TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

UPDATED RESOURCE ESTIMATE, 3Ts GOLD PROJECT

Located in the Nechako Plateau
Omineca Mining Division
NTS 93F/3E, 2W
53ę02ôN Latitude; 125ę01' W Longitude

for

Independence Gold Corp.
Suite 1410 - 650 West Georgia St., P.O. Box 11584
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 4N8

BY:

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May 12, 2014

Effective April 30, 2014

GeoVector Management Inc.

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1 SUMMARY

GeoVector Management Inc. (ñGeoVectorò) was contracted by Independence Gold Corp. (ñIndependenceò) to complete updated resource estimates for the Ted and Mint veins on the 3Ts Project (the ñProjectò or ñPropertyò), and to prepare a technical report on the Property in compliance with the requirements of NI 43-101. Allan Armitage Ph.D., P.Geo., (ñArmitageò or the ñAuthorò) of GeoVector is an independent Qualified Person and is responsible for the preparation of all sections of this technical report. This technical report will be used by Independence in fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 ï Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (ñNI 43-101ò).

The 3Ts Project (the ñProjectò or ñPropertyò) is located in central British Columbia approximately 120 km southwest of Vanderhoof and consists of five contiguous properties: the Tsacha, Tam, Taken, Tommy Lakes and Bot properties. Collectively, the five properties are made up of 14 mineral claims covering approximately 4,933.53 hectares in the Nechako Plateau region of central British Columbia. Independence owns a 100% interest in all 5 properties, which are subject to various net smelter return (ñNSRò) royalties ranging from 1 to 4% that are payable to the vendors of the properties. As of the effective date of this report, all claims are in good standing.

Pursuant to the terms of an arrangement agreement dated November 4, 2011, between New Gold Inc. (ñNew Goldò), Silver Quest Resources Ltd. (ñSilver Questò) and Independence (the ñArrangement Agreementò), New Gold acquired, through a statutory plan of arrangement (the ñArrangementò), all of the outstanding common shares of Silver Quest on the effective date of the Arrangement (the ñEffective Dateò). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, all of Silver Questôs interest in the Project was transferred to Independence on the Effective Date of December 23, 2011. Prior to December 15, 2005, Silver Quest was known as Southern Rio Resources Ltd. (ñSouthern Rioò). On December 15, 2005, Southern Rio changed its name to Silver Quest Resources Ltd., and the shares were consolidated on a five old for one new basis.

A network of logging roads provides access to all parts of the Property. The Kenney Dam Road is first taken south-westerly from Vanderhoof for 25 km to the junction with the Kluskus Forest Service Road, which is then followed southwest to the 161.3 km marker. The Ootsa 9000 Road is then followed for 13 km to the southeast to reach the east-central part of the property area. Drill roads and bulldozer tracks lead from the end of the Ootsa 9000 Road into the property area. Driving time from Vanderhoof to the property is generally 3.5 hours. Most of the trip is along the Kluskus Forest Service Road, which carries a large volume of heavy industrial traffic (logging trucks) on week days.

Prince George is the regional hub with air service from major centres. Helicopter access to the Property is from bases in Vanderhoof, Prince George, or Quesnel.

Exploration completed on the Property by Independence is being conducted out of a temporary base camp set up around km 157, directly adjacent to the Kluskus Forest Service Road. Early stage mineral exploration such as prospecting and geological mapping can be performed on the Property from early June to October; diamond drilling can be performed year-round. Mining activities should be capable of being conducted year-round.

Igneous and sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic to Tertiary aged Stikine Terrane underlie the Property. Quartz- and feldspar-phyric rhyolite (ñRQFPò) tuffs and flows of the Entiako Formation, the lowermost unit within the Jurassic Hazelton Group, host the mineralized gold- and silver-bearing veins on the Property. Late Cretaceous microdiorite sills and dykes intrude the RQFP, and also crosscut the mineralized veins.

Mineralization on the Property is contained within low sulphidation-type epithermal quartz-calcite veins, including the Tommy, Ted, Mint, Hidden, Johnny, Billy, Hidden East and Goofy veins. The veins formed by open space filling along faults. Vein breccia fragments indicate that faulting occurred during vein formation. The vein breccia fragments, local crustiform banding and comb crystal structures indicate that the veins have an epithermal character, and formed at shallow depths.

Teck Corporation (ñTeckö), Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada (ñPhelps Dodgeö), Cogema Limited (ñCogemaö), Silver Quest (previously Southern Rio) and Independence have explored for gold and for silver on the Property since 1994. Work has included prospecting, trenching, soil sampling, geophysics and diamond drilling. This work has resulted in the discovery of a number of north-trending low sulphidation-type epithermal quartz-calcite veins containing significant gold-silver mineralization.

The Tommy and Ted veins are the best-known veins within the Property area. Historic National Instrument (ñNIö) 43-101 compliant Inferred Mineral resource estimates were calculated for both the Tommy vein and the Ted vein. The estimation of these resources was prepared according to accepted industry standards using accepted practices and the Author believes that the work completed was both thorough and as accurate as possible given the available database. However, the Author did not do sufficient work to classify the historical NI 43-101 compliant estimates as current mineral resources.

Using a 4.0 g/t gold grade cutoff, the Tommy vein was estimated to contain an Inferred Resource of 470,700 tonnes at a grade of 7.4 g/t gold and 65.22 g/t silver. Contained ounces are 112,000 ounces of gold and 987,000 ounces of silver. At an average grade of 4.2 g/t gold equivalent, the Inferred Mineral Resource for the Ted vein was stated as 273,800 tonnes grading 2.0 g/t gold and 133 g/t silver containing approximately 17,400 ounces of gold and 1,172,000 ounces of silver. The gold equivalent value was based on a ratio of 1:60 gold to silver, assuming 100% recovery.

Subsequent to the historic Inferred resource estimates on the Ted and Tommy veins, diamond drilling was completed on the Ted vein in April 2006, and again during December 2006, and on the Tommy vein from November 2004 to March 2005.

Diamond drilling (10 holes, 1,647 m) was performed on the Tam property during June and July 2011 by Silver Quest. Three holes targeted the Ted vein, one hole targeted the Mint vein and six holes targeted the area between the Mint vein and the Ringer Target. The best intercept on the Ted vein assayed 5.33 g/t gold and 50.6 g/t silver (weighted average) from 301.85 m to 326.03 m depth, across an estimated true width of 14.0m, in hole TT11-47. One drill hole in the Mint vein (TT11-50) returned an intersection grading 7.69 g/t gold and 84.2 g/t silver across a true width of approximately 3.7m.

Prospecting was also performed at the 3Ts property from June to September 2011. The best assay from the mineralized vein boulders sampled during 2011 prospecting was 8.31 g/t gold with 56.3 g/t silver

Incorporating the 2006 and 2011 diamond drilling results, Independence reported an updated Inferred Mineral Resource in early 2012 for the Tommy and Ted veins, and an initial Inferred Mineral Resource for the Mint vein. Using a 1 g/t gold grade cut-off, the total combined Inferred Resource for the Tommy, Ted and Mint veins was reported to contain 3,614,072 tonnes grading 3.39 g/t gold and 85.15 g/t silver for 394,383 contained ounces of gold and 9,894,835 contained ounces of silver. The 2012 mineral resource estimate was based on a database of 176 drill holes (32,773 m) with 3,278 assay values collected through 2011.

Independence recently completed additional drilling on the Property, including step-out and infill drill holes on the Ted and Mint veins, which were completed during a fall 2012 (October 22nd to November 30th) and a winter 2013 (February 19th to March 27th) drill program. A total of 29 drill holes were completed for a total of 7,811.90 meters. Mineralization was intersected in 22 holes or ~76% of the holes in the program. Drill holes were targeted to further delineate and expand the mineralized areas on the Property and to identify additional resources.

The 2012 fall drill program conducted by Independence totaled 3,949.2 meters in 17 holes. Exploration of the Mint vein included 1,372.5 meters in eight holes. One hole 401.4 m in length was drilled to test the Ted vein at depth, and 2,175.3 meters were drilled in 8 holes in the new discovery area between the Ted vein and Mint vein. The best drill intercept from this newly discovered vein structure, the Ted-Mint vein corridor, averaged 6.08 g/t gold and 62.0 g/t silver across 10.0 m including a 2.0 m intersection grading 28.50 g/t gold and 162.0 g/t silver in drill hole TT12-71.

The 2013 winter drill program at the 3Ts included 12 holes totaling 3,862.7 meters. 947 meters in three holes targeted the Ted vein and 1,932 meters in six holes tested the Ted-Mint vein corridor. A total of 701 meters in two holes targeted the Larry vein and 281.9 meters in one hole targeted the Tommy vein. The best intercept averaged 15.77 g/t gold and 93.8 g/t silver across 2.10 m in hole TT13-80, within a wider intersection of 11.3 m grading 3.19 g/t gold and 33.5 g/t silver. This intercept is approximately 50 m along strike from the intercept in hole TT12-71.

Updated mineral resource estimates for the Ted and Mint veins have been completed. These updated estimates incorporate the information from the fall 2012 and winter 2013 drill programs in addition to the database utilized to generate the previous resource estimate. Independence is reporting an updated Inferred Mineral Resource using a 1 g/t gold grade cut-off. The current combined NI 43-101 compliant Inferred Resource estimate including the revised Ted and Mint vein estimates and the Tommy vein estimate from 2012 is 5,452,000 tonnes grading 2.52 g/t gold and 71.5 g/t silver at a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t for 441,000 contained ounces of gold and 12,540,000 contained ounces of silver.

Practices consistent with CIM (2010) definition standards for mineral resource classification were applied to the generation of the current mineral resource estimate. There are no mineral reserves estimated for the Property at this time.

Geochemical rock sampling and geological mapping were performed across the Property in June and July 2012. The best assay from the mineralized vein boulders sampled was rock sample A00043298 collected east of the Ted-Mint vein structure. The sample assayed 31.0 g/t gold and 301 g/t silver. Two float samples from the same area assayed 13.0 g/t gold and 946 g/t silver (sample A00043051) and 18.0 g/t gold and 178 g/t silver (sample A00043313). Two float samples A00043152 and A00043178, collected west of the Ted-Mint vein assayed 20.0 g/t gold and 59 g/t silver and 20.0 g/t gold and 114 g/t silver respectively.

Independence carried out additional surface exploration in 2013. The 2013 spring field program at the 3Ts included comprehensive structural analyses of the property and drill core. The property was geologically mapped, prospected and sampled over a period of twelve days for a total of 60 man days. Geochemical sampling included 61 rock and 26 channel samples. A total of 63 soil samples were collected to explore for veins west of the Johnny vein. An orientation heavy mineral study also took place. Drill core samples were selected for spectroscopic analysis.

The 2013 summer field program at the 3Ts included geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical sampling and ground geophysics over a period of 19 days for a total of 80 man days. Geochemical sampling was performed to follow up targets from the spring 2013 field program. A total of 186 rock, 65 soil and 72 till samples were collected. A ground magnetometer survey was conducted over sections of the property. A total of 58 line km of magnetic data was collected at a line spacing of 200 m, 100 m, and 50 m.

The 2012 and 2013 surface work has resulted in the discovery of additional north-trending, low sulphidation epithermal quartz-calcite veins that contain significant gold and silver mineralization. The work has shown there is excellent potential to discover additional mineralized vein and stockwork zones within the Property area, and thereby expand the total gold and silver resource on the 3Ts Project.

The results of diamond drilling to date show that the mineralized Ted and Mint veins are both open at depth, below the crosscutting microdiorite sill. Exploration potential also exists for the Tommy vein. With further drilling, the potential exists to expand the resource at the Ted, Tommy and Mint veins. There is excellent potential to discover additional mineralized vein and stockwork zones within the property area, and thereby expand the total gold and silver resource on the 3Ts Project. Further diamond drilling should be performed to further define the continuity of the mineralized vein between the Mint vein and the Ted vein areas. Further drilling should also be done to test the Tommy vein below the crosscutting microdiorite sill.

A scoping-level metallurgical test program was completed by Independence in 2013. A single composite sample was created for the test work and was prepared using drill core material from the Ted and Mint veins. Drill core material was collected from diamond drill holes TT12-65, TT12-66 and TT12-71 which were completed during the 2012 drilling program. The head grade of the composite sample was 2.28 g/t gold and 66.5 g/t silver. The metallurgical test work was conducted by SGS Canada Inc., Vancouver, British Columbia (Sarinas and Lang, 2013).

The scope of the metallurgical test program included:

- Mineralogy ï to investigate the liberation, association and nature of the composite by Rapid Mineral Scan.
- Gravity testing ï to explore the option of recovering gravity recoverable gold and silver as a primary step before flotation or leaching.
- Flotation bench Scale Testing ï which includes rougher kinetics and batch cleaner development to examine the response of the whole ore composite and gravity tailings with different testing configurations (ie. feed size, regrind addition and reagent types).
- Leach Testing ï includes leaching kinetics to look into the recovery of gold and silver by cyanidation on the whole ore composite, gravity tailings and flotation tailings.
- Environmental Testing ï includes acid base accounting (ABA) and net acid generation (NAG) tests on the final tailings sample to investigate any potential harmful effects of the test products.

The sample material from the Ted and Mint veins has shown excellent results in the conducted testwork. From the testwork completed, the flowsheet that produced the highest recovery was the combination of gravity followed by flotation followed by leaching the flotation tailings. The combined flowsheet was able to produce a combined recovery of 97.3% gold and 94.9% silver.

Exploration work has been proposed by Independence on the Property for 2014. The program is designed to explore for new vein structures within the most prospective geological and structural corridor on the Property. The program is targeting select high priority areas defined by recent geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys and structural studies. Up to 3,500 metres of drilling is planned (mostly shallow holes) beginning in late May. Currently no infill drilling is planned for the Tommy, Ted or Mint veins. The estimated cost for the proposed exploration program on the Property is ~$900,000 which includes 12% contingency and a 5% administration cost.

The Author has reviewed the proposed program for further work on the Property and, in light of the observations made in this report, supports the concepts as outlined by Independence. Given the prospective nature of the property, it is the Authorôs opinion that the Property merits further exploration and that Independenceôs proposed plans for further work are justified.

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

Additional drill holes may be considered based on results of the proposed program. Continued exploration across the property is encouraged as there is high potential to discover additional mineralized veins.

2 INTRODUCTION

GeoVector Management Inc. (ñGeoVectorò) was contracted by Independence Gold Corp. (ñIndependenceò) to complete updated resource estimates for the Ted and Mint veins on the 3Ts Project (the ñProjectò or ñPropertyò), and to prepare a technical report on the Property in compliance with the requirements of NI 43-101. Allan Armitage Ph.D., P.Geo., (ñArmitageò or the ñAuthorò) of GeoVector is an independent Qualified Person and is responsible for the preparation of all sections of this technical report. This technical report will be used by Independence in fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 ï *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (ñNI 43-101ò).

Armitage personally inspected the Project, including diamond drill core, on October 27, 2011 and on March 31, 2013 while accompanied by David Pawliuk (ñPawliukò), Vice President of Exploration for Independence. Pawliuk has been involved with exploration on the Project since 2003. The purpose of the visits was to review:

- Property accessibility, local resources, infrastructure and physiography
- Drilling, sampling, and quality assurance/quality control procedures
- Drill hole locations
- The geology and mineralization encountered in the drill holes completed to date

This report is based upon unpublished reports and property data provided by Independence, supplemented by publicly available government maps and publications. Parts of Sections 4 to 16 in this report have been extracted or summarized from Independence property reports which are referenced throughout the text and listed in section 19. Sections 4 to 16 have been updated to include information on recent exploration work by Independence. Information concerning the exploration results for the Property that is reported here was collected, interpreted, or compiled directly by the Independence geologists during ongoing exploration.

Independence has previously filed technical reports on the Project as follows:

Armitage, A. and Pawliuk, D., 2012: Technical Report on the Resource Estimate, 3Ts Gold Project, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada: report prepared for Independence Gold Corp., February 28, 2012.

Armitage, A. and Pawliuk, D., 2012: Amended Technical Report on the 3Ts Gold Project, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada: report prepared for Independence Gold Corp. and Silver Quest Resources Ltd., December 13, 2011.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Information concerning claim status and ownership which are presented in Section 4 below have been provided to the author by Maggie Layman of Independence via e-mail on April 25th and has not been independently verified by the Author. However, the Author has no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than what is presented here.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The 3Ts Project is located in central British Columbia approximately 120 km southwest of Vanderhoof (Figure 1) and consists of five contiguous properties: the Tsacha, Tam, Taken, Tommy Lakes and Bot properties (Figure 2). Collectively, the five properties are made up of 14 mineral claims covering approximately 4,933.53 hectares (Table 1) in the Nechako Plateau region of central British Columbia. Independence owns a 100% interest in all 5 properties, which are subject to various net smelter return (ñNSRò) royalties that are payable to the vendors of the properties. As of the effective date of this report, all claims are in good standing.

The Property is centred at 53 degrees 02 minutes north latitude, 125 degrees 01 minute west longitude on NTS maps 93F/2 and 93F/3 in the Omineca Mining Division. All plan and geology maps included with this report, including figures 2 to 4, are plotted in NAD 83 Zone 10 UTM grid coordinates.

4.2 Property and Mineral Title in British Columbia

Prior to 1 June 1991, a mineral claim or mining lease in British Columbia was manually recorded on, or attached to, the original application document for a mineral claim or the original lease document for a mining lease. From June 1991 to 11 January 2005, all records were entered into a computer database, maintained by the Gold Commissionerôs Office.

On 12 January 2005, the British Columbia mineral titles system was converted to an online registry system, MTO, and ground-staking of claims was eliminated in favour of map-staking based on grid cells. Claims recorded prior to 12 January 2005 are referred to as legacy claims; Claims acquired through map staking are referred to as cell claims. From and after the date of changeover to map-staking, claim holders could convert legacy claims to cell claims, or maintain the original legacy claim. Legacy claims vary in size and shape, depending on the regulations that were in force at the time of staking and recording. Cell claims are comprised of from 1 to 100 cells; individual cells range from about 21 hectares in southern British Columbia to 16 hectares in the north.

Mineral title may also be held as part of Crown grants or freehold tenure issued under separate grant, such as a railway grant. Crown-granted mineral rights originate from staked mineral claims that were surveyed then granted from the Crown to private individuals or corporations under the legislation in effect at the time of grant.

There can be instances where there may be more than one type of mineral tenure in existence over the same land area; examples are where a Crown-granted mineral title is overlapped by a mineral tenure granted under the Mineral Tenure Act (British Columbia) (the MTA). In this case, the holder of the MTA mineral tenure is entitled only to those minerals not covered in the Crown-granted mineral title.

To keep claims in good standing in accordance with the MTA, a minimum value of work or cash-in-lieu is required annually. The following are the costs required to maintain a claim for one year:

Mineral Claim - Work Requirement:

- $5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

Mineral Claim - Cash-in-lieu of work:

- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;

- $20 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $30 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $40 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

The holder of a mineral claim or mining lease issued under the MTA does not have exclusive possession of the surface or exclusive right to use the surface of the land. However, the holder of such claims and leases does have the right to access the lands for the purpose of exploring for minerals and to use the surface for mining activities (exploration, development, and production).

The surface of a mineral claim or mining lease may either be privately owned or owned by the Crown. The MTA provides for a recorded claim holder to use, enter and occupy the surface of a claim for the exploration and development or production of minerals, including the treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the exploration and development or production of minerals and the business of mining, subject to production limits. Permits are required before undertaking most exploration or mining activity.

A mining lease is required if the claim holder wishes to produce more than 1,000 tonnes of ore in a year from each unit in a legacy claim (typically 25 hectares) or each cell in a cell claim. The holder of a mineral claim may obtain a mining lease for that claim if certain requirements are met (surveying if required, payment of fees, and posting of notices). A mining lease allows the lessee to hold Crown mineral lands for up to 30 years initially, and is renewable if certain conditions are met. A recorded claim holder must give surface owners of private land and leaseholders of Crown land notice before entering for any mining activity. A recorded holder is liable to compensate the surface owner for loss or damage caused by the entry, occupation or use of the area for exploration and development or production of minerals.

Figure 1 3Ts Project Location Map.

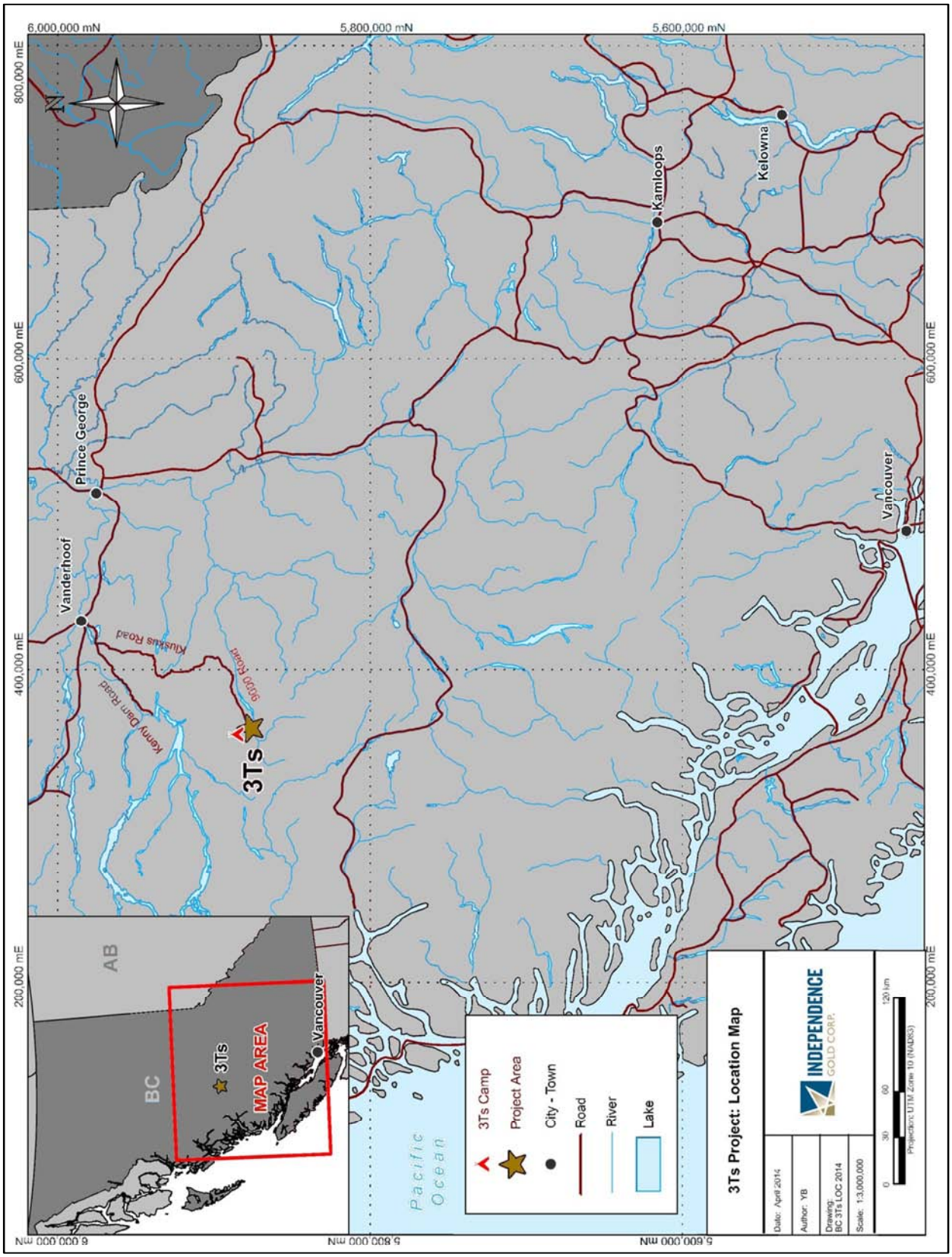
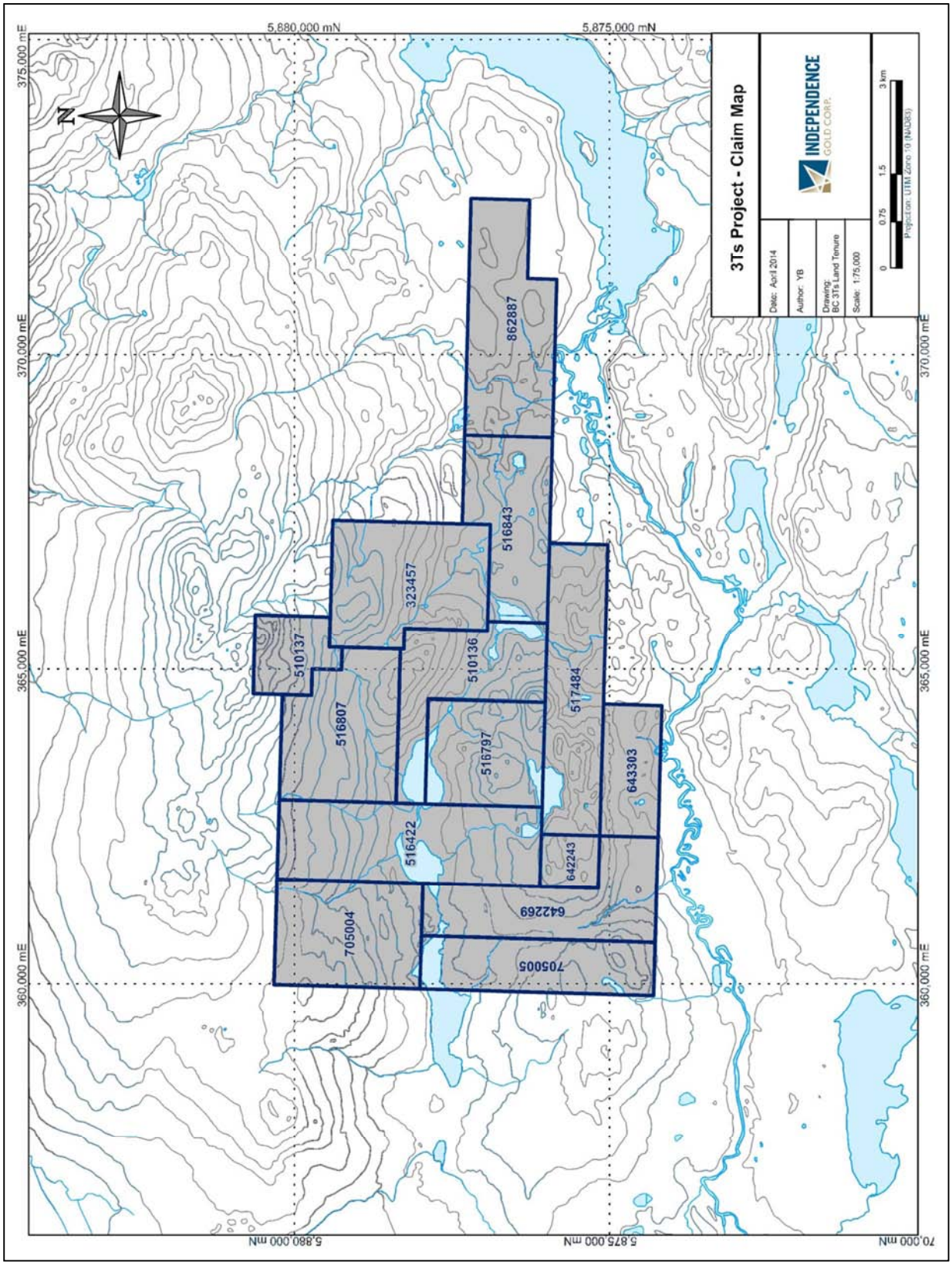


Table 1 3Ts Tenure Data.

Tenure Number	Registered Claime Holder	Area (Acres)	Area (Hectares)	Anniversary Date	Claim Status Date	Claim Registered Date	Property Name
323457	Independence Gold Corp.	1235	500	10-Dec-21	12-May-11	31-Jan-94	Taken
510136	Independence Gold Corp.	912.52	369.44	10-Dec-21	13-May-11	4-Apr-05	Tam
510137	Independence Gold Corp.	384.01	155.47	10-Dec-21	8-Jun-11	13-Sep-03	Tommy Lake
516422	Independence Gold Corp.	1296.55	524.92	10-Dec-21	12-May-11	23-Nov-95	Tsacha
516797	Independence Gold Corp.	768.52	311.14	10-Dec-21	12-May-11	28-Jan-94	Tsacha
516807	Independence Gold Corp.	1008.2	408.18	10-Dec-21	12-May-11	31-May-94	Tsacha
516843	Independence Gold Corp.	1008.72	408.39	10-Dec-21	12-May-11	3-Jun-94	Tsacha
517484	Independence Gold Corp.	1057.01	427.94	10-Dec-21	12-May-11	3-Jun-94	Tsacha
642243	Independence Gold Corp.	192.19	77.81	10-Dec-21	3-Mar-11	28-Sep-09	BOT Claims
642269	Independence Gold Corp.	960.88	389.02	10-Dec-21	3-Mar-11	28-Sep-09	BOT Claims
643303	Independence Gold Corp.	480.54	194.55	10-Dec-21	3-Mar-11	29-Sep-09	BOT Claims
705004	Independence Gold Corp.	960.21	388.75	10-Dec-21	3-Mar-11	29-Jan-10	BOT Claims
705005	Independence Gold Corp.	768.66	311.2	10-Dec-21	3-Mar-11	29-Jan-10	BOT Claims
862887	Independence Gold Corp.	1152.81	466.72	15-Dec-21	20-Jun-12	5-Jul-11	Tsacha
Total:		12,185.8	4,933.53		14 Claims in 5 Properties		

Figure 2 3Ts Tenure Map.



4.3 Property Ownership History

Pursuant to the terms of an arrangement agreement dated November 4, 2011 and completed on December 23, 2011, between New Gold Inc. ("New Gold"), Silver Quest Resources Ltd. (ñSilver Questò) and Independence (the "Arrangement Agreement"), New Gold acquired, through a statutory plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement"), all of the outstanding common shares of Silver Quest. Under the terms of the Arrangement Agreement, Silver Quest shareholders received, among other things, 0.09 of a New Gold share and one third of an Independence share for each Silver Quest share and Silver Quest became a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Gold and Independence ceased to be a subsidiary of Silver Quest.

In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, Independence and Silver Quest entered into an asset purchase agreement (the "Asset Agreement") pursuant to which New Gold retained, through its 100% ownership of Silver Quest, Silver Quest's 25% interest in the Davidson property and all of Silver Quest's interests in the Capoose Project. In addition, under the terms of the Arrangement and the Asset Agreement, all of Silver Quest's interests in the properties in the Yukon as well as the 3Ts Project in central British Columbia were transferred to Independence.

On December 29, 2011 the TSX Venture Exchange (ñTSX-Vò) approved the listing of the common shares of Independence Gold and the Companyøs common shares commenced trading on the TSX-V under the stock symbol ñIGOò.

Prior to December 15, 2005, Silver Quest was known as Southern Rio Resources Ltd. (ñSouthern Rioò). On December 15, 2005, Southern Rio changed its name to Silver Quest Resources Ltd., and the shares were consolidated on a five old for one new basis.

Details on agreements pertaining to the five properties, which together comprise the Property, are outlined below.

4.3.1 Tsacha Property

Pursuant to an agreement (the ñOption Agreementò) with Teck Cominco Limited (now Teck Resources Limited) (ñTeckò) dated April 2, 2002, Silver Quest earned a 100% interest in the five Tsacha claims (the ñTsacha Propertyò), subject to a net smelter return (ñNSRò) royalty and a ñback-inò right that were retained by Teck. The NSR royalty was a two-tiered arrangement that was tied to gold prices and gold production volumes. The rate of royalty ranged from a minimum of 2.5% at gold prices (per ounce) of US$325 or less to a maximum of 4.5% at gold prices of US$450 or more. In addition, the rate of royalty payable on gold production would have applied to all other metals that may have been produced. The royalty and back-in rights were also applicable to any production from adjacent claims held by, or that might subsequently be acquired by, Silver Quest and now Independence.

The provisions of the Option Agreement, particularly the back-in right, proved to be a significant impediment to raising funds to explore the property. As a consequence, for several years, the Tsacha Property was essentially placed on a ñcare and maintenanceò program and only minor exploration programs were carried out.

On May 12, 2011 Silver Quest announced the terms of the Option Agreement had been amended. Pursuant to the amendment, the NSR royalty payable to Teck on gold and other metals produced from the Project was reduced from the previous range of 2.5% to 4.5% to a flat 2.0% and the back-in right was extinguished.

As consideration for Teck agreeing to the amendments referred to above, Silver Quest: (i) issued one million of its common shares to Teck; (ii) will make a one-time payment to Teck upon the project achieving commercial production of an amount equal to $5.00 per ounce of gold multiplied by the number of ounces of gold in the reserve and resource categories reported in the feasibility study used to make the

decision to place the project into commercial production; (iii) will pay a flat 2% NSR royalty on gold and all other metals produced from the project; and (iv) if before December 31, 2013, Independence sells, leases or options the property to a third party, Independence will pay to Teck 10% of the gross proceeds received by Independence from such sale, lease or option.

4.3.2 Taken Property

Pursuant to a letter agreement (the ñAgreementò) dated January 25, 2002, between Silver Quest and Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Limited (ñPhelps Dodgeò) (now Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., ñFMCGò), Silver Quest earned a 100% interest in the Taken Property, which consists of one claim. Phelps Dodge retained an NSR royalty on production from the claim. The royalty rate is a function of the gold price, as follows:

Gold price	NSR rate
Less than $325	2.0%
$325 to 375	2.5%
$375 to 450	3.0%
Greater than $450	4.0%

At any time, Independence may reduce the NSR payable to 1.0% by paying FMCG $2,000,000 per 1%. Production from the property is also subject to the royalty payable to Teck pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement discussed above.

4.3.3 Tam Property

Pursuant to a letter agreement dated October 25, 2001 between Silver Quest and Kleinebar Resources Ltd., Silver Quest acquired a 100% interest in the Tam 1 and Tam 2 claims. Kleinebar retained a 1% NSR royalty. Independence may purchase one-half the royalty (i.e., 0.5% NSR) at any time by making a payment of $250,000. The Tam 1 and Tam 2 claims were subsequently merged into a single claim (Tam). Production from the property is also subject to the royalty payable to Teck pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement discussed above.

4.3.4 Tommy Lake Property

Independence owns a 100% interest in the Tommy Lake Property. This interest was acquired by staking in 2003. The only royalty payable on this property is the one payable to Teck pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement discussed above.

4.3.5 BOT Property

Independence owns a 100% interest in the BOT Property. This interest was acquired by staking in September 2009 and January 2010. The only royalty payable on this property is the one payable to Teck pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement discussed above.

4.4 Surface Rights

Surface rights over the properties comprising the Project are owned by the Province of British Columbia. Exploration permits must be obtained from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources prior to carrying out further mechanized exploration on the property. Roads and track-vehicle trails are present on the property and were constructed for mineral exploration and for logging. However, there has been no significant surface disturbance and no material environmental liabilities were noted during the Authorôs field visit

Exploration permits were obtained and Independence implemented an exploration program on the Project during the 2012 and 2013 field seasons.

The Project is within the traditional territories of both the Lhoosk'uz Dene First Nation, and the Ulkatcho First Nation. Independencehas maintained good working relationships with the Lhoosk'uz Dene First Nation and with the Ulkatcho First Nation, and Independence believes that these nations will support development of the project.

4.5 Permits and Liabilities

Prior to any work consisting of ground disturbance, a "Notice of Work" needs to be submitted to the Department of Mines, Energy and Resources branch in Prince George, BC for a permit to be issued. Currently a multi-year area based permit (permit # MX-11-195) has been issued for the Project Property, and it is valid until December 31 2016. This permit allows Independence to complete the next phase of drilling on the Project. There are no other known liabilities, environmental or otherwise on ground covered by the mineral claims.

4.6 Other property interests

To the knowledge of the author, there are no additional underlying interests, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements on the Property.

4.7 Environmental Liabilities

There are no mine workings, tailing ponds, waste deposits or other significant natural or man-made features on the claims and consequently the Property is not subject to any liabilities due to previous mining activities that may impact future development of the Property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is located in central British Columbia, approximately 120 km southwest of the town of Vanderhoof (Figure 1). A network of logging roads provides access to the Property. The Kenney Dam Road is first taken south-westerly from Vanderhoof for 25 km to the junction with the Kluskus Forest Service Road, which is then followed southwest to the 161.3 km marker. The Ootsa 9000 Road is then followed for 13 km to the southeast to reach the east-central part of the property area (Figure 2). Drill roads and bulldozer tracks lead from the end of the Ootsa 9000 Road into the property area. Driving time from Vanderhoof to the property is generally 3.5 hours. Most of the trip is along the Kluskus Forest Service Road, which carries a large volume of heavy industrial traffic (logging trucks) on week days. Vehicles travelling the Kluskus Forest Service Road should be radio-equipped, and should carry spare fuel.

Prince George is the regional hub with air service from major centres. Helicopter access to the Property is from bases in Vanderhoof, Prince George or Quesnel.

5.2 Physiography and Climate

British Columbia has some of the most diverse terrestrial ecosystems. There are fourteen different biogeoclimatic zones that support a variety of ecosystems. They support a wide variety of wildlife, vegetation and tree species. The Property lies within the Sub-Boreal Spruce Zone (SBSZ). The SBSZ extends along the highlands of the Nechako and Quesnel plateaus and the Fraser Basin, with long forested sections into the valley bottoms of mountainous areas to the north, east, and west. Several major lakes and rivers are located in this zone, including the Skeena, Bulkley, Fraser, Babine, and Nechako, as well as lakes such as Stuart, Francois, Burns, Trembleur, and the Nation Lakes. In addition, the flat plateaus in this zone are dotted with a variety of glacial meltwater channels, kettle depressions, river oxbows, and lakes that harbour wetland ecosystems which include marshes, fens, and swamps.

The Property area is within the Nechako Plateau of central British Columbia. Elevations in the property area range from about 1,050 metres to about 1,280 metres above sea level.

Because of its northern interior location, the SBSZ has a continental climate with characteristic extremes of temperature. Summers are short but warm and moist, with daytime temperatures that occasionally reach into the 30s. Winters can be severe, with extended periods below -10°C and extremes that can reach -40°C or colder. Though drier than the coast, the SBSZ is wetter than areas such as Williams Lake to the south. Most of the zone is under snow for four to five months, from November to March. In summer, frequent thunderstorms sweep through the area, creating a fire hazard which is somewhat moderated by the moist climate.

The vast rolling landscape of the SBSZ is lushly covered in coniferous forest. The dominant coniferous species are hybrid white spruce, subalpine fir, and occasionally, black spruce, along with lodgepole pine and occasionally Douglas-fir. Underbrush include: lilies, ferns, blueberries, Devil's club, black huckleberry, thimbleberry, highbush-cranberry, Sitka alder, velvet-leaved blueberry, black gooseberry, black twinberry, bunchberry, thimbleberry and Queen's Cup.

There is abundant foliage for wildlife to thrive in the SBSZ. Wetlands also provide a good habitat for animals. Moose are the most common large mammal; well adapted to climatic conditions of this zone. Other mammals include grizzly bears, gray wolves, fisher, marten, and snowshoe hare. Bird species are also abundant; the Great Gray Owl, Great Horned Owl Pine Siskin, Pine Grosbeak, Pine Grosbeak, Red Crossbill, and Golden crowned Kinglet. Wetlands in this zone also provide a good habitat for many waterfowl. Because of the vast expanse or river systems existing, fish species are common, and include rainbow trout, steelhead, and salmon.

The primary resource found in the SBSZ is lumber. There are large tracts of mature productive forest ready for harvest. Other resources include hunting and trapping, due to the presence of a variety of wildlife, particularly furbearing animals. There do exist a few areas with dairy and cattle operations, however this is limited to specific areas. Recreational activities such as hiking, camping, snowmobiling are also important resources. In addition, fishing is very popular, due to the extensive river systems.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property area is sparsely populated. Food, fuel and supplies are readily available from Vanderhoof and Prince George.

Exploration completed on the Property by Independence (and Silver Quest) was conducted out of temporary camps set up on the Property or around km 157, directly adjacent to the Kluskus Forest Service Road.

Early stage mineral exploration such as prospecting and geological mapping can be performed on the Property from early June to October; diamond drilling can be performed year-round. Mining activities should be capable of being conducted year-round.

There is no grid-connected power in the direct vicinity of the Property. The main BC Hydro 500 kV transmission lines supplying western B.C. are located to the north. Several interconnection points from the 500 kV lines to existing 230 kV substations and transmission lines are possible in an area between Fraser Lake and Vanderhoof. Power for the current exploration camp is provided by generators.

There are no mine workings, tailing ponds, waste deposits or other significant natural or man-made features on the claims that may impact future development of the property.

6 HISTORY

Tipper (1963) mapped the geology of the region at 1:250,000 scale for the Geological Survey of Canada. More recently, detailed mapping in the property area was carried out by Diakow, Webster, Levson and Giles (1994) of the British Columbia Geological Survey.

The Property area has been explored for gold since 1994, following the discovery of gold-bearing quartz veins by the British Columbia Geological Survey; samples collected from these veins contained up to 3.7 g/t gold and up to 41.8 g/t silver (Diakow and Webster, 1994). Teck Corporation (Teck) staked the occurrence in early 1994 as the TSACHA claim. Cogema Limited (Cogema) and Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada (Phelps Dodge) staked adjoining ground to the east. Silver Quest restaked the Cogema property in 2001 as the Tam mineral claim.

Teck delineated four veins and a vein-stockwork zone by prospecting and trenching during 1994 (Pautler and Weicker 2002). Follow-up work included further trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys, and completion of 16,073.2 metres of diamond drilling in 81 holes throughout the property area by 1998.

Silver Quest optioned the Tsacha property from Teck in early 2002 and carried out a total of 951.6 m of diamond drilling in seven holes during 2002. Six of these holes were drilled on the Tommy vein, and one hole was drilled on the Larry vein (McIvor, 2002). Wallis and Fier (2002) calculated an Inferred Resource, compliant with NI 43-101, for the Tommy vein. The Tommy vein contained an Inferred Resource of 470,700 tonnes at a grade of 7.4 g/t gold and 65.22 g/t silver. Contained ounces were 112,000 ounces of gold and 987,000 ounces of silver.

Rhys (2003) studied the structural setting and character of the mineralized veins on the property, and Ross (2003) carried out petrographic studies of rock samples from the property.

During September 2003 Silver Quest briefly prospected the area west of the Tommy vein, where Rhys (2003) had identified an area of altered rock. The area north of Tommy Lake was also prospected, in an attempt to discover the presumed northern extension of the Tommy vein structure (Pawliuk, 2003).
Prospecting and geochemical sampling by Phelps Dodge and by Cogema during 1994 resulted in the discovery of the Mint Showing, containing 5,060 ppb gold, and the Ted Showing, with 1,490 ppb gold (Fox, 1996). Both of these showings are located on the Tam property.

Phelps Dodge optioned the Tam property from Cogema in 1995 and carried out prospecting, line cutting, geological mapping, trenching and soil sampling. Phelps Dodge drilled a total of 1,263.1 metres in nine holes during 1996. Two of these holes tested the north end of the Mint vein, and seven holes tested the Ted vein. Hole 252-09 on the Ted vein returned an intersection grading 8.88 g/t gold and 393.6 g/t silver across a true width of 6.46 m (Fox, 1996).

Phelps Dodge performed geochemical soil sampling, induced polarization surveying, rock trenching and excavated six test pits during 1998. The rock trenching was done in the northern part of the Tam property, north of the Mint vein. Trench chip sampling results returned an average of 4.7 g/t silver, 680 ppm copper, 1,810 ppm lead and 637 ppm zinc across 29.5 metres. The mineralization exposed in the trench was thought to be characteristic of the upper levels of an epithermal vein system (Fox, 1999).

Silver Quest staked the Tam property in October 2001. Silver Quest performed linecutting, resistivity surveying and diamond drilling of 360.9 m in four holes on the Tam property during late 2002 (McIvor, 2002).

Silver Quest drilled a total of 1,541.8 m in fourteen holes on the Tam property during March and April of 2003; this drilling was done on both the Ted vein and the Mint vein (McIvor, 2003).

The Ringer Target was discovered during 2003 prospecting of the Tam property area. Eight samples of Ringer mineralized vein material contained an average of 19.01 g/t gold and 140.1 g/t silver (Pawliuk, 2003).

Silver Quest drilled a total of 1,859.87 m in nine holes on the Tam property during November and December 2003. This drilling was done to test the Ted vein, mainly down-dip and to the south of earlier drill holes.

Wallis and Fier (2004) calculated an Inferred mineral resource (compliant with NI 43-101) of 273,800 tonnes grading 2.0 g/t gold and 133 g/t silver, for the upper part of the Ted vein.

Subsequent to the NI 43-101 inferred resource calculations on the Ted and Tommy veins, diamond drilling was completed on the Ted vein in April 2006, and again during December 2006, and on the Tommy vein from November 2004 to March 2005 on behalf of Silver Quest.

Diamond drilling (10 holes, 1,647 m) was performed on the Tam property during June and July 2011 by Silver Quest (Layman and Pawliuk, 2011). Three holes targeted the Ted vein, one hole targeted the Mint vein and six holes targeted the area between the Mint vein and the Ringer Target. The best intercept on the Ted vein assayed 5.33 g/t gold and 50.6 g/t silver (weighted average) from 301.85 m to 326.03 m depth, across an estimated true width of 14.0m, in hole TT11-47. One drill hole in the Mint vein (TT11-50) returned an intersection grading 7.69 g/t gold and 84.2 g/t silver across a true width of approximately 3.7 m.

Prospecting was also performed at the 3Ts property from June to September 2011. The best assay from the mineralized vein boulders sampled during 2011 prospecting was 8.31 g/t gold with 56.3 g/t silver

Incorporating the 2006 and 2011 diamond drilling results, Independence reported an updated Inferred Mineral Resource for the Tommy and Ted vein and an initial Inferred Mineral Resource for the Mint vein. Using a 1 g/t gold grade cut-off, the total Inferred Resource for the Tommy, Ted and Mint veins was

reported to contain 3,614,072 tonnes grading 3.39 g/t gold and 85.15 g/t silver for 394,383 contained ounces of gold and 9,894,835 contained ounces of silver (Armitage and Pawliuk, 2012).

Further geochemical rock sampling and geological mapping were performed across the 3Ts property in June and July 2012. The best assay from the mineralized vein boulders sampled was rock sample A00043298. This sample contained traces of pyrite and sooty pyrite within moderately oxidized limonite zones; it assayed 31.0 g/t gold and 301 g/t silver.

A 2012 fall drill program conducted by Independence totaled 3,949.2 meters in 17 holes (Layman and Pawliuk, 2012). Exploration of the Mint vein included 1,372.5 meters in eight holes. One hole 401.4 m in length was drilled to test the Ted vein at depth, and 2,175.3 meters were drilled in 8 holes in the new discovery area between the Ted vein and Mint vein. The best drill intercept from this newly discovered vein structure, the Ted-Mint vein corridor, averaged 6.08 g/t gold and 62.0 g/t silver across 10.0 m including a 2.0 m intersection grading 28.50 g/t gold and 162.0 g/t silver in drill hole TT12-71.

A 2013 winter drill program at the 3Ts included 12 holes totaling 3,862.7 meters. 947 meters in three holes targeted the Ted vein and 1,932 meters in six holes tested the Ted-Mint vein corridor. A total of 701 meters in two holes targeted the Larry vein and 281.9 meters in one hole targeted the Tommy vein (Layman and Pawliuk, 2013). The best intercept averaged 15.77 g/t gold and 93.8 g/t silver across 2.10 m in hole TT13-80, within a wider intersection of 11.3 m grading 3.19 g/t gold and 33.5 g/t silver. This intercept is approximately 50 m along strike from the intercept in hole TT12-71.

6.1 Historical Resource Estimates

NI 43-101 compliant inferred mineral resource estimates were calculated for the Tommy vein (Tsacha Property) and the Ted vein (Tam Property) and are described below. The estimation of these resources was prepared according to accepted industry standards using accepted practices and the Author believes that the work completed has been both thorough and as accurate as possible given the available database. However, the Author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical NI 43-101 compliant estimates as current mineral resources and the Issuer is not treating the historical NI 43-101 compliant estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Additional diamond drilling is required to upgrade the historical NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates as current mineral resources.

6.1.1 Tommy Vein

Sundance Ventures (õSundanceö) was retained by Silver Quest to complete a resource estimate and an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Tommy vein (Wallis and Fier, 2002).

Sundance received data from Teck in the form of a partial Gemcom database (PXDBTS) and in Excel spreadsheets that were imported into the database. Validation of the database included checking for duplicates and drill hole locations electronically. Plans and sections generated in Gemcom were crosschecked with hand copies of previous work to confirm the accuracy of drill hole placement and down-hole intercepts.

The resource estimation considered only the upper-portion (above the sill) of the Tommy vein, as there were insufficient intercepts to estimate a resource below the sill at the time. The other veins such as the Larry and Johnny (Fig. 3) also lacked sufficient data to statistically complete an estimation. The raw drill hole assay data was statistically reviewed and a top-cut of 30 g/t gold was determined. Compositing of the mineralized intervals was completed on 0.3-meter intervals that reflect the geologic and grade constraints of the vein. A geologic shape (solid) was created based on a 1 g/t gold cutoff in any given drill hole or trench. Lithologic, gold and silver modelling was completed within this shape. No accurate surface topographic map was supplied for estimation; therefore, an approximation of the surface was made.

ID5 interpolation was used to create a gold and silver block model using a density of 2.65 (from Teck references). ID5 is considered suitable for narrow vein systems and will not result in an unusually large

spreading of high-grade values. A 5 m x 5 m x 5 m block size, with a search radius of 100 metres down dip, 50 metres along strike and 25 metres along the width and an arbitrary Nugget Effect with a sill of 0.2 and an equivalent search radius as above was used. The minimum number of sample points required to generate a grade model were 2, with a maximum of 12.

In addition, grade-thickness block models of the Tommy vein were generated for both gold and gold equivalent based on a ratio of1:60 gold to silver. This ratio is based on a price ratio alone (US$5.00/ounce silver and US$300/ounce gold) and does not take into account variations in metallurgical recoveries or other smelter charges. The gold equivalent model clearly shows the presence of two intersecting shoots. The resource estimate at a variety of cutoff grades is given in Table 2.

Using a 4 g/t gold grade cutoff, Sundance estimated the Tommy vein to contain an Inferred Resource of 470,700 tonnes at a grade of 7.4 g/t gold and 65.22 g/t silver . Contained ounces are 112,000 ounces of gold and 987,000 ounces of silver.

The classification of the resource as Inferred Mineral Resource meets the definitions of Inferred Mineral Resources as stated by NI 43-101 and defined by the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by the CIM council on August 20, 2000.

Table 2 Tommy Vein (Tsacha Property) Inferred Resource Estimate (Wallis and Fier, 2002)

Cutoff	Volume	Density	Tonnes	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
(g/t Au)	(m^3)	(t/m^3)	(t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(ozs)	(ozs)
>10	22,151	2.65	58,700	17.14	80.1	32,351	151,167
5	124,309	2.65	329,419	8.61	67.2	91,199	711,905
4	**177,631**	**2.65**	**470,722**	**7.40**	**65.2**	**112,005**	**987,154**
3	208,497	2.65	552,517	6.82	60.9	121,163	1,081,406
2	252,395	2.65	668,847	6.07	55.2	130,543	1,186,289
1	318,104	2.65	842,976	5.14	49.6	139,321	1,344,695
0.5	318,104	2.65	842,976	5.14	49.6	139,321	1,344,695
<0.5	356,977	2.65	945,989	4.58	44.2	139,313	1,344,460

6.1.2 Ted Vein

Sundance was retained by Silver Quest to complete a resource estimate and an independent Technical Report to meet the requirements of NI 43-101 on the Ted vein, Tam Property in British Columbia (Wallis and Fier, 2004).

At the time of the resource calculation, the Ted vein had been tested with 28 drill holes including 252-3 to 252-9, TT-02-10 to TT-03-21 and TT-03-28 to TT-04-36 (Appendix 1). Of these, 14 had significant intercepts based on a minimum width of 1.5 m and a cutoff grade of 4 g/t gold equivalent.

All the available data was compiled and entered into a Gemcom database (GCEOSR). This data was primarily retrieved from Silver Quest databases. During data review, the continuity of data for the Ted vein was found to have discrete boundaries of gold and silver mineralization. These boundaries were established within the modeling program and used statistically and geostatistically for resource estimation. A geologic shape (resource shape) of the vein was estimated as defined by geologic interpretation supported by sampling results.

The following assumptions were used for estimation:

- Raw data was composited to statistical relevant lengths of 1 m or less
- Block dimensions of 2.5 m x 2.5 m x 5 m were used based on geologic constraints and potential future mining method
- ID5 interpolation method was used to create the gold and silver models. Variography is recommended for future interpolation
- Block models were classified into Inferred Resources according to appropriate criteria based on sample sets and search radii
- A specific gravity of 2.69 was assumed based on limited analyses carried out by Silver Quest
- A search ellipse of 100 m x 100 m x 100 m in the x, y and z direction was used for interpolation

High-grade values were cut to 34 g/t gold and 1,000 g/t silver based on the statistical review of a log probability plot on the raw data.

At an average grade of 4.2 g/t gold equivalent, the Inferred Mineral Resource is stated as 273,800 tonnes grading 2.0 g/t gold and 133 g/t silver containing approximately 17,400 ounces of gold and 1,172,000 ounces of silver (Table 3). The gold equivalent value is based on a ratio of 1:60 gold to silver, assuming 100% recovery.

Table 3 Ted Vein (Tam Property) Inferred Resource Estimate (Wallis and Fier, 2004)

Cutoff	Volume	Density	Tonnes	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
(g/t AuEq)	(m^3)	(t/m^3)	(t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(ozs)	(ozs)
9.2	5,762	2.69	15,500	6.3	172	3,100	85,300
8.0	20,297	2.69	54,600	4.4	214	7,800	375,000
5.0	67,286	2.69	181,000	2.6	146	15,300	849,000
4.2	**101,784**	**2.69**	**273,800**	**2.0**	**133**	**17,400**	**1,172,000**

The estimation of the resource as stated above was prepared according to accepted industry standards using accepted practices and that the work completed has been both thorough and as accurate as possible given the available database. The classification of the resource as Inferred Mineral Resource meets the definitions of Inferred Mineral Resources as stated by NI 43-101 and defined by the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted by the CIM council on August 20, 2000. However, the Authors have not done sufficient work to classify the historical National Instrument 43-101 compliant estimates as current mineral resources and Independence is not treating the historical NI 43-101 compliant estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

6.2 Historical Production

There has been and no gold or silver mining or any other forms of metallic mineral production on the Property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Project is located within the southern Nechako Plateau. Igneous and sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic to Tertiary age Stikine Terrane underlie the region.

The Project is within the Fawnie Creek map-area. This area is located along the southern margin of the Nechako Uplift, which is a northeast-trending, structurally raised block. The structural uplift provides a window through younger cover rocks to the underlying, regionally extensive, volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, and to the Late Jurassic Bowser Lake Group. These stratified rocks are intruded by granodiorite to granite of the Late Cretaceous Capoose Batholith. Eocene volcanic rocks of the Ootsa Lake and Endako groups locally overlie the older rocks. Younger, Miocene olivine basalt of the Chilcotin Group forms rare cappings on hills within the Nechako Uplift.

Quartz- and feldspar-phyric rhyolite (ñRQFPò) tuffs and flows of the Entiako Formation are locally the most abundant rock unit and host the mineralized epithermal gold-silver veins (Figure 3) on the Property. The Entiako Formation is the lowermost rock unit within the Hazelton Group. Naglico Formation andesite flows locally conformably overlie the Entiako Formation rocks. Late Cretaceous microdiorite sills and dykes intrude the above rocks, and cut the mineralized veins.

Mineralization on the property is contained within numerous north-trending low sulphidation-type epithermal quartz-calcite veins and includes the Tommy, Ted, Mint, Hidden, Johnny, Billy, and Goofy veins. These veins are mostly located within the central part of the Project area.

The Tommy and Ted veins are the best-known veins within the Project area (Figure 4). These quartz-calcite veins strike north-northwesterly and have subvertical dips. The veins have been described in detail in reports by Pawliuk (2004a, 2004b, 2005a and 2005b).

7.1 Tommy Vein

The Tommy vein is a north-northwesterly striking, subvertical quartz-calcite vein located within the central portion of the Tsacha mineral claim (Pawliuk 2004b, 2005b). The vein formed by open space filling along a fault with small right-lateral displacement (Rhys, 2003). Local bends in the fault can create dilational jogs where the vein may widen to fill the resulting openings. Vein breccia fragments indicate that faulting occurred during vein formation. The vein breccia fragments, local crustiform banding and comb crystal structures indicate that the Tommy vein has an epithermal character, and formed at a shallow depth.

The Tommy vein is comprised of from 30 to 65% quartz and from 35 to 70% calcite. The vein is mottled; its colour varies from pale grey to creamy white to pale pink to pinkish red. The Tommy vein has been brecciated and rehealed; the vein material observed in drill cores appears to have undergone at least three or four such episodes of veining and brecciation. The early vein fragments within the brecciated intervals vary from light grey to off-white to pale reddish brown in colour, and are locally rimmed by pyrite grains up to 2 mm across. These pyrite grains themselves are sometimes rimmed by dark sulphosalt(?).

Calcite within the Tommy vein is generally granular in texture but also occurs in late, crosscutting veinlets.

The Tommy vein is generally medium to fine grained, granular and sugary with faint, centimetre scale, alternating bands of quartz and calcite. The vein is locally finely banded on a millimetre scale. The vein usually contains from 10 to 40% variably silicified and assimilated RQFP fragments. The RQFP fragments are crosscut by light grey quartz veinlets, which are in turn crosscut by a younger phase of Tommy vein material in drill hole TS-04-90.

Open cavities up to 10 mm across are lined by pale grey, subhedral quartz or calcite crystals.

The RQFP is generally pervasively silicified, bleached, brecciated and healed by quartz-calcite veins and veinlets across widths of up to about 10 metres along both sides of the Tommy vein. In addition, the

RQFP wallrock contains up to 3% pyrite as round blebs up to 3.5 mm across; these blebs sometimes contain radiating pyrite crystals.

The Tommy vein contains traces to locally about 1% combined pyrite and dark sulphosalt(?). The sulphides occur as dusty disseminated masses with faint margins, and as small grains. Pyrite is the most abundant sulphide. Grey, sooty sulphosalt(?) forms hairline, stylolitic veinlets in vein quartz in drill hole TS-04-97.

About 3% combined sulphosalt(?), brown sphalerite, galena and pyrite occur across 75 cm in RQFP wallrock in hole TS-04-97. The sphalerite here occurs as subhedral crystals up to 7 mm across with sulphosalt(?) and traces galena. Rare traces of blonde sphalerite occur as very fine grained, disseminated blebs elsewhere within the Tommy vein.

The Tommy vein contains about 1% bright red hematite as dusty disseminated masses, spots and veinlets with faint margins. Irregular, stylolitic veinlets of hematite +/- pyrite locally occur within the Tommy vein. Irregular veinlets of pink rhodochrosite(?) also occur locally.

The mineralized portion of the Tommy vein above the crosscutting microdiorite sill extends for approximately 500 m along strike and has an average vertical extent of about 140m. The vein has an average width of about 4.5m.

Figure 3 3Ts Property Geology with Drill Hole Locations.

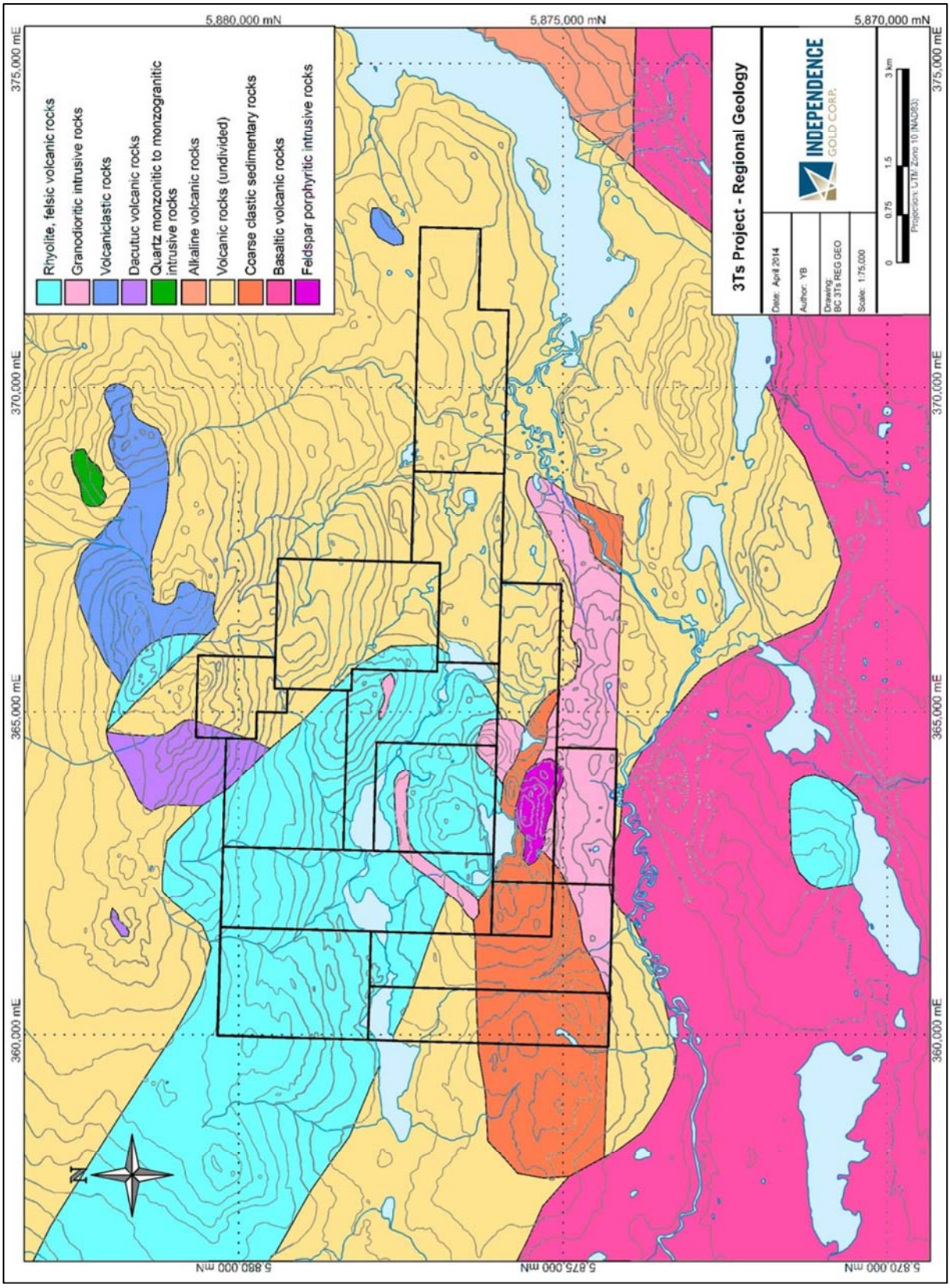
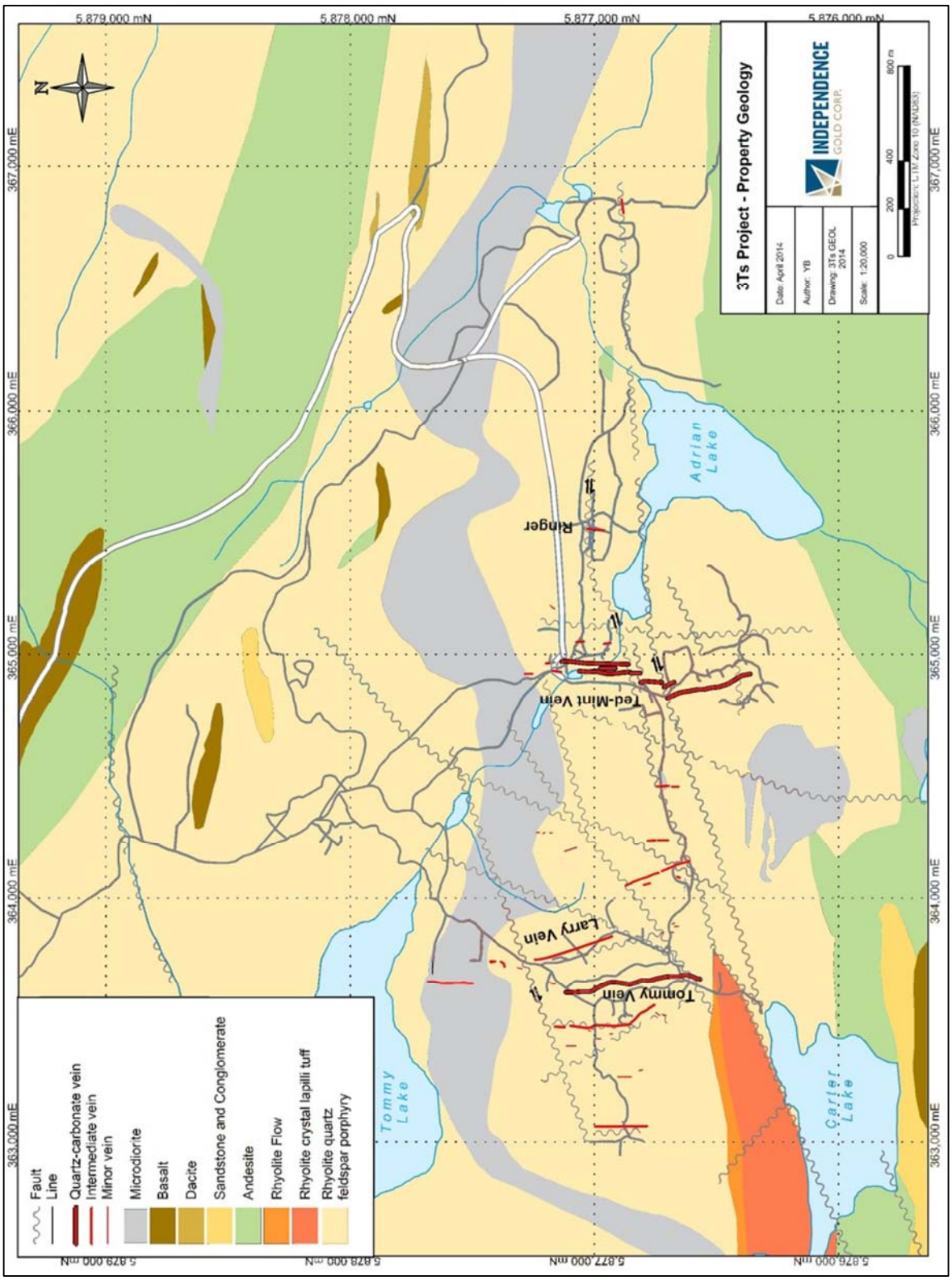


Figure 4 **Property Geology with Drill Hole Locations in the Tommy, Ted and Mint Vein areas.**



7.2 Ted Vein

The Ted vein is mottled; its colour varies from pale grey to light greyish brown to creamy white to medium grey to greyish blue. The Ted vein has been brecciated and re-healed; the vein material observed in drill cores appears to have undergone at least three or four such episodes of veining and brecciation.

Ted vein quartz is locally finely banded on a millimetre scale. The vein usually contains from 10 to 40% variably silicified and assimilated RQFP fragments. The vein generally contains 5 to 10% pale brown to brownish white to pale pink-orange calcite, often as late vein material cementing brecciated vein quartz fragments. Open cavities up to 20 x 8 mm across are lined by pale grey, subhedral quartz or calcite crystals; these cavities form up to 2% of the rock volume. Some cavities lined by euhedral quartz crystals are infilled by later calcite. Pinkish orange rhodochrosite(?) forms about 1% of the Ted vein within drill hole TT-03-30 (Pawliuk, 2004a).

The RQFP wallrock is generally pervasively silicified, brecciated and healed by quartz-calcite veins and veinlets across widths of up to about 10 metres along the contacts with the Ted vein.

The Ted vein usually contains about 0.5% combined sulphide minerals. The most abundant sulphide is pyrite, which occurs mostly as finely disseminated, subhedral grains. Grey, sooty pyrite(?) forms hairline, irregular, stylolitic veinlets crosscutting vein quartz in drill hole TT-03-30 (Pawliuk, 2004a). Variable amounts of chalcopyrite, blonde or grey sphalerite, dark bluish, metallic sulphosalt(?) and galena also occur within the Ted vein. The chalcopyrite occurs as occasional, irregular, wispy masses that are generally rimmed by sulphosalt(?). Subhedral sphalerite blebs, usually 2 to 5 mm across, are also rimmed by sulphosalt(?). Sulphosalt(?) within the Ted vein mostly occurs as rims around sulphide mineral grains, or as irregular, branching masses up to 3 or 4 mm across. Galena occurs as rare disseminated grains. Early vein quartz fragments within the Ted vein breccia generally contain more abundant sulphosalt(?) and sulphide minerals than do later generations of vein quartz or calcite within the vein structure.

Bright red, dusty disseminated hematite locally occurs within the Ted vein.

The Ted vein structure within the southernmost two drill holes, TT-03-34 and TT-03-35, is a breccia with 70 to 85% RQFP wallrock fragments cemented by 15 to 30% vein quartz. Local, irregular, off-white to pale pinkish calcite veinlets, up to 6 mm wide, form up to 0.5% of the rock volume. The Ted vein breccia here has gradational contacts with the adjacent RQFP wallrock (Pawliuk, 2004a).

The Ted vein is offset by brittle, post-mineral faults that are marked on surface by prominent topographic lineaments and gullies. These post-mineral faults strike east-northeasterly.

The known mineralized portion of the Ted vein above the crosscutting microdiorite sill extends for approximately 320 m along strike and has an average vertical extent of about 120m. The vein has an average true width of about 6 m above the sill. The Ted vein below the microdiorite sill has been tested by eight diamond drill holes within a section of the vein that extends for 200 m along strike, and for about 160 m down-dip. The Ted vein below the sill has an average true width of about 9 m.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The quartz-calcite veins on the Project formed by open space filling along faults with small right-lateral displacement (Rhys, 2003). Local bends along a fault can create dilatational jogs where the vein may widen to fill the resulting openings. Vein breccia fragments indicate that faulting occurred during vein formation. The vein breccia fragments, local crustiform banding and comb crystal structures indicate that the veins have an epithermal character, and formed at shallow depths.

The general geological and mineralogical characteristics of the quartz-calcite veins on the Project are typical of low sulphidation-type epithermal gold-silver deposits (Hedenquist et al., 2000).

9 EXPLORATION

The following is a description of surface exploration work completed by Independence on the Property in 2012 and 2013. Surface work completed prior to 2012 has been described in previous 43-101 reports reports by Wallis and Fier (2002 and 2004). Diamond drilling conducted on the Property in 2012 and 2013 is described below in section 10.

9.1 2012 Surface Exploration Program

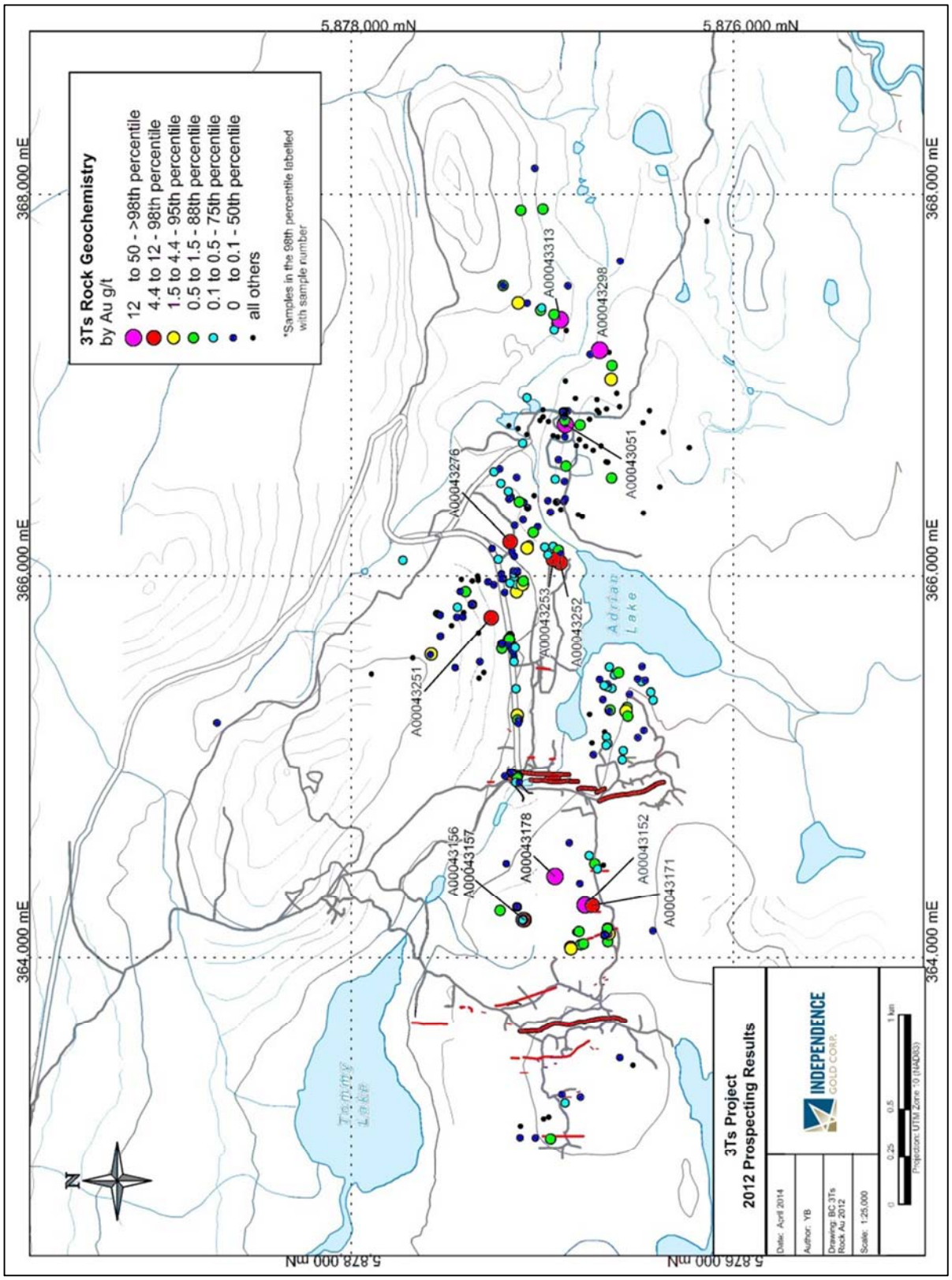
A total of 47 days were spent on the Property from June 4 ï July 21, 2012 (Layman, 2012). The focus of the program was to collect detailed information about the geology and structure of the area, and to look for newly exposed boulders and outcrop. A ground magnetometer survey was also run on the eastern portion property to determine if it could highlight potential target areas and further define lithological contacts and structure.

A total of 327 samples of float and outcrop were collected during the prospecting program. The best assay from the mineralized vein boulders sampled was rock sample A00043298 (Figure 5). This sample contained traces of pyrite and sooty pyrite within moderately oxidized limonite zones; it assayed 31.0 g/t gold and 301 g/t silver. Two additional boulder samples from the same area assayed 13.0 g/t gold and 946 g/t silver (sample A00043051) and 18.0 g/t gold and 178 g/t silver (sample A00043313).

Two float samples, A00043152 and A00043178, collected west of the Ted-Mint vein (Figure 5) assayed 20.0 g/t gold and 59 g/t silver and 20.0 g/t gold and 114 g/t silver respectively.

Work to improve the Properties infrastructure was completed in 2012. The Ootsa 9000 road leading to the property was repaired and upgraded which included bridge realignment and the addition of gravel. A gravel screening plant was brought to the Ootsa 9000 Road gravel pit, and a grader, bulldozer and gravel truck spent between 8-10 days fixing the road. Additional culverts will were also installed. The Tommy Creek Bridge leading to the Ted vein was installed and a camp was constructed at kilometre 157 just off the Kluskus Forest Service Road (East Ootsa Camp). The camp was built to accommodate up to 25 people.

Figure 5 2012 Prospecting Results (from Layman, 2012).



9.2 2013 Surface Exploration Program

9.2.1 2013 Spring Program

The 2013 spring field program on the Property included a comprehensive structural analysis of the property and drill core (Layman, 2013b). The Property was geologically mapped, prospected and sampled over a period of twelve days for a total of 60 man days. Geochemical sampling included 61 rock and 26 channel samples. A total of 63 soil samples were collected to explore for veins west of the Johnny vein. An orientation heavy mineral study also took place. Drill core samples were selected for TerraSpec spectroscopic analysis.

Prospecting and Rock Sampling

A total of 61 rock samples were collected on the Property from outside the zone of known veins and following up on anomalous samples from previous sampling programs. Assay highlights for the sampling include a quartz vein float sample that assayed 11.0 g/t Au and 32.8 g/t Ag.

Channel Sampling

A total of 26 channel samples were collected within the Johnny vein trench area (Figure 6). The channel samples were designed to determine the grade continuity across the length of the vein, and to assess the grade of the adjacent wallrock limonitic zones and stockwork breccias. An excavator was utilized to clear the overburden both to the north and south of the existing Johnny vein exposure, and channels were cut in an east-west orientation. Assay highlights for the channel sampling include 4.68 g/t gold and 94.5 g/t silver over a 4.06 m channel cutting across the southern extent of the Johnny vein and into the limonite zones and brecciated wallrock.

The Johnny vein ranges from 25 and 90 cm wide, is north trending and vertically dipping. The vein is variably textured, with chalcedonic banding, brecciated, massive and drusy sections (Pautler, 1996). Within the brecciated zones, vein fragments are grey to white to creamy beige quartz, and up to 5 cm across. The matrix is quartz and silicified RQFP fragments with patchy limonite and black oxide specks. The majority of the sulphide mineralization is hosted within the matrix and is comprised of trace disseminated pyrite and sulphosalts. Adjacent wallrock RQFP is grey to maroon and pervasively silicified. The RQFP is cross cut by quartz and calcite veinlets in a stockwork zone along the contact with the Johnny vein. The RQFP contains patchy zones of limonite alteration with minor hematite, sericite, clays and chlorite.

Structural Mapping

A consulting structural geologist, Michael Cooley, visited the property for five days from June 17th -June 22nd; the focus of the work was to determine the structural controls on mineralization and grade distribution, particularly targeting the location and potential of high grade ore shoots.

The grade distribution in veins on the property is controlled by the relative ages and composition of the vein material. The highest grade material coincides with continuous sulphide bearing quartz veins while lower grade material is usually associated with breccias and carbonate zones. Older quartz veins carry most of the grade while younger, cross cutting quartz carbonate veins and breccias will often dilute the grade.

There are both lithological and structural controls on the mineralized veins in the Property area. A resistant weathering, fine-grained rhyolite flow is overlain by unsorted, non-welded rhyolite crystal lapilli ash tuff in the western portion of the property, south and west of the Tommy vein. The Tommy vein abruptly terminates at the contact with the fine grained rhyolite flow.

The northern ends of the Johnny, Tommy and Larry veins are interpreted to be offset by a fault with right-lateral displacement. Both dextral and sinistral fault kinematics are observed on the Property. High grade ore shoots may occur within the known mineralized veins. Steeply dipping ore shoots are most likely to occur along the intersection between the east-northeast trending faults and the veins. New target areas determined by the structural study include a fault structure that cuts the microdiorite sill on top of the hill

west of the Ted vein. This structure strikes 017 and dips vertically to steeply to the east. Sericite-, silica- and pyrite-altered RQFP wallrock observed adjacent to the fault suggests that this is an older fault, with associated hydrothermal fluid flows.

Soil Sampling

A total of 63 soil samples were collected at the 3Ts on four east-west lines (Figure 7). The soil grid was situated to provide information on the geochemical signature of the Johnny vein, and to explore for additional veins in an area with no rock exposures located to the west of the vein. Samples were collected at 50 m intervals and at 100 m line spacing, with all locations recorded with a hand held GPS. The samples were collected from the B horizon and the C horizon where soil conditions permitted, using a shovel and auger and sent to the lab in waterproof Ziploc bags.

The samples were submitted to SGS labs in Burnaby, BC and were dried, weighed, and screened to 180 microns. All samples were analyzed for 34 elements using a two acid aqua regia digestion ICP-AES technique and for gold by fire assay method. No significant soil anomalies resulted from this sampling program.

Heavy Minerals Sampling

A total of seven heavy minerals samples were collected on the Property to evaluate the potential for the presence of spessartine garnets on the Property (Figure 8). Spessartine garnets are abundant within New Goldôs Blackwater and Capoose deposits which are located to the north of the Property. Spessartine is an excellent pathfinder mineral for these types of deposits. Three basal till samples and four stream sediment samples were collected on the property and a special representative ñtypeò sample was collected from a major stream flowing easterly from the Capoose deposit area.

The samples were collected over a broad area with the objective that in the event of positive results, i.e., the presence of spessartine, a vector might appear enabling subsequent sampling to focus on more specific areas. Basal till samples were collected with a shovel from a depth of 50 to 100 cm below surface. Approximately 25 kg of material was collected and then thoroughly washed to remove all clays and silt. The washed sample was then passed through a 2 mm mesh metal screen to remove all oversized pebbles and gravel. The resulting sandy sample, weighing about 4 to 5 kgs, was then panned to concentrate the heavy mineral fraction. The final panned sample size varied from 300 to 600 grams and this residual material was then examined under a binocular microscope for the presence of heavy minerals.

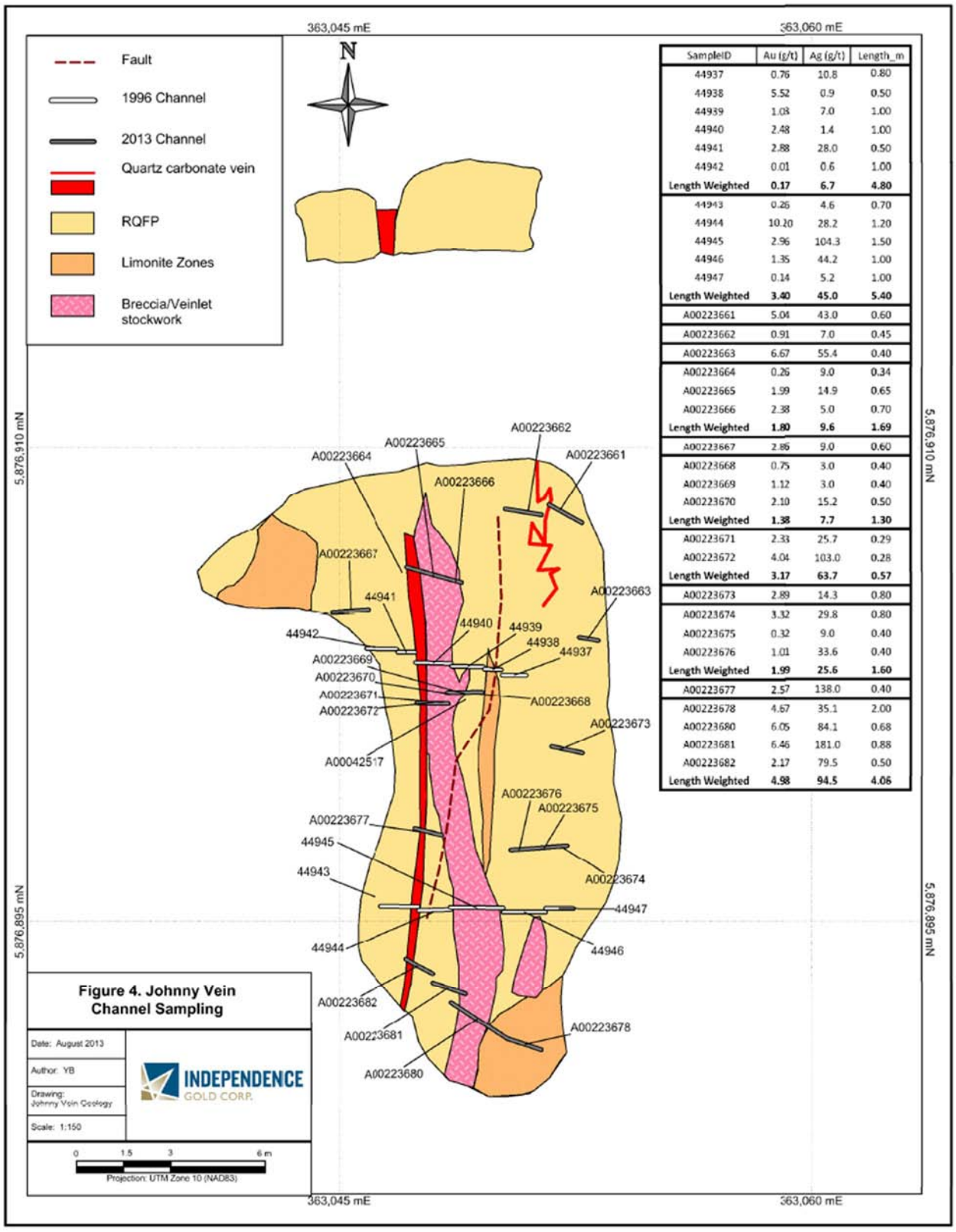
Because the creeks on the property were at flood-stage during the sampling, the four stream sediment samples collected from the 3Ts property are not of a good quality. Ideally, sample location is the stream bed however the samples were instead collected from the creek banks. Small garnet populations were observed in all till and stream samples, however, the garnets discovered on the Property are small and abraded suggesting the source of these garnets is distal. The presence of Capoose- or Blackwater-style gold mineralization on the 3Ts property is therefore doubtful.

Spectroscopic analysis

Spectroscopic analysis was conducted on 43 drill core samples from the Ted, Mint, Tommy, Larry and Johnny veins. Spectroscopic analysis is an efficient method of analysing for a number of key hydrous alteration minerals. Clays, carbonates, chlorites, certain sulphates, silicates and many other minerals can be identified and alteration zoning outlined. Samples were collected adjacent to vein contacts and one or two meters away from the veins.

The spectroscopic analyses indicate that wallrock adjacent to the veins is mainly altered to moderately crystalline illite and smectite clays. This alteration is commonly associated with iron and calcium carbonates. This indicates that the vein systems are at a higher crustal level and shallow within the epithermal system, existing at temperatures from 200°C to300°C (Thompson, 1996). Kaolinite and iron rich chlorite are present as trace occurrences.

Figure 6 **2013 Channel Sampling on the Johnny Vein (from Layman and Pawliuk, 2013b).**



SampleID	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Length_m
44937	0.76	10.8	0.80
44938	5.52	0.9	0.50
44939	1.08	7.0	1.00
44940	2.48	1.4	1.00
44941	2.88	28.0	0.50
44942	0.01	0.6	1.00
Length Weighted	**0.17**	**6.7**	**4.80**
44943	0.26	4.6	0.70
44944	10.20	28.2	1.20
44945	2.96	104.3	1.50
44946	1.35	44.2	1.00
44947	0.14	5.2	1.00
Length Weighted	**3.40**	**45.0**	**5.40**
A00223661	5.04	43.0	0.60
A00223662	0.91	7.0	0.45
A00223663	6.67	55.4	0.40
A00223664	0.26	9.0	0.34
A00223665	1.99	14.9	0.65
A00223666	2.38	5.0	0.70
Length Weighted	**1.80**	**9.6**	**1.69**
A00223667	2.86	9.0	0.60
A00223668	0.75	3.0	0.40
A00223669	1.12	3.0	0.40
A00223670	2.10	15.2	0.50
Length Weighted	**1.38**	**7.7**	**1.30**
A00223671	2.33	25.7	0.29
A00223672	4.04	103.0	0.28
Length Weighted	**3.17**	**63.7**	**0.57**
A00223673	2.89	14.3	0.80
A00223674	3.32	29.8	0.80
A00223675	0.32	9.0	0.40
A00223676	1.01	33.6	0.40
Length Weighted	**1.99**	**25.6**	**1.60**
A00223677	2.57	138.0	0.40
A00223678	4.67	35.1	2.00
A00223680	6.05	84.1	0.68
A00223681	6.46	181.0	0.88
A00223682	2.17	79.5	0.50
Length Weighted	**4.98**	**94.5**	**4.06**

Figure 7 **2013 Spring Program Soil Sample Location Map (from Layman and Pawliuk, 2013b). No significant soil anomalies resulted from this sampling program.**

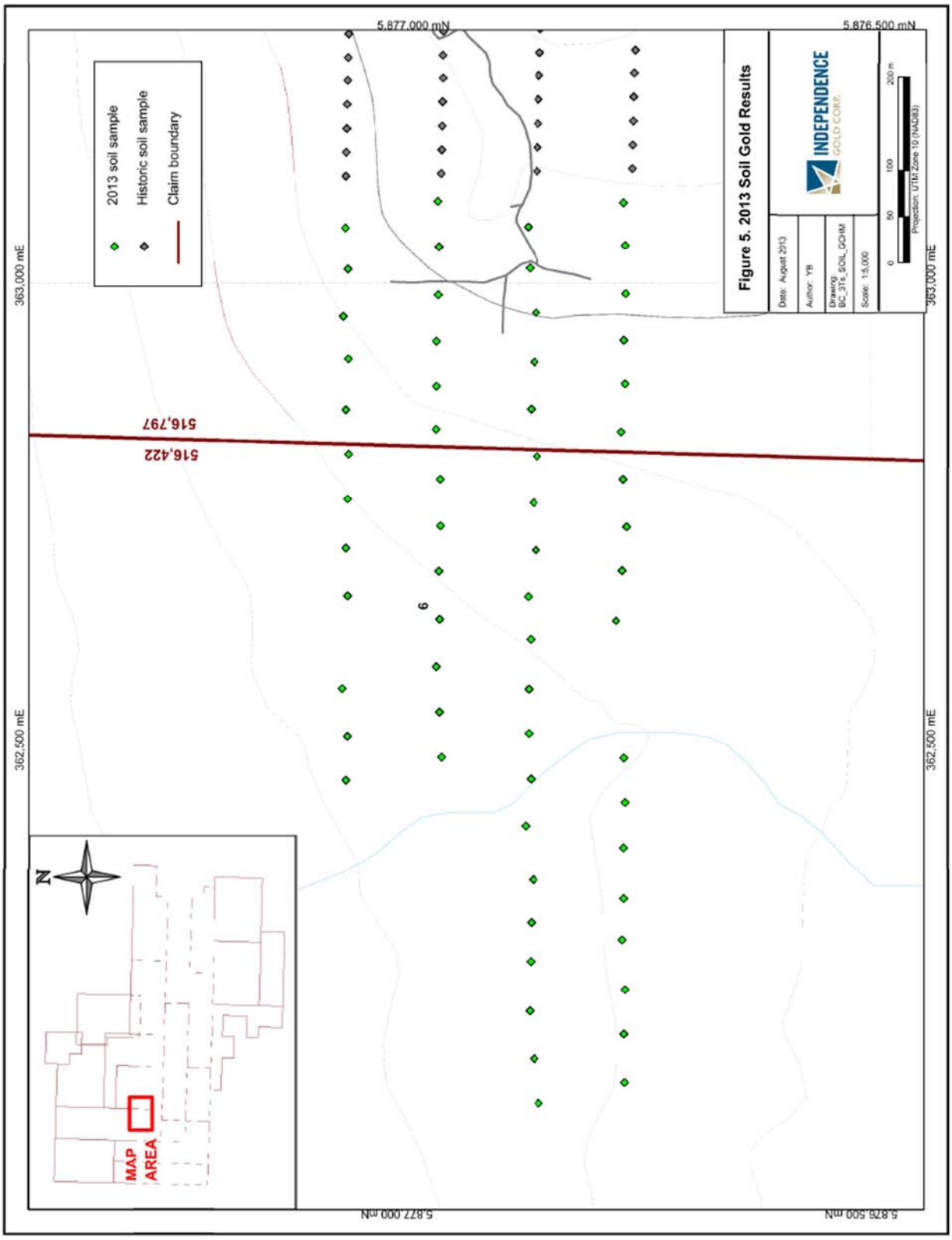
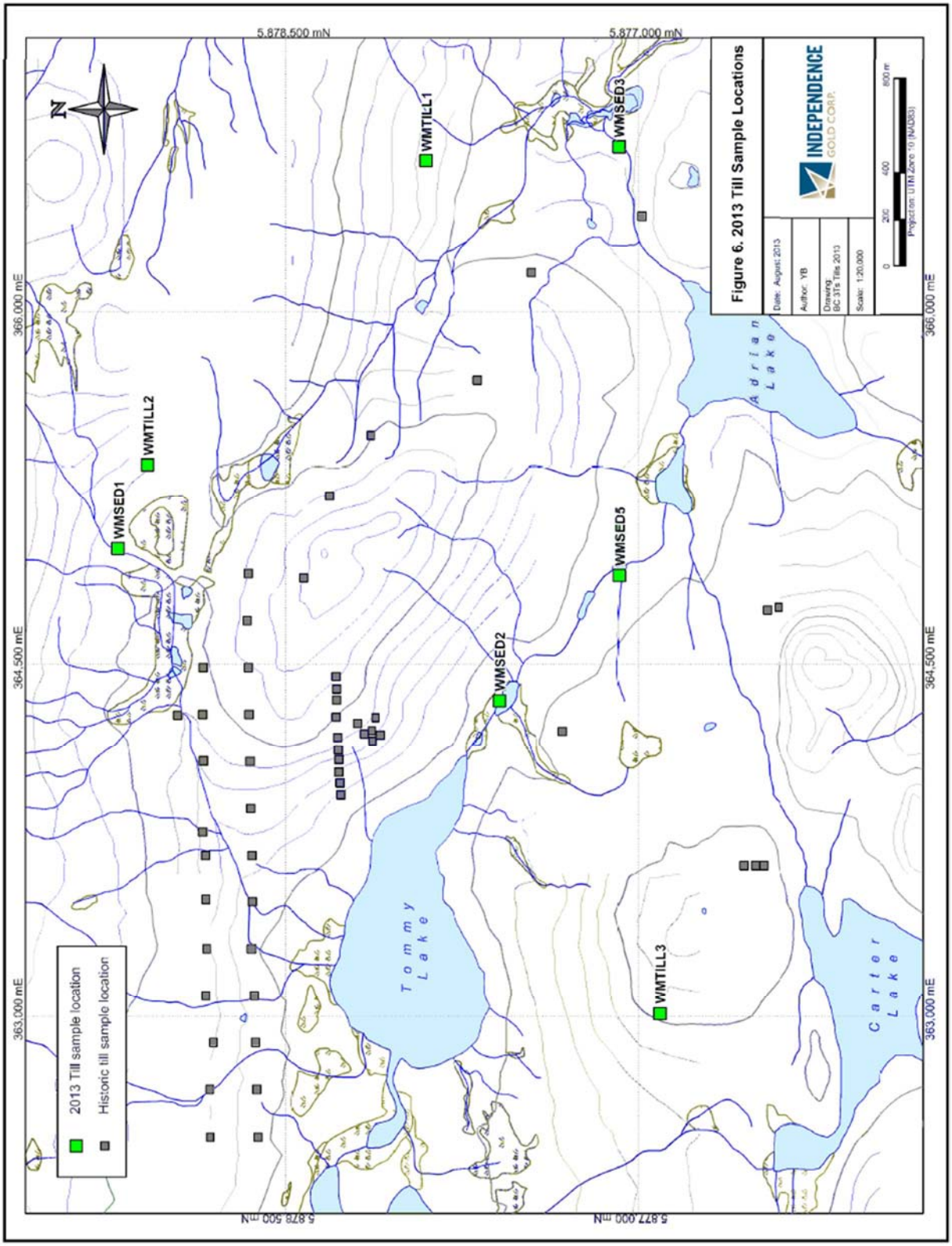


Figure 8 **2013 Till (TILL) and Stream Sediment (SED) Sample Location Map (from Layman and Pawliuk, 2013b).**



9.2.2 2013 Summer Program

The 2013 summer field program on the Property included geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical sampling and ground geophysics over a period of 19 days for a total of 80 man days. Geochemical sampling was performed to follow up targets from the spring 2013 field program. A total of 186 rock, 65 soil and 72 till samples were collected. A ground magnetometer survey was conducted over sections of the property. A total of 58 line km of magnetic data was collected at a line spacing of 200 m, 100 m, and 50 m (Layman and Pawliuk, 2013c).

Geological Mapping and Rock Sampling

A number of areas from previous sampling programs were identified as target areas for follow up, detailed rock sampling and mapping. A total of 186 rock samples were collected on the Property to further define these target areas (Figure 9).

The prospecting and mapping program was successful in defining a number of targets. The Ledge Zone, a north-northeast tending anomalous boulder zone located north of Adrian Lake and south of the Ootsa 9000 road, includes sample A00043074, a 2012 sample of a 270 cm wide subangular boulder that assayed 3.37 g/t gold and 67 g/t silver. The Ledge Zone trends for approximately 300 m. The best assay returned from the 2013 summer sampling along the Ledge Zone was a 30 cm wide angular quartz vein float that assayed 18.0 g/t gold and 176.0 g/t silver.

The newly discovered Butch vein, located in outcrop to the west of the Ted-Mint vein, is a 40 cm wide quartz-calcite vein that is exposed for approximately 3 m along strike. The Butch vein is moderately stained with limonite; sulphide mineralization within the vein consists of rare traces of disseminated pyrite. The RQFP wallrock is clay altered and siliceous with 1-2% disseminated pyrite. The highest assay returned for the Butch vein is 0.47 g/t gold and 7.0 g/t silver.

Additional prospecting took place east and south of the Ted vein. A conglomeratic unit was identified south of the Ted vein and may mark the top of the rhyolite unit on the property. An inferred north south trending fault structure is present east of the Ted vein, and abundant quartz vein float was found east, or down-ice from, this presumed fault structure. This presumed fault structure could possibly host a mineralized quartz-carbonate vein. Assay highlights from east of the Ted vein include sample B00215539, a piece of quartz vein float that assayed 1.37 g/t gold and 1350 g/t silver.

A linear group of quartz vein boulders and float was discovered east of Goofy vein in a swampy area. This ñSwamp Zoneò has an apparent north-south trend and boulders from this area measured up to 50 cm wide. The highest assay that was returned from the Swamp Zone boulders was 0.52 g/t gold with no significant silver. To the east or down-ice of the Swamp Zone, a quartz vein boulder assayed 37 g/t gold and 202 g/t silver.

Geological mapping focused on revisiting interpreted fault structures from the comprehensive structural review that took place during the June, 2013 field program. A fault structure was interpreted to cut the microdiorite sill on top of the hill west of the Ted vein. This structure strikes at 017, is near vertical dipping steeply to the east. Sericite-, silica- and pyrite-altered RQFP wallrock observed adjacent to the fault suggests that this is an older fault, with associated hydrothermal fluid flows.

Geological mapping of the property was successful in further delineating the target zone for potential mineralized quartz vein structures. The RQFP wallrock adjacent to the veins is silicified with weak to moderate sericite and clay alteration. Brecciated RQFP with quartz veining is also common. The most prospective area on the Property is along an east-west corridor containing the known veins. To the south of the Mint-Ted vein and the East vein, a dark maroon RQFP conglomerate unit is present. This unit, where the RQFP has apparently been reworked in shallow water, may mark the stratigraphic top of the wallrock RQFP.

Soil Sampling

A total of 65 soil samples were collected on the Property on five east-west lines covering the Butch vein, and east and south of the Ted vein (Figure 10). Ten samples were taken in one line over the Butch vein, west of the Ted vein at 25 m intervals; 17 samples were collected over two lines to the south of the Ted vein at 50 m intervals and 100 m line spacing. To the east of the Ted vein, two lines totaling 38 samples were collected at 25 m intervals and 50 m line spacing. All locations were recorded with a hand held GPS. The samples were collected from the B horizon or the C horizon where soil conditions permitted, using a shovel, and sent to the lab in waterproof Ziploc bags.

The samples were submitted to SGS labs in Burnaby, BC and were dried, weighed, and screened to 180 mesh. All samples were analyzed for 34 elements using a two acid aqua regia digestion ICP-AES technique and for gold by fire assay method.

The results from the soil sampling showed an 18 ppb gold in soil anomaly west of the Ted-Mint vein Structure; a 6 ppb gold sample is coincident with the Butch vein. No significant gold was present in the soil samples to the south of the Ted vein. To the east of the Ted-Mint vein, several samples assayed greater than 9 ppb gold along a newly mapped north-south trending fault structure. Approximately 90 m east of this structure, a soil sample assayed 73 ppb gold.

Till Sampling

A total of 72 till samples were collected on 5 east-west lines covering the Butch vein, the Swamp Zone and the area north of Adrian Lake (Figure 11). The lines were situated to provide information on the geochemical signature of the tills overlying known mineralized quartz veins, and to explore for additional veins in areas with no rock exposure within the prospective east-west corridor. Twenty-one samples were collected along two lines 100 m apart over the Butch vein and Swamp Zone. Three orientation samples were collected over the Butch vein at 3 m spacing. North of Adrian Lake, 48 samples were collected at 50 m intervals along two lines spaced 130 m apart. The samples were collected with a shovel, from the top of the till, directly below the B soil horizon.

Approximately 2 kg of material was collected at each site and sent to the lab in plastic poly bags. The samples were submitted to SGS labs in Burnaby, BC and were dried, weighed, and screened to 250 mesh. All samples were analyzed for 34 elements using a two acid aqua regia digestion ICP-AES technique and for gold by fire assay method.

The results from the till sampling show a gold bearing anomaly or trend across approximately 450 m in the area north of Adrian Lake with assays of up to 64 ppb gold in till. This gold-bearing till anomaly or trend is 100 m east of rock sample A0043074, a 270 cm wide subangular boulder that assayed 3.37 g/t gold and 67 g/t silver. The highest concentration of gold in till associated with the Butch vein is 77 ppb gold. Tills from the Swamp Zone area contain from 7 to 34 ppb gold.

Figure 9 **Property Geology and 2013 Rock Sampling (from Layman and Pawliuk, 2013c).**

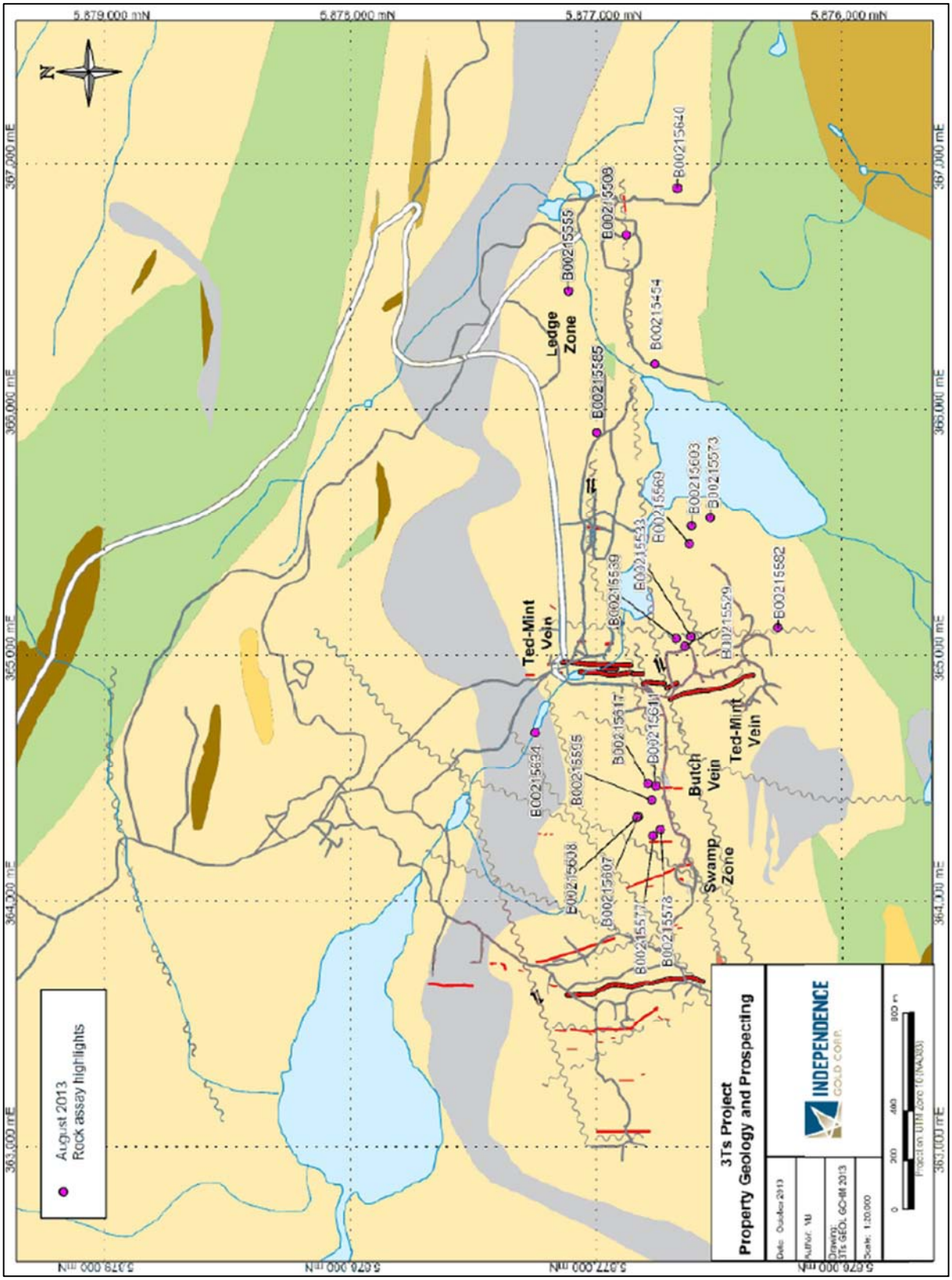


Figure 10 **2013 Summer Program Soil Sample Location Map and Au results, Ted-Mint Vein Area (from Layman and Pawliuk, 2013c).**

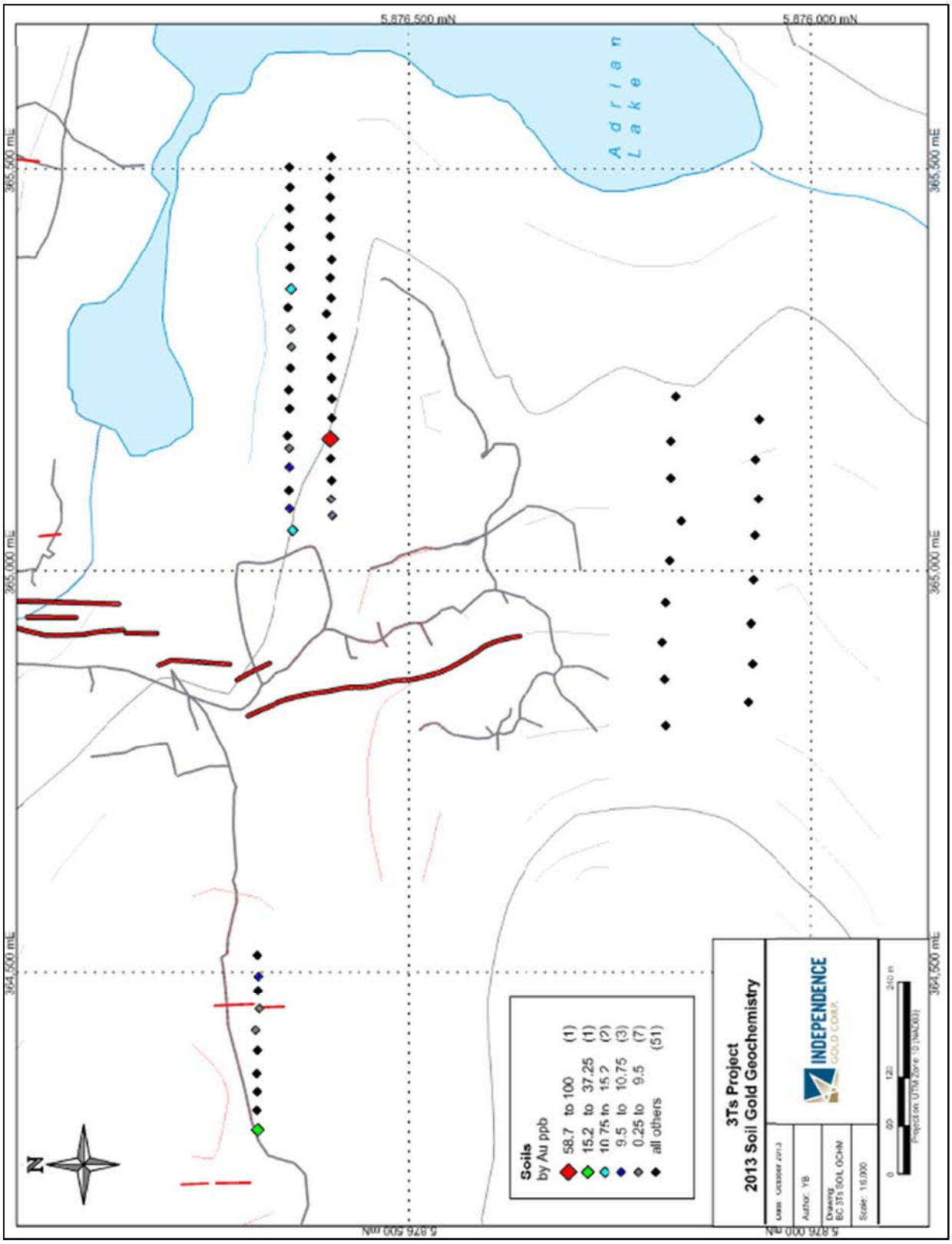
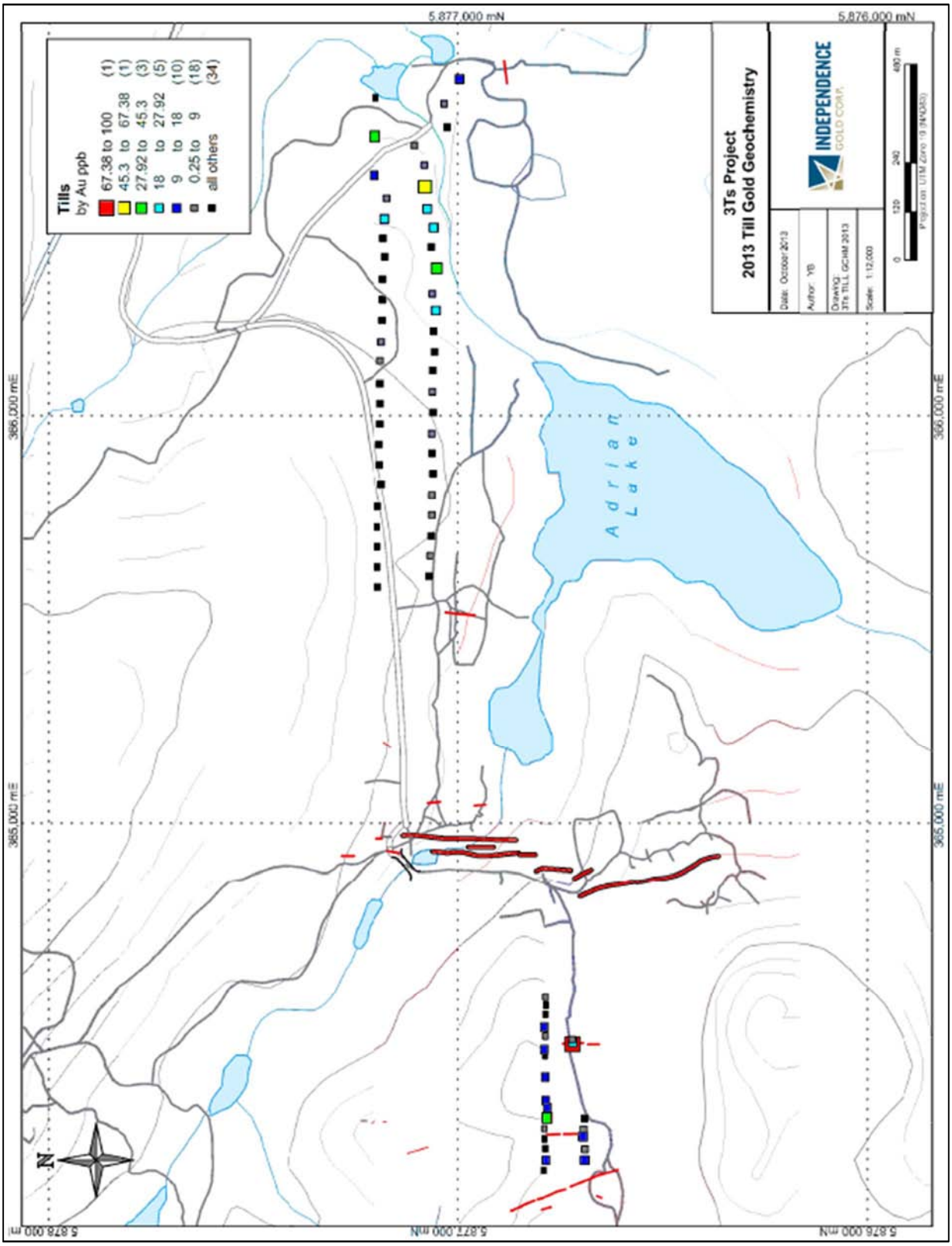


Figure 11 **2013 Summer Program Till Sample Location Map and Au results, Ted-Mint Vein Area (from Layman and Pawliuk, 2013c).**



Ground Geophysics

A total of 58 line km were surveyed on the Property at a line spacing of 200 m, 100 m and 50 m. Lines were oriented both north-south and east-west (Layman and Pawliuk, 2013c). The north-south survey lines were designed to see possible contrasts in the east-west striking rock units, trending stratigraphy and to delineate local fault structures. The east-west survey lines were designed to highlight magnetic features that are associated with north striking, mineralized quartz veins in other parts of the Property. Survey lines were positioned over the Swamp Zone and Butch vein area, as well as north of Adrian Lake and the 9000 Road where limited outcrop exposures are present (Figure 12).

A GSM-19 ñOverhauser effectò roving magnetometer and base station magnetometer system were used to gather magnetic data and correct for diurnal magnetic variations. The GSM-19 magnetometer was used in ñwalking mode with GPS.ò Magnetic data from the 2013 survey was merged with data from the 2012 survey. Regional magnetic lineaments, offsets and terminations observed on the magnetic intensity and derivative maps were used to predict the location and direction of regional faults and a general structural pattern within and around the project area. Faults interpreted from the regional magnetic and topographic information suggest a structural convergence to the west of the Ted- Mint vein (Figure 13).

The ground magnetic results show local magnetic highs of various strengths. A series of faults appear to converge in the vicinity of the mapped quartz veins. Using the localization of magnetic highs bounded by north-easterly trending faults and a northwest fault, a fault bounded horst can explain the abrupt change in magnetic intensity within the horst (fault) boundaries. Alternatively, the magnetic highs may correspond with buried intrusive units. Some magnetic highs are located close to mineralized quartz veins, suggesting a spatial relationship between the mineralized veins and concentrations of magnetite.

Figure 12 **Regional Residual Magnetic Intensity Map Showing the Location of the 2013 and 2012 Ground Magnetic Surveys (from Layman and Pawliuk, 2013c).**

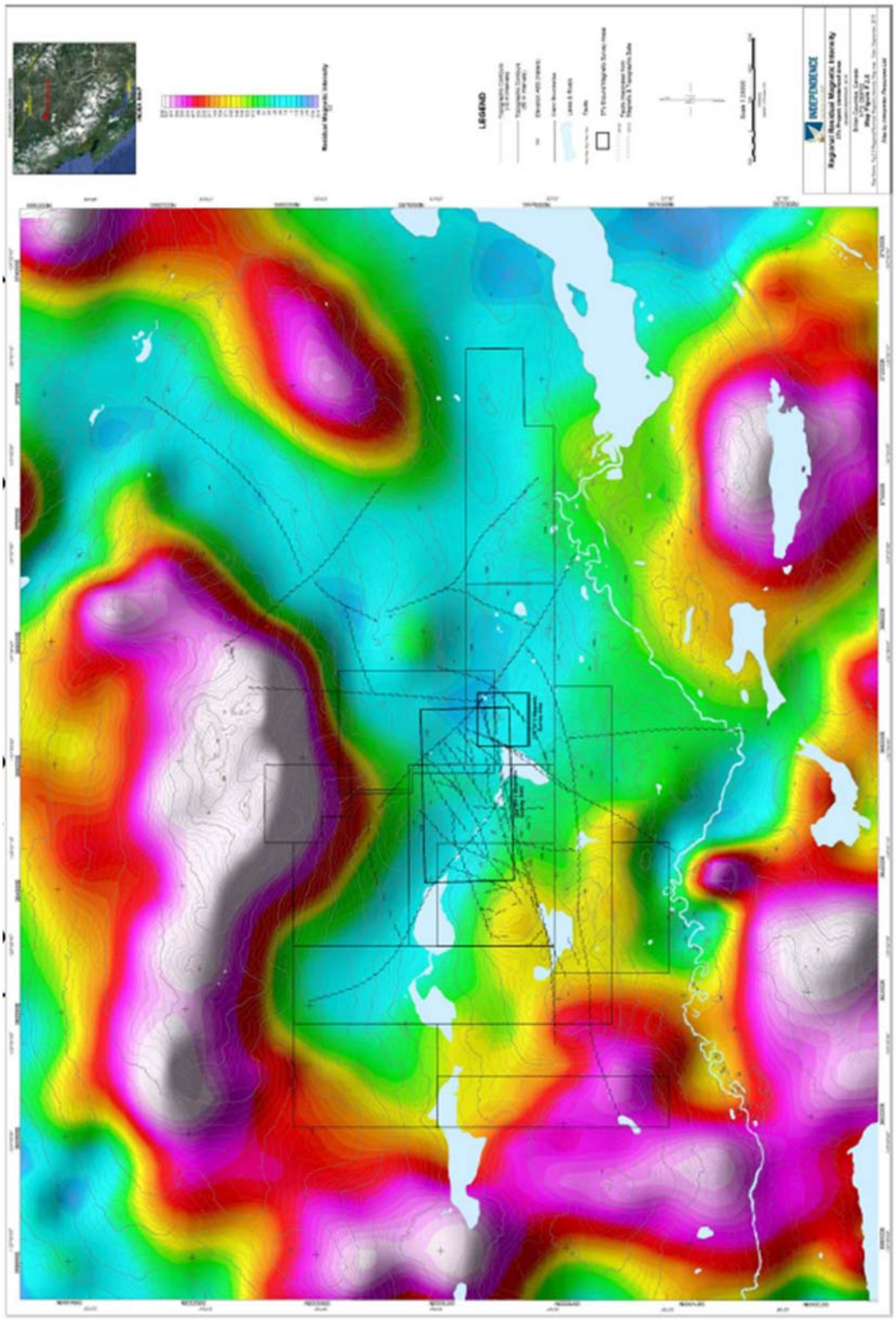
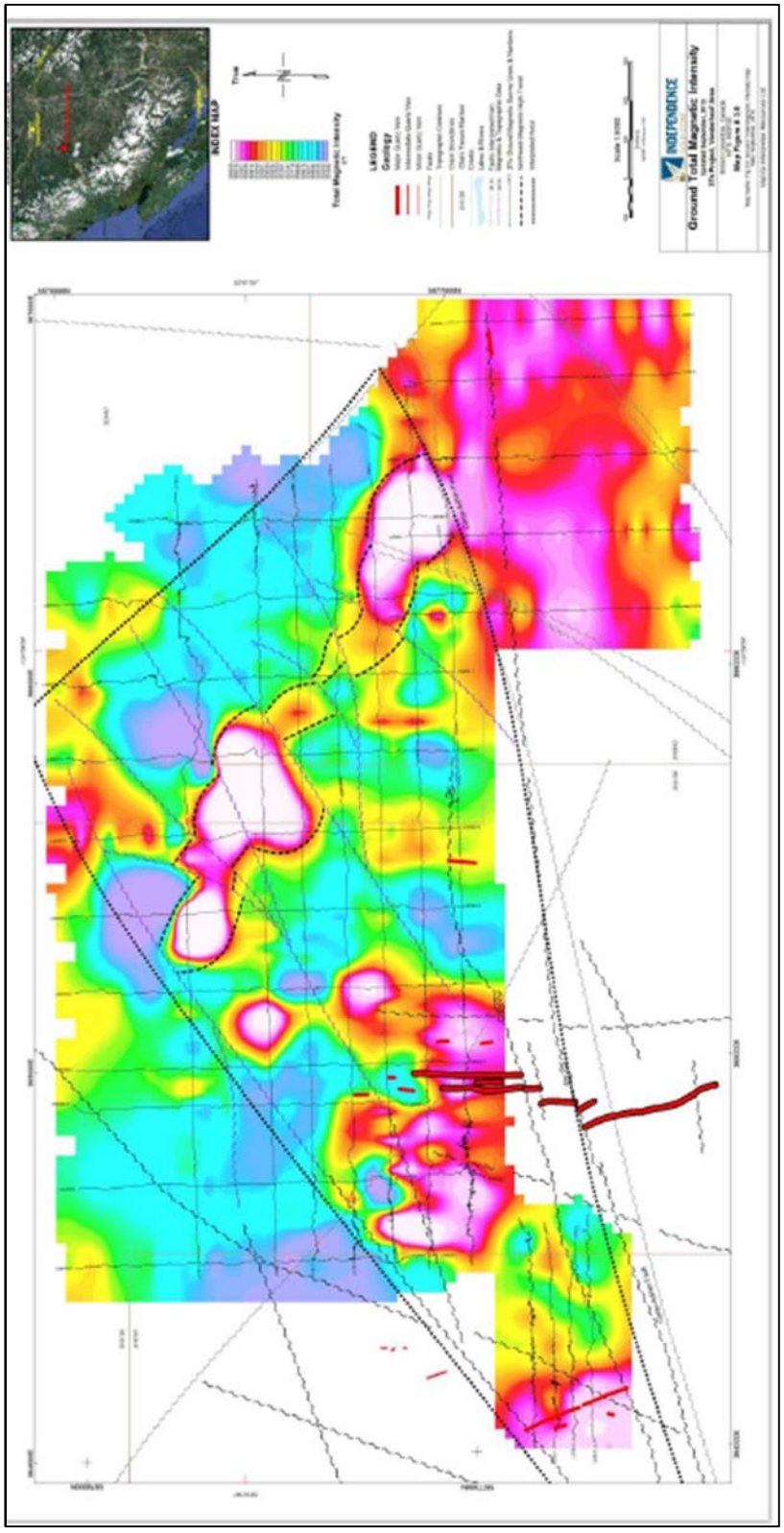


Figure 13 **Total Magnetic Intensity Map, 2013 Ground Magnetic Survey (from Layman and Pawliuk, 2013c).**



10 DRILLING

The following is a description of drilling completed on the Property by Independence from 2012 to 2013. Drilling tested the Tommy, Ted and Mint veins. To the Authorôs knowledge, there are no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

Prior drill programs completed on the property are described in previous 43-101 reports by Armitage and Pawliuk (2012) and Wallis and Fier (2002 and 2004). A total of 205 drill holes (41,450.17 meters) with 4,449 assay values collected through 2013 have been completed on the Property, mainly in the area of the Tommy, Ted-Mint and Larry vein areas (Figure 14).

10.1 2012 Drill Program

A total of 3,949.2 meters were drilled on the Property between October 22 and November 30, 2012 (Figure 15),(Table 4). Exploration of the Mint vein included 2,872.3 m in 13 holes; the Mint vein drilling was designed to explore outside of the existing resource wireframe, along strike and down dip of previous holes TT03-27 and TT11-50. One hole 401.4 m in length was drilled to test the Ted vein at depth, and 920.8 meters were drilled in 3 holes between the Ted vein and Mint vein in the area of the Ted vein fault (Layman and Pawliuk, 2012).

The Mint vein drilling successfully extended the Mint vein approximately 100 meters along strike to the north. Holes TT12-58 and TT12-59 intersected the vein along strike to the north and holes TT12-57 and TT12-61 intersected the vein along strike and at depth. Hole TT12-60 tested the Mint vein target area between holes TT11-50 and TT12-61 and intersected weakly mineralized RQFP quartz vein breccia close to the bottom of the hole. Holes TT12-56 and TT12-59 were interpreted to be too far west to intersect the Mint vein, while hole TT12-63 intersected a quartz vein to the south between historic holes TT03-25 and TT03-27 but did not intersect the Mint vein.

One hole, TT12-65, was drilled to test the central part of the Ted vein at depth.

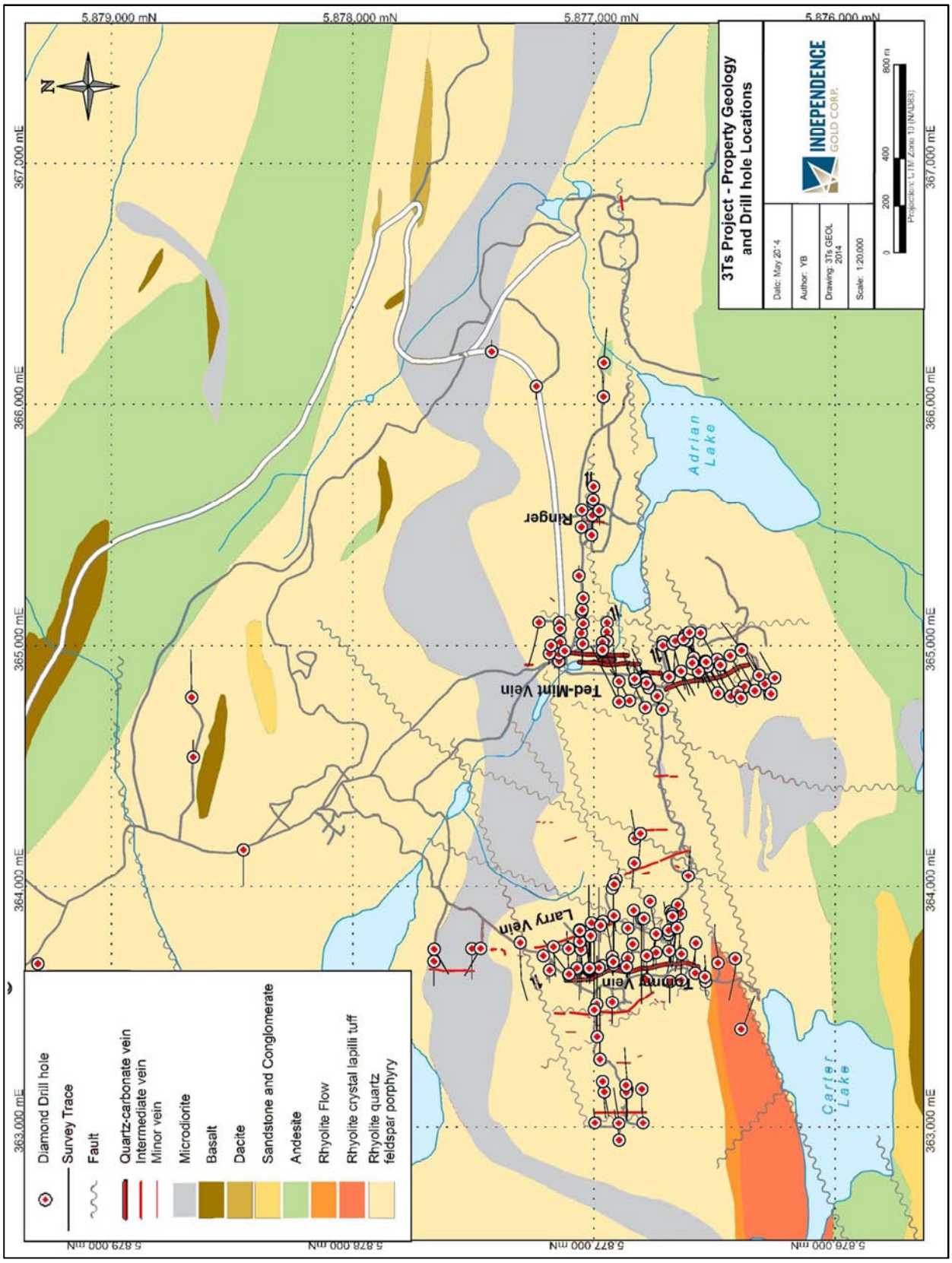
The area north of the Ted vein fault and to the west of previous drill holes, was tested during the 2012 drilling program. This area is considered part of the Mint vein or the northern extension of the Ted vein which has been offset to the east by the Ted vein Fault. The Ted and Mint veins may be considered one main vein structure.

Drillhole TT12-64 intersected a mineralized quartz-carbonate vein, the Mint vein. Holes TT12-66 to TT12-72 inclusive were drilled to follow-up on the vein intercept in drillhole TT12-64. TT12-66 intersected the vein up dip of the intercept in hole TT12-64. Hole TT12-67 tested the possible strike extension to the north of holes TT12-64 and TT12-66, and intersected trace mineralization above the microdiorite sill. Hole TT12-68 tested the area down-dip of holes TT12-64 and TT12-66, below the sill, but did not intersect the Mint vein structure. TT12-69 tested for the vein structure along strike to the north of TT12-67, but did not intersect the vein.

Hole TT12-70 intersected the Mint vein structure below the sill, below and east of hole TT12-67. TT12-71 tested the vein structure along strike to the north of TT12-70, and intersected several veins and brecciated zones. TT12-72, the last hole of the program, was designed to test the strike extent of the Mint vein structure to the south, and east of TT12- 68.

Drill hole TT12-56 is located 80 meters north of TT03-27 and reached a total depth of 109 meters. TT12-56 was designed to test the Mint vein structure above the microdiorite sill. This hole collared in rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry (RQFP) with up to 10% crosscutting quartz calcite veins and stringers throughout. The Mint vein was intersected over 60 cm from 69.7 m to 70.3 m depth with no significant sulphide mineralization. Minor intersecting quartz veins are present in the RQFP wall rock to a depth of 72.3 meters. The interval from 69.7 m to 72.3 m depth assayed 1.01 g/t gold and 5.61 g/t silver over 2.6m, with an estimated true width of 1.7 m (Table 5).

Figure 14 Location of Drill Holes Completed on the Property



Dril hole TT12-57 is located 90 m north of TT12-50 and reached a total depth of 322 meters. TT12-57 was designed to test the Mint vein below the floor of the microdiorite sill. This hole intersected the microdiorite sill from 67 meters to 169 meters depth. The Mint vein was intersected from 278.3 m to 281.5 m (core length). The Mint vein is well banded grey to blue quartz calcite with trace to 2% combined pyrite, chalcopyrite galena and sulphosalts. A second vein occurs from 288.5 m to 289.1 m.

Sulphide mineralization and textures of this vein are similar to those intersected at 278.3 meters depth. The adjacent RQFP wall rock contains minor intersecting quartz veins and breccia, between 5 to 15 cm thick, hosting trace pyrite, chalcopyrite, sulphosalts and galena. No significant assays were returned for this hole.

Drill hole TT12-58 is located 30 meters west of hole TT12-56 and reached a total depth of 87.4m. TT12-58 was designed to test the Mint vein structure above the microdiorite sill. This hole intersected highly siliceous RQFP with up to 10-15% quartz as breccias and veins up to 15 cm thick from surface to 35 m depth. Within this zone, thicker veins up to 0.5 m wide are present from 5.8 m to 10.5 m depth. Sulphide mineralization in the quartz consists of trace to 2% combined disseminated pyrite, sooty pyrite, sulphosalts, galena and chalcopyrite. This zone assayed 0.31 g/t gold, 36.55 g/t silver from 6.8 to 8.8 m depth over a 2.0 m intersection, with an estimated true width of 1.3m. The microdiorite sill is present at 67 meters depth.

Drill hole TT12-59 was drilled 50 meters north of TT12-58, and reached a final depth of 69m. TT12-59 intersected the Mint vein from 3.9 m to 7.9 m depth, and from 8.7 m to 11.0 m depth. Sulphide mineralization within these veins is comprised of 1% combined galena, chalcopyrite and sooty pyrite. Sulphides are rimmed by 1% blue-black sulphosalts. Thin veins crosscutting the adjacent RQFP wall rock breccia also contain trace amounts of pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite. This hole assayed 0.28 g/t gold and 16.42 g/t silver over 6 m from 5.0 m to 11.0 m depth with an estimated true thickness of 3.9m.

Drill hole TT12-60 was designed to test the Mint vein along strike and below the sill, 80 meters north of TT11-50, and between holes TT11-50 and TT12-57. TT12-60 reached a depth of 293.8 meters. This hole intersected fault structures from 192.6 to 235.0 m depth marked by RQFP that is bleached, siliceous and broken. Intense sericite and chlorite alteration are associated with this fault zone. Up to 2-5% quartz vein breccia is present in the RQFP below the sill; the vein breccia contains trace to 1% combined pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and sulphosalts. From 244.0 to 246.0 m depth, the quartz vein breccia assayed 1.79 g/t gold and 3.00 g/t silver with an estimated true width of 1.0m. The Mint vein was not intersected by this hole.

Drill hole TT12-61 was designed to test the Mint vein structure below the base of the microdiorite sill, 50 m north of TT12-59 and 175 m north of TT11-50. TT12-61 reached a total depth of 310 m and intersected the microdiorite sill from 44.5 m to 151.2 m. Below the microdiorite sill, from 188.0 to 194.0 m depth, the RQFP is host to four quartz calcite veins, ranging in thickness from 1 to 1.8 meters. These quartz veins are interpreted to possibly be the northern extension of the Mint vein; no visible sulphides are noted in these veins. The interval from 188.0 to 194.0 m depth assayed 0.19 g/t gold and 2.1 g/t silver over an estimated true width of 3.7m.

A second intersection of quartz calcite vein in hole TT12-61 is present from 298.8 m to 299.8 m, and is host to trace amounts of galena, sulphosalts, pyrite and chalcopyrite. This interval grades 1.02 g/t gold and 44.0 g/t silver over an estimated true with of 0.30m.

Drill hole TT12-62 was designed to test the Mint vein above the microdiorite sill and down dip from drill hole TT12-59. TT12-62 collared in RQFP and intersected a 10 m section of quartz vein-rich RQFP from 49.6 to 59.6 m depth. The quartz calcite veins, generally up to 5 cm thick, and up to 15% of the rock volume are well banded and contain trace to 1% combined pyrite, chalcopyrite and sulphosalts. TT12-62 reached a total depth of 81m. No significant assays were returned from this hole.

Drill hole TT12-63 was designed to test the southern strike extension of the Mint vein, south of hole TT03-27 and north of hole TT03-25. TT12-63 reached a total depth of 99.7m. This hole intersected a quartz

vein from 16.9 m to 17.4 m depth and another from 27.6 m to 27.9 m depth. Sulphide mineralization in this hole consists of trace disseminated pyrite, sooty pyrite, chalcopyrite and sulphosalts. Assays from this hole include 1.96 g/t gold and 17.08 g/t silver from 26.6 to 27.9 m depth. The surrounding wall rock RQFP contains greater than 5% quartz veins that are host to trace amounts of galena, pyrite and sulphosalts.

Drill hole TT12-64 was designed to test for the possible right lateral extension of the Ted vein/southern extension of the Mint vein, north of the Ted vein fault. TT12-64 reached a total depth of 156.1m. This hole intersected broken, blocky and faulted RQFP with minor quartz vein breccia to a depth of 124m. From 124 m to 136.7 m, the Ted-Mint vein is present and is comprised of well banded quartz vein material with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite, galena and sulphosalts. This intersection assayed 0.47 g/t gold and 60.3 g/t silver over 12.7 m with an estimated true width of 6.0m. Within this zone, a higher grade section is present from 128.0 m to 132.0 m and assayed 0.99 g/t gold and 152.0 g/t silver over an estimated true width of 1.9m. The top of the microdiorite sill is present at 136 meters depth.

Drill hole TT12-65 was designed to test the Ted vein down dip from the existing inferred resource wireframe. TT12-65 reached a total depth of 401.4m. From 324.0 to 334.5 m, RQFP wall rock is brecciated with quartz veins hosting trace amounts of pyrite, galena and sulphosalts. This zone assayed 0.69 g/t gold and 13.1 g/t silver over 10.5 m with an estimated true width of 6.4m. Within this zone, the Ted vein occurs from 328 m to 329.5 m depth. No visible sulphides were noted in the Ted vein, which assayed 4.00 g/t gold and 17.6 g/t silver over an estimated true width of 0.9m.

Drill hole TT12-66 was designed to test the Mint vein target up dip and on the same section as hole TT12-64. TT12-66 reached a total depth of 139.3m. The mineralized Mint vein structure within hole TT12-66 occurs as three individual vein intercepts between 83 m and 123.8 m depth, separated by brecciated RQFP. A 3.1 m Ted vein intersection is present from 85 to 88.1 m and hosts trace disseminated pyrite, galena and sulphosalts. This intersection assayed 0.65 g/t gold and 106.0 g/t silver over an estimated true thickness of 1.5m.

The Mint vein is present from 90.8 m to 97.7 m and is well mineralized with up to 15% chalcopyrite, pyrite and galena over a 15 cm interval at 94.3 m depth. The vein assayed 1.94 g/t gold and 232.7 g/t silver over 6.9 m with an estimated true thickness of 3.4 m.

A 1.6 m thick intersection of the Mint vein is present from 101.3 m to 102.9 m, and displays well banded crustiform textures within bluish grey quartz. Trace amounts of sulphosalts are present. This intersection assayed 14.0 g/t gold and 183.50 g/t silver over an estimated true thickness of 0.8 m. Within this zone, from 102.3 to 102.9 m, the Ted vein assayed 29.0 g/t gold and 321.0 g/t silver over an estimated true thickness of 0.3 m.

Drill hole TT12-67 was designed to test the northern strike extent of the Mint vein intersected in holes TT12-64 and TT12-66. TT12-67 was collared 45 m north of hole TT12-66 and reached a total depth of 139.4m. This hole intersected multiple brecciated quartz carbonate veins up to 25 cm thick within the RQFP. These veins host trace disseminated pyrite, sooty pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and sulphosalts. The quartz veins in this intersection are associated with moderate to strong sericite, chlorite and hematite alteration along the vein contacts with the RQFP. Assays from this hole returned 2.0 m of 0.72 g/t gold but no silver between 54.0 m and 56.0 m depth with an estimated true thickness of 1.0 m. The upper contact of the microdiorite sill is present at 111.6 m depth. The Ted vein structure is to the east of drill hole TT12-67.

Drill hole TT12-68 was designed to test the Mint vein structure below the sill, and down dip from holes TT12-64 and TT12-66. TT12-68 reached a total depth of 380.1m. TT12-68 intersected RQFP from 46.3 to 160.8 m depth; traces of pyrite are present from 126 to 128 m depth. The microdiorite sill was intersected from 160.8 to 258.4 m depth. The RQFP is heavily faulted from 258.4 m to 324 m depth. The faults are marked by generally broken, blocky core with healed clay and sandy gouge material and with intense alteration to chlorite and sericite. The Mint vein was not intersected below the sill on this section and is interpreted to be faulted-out. No significant assays were returned for this hole.

Drill hole TT12-69 was designed to test the Ted vein to the north of TT12-67. TT12-69 reached a total depth of 111.9 m and did not intersect the Ted vein. Sulphide mineralization in the hole consists of trace to 1% galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite within 1-2 cm thick quartz carbonate veins from 46.0 to 46.4 m depth, and from 57.0 to 58.1 m depth. No significant assays were returned for this hole; the Ted vein structure is interpreted to be approximately 30 m east of this hole.

Drill hole TT12-70 was designed to test the Mint vein structure below the microdiorite sill, down dip and to the northeast of hole TT12-67. TT12-70 intersected the Ted vein within brecciated RQFP from a depth of 346.9 m to 410.1 m depth, approximately 50 m east and 85 m north of the vein intercepts in holes TT12 64 and TT12-66. A 1.8 m intersection of Mint vein is present from 346.9 m to 348.7 m and hosts very rare trace amounts of pyrite in well banded crustiform texture quartz vein. From 379.6 m to 380.4 m, a 0.8 m thick vein hosts trace sulphosalts, galena and pyrite.

The Mint vein is also present from 386.8 to 387.5 m, and from 389.7 to 390.1 m in hole TT12-70. The thickest and most continuous intersection of the Mint vein is 12.4 m wide, from 397.7 m to 410.1 m. Sulphide mineralization is present as trace amounts of sooty pyrite, galena and sulphosalts. A 1.8 m thick clay-altered dyke is present at 410.1 m depth. The RQFP wall rock within the zone contains 2-3% cross cutting quartz vein material, with an increase of quartz vein and brecciated material from 385 m to 410.1 m depth. Within this zone, quartz veins are up to 8 m thick. Assays from this hole returned a 0.70 m intersection of 0.25 g/t gold and 26.30 g/t silver from 408.9 to 409.6 m with an estimated true thickness of 0.40m. TT12-70 reached a final depth of 428.9 m.

Drill hole TT12-71 was designed to test the Mint vein structure below the sill and 70 m north of the intercept in hole TT12-70. TT12-71 intersected multiple Ted vein intercepts and brecciated RQFP from 287.6 to 401.6 m depth. The uppermost Ted vein intercept is a 10 m wide intersection, from 287.6 to 297.6 m depth. Sulphide mineralization in this vein is comprised of trace sooty pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena with trace disseminated sulphosalts. This intersection assayed 6.08 g/t gold and 61.97 g/t silver over 10.0 m, with an estimated true thickness of 5.7 m.

Vein intercepts are also present from 310.3 to 310.6 m, 311.6 to 312.0 m, 322.2 to 322.6 m, 327.6 to 328.7 m, and from 330.5 to 331.0 m depth. These veins all host trace sulphosalts and galena within well-developed crustiform banding. From 334.3 m to 334.7 m, a quartz carbonate vein hosts trace amounts of chalcopyrite and galena. The RQFP wall rock also hosts trace amounts of pyrite and sulphosalts within thin quartz carbonate breccia veins. No significant assays were obtained from these veins.

A 22.4 m thick intersection of Mint vein is present from 336.4 to 358.8 m depth. Sulphide mineralization in this vein is sporadic, with intermittent zones of galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite and sulphosalts (<1%) between zones of well banded chalcedonic quartz without visible sulphides. Assays of 7.30 g/t gold and 231 g/t silver were returned from 343.4 m to 344.4 m depth, with an estimated true thickness of 1.7 m. TT12-71 reached a final depth of 419.7 m.

Below this vein, several additional quartz calcite veins are present from 383.8 m to 385.8 m, 389.2 m to 391.0 m, and 400.6 m to 401.6 m. These veins contain rare traces of galena and chalcopyrite with sulphosalts. Assay highlights include 1.11 g/t gold and 31.64 g/t silver over 7.2 m between 383.8 m and 391 m depth, with an estimated true width of 4.2 m.

Drill hole TT12-72 was designed to test the Ted vein structure at depth, both south of the vein intercepts in TT12-70 and TT12-71, and to the east of hole TT12-68. TT12-72 reached a total depth of 400m. This hole intersected RQFP crosscut by 11 diabase dykes up to 20 m wide. Both the RQFP and diabase have been affected by faults marked by clay and sandy gouge material. The microdiorite sill is present from 154.5 m to 249.9 m depth. A quartz calcite vein from 297.7 to 298.1 m depth grades 1.40 g/t gold and 4.00 g/t silver across an estimated true width of 0.20m. Diabase dykes also intersect the RQFP below the sill; these dykes are intensely chlorite-altered and locally magnetic. Dyke material is present from 315 m to end of hole at 400 m depth.

Figure 15 Location of the 2012 Drill Holes Completed on the Property.

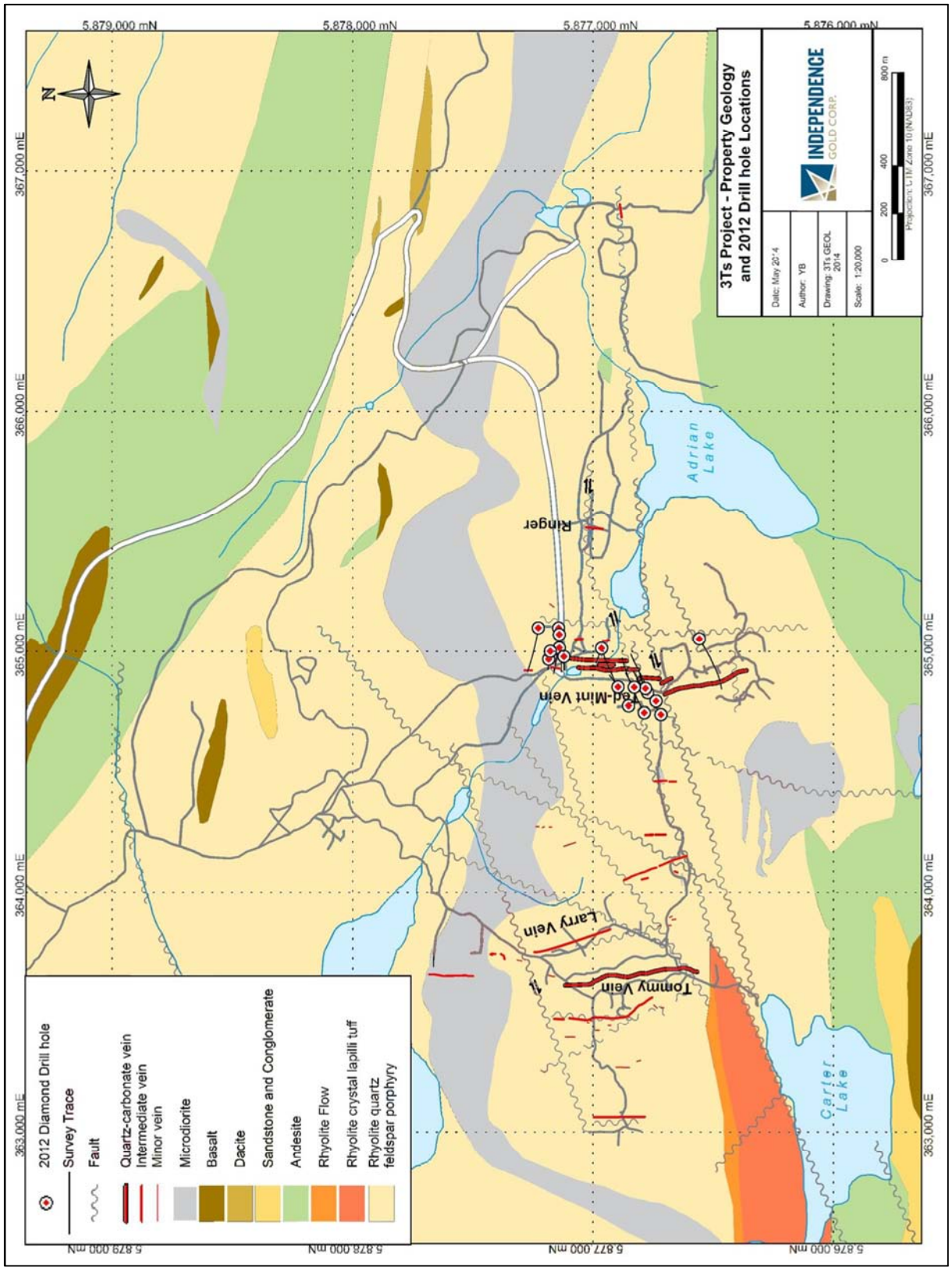


Table 4 2012 Diamond Drill Hole Summary.

Hole	Target	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
TT12-56	Mint	365010	5877138	257	-50	108.8
TT12-57	Mint	365098	5877143	270	-50	322.2
TT12-58	Mint	364978	5877125	270	-49	87.4
TT12-59	Mint	364967	5877175	270	-50	69.2
TT12-60	Mint	365070	5877144	260	-57	293.8
TT12-61	Mint	365098	5877225	278	-52	310
TT12-62	Mint	365000	5877177	270	-50	81.4
TT12-63	Mint	365009	5876966	293	-50	99.7
TT12-64	Ted	364832	5876773	60	-50	156.1
TT12-65	Ted/Mint	365048	5876553	240	-55	401.4
TT12-66	Ted/Mint	364848	5876783	60	-60	139.3
TT12-67	Mint	364850	5876828	60	-60	139.4
TT12-68	Ted/Mint	364739	5876715	60	-55	380.1
TT12-69	Mint	364848	5876896	60	-60	111.9
TT12-70	Mint	364744	5876791	60	-55	428.9
TT12-71	Mint	364774	5876854	60	-55	419.7
TT12-72	Mint	364791	5876736	60	-55	399.9
					Total:	3,949.20

Table 5 2012 Drill Hole Assay Summary.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Estimated True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
TT12-56	64.5	64.8	0.3	0.2	0.98	4.0
And	69.7	72.3	2.6	1.7	1.01	5.6
Including	69.7	70.3	0.5	0.3	2.00	6.0
TT12-57	No Significant Assays					
TT12-58	6.8	8.8	2.0	1.3	0.31	36.6
TT12-59	5.0	11.0	6.0	3.9	0.28	16.4
TT12-60	244.0	246.0	2.0	1.0	1.79	3.0
TT12-61	188.0	194.0	6.0	3.7	0.14	1.6
And	298.8	299.8	1.0	0.6	0.62	21.8
Including	298.8	299.2	0.4		1.00	44.0
TT12-62	No Significant Assays					
TT-12-63	26.6	27.9	1.3		1.96	17.1
Including	27.6	27.9	0.3		7.39	74.0
TT12-63	48.4	48.8	0.4		3.46	5.0
TT12-64	124.0	136.7	12.7	6.0	0.47	60.3
Including	128.0	132.0	4.0	1.9	0.99	152.0
TT12-65	323.0	333.5	10.5	6.4	0.74	13.1
Including	328.0	329.5	1.5		4.00	17.6
TT12-66	83.0	103.9	20.9	10.5	2.00	111.8
Including	92.8	96.8	4.0		3.00	338.3
And	99.7	102.9	3.2		7.70	97.8
Including	102.3	102.9	0.6		29.00	321.0
TT12-66	111.4	111.7	0.3		2.00	53.0
TT12-66	118.8	123.8	5.0	3.4	1.50	15.6
TT12-67	54.0	56.0	2.0	1.0	0.72	Nd
TT12-68	No Significant Assays					
TT12-69	No Significant Assays					
TT12-70	408.9	409.6	0.7	0.4	0.25	26.3
TT12-71	287.6	297.6	10.0	5.7	6.08	62.0
Including	287.6	289.6	2.0		28.50	162.0
TT12-71	343.4	346.4	3.0	1.7	7.30	231.0
Including	343.4	344.4	1.0		21.00	683.0
TT12-71	356.4	357.4	1.0	0.6	5.00	9.0
TT12-71	383.8	391.0	7.2	4.2	1.11	31.6
Including	388.8	391.0	2.2		2.00	45.8
TT12-72	297.7	298.1	0.4	0.2	1.40	4.0

10.2 2013 Drill Program

A total of 3,862.7 meters were drilled on the property between February 19 and March 27, 2013 (Figure 16; Table 6). Exploration around the Ted vein included 470.6 m in two holes testing the possible dextral strike slip offset the Ted vein to the south of the existing resource wireframe. One hole 476.4 m in length was drilled to test the central part of the Ted vein at depth. A total of 1,932 m in six holes were drilled to further delineate the section of the mineralized quartz-carbonate vein that connects the Ted vein and Mint vein. Exploration drilling was also performed on the Tommy and Larry veins. One hole 281.9 m in length tested the northern part of the Tommy vein, and two holes totalling 701.8 m were drilled on the Larry vein (Layman and Pawliuk, 2013).

Drill hole TT13-73 intercepted the Ted vein approximately 50 m below the existing resource model wireframe. However, holes TT13-74 and TT13-75 failed to intercept the Ted vein to the west and south of the current resource wireframe. The 2012 drilling program on the property resulted in the discovery of a mineralized quartz-carbonate vein in the gap between the Ted vein and the and the Mint vein, and the realization that these veins are all parts of the same mineralized structure, with a total strike length of at least 900 m. The 2013 drill holes TT13-77 to TT13-81 further delineated this vein structure, both along strike and at depth, below the microdiorite sill. TT13-82 and TT13-82 tested the Larry vein, and TT13-84 intersected both the Larry vein above the microdiorite sill and the Tommy vein structure at depth.

Drill hole TT13-73 reached a total depth of 476.4 m and was designed to test the central part of the Ted vein at depth, 75 m down dip from the intercept in hole TT04-37. TT13-73 intersected the Ted vein from 443.6 m to 450 m and is weakly mineralized with trace amounts of pyrite and sulphosalts. This intersection assayed 1.11 g/t gold and 11.6 g/t silver over a width of 6.4 m (estimated true width of 3.2m) (Table 7). Drilling was difficult in this hole due to clayey faults and broken, rubbly core.

Drill hole TT13-74 was designed to test for the right lateral extension of the Ted vein, to the south of the current mineral resource wireframe. TT13-74 reached a total depth of 160.6 m; only RQFP with less than 1% quartz veins was recovered. No significant mineralization was intersected in this hole.

Drill hole TT13-75 was designed to test the Ted vein to the south, down dip from hole TT03-34. TT13-75 reached a total depth of 310m. A 2 m wide quartz-calcite vein was intersected from 193 ï 195 m depth. At 275 m depth, at the projected target area, a brecciated RQFP unit with interstitial quartz vein matrix material is present. This is similar to the intersection from TT03-34. Minor traces of pyrite are present within the breccia. However, no significant assays were returned from this hole.

Drill hole TT13-76 was drilled 40 meters north of holes TT12-64 and TT12-66 and was designed to test the Mint vein above the microdiorite sill. TT13-76 reached a total depth of 138.3 m intersected the Mint vein from 91 m to 94.1 m and from 96.9 m to 109.5 m. A microdiorite dyke cross cuts the Mint vein from 94.1 m to 96.9 m. Sulphide mineralization in the vein consists of trace to 1% combined sooty pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sulphosalts. Below the vein, brecciated RQFP is present from 109.5 to 125.1 m depth. The adjacent wall rock RQFP contains up to 5% quartz calcite vein material with minor traces of pyrite and sulphosalts. TT13-76 assayed 0.67 g/t gold and 58.2 g/t silver from 91 m to 93 m depth, with estimated true width of 1.2m. The lower Mint vein interval assayed 0.62 g/t gold and 68.6 g/t silver from 96.9 m to 111.0 m, with estimated true width of 8.5m. The top of the microdiorite sill is present at 125.1 m depth.

Drill hole TT13-77 was designed to test between TT12-70 and TT12-71 in the Mint corridor. TT13-77 reached a total depth of 175 m. The hole intersected very blocky and rubbly ground and the azimuth veered from a proposed 84 degrees to 75 degrees. If TT13-77 continued to drill to 75 degrees, the hole would have intersected very close to TT13-71 and missed out target area. TT13-77 was therefore abandoned, and the drill was re-positioned.

Drill hole TT13-78 reached a total depth of 389.2 m and was designed to test the Mint vein between holes TT12-70 and TT12-71. TT13-78 was cased to 30.5 m, intersected RQFP from 30.5 to 108.4 m, and the microdiorite sill from 108.4 m to 215.3 m depth. RQFP was cored from 215.3 to 389.2 m depth; the RQFP

from 273 m to 305 m depth is crosscut by five quartz-carbonate veins, that host trace combined chalcopyrite, galena, and sulphosalts. Faulted areas of RQFP and brecciated quartz vein material occur within this zone. From 286 m to 305 m, the Mint vein is present. Sulphide mineralization in the Ted vein consists of trace to 2% sulphosalts, galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Thin veins crosscutting the adjacent brecciated RQFP wallrock contain traces of blue-black sulphosalts. Assays for this hole include 1.1 g/t gold and 16.9 g/t silver over 4.3 m, from 283.9 m to 288.2 m depth, with an estimated true thickness of 2.5 m. Within this zone, the core assayed 2.73 g/t gold and 34.2 g/t silver from 286 m to 287 m depth with an estimated true width of 0.6 m.

Dril hole TT13-79 was designed to test the Ted-Mint vein 80 m down dip of TT13-78. TT13-79 reached a total depth of 416.7m. A quartz-carbonate vein was intersected from 353 m to 356.3 m and contains rare traces of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sulphosalts. No significant assays were returned for this interval. From 356.3 m to 396.1 m, brecciated RQFP is present with quartz veinlets up to 10 cm wide that contain trace disseminated sulphides with occasional chlorite along vein selvages. The Ted-Mint vein is present from 396.1 m to 410 m, including an interval of well-brecciated and silicified RQFP from 396.1 m to 403 m that contains trace to 1% combined pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena and up to 10% sulphosalts in sections. With increasing depth, from 403 m to 404 m the vein displays clear crustiform banding with finely disseminated traces of galena, chalcopyrite and sulphosalt. Assays for this vein include 2.02 g/t gold and 11.6 g/t silver from 400 m to 401 m, with an estimated true width of 0.5 m.

TT13-80 reached a total depth of 401.4 m and was designed to test the Mint vein structure below the microdiorite sill, south of hole TT11-50. TT13-80 intersected the microdiorite sill from 99.4 m to 189.0 m and from 219.0 m to 230.1 m depth. Below the microdiorite sill, from 236.0 m to 302.6 m, brecciated RQFP is present and is crosscut by several quartz veins up to 3 m wide. The thin veinlets and quartz breccia matrix within the RQFP contain trace amounts of disseminated chalcopyrite, sooty pyrite, galena and sulphosalts. The wider veins display clear crustiform banding and up to 1% combined pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sulphosalts. Assay results for this zone include 3.19 g/t gold and 33.5 g/t silver over 11.3 m from 253 m to 264.3 m depth, with an estimated true thickness of 7.3 m.

The Mint vein is present from 302 m to 318.5 m depth and hosts up to 5% combined galena, sooty pyrite, chalcopyrite and sulphosalts. This interval grades 1.80 g/t gold and 50.0 g/t silver from 311 m to 317 m with an estimated true thickness of 3.9m. Within this interval, from 315m to 316m, a higher grade section of quartz vein occurs grading 5.6 g/t gold and 48.6 g/t silver with and estimated true thickness of 0.6 m. From 318.5 m to EOH at 401.4 m RQFP is present.

TT13-81 was designed to test the Mint vein 80 m down dip from TT13-80. TT13-81 reached a total depth of 407.5m. The microdiorite sill is present from 76.2 m to 210.8 m depth and is intersected by faults and RQFP throughout. From 258.2 m to 361.0 m well brecciated RQFP is present and is crosscut by quartz veins comprising up to 20% of the rock volume. Sulphide mineralization is variable within these veins, with up to 5% combined disseminated galena, chalcopyrite, sooty pyrite and sulphosalts within well banded crustiform textures. Sections of the veins are also faulted with pervasive alteration to clays and no visible sulphides. No significant assays were returned from this hole.

TT13-81 intersected the Mint vein from 361 m to 367.4 m. The vein displays well banded crustiform textures with locally up to 5-10% combined galena, sulphosalts, pyrite, sooty pyrite and chalcopyrite. Assay highlights from this intersection include 8.7 g/t gold and 151.8 g/t silver from 363 m to 365 m with an estimated true width of 1.1 m.

Drill hole TT13-82 reached a total depth of 352.2 m and was designed to test the Larry vein below the microdiorite sill. TT13-82 intersected the microdiorite sill from 85.8 m to 223.3 m. From 223.3 to 316.1 m depth RQFP is the dominant rock type and is cross cut by microdiorite dykes and fault zones characterized by sandy clay rehealed gouge. The Larry vein was intersected from 316.1 m to 319 m and is heavily faulted, with mottled pale pink and grey quartz fragments. Sulphide mineralization is comprised of trace disseminated sulphosalts. Below the vein, from 319 m to 331.7 m a fault zone is present and is characterized by a bleached and clay altered RQFP cross cut by thin quartz veins that comprise less than 5% of the rock volume. A second intersection of the Larry vein is present from 331.7 m to 333.3 m depth.

The Larry vein is here brecciated, with up to 15% carbonate in the breccia matrix. No significant faulting is present in this zone. Moderate bleaching and sericite zones are present along the contact with the RQFP wallrock. RQFP is present from 333.3 m to the end of the hole at 352.2 m. Assays for this hole returned 2.09 g/t gold and 5.0 g/t silver over an estimated true width of 0.5 m, from 317 m to 318 m depth.

Drill hole TT13-83 was designed to test the Larry vein below the microdiorite sill and 75 m north of TT13-82. TT13-83 was collared from the same setup as TT13-82 and reached a total depth of 349.6m. This hole is comprised of RQFP that is crosscut by fault zones characterized by broken, blocky sandy zones and rehealed clay gouge with chlorite coating fracture planes. Three Larry vein intervals were intersected: from 322.8 m to 323.2 m, 325.2 m to 326.9 m, and from 329.1 m to 333.0 m depth. The Larry vein is comprised of highly siliceous and brecciated RQFP with up to 30% carbonates in the breccia matrix. With increasing depth, the vein displays well banded crustiform texture with rare traces of disseminated pyrite and sooty pyrite. Patchy pink hematite alteration overprints sections of the vein. Assays for this hole include 0.53 g/t gold and 5.9 g/t silver over an estimated true width of 1.4 m from 329.1 m to 333 m depth.

Drill hole TT13-84 was designed to test the Tommy vein below the microdiorite sill, 75 m north along strike from historic hole TS05-108. TT13-84 reached a final depth of 281.9m. From 44.0 m to 44.6 m the Larry vein was intersected. The Larry vein is brecciated and weathered out with broken blocky zones of vuggy vein material and limonite fracture fill. No significant sulphides were seen in this intersection and the vein assayed 1.26 g/t gold and 9.0 g/t silver across an estimated true width of 1.5m.

Drill hole TT13-84 intersected the Tommy vein from 275.2 m to 281.9 m depth. The Tommy vein in this hole is white to mottled grey breccia with pale pink hematite flecks throughout. The carbonate content is up to 20% of the vein matrix and the breccia vein fragments are often well banded and host rare traces of sulphosalts and pyrite. The interval from 275.2 to 281.9 m assayed 2.74 g/t gold and 45.7 g/t silver across 6.7 m, with an estimated true thickness of 4.3 m. Due to difficult drilling caused by bad ground conditions, the hole was abandoned within the Tommy vein; this hole ended at 281.9 m depth in mineralization.

Table 6 2013 Diamond Drill Hole Summary.

Hole	Target	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
TT13-73	Ted	365055	5876604	245	-60	476.4
TT13-74	Ted	364877	5876317	240	-50	160.6
TT13-75	Ted	364802	5876267	60	-55	310
TT13-76	Mint	364862	5876831	90	-53	138.3
TT13-77	Mint	364769	5876896	84	-55	178.9
TT13-78	Mint	364769	5876896	88	-55	389.2
TT13-79	Mint	364769	5876896	88	-61	416.7
TT13-80	Mint	364769	5876896	63	-50	401.4
TT13-81	Mint	364769	5876896	63	-58	407.5
TT13-82	Larry	363637	5877104	87	-60	352.2
TT13-83	Larry	363637	5877104	53	-60	349.6
TT13-84	Tommy	363816	5877059	283	-50	281.9
					Total:	3,862.70

Figure 16 Location of the 2013 Drill Holes Completed on the Property.

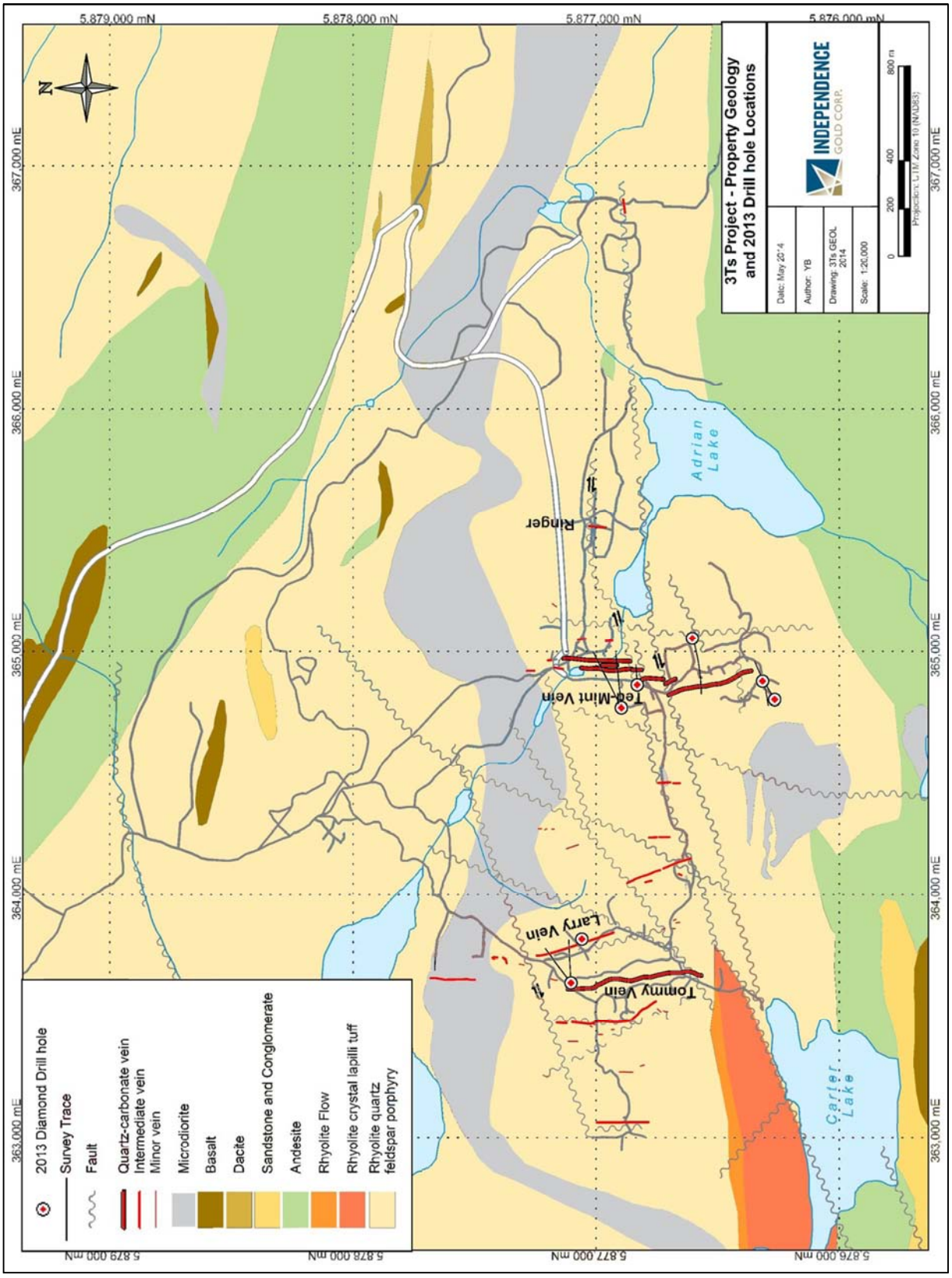


Table 7 2013 Drill Hole Assay Summary.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Estimated True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
TT13-73	443.6	450.0	6.4	3.2	3.20	11.6
TT13-74	No Significant Assays					
TT13-75	No Significant Assays					
TT13-76	91.0	93.0	2.0	1.2	1.20	58.2
And	96.9	111.0	14.1	8.5	8.50	68.6
Including	106.0	107.0	1.0	0.6	0.60	533
TT13-76	118.0	119.0	1.0	0.6	0.60	10.0
TT13-77	No Significant Assays					
TT13-78	283.9	288.2	4.3	2.5	2.50	16.9
Including	286.0	287.0	1.0	0.6	0.60	34.2
TT13-79	400.0	401.0	1.0	0.5	0.50	11.6
TT13-80	253.0	264.3	11.3	7.3	7.30	33.5
Including	253.0	255.1	2.1	1.4	1.40	93.8
TT13-80	303.0	304.0	1.0	0.6	0.60	17.8
And	311.0	317.0	6.0	3.9	3.90	50.0
Including	315.0	316.0	1.0	0.6	0.60	48.6
TT13-81	363.0	365.0	2.0	1.1	1.10	152
Including	363.0	364.0	1.0	0.5	0.50	214
TT13-82	317.0	318.0	1.0	0.5	0.50	5.0
TT13-83	329.1	333.0	3.9	2.0	2.00	5.9
Including	332.0	333.0	1.0	0.5	0.50	10.9
TT13-84	44.0	46.4	2.4	1.5	1.50	9.0
And	275.2	281.9	6.7	4.3	4.30	45.7

10.3 Methodology

The 2012 and 2013 drilling was performed by Corewest Diamond Drilling Ltd of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan using a skid mounted Longyear 38 rig. NQ-size core was recovered and core recovery was generally excellent (near 100%).

10.3.1 Core Storage

All core from the 2012 and 2013 drill programs was logged at the East Ootsa campsite. Coreboxes containing sampled vein material are stored in a storage locker in Vanderhoof. All other coreboxes are stored at the Property, stacked, labeled and organized by drill hole number.

10.3.2 Drill Hole Spotting

All drill collar locations were spotted using a conventional handheld GPS unit. All drill hole locations were planned and recorded using the NAD 83 (UTM Zone 10) coordinate system. Drill holes were named in

sequence starting with the project name TT (3Ts), then the year, followed by sequential drill hole number, which was a continuation from drill holes completed on the Property in previous years.

10.3.3 Down Hole Orientation Surveys

A Reflex single shot downhole survey tool was used to take a reading every 50 meters for longer holes, and every 30 meters for shorter holes. A reading was also taken at the bottom of every hole. The Reflex tool azimuth readings appear to be unreliable for holes TT13-77 to TT13-84; these readings differ by about 10 degrees from the predicted or planned azimuth. The unreliable azimuth readings are generally associated with magnetic field readings of greater than 6500nT. Because of the unreliable downhole azimuth survey data, drill holes TT13-77 through TT13-84 are shown on plan maps and cross sections included in this report as having been drilled along their planned azimuth.

The EZ-Shot provided a standard accuracy of ± 0.5 degrees for azimuth readings and ± 0.2 degrees for inclination readings.

10.3.4 Geological Logging

Core was logged by Natalie Cook and Maggie Layman, P.Geo., then split and sampled on-site. Rock quality designation (RQD) was measured in accordance with ASTM D6032-08 standard (Standard Test Method for Determining RQD of Rock Core), by measuring all recovered core pieces greater than or equal to 10 cm in length. Percentage core recovery was measured, and the core was photographed prior to sampling.

10.3.5 Sampling for Geochemistry

Drill core sampling was limited to half core (split longitudinally) sampling in areas of interest. Sampling protocol included the collection of 0.10 to 2.4 (average of 0.95) metre half split core in areas of all faulted, altered and mineralized zones. A total of 1,124 core samples were collected for the purposes of geochemical assaying in 2012-2013.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The following is a description of 2012-2013 sample preparation, analysis and security for the Property. Sample preparation, analysis and security for the Property prior to the 2012 program is described in previous 43-101 reports by Armitage and Pawliuk (2012) and Wallis and Fier (2002 and 2004). It is the opinion of the Author that adequate sample preparation, analysis and security for the Property were implemented. In the opinion of the Author the QA/QC protocol implemented for this program complies with industry standard practices. However, the Author is recommending a more rigorous QA/QC program be implemented by Independence in the future (see below).

11.1 Sample Preparation

Sample preparation, analyses and security for sampling on the Project was supervised on-site by an experienced Project Geologist. The Project Geologist oversaw all quality control aspects from logging, to sampling to shipment of the samples. Drill core was split once geological logging, sample mark up and photographing were completed. All drill core samples were marked out and split at the splitting shack by Independence employees. The samples were sealed into standard heavy poly plastic bags and then placed into sealed rice sacks which were then shipped via truck to the SGS Canada Inc (SGS). preparation facility in Telkwa, British Columbia. The remaining half core was kept for reference, in the core box. Pre-numbered assay tags were inserted into the sample bags with the core sample, and a matching assay tag was stapled onto the core box, at the top of the sample interval.

Samples were prepared for analysis by SGS upon arrival. Beyond the marking, splitting and bagging conducted at the project site, Independence employees were not involved in sample preparation. Assays were performed at the Vancouver, British Columbia facility of SGS. SGS geochemical laboratory in Vancouver conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

11.2 Drill Core Geochemistry Analysis

For the 2012 to 2013 drill programs on the Property, all core samples were analysed by the ICP14B package offered by SGS, which includes 34 elements (including Ag) determined by a 2-Acid digestion and an ICP-AES finish. All samples have also been analysed by the GE_FAA313 package which included gold by fire assay with an AAS finish. For samples containing > 3 g/t Au, these samples were re-analysed by the GO FAG303 package which included gold by fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

For samples containing > 10 g/t and <= g/t ppm Ag, those samples were re-analysed by the GE AAS42E package which included silver by a 4-Acid digestion and an AAS finish. Samples containing > 100 g/t Ag were re-analysed by the FAG313 package which included silver by fire assay with a gravimetric finish.

Assay values used in the resource estimate were as follows:

Au </= 3.0 g/t - Fire Assay, AAS finish
Au > 3.0 g/t - Fire Assay, gravimetric finish
Ag </= 10 g/t - 2-Acid digestion, ICP-AES finish
Ag > 10 g/t and <= 100 g/t - 4-Acid digestion, AAS finish
Ag > 100 g/t - Fire Assay, gravimetric finish

11.3 Sediment, Till and Rock Sample Geochemistry

Rock, sediment and till samples were sent to SGS labs and samples were analysed by the ICP14B package, which includes 34 elements (including Ag) determined by a 2-Acid digestion and an ICP-AES finish. All samples have also been analysed by the GE_FAA313 package which included gold by fire assay with an AAS finish.

11.4 QA/QC Rock and Core Assay Samples

The QA/QC procedures implemented on 2012 and 2013 drill core samples from the Property were those performed internally by SGS and an internal QA/QC program designed by Independence.

In-house SGS QA/QC procedures involve inserting quality control samples of known value (standard reference material (SRM) and blanks), and repeat analysis. The precision and accuracy of results is monitored continuously in SGS labs through the use of analytical standards and blanks. Accuracy and bias is monitored through the use of standards (SRM or CRM) which are run with each batch of samples. Precision is measured through the use of sample duplicates, which are also run with every sample batch. Batch size varies with the analytical technique (Fire Assay with an AAS finish, Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish, or 2-Acid digestion with an ICP-AES finish) employed and the instrument used.

The laboratoryôs Laboratory Information Management Systems (LIMS) system summarizes the QC data at the end of the batch showing the percentage variation of the SRM values from the recommended values and the percentage differences between duplicates. If these are acceptable, i.e., within the criteria for the method, then the job is released. If not, the batch, or a series within the batch, is repeated. The acceptance criteria vary for different analytical techniques and preparation/extraction methods. Method uncertainty varies with the nearness of the result to the detection limit.

SGS has provided Independence with a Quality Control Report (QCR) which contains all of the control charts for the reference materials and other QC samples. The report also includes all of the raw data (593 samples) which specifies which work order each point comes from. However the system only generates

control charts for certified reference material (CRM) with more than 5 data points so there are a few additional CRMøs in raw data section.

The Author has reviewed the results of the SGS internal QA/QC results and very few accuracy issues were noted. However although the QCR indicates which work order each CRM point comes from, these samples are not presented on each individual work order. Although the Author is satisfied with the QC procedures implemented by SGS, the Author cannot verify the results as the CRM sample data is not presented on the official assay certificates in the order in which they were analysed.

An internal QA/QC program designed by Independence involved the insertion of a blank, standard and duplicate into each batch of 50 core samples sent to the lab. The standard reference material (SRM) was obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, BC, and only included a base metal standard, CDN-ME-12, which contained 0.348 g/t Au and 52.5 g/t Ag. Blank samples were collected by Independence from the barren microdiorite sill which cuts the vein structures on the property.

A total of 22 samples of the SRM were used in the 2012-2013 programs. Of the 22 SRM samples, 6 analyses for gold failed the test for two standard deviation variance from the certified value for that element for the SRM but only 1 analysis failed the test for 3 standard deviations. Results are acceptable if they are within 3 standard deviations.

Examination of the results shows that of 23 blank samples analysed, 15 samples analysed below detection limit on gold (5 ppb), and all 22 samples analysed below detection limit for silver. A blank failure is defined as any assay value greater than two times the elements detection limit. Only one blank sample failed. One sample assayed 57 ppb gold. Interestingly this blank failure was the only blank sample analysed within a mineralized zone. This blank failure may be result of cross-contamination caused by improper cleaning of lab equipment between samples.

A total of 20 duplicate sample pairs were analysed during the 2012-2013 drill program. All 20 samples were of very low grade mineralization to below detection limit. No mineralized samples representative of the 3Ts resource were duplicated. Based on the grade of the sample duplicates completed for this program, it is difficult to evaluate the analytical precision of SGS.

The Author recommends that a more rigorous QAQC program be implemented by Independence to independently provide confidence in the core sample geochemical results provided by the analytical laboratory being used. Since the gold and silver values returned from the lab may be used in future resource estimations, they require a high degree of accuracy and precision. The internal QA/QC sampling program determines analytical precision through the insertion of sample duplicates, accuracy through the insertion of materials of ñknownò composition (SRM) and checks for contamination by insertion of blanks. Blanks, reference standards and duplicates can be inserted into the sample sequence as they are collected in the field.

The Author recommends that a blank or reference sample be inserted into the sample stream every 10th sample, alternating the blank and reference samples. Additional samples should periodically be inserted into zones of known mineralization. Duplicates should include both unmineralized and mineralized samples. The SRM should include samples representative of the deposit type and main economic minerals of the project. For the 3Ts Project, SRM should include low to medium grade gold and medium to high grade silver.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

All geological data from the 2012-2013 surface exploration and drill programs has been reviewed and verified by the Author as being accurate to the extent possible and to the extent possible all geologic information was reviewed and confirmed. The Author did not conduct check sampling of the core. In the Authorøs opinion the assay sampling of core and QA/QC sampling by Independence provide adequate and good verification of the data and the Author believes the work to have been done within the guidelines of NI 43-101.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Introduction

A scoping-level metallurgical test program was completed by Independence in 2013. A single composite sample was created for the test work and was prepared using drill core material from the Ted and Mint veins. Drill core material was collected from diamond drill holes TT12-65, TT12-66 and TT12-71 which were completed during the 2012 drilling program. The head grade of the composite sample was 2.28 g/t gold and 66.5 g/t silver. The metallurgical test work was conducted by SGS Canada Inc., Vancouver, British Columbia (Sarinas and Lang, 2013).

The scope of the metallurgical test program included:

- Mineralogy ï to investigate the liberation, association and nature of the composite by Rapid Mineral Scan.
- Gravity testing ï to explore the option of recovering gravity recoverable gold and silver as a primary step before flotation or leaching.
- Flotation bench Scale Testing ï which includes rougher kinetics and batch cleaner development to examine the response of the whole ore composite and gravity tailings with different testing configurations (i.e. feed size, regrind addition and reagent types).
- Leach Testing ï includes leaching kinetics to look into the recovery of gold and silver by cyanidation on the whole ore composite, gravity tailings and flotation tailings.
- Environmental Testing ï includes acid base accounting (ABA) and net acid generation (NAG) tests on the final tailings sample to investigate any potential harmful effects of the test products.

13.2 Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations

The sample material from the Ted and Mint veins has shown excellent results in the conducted testwork. From the testwork completed, the flowsheet that produced the highest recovery was the combination of gravity followed by flotation followed by leaching the flotation tailings. The combined flowsheet was able to produce a combined recovery of 97.3% gold and 94.9% silver (Sarinas and Lang, 2013).

13.2.1 Sample Characterisation

- An automated Rapid Mineral Scan using Quantitative Evaluation of Minerals by SCANning electron microscopy (QEMSCANÊ) was conducted on the composite sample to provide a simple bulk mineral deportment as well as basic liberation analysis. A 200 gram sample was stage pulverized to pass 200 mesh (75 εm) then was sent for Qualitative XRD and QEM-PMA The ore modal abundance is shown in Table 6. The material is composed mainly of quartz (74.8%), Carbonates (15.9%) and K-Feldspar (6.2%). There is also Sericite/Muscovite (1.4%), Sphalerite (0.6%) and Pyrite (0.3%).
- The Au head analysis as determined by screen metallics was determined to be 2.28 g/t.
- The Ag head analysis as determined by screen metallics was determined to be 66.5 g/t.

13.2.2 Metallurgical Testing

- Gravity testing using a Knelson Concentrator and a Mozley Shaking Table at a feed size of 106 εm was able to produce recoveries of 31.9% Au at a grade of 616 g/t and 7.2% Ag at a grade of 3,871 g/t.
- The whole ore rougher flotation test using a feed size of 80 εm with PAX and Aero 407 (F4) as its collector was able to produce recoveries of 89.3% Au and 86.3% Ag. Using Aero 407 in place of 3418A proved to show similar recoveries at the same grind size.
- The whole ore cleaner flotation test with a regrind at 12 εm (F8) was able to produce a 1st cleaner concentrate with recovery of 84.3% Au at 331 g/t and 80.8% Ag at 9,236 g/t. Conducting

a cleaner test with no regrind (F6) produced a 1st cleaner concentrate with lower Au and Ag grade but was able to achieve comparable recoveries to F8, and therefore, regrind was considered to be unnecessary. Performing a 2nd cleaner test (F9) produced a final concentrate with recovery of 75.8% Au at 521 g/t and 74.1% Ag at 12,785 g/t.

- The whole ore leach test using feed sizes 66 ε m (L1) and 103 ε m (L2) produced roughly the same Au recoveries at 96% and 95.2% and Ag recoveries at 83.2% and 85.2% respectively. A leach time of 24 hours is also appropriate to reach acceptable Au recovery but greater than 72 hours for Ag to be completed.
- The leaching test conducted on gravity tailings (L4) using similar configuration as the whole ore leaching test was able to produce a 72 hr leach solution with Au recoveries 91.7% and Ag recoveries of 84.6%. Combining this with the gravity test, it was able to produce an overall recovery of 94.3% Au and 85.7% Ag.
- The Gravity-Flotation-Leach test (G1+F10+L5) conducted using similar configuration to F4 and the whole ore leaching test was able to produce an overall recovery of 97.3% Au and 94.9% Ag.

13.2.3 Environmental Studies

- The environmental testing has shown that the leach residue produced from the developed process has low potential to generate acid.

13.2.4 General Recommendation

- It is recommended that additional testwork is conducted in order to optimize flowsheet configuration and generate an overall flowsheet.
- Additional gravity testing should be conducted to look into the effect of different feed sizes.
- Rougher flotation testing should be further investigated to optimize its configuration by looking into other reagent types, feed sizes and residence time to improve recoveries further.
- More open circuit cleaner testwork is required to optimize the cleaning configuration, reagent scheme and regrind in an effort to minimize the losses in the midstream. Once a proper flowsheet is determined, and if flotation is to be added in the process, locked cycle testing is recommended in order to determine the effect of circulating streams on the final product grade and recovery, allowing proper metallurgical projections.
- Additional cyanide leaching testwork is recommended to investigate the effect of other feed sizes, cyanide dosages, pulp density and leach time on recovery.
- More gravity tailings testing should also be conducted based on test configurations generated from the additional testing to see its effect on the overall flowsheet.
- Recovery from cyanide solution should also be considered (CIP modelling), as well as developing a cyanide waste stream for cyanide destruction (CND).
- Additional variability testing should also be considered which will include comminution study to define production forecast model and point sample testing to measure ore variability to develop a recovery model.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Subsequent to the release of the previous mineral resource estimate in January, 2012 (Armitage and Pawliuk, 2012), Independence completed additional drilling on the Property, including step-out and infill drill holes on the Ted and Mint veins, which were completed during a fall 2012 (October 22nd to November 30th) and a winter 2013 (February 19th to March 27th) drill program. A total of 29 drill holes were completed for a total of 7,811.90 meters. Mineralization was intersected in 22 holes or ~76% of the holes in the program. Drill holes were targeted to further delineate and expand the mineralized areas on the Property and to identify additional resources. This report discloses a new mineral resource estimate for the Ted and Mint veins utilizing the information from the fall 2012 and winter 2013 drill programs.

The mineral resource estimate that is the subject of this report was prepared by Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo, of GeoVector Management Inc. Dr. Armitage is an independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101. Practices consistent with CIM (2010) definition standards for mineral resource classification were applied to the generation of the mineral resource estimate. There are no mineral reserves estimated for the Property at this time. The results of the resource estimate which are the subject of this report were reported in a news release issued on May 6, 2014 and filed under the Independence profile on SEDAR. The current combined NI 43-101 compliant Inferred Resource estimate including the Ted, Mint, and Tommy veins is 5,452,000 tonnes grading 2.52 g/t gold and 71.5 g/t silver at a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t for 441,000 contained ounces of gold and 12,540,000 contained ounces of silver. The updated Inferred resource estimates for the updated Inferred Resources for the Ted and Mint veins and the current inferred resource for the Tommy vein. The Tommy vein Inferred Resource estimate was previously released on January 20, 2012 (Armitage and Pawliuk, 2012).

To complete the resource the Author assessed the raw drill core database that was available from the previous diamond drill programs, up to and including the 2012-2013 drilling.

Inverse distance squared interpolation restricted to mineralized domains was used to estimate tonnes, gold and silver grades into the block model. Inferred mineral resources are reported in summary tables in Section 14.12 below, consistent with CIM definitions required by NI 43-101.

14.1 Drill Database Preparation

Preparation of the drill database prior to the 2012 - 2013 drilling is described in the 2012 Technical Report titled ñTechnical Report on the Resource Estimate, 3ts Gold Project, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canadaò, report prepared for Independence Gold Corp, dated February 28, 2012 by Armitage and Pawliuk, which is filed on SEDAR. The 2012 - 2013 drill databases were added to the database that was used for the previous resource estimates.

To complete the update resource estimate on the Ted and Mint veins, the Author assessed the raw drill hole database that was available from the drilling completed between October, 2012 and March, 2013 on the Property. The Author was provided with the drill hole database which included collar locations, down hole survey data, assay data, lithology data, and specific gravity (ñSGò) data.

The 2012 - 2013 databases were checked for typographical errors in assay values and supporting information on source of assay values was completed. Sample overlaps and gapping in intervals were also checked. Verifications were carried out on drill hole locations, down hole surveys, and lithologic information. Generally the updated database was in good shape; however, a number of drill hole elevation values were adjusted based on the existing topographic surface. The 2012 - 2013 data was added to the database used for the previous resource estimate.

While in the process of combining the data a few errors were discovered in the drill hole lengths of some historic holes; the errors were repaired. The drill holes with the errors were not in the area of the previous resource had no bearing on the previous resource. As well additional assays (47) were recovered from

drill logs for a number historic drill holes that were not available in the previous drill database. Again these assays had no bearing on the previous resource.

The complete drill database comprises 205 drill holes (41,450.17 meters) with 4,449 assay values collected through 2013 (Table 8; Figure 17); including 29 drill holes (7,811.90 metres) with 1,124 assays collected by Independence in two programs from 2012 to 2013 (Table 9; Figure 17). Assaying of drill holes was primarily restricted to zones of interest. A statistical analysis of the gold and silver assay database is presented in Table 9.

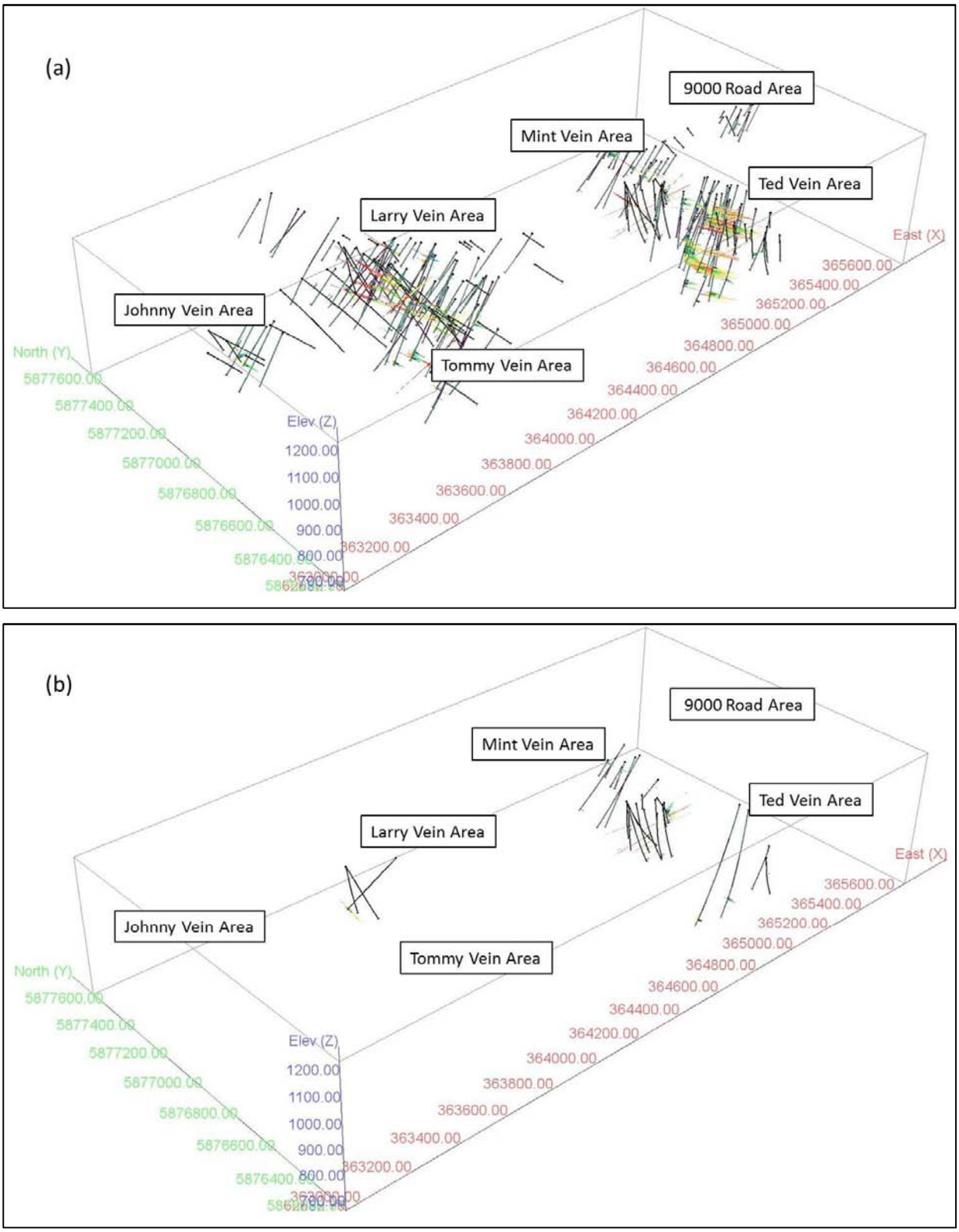
Table 8 Summary of the 3Ts drill database.

2012-2013 Drill Database	
Total Number of drill holes	29
Total meters of drilling	7,812
Total number of assay samples	1,124
Average length of assay samples	0.95 m (0.10 to 2.40m)
Total number of specific gravity samples ()	44
Complete Resource Drill Database	
Total Number of drill holes	205
Total meters of drilling	41,450
Total number of assay samples	4,449
Average length of assay samples	1.14 m (0.10 to 7.73m)
Total number of specific gravity samples ()	44

Table 9 Summary of all drill hole assay data from the 3Ts drill database

Variable	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Number of samples	4,449	4,449
Minimum value	nd	nd
Maximum value	128.1	2,275
Mean	0.71	20.4
Median	0.05	1.7
Variance	10.8	7,941
Standard Deviation	3.29	89.1
Coefficient of variation	4.61	4.37
99 Percentile	13.4	393

Figure 17 **Isometric view looking northeast showing the drill hole distribution of all drill holes (a) and 2012-2013 drill holes (b).**



14.2 Resource Modelling and Wireframing

For the 2014 mineral resource estimates for the Ted and Mint veins, grade control models or Wireframes were built which involved visually interpreting mineralized zones from cross sections using histograms of gold and silver values. Polygons of mineral intersections were made on each cross section and these were wireframed together to create contiguous resource models in Gemcom GEMS 6.5 software.

A separate resource model was constructed for each of the Ted vein and the Mint vein (Figure 18). For each vein model a surface for the base of the overburden was created. The upper boundary of the vein models did not extend beyond the base of the overburden surface.

As discussed in Section 7 above (Geological Setting and Mineralization), the mineralized veins on the Project are cut by a shallow dipping, barren microdiorite sill. For each vein model the microdiorite sill was interpreted between drill holes and the resulting polygons were wireframed (). The solid sill models were used to transect the resource model and thereby exclude the barren sill from the resource model volume.

This modeling exercise provided broad controls of the dominant mineralizing direction. Once the model shapes were accepted, a review of grade distribution within each model showed some variation in grade distribution for gold and silver between each of the two vein models (Table 6).

The quartz-calcite veins within the Project area generally strike north-northwesterly and have sub vertical dips. The Ted vein extends for 350 m along strike and to a maximum depth of 400 m below surface, trends 340° and dips near vertical (Figure 19). The Mint vein extends for approximately 320 m along strike and to a maximum depth of 300 m from surface, roughly trends at 360° and dips near vertical. The Mint vein Model is actually comprised of 3 sub-parallel veins.

The Ted and Mint veins are separated by the easterly trending, right-lateral Ted vein Fault (Figure 13). The Mint vein is considered to be the northern extension of the Ted vein which has been offset to the east by the Ted vein Fault. The Ted vein and the Mint vein are thus separate parts of the same mineralized vein structure.

Figure 18 **Isometric view looking northeast showing the Ted and Mint Vein resource models, drill hole locations cross-cutting diorite sill and overburden surface.**

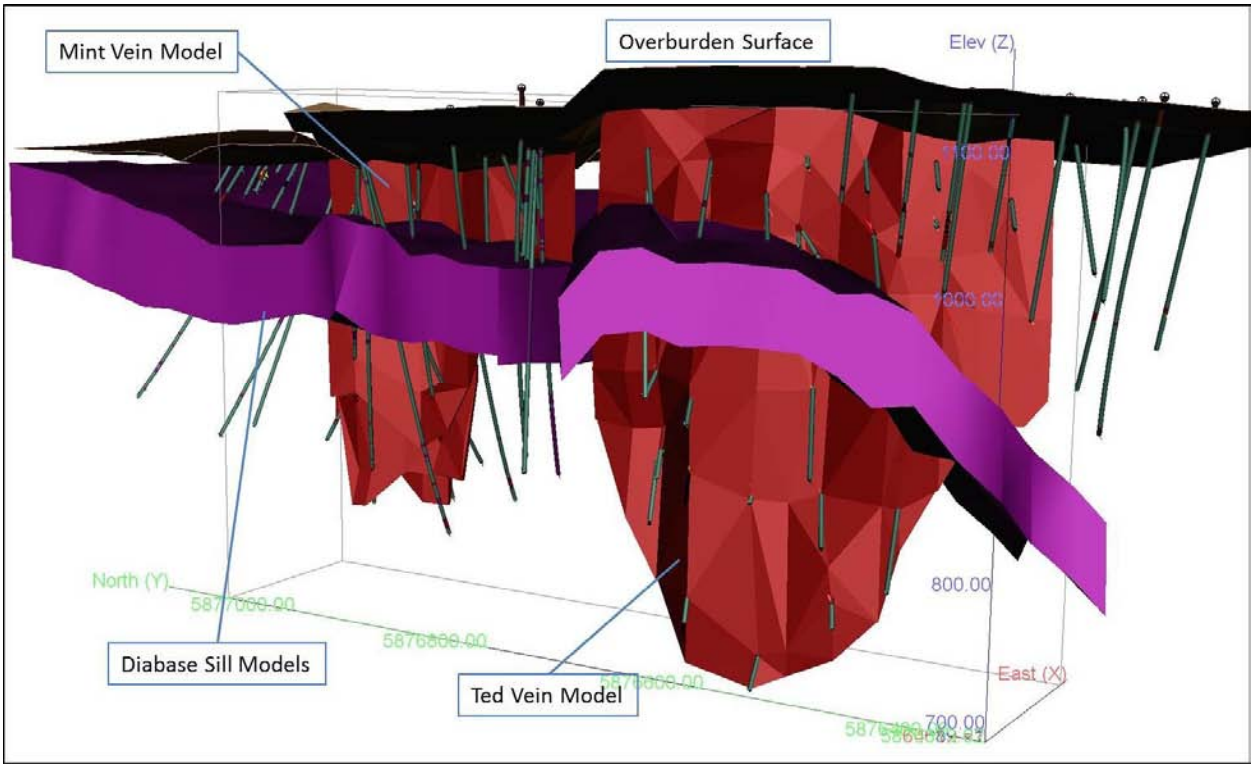
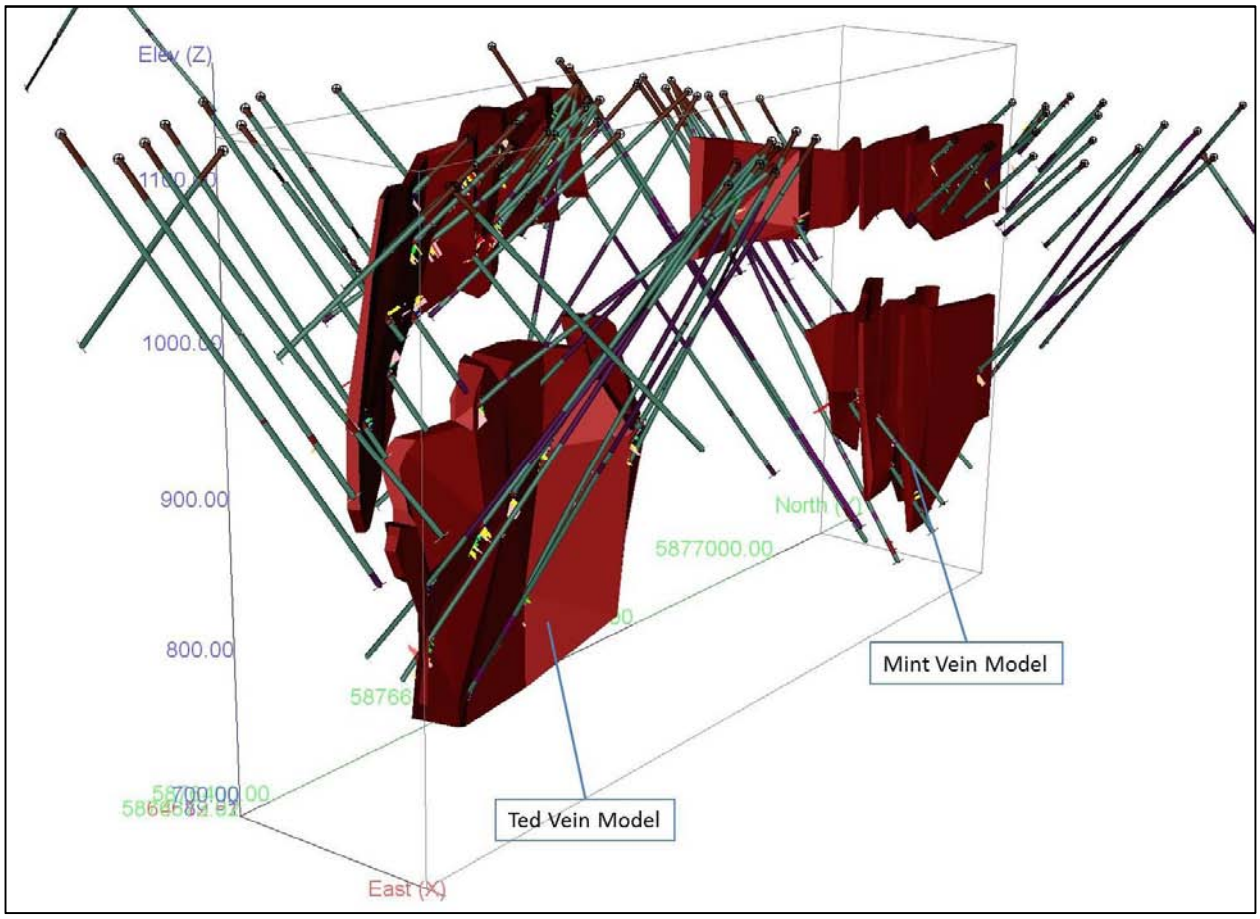


Figure 19 **Isometric view looking northwest showing the Ted and Mint Vein resource models and drill hole locations.**



14.3 Composites

A total of 4,449 drill core assay samples were available from diamond drilling on the Project. The core sample width averages 1.14 m, within a range from 0.10 m to 7.73 m (Table 8). Of the total assay population 89% have a width of 1.5 m or less, and only 5% of the sample intervals are greater than 2 m wide. As a result, one metre composites were used for the resource. Composites were generated starting from the collar of each hole.

A composite population was generated and constrained to the resource models. For the resource, composite populations were generated for each of the mineralized domains, with each composite population constrained to the samples within those vein resource models (Table 10). These composite values were used to interpolate grade within their respective resource models.

Table 10 Summary of the drill hole composite data from within the Ted Vein and Mint Vein resource models.

Ted Vein	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Number of samples	588	588
Minimum value	nd	Nd
Maximum value	128.1	2,068
Mean	1.89	106
Median	0.81	35.5
Variance	33.7	40,809
Standard Deviation	5.81	202
Coefficient of variation	3.07	1.91
99 Percentile	14.72	1104
Mint Vein	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
Number of samples	155	155
Minimum value	Nd	Nd
Maximum value	26.5	533
Mean	1.99	52.3
Median	0.33	14.2
Variance	18.1	7,980
Standard Deviation	4.26	89.3
Coefficient of variation	2.14	1.71
99 Percentile	20.8	460

14.4 Grade Capping

Based on a statistical analysis of the composite database from the Mint vein resource model (Table 10), it was decided that no capping (to limit high values) was required on the composite populations. Descriptive statistics of the composited values for gold and silver are presented in Table 10. Histograms of the data indicate the potential for more than one population of data however there very few outliers within the database. There is a suggestion that the multiple veins which make up the Mint vein resource model are not a single vein structure, and thus may have had multiple fluid sources. Vein breccia fragments within these veins indicate that there have been multiple episodes of vein formation.

Based on a statistical analysis of the composite database from the Ted vein resource model (Table 10), it was decided that capping of a single sample was required. A histogram of the data indicates a log normal distribution of the metals with one significant outlier within the database. A single sample assayed 128.1 g/t Au (drill hole DDH252-9) which resulted in a coefficient of variation (CV) for gold of 3.07. A CV of variation (standard deviation/mean) of > 2.0-2.5 generally suggests capping is required depending on the spatial location of outlier samples and the grade of sample values proximal to them, and the impact of including these high uncapped composite values would have to the overall resource estimate. It was decided to cap this single sample to 60 g/t Au which reduced the CV to 1.98.

14.5 Specific Gravity

There was no specific gravity (SG) data available from the 3Ts drill database prior to the 2012-2013 drill programs. A density value of 2.65 t/m^3 was used for the historic resource estimate on the Tommy vein (Wallis and Fier, 2002). A density value of 2.69 t/m^3 was obtained from limited measurements carried out by Silver Quest in 2004 on material from the Ted vein (Wallis and Fier, 2004) and was used for the historic resource on the Ted vein. A value of 2.69 t/m^3 was accepted by as a reasonable SG value to use for the 2012 resource estimates on the Ted, Mint and Tommy veins (Armitage and Pawliuk, 2012). It was strongly recommended that Independence begin collecting SG data during the next round of drilling.

Independence analysed 44 samples of mineralized and un-mineralized drill core from 4 drill holes completed in 2013; 3 holes completed in the Mint vein area and one hole completed in the Tommy/Larry vein area. The analyses were completed by SGS labs on whole core samples using the water and air method (method PHY05V). The average of the 44 samples is 2.67 t/m^3. The average grade of the 4 samples is 0.71 g/t Au and 31.4 g/t Ag (well below average deposit grade).

The Author has decided to use 2.69 t/m^3 for the updated resource as the samples collected from the 2013 drill holes are considered not very representative of the 3Ts mineralization. The Author strongly suggests Independence collecting additional SG data during the next round of drilling including samples of low, medium and high grade mineralization. As well, the Author recommends Independence do additional measurements of core samples from the 2011 and 2012 drill holes.

14.6 Block Model Parameters

Separate block models were created for the Ted and Mint mineralized veins within UTM NAD83 Zone 10 space (Figure 20; Table 11) and at an elevation of 1100 meters above sea level (msl) for the Mint vein and 1150 msl for the Ted vein. The block models were constructed using 2 m x 10 m x 10 m blocks in the x, y, and z direction respectively. Criteria used in the selection of block size include the drillhole spacing, composite assay length, and the geometry of the modelled zones.

14.7 Grade Estimation

The primary aim of the grade interpolation is to fill all the blocks within the resource models with grade. To generate grade within the blocks inverse distance squared (ID^2) was used. Grades for gold and silver were interpolated into the blocks by the ID^2 method using a minimum of 4 and maximum of 20 composites to generate block grades in the Inferred category.

Due to the lack of composite data, a 3D semi-variography analysis of mineralized points within the Ted and Mint resource models did not effectively design an acceptable search ellipse. As a result, a search ellipse for these two models was interpreted based on drill hole (Data) spacing, and orientation and size of the resource model. The long axis of the search ellipse was oriented to reflect the observed preferential long axis (geological trend) of the resource model. The short Y direction reflects the model in the direction relative to the longer axis. The dip axis of the search ellipse was set to reflect the observed trend of the mineralization down dip

For the Ted vein, the size of the search ellipse was set at 90 x 30 x 90 in the X, Y, Z direction. The Principal azimuth is oriented at 345º, the Principal dip is oriented at 0º and the Intermediate azimuth is oriented at 255°. For the Mint vein, the search ellipse was set at 90 x 30 x 90 in the X, Y, Z direction. The Principal azimuth is oriented at 360º, the Principal dip is oriented at 0° and the Intermediate azimuth is oriented at 270°.

Figure 20 Isometric view looking northwest shows the 3Ts resource block models and Mint Vein search ellipse.

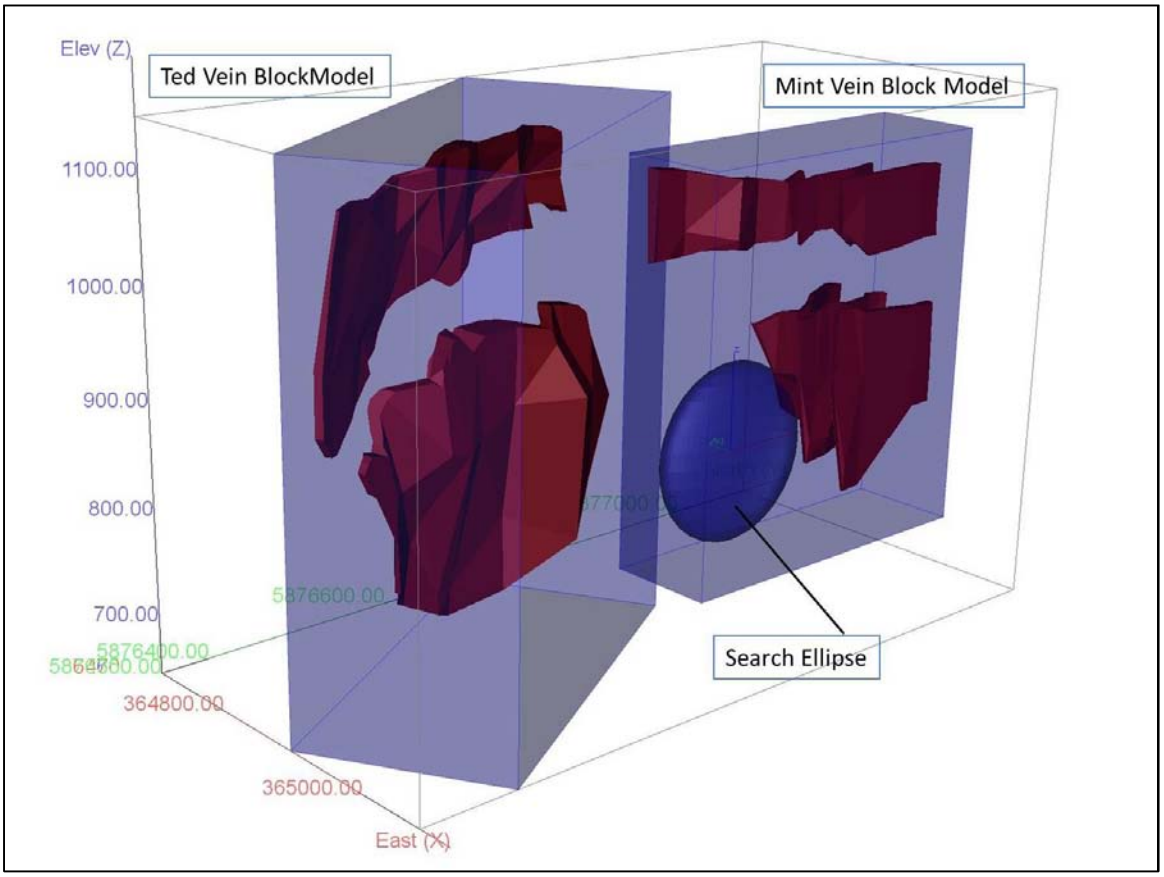


Table 11 Block model geometry and search ellipse orientation.

Block Model	Ted Vein			Mint Vein		
	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
Origin (NAD83, Zone 10)	364900	5876350	1150	411100	6224300	1100
# of Blocks	100	40	50	55	35	40
Block Size	2	10	10	2	10	10
Rotation	30°			0°		
Search Type	Ellipsoid			Ellipsoid		
Principle Az.	345°			360°		
Principle Dip	0°			0°		
Intermediate Az.	255°			270°		
Anisotropy X	90			90		
Anisotropy Y	30			30		
Anisotropy Z	90			90		
Min. Samples	4			4		
Max. Samples	20			20		

14.8 Model Validation

The total volume of the blocks in each resource model, at a 0 cut-off grade value was essentially identical to the volume of each wireframe model. The size of the search ellipse and the number of samples used to interpolate grade achieved the desired effect of filling the resource models and very few blocks had zero grade interpolated into them (Figure 21; Figure 22).

Because ID^2 interpolation was used, the drill hole intersection grades would be expected to show good correlation with the modelled block grades. Visual checks of block grades of gold and silver against the composite data on vertical section and in 3D showed excellent correlation between block grades and drill intersections. The Mint and Ted vein resource models are considered valid.

Figure 21 **Isometric view looking northeast shows the Ted-Mint vein gold resource blocks.**

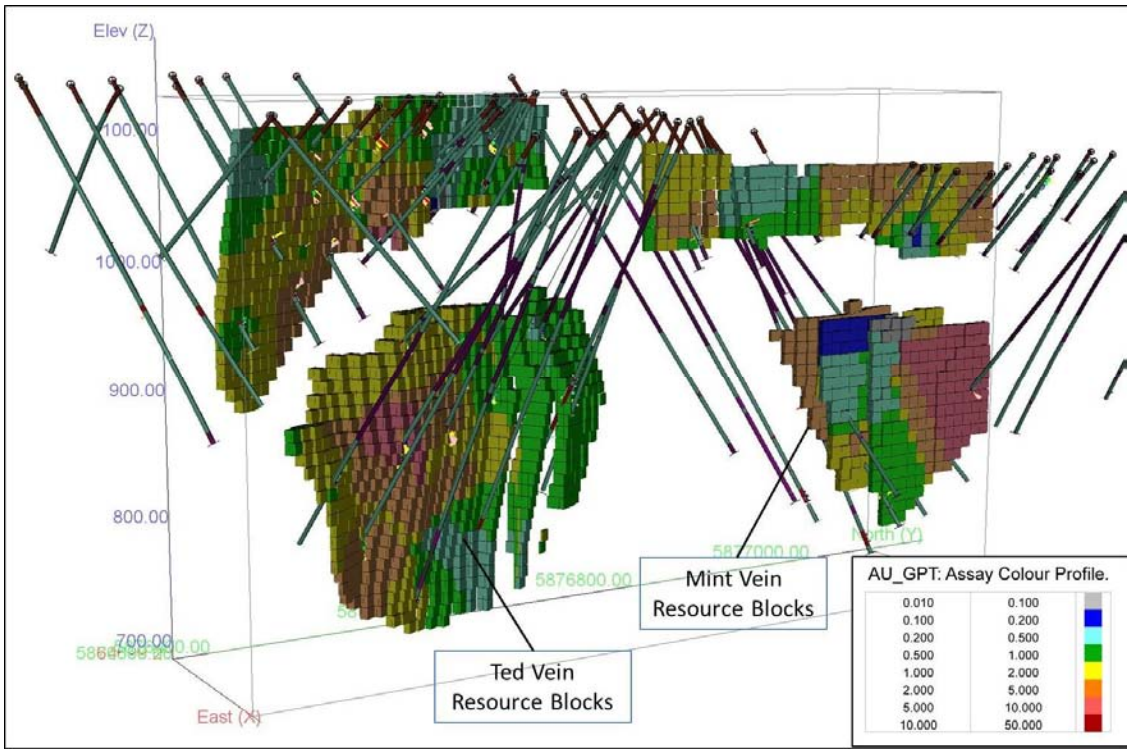
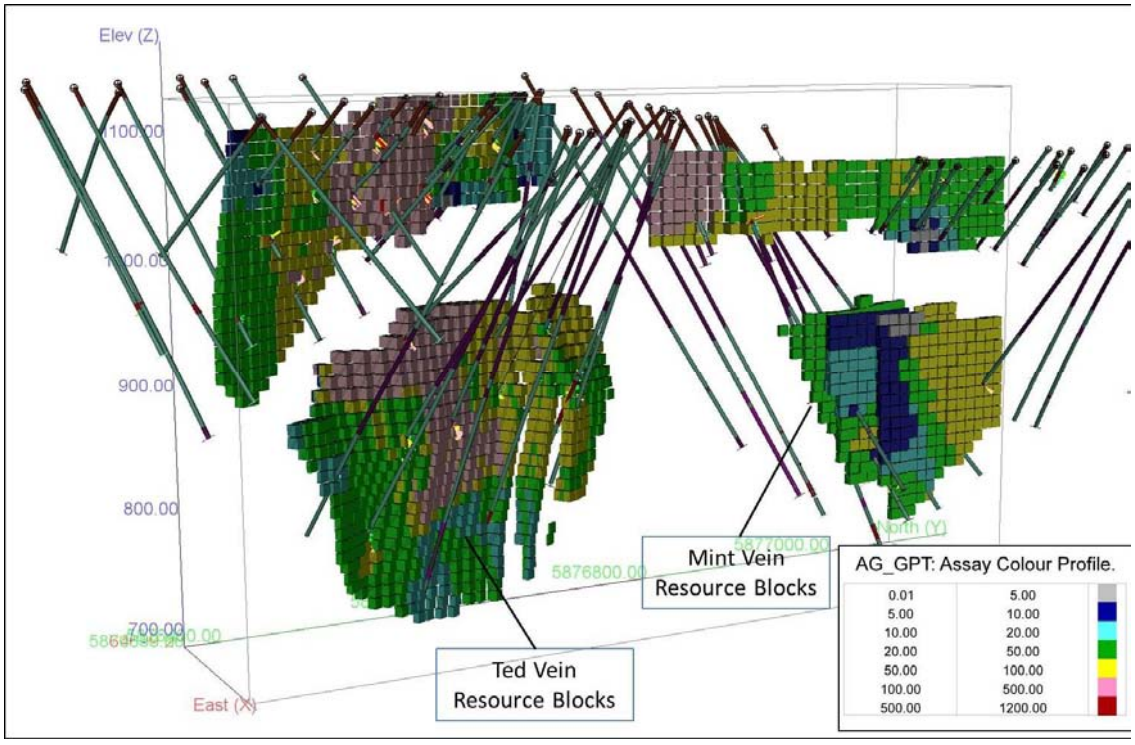


Figure 22 **Isometric view looking northeast shows the Ted-Mint vein silver resource blocks.**



14.9 Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource estimate is classified in accordance with the CIMM Definition Standards (2010). Based on the current drill database, it is considered that there is sufficient drill density and confidence in the distribution of gold and silver within each resource model to classify the Ted and Mint vein resources as Inferred. Therefore, all material in the Resource estimates is classified as Inferred.

14.10 Resource Reporting

The grade and tonnage estimates contained herein are classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource with respect to the CIMM definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2010). As such, it is understood that:

- An "Inferred Mineral Resource" is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration. Confidence in the estimate is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure.

The mineral resource, at various gold cut-off grades (COG) is presented in (Table 12). Tonnage and grade at variable cut-off values are included to highlight the sensitivity of changes in cut-off to tonnage and grade. Mineral resource tonnage and contained metal in (Table 12) has been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate, and numbers may not add due to rounding.

14.11 Mineral Resource Statement

The revised estimate range of Mineral Resources at various gold cut-off grades for the Ted and Mint veins is presented in (Table 12); the current resource for the Tommy vein is also presented (Armitage and Pawliuk, 2012). Using a 1.0 g/t gold grade cut-off, The current combined NI 43-101 compliant Inferred Resource estimate including the Ted, Mint, and Tommy veins is 5,452,000 tonnes grading 2.52 g/t gold and 71.5 g/t silver at a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold for 441,000 contained ounces of gold and 12,540,000 contained ounces of silver. The current resource represents an increase of 12% for the contained ounces of gold and by 27% for the contained ounces of silver from the previous National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Inferred Resource estimate (Armitage and Pawliuk, 2012).

14.12 Disclosure

The Author does not know of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political issue that could materially affect the Mineral Resource Estimate. In addition GeoVector does not know of any mining, metallurgical, infrastructural or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Table 12 Resource estimate for the 3Ts Project.

Au Cut-off	Tonnes	Gold		Silver	
		Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
Ted Vein					
0.4 g/t	3,015,000	1.61	156,000	92.68	8,985,000
0.5 g/t	2,984,000	1.62	156,000	93.51	8,974,000
1.0 g/t	**2,942,000**	**1.64**	**155,000**	**94.68**	**8,955,000**
1.5 g/t	2,763,000	1.72	153,000	99.46	8,837,000
2.0 g/t	2,484,000	1.83	146,000	107.35	8,575,000
Mint Vein					
0.4 g/t	1,065,000	2.41	83,000	46.38	1,588,000
0.5 g/t	1,036,000	2.47	82,000	47.46	1,581,000
1.0 g/t	**1,020,000**	**2.51**	**82,000**	**48.04**	**1,576,000**
1.5 g/t	957,000	2.63	81,000	50.40	1,552,000
2.0 g/t	829,000	2.94	78,000	52.95	1,411,000
Tommy Vein*					
0.4 g/t	1,673,000	3.87	208,000	39.22	2,110,000
0.5 g/t	1,615,000	3.99	207,000	39.65	2,059,000
1.0 g/t	**1,490,000**	**4.25**	**204,000**	**41.92**	**2,009,000**
1.5 g/t	1,371,000	4.52	199,000	44.32	1,953,000
2.0 g/t	1,182,000	4.96	189,000	47.99	1,824,000
Total					
0.4 g/t	5,753,000	2.42	447,000	**68.56**	12,683,000
0.5 g/t	5,635,000	2.46	445,000	**69.62**	12,614,000
1.0 g/t	**5,452,000**	**2.52**	**441,000**	**71.53**	**12,540,000**
1.5 g/t	5,091,000	2.65	433,000	**75.40**	12,342,000
2.0 g/t	4,495,000	2.86	413,000	**81.71**	11,810,000

* Tommy Vein Resource Estimate previously released on January 20, 2012 (Armitage and Pawliuk, 2012).

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is no information on properties adjacent to the 3Ts property necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All relevant data and information regarding the Property is included in other sections of this Technical Report. There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Teck Corporation ("Teck"), Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada ("Phelps Dodge"), Cogema Limited ("Cogema"), Silver Quest (previously Southern Rio) and Independence have explored for gold and for silver on the Property since 1994. Work has included prospecting, trenching, soil sampling, geophysics and diamond drilling. This work has resulted in the discovery of a number of north-trending low sulphidation-type epithermal quartz-calcite veins containing significant gold-silver mineralization.

The Tommy and Ted veins are the best-known veins within the Property area. Historic National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 compliant Inferred Mineral resource estimates were calculated for both the Tommy vein and the Ted vein. The estimation of these resources was prepared according to accepted industry standards using accepted practices and the Author believes that the work completed was both thorough and as accurate as possible given the available database. However, the Author did not do sufficient work to classify the historical NI 43-101 compliant estimates as current mineral resources.

Using a 4 g/t gold grade cut-off, the Tommy vein was estimated to contain an Inferred Resource of 470,700 tonnes at a grade of 7.4 g/t gold and 65.22 g/t silver. Contained ounces are 112,000 ounces of gold and 987,000 ounces of silver. At an average grade of 4.2 g/t gold equivalent, the Inferred Mineral Resource for the Ted vein was stated as 273,800 tonnes grading 2.0 g/t gold and 133 g/t silver containing approximately 17,400 ounces of gold and 1,172,000 ounces of silver. The gold equivalent value was based on a ratio of 1:60 gold to silver, assuming 100% recovery.

Subsequent to the historic Inferred resource estimates on the Ted and Tommy veins, diamond drilling was completed on the Ted vein in April 2006, and again during December 2006, and on the Tommy vein from November 2004 to March 2005.

Diamond drilling (10 holes, 1,647 m) was performed on the Tam property during June and July 2011. Three holes targeted the Ted vein, one hole targeted the Mint vein and six holes targeted the area between the Mint vein and the Ringer Target. The best intercept on the Ted vein assayed 5.33 g/t gold and 50.6 g/t silver (weighted average) from 301.85 m to 326.03 m depth, across an estimated true width of 14.0m, in hole TT11-47. One drill hole in the Mint vein (TT11-50) returned an intersection grading 7.69 g/t gold and 84.2 g/t silver across a true width of approximately 3.7m.

Prospecting was also performed at the 3Ts property from June to September 2011. The best assay from the mineralized vein boulders sampled during 2011 prospecting was 8.31 g/t gold with 56.3 g/t silver

Incorporating the 2006 and 2011 diamond drilling results, Independence reported an updated Inferred Mineral Resource in early 2012 for the Tommy and Ted vein and an initial Inferred Mineral Resource for the Mint vein. Using a 1 g/t gold grade cut-off, the total Inferred Resource for the Tommy, Ted and Mint veins was reported to contain 3,614,072 tonnes grading 3.39 g/t gold and 85.15 g/t silver for 394,383 contained ounces of gold and 9,894,835 contained ounces of silver. The 2012 mineral resource estimate was based on a database of 176 drill holes (32,773 m) with 3,278 assay values collected through 2011.

Independence recently completed additional drilling on the Property, including step-out and infill drill holes on the Ted and Mint veins, which were completed during a fall 2012 (October 22nd to November 30th) and a winter 2013 (February 19th to March 27th) drill program. A total of 29 drill holes were completed for a total of 7,811.90 meters. Mineralization was intersected in 22 holes or ~76% of the holes in the program. Drill holes were targeted to further delineate and expand the mineralized areas on the Property and to identify additional resources.

A 2012 fall drill program conducted by Independence totaled 3,949.2 meters in 17 holes. Exploration of the Mint vein included 1,372.5 meters in eight holes. One hole 401.4 m in length was drilled to test the Ted vein at depth, and 2,175.3 meters were drilled in 8 holes in the new discovery area between the Ted vein and Mint vein. The best drill intercept from this newly discovered vein structure, the Ted-Mint vein corridor, averaged 6.08 g/t gold and 62.0 g/t silver across 10.0 m including a 2.0 m intersection grading 28.50 g/t gold and 162.0 g/t silver in drill hole TT12-71.

A 2013 winter drill program at the 3Ts included 12 holes totaling 3,862.7 meters. 947 meters in three holes targeted the Ted vein and 1,932 meters in six holes tested the Ted-Mint vein corridor. A total of 701 meters in two holes targeted the Larry vein and 281.9 meters in one hole targeted the Tommy vein. The best intercept averaged 15.77 g/t gold and 93.8 g/t silver across 2.10 m in hole TT13-80, within a wider intersection of 11.3 m grading 3.19 g/t gold and 33.5 g/t silver. This intercept is approximately 50 m along strike from the intercept in hole TT12-71.

New mineral resource estimates for the Ted and Mint veins have been completed incorporating the information from the fall 2012 and winter 2013 drill programs into the database from the previous resource estimate. Independence is reporting an updated Inferred Mineral Resource using a 1 g/t gold grade cut-off. The current combined NI 43-101 compliant Inferred Resource estimate including the revised Ted and Mint vein estimates and the Tommy vein estimate from 2012 is 5,452,000 tonnes grading 2.52 g/t gold and 71.5 g/t silver at a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold for 441,000 contained ounces of gold and 12,540,000 contained ounces of silver.

Practices consistent with CIM (2010) definition standards for mineral resource classification were applied to the generation of the current mineral resource estimate. There are no mineral reserves estimated for the Property at this time.

Geochemical rock sampling and geological mapping were performed across the Property in June and July 2012. The best assay from the mineralized vein boulders sampled was rock sample A00043298 collected east of the Ted-Mint vein structure. The sample assayed 31.0 g/t gold and 301 g/t silver. Two other vein float samples from the same area assayed 13.0 g/t gold and 946 g/t silver (sample A00043051) and 18.0 g/t gold and 178 g/t silver (sample A00043313). Two float samples, A00043152 and A00043178, collected west of the Ted-Mint vein assayed 20.0 g/t gold and 59 g/t silver and 20.0 g/t gold and 114 g/t silver respectively.

Independence carried out additional surface exploration in 2013. The 2013 spring field program at the 3Ts included comprehensive structural analyses of the property and drill core. The property was geologically mapped, prospected and sampled over a period of twelve days for a total of 60 man days. Geochemical sampling included 61 rock and 26 channel samples. A total of 63 soil samples were collected to explore for veins west of the Johnny vein. An orientation heavy mineral study also took place. Drill core samples were selected for spectroscopic analysis.

The 2013 summer field program at the 3Ts included geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical sampling and ground geophysics over a period of 19 days for a total of 80 man days. Geochemical sampling was performed to follow up targets from the spring 2013 field program. A total of 186 rock, 65 soil and 72 till samples were collected. A ground magnetometer survey was conducted over sections of the property. A total of 58 line km of magnetic data was collected at a line spacing of 200 m, 100 m, and 50 m.

The 2012 and 2013 surface work has resulted in the discovery of additional north-trending, low sulphidation epithermal quartz-calcite veins that contain significant gold and silver mineralization. The work has shown there is excellent potential to discover additional mineralized vein and stockwork zones within the Property area, and thereby expand the total gold and silver resource on the 3Ts Project.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration work has been proposed by Independence on the Property for 2014. The program is designed to explore for new vein structures by diamond drilling within the most prospective geological and structural corridor on the Property. The program will test selected high priority areas defined by recent geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys and structural studies. Up to 3,500 metres of drilling is planned, mostly in shallow holes, and the program is set to begin in late May. No infill drilling is planned for the Tommy, Ted or Mint veins. The estimated cost for the proposed exploration program on the Property is ~$900,000 which includes 12% contingency and a 5% administration cost (Table 13).

The Author has reviewed the proposed program for further work on the Property and, in light of the observations made in this report, supports the concepts as outlined by Independence. Given the prospective nature of the property, it is the Authorõs opinion that the Property merits further exploration and that Independenceõs proposed plans for further work are justified.

The Author recommends that Independent conducts the proposed exploration, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

Additional drill holes may be considered based on results of the proposed program. Continued exploration across the property is encouraged as there is high potential to discover additional mineralized veins.

The Author recommends that a more rigorous QAQC program be implemented by Independence during drill programs to independently provide confidence in the core sample geochemical results provided by the analytical laboratory being used. Since the gold and silver values returned from the lab may be used in future resource estimation process, they require a high degree of accuracy and precision. The internal QA/QC sampling program determines analytical precision through the insertion of sample duplicates, accuracy through the insertion of materials of ñknownò composition (SRM) and checks for contamination by insertion of blanks. Blanks, reference standards and duplicates can be inserted into the sample sequence as they are collected in the field.

The Author recommends that a blank or reference sample be inserted into the sample stream every 10th sample, alternating the blank and reference samples. Additional samples should periodically be inserted into zones of known mineralization. Duplicates should include both unmineralized and mineralized samples. The SRM should include samples representative of the main economic minerals of the project. In the 3Ts Project, SRM should include low to medium grade gold and medium to high grade silver.

The Author strongly suggests Independence collect additional SG data during the next round of drilling including samples of low, medium and high grade mineralization. As well, the Author recommends Independence do additional measurements of core samples from the 2011 and 2012 drill holes.

To date, all drill collar locations were spotted using a conventional handheld GPS unit. The Author recommends that all collar locations be surveyed by an independent survey company for better accuracy of the drill collar locations.

A Reflex single shot downhole survey tool was used to take a reading every 50 meters for longer holes, and every 30 meters for shorter holes. A reading was also taken at the bottom of every hole. The Reflex tool azimuth readings appear to be unreliable for several holes as readings may differ by about 10 degrees from the predicted or planned azimuth. The unreliable azimuth readings are generally associated with magnetic field readings of greater than 6500nT. The Author recommends Independence use the Reflex Maxibor system, which measures rod deviation every three metres, or a similar system for better accuracy of drill hole deviation measurements. Check surveys using the Reflex Easy Shot system should be used as backup to the Maxibor surveys.

Table 13 Proposed budget for 2014 Exploration Program at the 3Ts Project.

3,500 m NQ diamond drill Program	
Project Planning	$27,300.00
Contracts	$419,200.00
Assays	$27,600.00
Wages and Salaries	$119,000.00
Travel	$6,600.00
Camp (food, rent, supplies)	$103,000.00
Fuel	$23,700.00
Reclamation	$9,000.00
Land Use and Permitting	$20,400.00
Safety	$10,000.00
Sub-Total:	$765,800.00
Contingency (12%)	$91,900.00
Administration (5%)	$38,300.00
Total:	$896,000.00

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20 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled ñTechnical Report on the Updated Resource Estimate, 3Ts Gold Projectò dated May 12, 2014 was prepared and signed by the following author:

Dated May 12, 2014
Effective Date: April 30, 2014

Signed by:
Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geo.

21 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

QP CERTIFICATE – ALLAN ARMITAGE

To Accompany the Report titled "Technical Report on the Updated Resource Estimate, 3Ts Gold Project" dated May 12 (the "Technical Report").

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

1. I am a consulting geologist with GeoVector Management Inc., 10 Green Street Suite 312 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2J 3Z6.

2. I am a graduate of Acadia University having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science - Honours in Geology in 1989, a graduate of Laurentian University having obtained the degree of Masters of Science in Geology in 1992 and a graduate of the University of Western Ontario having obtained a Doctor of Philosophy in Geology in 1998.

3. I have been employed as a geologist for every field season (May - October) from 1987 to 1996. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since March of 1997.

4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, uranium and diamonds in Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Bolivia, Chili, and the Philippines at the grass roots to advanced exploration stage, including resource estimation since 1991.

5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta and use the title of Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) (License No. 64456; 1999), and I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and use the designation (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 38144; 2012).

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

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

8. I have authored prior technical reports on the 3Ts Property dated December 13, 2011 and February 28, 2012.

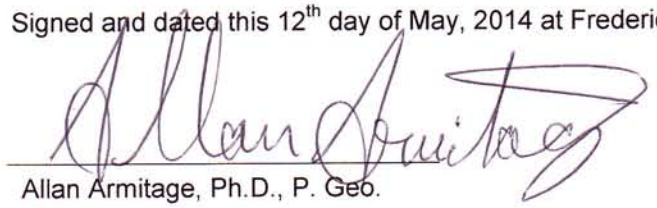
9. I am independent of Independence Gold Corp. as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. I personally inspected the Property on October 27, 2011 and on March 31, 2013.

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

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

Signed and dated this 12th day of May, 2014 at Fredericton, New Brunswick.



Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo.