NI43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

describing

GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION, GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS, DIAMOND AND PERCUSSION DRILLING, METALLURGICAL TESTING AND MINERAL RESOURCES

on the

KLAZA PROPERTY
YUKON, CANADA
NTS Map Sheet 115I/3
Latitude 62°08´N; Longitude 137°17´W

prepared for

ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
1016 – 510 WEST HASTINGS STREET,
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA V6B 1L8

by

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Amended date: June 19, 2015

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1.0 SUMMARY

Rockhaven Resources Ltd. (Rockhaven) retained Skivik Holding Co. Ltd., Giroux Consultants Ltd. and Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd. (Blue Coast) to prepare this Technical Report for the purpose of providing updated information on the Klaza Property (the Property) and to provide an initial mineral resource. This report includes a detailed account of the exploration history, geology, current exploration results, metallurgical studies and mineral resource estimation. The report was written in compliance with the revised (June 24, 2011) disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1.

The Property hosts gold-silver mineralization associated with an extensive system of subparallel vein and breccia zones. It is situated in the Mount Nansen Gold Camp, which is located in the southern part of the more regionally extensive Dawson Range Gold Belt, in southwestern Yukon.

The Property comprises 449 contiguous mineral claims that are 100% owned by Rockhaven. A total of 96 claims are subject to a 1.5% Net Smelter Return royalty, but the other 353 claims, including the claims covering the area of the current mineral resource, are not subject to any underlying royalties.

The Property encompasses an area of 8,620 hectares and is located approximately 50 km due west of the town of Carmacks in southwestern Yukon. Access is via the Nansen Road, which extends from Klondike Highway at the town of Carmacks to the former Mount Nansen Mine site, and from there nine kilometres to the Property.

1.1 Geology and Mineralization

Most of the Property is underlain by Mid-Cretaceous granodiorite. A moderately sized Late Cretaceous quartz-rich, granite to quartz monzonite stock intrudes the granodiorite in the southeast corner of the Property and is thought to be the main heat source for hydrothermal cells depositing mineralization along a series of northwesterly trending, structural conduits.

A swarm of northwesterly trending, Late Cretaceous feldspar porphyry dykes emanate from the stock in the southeastern part of the Property and cut the granodiorite in the main areas of interest. These porphyry dykes are up to 30 m wide and commonly occupy the same structural zones as mineralized veins. The dykes are coeval with, or slightly older, than the veins.

Mineralization on the Property is hosted in nine main zones, which individually range from 1 to 100 m wide and collectively form a 2 km wide structural corridor in the granodiorite. Mineralization within the structural corridor has been intermittently traced for a length of 4.5 km, but most exploration has concentrated on 2.4 km lengths along two of the zones. The mineralization occurs within steeply dipping veins, sheeted veinlets and tabular breccia bodies.

The two areas that have received focused exploration by Rockhaven since 2010 are the BRX and Klaza zones, which have each been traced along strike for 2,400 m and from surface to depths of 520 m and 325 m down-dip, respectively. Only the western and central portions of the two zones are discussed in detail below, because they comprise the four sub-zones that are included in the mineral resource estimation. All of the veins comprising the sub-zones, except those in the Western Klaza Zone, lie alongside or cross-cut feldspar porphyry dykes. A major, post-mineralization cross-fault divides the central portions of the zones from their respective western portions.

The Central BRX Zone hosts veins that are dominated by quartz, pyrite and iron-rich carbonates (siderite and ankerite). Pyrite, sphalerite and galena are the main sulphide minerals in these veins.

The Western BRX Zone is the highest grade area of mineralization discovered to date on the Property. It features discrete veins containing abundant pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and sulphosalts. Manganiferous carbonate (rhodochrosite) and quartz are the main gangue minerals in these veins.

The Central Klaza Zone comprises a laterally extensive complex of veins, breccias and sheeted veinlets that are associated with several, narrow feldspar porphyry dykes. The strongest veins are typically found along the margins of the dykes. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are the main sulphide minerals in this sub-zone. Quartz and ankerite are the most abundant gangue minerals.

The Western Klaza Zone is defined by two veins, both of which are laterally continuous. The mineral assemblages in this sub-zone contain higher proportions of arsenopyrite and sulphosalts than are common further east in the Klaza Zone, and silver to gold ratios are higher. The dominant gangue minerals are quartz and ankerite.

1.2 History

While no hardrock commercial mining is documented on any of the claims comprising the Property, placer mining has been done on some creeks draining the Property. Independent placer mines are still active on some placer claims that partially overlap mineral claims comprising the Property.

A modest amount of historical exploration was conducted on various parts of the Property by previous owners between 1937 and 2012. This work was intermittent and mostly focused on small, isolated portions of the main gold-silver bearing structures and a poorly developed copper-molybdenum porphyry centre, in the southeastern part of the Property. Rockhaven purchased claims in the core of the Property in 2009, and since then has greatly expanded its claim holdings. Rockhaven’s most recent purchases included claims that received widely spaced diamond drilling by the previous owner in 2012.

Much of the historical work was completed in the areas hosting the current mineral resource. This work included soil geochemical surveys, mechanical trenching, geophysical surveys and limited diamond drilling.

1.3 Exploration

Between 2010 and 2014, Rockhaven conducted systematic exploration that better defined northwesterly trending structures comprising the BRX, Klaza and other gold-silver enriched zones on the Property. Exploration work by Rockhaven has included grid soil geochemical surveys, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, 21,930 m of mechanized trenching and 56,672 m of diamond drilling.

The most extensively explored zones (BRX and Klaza) have each been traced along strike for 2,400 m and to depths of 520 m and 325 m down-dip, respectively. Neither zone crops out, but mineralization has been exposed in excavator trenches, beneath a thin veneer (1 to 2 m) of overburden. Trenches and drill holes referenced below only include those completed by Rockhaven between 2010 and 2014.

The Central BRX Zone has been tested by 50 diamond drill holes and 28 excavator trenches. Mineralization within this sub-zone has been traced for 1,900 m along strike and from surface to a maximum depth of 400 m down-dip. The Western BRX Zone is 500 m long and has been tested by 41 diamond drill holes and nine trenches. KL-14-238, the deepest hole completed to date on the Property, intersected 16.29 g/t gold, 1,435 g/t silver, 5.57% lead and 6.23% zinc over 1.37 m at a depth of 520 m down-dip of surface. This hole was excluded from the current mineral resource because it intersected the zone 200 m below the area of closer spaced drill holes, which were used in the mineral resource estimate.

The Western and Central Klaza zones are located approximately 800 m northeast of the corresponding BRX sub-zones. They have been tested by 88 diamond drill holes and 19 excavator trenches. Mineralization within these sub-zones, which was included in the mineral resource estimate, extends along a 1,300 m strike length and from surface to a maximum depth of 325 m down-dip.

Between 2010 and 2014, a total of 91 holes have been drilled at the Central and Western BRX zones, while 88 holes have been drilled at the Central and Western Klaza zones. During that period, a total of 61 holes have been drilled to test the Eastern Klaza and other mineralized zones on the Property, which are not part of the current mineral resource. The 2010 to 2014 programs on the Property were all managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited (Archer Cathro) on behalf of Rockhaven.

1.4 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Preliminary mineralogical and metallurgical testwork has been conducted on samples from parts of the Klaza Deposit. This testwork has occurred in two phases, with the first phase examining material from four composites assembled from coarse rejects of drill core collected from the BRX and Klaza zones during the 2012 drill program, and the second phase focusing on a single composite sample consisting from coarse rejects of drill core from 2014 drilling at the Western BRX Zone.

Work has been primarily conducted by SGS Canada Ltd. (GSC) and has been overseen by Archer Cathro or Blue Coast. The two test programs have included quantitative mineralogical examination, gravity recovery, cyanide leaching, and flotation testing.

Mineralogical information gleaned from a Quantitative Evaluation of Minerals by Scanning Electron Microscopy (QEMSCAN) study indicates that gold is present as discrete mineralization, both free and locked in sulphides, and in solid solution in arsenopyrite and pyrite. A Dynamic Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (D-SIMS) study found that sub-microscopic gold occurs at elevated grades in the arsenopyrite mineral lattice, suggesting arsenopyrite is the primary host of the refractory gold component. Silver appears to be mostly present as coarse-grained and well liberated tetrahedrite.

Gold recoveries by gravity ranged from 13 to 30% in testwork conducted down to 100 microns. The remaining discrete gold in these samples is either too fine for gravity recovery, or mostly associated with sulphides.

Preliminary cyanide leach tests on material from the area delineated by the current mineral resource yielded gold recoveries ranging from 21% to 42%. Silver extractions by cyanide ranged from 10% to 32%.

The mineralization responded very well to flotation concentration. Flotation testing has focused on recovery of base metal concentrates. Work conducted in the second phase of testing, on a composite sample from the Western BRX Zone, has led to development of a promising preliminary flowsheet. Batch cleaner tests have produced a lead concentrate grading 45% lead, 5,650 g/t silver, and 308 g/t gold with recoveries of 79%, 67% and 46% respectively. Zinc flotation has yielded a concentrate grading 45% zinc, 27 g/t gold, and 617 g/t silver, with recoveries of 76%, 6% and 10% respectively.

Significant amounts of gold, silver, and base metals report to middling products, including an arsenopyrite-rich concentrate with elevated gold grades. Overall recoveries would be expected to improve in future locked cycle tests. Based on the testwork conducted to date, it is projected that overall gold recoveries would be in the range of 75% to 85%. Silver recovery to the lead concentrate would be in the range of 65% to 80%, while up to 10% to 20% may report to the zinc concentrate. Lead recoveries would be in the order of 80% to 90%, and zinc recoveries are projected to be 75% to 85%.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

The inferred mineral resource for the western and central portions of the Klaza and BRX zones total 7,040,000 t grading 4.19 g/t gold, 96.23 g/t silver, 0.78% lead, 0.93% zinc and 0.09% copper. This mineral resource is stated above a 1.5 g/t gold cut-off grade. A summary of inferred mineral resources at various cut-off grades is provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Inferred Resource at Varying Gold Cut-off Grades

Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off				
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
1.00	9,060,000	3.54	84.78	0.69	0.84	0.09
1.20	8,270,000	3.77	89.49	0.73	0.88	0.09
1.50	**7,040,000**	**4.19**	**96.23**	**0.78**	**0.93**	**0.09**
1.80	6,090,000	4.59	101.58	0.82	0.96	0.09
2.00	5,620,000	4.81	104.64	0.83	0.97	0.10
2.50	4,610,000	5.38	113.31	0.88	1.01	0.10
3.00	3,830,000	5.91	120.54	0.90	1.02	0.11
4.00	2,420,000	7.40	143.73	1.02	1.12	0.13
5.00	1,750,000	8.52	155.43	1.04	1.15	0.14

The mineral resource estimation was completed by Gary Giroux, P.Eng., M.A.Sc. (Giroux Consultants Ltd.) who is a Qualified Person (QP) and independent of Rockhaven, based on the criteria defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Data generated during drill programs conducted between 2010 and 2014 at the Property by Rockhaven were independently reviewed by Giroux Consultants Ltd. as part of the resource study. The mineral resource estimate was initiated by constructing a wire-frame 3D solid model in "GEMS". Solids were manually digitized from the available drill data and were used to constrain the interpolation of mineralization. The model was constructed based upon structural controls, lithological boundaries and mineralogical domains. Twelve solids were created, each representing a separate mineralogical domain and defining high-grade vein mineralization in each zone.

Drill holes were "passed through" these geologic solids with the entry and exit points recorded. Using this information, the assays were "back tagged" with different codes, representing which solid they were within. Of the 240 diamond drill holes supplied, 178 intersected one or more mineralized solids.

A rotated block model with blocks 5 x 10 x 5 m in dimension was superimposed over the mineralized solids. For each block, the percentage below surface topography within overburden and within each of the mineralized solids were recorded.

The bulk density of individual blocks was determined using 1,639 assay intervals with corresponding density data. Mineralized portions of blocks were assigned a bulk density based on the combined estimated grades of lead, zinc, copper and iron.

Uniform two metre long, down-hole composites were produced to honor the mineralized solids. Grades for the elements of interest were interpolated into blocks containing mineralized solids using Ordinary Kriging. The kriging exercise was completed in a series of four passes. Appropriate block model validation techniques for resource estimation at this stage of project development were applied.

1.6 Conclusions

The Property hosts a significant gold-silver deposit within the road-accessible southeastern portion of the Dawson Range Gold Belt. The current mineral resource is defined within the central and western portions of the BRX and Klaza zones, which are two of nine main mineralized structures identified on the Property to date.

Although mineralization at the Property appears to be quite complex, the continuity of the BRX and Klaza zones is remarkably planar and cohesive both laterally and vertically. Gold and silver distribution varies throughout the system, with the highest values for both metals mostly clustered within the western parts of the BRX and Klaza zones.

Mineralogical and metallurgical work on samples of sulphide material taken from the various zones comprising this resource has shown that gold occurs in multiple forms: as discrete (free) grains, as electrum, and as refractory gold predominantly in arsenopyrite. Silver occurs primarily as tetrahedrite, but is also found as electrum and other silver sulphide compounds. Base metal mineralogy appears to be straightforward, being dominated by galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

Metallurgical work has included conventional gravity separation, cyanide leaching and flotation tests. Recovery of gold and silver by gravity varied between zones, but was generally low. Cyanide leaching recoveries were also low for composites representing the areas comprising the mineral resource. Flotation work has focused on producing base metal sulphide concentrates, and yielded promising recoveries of base metals to reasonably high-grade cleaner concentrates. Silver reports primarily to the lead concentrate, with minor amounts to the zinc concentrate. A significant portion of the gold reports to the lead concentrate and another large fraction appears to report to a relatively high-grade arsenopyrite concentrate. The gold reporting to the arsenopyrite concentrate is refractory in nature and will require further work to either produce a concentrate with high-enough grades for direct shipping, or determine an appropriate oxidation and leaching process. Flotation work completed to date is preliminary in nature, and optimization work will need to be conducted to determine optimal recoveries and product grades.

Mineralization at the Property shares a number of key similarities with Carbonate Base-Metal Gold (CBM)-style deposits, renown for hosting multi-million ounce gold resources such as Barrick Gold's Porgera Mine (Papua New Guinea), Rio Tinto's formerly producing Kelian Mine (Indonesia) and Continental Gold's Buritica project (Colombia).

Klaza and known CBM deposits feature multiple precious metal-rich structures that are formed peripheral to mineralized porphyry systems. The presence of carbon dioxide gas within the mineralizing hydrothermal fluids is a key factor in facilitating precious metal deposition over large vertical extents, often in excess of one kilometre. Lead, zinc and copper are also common in this type of deposit.

The current mineral resource and unquantified mineralized zones elsewhere on the Property are open for expansion along strike and to depth. The mineralized system is known to have a vertical extent of at least 520 m down-dip, and this could reasonably expand because most CBM deposits are mineralized in a vertical range exceeding 1,000 m. There is excellent potential to significantly increase the current mineral resource through continued low-cost drilling. In addition, many geochemical and geophysical anomalies, outside of those associated with the known mineralized structures, have yet to be explored.

1.7 Recommendations

Additional drilling should be designed to extend the bounds of the current mineral resource to greater depths. This work should be considered high priority, specifically within the western portions of the BRX and Klaza zones, because the tenor of mineralization in the deepest holes is well above the deposit average grades and there are no indications that mineralization is waning at depth. Both these areas have much higher grades than are typically found in the central portions of the BRX and Klaza zones and the mineral resource estimates for these areas are the least affected by cut-off grade sensitivity.

Areas immediately southeast along strike of the current mineral resource require further delineation drilling to determine if that mineralization can be included in future resource estimates. These portions of the mineralizing system differ from their western and central counterparts as they represent more dispersed sheeted vein complexes and are probably lower grade bulk tonnage targets.

Northwesterly extensions of the BRX and Klaza zones are inferred by anomalous multi-element grid soil geochemical samples, and linear, airborne magnetic low and ground very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) conductors. A series of widely spaced holes that attempted to trace the Western BRX Zone further to the northwest across a major cross-fault intersected vein zones, but it is unclear whether these zones are part of the BRX structure. Work is certainly warranted northwest of the cross-fault to assess potential along strike of the BRX, Klaza and other mineralized zones.

Continued deposit studies are recommended and should include fluid inclusion analyses to verify the deposit model classification. An in-depth analysis of metal and associated element ratios within the mineralized zones should also be done in order to establish vertical and lateral vectoring tools for continued deposit expansion and discovery of new mineralization elsewhere on the Property.

Metallurgical work conducted to date has been preliminary in nature. Follow-up work should be conducted to better develop the current flowsheet and investigate optimal gold recovery methods, including a focus on refractory gold recovery and processing. The majority of metallurgical work completed to date has focused on samples from the Western BRX Zone. Follow-up work should examine material from the other three sub-zones included in the current resource estimate to determine if variability of mineralization in these areas will impact metallurgical performance. Test work should also be conducted to determine the crushing and grinding work indexes of the deposit, as well as to evaluate the environmental impact of tailings products.

A preliminary economic assessment is recommended for the Klaza Deposit, after metallurgical work is completed, to better understand potential mining methods and other economic factors.

An approximate budget for the work program, excluding the preliminary economic assessment, is presented below.

PROPOSED BUDGET – KLAZA PROPERTY

Diamond Drilling –	20,000 m @ $100/m including fuel core boxes, demob.	$2,000,000
Labour		800,000
Camp, Field Gear, Food & Consumables		460,000
Assay & Analytical		320,000
Excavator and Fuel		100,000
Office & Senior Supervision		200,000
Metallurgical & Mineralogical Studies		180,000
Rentals, Shipping, Airfares & Equipment		110,000
Airfares, Ground Transportation & Shipping		100,000
Expediting, Safety & Consulting		75,000
Environmental & Heritage Surveys		50,000
Government Fees		10,000
Consultant's Management Fee		215,000
Contingency @ 5%		231,000
Total (excluding Taxes)		**$4,851,000**

The Author has prepared the proposed budget and concludes that funding is required to complete the proposed exploration program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report has been prepared at the request of the Board of Directors of Rockhaven Resources Ltd. in order to summarize exploration and metallurgical results for the Property and to provide the initial mineral resource estimate for parts of the BRX and Klaza Zones. The mineral resource estimate was prepared using drill data generated between 2010 and 2014. This report was written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrations' current "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" under the provisions of National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101 CP and Form 43-101F1.

Rockhaven is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) and holds a 100% interest in the Property. There are no royalties payable, or other encumbrances, on the claims containing the current mineral resource.

W. A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng. of Skivik Holding Co. Ltd., was retained to prepare Sections 1 to 12, excluding Sections 1.4 and 1.5, and Sections 15 to 19 inclusive. He visited the Property between August 8 and 10, 2014. G. Giroux of Giroux Consultants Ltd. was retained to prepare the mineral resource estimate as set out in Section 14 and summarized in Section 1.5. C. Martin, C.Eng. of Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd. was retained to review and provide a summary of metallurgical work as presented in Section 13 and summarized in Section 1.4. G. Giroux visited the Property on September 1, 2011. C. Martin has not visited the Property.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author is not an expert in legal tenure, environmental assessment or permitting, and he relied on the information and opinions of legal advisors and consultants with regard to the following:

Section 4.0: Claim Information – Data concerning the location and status of mineral claims was provided by the Whitehorse District Mining Recorder. Approximate claim locations shown on government claim maps and referred to on maps that accompany this Technical Report have not been verified.

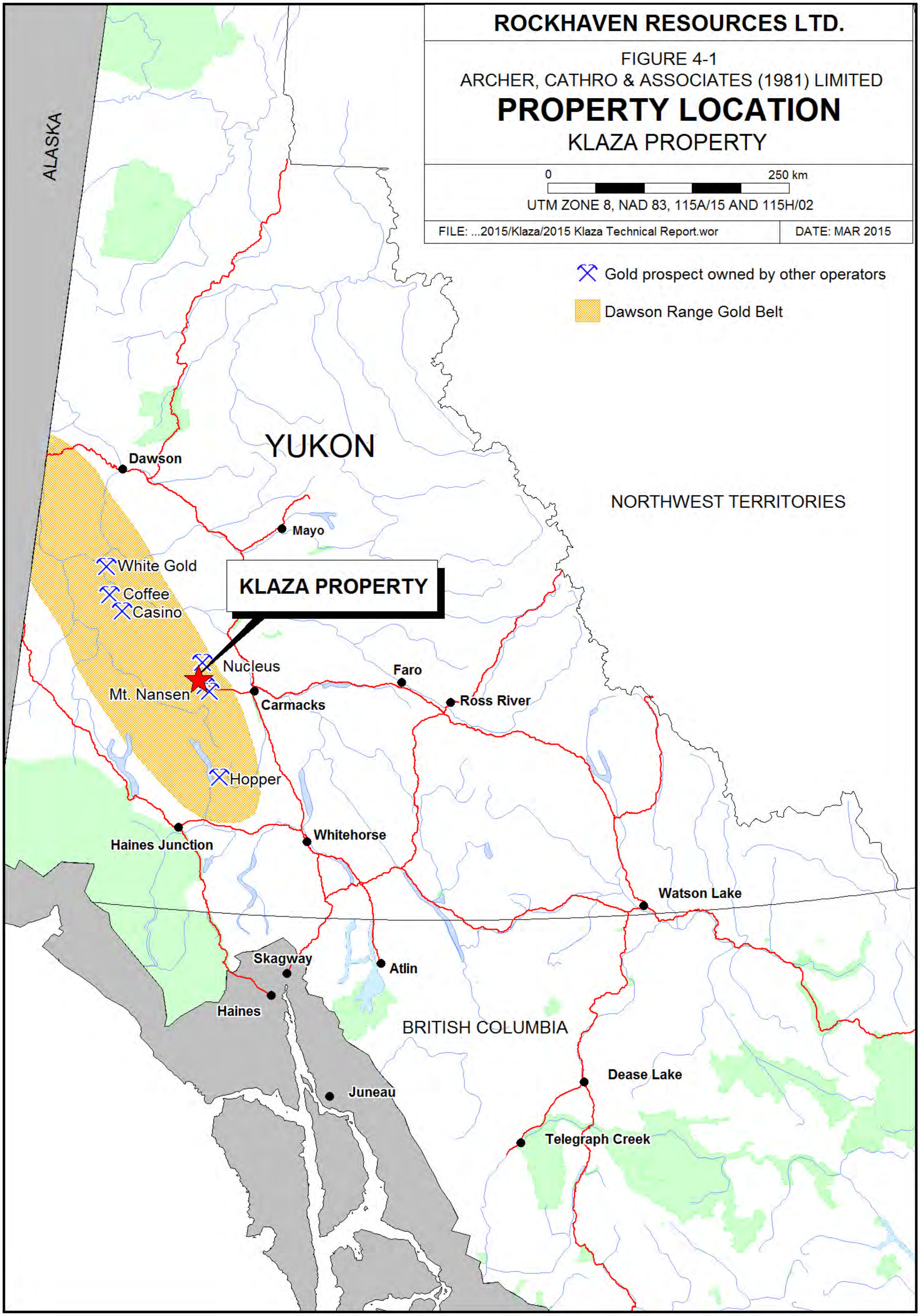
Sections 5.0 to 12.0: Historical and Recent Reports – This Technical Report includes information obtained from: public documents, assessment reports and literature sources cited in Section 19 and geological work and other studies performed by Rockhaven. The Author used his experience to determine if the information provided was suitable for inclusion in this report and adjusted information that required amendment.

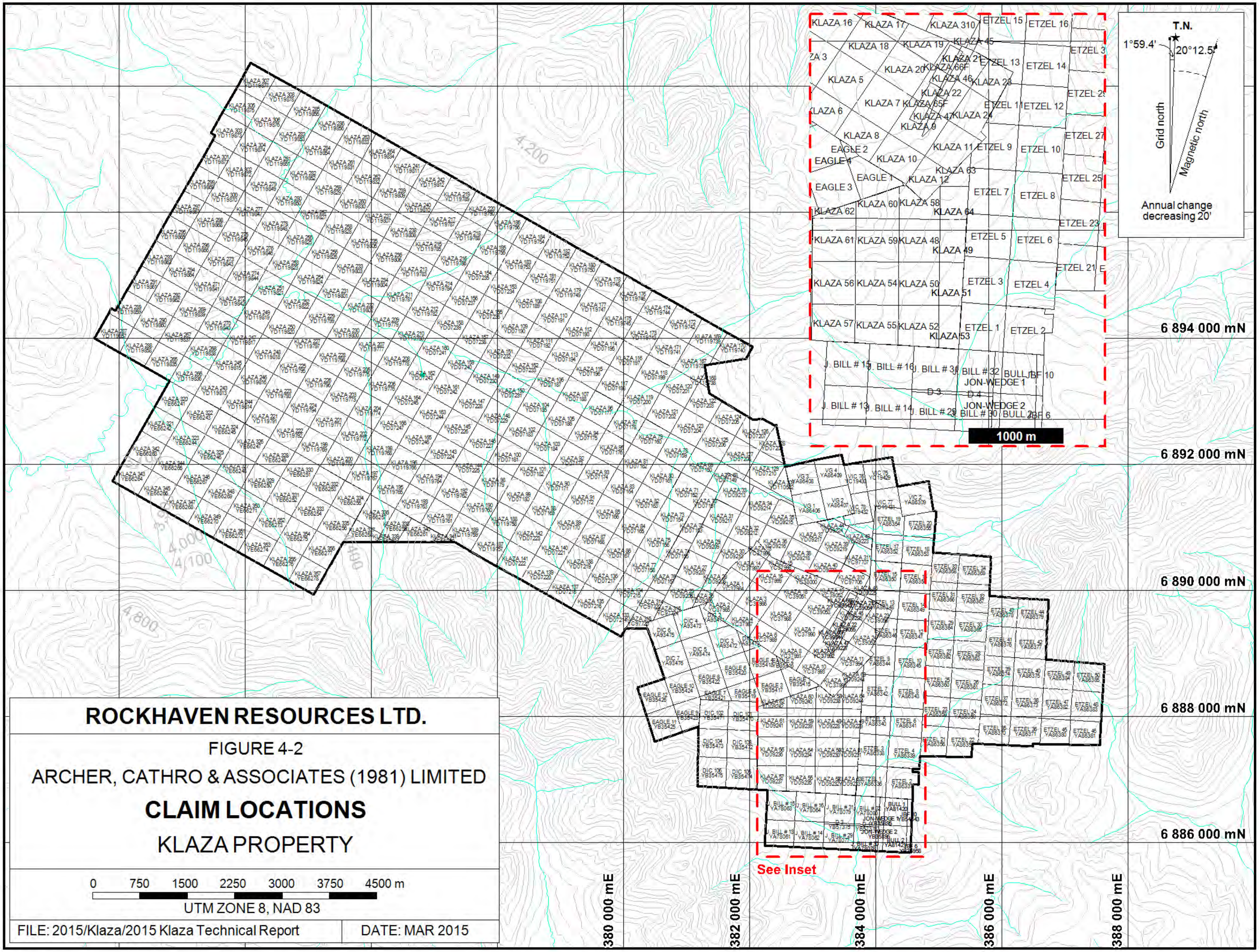
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located in southwestern Yukon at latitude 62°08′ north and longitude 137°17′ west on NTS 115I/3 (Figure 4-1). It comprises 449 contiguous quartz mineral claims (approximately 8620 ha) registered with the Whitehorse District Mining Recorder in the names of Rockhaven or Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for Rockhaven. A total of 96 claims (Dic, Eagle, Etzel, VG, VIC, J. Bill#, Jon-Wedge and Bull) are subject to a 1.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty payable to Janet Dickson of Whitehorse. The other 353 claims are not subject to any underlying royalties. Specifics concerning claim registration are tabulated below, while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 4-2.

Table 4-1: Claim Data

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Klaza 1-2F	YC37984-YC37985	January 11, 2032
3-10	YC37986-YC37993	January 11, 2032
11-14F	YC37994-YC37997	January 11, 2032
15-17	YC37998-YC38000	January 11, 2032
18-22	YC39051-YC39055	January 11, 2032
23F-24F	YC39056-YC39057	January 11, 2032
25-40	YD09205-YD09220	January 7, 2032
43-64	YD09223-YD09244	January 7, 2032
65F-66F	YC99541-YC99542	January 11, 2032
68-129	YD07149-YD07210	January 11, 2032
133-166	YD07214-YD07247	January 11, 2032
167-308	YD119737-YD119878	January 11, 2028
309	YD110502	January 11, 2028
310-311	YC97706-YC97707	January 11, 2029
314-316	YC97722-YC97724	January 11, 2029
317-319	YC99801-YC99803	January 11, 2023


ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 4-1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
250 km
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 115A/15 AND 115H/02
FILE: ...2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report.wor
DATE: MAR 2015
Gold prospect owned by other operators
Dawson Range Gold Belt
ALASKA
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
KLAZA PROPERTY
Dawson
Mayo
White Gold
Coffee
Casino
Nucleus
Mt. Nansen
Carmacks
Faro
Ross River
Hopper
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Skagway
Atlin
Haines
Juneau
Dease Lake
Telegraph Creek



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 4-2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATIONS

KLAZA PROPERTY

0 750 1500 2250 3000 3750 4500 m

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015

	320-341	YE66241-YE66262	January 11, 2020
	342-357	YE66263-YE26678	January 11, 2020
Dic	1-7	YA93470-YA93476	January 11, 2029
	101-106	YB35470-YB35475	January 11, 2030
Eagle	1-12	YB35415-YB35426	January 11, 2030
Etzel	1-12	YA86336-YA86347	December 1, 2036
	13-17	YA86348-YA86352	December 1, 2035
	18-20	YA86353-YA86355	December 1, 2036
	21-28	YA86356-YA86363	December 1, 2035
	29-32	YA86364-YA86367	December 1, 2036
	33	YS86368	December 1, 2032
	34	YA86369	December 1, 2036
	35-44	YA86370-YA86379	December 1, 2033
	45-50	YA86380-YA86385	December 1, 2035
VG	1-4	YA86406-YA86409	December 1, 2033
VIC	2	YA86309	December 1, 2035
	75	YC19429	December 1, 2033
	76-78	YC19430-YC19432	December 1, 2036
J. Bill #	13	YA78061	February 2, 2026
	14	YA78062	February 2, 2030
	15-16	YA78063-YA78064	February 2, 2026
	29-30	YA78077-YA78078	February 28, 2026
	31-32	YA78079-YA78080	February 28, 2030
D	3-4	YB57375-YB57376	January 1, 2026
Jon-Wedge	1	YB35895	December 1, 2026
	2	YB35896	December 1, 2024
Bull	1-2	YA81420-YA81421	December 1, 2032
JBF	6	YB36958	December 1, 2024
	10	YB54543	December 5, 2025

*Expiry dates include 2014 work which has been filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.

The mineral claims comprising the Property can be maintained in good standing by performing approved exploration work to a dollar value of $100 per claim per year and an additional $5 fee per claim for an Application for a Certificate of Work. The Author is not aware of any unusual encumbrances associated with lands underlain by the Property, except that some of the mineral claims overlap with placer claims owned by independent miners. Placer claims give the owner the right to extract metals and minerals from near-surface unconsolidated gravels, while mineral claims apply to metals and minerals in bedrock. There are no agreements relating to the overlapping placer claims.

Exploration is subject to Mining Land Use Regulations of the Yukon Mining Quartz Act and the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act. Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) approval must be obtained and a Land Use approval must be issued, before large-scale exploration is conducted. Approval for this scale of exploration has been obtained by Rockhaven under Class III Land Use Approval LQ00305a, which expires May 3, 2016.

Potential mine development on the Property will require YESAB approval, a Yukon Mining License and Lease issued by the Yukon Government and a permit issued by the Yukon Water Board.

The claim posts on the Property have been located by Rockhaven using hand-held GPS devices.

The Property lies within the traditional territories of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation, and the northwestern corner overlaps with the traditional territory of the Selkirk First Nation. In 2012, the White River First Nation made a unilateral claim that their traditional territory covers an area that includes the Property. The validity of this claim is uncertain. To the best of the Author's knowledge there are no encumbrances to the Property relating to first nation settlement lands.

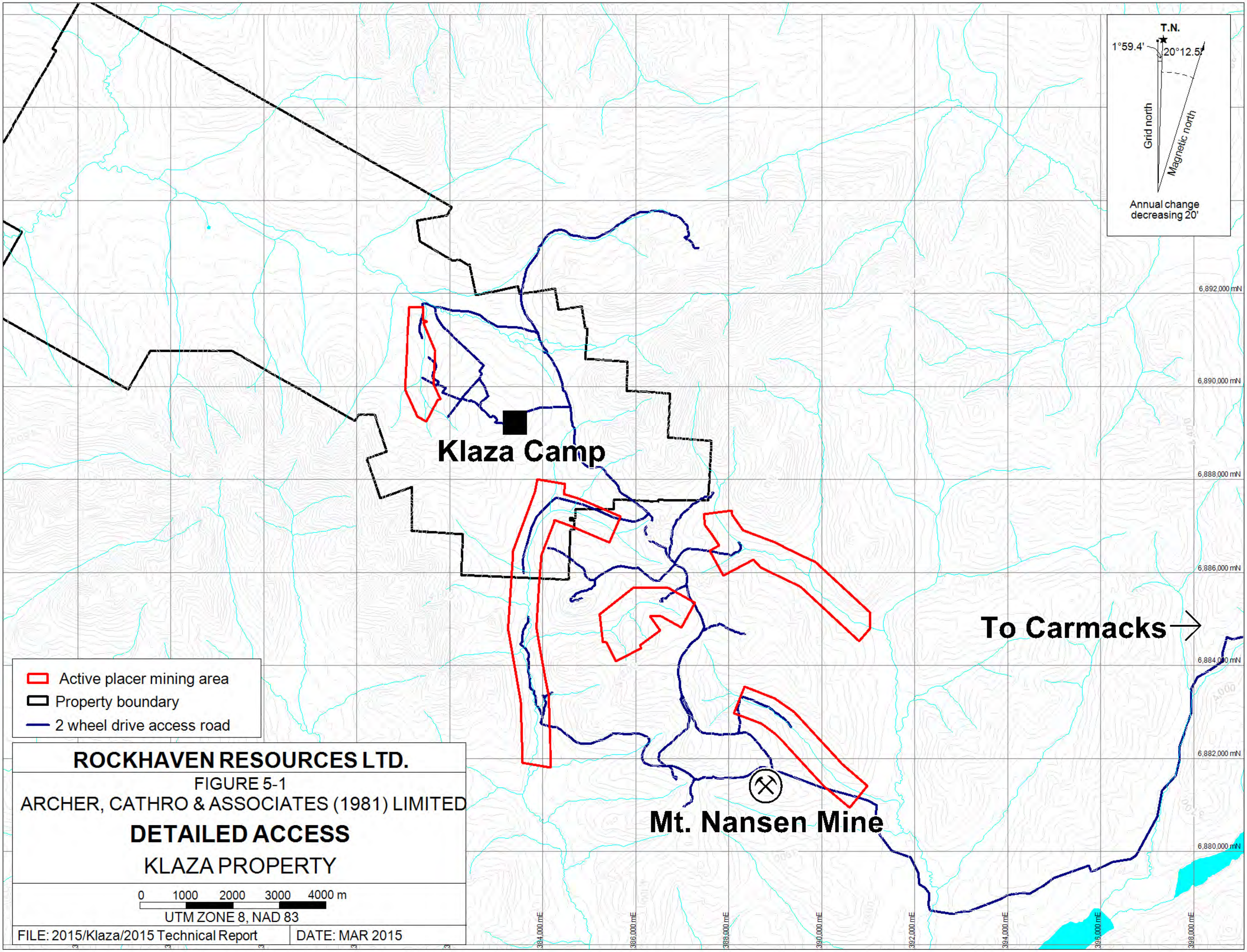
Outstanding environmental liabilities relating to the Property are currently limited to progressive reclamation during seasonal exploration activities and final decommissioning required prior to expiration of the Land Use Approval. Progressive reclamation generally entails backfilling or recontouring disturbed sites and leaving them in a manner conducive to re-vegetation of native plant species. Back-hauling scrap materials, excess fuel and other seasonal supplies is also done. Final decommissioning requires that: all vegetated areas disturbed by Rockhaven's exploration be left in a manner conducive to re-vegetation by native plant species; all petroleum products and hazardous substances be removed from the site; all scrap metal, debris and general waste be completely disposed of; structures be removed; and, the site be restored to its previous level of utility. The Author does not know of any other significant factors that may affect access, title, surface rights or ability of Rockhaven to perform work on the Property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property lies 50 km due west of the town of Carmacks, which is the nearest supply centre. Carmacks can be reached from Whitehorse (Yukon's territorial capital and main transportation hub) by driving 180 km north on Highway #2 (the Klondike Highway). Carmacks is located 420 km from the year-round tidewater port at Skagway, Alaska (Figure 5-1).

Carmacks formerly serviced the mine and mill operations of the Mount Nansen Mine. The Yukon Territorial Government maintains a haulage road that extends 60 km from Carmacks to the Mount Nansen Mine site, which is located nine kilometres by road south of the Property through moderately hilly terrain. Electricity for the mine was provided by a diesel generator.

Portable electrical generators provide sufficient power for exploration programs currently planned on the Property. Local creeks provide sufficient water for camp and diamond drilling requirements.



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 5-1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DETAILED ACCESS

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015

Most supplies and services required for mineral exploration are available in Whitehorse, and many services are also available in Carmacks including hotel accommodations, restaurants, fuel sales, a nurse's station, an all-season airport, various types of aircraft and an RCMP detachment.

Since acquiring the Property in 2009, Rockhaven has consulted with local First Nations in recognition and respect of their traditional territory. Meetings have been held, or written descriptions detailing proposed work have been submitted, at least twice annually to provide updates of exploration conducted and work proposed. There are no Exploration Cooperation Agreements or Memorandums of Understanding with the local First Nations.

Environmental monitoring has been carried out on the Property from March 2012 to present. Baseline water quality/hydrology and meteorological studies has been done by J. Gibson Env. Consulting of Whitehorse, and has focused on drainages around the main areas of interest. Wildlife surveys have been conducted within the same general areas by Laberge Environmental Services of Whitehorse, over the same time period. In 2011, Matrix Research Ltd. of Whitehorse conducted a Heritage Resources Overview Assessment of the Klaza area. This work classified zones of high, moderate and low potential for heritage resources within the Property and immediately peripheral lands. In 2012, Matrix conducted ground studies and did not locate any heritage sites within the main areas of interest.

All work programs to date has been conducted from a tent frame camp on the Property. Drill and excavator trenching sites were accessed using All Terrain Vehicles (ATV), four-by-four trucks or heavy equipment. In 2013, EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd of Whitehorse was retained to prepare a Terrain and Geohazard Assessment and Access Route Evaluation.

The Property is situated in the southern part of the Dawson Range, a belt of low mountains, hills and relatively mature river systems. The Property is drained by tributaries of the Klaza River and Nansen Creek, both of which flow into the Nisling River, part of the Yukon River watershed.

The eastern part of the Property covers a broad rounded northwesterly elongated ridge that lies between Mount Nansen and the Klaza River. The rest of the Property is characterized by low hills and valley bottom, flanking the Klaza River. The main areas of interest lie along the northwesterly elongated ridge in the eastern part of the Property. Elevations on the Property range between 1,200 and 1,500 m above sea level (asl). Tree line is at 1,200 m asl on north-facing slopes and about 1,400 m asl on south facing slopes. Areas above treeline are vegetated with low-lying grass, moss and sparse brush. The density and size of vegetation gradually increases toward lower slopes and valley bottoms, where stunted spruce are surrounded by an understory of dwarf birch and a thick layer of sphagnum moss.

The Klaza area escaped Pleistocene continental glaciation but experienced some local Pleistocene to Holocene valley and alpine glaciation. Outcrop is nonexistent across most of the Property and overburden typically consists of a few centimetres of organics, 0 to 5 cm of volcanic ash and up to 200 cm of loess and immature soil mixed with locally derived rock fragments, over weathered bedrock. At lower elevations, thick layers of fluvial material, glaciofluvial outwash and till blanket the valley floors. Permafrost is extensive, particularly on north- and west-facing slopes.

The area has a continental climate with low levels of precipitation and a wide temperature range. Summers are normally pleasant with extended daylight hours whereas winters are long and cold. Although summers are relatively warm, snowfall can occur in any month at higher elevations. The Property is mostly snow free from late May to late September. According to Environment Canada, summer temperatures in the nearest community of Carmacks average 18 ºC during the day and 5 ºC at night. Winter temperatures average -12 ºC during the daytime. Total annual precipitation over the 1961 to 1990 period averaged 277 mm, with about 92 cm of snow (Environment Canada, 2015).

6.0 HISTORY

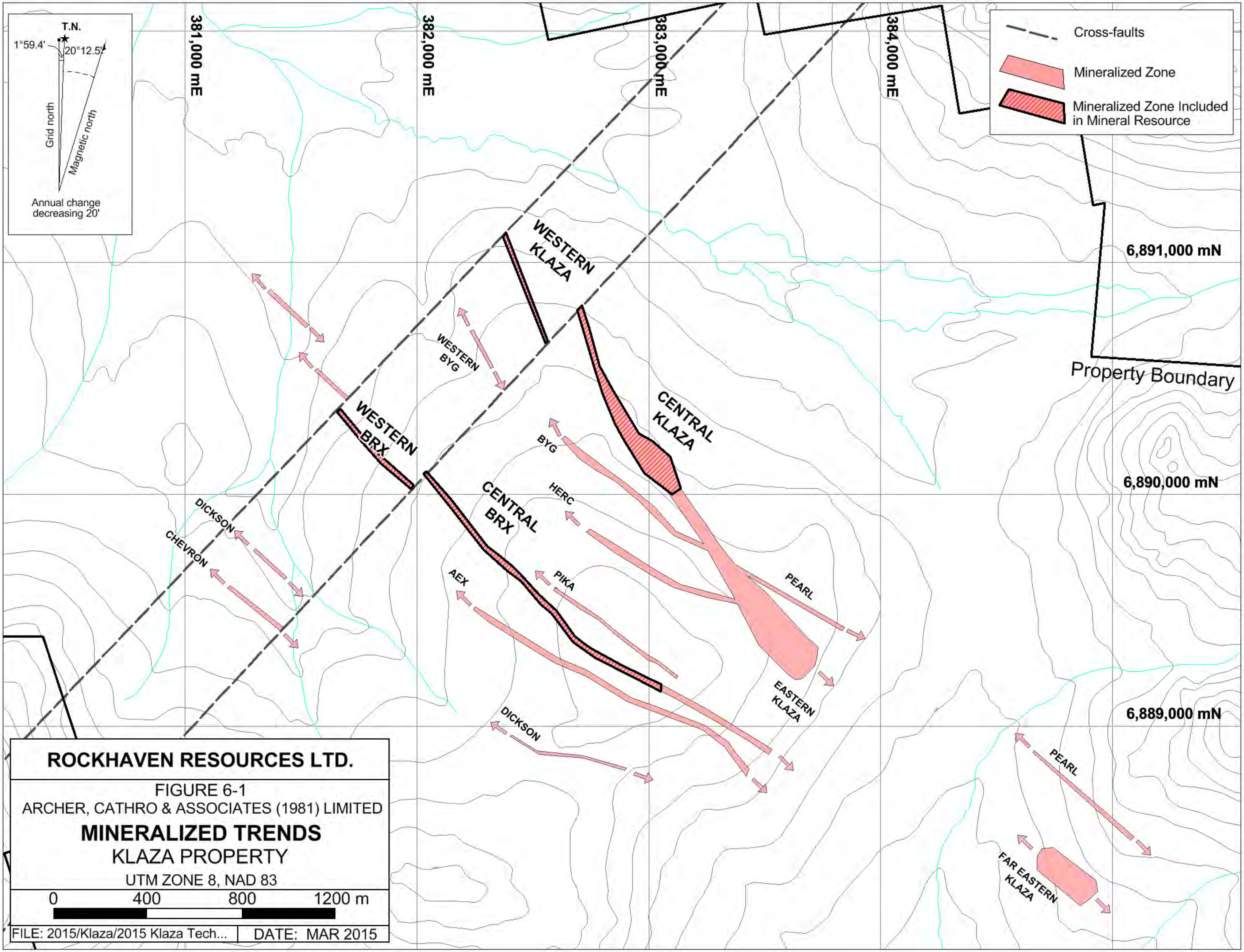
The BRX and Klaza zones are the primary focus of this Technical Report, and their locations are shown on Figure 6-1. Numerous additional zones and showings have been identified throughout the years and the majority of these are shown on Figure 6-2. Areas on the Property where different types of historical exploration was conducted are shown on Figures 6-3 through 6-6.

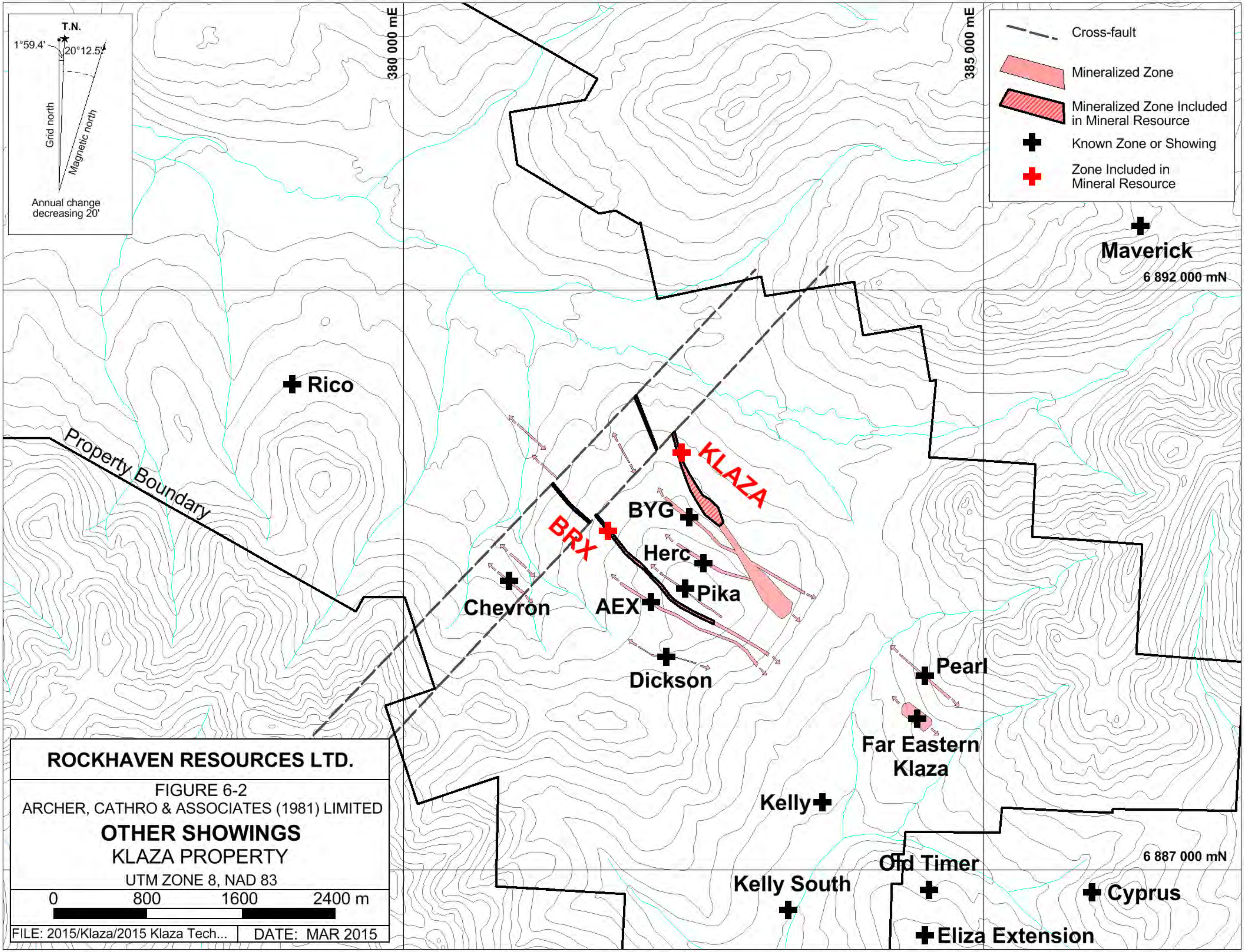
Exploration history was mostly compiled from the Yukon Minfile Database (Deklerk, 2008) and assessment reports submitted to the Whitehorse Mining Recorder. The assessment reports were written prior to the implementation of NI 43-101. Nonetheless, they were consistent with professional standards at the time and were accepted by the mining recorder.

Between 1937 and 2012, several operators worked on various claim groups that now lie within the boundaries of the Property. Although strong geochemical and geophysical anomalies were identified by this work, follow-up trenching and drilling produced sporadic results, in part because of physical and technological limitations (early bulldozer trenches rarely reached bedrock, often because of permafrost, and small diameter drill holes typically gave poor core recoveries, especially in the more fractured, mineralized intervals). Table 6-1 summarized historical exploration and lists the year of work, owner/operator, claim group name, work performed and highlight results for each exploration program (Tarswell and Turner, 2014). The historical reports, upon which the summary is based, are referenced in Section 19.

Table 6-1: Exploration History

Year of Work (Report)	Owner/ Operator	Claim Group	Work Performed	Results
1937 (none)	K. Paulson	n/a	Prospecting.	Rumour of high-grade silver-lead float (Eaton, 1986).
1948	G. Dickson	n/a	Bulldozer trenching.	n/a (Eaton, 1986).
1967 (none)	J. Smith	May	Soil sampling and bulldozer trenching.	Anomalous silver and lead soil geochemistry, but no vein was intersected by trenching (Campbell and Guardia, 1969).
1968 (Parker, 1968)	Esansee Explorations Limited	May	Geochemical and geophysical surveys and bulldozer	Peak soil values were 8,200 ppm lead, 125 ppm silver and 800 ppm arsenic.


T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
381,000 mE
382,000 mE
383,000 mE
384,000 mE
6,891,000 mN
6,890,000 mN
6,889,000 mN
Cross-faults
Mineralized Zone
Mineralized Zone Included in Mineral Resource
Property Boundary
WESTERN KLAZA
WESTERN BYG
CENTRAL KLAZA
WESTERN BRX
CENTRAL BRX
BYG
HERC
DICKSON
CHEVRON
AEX
PIKA
PEARL
EASTERN KLAZA
DICKSON
PEARL
FAR EASTERN KLAZA
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 6-1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
MINERALIZED TRENDS
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0 400 800 1200 m
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Tech...
DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 6-2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

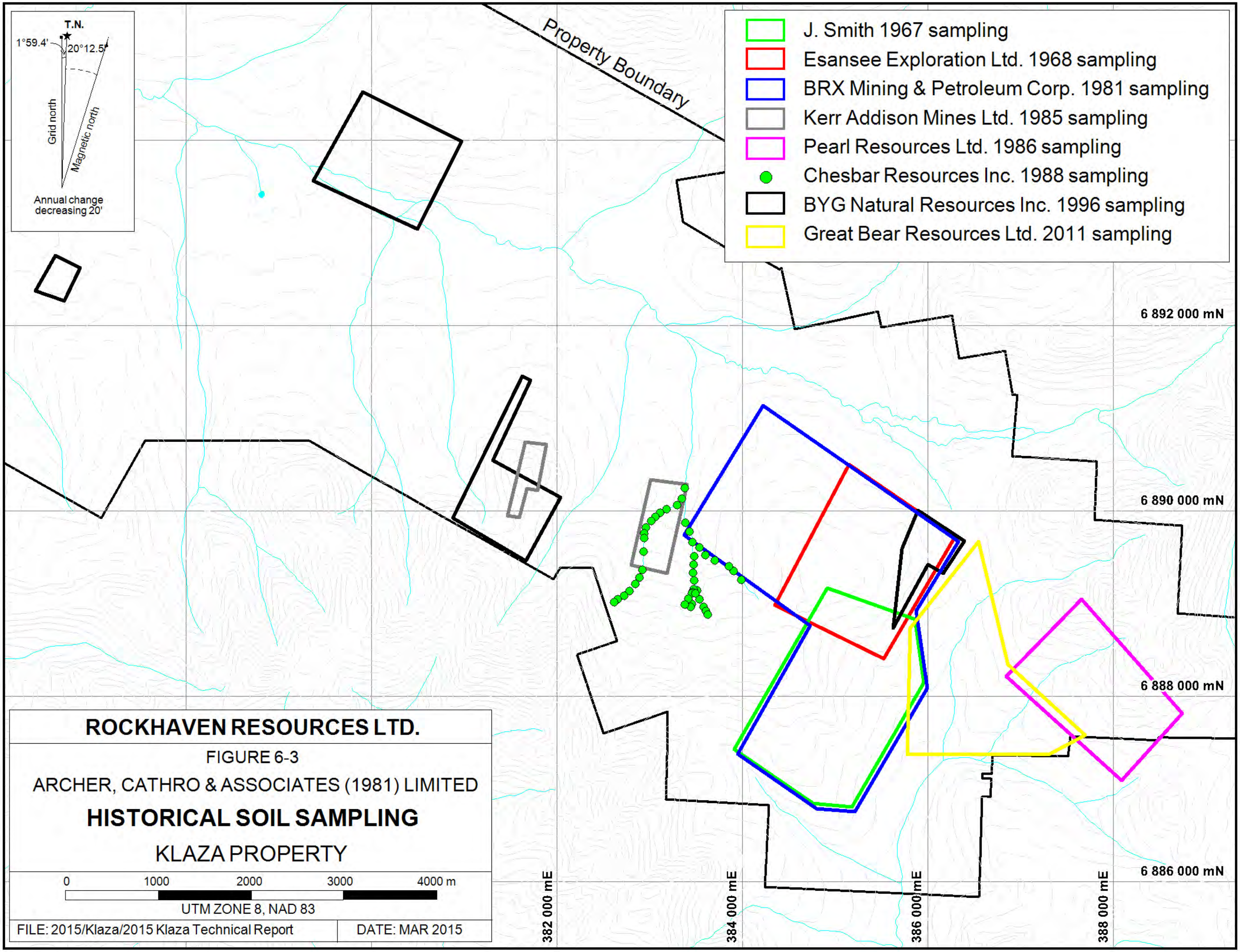
OTHER SHOWINGS

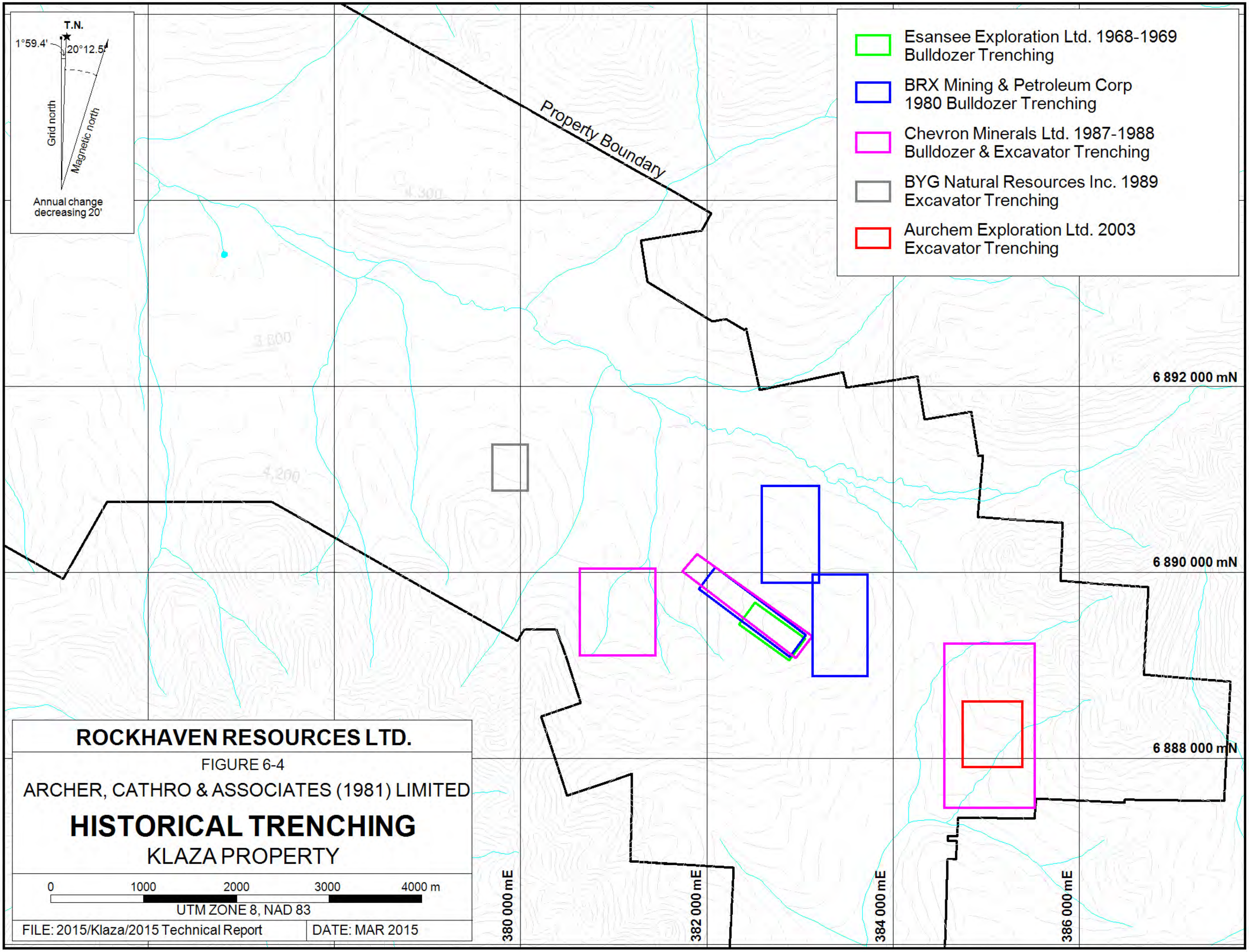
KLAZA PROPERTY

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

0 800 1600 2400 m

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Tech... DATE: MAR 2015


T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
Property Boundary
J. Smith 1967 sampling
Esansee Exploration Ltd. 1968 sampling
BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp. 1981 sampling
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. 1985 sampling
Pearl Resources Ltd. 1986 sampling
Chesbar Resources Inc. 1988 sampling
BYG Natural Resources Inc. 1996 sampling
Great Bear Resources Ltd. 2011 sampling
6 892 000 mN
6 890 000 mN
6 888 000 mN
6 886 000 mN
382 000 mE
384 000 mE
386 000 mE
388 000 mE
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 6-3
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
HISTORICAL SOIL SAMPLING
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
1000
2000
3000
4000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

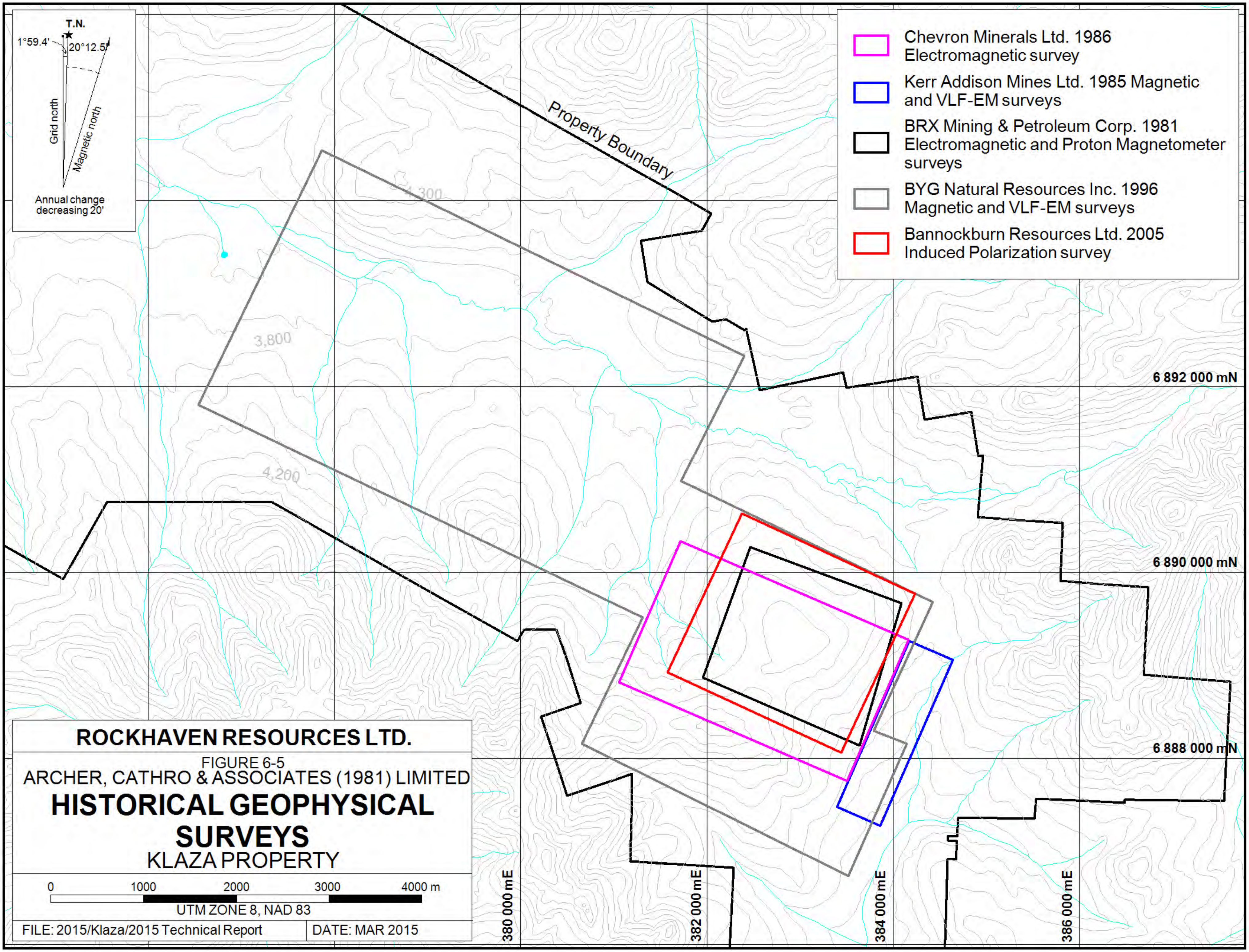
FIGURE 6-4

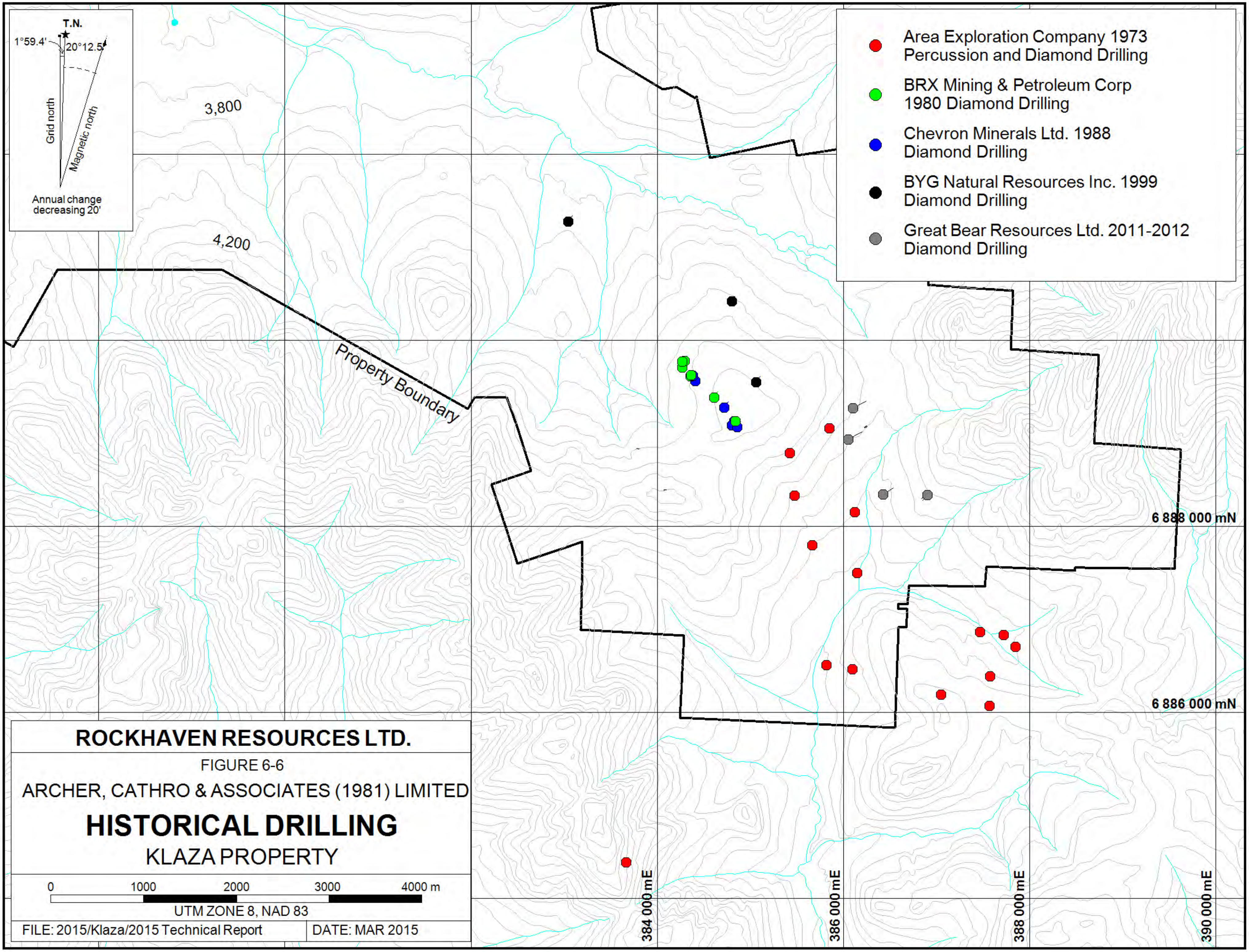
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

HISTORICAL TRENCHING

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015


T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
Property Boundary
4,300
3,800
4,200
Chevron Minerals Ltd. 1986 Electromagnetic survey
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. 1985 Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys
BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp. 1981 Electromagnetic and Proton Magnetometer surveys
BYG Natural Resources Inc. 1996 Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys
Bannockburn Resources Ltd. 2005 Induced Polarization survey
6 892 000 mN
6 890 000 mN
6 888 000 mN
380 000 mE
382 000 mE
384 000 mE
386 000 mE
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 6-5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
HISTORICAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
KLAZA PROPERTY
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 6-6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

HISTORICAL DRILLING

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015

			trenching.	Specimen samples of "fissure" vein cut in a bulldozer trench returned peak values of 34.3 g/t gold, 2,057.1 g/t silver, 44% lead and less than 1% zinc.
1969 (Campbell and Guardia, 1969)	Esansee Explorations Limited	May	Bulldozer trenching and road building.	A chip sample returned 15.09 g/t gold and 483 g/t silver over 1.83 m. A 14 km road (considered an extension of the Mount Nansen Mine road) was built from the Mount Nansen Mine campsite to the May claims.
1973 (Dickinson and Lewis, 1973)	Area Exploration Company	Betty, Bun and Crow	Percussion (283.5 m) and diamond (776.1 m) drilling.	Two percussion drill holes (283.5 m) and three diamond drill holes (776.1 m) were completed to test a 700 by 900 m copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly.
1980 (Sauders, 1980a and 1980b)	BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp.	Tawa	Geochemical sampling, bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling (447.3 m in 7 holes).	Soil sampling identified northwesterly trending linear anomalies. The best interval from diamond drilling returned 8.64 g/t gold and 25.68 g/t silver over 6.0 m including 24.5 g/t gold and 50.1 g/t silver over 1.5 m (80-6).
1981 (Brownlee, 1981)	BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp.	Tawa	Electromagnetic and proton magnetometer surveys.	Both surveys highlighted coincident, northwesterly trending anomalies.
1985 (Aho et al., 1975)	Kerr Addison Mines Limited	Dic	Geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys.	A total of 216 soil and 45 rock samples were collected for analysis and 4.0 line kilometres of magnetic and 2.8 line kilometres of VLF-EM surveys were conducted.
1986 (Eaton, 1986)	Chevron Minerals Limited	Tawa	Mapping, prospecting, bulldozer trenching and an electromagnetic survey.	Deepening historical trenches returned 5.28 g/t gold and 132.0 g/t silver over 2 m. Geophysical and geochemical anomalies extended to 1,900 and 2,000 m, respectively.
1986 (McClintock, 1986)	Pearl Resources Ltd.	Etzel	Geological mapping and geochemical sampling	Geochemical sampling returning gold-in-soil values up to 310 ppb and silver-in-soil values up to 54.5 ppm. The best chip sample returned 0.99 g/t gold over 1 m.
1987 (Eaton and Walls, 1987)	Chevron Minerals Limited	Tawa	Road building, bulldozer trenching and claim staking.	Trench T-11 at the Klaza Zone returned 4.22 g/t gold and 47.3 g/t silver over 8.0 m

				including 4.27 g/t gold and 86.7 g/t silver over 1.0 m. Trenching at the BRX Zone intersected 3.12 g/t gold and 46.3 g/t silver over 7.0 m including 6.99 g/t gold and 41.1 g/t silver over 1.5 m (T-14) and 6.86 g/t gold and 160.1 g/t silver over 2.5 m (T-16).
1988 (Eaton and Walls, 1988)	Chevron Minerals Limited	Tawa	Excavator trenching (1924 m) and six diamond drill holes (377 m).	Trenching exposed a vein in T-22 that returned 16.3 g/t gold and 1,289.1 g/t silver over 1.7 m. A drill hole testing the down-dip continuity of this interval returned 6.03 g/t gold and 129.9 g/t silver over 1.36 m (Hole 88-6).
1988 (Sutherland, 1988)	Chesbar Resources Inc.	Dic	Stream sediment sampling, prospecting and trenching.	Silt sampling returned values up to 1050 ppb gold, while 75% of values were less than 10 ppb gold. Prospecting yielded a peak value of 220 ppb gold. Historical trenches (7.8 km) were deepened, but hindered by frozen ground.
1989 (Eaton, 1989)	BYG Natural Resources Inc. and Chevron Minerals Ltd.	Tawa	Road construction and excavator trenching (580 m).	n/a
1996 (Dujakovic et al., 1996)	BYG Natural Resources Inc.	Tawa, KR and Dic	Very low frequency electromagnetic, magnetic and geochemical surveys.	Northwesterly trending VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies and soil geochemical values up to 1,825 ppb gold and 1,049 ppm copper.
1999 (Stroshein, 1999)	BYG Natural Resources Inc.	Gerald and Tawa	Overburden stripping and diamond drilling (307.8 m in 3 holes).	Klaza Zone drilling returned 3.82 g/t gold and 84.7 g/t silver over 5.05 m (TA-98-8). BRX Zone drilling returned 0.24 g/t gold and 1.3 g/t silver over 55.75 m (TA-98-9).
2003 (Stroshein, 2004)	Aurchem Exploration Ltd.	Etzel	Excavator trenching	The best trench result was from a clay-rich zone that graded 6.05 g/t gold and 15.3 g/t silver over 6.0 m.
2005 (Wengzynowski, 2006)	ATAC Resources Ltd.	Klaza	Staked Klaza 1-24 claims before optioning them to Bannockburn Resources Limited.	n/a
2006 (Wengzynowski, 2006)	Bannockburn Resources Limited.	Klaza	Line cutting and IP surveys.	Two positive chargeability anomalies were identified.

2011 (Great Bear Resource, 2012a)	Great Bear Resources Ltd.	Etzel	Diamond drilling, excavator trenching and soil geochemical sampling.	Best drill intercept returned 0.58 g/t gold and 2.4 g/t silver over 40.65 m.
2012 (Great Bear Resource, 2012b)	Great Bear Resources Ltd.	Etzel	Diamond drilling, and soil geochemical sampling.	Best drill intercept returned 2.30 g/t gold and 7.0 g/t silver over 1.16 m.

The main exploration programs and results are described in more detail in the following paragraphs. All work was done in the eastern third of the Property.

In 1968, Esansee Explorations Limited (Esansee) completed geophysical and geochemical surveys on approximately 5,000 m of grid lines. An electromagnetic (EM) survey identified three conductive zones (two major and one minor). Bulldozer trenching across one of these zones reportedly cut a 6 m wide gold-silver-lead bearing fissure vein, which was traced for 760 m. Specimen samples from this vein reportedly returned up to 34.3 g/t gold, 2,057 g/t silver and 44% lead, with less than 1% zinc. Three hundred and fifteen grid soil samples were collected. Soil sample results included peak values of 8,200 ppm lead, 125 ppm silver and 800 ppm arsenic, and showed strong positive correlation with conductive zones (Parker, 1968).

In 1969, Esansee performed trenching to follow up geophysical and geochemical anomalies identified by its earlier program. Three bulldozer cuts were made along the 760 m strike of the vein, and a fourth trench was dug on a weaker parallel structure to the northeast. All trenches across the primary structure intersected wide zones of shearing and alteration, which host irregular and discontinuous vein material with weakly disseminated galena, pyrite and arsenopyrite. Oxidation of sulphide minerals produced limonite, cerussite and anglesite. A chip sample collected from the most northwesterly trench returned 15.09 g/t gold and 483 g/t silver over 1.83 m (Campbell and Guardia, 1969). All claims in the area lapsed following this work.

Between 1971 and 1973, Area Exploration Company (Area Exploration) conducted an extensive program of percussion and diamond drilling on claims belonging to Mount Nansen Mines Ltd. Most of Area Exploration's drilling was done on a porphyry copper target (Cyprus Zone) centred about 1.5 km east of the Property. Two of its percussion drill holes (283.5 m) and three of its diamond drill holes (776.1 m) lie in Kelly Zone within the southeastern part of the Property. These holes partially tested a 700 by 900 m copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly that coincides with a magnetic low (Dickinson and Jilson, 1973). The best result from diamond drilling within the Kelly Zone was 0.10% copper over 6.10 m (1973-CD-17), while the best percussion drilling result was 0.343 g/t gold, 9.94 g/t silver, 0.02% copper and 0.01% lead over 6.10 m (1971-CP-8).

In 1980, BRX Mining and Petroleum Corp. (BRX) staked the Tawa claims to cover the area where Esansee performed its work in the late 1960s. Work done in 1980 included geochemical sampling, bulldozer trenching and seven diamond drill holes (447.3 m). Soil sampling identified linear, northwesterly trending geochemical anomalies with very high values locally. The anomalous geochemical values were not always coincident with electromagnetic anomalies identified earlier by Esansee. The bulldozer trenching program involved re-opening Esansee's trenches. The main mineralized structure exposed in the trenches reportedly strikes 110 to 140° and dips steeply to the northeast. Chip sample values across vein exposures typically ranged from 1.78 g/t gold and 77.8 g/t silver over 0.06 m to 6.0 g/t gold and 54.2 g/t silver over 0.91 m, with the best interval returning 33.0 g/t gold and 607.5 g/t silver over 0.3 m (Saunders, 1980). Three of the drill holes were collared subparallel to the veins and did not encounter significant mineralization. The other four diamond drill holes intersected fault and vein zones within granitic country rock. Highlight intervals from this drilling were: 8.64 g/t gold and 25.68 g/t silver over 6.0 m including 24.5 g/t gold and 50.1 g/t silver over 1.5 m (80-6); 18.86 g/t gold and 32.0 g/t silver over 0.3 m (80-2); and, 9.26 g/t gold and 65.1 g/t silver over 0.4 m (80-5). Core recovery was poor within areas of strong alteration and gouge, associated with the faults and veins.

In 1981, BRX conducted EM and proton magnetometer surveys on the Tawa claims. The EM survey identified a series of en-echelon, northwesterly trending conductors, while the proton magnetometer survey delineated magnetic anomalies that correlate with the EM conductors (Brownlee, 1981).

In 1985, Kerr Addison Mines Limited (Kerr Addison) staked the Dic 1-50 claims to cover an arsenic and antimony stream geochemical anomaly on the north side of Mount Nansen, south southwest of the Tawa claims. Kerr Addison performed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on the Dic claims. A total of 216 soil and 45 rock samples were collected for analysis and 4.0 line kilometres of magnetic and 2.8 line kilometres of VLF-EM surveys were conducted. The best rock sample returned 0.48 g/t gold, 88 g/t silver, 1,600 ppm arsenic and 180 ppm antimony, while soil values peaked at 400 ppb gold, 27 ppm silver, 2,000 ppm arsenic and 46 ppm antimony (Heberlein, 1985).

In 1986, Pearl Resources Ltd. performed geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the Etzel claims. Results from soil samples collected on three separate grids identified linear, northwesterly trending anomalies with maximum values of 310 ppb gold, 54.5 ppm silver, 1,980 ppm lead and 1,160 ppm zinc. A chip sample across a 1.0 m sheared vein zone returned 0.99 g/t gold (McClintock, 1986).

In 1986, Chevron Minerals Ltd. (Chevron) optioned the Tawa claims from BRX. Chevron performed geological mapping, prospecting, grid soil geochemical sampling and EM surveys before staking additional claims to cover extensions of anomalous trends. A 43.2 line kilometre EM survey was conducted and the strike lengths of known EM conductors were extended to 1,900 m. Soil sampling outlined numerous northwesterly trending clusters of anomalous gold values that ranged to a maximum of 6,258 ppb. Individual clusters are continuous for lengths up to 2,000 m. Almost 5,000 m of pre-stripping were done using a bulldozer because permafrost hindered trenching in frozen soil (Eaton, 1986). Where previously stripped trenches were deepened to bedrock, chip samples returned numerous high values including: 5.55 g/t gold and 31.2 g/t silver over 1.4 m (T-4); 3.5 g/t gold and 15.1 g/t silver over 4 m (T-4); and, 5.28 g/t gold and 132.0 g/t silver over 2 m (T-4). Trenching on virgin ground was less successful due to permafrost; however, two significant bedrock intercepts were exposed: 5.28 g/t gold and 242.4 g/t silver over 2.5 m (T-6/7) and 2.33 g/t gold and 3.77 g/t silver over 5.0 m (T-8).

In 1986, Kerr Addison added the Dic 51 to 63 claims to its claim block and conducted line cutting, ground geophysics, soil sampling and prospecting. Results from this work were encouraging and in 1987, Kerr Addison granted Chesbar Resources Inc. (Chesbar) the right to earn an interest in the Dic claims by contributing to exploration expenditures. Work in 1987 involved pre-stripping trenches of moss and the upper soil layer (Sutherland, 1988).

In 1987, Chevron continued its exploration at the Tawa claims with pre-stripping, bulldozer trenching, road construction and claim staking. The pre-stripping and trenching program comprised 28 trenches totalling 6,385 m, of which 12 trenches totalling 1,939 m were wholly or partially excavated to bedrock. Continuous chip samples collected over 1 to 5 m intervals from trench ribs returned positive results from the Klaza and BRX zones (Walls and Eaton, 1987). The most significant result from the Klaza Zone was 4.22 g/t gold and 47.3 g/t silver over 8.0 m (T-11). The best results from the BRX Zone were 3.12 g/t gold and 46.3 g/t silver over 7.0 m including 6.99 g/t gold and 41.1 g/t silver over 1.5 m (T-14), and 6.86 g/t gold and 160.1 g/t silver over 2.5 m (T-16). Parallel vein structures were identified north and south of the two main zones. The best result from a new structure was 6.82 g/t gold and 17.1 g/t silver over 1 m (T-15). A 1.7 km four-by-four trail was constructed from the Nansen Road to the trenching area on the Tawa claims.

In 1988, Chevron sub-optioned the Tawa claims to BYG Natural Resources Inc. (BYG), under an agreement that allowed BYG to earn an interest in the claims by funding the next phase of exploration, which consisted of road building, pre-stripping, excavator trenching, and six diamond drill holes (377 m). All of the drilling in 1988 was done at the BRX Zone, while the trenching was split between the BRX and Klaza zones (Walls and Eaton, 1988). Results from trenching better defined the known veins and identified a third vein (BYG Zone) approximately half-way between them. The best assay from the BRX Zone was 16.3 g/t gold and 1,289.1 g/t silver over 1.7 m (T-22). The Klaza Zone was delineated over a strike length of 250 m with the best trench exposures grading 43.06 g/t gold and 102 g/t silver over 1.1 m and 4.22 g/t gold and 92 g/t silver over 8.0 m. One trench tested the BYG Zone and it cut three veins about 40 m apart. One of these veins returned 6.03 g/t gold and 24.0 g/t silver over 3.3 m (T-25). Drilling intersected numerous veins that were variably mineralized. The best drill result was 6.03 g/t gold and 129.9 g/t silver over 1.36 m (Hole 88-6), which is down-dip of the vein exposed in T-22 (16.3 g/t gold and 1,289.1 g/t silver over 1.7 m).

In 1988, Chesbar conducted stream sediment sampling, prospecting and excavator trenching on the Dic claims. Forty-four silt samples were collected at 100 m intervals along subparallel drainages. Gold values from this sampling were generally less than 10 ppb, but anomalous values up to 1,050 ppb were reported. Rock geochemical values were background to weakly elevated, with a peak of 220 ppb gold. Although 7.8 km of trenches were pre-stripped, unseasonably high precipitation resulted in less than 20 cm of overburden being removed from each of them (Sutherland, 1988).

BYG's 1989 work program on the Tawa claims comprised road building and three excavator trenches totalling 580 m. Due to frozen ground, none of these trenches reached bedrock (Eaton, 1989).

In 1996, BYG conducted geochemical sampling and VLF-EM and magnetic surveys on the Tawa claims and KR claims, located to the west. The magnetic survey identified northwest-trending linear magnetic highs and lows, which merge to the east into a large magnetic high. The magnetic lows appear to be related to geological structures or contacts (Dujakovic et al., 1996). The VLF-EM survey delineated three major structures offset by northerly striking faults. In general, the VLF-EM highs and magnetic lows coincide. Four soil grids were sampled. The strongest coincident gold and copper soil geochemical values were obtained along the eastern side of the Tawa claims where peak values were 1,825 ppb gold and 1,049 ppm copper, respectively.

In 1998, BYG performed an exploration program at the Tawa claims that included stripping of overburden from the surface trace of VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies and three diamond drill holes (307.8 m). Two holes (TA-98-7 and 98-8) targeted the Klaza Zone, while the third hole (TA-98-9) tested the BYG Zone. Hole TA-98-7 intersected a weakly altered porphyry dyke with widespread potassic alteration that graded up to 0.9 g/t gold. Hole TA-98-8 intersected an altered porphyry dyke with high-grade gold-silver veins in its footwall. Samples of vein, dyke and breccia averaged 3.82 g/t gold and 84.7 g/t silver over 5.05 m, including a high-grade vein sample that returned 17.1 g/t gold and 159.2 g/t silver over 1.05 m (Stroshein, 1999). Hole TA-98-9 intersected a quartz-sulphide stockwork that averaged 0.24 g/t gold and 1.3 g/t silver over 55.75 m. Subsequent to the 1998 drill program, BYG filed for bankruptcy and all of its claims went into receivership.

In 2003, Aurchem Exploration Ltd. (Aurchem) performed limited excavator trenching on the Etzel claims that now lie in the southeastern part of the Property. These trenches tested altered granodiorite, feldspar porphyry dykes and shear zones. The best results were 1.0 g/t gold and 58 g/t silver over 2.5 m (T-2) and 6.05 g/t gold and 15.3 g/t silver across 6.0 m (T-4). A 21.5 m wide, northwesterly trending clay-rich zone returned 0.85 g/t gold and 4.5 g/t silver over 12.0 m (Stroshein, 2004).

In 2005, ATAC Resources Ltd. (ATAC) staked the Klaza 1-24 claims, which cover much of the old Tawa claim block and form the core of the Property. ATAC subsequently optioned the claims to Bannockburn Resources Limited (Bannockburn).

In 2006, Bannockburn performed line cutting and IP surveying on the Klaza claims. A 1,450 by 1,800 m area was surveyed in the eastern parts of the Klaza and BRX zones. The survey identified two chargeability highs with coincident resistivity lows (Wengzynowski, 2006). In 2008, Bannockburn relinquished its option.

In 2009, Rockhaven purchased the Klaza claims from ATAC.

In June 2011, Ansell Capital Corp. (Ansell) purchased the Etzel claims from Aurchem and then optioned them to Great Bear Resources Ltd. (Great Bear). In 2011, Great Bear completed three diamond drill holes (696.17 m), four excavator trenches (255.70 m) and grid soil sampling (478 samples). Drilling identified multiple narrow, mineralized zones hosted within fresh to strongly limonite altered granodiorite. The best interval returned 1.94 g/t gold and 11.85 g/t silver over 2.60 m (ET-11-01). Trenching yielded a peak result of 2.80 g/t gold and 5.8 g/t silver over 10.4 m (Dadson and Amy, 2012). Great Bear followed up with a three hole diamond drill program (930.25 m) in 2012 to test for the eastern extension of the Klaza Zone. The best result was from

ET-2012-06, which returned 1.79 g/t gold, 50.0 g/t silver and 1.409% copper over 1.62 m (Great Bear Resources Ltd, 2012). Great Bear subsequently relinquished its option.

In fall 2011, Rockhaven purchased the Dic and Eagle claims from Aurchem. These claims adjoin the Klaza claims and are the southernmost claims on the Property.

In 2012, Rockhaven purchased the Etzel claims from Ansell and the VG, VIC, J. Bill#, D, Bull, JBF and Jon-Wedge claims from Aurchem. These claims now form the eastern edge of the Property.

There have been no historical mineral resource estimates for any mineralized zones on the Property. No lode production has been publically documented on the Property, nor is there any historical evidence of this type of development.

Intermittent placer mining has been documented since 1985 within the headwaters of the Klaza River, immediately northwest of the height of land where the main areas of interest on the Property are located. The closest placer operation is located about 300 m west of the current mineral resource, as shown on Figure 5.1.

Details of significant exploration programs conducted by Rockhaven and the results from these programs are described in Sections 9 and 10.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The area underlain by the Property was visited by J.B. Tyrrell and D.D. Cairnes for the Geological Survey of Canada in 1898 and 1914, respectively, and has been mapped by H.S. Bostock (1936), D.J. Tempelman-Kluit (1974 and 1984) and G.G. Carlson (1987). The geology was revised in a compilation by Gordey and Makepeace (2000). The following discussion is primarily based on maps prepared by Gordey and Makepeace and the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) website.

The Property lies within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) approximately 100 km southwest of the Tintina Fault and 100 km northeast of the Denali Fault (Figure 7-1). YTT comprises a variety of Proterozoic and Paleozoic metavolcanic, metasedimentary and metaplutonic rocks, and represents both arc and back-arc environments (Colpron et al., 2006; Piercey et al., 2006). The Tintina Fault is a transcurrent structure that experienced about 450 km of dextral strike-slip movement during the Eocene. This movement offset an outlier of YTT in the Finlayson Lake District of southeastern Yukon from the main body of YTT, which lies southwest of the fault. The Denali Fault is another major transcurrent structure that has seen hundreds of kilometres of dextral strike-slip movement.

Regional stratigraphy in the area of the Property is summarized in Table 7-1. The basement rocks are mainly schists and gneisses, which include metaplutonic gneisses (Pelly Gneiss), metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks (Nisling) and enigmatic ultramafic and mafic units

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FIGURE 7-1

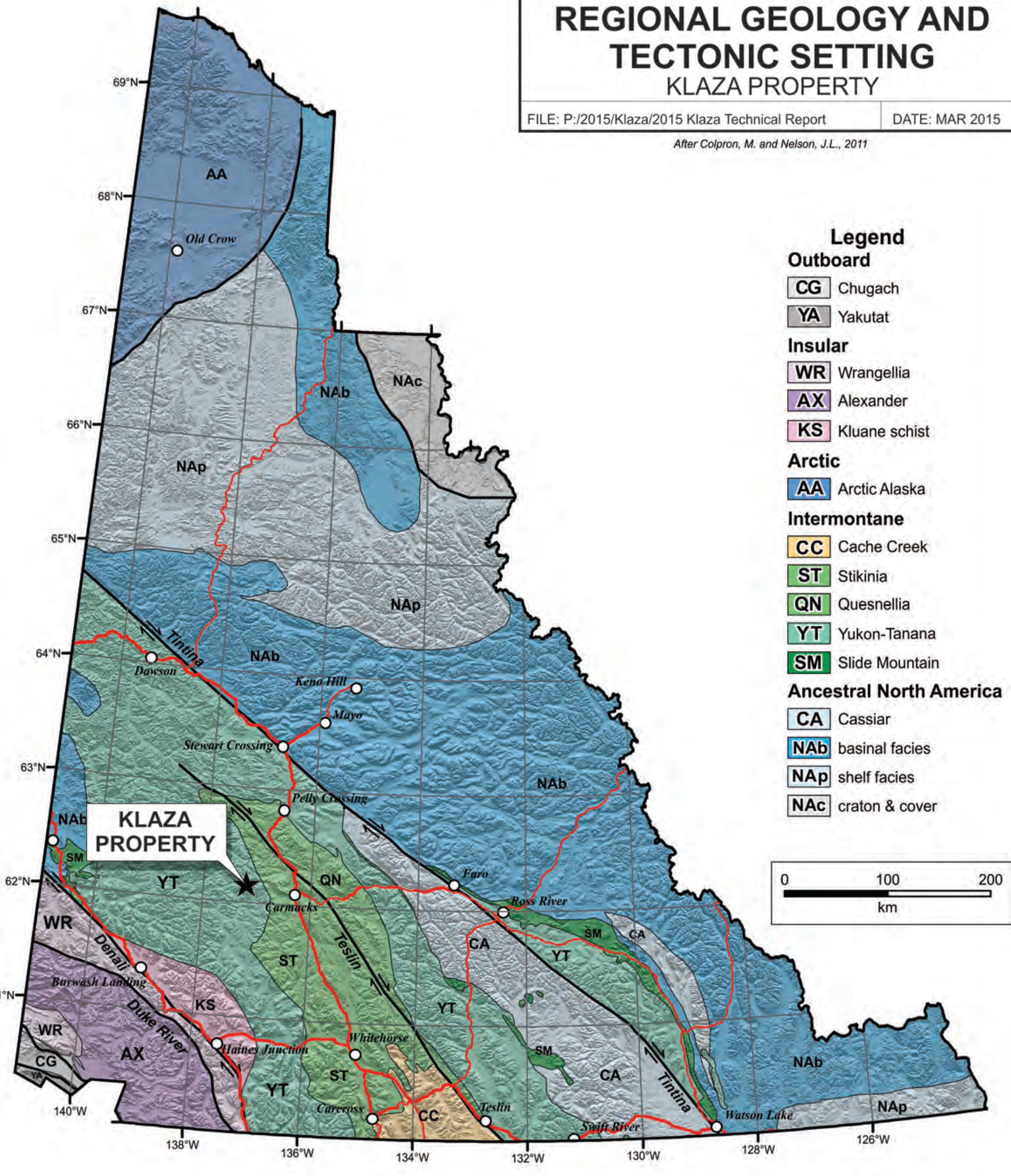
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND TECTONIC SETTING

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: P:/2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report	DATE: MAR 2015

After Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., 2011



(Amphibolite). Basement rocks are cut by weakly foliated plutonic rocks (Long Lake Suite) that were metamorphosed and uplifted in the Jurassic, along with the schists and gneisses. The youngest rocks are unfoliated and are represented by four plutonic/volcanic events that occurred in the Cretaceous and Tertiary (Whitehorse Suite, Mount Nansen, Prospector Mountain Suite and Carmacks).

Table 7-1: Regional Lithologies

UPPER CRETACEOUS

uKC

uKC: CARMACKS
a volcanic succession dominated by basic volcanic strata (1), but including felsic volcanic rocks dominantly (?) at the base of the succession (2) and locally, basal clastic strata (3) (70 ma approx):

1. augite olivine basalt and breccia; hornblende feldspar porphyry andesite and dacite flows; vesicular, augite phyric andesite and trachyte; minor sandy tuff, granite boulder conglomerate, agglomerate and associated epiclastic rocks **(Carmacks Gp., Little Ridge Volcanics, Casino Volcanics)**
2. acid vitric crystal tuff, lapilli tuff and welded tuff including feeder plugs and necks; felsic volcanic flow rocks and quartz feldspar porphyries; green and purple massive tuff-breccia with feldspar phyric fragments **(Carmacks Gp., Donjek Volcanics, some rocks formerly mapped as Mount Nansen Gp.; the felsic part of the Carmacks Gp. is difficult to distinguish from similar Tertiary and Mid-Cretaceous (Mount Nansen) felsic volcanic strata)**
3. medium bedded, poorly sorted, coarse to fine-grained sandstone, pebble conglomerate, shale, tuff, and coal; massive to thick bedded locally derived granite or quartzite pebble to boulder conglomerate **(Carmacks Gp.)**

LATE CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY

LKP

LKP: PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE
grey, fine to coarse-grained, massive, granitic rocks of felsic (q), intermediate (g) and rarely mafic (d) composition plus related felsic dykes (f):

q. quartz monzonite, biotite quartz rich granite; porphyritic alaskite and granite with plagioclase and quartz-eye phenocrysts; biotite and hornblende quartz monzodiorite, granite, and leucocratic granodiorite with local alkali feldspar phenocrysts **(Prospector Mountain Suite, Carcross Pluton)**

g. hornblende-biotite granodiorite, hornblende diorite, quartz diorite **(Wheaton Valley Granodiorite)**

d. coarsely crystalline gabbro and diorite

f. quartz-feldspar porphyry

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKN

mKN: MOUNT NANSEN
massive aphyric or feldspar-phyric andesite to dacite flows, breccia and tuff; massive, heterolithic, quartz- and feldspar-phyric, felsic lapilli tuff; flow-banded quartz-phyric rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs, dykes, sills and breccia **(Mount Nansen Gp., Byng Creek Volcanics, Hutshi Gp.)**

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKW

mKW: WHITEHORSE SUITE
grey, medium to coarse-grained, generally equigranular granitic rocks of felsic (q), intermediate (g), locally mafic (d) and rarely syenitic (y) composition:

q. biotite quartz-monzonite, biotite granite and leucogranite, pink granophyric quartz monzonite, porphyritic biotite leucogranite, locally porphyritic (K-feldspar) hornblende monzonite to syenite, and locally porphyritic leucocratic quartz monzonite **(Mount McIntyre Suite, Whitehorse Suite, Casino Intrusions, Mount Ward Granite, Coffee Creek Granite)**

g. biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite; leucocratic, biotite hornblende granodiorite locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts **(Whitehorse Suite, Casino Granodiorite, McClintock Granodiorite, Nisling Range Granodiorite)**

d. hornblende diorite, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite and mesocratic, often strongly magnetic, hypersthene-hornblende diorite, quartz diorite and gabbro **(Whitehorse Suite, Coast Intrusions)**

y. hornblende syenite, grading to granite or granodiorite **(Whitehorse Suite)**

EARLY JURASSIC

EJL

EJL: LONG LAKE SUITE
mostly felsic granitic rocks (q) but locally grading to syenitic (y):

q. massive to weakly foliated, fine to coarse grained biotite, biotite-muscovite and biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite to granite, including abundant pegmatite and aplite phases; commonly K-feldspar megacrystic **(Long Lake Suite)**

y. resistant, dark weathering, massive, coarse to very coarse-grained and porphyritic, mesocratic hornblende syenite; locally sheared, commonly fractured and saussuritized; locally has well developed layering of aligned pink K-feldspar tablets **(Big Creek Syenite)**

PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC

PPa

PPa: AMPHIBOLITE
metamorphosed mafic rocks including amphibolite (1) and ultramafic rocks (2) of unknown association; i.e. may belong in part or entirely to Nisling, Nasina, and Slide Mountain assemblages and (3), mafic-ultramafic intrusions within Nasina assemblage

LATE DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN

DMPW

DMPW: PELLY GNEISS SUITE
variably deformed granitic rocks of predominantly felsic (q) to intermediate composition (g) southwest of Tintina Fault:

q. foliated equigranular medium grained muscovite quartz monzonite; moderately to strongly foliated K-feldspar augen bearing quartz monzonitic to granitic gneiss **(S. Fiftymile Batholith, Mount Burnham Orthogneiss)**

g. foliated medium grained, homogeneous biotite granite gneiss to biotite or hornblende granodiorite gneiss; massive to strongly foliated dioritic to granodioritic gneiss; includes interfoliated amphibolite, quartz-mica schist and phyllite **(Selwyn Gneiss, Pelly Gneiss, N. Fiftymile Batholith, Moose Creek Orthogneiss)**

LATE PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC

PPN

PPN: NISLING ASSEMBLAGE
assemblage characterized by mica quartz feldspar schist (1) and abundant locally thick limestone (2) members; includes possibly equivalent strata northeast of Tintina Fault(3):

1. dark grey to brown, biotite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar schist, quartzite and micaceous quartzite, garnetiferous; felsic chlorite-biotite orthogneiss; rare amphibolite; minor (?) two-mica gneiss and

hornblende diorite gneiss; may include Nasina assem. **(Nisling assemblage)**

2. bleached white weathering, white to grey, coarsely crystalline, flow banded, fetid marble; graphite, chert, metabasite and calcsilicate lamina are common **(Nisling assemblage)**
3. calcareous quartz psammite, marble, calcareous chlorite-biotite schist and calcsilicate; calcareous garnet-biotite-muscovite schist, rare amphibolite; biotite-quartz-muscovite schist and lesser quartz-feldspar-muscovite augen schist **(assignment uncertain, could belong to Nasina assemblage)**

7.2 Property Geology

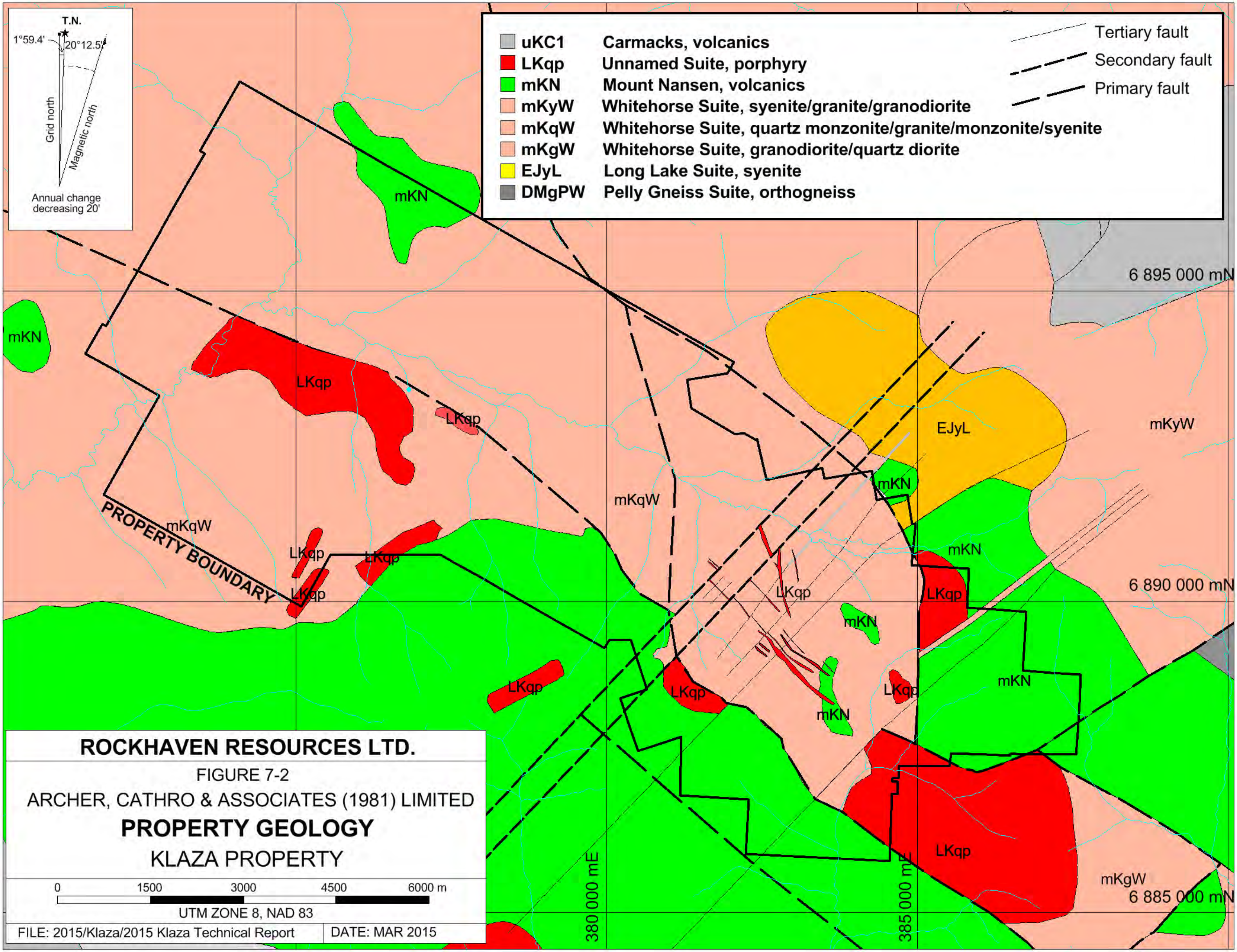
Detailed mapping on the Property has been limited by sparse outcrop exposure and extensive vegetation cover. Cursory mapping has been done on the flank of Mount Nansen and from frost boils in the Klaza River valley (Aho et al., 1975). The geology map shown on Figure 7-2 has been interpreted from regional mapping, trenching, drilling and magnetic data, mostly collected over the past five exploration seasons.

The oldest exposed unit is a pluton of the Early Jurassic Long Lake Suite, which outcrops in the northeast corner on the Property. Most of the Property is underlain by Mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse Suite granodiorite. This granodiorite contains 30% hornblende and biotite. It is coarse-grained and non-foliated.

A moderate size quartz-rich granite to quartz monzonite stock (LKq) intrudes granodiorite in the southeast corner of the Property and is thought to be the main heat source for hydrothermal cells responsible for mineralization. This pluton and feldspar porphyry dykes (LKfp) related to it are now considered by YGS to be part of an unnamed intrusive suite, that is younger than the Mount Nansen suite but older than Prospector Mountain Suite (S. Isreal, personal communication). Geochronological interpretation is ongoing and results are expected to be published in the coming months.

A series of northwesterly trending feldspar porphyry dykes (LKfp) emanating from the stock in the southeastern part of the Property cut the Whitehorse Suite granodiorite in the main areas of interest. These porphyry dykes are up to 30 m wide and consist of buff aphanitic groundmass containing up to 15% orthoclase phenocrysts (1 to 2 mm) with minor biotite and rare quartz phenocrysts. Commonly the dykes occupy the same structural zones as the mineralized veins, and they are often strongly fractured. Some veins cross-cut dykes.

Sub-aerial volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks belonging to the Mount Nansen and Carmacks volcanics are found on the periphery of the Property. They include medium green to grey andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks with occasional buff to tan rhyolitic tuff. These rocks are believed to be extrusive equivalents of the mid and late Cretaceous intrusions, respectively.


T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
uKC1 Carmacks, volcanics
LKqp Unnamed Suite, porphyry
mKN Mount Nansen, volcanics
mKyW Whitehorse Suite, syenite/granite/granodiorite
mKqW Whitehorse Suite, quartz monzonite/granite/monzonite/syenite
mKgW Whitehorse Suite, granodiorite/quartz diorite
EJyL Long Lake Suite, syenite
DMgPW Pelly Gneiss Suite, orthogneiss
Tertiary fault
Secondary fault
Primary fault
6 895 000 mN
6 890 000 mN
6 885 000 mN
380 000 mE
385 000 mE
mKN
LKqp
mKqW
EJyL
mKyW
mKgW
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 7-2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
KLAZA PROPERTY
0 1500 3000 4500 6000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015

Two main fault trends (NW and NE) are present on the Property. The first set strikes northwesterly and dips between 60 and 80° to the southwest. Although these faults lack strong topographic expression, they are very important because they host mineralized veins and breccia zones and appear to control the distribution of porphyry dykes. The second set of faults strike northeasterly, almost perpendicular to the primary set, and dip sub-vertically. They form prominent topographic linears and offset the mineralized zones in a number places, creating apparent left lateral displacements of up to 80 m in magnitude. The exact relationship between these structures and the mineralized northwesterly trending structures is still uncertain, but they appear to have been in part coeval and may have played an important role in ground preparation.

A third set of structures are slightly oblique to the main mineralized faults, striking more westerly. They are less continuous and are considered to be Riedel shears. High-grade mineralization is sometimes localized at junctions between these shears and the northwesterly trending structures.

7.3 Mineralization

The Property lies within the northern part of the Mount Nansen Gold Camp (MNGC), a northwest trending structural belt that hosts more than 30 known mineral occurrences (Figure 7-3), several of which are categorized as deposits and have produced historically and as recent as 1999 (Hart and Langdon, 1997).

Mineralization within the MNGC is dominated by gold-silver rich structures associated with a zonation model ranging from weak porphyry copper-molybdenum centres, outward to transitional anastomosing sheeted veins, and lastly to more cohesive and continuous base and precious metal veins. The age of the mineralizing events within the MNGC is now interpreted to be Late Cretaceous.

The hydrothermal system interpreted to have deposited mineralization at the Property is centred on two porphyry centres (Cyprus and Kelly zones) related to Late Cretaceous plutonism. Mineralized zones identified on and adjacent to the Property, and the generalized metal zonation model are shown on Figure 7-4. The larger and better defined porphyry centre (Cyprus Zone) lies southeast of the Property. It was explored in the late 1960s and early 1970s with approximately 4,500 m of drilling in 26 holes. Average hypogene grades of 0.12% copper and 0.01% molybdenum were reported at depths exceeding 60 to 90 m below surface. Hypogene copper grades are approximately double those in the overlying leached cap. There is no significant supergene enrichment zone. Locally higher grade zones (0.6% copper and 0.06% molybdenum) and elevated precious metal values are associated with intensive fracturing (Sawyer and Dickinson, 1976). These metal enriched zones are found in weakly potassic altered areas within the dominantly phyllic altered porphyry system. The potassic altered areas often feature tourmaline breccias, abundant quartz veining and/or secondary biotite.

The western porphyry centre (Kelly Zone) is located on the Property and was explored as early as 1973. The Kelly Zone is defined by coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies, including: 1) strongly elevated gold, copper and molybdenum soil geochemical response; 2) high chargeabilities with moderate resistivities; and, 3) a large area of low magnetic susceptibility

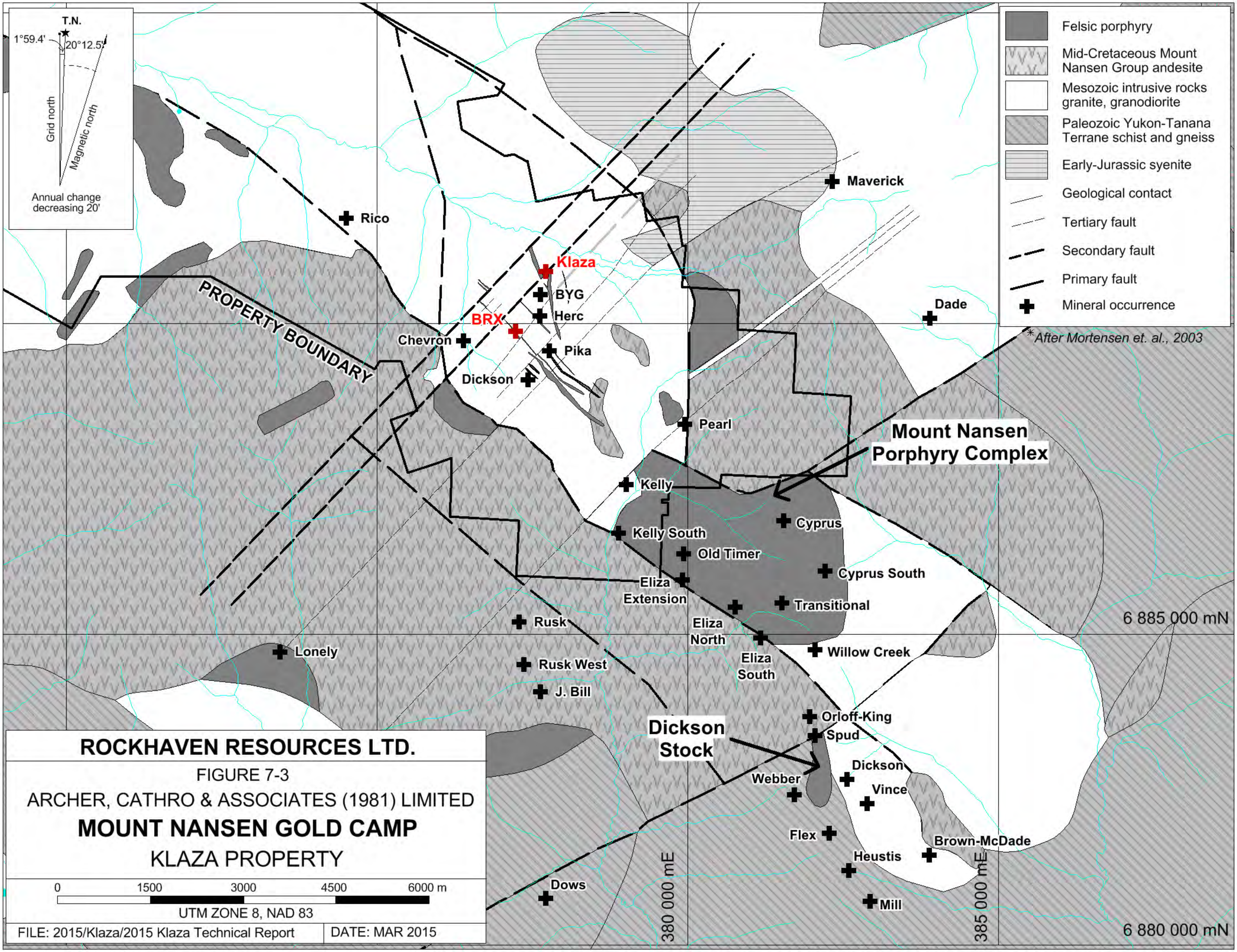


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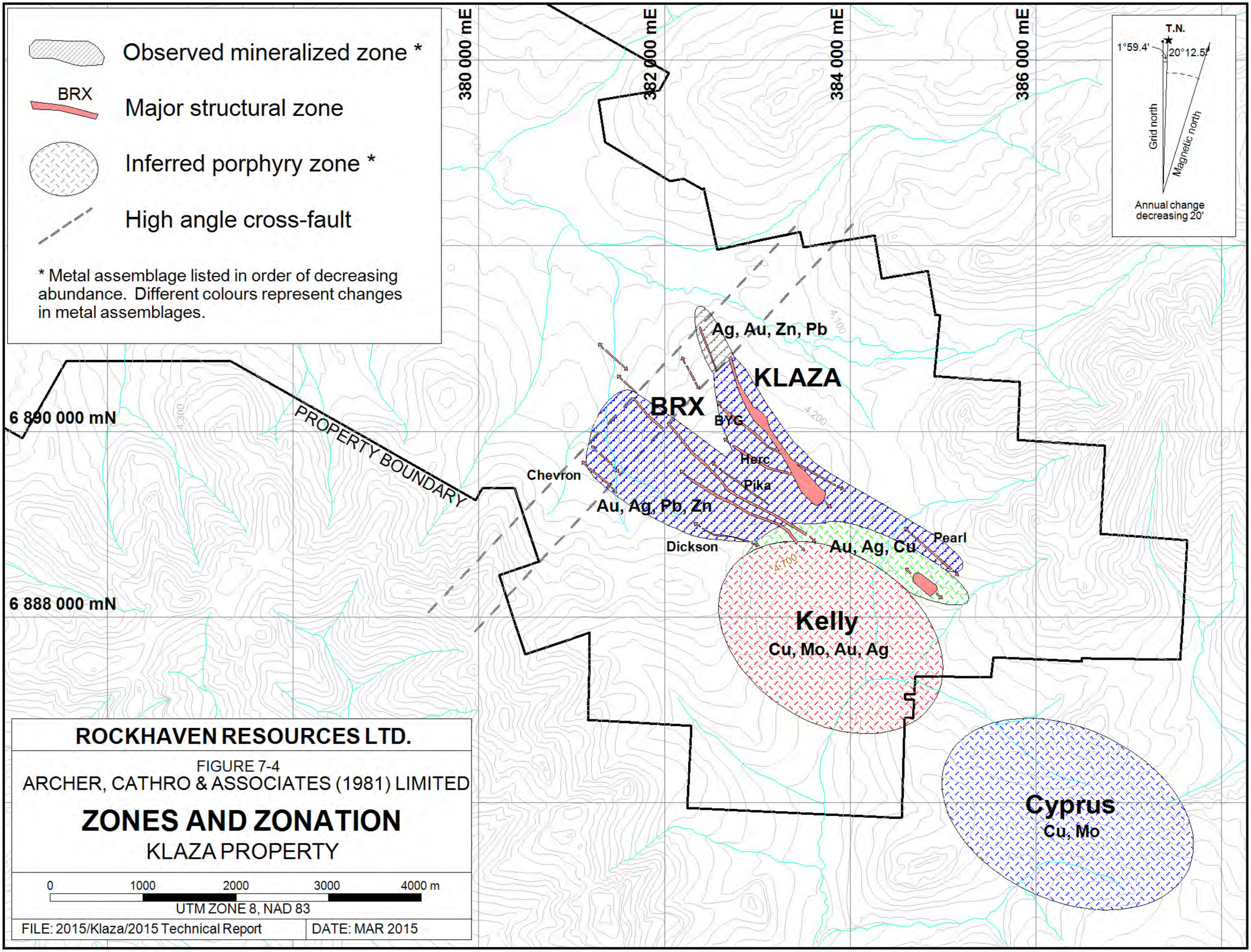
FIGURE 7-3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

MOUNT NANSEN GOLD CAMP

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015



Observed mineralized zone *
BRX
Major structural zone
Inferred porphyry zone *
High angle cross-fault
* Metal assemblage listed in order of decreasing abundance. Different colours represent changes in metal assemblages.
380 000 mE
382 000 mE
384 000 mE
386 000 mE
T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
6 890 000 mN
6 888 000 mN
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Ag, Au, Zn, Pb
KLAZA
BRX
BYG
Herc
Pika
Chevron
Au, Ag, Pb, Zn
Dickson
Au, Ag, Cu
Pearl
Kelly
Cu, Mo, Au, Ag
Cyprus
Cu, Mo
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 7-4
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
ZONES AND ZONATION
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
1000
2000
3000
4000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015

observed in both ground and airborne surveys. The coincident anomalies cover a semicircular area approximately 2,500 m across. Trenching and diamond drilling done in 2012 by Rockhaven on the western edge of the Kelly Zone, discovered minor chalcopyrite, chalcocite and molybdenum, with rare bornite. The mineralization is hosted in several, 25 to 100 m wide bands of strongly phyllic altered and heavily quartz veined granodiorite, which are separated by barren porphyry dykes.

Structurally controlled gold-silver mineralization on the Property is interpreted to be related to the hydrothermal system that is cored by the Cyprus and Kelly zones. Re-Os dating of the Cyprus Zone has established Late Cretaceous age for the pluton and the associated mineralization (Mortensen et al., 2003).

The majority of Rockhaven's exploration activities have been conducted in the distal part of the local hydrothermal system where copper-deficient precious metal-rich veins predominate. This work has identified nine main mineralized structural zones that are developed northwest of the porphyry targets. The structural zones collectively from a 2 km wide corridor that cuts northwesterly through Mid-Cretaceous granodiorite country rocks. Individual zones exhibit exceptional lateral and down-dip continuity, and all of them remain open for extension along strike and to depth. From south to north, the zones are named Chevron, Dickson, AEX, BRX, Pika, Herc, BYG, Klaza and Pearl. Rockhaven's exploration has focused mainly on the Klaza and BRX zones, which have been subdivided into the Western BRX, Central BRX, Western Klaza and Central Klaza zones. The current mineral resource estimate contains mineralization from parts of these four sub-zones.

The main mineralized structural zones range from 1 to 100 m wide and are usually associated with feldspar porphyry dykes. Mineralization occurs within veins, sheeted veinlets and some tabular breccia bodies. The host granodiorite exhibits pervasive weak argillic alteration immediately adjacent to and up to 30 m peripherally to them. Sericitization and potassic alteration are developed directly adjacent to hydrothermal channel ways. The granodiorite is magnetite-bearing except where it is destroyed around mineralized structures. Details of the alteration facies proximal to the structural zones are discussed later in this Section.

Depth of surface oxidation ranges from 5 to 100 m below surface, depending on fracture intensity, the type of mineralization and local geomorphology. The deepest weathering occurs in wide, pyritic veins located along ridge tops or on south facing slopes.

Detailed evaluation of oriented drill core and measurements taken from trench exposures has identified two main structural orientations that control mineralization. The primary structural set strikes between 135˚ and 155˚ and dips 60˚ to 80˚ to the southwest. The secondary mineralized trend strikes between 110˚ and 130˚ and dips 60˚ to 70˚ to the south. The secondary structures may represent either Riedel shears of the primary structural set or a separate structural event altogether. The best gold mineralization is sometimes localized in areas where the two structural trends converge. The plunge of these structural intersections is towards the southeast.

Petrographic analysis completed in 2011 by John Payne, Ph.D., P.Geol. of Vancouver Petrographics reported veins, veinlets and breccia material hosting disseminated to semi-massive pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, stibnite and jamesonite in quartz, carbonate and barite gangue (Payne, 2012). The sulphide minerals typically comprise 1 to 10% of the sample, often increasing to between 20 and 80% over 25 to 200 cm intervals. The petrographic work also identified native gold/electrum (Turner and Tarswell, 2012).

Quartz is the dominant gangue mineral in veins on the Property. It occurs in a variety of textures including chalcedonic, comb, banded, speckled and vuggy. Smoky quartz is the most common colour variation, but milky and clear quartz are locally abundant. Carbonate occurs mainly as ankerite and rhodochrosite and typically ranges between 5 and 20% of the veins by volume.

Breccias form tabular bodies consisting of heterolithic wallrock clasts, which include granodiorite and various volcanic or sub-volcanic lithologies. Matrices are enriched with fine-grained, disseminated to blebby pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Breccias are mostly observed within drill core from the Klaza Zone where they range up to 2 m in width.

Mineralization within most structures is interpreted to be spatially and genetically related to porphyry dykes, which strike northwesterly and dip steeply to moderately toward the south. The dykes pinch and swell in three dimensions and are usually unmineralized. Some movement on the related faults likely post-dates emplacement of the dykes as they are occasionally cut by mineralized veins.

Two parallel, northeast trending faults have been observed to cut across the northwestern portion of the Klaza and BRX zones. The easterly cross-fault appears to offset the western sections of the mineralized zones about 80 m to the south; however, the exact sense of motion is uncertain. Detailed exploration has not been conducted yet on the western side of the westerly cross-fault, so displacement on it has not been determined. The westerly cross-fault appears to be a stronger structure. The relative timing of movement on these faults has not yet been determined, but they are thought to be coeval to, or slightly younger than, the vein structures. Some of the better mineralized sections of the vein structures occur in what appear to be dilatant zones immediately east of the cross-faults. Drill holes and trenches are aligned subparallel to the orientation of the cross-faults – therefore only a few holes have intersected them. The extent to which the northeast trending faults are mineralized is not yet known. In the Klaza Zone, the easterly cross-fault marks a sharp change in mineralogy with increasing arsenopyrite and sulphosalt contents coupled with higher silver:gold ratios in the Western Klaza Zone relative to the Central Klaza Zone. At the BRX Zone, the same cross-fault separates bonanza-grade rhodochrosite-facies mineralization in the Western BRX Zone from lower-grade, iron-carbonate facies mineralization in the Central BRX Zone.

7.4 Mineralization Paragenesis

Interpretation of vein paragenesis is based on observations made from drill intersections at the Western BRX, Central BRX, Western Klaza and Central Klaza zones. The general sequence of mineralizing events for the veins is postulated as follows:

Phase I: Early barren quartz veining associated with brecciation and alteration (phyllic and argillic) of the host granodiorite.

Phase II: Smoky quartz veining hosting disseminated to semi-massive pyrite, arsenopyrite, +/- sulphosalt mineralization.

Phase III: Carbonate veining (calcite, rhodochrosite, ankerite and siderite) accompanied by sphalerite and galena.

Phase IV: Single to multi-stage brecciation of veins by late hydrothermal fluids.

Mineral assemblages and precious metal abundance associated with the four phases varies based on the spatial relationships of each zone to the primary heat source and the localized structural controls involved in vein emplacement. The following paragraphs describe the paragenetic features observed in the four sub-zones defining the mineral resource.

The Western BRX Zone hosts mineralization styles that appear to be relatively consistent over the entire 500 m strike length and through 520 m of down-dip vertical extent. Mineralizing phases include an initial grey to white quartz phase +/- pyrite followed by a smoky quartz phase hosting pyrite, arsenopyrite and sulphosalts. The first two phases are cut and/or brecciated by ankerite or rhodochrosite that typically host galena and sphalerite. Tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite have also been observed in this phase. A final explosive phase is commonly present, brecciating the sulphide veins, injecting breccia veinlets, and creating micro-fractures. Paragenetic phases observed in drill core from the Western BRX Zone are shown in Plate 1.

KL-14-156 114.20 m

Plate 1: Western BRX Zone intersect highlighting Phases I through IV. Sphalerite and galena are clearly seen in proximity to tan ankerite.

Veins within the Central BRX Zone are mainly dominated by quartz and pyrite with locally abundant galena and sphalerite. These veins host the same mineralizing phases observed in the Western BRX Zone, except that rhodochrosite is not present, arsenopyrite and sulphosalts less abundant, and gold:silver ratios are generally lower. A typical vein intercept from the Central BRX Zone is shown in Plate 2.

KL-14-197 79.97 m

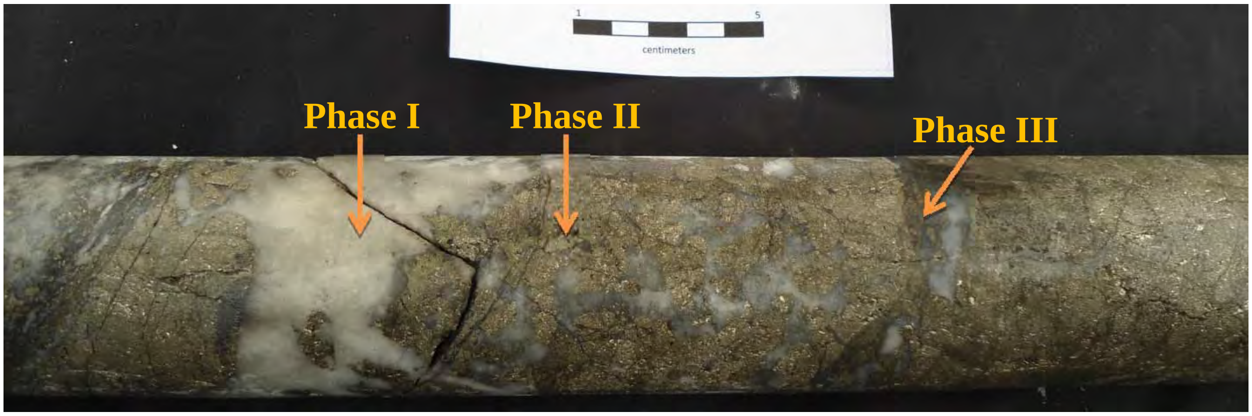


Plate 2: Central BRX Zone drill core highlighting Phases I through III. Quartz and pyrite generally dominate these veins.

Veins in the Western Klaza Zone generally host the highest grade silver found on the Property. Unlike the other zones, these veins are not spatially associated with feldspar porphyry dykes. Initial alteration of the host granodiorite is a result of the emplacement of early barren grey to white quartz. This is followed by one or two mineralizing events consisting of smoky quartz/sulphide (pyrite +/- arsenopyrite) and smoky quartz hosting high concentrations of pervasive acicular sulphosalt minerals, which is unique to Western Klaza. These two events are typically observed together in the Western Klaza Zone veins but can occur individually. Common late-stage tan ankerite with associated sphalerite and galena fill breccias and fractures cutting earlier quartz phases. Representative vein intercepts from the Western Klaza Zone are shown in Plates 3 and 4.

KL-14-182 184.20 m

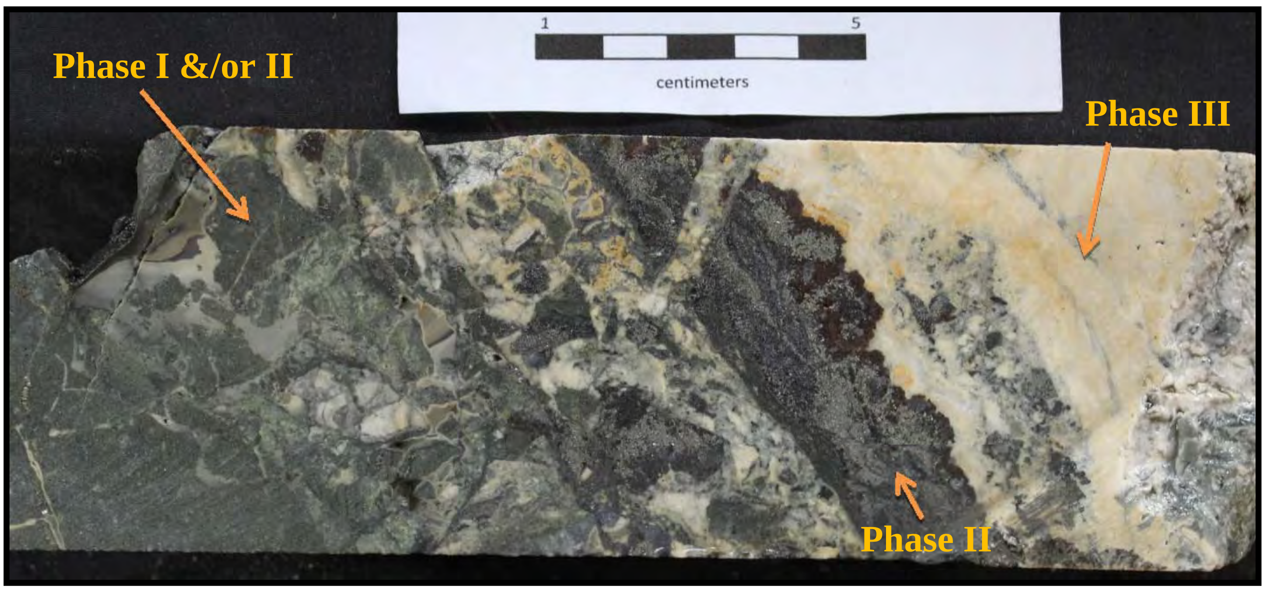


Plate 3: Western Klaza Zone drill core showing fine-grained arsenopyrite veins and breccias with zoned honey brown sphalerite at the margin of a tan ankerite mass.

KL-14-178 96.50 m

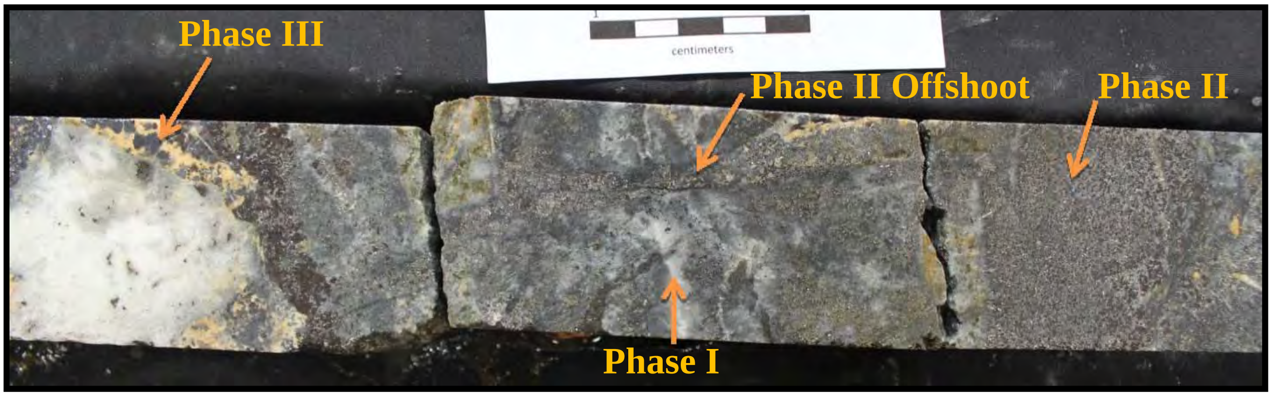


Plate 4: Western Klaza Zone drill core highlighting relationship between Phases I through III.

The Central Klaza Zone is a sheeted vein complex hosted in a feldspar porphyry dyke swarm. The strongest veins are often found along dyke contacts, but they are not limited to these areas. Sheeted vein emplacement is common and, in some instances, mineralized veins cross-cut the dykes. Typical vein composition in Central Klaza Zone consists of initial barren quartz veining, smoky quartz/pyrite/arsenopyrite veining, and further brecciation by tan-white ankerite with sphalerite and galena, as shown on Plate 5.

KL-11-28 254.05 m

Plate 5: Brecciated galena and ankerite vein cross-cutting smoky quartz/pyrite/arsenopyrite.

7.5 Alteration Facies

Alteration facies described in this section are developed around veins. Where a mineralized zone consists of multiple, closely spaced veins, the areas of alteration can coalesce. Extensive areas of pervasive alteration characterize the Cental Klaza Zone, and this type of alteration appears to be increasing toward the east in several of the mineralized structural zones, as they approach the porphyry centres. Where only a few veins are present, or they are widely separated, the alteration zones are quite discrete and are surrounded by unaltered wallrocks.

Four significant alteration facies are observed on the Property in drill core and trench exposures. These phases are propylitic, argillic, phyllic and potassic alteration. The alteration facies and intensities vary, based principally on the spatial relationships of each zone with respect to the primary heat source. Further controls on alteration include mineral zonation, proximity to feldspar porphyry dykes, and presence of multiple phases of mineralization. Generally, propylitic alteration represents the most distal alteration facies, followed by weak argillic and advanced argillic alteration, then phyllic alteration and finally, the most proximal, potassic alteration. The following paragraphs describe the alteration facies observed at the Property.

Propylitic facies alteration in the host granodiorite is mainly represented by the assemblage calcite, chlorite and sericite. Weak sericitization of feldspar imparts a dark greenish grey colour to the granodiorite. Calcite usually develops as coatings within microfractures. Chlorite content is modest at about 3 to 5% of the rock. Epidote, another propylitic index mineral, is rarely observed.

KL-14-228 144.00 m

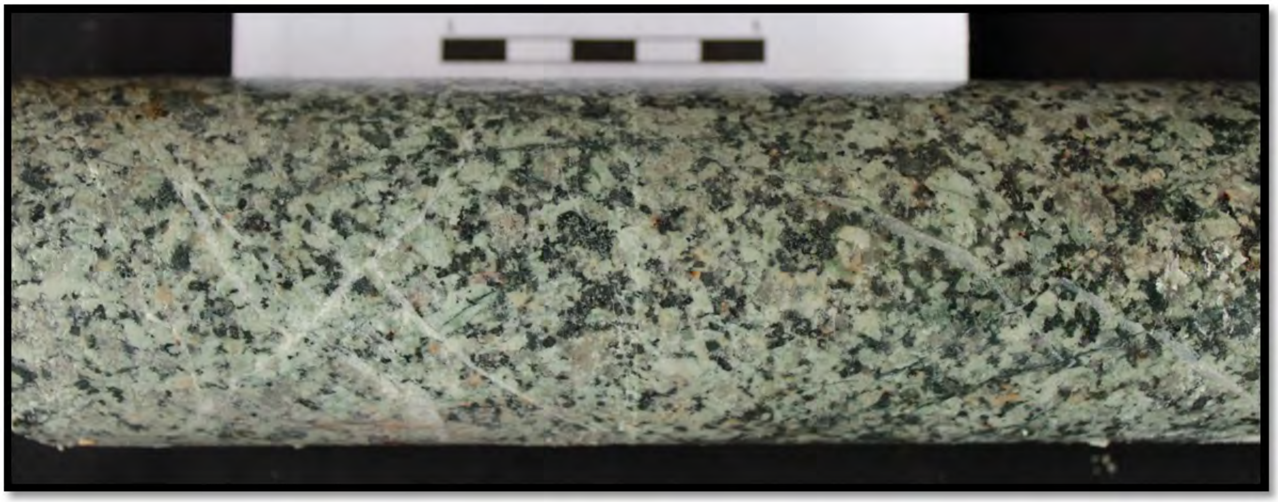


Plate 6: Moderate propylitic alteration.

KL-14-231 190.6 m

Plate 7: Strong propylitic alteration with weak potassic overprinting.

Argillic facies alteration has two sub-facies, montmorillonitic and kaolinitic, with each sub-facies defined by the type of clay replacing plagioclase feldspar. Montmorillonitic alteration (Weak Argillic) is characterized by a pale green colour that develops when clay altered plagioclase oxidizes on exposure to air. Montmorillonite altered rocks swell when the clays absorb water, making them highly friable. This sub-facies is generally less than 50 m wide and occurs outward of the Kaolinite sub-facies.

KL-14-138 138**.86 – 141.76 m**

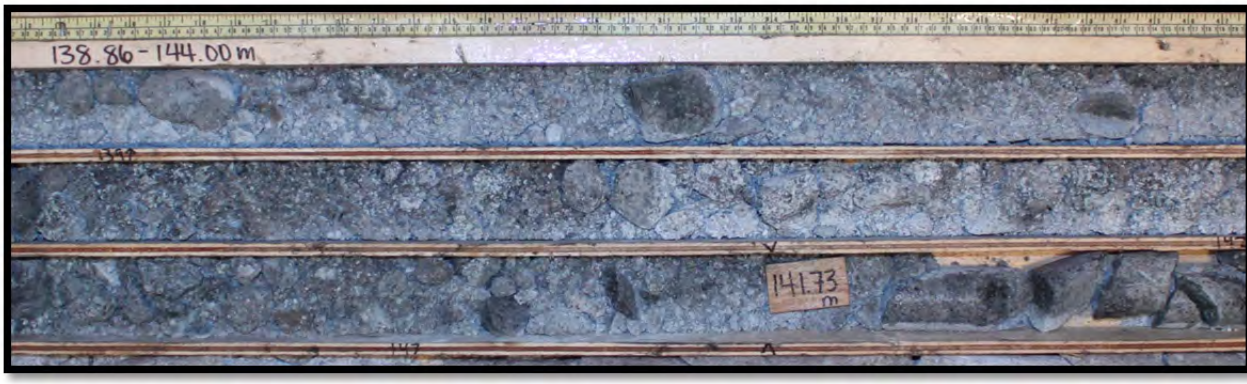


Plate 8: Highly friable montmorillonite alteration.

Kaolinitic alteration (Advanced Argillic) has a strong bleached appearance and is often cut by weak sericite veinlets with narrow alteration envelopes. Typical kaolinitic alteration grades to phyllic alteration, as sericite dominates over kaolinite. The kaolinite sub-facies has been classified into weak, moderate and strong, depending upon the presence or absence of biotite, K-feldspar, calcite, sericite, pyrite and hematite. The contact of these three classifications is transitional.

Weak kaolinitic alteration is characterized by plagioclase feldspar and hornblende altering to a chalky and/or dull white clay. Biotite is present as fresh to weakly altered books. Pink orthoclase (K-feldspar) may also be present. Calcite is rarely observed. Magnetite is generally oxidized to hematite, and disseminated pyrite is usually absent.

KL-14-220 182.30 m

Plate 9: Weak kaolinitic alteration.

Moderate kaolinitic alteration is noted where biotite, calcite and K-feldspar are destroyed, as the intensity of alteration increases. Pale green sericite becomes common; however, it is not pervasive. Hematite is common and chlorite, a relic of biotite alteration, may be present. Pyrite is generally absent or very weak.

KL-14-234 63.10 m

Plate 10: Moderate kaolinitic alteration.

Strong kaolinitic alteration occurs where kaolinite is largely replaced by white to pale green sericite. Pyrite veinlets up to 1 mm are common and wider veinlets sometimes have narrow white, intense sericite envelopes. The pyrite results from sulphidization of hematite.

KL-14-235 89.10 m

Plate 11: Strong kaolinitic alteration.

Argillic facies alteration occurs more proximal to mineralized zones than the propylitic facies and can sometimes be present within 50 cm of mineralized veins.

Phyllic facies alteration is characterized by sericite, quartz and pyrite and is seen immediately adjacent to mineralized zones inside the propylitic and argillic alteration halos. Typical phyllic alteration consists of quartz±sulphide veinlets enveloped by pervasive sericite and pyrite. With an increase in veinlet density, the original rock texture is destroyed and converted to a dark gray, very fine-grained mixture of sericite, pyrite and quartz. The quartz is a product of the alteration and accumulates as blebs or migrates to form veinlets and veins. The strongest phyllic alteration observed to date on the Property is within the Klaza Zone. Clasts in the breccias that are typically found in the Klaza Zone are often strongly phyllic altered.

KL-14-229 310.70

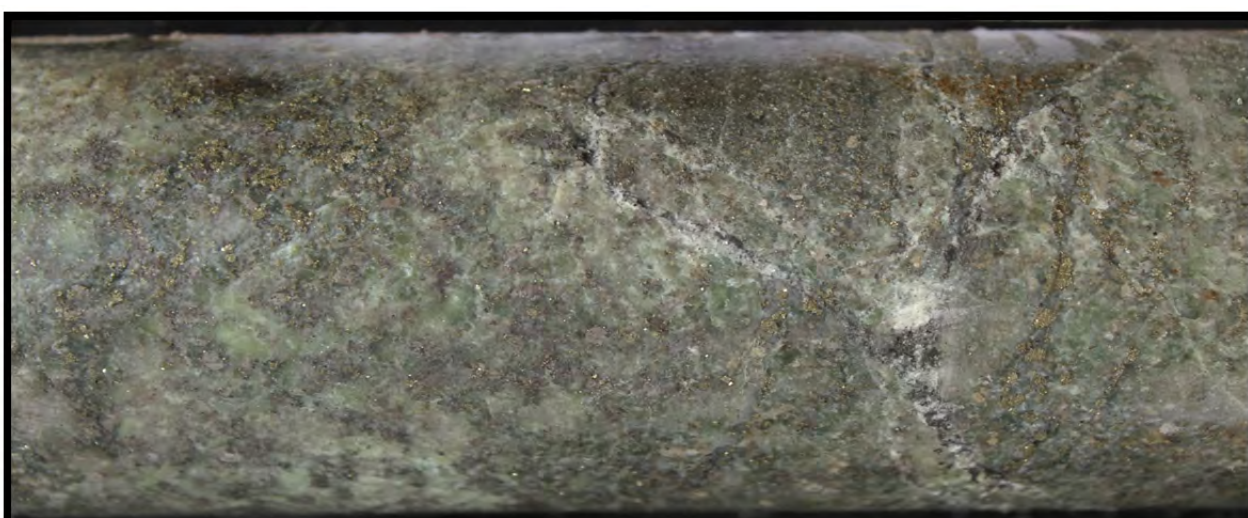


Plate 12: Strong phyllic alteration.

Potassic facies alteration features fine-grained interstitial white feldspars that may be K-feldspar and euhedral books of biotite. Besides the diagnostic alteration minerals, biotite and K-feldspar, potassic alteration may contain secondary magnetite, anhydrite, tourmaline and ankerite.

KL-14-220 182.30 m

Plate 13: Moderate potassic alteration with secondary biotite.

KL-14-231 191.55 m

Plate 14: Moderate potassic alteration in sharp contact with weak phyllic alteration.

7.6 Carbonate Gangue Facies

Gold-silver mineralization occurs on the Property in veins containing quartz, various carbonate minerals and iron and base metal sulphide minerals. The gold-rich Western BRX Zone has the highest abundance of manganiferous carbonate (rhodochrosite) discovered to date on the Property. Iron-rich carbonates (ankerite and siderite) are the dominant carbonate minerals in the remainder of the BRX Zone and in the Klaza Zone.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The metals of primary interest at the Property are gold and silver. These metals are intimately associated with lead, zinc and copper in various forms and concentrations throughout the mineralizing system. Gold and silver enriched mineralization is developed within a northwest trending structural corridor, which focused fluid flow away from weak porphyry centres related to a Late Cretaceous stock in the southeastern corner of the Property. Several of the mineralized structural zones are continuously mineralized for strike lengths of up to 1,900 m, and at least one of the structures is mineralized to a depth of 520 m down-dip from the current geographic surface. The mineralized structures remain open to extension along strike and down-dip. It should be noted that the depth of mineralization does not consider the extent of erosion to current depths of exposure nor do the strike lengths quoted above consider interruptions or offsets by faulting.

Textures and mineralogy observed at the Property share a number of key similarities with Carbonate Base Metal (CBM) deposits. This class of deposits has not been identified elsewhere in Yukon, but some researchers have recognized that mineralization on the Property resembles mineralization at what are now categorized as CBM deposits (Smuk, 1999, and J. Richards, personal communication). CBM deposits have mainly been discovered around the Pacific Rim and include multi-million ounce gold deposits such as Porgera (New Guinea), Buritica (Colombia) and Kelian (Indonesia).

CBM deposits are formed by the mixing of rising mineralized fluids with bicarbonate waters (Corbett and Leach, 1998). Mineralization styles are highly zoned, depending on the crustal level of the system, with silver-rich CBMs formed at higher levels. Characteristic zonation of carbonate compositions develop when upwelling mineralizing fluids are progressively cooled as they mix with descending bicarbonate groundwater. These carbonate compositions vary from proximal (hot) calcium (Ca) through magnesium (Mg) and manganese (Mn) to distal (cool) iron (Fe) facies. Gold mineralization is believed to be preferentially distributed within veins containing Mn/Mg carbonate facies. Key diagnostic features of CBM deposits are compared to features observed at the Property in Table 8-1:

Table 8-1: CBM Comparison with Klaza

Diagnostic Features of CBM Deposits	Diagnostic Features of Klaza Mineralization
Mineralization hosted in veins and breccias	Mineralization hosted in veins and breccias
Large vertical extent of mineralization (> 1,000 m)	Large vertical extent of mineralization (520 m and open to depth)
Gold and silver generally well liberated (native or in electrum)	Gold and silver generally well liberated (native gold, electrum and silver in tetrahedrite)
Veins and breccias emplaced adjacent to mineralizing intrusive	Veins and breccias emplaced adjacent to mineralizing intrusive
Carbonate (dominant), quartz, pyrite, sphalerite and galena gangue	Quartz (dominant), carbonate, pyrite, sphalerite and galena gangue
Multiple mineralized structures with long strike lengths (> 700 m)	Multiple (nine) mineralized structures with long strike lengths (>2,400 m)
Bonanza grade gold mineralization	Some bonanza grade intercepts

Although more studies are required at the Property to definitively classify the deposit type, key characteristics of mineralization on the Property are generally consistent with the CBM model and it is used in making recommendations concerning future exploration.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Exploration activities on the Property prior to Rockhaven's involvement in the area are referenced in this report as historical activities and are described in Section 6.0. Parts of the historical exploration are significant because that work identified some of the structural zones and suggested which exploration techniques would be most effective. Exploration programs performed by Rockhaven between 2010 and 2014 within the main areas of interest are described below, except for drilling which is discussed in detail in Section 10.0.

9.1 Geological Mapping

Conventional geological mapping over much of the Property is hampered by the presence of overburden and vegetation cover. Data obtained from sparse outcrops, excavator trenching and drilling have been used in conjunction with information inferred from geophysical surveys to create geological maps of the Property.

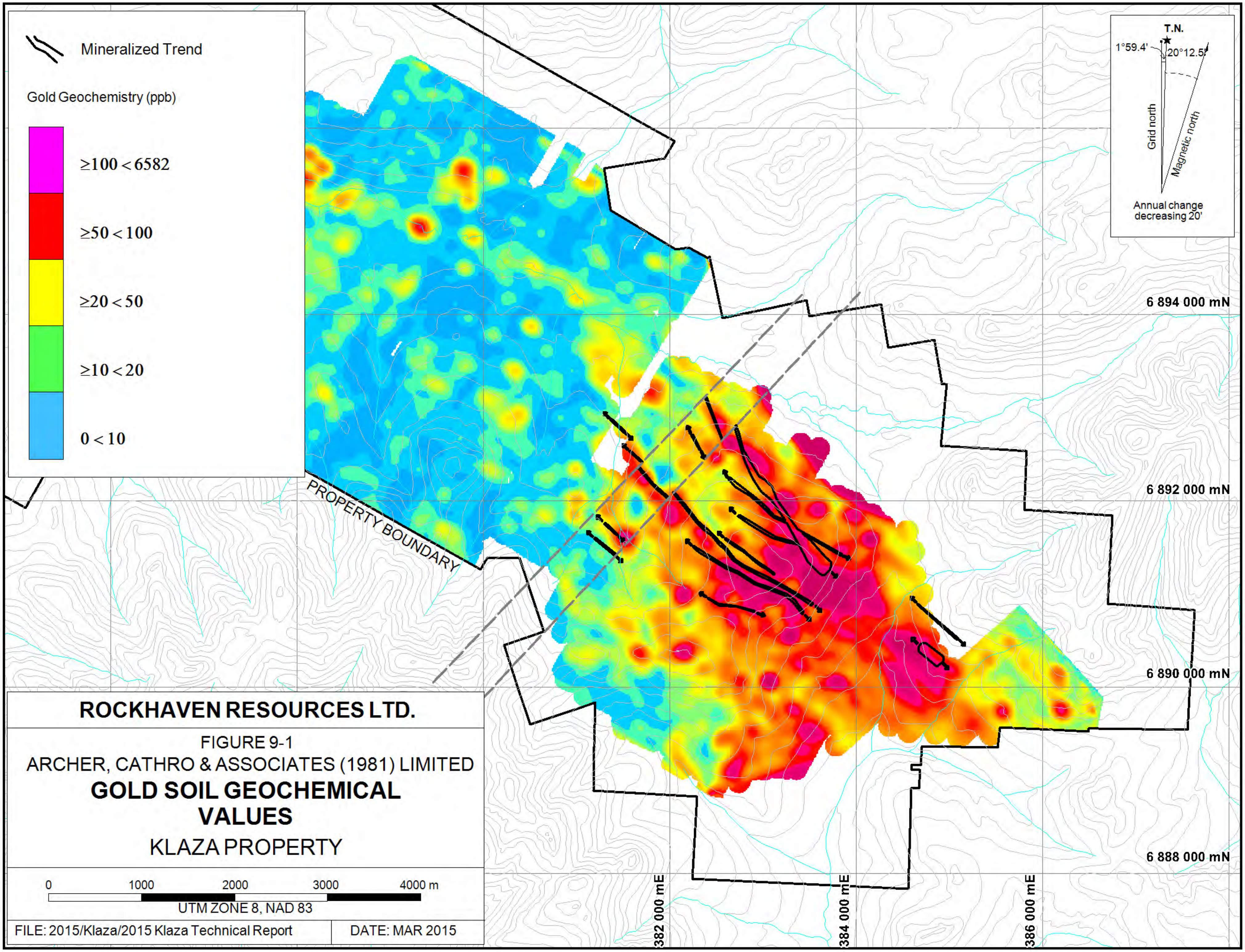
9.2 Soil Geochemical Surveys

From 1967 to present, various operators collected soil geochemical samples from the eastern part of the Property. Historical samples were taken on baseline-controlled grids established using hip-chain and compass. Baselines were marked with one metre high wooden lath and sample sites were marked with 0.5 m wooden lath; however, very few of these markers are currently standing and legible. Early soil sampling identified linear gold±silver±lead anomalies, which correspond to some of the known mineralized structural zones, and a large (2,000 by 3,000 m) area of moderately to strongly anomalous copper-in-soil response, which partially defines the Kelly porphyry target in the southeastern corner of the Property.

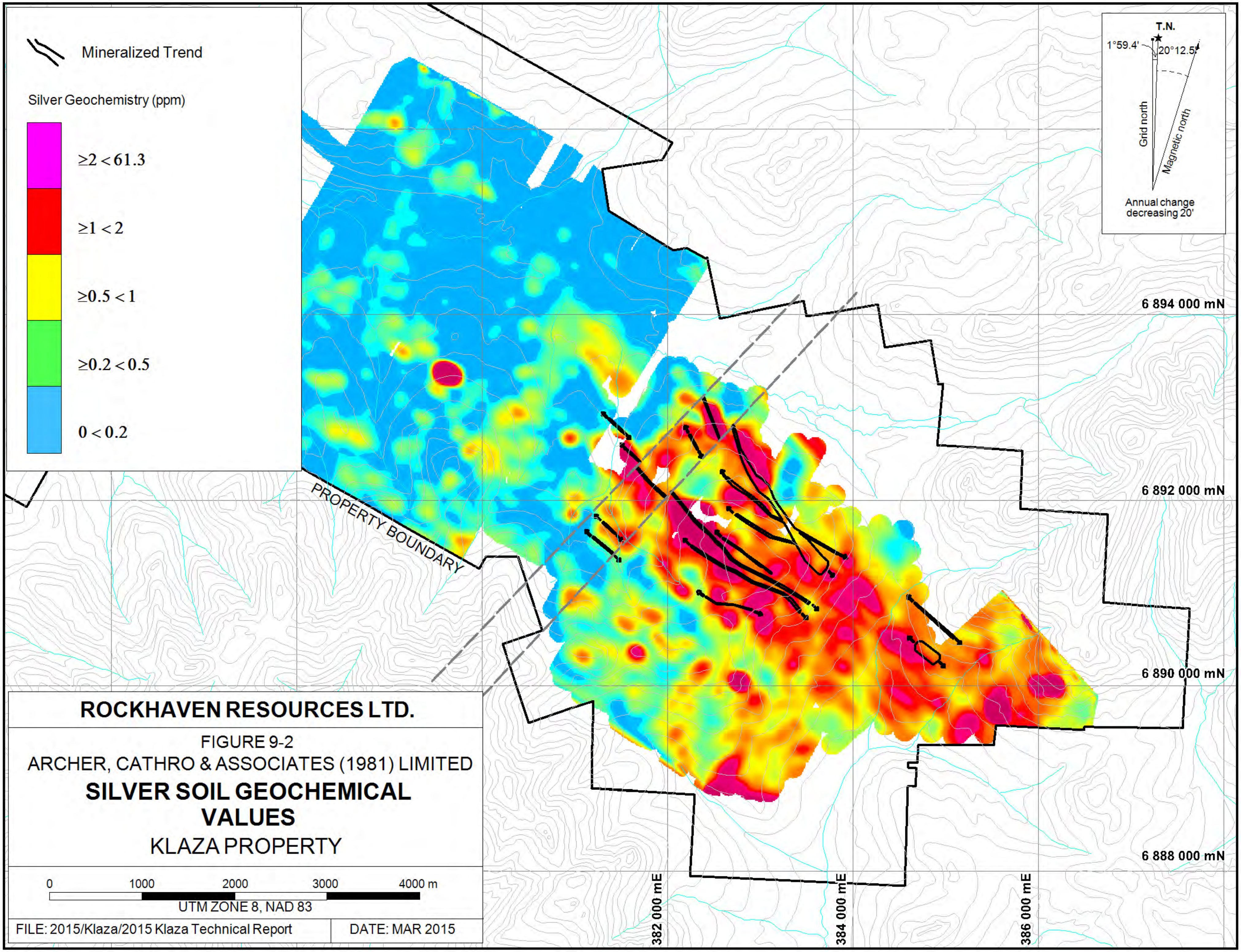
From 2010 to 2012, Rockhaven expanded grid sample coverage to the west and north of the earlier grids, and collected samples on a few contour-controlled lines in the northwestern part of the Property. Soil sampling methods and analytical techniques are described in Section 11.2 and 11.4, respectively.

Effectiveness of soil sampling is often limited by thick layers of organic material and overburden, and in many areas, by permafrost. Despite these limitations, soil sampling has been one of the most effective surface exploration techniques for identifying trenching or drilling targets on the Property.

Results for gold, silver, lead, arsenic and copper from historical surveys and Rockhaven's sampling are illustrated together on Figures 9-1 to 9-5, respectively using gradient contour techniques. Table 9-1 lists the anomalous thresholds and peak values obtained by Rockhaven's surveys, for these elements.



Mineralized Trend
Gold Geochemistry (ppb)
≥100 < 6582
≥50 < 100
≥20 < 50
≥10 < 20
0 < 10
T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
6 894 000 mN
6 892 000 mN
6 890 000 mN
6 888 000 mN
382 000 mE
384 000 mE
386 000 mE
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 9-1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
1000
2000
3000
4000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

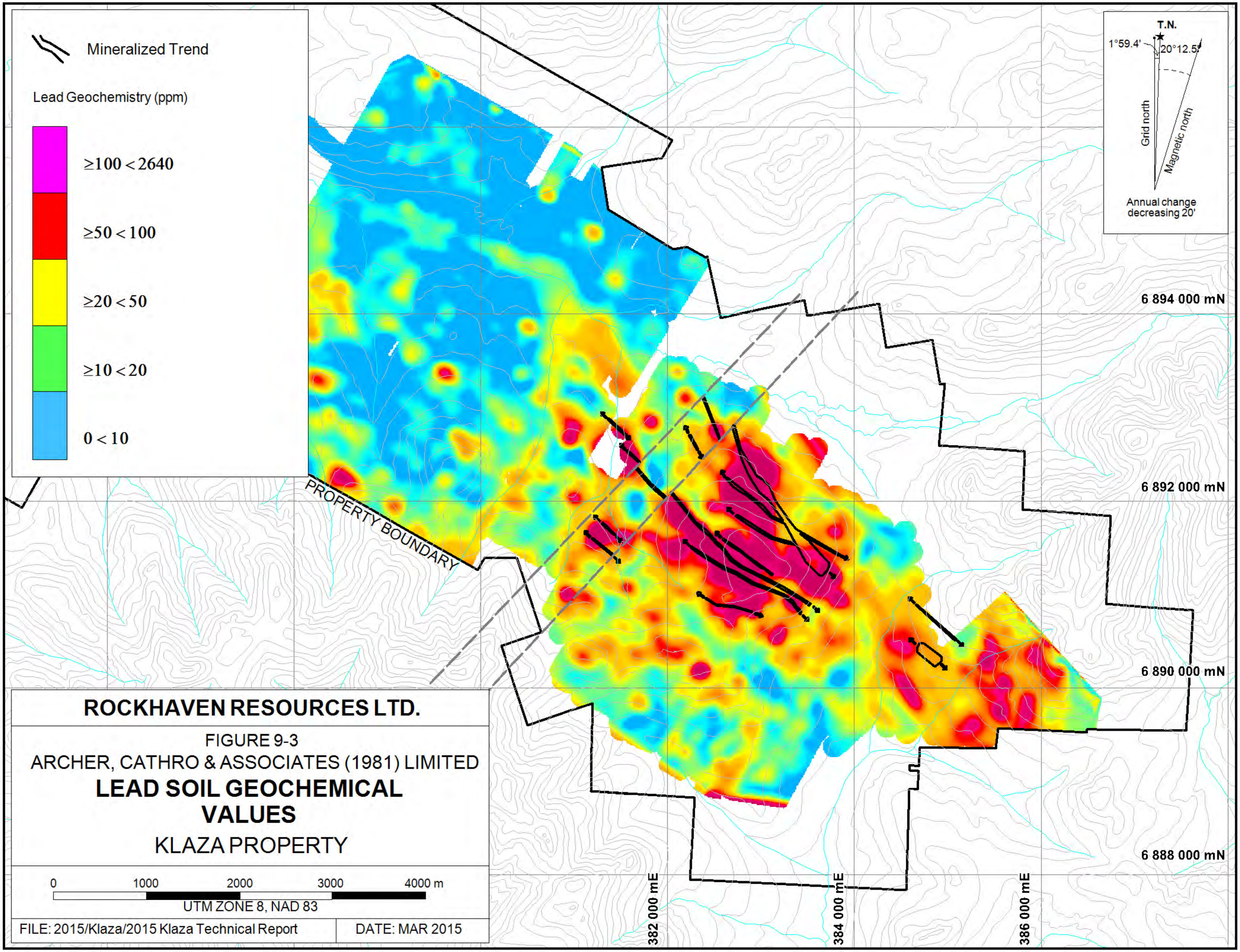
FIGURE 9-2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SILVER SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

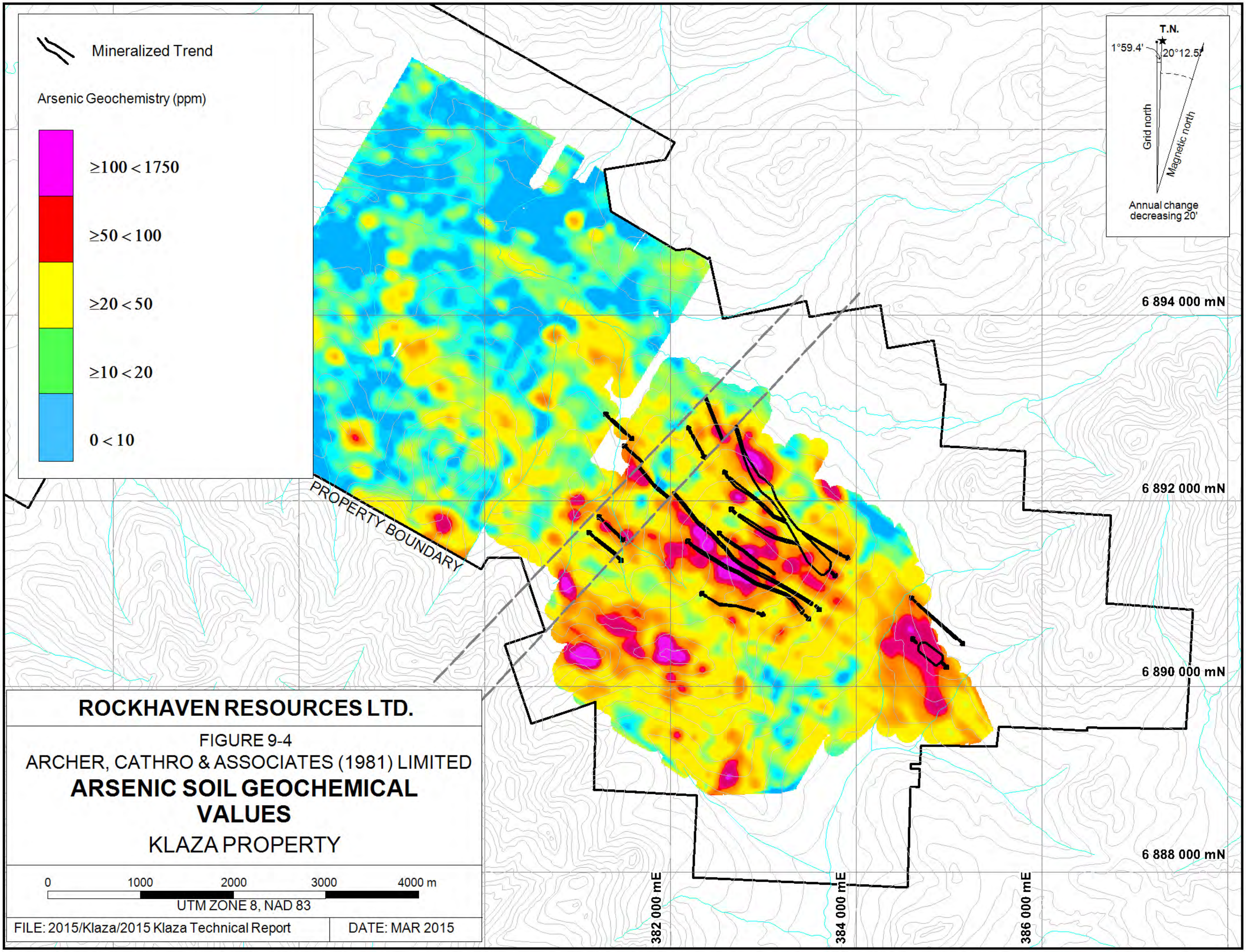
FIGURE 9-3

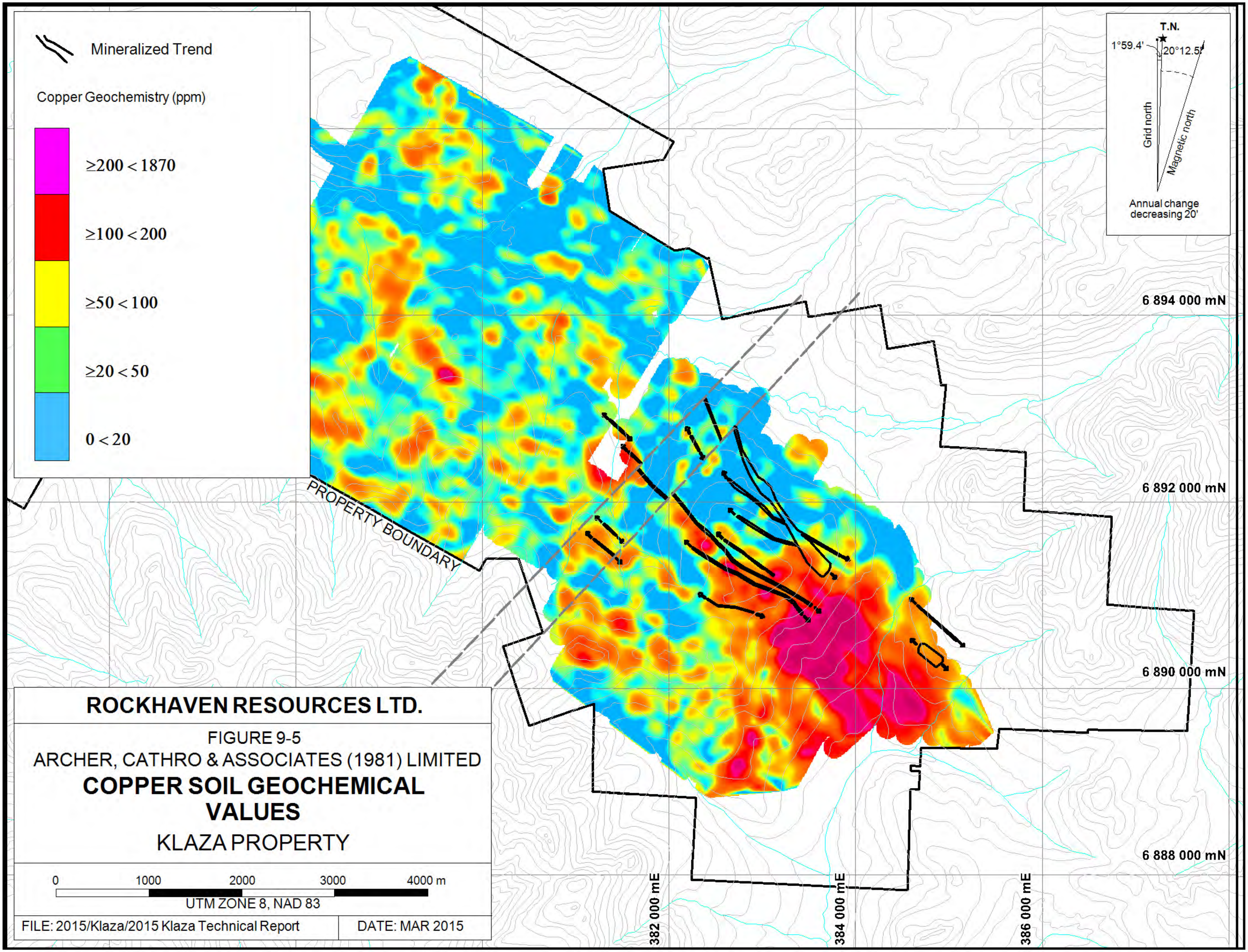
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015


Mineralized Trend
Arsenic Geochemistry (ppm)
≥100 < 1750
≥50 < 100
≥20 < 50
≥10 < 20
0 < 10
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
6 894 000 mN
6 892 000 mN
6 890 000 mN
6 888 000 mN
382 000 mE
384 000 mE
386 000 mE
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 9-4
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
ARSENIC SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
1000
2000
3000
4000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 9-5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report

DATE: MAR 2015

Table 9-1: Geochemical Data for Soil Samples

Element	Anomalous Thresholds			Peak Values
	Weak	Moderate	Strong	
Gold (ppb)	≥ 5 < 10	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20	920
Silver (ppm)	≥ 0.5 < 1	≥ 1 < 2	≥ 2	61.3
Lead (ppm)	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50	722
Copper (ppm)	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100	1,870
Arsenic (ppm)	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50	1,750

The Property exhibits distinct copper zonation from east to west. Copper is strongest in the southeastern part of the Property in proximity to the intrusive centre at the Kelly Zone. Response across the remainder of the gridded area is more subdued. The more southerly BRX, AEX, Dickson and Chevron zones have weakly elevated copper-in-soil signatures, while the other zones, further to the north, show only background copper response.

The structural corridor hosting the nine known mineralized zones is defined by linear trends of moderately to strongly anomalous values for gold, silver, lead and arsenic. Similar but more discontinuous anomalies have been identified southwest and northeast of the structural corridor, where no zones have been discovered to date. Northwest along strike of the known mineralized zones, elevated soil values occur as isolated samples or in small clusters. The lack of continuity in these outlying anomalies may be due in part to more difficult sampling conditions resulting from lower elevations and increased overburden depths.

9.3 Excavator Trenching

Historically, excavator trenching in geochemically anomalous areas has been the most effective tool for identifying near surface but non-outcropping, mineralized zones. Within the main areas of exploration, overburden generally consists of 5 to 20 cm of vegetation and soil organics covering a discontinuous layer of white volcanic ash and 50 to 125 cm of loess and/or residual soil, which cap decomposed bedrock.

Typical trench exposures within the mineralized vein zones exhibit strong limonite and clay alteration that is often water saturated and more deeply weathered than the surrounding wallrocks. These zones are more intensely fractured and have higher porosity as a result of near surface oxidation. Residual sulphide minerals are rarely present in trenches and, where seen, they are usually encapsulated in silica. The locations and orientations of lithological contacts in trenches correspond very well with those predicted from nearby drill holes, indicating little solifluction has occurred. Outside of the mineralized zones, trench exposures are dominated by blocky, weakly oxidized granodiorite.

Rockhaven performed 21,930 m of trenching in 82 trenches between 2010 and 2014. Table 9-2 lists the total number and combined lengths of trenches completed by Rockhaven each year during that period.

Table 9-2: 2010 to 2014 Excavator Trenching Summary

Year	Number of Trenches	Total Length (m)
2010	21	8,000
2011	12	4,050
2012	11	4,000
2013	38	5,000
2014	5	880
TOTAL	**82**	**21,930**

The majority of Rockhaven's trench locations were selected based on results from historical programs. Where possible, trenches were excavated in areas that had previously been stripped of soil and vegetation. The trenches were aligned at about 030°, which is perpendicular to the anomalous trends of the main soil geochemical anomalies. Figure 9-6 is a plan view map showing trench locations and approximate surface traces of the nine main mineralized structural zones. Excavator trenching methods and analytical techniques are described in Section 11.2 and 11.4, respectively. Individual zones and their key trench results are discussed from north to south in the following paragraphs, based on descriptions in Tarswell and Turner, 2014. All widths reported are sampled widths, which are considered to represent 80 - 90 % of the true widths. Individual trench locations are shown in bold on Figure 9-6.

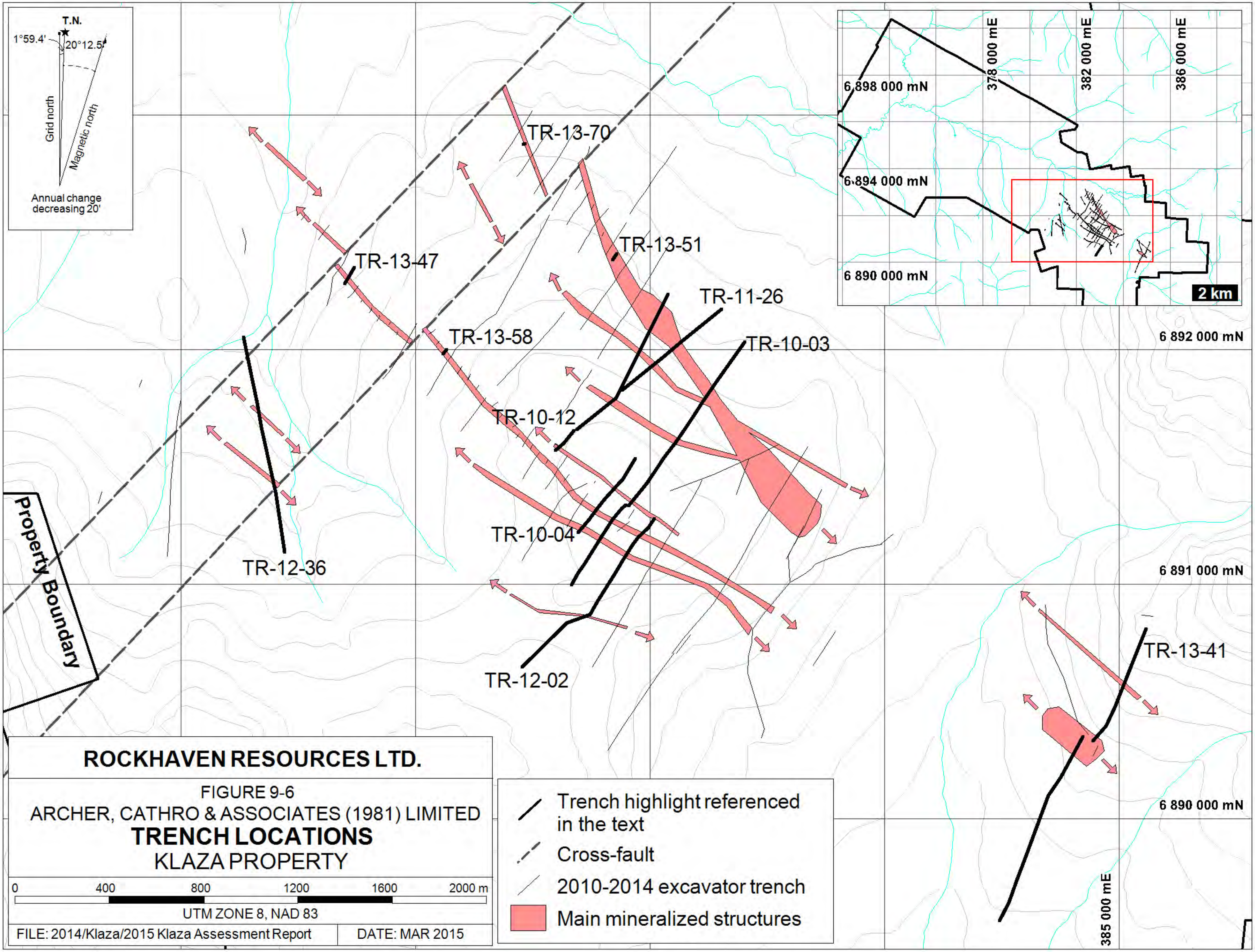
The **Pearl Zone** is the most northerly mineralized structure identified on the Property. It was exposed in two excavator trenches located 450 m apart along a recessive linear. The best interval was exposed in TR-13-41S, which averaged 2.85 g/t gold and 20.04 g/t silver across 10.72 m. This interval included 1.25 m grading 19.75 g/t gold and 148.00 g/t silver.

The **BYG Zone** splays south off the east-central part of the Klaza Zone. It has been traced by excavator trenches for 650 m and hosts veins developed along the selvages of two dyke swarms. Trench TR-11-26 returned 2.13 g/t gold and 7.94 g/t silver across 14.68 m.

The **Herc Zone** also appears to splay off the Klaza Zone, approximately 300 m east of the BYG Zone. The Herc Zone was discovered in 2010 by following up historical soil geochemical results and has been traced over a 460 m strike length. The best exposure was in TR-10-12, which yielded 3.06 g/t gold and 48.66 g/t silver over 7.60 m. Trenching along the projected strike to the west failed to identify significant mineralization, although strong alteration was exposed along the inferred trend.

The **Pika Zone** was also discovered in 2010 and lies 650 m south of the Klaza Zone. It hosts one or two discrete veins that have been tested by four trenches along a 740 m strike length. This zone has a relatively weak soil geochemical signature compared to the other known zones. The best interval obtained to date yielded 2.94 g/t gold and 190.06 g/t silver over 3.20 m (TR-12-04).

The **AEX Zone** was discovered in 2012, lies 850 m south of the Klaza Zone and has been traced for 1,650 m. The best trench exposure was in TR-10-03 and returned 10.90 g/t gold and 56.41 g/t silver over 1.25 m.



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 9-6
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
TRENCH LOCATIONS
KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2014/Klaza/2015 Klaza Assessment Report | DATE: MAR 2015

The **Dickson Zone** was also discovered in 2012 and lies 1,050 m south of the BRX Zone. It has been exposed in two areas, located approximately 1,500 m apart within a 3,000 m long geophysical and multi-element geochemical anomaly. The best exposure from this zone came from TR-12-02 and returned 10.85 g/t gold and 93.60 g/t silver over 1.60 m.

The **Chevron Zone** was another 2012 discovery, which lies 1,150 m south of the BRX Zone. It hosts multiple vein structures that have only been tested by two trenches. The best trench results were 3.79 g/t gold and 190.48 g/t silver over 9.20 m and 6.25 g/t gold and 319 g/t silver over 4.80 m, both from TR-12-36.

The **BRX Zone** was the original historical discovery on the Property and has now been traced for 2,400 m by 37 trenches. This total strike length includes fault offset segments. Mineralization within the BRX Zone is associated with a laterally extensive feldspar porphyry dyke. Veins occur on the margins of that dyke and, where the dyke splits into two or more 'fingers,' the number of veins increases, which sometimes results in wider mineralized intervals. All of the vein exposures in this zone host abundant sulphide and quartz veinlets. The best results are from the 500 m long section, called the ***Western BRX Zone***, which is situated between two northeast trending cross-faults. Highlights from this section include 87.0 g/t gold and 768 g/t silver over 1.15 m in TR-13-47 and 71.4 g/t gold and 1,310 g/t silver over 2.25 m in TR-13-58.

The **Klaza Zone** is another historical zone and has also been traced for a strike length of 2,400 m. The zone is made up of numerous individual veins that range between 0.2 to 4.5 m wide.

Mineralization in the ***Central Klaza Zone*** is hosted within a laterally extensive complex of steeply dipping veins, breccias and sheeted veinlets that are associated with a swarm of feldspar porphyry dykes. The strongest veins are typically found along dyke margins. The best result returned from this part of the Klaza Zone was 5.61 g/t gold and 300 g/t silver over 18.79 m in TR-13-51.

Narrow, high-grade silver-gold enriched veins in the ***Western Klaza Zone*** are believed to represent a more distal style of mineralization. A strong vein and a nearby weaker vein; both with good lateral continuity, have been traced along this segment of the zone. These veins are not emplaced alongside a feldspar porphyry dyke, nor are they flanked by the type of sheeted veining seen elsewhere in the Klaza Zone. The mineral assemblages contain higher proportions of arsenopyrite and sulphosalts than are common further east in the zone, and silver to gold ratios are higher. The best trench result from this part of the Klaza Zone was 16.76 g/t gold and 1,052 g/t silver over 3.03 m in TR-13-70.

While individual mineralized exposures within the Klaza Zone are generally comparable to those at other zones on the Property, the Central and Eastern Klaza Zones are distinguished by the presence of multiple subparallel veins, which are relatively closely spaced within a structural corridor that is up to 100 m wide.

In 2013, two trenches tested the projected extension of the Klaza Zone 1,300 m east of the main trenching area. The best of these trenches (TR-13-41S) yielded multiple mineralized intervals, including 1.91 m grading 2.38 g/t gold and 18.25 g/t silver. The area between this trench and the known Klaza Zone has not yet been drilled or trenched and the continuity between these areas has not been established.

9.4 Geophysical Surveys

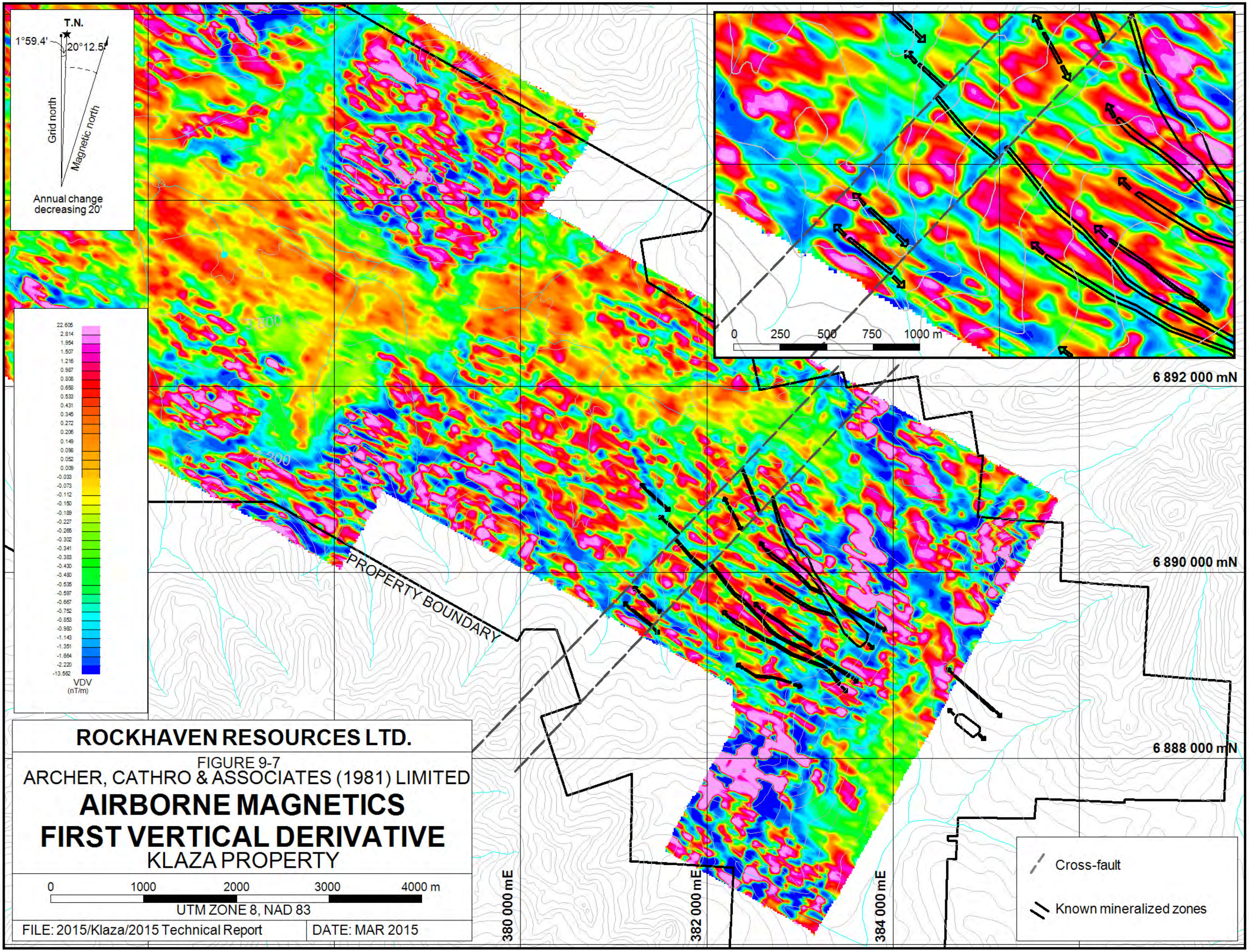
To date, four types of geophysical surveys have been completed on the Property: (1) SJ Geophysics Ltd. of Delta, British Columbia conducted two ground-based VLF-EM and magnetic surveys on behalf of BYG Natural Resources in 1996 (Visser et al., 1996) and Rockhaven in 2014; (2) Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon conducted a gradient array induced polarization survey on behalf of Bannockburn Resources in 2006 (Wengzynowski, 2006); (3) New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. (NSG) of Markham, Ontario conducted two high sensitivity helicopter-borne magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric surveys for Rockhaven during the 2010 (Turner and Tarswell, 2011) and 2011 (Tarswell and Turner, 2012) field seasons; and (4) Ground Truth Exploration of Dawson City, Yukon conducted high resolution induced polarization surveys along two experimental lines in the Cental Klaza and Central BRX zones for Rockhaven during the 2013 field season.

The **NSG** surveys resulted in 326 line kilometres being flown on a grid that covered most of the Property (Klaza 1 to 319 claims). Condor Consulting, Inc. of Lakewood, Colorado was retained to ensure quality control and produced a 3D model of the total field magnetics as well as various vertical derivatives.

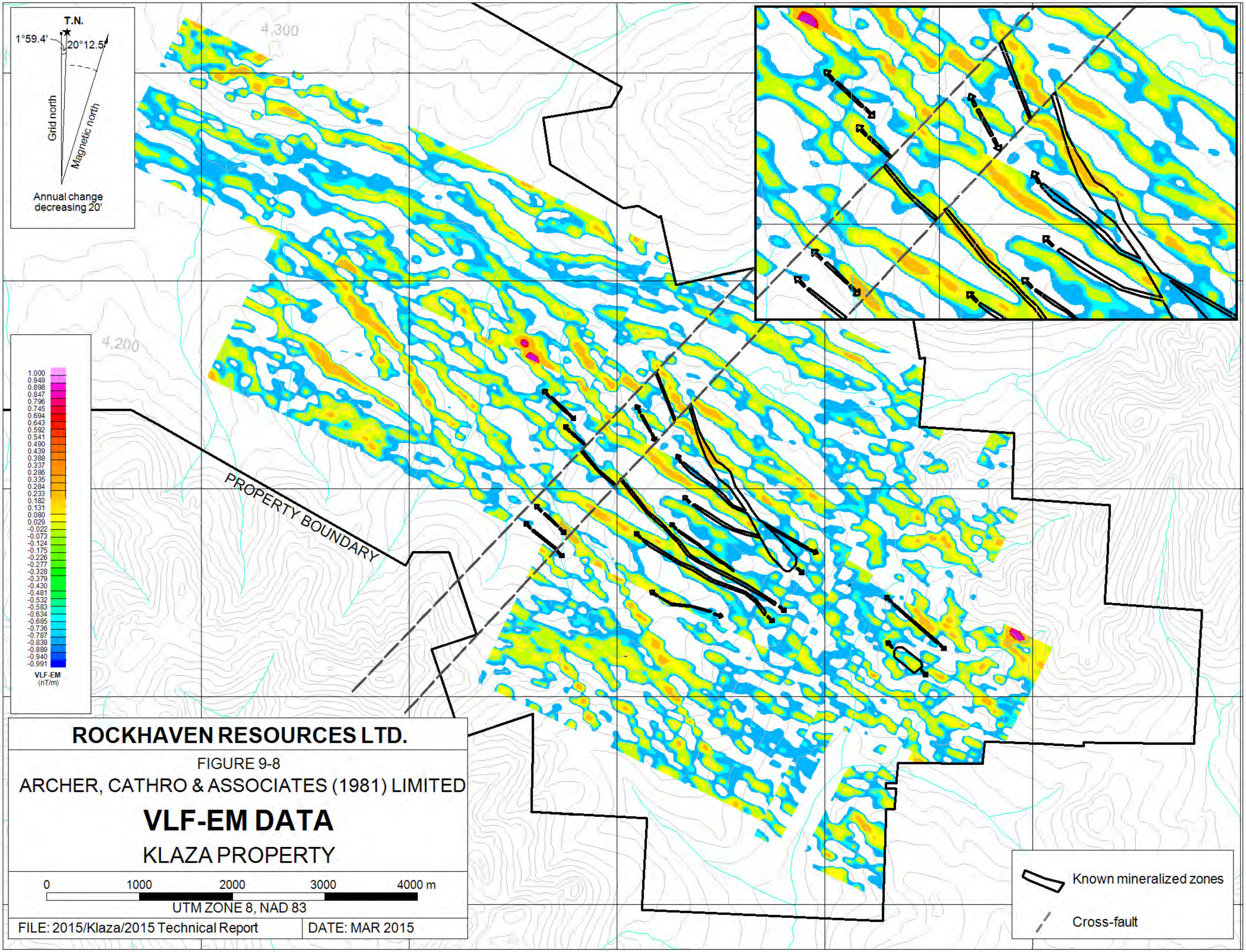
The magnetic surveys identified a number of prominent, linear magnetic lows on the Property. Subsequent trenching and drilling have shown that many of the northwesterly trending lows coincide with mineralized structural zones, while northeasterly trending breaks in the magnetic data correspond to cross-faults. These relationships are consistent with the low magnetic susceptibility results returned from core samples within the altered structural zones compared to higher values from surrounding unaltered wallrocks. Several of the magnetic lows extend outside the main areas of exploration and have not yet been tested by drilling or trenching. Figure 9-7 shows the first vertical derivative of the magnetic data overlain with the interpreted surface traces of the structural zones.

Elevated potassic radioactivity is evident in the general area of the main zones in the eastern part of the Property, but does not specifically coincide with individual mineralized zones. Numerous porphyry dykes and frost boils containing porphyry fragments lie within this area and are the probable source of this radioactivity. The Klaza River valley generally has subdued radiometric response, which is likely due to thick vegetation and water saturation in the flats adjacent to the river. Elevated radioactivity that directly correlates with the bed of the Klaza River may be caused by exposed gravels, which include abundant potassium feldspar bearing, intrusive material.

The **SJ Geophysics** VLF-EM and ground-based magnetic surveys covered 330 line kilometres on a 4.5 by 8 km grid in the eastern and central part of the Property. SJ Geophysics interpreted the data and produced images relating to it. These surveys delineated numerous linear magnetic lows and VLF-EM conductors that coinside with known mineralized zones. Northerly trending breaks in the VLF-EM conductors correspond to known or suspected cross-faults. Figure 9-8



T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
VDV (nT/m)
0
250
500
750
1000 m
6 892 000 mN
6 890 000 mN
6 888 000 mN
380 000 mE
382 000 mE
384 000 mE
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Cross-fault
Known mineralized zones
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 9-7
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
AIRBORNE MAGNETICS
FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
1000
2000
3000
4000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 9-8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

VLF-EM DATA

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015

shows the results of this survey overlain with the interpreted surface traces of the mineralized structural zones and their possible extensions along strike.

The gradient array and pole-dipole IP survey conducted by **Aurora Geosciences** covered an 1,800 by 1,450 m area in the east-central part of the Property. Readings were collected at 25 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart. This survey identified two main anomalies, both of which feature elevated chargeability with coincident resistivity lows.

The most prominent anomaly is located in the southeastern corner of the grid. It is only partially defined and currently comprises a 1,000 m diameter, semicircular area characterized by moderate chargeability and low resistivity, which remains open to the south and east. This anomaly coincides with an area of weak to strong gold-in-soil geochemistry (25 to 100 ppb) and strong copper geochemistry (>200 ppm) as well as porphyry style mineralization that is part of the Kelly Zone. To date, only two trenches and one drill hole have tested the northern edge of the anomaly with the best result coming from hole KL-12-115, which averaged 0.15% copper, 0.14 g/t gold, 2.70 g/t silver and 0.010% molybdenum over 93.15 m.

The second IP anomaly includes three westerly trending chargeability features of weak to moderate intensity. These chargeability features are 710 to 1,200 m long and are offset 30 to 190 m to the south from parallel resistivity lows. The IP anomaly also includes three other, smaller chargeability highs that directly coincide with resistivity lows. These latter features correspond with parts of the BRX, AEX and BYG zones.

The experimental IP survey conducted by **Ground Truth Exploration** collected dipole-dipole extended, inverse Schlumberger and strong gradient array data on section lines 10+050 mE and 10+600 mE at the Klaza and BRX zones. Each of these lines was 415 m long (a single spread length for the arrays). Transceivers were placed 5 m apart along the lines, resulting in a very high signal to noise ratio and thus providing high quality resistivity data. The mineralized vein and breccia zones tested by the two lines show up as resistivity lows that coincide with chargeability highs.

10.0 DRILLING

The mineral resource estimation discussed in this report was determined using the data provided by diamond drilling completed by Rockhaven between 2010 and 2014. It did not include any of Rockhaven's percussion drill results or any of the historical drill data.

10.1 Historical Diamond and Percussion Drilling

Between 1973 and 1999, a total of 25 diamond drill holes (2,129.9 m) and two percussion drill holes (253.5 m) were completed on ground currently covered by the Property. Diamond drilling at the Klaza and BRX zones yielded a number of significant gold and silver intercepts; however, previous operators considered the mineralized widths to be too narrow to warrant follow up work. The percussion drilling tested a 700 by 900 m copper-in-soil anomaly on the eastern part of the Property. Although weak porphyry-type mineralization (0.10% copper over 16 m) was intersected in the percussion holes, no additional work was done to further test the porphyry centre. Results of this historical drilling are further discussed in Section 6.0.

10.2 Recent Diamond and Percussion Drilling

Between 2010 and 2014, a total of 56,672 m of exploration and definition drilling was done by Rockhaven in 240 diamond drill holes on the Property. In 2011, Rockhaven completed 2,940 m of drilling in 21 reverse circulation percussion drill holes on the Property. Figure 9-9 illustrates the locations of all 21 of the reverse circulation percussion holes while Figure 9-10 shows the location of all 240 of the diamond drill holes.

All percussion drill holes were drilled at dips of -50° at azimuths of 035° (north-northeast). The holes were designed to test targets identified by geophysical and soil geochemical surveys. The majority of the holes were drilled west of the known mineralized zones, but a few are in the Klaza River valley, north of the known mineralized zones.

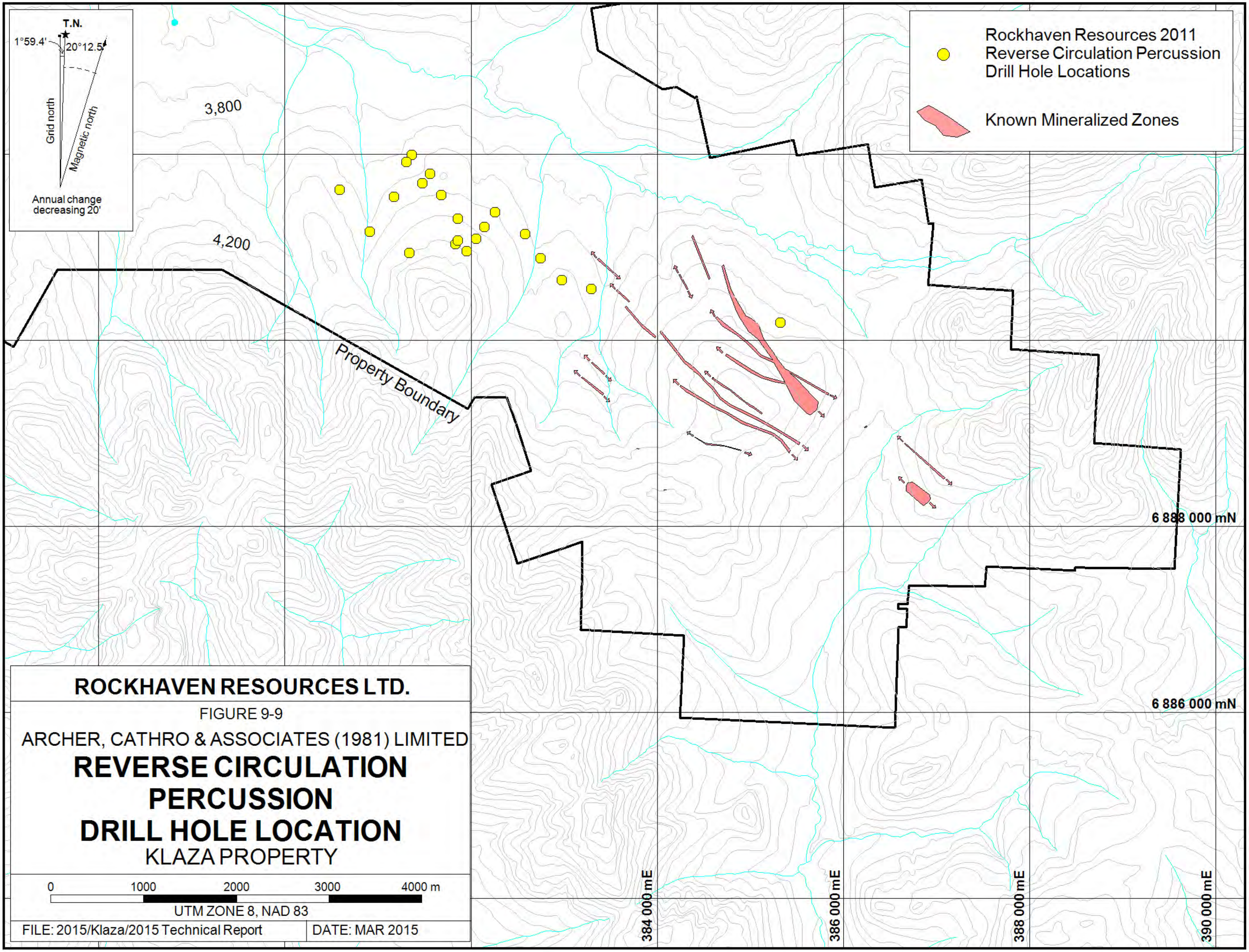
The 2011 reverse circulation percussion drill program successfully identified areas containing pathfinder minerals and favourable alteration types, but did not discover any well mineralized vein zones. Galena, arsenopyrite and sphalerite were recognized in cuttings from several percussion holes, where they appeared to be disseminated throughout zones of phyllic altered granodiorite up to 20 m in width. No significant gold or silver values were obtained from samples taken over these intervals.

All diamond drill holes were collared at dips of -50° and most of the holes had azimuths of 030° to 035° (north-northeast) as shown on Figure 9-10. Drilling was completed on section lines spaced roughly 50 m apart along much of the lengths of both the Klaza and BRX zones.

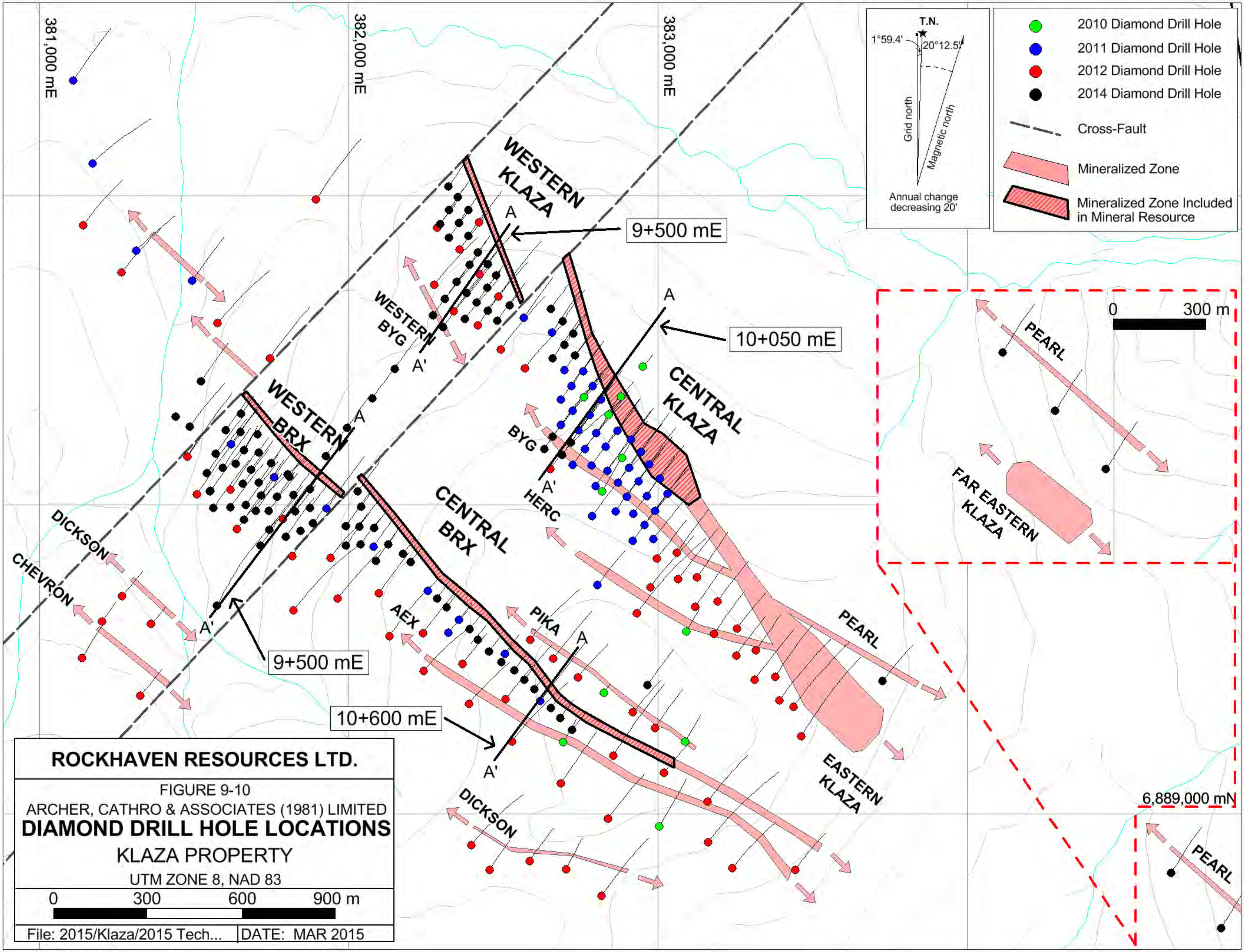
Final hole depths within the Klaza Zone averaged 259.66 m, which included a maximum hole depth of 550.77 m. At the BRX Zone, final hole depths averaged 217.65 m and reached a maximum of 559.90 m. The number of holes and total metres drilled on the Property each year between 2010 and 2014 are listed by zone in Table 10-1 (note – Nearby Exploration includes all holes drilled outside the BRX and Klaza zones).

Table 10-1: 2010 to 2014 Diamond Drilling Summary

Target – Year	Holes Drilled	Total Drilled (m)
Klaza Zone – 2010	7	1,035.10
BRX Zone – 2010	4	606.98
Klaza Zone – 2011	39	11,211.85
BRX Zone – 2011	9	1,717.25
Klaza Zone – 2012	27	8,269.10
BRX Zone – 2012	31	9,652.55
Klaza Zone – 2014	33	6,488.33
BRX Zone – 2014	57	9,882.12
Nearby Exploration – 2011-2014	33	7,808.69



T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
3,800
4,200
Property Boundary
Rockhaven Resources 2011 Reverse Circulation Percussion Drill Hole Locations
Known Mineralized Zones
6 888 000 mN
6 886 000 mN
384 000 mE
386 000 mE
388 000 mE
390 000 mE
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 9-9
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
REVERSE CIRCULATION PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE LOCATION
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
1000
2000
3000
4000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015



381,000 mE
382,000 mE
383,000 mE
6,889,000 mN
T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
2010 Diamond Drill Hole
2011 Diamond Drill Hole
2012 Diamond Drill Hole
2014 Diamond Drill Hole
Cross-Fault
Mineralized Zone
Mineralized Zone Included in Mineral Resource
WESTERN KLAZA
WESTERN BYG
WESTERN BRX
CENTRAL KLAZA
CENTRAL BRX
BYG
HERC
AEX
PIKA
PEARL
EASTERN KLAZA
FAR EASTERN KLAZA
DICKSON
CHEVRON
A
A'
9+500 mE
10+050 mE
10+600 mE
0
300 m
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 9-10
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
300
600
900 m
File: 2015/Klaza/2015 Tech...
DATE: MAR 2015

Table 10-2 shows the drill confirmed strike length of each of the main zones, the maximum down-dip intercept depth in each zone and a select gold-biased drill intercept from each of the zones.

Table 10-2: Data for Main Mineralized Zones

Zone	Mineralized Strike Length (m)	Maximum Down-dip Drill Intercept (m)	Drill Intercept (2010 to 2014 Diamond Drilling)
Western Klaza	400	250	13.75 g/t gold and 357 g/t silver over 2.11m (KL-12-115)
Central Klaza	800	325	7.20 g/t gold and 260 g/t silver over 15.30 m (KL-10-07)
Eastern Klaza	1100	180	34.10 g/t gold and 47.5 g/t silver over 1.00m (KL-12-68)
Western BRX	500	520	5.78 g/t gold and 111 g/t silver over 15.62m (KL-12-96)
Central BRX	1900	400	11.30 g/t gold and 233 g/t silver over 1.52m (KL-12-114)
Pika	740	250	32.52 g/t gold and 34.3 g/t silver over 3.36 m (KL-10-06)
AEX	1650	310	9.03 g/t gold and 27.7 g/t silver over 1.00 m (KL-12-125)
BYG	650	150	6.29 g/t gold and 342 g/t silver over 1.43 m (KL-11-63)
Dickson	450	100	7.08 g/t gold and 127 g/t silver over 1.00 m (KL-12-86)
HERC	460	310	3.39 g/t gold and 205 g/t silver over 2.28 m (KL-12-95)
Chevron	250	90	3.97 g/t gold and 95.4 g/t silver over 1.26 m (KL-12-120)
Pearl	450	100	2.09 g/t gold and 5.68 g/t silver over 2.57 m (KL-14-234)

All of the mineralized zones listed above begin at surface and are open to expansion along strike and to depth.

Although significant drill intercepts have been obtained from all of the nine main mineralized zones, the focus of the most recent exploration has been the BRX and Klaza zones. For the purposes of deposit modelling and mineral resource estimation, the zones have been subdivided as follows:

BRX – Central BRX and Western BRX

Klaza – Central Klaza and Western Klaza (drill density within Eastern Klaza does not support modelling at this time)

The **BRX Zone** has been traced for approximately 2,400 m along strike and been tested to a maximum depth of 520 m down-dip. Mineralization is associated with a laterally extensive northwest striking and moderately to steeply southwest dipping feldspar porphyry dyke. Veins occur on the margins of that dyke and, where the dyke bifurcates, the number of veins increases, which sometimes results in wider mineralized intervals.

The ***Central BRX Zone*** features veins and vein zones that are dominated by quartz, pyrite and iron-rich carbonates (ankerite and siderite). Pyrite, sphalerite and galena are the main sulphide minerals, while arsenopyrite and sulphosalts are absent, or present in only minor quantities. A type section depicting the geometry of the mineralized veining relative to the dyke is shown in Figure 10-1. The best intervals from the Central BRX Zone came from KL-14-197, which graded 6.76 g/t gold and 978 g/t silver over 0.73 m and KL-11-29, which returned 3.29 g/t gold and 407 g/t silver over 3.00 m.

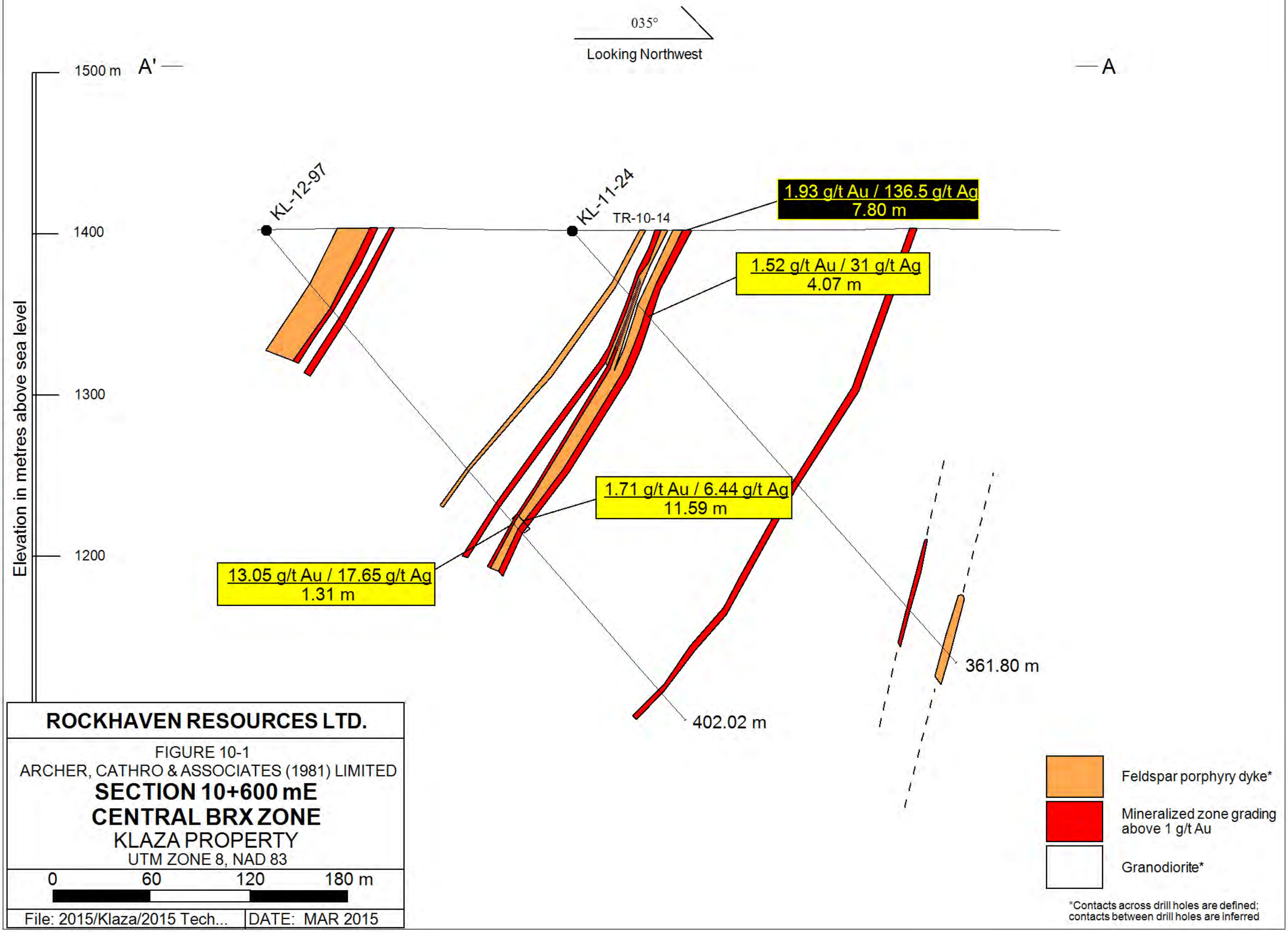
The ***Western BRX Zone*** consists of quartz veins and vein zones that contain pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and sulphosalts. Carbonate gangue facies in these veins largely comprises manganiferous carbonates. Figure 10-2 illustrates the geometry of the mineralization defining this zone.

The two best intercepts in the Western BRX Zone were in the deepest holes, KL-12-96 and KL-14-238. KL-12-96 intersected two veins grading 25.1 g/t gold and 621 g/t silver over 2.32 m and 10.55 g/t gold and 92.7 g/t silver over 2.90 m. When composited together with adjoining samples, the boarder interval averaged 5.78 g/t gold and 111 g/t silver over 15.62 m. KL-14-238 intersected multiple veins within an 18.5 m interval that averaged 2.19 g/t gold and 120 g/t silver. The best of the veins in that interval graded 16.29 g/t gold and 1,435 g/t silver over 1.37 m. KL-14-238 intersected the zone 200 m down-dip from the closest hole.

The mineralogical differences between the Western BRX and Central BRX zones suggest some degree of vertical off-set along a major cross-fault, which separates the two segments of the zone. Figure 10-3 is an inclined longitudinal section illustrating gold equivalent distribution using grade-thickness normalization of gold and silver values from diamond drill holes and excavator trenches located along the BRX Zone. Gold equivalencies were calculated using $1,200 gold per ounce and $20 silver per ounce in US dollar currency and assumes 100% recoveries of both metals. The longitudinal section does not include significant results returned from secondary veins found in the hanging wall or footwall of the main structure. Inclined longitudinal sections illustrating separate gold and silver grade-thickness along the BRX Zone are presented on Figures 10-4 and 10-5, respectively.

The **Klaza Zone** is located about 800 m northeast of the BRX Zone. Drill holes tested along the zone on section lines spaced approximately 50 m apart. The Klaza Zone has been subdivided into three sub-zones – Eastern Klaza Zone, Central Klaza Zone and Western Klaza Zone. Only the latter two sub-zones are described below because the distance between drill holes in the Eastern Klaza Zone is too great for the data to be included in the mineral resource estimate. The Central and Western Klaza zones are off-set by the same cross-fault that separates the corresponding sections of the BRX Zone.

Mineralization in the ***Central Klaza* Zone** (east of section KL 9+900 m and west of section KL 10+500 m) is hosted within a laterally extensive complex of steeply dipping veins, breccias and sheeted veinlets, which are associated with a swarm of feldspar porphyry dykes. The strongest veins are typically found along dyke margins. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite are the main sulphide minerals in this sub-zone. Excellent results from this part of the Klaza Zone were reported from an interval in KL-10-07, which graded 7.20 g/t gold and 260 g/t silver over 15.30



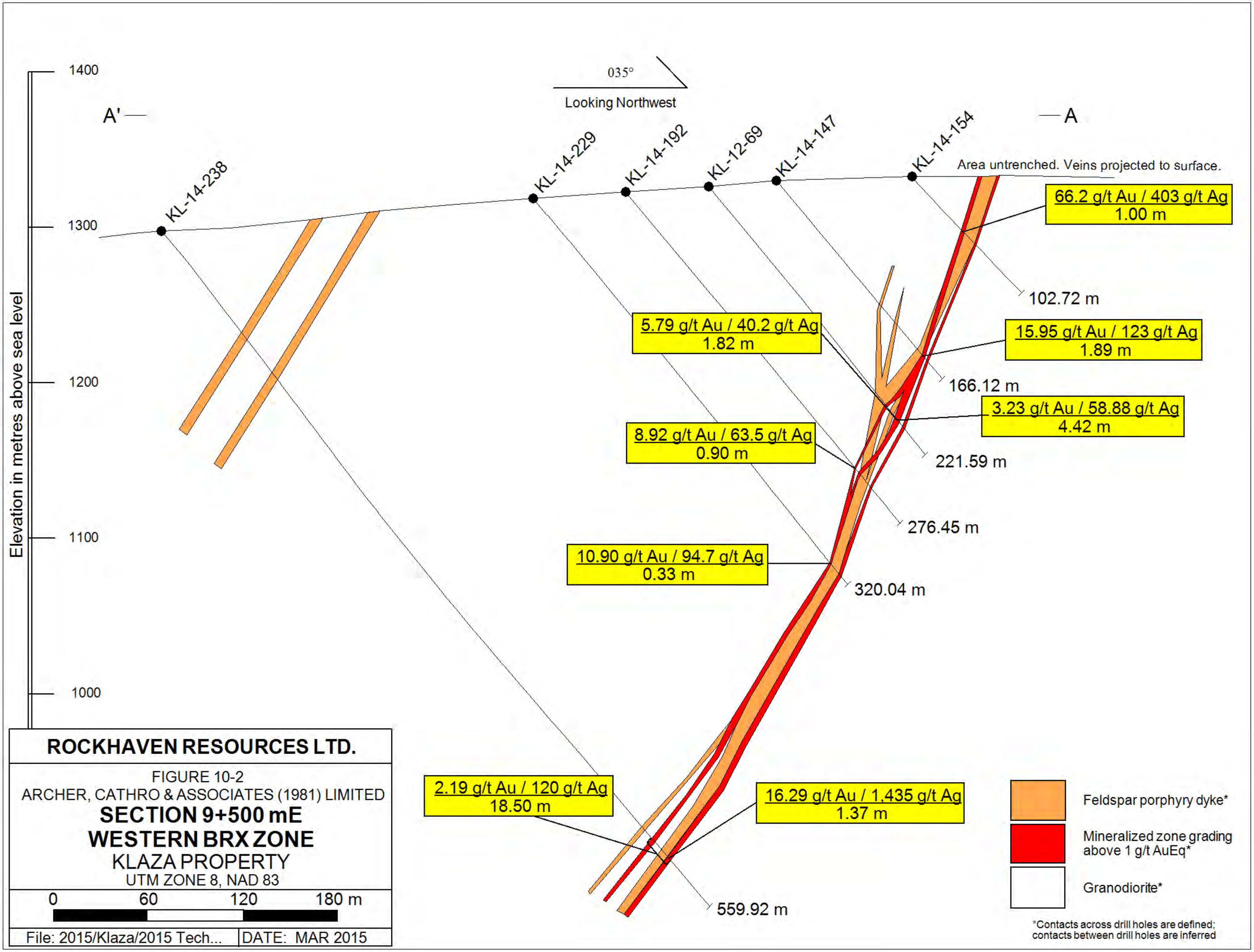
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

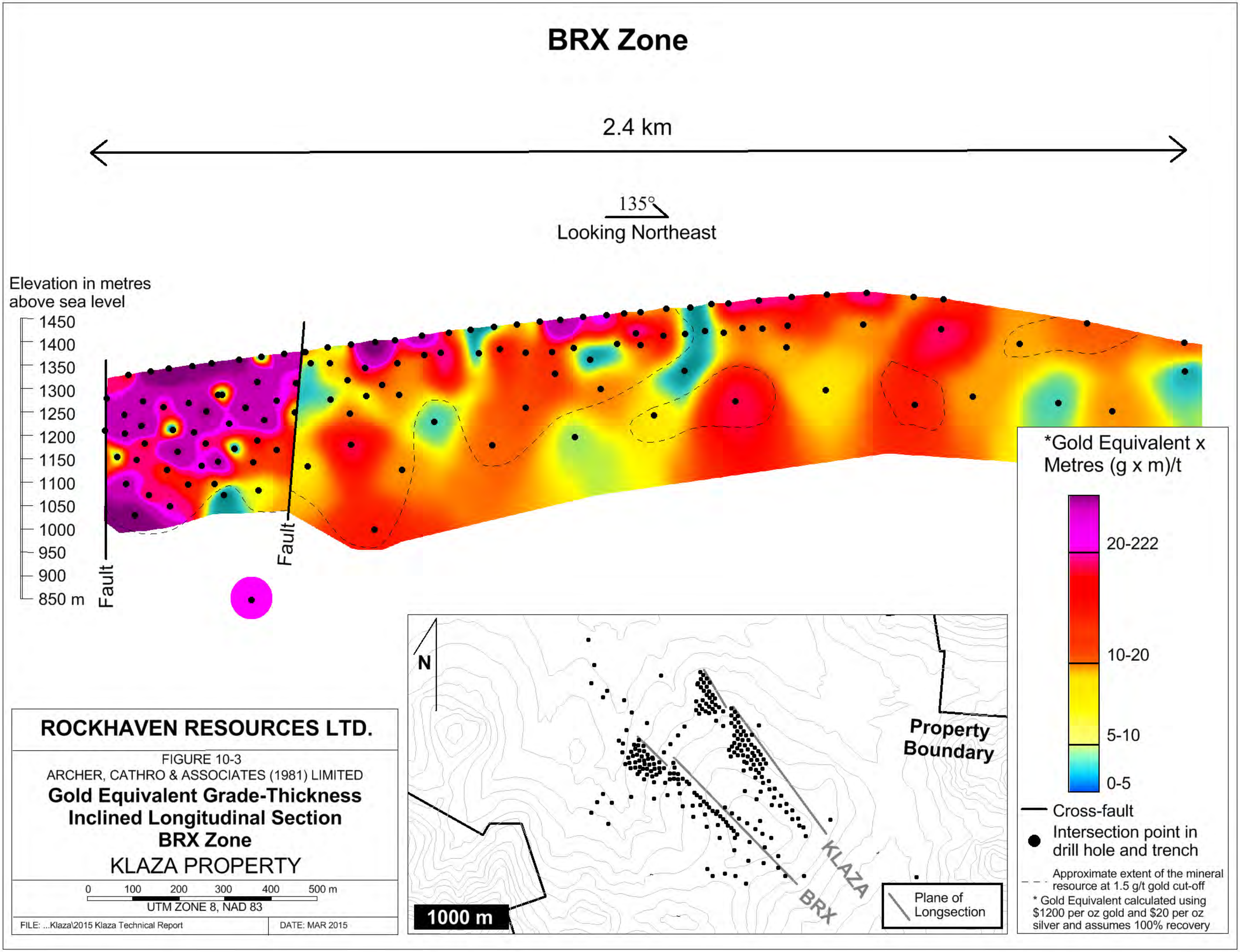
FIGURE 10-1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

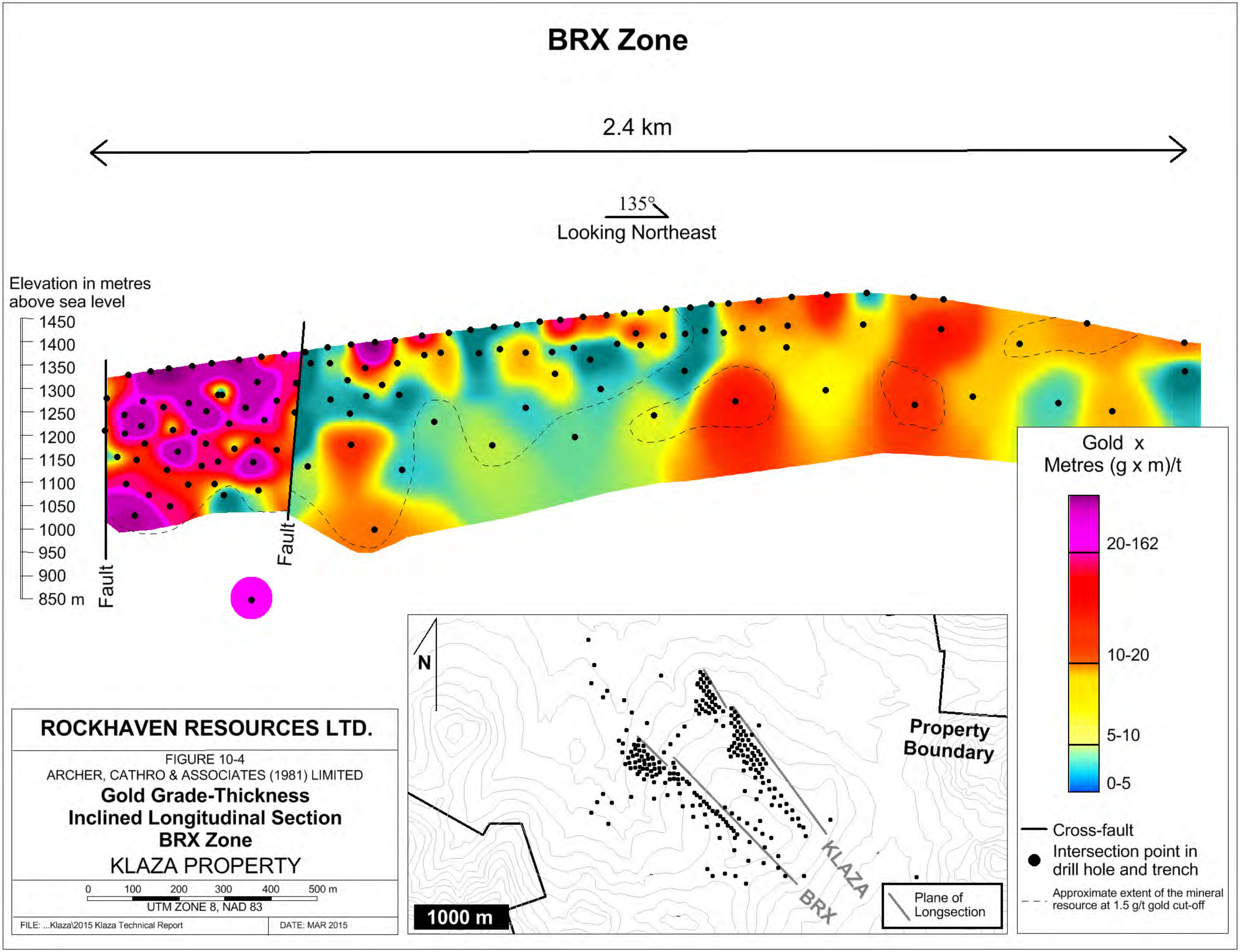
SECTION 10+600 mE
CENTRAL BRX ZONE
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

0 60 120 180 m

File: 2015/Klaza/2015 Tech... | DATE: MAR 2015


1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
Elevation in metres above sea level
035°
Looking Northwest
A'
A
KL-14-238
KL-14-229
KL-14-192
KL-12-69
KL-14-147
KL-14-154
Area untrenched. Veins projected to surface.
66.2 g/t Au / 403 g/t Ag
1.00 m
102.72 m
5.79 g/t Au / 40.2 g/t Ag
1.82 m
15.95 g/t Au / 123 g/t Ag
1.89 m
166.12 m
3.23 g/t Au / 58.88 g/t Ag
4.42 m
8.92 g/t Au / 63.5 g/t Ag
0.90 m
221.59 m
276.45 m
10.90 g/t Au / 94.7 g/t Ag
0.33 m
320.04 m
2.19 g/t Au / 120 g/t Ag
18.50 m
16.29 g/t Au / 1,435 g/t Ag
1.37 m
559.92 m
Feldspar porphyry dyke*
Mineralized zone grading above 1 g/t AuEq*
Granodiorite*
*Contacts across drill holes are defined; contacts between drill holes are inferred
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 10-2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION 9+500 mE
WESTERN BRX ZONE
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
60
120
180 m
File: 2015/Klaza/2015 Tech...
DATE: MAR 2015


BRX Zone
2.4 km
135°
Looking Northeast
Elevation in metres above sea level
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250
1200
1150
1100
1050
1000
950
900
850 m
Fault
Fault
*Gold Equivalent x Metres (g x m)/t
20-222
10-20
5-10
0-5
Cross-fault
Intersection point in drill hole and trench
Approximate extent of the mineral resource at 1.5 g/t gold cut-off
* Gold Equivalent calculated using $1200 per oz gold and $20 per oz silver and assumes 100% recovery
N
Property Boundary
KLAZA
BRX
Plane of Longsection
1000 m
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 10-3
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
Gold Equivalent Grade-Thickness Inclined Longitudinal Section BRX Zone
KLAZA PROPERTY
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: ...Klaza\2015 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 10-4

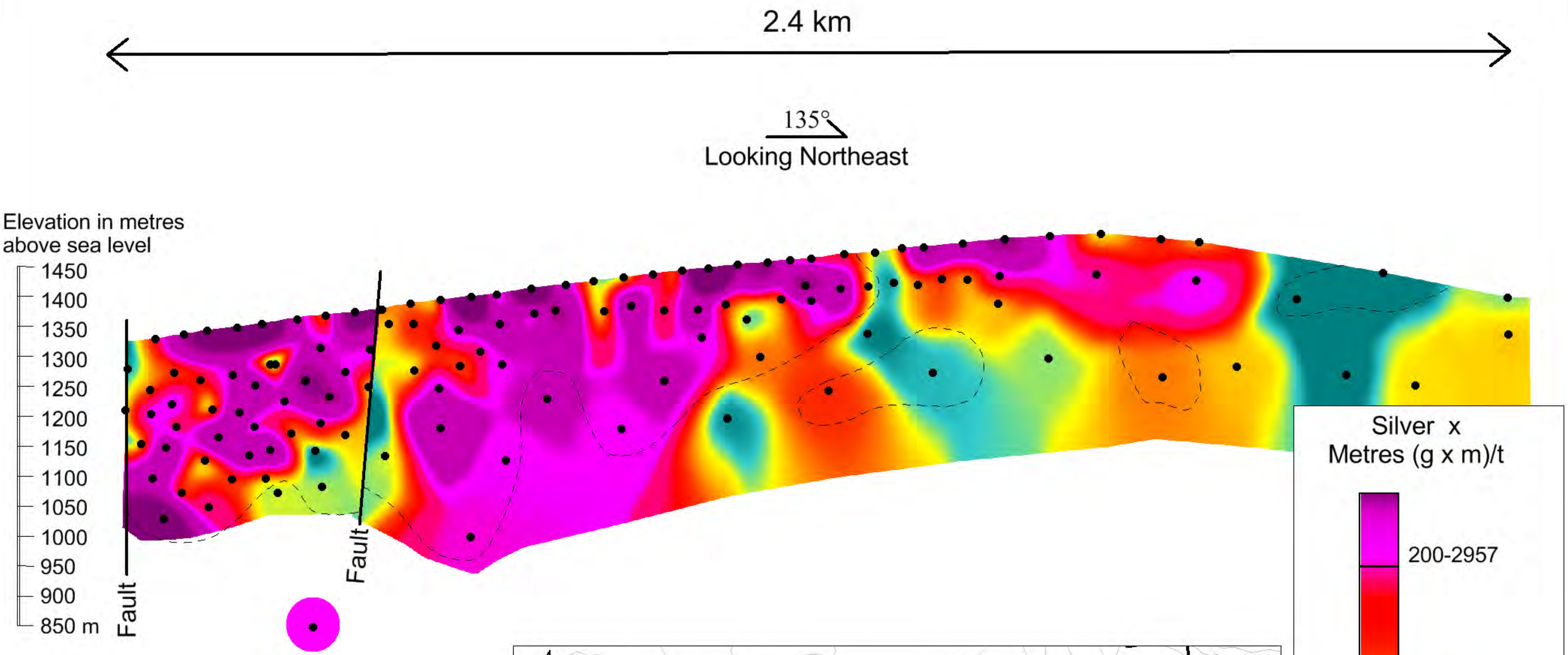
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

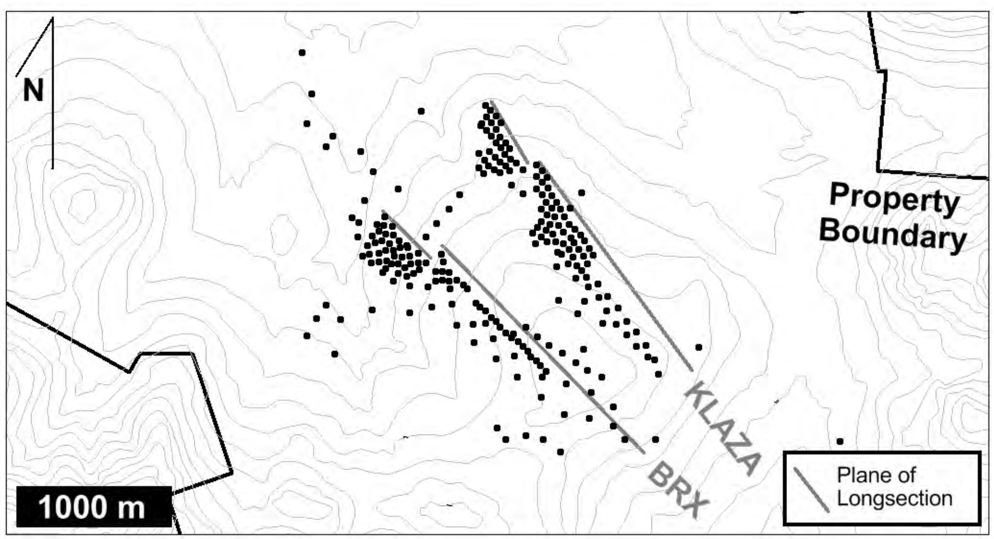
Gold Grade-Thickness Inclined Longitudinal Section BRX Zone

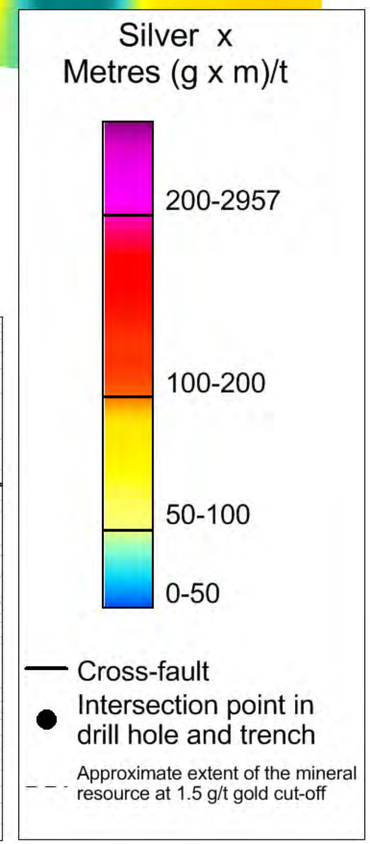
KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: ...Klaza\2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015

BRX Zone







ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 10-5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

Silver Grade-Thickness Inclined Longitudinal Section BRX Zone

KLAZA PROPERTY

0 100 200 300 400 500 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

FILE: ...Klaza\2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015

m and an interval in KL-12-133, which graded 11.90 g/t gold and 5.23 g/t silver across 6.70 m. KL-12-133 is the deepest hole at the Klaza Zone.

The ***Western Klaza Zone*** is defined by two narrow high-grade silver-gold veins (extending west from section KL 9+900). Unlike other zones, these veins are not emplaced alongside a feldspar porphyry dyke and they are not flanked by the type of sheeted veining seen elsewhere in the Klaza Zone. The mineral assemblages in the Western Klaza Zone contain higher proportions of arsenopyrite and sulphosalts than are common further east in the Klaza Zone, and silver to gold ratios are higher. Some of the best drill results from this area were cut in KL-12-115 and KL-14-220. KL-12-115 returned 4.51 g/t gold and 332 g/t silver across 7.12 m, including 13.75 g/t gold and 357 g/t silver across 2.11 m. An interval in KL-14-220 graded 15.38 g/t gold and 741 g/t silver across 1.46 m.

Type sections for the Central Klaza and Western Klaza zones are shown on Figures 10-6 and 10-7, respectively.

Figure 10-8 is an inclined longitudinal section demonstrating the gold equivalent distribution using grade-thickness normalization from diamond drill holes and excavator trenches located along the Klaza Zone. Gold equivalencies were calculated using $1,200 gold per ounce and $20 silver per ounce in US dollar currency and assumes 100% recoveries of both metals. The longitudinal section does not include significant results returned from secondary veins found in the hanging wall or footwall of the main structure. Inclined longitudinal sections illustrating separate gold and silver grade-thicknesses along the Klaza Zone are presented on Figures 10-9 and 10-10, respectively.

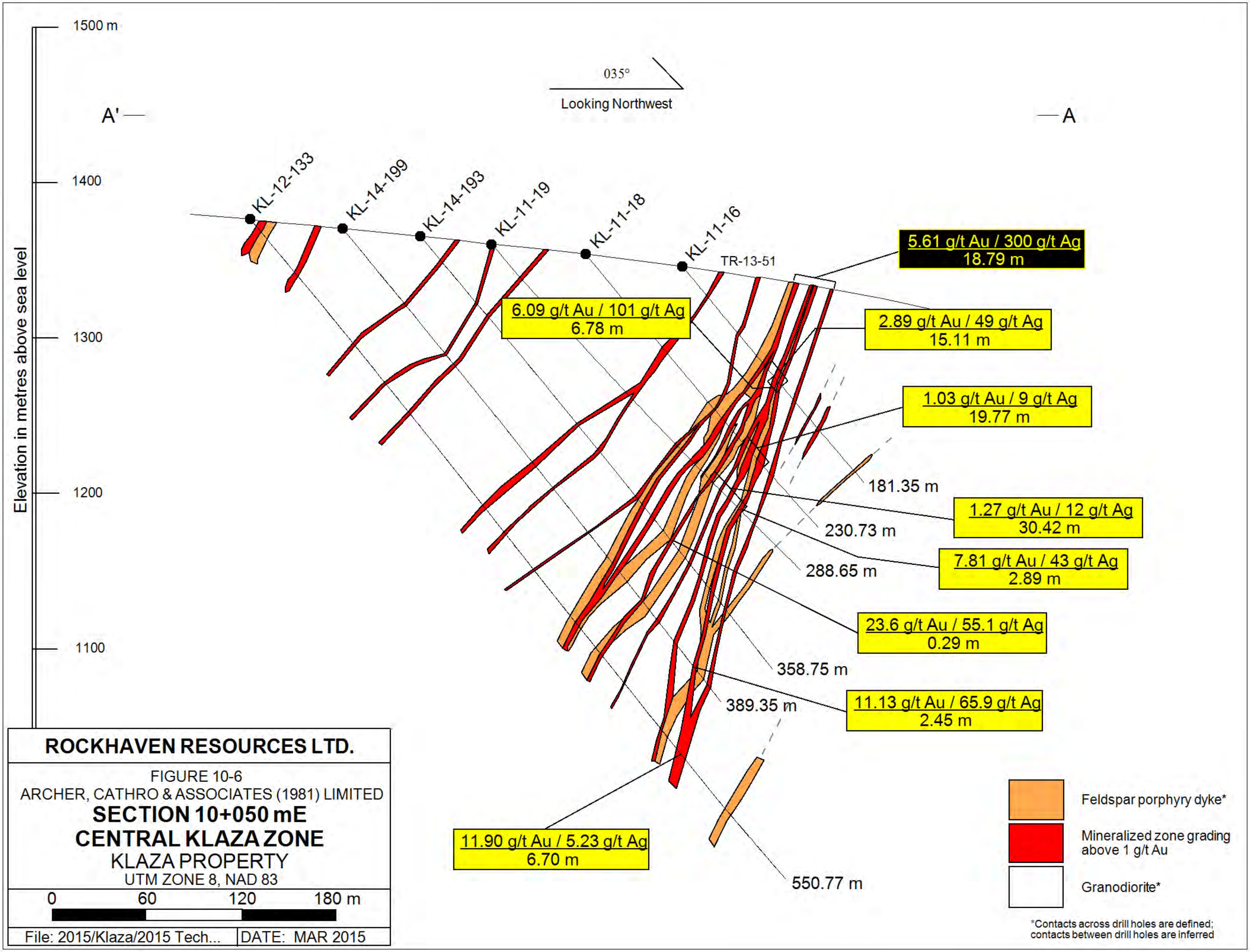
The Author does not know of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the 2010 to 2014 results.

10.3 Diamond Drilling Specifications

In 2010, diamond drilling on the Property was contracted to Top Rank Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Ste Rose du Lac, Manitoba, and was done with two skid-mounted, diesel-powered JKS-300 drills using NTW and BTW equipment.

In 2011, diamond drilling on the Property was contracted to three companies: Swiftsure Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Nanaimo, British Columbia; Strike Diamond Drilling of Kelowna, British Columbia; and, Elite Diamond Drilling of Vernon, British Columbia. The work was done using two skid-mounted, diesel-powered A-5 drills and one skid-mounted, diesel-powered JKS-300 drill. The A-5 drills used HQ equipment while the JKS-300 used BTW equipment. Percussion drilling was completed by Midnight Sun Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. This drilling was done using a track-mounted, diesel-powered reverse circulation percussion drill.

In 2012, diamond drilling on the Property was contracted to four companies: Swiftsure Diamond Drilling Ltd.; Strike Diamond Drilling; Elite Diamond Drilling; and, Platinum Diamond Drilling Inc. of Winnipegosis, Manitoba. The work was done using three skid-mounted, diesel-powered

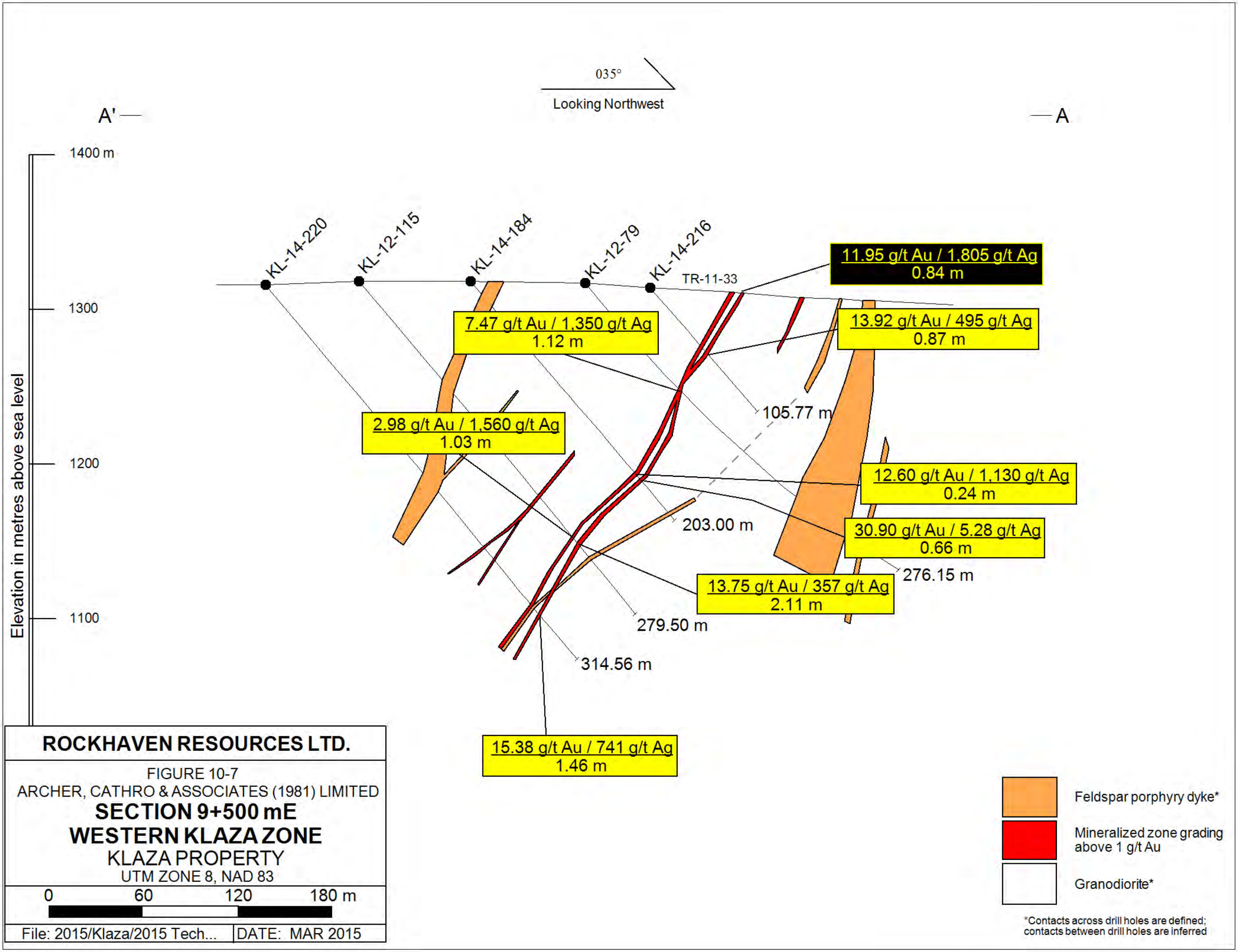


ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

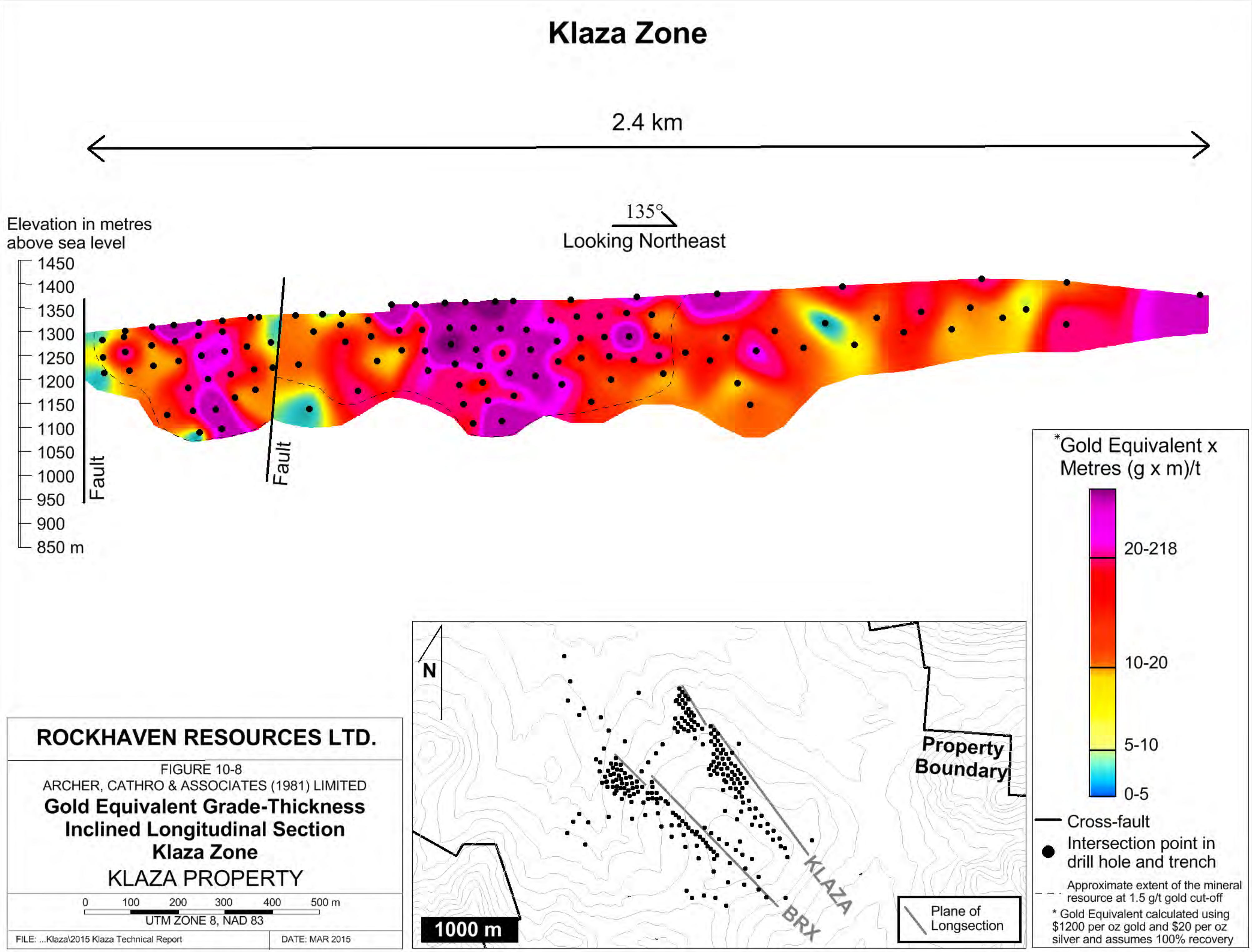
FIGURE 10-6
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION 10+050 mE
CENTRAL KLAZA ZONE
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

0 60 120 180 m

File: 2015/Klaza/2015 Tech... DATE: MAR 2015



035°
Looking Northwest
A'
A
1400 m
1300
1200
1100
Elevation in metres above sea level
KL-14-220
KL-12-115
KL-14-184
KL-12-79
KL-14-216
TR-11-33
11.95 g/t Au / 1,805 g/t Ag
0.84 m
7.47 g/t Au / 1,350 g/t Ag
1.12 m
13.92 g/t Au / 495 g/t Ag
0.87 m
105.77 m
2.98 g/t Au / 1,560 g/t Ag
1.03 m
12.60 g/t Au / 1,130 g/t Ag
0.24 m
203.00 m
30.90 g/t Au / 5.28 g/t Ag
0.66 m
276.15 m
13.75 g/t Au / 357 g/t Ag
2.11 m
279.50 m
314.56 m
15.38 g/t Au / 741 g/t Ag
1.46 m
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 10-7
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION 9+500 mE
WESTERN KLAZA ZONE
KLAZA PROPERTY
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
0
60
120
180 m
File: 2015/Klaza/2015 Tech...
DATE: MAR 2015
Feldspar porphyry dyke*
Mineralized zone grading above 1 g/t Au
Granodiorite*
*Contacts across drill holes are defined; contacts between drill holes are inferred



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 10-8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

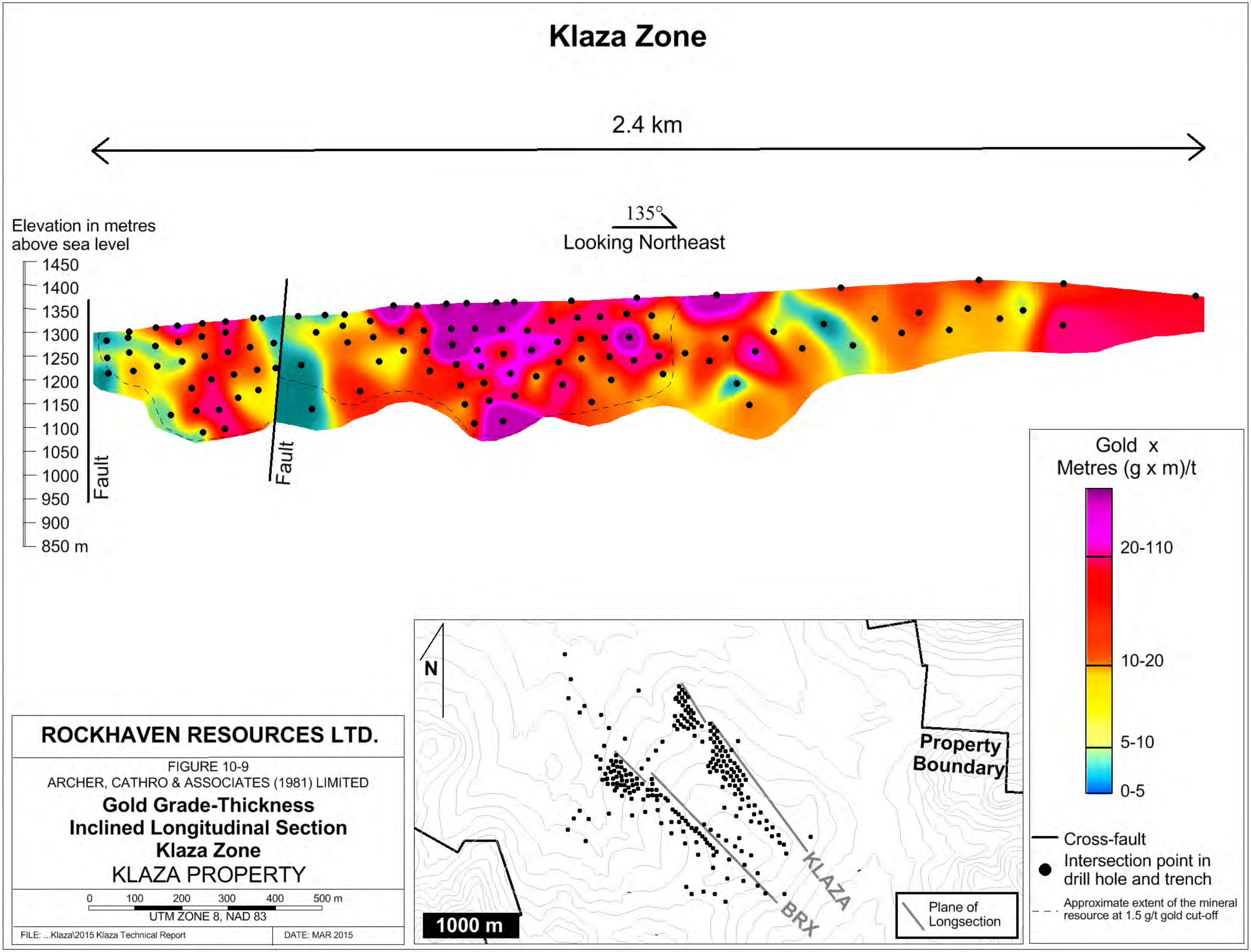
Gold Equivalent Grade-Thickness Inclined Longitudinal Section Klaza Zone

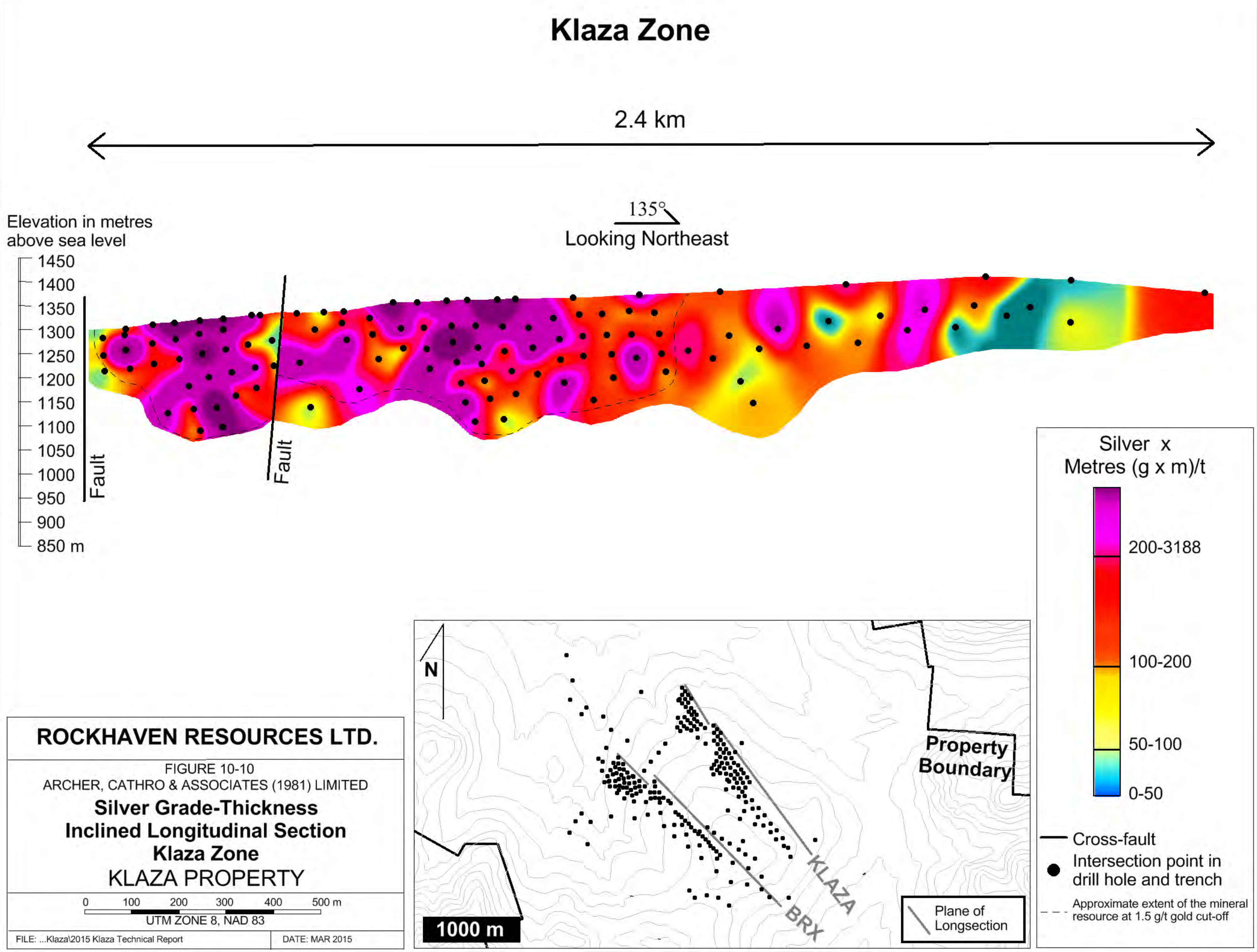
KLAZA PROPERTY

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

FILE: ...Klaza\2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015


Klaza Zone
2.4 km
135°
Looking Northeast
Elevation in metres
above sea level
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250
1200
1150
1100
1050
1000
950
900
850 m
Fault
Fault
Gold x
Metres (g x m)/t
20-110
10-20
5-10
0-5
Cross-fault
Intersection point in
drill hole and trench
Approximate extent of the mineral
resource at 1.5 g/t gold cut-off
N
Property
Boundary
KLAZA
BRX
1000 m
Plane of
Longsection
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 10-9
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
Gold Grade-Thickness
Inclined Longitudinal Section
Klaza Zone
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
100
200
300
400
500 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: ...Klaza\2015 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 10-10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

Silver Grade-Thickness Inclined Longitudinal Section Klaza Zone

KLAZA PROPERTY

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

FILE: ...Klaza\2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015

A-5 drills and one skid-mounted, diesel-powered JKS-300 drill. The A-5 drills used HQ and NQ equipment while the JKS-300 used BTW equipment.

In 2014, diamond drilling on the Property was contracted to Platinum Diamond Drilling Inc. The work was done using two skid-mounted, diesel-powered A-5 drills using HQ and NQ equipment, and a skid-mounted, diesel-powered Discovery II diamond drill using NQ equipment.

10.4 Drill Collar and Down-hole Surveys

All drill hole collars were surveyed by Archer Cathro employees using a Trimble SPS882 and SPS852 base and rover Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS system. The collars are marked by lengths of timber/wood that are securely placed into holes. A metal tag identifying the hole number is affixed to each hole marker.

Topography along section lines was initially surveyed by chain and compass, but was later resurveyed using the RTK GPS.

Most drill collars were aligned at surface using a Brunton compass. In 2014, a Reflex North Finder APS, a GPS based compass, was used to align the later drill holes (KL-14-181 and higher).

To determine the deflection of each drill hole, the orientation was measured a various intervals down the hole. In 2010 this was achieved by using an acid test taken the bottom of the hole, while holes completed in 2011 and 2012 were measured every 50 feet (15 m) using a “Ranger Explorer” magnetic multi-shot tool provided by Ranger Survey Systems. Measurements taken and recorded were azimuth, inclination, temperature, roll angle (gravity and magnetic) plus magnetic intensity, magnetic dip and gravity intensity (for quality assurance). All readings were reviewed and erroneous data were not used when plotting the final hole traces.

Drill holes completed during the 2014 program were routinely surveyed every 50 feet (15 m) using a Reflex EZ-Trac down-hole multi-shot magnetic survey instrument. At each survey station, this instrument recorded the drill hole azimuth and inclination as well as the magnetic intensity, temperature and other variables used for validating the readings.

Late in the 2014 season a manufacturing error with the magnetic sensors was discovered in one of the down-hole survey instruments used. Once identified, the faulty instrument was immediately replaced. However, a total of 35 holes were surveyed only using the faulty instrument. These holes include KL-14-163 to KL-14-204, excluding KL-14-175, KL-14-186, KL-14-194 and KL-14-196 to KL-14-199.

To evaluate and compare the reliability of each instrument used in 2014, the rate of change per metre (°/m) was calculated by dividing the difference in azimuth readings between two consecutive stations by the distance between those two stations. A negative value denotes a decrease in the azimuth down the hole. The following table lists the average rate of change (in degrees) per metre for each core diameter as well as the standard deviation of this rate of change, for both the faulty and accurate tools.

Table 10-3: 2014 Down-hole Survey Instrument Comparison

	Surveys Using Faulty Instrument		Surveys Using Accurate Instrument	
Core Size	**Average °/m**	**Standard Deviation**	**Average °/m**	**Standard Deviation**
HQ	0.016449	0.149853	0.013306	0.060434
NQ2	0.016927	0.107294	0.013894	0.053355

The azimuths recorded by the faulty instrument were shown to have much greater variability. All magnetic data, including the azimuth, for holes surveyed with the faulty instrument were deemed to be unreliable and have not been used. Because the inclination is measured using a non-magnetic sensor, it was considered acceptable for further use.

Data from the reliable surveys was plotted on a scatter plot showing the rate of change (°/m) against the down-hole distance of the survey station. A best fit line was then passed through the data points and the equation of this line determined. This equation approximates the deviation of the drill holes, and was used to calculate the deflection for the holes surveyed using the faulty instrument. These equations are presented in the following table, where c is equal to the rate of change (°/m) and d the down-hole distance.

HQ	c=0.00006 x d + 0.0027
NQ2	c=0.00006 x d + 0.0062

To calculate the azimuth at a given depth, the rate of change was calculated for each station. This was multiplied by the distance to the preceding station and added to the preceding azimuth. The surface orientation as recorded either by compass or with the APS, if available, was used as the initial azimuth at 0.00 m depth.

To check the accuracy of these formulas, azimuths were calculated at various depths within holes that were considered to have reliable data. These results were compared to the azimuth measured by a reliable instrument at the same depths. Overall, the calculated values averaged 0.59° less than the recorded values, with a maximum difference of 7.68° less than the corresponding recorded value. This maximum difference was from a survey station greater than 300 m down-hole from a hole collared at a different angle to the other holes and located in an area where the geological controls are not yet as well understood; therefore, a greater difference is not unexpected.

Of the 35 holes with erroneous survey data, only three holes were drilled beyond 300 m, 27 of these holes were less than 250 m long. On average, the calculated values for holes with reliable data were 0.34° and 0.26° less than the recorded value for survey stations less than 300 m and 250 m down-hole, respectively.

Hole KL-14-186 was extended late in the season and, therefore, was surveyed twice, first with the malfunctioning instrument and later with a reliable instrument. Station depths from the two surveys are offset by 3.05 m (10’). This is not believed to be a significant factor in the calculations. The erroneous, correct and calculated measurements are presented in the following table as a comparison.

Table 10-4: KL-14-186 Down-hole Survey Comparison

Depth (m)		Azimuth (TN)			Variance
Original	Re-Survey	Original (faulty)	Re-Survey	Calculated	Calculated – Re-Survey
0.00*	0.00*	35.0	35.0	35.00	0.00
20.42	23.47	35.8	35.1	35.08	0.02
35.66	38.71	33.0	34.5	35.15	-0.65
50.90	53.95	36.7	34.8	35.24	-0.44
66.14	69.19	34.1	35.3	35.34	-0.04
81.38	84.43	36.9	36.3	35.46	0.84
96.62	99.67	35.8	36.1	35.59	0.51
111.86	114.91	37.2	36.9	35.73	1.17
127.10	130.15	37.1	36.7	35.89	0.81
142.34	145.39	37.0	36.8	36.06	0.74
157.58	160.63	35.0	36.6	36.25	0.35
172.82	175.87	36.0	36.1	36.44	-0.34
188.06	191.11	36.9	36.8	36.66	0.14
203.30	206.35	35.1	37.4	36.89	0.51
218.54	221.59	36.5	37.4	37.13	0.27

*initial survey point was recorded using a compass on surface.

The approximated azimuth values calculated using this equation for the holes surveyed only with the faulty instrument were determined to be adequate for further use and have been included in the drill hole database. While this approximation method is considered reliable for shallow holes, it should only be used where no other data exists and not be used for survey stations much beyond 300 m.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, SECURITY AND ANALYSIS

This section describes the sampling methods, sample handling, analytical techniques and security measures followed during the 2010 to 2014 exploration programs. The programs were supervised by Archer Cathro on behalf of Rockhaven.

11.1 Historical Sampling

The Author has reviewed the methods and approaches, where available, in the pre-2010 historical reports. Those reports were prepared prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 and although the methods applied were industry standard at the time, the reports do not meet the standards of NI 43-101.

During the 1986 to 1989 programs, all samples were transported from the Property to Whitehorse by truck, escorted by a member of the geological crew and then shipped via Canadian Airlines or a commercial trucking company to Chemex Labs (now ALS Minerals) in North Vancouver, British Columbia. Soil geochemical samples were dry sieved through a -35 mesh screen and ring pulverized to approximately -100 mesh before being analyzed for gold by neutron activation and inductively coupled plasma (ICP) analyses. Channel samples were fire assayed for gold and silver. The 1988 drill core samples were also fire assayed for gold and silver.

11.2 Pre-sampling Procedures and Sampling Methods

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, grid soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals on lines spaced 100 m apart and oriented at 037°. All soil sample locations were recorded using hand-held GPS units. Sample sites are marked by aluminum tags inscribed with the sample numbers and affixed to 0.5 m wooden lath that were driven into the ground. Soil samples were collected from 30 to 80 cm deep holes dug with hand-held augers. They were placed into individually pre-numbered Kraft paper bags. Sampling was often hindered by permafrost on moss-covered, north-facing slopes. Samples were not collected from some of these locations due to poor sample quality.

All rock samples collected from the Klaza and BRX zones were taken from excavator trenches, because there are no naturally outcropping exposures of these zones.

Continuous chip samples were collected from bulldozer and excavator trenches in several parts of the Property during programs conducted between 1986 and 1989 and from 2010 to 2014. The collection protocol for channel samples was as follows:

1) Trenches were excavated.
2) The walls of trenches were cleaned, where necessary, with a shovel.
3) Trenches were mapped and sample intervals marked at geological breaks or at 1 to 10 m intervals depending on the intensity of alteration and mineralization.
4) Continuous chip samples were collected along one wall of the trench as close to the floor of the trench as slumping would allow using a geological hammer. The chips were collected either in a tub or on a sample sheet. Sample sizes averaged approximately two kilograms per linear meter sampled for intervals containing veins and about 7 kg per sample for intervals comprised primarily of altered wallrock.
5) Samples were placed in doubled 6 mm plastic bags along with a pre-numbered sample tag, then two or three samples were placed in a fiberglass bag sealed with a metal clasp and sample numbers were written on the outside of that bag with permanent felt pen.
6) In 2011 to 2014, one blank and one standard samples were randomly inserted into every batch. No quality control samples were inserted into batches in 2010.
7) In 2013, samples collected from trenches within the core of the BRX and Klaza Zones were divided into batches comprising 31 trench samples plus one blank sample, one assay standard and one coarse reject duplicate sample.

Geotechnical and geological logging was performed on all drill core from the 2010 to 2014 programs. A geotechnical log was filled out prior to geological logging of drill core and included the conversion of drill marker blocks from imperial to metric plus determinations of core, rock quality designations (RQD), hardness and weathering. Wetted core photographs were taken and catalogued prior to logging. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken at one metre intervals along core from each hole.

Density measurements were systematically taken on core, throughout the 2011, 2012 and 2014 drill programs with a total of 1,823 density measurements from a variety of holes and lithologies. Measurements are mostly from vein, porphyry dyke, fresh granodiorite and mineralized granodiorite but also include aplite and mafic dyke material. Sample densities were determined by cutting a 10 cm long section of core and then determining its weight dry and its weight in water. That data was applied to the following formula to establish the density of each of these samples:

Density = weight in air ÷ [Pi x (diameter of core ÷ 2)^2 x length of core]

For samples that could not be cut, a graduated cylinder (filled with water) was used to calculate the volume of the core sample and in turn the sample's density. Employing this technique, each sample was first weighed in air, and then its displacement was calculated using a volumetric cylinder. A second formula was then used to determine the density of each sample:

Density = weight in air ÷ (Final Volume – Initial Volume)

In addition to density, the specific gravity was calculated using the following formula for each sample wherever possible. As a cross check, density and specific gravity values were compared. Any significant discrepancies were investigated and corrected.

Specific Gravity = weight in air ÷ (weight in air – weight in water)

All logging data was recorded as a hardcopy during the day and transcribed to digital format during the evenings.

Drill core samples were collected using the following procedures:

1) Core was reassembled, lightly washed and measured.
2) Core was wet photographed.
3) Core was geotechnically logged.
4) Core was geologically logged and sample intervals were designated. Sample intervals were set at geological boundaries, drill blocks or sharp changes in sulphide content.
5) Core recovery was calculated for each sample interval.
6) From 2010 and 2011, visually promising core intervals were sawn in half using a rock saw and the remainder of the core was split with an impact core splitter. In 2012, all visually promising core intervals were saw in half using a rock saw, while selected specimens of altered country rock were split using an impact core splitter. In 2014 all marked samples were cut using a rock saw. In each case, one half of the core sampled and the remaining half was placed back in the core box.
7) All samples were double bagged in 6 mm plastic bags, a pre-numbered sample tag was placed in each sample bag, then two or three samples were placed in a fiberglass bag sealed with a metal clasp and sample numbers were written on the outside of that bag with permanent felt pen. In 2012 and 2014 the fibreglass bag was sealed with a numbered security tag.
8) Two blank and two assay standard samples were randomly included in every batch of 30 or 31 core samples (in 2012 and 2014, batches comprised 30 core samples).
9) One duplicate sample consisting of quarter-split core was included in every batch of 30 or 31 core samples (in 2012 and 2014 batches comprised 30 core samples).

10) In 2012 and 2014 one coarse reject duplicate sample was also included in every batch of 30 core samples.

During the 2010 to 2012 programs, core recovery was good, averaging 97%. The holes from these programs were mostly sampled top to bottom (about 99% of core was sampled). In 2014, core recoveries averaged approximately 94%, excluding the near surface portions of the holes where core recovery was poor. Only vein zones and associated peripheral alteration were sampled in 2014. Care was taken during all drill programs to ensure that the sample split was not biased to sulphide content and, therefore, the sampling should be reliable and representative of the mineralization.

11.3 Transport Procedures and Protocols

In 2010, all drill core was trucked to the Archer Cathro yard in Whitehorse for logging and splitting. In 2011, 2012 and 2014, drill core was logged and sawn or split at a processing facility on the Property. Chip samples taken between 2010 and 2014 were collected and labelled at the trenches on the Property.

In 2010, Archer Cathro personnel were responsible for transporting all samples from Archer Cathro's Whitehorse yard to ALS Minerals' Whitehorse preparation facility. In 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, Archer Cathro personnel were responsible for transporting all samples from the Property by truck to ALS Minerals' facility in Whitehorse for preparation. ALS Minerals was responsible for shipping the prepared sample splits from Whitehorse to its North Vancouver laboratory, where they were analyzed. All samples were controlled by employees of Archer Cathro until they were delivered directly to ALS Minerals in Whitehorse.

In 2012 and 2014, Archer Cathro ensured that a Chain of Custody form accompanied all batches of drill core during transportation from the Property to the preparation facility. A unique security tag was attached to each individual fibreglass bag when the bag was sealed. The bags and security tags had to be intact in order to be delivered to ALS Minerals. If a security tag arrived at the laboratory damaged, an investigation into the sample bag was undertaken by ALS Minerals and Archer Cathro and any affected samples were not processed until a resolution had been reached on the security of the samples.

11.4 Sample Analysis

The Author has reviewed the methods and approaches for sampling utilized between 2010 and 2014. Drill core sample data was used for the preparation of the mineral resource, and it is the Author's opinion that the sampling procedures met or exceeded industry standards.

All samples were sent to ALS Minerals' laboratory in Whitehorse for preparation and then on to its laboratory in North Vancouver for analysis. ALS Minerals, a wholly owned subsidiary of ALS Limited, is an independent commercial laboratory specializing in analytical geochemistry services. Both ALS Minerals' Whitehorse and North Vancouver laboratories are individually certified to standards within ISO 9001:2008.

All 2010 to 2012 soil samples were dried and screened to -180 microns. All 2010 to 2014 rock, core and trench samples were dried, fine crushed to better than 70% passing -2 mm and then a 250 g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. In 2014, visually mineralized intervals and adjoining samples were prepared using a technique designed for coarse gold and silver. The sample is dried and crushed to better than 90% passing 2 mm. A 1,000 g split is then taken and pulverized to better than 95% passing 106 microns.

In 2010 and 2011, all core and trench samples were initially analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption (Au-AA24) and 35 other elements by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ME-ICP41). Overlimit values for gold were determined by fire assay and gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22) and silver values were determined using Ag-OG46. Sample pulps from mineralized intervals of drill core from 2011 were later reanalyzed for lead and zinc as well as 46 other elements using four acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ME-MS61). Overlimit values for silver, lead and zinc were determined by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (Ag/Pb/Zn-OG62).

In 2012 and 2014, rock samples were routinely analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption (Au-AA24) and 48 other elements by four acid digestion (ME-MS61). All overlimit values were determined for gold by fire assay and gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22) and for silver using Ag-OG62.

Soil samples collected in 2010 were analyzed for gold by fire assay with inductively coupled plasma-atomic emissions spectroscopy finish (Au-ICP21) and for 35 other elements using aqua regia digestion and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Soil samples collected in 2011 and 2012, were analysed for gold by fire assay fusion and atomic absorption spectroscopy (Au-AA24) and for 35 other elements using aqua regia digestion and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry.

All 2010 to 2014 assay standard, blank and duplicate samples passed QA/QC reviews. It is the Author’s opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used for this project are adequate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

A “data-room” containing specific folders for a variety of non-technical and technical data was prepared at the request of the Qualified Person for the purpose of cross referencing and validation of data where the Qualified Person deemed necessary. Cross referencing and data verification procedures were applied to sections of the report containing both non-technical and technical data. Non-technical data consisting of items such as wildlife surveys, archaeological assessments and data of this nature were verified from historical Company reports by reviewing specific reports provided directly from the contractors that performed the work.

Technical data primarily associated with diamond drill hole assays were verified as follows:

1) A thorough review of the sample collection protocols were reviewed from historical exploration campaigns and prior to the commencement of the 2014 program.

2) An audit of the sampling collection procedures was conducted during the Qualified Persons August 2014 field visit and no changes to the procedures were necessary.

3) A review of the historical and current QAQC assessments was completed specifically for assay data related to diamond drilling within the Klaza and BRX Zones. These assessments focused on the integrity of the data with the use of appropriate standard and blank material inserted within the core samples.

4) Spot cross checks of assay results were completed for diamond drill holes within the Klaza and BRX zones referencing original ALS assay certificates with diamond drill logs and excel spread sheets generated by the Company.

5) Several diamond drill hole locations from both the Klaza and BRX zones were surveyed by the Qualified Person during the field visit using a handheld GPS and cross referenced with the appropriate drill logs for accuracy.

Before becoming an independent contractor, the Qualified Person worked closely with the Company on a number of projects in Yukon and assisted in designing the field procedures, sampled collection procedures and QAQC protocols used by the Company prior to becoming independent. He also mentored personnel now in key supervisory roles for the project.

It is the Qualified Persons opinion that all relevant non-technical and technical data stated within the technical report is adequate as per the data verification procedures described.

The following sub-sections provide details of the Company’s procedures and protocols for data collection primarily focusing on data associated with the diamond drilling.

12.1 Database

Prior to 2014, geological and geotechnical logging was initially recorded as a hardcopy and then transcribed into MS Excel®. In 2014, logging was recorded as hardcopy and then entered into a MS-SQL Server® database. All of the pre-2014 data have been transferred to the database.

Visual comparison of hardcopy data and digital data was conducted on select holes to ensure accuracy. Any discrepancies identified by this process were investigated, by examining the core stored on the Property, and corrected.

12.2 Collar Location

All drill hole collars were re-surveyed in 2012 using a Trimble RTK GPS system and, where necessary, survey data collected in previous years was corrected. The differences between this most recent survey and the earlier surveys can be explained by the poorer accuracy of the hand held GPS devices used in previous years.

Elevation data obtained during the RTK GPS survey was compared to elevation data calculated from low level orthophotos. Any discrepancies identified were investigated and corrected, if possible. If no resolution to a discrepancy was immediately apparent, an additional survey was conducted.

12.3 Down-hole Orientation

Prior to 2011, no down-hole azimuth measurements were made and dip deviations were measured using an acid test at the bottom of each hole. This practice does not follow industry standards, but due to the limited number of holes (11), shallow depths (up to 273.12 m) and good ground conditions, the Author does not consider this to be a significant issue.

Original 2011, 2012 and 2014 survey data was obtained from the survey tools in CSV format and was visually inspected. Corrections were made to the survey data for 35 holes, as described in Section 10.4. Erroneous data was not used during the interpretation process.

12.4 Assays

Sample intervals from all 2010 through 2014 drilling were imported into a MS SQL Server ® database. Assay certificates, for all of the drilling done to date, were obtained from ALS Minerals in CSV format and imported directly into this database.

Internal algorithms built into the database ensure that the correct assay data is matched with the correct sampling data. Errors detected by the database were inspected and corrected. Spot checking of data within the database to hard copy certificates issued by ALS Minerals was also implemented and did not revealed any issues.

Samples from the 2010 to 2014 diamond drilling programs were subjected to a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) program designed by Archer Cathro for Rockhaven. The QA/QC program consisted of:

1) Sequentially numbered sample tags: to identify each sample with a unique number to minimize the possibility of sample numbering errors and to ensure uniform collection of sample data.
2) Sealed sample bags: to secure individual sample bags in order to reduce the possibility of sample contamination, spilling or tampering.
3) Chain of custody: samples were stored in a secure preparation area and delivered to the laboratory directly by Archer Cathro personnel.

4) Sample duplicates: select samples were quartered and re-submitted for assay. In addition, duplicates of coarse reject material of select 2012 samples were re-submitted for assay.
5) Sample blanks: commercial samples were purchased and inserted in the sample sequence. to test for "smear effect" during the sample preparation process. These blanks were assigned unique sample numbers within the sample sequence and were randomly inserted into each batch, so as to be "blind" to the laboratory.
6) Reference standard samples: commercially available assay standard samples for gold and silver were purchased for the 2010 and 2011 drill program. Six batches of assay standards were prepared from coarse reject material from the 2011 and 2012 core samples for use during the 2012, 2013 and 2014 programs. These assay standards were prepared, homogenized and packaged by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Delta, British Columbia. All assay standards were certified by Smee & Associates Consulting Ltd. of North Vancouver, British Columbia assay standards were assigned a unique sample number within the sample sequence and were randomly inserted into each batch.

All of the samples have passed this quality assurance and quality control program.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

At the request of Matt Turner, CEO for Rockhaven, Blue Coast was retained to supervise 2014 metallurgical testwork, review and report on testwork completed in 2013, and provide interpretations on metallurgy and mineral processing for the Klaza Deposit. The effective date for this summary is January 26, 2015, and it does not include results of ongoing testwork completed after this date.

Chris J. Martin, C.Eng., of Blue Coast is the qualified person responsible for this section. Mr. Martin is a qualified person by virtue of education, experience and membership in a professional association. He is independent of Rockhaven, applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Martin has not visited the Property.

13.1 Composite Selection

Two phases of metallurgical work have been undertaken on samples from the Klaza Deposit. Both phases of testwork were conducted by SGS at its Burnaby, British Columbia facility. The first phase of work was conducted in 2013 on four composites and was supervised by Archer Cathro. The second phase of work, which is ongoing as of the effective date of this report, was initiated in 2014 on one composite and is being supervised by Blue Coast.

The first phase of testing was conducted on four composites (A to D), assembled from coarse rejects of drill core samples collected during the 2012 diamond drill program. The second phase of work is focused on the Western BRX Zone and is being conducted on a single composite (Master Composite) created from coarse rejects from twenty core samples taken from 2014 diamond drill holes that are widely spaced throughout the Western BRX Zone. Sample information and head assays are listed in Table 13-1. The locations of the drill holes used for each composite are shown on Figure 13-1.

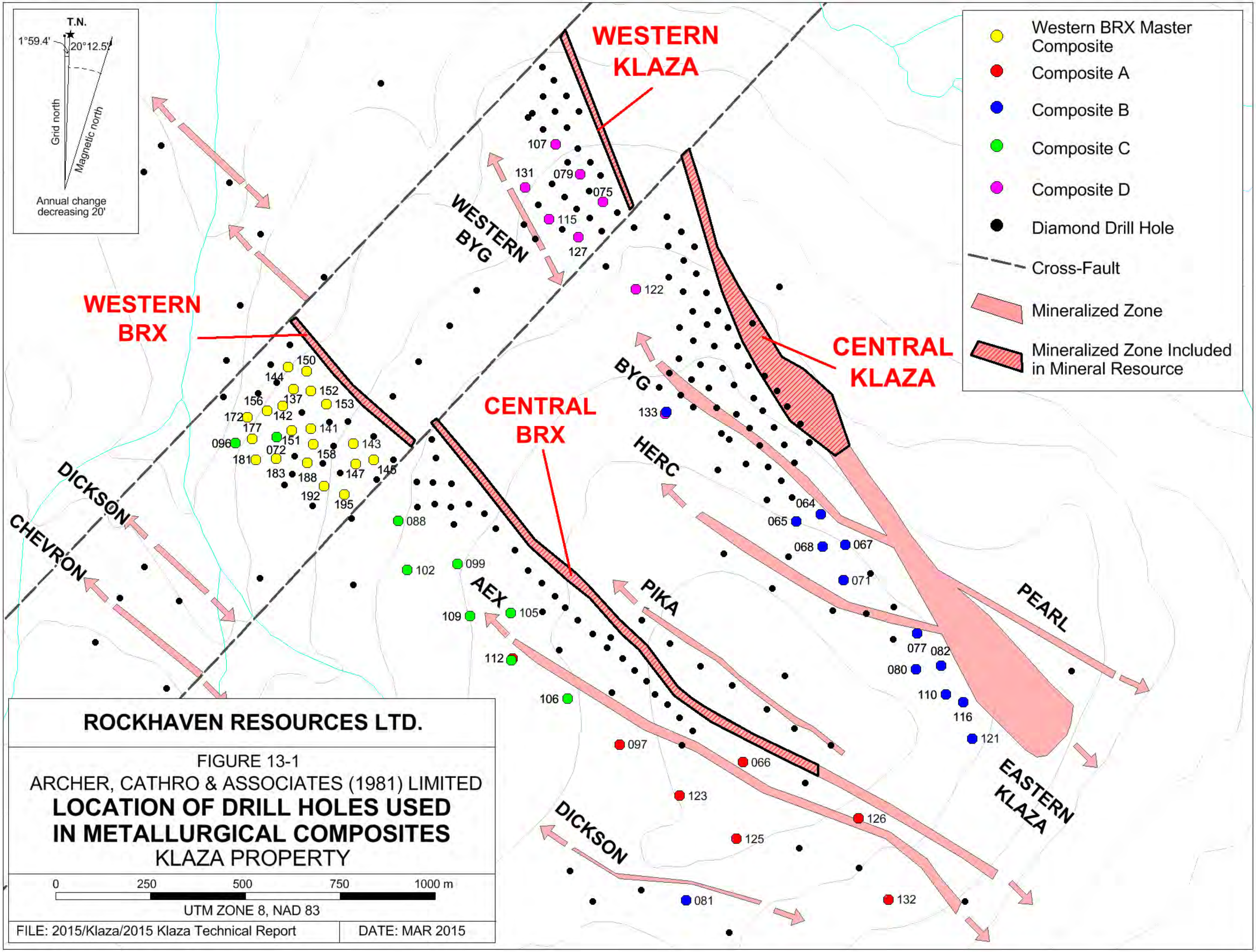


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FIGURE 13-1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LOCATION OF DRILL HOLES USED IN METALLURGICAL COMPOSITES

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015

Table 13-1: Head Assays and Drill Holes used to create Composites A to D

Composite A			Composite B			Composite C			Composite D			Master Composite		
Au, g/t		5.35	Au, g/t		8.62	Au, g/t		7.98	Au, g/t		5.42	Au, g/t		15
Ag, g/t		54.6	Ag, g/t		87.7	Ag, g/t		227	Ag, g/t		374	Ag, g/t		280
Pb, %		0.59	Pb, %		0.50	Pb, %		1.56	Pb, %		2.65	Pb, %		1.68
Zn, %		0.19	Zn, %		0.59	Zn, %		2.14	Zn, %		1.28	Zn, %		2.80
Drill hole	Int.	kg	Drill hole	Int.	kg	Drill hole	Int.	kg	Drill hole	Int.	kg	Drill hole	Int.	mtrs
KL-12-97	1	0.83	KL-12-64	1	0.43	KL-12-72	1	0.82	KL-12-133	3	1.83	KL-14-137	1	1.3
KL-12-112	1	0.64	KL-12-80	1	0.45	KL-12-88	1	1.59	KL-12-75	1	1.13	KL-14-141	1	1.1
KL-12-123	1	0.64	KL-12-81	1	0.93	KL-12-96	2	3.21	KL-12-107	1	0.61	KL-14-142	1	0.4
KL-12-125	6	4.19	KL-12-116	1	0.45	KL-12-106	1	1.78	KL-12-115	2	1.92	KL-14-143	1	1.7
KL-12-126	2	1.72	KL-12-121	2	1.45	KL-12-109	1	0.62	KL-12-122	1	1.27	KL-14-144	1	1.9
KL-12-132	1	0.74	KL-12-68	1	0.42	KL-12-99	1	0.73	KL-12-127	2	1.22	KL-14-145	1	0.8
KL-12-66	2	1.25	KL-12-133	2	1.69	KL-12-112	1	0.62	KL-12-79	2	1.34	KL-14-147	1	1.9
			KL-12-71	1	0.53	KL-12-102	1	0.47	KL-12-131	1	1.32	KL-14-150	2	1.8
			KL-12-65	1	0.42	KL-12-105	1	0.93				KL-14-151	1	0.8
			KL-12-77	2	0.84							KL-14-152	2	2.1
			KL-12-82	2	1.10							KL-14-153	3	3
			KL-12-110	1	0.43							KL-14-156	1	1
			KL-12-67	1	0.43							KL-14-158	3	1.5
												KL-14-172	1	1
												KL-14-177	1	0.7
												KL-14-181	1	0.8
												KL-14-183	1	0.4
												KL-14-188	1	1.5
												KL-14-192	1	0.9
												KL-14-195	1	0.6
Total wt, kg		10.01	Total wt, kg		9.57	Total wt, kg		10.77	Total wt, kg		10.64			

While brief reference is made to the testwork on Composites A and B, these composites were created mostly from drill holes that lie outside of the current mineral resource and are not considered representative of the mineral resource. Composites C and D from 2013 and the Master Composite from 2014 were created entirely from drill holes from within the current mineral resource and are the focus of this section.

The 2013 composites were assembled before the zonation of the deposit was recognized. As a result, Composite C contains roughly 34% Western BRX and 66% Central BRX materials. Composite D contains roughly 92% Western Klaza and 8% Central Klaza materials. The reader should note that the findings and discussions below on Composites C and D do not necessarily apply to Composites A and B, which appear to be substantially mineralogically and metallurgically different.

13.2 Mineralogy

A QEMSCAN mineralogical study was conducted by SGS on Composites A to D and on the Master Composite. The resulting modal analyses are shown below:

Table 13-2: Modal Mineralogical Composition of the Composites

	Master (Western BRX), %	A (Eastern BRX), %	B (Eastern Klaza), %	C (West/Central BRX), %	D (Western Klaza), %
Gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ag Sulphides	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Pyrite	30.0	15.1	18.6	24.4	12.2
Chalcopyrite	0.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tetrahedrite	0.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arsenopyrite	8.0	0.9	0.2	6.8	2.8
Sphalerite	5.0	0.1	1.5	3.4	2.7
Galena	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5
Other Sulphides	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0
Quartz	35.0	35.9	40.7	39.4	48.2
Feldspars	1.3	6.6	5.1	1.7	5.1
Micas	7.3	27.3	24.6	10.6	15.9
Chlorite	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6
Clays	0.2	3.0	0.9	0.6	1.6
Other Silicates	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
Oxides	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.7
Carbonates	8.6	6.2	5.1	7.9	5.2
Other Minerals	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7

n/a: Information not available

Western BRX is the most sulphidic zone; containing high levels of pyrite, arsenopyrite and base metal sulphides (Central BRX is similar to, but slightly less sulphidic). Western Klaza is significantly less pyritic, and also contains much less arsenopyrite. The base metal sulphide mineralogy appears straightforward, being dominated by galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

The non-sulphide mineralogy is dominated by quartz and, in the case of the eastern zones, by micas. Micas are less important in the Western BRX and Western Klaza zones. At a nominal primary grind size of 80% passing 100 microns, gold is present as discrete mineralization both (1) free and (2) locked in sulphides and (to a minor extent) silicates; and (3) in solid solution in arsenopyrite (and to a lesser extent pyrite).

In the Master Composite from the Western BRX Zone, roughly 56% of the gold appears to be present as discrete gold, the other 44% being present as refractory gold hosted in arsenopyrite and pyrite. The discrete gold in the BRX Zone is almost entirely present as native gold, while in the Klaza Zone, electrum (defined as less than 75% gold) hosts the majority of the gold. The gold is mostly fine-grained, and the release characteristics of the gold (the degree with which it becomes liberated with finer grinding), do not favour gravity recovery as shown for Composites C and D in Figure 13-2. For Composites C and D, the recovery by gravity from successive grinding and gravity concentration down to ~100 microns was 13%. The Master Composite, however, contained more Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG), approximately 30%, although much of this is extremely fine. Composites A and B, which were prepared from holes that lie mostly outside of the zones included in the present mineral resource, are slightly more amenable to gravity with recoveries at 25% and 44%, respectively, at a grind size of 80% passing 100 microns.

The remaining discrete gold is either too fine for gravity recovery, or mostly associated with sulphides.

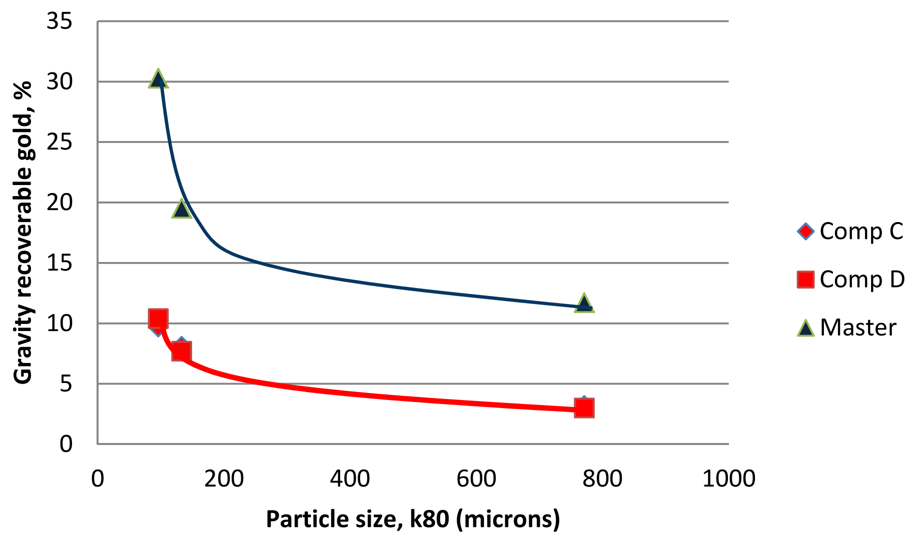


Figure 13-2: Gold Release Characteristics of Composites C and D and Master Composite

The primary host of the refractory gold component is arsenopyrite. Surface Science Western, based at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario, conducted forty-five Dynamic Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (D-SIMS) analyses for sub-microscopic gold of arsenopyrite in a sulphide flotation concentrate produced from the Master Composite, and arrived at a mean gold concentration of 174 ppm in the arsenopyrite lattice. They found this gold to be atomically dispersed in the arsenopyrite. Interpretation of the leach, gravity and assay data suggests the content of gold in the Western Klaza Zone sulphides is, on average, likely to be similar.

Silver appears to be mostly present as tetrahedrite. This tetrahedrite is relatively coarse-grained, and is highly (68-71%) liberated at a grind size of 80% passing 100 microns. This implies that the tetrahedrite, and most of the silver, will tend to float to a lead concentrate.

13.3 Grindability

No grindability testing has been conducted on these samples.

13.4 Cyanide Leaching

A preliminary suite of leach tests was conducted on Composites A to D, using 1 g/L cyanide at a pH of 10.5 to 11 following a grind to 80% passing 100 microns. The two eastern zone composites (A and B) yielded 69% and 78% gold extraction, respectively, but the two western composites, C and D, sourced entirely from within the areas of the current mineral resource, yielded 42% and 21% gold extractions respectively. Silver extractions ranged from 19% to 32% in the four composites.

Table 13-3: Leach Extraction of Gold and Silver from Composites A to D

Test	Sample	Au Recovery - % after 48 hrs	Ag Recovery - % after 48 hrs
L1	Comp A	59.6	31.9
L2	Comp B	78.4	27.1
L3	Comp C	41.6	19.1
L4	Comp D	20.7	29.3

No whole feed leach test has been conducted on the Master Composite. However, a leach test was conducted on a pyrite/arsenopyrite concentrate. This yielded a gold extraction of 15% and a silver extraction of 22%.

13.5 Flotation

Flotation testing has been conducted in two phases. The first phase of testing on Composites A to D focused on bulk sulphide flotation. While not pointing directly to a workable flowsheet, these early tests were useful in that they demonstrated that a simple bulk sulphide float recovered the vast majority of the gold and silver. This provides useful supporting evidence that there is essentially no gold associated with the non-sulphide fractions. In each of the tests, more than 90% of the non-sulphide gangue reported to tails, together with between 2 and 5% of the sulphides.

Table 13-4: Recoveries by Bulk Sulphide Flotation from Composites A to D

Composite	Recovery to combined gravity & flotation concentrates, %					
	Mass	Pb	Zn	S	Au	Ag
A	24.3	n/a	n/a	98.4	96.1	95.7
B	23.4	n/a	n/a	98.2	98.4	97.8
C	36.7	97.4	99.7	98.5	98.1	98.8
D	20.7	97.5	98.1	97.0	97.2	98.5

No significant sequential lead/zinc flotation testwork was conducted in this first phase of work.

The second phase of testing, using the Master Composite, focused to a much greater extent on sequential selective flotation. A promising flowsheet was arrived at relatively quickly, and used only modest doses of reagent compared to most polymetallic ores, indicating the composite should be amenable to good selective lead/zinc flotation.

Test F3, the first cleaner test, yielded lead and zinc concentrates assaying 53% lead and 52% zinc respectively, indicating that good grade concentrates can be created; however, the results from Test F4 (summarized below) are perhaps the most promising to date:

Table 13-5: Test F4 - Sequential Lead/Zinc Flotation from the Western BRX Master Composite

Grades	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	As %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
Lead 3rd Clnr concentrate	7.3	44.9	3.5	5.0	308.0	5650
Zinc 3rd Clnr concentrate	2.0	0.9	44.8	2.6	27.4	617

Distribution, %	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Au	Ag
Lead 3rd Clnr concentrate	49.3	78.6	4.2	4.2	45.6	66.9
Zinc 3rd Clnr concentrate	19.5	2.1	75.8	3.1	5.7	10.3
Middlings	25.7	12.9	17.8	62.7	31.7	20.5
Tails	5.5	6.4	2.2	30.0	17.0	2.3

Lead flotation yielded a concentrate assaying 45% lead at 79% recovery. The lead concentrate contained 5650 g/t silver and 308 g/t gold, but also graded 5% arsenic, 2% antimony and 7% copper.

Zinc flotation yielded a 45% zinc concentrate at 76% zinc recovery. This concentrate also contained 2.6% arsenic (the product was not assayed for antimony). Six percent of the gold and 10% of the silver reported to this product.

13.6 Interpretation

To date, information has been gathered on five composites from the BRX and Klaza zones. Three of the composites are from the western and central parts of the deposit, which are the areas comprising the current mineral resource, and the other two composites are from the eastern extensions of those zones. Compositionally, the eastern parts of the zones are substantially different from the central and western portions of the zones, but there are also small differences in mineralization between equivalent sections of the BRX and Klaza zones.

The eastern parts of the zones, represented by Composites A and B, contain gold and silver-rich material with minor base metal sulphides, relatively little pyrite and almost no arsenopyrite. The gold is moderately amenable to both gravity and cyanidation recovery. However, as these composites lie mostly outside of the current mineral resource, the focus of this interpretation is on the material from the central and western parts of the zones, as represented by the C, D and Master composites.

Key features of the central and western parts of the zones are that they contain potentially economic levels of lead, zinc, gold and silver with potentially economic copper levels. Mineralogically these metals occur as:

- Copper: Mix of chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. The latter appears to be very rich in silver. The copper minerals are mostly liberated but there is some association with sphalerite;
- Lead: Galena, relatively coarse-grained and floatable;
- Zinc: Sphalerite, relatively coarse-grained and floatable;
- Gold: Occurs both as discrete and solid-solution gold. The ratio of discrete to solid-solution gold varies, with the discrete gold content comprising approximately 20% to 50% of the gold, depending on the composite. The solid-solution gold is mostly hosted in arsenopyrite though it also occurs at much lower levels in pyrite; and
- Silver: Occurs mostly as non-cyanide leachable tetrahedrite, but also as other silver sulphides and as electrum. Approximately 20% to 30% is amenable to cyanidation.

With so much of the gold and silver not amenable to cyanidation, cyanide leaching is generally poor for samples from the central and western parts of the zones (21%-42% gold extraction, 19-29% silver extraction). Gravity recovery is also low. Measured through an Extended Gravity Recovery Gold (EGRG) test, gravity recovery of gold ranged from 13% in Composites C and D up to 30% in the Master Composite.

Accordingly, the probable processing path would be flotation, to produce saleable lead and zinc concentrates (and possibly a copper concentrate), as well as a gold and arsenic-rich product that could potentially be economically treatable by on-site pre-oxidation or sold to third parties. A simplified, preliminary flowsheet is shown in Figure 13-3.

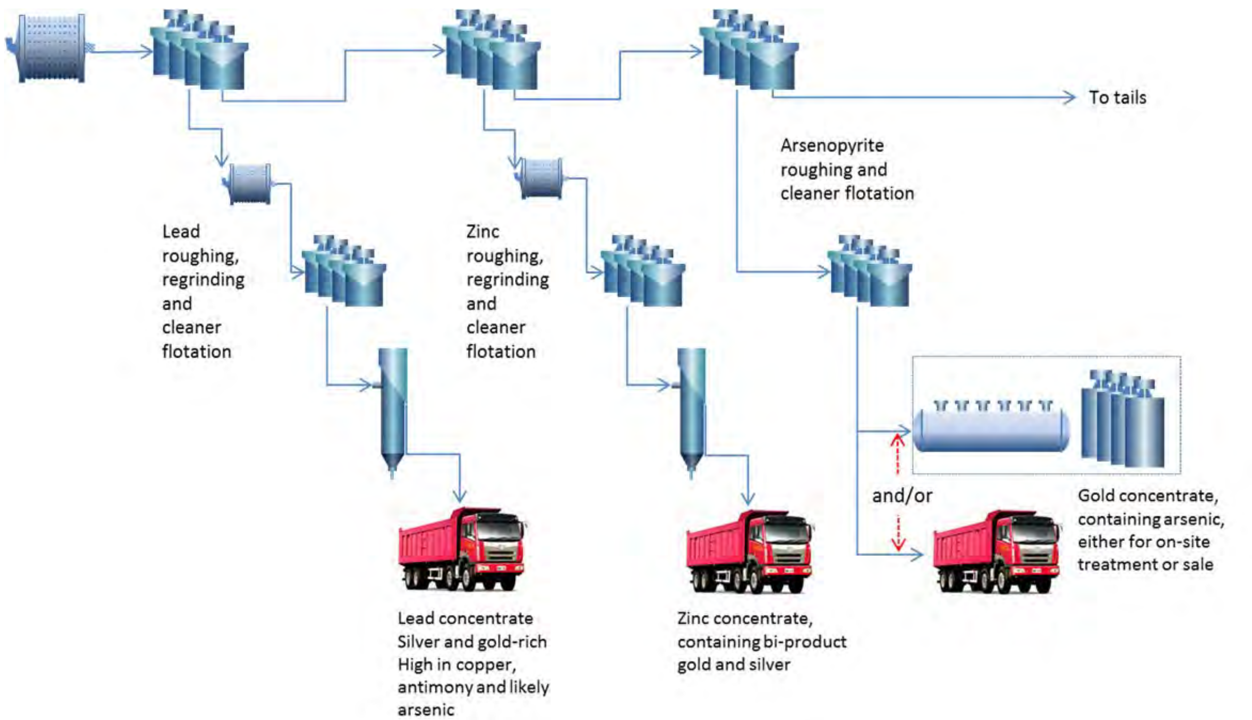


Figure 13-3: Simplified Block-Flow Diagram of Conceptual Metallurgical Flowsheet

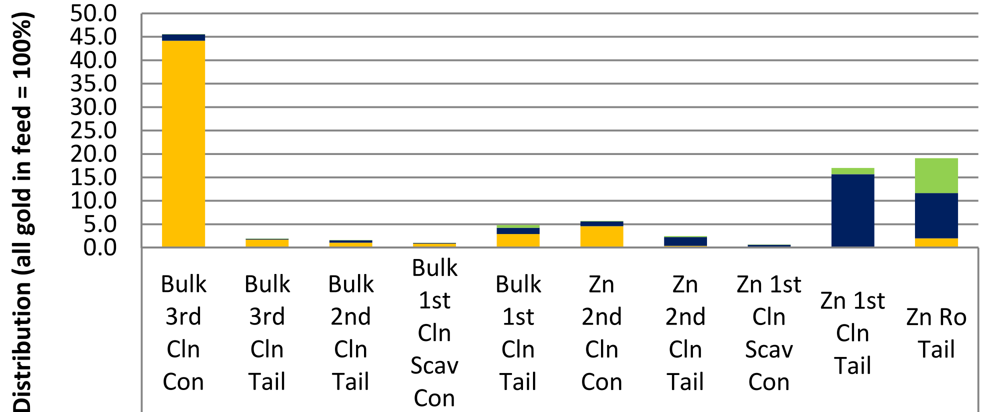
In Test F4, lead flotation yielded a concentrate assaying 45% lead at 79% recovery. With 13% of the lead in middlings streams in the test, it is likely that this recovery would rise to well over 80% in locked cycle mode. However, the lead concentrate also contained arsenic and antimony (assaying 5% and 2% respectively). These could both attract significant penalties and future work on lead flotation will be directed to reduce these grades. Furthermore, the concentrate contained 7% copper, which may result in penalties depending on the receiving smelter.

The copper is present as a mix of chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. It is quite conceivable that a copper-lead separation process could be developed for this concentrate. The resulting copper product would likely contain the chalcopyrite and the tetrahedrite. Based on the Master Composite test work completed to date, a copper concentrate would likely grade 6% to 9% antimony and 12,000 to 18,000 g/t silver. This would be a relatively uncommon product and a marketing exercise should be conducted to see if this is an attractive product for sale. The alternative would be to leave the antimony, copper and silver in the lead concentrate where the antimony grade would be diluted.

Approximately 46% of the gold and 67% of the silver from the Master Composite reported to the lead concentrate, though the deportment of gold to the lead concentrate will likely vary depending on the ratio of free to refractory gold. Experience from other refractory gold-bearing polymetallic projects has shown this ratio can vary widely within a single deposit.

Zinc flotation yielded a 45% zinc concentrate at 76% recovery. This concentrate also contained 2.6% arsenic (the product was not assayed for antimony). With an additional 18% of the zinc reporting to middlings, zinc recoveries should again rise somewhat in an optimized locked cycle test. This concentrate also contained 6% of the gold and 10% of the silver, at grades of 27 g/t and 617 g/t, respectively. As such, the zinc concentrate is not likely to be a major host of precious metals.

The estimated distribution of discrete and refractory gold to the different test products in the Master Composite is shown below in Figure 13-31. Of the 56% of the gold that is discrete, roughly 49% reported to the final concentrates. This would be expected to rise to over 50% in locked cycle testing. Most of the remaining gold appears to be refractory and predominantly hosted in arsenopyrite. The challenge will be to place as much of this as possible into a saleable or processible arsenopyrite product. If successful, this is expected to boost overall gold recoveries to 75-85%.



	Bulk 3rd Cln Con	Bulk 3rd Cln Tail	Bulk 2nd Cln Tail	Bulk 1st Cln Scav Con	Bulk 1st Cln Tail	Zn 2nd Cln Con	Zn 2nd Cln Tail	Zn 1st Cln Scav Con	Zn 1st Cln Tail	Zn Ro Tail
Gold in pyrite	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	7.4
Gold in arsenopyrite	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.6	15.6	9.7
Free gold	44.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	2.9	4.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.0

Figure 13-4: Estimated Distribution of Free and Refractory Gold in Test F4

Overall, based on the testwork to date on the Master Composite only, the following very preliminary projections of metallurgy have been made:

- Doré: 20-30% of the gold would be recovered to a doré product by gravity concentration and cyanide recovery;
- Lead flotation: A lead concentrate containing over 50% lead that is also rich in gold and silver would be produced, at lead recoveries in the order of 80% to 90%. However, high levels of copper, antimony and arsenic will accompany the lead and precious metals likely adversely impacting the net pay from smelters;
- Zinc flotation: Flotation of a zinc concentrate assaying over 50% zinc appears possible, at zinc recoveries of 75% to 85%; and
- Refractory gold flotation: Subject to the successful development of a selective arsenopyrite-rich flotation process, a potentially economically treatable or marketable concentrate should result.

Based solely on the Master Composite test work, provisional overall gold recoveries would be in the range of 75% to 85%. Silver recovery to the lead concentrate would be in the range of 65% to 80%, while up to 10% to 20% of the silver may report to the zinc concentrate.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

At the request of Matt Turner, CEO for Rockhaven, Giroux Consultants Ltd. was retained to produce a mineral resource estimate on the Klaza Gold-Silver Deposit. There are 240 diamond drill holes totaling 56,672 m in the Klaza Deposit. The effective date for this Estimate is November 25, 2014, the day the data was received.

G.H. Giroux is the qualified person responsible for the mineral resource estimate. Mr. Giroux is a qualified person by virtue of education, experience and membership in a professional association. He is independent of Rockhaven, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Giroux has visited the Property on September 1, 2011.

The authors are unaware of any known issues or factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource. These issues and factors include environmental and permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, mining, metallurgical and infrastructure.

14.1 Data Analysis

Matthew Dumala, P.Eng. of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited has built geologic three dimensional solids to constrain the mineralization within the Klaza (Western and Central) and BRX (Western and Central) zones. The solids can be subdivided into three types. Boundary solids (denoted by – BS) outline each of the four primary sub-zones estimated in this mineral resource. Mineralized solids define the better known and higher grade continuous structures/veins. A low-grade waste solid represents sheeted veins that cannot be defined by narrow solids. As much as possible, high-grade solids have been created to capture only vein mineralization and often consist of only one or two samples. Dyke intersections were used as a marker to help constrain the orientation and position of mineralized structures. Low-grade mineralization and several poorly constrained high-grade structures exist within these boundary solids, but outside of the other solids. These areas of low-grade mineralization and poorly constrained structures have not been modeled and are not included in this mineral resource estimate.

A solid model was built using Geovia GEMS 6.6 software and is shown in Figure 14-1. Of the supplied data, 178 diamond drill holes intersect one or more of the mineralized solids. Appendix 1 lists the drill holes, with the ones intersecting the solids highlighted. Figure 14-2 shows a plan view of the drill holes with the assays within the mineralized zones shown in various colours.

As explained in Section 10.4, a faulty instrument that reported incorrect azimuths was used to collect down-hole survey data in 35 drill holes completed in 2014. The azimuths for these holes have been adjusted as explained in that section. It is the author's opinion that these adjusted azimuths are adequate for mineral resource estimation.

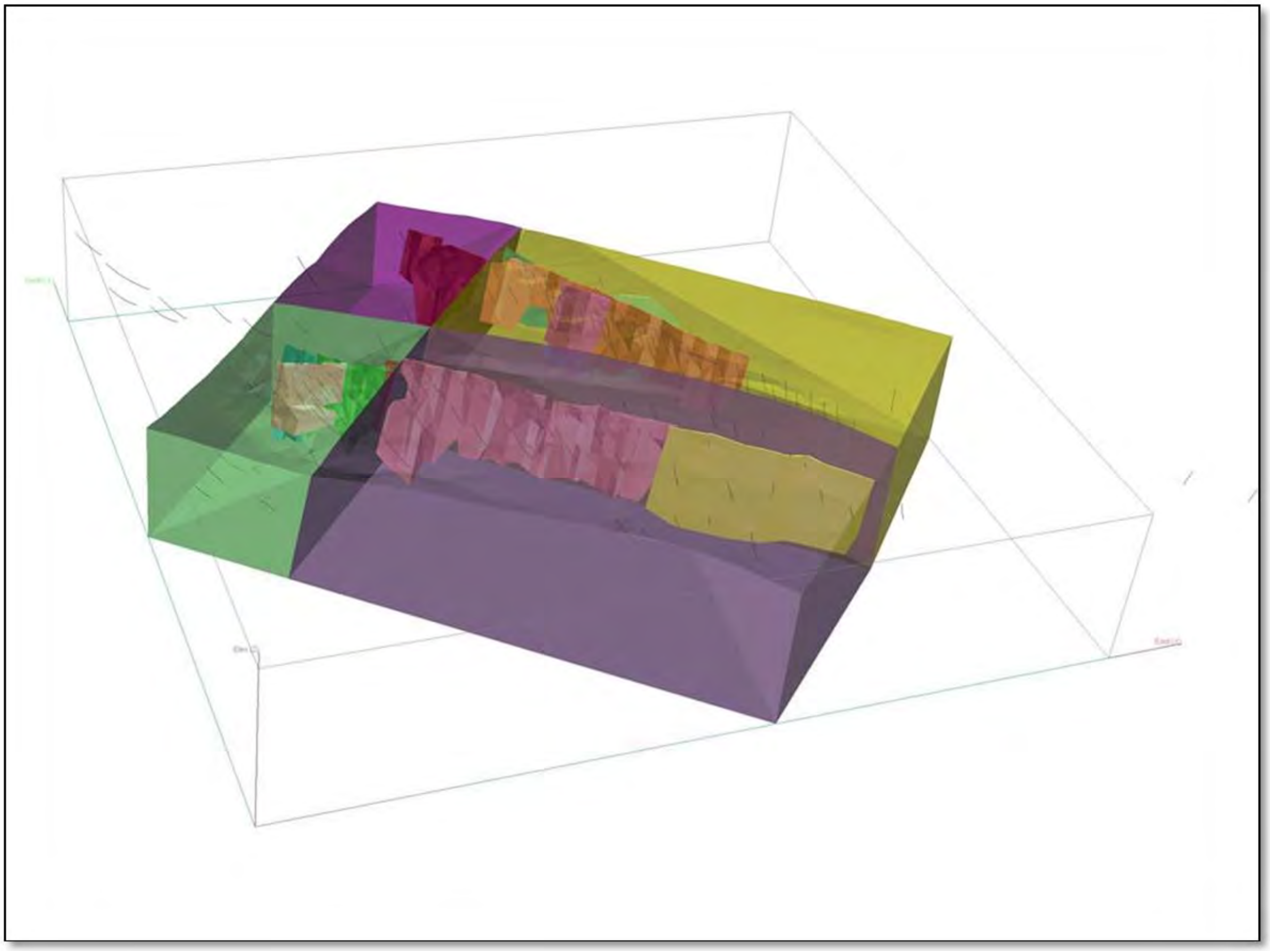


Figure 14-1: Isometric view looking north showing solids and drill holes

The model can be subdivided into four primary domains constrained by the four boundary solids provided. These are: Central BRX (Domain 6); Central Klaza (Domain 7); Western BRX (Domain 8); and Western Klaza (Domain 9). The Central and Western domains are separated by a major northeast-trending cross-fault previously described in Section 7.2 and illustrated on Figure 7-2. The location of this fault is based primarily on surface measurements and an interval within drill hole KL-14-230. It is considered post-mineralization; however, some clasts of the mineralized veins may occur within.

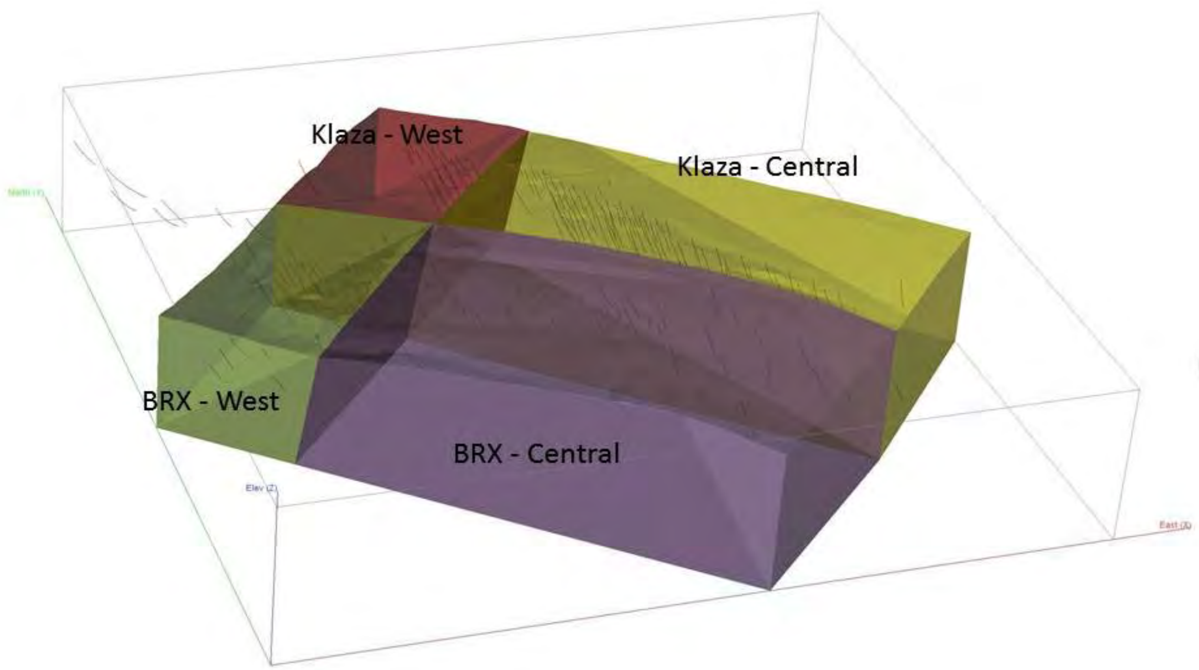


Figure 14-2: Isometric view looking north showing boundary solids and drill holes

Within the four primary domains, there are twelve mineralized solids and one low-grade bounding solid that were provided and are described below. These solids are illustrated on Figures 14-3 and 14-4.

Cental BRX (Domain 6)

EBRX_MAIN_1	– Domain 1, east side of the Central BRX Zone, lower confidence due to widely spaced drill holes, oblique to the west side of the Central BRX.
CBRX_MAIN_2	- Domain 2, west side of the Central BRX.

Western BRX (Domain 8)

WCBRX_3	-Domain 3, Western BRX, located west of the CF1 trace, offset 45 m from the remainder of the Western BRX.
WBRX_MAIN_4	-Domain 4, main body of the Western BRX
W2BRX_MAIN_4	-Domain 4(b), Western BRX, offset approximately 10 m from Domain 4 by a possible cross-fault intersected by holes KL-12-084 and KL-14-136.
BRX_BONUS_5	-Domain 5, Western BRX secondary vein orientation, appears to cross-cut the suspected fault separating Domains 4 and 4b

Central Klaza (Domain 7)

KLAZA_CENTRAL1_11 -Domain 11, Central Klaza, primary orientation, follows the footwall of a dyke between CF1 and hole KL-11-025 located near the centre of the Central Klaza, where the vein separates from the dyke.

KLAZA_CENTRAL2_12 -Domain 12, Central Klaza, a steeply dipping vein located between CF1 and hole KL-11-025.

KLAZA_CENTRAL3_13 -Domain 133, Central Klaza, a secondary orientation oblique to the primary orientation (Domain 11), follows the footwall of a dyke eastwards starting from KL-11-025.

KLAZA_CENTRAL4_13 -Domain 134, Central Klaza, parallel to Domain 133, located on the west side of Domain 11and follows the footwall of a minor dyke.

KLAZA_CENTRAL5_13 -Domain 135, Central Klaza, parallel to Domain 133, located on the west side of Domain 11 and does not follow any dyke.

Western Klaza (Domain 9)

KLAZA_WEST_14 -Domain 14, Western Klaza, same orientation as Domain 11 within Central Klaza and not associated with any dyke.

Low-Grade Solid

Klaza_Central_LG - Bounding solid outlining poorly defined sheeted mineralization surrounding high-grade solids. Used for estimating low-grade waste in Central Klaza.

In addition to the mineralized solids, surfaces were provided describing surface topography obtained from orthophotos produced in 2011 and overburden generated from drill hole intercepts.

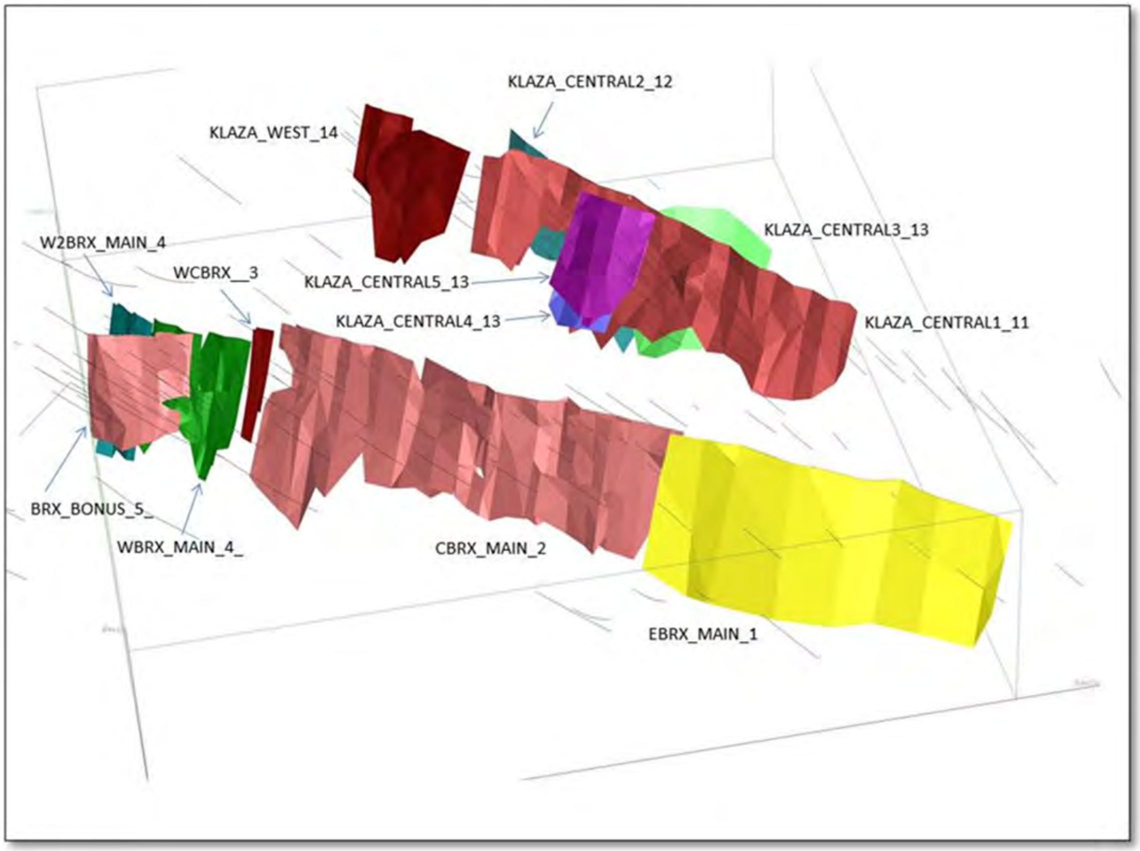


Figure 14-3: Isometric view looking north showing mineralized solids

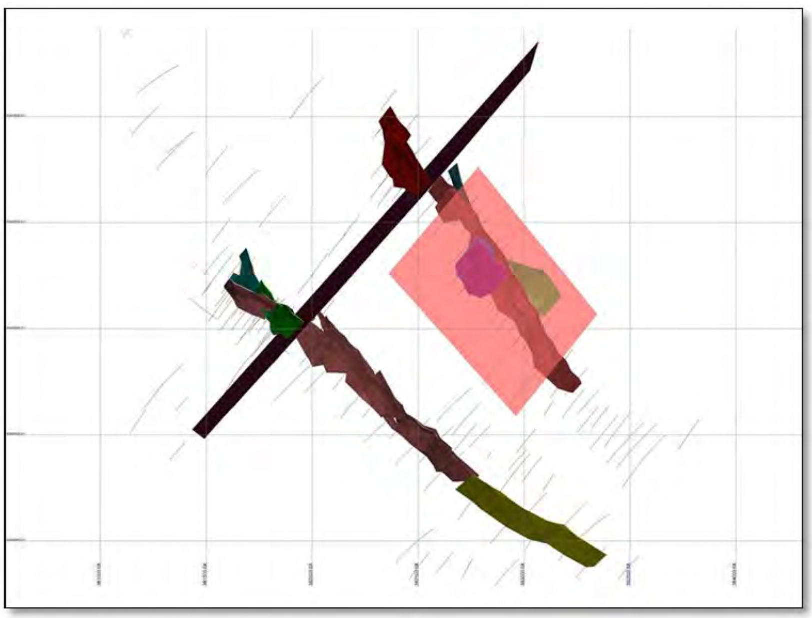


Figure 14-4: Plan view showing Central Klaza Low-Grade solid in red box

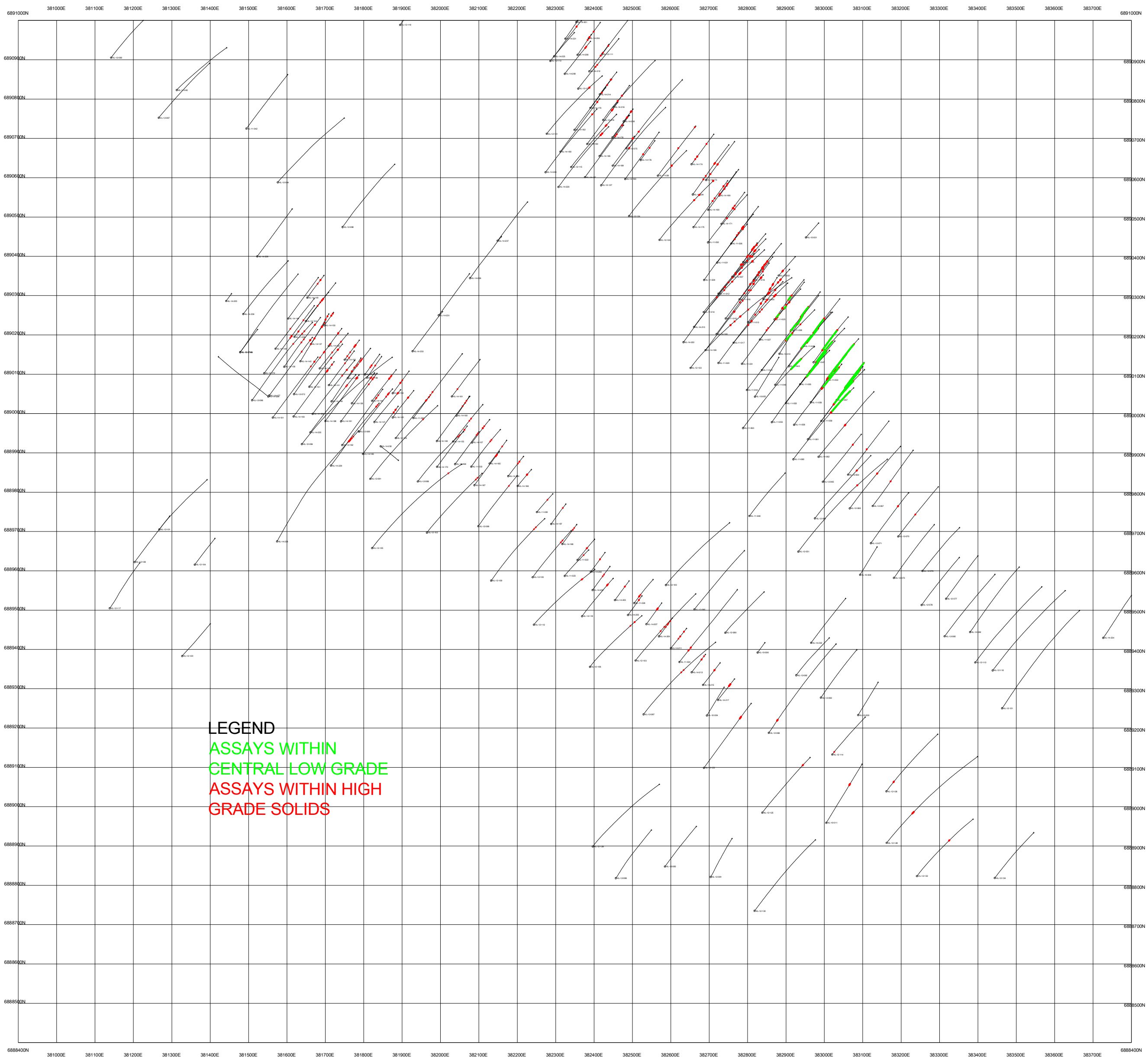


Figure 14-5: Plan view showing drill holes used in the resource estimate

The assays were "passed through" the solids and back-tagged if inside. The statistics for the variables are tabulated below.

Table 14-1: Assay Statistics for Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc and Copper

	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
Central BRX– Domains 1 & 2					
Number of Assays	152				
Mean Grade	2.02	100.16	0.87	1.03	0.12
Standard Deviation	2.86	163.36	1.90	1.96	0.31
Minimum Value	0.006	0.200	0.0009	0.0045	0.0007
Maximum Value	18.55	978.00	12.60	13.80	3.11
Coefficient of Variation	1.41	1.63	2.18	1.89	2.50
Western BRX– Domains 3 to 5					
Number of Assays	183				
Mean Grade	7.94	113.01	0.93	1.18	0.14
Standard Deviation	13.68	222.22	2.07	1.70	0.27
Minimum Value	0.003	0.080	0.0012	0.0070	0.0005
Maximum Value	67.40	1440.00	12.40	9.58	1.61
Coefficient of Variation	1.72	1.97	2.22	1.44	2.01
Central Klaza– Domains 11 & 12 & 133 to 135					
Number of Assays	362				
Mean Grade	2.94	56.73	0.69	0.80	0.05
Standard Deviation	5.34	165.88	2.50	1.68	0.10
Minimum Value	0.002	0.080	0.0015	0.0043	0.0005
Maximum Value	39.30	1900.00	40.36	15.80	1.10
Coefficient of Variation	1.82	2.92	3.64	2.11	2.25
Western Klaza– Domain 14					
Number of Assays	64				
Mean Grade	6.49	285.46	0.79	1.09	0.04
Standard Deviation	9.43	419.02	1.17	1.51	0.08
Minimum Value	0.002	0.450	0.0019	0.0081	0.0010
Maximum Value	49.50	1625.00	6.06	7.99	0.42
Coefficient of Variation	1.45	1.47	1.48	1.38	1.97
Central Klaza Low-Grade					
Number of Assays	7,550				
Mean Grade	0.18	3.50	0.05	0.09	0.01
Standard Deviation	1.28	18.25	0.27	0.45	0.03
Minimum Value	0.001	0.003	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Maximum Value	55.30	566.00	9.09	19.40	1.14
Coefficient of Variation	7.30	5.22	5.82	5.22	6.20
WASTE – Area outside mineralized and low-grade solids but inside boundary solids					
Number of Assays	15,205				
Mean Grade	0.09	1.94	0.02	0.03	0.01
Standard Deviation	0.61	11.81	0.13	0.14	0.03
Minimum Value	0.001	0.003	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Maximum Value	45.70	582.00	11.30	9.81	1.84
Coefficient of Variation	6.63	6.08	7.49	4.29	5.14

In reviewing Table 14-1 the following observations can be made.

- The highest grades for gold, silver and zinc are west of the CF1 fault in the Western BRX and Western Klaza solids.
- The highest lead and copper grades are in the Western and Central BRX solids.
- Within the four high-grade mineralized zones, there are a small number of erratic outliers that will need to be capped but in general the coefficients of variation are reasonable.
- Within the Central Klaza Low-Grade and waste area, the coefficients for variation are high, indicating isolated small veins that could not be joined to form mineralized solids.

For each of the mineralized domains, the low-grade solid and the waste area, lognormal cumulative frequency plots were produced for each variable and erratic high outliers were identified and capped.

Table 14-2: Capping Levels for All Variables

AREA	Variable	Cap Level	Number Capped
Central BRX Domains 1 & 2	Au	11 g/t	4
	Ag	700 g/t	2
	Pb	7.0 %	3
	Zn	6.0 %	4
	Cu	0.75 %	3
Western BRX Domains 3 - 5	Au	62 g/t	3
	Ag	827 g/t	3
	Pb	11.0 %	2
	Zn	6.0 %	2
	Cu	1.20 %	2
Central Klaza Domains 11, 12 & 133 to 135	Au	27.0 g/t	4
	Ag	550.0 g/t	5
	Pb	9.0 %	3
	Zn	9.0 %	3
	Cu	0.60 %	2
Western Klaza Domain 14	Au	25.5 g/t	3
	Ag	1200 g/t	4
	Pb	3.2 %	3
	Zn	4.0 %	3
	Cu	0.20 %	2
Central Klaza Low-Grade	Au	6.0 g/t	30
	Ag	100 g/t	33
	Pb	0.9 %	59
	Zn	3.0 %	25
	Cu	0.30 %	13
Waste Domains 6 to 9	Au	1.0 g/t	241
	Ag	39.0 g/t	111
	Pb	0.2 %	165
	Zn	0.7 %	65
	Cu	0.09 %	134

The results of capping are tabulated below.

Table 14-3: Capped Assay Statistics for Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc and Copper

	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
Central BRX – Domains 1 & 2					
Number of Assays	152				
Mean Grade	1.92	97.83	0.78	0.92	0.10
Standard Deviation	2.39	152.68	1.42	1.45	0.16
Minimum Value	0.006	0.200	0.0009	0.0045	0.0007
Maximum Value	11.00	700.00	7.00	6.00	0.75
Coefficient of Variation	1.25	1.56	1.82	1.57	1.59
Western BRX – Domains 3 to 5					
Number of Assays	183				
Mean Grade	7.87	105.72	0.93	1.16	0.13
Standard Deviation	13.39	186.32	2.02	1.61	0.26
Minimum Value	0.003	0.080	0.0012	0.0070	0.0005
Maximum Value	62.00	827.00	11.00	6.00	1.20
Coefficient of Variation	1.70	1.76	2.19	1.39	1.96
Central Klaza– Domains 11 & 12 & 133 to 135					
Number of Assays	362				
Mean Grade	2.83	47.39	0.59	0.76	0.04
Standard Deviation	4.71	89.43	1.33	1.46	0.09
Minimum Value	0.002	0.080	0.0015	0.0043	0.0005
Maximum Value	27.00	550.00	9.00	9.00	0.60
Coefficient of Variation	1.66	1.89	2.28	1.91	2.04
Western Klaza– Domain 14					
Number of Assays	64				
Mean Grade	5.91	268.97	0.74	0.98	0.03
Standard Deviation	7.47	373.04	0.98	1.13	0.05
Minimum Value	0.002	0.450	0.0019	0.0081	0.0010
Maximum Value	25.5	1200.00	3.20	4.00	0.20
Coefficient of Variation	1.26	1.38	1.33	1.15	1.49
Central Klaza Low-Grade					
Number of Assays	7,550				
Mean Grade	0.14	2.99	0.04	0.08	0.004
Standard Deviation	0.55	10.31	0.11	0.26	0.019
Minimum Value	0.001	0.003	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Maximum Value	6.00	100.00	0.90	3.00	0.30
Coefficient of Variation	4.01	3.45	3.14	3.39	4.30
WASTE – Area outside mineralized and low-grade solids but inside boundary solids					
Number of Assays	15,205				
Mean Grade	0.06	1.49	0.01	0.03	0.005
Standard Deviation	0.16	4.56	0.03	0.07	0.012
Minimum Value	0.001	0.003	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Maximum Value	1.00	39.00	0.20	0.70	0.09
Coefficient of Variation	2.65	3.06	2.49	2.50	2.38

14.2 Composites

Down-hole composites, 2 m in length, were formed within the mineralized solids to honour the solid boundaries. Intervals at the edges of the solid, less than 1.0 m, were combined with adjoining samples to produce a uniform support of 2 ± 1.0 m. Within the boundary solids considered waste composites 5 ± 2.5 m were formed.

Table 14-4: Composite Statistics for Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc and Copper

	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
2 m Composites Central BRX – Domains 1 & 2					
Number of Composites	107				
Mean Grade	1.92	97.24	0.81	0.89	0.11
Standard Deviation	2.22	128.53	1.25	1.24	0.16
Minimum Value	0.012	0.250	0.0010	0.0057	0.0007
Maximum Value	11.00	700.00	7.00	6.00	0.75
Coefficient of Variation	1.16	1.32	1.55	1.39	1.46
2 m Composites Western BRX – Domains 3 to 5					
Number of Composites	125				
Mean Grade	6.48	87.17	0.72	0.91	0.11
Standard Deviation	8.79	142.30	1.36	1.08	0.21
Minimum Value	0.001	0.003	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Maximum Value	40.50	669.00	11.00	5.17	1.20
Coefficient of Variation	1.36	1.63	1.90	1.19	1.81
2 m Composites Central Klaza– Domains 11 & 12 & 133 to 135					
Number of Composites	284				
Mean Grade	2.59	45.33	0.54	0.70	0.04
Standard Deviation	3.43	72.12	1.03	1.20	0.09
Minimum Value	0.002	0.084	0.0018	0.0047	0.0005
Maximum Value	22.35	550.00	9.00	9.00	0.60
Coefficient of Variation	1.33	1.59	1.91	1.71	1.95
2 m Composites Western Klaza– Domain 14					
Number of Composites	40				
Mean Grade	5.45	243.10	0.71	0.87	0.03
Standard Deviation	5.53	276.57	0.85	0.79	0.04
Minimum Value	0.185	3.04	0.0058	0.0234	0.0010
Maximum Value	25.50	1200.00	3.14	4.00	0.18
Coefficient of Variation	1.01	1.14	1.20	0.91	1.29
2 m Composites Central Klaza Low-Grade					
Number of Composites	7,757				
Mean Grade	0.08	1.91	0.02	0.05	0.003
Standard Deviation	0.29	5.51	0.06	0.14	0.011
Minimum Value	0.001	0.003	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Maximum Value	5.85	100.00	0.86	3.00	0.30
Coefficient of Variation	3.44	2.88	2.69	2.78	3.55

WASTE – Area outside mineralized and low-grade solids but inside boundary solids 5 m Composites					
Number of Composites	9,290				
Mean Grade	0.04	1.10	0.01	0.03	0.003
Standard Deviation	0.09	2.35	0.02	0.04	0.008
Minimum Value	0.001	0.003	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Maximum Value	1.92	77.90	0.39	0.52	0.15
Coefficient of Variation	2.04	2.13	1.78	1.77	2.21

Pearson correlation coefficients were produced for the Klaza domains, the BRX domains and for the waste material outside the mineralized domains.

BRX – Domains 1 to 5

	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe
Au	1.0000					
Ag	0.7539	1.0000				
Pb	0.6660	0.8975	1.0000			
Zn	0.6854	0.8145	0.8886	1.0000		
Cu	0.7466	0.8449	0.6824	0.6401	1.0000	
Fe	0.7424	0.7685	0.6290	0.6454	0.7305	1.0000

KLAZA – Domains 11 to 14

	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe
Au	1.0000					
Ag	0.9086	1.0000				
Pb	0.8716	0.9252	1.0000			
Zn	0.8707	0.9003	0.9282	1.0000		
Cu	0.7947	0.8552	0.7791	0.7965	1.0000	
Fe	0.7698	0.7520	0.7018	0.7139	0.7578	1.0000

WASTE – Domains 6 to 9

	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe
Au	1.0000					
Ag	0.8226	1.0000				
Pb	0.7867	0.9356	1.0000			
Zn	0.7397	0.9321	0.9454	1.0000		
Cu	0.7209	0.8441	0.7505	0.7839	1.0000	
Fe	0.5445	0.8294	0.7743	0.8726		1.0000

14.3 Variography

Pairwise relative semivariograms were first produced for each of gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper within the Western BRX. For modelling domains 3, 4 and 5 were combined to form the Western BRX domain. For all variables, a geometric anisotropy was observed. Nested spherical models were fit to the three principal directions of anisotropy and the parameters of the models are tabulated below.

Domains 1 and 2 were combined to model the Central BRX domain. Again nested spherical models were fit to all variables. Due to the shortage of data, these semivariograms have few pairs at distances less than 50 m.

Domain 11 was modelled for all variables and this model was applied to all of the Central Klaza domains. For each of Domains 12, 133, 134 and 135 the strike and dip of the anisotropy was adjusted to fit the data.

The Central Klaza Low-Grade was modelled for each of the variables and again nested spherical models were fit to the data.

Finally the 5 m composites within the four boundary solids were modelled for each variable and spherical nested models were fit to the data.

There was insufficient data in Western Klaza to model so the Central Klaza model was used and adjusted to fit the strike and dip of the Western Klaza structure.

To allow for determining a density value for each block iron was modelled in the combined BRX domains, the combined Klaza domains and the combined waste domains.

The model parameters for gold in each model are tabulated below and the semivariogram models for gold are shown in Appendix 2.

Table 14-5: Semivariogram Parameters for Gold

Zone	Domain	Variable	Az/Dip	C_0	C_1	C_2	Short Range (m)	Long Range (m)
BRX West	3, 4 & 5	Au	120 / 0	0.45	0.40	0.37	30.0	80.0
			30 / -25				15.0	18.0
			210 / -65				60.0	150.0
BRX Central	1 & 2	Au	135 / 0	0.60	0.05	0.15	30.0	80.0
			45 / -30				5.0	20.0
			225 / - 60				30.0	60.0
Klaza Central	11	Au	145 / 0	0.40	0.20	0.20	30.0	140.0
			55 / -30				5.0	10.0
			235 / -60				30.0	50.0
Klaza Central Low-Grade	LG	Au	125 / 0	0.65	0.20	0.20	30.0	60.0
			35 / -30				8.0	15.0
			215 / -60				30.0	60.0
Waste in Boundary Solids	6, 7, 8 & 9	Au	135 / 0	0.50	0.13	0.22	12.0	80.0
			45 / -30				15.0	80.0
			225 / -60				20.0	60.0

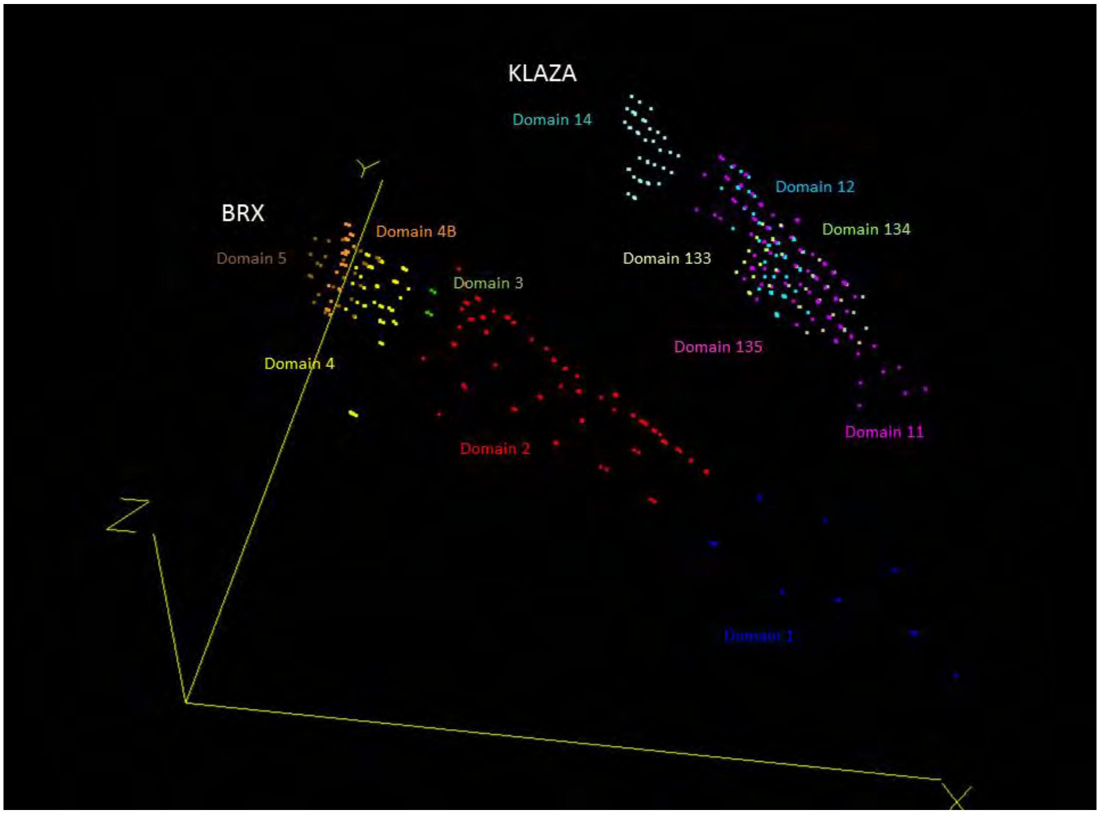


Figure 14-6: Isometric View showing composites colour coded by domain

14.4 Block Model

A rotated block model with blocks 5 x 10 x 5 m in dimension was built to overlay the mineralized solids. For each block the percentage below surface topography, within overburden and within the mineralized solids were recorded. The block model origin is shown below.

Lower Left Corner		
382953 E	Column size = 5 m	386 columns
6888334 N	Row size = 10 m	247 rows
Top of Model		
1455 Elevation	Level size = 5 m	131 levels
Rotated x axis 50° clockwise		

14.5 Bulk Density

A total of 1,217 density measurements were taken on core, throughout the 2011 and 2012 drill programs. Measurements included vein, dyke, fresh granodiorite and mineralized granodiorite material. Sample densities were determined by cutting a 10 cm long section of core and then determining its weight dry and its weight in water. That data is applied to the following formula to establish the density of each sample:

$$\textbf{Density} = \textbf{dry weight} \div [\textbf{Pi} \times (\textbf{diameter of core} \div 2)^2 \times \textbf{length of core}]$$

In addition a specific gravity determination using the Archimedes weight in air-weight in water methodology was taken for each sample and used for quality control.

An additional 606 density measurements were taken during the 2014 drill program using similar methods. A second density measurement was also made on samples run in 2014, which used a water displacement method for determining volume as opposed to measuring the diameter and length of core.

Of these three methods the volume displacement density is considered most accurate followed by the measured core density method and finally specific gravity. Density values with large discrepancies between the various methods were examined for accuracy and discarded, if they could not be corrected.

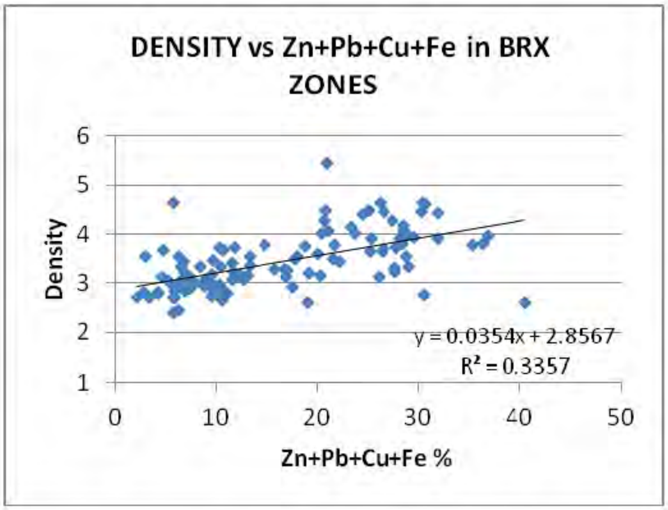
Results from the density program are shown in Table 14-6. Results returned from the density measurements were generally as visually expected. Mineralized veins usually contain significant concentrations of sulphide minerals, including pyrite and galena, which have much higher specific gravities than normal rock forming minerals.

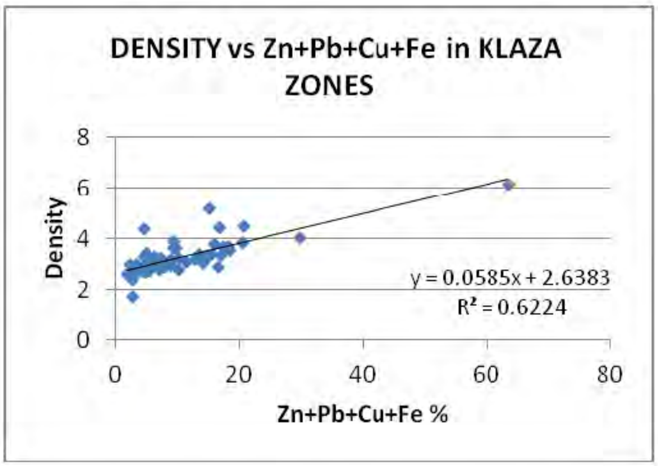
Table 14-6: Density Values for Rock Types

Material	# of Samples	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value
Dykes[1]	199	4.43	2.02	2.72
Mineralized Vein	215	6.15	2.39	3.30
Granodiorite[2]	1,333	4.91	1.29	2.74
Volcanics	21	4.16	2.52	2.86
Breccia	55	4.17	2.51	2.95

[1]Dykes include felsic, quartz feldspar porphyry and mafic.
[2]Phyllic, argillic and propylitic altered granodiorite hosting quartz-sulphide veins and veinlets. Breccia veins and gouge also occasionally present.

Density values were also attached to assay intervals. Where more than one density was measured in a single assay interval, an average density was produced. As a result, a total of 1,639 assay intervals had a corresponding density value. A field was produced to total the combined lead, zinc, copper and iron assay values. The data was subdivided into three groups: BRX – Domains 1 to 5, KLAZA – Domains 11 to 15 and WASTE – Domains 6 to 9. Scatter plots of density versus combined lead, zinc, copper and iron assay values were produced for each group and are shown as Figures 14-7.





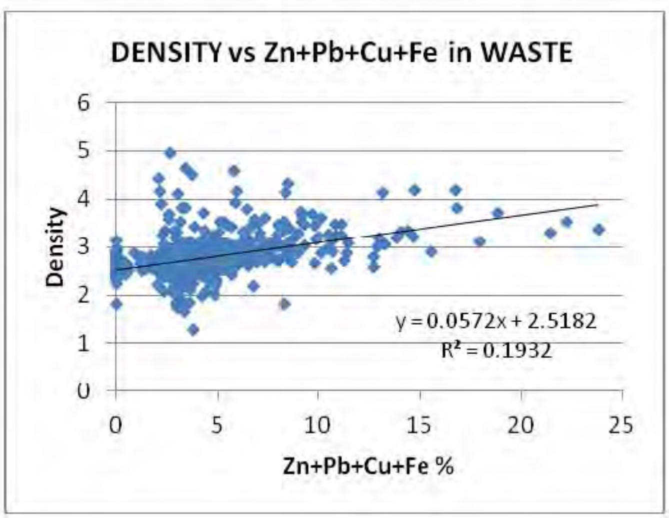


Figure 14-7: Scatter plots of density versus percentage lead-zinc-copper-iron

For this mineral resource estimate the mineralized portions of blocks were assigned a bulk density based on the combined estimated grades of lead, zinc, copper and iron and the regression equations shown on Figure 14-7. Overburden was assigned an assumed value of 1.60. Blocks containing more than one domain were given a weighted average.

14.6 Grade Interpolation

Grades for each variable were interpolated into blocks with some percentage within each of the mineralized solids by Ordinary Kriging. The kriging exercise was completed in a series of four passes with the search ellipsoid for each pass a function of the semivariogram parameters. The search ellipsoids were oriented along the planes of the anisotropy for each of the mineralized solids. For the first pass the dimensions of the ellipsoid were set to ¼ of the semivariogram range. A minimum of four composites were required within the ellipsoid to estimate the block with a maximum of three allowed from any given drill hole. This restriction insured all blocks were estimated with a minimum of two drill holes. For blocks not estimated in the first pass, a second pass was made using search dimensions equal to ½ the semivariogram range. A third pass using the full range and a fourth using twice the range completed the kriging. In all passes the maximum number of composites used was 12.

For estimated blocks with some percentage of waste present, along the outer shell of the mineralized solids, the grades for waste material were estimated using composites from outside the mineralized solids. Again four passes were completed as described above. For these blocks containing both mineralized grades and waste grades a weighted average was produced.

For blocks containing some percentage of overburden, a nominal 0.001 g/t gold, 0.001 g/t silver and 0.0001% for lead, zinc and copper were applied to the overburden percentage to produce a total block grade.

Eg. $$Au\_TOT = \frac{(\%\ MIN * Au\_MIN) + (\%\ WASTE * Au\_WASTE) + (\%\ OVB * 0.001)}{\%\ BELOW\ TOPO}$$

The parameters for kriging gold within the mineralized solids are tabulated below along with the number of blocks estimated in each pass.

Table 14-7: Kriging Parameters for Gold

Domain	Variable	Pass	Number Estimated	Az / Dip	Dist. (m)	Az / Dip	Dist. (m)	Az / Dip	Dist. (m)
BRX D1	Au	1	0	120/0	20.0	30 / -25	2.5	210 / -65	15.0
		2	0	120/0	40.0	30 / -25	5.0	210 / -65	30.0
		3	50	120/0	80.0	30 / -25	10.0	210 / -65	60.0
		4	8,876	120/0	160.0	30 / -25	20.0	210 / -65	120.0
BRX D2	Au	1	0	135/0	20.0	45 / -25	2.5	225 / -65	15.0
		2	27	135/0	40.0	45 / -25	5.0	225 / -65	30.0
		3	2,897	135/0	80.0	45 / -25	10.0	225 / -65	60.0
		4	13,078	135/0	160.0	45 / -25	20.0	225 / -65	120.0
BRX D3	Au	1	114	135/0	20.0	45 / -20	4.5	225 / -70	32.5
		2	350	135/0	40.0	45 / -20	9.0	225 / -70	75.0
		3	299	135/0	80.0	45 / -20	18.0	225 / -70	150.0
		4	13	135/0	160.0	45 / -20	36.0	225 / -70	300.0
BRX D4	Au	1	0	135/0	20.0	45 / -25	4.5	225 / -65	32.5
		2	1,483	135/0	40.0	45 / -25	9.0	225 / -65	75.0
		3	3,009	135/0	80.0	45 / -25	18.0	225 / -65	150.0
		4	1,650	135/0	160.0	45 / -25	36.0	225 / -65	300.0
BRX D4B	Au	1	0	150/0	20.0	60 / -20	4.5	240 / -70	32.5
		2	587	150/0	40.0	60 / -20	9.0	240 / -70	75.0
		3	2.262	150/0	80.0	60 / -20	18.0	240 / -70	150.0
		4	455	150/0	160.0	60 / -20	36.0	240 / -70	300.0
BRX D5	Au	1	0	120/0	20.0	30 / -20	4.5	210 / -70	32.5
		2	567	120/0	40.0	30 / -20	9.0	210 / -70	75.0
		3	1,850	120/0	80.0	30 / -20	18.0	210 / -70	150.0
		4	200	120/0	160.0	30 / -20	36.0	210 / -70	300.0
KLAZA LG	Au	1	0	125/0	30.0	35 / -30	3.75	215 / -60	15.0
		2	2,228	125/0	60.0	35 / -30	7.5	215 / -60	30.0
		3	17,820	125/0	120.0	35 / -30	15.0	215 / -60	60.0
		4	12,410	125/0	240.0	35 / -30	30.0	215 / -60	120.0

Domain	Variable	Pass	Number Estimated	Az / Dip	Dist. (m)	Az / Dip	Dist. (m)	Az / Dip	Dist. (m)
KLAZA D11	Au	1	2	145 / 0	35.0	55 /-30	2.5	235 / -60	12.5
		2	906	145 / 0	70.0	55 /-30	5.0	235 / -60	25.0
		3	6,352	145 / 0	140.0	55 /-30	10.0	235 / -60	50.0
		4	5,001	145 / 0	280.0	55 /-30	20.0	235 / -60	100.0
KLAZA D12	Au	1	0	150 / 0	35.0	60 /-15	2.5	240 / -75	12.5
		2	269	150 / 0	70.0	60 /-15	5.0	240 / -75	25.0
		3	2,810	150 / 0	140.0	60 /-15	10.0	240 / -75	50.0
		4	2,316	150 / 0	280.0	60 /-15	20.0	240 / -75	100.0
KLAZA D133	Au	1	0	125 / 0	35.0	35 /-45	2.5	215 / -45	12.5
		2	51	125 / 0	70.0	35 /-45	5.0	215 / -45	25.0
		3	1,677	125 / 0	140.0	35 /-45	10.0	215 / -45	50.0
		4	1,468	125 / 0	280.0	35 /-45	20.0	215 / -45	100.0
KLAZA D134	Au	1	0	140 / 0	35.0	50 /-45	2.5	230 / -45	12.5
		2	37	140 / 0	70.0	50 /-45	5.0	230 / -45	25.0
		3	875	140 / 0	140.0	50 /-45	10.0	230 / -45	50.0
		4	539	140 / 0	280.0	50 /-45	20.0	230 / -45	100.0
KLAZA D135	Au	1	0	135 / 0	35.0	45 /-45	2.5	225 / -45	12.5
		2	20	135 / 0	70.0	45 /-45	5.0	225 / -45	25.0
		3	1,724	135 / 0	140.0	45 /-45	10.0	225 / -45	50.0
		4	949	135 / 0	280.0	45 /-45	20.0	225 / -45	100.0
KLAZ D14	Au	1	0	145 / 0	35.0	55 /-30	2.5	235 / -60	12.5
		2	8	145 / 0	70.0	55 /-30	5.0	235 / -60	25.0
		3	2,102	145 / 0	140.0	55 /-30	10.0	235 / -60	50.0
		4	2,737	145 / 0	280.0	55 /-30	20.0	235 / -60	100.0
KLAZA WASTE	Au	1	111	135 / 0	20.0	45 /-30	20.0	225 / -60	15.0
		2	16,226	135 / 0	40.0	45 /-30	40.0	225 / -60	30.0
		3	29,875	135 / 0	80.0	45 /-30	80.0	225 / -60	60.0
		4	21,789	135 / 0	160.0	45 /-30	160.0	225 / -60	120.0

14.7 Classification

Based on the study herein reported, delineated mineralization of the Klaza Deposit is classified as a mineral resource according to the following definitions from National Instrument 43-101 and from CIM (2014):

"In this Instrument, the terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "measured mineral resource" have the meanings ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014, as those definitions may be amended."

Mineral Resource

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of *confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.*

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal and industrial minerals.

The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of Modifying Factors. The phrase "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" implies a judgement by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. The Qualified Person should consider and clearly state the basis for determining that the material has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Assumptions should include estimates of cut-off grade and geological continuity at the selected cut-off, metallurgical recovery, smelter payments, commodity price or product value, mining and processing method and mining, processing and general and administrative costs. The Qualified Person should state if the assessment is based on any direct evidence and testing.

Interpretation of the word 'eventual' in this context may vary depending on the commodity or mineral involved. For example, some coal, iron, potash deposits and other bulk minerals or commodities, it may be reasonable to envisage 'eventual economic extraction' as covering time periods in excess of 50 years. However, for many gold deposits, application of the concept would normally be restricted to perhaps 10 to 15 years, and frequently to much shorter periods of time.

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

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that *the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.*

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

There may be circumstances, where appropriate sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource, however, quality assurance and quality control, or other information may not meet all industry norms for the disclosure of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonable for the Qualified Person to report an Inferred Mineral Resource if the Qualified Person has taken steps to verify the information meets the requirements of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Pre-Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.

Modifying Factors

Modifying Factors are considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.

Within the Property surface mapping, excavator trenches and drill hole interpretation were used to establish the limits of the mineralized solids and hence geological continuity. Grade continuity can be quantified by semivariogram analysis. By orienting the search ellipse in the directions of maximum continuity, as established by variography, the grade continuity can be utilized to classify the mineral resource.

A method of classifying the individual blocks is based on the pass a block was estimated. Blocks estimated in Pass 1 using ¼ of the semivariogram range might be classified as measured if they formed a contiguous body. Blocks estimated in Pass 2, using ½ the semivariogram range might be classified as Indicated. All other blocks would be classified as Inferred. In the case of the Klaza Deposit, with the present drill hole spacing, there were very few blocks estimated in Pass 1 and the blocks estimated in Pass 2 did not form contiguous bodies. As a result, the entire mineral resource is classified as Inferred at this time.

Tables 14-8 through 14-11 present the grade-tonnage results at a series of gold cut-offs for the material within the Western BRX, Central BRX, Western Klaza and Central Klaza mineralized domains. These results assume one could mine to the limits of the solid with no external dilution.

Table 14-12 presents the grade-tonnage results for all twelve mineralized solids in both the Klaza and BRX trends.

The gold cut-off grade was calculated using reasonable assumptions derived from other deposits in similar jurisdictions. Mining costs used to determine this cut-off grade assume the deposit will be extracted using underground narrow vein methods. No mining or economic studies have been undertaken at the Klaza property and the merits of different underground mining methods have not yet been examined.

Cut-off grade was determined based on the estimated cost to extract the resource at each cut-off interval versus the recoverable metal value at each interval. The assumed values and projected recoveries for each metal is as follows: $1200/oz gold with 85% recovery; $20/oz silver with 85% recovery; $0.85/lb lead with 85% recovery; and $0.80/lb zinc with 80% recovery. It was assumed that the overall mining recovery would be 85% with
10% dilution and that mining, processing and operating costs total $120/tonne. No value was given to copper and no capital expenditures have been assumed.

The following graph shows the potential value at each cut-off grade using these assumptions. The additional curves show the effect an increase or decrease of 25% of the mining cost has on the overall potential value.

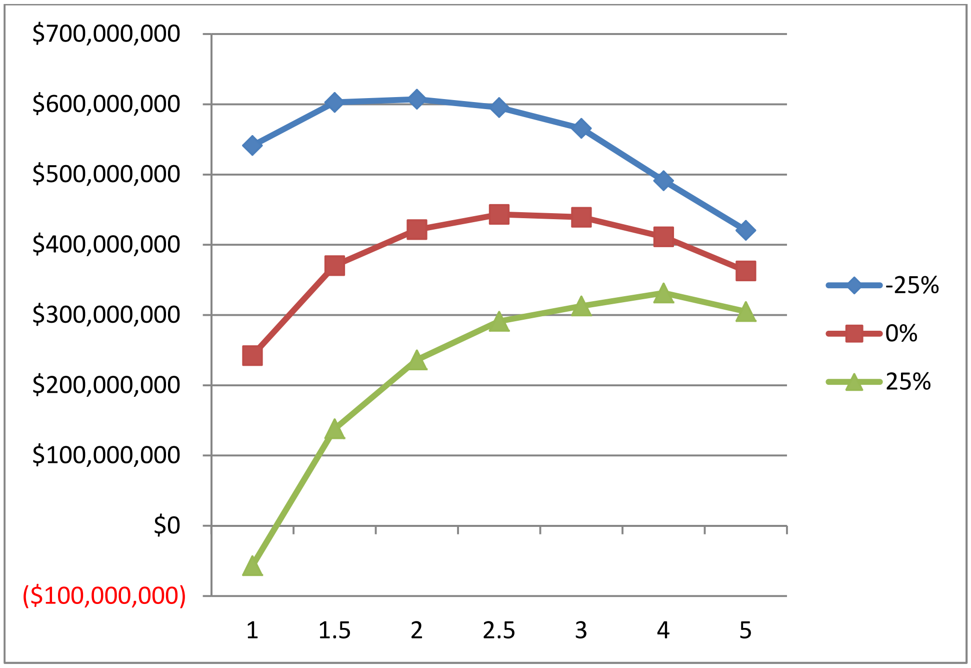


Figure 14-8: Potential Value vs Gold Cut-off

The 1.5 g/t gold cut-off grade was chosen as it is the first interval in which all three scenarios are positive.

These calculations were performed to determine a cut-off grade only. They have been used to evaluate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction and do not represent an economic analysis. Additional studies are necessary to determine the potential economic viability of the project.

Table 14-8: Mineralized Solids of Western BRX – Classed Inferred

Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off				
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
1.00	1,450,000	7.59	103.04	0.86	1.03	0.14
1.20	1,410,000	7.77	105.50	0.88	1.05	0.14
1.50	**1,380,000**	**7.91**	**107.37**	**0.89**	**1.07**	**0.14**
1.80	1,340,000	8.08	109.59	0.91	1.08	0.14
2.00	1,300,000	8.25	111.89	0.92	1.10	0.15
2.50	1,220,000	8.67	117.57	0.96	1.14	0.16
3.00	1,140,000	9.10	123.58	1.01	1.17	0.17
4.00	990,000	9.93	134.44	1.09	1.24	0.19
5.00	890,000	10.57	143.83	1.16	1.30	0.20

Table 14-9: Mineralized Solids of Central BRX – Classed Inferred

Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off				
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
1.00	3,320,000	2.11	91.33	0.72	0.81	0.12
1.20	2,850,000	2.28	100.89	0.80	0.88	0.13
1.50	**2,140,000**	**2.58**	**115.52**	**0.92**	**0.94**	**0.14**
1.80	1,540,000	2.95	131.98	1.05	1.01	0.15
2.00	1,310,000	3.14	139.17	1.07	1.04	0.16
2.50	900,000	3.56	156.58	1.18	1.08	0.18
3.00	680,000	3.83	155.18	1.12	0.97	0.19
4.00	240,000	4.87	206.44	1.51	0.95	0.25
5.00	78,000	5.74	174.24	1.27	0.60	0.20

Table 14-10: Mineralized Solids of Western Klaza – Classed Inferred

Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off				
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
1.00	519,000	5.97	246.39	0.74	0.89	0.03
1.20	519,000	5.97	246.47	0.74	0.89	0.03
1.50	**515,000**	**6.00**	**247.59**	**0.75**	**0.90**	**0.03**
1.80	503,000	6.11	249.92	0.76	0.91	0.03
2.00	502,000	6.11	250.00	0.76	0.91	0.03
2.50	501,000	6.12	250.14	0.76	0.91	0.03
3.00	490,000	6.20	251.58	0.76	0.92	0.03
4.00	426,000	6.60	257.57	0.79	0.95	0.03
5.00	384,000	6.82	262.83	0.81	0.95	0.03

Table 14-11: Mineralized Solids of Central Klaza – Classed Inferred

Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off				
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
1.00	3,780,000	2.90	49.86	0.60	0.78	0.05
1.20	3,490,000	3.05	50.44	0.62	0.81	0.05
1.50	**3,010,000**	**3.32**	**51.59**	**0.65**	**0.86**	**0.05**
1.80	2,710,000	3.51	52.81	0.66	0.87	0.05
2.00	2,510,000	3.64	53.68	0.68	0.88	0.05
2.50	1,990,000	4.00	56.67	0.72	0.93	0.05
3.00	1,530,000	4.38	60.64	0.77	0.96	0.06
4.00	760,000	5.35	71.66	0.91	1.10	0.07
5.00	400,000	6.13	74.32	0.93	1.15	0.08

Table 14-12: All Mineralized Solids – Classed Inferred

Cut-off Au (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade > Cut-off				
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
1.00	9,060,000	3.54	84.78	0.69	0.84	0.09
1.20	8,270,000	3.77	89.49	0.73	0.88	0.09
1.50	**7,040,000**	**4.19**	**96.23**	**0.78**	**0.93**	**0.09**
1.80	6,090,000	4.59	101.58	0.82	0.96	0.09
2.00	5,620,000	4.81	104.64	0.83	0.97	0.10
2.50	4,610,000	5.38	113.31	0.88	1.01	0.10
3.00	3,830,000	5.91	120.54	0.90	1.02	0.11
4.00	2,420,000	7.40	143.73	1.02	1.12	0.13
5.00	1,750,000	8.52	155.43	1.04	1.15	0.14

14.8 Model Verification

The block model results were verified in three dimensions by comparing the estimated block grades with the drill hole composites.

For each of the mineralized domains the average grades for each variable can be compared to the estimated block grades in Table 14-13. The comparisons are reasonable with no bias indicated.

Table 14-13: Composite Grades Compared to Block Grades for Each Domain

Domain	Drill Hole Composites						Estimated Blocks					
	Number	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Number	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
BRX D1	25	1.14	19.42	0.20	0.19	0.04	8,926	1.23	19.19	0.18	0.17	0.04
BRX D2	82	2.15	120.97	0.99	1.10	0.13	16,002	2.32	125.84	1.05	1.11	0.14
BRX D3	8	3.11	68.20	0.45	0.83	0.04	776	3.27	72.98	0.51	0.88	0.04
BRX D4	58	7.82	109.35	0.90	0.92	0.16	4,713	8.17	106.58	0.90	0.96	0.18
BRX D4B	26	9.71	124.79	0.99	1.49	0.14	3,304	9.96	139.10	1.04	1.56	0.13
BRX D5	33	2.40	23.15	0.25	0.44	0.02	2,617	2.58	24.55	0.25	0.48	0.02
KLAZA D11	140	2.60	41.29	0.44	0.70	0.04	13,035	2.44	46.24	0.45	0.70	0.06
KLAZA D12	64	2.61	52.45	0.63	0.59	0.04	5,654	2.41	53.09	0.72	0.63	0.03
KLAZA D133	30	3.46	41.69	0.28	0.52	0.09	3,532	3.62	43.33	0.28	0.52	0.09
KLAZA D134	18	1.49	31.35	0.64	0.56	0.01	1,567	1.26	33.98	0.72	0.72	0.01
KLAZA D135	32	2.30	60.09	0.96	1.19	0.05	2,725	2.15	61.27	1.06	1.42	0.05
KLAZA D14	40	5.46	243.10	0.71	0.87	0.03	4,867	5.84	257.60	0.76	0.91	0.03

Representative sections showing the estimated blocks with the 2 m composites used for the estimation through Western and Central Klaza as well as Western and Central BRX are shown on figures 14-9 thru 14-14. Block grades seemed to match composite grades reasonably well and no bias was observed.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Two active placer gold operations are present about 300 m along strike to the northwest of the Klaza and BRX zones and another operation is located immediately southeast of the Property. Placer claims have been staked by other parties along all of the creeks draining and surrounding the known mineralized zones.

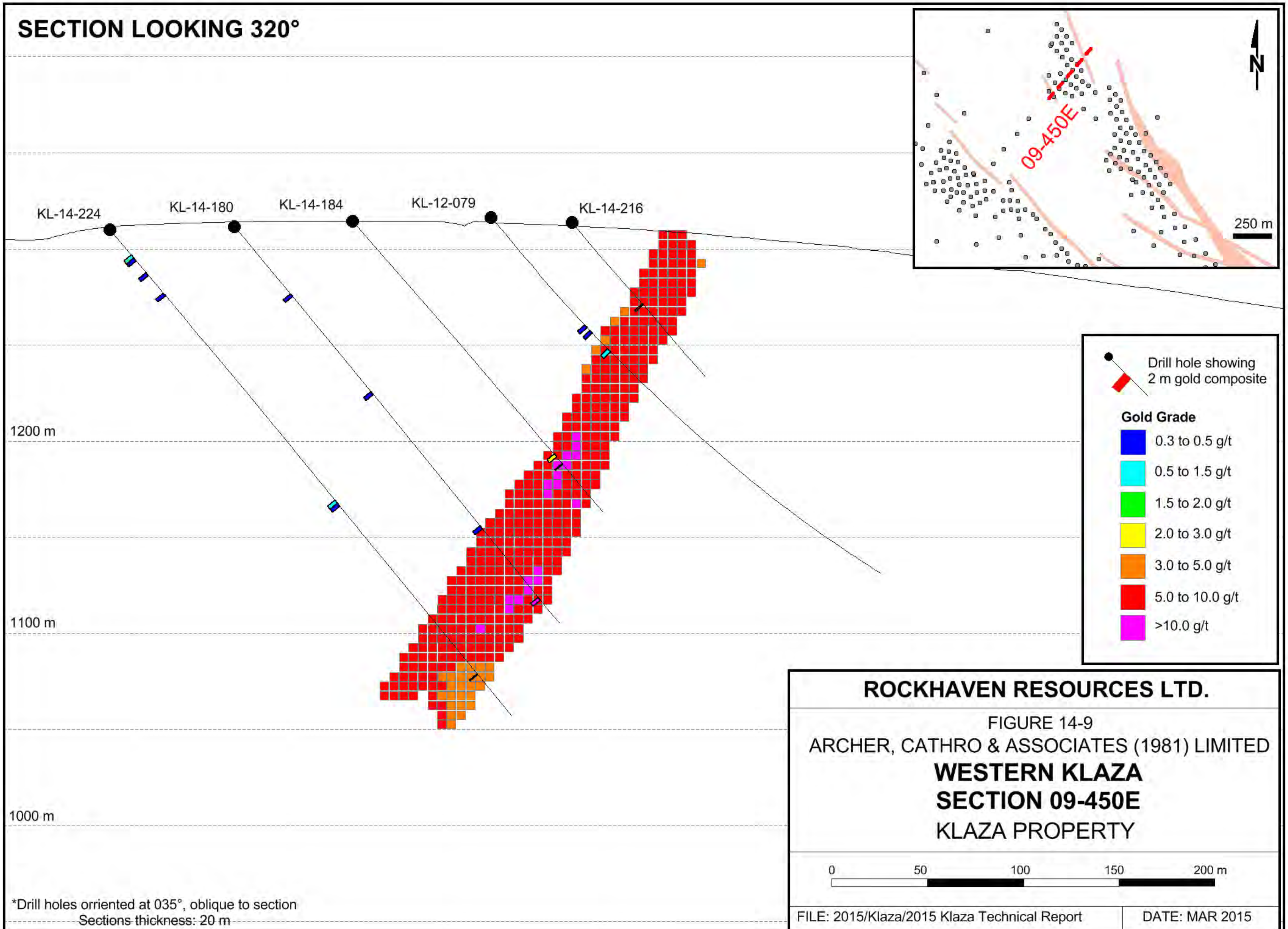
Production figures for these placer gold operations are spotty, with total cumulative production reported at 2,692 ounces. The best cumulative production period took place during the past six years (2009-2014) with a reported total of 1,267 ounces (Bond, 2014). The available figures do not attribute ounces to specific operations, but rather state production by area or region.

Creeks and tributaries draining the southern and southeastern portion of the ridge hosting the mineralized structural zones on the Property flow into Nansen Creek where placer gold was discovered in 1899. Early production figures are not available, but gold production from Nansen Creek from 1980 to present is reported at 26,646 ounces (Bond, 2014).

The first recorded lode discovery in the district was made in 1947 in an area that is on the current Mount Nansen Property, located five kilometres southeast of the Property.

Gold and silver mineralization occurs on the Mount Nansen Property in a series of anastomosing veins within northwesterly trending fault or shear zones. Mineralized structures consist of quartz-sulphide veins and associated clay-rich alteration zones.

The Mount Nansen Property hosts two gold-silver deposits and part of a third deposit (Deklerk and Burke, 2008). Although mineralization found at the Mount Nansen Property and the adjoining property owned by 1011308 B.C. Ltd. is similar in tenor to mineralization found at the



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

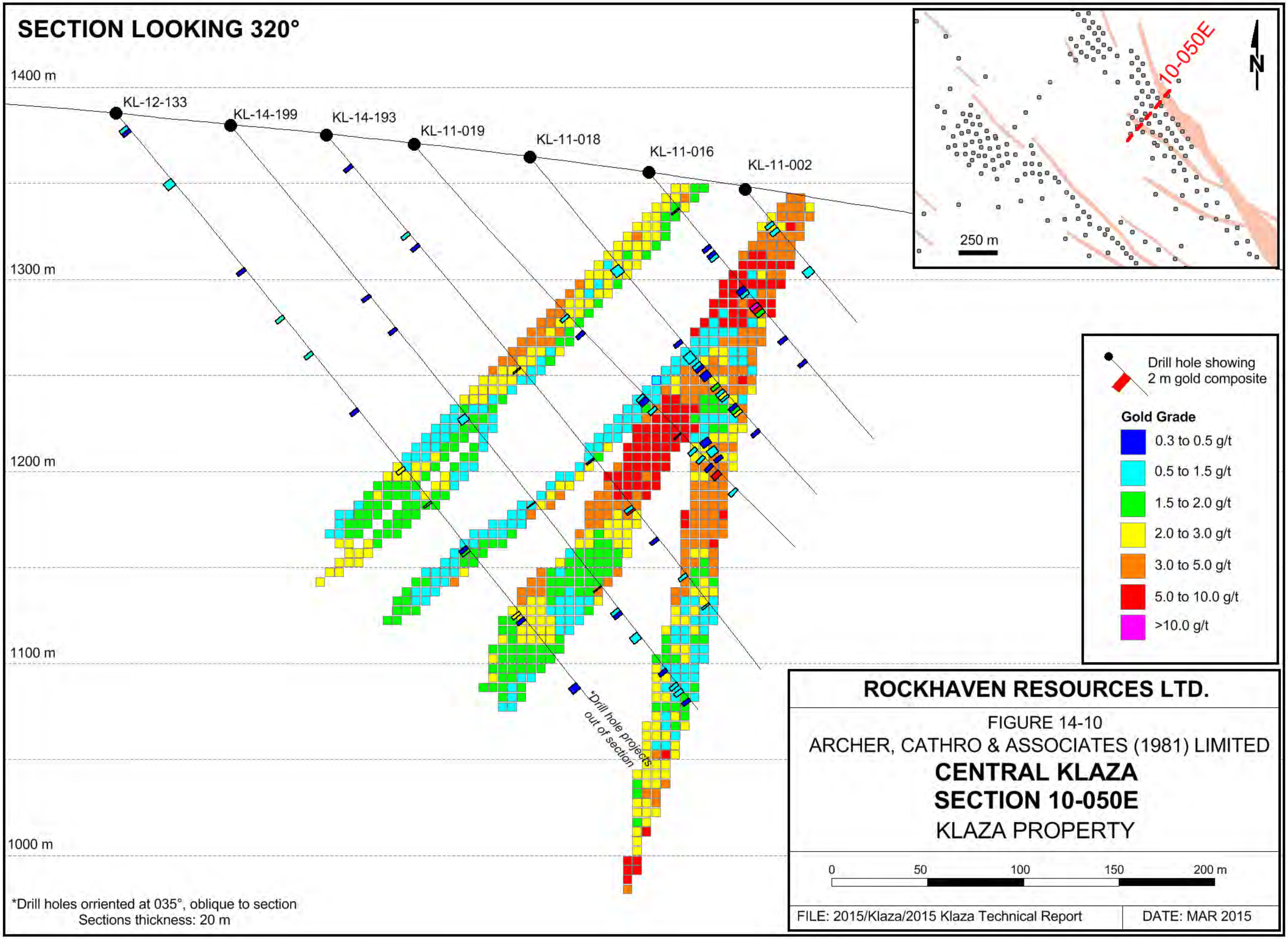
FIGURE 14-9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

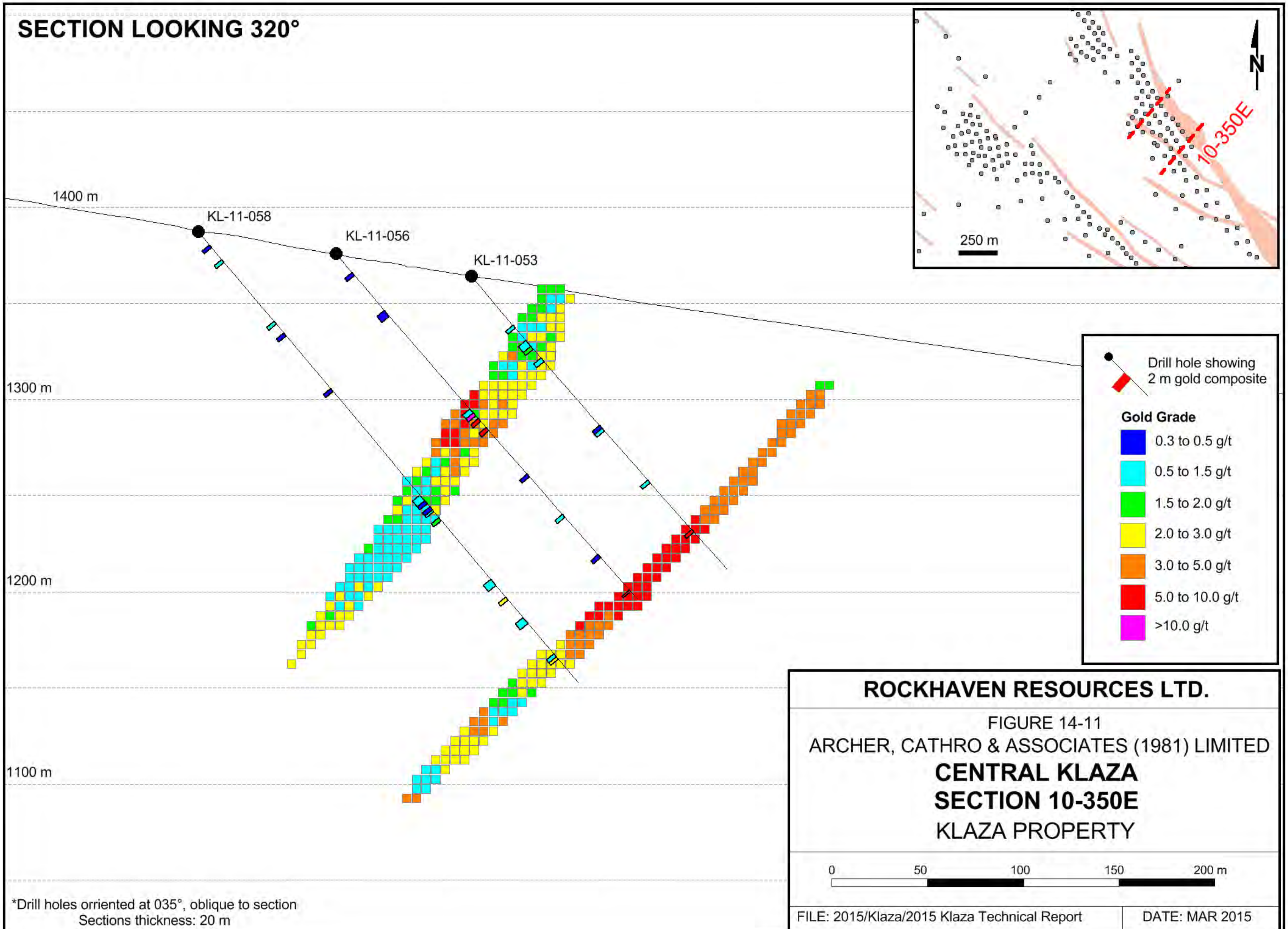
WESTERN KLAZA
SECTION 09-450E

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015



SECTION LOOKING 320°
1400 m
1300 m
1200 m
1100 m
1000 m
KL-12-133
KL-14-199
KL-14-193
KL-11-019
KL-11-018
KL-11-016
KL-11-002
10-050E
N
250 m
*Drill hole projects out of section
Drill hole showing 2 m gold composite
Gold Grade
0.3 to 0.5 g/t
0.5 to 1.5 g/t
1.5 to 2.0 g/t
2.0 to 3.0 g/t
3.0 to 5.0 g/t
5.0 to 10.0 g/t
>10.0 g/t
*Drill holes oriented at 035°, oblique to section
Sections thickness: 20 m
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 14-10
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CENTRAL KLAZA
SECTION 10-050E
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
50
100
150
200 m
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

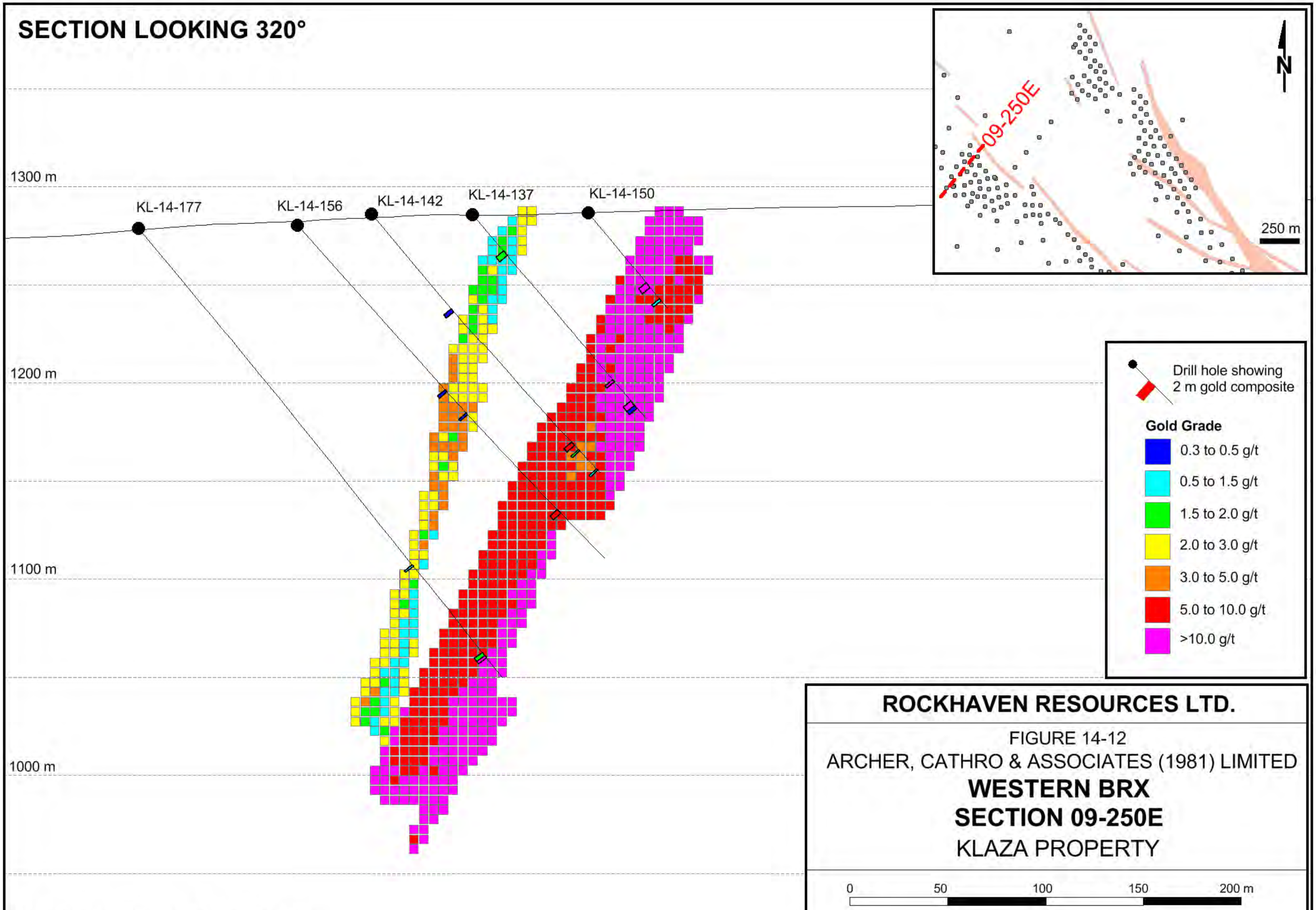
FIGURE 14-11

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CENTRAL KLAZA
SECTION 10-350E

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015



*Drill holes oriented at 035°, oblique to section
Sections thickness: 20 m

ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

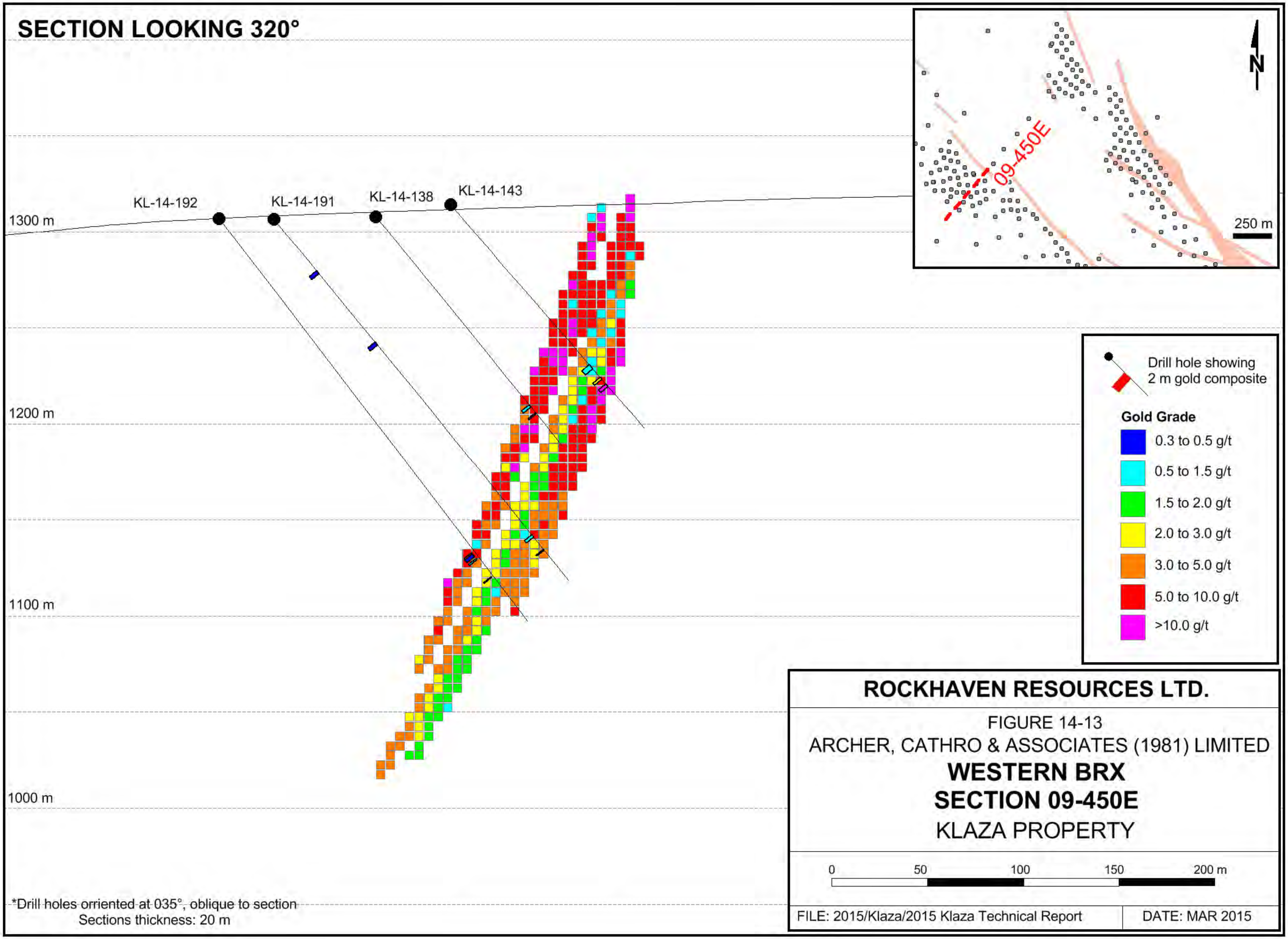
FIGURE 14-12

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

WESTERN BRX
SECTION 09-250E

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 14-13

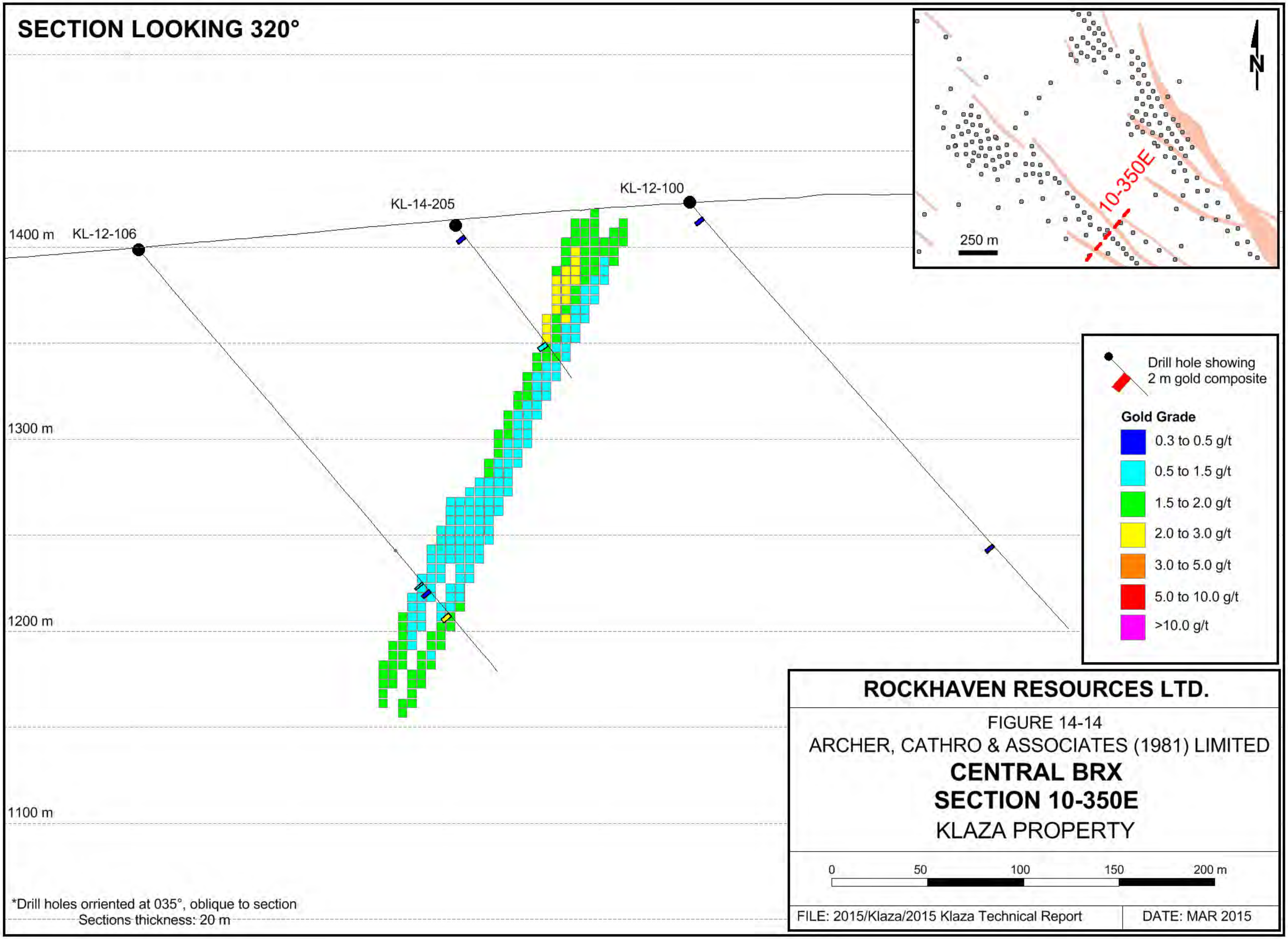
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

WESTERN BRX

SECTION 09-450E

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: MAR 2015



SECTION LOOKING 320°
KL-12-106
KL-14-205
KL-12-100
1400 m
1300 m
1200 m
1100 m
10-350E
250 m
N
Drill hole showing 2 m gold composite
Gold Grade
0.3 to 0.5 g/t
0.5 to 1.5 g/t
1.5 to 2.0 g/t
2.0 to 3.0 g/t
3.0 to 5.0 g/t
5.0 to 10.0 g/t
>10.0 g/t
*Drill holes orriented at 035°, oblique to section
Sections thickness: 20 m
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 14-14
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CENTRAL BRX
SECTION 10-350E
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
50
100
150
200 m
FILE: 2015/Klaza/2015 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: MAR 2015

Property, the mineralogy and resources at those properties are not considered to be representative of mineralogy and resources on the Property.

The first underground work at the Mount Nansen Property commenced in 1947 and production from mines occurred over three periods: the first in 1967 and 1968; the second in 1975 and 1976; and, the last from 1996 to 1999. The latest operation continued intermittently until BYG Natural Resources Inc., the owner at the time, was placed into receivership. Published statistics state total production of 26,685 oz of gold and 214,897 oz of silver between 1967 and 1999. This total does not account for missing data from 1976.

The former Mount Nansen mine site, including disused buildings, a tailings facility, an open pit at the Brown-McDade Deposit and underground workings at the Huestis Deposit, are under care and maintenance and are subject to reclamation by the Assessment and Abandoned Mines Branch of the Government of Yukon and the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Ministry of the Government of Canada.

There are a number of other gold-silver showings on properties owned by other parties within five kilometres of the Property. Although encouraging drill and trench results have been returned from some of these showings, none of them has a mineral resource estimate.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Author is not aware of any additional information or data relevant to the Property.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property hosts a significant gold-silver deposit within the southern, road accessible portion of the Dawson Range Gold Belt. The deposit is flanked by active placer gold mining operations, and it lies within a historical hard rock gold and silver mining district referred to as the Mount Nansen Gold Camp. Other important areas within the Dawson Range Gold Belt include the prolific placer gold operations in Klondike Goldfields, the Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit and the recently discovered Coffee and White Gold gold deposits.

Mineralization at the Property shares a number of key similarities with the Carbonate Base Metal Gold (CBM) deposit model. This is significant because this model applies to multi-million ounce gold-silver deposits comprised of sheeted zones with large lateral and vertical extents, often in excess of one kilometre in each dimension. The current depth of mineralization in the structural zones on the Property relative to their pre-erosion “tops” is unknown, but the nature of the mineralization, alteration and metal ratios suggests several of the zones were likely formed in the upper portions of a CBM system.

Known gold-silver mineralization at the Property is hosted in nine sub-parallel zones and numerous flanking structures, which collectively form a 2 km wide structural corridor. Zones containing the mineral resource were formed by multiple mineralizing events, and they are locally off-set by cross-faulting. Despite the complexity, the zones display exceptional lateral and down-dip continuity having been traced by drilling for up to 2,400 m along strike and up to

520 m down-dip from the current geographic surface. The zones remain open for extension along strike and at depth.

The current mineral resource estimate was calculated for portions of the BRX and Klaza zones containing sufficient drill hole density to demonstrate reliable continuity. In the Central and Western BRX zones and the Western Klaza Zone, modeling was relatively straightforward given the relatively discrete nature of the vein systems. However, in the Central Klaza Zone, lower-grade sheeted veins too narrow or too discontinuous to be modeled, occur adjacent to the high-grade veins. Many of these sheeted veins were not included in the current mineral resource estimation. If these sheeted veins and intervening barren intervals are combined with the high-grade veins, the Central Klaza Zone might be modelled as a broad area of low-grade mineralization, which may represent a bulk-tonnage style target, especially where this mineralization occurs near surface.

The area immediately southeast along strike of the Central Klaza Zone, which lies outside of the current mineral resource, hosts gold and silver grades of a similar tenor to those currently contained within parts of the mineral resource. Drill density in this area is insufficient for modeling at this time, but this area has excellent potential for expanding the current mineral resource, probably as a lower grade bulk tonnage type target. Preliminary cyanidation leach tests on a composite prepared from holes in this area yielded moderately encouraging results.

Grade-thickness distribution plots for gold and silver within the Central Klaza Zone are relatively uniform with minor irregularities at lower grade thresholds. Higher grade thresholds show some overlap and there does not appear to be a biased control defining distribution. In the Western Klaza Zone, silver distribution at elevated thresholds is slightly more extensive than gold, but both show a strong linear correlation and a steep southeasterly rake is indicated within the higher grade core portion of the plots. Gold distribution in the Central BRX Zone is patchy, but silver is significantly more continuous. Both gold and silver distributions in the Western BRX Zone are uniform at most thresholds and shows a distinct linear correlation at higher grade thresholds.

In each of the four sub-zones defining the current mineral resource at the Property, the depth extent of the mineral resource is limited by the current depth of drilling. Drill hole KL-14-238 intersected the Western BRX Zone 200 m down-dip of all other drill holes in that zone, and it clearly demonstrates potential to significantly expand the current mineral resource. The deepest holes in the other sub-zones also produced some of the widest and best grade intervals, which further substantiates potential for future expansion of the mineral resource.

Based on the CBM deposit model, silver-rich mineralization ideally occurs higher in the system than gold-rich mineralization and iron-rich carbonate gangue develops above manganese-rich carbonate gangue, which often marks particularly gold-rich areas. If these relationships occur in the mineralized structural zones on the Property, it may be possible to find bonanza grade mineralization, like that found in the Western BRX Zone, beneath the depth of current drilling at the Western Klaza and Central BRX zones.

Drilling done to date on the Property has focused on the BRX and Klaza zones and there is excellent potential to expand the mineral resource by systematically drill testing other known zones. There is also good potential for more discoveries along strike from, or parallel to, these zones beneath untested geophysical and soil geochemical anomalies, which have similar signatures to those at the known mineralized zones.

Mineralogical and metallurgical work on samples of sulphide material taken from the various zones comprising the current mineral resource has shown that gold occurs both in discrete and solid-solution form. The discrete gold can be found either as native gold or as electrum, while the solid-solution gold appears to be predominantly hosted in arsenopyrite. Test work completed to date suggests the proportion of discrete versus solid-solution gold varies between the different sub-zones, although this may also be related to the specific samples selected for testing. More thorough variability testing and evaluation of mineralogical differences throughout the various zones and sub-zones will be necessary to fully understand the differences in gold deportment and any impacts these variations might have on metallurgy.

Silver occurs primarily as tetrahedrite, but is also found as electrum and other silver sulphide compounds. Base metal mineralogy appears to be straightforward, being dominated by galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite, although copper also occurs as tetrahedrite. Lead and zinc minerals are relatively coarse-grained and liberated. Copper minerals are mostly liberated, but there is some association with sphalerite.

Metallurgical work completed to date includes conventional gravity separation, cyanide leaching and flotation tests. For the purposes of this discussion, comments are only in reference to test work conducted on samples from the sub-zones present in the current mineral resource, and not additional work conducted in 2012 on samples from elsewhere on the Property. Recovery of gold and silver by Extended Gravity Recoverable Gold tests varied from 13% to 30%, depending on the composite, and is considered low. Cyanide leaching extractions of both gold and silver were also generally low, varying between 21% to 42% for gold, and 19% to 29% for silver.

Flotation work has focused on producing lead and zinc concentrates through sequential flotation. Promising grades and recoveries have been obtained for base metals, with lead and zinc recoveries of 79% and 76%, respectively. Additionally, significant lead and zinc reported to middling products, and it is expected that recoveries would increase in future locked cycle tests. Silver reports primarily to the lead concentrate with expected recoveries of 65% to 80%, and expected recoveries of 10% to 20% to the zinc concentrate. Approximately 20% to 30% of the gold is expected to be recovered to a doré through a combination of gravity concentration and cyanide leaching. The remainder of the recoverable gold is anticipated to report primarily to the lead concentrate and an arsenopyrite concentrate, with minor amounts going to the zinc concentrate. Provisional gold recoveries are expected to be in the range of 75% to 85%.

Gold in the arsenopyrite concentrate would be refractory in nature and thus not be amenable to direct cyanidation. Further studies will need to be conducted to determine if a concentrate with high enough grades for direct shipping can be produced, or an appropriate oxidation and leaching process can be developed. Flotation work performed to date is preliminary in nature, and optimization work will need to be conducted to determine optimal recoveries and product grades.

Gold cut-off grade for the current mineral resource estimation has a marked influence on the total contained ounces of both gold and silver within the central portion of the Klaza and BRX zones, but the western sub-zones show little sensitivity. For example, an increase in the cut-off grade from 1.50 g/t to 4.00 g/t gold results in a reduction in the total ounces of gold by 79 and 59% within the Central BRX and Central Klaza zones, respectively. Total ounces of silver are similarly reduced by 80 and 65%, respectively. Using the same parameters, both the Western BRX and Western Klaza zones retain roughly 90% of the total gold and silver inventory.

In the Central Klaza Zone, there are broad intervals of mineralization containing less than 1.5 g/t gold, associated with sheeted veins. Mineralization modeled for use in the current mineral resource was limited to the better constrained and higher grade veins alongside feldspar porphyry dykes. Further exploration should consider this sub-zone as a large low-grade bulk tonnage target and apply cut-offs appropriate for this style of mineralization. Similarly, in the Central BRX Zone, a separate cut-off should be considered. Silver is a very important component of this sub-zone, often contributing more to the total metal content than gold. As such, cut-off values that includes silver should be used.

No work has been done to determine project costs, viability and potential return on capital expenditures. Further studies are necessary to determine the mineability of each sub-zone included in the mineral resource. These studies will allow the cut-off values used in each sub-zone to be further refined. Ultimately, the cut-off values used to define each sub-zone within the mineral resources should consider all potentially economic and recoverable products.

Work to date shows the areas of the current mineral resource and all nine known mineralized structural zones are open for expansion along strike and to depth. There is excellent potential to increase the mineral resource within the known zones through continued low-cost drilling. Geochemical and geophysical anomalies elsewhere on the Property share many similarities to the nine known mineralized structures, adding further potential to expand the mineral resource.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Expansion of the current mineral resource is highly prospective to depth, especially beneath the Western BRX Zone. Additional drilling designed to extend the mineral resource down-dip should be assigned a high priority, especially considering zoning predicted by the CBM model and evidence that most of the deepest intercepts in all four of the sub-zones that comprise the mineral resource are well above the deposit average grade.

Areas immediately southeast along strike of the current mineral resource require further delineation drilling to determine if they are well enough mineralized to warrant mineral resource estimation. These portions of the BRX and Klaza zones differ from their western and central counterparts as they comprise more dispersed sheeted vein complexes that are probably lower grade bulk-tonnage type targets.

Northwesterly extensions of the BRX and Klaza zones are inferred by multi-element grid soil geochemical anomalies and linear geophysical anomalies. A series of widely spaced holes on the western side of a major cross-fault, which attempted to trace the Western BRX Zone further to the northwest toward the Klaza River valley, intersected vein zones, but it is unclear whether these veins are part of the BRX Zone or are off-set from other mineralized structures. More drilling or trenching is certainly warranted to assess potential along strike. However, before further drilling is done, a thorough evaluation of the major cross-fault should be undertaken in order to postulate the magnitude and direction of the potential off-set.

Continued deposit studies are recommended and should include fluid inclusion analyses to verify the deposit model classification. An in-depth analysis of metal and associated element ratios within the mineralized structural zones should also be conducted in order to establish lateral and vertical vectoring tools for continued deposit expansion and discovery of new areas of mineralization.

Metallurgical work conducted to date has been preliminary in nature. Further metallurgical and mineralogical work is recommended to better develop the process flowsheet and investigate optimal gold recovery methods. Recommended work includes optimization of the lead, zinc and arsenopyrite flotation circuits through additional open cycle tests. Particular emphasis should be placed on producing a high-grade arsenopyrite concentrate. Tests should also be conducted to evaluate whether effective copper/lead separation can be achieved. Once the open cycle work is optimized, locked cycle testing should be undertaken to evaluate the impact of recycle streams on overall recovery and grades. Following completion of flotation work, oxidation and leaching tests should be conducted on the arsenopyrite concentrate to determine amenability to on-site processing.

The majority of metallurgical work completed to date has focused on samples from the Western BRX Zone. Additional work should be undertaken to better characterize the differences in mineralization between the sub-zones included in the current mineral resource and to identify any process implications of any variability. Composites representing each distinct sub-zone of mineralization should be assembled and subjected to QEMSCAN, D-SIMS and cyanide leach testing. This will allow for determination of a gold deportment balance and prediction of metallurgical response.

In addition to the above work, crushing and grindability tests should be conducted on a representative composite. Acid-base accounting and metal leaching tests should be run on the final tailings products produced by additional optimized flotation work.
A preliminary economic assessment (PEA) is recommended for the Klaza Deposit, after metallurgical work is complete, to better understand potential mining methods and other economic factors.

An approximate budget for the work described above, except the PEA, is presented below.

PROPOSED BUDGET – KLAZA PROPERTY

Diamond Drilling – 20,000 m @ $100/m including fuel core boxes, demob.	$2,000,000
Labour	800,000
Camp, Field Gear, Food & Consumables	460,000
Assay & Analytical	320,000
Excavator and Fuel	100,000
Office & Senior Supervision	200,000
Metallurgical & Mineralogical Studies	180 000
Rentals, Shipping, Airfares & Equipment	110,000
Airfares, Ground Transportation & Shipping	100,000
Expediting, Safety & Consulting	75,000
Environmental & Heritage Surveys	50,000
Government Fees	10,000
Consultant's Management Fee	215,000
Contingency @ 5%	31,000
Total (excluding Taxes)	**$4,851,000**

The Author has prepared the proposed budget and concludes that funding will be necessary to complete the proposed exploration program.

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20.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

20.1 Certificate and Consent William A. Wengzynowski

I, William A. Wengzynowski, geological engineer, with business address in North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am currently president of Skivik Holding Co. Ltd. with an office at:
   301 Fairway Drive
   North Vancouver B.C. V7G 1L4
   Canada.

2) I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1993 with a B.A.Sc in Geological Engineering, Option l, mineral and fuel exploration.

3) I registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia on December 12, 1998 (Licence Number 24119).

4) I have worked in geological exploration for a total of thirty-two years and as a Professional Geological Engineer for sixteen of those thirty-two years. I have spent most of my professional career in Yukon mineral exploration with the geological consulting firm of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited where I started with the company in 1983 and became President in 2000. I was the recipient of the Yukon Prospector of the Year Award in 2000 in recognition of a number of prospecting successes including the Ice Cypress-style VMS Deposit and the Tsa Da Glisza Emerald Deposit.

   Most recently I was the senior project geologist directing the 2010 operations at ATAC Resources Ltd.'s Rackla gold project and was again awarded the Yukon Prospector of the Year Award in 2011 for Canada's first Carlin discovery on behalf of ATAC Resources Ltd. in the Nadaleen Trend of the Rackla Gold Belt. In 2012, I was a co-recipient of the H.H. "Spud" Huestis Award for excellence in prospecting and exploration for my role in the discovery and development of the Rackla Gold Belt.

   I resigned from Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited in early 2011 and currently contract geological expertise through Skivik Holding Co. Ltd.

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

6) I am the Independent Author responsible for the preparation of Sections 1.0 to 12, excluding Sections 1.4 and 1.5, and Sections 15.0 to 19.0 inclusive, of the technical report titled "Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon Territory, Canada" (the "Technical Report") dated March 11,

2015, amended June 19, 2015. I am responsible for reviewing and approving all items in this report but have relied on the expertise of Giroux Consultants Ltd. to prepare the resource estimate and Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd. to provide interpretation and recommendations regarding the metallurgical aspects of the deposit.

7) I have examined the mineralization, in drill core and host lithologies in the field as recently as August 8-10, 2014. Current and historical drill core was examined from all four sub-zones used in the mineral resource estimation. I also explored the project area in the late 1980s prior to obtaining professional status and again briefly in 2006 for the purposes of a previous technical report.

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

9) I am independent of the issuer and registered owner of the Property applying the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

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

11) As of June 19, 2015 to the best of the my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

12) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report titled "Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon Territory, Canada " and dated June 19, 2015 with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and its publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 19 day of June, 2015.

"William A. Wengzynowski" {Signed and Sealed}

____
William A. Wengzynowski, P. Eng.

20.2 Certificate and Consent Gary Giroux

I, G.H. Giroux, of 982 Broadview Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geological engineer with an office at #1215 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1970 with a B.A. Sc. and in 1984 with a M.A. Sc., both in Geological Engineering.

3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (Reg. # 8814).

4) I have practiced my profession continuously since 1970. I have had over 39 years' experience in base and precious metal resource estimation and in that time have worked on many narrow vein deposits including El Bronce, Efemcukuru, and North Bullfrog.

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, past relevant work experience, independence and affiliation with a professional association, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

6) I am responsible for Section 1.5 and 14.0 of the report titled "Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon Territory, Canada ", dated March 11, 2015, amended June 19, 2015 (the "Technical Report"). I completed a site visit September 1, 2011.

7) Prior to being retained by Rockhaven Resources Ltd. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

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

9) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 19 day of June, 2015

"G.H. Giroux" {Signed and Sealed}

G. H. Giroux, P.Eng., MASc.

20.3 Certificate of Qualified Person Christopher John Martin

I, Christopher John Martin, C.Eng, am employed as President and Principal Metallurgist with Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd.

This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada" dated 11 March 2015, amended June 19, 2015 (the "technical report").

I am a Member of the Institution of Materials, Minerals and Mining. I graduated from Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, UK in 1984.

I have practiced my profession for 30 years. I have been directly involved in the metallurgical testing to develop a process flowsheet for the project.

As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43–101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43–101).

I have not visited the Klaza project.

I am responsible for Section 13 and the metallurgical testing parts of 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 17 and 18 of the technical report.

I am independent of Rockhaven Resources Ltd as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43–101.

I have had no previous involvement with name of the mineral property.

I have read NI 43–101 and the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument.

As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those sections of the technical report not misleading.

Dated: 19 June 2015

"Christopher John Martin" *{Signed and Sealed}*

Christopher John Martin, C.Eng

APPENDIX 1

LISTING OF SUPPLIED DRILL HOLES

APPENDIX 1 – LISTING OF SUPPLIED DRILL HOLES

Those used in mineral resource estimate are highlighted.

HOLE	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION	HOLE LENGTH (m)
KL-10-001	382952.00	6890448.00	1327.98	76.50
KL-10-002	382881.00	6890351.00	1346.81	100.30
KL-10-003	382841.00	6890291.00	1358.33	158.50
KL-10-004	382694.00	6889232.00	1437.55	131.81
KL-10-005	382819.00	6890043.00	1388.97	182.88
KL-10-006	382826.00	6889392.00	1448.78	49.10
KL-10-007	382760.00	6890348.00	1358.58	167.64
KL-10-008	383093.00	6889590.00	1418.25	129.84
KL-10-009	383088.00	6889233.00	1440.84	152.70
KL-10-010	382883.00	6890152.00	1369.96	219.46
KL-10-011	383005.00	6888959.00	1409.44	273.41
KL-11-012	382723.84	6890304.81	1364.35	282.55
KL-11-013	382801.01	6890232.42	1368.24	215.50
KL-11-014	382685.58	6890258.00	1370.06	327.66
KL-11-015	382788.59	6890385.05	1353.79	139.29
KL-11-016	382816.06	6890340.19	1355.79	181.35
KL-11-017	382763.62	6890180.38	1376.09	312.73
KL-11-018	382778.73	6890290.52	1363.69	230.73
KL-11-019	382742.91	6890241.80	1370.31	288.65
KL-11-020	382724.04	6890128.62	1383.49	419.40
KL-11-021	382720.54	6890384.03	1356.85	239.99
KL-11-022	382356.68	6889627.60	1394.97	102.72
KL-11-023	382323.43	6889587.07	1391.19	136.25
KL-11-024	382622.40	6889368.00	1427.44	361.80
KL-11-025	382869.88	6890239.40	1361.12	199.94
KL-11-026	382757.51	6890432.51	1350.25	181.97
KL-11-027	382832.01	6890188.17	1370.53	260.91
KL-11-028	382686.66	6890339.83	1361.89	280.42
KL-11-029	382504.64	6889517.98	1414.08	114.91
KL-11-030	382251.01	6889749.42	1381.13	96.01
KL-11-031	382785.26	6890126.56	1381.23	410.20
KL-11-032	382696.70	6890435.48	1351.85	245.97
KL-11-033	382080.19	6889864.87	1355.00	175.87
KL-11-034	382657.07	6890557.24	1340.48	245.97
KL-11-035	381929.29	6889988.77	1330.00	322.17
KL-11-036	382566.20	6890605.00	1335.63	249.02
KL-11-037	381758.53	6890089.99	1302.33	149.35

KL-11-038	382913.06	6890211.94	1359.12	192.33
KL-11-039	381619.45	6890195.10	1278.88	258.17
KL-11-040	382946.39	6890171.97	1360.31	236.52
KL-11-041	382837.08	6890110.69	1379.07	373.99
KL-11-042	381494.37	6890724.87	1222.71	252.07
KL-11-043	382907.17	6890120.26	1371.21	273.41
KL-11-044	382798.00	6890060.00	1388.70	425.81
KL-11-045	381313.00	6890823.00	1224.83	252.07
KL-11-046	382871.69	6890073.13	1380.74	364.85
KL-11-047	382971.82	6890130.50	1362.07	227.69
KL-11-048	382804.82	6889739.56	1424.07	209.40
KL-11-049	381172.00	6891104.00	1222.49	334.37
KL-11-050	382936.86	6890074.51	1373.66	285.60
KL-11-052	382899.83	6890026.66	1383.54	319.13
KL-11-053	383007.14	6890085.00	1364.12	202.39
KL-11-054	381109.00	6891374.00	1204.25	300.84
KL-11-055	382863.00	6889978.00	1393.56	383.13
KL-11-056	382964.71	6890028.72	1375.80	238.35
KL-11-057	383031.88	6890034.68	1367.34	188.06
KL-11-058	382921.13	6889971.36	1387.45	306.96
KL-11-059	382991.96	6889981.15	1378.66	273.41
KL-11-060	382919.05	6889883.73	1399.74	370.94
KL-11-061	382956.93	6889934.45	1388.81	364.85
KL-11-062	382985.00	6889890.00	1391.40	340.46
KL-11-063	382788.12	6889963.10	1401.49	434.95
KL-12-051	382932.13	6889648.76	1426.47	486.77
KL-12-064	383061.67	6889844.60	1388.79	268.83
KL-12-065	382996.19	6889826.56	1398.47	242.93
KL-12-066	382855.22	6889187.80	1448.80	453.24
KL-12-067	383125.89	6889764.95	1391.71	276.45
KL-12-068	383065.98	6889758.83	1399.07	321.87
KL-12-069	381787.69	6889953.94	1313.90	221.59
KL-12-070	383192.43	6889687.38	1396.14	255.12
KL-12-071	383121.04	6889670.17	1405.20	242.93
KL-12-072	381618.21	6890049.42	1288.50	249.02
KL-12-073	383181.25	6889581.98	1411.05	264.26
KL-12-074A	381478.17	6890156.09	1259.61	113.80
KL-12-074B	381478.17	6890156.09	1259.61	377.04
KL-12-075	382483.99	6890674.40	1326.34	300.84
KL-12-076	383255.54	6889599.83	1402.27	227.08
KL-12-077	383316.95	6889528.85	1404.68	215.49

KL-12-078	383253.33	6889512.95	1412.36	235.61
KL-12-079	382423.61	6890746.88	1316.52	276.15
KL-12-080	383313.32	6889433.48	1413.82	316.08
KL-12-081	382703.74	6888821.32	1421.49	163.68
KL-12-082	383379.72	6889444.25	1405.58	331.32
KL-12-083	382584.68	6888847.74	1425.53	185.93
KL-12-084	381638.86	6889922.23	1295.62	486.77
KL-12-085	382975.30	6889733.28	1411.88	340.31
KL-12-086	382456.72	6888818.18	1423.90	212.45
KL-12-087	381265.88	6890752.39	1233.60	261.82
KL-12-088	381940.96	6889827.36	1338.26	267.31
KL-12-089	382741.94	6889442.44	1440.62	221.59
KL-12-090	381141.96	6890905.34	1238.55	270.05
KL-12-091	381817.05	6889834.02	1321.02	418.19
KL-12-092	382926.79	6889334.39	1454.35	193.24
KL-12-093	382990.88	6889277.36	1451.76	235.31
KL-12-094	381576.12	6890588.25	1243.10	322.17
KL-12-095	382661.34	6889501.68	1432.21	297.79
KL-12-096	381509.01	6890034.03	1271.93	389.23
KL-12-097	382528.87	6889234.77	1416.69	402.02
KL-12-098	381744.84	6890474.45	1274.54	276.45
KL-12-099	382098.41	6889713.49	1361.35	258.17
KL-12-100	382587.09	6889563.82	1423.28	343.51
KL-12-101	381267.54	6889705.28	1292.84	258.41
KL-12-102	381964.55	6889697.04	1343.68	334.37
KL-12-103	382508.15	6889371.82	1413.74	352.65
KL-12-104	381359.79	6889615.65	1289.93	131.98
KL-12-105	382240.03	6889583.63	1380.50	242.93
KL-12-106	382389.34	6889355.65	1398.48	288.65
KL-12-107	382358.62	6890826.58	1303.73	258.47
KL-12-108	381203.31	6889622.45	1307.62	230.43
KL-12-109	382131.96	6889574.98	1365.83	325.22
KL-12-110	383393.03	6889366.94	1407.80	395.33
KL-12-111	382420.93	6890914.06	1296.71	191.11
KL-12-112	382243.42	6889462.88	1380.08	328.27
KL-12-113	382286.10	6890896.93	1290.74	148.44
KL-12-114	383020.55	6889132.61	1438.92	197.21
KL-12-115	382340.23	6890627.12	1317.68	279.50
KL-12-116	383438.51	6889346.54	1401.04	438.91
KL-12-117	381138.30	6889504.86	1323.56	201.50
KL-12-118	382368.63	6889484.55	1397.15	197.21

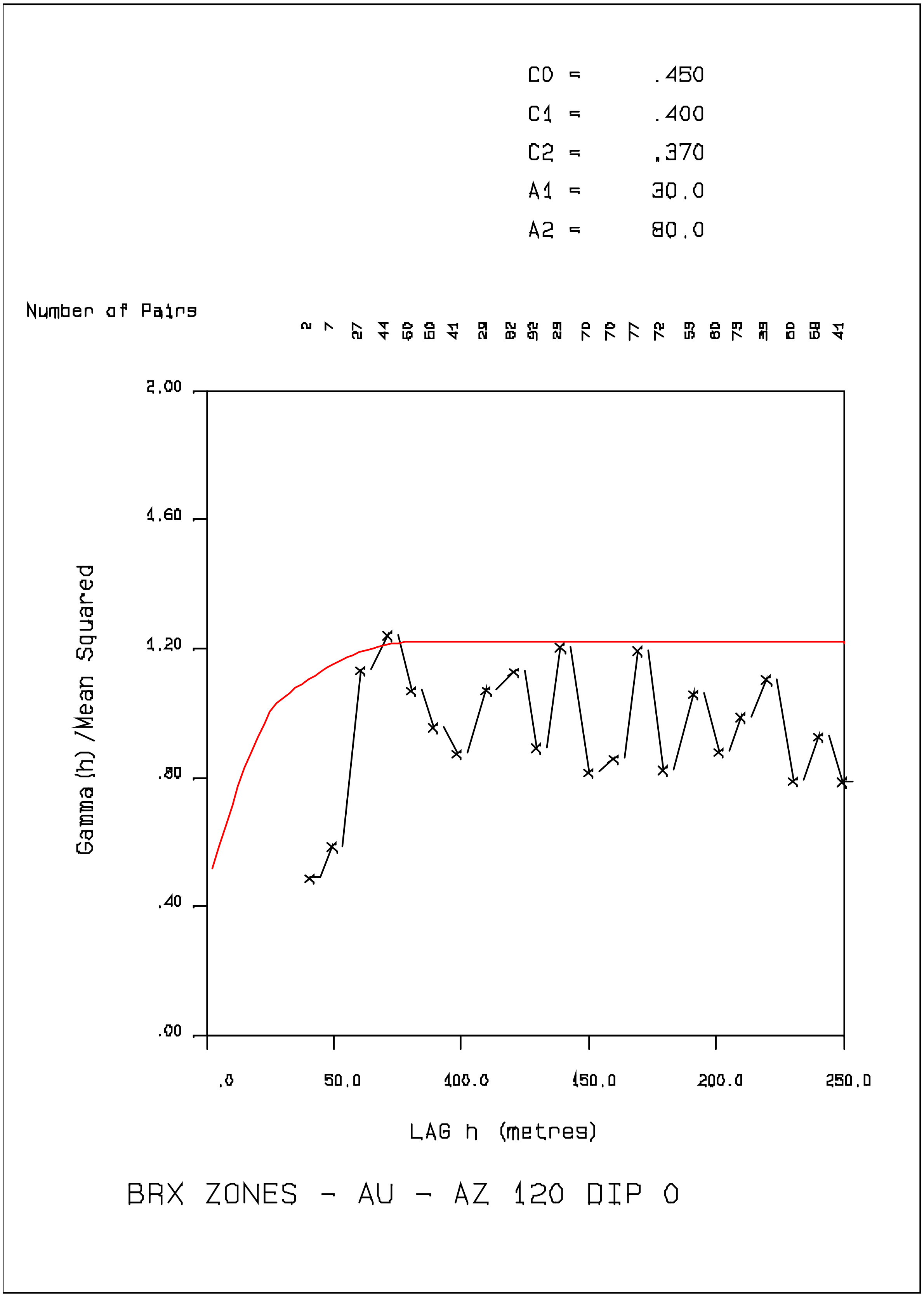
KL-12-119	381894.84	6890988.68	1232.98	377.04
KL-12-120	381327.04	6889383.19	1319.86	164.03
KL-12-121	383462.85	6889250.14	1392.50	514.20
KL-12-122	382570.47	6890441.76	1349.29	316.08
KL-12-123	382686.21	6889098.72	1434.56	328.27
KL-12-124	382491.20	6890502.60	1339.31	346.56
KL-12-125	382838.41	6888984.83	1425.83	297.79
KL-12-126	383161.50	6889039.00	1411.25	300.84
KL-12-127	382418.39	6890580.80	1328.29	401.42
KL-12-128	383162.40	6888908.00	1386.44	486.77
KL-12-129	382396.70	6888898.66	1415.56	358.75
KL-12-130	382818.16	6888735.01	1401.36	383.13
KL-12-131	382276.68	6890711.69	1305.10	313.03
KL-12-132	383241.25	6888823.42	1365.30	313.03
KL-12-133	382651.34	6890116.20	1386.47	550.77
KL-12-134	383443.94	6888818.55	1344.06	233.78
KL-12-135	381821.93	6889657.77	1325.65	497.74
KL-14-136	381808.18	6890091.35	1308.87	102.72
KL-14-137	381662.46	6890176.99	1285.80	137.16
KL-14-138	381769.00	6890026.00	1308.00	153.92
KL-14-139	381570.15	6890165.04	1273.73	242.92
KL-14-140	381685.19	6890114.93	1294.16	178.31
KL-14-141	381709.21	6890072.33	1299.00	172.21
KL-14-142	381634.85	6890133.05	1286.17	176.53
KL-14-143	381821.86	6890032.43	1314.23	153.92
KL-14-144	381649.25	6890235.19	1279.78	142.34
KL-14-145	381875.57	6889990.11	1322.75	132.59
KL-14-146	381602.91	6890241.61	1270.57	203.30
KL-14-147	381827.71	6889978.59	1317.56	166.12
KL-14-148	381883.48	6889937.72	1326.12	213.36
KL-14-149	381652.98	6890294.72	1274.87	108.81
KL-14-150	381697.36	6890224.56	1286.74	63.09
KL-14-151	381658.22	6890068.13	1293.29	214.88
KL-14-152	381708.90	6890172.00	1291.66	85.04
KL-14-153	381750.40	6890137.00	1299.25	96.62
KL-14-154	381875.44	6890051.63	1320.06	102.72
KL-14-155	382032.65	6889928.81	1346.02	190.50
KL-14-156	381592.99	6890119.00	1280.34	230.73
KL-14-157	382082.06	6889926.15	1352.32	112.78
KL-14-158	381716.01	6890030.82	1302.57	209.40
KL-14-159	384660.42	6888808.30	1282.24	227.08

KL-14-160	382041.54	6889994.49	1344.00	96.62
KL-14-161	382029.54	6890043.52	1338.96	188.06
KL-14-162	384974.20	6888453.50	1312.80	224.03
KL-14-163	381990.40	6889930.20	1340.42	218.54
KL-14-164	384821.07	6888630.95	1302.13	199.64
KL-14-165	382127.82	6889872.88	1360.98	114.91
KL-14-166	382726.50	6890554.48	1339.34	129.54
KL-14-167	382088.30	6889817.78	1357.92	166.73
KL-14-168	382037.97	6889871.39	1349.46	157.58
KL-14-169	382697.56	6890518.21	1343.80	184.40
KL-14-170	381990.98	6889864.48	1343.47	203.30
KL-14-171	382731.61	6890482.60	1346.43	156.97
KL-14-172	381540.64	6890102.58	1273.42	334.37
KL-14-173	382691.73	6890594.03	1335.77	185.93
KL-14-174	382654.00	6890634.27	1333.04	147.83
KL-14-175	382658.86	6890474.18	1348.94	230.12
KL-14-176	382521.31	6890645.00	1330.58	92.96
KL-14-177	381553.78	6890045.94	1278.76	294.74
KL-14-178	382447.66	6890702.49	1321.26	106.68
KL-14-179	382390.30	6890777.68	1309.85	141.73
KL-14-180	382312.11	6890666.13	1311.72	266.70
KL-14-181	381562.95	6889989.79	1282.01	310.59
KL-14-182	382348.89	6890721.66	1311.28	209.09
KL-14-183	381617.12	6889992.43	1290.51	276.45
KL-14-184	382381.99	6890685.74	1317.62	203.00
KL-14-185	382414.27	6890655.18	1322.56	196.29
KL-14-186	381666.85	6889999.19	1297.28	267.92
KL-14-187	382376.45	6890601.36	1322.42	258.17
KL-14-188	381700.00	6889981.00	1301.87	230.73
KL-14-189	382448.54	6890630.63	1327.13	145.39
KL-14-190	382481.07	6890596.50	1331.81	230.73
KL-14-191	381740.73	6889980.32	1306.68	242.93
KL-14-192	381743.92	6889919.85	1310.17	276.45
KL-14-193	382718.98	6890202.39	1375.20	358.75
KL-14-194	382176.41	6889841.00	1367.86	99.67
KL-14-195	381797.79	6889897.31	1316.96	233.78
KL-14-196	382201.06	6889815.70	1372.34	87.48
KL-14-197	382288.23	6889719.19	1385.80	99.67
KL-14-198	382317.35	6889668.07	1389.68	96.62
KL-14-199	382690.32	6890161.30	1380.11	389.35
KL-14-200	382391.46	6889597.52	1399.73	93.57

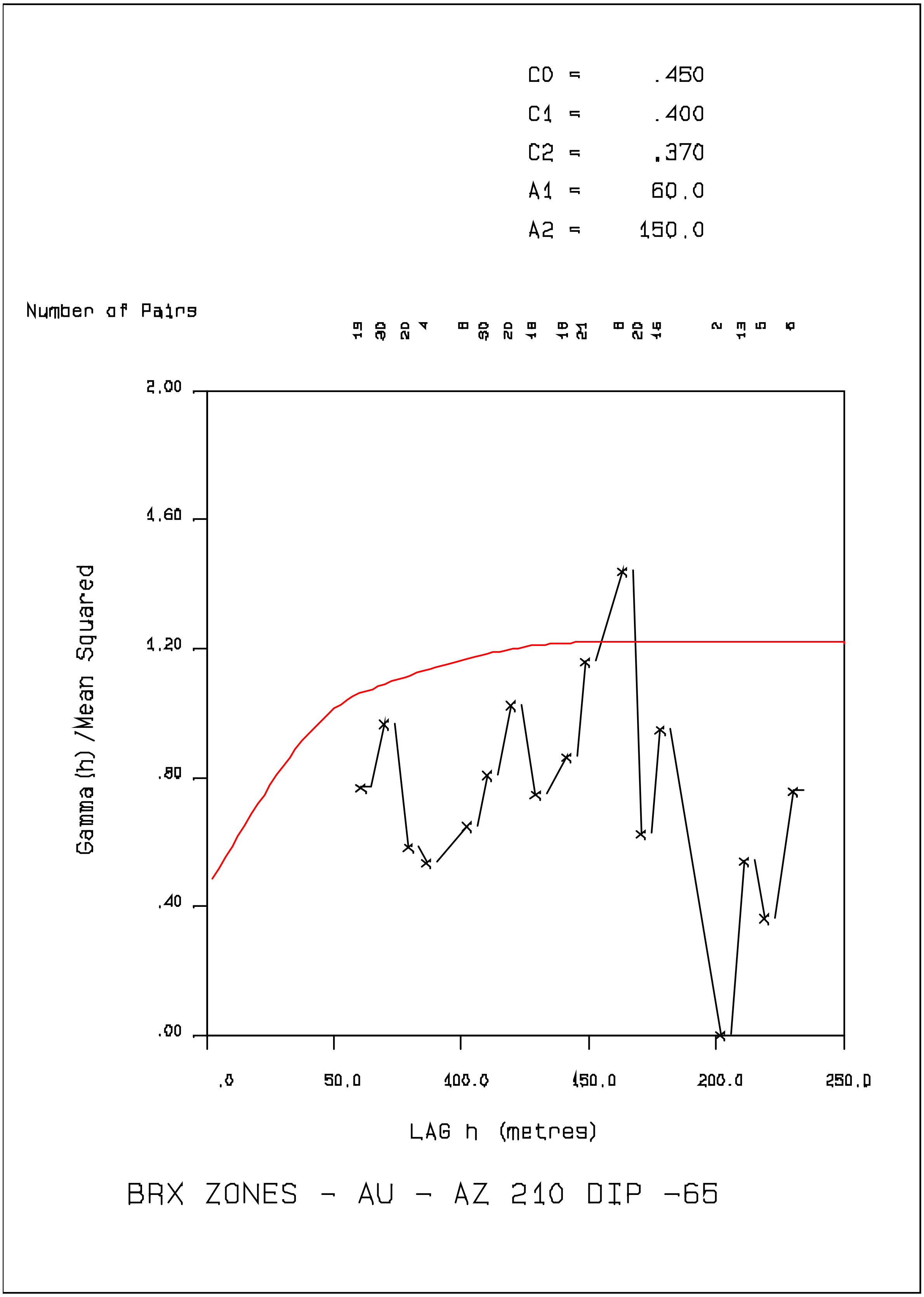
KL-14-201	382353.69	6890995.75	1282.16	96.62
KL-14-202	382396.09	6889551.10	1399.65	117.96
KL-14-203	382454.31	6889525.53	1407.56	96.62
KL-14-204	382386.16	6890954.53	1289.17	78.33
KL-14-205	382488.46	6889487.71	1411.08	99.67
KL-14-206	382356.85	6890912.57	1293.55	96.62
KL-14-207	382536.37	6889464.29	1417.01	105.77
KL-14-208	382323.66	6890864.26	1296.69	163.68
KL-14-209	382569.00	6889433.15	1420.53	90.52
KL-14-210	382660.38	6890220.32	1373.43	413.61
KL-14-211	382600.14	6889403.18	1425.24	102.72
KL-14-212	382387.66	6890870.62	1299.99	130.15
KL-14-213	382654.28	6889341.86	1432.29	90.53
KL-14-214	382414.98	6890812.23	1308.02	110.64
KL-14-215	382683.91	6889309.71	1434.80	111.86
KL-14-216	382450.63	6890779.14	1313.67	105.77
KL-14-217	382722.93	6889271.49	1440.33	108.81
KL-14-218	382477.22	6890743.33	1318.32	60.05
KL-14-219	382323.30	6891030.13	1276.68	200.25
KL-14-220	382307.29	6890576.54	1315.22	314.55
KL-14-221	382325.00	6890953.64	1286.84	127.10
KL-14-222	382632.87	6890181.54	1377.94	450.19
KL-14-223	382296.03	6890908.73	1289.78	178.92
KL-14-224	382273.59	6890613.88	1310.10	328.27
KL-14-225	381441.54	6890286.36	1245.92	35.94
KL-14-226	381522.59	6890399.82	1246.69	235.31
KL-14-227	381803.09	6890099.59	1307.22	99.67
KL-14-228	381551.30	6890043.41	1278.58	258.17
KL-14-229	381714.59	6889867.79	1306.25	320.04
KL-14-230	381844.14	6889916.73	1322.29	90.53
KL-14-231	381995.21	6890249.93	1320.86	209.40
KL-14-232	382965.53	6889417.00	1447.14	221.59
KL-14-233	381927.11	6890158.51	1319.23	198.01
KL-14-234	383726.35	6889429.43	1368.55	279.50
KL-14-235	381660.66	6889952.02	1298.48	297.79
KL-14-236	382077.00	6890344.59	1321.53	209.40
KL-14-237	382148.65	6890439.50	1316.04	194.16
KL-14-238	381574.18	6889674.87	1285.25	559.92
KL-14-239	381486.14	6890253.04	1252.39	288.65

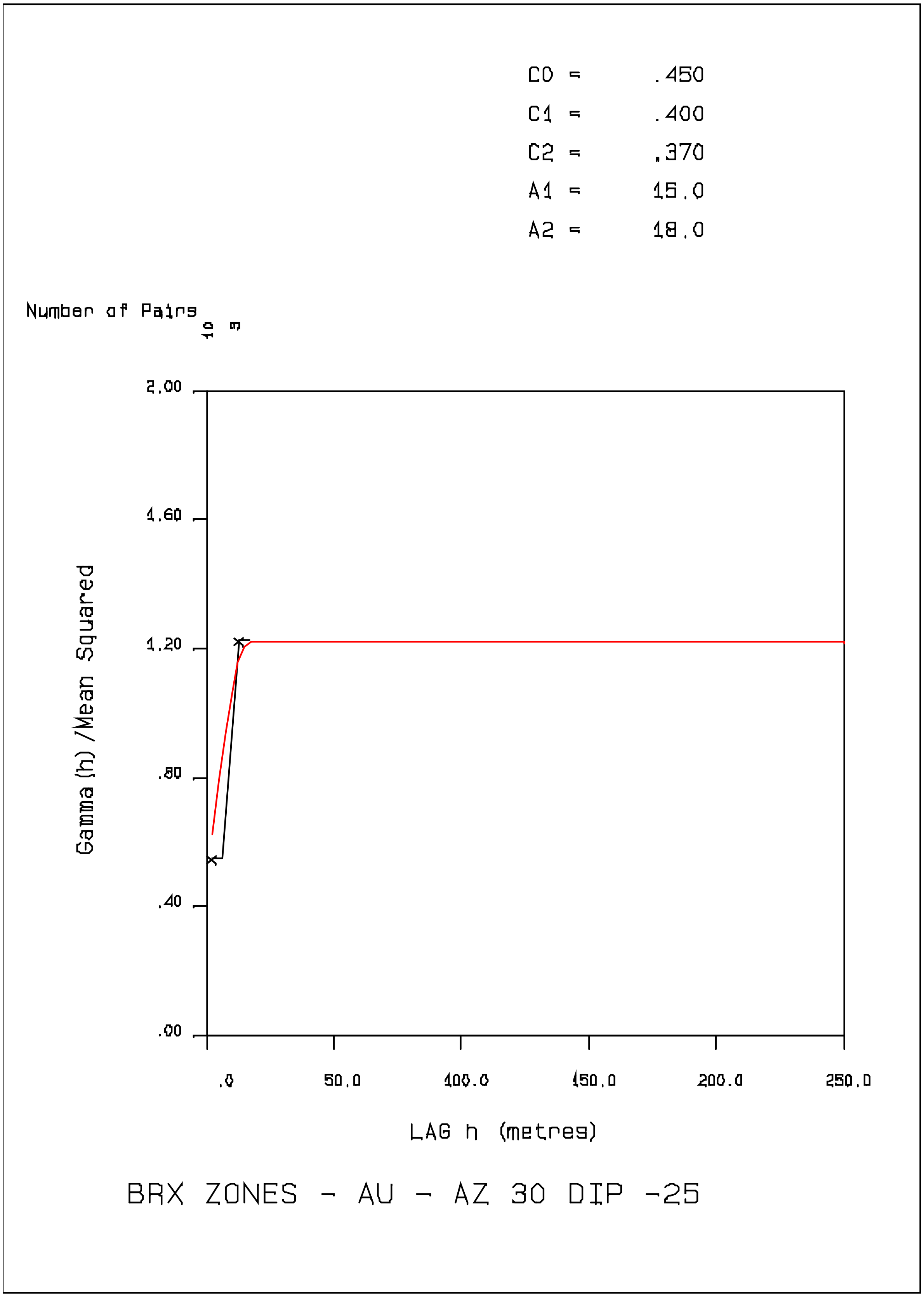
APPENDIX 2

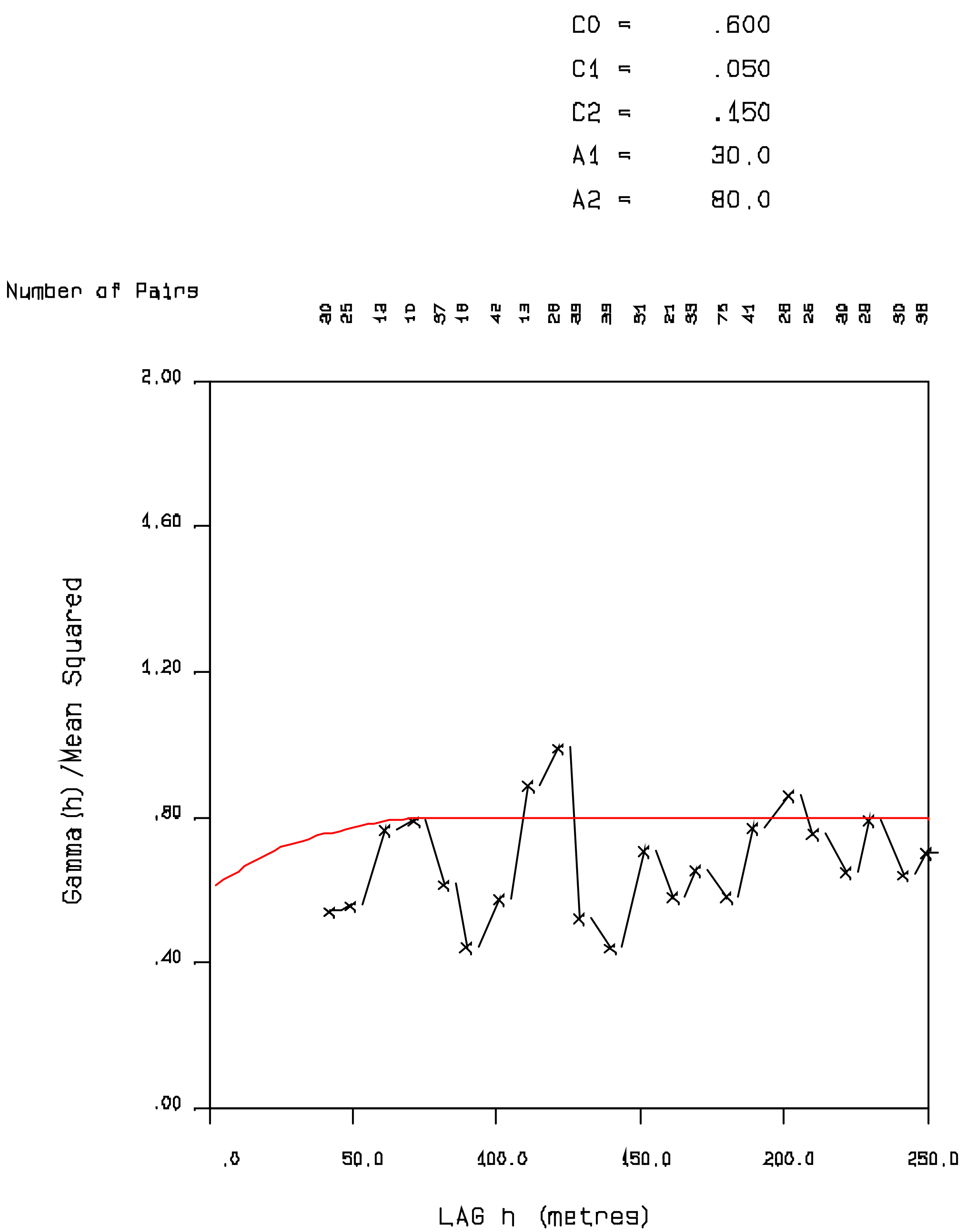
SEMIVARIOGRAM MODELS FOR GOLD



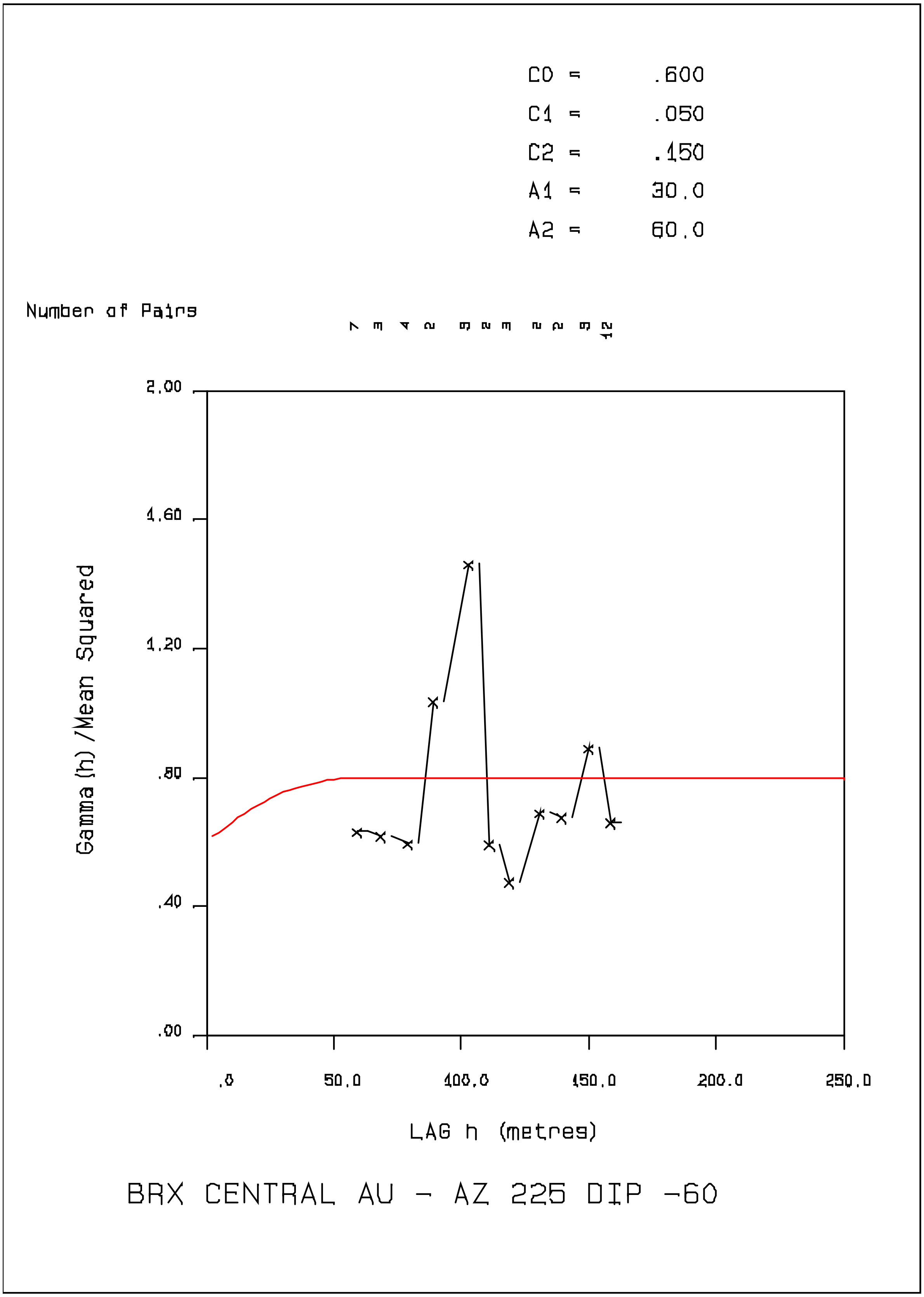
C0 = .450
C1 = .400
C2 = .370
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 80.0
Number of Pairs
2 7 27 44 60 60 41 29 82 92 29 70 70 77 72 53 80 73 39 50 68 41
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
BRX ZONES - AU - AZ 120 DIP 0


C0 = .450
C1 = .400
C2 = .370
A1 = 60.0
A2 = 150.0
Number of Pairs
19 30 20 4 8 30 20 18 18 21 8 20 15 2 13 5 5
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
BRX ZONES - AU - AZ 210 DIP -65

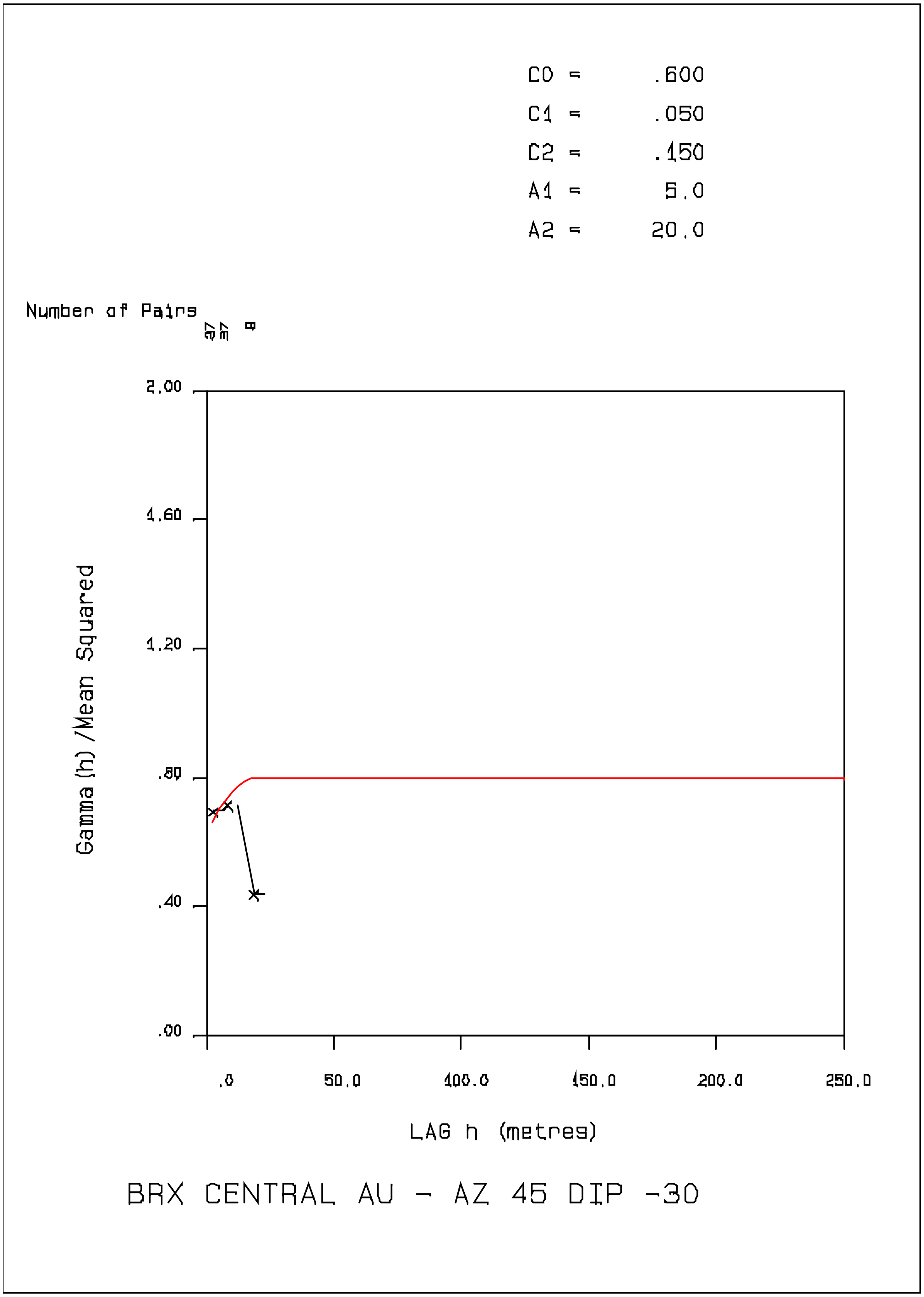

C0 = .450
C1 = .400
C2 = .370
A1 = 15.0
A2 = 18.0
Number of Pairs
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
BRX ZONES - AU - AZ 30 DIP -25



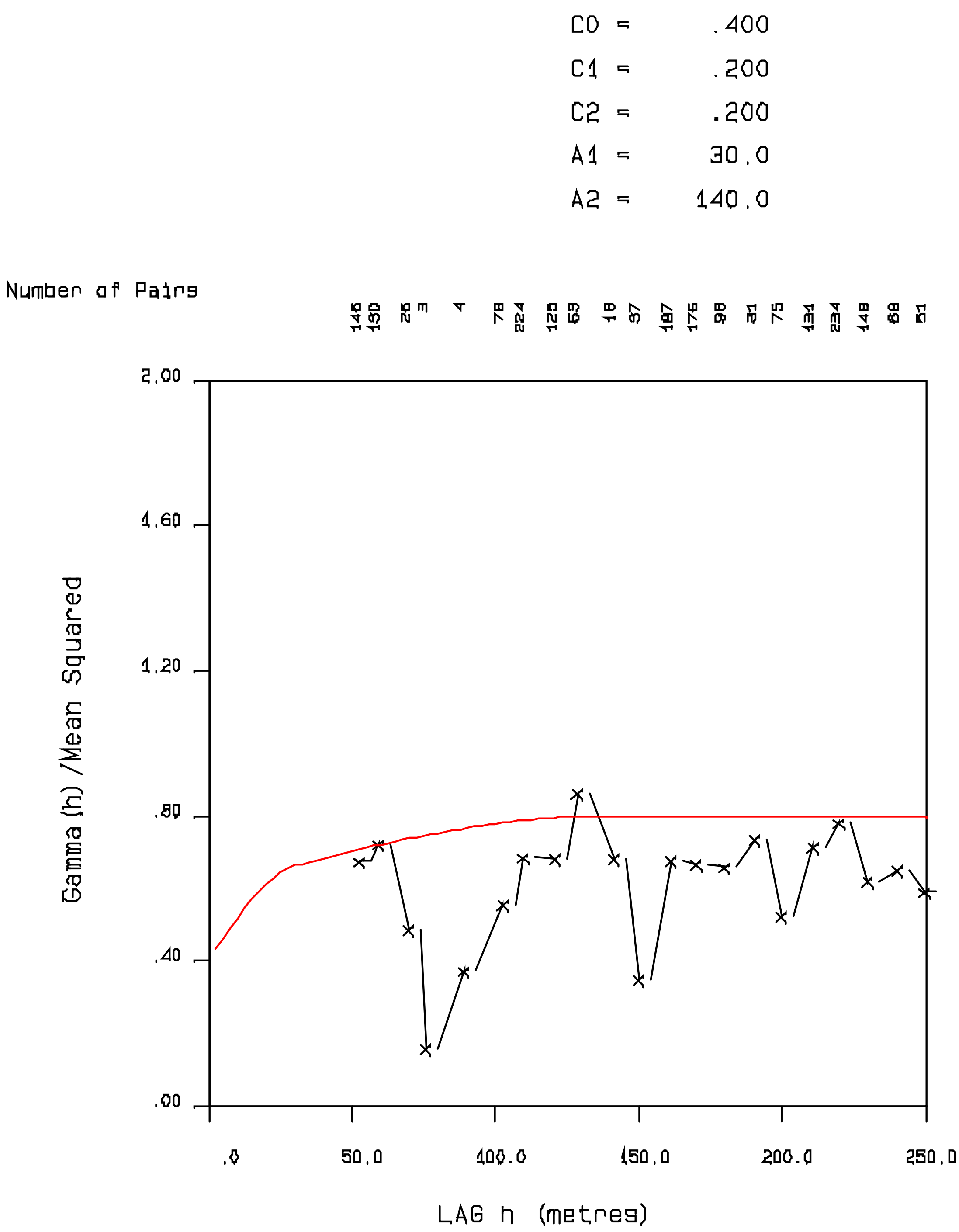
BRX CENTRAL AU - AZ 135 DIP 0



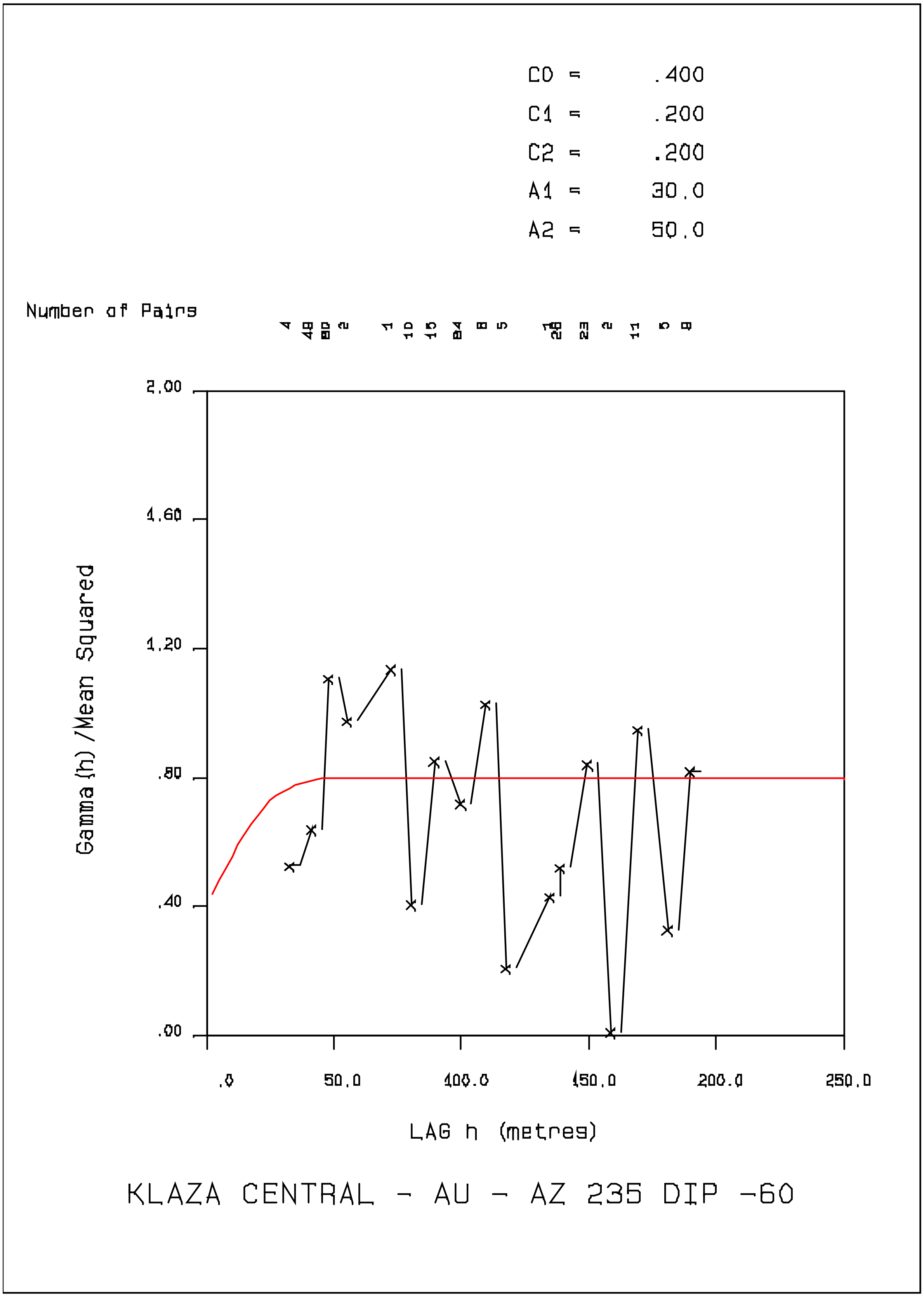
C0 = .600
C1 = .050
C2 = .150
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 60.0
Number of Pairs
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
BRX CENTRAL AU - AZ 225 DIP -60

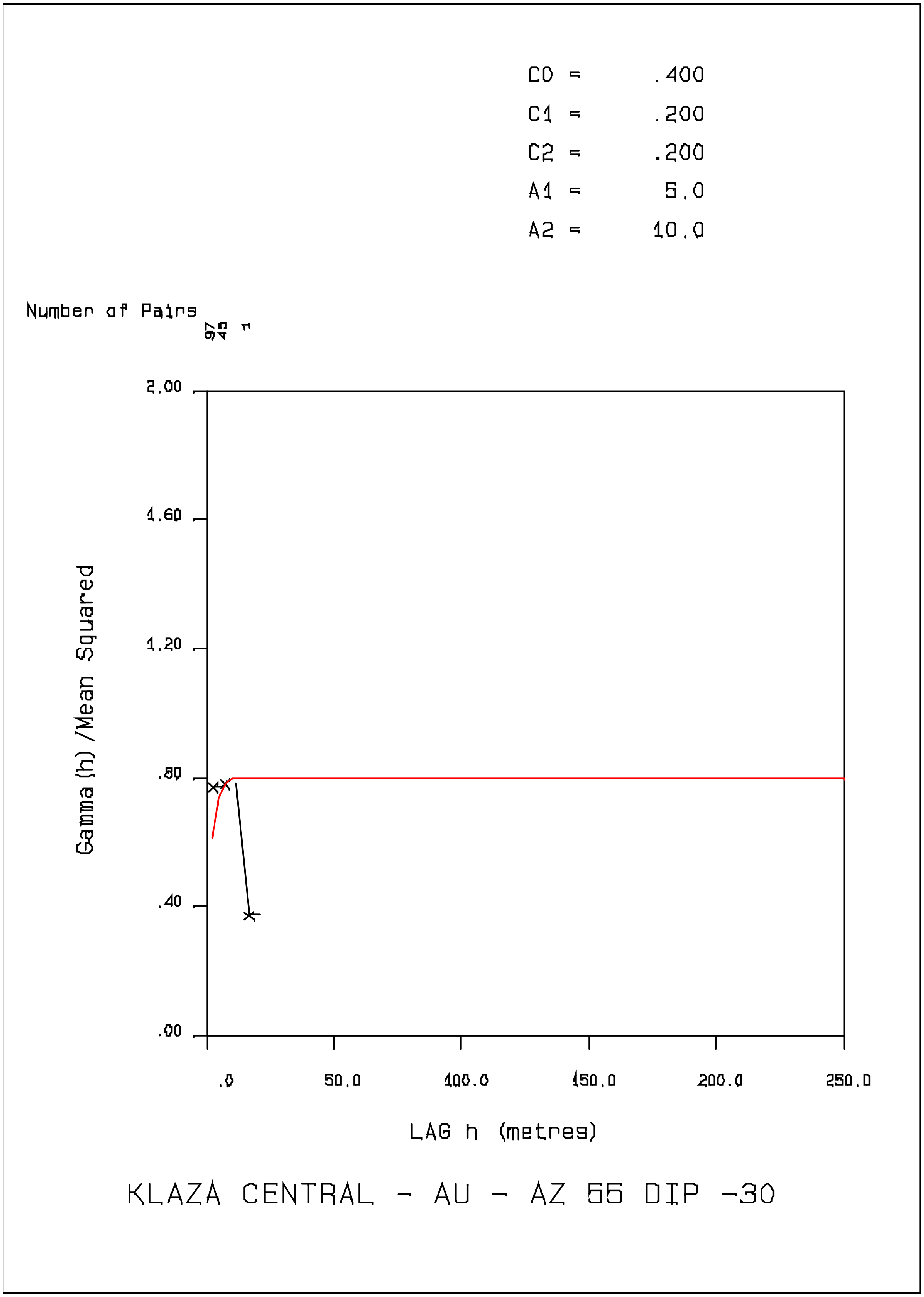


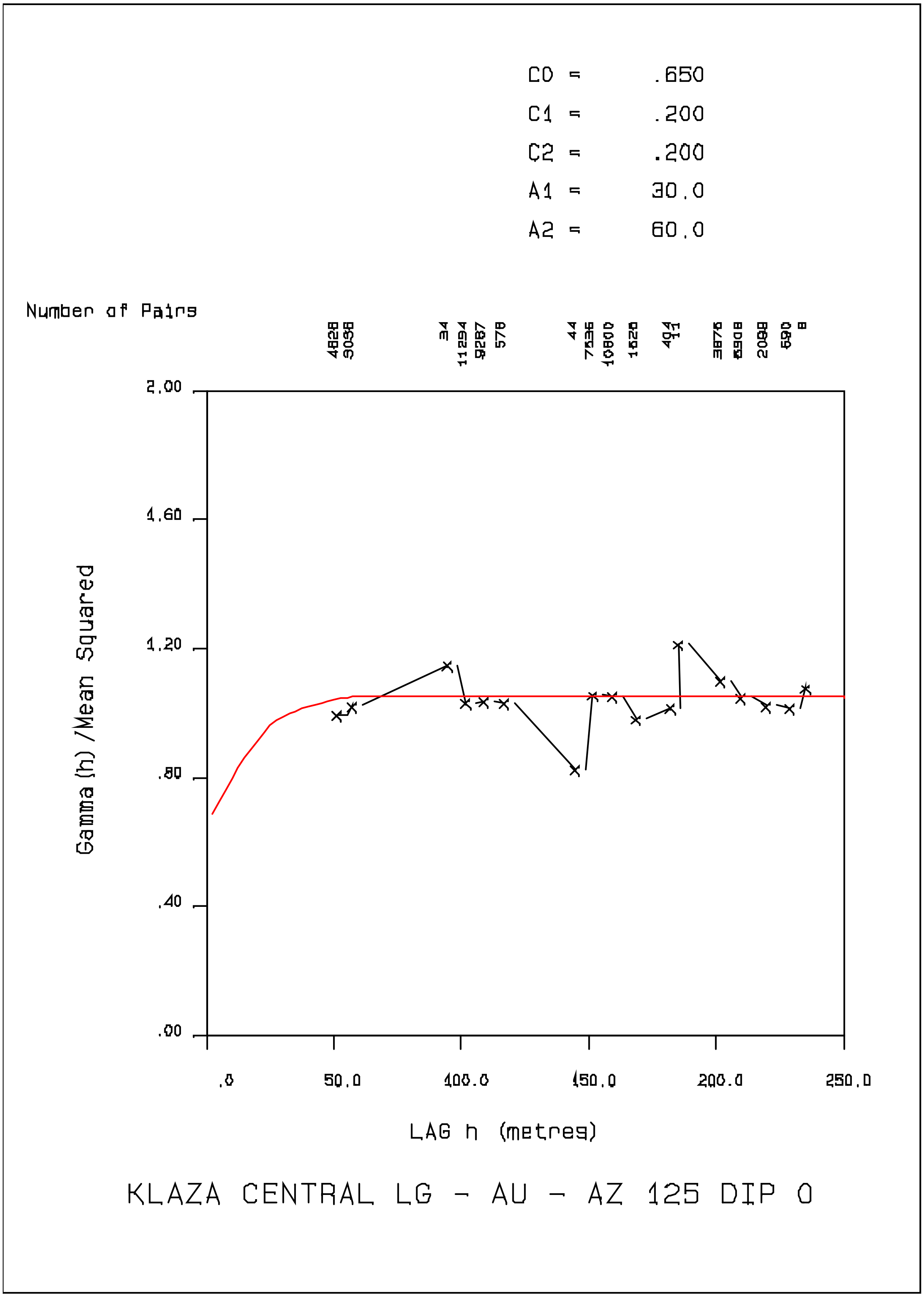
C0 = .600
C1 = .050
C2 = .150
A1 = 5.0
A2 = 20.0
Number of Pairs
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
BRX CENTRAL AU - AZ 45 DIP -30

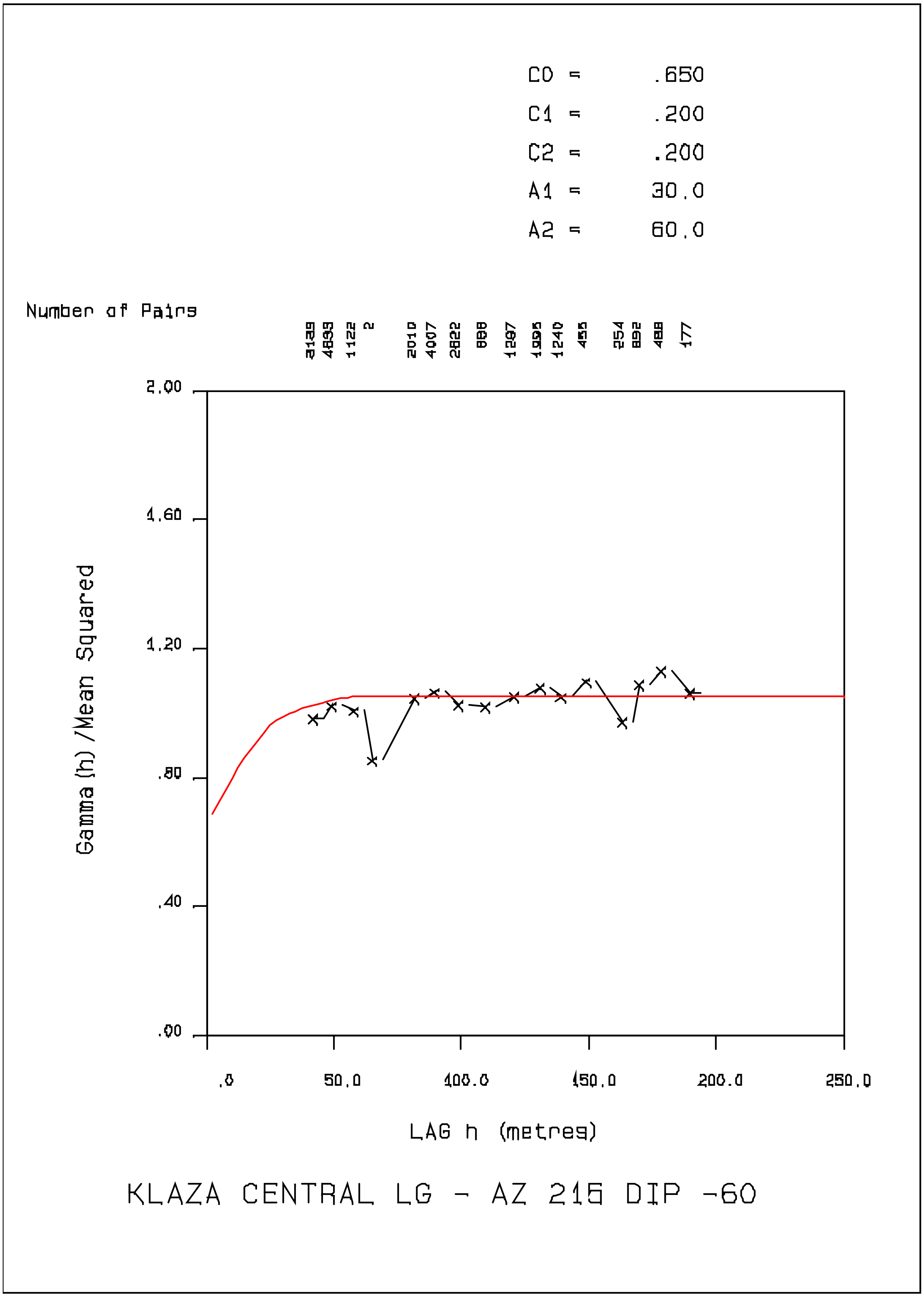


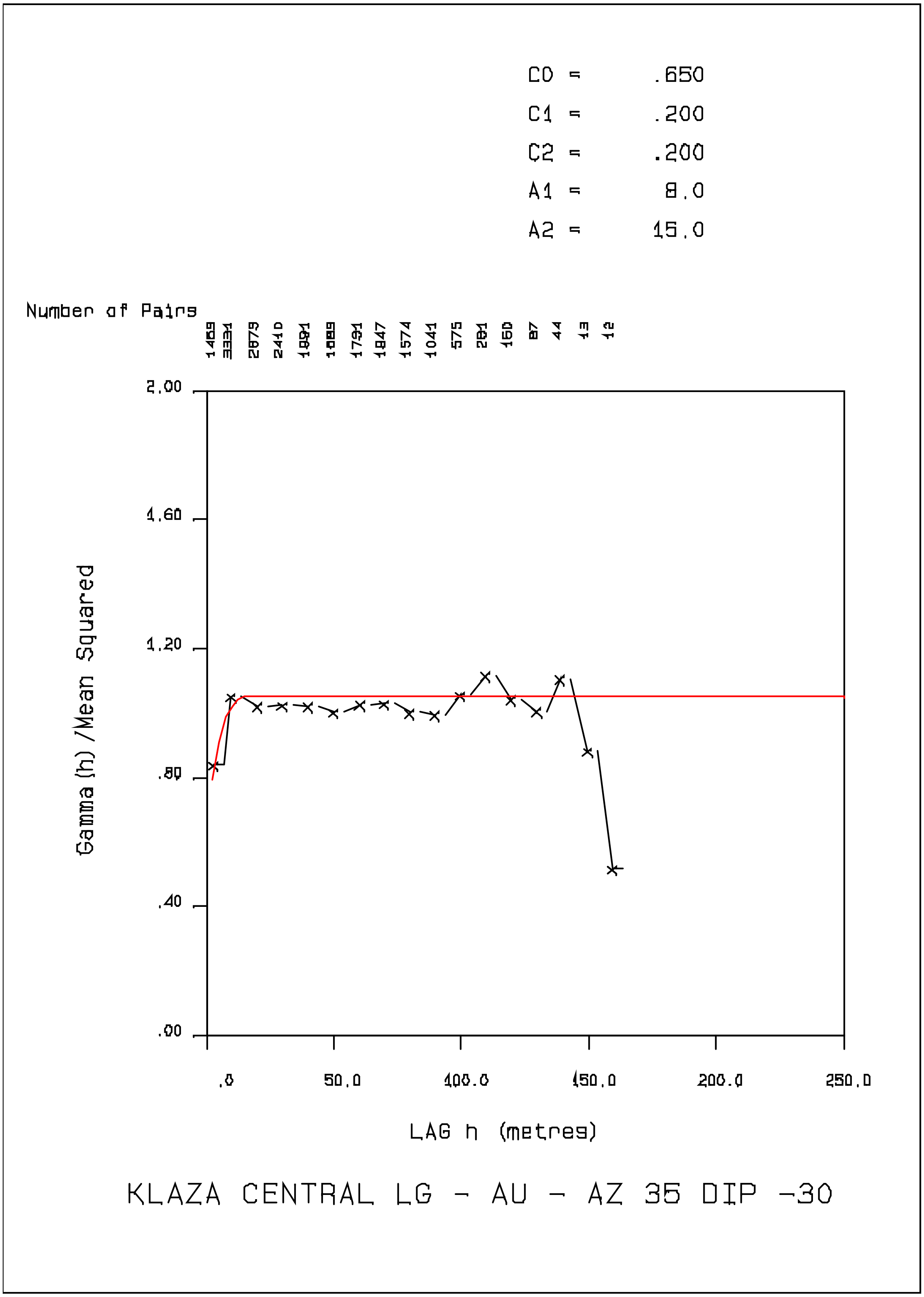
KLAZA CENTRAL - AU - AZ 145 DIP 0

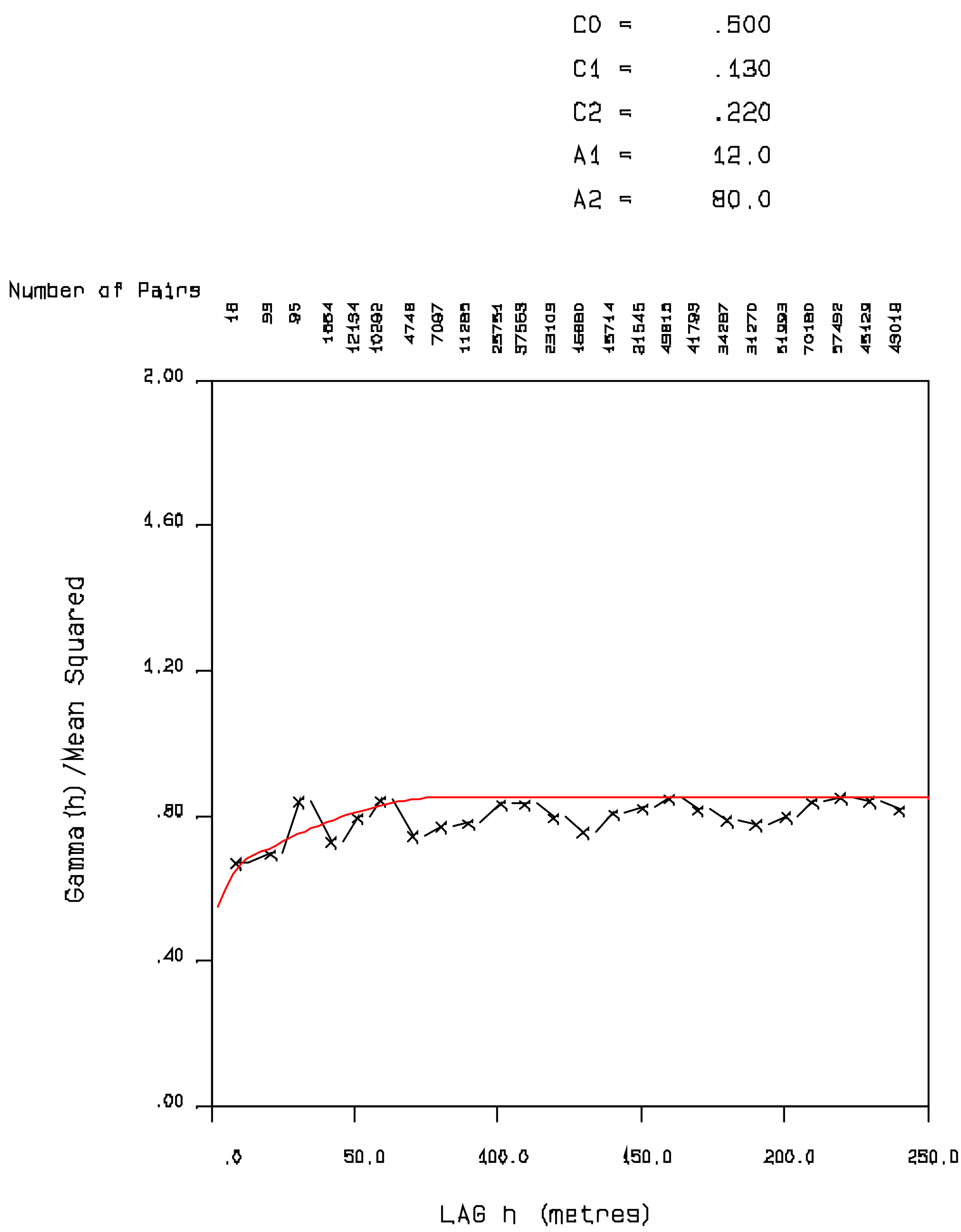

C0 = .400
C1 = .200
C2 = .200
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 50.0
Number of Pairs
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
KLAZA CENTRAL - AU - AZ 235 DIP -60


C0 = .400
C1 = .200
C2 = .200
A1 = 5.0
A2 = 10.0
Number of Pairs
97
45
1
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
KLAZA CENTRAL - AU - AZ 55 DIP -30

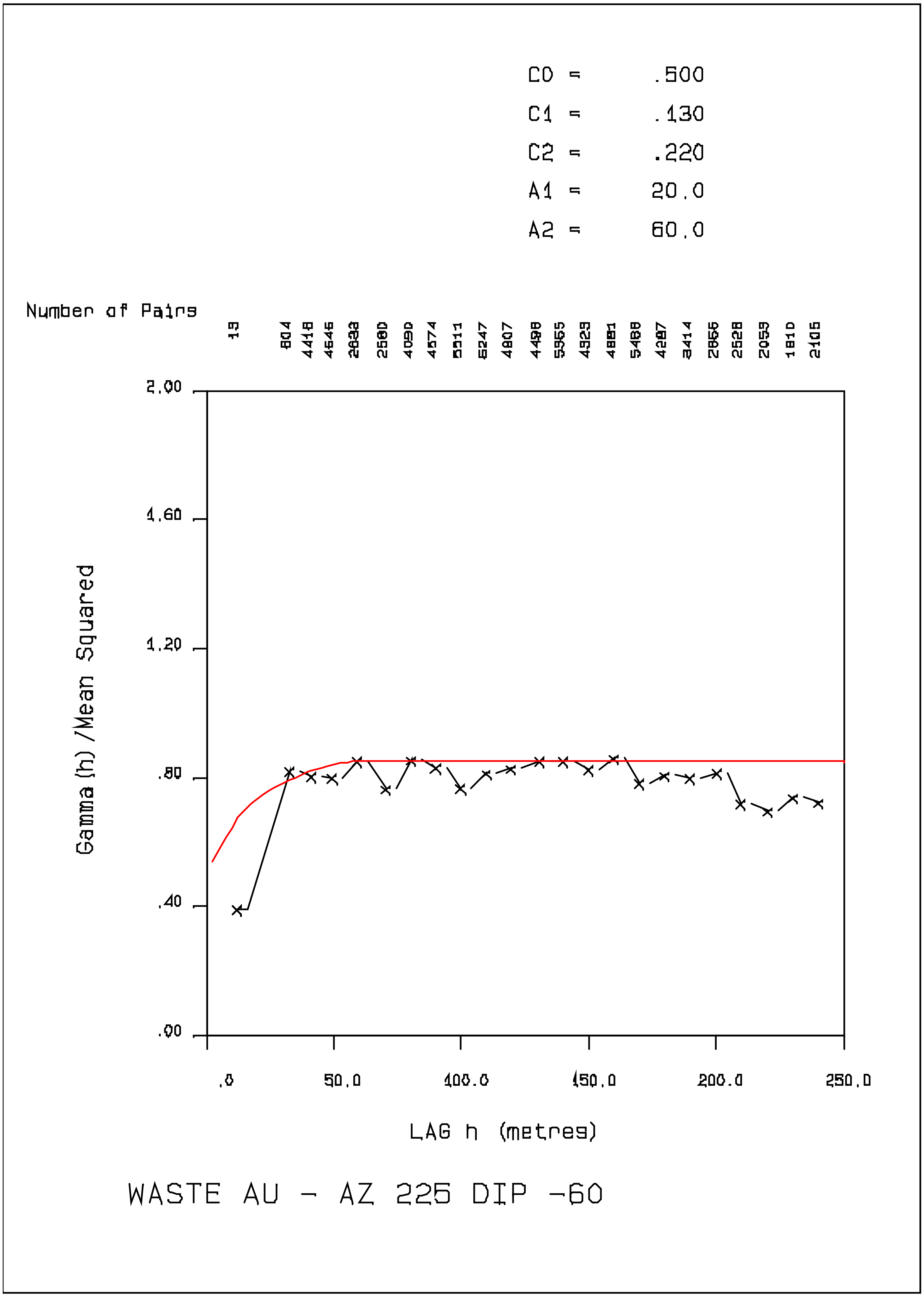

C0 = .650
C1 = .200
C2 = .200
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 60.0
Number of Pairs
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
KLAZA CENTRAL LG - AU - AZ 125 DIP 0


C0 = .650
C1 = .200
C2 = .200
A1 = 30.0
A2 = 60.0
Number of Pairs
3139 4633 1122 2 2010 4007 2622 888 1297 1995 1240 455 254 892 488 177
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
KLAZA CENTRAL LG - AZ 215 DIP -60


C0 = .650
C1 = .200
C2 = .200
A1 = 8.0
A2 = 15.0
Number of Pairs
3331
2879
2410
1791
1847
1574
1041
575
281
160
87
44
13
12
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
KLAZA CENTRAL LG - AU - AZ 35 DIP -30



WASTE AU - AZ 135 DIP 0


C0 = .500
C1 = .130
C2 = .220
A1 = 20.0
A2 = 60.0
Number of Pairs
13 604 4416 4646 2633 2580 4090 4574 5511 6247 4807 4498 5965 4923 4881 5488 4287 3414 2866 2528 2053 1810 2105
2.00
1.60
1.20
.80
.40
.00
Gamma (h) /Mean Squared
.0
50.0
100.0
150.0
200.0
250.0
LAG h (metres)
WASTE AU - AZ 225 DIP -60