

# **NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT**

On the

## **BONAPARTE GOLD PROJECT**

Kamloops Mining Division  
British Columbia, Canada

Map Sheets: NTS 092P/1W, 092I/16W

Latitude: 50°59'38.61"N /Longitude: 120°26'11.29"W

Prepared For

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

The 2,461.35-hectare Bonaparte Gold Project is located on NTS map sheet O92P/1W and O92I/16W and is centered at a latitude of 50°59'38.61" N and a longitude of 120°26'11.29" W, approximately 50km to the north northwest of Kamloops BC. The Bonaparte Project, consisting of eight (8) contiguous mining claims within the Kamloops Mining Division is owned 100% by WestKam Gold Corp. The property is road accessible from Kamloops.

The stratigraphy exposed on the property consists of a dark, rusty weathering and polydeformed argillaceous sedimentary rocks of the Harper Ranch Group. The Harper Ranch Group of rocks were hornfelsed during the emplacement of a composite quartz diorite to monzodiorite porphyritic intrusion and dike complex. At the Discovery Zone, there are at least three discrete intrusive phases which have been exposed by trenching, drilling and underground development ie a mafic quartz diorite, monzodiorite and aplite. All are overprinted by late hydrothermal quartz and quartz carbonate veining. The monzodiorite is the oldest plutonic phase exposed on the property and is white to pinkish grey on the weathered surface and greenish grey on a fresh surface. The unit is medium grained with 10% biotite as books and replacements of hornblende. Hornblende and K-feldspar occur as sparse outsized crystals up to 1cm long. Chloritized mafic xenoliths are common. The Mafic Quartz Diorite is pervasively biotite altered, well foliated and lineated and hosts disseminated chalcopyrite. Typically, the unit is coarse grained and hosts white plagioclase, altered hornblende and distinctive, sparse blue quartz eyes in a fine-grained matrix.

The first documented exploration program on the Bonaparte Property was in 1973 by Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd exploring for molybdenum mineralization. In 1984 a regional silt sampling program by MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd resulted in the discovery of gold mineralization in several clusters of quartz vein float material over a diorite intrusion covered by the present-day Discovery Zone. A drill hole in 1986 (NTM86-006) intersected 0.85m (80.5-81.35m) of quartz vein assaying 35.6g/t Au confirming the gold bearing quartz vein float samples were locally sourced. Exploration from 1985 to 2009 consisted of geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys, 124.3m of underground development, two surface Bulk Sample extractions and approximately 1,683m of trenching, 38 test pits and 7,436.74m of diamond drilling in 127 drill holes. All of the historical work on the Bonaparte property was largely confined to the Discovery Zone, an area measuring 300m wide by 350m long where nine (9) north-south trending semi parallel shear hosted quartz veins have been discovered to date. From west to east the veins are referred to as the Grey Jay, Owl, Crow, Nutcracker, Raven, Chickadee/Eagle and Flicker/Woodpecker vein systems. The bulk of the historical work has focussed on the Grey Jay-Crow-Owl vein structure. The veins generally trend near north south from 12° to 34° with moderate dips to the east from -45° to -55°. The veins pinch and swell both along strike and down dip and vary in size up to 3m in core length with gold vein intercepts to depths of 108m. Locally the massive white quartz veins contain up to several percent pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite and molybdenum. Gold grades from drill hole intercepts vary widely up to

321.26g/t Au over 0.56m core width (DDH89-6, 24.79m to 25.35m). All of the mineralized quartz veins are open to extension along strike and to depth.

In early 1994, the property was purchased by Beaton Engineering who optioned the property to Claimstaker Resources Ltd who in turn extracted a 3,700 metric tonne bulk sample of mineralized quartz vein material to a vertical depth of 12.2m from an open cut on the Nutcracker, Owl, Grey Jay and Crow vein systems. The material was directly shipped to the Cominco Smelter in Trail, B.C., yielding 98kg (3,160 oz) of gold. The shipped ore graded 26.5g/t Au (Beaton, 2011).

On May 4, 2009, Encore Renaissance Resources Corp acquired an option to earn 60% in the property by undertaking a 10,000 tonne bulk sample and surface diamond drill program. Encore Renaissance was issued its Bulk Sample permit on August 18, 2009. In September 2009, a 364.1 short ton bulk sample was extracted from the floor of the existing open pit and shipped to the Kinross Mill in Washington State. The shipment assayed 16.28g/t Au yielding 161.95 troy ounces of gold at a recovery rate of 93.51%. Bulk sample extraction from the open pit became too dangerous and work ceased in the open cut due to the unstable steep sided pit walls. The portal to the underground workings was then established on the Raven Vein by Encore Renaissance in October 2009 measuring 3m x 3m in size and established at a 15% grade. By November 10, 2010 work in the decline ceased at a depth of 124.3m and the decline was allowed to flood.

In November 2010 the TSX Venture Exchange accepted for filing an amended agreement between Encore Renaissance Resource Corp and BCT Mining Corp whereby Encore exercised its option to earn its 75% interest in the Bonaparte Property. Encore Renaissance Resource Corp changed its name to WestKam Gold Corp on May 1, 2012. On September 30, 2014, WestKam Gold Corp acquired all of the outstanding interests in the property to hold 100% right and title to the Bonaparte claim group.

In 2013 and 2014, WestKam Gold Corp completed a magnetometer and Volterra 3D Induced Polarization geophysical surveys covering an area measuring 800m east-west which extended to the south 1.2km covering the Cooler Creek drainage area and higher ground covered by a cap of basalt located immediately to the south of the Discovery Zone. The extent of the Volterra 3D IP and ground magnetic surveys substantially extended the strike length of the high grade Discovery Zone trend over 1.2km to the south southeast. The zone remains open to extension. Several parallel features of similar chargeability and resistivity signatures were also identified. To the southwest of the Discovery Zone the surveys identified a large magnetic anomaly comprised of extreme highs and lows with coincident IP chargeability responses below a younger basalt cap suggesting the presence of a multi-phase intrusive body.

In 2015 WestKam Gold Corp completed a 7 hole NQ drill program totalling 583.22m. A total of 4 drill holes from two setups were collared in the Discovery Zone to evaluate the Grey Jay vein system at depth and to the south. Three outside exploration drill holes totaling 276.82m were collared to the east of the Discovery Zone in the Cooler Creek area. Drill hole 15-05 located roughly 500m east of the Grey-Jay vein system tested a coincident resistivity and Cu-Au soil geochemical anomaly encountering quartz veins in granodiorite similar to those encountered in

the Discovery Zone. Assay results from DDH 15-05 returned 7.88g/t gold, 38.4g/t silver and 0.33% copper over a 1.0m core width. The 1988 soil geochemical surveys along Cooler Creek identified many anomalous Au-Cu soil geochemical anomalies with soil results reporting up to 3,270ppb Au and a rock grab sample of quartz vein material reporting 73.03g/t Au (2.13opt Au).

On March 6, 2016 WestKam Gold Corp received their Mineral and Coal Exploration Activities and Reclamation Permit MX-4-481 with special conditions from the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines allowing for the underground extraction of a 10,000-tonne bulk sample of ore from the Bonaparte project. The permitted design of the bulk sample program includes the extension of the existing decline from 124.3m to approximately 355m through to the Grey Jay-Crow-Owl vein system. Cap Mining was contracted to develop and extract the underground Bulk sample. The Bulk Sample program began on May 16, 2016 with the marshalling of underground equipment and to November 30, 2017, a total of 115.5m of decline advance was completed to a final depth from the portal entrance of 239.8m. Both the Raven and Chickadee/Eagle veins were crossed by the advancing decline. Mapping and sampling of the veins indicates the grade of the Chickadee/Eagle vein is highly variable over narrow widths both down dip and along strike with panel sample grades reporting up to 1.9g/t Au (1.5mx0.4m) and 4.04g/t Au (1.5mx0.3m) and a 30cm chip sample returning 9.91g/t Au across 0.3m of vein. Assay results show that the Raven Vein is highly variable with only one sample (#148) returning >1.0g/t Au from a 1.5m long X 0.5m wide panel sample of the Raven Vein returning 3.90g/t Au. The Raven veins are noted to pinch and swell along strike and down dip while the vein appears to shallow out with depth from -48° on surface to -38° in the decline. Based on the historical grades obtained from the Raven vein near the portal entrance and on surface, the overall grade of the vein appears to decrease with an increase in depth.

A total of twelve ML/ARD samples were collected along 200m of decline. Results show that significant NP (>33kg CaCO<sub>3</sub>) was detected in the decline wall rock and total S contents were consistently below 1% and only one of twelve samples collected was classified as PAG (NPR=1.9). Lorax Environmental Services Inc determined the overall sample population can be classified as NPAG. Based on the petrographic observations coupled with SFE test results, Lorax Environmental Services Inc determined no special handling or storage is deemed necessary to mitigate metal leaching for the relatively small volume of materials being disturbed during the development of the Bonaparte decline.

An eight (8) hole NQ diamond drill program totalling 591.1m was completed in September 2018. The 2018 surface diamond drill program was designed to evaluate the potential for extending to depth known near surface high grade gold mineralization exposed along the central portion of the Crow-Grey Jay-Owl vein structures. All the drill holes intersected intervals of Monzodiorite and Mafic Quartz Diorite hosting narrow scattered sections of quartz vein material from 10cm up to 1.2m in core length. Common to all the drill holes were intervals of strongly blocky and rubbly core with local clay gouge intervals reflecting the close proximity of several near north-south trending fault and shear zone structures. These closely spaced fault and shear zone structures

appear to have displaced quartz veins both along strike and down dip resulting in a lack of quartz vein continuity from drill hole to drill hole on section. As a result, assay intervals for individual veins could not be traced from hole to hole with any degree of confidence. Best results were obtained in drill hole 2018-07 returning 11.9g/t Au over 1.1m core length.

The Bonaparte Gold project constitutes a property of merit based on a favourable geological setting, the presence of nine (9) gold bearing quartz veins in an area measuring 300m X 350m in size which are open to extension along strike and to depth where multi ounce gold assays have been intersected in drilling. The presence of historical copper and gold soil geochemical results extending to the southeast from the Discovery Zone where gold in soil results are reported up to 3,270ppb Au and prospecting uncovered a quartz vein float sample which assayed 73.03g/t Au. Drilling in 2015 confirms that additional gold bearing quartz veins can be located outside of the Discovery Zone in the Cooler Creek area.

A contingent two-phase exploration program is recommended with a Phase 1 budget of \$393,500.00 consisting of a Volterra 3D Induced Polarization and magnetic surveys, prospecting, mapping, sampling and a soil geochemical sampling program. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a \$342,200.00 Phase 2 diamond drill budget is proposed to follow up significant geophysical results and soil geochemical anomalies from Phase 1.



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author was retained by WestKam Gold Corp. to complete this report on the Bonaparte Gold project located in south central British Columbia. The purpose of this report is to summarize the work completed on the property, to make recommendations for further work, and to provide a Technical Report that conforms to the format and content standards of National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. This technical report is written for filing purposes on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The author has based this report on:

1. Publicly available technical data surrounding the Bonaparte Gold property, specifically that of the ARIS Assessment Reports and BC Government Publications listed in Section 27.0 of this report.
2. Data from work completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd on the property for WestKam Gold Corp including 3D Volterra Induced Polarization and Magnetic surveys completed in 2013 and 2014; a seven (7) hole NQ drill program totalling 583.08m in 2015; an Underground Bulk Sample program in 2016 / 2017; and an eight (8) hole NQ drill program totalling 591.1m completed in 2018.

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and is independent of WestKam Gold Corp. The author has no interest in the Bonaparte Gold property or in claims in the vicinity of the property. The author R. Kemp P. Geo. was last on the property from September 1-17, 2018.

Throughout this report an effort has been made to use plain language. Metal and mineral abbreviations and acronyms in this report conform to standard industry usage. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

Historical exploration and mining data in British Columbia were typically documented in the Imperial System, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grades in ounces per short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units with length as meters or centimeters, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne, or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). In this report, all modern measurements and assay results are quoted in metric units. Some historical information is listed in imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and Imperial units are listed in Appendix I. All costs are expressed in Canadian Dollars.

### 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report the author has reviewed the ownership information provided by WestKam Gold Corp. which to the authors knowledge is correct. A search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) web site on March 20, 2019 conforms to the data supplied. This independence only applies to title information in Section 4.

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Bonaparte property is located approximately 50km north of Kamloops, B.C., within the Kamloops Mining Division (Figure 1). The Bonaparte mineral claims are located on NTS map sheet 92I/16W and 92P/1W, the centre of the property is located at 50°59'38.61" North longitude and 120°26'11.29" West latitude. The Bonaparte property consists of eight contiguous mineral claims covering 2,461.35 hectares of land. There are two Minfile Occurrences located on the property consisting of one developed prospect (Bonaparte 092 050) and one showing (JS Molybdenite 092INE178).

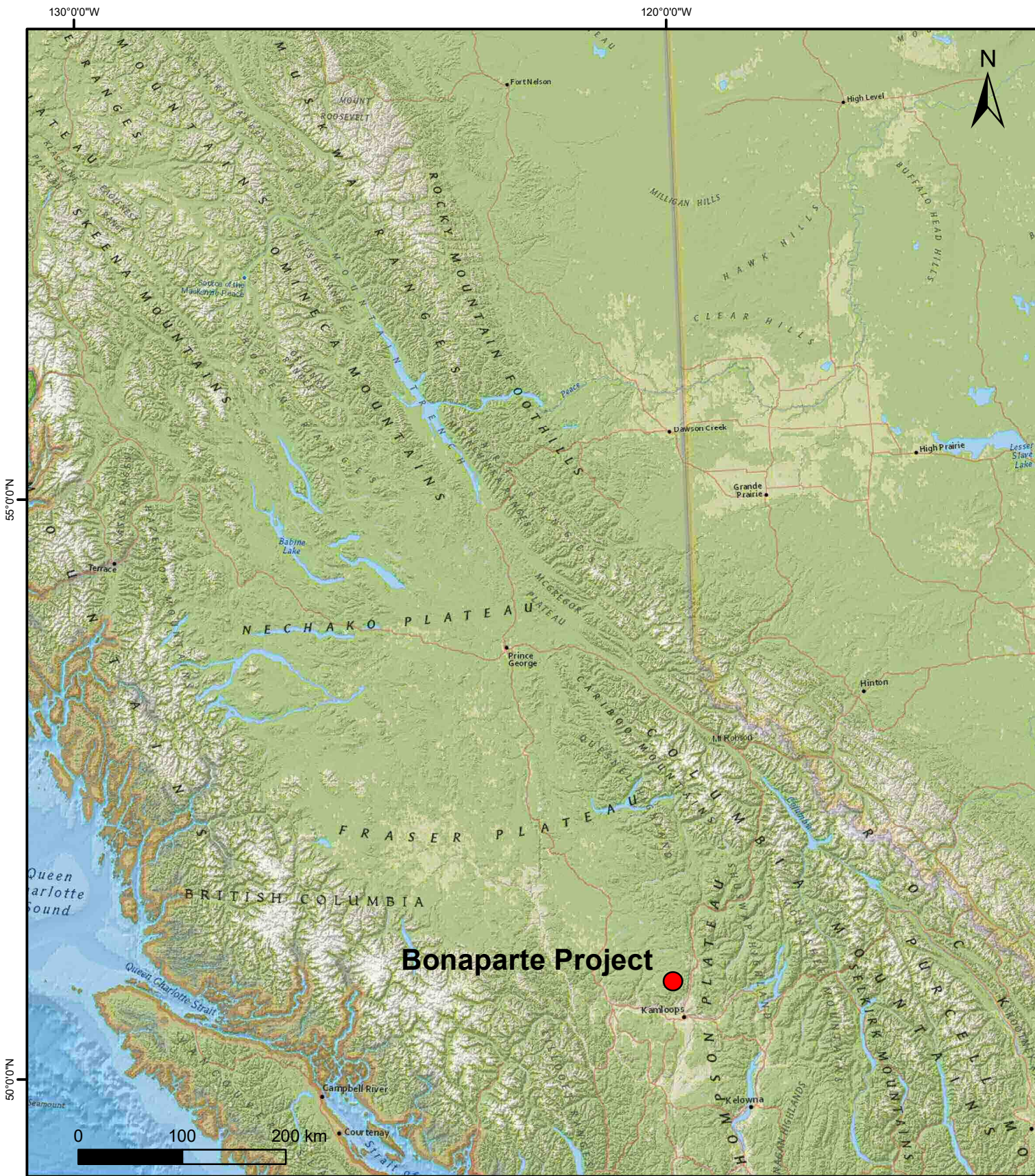
The city of Kamloops is a regional centre with excellent road, rail and air services and has federal and provincial government offices, analytical laboratory, several diamond drill contractors and numerous equipment suppliers and operators. The property is road accessible by two-wheel drive during the summer months by following one of two routes from Kamloops. The first route is north along Westsyde Road to the Jamieson Creek FSR. Follow the Jamieson Creek FSR to 15.0km, turn left onto Wentworth FSR to 19.0km. At 19.0km the road turns into the Goose Lake FSR, follow the Goose Lake FSR to the junction of the Caribou FSR, turn left onto the Caribou FSR and left again onto the mine site. An alternate route from Kamloops is through Bachelor Heights to the Lac Du Bois FSR. Follow the Lac Du Bois FSR to 21.0km then turn right onto Watching Creek FSR. At 41.0km Watching Creek FSR turns into the Caribou FSR. Follow the Caribou FSR to 10.5km at which point you turn right onto the property. Access within the claim group is confined to logging roads and skidder trail access only. To the best of the authors knowledge there are no other factors limiting access, title or the ability to perform appropriate work.

### 4.1 Mineral Tenure

The Bonaparte claim group is located on Crown Land, WestKam Gold Corp holds the mineral rights only. The Bonaparte property comprises eight contiguous mineral claims covering 2,461.35 hectares of land. All of the mineral claims are held 100% by WestKam Gold Corp. All of the Bonaparte mineral claims are in good standing till at least June 30, 2021 (Figure 2, Table 1).

Mineral claims within the province of British Columbia require assessment work (such as geological mapping, geochemical or geophysical surveys, trenching or diamond drilling) be completed each year to maintain title to the claim. New regulations regarding work obligations to maintain tenure came into effect on July 1, 2012. As of that date, annual work requirements are determined as follows:

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



# Figure 1 Location Map

<b>Westkam Gold Corp.</b>		
Bonaparte Property Kamloops Mining Division		
British Columbia	Scale: 1:5,000,000	Feb. 25, 2019 J. Lewis UTM NAD83

Data Source: Esri, Mineral Titles Online (BC)

All claims in the province of British Columbia were set back to the year 1 requirement in 2012, regardless of the number of years which had lapsed since the claim acquisition, so that the next time a filing of assessment is made after July 1, 2012, the claim is treated as if it is year one.

*Table 1: Mineral Claim Tenure*

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
504717	Boner	092I, 092P	Jan 24, 2005	June 30, 2021	142.38
504482		092I, 092P	Jan 21, 2005	June 30, 2021	569.45
522159		092I	Nov 10, 2005	June 30, 2021	488.35
522160		092I	Nov 10, 2005	June 30, 2021	427.30
522161		092I	Nov 10, 2005	June 30, 2021	61.05
522329		092I, 092P	Nov 16, 2005	June 30, 2021	366.10
606387	BONA NE	092P	June 20, 2009	June 30, 2021	243.96
537111	UGPART	092I	July 13, 2006	June 30, 2021	162.76
Total Area:					2,461.35

Thereafter the work commitment increases according to the above schedule. Work in excess of the annual requirement may be credited to future years. In lieu of assessment work, cash payments can be made to maintain title. To encourage exploration work, cash in lieu of requirements have been established at two times the requirement for assessment work. The Bonaparte claims are currently in their sixth assessment year requiring \$15.00/hectare to keep the claims in good standing for 1 year.

A Notice of Work permit from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations is required for any surface or underground exploration involving mechanized disturbance. As a condition of the Mines Act permits, the permittee must provide financial security in an amount and in a form acceptable to the Chief Inspector of Mines. Securities are payable in Canadian funds and are held until the Chief Inspector is satisfied that all reclamation requirements for the operation has been fulfilled. The security is set at a level that reflects outstanding reclamation and closure obligations associated with the site. Securities can only be released by the authority of the Chief Inspector of Mines. WestKam Gold Corp's Mines Act Permit MX-4-481 has a reclamation security deposit of \$100,000.00 for the project. This security is only returned once the mine site has been reclaimed to a satisfactory level and there are no ongoing monitoring or maintenance requirements. Permit conditions under the existing Notice of Work include:

- All materials with the potential for metal leaching and acid rock drainage shall be placed in a manner which minimizes the production and release of metals and contaminants to levels that assure long term protection of environmental quality;
- Stockpiled ore shall not be left on site for longer than six months after it is excavated.
- All existing low-grade ore shall be removed off site for milling or placed in the open pit and permanently submerged;

675000

680000

685000

5660000

5655000

5650000

5645000



Tsintsunko Lake

Discovery Zone

Goose Lake FSR

Cooler Creek

Wentworth Creek

Caribou FSR

606387

504482

522329

504717

537111

522160

522159

522161

**Legend**

- Road
- - Resource Road
- Stream
- Contour
- Lake
- Other Claim
- Bonaparte Claim
- Property Boundary



# Figure 2 Tenure Map

**Westkam Gold Corp.**

Bonaparte Property  
Kamloops Mining Division

NTS 0921, 092P	Scale: 1:75,000	Apr. 4, 2019 J. Lewis UTM NAD83 Zone 10
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Data Source: Geogratis, Mineral Titles Online (BC)

- All waste rock shall be immediately backfilled into the Open Pit within 6 months of excavation;
- The permittee shall undertake representative sampling of sufficient frequency to characterize the Metal Leaching (ML) and Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) characteristics of the mine adit walls and waste materials;
- Materials with the potential for ML/ARD shall not be used for construction purposes.
- All water quality and geoscience monitoring data shall be evaluated and submitted to the Regional Inspector at the completion of the bulk sampling program; and
- Site rehabilitation and reclamation ie recontour the surface and fill in existing surface trenches, remove existing trailers and structures, remove all scrap metal and refuse, reseed/replant with the appropriate species for the local conditions.

Notices of Work have been required for the exploration programs described in this report. Under WestKam Gold Corp's Permit # MX-4-481, two separate permits have been issued. Approval # 17-1500008-0907 was issued for the purpose of extracting a 10,000 tonne Bulk Sample of mined ore from an underground operation. The permit also approved the use of explosives, the establishment of a camp and the use of water for the operations. The Bulk Sample Permit expires September 6, 2022. An amendment to Permit # MX-4-481 with Approval # 17-1500008-1121 was required for the purpose of permitting 12 surface NQ diamond drill hole pad locations and two drill bays from underground. This permit is due to expire on November 20, 2022.

On April 19, 2011 the Ministry of Environment issued Permit #105149 to WestKam Gold Corp. authorizing the discharge of effluent to ground from the existing underground operations. The permit stipulates the maximum rate of discharge from the underground operation at 430 cubic metres per day by way of the authorized works. The authorized discharge period is continuous while the characteristics of the discharge must meet ministry standards. Under the permit guidelines, water samples are to be collected quarterly from six approved sample sites, four sites test the water quality from surrounding creek drainages both up and down stream of the mine workings, one sample is collected from the mine adit settling pond and one is taken from the water filled open pit. In accordance with Permit 105149 requirements, Teranis Consulting Ltd. and the Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic First Nation have routinely collected samples from the site to assess water quality within the mine adit, pits and adjacent creeks, since November 2012. Although it has not been possible to collect samples during the late winter season (late March, early April) due to snow pack levels, samples have been collected for laboratory analysis, at least three times a year for the past 5 years. Site conditions, such as Mine Adit discharge rate (if being pumped) and field measurements of flow rate, temperature, pH, and conductivity were recorded during each monitoring event. All samples were submitted to Maxxam Analytics or ALS Environmental, located in Burnaby, BC. The submitted samples, including one duplicate sample, were analyzed for total metals, total suspended solids, total hardness, alkalinity, sulphate, ammonia and nitrate/nitrite. Both of the aforementioned laboratories are certified and

accredited to perform the specified analysis by the Canadian Association Laboratory Accreditation Inc.

The long-term monitoring conducted at the site since 2012 indicates the quality of water in the open pit and mine adit meets all provincial Approved and Working Water Quality objectives except for occasional and very minor exceedances by copper. These minor exceedances only occur as a result of a dilution of hardness caused by snow melt freshet. In addition, water quality in the Open Pit and Mine Adit has never exceeded applicable CSR groundwater standards for the protection of fresh water aquatic life.

On April 26, 2017 WestKam Gold Corp submitted a Temporary Permit Amendment to the existing permit (#105149) to temporarily authorize the discharge of the open pit water to ground in order to minimize water infiltration to the underground workings during bulk sample extraction. The Temporary Permit amendment was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and the Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic First Nation for review and comments. On June 30, 2017 WestKam Gold Corp received the Temporary Permit Amendment from the Ministry of Environment authorizing the active dewatering of the Open Pit. The proposed dewatering activities consist of two phases; Phase 1 is the active dewatering of the open pit – initial removal of the existing pit water for a period of 5-10 days, depending on the ground infiltration rates; and Phase 2, Passive dewatering of the open pit – subsequent removal of the adit water during the bulk sample extraction for a period of up to 18 months. The permit states the maximum authorized discharge volume during active dewatering must not exceed 2,500m<sup>3</sup>/day while the maximum authorized discharge volume during passive dewatering must not exceed 200m<sup>3</sup>/day. The permittee must conduct sampling and monitoring in conjunction with the discharge as outlined in the permit. The temporary permit amendment expired on November 15, 2018, there was no discharge of the open pit water to ground before the expiry date and therefore no requirement for additional sampling or monitoring of the discharge was required.

There are no First Nations reserves, treaty lands or treaty related lands on or in the vicinity of the Bonaparte property. The province is legally obligated to consult and accommodate (where required) First Nations on land and resource decisions that could impact their Aboriginal interests. While the province is responsible for ensuring adequate and appropriate consultation and accommodation, it may involve the proponent in the procedural aspect's consultation. Proponents are encouraged to engage with First Nations as early as possible in the planning stages to build relationships and for information sharing purposes.

On August 12, 2012, WestKam Gold Corp signed an Advanced Exploration Agreement with the Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation (WestKam Gold Corp., August 2012). The agreement formalizes a process for ongoing dialogue and cooperation between Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation and the Company regarding all exploration activities planned for the Bonaparte Gold project. The Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation have agreed to prepare an Archeological Overview Assessment report of the Bonaparte Gold project area, and support WestKam in all government applications, permits and other process and regulatory applications.



Under the terms of the agreement, WestKam will direct that its environmental services consultant, Teranis Consulting Ltd., train and employ Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation members to assist WestKam with water monitoring and environmental sampling on the Bonaparte Gold project.

On August 11, 2017, WestKam Gold Corp. announced the signing of a Cooperation Agreement with the Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation (WestKam Gold Corp., August 2017). The agreement formalizes a process for ongoing dialogue and cooperation between the Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation and the company regarding future exploration and bulk sample activities planned for the Bonaparte Gold project which lies within the Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation traditional territory, recognizing their cultural, traditional heritage and environmental interests. The cooperation agreement spans a term of five years and provides WestKam unrestricted access to explore its registered mineral property located within the Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic traditional territory including installation of required infrastructure. Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation have agreed to prepare a Cultural Heritage Study of the Bonaparte Gold project area, and support WestKam in all government applications, permits and other processes and regulatory applications. In consideration, WestKam will issue 1.5 million shares of its capital stock to the Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation. In addition, WestKam will pay the Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation \$150,000 upon completion of a cultural heritage study. The parties also agreed that the Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation will receive a 2% net smelter royalty on mineral product sales relating to the bulk sample program proposed for the property.

The Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation consists of the Tk'emlu'ps te Secwe'pemic and Skeetchestn Indian Band, a division of the Secwe'pemic Nation. The Stk'emlu'psemc te Secwe'pemic Nation are responsible for Aboriginal Title and Rights on their Territory.

## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Bonaparte property is accessible by utilizing one of two routes available from Kamloops. The first route to site utilizes the Jamieson Creek Forest Service Road, a main haul gravel road for Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. Follow Westyde Road (Hwy 97) to the north of Kamloops to Jamieson Creek Forest Service Road (FSR). Turn left onto the Jamieson Creek FSR and follow it to 15km. At 15km turn left onto the Wentworth FSR to 19km. At 19km, keep right and head up the Goose Lake FSR. At 31.1km the Goose Lake FSR ends at the junction with the Caribou FSR; turn left onto the Caribou FSR and left onto the mine site. An alternate route follows the Lac Du Bois FSR through Batchelor Heights. Follow the Lac Du Bois FSR to 21.0km then turn right onto Watching Creek FSR. At 41.0km Watching Creek FSR turns into the Cariboo FSR. Follow the Cariboo FSR to 10.5km at which point you turn right onto the property. The property is accessible by two-wheel drive in dry weather conditions; four-wheel drive is recommended during wet or snowy conditions. Access within the claim group is confined to logging roads and skidder trail access only.

Kamloops is a regional center with a population of 90,280 (2016 Census) with excellent road, rail and air services and has federal and provincial government offices, analytical laboratory, several diamond drill contractors and numerous equipment suppliers and operators. Kamloops has an experienced work force in exploration and mining. There are two operating copper mines in the Kamloops area ie New Gold Inc's New Afton Mine and Teck Resources Limited's Highland Valley Copper Mine. The Kamloops airport has daily air service to Vancouver, Calgary and Prince George, BC.

The Bonaparte Gold project is located in an upland area near the southern end of the Bonaparte Plateau. The Discovery Zone is at an elevation of approximately 1,700m which is only slightly below the local summit of 1,777m.

The local drainage flows east into Jamieson Creek prior to entering the North Thompson River 23km north of Kamloops. The headwaters of Cooler Creek are located on the northwest side of the property and a smaller tributary enters from the southwest. The Discovery Zone is located in a small triangle of land bounded by Cooler Creek and the southwest creek. The total area between these channels and the ridge crest is 0.177km<sup>2</sup>. This represents the maximum drainage area. Surface flow would be derived from only a portion of this area as the mine site straddles the ridge crest and has only disturbed about 0.09km<sup>2</sup> or 50% of this area.

Four additional drainage areas have been identified as follows:

Location	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Cumulative Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )
SW Creek upstream of Discovery Zone	0.635	0.635
Inflow to SW Creek between the upstream and downstream end of Discovery Zone	0.191	0.826

Cooler Creek upstream of the SW Creek confluence	2.320	3.146
Cooler Creek downstream between the upstream and downstream end of the Discovery Zone	0.176	3.322

The total drainage area at the confluence of Jamieson Creek and Thompson River is 238km<sup>2</sup>. The drainage area around the Discovery Zone is <0.1% of this total.

The Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) has operated eight climate stations in the vicinity of the Discovery Zone. Topographic variations are expected to result in substantial regional variations in temperature and precipitation. Criss Creek is the nearest MSC station which is at a relatively similar elevation (1,122m vs 1,700m) and has a reasonable period of record. However, given its lower elevation temperatures are likely to be warmer than at the Discovery Zone and precipitation totals may be smaller. Seasonal variations in monthly temperatures at Criss Creek indicates minimum temperatures of -37 to -41°C can occur in December or January, the maximum mean monthly temperatures of 13.8 to 13.2°C occur in July and August. The mean annual air temperature is 3.1°C. The seasonal variation in precipitation indicates maximum monthly values (100mm to 140mm/month) occur between May and September. Minimum values occur in the winter with the average value in February being 17.7mm. Approximately 38% of the total annual precipitation occurs as snowfall (171mm out of 451mm). Much of the winter precipitation will be stored as snow cover and released during the spring freshet.

The Bonaparte Gold project is located in the Thompson Dry Cold subzone of the Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir bio geoclimatic zone. This subzone is characterized by long cold winters with high snow cover. Summers are short and cool. Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir share dominance in the surrounding forests. Sitka alder, an important restoration species occurs along the side of the roads accessing the Discovery Zone. Pioneering species, including subalpine fir were observed to be invading the disturbed ground at the Discovery Zone area. Drummond's willow and balsam poplar also occurred in suitable portions around the Discovery Zone. A variety of herbaceous species have invaded the disturbed ground at the Discovery Zone, including pearly everlasting, sibbaldia and arctic lupine. The occurrence of a suite of species on the disturbed areas provides assurance that the natural recovery process operates effectively in the area.

Lakeshore Environmental Ltd was the environmental consulting group chosen to complete several studies on the Bonaparte property between 2007 and 2010. Reports completed by Lakeshore Environmental include "Preliminary Environmental Assessment of the Bonaparte Gold Property"; 2007 for Can African Metals & Mining Corp. In 2009 three reports were written for BCT Mining Corp; "2009a. Environmental Assessment of Proposed Pit Dewatering; Bonaparte Gold Property"; "2009b. BCT Ming Corp. Interim Data Report." And in 2010; "Bonaparte Pit Water Management and Site Rehabilitation Recommendations."

## 6.0 HISTORY

The Bonaparte area was first explored by Amoco Canadian Petroleum Company Ltd (1969-1973) in search for molybdenum and copper porphyries similar to that of the Highland Valley Cu-Mo porphyry deposit located south of Kamloops. The program consisted of geological mapping, soil sampling, magnetic and IP geophysical surveys culminating in a two-hole drill program (299m) which met with discouraging results.

In 1984, regional stream sediment sampling by MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd (on behalf of GoldQuest 1 Limited Partnership) resulted in the discovery of gold mineralization in quartz float over a diorite intrusion on the present-day Discovery Zone. Further work by MineQuest resulted in the discovery of additional gold bearing quartz vein float with grades varying from 3.4 to 547gm Au/tonne. A diamond drill hole completed in 1986 intersected 0.79m of quartz vein assaying 35.6gm Au/tonne confirming samples of auriferous quartz boulder float was locally sourced.

Exploration between 1985 and 1989 was conducted by MineQuest for various clients where geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys were completed along with 1,683m of trenching and the completion of 64 NQ drill holes totaling 4,427.8m. Trenching and drilling programs uncovered high grade gold values over widths varying from 0.6m to 2.0m and in diamond drill holes to vertical depths of up to 108m.

During the summer of 1988 a detailed exploration program consisting of grid soil sampling, 89.5-line kilometers of ground based VLF-EM and 62.3 line kilometers of ground based magnetic surveys and geological mapping was completed covering the Discovery Zone, Bonaparte West and areas immediately to the east of the Discovery Zone along Cooler Creek (AR17,904). Cut grids were established to cover the Discovery Zone, Bonaparte West (west of the Discovery Zone) and Bonaparte East covering the Cooler Creek area. Anomalous gold results in soils were determined using a 30ppb gold cut off. The results of the surveys indicate that in the area of the trenching and drilling within the Discovery Zone area, soil samples were not distinctly anomalous. A single sample at the northern most edge of the trenched area returned 335ppb gold while the rest of the area returned <30ppb Au. In the Cooler Creek area, gold in soil values were received up to 3,270ppb Au. Prospecting uncovered quartz vein float assaying 2.13 opt Au and a north trending vein returned 0.022 opt Au over 15cm in an area of highly anomalous gold in soil values located in the northern portion of the Cooler Creek survey area. Outcrop exposure in this area is poor. The Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys confirm the presence of a major northwest trending structure in the Cooler Creek area.

In early 1994, the property was purchased outright from the GoldQuest/Inter-Pacific/Hughes-Lang groups by Beaton Engineering. An agreement was then signed by Claimstaker Resources Ltd to develop the high-grade veins by open pit methods on the basis of a net profits interest. A resource estimate of 6,400 metric tons grading 25.4 g Au/tonne for the Crow Vein was reported in the Vancouver Stockwatch, May 2, 1994. The reader is cautioned that the key assumptions,

parameters, and methods used to prepare this resource estimate is unknown and that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. In 1994 an open cut bulk sample totaling 3,700 metric tons of mineralized quartz vein material was extracted from the Owl-Grey Jay–Crow and Nutcracker vein systems at an average grade of 26.5g/t Au. The mineralized quartz vein material was directly shipped to the Cominco smelter located in Trail B.C., yielding 98kg (3,160 oz gold) of gold. The bulk sample mining program reached a maximum vertical depth of 12m (40ft) below surface. The bulk sampling program was discontinued as the pit walls were becoming too steep and unstable and the open cuts were allowed to flood.

During the period 1994-95, additional work was completed by Claimstaker Resources consisting of 1,185m of NQ diamond drilling in 25 drill holes. The claims reverted back to Beaton Engineering in 1997. In 1998; Orko Gold Corporation purchased the property from Beaton Engineering and completed 23 NQ drill holes totaling 1,171.3m.

In late 2003, North American Gem Inc completed a diamond drill program in the Discovery Zone totalling 652.1m of drilling in 15 NQ drill holes. During the summer of 2004 a stream sediment sampling program was completed totaling 59 samples. The results of the sampling program show clusters of anomalous gold in silt samples from tributaries draining into and along Wentworth Creek in the southern portions of the claim group and along the Cooler Creek drainage which passes along the northern edge of the Discovery Zone. The anomalous silt samples along the southern edge of the property is of significance suggesting the possible presence of gold bearing quartz vein structures from beneath the overlying basalt cap.

In March 2009, Encore Renaissance Resources Corp retained Mr. Shawn Dykes M.Sc., P.Geo. to visit the property and to review all of the existing property data, to comment on the potential size and extent of the mineralization and to recommend work programs to further develop the property. In April 2009 a 43-101 Technical Report summarizes Mr. Dykes findings. The report states that between 1986 and 2003, a total of 127 drill holes have tested the nine known vein structures on the property with the majority of the drilling concentrating on the Owl-Grey Jay-Crow vein structures. Mr. Dykes concludes that extensive work is required in order to establish the connectivity between high grade drill intercepts before a proper NI 43-101 mineral resource can be calculated. A two-phase program totalling \$2,464,000 was recommended including the compilation of all existing historical work completed on the property to date, an underground 10,000 t bulk sample program and an underground exploration drill program.

On May 4, 2009, Encore Renaissance Corp acquired an option to purchase a 60% interest in the Bonaparte property for the payment of an aggregate amount of 20 million shares and \$7 million dollars over two years in staged payments and the incurring of expenditures to take the property to production. As part of its option to acquire its interest in the Bonaparte property, the company will submit permits for and complete a permitted 10,000 tonne bulk sample. To facilitate this program, Encore Renaissance Corp directed Lakeshore Environmental Ltd to complete water

testing, flora and fauna studies. Encore Renaissance Corp submitted a notice of work for both surface drilling and underground bulk sampling and submitted an application with the Ministry of Environment to dewater the main open pit.

On August 18, 2009 Encore Renaissance Corp received its permit to extract a 10,000 t bulk sample from the Ministry of Mines and signed a cooperation agreement with the Tk'emlups and Stk'emlupsemc First Nation. By September, 2009 the main open pit had been dewatered and plans were made to establish a portal entrance at the bottom of the pit, on the Grey Jay – Owl vein system. Ore grade samples were collected from the exposed veins at the base of the pit and were submitted to Kinross's Kettle River Mill in Washington State, to determine optimum milling / processing procedures for the Bonaparte bulk sample ore. The preliminary testing by the mill indicated that the recovery of gold from the Bonaparte Pit samples was 97% (a large sample of mineralized quartz vein from the bottom of the pit graded 47.99 g/t Au). The Kinross mill report states that recovery for best test with the use of lead nitrate to assist recovery was excellent at 97.5%. Recovery for the test without lead nitrate was 85.7%. For the best test the lime consumption was 10lb/ton, but appears they can use less. The cyanide consumption was 20.7lb/ton, but also appears less can be used. The next test series will be conducted on the actual as received material to confirm the results above and fine tune them for the actual mill run. The gravity separation test has shown a very positive result with over 80% recovery of the gold bearing sulphides from a simple coarse grind is possible.

In September, 2009 an initial bulk sample shipment of 364.61 short tons of auriferous quartz vein material was extracted from the exposed quartz veins at the bottom of the dewatered open pit and shipped to the Kinross Mill in Washington State, USA. On July 9, 2010 Encore Renaissance received from Kinross Gold's mill a report and payment for the processed shipment. The 364.61 short ton shipment assayed 16.28 g/t Au yielding 161.95 troy ounces of gold at a recovery rate of 93.51%. The company received a total net payment of \$145,783.90 (Encore Renaissance Resources Corp., April 2010). Due to the steep sided walls and unsafe working conditions in the dewatered open pit, mining operations ceased and a decision was made to re-locate the portal entrance. The open pit was allowed to flood.

The portal to the underground decline was re-established on the Raven Vein in October, 2009. The 3m x 3m decline at a 15% grade followed the trend of the Raven vein at 170°/350° starting at 10.0m from the portal entrance to 48.57m before the vein rotated to a 230° strike direction. A total of 23 panel samples collected over a distance of 38.2m along the trace of the Raven Vein averaged 12.6 g/t Au. The Raven quartz vein dips 40° to 45° to the east and varies in true width from 0.30m to 1.26m with a stock work zone that includes macro veining up to 10cm in size every 15-20cm throughout the entire monzodiorite – mafic quartz diorite assemblage. Mineralization is predominately in veins and throughout fractures consisting of semi massive irregular clusters of chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor tetrahedrite. It was stated that the sampling consistently encountered a course gold zone outside of the veins within the intensely chlorite altered diorite host (Encore Renaissance Resources Corp., March 2010).

At approximately 49m from the portal entrance the decline turns east on a bearing of 095° azimuth to intersect the Eagle vein. Once through the Eagle vein the decline will turn to the north and then west in a broad left turn for a straight drive to the Bulk Sample zone located below the surface open pit. Considerable dilution was encountered while driving the decline along the Raven Vein and as such the mixed ore and waste rock was stockpiled separately on surface. Development of the decline continued through to February 2010 at which point operations ceased and the decline was allowed to flood. From March to August 2010, Encore Renaissance completed reporting requirements requested by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and the Ministry of the Environment to include a Ground Control Plan, Bonaparte Pit Water Management and Site Rehabilitation Recommendations, Obtain a Water Discharge Permit and a Waste Water Management and Hydrotechnical Report in support of the effluent discharge permit application.

In September 2010, the underground decline was dewatered and to November 2010 the decline advanced 10m to a final depth of 124.3m. With the onset of winter working conditions and the lack of funding, the Bonaparte Bulk Sample program was terminated and the decline was allowed to flood.

In November 2010 the TSX Venture Exchange accepted for filing an amended agreement between Encore Renaissance Resource Corp and BCT Mining Corp whereby Encore exercised its option to earn its 75% interest in the Bonaparte Property. Encore Renaissance Resource Corp changed its name to WestKam Gold Corp on May 1, 2012. On September 30, 2014, WestKam Gold Corp acquired all of the outstanding interests in the property to hold 100% right and title to the Bonaparte claim group.

The majority of the historical work completed to date on the property has been restricted to a relatively small area referred to as the “Discovery Zone”, an area measuring 300m east-west by 350m north-south. Trenching and diamond drilling have identified a number of near north-south trending quartz veins at irregular intervals across the 300m wide zone. To date a total of 9 discreet veins have been evaluated through surface trenching and drilling where high grade gold values were sporadically encountered in many of the veins. From east to west the quartz veins located to date include the Woodpecker/Flicker, Chickadee/Eagle, Raven, Nutcracker, Grey-Jay, Crow and Owl Quartz veins. Between 1986 and 2011 approximately 134 NQ drill holes totaling 8,019.82m, 66 backhoe trenches and 12 reverse circulation drill holes have been completed in the Discovery Zone and immediate area. Figure 3 shows the distribution of historical drilling and the location of the nine (9) located quartz veins within the discovery zone. Assessment reports describing the work completed to date on the property is summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Assessment Report Summary

Year	Assmt. Rpt. #	Owner	Details
1973	04,665	Amoco Canada Petroleum Ltd	Reconnaissance soil, silt & rock chip sampling geochemical survey.
1979	08,500	J. Schmising	Geological mapping, prospecting. Moly found in hornfelsed sediment near the Diorite contact. Selected grab from 20m x 20m test area returned 0.098% Mo.
1984	13,908	MineQuest Exploration Ltd	Geological mapping @ 1:10,000, 178 rock chip samples, 85 soil samples and silt samples at 50m interval along Bob and Wentworth Creeks. Anomalous Au and As values in silt samples.
1985, 1986	15,166A, B	MineQuest 1 Limited Partnership and Inter-Pacific Resources Corp	8.1km of gridding, 7.1km of magnetic surveys, 1:2500 geol mapping, 639 B Horizon soil samples, 88 rock samples, 3 stream sed, 3 till samples. 7 NQ DDH's = 1129.9m. Best results DDH 006: 1.035opt Au/2.8ft
1986	15,651	Inter-Pacific Resources Corp, Gallant Gold Mines Ltd, Gabriel Resources Ltd, Angela Developments Ltd.	Prospecting, 128 rock chip samples, 201 silt samples, 66 soil samples, 20 heavy mineral concentrates, Air Photo interpretation-Geomorphology. Rock chip sampling identifies two areas anomalous in gold for follow up.
1986	15,757	Inter-Pacific Resources Corp. & Hughes-Lang Corp.	14.4km of gridding, 12.0km magnetic survey, 7.8km VLF-EM survey, 2.5km of road building, 21 trenches totalling 360.0m and 760m of NQ drilling in 20 drill holes. Drilling returns up to 8.62opt Au/0.41m (DDH86-13), trenching 4.03opt Au/1.0m (Trench 86-21)
1986	16,045	Inter-Pacific Resources Corp. & Hughes-Lang Corp.	Trenching exposed the Crow, Raven, Chickadee and Flicker veins. 19 NQ drill holes intersected the Crow, Raven and Flicker veins resulting in 17 intersections and the discovery of two additional veins (Grey Jay and Woodpecker).
1986	16,137A, B	MineQuest Exploration Assoc. Ltd.	1,330-line km of Airborne EM, Mag and VLF-EM data collected by Aerodat Ltd along east-west trending flight lines spaced at 100m intervals.
1987	17,086A, B, C	MineQuest Exploration Assoc. Ltd.	Collection of 7 heavy mineral concentrates, 1,200 soil samples and 50 rock samples. Mapping at 1:10,000 scale and detail at 1:2500 scale.



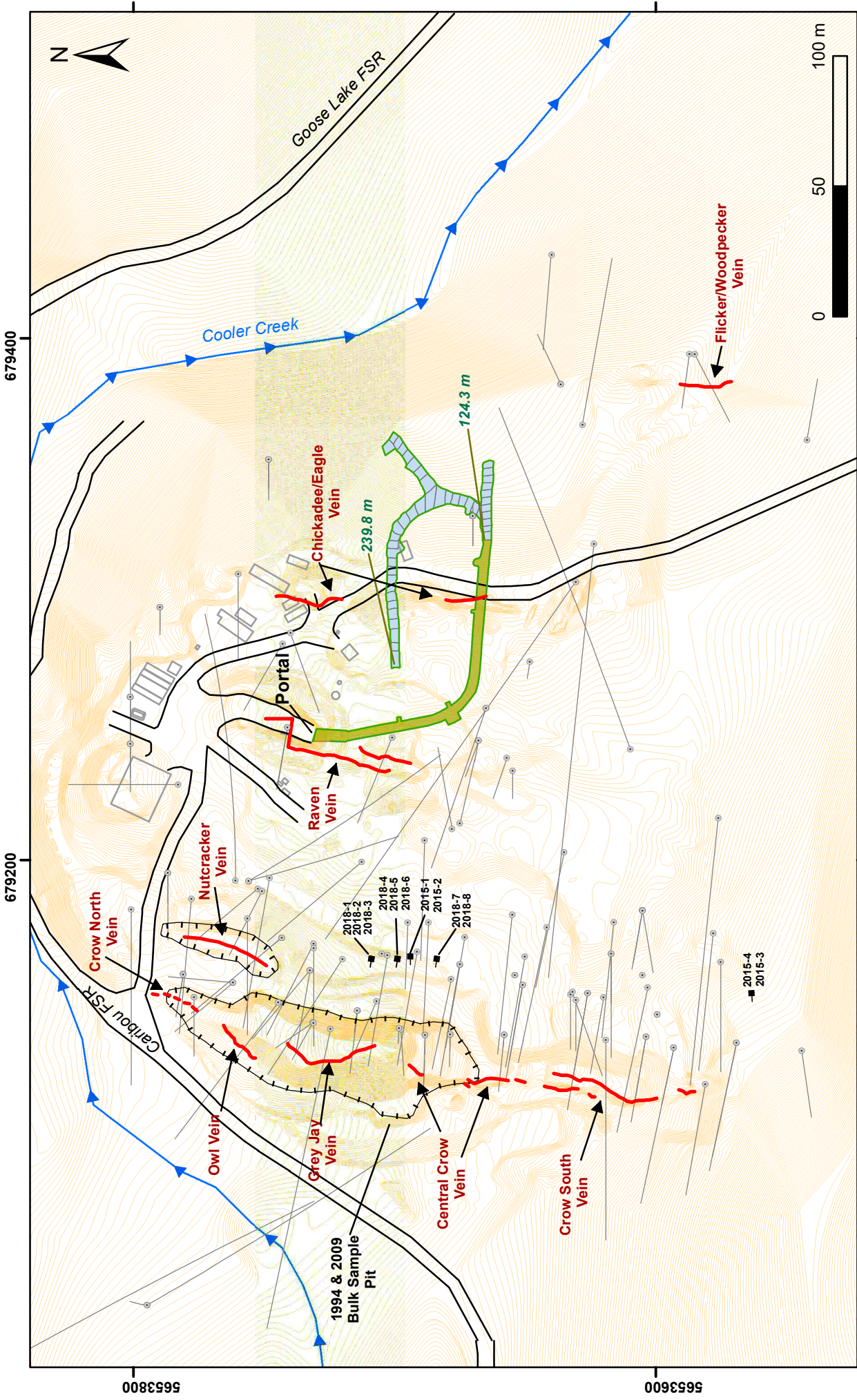
Table 2 cont'd

Year	Assmt. Rpt. #	Owner	Details
1987	17,206	MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd, Inter-Pacific Resources Corp and Hughes-Lang Corp.	Drilling 24 NQ drill holes totaling 1,874m, 559 core samples, Mapping at scales 1:500 and 1:250 scale, 10 petrographic samples, 504m of trenching in 25 trenches mapped at 1:500 and 1:40 scale. Trenching exposed a new vein ie the Nutcracker.
1987	17,333	Gallant Gold Mines Ltd and Inter-Pacific Resources Corp.	Target definition, soil sampling, 90 samples; geological mapping at 1:10,000 scale
1988	17,762	Inter-Pacific Resources Corp, Gallant Gold Mines Ltd, Gabriel Resources Ltd, Hughes-Lang Corp	Completed 21.0km VLF-EM, mapping at 1:20,000 scale, 94.5-line km of gridding, 10,700 soil samples covering the Bonaparte east, west and Discovery Zones, 23 rock chip samples and 94.5-line km of VLF-EM survey and 62.3-line km of magnetic surveying.
1988	17,904	Inter-Pacific Resources Corp, Gallant Gold Mines Ltd, Gabriel Resources Ltd, Hughes-Lang Corp	Completed 94.5km of gridding over which 10,700 B Horizon soil samples were collected along with 41 rock chip samples and 89.5km of magnetic and VLF-EM surveys. Geophysical surveys identify NW trending structures that are cut and offset by NE trending fractures. Soil surveys identified targets in the Discovery Zone and to the west and north of the Discovery Zone.
1989	18,682	QPX Minerals Inc	Program included 14 NQ drill holes totaling 910.0m resulting in 754 core samples; RC Drilling in 12 holes total 215.0m resulting in 157 samples, 19 backhoe trenches totaling 1,683m resulting in 431 trench samples.
1989	19,616	Appian Resources Ltd.	6.1km of gridding with lines on 50m centres and stations at 25m intervals. A total of 253 soil samples and 8 rock samples. Weak and spotty Au, As and Mo soil results.
1995	23,722	Eighty-Eight Resources Limited	Soil sampling program over pre-existing grid resulting in 168 soil samples collected at 20m intervals. Ten soil samples exceed 100ppb Au, rock sample results to 480ppb Au and 750ppb Au.

Table 2 cont'd

Year	Assmt. Rpt. #	Owner	Details
1998	25,740	Orko Gold Corporation	21 HQ drill holes totaling 1,103m to evaluate auriferous quartz veins. DDH 98-01 returned 11.3gm Au/3.0m true width located at the south end of the Crow Vein system.
2004	27,756	Uganda Gold Mining Ltd.	Silt sampling program resulting in 59 samples. A cluster of anomalous Au results along Wentworth Creek below the confluence of Cooler Creek that drains the gold quartz vein area of the Discovery Zone, and in tributaries which drain an area south of Brown and Wentworth Lakes. Anomalous silt values were obtained up to 1,518.7ppb Au.
2011	32,930	Encore Renaissance Resource Corporation	Extracted 364.6 dry short tons of ore from Grey-Jay surface pit averaging 0.475 troy ounces Au shipped to Kinross Mill yielding 161.95 troy ounces Au at a recovery rate of 93.51%. Underground development of decline to undercut Grey-Jay vein system for 10,000 tonne bulk sample extraction. A decline with portal entrance on the Eagle vein was developed to extract the bulk sample. The decline terminated at 124.3m, well short of the bulk sample target depth.

The Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) is the collection of technical assessment reports and data from mineral exploration and development properties across British Columbia. Filed by the exploration and mining industry since 1947, assessment reports document geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling, and other exploration related activities. Once approved, assessment reports are kept confidential for one-year from the date that the exploration and development work was registered. Newly public assessment reports are made available on a monthly basis.



<b>Westkam Gold Corp.</b>	
Bonaparte Property	
Kamloops Mining Division	
NTS 092P	Scale: 1:2,000
Apr. 12, 2019 J. Lewis UTM NAD83 Zone 10	

	Road		Pit Outline
	Contour (25 cm)		2009 Decline To 124.3 m
	Stream		2016/2017 Decline 124.3 - 239.8 m
	2015/2018 DDH		Major Vein
	Historic DDH		Camp Structure (2018)

# Figure 3 Discovery Zone

Data Source: BC ARIS, Field Data

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The Carboniferous to Permian aged Harper Ranch Group are the oldest rocks exposed on the Bonaparte property which include a succession of rusty weathering, graphitic and siliceous sedimentary rocks of uncertain age. The Harper Ranch Group forms the basement to Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Quesnel Terrain. The Harper Ranch group of rocks were hornfelsed during emplacement of a composite quartz diorite to monzodiorite porphyritic intrusion and dike complex, which is mineralized. Harper Ranch group of rocks are exposed as inliers near the southeastern margin of an extensive sheet of Chilcotin Group flood basalts that form much of the Bonaparte Plateau (Figure 4) (Friedman, Gabites and Logan, 2014).

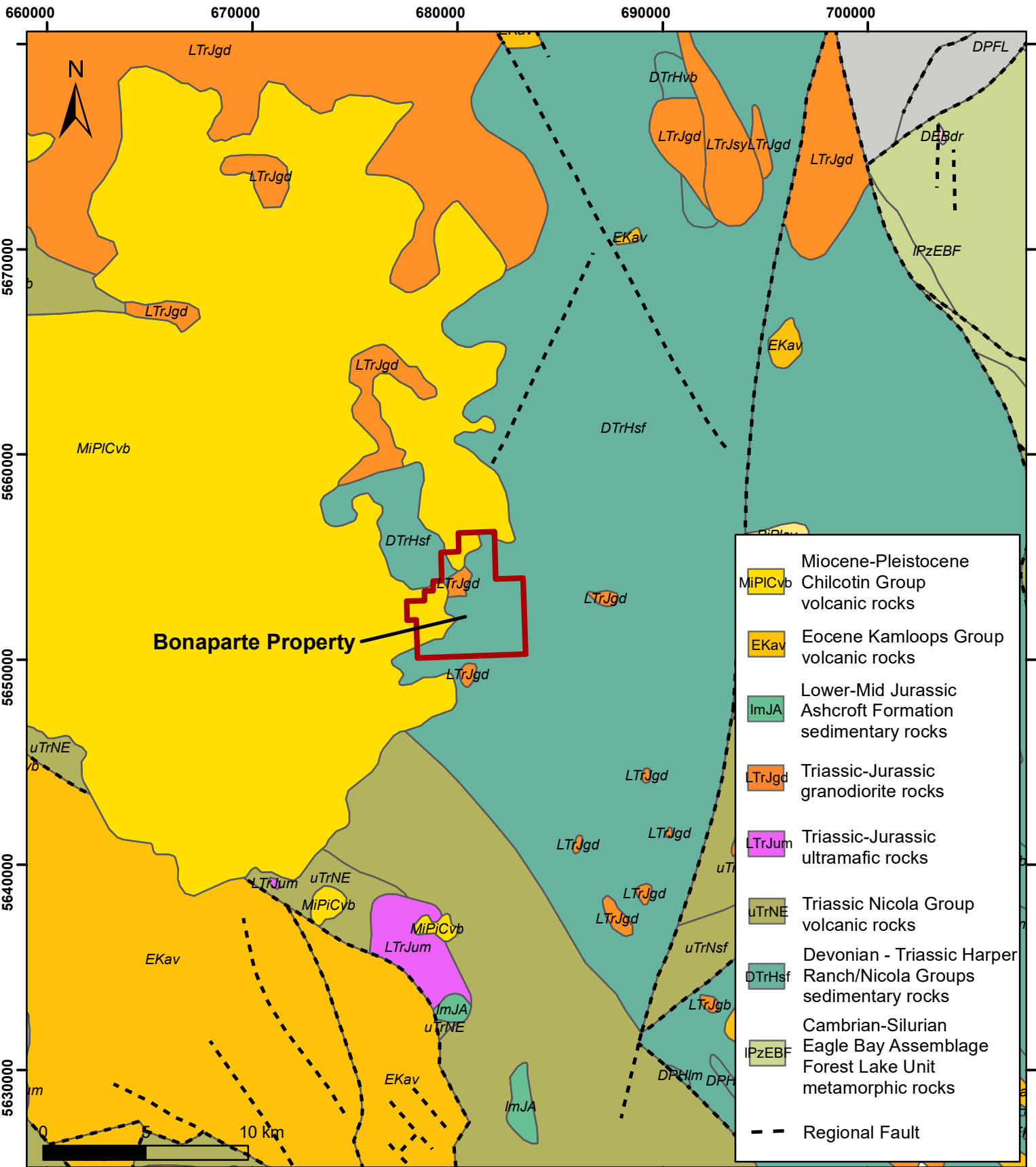
### 7.2 Property Geology

In 2013, J. M. Logan and M.G. Mihalynuk of the British Columbia Geological Survey, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Resources visited the Bonaparte property. The metal and alteration assemblages at the Bonaparte are shared by other porphyry deposits of the Early Jurassic Takomkane-Wildhorse magmatic belt (Brenda Cu-Mo, Woodjam Au, Cu-Mo porphyry deposits) suggesting the mineralization discovered to date at the Bonaparte property represents the upper levels of a buried porphyry system. To determine the age of the Bonaparte intrusions, samples were taken for U-Pb zircon and Ar<sup>40</sup>-Ar<sup>39</sup> white mica isotopic age determination. The findings of the study reveal that crystallization ages yields an <sup>40</sup>Ar-<sup>39</sup>Ar cooling age of 160.4+/-2.4 Ma linking the bulk of the mineralization to the younger, Middle Jurassic episode of magmatism and therefore ruling out a correlation with other porphyry deposits of the Takomkane-Wildhorse magmatic belt.

The country rock exposed on the property consists of a dark, rusty weathering and polydeformed argillaceous sedimentary rocks of the Harper Ranch Group. At the Discovery Zone, there are at least three discreet intrusive phases which have been exposed by trenching ie a brown quartz diorite, monzodiorite and aplite. All are overprinted by late hydrothermal quartz and quartz carbonate veining. Outcrop exposures show that the mafic quartz diorite is the most intensely foliated, lineated and altered whereas the monzodiorite is moderately foliated to unfoliated and moderately to weakly altered. Aplite dykes cut both of the earlier phases and are not foliated. The local geology surrounding the Discovery Zone area is illustrated in Figure 5.

#### 7.2.1 Monzodiorite

The oldest intrusive phase exposed on the property is monzodiorite. The monzodiorite is a holocrystalline biotite-hornblende monzodiorite to granodiorite. The intrusive is light grey to greenish grey in color on a fresh surface and white to pinkish grey on the weathered surface.



# Figure 4 Regional Geology

**Westkam Gold Corp.**

Bonaparte Property  
Kamloops Mining Division

NTS  
0921, 092P

Scale:  
1:250,000

Apr. 5, 2019  
J. Lewis  
UTM NAD83 Zone 10

Disseminated pyrite imparts a rusty weathering. The monzodiorite is medium grained where quartz comprises 20% as rounded quartz eyes and matrix. Biotite to 10% occurs as small euhedral books, slivers and replacements of hornblende imparting a salt and pepper texture to the groundmass. Hornblende and K-feldspar occur as sparse, out sized crystals up to 1cm long. Chloritized mafic xenoliths are commonly noted (Logan, Mihalyuk, 2014).

### **7.2.2 Mafic Quartz Diorite**

The mafic quartz diorite is coarse grained with distinctive tightly packed white plagioclase, altered hornblende and distinctive sparse blue quartz eyes. Plagioclase crystals are stubby and euhedral in shape and make up 20% of the rock. The matrix consists of fine-grained prismatic hornblende (20%). The mafic quartz diorite forms blocky slabs where most intensely foliated and lineated. Biotite alteration is common imparting a brown coloration. Mafic xenoliths of hornfelsed argillaceous country rock is common to the unit. The degree of alteration is directly related to the intensity of foliation development. In weakly foliated rocks, hornblende is replaced by patchy biotite and chlorite. In shear zones, hornblende has been totally replaced by fine grained biotite-quartz-white mica-carbonate and opaque minerals that wrap around porphyroclasts of plagioclase (Logan, Mihalyuk, 2014).

### **7.2.3 Basalt**

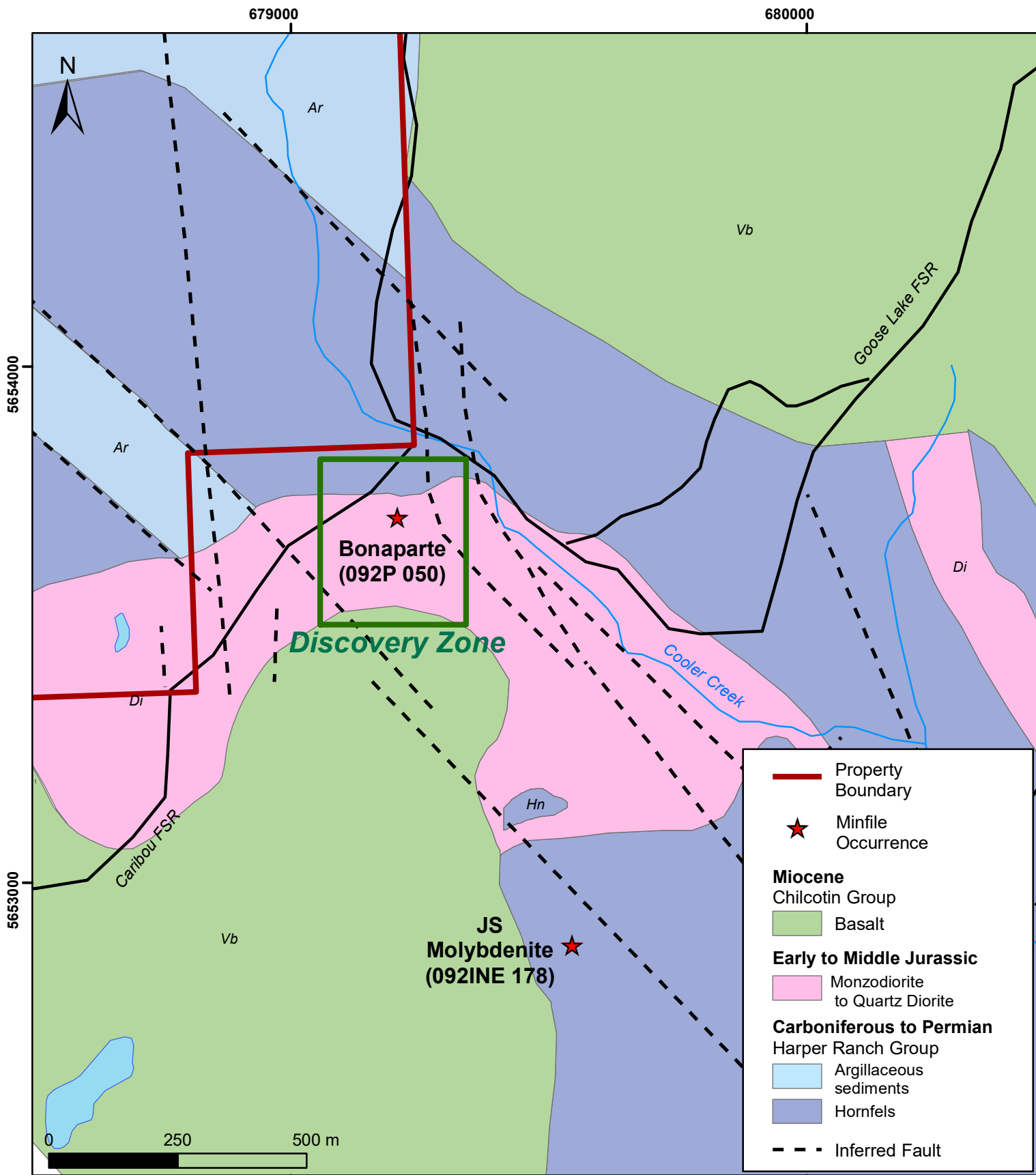
Miocene plateau basalts occupy the high ground and form prominent cliffs bounding the exposure of older rocks. The basalt is dark green-grey in color and is massive. Columnar jointing is common.

### **7.2.4 Granite - Aplite**

Grey to tan quartz and plagioclase granite dikes are the youngest intrusive phase. They are typically less than 5cm thick and cut the foliation at high angles. Disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite grains are concentrated in the monzodiorite at the contact with aplite.

### **7.2.5 Structure**

The quartz veins of the main workings in the Discovery Zone occupy a north trending greenschist grade mylonitic shear zone. The rocks in the shear zone display discrete, meter wide zones with a well developed fabric that is locally accompanied by a prominent down-dip (east) lineation. The foliation is defined by biotite, quartz, white mica and carbonate laminae. Preliminary analysis of kinematic indicators suggests that there is an east side up (reverse) sense of movement. Medial to the shear zones in the plutonic rock are north-trending (~026°) east dipping, decimeter to meter thick gold bearing quartz veins that continue along strike for up to 250m. Younger brittle faults and carbonate altered quartz veins cross cut the mylonitic fabric attesting to the ongoing hydrothermal alteration and mineral deposition (Logan, Mihalyuk, 2013).



# Figure 5 Local Geology

**Westkam Gold Corp.**

Bonaparte Property  
Kamloops Mining Division

NTS  
092I, 092P

Scale:  
1:10,000

Apr. 4, 2019  
J. Lewis  
UTM NAD83 Zone 10

Lee (1989) highlights the findings of three cross trenches located at the south end of the Crow vein structure where a major shear zone (F6) was uncovered trending near north-south. The F6 shear zone was also intersected in the South Crow drill holes and appears to truncate the surface exposure of the Crow Vein, down dropping the vein on the eastern side of the fault. Where exposed in the surface trenching, the shear zone dipped steeply to the east and consisted of several narrow (to 3cm) quartz veinlets in a highly sheared interval of quartz diorite. A sample across the shear zone returned 21.02g/t Au /1.5m. The southern section of the Crow Vein is separated from the Central Crow vein by the F6 shear zone which displaces the southern portion of the Crow Vein about 10m into the footwall relative to the Central Crow Vein section.

### 7.3 Mineralization

There are two MINFILE Occurrences on the property ie the JS Molybdenite Showing (092INE178) and the Bonaparte Developed Prospect (092P 050), the locations of which are illustrated in Figure 5. A brief description of the two MINFILE Occurrences are as follows.

Minfile Occurrences contain geological, location and economic information on more than 14,750 metallic, industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits and occurrences in British Columbia. The data base is used by government, industry and academia for resource management, land use planning, exploration and research.

The JS Molybdenite showing (MINFILE Number 092INE178) is located 24km north of Kamloops and is accessible via the Jamieson Creek forest service road. Molybdenite mineralization is developed within metasedimentary rocks (argillites, quartzites and quartz muscovite schists) of the late Paleozoic Harper Ranch Group. The metasedimentary rocks are intruded by dioritic rocks which may be part of the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Thuya batholith. The molybdenum mineralization is best exposed in a 20-meter x 20-meter area that has been tested by pitting. Molybdenite occurs as smears, on dry fractures, in quartz veins and as finely disseminated grains (Assessment Report 8500). Disseminated pyrite is associated with the molybdenum mineralization within the hornfelsed metasedimentary rocks. A representative grab sample is reported to have yielded an assay of 0.098% molybdenum. Isolated occurrences of chalcopyrite and molybdenum were noted within quartz veins within the intrusive unit. Mineralization is exposed in a creek valley in a window within flat lying plateau basalts of Miocene age which covers most of the area.

The prospect was staked as the Rave group in 1972 by Amoco Canada Petroleum Limited to cover a molybdenum stream sediment anomaly. Amoco completed a soil sampling program and geological mapping and related molybdenum soil anomalies to molybdenum mineralization in bedrock. The prospect was subsequently staked by Joe Schmising as the JS claim and a program of geological mapping and prospecting was completed in 1980.

The Bonaparte MINFILE is a developed prospect (MINFILE Number 092P 050) and is located 30km north of Kamloops in the Bob/Wentworth creek areas. The property is accessible via the Jamieson



Creek forest service road. The Bonaparte Developed Prospect includes 9 gold bearing quartz veins located within an area measuring 300m x 350m. Details of these veins are as follows.

Mineralization is associated with a series of near north-south trending quartz veins hosted mainly by Quartz Diorite intrusive within an area referred to as the “Discovery Zone” which covers an area measuring 300m east-west by 350m north-south. At least 9 gold bearing quartz veins have been located to date on the property through trenching and drilling. From west to east the veins are referred to as the Owl, Crow, Grey-Jay, Nutcracker, Raven, Chickadee/Eagle and Woodpecker/Flicker (Figure 3). There are a number of historical drill holes intersections which may indicate that several additional veins may also be present. The quartz veins generally dip moderately to steeply east and locally range up to 3 meters in thickness. Pinching and swelling over short distances is common along the length of the veins. Locally the massive white quartz veins contain up to several percent sulphides, dominantly pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and molybdenite. Free gold is associated with a silver-grey telluride. Sulphides especially chalcopyrite, tend to be coarse grained; there seems to be a correlation between gold grade, vein width and sulphide content. In the western part of the Discovery Zone, veins appear to be very tight with little alteration, stockwork or veins in the country rock; to the east the number of veins, veinlets, stockwork and alteration in the wall rock increase until at the Flicker vein there are heavy concentrations of sulphides in the wall rock (Dykes 2009).

In a number of cases, anomalous gold values occurred in shear zones or in country rock. In drill hole 89-8, a section of hornfels containing very narrow quartz stringers returned 44.57 gm/t Au over 0.68m. In several cases altered intrusive rock returned elevated gold values ie in Trench 89-8 siliceous quartz diorite adjacent to the Flicker Vein ran up to 16.45 g/t Au/1.0m long panel sample. Siliceous quartz diorite in drill hole 89-12, which was not related to quartz veining returned 7.44g/t Au / 0.42m. In all of the three above examples, the auriferous country rock was indistinguishable from adjacent barren rock. A final example of gold grades not confined to quartz veining was in Trench TR-89-004 where a shear zone containing narrow quartz stringers returned 21.02g/t Au / 1.5m true width. The historical drilling was almost entirely restricted to the Owl, Crow, Nutcracker and Grey-Jay vein systems (Figure 3). Large sections within the Discovery Zone remain almost entirely underexplored.

A brief description of the known veins evaluated to date on the property are as described by Dykes, 2009 and Lee, 1989:

### **7.3.1 Grey Jay Vein**

The Grey Jay vein system is the western most vein system evaluated to date on the property. The Grey-Jay vein was first intersected by drilling in 1986 and was exposed by trenching in 1987.

Three longitudinal trenches (trenches 22, 37 and 46) in 1987 exposed the Grey Jay vein continuously over a strike length of 55 meters. From these trenches the orientation of the vein was determined to be 023° azimuth with a dip of -45° to the east. Based on a combination of channel and panel sampling, the average true width and grade sampled over the 55-meter strike

length was 29.14 g Au/tonne over 0.95m (0.846 opt Au over 3.1 ft). The Grey Jay vein may merge with the Crow vein at depth at its southern extension. Work completed in 1989 suggests the Grey-Jay vein is a discrete vein and drilling shows the vein to have good width near surface which appears to decrease with depth. The grade of the vein is locally very high, both on surface and at depth.

The Upper 40 feet of this vein was removed during the initial Bulk Sample extraction on the property in 1994 by Claimstaker Resources. At the completion of the 1988 field season, a total of 30 diamond drill holes intersected the Grey Jay vein system. All of the work completed to date has outlined the vein over 130m in strike length and has been drill tested to a maximum depth of 165 meters. The Grey Jay vein remains open along strike to the north and south. Of interest is historical drill hole DDH89-6 which graded 321 gm's gold over a true width of 0.56m located an estimated 9m down dip from the floor of the main open pit (Dykes 2009).

### **7.3.2 Crow Vein**

The Crow vein has been divided into three sub sections ie Crow Vein South, Crow Vein Central and Crow Vein North. The Central Crow Vein was discovered in 1987 with the excavation of Trench 45. A combination of assay channel and panel samples returned an average grade and true width of the Crow Vein at 14.4g/t Au over 1.15m over a trench strike length of 30m (open to the north along strike). From 1986 to 1989 a total of some 36 drill holes had intersected the Crow Vein with the deepest drill intersection at 140m. Both trench and drill data suggest that the Crow Vein consists of three discreet segments referred to as the North, Central and South Crow Vein segments. The overall known extent of the Crow Vein to October 2003 was 250m in strike length with an average width of 1.0 to 1.3m to a depth of 50m.

#### Crow Vein South:

The southern portion of the Crow vein has an orientation of 027°/-55° and is separated by the central section by a major fault (F6) which displaces the Southern Vein portion about 10 meters into the footwall relative to the Central Vein system. This shear zone truncates the surface exposure of the Crow Vein, down dropping the vein on the eastern side of the fault. Where sampled, the shear zone graded 0.613 oz/ton over a true width of about 1.5m. Where exposed, the shear zone dipped steeply east and consisted of several narrow (to 3cm) quartz veinlets in a highly sheared interval of quartz diorite. The width of the Crow Vein South is generally good with no apparent change with depth. The grade is lean. To 1997, only four holes out of 15 returned encouraging results (DDH89-4, 19.86g/t Au/0.65m; DDH89-11, 8.39g/t Au/0.76m; DDH94-3, 13.01g/t Au/0.38m and DDH94-4, 12.16g/t Au/0.56m). In 1998, DDH98-1 intersected 11.30g/t Au / 4.0m true width at a vertical depth of 40m. The Crow Vein South segment covers approximately 110m of strike length varying from 0.8 to 1.6m in thickness with intersections to 40m below surface.

### Crow Vein Central:

The Central Crow Vein has received considerable work through trenching and drilling. The Central Vein strikes at 12° with dips to -55° to the east. At the north end of the Central Vein segment is an area where the Nutcracker and Crow Veins have merged along strike. The width of the vein is generally very good, however there may be indications that the vein narrows with depth. Locally very high-grade gold values have been intersected however these grades are patchy and may also show a decrease of grade with increasing depth. Of the 26 holes that intersected the Central Crow Vein, eight holes have no assay results reported, five had gold grades below 1.0g/t Au, one had an intersection of 2.05g/t Au and eight intersections had a gold grade between 8.25g/t Au to 31.88g/t Au and three had values over 84.0g/t Au. Widths vary from 1.8m to 2.0m wide with a best intersection of 115.27g/t Au/1.07m from 15.56m to 16.63m in drill hole 86-13.

### Crow Vein North:

There is a limited amount of trench data for the northern portion of the Crow Vein. Drill data suggests the vein is oriented at 34° dipping -55° to the east. The Crow North Vein was exposed by a 28m long longitudinal trench which determined the average true width of the vein to be 1.15m. Limited drilling during the 1980's failed to intersect any high-grade gold values at depth. In late 1994, a two hole drill fence was completed, DDH 94-11 was drilled at -45° while DDH94-12 was collared at -65°. Drill hole 94-11 failed to intersect any values of interest while DDH94-12 returned 70.5g/t Au / 1.12m from 23.33 to 24.45m.

### **7.3.3 Owl Vein**

The Owl Vein is located at the north end of the main trench area and is located between the Grey Jay and Crow North Veins. The Owl vein strikes at 32° and dips at -50° east and was first recognized during the interpretation of the 1988 drill program (Lee, 1989). Lee interpreted that at least 30 drill holes have intersected the Owl Vein, indicating a minimum strike length of 100m with the deepest drill hole intersection at 150m. The Owl vein is considered part of the Crow Vein system however it continues as a separate entity both along strike and down dip. The width appears to increase with depth to a maximum width of 2.3m (DDH89-8) while grades are generally low with a few exceptions ie DDH98-8, 14.04g/t Au / 2.3m true width from 25.3m to 27.7m. The near surface portion of this vein was extracted during the 1994 bulk sample program. It should be noted that the near surface mineralized portions of the Owl, Grey Jay, Crow North and Nutcracker veins extracted during the 1994 bulk sample program occupied a cross-sectional width of just 20 meters. Near the south-central section of the main open pit, Lee interprets the Owl vein as being in the footwall of the Grey Jay vein, so the Owl vein must then cross through the Grey Jay vein between the north and south-central portions of the open pit. Three additional narrow veins have been intersected within a further 20m in the footwall of the Grey Jay vein in DDH87-9 (5.28g/t Au/0.23m) and two in DDH87-13 (20.47g/t Au/0.24m and 20.3g/t Au/0.49m).

#### **7.3.4 Nutcracker Vein**

The Nutcracker Vein was mined during the 1994 Bulk Sample program from a pit separate from the main Bulk Sample pit. A total of nine cross trenches and two longitudinal trenches exposed the vein over a strike length of 105 meters. Where exposed, the vein was narrow with an average true width of 0.35 meters and an orientation of  $027^{\circ}/-48^{\circ}\text{E}$ . The vein was not sampled continuously by panel samples where trenched longitudinally. Grades up to 144.62g/t Au were obtained from channel samples and an average grade of 50.4g/t Au is calculated from all channel samples across the vein.

A total of 24 drill holes have intersected the Nutcracker vein with the deepest drill hole intersection at 155m; best drill hole results report 10.97g/t Au / 1.04m from 16.1m to 17.14m in DDH 86-18. The initial interpretation had the Nutcracker Vein merging with the Crow Vein in the central portions of the Bulk Sample trench and was considered to represent the southern most point on the vein. A re-evaluation of the 1986 and 1987 drill data suggests the Nutcracker vein continues southwards along this strike beyond its point of merging with the Crow Vein. The widest and highest grade portions of the vein appear to be adjacent to this point of merging, particularly the previously unrecognized southern segment of the vein.

#### **7.3.5 Raven Vein**

The Raven Vein was discovered by trenching beneath mineralized quartz subcrop. In 1986, three cross trenches were excavated on the Raven Vein. Channel samples across the vein returned values up to 112.83g/t Au. However, the average grade and width based on the longitudinal trenching is 7.0g/t Au over a true width of 0.69m. Four drill holes were then designed to test the vein at depth. The complex structural nature of the vein was not recognized, the apparent lack of veining in DDH86-10 suggested that the vein pinched out with depth. In 1989 the Raven Vein was trenched longitudinally over a strike length of 55 meters. Detailed mapping of these trenches resulted in the recognition of three district faults (F1, F2, F3) which truncate and displace the vein. Trenching to locate the northern offset of the vein was not attempted. Due to the complex structural nature of the vein, drilling has been difficult and results disappointing. The Raven vein strikes at  $20^{\circ}$  and dips at  $-48^{\circ}$  to the east. It has a trench indicated strike length of 55m and has been intersected by six (6) drill holes to a maximum depth of 65m.

On December 11, 2009, Encore Renaissance Resources Corp established a portal entrance to an underground decline on the Raven Vein for the purpose of extracting a 10,000 tonne Bulk Sample. The 3m X 3m underground decline was established at a grade of 15% slope heading at  $\sim 170^{\circ}$  azimuth along the trace of the Raven Vein. The Raven vein varies in width from 0.30m to 1.26m with a stockwork zone that includes macro veining up to 10cm in size every 15-20cm throughout the entire quartz diorite assemblage. Mineralization is predominately in veins and throughout fractures as an assemblage of semi-massive irregular clusters of sulphides ie chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor tetrahedrite. Two channel samples across the vein returned 43.5g/t Au over 1.02m and 69.2g/t Au over 1.26m. The Raven vein was traced over a

distance of 41.24m. A total of 23 panel samples were collected along the Raven Vein averaging 12.60g/t Au over 38.2m.

### **7.3.6 Chickadee / Eagle Vein**

The Chickadee vein has been tested by both trenching and drilling. A total of five cross trenches were dug at the site of the “C” boulder cluster. One diamond drill hole (87-20) intersected the Chickadee vein from 17.6m to 17.97m returning 0.07g/t Au / 0.37m. Where tested, the trench indicated length is 20m, the vein has a true width of about 30cm, strikes to the north and dips moderately east at -50°. Grades up to 13.85g/t Au have been obtained from channel samples across the vein. In 2003 the vein was renamed the Eagle Vein and trenching had exposed the vein over a strike length of 75m averaging 1.42m wide. Observations of the 2003 trenching shows sulphides up to 10% consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

### **7.3.7 Flicker Vein**

The Flicker Vein was originally discovered by trenching the “E” boulder cluster in 1986. One trench was dug on the vein in 1986 exposing the quartz vein over a strike length of 6m. Channel samples across the vein returned gold grades up to 16.15g/t Au. As a result, a two-hole drill program evaluated the vein at depth (DDH’s 86-25, 86-26). Hole 86-26 intersected two veins, the first vein returned 9.26g/t Au over 1.67m. This intersection was originally assigned to the Flicker Vein. As a result of additional trenching, the deeper drill intersection has now been interpreted to be the Flicker Vein ie 8.47g/t Au over 0.95m. The 86-6 drill hole intersection has also been re-assigned to the Woodpecker Vein.

Cross trenching in 1989 failed to locate the vein extensions to the north or south. The vein orientation is 015° dipping -72° to the east, the true indicated strike length is 33m. A total of 4 drill holes have tested the vein, the deepest drill intersection is 45m.

### **7.3.8 Woodpecker Vein**

The Woodpecker vein was intersected in 3 drill holes during the 1986 / 1987 drill programs ie drill hole 1986-25, 9.26 g/t Au/1.67 core width; 1986-26, 7.03 g/t Au/0.22m core width and 1987-6, 0.07 g/t Au / 0.3m core width. The drill indicated strike length is 45m. The deepest drill intersection is 20m.

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The characteristics of the mineralized showings located to date on the Bonaparte project belong to Mineral Deposit Profile I01 Au-Quartz Veins as described by Chris Ash and Dani Alldrick of the British Columbia Geological Survey, in selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 – Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Høy, T., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 53-56 .

Veins of this nature are a major source of the world's gold production and account for approximately a quarter of Canada's output. They are the most prolific gold source after the ores of the Witwatersrand basin. Vein deposits of this type form tabular fissure veins in more competent host lithologies while veinlets and stringers form stockworks in less competent lithologies. Veins of this class typically occur as a system of en echelon veins on all scales. Lower grade bulk tonnage style of mineralization may develop in areas marginal to veins with gold associated with sulphides. The veins usually have sharp contacts with the surrounding wall rock and exhibit a variety of textures, including massive, ribboned or banded and stockworks with anastomosing gashes and dilations. Gold bearing quartz veins are found within zones of intense and pervasive carbonate alteration along second order or later faults marginal to transcrustal breaks. They are commonly closely associated with, late syncollisional, structurally controlled intermediate to felsic magmatism. Gold veins are more commonly economic where hosted by relatively large, competent units, such as intrusions or blocks of obducted oceanic crust. Gold bearing quartz veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscut a wide variety of host rocks and are localized along major regional faults and related splays. Silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a meter) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, with or without ferroan dolomite veinlets, extending up to 10's of meters from the veins. Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where the veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions. The ore mineralogy of this deposit type is native gold with pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite and molybdenum. The gangue mineralogy is typically quartz, carbonates, albite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline and graphite. These deposits may be a difficult deposit to evaluate due to a "nugget effect".

Individual deposits average 30,000 t with grades of 16g/t Au and 2.5g/t Ag and may be as large as 40Mt. Many major producers in the Canadian Shield range from 1 to 6 Mt at grades of 7g/t Au. The largest gold-quartz vein deposit in British Columbia is the Bralorne-Pioneer Mine which produced in excess of 117, 800 kilograms of Au from ore with an average grade of 9.3 g/t.

Based on the geological model, the exploration programs designed for the Bonaparte property are appropriate for the evaluation of gold quartz vein deposits.

## 9.0 EXPLORATION

WestKam Gold Corp retained the services of Coast Mountain Geological Ltd to assist with the aggregation and assessment of information accumulated to date on the property and to develop an exploration proposal for the property. The compilation outlined several areas of interest which merit further exploration including the Cooler Creek zone, a NW-SE trending zone with anomalous gold and copper in soils covering an area approximately 1,500m long (north-south) and up to 400m wide (Figures 6, 7).

The exploration work completed on the property from 2012 to present is summarized in Table 3 below.

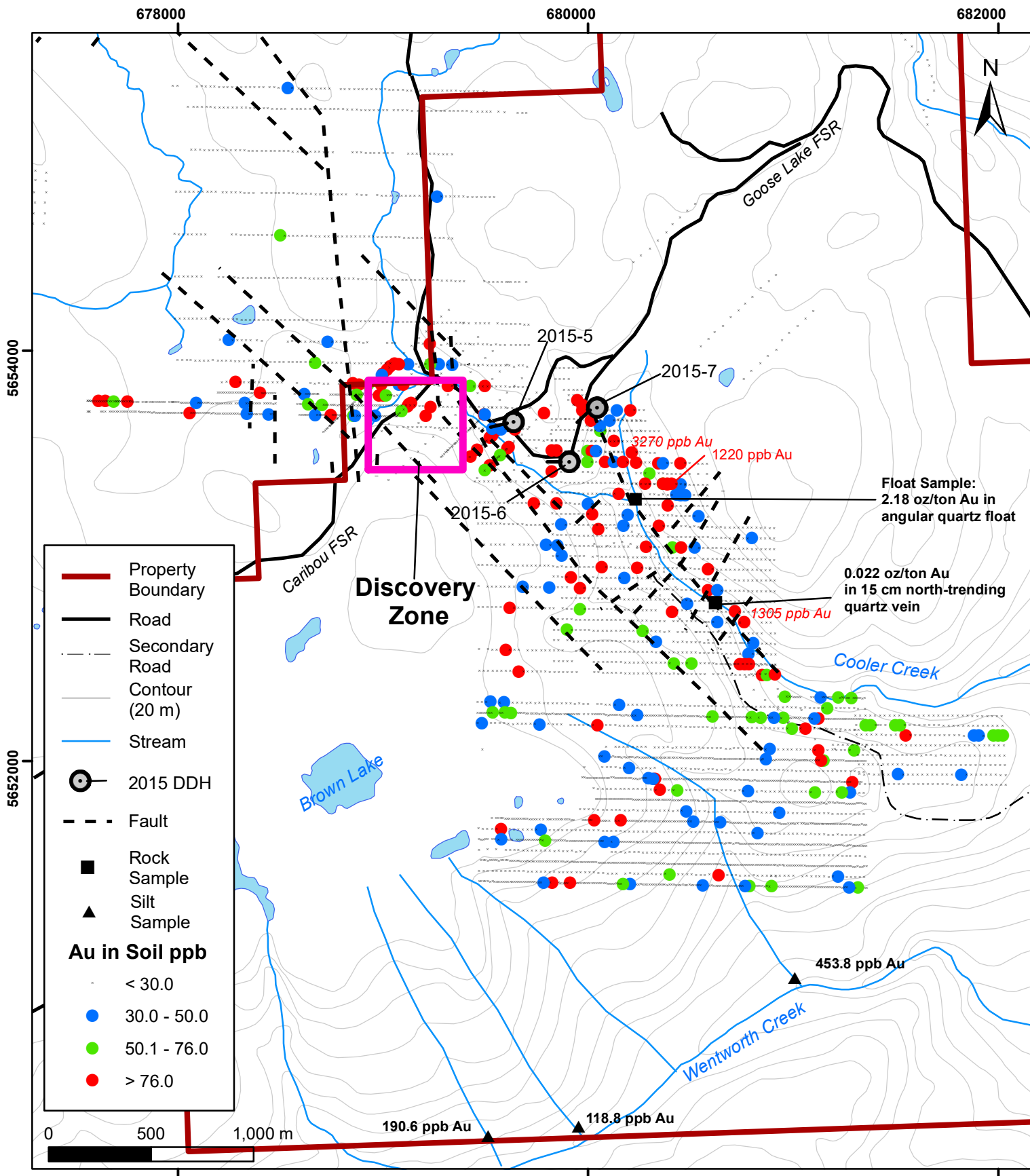
*Table 3: Summary of Exploration 2013 - 2018*

Year	Work Type	Details
2013	Volterra 3D Induced Polarization, Magnetics	Grid coverage 800m x 2,250m
2014	Volterra 3D Induced Polarization, Magnetics	Grid coverage 400m x 2,250m
2015	Seven Hole NQ Drill Program	7 NQ DDH's = 583.08m
2016/2017	Bulk Sample Program	Advance decline 115.5m
2018	Eight Hole NQ Drill Program	8 NQ DDH's = 591.1m

### 9.1 2013 Volterra Induced Polarization and Magnetic Survey

The 2013 Geophysical Program, consisting of Volterra 3D Induced Polarization (IP) and ground magnetic surveys, was designed to test a number of targets on the Bonaparte Property:

- The Discovery Zone and southwards: The Discovery Zone contains a series of parallel and sub-parallel gold-bearing quartz veins hosted within a mylonitic shear zone some 250 to 300 meters wide. A basalt cap immediately to the south of the Discovery Zone covers the projected extension of this auriferous zone.
- Cu-Au Porphyry Target: Due to its favorable regional setting and evidence of porphyry processes noted in past drilling on the Bonaparte Property the 2013 exploration program was designed to seek geophysical evidence of this potential target.
- Cooler Creek Soil Geochemistry Anomaly: Compilation of all historical exploration results delineated a 2 km long, gold-copper soil geochemical anomaly extending from the Discovery Zone to the southeast, down the Cooler Creek valley. Outcrop is limited in the valley by glacial till cover. Historical prospecting and sampling in this area located an angular boulder of quartz vein float material grading 74g/t Au while individual soil sample results returned values up to 3270ppb Au.

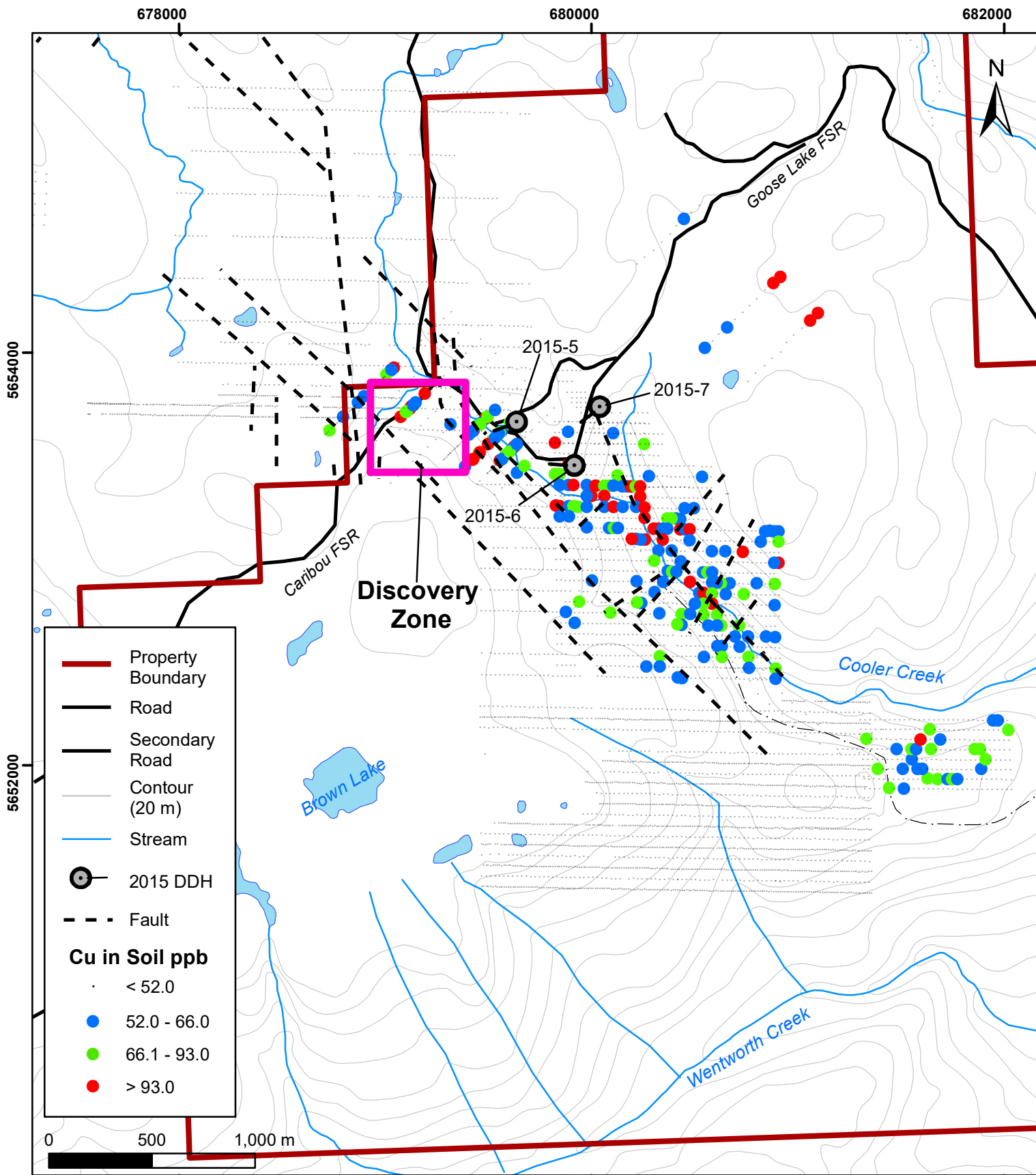


**Figure 6**  
**Historical Au Geochemistry**

<b>Westkam Gold Corp.</b>		
Bonaparte Property Kamloops Mining Division		
NTS 092P, 092I	Scale: 1:25,000	Apr. 4, 2019 J. Lewis UTM NAD83 Zone 10

Data Source: BC ARIS, Field Data, Geogritis





**Figure 7**  
**Historical Cu Geochemistry**

**Westkam Gold Corp.**

Bonaparte Property  
 Kamloops Mining Division

NTS  
 092P, 092I

Scale:  
 1:25,000

Apr. 4, 2019  
 J. Lewis  
 UTM NAD83 Zone 10

In total, 29,850 linear meters of 3D IP and 13,350 linear meters of magnetics were surveyed over the above targets. It was expected the magnetic survey would help delineate alteration zones and lithological contacts, as well as the presence of multi-phase intrusions often associated with porphyry deposits. The resistivity component of the 3D IP was used to help define geological breaks, structures and contacts. The chargeability component of the 3D IP was expected to detect the level of sulphidation associated with porphyry deposits as well as the mineralization within the mylonitic package of the Discovery Zone.

The 2013 Geophysical Program successfully delineated a number of anomalous zones and features, both for Discovery Zone style Au-vein targets as well as Au-Cu porphyry targets. Both the Discovery Zone conductivity and chargeability anomalies and the Porphyry target magnetic and chargeability anomalies remain open to the north and south.

With the above in mind recommendations were made to extend the grid and geophysical surveys southwards in order to fully map and define these targets and to then enable the selection and prioritization of drill targets.

## 9.2 2014 Volterra 3D Induced Polarization and Magnetic Survey

The 2014 Geophysical program is a continuation to the south of the 2013 geophysical survey coverage, consisting of Volterra 3D Induced Polarization and ground magnetic surveys designed to test a number of targets on the Bonaparte property ie The Discovery Zone and Southwards, Cu-Au Porphyry Target and the Cooler Creek Cu-Au soil geochemical anomalies.

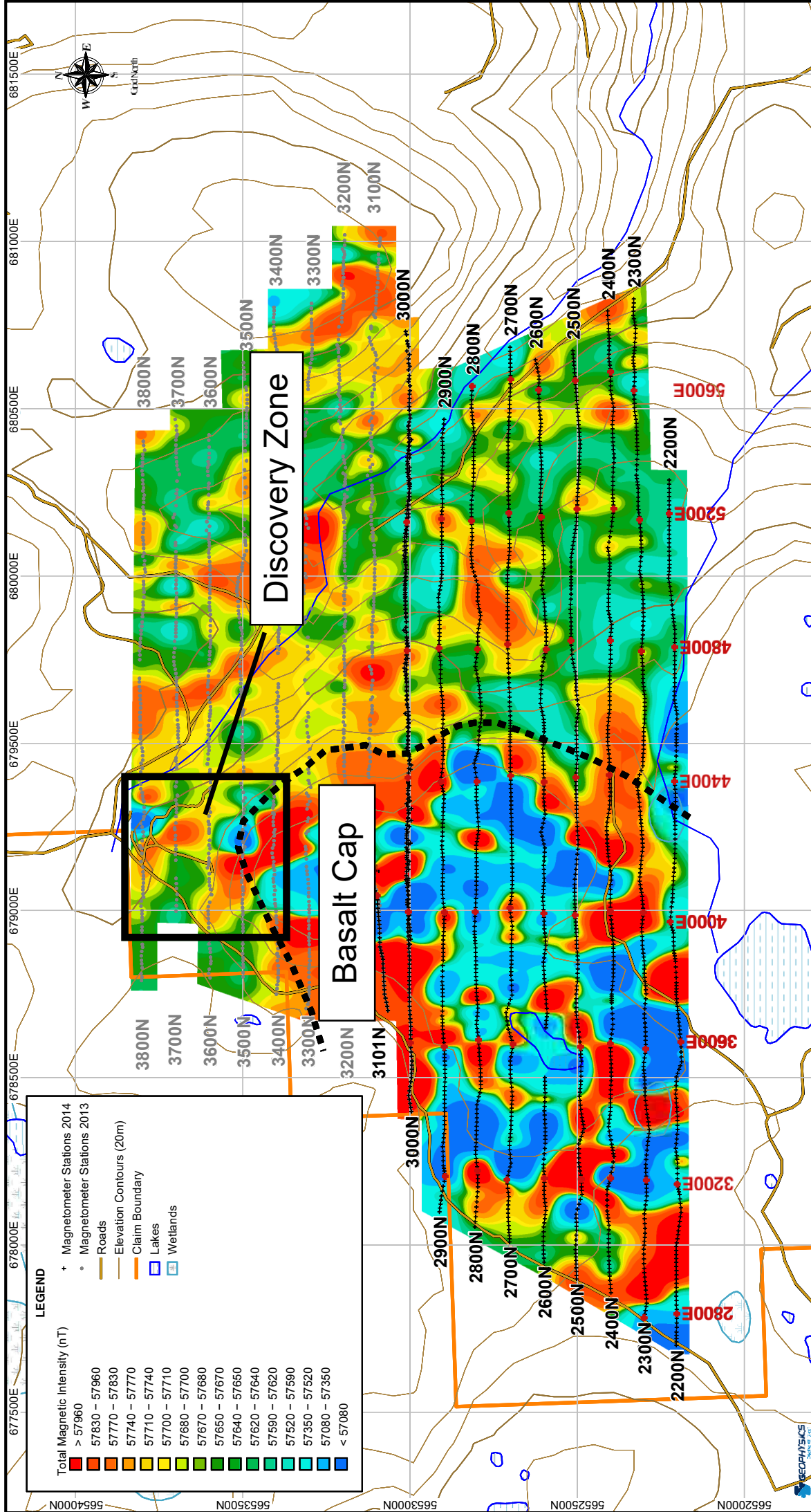
In total, 17,500 linear meters of Volterra 3D IP and 24,450 linear meters of magnetics were surveyed over the three target areas described above in 2013.

The 2014 Volterra 3D IP and ground magnetic surveys have substantially extended the strike length of the high-grade Discovery gold zone trend.

The zone's chargeability and resistivity anomalies were extended another 400 meters to the south-southeast of the 2013 field program for a combined coverage of 1.2 kilometers.

The results of the combined 2013/2014 geophysical surveys (Figures 8, 9, 10) have identified a number of attractive drill targets located along both the Discovery Zone and Cooler Creek trends as well as a number of parallel features of similar chargeability and resistivity.

Southwest of the Discovery Zone, the geophysical surveys discovered a large magnetic anomaly comprised of extreme highs and lows with coincident IP chargeability responses under a younger flat lying basalt cap. The 2013 survey results suggested potential for a multi-phase intrusive. Additional Volterra 3D IP and magnetic surveys conducted in 2014 extended this target zone a further 800 meters to the south. Several chargeability anomalies within this zone provide excellent drill targets for follow up.



**LEGEND**

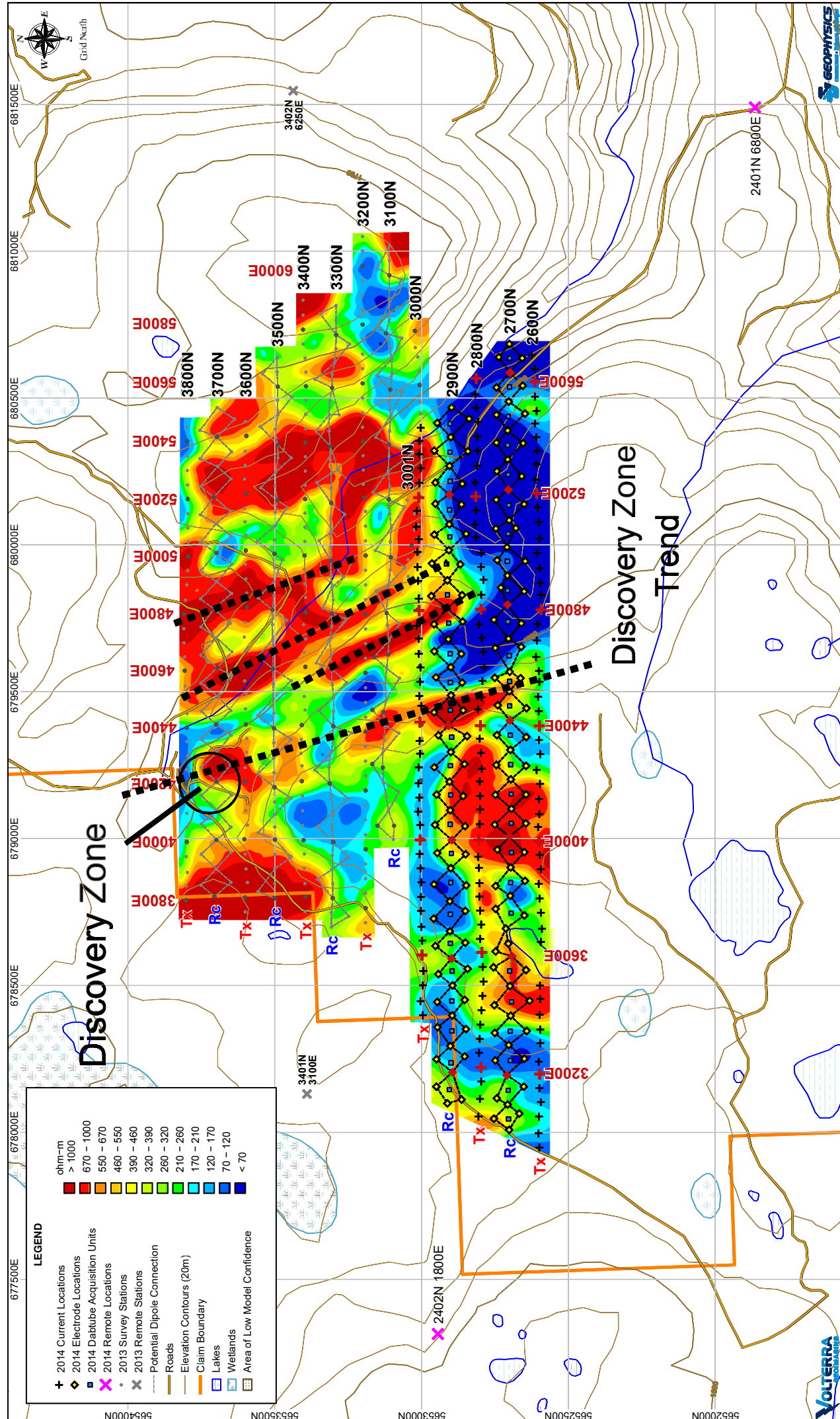
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> 57960	•	Magnetometer Stations 2013
57830 - 57960	—	Roads
57770 - 57830	—	Elevation Contours (20m)
57740 - 57770	—	Claim Boundary
57710 - 57740	□	Lakes
57700 - 57710	□	Wetlands
57680 - 57700		
57670 - 57680		
57650 - 57670		
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57590 - 57620		
57520 - 57590		
57350 - 57520		
57080 - 57350		
< 57080		

Project Information:  
 Client: WestKam Gold Corp.  
 Processing by: S.J. Geophysics Ltd.  
 Survey Date: Oct., 2013 & Oct., 2014  
 Magnetometer: GEM-Systems GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer  
 Mapping Information:  
 Projection: UTM, Zone 10N  
 Colour Classification: Modified Equal Area  
 Mapping Date: 05-Jan-2015

Ground Magnetic Survey  
 Figure 8  
 Total Magnetic Intensity Map



WestKam Gold Corp.  
 Bonaparte Project  
 Kamloops, B.C., Canada



**LEGEND**

- + 2014 Current Locations
- ◆ 2014 Electrode Locations
- ◆ 2014 Dabtube Acquisition Units
- ◆ 2014 Remote Locations
- 2013 Survey Stations
- 2013 Remote Stations
- Potential Dipole Connection
- Roads
- Elevation Contours (20m)
- Claim Boundary
- Lakes
- Wetlands
- Area of Low Model Confidence

ohm-m

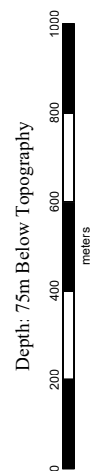
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- 550 - 670
- 460 - 550
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- 320 - 390
- 260 - 320
- 170 - 210
- 120 - 170
- 70 - 120
- < 70

Project Information:  
 Client: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 Survey Type: Voller-3DIP  
 Survey Date: Oct. 2013 & Oct., 2014  
 3D Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 Inversion Software: UBC-GF DCF3D

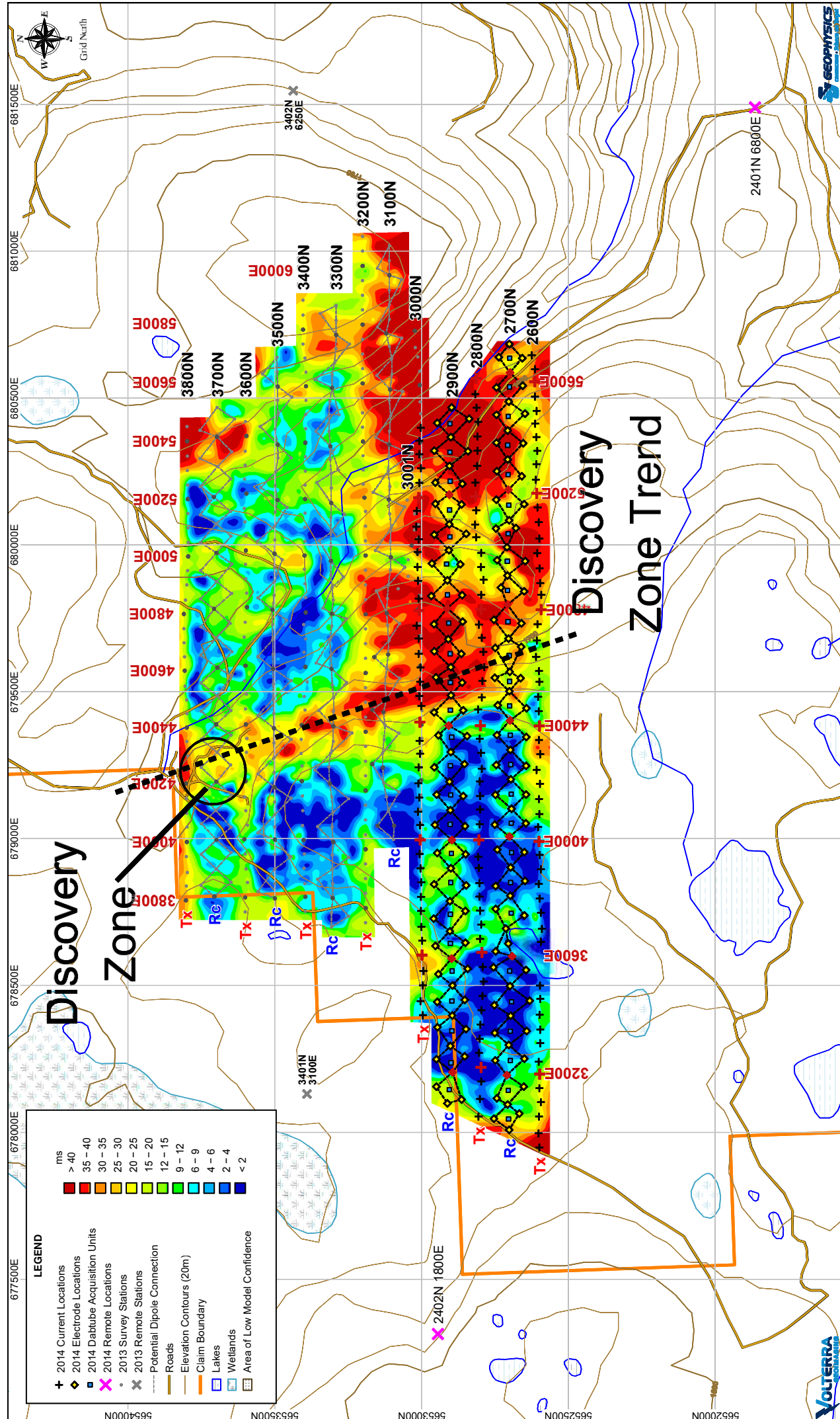
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 Receiver: Voller Acquisition Units  
 Transmitter: GDD TX II  
 Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Mapping Information:  
 Datum: NAD83  
 Projection: UTM Zone 10N  
 Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic  
 Mapping Date: 17-Dec-2014

**Volterra Geoimaging System**  
**Figure 9**  
**Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm-m)**



**WestKam Gold Corp.**  
**Bonaparte Project**  
 Kamloops, B.C., Canada



**LEGEND**

ms	> 40
ms	35 - 40
ms	30 - 35
ms	25 - 30
ms	20 - 25
ms	15 - 20
ms	12 - 15
ms	9 - 12
ms	6 - 9
ms	4 - 6
ms	2 - 4
ms	< 2

+	2014 Current Locations
◆	2014 Electrode Locations
◆	2014 Dabtube Acquisition Units
◆	2014 Remote Locations
•	2013 Survey Stations
•	2013 Remote Stations
---	Potential Dipole Connection
—	Roads
—	Elevation Contours (20m)
—	Claim Boundary
—	Lakes
—	Wells
—	Area of Low Model Confidence

**WestKam Gold Corp.**  
**Bonaparte Project**  
 Kamloops, B.C., Canada

**Volterra Geoimaging System**  
**Figure 10**  
**Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)**

Depth: 5m Below Topography

0 200 400 600 800 1000  
 meters

Project Information:  
 Survey Type: Volterra-3DIP  
 Survey Date: Oct. 2013 & Oct., 2014  
 3D Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.  
 Inversion Software: UBC-GF DCF3D

Instrumentation:  
 Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units  
 Transmitter: GDD TX II  
 Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Mapping Information:  
 Datum: NAD83  
 Projection: UTM, Zone 10N  
 Colour Classification: Modified Linear  
 Mapping Date: 17-Dec-2014

Mapings By: SJ Geophysics Ltd. 1189-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 952-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com

Plate C-1

### 9.3 2016-2017 Bulk Sample Program

On March 6, 2016 WestKam Gold Corp received their Mineral and Coal Exploration Activities and Reclamation Permit MX-4-481 with special conditions from the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines allowing for the underground extraction of a 10,000-tonne bulk sample of ore from the Bonaparte project. The permitted design of the bulk sample program includes the extension of the existing decline from 124.3m to approximately 355m through to the Grey Jay-Crow-Owl vein system. Cap Mining was contracted to develop and extract the underground Bulk sample.

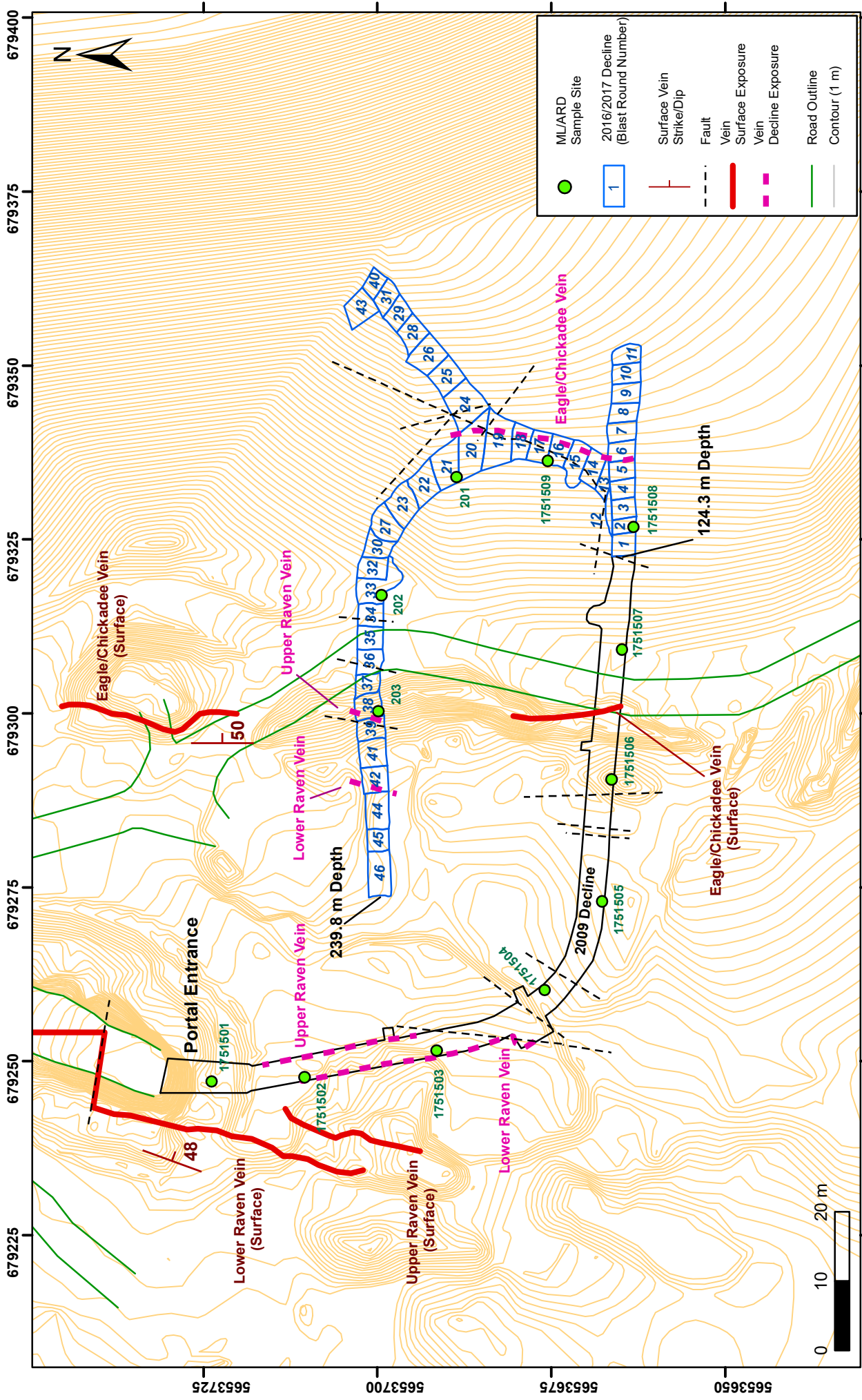
The portal to the underground decline was first established in November 2009 on the Raven vein structure. A trench measuring 30m long X 10m wide and 3m deep was constructed to establish a single portal entrance to a 15% decline trending at 170° azimuth. The decline measures 3.3m X 3.6m in size and is fully equipped with air, water, ventilation and ground support. The 2009 decline terminated at a depth of 124.3m (Figure 11).

The 2016 Bonaparte Bulk Sample program was initiated in May 2016 with the marshalling of underground and surface equipment and supplies to the Bonaparte camp site. Under the Special Conditions of the Bulk Sample permit, the stability of the existing box cut, portal entrance and existing decline was assessed by a qualified person and recommended rehabilitations were completed. As part of the permits Special Conditions, a Ground Control Plan was developed and submitted to the Chief Inspector of Mines. By July 31, 2016, the Special Conditions of the Bulk Sample permit were addressed and site commissioning completed.

Site commissioning of the Bonaparte camp included the emplacement of a secure locked gate across the only access point to the site and underground workings. A chain and lock secured metal door was erected at the entrance to the underground workings. Pre-existing structures on the site include four Atco trailers used for cooking, washing and accommodations and five metal storage containers. A miners dry, washroom and common room was added to the cooking and washing Atco trailer which is plumbed to an existing septic field and the metal storage containers were used for the storage of parts and supplies. A covered open area between two steel containers house the primary generator for the camp and underground electrical requirements.

Located to the side of the metal storage containers is a lined berm in which lies a steel double walled fuel storage tank with a capacity for holding 10,000 litres of diesel fuel. A 16'X20' canvass tent housed the site geologist, satellite communications and level III medic with a 4X4 mobile treatment centre parked to the side for emergency medivacs. A total of 6 personnel trailers were parked on site for additional accommodations.

An Explosive Storage and Use Permit, BC-1266, was issued to WestKam Gold Corp on June 23, 2016 with an expiry date of June 23, 2021. The powder and cap magazines are reached by an upgraded logging road through open clear cut, the closest magazine is located approximately 620m to the south of the camp.



# Figure 11

## Bulk Sample Decline

<b>Westkam Gold Corp.</b>	
Bonaparte Property	
Kamloops Mining Division	
NTS 092I	Scale: 1:750
	Apr. 10, 2019 J. Lewis UTM/NAD83 Zone 10

Data Source: BC TRIM, Field Data

### 9.3.1 Water Sampling

On July 28, 2013, BC Ministry of Environment (MOE) Effluent Discharge Permit 105149 was transferred from Encore Renaissance Resources Corp. to WestKam Gold Corp. Permit 105149 governs the discharge of effluent and or groundwater from an existing gold exploration adit which is occasionally pumped under permit to a small pond (Mine Adit Pit) located to the west, which outflows to a larger excavated pond identified as the "Open Pit. Water in the open pit is presumed to infiltrate into the underlying bedrock and/or percolate through overburden or the upper fractured/weathered bedrock horizon into an adjacent unnamed creek located west of the site, commonly referred to as the NW Creek. The NW creek flows towards the northeast where it intersects an unnamed creek identified as the NE Creek. The NE Creek flows east through a culvert beneath the Cariboo road and continues southeast (Figure 12). Regarding the permitted discharge of effluent from the mine adit,

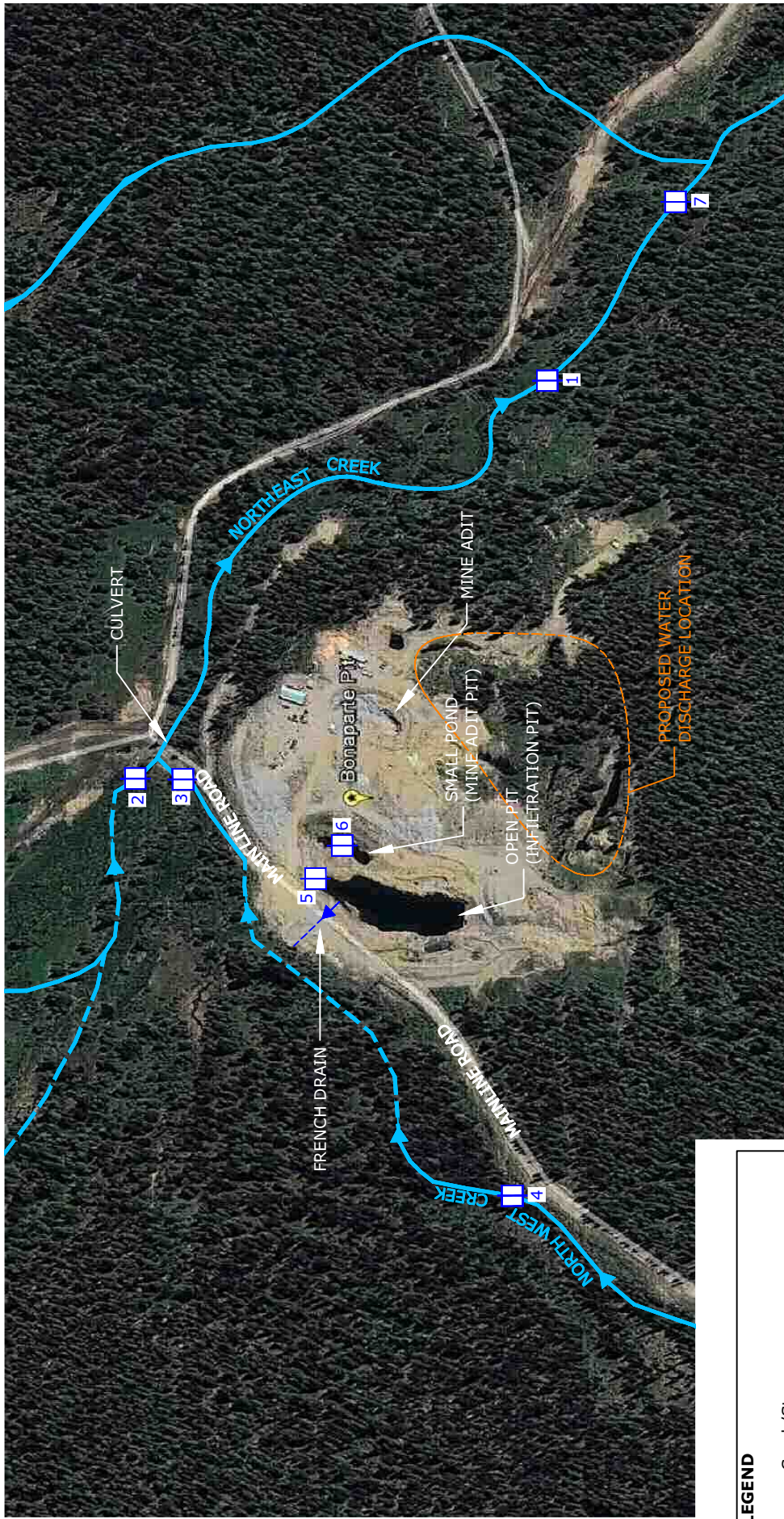
- The maximum discharge rate is 430 cubic meters/day;
- The authorized discharge period is continuous;
- The authorized works (mine adit, ground water collection works, settling sumps, infiltration mine pit) must be in operation while discharging;
- The characteristics of the discharge must be equivalent to or better than: Non-filtrable Residue, Maximum 40mg/L, Monthly Average 25mg/L and pH Maximum of 9.0 pH units and a minimum of 6.5 pH units;
- The permittee must collect quarterly water samples from the six (6) water site sample locations;
- Sample frequency must be increased to weekly when the adit is pumped out; and
- Sample frequency increases to bi-weekly, minimum two sampling events, should the infiltration pit overflow.

General Requirements of the permit state:

- Any bypass of the authorized works is prohibited unless the approval of the Director is obtained and confirmed in writing; and
- If the infiltration Mine Pit overflows via the French drain, the Permittee must immediately notify the Director and commence sampling.

Teranis Consulting Ltd (Teranis) and the Stk'emlupsemc te Secwepemc First Nation (SSN) have routinely collected quarterly water samples from the site to assess water quality within the mine adit, pits and adjacent creeks since November 2012. Although it has not been possible to collect samples in the spring due to snow pack levels, samples have been collected for laboratory analysis at least three times a year. As per permit 105149, surface water samples have been collected at the six monitoring stations. Site conditions, such as Mine Adit discharge rate (if being pumped) and field measurements of temperature, pH, and conductivity were recorded during each monitoring event. All samples were submitted to ALS Environmental, located at 8081 Lougheed Highway in Burnaby, BC.





**Figure 12**  
Water Monitoring Stations

SCALE: 1:4000

**NOTES**

1. Monitoring station locations are approximate.
2. Site plans have been compiled from a number of historic sources and their accuracy has not been verified. These plans should be treated as sketches and not relied upon as engineered survey plans.

**LEGEND**

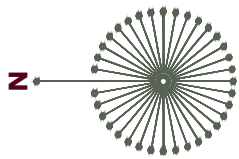
- Creek/Stream
- Creek/Stream (Unconfirmed Location)
- Flow Direction
- Surface Water Monitoring Station

**ROUTINE MONITORING STATIONS:**

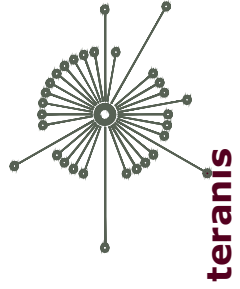
- 1 - NE Creek Downstream
- 2 - NE Creek Upstream
- 3 - NW Creek Downstream
- 4 - NW Creek Upstream
- 5 - Open Pit, near spillway
- 6 - Small Pond, Mine Adit Pit

**ADDITIONAL MONITORING STATION:**

- 7 - NE Creek Downstream 2



**Teranis Consulting Ltd.**  
580 - 1125 Howe Street  
Vancouver, BC, Canada  
V6Z 2K8  
Tel: (604) 681-2888  
Fax: (604) 681-2891  
www.teranis.ca



PROJECT

**WESTKAM GOLD CORP.**  
**BY-PASS APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE**  
**PERMIT 105149**

TITLE

SITE DETAILS AND SURFACE WATER MONITORING STATIONS

PROJECT No.

TR12004.03

DATE.

APRIL 2017

FIGURE No.

12

The results of routine surface water monitoring conducted since 2012 have been summarized and compared to applicable water quality guidelines, the results of which are as follows:

- Field and laboratory measurements of pH have been near neutral to slightly alkaline at 6.86 to 8.11 (lab data);
- Total suspended solids (TSS) in water contained within the open pit have typically been less than the laboratory method detection limit of 3-4 mg/L. The highest recorded TSS concentration was 4.3 mg/L;
- The concentration of all parameters specified within the permit were less than applicable BC AWQG's and WWQG's at all sample locations and during all monitoring events, with the exception of total copper in the open pit. Total copper concentrations in the Open Pit in the late spring and summer of 2013-2015 were consistently in the range of 0.0094 and 0.010 mg/L and only marginally exceed the applicable AWQG's. It is also noted that the copper concentrations in samples from the Mine Adit during these periods were all less than applicable AWQG's.

The underground workings were de-watered over a 3-day period from May 30 to June 1, 2016. Water was actively pumped at a rate of 5.05L/sec (80 gallons per minute) from the mine adit into the small settling pond (upstream of the large open pit) for 18-20 hours/day. A total volume of approximately 1,093m<sup>3</sup> of water was pumped over the three-day period. Water levels in the open pit did not significantly increase during pumping and no visual change in turbidity of the open pit was observed. As per section 3.1 of Permit 105149, Teranis Consulting Ltd conducted bi-weekly surface water sampling of all six surface water station sites included in the routine surface water monitoring program. Water samples were collected on June 1 and June 7, 2016. Analytical results were compared to applicable Provincial Approved Water Quality Guidelines (AWQG) and Working Water Quality Guidelines (WWQG). The concentrations of all analyzed parameters were less than the applicable criteria at all monitoring stations during both monitoring events. In addition, the elevated total copper concentration identified in the open pit during routine May Quarterly Monitoring event decreased below the applicable BC AWQG subsequent to the mine adit pump out. These results also indicate that adit water quality does not appear to deteriorate with depth. Historically, water samples collected from the open pit during spring water monitoring events show an elevated concentration of total copper exceeding the applicable BC AWQG. The BC AWQG for total copper is based on water hardness, and therefore differs for each sample. Water hardness in the open pit was measured at substantially lower concentrations in spring monitoring events (May-June) than during other sampling events, resulting in the application of a more stringent guideline for total copper. All other parameters within the open pit were less than applicable BC AWQG and WWQG.

### 9.3.2 Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage Analysis

Under the permit conditions, the permittee will undertake representative sampling of sufficient frequency to characterize the Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage (ML/ARD) characteristics of mine adit walls and waste material. Lorax Environmental Services Ltd. of Vancouver developed

the Bonaparte sampling protocols for the evaluation of metal leaching and acid rock drainage. Lorax's recommended sampling program requires a 3m composite chip sample be taken from both walls of the decline. The sample frequency is 1, 3m sample every 18m of decline advancement. Observations of the rock type, % sulphide, fracture and joint density, degree of weathering, veining and carbonate content were recorded. Samples were submitted to Maxxam Labs in Vancouver for analysis.

A total of twelve ML/ARD samples were collected by the geological site staff along the walls of the 200m long decline (Figure 11). Sample location as well as geological and mineralogical features were recorded by the samplers. The dominant lithology was described as medium grained quartz diorite with ubiquitous quartz carbonate veining and pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization clustered primarily along fractures, joint planes and shear/fault zones. Upon review and interpretation of the geochemical test data for the Bonaparte decline wall rock samples, Lorax Environmental concluded:

- That the sulphide and carbonate mineralization appear to be commonly associated with structural features in the decline wall rock. The relative amounts of these mineral assemblages as well as the degree of dispersion within the rock matrix will control the drainage chemistry;
- Significant NP ( $>33\text{kg CaCO}_3/\text{t}$ ) was detected in the decline wall rock and total S contents were consistently below 1%;
- Only one out of the 12 samples collected was classified as PAG (NPR=1.9), Given the conservative means to calculate AP, using both sulphide and insoluble sulphur, the overall sample population can be described a NPAG; and
- Molybdenum, Cu and Se are species that are elevated with respect to average upper crustal abundances in at least three of the studied samples. Of these, Mo is consistently elevated in all samples and may require further scrutiny due to its relatively high leaching potential under neutral pH conditions.

In light of the findings Lorax recommended more specific geochemical and mineralogical analyses on a subset of decline wall rock samples to quantify the release of potential contaminants from these materials. Overall, the results of the tests indicate that there is a low ML/ARD potential for the Bonaparte decline waste rock. These observations led to the following conclusions:

- Consistent with static testing completed by Lorax, mineralogical and Shake Flask Extraction (SFE) data indicate that the decline wall rock samples will not release acid rock drainage due to the abundance of carbonate (+/- reactive silicates) minerals relative to sulphide minerals;
- Despite elevated solid phase compositions for several elements that may be mobile in pH neutral water, the aggressive SFE test determined that low concentrations of these elements were released under neutral to alkaline conditions; and

- For Al specifically, it was found that Bonaparte site water quality data indicates pH values between 7 and 8 which would likely lead to the precipitation and dilution of dissolved Al upon contact of decline rock seepage with other site water sources.

Based on the petrographic observations coupled with SFE test results, no special handling or storage is deemed necessary to mitigate metal leaching for the relatively small volume of materials being disturbed during the development of the Bonaparte decline.

### 9.3.3 2016-2017 Underground Bulk Sample Program

Underground mapping and sampling were completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd (Figure 11). The upper portion of the decline from the portal entrance to a depth of 100m was remapped along both walls as no geological maps exist for the historical work completed in 2009. The Raven vein consists of two separate quartz veins referred to as the Upper and Lower Raven vein. The Upper Raven quartz vein was first encountered 9.5m from the portal entrance and followed the east wall to 35.5m where it disappeared in the floor of the decline. The Upper Raven vein strikes 010° to 020° azimuth, dipping 50° to 55° to the east and is 1.0m wide hosting up to 5% disseminated and coarse-grained aggregates of pyrite with trace amounts of chalcopyrite. The vein is enveloped by a 40cm wide chlorite-carbonate-sericite alteration envelope along both the hanging wall and foot wall contacts hosting up to 5% pyrite. The alteration envelope is moderately to strongly calcareous. The Lower Raven vein was first noted 17.75m from the portal entrance along the west wall of the decline and extends down the decline to approximately 48.6m from the portal entrance where the last bit of the vein is exposed along the west wall of the water filled underground sump before the decline swings to the east at a bearing of 095°. The Lower Raven vein hosts up to 3% pyrite and is up to 1m wide with minor pinching and swelling striking 18° to 20° azimuth, dipping 40° to the east. The Lower Raven vein exhibits a narrow alteration envelope from 10 to 20cm hosting chlorite-carbonate-sericite alteration with 5% pyrite.

At approximately 55m from the portal entrance the decline swings to the east from 170° azimuth to 095° azimuth for approximately 63m to 124.3m, the final depth reached by the 2009 Bulk Sample program and the point at which face mapping and sampling of the 2016 Bulk Sample program begins. At 135m from the portal entrance the decline splits. Straight ahead at 095° a remuck bay was established for a distance of 20m. At 135m the main decline swings to the north into a broad left turn where it straightens out at 178m for a direct drive to the west at 269°. At a distance of 155m, midway through the broad left turn, the 1670 equipment storage x-cut was established at 055° azimuth for a distance of 31m.

The Eagle/Chickadee quartz vein was first intersected at the corner of the remuck bay and the main decline. Advancing to the east into the remuck bay, the north trending, east dipping Eagle/Chickadee vein was exposed on the remuck face for a distance of approximately 8m or three blast rounds resulting in 21 chip samples, 8 panel samples and 6 muck samples, the results of which are listed in Table 4. Historical surface work indicates the vein has a true width of

approximately 30cm striking near north-south dipping moderately at 50° to the east. Grades up to 13.85g/mt gold have been obtained from channel samples across the 30cm vein. One shallow drill hole in 1987 tested the vein at a depth of 17m intersecting 0.36m of vein material returning <0.07g/mt gold. Face mapping describes the Eagle/Chickadee quartz vein as a bull quartz vein which pinches and swells from 5cm to 75cm in width trending from 345° to 357° azimuth dipping 28° to 38° to the east. The vein proper is weakly mineralized hosting up to 2% disseminated pyrite. A 20cm to 60cm chlorite-sericite-carbonate alteration envelope is noted along the footwall contact and 1-3cm alteration envelope along the hanging wall contact. Sulphide mineralization is best developed within the alteration envelopes with disseminated and coarse aggregates of pyrite from 3-5% and trace to 1% chalcopyrite.

*Table 4: Eagle – Chickadee Vein Blast Round Sample Results 2016-E-06 to 2016-E-08*

Blast Round	Sample Number	Location / Sample Type	Sample Size	Gold g/t
2016-E-06	7	Front Face-Vein-Vert. Chip	0.3m Long	0.479
	8	Front Face-HW-Vert. Chip	0.3m Long	0.011
	9	Front Face-FW-Vert. Chip	0.3m Long	0.008
	10	Front Face-Vein-Vert. Chip	0.3m Long	0.841
	11	Front Face-HW-Vert. Chip	0.3m Long	0.015
	12	Front Face-FW-Vert. Chip	0.3m Long	0.007
	13	Front Face Left Vein-Panel	1.5m X 0.3m	0.585
	14	Front Face Right Vein-Panel	1.5m x 0.3m	4.04
	17	Muck Sample	15.5kg	1.05
	18	Muck Sample	22.3kg	0.058
2016-E-07	20	Left Front Face-HW-Vert. Chip	0.7m Long	0.006
	21	Left Front Face-Vein-Vert. Chip	0.3m Long	0.317
	22	Left Front Face-FW-Vert. Chip	0.6m Long	<0.005
	23	Left Front Face-HW-Panel	1.5m x 0.5m	0.007
	24	Left Front Face-Vein-Panel	1.5m x 0.5m	0.008
	25	Left Front Face-FW-Panel	1.5m x 0.5m	<0.005
	26	Right Front Face-HW-Vert. Chip	0.6m Long	0.007
	27	Right Front Face-Vein-Vert. Chip	0.4m Long	0.332
	28	Right Front Face-FW-Vert. Chip	0.6m Long	<0.005
	29	Right Front Face-HW-Panel	1.5m x 0.5m	<0.005
	30	Right Front Face-Vein-Panel	1.5m x 0.4m	1.9
	31	Right Front Face-FW-Panel	1.5m x 0.5m	0.012
	32	Right Wall-Vert. Chip	1.2m x 0.15m	0.037
	33	Muck Sample	17.3kg	0.027
	34	Muck Sample	18.8kg	0.053
2016-E-08	35	Muck Sample	14.8kg	0.008
	36	Muck Sample	23.0kg	0.01
	37	Left Wall-HW-Vert. Chip	0.5m Long	<0.005
	38	Left Wall-Vein-Vert. Chip	0.6m Long	0.081

Table 4 cont'd

Blast Round	Sample Number	Location / Sample Type	Sample Size	Gold g/t
2016-E-08	39	Left Wall-FW-Vert. Chip	0.5m Long	<0.005
	40	Right Wall-HW-Vert. Chip	0.5m Long	<0.005
	41	Right Wall-Vein-Vert. Chip	0.3m Long	9.91
	42	Right Wall-Between Vein-Vert. Chip	0.4m Long	0.025
	43	Right Wall-Vein-Vert. Chip	0.4m Long	0.007
	44	Right Wall-FW-Vert. Chip	0.3m Long	<0.005

HW: Hanging Wall, FW: Foot Wall

Table 5: Eagle – Chickadee Vein Blast Rounds 2016-NE-15 to 2016-NE-20

Sample Location	Sample Number	Location / Sample Type	Sample Size	Gold g/t
2016-NE-15	55	Muck Sample	17.7kg	0.038
	56	Muck Sample	16.5kg	0.008
	57	Right Wall Monzodiorite 20% Py	Grab	<0.005
2016-NE-16	58	Front Face-Vein-Vert. Chip	0.4m Long	0.236
	59	Front Face-FW-Vert. Chip	0.4m Long	0.012
	60	Muck Sample	11.7kg	0.005
	61	Muck Sample	12.7kg	0.006
2016-NE-17	63	Muck Sample	18.5kg	0.011
	64	Muck Sample	15.1kg	0.009
	66	Front Face-HW-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.3m	0.012
	67	Front Face-FW-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.3m	0.007
	68	Front Face-Vein-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.4m	0.009
2016-NE-18	69	Muck Sample	19.0kg	0.006
	70	Muck Sample	18.3kg	0.026
	71	Front Face-FW-Panel Sample	0.6m x 0.3m	0.005
	72	Front Face-Vein-Panel Sample	0.6m x 0.3m	0.114
	73	Right Wall-FW-Panel Sample	0.6m x 0.3m	<0.005
	74	Right Wall-Vein-Panel Sample	0.6m x 0.3m	0.073
	75	Front Face-Vein-Panel Sample	0.6m x 0.3m	0.074
2016-NE-19	77	Muck Sample	14.9kg	0.033
	78	Muck Sample	14.5kg	0.051
	79	Front Face-Vein-Panel Sample	1.5 x 0.4	0.028
	80	Front Face-FW-Panel Sample	1.5 x 0.4	<0.005
2016-NE-20	81	Front Face-HW-Panel Sample	1.5 x 0.4	<0.005
	82	Front Face-Vein-Panel Sample	1.5 x 0.3	0.039
	83	Front Face-FW-Panel Sample	1.5 x 0.2	<0.005
	85	Front Face-HW-Panel Sample	1.5 x 0.2	0.005
	86	Muck Sample	15.8kg	0.038
	87	Muck Sample	15.5kg	0.548

HW: Hanging Wall, FW: Foot Wall

Through the broad left turn towards the north, the decline follows the trace of the Eagle/Chickadee vein along strike for a distance of approximately 25 metres or five blast rounds (2016-NE-15 to 2016-NE-20) from the remuck bay to the 1670 cross cut resulting in the collection of two chip samples, 14 panel samples and 12 muck samples and one grab sample. Sample results are listed in Table 5 below.

Mapping of the face indicates the Chickadee/Eagle vein trends from 330° to 350° azimuth dipping to the east at approximately -35°. The Chickadee/Eagle vein varies from 30cm to 80cm wide hosting dark green streaky chlorite with disseminated pyrite to 10%. Both the hanging wall and footwall contacts are moderately to strongly chloritic and calcareous and is best developed along the footwall contact over 20cm to 60cm hosting 5-10% disseminated pyrite and trace to 1% chalcopyrite. The Chickadee/Eagle vein is associated with a near north trending fault zone up to 30cm wide trending at 010° azimuth dipping 60° to the east. Right lateral vein offsets are noted from 20cm to 30cm along the trace of the fault. Overall the Chickadee/Eagle vein was found to pinch and swell along strike and down dip, the dip of the vein appears to flatten from -50° on surface to -35° in the decline.

By 178.0m from the portal entrance the decline has completed the broad left-hand turn and is now trending at 269° for a straight drive to the bulk sample zone below the Crow-Grey Jay- Owl vein structure. At approximately 202.0m from the portal, the west trending decline intersects the down dip extension of the Upper Raven vein through blast round 2016-W-38. The Upper Raven vein is 50cm to 60cm wide with intense green chlorite alteration as streaks and lenses through the vein. The bull quartz vein hosts trace to <1% pyrite as fine to medium grained disseminations. Intense chlorite alteration is also noted along the hanging wall and footwall contacts up to 15cm wide hosting 1-2% disseminated pyrite. The Upper Raven vein strikes to the north-northwest at 033° dipping -38° to the east-southeast. A total of three panel samples and four muck round samples were submitted for analysis (Table 6). The Lower Raven vein was intersected through two consecutive blast rounds (2016-W-42 and 2016-W-44) from approximately 213.0m to 218.0m from the portal entrance. The Lower Raven vein varies from 50cm to 80cm in width striking 30° to 40° azimuth with variable dips from -40° to -55°. Sulphide content within the quartz carbonate vein is estimated at 3-5% disseminated pyrite. The hanging wall zone to the vein is 30cm to 50cm wide and is strongly calcareous and altered by chlorite and biotite; pyrite is noted from 20% to 30% as fine disseminations and medium grained aggregates. The footwall alteration zone is 30cm to 1.0m wide, is intensely calcareous and chlorite, biotite altered with 20% to 30% disseminated and streaky pyrite. A total of 8 muck round samples and 10 panel samples were collected from the Lower Raven vein and submitted for analysis, the results of which are illustrated in Table 6.

Mapping at the face and along the side walls of the advancing decline were completed after each blast round following the scaling of the back and approval by the miner or shift boss that the site was safe and secure. Mapping of the face and side walls were completed at 1:500 scale documenting the geological units observed, structural measurements of vein attitudes, jointing

and faulting, estimates of sulphides present and the location of these features on the face and sidewalls referenced to the blast round designation. Initially both panel samples and chip samples were taken for comparison purposes.

A total of 23 chip samples, 22 panel samples and 18 muck samples from the Chickadee / Eagle vein were submitted for analysis (Table 4, 5). Two panel samples, one chip sample and one muck sample from the Chickadee/Eagle vein returned gold values >1.0g/t Au with best results reporting 9.91g/t Au from a 0.3m long vertical chip sample (#41). All of the anomalous gold values were intersected while driving the east trending re-muck bay. No anomalous gold values >1.0g/t gold were obtained while driving the decline along strike to the north for 25m from 2016-NE-15 to 2016-NE-20. Based on the results received, the grade of the Chickadee/Eagle vein appears highly variable over narrow widths both down dip and along strike with panel sample grades reporting up to 1.9g/t Au (1.5mx0.4m) and 4.04g/t Au (1.5mx0.3m) and a 30cm chip sample returning 9.91g/t Au across 0.3m of vein.

*Table 6: Raven Vein Blast Rounds 2016-W-38, 2016-W-42 and 2016-W-44*

Blast Round	Vein Designation	Sample Number	Location / Sample Type	Sample Size	Gold g/t
2016-W-38	Upper Raven	121	Muck Sample	17.9kg	<0.005
		122	Muck Sample	16.5kg	0.005
		123	Muck Sample	13.7kg	0.025
		124	Muck Sample	13.8kg	0.006
		125	Front Face-HW-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	<0.005
		126	Front Face-Vein-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	<0.005
		127	Front Face-FW-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	<0.005
2016-W-42	Lower Raven	136	Muck Sample	14.3kg	0.062
		137	Muck Sample	11.7kg	0.038
		138	Muck Sample	12.5kg	0.033
		139	Muck Sample	9.6kg	0.017
		140	Front Face-Vein-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.6m	0.016
		141	Front Face-FW-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	0.012
		142	Right Wall-Vein-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	0.526
2016-W-44	Lower Raven	143	Right Wall-HW-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	0.007
		144	Muck Sample	12.6kg	0.015
		145	Muck Sample	13.3Kg	0.005
		146	Muck Sample	14.0Kg	0.329
		147	Muck Sample	12.3Kg	0.058
		148	Right Wall-Vein-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	3.90
		149	Right Wall-FW-Panel Sample	1.3m x 0.5m	0.019
		150	Right Wall-HW-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	0.118
		151	Left Wall-FW-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	<0.005
		153	Left Wall-Vein-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	<0.005
		154	Left Wall-HW-Panel Sample	1.5m x 0.5m	0.012

FW: Foot Wall, HW: Hanging Wall



A total of 13 panel samples and 12 muck samples were collected from the Upper and Lower Raven Vein and submitted for analysis (Table 6). Assay results show that gold grades in the Raven Vein are highly variable with only one sample (#148) returning >1.0g/t Au from a 1.5m long X 0.5m wide panel sample of the Raven Vein returning 3.90g/t Au. The Raven veins are noted to pinch and swell along strike and down dip and appears to shallow out with depth from -48° on surface to -38° in the decline. Based on the historical grades obtained from the Raven vein near the portal entrance, the overall grade of the vein appears to decrease with an increase in depth.

On October 11, 2016 a letter was sent to the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources informing them that the management of WestKam Gold Corp has decided to put the project on a temporary Care and Maintenance phase to plan and ensure operating through the winter months will be safe and cost effective. Maintenance pumping of the underground decline, general housekeeping and site monitoring were managed by onsite watchmen. Total mined advance of the underground decline in 2016 is 105.5m with 53.8m of ancillary drifting in the re-mucks, sumps, safety bays and the 1670 cross cut park bay. As of October 11, 2016, the total decline advance from the portal entrance is 239.8m with a total ancillary advancement of 61.8m.

From October 11, 2016 to September 14, 2017 the underground operations remained under Care and Maintenance. During this period a new Notice of Work was filed with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources to include plans for an ore strike drive and vent raise to surface. The new Notice of Work Approval Number is 17-1500008-0907 which expires on September 6, 2022. On October 30, 2017 an amendment to the new Notice of Work was submitted to the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for the purpose of completing 12 surface diamond drill holes and two drill setups in the underground drill bays. Approval for the underground and surface drill programs were received on December 6, 2017 under Approval Number 17-1500008-1121. The amended permit for surface and underground drilling expires November 20, 2022.

On April 6, 2017, a Temporary Permit Amendment was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and the Stk'emlupsemc te Secwepemc Nation for the purpose of dewatering the open pit to minimize water infiltration to the underground workings during the proposed Bulk Sample extraction program. On June 30, 2017 WestKam Gold Corp received its Temporary Permit Amendment under Authorization Number 105149 for dewatering the open pit. No active dewatering of the open pit was undertaken and the Temporary Permit Amendment expired on November 15, 2018.

From September 15 to October 31, 2017, plans were made to re-start the bulk sample program with the staffing and hiring of contractors and miners and a focus on addressing electrical upgrades and mechanical repairs to the jumbo and scoop tram. During this period approximately 65m of the decline was rehabilitated. From November 1 to November 23, 2017, the decline advanced 10.0m to a final depth of 239.8m from the portal entrance and 7.4m of ancillary advance was completed in cut outs and safety bays. Productivity during the period was seriously hampered by mechanical issues with pumps and the 2 boom Jumbo drill and on-going electrical

issues and upgrades. In light of these ongoing issues resulting in poor productivity, WestKam decided to terminate the Bulk Sample program. From November 24 to November 30, underground and surface operations were decommissioned. Powder and explosives were removed from the site, the steel portal door to the underground decline was welded shut and a gate with lock box was installed at the entrance to the mine site. Equipment and supplies, fuels and lubricants were removed from the site and electrical cables and services were removed from the underground operations. On November 30, 2017, the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources were notified of the final site status and the decline was allowed to flood.

## 10.0 DRILLING

### 10.1 2015 Diamond Drill Program

In September - October 2015, a seven-hole NQ diamond drill program totaling 583.08 meters was completed by Target Drilling Inc of Kamloops, BC. The program was designed, in part, to evaluate the continuity in the Discovery Zone of the Crow-Grey Jay vein system at depth and along strike. A significant component to the exploration drill program was to evaluate historical and anomalous Cu-Au soil geochemical results coincident to southeast trending IP chargeability and/or resistivity anomalies for Discovery Zone style gold mineralization. A total of 306.33m of NQ drilling was completed in four holes from two setups in the Discovery Zone and 276.75m of NQ drilling was completed in three outside exploration drill holes, ranging from 450m to 900m to the east of the Crow-Grey Jay veins. Drill hole collar details are listed in Table 7 while the results of the 2015 drill program are summarized in Table 8 below and drill hole locations are illustrated in Figures 3, 6 and 7. Of interest is a new gold bearing quartz vein discovery in DDH 2015-05 which intersected 7.88g/ t Au, 38.4g/t Ag, 0.33% Cu and 28.6g/t Tellurium over 1.0m core width from 80.18m to 81.18m. This new gold bearing quartz vein discovery is located within an anomalous IP resistivity, chargeability and Au/Cu geochemical trend which is open to extension towards the northwest and southeast.

The first two drill holes of the seven-hole drill program evaluated the down dip extension of the Crow-Grey Jay quartz veins below the water filled open pit. Diamond drill hole 2015-01 was designed to test the point of intersection of the decline with the projected down dip extension of the gold bearing quartz veins. Monzodiorite to mafic quartz diorite intrusive rocks were intersected with scattered narrow quartz vein intervals measuring up to 10cm wide with attitudes varying from 30° to 85° to the core axis. Strong fracturing and clay gouge intervals hosting narrow blocky sections of quartz vein material were intersected from 17.7-29.9m, 38.4-54.2m, 64.3-72.5m and 87.8-93.9m reflecting the close proximity to major faulting and shearing. Two samples were taken within the fault zone structures where scattered intervals of rubbly quartz vein material hosting 2% disseminated pyrite were sampled over 1.22m and 2.13m returning low level gold results of 47.3ppb and 7.0ppb gold respectively.

Drill hole 2015-02 was collared from the same setup as 2015-01 at an angle of -50°. The drill hole intersected short intervals of mafic quartz diorite with longer intervals of grey monzodiorite. Intervals of blocky core were noted through both the mafic quartz diorite and monzodiorite. Milky white quartz veins and veinlets were noted up to 15cm in size varying from 30° to 50° to ca. Quartz vein connectivity between 2015-01 and 2015-02 could not be traced from hole to hole with any degree of certainty.

Table 7: 2015 Drill Hole Collar Coordinates

Drill Hole Number	UTM Northing (m)	UTM Easting (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	EOH (m)
2015-01	5653694	679162	1706	270	-85	103.02
2015-02	5653694	679162	1706	270	-50	57.00
2015-03	5653563	679148	1719	266	-65	72.24
2015-04	5653563	679148	1719	266	-80	74.07
2015-05	5653652	679594	1687	255	-50	110.03
2015-06	5653458	679872	1684	273	-50	103.94
2015-07	5653708	680004	1688	228	-60	62.78
Total:						583.08

Table 8: 2015 Diamond Drill Hole Results

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Comments
2015-01	34.15	34.24	0.09	4.4	0.7	568.2	0.8	Crow-Grey Jay Vein
2015-01	40.85	42.07	1.22	47.3	0.4	425.8	22.9	Crow-Grey Jay Vein
2015-01	64.63	66.77	2.13	7.0	0.1	314.8	0.1	Crow-Grey Jay Vein
2015-02	25.91	26.37	0.46	131.0	1.1	2826.5	36.6	Crow-Grey Jay Vein
2015-02	38.64	38.80	0.15	287.7	1.2	1644.8	32.7	Crow-Grey Jay Vein
2015-02	44.89	45.05	0.15	33.7	0.4	748.6	25.8	Crow-Grey Jay Vein
2015-02	46.34	46.65	0.30	563.7	0.1	126.8	0.1	Crow-Grey Jay Vein
2015-02	50.46	51.07	0.61	30.9	0.3	505.6	11.8	Crow-Grey Jay Vein
2015-03	43.75	44.05	0.30	10.2	0.3	584.0	6.6	Crow-Grey Jay Vein
2015-03	59.15	59.45	0.30	396.4	0.7	1614.4	51.0	Crow-Grey Jay Vein
2015-05	80.18	81.18	1.00	7881.5	38.4	3281.3	28.6	IP Chargeability Target
2015-07	50.55	50.79	0.24	247.8	1.9	25.8	1.1	IP Chargeability Target

Drill hole 2015-03 and 2015-04 are located at the southern end of the Crow-Grey Jay vein system where there are little surface values from historical work. The only values of significance in the immediate area is a sample taken from a shear zone exposed in trench TR-89-004 where a channel sample across a 1.5m shear zone with 4-5, 3cm quartz veinlets within quartz diorite assayed 21.0g/t Au over 1.5m and historical drill hole 98-1 intersecting 11.326g/t Au over a 3.0 meter estimated true width from 44.6m to 48.6m hosted by grey monzodiorite. The Crow vein structure remains open to the south, however Tertiary lava covers any potential vein exposures only 25m south of drill collar 98-1. Drill holes 2015-03 and 04 were collared to evaluate the historical drill hole intersection (DDH 98-1) and shear zone assay results. Both holes intersected hornfelsed sediments below the overburden to depths of 35.8m in 2015-04 and 43.0m in 2015-03. Both holes terminated in grey monzodiorite, no significant vein intersections nor were any shear hosted quartz stringer zones noted.

Drill holes 2015-05, 06, 07 are exploration drill holes located along the Goose Lake FSR to the east of the Discovery Zone and at the northern limits of historical soil geochemical surveys in the Cooler Creek valley. These three drill holes were collared along the side of the Goose Lake FSR to evaluate intervals of Induced Polarization (IP) Chargeability and Resistivity geophysical anomalies and/or gold and copper soil geochemical results. These three drill holes were the first drill holes ever collared outside of the Discovery Zone.

Drill hole 2015-05 tested a weak chargeability and strong resistivity anomaly with coincident copper and gold soil geochemical results located along the northern limits of the Cooler Creek soil geochemical anomalies and the 2013 Volterra Induced Polarization and Magnetic surveys. Drill hole 2015-05 intersected monzodiorite intrusive with short intervals of mafic quartz diorite to the end of the hole. A strong fault zone with clay gouge was intersected from 71.3m to 72.2m with attitudes from 50° to 70° to the core axis. Milky white quartz veins and veinlets were intersected throughout the hole from sub centimeter scale up to 1.34m core width typically hosting trace to 1% pyrite with trace to less than 1% chalcopyrite. Of interest is the intersection of a new gold bearing quartz vein from 80.18m to 81.18m returning 7,881.5ppb Au, 38.4ppm Ag, 3,281.3ppm Cu and 28.6ppm Te. Vein contacts are 45° to 60° to core axis. The monzodiorite is similar to that intersected in the Discovery zone where the monzodiorite is locally strongly silica flooded and hosts randomly oriented and cross cutting millimeter scale quartz veinlets hosting disseminated pyrite from trace to 2% and scattered molybdenum to <1%. The intersection of the gold bearing quartz vein demonstrates the potential for extending gold mineralization to the north beyond the limits of the geochemical and geophysical surveys as well as to the south.

Drill hole 2015-06 was located to test a zone of strong resistivity and coincident copper and gold soil geochemical results. The drill hole intersected alternating intervals of grey monzodiorite with vario-colored and foliated hornfelsed sediments from 7.6m to 61.8m. The contacts between the monzodiorite intrusive and hornfelsed sediments are sharp and well defined and are often blocky. From 61.8 to 73.4m the hole intersected grey monzodiorite conspicuously lacking the intense millimeter scale randomly oriented and crosscutting quartz veinlets hosted by monzodiorite noted in 2015-05. Fault and sheared hornfelsed sediments were noted from 61.0-61.6 and sheared/faulted monzodiorite from 65.6-65.8m. A narrow interval of hornfelsed sediments with short intervals of fault gouge were noted from 73.4-77.4m. The hole ended in monzodiorite from 77.4 to 103.94m. Narrow quartz vein intervals were noted from 1cm to 10cm in size from 30° to 60° to the core axis hosting trace to 1% pyrite and trace molybdenum. No significant assay results were received.

The last hole of the 2015 drill program is 2015-07 which tested an interval of low to moderate resistivity and weak to low chargeability with anomalous gold from the historical soil geochemical results. The drill hole collared into a sizeable fault zone with extensive rubble of hornfelsed sediments and minor monzodiorite from 6.4m to 30.9m and monzodiorite from 30.9m to the end of the hole at 62.78m. Distinctly lacking are the randomly oriented and cross cutting millimeter scale quartz veinlets with disseminated pyrite and trace molybdenum as noted in the Discovery

Zone monzodiorite. Quartz veining was typically sub centimeter in scale with one brecciated quartz vein to 0.8m in core length from 30.8m to 31.6m hosting trace pyrite and chalcopyrite. Best results from drill hole 2015-07 returned 247.8ppb Au and 1.9ppm Ag associated with a 0.24m quartz vein from 50.55m to 50.79m.

## 10.2 2018 Diamond Drill Program

The 2018 surface diamond drill program was designed to evaluate the potential for extending to depth known near surface high grade gold mineralization exposed along the central portion of the Crow-Grey Jay-Owl vein structures from which a 3,700-tonne surface bulk sample was extracted in 1994, recovering 98kilograms of gold. The eight-hole NQ drill program totalling 591.1m was completed by Atlas Drilling Ltd. of Kamloops BC between September 1, 2018 to September 17, 2018. Eight NQ drill holes were completed from three drill setups spaced 10m and 15m apart, targeting between 10m and 40m below the historic surface bulk sample location. A total of three drill holes each were collared from the northern and central drill pads while the remaining two drill holes were collared from the southern most drill setup. All the drill holes were drilled to the west at 279° azimuth at varying dips. Drill hole collar details are provided in Table 9, highlights of the 2018 drill program are summarized in Table 10 below and drill hole locations are illustrated in Figure 3.

All the drill holes intersected intervals of Monzodiorite and Mafic Quartz Diorite hosting narrow scattered sections of quartz vein material from 10cm up to 1.2m in core length. Common to all the drill holes were intervals of strongly blocky and rubbly core with local clay gouge intervals reflecting the close proximity of several near north-south trending fault and shear zone structures. These closely spaced fault and shear zone structures appear to have displaced quartz veins both along strike and down dip resulting in a lack of quartz vein continuity from drill hole to drill hole on section. As a result, assay intervals for individual veins could not be traced from hole to hole with any degree of confidence.

*Table 9: 2018 Drill Hole Collar Details:*

Drill Hole Number	UTM Northing (m)	UTM Easting (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	End of Hole (m)
2018-01	5653709	679161	1705.6	279	-55	71.0
2018-02	5653709	679161	1705.6	279	-68	78.9
2018-03	5653709	679161	1705.6	279	-82	85.0
2018-04	5653699	679161	1706.0	279	-55	72.8
2018-05	5653699	679161	1706.0	279	-70	82.0
2018-06	5653699	679161	1706.0	279	-45	60.0
2018-07	5653684	679161	1707.0	279	-45	60.0
2018-08	5653684	679161	1707.0	279	-63	81.4
Total:						591.1m

*Table 10: 2018 Diamond Drill Hole Results:*

Drill Hole	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Core Width	Au (ppb)	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2018-01	1442755	26.4	26.7	0.3	202		0.8	402
2018-01	1442758	28.0	28.2	0.2	167		2.0	1460
2018-02	0000176	18.1	18.3	0.2	58		1.5	2750
2018-02	0000180	28.0	28.7	0.7	1480		0.5	307
2018-02	0000181	28.7	29.2	0.5	177		0.3	83
2018-02	0000182	33.0	33.5	0.5	66		<0.2	68
2018-03	1442774	19.8	20.2	0.4	197		3.6	5060
2018-04	1442804	32.3	33.2	0.9	>5000	9.79	3.3	1360
2018-04	1442805	33.2	33.6	0.4	19		0.4	440
2018-04	1442806	33.6	34.3	0.7	2520		2.4	1240
2018-06	1442826	23.3	23.5	0.2	>5000	9.78	3.4	937
2018-06	1442829	32.0	32.8	0.8	624		0.6	299
2018-07	1442837	37.1	38.2	1.1	>5000	11.9	0.9	165

The first three drill holes 2018-01 to 2018-03 were collared at 5653709mN, 679161mE with dips at -55°, -68° and -82°. Monzodiorite is the dominant lithology with subordinate intervals of Mafic Quartz Diorite over core length intervals from 1.0 to 7.0m. Contacts of the Mafic Quartz Diorite is variable from 42° to 75° to the core axis. Milky white quartz veins are most frequently associated with the Monzodiorite and most commonly crosscuts the interval at angles from 50° to 65° to the core axis. Sulphide content of the quartz veins are variable with fine to medium grained disseminated pyrite varying from trace to 3%, chalcopyrite from trace to 0.5% and molybdenum from trace to 2%. Intervals of clay gouge and rubbly blocky core reflect the proximity of faulting. Numerous short intervals of fault gouge sections were noted in drill holes 2018-01 to 2018-03, a major fault zone interval was intersected in drill hole 2018-02 from 75.2m to 78.9m with clay gouge intervals at 37° and 62° to the core axis. In 2018-03 a major fault zone is recorded from 73.7m to 85.0m at 40° to the ca. Anomalous gold results are reported in drill hole 2018-02 from 28.0m to 28.7m from a milky white quartz vein at 45° to the ca with 0.5% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite returning 1,480ppb Au over 0.7m.

Located 10m south of collars 2018-01 to 03, drill holes 2018-04 to 2018-06 were collared at 5653699mN, 679161mE with dips varying from -45°, -55° and -70°. Milky white quartz veins and veinlets are typically 1cm to 4cm in size and are noted up to 90cm associated with the monzodiorite at angles varying from 10° to 25° and 45° to 60° to the ca. Mineralization is primarily associated with quartz veining hosting trace to 2% pyrite, trace to 0.5% chalcopyrite and molybdenum. Intervals of Mafic Quartz Diorite were intersected over core widths varying from 3.7m to 15.2m. A major fault zone was noted in drill hole 2018-05 from 73.0m to 80.1m hosting 1-3cm barren white quartz carbonate veinlets and healed fractures. Anomalous gold results were received in drill hole 2018-04 from 32.3m to 33.2m from a milky white quartz vein at 55° to the

ca hosting 0.5% chalcopyrite and <1% pyrite returning 9.79g/mt Au over 0.9m. A second interval anomalous in gold was intersected from 33.6m to 34.3m reporting 2,520ppb Au over 0.7m from an interval of monzodiorite hosting scattered quartz veinlets up to 20cm in size with 0.5% chalcopyrite and <1% pyrite. Anomalous gold results were also received from drill hole 2018-06 returning 9.78g/t Au over 20cm from a 6cm quartz veinlet oriented at 65° to ca hosting <1% chalcopyrite and pyrite.

The last two drill holes, 2018-07 and 2018-08 are located 15m to the south of drill collars 2018-04 to 06 at 5653684mN, 679161mE with dips at -45° and -63°. Drill hole 2018-07 intersected Monzodiorite with subordinate Mafic Quartz Diorite occurring over intervals of 5.4m and 7.2m. Milky white quartz veins are weakly scattered through intervals of Monzodiorite varying from 1cm up to 2.2m in size with attitudes varying from 30°- 45° and 70°- 80° to ca. Sulphide enrichment is primarily confined to quartz veining with trace to 1% pyrite and trace to 0.5% chalcopyrite and molybdenum. Faulting and fault gouge intervals are best developed in 2018-08 in the lower half of the hole from 68.6m to 78.0m over intervals varying from 10cm to 60cm with attitudes varying from 60° to 70°. Anomalous gold results were intersected in 2018-07 from 37.1m to 38.2m returning 11.9g/t Au over a 1.1m bull white quartz vein hosting 1% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite at 83° to the ca.



## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

### 11.1 Bulk Sample Program

Underground sampling was completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. by either chip sampling and/or panel sampling methods.

Chip samples were collected with hammer and chisel across the vein of interest and separate chip samples were taken across the foot wall and hanging wall alteration envelopes. The length of the samples varied depending on the width of the vein and the width of the alteration envelopes. Chip samples were typically 10cm wide. Panel samples were collected by hammer and chisel taking in 100% of the vein over lengths varying from 0.5m to 1.5m long covering the width of the vein only. Separate panel samples along the foot wall and hanging wall side of the vein were also taken over a length and width to characterize the alteration envelope. Random samples were taken from the blast muck pile following each blast round advance. Samples were collected using a shovel selecting fist size and fine muck from the top, middle and bottom of the muck pile. A total of 1 to 4 muck samples were collected from each blast round with individual sample weights varying from 15kg up to 23.8kg in size.

Muck, chip and panel samples were placed in 18"x 24" 6 mil poly ore bags. A unique sample tag number was placed in the bag and the sample tag number was inscribed on the outside of the bag with an indelible magic marker and sealed shut with a zip strap. Notes were recorded documenting the sample tag number, sample location, sample type, the length and width of the sample and a description of the sample site recording an estimate of the percent sulphides present, attitudes of structure and vein orientations and a description of rock types.

While both chip sampling and panel sampling techniques are acceptable sampling methods for grade control, it was determined that the panel sampling method provided a more representative estimate of grade. Lee (1989) addressed the accuracy of panel sampling vs chip sampling on the Crow vein trench exposures. It was determined that accurate grades could not be achieved by chip sampling alone and that the truest estimate of grade was only obtained by 100% coverage of the vein by panel sampling.

The samples collected in the 18" x 24" 6mil poly ore bags were collectively placed in rice sacks; an inventory was taken of the samples in each of the rice sacks and a copy of the sample inventory and sample transmittal form placed in bag 1 of the sample shipment. The sample shipment sacks were sealed with a zip strap and the laboratory's name and address along with the shipper's name and address was written on the outside of the bag along with the rice sack number. The filled rice sacks were stored on site in the geological office and were hand delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd at 9989 Dallas Drive in Kamloops BC.

A total of 167 samples were submitted to Activation Laboratories for analysis. Of the 167 samples submitted, 14 samples were blanks and standards inserted into the sample stream at random intervals up to one standard or blank every 20 samples. Of the remaining 153 samples, 27 random

samples were submitted for 38 element ICP-OES with gold (lab code 1E3) and the remaining 140 samples including blanks and standards were analyzed for gold only using lab code 1A2. A total of three gold ore reference standards from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd were used for quality control which were randomly selected and inserted into the sample stream. Blank samples utilized bagged landscape limestone. A list of the gold standards used during the underground bulk sample program is illustrated in Table 11.

*Table 11: Underground Bulk Sample Gold Ore Reference Standards*

Gold Ore Reference Standard	Gold Concentration (g/t Au)
CDN-GS-22	22.94 +/- 1.12g/t Au
CDN-GS-10D	9.5 +/- 0.56g/t Au
CDN-GS-P4C	0.362 +/- 0.036g/t Au
Blank Limestone Garden Stone	<0.005g/t Au

At Activation Laboratories, the samples were laid out in sequential order and compared to the submitted sample inventory list to ensure no missing samples. All samples were prepared by lab method code RX1 where the samples were opened and placed in ovens to dry at 60°C. Up to 7kg of dried rock sample was crushed to 80% passing 2mm (10 mesh). The crushed sample was riffle split to obtain a representative 250g sub-sample which was pulverized by mild steel to 95% passing 105µm (150 mesh). The pulveriser bowl was sand cleaned between each sample for a more representative sample split with no carry over contamination. These steps are particularly important for accurate and precise analysis of gold in projects with variable grades and “nuggety” samples.

Primary gold analysis was completed under lab method code 1A2. A 30g sample of the pulverized rock material was mixed with fire assay fluxes with silver added as a collector and the mixture was placed in a fire clay crucible. The material is heated through steps to 1060°C with the entire fusion process lasting 60 minutes. The crucibles are then removed from the furnace and the molten slag is poured off leaving a lead button at the base of the crucible. The lead button is removed and placed in a pre-heated cupel which absorbs the lead leaving a silver-gold doré bead. Samples are processed in batches of 42 samples which contain up to 35 client samples, plus 7 internal Quality Control (QC) samples (2 blanks, 3 sample duplicates, and 2 certified reference materials – one high and one low) for at least 20% QC in each batch. After fire assay fusion, the entire silver-gold doré bead is dissolved in aqua regia and the gold content is determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. Samples with Au>5g/mT are reanalysed by fire assay with gravimetric finish to ensure accurate results.

The 38 element ICP-OES analysis was completed using lab code 1E3. A 0.5g sample is digested with aqua regia for 2 hours at 95°C. The sample is cooled then diluted with deionized water. The samples are then analyzed using an inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES) for a 38-element suite. Quality control for the digestion is 15% for each batch, 2 method reagent blanks, 6 in-house controls, 8 sample duplicates and 5 certified reference materials. An

additional 20% QC is performed as part of the instrumental analysis to ensure quality in the areas of instrumental drift.

Activation Laboratories Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization / International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025 includes ISO9001 and ISO 9002 specifications) with CAN-P-1578 (Forensics), CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis) and CAN-P-1585 (Environmental) for specific registered tests by the SCC. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods. Activation Laboratories Ltd is a Canadian company with over 25 years experience analyzing geological materials and is independent of WestKam Gold Corp.

In the author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted.

## 11.2 2015 Diamond Drill Program

The 2015, seven-hole NQ sized drill program was completed by Target Drilling Inc, located at 2456 Thompson Drive in Kamloops, BC. The drill program was managed and sampled by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. A total of 103 core sample were selected for analysis, much of which were quartz vein samples taken over intervals varying from 0.15cm to 0.99m in length. Only those quartz veins with sulphide enrichment were selected for analysis. All of the drill core from the 2015 drill program are stored on site at approximately UTM Nad83 Zone10U 679262.05mE, 5653800.41mN. All samples from the 2015 drill program were submitted to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd in Vancouver, BC for analysis.

The drill core was placed in 5ft long wooden core box's after each 10-foot drill run. The end of a drill run is marked with a wooden footage block with the depth of the hole marked in feet inscribed on the wooden chip and later converted to meters. Footage chips are typically at 10ft (3.0m) intervals depending on the length of the core barrel used during the coring process. During the core logging process, structural attitudes and planar features were noted, measured and recorded in the drill logs. Once the sample intervals were laid out in the core boxes, the core was wetted down and photographs were taken of each core box in its entirety as a permanent record of the geology and mineralization encountered as well as the intervals being sampled.

While logging the drill core, quartz vein samples and selected intervals with sulphide enrichment were selected for analysis. The from-to interval for the selected sample is measured from the closest footage block marker, the sampled interval is recorded in the drill log and a 3-part sample tag book where a unique sample tag number is assigned to the sample interval. The section of core selected for analysis was split in half using a mechanical splitter. One half of the split core over the sampled interval is placed in an 18" X 24", 6 mil poly ore bag and the other half of the core is left in the box for future reference. The sampled "from-to" interval, the drill hole number, samplers name and sample date is recorded in the 3-part sample tag book where a unique sample number tag is assigned to the sampled interval. One part of the sample tag with number is stapled

in the core box at the start of the sample interval, one part of the sample tag with number is placed in the sample ore bag with the sample tag number inscribed to the outside of the bag with an indelible magic marker and one numbered sample tag remains in the sample tag book for future reference. Shoulder samples to the interval of interest were also taken in the same manner as described above. The sample bag with the rock sample and unique sample tag number is sealed shut with a zip strap and stored in a rice sack awaiting shipment to the assay lab. Once sufficient samples have been split and recorded, the rice sack is filled, an inventory of the samples in each rice sack is recorded, the shippers name and address along with the labs address is inscribed on each rice sack and a copy of the inventory and the sample transmittal form is placed in the first rice sack of the sample shipment. The samples were hand delivered to the assay lab at the completion of the drill program

At the lab the samples were laid out in numerical order and compared to the enclosed inventory as a check for missing samples. At Bureau Veritas, sample prep was completed under prep code PRP70-250. The received samples were entered into the Laboratory Information Management System, weighed, dried and crushed to ensure that greater than 70% pass a 2mm sieve. A 250g split of the crushed material is then pulverized to greater than 85% passing a 75µm sieve. The prepared sample is then analyzed using Bureau Veritas analytical code AQ200. The AQ200 analysis is a 36 element Geochemical aqua regia digestion where the prepared sample is digested with a modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated HCL, HNO<sub>3</sub> and DI H<sub>2</sub>O for one hour in a heating block or hot water bath. The sample is made up to volume with dilute HCL. Sample splits of 15g are analyzed with results reported in ppm and percent with gold reported in ppb.

For quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures, blanks (analytical and method), duplicates and standard reference material is inserted in the sequence of the submitted samples to provide a measure of background noise, accuracy and precision. QA/QC protocol incorporates a granite or quartz sample-prep blank(s) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample in the job. Typically, an analytical batch will consist of 34-36 client samples, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh reject duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (rock, drill core), a reagent blank to measure background and an aliquot of certified Reference material (CRM) or Inhouse Reference material to monitor accuracy.

Bureau Veritas is ISO 9001:2015 certified. The certification is an international standard related to quality management, applicable to any organization from all types of business sectors and activities. ISO9001:2015 provides a framework to respond to changing quality requirements in balance with society, economics and environment. Bureau Veritas Certification is recognized by more than 40 national and international accreditation bodies globally with 150,000 active ISO certificates. Bureau Veritas acquired Acme Labs and Inspectorate, two global leaders in geochemical and assaying laboratories for the Upstream Mineral sector. As part of the acquisition and integration by Bureau Veritas, the legal entity for Acme Labs became Bureau Veritas

Commodities Canada Ltd in 2014, part of the global trade name Bureau Veritas Minerals. Bureau Veritas is independent of WestKam Gold Corp.

In the author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted.

### 11.3 2018 Diamond Drill Program

The 2018 diamond drill program consisted of eight (8) NQ diamond drill holes totalling 591.1m. A total of 130 drill core samples including 1 blank and 5 gold standards were submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd located at 9989 Dallas Drive in Kamloops BC. Activation Laboratories Ltd is a Canadian company with over 25 years experience analyzing geological materials.

The process of logging and photographing the drill core, identifying and documenting intervals for assay analysis and the collection and measurement of planar and structural features is the same as that described under Sub Section 11.2 above. The drill core samples were prepped utilizing Activation Lab Prep Code RX1. Drill core samples were analyzed using Activation Lab Code 1A2 for gold analysis by 30g Fire Assay with an AA finish and a 38-element analysis utilizing an Aqua Regia (Partial) Digestion, ICP-OES package. These same analytical methods and procedures were utilized during the 2016-2017 Bulk Sample program; for a complete description of the sample preparation, analysis and Activation Laboratories Quality Control System accreditation please see Sub Section 11.1 above.

During the drill program standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at roughly one standard or blank every 20<sup>th</sup> sample in addition to those blanks, standards and duplicates introduced by the lab. A total of two gold ore reference standards from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd were used for quality control. Blank samples utilized pre-packaged limestone

A list of the gold standards used during the 2018 diamond drill program are provided in Table 12 below.

*Table 12: 2018 Drill Program, Gold Ore Reference Standards*

Gold Ore Reference Standard	Gold Concentration (g/t Au)
CDN-GS-10E	9.59 g/t +/- 0.53 g/t Au
CDN-GS-P4C	0.362 g/t +/- 0.036 g/t Au
Blank Limestone Garden Stone	<0.005 g/t Au

In the author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted. CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd is independent of WestKam Gold Corp.

### 11.4 Water Sampling

Teranis Consulting Ltd was incorporated in 2006 to provide clients with consulting services and solutions. Teranis is a scientific environmental consulting firm specializing in high quality, value

added and professional services in contaminated site investigation, environmental monitoring, remediation, air quality, risk assessment, project management and other related field services.

Teranis Consulting Ltd. was retained by WestKam Gold Corp to collect surface water samples from the Bonaparte Gold project as specified under BC Ministry of Environment (MOE) Permit 105149 (Figure 12). In accordance with Permit 105149 requirement, Teranis Consulting Ltd and Stk'emlupsemc te Secwepemc First Nation have routinely collected samples from the site to assess water quality within the mine adit, pits and adjacent creeks since November 2012. Although it has not been possible to collect samples in the spring due to snow pack levels, samples have been collected for laboratory analysis, at least three (3) times a year for the past seven (7) years.

For Quality Assurance and Quality Control, all surface water samples were collected in general accordance with the British Columbia Field Sampling Manual ([http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/wamr/labsys/field\\_man\\_pdfs/fld\\_man\\_03.pdf](http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/epd/wamr/labsys/field_man_pdfs/fld_man_03.pdf)). Samples were collected directly into laboratory supplied sample containers from undisturbed sampling stations and field preserved. Samples at downstream sampling stations were collected prior to upstream locations to prevent inadvertent sediment disturbance, which may subsequently impact downstream water quality.

Field staff used new clean disposable nitrile gloves between monitoring stations, all samples were preserved in accordance with laboratory requirements, unique sample numbers were placed on each sample container and the corresponding number was recorded in the Field Logs and chain of custody form.

Sample containers were placed in ice chilled coolers, delivered to the project laboratory under chain of custody and refrigerated prior to analysis.

Analyses of the water samples were carried out in accordance with procedures described in the "British Columbia Laboratory Manual (2009 Permittee Edition)". At the Bonaparte project the water samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories where the samples were analyzed for Total Metals, Total Mercury, pH, Hardness, Total Suspended Solids, Alkalinity, Anions and Ammonia. ALS Environmental inserted their own blanks and standards, one duplicate sample is submitted with the collected water samples.

ALS Environmental is a Certified Water Microbiology Laboratory (BC EWQA Certificate) and is a member of the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation and is ISO9001:2015 compliant.

In the author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted. Teranis Consulting Ltd and ALS Environmental are independent of WestKam Gold Corp.

## 11.5 Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage

The sampling protocols and analysis of Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage (ML/ARD) results were performed by Lorax Environmental Services Ltd located at 2289 Burrard Street in Vancouver, BC. Lorax Environmental is a privately owned, environmental consulting company that provides environmental, geochemical and project management services to the mining industry. Lorax Environmental Services have many years of experience and a wealth of geological and geochemical expertise with ML/ARD investigations globally providing sampling and field investigations, prediction study design, interpretation of results and implementation of management strategies in the prevention and control of acid rock drainage.

Lorax Environmental developed the sampling protocols for the collection of chip samples from the Bonaparte decline for ML/ARD analysis. The sampling protocols developed by Lorax are intended to ensure representative samples are collected at a sufficient frequency to determine ML/ARD risk associated with the waste rock and ore mined during the development of the bulk sample and follows the requirements as outlined in the Bulk Sample permit. The information gained from the monitoring program will inform the appropriate safe management of the ore and waste rock that will be stockpiled at surface.

Lorax developed a sampling protocol where a 3-meter composite chip sample is collected from both walls of the decline equaling one sample per 18 meters of decline advancement. This frequency equates to one sample every 6<sup>th</sup> round, which would represent approximately 450 to 500 t.

The sampling procedures require:

1. a precise sample location to document the spatial distribution of the samples ie the distance down the decline from the portal entrance or referenced to a blast round number;
2. The 3-meter sample interval is marked on either side of the decline by fluorescent spray paint. Notes are taken of the geological properties ie rock type, % sulphides present and species, carbonate content, degree of weathering, vein, joint and fracture orientations and density, iron staining etc.;
3. Note if the sample interval is expected to be waste or ore zone.
4. Take a picture of the rock sample location;
5. Place a unique sample tag with sample tag number in the bag and write it on the outside of the bag with an indelible magic marker;
6. With a rock hammer collect chip samples across the 3-meter interval along both walls of the decline and place in the sample bag as a single composite sample. The sample weight is typically 1-2kg in size; and
7. Seal the 18"x 24"6mil Poly Ore bag with a zip strap.

Individual samples were placed in a rice sack and held secure in the geological office on site. Once sufficient samples were collected to make a sample shipment, the address of the receiving

laboratory and the senders address are inscribed on the outside of the rice sack, an inventory of the contained samples is made and a copy inserted into bag one of the sample shipment. A sample submittal form outlining the analytical parameters is filled out and a copy inserted into bag one of the sample shipment. A total of 12 ML/ARD samples were collected from the decline in 2016 (Figure 11).

Geochemical analysis were carried out at Maxxam Laboratories in Burnaby, BC. The following outlines the analytical methodology applied to characterize the 12 decline wall samples. Acid base accounting (ABA) consist of a series of geochemical tests to qualifying the amounts of acid producing and acid consuming agents contained in a solid phase sample. The samples were crushed and pulverized to 80% <200 mesh (75µm). ABA measurements include the following:

- Paste pH: Paste pH provides insight into the amount of readily available neutralizing potential by indicating whether or not a sample was actively producing net acidity prior to sampling.
- Acid Potential (AP): Sulphur bearing minerals, and sulphides in particular, represent the dominant source of acidity in mine waste materials. Sulphur species measured during ABA include total S (LECO), sulphate S (HCL digestion), sulphide S (HNO<sub>3</sub> digestion) and insoluble S (calculated). Sulphide S analysis is performed on the sample after sulphate S has been removed by HCL.
- Neutralization Potential (NP): Two different approaches were used to assess NP. The carbonate neutralization potential (CaNP) is a simple stoichiometric recalculation of the total inorganic carbon content (TIC) and assumes that all carbonate minerals contained in a sample contribute to acid neutralization. TIC analysis was conducted using coulometry, in which a known weight of sample is placed into a glass test tube and acidified with 25% hydrochloric acid. The sample is boiled to evolve CO<sub>2</sub> which is measured by coulometric titration with a Carbon Dioxide Analyzer. NP was also determined using methods that measure bulk NP. This analytical technique measures NP by exposing the sample to a strong acid followed by back titration with a base to an end point of pH 8.3.
- Net Potential Ratio (NPR): The net potential ratio (NPR) related AP and NP, giving an indication of the likelihood of a sample to generate acidity.
- Solid Phase Composition: A split is digested in 5ml of 3:1 HCL/HNO<sub>3</sub> (aqua regia) at 95° for 1.5hrs. The extract is then diluted to 25ml and analyzed for metals by ICP-MS.

Following the initial evaluation of the ML/ARD potential of 12 decline samples, it was found that net acid generation is not a concern in the studied materials, however the potential for neutral metals leaching could not be ruled out based on the available data. As such, Lorax recommended more specific geochemical and mineralogical analysis to quantify the release of potential contaminants from the materials.

A subset of five samples from the original 12 samples were submitted for Shake Flask Extraction (SFE) testing, while three samples underwent petrographic analysis. SFE testing was carried out



at Maxxam Laboratories while the petrographic investigations were conducted by Lorax personnel in-house. Shake flask extractions give insight into the components of a solid material that are readily soluble and mobile within short time frames after exposure to meteoric water. SFE's were conducted using a 24 hour de-ionized water leach extraction test at a 3:1 liquid to solid ratio. Gentle agitation is provided throughout the experimental duration to ensure continuous exposure of all surfaces and mixing of the rinse solution. The leachate was subsequently filtered and submitted for ICP-MS analysis including pH, conductivity, sulfate and dissolved metals. Polished thin sections were prepared as grain mounts by VanPetro in Langley, BC under consideration of grain size distribution of the crushed sample. Optical microscopy was conducted at the Lorax Laboratory using a Nikon Optiphot polarizing microscope with transmitted and reflected light capabilities.

In the author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted. Lorax Environmental and Maxxam Laboratories are independent of WestKam Gold Corp.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Bonaparte project has several known gold bearing quartz veins that were explored throughout the 1980's. Some of this historical work is not documented, and most of the old workings ie surface trenching, are badly sloughed or totally reclaimed so that mineralization is not well exposed for many of the known vein systems. None of the historical drill core has been preserved; vandalism between 1990 and 2003 destroyed the core racks with core boxes upended and core scattered. The available ARIS data from these past exploration programs have been reviewed by the author. Signed assay sheets from the analytical laboratories indicate blanks and duplicate check samples were also run. Most of this historical work appears to have been conducted in accordance to standard industry practices of the time, although none conforms to current Exploration Best Practices Guidelines.

The current geochemical data was verified by reviewing analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory and company inserted standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats). There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis.

The author, Rick Kemp was on the property from September 1 to September 17, 2018 and September 25 to October 2, 2018. During this time the author managed the 2018 diamond drill program, locating the drill sites and lining up the drill, logging and photographing the core and outlining and splitting samples for analysis. The available information summarized in Section 6 (History) was examined and is believed credible as described in this report. The work completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd, in the authors opinion has been carried out to current industry standards.

It is the opinion of the author that the adequacy of the data obtained is of sufficient quality for the purposes of this report.

## 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

In August 2016, meetings were held with Kinross Gold Corporation to determine their interest in receiving ore shipments from the Bonaparte project to be processed at their Kinross Kettle River Mill in Washington State. During a site tour of the Bonaparte project, a representative from Kinross Gold Corp. collected a five-gallon bucket of ore grade quartz vein material left over from the 2011 Bulk Sample program for preliminary geochemical and metallurgical test work. Although technically not derived from the current underground program, Kinross felt that the sample material would be reasonably representative of the overall nature of what will be mined and amenable to processing at the Kinross Kettle River Mill. Gold recovery, as determined from bottle-roll leach tests using parameters that mimic conditions in the Kettle River Mill (grind profile, CN concentration, residence time), was excellent, averaging 98.7%. Note that the subsample prepared for the leach tests had an average grade of 0.57 opt-Au, as compared to the

0.31 opt-Au average of the initial assays. The terms of an Ore Purchase and Sale Agreement would follow the receipt of a representative sample of “ore” from the current bulk sample program to conduct similar metallurgical test work. The bulk sample program terminated before reaching the target depth and therefore no representative sample of the bulk sample ore was submitted to Kinross for mineral processing or metallurgical testing.

## 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been made for the Bonaparte property.

## 15.0 – 22.0 FOR ADVANCED PROPERTIES – NOT REQUIRED

*These sections have been omitted from the report since the property is not considered an “Advanced Property”*

## 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

American Creek Resources Ltd holds 100% interest in five mineral claims located along the western boundary of Bonaparte claims 504482 and 504717. The five contiguous mineral claims cover 671.03 ha of land and are in good standing until at least April 30, 2019. The claim group is referred to as the Austruck-Bonanza property.

The Austruck-Bonanza claim group covers a window through the Chilcotin plateau basalts where dark rusty weathering, polydeformed argillaceous sedimentary rocks belonging to the Carboniferous to Permian aged Harper Ranch Group are exposed along with Middle Jurassic aged quartz diorite and Early Jurassic aged monzodiorite intrusive rocks. The Chilcotin flood basalts overlie and masks the underlying stratigraphy in the western and northern portions of the property.

The first recorded work on the Austruck-Bonanza claim group is documented in Assessment Report (AR) 4665 where Amoco Canadian Petroleum completed a gridded soil sample program reporting results for Cu, Zn, Ag and Mo. No significant results were obtained.

During the period between 1987 to 1989 several exploration campaigns were completed by MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd on behalf of various parties which are now covered by the Austruck-Bonanza claim group. These programs included soil, rock, and silt sample geochemical surveys (AR17904, AR17086A, AR15651), ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys (AR17762, AR17086), an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey (AR16137 A&B) and the completion of a test pit sampling program totalling 25 backhoe test pits (AR18682 A&B). The aim of the exploration programs were to locate high grade gold in quartz veins similar to those located on the Bonaparte claim group. No significant results were reported from the historical work.

In 2007, an 18-hole NQ diamond drill program totalling 3,890.65m of coring was completed from eight (8) drill pads by American Creek Resources Ltd. (AR30207). The drill holes were located to test the potential for extending several auriferous quartz veins from the Discovery Zone to the

Austruck-Bonanza claim group. Drill holes varied in length from 93.5m to 355.1m, all holes were collared to the west. Drilling intersected sedimentary rocks of the Harper Ranch Formation and a multi-phased Diorite dyke system. Sericite-pyrite is the most common alteration noted in the drill holes with pyrite as fine to coarse grained disseminations from 1% to locally 10%. Quartz and quartz carbonate veining were noted from 2cm to 3cm up to 40cm in size with varying proportions of pyrite, pyrrhotite, +/- chalcopyrite, +/- sphalerite. Approximately 2600 samples were submitted to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd for 28 element ICP and gold analysis with best results reporting 145ppb Au.

In 2016, American Creek Resources Ltd completed an exploration program on their much reduced Austruck-Bonanza claim group (AR36683). The 2016 field program consisted of soil and rock geochemical sampling in an effort to locate the extension of geophysical anomalies, mineralized zones and vein systems identified on the adjacent Bonaparte claim group. A total of 26 rock samples and 7 soil samples were submitted to Loring Laboratories in Calgary, BC for 29 element ICP and gold by fire assay. Rock samples were taken from exposures to the north and northwest of the Bonaparte pit. A rock grab sample from a bull quartz vein located to the northwest of the Bonaparte pit returned elevated and anomalous silver at 7.9g/t Ag. In the same general area, a soil sample collected near the old core storage area returned anomalous gold in soil to 436ppb Au. Additional soil and rock geochemical sampling and a ground magnetic survey to the north and west of the Bonaparte pit is recommended.

Contiguous to the west of Bonaparte claim 504717 and 537111 is claim 1055456 which totals 447.62 ha. The claim was issued on October 9, 2017 and is in good standing to October 9, 2019. The claim is held 100% by Goldbridge Holdings Ltd. To the authors knowledge no work has been filed on this claim and there are no historical assessment reports in the area covered by the claim.

The author has been unable to verify the above information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

## 24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

## 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The Bonaparte Gold Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- A favourable geological setting.
- The location of gold bearing quartz vein structures in an area measuring 300m X 350m with further indications of additional gold bearing quartz vein targets outside of the Discovery Zone.
- Association with near north trending fault/shear structures.
- Historical Copper and Gold soil geochemical results with gold values in soils to 3,270 ppb Au in the Cooler Creek area. Quartz vein float sample returned 2.13 opt Au.
- Historical Placer Gold was known along Cooler Creek prior to 1940.
- Favourable competent host rocks consisting of Monzodiorite and Quartz Diorite.
- High grade multi ounce gold intercepts from historical drilling.
- Presence of open and untested targets.
- Untested Volterra 3D IP resistivity and chargeability anomalies south of the Discovery Zone and parallel trends along Cooler Creek with associated Cu-Au soil geochemical anomalies.
- Well located in a mining friendly jurisdiction close to infrastructure, supplies and manpower.

Exploration completed on the property to date has focused on the Discovery Zone, an area measuring 300m x 350m in size. From 1986 to 2003 a total of 119 diamond drill holes totaling approximately 7,397.56m of drilling were completed in the Discovery Zone. This historical work has located nine (9) gold bearing quartz veins within the Discovery Zone area which include from east to west the Flicker-Woodpecker, Chickadee-Eagle, Raven, Nutcracker, Grey Jay, Owl and Crow vein structures. The Owl-Grey Jay-Crow vein structure is the most advanced vein structure and has received the majority of the historical work including two bulk sample shipments from a surface open pit. A total of 69 drill holes totalling 4,012.46m of drilling has been completed on the Owl-Grey Jay-Crow vein structure between 1986 to 2003. The vein system has been drill tested over a combined strike length of 220m with widely spaced gold bearing quartz vein intersections reported to depths of 165m. Based on a reinterpretation of the historical drilling it is noted that the higher density near surface quartz vein intercepts can be traced from hole to hole and with an increase in depth there is a lack of quartz vein continuity and the quartz veins become flatter and narrower with a corresponding decrease in gold grade. There are indications in the historical drill logs of fault zone structures trending near north south along the west side of the Owl-Grey Jay-Crow vein structure which has impacted vein continuity and diamond drilling in 2018 confirms this finding.

At the southern extent of the Crow vein there is little in the way of surface values. Trenching in 1988 uncovered a major shear/fault zone structure (F6) trending near north-south in the southern portion of the Crow Vein structure. Lee (1989) states that this shear zone truncates the

surface exposure of the Crow Vein, down dropping the vein on the eastern side of the fault. Exposed in historical trench TR-89-004, the north trending shear zone was sampled across 1.5m returning 21.02g/t Au. In the same general area, drill hole 98-1 intersected a 4.0m quartz vein from 44.6m to 48.6m returning 11.326g/t Au. These favourable results attest to the potential for extending the Crow vein further south beneath the overlying Miocene plateau basalts located 20m to 25m to the south of historical drill hole 98-1.

The 2018 diamond drill program was designed to test for and to extend historical high-grade quartz vein intercepts from the base of the water filled open pit to depth in the area of the proposed 2017 bulk sample extraction. The 2018 drill holes intersected widely scattered intervals of anomalous gold bearing quartz veins returning up to 9.78 g/t Au over 1.1m in core width. Common to all of the drill holes were sections of blocky and rubbly core with clay gouge intervals reflecting the presence of a near north-south trending fault/shear zone structure similar to that identified at the south end of the Crow vein structure. The fault/shear structure appears to have displaced quartz veins both along strike and to depth resulting in a lack of quartz vein continuity from drill hole to drill hole.

The 2016/2017 Bulk Sample program completed 115.5m of decline advance and 61.2m of ancillary development before the program was terminated. The current bulk sample program extended the decline from 124.3m to 239.8m, crossing the down dip extension of the Chickadee/Eagle and Raven quartz veins. The Eagle/Chickadee vein was first intersected and was cross cut by blast rounds 2016-E-06 to 2016-E-08 resulting in 6 muck samples, 21 chip samples and 8 panel samples. A total of four (4) samples returned assay values >1.0g/t Au with best results reporting from a vertical chip sample across the vein returning 9.91g/t Au over 0.3m. Additional sampling was conducted as the decline followed the trace of the vein through blast rounds 2016-NE-15 to 2016-NE-20. A total of 14 panel samples, 2 chip samples and 12 muck round samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Best results were received from a vertical chip sample across the vein reporting 0.236g/t Au across 0.4m. The Upper Raven vein was intersected through blast round 2016-W-38 and the Lower Raven Vein was intersected through blast rounds 2016-W-42 and 2016-W-44. A total of 13 Panel samples and 12 muck round samples were collected from the Raven Vein and submitted for analysis. Only one sample returned results >1.0g/t Au from a panel sample across the Lower Raven Vein measuring 1.5m x 0.5m reporting 3.9g/t Au. Mapping and sampling of the Chickadee/Eagle and Raven veins generally show that they pinch and swell both along strike and down dip, the grades are highly variable and in the case of the Raven vein, it appears to flatten with depth with a corresponding decrease in gold grade.

During the 1987 and 1988 exploration programs, soil geochemical and magnetic / VLF-EM surveys were completed across the Discovery Zone which extended further east to Cooler Creek. The soil geochemical survey highlighted elevated and anomalous gold and copper soil results at the northern limits of the Cooler Creek soil survey with gold in soil results to 3,270ppb Au. In the same general area, a quartz vein float sample returned 2.13oz/t Au (73.03g/t Au) and further to the south a north trending quartz veinlet returned 0.022oz/ton Au (0.75g/t Au) over 15cm.

The historical soil geochemical survey extended further to the south along Cooler Creek where pockets of anomalous copper and gold soil results are clustered with values up to 610ppb gold located in the southwest part of the grid, west of Cooler Creek. Ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys identified a major northwest trending fault/shear zone structure which trends through the central portions of the 1988 soil geochemical survey grid along Cooler Creek.

In 2013/2014 Volterra 3D Induced Polarization and ground magnetic surveys were completed over the Bonaparte property extending 2,250m east-west across the Discovery Zone to the east of Cooler Creek. The survey extended 1,200m to the south of the Discovery Zone and down the Cooler Creek valley. The Volterra 3D IP and magnetic surveys were designed to gather geophysical data and signatures of the known mineralization within the Discovery Zone and anomalous soil geochemical trends identified in the Cooler Creek area. The Volterra 3D IP and magnetic geophysical surveys successfully delineated a number of anomalous zones and features for Discovery Zone style gold vein targets, extending southward as well as parallel targets to the east underlying historical and anomalous Cooler Creek Cu-Au soil geochemical results. In 2015, diamond drill hole 2015-05 was located to test a strong IP resistivity / low IP chargeability anomaly associated with elevated and anomalous gold in soil results. Drill hole 2015-05 intersected a 1.0m quartz vein returning 7.88g/t Au over a 1.0m core width and is open to extension along strike and to depth. This was the first drill hole completed outside of the Discovery Zone and its intersection attests to the potential of discovering additional gold bearing quartz veins along the Cooler Creek trend.

## 26.0 Recommendations and Budget

Based on the favourable geological setting, the presence of nine (9) gold bearing quartz veins returning multi ounce gold intercepts at shallow levels associated with near north-south trending shear/fault zone structures and the presence of a newly discovered gold bearing quartz vein outside the area of historical exploration work in an area of elevated and anomalous gold and copper soil anomalies associated with open and untested Volterra 3D IP chargeability and resistivity trends; further work is recommended on the Bonaparte Gold Project. A phase 1 exploration program is proposed to consist of prospecting and mapping, Volterra 3D IP and magnetic surveys and a soil sampling program as further outlined below.

Additional work is recommended to extend the 2013/2014 3D Volterra IP and magnetic geophysical survey coverage beyond its current limits to the north and south resulting in 32.5-line kilometers of geophysical survey coverage. Grid lines will be spaced at 100m intervals with stations established at 25m intervals. To the north, five (5) east-west trending grid lines will be established extending over 1,500m in length. To the south of the 2013/2014 geophysical survey grid, 10 additional survey lines spaced at 100m intervals will be established extending east-west over a distance of 2,500m.

In addition to the geophysical surveys, a soil sampling program will be completed over the newly established geophysical grids. Soil samples will be collected along the survey lines at 25m sample intervals. To confirm the results of the historical soil geochemical survey, 10 east-west trending grid lines 1,500m in length and spaced at 200m intervals will be established between the north and south geophysical grids.

A mapping, prospecting and sampling program will be completed over all of the established grid lines to determine the underlying stratigraphy and structure, to establish the limits of the overlying Miocene aged Plateau Basalts and to sample any quartz vein exposures or quartz vein float samples.

A phase 2 diamond drilling program is designed to test significant results to the southeast of the Discovery Zone and along Cooler Creek to follow up on significant soil geochemical survey results and associated 3D Induced Polarization chargeability and resistivity anomalies. Potential exists to the north and south of drill hole 2015-05 which intersected 7,881.5ppb Au, 38.4ppm Ag and 3,281.3ppm Cu over a 1.0m core width located at the northern most limits of the 2013/2014 geophysical survey grid and historical soil geochemical results. Additional drill targets will test significant soil sample results and coincident geophysical anomalies including historical soil sample result of 1,220ppb Au and 3,270ppb Au. In the same general area, a rock grab sample of quartz vein float material returned 2.13opt Au.



## 26.1 Budget

Based on the above recommendations, the following contingent two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is contingent on the results from Phase 1.

### Phase 1

• Soil sampling, gridding: 3 Technicians + 1 Geologist @1950/day x 21 day.....	\$ 41,000
• Mapping, prospecting: 1 Geologist 8days x \$800/day.....	\$ 6,400
• Soil Sample Analysis: (2100 samples @ \$35/sample) .....	\$ 73,500
• Rock Sample Analysis: (100 samples @ \$42/sample) .....	\$ 4,200
• Room and Board: (21 days @ \$457/day) .....	\$ 9,600
• Transportation, Fuel: Truck \$150/day x 21day + Fuel \$1050 .....	\$ 4,200
• Field Gear, Rentals, supplies.....	\$ 2,300
• Preparation, Compilation, Report, Drafting.....	\$ 17,000
• Volterra 3D IP and Magnetic Geophysical Surveys.....	\$199,500
• Contingency 10%.....	\$ 35,800
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$393,500</b>

### Phase 2 Diamond drilling (contingent on results from Phase 1)

• Diamond Drilling (minimum of 1,500m @ \$150/m).....	\$225,000
• Logging, Sampling, Supervision (Tech + P.Geo. \$1,250/d x 32 days).....	\$ 40,000
• Assays (300 Au + ICP @ \$42/each, shipping, QAQC) .....	\$ 12,600
• Room & Board (\$306.25/day x 32days).....	\$ 9,800
• Transportation, fuel (Truck @ \$150/day).....	\$ 6,300
• Field Gear, Rental, Supplies.....	\$ 2,400
• Preparation, compilation, report, drafting.....	\$ 15,000
• Contingency 10%.....	\$ 31,100
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$342,200</b>

**TOTAL Phase 1 and Phase 2: \$735,700**

## 26.2 SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted,

“Rick Kemp”

Rick Kemp, P.Geol.

Effective Date: April 12, 2019

Signing Date: April 12 2019

## 27.0 REFERENCES

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## 28.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND SIGNATURE PAGE

- 1) I, Rick Kemp of #488-625 Howe Street, Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia am a Professional Geoscientist, authored and am responsible for this report entitled “National Instrument 43-101 on the Bonaparte Gold Project”, dated April 12, 2019.
- 2) I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario with a B.Sc. degree in Geology (1981) with over 38 years mineral exploration experience including all aspects of the industry from project generation through implementation and report preparation for owners, clients and regulatory authorities. Since 1981 I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination, evaluation and reporting on a variety of mineral deposit types and commodities, supervision and management of exploration projects as well as client representation and government liaison. I have carried out numerous exploration programs on gold and polymetallic vein deposits in British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Ontario.
- 3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, license number 20446.
- 4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a “Qualified Person” in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
- 5) This report is based on numerous site visits to the property, the last of which was on September 1 to September 17, 2018.
- 6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.
- 7) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
- 8) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of WestKam Gold Corp, any associated companies and the Bonaparte Gold property. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with WestKam Gold Corp and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in WestKam Gold Corp or in any affiliated companies and my professional relationship is at arm’s length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 12<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2019,

“Signed and Sealed”

“Rick Kemp”

Rick Kemp, P.Ge. (APEGBC Reg. No. 20446)  
Coast Mountain Geological Ltd.  
#488-625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2T6

## 29.0 APPENDIX 1

### 29.1 Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

#### Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	gram per tonne
opt	(troy) ounce per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounce per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

#### Conversions

1 gram	=	0.0322 troy ounces	
1 troy ounce	=	31.104 grams	
1 ton	=	2000 pounds	
1 tonne	=	1000 kilograms	
1 gram/tonne	=	1ppm	= 1000ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	=	34.29 gram/tonne	
1 gram/tonne	=	0.292 troy ounces/ton	
1 kilogram	=	32.151 troy ounces	= 2.205 pounds
1 pound	=	0.454 kilograms	
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters	
1 foot	=	0.3048 metres	
1 metre	=	39.37 inches	= 3.281 feet
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres	
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares	
1 sq mile	=	2.59 square kilometres	
1 hectare	=	10,000 square metres	= 2.471 acres