	0.89	1.56
	North Donnelly Zone			
Number	2,187	2,187	2,187	2,187
Mean	0.104	0.156	0.104	0.154
Standard Deviation	0.102	0.163	0.100	0.151
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	1.14	2.52	0.69	1.17
Coefficient of Variation	0.98	1.05	0.97	0.98
	Waste			
Number	4,776	4,611	4,776	4,611
Mean	0.033	0.098	0.030	0.077
Standard Deviation	0.085	0.391	0.051	0.167
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	2.09	10.00	0.39	1.10
Coefficient of Variation	2.55	4.00	1.71	2.17

14.4 Composites

Uniform down hole composites, 6 m in length, were produced for each drill hole with some proportion inside the Main and North Donnelly solids. Intervals at the solid boundary that were less than 3.0 m were combined with adjoining samples to produce a composites of a uniform support, 6 ± 3 m in length. The composite statistics are shown below in Table 14.4-1. A similar exercise was performed on material outside the mineralized solids to produce a set of waste composites also 6 ± 3 m in length.

Table 14.4-1: Summary statistics for 6m composites within mineralized zones for Cu and Au:

	Main Donnelly		North Donnelly		Waste	
	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au(g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
Number	3,960	3,937	1,131	1,131	2,214	2,202
Mean	0.250	0.285	0.099	0.148	0.018	0.048
Standard Deviation	0.203	0.345	0.091	0.132	0.027	0.093
Minimum	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum	2.10	5.37	0.63	1.17	0.36	1.03
Coefficient of Variation	0.81	1.21	0.92	0.90	1.50	1.95

14.5 Variography

Pairwise relative semivariograms were used to model both copper and gold within the two mineralized Donnelly zones and waste. Both the horizontal and vertical planes were modelled, searching for the maximum directions of grade continuity. In both the Main and North Donnelly zones the correlation coefficient between Cu and Au was high with values of 0.6583 and 0.8250 respectively. For both copper and gold within the Main Donnelly zone anisotropy was shown with the maximum continuity in the plane dipping south at -60º. For the North Donnelly Zone the maximum directions of continuity were along azimuth 90 º dipping 0 º and azimuth 0 º dipping -45 º. There was insufficient data in the waste directly surrounding the Donnelly zone to disprove the assumption of isotropy, so a single omni directional nested spherical model was fit to waste for both copper and gold. The semivariogram parameters are shown below in Table 14.5-1 with the models developed shown in Appendix V. Nugget effect to sill ratios which are an indication of sampling variability showed reasonable results within the mineralized zones and ranged from a low of 14% in Cu in the Main Donnelly to a high of 26% for gold in the North Donnelly Zone. In the waste zone the nugget to sill ratio was 16% in Cu and 19% in Au.

Table 14.5-1: Summary of semivariogram parameters:

Zone	Variable	Direction	C_0	C_1	C_2	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
Main	Cu	Az. 90 Dip 0				12	100
Donnelly Zone		Az. 0 Dip -30	0.07	0.18	0.25	30	110
		Az. 180 Dip -60				60	230
	Au	Az. 90 Dip 0				12	100
		Az. 0 Dip -30	0.12	0.18	0.23	20	100
		Az. 180 Dip -60				45	220
North	Cu	Az. 90 Dip 0				20	120
Donnelly Zone		Az. 0 Dip -45	0.15	0.25	0.25	40	120
		Az. 180 Dip -45				30	60
	Au	Az. 90 Dip 0				30	120
		Az. 0 Dip -45	0.16	0.26	0.20	40	150
		Az. 180 Dip -45				40	80
Waste	Cu	Omni Directional	0.10	0.20	0.34	40	120
	Au	Omni Directional	0.15	0.30	0.32	24	100

14.6 Block model

Intervals within the mineralized Donnelly zones were provided by CGH geologists. Using these limits and supplied cross sections three dimensional solids were created in Gemcom for the Main and North Donnelly zones. A three dimensional block model was then superimposed over the solid with blocks 20 x 20 x 12 m in dimension. A topographic surface was provided by CGH and using this surface, the proportion of each block below topography was recorded. The blocks were then tagged with the proportion within the Main and/or North Donnelly mineralized solid. A calculated field was created to determine the amount of waste or material outside the solid in each block as the % below Topo - % within Main solid - % within North solid.

The block model parameters are summarized below:

Lower Left corner of Model	423740 E	20 m wide	113 columns
	6390500 N	20 m long	75 rows
Top of model	1680 Elevation	12 m high	71 levels

No Rotation

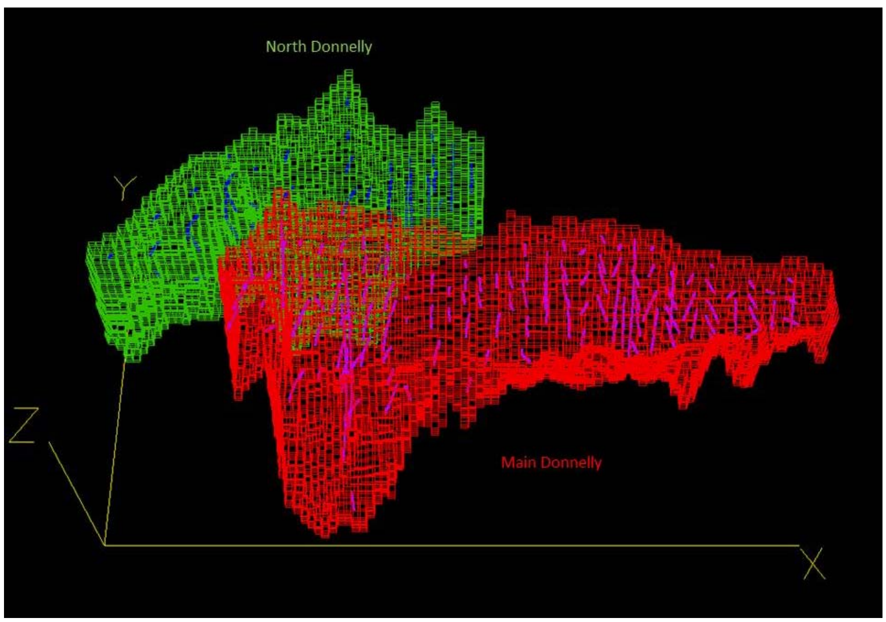

Figure 15: Isometric view of block model and composites within the Main (red) and North (green) Donnelly zones with composites shown in purple and blue.

14.7 Grade interpolation

Copper and gold grades were interpolated into all blocks containing some proportion of the mineralized Donnelly three dimensional solids by ordinary kriging. The estimation procedure involved 4 passes. In pass 1 the dimensions of the search ellipse were equal to ¼ of the semivariogram range in each of the three principal directions. The orientation of the search ellipse was along the planes of the anisotropy, as defined by the semivariograms. As the two Main and North Donnelly zones butt up against each other the boundary between them was considered soft. In other words, blocks near the boundary could see composites from both sides. For all passes a minimum of 4 composites were required and if the minimum was not found the block was not estimated during this pass. A further restriction required a maximum of 3 composites from a single drill hole, which insured all blocks were estimated using a minimum of 2 drill holes. For blocks not estimated a second pass through the model was completed using search ellipse dimensions equal to ½ the semivariogram range. A third pass using the entire range and a fourth pass using twice the semivariogram range completed the kriging exercise. In all cases if more than 16 composites were found, the closest 16 were used.

After the estimation of blocks, with some proportion within the mineralized solids was completed, blocks that contained some proportion of waste along the solid boundaries, were estimated in a similar manner. For the waste estimation only composites outside the mineralized solid were used and the semivariogram for waste was used for estimation and defining the various search ellipses. A fifth pass was made for waste to fill all blocks with mineralized zone estimated but containing some percentage of waste.

The various search ellipse dimensions and orientations are shown below in Table 14.7-1.

Table 14.7-1: Search parameters for Ordinary Kriging:

Zone	Variable	Pass	Blocks Estimated	Direction	Dist. (m)	Direction	Dist. (m)	Direction	Dist. (m)
Main Donnelly Zone	Cu	1	3,908	Az 90 Dip 0	25.0	Az 0 Dip -30	27.5	Az 180 Dip -60	57.5
		2	17,793	Az 90 Dip 0	50.0	Az 0 Dip -30	55.0	Az 180 Dip -60	115.0
		3	10,856	Az 90 Dip 0	100.0	Az 0 Dip -30	110.0	Az 180 Dip -60	230.0
		4	1,885	Az 90 Dip 0	200.0	Az 0 Dip -30	220.0	Az 180 Dip -60	460.0
	Au	1	3,361	Az 90 Dip 0	25.0	Az 0 Dip -30	25.0	Az 180 Dip -60	55.0
		2	17,577	Az 90 Dip 0	50.0	Az 0 Dip -30	50.0	Az 180 Dip -60	110.0
		3	11,351	Az 90 Dip 0	100.0	Az 0 Dip -30	100.0	Az 180 Dip -60	220.0
		4	2,153	Az 90 Dip 0	200.0	Az 0 Dip -30	200.0	Az 180 Dip -60	440.0
North Donnelly Zone	Cu	1	103	Az 90 Dip 0	30.0	Az 0 Dip -45	30.0	Az 180 Dip -45	15.0
		2	2,071	Az 90 Dip 0	60.0	Az 0 Dip -45	60.0	Az 180 Dip -45	30.0
		3	9,271	Az 90 Dip 0	120.0	Az 0 Dip -45	120.0	Az 180 Dip -45	60.0
		4	7,914	Az 90 Dip 0	240.0	Az 0 Dip -45	240.0	Az 180 Dip -45	120.0
	Au	1	174	Az 90 Dip 0	30.0	Az 0 Dip -45	37.5	Az 180 Dip -45	20.0
		2	3,156	Az 90 Dip 0	60.0	Az 0 Dip -45	75.0	Az 180 Dip -45	40.0
		3	10,664	Az 90 Dip 0	120.0	Az 0 Dip -45	150.0	Az 180 Dip -45	80.0
		4	5,365	Az 90 Dip 0	240.0	Az 0 Dip -45	240.0	Az 180 Dip -45	120.0
Waste	Cu	1	171	Omni Directional					30.0
		2	2,882	Omni Directional					60.0
		3	6,869	Omni Directional					120.0
		4	5,199	Omni Directional					240.0
		5	368	Omni Directional					480.0
	Au	1	74	Omni Directional					25.0
		2	1,578	Omni Directional					50.0
		3	6,606	Omni Directional					100.0
		4	5,958	Omni Directional					200.0
		5	1,273	Omni Directional					400.0

For all blocks estimated a weighted average grade combining the mineralized and waste portion of the blocks was produced for both copper and gold.

Block grade = (mineralized grade * proportion inside solid) + (waste grade * proportion outside solid)

14.8 Bulk density

During the 2005-06 drill programs a comprehensive program of collecting bulk density data was completed on the GJ Project. The methodology and results have been documented by project manager David Mehner (P.Geo.).

Methodology

For determining bulk density, an electronic scale capable of measuring up to 3000 grams with an accuracy stated at ± 1 gram was modified such that core samples could be weighed by hanging baskets with core from beneath the scale. A reasonably high level of accuracy in the determinations was maintained by carrying out tests on samples weighing at least 800 grams dry and whenever possible, more than 1000 grams. This equated to pieces of core generally 12-15 cm long.

To ensure the testing was systematic, a piece of drill core was tested about every 30 meters with the first sample in each hole corresponding to the first solid piece of core long enough to meet testing criteria. Where core was ground, broken or otherwise unsuitable for measuring, the piece of core closest to 30 meters from the previous sample in the hole was used for testing.

To measure bulk density the core sample was cleaned of any loose or friable material, submerged in water to let all pores and cracks fill with water (as it would be in-situ), then wiped of any excessive water and weighed in a wire basket a minimum of three times to determine its dry weight. Once repeatable weights were obtained, the sample was put in another basket and weighed submerged. Volume was calculated by subtracting the submerged weight from the dry weight and bulk density was calculated by dividing the "dry" weight by the volume.

Results

From the 2005 and 2006 drilling campaigns, 1100 measurements were taken from the Donnelly, North Donnelly, GJ, GJ East, North, Saddle and YT Zones. The average bulk density of all samples is 2.73 g/cm³. Pre-mineralized, Stuhini Group rocks yielded an average 2.74 g/cm³ from 919 measurements while post-mineral, Hazelton Group rocks average 2.70 g/cm³ from 165 measurements. All rocks from the Donnelly Zone average 2.73 g/cm³ on the basis of 144 measurements while Donnelly North Zone rocks average 2.78 g/cm³ from 144 measurements.

The results of this work are shown below on Table 14.8-1 below:

Table 14.8-1: Bulk density determinations from all zones, measured on 2005 – 2006 drill core:

Pre & Mineralized Rocks			Post-Mineral Rocks					
Stuhini Group			Hazelton Group			Post-Hazelton		
Rock	Tests	SG g/cm³)	Rock	Tests	SG (g /cm³)	Rock	Tests	SG (g/cm³)
CHRT	106	2.69	SHAL	13	2.62	OVBD	6	2.76
MDST	5	2.69	SNDS	15	2.69	FAUL	10	2.80
SLST	177	2.73	CONG	3	2.70			
WCKE	94	2.76	DBFL	32	2.68			
PMBX	18	2.73	ANDS	15	2.69			
BATF	85	2.74	HBAS	28	2.71			
PBAS	32	2.76	DATF	35	2.72			
HBTF	3	2.72	DACT	13	2.70			
HBPO	5	2.70	LDIO	5	2.72			
DIOR	10	2.70	MDRT	6	2.75			
MZDI*	371	2.75						
GRST	12	2.76						

** includes monzodiorite, hornblende syenite, monzonite and mafic diorite*

Within the Donnelly zone a total of 652 samples had measured specific gravities. These varied from a low of 1.83 to a high of 3.96 with a mean of 2.74. To account for the few low values and few high values a cap of 2 standard deviations above and below the mean was made (2.74±0.29). A bottom cap of 2.45 capped 12 samples while a top cap of 3.0 capped 13 samples. For the Donnelly zone resource estimate each assay interval containing a specific gravity measurement was assigned an X, Y and Z coordinate. A specific gravity value was then interpolated into each mineralized block using inverse distance squared. A search ellipse equal in dimensions and orientation to the one used to estimate copper was employed to estimate specific gravity.

14.9 Classification

Based on the study herein reported, delineated mineralization of the Main Donnelly and North Donnelly Zones is classified as a resource according to the following definition 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 (May 2014) on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council, as those definitions may be amended."*

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

> *"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."*

> *"The term Mineral Resource covers mineralisation 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, for 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."*

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."

"Mineralisation 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 mineralisation. The Qualified Person must recognise 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 Preliminary 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."

"Mineralisation 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 or quality of the mineralisation can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability of the deposit. 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."

The geologic continuity, as determined from drill hole logging and limited surface exposure, is good within the Donnelly zones. Grade continuity is quantified by the semivariogram and data obtained during semivariogram modelling was used to classify blocks.

The well drilled Main Donnelly Zone blocks, estimated during pass 1 for both copper and gold, were classed as Measured. Blocks not classified and estimated in pass 1 or 2 for both copper and gold were classified as Indicated. All remaining blocks were classed as Inferred.

Within the sparser drilled North Donnelly Zone blocks estimated during pass 1 or 2 for both copper and gold were classed Indicated while all others were classed Inferred.

The classified results are tabulated below for each category, on Tables 14.9-1 to 14.9-10:

At this stage of the property's development no economic studies have been completed. In the author's judgement and experience the resource stated has reasonable prospects of economic extraction. An analogous deposit to Donnelly might be Imperial Metals Red Chris Deposit now in production. In their September 2015 statement of Resources Imperial Metals reports an open pit resource at a cut-off of $1.50 Mill Head Value with grades of 0.32 % Cu and 0.27 g/t Au. (http://www.imperialmetals.com/our-operations-and-projects/operations/red-chris-mine/reserve-and-resource). While there is insufficient data at this time to determine a similar Mill Head Value or NSR value for Donnelly the results indicate similar grades to those reported at Red Chris using a 0.20 % Cu cut-off. This cut-off has been highlighted as a possible economic cut-off for open pit extraction.

Table 14.9-1: Main Donnelly Zone – measured resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	32,760,000	0.33	0.36	234.77	0.375
0.20	**27,410,000**	**0.35**	**0.39**	**213.95**	**0.341**
0.25	21,260,000	0.39	0.42	183.76	0.286
0.30	16,100,000	0.43	0.46	152.65	0.236
0.35	11,810,000	0.47	0.50	122.13	0.188
0.40	8,430,000	0.51	0.53	94.24	0.144
0.45	5,510,000	0.55	0.58	67.07	0.103
0.50	3,270,000	0.61	0.66	43.69	0.069

Table 14.9-2: Main & North Donnelly zones – indicated resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	151,210,000	0.27	0.31	900.23	1.527
0.20	**106,260,000**	**0.31**	**0.36**	**726.34**	**1.220**
0.25	68,910,000	0.36	0.41	542.45	0.897
0.30	44,580,000	0.40	0.45	396.14	0.644
0.35	27,590,000	0.45	0.50	275.59	0.441
0.40	17,460,000	0.50	0.54	192.50	0.305
0.45	10,630,000	0.55	0.60	128.92	0.204
0.50	6,250,000	0.60	0.66	83.24	0.133

Table 14.9-3: Main & North Donnelly zones – inferred resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	100,190,000	0.22	0.28	490.44	0.912
0.20	**53,690,000**	**0.26**	**0.33**	**312.54**	**0.570**
0.25	29,510,000	0.30	0.36	193.91	0.344
0.30	11,590,000	0.34	0.41	85.87	0.151
0.35	2,870,000	0.38	0.46	24.24	0.042
0.40	510,000	0.46	0.46	5.17	0.008
0.45	240,000	0.51	0.49	2.69	0.004
0.50	110,000	0.56	0.58	1.35	0.002

Table 14.9-4: Main & North Donnelly zones – measured plus indicated resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	183,970,000	0.28	0.32	1135.83	1.899
0.20	**133,670,000**	**0.32**	**0.36**	**940.23**	**1.560**
0.25	90,170,000	0.37	0.41	725.71	1.183
0.30	60,690,000	0.41	0.45	548.67	0.880
0.35	39,400,000	0.46	0.50	397.90	0.628
0.40	25,880,000	0.50	0.54	286.47	0.448
0.45	16,150,000	0.55	0.59	195.86	0.307
0.50	9,510,000	0.60	0.66	126.66	0.202

The resource can also be broken down to the two mineralized zones: Main Donnelly and North Donnelly.

Table 14.9-5: Main Donnelly Zone – measured resource:

Cut-off	Tonnes > Cut-off	Grade > Cut-off		Contained Metal	
(Cu %)	(tonnes)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Million lbs Cu	Million ozs Au
0.15	32,760,000	0.33	0.36	234.77	0.375
0.20	**27,410,000**	**0.35**	**0.39**	213.95	0.341
0.25	21,260,000	0.39	0.42	183.76	0.286
0.30	16,100,000	0.43	0.46	152.65	0.236
0.35	11,810,000	0.47	0.50	122.13	0.188
0.40	8,430,000	0.51	0.53	94.24	0.144
0.45	5,510,000	0.55	0.58	67.07	0.103
0.50	3,270,000	0.61	0.66	43.69	0.069

Table 14.9-6: Main Donnelly Zone – indicated resource:

Cut-off	Tonnes > Cut-off	Grade > Cut-off		Contained Metal	
(Cu %)	(tonnes)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Million lbs Cu	Million ozs Au
0.15	143,270,000	0.27	0.32	865.59	1.465
0.20	**103,490,000**	**0.31**	**0.36**	**711.97**	**1.194**
0.25	67,920,000	0.36	0.41	536.15	0.887
0.30	44,410,000	0.40	0.45	395.61	0.641
0.35	27,550,000	0.45	0.50	275.19	0.440
0.40	17,430,000	0.50	0.54	192.17	0.304
0.45	10,630,000	0.55	0.60	128.92	0.204
0.50	6,250,000	0.60	0.66	83.24	0.133

Table 14.9-7: Main Donnelly Zone – measured plus indicated resource:

Cut-off	Tonnes > Cut-off	Grade > Cut-off		Contained Metal	
(Cu %)	(tonnes)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Million lbs Cu	Million ozs Au
0.15	176,020,000	0.28	0.33	1098.39	1.839
0.20	**130,900,000**	**0.32**	**0.37**	**926.52**	**1.536**
0.25	89,180,000	0.37	0.41	719.71	1.173
0.30	60,520,000	0.41	0.45	548.47	0.878
0.35	39,360,000	0.46	0.50	397.49	0.629
0.40	25,860,000	0.50	0.54	286.25	0.448
0.45	16,150,000	0.55	0.59	195.86	0.307
0.50	9,510,000	0.60	0.66	126.66	0.202

Table 14.9-8: Main Donnelly Zone – inferred resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	80,720,000	0.23	0.29	411.15	0.758
0.20	**49,020,000**	**0.27**	**0.33**	**289.68**	**0.525**
0.25	28,780,000	0.30	0.36	189.75	0.336
0.30	11,490,000	0.34	0.41	85.13	0.150
0.35	2,840,000	0.38	0.46	23.98	0.042
0.40	510,000	0.46	0.46	5.17	0.008
0.45	240,000	0.51	0.49	2.69	0.004
0.50	110,000	0.56	0.58	1.35	0.002

Table 14.9-9: North Donnelly Zone – indicated resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	7,940,000	0.20	0.24	34.49	0.062
0.20	**2,770,000**	**0.24**	**0.30**	**14.78**	**0.027**
0.25	990,000	0.28	0.32	6.11	0.010
0.30	170,000	0.34	0.34	1.26	0.002
0.35	40,000	0.39	0.44	0.35	0.001
0.40	30,000	0.41	0.49	0.27	0.000

Table 14.9-10: North Donnelly Zone – inferred resource:

Cut-off (Cu %)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off Cu (%)	Grade > Cut-off Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Million lbs Cu	Contained Metal Million ozs Au
0.15	19,470,000	0.18	0.25	78.99	0.153
0.20	**4,670,000**	**0.23**	**0.30**	**23.58**	**0.044**
0.25	720,000	0.28	0.36	4.38	0.008
0.30	90,000	0.33	0.51	0.66	0.001
0.35	30,000	0.36	0.60	0.24	0.001

The current resource is compared to the resource as reported in 2007 in Table 14.9-11 below at two Cu cut-offs. The additional drilling completed in 2007 and 2011-13 has led to a significant proportion of the resource upgraded to the Measured category and an overall increase of 9% on M+I tonnes at higher average grades for Cu and Au at a 0.2 % Cu cut-off. At the same 0.2% Cu cut-off the Inferred tonnage has increased by 234%. The Measured material is all within the Main Donnelly Zone while the increase in Indicated Resource is a combination of converting Inferred to Indicated within the Main Donnelly Zone and adding the North Donnelly Zone, not estimated in 2007.

Table 14.9-11: Comparative summary of the resources for 2007 and 2016 on the Donnelly Zone:

Year	Zone	Category	Cu Cut-off	Tonnes	Cu %	Au %
		Measured	0.20			
2007	**Main Donnelly**	Indicated	0.20	123,090,000	0.31	0.35
		M + I	**0.20**	**123,090,000**	**0.31**	**0.35**
		Inferred	0.20	16,050,000	0.29	0.29
		Measured	0.50			
		Indicated	0.50	7,620,000	0.61	0.71
		M + I	**0.50**	**7,620,000**	**0.61**	**0.71**
		Inferred	0.50	560,000	0.58	0.53
2016		Measured	0.20	27,410,000	0.35	0.39
	Main Donnelly	Indicated	0.20	103,490,000	0.31	0.36
		M + I	**0.20**	**130,900,000**	**0.32**	**0.37**
		Inferred	0.20	49,020,000	0.27	0.33
		Measured	0.50	3,270,000	0.61	0.66
		Indicated	0.50	6,250,000	0.60	0.66
		M + I	**0.50**	**9,510,000**	**0.60**	**0.66**
		Inferred	0.50	110,000	0.56	0.58
	North Donnelly	Indicated	0.20	2,770,000	0.24	0.30
		Inferred	0.20	4,670,000	0.23	0.30
		Measured	0.20	27,410,000	0.35	0.39
	All Zones	Indicated	0.20	106,260,000	0.31	0.36
		M + I	**0.20**	**133,670,000**	**0.32**	**0.36**
		Inferred	0.20	53,690,000	0.26	0.33
		Measured	0.50	3,270,000	0.61	0.66
		Indicated	0.50	6,250,000	0.60	0.66
		M + I	**0.50**	**9,510,000**	**0.60**	**0.66**
		Inferred	0.50	110,000	0.56	0.58

15.0 to 22.0 inclusive

Not applicable for this report.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

Immediately to the north of the GJ Property is a large block of mineral tenures held by Colorado Resources Ltd., covering much of the northern part of the Klastline Plateau. There are numerous reported mineral showings in this area, but to the best of our knowledge there is no active work at the present time.

Information regarding these tenures is derived from various public sources, mostly relating to British Columbia online tenure listings or publicly accessible Assessment Work reports. We are not able to verify this information. Such information in no way impacts on the area that is the subject of the present report, and has not been used by us in preparation of this report. To the best of our knowledge there have been no resource estimates prepared on any of the adjacent property described above.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

We believe that the report as presented above is understandable and not misleading, and have nothing to add to what we have written.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of field programs, insofar as they are relevant to the resource estimate for the Donnelly Zone and to the overall status of the project, have been presented in the previous sections of this report. General conclusions that may be drawn from these data include:

1. Diamond drilling of the Donnelly and North Donnelly zones has confirmed excellent continuity of mineralization and grade within the zones. Recent drilling by Teck has demonstrated that the Donnelly Zone remains open to depth on its western end, with good grade mineralization encountered. This drilling, along with drilling by CGH in 2007 and by Teck in 2011 and 2013, has allowed for a re-estimate of mineral resources in the two zones over that reported in 2007. Drilling on the western end of the Donnelly deposit encountered thick sections of Hazelton volcanics and sediments suggesting significant vertical down-dropping along northerly striking, steeply westerly dipping post-mineral faults. I.P. chargeability anomalies in this area appear related to pyritic, Hazelton age dacitic rocks. There is potential for high-grade mineralization amenable to bulk underground mining techniques in the west end of the Donnelly Zone, and further drill testing is warranted to test this possibility.
2. The data available are sufficiently numerous and well enough distributed to allow estimation of measured, indicated and inferred resources for the Donnelly Zone and indicated and inferred resources for the North Donnelly Zone. Rigorous quality control programs in 2004 through 2007 by CDN and in 2011 and 2013 by Teck, coupled with re-sampling of old core, indicate that assay information is accurate and precise enough to use in such estimation.
3. Preliminary metallurgical testwork (flotation and mineralogical analyses) based on material from the 2005 drilling has suggested that it should be possible to produce saleable copper concentrates at acceptable metal recoveries. Further testwork is warranted.
4. Other mineralized zones such as GJ and North (Camp) continue to warrant further drill testing. In particular, the GJ Zone has not been explored in any significant detail, and a complete compilation of all available data followed by field work would seem to be warranted, as would an initial attempt to model the "deposit" to see where additional drill holes might be warranted.
5. The program as planned for the property will allow for proposing and completing additional drilling on several zones, with a goal of calculating revised resource estimates. The present resource estimates are considered to be NI 43-101 compliant.

We do not believe there are any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information or mineral resource estimates presented in the report. Any project of this nature is subject to the vagaries of metal markets, regulatory issues, etc. but at this time we do not see any serious impediments to the Company's ability to proceed with work on the property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations refer primarily to the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area of the GJ Property, which contains the Donnelly, North Donnelly, GJ and North (Camp) mineralized zones. Other areas of this large claim block deserve work, but detailed recommendations for this are outside the terms of reference of this report. Recommendations are for:

1. Undertaking of a detailed compilation of all geological, geochemical and geophysical data within the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, to identify opportunities for possible expansions of the Donnelly, North Donnelly, GJ and North(Camp) copper-gold porphyry zones;
2. Completing detailed 3D studies of the GJ and North (Camp) zones to identify targets for diamond drill testing;
3. Diamond drilling on the western portion of the Donnelly Zone around and below the deep intercept in hole GJK-219;
4. Provision for diamond drilling on the GJ and North (Camp) zones following the detailed review described above;
5. Detailed modelling of the Donnelly and North Donnelly zones to determine the possible presence of a coherent near-surface body of higher grade material, employing a higher copper cut-off value than used in the present estimate;
6. Metallurgical and mineralogical studies on material from the Donnelly and North Donnelly zones, using material derived from existing drill core and possibly from new, larger diameter drill holes; and
7. Continued surveys of possible access routes to the project area, especially between it and the Spectrum Deposit area to the west.
8. Complete comprehensive testing of the acid generating potential of all rock types likely to be disturbed in a mining scenario should be a priority.
9. There should be provision for independent review of the project as it proceeds.

Other areas of this large property deserve work, but detailed recommendations for this are outside the terms of reference of this report. General recommendations for work outside the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area would involve completion of a review of gold-silver vein and porphyry copper-gold targets on the northern part of the GJ Property, with recommendations for field surveys and possible diamond drilling. This would best be the subject of a separate report. Such a report has been prepared for internal use, but detailed plans and budgets have not yet been prepared.

Following is a proposed program and budget for work on the GJ Property:

Salaries and benefits, all inclusive, includes provision for data compilation......... 120,000

Surveying costs, claims, hole collars, etc.. 5,000

Continued soil and rock geochemistry...20,000

Geophysical surveys.. 25,000

Diamond drilling on selected targets:
4,000 metres @ $150 per metre; includes crew mob-demob, drilling,
splitter/saw rental, survey instrument rental..600,000

Expediting costs.. 15,000

Field transportation (helicopter, trucks, ATV's)..200,000

Camp costs (establishment and running, food, power, etc.)..............................50,000

Shipping charges..10,000

Fuel costs.. 25,000

Analytical costs, including supplies, standards, etc.. 75,000

Supervision and reporting, data management, plotting,
periodic independent reviews.. 25,000

Office overheads, communication, travel, etc.. 15,000

First Aid equipment and supplies.. 5,000

Environmental baseline surveys.. 25,000

Sub-total..1,215,000

Contingency @ ~10%..............................120,000

Total $1,335,000

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11 April 2016

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28.0 STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATION

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Consulting Geologist
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CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Giles R. Peatfield, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently a self-employed Consulting Geologist with an office at:

   104-325 Howe Street,
   Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
   V6C 1Z7

2. I am a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, and of the Geological Association of Canada, of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, of the Association of Applied Geochemists, and of the Society of Economic Geologists.

3. I have worked as a geologist for more than forty-nine years since my graduation from university; as a graduate student, as an employee of a major mining company and for some 28 years as an independent consultant.

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

5. I am responsible for the preparation of parts of the technical report titled ***Revised Technical Report on the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada*** and dated 11 April 2016 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Donnelly-GJ project. More specifically, I take responsibility for: Sections 1.0 to 3.0 inclusive; Sections 6.0 to 13.0 inclusive; Section 25.0; and Section 27.0. I am familiar with the project area, based on my work with Texasgulf Canada Limited in the region during the period 1975 to 1980. The Donnelly Zone is named for one of my geologists, who discovered the mineralization cropping out on the edge of the plateau during fieldwork in 1976. I was involved in Texasgulf's diamond drill programs in 1977 and 1980, and was responsible for assay QC monitoring during the Canadian Gold Hunter programs from 2004 through 2007. I have visited the project area on numerous occasions, most recently during the 2007 drilling season.

6. I have not been intimately involved with the planning and execution of recent programs on the subject property, but have had extensive discussions with Canadian Gold Hunter

personnel, and with others involved in the project. I have reviewed internal and published reports pertaining to the Teck Resources Limited work performed in the 2010 to 2014 period.

7. I have had prior involvement with the property area that is the subject of the Technical Report before the preparation of the report, as detailed above.

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

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the property that is the subject of this report or in the property itself, with the exception of a very small share position in Teck Resources Limited, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with the issuer, nor do I to the best of my knowledge hold any securities in any corporate entity with property within a two (2) kilometre distance of any of the subject property.

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

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchanges or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on the websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 11th Day of April, 2016.

G. R. Peatfield

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
G. R. PEATFIELD

Signature of Qualified Person

"G. R. Peatfield" .

Print name of Qualified Person

Gary H. Giroux, P. Eng., M.A. Sc.
Giroux Consultants Ltd.
1215 – 675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1N2

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Gary H. Giroux, of 982 Broadview Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada 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 (Reg. # 8814).

4) I have practiced my profession continuously since 1970. I have had 40 years' experience estimating mineral resources. I have previously completed resource estimations on a number of porphyry copper-gold deposits both in B.C. and around the world, many similar to that found on the property (the "**Donnelly-GJ Property**") that is the subject of the Technical Report (as defined below).

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

6) I am responsible for Section 14, and the relevant portions of Sections 1, 25 and 26, of the technical report titled "***Revised Technical Report on the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada***" (the "**Technical Report**"), dated and made effective as of April 11, 2016, prepared for Skeena Resources Limited. (the "**Issuer**"). I have visited the Donnelly Property on September 28, 2006.

7) Prior to being retained by the Issuer to prepare the Technical Report, I was previously retained by Canadian Gold Hunter with respect to the preparation of a predecessor NI 43-101 technical report on the Donnelly Property as co-author of the technical report titled "*Technical Report on the GJ Copper-Gold Porphyry Project, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada*", dated April 30, 2007.

8) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.

9) I am independent of the Issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10) I have read NI 43-101, and the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

Dated this 11th day of April, 2016.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
G. H. GIROUX
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

Gary H. Giroux, P. Eng., M.A. Sc.

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Michael S. Cathro, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently a self-employed Consulting Geologist and Principal of Cathro Resources Corp. with an office at:

   2560 Telford Place
   Kamloops, British Columbia
   V2B 0A3

2. I serve as the Vice President of Operations for Skeena Resources Limited, which controls the GJ Property.
3. I am a graduate of Queen's University (1984) with a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Geological Sciences, and of the Colorado School of Mines (1992) with a M.Sc. degree in Geology.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Registration #19093)
5. I have worked as a geologist for more than 32 years since my graduation from university; as a graduate student, as an employee or contractor for several major and junior mining companies, and for some 17 years as an employee of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am jointly responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled ***Revised Technical Report on the Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada*** and dated 11 April 2016 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Donnelly-GJ project, and directly responsible for Sections 4, 5, 23, 24 and 26. I am familiar with the project area, based on my property visit to GJ on September 24, 2015. I accept responsibility for my involvement in the report.
8. I have not been intimately involved with the planning and execution of recent programs on the subject property, but have reviewed internal and published reports pertaining to Canadian Gold Hunter work in the 2004 to 2007 period, and the Teck Resources Limited work performed in the 2010 to 2013 period.

9. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
10. As an Officer of Skeena Resources Limited, I am not independent of the issuer.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and attest that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchanges or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on the websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 11th Day of April, 2016

Signature of Qualified Person

"M.S. Cathro" .
Print name of Qualified Person

APPENDIX I

Mineral tenure data,
GJ Property

Table I-1: Mineral tenure data, GJ Property:

Title No.	Claim Name	Title Type	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
"North Claims"					
392329	QC 1	MC4	07 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	500.00
392330	QC 2	MC4	07 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	500.00
392331	QC 3	MC4	07 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	500.00
392332	QC 4	MC4	07 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	500.00
392333	QC 5	MC4	07 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	500.00
392335	QC 7	MC4	07 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	500.00
392361	HORN 1	MC4	07 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	450.00
392362	HORN 2	MC4	07 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	450.00
392375	SH 1	MC4	10 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	500.00
392376	SH 2	MC4	10 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	500.00
392379	SS 1	MC4	10 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	450.00
392380	SS 2	MC4	10 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	450.00
392381	SS 3	MC4	10 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	450.00
392382	SS 4	MC4	10 Mar 2002	17 Mar 2024	450.00
"Remaining Property"					
413153	KJ	MC4	09 Aug 2004	17 Mar 2024	500.00
504206	MJ	MCX	18 Jan 2005	17 Mar 2024	432.85
504368		MCX	20 Jan 2005	17 Mar 2024	432.86
505097		MCX	28 Jan 2005	17 Mar 2024	779.52
505233	NJ	MCX	31 Jan 2005	17 Mar 2024	311.78
507681		MCX	22 Feb 2005	17 Mar 2024	1367.93
508121		MCX	01 Mar 2005	17 Mar 2024	1471.31
508187		MCX	02 Mar 2005	17 Mar 2024	1297.60
511073	PJ	MCX	19 Apr 2005	17 Mar 2024	311.54
522331	RJ	MCX	16 Nov 2005	17 Mar 2024	415.62
532248	SJ	MCX	17 Apr 2006	17 Mar 2024	311.72
532251	TJ	MCX	17 Apr 2006	17 Mar 2024	363.50
532254	VJ	MCX	17 Apr 2006	17 Mar 2024	415.19
532258	WJ	MCX	17 Apr 2006	17 Mar 2024	415.20
532259	XJ	MCX	17 Apr 2006	17 Mar 2024	415.22
532260	YJ	MCX	17 Apr 2006	17 Mar 2024	415.23
532261	ZJ	MCX	17 Apr 2006	17 Mar 2024	259.50
553372		MCX	02 Mar 2007	17 Mar 2024	433.20
783442	WILLOW 001	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	364.13
783462	WILLOW 002	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.45
783482	WILLOW 003	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.46
783502	WILLOW 004	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.48
703522	WILLOW 005	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	398.77
783542	WILLOW 006	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.50
783562	WILLOW 007	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.72
783582	WILLOW 008	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.71
783602	WILLOW 009	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.71
783622	WILLOW 010	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.71
783642	WILLOW 011	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.69
783662	WILLOW 012	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.98
783682	WILLOW 013	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.97

Table continued on next page

Table I-1: Mineral tenure data, GJ Property (cont`d):

Title No.	Claim Name	Title Type	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
783702	WILLOW 014	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.96
783722	WILLOW 015	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	433.95
783742	WILLOW 016	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	347.16
783762	WILLOW 017	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.23
783782	WILLOW 018	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.22
783802	WILLOW 019	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.22
783822	WILLOW 020	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.21
783842	WILLOW 021	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.47
783862	WILLOW 022	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.47
783882	WILLOW 023	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.48
783902	WILLOW 024	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.47
783922	WILLOW 025	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	399.70
783942	WILLOW 025	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.71
783962	WILLOW 026	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.71
783982	WILLOW 027	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.73
784002	WILLOW 028	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.73
784022	WILLOW 029	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.93
784042	WILLOW 030	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.94
784062	WILLOW 031	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.95
784082	WILLOW 032	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	434.97
784102	WILLOW 033	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	435.18
784122	WILLOW 034	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	435.18
784142	WILLOW 035	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	435.19
784162	WILLOW 036	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	435.21
784182	WILLOW 037	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	417.95
784202	WILLOW 038	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	417.99
784222	WILLOW 039	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	435.57
784242	WILLOW 040	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	435.59
784262	WILLOW 041	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	435.59
784282	WILLOW 042	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	435.60
784302	WILLOW 043	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	435.59
784322	WILLOW 044	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	417.98
784342	WILLOW 045	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	400.50
784362	WILLOW 046	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	435.38
784382	WILLOW 047	MCX	01 Jun 2010	17 Mar 2024	348.21
"New Skeena Tenures" – no royalty provision					
1039624	KAKIDDI	MCX	29 Oct 2015	29 Oct 2016	34.61
1039625	KIDDI	MCX	29 Oct 2015	29 Oct 2016	17.31
1039626		MCX	29 Oct 2015	29 Oct 2016	814.51

There is an error in the Teck internal reporting for 2014; tenure SS 1 is listed as 392380 rather than the correct number of 392379. Previously filed Assessment Reports have the correct information.
There are two claims listed as WILLOW 025; the name refers to two valid Title Numbers.
MC4 = Four Post Claim.
MCX = Mineral Cell Title Submission.
ha = hectares.

Appendix II

Diamond drill hole location data,
Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area,
GJ Property

Table II-1: Diamond drill hole location data, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property:

Hole Number	Easting (metres)	Northing (metres)	Elevation (metres)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip degrees)	Depth (metres)
Holes in Donnelly Zone:						
Tg-77-02	424422.2	6391161.0	1511.8	360	-45	172.5
Tg-77-03	424305.1	6391161.8	1490.5	360	-45	160.3
Tg-77-04/11	424429.8	6390861.0	1514.0	360	-45	328.5
Tg-77-05	424667.4	6390925.6	1543.4	360	-45	148.1
Tg-77-06	424906.8	6390993.3	1565.7	360	-45	132.9
Tg-77-07	424306.2	6390992.4	1501.8	180	-45	148.1
Tg-77-08	424543.0	6391165.4	1529.3	360	-45	181.7
Tg-77-09	424665.7	6391024.3	1545.8	360	-45	123.7
Tg-77-10	424909.2	6390872.4	1564.8	360	-45	114.6
Tg-80-12	424370.7	6390855.1	1505.0	360	-45	215.2
Tg-80-13	424427.3	6390923.0	1516.6	360	-45	239.3
Tg-80-14	424486.7	6390926.6	1523.2	360	-45	231.6
Tg-80-15	424428.6	6390800.8	1509.1	360	-45	278.9
CGH-04-001	425283.4	6390984.3	1592.0	357	-46	261.2
CGH-04-002	424904.2	6391068.0	1570.9	359	-46	287.1
CGH-04-003	425103.7	6391021.9	1582.6	358	-47	279.2
CGH-04-004	425418.9	6390917.9	1599.2	360	-45	168.6
CGH-04-015	424196.2	6391043.6	1487.0	360	-45	310.0
CGH-04-016	424406.1	6391074.9	1513.9	360	-45	294.7
CGH-04-017	424662.3	6391119.5	1545.0	360	-45	224.6
CGH-04-018	425105.5	6391155.2	1586.1	360	-45	188.1
CGH-04-019	425282.9	6390889.0	1592.6	360	-45	382.1
CGH-04-020	425283.1	6391209.6	1600.8	180	-45	221.6
CGH-05-021	425278.5	6391118.9	1597.6	002	-45	203.6
CGH-05-022	424904.8	6391207.7	1571.1	001	-45	187.8
CGH-05-023	425380.6	6391004.5	1603.7	360	-45	247.8
CGH-05-024	424906.4	6390989.4	1566.9	360	-55	345.9
CGH-05-025	425380.1	6391154.5	1606.3	360	-45	105.8
CGH-05-026	425482.1	6390997.4	1598.9	360	-45	201.8
CGH-05-027	424664.9	6391019.5	1546.4	360	-50	322.0
CGH-05-028	425481.9	6390995.9	1598.8	360	-70	246.3
CGH-05-029	425114.9	6390880.9	1579.0	002	-45	509.0
CGH-05-030	425579.0	6391002.3	1602.4	360	-55	242.9
CGH-05-031	425189.1	6391118.4	1588.1	360	-45	191.2
CGH-05-032	425008.5	6391128.0	1578.4	360	-45	252.1
CGH-05-033	425185.0	6390980.8	1586.4	002	-45	326.4
CGH-05-034	425009.1	6390981.5	1572.2	002	-45	367.9
CGH-05-035	425191.0	6391483.5	1605.0	180	-45	428.9
CGH-05-036	425382.6	6390865.0	1599.1	001	-45	410.6
CGH-05-037	424829.5	6391127.7	1561.4	360	-44	194.2
CGH-05-038	424827.2	6390984.9	1561.2	002	-45	294.7
CGH-05-039	424749.1	6391118.5	1550.0	360	-45	224.6
CGH-05-040	424752.3	6390981.8	1553.0	360	-46	337.4
CGH-05-042	424216.3	6391168.7	1477.9	001	-45	358.4
CGH-05-043	424541.3	6390959.2	1532.9	360	-44	422.8
CGH-05-044	424542.1	6390806.1	1524.6	360	-46	342.9
CGH-05-045	424429.1	6391048.4	1517.3	002	-55	390.8
CGH-05-046	424307.8	6391019.6	1500.8	360	-45	392.3
CGH-05-047	424099.9	6391184.5	1451.2	001	-45	258.2
CGH-05-067	425183.7	6390910.6	1583.8	002	-55	392.3

Table continued on next page

Table II-1: Diamond drill hole location data, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Hole Number	Easting (metres)	Northing (metres)	Elevation (metres)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip degrees)	Depth (metres)
Holes in Donnelly Zone (cont'd):						
CGH-05-068	425007.5	6391216.1	1578.9	360	-45	145.4
CGH-05-069	425509.3	6390922.2	1564.0	360	-70	292.0
CGH-05-070	424907.9	6391139.6	1570.4	001	-45	244.5
CGH-05-072	424540.4	6391075.7	1529.5	002	-45	278.9
CGH-05-073	424541.8	6390928.6	1530.9	360	-56	505.1
CGH-05-074	424256.6	6390922.2	1499.2	360	-46	477.3
CGH-05-075	424792.1	6390840.3	1555.5	360	-45	358.7
CGH-05-076	424120.8	6391033.3	1475.7	360	-44	392.0
CGH-06-077	425480.1	6391099.0	1604.4	358	-45	137.2
CGH-06-078	425188.7	6390843.4	1582.3	358	-60	527.3
CGH-06-079	425577.0	6391111.7	1609.8	178	-45	237.7
CGH-06-080	425577.0	6391116.4	1610.1	359	-55	91.4
CGH-06-081	424195.1	6391006.3	1487.6	360	-55	478.5
CGH-06-082	424669.0	6390891.1	1544.3	360	-50	408.4
CGH-06-083	424111.4	6390944.3	1471.8	353	-47	503.2
CGH-06-084	424429.7	6390859.0	1512.7	001	-50	536.5
CGH-06-085	424010.3	6391070.8	1439.6	355	-45	304.8
CGH-06-086	424426.8	6390708.9	1505.6	358	-52	621.8
CGH-06-089	424304.4	6390757.8	1492.2	354	-45	524.3
CGH-06-092	424491.0	6390996.5	1524.8	358	-45	405.4
CGH-06-095	424541.8	6390707.6	1517.5	355	-50	573.0
CGH-06-100	424430.9	6391264.4	1513.3	173	-62	634.0
CGH-06-101	424484.7	6391189.8	1522.4	359	-45	192.0
CGH-06-105	424021.9	6390892.3	1457.7	356	-45	499.9
CGH-06-106	424541.0	6391174.3	1530.1	360	-45	207.3
CGH-06-107	424772.8	6390746.0	1550.5	347	-50	451.1
CGH-06-108	424909.8	6390920.2	1564.5	353	-60	439.4
CGH-06-110	425049.7	6390886.8	1574.2	359	-50	470.9
CGH-06-122	425680.3	6391082.8	1606.5	178	-45	89.9
CGH-06-123	425680.2	6391087.2	1606.0	359	-45	75.3
CGH-06-125	425190.1	6391314.5	1596.0	178	-45	454.8
CGH-06-128	425109.6	6391241.1	1587.7	356	-45	100.6
CGH-06-129	424429.9	6391126.5	1513.1	174	-58	536.5
CGH-06-130	424259.0	6391396.5	1511.7	176	-45	283.5
CGH-07-139	424317.0	6391136.8	1497.8	357	-45	298.7
CGH-07-141	424791.8	6391068.7	1557.3	354	-43	137.2
CGH-07-143	424750.3	6391076.9	1550.8	357	-47	161.5
CGH-07-145	424709.9	6391140.7	1546.7	353	-68	152.4
CGH-07-147	424752.6	6391182.9	1551.8	358	-45	97.5
CGH-07-148	424159.8	6391174.2	1467.2	359	-54	246. 9
CGH-07-149	424601.4	6391166.5	1537.5	357	-56	201.2
CGH-07-151	424601.6	6391114.1	1537.2	352	-60	216.4
CGH-07-153	424600.8	6391041.7	1538.4	355	-60	268.2
CGH-07-156	424708.4	6391083.5	1545.7	360	-75	164.6
CGH-07-158	424790.1	6391116.6	1555.6	358	-45	146.3
CGH-07-160	424365.5	6391273.3	1485.4	360	-45	179.8
CGH-07-162	424360.0	6391198.9	1501.3	360	-61	176. 8
CGH-07-164	424359.3	6391136.3	1502.0	359	-68	268.2
CGH-07-166	425578.9	6391059.9	1608.1	360	-55	144.0
CGH-07-167	425528.1	6391089.7	1605.7	359	-60	131.1
CGH-07-168	425528.0	6391086.7	1606.5	179	-60	115.8
CGH-07-169	425480.5	6391047.0	1602.0	359	-45	137.2

Table continued on next page

Table II-1: Diamond drill hole location data, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Hole Number	Easting (metres)	Northing (metres)	Elevation (metres)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip degrees)	Depth (metres)
Holes in Donnelly Zone (cont'd):						
CGH-07-170	425429.8	6391099.5	1603.2	359	-70	158.5
CGH-07-171	425430.0	6391096.8	1603.2	176	-45	121.9
CGH-07-173	425379.6	6391085.6	1603.9	356	-44	140.2
CGH-07-175	425381.1	6390947.7	1595.8	360	-45	277.4
CGH-07-177	424489.8	6391099.9	1521.7	354	-45	484.6
CGH-07-178	425328.8	6391150.2	1601.6	360	-75	115.8
CGH-07-179	425329.6	6391098.8	1599.8	360	-80	234.7
CGH-07-180	425329.9	6391051.9	1600.8	180	-80	131.1
CGH-07-181	425281.3	6391047.8	1593.2	359	-45	216.4
CGH-07-183	425235.2	6391108.1	1590.6	352	-78	304.8
CGH-07-185	425233.0	6391182.4	1594.3	356	-75	158.5
CGH-07-188	425233.0	6391059.2	1589.9	181	-75	179.8
CGH-07-190	425143.2	6391152.1	1585.7	178	-82	232.3
CGH-07-192	425148.2	6391203.0	1590.1	357	-75	204.2
CGH-07-194	425150.7	6391098.1	1586.1	178	-57	158.5
CGH-07-197	425109.3	6391099.4	1583.6	358	-44	246.9
CGH-07-198	425059.5	6391078.3	1579.6	356	-71	201.2
CGH-07-199	425059.9	6391230.3	1583.7	358	-65	184.4
CGH-07-200	424369.0	6390990.1	1509.5	358	-45	179.8
CGH-07-201	425064.3	6391165.0	1580.8	358	-71	249.9
CGH-07-203	425151.1	6391243.2	1592.8	358	-72	157.0
CGH-07-204	425187.7	6391054.1	1585.6	360	-45	154.5
CGH-07-206	425232.9	6391232.3	1598.0	003	-70	97.5
CGH-07-208	425059.8	6391291.9	1584.9	355	-66	112.8
CGH-07-210	425011.9	6391062.3	1576.7	358	-45	292.6
CGH-07-212	424961.3	6391246.7	1574.9	173	-81	273.1
CGH-07-214	424870.2	6391062.2	1565.6	355	-50	219.5
CGH-07-215	424961.4	6391243.3	1574.7	359	-45	59.8
CGH-07-216	424870.4	6391125.9	1565.9	356	-49	192.0
CGH-07-217	424959.2	6391166.8	1573.9	179	-78	143.3
CGH-07-218	424959.4	6391095.9	1574.3	184	-80	109.7
GJK-11-219	424446.1	6390794.1	1516.3	360	-90	714.8
GJK-11-225	425881.4	6391096.5	1555.3	180	-50	367.0
GJK-11-226	424751.9	6390696.3	1549.9	360	-65	588.6
GJK-11-228	424005	6391180	1460	360	-55	528.5
GJK-13-237	424445	6390595	1510	360	-90	703.5
GJK-13-238	423960	6390965	1451	360	-80	758.3
GJK-13-239	424600	6390890	1535	360	-70	565.2
Holes in North Donnelly Zone:						
CGH-05-041	424670.8	6391295.7	1546.9	360	-44	346.6
CGH-06-087	424664.3	6391572.1	1553.1	356	-45	256.0
CGH-06-088	424428.8	6391691.3	1551.0	356	-45	259.1
CGH-06-090	424669.3	6391409.5	1550.0	357	-45	304.8
CGH-06-091	424424.7	6391384.0	1500.8	360	-45	300.2
CGH-06-093	424549.4	6391386.1	1524.3	356	-43	295.7
CGH-06-094	424549.3	6391386.0	1524.7	355	-70	295.7
CGH-06-096	424767.3	6391403.2	1559.5	360	-45	256.0
CGH-06-097	424258.6	6391400.0	1511.4	358	-45	280.4
CGH-06-098	424105.6	6391463.6	1497.3	356	-45	243.8
CGH-06-099	424105.5	6391463.2	1497.6	354	-70	280.4
CGH-06-102	424105.9	6391461.0	1498.1	177	-45	94.5

Table continued on next page

Table II-1: Diamond drill hole location data, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Hole Number	Easting (metres)	Northing (metres)	Elevation (metres)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip degrees)	Depth (metres)
Holes in North Donnelly Zone (cont'd):						
CGH-06-103	424652.1	6391497.8	1545.0	178	-70	167.6
CGH-06-104	423905.3	6391266.6	1449.8	356	-45	255.3
CGH-06-132	424766.5	6391535.9	1566.8	357	-45	131.1
CGH-06-133	424766.6	6391532.4	1567.2	178	-60	106.7
CGH-06-135	424430.5	6391586.4	1546.0	359	-45	152.4
CGH-06-138	424263.9	6391529.3	1524.0	358	-45	146.3
CGH-07-140	424109.8	6391563.8	1500.7	355	-45	93.0
CGH-07-142	424108.6	6391389.4	1491.1	355	-70	310.9
CGH-07-144	424178.2	6391414.7	1504.1	355	-60	305.7
CGH-07-146	424266.2	6391284.2	1469.9	359	-44	128.0
CGH-07-150	424176.2	6391304.8	1479.0	355	-45	237.7
CGH-07-152	424176.3	6391300.9	1477.7	177	-70	121.9
CGH-07-154	424182.3	6391523.8	1512.6	351	-60	140.2
CGH-07-155	424312.9	6391297.3	1479.5	357	-45	277.4
CGH-07-157	424261.8	6391156.3	1488.8	360	-56	271.3
CGH-07-159	424010.9	6391351.0	1478.4	356	-50	253.0
CGH-07-161	424010.2	6391349.9	1476.1	353	-70	295.7
CGH-07-163	424010.2	6391346.5	1476.4	176	-71	38.8
CGH-07-165	423905.7	6391267.7	1451.3	355	-70	259.1
CGH-07-172	423796.5	6391284.1	1430.1	359	-45	237.7
CGH-07-174	423913.0	6391379.3	1465.8	001	-45	134.1
CGH-07-176	424011.7	6391454.1	1485.0	357	-50	152.4
CGH-07-182	424487.3	6391258.8	1521.8	354	-45	295.7
CGH-07-184	424595.7	6391483.6	1531.4	182	-60	198.1
CGH-07-186	424664.6	6391499.5	1549.7	359	-45	158.5
CGH-07-187	424715.2	6391495.7	1559.5	178	-70	152.4
CGH-07-189	424718.6	6391585.1	1563.1	180	-69	198.1
CGH-07-191	424597.4	6391593.2	1554.2	175	-60	295.7
CGH-07-193	424602.0	6391376.4	1538.1	179	-59	149.4
CGH-07-195	424487.4	6391410.1	1508.5	359	-46	192.0
CGH-07-196	424764.7	6391266.6	1552.7	360	-46	268.2
GJK-11-227	425023	6391511	1590	360	-45	328.8
Holes common to Donnelly and North Donnelly zones:						
Tg-77-01	424428.4	6391220.7	1511.9	360	-45	163.4
CGH-06-127	424422.4	6391253.7	1511.2	358	-45	304.8
CGH-06-131	424431.0	6391486.4	1535.7	360	-45	198.1
CGH-06-134	424545.1	6391283.0	1526.5	358	-70	289.6
CGH-06-136	424550.0	6391493.6	1530.0	358	-45	131.1
Holes in South Donnelly Zone:						
CGH-06-109	424137.0	6390753.3	1450.7	360	-45	298.7
CGH-06-111	424121.7	6390598.3	1459.4	356	-45	405.4
CGH-06-113	424121.9	6390594.5	1460.5	180	-65	274.3
CGH-06-116	423929.6	6390657.0	1404.2	356	-45	289.0
CGH-06-119	424663.7	6390471.0	1544.0	359	-45	292.6
GJK-11-224	424862.2	6390255.3	1575.3	360	-60	321.2

Table continued on next page

Table II-1: Diamond drill hole location data, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Hole Number	Easting (metres)	Northing (metres)	Elevation (metres)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip degrees)	Depth (metres)
Holes in North Zone:						
AM-71-10	426350.3	6391934.7	1663.4	360	-90	191.7
AM-71-11	426349.8	6392062.9	1674.4	360	-90	182.9
AM-71-12	426354.3	6392185.7	1679.7	360	-90	126.8
AM-71-14	426343.6	6391811.0	1649.5	360	-90	150.0
AM-71-16	426225.8	6391940.4	1657.4	360	-90	107.6
CGH-04-005	426734.9	6392215.6	1680.7	358	-46	166.7
CGH-04-006	426344.8	6391803.6	1649.0	358	-45	168.6
CGH-04-007	426503.6	6391870.3	1670.0	360	-45	124.1
CGH-04-008	426911.7	6392150.6	1687.2	360	-46	168.3
CGH-04-009	427314.3	6392212.6	1713.8	359	-40	160.9
CGH-04-010	427309.7	6392074.0	1713.6	360	-45	193.9
CGH-04-011	427312.8	6391922.5	1696.1	360	-45	172.8
CGH-04-012	426706.5	6391866.7	1685.0	360	-45	162.2
CGH-04-013	426503.3	6391749.0	1667.9	360	-45	204.8
CGH-04-014	426705.4	6392060.8	1681.3	360	-45	96.6
CGH-05-057	426706.5	6391769.6	1688.1	002	-45	227.7
CGH-05-059	426226.1	6391830.6	1646.6	001	-45	194.2
CGH-05-060	426731.5	6392118.1	1678.0	001	-60	194.2
CGH-05-062	427120.7	6392446.8	1696.4	180	-45	221.6
CGH-05-064	427648.6	6392242.1	1689.6	360	-45	175.9
CGH-06-137	426891.8	6391611.4	1689.0	356	-45	179.8
CGH-07-202	426339.4	6391678.9	1644.8	359	-46	419.4
CGH-07-205	426130.1	6391971.1	1664.9	001	-58	204.2
CGH-07-207	426623.1	6392353.8	1682.5	179	-45	201.2
CGH-07-209	426378.3	6392492.7	1680.5	179	-45	192.0
CGH-07-211	426184.4	6391542.5	1614.4	312.5	-66	280.4
Holes in GJ Zone:						
AM-70-01	425661.8	6390437.7	1416.5	180	-60	301.1
AM-70-02	425661.4	6390438.8	1416.6	360	-90	305.1
AM-70-03	425663.0	6390438.0	1416.0	090	-60	304.5
AM-70-04	425662.6	6390441.9	1417.3	360	-60	306.6
AM-70-05	425659.0	6390438.0	1416.0	270	-60	312.7
AM-71-06	425525.3	6390441.4	1496.2	360	-90	292.9
AM-71-07	425555.0	6390561.0	1493.0	360	-90	245.4
AM-71-08	425431.6	6390426.5	1558.4	360	-90	121.0
AM-71-09	425776.1	6390326.2	1457.8	360	-90	206.4
AM-71-13	425899.9	6390332.1	1538.2	360	-90	211.2
AM-71-15	425778.9	6390443.0	1490.5	360	-90	230.7
AM-71-17	426133.1	6390864.7	1584.0	360	-90	132.6
AM-71-18	426133.5	6390717.7	1601.3	360	-90	145.4
AM-71-19	426128.0	6390603.0	1602.0	360	-90	134.4
CA-81-01	426096.2	6390610.3	1601.1	180	-45	262.4
CA-81-02	426211.6	6390487.7	1612.3	180	-45	303.9
CA-81-03	425959.6	6390452.6	1586.8	005	-45	241.4
CA-81-04	426424.6	6390525.9	1613.6	180	-45	251.5
CA-81-05	426147.7	6390367.5	1594.6	360	-45	256.6
CA-81-06	426080.4	6390674.2	1599.5	180	-45	303.9
CA-81-07	425963.4	6390547.7	1591.6	180	-60	245.4
AS-90-01	425861.8	6390374.4	1529.2	360	-45	179.0
AS-90-02	425872.7	6390520.6	1566.6	360	-45	181.1

Table continued on next page

Table II-1: Diamond drill hole location data, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Hole Number	Easting (metres)	Northing (metres)	Elevation (metres)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip degrees)	Depth (metres)
Holes in GJ Zone (cont'd):						
AS-90-03	425854.0	6390239.0	1494.0	360	-45	188.7
AS-90-04	426458.7	6390248.1	1591.9	360	-44	196.0
AS-90-05	426462.4	6390098.0	1580.8	360	-44	179.5
AS-90-11	425509.9	6390921.7	1562.0	180	-45	183.5
AS-90-12	425511.7	6390764.7	1570.8	220	-45	182.3
CGH-05-048	425960.7	6390468.4	1589.6	360	-90	293.8
CGH-05-050	425960.0	6390468.1	1589.9	180	-60	213.4
CGH-05-052	425959.4	6390650.3	1591.6	185	-61	356.6
CGH-05-056	426131.0	6390833.9	1586.7	002	-45	261.2
CGH-05-058	426231.0	6390632.6	1608.4	180	-45	298.1
CGH-05-061	426333.9	6390625.7	1609.9	180	-45	264.3
CGH-05-063	426294.4	6390407.0	1616.6	181	-45	235.6
CGH-05-065	426655.6	6390466.8	1611.1	180	-45	197.2
CGH-05-066a	425640.2	6390666.7	1449.3	358	-45	370.9
CGH-05-071	425640.6	6390662.4	1446.9	175	-45	477.6
CGH-07-213	426653.7	6390463.6	1611.4	180	-46	137.3
GJK-11-223	425455.3	6390288.6	1545.3	360	-60	416.0
Holes in Wolf Zone:						
GJK-11-220	430596.1	6394180.8	1555.0	320	-60	394.5
GJK-11-221	430448.0	6393824.8	1477.7	360	-60	323.0
GJK-11-222	429968.0	6394118.0	1493.0	045	-45	326.0
GJK-12-229	430753.7	6394508.3	1565.6	320	-52	579.0
GJK-12-230	430863.1	6394444.6	1523.2	316	-52	638.0
GJK-12-231	430405.3	6394008.4	1546.2	320	-45	397.9
GJK-12-232	430405.3	6394008.3	1546.1	320	-63	500.0
GJK-12-236	430220.4	6392912.3	1411.7	270	-55	499.0
Reconnaissance Holes:						
AS-90-06	427734.0	6390221.0	1530.0	360	-45	178.92
AS-90-07	427202.7	6389674.4	1470.8	340	-45	184.40
CGH-05-049	425260.9	6390617.2	1585.2	182	-45	407.5
CGH-05-051	427479.9	6390959.9	1699.9	359	-45	139.3
CGH-05-053	427291.7	6390749.3	1651.2	360	-45	154.5
CGH-05-054	428292.5	6391091.4	1661.9	360	-44	185.0
CGH-05-055	428125.3	6390834.3	1644.4	001	-45	166.7
CGH-06-112	425135.9	6391752.6	1613.8	356	-45	207.3
CGH-06-114	425628.6	6392168.9	1664.8	356	-47	249.9
CGH-06-115	424963.6	6391857.4	1610.4	179	-45	189.0
CGH-06-117	425880.6	6392120.6	1674.6	175	-45	155.5
CGH-06-118	426067.9	6391624.4	1622.9	135	-60	137.2
CGH-06-120	425134.9	6392361.6	1645.8	177	-46	149.4
CGH-06-121	425124.5	6393154.5	1689.8	356	-45	384.1
CGH-06-124	425032.4	6393550.8	1738.7	316	-47	207.3
CGH-06-126	425125.9	6392849.1	1652.1	174	-45	179.8
GJK-12-233	432324.1	6395678.8	1249.9	320	-50	461.0
GJK-12-234	425760.0	6392003.7	1667.5	360	-60	478.2
GJK-12-235	426350.7	6391394.1	1635.3	360	-55	448.0

APPENDIX III

Selected significant assay intercepts,
Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area,
GJ Property

Table III-1: Significant assay intercepts, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property:

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Holes in Donnelly Zone:						
Texasgulf drilling, 1977 & 1980:						
Tg-77-02	47.00	89.00	42.00	0.142	na	na
and	89.00	155.00	66.00	0.516	0.47	na
Tg-77-03	93.00	132.00	39.00	0.473	0.49	na
and	132.00	160.30	28.30	0.290	na	na
Tg-77-04/11	141.00	156.00	15.00	0.236	0.35	na
and	156.00	200.00	44.00	0.937	2.74	na
and	200.00	218.00	18.00	0.187	0.30	na
Tg-77-05	102.00	117.00	15.00	0.124	na	na
Tg-77-06	18.00	129.00	111.00	0.191	na	na
Tg-77-07	24.00	30.00	6.00	0.240	na	na
Tg-77-08	108.00	177.00	69.00	0.257	na	na
Tg-77-09	57.00	123.70	66.70	0.164	na	na
Tg-77-10	no significant intercepts					
Tg-80-12	192.00	207.00	15.00	0.130	0.10	na
Tg-80-13	150.00	189.00	39.00	0.162	0.90	na
Tg-80-14	60.00	171.00	111.00	0.348	0.44	na
including	96.00	153.00	57.00	0.465	0.64	na
Tg-80-15	225.00	255.00	30.00	0.201	0.19	na

Notes: Data compiled by D.T. Mehner, P.Geo. from original assay reports and logs; na means no results reported.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2004 to 2007:						
CGH-04-001	27.00	261.21	234.21	0.363	0.284	2.6
CGH-04-002	12.00	264.00	252.00	0.335	0.367	1.6
CGH-04-003	5.00	279.19	274.19	0.227	0.277	2.1
CGH-04-004	30.00	39.00	9.00	0.049	0.237	1.7
and	63.00	74.58	11.58	0.044	0.186	0.5
CGH-04-015	248.00	299.00	51.00	0.731	0.607	1.6
CGH-04-016	13.71	45.00	31.29	0.354	0.125	1.1
and	192.00	261.00	69.00	0.468	0.536	2.1
CGH-04-017	6.09	87.00	80.91	0.339	0.379	2.0
and	111.00	138.00	27.00	0.214	0.090	0.6
CGH-04-018	8.22	177.00	168.78	0.392	0.425	3.2
CGH-04-019	237.00	345.00	108.00	0.282	0.247	3.5
CGH-04-020	23.47	221.59	198.12	0.417	0.393	2.4
CGH-05-021	15.20	126.90	111.70	0.405	0.406	2.0
CGH-05-022	35.40	93.30	57.90	0.501	0.403	1.9
CGH-05-023	23.50	204.50	181.00	0.378	0.324	2.4
CGH-05-024	22.90	62.50	39.60	0.186	0.194	1.3
and	74.70	257.55	182.85	0.164	0.193	1.8
and	291.08	324.61	33.53	0.284	0.504	2.5
CGH-05-025	29.00	66.14	37.14	0.278	0.344	2.4
CGH-05-026	17.37	181.96	164.59	0.378	0.590	3.4
CGH-05-027	62.18	175.56	113.38	0.188	0.138	0.6
and	212.14	248.72	36.58	0.522	0.473	1.3
CGH-05-028	39.01	112.16	73.15	0.168	0.296	2.2
and	194.46	218.85	24.39	0.231	0.183	1.7
CGH-05-029	169.77	355.70	185.93	0.186	0.262	2.5
and	355.70	416.66	60.96	0.323	0.344	2.2
CGH-05-030	5.18	47.85	42.67	0.319	0.285	3.5

Table continued on next page

Table III-1: Significant assay intercepts, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Holes in Donnelly Zone (cont'd):						
Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2004 to 2007 (cont'd):						
CGH-05-031	9.14	169.00	159.86	0.286	0.350	2.2
CGH-05-032	6.09	236.82	230.73	0.240	0.291	1.9
CGH-05-033	4.80	314.45	309.65	0.327	0.299	2.4
CGH-05-034	9.14	273.40	264.26	0.154	0.251	2.3
and	273.40	349.16	75.76	0.323	0.416	2.2
CGH-05-035	no significant intercepts					
CGH-05-036	285.59	342.49	56.90	0.325	0.336	3.1
CGH-05-037	7.00	81.38	74.38	0.471	0.411	1.5
CGH-05-038	66.14	188.06	121.92	0.233	0.192	1.1
and	188.06	202.37	14.31	0.668	1.194	3.2
CGH-05-039	44.80	93.30	48.50	0.612	0.562	3.0
and	93.30	154.53	61.23	0.155	0.165	0.9
CGH-05-040	35.66	197.20	161.54	0.203	0.204	1.2
CGH-05-042	84.12	178.61	94.49	0.554	0.480	2.2
CGH-05-043	26.52	38.71	12.19	0.180	0.149	1.9
and	194.16	316.08	121.92	0.281	0.317	1.3
and	346.56	367.89	21.33	0.555	0.740	0.9
CGH-05-044	248.72	276.15	27.43	0.079	0.375	1.4
and	276.15	342.90	66.75	0.133	0.276	1.3
CGH-05-045	11.28	53.95	42.67	0.247	0.172	1.1
and	215.49	270.36	54.87	0.164	0.181	0.9
and	319.27	352.65	33.38	0.426	0.607	3.1
CGH-05-046	20.42	44.64	24.22	0.227	0.196	0.8
and	197.21	218.54	21.33	0.087	0.565	0.9
and	218.54	346.56	128.02	0.197	0.206	1.5
CGH-05-047	54.57	66.14	11.57	0.110	0.475	0.2
and	66.14	89.63	23.49	0.276	0.261	1.5
CGH-05-067	130.14	379.85	249.71	0.304	0.496	2.2
CGH-05-068	41.76	102.71	60.95	0.598	0.723	2.7
CGH-05-069	39.01	66.44	27.43	0.056	1.329	2.1
and	163.98	196.18	32.20	0.044	0.884	1.5
CGH-05-070	9.14	172.82	163.68	0.358	0.340	1.4
CGH-05-072	32.61	249.02	216.41	0.339	0.348	1.2
CGH-05-073	181.93	383.13	201.17	0.202	0.285	1.0
CGH-05-074	346.55	373.98	27.43	0.283	0.361	1.1
and	407.65	424.89	17.24	0.401	0.205	1.7
CGH-05-075	175.86	197.20	21.34	0.159	0.155	1.0
and	291.69	320.50	28.81	0.262	0.208	2.0
CGH-05-076	246.08	255.11	9.03	1.024	1.255	3.5
and	269.12	316.07	46.95	0.832	1.304	3.7
and	340.46	377.03	36.57	0.214	0.239	0.9
CGH-06-077	18.00	85.00	67.00	0.474	0.395	2.3
CGH-06-078	369.00	379.40	10.40	0.043	1.093	2.1
and	420.62	443.50	22.88	0.060	0.826	2.4
CGH-06-079	18.00	97.54	79.54	0.279	0.138	1.7
CGH-06-080	21.33	87.60	66.27	0.315	0.270	2.2
CGH-06-081	353.57	393.19	39.62	0.229	0.188	2.6
and	393.17	426.72	33.53	0.098	0.197	1.3
CGH-06-082	185.93	329.18	143.25	0.228	0.286	2.2
CGH-06-083	381.10	503.21	122.11	0.304	0.312	2.3
CGH-06-084	149.35	206.72	57.37	0.276	0.374	0.6
and	360.34	451.01	90.67	0.334	0.446	1.6

Table continued on next page

Table III-1: Significant assay intercepts, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Holes in Donnelly Zone (cont'd):						
Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2004 to 2007 (cont'd):						
CGH-06-085	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-086	326.14	573.02	246.88	0.231	0.247	1.2
CGH-06-089	237.74	301.75	64.01	0.154	0.090	1.0
and	487.68	509.02	21.34	0.203	0.194	0.9
CGH-06-092	88.39	112.78	24.39	0.231	0.156	1.0
and	149.35	347.47	198.12	0.237	0.296	1.5
CGH-06-095	362.71	566.93	204.22	0.294	0.446	2.6
CGH-06-100	29.00	97.54	68.54	0.279	0.111	1.1
and	134.11	576.07	441.96	0.225	0.281	1.2
CGH-06-101	67.06	112.78	45.72	0.372	0.341	1.2
and	155.45	176.78	21.33	0.219	0.164	2.8
CGH-06-105	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-106	23.00	47.30	24.30	0.128	0.158	1.1
and	100.58	207.26	106.68	0.222	0.139	2.3
CGH-06-107	402.34	438.91	36.57	0.293	0.389	2.1
CGH-06-108	6.10	30.48	24.38	0.053	0.159	1.3
and	30.48	42.67	12.19	0.237	0.310	1.5
and	115.82	128.02	12.20	0.261	0.165	3.1
and	173.74	198.12	24.38	0.195	0.154	3.2
and	271.27	374.90	103.63	0.276	0.406	3.2
CGH-06-110	188.98	445.01	256.03	0.211	0.354	2.1
CGH-06-122	18.39	76.20	57.81	0.189	0.081	1.8
CGH-06-123	30.85	52.80	21.95	0.267	0.274	1.6
CGH-06-125	51.82	307.85	265.03	0.406	0.503	2.7
CGH-06-128	18.59	70.10	51.51	1.212	1.402	4.4
CGH-06-129	152.40	210.70	58.30	0.170	0.114	0.6
and	374.91	536.45	161.54	0.275	0.229	1.2
CGH-06-130	85.34	256.03	170.69	0.422	0.287	1.4
CGH-07-139	124.97	192.02	67.05	0.376	0.459	2.0
CGH-07-141	18.29	127.60	109.31	0.321	0.269	1.1
CGH-07-143	50.29	125.67	75.38	0.379	0.381	1.9
and	125.67	161.54	35.87	0.104	0.166	1.0
CGH-07-145	9.45	67.06	57.61	0.482	0.586	2.0
and	67.06	82.72	15.66	0.172	0.123	1.1
CGH-07-147	39.62	97.54	57.92	0.074	0.049	1.1
CGH-07-148	69.70	243.83	174.13	0.488	0.517	2.1
CGH-07-149	30.48	140.21	109.73	0.292	0.273	1.4
including	51.82	76.20	24.38	0.462	0.580	1.3
CGH-07-151	12.19	173.74	161.55	0.288	0.285	1.4
including	12.19	57.91	45.72	0.458	0.317	2.4
and including	164.59	173.74	9.15	0.513	0.525	1.2
CGH-07-153	109.73	256.03	146.30	0.260	0.307	1.3
including	192.02	216.41	24.39	0.421	0.541	2.6
CGH-07-156	34.00	151.84	117.84	0.260	0.191	0.8
CGH-07-158	27.43	82.30	54.87	0.567	0.607	1.8
CGH-07-160	15.20	33.53	18.33	0.481	0.460	2.7
CGH-07-162	12.19	155.45	143.26	0.360	0.306	2.5
including	70.10	146.31	76.21	0.507	0.389	3.2
CGH-07-164	73.15	167.64	94.49	0.126	0.175	1.0
and	213.36	268.22	54.86	0.156	0.134	1.3

Table continued on next page

Table III-1: Significant assay intercepts, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Holes in Donnelly Zone (cont'd):						
Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2004 to 2007 (cont'd):						
CGH-07-166	13.80	140.20	126.40	0.277	0.203	1.6
including	13.80	57.91	44.11	0.387	0.302	2.7
and including	85.34	103.63	18.29	0.481	0.309	1.5
CGH-07-167	16.25	112.78	96.53	0.499	1.809	3.0
CGH-07-168	18.00	88.39	70.39	0.487	0.344	3.5
including	18.00	73.15	55.15	0.563	0.421	3.8
CGH-07-169	12.40	112.78	100.38	0.539	0.452	3.9
and	112.78	132.68	19.90	0.187	0.197	1.4
CGH-07-170	12.19	131.06	118.87	0.449	0.492	2.2
CGH-07-171	18.29	121.92	103.63	0.575	0.782	4.4
including	18.29	106.68	88.39	0.631	0.886	5.0
CGH-07-173	18.29	131.06	112.77	0.348	0.322	2.2
including	67.06	94.49	27.43	0.526	0.397	2.0
CGH-07-175	97.54	259.08	161.54	0.316	0.588	3.9
CGH-07-177	12.19	246.89	234.70	0.308	0.293	1.9
and	429.77	484.63	54.86	0.243	0.289	2.4
CGH-07-178	18.29	112.00	93.71	0.421	0.589	2.4
including	18.29	91.44	73.15	0.539	0.755	3.0
CGH-07-179	12.19	231.65	219.46	0.408	0.343	2.3
CGH-07-180	9.14	131.06	121.92	0.290	0.701	3.6
including	76.20	131.06	54.86	0.308	1.106	4.1
CGH-07-181	12.19	204.22	192.03	0.320	0.294	2.0
including	97.54	204.22	106.68	0.393	0.374	2.4
CGH-07-183	9.14	298.70	289.56	0.336	0.309	2.2
CGH-07-185	18.29	128.02	109.73	0.540	0.672	2.4
CGH-07-188	4.50	146.42	141.92	0.252	0.237	2.2
including	109.73	124.97	15.24	0.505	0.563	3.6
CGH-07-190	12.40	232.25	219.85	0.273	0.383	2.6
CGH-07-192	12.19	201.17	188.98	0.488	0.499	2.5
including	12.19	118.87	106.68	0.611	0.570	3.2
CGH-07-194	9.14	158.50	149.36	0.224	0.247	1.9
CGH-07-197	6.10	243.84	237.74	0.289	0.450	2.2
including	179.83	243.84	64.01	0.487	1.057	3.2
CGH-07-198	6.70	201.17	194.47	0.172	0.195	1.4
CGH-07-199	14.30	173.50	159.20	0.413	0.431	2.5
including	27.43	98.66	71.23	0.630	0.683	4.1
and including	143.26	155.45	12.19	0.401	0.490	3.3
CGH-07-200	45.72	85.34	39.62	0.118	0.112	1.5
CGH-07-201	8.49	240.79	232.30	0.335	0.415	2.6
including	173.74	240.79	67.05	0.555	0.922	5.1
CGH-07-203	15.24	87.77	72.53	0.753	1.034	10.2
including	15.24	60.96	45.72	1.020	1.450	14.5
CGH-07-204	6.10	154.53	148.43	0.277	0.242	2.3
CGH-07-206	14.82	67.06	52.24	0.577	0.737	3.9
CGH-07-208	26.50	51.82	25.32	0.503	0.324	1.1
CGH-07-210	4.57	283.46	278.89	0.250	0.356	2.0
including	228.60	277.37	48.77	0.564	1.190	3.8
CGH-07-212	24.38	243.84	219.46	0.467	0.488	3.1
including	112.78	176.78	64.00	0.837	0.871	4.9
CGH-07-214	6.10	137.16	131.06	0.222	0.207	1.4
including	100.58	137.16	36.58	0.338	0.322	2.0

Table continued on next page

Table III-1: Significant assay intercepts, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Holes in Donnelly Zone (cont'd):						
Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2004 to 2007 (cont'd):						
CGH-07-215	48.77	59.81	11.04	0.602	0.676	1.5
CGH-07-216	10.80	101.35	90.55	0.609	0.765	1.8
and	124.97	170.69	45.72	0.243	0.153	0.8
CGH-07-217	5.40	143.26	137.86	0.183	0.133	0.8
CGH-07-218	6.20	109.73	103.53	0.226	0.187	2.5
including	21.34	57.91	36.57	0.333	0.280	3.1
Teck Resources drilling, 2011 & 2013:						
GJK-11-219	194.42	204.80	10.38	0.02	0.53	na
and	506.08	647.29	141.21	0.39	0.54	na
and	655.80	664.64	8.84	0.08	4.12	na
including	662.60	664.64	2.04	na	16.6	na
GJK-11-225	no significant intercepts – hole is "East of Donnelly"					
GJK-11-226	350.40	360.00	9.60	0.15	6.64	na
including	350.40	351.95	1.55	0.29	25.5	na
and	506.75	568.40	61.85	0.15	0.21	na
GJK-11-228	312.45	341.60	29.15	0.18	0.39	na
and	371.60	387.50	15.90	0.18	0.11	na
and	413.45	437.75	24.30	0.18	0.25	na
GJK-13-237	672.00	703.48	31.48	0.10	0.49	na
GJK-13-238	634.00	735.50	101.50	0.24	0.20	na
including	679.46	735.50	56.04	0.37	0.23	na
GJK-13-239	248.50	455.63	207.13	0.26	0.34	na
including	304.50	333.11	28.61	0.49	0.72	na

Note – na means that no silver data are provided in the Teck reporting; most or all of the silver assays determined by the aqua regia method employed were less than 2 gpt.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Holes in North Donnelly Zone:						
Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2005 to 2007:						
CGH-05-041	230.73	236.82	6.09	0.131	0.344	0.5
CGH-06-087	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-088	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-090	42.67	140.21	97.54	0.260	0.299	2.2
and	179.83	210.31	30.48	0.276	0.259	2.8
CGH-06-091	9.14	27.43	18.29	0.182	0.165	1.9
and	115.82	121.92	6.10	0.227	0.251	1.0
and	131.06	149.35	18.29	0.233	0.209	1.9
and	180.56	190.72	10.16	0.442	0.453	2.5
CGH-06-093	48.77	100.58	51.81	0.152	0.229	1.0
and	100.58	121.92	21.34	0.210	0.309	0.9
and	158.50	176.78	18.28	0.173	0.162	2.0
and	219.46	252.98	33.52	0.151	0.175	1.4
CGH-06-094	155.45	192.02	36.57	0.219	0.288	2.7
CGH-06-096	67.06	103.63	36.57	0.114	0.180	1.6
and	141.40	158.50	17.10	0.171	0.243	1.4
CGH-06-097	25.35	30.48	5.13	0.180	0.100	0.4
CGH-06-098	51.82	82.29	30.47	0.187	0.282	1.2
and	131.06	164.59	33.53	0.263	0.351	2.0

Table continued on next page

Table III-1: Significant assay intercepts, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Holes in North Donnelly Zone (cont'd):						
Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2004 to 2007 (cont'd):						
CGH-06-099	88.39	222.50	134.11	0.279	0.496	1.2
CGH-06-102	21.34	33.53	12.19	0.268	0.155	1.1
CGH-06-103	27.43	152.40	124.97	0.267	0.335	2.6
CGH-06-104	106.68	179.83	73.15	0.193	0.335	1.6
and	225.55	237.44	12.19	0.102	0.217	1.1
CGH-06-132	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-133	42.67	106.68	64.01	0.180	0.217	2.2
CGH-06-135	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-138	no significant intercepts					
CGH-07-140	6.20	21.34	15.14	0.179	0.130	1.3
CGH-07-142	256.03	288.18	32.15	0.137	0.146	0.8
CGH-07-144	179.83	256.03	76.20	0.110	0.170	0.9
CGH-07-146	6.10	79.25	73.15	0.502	0.369	2.0
CGH-07-150	170.69	182.88	12.19	0.180	0.261	1.1
CGH-07-152	12.19	121.92	109.73	0.568	0.554	4.4
CGH-07-154	70.10	91.44	21.34	0.230	0.344	0.6
CGH-07-155	14.50	60.96	46.46	0.148	0.102	1.0
CGH-07-157	100.58	216.41	115.83	0.235	0.342	3.4
including	131.06	185.93	54.87	0.382	0.415	3.9
CGH-07-159	76.20	115.82	39.62	0.192	0.363	0.9
and	155.45	173.74	18.29	0.251	0.506	0.9
and	210.31	249.47	39.16	0.121	0.304	0.5
CGH-07-161	67.06	112.76	45.70	0.215	0.229	2.1
and	179.83	225.55	45.72	0.121	0.105	0.7
CGH-07-163	no significant intercepts					
CGH-07-165	188.98	259.08	70.10	0.176	0.286	1.5
CGH-07-172	51.82	64.01	12.19	0.375	0.498	2.4
CGH-07-174	94.49	109.73	15.24	0.063	0.262	0.5
CGH-07-176	4.57	137.16	132.59	0.119	0.141	1.4
including	121.92	134.11	12.19	0.316	0.323	2.1
CGH-07-182	25.77	42.67	16.90	0.990	1.251	3.0
and	97.54	121.92	24.38	0.178	0.176	2.0
and	198.12	231.65	33.53	0.335	0.475	2.6
CGH-07-184	15.50	198.12	182.62	0.136	0.201	1.1
including	67.06	121.92	54.86	0.246	0.338	1.5
CGH-07-186	24.45	152.40	127.95	0.126	0.160	1.8
CGH-07-187	31.98	137.16	105.18	0.217	0.291	1.7
CGH-07-189	82.30	185.93	103.63	0.176	0.204	1.4
including	82.30	94.49	12.19	0.327	0.558	3.0
CGH-07-191	54.86	195.07	140.21	0.115	0.109	1.1
CGH-07-193	no significant intercepts					
CGH-07-195	45.72	192.02	146.30	0.151	0.151	1.5
including	134.11	146.30	12.19	0.344	0.298	2.5
CGH-07-196	no significant intercepts					
Teck Resources drilling, 2011:						
CJK-11-227	no significant intercepts					

Table continued on next page

Table III-1: Significant assay intercepts, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Holes common to Donnelly and North Donnelly zones:						
Texasgulf drilling, 1977:						
TG-77-01	36.90	84.00	47.10	0.689	0.83	na

Notes: Data compiled by D.T. Mehner, P.Geo. from original assay reports and logs; na means no silver results reported.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2006:						
CGH-06-127	15.77	46.32	30.55	0.791	0.974	2.3
and	46.32	55.53	9.21	0.175	0.109	0.8
and	112.78	128.02	15.24	0.195	0.364	2.7
and	146.30	152.40	6.10	0.230	0.325	2.8
and	201.17	228.60	27.43	0.150	0.286	0.9
and	240.79	274.32	33.53	0.234	0.402	1.9
CGH-06-131	94.49	106.68	12.19	0.145	0.173	1.2
CGH-06-134	24.38	73.15	48.77	0.172	0.125	1.2
CGH-06-136	18.29	79.25	60.96	0.168	0.158	1.9
and	79.25	109.73	30.48	0.113	0.117	1.4
Holes in South Donnelly Zone:						
Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2006:						
CGH-06-109	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-111	347.47	385.06	37.59	0.145	0.087	0.9
CGH-06-113	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-116	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-119	no significant intercepts					
GJK-11-224	no significant intercepts					
Holes in North ("Camp") Zone:						
Amoco drilling, 1971:						
AM-71-10	6.10	118.87	112.77	0.154	na	na
including	6.10	36.58	30.48	0.182	na	na
AM-71-11	no significant intercepts					
AM-71-12	no significant intercepts					
AM-71-14	no significant intercepts					
AM-71-16	no significant intercepts					

Notes: Data compiled by D.T. Mehner, P.Geo. from original assay reports and logs; na means that the gold and silver results reported are suspect and have not been used.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
Canadian Gold Hunter Drilling, 2004 - 2007:						
CGH-04-005	24.00	48.00	24.00	0.104	0.302	0.7
CGH-04-006	22.86	161.00	138.14	0.161	0.111	1.1
CGH-04-007	20.42	102.00	81.58	0.291	0.222	2.4
CGH-04-008	no significant intercepts					
CGH-04-009	no significant intercepts					
CGH-04-010	no significant intercepts					
CGH-04-011	no significant intercepts					
CGH-04-012	no significant intercepts					
CGH-04-013	111.00	204.83	93.83	0.146	0.148	1.1
CGH-05-057	145.39	166.73	21.34	0.156	0.126	4.0

Table continued on next page

Table III-1: Significant assay intercepts, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Holes in North ("Camp") Zone (cont'd):

Canadian Gold Hunter Drilling, 2004 – 2007 (cont'd):

CGH-05-059	no significant intercepts
CGH-05-060	no significant intercepts
CGH-05-062	no significant intercepts
CGH-05-064	no significant intercepts
CGH-06-137	no significant intercepts
CGH-07-202	no significant intercepts
CGH-07-205	no significant intercepts
CGH-07-207	no significant interdepts
CGH-07-209	no significant intercepts
CGH-07-211	no significant intercepts

Holes in GJ Zone:

Amoco drilling, 1970 and 1971:

AM-70-01	2.44	121.92	119.48	0.255	na	na
AM-70-02	2.44	164.59	162.15	0.364	na	na
including	48.77	149.35	110.58	0.461	na	na
AM-70-03	4.27	118.87	114.60	0.258	na	na
AM-70-04	2.44	121.92	119.48	0.172	na	na
AM-70-05	1.52	51.82	50.30	0.234	na	na
and	70.10	143.26	73.16	0.455	na	na
and	143.26	210.31	67.05	0.146	na	na
AM-71-06	104.24	259.08	154.84	0.214	na	na
AM-71-07	146.30	195.07	48.77	0.111	na	na
AM-71-08	no significant intercepts					
AM-71-09	no significant intercepts					
AM-71-13	no significant intercepts					
AM-71-15	51.82	140.21	88.39	0.195	na	na
including	64.01	97.54	33.53	0.291	na	na
AM-71-17	no significant intercepts					
AM-71-18	no significant intercepts					
AM-71-19	no significant intercepts					

Notes: Data compiled by D.T. Mehner, P.Geo. from original assay reports and logs; na means that the gold and silver results reported are suspect and have not been used.

Canorex drilling, 1981:

CA-81-01	115.82	213.36	97.54	0.213	na	na
CA-81-02	18.29	67.06	48.77	0.111	na	na
and	103.63	149.35	45.72	0.113	na	na
CA-81-03	51.82	73.15	21.33	0.143	na	na
CA-81-04	97.54	115.82	18.28	0.128	na	na
CA-81-05	85.34	188.98	103.64	0.323	na	na
including	134.11	170.69	36.58	0.620	na	na
CA-81-06	198.12	210.31	12.19	0.110	na	na
and	277.37	303.89	26.52	0.130	na	na
CA-81-07	64.01	219.46	155.45	0.248	na	na
including	115.82	192.02	76.20	0.364	na	na

Notes: Data compiled by D.T. Mehner, P.Geo. from original assay reports and logs; na means that the gold and silver results reported are suspect and have not been used.

Table continued on next page

Table III-1: Significant assay intercepts, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Holes in GJ Zone (cont'd):

Ascot drilling, 1990:

AS-90-01	12.00	21.00	9.00	0.120	0.433	2.0
and	81.00	108.00	27.00	0.181	0.413	1.9
AS-90-02	51.00	79.50	28.50	0.108	0.358	1.9
including	76.50	79.50	3.00	0.405	1.800	5.4
AS-90-03	96.00	105.00	9.00	0.061	0.514	1.2
AS-90-04	132.00	135.00	3.00	0.026	1.020	1.7
and	186.00	187.50	1.50	0.398	6.000	13.6
AS-90-05	45.00	58.50	13.50	0.017	0.918	3.0
and	156.00	165.00	9.00	0.011	0.556	4.6
AS-90-11	no significant intercepts					
AS-90-12	no significant intercepts					

Note: Data compiled by D.T. Mehner, P.Geo. from original assay reports and logs.

Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2005 and 2007:

CGH-05-048	90.83	167.03	76.20	0.302	0.765	1.8
including	125.20	167.03	41.83	0.450	1.246	2.7
CGH-05-050	87.17	129.84	42.67	0.139	0.287	1.2
CGH-05-052	no significant intercepts					
CGH-05-056	no significant intercepts					
CGH-05-058	197.21	206.35	9.14	0.523	1.523	3.0
CGH-05-061	no significant intercepts					
CGH-05-063	no significant intercepts					
CGH-05-065	38.70	78.33	39.63	0.141	0.224	1.6
CGH-05-066a	no significant intercepts					
CGH-05-071	246.44	328.26	81.82	0.102	0.207	0.8
CGH-07-213	no significant intercepts					

Teck Resources drilling, 2011:

GJK-11-223	251.60	265.60	31.85	0.10	0.21	na
and	359.50	386.95	27.45	0.22	0.43	na

Holes in Wolf Zone:

Teck Resources drilling, 2011 and 2012:

GJK-11-220	151.40	158.35	6.95	0.30	0.29	na
and	249.50	258.54	9.04	0.42	0.16	na
GJK-11-221	no significant intercepts					
GJK-11-222	no significant intercepts					
GJK-12-229	no significant intercepts					
GJK-12-230	no significant intercepts					
GJK-12-231	184.0	209.0	25.0	0.20	0.09	na
GJK-12-232	233.4	241.0	7.6	0.34	1.72	na
and	378.0	388.0	10.0	0.38	0.08	na
GJK-12-236	229.0	268.0	29.0	0.21	0.15	na
and	334.0	352.5	18.5	0.17	0.11	na

Table continued on next page

Table III-1: Significant assay intercepts, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property (cont'd):

Reconnaissance Holes:

Ascot drilling, 1990:

AS-90-06	no significant intercepts					
AS-90-07	no significant intercepts					

Canadian Gold Hunter drilling, 2006:

CGH-05-049	60.05	66.14	6.09	0.011	1.505	3.7
CGH-05-051	11.28	14.33	3.05	0.024	1.470	10.2
CGH-05-053	no significant intercepts					
CGH-05-054	no significant intercepts					
CGH-05-055	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-112	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-114	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-115	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-117	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-118	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-120	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-121	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-124	no significant intercepts					
CGH-06-126	no significant intercepts					

Teck Resources drilling, 2012:

GJK-12-233	no significant intercepts					
GJK-12-234	no significant intercepts					
GJK-12-235	115.88	141.00	25.12	0.17	0.13	na

APPENDIX IV

List of drill holes used in the 2015 Donnelly resource estimate, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property

Table IV-1: List of drill holes used in the 2015 Donnelly resource estimate:

Hole #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Hole Length	Resource Zone
CGH-04-001	425283.35	6390984.31	1592.0	261.21	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-04-002	424904.19	6391068.04	1570.9	287.12	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-04-003	425103.70	6391021.91	1582.6	279.19	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-04-004	425418.94	6390917.87	1599.2	168.55	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-04-015	424196.18	6391043.58	1487.0	309.98	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-04-016	424406.08	6391074.87	1513.9	294.74	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-04-017	424662.25	6391119.52	1545.0	224.63	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-04-018	425105.53	6391155.23	1586.1	188.06	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-04-019	425282.87	6390889.01	1592.6	382.14	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-04-020	425283.05	6391209.63	1600.8	221.59	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-021	425278.54	6391118.88	1597.6	203.61	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-022C	424904.77	6391207.66	1571.1	187.76	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-023	425380.62	6391004.45	1603.7	247.80	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-024	424906.36	6390989.36	1566.9	345.94	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-025	425380.13	6391154.54	1606.3	105.76	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-026	425482.09	6390997.44	1598.9	201.77	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-027	424664.89	6391019.54	1546.4	322.00	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-028	425481.87	6390995.86	1598.8	246.28	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-029	425114.94	6390880.91	1579.0	509.00	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-030	425578.96	6391002.31	1602.4	242.92	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-031	425189.07	6391118.36	1588.1	191.20	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-032	425008.54	6391127.97	1578.4	252.06	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-033	425185.00	6390980.83	1586.4	326.44	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-034	425009.13	6390981.46	1572.2	367.89	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-036	425382.59	6390864.98	1599.1	410.56	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-037	424829.52	6391127.72	1561.4	194.16	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-038	424827.20	6390984.86	1561.2	294.74	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-039	424749.12	6391118.47	1550.0	224.63	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-040	424752.29	6390981.77	1553.0	337.41	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-041	424670.77	6391295.69	1546.9	346.56	Used for both Donnelly zones
CGH-05-042	424216.30	6391168.68	1477.9	358.44	Used for both Donnelly zones
CGH-05-043	424541.34	6390959.16	1532.9	422.75	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-044	424542.07	6390806.06	1524.6	342.90	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-045	424429.05	6391048.38	1517.3	390.75	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-046	424307.76	6391019.58	1500.8	392.28	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-047	424099.87	6391184.45	1451.2	258.17	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-067	425183.66	6390910.57	1583.8	392.27	Main Donnelly Zone

Table continued on next page

Table IV-1: List of drill holes used in the 2015 Donnelly resource estimate (cont'd):

Hole #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Hole Length	Resource Zone
CGH-05-068	425007.48	6391216.10	1578.9	145.38	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-070	424907.93	6391139.58	1570.4	244.45	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-072	424540.42	6391075.69	1529.5	278.89	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-073	424541.77	6390928.61	1530.9	505.05	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-074	424256.55	6390922.15	1499.2	477.31	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-075	424792.08	6390840.28	1555.5	358.74	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-05-076	424120.78	6391033.29	1475.7	391.97	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-077	425480.08	6391099.04	1604.4	137.16	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-079	425576.96	6391111.69	1609.8	237.74	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-080	425576.97	6391116.40	1610.1	91.44	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-081	424195.08	6391006.33	1487.6	478.53	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-082	424669.03	6390891.12	1544.3	408.43	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-083	424111.42	6390944.27	1471.8	503.21	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-084	424429.69	6390859.00	1512.7	536.45	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-086	424426.84	6390708.89	1505.6	621.79	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-087	424664.29	6391572.06	1553.1	256.03	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-088	424428.79	6391691.34	1551.0	259.08	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-089	424304.37	6390757.81	1492.2	524.26	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-090	424669.26	6391409.46	1550.0	304.80	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-091	424424.68	6391384.01	1500.8	300.23	Used for both Donnelly zones
CGH-06-092	424490.98	6390996.54	1524.8	405.38	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-093	424549.43	6391386.13	1524.3	295.66	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-094	424549.29	6391386.02	1524.7	295.66	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-095	424541.79	6390707.64	1517.5	573.02	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-096	424767.30	6391403.20	1559.5	256.03	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-097	424258.61	6391400.01	1511.4	280.42	Used for both Donnelly zones
CGH-06-098	424105.58	6391463.56	1497.3	243.84	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-099	424105.53	6391463.20	1497.6	280.42	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-100	424430.86	6391264.36	1513.3	633.98	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-101	424484.70	6391189.78	1522.4	192.02	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-102	424105.92	6391461.03	1498.1	94.49	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-103	424652.09	6391497.84	1545.0	167.64	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-104	423905.26	6391266.64	1449.8	255.33	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-106	424540.96	6391174.32	1530.1	207.26	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-107	424772.76	6390745.98	1550.5	451.10	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-108	424909.77	6390920.22	1564.5	439.42	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-110	425049.71	6390886.76	1574.2	470.92	Main Donnelly Zone

Table continued on next page

Table IV-1: List of drill holes used in the 2015 Donnelly resource estimate (cont'd):

Hole #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Hole Length	Resource Zone
CGH-06-122	425680.34	6391082.78	1606.5	89.92	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-125	425190.14	6391314.54	1596.0	454.76	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-127	424422.36	6391253.65	1511.2	304.80	Used for both Donnelly zones
CGH-06-128	425109.59	6391241.12	1587.7	100.58	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-129	424429.87	6391126.50	1513.1	536.45	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-130	424258.98	6391396.47	1511.7	283.46	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-131	424430.98	6391486.37	1535.7	198.12	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-132	424766.54	6391535.94	1566.8	131.06	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-133	424766.61	6391532.40	1567.2	106.68	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-134	424545.08	6391282.95	1526.5	289.56	Used for both Donnelly zones
CGH-06-135	424430.49	6391586.45	1546.0	152.40	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-136	424550.01	6391493.58	1530.0	131.06	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-06-138	424263.87	6391529.33	1524.0	146.30	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-139	424317.02	6391136.77	1497.8	298.70	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-140	424109.75	6391563.83	1500.7	93.00	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-141	424791.80	6391068.68	1557.3	137.16	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-142	424108.56	6391389.37	1491.1	310.90	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-143	424750.25	6391076.87	1550.8	161.54	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-144	424178.23	6391414.73	1504.1	305.67	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-145	424709.91	6391140.70	1546.7	152.40	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-146	424266.20	6391284.16	1469.9	128.02	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-147	424752.62	6391182.92	1551.8	97.54	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-148	424159.79	6391174.23	1467.2	246.89	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-149	424601.42	6391166.47	1537.5	201.17	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-150	424176.23	6391304.76	1478.9	237.74	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-151	424601.56	6391114.08	1537.2	216.41	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-152	424176.30	6391300.93	1477.7	121.92	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-153	424600.80	6391041.66	1538.4	268.22	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-154	424182.25	6391523.83	1512.6	140.21	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-155	424312.91	6391297.30	1479.5	277.37	Used for both Donnelly zones
CGH-07-156	424708.40	6391083.46	1545.7	164.59	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-157	424261.81	6391156.32	1488.8	271.27	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-158	424790.08	6391116.55	1555.6	146.30	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-159	424010.86	6391351.02	1478.4	252.98	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-160	424365.49	6391273.28	1485.4	179.83	Used for both Donnelly zones
CGH-07-161	424010.16	6391349.86	1476.1	295.66	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-162	424360.02	6391198.92	1501.3	176.78	Main Donnelly Zone

Table continued on next page

Table IV-1: List of drill holes used in the 2015 Donnelly resource estimate (cont'd):

Hole #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Hole Length	Resource Zone
CGH-07-163	424010.18	6391346.51	1476.4	38.78	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-164	424359.29	6391136.28	1502.0	268.22	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-165	423905.70	6391267.71	1451.3	259.08	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-166	425578.91	6391059.87	1608.1	144.00	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-167	425528.10	6391089.74	1605.7	131.06	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-168	425528.01	6391086.70	1606.5	115.82	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-169	425480.52	6391047.03	1602.0	137.16	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-170	425429.84	6391099.53	1603.2	158.50	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-171	425430.03	6391096.82	1603.2	121.92	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-172	423796.46	6391284.07	1430.1	237.74	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-173	425379.61	6391085.57	1603.9	140.21	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-174	423912.96	6391379.26	1465.8	134.11	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-175	425381.09	6390947.66	1595.8	277.37	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-176	424011.73	6391454.12	1485.0	152.40	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-177	424489.82	6391099.94	1521.7	484.63	Used for both Donnelly zones
CGH-07-178	425328.82	6391150.20	1601.6	115.82	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-179	425329.59	6391098.76	1599.8	234.70	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-180	425329.94	6391051.85	1600.8	131.06	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-181	425281.33	6391047.82	1593.2	216.41	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-182	424487.30	6391258.76	1521.8	295.66	Used for both Donnelly zones
CGH-07-183	425235.17	6391108.07	1590.6	304.80	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-184	424595.70	6391483.58	1531.4	198.12	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-185	425232.98	6391182.40	1594.3	158.50	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-186	424664.58	6391499.54	1549.7	158.50	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-187	424715.24	6391495.72	1559.5	152.40	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-188	425232.98	6391059.15	1589.9	179.83	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-189	424718.61	6391585.14	1563.1	198.12	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-190	425143.24	6391152.12	1585.7	232.25	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-191	424597.41	6391593.15	1554.2	295.66	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-192	425148.19	6391202.96	1590.1	204.22	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-194	425150.71	6391098.09	1586.1	158.50	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-195	424487.36	6391410.07	1508.5	192.02	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-196	424764.74	6391266.57	1552.7	268.22	North Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-197	425109.27	6391099.41	1583.6	246.89	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-198	425059.48	6391078.29	1579.6	201.17	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-199	425059.89	6391230.38	1583.7	184.40	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-200	424369.00	6390990.10	1509.5	179.83	Main Donnelly Zone

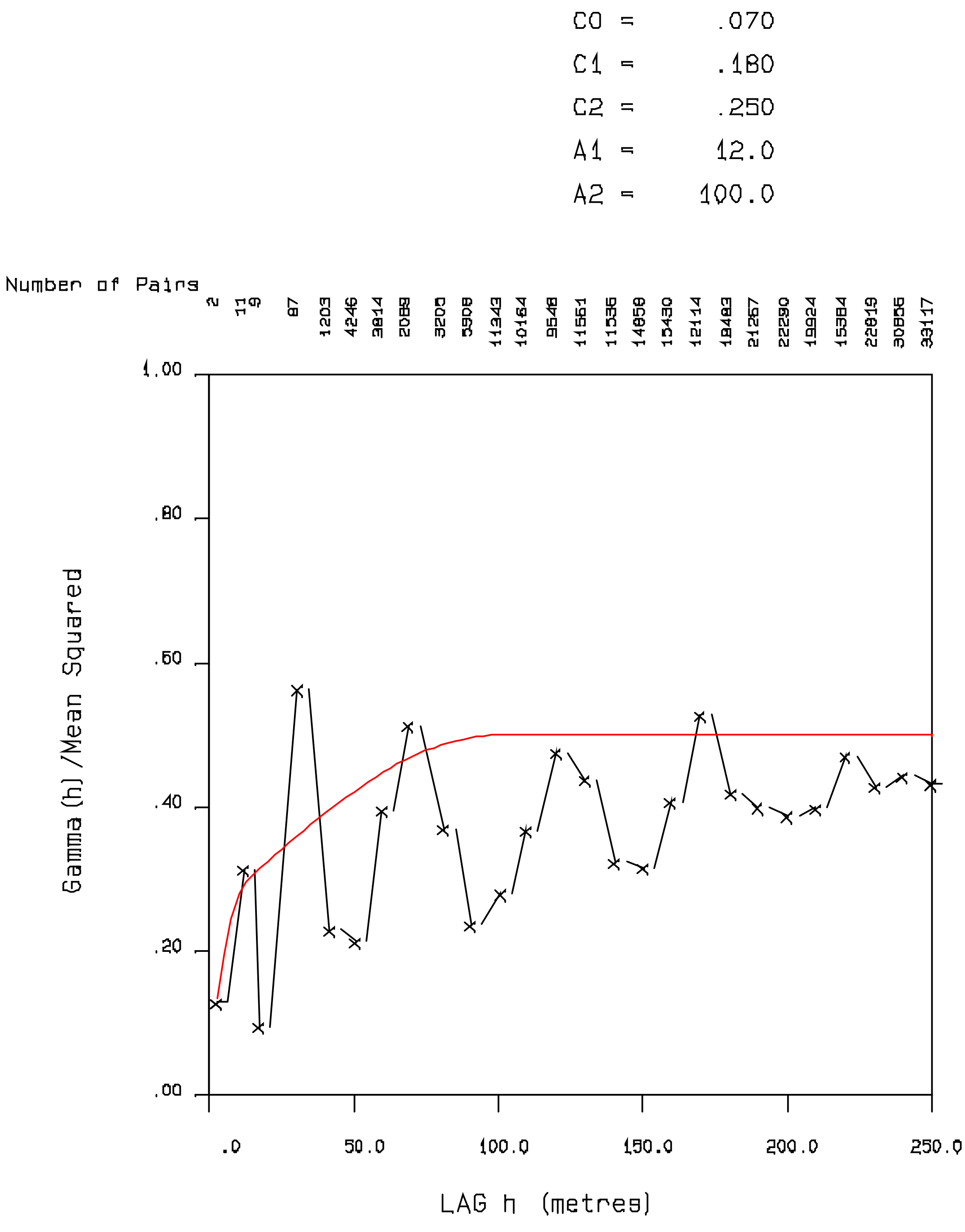
Table continued on next page

Table IV-1: List of drill holes used in the 2015 Donnelly resource estimate (cont'd):

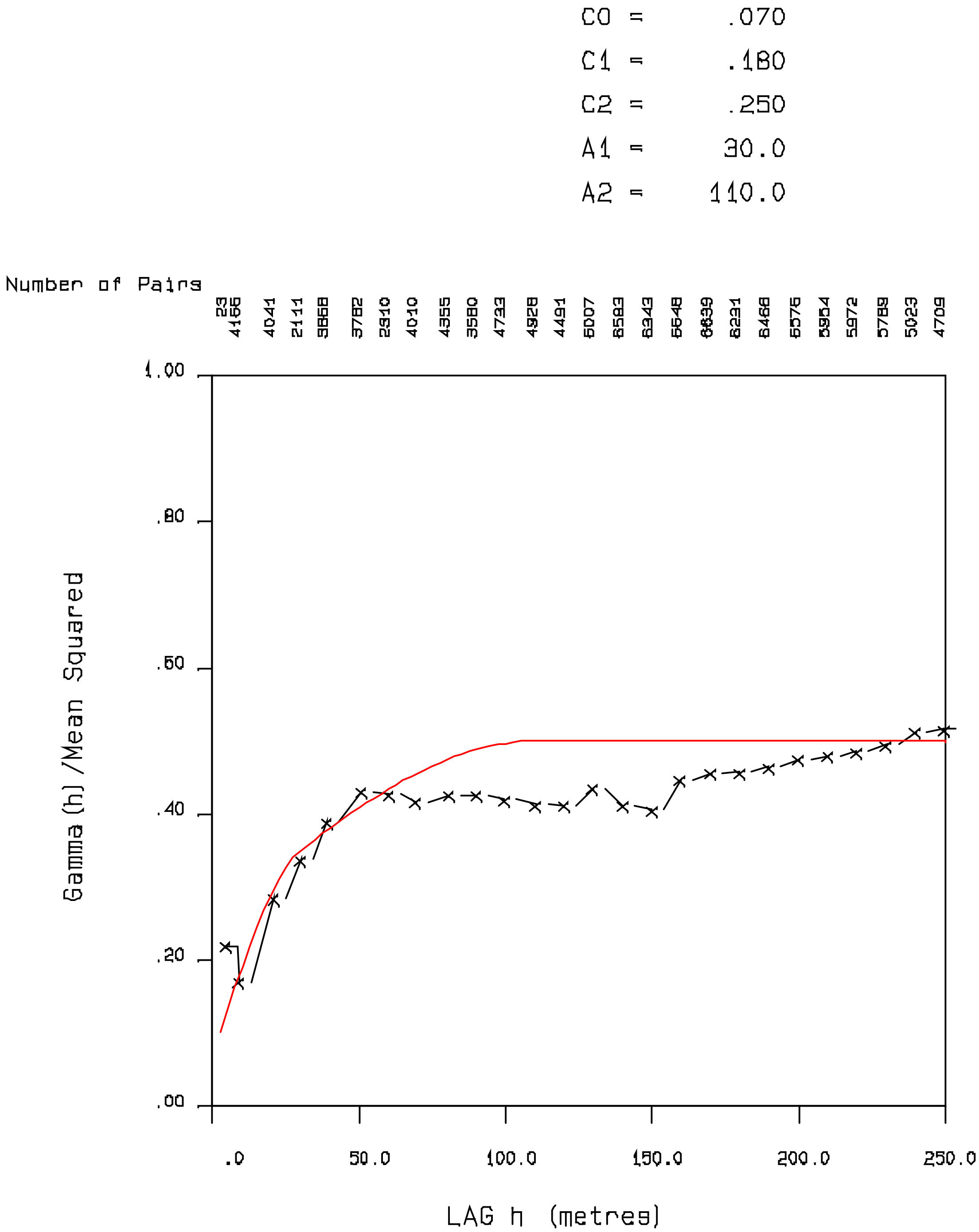
Hole #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Hole Length	Resource Zone
CGH-07-201	425064.32	6391164.98	1580.8	249.94	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-203	425151.12	6391243.16	1592.8	156.97	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-204	425187.65	6391054.11	1585.6	154.53	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-206	425232.86	6391232.30	1598.0	97.54	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-208	425059.81	6391291.90	1584.9	112.78	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-210	425011.94	6391062.29	1576.7	292.61	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-212	424961.28	6391246.65	1574.9	273.10	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-214	424870.20	6391062.22	1565.6	219.46	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-215	424961.36	6391243.30	1574.7	59.81	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-216	424870.35	6391125.92	1565.9	192.02	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-217	424959.23	6391166.79	1573.9	143.26	Main Donnelly Zone
CGH-07-218	424959.43	6391095.91	1574.3	109.73	Main Donnelly Zone
GJK-11-219	424446.06	6390794.11	1516.3	714.80	Main Donnelly Zone
GJK-11-228	424005.00	6391180.00	1460.0	528.50	North Donnelly Zone
GJK-13-239	424600.00	6390890.00	1535.0	570.00	Main Donnelly Zone
TG-77-04/11	424429.78	6390861.02	1514.0	328.50	Main Donnelly Zone
TG-80-12	424370.67	6390855.05	1505.0	215.20	Main Donnelly Zone
TG-80-13	424427.25	6390923.01	1516.6	239.30	Main Donnelly Zone
TG-80-14	424486.74	6390926.58	1523.2	231.60	Main Donnelly Zone
TG-80-15	424428.60	6390800.75	1509.1	278.90	Main Donnelly Zone

APPENDIX V

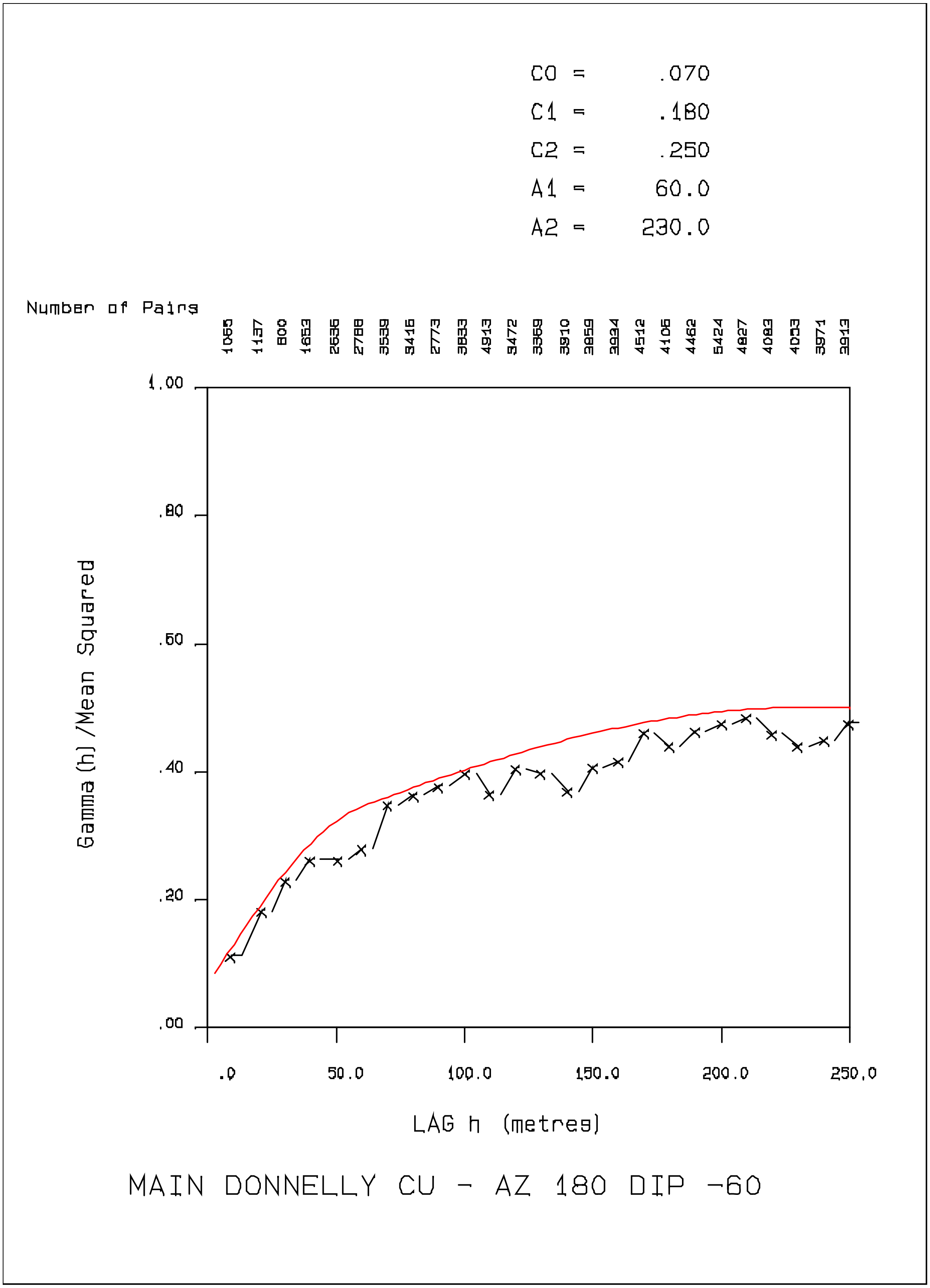
Semivariograms for copper and gold used in the 2015 Donnelly resource estimate, Donnelly-GJ Deposit Area, GJ Property



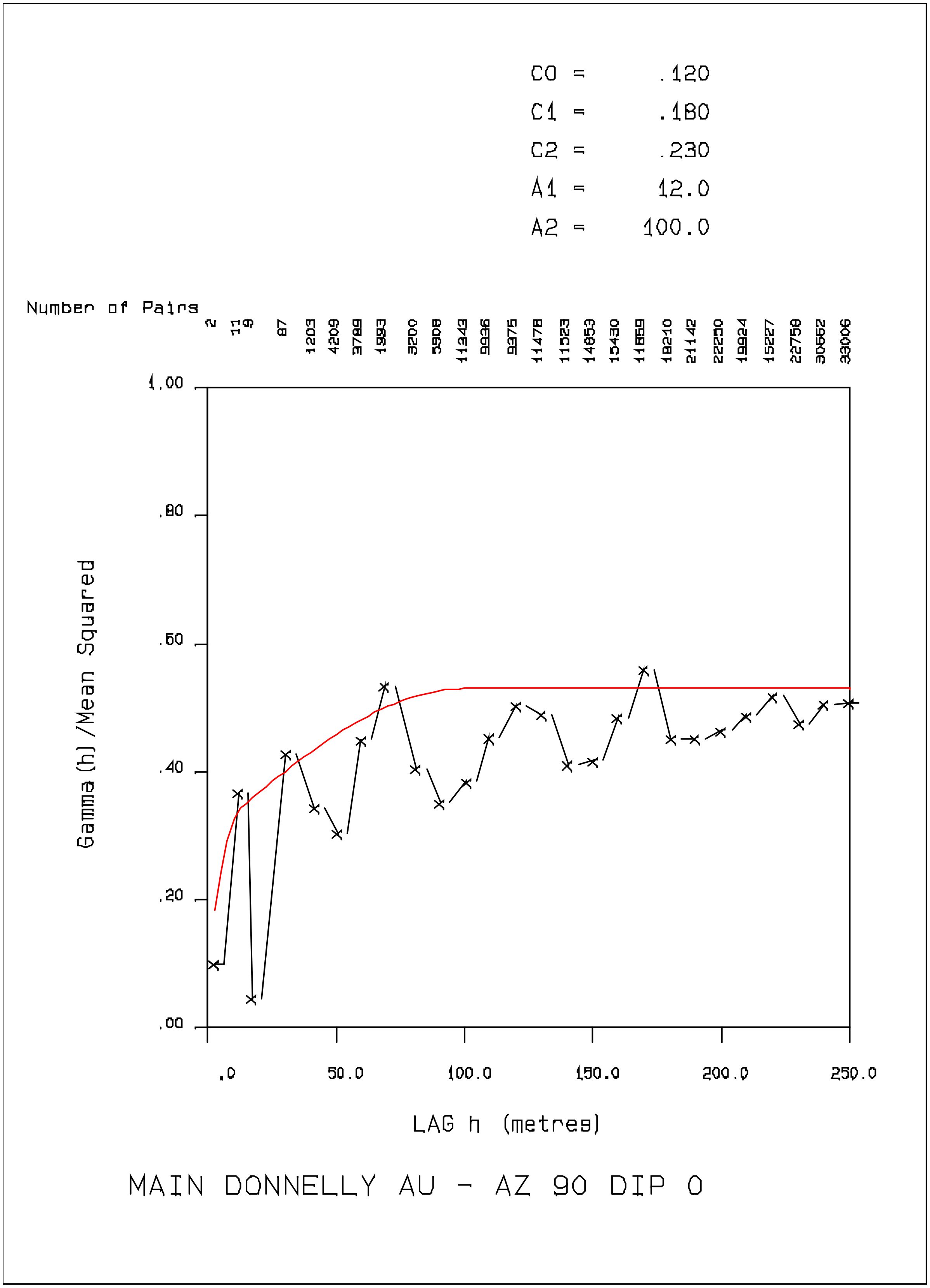
MAIN DONNELLY CU - AZ 90 DIP 0

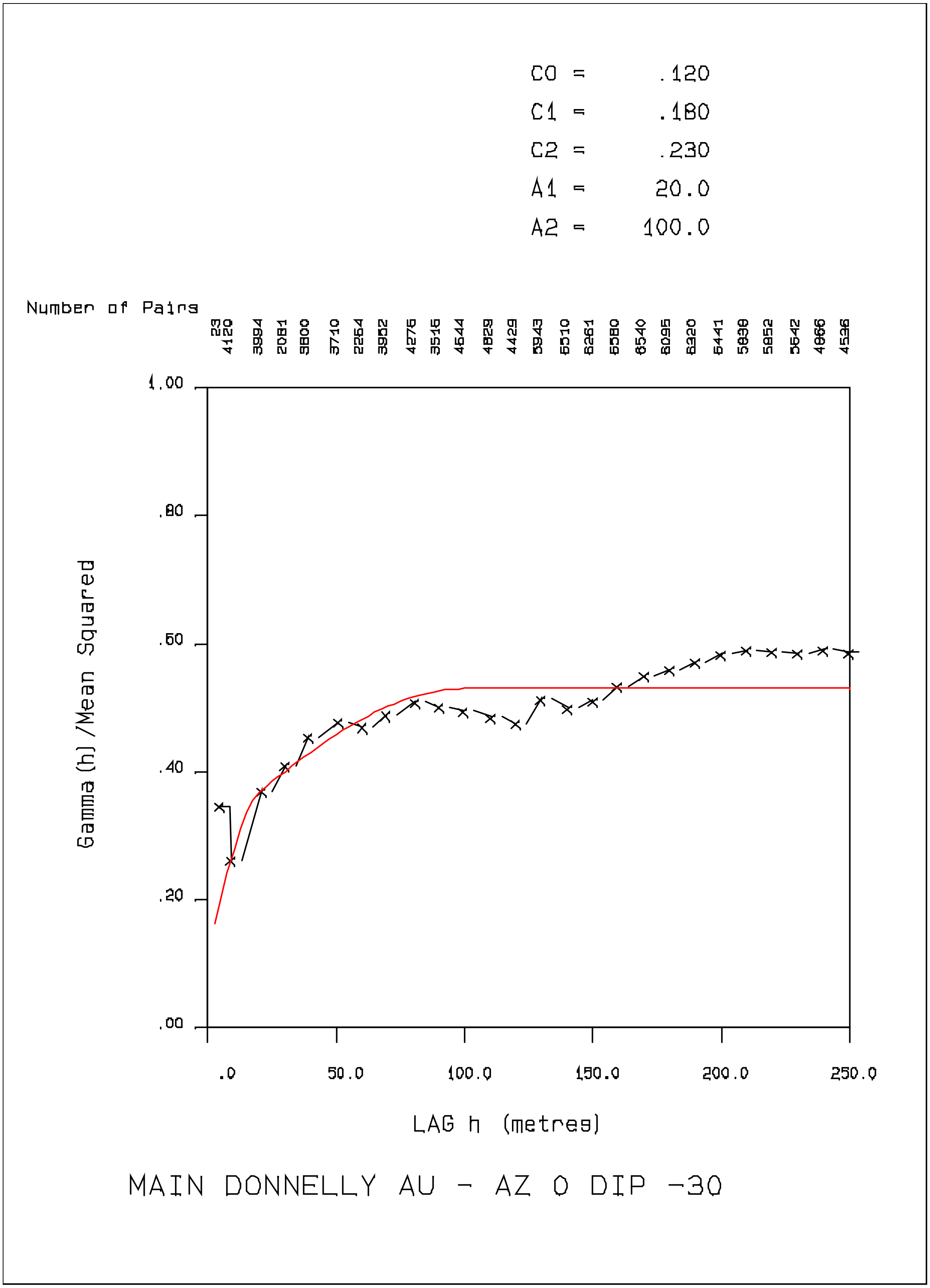


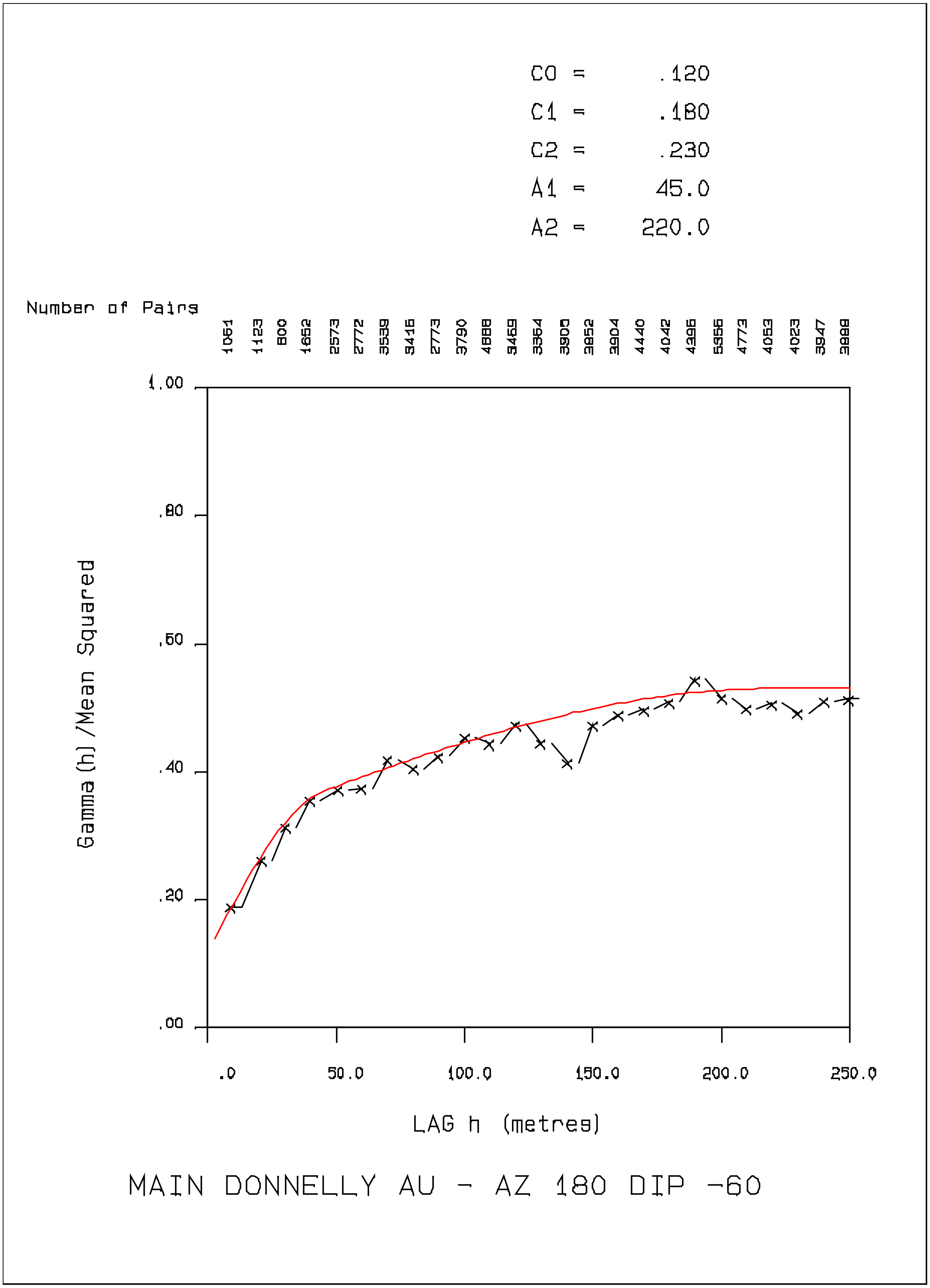
MAIN DONNELLY CU - AZ 0 DIP -30



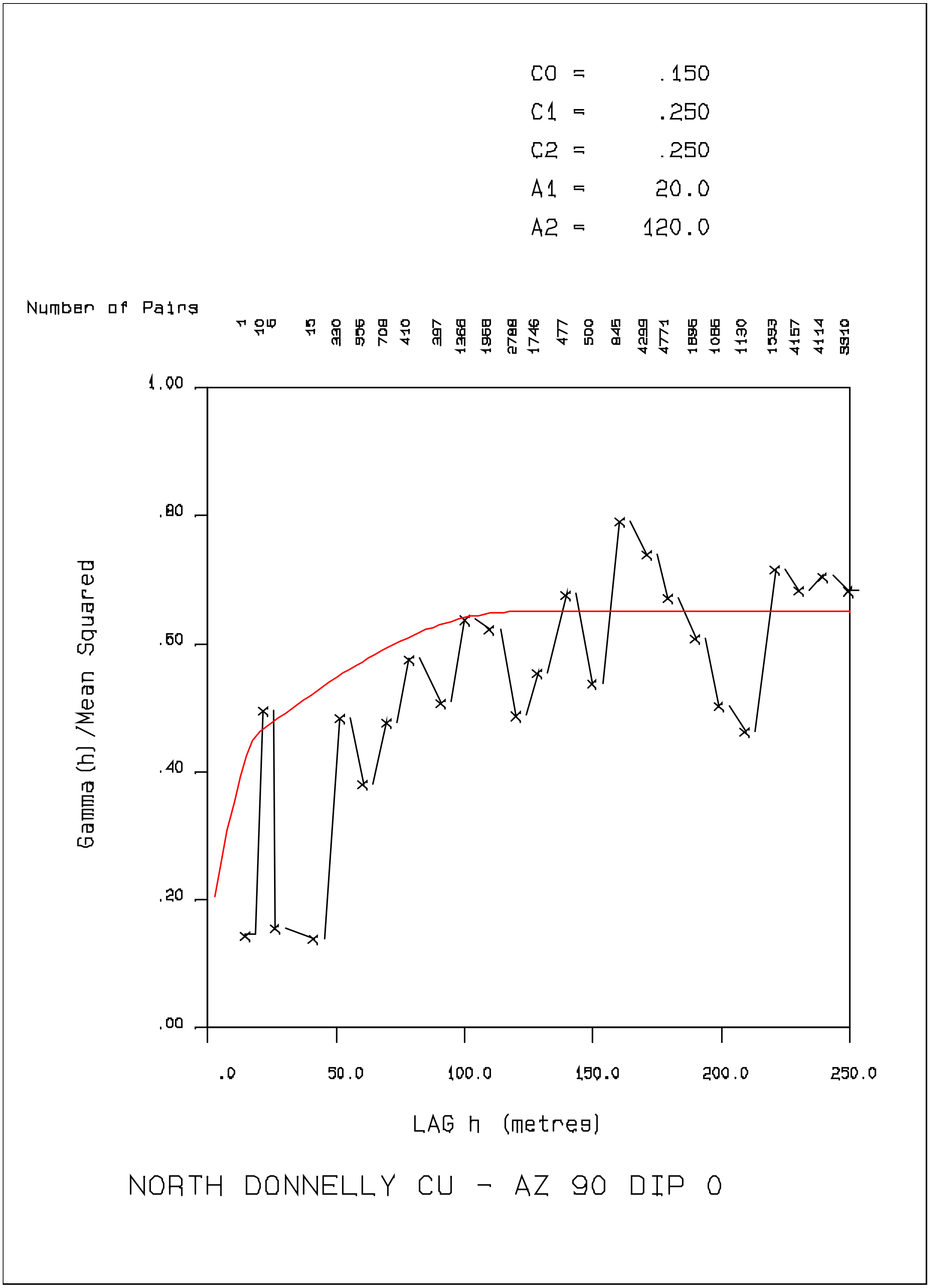
C0 = .070
C1 = .180
C2 = .250
A1 = 60.0
A2 = 230.0
Number of Pairs
1055 1137 800 1653 2636 2788 3539 3416 2773 3833 4913 3472 3369 3910 3859 3934 4512 4106 4462 5424 4827 4083 4053 3971 3913
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MAIN DONNELLY CU - AZ 180 DIP -60

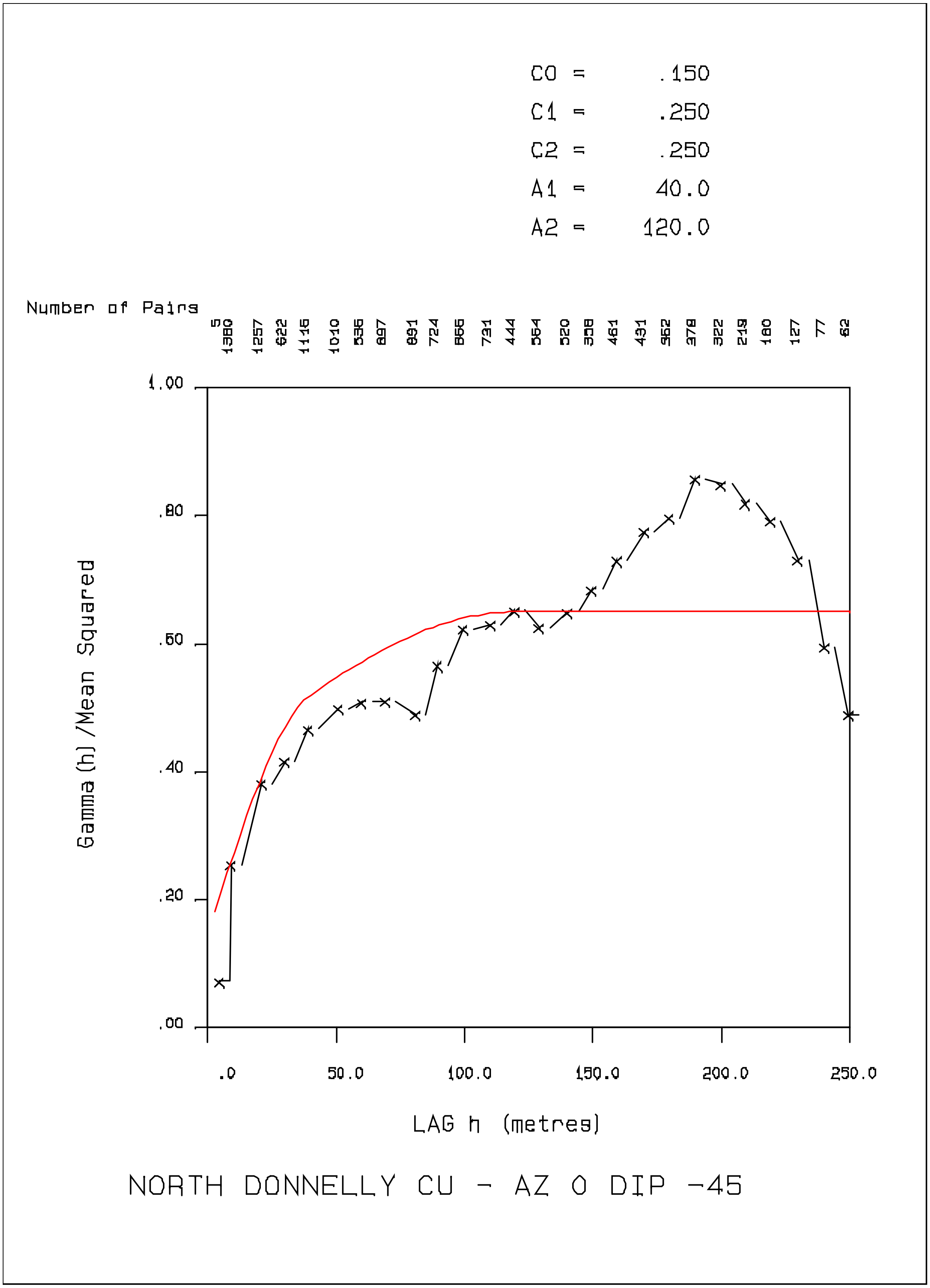

C0 = .120
C1 = .180
C2 = .230
A1 = 12.0
A2 = 100.0
Number of Pairs
2
11
9
87
1203
4209
3200
11343
9375
11523
15430
21142
22250
19924
15227
33006
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MAIN DONNELLY AU - AZ 90 DIP 0

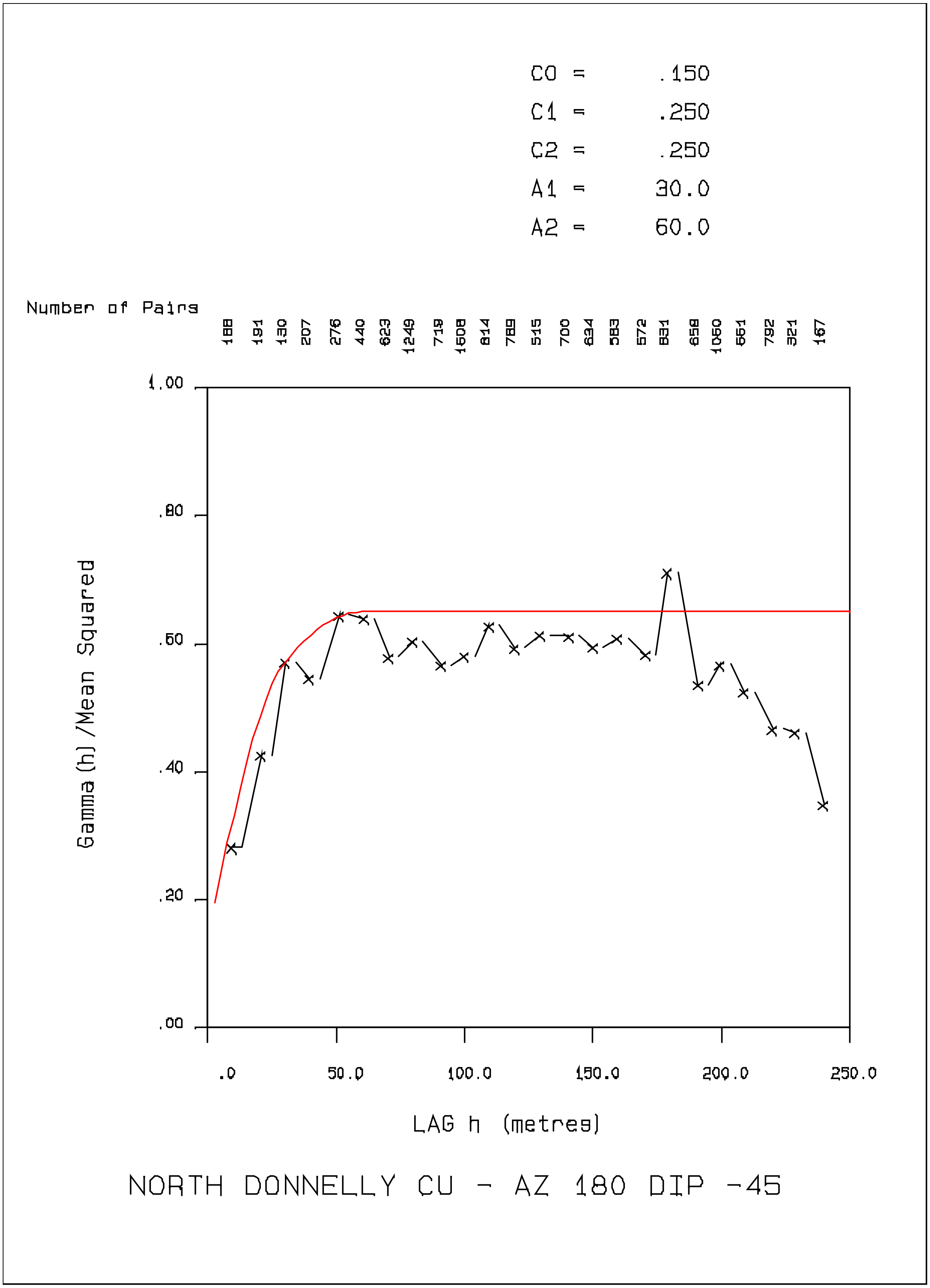

C0 = .120
C1 = .180
C2 = .230
A1 = 20.0
A2 = 100.0
Number of Pairs
23
4120
3994
2081
3800
3710
2264
3952
4276
3516
4544
4829
4429
5943
6510
6261
6580
6540
6095
6320
5441
5838
5852
5542
4866
4536
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MAIN DONNELLY AU - AZ 0 DIP -30

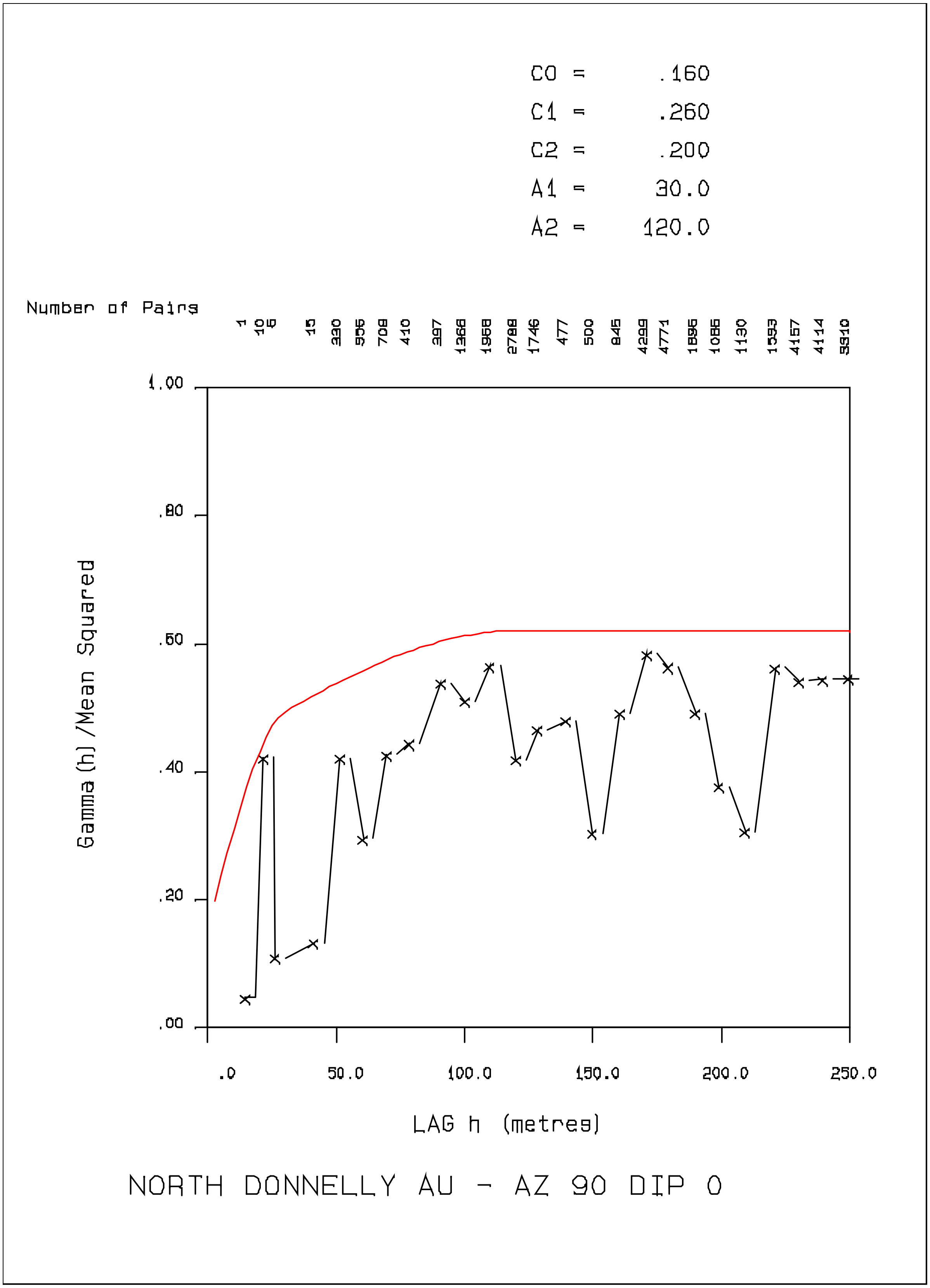


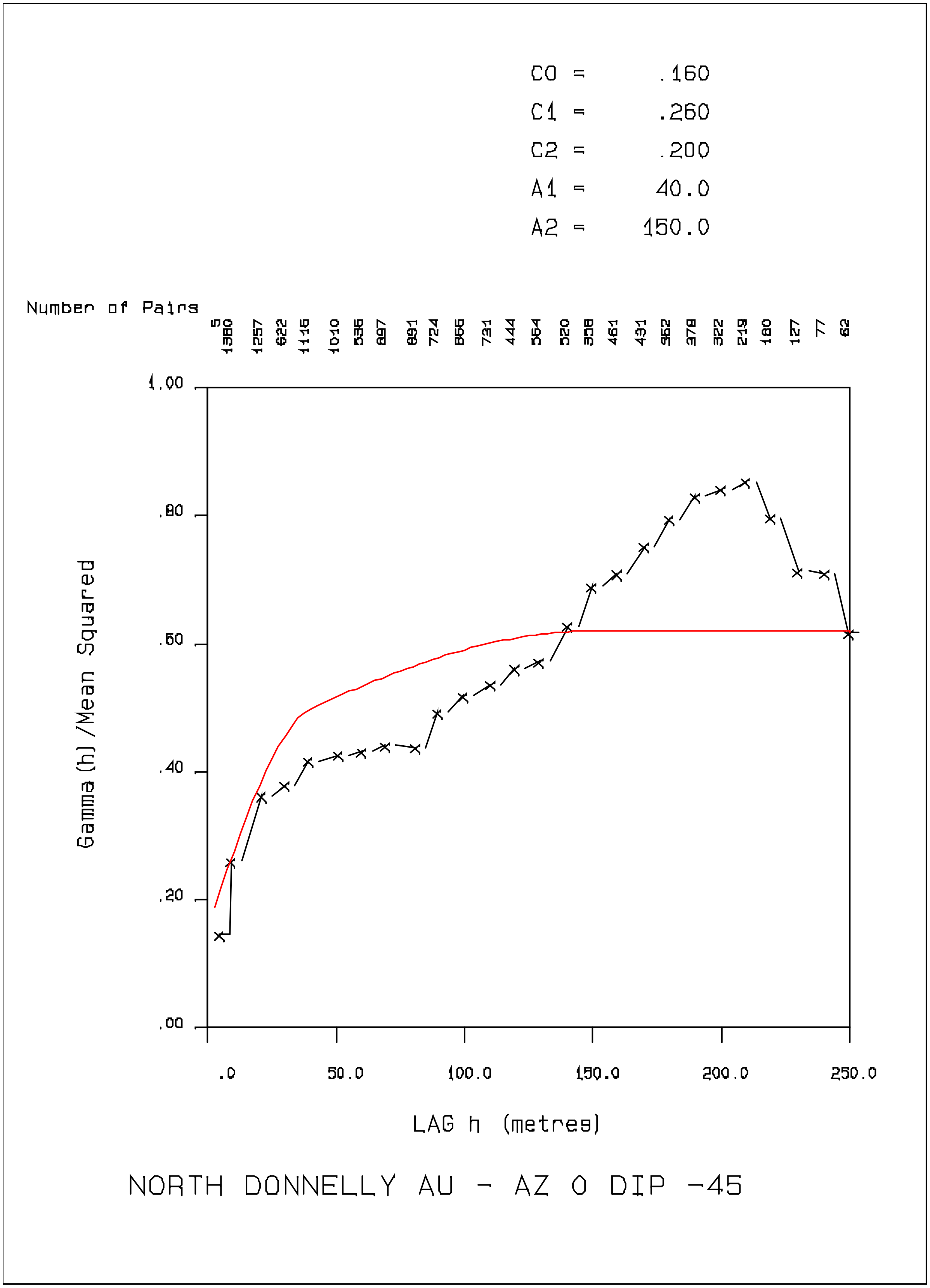
C0 = .120
C1 = .180
C2 = .230
A1 = 45.0
A2 = 220.0
Number of Pairs
1051 1123 800 1652 2573 2772 3539 3416 2773 3790 4888 3459 3364 3905 3852 3904 4440 4042 4396 5356 4773 4053 4023 3947 3888
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
MAIN DONNELLY AU - AZ 180 DIP -60

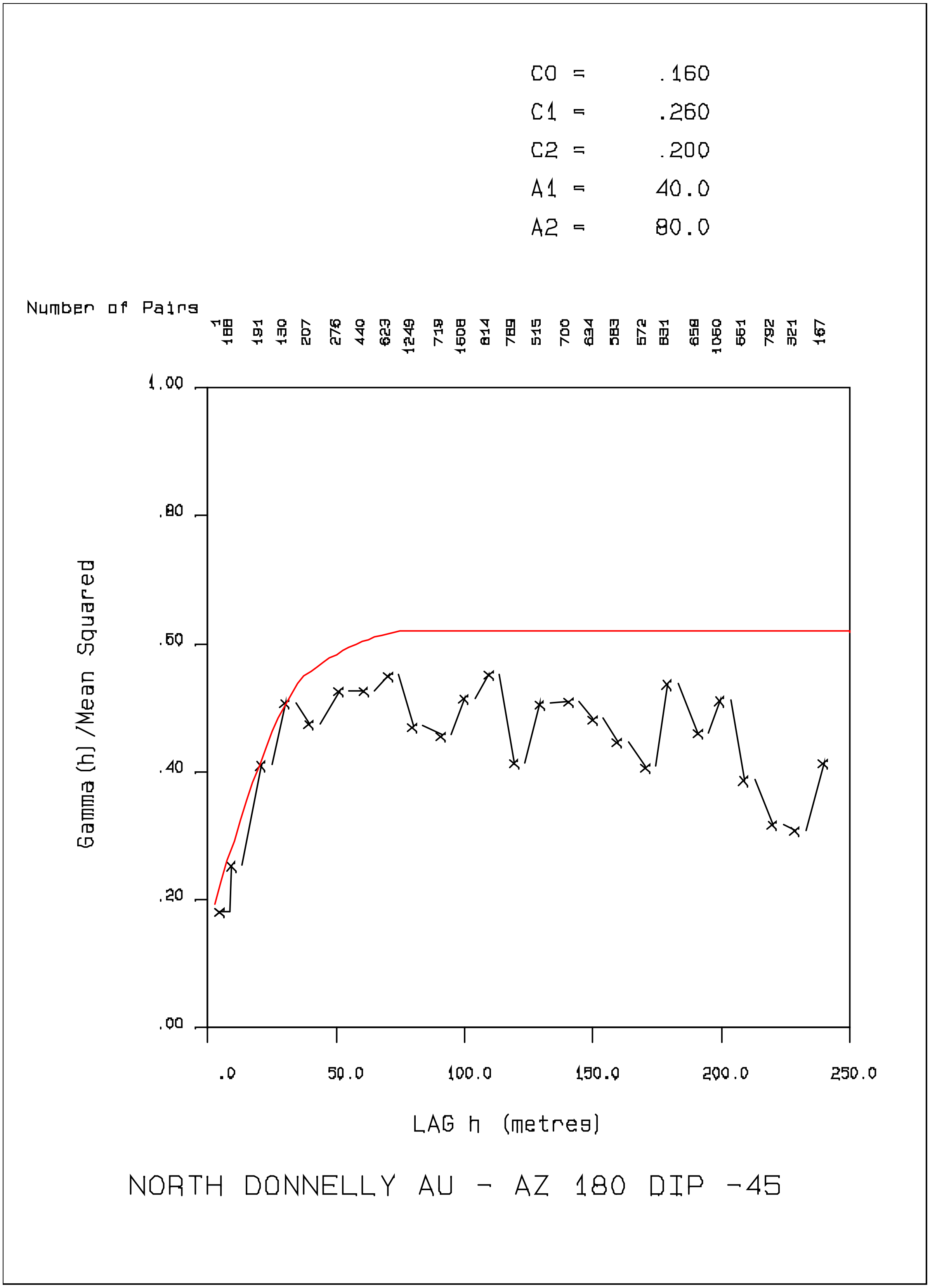

C0 = .150
C1 = .250
C2 = .250
A1 = 20.0
A2 = 120.0
Number of Pairs
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
NORTH DONNELLY CU - AZ 90 DIP 0


C0 = .150
C1 = .250
C2 = .250
A1 = 40.0
A2 = 120.0
Number of Pairs
5 1380 1257 622 1116 1010 536 897 891 724 866 731 444 564 520 358 461 431 362 378 322 219 180 127 77 62
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
NORTH DONNELLY CU - AZ 0 DIP -45

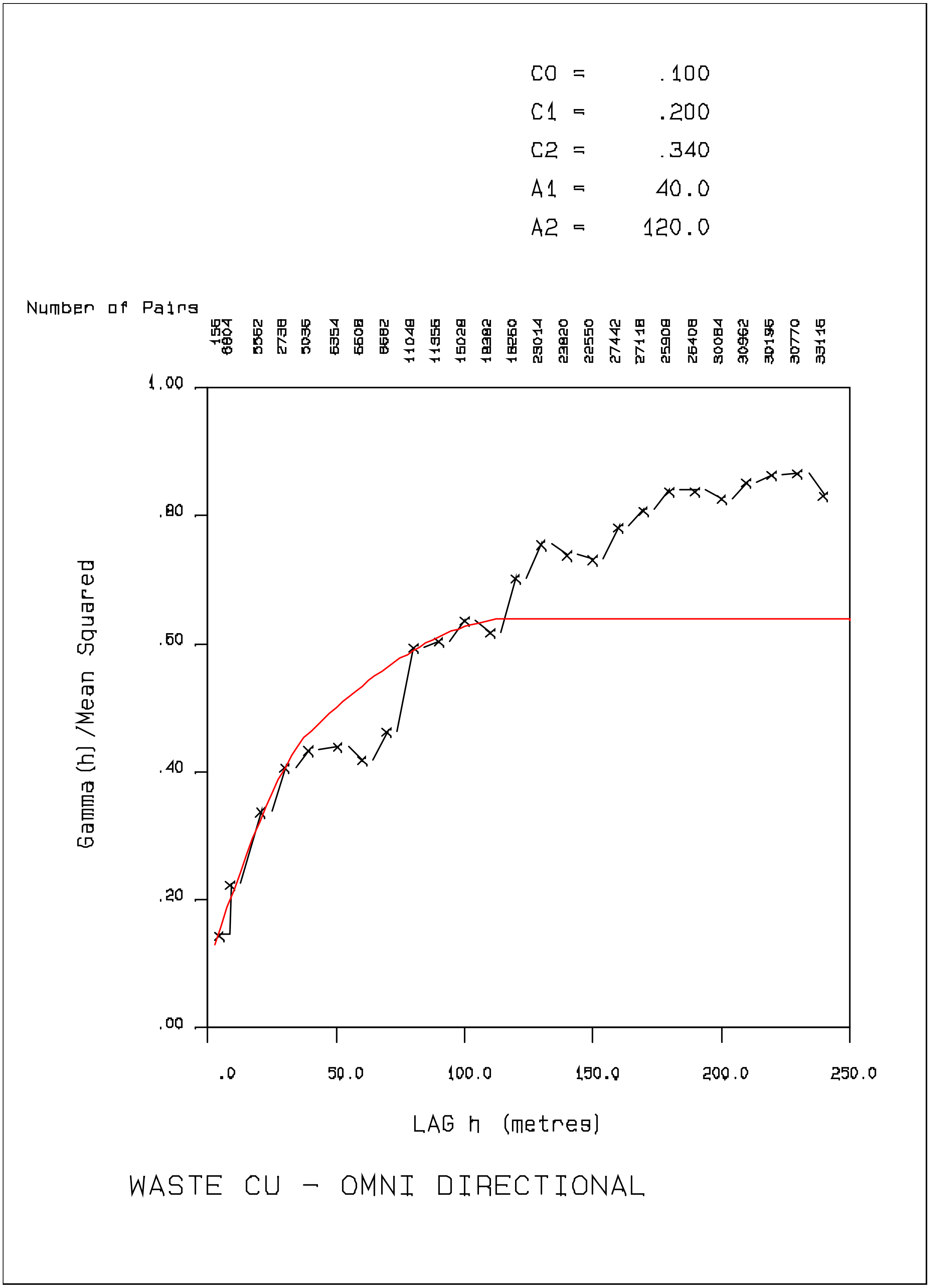

C0 = .150
C1 = .250
C2 = .250
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 60.0
Number of Pairs
188 191 130 207 276 440 623 1249 719 1608 814 789 515 700 634 583 572 831 658 1050 661 792 321 167
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
NORTH DONNELLY CU - AZ 180 DIP -45


C0 = .160
C1 = .260
C2 = .200
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 120.0
Number of Pairs
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
NORTH DONNELLY AU - AZ 90 DIP 0

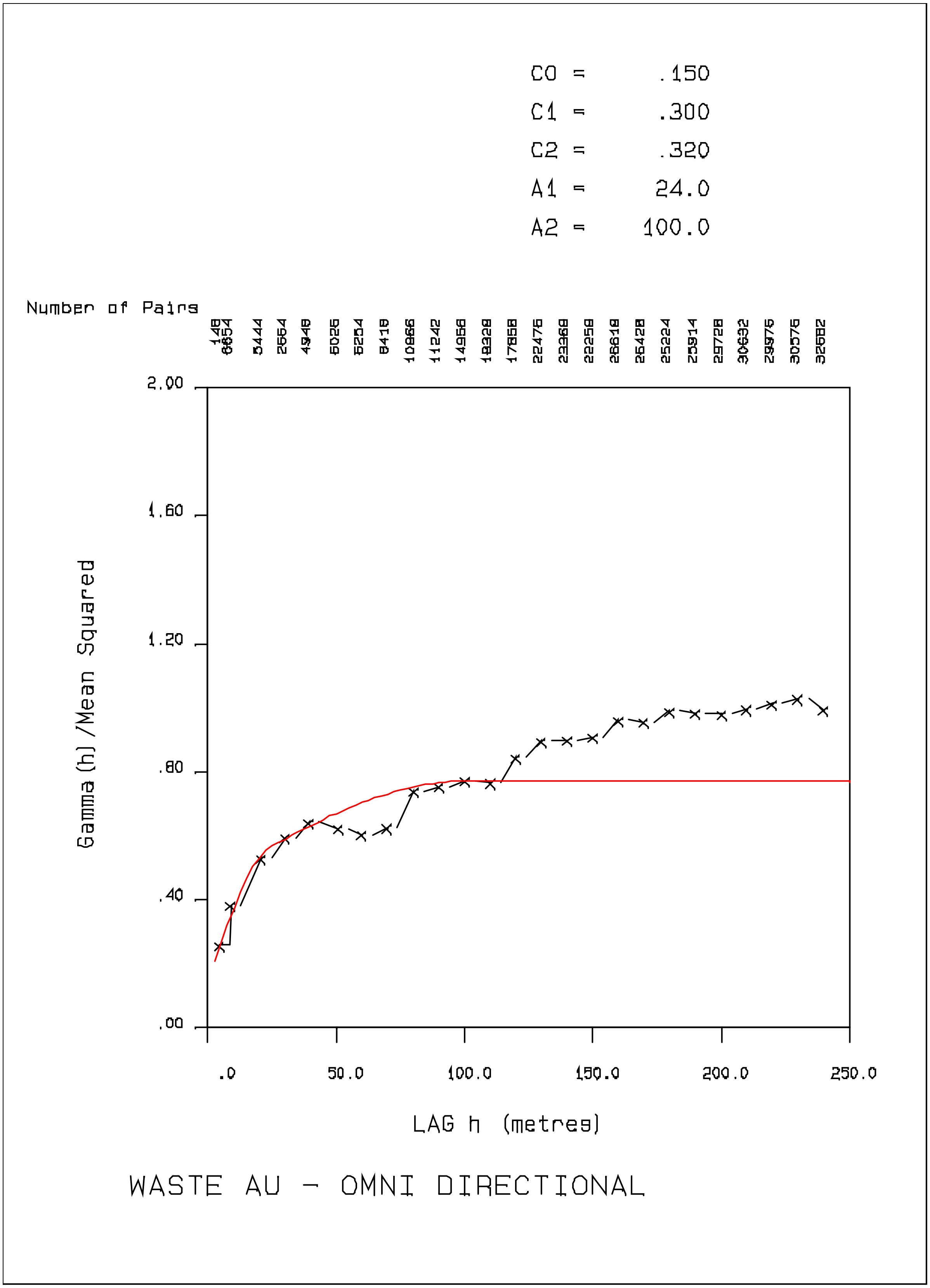

C0 = .160
C1 = .260
C2 = .200
A1 = 40.0
A2 = 150.0
Number of Pairs
5 1380 1257 622 1116 1010 536 897 891 724 856 731 444 564 520 358 461 431 362 378 322 219 180 127 77 62
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
NORTH DONNELLY AU - AZ 0 DIP -45



C0 = .160
C1 = .260
C2 = .200
A1 = 40.0
A2 = 80.0
Number of Pairs
1 188 191 130 207 276 440 623 1249 719 1608 814 789 515 700 634 583 572 831 658 1060 661 792 321 167
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
NORTH DONNELLY AU - AZ 180 DIP -45



C0 = .100
C1 = .200
C2 = .340
A1 = 40.0
A2 = 120.0
Number of Pairs
156
6804
5562
2738
5036
6354
5508
8582
11048
11956
15028
18382
18250
23014
23820
22550
27442
27118
25908
26408
30084
30962
30196
30770
33116
1.00
.80
.60
.40
.20
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
WASTE CU - OMNI DIRECTIONAL


C0 = .150
C1 = .300
C2 = .320
A1 = 24.0
A2 = 100.0
Number of Pairs
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
WASTE AU - OMNI DIRECTIONAL