NI43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

describing

UPDATED DIAMOND 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

A. A. Ross, Ph.D., P.Geo.
AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

and

C. J. Martin, C. Eng.
Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd.

and

M. R. Dumala, P.Eng.
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

Effective date: December 9, 2015
Report date: January 22, 2016

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURES

TABLES

1.0 SUMMARY

Rockhaven Resources Ltd. ("Rockhaven") retained Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited ("Archer Cathro"), AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. ("AMC") and Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd. ("BCR") to prepare the Technical Report for the purpose of providing updated information on exploration, metallurgy and the Mineral Resources at the Klaza Property ("the Property"). This report includes an updated summary of exploration results, metallurgical studies and Mineral Resource estimations. This 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 areas of the current Mineral Resources, 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 the 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 that deposited 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 the mineralization. The dykes are coeval with, or slightly older, than the mineralization.

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 main 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 by trenching and diamond drilling along strike for 2,400 m and from surface to depths of 520 m and 325 m down-dip, respectively. The updated Mineral Resource estimation includes the Western, Central and Eastern BRX zones and the Western and Central Klaza zones.

All of the mineralization comprising the Mineral Resources, except in the Western Klaza Zone, lies alongside or cross-cuts feldspar porphyry dykes. A major, post-mineralization cross-fault divides the central portions of the zones from their respective western portions. A second, post-mineralization cross-cutting fault, parallel to the one separating the western and central zones, is believed to be the boundary between the central and eastern zones.

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 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 Eastern BRX Zone comprises a series of sub-parallel veins. Mineralization in these veins differs from elsewhere along the BRX Zone in that arsenopyrite is absent. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are the dominant sulphide 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.

The Central Klaza Zone comprises a 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.

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.

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 2015, 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, 22,366 m of mechanized trenching and 70,100 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 2015.

The Central and Eastern BRX zones have been tested by 61 diamond drill holes and 27 excavator trenches. Mineralization within these sub-zones has been traced cumulatively 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 54 diamond drill holes and nine trenches. Within this zone, 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.

The Western and Central Klaza zones are located approximately 800 m northeast of the corresponding BRX sub-zones. They have been tested by 114 diamond drill holes and 20 excavator trenches. Mineralization within these sub-zones, which is included in the Mineral Resource estimation, extends along a 1,300 m strike length and from surface to a maximum depth of 325 m down-dip.

Between 2010 and 2015, a total of 115 holes have been drilled at the Central, Western and Eastern BRX zones, while 114 holes have been drilled at the Central and Western Klaza zones. During that period, a total of 66 holes have been drilled to test the Eastern Klaza and other mineralized zones on the Property, which are not part of the current Mineral Resources. The 2010 to 2015 programs on the Property were all managed by Archer Cathro on behalf of Rockhaven.

1.4 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

BCR conducted testwork in 2015 on samples of material from the Klaza deposit. Numerous composites from the BRX and Klaza zones were tested for amenability to recover gold, silver and base metals via flotation, gravity concentration, and leaching. Samples were received at the BCR metallurgical testwork facility in Parksville, BC between April and August 2015. The head assays for the samples/composites tested are summarized in Table 1-1:

Table 1-1: Composite Head Assays

Composite	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)
Western BRX	0.98	1.16	6.27	97	1.11
Western Klaza	0.67	0.94	5.56	262	0.88
Central Klaza	0.80	1.52	4.84	70	1.00
Project Wide	**0.79**	**1.28**	**5.35**	**111**	**1.00**
Eastern BRX	0.20	0.21	4.00	51	0.09
Central Klaza Transitional	0.28	1.91	4.69	31	0.06

A differential lead and zinc flotation flowsheet was developed and tested in locked cycle mode on a Project Wide Composite ("PWC") comprising material from the Central Klaza, Western Klaza and Western BRX zones. Saleable quality lead and zinc concentrates were produced at respectable metal recoveries with significant gold and silver tenors in the lead concentrate, further increasing the value of this concentrate. A selective arsenopyrite float was conducted on the zinc rougher flotation tails in order to produce a gold bearing arsenopyrite concentrate that would be a candidate for pressure oxidation ("POX") followed by cyanide leaching for further gold recovery, either onsite or at a third party processing facility. The results of the optimum locked cycle test ("LCT") are summarized in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Metallurgical Performance from Locked Cycle Testing of Project Wide Composite

Product		Assays						
		Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Fe (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	As (%)	S (%)
Lead Cleaner 3 Conc		**59.8**	**3.1**	**9.3**	**5957**	**129.9**	**3.6**	**19.4**
Zinc Cleaner 2 Conc		**2.0**	**48.0**	**9.0**	**1318**	**13.5**	**1.0**	**30.7**
AsPy Conc		**0.3**	**1.0**	**35.0**	**73**	**30.7**	**6.7**	**33.4**
Rougher Tail		0.04	0.04	2.4	4	0.27	0.05	0.9
Feed		**0.8**	**1.3**	**6.5**	**110**	**5.73**	**0.9**	**5.7**

Product	Weight		% Distribution						
	g	%	Pb	Zn	Fe	Ag	Au	As	S
Lead Cleaner 3 Conc	**46**	**1.1**	**85**	**3**	**2**	**62**	**26**	**4**	**4**
Zinc Cleaner 2 Conc	**89**	**2.2**	**6**	**85**	**3**	**27**	**5**	**2**	**12**
AsPy Conc	**485**	**12.1**	**5**	**10**	**65**	**8**	**65**	**88**	**71**
Rougher Tail	**3389**	**84.5**	4	3	31	3	4	5	13
Feed	**4009**	**100**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Based on the testwork conducted, overall gold and silver recoveries from the PWC were determined to be ~96% for gold and ~91% for silver assuming the differential flotation flowsheet, POX-CIL on the arsenopyrite concentrate and CIL on the flotation rougher tailings. A breakdown of expected gold and silver recovery by unit operation is shown below.

Table 1-3: Projected Metallurgical Performance

Product/Process	Gold Recovery (%)	Silver Recovery (%)	Lead Recovery (%)	Zinc Recovery (%)
Lead Concentrate	26	62	85	-
Zinc Concentrate	5	27	-	85
AsPy Concentrate after POX-CIL	64	-	-	-
Flotation Tails CIL	2	2	-	-
Total	**96**	**91**	**85**	**85**

Batch testwork data suggests that similar flotation performance can be expected from the Western Klaza, Central Klaza and Western BRX Composites using the optimized PWC LCT flowsheet, with only minor adjustments in reagent dosages, as optimized for the Project Wide Composite. Flotation results of variability tests conducted for the Central Klaza, Western Klaza and Western BRX zones are summarized in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4: Variability Composite Flotation Results

Composite	Test	Product	Recovery (%)				Grade			
			Gold	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
Central Klaza Zone	F-64	Lead Conc.	17	47	81	2	85	3071	62	3
		Zinc Conc.	6	31	5	89	11	739	1.3	51
		AsPy Conc.	68	11	5	2	27	56	0.3	0.2
Western Klaza Zone	F-65	Lead Conc.	16	52	69	2	141	19545	62	2.4
		Zinc Conc.	3	30	5	74	12	5640	2.4	51
		AsPy Conc.	72	8	10	6	37	167	0.5	0.5
Western BRX Zone	F-60	Lead Conc.	33	60	83	2	191	4635	66	2.2
		Zinc Conc.	6	20	3	76	22	1062	1.9	52
		AsPy Conc.	49	8	4	10	30	68	0.3	1.0

Bond Ball and Rod Work Index testing in conjunction with SMC testing suggests that Klaza material is of medium hardness with respect to energy required for comminution.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource estimate was completed using 248 drillholes on the Property totaling 58,955 m and 23,890 assays. Seventy-two (72) mineralized domains were constructed by Archer Cathro to constrain the estimate. As much as possible, high-grade solids were built to capture only vein mineralization. The large number of mineralization domains reflects a strategy of subdividing the veins on either side of the porphyry unit and minimizing splays in a domain that can hinder the estimation process. The number of mineralization domains varied between the five zones.

AMC selected a compositing interval of 1 m, which is the most common sample length in the database. To allow for similar sample support, residual compositing intervals <0.4 m in length were discarded. Composited assay data for gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, arsenic and iron were examined on probability plots for each of the 72 domains, and outliers examined. Capping was employed where required and varied by domain.

The estimations were carried out using Datamine software, with Ordinary Kriging (“OK”) employed as the interpolation method. A 3D block model with sub-celling was used. The search parameters chosen for the estimations were based on the drill spacing and variography. Data density allowed for only Inferred Resources to be classified.

Recoverable metals are reported below. Iron and copper were estimated for the purpose of the regression equations to derive density values. Examination of correlation coefficients demonstrates a strong relationship between measured density and a sum of the base metal grades. The mineralized portions of the block model were assigned a density based on the combined estimated grades of lead, zinc, copper and iron and the regression equations for the BRX and Klaza zones.

Arsenic was estimated for metallurgical purposes.

The pit-constrained Mineral Resources are reported within a base of overburden surface and a conceptual pit shell based on a US$1,300/ounce gold price. The cut-off applied for reporting the pit-constrained Mineral Resources is 1.3 g/t gold equivalent. The underground Mineral Resources were reported outside of the conceptual pit shells. No allowances were made for crown pillars. The cut-off applied to the underground Mineral Resources is 2.75 g/t gold equivalent. Assumptions made to derive a cut-off grade included mining costs, processing costs and recoveries were obtained from this report and comparable industry situations.

The Mineral Resource for the Klaza deposit has been estimated by Dr. A. Ross. P.Geo., Principal Geologist of AMC, who takes responsibility for the estimate.

AMC is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socioeconomic, marketing, political or other similar factors that could materially affect the stated Mineral Resource estimate.

Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The summary results of the estimate are shown in Table 1-5 below, and expanded in Table 1-6.

Table 1-5: Summary of Inferred Mineral Resources as of December 9, 2015

	Tonnes (kt)	Grade					Contained Metal				
		Au (g/t)	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**Au EQ (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**	**Ag (koz)**	**Pb (klb)**	**Zn (klb)**	**Au EQ (koz)**
Pit-Constrained	2,366	5.12	95	0.93	1.18	6.71	389	7,190	48,258	61,475	510
Underground	7,054	4.27	87	0.69	0.88	5.65	969	19,772	107,159	136,416	1,282
Total	**9,421**	**4.48**	**89**	**0.75**	**0.95**	**5.92**	**1,358**	**26,962**	**155,417**	**197,891**	**1,793**

CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource.
Using drilling results to September 30, 2015.
Near surface Mineral Resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell at a gold price of US$1300 oz.
Cut-off grades applied to the pit-constrained and underground Resources are 1.3 g/t Au EQ and 2.75 g/t Au EQ respectively.
Gold equivalent values were calculated using the following formula: Au EQ=Au+Ag/85+Pb/3.74+Zn/5.04 and assuming: US$1300 oz Au, US$20 oz Ag, US$0.90 lb Pb and US$0.90 lb Zn with recoveries for each metal of Au: 96%, Ag: 91%, Pb: 85% and Zn: 85%.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
All metal prices are quoted in US$ at an exchange rate of $0.80 US to $1.00 Canadian.
Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 1-6: Inferred Mineral Resources as of December 9, 2015 by Zone

Zone	PC/UG	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEQ (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Pb (klb)	Zn (klb)	AuEQ (koz)
Western BRX	Pit-Constrained	554	8.21	110	1.03	1.03	9.99	146	1,960	12,608	12,557	178
	Underground	814	7.87	147	1.49	1.68	10.34	206	3,853	26,764	30,194	271
	Total	**1,368**	**8.01**	**132**	**1.31**	**1.42**	**10.20**	**352**	**5,813**	**39,372**	**42,750**	**448**
Central BRX	Pit-Constrained	283	3.67	192	1.34	1.39	6.57	33	1,752	8,361	8,693	60
	Underground	1,027	2.65	152	1.26	1.39	5.05	87	5,019	28,561	31,506	167
	Total	**1,311**	**2.87**	**161**	**1.28**	**1.39**	**5.38**	**121**	**6,771**	**36,922**	**40,198**	**227**
Eastern BRX	Pit-Constrained	193	4.42	90	0.21	0.42	5.62	27	559	908	1,798	35
	Underground	2,213	4.07	50	0.21	0.29	4.77	289	3,568	10,296	14,230	340
	Total	**2,406**	**4.10**	**53**	**0.21**	**0.30**	**4.84**	**317**	**4,127**	**11,203**	**16,028**	**374**
Western Klaza	Pit-Constrained	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
	Underground	461	5.41	182	0.58	0.87	7.88	80	2,703	5,879	8,820	117
	Total	**542**	**5.62**	**198**	**0.64**	**0.88**	**8.30**	**98**	**3,455**	**7,682**	**10,567**	**145**
Central Klaza	Pit-Constrained	1,255	4.07	54	0.89	1.33	5.20	164	2,168	24,578	36,680	210
	Underground	2,539	3.74	57	0.64	0.92	4.76	305	4,628	35,661	51,668	389
	Total	**3,794**	**3.85**	**56**	**0.72**	**1.06**	**4.91**	**470**	**6,796**	**60,239**	**88,347**	**599**

CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource.
Using drilling results to September 30, 2015.
Near surface Mineral Resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell at a gold price of US$1300 oz.
Cut-off grades applied to the pit-constrained and underground Resources are 1.3 g/t Au EQ and 2.75 g/t Au EQ respectively.
Gold equivalent values were calculated using the following formula: Au EQ=Au+Ag/85+Pb/3.74+Zn/5.04 and assuming: US$1300 oz Au, US$20 oz Ag, US$0.90 lb Pb and US$0.90 lb Zn with recoveries for each metal of Au: 96%, Ag: 91%, Pb: 85% and Zn: 85%.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
All metal prices are quoted in US$ at an exchange rate of $0.80 US to $1.00 Canadian.
Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

1.6 Conclusions

The Property hosts a significant gold-silver-lead-zinc deposit within the road-accessible southeastern portion of the Dawson Range Gold Belt. The current Mineral Resources are defined within 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. To the east, many lower-grade, narrow veins and subsidiary structures are found adjacent to the main structures within both the BRX and Klaza zones. Both zones have the potential to host significant additional low-grade bulk tonnage mineralization that is not included in the current Mineral Resource estimation, which has focused on high-grade mineralization.

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).

Metallurgical work completed to date includes conventional gravity separation, cyanide leaching and flotation tests. Flotation work has focused on producing lead, zinc and gold-rich bulk sulphide concentrates through sequential flotation. Locked cycle tests have yielded promising recoveries and grades. Overall projected recoveries to saleable products based on locked cycle testing are 96% for gold, 91% for silver, 85% for lead, and 85% for zinc.

Variability work completed suggests that the central and western Klaza and BRX zones respond similarly and are represented well by the Project Wide Composite. Minimal testwork has been conducted on the Eastern BRX Zone, and follow-up work is necessary to evaluate performance of the existing flowsheet on material from that portion of the Mineral Resources.

The current Mineral Resources 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 vertical ranges exceeding 1,000 m. There is excellent potential to significantly increase the current Mineral Resources 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 drilled.

1.7 Recommendations

Exploration activities at the Klaza Property should be directed towards advancing the deposit. Work should include diamond drilling along strike and within core parts of the Mineral Resources to expand and increase confidence of the current resource. Continued environmental studies, installation of additional ground water monitoring wells and further geotechnical studies should also be part of future programs.

Multi-element grid soil geochemical and linear geophysical anomalies northwest of the BRX and Klaza zones infer the extension of known mineralization in this direction. Widely-spaced exploration holes are recommended to assess potential along strike.

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 recovery methods as well as to firm up the metallurgical response by individual zones within the resource. Additional flotation tests should be conducted to increase zinc concentrate grades, reduce arsenic penalties and evaluate coarser primary grind sizes.

The potential for a pre-concentration step ahead of primary milling should be investigated to allow for reduction in the process cut-off grade.

A hot cure step should be developed for the POX circuit and the use of limestone established as a substitute for lime. Large PQ core or 5" rock samples should be collected and a Crusher Work Index test conducted. Additional variability work should be conducted on all zones, with particular focus on the Eastern BRX Zone.

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

PROPOSED BUDGET – KLAZA PROPERTY

Diamond Drilling – 30,000 m (including consumables and mobilization)	$3,200,000
Labour	$750,000
Camp, Field Gear, Rentals, Food & Consumables	$500,000
Assay & Analytical	$520,000
Excavator and Fuel	$110,000
Office & Senior Supervision	$350,000
Metallurgical & Mineralogical Studies	$200 000
Logistics, Airfares, Ground Transportation & Shipping	$75,000
Expediting, Safety & Consulting	$75,000
Environmental & Heritage Surveys	$325,000
Resource Estimation, Airphotos and Other Studies	$170,000
Consultant's Management Fee	$390,000
Contingency @ 5%	$333,000
Total (excluding Taxes)	**$6,998,000**

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report has been prepared at the request of the Board of Directors of Rockhaven Resources Ltd. in order to provide an updated Mineral Resource estimate for parts of the BRX and Klaza zones and summarize recent exploration and metallurgical results. The Mineral Resource estimate was prepared using drill data generated between 2010 and 2015. 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 and holds a 100% interest in the Property. There are no royalties payable, or other encumbrances, on the claims containing the current Mineral Resource.

A. Ross, Ph.D. P.Geo (BC, AB) of AMC was retained to prepare the Mineral Resource estimation as set out in Section 14 and summarized in Section 1.5. C. Martin, C.Eng. of BCM was retained to review and provide a summary of metallurgical work as presented in Section 13 and summarized in Section 1.4. A. Ross visited the Property on August 18 and 19, 2015. C. Martin has not visited the Property. M. R. Dumala, P.Eng. of Archer Cathro, was retained to prepare Sections 1 to 12 and Sections 15 to 19 inclusive, excluding Sections 1.4 and 1.5. He supervised the 2013 through 2015 exploration programs and last visited the Property on August 18 and 19, 2015.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

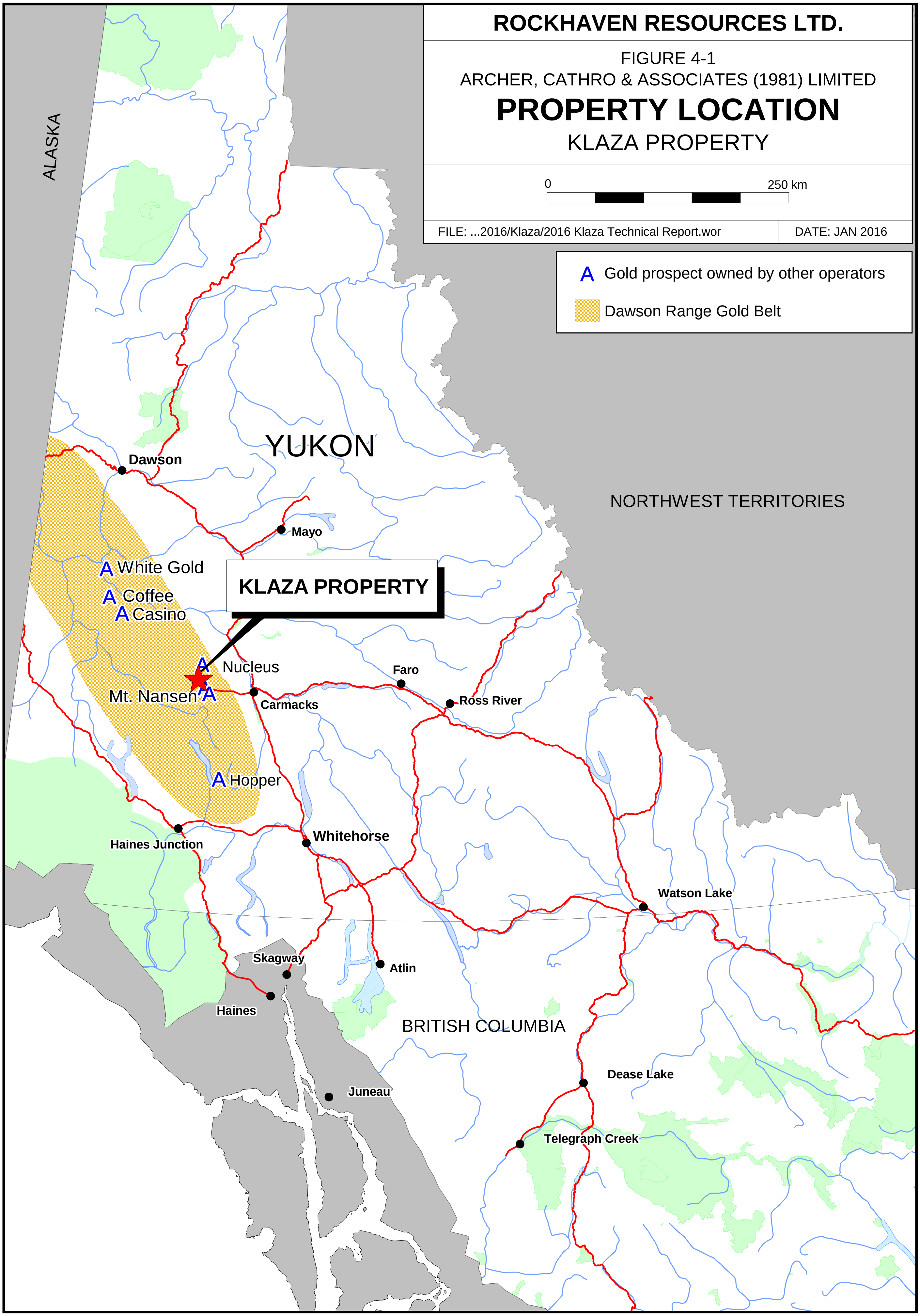
The Author is not an expert in legal tenure, environmental assessment or permitting, and he relied on the information and opinions of legal advisors and consultants with regard to Section 4.0: Claim Information. Data concerning the location and status of mineral claims was provided by the Whitehorse 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.

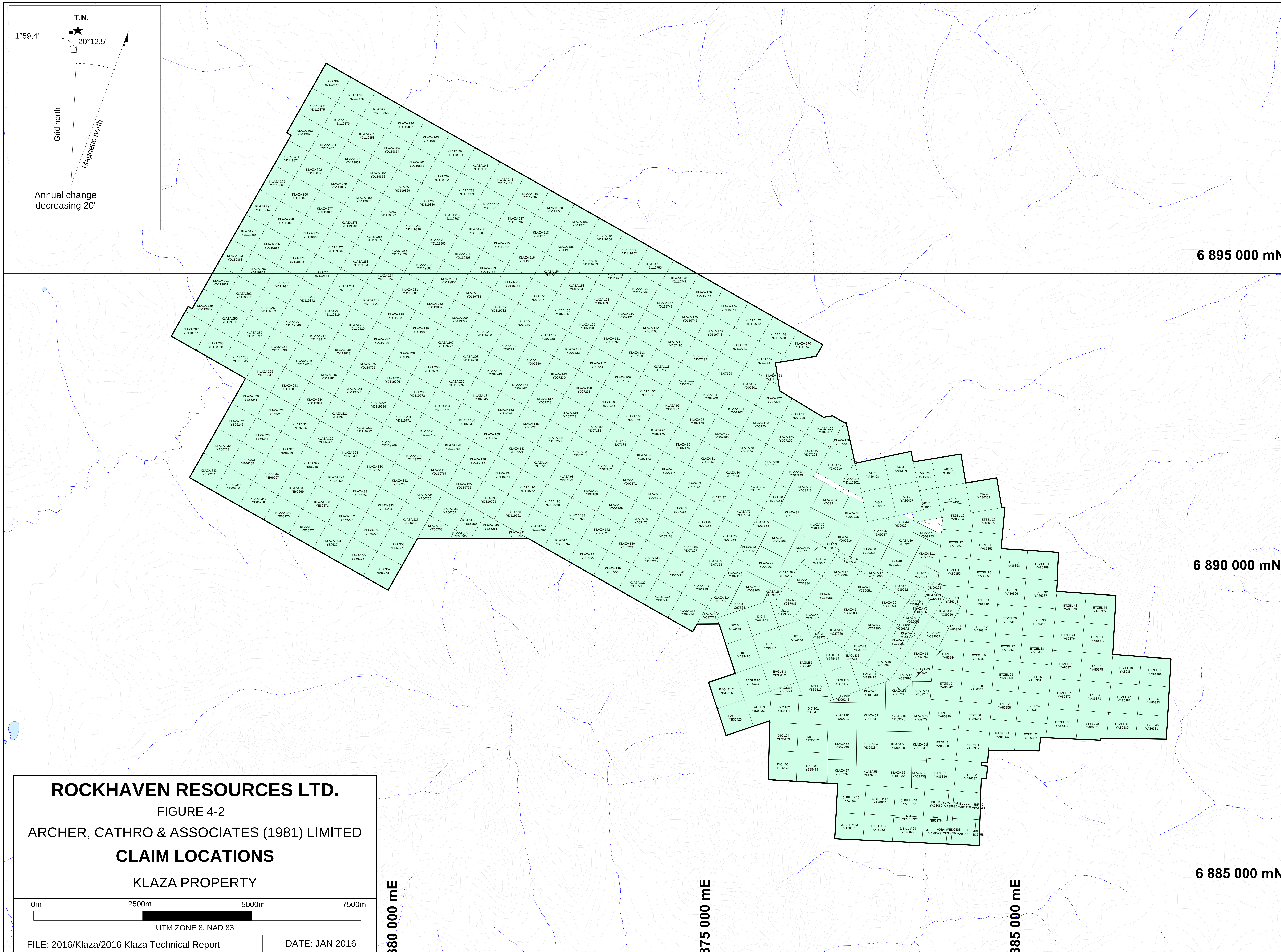
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

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 (totaling 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 royalty payable to Janet Dickson of Whitehorse. The other 353 claims are not subject to any underlying royalties. Specifics concerning claim registration are tabulated in Table 4-1, 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
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


ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 4-1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
250 km
FILE: ...2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Technical Report.wor
DATE: JAN 2016
A 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
Dease Lake
Juneau
Telegraph Creek



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 4-2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATIONS

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Technical Report

DATE: JAN 2016

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 2015 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 LQ00434, which expires December 6, 2020.

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 territory of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation (“LSCFN”), 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 its 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.

On August 5, 2015, Rockhaven and LSCFN signed an exploration benefits agreement (“EBA”) related to Rockhaven’s exploration activities at its Klaza project, which is located within the LSCFN traditional territory. The EBA provides a framework under which Rockhaven and LSCFN will advance the Klaza Project through a mutually beneficial working relationship.

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.

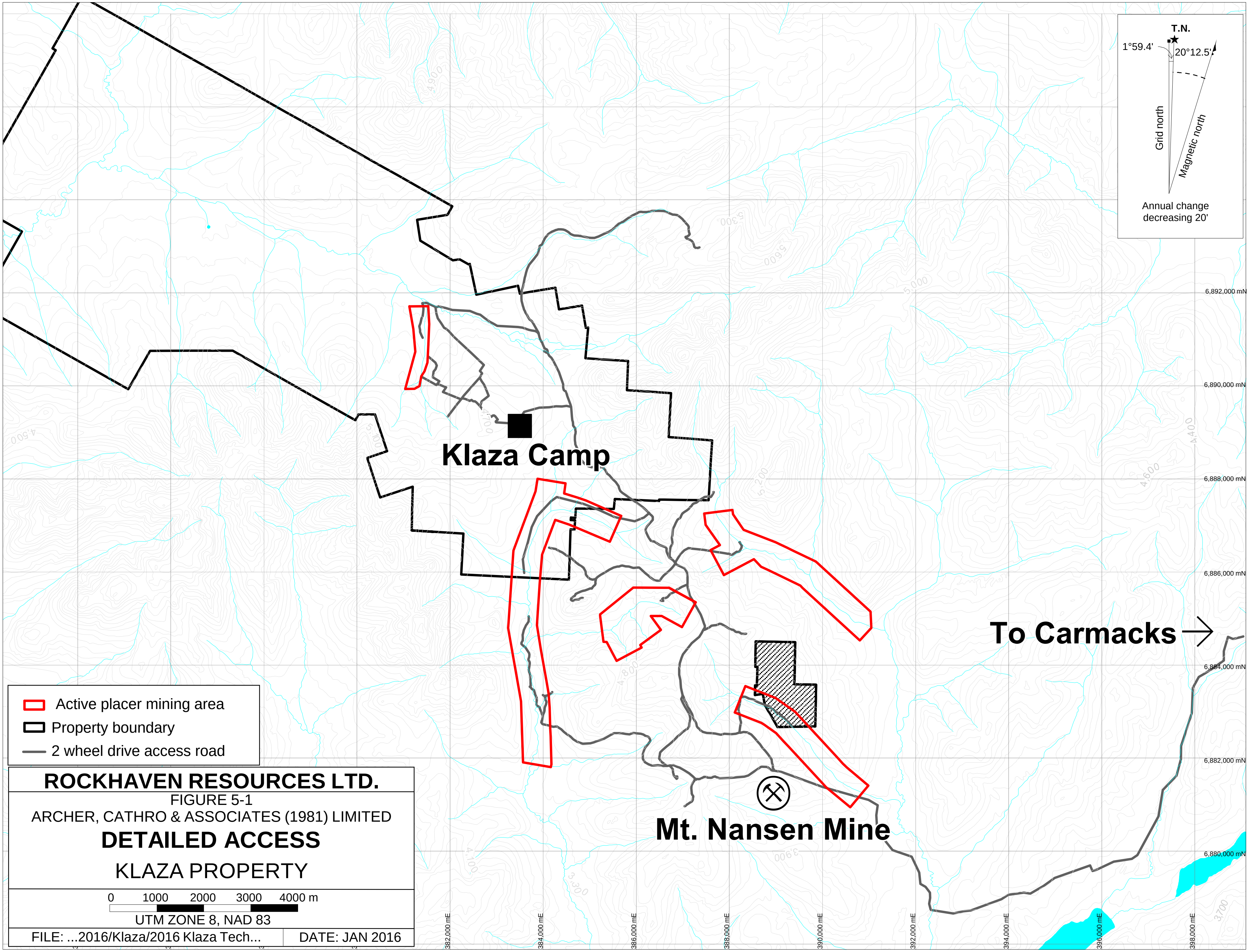
Portable electrical generators provide sufficient power for exploration programs currently planned on the Property. Local creeks provide sufficient water for camp and diamond drilling requirements.

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 LSCFN in recognition and respect of its traditional territory and has discussed the project with the local community. Meetings have been held, or written descriptions of work programs have been submitted, at least twice annually to provide updates of exploration conducted and work proposed.

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 2015, five groundwater monitoring wells were installed immediately adjacent to the current deposit areas by Tetra Tech EBA Inc. of Whitehorse. Also in 2015, vibrating wireline piezometers ("VWP") were installed in four exploration holes to monitor ground water levels and a thermistor was installed in one exploration hole to monitor seasonal frost variations. Packer tests were conducted on the VWP holes in order to determine the hydraulic conductivity of the various rock units.


T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change
decreasing 20'
Klaza Camp
Mt. Nansen Mine
To Carmacks
Active placer mining area
Property boundary
2 wheel drive access road
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 5-1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
DETAILED ACCESS
KLAZA PROPERTY
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: ...2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Tech...
DATE: JAN 2016
6,892,000 mN
6,890,000 mN
6,888,000 mN
6,886,000 mN
6,884,000 mN
6,882,000 mN
6,880,000 mN
382,000 mE
384,000 mE
386,000 mE
388,000 mE
390,000 mE
392,000 mE
394,000 mE
396,000 mE
398,000 mE

Matrix Research Ltd. ("Matrix") of Whitehorse conducted a Heritage Resources Overview Assessment of the Klaza area in 2011. 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. Drilling and excavator trenching sites were accessed using All Terrain Vehicles, 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, glacio-fluvial 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

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).

In 2005, ATAC Resources Ltd. staked the Klaza 1-24 claims, which form the core of the Property, and subsequently optioned the claims to Bannockburn Resources Limited ("Bannockburn"). In 2006, Bannockburn performed line cutting and induced polarization surveys on the claims before dropping the option in 2008.

In 2009, Rockhaven purchased the Klaza 1-24 claims from ATAC Resources Ltd. and subsequently added more claims to the north and west.

In fall 2011, Rockhaven purchased the Dic and Eagle claims from Aurchem Exploration Ltd. ("Aurchem"). These claims adjoin the Klaza claims form the southern part of the Property.

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

For a detailed account of the history of the Property, please refer to the technical report entitled "Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada" dated March 11, 2015 and amended June 19, 2015 (Wengzynowski et al., 2015).

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 lithologies in the area of the Property are 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 (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 five plutonic/volcanic events that occurred in the Cretaceous and Tertiary (Whitehorse Suite, Mount Nansen, Casino Suite, Prospector Mountain Suite and Carmacks).

ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 7-1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND TECTONIC SETTING

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: P:/2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Assessment Report | DATE: JAN 2016

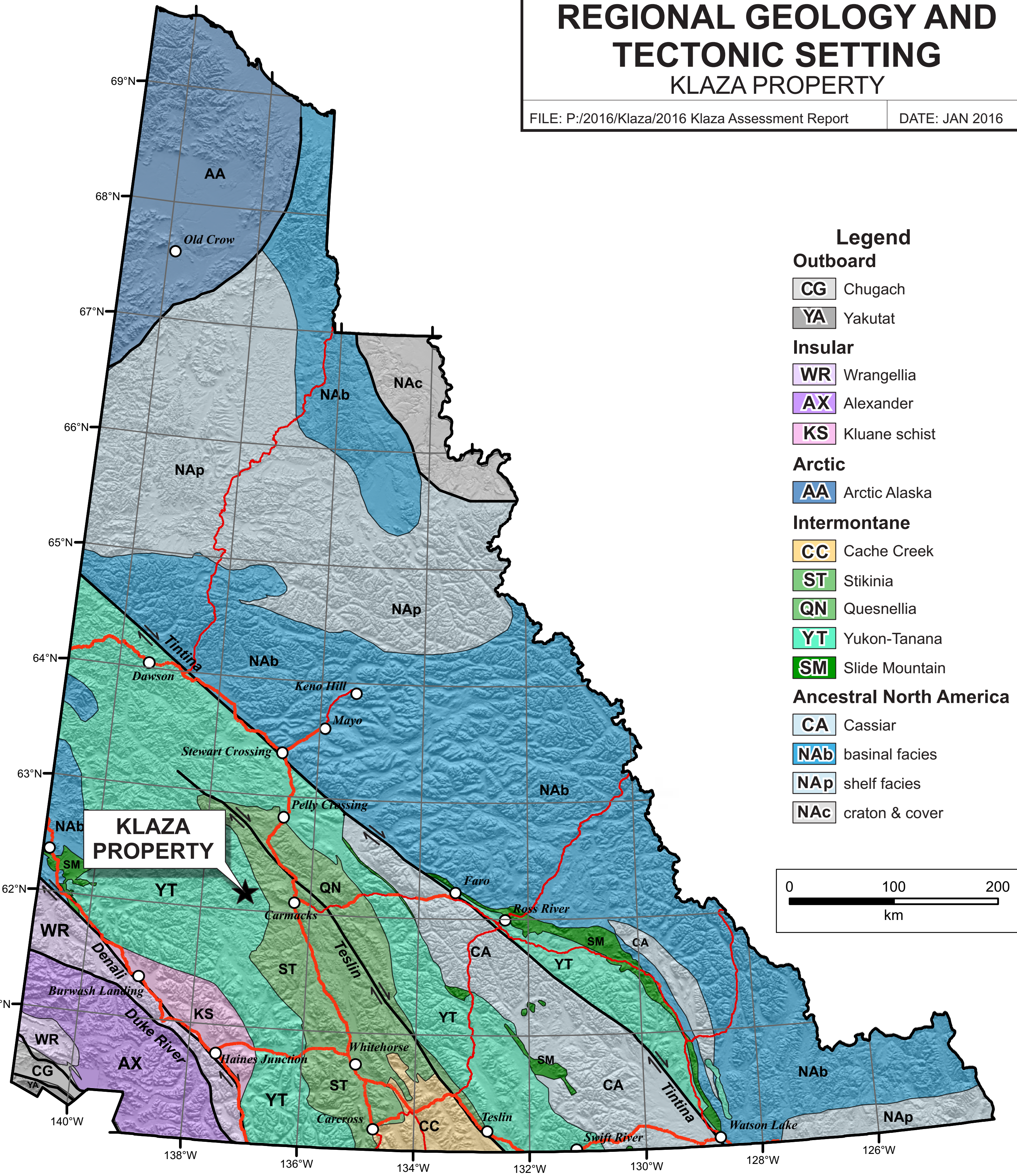


Table 7-1: Regional Lithologies

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	
uKcs2	**uKcs2: CASINO SUITE** Porphyry: quartz monzonite to dacite; fine to medium grained; alkali feldspar-plagioclase phyric, biotite and quartz porphyritic; tuff, breccias, and breccia pipes, with some breccias cemented by tuffaceous matrix; equigranular granodiorite and fine quartz diorite.
mKN	**mKN: MOUNT NANSEN**

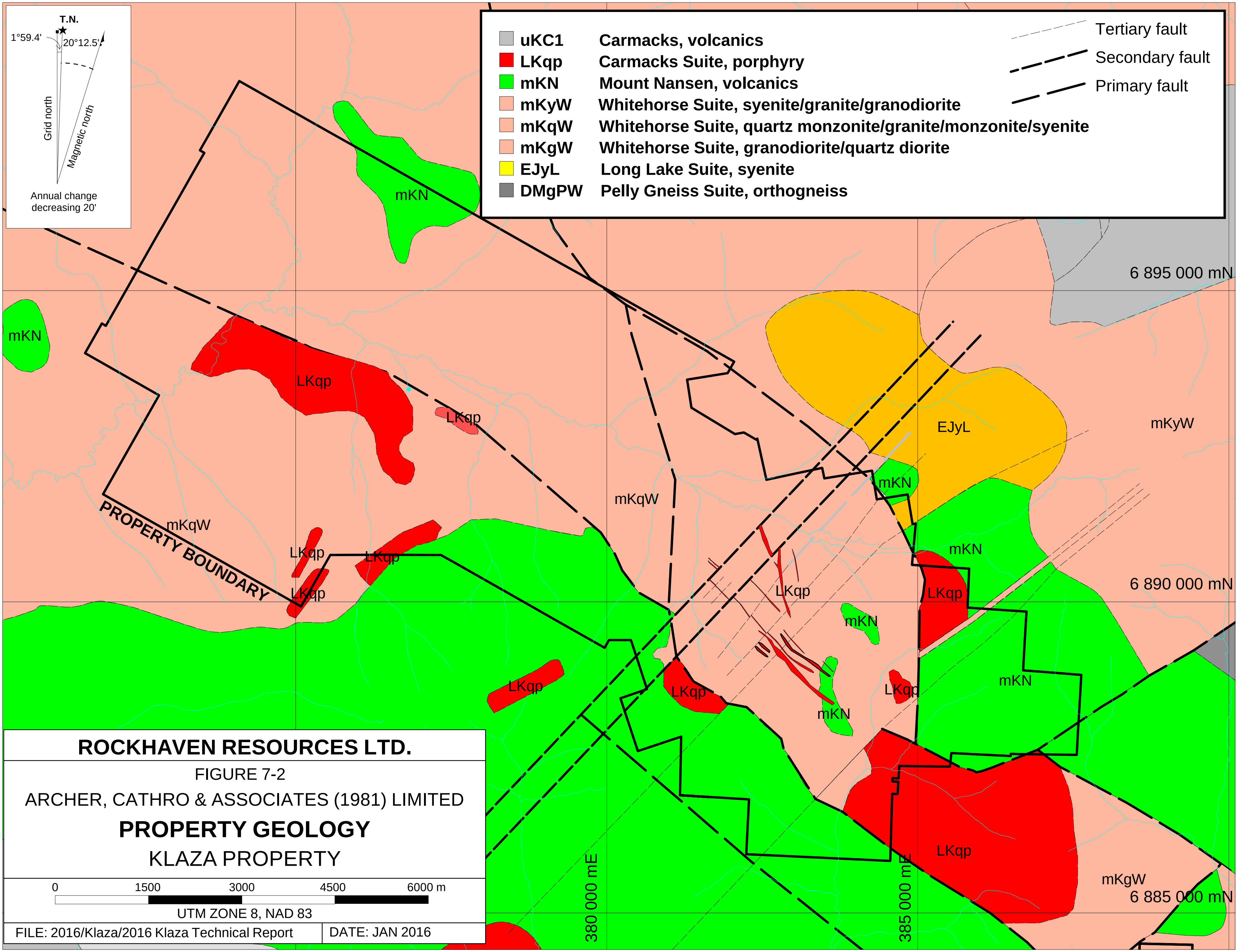
	massive aphyric or feldspar-phyric andesite to dacite flows, breccia and tuff; massive, heterolithic, quartz- and feldspar-phyric, felsic lapilli tuff; flow-banded quartz-phyric rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs, dykes, sills and breccia **(Mount Nansen Gp., Byng Creek Volcanics, Hutshi Gp.)**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



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 7-2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: JAN 2016

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 assigned by YGS to the recently recognized Casino Suite (uKcs2), which is younger than the Mount Nansen suite but older than Prospector Mountain Suite (S. Isreal, personal communication). The Casino Suite is associated with most porphyry-style mineralization within the Dawson Range.

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.

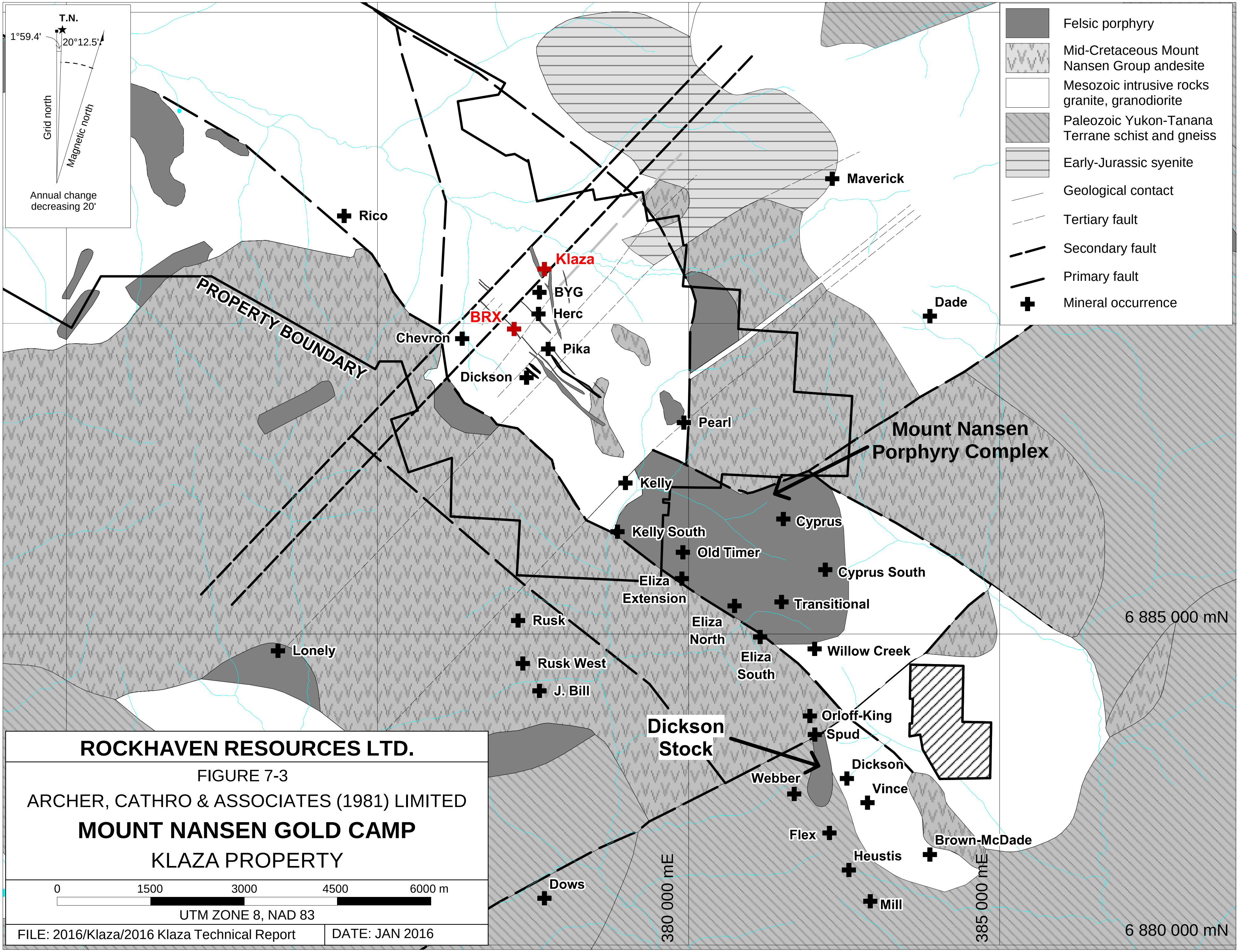
Two main fault trends (NW and NE) are present on the Property. The first set strikes northwesterly and dips between 60 and 80° to the southwest. Although these faults lack strong topographic expression, they are very important because they host mineralized veins and breccia zones and appear to control 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 considered to be Late Cretaceous.


T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
Felsic porphyry
Mid-Cretaceous Mount Nansen Group andesite
Mesozoic intrusive rocks granite, granodiorite
Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana Terrane schist and gneiss
Early-Jurassic syenite
Geological contact
Tertiary fault
Secondary fault
Primary fault
Mineral occurrence
Maverick
Rico
Klaza
BYG
Herc
BRX
Chevron
Pika
Dickson
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Dade
Pearl
Mount Nansen Porphyry Complex
Kelly
Kelly South
Cyprus
Old Timer
Cyprus South
Eliza Extension
Transitional
Eliza North
Rusk
Lonely
Willow Creek
Eliza South
Rusk West
J. Bill
Dickson Stock
Orloff-King
Spud
Dickson
Webber
Vince
Flex
Brown-McDade
Heustis
Dows
Mill
6 885 000 mN
6 880 000 mN
380 000 mE
385 000 mE
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 7-3
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
MOUNT NANSEN GOLD CAMP
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
1500
3000
4500
6000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: JAN 2016

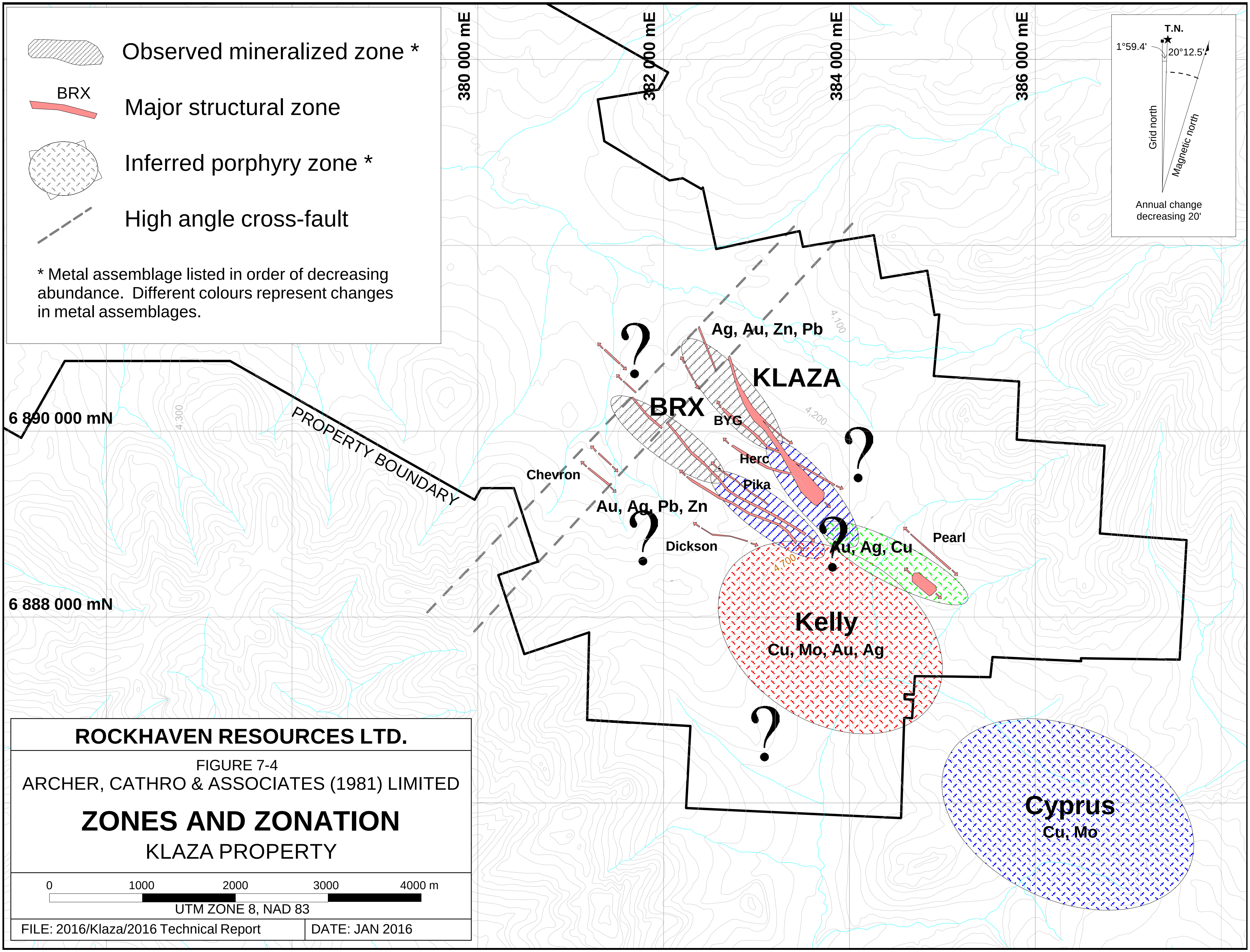
The hydrothermal system interpreted to have deposited mineralization at the Property is centred on two porphyry centres (Cyprus and Kelly zones) related to Late Cretaceous plutonism. Mineralized zones identified on and adjacent to the Property, and the generalized metal zonation model are shown on Figure 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. Higher grade zones (0.6% copper and 0.06% molybdenum) and elevated precious metal values are associated with local areas of 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 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 form 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, Eastern BRX, Western Klaza and Central Klaza zones. The current Mineral Resource estimate contains mineralization from parts of these five 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 the magnetite has been replaced by sulphide minerals around and within mineralized structures.


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: 2016/Klaza/2016 Technical Report
DATE: JAN 2016

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 (Tarswell and Turner, 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.

For a more detailed description of mineralization, mineral paragenesis, alteration facies and gangue facies, please refer to the technical report entitled “Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada” dated March 11, 2015 and amended June 19, 2015 (Wengzynowski et al., 2015).

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 2,400 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 material that has been eroded to reach the levels 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 CBM deposits (Tarswell and Turner, 2013). 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, notably rhodochrosite. 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 programs performed by Rockhaven between 2010 and 2015 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 pervasive, 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.

Grid soil sampling was performed by Rockhaven 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.

Table 9-1: Geochemical Data for Soil Samples

	Anomalous Thresholds			Peak Values
Element	**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 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.

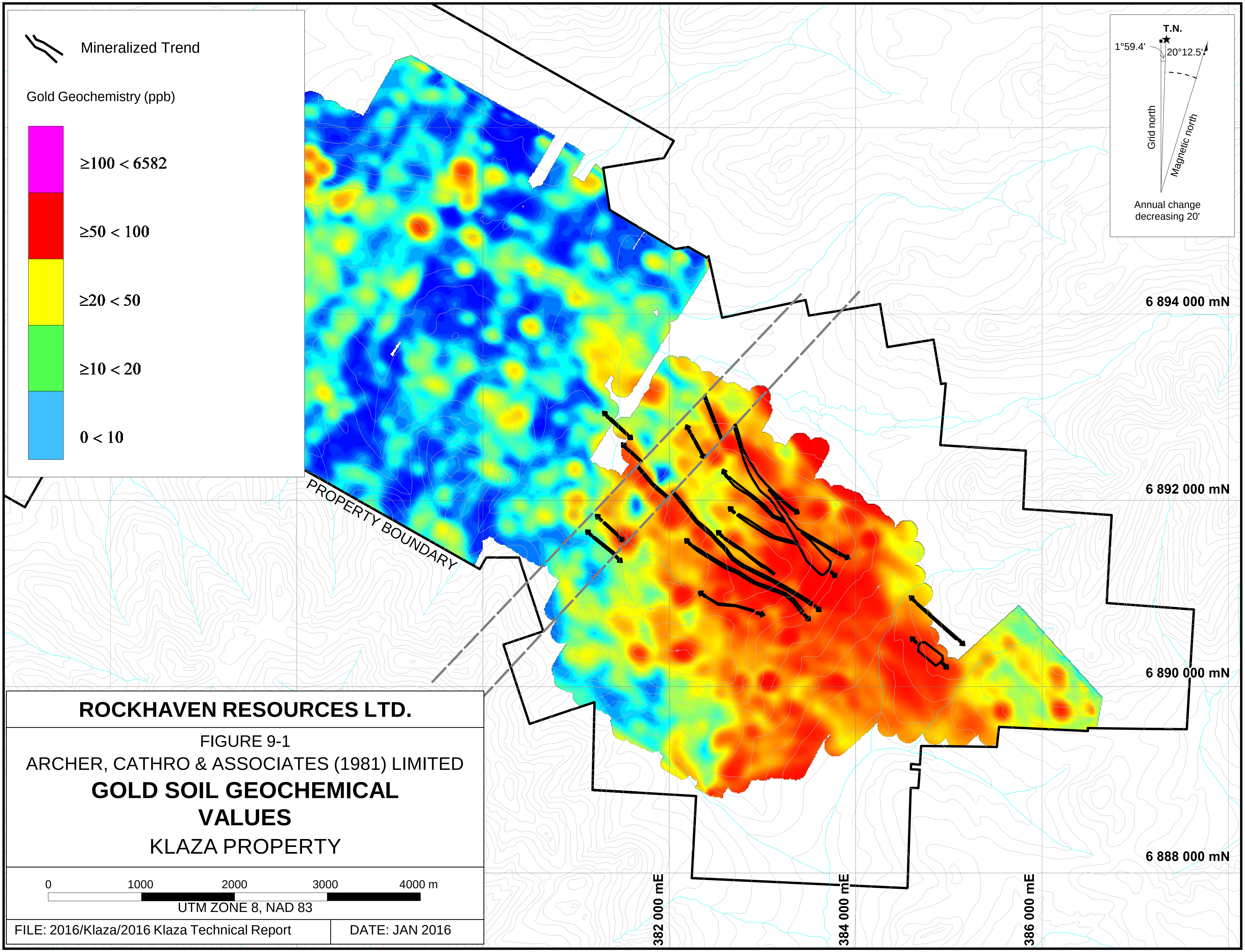
The Property exhibits distinct copper zonation from east to west. Copper is strongest in the southeastern part of the Property, in proximity to the intrusive centre at the Kelly Zone. Response across the remainder of the gridded area is more subdued. The more southerly BRX, AEX, Dickson and Chevron zones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

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 22,366 m of trenching in 84 trenches between 2010 and 2015. Table 9-2 lists the total number and combined lengths of trenches completed by Rockhaven each year during that period.



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 9-1

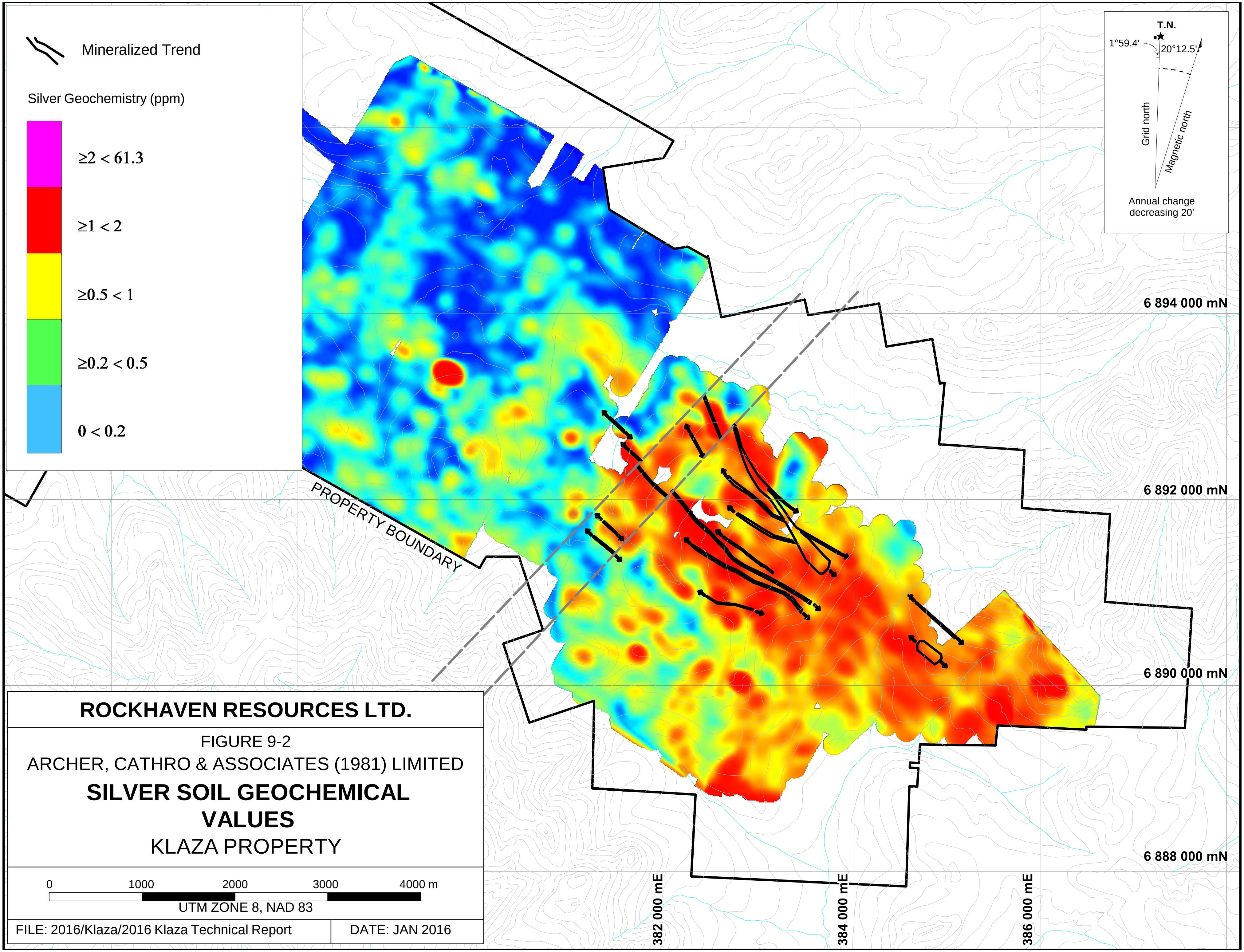
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

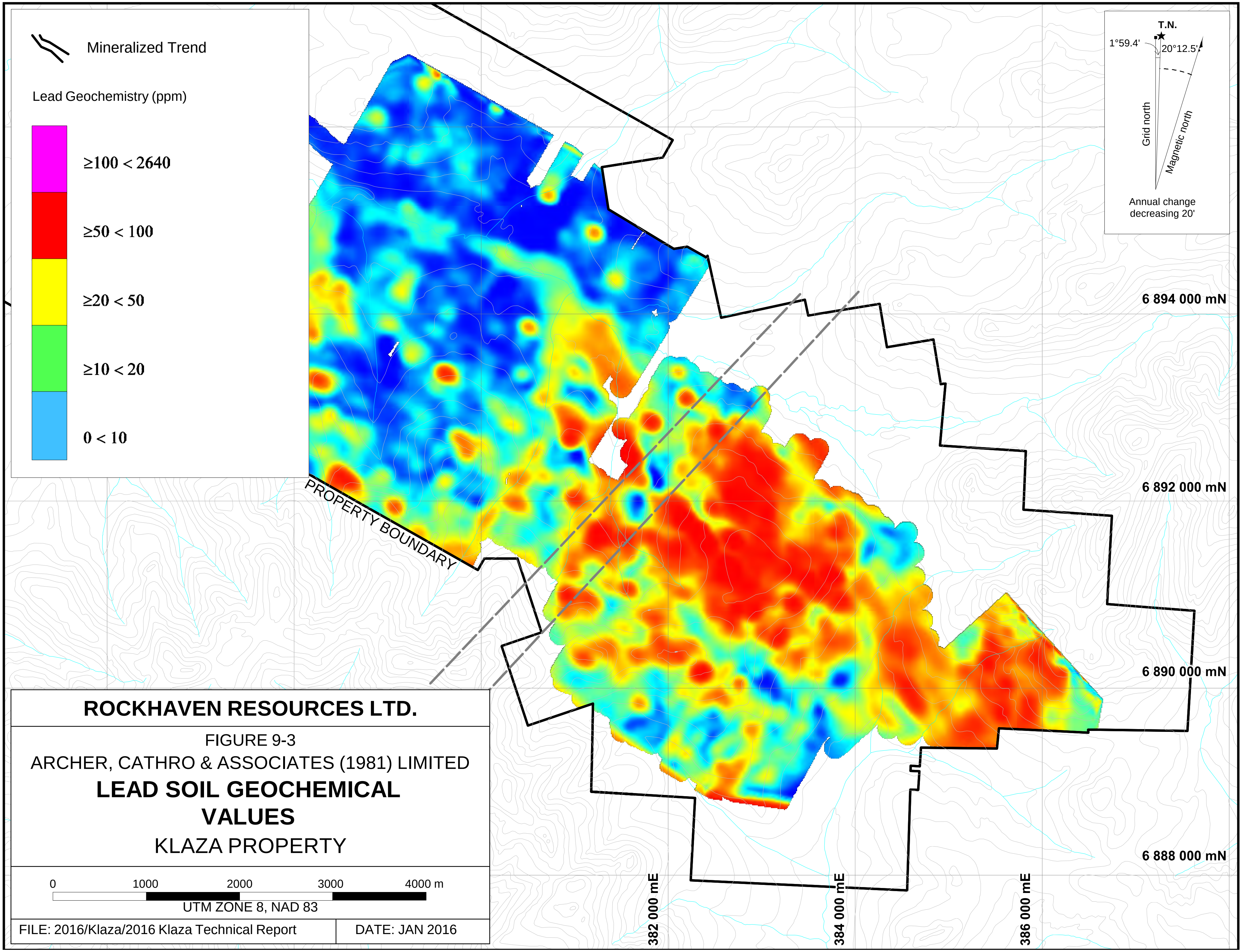
GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Technical Report

DATE: JAN 2016


Mineralized Trend
Silver Geochemistry (ppm)
≥2 < 61.3
≥1 < 2
≥0.5 < 1
≥0.2 < 0.5
0 < 0.2
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 9-2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SILVER SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
1000
2000
3000
4000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: JAN 2016



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 9-3

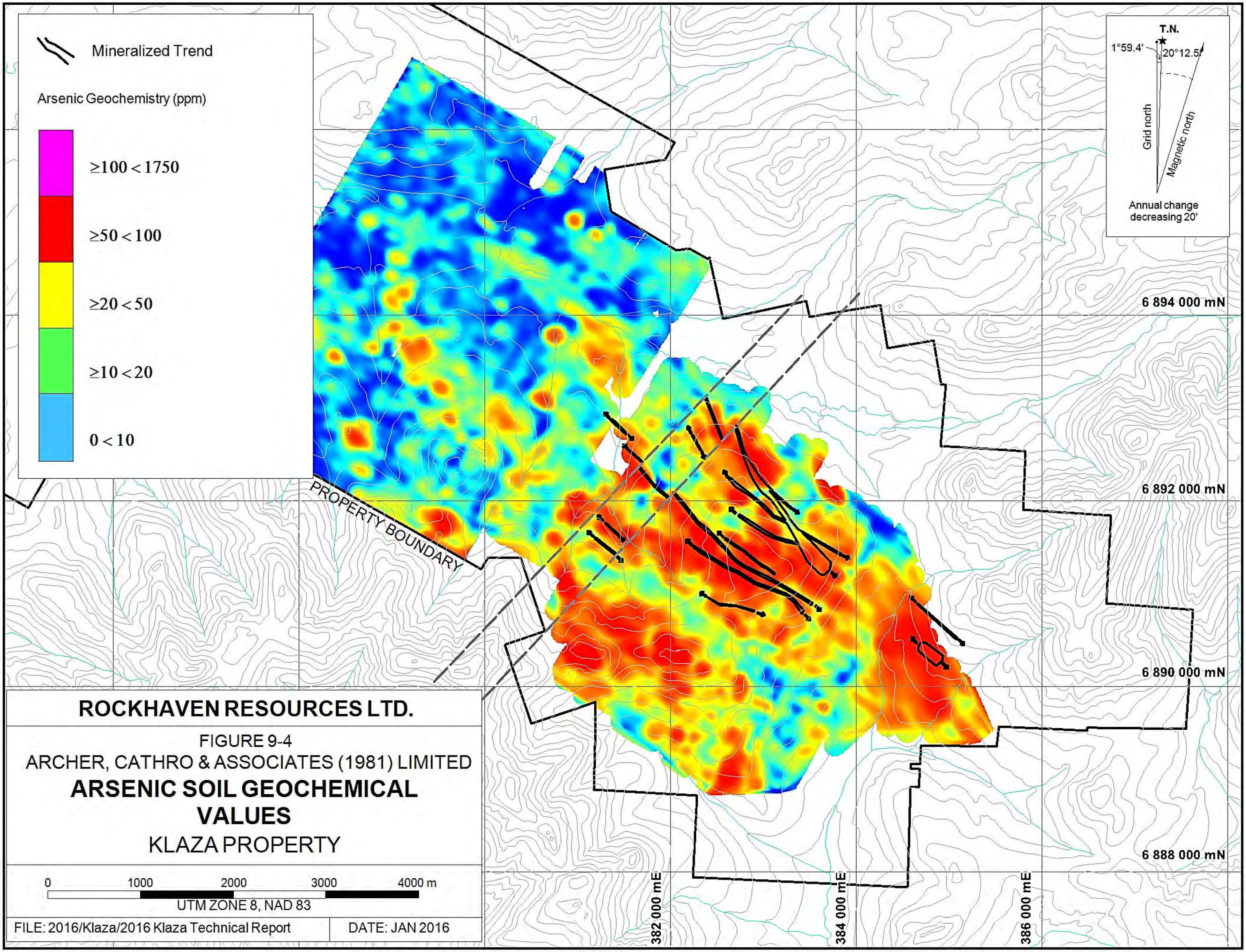
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Technical Report

DATE: JAN 2016


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: 2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: JAN 2016

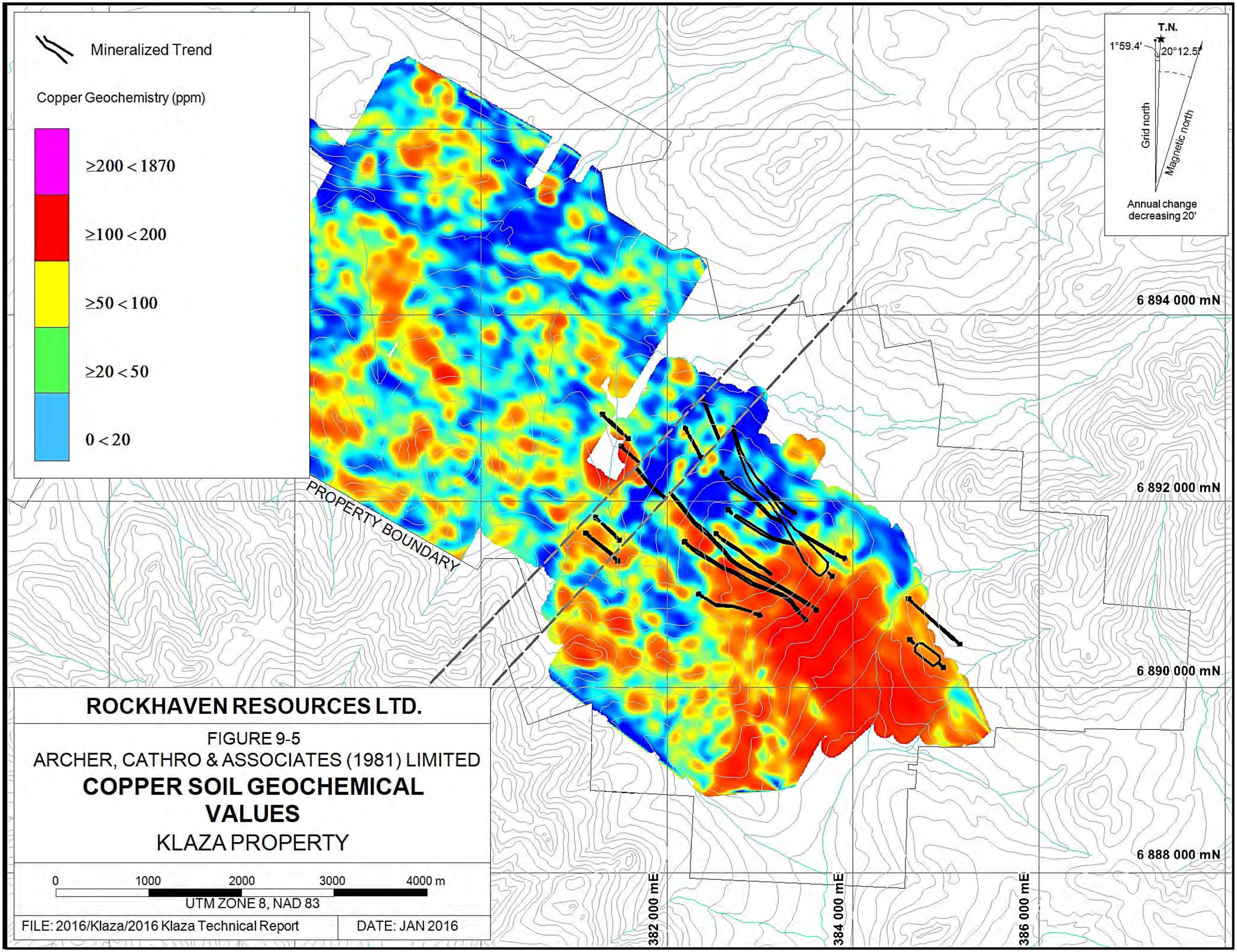

Mineralized Trend
Copper Geochemistry (ppm)
≥200 < 1870
≥100 < 200
≥50 < 100
≥20 < 50
0 < 20
T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
6 894 000 mN
6 892 000 mN
6 890 000 mN
6 888 000 mN
382 000 mE
384 000 mE
386 000 mE
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 9-5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMICAL VALUES
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
1000
2000
3000
4000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83
FILE: 2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Technical Report
DATE: JAN 2016

Table 9-2: 2010 to 2015 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
2015	2	436
TOTAL	**84**	**22,366**

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 key trench results obtained prior to 2015 are discussed in the technical report entitled "Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada" dated March 11, 2015 and amended June 19, 2015 (Wengzynowski et al., 2015).

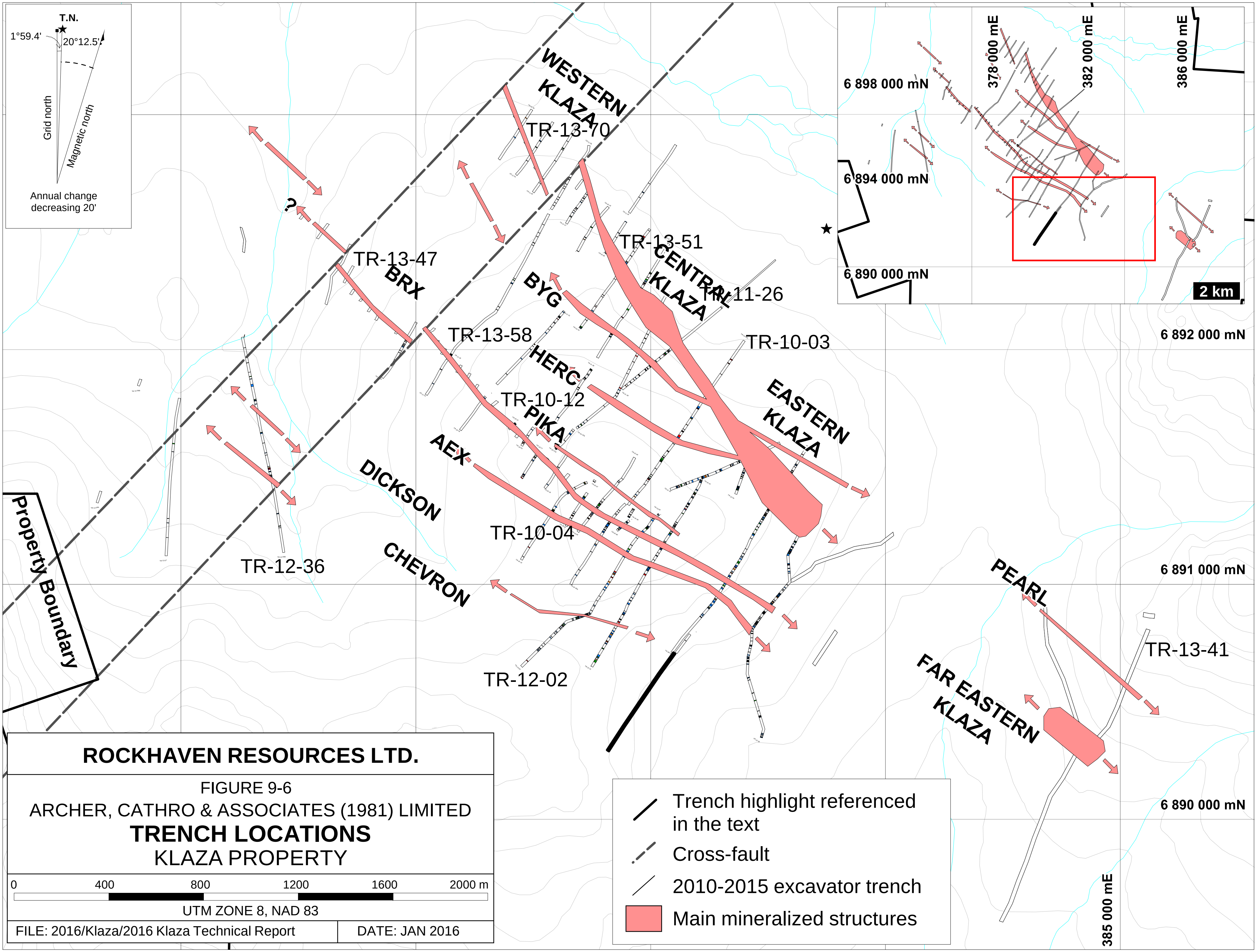
In 2015, only two trenches were dug. Trench 80 extended a high-grade splay belonging to the Central Klaza Zone in a previously untested area. This best intersection in this trench graded 36.60 g/t gold and 374 g/t silver over 2.00 m. Trench 81 did not reach bedrock.

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 ground-based VLF-EM and magnetic surveys on behalf of BYG Natural Resources Inc. in 1996 (Visser et al., 1996) and Rockhaven in 2014 (Dumala et al, 2015); (2) Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon conducted a gradient array induced polarization survey on behalf of Bannockburn Resources Limited in 2006 (Wengzynowski, 2006); (3) New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. (NSG) of Markham, Ontario conducted 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 Central Klaza and Central BRX zones for Rockhaven during the 2013 field season (Tarswell and Turner, 2014).

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 patterns correspond to cross-faults. These relationships are consistent with the low magnetic susceptibility



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 9-6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TRENCH LOCATIONS

KLAZA PROPERTY

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000 m

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

FILE: 2016/Klaza/2016 Klaza Technical Report | DATE: JAN 2016 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 they are the probable source of the elevated radioactivity. The Klaza River valley generally has a subdued radiometric response, which is likely due to thick vegetation and water saturation in the flats adjacent to the river. However, a band of 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.

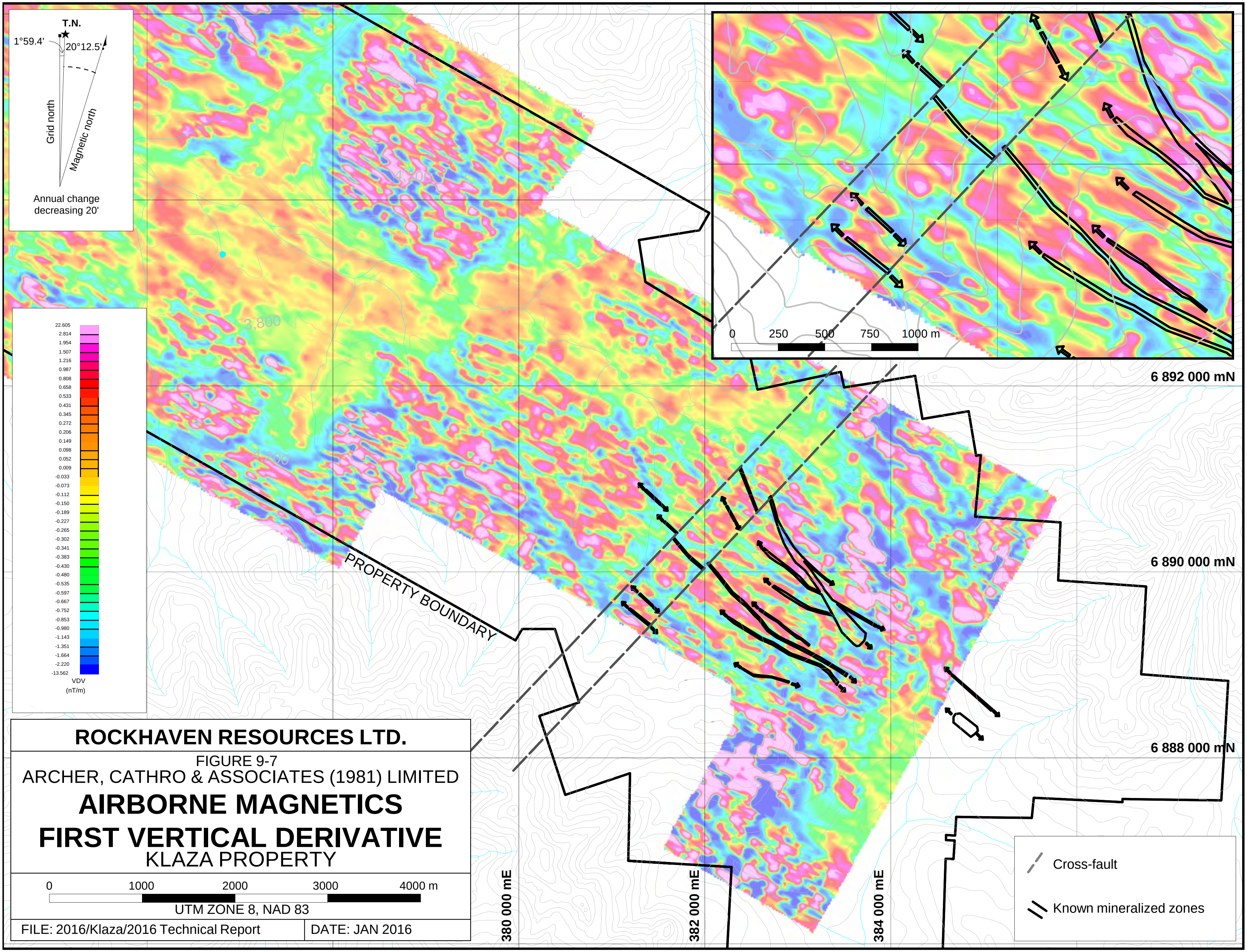
The **SJ Geophysics** VLF-EM and ground-based magnetic surveys covered 330 line kilometres on a 4.5 by 8 km grid in the eastern and central part of the Property. SJ Geophysics interpreted the data and produced images relating to it. These surveys delineated numerous linear magnetic lows and VLF-EM conductors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

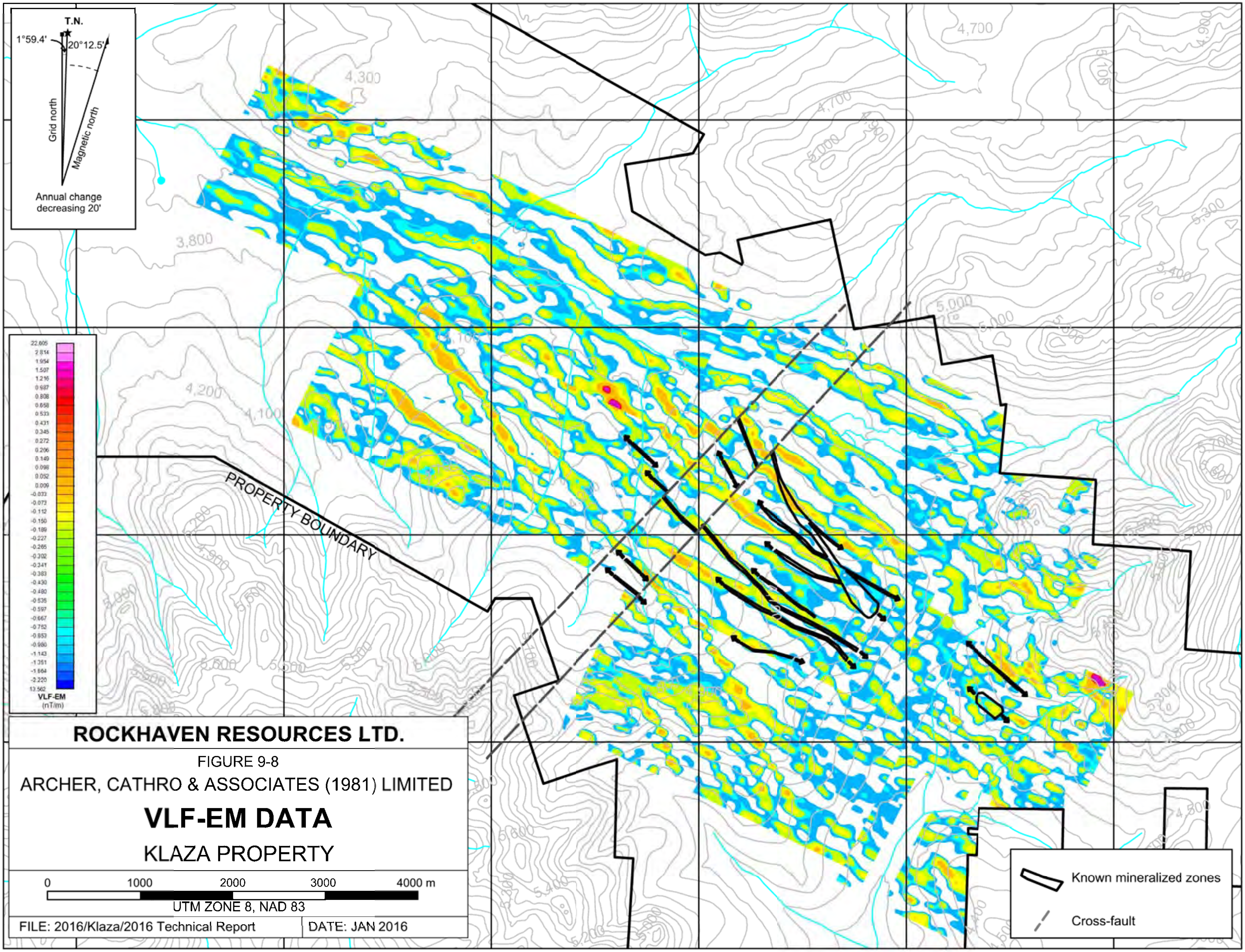
The gradient array and pole-dipole IP survey conducted by **Aurora Geosciences** covered an 1,800 by 1,450 m area in the east-central part of the Property. Readings were collected at 25 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart. This survey identified two main anomalies, both of which feature elevated 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-12-134, which included an interval that 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.


T.N.
1°59.4'
20°12.5'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 20'
22.605
2.814
1.954
1.507
1.216
0.987
0.808
0.658
0.533
0.431
0.345
0.272
0.206
0.149
0.098
0.052
0.009
-0.033
-0.073
-0.112
-0.150
-0.189
-0.227
-0.265
-0.302
-0.341
-0.383
-0.430
-0.480
-0.535
-0.597
-0.667
-0.752
-0.853
-0.980
-1.143
-1.351
-1.664
-2.220
-13.562
VDV
(nT/m)
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
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
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: 2016/Klaza/2016 Technical Report
DATE: JAN 2016



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 9-8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

VLF-EM DATA

KLAZA PROPERTY

FILE: 2016/Klaza/2016 Technical Report | DATE: JAN 2016

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 2015. It does not include any of Rockhaven's percussion drill results or any historical drill data.

10.1 Diamond Drilling Summary

Between 2010 and 2015, a total of 70,099.72 m of exploration and definition drilling was done by Rockhaven in 295 diamond drill holes on the Property. Figure 10-1 shows the location of all 295 of the diamond drill holes.

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 10-1. Drilling was completed on section lines spaced roughly 50 m apart along much of the lengths of both the Klaza and BRX zones.

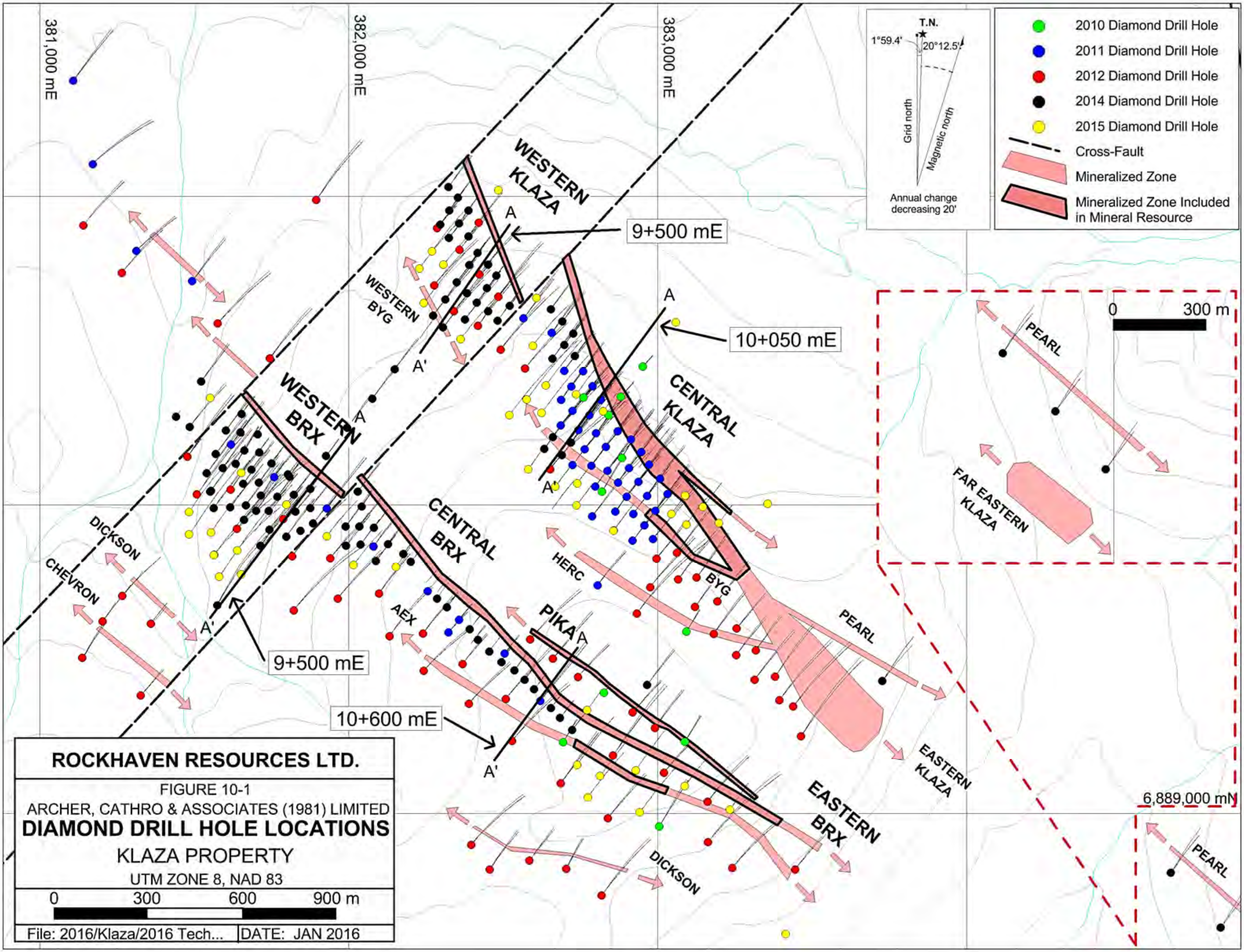
Some of the 2015 drilling was done in part for geotechnical and environmental purposes. To monitor seasonal water levels and frost variations, vibrating wireline piezometers were installed in four holes (KL-15-252 through KL-15-255) and a thermistor was installed in one hole (KL-15-257). Five diamond drill holes (KL-15-289, KL-15-290 and KL-15-292 to KL-15-294, totaling 308.76 m) were drilled vertically, peripheral to the Mineral Resource areas as water monitoring wells.

During the 2010 to 2012 programs, core recovery was good, averaging 95%, excluding the near surface portions of the holes where core recovery was poor. In 2015, core recovery averaged 96%. The holes from the 2010 to 2012 programs were mostly sampled top to bottom (about 99% of core was sampled), while only visually mineralized or altered intervals and adjacent wallrocks were sampled in 2014 and 2015.

Final hole depths within the Klaza Zone averaged 251.49 m, which included a maximum hole depth of 550.77 m. At the BRX Zone, final hole depths averaged 229.25 m and reached a maximum of 559.92 m. The number of holes and total metres drilled on the Property each year between 2010 and 2015 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 2015 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
Klaza Zone – 2015	21	5,639.42
BRX Zone – 2015	21	6,420.01
Nearby Exploration – 2011-2015	46	9,176.64



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 10-1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

KLAZA PROPERTY

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83

0 300 600 900 m

File: 2016/Klaza/2016 Tech... | DATE: JAN 2016

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

Table 10-2: Data for Main Mineralized Zones

Zone	Mineralized Strike Length (m)	Maximum Down-dip Drill Intersection (m)	Drill Intersection (2010 to 2015 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-10-007)
Eastern Klaza	1100	180	34.10 g/t gold and 47.5 g/t silver over 1.00m (KL-12-068)
Western BRX	500	520	5.78 g/t gold and 111 g/t silver over 15.62m (KL-12-096)
Central BRX	950	400	3.29 g/t gold and 407 g/t silver over 3.00 m (KL-11-029)
Eastern BRX	950	275	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-10-006)
AEX	1650	310	26.90 g/t gold and 576 g/t silver over 0.42 m (KL-15-248)
BYG	650	150	5.51 g/t gold and 141 g/t silver over 2.95 m (KL-15-265)
Dickson	450	100	7.08 g/t gold and 127 g/t silver over 1.00 m (KL-12-086)
HERC	460	310	3.39 g/t gold and 205 g/t silver over 2.28 m (KL-12-095)
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)

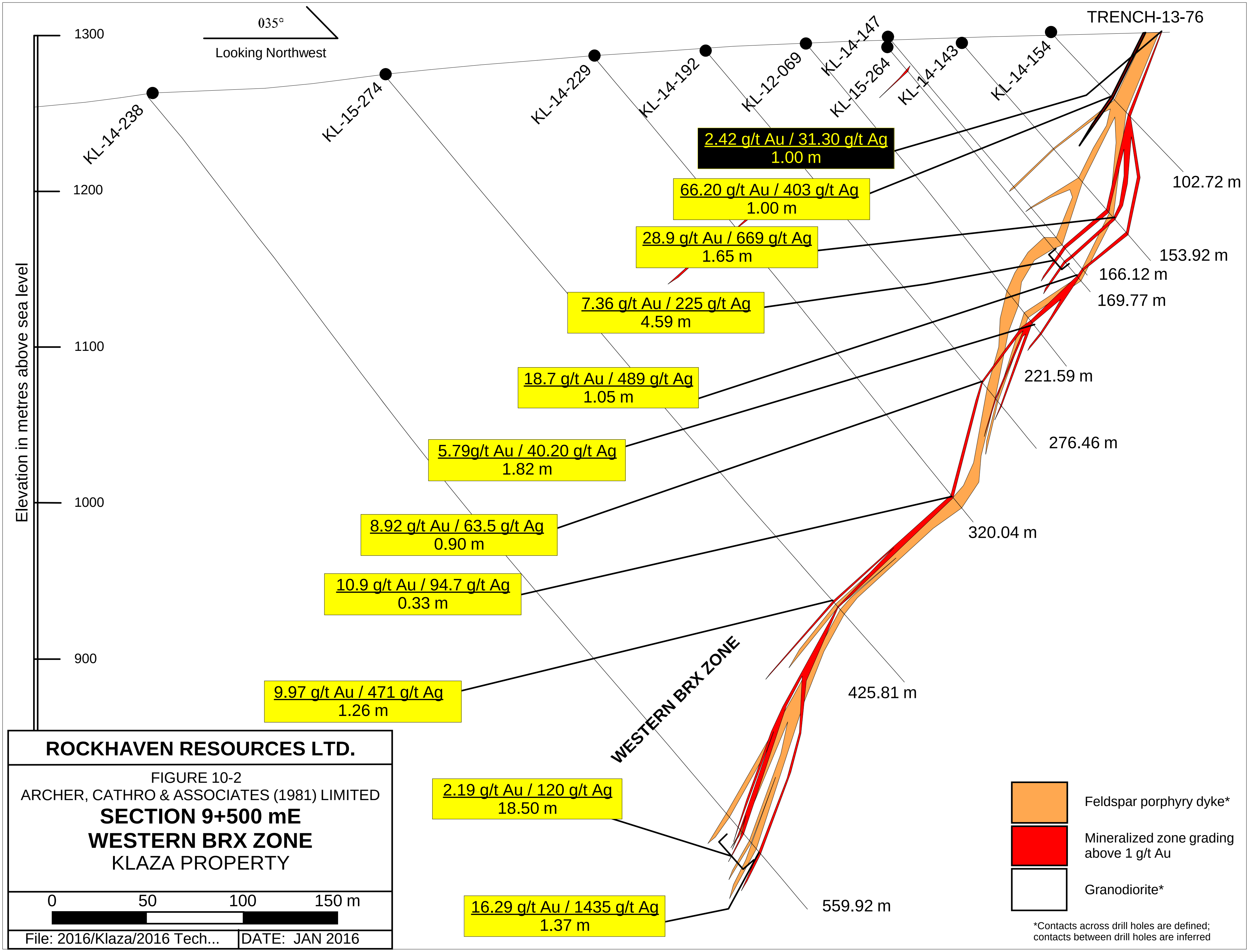
All of the mineralized zones listed above begin at surface and are open to expansion along strike and to depth.

Although significant drill intersections 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, Western BRX and Eastern BRX; and
>
> **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 ***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 (rhodochrosite). Figure 10-2 illustrates the geometry of the mineralization defining this zone.



035°
Looking Northwest
TRENCH-13-76
KL-14-238
KL-15-274
KL-14-229
KL-14-192
KL-12-069
KL-14-147
KL-15-264
KL-14-143
KL-14-154
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
Elevation in metres above sea level
2.42 g/t Au / 31.30 g/t Ag
1.00 m
66.20 g/t Au / 403 g/t Ag
1.00 m
28.9 g/t Au / 669 g/t Ag
1.65 m
7.36 g/t Au / 225 g/t Ag
4.59 m
18.7 g/t Au / 489 g/t Ag
1.05 m
5.79g/t Au / 40.20 g/t Ag
1.82 m
8.92 g/t Au / 63.5 g/t Ag
0.90 m
10.9 g/t Au / 94.7 g/t Ag
0.33 m
9.97 g/t Au / 471 g/t Ag
1.26 m
2.19 g/t Au / 120 g/t Ag
18.50 m
16.29 g/t Au / 1435 g/t Ag
1.37 m
102.72 m
153.92 m
166.12 m
169.77 m
221.59 m
276.46 m
320.04 m
425.81 m
559.92 m
WESTERN BRX ZONE
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 10-2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION 9+500 mE
WESTERN BRX ZONE
KLAZA PROPERTY
0 50 100 150 m
File: 2016/Klaza/2016 Tech...
DATE: JAN 2016

The two best intersections in the Western BRX Zone came from 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. At 520 m down-dip, this is the deepest intersection to date on the property.

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 10-3. 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-11-029, which returned 3.29 g/t gold and 407 g/t silver over 3.00 m.

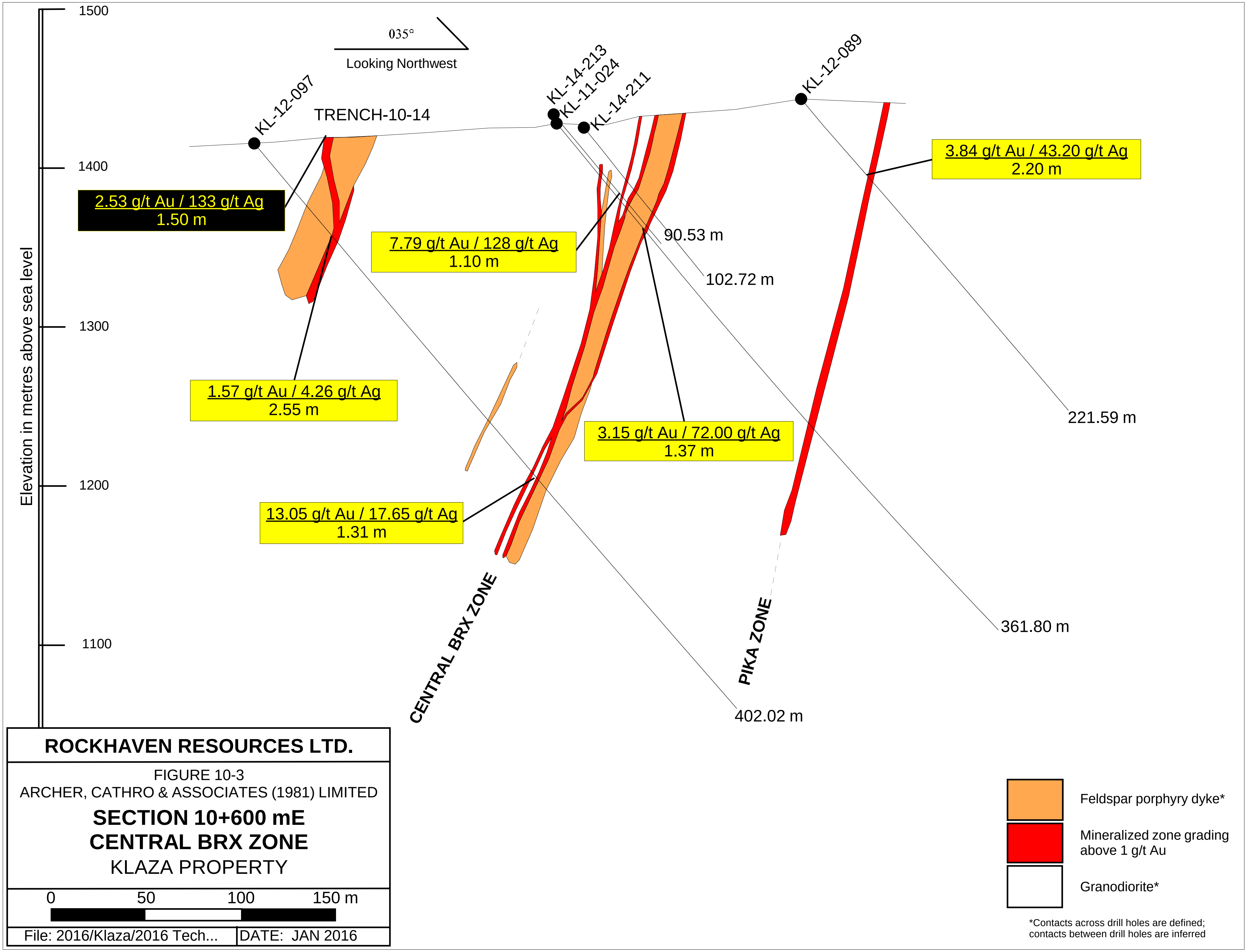
The mineralogical differences between the Western BRX and Central BRX zones suggest some degree of vertical off-set along a major cross-fault, which separates the two segments of the zone.

The ***Eastern BRX Zone*** comprises a series of closely spaced, narrow, sub-parallel veins and vein zones dominated by quartz, pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite. Unlike the Central and Western BRX, sulphide mineralization in the Eastern BRX contains little arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. The best intersection in this zone came from hole KL-12-114 and graded 11.30 g/t gold and 233 g/t silver over 1.52m.

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 –Western Klaza Zone, Central Klaza Zone and Eastern Klaza Zone. Only the former 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 Western and Central Klaza zones are off-set by the same cross-fault that separates the corresponding sections of the BRX Zone.

The ***Western Klaza Zone*** is defined by two narrow high-grade silver-gold veins (extending west from section KL 9+700). 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.

Mineralization in the ***Central Klaza Zone*** (east of section KL 9+700 m and west of section KL 10+600 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 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.


1500
1400
1300
1200
1100
Elevation in metres above sea level
035°
Looking Northwest
KL-12-097
TRENCH-10-14
KL-14-213
KL-11-024
KL-14-211
KL-12-089
2.53 g/t Au / 133 g/t Ag
1.50 m
7.79 g/t Au / 128 g/t Ag
1.10 m
3.84 g/t Au / 43.20 g/t Ag
2.20 m
90.53 m
102.72 m
1.57 g/t Au / 4.26 g/t Ag
2.55 m
3.15 g/t Au / 72.00 g/t Ag
1.37 m
221.59 m
13.05 g/t Au / 17.65 g/t Ag
1.31 m
CENTRAL BRX ZONE
PIKA ZONE
361.80 m
402.02 m
ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 10-3
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SECTION 10+600 mE
CENTRAL BRX ZONE
KLAZA PROPERTY
0
50
100
150 m
File: 2016/Klaza/2016 Tech...
DATE: JAN 2016
Feldspar porphyry dyke*
Mineralized zone grading above 1 g/t Au
Granodiorite*
*Contacts across drill holes are defined; contacts between drill holes are inferred

Type sections for the Western Klaza and Central Klaza zones are shown on Figures 10-4 and 10-5, 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 2015 results.

10.2 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 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.

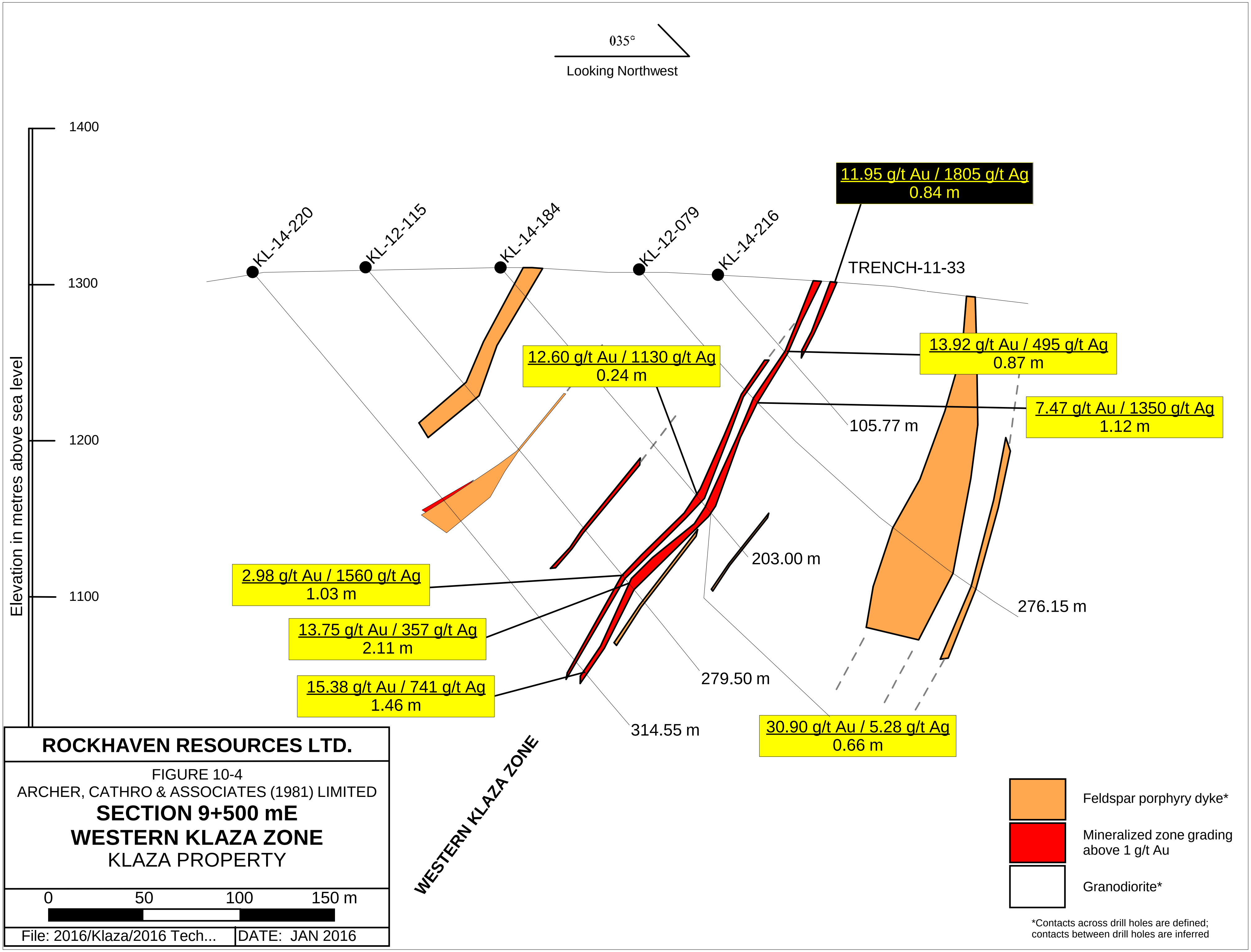
In 2014 and 2015, diamond drilling on the Property was contracted to Platinum Diamond Drilling Inc. Most of the work was done using two skid-mounted, diesel-powered A-5 drills, with HQ and NQ equipment. A skid-mounted, diesel-powered Discovery II diamond drill using NQ equipment was also utilized in 2014.

10.3 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 individual lengths of drill rod that are securely placed into holes. A metal tag identifying the hole number is affixed to each hole marker.

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). In 2015, all drill holes were aligned using the APS tool.

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



ROCKHAVEN RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 10-4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

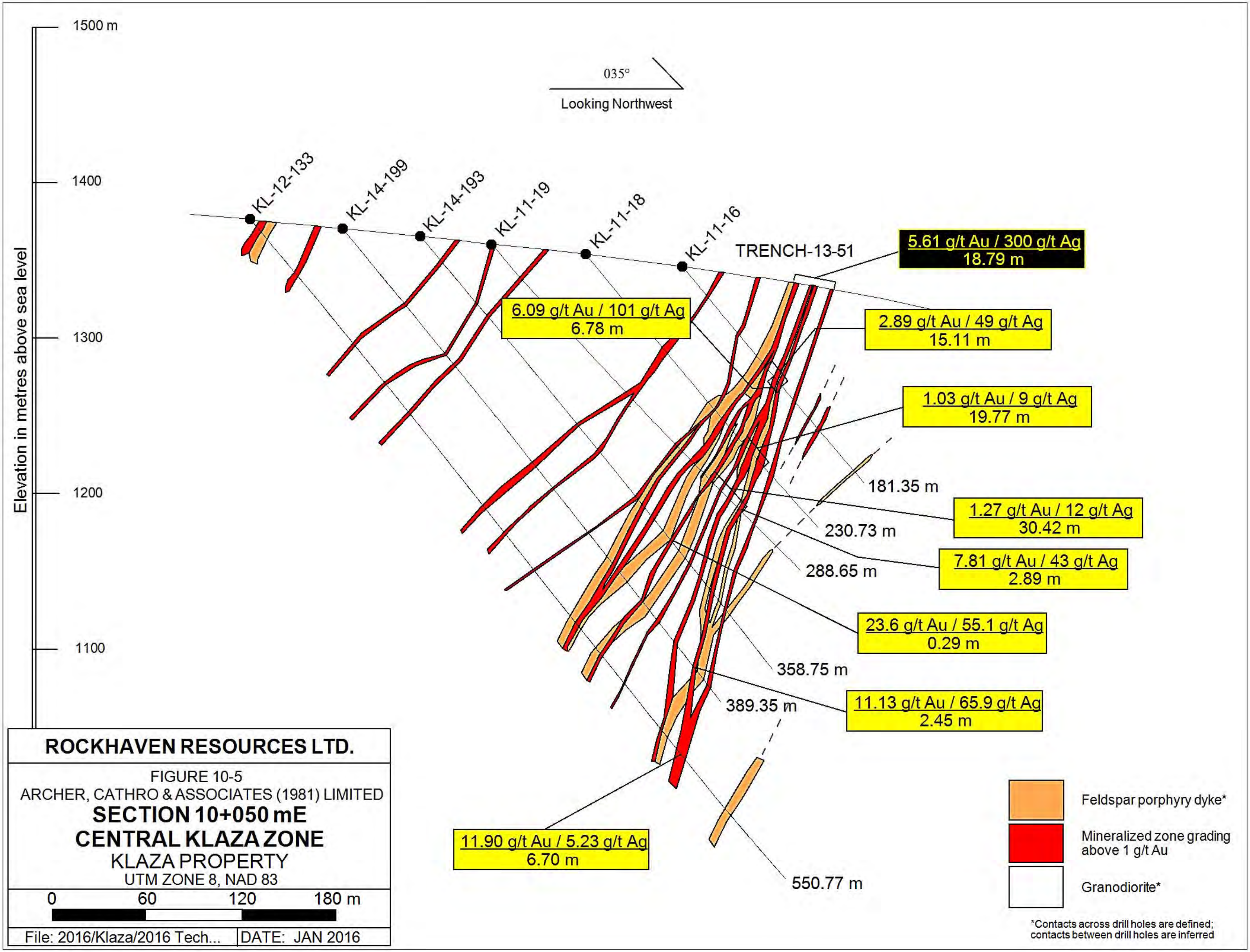
SECTION 9+500 mE

WESTERN KLAZA ZONE

KLAZA PROPERTY

0 50 100 150 m

File: 2016/Klaza/2016 Tech... | DATE: JAN 2016


1500 m
1400
1300
1200
1100
Elevation in metres above sea level
035°
Looking Northwest
KL-12-133
KL-14-199
KL-14-193
KL-11-19
KL-11-18
KL-11-16
TRENCH-13-51
5.61 g/t Au / 300 g/t Ag
18.79 m
6.09 g/t Au / 101 g/t Ag
6.78 m
2.89 g/t Au / 49 g/t Ag
15.11 m
1.03 g/t Au / 9 g/t Ag
19.77 m
181.35 m
1.27 g/t Au / 12 g/t Ag
30.42 m
230.73 m
7.81 g/t Au / 43 g/t Ag
2.89 m
288.65 m
23.6 g/t Au / 55.1 g/t Ag
0.29 m
358.75 m
11.13 g/t Au / 65.9 g/t Ag
2.45 m
389.35 m
11.90 g/t Au / 5.23 g/t Ag
6.70 m
550.77 m
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 10-5
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: 2016/Klaza/2016 Tech...
DATE: JAN 2016

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 and 2015 programs 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 in 35 holes. Once identified, the faulty instrument was immediately replaced. To determine the orientation of the affected drill holes, data from 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. 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.

For a detailed description and validation of this calculation, please refer to the technical report entitled "Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada" dated March 11, 2015 and amended June 19, 2015 (Wengzynowski et al., 2015).

10.4 Oriented Core Surveys

A Reflex ACT III downhole digital core orientation system was used in 2014 and 2015 to orient the core in a total of 46 holes.

In 2015, 18 of the 19 oriented holes were drilled using split tubes. The use of split tubes allowed orientation measurements to be collected across incompetent intervals or intervals with poor recovery.

Split tube intervals were oriented by Archer Cathro employees at the drill site. The core tube was first aligned by the driller's helper using the ACT III tool before the split tube was extracted from the core tube. Care was taken to not shift the core during this process. A line representing the top of the hole was marked down the length of the core by the Archer Cathro employees. Structural orientation measurements within the interval were taken prior to the core being transferred to core boxes.

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 2015 exploration programs. The programs were supervised by Archer Cathro on behalf of Rockhaven.

11.1 Soil 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 locations due to poor sample quality.

11.2 Rock and Trench Sampling Methods

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 excavator trenches in several parts of the Property during programs conducted between 2010 and 2015. The collection protocol for chip 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 metre sampled for intervals containing veins and about 1.5 kilograms per linear metre sampled 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 2015, 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.

11.3 Diamond Drill Core Sampling Methods

Geotechnical and geological logging was performed on all drill core from the 2010 to 2015 drill programs. Prior to 2015, all logging data was recorded as a hardcopy during the day and transcribed to digital format during the evenings. In 2015, drill logs were entered directly into a digital database.

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) Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken at one metre intervals along the core.
5) Core was geologically logged and sample intervals were designated. Sample intervals were set at geological boundaries, drill blocks or sharp changes in sulphide content.
6) Core recovery was calculated for each sample interval.
7) 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 and 2015 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.
8) 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, 2014 and 2015 the fibreglass bag was sealed with a numbered security tag.
9) Two blank and two assay standard samples were randomly included with every batch of 30 samples (prior to 2012 batches comprised 31 core samples).
10) One duplicate sample consisting of quarter-split core was included with every batch of 30 samples (prior to 2012 batches comprised 31 core samples).
11) Starting in 2012, one coarse reject duplicate sample was included with every batch of 30 core samples.

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. In 2015, fracture frequency, joint sets, and joint set roughness, shape and infill were also recorded.

Within oriented intervals, alpha and beta angles were recorded for each joint along with the roughness, shape and infill material and thickness.

A total of 172 point load measurements were taken on core in 2015 using an ELE International digital point load test apparatus (Model 77-0115). Both axial and diametral measurements were taken intermittently on all rock types except veins.

Density measurements were systematically taken on core, throughout each of the drill programs except in 2010. A total of 2,198 density measurements were taken over the course of four drill programs 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 immersed in water. That data was then applied to the following formulas, as applicable, 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.

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

Density calculated using the volumetric method is the preferred value. Where this is unavailable, the calculated volume value is the second choice. Values derived from each of the three methods were compared against each other. Any significant discrepancies between methods was investigated and corrected. If no resolution was determined, the measurement was removed from the database.

Only vein zones and associated peripheral alteration were sampled in 2014 and 2015. 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.

11.4 Transport Procedures and Protocols

In 2010, all drill core was trucked to the Archer Cathro yard in Whitehorse for logging and splitting. Between 2011 and 2015, drill core was logged and sawn or split at a processing facility on the Property. Chip samples taken between 2010 and 2015 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. Between 2011 and 2015, 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 through 2015, 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 or bag arrived at the laboratory damaged, an investigation into the transportation and handling of that sample bag was undertaken by ALS Minerals and Archer Cathro and any affected samples were not processed until a resolution was reached regarding the security of the samples.

The Author has reviewed the methods and approaches for sampling utilized between 2010 and 2015. Drill core sample data was used for the preparation of the Mineral Resources, and it is the Author's opinion that the sampling procedures met or exceeded industry standards.

11.5 Sample Analysis

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 and 2015, visually mineralized intervals and adjoining samples were prepared using a technique designed for samples where coarse gold and silver could be present. Using this technique, the sample is first dried and crushed to better than 90% passing 2 mm, then 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, 2014 and 2015, core and trench 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, copper, lead and zinc were determined by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (Ag/Cu/Pb/Zn-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 analyzed 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 2015 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

As the Qualified Person for the project, M.R. Dumala, P.Eng., has supervised the exploration programs at the Klaza Property from 2013 through 2015. He has helped establish the data collection and quality control procedures used since 2010. At the beginning of each field season, he has provided on-site training to field personnel. During subsequent visits, the Qualified Person reviewed data collection procedures and inspected select drill intervals.

Over the duration of each field program, sample information, drill hole surveys, drill logs and other collected data were forwarded to the Qualified Person on a daily basis. This data was reviewed and corrections immediately made if necessary. Any changes to the collection procedure were made or additional training was provided as needed.

Drill hole locations, downhole surveys and mineral intersections were plotted as they became available. These were inspected and compared to the existing geological model. Any discrepancies identified were investigated further and addressed as needed. In addition to the QA/QC procedures outlined in this Section 12.4, assay data stored in the drill database were routinely spot checked against the original ALS assay certificates by the Author.

Prior to commencing the updated resource estimate in fall 2015, geotechnical, geological, sample, mineralization and density logs were reviewed by two Archer Cathro employees operating independently of each other. Intervals were checked for missing data, overlaps and data entry errors. Spot checks were performed against original paper logs where available. Any erroneous data was reported to the Qualified Person and steps were taken to either correct the errors or remove the affected data from further use.

It is the Qualified Person's 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 (the Database). In 2015, drill logs were entered directly into the Database. All of the pre-2014 data has been transferred to the Database.

Algorithms within the database automatically check all data as it is entered to ensure accuracy and consistency. These checks include interval checks that alert the user if overlapping or missing intervals are detected. Alerts are also generated if a downhole depth has been entered that is greater than the final hole depth. Drop down menus and internal libraries ensure consistency between users by requiring the use of pre-approved lithological units, minerals and other logging codes.

Visual comparison of hardcopy data and digital data were 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

Early drill hole collars were all re-surveyed in 2012 using a Trimble RTK GPS system and, where necessary, survey data collected in previous years was corrected. Differences between the 2012 survey and the earlier surveys are explained by the lesser accuracy of the hand held GPS devices used in previous years. The RTK GPS system was also used to survey the collars for all 2014 and 2015 drill holes.

Elevation data obtained during the RTK GPS survey was compared to elevation data calculated from low level orthorectified photographs. Any discrepancies identified were investigated and corrected, if possible. If no resolution to a discrepancy was immediately apparent, an additional RTK GPK 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 did 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 survey data collected between 2011 and 2015 was obtained from the down-hole survey tools in CSV format and imported directly into the Database. Data was visually inspected and erroneous data was not used during the interpretation process.

12.4 Assays

Digital assay certificates, for all of the drilling completed between 2010 and 2015, were obtained from ALS Minerals in CSV format and imported directly into the 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 2015 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 pre-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, doubled 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. A chain of custody form, signed by each person who transported the samples, was attached to each sample shipment. These forms have been retained in case any discrepancy is ever identified.
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 project specific assay standards were prepared from coarse reject material from the 2011 and 2012 core samples for use during the 2012 through 2015 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.
7) Sample weight: Once split and bagged, individual samples are weighed. This weight is compared to the received weight recorded by ALS to monitor for possible sample switches or other issues arising during transport or preparation. Any significant discrepancies between these weights are investigated and necessary corrections made.
8) Referee samples: In October 2015, 140 core samples analyzed in 2015 by ALS Minerals were randomly selected for check analysis. These samples represent approximately 3% of the samples analyzed in 2015. Pulp rejects from these samples were submitted to SGS Minerals Services (“SGS”) in Burnaby BC to be analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption (GE FAA313) and 33 elements by four acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (GE ICP40B). Results from the SGS analysis are consistent with the analysis completed by ALS Minerals.

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

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

In 2014, Rockhaven contracted SGS to conduct basic scoping flotation and leaching testwork on four composites; two from the Klaza Zone and two from the BRX Zone.

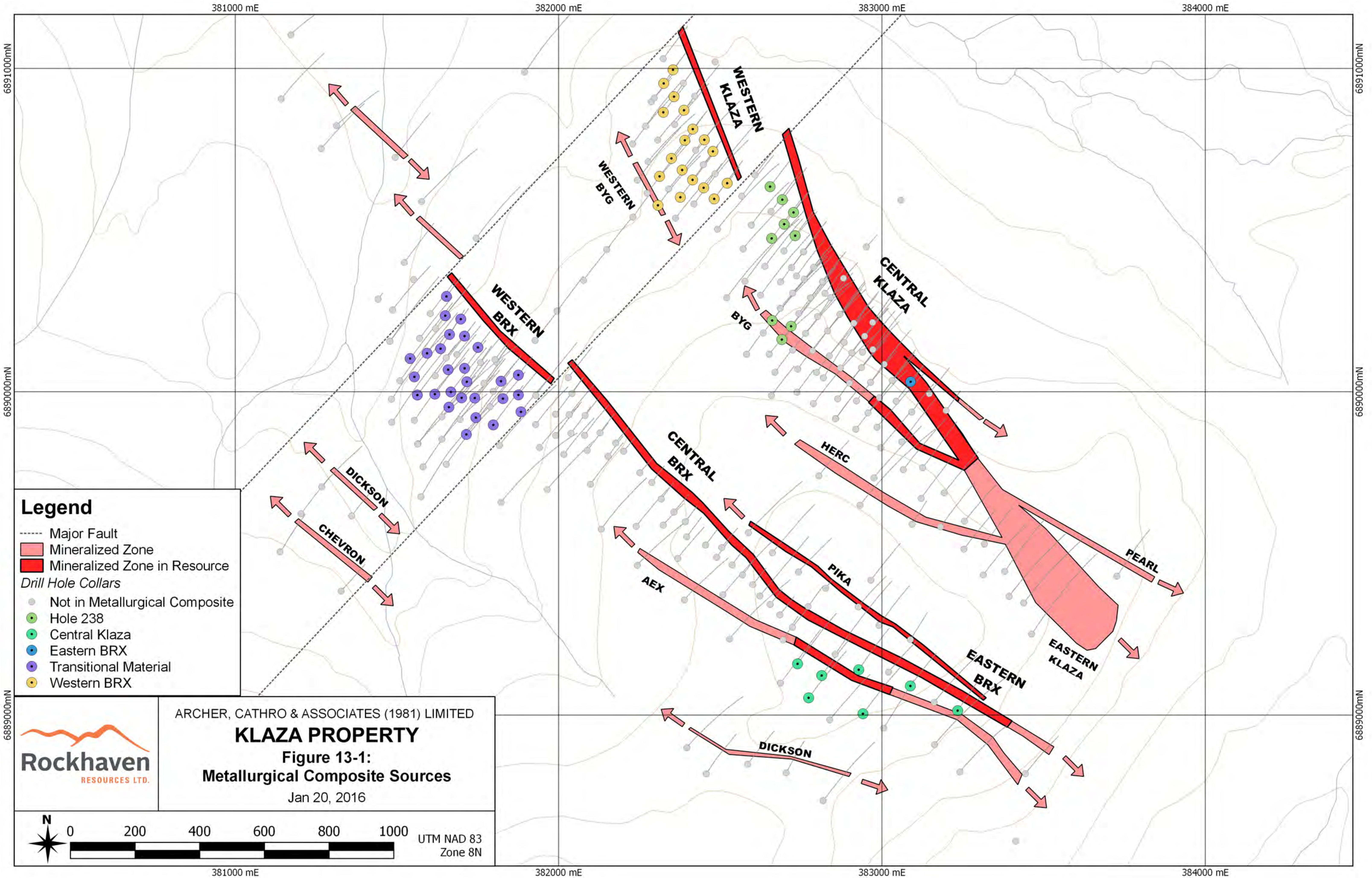
Subsequently, in 2015, Rockhaven contracted BCR to conduct a more in-depth metallurgical testwork program on representative samples selected by Rockhaven from a number of zones within the Klaza property.

This report focuses on metallurgical testwork conducted in 2015 by BCR. For a detailed account of the metallurgical testwork completed prior to January 26, 2015, please refer to the technical report entitled “Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada” dated March 11, 2015 and amended June 19, 2015 (Wengzynowski et al., 2015).

13.1 Sample Selection and Head Grades

Samples from the Eastern and Western BRX zones, and Central and Western Klaza zones were the subject of the majority of the testing conducted by BCR in 2015 and the diamond drill holes from which they were collected are shown on Figure 13-1.

The mean head assays of the tested composites are shown in Table 13-7. These composites included the “Project Wide Composite”, which was created as a blend of the Western BRX, Western Klaza and Central Klaza zones based on the relative grades and tonnages of each zone from the Mineral



381000 mE
382000 mE
383000 mE
384000 mE
6891000mN
6890000mN
6889000mN
WESTERN KLAZA
WESTERN BYG
CENTRAL KLAZA
WESTERN BRX
BYG
CENTRAL BRX
HERC
DICKSON
CHEVRON
PEARL
PIKA
AEX
EASTERN KLAZA
EASTERN BRX
DICKSON
Legend
Major Fault
Mineralized Zone
Mineralized Zone in Resource
Drill Hole Collars
Not in Metallurgical Composite
Hole 238
Central Klaza
Eastern BRX
Transitional Material
Western BRX
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
KLAZA PROPERTY
Figure 13-1:
Metallurgical Composite Sources
Jan 20, 2016
Rockhaven RESOURCES LTD.
N
0 200 400 600 800 1000
UTM NAD 83
Zone 8N

Resources described in Rockhaven's March 11, 2015 Technical Report and amended June 19, 2015 (Wengzynowski et al., 2015).

Table 13-7: Composite Head Assays

Composite	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (%)
Western BRX	0.98	1.16	6.27	97	1.11
Western Klaza	0.67	0.94	5.56	262	0.88
Central Klaza	0.80	1.52	4.84	70	1.00
Project Wide	**0.79**	**1.28**	**5.35**	**111**	**1.00**
Eastern BRX	0.20	0.21	4.00	51	0.09
Central Klaza Transitional	0.28	1.91	4.69	31	0.06

13.2 Mineralogical Analysis

Subsamples of the Western and Central Klaza zones variability composites, as well as the Western BRX Zone were submitted to Process Mineralogical Consultants in Maple Ridge, British Columbia. Each sample was ground to a p80 of ~100µm and sized to produce a +53µm and -53µm fraction. The samples were analyzed via quantitative scanning electron microscopy (TIMA) to determine mineral abundance, liberation and grain size.

The modal abundance of the three samples is summarized in Table 13-8.

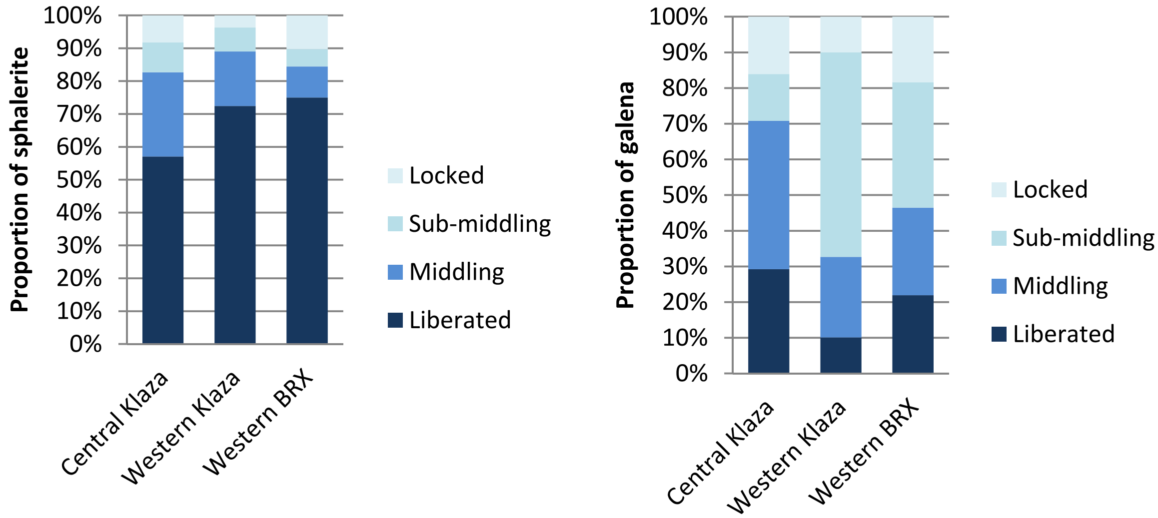
Table 13-8: Summary of Modal Abundance for Central Klaza, Western Klaza and Western BRX Zones

	Central Klaza	Western Klaza	Western BRX
Chalcopyrite	0	0.02	0.09
Sphalerite	2.62	3.90	2.33
Pyrite	3.64	4.59	5.80
Galena	0.52	0.82	0.89
Arsenopyrite	0.52	1.08	1.68
Other sulphides	0	0.08	0.15
Calcite	4.5	2.31	3.42
Quartz	51.5	48.6	41.2
Feldspars	13.01	13.5	10.9
Muscovite	13.4	17.5	23.1
Pyroxene-Amphibole	2.11	1.04	0.83
Other	8.18	6.56	9.61

All three composites are dominated by quartz/feldspar/muscovite, which represent 75-85% of the mineral mass of the samples. Zinc is present as sphalerite (assaying 57-60% zinc and 4.8-7.4% iron), lead as galena and arsenic as arsenopyrite. Carbonates are not abundant, while there is no evidence of the presence of preg-robbing carbonaceous matter.

The liberation characteristics of galena and sphalerite, at a grind of 80% passing 100 microns, are summarized in the graphs in Figure 13-2.

Figure 13-2: Sphalerite and Galena Liberation Characteristics for Central Klaza, Western Klaza and Western BRX Zones

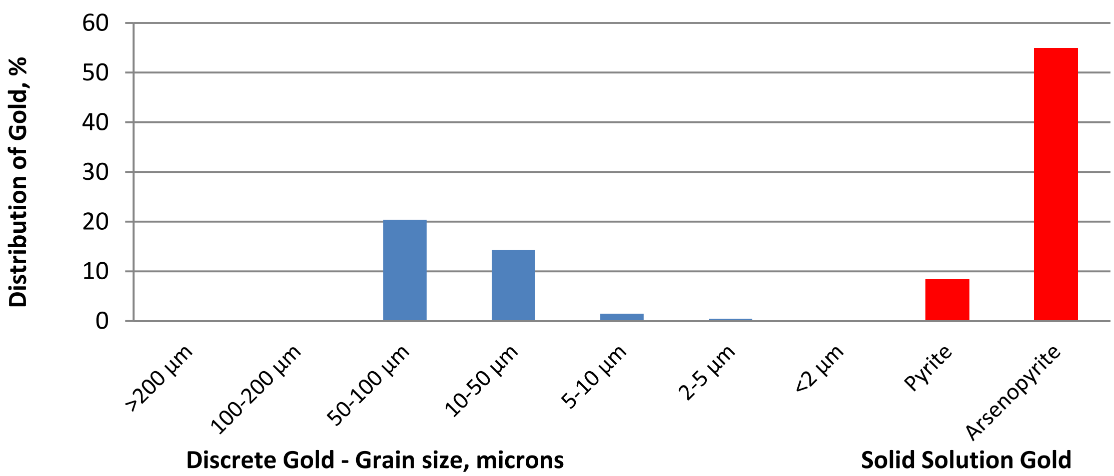


Note: Liberated: >80% free, Middling: 50-80% free, Sub-middling: 20-50% free, Locked: <20% free

Galena is more finely disseminated than sphalerite, and at a grind size of 100 microns is somewhat under-liberated for good rougher flotation recoveries. Sphalerite is more completely liberated, and would be expected to float well at this grind. Accordingly, amongst the base metals, galena liberation drives the primary grind size which can be expected to be substantially below 100 microns.

Gold occurs both as discrete grains and in solid solution in both arsenopyrite and pyrite. Roughly 55% of the gold in the Project Wide Composite is refractory gold contained in arsenopyrite, and a further approximately 8% is in pyrite. The remainder, roughly 37%, is discrete gold, slightly more than half of which is above 50 microns in size as shown in Figure 13-3.

Figure 13-3: Gold Occurrence in the Project Wide Composite (Red: Discrete; Blue: Solid solution)



The tendency is for a higher proportion of the gold to occur as refractory gold in the Klaza zones, and discrete gold in the BRX zones.

13.3 Comminution Testwork

A single "grindability" composite comprised of ½ core samples from the Klaza and BRX zones, yielded the following indices. The material has moderate resistance to grinding either by SAG or ball milling:

- Bond Ball Mill Work Index (BWi): 16.4 kWh/tonne
- Bond Rod Mill Work Index (RWi): 15.3 kWh/tonne
- SAG Mill Comminution (SMC) Test: A: 68.1, b: 0.71, Axb: 48.4, t_a: 0.45

13.4 Flotation Flowsheet Development

The deposit contains potentially economic quantities of gold, silver, lead and zinc, with roughly 72% of the in-situ value contained in gold and 16% in silver[1]. Previous studies included testwork aimed at recovering only the precious metals but gravity concentration and leach recoveries were generally poor, while bulk flotation led to a product that would be hard to market.

Accordingly, flowsheet development at BCR produced saleable products containing all the economic metals as these not only facilitated the recovery of value contained in the lead and zinc (roughly 12% of the total contained value in the deposit), but also a means of generating strong revenue streams from most of the precious metals. A flowsheet (Figure 13-4) comprising sequential lead, zinc, and bulk sulphide flotation was developed, with the aim of creating saleable lead and zinc concentrates, and a gold-bearing bulk sulphide concentrate that may be processed economically on site or sold.

The flowsheet shown in Figure 13-4 was developed through a program comprising 65 batch flotation tests and four bottle roll leaches. The developed flowsheet, while moderately complex, uses exclusively conventional and widely used processes. The metallurgical program itself was conventional in nature for such projects, using testwork to identify and tune (at a level appropriate for subsequent development studies) the primary grind size, the selection and dosage of zinc, pyrite and arsenopyrite depressants in lead flotation, then conventional zinc activation using copper sulphate, and zinc flotation while still keeping the other sulphides depressed, prior to flotation of the remaining sulphides. Collector doses were established, while the pH regime for each stage of flotation was developed. Both lead and zinc flotation responded well to standard treatment approaches, as expected given the relatively straightforward mineralogy.

Much of the latter part of the program focused on developing a process to produce a refractory gold-bearing sulphide concentrate that would maximize the financial return from either sale to a third party or on-site processing.

In parallel with the early lead-zinc flotation work, a greater understanding of the deportment of the gold was developed through mineralogical studies, as described in an earlier sub-section of this report. The recognition that the vast majority of the gold was tied up in arsenopyrite was a key finding that has been exploited in process development. Arsenopyrite flotation behaves somewhat similarly to sphalerite at high pH levels. It is responsive to flotation following copper activation, however

[1] In-situ values based on resource average grades and metal prices as used in this report

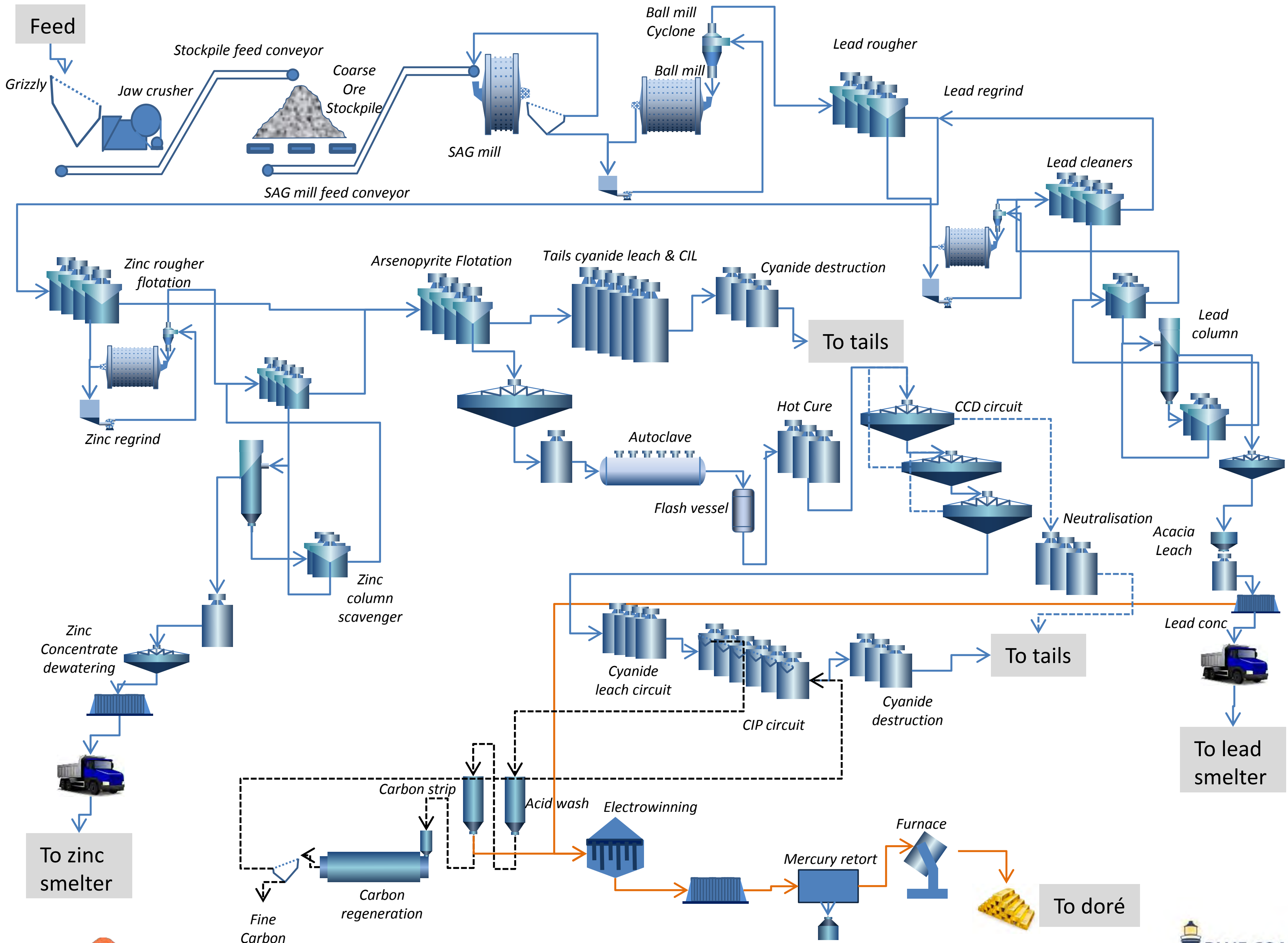


Figure 13-4: Klaza Project Process Flowsheet

typically much more copper sulphate is needed to float arsenopyrite than sphalerite (which allows the prior selective flotation of the zinc sulphide). In this project, arsenopyrite has been floated selectively from pyrite at pH levels of 11.4 or higher, with high doses of copper sulphate (~500 g/t) and starvation doses of collector. The high pH levels and starvation collector doses combine to ensure pyrite flotation is controlled – and essentially selectivity between arsenopyrite and pyrite can be dialed-in by modifying the pH and collector dose. Using benchmark costs, a preliminary analysis was conducted to optimize the arsenopyrite/pyrite selectivity. This analysis established a target iron:arsenic mass ratio of 4.0, and a gold recovery (based on arsenopyrite flotation feed) of 91%.

13.5 Locked Cycle Testing

The process as developed in the flowsheet development program, was confirmed through testing in locked cycle mode on the Project Wide Composite. Two tests were run. The first test was conducted mid-way through the flowsheet development exercise. The second was conducted at the end of the program, and confirms the beneficial impacts of optimization work conducted subsequently to the first run. This second locked cycle test is the focus of this section of the report.

In this test, the lead flotation process employed 570 g/t zinc sulphate and 105 g/t sodium cyanide as zinc, pyrite and arsenopyrite depressants, distributed roughly 80%:20% between the primary mill and the lead regrind mill. The primary grind was 80% passing 70 microns, while the lead concentrate regrind size was 80% passing 28 microns. The pH was maintained at 8.5 throughout the lead flotation circuit (roughers and cleaners). Collectors included Cytec's dithiophosphinate Aero 3418A, and the phosphine collector Aero 241, were dosed at 17.5 g/t and 34 g/t respectively. MIBC was used as the frother throughout.

Zinc flotation was achieved using 82 g/t copper sulphate as an activator, the thionocarbamate Aero 5100 (14.5 g/t) and the mid-chain length sodium isopropyl xanthate ("SIPX") (19 g/t) as collectors, and at a pH of 11 in the zinc roughers and 11.5 in the zinc cleaners, with lime used for pH adjustment. Once again, MIBC was used as the frother.

Arsenopyrite flotation employed copper sulphate added at 500 g/t to the zinc tails, at pH 11.6, while 10 g/t of SIPX was used to float the arsenopyrite with some of the pyrite. The conditions are shown in Table 13-9.

Table 13-9: Conditions used in Locked Cycle Testing the Project Wide Composite

Lead Circuit	**Reagents (g/tonne)**						**Time, minutes**			**pH**		**ORP (mV)**
	Lime	**NaCN**	**$ZnSO_4$**	**3418A**	**Aero 241**	**MIBC**	**Grind**	**Cond.**	**Froth**	**Start**	**End**	**End**
Stage												
Primary Grind	125	75	450				29.00				8.0	-161
Conditioning								3		8.0	8.6	-180
Lead Rougher				12.5	30	10		1	12	8.6	8.4	-60
Lead Regrind (Ceramic)	15	30	120				4.00				7.7	37
Lead Cleaner 1	5			3	2	5		2	6	8.6	8.2	50
Lead Cleaner 2	5			1	1	5		1	3	8.7	8.1	55
Lead Cleaner 3	5			1	1	5		1	3	8.7	8.2	49
Lead Cleaner 4	5					5		1	2	8.7	8.1	39
Total												
Zinc Circuit	**Reagents (g/tonne)**						**Time, minutes**			**pH**		**ORP (mV)**
	Lime	**$CuSO_4$**	**Aero 5100**	**SIPX**		**MIBC**	**Grind**	**Cond.**	**Froth**	**Start**	**End**	**End**
Stage												
Conditioning 1								3		8.2	11.0	-63
Conditioning 2		75						5		11.0	10.9	-59
Zinc Rougher			7.5	15		3		1	12	11.0	9.9	5
Zinc Regrind (Ceramic)	300	7.5					4.00				11.4	-19
Zinc Cleaner 1	140		5	2		3		1	5	11.8	11.9	-61
Zinc Cleaner 2	78		2	2		3		1	3	11.9	12.0	-64
Total												
Arsenopyrite Circuit	**Reagents (g/tonne)**						**Time, minutes**			**pH**		**ORP (mV)**
	Lime	**$CuSO_4$**		**SIPX**		**MIBC**	**Grind**	**Cond.**	**Froth**	**Start**	**End**	**End**
Stage												
AsPy Conditioner 1	903							3		10.3	11.6	15
AsPy Conditioner 2	0	500						5		11.6	11.6	-25
AsPy Rougher 1-1	193			4		3		1	5	11.6	11.5	-13
AsPy Rougher 1-2	163			3				1	5	11.6	11.5	-10
AsPy Rougher 1-3	185			3				1	5	11.6	11.5	-13
Total												

The metallurgical performance achieved under stable conditions is shown in Table 13-10.

Table 13-10: Metallurgical Performance from Locked Cycle Testing of Project Wide Composite

Product			Assays						
			Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Fe (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	As (%)	S (%)
Lead Cleaner 3 Conc			59.8	3.1	9.3	5957	129.9	3.6	19.4
Zinc Cleaner 2 Conc			2.0	48.0	9.0	1318	13.5	1.0	30.7
AsPy Conc			0.3	1.0	35.0	73	30.7	6.7	33.4
Rougher Tail			0.04	0.04	2.4	4	0.27	0.05	0.9
Feed			0.8	1.3	6.5	110	5.73	0.9	5.7

Product	Weight		% Distribution						
	g	%	Pb	Zn	Fe	Ag	Au	As	S
Lead Cleaner 3 Conc	46	1.1	85	3	2	62	26	4	4
Zinc Cleaner 2 Conc	89	2.2	6	85	3	27	5	2	12
AsPy Conc	485	12.1	5	10	65	8	65	88	71
Rougher Tail	3389	84.5	4	3	31	3	4	5	13
Feed	4009	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The quality of the lead and zinc concentrates is shown in Table 13-11. The lead concentrate is relatively high grade and should be quite attractive to many smelters. The arsenic content, however, is quite high and may be an issue with some buyers. Furthermore, the grade of gold, though attractive, may limit the choice of smelters that can provide good returns on the precious metals. The antimony is also quite high and will likely trigger a penalty payment, but should not significantly affect marketability. The mercury content may also trigger a penalty, but again should not affect marketability.

Table 13-11: Locked Cycle Concentrate Quality

Concentrate	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Fe (%)	As (%)	Sb (%)	Cd (%)	Bi (ppm)	Hg (ppm)
Lead	59.8	3.1	129.85	5957	9.3	3.6	0.98	0.04	1140	19.8
Zinc	2.0	48.0	13.54	1318	9.0	1.0	0.32	0.60	82.5	25.1

The zinc concentrate is relatively low-grade, but still easily saleable at 48% zinc. This is partially due to the high iron content in the sphalerite. The iron and cadmium grades are both moderately high.

It has been assumed that the sulphide (arsenopyrite) concentrate would be treated on-site through pressure oxidation and leaching, and as such its marketability is not an issue.

13.6 Pressure Oxidation and Carbon-In-Leach ("CIL") Testing

A sample of the first locked cycle test arsenopyrite concentrate was sent to AuTec Innovative Extraction Solutions Ltd. ("AuTec") in Vancouver, BC for pressure oxidation testing. The sample was subjected to pressure oxidation in a 2L batch autoclave at 220° C for one hour at 10% solids. The residue was filtered, washed and neutralized, then subjected to CIL bottle roll testing with carbon at a cyanide concentration of 3 g/L.

Good oxidation was achieved in the POX test, with only 0.05% sulphide mineral species remaining. CIL extractions on the POX residue were calculated to be 98% for gold and <2% for silver, confirming that the gold in the arsenopyrite concentrate is amenable to POX-CIL processing. Lime consumption was high (272 kg/tonne) to neutralise the POX residue ahead of CIL and AuTec recommended that a hot cure step be considered in future testwork as a way to reduce lime consumption. The NaCN consumption was 4.18 kg/t POX residue (or 3.3 kg/t CIL feed, after neutralisation). Likely as a consequence of locking in jarosites, silver extraction was low and AuTec recommend that a lime boil step be considered in future testing in order to recover the silver.

13.7 Lead Concentrate and Flotation Tails Leaching

Given the high gold grade in the lead concentrate, and potential challenges with marketing such a gold-rich concentrate, gravity and intensive cyanide leaching tests were conducted on the lead concentrate to assess the potential to recover gold to doré on site, and reduce the grade in the lead concentrate. Gravity amenability tests run on the lead concentrate yielded poor results.

Two shaker flask leach tests were conducted on a sample of lead cleaner concentrate, with the second test on a reground sample of concentrate. The first test showed 85% gold extraction and 14% silver extraction, while the reground test yielded 84% gold and 15% silver recoveries, suggesting that regrinding does not impact recovery. A subsequent bottle roll leach test was conducted on samples of lead cleaner concentrate. This extracted 84% of the gold and 11% of the silver present in the lead concentrate, and reduced the grade of gold in the saleable lead concentrate product to roughly 21 grams per tonne.

A bottle roll leach test was also conducted on the locked cycle flotation tails to assess recoverability of any gold and silver lost to tails. After a 24 hour residence time, extraction was 40% for gold, and 64% for silver. Based on the recoveries to other streams this represents a potential increase in overall gold recovery of 1.6% and overall silver recovery of 2%.

13.8 Variability Testwork

While the locked cycle tests were conducted on the Project Wide Composite, open cycle flotation testwork was also conducted to validate the flowsheet on composites from the Central Klaza, Western Klaza, and Western BRX zones. Results of cleaner tests on each zone are shown in Table 13-12.

Table 13-12: Variability Composite Flotation Results

Composite	Test	Product	Recovery (%)				Grade			
			Gold	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
Central Klaza Zone	F-64	Lead Conc.	17	47	81	2	85	3071	62	3.0
		Zinc Conc.	6	31	5	89	11	739	1.3	51
		AsPy Conc.	68	11	5	2	27	56	0.3	0.2
Western Klaza Zone	F-65	Lead Conc.	16	52	69	2	141	19545	62	2.4
		Zinc Conc.	3	30	5	74	12	5640	2.4	51
		AsPy Conc.	72	8	10	6	37	167	0.5	0.5
Western BRX Zone	F-60	Lead Conc.	33	60	83	2	191	4635	66	2.2
		Zinc Conc.	6	20	3	76	22	1062	1.9	52
		AsPy Conc.	49	8	4	10	30	68	0.3	1.0

These results suggest that the flowsheet established through testwork on the Project Wide Composite can be used to treat material from these zones individually or as a blended composite.

Limited flotation testwork has been conducted on the Eastern BRX zone, with only a single open-cycle cleaner test conducted. Elevated copper grades in this area led to production of a bulk copper/lead cleaner concentrate grading 9% lead, 19% copper, 271 g/t gold and 3443 g/t silver, with recoveries of 60%, 41%, 51% and 59%, respectively. Recoveries to the zinc concentrate were 84% for zinc, 8% for gold, and 14% for silver, with a zinc concentrate grade of 28%. The arsenopyrite rougher stage recovered 29% of the overall gold, and 13% of the silver. Overall recoveries of gold and silver to concentrates were 87% and 85%, respectively. These test conditions were unoptimized, and further follow-up work would be necessary to determine optimal process conditions for Eastern BRX material. This testwork would include development of a process to separate copper from lead with the aim of creating two separate saleable products.

One flotation test was also conducted on a composite comprising ‘transitional’ or partially oxidized material from near the surface of the Central Klaza zone. This was a simple diagnostic test to determine whether surface oxidation posed significant challenges to the flowsheet. The preliminary nature of the investigation into potentially weathered material and limited test materials meant that optimisation work would not be conducted. The intent was rather to confirm that they shouldn’t be rejected as being simply not processible. The data suggested that selectivity against zinc in the lead circuit could still be achieved, with 14% of the zinc reporting to the lead concentrate and 81% of the zinc reporting to the zinc concentrate. It is expected that further optimisation of the depressant dosages, flotation times and collector dosages would yield improvements in this result and there is little to suggest that Central Klaza Transition material would need to be processed through a separate flowsheet.

13.9 Predicted Metallurgy

Based on results of the testwork conducted on the Project Wide Composite, metallurgical projections have been developed. As detailed in Table 13-13, overall gold and silver recoveries were determined to be 96% for gold and 91% for silver.

Table 13-13: Projected Metallurgical Performance

Product/Process	**Gold Recovery (%)**	**Silver Recovery (%)**	**Lead Recovery (%)**	**Zinc Recovery (%)**
Lead Concentrate	26	62	85	-
Zinc Concentrate	5	27	-	85
AsPy Concentrate after POX-CIL	64	-	-	-
Flotation Tails CIL	2	2	-	-
Total	**96**	**91**	**85**	**85**

These projections include leaching of the flotation tails, but do not include leaching of the lead concentrate before sale. The lead concentrate leach will depend on concentrate marketing studies and can be investigated further in future studies.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource for the Klaza deposit has been estimated by Dr. A. Ross. P.Geo. Principal Geologist of AMC, who takes responsibility for the estimate.

AMC is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socioeconomic, marketing, political, or other similar factors that could materially affect the stated Mineral Resource estimate.

This estimate is dated December 9, 2015 and supersedes the previous estimate outlined in the "Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada" dated March 11, 2015 and amended June 19, 2015 (Wengzynowski et al., 2015). The details on the previous estimate are shown in Table14-1.

Table 14-1: Previous Mineral Resource Estimate for the Klaza Property

	Mineral Resource Effective Date	QP	Company	Cut-off Date of Data
Klaza Deposit	November 25, 2014	G. Giroux	Giroux Consultants Ltd.	November 25, 2014

Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd

The data used in the December 9, 2015 estimate (AMC 2015 estimate) include results of all drilling carried out on the Property to September 30, 2015. The estimation work was carried out in Datamine™ software. Interpolation was carried out using OK for all the domains

The results of the AMC 2015 estimate are summarized in Table 14-2 and expanded in Table 14-3.

Table 14-2: Summary of Inferred Mineral Resources as of December 9, 2015

	Tonnes (kt)	Grade					Contained Metal				
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au EQ (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Pb (klb)	Zn (klb)	Au EQ (koz)
Pit-Constrained	2,366	5.12	95	0.93	1.18	6.71	389	7,190	48,258	61,475	510
Underground	7,054	4.27	87	0.69	0.88	5.65	969	19,772	107,159	136,416	1,282
Total	**9,421**	**4.48**	**89**	**0.75**	**0.95**	**5.92**	**1,358**	**26,962**	**155,417**	**197,891**	**1,793**

CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource.
Using drilling results to September 30, 2015.
Near surface Mineral Resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell at a gold price of US$1300 oz.
Cut-off grades applied to the pit-constrained and underground resources are 1.3 g/t Au EQ and 2.75 g/t Au EQ respectively.
Gold equivalent values were calculated using the following formula: Au EQ=Au+Ag/85+Pb/3.74+Zn/5.04 and assuming: US$1300 oz Au, US$20 oz Ag, US$0.90 lb Pb and US$0.90 lb Zn with recoveries for each metal of Au: 96%, Ag: 91%, Pb: 85% and Zn: 85%.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
All metal prices are quoted in US$ at an exchange rate of $0.80 US to $1.00 Canadian.
Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-3: Inferred Mineral Resources as of December 9, 2015 by Zone

Zone	PC/UG	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEQ(g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Pb (klb)	Zn (klb)	AuEQ (koz)
Western BRX	Pit-Constrained	554	8.21	110	1.03	1.03	9.99	146	1,960	12,608	12,557	178
	Underground	814	7.87	147	1.49	1.68	10.34	206	3,853	26,764	30,194	271
	Total	**1,368**	**8.01**	**132**	**1.31**	**1.42**	**10.20**	**352**	**5,813**	**39,372**	**42,750**	**448**
Central BRX	Pit-Constrained	283	3.67	192	1.34	1.39	6.57	33	1,752	8,361	8,693	60
	Underground	1,027	2.65	152	1.26	1.39	5.05	87	5,019	28,561	31,506	167
	Total	**1,311**	**2.87**	**161**	**1.28**	**1.39**	**5.38**	**121**	**6,771**	**36,922**	**40,198**	**227**
Eastern BRX	Pit-Constrained	193	4.42	90	0.21	0.42	5.62	27	559	908	1,798	35
	Underground	2,213	4.07	50	0.21	0.29	4.77	289	3,568	10,296	14,230	340
	Total	**2,406**	**4.10**	**53**	**0.21**	**0.30**	**4.84**	**317**	**4,127**	**11,203**	**16,028**	**374**
Western Klaza	Pit-Constrained	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
	Underground	461	5.41	182	0.58	0.87	7.88	80	2,703	5,879	8,820	117
	Total	**542**	**5.62**	**198**	**0.64**	**0.88**	**8.30**	**98**	**3,455**	**7,682**	**10,567**	**145**
Central Klaza	Pit-Constrained	1,255	4.07	54	0.89	1.33	5.20	164	2,168	24,578	36,680	210
	Underground	2,539	3.74	57	0.64	0.92	4.76	305	4,628	35,661	51,668	389
	Total	**3,794**	**3.85**	**56**	**0.72**	**1.06**	**4.91**	**470**	**6,796**	**60,239**	**88,347**	**599**

CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource.
Using drilling results to September 30, 2015.
Near surface Mineral Resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell at a gold price of US$1300 oz.
Cut-off grades applied to the pit-constrained and underground resources are 1.3 g/t Au EQ and 2.75 g/t Au EQ respectively.
Gold equivalent values were calculated using the following formula: Au EQ=Au+Ag/85+Pb/3.74+Zn/5.04 and assuming: US$1300 oz Au, US$20 oz Ag, US$0.90 lb Pb and US$0.90 lb Zn with recoveries for each metal of Au: 96%, Ag: 91%, Pb: 85% and Zn: 85%.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
All metal prices are quoted in US$ at an exchange rate of $0.80 US to $1.00 Canadian.
Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

14.2 Data Used

14.2.1 Drillhole Database

The data used in the AMC 2015 estimate consisted of surface diamond drillhole data held in a MS SQL Server® database, which was provided to AMC as Microsoft Excel® files. The data type and number of holes in the resource area are shown in Table 14-4.

Table 14-4: Drillhole Data used in the Mineral Resource Estimate

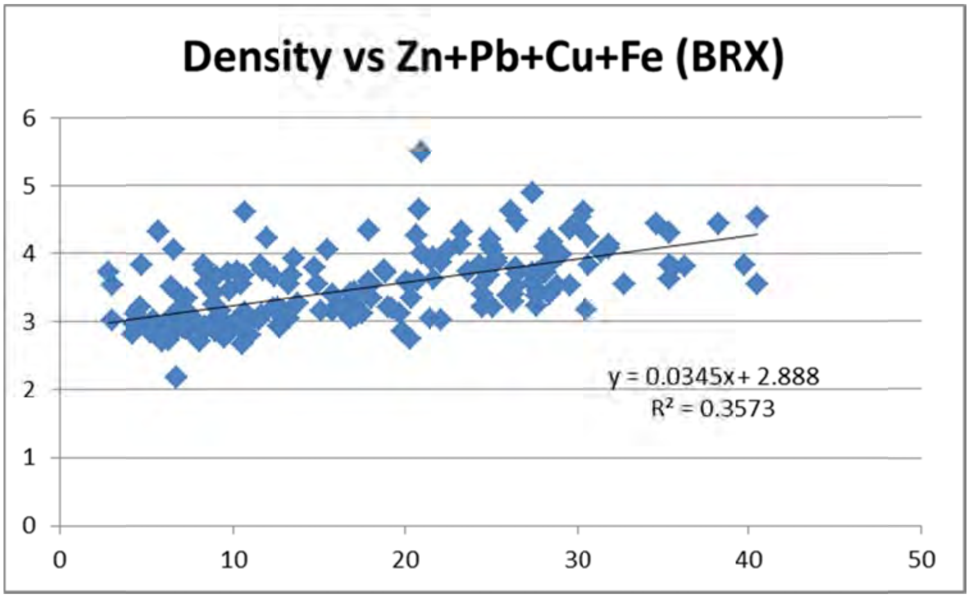
Year	No. of Drillholes	No. of Assays	Metres Drilled (m)
2010	11	746	1,642
2011	47	5,928	12,442
2012	47	7,517	14,828
2014	94	5,607	17,139
2015	49	4,092	12,904
Total	248	23,890	58,955

Note: All drillholes are surface diamond drillholes.
Source: Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.

14.2.2 Bulk Density

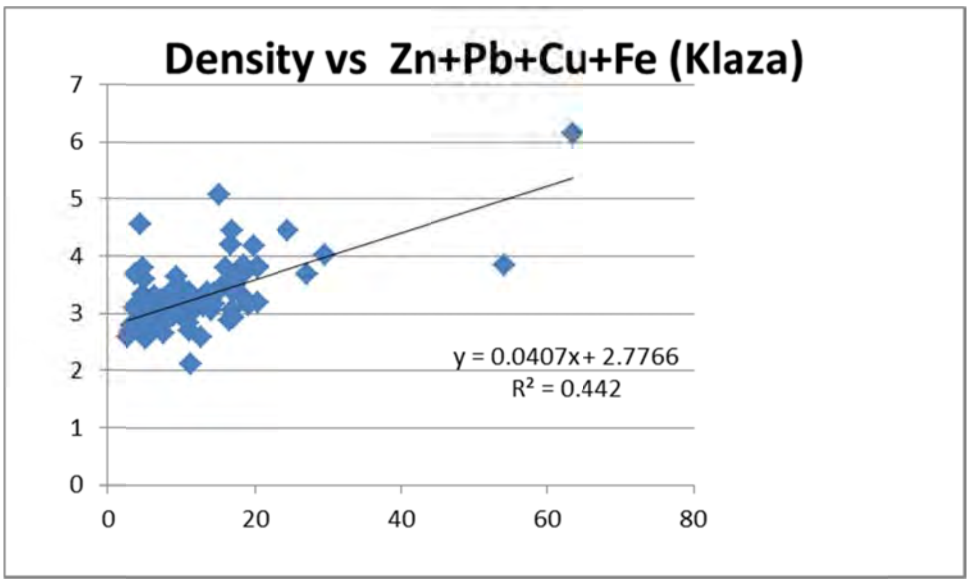
The collection of density measurements is described in Section 11.3. Mineralized veins usually contain significant concentrations of sulphide minerals, including pyrite and galena which have much higher specific gravities than normal rock forming minerals. Examination of correlation coefficients demonstrates a strong relationship between measured density and a sum of the base metal grades. Scatterplots of density versus combined lead, zinc, copper and iron assay values were produced for the BRX and Klaza zones as shown in Figure 14-1 and Figure 14-2.

Figure 14-1: Scatter Plot of Density Versus Percentage Lead-Zinc-Copper-Iron in the BRX Zone



Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Figure 14-2: Scatter Plot of Density Versus Percentage Lead-Zinc-Copper-Iron in the Klaza Zone



Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

For this Mineral Resource estimate the mineralized portions of the block model were assigned a density based on the combined estimated grades of lead, zinc, copper and iron and the regression equations shown above. Barren rock, for the purpose of delineating a pit-constrained resource, was assigned a valued of 2.80 which is the average measured density of the granodiorite.

Note that density measurements ignore the potential impact of pore space. As the rock is generally competent rock that contains minimal voids, the density measurements are considered to be a good approximation of bulk density.

14.3 Domain Modelling

The Klaza deposit consists of two main zones, the BRX and Klaza zones. These two zones are further subdivided into the Western BRX, Central BRX, Eastern BRX, Western Klaza and Central Klaza sub-zones (zones).

Matthew Dumala, P.Eng., of Archer Cathro, built 72 three dimensional solids to constrain the mineralization within the BRX (Western, Central, Eastern) and Klaza (Western and Central) zones. Mineralized solids define the better known and higher grade continuous structures/veins. As much as possible, high-grade solids were built to capture only vein mineralization and often consist of only one or two samples in a drillhole. Dyke intersections were used as a marker to help constrain the orientation and position of mineralized structures.

The number of mineralization domains varied between the sub-zones. There were 17 domains within the Western BRX Zone, 13 domains in the Central BRX Zone and nine domains within the newly modelled Eastern BRX Zone. In the Klaza Zone, the Western Klaza Zone has one domain and the Central Klaza Zone has 32 domains including 16 domains outlining the mineralized splay in the Central Klaza Zone that were previously not modelled. The higher number of mineralization domains compared to the previous technical report reflects a strategy of subdividing the veins on either side of the porphyry unit and minimizing splays in a domain that can hinder the estimation process. This is summarized in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5: Domain Nomenclature

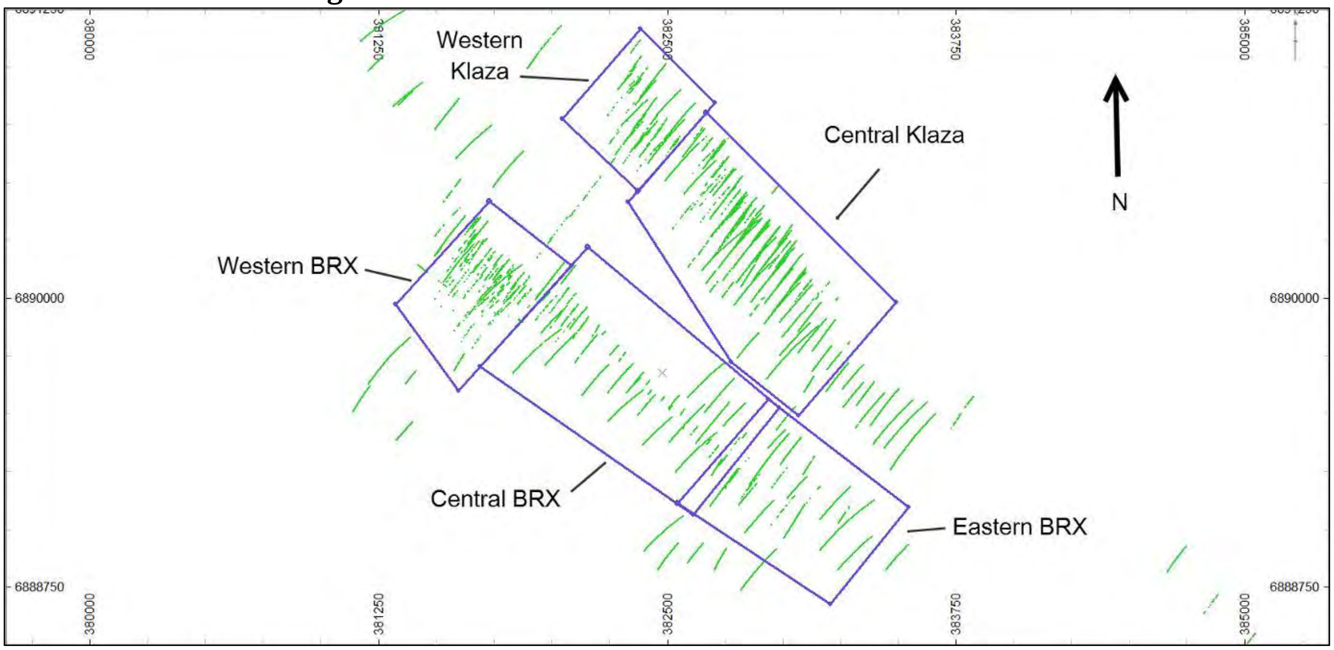
Zone	Sub-zones	No. of Domains
BRX	Western BRX	17
	Central BRX	13
	Eastern BRX	9
Klaza	Western Klaza	1
	Central Klaza	32

Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

On completion of the domain modelling, visual checks were carried out to ensure that the constraining wireframes respected the raw data.

Figure 14-3 shows the location of the areas in which the domains were modelled.

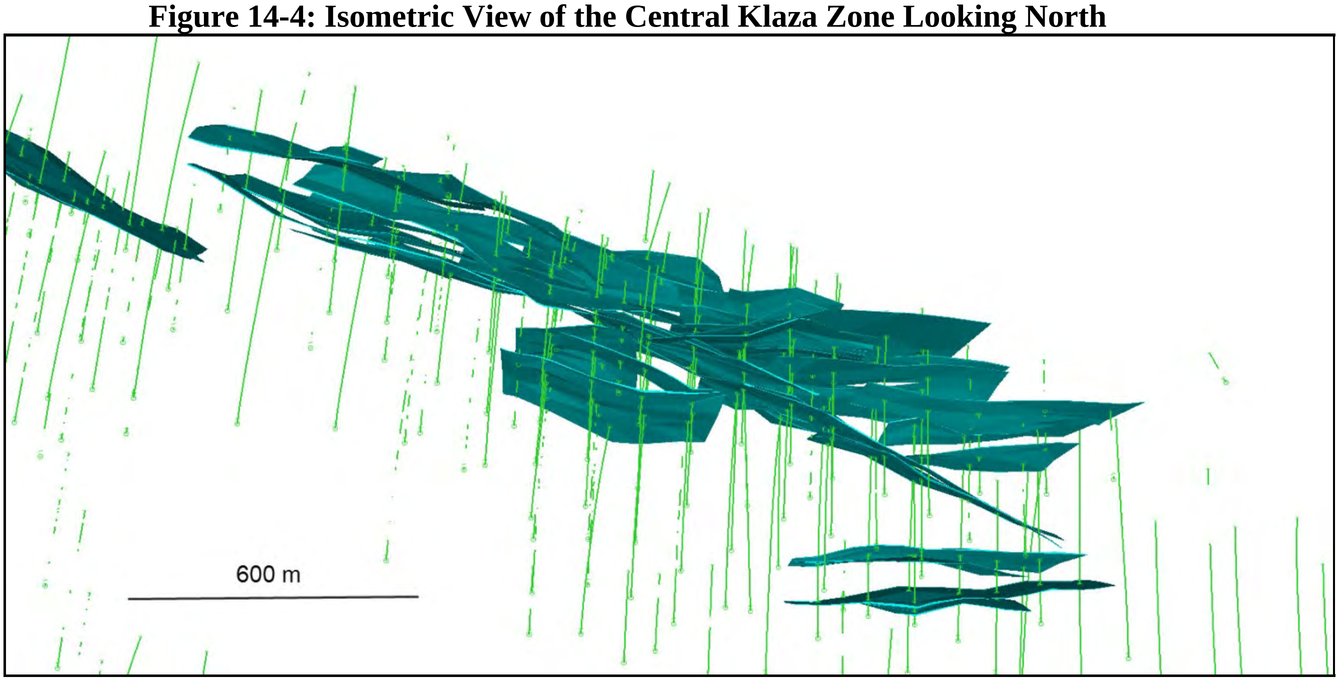
Figure 14-3: Sub-zone Locations with Drillholes



Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Figure 14-4 shows an isometric view of the mineralized domains in the Western Klaza Zone. It highlights the local complexity of the Klaza deposit.

Figure 14-4: Isometric View of the Central Klaza Zone Looking North



Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

14.4 Statistics and Compositing

AMC selected a compositing interval of 1 m, which is the most common sample length in the database. The second most common sample length is 3 m. As a result of this the median sample length is 1.5 m. In some cases compositing increased the number of samples in a domain. This length also gave the appropriate selectivity for the narrow-vein style of this mineralization. To allow for similar sample support, residual compositing intervals <0.4 m in length were discarded.

Composited assay data for gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, arsenic and iron were then examined on probability plots for each of the 72 domains, and outliers examined. This resulted in top cuts as shown in Table 14-6. It is important to note that in some domains the upper limit of copper, iron and arsenic was already defined by the upper detection limit of the analytical method.

Table 14-6: Top Cutting Ranges by Element

Element	No. of Domains with Top Cut	% of Domains with Top Cut	Top Cut Range
Gold	26	36%	2 - 30 g/t
Silver	34	47%	12 - 1000 g/t
Lead	33	45%	0.02 - 10%
Zinc	29	40%	0.6 – 6%
Copper	30	41%	0.02 - 4%
Iron	25	34%	6 - 20%
Arsenic	28	38%	2,000 - 90,000 ppm

Copper and iron were estimated to provide a regression line for the density correlation.
Arsenic was estimated for metallurgical assessment.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-7 to Table 14-11 show the statistics of raw, composite and capped assay data from the main mineralization domains for each zone.

Table 14-7: Statistics of Raw, Capped, and Composite Assay Data – Western BRX Zone

Raw							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Minimum	0.01	0.57	0.00	0.01	78	0.00	2.62
Maximum	68.20	725.00	11.25	8.99	98,300	1.61	26.10
Mean	**15.52**	**254.00**	**1.82**	**2.22**	**11,824**	**0.38**	**11.85**
Std Dev	17.59	251.62	2.94	2.22	19,710	0.46	7.62
Coeff Var	1.13	0.99	1.62	1.00	1.67	1.20	0.64
Composited							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Minimum	0.291	10.596	0.047	0.075	366	0.017	3.92
Maximum	42.00	660.00	11.25	8.99	68,816	1.29	26.10
Mean	**15.17**	**242.64**	**1.89**	**2.18**	**12,943**	**0.35**	**11.50**
Std Dev	13.79	207.47	2.61	2.03	17,443.76	0.37	6.35
Coeff Var	0.91	0.86	1.38	0.93	1.35	1.08	0.55
Capped							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Minimum	0.291	10.596	0.047	0.075	366	0.017	3.92
Maximum	42	660	11.25	5	60,000	1.285	26.1
Mean	**15.17**	**242.64**	**1.89**	**2.02**	**12,575**	**0.35**	**11.50**
Std Dev	13.79	207.47	2.61	1.56	16,269.38	0.37	6.35
Coeff Var	0.91	0.86	1.38	0.77	1.29	1.08	0.55

Notes: Std Dev = Standard Deviation; Coeff Var = Coefficient of Variation. Raw statistics are length-weighted.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-8: Statistics of Raw, Capped and Composite Assay Data – Central BRX Zone

Raw							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Minimum	0.03	1.22	0.02	0.02	82.00	0.00	2.61
Maximum	18.55	978.00	12.20	13.80	49,900.00	3.11	38.20
Mean	**2.75**	**181.39**	**1.57**	**1.63**	**6,800.66**	**0.24**	**11.17**
Std Dev	3.30	162.16	2.02	2.25	9,000.34	0.37	7.25
Coeff Var	1.20	0.89	1.29	1.38	1.32	1.56	0.65
Composited							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Minimum	0.17	19.5	0.042	0.047	423	0.01	3.05
Maximum	13.2	978	10.1	12.323	44,629.19	1.59	29.94
Mean	**2.94**	**182.55**	**1.52**	**1.66**	**7,295.78**	**0.25**	**11.10**
Std Dev	3.03	152.30	1.67	2.14	8230.53	0.33	6.54
Coeff Var	1.03	0.83	1.10	1.29	1.13	1.36	0.59
Capped							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Minimum	0.17	19.5	0.04	0.05	423	0.01	3.05
Maximum	9	400	4	12.32	20,000.00	1.59	29.94
Mean	**2.77**	**170.25**	**1.39**	**1.66**	**6,516.44**	**0.25**	**11.10**
Std Dev	2.53	101.56	1.14	2.14	5,529.14	0.33	6.539
Coeff Var	0.92	0.60	0.82	1.287	0.848	1.36	0.589

Notes: Std Dev = Standard Deviation; Coeff Var = Coefficient of Variation. Raw statistics are length-weighted.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-9: Statistics of Raw, Capped and Composite Assay Data – Eastern BRX Zone

Raw							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Minimum	0.67	0.71	0.00	0.01	30.60	0.00	4.50
Maximum	11.55	396.00	1.77	3.28	28,900.00	2.76	20.30
Mean	**3.25**	**41.80**	**0.12**	**0.26**	**1,391.21**	**0.26**	**9.76**
Std Dev	3.13	79.54	0.33	0.63	3,875.15	0.58	5.02
Coeff Var	0.96	1.90	2.77	2.46	2.79	2.26	0.51
Composited							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Minimum	0.67	0.71	0.00	0.01	30.6	0.00	4.5
Maximum	11.55	396	1.765	3.28	28,900.00	2.76	20.3
Mean	**3.78**	**50.65**	**0.13**	**0.27**	**2,102.83**	**0.31**	**10.37**
Std Dev	3.49	85.91	0.35	0.66	5701.97	0.63	5.21
Coeff Var	0.92	1.696	2.66	2.47	2.71	2.05	0.50
Capped							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Minimum	0.673	0.71	0.00	0.01	30.6	0.00	4.5
Maximum	11.55	200	0.3	0.6	5,000.00	1	20.3
Mean	**3.78**	**42.81**	**0.07**	**0.16**	**1,142.03**	**0.21**	**10.37**
Std Dev	3.49	57.24	0.08	0.20	1396.67	0.31	5.21
Coeff Var	0.92	1.337	1.13	1.3	1.223	1.50	0.50

Notes: Std Dev = Standard Deviation; Coeff Var = Coefficient of Variation. Raw statistics are length-weighted.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-10: Statistics of Raw, Capped and Composite Assay Data – Western Klaza Zone

Raw							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Minimum	0.03	0.95	0.00	0.01	91.80	0.00	1.69
Maximum	49.50	1,890.00	6.06	9.16	64,900.00	0.42	13.9
Mean	**5.41**	**239.31**	**0.70**	**0.94**	**7,966.53**	**0.04**	**4.95**
Std Dev	7.36	389.16	1.14	1.41	12,271.92	0.07	2.13
Coeff Var	1.36	1.63	1.62	1.50	1.54	1.93	0.43
Composited							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Minimum	0.20	1.74	0.00	0.01	159.26	0.00	2.56
Maximum	30.9	1560	5.55	4.76	55,400	0.42	13.9
Mean	**5.47**	**216.14**	**0.64**	**0.91**	**7,962.44**	**0.04**	**5.00**
Std Dev	6.15	304.26	0.96	1.03	10,006.12	0.07	2.06
Coeff Var	1.13	1.41	1.51	1.13	1.257	1.77	0.41
Capped							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Minimum	0.20	1.74	0.00	0.01	159.26	0.00	2.56
Maximum	30.9	1000	5.55	4.76	30,000	0.42	8
Mean	**5.47**	**204.03**	**0.64**	**0.91**	**7,410.33**	**0.04**	**4.82**
Std Dev	6.15	259.70	0.96	1.03	7,956.4	0.07	1.51
Coeff Var	1.13	1.27	1.51	1.13	1.074	1.77	0.31

Notes: Std Dev = Standard Deviation; Coeff Var = Coefficient of Variation. Raw statistics are length-weighted.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-11: Statistics of Raw, Capped and Composite Assay Data – Central Klaza Zone

Raw							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Minimum	0.02	0.55	0.03	0.02	43.2	0.00	2.98
Maximum	46.8	981	15.85	33.81	41500	0.969	17.25
Mean	**4.44**	**66.21**	**0.80**	**1.53**	**4908.02**	**0.10**	**6.09**
Std Dev	6.05	115.07	1.54	3.65	6435.72	0.16	2.89
Coeff Var	1.36	1.74	1.94	2.39	1.31	1.66	0.47
Composited							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Minimum	0.49	2.03	0.03	0.03	90.8	0.00	3.06
Maximum	31.8	510	7.59	13.52	40256.30	0.58	14.45
Mean	**4.4**	**62.51**	**0.77**	**1.34**	**4920.54**	**0.09**	**6.07**
Std Dev	5.51	94.35	1.36	2.51	6276.70	0.14	2.64
Coeff Var	1.25	1.51	1.77	1.87	1.28	1.52	0.44
Capped							
Element	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**As (ppm)**	**Cu (%**	**Fe (%)**
Number	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Minimum	0.49	2.03	0.03	0.03	90.8	0.00	3.06
Maximum	12	300	4	13.52	40256.30	0.58	14.45
Mean	**3.82**	**57.56**	**0.68**	**1.34**	**4920.54**	**0.09**	**6.07**
Std Dev	3.72	74.39	1.01	2.51	6276.70	0.14	2.64
Coeff Var	0.97	1.29	1.48	1.87	1.28	1.52	0.44

Notes: Std Dev = Standard Deviation; Coeff Var = Coefficient of Variation. Raw statistics are length-weighted.

Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

14.5 Block Model

14.5.1 Block Model Parameters

The parent block size for the model was 10 m by 10 m by 10 m with sub-blocking employed. Sub-blocking resulted in minimum cell dimensions of 0.25 m by 0.5 m by 0.5 m. The block model is not rotated. The block model dimensions are shown in Table 14-12.

Table 14-12: Block Model Parameters

Parameter	X	Y	Z
Origin (m)	381,530	6,888,850	795
Rotation Angle (deg.)	0	0	0
No. of Blocks	188	224	68

Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

14.5.2 Variography and Grade Estimation

Variography was carried out on the entire data set to ensure sufficient sample density. The purpose of the variograms was to produce inputs for the estimate.

The OK interpolation method was used for the estimate. The dimensions of the search radius for the domains are shown in Table 14-13. To account for over estimation of gold in the main Central Klaza domain (Domain 7101.11), a more restricted search radius was used.

A number of passes were employed, each using different search distances and multiples as follows:

- Pass 1 = 1 x search distance
- Pass 2 = 1.5 x search distance
- Pass 3 = 3 x search distance

The search distances of the first pass are shown in Table 14-13 along with the minimum and maximum number of samples used for each pass. The orientation of the search ellipse was 40° counter clockwise in the Z direction and 30° counter clockwise in the Y direction. There was no rotation of the search ellipse along the X axis.

Table 14-13: Minimum and Maximum Sample Parameters

Domain	Element	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)	Minimum No. of Samples	Maximum No. of Samples	Minimum No. of Drillholes
All Domains (Excluding 7101.11)	Au	60	100	80	4	10	2
	Ag	60	100	60	4	10	2
	Pb	60	100	80	4	10	2
	Zn	60	60	120	4	10	2
	As	60	100	100	4	10	2
	Cu	60	100	100	4	10	2
	Fe	60	120	60	4	10	2
Central Klaza Domain 7101.11	Au	60	100	50	4	10	2
	Ag	60	100	30	4	10	2
	Pb	60	100	50	4	10	2
	Zn	60	60	80	4	10	2
	As	60	100	60	4	10	2
	Cu	60	100	60	4	10	2
	Fe	60	120	40	4	10	2

Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Elements estimated were gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron and arsenic. Gold, silver, lead and zinc are of economic importance and are reported in the resource tables. Copper and iron were estimated to provide a regression line for the density correlation. Arsenic was estimated for metallurgical assessment.

14.6 Mineral Resource Classification

AMC classified the Mineral Resource with consideration of the narrow-vein style of mineralization, the observed gold grade continuity and the drill hole spacing. Additional confidence in geological continuity also came from surface mapping and excavator trenches.

The criteria for the Indicated classification were based on 2/3rd of the range of the gold variogram. This resulted in a required nominal drillhole sample spacing in longitudinal projection of approximately 30 m by 30 m. While local areas had sufficient drill density to be classified as Indicated these areas did not form significant contiguous bodies. As a result, the entire Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred at this time.

14.7 Block Model Validation

The block models were validated in three ways. First, visual checks were carried out to ensure that the block grades respected the raw gold assay data and were constrained by the domain wireframes. Secondly, swath plots were reviewed. Lastly, the results were statistically compared to the composite gold assay data with satisfactory results.

14.8 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource estimate consists of pit-constrained and underground Mineral Resources for all five zones at the Klaza Deposit. Pit-constrained Mineral Resources are reported between a base-of-overburden surface and a conceptual pit shell based on a US$1,300/oz gold price. Assumptions considered for the conceptual pit shell included mining costs, processing costs and recoveries obtained from this report and comparable industry situations. These are summarized below in Table 14-14. A cut-off of 1.3 g/t gold equivalent was applied for reporting the pit-constrained Mineral Resources.

Table 14-14: Conceptual Pit Shell Parameters

Item	**Pit Optimization Parameters**	**Unit**
Gold Price	$1,300	US$/oz
Silver Price	$20	US$/oz
Lead Price	$0.90	US$/lb
Zinc Price	$0.90	US$/lb
Exchange Rate	$0.80	C$ to US$
Refining Charge Au	$8.00	US$/oz
Refining Charge Ag	$2.00	US$/oz
Refining Charge Lead & Zinc	$0.10	US$/lb
% Payable Gold	99%	
% Payable Silver	88%	
% Payable Lead	95%	
% Payable Zinc	83%	
Concentrate Costs[1]	$261.44	US$/dmt of con
Royalties	0.00%	
Processing Costs	$50.39	C$/tonne ore
G & A	$15.00	C$/tonne ore
Base Mining Costs [2]	$4.90	C$/tonne
Preliminary Overall Slope Angles	44 – 48	degrees
Dilution	25%	
Plant Rate	550	ktpa
AuEQ Formula	Au EQ=Au+Ag/85+Pb/3.74+Zn/5.04	
Metallurgical Recovery	96% gold, 91% silver, 85% lead, 85% zinc	

Notes: 1. Includes estimated transport, port handling, ocean freight and treatment costs 2. Includes incremental mining costs
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

The results of the Klaza deposit conceptual pit Mineral Resource estimates are shown by zone in Table 14-15 to Table 14-19 at a range of cut-offs, with the selected cut-off shown in bold. The estimate for the entire Klaza deposit is shown in Table 14-20 at a range of cut-offs.

Table 14-15: Western BRX Zone Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
0.00	595	7.70	103	0.97	0.98	9.36	147	1,973	12,687	12,836	179
0.50	595	7.70	103	0.97	0.98	9.36	147	1,973	12,687	12,836	179
0.75	595	7.70	103	0.97	0.98	9.36	147	1,973	12,687	12,836	179
1.00	585	7.82	105	0.98	0.99	9.51	147	1,971	12,671	12,780	179
1.30	**554**	**8.21**	**110**	**1.03**	**1.03**	**9.99**	**146**	**1,960**	**12,608**	**12,557**	**178**
1.50	546	8.31	111	1.05	1.04	10.11	146	1,955	12,583	12,512	177
1.75	537	8.43	113	1.06	1.05	10.25	145	1,948	12,539	12,440	177
2.00	520	8.65	116	1.09	1.08	10.52	145	1,940	12,468	12,336	176
2.50	490	9.07	122	1.14	1.12	11.03	143	1,920	12,265	12,068	174
2.75	484	9.16	123	1.15	1.12	11.13	142	1,916	12,236	11,992	173
3.00	472	9.32	126	1.17	1.14	11.34	142	1,907	12,193	11,881	172
3.50	454	9.58	129	1.21	1.16	11.66	140	1,888	12,106	11,660	170
4.00	434	9.89	134	1.25	1.19	12.03	138	1,865	12,001	11,403	168
5.00	412	10.20	139	1.30	1.22	12.42	135	1,837	11,857	11,119	165

CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource.
Using drilling results to September 30, 2015.
Near surface Mineral Resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell at a gold price of US$1300 oz.
Gold equivalent values were calculated using the following formula: Au EQ=Au+Ag/85+Pb/3.74+Zn/5.04 and assuming: US$1300 oz Au, US$20 oz Ag, US$0.90 lb Pb and US$0.90 lb Zn with recoveries for each metal of Au: 96%, Ag: 91%, Pb: 85% and Zn: 85%.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
All metal prices are quoted in US$ at an exchange rate of $0.80 US to $1.00 Canadian.
Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-16: Central BRX Zone Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
0.00	283	3.67	192	1.34	1.39	6.57	33	1,752	8,361	8,693	60
0.50	283	3.67	192	1.34	1.39	6.57	33	1,752	8,361	8,693	60
0.75	283	3.67	192	1.34	1.39	6.57	33	1,752	8,361	8,693	60
1.00	283	3.67	192	1.34	1.39	6.57	33	1,752	8,361	8,693	60
1.30	**283**	**3.67**	**192**	**1.34**	**1.39**	**6.57**	**33**	**1,752**	**8,361**	**8,693**	**60**
1.50	283	3.67	192	1.34	1.39	6.57	33	1,752	8,361	8,693	60
1.75	276	3.75	196	1.36	1.40	6.69	33	1,738	8,301	8,541	59
2.00	276	3.75	196	1.36	1.40	6.69	33	1,738	8,301	8,541	59
2.50	274	3.77	197	1.37	1.41	6.73	33	1,734	8,275	8,490	59
2.75	274	3.77	197	1.37	1.41	6.74	33	1,733	8,271	8,476	59
3.00	274	3.77	197	1.37	1.41	6.74	33	1,733	8,271	8,476	59
3.50	269	3.81	199	1.39	1.42	6.80	33	1,718	8,222	8,380	59
4.00	249	3.94	206	1.45	1.46	7.04	32	1,647	7,964	7,992	56
5.00	199	4.29	226	1.59	1.56	7.68	27	1,445	6,976	6,866	49

Notes: see footnotes in Table 14-15
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-17: Eastern BRX Zone Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
0.00	194	4.39	90	0.21	0.42	5.59	27	559	908	1,798	35
0.50	193	4.42	90	0.21	0.42	5.62	27	559	908	1,798	35
0.75	193	4.42	90	0.21	0.42	5.62	27	559	908	1,798	35
1.00	193	4.42	90	0.21	0.42	5.62	27	559	908	1,798	35
1.30	**193**	**4.42**	**90**	**0.21**	**0.42**	**5.62**	**27**	**559**	**908**	**1,798**	**35**
1.50	193	4.42	90	0.21	0.42	5.62	27	559	908	1,798	35
1.75	192	4.44	90	0.21	0.42	5.64	27	558	898	1,779	35
2.00	192	4.44	90	0.21	0.42	5.64	27	558	898	1,778	35
2.50	178	4.66	93	0.22	0.43	5.90	27	530	872	1,691	34
2.75	170	4.81	93	0.23	0.44	6.06	26	510	851	1,633	33
3.00	166	4.88	94	0.23	0.43	6.13	26	500	828	1,576	33
3.50	158	5.01	96	0.21	0.40	6.27	25	486	747	1,386	32
4.00	138	5.34	101	0.18	0.29	6.64	24	449	546	870	29
5.00	96	6.22	117	0.07	0.05	7.63	19	360	143	95	23

Notes: see footnotes in Table 14-15
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-18: Western Klaza Zone Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
0.00	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
0.50	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
0.75	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
1.00	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
1.30	**81**	**6.86**	**288**	**1.01**	**0.98**	**10.72**	**18**	**752**	**1,803**	**1,748**	**28**
1.50	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
1.75	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
2.00	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
2.50	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
2.75	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
3.00	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
3.50	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
4.00	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28
5.00	81	6.86	288	1.01	0.98	10.72	18	752	1,803	1,748	28

Notes: see footnotes in Table 14-15
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-19: Central Klaza Zone Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
0.00	1,278	4.01	53	0.87	1.31	5.13	165	2,176	24,646	36,809	211
0.50	1,275	4.02	53	0.88	1.31	5.14	165	2,175	24,640	36,803	211
0.75	1,274	4.02	53	0.88	1.31	5.14	165	2,175	24,638	36,800	211
1.00	1,271	4.03	53	0.88	1.31	5.15	165	2,174	24,630	36,788	211
1.30	**1,255**	**4.07**	**54**	**0.89**	**1.33**	**5.20**	**164**	**2,168**	**24,578**	**36,680**	**210**
1.50	1,226	4.14	55	0.90	1.35	5.30	163	2,154	24,455	36,476	209
1.75	1,206	4.19	55	0.92	1.37	5.36	162	2,141	24,331	36,322	208
2.00	1,181	4.25	56	0.93	1.39	5.43	161	2,119	24,130	36,117	206
2.50	1,102	4.43	58	0.96	1.46	5.66	157	2,040	23,394	35,495	200
2.75	1,063	4.52	58	0.98	1.50	5.77	155	1,995	22,972	35,086	197
3.00	1,030	4.60	59	1.00	1.53	5.86	152	1,964	22,653	34,666	194
3.50	942	4.78	62	1.06	1.60	6.11	145	1,875	21,908	33,209	185
4.00	827	5.02	66	1.14	1.69	6.43	133	1,745	20,828	30,814	171
5.00	626	5.50	71	1.30	1.88	7.05	111	1,429	17,962	25,884	142

Notes: see footnotes in Table 14-15
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-20: Klaza Property Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
0.00	2,432	5.00	92	0.90	1.15	6.56	391	7,212	48,405	61,883	513
0.50	2,427	5.01	92	0.90	1.16	6.57	391	7,211	48,399	61,878	513
0.75	2,427	5.01	92	0.90	1.16	6.57	391	7,210	48,398	61,875	513
1.00	2,413	5.03	93	0.91	1.16	6.60	391	7,207	48,374	61,806	512
1.30	**2,366**	**5.12**	**95**	**0.93**	**1.18**	**6.71**	**389**	**7,190**	**48,258**	**61,475**	**510**
1.50	2,329	5.18	96	0.94	1.19	6.79	388	7,172	48,110	61,227	509
1.75	2,292	5.25	97	0.95	1.20	6.88	387	7,136	47,873	60,829	507
2.00	2,250	5.32	98	0.96	1.22	6.97	385	7,106	47,600	60,520	504
2.50	2,125	5.53	102	0.99	1.27	7.25	378	6,977	46,608	59,491	495
2.75	2,071	5.62	104	1.01	1.29	7.37	374	6,906	46,133	58,935	491
3.00	2,023	5.70	105	1.03	1.31	7.48	371	6,855	45,748	58,347	486
3.50	1,904	5.90	110	1.07	1.34	7.74	361	6,719	44,787	56,383	474
4.00	1,729	6.20	116	1.13	1.39	8.14	344	6,457	43,142	52,826	453
5.00	1,414	6.83	128	1.24	1.47	8.96	310	5,823	38,742	45,712	407

Notes: see footnotes in Table 14-15
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

The underground Mineral Resources were reported outside of the conceptual pit shells. No allowances were made for crown pillars. The cut-off applied to the underground Mineral Resources was 2.75 g/t gold equivalent for all zones.

Assumptions to derive a cut-off grade included mining costs, processing costs and recoveries were obtained from this report and comparable industry situations.

The results of the Klaza deposit underground Mineral Resource estimates are shown by zone in Table 14-21 to Table 14-25 at a range of cut-offs, with the selected cut-off shown in bold. The estimate for the entire Klaza deposit is shown in Table 14-26 at a range of cut-offs.

Table 14-21: Western BRX Zone Underground Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
1.00	939	7.06	131	1.32	1.51	9.26	213	3,961	27,364	31,177	279
1.50	934	7.09	132	1.33	1.51	9.30	213	3,954	27,346	31,151	279
2.00	904	7.28	135	1.37	1.56	9.55	212	3,938	27,251	31,003	277
2.50	849	7.63	142	1.44	1.63	10.02	208	3,887	27,006	30,516	274
2.75	**814**	**7.87**	**147**	**1.49**	**1.68**	**10.34**	**206**	**3,853**	**26,764**	**30,194**	**271**
3.00	799	7.98	150	1.52	1.71	10.48	205	3,843	26,682	30,036	269
3.50	757	8.27	156	1.58	1.77	10.88	201	3,799	26,423	29,592	265
4.00	723	8.51	162	1.65	1.83	11.22	198	3,768	26,204	29,137	261
5.00	655	9.00	175	1.78	1.94	11.91	189	3,680	25,659	28,062	251
6.00	573	9.64	191	1.95	2.09	12.83	178	3,522	24,665	26,411	236
7.00	511	10.20	204	2.09	2.22	13.59	168	3,344	23,578	24,981	223

CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource.
Using drilling results to September 30, 2015.
Underground Mineral Resources are constrained outside an optimized pit shell at a gold price of US$1300 oz.
Gold equivalent values were calculated using the following formula: Au EQ=Au+Ag/85+Pb/3.74+Zn/5.04 and assuming: US$1300 oz Au, US$20 oz Ag, US$0.90 lb Pb and US$0.90 lb Zn with recoveries for each metal of Au: 96%, Ag: 91%, Pb: 85% and Zn: 85%.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
All metal prices are quoted in US$ at an exchange rate of $0.80 US to $1.00 Canadian.
Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-22: Central BRX Zone Underground Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
1.00	1,311	2.36	129	1.07	1.21	4.41	99	5,455	30,830	35,106	186
1.50	1,303	2.36	130	1.07	1.22	4.42	99	5,449	30,788	35,007	185
2.00	1,182	2.50	138	1.14	1.29	4.69	95	5,257	29,707	33,571	178
2.50	1,058	2.63	149	1.23	1.37	4.98	89	5,067	28,804	31,898	169
2.75	**1,027**	**2.65**	**152**	**1.26**	**1.39**	**5.05**	**87**	**5,019**	**28,561**	**31,506**	**167**
3.00	991	2.67	155	1.29	1.42	5.13	85	4,952	28,226	31,020	163
3.50	872	2.75	167	1.39	1.51	5.38	77	4,690	26,780	28,979	151
4.00	743	2.79	183	1.52	1.62	5.67	67	4,361	24,877	26,553	135
5.00	488	2.97	211	1.74	1.81	6.28	47	3,306	18,666	19,455	98
6.00	253	3.37	234	1.84	1.90	7.00	27	1,901	10,271	10,599	57
7.00	108	4.00	243	1.93	1.89	7.75	14	847	4,609	4,518	27

Notes: see footnotes in Table 14-21
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-23: Eastern BRX Zone Underground Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
1.00	3,376	3.21	43	0.21	0.28	3.83	348	4,710	15,752	21,101	416
1.50	3,246	3.30	45	0.21	0.29	3.93	344	4,652	15,359	20,546	411
2.00	2,870	3.55	47	0.22	0.29	4.21	327	4,326	13,708	18,371	389
2.50	2,396	3.91	49	0.22	0.29	4.61	301	3,795	11,436	15,573	355
2.75	**2,213**	**4.07**	**50**	**0.21**	**0.29**	**4.77**	**289**	**3,568**	**10,296**	**14,230**	**340**
3.00	1,979	4.28	51	0.20	0.28	5.00	272	3,266	8,891	12,322	318
3.50	1,593	4.68	55	0.18	0.26	5.42	240	2,794	6,396	9,237	278
4.00	1,196	5.17	60	0.18	0.25	5.97	199	2,297	4,843	6,678	230
5.00	871	5.71	65	0.17	0.24	6.57	160	1,829	3,299	4,554	184
6.00	523	6.39	70	0.15	0.18	7.28	107	1,174	1,680	2,088	123
7.00	315	6.95	66	0.12	0.14	7.79	71	670	830	991	79

Notes: see footnotes in Table 14-21
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-24: Western Klaza Zone Underground Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
1.00	468	5.35	180	0.57	0.86	7.80	81	2,715	5,893	8,863	117
1.50	468	5.35	180	0.57	0.86	7.80	81	2,715	5,893	8,863	117
2.00	466	5.37	181	0.57	0.86	7.83	80	2,713	5,886	8,850	117
2.50	464	5.38	182	0.58	0.86	7.85	80	2,710	5,884	8,839	117
2.75	**461**	**5.41**	**182**	**0.58**	**0.87**	**7.88**	**80**	**2,703**	**5,879**	**8,820**	**117**
3.00	457	5.44	183	0.58	0.87	7.93	80	2,692	5,868	8,765	116
3.50	435	5.59	190	0.61	0.88	8.17	78	2,659	5,806	8,449	114
4.00	410	5.75	198	0.63	0.90	8.44	76	2,615	5,701	8,119	111
5.00	354	6.11	219	0.70	0.95	9.07	70	2,489	5,464	7,424	103
6.00	310	6.41	234	0.76	0.99	9.56	64	2,328	5,215	6,781	95
7.00	254	6.81	255	0.86	1.04	10.24	56	2,078	4,820	5,828	84

Notes: see footnotes in Table 14-21
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-25: Central Klaza Zone Underground Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
1.00	4,261	2.85	46	0.50	0.76	3.68	391	6,351	46,680	70,964	504
1.50	4,086	2.94	47	0.51	0.77	3.78	386	6,210	45,856	69,796	497
2.00	3,607	3.15	50	0.54	0.82	4.05	365	5,806	43,282	65,432	469
2.50	2,844	3.54	55	0.61	0.90	4.53	324	5,017	38,415	56,602	414
2.75	**2,539**	**3.74**	**57**	**0.64**	**0.92**	**4.76**	**305**	**4,628**	**35,661**	**51,668**	**389**
3.00	2,245	3.95	59	0.66	0.95	5.01	285	4,229	32,717	46,976	362
3.50	1,739	4.43	60	0.70	1.00	5.53	248	3,355	26,976	38,395	309
4.00	1,418	4.81	61	0.75	1.05	5.93	219	2,776	23,449	32,903	271
5.00	929	5.46	67	0.90	1.13	6.71	163	1,998	18,416	23,126	201
6.00	556	6.08	78	1.11	1.23	7.55	109	1,403	13,570	15,128	135
7.00	314	6.62	95	1.41	1.44	8.40	67	961	9,752	9,999	85

Notes: see footnotes in Table 14-21
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Table 14-26: Klaza Property Underground Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Metal (Au Koz)	Metal (Ag Koz)	Metal (Pb Klb)	Metal (Zn Klb)	Metal (AuEq Koz)
1.00	10,354	3.40	69.66	0.55	0.73	4.51	1,132	23,191	126,518	167,211	1,503
1.50	10,036	3.48	71	0.57	0.75	4.62	1,122	22,981	125,240	165,363	1,489
2.00	9,030	3.72	76	0.60	0.79	4.93	1,080	22,041	119,835	157,228	1,431
2.50	7,612	4.10	84	0.66	0.85	5.43	1,004	20,476	111,544	143,428	1,330
2.75	**7,054**	**4.27**	**87**	**0.69**	**0.88**	**5.65**	**969**	**19,772**	**107,159**	**136,416**	**1,282**
3.00	6,470	4.46	91	0.72	0.91	5.91	928	18,982	102,383	129,119	1,228
3.50	5,396	4.86	100	0.78	0.96	6.44	844	17,296	92,381	114,652	1,117
4.00	4,489	5.25	110	0.86	1.04	6.98	758	15,817	85,073	103,390	1,007
5.00	3,297	5.93	126	0.98	1.14	7.90	629	13,301	71,504	82,622	837
6.00	2,214	6.81	145	1.13	1.25	9.07	485	10,328	55,401	61,007	646
7.00	1,503	7.75	163	1.32	1.40	10.30	375	7,901	43,589	46,317	498

Notes: see footnotes in Table 14-21
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.

Representative cross sections through the Klaza deposit are show in Section 10 in Figures 10-2 to Figure 10-5.

14.9 Comparison with Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

The previous Mineral Resource estimate on the Property was published in the "Geology, Mineralization, Geochemical Surveys, Geophysical Surveys, Diamond and Percussion Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada" dated March, 11 2015 and amended June 19, 2015 (Wengzynowski et al., 2015).

Changes to the Mineral Resource estimate in this report are due predominately to:

- Additional drilling information
- Modelling of subsidiary structures in the Central Klaza Zone
- Inclusion of the Eastern BRX Zone into the modelled area

The Mineral Resource has also been pit-constrained with different cut-off grades for the near surface and underground mineralization.

A less significant change to the Mineral Resource estimate resulted from refinement of specific gravity regression lines.

Table 14-27 shows a comparison between the Giroux and AMC estimates. To make a more meaningful comparison, the estimates are both reported at a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au.

Table 14-27: Comparison of Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates

Author	Zone	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (Koz)
Giroux November 25, 2014	All Zones	7,040	4.19	96.23	0.78	0.93	0.09	948
AMC December 9, 2015	All Zones	10,899	4.14	79.04	0.66	0.87	0.12	1,451
Giroux November 25, 2014	Western BRX	1,380	7.91	107.37	0.89	1.07	0.14	351
AMC December 9, 2015	Western BRX	1,430	7.76	127.20	1.25	1.37	0.15	357
Giroux November 25, 2014	Central BRX	2,140	2.58	115.52	0.92	0.94	0.14	178
AMC December 9, 2015	Central BRX	1,299	2.92	155.09	1.22	1.34	0.21	122
Giroux November 25, 2014	Eastern BRX	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
AMC December 9, 2015	Eastern BRX	3,011	3.66	47.20	0.20	0.28	0.18	354
Giroux November 25, 2014	Western Klaza	515	6.00	247.59	0.75	0.90	0.03	99
AMC December 9, 2015	Western Klaza	546	5.60	197.10	0.64	0.88	0.04	98
Giroux November 25, 2014	Central Klaza	3,010	3.32	51.59	0.65	0.86	0.05	321
AMC December 9, 2015	Central Klaza	4,612	3.51	49.50	0.62	0.96	0.06	520

CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource estimates.
Drilling results to September 30, 2015 for AMC estimate. Drilling results to November 25, 2014 for Giroux Consultants Ltd estimate.
Results are reported for comparison purposes only at a 1.5 g/t Au cut-off.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
Source: AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd and Wengzynowski et al., 2015.

In the Inferred Mineral Resource category, there has been an increase of 503,000 ounces of gold.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In 2015, Rockhaven acquired an additional 868 mineral claims that are contiguous and proximal to the Property. Rockhaven has not yet conducted any exploration on these claims. Compilation of available historical data and future, detailed evaluation is necessary before these claims can be incorporated into descriptions of the current Property. For the purposes of this report, these claims are not considered to be part of the Property. There are no Mineral Resources on any of these claims.

An active placer gold operation is located about 300 m along strike to the northwest of the Klaza and BRX zones and another operation is lies immediately southeast of the Property (Van Loon and Bond, 2014). Placer claims have been staked by other parties along all of the creeks draining and surrounding the known mineralized zones, but none of the placer claims overlap any of the Mineral Resources on the Property.

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 total 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. The Mount Nansen Property covers 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. The Mount Nansen Property is under care and maintenance and is 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.

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 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.

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 orogenic gold deposits.

Mineralization at the Property shares a number of key similarities with the 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 on the Property 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 Resources 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 Resources were estimated for portions of the BRX and Klaza zones containing sufficient drill hole density to demonstrate reasonable continuity within high-grade structures. 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 and Eastern BRX zones, lower-grade sheeted veins too narrow or too discontinuous to be modeled, occur adjacent to the high-grade veins. Many of these lower-grade 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, these zones 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 Resources, 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.

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 Resources has shown that gold occurs both in discrete and solid-solution form. The discrete gold occurs 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.

Silver occurs primarily in tetrahedrite, but is also found as electrum and in silver sulphide compounds. Base metal mineralogy dominantly comprises galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite, although copper also occurs in tetrahedrite. Lead and zinc minerals are relatively coarse-grained and liberated. Copper minerals are mostly liberated, but there is some ingrowth 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 Resources, excluding the Eastern BRX Zone. The following discussion does not include additional work conducted in 2012 on samples from elsewhere on the Property.

Flotation work has focused on producing lead, zinc and gold-rich bulk sulphide concentrates through sequential flotation. Locked cycle tests have yielded promising recoveries, with 85% of the lead and 85% of the zinc reporting to their respective concentrates at acceptable grades. Silver reports primarily to the lead concentrate with 62% recovery, and 27% recovery to the zinc concentrate. Gold mainly reports to the bulk sulphide concentrate, at a recovery of 65% and a grade of 30.7g/t, with additional recovery to the lead and zinc concentrates of 26% and 5%, respectively. Leaching tests on the lead concentrate have demonstrated that the gold grade in the lead concentrate can be significantly reduced with an intensive leach step, while leaching tests on the final flotation tails have indicated that gold and silver recoveries could be enhanced by a further 2% with a 24 hour cyanide leaching stage. Overall projected recoveries to saleable products based on the locked cycle testing and tails leaching, are 96% for gold, 91% for silver, 85% for lead, and 85% for zinc.

Variability work completed suggests that that central and western Klaza and BRX zones respond similarly and are represented well by the Project Wide Composite. Minimal testwork has been conducted on the Eastern BRX Zone, and follow-up work is necessary to evaluate performance of the existing flowsheet on material from that portion of the resource.

The modest drill program conducted in summer 2015 has significantly expanded upon the initial Mineral Resources (Wengzynowski et al., 2015). At the same cut-off grade, the Mineral Resources have increased by 53%. The largest contributors to this increase have been through the addition of the Eastern BRX Zone and subsidiary structures within the Central Klaza Zone.

To better represent the contributions of silver, lead and zinc, a gold-equivalent cut-off grade was used for the current Mineral Resources. For both the pit-constrained and underground components of the Mineral Resources, reducing the cut-off grade to values at or below 1.0 g/t have little impact on the total tonnes or total contained metal within the Mineral Resources. This is a result of bias towards high-grade vein structures during the modeling process, where mineralization grading below 1.0 g/t gold equivalent was given a low priority and was not usually included within the solids.

Preliminary work to determine process costs is ongoing. Work to determine viability and potential return on capital expenditures has not been done. Further studies are necessary to determine the mineability of each sub-zone included in the Mineral Resources. These studies will allow the cut-off values used in each sub-zone to be further refined.

Work to date shows the areas of the current Mineral Resources and all nine known mineralized structural zones are open for expansion along strike and/or to depth. There is excellent potential to increase the Mineral Resources 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 Resources.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Work at the Klaza Property has defined significant, high-grade gold-silver-lead-zinc resources. A preliminary economic assessment (“PEA”) is recommended for the Klaza Deposit to better understand potential mining methods and other economic factors.

Future exploration activities should focus on advancing the deposit model and various engineering aspects to support the project beyond the PEA stage. This work should include infill diamond drilling designed to upgrade core parts of the Mineral Resources to the indicated category. Continued environmental studies, further geotechnical studies and the installation of additional ground water monitoring wells should also be included as part of any future work program.

Expansion of the current Mineral Resource is highly prospective to depth and along strike. Additional drilling designed to extend the Mineral Resources down-dip should be assigned a high priority, especially considering zoning predicted by the CBM model and evidence that many of the deepest intercepts in all five of the sub-zones that comprise the Mineral Resources are well above the deposit average grade.

Areas immediately southeast along strike of the current Mineral Resources 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 counterpart sub-zones to the northwest, because 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 few 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 to the northwest. 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.

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 recovery methods. The following areas of opportunity should be explored:

1. The potential for pre-concentration of material following crushing should be explored as this has the potential to increase the tonnage that could be directed to the processing plant as well as changing the mix of material that could be returned as waste rock or sent to a tailings impoundment.
2. Further work is needed on the lead and zinc cleaner processes with the aim of reducing arsenic grades in both concentrates and increasing the zinc grade, which would enhance the payability of this product.
3. The process conditions for the arsenopyrite float need to be optimized with the aim of reducing reagent costs.
4. Biological leaching should be evaluated in parallel with pressure oxidation.
5. Both hot cure and lime boil processes need to be tested and developed for the POX product to reduce neutralization costs and to enhance silver recovery.
6. Cyanide destruction testing should be conducted on the leach residue to prove up the process, and to obtain reliable reagent consumption information.
7. Further gold concentrate cleaner testing should be conducted to explore the potential for sale of a gold-rich concentrate as an alternative to on-site processing.
8. More testing should be conducted on the Eastern BRX Zone, aimed at enhancing the value returned from this material, including development of a process producing separate copper, lead and zinc concentrates, and also optimization of the processing of the sulphide concentrate.

The majority of metallurgical work completed to date has focused on samples from the Western BRX, Central BRX, Central Klaza and Western Klaza zones. Additional variability work should be conducted on all zones, but particularly the Eastern BRX zone, to ensure performance of the flowsheet is robust on all different zones.

An approximate budget for the work described above, except the PEA, has been prepared by the Author and is presented below.

PROPOSED BUDGET – KLAZA PROPERTY

Diamond Drilling –	30,000 m (including consumables and mobilization)	$3,200,000
Labour		$750,000
Camp, Field Gear, Rentals, Food & Consumables		$500,000
Assay & Analytical		$520,000
Excavator and Fuel		$110,000
Office & Senior Supervision		$350,000
Metallurgical & Mineralogical Studies		$200 000
Logistics, Airfares, Ground Transportation & Shipping		$75,000
Expediting, Safety & Consulting		$75,000
Environmental & Heritage Surveys		$325,000
Resource Estimation, Airphotos and Other Studies		$170,000
Consultant's Management Fee		$390,000
Contingency @ 5%		$333,000
Total (excluding Taxes)		**$6,998,000**

19.0 REFERENCES

Aho, A.E., Mukans, V., and Reamsbottom, S.B.
1975 Geology of the Rico Claim Group; Assessment Report by Kerr Addison Mines Limited, Assessment Report #091915.

Bostock, H.S.
1936 Carmacks District, Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 189.

Bond, J
2014 Yukon Geological Survey; Unpublished Placer Production Statistics.

Carlson, G.G.
1987 Geology of Mount Nansen (115I/3) and Stoddart Creek (115I/6) map areas, Dawson Range, central Yukon; Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1987-2.

Colpron, M and Nelson, J.L.
2006 Paleozoic evolution and metallogeny of pericratonic terranes at the ancient Pacific margin of North America, Canadian and Alaskan Cordillera; Special Paper: Geological Association of Canada, 45, page 523.

Corbett, G.J. and Leach, T.M.
1998 Southwest Pacific Rim gold-copper systems: Structure, alteration and mineralization; Economic Geology, Special Publication 6, 238 p., Society of Economic Geologists.

Deklerk, R. (compiler)
2004 Yukon MINFILE – A database of mineral occurrences. Yukon Geological Survey, CD-ROM (http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca)

Deklerk, R. and Burke, M.
2008 Yukon Mineral Property Update 2008; Yukon Geological Survey, pages 63-65.

Dumala, M., Tarswell, J., Turner, M.
2015 Assessment report describing geology, mineralization, geophysical surveys, excavator trenching, diamond drilling, metallurgical testing and mineral resources at the Klaza property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Assessment report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

Environment Canada
2015 http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1961_1990_e.html?stnID=1509&prov=YT&lang=e&province=YT&provBut=Go&month1=0&month2=12

Gordey, S.P., and Makepeace, A.J.
2000 Yukon Digital Geology, 2 CD-ROM set; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File D3826 for Exploration and Geological Services Division (EGSD), Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (DIAND) EGSD, Open File 1999-1(D).

Hart, C., and Langdon, M.
1997 Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Mount Nansen Camp, Yukon; *In:* Yukon Exploration and Geology 1997, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p.129-138.

Isreal, S.
2014 Personal Communication

Mortensen, J.K., Appel, V.L. and Hart, C.J.R.,
2003. Geological and U-Pb age constraints on base and precious metal vein systems in the Mount Nansen area, eastern Dawson Range, Yukon. *In:* Yukon Exploration and Geology 2002, D.S. Emond and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 165-174.

Payne, J. G.
2012 Petrographic Report; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.; Assessment Report #120320.

Piercey, S.J., Nelson, J.L., Colpron, M., Dusel-Bacon, C., Simard, R.-L., and Roots, C.F.
2006 Paleozoic magmatism and crustal recycling along the ancient Pacific margin of North America, northern Cordillera; *in* Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L. Eds., Paleozoic Evolution and Metallogeny of Pericratonic Terranes at the Ancient Pacific Margin of North America, Canadian and Alaskan Cordillera; Geological Association of Canada Special Paper 45, p. 281-322.

Richards, J.
2014 Personal Communication

Sawyer, J.P.B., and Dickinson, R.A.
1976 Mount Nansen, Porphyry Copper and Copper-Molybdenum Deposits of the Calc-Alkaline Suite, Paper 34; *In* Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, CIM Special Volume 15, p. 336 - 343.

Smuk, K.A.
1999 Metallogeny of Epithermal Gold and Base Metal Veins of the Southern Dawson Range, Yukon; Masters Thesis;. Department of Earth Planetary Sciences, McGill University Retrieved from http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/s4/f2/dsk1/tape8/PQDD_0023/MQ50883.pdf

Tarswell, J. and Turner, M.
2012 Assessment report describing diamond and reverse circulation percussion drilling, excavator trenching, soil sampling and geophysical and air photo surveys at the Klaza property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Assessment report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

2013 Assessment report describing diamond drilling, excavator trenching, soil sampling, mineralogical studies and metallurgical tests at the Klaza property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

2014 Assessment report describing Excavator trenching, geophysical surveys, and metallurgical tests at the Klaza Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

Tempelman-Kluit, D.J.
1974 Geology of the Carmacks map-area, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 578.

1984 Geology of Laberge (105E) and Carmacks (115I), Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1101.

Turner, M. and Tarswell, J.
2011 Assessment report describing diamond drilling, excavator trenching, soil sampling and geophysical surveys at the Klaza property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

Van Loon, S. and Bond, J.D.
2014 Yukon Placer Mining Industry, Yukon Geological Survey

Visser, S., Dujokovic, Z., and Ewen E.
1996 Assessment report on the magnetometer, VLT-EM and geochemical survey on the KR 1 to 238 claims, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Report prepared for BYG Natural Resources Inc., Assessment Report #093516.

Wengzynowski, W.A.
2006 Assessment report describing line cutting and induced polarization surveys at the Klaza Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory; Report prepared for Bannockburn Resources Limited and ATAC Resources Ltd.

Wengzynowski, W.A., Giroux, G.H., Martin, C.J.

2015 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; Report prepared for Rockhaven Resources Ltd.

20.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

20.1 Certificate of Qualified Person Adrienne Ann Ross

I, A. A. Ross, am employed as Principal Geologist of AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Limited.

1) I am a Principal Geologist with an office at Suite 202, 200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1S4.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta in 1991 with a B.Sc. (Hons) in Geology.

3) I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (Reg. # 37418) and Alberta (Reg. #52751).

4) I have practiced my profession for a total of 22 years since my graduation and have relevant experience in precious and base metal deposits and resource estimation.

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 Sections 1.5 and Section 14 of the report titled "Updated Diamond Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon Territory, Canada", dated January 22, 2016 (the "Technical Report"). I completed a site visit August 18 & 19, 2015.

7) I have had limited non-material 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 and related companies 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 22 day of January, 2016

"A.A. Ross" {Signed and Sealed}

A.A. Ross, P.Geo.

20.2 Certificate of Qualified Person Christopher John Martin

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

This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Updated Diamond Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon Territory, Canada", dated January 22, 2016 (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 and McGill University, Montreal, Canada in 1988.

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 this 22 day of January, 2016

"C. J. Martin" {Signed and Sealed}

C. J. Martin, C.Eng

20.3 Certificate of Qualified Person Matthew Richard Dumala

I, M. R. Dumala, am employed as Senior Engineer and Partner of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

1) I am a consulting geological engineer with an office at #1016 - 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 2002 with a B.A. Sc. 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. # 32783).

4) I have practiced my profession continuously since 2003.

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 Sections 1 to 12 and Sections 15 to 19 inclusive, excluding Sections 1.4 and 1.5 of the report titled "Updated Diamond Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon Territory, Canada", dated January 22, 2016 (the "Technical Report"). I completed a site visit on August 18 & 19, 2015.

7) I have been directly involved with the Property since 2013.

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 not 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 22 day of January, 2016

"M. R. Dumala" {Signed and Sealed}

M. R. Dumala, P.Eng.

APPENDIX I

LISTING OF DRILL HOLES

APPENDIX I – LISTING OF DRILL HOLES

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
KL-15-240	383234.1	6889013	1400.09	157.58
KL-15-241	382638.1	6890388	1357.07	291.68
KL-15-242	383087.9	6889090	1427.18	197.21

KL-15-243	382519.9	6890291	1361.24	506.61
KL-15-244	382928.2	6889140	1445.31	245.97
KL-15-245	382941.2	6889004	1422.33	287.43
KL-15-246	382771.6	6889336	1445.13	121
KL-15-247	382229	6890766	1295.13	309.98
KL-15-248	382773.3	6889053	1435.69	293.52
KL-15-249	382306.5	6890778	1302.61	249.02
KL-15-250	382813.6	6889122	1443.17	233.78
KL-15-251	382268.9	6890821	1295.74	288.64
KL-15-252	382738.9	6889158	1440.85	303.89
KL-15-253	382243.4	6890654	1302.7	334.37
KL-15-254	381695.3	6889914	1302.81	306.93
KL-15-255	382624.3	6890299	1366.63	377.04
KL-15-256	381483.8	6889905	1272.24	428.85
KL-15-257	382823.8	6890304	1359.89	157.89
KL-15-258	383088.5	6890031	1363.83	103.02
KL-15-259	383146.4	6889994	1362.38	154.53
KL-15-260	381580.5	6889767	1282.57	453.24
KL-15-261	383092.1	6889937	1374.6	169.77
KL-15-262	383043.9	6889971	1375.11	206.65
KL-15-263	383198.3	6889942	1363.97	111.56
KL-15-264	381797.7	6890001	1312	169.77
KL-15-265	382739.3	6890070	1390.93	494.69
KL-15-266	381652.3	6890105	1289.27	181.97
KL-15-267	381928.8	6889898	1333.01	236.83
KL-15-268	382152.7	6889800	1366.52	124.05
KL-15-269	382015.9	6889806	1347.5	226.16
KL-15-270	382971.2	6890214	1353.42	194.16
KL-15-271	381639	6889853	1294.48	401.12
KL-15-272	382939.9	6890122	1367.93	256.03
KL-15-273	382735.6	6890358	1359.26	212.75
KL-15-274	381652.4	6889776	1295.59	425.81
KL-15-275	382576.2	6890342	1358.95	438
KL-15-276	381564.9	6889839	1282.34	450.19
KL-15-277	382595.9	6890515	1343.79	264.26
KL-15-278	382361.7	6890537	1324.25	267.31
KL-15-279	381563.7	6889838	1282.14	514.2
KL-15-280	382229.8	6890540	1307.43	133.2
KL-15-281	382669	6890060	1393.71	121.01
KL-15-282	382737.2	6889998	1400.2	126.8
KL-15-283	382857	6889917	1402.72	178.92

KL-15-284	382856.3	6889916	1402.75	93.57
KL-15-285	382658	6889988	1401.1	175.87
KL-15-286	381553.8	6889912	1281.6	377.04
KL-15-287	382581.2	6890116	1385.1	108.81
KL-15-288	382607.4	6890671	1329.18	169.77
KL-15-289	382484.1	6891020	1277.38	84.43
KL-15-290	383058.8	6890592	1301.86	33.22
KL-15-291	381483	6889977	1271.2	404.47
KL-15-292	383355.4	6890004	1345.38	66.75
KL-15-293	383413.5	6888610	1318	75.9
KL-15-294	381551.8	6890347	1253.58	48.46