TECHNICAL REPORT

Fran Gold Property
Inzana Lake area
British Columbia
Canada

NTS 093K/16W, 093N/01W; BCGS 093K098, 093N008

54°59' 30" N Latitude 124°26' 11" W Longitude

UTM 10 408100E, 6094800N

Omineca Mining Division

Prepared for:

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Date and Signature Page

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1 Summary

Manto Gold Corp. (“Manto Gold”) has acquired the Fran Property in north-central British Columbia. The main target on this property is high grade gold-poly metallic shear zones and veins that may be amenable to bulk tonnage mining. The original Fran Property consisted of eight mineral claims covering approximately 4000 hectares in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia. Additional staking to the east, south and west has expanded the property to 10,227.28 hectares in area. This is a hilly area on the north side of Inzana Lake, 60 kilometres north of Fort St. James, north-central B.C. with good logging road access.

Old discoveries were made by Richard Haslinger Sr.(original property owner) in the mid-1990's resulting in the staking of the Fran claims. These discoveries sparked significant company interest; preliminary sampling and geology programs by Placer Dome Inc. and Homestake Canada Inc. followed in 1998. An extensive gold (copper) soil anomaly and several mineral occurrences were outlined in the Upper-Hill Top and Lower showings area.

The Fran Property lies within the Quesnellia Terrane of the Canadian Cordillera and is underlain by Takla Group (Late Triassic-Early Jurassic) sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks intruded by dykes and small stocks of monzonite, monzodiorite, diorite and more

Significant gold mineralization hosted by shear zones and veins has been intersected by historical diamond drilling. To date a total of 15,574.87 metres of diamond drilling has been completed in 87 drill holes. Drilling has tested three areas on the 1.5 kilometre long, northwest trending, 'Bullion Alley' zone. This drilling encountered numerous multi-gram gold intercepts with variable Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn values mainly from quartz-sulfide vein systems within shear zones. The overall grades and tonnages of the zones intersected by this drilling have not yet been calculated as resource estimates have not been done on the property.

It is recommended that the next stage of exploration involve two phases. Phase 1 would involve the calculation of a preliminary resource estimate plus the taking of a bulk sample to determine overall gold grades and metallurgical characteristics. Depending on the results of Phase 1, a Phase 2 program would involve additional infill drilling and bulk sampling in targeted areas. The cost of the Phase 1 program as proposed would be $100,000. The Phase 2 program would involve an additional expenditure of $300,000.

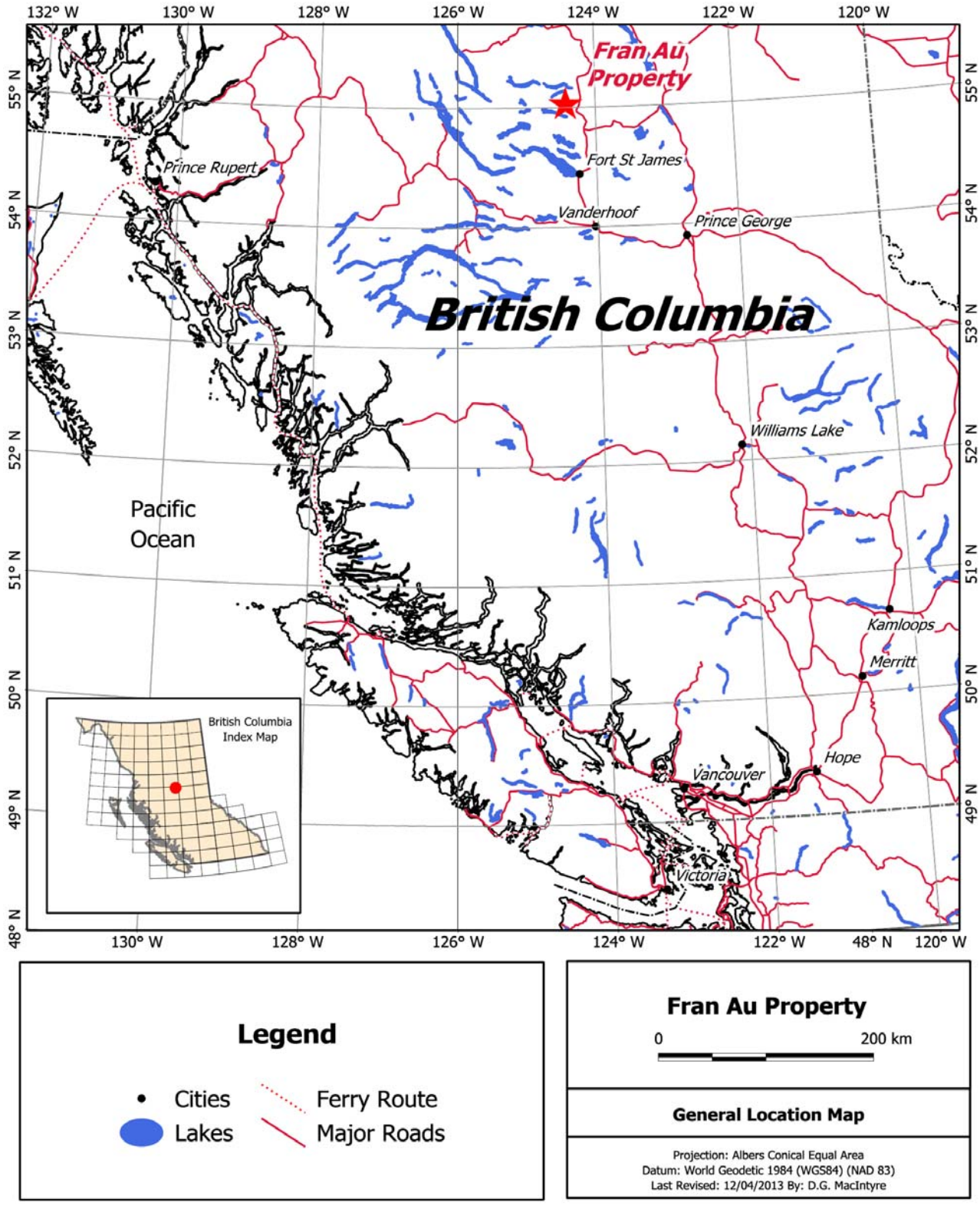

Figure 1. Location map, Fran Property, southern British Columbia.

2 Introduction

This technical report has been prepared at the request of Jared Lazerson, President and CEO of Manto Gold, the property operators. Manto Gold is a privately held resource exploration company and is a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Manto Resources Ltd. ("Manto Resources"). The writer has been asked to produce a technical report that describes the results of historical work done on the property and to make recommendations for additional work if warranted.

In preparing this report, the writer has reviewed the geological, geophysical and geochemical reports, maps and miscellaneous papers listed in the References section. Of particular value are a number of publically available assessment reports filed by previous operators on the Fran property. These reports contain detailed information on the results of work done on the property since its initial discovery. The writer has compiled this data into a single report that describes the results of this historical work and makes recommendations for additional work where warranted.

This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and is intended to be used as supporting documentation for an initial public offering..

The writer visited the Fran property on May 29, 2013.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars.

3 Reliance on other Experts

This report is based on a review of reports prepared for the current and previous operators on the Fran Au property. Most of this work has been filed for assessment credit and much of this information is available as free, downloadable Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) files from the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS). The writer is satisfied that the information contained in these publicly available reports was collected and processed in a professional manner following industry best practices applicable at the time, and that the historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature, style and possible economic value of known mineral occurrences on the property.

Manto Gold has provided information on any underlying option agreements pertinent to the property. Although the writer has no reason to believe this information is inaccurate in any way, a detailed audit of this information has not been done and the writer is relying solely on information that has been made available by Manto Gold.

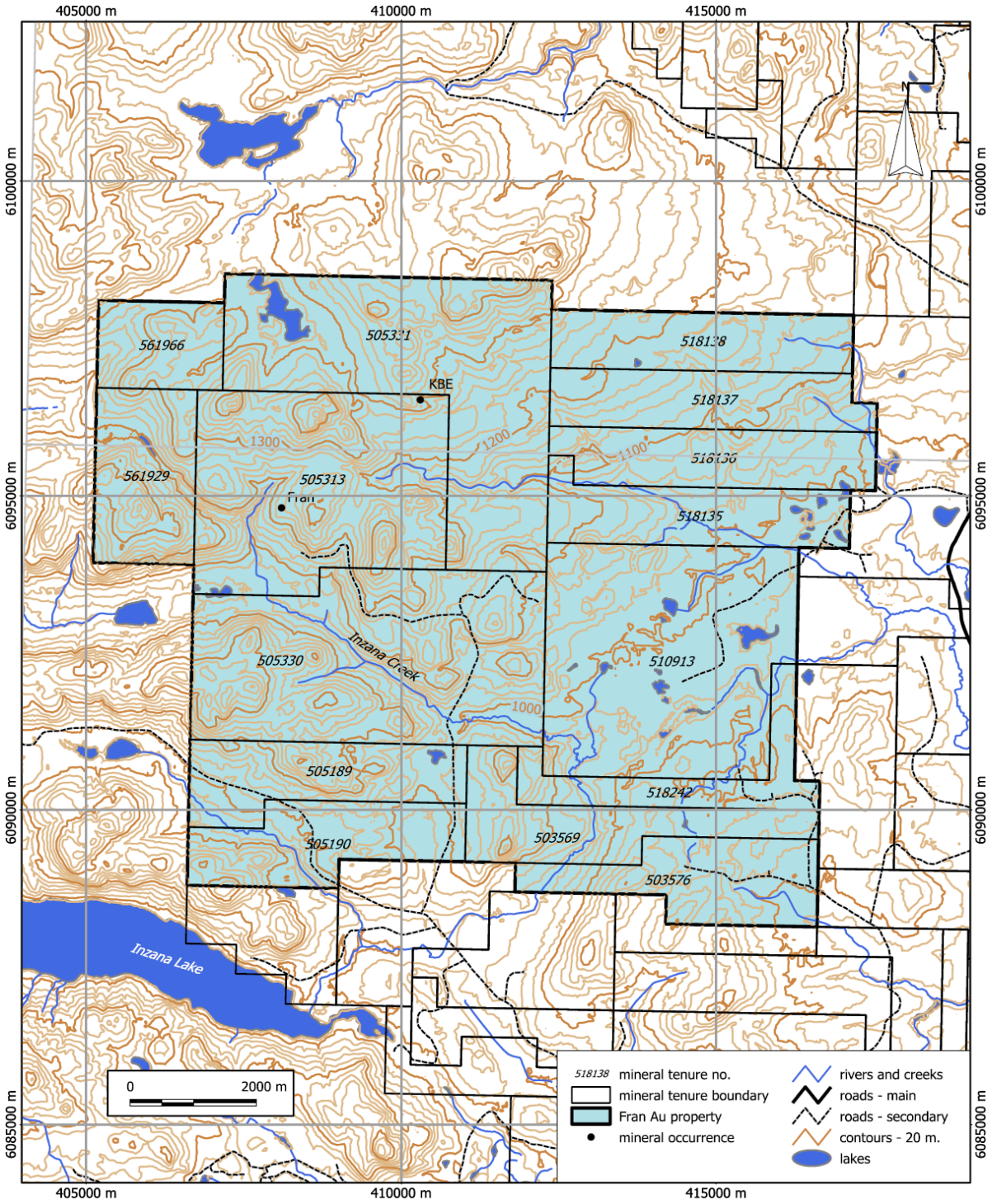

Figure 2. Mineral tenure map, Fran property.

Table 1. List of Mineral Tenures, Fran Property

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner	Map No.	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
503569	FRAN 26	Lazerson, J.M.	093K	2005/Jan/14	2017/Mar/31	464.43
503576	FRAN 27	Lazerson, J.M.	093K	2005/Jan/14	2017/Mar/31	464.52
505189	FRAN29	Lazerson, J.M.	093K	2005/Jan/29	2017/Mar/31	464.37
505190	FRAN30	Lazerson, J.M.	093K	2005/Jan/29	2017/Mar/31	464.47
505313	--	Haslinger, R. J. Jr.	093K	2005/Jan/31	2018/Mar/31	1206.12
505330	--	Haslinger, R. J. Jr.	093K	2005/Jan/31	2018/Mar/31	1466.79
505331	--	Haslinger, R. J. Jr.	093K	2005/Jan/31	2018/Mar/31	1409.69
510913	--	Lazerson, J.M.	093K	2005/Apr/18	2017/Mar/31	1411.05
518135	--	Lazerson, J.M.	093K	2005/Jul/21	2017/Mar/31	463.92
518136	--	Lazerson, J.M.	093K	2005/Jul/21	2017/Mar/31	463.83
518137	--	Lazerson, J.M.	093N	2005/Jul/21	2017/Mar/31	463.73
518138	--	Lazerson, J.M.	093N	2005/Jul/21	2017/Mar/31	445.09
518242	FRAN 28	Lazerson, J.M.	093K	2005/Jul/25	2017/Mar/31	315.76
561929	--	Lazerson, J.M.	093K	2007/Jul/03	2017/Mar/31	445.32
561966	--	Lazerson, J.M.	093N	2007/Jul/03	2017/Mar/31	278.20
						10227.28

4 Property Description and Location

The Fran property covers a hilly area northeast of Inzana Lake in central British Columbia. The center of the property is approximately 60 kilometres north of the town of Fort St. James and 158 kilometres northwest of the city of Prince George (Figure 1). The property is located on NTS map sheets 093K/16W and 093N/01W and on TRIM map sheets 093K 098 and 093N 002. The Fran showing (Minfile No. 093K 108) is located at Latitude 54° 59’ 30” North and Longitude 124° 26’ 11” West, approximately 8.3 kilometres north of the eastern end of Inzana Lake.

4.1 Mineral Tenures

The Fran property consists of fifteen (15) contiguous mineral tenures that are located within the Omineca Mining Division (Table 1 & Figure 2). The total area of these tenures is 10,227.28 hectares.

Details of the status of tenure ownership for the Fran property were obtained from the Mineral-Titles-Online (MTO) electronic staking system managed by the Mineral Titles Branch of the Province of British Columbia. This system is based on mineral tenures acquired electronically online using a grid cell selection system. Tenure boundaries are

based on lines of latitude and longitude. There is no requirement to mark claim boundaries on the ground as these can be determined with reasonable accuracy using a GPS. The Fran claims have not been surveyed.

The mineral tenures comprising the Fran property are shown in Figure 2 and listed in Table 1. The claim map shown in Figure 2 was generated from GIS spatial data downloaded from the Government of BC, Integrated Land Management Branch (ILMB), Land and Resource Data Warehouse (LRDW) (http://archive.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/lrdw/). These spatial layers are generated by the Mineral-Titles-Online (MTO) electronic staking system that is used to locate and record mineral tenures in British Columbia.

Claim details given in Table 1 were obtained using an online mineral tenure search engine available on the MTO web site.

4.2 Claim Ownership

Information posted on the MTO website indicates that three of the claims listed in Table 1 are owned by R.J. Haslinger Jr. (505313, 505330 and 505331)and the remainder by J.M. Lazerson. It is the writer's understanding that the claims held by Mr Haslinger Jr. were included in a settlement agreement reached between Manto Resources Ltd. and Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd. ("Yankee Hat") and that this settlement agreement has been filed with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines. The claims held by Mr. Lazerson are held in trust on behalf of Manto Gold, the property operator. The claims held by R.J. Haslinger Jr. are in good standing until March 31, 2018 and the claims held by J.M. Lazerson are in good standing until March 31, 2017.

The following information was provided by J.M. Lazerson, CEO of Manto Resources.

1. The Fran Property and the Adjacent Claims were acquired by Manto Resources pursuant to a settlement agreement and mutual release entered into on January 28, 2013 by Manto Resources and Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd., Richard J. Haslinger Jr., Union Securities Ltd. and Richard S. Haslinger Sr. The Settlement Agreement was reached after years of litigation among the aforementioned parties.

2. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, Yankee Hat assigned its 100% beneficial ownership interest in and to the Fran Option Agreement, which has now fully vested, and its 100% beneficial interest in and to the Fran Claims and the Adjacent Claims, as described in the Settlement Agreement, to Manto Resources.

3. Manto Resources has optioned a 100% interest in the claims to its wholly owned subsidiary Manto Gold for the purposes of development and a public listing on a Canadian Stock Exchange.

4. The Fran Claims will remain in the name of R J Haslinger Jr. for 4 years pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, as security for annual advance payment against a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR).

5. The Adjacent Claims are currently held in trust by Jared Lazerson, CEO of Manto Resources and, as Manto Resources has recently obtained a Free Miner's Certificate will be transferred shortly.

4.3 Underlying Option Agreement

The original option agreement ("Fran Option Agreement") with Mr. Haslinger Sr. has now fully vested and the Fran claims are held 100% by Manto Resources. The claims have subsequently been optioned by Manto Resources to wholly owned subsidiary Manto Gold.

4.4 Required Permits and Reporting of Work

In British Columbia, an individual or company holds the available mineral or placer mineral rights as defined in section 1 of the Mineral Tenure Act by acquiring title to a mineral tenure. This is now done by electronic staking as described above. In addition to mineral or placer mineral rights, a mineral title conveys the right to use, enter and occupy the surface of the claim or lease for the exploration and development or production of minerals or placer minerals, including the treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the business of mining providing the necessary permits have been obtained.

In order to maintain a mineral tenure in good standing exploration work or cash in lieu to the value required must be submitted prior to the expiry date. The amount required is specified by the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act Regulation.

On July 1, 2012, the Province of British Columbia increased the assessment work required to maintain a mineral tenure in good standing. For mineral claims, the assessment work requirement will change from a 2-tier to 4 tier structure. The new assessment work requirements will be:

- $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and

- $20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years.

To aid in the adjustment to the new work requirements, all claims will be treated as if they are in their first anniversary year for assessment purposes as of the date of implementation (July 1, 2012). In other words, regardless of the age of the claim, the next time work is registered on or after July 1, 2012, the assessment work requirement for a mineral claim will be $5.00 per hectare per year.

Payment instead of exploration and development work (PIED) amounts will also increase and a minimum time period for use of PIED will be established.

Prior to July 1, 2012 the PIED rate was equivalent to the value of exploration and development work. The new PIED rate will be set at double the value of the corresponding assessment work requirement. The new minimum requirement for PIED will be 6 months. The 12 month (1 year) maximum will remain in place.

Similar to the assessment work requirements, if a recorded holder wishes to register PIED, the claim will also be treated as if it is in its first anniversary year for the purposes of calculating the assessment requirement, as of the date of implementation (July 1, 2012). PIED will be $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2 for mineral claims (double the work amount).

Up to 10 years of work or cash in lieu can be applied on a claim. A change in anniversary date can be initiated at anytime and for any period of time up to 10 years. In order to obtain credit for any future work done on the Fran property, Manto Gold must file a Statement of Work (SOW) and submit an Assessment Report documenting the results of the work done on the property. This report must also include an itemized statement of costs.

Prior to initiating any physical work such as drilling, trenching, bulk sampling, camp construction, access upgrading or construction and geophysical surveys using live electrodes (IP) on a mineral property a Notice of Work permit application must be filed with and approved by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas. The filing of the Notice of Work initiates engagement and consultation with all other stakeholders including First Nations.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

There are no historical mine workings on the Fran property and the writer is not aware of any environmental issues or liabilities related to historical exploration activities that would have an impact on future development of the property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access

The property area can be accessed by travelling north on the Germansen highway for 55 km from Fort St. James, then west along the Inzana Forest Service Road ("FSR") for 30 km. These roads are unpaved but generally useable throughout the year, though winter access requires relatively constant snowploughing along the Inzana FSR due to the absence of active logging in the area. The travel time by truck from Fort St. James to the property is 70 to 80 minutes and 20 minutes by helicopter. A network of logging roads, large clear cuts and trails yield reasonable access to large parts of the property with the use of 4 x 4 trucks or ATVs. The far northern, north-eastern and western parts of the property are more difficult to access and are accessible by foot or helicopter. Foot access requires long traverses through thick vegetation consisting mainly of alders and standing timber.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The climate in the Fort St. James-Inzana Lake area features mild to warm summers in the 10 to 20° C temperature range. Winters are cold with sub-freezing temperatures. Snow accumulations are highly variable, from less than 1 m to over 2 m (main snowy period mid-October to mid-April). Historically, the Inzana area has been considered a 'snow belt'.

The hill areas on the property until recently were covered by thick stands of mature fir, pine and balsam that are mixed with spruce at lower elevations. Logging activities have resulted in several large clear-cuts on the northern side of Inzana Creek. Extensive areas of poorly drained marsh lie along the main valley east of Benoit Lakes.

The eastern claims cover the headwaters of Tezzeron Creek with numerous low swampy areas and thick stands of alder. To the north and south these grade into low hills with better drainage covered by mixed pine, fir and balsam.

5.3 Local Resources

The town of Fort St. James has good accommodation and logistical support including helicopters and a hospital.

5.4 Infrastructure

The property is well situated with regard to local infrastructure.

5.5 Physiography

The property covers a hilly area north of Inzana Lake (880 m elevation) ranging from 975 m in elevation along Inzana Creek to over 1400 m along the northern range of hills. The main drainages and ridges have a west to northwest trend. This area has been glaciated with rounded hill tops that feature bedrock at or near surface, separated by broad valleys with thick till and/or glaciofluvial deposits. South-facing hillsides tend to be more rugged with local cliffs (face up-ice direction).

6 History

The following description of the exploration history of the Fran property is from an assessment report prepared for the 2010-2011 drilling program (Branson, 2011).

6.1 Early Exploration

During the 1980s, significant alkalic porphyry copper-gold exploration took place in this part of British Columbia following the discovery of the Mt. Milligan deposit (discovery period 1983-1988). Most of this exploration was to the north and northeast of the Inzana Lake area in Takla volcanic and Hogem intrusive settings. The large TAS property 6 km to the southeast of the Fran claim was the focus of significant gold-copper exploration in the 1980s by Noranda Exploration, Black Swan Gold Mines and Goldcap. Tie-on claims to the TAS property covered parts of the Fran during this period but did not receive any documented exploration. Access into the property area up to the mid 1990s was difficult due to thick stands of mature timber. This changed dramatically with widespread timber harvesting and the construction of an access road on the northern side of Inzana Creek in the early 1990s (Murton, 1997).

The first discovery on the Fran property was the KBE showing, found by the B.C. Geological Survey Branch during mapping (Nelson, 1991). Government geologists sampled disseminated malachite within a small 'hornblende granodiorite’ plug with 196 ppb Au and 0.2% Cu reported (MINFILE 093N 203). Surprisingly, there was no documented mineral exploration on the property area prior to 1996, when gold-copper discoveries were made by Richard Haslinger Sr. through sampling or panning gossans and pyritic exposures near the western end of the then new logging roads along Inzana Creek. His sampling returned highly anomalous gold values from several closely spaced localities in the northwestern clear-cut called the Upper Showing area. Samples taken from altered monzonitic to dioritic intrusive rocks with oxidized stockwork zones returned gold values up to 3.27 g/t Au. A narrow westerly trending quartz vein with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite

was exposed by hand pits and returned Au values up to 1.7 g/t with associated Ag, Pb, Zn and high As values. On the access road 1 km to the southeast, a rock cut exposed several strongly oxidized fracture zones in similar intrusive rocks called the Lower Showing which have returned significant amounts of fine visible gold from panning. Subsequently, six 20-unit claims were staked to cover the showings and intrusive rocks hosted by Inzana Lake Formation (Takla Group) sedimentary rocks (Murton, 2007).

Several companies visited the Fran property in the summer of 1998 to examine the discovery showings. Two examinations by Placer Dome Inc. in June and July, mainly by Ron Wells, involved detailed sampling in the two showing areas. These examinations confirmed the previous Au values and indicated other nearby localities with highly anomalous gold. Homestake Canada Inc. geologists conducted a six day property examination in August-September mainly in the Upper and Lower Showing areas. They took 132 closely spaced soil samples from small grids partially covering these two areas as well as 40 rock samples. In the Upper Showing area, the soil data indicated a length of 100 m to the gold mineralized vein zones. Soils taken above and to the east of the Lower Showing were locally highly anomalous in Au with several values between 1 and 33 ppm Au but these high values could not be directly related to any bedrock mineralization (Murton, 2007).

In September 1998, an exploration agreement was made between R. Haslinger Sr. and Placer Dome Inc. which was followed by a nine day geological-geochemical program in early October (Wells, 1999). The program established a 7.5 line-kilometre grid covering a 1.5 by 1.0 km area over the known showings. This grid was tied to a central, common claim post and east-west claim line. North-trending survey lines were spaced 200 m apart. Soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals and at 25 m intervals in areas of known mineralization and projections. Early snow fall limited the geological mapping on the grid but was conducted where snow permitted. A limited number of rock and silt samples were also collected. This program indicated that the Au mineralization is hosted by west to northwest trending monzodiorite to monzonite dykes and stocks (high K calc-alkaline) and is stronger proximal to contact zones with hornfels (metasediments). Three main gold-in-soil anomalies were outlined between the showings. The largest anomaly is east-trending and covers a 1200 by 200 m area. Clayey till overburden limited the effectiveness of soils in lower hillside and valley settings. A pan concentrate sample taken from a small drainage to the north of the showing trend returned 800 ppb Au (Murton, 2007).

During 1999, the Fran Property was again examined by several companies, with the main focus on showing areas and Au in soil anomalies (Mowat, 2000). Sampling of the drainages, showings and mineralized areas confirmed the earlier Au results by Placer Dome and

Homestake. Two short soil lines 100 m to the west of the previous grid extended the main gold-in-soil anomaly with values in the 58 to 136 ppb range. A new mineralized area in bedrock was identified 400 m due south of the upper showings along the access road (Mowat's middle zone). One grab sample (No. 158099), taken proximal to a dyke, contained abundant fine sulphides and returned 7675 ppb Au with anomalous Zn and As.

6.2 2001-2002 Exploration Programs

In April 2001, Cassidy Gold Corp. entered into an option agreement on the Fran Property. In August 2001, Cassidy made an agreement with Navasota Resources Ltd., which had earned 100% of Cassidy's interest by April 2002. Five phases of diamond drilling are documented in two assessment reports by Warner and Kay (2002 and 2003) with a total of 5094.85 m in 32 NQ drill holes. A petrographic and lithogeochemical study of drill core samples is documented in a technical-interpretative report by Wells (2002).

Navasota did some other exploration on the property in 2001 that was not documented, which involved locating and sampling the KBE showing and preliminary soil sampling at 50 m spaced stations on a few grid lines in the KBE area. Sampling at the KBE showing returned 0.19 g/t Au and 2400 ppm Cu from crowded plagioclase porphyry with fine disseminated chalcopyrite and malachite staining. Some anomalous Cu-in-soil values up to 100 ppm were also returned from the area.

The Navasota drilling was along a northwest trending zone coined the 'Bullion Alley Zone' located between the Upper Showing area and Mowat’s middle zone, which featured favourable intrusive rocks with elevated Au in bedrock and soil. Drilling concentrated on three main areas along this trend from west to east; Hilltop (Upper Showing area), Mid-Ridge (central Au soil anomaly) and Roadside (Lower Showing area). These holes encountered numerous Au (± Ag ± Cu ± Zn) intervals associated with quartz-sulphide veins and veinlet stockwork zones in both deformed intrusive and hornfels country rocks proximal to contacts. Several of the intersections, ranging from 0.6 to 6.1 m, averaged greater than 10 g/t Au (up to 42.8 g/t) with associated Ag and Cu (Murton, 2007). Navasota’s drilling indicated one or more, WNW-trending quartz-sulphide vein zones which possibly linked the two main showing areas over 1500 m. The vein zones were open on either end and much of the area between the showings had not been drill tested other than the Mid Ridge (northern edge) (Wells, 2005).

6.3 2004-2007 Exploration Programs

In 2004, Yankee Hat entered into an option agreement with Richard Haslinger Jr. to acquire 100% interest in the property. Initial work by Yankee Hat involved property-scale airborne

geophysical and stream geochemical surveys, and more detailed, systematic grid-based geological, geochemical and prospecting surveys on the Bullion Alley Trend (Wells, 2005). An early season property-scale stream silt geochemical program indicated a much larger Au target area than indicated by previous exploration. A 45 line-km survey grid was established to cover most of this area. Soil geochemical, prospecting and geological mapping outlined several east to southeast-trending Au ± Cu ± Ag targets in the west and central grid areas. A significant number of multi-gram Au values were returned from prospecting rock samples over a 1.7 km strike length.

Further work in 2004 included a compilation of Navasota drill hole data with hole collar surveys (GPS) that indicated many of the holes were poorly placed with several missing their target. Re-logging and sampling of Navasota drill core indicated that many low grade (<1 g/t) Au intervals were poorly sampled (Wells, 2005).

The airborne geophysical survey was completed in October, 2004. Preliminary magnetic and radiometric maps indicated several target areas proximal to the property, mainly to the south and southeast, which were staked between November 2004 and February 2005 and became part of the property. In the grid area, magnetic and radiometric anomalies locally showed good correlation with Au geochemical anomalies and known Au zones from drilling (Wells, 2005).

In 2005, Yankee Hat continued property-scale exploration, including stream sediment geochemical sampling and more detailed exploration on the Bullion Alley Grid following recommendations made by Wells (2004b). Exploration on the Bullion Alley Grid included road building, trenching, induced polarization and magnetic geophysical surveys, as well as two phases of diamond drilling totalling 3028.41 m (Wells, 2006b). The regional exploration indicated a new gold target area about 5 km east to northeast of the Bullion Alley Grid where highly anomalous gold-in-silt values returned 500 to 3500 ppb. Prospecting and soil sampling was recommended in this area to evaluate if the anomalies are the result of glacial dispersion from the Bullion Alley Au zones or from local bedrock gold mineralization.

Photo 1. View northeast toward the Bullion Alley zone, Fran property. Note drill access roads traversing clearcut. Excavation in foreground was for a short lived placer gold operation. Photo taken by the writer, May 29, 2013.

The first phase of diamond drilling (five holes for 1167 m) mainly re-tested the original Navasota drilling in the Hill Top area. The second phase (11 holes for 1861 m) and was designed to test a 1 km-long section of the anomalous Au in soils/prospecting trend in the western half of the Bullion Alley Grid. This trend follows an east trending, steeply dipping, crowded feldspar porphyry (monzodiorite) dyke up to 250 m wide. The Phase 1 and 2 drilling results indicated multiple Au mineralized zones with Cu, Ag and locally Pb and Zn at either contact and within the intrusive complex. Highlights from the 2005 drilling include 7.89 g/t Au, 12.78 g/t Ag, 0.54% Cu and 0.39% Zn over 4 m (hole FR-05-047), 2.94 g/t Au over 10.07 m, including 7.75 g/t Au over 3.34 m (hole FR-05-042), 2.87 g/t Au over 8.83 m, including 32.20 g/t Au, 28.85 g/t Ag and 0.88% Cu over 0.61 m (hole FR-05-048) and 4.13 g/t Au over 9.11 m (hole FR-05-043) (Wells, 2006b).

In 2006, Yankee Hat completed a 2051.12 m, 16 hole summer program of diamond drilling with encouraging results. These holes helped to define the mineralized structure indicated in earlier drilling and extended the North Contact Zone to greater than 1000 m in strike length (Murton, 2007).

Photo 2. Core storage at the Fran property. Photo take by the writer, May 29, 2013.

In 2007, Yankee Hat completed a 3,397 m, 17 hole winter drill program targeting the westward extension of the North Contact Zone and the 250 m central gap left between holes drilled in 2006 (Murton, 2007). Results returned with some of the widest and highest grade intersections encountered to date on the property. Drilling successfully infilled the central gap to depths of 140 meters below surface and confirmed that the North Contact Zone is continuously mineralized over approximately 1,200 meters of strike length, with mineralization beginning near surface. The target remained open along strike in both directions (Yankee Hat Press Releases, July 17 & 26, 2007).

The 2007 summer exploration consisted of prospecting, mapping, Induced Polarization (IP) surveys and soil sampling on two newly established grids covering an airborne magnetic anomaly (Grid A) and a strong silt and soil geochemical anomalous area (Grid B). At Grid A, 39 line-km of IP were completed on 400 m spaced lines and 597 soil samples were collected. The survey indicated a strong geophysical anomaly in the southern part of the grid, striking east-west over 3.2 km. At Grid B, 8 line-km of IP were completed on 400 m spaced lines and 395 soil samples were collected. The survey showed three strong chargeability anomalies trending north northwest. In addition, a moderate chargeability anomaly that appears to correspond to a strong alteration zone was identified. A total of 27 outcrop samples were collected from the grid areas (Yankee Hat Press Release, October 18, 2007).

6.4 2010-2011 Exploration Program

During late 2010 and early 2011, Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. ("Equity") was contracted to manage a diamond drilling program at the Fran Property by Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd. ("Yankee Hat"). This drill program comprised eight diamond drill holes drilled from eight drill sites for a total of 1988.81 m of NQ core (Branson, 2011). Crews stayed at the Inzana Lake Lodge located 8 km south of the area of work. Ridgeline Diamond Drilling of Smithers, B.C. provided drilling services and the road was cleared of snow, when necessary, by grader operator Ernie Long of Fort St. James. Mobilization of the drill crew, drill, water tank and materials was completed on December 6, 2010. Heavy snowfall created several problems that delayed the commencement of drilling until December 10, 2010. The program was completed on January 18, 2011 with a hiatus from December 20 to January 4. Water for the drill was held in a central water tank which was refilled by a water truck sourcing water from Inzana Creek.

All eight holes were surveyed using a Reflex down hole survey instrument to obtain both dip and azimuth. The presence of pyrrhotite and magnetite in the rocks may have affected the accuracy of some of the readings. The drill core was placed in 5-foot long wooden core boxes and was driven to the core facility located on the property at 408295 E, 6094195 N (NAD83 Zone 10). The core was then logged for geology and geotechnical data, photographed and it was then split using a manual splitter. Once split, half the core was placed in a sample bag and the other half was returned to the core box. The remaining core has been stored at the core facility with the rest of the historic core from the property.

The 2010-2011 drill program mainly targeted the down-dip extension of auriferous veins and vein zones of the Bullion Alley Trend. Surface grab samples from the Bullion Alley Trend have returned assays up to 227 g/t Au and 19.8 g/t Ag. The best intersections reported in prior drilling are 3.84 g/t Au over 27.60 m including 10.62 g/t over 8.30 m (hole FR-07-74); 7.91 g/t Au over 4.00 m including 19.52 g/t Au over 1.55 m (hole FR-07-047) and 5.18 g/t Au over 8.58 m including 17.62 g/t Au over 2.40 (hole FR-07-049).

All of the 2011-2012 holes returned narrower mineralized widths with lower grades compared with historic drilling. Interpretation of the drilling indicates that the auriferous veins pinch out at depth and along strike to the northwest. The zone is open, however, to the southeast. Holes FR-11-086 and FR-11-087 intersected two separate mineralization zones downslope and parallel to the main Bullion Alley Trend, interpreted as en echelon-type veins with offset and extension to the southeast. These downslope veins have potential to expand the Bullion Alley mineralized zones as no drilling has been conducted to the southeast of this zone.

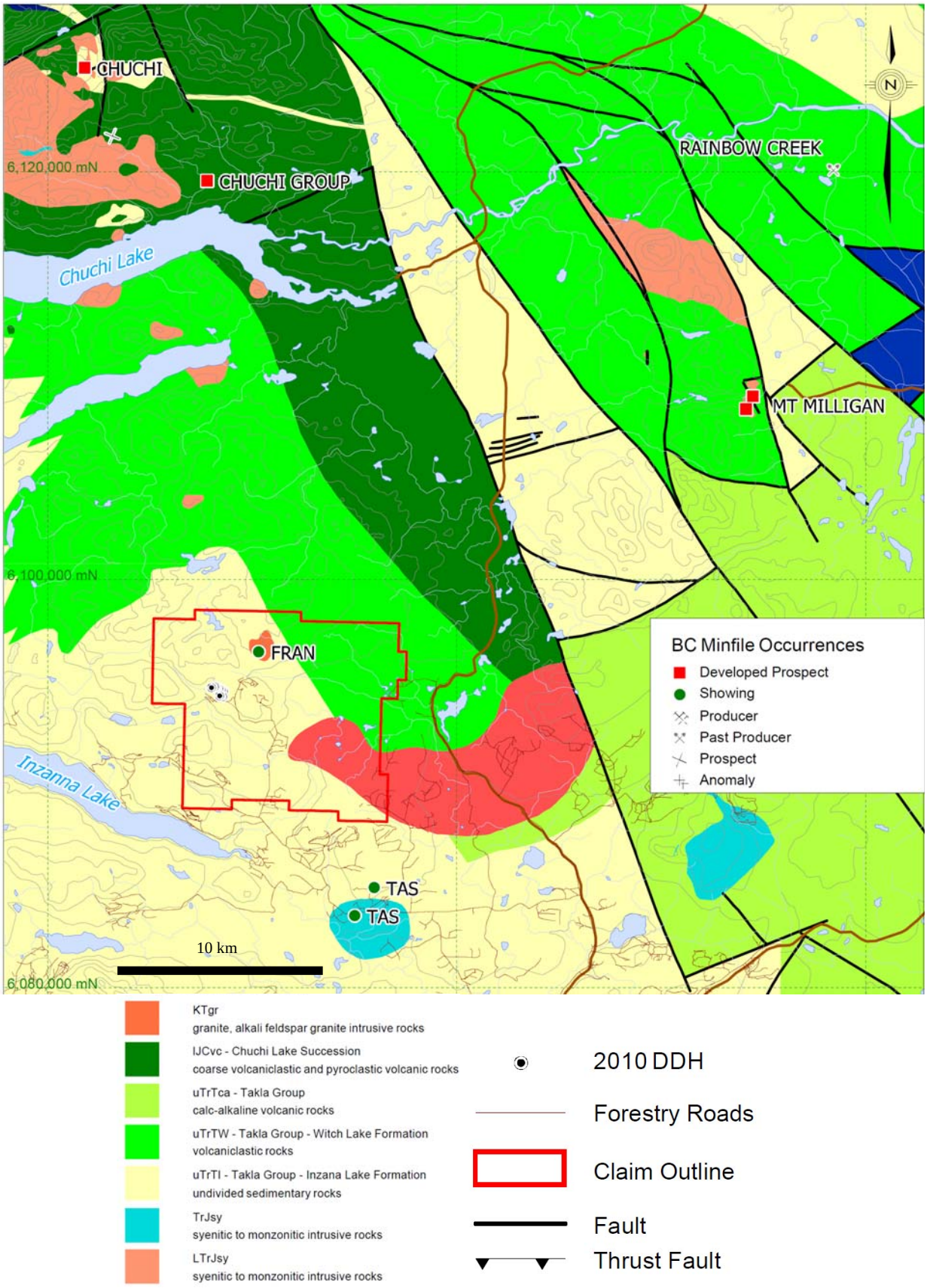

Figure 3. Regional geologic setting of the Fran property. After Branson, 2011.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The following description of the regional and property geology is abridged and modified from assessment reports prepared by the late R.C. Wells, P.Geo (Wells, 2004, 2005, 2005a).

The Fran property lies within the Quesnellia Terrain of the Canadian Cordillera which represents a Late Paleozoic to Mesozoic age island arc assemblage (Monger et.al., 1991) and is part of the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The regional geology is illustrated in Figure 3. The Quesnellia Terrain comprises volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the late Triassic to Early Jurassic age Takla Group with coeval plutons. This assemblage is juxtaposed against the Cache Creek Terrain to the west along the Pinchi Fault and to the east the mainly Paleozoic age Wolverine and Omineca Complexes. The Quesnellia Terrain in British Columbia features both alkalic (Au, Cu) and calc-alkalic (Cu, Mo) porphyry deposits. Mt. Milligan, a significant alkalic porphyry deposit (299 MT @0.45 g/t Au, 0.22% Cu) is located 30 kilometres to the northeast of the Fran (Figure 3). Several major northwesterly striking faults separate the Fran from the Mt. Milligan deposit area with thick sequences of Eocene volcanics overlying the Takla Group in the central area. This area probably represents an interbasin graben (Nelson, 1990).

Regional 1:50,000 scale geological mapping has taken place in the property area as part of the Nation Lakes project by the BC Geological Survey Branch, Nelson et al. (1991). The mapping in the Inzana Lake area is illustrated in Figure 3 which features a small part of the 93 K/16 sheet (Open File 1991-3). Much of this mapping appears to have taken place along the better exposed ridge tops with little in the valleys between.

The Takla Group in the property area is represented by the Inzana Lake Formation consisting of a northwest striking sequence of grey, green to black siliceous argillite, grey to green volcanic sandstones and minor augite bearing crystal and lapilli tuffs. This sequence is transitionally overlain by Witch Lake Formation agglomerates, lapilli tuffs and epiclastic sediments east of the property.

Takla to later age (Late Triassic or Early Jurassic) intrusive rocks mainly belonging to the diorite/monzodiorite suite occur throughout the area and range from narrow dykes to kilometer scale stocks and local intrusion breccias (TAS breccia). Many of the larger bodies are elongate with west to northwest long axes; they commonly form the higher ground and correlate well with airborne magnetic (high) features. One of the main stocks is a porphyritic

diorite body over 6 kilometres long that lies at the eastern edge of the original Fran property and is now covered by additional staking in 2004-2005.

Nelson's mapping (1991) suggests two discrete phases of folding in the Inzana Formation sediments in the property area, F2 upright folds have northwest trending axial traces with tight refolded Fl hinges.

7.2 Property Geology

Previous exploration on the Fran Property has been largely restricted to the showing and 'Bullion Alley' trend on the original Fran, Fran #2 and Fran #3 mineral claims. Outside of this area the property geology was poorly understood and relied on the regional mapping of Nelson et al. (1996) shown in Figure 4. 1998 geological mapping and 2001-2002 drilling on the Bullion Alley trend encountered a suite of porphyritic to equigranular intrusive rocks (Upper Triassic-Early Jurassic?) hosted by Inzana Formation, Takla Group (Upper Triassic) volcanic siltstones, mudstones and local tuffs (Figure 4). The intrusive rocks appear to represent a high level dyke swarm 200 to 300 metres wide, with a northwest trend that passes through the drilling areas. Inzana Lake Formation dark siltstones and fine volcaniclastic rocks are converted to hornfels and feature strong fracturing near intrusive contacts. The intrusive rocks have interpreted steep to sub-vertical contacts and consist of variably magnetic, equigranular to plagioclase-hornblende porphyritic diorite to monzodiontes. Narrow variably crowded feldspar porphyry dykes have an aphanitic groundmass and are generally non-magnetic.

7.2.1 Intrusive Rocks

The petrographic-lithogeochemical study by Wells (2002) on Navasota drill core samples distinguished three main intrusive rock types:

1. **Monzodiorite (MD):** The dominant widespread intrusive rock type forming dykes and probable stocks. These white-green mottled, medium grained diorites to monzodiorites appear equigranular but are actually crowded feldspar > hornblende porphyries. Fine groundmass mineralogy includes hornblende, quartz (<5%), K.feldspar, rhombic sphene, disseminated magnetite and some secondary epidote and carbonate. Sub-rounded variably assimilated centimeter scale xenoliths occur locally.

2. **Hornblende Porphyries (HP):** These generally form narrow dykes and feature euhedral l-3mm up to 2 cm euhedral hornblende phenocrysts. The fine groundmass consists of mixtures of K.feldspar > plagioclase with minor epidote and quartz. Remnant plagioclase phenocrysts may be present. Monzonite compositions are indicated.

3. **Plagioclase Porphyries (PP):** These leucocratic white to grey, crowded feldspar porphyries feature euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts 1- 4mm in length (some perthite) with local flow alignment. Other minor phenocrysts phases include hornblende (chlorite altered), sphene and rarer prismatic quartz. These phenocrysts occur in an extremely fine groundmass with mixtures of quartz, plagioclase and K.feldspar. Narrow plagioclase porphyry dykes often appear syn-mineral. The only sample taken from the KBE showing area was an intrusive of this type. The mineralogy of these intrusive rocks are consistent with dacite to rhyodacite compositions.

The mineralogical and geochemical features of the three intrusive rock types suggest a comagmatic suite with transitional high K. calc-alkaline to silica saturated alkaline affinity (Wells, 2002).

7.2.2 Inzana Lake Formation, Country Rocks (uTrTl)

Within the drilling area there are scattered outcrops of extremely fine grained, green to black sedimentary rocks, mainly mudstones, cherty (altered) siltstones and local tuffs. In drill logs these units often consist of deformed, variably altered and locally banded biotite hornfels. The same drill logs indicate narrow intervals of augite porphyry flows (APF) within the sedimentary sequence. These commonly are bleached-altered with chilled contacts.

7.2.3 Structure

Numerous fault and fault zones are apparent with a variety of interpreted trends including northwest and northeast, steep north dips appear to predominate. The drill logs indicated moderate to strong brittle deformation along some intrusive contacts, especially in the adjacent hornfels-argillites (local brecciation and strong veining). Late chloritic structural zones in the drilling at Hill Top have interpreted shallow dips to the north. These are up to 20 metres wide (DDH FR-001) and are comparable with structure exposed in the road bend to the east. A similar shallow dipping fault zone has also been interpreted (at depth) in the Roadside area in holes FR-005 to 008.

7.2.4 Metamorphism

Mineral assemblages more distal to felsic intrusives suggest prehnite-pumpellyite to greenschist facies of regional metamorphism. Contact metamorphism is widespread proximal to felsic dykes and stocks. Aureoles are generally narrow with flinty biotite hornfels, however it is often difficult to distinguish biotite alteration from metamorphism.

7.3 Mineralization

A surface examination of Fran mineralization for Placer Dome (Wells, 1999) indicated a variety of styles of gold mineralization in the grid (Bullion Alley) area. This mineralization is hosted by monzodiorite intrusions proximal to contacts with hornfels-metasediments.

1. Quartz veinlet stockwork zones with associated K.feldspar alteration in the Hill Top (Upper Showing) area. These were overprinted by later north dipping, chloritic structural zones and returned up to 0.83 g/t Au from 2 metre chips (grab samples returned up to 3 g/t Au).

2. Also in the Hill Top area, deformed east trending quartz veins up to 50 cm wide with silicified and K. feldspar altered wallrocks. These contain arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena chalcopyrite and brown sphalerite and returned gold values up to 19.4 g/t (1.8 metre chip sample) with significant Ag, As, Zn, Cu and Pb values.

3. In the Lower Showing (Roadside) area, NNW trending highly oxidized fracture zones with visible gold, grab samples returned up to 227 g/t Au and 19.8 g/t Ag.

A fourth area of mineralization 400 metres south of 1 and 2 called the Middle Zone was located by U. Mowat (2000) in dark colored hornfels? adjacent to a dyke. One grab sample with very fine disseminated sulfides returned 7.68 g/t Au.

The drilling programs by Navasota (2001-2002) returned numerous multi-gram gold intersections with a variety of associated metals from Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Mo and As. Some of these featured visible gold. This mineralization is predominantly associated with structurally controlled quartz vein-alteration zones containing heavy sulfide concentrations, in particular pyrrhotite and/or pyrite, variable chalcopyrite, local sphalerite, arsenopyrite and molybdenite.

The vein mineralization is intrusive or sediment (hornfels) hosted and at either edge of the dyke swarm. The Mid-Ridge and Hill Top (quartz-arsenopyrite vein) areas are proximal to the north intrusive contact, Hill Top (Locality#10) and Roadside (Lower Showing) are proximal to the south.

There are a variety of styles of vein mineralization; four main styles were outlined during the 2002 petrographic study by the author (Wells, 2002):

7.3.1 Quartz-Sulfide Veins with Au, Ag (Cu)

This is the predominant auriferous vein type in the drilling area and is associated with the higher grade gold intersections. These veins have steep dips and are hosted by either

intrusive rocks or hornfels-country rocks proximal to contacts. The textures often indicate multi-stage veins and wallrock replacements along fracture zones and faults. Quartz is the main gangue mineral followed by carbonate, chlorite and epidote. There are highly variable amounts of sulfide minerals and silicate-carbonate gangue in veins. Sulfides include fine to coarse grained aggregated-disseminations of pyrite and pyrrhotite. Minor dark Fe sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and rare galena may be present. Gold was observed in several thin sections and hand specimens with several modes:

1) Sub-rounded to angular solid inclusions in massive pyrrhotite and less common pyrite. Some angular electrum inclusions up to 300 microns occur in pyrrhotite.

2) As clusters of angular free gold grains in vein quartz up to 150 microns

3) Gold and/or electrum veinlets and stringers in fractured grains and at fractured quartz grain boundaries. Up to 100 micron elongate grains.

4) Extremely fine <5 micron to 60 micron gold inclusions in chalcopyrite.

5) At sulfide grain boundaries-pyrite, pyrrhotite chalcopyrite and sphalerite, up to 40 micron grains.

The above gold modes are texturally both early (1) and late (2 to 5). Some remobilization of gold is suggested.

Many quartz-sulfide veins feature narrow zones of intense K-feldspar alteration in the wallrock.

7.3.2 Polymetallic veins hosted by Country Rocks with Au, Ag, Zn, Cu, Pb and As

Several holes encountered quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins and stockworks hosted by variably fractured country rock hornfels (siltstone, argillite). These veins and veinlets contain variable amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and arsenopyrite. Gold values are generally much lower than in the previous vein type, they are often in the 0.1 to 1 g/t range locally up to 8.25 g/'t. Silver to gold ratios are noticeably higher in this type of vein and there are generally higher arsenic, lead and zinc values.

7.3.3 Amphibole Veins with Cu-Au (Ag)

These are less common and hosted by monzodiorite porphyry dykes mainly in the Lower Showing (Roadside) area. Medium to coarse grained pyrite and chalcopyrite are associated with deformed hornblende veins with fine disseminated chalcopyrite >pyrrhotite and pyrite

in the wallrock. These vein intervals have returned copper values up to 0.92%, gold up to 2.94 g/'t, silver up to 5.4 g/t and appear to be early stage (late magmatic).

7.3.4 Quartz-Albite Veins

This is a less common intrusive hosted vein type that was noted in the drilling at the Hill Top area. These veins feature variably deformed coarse grained quartz and tabular albite with interstitial carbonate, extremely fine arsenopyrite and pyrite. The wallrock are earbonate-epidote-sericite altered. Gold values are low elevated, 100 ppb up to 1.1 g/t.

Fine quartz ± epidote ± chlorite ± pyrite veinlets are mainly post mineral (rare chalcopyrite) and occur in monzodiorite and porphyries. These veinlets are penetrative, locally cutting earlier mineralized veins.

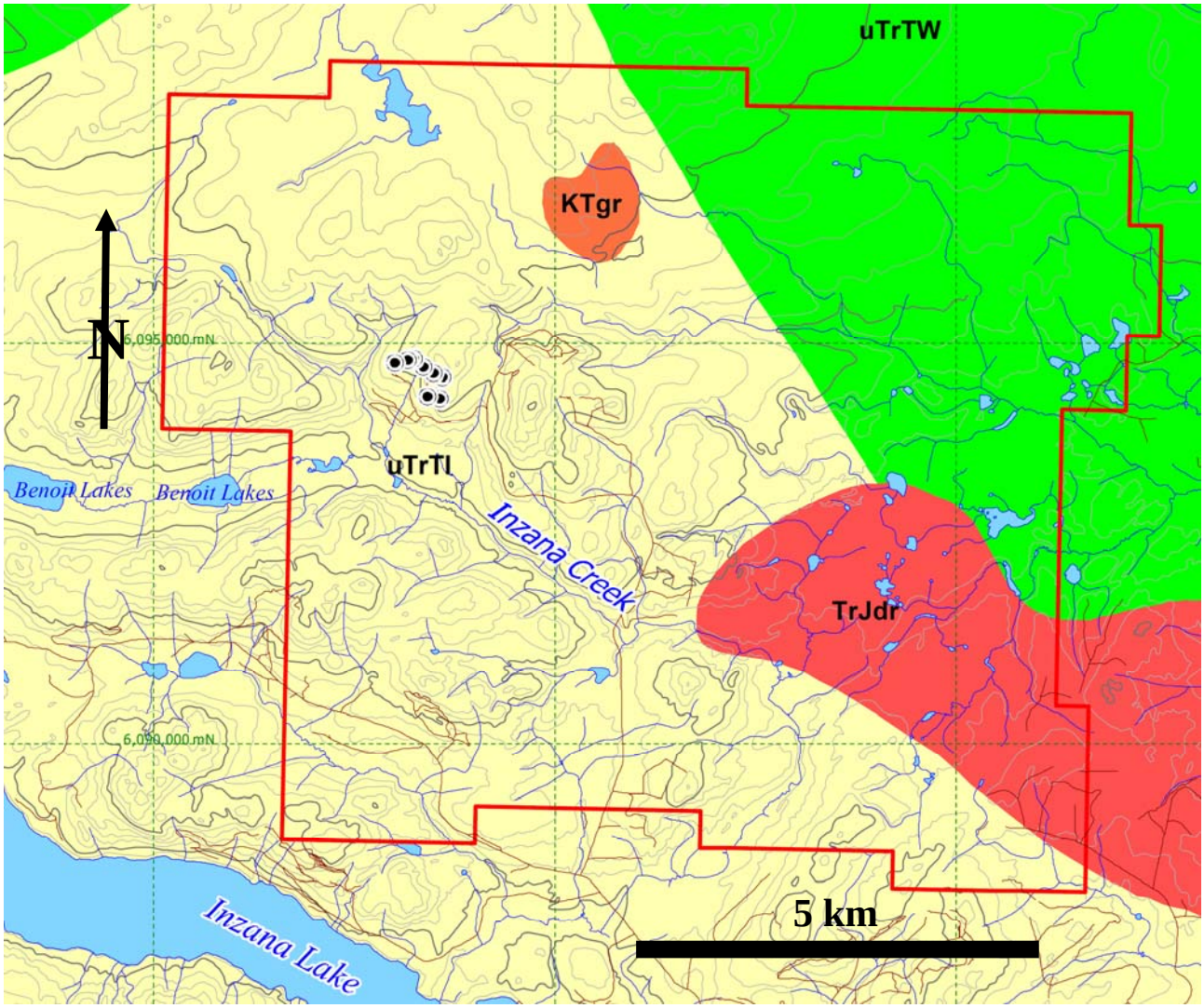

Figure 4. Property geology. See Figure 3 for legend. After Branson, 2011.

8 Deposit Types

The following discussion of deposit types on the Fran property is from an assessment report prepared by Branson (2011).

The dominant style of mineralization in the Bullion Alley area can be classified as auriferous quartz-sulphide veins and wallrock replacements that appear to be intrusion-related. The limited information on the KBE mineralization indicates an intrusion-hosted disseminated Cu-Au system with a probable porphyry affinity. The Bullion Alley Trend auriferous vein systems have several features in common with the Au deposits of the past producing Rossland Camp in British Columbia. This camp historically was the second largest Au producer in BC (3.5 M oz) with significant Ag and Cu. 98% of the ore was from the 'Main Veins' of Le Roi, Centre Star, Nickel Plate, War Eagle and Josie orebodies (Wells, 2004).

The intrusive settings for both Fran and Rossland mineralization are in the Quesnellia Terrane (Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age). The Fran setting appears to be at a more felsic, transitional alkaline-calcalkaline and higher level than the alkaline Rossland monzonites. Rossland features a much larger intrusive mass with a broad thermal aureole (Wells, 2004).

The styles of veining, vein mineralogy (metal distribution of Au, Ag, and Cu), high sulphide content, geometries, gangue mineralogy and alteration are very similar. Gold mineralized veins at Bullion Alley and Rossland are generally steeply dipping with fracture/fault fillings and wallrock replacements. K-feldspar wallrock alteration is not well documented at Rossland. The hornfels-contact related veins at Bullion Alley are similar to the augite porphyry-sediment hosted veins in the South Belt at Rossland. The gangue is more sericite and carbonate rich, also pyrite> pyrrhotite> sphalerite> arsenopyrite > galena (some variations). At Rossland these veins have lower Au (3 g/t), high Ag, Zn and insignificant Cu compared to the 'Main Veins'. The 'Main Veins' at Rossland were mined within a 600 by 1200 m area and had variable southeast and southwest trends. These veins were centimetre to tens of metres in width, often with en-echelon ore shoots along strike and depth. The dip dimension was commonly greater than strike length, locally exceeding 1 km (Wells, 2004).

9 Exploration

Manto Gold has not done any exploration on the Fran property since settlement of the lawsuit with Yankee Hat. Previous exploration on the Fran property is described in the History section of this report.

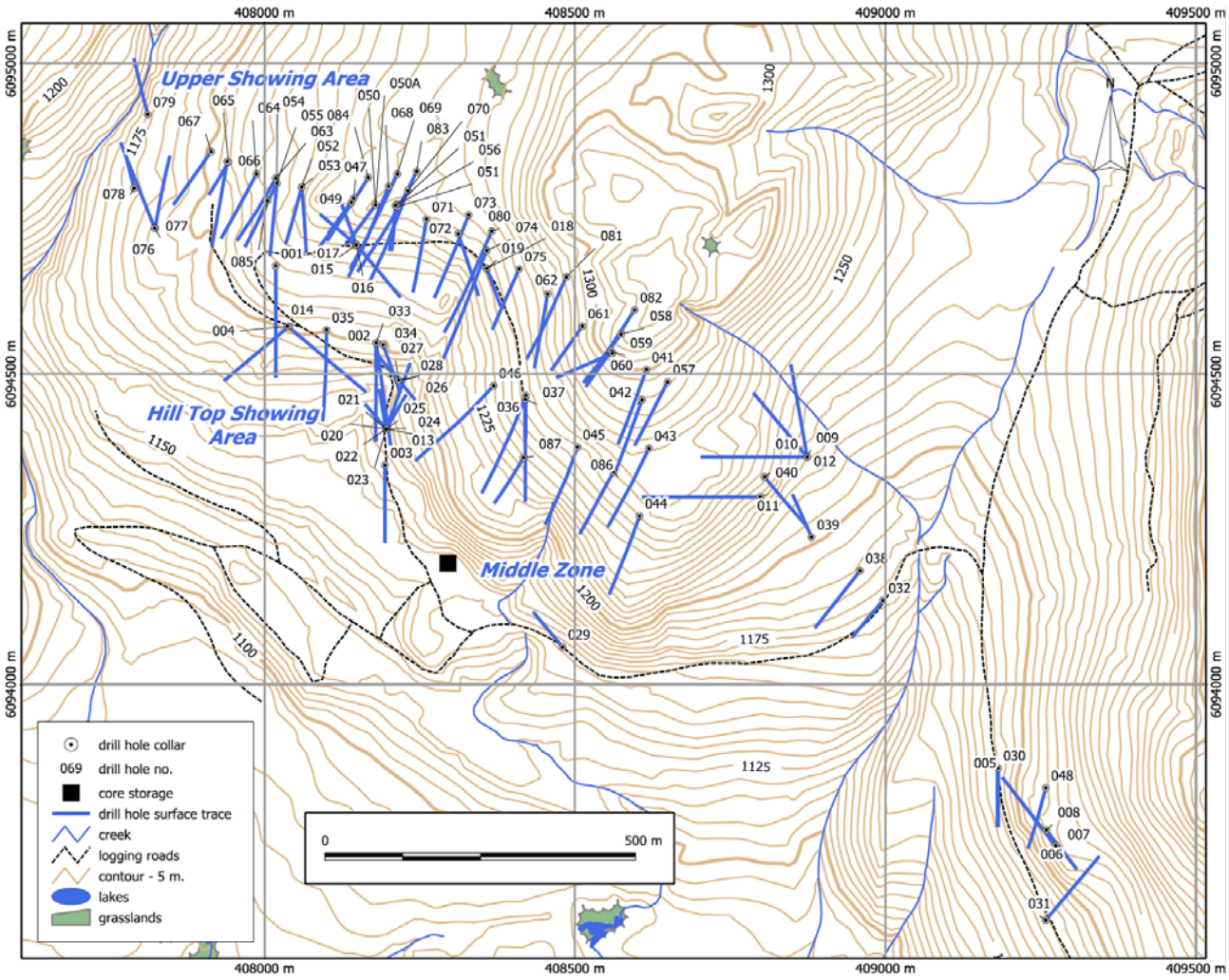

Figure 5. Drill hole location map. See Table 2 for drill hole information.

10 Drilling

Manto Gold has not completed any new drilling on the Fran property. As described in the History section of this report there has been a significant amount of drilling done on the property. To date a total of 15,574.87 metres of diamond drilling has been completed in 87 drill holes. Table 2 is a summary of the drill holes completed. The location of these drill holes is shown in Figure 5. Table 3 is a listing of all drill hole intersections in excess of 1.0

grams per tonne Au (1 ppm Au). The assay intervals in Table 3 represent core lengths sampled and do not necessarily correlate with the true widths of the mineralized zones intersected. These intersections are displayed as bar graphs along the surface trace of drill holes in Figure 6. There is a strong northwest-southeast trend to the Au intersections which is consistent with the trend of shear zones and Au-bearing veins on the property. The veins and shear zones are reported to dip steeply to the northeast (Figure 7).

Table 2. Diamond drill holes, Fran property.

Map No.	Hole	Year	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Inclination	Length
001	FR-01-001	2001	408018	6094674	1218	180	-45	254.20
002	FR-01-002	2001	408180	6094550	1203	172	-45	229.82
003	FR-01-003	2001	408194	6094353	1168	180	-45	176.75
004	FR-01-004	2001	408040	6094577	1203	230	-45	194.46
005	FR-01-005	2001	409181	6093865	1185	180	-45	134.72
006	FR-02-006	2002	409274	6093740	1217	322	-45	198.12
007	FR-02-007	2002	409274	6093740	1217	322	-65	220.98
008	FR-02-008	2002	409259	6093765	1216	142	-65	190.50
009	FR-02-009	2002	408874	6094366	1220	350	-45	214.88
010	FR-02-010	2002	408874	6094366	1220	270	-45	242.32
011	FR-02-011	2002	408798	6094302	1235	270	-45	268.22
012	FR-02-012	2002	408874	6094366	1220	320	-55	236.22
013	FR-02-013	2002	408196	6094411	1174	20	-45	161.39
014	FR-02-014	2002	408037	6094577	1203	130	-45	235.31
015	FR-02-015	2002	408148	6094708	1232	340	-45	103.63
016	FR-02-016	2002	408148	6094708	1232	310	-45	108.20
017	FR-02-017	2002	408148	6094708	1232	140	-45	156.97
018	FR-02-018	2002	408358	6094670	1247	160	-45	26.82
019	FR-02-019	2002	408358	6094670	1247	160	-60	129.34
020	FR-02-020	2002	408196	6094411	1174	320	-55	92.96
021	FR-02-021	2002	408196	6094411	1174	320	-70	117.35
022	FR-02-022	2002	408196	6094411	1174	350	-47	95.71
023	FR-02-023	2002	408196	6094411	1174	350	-65	82.60
024	FR-02-024	2002	408196	6094411	1174	20	-57	64.31
025	FR-02-025	2002	408196	6094411	1174	30	-45	91.44
026	FR-02-026	2002	408216	6094490	1181	320	-74	196.60
027	FR-02-027	2002	408216	6094490	1181	360	-90	187.45
028	FR-02-028	2002	408216	6094490	1181	140	-65	99.06
029	FR-02-029	2002	408480	6094060	1152	320	-55	129.54
030	FR-02-030	2002	409181	6093865	1185	180	-65	135.95
031	FR-02-031	2002	409258	6093620	1182	40	-50	209.09
032	FR-02-032	2002	408996	6094135	1177	220	-45	109.73
033	FR-05-033	2005	408180	6094550	1203	180	-46	224.64
034	FR-05-034	2005	408191	6094547	1200	160	-70	238.05
035	FR-05-035	2005	408100	6094571	1200	181	-47	212.45
036	FR-05-036	2005	408421	6094465	1252	202	-47	245.97
037	FR-05-037	2005	408420	6094459	1252	180	-50	245.67
038	FR-05-038	2005	408959	6094183	1189	218	-50	178.92
039	FR-05-039	2005	408881	6094237	1202	336	-45	107.29

Map No.	Hole	Year	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Inclination	Length
040	FR-05-040	2005	408805	6094334	1243	140	-53	172.82
041	FR-05-041	2005	408615	6094507	1300	200	-45	181.36
042	FR-05-042	2005	408608	6094458	1289	200	-45	179.83
043	FR-05-043	2005	408619	6094380	1271	206	-45	199.03
044	FR-05-044	2005	408604	6094271	1255	200	-45	185.92
045	FR-05-045	2005	408504	6094382	1246	200	-45	188.06
046	FR-05-046	2005	408369	6094481	1234	223	-45	236.22
047	FR-05-047	2005	408144	6094783	1247	216	-45	99.67
048	FR-05-048	2005	409258	6093833	1215	195	-45	141.43
049	FR-06-049	2006	408140	6094776	1247	212	-60	147.22
050	FR-06-050	2006	408179	6094772	1257	216	-45	14.33
050	FR-06-050	2006	408179	6094772	1257	218	-53	124.05
051	FR-06-051	2006	408214	6094769	1250	190	-45	125.58
051	FR-06-051	2006	408213	6094773	1251	188	-64	69.19
052	FR-06-052	2006	408060	6094801	1235	175	-43	146.30
053	FR-06-053	2006	408060	6094801	1235	195	-53	157.58
054	FR-06-054	2006	408020	6094807	1223	185	-46	169.77
055	FR-06-055	2006	408020	6094807	1223	207	-55	110.34
056	FR-06-056	2006	408211	6094771	1250	184	-54	125.58
057	FR-06-057	2006	408649	6094487	1297	207	-42	155.45
058	FR-06-058	2006	408574	6094564	1318	218	-53	161.89
059	FR-06-059	2006	408558	6094537	1306	215	-48	104.24
060	FR-06-060	2006	408560	6094533	1310	247	-47	143.56
061	FR-06-061	2006	408512	6094577	1297	215	-44	121.31
062	FR-06-062	2006	408456	6094629	1270	190	-48	180.44
063	FR-07-063	2007	408018	6094815	1223	208	-65	261.28
064	FR-07-064	2007	407987	6094822	1220	208	-50	183.84
065	FR-07-065	2007	407942	6094841	1208	210	-50	89.94
066	FR-07-066	2007	407940	6094842	1208	190	-49	207.01
067	FR-07-067	2007	407914	6094858	1200	215	-49	160.06
068	FR-07-068	2007	408200	6094802	1248	203	-52	254.27
069	FR-07-069	2007	408214	6094822	1249	205	-50	264.33
070	FR-07-070	2007	408231	6094795	1252	202	-50	246.04
071	FR-07-071	2007	408261	6094749	1248	190	-46	169.82
072	FR-07-072	2007	408312	6094726	1248	161	-49	160.67
073	FR-07-073	2007	408329	6094756	1255	202	-50	222.26
074	FR-07-074	2007	408358	6094699	1250	201	-48	303.96
075	FR-07-075	2007	408410	6094669	1262	204	-46	154.57
076	FR-07-076	2007	407824	6094735	1192	10	-49	182.01
077	FR-07-077	2007	407823	6094735	1192	339	-52	242.99
078	FR-07-078	2007	407790	6094799	1180	346	-50	103.05
079	FR-07-079	2007	407812	6094918	1180	346	-60	191.16
080	FR-10-080	2010	408366	6094730	1256	204	-57	331.01
081	FR-10-081	2010	408486	6094656	1293	205	-53	250.24
082	FR-10-082	2010	408596	6094603	1315	214	-55	252.37
083	FR-11-083	2011	408245	6094826	1259	205	-57	346.86
084	FR-11-084	2011	408167	6094816	1253	212	-57	252.37
085	FR-11-085	2011	408005	6094779	1224	205	-57	151.79
086	FR-11-086	2011	408562	6094342	1267	210	-55	200.56

Map No.	Hole	Year	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Inclination	Length
087	FR-11-087	2011	408417	6094365	1239	210	-65	203.61

Note: drill hole coordinates are NAD 83, Zone 10 15,574.87

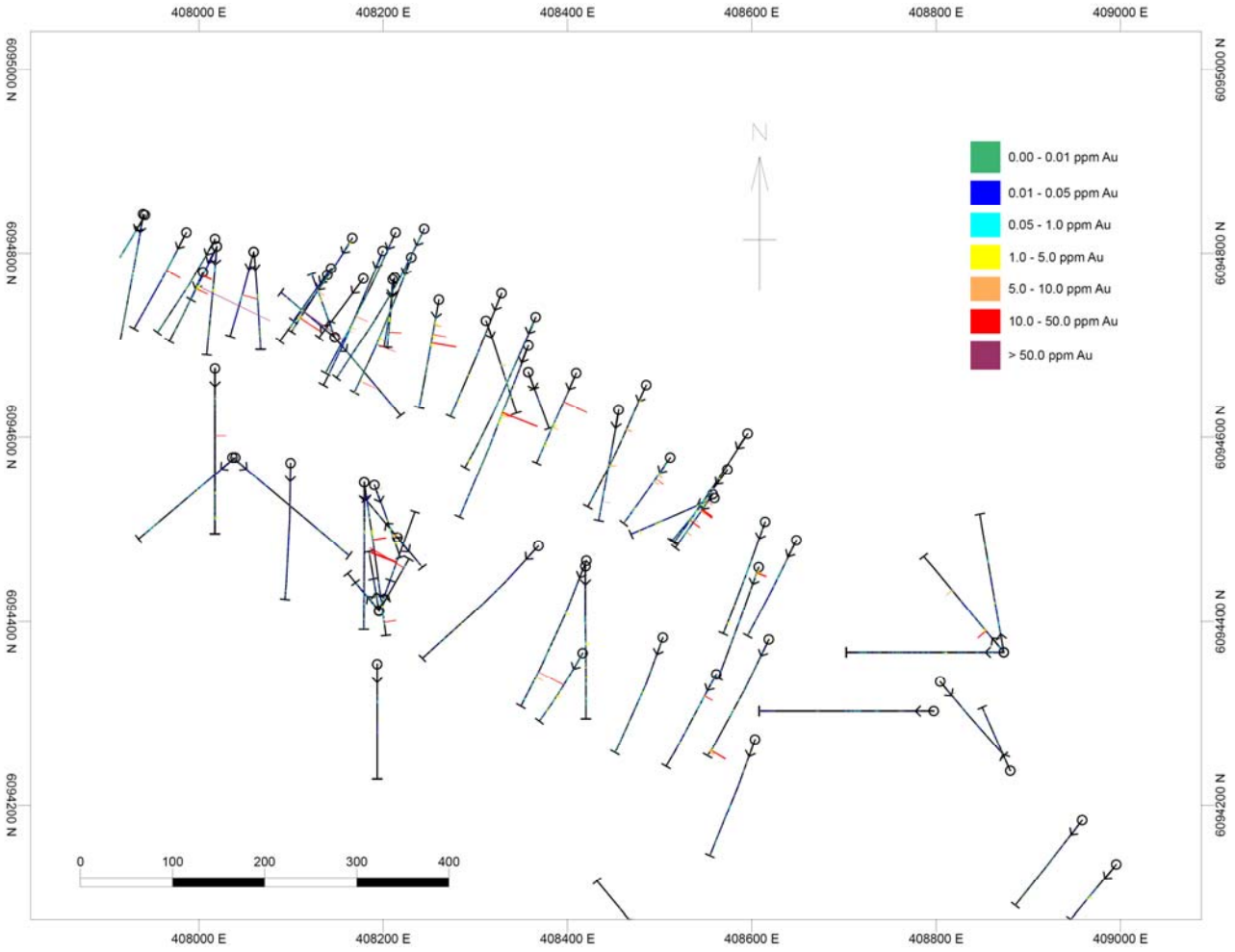

Figure 6. Drill hole plan showing significant gold intersections as a bar graph along the drill hole surface trace. See Figure 5 for drill hole numbers associated with the holes plotted.

Table 3. Significant drill hole intersections (Au >= 1.0 ppm)

Hole	From	To	Length	Au ppm
FR-01-001	46.00	47.00	1.00	1.08
FR-01-001	102.75	103.30	0.55	12.10
FR-01-001	191.40	192.75	1.35	1.23
FR-01-001	229.00	230.00	1.00	3.25
FR-01-001	230.00	231.00	1.00	2.27
FR-01-002	44.00	44.65	0.65	1.45
FR-01-002	53.50	54.00	0.50	1.26
FR-01-002	75.00	75.60	0.60	4.16
FR-01-002	78.00	79.00	1.00	2.06

Hole	From	To	Length	Au ppm
FR-01-002	79.00	80.00	1.00	1.36
FR-01-002	80.00	81.00	1.00	1.57
FR-01-002	81.00	82.00	1.00	2.34
FR-01-002	88.70	90.00	1.30	14.70
FR-01-002	187.00	189.00	2.00	2.18
FR-01-002	206.00	207.00	1.00	1.05
FR-01-002	210.00	211.00	1.00	13.20
FR-01-004	77.00	78.05	1.05	1.81
FR-01-004	82.00	83.00	1.00	2.23
FR-01-004	164.00	165.00	1.00	1.08
FR-01-005	76.60	77.50	0.90	2.94
FR-01-005	81.00	82.00	1.00	1.25
FR-01-005	90.00	91.00	1.00	2.22
FR-01-005	94.00	95.00	1.00	1.42
FR-01-005	102.55	103.33	0.78	6.26
FR-01-005	108.81	109.27	0.46	2.07
FR-01-005	126.50	129.24	2.74	1.00
FR-02-006	40.30	41.20	0.90	16.21
FR-02-008	21.75	23.30	1.55	18.00
FR-02-009	77.00	79.00	2.00	1.99
FR-02-010	88.00	90.00	2.00	2.41
FR-02-012	52.75	54.00	1.25	11.50
FR-02-012	54.00	56.00	2.00	2.26
FR-02-012	56.00	58.30	2.30	2.09
FR-02-012	150.00	151.00	1.00	1.59
FR-02-012	151.00	152.00	1.00	1.00
FR-02-012	152.00	153.00	1.00	1.82
FR-02-012	153.00	154.00	1.00	8.25
FR-02-013	78.00	80.00	2.00	30.11
FR-02-015	59.00	61.00	2.00	1.15
FR-02-015	61.00	62.70	1.70	1.03
FR-02-015	65.00	67.00	2.00	1.01
FR-02-016	95.00	97.00	2.00	1.21
FR-02-024	23.75	25.00	1.25	1.21
FR-02-025	75.50	76.25	0.75	42.80
FR-02-026	40.70	42.00	1.30	2.26
FR-02-026	42.00	44.00	2.00	4.09
FR-02-026	46.00	48.00	2.00	1.46
FR-02-027	45.45	46.00	0.55	1.75
FR-02-027	46.00	48.00	2.00	2.49
FR-02-027	147.00	149.00	2.00	1.03

Hole	From	To	Length	Au ppm
FR-02-027	149.00	151.00	2.00	3.47
FR-02-027	153.00	155.00	2.00	1.02
FR-02-027	155.00	157.00	2.00	2.74
FR-02-027	157.00	159.00	2.00	1.82
FR-02-027	159.00	160.90	1.90	1.74
FR-02-027	160.90	163.00	2.10	15.90
FR-02-027	163.00	165.00	2.00	6.83
FR-02-027	165.00	166.00	1.00	18.70
FR-02-028	92.00	93.00	1.00	1.14
FR-02-030	71.80	72.75	0.95	1.26
FR-02-031	184.60	185.30	0.70	6.60
FR-02-032	63.35	65.00	1.65	3.50
FR-02-032	68.50	69.80	1.30	1.32
FR-05-033	62.20	62.80	0.60	1.16
FR-05-033	75.80	76.80	1.00	1.86
FR-05-033	76.80	77.80	1.00	2.25
FR-05-034	16.67	17.37	0.70	6.68
FR-05-034	119.22	120.10	0.88	2.64
FR-05-034	165.15	166.15	1.00	1.88
FR-05-034	166.15	167.15	1.00	1.17
FR-05-034	167.15	168.20	1.05	8.78
FR-05-034	170.50	172.00	1.50	1.25
FR-05-034	173.00	173.72	0.72	6.83
FR-05-034	191.92	193.10	1.18	1.34
FR-05-034	193.10	194.10	1.00	4.90
FR-05-034	194.10	194.80	0.70	1.73
FR-05-036	88.00	89.00	1.00	4.44
FR-05-036	155.62	156.15	0.53	3.50
FR-05-036	188.90	189.51	0.61	30.50
FR-05-036	197.21	197.73	0.52	9.44
FR-05-036	202.16	202.80	0.64	2.19
FR-05-037	128.25	129.33	1.08	4.27
FR-05-037	165.73	166.73	1.00	1.86
FR-05-037	182.33	183.33	1.00	2.46
FR-05-040	31.60	32.30	0.70	5.05
FR-05-040	60.40	61.40	1.00	1.93
FR-05-041	135.43	136.40	0.97	1.19
FR-05-041	163.32	164.70	1.38	3.01
FR-05-042	6.43	8.23	1.80	4.97
FR-05-042	8.23	9.77	1.54	11.00
FR-05-042	9.77	11.10	1.33	1.10

Hole	From	To	Length	Au ppm
FR-05-042	12.53	13.40	0.87	1.20
FR-05-042	14.55	15.33	0.78	1.28
FR-05-043	120.50	122.00	1.50	1.27
FR-05-043	187.96	189.16	1.20	2.56
FR-05-043	189.16	190.56	1.40	18.00
FR-05-043	190.56	191.40	0.84	1.74
FR-05-043	191.80	193.21	1.41	5.09
FR-05-044	39.33	39.66	0.33	3.49
FR-05-045	89.00	90.52	1.52	2.25
FR-05-045	138.50	139.50	1.00	1.16
FR-05-046	161.90	162.90	1.00	1.02
FR-05-046	175.87	176.20	0.33	4.74
FR-05-047	77.60	78.10	0.50	55.30
FR-05-047	78.10	78.60	0.50	2.63
FR-05-047	78.60	79.15	0.55	2.33
FR-05-048	47.85	48.77	0.92	6.20
FR-05-048	95.48	95.98	0.50	70.40
FR-06-049	10.00	10.70	0.70	1.67
FR-06-049	109.70	110.20	0.50	9.75
FR-06-049	110.20	110.74	0.54	3.18
FR-06-049	110.74	112.10	1.36	25.20
FR-06-050A	45.27	47.45	2.18	1.18
FR-06-050A	59.00	59.45	0.45	13.31
FR-06-050A	59.45	60.45	1.00	1.12
FR-06-050A	63.10	63.50	0.40	5.05
FR-06-050A	84.57	85.35	0.78	3.31
FR-06-050A	85.35	86.11	0.76	1.44
FR-06-050A	86.11	86.95	0.84	1.10
FR-06-050A	107.75	108.57	0.82	1.04
FR-06-050A	110.25	111.50	1.25	1.19
FR-06-050A	113.55	114.29	0.74	5.00
FR-06-050A	114.29	114.78	0.49	5.10
FR-06-051	66.14	66.83	0.69	1.05
FR-06-051	66.83	67.83	1.00	1.48
FR-06-051	78.04	79.02	0.98	1.73
FR-06-051	79.02	83.60	4.58	1.91
FR-06-051	83.60	84.00	0.40	2.75
FR-06-051	84.00	84.43	0.43	3.30
FR-06-052	64.63	66.14	1.51	2.70
FR-06-053	79.80	80.30	0.50	16.70
FR-06-053	80.73	81.90	1.17	1.14

Hole	From	To	Length	Au ppm
FR-06-054	68.30	70.73	2.43	3.47
FR-06-055	59.72	60.90	1.18	10.63
FR-06-055	81.71	82.23	0.52	87.97
FR-06-055	82.23	83.66	1.43	4.56
FR-06-055	83.66	85.16	1.50	1.61
FR-06-055	85.16	86.46	1.30	1.90
FR-06-055	86.46	87.55	1.09	4.70
FR-06-055	87.55	88.45	0.90	13.86
FR-06-055	88.45	89.95	1.50	1.96
FR-06-056	97.10	97.85	0.75	13.70
FR-06-057	115.89	116.75	0.86	1.21
FR-06-058	63.16	63.90	0.74	1.12
FR-06-058	69.80	70.43	0.63	1.33
FR-06-058	70.43	70.93	0.50	2.65
FR-06-058	72.90	73.64	0.74	4.54
FR-06-058	93.30	94.80	1.50	1.06
FR-06-058	107.63	108.40	0.77	8.55
FR-06-058	113.60	114.85	1.25	13.20
FR-06-058	114.85	116.10	1.25	2.24
FR-06-058	116.10	117.60	1.50	1.04
FR-06-058	152.40	152.90	0.50	2.04
FR-06-059	28.75	30.04	1.29	12.10
FR-06-059	30.04	32.08	2.04	14.15
FR-06-059	32.08	33.60	1.52	5.69
FR-06-059	73.20	74.08	0.88	6.71
FR-06-060	28.80	31.10	2.30	1.19
FR-06-060	93.50	95.10	1.60	1.56
FR-06-060	97.89	99.07	1.18	1.56
FR-06-060	101.63	102.49	0.86	2.50
FR-06-060	128.58	129.70	1.12	4.81
FR-06-061	29.65	30.72	1.07	2.42
FR-06-061	31.33	32.50	1.17	5.87
FR-06-061	38.76	39.26	0.50	10.84
FR-06-061	43.48	44.31	0.83	6.67
FR-06-061	45.77	46.77	1.00	1.20
FR-06-061	92.15	94.34	2.19	1.48
FR-06-062	79.86	80.45	0.59	2.25
FR-06-062	90.26	90.66	0.40	8.10
FR-06-062	90.66	91.24	0.58	8.46
FR-06-062	91.24	92.05	0.81	3.29
FR-06-062	101.20	102.59	1.39	1.38

Hole	From	To	Length	Au ppm
FR-06-062	149.92	150.34	0.42	8.07
FR-07-063	136.60	137.90	1.30	1.13
FR-07-063	140.80	142.30	1.50	2.76
FR-07-064	71.80	73.30	1.50	17.30
FR-07-065	72.20	73.80	1.60	1.35
FR-07-066	72.50	73.75	1.25	1.47
FR-07-066	91.50	92.40	0.90	1.17
FR-07-066	96.30	97.10	0.80	1.00
FR-07-066	100.20	102.00	1.80	1.91
FR-07-067	148.45	148.95	0.50	3.42
FR-07-068	124.05	124.55	0.50	14.00
FR-07-068	127.10	128.10	1.00	1.13
FR-07-068	129.10	129.65	0.55	3.65
FR-07-068	145.30	145.80	0.50	6.02
FR-07-068	145.80	146.55	0.75	2.37
FR-07-068	146.55	147.10	0.55	2.24
FR-07-069	146.80	147.60	0.80	2.19
FR-07-069	156.70	158.20	1.50	1.75
FR-07-069	171.25	172.00	0.75	2.14
FR-07-069	175.40	177.00	1.60	1.24
FR-07-069	185.05	185.45	0.40	5.71
FR-07-070	35.75	36.35	0.60	1.72
FR-07-070	131.05	131.45	0.40	2.01
FR-07-070	132.25	132.85	0.60	1.92
FR-07-070	137.75	138.25	0.50	1.07
FR-07-070	146.75	148.00	1.25	3.04
FR-07-070	149.40	150.10	0.70	6.12
FR-07-070	150.90	151.40	0.50	3.41
FR-07-070	151.95	153.00	1.05	1.86
FR-07-070	154.65	155.15	0.50	2.87
FR-07-070	160.15	160.65	0.50	22.40
FR-07-070	194.40	195.00	0.60	1.29
FR-07-070	225.20	225.75	0.55	19.30
FR-07-070	225.75	226.25	0.50	4.25
FR-07-070	244.80	245.97	1.17	1.02
FR-07-071	34.00	35.70	1.70	1.08
FR-07-071	37.00	39.50	2.50	3.34
FR-07-071	39.50	41.00	1.50	7.48
FR-07-071	55.00	55.40	0.40	14.90
FR-07-071	55.40	57.00	1.60	1.10
FR-07-071	57.00	59.10	2.10	1.96

Hole	From	To	Length	Au ppm
FR-07-071	59.10	60.60	1.50	2.80
FR-07-071	67.70	69.00	1.30	27.10
FR-07-071	70.10	71.70	1.60	1.62
FR-07-071	71.70	73.00	1.30	2.05
FR-07-071	73.00	73.70	0.70	3.64
FR-07-071	104.50	105.76	1.26	1.62
FR-07-071	116.40	116.90	0.50	1.89
FR-07-072	78.90	79.90	1.00	5.18
FR-07-072	96.60	97.80	1.20	1.28
FR-07-072	106.10	106.90	0.80	1.51
FR-07-072	116.70	118.00	1.30	1.00
FR-07-072	132.40	133.90	1.50	1.76
FR-07-073	146.80	148.40	1.60	1.67
FR-07-073	180.60	181.70	1.10	1.17
FR-07-073	193.16	194.16	1.00	4.03
FR-07-074	69.40	70.80	1.40	3.20
FR-07-074	113.10	114.30	1.20	1.98
FR-07-074	114.30	115.50	1.20	1.23
FR-07-074	117.70	119.20	1.50	40.90
FR-07-074	119.20	119.80	0.60	11.47
FR-07-074	119.80	121.30	1.50	4.01
FR-07-074	121.30	122.30	1.00	8.31
FR-07-074	124.00	126.00	2.00	3.67
FR-07-074	131.50	132.30	0.80	2.19
FR-07-074	132.30	133.50	1.20	1.66
FR-07-074	134.70	136.50	1.80	1.76
FR-07-074	138.00	139.50	1.50	2.07
FR-07-075	49.00	49.60	0.60	27.86
FR-07-075	77.80	78.30	0.50	2.11
FR-07-075	86.65	87.45	0.80	3.82
FR-07-075	89.45	89.95	0.50	3.38
FR-07-075	89.95	90.50	0.55	1.02
FR-07-075	92.30	92.85	0.55	6.99
FR-07-075	92.85	93.60	0.75	1.79
FR-07-075	97.80	98.60	0.80	1.75
FR-07-075	118.10	119.85	1.75	1.78
FR-07-075	123.30	124.50	1.20	3.86
FR-07-076	139.05	139.65	0.60	15.47
FR-07-076	139.65	140.45	0.80	12.95
FR-07-076	140.45	142.00	1.55	1.04
FR-07-076	142.00	143.00	1.00	1.01

Hole	From	To	Length	Au ppm
FR-07-077	169.65	172.20	2.55	1.53
FR-07-077	172.20	172.82	0.62	1.09
FR-07-077	182.75	183.80	1.05	1.03
FR-07-077	192.65	194.20	1.55	1.22
FR-10-080	119.16	120.10	0.94	1.35
FR-10-080	183.70	185.78	2.08	1.28
FR-10-080	313.33	314.00	0.67	4.17
FR-10-080	314.00	316.00	2.00	1.17
FR-10-080	316.00	317.00	1.00	1.20
FR-10-080	317.00	318.00	1.00	1.56
FR-10-081	31.00	32.00	1.00	2.78
FR-10-081	32.00	33.00	1.00	1.29
FR-10-081	33.00	34.00	1.00	1.16
FR-10-081	87.87	88.87	1.00	7.09
FR-10-081	88.87	90.30	1.43	5.90
FR-10-081	108.65	109.65	1.00	1.11
FR-10-081	189.95	190.70	0.75	1.93
FR-10-082	101.20	102.50	1.30	2.03
FR-10-082	123.15	124.15	1.00	1.64
FR-10-082	132.00	133.50	1.50	1.09
FR-10-082	149.50	150.20	0.70	9.90
FR-10-082	149.50	150.20	0.70	10.00
FR-10-082	161.15	162.15	1.00	4.07
FR-10-082	174.60	175.40	0.80	1.12
FR-10-082	178.70	179.70	1.00	1.03
FR-11-083	71.60	72.30	0.70	1.43
FR-11-083	250.95	252.37	1.42	1.96
FR-11-084	10.20	11.70	1.50	1.96
FR-11-084	11.70	13.25	1.55	1.51
FR-11-084	126.19	126.90	0.71	8.87
FR-11-084	126.90	128.00	1.10	1.17
FR-11-084	185.01	186.00	0.99	1.80
FR-11-084	188.35	189.30	0.95	5.00
FR-11-084	189.30	190.50	1.20	1.33
FR-11-084	192.55	193.55	1.00	2.36
FR-11-084	193.55	194.35	0.80	3.51
FR-11-084	215.00	215.70	0.70	1.35
FR-11-084	215.70	216.40	0.70	5.98
FR-11-086	46.65	47.70	1.05	10.00
FR-11-086	47.70	48.70	1.00	1.13
FR-11-086	48.70	49.68	0.98	1.87

Hole	From	To	Length	Au ppm
FR-11-086	92.50	93.25	0.75	1.74
FR-11-086	148.10	149.00	0.90	2.11
FR-11-087	110.40	112.00	1.60	1.20
FR-11-087	113.40	114.11	0.71	3.24
FR-11-087	125.70	126.70	1.00	4.54
FR-11-087	126.70	127.70	1.00	1.07
FR-11-087	127.70	128.70	1.00	1.15
FR-11-087	135.94	136.90	0.96	1.78
FR-11-087	139.40	140.10	0.70	2.24
FR-11-087	168.75	169.75	1.00	1.83
FR-11-087	172.00	172.80	0.80	1.25

Note: the length column gives core length in metres; these values are not necessarily true width values. A schematic cross sections

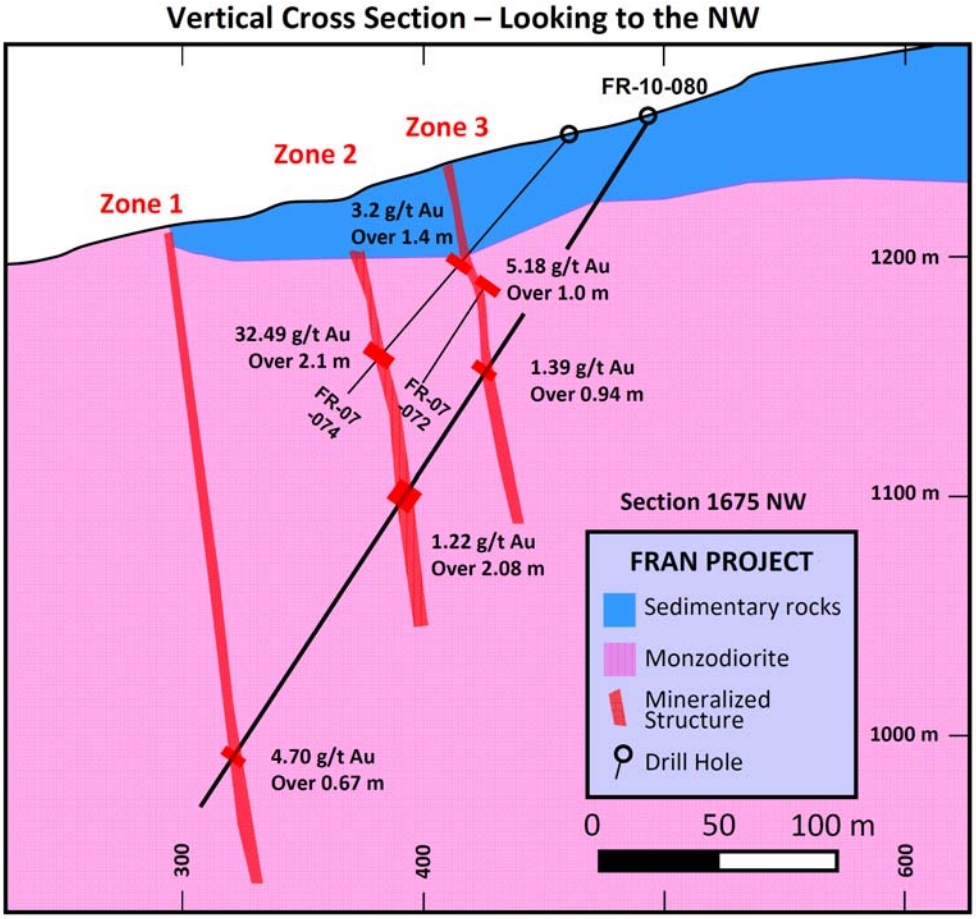

Figure 7. Schematic drill hole section looking northwest showing interpreted mineralized structures intersected in drill holes FR07-072, FR07-074 and FR10-080. Diagram from Yankee Hat powerpoint presentation.

Of the 15,574.87 metres drilled on the property to date, roughly 55% (8,521.39 metres) has been split and assayed. A total of 6170 samples were submitted for assay. The average Au value for these samples was 0.3 ppm Au. Of the 6170 samples submitted, 511 returned values greater than 0.5 ppm Au. The highest value returned was 87.97 ppm Au over 0.52 metres in drill hole FR06-055. A determination of correlation coefficients for the samples analyzed is given in Table 4. There is a positive correlation between Au and Ag, Co, Cu, Fe, S, W and Zn. This suggests Au is associated with the presence of chalcopyrite and to a lesser extent sphalerite. There is a weaker but still positive correlation with As, Cd, Hg and Sb.

Table 4. Au Correlation Coefficients

Element	Correlation Coefficient
Ag	**0.51**
As	0.21
Ba	-0.07
Ca	0.04
Cd	0.35
Co	**0.53**
Cu	**0.59**
Fe	**0.55**
Hg	0.19
K	0.10
Mg	0.04
Mn	0.15
Mo	0.19
Na	-0.24
Ni	-0.06
P	-0.02
Pb	0.22
S	**0.51**
Sb	0.21
Sr	-0.05
Ti	-0.14
V	0.01
W	**0.41**
Zn	**0.43**

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Information on sample preparation, analyses and security are contained in the various assessment reports that describe the results of historical drilling on the property. For the 2010-2011 program conducted by Equity Engineering on behalf of Yankee Hat, blanks and duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream at regular sample intervals. A total of 1185 core samples were shipped to the ALS Minerals lab in Terrace, BC. The sample pulps were analysed by ALS Minerals for gold (30 g aliquot) by FA-AA (fire assay-atomic absorption) and for 35 elements by Aqua Regia ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy). Overlimit results for zinc were re-assayed. All gold results greater than 1 g/t Au were re-analysed by a gravimetric technique on a 30 g aliquot. Complete analytical certificates can be found in Appendix D of the Equity diamond drilling report that was filed for assessment credit (Branson, 2011). A discussion of the quality control and quality assurance program is included in this same report.

12 Data Verification

In order to verify the presence of gold as documented in historical reports on the Fran property, the writer collected 4 samples of core from core boxes stored on the property during a property visit on May 29, 2013. These samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. (“AcmeLabs”), an accredited lab extensively used by the mineral exploration community. No person other than the writer had access to these samples prior to shipment to the laboratory. The samples represent random pieces of core collected from assay intervals that were reported to contain significant Au values. Samples were crushed split and pulverized at AcmeLabs in Vancouver to produce a 250 g sub-sample at 200 mesh. These samples were then digested using an Agua Regia solution followed by Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis (1F06 analytical package). Au was also determined by Fire Assay fusion and ICP-ES analysis (Au* row in Table 5). Table 5 summarizes the results obtained from AcmeLabs and reported on Certificate of Analysis VAN13001869.1.

Each of the four samples collected contained anomalous Au concentrations ranging from 161.2 ppb to 7222.7 ppb using the Agua Regia/ICP-ES analytical procedure and 222 ppb to 5632 ppb using the Fire Assay/ICP-ES analytical procedure. These results confirm the presence of significant Au in the intervals sampled. As shown in Table 4 the Au concentrations determined for the random grab samples collected by the writer are lower than the values reported for the half split core samples collected from the original drill program (Au org row in Table 5). This suggests there is considerable variability in the

distribution of gold in the intervals sampled with localized high grade pockets of gold interspersed with lower grade material (the so called “nugget effect”).

Table 5. Analytical results for samples collected and submitted by the writer

Sample	FR13-001	FR13-002	FR13-003	FR13-004
Hole	FR-11-087	FR-11-084	FR-05-048	FR-07-075
From	135.94	188.35	95.48	123.30
To	136.90	189.30	95.98	124.50
Au PPB	161.2	1452.9	7222.7	2901.9
Au* PPB	222	1688	5632	2696
Au (org)	1780	5000	70400	3860
Ag PPB	203	6676	598	4278
As PPM	3.7	425.3	10.4	1280.5
Mo PPM	4.63	3.64	13.41	156.62
Cu PPM	222.7	1743.55	426.31	1223.72
Pb PPM	0.9	872.95	2.01	116.34
Zn PPM	28.8	10000.0	47.7	1120.8
Ni PPM	8.1	0.7	12.1	2.2
Co PPM	32.4	14.2	37.6	48.4
Mn PPM	613	738	268	343
Cd PPM	0.03	63.63	0.29	7.2
Fe %	6.36	2.18	3.42	9.65
S %	1.77	1.78	0.75	7.69
Hg PPB	24	1828	68	293
S.G.	2.73	2.71	2.7	2.81

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no record of any mineral processing or metallurgical testing having been done on samples collected from the Fran property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no mineral resource estimates for the Fran property.

15 Adjacent Properties

During the 1980's a significant amount of exploration for alkalic porphyry Au-Cu deposits took place in this section of Quesnellia following the discovery of the Mt. Milligan deposit. Most of this exploration was to the north and northeast of Inzana Lake in the Nation Lakes area. The Minfile occurrences in the property area are shown on Figure 3. The large TAS property less than 1 km south of the eastern (new) Fran claims has received significantly

more exploration, mainly for gold and copper. The majority of the exploration was conducted in the 1980's during the Mt. Milligan discovery-development period and was by Noranda Exploration, Black Swan Gold Mines and Goldcap. During this period the TAS property with tie-on claims extended into the Fran area.

The TAS features several documented gold zones in a propylitic to potassic altered and sheared, multi-phase diorite stock with extensive intrusion breccias. Like Fran the country rocks are Inzana Lake Formation sediments and tuffs. Two main areas of gold ± copper mineralization have been identified on the property: the Freegold (091) and TAS Ridge Area (080). The majority of drilling and trenching took place on the TAS Ridge Area where five or more zones were tested. These feature north to northwest trending sulfide rich, fracture-vein-replacement zones with variable amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The East Zone reported a weighted average of 9.7 g/t Au across 3 metres width for 63 metres strike length in trenches. In 1999 Omni Resources Inc. drilled the Far East and West Zones reporting several gold intervals in the 2 to 8 g/t range. Navasota Resources Ltd. drilled seven holes in the West Zone area in 2002 with several gold intersections in the 0.4 to 2.6 g/t range over significant core lengths (12.5 to 56.6 metres). Higher grade intervals including 9.16 g/t Au over 1.5m were associated with quartz-sulfide (pyrrhotite, pyrite) vein-wallrock replacements (Wells, 2003) very similar to those in Fran drilling on Bullion Alley.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The writer has reviewed all public and private reports detailing work done on the property since the original discovery by BCGS field crews. The writer is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this technical report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Fran property is a property of merit. Significant gold mineralization hosted by shear zones and veins has been intersected by historical diamond drilling. To date a total of 15,574.87 metres of diamond drilling has been completed in 87 drill holes. Drilling has tested three areas on the 1.5 kilometre long 'Bullion Alley' northwest trend. This drilling encountered numerous multi-gram gold intercepts with variable Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn values mainly from quartz-sulfide vein systems. The overall grades and tonnages of the zones intersected by this drilling have not yet been calculated as resource estimates have not been done on the property.

There is also significant potential to expand the known zones of mineralization and discover new ones. The following discussion is based on information obtained during the most recent diamond drilling program and included in the Equity Engineering Report prepared by Branson (2011).

The 2010-2011 drilling targeted the down-dip extents of mineralized zones which had been previously drilled within the Bullion Alley Trend. All of the 2010-2011 holes intersected mineralized structures and veins hosting Au, confirming the down-dip extension of mineralized vein zones from the historic drilling. However, Branson (2011) suggests the veins pinch out at depth because grades were generally much lower and intersections narrower compared to the historic drilling. This limits the potential to expand the Bullion Alley Trend to depth. Extending the Bullion Alley Trend to the northwest is also limited as several drill holes in this direction have not returned significant Au values.

The Bullion Alley Trend may represent an en echelon-type vein system with offset and extension to the southeast. Drill holes FR-11-086 and FR-11-087 were drilled 250 m downslope (SW) of the main Bullion Alley Trend. These downslope holes include the best intersection from this program (1.05 m of 11.95 g/t Au within a larger zone of 16.80 m of 1.34 g/t Au in FR-11-086) and are interpreted as a vein zone parallel to the main Bullion Alley Trend (Branson, 2011). The mineralized intersection in FR-11-086 is interpreted as the up-dip extension of mineralization encountered in FR-05-043, though is lower grade but similar in width to the historic hole, leaving it open at depth. Also, the downslope veins strike towards the Lower Showing area; however there is a fault interpreted from previous mapping (Wells, 2006a) offsetting the main Bullion Alley intrusive body approximately 1000 m to the north. Whether these veins encountered in Holes FR-11-086 and FR-11-087continue to the Lower Showing area or whether they have been offset within the intrusive body is unknown. This downslope trend has potential to expand the extent and increase the grade of the Bullion Alley mineralized zones as no drilling has been conducted to the southeast of FR-11-086 (except FR-05-044 which is probably too far south to intersect the vein).

Northwest-trending regional anticlines in the relatively incompetent Inzana Lake sedimentary rocks were mapped by Nelson (1991). It is interpreted that the mineralization encountered in holes FR-11-086 and FR-11-087 are on the south-western limb of the anticline, whereas the Bullion Alley Trend encountered in the first six holes are on the north-eastern limb. There is evidence the anticline may cut though these zones as the interpreted Bullion Alley Trend intersected in holes FR-10-080 to FR-11-085 steepens to the northwest, possibly nearing the fold hinge. Folding may have provided the structural trend

that created the initial pathways for the quartz-sulphide-rich fluids to form the Bullion Alley veins.

Branson (2011) suggests the Fran property may have potential for a large tonnage, low grade deposit similar to Mount Milligan. He cites Rebagliati (1990) who has indicated that small, high-grade veins, such as the Esker vein at Mount Milligan, may indicate the presence of a nearby large tonnage, low grade deposit. The same may be true for the Bullion Alley Trend on the Fran property. The source of the mineralizing fluids could be the monzodiorite dykes intruding the Inzana Lake sedimentary rocks or perhaps another intrusive body, such as the granite KBE intrusion at the north of the Fran property or the TAS intrusion breccia south of the property. As such, the Bullion Alley Trend may be related to a larger, nearby deposit.

Branson (2011) has also pointed out that only limited exploration has been carried out on the granitic KBE intrusion and its coincident magnetic and chargeability anomalies. One of the samples taken from the KBE showing area was from a narrow plagioclase porphyry dyke and thought to be syn-mineralization (Wells, 2002). Nelson et al. (1991) documented the potential for alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits where the Takla Group is exposed, specifically where small intrusions associated with strong potassic-propylitic-pyritic alteration haloes and coincident magnetic anomalies occur. Nelson concluded that recognition of these alteration zones, both through field tracing of sulphide-rich areas and through petrographic determination of potential porphyry hosting mineral assemblages, is an important aspect of porphyry exploration efforts.

18 Recommendations

Branson (2011) recommended future exploration on the Fran property should focus on combining past and future results from property scale mapping, magnetic, resistivity, chargeability, radiometric, and geochemical surveys that will aid in identifying sulphide-rich zones and porphyry-style alteration that have greater potential for hosting a bulk tonnage, low grade deposit. Although this recommendation is still valid, in the writer's opinion, at this stage of exploration, the main focus of work needs to be on the development potential of the Bullion Alley and related zones. In the writer's opinion, there is sufficient drill hole information to do a preliminary resource assessment and this should be the focus of the next phase of exploration on the property. Furthermore, the erratic distribution of gold within the host structures, as is typical of this type of deposit, can only be addressed by taking bulk samples. These samples can also be used for metallurgical testing to determine how much of the Au present can actually be recovered. Baseline environmental studies should also be started in anticipation of further work on the property. Depending on the results of the Phase 1 program, additional bulk sampling and infill drilling should be done as part of the Phase 2

program. Projected cost for the Phase 1 program is $100,000; the Phase 2 program would cost approximately $300,000 as outlined in Table 5.

Table 5. Projected costs for a proposed exploration program, Fran property

Phase 1

Item	Cost Estimate
Resource estimate (using existing drill hole & trench sampling)	$15,000.00
Trenching, geological mapping, 100 tonne sample extracted	$25,000.00
Metallurgical testing	$25,000.00
Environmental baseline data acquisition and reporting	$15,000.00
Permitting and contingencies	$20,000.00
Total Phase 1	**$100,000.00**

Phase 2

Item	Cost Estimate
Preliminary economic analysis (scoping study)	$20,000.00
5000 tonne bulk sample and gold recovery testing	$90,000.00
1500 meters infill & extension core drilling (& geological support)	$160,000.00
Permitting and contingencies	$30,000.00
Total Phase 2	**$300,000.00**

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20 Statement of Qualifications

I, Donald George MacIntyre, Ph.D., P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist providing services through D.G. MacIntyre and Associates Ltd. a wholly owned company incorporated December 10, 2004 in the Province of British Columbia (registration no. BC0710941). My residence and business address is 4129 San Miguel Close, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, V8N 6G7.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1971. In addition, I obtained M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees specializing in Economic Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 1975 and 1977 respectively.
3. I have been registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since September, 1979, registration number 11970. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the British Columbia Association for Mineral Exploration.
4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist, both within government and the private sector, in British Columbia and parts of the Yukon for over 40 years. Work has included detailed geological investigations of mineral districts, geological mapping, mineral deposit modeling and building of geoscientific databases. I have directly supervised and conducted geologic mapping and mineral property evaluations, published reports and maps on different mineral districts and deposit models and compiled and analyzed data for mineral potential evaluations.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report titled "Technical Report: Fran Gold Property, Inzana Lake area, British Columbia, Canada" dated July 7, 2013 (the "Technical Report"). The effective date of this Technical Report is May 30, 2013. Sections not written by myself are noted in the text.
7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report the omission of which would make the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 7th day of July, 2013

D.G. MacIntyre, Ph.D. P.Eng.