

TECHNICAL REPORT

FOR THE

KENA PROJECT,

NELSON, BC

Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia
Mapsheets: 82F.034, 82F.035, 82F.044, 82F.045
Latitude 49°26'N, Longitude 117°17'E
UTM NAD83 Zone 11: 5474150 N, 481000 E

For

Prize Mining Corp.

Suite 810, 706 - 7 Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0Z1

By

Vivian Park, P.Geo.
VPG Geosciences

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GLOSSARY

Symbols and Units of Measurement

Centimeters.....	cm
Degrees.....	°
Degrees Celsius.....	°C
Equal to.....	=
Gram.....	g
Grams per tonne.....	g/T
Greater than.....	>
Hectare.....	ha
Kilograms	kg
Kilometers.....	km
Less than.....	<
Meter.....	m
Micron.....	μ
Millimeter.....	mm
Minus.....	-
One half	½
One quarter	¼
Ounce.....	oz
Parts per billion.....	ppb
Parts per million.....	ppm
Percent.....	%
Plus	+
Plus or minus.....	±
Square kilometers	km ²
Tonnes	t

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	AcmeLabs
Agitated cyanidation leach testing	bottle roll
Altair Gold Inc.....	Altair
American Datum of 1983	NAD83
Assessment Reporting Indexing System.....	ARIS
Atomic absorption.....	AA
British Columbia	BC
British Columbia Geological Survey.....	BCGS
Carbon-in-leach	CIL
Certified reference material	standards
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.....	CIM
Copper.....	Cu
Correlation coefficient	r
Crystalline Belt	OCB
DMT Geosciences Ltd.	DMT
Ducanex Resources Ltd.	Ducanex

Eagle Mapping Ltd.	Eagle
East.....	E
Elise Fm.....	Elise
Fire assay	FA
Formation.....	Fm
Fugro Airborne Surveys	Fugro
GEMS 6.0 Desktop by Gemcom	GEMS
Geological Survey of Canada	GSC
Giroux Consultants Ltd.	Giroux
Gold.....	Au
Gold Mountain Zone.....	GMZ
Golden Lake Resources Ltd.	Golden Lake
Golden News Resources Inc.	Golden News
Group.....	Gp
High Grade Corridor	HGC
High Grade Zone.....	HGZ
Highway.....	Hwy
Incorporated.....	Inc
Induced Polarization	IP
Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry	ICP-MS
International Standards Organization	ISO
Kena Copper Zone.....	KCZ
Kena Deformation Zone	KDZ
Kena Gold Zone.....	KGZ
Kena Property.....	Kena
Kena-Gold Mountain.....	KGM
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Kerr Addison
Lacana Mining Corporation	Lacana
Lacanex Mining Company Ltd.	Lacanex
lead	Pb
Light detection and ranging	LiDAR
Limited.....	Ltd
McClelland Laboratories Inc.	McClelland
Measured plus indicated (M+I)	M+I
Microsoft Access	Access
Microsoft Excel	Excel
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Newmont Mining Corporation	Newmont
Noramco Mining Corporation	Normanco
North.....	N
NQ-diameter	NQ
Panterra Geoservices Inc.	Panterra
Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd.	Walcott
Prize Mining Corporation.....	Prize
Potassium feldspar	K-feldspar
Potassium oxide	K ₂ O
Quality control	QC
Quintana Minerals Corp.	Quintana

Rock Quality Designation	RQD
Silver King intrusive.....	Silver King
South Gold Zone.....	SGZ
South Pacific Gold	South Pacific
Specific gravity.....	SG
Star Project	Star
Sultan Minerals Inc.....	Sultan
System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval.....	SEDAR
Teck Resources Ltd.....	Teck
Thorium	Th
Tournigan Mining Exploration Ltd.	Tournigan
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
Uranium	U
Valterra Resource Corporation	Valterra
Very low frequency electromagnetics	VLF-EM
Volcanogenic massive sulphide	VMS
Wade Critchlow Enterprises Ltd.	Critchlow
WCM Minerals	WCM
Zinc	Zn

1 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Prize Mining Corporation (**Corp.**) (**Prize**) headquartered in Calgary, BC, has engaged Vivian Park, P. Geo, of VPG Geoscience, in Kamloops, British Columbia (**BC**), to update the technical report for the Kena Project as a requirement for reactivation and graduation. Ms. Park is a qualified person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 (**NI 43-101**), and is independent of Prize.

This report is to comply with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in NI 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and in accordance with Form 43-101F1.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Prize entered into a pre-acquisition agreement (the **Pre-acquisition Agreement**) with 1994854 Alberta Ltd. (**199**) pursuant to which Prize has agreed to make an offer to acquire all of the outstanding shares of 199 on a one-for-one share exchange basis (the **199 Acquisition**). 199 is a private Alberta company. 199 entered into an option agreement (the **Option Agreement**) with Apex Resources Inc. (TSXV: APX) (**Apex**) pursuant to which 199 has an option to earn an 80% interest in Apex's Kena and Daylight Gold-Copper Properties (the **Kena Project**) located in the Nelson area of British Columbia, Canada by making annual cash and share payments and completing \$3,000,000 in Kena Project related exploration expenditures over four years (the **Option**). 199 does not have any interests in any other mining assets. See Item 4 Property Description and Location below for additional information regarding the 199 Acquisition and the Option.

The Kena Project, located within the Nelson Mining Division is centered at a latitude and longitude of 49°26' North (**N**), 117°17' East (**E**), within mapsheets 82F.034, 82F.035, 82F.044, and 82F.045. The project consists of 174 mineral claims and 11 crown grants totaling 8,810 hectares (**ha**). Excluding gaps and overlaps, the project covers an area of approximately 6,485 ha.

1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Kena Project falls within lower-Jurassic Elise Formation (**Fm**) mafic volcanics and associated mid-Jurassic Silver King dioritic porphyry (**Silver King**) rocks.

Exploration work has identified several zones of prospective gold or copper mineralization. Gold zones include Gold Mountain (**GMZ**), Kena Gold (**KGZ**), High-Grade (**HGZ**), and South Gold (**SGZ**). Copper (**Cu**) mineralization occurs in the Kena Copper (**KCZ**) zone. There are also several under-explored new and historic targets.

The mineralization at Kena may be related to a property-scale zone deformation zone associated with the contact between the Elise Fm and the Silver King. In particular, the Gold Mountain, Kena Gold, and South Gold zones occur along this trend.

The Gold Mountain and Kena Gold zones contain broad widths of bulk tonnage-style gold mineralization containing high-grade shoots, which is coincident with soil geochemistry and geophysical anomalies.

Mineralization in the sparsely drilled Kena Copper zone suggests a copper-gold porphyry-style model.

1.4 MINERAL RESOURCE

Prize has not done any work at Kena. There has been no significant work on the project since 2012; therefore, the estimate of mineral resources released on April 11, 2013, and supported by the technical report "Technical Report for the Kena Property, Nelson, BC", by G. Giroux and V. Park, dated May 15, 2013, is still considered to be current.

Using a base case cutoff grade of 0.3 grams per tonne (**g/T**) Au, the estimated measured plus indicated (**M+I**) mineral resource for the property is 25,280,000 t at 0.60 g/T Au, for 490,000 oz Au. The estimated inferred mineral resource is 90,440,000 t at 0.48 g/T Au, for 1,399,000 oz Au.

The estimation used gold intercepts from 176 drillholes in the Gold Mountain, Kena Gold, and High Grade zones.

The mineral resource estimation was prepared according to Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (**CIM**) best practice guidelines and standards.

Due to the apparent structural and mineralogical continuity in the Gold Mountain-Kena Gold (**KGM**) trend, these were modeled together rather than separately, as in the past. The separate High Grade zone is immediately west of the KGM.

1.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Work completed historically through 2013 continues to demonstrate the potential of the Kena property to host significant gold mineralization.

Prize intends to advance the project with toward exploitation, while considering the option to extract smaller tonnages of higher-grade material. Prize also expects to delineate additional resources. Prize's approach is to evaluate all the information for the Kena, Project, and then move toward exploitation in a staged, thoughtful manner. The following work is recommended. The total cost of the recommended work is estimated to be \$150,000.

1. Compilation and additional verification of historic data

2. Preliminary cut-off grade and optimization parameters for a small high-grade operation, if appropriate
3. Create a mineral resource model focused on higher-grade material, suitable for supporting an underground mining scoping study

It is estimated that the cost of the work set out in items 1, 2, and 3 above would be \$50,000.

4. Plan a drilling program to improve the mineral resource estimate as needed, provide metallurgical samples, and deliver geotechnical and hydrogeological information, as appropriate.

It is estimated that the cost of the work set out in item 4 above would be \$5,000.

5. Conduct a scoping study to determine the approximate economics of the project, with particular emphasis on a small-tonnage, high-grade approach
6. Build a conceptual mine plan
7. Provide a high-level site layout
8. Provide scoping-level OPEX and CAPEX estimates for a low-CAPEX, quick to payback solution
9. Utilize a simple but adaptable economic model to determine economic results (IRR, NPV and payback period) and economic sensitivities
10. Identify challenges, opportunities
11. Provide recommendations

It is estimated that the cost of the work set out in items 5 through 11 above would be \$95,000.

Positive results from this recommended work are anticipated to result in one or more further work programs, which would likely include drilling, over the Kena Property.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Prize recently entered into the Pre-Acquisition Agreement with 199, which provides for the 199 Acquisition. 199 and Apex are party to the Option Agreement pursuant to which 199 has the Option.

See Item 4 Property Description and Location below for additional information regarding the 199 Acquisition and the Option.

Vivian Park, P. Geo, in Kamloops, BC, has been engaged by Prize to provide an update to the NI 43-101 technical report as part of its reactivation and graduation requirements. Ms. Park is a qualified person as defined in NI 43-101, and is independent of Prize. She is responsible for all sections of this technical report.

Prize has not completed any work on the project. There has not been any significant work on the project since 2012; therefore, the estimate of mineral resources reported in “Technical Report for the Kena Property, Nelson, BC” by G. Giroux and V. Park, dated May 15, 2013 is considered current.

Ms. Park visited the Kena property between November 9 and 11, 2012, during the last phase of active drilling. Therefore, the observations and conclusions made at that time are still relevant and valid.

The review of the Kena project was based on data and observations made during the site visit together with data, professional opinions, and unpublished material provided by past operators. Additional information was derived from public sources such as public company websites, the Assessment Report Indexing System (**ARIS**), and the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (**SEDAR**).

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has reviewed and analyzed data provided by Prize Mining Corp., its consultants, and previous operators of the property, and has drawn her own conclusions, augmented by direct field examination.

For information pertaining to legalities around the ownership of claims comprising the Kena Project, the Option, and the 199 Acquisition, the author has relied on information provided by Prize.

The descriptions of geology, mineralization, and exploration methodology are based on direct field examination, and on information obtained from published and unpublished reports supplied by Prize or previous operators.

With regard to the metallurgical test work, the author has not reviewed the original reports; however, there is no reason to dispute the conclusions presented.

Most of the maps and tables were created by the author using information derived from a variety of public sources, or from information provided by Prize or previous operators.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Kena Project, located within the Nelson Mining Division (Figure 1), is centered at a latitude and longitude of 49°26' N, 117°17' E, within mapsheets 82F.034, 82F.035, 82F.044, and 82F.045. It includes the Kena Property, which consists of 152 mineral claims, and the Daylight Property, which consists of 22 mineral claims and 11 crown grants, which are together known as the Kena Project. The project consists of 174 mineral claims and 11 crown grants totaling approximately 8,810 ha. Excluding gaps and overlaps, the project covers an area of 6,485 ha.

The Kena Project claims (Table 1) have been common-dated to an anniversary of February 28.

On December 29, 2016, Prize announced that it had entered into a pre-acquisition agreement with 1994854 Alberta Ltd., pursuant to which Prize has agreed to make an offer to acquire all of the outstanding shares of 199 on a one-for-one share exchange basis. Prize also announced that it proposes to complete a private placement of securities for proceeds sufficient to meet the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange (**TSX-V**) in connection with the graduation (see below), to finance the initial work program on 199's mining asset (see below), to pursue asset acquisitions and for general corporate purposes. The 199 acquisition and the financing are anticipated to be completed concurrently in January, 2017.

No changes in the directors or officers of Prize will be made in conjunction with the 199 Acquisition and the Financing other than the appointment of David Schmidt, the sole director and officer of 199, as a director of Prize. He will join Feisal Somji, Timothy Bergen and Bryson Goodwin on the Prize Board of Directors. Mr. Schmidt completed his Bachelor of Applied Science (Mining) at the University of British Columbia in May, 2000, and since then has been working as a self-employed consultant to mineral exploration companies. He assists with financings, corporate and financial disclosure and corporate development. Mr. Schmidt is also currently a director of several other public companies.

Prize has made application to the TSX-V for its reactivation and graduation to the TSX-V as a Tier 2 mining issuer (the "Graduation"). The Graduation is subject to the completion of the 199 Acquisition and the Financing, among other customary conditions.

Prize

Prize is a Calgary-based exploration stage mining company whose business is to seek out undervalued exploration opportunities. Prize currently has 5,659,134 common shares outstanding. Upon completion of the 199 Acquisition and the maximum Financing, it is expected that Prize will have over 40 million common shares outstanding. Prize does not presently have an interest in any mining assets.

199 Acquisition

Prize has entered into the Pre-Acquisition Agreement with 199 pursuant to which Prize has agreed to make an offer (the "Offer") to acquire all of the outstanding shares of 199 on a one -for-one share

exchange basis. 199 has a total of 28,525,000 common shares issued and outstanding. Prize also entered into pre-tender agreements with the holders of over 58% of the outstanding shares of 199 pursuant to which these holders have agreed to tender their shares under the Offer. It is expected that additional shareholders of 199 will enter into pre-tender agreements in the coming days and that the Offer will be made in early January 2017 and that the 199 Acquisition will be completed later that month.

199

199 is a private Alberta company. 199 entered into option agreement with Apex Resources Inc. (TSXV: APX) ("Apex") pursuant to which 199 has an option to earn an 80% interest in Apex's Kena and Daylight Gold-Copper Properties (the "Kena Project") located in the Nelson area of British Columbia, Canada by making annual cash and share payments and completing \$3,000,000 in Kena Project related exploration expenditures over four years (the "Option"). 199 does not have any interests in any other mining assets.

David Schmidt of Vancouver, British Columbia is the sole director and officer of 199 and holds 3.5 million common shares of 199. 1084768 BC Ltd. holds 700,000 common shares of 199. The spouse of Anthony Jackson, the Chief Financial Officer of Prize, is a director of 1084768 BC Ltd. L&B Family Trust controls, directly and indirectly, 6 million common shares of 199 and is expected to be an insider upon completion of the 199 Acquisition and the Financing by virtue of controlling over 10% of the outstanding common shares of Prize at that time. Pat DiCapo controls, directly and indirectly, 4 million common shares of 199.

The Option

The Option has a term of 4 years commencing from September 23, 2016 (the "Effective Date").

To exercise the Option and earn its 80% interest in the Kena Project, 199 will:

i. make the following cash option payments to Apex:

- A. within 5 business days from the Effective Date, \$500,000;
- B. within twelve months from the Effective Date, an additional \$250,000;
- C. within twenty-four months from the Effective Date, an additional \$250,000; and
- D. within thirty-six months from the Effective Date, an additional \$250,000; for total cash option payments of \$1,250,000; and

ii. issue common shares of 199 to Apex as follows:

- A. within 5 business days from the Effective Date, 375,000 shares;
- B. within twelve months from the Effective Date, an additional 375,000 shares;
- C. within twenty-four months from the Effective Date, an additional 375,000 shares; and
- D. within thirty-six months from the Effective Date, an additional 375,000 shares; for a total of 1,500,000 shares; and

iii. incur exploration expenditures on the Kena Project as follows:

- A. within twelve months from the Effective Date, \$100,000;
- B. within twenty-four months from the Effective Date, an additional \$400,000;
- C. within thirty-six months from the Effective Date, an additional \$1,000,000; and
- D. within forty-eight months from the Effective Date, an additional \$1,500,000, for total exploration expenditures of \$3,000,000.

The initial cash payment of \$500,000 and the initial 375,000 share issuance have been paid and issued by 199 to Apex. In order to exercise the 80% option, 199 must also have its shares listed for trading on a recognized Canadian stock exchange, or assign its interest to a company that is listed on such an exchange.

After 199 has earned its 80% interest in the Kena Project, 199 has a second option to earn and acquire up to an additional 20% undivided interest in the Kena Project by making a \$2 million cash payment to Apex and granting a 1% net smelter returns royalty (the "NSR Royalty") on the Kena Project to Apex on or before the date that is 180 days following the date of exercise of the 80% option. 199 has the right to purchase one half of the 1% NSR for a purchase price of \$5,000,000 on or before the date in which commercial production commences. If the 20% option is not exercised, 199 and Apex will establish an 80:20 joint venture for the further management, exploration and development of the Kena Project.

During the term of the option exploration programs will be developed by 199 in consultation with Apex's geologists. 199 will manage and direct the Kena Project exploration programs.

The Financing

Prize will complete a private placement of securities concurrently with the completion of the 199 Acquisition. Details of the Financing will be announced when finalized. The proceeds of the Financing will be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the TSXV in connection with Prize's application for Graduation. The proceeds of the Financing will be used to fund a \$150,000 work program on the Kena Project, to pursue asset acquisitions and for general corporate purposes. See above for additional information regarding the initial work program to be conducted on the Kena Project.

Stock Exchange Approvals

Completion of the 199 Acquisition, the Financing and the Graduation is subject to a number of conditions and approvals including, but not limited to, the approval of the TSXV. The 199 Acquisition and the Financing will not constitute a Change of Business as the Corporation will remain in the same line of business, being mineral exploration development. The 199 Acquisition and the Financing will not constitute a Reverse Takeover as neither the Financing nor the 199 Acquisition, individually or collectively, will result in a Change of Control of Prize.

About Prize

Prize is a Calgary based junior mining issuer with offices in Calgary, Alberta and is listed on the NEX board of the TSX Venture Exchange. Prize is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties.

The option agreement for the Kena property does not include surface rights. There is a requirement to post a bond with Atco Lumber, a local logging company, as part of a maintenance agreement to allow access on logging roads that cross the property.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no significant factors that would affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

There have never been problems with obtaining permits to do year-round work on the property. The work conducted in 2012 was fully permitted.

The claims and crown granted claims are situated on Crown lands. They have not been surveyed.

There are no existing environmental liabilities on the property.

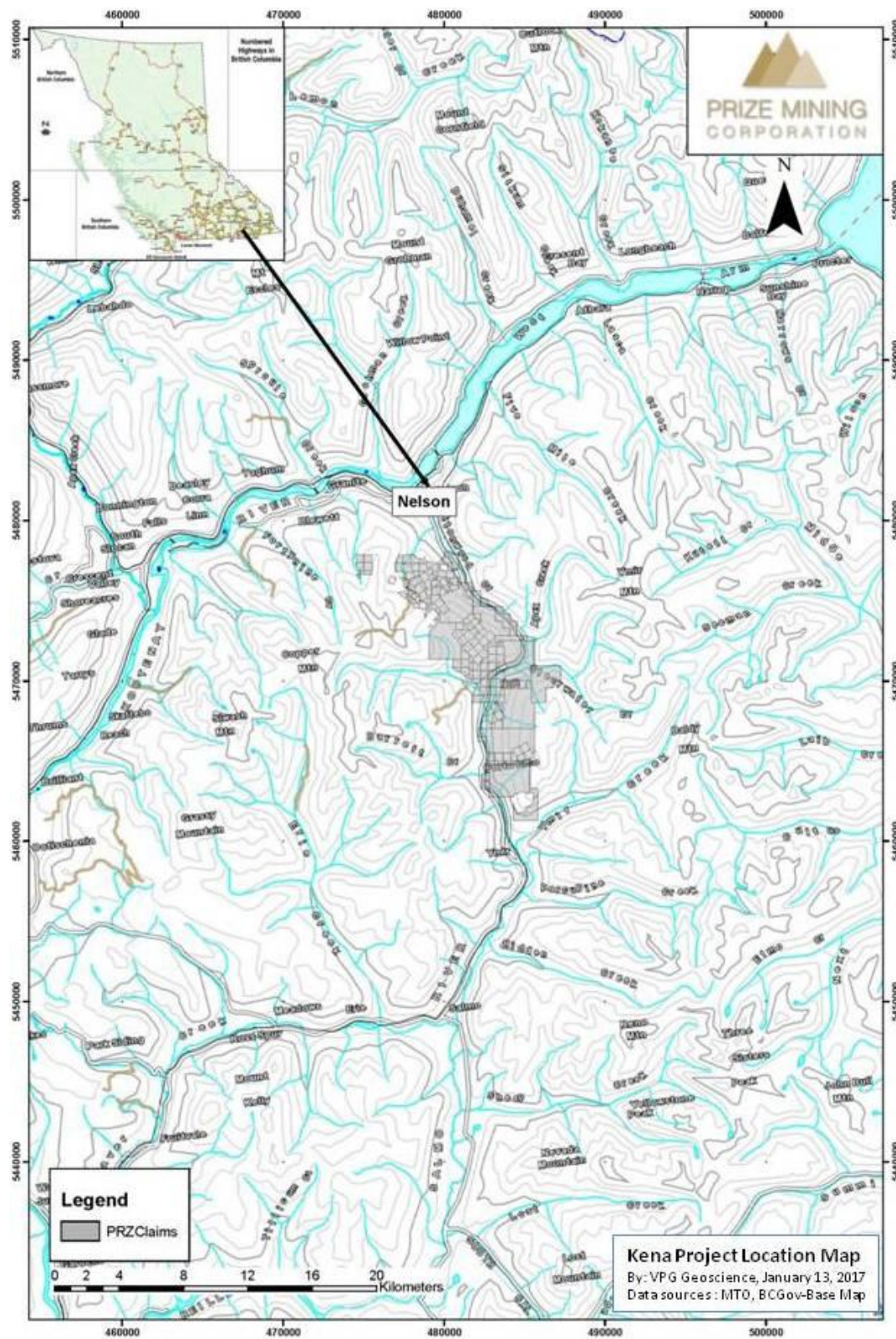


Figure 1: Location map for the Kena Project

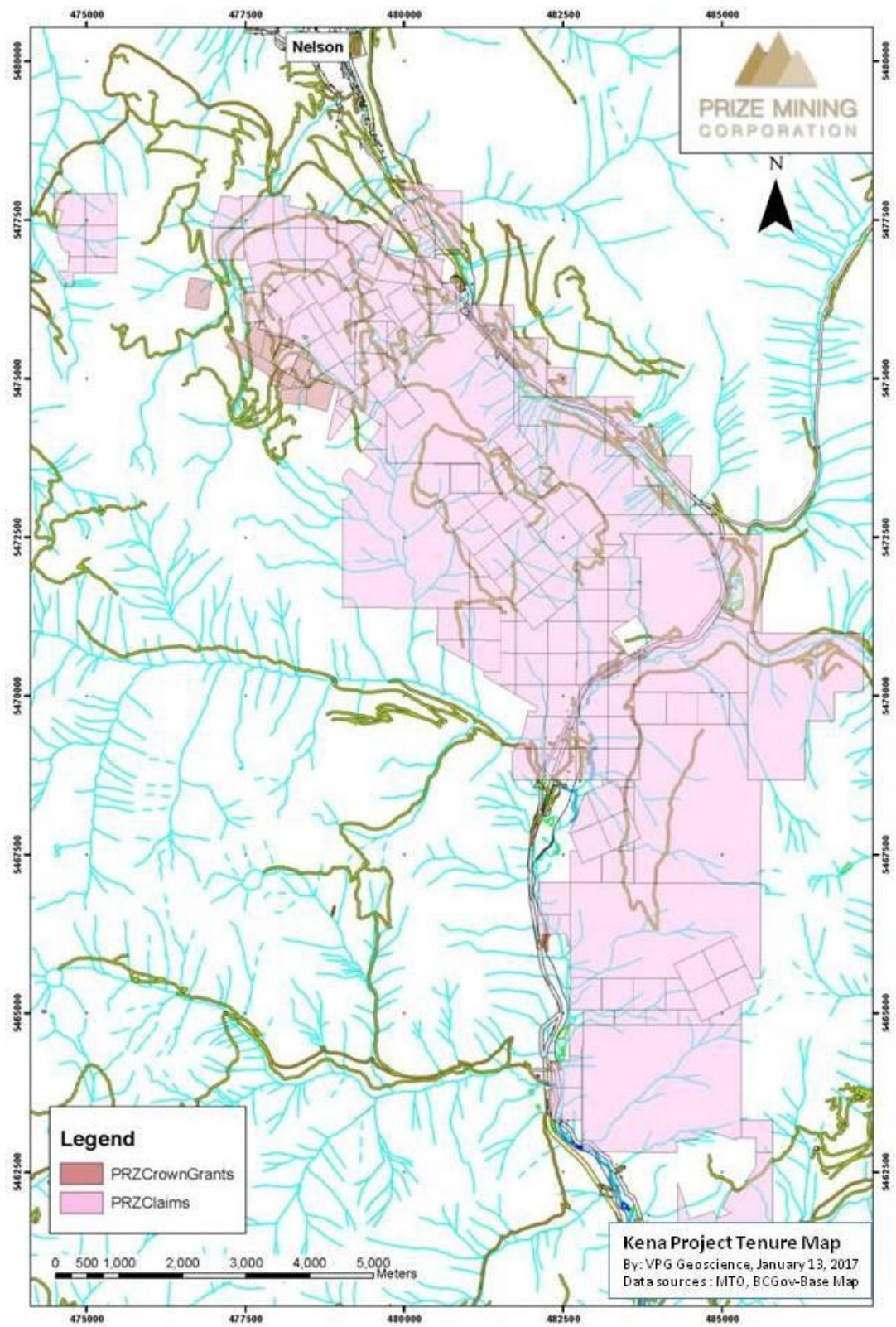


Figure 2: Tenure map for the Kena Project

Table 1: List of mineral claims and crown grants for the Kena Project

Project	Type	Tenure ID	Claim Name	MapSheet	Expiry	Area (ha)
Kena	Claim	232760	GOLD MTN.	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	232761	GOLD MTN. NO. 2	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	232763	GOLD MTN NO. 9 FR.	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	232794	MAC #1	082F044	28-Feb-23	500
Kena	Claim	233177	COT	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233178	ROADSIDE FR	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233179	COT FR	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233180	MAS FR	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233181	TEE FR	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233182	FLAT FR	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233231	AU 2	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233232	AU 4	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233261	LINDE #2	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233262	LINDE #1	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233294	KENA FR.	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233606	MAGPIE	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233607	ELDORADO	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233608	PACTOLUS FR.	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233609	SHAFT FR.	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233610	DEER FR.	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	233611	MIDNITE FR.	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	235349	KENA #18	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	235350	KENA #19	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	235351	KENA #20	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	235352	KENA #21	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	235353	KENA #22	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	235354	KENA #23	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	235355	KENA #24	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	235356	KENA #25	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	350286	SK	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	350556	EP	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	350557	PY	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	362976	SHAFT W1	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	362977	SHAFT W2	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	372729	CAT #1	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	372730	CAT #2	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	372731	CAT #3	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	372732	CAT #4	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373751	CAT 6	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373752	CAT 7	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373753	CAT 8	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373754	CAT 9	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373756	CAT 11	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373758	CAT 13	082F044	28-Feb-23	25

Project	Type	Tenure ID	Claim Name	MapSheet	Expiry	Area (ha)
Kena	Claim	373760	CAT 15	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373761	CAT 16	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373762	CAT 17	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373763	CAT 18	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373764	CAT 19	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373765	CAT 20	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373766	CAT 21	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	373767	CAT 22	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374197	CAT 23	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374198	CAT 24	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374199	CAT 25	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374200	CAT 26	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374201	CAT 27	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374202	CAT 28	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374203	CAT 29	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374204	CAT 30	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374205	CAT 31	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374206	CAT 32	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374207	CAT 33	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374208	CAT 34	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374209	CAT 35	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374210	CAT 36	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374211	STAR 1	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	374212	STAR 2	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	378493	NOMAN	082F044	28-Feb-23	500
Kena	Claim	379797	SAKE	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	380707	CAT 40	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	380708	CAT 41	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	380709	CAT 42	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	380710	CAT 43	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	380711	CAT 44	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	380712	CAT 45	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382325	SK 1	082F044	28-Feb-23	500
Kena	Claim	382326	SK 2	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382327	SK 3	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382328	SK 4	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382329	SK 5	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382330	SK 6	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382801	GC 1	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382802	GC 2	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382803	GC 3	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382804	GC 4	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382805	SK 7	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382806	SK 8	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382807	SK 9	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382809	SK 11	082F034	28-Feb-23	25

Project	Type	Tenure ID	Claim Name	MapSheet	Expiry	Area (ha)
Kena	Claim	382810	SK 12	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382811	SK 13	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382812	SK 14	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382813	SK 15	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382814	SK 16	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382815	SK 17	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382816	SK 18	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	382819	SK 10	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	384262	SK 19	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	384263	SK 20	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	384264	SK 21	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	384265	SK 22	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	384266	SK 23	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	384267	SK 24	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	384268	SK 25	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	384269	SK 26	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	384270	SK 27	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	384271	SK 28	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387621	GC #5	082F034	28-Feb-23	500
Kena	Claim	387622	GC #6	082F034	28-Feb-23	450
Kena	Claim	387623	GC #7	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387624	GC #8	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387625	GC #9	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387634	GC #10	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387635	GC #11	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387636	GC #12	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387637	GC #13	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387638	GC #14	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387639	GC #15	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387640	GC #16	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387641	GC #17	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387642	JUNE #1	082F034	28-Feb-23	500
Kena	Claim	387643	JUNE #2	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387644	JUNE #3	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387645	JUNE #4	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387646	JUNE #5	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387647	JUNE #6	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387648	JUNE #7	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387649	JUNE #8	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	387650	JUNE #9	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	389878	TAMARAC	082F035	28-Feb-23	225
Kena	Claim	389879	TAM	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	391009	SK 29	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	391010	SK 30	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	391011	SK 31	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	391012	SK 32	082F034	28-Feb-23	25

Project	Type	Tenure ID	Claim Name	MapSheet	Expiry	Area (ha)
Kena	Claim	392532	G.A. #8	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	392533	G.A. #7	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	392534	GA #6	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	392535	GA #5	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	392536	GA #4	082F034	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	392537	GA #3	082F034	28-Feb-23	3
Kena	Claim	392538	GA #2	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	392539	GA #1	082F044	28-Feb-23	25
Kena	Claim	550210	FRANK&DON	082F	28-Feb-23	252
Kena	Claim	550275	F&D FR.	082F	28-Feb-23	21
Kena	Claim	652203	NEW SK	082F	28-Feb-23	84
Kena	Claim	834084	HIGHWAY 1	082F	28-Feb-23	105
Kena	Claim	834085	HIGHWAY 2	082F	28-Feb-23	84
Kena	Claim	834123	HIGHWAY 3	082F	28-Feb-23	21
Kena	Claim	834124	HIGHWAY 4	082F	28-Feb-23	126
Kena	Claim	834158	CREEK 1	082F	28-Feb-23	315
Daylight	Claim	232860	Grt Western	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	232861	Irene	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	232862	Grt Eastern	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	373681	GRAND	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	373750	CAT 5	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	373755	CAT 10	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	373757	CAT 12	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	373759	CAT 14	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	380091	CAT 37	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	380092	CAT 38	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	380093	CAT 39	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	382323	CAT 46	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	382324	CAT 47	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	389877	GOLD MOUNTAIN	082F044	28-Feb-20	500
Daylight	Claim	390584	GM 1	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	390585	GM 2	082F044	28-Feb-20	25
Daylight	Claim	392165	SAND 1	082F044	28-Feb-19	25
Daylight	Claim	392166	SAND 2	082F044	28-Feb-19	25
Daylight	Claim	392167	SAND 3	082F044	28-Feb-19	25
Daylight	Claim	392168	SAND 4	082F044	28-Feb-19	25
Daylight	Claim	392169	SAND 5	082F044	28-Feb-19	25
Daylight	Claim	392170	SAND 6	082F044	28-Feb-19	25
Daylight	Crown Grant	L684	Starlight	082F044		
Daylight	Crown Grant	L4146	Blackwitch	082F044		
Daylight	Crown Grant	L4155	Gold Bell	082F044		
Daylight	Crown Grant	L248	VICTORIA	082F044		
Daylight	Crown Grant	L686	JESSIE	082F044		
Daylight	Crown Grant	L901	BID	082F044		
Daylight	Crown Grant	L902	JMB	082F044		
Daylight	Crown Grant	L907	DAYLIGHT	082F044		

Project	Type	Tenure ID	Claim Name	MapSheet	Expiry	Area (ha)
Daylight	Crown Grant	L14699	Gold King Fr	082F044		
Daylight	Crown Grant	L3251	BERLIN	082F044		
Daylight	Crown Grant	L14700	Millsite Fr	082F044		

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The northern part of the Kena project is accessed by road by driving seven km south from Nelson on Highway (**Hwy**) 6, and then west and south using the Giveout and Gold Creek forest service roads. The southern part of the property is accessed from further south along Hwy 6, using the Clearwater forest service road. Several 4x4 roads run through the claims. The development of additional logging roads over the past decade has provided additional access to and through the property.

The climate of the Kena project is typical of the southern interior of BC, with freezing temperatures from 0 degrees Celsius (**°C**) to -20°C from November to March (averaging -5°C), and mild temperatures ranging from 10°C to 30°C from April to October (averaging 15.7°C). Precipitation averages 790 millimeters (**mm**) per year, with a substantial portion in the form of snow, which averages 225 centimeters (**cm**) per year. It is possible to operate on the property all year round; however, winter conditions create challenges. A typical exploration season spans June through October.

The project is located in an area of rugged terrain. Topography is steep with elevations ranging from 895 m at Cottonwood Lake to 1,795 m on the southwest portion of the claim area. Outcrop is somewhat limited - generally confined to creek gullies and road cuts, with more prevalent outcrops on steeper slopes. The Gold Mountain Zone lies at an elevation of about 1400 m, along a relatively flat bench area above the steep topography leading to the Cottonwood valley.

Several portions of the property have been recently logged; the remainder is covered with first- and second-growth forest consisting of balsam, fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, and occasional white pine. Thick growths of alder and devil's club occur in creek gullies.

Highway 6 passes along the eastern margin of the claim block, and then bends southwest to cross the southern part of the property. The Highway 6 corridor carries a power line and a decommissioned rail bed. Teck Resources Ltd.'s (**Teck**) Trail Operations facility, which includes a lead and zinc smelter and refinery, and the Waneta power dam, is located about 45 minutes drive to southwest of the property.

Crew lodgings are readily available in Nelson or Salmo. A skilled labour force for mining and exploration is available in Nelson, Salmo, Trail, and Castlegar. Trail, Nelson and Castlegar are major supply and service centers for resource industries.

6 HISTORY

G.M. Dawson first described the Kena property in the Geological Survey of Canada (**GSC**) summary report for 1888-1889. He stated that gold mineralization is located within a “...quantity of pyritized material which...appears to be practically unlimited...” in size.

No further information on exploration appears in either the GSC records or the British Columbia Geological Survey (**BCGS**) records; therefore, little is known about exploration on the claim area prior to 1973. Work on the property since 1973 has uncovered numerous old prospecting pits and trenches, and several old adits, which indicate periods of exploration activity in the early part of the twentieth century.

In the early days, the Kena and Shaft claims were worked as separate entities. They were combined as a single entity when Sultan acquired the property in 1999.

6.1 KENA CLAIMS

Prospector Otto Janout staked the original Kena claims in 1973. Since then, several companies have optioned and worked the property.

1974: Ducanex Resources Ltd. (Ducanex)

During 1974, the Ducanex exploration program included soil sampling and percussion drilling in the Kena Gold zone. Soil samples returned results of up to 0.110% copper (**Cu**) and 4.6 g/T Au; the background gold values were around 350 ppb. Four percussion drillholes, for 250 m, indicated a mineralized zone 6-12 m wide with gold grades of up to 1.70 g/T. The zone was estimated to strike at 290° for 230 m, and dip 60° to the southwest. Prospecting also resulted in the discovery of the Kena Copper zone in the southeast section of the claims. Initial reports suggest that the copper mineralization is related to the stringer zone of a volcanogenic massive sulphide (**VMS**) deposit.

1975: Lacanex Mining Company Ltd. (Lacanex)

During 1975, Lacanex performed geological mapping and wide-spaced geochemical sampling in the southern portion of the claim block, which resulted in the identification of a series of large linear copper anomalies that follow the regional foliation. Twenty-seven chip samples taken at 3-meter intervals along an old adit located within the Kena Copper Zone returned an average of 0.16% Cu over the entire 82 m length. The adit was probably driven to intersect, at depth, a 0.6 m wide mineralized quartz vein that is exposed at surface. A grab sample from the vein returned assay results of 1.1% Cu and 2.6 g/T Au.

1976-1977: Quintana Minerals Corp. (Quintana)

Quintana's exploration program consisted of geological and geochemical surveys based on the hypothesis that the mineralization of the Kena Copper zone represented the upward extent of a porphyry copper sulphide system. In 1977, the company carried out a wide-spaced Induced polarization

(IP) survey, which resulted in the discovery of a chargeability anomaly parallel to the strike of the Elise volcanics and approximately coincident with the copper geochemical anomaly. The results of rock sampling along an outcrop of sericite schist returned results of up 0.53% Cu over 21 m.

1981-1982: Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (Kerr Addison)

Kerr Addison's exploration program consisted of property-wide geological and geochemical surveys, and core drilling. Three drillholes, for 528.5 m, were completed on the Kena Gold zone; the best intercept was 2.18 g/T Au over 15 m in drillhole 81-KK-2. Three wide-spaced holes, for 635.2 m, were drilled in the Kena Copper zone. Drillhole 88-KK-4 returned an assay value of 0.27% Cu from the top 51 m; another intercept of 63 m of 0.16% Cu occurred in the remainder of the drillhole. Drillhole 81-KK-6, located near the adit that was sampled by Lacanex, yielded 0.18% Cu over 45 m. These drillholes contained up to 0.3 g/T Au.

1985-1986: Lacana Mining Corporation (Lacana)

During the 1985-1986 period, Lacana carried out a program of backhoe trenching, airborne geophysics, ground geophysics, geological and geochemical sampling, and core drilling in 35 drillholes. The intent of the program was to define a higher-grade, low tonnage feature.

In 1985, twelve drillholes were collared in the Kena Gold zone, and one drillhole was located at the northern end of the Kena Copper zone. The best intercept of 6.05 g/T Au over 4.8 m came from drillhole LK85-7, which was drilled the Kena Gold zone 'Main Trench'. Drillhole LK85-18, a 100 m step-out to the south yielded 1.86 m of 6.32 g/T Au.

In 1986, Lacana drilled 22 drillholes in the Kena Gold zone and its possible extension. The best result was from LK86-20, which yielded 4.76 g/T Au over 9.03m. Numerous auriferous or barren silicified and pyritized fracture zones, which appeared to be aligned along a broad northwest trend, were identified in the drilling; however, most of the individual narrow higher-grade, yet sub-economic, intercepts were discontinuous and difficult to chase.

The airborne geophysical survey measured magnetics, resistivity, electromagnetic, and very low frequency electromagnetics (VLF-EM).

Ground geophysics (i.e. magnetics and VLF-EM), and a soil sampling survey occurred over an area of approximately 1.2 square kilometers (km²).

1987: Tournigan Mining Exploration Ltd. (Tournigan)

During 1986, Tournigan drilled 918.93 m in six drillholes. The purpose of this drilling was to improve drill spacing and to follow-up on Cu-Au soil anomalies in the Kena Copper zone, to confirm Lacana's geological interpretation, and to test a possible on-property southern extension of the Shaft showing, a mineralized fracture zone north of the property.

The core from this program was selectively sampled – only 89 samples, for 134.61 m were analyzed for gold, silver and copper. The best intercept from the selective sampling of drillhole Hole TK-87-42 was 0.175% Cu over 9.72 m. Five 1.5-m intercepts with gold grades of greater than 1.5 g/T from the selectively sampled drillhole TK-87-43 were interpreted as the deep continuation of holes drilled by Lacana. Drillholes TK-87-44 to TK-87-47 failed to intercept mineralization related to the Shaft showing.

1989: Golden Lake Resources Ltd. (Golden Lake)

Golden Lake optioned the property in August 1989; Noramco Mining Corporation (**Noramco**) acted as the operator for the project. A preliminary work program in October 1989 focused on locating and tying-in claim posts and several old grids in order compile technical data with the objective of formulating a detailed exploration plan for the property. Noramco optioned the property from Golden Lake in June 1990 and assumed the option agreement obligations.

1990-1991: Noramco Mining Corporation

Noramco's 1990 exploration program consisted of geological mapping, soil sampling, geophysical surveys, and core drilling in the Kena Copper zone and an area encompassing Gold Creek north of the old Lacana grid. Four NQ-diameter (**NQ**) drillholes, for 1,055 m, were completed in each target area. One drillhole in the Gold Creek area, the southern portion of what is now referred to as the Gold Mountain zone, returned assay results of 0.4 g/T Au over its entire 235.5 m length (including 24 m of 1.1 g/T Au and 9 m of 2.3 g/T Au).

In 1991, exploration work consisted of additional geological mapping, soil sampling, geophysical surveys, and core drilling in the Kena Gold zone in the north section of the property, and in the Kena Copper zone in the southeast section of the property. Three drillholes, for 1,074 m were completed. Drillholes NK91-1 and NK91-2 were drilled in the south and north ends of the Kena Copper zone respectively, and drillhole NK91-3 was located in the Kena Gold zone. Deep drillhole NK91-3 returned the best results, with greater than 0.5 g/T Au over 140 m (including 10m of greater than 1.5 g/T Au); previous drillhole depths ranged between 100 and 150 m.

6.2 SHAFT CLAIMS

1984: Lacana Mining Corporation

Lacana completed geochemical surveys, trenching and sampling, and an airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey.

1987-1988: South Pacific Gold (South Pacific)

South Pacific carried out a program of line cutting, geological mapping, soil sampling, magnetic and IP surveys, and core drilling. Six NQ drillholes, for 762 m, targeted the Shaft copper-gold showing, and returned assay results that included 5.04 g/T Au and 0.72% Cu over 5.64 m from a magnetite-rich volcanic breccia.

1989: Golden News Resources Inc. (Golden News)/Noramco Explorations

Golden News Resources Inc. optioned the property in 1989. Noramco Explorations, on behalf of Golden News, completed a program that included line cutting, magnetic and VLF-EM surveying, IP surveying, geochemical sampling, and detailed geological mapping. Three drill targets were identified – the Dighem VMS target, and the Princess and Silver King Porphyry Contact (now called Gold Mountain) zones.

1990: Noramco Mining Corporation

Noramco optioned the property from Golden News in June 1990. Four drillholes into the Dighem target failed to return significant results. One drillhole into the Princess target, adjacent to the historic adit, intercepted 11.3 g/T Au over 1.5 m. Another drillhole tested a geochemical and geophysical anomaly west of the Dighem target. No additional work was done.

6.3 DAYLIGHT PROPERTY

The Daylight Property overlies several small historic gold mines that operated in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Several individuals have owned the historic mines for many years and little exploration has been done since the mines closed in 1949.

The Daylight property was initially staked and worked in 1893, after the Silver King copper-silver mine was discovered 500 m to the south.

The Starlight claim was staked in 1893, and was developed in 1894 with 100 m of underground drifting. The Daylight-Berlin and Victoria-Jessie mines, which occur along strike to the southeast on the Starlight shear zone, were put into production in 1939 (BC Minister of Mines Report 1939, p.A80). The nearby Irene, Great Eastern, Great Western and North Star crown grants were staked in 1900 following the discovery of the Starlight deposit and the development of the nearby Silver-King copper-silver mine. The Great Eastern and associated Irene mines were also put into limited production in 1939.

Production at the Victoria-Jessie mine totaled 3,255 T of material with a grade of 1.16 g/T gold, 26.9 g/T silver, and 2.57% copper (Minfile Report: 082FSW173). Production at the Daylight Berlin mine totaled 327 T at a grade of 27 g/T gold and 15 g/T silver.

Daylight is considered as part of the Kena Project; however, these claims and crown grants were excluded from the Altair option agreement in 2011.

2002-2003: Sultan Minerals Inc. (Sultan)

Sultan conducted work including geological mapping, geochemistry, geophysics, and preliminary drilling. Historic mining results and recent exploration by Sultan suggests the mineralization on the property is comprised of broad zones of low-grade gold mineralization often surrounding high-grade gold veins of varying sizes.

Four gold-bearing targets, the Great Eastern Porphyry Gold Zone, the Starlight Shear Zone, the North Star Shear Zone, and the Silver King Gold Corridor, require further exploration. Geological indications suggest the potential for more than 3.0 million ounces of gold in the four target areas.

6.4 KENA PROPERTY

1999-2011: Sultan

Sultan optioned the Kena property in 1999, and immediately embarked on a program that included confirmation sampling of trenches, and infill sampling of core that had seen only selective sampling. The results from trenches confirmed the original values. Additional core sampling helped to identify additional mineralization.

Between 2000 and 2011, Sultan completed several exploration campaigns that included ground and airborne magnetic surveys, induced polarization (IP) surveys, soil sampling, mapping and prospecting, trenching, and core and percussion drilling. Exploration led to the discovery and advancement of four zones of mineralization - Gold Mountain, Kena Gold, South Gold, and Kena Copper. The Three Friends, Euphrates, and Gold Cup Minfile occurrences were also evaluated.

Sultan has drilled 143 drillholes, for 20,897.82 m and excavated 44 trenches.

2012-2014: Altair Gold Inc. (Altair)

Altair entered into an option agreement with Sultan in March 2012. The option agreement had a term of four years beginning December 30, 2011, and excluded the claims and crown grants of the Daylight property.

In 2012, Altair conducted a ground magnetic survey, and commissioned DMT Geosciences Ltd. (**DMT**), of Vancouver, BC, to do a compilation and analysis of past and current geophysical surveys. Eagle Mapping Ltd. (**Eagle**), of Port Coquitlam, BC, flew an aerial light detection and ranging (**LiDAR**) survey over the 15.3 km² resource area of the project. Two phases of core drilling produced 7,527.02 m in 41 drillholes.

During 2012 and 2013, Altair collected 179 rock samples from the Gold Mountain, Kena Gold, Euphrates, Gold Mountain, South Gold, and Three Friends areas. Eight samples returned gold values of greater than 0.3 g/T (to a maximum of 0.75 g/T), mostly from the Kena Gold zone. One rock returned almost 0.7%.

On December 5, 2014, Altair and Sultan announced that they mutually terminated the option agreement, citing difficult market conditions as the reason.

The results of the Sultan and Altair programs are briefly discussed in Chapter 9, Exploration, and Chapter 10, Drilling.

2016: Apex Resources Inc.

On July 15, 2016, Sultan announced a consolidation of its common shares, and that the company name would be changed to Apex Resources Inc., effective July 18, 2016.

6.4.1 HISTORIC MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATIONS

The historical mineral resource estimations for the Kena property were prepared in accordance with CIM Standards of Mineral Resources and Reserves (2010), and are in accordance with CIM Standards of Mineral Resources and Reserves (2014). The disclosure of these results is compliant with the requirements of NI 43-101.

2004

On June 16, 2004, Sultan released the results of the initial mineral resource estimation for the Gold Mountain and Kena Gold zones of the Kena property.

Using a base case cutoff of 0.5 g/T Au, the estimated M+I mineral resource for the property was 11,820,000 t at 1.00 g/T Au, for 381,000 oz Au. The estimated inferred mineral resource was 12,150,000 t at 1.00 g/T Au, for 389,000 oz Au.

For the GMZ only, the estimated M+I mineral resource for the property was 5,490,000 t at 1.04 g/T Au, for 184,000 oz Au. The estimated inferred mineral resource was 10,710,000 t at 0.97 g/T Au, for 333,000 oz Au. For the KGC only, the estimated M+I mineral resource for the property was 6,333,000 t at 0.97 g/T Au, for 197,000 oz Au. The estimated inferred mineral resource was 1,440,000 t at 1.22 g/T Au, for 56,000 oz Au.

Refer to Giroux, G. and Dandy, L., 2004; "Preliminary Resource Calculations for Gold Mountain and Kena Gold Zones, Kena Property, BC" for additional details.

2012

On June 25, 2012, Altair released the results of updated mineral resource estimation for the Gold Mountain and Kena Gold zones of the Kena property. Two drillholes completed between 2004 and 2010 were included in the updated estimation.

Using a base case cutoff of 0.3 g/T Au, the estimated M+I mineral resource for the property was 25,530,000 t at 0.67 g/T Au, for 549,000 oz Au. The estimated inferred mineral resource was 25,910,000 t at 0.61 g/T Au, for 513,000 oz Au.

For the GMZ only, the estimated M+I mineral resource for the property was 10,850,000 t at 0.71 g/T Au, for 249,000 oz Au. The estimated inferred mineral resource was 22,110,000 t at 0.60 g/T Au, for 428,000 oz Au. For the KGC only, the estimated M+I mineral resource for the property was 14,680,000 t at 0.64 g/T Au, for 300,000 oz Au. The estimated inferred mineral resource was 3,800,000 t at 0.70 g/T Au, for 85,000 oz Au.

Refer to Giroux, G. and Grunenberg, P., 2012; "Technical Report on the Kena Property, Nelson, BC, May 15, 2012" for additional details.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kena project is situated within the Elise Fm of the Rossland Group (**Gp**). The Rossland Gp is in the southern Omineca Crystalline Belt (**OCB**), an uplifted zone of variably metamorphosed and deformed Proterozoic to Tertiary rocks that straddles the boundary between accreted terranes and ancestral North America. The belt includes a series of structural culminations, typically cored by Paleoproterozoic crystalline rocks, and flanked in the intervening depressions by rocks similar to those in the Foreland Belt to the east. Accreted rocks of the Slide Mountain and Quesnellia terranes structurally overlie these rocks.

The OCB comprises an imbricated succession of thrust sheets that were transported eastward in Mesozoic time. This tectonism was accompanied by intrusion of granitic bodies and localization of a variety of structurally controlled vein deposits. In early Tertiary time, regional extension resulted in local uplift of core complexes as cover rocks were displaced along low angle normal faults. This extension was associated with widespread mafic volcanism, intrusion of alkalic rocks and, locally, vein- and shear-hosted mineralization.

The Rossland Group is the most eastern belt of volcanic rocks within Quesnellia, a terrane that comprises dominantly arc volcanics and associated sediments that were accreted to North America in Middle Jurassic time. These rocks tectonically overlie pericratonic rocks of the Kootenay Terrane or miogeoclinal Proterozoic to lower Paleozoic rocks that were deposited on the western ancestral margin of North America. The tectonic boundary between Quesnellia and pericratonic or cyanotic rocks is locally marked by mafic volcanic rocks and associated ultramafics of the Slide Mountain Terrane, which is interpreted to record deposition in a marginal basin or back-arc setting that separated Quesnellia from North America. In the Rossland-Nelson area, overlap assemblages - rocks deposited after collision of accreted rocks with North America – include the Cretaceous Sophie Mountain Formation and Eocene Marron Formation.

7.2 LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Kena mineralization occurs within lower Jurassic Elise Fm (Rossland Gp) mafic volcanics and associated mid-Jurassic Silver King intrusive rocks (Figure 3).

7.2.1 GEOLOGY

The detailed geology of in the Kena area is documented in BCGS Bulletin 102, titled “Early Jurassic Rossland Group, Southern British Columbia – Part I Stratigraphy and Tectonics” by T. Hoy and K. Dunne (1997). The following descriptions of the Hwy 6 portion of the Elise Fm volcanics, and the Silver King intrusive bodies are extracted directly from the publication. Highway 6 passes through the property.

Elise Formation

A complete section of the Elise Fm (**Elise**) is exposed in the east limb of the Hall Creek syncline along Hwy 6 south of Nelson. It has been subdivided into a lower and upper division. The lower Elise lies with apparent conformity on sedimentary rocks of the Ymir Group; a few argillite beds persist through the lower part of the lower Elise. It is a sequence of dominantly mafic flows and flow breccias, minor lahars and tuffs up to one kilometer thick.

A coarse-grained augite porphyry flow breccia is the dominant lithology of the lower Elise. Clasts and matrix are essentially augite porphyry with euhedral to subhedral augite or augite pseudomorphs up to one centimeter in diameter in a finer grained matrix of secondary plagioclase, biotite, chlorite, epidote, and carbonate. Massive augite porphyry flows, with little evidence of brecciation, are not common.

The upper Elise in the Hwy 6 section is a sequence of mafic to intermediate flows, tuffs and minor epiclastic deposits up to 2,500 m thick. A number of cyclical sequences of pyroclastic rocks that typically grade upward from lapilli tuff to crystal tuff or fine tuff are common. Augite porphyry flows and flow breccias are a minor constituent.

The dominant lithology of the upper Elise in the Hwy 6 section is a plagioclase-augite lapilli tuff of andesitic to shoshonitic composition. Clasts are generally darker than their matrix due to the preferential alteration of the fine-grained matrix to calcite, epidote, and secondary plagioclase.

Crystal tuffs are commonly a lateral or vertical facies of the lapilli tuffs and are similar in composition. They are characterized by up to 20% plagioclase and typically only a few percent augite. The crystal tuffs are generally massive; only rarely is layering noted. However, a penetrative foliation, conspicuous in most outcrops, may mask many primary features.

Fine mafic tuff occurs as dark green, fine-grained layers commonly associated with augite porphyry units. Several percent broken, commonly sausseritized plagioclase phenocrysts, less than one mm in diameter, and rare quartz crystals are the only primary textures preserved in the tuff. A penetrative foliation is defined by aligned biotite.

Silver King Intrusions

A number of generally highly deformed feldspar porphyries, referred to as the Silver King intrusions occur within the Elise Fm south of Nelson. They have been dated as Aalenian to Toarcian and are interpreted to be collisional granitoids. Many are associated with copper, gold, and silver mineralization.

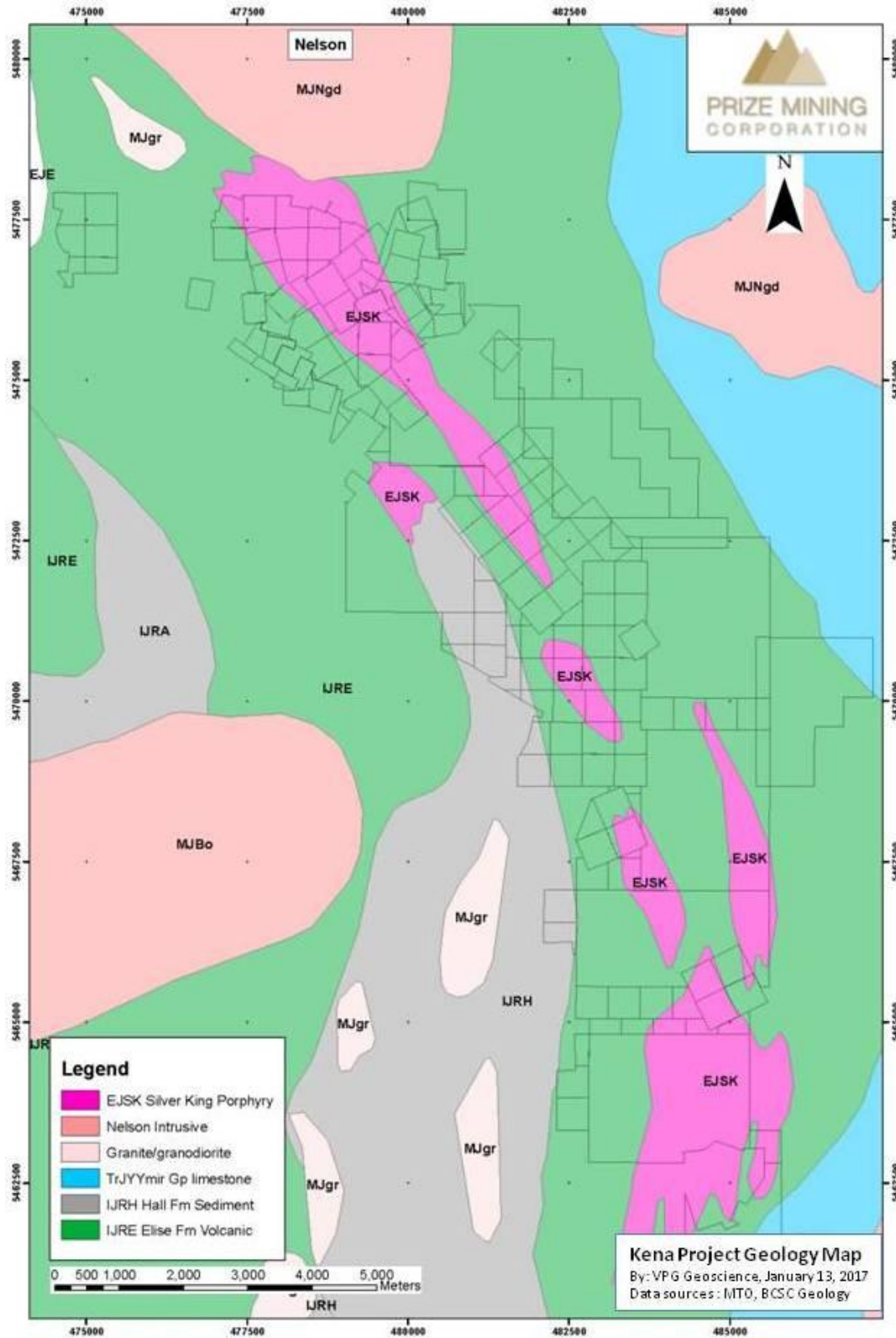


Figure 3: Geology map for the Kena Project

The main Silver King intrusive body can be traced southeast from Giveout Creek, one km south of Nelson. Several smaller lenses border this intrusion and others occur on the western slopes of Mount Elise. Outcrops of Silver King intrusions are typically cream-coloured and form resistant ridges. Contacts with Rossland Group rocks are either sharp and discordant or intensely sheared. The Silver King pluton is sheared along its margins. Commonly, smaller lenses form sericite phyllites that resemble, and have been mapped as, foliated felsic volcanic rocks. These contact relationships and the foliated to massive nature suggest that the Silver King intrusions are a pre to synkinematic suite.

The Silver King plutonic rocks are porphyritic, characterized by 30 to 60% euhedral to subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts, 5-10 mm in size in a fine-grained greenish grey groundmass. Quartz content ranges from 1 to 2%; grains are commonly resorbed which may indicate a high-level of intrusion. Generally, primary mafic minerals are not preserved although acicular secondary hornblende needles are locally observed. Accessory sphene and ilmenite are common; apatite is rare.

The Silver King intrusion has been strongly altered and sheared. Plagioclase twinning is commonly obscured by intense saussuritization and the inner zones of the phenocrysts are replaced by clusters of sericite needles. Mafic minerals are almost totally replaced by chlorite and calcite. The groundmass comprises abundant secondary albite, epidote, carbonate and often 10 to 50% interlocking aggregates of quartz grains and sericite mats.

Based on major element chemistry, Silver King intrusive samples are dominantly quartz monzodiorites and granodiorites. Some samples plot in the tonalite and quartz diorite fields. Most Silver King samples plot in the calcalkaline field on a total alkali-silica plot, in contrast with high potassium or alkaline character of many synvolcanic Early Jurassic plutons.

7.2.2 AREAS OF INTEREST AND MINERALIZATION

Gold Mountain Zone

Several outcroppings of Silver King intrusive occur on the property. This unit is especially prominent along the west side of the claim area where it forms a topographically significant ridge. In the Gold Mountain Zone, the eastern margin of this large body is in contact with Elise volcanics on a plateau area at an elevation of about 1400 m; outcrop is rare.

In the GMZ, the Silver King unit is a coarse- to medium-grained plagioclase-hornblende porphyry. It is locally siliceous, and in places weakly to strongly flooded with secondary potassium feldspar (**K-feldspar**). Plagioclase is weak to moderately sericitized, and hornblende is weak to locally highly chloritized. Epidote alteration is evident in many areas. The porphyry is locally mineralized with 1% to 5% disseminated pyrite, traces of molybdenite, chalcopyrite, malachite, and stringers and disseminations of magnetite and specular hematite.

Alteration patterns can be seen in the intrusive rocks in the GMZ. Alterations include Kspar (potassic), epidote, pyrite, magnetite, and pyrite+magnetite, with tourmaline, pyrrhotite, hematite, and chalcopyrite also noted.

Kena Gold Zone

The Kena Gold zone occurs in disrupted Elise Fm volcanics along the flank of the Silver King stock. It includes several dykes and sills of monzodiorites, andesite porphyry, and Silver King porphyry. Gold mineralization occurs in silicic, pyritic crackle breccia that is related to sub-concordant dioritic intrusions. Early interpretations suggest that the gold is associated with remobilized yellow pyrite that is distinct from the volcanic unit's intrinsic variety.

Broad bands of potassic alteration and silicification occur at the margins of the intrusions, and the best gold mineralization occurs where silicification intersects strong fracture systems, the strongest of which trend due east and dip steeply south. These are associated with gold concentrations of less than 3 g/T.

Base metals are not common. Chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena are disseminated in quartz veins, or occur as massive sulphide veinlets adjacent to dioritic rocks.

Not all of the silicified zones contain gold. Some quartz occurs as vuggy epithermal-style veins.

High-Grade Zone

The High-Grade zone, also referred to as High-Grade Corridor, lies west of the GMZ. This corridor is prominent on the airborne magnetic map. It typically contains bonanza-style higher-grade gold values over short distances. This area has been sparsely explored.

Kena Copper Zone

The Kena Copper zone demonstrates alkalic copper-gold porphyry-style mineralization that is associated with a monzodiorite complex.

Chalcopyrite and pyrite occur as disseminations, as fracture fill, and as quartz veinlets in the intrusive rocks. Disseminated and fracture-fill pyrite occurs in the tuffaceous units of the Elise Fm. Malachite is common.

The area is marked by sericitic and limonitic shear zones that are parallel to foliation, and by propylitically altered zones with moderate to intense fracturing. Local occurrences of magnetic and secondary biotite are indicative of a broader zone of potassic alteration centered on the monzodiorites complex. Quartz veins and stockworks, some of which contain pyrite and chalcopyrite, cross and follow foliation, and may suggest multiple periods of emplacement.

South Gold Zone

A 5 km long magnetic feature, which is believed to be an important regional control on gold mineralization, trends from the GMZ, through the KGZ and into the Gold zone.

Drilling within Elise Fm volcanics yielded gold results similar to those in the GMZ, with occasional higher-grade pyritic shoots occurring within lower-grade zones of silica-potassium alteration.

Shaft and Cat Zones

Widespread mineralization in the Shaft and Cat zones consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and magnetite as disseminations and fracture fill in brecciated, altered andesite and sub-volcanic dioritic sills, which occur in a northwest-trending shear zone adjacent to the Silver King-Elise Fm contact.

Daylight

The Daylight property is host to a number of veins, stockworks, and porphyry-style gold and gold-copper occurrences associated with the Starlight shear zone.

Starlight Shear Zone

The Starlight shear zone is host to the Starlight, Victoria-Jessie, and Daylight-Berlin gold mines. The through-going shear strikes 125° and dips 65° SW. The 45 m wide shear centres on a series of auriferous en echelon quartz veins, often surrounded by a low-grade network of smaller veins on either side of the principal quartz vein. Pyrite, with minor amounts of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, occurs both in the quartz veins and in the alteration halo. The hanging wall is marked by a series of en echelon post-mineral lamprophyre dykes. The mineralization is locally displaced by vertical, post-mineral, northeast faulting with a right lateral offset of 3 m or more. The zone has been traced by IP for 3 km southeast, along strike.

Development work at starlight showed a 45 m wide schistose, gold-bearing shear zone situated between two porphyry dykes. The shear zone averaged 3.0 g/T gold and centered on a 210 m long, 0.5 m wide, quartz vein that carried up to 30 g/T gold (BC Minister of Mines Report 1894, p84). The cost of shipping the ore to a mill and smelter in Trail made the venture uneconomic and mining was suspended.

The Victoria-Jessie mine was located 600 m southeast of the Starlight mine along the Starlight shear zone. The mine was worked with two adits over a combined length of 450 m of underground workings. The work traced a 0.7 m wide quartz vein that averaged 6.9 g/T gold over a 100 m length. The vein occurred within a 7 m wide shear zone that averaged 3.0 g/T gold.

The Daylight-Berlin mine, 1.5 km southeast of the Victoria-Jessie mine, is underlain by sheared and highly schistose augite basalt flows, breccia flows, and subvolcanic intrusions of the Lower Elise Formation. Sericite schist and foliated greenstone host a number of quartz-carbonate veins and lenses that contain chlorite, sericite, epidote, and a few needles of tourmaline. These folioform veins run parallel to schistosity at an orientation of 125° and dipping 50° . Small masses of chalcopyrite, pyrite,

and/or tetrahedrite are commonly found in quartz or intensely silicified schist. Secondary shears with silicified zones up to 0.9 m wide, striking 160° and dipping 45°, host small lenses of rusty quartz carbonate. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins are 0.10 to 0.25 m wide (Minfile Report: 082FSW175).

Ore material consisted of quartz veins or highly silicified schist with finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, and traces of tetrahedrite or pyrrhotite. Microscopic studies showed that some of the pyrite contained minute inclusions of pyrrhotite, and grains and stringers of native gold occurred near and at the contact of pyrite with gangue.

North Star Zone

The North Star zone occurs 515 m north-northeast of the Starlight mine and 1.8 km northwest of the Daylight mine. The siliceous North Star shear zone is 54 m wide, strikes 130° and dips 67°. The zone follows a series of lamprophyre dykes that trend parallel to the Silver King intrusive contact, which lies 60 m to the northeast. The zone was explored with seven long trenches in 1939; continuous chip sampling gave a grade of 1.37 g/T gold across the entire 54 m width. The highest gold grades occur in a highly silicified zone adjacent to a lamprophyre dyke. The best-mineralized section averaged 9.26 g/T gold across 2.44 m, and a 6 m section of rusty, weathered rock on the footwall side of a lamprophyre dyke averaged 3.4 g/T (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1932, page 183).

The North Star shear zone appears similar to the Starlight shear zone, with associated pyrite and minor amounts of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Unlike the Starlight zone, the gold grades are erratic and show no correlation with quartz veins. In 1980, Asarco tested the zone with a single core hole, which returned 0.88 g/T gold across 33.5 m. A prominent IP chargeability anomaly continues 2 km southeast where it joins with the Starlight anomaly. At the west end of the Daylight property the mineralization is offset by 100 m by vertical, post-mineral, northeast faulting with a right lateral offset.

Great Western Occurrence

The Great Western occurrence with upper Elise Fm volcanic rocks, occurs 500 m northwest of North Star along the North Star shear zone. Gold-copper mineralization occurs in zones of intense carbonate-sericite-quartz alteration in both the mafic units and in the associated felsic units. These alteration zones are 5 to 10 m wide and several hundred long. They contain 2 to 10% sulphides, dominantly pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, which occur mainly as stringers parallel to the schistosity, or in a pervasive distribution. The mineralization and host rocks are deformed, suggesting that mineralization predates deformation. These mineralized zones trend 147° degrees and dip 65°. The best intersection in drill core was 9.7 g/T gold over 7 m (Exploration in British Columbia 1988).

Great Eastern Mine

The Great Eastern Mine lies along the southwest margin of the Silver King Intrusive entirely within the intrusive. The main working is comprised of quartz veins in narrow shear zones often associated with short lamprophyre dykes. The veins have orientations of 072° dipping 80° and 116° dipping 65°. Historic

mining found the higher-gold grades to occur along the 072° striking veins and shears. The largest quartz vein was up to 1.5 m wide but averaged 25 cm wide over the 30 m long workings. The vein averaged 19.2 g/T gold and 6.86 g/T silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1954, page A125). The grade proved insufficient to cover the cost of mining and shipping the ore to the Trail smelter when mined in 1939.

Similar mineralization exists at the Irene showing 300 m to the north, where several narrow vertical veins striking 070° were explored by trenching. Fifteen tonnes of quartz vein material was shipped in 1939, which produced 274 g of gold and 377 g of silver (MINFILE Production Report: 082FSW172).

7.2.3 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Mr. Dave Rhys and Dr. Trygve Hoy have investigated the association between geological structure and mineralization at Kena. The results of their studies are presented below.

Rhys, 2001

In 2001, David Rhys, P. Geo., of Panterra Geoservices Inc. (**Panterra**), conducted a structural geology study of the property. He conducted preliminary structural mapping, reviewed drill core. The following descriptions and conclusions have been extracted from his report.

Lithologies in the vicinity of the Gold Mountain zone are affected by 120-160° striking azimuth, moderate to steep southwest dipping phyllitic penetrative to spaced foliation (S1) that is defined by the platy alignment of phyllosilicate minerals, and the flattening of clasts and phenocrysts. Foliation intensity is greatest, and generally penetrative, in the volcanic sequence. The Silver King porphyry is frequently unstrained or affected by spaced S1 cleavage surfaces with sericite or chlorite coatings. Local highly cleaved domains of spaced S1 foliation that are developed over intervals of several meters in some trenches define distributed zones of higher strain that may represent weak shear zones. A second, spaced cleavage, possibly corresponding with S2 occurs locally; it usually has a more northerly strike than the earlier S1 surfaces in the Gold Mountain trenches. A composite elongation and crenulation lineation (L1) plunges shallowly to the southeast within the plane of S1; the lineation is frequently visible on spaced foliation surfaces in the Silver King porphyry .

Several shear zones comprising discrete areas of penetrative foliation development and grain size reduction are present in the Silver King porphyry. Where most intense, porphyry textures are obliterated and a weak compositional lamination is developed; foliation is defined mainly by fine-grained sericite/muscovite ± chlorite after feldspars and amphibole. The shear zones trend north with moderate to steep west dips, oblique to the northwest trend of S1 foliation, but subparallel to S2 spaced cleavage surfaces. There are a few exposures in outcrop and road cuts, which occur along a linear, coincident apparent chargeability and resistivity low that may reflect the alteration of feldspars to phyllosilicate minerals in the structure, and the lack of, or low pyrite content in this structure when compared to adjacent porphyry exposures.

Asymmetric foliation in lithons and pressure shadows surrounding plagioclase phenocrysts in two locations suggest a sinistral shear sense on these structures. Shallow to subhorizontal elongation lineation defined by altered, elongated phenocrysts and chlorite blebs on shear zone foliation surfaces suggest primarily strike slip displacement with little vertical component. However, conflicting shear sense indicators obtained in one shear zone where it is exposed suggest displacement may be multi-phase, and further work may be necessary to confirm absolute shear sense. Local, post-mineral sinistral-reverse displacement is indicated by oblique cleavage developed along some pyrite veinlets.

Apart from minor structures defined by closely spaced sets of joints and fractures, and possible faults in rare areas of ground core, no brittle faults were observed in trenches or drill core.

To assess the potential morphology of mineralized zones, planar features including fractures, joints, cleavage, pyrite±quartz veinlets, and Fe-oxide veinlets and joint coatings probably after pyrite were measured in trench exposures. Drill core was also examined. Fractures and veinlets display similar orientations, and have predominantly steep to moderate southerly dips, with strikes ranging from 330-150°, although some veinlets have shallow northeast and southwest dips. A cluster of steep northeast-to north-dipping orientations is also apparent, but not as abundant as the southerly dipping sets. Shallow dipping features and those with north to north-northeast trends are rare. The same orientations are also apparent in mineralized portions of the Elise volcanic rocks adjacent to the porphyry. When only veinlets measured in intervals grading greater than 2 g/T Au are plotted separately, orientations are similar, indicating consistent veinlet and fracture orientations in areas of all Au grades, alteration styles and lithologies.

Hoy, 2003

In 2003, Dr. Trygve Hoy completed a detailed structural mapping project through specific areas on the Kena Property. His results and conclusions are presented below. Figure 4 shows structural trends on the property.

At least three, and possibly four, distinct phases of folding and faulting can be recognized on the Kena property. The earliest, Phase 1, is a penetrative foliation and stretching lineation that is well developed in the Elise Fm, but less obvious in the Silver King intrusion. It is related to tight folding and structural elongation of all units. The most obvious structure is the south-plunging Hall Creek syncline; the Kena area is on the eastern upright limb of this fold.

North-trending Phase 2 shears clearly cut the early folds and related foliation. Three wide shear zones cross the northern part of the Silver King intrusion, and continue south into the Elise Fm. These shears are associated with the breakdown of magnetite; therefore, at a regional scale they appear as a magnetic low. Shears range from brittle zones, to ductile shears, and into mylonites. They result in north-south extension and are associated with conspicuous tension gashes, extensional veins, and joints that trend more east-west.

Late faults, referred to as Phase 3 structures, trend northerly approximately parallel to the main structural grain. They are marked locally by zones of shattering or intense fracturing; they commonly parallel Phase 2 shears and some may be a late (or less intense) Phase 2 structure. However, in the L1100N area (Gold Mountain Zone discovery), they deform late (possibly Tertiary) dykes, and therefore were formed after the Phase 2 shears.

Northeast-trending faults cross and offset the margins of the Silver King intrusion, and dykes and sills within the Elise Fm. They have been mapped in three areas: north of the South Gold zone, south of the L200N zone where they mark a conspicuous change in attitude of the Silver King, and north of the L1100N zone. They clearly offset late Tertiary dykes.

7.2.4 STRUCTURAL CONTROLS ON MINERALIZATION

The following conclusions are extracted from Hoy (2003).

Gold Mountain Zone

Gold within the North Gold zone appears to reflect higher gold content within the upper part of the Silver King intrusion. However, it appears to have been upgraded locally by brittle, northwest-trending Phase 2 structures that are associated with magnetite reduction and pyrite introduction. These Phase 2 structures project southward to the L1100N zone.

Examination of mineralization in the trenches in the L1100N zone suggests that gold in that area mainly reflects an original pyrite-K-feldspar-gold zone within a porphyry system that has been somewhat attenuated by the intense regional Phase 1 flattening and elongation. Mineralization occurs along the margin of the Silver King, and may locally be upgraded by brittle, north-trending (possibly Phase 2) structures. The zone may be truncated (or possibly offset) by a prominent north-trending shear. Late northeast-trending faults do not appear to have played an important role in gold upgrading or redistribution.

South Gold Zone

Gold mineralization in the South Gold zone that occurs in the Elise Fm is within a magnetic low, associated with pyrite, and is distinct from earlier mineralization of the Cat and Shaft zones. It is probably related to porphyry-style mineralization of the Silver King intrusion, although it is concentrated in the country rock. Several Silver King dykes, and a plagioclase porphyry dyke that may be a phase of the Silver King, occur in the area. A local high-grade zone appears to be enhanced in brittle north-trending structures.

Cat and Shaft Zones

The Cat and Shaft zones may record gold-copper mineralization that is unrelated to the Silver King porphyry system. Gold appears early, is associated with chalcopyrite and magnetite, and is concentrated in a fractured, diorite intrusive phase of the Elise Fm.

Regional Summary

On a regional scale, gold appears to be mainly concentrated in the northern part of the Silver King intrusion, in close proximity to the Elise Fm contact. Original gold mineralization can probably be related to a gold porphyry system, with associated potassic (K-feldspar) and variable magnetite content. The preferential distribution of magnetite, and possibly gold, in the north may reflect originally higher levels in the Silver King intrusion. The distribution of locally higher-grade gold zones along the eastern margin of the Silver King and in the Elise Fm appears to be, at least in part, also structurally controlled.

The pronounced northerly orientation of units, including the Silver King, dykes, alteration assemblages and many of the magnetic linears, is due mainly to flattening and attenuation during Phase 1 deformation. This flattening would also have attenuated zones within the upper levels of a porphyry system that contained variable but locally higher gold zones. It appears to be more pronounced in less competent (phyllitic) units, but virtually all phases of the Silver King, and even competent, virtually massive K-feldspar and gold enriched zones have a weak penetrative fabric, and early fractures appear to have rotated into a more northerly trend. Hence, it is believed that the main role of Phase 1 deformation is reorientation of early porphyry-style gold mineralization and related alteration.

Phase 2 shearing appears to have locally upgraded gold content in the northern part of the Silver King intrusion. On a regional scale, Phase 2 shears are magnetite destructive and coincide, at least in part, with the prominent regional magnetic low. This low is associated, in general, with zones of elevated gold content and locally with higher pyrite content. In the L1100N area, the more western of these zones is fractured and veined, and contains higher gold content. In trenches in this area, it appears as a northwest-trending zone of brittle shearing, with veins that may contain elevated gold, that trends at a slight angle westward from the regional foliation and a late mafic dyke. Farther south, in trenches near L200N, north-trending brittle fracturing and shearing, with magnetite possibly removed or replaced by pyrite, contains higher gold content. In intensely sheared (ductile) zones, and in areas of mylonite, gold content is typically lower.

Late northeast-trending faults appear to coincide with areas that also have elevated gold content. However, these structures appear to be mainly post-Tertiary in age, and cannot be directly related to the increased gold values. It is possible that more north-trending late structures, such as those that occur in the South Gold zone, (and possibly the L200N area) will remobilize and upgrade gold content.

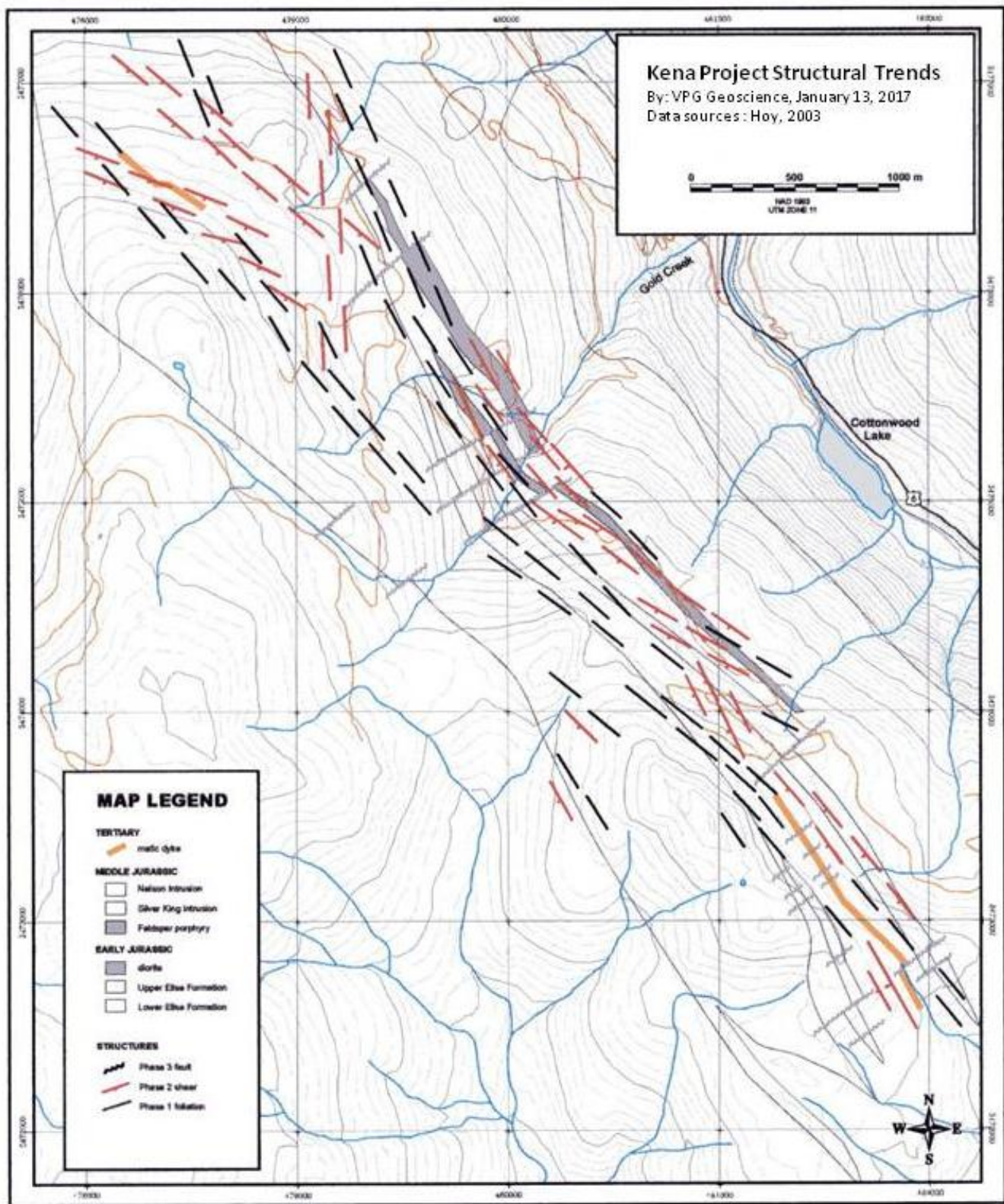


Figure 4: Structure trends on the Kena Project

7.2.5 ALTERATION ASSEMBLAGES

The alteration assemblages that occur within Silver King intrusive have relationships to gold mineralization. In 2001, Kathryn Dunne conducted geological alteration mapping of the Gold Mountain zone on the Kena Property. Her conclusions are summarized below (Table 2).

Several factors that exist at the GMZ at Kena are consistent with a porphyry gold setting such as those seen in Chile at the Marte, Lobo, and Refugio deposits (Sillitoe, 1995). These factors include: diorite host rock composition, gold grades that may exceed 1 g/T, sulphide mineralogy (e.g. hydrothermal magnetite, pyrite), alteration distribution (e.g. K-silicate: magnetite-K-feldspar-biotite and sericitic: sericite-quartz-pyrite $\pm$ gypsum), quartz veinlet stockworks, and low silver content.

The distribution of magnetite-, magnetite+pyrite-, and pyrite-dominated alteration zones may reflect the depth of alteration, with the magnetite-dominant assemblage possibly occurring at deeper levels. The sericitic alteration may be an overprint on the K-silicate alteration. The sericitic alteration contains quartz $\pm$ tourmaline veinlet stockworks that host the bulk of the gold mineralization. Sillitoe (1997) notes that the presence or absence of sericite overprint does not seem to exert any control on gold content in porphyry gold deposits.

Table 2: Alteration mineral assemblages at GMZ

	Alteration Assemblage	Mineralogy
1	Tourmaline-stockwork	tourmaline $\pm$ quartz+K-spar+pyrite
2	Magnetite+quartz-dominant	magnetite+quartz+chlorite+sericite $\pm$ epidote $\pm$ pyrite $\pm$ carbonate
3	Magnetite-dominant	magnetite+K-spar+biotite $\pm$ chlorite $\pm$ epidote $\pm$ hematite $\pm$ tourmaline $\pm$ pyrrhotite
4	Magnetite+pyrite-dominant	magnetite+pyrite+K-spar+biotite $\pm$ chlorite+epidote $\pm$ carbonate $\pm$ sericite $\pm$ quartz
5	Pyrite-dominant (sericitic)	pyrite+sericite+K-feldspar+chlorite $\pm$ quartz $\pm$ carbonate $\pm$ tourmaline
6	Quartz stockwork	quartz+pyrite+sericite+K-feldspar +chlorite $\pm$ hematite $\pm$ malachite $\pm$ chalcopyrite $\pm$ tourmaline $\pm$ gypsum (after anhydrite)

7.3 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization in the Gold Mountain and Kena Gold zones appears to be associated with porphyry-style alterations, disseminated sulphides, and fracture-coating sulphides and oxides.

The Silver King feldspar porphyry contains 1 to 5% disseminated and fracture-coating pyrite, trace chalcopyrite and malachite, and molybdenite. Limonite and/or goethite and occasional pyrolusite occur

on many fractures. There are local concentrations of disseminated and fracture-filling magnetite, and specular hematite of up to 10%.

Gold mineralization occurs as disseminated fine free gold grains within both the intrusive and volcanic rocks near their eastern contact. The gold grains often occur adjacent to pyrite or within narrow quartz veinlets, which both show deformational characteristics, indicating that gold emplacement is either pre- or syn-kinematic. Petrographic studies show that minor amounts of gold also occur as tiny inclusions in pyrite grains, indicating an older gold phase (Wells, R.C., 2001). Minor amounts of gold that occurs in narrow fractures may indicate a younger gold phase or late remobilization of the earlier gold.

In the Kena Copper zone, very fine-grained chalcopyrite and pyrite occur along fractures and foliation planes within the Elise Fm volcanics. The mineral distribution and size of the copper appears to be reflective of typical porphyry systems but the alteration associations are incomplete. Alternately, this copper mineralization has been referred to as a potential feeder zone for a VMS deposit (Dunn, 1978); however, no massive sulphides have been discovered to date.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The main deposit types that have been explored for on the Kena project are spatially associated with the Silver King intrusions.

These include a gold porphyry system within the Silver King intrusion (Gold Mountain Zone), conformable gold within the Elise volcanic rocks marginal to the intrusion (Kena Gold Zone), and alkalic copper-gold porphyry (Kena Copper Zone).

The deposit types can be large and require extensive drilling to define the mineralization. Structurally controlled higher-grade shoots and zones may also occur within or as offshoots from the larger mineralized zones. A genetic connection between some of the satellite phases of the Silver King intrusions and deposits along the Starlight and North Star shear zones has been suggested.

Additionally, the Euphrates and Gold Cup showings peripheral to the Silver King might represent an orogenic gold model. The Dighem zone in the northwest area of the claim block suggests the potential for a volcanogenic massive sulphides deposit.

9 EXPLORATION

Prize has not conducted any exploration work on the project.

Exploration work conducted on the Kena property prior to Prize's involvement is discussed in Chapter 6, History, and in the following sections.

Exploration work on the project has been conducted using metric units. The coordinate system used at on the project is Universal Transverse Mercator (**UTM**) North American Datum of 1983 (**NAD83**), Zone 11.

9.1 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

The Kena property has seen several phases of soil sampling by Noramco, Sultan, and Altair. The Gold Mountain, Kena Gold, Kena Copper, South Gold, Three Friends, and Euphrates zones have had extensive to minor coverage (Figures 5 and 6) .

Soil sample grids were orientated perpendicular to the expected trend of mineralization, with lines spaced 100 m apart. Samples were spaced 25 m apart along each line. Line spacing was decreased to 50 m in areas that showed prospective results. The grids were established using a compass and hipchain, and sites were identified using grid coordinates, which are then converted to actual based on coordinates derived using a handheld Global Positioning System (**GPS**) device. Sampling methodology is discussed in Chapter 11, Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security.

In the GMZ, the gold-in-soil values over the Silver King intrusive, and its contact with the Elise volcanics, are significantly elevated when compared to those in the adjacent rocks. The 1.4 km to 0.6 km wide gold anomaly trends at 130° for almost 3 km. Copper values are low; however, those at the eastern edge of the Silver King are elevated. A linear feature within the intrusive also returned higher copper values.

The Kena Gold zone appears as a 300 m wide gold-in-soil anomaly. Spotty high-grade gold values of up to 1.27 g/T occur along the western edge of the Kena Gold zone where there are outcrops of the Silver King intrusive.

The South Gold zone shows as strong, cohesive gold anomaly that occurs over Elise volcanics west of the Silver King. One soil sample returned a result of 2.57 g/T Au. There is a moderate copper-in-soil anomaly associated with the zone.

A strong copper-in-soil anomaly, with several copper results greater than 1,000 parts per million (**ppm**), defines the Kena Copper zone, which occurs southeast of the South Gold zone. It averages 400 m wide and extends for 2.3 km in a northwest-southeast direction.

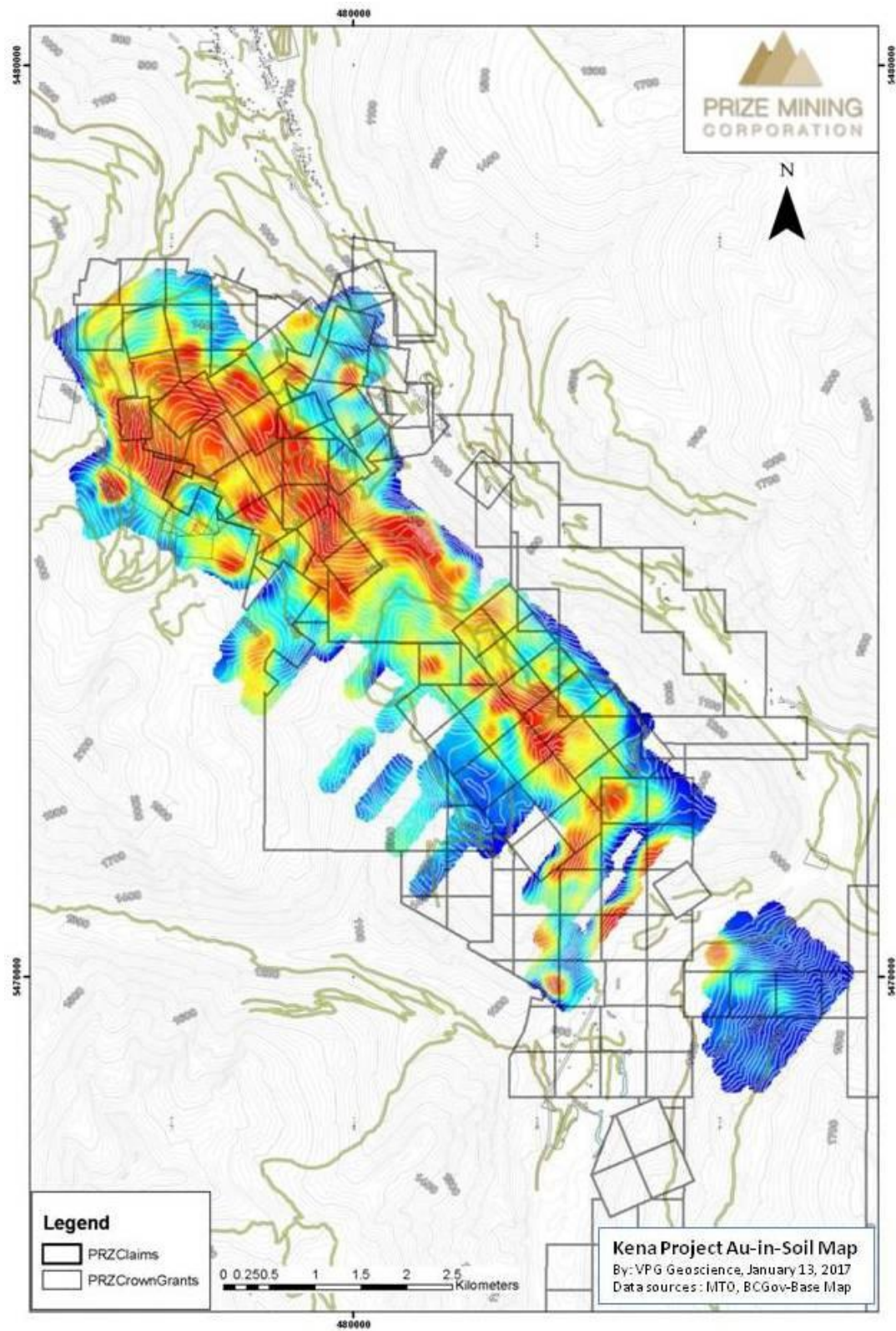


Figure 5: Soil geochemistry – Gold

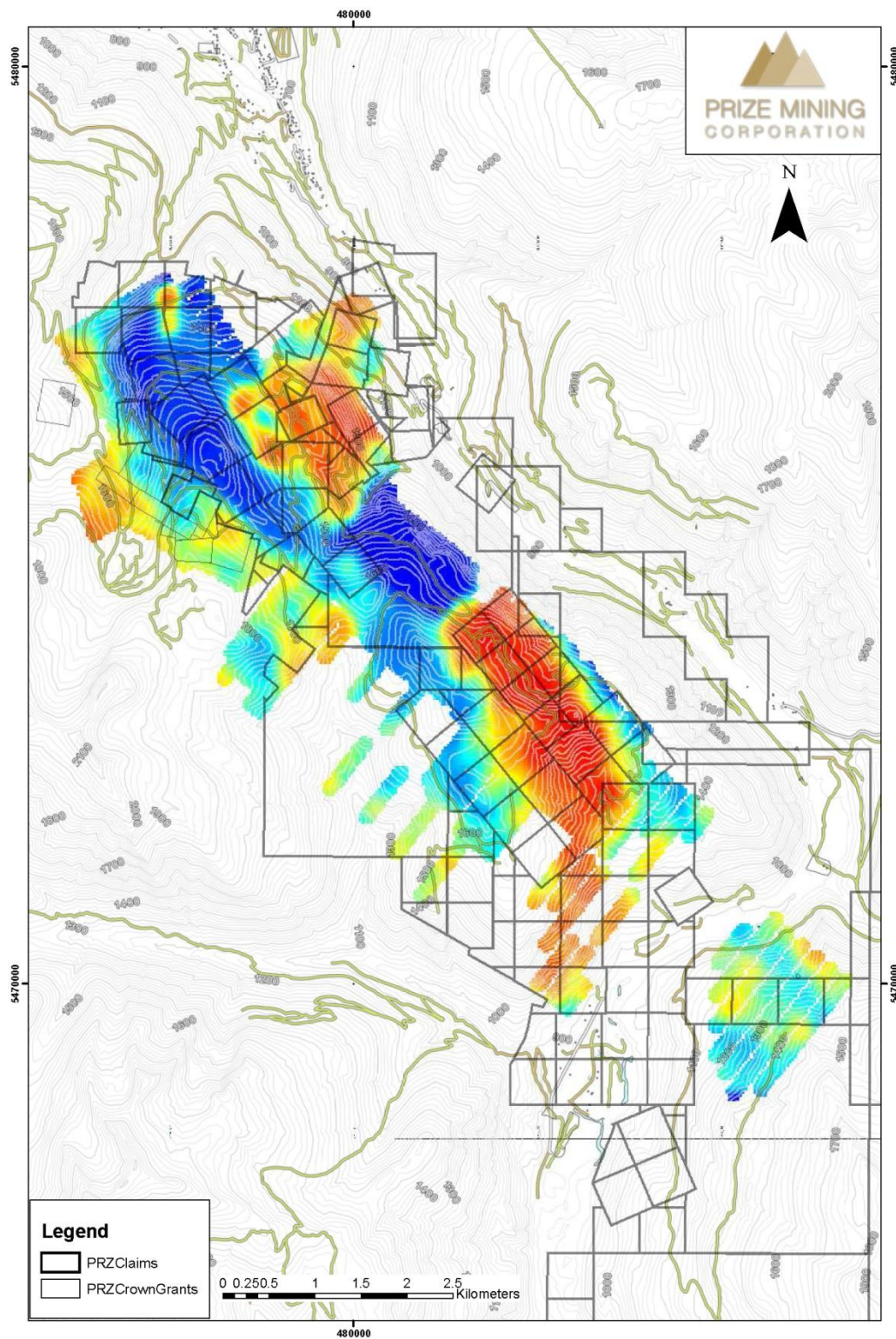


Figure 6: Soil geochemistry - Copper

Soil sample results indicate that there are additional copper and gold anomalies in the Three Friends and Euphrates zones.

9.2 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

During 2012 and 2013 Altair collected 179 rock samples for analysis (Figures 7 and 8). The sample site locations were determined using a handheld GPS device.

Most samples were from the Gold Mountain and Kena Gold zones; however, some were also collected from the Euphrates and nearby areas (Figure 6). Eight samples returned gold values of greater than 0.3 g/T (to a maximum of 0.75 g/T), mostly from the Kena Gold zone. One rock returned almost 0.7%.

9.3 TRENCHING

Trenching programs occurred during 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2008. Forty-four trenches (Table 4) were located in the Gold Mountain, South Gold, and Kena Copper zones. Altair has not undertaken any trenching programs.

Table 3: Summary of trenching

Year	Zone	Count
2001 and 2001	Gold Mountain	21
2003	Gold Mountain and South Gold	15
2008	Kena Copper	8

In 2000, trenching defined the ‘discovery’ area of the Gold Mountain porphyry-style mineralization. Trenching in 2001 followed up favorable results from 2000. Visible mineralization consisted of pyrite as fresh looking, irregularly shaped disseminated blebs, and as fracture fill (often altered to limonite and/or goethite). Coarser blebs of pyrite occur in less-altered parts of the Silver King intrusive. Minor quantities of chalcopyrite are also present. The sulphide content varies from 1% to 5%; however, the gold content does not always directly correspond. Based on the results of this trenching, it appears that mineralization in the Silver King is extensive and homogeneous over broad widths.

In 2003, trenches were excavated along a magnetic-low corridor that was identified by airborne geophysics. The intent was to follow and cross the structures in the magnetic feature, and to provide exposure for structural geology studies. Trench, 03TR-7, which intersected quartz veinlets with coarse visible gold, returned an assay results of 66.83 g/T Au from a 2 m sample.

In 2008, trenching in the Kena Copper zone consisted of digging eight wide-spaced trenches, which tested 1.9 km of a 2.5 km long copper soil anomaly. Three trenches returned assay results indicating elevated copper values; however, trench KCT-01 intersected the best intercept of 0.26% Cu over 56 m.

The other trenches contained low concentrations of copper. Two trenches, KCT-02 and KCT-06 each returned gold values of 0.84 g/T over 2 m and 0.76 g/T over 2 m, respectively.

During 2007, Sultan sampled a historical exploration drift in the Kena Copper zone, which returned results of 0.51% Cu over 26 m (including 2 m of 1.65% Cu and 0.53 g/T Au). In 2008, two historical adits were sampled.

A summary of significant results from trenching is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Significant trench sample results

Zone	Year	TrenchID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/T)	Cu (%)
Gold Mountain	2000	TR-1	0	49	49	1.58	
		Including	15	18	3	6.26	
		TR-2	0	55	55	1.26	
		Including	49	52	3	3.86	
		TR-3	0	22.2	22.2	2.3	
		Including	6	9	3	11.38	
		TR-4	0	20.5	20.5	1.43	
		Including	3	6	3	4.92	
		TR-5	0	27	27	0.84	
Gold Mountain	2001	Including	24	27	3	1.51	
		TR-6	0	9	9	0.2	
		TR-7	0	6	6	0.58	
		Including	2	4	2	1.29	
		TR-8	0	39	39	0.78	
		Including	6	9	3	1.61	
		TR-14	0	24	24	0.51	
		Including	21	24	3	1.12	
		01TR-2	0	24	24	1.28	
Kena Copper	2008	Including	21	24	3	2.35	
		01TR-4	0	36	36	0.22	
		Including	6	9	3	1.31	
		01TR-5	0	84	84	0.29	
		Including	60	63	3	1.21	
		01TR-6	0	15	15	0.79	
		Including	12	15	3	1.44	
		KCT-01	0	56	56	0.137	0.26
		including	12	14	2	0.302	0.67
Kena Copper	2008	including	28	32	4	0.165	0.74
		KCT-04	0	48	48	0.102	0.1
		including	18	28	10	0.226	0.27
		KCT-06	20	40	20	0.131	0.11

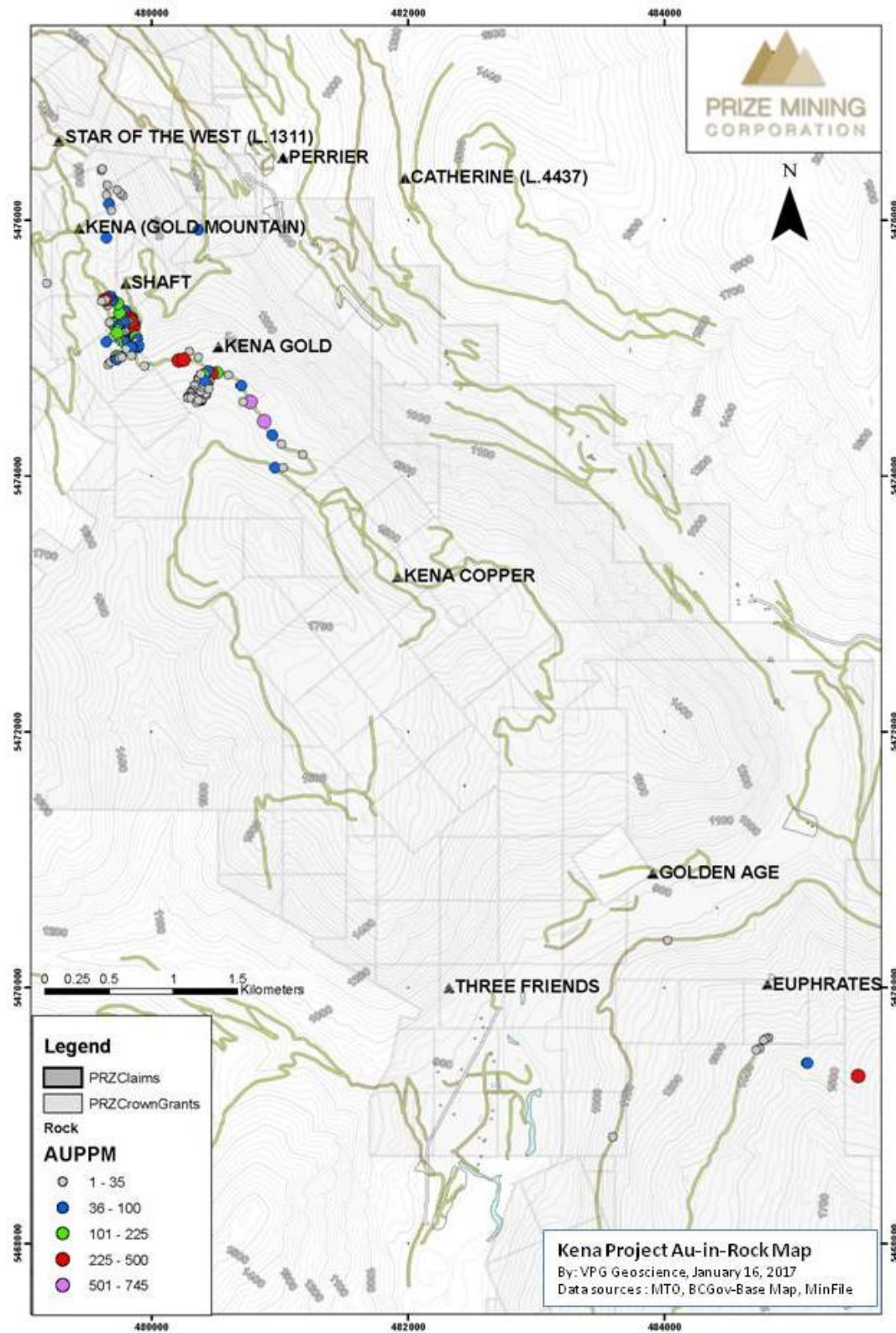


Figure 7: Rock geochemistry - Gold

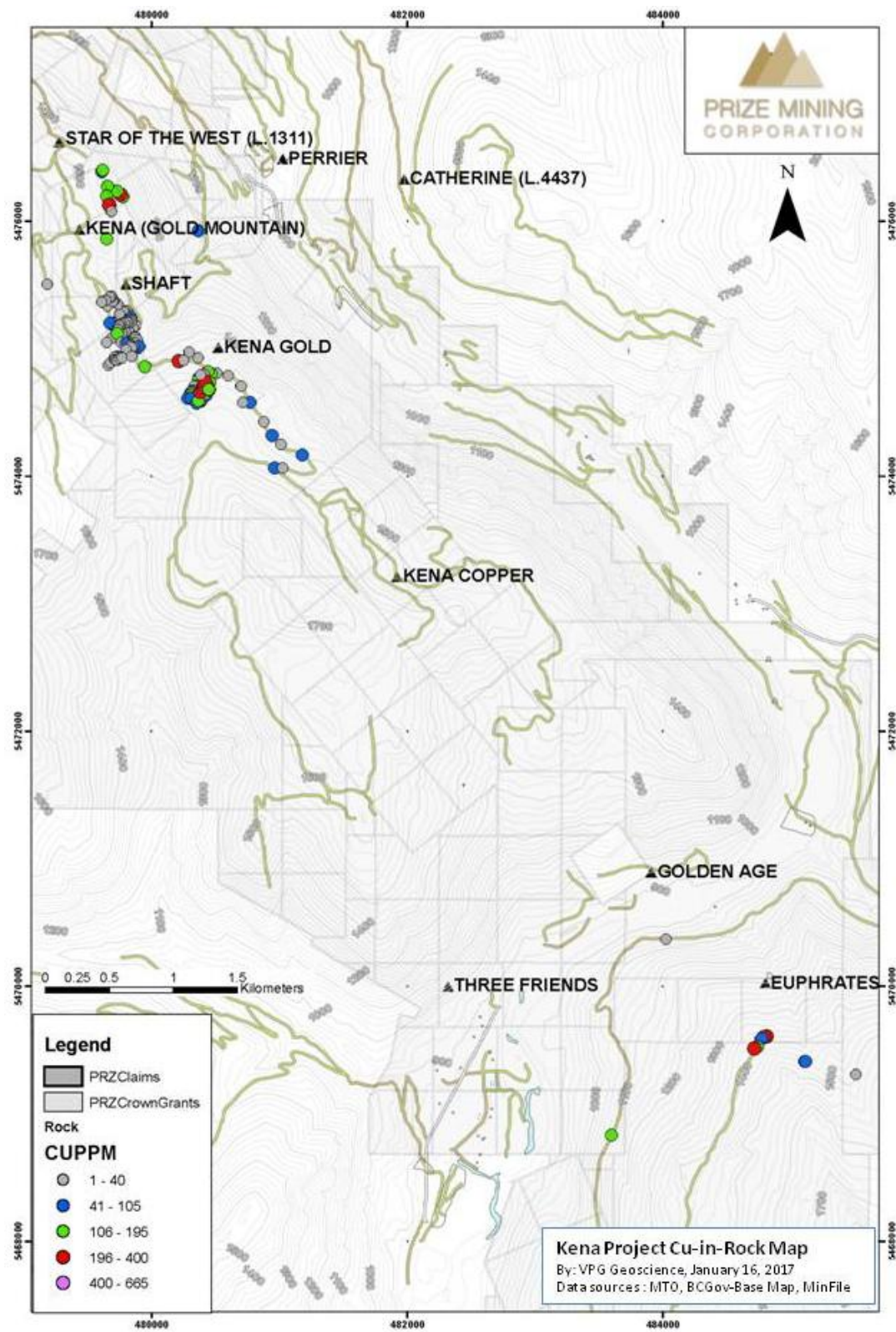


Figure 8: Rock geochemistry - Copper

9.4 GEOPHYSICS

In 2012, an analysis of past and current geophysical surveys was conducted. The purpose of the analysis was to:

- Assess the ground and airborne geophysical data to determine if additional processing could improve the interpretation,
- Determine if magnetic data could be filtered such that weak or isolated magnetic highs, representing dykes, might be found within the broader magnetic low, and
- To determine if the radiometric data could be enhanced, given that it may reflect the effects of moisture.

DMT Geosciences Ltd. (**DMT**), of Vancouver, BC, performed the compilation and analysis, and prepared a report for Altair, dated February 2013, using data from a variety of sources (Table 5). All figures in this section were provided by DMT.

Table 5: Summary of geophysics data used for compilation and analysis by DMT Geosciences

Survey Type	Year	System	Company
Airborne magnetics	2003	Helicopter magnetics	Fugro
Ground magnetics	2012	GEMS Systems GSM-19	Altair
Ground magnetics	2003	Geometrics G816 Proton magnetometer	Sultan
Airborne radiometrics	2003	Helicopter radiometrics	Fugro
Induced polarization (IP)	Compiled in 2009	Pole-dipole: 25-m dipole	Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd.

Magnetics

Ground magnetics surveys were conducted in 2003 and 2012.

In 2003, the survey over the GMZ was conducted using a Geometrics G816 Proton magnetometer, which measures the total intensity of the earth's magnetic field with sensitivity up to ± 1 nanoteslas (**nT**) through the use of proton precession. The results indicated that there appears to be a magnetic low in the GMZ. Higher magnetic responses were interpreted to be volcanic rocks. However, generally the ground magnetic results proved inconclusive when related to gold mineralization.

The government high-level regional airborne map shows an 18 km long northeast-trending magnetic low that runs through the property. Its eastern extent is spatially related to the Cottonwood Creek and Salmo River streambeds. Two east-west offsets are visible, one in its centre region in the Great Western-Gold Mountain-Shaft area, and the other in the south along the bend in the Salmo River. Fourteen Minfile showings and former small producers occur within this low. The magnetic features do not correlate well with mapped geology. The large magnetic low may represent a down-faulted block that has seen destruction of the magnetic material. Shallow magnetic features pass through both intrusive and volcanic rocks. Gold mineralization occupies this low.

Fugro Airborne Surveys (**Fugro**) flew a helicopter-borne radiometrics and magnetics survey at 100 m spacing over a 7 km by 3 km portion of the northern portion of the Kena property. There is good correlation between the government and Fugro surveys with respect to boarder features; however, a magnetic high in the northeast corner is better defined by the tighter flight line spacing, and subsequently appears to have a different orientation.

A shallow, narrow, 6 km long, positive magnetic feature occurs the eastern part of the survey area. It trends to the north-northwest in its northern part where it is better defined, and to the northwest in south where there is decreased magnitude. This feature corresponds to a dioritic dyke described in surface mapping. However, this unit has not been recognized in core intercepts other than by magnetic susceptibility; therefore, regional metamorphism was intense, or only magnetite, rather than a different rock type, intruded into the volcanic package. The Cat, Shaft, Kena Gold, South Gold, and Kena Copper zones are spatially related to this feature, which possibly served as the conduit through which magnetite-bearing hydrothermal solutions entered the system. Similar sub-parallel and more subtle positive magnetic features are discernible in the underlying Silver King rocks in the northeastern part of the survey area.

In 2012, a ground survey used GEMS Systems GSM-19 magnetometer in the area between the GMZ and the Kena Gold zone. These results were incorporated into the DMT study.

By using a combination of the ground and airborne magnetic data (figure 9), DMT identified four isolated magnetic highs that may represent mafic dykes within the main magnetic low region - Area B (Figure 10). These dykes were modeled to strike through the magnetic low with steep dips, and trend in the same orientation as the magnetic low. Two isolated magnetic highs strike perpendicular to the magnetic low. There is only one possible mafic dyke within the northern magnetic low - Area A - that has a strike parallel to the surrounding magnetic low (Figure 10). There are two potential faults cutting through a shear zone that separates the two magnetic low regions near Gold Mountain.

An apparent magnetic low splay from the main magnetic low occurs just north of the concentrated drilling in the GMZ. It could be an indication of a possible splay in the main shear zone. Processing was done to identify potential isolated magnetic highs within both the north-west main magnetic low and the apparent magnetic low splay, which could be an indication of mafic dykes. Eight isolated magnetic highs were identified within the main magnetic low trending north-west, while only one isolated high was found within the magnetic low splay (Figure 11). Based on the interpretation that the isolated magnetic highs identify locations of mafic dykes, it would indicate that drilling north-west along the main magnetic low trend would be more favourable.

The radiometric survey appeared to be adversely effected by the overburden and did not make any additional contribution to the understanding of geology and mineralization.

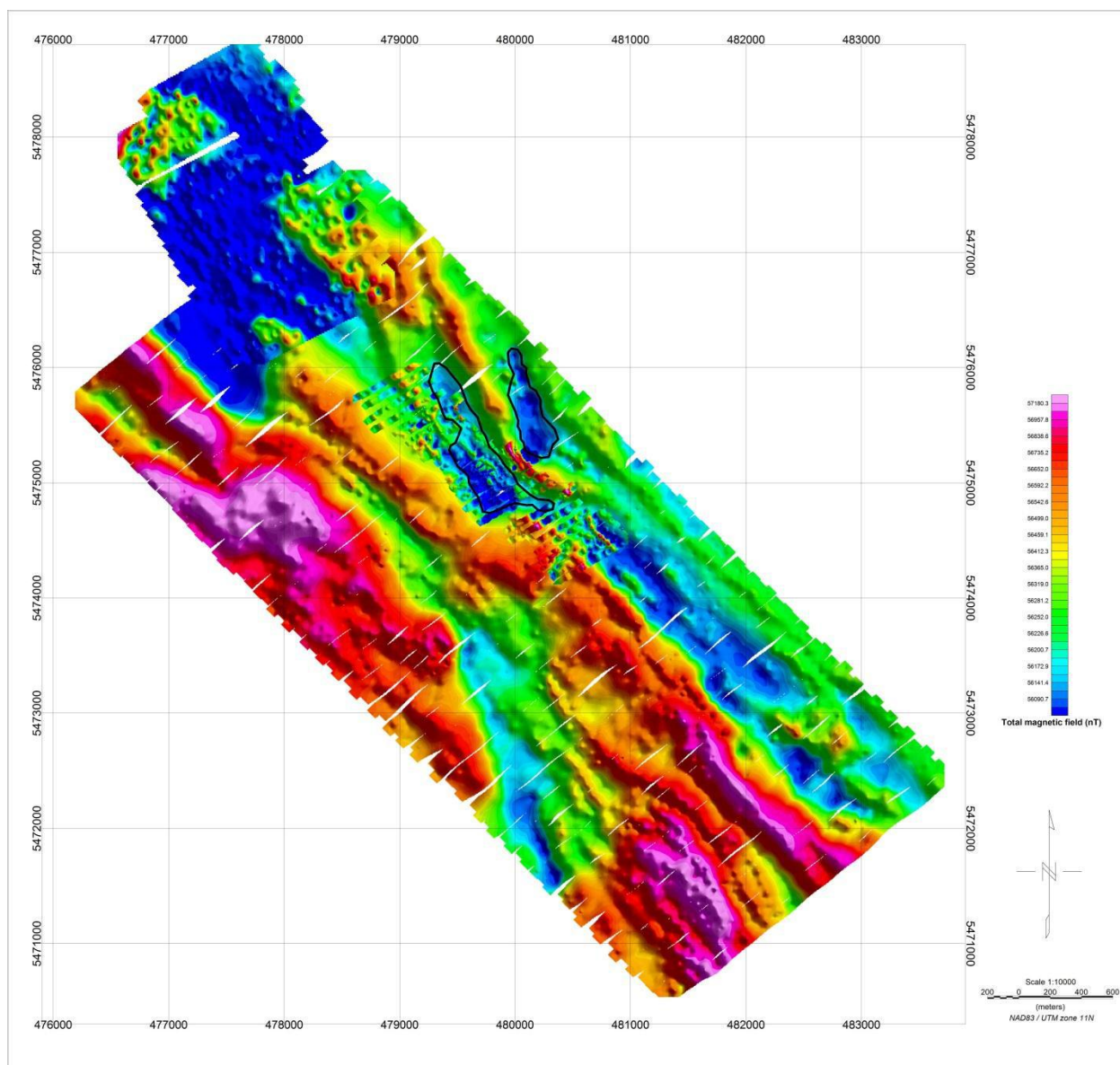


Figure 9: Combined magnetics including the 2003 airborne, 2003 ground, and 2012 ground surveys

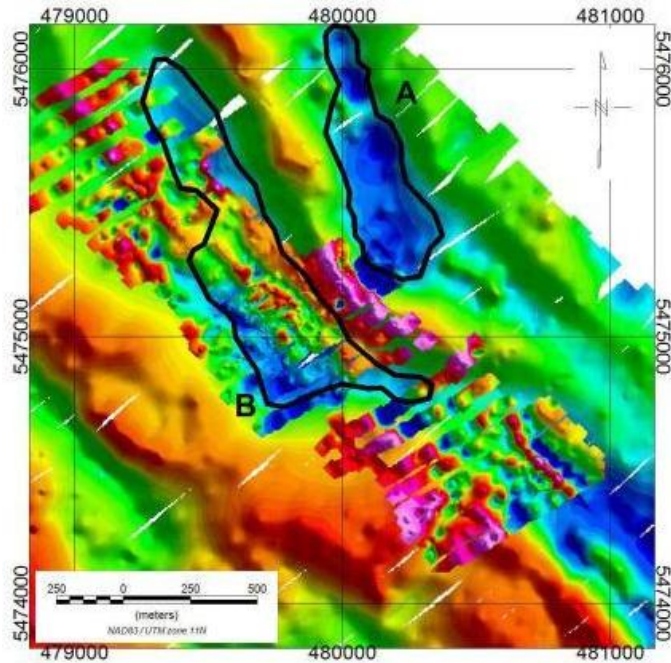


Figure 10: Magnetic survey near Gold Mountain .

In Figure 10, magnetic lows are outlined in black. The northern magnetic low is labeled A, and the southern main magnetic low region is labeled B.

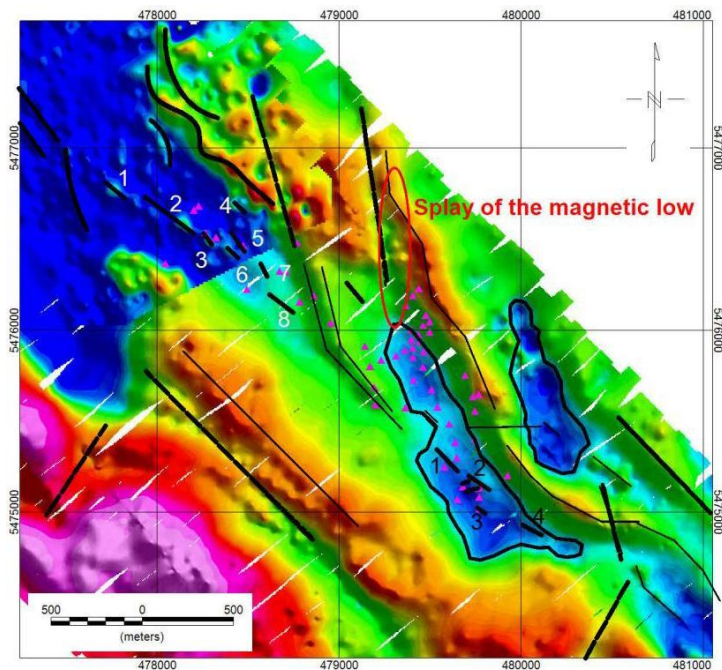


Figure 11: Compilation of lineations and faulting identified in all processing methods.

In Figure 11, isolated magnetic highs running parallel to the main magnetic low are labeled 1-4 in black lettering; isolated magnetic highs within the continuation of the magnetic low to the north-west are labeled 1-8 in white lettering. The potential splay of the magnetic low is circled in red.

Induced Polarization (IP)

Induced polarization surveys were conducted over the Gold Mountain area using the pole-dipole technique (25-meter dipole) in order to measure apparent chargeabilities and resistivities. The purpose was to establish if the IP response of the gold-bearing sulphide mineralization in the Silver King porphyry could be used to outline additional mineralization.

In 2009, Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd. (**Walcott**) compiled all existing IP data, and provided an interpretation and report. Walcott concluded that the IP surveys were successful at outlining a 3.6 km by 0.6 km northwest-trending zone of high chargeability that follows a strong linear magnetic low feature. The geophysical feature may represent a deep-seated structural feature related to the emplacement and concentration of the gold and copper mineralization on the Kena Property. It is associated with the Kena Copper copper-in-soil anomaly, which covers an area of 2.2 km by 0.4 km at the southern end of the feature. The northern portion of the chargeability anomaly runs into and encompasses the Kena Gold zone, and may indicate mineral zonation within the large system.

DMT offers the following conclusions based on a review of the IP responses as they relate to soil geochemistry and other geophysical signatures.

Three strong chargeability responses were determined over the low magnetic zone regions (Figure 12). Two responses (Areas 2 and 3) relate to high resistivity and high Uranium (**U**), Potassium (**K**), and Thorium (**Th**) concentrations, and are associated with higher concentrations of gold and moderate copper concentrations in soil.

The third strong chargeability response in the north (Area 1) has different characteristics those of Areas 2 and 3. This area has lower resistivity and depleted K concentrations, and the soil geochemistry indicates that there are lower gold concentrations with moderate to high copper values.

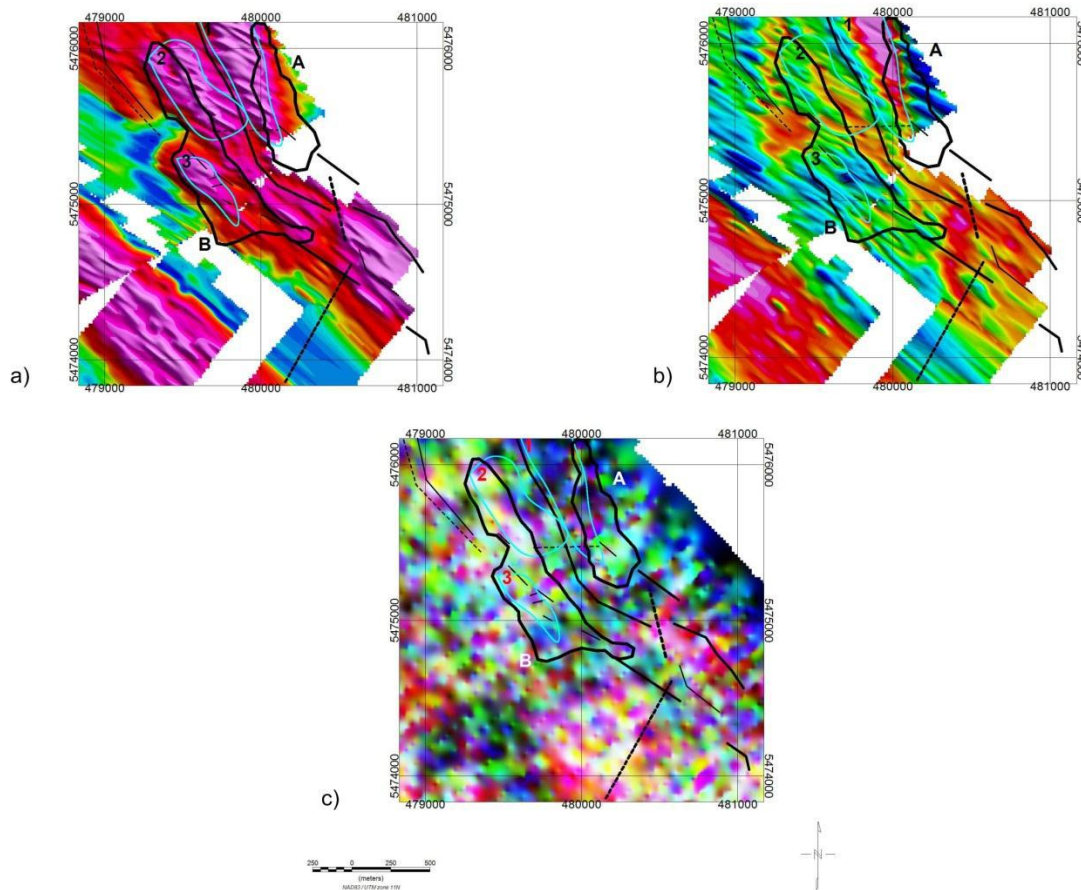


Figure 12: Close up of magnetic low zones

In Figure 12, a) is the IP apparent chargeability at 37.5m depth (N3), b) is the apparent resistivity at 37.5m depth (N3), and c) is the ternary image where red is K, green is Th, and blue is U. The three strong chargeability responses in a) are circled in cyan (Areas 1, 2, and 3), the magnetic lows are outlined in black (Area A and B), and the black lines indicate lineations determined by the magnetic survey analysis.

9.5 LIDAR SURVEY

In 2012, Eagle Mapping Ltd. (**Eagle**), of Port Coquitlam, BC, flew an aerial light detection and ranging (**LiDAR**) survey over the 15.3 km² Kena resource area (Figure 13). Eagle used an airborne GPS/IMU Riegl VQ-480 laser scanner system to produce a digital topographical model with 0.15 m vertical accuracy and 0.3 m horizontal accuracy. This data provided the top surface for the resource model, and was used to provide accurate elevations for drillhole collars.

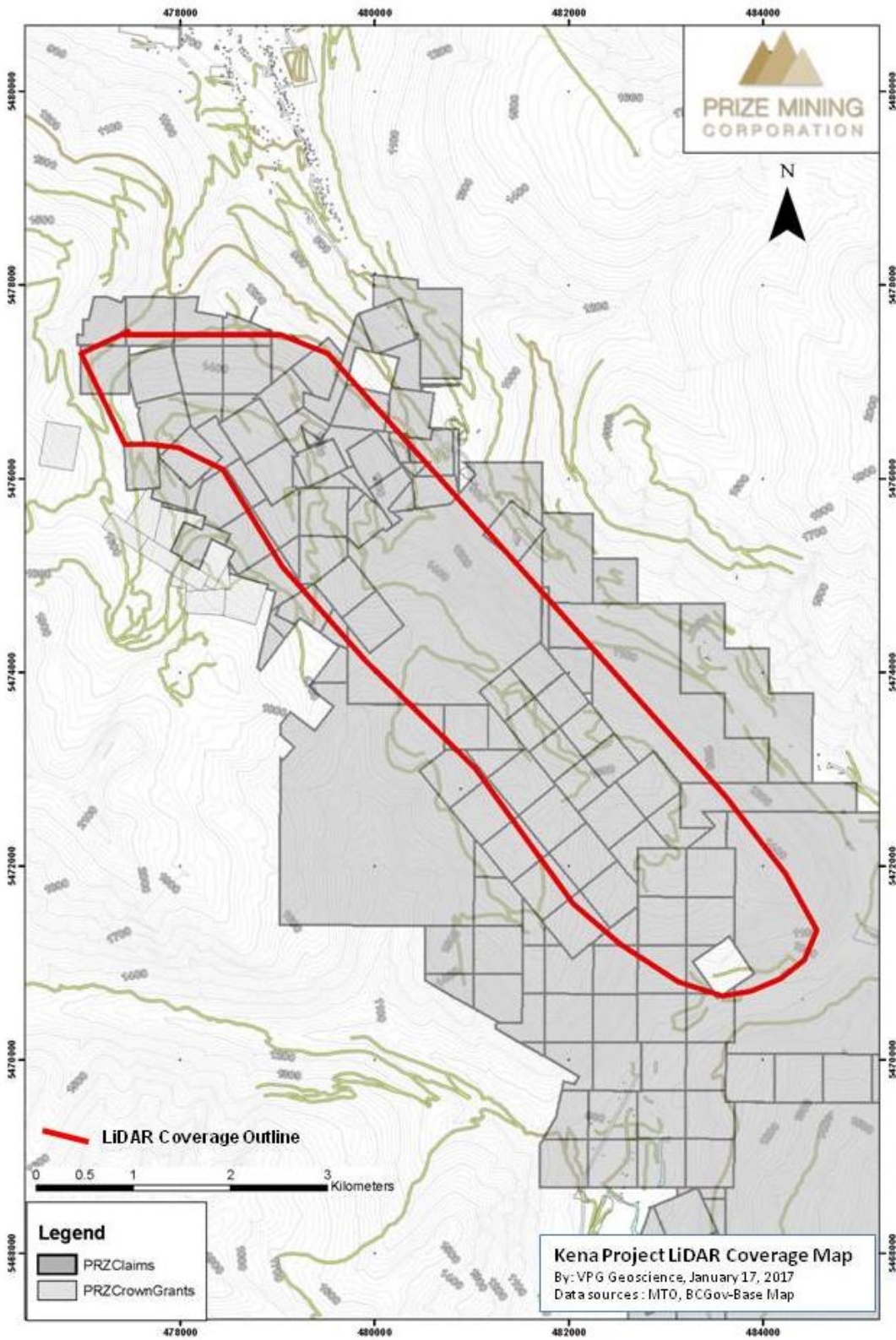


Figure 13: LiDAR survey coverage over the Kena project resource area

10 DRILLING

Prize has not conducted any drilling on the Kena Project.

There has been a long history of drilling at the Kena property, beginning in 1974. A summary of the historic drilling is provided in Section 6, History. A description of the mineralization is provided in Section 7, and a description of the deposit type is in Section 8.

For additional detail, refer to Chapter 10, Drilling in Giroux, G. and Grunenber, P., 2012; “Technical Report on the Kena Property, Nelson, BC, May 15, 2012” and Chapter 10, Drilling in Giroux, G and Park, V., 2013 “Technical Report on the Kena Property, Nelson, BC, May 15, 2013”.

Between 1974 and 2012, there have been 234 drillholes, for 37,123.92 m drilled on the Kena Project (Table 6, Figure 14).

Table 6: Historic drilling on the Kena Project

Year	Zone	Count	Meterage (m)
1974	Kena Gold	4	249.94
All 1974	All	4	249.94
1981	Kena Copper	3	635.7
	Kena Gold	3	528.5
All 1981	All	6	1164.2
1985	Kena Copper	1	49.07
	Kena Gold	12	1,269.78
All 1985	All	13	1,318.35
1986	Kena Gold	22	3,128.75
All 1986	All	22	3,128.75
1987	Kena Copper	1	168.9
	Kena Gold	5	750.08
All 1987	All	6	918.98
1988	Gold Mountain	6	886.22
All 1988	All	6	886.22
1990	Dighem	2	621.7
	Gold Mountain	6	1341.9
	Kena Copper	2	747.1
All 1990	All	10	2,710.70
1991	Kena Gold	1	351.43
	South Gold	2	723.76
All 1991	All	3	1,075.19
2001	Gold Mountain	29	4,901.10
All 2001	All	29	4,901.10

Year	Zone	Count	Meterage (m)
2002	Gold Mountain	39	6,088.39
	GW	6	846.74
	Kena Gold	2	541.63
	South Gold	4	1,065.33
	Starlight	6	868.37
All 2002	All Zones	57	9,410.46
2003	Gold Mountain	8	486.83
	Kena Gold	14	599.9
All 2003	All Zones	22	1,086.73
2004	Gold Mountain	2	348.69
	Kena Gold	2	264.57
All 2004	All	4	613.26
2007	Gold Mountain	1	547.73
All 2007	All	1	547.73
2010	Gold Mountain	7	845.24
	Kena Copper Zone	2	541.93
	South Gold	1	198.12
All 2010	All	10	1585.29
2012	Gold Mountain	16	3,122.36
	Kena Gold	17	3,529.59
	Northeast Gold Mountain	2	368.81
	High-Grade Zone	6	506.26
All 2012	All	41	7,527.02
All Years	All Zones	234	37,123.92

The historic drilling was successful in discovering and growing gold mineralization, especially in the Gold Mountain-Kena Gold trend, which forms the basis for the historic mineral resource estimations. The sparsely drilled South Gold and Kena Copper zones are prospective targets.

The records for the historical work are stored in the corporate offices. The documentation for the pre-Sultan work consists primarily as paper logs, reports, and maps. The Sultan-era and later data is a combination of physical and digital records. A cursory review by the author of some of the existing information reveals that the work through all eras was done in a competent manner, consistent with current best practice guidelines.

Pre-Sultan era core is stored in an orderly manner on the property. The core created by Sultan and beyond is stored on racks behind the secure core facility in Salmo BC. All drillhole collar locations are marked and are easily located in the field.

The average recovery of good quality core is 98%, with only marginal differences when compared by zone.

The coordinate system used at Kena is UTM NAD83, Zone 11. The magnetic declination for mid-2012 was +15.7°, as determined using the calculator on the Natural Resources Canada website. This value is adjusted annually. Drilling was along section lines oriented at 040° and 060°, perpendicular to the trend of mineralization.

Imperial measurements were employed when drilling; however, all technical work was conducted using metric units.

Although there has been extensive exploration work including over 200 drillholes, rules of NI 43-101 prohibit classification of Kena as an Advanced Property due to the lack of a study of the potential economic viability of the mineral resources, which is supported by a preliminary economic assessment, a pre-feasibility study or a feasibility study.

A complete list of the drillhole collar locations and orientations is provided as Appendix 1. A list of significant composites is included as Appendix 2. Both appendices contain several hundred records, and are too long to embed in the body of the report.

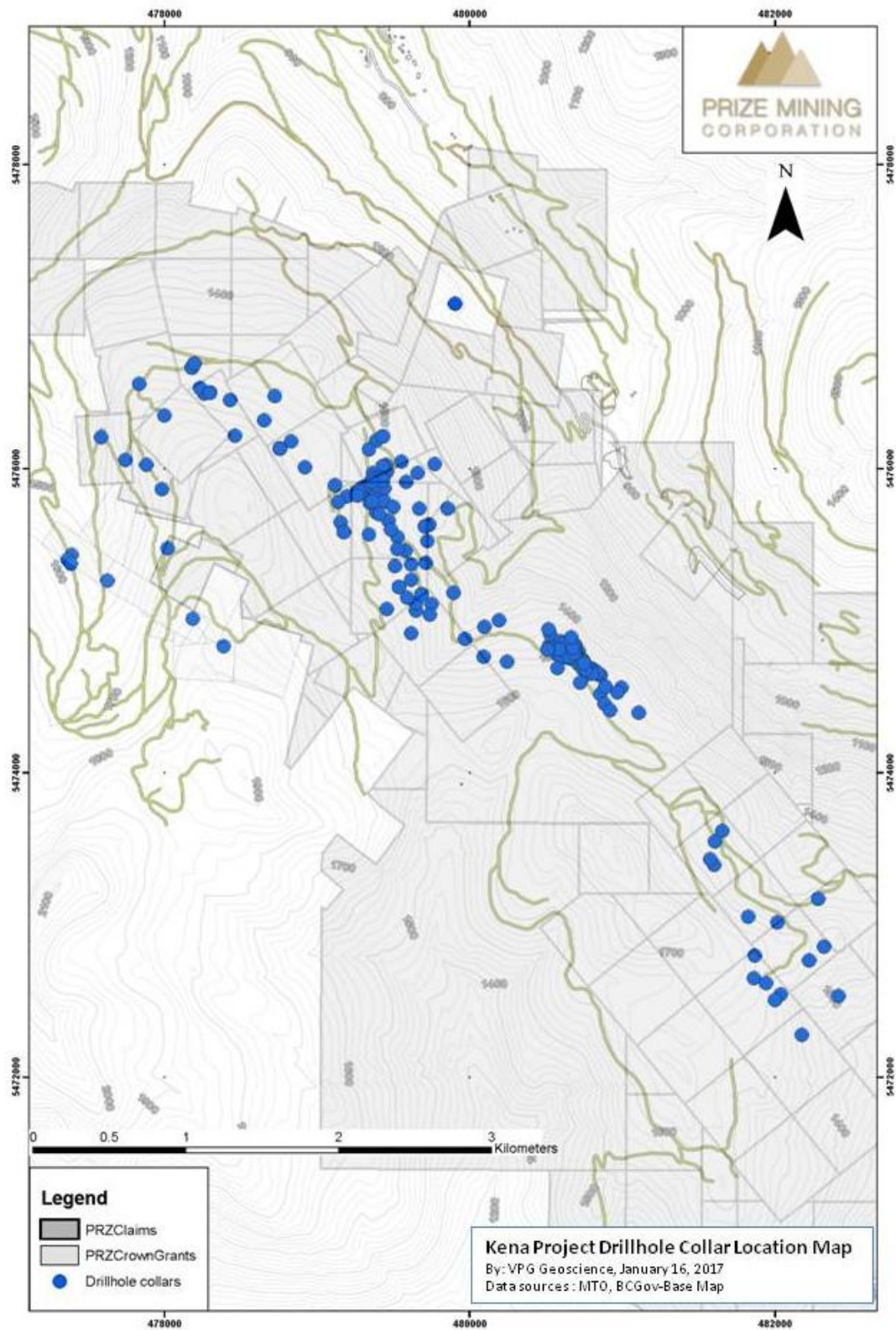


Figure 14: Drillhole location map for the Kena Project

10.1 PROTOCOLS

The following protocols refer specifically to those used in 2012, the most recent phase of drilling, which were directly observed by the author; however, there have been few changes in methodology throughout all phases of work at Kena.

10.1.1 DOWNHOLE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Downhole surveys are performed by the driller using a Fordia VisionR or similar survey tool. Readings are taken at the top, middle, and bottom of each drillhole, during the drilling process. The driller records the readings onto paper slips or the drilling timesheets, which are provided to the geologist periodically. The geologist enters the data into Excel, and then converts the depth from imperial to metric units, and converts the azimuth from magnetic to true north. The original paper slips are retained.

10.1.2 COLLAR SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The geologist, using a handheld GPS and compass, locates each drill site and marks it with a labeled and flagged picket. Foresight and backsight pickets that represent the orientation are also set. After the earthwork to prepare the site has been completed, the geologist re-establishes the markers and aligns the drill.

Once the hole has been drilled, the hole is permanently marked with a flagged wooden post that bears a metal tag with drillhole information. The final location of the drillhole is collected using handheld GPS.

10.1.3 DRILL CORE PROTOCOLS

Drill core is placed into 4-foot four row wooden boxes by the driller's helper. The boxes are marked with the drillhole number, and the box number. Sealed boxes are trucked from the drill to the core facility in Salmo at least once per day.

The boxes are placed on tables, in order, and the core is washed to remove drilling products. A geotechnician reviews the core to ensure that distance markers and core are correctly placed, and makes corrections as necessary. The distances are converted to metric from imperial units, and the new value is written on the reverse side of the distance marker. Each box is labeled with start and end distances, as measured from the nearest distance marker. A metal tag, inscribed with the drillhole number, box number, and start and end distances is stapled to the side of each box.

A geotechnician creates a simple geotechnical log that includes measurements of core recovery and rock quality designation (**RQD**), and a count of fractures. Information is collected onto sheets of paper, transcribed into a Microsoft Excel (**Excel**) spreadsheet, and the paper is discarded.

A geologist creates a simple geological log than includes a rock code, a brief description of lithology, a few point measurements of structure, categorically logged alteration types, and an absolute estimation

of sulphide mineralization. Data is typed directly into Excel into a worksheet that is formatted for printing.

Major breaks for general sampling are marked by the geologist during logging. The geotechnician marks the individual samples on the box, affixes sample tags to the box, and then cuts and bags the core.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE COLLECTION

The sample collection procedures employed on the Kena Project meet or exceed industry best practice guidelines. These are the same procedures used from the Sultan-era forward.

11.1.1 SOIL SAMPLES

Soil samples are collected from the 'B' soil horizon, using a mattock or shovel. Soil are placed in labeled Kraft bags. Sample sites were marked with fluorescent flagging. The flagging and corresponding bags are labeled by location.

11.1.2 ROCK SAMPLES

Prospecting samples are collected from outcrop, float, or road cuts.

If possible, a continuous sample is collected by chipping or channeling across bedding or mineralizing structures. Rock chips averaging 2 to 3 cm are collected into a labeled polybag. The mass of a typical sample is 10 kilograms (**kg**).

A grab sample consists of two or three fist-size pieces of rock that represent a selected rock or mineralization type. Sample sites are marked with fluorescent flagging or spray paint. The marker, sample bag, and a marker within the bag are labeled with the name sample number.

11.1.3 TRENCH SAMPLES

Trenches are mechanically excavated to an average depth of two to three m. Each trench is mapped and sampled.

Continuous chip samples are collected from the wall or floor of the trench using a hammer and chisel. A typical 3-m interval sample is 10 kg and consists of golf ball-size pieces. Samples honour lithological, alteration and mineralization boundaries.

Samples are collected into labeled polybags. The trench sample locations are identified with flagging or spray paint.

11.1.4 CORE SAMPLES

Core is split using a standard manual core splitter, or for some intervals, using a rock saw. One half of the core is placed into a labeled sample bag, along with a sample tag. The other half of the core is neatly returned to the core box, where sample intervals are marked with a sample tag that matches that in the sample.

On the Kena property, core is typically sampled from top to bottom along 2-m intervals. Samples honour lithological, alteration and mineralization boundaries.

11.2 PREPARATION AND ANALYSES

Sultan-era and more recent samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (**AcmeLabs**) in Vancouver, BC, an independent laboratory with no affiliation to Altair.

AcmeLabs implements a quality system compliant with the International Standards Organization (**ISO**) 9001 Model for Quality Assurance and ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. On November 13, 1996, AcmeLabs became accredited under ISO 9001 for competency in geochemical analysis and assaying. The laboratory has maintained its registration in good standing since then.

All samples are prepared for analysis at the receiving laboratory. In order to eliminate contamination, AcmeLabs processes different sample types in different areas.

Soil samples are dried at 60°C and then screened to minus (-) 80 mesh (180 microns (μ)). A 15 g split is leached in 95°C aqua regia, and then analyzed for 36 elements using the inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (**ICP-MS**) method.

Rock and core samples are initially jaw-crushed and split. A one kg sample is crushed - 10 mesh (2 mm), split to 250 g, and then pulverized to -200 mesh (74 μ). A 15 g split undergoes aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-MS analysis.

Samples with ICP-MS results of greater than 0.3 g/T Au are re-analyzed using a 30 g fire assay (**FA**) with an atomic absorption (**AA**) finish. If the FA-AA result for gold is greater than 10 g/T, then the gravimetric finish is used.

Selected core samples were submitted for metallics analysis. The sample is crushed and pulverized. A 500 g split is screened, with the plus (+) 150 and -150 mesh fractions reserved for 30 g fire assay. The plus fraction is finished gravimetrically, and the minus fraction is finished by AA.

The following precedence has been assigned to gold results:

1. Metallics fire assay
2. FA-Gravimetric
3. FA-AA
4. ICP-MS

The result with the higher precedence is the one used in the resource estimation database.

11.2.1 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROTOCOLS

Recent programs have implemented a quality assurance program that includes the blind insertion of certified reference material (**standards**), blanks, and field duplicates into the sample stream.

Standards

Standard representing a range of gold ($\pm$ silver $\pm$ copper) concentrations were used to monitor the accuracy of the laboratory. The certified samples were purchased from commercial laboratories. Standards were inserted into the sample stream at a ratio of 40:1.

Blanks

Blanks, which were used to monitor contamination and sample mix-ups, were inserted into the sample stream at a ratio of 40:1. Blank material consisted of decorative white garden stone that was purchased from a local vendor.

Field Duplicates

Field duplicates were used to measure the precision and reproducibility of the analytical result of the core. They were created by halving the halved core of every 40th sample, and submitting each quarter as a sample. The practice commenced with the second phase of 2012 drilling.

11.2.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE DISCUSSION

The quality assurance for specific programs is discussed in detail, in Chapter 11, in Giroux, G. and Grunenberg, P., 2012; “Technical Report on the Kena Property, Nelson, BC, May 15, 2012” and Chapter 11 in Giroux, G and Park, V., 2013 “Technical Report on the Kena Property, Nelson, BC, May 15, 2013”.

Referee Laboratory Check Assays

Throughout the life of the project, selections of samples were sent to a referee laboratory for check assays. The results of those are documented in previous technical and assessment reports. There are no check assay results for the 2012 program.

11.3 SECURITY

Core logging, splitting, and sampling was conducted within a secure third-party core facility situated on private property in Salmo, BC. Access to this facility was limited to operator personnel and the owner of the facility.

All soil, rock, trench, or core samples were prepared for shipment within the core facility. The sealed rice bags that contained samples were held within a locked area until a commercial trucking company retrieved them every few days for delivery to the laboratory.

The laboratory did not report any incidences of tampering or damage to the samples. The laboratory employs their high-quality preparation, quality assurance, and security protocols after the samples are in their possession.

11.4 CONCLUSIONS

It is the opinion of the author that the sampling protocols, analytical and quality assurance procedures, and security measures used at Kena meet or exceeds the currently accepted industry best practice guidelines.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Prize has not produced any new data; therefore, the verification measures undertaken by the author in 2012 are currently valid and relevant.

The author undertook various aspects of data verification both during and after the November 2012 site visit.

Verification activities conducted during the site visit:

- Confirmation of several of the drillhole collar locations
- Observation and review of core storage, core splitting, core sampling, and sample shipping
- Observation and review of geological logging, geotechnical logging, and density measurement procedures
- Collection of samples for spot check assays of individual results

Verification activities subsequent to the site visit:

- Comparison of drillhole collar elevations to digital topographic surface
- Verification of downhole survey records
- Comparison of assay results from the laboratory to values stored in the resource estimation database
- Evaluation of quality assurance program

The data verification for the purposes of this report has been focused on the work completed in 2012. Wherever possible, in order to eliminate human error, verification processes were performed digitally using queries in an Access database. Several qualified persons have reviewed the pre-2012 data; therefore, the author considers it to be of adequate quality for resource estimation.

The discrepancies and errors that were encountered during these processes were referred to Altair for clarification or correction.

Overall, it is the opinion of the author that the past operators of Kena have applied industry-standard practices, and that the information used for resource estimation meets or exceeds CIM best practice guidelines.

12.1 FIELD PROCEDURES

During the site visit, the author observed the procedures for core handling and storage, logging and sampling, and sample shipments. There were no written procedural guidelines.

It is the opinion of the author that the field methodology meets current best practice guidelines.

12.2 DRILLHOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS

Field Check

Several drillhole collar locations were located in the field and surveyed by the author using a Garmin Oregon handheld GPS. The permanent collar location markers were easily found, and were labeled with the drillhole name and orientation.

The GPS coordinates for nine holes in the GMZ and KGZ were downloaded and digitally compared those in the estimation database. The differences in the easting and northing values for the holes ranged from 0 to 15 m. The differences in elevation ranged from 5 to 22 m. As the coordinates in the estimation database were also derived from handheld GPS surveys, the discrepancies are expected and acceptable.

Comparison to LiDAR Model

The GPS-derived elevations in the estimation database were compared to the actual elevations based on the LiDAR surface. Drillhole collar points were 'pressed' to the LiDAR surface using GEMS 6.0 Desktop by Gemcom (**GEMS**). The non-systematic differences in elevation for the 203 drillholes that were within the LiDAR model area ranged from 0 to ± 483 m, with most ranging from 0 to ± 10 m. The values best agreed for drillholes from 2001 and 2003, which might have seen previously surveying.

New elevation values corresponding to the LiDAR model replaced the values in the database and were used in the modeling exercises. The elevation values for 31 drillholes that fell outside of the LiDAR area were unchanged.

It is the opinion of the author that the drillhole collar locations are adequate for the purposes of resource estimation.

12.3 DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

The hand-written paper slips for the 2012 downhole surveys were compared to the values in the database. Numerous errors in the conversion from imperial to metric units, and the conversion from magnetic to true north were identified and corrected.

Downhole information for pre-2012 was not verified; however, duplicate and obviously erroneous data was corrected.

It is the opinion of the author that the drillhole downhole surveys are adequate for the purposes of resource estimation.

12.4 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Data Check

The gold assay results from the database used for resource estimation were digitally to 25% of the 2012 results datafiles as received from AcmeLabs. An additional 5% of the pre-2012 results were visually compared to the certificates from the historical assessment reports. Although there were minor problems with sample numbers, the assay results were assigned to the correct downhole interval.

It is the author's opinion that the assay results were properly tabulated, and that they are adequate for resource estimation.

Spot Check Assays

Six core samples were submitted for assay at AcmeLabs. Each sample was a quarter portion of core.

The results (Table 7) show a high variability at gold concentrations greater of than approximately 1 g/T; however, this suggest that higher-grade samples have a strong nugget effect. As additionally demonstrated in section 12.4.3, there is normally a good agreement between duplicate at the lower gold concentrations that represent the bulk of the Kena dataset.

There is general agreement in the scale of the results returned from the original and check assays. Therefore, it is the author's opinion that the original results represent the rock, and are adequate for the purposes of resource estimation.

Table 7: Spot check assay results

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	SampleID	Au (g/T) Original	Au (g/T) Check	% Difference
10HG-04	70.00	71.10	1.10	976672	2.04	0.621	-69.56
10HG-04	71.10	72.00	0.90	976673	13.1	16.8	28.24
12KG-02	47.55	50.50	2.95	1969501	45.84	36.1	-21.25
12KG-03	33.82	35.58	1.76	1969555	0.26	0.357	37.31
12GM-03	154.90	156.97	2.07	1970162	1.14	1.147	0.61
12GM-07	73.81	75.54	1.73	1970433	3.67	6.291	71.42

*Due to the nature of mineralization, the true width of intercepts is not known, and may be less than the drilled length

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Prize has not performed any metallurgical testwork. However, companies that have expressed interest in the project in the past have done work on samples that they have collected independently, or from company drill core.

The results from a preliminary study of GMZ mineralization, undertaken by Newmont Mining Corporation (**Newmont**), are summarized below.

Two composite samples, created from two separate continuous eight-meter intervals from drillhole 01GM-02, contained gold concentrations of 1.15-2.87 g/T and approximately 1.5 g/T, respectively. Repeat assays returned widely variable results due to the presence of free gold. The composites also contained 2.5-2.6% sulphide sulphur that corresponded to approximately 5% pyrite.

Bottle roll cyanidation and carbon-in-leach (**CIL**) test results indicated that the gold in the composite samples was not refractory, and is cyanide leachable to the extent of 92 to 97% in 24 hours (Table 8).

Gravity test results, which involved passing a 100% minus 48-mesh particle size across a Gemeni table and hand panning the concentrates, gave gold recoveries of 36.1 to 43.2%

Another major mining company collected a sample from the upper portion of drillhole 01GM-03, and sent to McClelland Laboratories Inc. (**McClelland**) in Sparks, Nevada. Gold recoveries were investigated by preliminary agitated cyanidation leach testing (**bottle roll**) on a ½ inch (") crush of the sample.

Table 8: Results of bottle roll test on 01GM03

Metallurgical Results	01GM03-31-48, P80 ½" Feed Size
Extraction: pct. Total Au	P ₈₀ 1/2"
In 2 hours	20.4
In 6 hours	29.6
In 24 hours	42.1
In 48 hours	49.6
In 72 hours	52.5
In 96 hours	57.1
Extracted, ozAu/ton ore	0.016
Tail Assay, ozAu/ton ¹	0.012
Calculated Head, ozAu/ton ore	0.028
Assayed Head, ozAu/ton ore ²	0.027
NaCN Consumed, lb/ton ore	0.15
Lime Added, lb/ton ore	3.2
Final pH	11
Natural pH (40% solids)	7.8
Ag Extracted, ozAg/Ton ore	0.01

Metallurgical Results	01GM03-31-48, P80 ½" Feed Size
Ag Tail, ozAg/Ton ore ¹⁾	<0.03
Ag Calculated Head, ozAg/Ton ore ²⁾	<0.04
Ag Recovery, percent	>25
Ag Assayed Head, ozAg/Ton ore ¹⁾	0.38
¹⁾ Average of triplicate tail assays ²⁾ Single head assay	

The results of this bottle roll test indicate that GMZ rock is amenable to cyanidation treatment at the ½" feed size. Based on the rate of extraction between 24 and 96 hours, McClelland concluded a gold recovery of 70% could be achieved with an additional 72 hours of leaching. The results also show that cyanide consumption rates are reasonably low.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Prize has not completed a mineral resource estimate for the Kena Project. There has been no additional drilling on the project since the mineral resources were estimated for Altair in 2013; therefore, the mineral resource estimate presented in the following section is considered current.

14.1 MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

The mineral resource estimate for the Kena property was prepared by Gary Giroux, P. Eng, of Giroux Consultants Ltd. The effective date is February 7, 2013. This updates the resource estimated in May 2012 and reported in Giroux and Grunenberg (2012.) Mineral resources at Kena were estimated in accordance with CIM Standards of Mineral Resources and Reserves (2010), and remain in accordance with CIM Standards of Mineral Resources and Reserves (2014). Mr. Giroux is independent of the company. He has not visited the property.

The updated mineral resource estimate incorporates the results of the 2012 drilling (Figure 15). Previous estimations reported results from the Gold Mountain and Kena Gold zones separately. However, in this report, due to apparent continuity between the two zones, they are combined as the Kena-Gold Mountain zone. An additional area, known as the High Grade zone (HGZ), was also modeled.

Statistical and grade continuity analyses were completed on data provided by the company to characterize the gold mineralization and to develop grade interpolation parameters. Altair personnel created and provided solids representing the maximum extents of mineralization for the KGM and HGZ.

The topographic surface used for the estimation was a high-quality LiDAR model, which was created in 2012.

Ordinary kriging was used to estimate gold block grades within the block model. Block dimensions were 20 m long by 20 m wide by 10 m high. The search ellipsoid dimensions and directions used were based on geostatistical studies. Some high-grade gold values were capped.

The density used in the model was derived from the results of field tests of specific gravity.

The mineral resource was classified using the scheme outlines in the CIM guidelines (2010), and are still consistent classified according to CIM guidelines (2014). The estimate is categorized in the measured, indicated, and inferred mineral resource categories. It is reported using a grade cut-off that is appropriate for a deposit potentially mineable by open pit methods. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

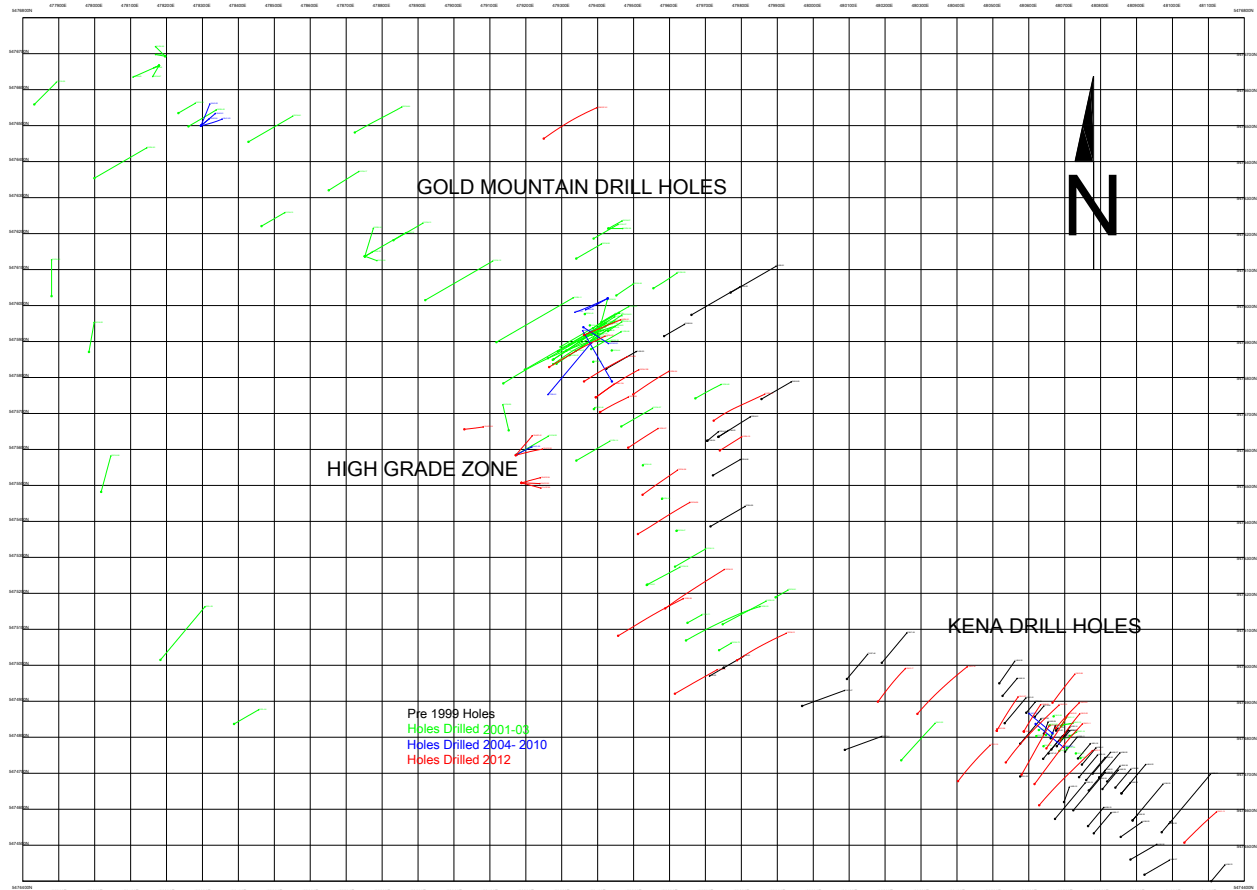


Figure 15: Drillhole plan showing various drill campaigns, with 2012 drillholes in red

14.2 GEOLOGIC INTERPRETATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The company provided two solids that represented the expected maximum limits of gold mineralization (Figure 16). A single incorporated the Gold Mountain and Kena zones (**KGM**), to reflect the interpretation that the mineralization is related to a single continuous structure; these zones were previously modeled separately. A second smaller solid represents an interpreted high-grade zone (**HGZ**) that falls just outside and to the southeast of the KGM.

The 2012 LiDAR survey model was used as the topographic surface for the model (Figure 17).

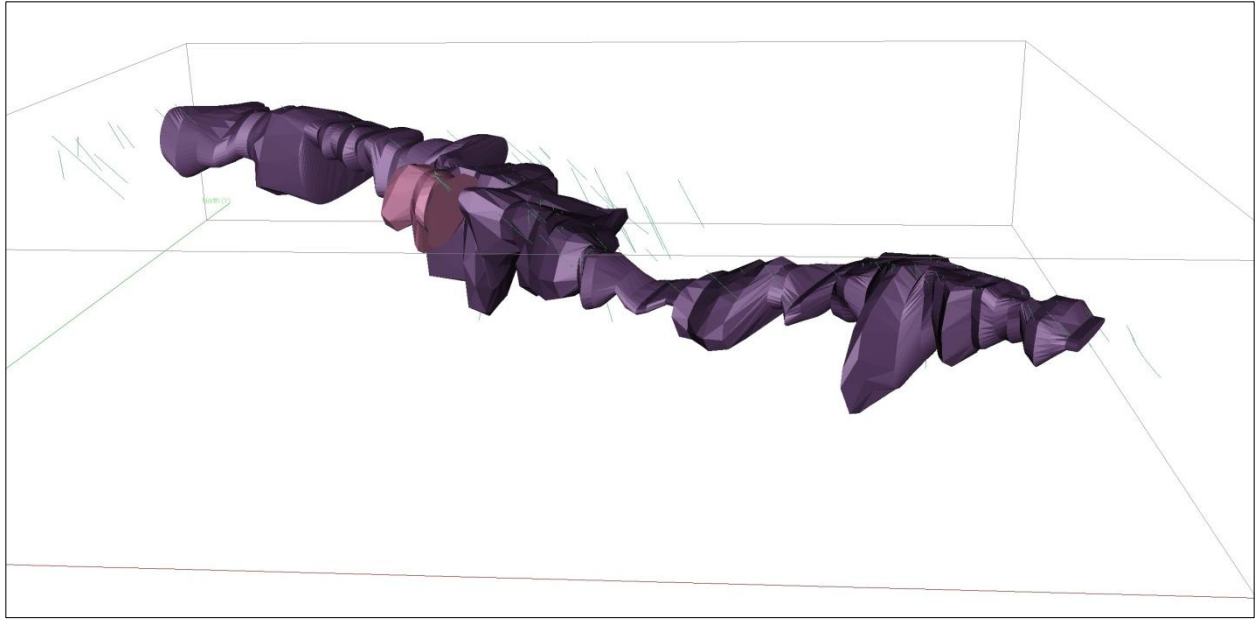


Figure 16: Isometric view looking north

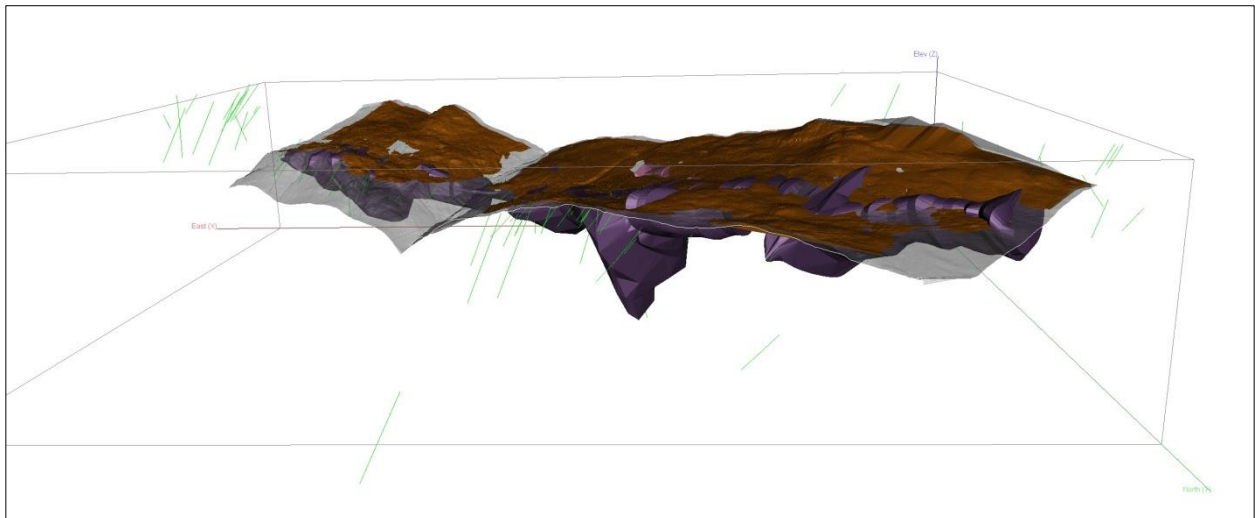


Figure 17: Isometric view looking south

In Figure 16, the KGM solid is purple, and the HGZ solid is red. In Figure 17, the KGM solid is purple, the overburden surface is brown, and the topographic surface is grey.

14.3 DATA ANALYSIS

The company provided an Access database that contained basic collar, survey, assay, and lithological data for 234 drillholes. This dataset includes records for all holes drilled on the Kena property. There are gold results for 17,579 samples. The company was responsible for all data management.

Of the records provided in the database, 176 drillholes, for 26,688.45 m, intersected the solids, including 34 holes drilled by Altair in 2012 (6,466.02 m), and nine that fall outside the Altair's option area. Appendix 1 provides a list of drillhole collar locations; those used for the estimation are flagged. The 263 gaps in the from-to record were assigned a gold value of 0.001 g/T.

Drillholes were passed through the solids. Sample intervals were tagged with a code indicating if they were inside or outside a solid. Statistics were performed on assay results inside and outside of the solids (Table 9).

Table 9: Statistics for assay results

	Inside KGM Solid Au (g/T)	Inside HGZ Solid Au (g/T)	Outside Solids Au (g/T)
Number of Assays	11,088	293	6,461
Mean Grade	0.549	0.383	0.111
Standard Deviation	3.503	1.234	0.535
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	240	15.56	30.37
Coefficient of Variation	6.38	3.22	4.84

The gold values in all domains form positively skewed distributions. Within the KGM solid a log transform shows multiple overlapping lognormal populations on a lognormal cumulative probability plot (Figure 18). Partitioning this plot produces statistics for six overlapping lognormal populations (Table 10).

Table 10: Individual overlapping populations for gold in KGM solid

Population	Mean Au (g/T)	Proportion of Total Dataset (%)	Samples (Count)
1	101.8	0.06	7
2	38.1	0.05	6
3	9.08	0.77	85
4	0.25	74.84	8,298
5	0.16	21.96	2,345
6	0.01	2.32	257
All		100.00	10,998

For the KGM data, a grade cap is necessary to reduce the effects of Populations 1 and 2, which represent a small proportion of erratic high-grade results. A cap level of two standard deviations above the mean of Population 3 was selected, and 13 samples were capped at a gold grade of 24 g/T.

The samples capped had values as follows: 240.07, 219.38, 55.0, 50.08, 46.2, 45.8, 40.66, 34.44, 33.87, 32.36, 31.03, 29.84, and 27.42 g/T Au. While these samples might well represent some bonanza-style mineralization in narrow structures, there is insufficient data to model or predict the orientation or magnitude of these structures.

A similar procedure was used for the HGZ data, with three assay results capped at 5.2 g/T Au. Assay results for 116 samples outside of the solids were capped at 0.61 g/T Au. Table 11 summarizes the statistics for capped assay results. In Figure 18, the six populations for the KGM are shown by open circles - numbered 1 to 6 from top to bottom.

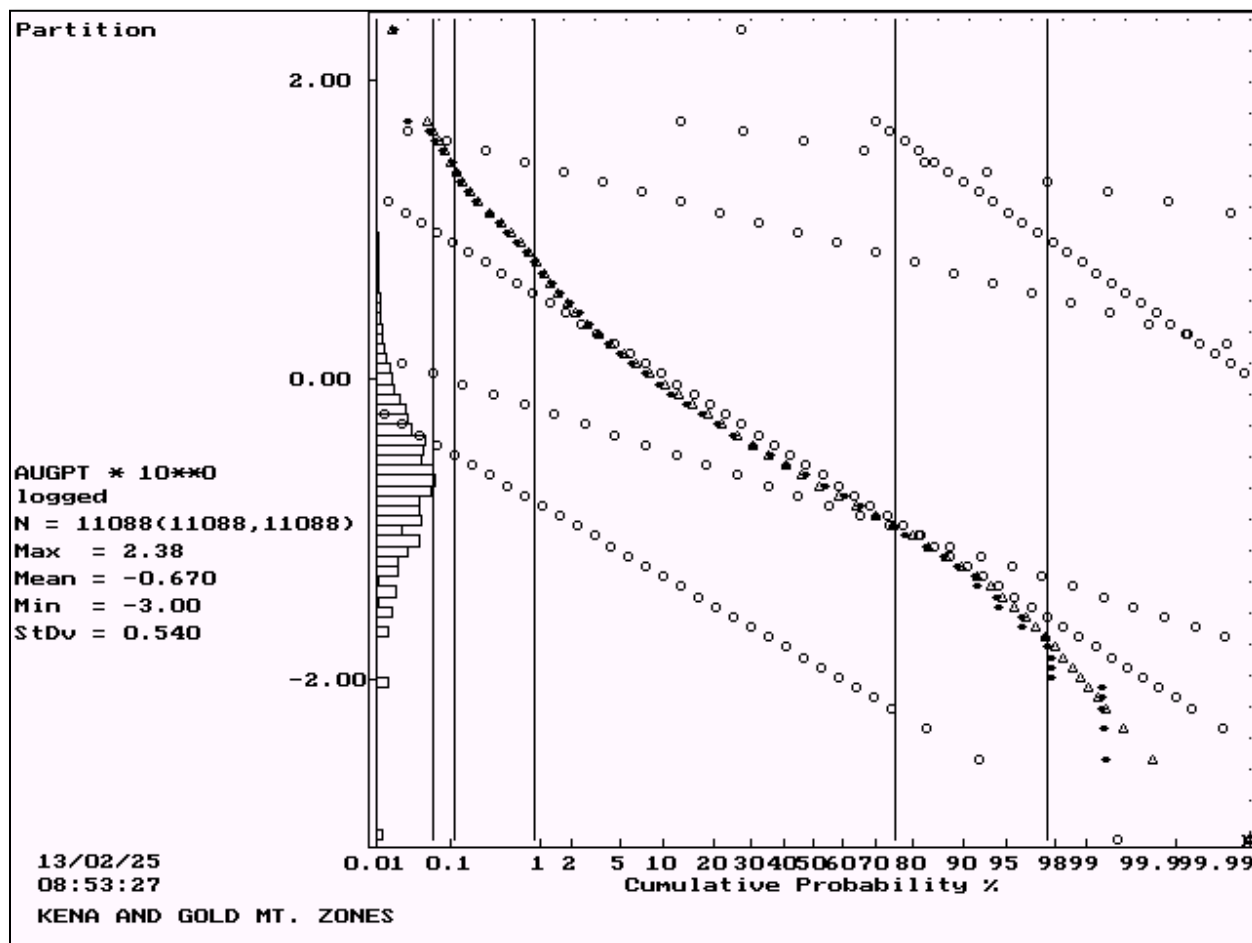


Figure 18: Lognormal cumulative probability plot for gold in KGM

Table 11: Statistics for capped assay results

	Inside KGM Solid Au (g/T)	Inside HGZ Solid Au (g/T)	Outside Solids Au (g/T)
Number of Assays	11,088	293	6,461
Mean Grade	0.497	0.322	0.085

	Inside KGM Solid Au (g/T)	Inside HGZ Solid Au (g/T)	Outside Solids Au (g/T)
Standard Deviation	1.373	0.681	0.116
Minimum Value	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value	24	5.2	0.61
Coefficient of Variation	2.76	2.11	1.35

14.4 COMPOSITING

For the KGM and HGZ, downhole 5-m composites were created from the gold assay data. Composites honoured the solid boundaries. Material outside the solids was assumed to be waste and was composited in a similar manner. Intervals of less than 2.5 m at the boundaries of the solids were combined with adjoining samples. In this manner, a uniform support of 5 ± 2.5 m was produced for each of the three domains. Statistics for the composites are shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Statistics for 5-m gold composites

	Inside KGM Solid Au (g/T)	Inside HGZ Solid Au (g/T)	Outside Solids Au (g/T)
Number of Assays	4,352	116	2,730
Mean Grade	0.462	0.281	0.08
Standard Deviation	0.788	0.357	0.09
Minimum Value	0.001	0.013	0.001
Maximum Value	14.89	2.24	0.61
Coefficient of Variation	1.7	1.27	1.12

14.5 VARIOGRAPHY

The Gold Mountain and Kena Gold zones have different strike lengths (Figure 23); therefore, each was modeled separately. For both zones, 5-m composites were examined using pairwise relative semivariograms.

For both the GMZ and KGZ a nested anisotropic spherical model was fitted to the major directions of continuity. There was insufficient data to develop a HGZ model, so the GMZ model was used for estimation. Table 13 summarizes the results.

Table 13: Summary of major directions of continuity for the GMZ, KGZ, and HGZ

	GMZ and HGZ		KGZ	
	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
Along Strike	145	0	120	0
Down Dip	235	-58	210	-80
Across Dip			30	-10

A nested isotropic model was fitted to the waste composites outside of the solids.

The semivariogram parameters for all models are shown in Table 14. The semivariogram charts are shown in 3.

Table 14: Semivariogram parameters

Zone	Variable	Azimuth	Dip	Nugget Effect	Short Structure	Long Structure	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
KGZ	Au	120	0	0.18	0.07	0.25	15	76
		210	-80	0.18	0.07	0.25	20	110
		30	-10	0.18	0.07	0.25	20	50
GMZ	Au	145	0	0.2	0.1	0.24	15	60
		235	-58	0.2	0.1	0.24	10	102
		55	-32	0.2	0.1	0.24	15	50
Waste	Au	Omni Directional		0.25	0.1	0.2	15	50

14.6 BLOCK MODEL

A single rotated block model, with block dimensions of 20 x 20 x 10 m, was placed over both solids. The proportion of each block below the topographic surface and inside the solid was recorded. The block model parameters are given in Table 15. Figure 19 is an isometric view of the blocks contained within the solids.

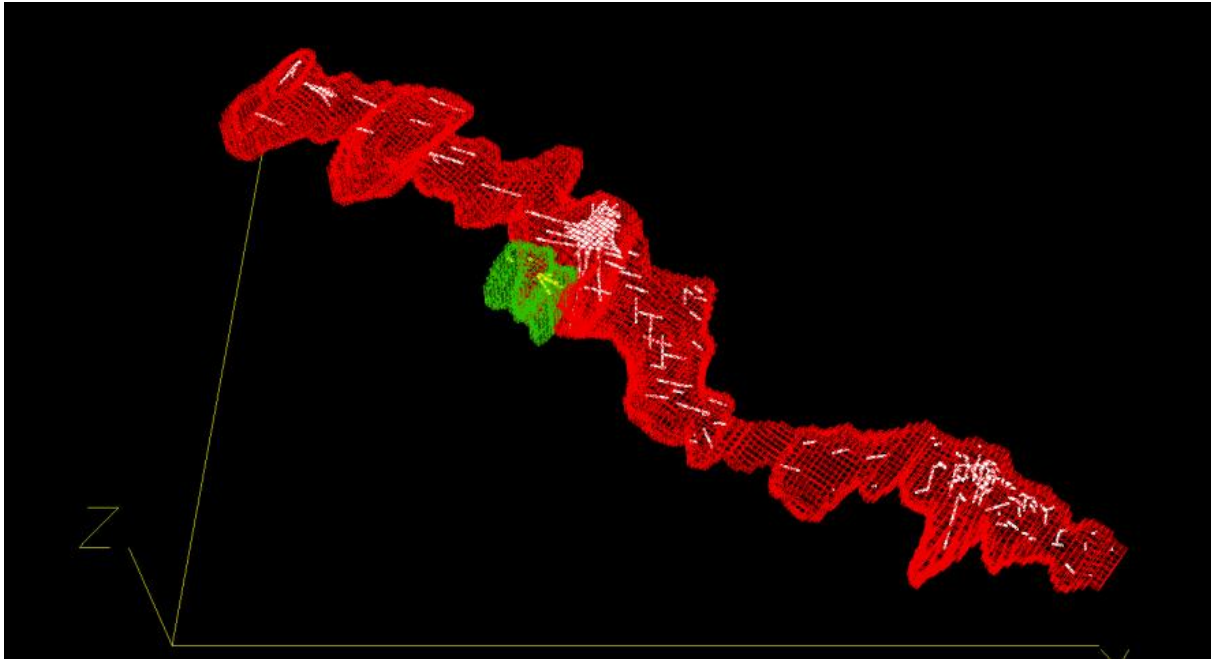


Figure 19: Isometric view looking north, showing KGM in red and HGZ in green

Table 15: Block model parameters

Parameter	UTM Coordinate	Row/Column/Level Size (m)	Row/Column/Level Count
Lower Left Corner Easting	480680	20	43
Lower Left Corner Northing	5473990	20	186
Top of Model Elevation	1720	10	76
Rotation	50° north around Z-axis		

14.7 BULK DENSITY

Specific gravity determinations were made on selected core from the GMZ and KGZ. Altair collected 65 samples from cut core in 2012; however, 16 samples were tested in year. Samples were chosen to reflect a variety of grade ranges, lithologies, and locations. Altair personnel performed the tests at site using the Archimedes methodology. The specific gravity for each sample was calculated using the formula: $SG = (\text{Mass in Air}) \div (\text{Mass in Air} - \text{Mass in Water})$. Individual results are provided in Appendix 4.

The results were analyzed by zone. For the KGZ, two samples with greater than 10% pyrite were excluded, and the remaining values were averaged to give a specific gravity of 2.92. Higher SG values are related to higher sulphide values. Samples of volcanic rocks had an average SG of 2.89. Three samples of the Silver King intrusive had an average SG of 3.03; however, there were too few samples to be modeled. However, a lithology model was not created, so density was not assigned to the block model in this manner. There was also a poor correlation between specific gravity and gold grades (Table 16).

Table 16: Specific gravity versus gold grade for KGZ

Au Grade Range (g/T)	Number of Samples	Average SG
> 0.00 Au < 0.10	5	2.92
≥ 0.10 Au < 0.50	7	2.88
≥ 0.50 Au < 1.00	11	2.95
≥ 1.00 Au < 2.00	5	2.87
≥ 2.00 Au	11	2.85

The density used to model the KGZ, based on the SG results from 43 samples with sulphide content below 10%, is 2.9.

Mineralization in the GMZ is contained within both intrusive and volcanic rocks. The SG from 24 samples of intrusive averaged 2.73. Six samples of volcanics gave an average SG of 3.04. This significant difference was not reflected in the estimation because a lithological model was not created. Therefore, based on the values for 29 samples with sulphide content below 10%, the density used for the estimation for the GMZ is 2.78.

The SGs used for waste and overburden were 2.84 and 1.6 respectively.

14.8 GRADE INTERPOLATION

Ordinary kriging was used to interpolate gold into the blocks that had some percentage within the solids. A minimum of four and a maximum of 12 composites, with a maximum of three from any single drill hole, were required to inform a block.

The kriging procedure was completed in a series of four passes with expanding search ellipsoids tied to the semivariogram range for the area being estimated. Pass 1 required the minimum four composites to be found within a search ellipsoid with radius equal to one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the semivariogram range. For blocks not estimated in Pass 1 a second pass was completed with the search ellipsoid radius expanded to one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the semivariogram range. A third pass using the full range and a fourth pass using twice the range completed the exercise (Table 17).

The KGM solid was subdivided into three parts and estimated separately using all KGM composites but different models. First, the KGZ (all blocks with easting greater than 479950) was estimated using the KGZ semivariograms and search distances. Next, the GMZ (all blocks with eastings between 479950 and 479100E) was estimated using the GMZ model. The HGZ was estimated using the GMZ but using only HGZ composites. Finally, the north end of the KGM zone (all blocks with eastings less than 479100) was estimated using the KGZ model.

For all blocks with some percentage outside the mineralized solids, a waste gold grade was kriged using similar methods and composites from outside the mineralized solids. For waste, where there were fewer composites, two additional passes were required in some areas to fill all blocks.

The grade for the total blocks was a weighted average of the various estimates. The formula use was:

$$\text{Au TOT} = ((\text{Au Min} * \% \text{ Min}) + (\text{Au Waste} * \% \text{ Waste}) + (0.001 * \% \text{ OVB})) / \% \text{ below Topography}$$

Table 17: Search parameters for three-dimensional kriging runs for gold

Zone	Pass	Number Estimated	Az / Dip	Dist. (m)	Az / Dip	Dist. (m)	Az / Dip	Dist. (m)
Kena Gold Zone (KGM with Easting $\geq 479950\text{E}$)	1	408	120 / 0	19	30 / -10	12.5	210 / -80	27.5
	2	1,847	120 / 0	38	30 / -10	25	210 / -80	55
	3	3,824	120 / 0	76	30 / -10	50	210 / -80	110
	4	4,072	120 / 0	152	30 / -10	100	210 / -80	220
Gold Mountain Zone (KGM with Easting $< 479950\text{E} \geq 479100\text{E}$)	1	457	145 / 0	15	55 / -32	12.5	235 / -58	25.5
	2	1,291	145 / 0	30	55 / -32	25	235 / -58	51
	3	6,240	145 / 0	60	55 / -32	50	235 / -58	102
	4	9,740	145 / 0	120	55 / -32	100	235 / -58	204
Kena North Zone (KGM with Easting $< 479100\text{E}$)	1	68	120 / 0	19	30 / -10	12.5	210 / -80	27.5
	2	359	120 / 0	38	30 / -10	25	210 / -80	55
	3	1,297	120 / 0	76	30 / -10	50	210 / -80	110
	4	4,757	120 / 0	152	30 / -10	100	210 / -80	220
High Grade Zone	1	22	145 / 0	15	55 / -32	12.5	235 / -58	25.5
	2	107	145 / 0	30	55 / -32	25	235 / -58	51
	3	519	145 / 0	60	55 / -32	50	235 / -58	102
	4	1,234	145 / 0	120	55 / -32	100	235 / -58	204
Waste	1	10	Omni Directional			12.5		
	2	86	Omni Directional			25		
	3	869	Omni Directional			50		
	4	3,701	Omni Directional			100		
	5	6,204	Omni Directional			200		
	6	1,319	Omni Directional			400		

14.9 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

The model was classified as a mineral resource according to CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2010), and the classification holds CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (CIM, 2014).

Geological continuity for both the Gold Mountain and Kena Gold zones was well-established by drillhole data and surface exploration. Each zone contains a densely drilled central part, with drillhole spacing dropping off on each end. Grade continuity was established from the semivariogram models. In each case the semivariogram ranges were used to control the interpolation of grades into blocks. The classification was established as follows:

Measured – Estimated during Pass 1 with search ellipses equal to ¼ the semivariogram range in all directions and within a core of close spaced drilling

Indicated – Estimated during Pass 2 with search ellipses equal to ½ the semivariogram range in all directions

Inferred – All other blocks estimated during Pass 3 or 4

A base case using a gold cut-off grade of 0.3 g/T Au has been highlighted as a possible open pit scenario; however, at this time, no economic studies have been completed and the economic cut-off is unknown.

The mineral resource is presented in two sets of tables. The first (Table 18) presents the resource present within the mineralized solids, assuming that mining to the boundaries of these solids could be accomplished with no external dilution. The second (Table 19) presents the resource present within all the 20 x 20 x 10 m blocks, assuming that certain mining equipment would require that all blocks be extracted. In reality the resource is between these two extremes because mining to the exact boundaries of the solids would be impossible; however, with decent grade control measures, mining 20 x 20 x 10 m blocks in total should not include that much dilution.

Table 18: Summary of gold resource within mineralized solids

Au Cut-off (g/T)	CLASSED MEASURED			CLASSED INDICATED		
	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off		Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off	
		Au (g/T)	Ounces Au		Au (g/T)	Ounces Au
0.1	8,970,000	0.63	181,000	34,970,000	0.39	433,000
0.2	8,260,000	0.67	177,000	27,520,000	0.45	396,000
0.3	6,690,000	0.77	165,000	18,600,000	0.54	325,000
0.4	5,140,000	0.89	147,000	12,290,000	0.65	256,000
0.5	4,140,000	1	133,000	8,190,000	0.75	197,000
0.6	3,280,000	1.12	118,000	5,410,000	0.85	148,000
0.7	2,630,000	1.23	104,000	3,460,000	0.97	108,000
0.8	2,130,000	1.34	92,000	2,330,000	1.07	80,000
0.9	1,740,000	1.46	82,000	1,610,000	1.18	61,000
1.0	1,440,000	1.56	72,000	1,080,000	1.29	45,000

Au Cut-off (g/T)	CLASSED MEASURED PLUS INDICATED			CLASSED INFERRED		
	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off		Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off	
		Au (g/T)	Ounces Au		Au (g/T)	Ounces Au
0.1	43,940,000	0.44	615,000	261,340,000	0.29	2,462,000
0.2	35,790,000	0.5	574,000	167,900,000	0.37	2,008,000
0.3	25,280,000	0.6	490,000	90,440,000	0.48	1,399,000
0.4	17,430,000	0.72	403,000	49,640,000	0.59	946,000

	CLASSED MEASURED PLUS INDICATED			CLASSED INFERRED		
Au Cut-off (g/T)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off		Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off	
		Au (g/T)	Ounces Au		Au (g/T)	Ounces Au
0.5	12,330,000	0.83	330,000	27,270,000	0.72	627,000
0.6	8,690,000	0.95	266,000	16,050,000	0.83	430,000
0.7	6,090,000	1.08	212,000	9,310,000	0.97	291,000
0.8	4,460,000	1.2	173,000	6,110,000	1.09	215,000
0.9	3,350,000	1.32	142,000	4,200,000	1.21	163,000
1.0	2,530,000	1.45	118,000	2,740,000	1.34	118,000

Table 19: Summary of gold resource within total blocks

	CLASSED MEASURED			CLASSED INDICATED		
Au Cut-off (g/T)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off		Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off	
		Au (g/T)	Ounces Au		Au (g/T)	Ounces Au
0.1	9,100,000	0.62	181,000	36,710,000	0.37	438,000
0.2	8,280,000	0.66	176,000	27,640,000	0.44	393,000
0.3	6,650,000	0.76	163,000	18,240,000	0.54	318,000
0.4	5,070,000	0.89	145,000	12,020,000	0.65	250,000
0.5	4,080,000	1	131,000	7,960,000	0.75	191,000
0.6	3,240,000	1.12	116,000	5,270,000	0.85	144,000
0.7	2,610,000	1.23	103,000	3,390,000	0.96	105,000
0.8	2,120,000	1.34	91,000	2,230,000	1.08	77,000
0.9	1,720,000	1.45	80,000	1,560,000	1.18	59,000
1.0	1,440,000	1.56	72,000	1,050,000	1.29	44,000

	CLASSED MEASURED PLUS INDICATED			CLASSED INFERRED		
Au Cut-off (g/T)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off		Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off	
		Au (g/T)	Ounces Au		Au (g/T)	Ounces Au
0.1	45,810,000	0.42	619,000	305,840,000	0.27	2,625,000
0.2	35,920,000	0.49	569,000	169,070,000	0.36	1,973,000
0.3	24,890,000	0.6	481,000	85,790,000	0.48	1,318,000
0.4	17,080,000	0.72	395,000	46,350,000	0.59	884,000
0.5	12,040,000	0.83	322,000	25,390,000	0.72	584,000
0.6	8,510,000	0.95	260,000	14,950,000	0.84	402,000
0.7	6,000,000	1.08	208,000	8,700,000	0.97	272,000
0.8	4,350,000	1.21	169,000	5,750,000	1.09	202,000
0.9	3,280,000	1.32	139,000	4,000,000	1.2	155,000
1.0	2,480,000	1.44	115,000	2,610,000	1.34	112,000

14.10 BLOCK MODEL VERIFICATION

Drillhole composites and estimated block grades were visually compared on a set of level plans. The results compared well and no bias was observed.

A selection of level plans is provided as Appendix 5. Figure 20 shows the 1400-level as an example of mineralization. The size of the figures does not allow for the reading of individual grades in blocks; however, the blocks are colour-coded to show grade distribution.

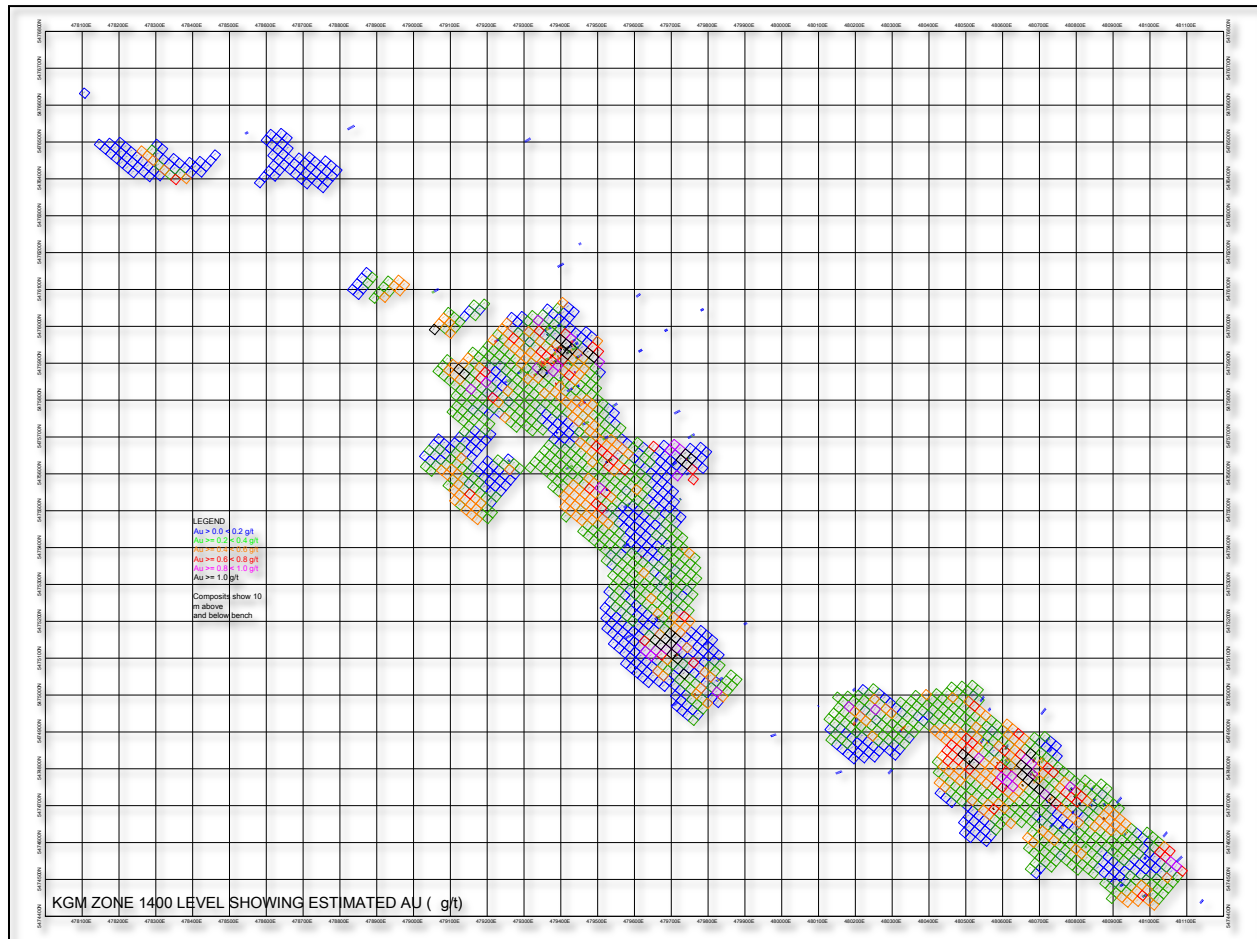


Figure 20: 1400-Level showing kriged blocks and drillhole composites

In Figure 20, the gold grade ranges for the blocks are shown in colour: blue=0.0-0.2, green=0.2-0.4, orange=0.4-0.6, red=0.6-0.8, magenta=0.8-1.0, black>1.0)

15 15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS TECHNICAL REPORT

Items 15 through 22 are not applicable to this technical report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Kena property area has had a long history of exploration that led to the discovery of various mineralized prospects. The existence and location of these prospects is not necessarily indicative of the existence of similar mineralization at Kena. The authors have not directly verified the information described below.

Athabasca Mine and California Prospect

The historic Athabasca Mine and the California prospect are vein deposits in the Elise Fm between the Silver King intrusion and the Nelson batholith, just to the north of the Gold Mountain-Kena Gold mineralized trend outlined on the Kena property. These quartz veins containing free gold associated with pyrite and base metal sulphides are described as typical orogenic- style.

The Athabasca Mine (BC Minfile #082FSW168) had historic production of 20,219 tonnes grading 31.2 g/T Au and 10.0 g/T Ag.

Star Project

The Star porphyry/shear-hosted Au-Ag-Cu project (**Star**), held by Valterra Resource Corporation (**Valterra**), is located approximately 3 km west of the north end of Kena.

The geology on the Star property is dominated in the southeast by the highly schistose Elise Fm metavolcanics and in the northwest by dioritic units of the Eagle Creek Plutonic Complex. Mineralization is preferentially aligned with the regionally prominent north- to northwest-trending Silver King Shear Zone.

Valterra's drilling in 2008 and 2009 tested, confirmed, and expanded several near surface gold zones to a depth of 135 m from surface. Drilling in 2010 targeted the Eureka, Star, and Alma North zones. The program was highlighted by a Eureka zone intercept which returned 0.28 g/T Au, 4.45 g/T Ag, and 0.27% Cu over 66.67 m

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

In 2009, a 3-day review of the Kena property by Dr. Jim Oliver, P.Geo, a well-respected geoscientist, produced the recommendations and conclusions presented below. He evaluated the Gold Mountain, Kena Gold, South Gold, Great Western, Cat, Shaft, and Cat zones by field mapping and the examination of drill core.

- Of the several high-strain zones that are commonly mineralized, the eastern contact between the Silver King porphyry and Elise Fm volcanics, representing the Gold Mountain-Kena Gold trend, is the most persistent, and could be defined as the Kena Deformation Zone (**KDZ**). Wide-spaced drilling over its entire length could help to define the bulk of Kena gold mineralization.
- Of the drilling intersections of greater than 7.0 g/T Au, evaluate which ones are open in any direction, and devise a systematic exploration plan that involves down-dip and along strike step-out drilling.
- Embayments or irregularities in the contact between the Silver King and the Elise Fm, identified by offsets in geophysical data, should rank as higher priority exploration areas than where the contact is linear. If the KDZ has dextral movement (Hoy, 2003), then right-handed offsets will produce dilatant points with potentially enhanced gold mineralization. If the KDZ has sinistral movement (Rhys, 2001), then left-handed offsets are prospective. Limited data suggest that at the time of mineralization, the KDZ is also a reverse high strain zone; therefore, the structural zone will dilate when it flattens and becomes prospective for gold mineralization. The reverse nature is the principle reason why steeply dipping deformation zones distal to intrusive-volcanic contacts are typically less strongly gold mineralized than the shallower dipping KDZ.
- Based on the technical data, the high strain zones that exist west of the KDZ, such as Great Western and North, have weaker alteration signatures, weaker strain profiles, and decreased continuity. Therefore, these are weak and low priority targets.
- Based on the similarity between the Gold Mountain and Kena Gold zones, there is potential for the same type of mineralization between the Kena Gold and South Gold zones, which have similar lithological and geological styles. This poorly drilled gap should be investigated further.
- Potassium oxide (**K₂O**) may indicate enhanced potassic alteration within the Silver King intrusion, enhanced development of secondary biotite within the Elise volcanics, the presence of volcanic inliers in the Silver King (eg. GMZ), or the presence of secondary biotite or k-feldspar in association with altered dioritic intrusions (eg. Kena Copper). Soil geochemistry ICP results can be used to correlate K₂O to gold or copper mineralization.
- The geophysical and geological do not often correlate well. An evaluation of the geophysical, surface, and drilling data should help to form better associations. For example, resistivity is a good tool for mapping alterations in both the Silver King and Elise units.
- Gold Mountain mineralization may not represent a porphyry-style Au-Cu system. Some of the historic work at Kena has suggested that high-grade mineralized zones reflect a late-stage structurally controlled gold event that has been superimposed on a broader lower-grade potentially

porphyry-style mineralizing process; however, the data would argue against this. Gold mineralization in the GMZ is closely tied to dilatant zones within high strain zones that are associated with the contacts between the Silver King and Elise Fm. Shear and extension vein systems whose geometries can well be explained by two-dimensional strain interpretations occur at Kena. However, the bulk of the gold mineralization, in these areas, is most likely associated with broader-scale lithological controls, changes in bulk rock competency, and differences in anisotropy. Broad zones of lower-grade gold mineralization will be contained within thick panels of rock developing at or near changes in the bulk rock modulus. Under these conditions, more complex fracture patterns and locally inconsistent plunge and dilatant orientations become the hallmark of mineralized zones and are associated with 3-D strain patterns. The 100 to 150 m wide envelop of enhanced potassic alteration, enhanced flattening strains, and magnetite destruction at the eastern intrusive-volcanic contact is the best manifestation of the scale and intensity of the auriferous system operating under these conditions. Under these parameters look for the formation of moderate to steep dipping higher-grade mineralized zones or shear-hosted veins, which are flanked by shallow-dipping extensional veins and veinlets. Both sets are formed synchronously and neither have a requirement for a porphyry association. Those kinds of grade panels and orientations are easily recognized in grade thickness blocks of this occurrence.

- The gold and copper grade width relations within the Kena Copper area suggest that in this environment that a porphyry copper-gold model may be correct. Copper-gold mineralization is preferentially associated with dioritic sills and intrusions within the Elise Fm volcanics. Deformation zones in this mineralizing environment may have a weaker roll and significant gold-copper mineralized zones may develop independently of the position of the Silver King -Elise contact. In addition, there is a positive qualitative correlation between copper and gold of approximately 1000 ppm Cu to 100 ppb Au, and well-developed gold-copper zonation patterns are emerging. If a porphyry copper-gold system exists, the current technical data strongly suggests that it will lie to the southeast, and represents one of the highest priority target areas on the Kena property.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The previous operators have tested several mineralized areas on the Kena property. The Gold Mountain-Kena Gold trend has seen the most work, and has been the subject of three mineral resource estimation exercises.

More recently, in 2012, Altair added 41 drillholes, in the GMZ, KGZ, and HGZ in order to confirm historic information, and to infill and increase on the existing mineral resource. The drilling was successful in achieving these goals.

On April 11, 2013, Altair released the results of an updated mineral resource estimate for Kena, which significantly improved on the previously calculated mineral resource.

The estimated M+I mineral resource for the property is 25,280,000 t at 0.60 g/T Au, for 490,000 oz Au. The estimated inferred mineral resource is 90,440,000 t at 0.48 g/T Au, for 1,399,000 oz Au. The base case cutoff grade of 0.3 g/T Au assumes that the mineralized body could be mined using open pit methodology.

The June 25, 2012 estimate included M+I mineral resources for 25,530,000 t at 0.67 g/T Au, for 549,000 oz Au and an inferred mineral resource of 25,910,000 t at 0.61 g/T Au, for 513,000 oz Au., using the same 0.3 g/T Au cutoff grade.

The major difference between the two estimations occurs in the inferred resource category. In 2012, the GMZ and KGZ were modeled as discrete entities with a gap between. However, in 2013, the gap between the zones saw wide-spaced drilling, and based on geological, geophysical, and geostatistical observations the entire area was zones interpreted and modeled as one continuous body.

When comparing the current estimate to the 2012 variant, the mineral resource classified as measured plus indicated experienced a slight increase in tonnage accompanied by a small decrease in grade. Due to higher drilling density in some areas, the measured mineral resource increased in tonnage and decreased in grade, for a net increase in contained gold from 125,000 oz to 165,000 oz. The indicated mineral resource decreased in both tonnage and grade, and led to a net decrease in contained gold from 426,000 oz to 325,000 oz.

In the GMZ, the portion of the resource classified as M+I covers a strike distance of approximately 200 m in the area where the drill spacing was 40 m or less. The measured resource exists only within a 60 m long section that has seen extremely dense drilling. In the KGZ, the M+I resource extends for a strike distance of 500 m, where most drilling is at 40 m spacing or less. The measured resource is defined where the distance between intercepts is 20 m or less. The remainder of the 3.7 km long modeled area is classified as inferred.

Therefore, there is the potential to improve the classification and to grow the mineral resource by improving the drilling density, by drilling more drillholes per section on sections that are more closely spaced, and by stepping out along strike and down-dip.

The results of density testing suggest that although sulphide content has an effect, there is a poor correlation between density and gold. However, there is a difference in specific gravity between lithological units. Therefore, a lithological model might have improved the density modeling.

Additionally, based on preliminary results from the South Gold zone, and an interpretation of the existence of a property-scale, potentially mineralizing deformation zone that tracks the contact between the Elsie Fm and the Silver King intrusive, there is a possibility that gold mineralization may extend southerly on trend from the KGC.

Anomalous gold-in-soil results in the Three Friends and Euphrates showings suggest that additional mineral resources could be added in these areas; however, additional surface work and drilling is required. The south half of the property, toward Gold Cup is under-explored and warrants additional work.

It is the opinion of the author that the subsequent exploration campaigns have been successful in delineating mineral resources. Further work at the Kena project is warranted.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Work completed historically through 2013 continues to demonstrate the potential of the Kena property to host significant gold mineralization.

Prize intends to advance the project with toward exploitation, while considering the option to extract smaller tonnages of higher-grade material. Prize also expects to delineate additional resources. Prize's approach is to evaluate all the information for the Kena, Project, and then move toward exploitation in a staged, thoughtful manner. The following work is recommended. The total cost of the recommended work is estimated to be \$150,000.

1. Compilation and additional verification of historic data
2. Preliminary cut-off grade and optimization parameters for a small high-grade operation, if appropriate
3. Create a mineral resource model focused on higher-grade material, suitable for supporting an underground mining scoping study

It is estimated that the cost of the work set out in items 1, 2, and 3 above would be \$50,000.

4. Plan a drilling program to improve the mineral resource estimate as needed, provide metallurgical samples, and deliver geotechnical and hydrogeological information, as appropriate.

It is estimated that the cost of the work set out in item 4 above would be \$5,000.

5. Conduct a scoping study to determine the approximate economics of the project, with particular emphasis on a small-tonnage, high-grade approach
6. Build a conceptual mine plan
7. Provide a high-level site layout
8. Provide scoping-level OPEX and CAPEX estimates for a low-CAPEX, quick to payback solution
9. Utilize a simple but adaptable economic model to determine economic results (IRR, NPV and payback period) and economic sensitivities
10. Identify challenges, opportunities
11. Provide recommendations

It is estimated that the cost of the work set out in items 5 through 11 above would be \$95,000.

Positive results from this recommended work are anticipated to result in one or more further work programs, which would likely include drilling, over the Kena Property

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APEX RESOURCES INC: sultanminerals.com

Valterra Resource Corporation: valterraresource.com

CIM: cim.org

SEDAR: sedar.com

ARIS: aris.empr.gov.bc.ca

SIGNATURE PAGE

Report To:

Prize Mining Corp.

Suite 810, 706 - 7 Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0Z1

Technical Report for the Kena Property, Nelson, BC

Report Date: January 16, 2017

Effective Date: January 7, 2017

Prepared by: "Vivian Park"
Vivian Park, P.Geol.

Date: January 16, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR VIVIAN PARK

I, Vivian Park, of 2016 High Country Boulevard, Kamloops, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geoscientist with an office at 2016 High Country Boulevard, Kamloops, BC.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1990.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist and practicing member registered with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. I have worked as a geologist continuously for 26 years since graduation. My professional experience includes exploration, evaluation, and development of mineral properties in Canada, Russia, South America, Mexico, and southern and western Africa. I have worked in variety of styles of mineral deposits worldwide, with particular emphasis on base and precious metals, with an emphasis on gold, silver, and copper.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a recognized professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I have prepared this report titled “Technical Report for the Kena Project, Nelson, BC,” with an effective date of January 7, 2017 and dated January 16, 2017. I am responsible for all Items.
7. I was a co-author of the report titled “Technical Report for the Kena Property, Nelson, BC,” with an effective date of February 7, 2013 and dated May 15, 2013. I was responsible for all Items, excluding Item 14.
8. I visited the Kena property between November 9 and 11, 2012.
9. I am independent of Prize Mining Corp., as set out in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and conclude that the technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form. The technical report has been prepared in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.
11. I am certain, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, that as of the effective date of January, 7, 2016, this technical report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
12. I consent to filing of the technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the technical report.

Dated this 16th day of January, 2017, in Kamloops, BC.



Vivian Park, P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1: DRILLHOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS

HoleID	UTMX	UTMY	UTMZ	Length	Azimuth	Dip	Zone	Year	Use*
*Yes, if used to calculate current mineral resource									
12GM-01	479362	5475918	1479.4	154.23	67.2	-44.6	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-02	479265	5475829	1491.7	263.65	59.4	-49.6	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-03	479362	5475789	1484.8	205.74	60	-50	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-04	479499	5475753	1468.6	175.56	55	-49.9	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-05	479407	5475704	1478	132.89	60	-50	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-06	479457	5475082	1554.9	291.39	60	-50	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-07	479485	5475605	1461.5	148.13	60	-50	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-08	479525	5475474	1474.8	176.17	53.3	-50	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-09	479512	5475365	1497	260.91	60	-50	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-10	479588	5475158	1506.2	284.07	53.5	-50.7	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-11	479615	5474921	1523.5	203	60	-50	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-12	479788	5475014	1451.6	211.84	60	-45	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-13A	479395	5475745	1480	87.48	54.2	-44.8	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-13B	479395	5475745	1480	202.39	53.8	-46.1	GMZ	2012	Yes
12GM-14	479723	5475680	1438.6	221.28	55.7	-45.3	GMZ	2012	
12GM-15	479740	5475597	1399.9	103.63	60	-45	GMZ	2012	
12HGZ-01	479172	5475584	1546.7	100.28	40	-45	HGZ	2012	Yes
12HGZ-02	479172	5475584	1546.7	104.85	75.7	-43.6	HGZ	2012	Yes
12HGZ-03	479188	5475507	1554	71.32	90	-45	HGZ	2012	
12HGZ-04	479188	5475507	1554	77.11	75	-45	HGZ	2012	Yes
12HGZ-05	479188	5475507	1554	77.72	104.7	-44.6	HGZ	2012	
12HGZ-06	479029	5475656	1580.4	74.98	84	-45.4	HGZ	2012	Yes
12KG-01	480649	5474769	1496	206.04	34.7	-55.5	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-02	480687	5474791	1502.6	157.28	32.7	-55.5	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-03	480675	5474825	1497.2	160.32	40.2	-54.4	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-04	480586	5474816	1484	172.52	30.3	-59.6	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-05	480586	5474816	1484	185.01	0	-90	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-06	480666	5474896	1485.6	151.49	40	-50	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-07	480511	5474818	1480.2	172.52	29.7	-50.2	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-08	480511	5474818	1480.2	154.84	0	-90	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-09	480580	5474696	1517.5	309.98	29.7	-64	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-10	480536	5474730	1510.9	290.47	40	-45	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-11	480616	5474670	1518.9	287.43	40	-45	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-12	480629	5474611	1533.1	284.99	40	-45	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-13	481033	5474507	1468.8	174.65	40	-45	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-14	481079	5474246	1482.9	218.24	40	-45	KG	2012	
12KG-15	480403	5474678	1527.3	181.05	40	-45	KG	2012	Yes
12KG-16	480290	5474865	1457.2	256.64	40	-45	KG	2012	Yes

HoleID	UTMX	UTMY	UTMZ	Length	Azimuth	Dip	Zone	Year	Use*
12KG-17	480180	5474899	1435	166.12	40	-45	KG	2012	Yes
12NESP-01	479250	5476464	1472	233.17	54.7	-44.7	NEGMZ	2012	
12NESP-02	478874	5477199	1339.7	135.64	90	-45	NEGMZ	2012	
01GM-01	479365.1	5475917.1	1479.1	137.16	58	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-02	479364.6	5475916.8	1479.2	134.26	57	-60	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-03	479364.6	5475916.8	1479.2	124.05	73	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-04	479459.3	5475979.5	1479	267.61	240	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-05	479320.4	5475891.1	1483.8	170.08	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-06	479382	5475879	1477	135.33	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-07	479465.7	5475663.9	1465.9	142.04	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-08	479261.7	5475853.6	1493.5	214.27	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-09	479197.2	5475821.8	1507.7	295.96	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-10	479137.3	5475783.6	1518.5	359.05	58	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-11	479118.2	5475898.1	1529.5	349.3	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-12	478920.1	5476015	1562	305.78	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-13	478831.7	5476181.6	1566.4	132.89	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-14	479340.6	5475569	1495.2	151.49	60	-45	GMZ	2001	
01GM-15	478464.3	5476220.8	1641.5	105.46	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-16	479538.1	5475224.3	1511.8	144.78	62	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-17	478651.5	5476320.3	1584.6	138.99	58	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-18	478752	5476136.6	1586.7	185.62	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-19	479615.3	5475274.2	1491.4	138.38	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-20	479174.2	5475585.6	1546.4	178.31	60	-55	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-21	479536.5	5475223.2	1512	59.74	0	-90	GMZ	2001	
01GM-22	478752	5476136.6	1586.7	55.47	60	-65	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-23	479411.7	5475953.9	1478.7	121.92	60	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-24	479410.4	5475954	1478.6	91.7	15	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-25	479378.2	5475944.7	1479.2	186.23	0	-90	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-26	479393.1	5475917.9	1476	177.4	0	-90	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-27	479388.6	5476186.1	1481.1	110.61	60	-45	GMZ	2001	
01GM-28	479382.1	5475902	1477.1	184.05	0	-90	GMZ	2001	Yes
01GM-29	479152.4	5475653.1	1539.9	103.17	347	-45	GMZ	2001	Yes
02GM-30	479322	5475862	1484.2	178.92	56	-47	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-31	479382.9	5475902	1477	76.05	30	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-32	479383.5	5475901	1477	71.93	90	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-33	479387	5475937	1477.8	101.5	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-34	479289.8	5475873	1488	195.07	60	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-35	479276.2	5475837	1489.5	207.47	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-36	479275	5475849	1489.6	206.65	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-37	479313.4	5475875	1485	181.66	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes

HoleID	UTMX	UTMY	UTMZ	Length	Azimuth	Dip	Zone	Year	Use*
02GM-38	479356.5	5475886	1479.6	133.2	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-39	479348.1	5475898	1480.1	137.35	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-40	479382.9	5475918	1477.3	106.73	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-41	479311.7	5475874	1485	354.83	0	-90	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-42	479338.81	5475873.8	1482.3	251	0	-90	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-43	479387.77	5475843.5	1478	195.07	0	-90	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-44	479439.21	5475875.1	1474	122.53	0	-90	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-45	479364.27	5475976.2	1479.8	168.55	0	-90	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-46	479389.41	5475712.1	1481.5	254.2	0	-90	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-47	479619.45	5475373.8	1468.8	207.26	0	-90	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-48	479579.46	5475463.1	1462.8	195.07	235	-89	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-49	479525.86	5475555.8	1457	156.06	0	-90	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-50	479340.43	5476130.6	1485.7	128.63	60	-51	GMZ	2002	
02GM-51	479895.21	5475189	1404.1	61.26	60	-50	GMZ	2002	
02GM-52	479748	5475114	1467.3	216.41	62	-51	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-53	479646	5475069	1497.8	335.28	60	-51	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-54	478752	5476137	1586.6	128.63	17	-51	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-55	478752	5476137	1586.6	55.17	110	-50	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-56	479452	5476028	1477.8	87.17	55	-51	GMZ	2002	
02GM-57	479430	5476214	1489	65.23	60	-50	GMZ	2002	
02GM-58	479430	5476214	1489	62.79	90	-51	GMZ	2002	
02GM-59	479555	5476048	1477.7	115.52	60	-50	GMZ	2002	
02GM-60	479672	5475742	1458.2	118.87	60	-50	GMZ	2002	
02GM-61	478428	5476455	1568.6	220.98	60	-50	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-62	478261	5476498	1568.2	133.2	60	-50	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-63	477999	5476354	1621.7	261.52	60	-50	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GM-64	478724	5476481	1525.6	211.53	60	-50	GMZ	2002	Yes
02GW-01	477582	5476212	1468	121.92	150	-50	GW	2002	
02GW-02	477984	5475871	1638	129.54	10	-50	GW	2002	
02GW-03	477880	5476026	1618	156.97	0	-50	GW	2002	
02GW-04	477741	5476060	1555	135.64	328	-45	GW	2002	
02GW-05	477832	5476559	1562.1	135.33	45	-50	GW	2002	
02GW-06	478018	5475482	1675	167.34	15	-52	GW	2002	
02KG-01	480688	5474792	1502.6	320.65	0	-90	KZ	2002	Yes
02KG-02	480245	5474736	1498.2	220.98	42	-52	KZ	2002	Yes
02SG-01	481865	5472802	1653.8	289.6	40	-51	SG	2002	
02SG-02	481860	5472653	1646.4	300.23	38	-46	SG	2002	
02SG-03	481942	5472622	1610.6	257	40	-52	SG	2002	
02SG-04	482038	5472548	1581.9	218.5	37	-50	SG	2002	
02SL-01	477392	5475436	1562	87.3	60	-50	StarL	2002	

HoleID	UTMX	UTMY	UTMZ	Length	Azimuth	Dip	Zone	Year	Use*
02SL-02	477363	5475408	1567	116	60	-50	StarL	2002	
02SL-03	477385	5475381	1565	152.4	60	-50	StarL	2002	
02SL-04	478388	5474837	1773	122.83	60	-50	StarL	2002	
02SL-05	478183	5475015	1785	300.23	40	-50	StarL	2002	
02SL-06	477628	5475270	1555	89.61	40	-50	StarL	2002	
03GM-65	478179	5476667	1524.5	111.64	246	-45	GMZ	2003	Yes
03GM-66	478179	5476667	1524.5	38.1	246	-65	GMZ	2003	Yes
03GM-67	478179	5476667	1524.5	49.68	210	-45	GMZ	2003	Yes
03GM-68	478196	5476693	1518.7	38.4	280	-45	GMZ	2003	Yes
03GM-69	478196	5476693	1518.7	53.34	315	-45	GMZ	2003	Yes
03GM-70	478233	5476535	1555.3	77.11	60	-45	GMZ	2003	Yes
03GM-71	479650	5475118	1493.2	63.7	61	-45	GMZ	2003	Yes
03GM-72	479738	5475042	1466.7	54.86	60	-45	GMZ	2003	Yes
03KG-01	480621	5474803	1491.1	43.6	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-02	480628	5474820	1492.1	33.5	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-03	480658	5474833	1496.6	49.7	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-04	480641	5474775	1495	30.5	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-05	480648	5474806	1495.8	53.3	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-06	480669	5474858	1493.8	34.1	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-07	480693	5474834	1493.9	46.6	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-08	480685	5474762	1503.1	64.3	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-09	480706	5474771	1505.2	54.9	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-10	480714	5474803	1496.8	41.1	60	-58	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-11	480690	5474831	1495.3	48.8	31	-56	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-12	480693	5474834	1493.9	44.2	80	-46	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-13	480731	5474755	1505.9	32	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
03KG-14	480744	5474742	1505	23.3	0	-90	KZ	2003	Yes
04GMX-01	479360.2	5475939.7	1480	117.96	123	-45	GMZ	2004	Yes
04GMX-02	479439.7	5475788.9	1472.9	230.73	330	-45	GMZ	2004	Yes
04KGX-01	480666	5474811	1498.4	121.01	310	-45	KZ	2004	Yes
04KGX-02	480619	5474837	1492.8	143.56	130	-45	KZ	2004	Yes
07GM-01	479382	5475896	1477.3	547.73	220	-70	GMZ	2007	Yes
10CK-01	482321	5472863	1597.1	396.24	0	-90	KC	2010	
10CK-02	482280	5473174	1508	145.69	175	-45	KC	2010	
10HG-01	478296	5476500	1564	76.2	50	-47.5	GMZ	2010	Yes
10HG-02	478296	5476500	1564	91.44	20	-45	GMZ	2010	Yes
10HG-03	478296	5476500	1564	85.34	77	-45	GMZ	2010	Yes
10HG-04	478296	5476500	1564	122.22	50	-77	GMZ	2010	Yes
10HG-05	479174	5475585	1546.5	154.53	60	-73	GMZ	2010	Yes
10HG-06	479428	5476020	1479.5	160.98	240	-64	GMZ	2010	Yes

HoleID	UTMX	UTMY	UTMZ	Length	Azimuth	Dip	Zone	Year	Use*
10HG-07	479428	5476020	1479.5	154.53	245	-48	GMZ	2010	Yes
10SG-05	482002	5472510	1582.6	198.12	40	-50	SG	2010	
K90-01	479751	5474993	1462.2	245.35	60	-75	GMZ	1990	Yes
K90-02	479751	5474993	1462.2	64.63	240	-45	GMZ	1990	Yes
K90-03	482018.5	5473024.7	1568.9	355.1	40	-60	KC	1990	
K90-04	482418.3	5472540.4	1482.9	392	40	-60	KC	1990	
KK81-01	480533	5474839	1477.4	182.3	40	-60	KZ	1981	Yes
KK81-02	480640	5474740	1506.5	167	40	-60	KZ	1981	Yes
KK81-03	480576	5474782	1495.6	179.2	40	-60	KZ	1981	Yes
KK81-04	481608.8	5473554.4	1555.5	228.5	40	-63	KC	1981	
KK81-05	481824.6	5473062.1	1599.4	255.4	40	-51	KC	1981	
KK81-06	482225	5472774.6	1593.5	151.8	40	-51	KC	1981	
LK85-07	480689	5474793	1502.6	53.64	40	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-08	480661	5474797	1499.9	61.26	20	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-09	480642	5474810	1495	59.74	20	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-10	480698	5474620	1509.8	71.63	20	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-11	480701	5474760	1504.6	85.65	40	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-12	481603.7	5473402.2	1572	49.07	90	-55	KC	1985	
LK85-13	480678	5474775	1502.8	97.84	40	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-14	480663	5474766	1497.3	133.5	40	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-15	480765	5474553	1505.4	117.65	40	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-16	480737	5474741	1505.6	92.66	40	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-17	480781	5474533	1506.7	129.84	40	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-18	480740	5474689	1498.9	138.99	40	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK85-19	480673	5474573	1533.4	227.38	40	-55	KZ	1985	Yes
LK86-20	480796	5474688	1499.2	144.47	40	-50	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-21	480796	5474688	1499.2	114.91	40	-80	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-22	480858	5474644	1499.4	153.62	40	-50	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-23	480858	5474644	1499.4	151.49	40	-80	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-24	480767	5474652	1504	126.49	40	-70	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-25	480856	5474523	1485.6	107.9	55	-45	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-26	480883	5474460	1488.4	180.44	60	-60	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-27	480922	5474418	1485	120.09	60	-45	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-28	480724	5474597	1502.6	273.1	40	-60	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-29	480889	5474569	1485	214.58	40	-45	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-30	480889	5474569	1485	111.25	40	-80	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-31	480994	5474564	1479.6	257.25	40	-45	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-32	480970	5474536	1475.5	92.35	40	-70	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-33	481108	5474400	1458.3	83.51	40	-45	KZ	1986	
LK86-34	480527	5474915	1466.4	92.66	40	-45	KZ	1986	Yes

HoleID	UTMX	UTMY	UTMZ	Length	Azimuth	Dip	Zone	Year	Use*
LK86-35	480518	5474950	1447.9	104.85	35	-45	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-36	480818	5474677	1498.3	117.65	40	-60	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-37	480778	5474699	1498.6	129.54	40	-50	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-38	480841	5474660	1500.1	138.99	40	-60	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-39	480805	5474656	1505.5	145.08	40	-60	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-40	480760	5474681	1505.4	163.37	40	-60	KZ	1986	Yes
LK86-41	480748	5474724	1503.2	105.16	40	-50	KZ	1986	Yes
NK91-01	482178	5472285	1511.4	486.76	40	-60	SG	1991	
NK91-02	481656	5473623	1543.3	237	175	-45	SG	1991	
NK91-03	480576	5474691	1518	351.43	0	-90	KZ	1991	Yes
P74-01	480676	5474819	1497.5	15.24	40	-60	KZ	1974	Yes
P74-02	480676	5474819	1497.5	82.3	0	-90	KZ	1974	Yes
P74-03	480593	5474868	1487.9	76.2	40	-60	KZ	1974	Yes
P74-04	480617	5474857	1491.6	76.2	40	-60	KZ	1974	Yes
R02GM-01	479285.4	5475838	1488.4	60	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
R02GM-02	479277.8	5475851	1489.4	179	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
R02GM-03	479420.6	5475942	1477.8	80.77	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
R02GM-04	479429.2	5475929	1475.2	65.33	56	-46	GMZ	2002	Yes
SH90-01	479770	5476036	1437.4	345.8	60	-65	DIG	1990	
SH90-02	479661	5475974	1462.9	368.9	60	-65	GMZ	1990	
SH90-03	479424	5475824	1473.7	281.32	60	-70	GMZ	1990	Yes
SH90-04	479585	5475915	1480.2	154.6	60	-65	GMZ	1990	
SH90-05	479856	5475740	1390.7	227.1	60	-65	GMZ	1990	
SH90-06	479905	5477085	1145	275.9	53	-60	DIG	1990	
SP88-01	479736	5475635	1418.8	210	58	-60	GMZ	1988	
SP88-02	479736	5475635	1418.8	60	58	-60	GMZ	1988	
SP88-03	479705	5475624	1412.8	80	51	-60	GMZ	1988	Yes
SP88-04	479705	5475624	1412.8	137.72	0	-90	GMZ	1988	
SP88-05	479714	5475386	1426.3	222.5	60	-60	GMZ	1988	
SP88-06	479721	5475528	1404.4	176	60	-60	GMZ	1988	
TK87-42	481577	5473435.4	1574.1	168.9	40	-45	KC	1987	
TK87-43	480655	5474755	1499.4	139.6	0	-90	KZ	1987	Yes
TK87-44	480088	5474765	1472.4	153.6	70	-45	KZ	1987	
TK87-45	480191	5475007	1403.3	153.01	40	-45	KZ	1987	
TK87-46	480094	5474962	1401.5	126.18	40	-45	KZ	1987	Yes
TK87-47	479969	5474887	1407.5	177.69	70	-45	KZ	1987	Yes

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

NR Date	Zone	HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)"	Au (g/T)	Cu (%)
*Due to the nature of the style of mineralization, the true thickness is not known, and may be less than the drilled length							
18-Oct-10	Copper King	KK81-04*	0.00	117.00	117.00	0.14	0.220
18-Oct-10	Copper King	TK87-42*	80.17	168.86	88.69	0.21	0.128
18-Oct-10	Copper King	K90-04*	3.35	391.95	388.60	0.12	0.111
18-Oct-10	Copper King	10CK-01	1.45	212.00	210.55	0.13	0.166
18-Oct-10	Copper King	10CK-02	121.00	145.69	24.69	0.09	0.221
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	KK81-02	112.00	113.50	1.50	5.82	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK85-07	42.44	47.70	5.26	5.20	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK85-08	11.66	12.65	0.99	12.16	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK85-08	43.23	48.01	4.78	5.98	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK85-11	15.50	18.30	2.80	5.57	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK85-13	44.84	49.89	5.05	8.24	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK85-14	10.02	11.50	1.48	6.87	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK85-18	125.00	126.85	1.85	6.32	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK86-20	66.50	74.13	7.63	5.24	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK86-20	79.43	79.73	0.30	15.13	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK86-20	89.05	91.00	1.95	5.27	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK86-35	33.20	33.66	0.46	13.90	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK86-38	75.80	76.40	0.60	14.23	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK86-38	80.50	81.50	1.00	5.10	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	LK86-41	16.23	16.72	0.49	11.49	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	TK87-46	53.89	54.89	1.00	50.80	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	SP88-01	18.29	23.93	5.64	7.21	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	SP88-02	23.01	25.15	2.14	5.94	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	K90-01	102.00	105.00	3.00	6.69	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	SH90-06	160.00	161.50	1.50	11.30	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	NK91-03	214.30	215.00	0.70	8.59	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-01	6.71	123.74	130.45	0.95	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-01	20.00	22.00	2.00	8.76*	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-02	2.65	103.26	100.00	1.12	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-02	54.00	60.00	6.00	5.31	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-03	8.00	124.05	116.05	1.87 (cut)	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-03	46.00	48.00	2.00	5.44	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-03	48.77	50.00	1.23	240.07	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-03	74.00	76.00	2.00	29.84	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-04	4.00	267.61	257.61	0.65	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-04	38.00	40.00	2.00	6.04	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-04	42.00	44.00	2.00	7.38	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-04	84.00	86.00	2.00	16.34	

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23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-05	8.00	170.08	162.08	0.95	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-05	80.00	82.00	2.00	8.28	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-05	134.00	136.00	2.00	5.43	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-05	136.00	138.00	2.00	12.07	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-06	7.50	135.33	127.83	0.62	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-06	100.00	102.00	2.00	5.11	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-06	130.00	132.00	2.00	18.86*	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-07	2.68	142.04	139.36	0.36	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-08	6.71	214.27	207.56	0.92	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-08	50.00	52.00	2.00	13.82	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-08	202.00	204.00	2.00	8.73	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-08	204.00	206.00	2.00	172.10	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-09	3.66	2.95.96	292.30	0.46	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-09	242.00	244.00	2.00	10.74	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-10	6.71	185.32	178.62	0.26	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-10	134.00	136.00	2.00	6.54	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-11	1.83	349.30	347.47	0.37	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-11	74.00	76.00	2.00	5.90	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-11	171.51	172.15	0.64	10.92	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-11	214.00	216.00	2.00	5.53	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-12	3.66	305.87	302.21	0.20	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-13	1.22	132.89	131.67	0.16	
21-Jan-03	Gold Mountain	01GM-13*	126.00	128.00	2.00	0.50	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-14	3.66	151.49	147.83	0.20	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-15	1.22	105.46	104.24	0.09	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-16	7.62	144.78	137.16	0.12	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-17	1.83	138.99	137.16	0.14	
23-Nov-01	Gold Mountain	01GM-18	4.88	185.62	180.74	0.33	
9-Jan-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-20	42.00	68.00	26.00	1.68	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-20	64.00	66.00	2.00	15.56	
9-Jan-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-23	13.00	63.00	50.00	1.03	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-23	33.00	35.00	2.00	6.83	
9-Jan-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-24	14.00	63.59	49.59	0.85	
9-Jan-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-24	54.00	63.59	9.59	1.17	
9-Jan-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-26	3.96	62.00	58.04	1.08	
9-Jan-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-26	92.00	146.00	54.00	1.06	
9-Jan-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-28	3.05	143.43	140.38	1.10	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-28	36.00	38.00	2.00	7.81*	
25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-28	48.00	51.35	3.35	18.87*	

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25-Feb-02	Gold Mountain	01GM-28	115.00	117.00	2.00	16.53*	
17-Oct-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-10	213.00	214.00	1.00	3.23	
17-Oct-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-10	236.00	238.00	2.00	1.12	
17-Oct-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-10	246.00	247.00	1.00	1.70	
17-Oct-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-10	256.00	258.00	2.00	17.66	
17-Oct-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-10	267.00	269.00	2.00	2.40	
17-Oct-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-10	273.00	283.00	10.00	1.20	
17-Oct-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-10	305.00	307.80	2.80	4.29	
17-Oct-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-10	332.00	336.00	4.00	2.33	
17-Oct-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-10	352.00	354.00	2.00	1.36	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-30	20.00	24.00	4.00	5.24	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-30	30.00	34.00	4.00	2.25	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-30	52.00	56.00	4.00	5.50	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-30	80.00	86.00	6.00	0.72	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-30	92.00	94.00	2.00	0.96	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-30	112.00	114.00	2.00	6.00	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-30	122.00	126.00	4.00	0.96	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-30	141.00	144.00	3.00	1.08	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-30	164.00	168.00	4.00	2.92	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-31	20.00	24.00	4.00	0.87	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-31	30.00	48.00	18.00	0.78	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-31	52.00	58.00	6.00	1.19	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-31	66.00	68.00	2.00	0.93	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-31	72.00	74.00	2.00	3.64	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-32	4.57	7.62	3.05	1.66	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-32	18.00	20.00	2.00	0.90	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-32	36.00	38.00	2.00	1.42	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-33	6.10	13.00	6.90	11.66	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-33	15.00	16.00	1.00	2.22	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-33	44.00	46.00	2.00	1.05	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-33	60.00	68.00	8.00	2.02	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-33	81.00	83.00	2.00	3.23	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-34	46.00	50.00	4.00	0.46	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-34	56.00	58.00	2.00	0.98	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-34	64.00	66.00	2.00	0.97	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-34	68.00	76.00	8.00	0.55	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-34	100.00	102.00	2.00	2.56	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-34	134.00	136.00	2.00	1.21	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-34	146.00	148.00	2.00	1.68	

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8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-34	152.00	156.00	4.00	1.10	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-34	166.00	166.90	0.90	2.08	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-34	178.00	186.00	8.00	2.07	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-35	10.00	12.00	2.00	0.94	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-35	61.00	65.00	4.00	0.53	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-35	81.00	83.00	2.00	0.96	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-35	117.00	119.00	2.00	15.03	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-35	163.00	165.00	2.00	1.14	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-35	179.00	181.00	2.00	1.37	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-35	188.00	190.00	2.00	1.20	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-36	43.00	45.00	2.00	0.94	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-36	71.00	73.00	2.00	1.70	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-36	75.00	77.00	2.00	1.02	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-36	97.00	99.00	2.00	1.06	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-36	123.00	125.00	2.00	1.24	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-36	133.00	135.00	2.00	1.05	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-36	163.00	173.00	10.00	0.65	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-36	187.00	194.00	7.00	1.86	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-36	200.00	204.00	4.00	0.95	
30-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-37	26.00	157.00	131.00	0.99	
30-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-38	67.00	86.00	19.00	1.08	
30-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-38	100.00	122.00	22.00	1.00	
30-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-39	8.00	133.00	125.00	1.28	
30-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-40	1.83	92.00	90.17	1.63	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-41	54.00	60.00	6.00	0.99	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-41	72.00	74.00	2.00	1.10	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-41	144.00	15.00	6.00	1.10	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-41	198.00	200.00	2.00	1.00	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-41	218.00	226.00	8.00	1.11	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-41	246.00	252.00	6.00	1.07	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-41	272.00	310.76	38.79	1.05	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-42	19.00	207.00	188.00	0.98	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-43	108.00	128.00	20.00	1.27	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-43	173.00	177.00	69.00	0.64	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-44	35.00	62.50	27.50	0.85	
25-Sep-02	Gold Mountain	02GM-45	133.00	157.00	24.00	1.40	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-01	Not to target depth				
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-02	34.00	36.00	2.00	0.92	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-02	40.00	42.00	2.00	1.29	

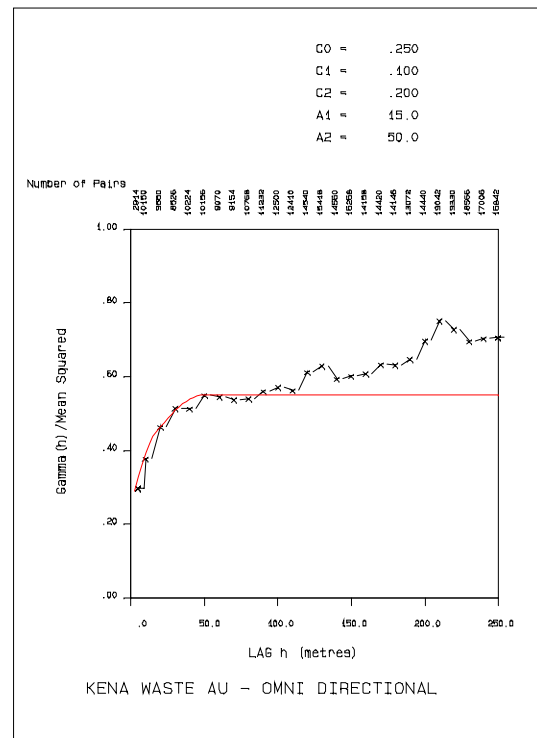
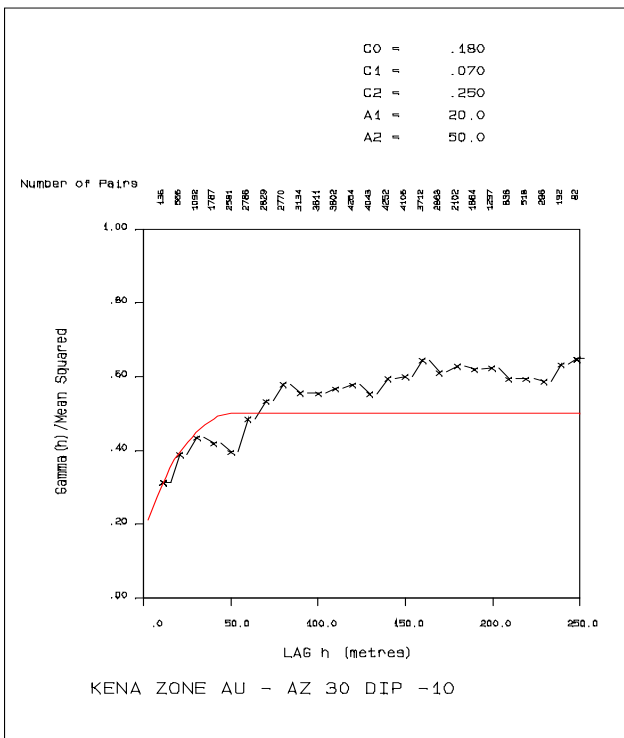
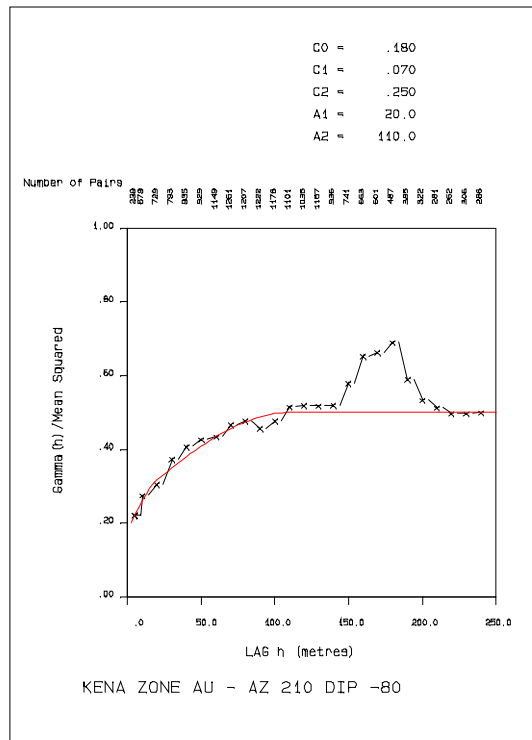
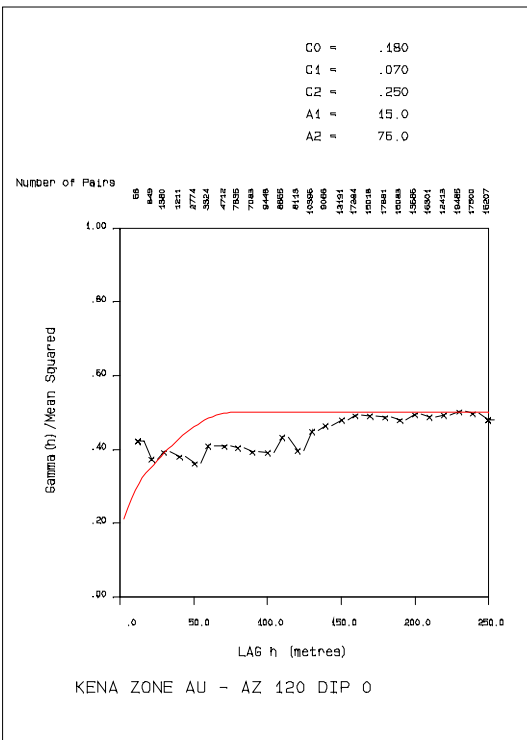
NR Date	Zone	HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)''	Au (g/T)	Cu (%)
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8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-02	44.00	46.00	2.00	0.95	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-02	64.00	66.00	2.00	1.80	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-02	82.00	84.00	2.00	0.93	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-02	124.00	126.00	2.00	1.29	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-02	150.00	170.00	20.00	1.25	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-03	12.19	51.82	39.63	1.78	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-04	12.19	15.24	3.05	1.50	
8-Apr-02	Gold Mountain	R02GM-04	39.62	47.24	7.62	1.46	
4-Dec-03	Gold Mountain	03GM-65	1.22	110.64	109.42	0.52	
4-Dec-03	Gold Mountain	03GM-66	0.91	38.10	37.19	0.40	
4-Dec-03	Gold Mountain	03GM-67	0.91	49.68	48.77	0.38	
4-Dec-03	Gold Mountain	03GM-70	2.13	77.11	74.98	0.39	
4-Dec-03	Gold Mountain	03GM-71	4.72	63.70	58.98	1.15	
4-Feb-05	Gold Mountain	04GMX-01	5.30	117.96	111.29	0.85	
4-Feb-05	Gold Mountain	04GMX-02	3.05	230.73	225.60	0.61	
10-Sep-12	Gold Mountain	12GM-01	10.97	106.32	95.35	1.37	
10-Sep-12	Gold Mountain	12GM-02	100.80	156.97	56.17	0.55	
25-Oct-12	Gold Mountain	12GM-03	111.25	156.97	45.72	0.45	
25-Oct-12	Gold Mountain	12GM-04	3.05	56.69	53.64	0.59	
25-Oct-12	Gold Mountain	12GM-07	73.81	96.32	22.71	1.12	
25-Oct-12	Gold Mountain	12GM-10	135.94	168.00	32.06	0.56	
16-Jan-13	Gold Mountain	12GM-12	44.25	48.31	4.06	0.98	
16-Jan-13	Gold Mountain	12GM-13A	68.28	87.78	19.20	0.67	
16-Jan-13	Gold Mountain	12GM-13B	62.18	134.05	71.87	0.45	
27-Feb-08	Gold Mountain	GM07-01	4.53	435.33	430.00	0.50	
27-Feb-08	Gold Mountain	including	230.73	332.00	101.27	0.84	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-01	32.00	34.00	2.00	1.23	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-01	52.00	54.00	2.00	1.10	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-01	80.00	82.00	2.00	2.32	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-02	106.00	126.00	20.00	0.51	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-02	123.00	124.00	1.00	2.16	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-03	2.57	156.97	154.40	0.25	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-03	14.00	155.00	14.00	0.34	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-03	79.50	80.50	1.00	0.89	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-03	108.00	109.00	1.00	1.74	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-03	110.00	111.00	1.00	1.36	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-03	126.00	141.00	15.00	0.80	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-03	127.00	130.00	3.00	1.28	
23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-05	59.00	69.00	10.00	0.75	

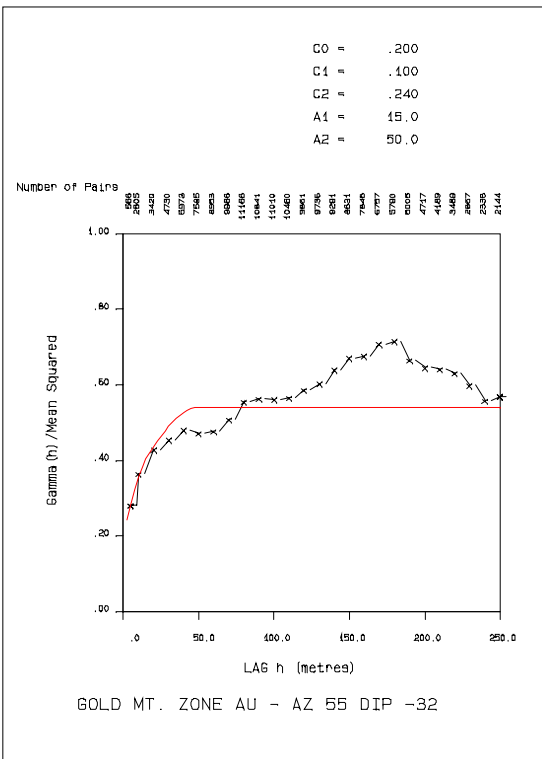
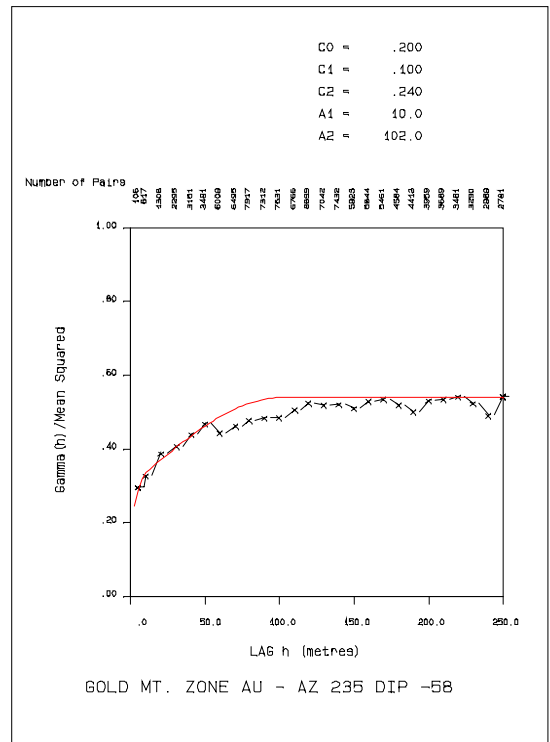
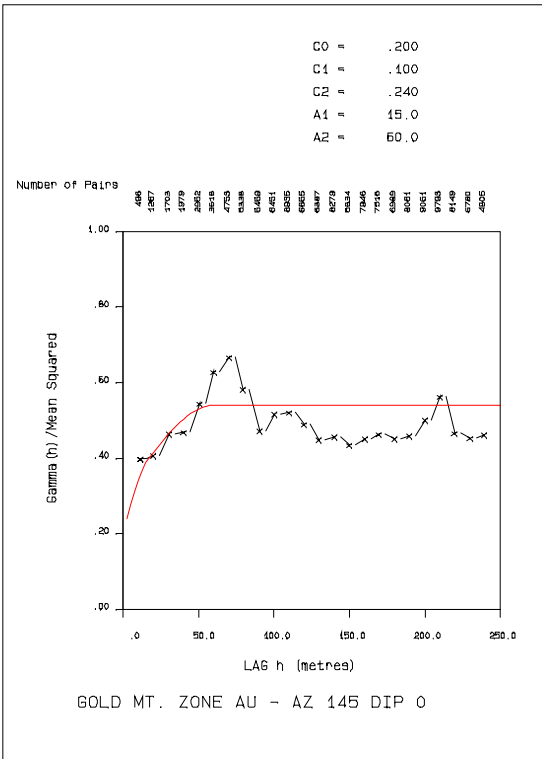
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23-Jan-03	Great Western	02GW-06	122.70	124.00	1.30	2.14	
18-Oct-10	High Grade	10HG-01	49.00	51.00	2.00	0.89	
18-Oct-10	High Grade	10HG-02	46.50	48.50	2.00	1.34	
18-Oct-10	High Grade	10HG-03	55.50	57.50	2.00	4.06	
18-Oct-10	High Grade	10HG-04	70.00	72.00	2.00	7.02	
18-Oct-10	High Grade	10HG-05	57.00	59.40	2.40	6.19	
25-Jan-11	High Grade	10HG-06	127.41	160.93	33.52	0.84	
25-Jan-11	High Grade	10HG-07	54.00	60.05	6.05	2.02	
25-Jan-11	High Grade	10HG-07	103.70	125.35	21.65	0.90	
16-Jan-13	High Grade	12HG-01	46.50	52.05	5.55	2.34	
16-Jan-13	High Grade	12HG-02	31.35	53.93	22.58	0.34	
16-Jan-13	High Grade	12HG-04	64.30	77.11	12.81	0.73	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-01	1.70	43.60	41.90	0.86	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-02	0.60	33.50	32.90	0.74	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-03	1.80	49.70	47.90	0.45	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-04	2.10	30.50	28.40	0.41	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-05	0.60	53.30	52.70	0.88	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-06	1.60	34.10	32.50	0.36	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-07	0.91	46.60	45.69	0.47	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-08	1.80	64.30	62.50	0.40	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-09	1.80	54.90	53.10	0.29	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-10	4.90	41.10	36.20	0.38	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-11	1.80	48.80	47.00	0.71	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-12	2.70	44.20	41.50	0.56	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-13	1.80	32.00	30.20	0.36	
4-Dec-03	Kena Gold	03KG-14	1.80	23.30	21.50	0.48	
4-Feb-05	Kena Gold	04KGX-01	0.61	121.01	120.40	0.99	
4-Feb-05	Kena Gold	04KGX-02	1.95	143.56	141.61	0.75	
20-Aug-12	Kena Gold	12KG-01	10.31	128.05	117.74	1.04	
20-Aug-12	Kena Gold	12KG-02	15.20	100.30	85.10	2.07	
10-Sep-12	Kena Gold	12KG-03	6.09	77.97	71.88	0.53	
10-Sep-12	Kena Gold	12KG-04	4.88	137.47	132.59	0.42	
10-Sep-12	Kena Gold	12KG-05	3.05	154.53	151.48	0.61	
10-Sep-12	Kena Gold	12KG-07	20.15	95.47	75.32	0.64	
10-Sep-12	Kena Gold	12KG-08	3.00	154.84	151.84	0.58	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-09	68.86	236.50	167.64	0.66	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-10	67.14	202.45	135.31	0.55	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-11	67.50	235.16	167.66	0.77	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-12	96.40	106.55	10.15	1.13	

NR Date	Zone	HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)''	Au (g/T)	Cu (%)
*Due to the nature of the style of mineralization, the true thickness is not known, and may be less than the drilled length							
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-12	155.43	243.78	88.35	0.48	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-13	69.56	76.21	6.65	2.08	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-14	188.30	190.03	1.73	4.48	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-15	116.88	138.38	21.50	0.80	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-15	164.20	181.05	16.85	0.51	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-16	25.75	57.95	32.20	0.36	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-16	74.45	114.60	40.15	0.63	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-16	137.75	146.49	8.74	0.61	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-16	157.68	203.72	46.04	0.46	
16-Jan-13	Kena Gold	12KG-17	31.22	48.59	17.37	0.55	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	01GM-22*	4.27	55.47	51.20	0.27	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	01GM-27*	45.73	46.60	0.87	1.58	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	01GM-27*	70.00	72.00	2.00	0.69	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	02GM-54	5.94	128.63	122.69	0.18	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	02GM-55	7.27	55.17	47.90	0.34	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	02GM-57	2.52	65.23	62.71	0.18	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	02GM-58	3.11	59.74	56.63	0.21	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	02GM-61	140.00	142.00	2.00	1.04	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	02GM-62	3.04	86.36	83.32	1.00	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	02GM-63	69.50	79.50	10.00	0.62	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	02GM-63	84.00	114.00	30.00	0.17	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	02GM-63	195.60	261.52	65.92	0.19	
21-Jan-03	North Gold Mountain	02GM-64	3.05	208.48	205.43	0.13	
23-Jan-03	South Gold	02SG-01*	115.94	116.94	1.00	1.16	
23-Jan-03	South Gold	02SG-01*	254.00	255.00	1.00	5.13	
23-Jan-03	South Gold	02SG-03*	44.00	46.00	2.00	1.19	
23-Jan-03	South Gold	02SG-03*	194.26	196.10	1.84	1.17	
23-Jan-03	South Gold	02SG-04*	3.79	119.00	115.21	0.67	
21-Jan-03	South Gold Mountain	01GM-19*	3.66	138.38	134.72	0.28	
21-Jan-03	South Gold Mountain	01GM-20*	1.83	178.31	176.48	0.40	
21-Jan-03	South Gold Mountain	02GM-46	1.83	254.20	252.37	0.21	
21-Jan-03	South Gold Mountain	02GM-47	3.96	207.26	203.30	0.17	
21-Jan-03	South Gold Mountain	02GM-48	8.53	195.07	186.54	0.34	
21-Jan-03	South Gold Mountain	02GM-49	18.90	156.06	137.16	0.43	
21-Jan-03	South Gold Mountain	02GM-52	6.25	216.40	210.15	0.16	
21-Jan-03	South Gold Mountain	02GM-53	6.57	335.30	328.73	0.21	
23-Jan-03	Starlight Trend	02SL-01*	14.81	42.00	27.19	0.57	
23-Jan-03	Starlight Trend	02SL-02*	51.24	51.79	0.55	0.74	
23-Jan-03	Starlight Trend	02SL-02*	81.00	97.00	16.00	0.82	

NR Date	Zone	HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)"	Au (g/T)	Cu (%)
*Due to the nature of the style of mineralization, the true thickness is not known, and may be less than the drilled length							
23-Jan-03	Starlight Trend	02SL-02*	95.00	97.00	2.00	1.22	
23-Jan-03	Starlight Trend	02SL-03*	78.00	96.00	18.00	1.39	
23-Jan-03	Starlight Trend	02SL-04	33.00	37.00	4.00	2.71	
23-Jan-03	Starlight Trend	02SL-06	21.98	40.00	18.02	0.25	

APPENDIX 3: SEMIVARIOGRAMS





APPENDIX 4: SPECIFIC GRAVITY MEASUREMENTS

HoleID	At (m)	Length (cm)	SG	Lithology	Sulphide (%)	Au (g/T)	Year
Je=andesitic volcanic, Sk=Silver King diorite porphyry, Qv=quartz vein							
prop=propylitic; silic=silicified							
03KG-01	30.55		3.29	Je	30	2.9	Pre-2012
03KG-04	7.15		3.66	Je	15	0.82	Pre-2012
03KG-01	38		3	Je	2-5	1.22	Pre-2012
03KG-02	15		2.75	Je	7	2.85	Pre-2012
03KG-12	33		2.73	Je	3	0.86	Pre-2012
03KG-05	33		2.94	Je	8	5.65	Pre-2012
01GM-05	136.05		2.88	Je	20		Pre-2012
01GM-05	139		2.87	Je	10-20	2.12	Pre-2012
01GM-23	34		2.77	JSk	2-4	6.83	Pre-2012
01GM-23	36		2.75	JSk	2-4	2.38	Pre-2012
01GM-24	29		2.94	JSk	3-5	2.88	Pre-2012
01GM-24	31		2.55	JSk	3-5	2.05	Pre-2012
02GM-10Ext	257.14		2.84	JSk	1-3	32.36	Pre-2012
02GM-10Ext	333.75		2.75	JSk	1-3	4.94	Pre-2012
02GM-48	165.5		3.02	Je	abundant	1.8	Pre-2012
02GM-48	185		3.28	Je	2-4	5.22	Pre-2012
12KG-01	70.11	9	3.11	Je	3	1.243	2012
12KG-01	77.9	10	3.12	Je	2	7.6	2012
12KG-01	81.2	9	2.91	Je	5	1.855	2012
12KG-01	82.93	8	2.86	Je	6	5.589	2012
12KG-01	112.12	8	2.62	Je	8	4.66	2012
12KG-01	133.43	7	2.64	Je	1	0.532	2012
12KG-01	184.76	10	3.42	Je	2	0.026	2012
12KG-04	10.36	11	3.09	Je	3	0.409	2012
12KG-04	29.17	10	2.62	Je	1	1.352	2012
12KG-04	49.9	12	2.88	Je	2	0.212	2012
12KG-04	87.1	10	2.68	Je	2	0.509	2012
12KG-04	151.23	8	3.08	Je	0.5	2.39	2012
12KG-07	17.38	10	2.84	Sk	1	0.027	2012
12KG-07	35.43	7	2.68	Je	1	0.057	2012
12KG-07	49.13	9	2.76	Je	1	0.07	2012
12KG-07	53.05	9	2.45	Je	1	3.237	2012
12KG-07	88.55	8.5	2.74	Je	1	2.72	2012
12KG-07	141.38	9	3.15	Je	3	2.848	2012
12KG-08	6.3	9	3.49	Sk	1	0.177	2012
12KG-08	14.81	11	3.04	Je	3	0.597	2012
12KG-08	30.05	11	3	Je	1	0.167	2012

HoleID	At (m)	Length (cm)	SG	Lithology	Sulphide (%)	Au (g/T)	Year
12KG-08	41.4	9	2.96	Je	3	1.744	2012
12KG-08	133.55	8	3.38	Je	3	0.304	2012
12KG-08	151.74	10	2.87	Je	4	0.01	2012
12GM-10	23.21	11	2.82	Sk	3	0.136	2012
12GM-10	57.07	9.5	2.75	Sk	tr	0.036	2012
12GM-10	83.54	9.5	2.88	Sk	1	0.876	2012
12GM-10	126.25	10	2.63	Sk	1	2.425	2012
12GM-10	198.83	7	3.07	Sk	10	1.474	2012
12GM-10	236.95	7	2.84	Sk	tr	0.043	2012
12GM-11	10.2	10	2.63	Skprop	0	0.325	2012
12GM-11	23.45	9	2.7	Sk	0	0.024	2012
12GM-11	90.6	13	2.56	Sksilic	0	0.505	2012
12GM-11	150.95	10	2.72	Sk	0	0.043	2012
12GM-07	26.7	8	2.65	Sk	0	0.229	2012
12GM-07	35.41	12	2.66	Sk	0.5	0.455	2012
12GM-07	82.37	8	2.94	Sk	1	6.968	2012
12GM-07	122.23	12	3.11	Je	0	0.04	2012
12GM-01	11.17	11	2.58	Sk	1	0.465	2012
12GM-01	22.8	7	2.78	Sk	0.5	2.827	2012
12GM-01	26.59	10.5	2.73	Sk	1	9.6	2012
12GM-01	38.35	8	2.67	Sk	0.5	1.444	2012
12GM-01	55.07	11	2.69	Sk	1	0.739	2012
12GM-01	72.13	9.5	2.64	Sk	0.5	2.041	2012
12GM-01	91.98	8	2.67	Sk	0.5	4.013	2012
12GM-01	104.32	9	3.08	Je	1	0.887	2012
12KG-10	76.9	9	2.7	Je	1	0.408	2012
12KG-10	101.75	9	2.92	Je	1	0.504	2012
12KG-10	133.7	10	2.75	Sk	1	7.52	2012
12KG-10	136.4	7	3.74	Sk	15	0.735	2012
12KG-11	140.5	8	2.81	Je	2	0.602	2012
12KG-11	155	7.5	2.74	Je	1	1.72	2012
12KG-11	181.7	6	3.43	Je	5	0.733	2012
12KG-11	208.35	7.5	2.8	Je	2	2.247	2012
12KG-11	226.9	10	2.86	Je	0.5	0.483	2012
12KG-12	97.2	9	2.77	Je	0.5	0.846	2012
12KG-12	109.15	10	2.73	Je	0.5	0.52	2012
12KG-12	156.33	9	2.77	Je	3	0.995	2012
12KG-12	198.25	11	2.76	Qv	5	6.306	2012
12KG-12	207.1	5	2.88	Je	0	0.59	2012
12KG-13	74.35	9	2.97	Je	1	5.435	2012

HoleID	At (m)	Length (cm)	SG	Lithology	Sulphide (%)	Au (g/T)	Year
12HGZ-01	48.1	10	2.72	Sk	0	0.666	2012
12HGZ-01	49.3	11	2.75	Sk	1	0.78	2012
12HGZ-01	50.85	8	2.93	Sk	5	7.893	2012
12HGZ-01	52.3	11	2.85	Sk	0	0.151	2012

APPENDIX 5: BLOCK MODEL LEVEL SECTIONS

