TECHNICAL REPORT
ON THE
CASSIAR GOLD PROPERTY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

NTS: 104P05E

59°16’28” N and 129°41’22” W

Prepared For:

China Minerals Mining Corporation
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NI-43-101 & 43-101F1
Technical Report

Effective Date: June 26, 2017
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1.0 SUMMARY

The Cassiar Gold Property is a past producing gold property, and is now considered to be at an intermediate exploration stage. The Cassiar Gold Property is located in northern British Columbia between the towns of Dease Lake, B.C. and Watson Lake, Yukon Territory and 8km east of the former town site of Cassiar, B.C. The property covers the majority of the historical Cassiar Gold Camp with approximately 56,846 hectares, in 217 contiguous mineral claims, 18 Crown Grants and 2 placer claims in the Liard Mining Division. China Minerals Mining Corporation ("CMMC" and the "Company") (formerly Hawthorne Gold Corp.) has 100% interest in the property subject to a 2.5% NSR on 10 of the claims. The property had been previously referred to as two separate but adjacent properties, the Table Mountain and Taurus Properties. The area is easily accessible by Stewart Cassiar Hwy, (Hwy 37N), which runs through the center of the Cassiar Gold Property, and by 160km of subsidiary roads which allow easy access to much of the property. The area also can be accessed via fixed-wing aircraft to the Cassiar airstrip situated immediately to the west of the property, near the old Cassiar town site.

Approximately 425,000 ounces of gold have historically been produced from the Cassiar district, mainly from past producing underground high-grade gold mines on the Company's current land holdings. The property hosts the Main (formerly Erickson), Cusac, Bain, Taurus, Sable, Plaza and series of Vollaug vein mines. Seventeen adits/portals and approximately 25km of underground workings occur on the property. Drilling on the property by all explorers from the 1930s to 2012 has been extensive; in the order of at least 2,404 drill holes (1,938 drill holes in the Table Mountain area and 466 drill holes in the Taurus area) from at least 267,941m of drilling (211,268m of surface and underground drilling in the Table Mountain area and 56,673m of surface drilling in the Taurus area). A permitted 300 tonne per day gravity/flotation mill, power plant, assay lab and 3 tailings impoundment facilities are located on the property, and were put under care and maintenance by previous owners in October 2007. The Company owns a 30 man camp facility on Highway 37N at the townsite of Jade City. Between 2008 and 2012, the Company completed 150 diamond drill holes in 22,205.74m in various targets on the property.

The property is centered on a 15km long, northerly trending corridor of north easterly trending steeply dipping mesothermal gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins. This gold-rich system developed in late Jurassic times, within and adjacent to the Erickson Creek Fault Zone. Mineralization occurs in an upright sequence of Division II of the Sylvester Group rocks primarily of massive to pillowed mafic volcanic, in steeply dipping quartz-sulphide-carbonate vein systems which splay off shear zones that are developed in stacked thrust fault surfaces localized along carbonate altered ultramafic rocks and carbonaceous sedimentary rocks.

Good potential exists to find more high-grade gold veins on the property. A two phase budget is recommended to advance the property. A Phase 1 budget of $1,050,000 is recommended to drill test for new high grade auriferous quartz veins in underexplored sectors and to further evaluate the potential to reprocess the TM-TSF #1 (also known as Erickson Tailings #1). Each element of Phase 1 would culminate in a decision point. A $910,000 Phase 2 drill budget is recommended, contingent on positive results from Phase 1.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following technical report was prepared to provide an updated independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cassiar Gold Property, and is located near the reclaimed town site of Cassiar in northwestern British Columbia ("the Technical Report"). China Minerals Mining Corporation ("CMMC") has retained Paul Cowley, P.Geo. to prepare the Technical Report to also include recent work (2009-2013) by the Company. This property had been previously reported on as two separate properties; the Taurus Property and the Table Mountain Property.

This report was prepared by Paul Cowley, P.Geo. at the request of Wilson Jin, President of China Minerals Mining Corporation, a BC registered company trading under the symbol of "CMV" on the TSX Venture Exchange and quoted on the Pink Sheets in the United States under the symbol "HWTHF". CMMC has its corporate office at 890-580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3B6.

This report's effective date is June 26, 2017.

The work entailed a verification and general review of available historic data and reports. Critical information from 2009 to present work by the Company has been verified with the original documents including assay certificates and drills logs, where possible. No limitations were imposed on the author during the preparation of this report. Mr. Paul Cowley, P.Geo., a qualified person under the terms of NI 43-101 visited the Cassiar Gold Property on June 24th to 26th, 2017. Most areas including surface expressions of any reclaimed underground operations were examined. No underground examinations were undertaken. A data verification sampling program on the Cassiar Gold Property was conducted as part of the on-site review by the author. During the inspection, the author examined drill collar locations, drill core, core sampling quality and confirmed some of the outcrop host rock units and mineralization. Evidence of previous exploration and development work, and the sampling quality of recently conducted work was also reviewed.

In addition to the site visit, the author held discussions with technical personnel from CMMC regarding all pertinent aspects of the property and carried out a review of available literature and documented results concerning the property. The reader is referred to those data sources, which are outlined in the References section of this report, for further detail.

This Technical Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F1 of the British Columbia Securities Commission ("BCSC") and the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA") and will be used to support any required filing with Canadian regulatory authorities.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This report is based, in part, on internal company technical reports, maps and technical correspondence, published government reports, press releases and public information as listed in the References Section at the conclusion of this report.

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

All measurement units used in this report are metric and the currency is expressed in Canadian dollars unless stated otherwise. Gold ("Au") assay and silver ("Ag") values are reported in grams of metal per metric tonne ("g/t Au"), unless ounces per short ton ("oz/t Au") are specifically stated.

2.4 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATION OF TERMS

The following list shows the meaning of the abbreviations for technical terms used throughout the text of this report.

Abbreviation	**Meaning**
"°"	Degree
"3D"	Three Dimensional
"AA"	Atomic Absorption
"ac"	Acre
"g/t Ag"	Grams per Tonne of Silver
"Ag"	Silver
"ARD"	Acid rock drainage
"ASL"	Above Sea Level
"g/t Au"	Grams per Tonne of Gold
"Au"	Gold
"BCSC"	British Columbia Securities Commission
"CA"	Certificate of Authorization
"Cassiar"	Cassiar Gold Corp.
"CDN"	Canadian
"CDN$"	Canadian Dollars
"CIM"	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy And Petroleum
"cm"	Centimetre(s)
"CMMC"	China Minerals Mining Corporation
"Company"	China Minerals Mining Corporation (formerly Hawthorne Gold Corp.)
"CRM"	Certified Reference Material
"CSA"	Canadian Securities Administrators
"Cu"	Copper
"Cum"	Cumulative
"DCF"	Discounted Cash Flow
"DDH"	Diamond Drill Hole
"DGPS"	Differential Global Positioning System
"E"	East
"EA"	Environmental Assessment
"EIA"	Environmental Impact Assessment

“EIS”	Environmental Impact Statement
"ESE	East-South-East
"G&A"	General and Administration
"g/t"	Grams per Tonne
"GPS"	Global Positioning System
"ha"	Hectare(s)
“Hawthorne”	Hawthorne Gold Corp.
"IP"	Induced Polarization
"IRR"	Internal Rate of Return
"ISO"	International Organization for Standardization
“Issuer”	China Minerals Mining Corporation (formerly Hawthorne Gold Corp.)
“Ind.”	Indicated Resources
"k"	Thousands
"k$"	Thousands of Dollars
“kg”	Kilograms
"km"	Kilometre(s)
"km/h"	Kilometers per Hour
"kt"	Thousands of Tonnes
"LOM"	Life-Of Mine
"M"	Million
"m"	Metre(s)
"M$"	Millions of Dollars
"Ma"	Millions of Years
"MAG"	Magnetometer Survey
“Meas.”	Measured Resources
“MEM”	Ministry of Mines
“ML/ARD”	Metal Leaching/Acid Rock Drainage
"mm"	Millimeters
"N"	North
"N/A"	Not Applicable
"NAG"	Non-Potentially Acid Generating Rock
"NE"	North-East
"NI 43-101"	National Instrument 43-101
"NN"	Nearest Neighbour
"NPV"	Net Present Value
"OK"	Ordinary Kriging
"opt"	Troy Ounces Per Ton
"OSC"	Ontario Securities Commission
“oz/t Au”	Troy Ounces Gold per Ton
“PAG”	Potentially Acid Generating Rock
“Project”	Cassiar Gold Project
“RC”	Reverse Circulation Drilling
"QA/QC"	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
"QC"	Quality Control
"QP"	Qualified Person as Defined By Canadian National Instrument NI 43-101
"ROM"	Run-Of-Mine Material produced during mining

"S"	South
"SEDAR"	Website Developed by the CRA, that Provides Access to Public Securities Documents and Information Filed by Public Companies and Investment Funds in Canada
"t"	Metric Tonne(s)
"t/m^3"	Tonnes per Cubic Metre
"tph"	Tonnes per Hour
"tpd"	Tonnes per Day
"TSF"	Tailings Storage Facility
"XRF"	X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometer

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Paul Cowley, P.Geo., reserves the right, but will not be obligated to revise this report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to the author subsequent to the date of this report.

Copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were not reviewed. Information relating to tenure was reviewed by means of the public information available. The author has verified the URL link to the BC Government Mineral Titles website https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do on the effective date to verify tenure. The author has relied upon this public information, as well as tenure information from CMMC and has not undertaken an independent detailed legal verification of title and ownership of the the Cassiar Gold Property. The author has not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties and the Company. The author has relied on, and believes it has a reasonable basis to rely upon CMMC to have conducted the proper legal due diligence.

A draft copy of the report has been reviewed for factual errors by CMMC. Any changes made as a result of these reviews did not involve any alteration to the conclusions made. Hence, the statement and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the date of this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION

The western boundary of the Cassiar Gold Property lies 4km east of the partially reclaimed townsite of Cassiar, in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 4-1 and 4-2), 117km north of Dease Lake, B.C., and 141km south of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory. The unincorporated settlement of Jade City on Highway 37N lies central to the property. The property is located within the Liard Mining Division on NTS map sheet 104P05E and BCGS map sheet 104P022 and 104P012, at 59°16’28” latitude and 129°41’22” longitude, and UTM coordinates 6570815mN and 460706mE (UTM Zone 09 – NAD 83).

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

China Minerals Mining Corporation was incorporated in January 2006 under the laws of British Columbia, Canada as Hawthorne Resources Inc. and renamed as Hawthorne Gold Corp. in October 2006. In April 2011, the Company’s name was further changed to China Minerals Mining Corporation. CMMC has two wholly owned subsidiaries, Cassiar Gold Corp. and North American Mining Consulting Ltd.

The Cassiar Gold Property encompasses the majority of the historical Cassiar Gold Camp. A merger between Hawthorne Gold Corp and Cusac Gold Mines in 2008 consolidated the land package of the camp. The Cassiar Gold Property comprises a series of contiguous mineral claims, Crown Granted claims and placer claims, covering approximately 56,846 Ha. The 217 mineral claims, 18 Crown granted claims and 2 placer claims are 100% owned by CMMC through a wholly owned subsidiary company, Cassiar Gold Corp. which owns 100% interest in the claims. The claim tenure numbers, names, expiry dates and areas that comprise the property are all currently in good standing (see Figures 4-3 and Figure 4-4, and Table 4-1 and 4-2). Cassiar Gold Corp. is the registered owned on the Mineral Titles. The majority of the mineral claims are in good standing until at least March 31, 2019.

The placer claims are located along Quartzrock and Troutline creeks.

Ten mineral claims, the Mack #1-4, Hopefull #1-4, Hillside and Highgrade mineral claims are subject to a 2.5 % net smelter return royalty to Sable Resources Ltd. Figures 4-3 and 4-4 show the location of the claims in relation to the major veins, underground workings and infrastructure on the property.

The taxes on the Crown Grants are invoiced by the BC government and need to be paid annually by July 2nd. The Crown Grant fees on the Cassiar Gold Property total approximately $461.27 per year and were paid by July 2, 2017.

The company owns 2 district lots along Highway 37 in the settlement of Jade City which the Company’s camp is built on. Their legal descriptions are 004-504-577, Lot 1, District Lot 1101, Cassiar District Plan 7593 and 004-504-585, Lot 2, District Lot 1101, Cassiar District Plan 7593. Their annual taxes of $3,085.41 were paid by July 4, 2017.

Figure 4-1 **Regional Location Map**

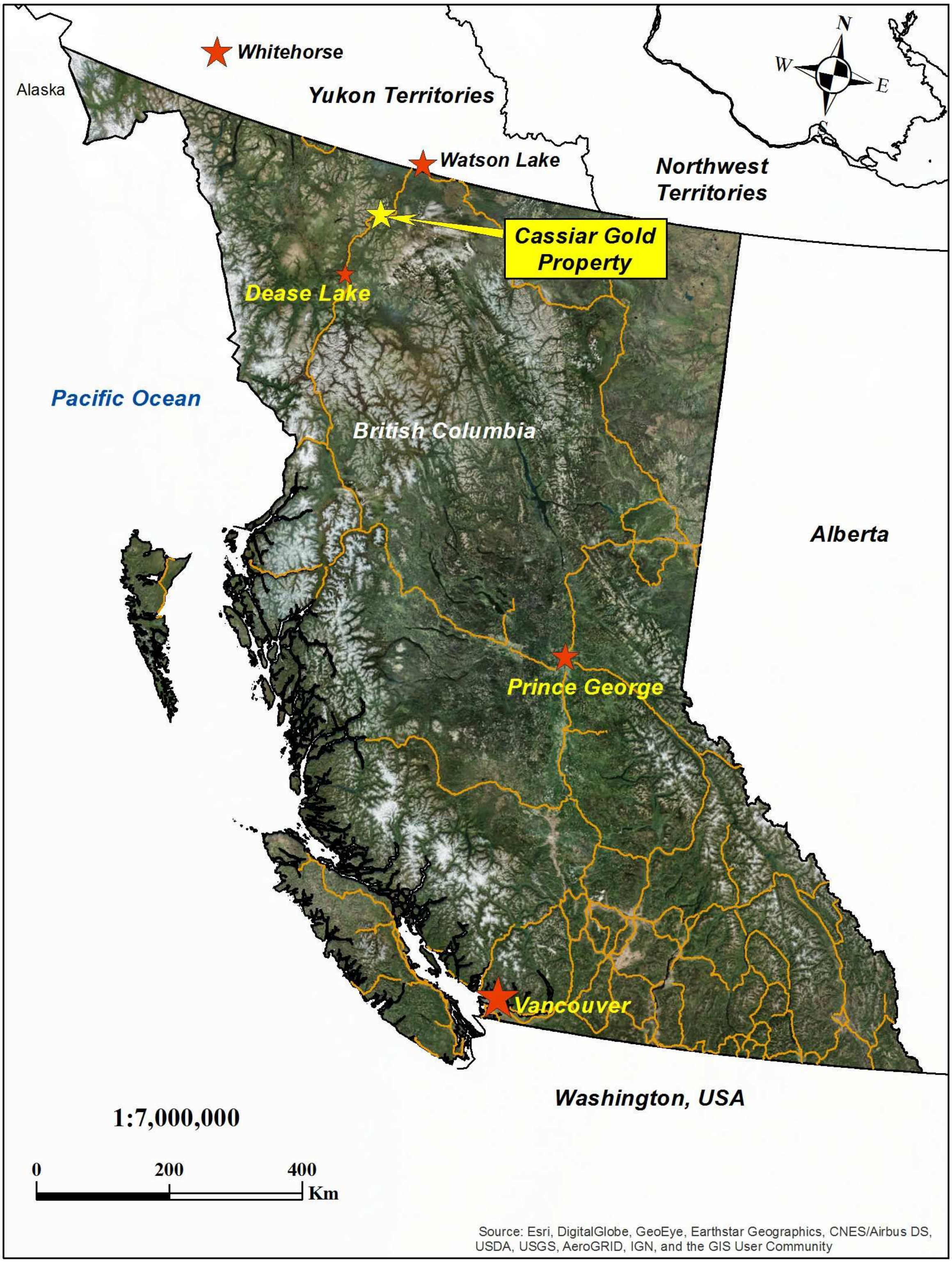


Figure 4-2 Cassiar Gold Property Location Map

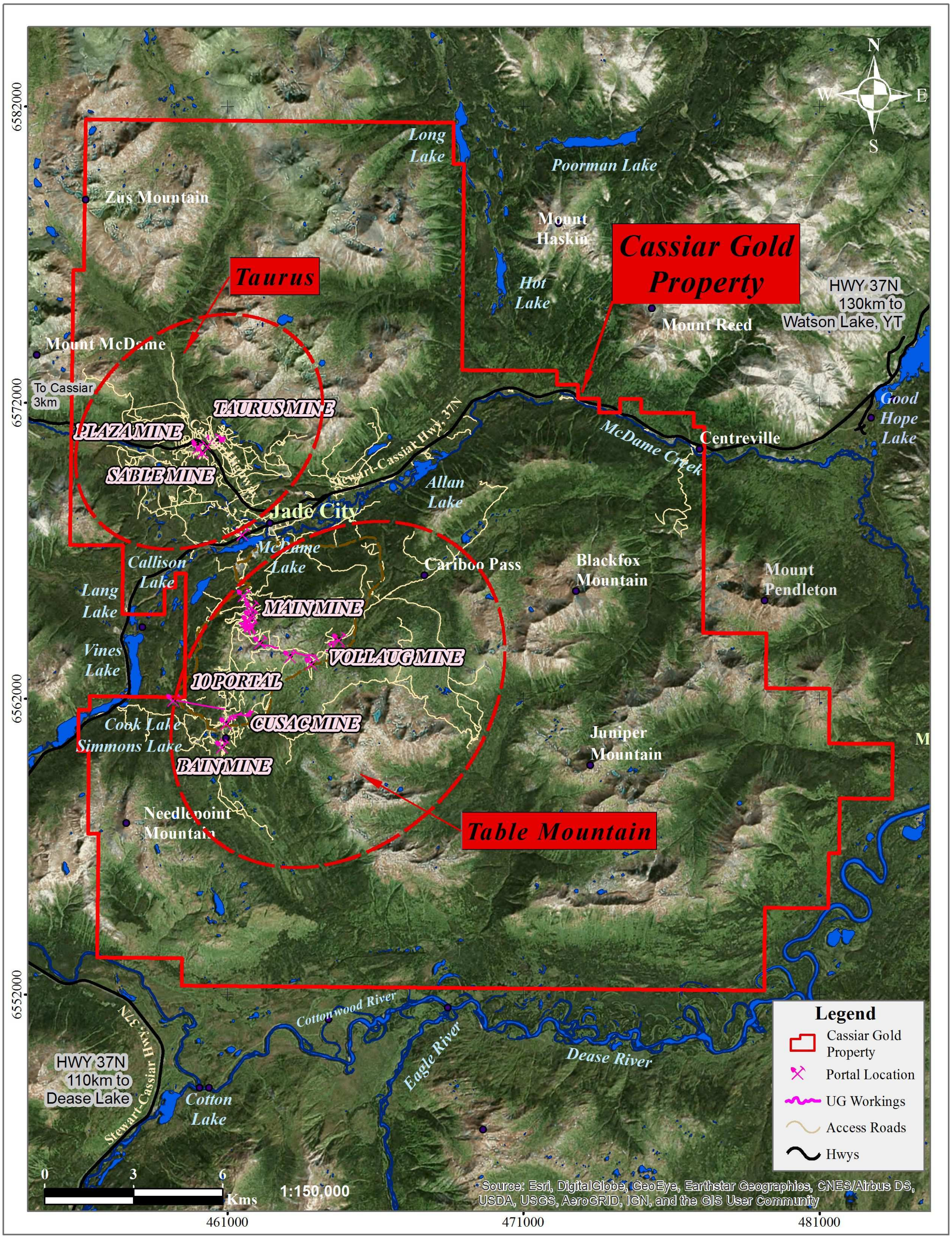


Figure 4-3 Cassiar Gold Property Mineral Tenure Location Map

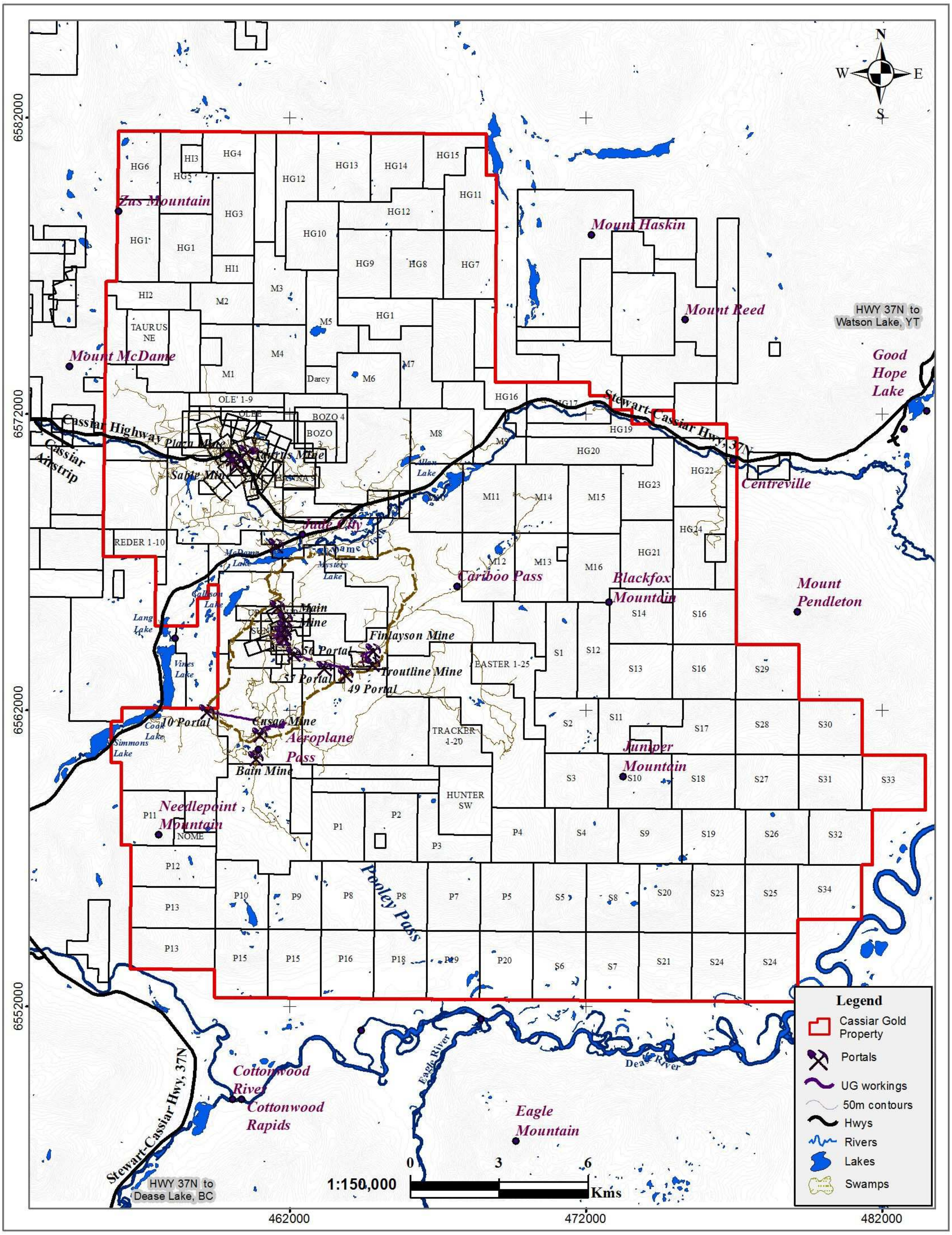


Figure 4-4 Crown Grant Tenure Map

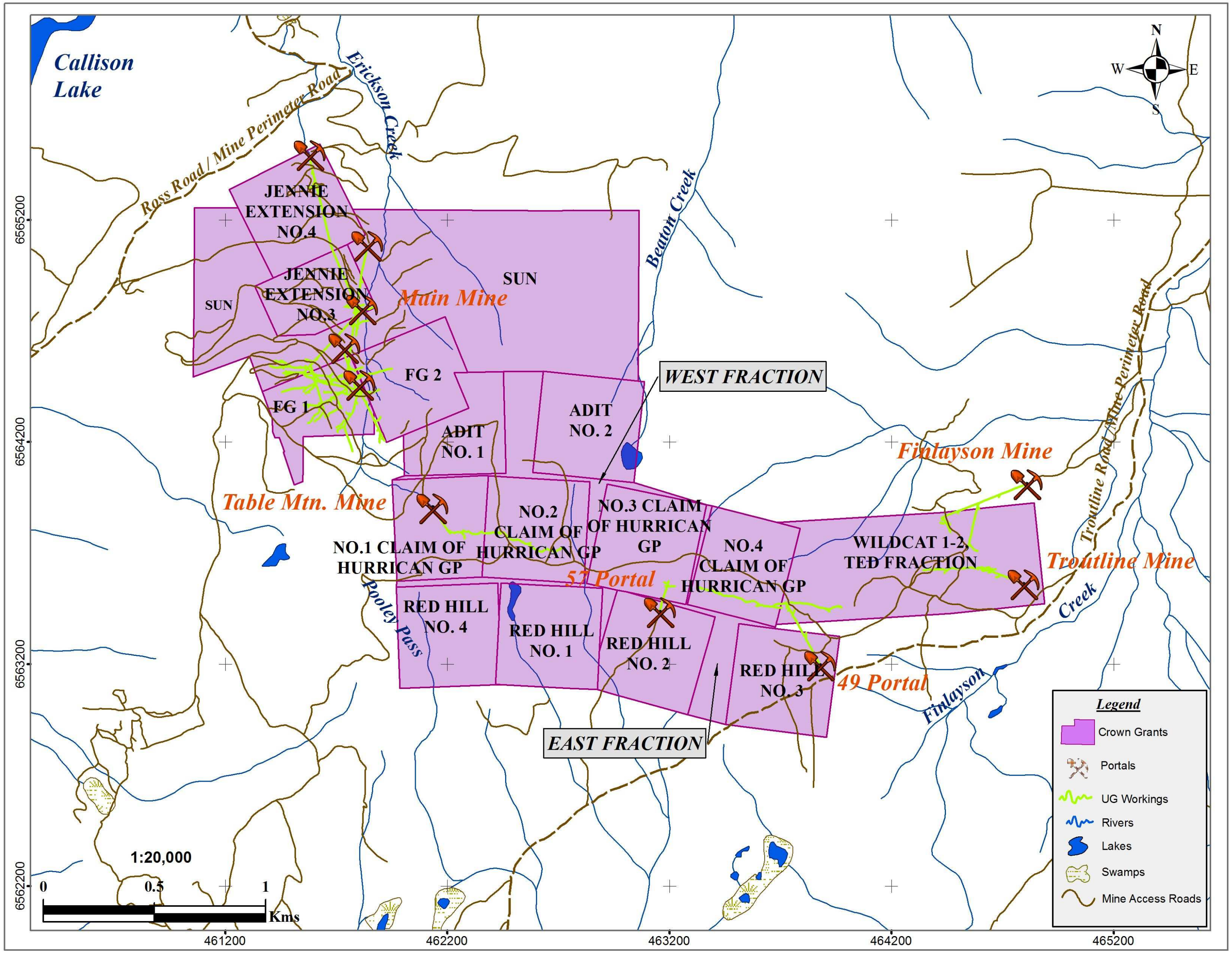


Table 4-1 Cassiar Gold Property Mineral Claims

Cassiar Gold Property Mineral Tenures, August, 2017									
Tenure #	**Claim Name**	**Issue Date**	**Good To Date**	**Area (Ha)**	**Tenure #**	**Claim Name**	**Issue Date**	**Good To Date**	**Area (Ha)**
517063	ARGOLD	2005/jul/12	2019/mar/31	33.1	576003	S13	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	397.7
1017937	CASSIAR	2013/mar/20	2019/mar/31	66.3	576005	S14	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	381.0
571358	DALZIEL	2007/dec/06	2021/mar/31	16.6	576008	S16	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	397.5
511394	EASTER 1-25	2005/apr/21	2020/mar/31	414.3	576035	S16	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	397.7
571357	FOX CASSIAR	2007/dec/06	2019/mar/31	16.6	576011	S17	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	397.9
511368	GRAB 1-2	2005/apr/21	2019/mar/31	33.1	576014	S18	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.1
576213	HG17	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	363.7	576015	S19	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.3
576214	HG19	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	380.3	575978	S2	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	364.8
576215	HG20	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	397.0	576018	S20	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.1
576216	HG21	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	413.9	576020	S21	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4
576217	HG22	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	413.6	576022	S23	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.1
576218	HG23	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	397.1	576025	S24	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4
576219	HG24	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	397.3	576029	S24	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4
576220	HG25	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	215.2	576027	S25	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.1
590125	HUNTER SW	2008/aug/18	2019/mar/31	414.8	576032	S26	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.3
226194	JENNIE EXTENSION #1	1956/sep/18	2019/mar/31	25.0	576036	S27	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.1
226195	JENNIE EXTENSION #2	1956/sep/18	2019/mar/31	25.0	576037	S28	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	397.9
226196	JENNIE EXTENSION #3	1956/sep/18	2019/mar/31	25.0	576038	S29	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	397.7
226193	JENNIE EXTENSION #4	1956/oct/15	2019/mar/31	25.0	575980	S3	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.1
533464	JENNIE VEIN	2006/may/03	2021/mar/31	99.4	576039	S30	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	397.9
576009	M10	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	413.7	576040	S31	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.1
576013	M11	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	413.7	576041	S32	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.3
576016	M12	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	413.9	576042	S33	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.1
576019	M13	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	397.4	576043	S34	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.5
576023	M14	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	413.7	575982	S4	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.3
576030	M15	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	413.7	575984	S5	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.1
576034	M16	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	397.4	575986	S6	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4
567756	NOME	2007/oct/10	2019/mar/31	83.0	575989	S7	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4
571356	NOME	2007/dec/06	2021/mar/31	16.6	575990	S8	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.1
575979	P1	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	414.9	575993	S9	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.3
576004	P10	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	398.6	221632	SUN	1975/jul/11	2019/mar/31	200.0
576007	P11	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	365.1	511387	TRACKER 1-20	2005/apr/21	2019/mar/31	364.8
576010	P12	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.5	221633	UP	1975/jul/11	2019/mar/31	125.0
576012	P13	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.7	517109	WATT	2005/jul/12	2019/mar/31	33.1
576021	P13	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.6	392766	WILDCAT 1	2002/apr/14	2019/mar/31	25.0
576017	P15	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4	387811	WILDCAT 2	2001/jun/21	2019/mar/31	25.0
576024	P15	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4	511346		2005/apr/21	2019/mar/31	430.6
576026	P16	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4	511365		2005/apr/21	2019/mar/31	1407.7
576028	P18	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4	511371		2005/apr/21	2020/mar/31	265.1
576031	P19	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4	511380		2005/apr/21	2019/mar/31	1226.9
575983	P2	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	398.3	511385		2005/apr/21	2020/mar/31	1243.6
576033	P20	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.4	514057		2005/jun/07	2019/mar/31	995.1
575985	P3	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	332.0	514088		2005/jun/07	2020/mar/31	912.7
575987	P4	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.3	514497		2005/jun/14	2020/mar/31	911.9
575991	P5	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.2	514508		2005/jun/14	2021/mar/31	149.1
575994	P7	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	415.2	514509		2005/jun/14	2021/mar/31	49.7
575996	P8	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	415.2	514937		2005/jun/21	2019/mar/31	447.0
575999	P8	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	415.2	514939		2005/jun/21	2021/mar/31	496.9
576001	P9	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	382.0	514943		2005/jun/21	2021/mar/31	381.1
559394	RAM AG - CU PROSPECT	2007/may/28	2019/mar/31	66.2	514944		2005/jun/21	2021/mar/31	579.7
226156	RED HILL NO.5	1953/aug/24	2019/mar/31	25.0	514945		2005/jun/21	2021/mar/31	264.9
226157	RED HILL NO.6	1953/aug/24	2019/mar/31	25.0	558610		2007/may/12	2021/mar/31	82.9
575976	S1	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	381.1	564713		2007/aug/17	2021/mar/31	132.7
575995	S10	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	398.1	564714		2007/aug/17	2021/mar/31	199.1
575998	S11	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	364.7	564715		2007/aug/17	2021/mar/31	199.1
576000	S12	2008/feb/12	2020/mar/31	348.0	567733		2007/oct/10	2019/mar/31	149.3

Table 4-2 Cassiar Gold Property Mineral Claims (cont'd)

Cassiar Gold Property Mineral Tenures, August, 2017 (cont'd)									
Tenure #	**Claim Name**	**Issue Date**	**Good To Date**	**Area (Ha)**	**Tenure #**	**Claim Name**	**Issue Date**	**Good To Date**	**Area (Ha)**
221785	HANNA 9	1978/sep/19	2019/mar/31	225.0	510768	OLE' 1-9	2005/apr/14	2021/mar/31	148.8
221900	PORTAL 2	1979/oct/09	2019/mar/31	225.0	511229		2005/apr/20	2019/mar/31	496.5
221901	PORTAL 1	1979/oct/09	2019/mar/31	375.0	511352	REDER 1-10	2005/apr/21	2019/mar/31	165.6
222080	MM 1 FR.	1980/nov/28	2019/mar/31	25.0	511359		2005/apr/21	2019/mar/31	777.5
*** 226142**	MACK #1	1934/oct/02	2019/mar/31	25.0	517020	NC3	2005/jul/12	2021/mar/31	16.5
*** 226143**	MACK #2	1934/oct/02	2019/mar/31	25.0	517048	AUREX	2005/jul/12	2021/mar/31	33.1
*** 226144**	MACK #3	1934/oct/02	2019/mar/31	25.0	517075	OLEW	2005/jul/12	2021/mar/31	16.5
*** 226145**	MACK #4	1934/oct/02	2019/mar/31	25.0	517092	OLEE	2005/jul/12	2021/mar/31	99.2
*** 226146**	HOPEFULL #1	1934/oct/02	2019/mar/31	25.0	517124	AMP	2005/jul/12	2019/mar/31	33.1
*** 226147**	HOPEFULL #2	1934/oct/02	2019/mar/31	25.0	562964	BOZO 3	2007/jul/14	2021/mar/31	115.8
*** 226148**	HOPEFULL #3	1934/oct/02	2019/mar/31	25.0	564560		2007/aug/14	2021/mar/31	115.7
*** 226149**	HOPEFULL #4	1934/oct/02	2019/mar/31	25.0	566738		2007/sep/26	2019/mar/31	248.2
*** 226150**	HILLSIDE	1936/nov/02	2019/mar/31	25.0	566801		2007/sep/27	2019/mar/31	49.6
*** 226151**	HIGHGRADE	1936/nov/02	2019/mar/31	25.0	570687	BOZO 4	2007/nov/25	2021/mar/31	132.3
226207	THRUSH	1958/sep/11	2019/mar/31	25.0	575558	BOZO	2008/feb/07	2021/mar/31	33.1
226208	COPCO #1	1959/sep/29	2019/mar/31	25.0	575974	M2	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	280.8
226209	COPCO #2	1959/sep/29	2019/mar/31	25.0	575975	M1	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	347.1
226210	COPCO #3	1959/sep/29	2019/mar/31	25.0	575977	M4	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	413.2
226211	COPCO #4	1959/sep/29	2019/mar/31	25.0	575981	M3	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	412.9
226212	COPCO #5	1959/sep/29	2019/mar/31	25.0	575988	M5	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	413.1
226213	COPCO #6	1959/sep/29	2019/mar/31	25.0	575992	M6	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	380.2
227201	ROY 1	1971/sep/14	2019/mar/31	25.0	575997	M7	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	413.2
227202	ROY 2	1971/sep/14	2019/mar/31	25.0	576002	M8	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	396.9
227203	ROY 3	1971/sep/14	2019/mar/31	25.0	576006	M9	2008/feb/12	2019/mar/31	413.4
227204	ROY 4	1971/sep/14	2019/mar/31	25.0	576195	HG1	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	412.8
227536	TOD #7	1971/oct/20	2019/mar/31	25.0	576196	HG1	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	396.3
227537	TOD #8	1971/oct/20	2019/mar/31	25.0	576197	HG3	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	396.2
227694	ATLAS #1	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576198	HG4	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	247.5
227695	ATLAS #2	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576199	HG5	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	379.5
227696	ATLAS #3	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576200	HG6	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	330.0
227697	ATLAS #4	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576201	HG7	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	412.8
227698	ATLAS #5	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576202	HG8	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	412.8
227699	ATLAS #6	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576203	HG9	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	412.8
227700	ATLAS #7	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576204	HG10	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	412.7
227701	ATLAS #8	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576205	HG11	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	396.1
227702	ATLAS #9	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576207	HG12	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	412.6
227703	ATLAS #10	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576208	HG12	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	396.0
227704	ATLAS #11	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576209	HG13	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	412.5
227705	ATLAS #12 FRACTIONAL	1973/mar/21	2019/mar/31	25.0	576210	HG14	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	363.0
227708	DOR #1	1973/apr/13	2019/mar/31	25.0	576211	HG15	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	264.0
331105	MISS DAISY 1	1994/sep/26	2019/mar/31	25.0	576212	HG16	2008/feb/14	2019/mar/31	214.9
331106	MISS DAISY 2	1994/sep/26	2019/mar/31	25.0	581533		2008/apr/17	2019/mar/31	148.7
331167	BES 1	1994/oct/01	2019/mar/31	25.0	591724	HI1	2008/sep/22	2019/mar/31	132.1
331168	BES 2	1994/oct/01	2019/mar/31	25.0	591727	HI2	2008/sep/22	2019/mar/31	247.8
332630	TOR 2	1994/nov/03	2019/mar/31	450.0	591728	HI3	2008/sep/22	2019/mar/31	66.0
394659	WING GOLD 1	2002/jun/28	2019/mar/31	25.0	599400	HG1	2009/feb/15	2019/mar/31	346.9
394660	WING GOLD 2	2002/jun/28	2019/mar/31	25.0	599401	HG2	2009/feb/15	2019/mar/31	165.2
394661	WING GOLD 3	2002/jun/28	2019/mar/31	25.0	606908		2009/jul/02	2019/mar/31	380.1
395270	FIREWEED	2002/jul/25	2019/mar/31	25.0	619565	TAURUS NE	2009/aug/16	2019/mar/31	264.4
501587	Darcy	2005/jan/12	2019/mar/31	99.2	620106		2009/aug/17	2019/mar/31	264.0
510750		2005/apr/14	2021/mar/31	1009.5	620126	TAURUS TINY	2009/aug/17	2019/mar/31	66.1
510751		2005/apr/14	2021/mar/31	132.3	704024		2010/jan/22	2019/mar/31	396.6
510766		2005/apr/14	2019/mar/31	744.2					

Claims subject to 2.5% NSR Royalty to Sable

Table 4-2 Cassiar Gold Property Crown Granted Claims

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (Ha)
2875	FG 1	14.55
2876	FG 2	18.39
2988	WILDCAT 1-2, TED FRACTION	51.84
2989	JENNIE EXTENSION NO.3	13.70
2990	JENNIE EXTENSION NO.4	20.75
2991	SUN	113.96
6527	No 1 Claim of Hurricane GP MC	18.70
6528	No 2 Claim of Hurricane GP MC	20.95
6529	No 3 Claim of Hurricane GP MC	20.92
6530	No 4 Claim of Hurricane GP MC	18.72
6531	Red Hill No 1 MC	20.97
6532	Red Hill No 2 MC	20.73
6533	Red Hill No 3 MC	20.90
6536	Red Hill No 4 MC	20.53
6537	West Fraction MC	14.46
6538	East Fraction MC	8.40
6539	Adit No 2 MC	20.95
6540	Adit No 1 MC	14.95

Table 4-3 Cassiar Gold Property Placer Tenure

Table 4-3, Cassiar Gold Property, Placer Tenures, August, 2017				
Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (Ha)
575519	HOPE 1 & 2	2008/Feb/07	2022/Mar/31	33.1
617143	SABLE SITE PLACER	2009/Aug/10	2022/Mar/31	99.3
			Total Ha	**132.4**

The author verified all Mineral Claims and Crown Grants compared with the Mineral Tenure Online database. No discrepancies were noted between the Company database and the B.C. Government records.

During the time that Cyprus Canada (Cyprus) was working on the Taurus ground north of Highway 37N, they contracted a land surveyor to survey the claims to determine if any fractions existed between mineral claims. Ivan Royan, B.C., Land Surveyor, of Underhill and Underhill of Whitehorse completed the survey in 1995. Broughton and Masson (1996) stated the survey resolved location and precedence issues. Cyprus staked apparent open ground. The survey was not recorded with the Mineral Titles office. Consequently, there may be some discrepancies comparing the surveyed claims and the claims on the Mineral Titles on Line website.

It should be pointed out that between 2013 and spring 2017 a legal matter arose on five mineral claims related to the Cassiar Gold Property, however, the matter appears resolved and the claims have been returned to the Company's property holdings. Below is a summary of the matter for record from the Company's most recent MD&A.

Legal Matter with the Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Kaska Dena Council and 0995817 B.C. Ltd. The Company reported:

In April 2013, the Province of British Columbia (the "Province") and the Kaska Dena Council ("KD") entered into an agreement which they have characterized as an "Incremental Treaty Agreement" ("ITA"). Under the ITA, the Province agreed to make certain crown grants to the KD, once express conditions precedent were satisfied. The crown grants in question are referred to for convenience as the "Land Parcels" and overlap, in part, mineral claims 226148, 226149, 510750, 514937, and 617143. The Land Parcels were transferred by the Province to a KD owned corporation (0995817 B.C. Ltd.) in April 2015.

China Minerals and Cassiar (together, the "Company") filed a petition in January 2016 seeking judicial review of the decision of the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (the "Ministry") to sign the ITA with the KD. The Company's claims included that the Ministry failed to consult with or provide notice to the Company in advance of signing the ITA notwithstanding the impact of the ITA on the mineral tenures of the Company through the grant of the Land Parcels to the KDC.

The Company also claimed that the Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations violated their right to procedural fairness by failing to consult the Company before transferring the Land Parcels to the KD owned corporation pursuant to the ITA. The Company further alleged that the Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations failed to consider relevant factors in making his decision, failed to exercise independent judgment in transferring the lands, exceeded his jurisdiction and/or made an error of law by not considering the Petitioner's mineral interests. The Company also made a number of claims regarding the Provincial respondents' failure to provide the Company with relevant information and the provision of misleading information to the Company.

The relief sought by the Company included declarations regarding the violation of the Company's right to procedural fairness, as well as relief with respect to the transfer of the Land Parcels at issue.

On July 12, 2016, the Ministry entered into a Land Transfer Agreement with the relevant KD owned corporation (the "Land Transfer Agreement"). The Land Transfer Agreement provided that the KD owned corporation would re-convey ownership of the Land Parcels to the Province within ten days of an amendment to the ITA.

The Company was not advised of this development by the Province or the respondent ministers, nor was it advised of any negotiations leading up to the execution of the Land Transfer Agreement.

On December 13, 2016, the Ministry entered into an amending agreement to the ITA with the KD Council (the "ITA Amendment") regarding the transfer of certain other parcels in fee simple to the KD Council and a payment of $200,000 to the KD Council for entering into the amended ITA.

On December 15, 2016, counsel for the Provincial respondents wrote to the Company's counsel taking the position that the judicial review proceedings were now moot because the ITA had been amended and the Land Parcels would be transferred back to provincial Crown ownership.

At a Court hearing on January 4, 2017, counsel for the Provincial respondents sought to adjourn the Company's application for document production, and to argue that the judicial review hearing should not proceed on January 17-19, 2017 as planned. In doing so, counsel for the Provincial respondents attempted to rely upon the fact that recently the Provincial respondent had indicated that it would reverse the transfer of the Land Parcels. The Court decided to set additional hearing time (January 16-20, 2017) to hear the various motions during the same week that the judicial review itself was scheduled to be heard.

On January 16, 2017, at the Court hearing, both parties presented their arguments on whether the judicial review was moot. On January 17, 2017, the Court rendered its decision that it would not hear the judicial review on the basis that the Land Parcels had now been transferred back to the Crown; as such the dispute over the third party rights became moot.

The property area falls within the traditional territory of the Kaska or Kaska Dena who are a First Nations people of the Athabaskan-speaking ethnolinguistic group living mainly in northern British Columbia and the southeastern Yukon in Canada. The Kaska language originally spoken by the Kaska is an Athabaskan language. Kaska Dena communities and First Nations include:

Good Hope Lake, British Columbia (Dease River First Nation) just north of the property
Ross River, Yukon (Ross River Dena Council)
Watson Lake, Yukon and Upper Liard, Yukon (Liard River First Nation)
Lower Post, British Columbia near Watson Lake (Lower Post First Nation)
Fort Ware, British Columbia (Kwadacha First Nation)

According to CMMC's most recent Management's Discussion and Analyses dated May 31, 2017, "In 2009, the Company entered into a Resource Funding Agreement with the First Nation

Kaska Dena Council on behalf of the BC Kaska in connection with the continued exploration and development of the Cassiar Gold Camp. Under the Agreement, the Company has agreed to provide resource funding to the BC Kaska to contribute to the cost of negotiating a Traditional Knowledge Protocol (the "TK Agreement") and a Socio-Economic Participation Agreement (the "SEPA"). The TK Agreement will assist the parties in establishing the appropriate traditional knowledge protocols for the exploration and development of the Property. The SEPA would include environmental, cultural, socio-economic, and business opportunities and benefits for members of the BC Kaska and their businesses."

According to Lesley Hunt, Mine Manager, there is an ongoing good working relationship with the Kaska.

To the extent known, there are no other known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

4.3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MINERAL CLAIMS

To keep British Columbia mineral claims in good standing, assessment work is required. Effective July 1, 2012, all mineral claims in the province were set back to a Year 1 requirement, regardless of how many years had elapsed since their original staking. As of that date, annual work commitments were set on a 4 tier schedule, as follows:

- $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 & 2,
- $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 & 4,
- $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 & 6, and,
- $20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

Assessment work in excess of the annual requirement may be credited towards future years. Companies are permitted to pay cash in lieu of work expenditures, however, the cost is double the schedule rate above.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The region and property are easily accessible by a paved and maintained road from Dease Lake or from Watson Lake along Highway 37, the Cassiar branch of the Stewart-Cassiar Highway, which runs through the center of the Cassiar Gold Property.

From Highway 37N, there are roughly 160 kms of subsidiary dirt roads which allow access to many parts of the property. Four-wheel-drive and all terrain vehicles are required to access more remote areas of the property. A deactivation ditch has been installed across the Perimeter Road in the south east area to restrict general public access to the Table Mountain area mines infrastructure. A locked gate, soon to be installed at the McDame Creek bridge will restrict public access to the entire Table Mountain area of the property. The trails to the Taurus Area, (Taurus, Sable and Plaza past producing mines and portals are currently not gated. The trail to the existing (but on care and maintenance) mill and tailings, core logging and storage and ancillary buildings are gated and locked. The Company’s camp facilities are located on two district lots in the community of Jade City located on the south side ofHighway 37. The camp is not currently gated or fenced.

Figure 5-1 shows the access across the property. A series of more detailed maps focused on the groupings of past producing mines and millsite and tailings facilities, providing a closer look at access and infrastructure (Figures 5-2 through 5-7).

The area also can be accessed via fixed-wing charter aircraft flights to the Cassiar airstrip, a 1.3km long paved airstrip, (453488 E, 6571641N) which lies immediately to the west of the property near the old Cassiar town site. The condition of the strip appears to be in good shape; however, some small vegetation is locally growing through the paved surface.

Commercial air service is available to Whitehorse, Yukon and from there to Watson Lake, Yukon by Alkan Air. Scheduled air service to Dease Lake, BC has been temporarily discontinued, but charter flights from Smithers or Terrace are available.

Climate is typical of northern British Columbia and the Yukon with long, cold winters and short warm summers. Daily mean temperatures recorded at Jade City range from –20°C in January to +15°C in July. Daily mean temperatures at Dease Lake, 117km to the south of the property, range from -17.7°C in January to +12.6°C in July. Snowfall can be expected in any month of the year but typically October to May has a total accumulation of 227cm. On the property, snow can persist in the higher elevations until late May; however, snow removal is relatively simple, allowing for year-round operations.

General supplies and services are available in Dease Lake (population 300) and Watson Lake (population 790), 117km to the south and 141km to the north, respectively. The nearest major centres are Whitehorse, Yukon, approximately 560km to the west, and Smithers, B.C., almost 720km south. The Kaska First Nations settlement of Good Hope Lake, 20km north along Highway 37N has limited contractors, labour and equipment available for hire. There is a small but highly skilled population base in the area, however most personnel for a new mining operation would have to be hired from elsewhere.

The site of Jade City is a small settlement of 12 families and a Jade shop that attracts many tourists passing along Highway 37. Seasonally active placer mining in the area occurs with some heavy equipment.

The town of Cassiar was decommissioned after the asbestos mine in Cassiar was forced to shut down in 1992. The townsite is now privately owned and operated as a temporary camp for jade mining and rarely local exploration teams. Power for the region has historically been provided by privately owned diesel generators, however, recently a remote microgrid power plant has been installed by BC Hydro to service Good Hope Lake and a few residents of Jade City. The Dease River First Nations people have a current proposal for a run-of-river hydroelectric project but work is slow and no dates are set for any developments on that front.

Infrastructure is available in the immediate area to support mining. The property maintains a permitted but inactive 300 metric tonne per day gravity/flotation mill and tailings impoundment facility, hosts 17 adits/portals 12 of which have been buried and reclaimed with roughly 25km of underground infrastructure and roughly 160km of surface access roads. The network of dirt roads across the property was established over decades of mineral exploration. The 17 portals and related underground workings include the Taurus, Plaza and Sable in the western part of the property or Taurus area, and the Finlayson, Troutline, 49, 57 and 56 portals on the Vollaug vein, Cusac and 10 Portals, the Bain Portal and the 14, 21, 28, 35, 39 and 45 portals of the Main Mine in the Table Mountain area. See Figure 5-1 for portal names and locations. The Taurus area has been mostly reclaimed with their entire infrastructure removed and is now operated under an exploration permit MX-1-655. There are two Taurus Tailings Storage Facilities (TA-TSF#1 & TA-TSF#2) that are under care and maintenance and monitored regularly under permit M-149. Some of these portals still provide access to their underground workings.

The millsite was put under care and maintenance by the previous owners in October 2007. The mill appears in reasonable shape since it last operated, however, the author is not qualified to properly assess the condition of the equipment and what would be needed to upgrade the plant to reactivate the facilities. Details of the mill equipment and flowsheet are discussed in Section 13.

The Mine Manager, Lesley Hunt provides security to the site.

The Company owns an accommodation facility on Highway 37 in Jade City, central to the property that can accommodate up to 30 people. The camp is composed of several Atco trailers, and 3 wooden buildings. One that serves as the kitchen and recreation hall and the other is a large log house that serves as VIP and corporate accommodations and meeting rooms. A third old house in very poor repair was used in the past as a mine dry before a new one was built on the minesite. The condition of most of the camp, which is basically unsecured is good with the exception of the basement of the main wooden structure which shows local ground slumping. Inside the locked main mine gate at the Table Mountain millsite, is the mine administration office, core logging facility, core storage facilities, a mechanics shop, tire shop, electrical shop, storage shelters, an assay lab, some ancillary trailers and buildings, the mill and 3 tailings ponds.
Power to the various portals is by diesel generation located at the millsite power station and is distributed to the individual portal via a powerline. This powerline is dilapidated and scheduled for dismantlement in 2018.

The property has shown that there is space for the development of tailings storage areas, waste disposal sites, if required, and expanded processing facilities.

The Cassiar Gold Property is situated in the Cassiar Mountains and is roughly bisected in a northeast southwest direction by the McDame Creek valley. McDame Creek follows this broad northeasterly trending valley, its floor up to one kilometer wide, features swampy areas separated by low hills with elevations between 900 and 1,000m. To the north and south the valley slopes rise steeply to local peaks over 2,000m in elevation. The highest peak on the property is Zus Mountain whose peak is over 2,285m above sea level.

The Cassiar Gold Property extends from just east of Long Lake in the north through to the Cottonwood and the north end of the Eagle River Valley in the south. The French Creek Valley and Little Blue River Valley drain the property to the north.

In the north east portion of the property there are no named lakes. The more prominent waterways that drain the Taurus Property are Quartzrock, Troutline and Snowy Creeks which drain into McDame Creek.

In the eastern portion of the property is quite mountainous with the majority of the past producing veins hosted by Table Mountain. The eastern boundary of the property follows the lower shoulders of Mt. Pendelton. Erickson, Beaton and Finlayson creeks all flow into McDame Creek. Some of the more prominent topographic features in this area of the property are McDame Lake, Callison Lake, (named after Frank Callison, who first discovered gold on Troutline Creek in 1934), Allan Lake and Needlepoint, Juniper, Blackfox and Snow Mountains.

In the southern portion of the property is the Huntergroup Massif, a prominent group of rugged mountains. Pooley Creek drains Pooley Pass to the south into the Dease River.

Vegetation consists of forests of jackpine, lodgepole pine, black spruce, and poplar thinning to buckbrush and alpine meadows above treeline at 1,400m. Valley bottoms comprise shallow lakes and swamps with thick, stunted growths of pine and spruce. Although the surrounding mountainous areas are rugged, much of the area has rolling topography.

Overburden varies from thin till on the steeper slopes to deeper deposits in the Troutline Creek and McDame Creek Valley.

The numerous creeks in the property area have sufficient year-round flow for exploration or mining operations.

Figure 5-1 General Infrastructure Map & Map Index Key

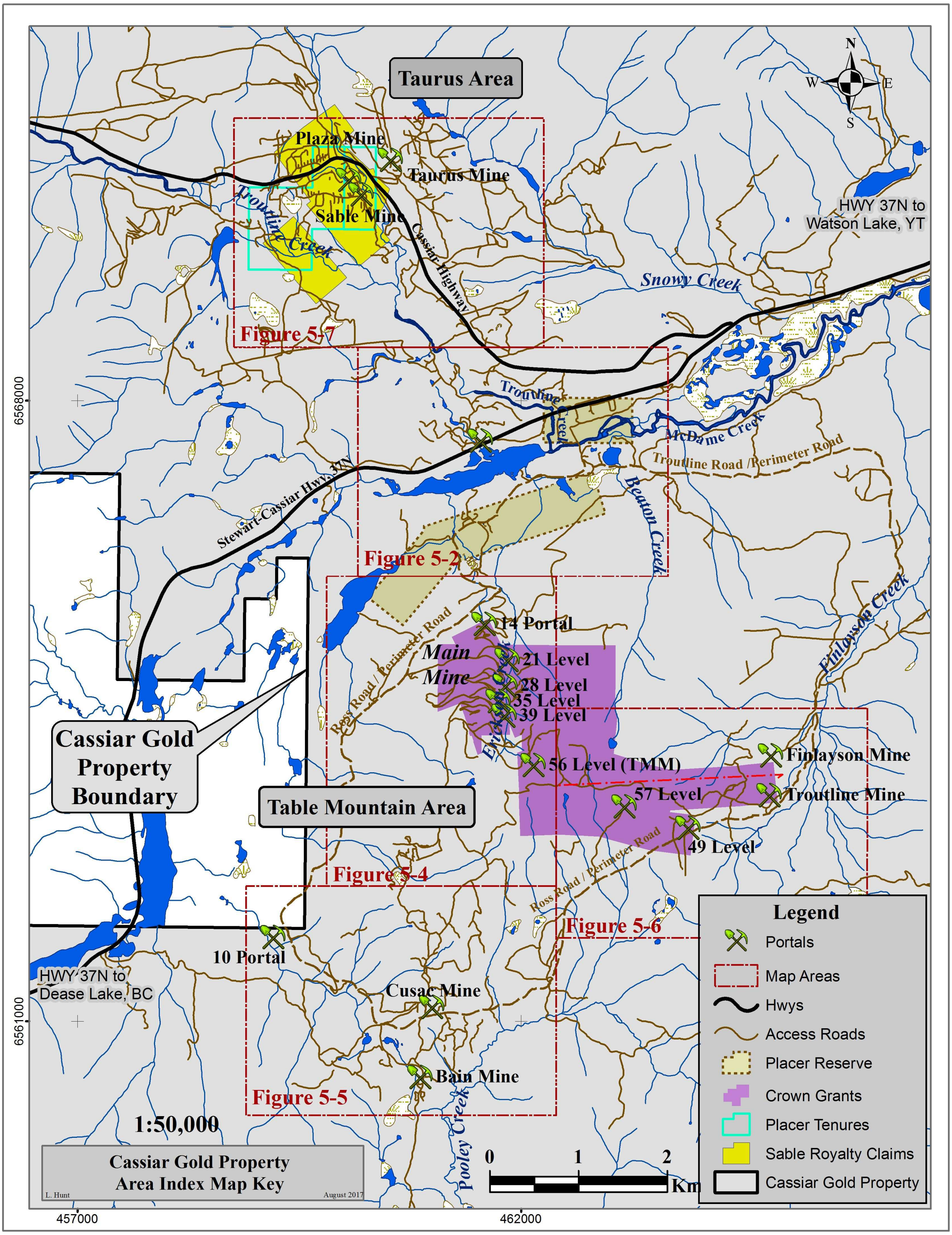


Figure 5-2 Table Mountain Millsite and Tailings Infrastructure Map

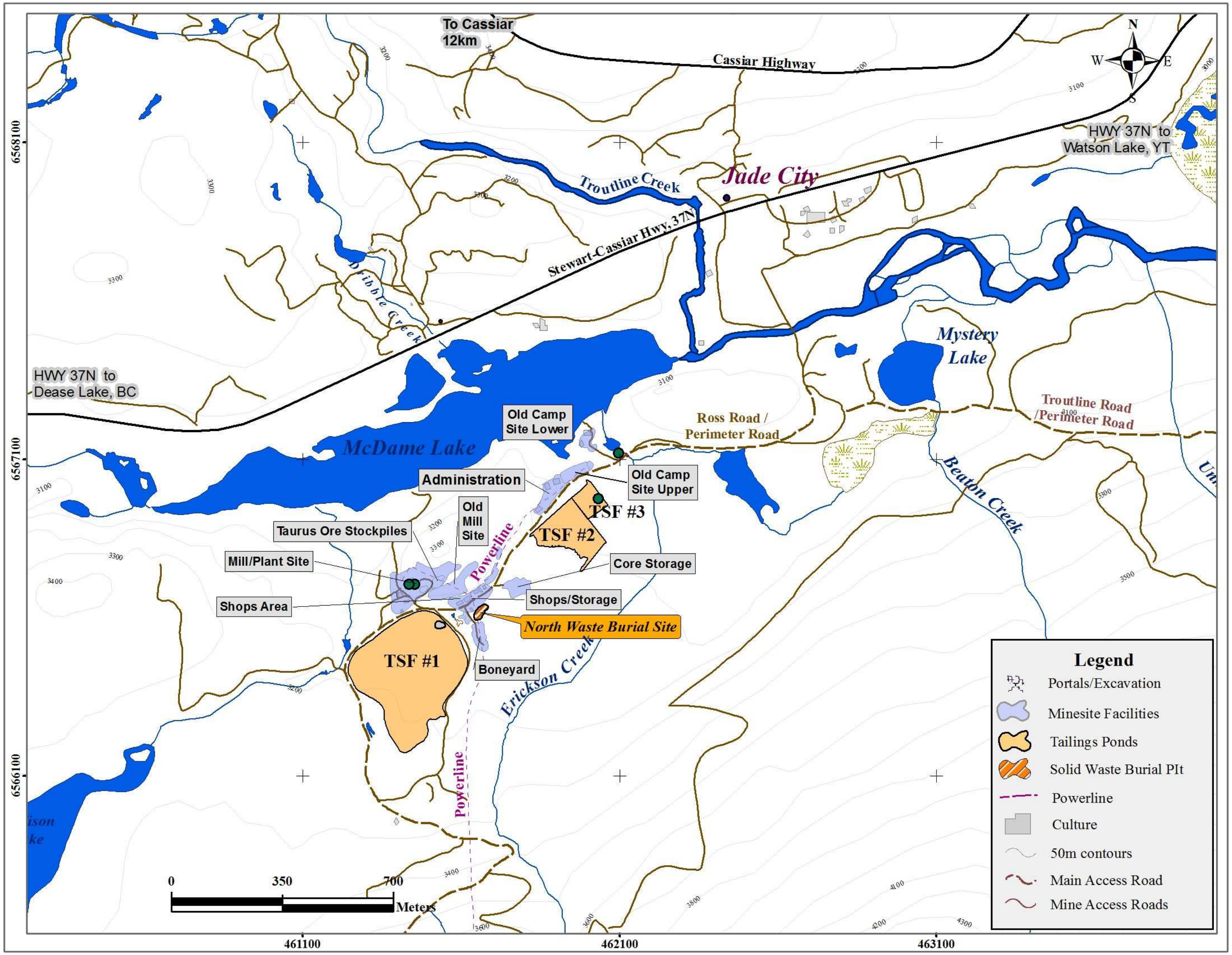


Figure 5-3 Jade City Camp Facilities

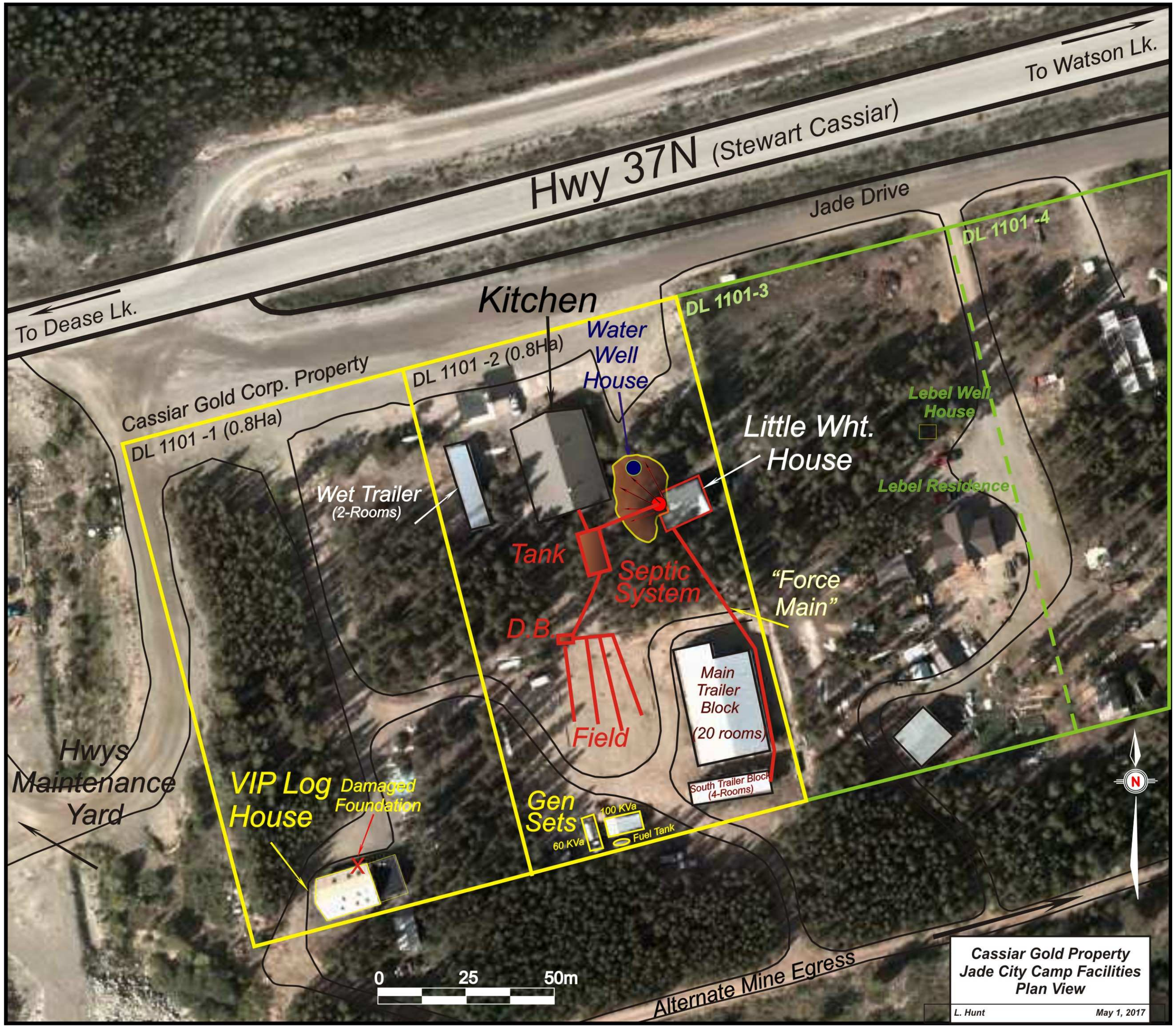


Figure 5-4 Main Mine Infrastructure Map

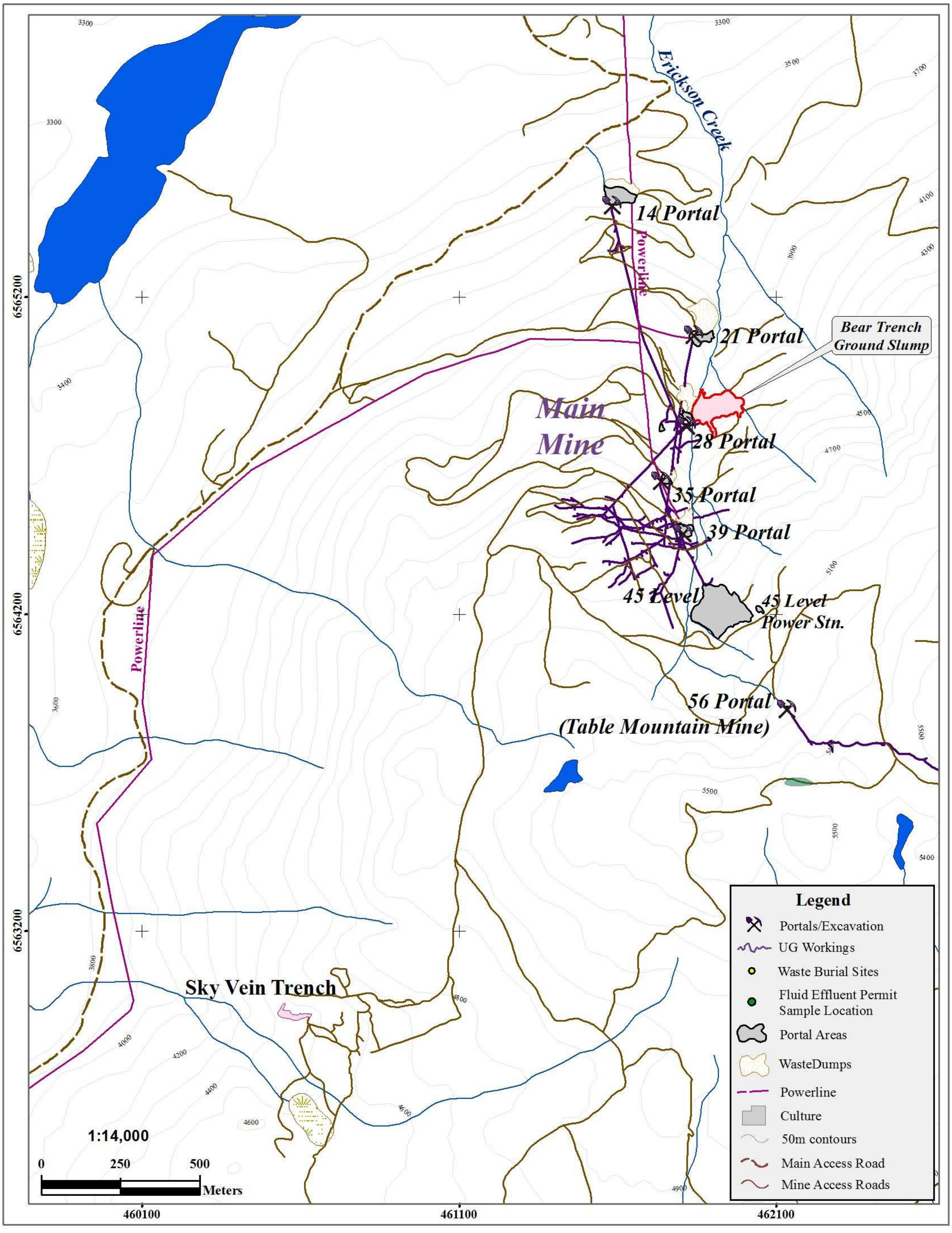


Figure 5-5 Cusac and Bain Mines Infrastructure Map

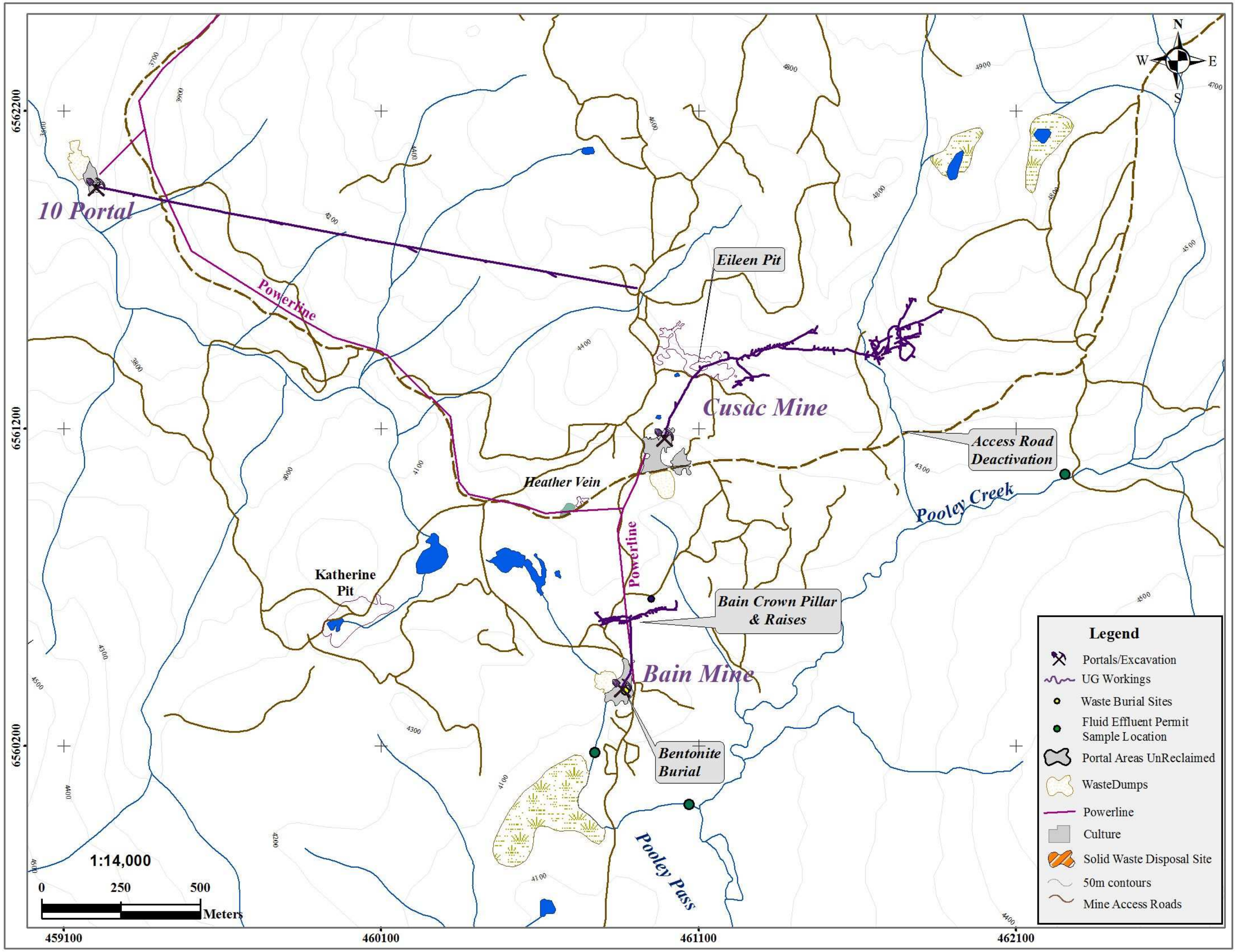


Figure 5-6 Vollaug Vein Mines Infrastructure Map

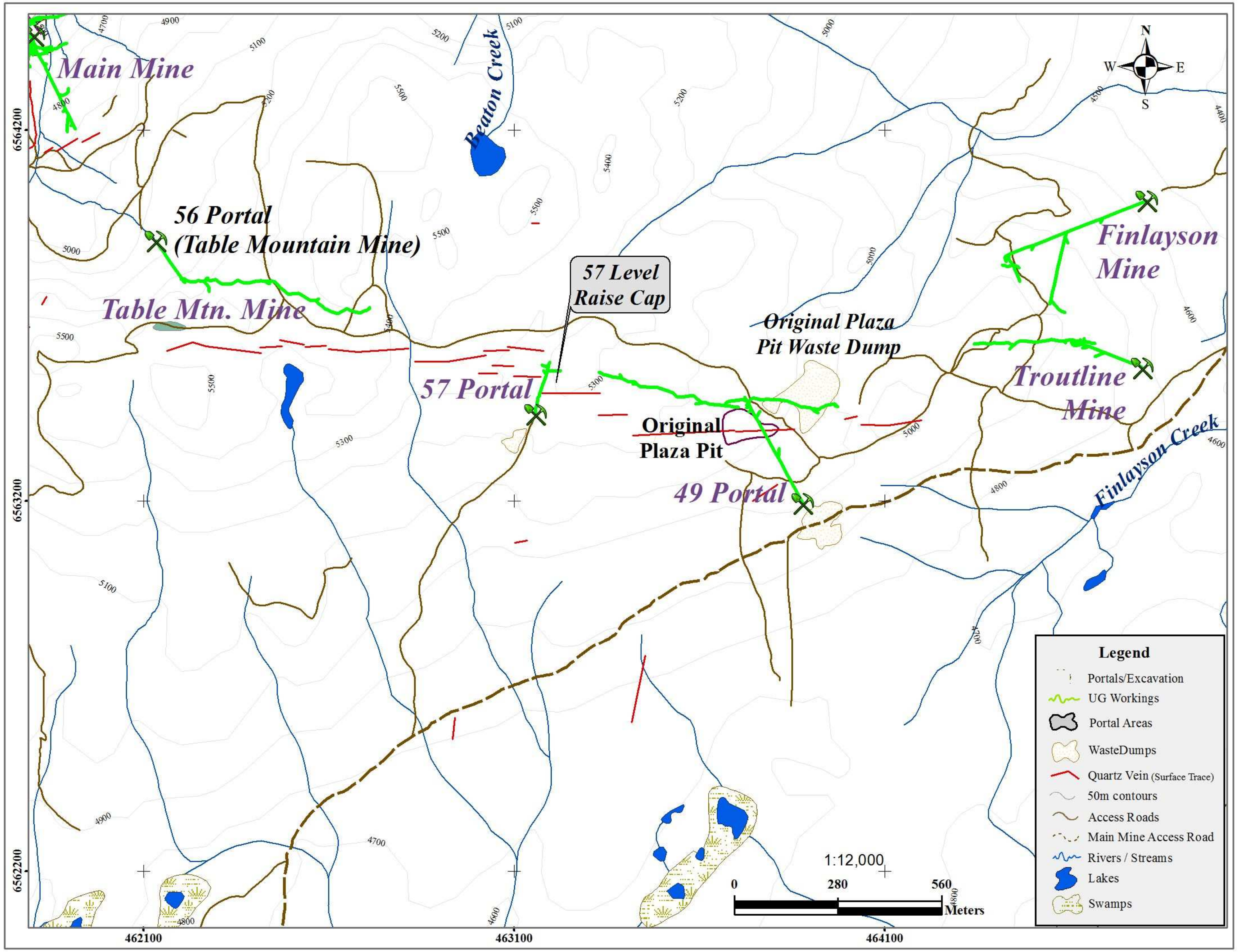
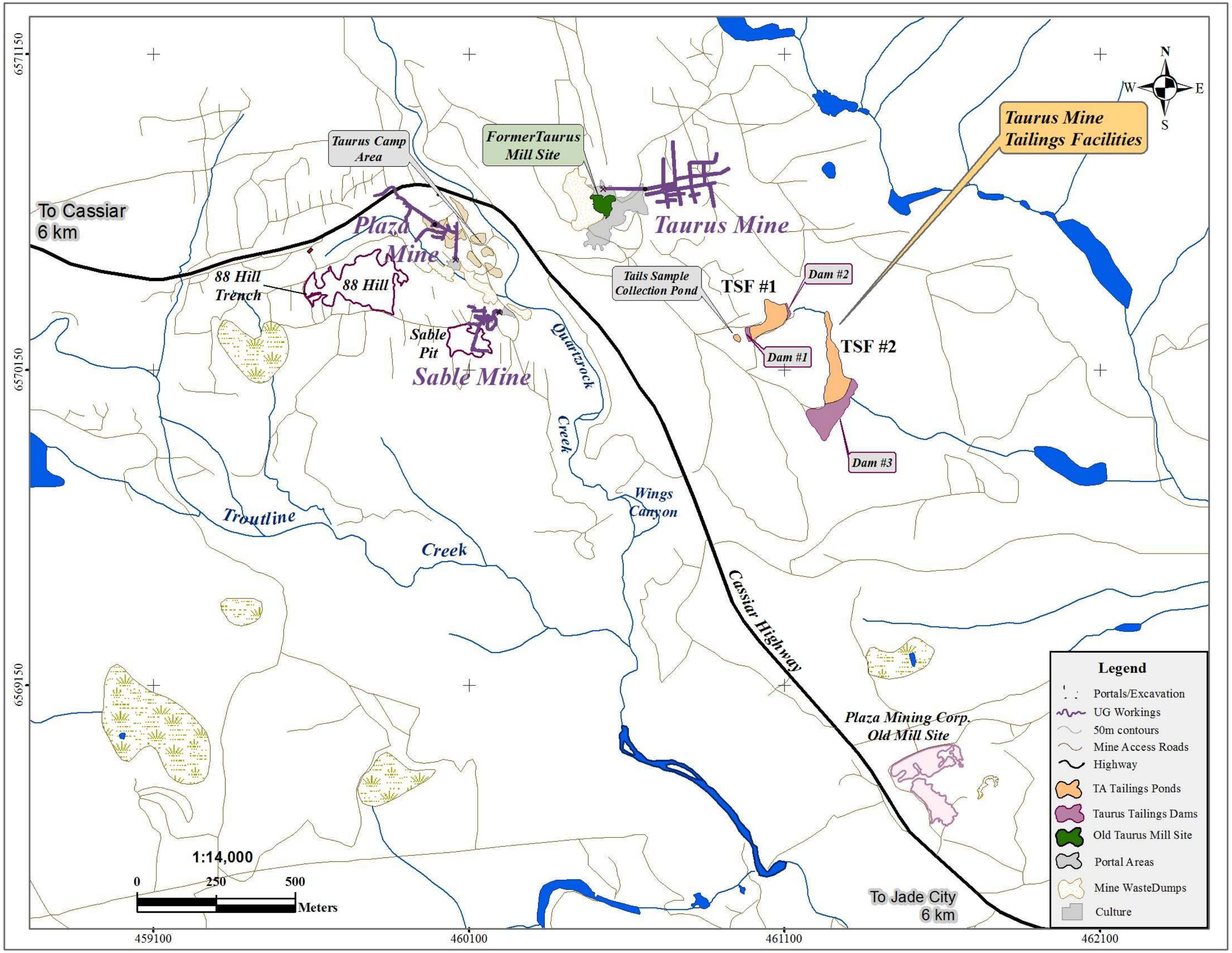


Figure 5-7 Taurus, Sable and Plaza Mines Infrastructure Map



5.1 PERMITTING

5.1.1 General

Mining projects may or may not require a review by the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office ("EAO") pursuant to the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Act ("BCEAA") to determine whether the project can be issued an Environmental Assessment Certificate. A Mines Act Permit, from the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, and an Environmental Management Permit, from the BC Ministry of Environment is required for commercial production.

The thresholds to determine the triggering of an Environmental Assessment Review of a new metal mine or amending an existing mine are found in the Reviewable Projects Regulations associated with the Environmental Assessment Act. The threshold for triggering an Environmental Assessment Review for a new metal mine facility is when, during operations, it will have a production capacity of > 75,000 tonnes/year of mineral ore. The threshold for triggering an Environmental Assessment Review on an existing facility, or a proposed facility (were they new facilities in the same category as the existing facility), is when production capacity is > 75,000 tonnes/year of mineral ore, and the modification will result in the disturbance of:

i) At least 750 hectares of land that was not previously permitted for disturbance, or,
ii) An area of land that was not previously permitted for disturbance and that is at least 50% of the area of land that was previously permitted for disturbance at the existing facility.

The current approach to permitting amendments to an existing mining project or a new metal mining project in British Columbia follows a prescribed process that has been streamlined by the Ministry of Energy and Mines, through the BC Mines Act, should the project not trigger an Environmental Assessment.

Should a new mine or amended existing mine not trigger an Environmental Assessment, proponents approach the regional office of the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines overseeing the project area. The Ministry is there to help and streamline the process of permitting. An initial meeting with the regional director provides the scoping of the required forms and Project Description, which the proponent needs to prepare and submit. The Project Description will require within it a number of baseline data studies such as site surface water quality, fish and wildlife studies, chemistries of waste and mineralized rock, hydrology etc. prepared by in-house and/or outside consultants. The depth of each study would be variable but are not as rigorous as for an Environmental Assessment. Some of these studies are season-specific such as nesting birds. The longest timeline is likely a full year of site surface water quality collection.

The Project Description, once adequately prepared would be submitted and presented to the regional office, for the Mine Development Review Committee ("MDRC"), a review committee established by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines with representatives from various ministries and affected First Nations groups to review the submission. From this point, there is an expected review period by the stakeholders, with potential requests for more information, which could extend the time frame. It is in the best interests of the proponent to be proactive with First Nation and community consultation, which should be rigorously documented.

5.1.2 Cassiar Gold Property Permits

There are environmental liabilities related to the past producing Taurus Mine including, but not limited to portals, waste rock dumps, access roads and the 2 related tailings facilities (Figure 5-7). This permit area, shown in Figure 5-8, is covered by the Mine Permit M-149. The permit approves the work system and reclamation program. Although the vast majority of the mine infrastructute and the complete mill site were reclaimed after closure in 1997 to the general satisfaction of the Province, a $10,000 bond with MEM remains in place by CMMC to facilitate any required future reclamation. Tailings related to the reclaimed Taurus mine are located in two locations denoted TA-TSF #1 and TA-TSF #2. TA-TSF#1 is located approximately 700m southeast of the Taurus mine workings reclaimed mill site and is a cross valley impoundment tailings storage facility with a dam in the order of 10m high at the east and west ends. TA-TSF #2 is located approximately 400m downstream of TA-TSF #1. TA-TSF#2 is a valley bottom impoundment tailings storage facility in the order of 15m in height. The flotation tailings were primarily quartz with carbonate and hence were considered to be quite inert. For the last two years of its operation, the Taurus mine leached flotation concentrate on site. The leach tailings were treated using the INCO SO2 method of cyanide destruction and were buried within the Phase I tailing impoundment. Inspector of Mines (reclamation) inspection on July 16, 2016 found minor deficiencies and a series of orders were issued to the Company which included some additional revegetation (ripping and seeding) and some water quality sampling. Although water quality monitoring of various discharges has been discontinued with effluent being deemed acceptable from all discharge locations by provincial authorities, minor discharge from TA-TSF #1 is rusty and ordered to be sampled.

The exploration on claims covering the original Taurus Property (generally north of Highway 37) are covered in CMMC's MX1-655 reclamation permit with an associated $75,000 bond with MEM. The area of this permit is shown in Figure 5-8. This would pertain to impacts from recent exploration drilling, trenching bulk sampling and access road modification and construction by the Company.

There are more environmental liabilities related to the Table Mountain area of the property due to the extensive production history, multiple portals, millsite, access roads and extensive mine infrastructure. This area, shown in Figure 5-8, is covered by the Mine Permit M-127 and an associated $287,000 bond with MEM currently on safekeeping for CMMC. Included in this area are all of the mining related distubances including but not limited to portals, laydown areas and waste rock dumps related associated with the Main Mine, Cusac Mine, Bain Mine, the series of mines along the Vollaug vein, and 10 Portal. Also covered by the permit are the original mine camp, the millesite support infrastructure, the powerline, all access roads and the 3 tailings storage facilities. The waste rock dumps are not very substantial and are located next to their associated underground portals. Inspector of Mines (electrical) inspections conducted on July 11, 2009 and April 27, 2016 found deficiencies and a series of orders were issued to the Company. All of these orders have been fulfilled by the Company. Inspector of Mines (reclamation) inspection on July 16, 2016 found deficiencies and a series of orders were issued to the

Company. The author is unsure if these orders have been fulfilled by the Company. The author suggests that the current bond amount for M-127 may not be adequate to reclaim the sites to the satisfaction of MEM. This area of the property operates under an authorized Waste Disposal Permit, Air (PA 13757) and Water (PE 13756) discharge permits. Placer Reserves Nos. 352785 and 329576 cover the majority of the main access road to the Table Mountain mine/mill facilities and the majority of the tailings ponds Fig. 5-2.

Companies are required to prepare and submit an Annual Reclamation Report for each Mines Act permit by March 31st of each year for the preceeding year. The last Annual Reclamation reports were submitted March 31, 2017 for the year 2016, for Table Mountain (M-127), Taurus (M-149) and MX-1-655.

Owners of tailings empoundments are mandated by the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Chief Inspector's Orders to submit a Dam Safety Inspection Report (DSI) by an independent qualified geotechnical engineer by March 31 of each year. The DSI report is required to be reviewed and reported by a third party qualified geotechnical engineer from a firm that has not been associated with the tailings dam. The Chief Inspector of Mines also requires an Engineer of Record for each tailings empoundment. A more comprehensive Dam Safety Review (DSR) is normally required every 7 years, however, no DSR are required for a low consequence dam, which is the case for all tailings sites on the Cassiar Gold Property.

The most recent available site inspection by a qualified engineer on the tailings pertaining to Table Mouintain M-127 (TM-TSF #1-3) was on October 28/14 by Tetra Tech EBA. They submitted a Dam Safety Inspection (DSI) report dated November 21, 2014. In their report they stated that there were no significant stability issues observed but recommended repair to the spillway on TM-TSF #1 and the removal of vegetation growth on the empoundments. Peter Lighthall, P.Eng. submitted the third party review of the 2014 DSI and concurred with their recommendations. Due to the care and maintenance status of the site, Mr. Lighthall recommended that DSI be done every 3 years. No regular monitoring or water sampling is being carried out on the site.

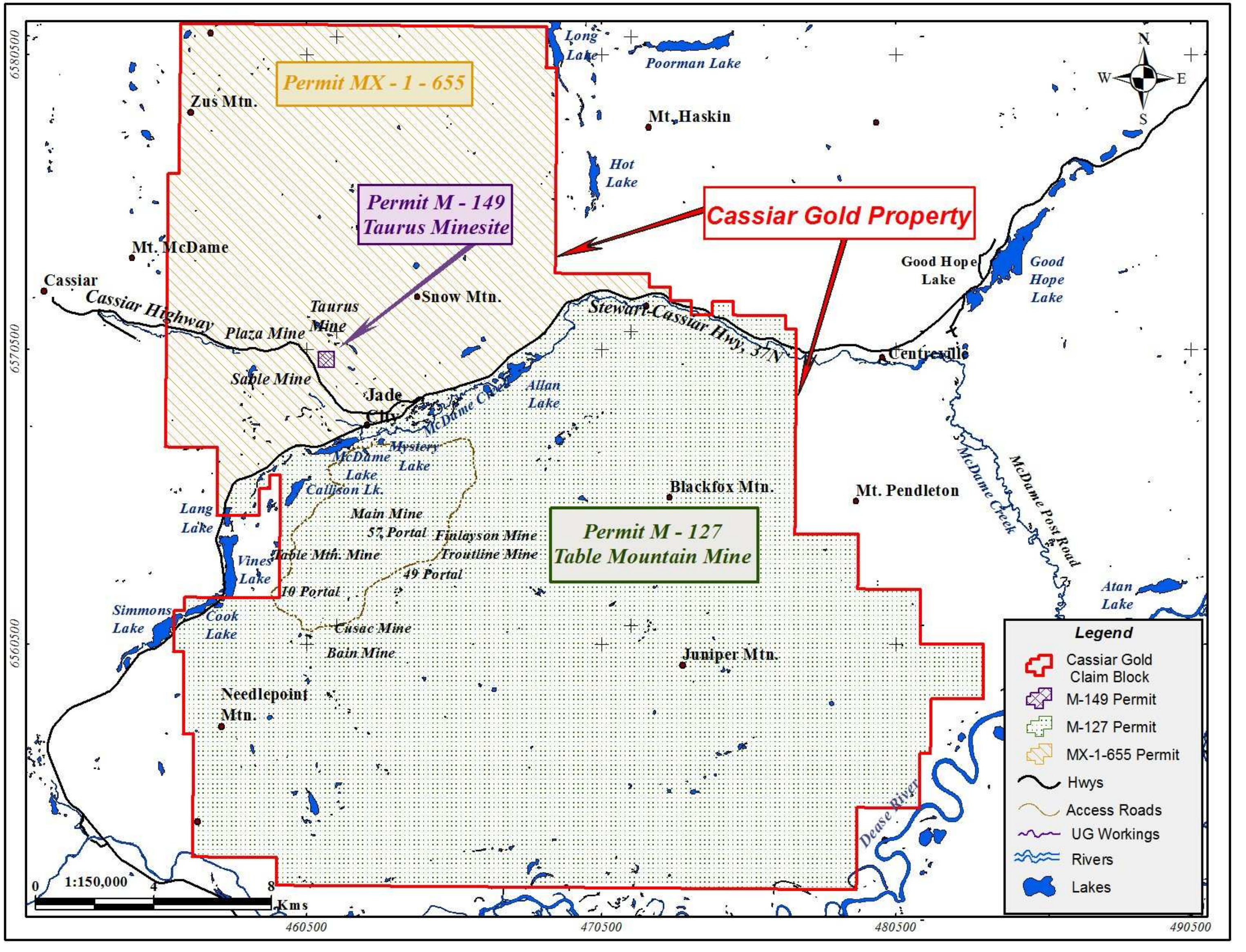
The most recent available site inspection by a qualified engineer on the tailings pertaining to Taurus M-149 (TA-TSF #1 and 2) was on June 9, 2015 by Tetra Tech EBA. They submitted a Dam Safety Inspection (DSI) report dated September 11, 2015. In their report they stated that there were no significant stability issues observed and no recommendations for either maintenance or improvement were considered necessary. They did suggest monitoring the water quality of the seepage from TA-TSF#1. Peter Lighthall, P.Eng. submitted the third party review of the 2015 DSI and concurred with their recommendations. Due to the care and maintenance status of the site, Mr. Lighthall recommended that DSI be done every 5 years on this site. No regular monitoring or water sampling is being carried out on the site.

On August 14, 2009, the Company received the Notice of Work approval # 09-0100011-0814 from the MEM to extract a 10,000-tonne bulk sample from the Sable Zone. The Sable Pit waste rock was piled just east of the Sable portal. The area of the extract, 0.95 ha, has not been reclaimed (Figure 5-7).

Exploration work permits are required on an as-needed basis in advance of the work being conducted. All of the above permits are located at CMMC's head office in Vancouver and on site with the Mine Manager, Lesley Hunt in Jade City.

To the extent known, there are no other known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

Figure 5-1 Cassiar Gold Property Mine and Reclamation Permits Location Map



6.0 HISTORY

The area of the Cassiar Gold Property has seen periods of intense exploration and mining activity since 1874 through to present as the property covers the entire Cassiar gold camp. The Cassiar Gold Property has received a total of at least 2,404 percussion and diamond drill holes since the 1930s by various companies, and gold production of 350,651oz of gold from multiple past producing underground +/- open pit high grade mines; Main (formerly Erickson), Bain, Cusac, Taurus, Sable, Plaza and multiple mines along the Vollaug vein.

Historical information about the Cassiar Gold Property has been gleened from a number of BC Annual reports, Minfile reports and technical reports sites in the Reference Section. Chronologically, a summary of the history of the property is as follows:

6.1 PLACER GOLD HISTORY AND PRODUCTION:

In 1874, placer gold was discovered in the McDame area, resulting in a gold rush and the establishment of the town of Centerville. From 1874-1895, 2.2 million grams 70,700 oz - 65,000 ounces of gold were produced from McDame, Snow, Troutline, and Quartzrock Creeks, including a 40-ounce nugget. Since then, sporadic placer production continues until today, with a total accumulated placer gold production in the region of an estimated 108,000 ounces of gold (BC Minfile).

6.2 MINERAL EXPLORATION HISTORY:

6.2.1 Table Mountain Area

1934-1935: First mineral claims were staked. Prospecting by John Vollaug and Hans Erickson discovered many of the near-surface, gold-bearing veins (Vollaug, Jennie).

1937: Cominco conducted a prospecting, trenching, and drilling program on the Vollaug vein. Around this time, an unknown group installed a small mill and drove a short cross-cut towards the Jennie vein but stopped short of the vein.

1942-1946: Pete Hamlin exposed auriferous quartz veins in trenches on what is now the Pete claim.

1950s: Silver Standard Mines Limited explored the Vollaug vein.

1972-1976: Table Mountain Mines drove a decline and an adit on an ore shoot on the west end of the Vollaug vein. Agnes and Jennie Mining Company Limited, trenched and drilled the Jennie vein exposed on Erickson Creek, defining a high-grade ore shoot.

1977: Table Mountain Mines drove an adit extension and two raises proving up an ore shoot within the Vollaug structure but did not mine it. Agnes and Jennie Mining Company Limited drove the 35 Level drift (at 1350m elevation) along the Jennie vein, defining 8,800t shoot.

1979-1980: Cusac Industries Ltd. (Cusac) completed a mapping, geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling (3 holes) program on the Pete claim and built a road into the area. No significant intersections. Plaza Mining Corporation acquired the claims along the eastern strike extension of the Vollaug vein east of the current property. They installed a 150-ton per day mill and mined and processed from two small open pits.

1981-1982: Drilling by Agnes and Jennie Mining Company Limited identified the Maura and Alison veins (at the Main Mine). Jennie and Maura veins were developed down dip by the 28 level (1280m elevation) drift. The 21 Level drift developed the Maura structure at depth. The Devine, Bear, Goldie, and Dease veins were discovered during the development. Agnes and Jennie Mining Co. and Nu-Energy amalgamated to form the Erickson Creek Gold Mining Co. (Erickson). Cusac discovered the high-grade Dino vein and explored the Hot vein. A crosscut, 300-foot drift and raise to surface was made on the Hot vein but with low values. They discovered several veins at Pooley Creek.

1983: Erickson started production from Troutline Mine from the 42 adit and various open pits along the Vollaug vein and drove the 14 Level drift at the Main Mine. Cusac acquired the Plaza mine and remaining known strike length of the Vollaug vein.

1984-1986: Erickson optioned Cusac's property. The mill capacity was expanded to 300 tons per day. Erickson discovered the Eileen vein, south of the Dino vein, on the Cordoba claim and drilling identified the ore shoot, subsequently developed via the Cusac Decline. In 1985, Total Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, a French government-affiliated energy company, acquired operating control of Erickson Gold. The company folded shortly afterward production from the Eileen shoot. However, underground mapping and drilling resulted in the discovery of the Michelle vein. The mill was destroyed by fire in early 1986 and rebuilt and the mine was brought back into production by the fall.

1987: Prospecting uncovered the Katherine vein on the NuTara claim followed by a percussion and diamond-drilling program to evaluate it. Underground diamond drilling tested east of the Eileen workings and discovered the Michelle High Grade zone (MHG). Surface drilling of the MHG were ineffective. Definition drilling from underground defined a 24,337 ton shoot, which prompted Total Energold to conduct an aggressive exploration and development program.

1988-1989: The 2.5km-planned 10 Level targeting the MHG was collared in late 1988 but terminated after 1.5km. In early 1988, reserves were depleted and production from the Cusac Portal and the Main Mine had ceased. Some production continued from the Vollaug vein to the end of 1988. In 1989, Erickson conducted a trenching, mapping, geophysics, and diamond drilling in the Cusac area. The Bain vein was discovered and a small mineral inventory was defined via further trenching and drilling.

1990-1991: Surface exploration discovered the Christine vein and a mineralized zone on the Theresa vein in the Hunter area. Additional geophysics, geochemistry and diamond drilling defined the West Bain and East Bain shoots with "drill-indicated probable reserves". Total Energold divested their North American mineral assets to focus on oil and gas interests. The Erickson Gold operation were assigned to Energold Minerals Inc. and were subsequently purchased by Cusac Industries Ltd., free and clear of any royalties to Energold.

1993-1995: Definition drilling by Cusac on the West Bain zone confirmed reserve estimates. Cusac reopened the mine and 300 ton per day milling operation on West Bain zone. West Bain mining was completed by August 1995. A limited surface drilling discovered the Bonanza zone west of the West Bain. During the development of the Cusac decline to the MHG, the Big vein was defined and mined. Definition drilling of the MHG commenced in May 1995. Mining of the

MHG commenced in June 1995 from its top, as a complex faulted series of high-grade ore blocks. Sporadic production from this zone continued through 1997. Surface diamond drilling of the Katherine vein defined of a small open-pit amenable reserve and was mined. The Bain Gap, between the East and West Bain blocks, was drill tested with inconclusive results.

1996: 10 Level development was extended by 250m taking the full length to 1.7km long. The Lily vein was mined from the 1160 level, eventually mined between the 1130 and 1170 levels over a strike length of 150m. Underground drilling north of the Lily vein discovered the Melissa structure. Access was driven but fault disruption of the structure rendered the vein subeconomic. Rehabilitation of the 57 Level portal and decline on the Vollaug vein, and mining occurred. Rehabilitation of the 49 Level drift on the Vollaug vein saw some production with lower than anticipated recovered grades and low gold prices sub-economic.

1997: The Cusac decline was extended eastward to permit drill testing of the Lily vein but drilling yielded no significant intercepts. Drilling was also done to test the area east of the Erickson Creek Fault Zone (ECFZ) near the Main Mine. Following up on previous isolated intersections met with mixed results. Drilling the Bear vein extension, east of the Main Mine, resulted in defining a near surface ore shoot. Open-pit mining of an ore panel on the Vollaug was completed. Portions of the Melissa vein and narrow vein sections of the Lily vein on the 1600 level were mined.

1998-1999: A trenching program was conducted on the Sun Claim to expose the Bear vein and determine lateral distribution and continuity of gold grades. A 36m-strike length portion of the exposed vein yielded a cut composite grade of 1.155 oz/t Au over an average vein width of 0.57m. Surface extraction yielded approximately 1,000 ounces of gold.

2002: A surface diamond drilling further defined an ore panel on the East Bain Vein, with 11 holes in 2,395.1m of drilling.

2004: 34 diamond drill holes totaling 5,084m were completed with the Rory Vein discovered and delineated.

2005: A mineral resource estimate and Preliminary Feasibility study was completed by Dennis Bergen on the Rory vein (Bergen, 2005).

2006 and 2007: The mine operated from late 2006 to fall 2007 when it was forced to stop from excessive water. Hawthorne completed a 10 hole drill program totalling 1,638.61m in the 88 Hill Zone.

2008: Cusac Gold Mines and Hawthorne Gold Corp. (Hawthorne) amalgamated and Hawthorne gained operatorship of the property. An "Update of Technical Report on the Table Mountain Property" was prepared by Garth Kirkham, P.Geoph., W. Peter Stokes, P.Eng. and John Fox, P.Eng. Hawthorne conducted a regional airborne geophysical survey (MAG and VLF-EM). Hawthorne also did a soil sampling program (606 samples), rock sampling (391 samples), reconnaissance mapping and historical core salvaging & preservation program. Fifteen diamond drill holes were completed totaling 2,536.54m to further define the East Bain vein. Cusac Gold Mines Ltd. was renamed to Cassiar Gold Corp. Hawthorne completed a deal with American Bonanza to acquire a 100% interest in 46 claims covering the remainder of the Taurus property.

2009: Underground development extended the Bain Decline by 200m eastward towards the East Bain vein, stopping 30m shy of the target to review the mining plan. Hawthorne conducted geochemical sampling, trenching and diamond drilling on the property, including included 1,562 soil samples collected from 3 separate grids, 195.5m in 3 trenches and 41 diamond drill holes totaling 7,538.7m of NTW core in the eastern part of the property. Hawthorne built a new 70 tonne capacity bridge over McDame Creek and reconstructed the surface ramp to the milling facility.

2010-2011: The property went under care and maintenance and a particulate gold recovery program extracted gold from the mill. An airborne geophysical program was completed over the property. Underground rehabilitation took place in the Cusac Portal.

2012: Ten surface drill holes totaling 1,355m were done at the Sky Vein.

2013: A small geochemical program was conducted in the Hunter and Pooley areas by CMMC. Geological prospecting, stream sediment sampling, rock sampling and soil sampling saw the collection of 193 stream sediment samples, 20 rock samples and 10 soil samples

6.2.2 Taurus Area

1934-1935: First mineral claims were staked. The Cornucopia Group of claims were staked by J.C. Simpson over what would become the Taurus mine, and did stripping, trenching and rock sampling until 1944.

1942-1946: Benroy Gold Mines Ltd. optioned the Cornucopia Group covering Taurus and completed 700m of trenching and 1,500m of diamond drilling.

1950s: The Cornucopia claims (over the Taurus Mine) were restaked in 1959 by Couture and Copeman who hand-mined 25t of high-grade gold material from a short adit.

1960s: Cornucopia Explorations Ltd. acquired the Cornucopia claims, changed its name to Hanna Gold Mines Ltd. and did 1,180m of drifting and crosscutting, and 1,000m of diamond drilling on what would become the Taurus Mine. By the end of 1963, an “indicated reserve” had been outlined (Gunning, 1988). The methodology and reliability of that resource figure has not been verified, and it is likely that mineral inventory was subsequently mined out. In 1964 Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. optioned the claims over the Taurus Mine and completed 180m of drifting and crosscutting and 21m of drilling.

1972-1976: Hanna Gold Mines became Dorchester Resources Ltd. and rehabilitated and resampled the main 3600 level adit, and completed 223m of underground diamond drilling at Taurus.

1978: Ashlu Gold Mines Ltd. optioned the property at Taurus and completed 7.2km of ground-based magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys.

1979-1980: United Hearne Resources Ltd. optioned the property at Taurus and continued underground development and drilling, confirming a “reserve”. A 135 t/d mill was constructed at the Taurus Mine in 1980-81, treating 220,000t of ore, averaging 5.14 Au (g/t) prior to closing in

1988. The Plaza and Sable workings, south of the highway, were developed between 1980 and 1994 but recorded no production.

1983: Cusac acquired the Plaza mine.

1988-1989: Sable Resources Ltd. (Sable) conducted an IP survey that outlined 33 anomalies on the "Main Grid" area in the 88 Hill area. Trenching and nine diamond drill holes tested one anomaly resulting in the discovery of the 1988-1 and 1988-2 vein systems. Drilling in the 88 Hill area discovered the 1988-1 and 1988-2 vein systems. A small open pit extracted 2,600 t grading 2.06 g/t Au from the 1988-2 vein.

1993-1995: In 1993, Sable extended IP coverage and completed additional trenching. Late in 1993, trenching tested 6 of 42 geophysical (IP) targets, discovering three gold-bearing vein systems (1993-1 to 3), which were subsequently drill-tested. I.P. was conducted in an area south and southeast of 88 Hill and anomalies drill tested without any significant disseminated mineralization. In 1994, a total of 46 trenches were dug, sampled, and backfilled in the 88 Hill area, expanding the coverage from 1993 to the north and south. International Taurus completed 88 holes totaling 7,592m, predominantly west along strike from the Taurus workings, dubbed the Taurus West zone. In 1995, Cyprus contracted Lloyd Geophysics Ltd. of Vancouver to conduct IP and ground magnetic surveys over the 1995 Taurus grid. In 1995, Cyprus conducted geological mapping and limited trenching on Taurus West, chip sampling in Wings Canyon and in trenches, and a soil geochemical survey. Soil samples were collected from the "B" horizon at 50m stations on lines spaced at 200m. In 1995 and 1996, Cyprus conducted a diamond drilling program of 12,692m in 79 holes concentrated in the Taurus West, 88 Hill, and Taurus Mine areas; Cyprus also drilled five RC holes totalling 826m. Taurus International drilled an additional 48 RC holes totalling 5,333m.

1998-1999: In 1999, Cusac trenched (210m) and sampled the 93-2 vein near the Sable portal.

2003: Navasota Resources Limited conducted a limited remapping and re-logging of specific core in the Taurus-Sable-Plaza areas followed by a drilling program of 13 holes totalling 1,974m.

2006 and 2007: Hawthorne completed a 10 hole drill program totalling 1,638.61m in the 88 Hill Zone.

2008: Cusac Gold Mines and Hawthorne Gold Corp. (Hawthorne) amalgamated and Hawthorne gained operatorship of the property. Hawthorne conducted a regional airborne geophysical survey (MAG and VLF-EM). Hawthorne also did a soil sampling program (606 samples), rock sampling (391 samples), reconnaissance mapping and historical core salvaging & preservation program. Cusac Gold Mines Ltd. was renamed to Cassiar Gold Corp. Hawthorne completed a deal with American Bonanza to acquire a 100% interest in 46 claims covering the remainder of the Taurus property.

2009: Hawthorne conducted geochemical sampling, trenching and diamond drilling on the property, including included 1,562 soil samples collected from 3 separate grids, 195.5m in 3 trenches and 41 diamond drill holes in 3,883.5m in the Taurus area. A bulk sample of 5,500 tonnes with an average grade of 3.2 g/t gold was taken from the Sable surface pit and hauled from this pit and is stockpiled at the mill grizzly feed storage area at the mill.

2010-2011: The property went under care and maintenance. An airborne geophysical program was completed over the property.

2012: 43 surface diamond drill holes totaling 6,892m were done at the Sable-88 Hill area by CMMC.

6.3 MINERAL PRODUCTION HISTORY

The property mineral production history is summarized in Table 6-1 with the major past producing vein systems, located by their underground mine. Total hard rock gold production for the Cassiar Gold Property is estimated at 350,651oz Au from 1,006,500 tons from 1979 to 2007 (BC Minfile).

The largest producing mine in the camp was the Main Mine which operated from 1979 to 1988. Approximately 150,000oz of gold were produced from the Jennie-Maura-Alison and Bear vein systems from the Main Mine (Glover 1998). The Vollaug vein was mined from various open pits and underground workings between 1980 and 1997 where approximately 50,000oz of gold was produced from this structure. Mining commenced in the Cusac Mine on the Eileen-Michelle-Lily vein system in 1986, and continued until 1997, with about 90,000oz of gold produced. Production from the Bain vein system spanned the period from 1993 to 1995, totaling 24,000oz of gold (Glover 1998). Surface production from the Bear vein in 1998 totaled approximately 1,000 oz of gold. In late 2006 and 2007, the Rory Vein was mined in the north end of the Main Mine and produced 651oz of gold. The Taurus Mine operated between 1981 and 1988, producing 35,000oz of gold (Trenaman, 1997). A small amount of this production came from the Plaza Mine and open cuts on 88 Hill.

Table 6-1 Cassiar Gold Camp Historic Gold Production

Mine (Vein System)	Tons	Head Grade (g/t)	Ounces Au	Period Mined
Main Mine (Jennie-Maura-Alison-Caitlin-Bear)	300,000	17.14	150,000	1979-1988
Cusac Mine (Eileen-Michelle-Lily)	150,000	20.57	90,000	1986-1997
Bain Mine (West Bain)	60,000	13.71	24,000	1993-1995
Main Mine (Vollaug)	170,000	10.28	50,000	1980-1997
Main Mine (Bear Surface)			1,000	1998
Main Mine (Rory)	6,500	3.43	651	2006-2007
Taurus Property	320,000	4.11	35,000	1981-1988
Total	**1,006,500**		**350,651**	
McDame Creek Placer			74,500	1874-1988
Total Historic Production Cassiar Gold Camp			**425,151**	

Note: Production records are incomplete for Taurus and not recorded for Sable and Plaza.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

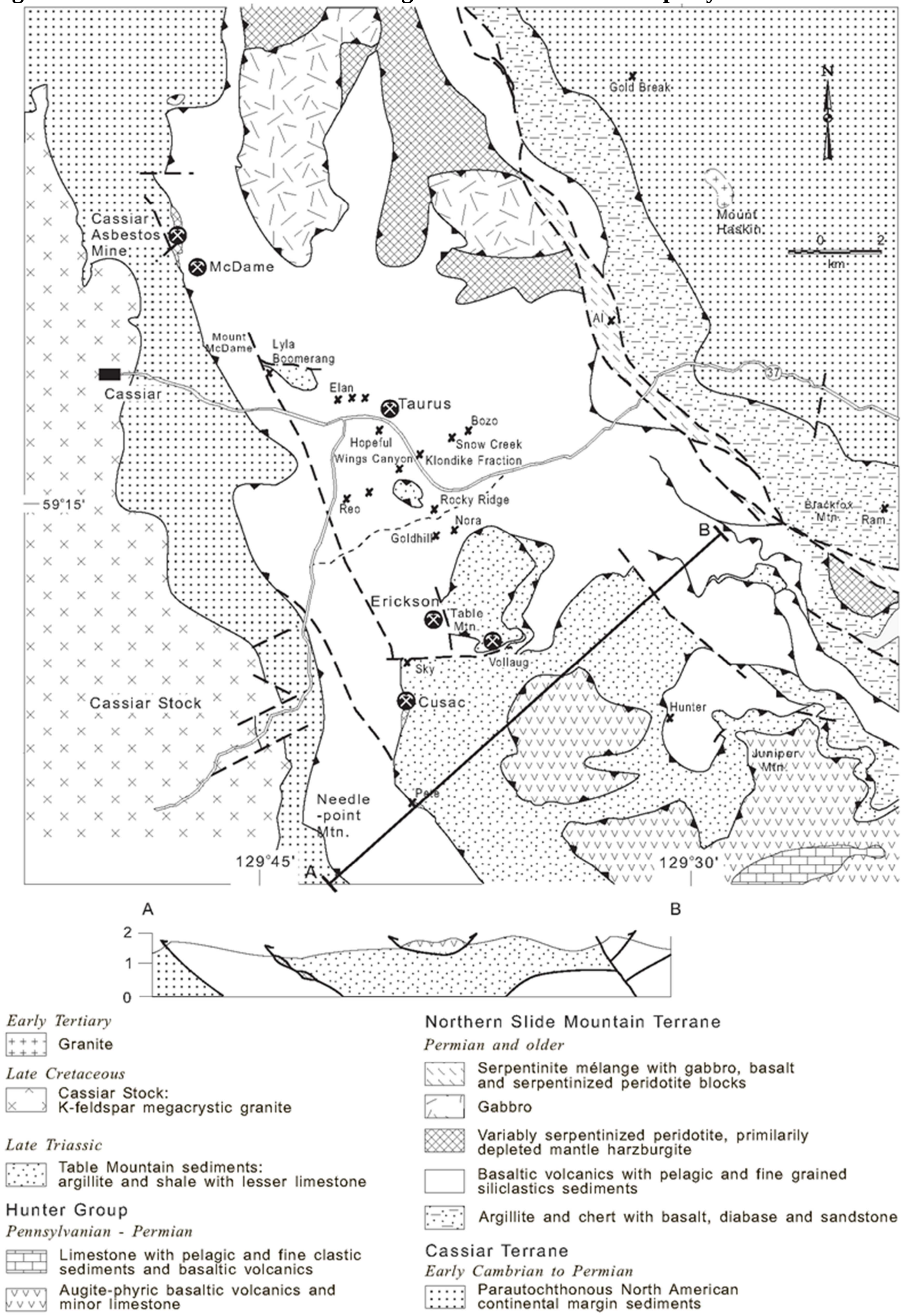
7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Cassiar Gold Property lies within the late Paleozoic-aged Sylvester Allochthon, a part of the Slide Mountain Terrane. The Sylvester Allochtnon is a fault bounded imbricate assemblage of rocks that are regionally affected by greenschist metamorphism (Nelson and Bradford 1993). The allochthon comprises oceanic rocks thrust over autochthonous North American sediments. The allochthon was thrust over miogeoclinal platformal rocks of the Cassiar Terrane, forming a flat-bottomed, northwest-trending synclinorium of stacked thrust slices. More specifically the oceanic rocks are composed of gabbro, pillowed and massive basalt, banded chert, carbonate, argillite, ultramafics, and minor arenite all of Late Devonian to Late Triassic age (Figure 7-1). The North American continental margin can be characterized as platformal limestones interbedded with clastic rocks including quartzite, grey to green phyllite, sandstone, phyllitic siltstone, and shale of Cassiar Terrane.

Internally the Sylvester Allochthon is made up of numerous interleaved parallel tectonic fault slices that are an order of magnitude smaller than the terrane itself. Typically, each slice consists of a single rock type, or a few repeated rock types (Harms 1986). These imbrications are the result of the easterly directed, syn-accretionary thrusting event during the Mesozoic emplacement of the Sylvester Allochthon onto the siliclastic rocks of the pericratonic Cassiar Terrane (Nelson and Bradford, 1993).

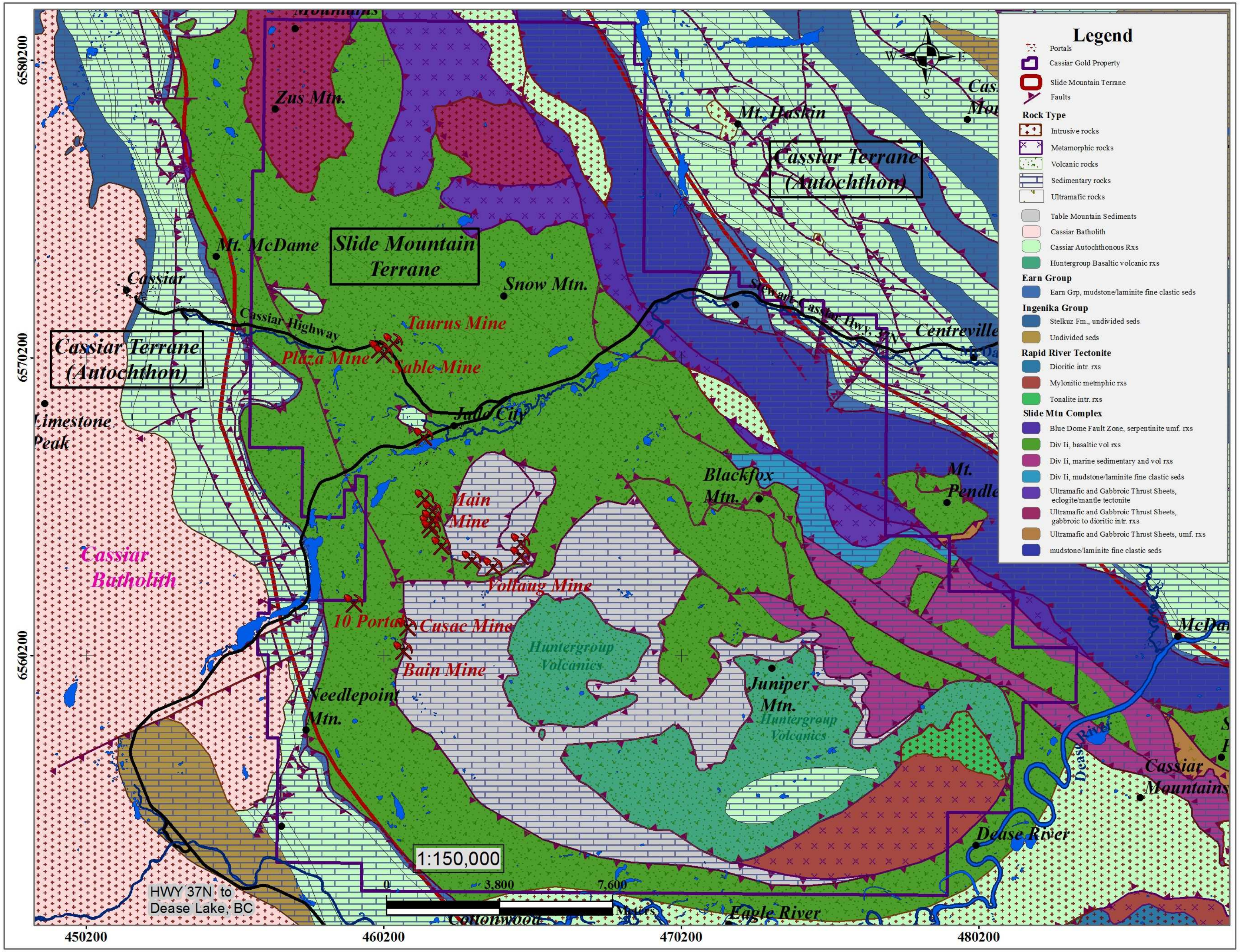
Nelson and Bradford (1989, 1993) subdivided the Sylvester Allochthon into three vertically stacked, structural-lithological packages. Division I, the lowest, is a sedimentary sequence that lies along the allochton's margins and mainly of chert and black argillite, with lesser sandstone, siltstone, diorite and diabase sills, and bedded quartz-pyrite-barite exhalites. Division II, the middle package, is an ophiolitic assemblage occupying the center portion of the allochthon. This package is made up of basaltic flows and breccias, chert and argillite, intercalated with narrow bodies of ultramafic rocks variably altered to listwanite. Division III, the upper package, is an island-arc assemblage of volcanic rocks of basic to felsic composition and limestones that overlies the Division II package at higher elevations. The Cassiar Gold Property is hosted in the Division II assemblage.

Figure 7-1 Location and Tectonic Setting of the Cassiar Gold Property



(modified from Panteleyev et al. (1997) after Ash (1996), Harms (1989), Nelson and Bradford (1993))

Figure 7.2 Property Geology Map



7.2 CASSIAR GOLD PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Cassiar Gold Property is underlain by rocks of the Sylvester Allochthon including an assemblage consisting of greenstones, pillow metabasalts, listwanite (altered ultramafics) and carbonaceous metasedimentary rocks. Figure 7-2 illustrates the general geology of the property area.

As mentioned regionally, thrust faults divide the allochthon into three major sub-horizontal lithotectonic sheets. The Basal Sylvester Thrust forms the contact between the lowermost thrust sheet package of the allochthon and the underlying autochthonous sediments of the Cassiar Platform terrane. The Table Mountain Thrust forms the top of the lowermost thrust sheet package. The Huntergroup Thrust forms the top of the middle thrust sheet package. The allochthon was emplaced sometime between the Late Triassic and Mid-Cretaceous (Gordey 1982).

The lowermost thrust sheet comprises principally of sub-greenschist facies meta-andesites, cherts and cherty volcanics. Discontinuous tectonic slivers of listwanite, generally interpreted to be metasomatized serpentinites, occupy the Table Mountain Thrust. The middle thrust sheet package is less than 500m thick and comprises graphitic argillite with subordinate interbedded siltstones and sandstones. The uppermost thrust sheet package comprises pyroxene porphyritic altered volcanic rocks with subordinate intercalated metasediments. These rocks range in age from Late Devonian to Late Triassic (Gordey 1982). Locally, the package is intruded by Cretaceous and Tertiary-aged lamprophyre and diabase dikes. Gold mineralisation occurs in quartz vein systems within the lowermost thrust sheet proximal to the Table Mountain thrust.

The lower thrust sheet can be subdivided into three volcanic-sedimentary subunits. The lowest volcanic-sedimentary subunit of the lower thrust sheet is composed of basalt, pillow-basalt breccias, and tuff interbedded with black clastics and is exposed in the western margins of the allochthon and at depth in drill holes. This unit does not host any of the veins on the property. However, the unit does host three known massive sulphide occurrences and a silica-pyrite replacement body on Mt. McDame.

The middle subunit, composed of mafic volcanic rocks interbedded with bedded chert and argillite, outcrops along the northeastern and southwestern margins of the property along ridges and valley sides. Although not outcropping extensively, it underlies much of the property and marker beds of green to maroon and red chert, bedded rhodonite northeast of the Taurus Mine, and bedded magnetite in lower parts of the Main Mine are useful. This unit does not host significant veins. It is more amenable to developing areas of silicification such as in the lower levels of the Main Mine, due to their brittle nature.

The upper subunit is the most widespread, outcroping over most of the property and is composed of massive and pillowed basalt with rare chert intercalations. The lower portion of this unit is marked by magnetite and jasper-rich basalt. The non-magnetic and nonjasper-bearing basalt sequence hosts most of the auriferous veins on the property.

Table Mountain Sediments of the middle thrust sheet package of rocks, unconformably overlies the basalts of the lower thrust sheet. The Table Mountain Sediments outcrop extensively in the southern portion of the property, on Table Mountain and in the lower areas surrounding the Huntergroup Massif. In the northern portion of the property, they are seen as isolated outcrops. They are composed of thin-bedded slaty siltstone, sandstone, calcareous mudstones, and grey limestone. Auriferous quartz veins rarely extend up into these rocks. A thin discontinuous sheet of ultramafic rocks occurs at the base of the Table Mountain Sediments and helps to define the thrust plane. The ultramafic sheet can locally thicken to bodies of hundreds of metres thick. Where the ultramfic sheet is near auriferous quartz veins, the ultramafic rocks are altered and referred to as listwanite. Listwanites are spatially associated with, but not restricted to, every known auriferous quartz vein system on the property. Three mineral assemblages characterize progressively increasing degrees of metasomatism within the Listwanites; Serpentine-Carbonate, Talc-Carbonate, and Quartz-Mariposite-Carbonate.

Huntergroup volcanics comprise the Huntergroup Massif, which unconformable overlies the Table Mountain Sediments in the southeastern parts of the property. Huntergroup volcanics are composed of augite porphyry flows, tuffs, breccias, tuffaceous sandstones, and scattered limestone pods. The unit does not host any of the auriferous veins on the property.

Diabase and lamprophyre dykes crosscut all lithologies, including auriferous quartz veins. These dykes are steeply dipping and generally strike easterly. Xenoliths of granitic rock occur in several dykes across the property.

Regional scale structure has been discussed above related to juxtasposing rock packages, but will be discussed below as it influences emplacement of veining and mineralization. There are three major fault zones that host the majority of the mineralized vein systems.

Multiple late stage structures have developed in a 15km long northerly-trending corridor from south of the Bain Mine, through the Cusac and Main Mines to north of the Taurus Mine. Collectively, the structural belt is referred to as the Erickson Creek Fault Zone (ECFZ) which exhibits dextral movement with the eastern side downdropped (Ey 1986). In the central and southern portion of the property, south of McDame Lake, the ECFZ is dominated by a 500-1,000m separated duplex fault. Individual structures in the Cusac Mine are the Eileen and Lily Faults. In the Main Mine, the individual faults are the 30-40 Fault, the 2810 Fault, and the Maura East Fault. Northwesterly and northeasterly-trending structures occur in the ECFZ that offset veins locally. In the northern part of the property, north of McDame Lake, the ECFZ turns slightly towards the northwest from offsetting sinistral northeasterly-trending faults (Read and Psutka 1983). Here, the ECFZ is less defined, manifested in strong northerly-trending structures along Wings Canyon, the Decline Fault, Taurus West Fault and faults adjacent in the Taurus Mine (Read and Psutka 1983; Broughton and Masson 1996).

The Beaton Creek Fault Zone (BCFZ) lies 1km east of the ECFZ as a simple northerly-trending fault which offsets the Vollaug vein with dextral movement, east-side down.

The Boomerang - Lyla Fault Zone (BLFZ) lies in the northwest part of the property manifested as a simple north-northeasterly-trending fault (Nelson and Bradford 1989, 1993).

Several geologists have speculated of localized doming action at the property resulting from the physical emplacement of a buried intrusion, which has been a possible metal and/or fluid source or at least impacted the vein distribution between the Main and Bain Mines (Nelson, 1990, Nelson and Bradford, 1989 and 1993 and Ball, 1985). Dating of numerous granite clasts in post-mineralization lamprophyre dykes gave 130 Ma, similar to the age dating of the auriferous quartz veins at the property (120Ma). The other local intrusion is the Cassiar Batholith which is dated at 80Ma. This doming could account for the general vein displacement of the Type 2 veins and would create dilatant zones for the formation of the Type 1 veins and explain the sigmoidal structure of many of the veins and vein systems. Furthermore, the veins in the northern portion of the camp dip steeply south whereas the veins in the southern portion of the camp dip steeply north. As well, the Sky vein is a fault bounded structure which is a reverse fault with southerly directed thrusting which quite possible results from doming action of a deep-seated intrusion. This movement may have caused development of the Table Mountain Anticline and an anomalous thickening of structural imbrication in that area (Ball 1985). This area occupies the centre of the camp and was the most productive.

7.2.1 Mineralization

The gold mineralised quartz veins on the Cassiar Gold Property have been well-described by Mandy (1935, 1937), Diakow and Panteleyev (1981), Grant (1981), Panteleyev and Diakow (1982), Fjetland (1982), Hooper (1984), Dussel (1986), Ball (1985, 1989), Sketchley (1986, 1989), Gunning (1988), Broughton and Masson (1986), and Panteleyev et al. (1997).

Dating of sericite associated with auriferous quartz veining, determines a late Jurrasic-Early Cretaceous age to the mineralizing event (120Ma). This date postdates emplacement of the Sylvester Allochthon and pre-dates the Middle to Late Cretaceous emplacement of the Cassiar Batholith. Auriferous polyphase quartz veining is spatially and genetically related to the Table Mountain Thrust. The thrust formed a structural discontinuity localizing hydrothermal fluid flow. Productive veining related to the Main, Cusac and Bain Mines are focused along a north-south trending zone of faulting known as the Erickson Creek Fault Zone (ECFZ). The ECFZ is not considered a major crustal break but considered as the hydrothermal fluid transport path creating the auriferous vein system.

Ore has been produced from five vein systems on the property. Offset segments of a single structure have frequently been individually named. In the Main Mine area, the Jennie, Maura and Alison veins represent a single fault disrupted structure. Similarly, at Cusac, the Eileen, Big, Michelle High Grade, and Lily may be interpreted to be the same vein. This is also the case for the Katherine-Bonanza-Bain System. The various mine openings on the Vollaug are all working the same vein. The fifth vein system encompasses the Taurus area and includes the Taurus, Sable and Plaza Mines and 88 Hill, 88 West, Highway and Taurus West.

Four distinct auriferous white quartz veining have been historically recognized on the Cassiar Gold Property (Panteleyev & Diakow); Type 1 and 2 veins occur in the Table Mountain area and Type 3 and 4 in the Taurus area.

Type 1 quartz veins occupy shear structures in the lower thrust sheet immediately below the thrust plane and generally terminate at the top, against the thrust. Quartz vein systems of Type 1 typically can reach 1.8km in strike length and typically strike 060°- 080°. Shear veins form continuous veins with strike lengths of tens to hundreds of metres long that occur in minor shear zones. Individual veins have an average 200m stikelength. Previous workers have claimed an apparent periodicity of auriferous shoots along the veins such as in the Eileen-Michelle-Lily Vein system, (Downie 1997) as well as the Vollaug vein. The main productive individual quartz veins are 0.2 to 8m wide, mainly trend east–west to east-northeast with steep, generally northerly dips. A subsidiary set of veins (e.g. Alison, Rory) in the Main Mine trend northnortheast, forming networks with the east-northeast trending veins.

The quartz veins continue at depth but auriferous shoots generally occur within the top 30m of the vein. Veins can dissipate downward from the contact area after a few tens of metres or form downward en echelon steps where a new vein may develop beneath the termination of a higher vein. Gold grades are generally higher and more consistent in the upper portions, and decrease and become more erratically distributed down dip into the roots of the system. Examples of this type of vein are the Maura and Eileen veins. Type 1 veins are more abundant and contain higher-grade gold grades. Because of their steeper dips, they are easier to mine by typical shrinkage stope mining methods. and dikes occasionally cut through the shoots. Late stage crosscutting high-angle faults break and offset the veins into numerous segments that appear to be separate structures. The post mineralisation group of faults contain high-angle faults that offset veins. Although they are clearly associated with mineralisation, movement is post-mineralisation (Rhys, 2009).

Types 2 quartz veins occupy the shallowly-dipping plane of the Table Mountain thrust fault. Most of these quartz veins follow along the footwall of the ultramafic sheet, or extend up into it. These vein types have a characteristic ribbon appearance due to the presence of graphitic stylolites. The Vollaug vein, for example, striking east-west has a known strike length of 2.7km. These veins are typically 2m wide but can reach up to 4m wide. Auriferous shoots demonstrate a shallowly plunging elongate configuration, representing localized flexures or rolls in the thrust plane where vein segments can be thicker more productive. Thicker vein segments can also occur where there is thickening of the listwanite. The Jennie vein is another example of this type of vein.

In both Type 1 and 2 type veins, auriferous quartz veins are commonly polyphase and banded. Quartz veining exhibit an earlier coarse-grained, but barren phase without visible alteration and are widespread. This is followed by an episode of cross-cutting fine-grained mineralized quartz with sericite-ankerite alteration envelopes. The shear veins are often fill banded, defined by trails of disseminated sulphides, slip surfaces with fine-grained sulphide fill and seams of grey deformed quartz, pyrite bands, and multiple parallel stylolitic carbonaceous (graphitic) black ribbons (e.g. Sketchley, 1984). Tourmaline may be present in some ribbons.

The common mineralizing sulphide assemblage is pyrite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Arsenopyrite is rare. The highest gold grades come from quartz-carbonate veins with visible gold often accompanied by sulphides. In order of abundance, the quartz carbonate veins contain medium to coarse-grained pyrite and sphalerite, with lesser tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite. Gold occurs freely or found intimately associated with clots of medium-grained euhedral pyrite. Generally, with increased sulphide content indicates higher gold grade, however, some of the more spectacular free gold specimens from the property contain minimal sulphides. Visible gold occurs in three different ways: as individual disseminated grains up to 6mm within quartz-carbonate vein material, attached to sulphide grains, and as fracture fillings. Gold distribution is very nuggety. Visible gold is common in both drill core and hand specimen and can be concentrated to multiple percentage amounts.

Strong wallrock alteration, can be an important exploration guide, associated with auriferous quartz veins. Within mafic rocks, basalt is altered to a sericite-ankerite-quartz assemblage, strongest near the vein and extending but decreasing outward for <15m and is manifested as bleaching.

In the Taurus area, there are seven areas of mineralization, each with their unique set of geological characteristics; Taurus Mine, Plaza, Sable, 88 Hill, 88 West, Highway and Taurus West. These zones have been explored extensively in the past for their potential of near surface low grade large tonnage and narrow high grade mineralization. Intercepts of more than 1 g/t Au can be obtained over 5-10m thicknesses in any of the zones. Continuity appears to be good within each area but not between various zones.

At the Taurus Mine, higher grade gold mineralization is internal to the lower grade mineralization that comprise steeply dipping laterally continuous northwest-trending shear veins and steeply dipping east trending extension vein systems in mafic volcanic rocks. The discontinuous extensional veins splay from shear veins. Multiple subparallel and closely spaced higher-grade gold quartz veins occur with vein-hosted native gold typically with pyite and trace tetrahedrite, sphalerite or chalcopyrite. Their ankeritic/pyritic+/-arsenopyrite alteration envelopes are wide.

The Taurus Mine has 5 principal veins. Four veins are oriented east west and have a steep southern dip with gold grades in about 70m of vertical extent, while Vein 5 is oriented northeast. These veins are all offset (10-15 m left lateral) by a group of northwest trending faults. Grade and thickness of the veins developed better near the faults. The most laterally extensive vein is Vein 3. All of the veins are terminated against the decline fault at depth, a 2m wide quartz graphitic fault with locally ground up mineralized vein material.

Pyritic quartz vein mineralization (Type 4) has two subtypes; large veins and broad zones of sheeted or swarmed veins. Veins are composed of white quartz with patches of clear quartz, clay and sericite flanked by narrow zones of sulphide mineralization, typically 10cm wide, along the vein margins. High gold grades report to the higher sulphide bands whereas the rest of the quartz vein and vein halos grade about 1-2g/t Au (Gunning, 1988). Gold grains occur among quartz grains and in adjacent to pyrite grains. There is significant vertical gold grade variation in the veins. In broad zones of pyritic quartz vein mineralization, pyrite typically makes up 5-10% of the rock, mainly as fine dissemminations, fracture fillings, veinlets, halos, and mud faults. Pyrite is associated with minor arsenopyrite along vein margins, chalcopyrite, green sericite, sphaleraite and occasional visible gold.

The second type of mineralization is disseminated pyritic or pyrite-carbonate mineralization (Type 3), characterized by 10-40% fine-grained pyrite, commonly banded and lacking significant quartz veining. The banded appearance reflects a shear fabric of basalt altered to sericite/muscovite + dolomite +/- leucoxene +/- quartz. Unmineralized quartz-carbonate veinlets are common and are irregular, hairline and locally graphitic. This type of mineralization is considered refractory.

Mineralization at 88 Hill extends over an area of 1000m by 400m and includes surface and underground development work at the Sable and Plaza vein systems. Pyritic quartz vein mineralization (Type 4) occurs in east-west striking, steep north and south dipping swarms or sheets within pyritized and ankeritized basalt. Veins occur as broad zones of small tensional veins and narrow zones around continuous veins. The mineralized zones are separated by unaltered, unmineralization basalt. Mineralized zoned are broadly continuous but individual structures are not correlatable.

The Highway Zone lies along the north side of the highway between Quartzrock Creek and the Taurus West Fault. The Highway Zone is very similar to the 88 Hill, with pyritic quartz mineralization (Type 4) in the east, to broad quartz-rich zones in the west.

Taurus West hosts Type 3 disseminated pyrite-type mineralization. Drilling has demonstrated limited continuity and extent.

Wings Canyon is located in Quartzrock Creek approximately 1km south of the Taurus Mine. Here, a broad zone of low grade mineralization is related to extensive northeast striking and variably south-dipping white quartz veins. Despite weak gold grades encountered in drilling to date, both IP and soil geochemical data suggest more potential for higher grades.

In the area between the Taurus area and the Main Mine is the Newcoast area where argillite and lithwanite overlies basalt, typical of a Type 1 vein setting. Seven drill campaigns have tested eight mineralized/altered zones here; Sommerville, Backyard, Firstcoast, Midcoast, Oro, Westcoast, Blue and Reo. Drilling suggests that gold mineralization is typically hosted within ankerite-sericite ± pyrite altered basalt, with or without quartz veins. Quartz veins are generally thin (i.e. <1 m true thickness) and locally contain tetrahedrite, sphalerite and/or chalcopyrite. Most of the gold mineralization is low grade (i.e. 0.1–2.0 g/t Au) but locally yield bonanza-grade mineralization (i.e. >30 g/t Au) with visible gold. From this style of veining found to date, the area is more similar to the Taurus deposit than the Type 1 style veining at the Main Mine.

7.2.1.1 Mineralization Demonstrated by the Company's Drilling

CMMC (formally named Hawthorne Gold Corp.) has completed a number of drill campaigns from 2009 to 2012 in various vein systems on the property. The follow discussion and tables provide an aid to further demonstrate the size and tenor of the mineralied quartz veins on Cassiar Gold Property.

Table Mountain Area

In 2008, a program of 15 diamond drill holes was completed in the Bain area. Table 7-1 provides examples of intercepts from that program. Drill holes intersections form a smaller true width estimate of the mineralized zones. Holes BNS-004, BNS-009 and BNS-0011 through BNS-0015 reported no significant results.

Table 7-1 2008 Drill Intercepts from the Bain Area

Hole No.		From	To	Length	Au
		(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t
BNS-001		157.07	158.87	1.80	2.56
	includes	157.07	157.83	0.76	5.61
BNS-002		150.63	152.73	2.10	3.50
	includes	151.62	152.73	1.11	6.49
	includes	152.53	152.73	0.20	32.10
BNS-003		150.88	157.20	6.32	13.50
	includes	150.88	152.50	1.62	10.60
	includes	155.28	155.90	0.62	82.66
	includes	155.90	156.52	0.62	12.57
	includes	156.52	157.20	0.68	8.47
BNS-005		113.51	115.72	2.21	17.92
	includes	113.51	113.99	0.48	37.60
	includes	114.17	114.50	0.33	56.80
BNS-006		134.82	139.01	4.19	4.35
	includes	134.82	135.07	0.25	13.73
	includes	138.07	139.01	0.94	13.51
BNS-007		125.95	128.40	2.45	38.17
BNS-008		114.35	116.55	2.20	11.04
BNS-0010		148.72	151.33	2.61	3.61
	includes	148.72	148.92	0.20	11.30

In 2009, Hawthorne completed a 41 NTW surface diamond drill hole program totaling 7,538.7m; including 11 drill holes completed in the Bonanza target in 1,527.04m and 19 drill holes completed in the West Bain target for 2,971.48m. The drilling aimed to define additional high-grade underground gold zones similar to the East Bain Zone as geological model had defined multiple target areas and to test higher impact regional and deeper areas of interest defined by geological model derived from geophysical, geochemical and geological work. No significant intercepts were reported.

In 2012, CMMC completed 10 NQ drill holes totaling 1,355.44m at the Sky vein, a mineralized east-west trending fault and shear zone structure located approximately equidistant between the past-producing Main and Cusac Mines. The Sky vein occurs within a steeply-dipping second order structure which splays downward from the shallowly-dipping Table Mountain thrust. Minimal historic drilling has targeted this structure which has a strike length of at least 1,300m. Thirty-one diamond drill holes have tested a 600m stikelength of the Sky vein since 1981. The 2012 drilling program focused on a 250m strikelength of the vein. Sulphide-bearing quartz veins from 8.30 to 30.10m true width were encountered in five of the ten 2012 drill holes. The thickest vein intercepts occur just below the Table Mountain thrust fault. Assay results were generally very low from these quartz vein intersections. Table 7-2 provides examples of 2012 drill intercepts on the Sky vein.

Table 7-2 2012 Drill Intercepts from the Sky Vein

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Au (g/t)
TM12-01	83.90	90.00	6.10	0.50
TM12-02	No significant results			
TM12-03	No significant results			
TM12-04	75.90	87.55	11.65	0.82
TM12-04	109.13	115.00	5.87	0.65
TM12-05	32.40	46.46	14.06	0.95
TM12-05	54.00	71.83	17.83	1.00
TM12-06	91.90	104.40	12.50	1.91
TM12-06	118.10	125.25	7.15	1.34
TM12-07	102.20	108.55	6.35	0.77
TM12-08	No significant results			
TM12-09	133.81	146.00	12.19	1.15
including	135.00	136.86	1.86	3.25
TM12-10	104.97	112.40	7.43	0.50

*Reported drill intercept widths are approximately 70% of true width

Taurus Area

Hawthorne completed a 41 NTW surface diamond drill hole program totaling 3,883.5m in and around the Taurus, Sable, 88 Hill Zone and Plaza Mines. The goal of the 2009 Taurus zone drilling was to delineate a small-tonnage, higher grade near-surface gold zone in excess of 3.5g/t Au, potentially amenable to open pit mining. Taurus drilling results indicate that mineralized shear vein systems have good lateral and down-dip continuity and the extent of mineralization was expanded into several areas (e.g. 88 Hill / Sable Gap). Delineating zones of higher-grade gold met with less success owing to the inhomogeneous distribution of gold in veins and shear zones. Several new vein systems were identified and many known mineralized structures were extended along strike. Table 7-3 provides example drill intercepts from the 2009 drilling at Taurus. Specific observations from the 2009 drilling were:

88 Hill: The underlying, shallowly-dipping Taurus Thrust and interpreted thrust ramps were better defined. The extent of near-surface gold mineralized zones was expanded. Potential for significant mineralization below the Taurus Thrust was not demonstrated.

Taurus West Zone: Drill holes appear to confirm the presence of an east to southeast dipping ductile structure that controls the Type 3 mineralization. Broad intersections of low-grade gold occurring with the Type 3 mineralization although lower than historical drilling.

88 Hill–Highway Gap: The presence of gold mineralization in this gap area was confirmed with a significant intercept from the western part of the target (TA12-40) suggesting that mineralization persists between the 88 Hill and Highway Zones.

Sable–Plaza Gap: TA12-32 encountered three previously unknown mineralized shear veins that are concordant with those in the Sable Zone to the south.

Sable–88 Hill Gap: Drilling showed that the mineralized shear veins extend at least 150m west of the Sable Zone and shown to extend greater than in the 88 Hill area. Shear veins from Sable, however, locally die out along strike into zones of extensional veins towards 88 Hill, forming right-stepping en echelon structures across the Sable-88 Hill Gap.

Sable: Sable Zone was extended 30m to the north and 50m to the south. These shear veins appear to die out to the east.

Table 7-3 2009 Drill Intercepts from the Taurus Area

Hole No.	From	To	Length	Approx. True Width	Au
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t
TA09-001	3.00	8.91	5.91	4.80	3.1
	19.81	22.20	2.39	1.94	7.4
	39.24	41.87	2.63	2.14	11.6
TA09-002	29.43	32.08	2.65	1.23	8.4
	72.04	80.77	8.73	4.05	2.5
TA09-003	9.14	11.07	1.93	1.48	9.2
	23.96	26.88	2.92	2.23	6.5
TA09-004	22.86	24.28	1.42	0.82	5.1
	33.63	35.56	1.93	1.12	20.6
	38.57	40.57	2.00	1.16	6.0
TA09-005	21.87	25.11	3.24	2.52	9.0
TA09-006	20.77	25.62	4.85	2.95	10.1
TA09-007	11.96	14.72	2.76	2.09	3.7
TA09-008	14.88	18.97	4.09	3.37	2.3
	38.46	39.74	1.28	1.05	7.6
TA09-009	19.12	21.86	2.74	2.19	11.4
	35.92	37.79	1.87	1.50	3.3
	93.80	97.41	3.61	2.89	3.0
TA09-010	10.38	13.22	2.84	2.27	2.6
	16.13	17.70	1.57	1.26	4.7
	115.83	117.35	1.52	1.22	3.8
TA09-011	12.57	16.04	3.47	2.17	2.0
	67.05	69.24	2.19	1.37	4.2
TA09-012	60.26	63.51	3.25	2.60	7.8
	112.29	114.16	1.87	1.82	5.0
TA09-013	23.97	26.74	2.77	2.22	12.6
	33.62	36.16	2.54	2.03	2.6
	45.62	59.43	13.81	11.05	2.5
	67.94	71.62	3.68	2.94	5.1

Hole No.	**From**	**To**	**Length**	**Approx. True Width**	**Au**	**Au with 20g/t Cut**
	(m)	**(m)**	**(m)**	**(m)**	**g/t**	**g/t**
TA09-014	10.72	15.48	4.76	3.81	3.4	
including	10.72	11.16	0.44	0.35	18.0	
	60.34	65.70	5.36	4.29	36.3	6.8
including	61.40	62.64	1.24	0.99	147.5	
TA09-015	6.01	8.81	2.80	2.24	10.7	
	15.28	17.83	2.55	2.04	3.3	
TA09-016	3.76	6.54	2.78	2.22	1.6	
	11.56	14.64	3.08	2.46	8.4	
TA09-017	4.59	5.70	1.11	0.89	3.0	
	12.25	20.22	7.97	6.38	7.8	4.6
TA09-018	16.56	18.99	2.43	1.94	2.6	
	22.60	27.33	4.73	3.78	7.2	
TA09-019	8.22	9.50	1.28	1.02	6.5	
	13.51	16.76	3.25	2.60	8.9	7
TA09-020	4.57	9.35	4.78	3.82	4.9	
TA09-021	2.72	4.37	1.65	1.32	3.6	
TA09-022	7.75	9.40	1.65	1.32	2.5	
	17.94	21.10	3.16	2.53	2.8	
TA09-023	8.40	11.18	2.78	2.22	2.3	
	14.54	15.55	1.01	0.81	2.2	
TA09-024	27.33	29.46	2.13	1.70	19.7	
including	27.33	28.57	1.24	0.99	*33.4*	
	61.62	63.02	1.40	1.12	4.3	
TA09-025	9.12	12.62	3.50	2.80	1.8	
	17.98	20.58	2.60	2.08	3.2	
	53.90	55.08	1.18	0.94	28.6	
	59.26	60.81	1.55	1.24	3.0	
	68.49	72.12	3.63	2.90	4.6	

Hole No.	**From**	**To**	**Length**	**Approx. True Width**	**Au**
	(m)	**(m)**	**(m)**	**(m)**	**g/t**
TA09-026	58.84	61.42	2.58	2.06	2.6
TA09-027	9.70	10.62	0.92	0.74	4.8
	27.35	32.30	4.95	3.96	2.9
	35.10	36.36	1.26	1.01	5.2
TA09-028	38.60	42.00	3.40	2.72	3.6
	45.50	49.50	4.00	3.20	2.2
TA09-029	8.25	12.46	4.21	3.37	2.8
	33.53	35.35	1.82	1.46	7.8
	51.82	53.81	1.99	1.59	4.5
TA09-030	4.15	6.10	1.95	1.56	3.9
	29.03	31.55	2.52	2.02	14.3
	51.75	53.60	1.85	1.48	3.5
	71.20	72.10	0.90	0.72	6.3
TA09-031	20.40	21.95	1.55	1.24	4.2
	32.00	35.40	3.40	2.72	3.6
	42.35	47.50	5.15	4.12	1.9
	68.65	69.95	1.30	1.04	9.4
TA09-032	5.32	12.28	6.96	5.57	3.9
	29.75	32.46	2.71	2.17	4.6
	39.40	40.91	1.51	1.21	2.4
TA09-033	43.84	48.77	4.93	3.94	3.4
	68.00	70.51	2.51	2.01	8.6
	93.06	96.76	3.70	2.96	5.5
TA09-034	19.64	23.70	4.06	3.25	1.3
	47.25	57.00	9.75	7.80	1.7
	45.60	48.52	2.92	2.34	5.3
TA09-41	9.65	21.46	11.81		1.5
including	9.65	10.21	0.56		10.9
TA09-41	55.77	62.67	6.90		2.6
TA09-41	238.55	326.14	87.59		1.4
including	259.08	296.23	37.15		2.0
including	307.90	313.10	5.20		4.8
including	307.90	309.17	1.27		14.2
TA09-42	23.19	32.33	9.14		1.4
TA09-42	210.43	257.20	46.77		0.9
including	225.20	225.98	0.78		5.9
including	237.73	257.20	19.47		1.5

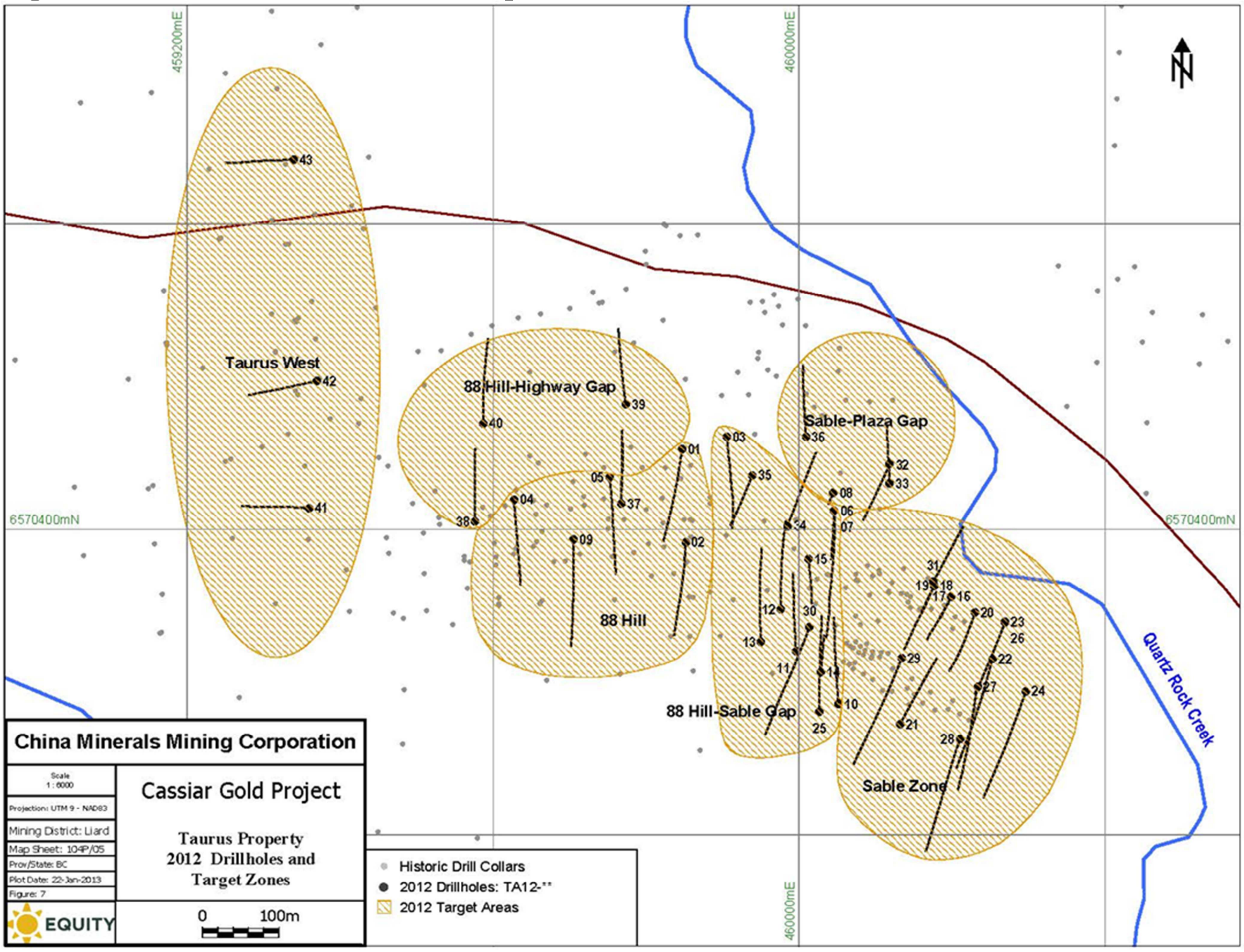
Surface trenching was done in 2009 along strike of the 2009 test pit and returned the following results.

Table 7-4 Trench TR09-004 Results

Trench No.	From	To	Length	Approx. True Width	Au	Au with 20g/t Cut
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t	g/t
TR09-004 (tr	14.1	18.9	4.8	4.8	2.2	
	58.8	61.4	2.6	2.6	5.2	
	73.4	78	4.6	4.6	37.5	4.5
	105.5	107.2	1.7	1.7	3.6	

In 2012, CMMC completed a 43 drill hole 6,892.43m drilling program to test areas peripheral to, as well as internal gaps in, and down dip and along strike extensions to high-grade intercepts in the Taurus deposit. The target areas include: (1) 88 Hill (five drill holes), (2) Taurus West (three drill holes), (3) 88 Hill-Highway Gap (four drill holes), (4) Sable-Plaza Gap (four drill holes), (5) Sable-88 Hill Gap (13 drill holes) and (6) Sable (13 drill holes).

Figure 7-2 2012 Drill Hole Location Map in Taurus Area



Although no new zones were encountered, the drilling returned multiple intersections grading over 2g/t over several metres and demonstrated lateral and down-dip continuity of the mineralized zones. The only currently defined zones of mineralization with significant number of gold grades above 1g/t Au that are near surface are in the 88 Hill and Sable Zones. The Plaza Zone also contains some drill hole intercepts with grades above 1g/t, but it is quite small. Taurus West Zone contains deeper significant Type 3 style of gold mineralization, however, it typically refractory in nature. 88 Hill West Zone contains a small area in the northern portion that requires follow-up work. The gap between the Sable Zone and Plaza Zone, and the western end of the Highway Zone had encouraging results. See Tables 7-5 through 7-9 for examples of drill intercepts in the various zones.

Table 7-5 2012 Drill Intercepts from the 88 Hill Zone

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Au (g/t)
TA12-01	34.00	40.50	6.50	0.62
TA12-02	70.00	102.10	32.10	1.00
TA12-02	164.60	175.00	10.40	1.36
TA12-04	6.38	32.61	26.23	0.96
including	28.22	32.61	4.39	3.23
TA12-04	43.60	51.26	7.66	1.25
TA12-05	31.00	37.00	6.00	8.94
TA12-05	62.95	108.50	45.55	0.72
TA12-09	11.20	16.30	5.10	4.85
TA12-09	42.00	48.90	6.90	3.06

**Reported drill intercept widths are approximately 65 to 80% of true width

Table 7-6 2012 Drill Intercepts from the 88 Hill - Sable Gap Zone

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Au (g/t)
TA12-03	14.94	23.90	8.96	2.05
TA12-03	72.20	80.40	8.20	1.58
TA12-06	16.10	33.25	17.15	1.04
including	21.05	25.30	4.25	1.94
TA12-07	15.77	27.00	11.23	1.18
TA12-08	Failed to reach bedrock			
TA12-10	14.04	17.10	3.06	4.23
TA12-10	41.29	57.16	15.87	1.56
TA12-10	99.05	106.38	7.33	2.03
TA12-11	36.50	42.65	6.15	2.65
TA12-11	104.60	131.80	27.20	1.46
TA12-12	85.15	88.00	2.85	1.56
TA12-12	119.85	127.03	7.18	1.88
TA12-13	No significant results			
TA12-14	15.80	20.67	4.87	1.82
TA12-14	26.00	30.70	4.70	12.32
TA12-15	15.89	20.60	4.71	7.91
TA12-15	100.50	107.21	6.71	1.16

*Reported drill intercept widths are approximately 65 to 85% of true width

Table 7-7 2012 Drill Intercepts from the Sable Zone

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Au (g/t)
TA12-16	6.00	14.80	8.80	5.05
including	6.00	10.70	4.70	8.08
TA12-16	33.00	59.00	26.00	1.11
including	41.30	51.00	9.70	2.14
TA12-16	75.00	83.00	8.00	1.42
TA12-17	13.26	19.58	6.32	2.59
TA12-17	34.37	35.23	0.86	14.74
TA12-17	43.05	66.80	23.75	1.26
TA12-18	13.10	30.40	17.30	1.99
including	23.00	29.00	6.00	4.43
TA12-19	11.00	30.00	19.00	2.13
including	18.50	26.20	7.70	2.82
TA12-19	59.00	68.50	9.50	1.98
TA12-20	22.30	32.60	10.30	4.31
including	22.30	23.00	0.70	54.79
TA12-21	38.20	40.50	2.30	29.31
TA12-21	46.10	55.10	9.00	1.55
TA12-21	86.40	97.90	11.50	0.67
TA12-22	38.00	41.00	3.00	3.15
TA12-22	114.30	128.70	14.40	0.85
TA12-23	Hole failed to reach bedrock			
TA12-24	32.00	33.80	1.80	8.77
TA12-25	99.50	129.95	30.45	0.69
including	117.70	122.66	4.96	2.58
TA12-26	13.65	17.25	3.60	1.18
TA12-27	46.00	66.30	20.30	1.32
including	47.30	49.40	2.10	4.04
including	62.30	66.30	4.00	3.71
TA12-27	125.00	130.00	5.00	12.23
including	128.00	128.95	0.95	61.40
TA12-28	27.40	41.70	14.30	0.87
including	36.00	41.70	5.70	1.62
TA12-29	91.84	102.84	11.00	2.34
	120.90	134.30	13.40	0.98
TA12-30	5.79	11.30	5.51	2.89

*Reported drill intercept widths are approximately 65 to 80% of true width

Table 7-8 2012 Drill Intercepts from the 88 Hill - Highway Gap

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Au (g/t)
TA12-31	47.30	49.40	2.10	0.94
TA12-32	5.00	42.70	37.70	0.66
TA12-32	54.30	57.90	3.60	2.75
TA12-32	70.85	75.20	4.35	2.02
TA12-33	No significant results			
TA12-34	19.95	56.70	36.75	0.84
including	19.95	28.80	8.85	2.43
TA12-34	65.90	75.05	9.15	1.53
TA12-34	87.00	92.15	5.15	1.92
TA12-35	23.90	26.85	2.95	2.25
TA12-36	47.90	50.45	2.55	2.08
TA12-37	43.55	54.40	10.85	0.88
TA12-38	4.50	27.50	23.00	3.83
including	20.00	25.50	5.50	13.75
TA12-39	110.25	111.95	1.70	3.98
TA12-40	92.60	103.05	10.45	4.42
including	98.05	102.00	3.95	9.72

*Reported drill intercept widths are approximately 65 to 80% of true width

Table 7-9 2012 Drill Intercepts from the Taurus West Zone

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Au (g/t)
TA12-41	98.20	124.00	25.80	0.69
TA12-41	133.30	166.50	33.20	1.03
including	150.00	165.60	15.60	1.44
TA12-42	139.40	175.55	36.15	1.17
including	151.00	163.90	12.90	1.63
TA12-43	No significant results			

*True widths of reported drill intercept widths are uncertain owing to the wide spacing of drill holes

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Panteleyev et al. (1997) reported a general model for mesothermal auriferous quartz veins of the Cassiar gold camp, illustrating spatial relationships of the various vein types within lithotectonic units and a possible genetic connection to a buried intrusion (Nelson 1990; Nelson and Bradford (1989, 1993).

Gold mineralisation in the Cassiar district is typical of Orogenic (mesothermal) gold systems worldwide, developing as extensional and shear quartz veins with associated Fe-carbonate-sericite-pyrite alteration. As is common in many other orogenic gold districts around the world, veins in the Cassiar area have a particular lithological control, developing primarily in rheologically competent mafic volcanic rocks between weaker carbonaceous phyllite and listwanite horizons. These contacts are affected by areas of high strain and shear zones. Like vein systems in other orogenic districts and demonstrated by the Main Mine, vein systems form closely spaced networks which define areas of high structural permeability and fluid flow. Minor shear zones host the shear veins in the areas of more intense veining on the property collectively accommodating strain across the competent mafic volcanic units, while the surrounding weaker lithologies are impacted penetratively by high strain and deform in a ductile manner. The deformation forms a permeable network of favorably oriented fault surfaces for fluid flow and vein formation.

The architecture of the hydrothermal system that formed gold-bearing quartz veins appears to have been controlled by the ECFZ, and possibly the adjacent BLFZ and BCFZ. The ECFZ, is an antecedent structure, and is probably related to emplacement of a buried intrusion responsible for the system.

The auriferous quartz veining on the property are well-defined mesothermal quartz-carbonate-gold veins, similar to other volcanic-hosted vein systems at Bralorne and in the Mother Lode district of California. These vein systems are characterized by white to clear bull quartz and lesser iron-magnesium carbonate, calcite and traces of sericite. Typical auriferous quartz veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscut a wide variety of host rocks and are localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wall rock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo.

Sketchley (2003) provides a useful summary list of the important mineralisating controls on the property, as follows:

1. Proximity to antecedent northerly-trending structures. Prominent northerly-trending structures in order of importance are ECFZ, BCFZ, and BLFZ. Less prominent structures include faults along the Christine and Huntergroup veins. Productive veins occur within the ECFZ duplex and generally within one kilometre of the bounding faults.

2. Northeasterly-trending fracture zones. Dominant fracture systems may be related to faults that offset allochthon margins. Several vein systems that extend under TMS are marked by prominent photo lineaments.

3. An apparent periodicity between vein systems. In the northern portion of the camp, this is about 1,500m: in the southern portion, about 400 to 600m.

4. A cap of incompetent carbonaceous rocks such as TMS.

5. Rolls in the lower contact of the TMS. Productive sections of the Vollaug Vein are adjacent to a roll that defines the Table Mountain Anticline.

6. An apparent thickening of listwanite. Prominent listwanite bodies occur adjacent to the Pete Vein, the Bain Vein, the Eileen-Michelle-Lily Vein, and the Jennie-Maura-Alison Vein systems. Listwanite isopachs along the Vollaug vein suggest productive zones are spatially related to thicker sections of listwanite.

7. An apparent periodicity of ore shoots along veins. Along the Eileen-Michelle-Lily Vein system, the ore shoots are about 80 to 130m long with barren gaps of 65 to 110m (Downie 1997).

8. Rake of veins. The Eileen-Michelle-Lily Vein system appears to rake to the east. This may be related to a sinistral movement along shears hosting veins, coupled with a southerly convergence of the middle thrust sheet, i.e. north side of the structures move upward and to the west. This hypothesis suggests exploration should be initiated on the western side of the controlling, northerlytrending structures under caps of TMS.

9.0 EXPLORATION

During 2008, Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. ("CMG") completed a helicopter-borne property wide 6,567 line-kilometre geophysical survey across the property for the Company; the survey included magnetics and electromagnetics. The resulting maps revealed a number of linear features, some being offset and intersecting each other, that are orientated dominantly in E-W and NE-SW directions. These linear patterns were related to the subsurface geological setting and near-surface mineralized fracture and vein systems. Some of the areas were examined in 2008 with programs of soil and rock sampling along with reconnaissance mapping. Fifteen HQ surface drillholes in 2,536.54m were completed in 2008 on the East Bain vein target. The Company completed underground access rehabilitation on the Bain Mine in the summer of 2008. The Company also completed the construction of a 40 person exploration camp in the fall of 2008.

Property testing continued in 2009 with follow-up soil sampling, rock sampling and trenching, along with 42 surface diamond drill holes totaling 3,883.5m into the Taurus area, and 41 diamond drill holes in the Main-Cusac-Vollaug areas including 19 holes in 2,971.48m on the East Bain target, and 11 holes totaling 1,527.04m in the Bonanza target. The Bain Mine underground ramp was advanced approximately 200m toward the East Bain target, but was stopped some 30m short of the target due to excess water and the need to review the underground plan. Work was done on Sable area which included trenching (49 rock samples) and the extraction of a 5,500 tonne bulk sample which was stockpiled at the millsite, but not processed. The bulk sample work program was completed by local contractors, including the Dease River Development Corporation and related First Nation companies. Samples from this zone underwent metallurgical testing to determine if feed from Taurus can be processed at the Cassiar Gold mill. The company also built a new 70 tonne capacity bridge over McDame Creek and reconstructed the surface ramp to the milling facility. The Company field-examined the areas of Taurus, Bain, Taurus II, Pete, Vollaug, Bear, Main Mine, Rory, The Gap, Sky and Cusac areas/veins.

In 2012, the Company engaged Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. to evaluate the property in planning for the 2012 exploration program. They conducted a database compilation, interpretation, drill core evaluation and remapping on site which led to drilling recommendations at Taurus in:

a. areas adjacent to higher grade portions of mineralized zones internal to the deposit but where drilling was too widely spaced to establish its continuity,
b. targets that were down-dip of well-defined, shallow mineralized zones, and
c. stepout drill holes which would test lateral continuity of mineralized zones into untested areas.

The 2012 drilling program tested areas in the Taurus deposit, comprised 6,892.43m of surface diamond drilling in 43 drill holes at Taurus and 10 diamond drill holes totaling 1,340 metres at the Sky vein prospect, between the Main Mine and the Cusac Mine in the Table Mountain Area. Concurrent with the drilling, geological crews re-logged 69 historic drill holes within and proximal to drill targets to better refine structural models. The 2012 Cassiar Gold Property field program was managed by Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. and advised by consulting geologists David Rhys, P. Geo. and B.H. Kahlert, P. Eng..

In the fall of 2013, CMMC conducted a short surface exploration program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and silt-sampling with a crew of six people over a 40 square kilometre area in the southeast portion of the Cassiar Gold Property known as the Pooley Pass and Hunter areas. A total of 150 silt samples and 83 soil samples were taken as well as 22 outcrop rock samples showing alteration and/or veining. The purpose of the field exploration program was to search for more Type 1 and Type 2 style gold vein systems on the 50 km^2 Hunter-Pooley claims area.

10.0 DRILLING

Drilling on the property has been extensive. Table 10-1 and 10-2 and Figure 10-1 provide summaries of all documented historic drill programs conducted on the Cassiar Gold Property by all explorers from documentation available. Company records show past drilling on the property in the order of at least 2,404 drill holes (466 drill holes in the Taurus area and 1,938 drill holes in the Table Mountain area) from at least 267,941m of drilling including 211,268m of surface and underground drilling in the Table Mountain area and 56,673m of surface drilling in the Taurus area. Drill core is kept on site with much of the core and core storage in reasonable but deteriorating condition. The more recent core is in excellent condition. The majority of the drill logs have all been retained.

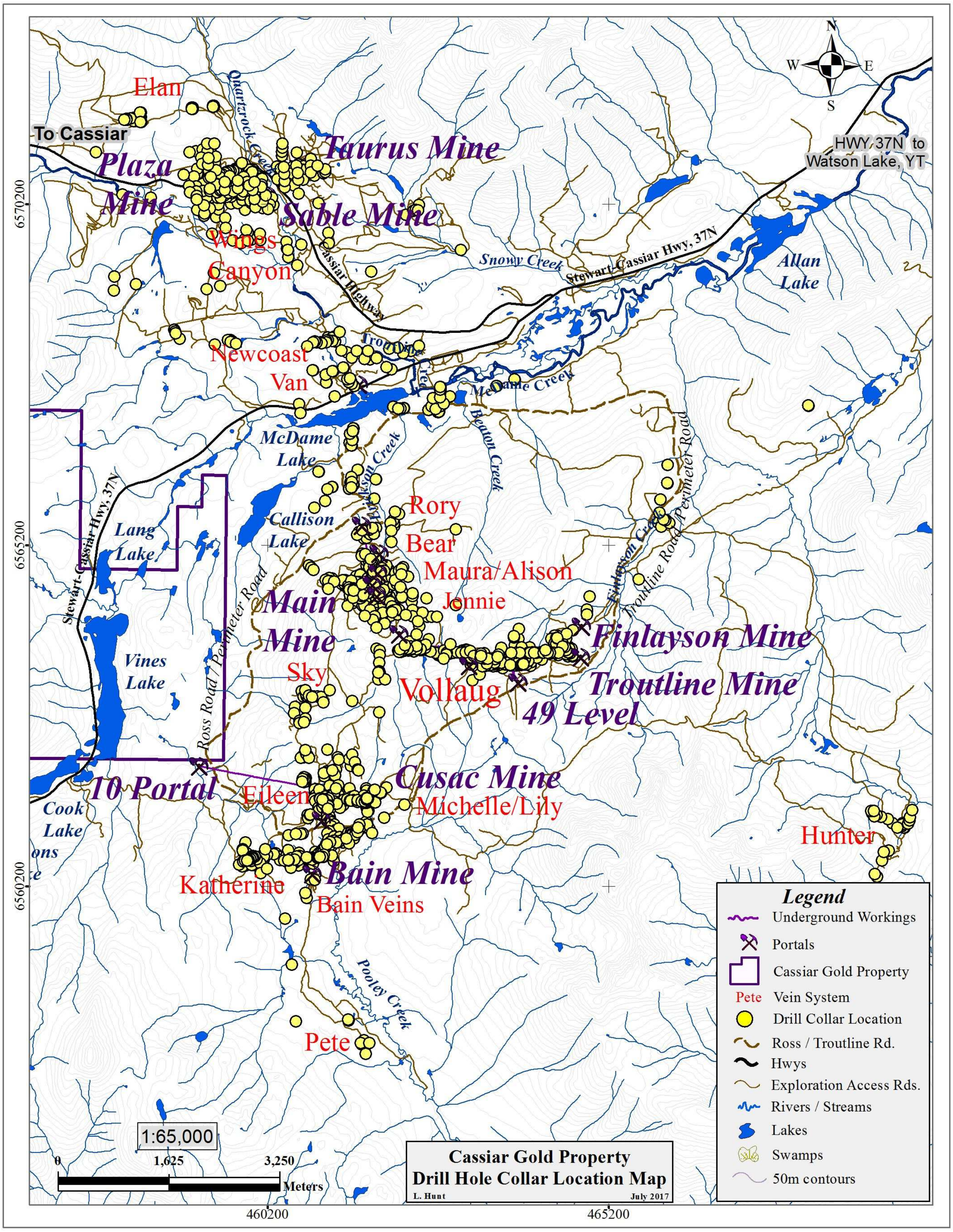
Table 10-1 Summary of All Drilling Programs in the Taurus Area

Year	No. of Holes	Type	Length (m)	Company
1946	?	ddh (?)	1,500	Benroy Gold Mines Ltd
1960s	?	ddh (?)	1,000	Hanna Gold Mines Ltd
1976	?	ddh (?)	223	Hanna Gold Mines Ltd
1979	10	ddh (?)	992	United Hearne Resources
1980	7	ddh (?)	689	United Hearne Resources
1981	16	ddh (?)	1,209	
1982	8	ddh (?)	1,361	
1984	17	ddh (?)	1,759	
1985	16	ddh (?)	1,820	
1986	14	ddh (?)	1,002	
1987	5	ddh (?)	618	
1988	9	ddh	740	Sable Resources
1993	26	ddh	1,555	Hera Resources Inc.
1994	88	NQ	7,592	International Taurus
1995	17	HQ	2,639	Cyprus Canada
1995	62	NQ	10,053	Cyprus Canada
1995	5	RC	826	Cyprus Canada
1996	5	NQ	583	International Taurus
1996	48	RC	5,333	International Taurus
1997	6	ddh	790	International Taurus
2003	13	NW	1,974	Navasota Resources
2007	10	HQ/NQ	1,639	Cusac Gold Mines
2009	41	NTW	3,884	Hawthorne Gold Corp.
2012	43	NQ	6,892	China Minerals Mining
Total	**466**		**56,673**	

Table 10-2 Summary of All Drilling Programs in the Table Mountain Area

Year	# DDHs	Tot M	Area Name
1937	45	3,258	Vollaug, Maura
1975	5	386	Davis Vein
1977	36	3,016	Davis/Porcupine System, Lake Vein, Main Mine (Maura Vein)
1979	31	2,734	Main Mine (Maura, Goldie, Dease Veins), Sky/Jill Gap, Cusac (Eileen Vein), Vollaug (Table Mtn. Mine, 49 Level)
1980	84	9,039	Main Mine (Maura), Cusac (Eileen), North Pete Expl.
1981	170	15,983	Davis/Porcupine System, Lake Vein, Main Mine (Jennie,Alison, Maura Vein), Sky, Eileen, Jill, Hot Veins, Vollaug (49 & 57 Levels, Troutline Zone)
1982	59	6,000	Sky Veins, Main Mine infill, Porcupine LakeView System
1983	150	14,098	Elan, Main Mine (Jennie, McDame), Sky, Fred, Dino, Jill, Eileen Veins
1984	151	15,841	Vollaug, Main Mine
1985	147	15,083	Switchback, Pete, Eileen, Fred, Jill, Vollaug, Main Mine (Jennie, Maura Infill), 14 Level Expl.
1986	100	11,252	14 Level Expl., Main Mine Expl., Vollaug, Sky, Jill, Sky/Jill Gap, Cusac (Eileen Infill, Michelle)
1987	102	15,887	Hunter, Main Mine Infill, Vollaug West Ext., Cusac (Michele High Grade), Katherine
1988	163	21,554	Vollaug (57, Troutline Infill & 49 East), Main Mine Infill, Beaton Creek, Katherine, Sky Jill Gap, Cusac East, Cusac Infill
1989	52	6,182	Switchback East, Main Mine East, Sky South, Bain West, Heather, Debbie
1990	78	12,108	Hunter, Christine, Vollaug NorthEast Offset Expl., Main Mine East Offset Expl., Pete Vein
1991	20	3,891	East Bain
1993	17	1,520	Bain Infill, Bonanza
1994	35	3,929	Hunter, Sky, Presunka Fault, Bain East & West Expl., Bonanza
1995	110	6,937	Sky, Go Grid (IP high), Van, Bain Underground, Big Vein, Katherine, Michelle Highgrade, Table Mtn. Thrust Expl.
1996	153	11,148	Cusac (Big, Camilla, Eileen Ext. Melissa Veins), Switchback, Sommerville Vein, Vollaug (57 Level, Table Mtn. Mine) Bonanza, Bain, Sky Jill Gap
1997	91	8,724	Vollaug (57 Level, 49 Level East, Table Mtn. Mine), Cusac (Big Vein, Michelle High Grade, Melissa) Bear Vein East
1998	1	150	Sky Jill Gap
2002	11	2,395	Bain Gap
2003	2	626	Gap
2004	41	6,478	Hot, Main Mine
2006	6	1,320	Main Mine
2007	12	299	UG Rory, Cusac
2008	15	2,537	East Bain
2009	41	7,539	Table Mtn.
2012	10	1,355	Sky Vein
	1,938	**211,268**	**Totals**

Figure 10-1 Plan Map of Drill Hole Collars of All Drilling on Cassiar Gold Property



10.1.1 Company’s 2008 Drill Program

Hawthorne completed fifteen HQ surface diamond drill holes totaling 2,536.54m in the fall of 2008 on the East Bain target. Drilling was contracted by DJ Drilling Company Ltd. of

Aldergrove, BC and Watson Lake, Yukon. Scott Smith was Mine Manager at the Cassiar Gold Camp. In 2008, drill holes were logged by S. Nicholls, M. Mee, and N. Hazel and drill core is stored in racks behind locked gate at the Company's millsite facilities on the property.

10.1.2 Company's 2009 Drill Program

In 2009, Hawthorne completed a 41 NTW surface diamond drill hole program totaling 7,538.7m; including 11 drill holes completed in the Bonanza target in 1,527.04m and 19 drill holes completed in the West Bain target for 2,971.48m. The drilling was contracted by Kluane Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. Drill holes were logged by S. Nicholls, M. Dalsin, M. Huszar and R. Easterbrook. Core was photographed. Drill core is stored in racks behind locked gate at the Company's millsite facilities on the property. A total of 193 samples were shipped to ALS and 267 samples to Ecotech from this campaign of drilling.

Hawthorne also completed a 41 NTW surface diamond drill hole program totaling 3,883.5m in the Taurus area. The drilling was contracted by Kluane Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. In 2009, drill holes were logged by S. Nicholls, M. Dalsin, Y. Proenza, D. Cox and A. Carpenter. Core was photographed. Drill core is stored in racks behind locked gate at the Company's millsite facilities on the property. A total of 361 samples were shipped to ALS and 243 samples to Ecotech from the Taurus area drilling campaign.

10.1.3 Company's 2012 Drill Program

Between June and August 2012, CMMC completed a drilling program utilizing a single, skid-mounted Hydracore 2000 drill testing areas peripheral to, as well as internal gaps in, and down dip and along strike extensions to high-grade intercepts in the Taurus deposit The program comprised 6,892.43m of NQ drilling in 43 drill holes. The target areas include: (1) 88 Hill (five drill holes), (2) Taurus West (three drill holes), (3) 88 Hill-Highway Gap (four drill holes), (4) Sable-Plaza Gap (four drill holes), (5) Sable-88 Hill Gap (13 drill holes) and (6) Sable (13 drill holes). The drilling was contracted by APEX Drilling of Smithers, B.C. In 2012, drill holes were logged by geologists R. Congdon, J. Lehtinen, M. McKeown, R. Voordouw, R. Treat and D. Baker of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. of Vancouver. Drill core was photographed. Core is stored in racks behind locked gate at the Company's millsite facilities on the property.

CMMC also completed 10 NQ drill holes totaling 1,355.44m at the Sky Vein prospect in second week of August and ended in early September utilizing a single, skid-mounted Hydracore 2000 drill. The Sky Vein Prospect is a mineralized, east-west trending fault and shear zone structure located approximately equidistant between the past-producing Main (Erikson) and Cusac Mines. The drilling was contracted by APEX Drilling of Smithers, B.C. In 2012, drill holes were logged by geologists R. Congdon, and R. Treat of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. of Vancouver. Drill core was logged and is stored in racks behind locked gate at the Company's millsite facilities on the property. A total of 4,868 samples were collected and delivered to ALS lab in Terrance, BC.

Dr. Darcy Baker, Ph.D., P.Geo., and President of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. was the consultant to the Company and supervised the 2012 Cassiar Gold project exploration program.

10.1.4 Collar Surveying

Drill hole collar locations in 2008, 2009 and 2012 were located by hand held GPS and oriented by compass. No written information is available on resurveying the 2008 and 2009 drill collars, however, drill logs show 2 and 3 decimal place accuracies to collars, indicating from proper post- drilling surveying.

All of the 2012 drill collar locations were later surveyed by McElhanney Land Surveys Ltd. of Vancouver, BC. between August 26th and September 7th by using a differential GPS with a paired base station.

10.1.5 Downhole Surveying

During the 2008 drill program a single downhole survey for azimuth and dip was done at the bottom of each hole. During the 2009 drill program, holes had Reflex EZ-Shot readings for azimuth and dip taken roughly every 30m downhole.

The 2012 surface drill program used the Reflex EZ-Shot system to survey the drill hole azimuth and inclination. Readings were taken nominally every 50m by drill contractors and entered into the drilling database by on-site geologists.

10.1.6 Core Recovery

The average core recoveries for the 2008 drill program were 91% and the average RQD was 71%. It does not appear that recoveries and RQD measurements were recorded in the 2009 holes but Magnetic Susceptibility was.

Core recoveries for the 2012 surface drill program were typically good, averaging 95%.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLING METHOD

Core was logged and sampling conducted at a secure geology camp on site. After taking custody of the drill core, geological staff conducted an industry compliant program of geological and geotechnical logging, photography, and core sampling for both the 2008, 2009 and 2012 drill programs. The author found that industry standard logging conventions were used by staff and consultants to the company to capture information from the drill core.

11.1.1 2008 and 2009 Drill Programs

The detailed core sampling procedures and protocols were as follows (Whitehead 2009, Whitehead 2010, and Dalsin 2010):

1. Drilling blocks were reviewed at each drill shift to ensure depths were correct and in appropriate locations. Both imperial and metric hole depths were recorded on the blocks by the drill company.
2. The drill hole number, box number and starting and ending interval for the box was written in black felt marker on the top left-hand corner and bottom right corner of each box in large, clear letters for photographing.
3. The 2008 core was geotechnically logged recording core recoveries, rock-quotient-density measurements (RQD), fracture sets, and all other relevant geotechnical data. Records are not clear for the 2009 core.
4. Core was then logged by lithology, alteration, mineralization, veining, and structure.
5. Sample intervals were marked using china markers and sample tags. Core samples were taken generally every 1 to 1.5m in length with a minimum of 0.10m. Sample lengths will be somewhat dependant on lithological breaks and geological discretion.
6. Core cut lines were marked using a china marker to evenly bisect veining where possible and submitted to the photograph room for photographing.
7. Core was photographed with all tags, markers, etc. in place before splitting.
8. Core was split using a diamond bladed core saw in determined sample intervals.
9. Sample numbers were written on sample bags, all samples were double bagged with the sample tag placed between the two bags.
10. Labeling of each box was done with drill hole number, box number and the contained core interval using a 2”x 4” buttersoft tag (aluminum tag) or Dymo aluminum tape writer (aluminum strip).

11.1.2 2012 Drill Program

The drill core was placed in either 5-foot long or 4-foot long wooden core boxes and brought to the core logging facilities where the core was logged for geology and geotechnical data (recovery and RQD), photographed and then split using a diamond-blade core saw after which samples were taken. Once split, half the core was placed in a sample bag and the other half was returned to the core box for future inspection.

It is this author’s opinion that the sample quality for the 2008, 2009 and 2012 drill core was typical of and suitable for exploration sampling for geochemical analyses, and that there were no readily apparent factors that may have resulted in sample biases for the samples.

11.2 CHAIN OF CUSTODY

11.2.1 2008 and 2009 Drill Programs

Core was delivered by drill contractor personnel to a secure geology camp on site. Geological staff took possession of the core through the geological logging and sampling steps. Samples were placed in rice bags for shipment by field assistants. Each rice bag was consecutively numbered and sealed with a randomly numbered security tag. The first rice bag in the shipment contained the Sample Submission Form. One hole per sample submittal sheet was used provide more control of shipping, lab reporting and assay results. If the hole exceeded 250m, the hole required two sample submittal forms. The rice bags were transported via Banstra Trucking from camp to EcoTech Labs in Whitehorse, Yukon in 2008 and ALS Chemex labs in North Vancouver, BC who conducted the analysis in 2009. At no time did a director or employee of the Issuer take possession of the core or samples.

In the author's opinion the core transfer procedures and security measures described by the Issuer conform to standard industry practice.

11.2.2 2012 Drill Program

Core was delivered by drill contractor personnel to a secure core shack facility located adjacent to the old Erickson Minesite office on the property. Geological staff supplied by Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. took possession of the core through the geological logging and sampling steps. Samples were packed in clear plastic rock bags, sealed and then shipped with other samples in woven rice sacks which were sealed with uniquely-numbered, non-resealable security straps. Rice sacks were trucked to the ALS Global preparation laboratory in Terrace, B.C. (an ISO 9001 registered facility) via Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd. Bandstra's regularly scheduled trucks collected the rice sacks directly from the core logging facility loading dock. ALS reported that all bags were received in good condition, with all security straps intact, and with no evidence of tampering. At no time did a director or employee of the Issuer take possession of the core or samples.

In the author's opinion the core transfer procedures and security measures described by the Issuer for the 2008, 2009 and 2012 programs conformed to standard industry practice.

11.3 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSES

11.3.1 2008 Drill Program

1. Individual core samples submitted for analysis to Eco Tech Laboratory weighed between one to five kilograms based on core sample lengths generally between 0.5 to 1.5m in length,
2. The entire sample was fine crushed to ≥70% passing 2mm (-10 mesh),
3. The sample was riffle split and crushed to a minimum 250 grams,
4. The 250 gram sample was pulverized to ≥95% passing 105 microns (-140 mesh),
5. A 30 gram representative pulp was collected, leaving behind a 220 gram pulp/reject to be stored,
6. The pulp sample was analyzed for gold by fire assay using (Au2-30) and ICP (MA-ES) lab procedures,

Samples which were observed to host visible gold (VG) were analysed using Screen Metallics assaying (Au4-250), in which case, points 5 and 6 in the procedure above would be replaced by:

5. The resulting –150 mesh fraction is homogenized and two sub-sample portions are fire assayed,
6. All of the resulting +150 mesh material is fire assayed and analyzed using ICP (MA-ES).

11.3.2 2009 Drill Program

1. Individual core samples submitted for analysis to the ALS Canada Lab weighed between one to five kilograms based on core sample lengths generally between 0.5 to 1.5m in length,
2. The entire sample was fine crushed to ≥70% passing 2mm (-10 mesh),
3. The sample was riffle split and crushed to 250 grams,
4. The 250 gram sample was pulverized to ≥85% passing 75 microns (-200 mesh),
5. A 30 gram representative pulp was collected leaving behind a 220 gram pulp/reject to be stored,
6. The pulp sample was analyzed for gold by fire assay using (Au-GRA21) and ICP (ME-ICP41) lab procedures. The ICP analysis tested 35 elements.

Samples which were observed to host visible gold (VG) were analysed by four separate 30 gram fire assays, in which case, points 5 and 6 in the procedure above would be replaced by:

5. Four 30 gram representative pulps split from 250 gram pulp,
6. The four representative pulps were then individually fire assayed using (Au-GRA21) and ICP (MEICP41) the gold results were averaged to determine the gold assay for the sample and stored in the database as an averaged value.

In 2009, check assays were completed by Eco Tech Labs of Kamloops, BC and from a riffle split 250 gram crushed sample prepared by ALS Chemex of North Vancouver, BC. The procedure was as follows:

1. ALS Chemex crush core and split sample into 3, 250 gram samples and remaining reject was stored at ALS Chemex to be later shipped to camp location for more permanent storage,
2. Two of the three samples followed the above procedure at ALS with the third crushed sample being sent to Eco Tech for gold analysis,
3. The first two samples analyzed as above were reported in the database as the original (9) and the Preparation Duplicate (9A),
4. The third received from Eco Tech for similar analysis, defined as the Check Assay reported to the database as sample (9B).

49 rock samples were taken from the Sable trenches in 2009 and sent to ALS. Fine crushing - 70% <2mm, Split sample with riffle splitter, pulverize split to 85% <75 um, then fire assay gold with Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish.

11.3.3 2012 Drill and Sampling Program

1. Individual core samples submitted for analysis to the ALS Canada Lab weighed between one to five kilograms based on core sample lengths generally between 0.5 to 1.5m in length,
2. The sample was crushed to 70% less than 2mm,
3. The sample was riffle split to 1kg split,

4. The 1,000 gram sample was pulverized to ≥85% passing 75 microns (-200 mesh),
5. A 30 gram representative pulp was collected leaving behind a 220 gram pulp/reject to be stored,
6. The pulp sample was analyzed for gold fire assay and AAS (Au-AA23) and ICP (ME-ICP41) lab procedures. The ICP analysis tested 35 elements,
7. Overlimits on gold: 30 gram pulp with fire assay and gravity finish Au-GRA21 if Au-AA23 Au ≥ 5 ppm; screen metallic assay Au-SCR24 if Au-AA23 Au ≥ 10 ppm on the remaining pulp sample from the original 1000g pulverization.

In the author's opinion the sample preparation described by the Issuer for the 2008, 2009 and 2012 programs conformed to standard industry practice.

11.4 QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURRANCE

11.4.1 2008 and 2009 Drill Programs

Standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples starting with the 10th sample in 2008, and every 25th sample ending in 25 in 2009. The value of the Standard was written on the sample tag by the logging geologist and then the correct bag of standard material was inserted into a sample bag by the core cutter. Standards were purchased from Canadian Resource Labs in Delta, BC. The Standard samples consisted of the following grades:

CDN-CGS-11 (Low)	0.73g/t Au +/- 0.068g/t Au
CDN-CM-2 (Medium)	1.42g/t Au +/- 0.13g/t Au
CDN-GS-3D (High)	3.41g/t Au +/- 0.25g/t Au

A fourth standard was added in the 2009 program with the following grade:

CDN-GS-10C (Very High) 9.71g/t Au ± 0.65g/t Au

Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples starting with the 16th sample in 2008, and every 26th sample starting with the number 1 in 2009. Blanks were purchased from Canadian Resource Labs in Delta, BC. The blank sample consisted of the following grade:

CDN-BL-4 (Blank) <0.01g/t Au

Duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 in 20 samples in 2008. Duplicates and check assays were collected every 9th and 10th sample in 2009. The duplicates and assay check samples would be prepared by the lab but controlled by the logging geologist. The sample designated for duplication would be selected by the logging geologist. This sample and sample number would be followed by an empty bag with the next chological sample number and a second empty bag with the next chonological sample tag for check assaying. These empty bags were received by the lab that had instructions to make duplicate and check assay bags from the preceeding sample. The lab would split the preceeding sample and put half in the preceeding sample bag with its tag. It would split the second of that sample in half once again and place them separately in the empty tagged duplicate and tagged assay check bags for processing. The check assay bag would be sent to the alternate lab for similar preparation and analyses.

Quality assurance and control samples, such as Standards and Blanks showed no discrepancies of any concern. High, medium and low Standard assay values correlated well with the expected values, as did the blank samples. There was only one value of concern but was only 0.002g/t different from two standard deviations of the mean value. Preparation duplicates and check assays were within tolerance with only 4 samples showing any kind of major discrepancy. These differences can probably be explained by the nugget effect. It should be noted that generally results from ALS Chemex were slightly elevated compared to the EcoTech Labs results on the check assaying.

11.4.2 2012 Drill and Sampling Program

The protocol for QA/QC followed during the 2012 drilling program saw the inclusion of analytical standards and blanks and core duplicates in the drill core sample stream submitted to the laboratory. Duplicate samples were made in the core shack with half the core split again, with the two quarter sections placed in separate sample bags for analysis.

Standard reference materials (SRM) were inserted into the sample stream to test the accuracy of the lab's analyses. Five commercially available SRMs were used during the 2012 drill program and are listed in the table below with their mean grade and standard deviations established during round robin standard certification used for calculating warning and control limits. These SRMs were obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Delta, B.C. in 2008 and had been stored in the core shack on the property. Warning limits were set at the mean ±2 standard deviations and control limits were set at ±3 standard deviations. Any single SRM beyond the upper and lower control limits was deemed a failure and consecutive standards on the same certificate exceeding the warning limits were also deemed failures. During the 2012 program, standard samples were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. None of the standards in the 2012 sample stream failed or fell outside of the warning limit of ±2 standard deviations which demonstrates good analytical lab accuracy.

Standard Number	Au		Cu	
	(g/t)	Std. Dev. (g/t)	(%)	Std. Dev. (g/t)
CDN-GS-3D	3.41	0.25		
CDN-GS-10C	9.71	0.65		
CDN-GS-P3C	0.263	0.02		
CDN-CGS-11	0.73	0.068	0.683	0.026
CDN-GS-2C	2.06	0.15		

Blanks known to be barren of mineralization were inserted into the sample stream in the field to determine whether contamination happened after sample collection. During the 2012 program, commercially available coarse crushed limestone was used as a blank. Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Review of the analytical results for the 2012 blanks indicates that all but one blank samples in the core sample stream returned uniformly low values in gold and other elements of interest. An investigation into the one anomalous blank sample and the other samples in the same 20 sample batch was carried out with subsequent assaying. The conclusion was that the 20 sample batch with expected standard and duplicates values were repeated.

Field duplicates comprise the collection and analysis of two separate samples from the same field location or core interval, used to measure the reproducibility of sampling, and laboratory and sample variation. During the 2012 drilling, core field duplicate samples were sawn in half, then one half was sawn into two quarters with one quarter as the primary sample and the other quarter as the field duplicate. One half of the original core was archived in the core box. A field duplicate was collected every 80 samples. As expected for a gold deposit characterized by coarse flecks of gold, the field duplicates indicated poor precision, especially for higher-grade samples. The error was consistent with strongly inhomogeneous distribution of gold – also known as the nugget effect. This effect seemed to be minor for lower concentrations of gold.

Preparation duplicates determine the analytical precision in lab sequence from preparation to analysis and is separate from field sampling and handling error. As for field duplicates, these samples had their own unique sample number. The lab was instructed to make two pulps from the crushed sample and analyze each separately. The duplicate sample tag was inserted into a blank sample bag and shipped with the original sample with instructions to prepare a second pulp. During the 2012 program preparation duplicate samples were completed every 80 samples. As with the field duplicates, expected for a gold deposit characterized by coarse flecks of gold in the preparation duplicates indicated poor precision, especially for higher-grade samples. The error was consistent with strongly inhomogeneous distribution of gold – also known as the nugget effect. This effect seemed to be minor for lower concentrations of gold.

Also during the 2012 program, re-testing of selective 2009 drill core was undertaken. Three holes from 2009, TA09-035, -037 and -038, had been analysed at the onsite assay lab at the mill for gold via gravimetrically finished fire assay. The coarse rejects for these 2009 samples (which were archived onsite) were re-sampled and sent to ALS in 2012 to test the reproducibility of the in-house gravimetric results. The 2012 samples were analyzed with Au-AA23 with no overlimit analyses. The re-testing demonstrated a reasonable amount of reproducibility between the 2009 and 2012 assay results.

It is the opinion of the author that sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate during the 2008, 2009 and 2012 exploration programs and met typical industry standards for geochemical analyses of mineralized rocks. There was no evidence of tampering with the samples between collection and the laboratory. All standard reference material samples returned values within acceptable limits. Low gold values for blank samples indicated that contamination of core samples took place in the field, or in the lab. Quarter-core field duplicates indicated acceptable reproducibility at low concentrations; however, outliers of higher concentration indicated that reproducibility is impacted by the irregular distribution of gold (i.e. nugget effect).

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Technical information in this report has been derived from a review of existing reports, memos and data collected by previous exploration companies working on and around the Cassiar Gold Property area, from data in government reports, assessment reports and public papers and records. It should be noted that some of the source records have been lost through the course of various owners but the majority is preserved and available. The available files are extensive. The author has referenced the more relavant documents, all of which have been prepared by qualified industry professionals. Some of the reports do not report Quality Assurance and Quality Control practises now expected in the industry.

12.1 SITE VISIT AND INDEPENDENT SAMPLING

P. Cowley, P.Geo. and Independent Qualified Person for this report visited the property June 24, 25 and 26, 2017. Lesley Hunt, Mine Manager for CMMC assisted him and provided local site knowledge.

This visit focused on verifying and confirming current infrastructure and their conditions, most portals and laydown areas, mill site and related tailings facilities, presence and condition of drill core, quality of core sampling from 2009 to 2012, presence of random drill collars from 2009 to 2012, typical lithological units, and typical mineralized veins from drill core and waste dumps. The site was snow free during the site visit.

A general site examination was conducted. The following specific observations were made and are considered to be significant. The site access roads and reconstructed bridge over McDame Creek are in good shape. Site roads are gravel or dirt. Camp facilities along Highway 37 appear to be in good condition with the exception of a ground slump in one area of the kitchen building. The millsite, tailings, offices and ancillary buildings are behind locked gate. The mill, mill building and ancillary buildings appear in reasonable shape although the author is not qualified to properly assess the conditions of the mill equipment. The three tailings sites near the mill appear stable, however, geotechnical mines inpections have indicated outstanding requirements. The Cusac portal, Bain portal, one of the Main Mine portal and several of the Vollaug vein portals, Plaza and Sable portals and laydown areas including waste rock dumps were observed and are secure. The reported 5,500 tonne ore stockpile from the Sable pit is placed close to the Mill.

Outcrops of typical rock units and examples of mineralized and unmineralized vein material were locally examined at portals and waste rock dumps.

Random sample intervals and grades were checked between drillhole logs and assay certificates with generally satisfactory results. Geotechnical logging records and drillcore photographs were also randomly reviewed with satisfactory results. It is Mr. Cowley's opinion that the data are of good quality and appropriate for use in the technical report.

Five drill collar setups were accessible from the road. The author noted that the drillhole collars were well marked and corresponded to the database.

The author was able to validate the storage of a vast amount of historic core from the property which was generally well stored or cross-stacked on the property. Only a small number of stacks were leaning or on the verge of collapse. Labelling of many boxes of this historic core was in various states from useful to lacking.

The author was able to easily access the 2009 to 2012 drillcore from the property, as it was stored and presented well on the property. Core was randomly selected from eleven drillholes for review. These were BNS-0008, TA09-005, TA09-015, TA09-019, TM12-09, TA12-04, TA12-09, TA12-14, TA12-20, TA12-32 and TA12-41. The first four noted drillholes are from the 2009 program, while the remainder are from the 2012 drilling.

Drillcore from the above-noted 2009 and 2012 holes was pulled out and examined, with particular attention being given to sample selection, sample markup, quality of sample, sample tag location and interval reference. In the course of the above-noted core examination the author encountered sample tags indicating the position of Field Duplicates, Preparation Duplicates, Very High Gold Standard, High Gold Standard, Low Gold Standard, Check Assay and Blank samples. Assay results for these samples were checked against the appropriate Assay Certificate records to confirm that the results were consistent with the sample type. The author concludes that these drilling programs were generally well run and professional.

The eleven verification samples were taken by Mr. Cowley from the 2009 and 2012 drill core of the Taurus area and Main-Cusac-Bain-Sky areas. Samples were taken as representative of a typical vein from a broad spatial scatter of the vein intercepts and grade. Samples were quarter cored over the full interval of each selected sample, respecting the original sample's from and to length. The samples were in the custody of the author from cutting to delivering to ALS Laboratories in North Vancouver. Similar sample preparation and analyses were performed on the verification samples as was the original samples. Table 12-3 reports the original sample and grade compared to the author's verification duplicated sample (highlighted in grey). The sampling verified the tenor of the mineralization as originally reported. Only minor differences were noted, but expected and acceptable, seeing as the quarter core samples were not a perfect mirror image of the original, due to the patchy nature of the mineralization and the moderate to high nugget effect.

It is the author's opinion that the verification sampling and its results are adequate for the purpose of data verification in the technical report.

TABLE 12-1 INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION SAMPLING

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Au (ppm)
TA09-005	23.84	24.38	H127758	2.700
			TA09-5-C1	4.38
TA09-015	7.93	8.81	G240427	3.09
			TA09-15-C3	2.74
TA09-019	14.95	15.76	G240460	27.3
			TA09-19-C11	19.8
BNS0008	116.21	116.55	5002944	1.430
			BNS0008-C8	0.65
TM12-09	135	136.86	G239513	3.250
			TA12-32-C9	2.73
TA12-04	28.94	29.44	G276962	1.320
			TA12-04-C10	1.03
TA12-09	13.4	14.3	G277079	9.710
			TA12-09-C4	8.96
TA12-14	28.3	29.2	G277638	43.200
			TA12-14-C5	17.7
TA12-20	27.7	28.6	G277998	1.260
			TA12-20-C2	1.55
TA12-32	54.55	55	G278783	0.064
			TA12-32-C7	0.12
TA12-41	157.15	158.15	G279392	1.335
			TA12-41-C6	2.38

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 PLANT (FOR TABLE MOUNTAIN HIGH GRADE MATERIAL)

The mill is a nominal 300 ton per day (272 tonne per day) gravity-flotation plant. As designed, it made a high-grade gravity concentrate with the jig concentrate cleaned over a table which was was sold to a refinery (Degussa in Germany) and a flotation concentrate that was shipped off site to Cominco in Trail. The plant operated between 1979 and 1999. In the short 2007 operational period both gravity and flotation concentrates were produced; the gravity concentrate was smelted on-site to Dore, and the flotation concentrate bagged and sold.

Ore was delivered to a coarse ore bin protected by a grizzly. The crushing plant as designed and built, functioned at 50 tph nominal capacity to produce a 3/8" product. Feed was reclaimed from the coarse ore bin by a 36" apron feeder, fed to a 20"x30" Minyu jaw crusher. The crushed product was dropped onto conveyor #1, conveyed to the transfer tower, and then transferred by a chute to conveyor #2 where it was brought back to the main plant building and fed it to a 6'x12' screen, situated over the fine ore bin. Fine 3/8" product dropped into the bin, whereas the oversize was transferred by a chute to a 3ft Symons standard cone crusher. This crusher was located next to the jaw crusher and discharged to the same conveyor belt #1. The crushing plant was a typical "Orocon" design and had worked well elsewhere. The crushers were mounted on steel rather than concrete. It is reported that the cone crusher had new steel put in 2007 and small number of tonnes were processed after the steel replacement.

Ore was drawn from the fine ore bin by a belt/slot feeder (chutes need repair) to Dominion Ball Mill fitted with a 350 HP motor. Mill discharge was pumped to a 10" Krebs cyclone. The cyclone underflow was fed to a Duplex Jig (Denver clone) with jig rejects returned to the ball mill. The cyclone overflow was fed to flotation cells. The jig concentrate was stored in a hopper tank and periodically recleaned over a shaking table. The table concentrate was smelted to Dore in a makeshift refinery using a purpose built crucible furnace. The current refinery area requires very significant upgrading, probably in a new location. The ball mill, normally mounted on steel is currently jacked up off the bearings for long term shut down.

Flotation feed from the cyclone overflow was fed to a bank of six 100cu ft Denver DR cells. The rougher concentrate was cleaned in a bank of two 50 cubic foot Denver Sub-A flotation cells. The cells appear to be in good condition and have been cleaned out. Flotation was selected in the initial plant because of active carbon present in the ore, and this made cyanidation a non-viable process option. The flotation concentrate flowed by gravity to a 12ft diametre thickener. The thickened concentrate was pumped to a stock tank and then pumped to a disc filter. The filtered concentrate was dropped into a rotary horizontal dryer before being bagged. The dryer was not in the original plant but was added about 1996 because the graphite in the concentrate caused excessive moisture in the filtered product.

Power was supplied to the plant by two Caterpillar D398 gensets, one fitted with a 900kW generator, the other being 750kW. One unit could run the plant, but the second unit was required when crushing. The generators are old and it is reported that they are not very fuel efficient. Extensive overhaul of the power plant is required. Powerlines were installed recently to the plant.

A basic, but functional, fire assay laboratory is located in an outbuilding. The mill building appears structurally sound and fitted with an overhead crane. The plant is 31 years old and had been serviced over the years.

The TM-TSF #1 tailings pond located next to the mill is at capacity. The TM-TSF #2 pond is also at capacity containing some 110,000 tonnes of low grade material. The TM-TSF # 3 pond has additional capacity for approximately 20,000 tonnes of tailings.

13.1.1 Mill Performance

Table 13-1 provides the mill performance between the years 1979 and 1988 and corresponds to the throughput into the TM-TSF #1 pond. Gold recoveries from gravity-flotation through that period averaged 93% but ranged from 88% to 96%.

Table 13-1 Mill Performance 1979-1988

Year	Tons Milled (sdt)	Tonnes Milled (mt)	Head Grade (oz/t)	Head Grade (g/t)	Percent Recovery (%)	Calculated Contained Oz Au	Calculated Recovered Oz Au	Reported Recovered Oz Au	Calculated Oz Au to Tails	Reported Oz Au to Tails
1979	31,845	28,889	0.61	20.91	95	19,425	18,454	18,500	971	925
1980	32,189	29,201	0.57	19.54	96	18,348	17,614	17,536	734	812
1981	38,245	34,695	0.37	12.69	96	14,151	13,585	13,539	566	612
1982	38,724	35,130	0.57	19.54	95	22,073	20,969	20,984	1,104	1,089
1983	69,497	63,046	0.52	17.83	94	36,138	33,970	34,099	2,168	2,039
1984	91,483	82,991	0.31	10.63	88	28,360	24,957	25,061	3,403	3,299
1985	68,835	62,446	0.31	10.63	91	21,339	19,418	19,363	1,920	1,976
1986	27,167	24,645	0.94	32.23	95	25,537	24,260	24,262	1,277	1,275
1987	95,179	86,344	0.42	14.40	92	39,975	36,777	36,847	3,198	3,128
1988	79,247	71,891	0.22	7.54	96	17,434	16,737	16,709	697	725
Totals /Avgs.	**572,411**	**519,279**	**0.42**	**14.40**	**93**	**242,780**	**226,741**	**226,900**	**16,039**	**15,880**

Note: The table above does not include the period between 1994 and 1999 when approximately 59,880 oz of gold was produced through the plant (BC Minfile).

13.2 PLANT AND TESTWORK FROM TAURUS AREA (DISMANTLED & REMOVED)

The Taurus concentrator operated for the period 1986 to 1988. This mill was constructed in 1981 and commissioned during 1982. The plant operated until 1988 when ore reserves from the Taurus Mine area were exhausted. From 1986, the mill also processed ore from the Main-Cusac—Bain-Vollaug areas on a custom toll-milling basis. This plant site have been removed and site reclaimed, however, this section provides context for mineralization for this sector of the property (Stubens, 2009).

The Taurus mill comprised the equipment and flowsheet, operating at a throughput of 155 tpd, but was subsequently reduced to 125 tpd for the harder ore from the Cusac Mine. The unit operations included:

- A two-stage, closed-circuit, crusher operation
- A closed-circuit, single-stage, ball mill for grinding
- Jigging of the mill discharge to obtain a gravity concentrate

• Upgrading of the jigging concentrate using a shaking table to obtain a high grade gold concentrate
• Flotation of the gravity tailings to produce a bulk flotation concentrate, for onward sale to a refinery in Montana for credit for the gold content
• (Subsequently installed during 1985) the cyanidation of the bulk flotation concentrate for gold recovery
• Cyanide destruction of the leached flotation concentrate tailings prior to discharge to a tailings dam.

A summary of the plant production data for the period 1986 to 1988 is given in Table 13-1 below.

Table 13-2 Taurus Concentrator Plant Results

					Distribution	
Item	**Tons**	**Grade (Au g/t)**	**Gold Produced (kg)**	**Total Recovery (%)**	**Excluding Gravity (%)**	**Cyanidation Only (%)**
Mill Feed	33,694	4.19	141.15	100	100	-
Gravity Concentrate	-	-	55.05	39	-	-
Flotation Concentrate	909	79.87	72.6	51.4	84.3	-
Cyanide Gold ex. Flot. Conc.	-	-	54.31	38.5	63.1	74.8
Cyanide Tailings ex. Flot. Conc.	909	20.12	18.29	13	21.2	25.2
Flotation Tailings	32,785	0.41	13.5	9.6	15.7	-
Gold Produced	-	-	109.36	77.5	-	-

Overall gold recovery was 77.5% over this milling period of which 50.3% was recovered by gravity concentration with an overall gravity concentration gold recovery of 39.0%. The overall flotation recovery of gold was 51.4% or 84.3%, if the gravity concentration recovery is excluded. Of the flotation gold recovered into a bulk concentrate, only 74.8% of the gold was extracted by the subsequent cyanidation leach and recovery from solution process. No operational details have been reported in the literature provided for this study.

13.2.1 Subsequent Taurus Testwork

Considerable metallurgical test work has been performed by various laboratories on mineral samples obtained from the Taurus deposit. These include Westcoast Mineral Testing (Westcoast) in 1987 and 1994, Beattie Consulting in 1995 and Hazen Research (Hazen) in 1996. A summary of their work is included below. Details are found in their reports.

The Westcoast Mineral Testing Company (Westcoast Mineral) did metallurgical testwork in 1987 from Type 3 material taken from the Taurus Mine deposit. The sample was of low gold grade with a high pyrite content. Flotation, cyanidation, and gravity concentration tests gave poor gold recoveries. They concluded that flotation recovery for gold into a sulphide concentrate can be expected to be high, namely >90%, while the cyanide extraction of gold could be expected to be between 50 and 60%.

Westcoast conducted a more comprehensive testing program in 1994 focused on flotation and cyanidation. The type of material used in the test program, whether Type 3 or Type 4 type, was not disclosed, although had a high pyrite content of up to 10%. They concluded from test results that:

- Gold recovery by gravity concentration was lower that Taurus plant operations. The highest recovery from the tests was 31%, compared to the plant reported overall gold recovery of 50% , or 39% of the ore feed.
- Actual flotation recovery was high at 94% but with a low-grade flotation concentrate grade of 51g/t Au. Gold – pyrite flotation separation tests were unsuccessful.
- Heap leach amenability tests on various samples of crushed material (minus 6.73-mm) resulted in various extractions. A 8.2g/t Au sample gave a gold extraction of 25%, while three samples with grades between 1.8 and 2.8g/t Au gave extractions between 24 and 74%. The cyanide consumption generally remained consistent, between 0.4 and 0.6 kg/t NaCN.
- The extraction of gold was dependent on the grind size. A finer grind increased the extraction of gold.

Beattie Consulting Company conducted some metallurgical tests during 1995 on Type 3 and Type 4 material. The gravity concentration tests gave low gold recoveries (<10%). The detailed results of the flotation tests were not reported, although there was a general mention that there was substantial gold recovery losses during the cleaning stages.

A comprehensive test program was done by Hazen in 1996 with eleven composite samples of Type 3 and Type 4 material. A distinction was made between samples labelled as Type 3A and Type 3B material. The Type 3A sample was regarded as a Type 4 material, while the Type 3B was the disseminated pyrite type of Type 3 material. No gravity concentration tests were done. Hazen did flotation and cyanidation tests, acid-base accounting tests, and diagnostic leach tests.

The flotation results were similar to previous tests, that is, generating a low gold grade bulk concentrate with high gold recoveries, generally varying between 88 and 98% recoveries, for both sample types. The flotation concentrates were then reground to -37 microns, and then cyanided for gold extraction. The gold extractions were 8 to 21% for the Type 3 samples, confirming the refractory nature of the flotation concentrates regardless of fine grind. The Type 4 samples gave responses from 39 to 87%. Cyanide and lime reagent consumption values were high; cyanide consumption was 7 and 12 kg/t for Type 4 material, but lower (4 kg/t) for the Type 3 material. The lime consumption was high for all as a result of the high sulphide content, varying from 6 - 10 kg/t.

Overall gold extractions, achieved by flotation and the cyanidation of the flotation concentrate, varied greatly. Type 3 material saw low overall recoveries of 7 compared to previous investigations that expected 19%. The Type 4 material gave a range from 34 to 85% gold recovery. The diagnostic procedure showed that the bulk of the gold not recovered during the cyanide leach was encapsulated / occluded within the pyrite grains.

The implications of the cyanidation and diagnostic leach tests are that the Type 3 material has to be regarded as extremely refractory and that standard gold extraction processes will not recover the gold to any acceptable extent. Oxidative pressure treatment, or roasting, or biological leaching will be required for this material possibly after a preconcentration step such as the flotation of the sulphide minerals (containing the gold) into a bulk concentrate.

Detailed sets of assays were also conducted on these samples using ICP and XRF methods and indicated that no deleterious elements were present in the samples tested.

Hazen also reportedly simulated a heap leach test using -12 mm crushed sample. An extraction of 25% was obtained for this test confirming the need for a finer grind to liberate/expose the gold.

Hazen also determined the Bond Ball Mill Work Index and the Bond Abrasion Index which reported values of 13.3 kWh/short ton indicating moderate energy requirements for the crushing and grinding of this sample, categorising this as a moderately hard quartzite. The Bond Abrasion Index was 0.33 pounds per kiloWatt hour (lb/kWh), which is at the lower end of the range for quartzite.

Acid-base testwork was done on samples classified as waste, and flotation tailing samples, to determine the static acid-base accounting (ABA) values. Type 4 and waste rock samples were determined to be not acid generating. They conclude that Type 3 material was considered borderline with respect to potential acid generating potential and would probably have to be mixed with waste rock to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.

In summary, the test work showed:

- Gold recovered by gravity concentration at the Taurus Mine was 39% of the gold in the feed during the treatment of (apparently) Type 4 material. Since gravity concentration technology has improved signifantly since the the plant was operational, one could anticipate the recovery to improve should a centrifugal gravity concentrator be installed in a similar plant treating this type of material.
- The Taurus Plant feed material was readily floated into a low gold grade, high mass recovery pyritic concentrate having a high gold recovery.
- The Hazen test results are consistent with the results of other investigators. The results from the diagnostic leach tests were also comparable to the whole ore cyanidation results, confirming the cyanidation results in general terms.
- Finer grinds improved the cyanide extraction of gold for both ore samples tested.
- The highest recovery of gold was estimated to be 78% for Type 4 material using the process route originally used at the Taurus Plant; gravity concentration, flotation and the cyanidation of the flotation concentrate. Gold recovery of Type 3 material was estimated to be about 6%.
- The whole-ore cyanidation process will potentially result in highest gold recoveries for Type 4 material. Higher cyanidation concentrations will increase the recovery values, however will result in higher cyanide consumption.
- Gravity concentration followed by the cyanidation of the gravity tailings (with increased cyanide concentration) would probably be the optimal processing option. Should coarse gold be present in the material then the use of gravity concentration prior to cyanidation would be the recommended processing route.
- The heap leach tests results have given conflicting results. The high extraction result of 74% was encouraging however, further work is required evaluate the wide range of recoveries and if the lower recoveries can be improved.
- Flotation of the gold into a pyritic concentrate yielded high gold recoveries but showed high losses with subsequent treatment for gold recovery.
- The Type 3 material was highly refractory and should be kept separate from Type 4material if any.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Resource Estimates on the Cassiar Gold Property.

14.1 EXPLORATION TARGET

Based on the strength and character of the mineralizing systems mined at the Table Mountain area (Main-Cusac-Bain and Vollaug vein mines) and the performance at the millsite on the Cassiar Gold Property, there is potential for an exploration target that can be reasonably estimated for the TM-TSF #1 (also known as the Erickson Tailings #1).

Due to its potential size, the TM-TSF #1 warrants re-evaluation and sufficient work to enable a Mineral Resource to be estimated as well as further metallurgical testing would also be required to determine recovery and costs. However, the available data may be sufficient at this time to roughly quantify an exploration target for the TM-TSF #1.

The information available on the TM-TSF #1 has not been verified but assuming the information is correct regarding quantities and available grade information, the following is an exploration target for the TM-TSF #1 is:

400,000 – 500,000 tonnes grading 0.97 – 1.25g/t Au

The potential quantity and grade of these exploration targets is conceptual in nature; there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the targets being delineated as a Mineral Resource.

Assumptions: Mill records show the estimated grade and quantity of tailings that were discharged to the TM-TSF #1 (Hawthorne, 1999; and Table 13-1 this report). Systematic sampling of the tailings with 33 test pits on a 50m grid pattern have helped quantity the tonnes and grade by (Erickson, 1988 and Zhuravlev, 1998). Thickness of the TM-TSF #1 from this work demonstrated it varies between 3.2m and 4.70m thick but averages 3.7m thick over an area of 8ha. It was anticipated from these reports which included grain size analyses and bench scale testing that 50-60% of the contained gold in the tailings may be recovered through a gravity-flotation flowsheet to generate a high grade flotation concentrate. Further work is recommended.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserve Estimates on the Cassiar Gold Property.

16.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Historic Cassiar Asbestos Mine

In 1949 a Geological Survey of Canada mapping crew first encountered the Cassiar asbestos deposit on McDame Mountain. A small 500 tonnes per day (t/d) plant was built and in operation by 1952 using an access road to the Alaska Highway. The asbestos fibre produced was shipped from Whitehorse in the Yukon and all of the supplies for the mine were brought in that way. Eventually, Highway 37 was constructed between Stewart and Cassiar, which gave access to supplies from Smithers or Terrace. Fibre was shipped from Stewart with backhauls of diesel for power and heat. After forty years of operation, the mine was unexpectedly forced to close in 1992. A total of 37,889,778 tonnes were mined and 24,734,901 tonnes were milled producing 2,677,448,000kg of asbestos and 50,000kg of jade/nephite (BC Minfile). The closure was driven by a combination of factors including diminished demand for asbestos and expensive complications faced after converting from an open-pit mine to an underground mine.

The area is underlain by four major thrust sheets, distinguished on McDame Mountain, of the Devonian to Triassic Sylvester Allochthon. These comprise greenstones, argillites, limestones, ultramafites and ultramafic bodies of variable size, shape and form. These bodies of antigorite serpentinized harzburgites occur along at least three distinct horizons which are probably major thrust fault surfaces. The lowest horizon occurs just above the Sylvester basal thrust fault, and contains a serpentinite thrust slice that hosts the Cassiar deposit. The Cassiar orebody was roughly crescent-shaped with northeast and southeast trending horns. The orebody as a whole dipped about 45^{o} east and measured approximately 600m by 150m by 150m. The orebody was a fibre-bearing zone containing upwards of 10% cross-fibre chrysotile asbestos varying in length up to 3cm. Most veins were the two-fibre type, with a central parting. The short fibre component was also significantly economic. Magnetite was abundant in partings and along vein walls. Pyrite and jade also occurred within the serpentinite (BC Minfile).

Between 1960 and 1990, the town of Cassiar provided the best infrastructure north of Stewart and west of Fort Nelson, with the exception of Whitehorse. It was a small company-owned asbestos mining town. Unfortunately, the town was sold off when government loan guarantees were not extended and the mine was forced to close. Most of the contents of the town, including a few houses, were sold off and trucked away. Most of the houses were bull-dozed and burned to the ground. The mill was briefly reactivated in 1999 by Cassiar Chrysotile Inc which had a reclamation permit to clean up the site. Jedway Enterprises recovered 50 tonnes of jade from the old Cassiar Asbestos dumps in 1998. 11,000 tons of asbestos were exported before the mill burned down on Christmas Day of 2000, effectively halting all production. Jade is being locally mined by a contractor, Cassiar Jade Contracting.

Velocity Minerals Ltd.'s Mt. Haskin and Cassiar Moly Properties

Velocity Minerals Ltd. (Velocity) owns 100% interests in certain mineral claims known as the Mt. Haskin and Cassiar Moly properties, both located immediately west of the Cassiar Gold Property, on which Velocity has explored for molybdenum.

The Mt. Haskin molybdenum property was explored nearly forty years ago by prospecting, geological mapping, geochemistry, and diamond drilling. The Mt. Haskin molybdenite zone in 1969 - 1972 was explored by diamond drill holes and nearby skarn zones with values in zinc, lead, silver and other metals were trenched, drilled and explored by short adits. At Mt. Haskin, a small granitic pluton has a partial fringe zone that carries molybdenite mineralization; several nearby skarn zones have zinc, copper, silver, lead, tin and bismuth values. The molybdenite area was explored in the late 1960's by a private company that drilled more than 29,000 feet in more than forty diamond drill holes. Strong molybdenite mineralization with quartz and minor chalcopyrite, is located in a fine-grained phase of quartz monzonite that itself is a phase of the Cassiar Batholith. Mineralization occurs as fracture fillings and replacement disseminations along with quartz and potash feldspathization. At June 30, 2013, the Company determined that the Mt. Haskin property was impaired and wrote off all associated costs to operations. Since that time, no significant exploration has been carried out on the property (Velocity website and technical report).

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd.'s Haskins-Reed Polymetallic Property

The Haskins-Reed Property immediately west of the Cassiar Gold Property, is a zinc, silver, lead, copper and bismuth prospect with multiple mineralized zones outlined with 200 drill holes and substantial underground development completed over a 50 year period. Since 2008, Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. (Pacific Bay) has completed diamond drilling, airborne geophysics, soil geochemistry and other surveys.

Haskins-Reed Property hosts multiple deposits previously explored separately by several large and small mining firms over the years. Pacific Bay has now compiled these zones into one contiguous property. The Brett zone (high grade zinc) is situated immediately northwest of the Mount Reed stock. Exploration work on the Brett massive sulphide zone comprised 14 line-km of soil sampling, 14 line-km of magnetometer surveying and nine diamond drill holes. The 'B' Zone (silver, lead, zinc, copper and bismuth) is situated on the northern end of the Property. Trenching, drilling and underground development has shown that skarn-hosted mineralization occurs as three lenses with an aggregate strike length of 308m, an average true width of 8m, and an average dip of -40° with strong vertical continuity. In 1972 a shipment of approximately 90 kg of diamond drill core from the B Zone was submitted by Della Mines to Lakefield Research of Canada Limited for metallurgical testing, with a head grade of 0.75% copper, 0.47% lead, 3.90% zinc, 0.33% bismuth and 120 gpt silver. Lakefield found that better metal recoveries were obtained by selective flotation. The Mount Reed (molybdenum-tungsten) prospect is situated 5km southeast of Mount Haskins. A small Eocene-age, porphyritic granitic stock has intruded carbonate-rich metasedimentary rocks of the Atan Group producing a peripheral contact metamorphic exoskarn hosting molybdenum and tungsten mineralization. Most of the molybdenum-tungsten mineralization is spatially associated with skarnified country rocks but there is some porphyry-style mineralization within the intrusion. The Dako and Cobra zones are situated northwest of the Brett and Mount Reed prospects. The local geology of these occurrences is very similar to the Brett zone where metasedimentary rocks have been altered to calc-silicate hornfels and skarns. Disseminated to locally massive pyrrhotite-rich base metal garnet skarn occurs at a limestone-argillite contact. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, sphalerite and minor galena and chalcopyrite. Repetitive stratigraphy may be due to local thrust faulting subparalleling the strike and dip of the stratigraphy (Pacific Bay website).

17.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other data or information that is relevant to the Cassiar Gold Property.

18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Cassiar Gold Property is a past producing gold property, now considered at an intermediate exploration stage. China Minerals Mining Corporation has 100% interest in the property which covers the majority of the entire Cassiar gold camp with approximately 56,846 hectares in 217 contiguous mineral claims, 18 Crown Grants and 2 placer claims. The area is easily accessible by an all-weather road along Highway 37, which runs through the center of the Cassiar Gold Property, and by more than 160km of subsidiary roads which allow easy access to much of the property.

Approximately 425,000 ounces of gold have historically been produced from the Cassiar district, mainly from past producing underground high-grade gold mines on the Company's current land holdings. The property hosts the Main (formerly Erickson), Cusac, Bain, Taurus, Sable, Plaza and series Vollaug vein mines. Seventeen adits/portals and approximately 25km of underground workings occur of the property. There has been an extraordinary amount of work done on the property by numerous companies, exploration and academic geologists and prospectors in the past. Drilling on the property by all explorers from 1930s to 2012 has been extensive; in the order of at least 2,404 drill holes (1,938 drill holes in the Table Mountain area and 466 drill holes in the Taurus area) from at least 267,941m of total drilling (211,268m of surface and underground drilling in the Table Mountain area and 56,673m of surface drilling in the Taurus area). A permitted 300 tonne per day gravity/flotation mill, power plant, assay lab and tailings impoundment facility are located on the property which was put under care and maintenance by previous owners in October 2007. Between 2008 and 2012, the Company completed 150 diamond drill holes in 22,205.74m in various targets on the property.

The property is centered on a 15 km long, northerly trending system of mesothermal gold-bearing shear zones and quartz veins. This gold rich system developed during late Jurassic times, along and adjacent to the Erickson Creek Fault Zone. Mineralization occurs in an upright sequence of Division II of the Sylvester Group rocks primarily of massive to pillowed mafic volcanic, in steeply dipping quartz-sulphide-carbonate vein systems which splay off shear zones that are developed in stacked thrust fault surfaces localized along carbonate altered ultramafic rocks and carbonaceous sedimentary rocks.

The corridor between the Main Mine and the Bain Mine has produced over 265,000oz of Au at high grades. High grade mineralization still remains in the area of the Cusac and Bain areas. Drilling near the known high grade shoots have had some success, however, the bigger potential is to find new high grade veins in underexplored areas, particularly between the Cusac and Bain Mines as well as south of the Bain Mine in an area called Pooley Pass. There is also some potential in the Newcoast area but should be considered a secondary priority.

An exploration target of 400,000 to 500,000 tonnes grading 0.97-1.25 g/t Au has been estimated by the author for the TM-TSF #1 target (also known as the Erickson Tailings #1), based on available reasonable Company information. Internal studies show promise but should be revisited and improved upon. **The potential quantity and grade of these exploration targets is conceptual in nature; there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the targets being delineated as a Mineral Resource.**

There are significant reclamation obligates to the Company related to the extensive history of mining and exploration which the Company will be required to address to satisfy the Province over time, through a staged progressive approach.

The exploration and production successes in the past on the property has been in the high grade gold vein systems, namely from the Main Mine south in the Erickson Creek Fault Zone corridor. There has been extensive thought, studies, exploration and drilling in the vein systems that have been mined in this corridor. Drilling in and proximal to these mined veins has been incrementally beneficial, however at this point it has demonstrated only limited extensions to them. Future efforts should be focused on fresh opportunities to find significant new veins or vein systems that will make a positive impact to the property's future and infrastructure. There is good potential of undiscovered high grade veins in the Erickson Creek Fault Zone corridor in two underexplored gaps, south of the Main Mine; the 2km long area between the Bain Mine and the Pete veins, known as the Pooley Pass and the 2km long area between the Cusac and Main Mines.

19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is good potential of undiscovered high grade veins in the Erickson Creek Fault Zone corridor in two underexplored gaps, south of the Main Mine; the 2km long area between the Bain Mine and the Pete veins, known as the Pooley Pass and the 2km long area between the Cusac and Main Mines. It is recommended that future exploration efforts and expenditures be focused on these high grade target opportunities. Extensive mapping, geophysical surveying and drilling will be needed to target and discover new veins.

To aid in focusing and optimizing efforts in these areas for best successes, several geological guidelines should be used. It has been established that there is a close correlation between the high grade auriferous quartz veins and the strongest altered listwanites on the property; the maripositic listwanites. Mapping the spatial distribution and possibly thicknesses of the lithwanite and the strongest altered lithwanite areas by geophysics means (magnetics reflective or refractive seismology survey) would target preferred areas within the two gap areas. Short vertical reverse cuirculation drilling could also aid in delineating the lithwanithe position and distribution. Once modelled, shallow angled diamond drilling could target auriferous veins immediately below the favoured listwanite. It may be possible to utilize new drilling practices, ie flatter drill hole dip, paralleling the listwanite contact that would greatly increase the success rate of discovering new vein systems. Intersections of dykes and east-west faults could also be preferred targeting sites for auriferous veins.

There are potential areas to target in and around the Taurus zones, however, with over 56,000m of drilling and past production of only 35,000oz Au (approximately 10% of production on the property), the Taurus area has proven to be generally an intermediate to low grade mineralized system with limited success for the exploration expenditure incurred to date. The 84 holes in 10,776m of drilling by the Company between 2009 and 2012 has infilled areas of questions and tested extensions to zones but has not significantly improved the quality (size or general gold tenor) of the area. This is still potential in this area but there are better targets on the property to focus exploration efforts and money. As another lower priority target area, the Company could re-exam the Newcoast area with respect to the soil grid data, geophysical data and drilling to date to generate new targets.

It is essential for success to assembly of a good exploration team with a creative and motivated experienced exploration geologist leading future programs. Data compliation appears to still be needed, however, efforts should be prioritized to focus areas described above.

The Company should have a closer look at the opportunity in reprocessing the TM-TSF #1 (Erickson Tailings #1). Some studies have been done but require more detailed review, testwork and consideration to advance this opportunity.

The Company should maintain proactive communications with the Kaska Dene First Nations.

A two phase budget is recommended to advance the Cassiar Gold Property. A Phase 1 budget of $1,050,000 is detailed in Table 19-1 to drill test for new high grade auriferous quartz veins in the two gap areas and to further evaluate and test the opportunity of reprocessing the TM-TSF #1 (Erickson Tailings #1). Each element of Phase 1 would culminate in a decision point. A $910,000 Phase 2 drill budget detailed in Table 19-2 is recommended, contingent on positive results from Phase 1.

Table 19-1 Recommended Phase 1 Budget

RECOMMENDED PHASE 1 PROGRAM		
Remaining Data Compilation	$	60,000
Compile and Re-interpret of Geophysical Data	$	20,000
Field Mapping and Ground Truthing	$	10,000
Drilling with mob and demob (5,000m)	$	360,000
Personnel	$	250,000
Assays	$	100,000
Equipment Rental/Vehicles	$	75,000
Fuel	$	5,000
Room and Board/Camp Costs	$	40,000
Supplies	$	30,000
Data Management and Report Writing	$	50,000
Review and Metallurgical Testwork of Erickson Tailings #1	$	50,000
Total Phase 1	**$**	**1,050,000**

Table 19-2 Recommended Phase 2 Budget

RECOMMENDED PHASE 2 PROGRAM		
Drilling with mob and demob (5,000m)	$	360,000
Personnel	$	250,000
Assays	$	100,000
Equipment Rental/Vehicles	$	75,000
Fuel	$	5,000
Room and Board/Camp Costs	$	40,000
Supplies	$	30,000
Data Management and Report Writing	$	50,000
Total Phase 1	**$**	**910,000**

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21.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

PAUL S. COWLEY, P.GEO.

I, Paul S. Cowley, P.Geo. of West Vancouver, Canada, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently an Independent Consultant residing at 5765 Westport Road, West Vancouver, B.C. V7W 2X7, Telephone: 604-926-6440, Email: cowleypgeo@gmail.com
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Cassiar Gold Property, British Columbia, Canada", (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of June 26, 2017.
3. I graduated with Honours with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, from University of British Columbia, Canada, in 1979. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Registration Number 24350, since June 1999. My relevant experience includes 37 years of experience in exploration, including 30 years involvement in field working and management of the gold projects in North and South America.

   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, past relevant work experience and affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
4. I visited various parts of the Cassiar Gold Property on June 24th, 25th and 26th of 2017.
5. I am responsible for authoring the entire Technical Report.
6. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I am independent of the Issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I do not own directly or indirectly any shares in China Minerals Mining Corporation nor do I expect to receive any. I do not hold directly or indirectly an interest in the property that is the subject of this technical report or in adjacent properties. I do not hold an employee, insider or director position with China Minerals Mining Corporation.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report for which I am responsible has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

Signing Date September 13, 2017
Revised Date October 2, 2017

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Paul S. Cowley]

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Paul S. Cowley, P.Geo.

APPENDIX I. LIST OF 2008, 2009 AND 2012 DRILL HOLES

2008 Drill Hole Collars

Hole	Length (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Dip	Azimuth (°)
BNS-0001	205.74m	461196.339	6560829.296	1283.841m	-51	145
BNS-0002	190.50m	461240.85	6560848.196	1273.20m	-45	144
BNS-0003	184.4	461224.677	6560845.308	1270.195	-50.8	148.02
BNS-0004	28.04	461338.934	6560848.196	1277.583	-48.2	151.32
BNS-0005	144.78	461340.534	6560843.884	1276.328	-53.4	161.92
BNS-0006	172.21	461315.897	6560858.12	1276.043	-54.8	156.82
BNS-0007	211.84	461343.541	6560866.541	1276.155	-52.4	148.92
BNS-0008	138.68M	461327.438	6560835.384	1273.223	-50	150
BNS-0009	163.07	461335.164	6560835.684	1273.395	-51	156
BNS-0010	175.26	461278.314	6560859.892	1274.613	-51	148
BNS-0011	156.97	461285.067	6560838.744	1272.053	-50	150
BNS-0012	172.21	461244.246	6560827.985	1269.477	-50	150
BNS-0013	214.88	461216.554	6560824.706	1272.271	-50	150
BNS-0014	181.36	461203.876	6560815.14	1268.004	-50	150
BNS-0015	163.07	461186	6560816	?	-55	150

2009 Taurus Area Drill Hole Collars

Hole	Length (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Dip	Azimuth (°)
TA09-001	47.24m	460070.45	6570229.86	1097m	-45	18
TA09-002	88.39m	460070.45	6570229.86	1097m	-70	18
TA09-003	50.3m	460083.8	6570235.9	1098.4m	-44.1	17.3
TA09-004	50.29m	460083.21	6570234.42	1099m	-70	20
TA09-005	40.84m	460094.43	6570233.18	1098m	-45	20
TA09-006	47.24m	460094.43	6570233.18	1098m	-45	20
TA09-007	50.29m	460103.89	6570233.92	1094m	-45	20
TA09-008	41.15m	460062.37	6570250.97	1106m	-45	20
TA09-009	132.59m	460171.48	6570293.39	1082m	-45	200
TA09-010	121.92m	460132.77	6570315.39	1086m	-43.2	197.4
TA09-011	102.1m	460132.77	6570315.39	1086m	-60	200
TA09-012	147.83m	460090.15	6570315.96	1096m	-45	190
TA09-013	76.2m	460093.186	460093.186	1092m	-45	192
TA09-014	77.72m	460036.22	6570341.78	1099m	-45	6
TA09-015	18.29m	460108.19	6570238.49	1100m	-45	22
TA09-016	21.33m	460095.037	6570239.898	1098m	-45	16
TA09-017	22.86m	460085.68	6570241.77	1098m	-45	17
TA09-018	38.46m	460076.37	6570239.8	1101m	-45	20
TA09-019	22.86m	460079.85	6570246.45	1098m	-45	20
TA09-020	19.81m	460087.87	6570250.26	1100m	-45	17
TA09-021	21.34m	460116.43	6570236.7	1094m	-45	21
TA09-022	22.86m	460070.39	6570245.64	1100m	-45	21
TA09-023	18.29m	460074.49	6570229.86	1103m	-45	21
TA09-024	80.77m	459836.23	6570342.051	1118m	-45	174
TA09-025	80.77m	459679.26	6570357.85	1113m	-45	174
TA09-026	76.20m	459326.24	6570367.99	1106m	-44	174
TA09-027	82.3m	459596.43	6570417.49	1102m	-45	174
TA09-028	56.39m	459615.99	6570431.22	1102m	-45	174
TA09-029	57.91m	459652.16	6570437.68	1108m	-45	174
TA09-030	80.77m	459718.49	6570443.49	1116m	-45	174
TA09-031	80.77m	459744.6	6570440.17	1117m	-45	174
TA09-032	68.58m	459669.9	6570431.62	1113m	-45	174
TA09-033	131.06m	459822.5	6570407.92	1116m	-45	174
TA09-034	192.02m	459824.59	6570480.512	1111m	-44	174
TA09-035	275.84m	460503.96	6569418.3	1040m	-50	30
TA09-036	146.67	460503.961	6569418.3	1040m	-70	30
TA09-037	147.83m	460503.393	6569526.127	1050m	-50	0
TA09-038	56.39m	460639.458	6569301.458	1002m	-55	194
TA09-039	163.07m	460699.073	6569608.434	1030m	-50	335
TA09-040	179.83	460699.07	6569608.43	1031m	-55	35
TA09-041	326.14m	459528.89	6570414.82	1097m	-57	232
TA09-042	326.14m	459462.64	6570482.13	1104m	-57	232

2012 Taurus Area Drill Hole Collars

Hole	Length (m)	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth (°)
TA12-01	201	88 Hill	459847	6570505	1107	-50	180
TA12-02	216.1	Taurus	459852	6570384	1116	-55	180
TA12-03	193.55	Sable-88 Hill Gap	459905	6570521	1083	-50	178
TA12-04	158.19	88 Hill	459627	6570439	1103	-45	175
TA12-05	206.96	88 Hill	459752	6570468	1113	-50	180
TA12-06	338.02	Sable-88 Hill Gap	460046	6570425	1072	-60	180
TA12-07	91.14	Sable-88 Hill Gap	460046	6570425	1072	-45	180
TA12-08	24.08	Sable-Plaza Gap	460045	6570448	1070	-50	180
TA12-09	231.34	88 Hill	459705	6570387	1117	-50	180
TA12-10	185.62	Sable-88 Hill Gap	460052	6570171	1100	-50	356
TA12-11	152.1	Sable-88 Hill Gap	459996	6570240	1109	-45	000
TA12-12	164.29	Sable-88 Hill Gap	459976	6570295	1111	-45	000
TA12-13	176.48	Sable-88 Hill Gap	459950	6570252	1113	-45	000
TA12-14	69.97	Sable-88 Hill Gap	460029	6570213	1105	-45	000
TA12-15	136.86	Sable-88 Hill Gap	460012	6570362	1101	-65	180
TA12-16	130.76	Sable North	460199	6570313	1076	-60	200
TA12-17	95.71	Sable North	460199	6570313	1076	-75	200
TA12-18	136.86	Sable North	460176	6570327	1077	-45	200
TA12-19	91.14	Sable North	460176	6570327	1077	-65	200
TA12-20	121.62	Sable North	460230	6570291	1075	-45	200
TA12-21	136.86	Sable South	460132	6570146	1093	-45	20
TA12-22	216.1	Sable North	460253	6570231	1079	-45	200
TA12-23	21.03	Sable North	460269	6570279	1069	-45	200
TA12-24	206.96	Sable East	460297	6570188	1074	-45	200
TA12-25	200.86	Sable-88 Hill Gap	460027	6570161	1101	-50	000
TA12-26	161.24	Sable North	460269	6570279	1069	-50	200
TA12-27	200.86	Sable South	460234	6570194	1083	-45	200
TA12-28	216.1	Sable South	460210	6570125	1085	-45	200
TA12-29	216.1	Sable South	460134	6570231	1088	-45	200
TA12-30	216.1	Sable-88 Hill Gap	460013	6570272	1106	-45	200
TA12-31	115.52	Sable North	460175	6570332	1077	-45	20
TA12-32	112.67	Sable-Plaza Gap	460119	6570485	1077	-45	200
TA12-33	109.42	Sable-Plaza Gap	460118	6570460	1073	-45	0
TA12-34	149.05	Sable-88 Hill Gap	459985	6570404	1098	-45	20
TA12-35	97.23	Sable-88 Hill Gap	459939	6570470	1085	-45	200
TA12-36	134.11	Sable-Plaza Gap	460009	6570521	1070	-45	000
TA12-37	131.48	88 Hill-Highway Gap	459767	6570434	1116	-45	000
TA12-38	133.81	88 Hill-Highway Gap	459576	6570410	1099	-45	000
TA12-39	146	88 Hill-Highway Gap	459774	6570563	1090	-45	000
TA12-40	161.24	88 Hill-Highway Gap	459587	6570539	1104	-45	000
TA12-41	252.68	Taurus West	459360	6570428	1093	-70	270
TA12-42	222.2	Taurus West	459370	6570594	1110	-65	270
TA12-43	213.06	Taurus West	459340	6570884	1129	-65	270

2012 Sky Vein Drill Hole Collars

Hole	Length (m)	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth (°)
TM12-01	127.41	Sky Vein	460781	6562913	1405	-45	000
TM12-02	94.18	Sky Vein	460730	6562910	1396	-45	004
TM12-03	115.51	Sky Vein	460648	6562928	1382	-48	348
TM12-04	133.81	Sky Vein	460597	6562866	1372	-44	359
TM12-05	78.94	Sky Vein	460605	6562900	1371	-44	358
TM12-06	170.38	Sky Vein	460706	6562856	1386	-44	002
TM12-07	155.14	Sky Vein	460800	6562850	1404	-45	358
TM12-08	114.91	Sky Vein	460704	6562891	1387	-47	002
TM12-09	167.34	Sky Vein	460852	6562838	1410	-45	001
TM12-10	197.82	Sky Vein	460744	6562855	1394	-48	001