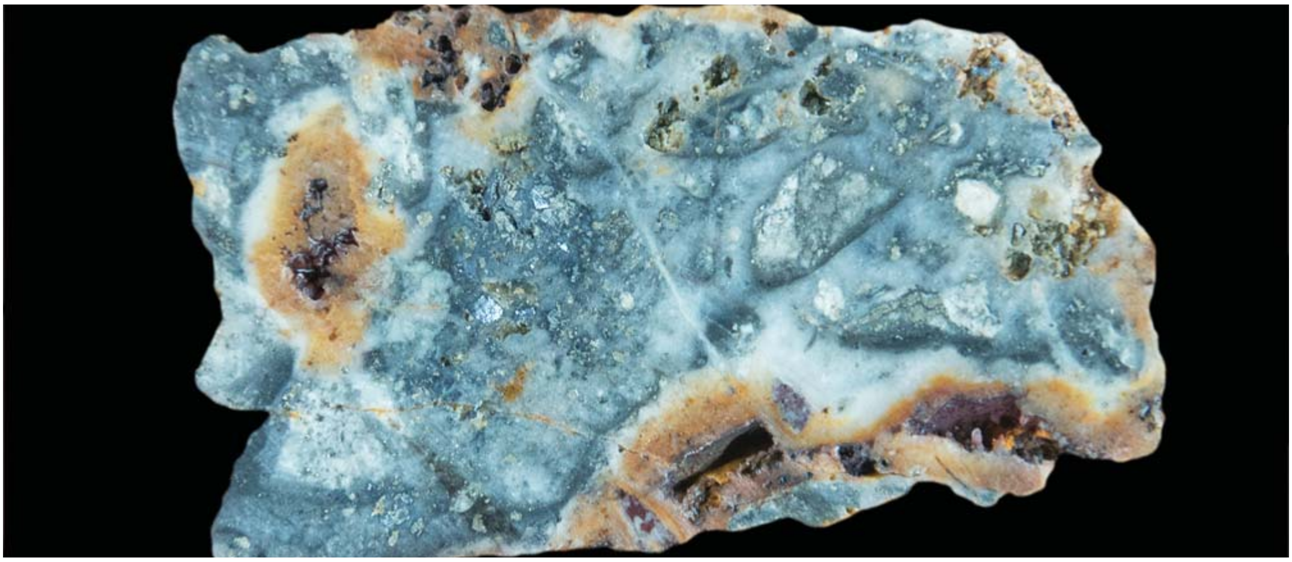
NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

Geological Review & Inferred Resource Estimate
Danglay Gold Project, Baguio District, Philippines



142 g/t Au, >16 oz Ag, >2% Zn, > 1% Pb and 0.31% Cu
Multiphase quartz vein breccia with patchy light grey-green iron-poor sphalerite and silver-grey lead
ECR rock chip float sample from WPT457

Prepared For

Tiger International Resources, Inc.

By

Dr Chris Wilson & Mr Neil Motton

Effective Date 18th December 2015

Executive Summary

Exploration Alliance Ltd ("EAL") was asked by ECR Minerals plc ("ECR") to produce a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") compliant technical report supporting the disclosure by Tiger International Resources, Inc. ("Tiger International") of a mineral resource estimate for the Danglay gold project in the Philippines. The oxide mineral resource was estimated by Mr Neil Motton of the consultancy Snapper Resources Ltd ("Snapper").

The Danglay project is covered by Exploration Permit ("EP") 006-2011-CAR, which comprises 330 contiguous hectares, and within which is situated an exploration prospect known as the Danglay gold prospect. The EP was issued to a Philippine corporation named Cordillera Tiger Gold Resources, Inc. ("CTGR"), which is 100% beneficially owned by Tiger International, on the 15th February 2011 for an initial two year exploration period. The EP was renewed with a date of 1st October 2013 for a further two year term, which expired on 30th September 2015. Application for renewal of the EP for a third two year exploration term has been made. After expiry of this third exploration term, the EP may be renewed for an additional two years for the purpose of completing feasibility studies and making application for a mining licence only (as opposed to further exploration).

ECR holds the right to earn up to a 50% interest in CTGR, pursuant to an earn-in and joint venture agreement between ECR, CTGR and Tiger International, dated the 26th April 2013 (as amended). ECR has been the operator of the Danglay project, through CTGR, since the commencement of the earn-in on the 6th December 2013.

The Danglay project is located in the Republic of the Philippines on the northern island of Luzon. It is approximately 14 kilometres to the southeast of Baguio City and lies within the prolifically gold-copper mineralized Baguio District. The project has a history of artisanal mining which currently continues on a very small scale—local miners extract weathered and oxidized quartz veins from a series of near surface shallow adits and process the material onsite using very small scale mills, and rudimentary gravity and cyanide leach recovery techniques.

Benguet Exploration reviewed the prospect in the 1960s by driving two exploration adits. Subsequently, limited drilling was completed by BHP Engineering Pty Ltd (Australia) on behalf of New Australian Resources N.L., which allowed the estimation of an oxide gold resource. Limited bench-scale metallurgical testing was also completed. In 1996 Placer Pacific Exploration, Inc. conducted limited exploration and estimated an oxide resource using BHP's data. Several other entities/groups have visited the property and completed reports as outlined in Section 5 of this report.

Primary mineralization at Danglay is of an intermediate sulphidation type comprising multiple steeply-dipping, quartz-sulphide-base metal sulphide veins and breccias, and associated quartz-vein stockwork and silica-clay-pyrite selvages. Weathering and oxidation of primary mineralization, and pyrite in wall rocks, has resulted in development of an oxide (supergene) gold blanket. To date three mineralized zones have been defined: Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito—with cumulative strike length of approximately 600 metres and individual widths of up to 100 metres.

Since commencing field work in January 2014, ECR have completed a well designed exploration program comprising a prospect-wide topographic survey, 935 metres of surface channel sampling, 383 metres of underground channel sampling, 440 metres of trench sampling, 30 geochemical test pits, and 1812 metres of angled RC and diamond drilling. The work was completed to a high standard and, based on the methodology outlined in Section 13 of this report, has enabled the estimation of an inferred oxide gold resource of 1,277,500 tonnes at a grade of 1.55 g/t Au for 63,500 ounces using a cut-off grade of 0.75 g/t Au—the resource estimate is effective the 18th of

December 2015. Approximately 80% of the resource estimate comprises *in situ* oxide material and the remainder comprises talus that has moved downslope to some extent.

The inferred oxide resource estimate defines a broadly flat-lying zone that was modelled from surface to a maximum depth of approximately 20 metres—drill core logging indicates that oxidation may extend downwards along quartz veins and silicified structures to depths of at least 40 metres, suggesting that potential exists to extend the oxide zone deeper, subject to the results of further drilling. Possible strike extensions may also exist between the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito zones, which will require drill testing.

In addition to estimation of an oxide resource, ECR requested that the author provide a target for further exploration with respect to primary mineralization at the Danglay prospect. On the basis outlined in Section 15 of this report, a lower bound target for further exploration was estimated at 600,000 tonnes at 5 g/t Au (95,000 contained ounces of gold) and an upper bound target was estimated at 700,000 tonnes at 7.5 g/t Au (170,000 contained ounces of gold). *Targets for further exploration are not mineral resource estimates, are conceptual in nature, are used where there has been insufficient exploration to define the target as a mineral resource, and where it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.*

The intermediate sulphidation epithermal vein deposits of the Baguio District have been mined over 100s of vertical metres and giant deposits such as Antamok and Acupan have been mined over vertical intervals of approximately 600 to 800 metres. Most production has come from quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide veins and breccias with lesser production from carbonate-sulphide-base metal sulphide veins (for example the Sangilo deposit). High and bonanza grade shoots occur within the broader vein architecture and are important contributors to overall mined grade.

Rock chip grab samples taken by the author at the Danglay prospect indicate that some parts of the veins, breccias and silicified structures are strongly gold-silver-base metal mineralized—a significant number of samples assayed above 15 g/t Au and a small number assayed above 100 g/t Au. Silver grades of 5-15 oz/t and base metal grades of between 1-2% zinc and up to 1% lead were also noted. The highest grade sample assayed 142 g/t Au, >16 oz Ag, >2% Zn, > 1% Pb and 0.31% Cu. These grades indicate that high to bonanza grade shoots are potentially present. This is consistent with the results of several ECR drill holes which intercepted significant grades over widths typical of intermediate epithermal sulphidation veins in the district. Verification rock chip grab sampling by the author also confirmed the widespread presence of oxide gold mineralization within the weathered zone above the primary sulphidic system, with grades of a similar or better tenor than those used to estimate the inferred oxide resource.

The styles and grades of primary mineralization at the Danglay prospect, presence of low iron sphalerite, and overall texture of veins and breccias, suggests that the intermediate sulphidation system at Danglay has only been eroded to the top of the quartz-sulphide-base metal sulphide interval—indicating robust exploration potential at depth.

Further angled diamond drilling is recommended in order to test the primary mineralization within the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito zones. Understanding structure is key to successful exploration, since structure has exerted a fundamental control on vein formation, and post-mineralization faulting has disrupted, and in part terminated, primary mineralization. Drill holes should be designed to initially target the shallow down-dip extensions of the higher grade vein and structural zones. Quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide vein breccias, and the intersection points of multiple veins, are considered especially prospective.

The proposed budget for infill drilling, metallurgical testwork and further resource modelling of the oxide zone is USD 375,000 and for further geochemical sampling, structural mapping and further scout drilling of the primary sulphide mineralization is USD 400,000.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

1 Introduction & Terms of Reference

Exploration Alliance Ltd ("EAL") was asked by ECR Minerals plc ("ECR") to produce a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") compliant technical report supporting the disclosure by Tiger International Resources, Inc. ("Tiger International") of a mineral resource estimate for the Danglay gold project in the Philippines. The Danglay project comprises Exploration Permit 006-2011-CAR, within which is situated an exploration prospect known as the Danglay gold prospect. This prospect has been the focus of all exploration work at the Danglay project to date by ECR, who is the operator of the project. ECR is listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) of the London Stock Exchange and Tiger International is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. ECR and Tiger International are joint venture partners in respect of the Danglay project.

1.1 Scope of Work

EAL was asked by ECR to produce an NI43-101 compliant technical report supporting the disclosure by Tiger International of a mineral resource estimate in respect to oxide gold mineralization at the Danglay prospect. EAL was also asked to determine a target for further exploration in respect of primary vein mineralization at the Danglay prospect. The oxide mineral resource was estimated by Mr Neil Motton of the consultancy Snapper Resources Ltd ("Snapper").

EAL and Snapper understand that this report will be filed by Tiger International in accordance with Canadian regulatory requirements, and that the report will be published by ECR in the United Kingdom.

1.2 Qualified Persons

EAL (www.explorationalliance.com) comprises a team of eight exploration geologists who have collectively worked in over 90 countries and have experience in most commodities and deposit types. EAL specializes in practical, cost-effective exploration solutions, which conform to industry-recognized standards of best practice and the requirements of the JORC, CIM and NI43-101 codes.

Chapters 1 to 12 and 14 to 18 of this report were written by Dr Chris Wilson based on a site visit between the 22nd of July and 10th of August 2015 and the 14th of December 2015, in conjunction with a comprehensive data review. Dr Wilson is a Principal Exploration Consultant with EAL and has over 25 years of experience, including specialist experience in epithermal gold-silver-base metal systems. Dr Wilson hold a PhD from the Flinders University of South Australia, is a Chartered Professional Geologist and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM (CP) No. 112316) and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (FSEG: No. 868275). Dr Wilson is a qualified person for the scope of this report, style of mineralization and stage of project.

Mr Neil Motton, BSc (Hons), is a Chartered Professional Geologist and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM (CP) No. 109435) and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists (MSEG: No. 901246). Mr Motton has over twenty five years of broad experience in mineral exploration, advanced project management and resource estimation. Mr Motton has specific expertise with gold and silver mineralised systems including epithermal and mesothermal vein types, skarns and carbonate replacement types, and associated tailings deposits. Mr Motton is responsible for Section 13 (Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimation) of this report and is a qualified person with respect to resource

Figure 1: Location of the Danglay project on Luzon, Philippine archipelago.

calculation of an oxide gold resource associated with an intermediate sulphidation epithermal system. Mr Motton has visited the Danglay prospect several times since October 2013, the most recent being the 14th of September 2015.

Neither EAL or Snapper, nor any of their employees, directors or staff involved in the preparation of this report have any beneficial interest in the Danglay project, ECR or Tiger International. EAL and Snapper will be paid a fee for this work in accordance with industry-standard consulting practice.

1.3 Sources of Information

The information in this report is based on EAL's field observations, review of RC chips and diamond drill core, and verification rock-chip sampling; Snapper's field observations and review of RC chips and diamond drill core; ECR data and internal reports; and publicly available information as listed in the references section (Section 20) of this report.

2 Reliance on Other Experts

EAL relied wholly on information provided by ECR with respect to Section 3.1 (Licence Location), Section 3.2 (Licence Status), Section 3.3 (Royalties), Section 3.4 (Other Agreements) and Section 3.6 (Permits). EAL relied partly on information provided by ECR with respect to Section 3.5 (Environmental Liabilities) and partly on EAL's field observations. This information was provided by ECR on the 10th of December 2015 and is deemed current as of the 18th of December 2015—the effective date of this report.

Section 5 (Property History) is based on review of historical reports as cited in Section 20 (References).

Academic papers published in reputable scientific journals and/or short course material by experts in their respective fields were used in Section 6 (Geological Setting) and Section 7 (Deposit Type) and are duly cited and listed in Section 18 (References). Information in these papers and/or short course material is assumed to be accurate.

3 Property Description and Location

3.1 Licence Location

The Danglay project is located in the Republic of the Philippines on the Island of Luzon (Figure 1). It lies within the Baguio gold and copper mining district.

The licence is centered on latitude 16° 19' 10" and longitude 120° 40' 15" and is bounded by the 25 'corner coordinates' (Table 1 and Figure 2). Together these corner coordinates define a contiguous licence area of 330 hectares.

Corner	Latitude	Longitude	WGS84 North	WGS84 East
1	16° 18' 52.93"	120° 40' 00.00"	1804994.85	250834.00
2	16° 19' 00.00"	120° 40' 00.00"	1805212.23	250836.49
3	16° 19' 00.00"	120° 39' 57.10"	1805213.21	250750.38
4	16° 19' 03.34"	120° 39' 57.11"	1805315.90	250751.85
5	16° 19' 04.58"	120° 39' 57.00"	1805354.06	250749.02
6	16° 19' 14.34"	120° 39' 56.41"	1805654.34	250734.94
7	16° 19' 14.47"	120° 39' 53.25"	1805659.41	250641.16
8	16° 19' 24.22"	120° 39' 53.15"	1805959.22	250641.63
9	16° 19' 24.22"	120° 39' 52.47"	1805959.45	250621.43
10	16° 19' 29.84"	120° 39' 52.42"	1806132.26	250621.93
11	16° 19' 29.91"	120° 39' 59.69"	1806131.95	250837.82
12	16° 19' 28.45"	120° 39' 59.71"	1806087.05	250837.90
13	16° 19' 27.63"	120° 39' 59.08"	1806062.05	250818.91
14	16° 19' 27.22"	120° 39' 59.73"	1806049.23	250838.06
15	16° 19' 21.89"	120° 40' 07.22"	1805882.81	251058.59
16	16° 19' 29.73"	120° 40' 13.22"	1806121.83	251239.51
17	16° 19' 40.00"	120° 40' 19.87"	1806435.34	251440.57
18	16° 19' 30.19"	120° 40' 25.73"	1806131.75	251611.13
19	16° 19' 30.21"	120° 40' 26.20"	1806132.20	251625.09
20	16° 19' 26.93"	120° 40' 27.86"	1806030.80	251673.23
21	16° 19' 27.55"	120° 40' 30.10"	1806049.10	251739.96
22	16° 19' 30.00"	120° 40' 35.40"	1806122.64	251898.19
23	16° 19' 30.00"	120° 41' 00.00"	1806114.35	252628.63
24	16° 18' 30.00"	120° 41' 00.00"	1804269.61	252607.65
25	16° 18' 30.00"	120° 40' 00.00"	1804289.85	250825.93

Table 1: Danglay project Exploration Permit boundary coordinates.

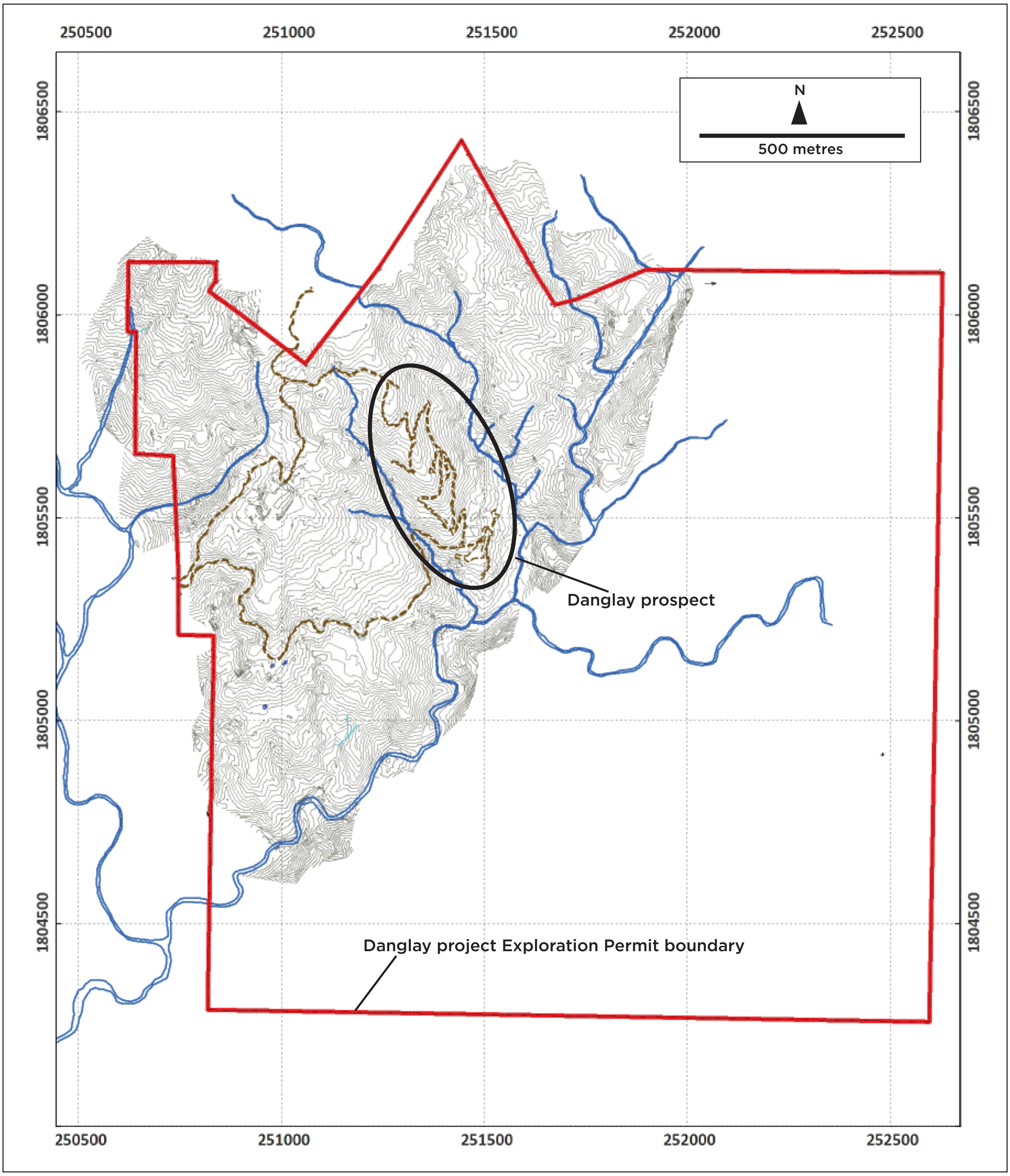


Figure 2: Exploration Permit boundary map of the Danglay project showing the location of the Danglay prospect discussed in this report. Topographic contour heights are at 20 metre intervals. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Map drawn by EAL using ECR data: 12th December 2015.

3.2 Licence Status

The Philippine Constitution of 1987 (the "Constitution") and Republic Act 7942, commonly known as the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (the "Mining Act"), primarily govern the exploration, development and utilization of mineral resources in the Philippines. The key government agency tasked with administering and regulating the industry is the Department of the Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR") through the Mines and Geosciences Bureau ("MGB").

The Danglay prospect is located within a single Exploration Permit ("EP") designated 006-2011-CAR which covers 330 contiguous hectares. The EP has been issued to a Philippine corporation named Cordillera Tiger Gold Resources, Inc. ("CTGR"). The EP was originally issued with a date of 15th February 2011 for an initial two year exploration term. It was renewed with a date of 1st October 2013 for a further two year term, which expired on 30th September 2015. Application for renewal of the EP for a third two year exploration term has been made. After expiry of this third two year exploration term, the EP may be renewed for an additional two years for the purpose of completing feasibility studies and making application for a mining licence only (as opposed to further exploration).

Under the Mining Act, the holder of an Exploration Permit who determines the feasibility of a mining project thereon may, within the term of the permit, file with the relevant government authorities a Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility accompanied by a work program for development. The approval of such filing, and compliance with other requirements under Philippine law and regulation, give the holder an exclusive right to a Mineral Production Sharing Agreement ("MPSA") or other mineral agreement, or Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement ("FTAA"). The MPSA and FTAA are the two common forms of mining title in the Philippines.

Under the Mining Act, a 'qualified person' for the purposes of an FTAA, Exploration Permit or Mineral Processing Permit may include a 100% foreign owned entity. A 'Qualified Person' for the purposes of an MPSA may only be up to 40% foreign owned. Both MPSAs and FTAAs may have a term not exceeding 25 years, renewable for another term not exceeding 25 years. An FTAA is only available to projects meeting a minimum commitment for development, construction and utilization of USD 50 million.

3.3 Royalties

The Philippine government levies an excise tax of 2% on the actual market value of a mine's gross mineral output. Where a mining project is located within the ancestral domain of an Indigenous Cultural Community ("ICC"), as is the case with the EP, a royalty of not less than 1% of gross output is payable to the ICC. Expenses for community development programs mandated by the Mining Act may be credited to or charged against the ICC royalty.

Having developed a mine, an FTAA holder is permitted a 'recovery period' of up to five years to recover its 'Pre-Operating Expenses', during which time the holder shall be exempt from certain taxes, including income tax, which would otherwise be levied on the operation. Royalties remain payable during the Recovery Period. Thereafter, the holder of the FTAA is required to pay a 'Basic Government Share' consisting of all taxes, royalties, fees, and related payments. If the Basic Government Share falls short of 50% of 'Net Mining Revenue' ('Gross Output' less 'Deductible Expenses'), an 'Additional Government Share' shall be payable. The Additional Government Share shall be the difference between 50% of Net Mining Revenue and the Basic Government Share.

3.4 Other Agreements

CTGR is 100% beneficially owned by Tiger International. ECR holds the right to earn up to a 50% interest in CTGR, pursuant to an earn-in and joint venture agreement (the "Agreement") between ECR, CTGR and Tiger International and dated the 26th April 2013 (as amended).

The Agreement gives ECR the exclusive right and option (the "Earn-in Option") to earn a 50% interest in CTGR by obtaining, for CTGR, a mining licence in respect of the EP within ten years of the commencement of the earn-in (being the 6th December 2013) and by making certain staged payments to Tiger International. Under the Agreement, the term 'mining licence' may mean an MPSA or FTAA or any other form of successor or substitute title therefor.

ECR may exercise the Earn-in Option by ensuring the completion of such work and the making of such expenditures as may be necessary to obtain for CTGR a mining licence in respect of the EP on or before the tenth anniversary of the commencement of the earn-in and by making payments to Tiger as follows:

- on commencement of the earn-in (6th December 2013) USD 100,000 (paid);
- on completion by ECR, for CTGR, of a Mineral Resource estimate or estimates in respect of the Danglay project exceeding 200,000 ounces contained gold equivalent and compliant with NI43-101, USD 300,000 to Tiger International;
- on a mining licence being obtained by ECR, for CTGR, in respect of the Danglay project, USD 500,000 to Tiger International;
- on commencement of commercial production at the Danglay project, USD 500,000 to Tiger International.

The Agreement provides that if ECR is ready to apply for a mining licence and the current moratorium on new mineral agreements remains in place, the ten year period would cease to elapse until the moratorium is lifted.

Through CTGR, ECR has been the operator of the Danglay project (formerly referred to as the Itogon project) since the commencement of the earn-in, and will remain so until the exercise of the Earn-In Option or the termination of the Agreement. Accordingly, ECR makes all decisions relating to operations under the EP, in consultation with and with the assistance of Tiger International where appropriate. As operator, ECR is required to conduct exploration in such a manner as would allow the material results of exploration to be disclosed by Tiger International in accordance with NI43-101. From the commencement of the earn-in until the exercise of the Earn-in Option or the termination of the Agreement, ECR is required to make the minimum expenditures and to take any other actions to maintain the EP in good standing. Following exercise of the Earn-In Option or termination of the Agreement, ECR would cease to be the operator.

If the Earn-In option is terminated before it has been exercised, and as at the date of termination ECR has contributed a minimum USD 500,000 of expenditure under the Agreement and completed a mineral resource estimate compliant with NI43-101 in respect of the EP, ECR shall have acquired a 25% interest in CTGR.

Following the exercise of the Earn-in Option by ECR to earn a 50% interest in CTGR; or after termination of the Agreement to leave ECR with a 25% interest in CTGR, expenditures in connection with CTGR will be contributed by ECR and Tiger pro rata to their respective interests. Either party may elect not to provide such funding, but after making such an election, the non-funding party would see its interest diluted according to a formula determined to be fair and reasonable by the statutory auditors of each party making such determination jointly.

3.5 Environmental Liabilities

Small scale artisanal mining has been conducted at Danglay since at least pre-World War II. Miners typically drive shallow adits into the near-surface oxidized parts of the quartz veins (Figure 3) where gold has been liberated by supergene processes. Material is crushed on-site—either manually or in simple jaw crushers/ball mills—and gold is extracted by sluice box gravity processes and manual pan concentration (Figure 4). Cyanidation of small (several cubic metres) PVC-lined 'concentrate-heaps' is rarely used.

Historical and current mining has been on a small scale and has left a very limited surficial footprint. The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities arising from artisanal mining. There is no requirement under the Mining Act, or any other laws, for ECR, CTGR, or Tiger International to remediate any of the historical or current artisanal workings.

ECR have completed 935 metres of surface channel, 383 metres of underground channel sampling and 440 metres of trench sampling, eight RC drill holes and six diamond drill holes. Due to restrictions on cutting trees and ECR's overall environmentally and socially conscious approach, EAL consider ECR's work to have had low impact and to have been completed to a high standard. All groundworks have been fully re-mediated by ECR including replanting of small shrubs and grasses (Figure 5).

Figure 3: Small-scale artisanal workings in the north of the prospect. Artisanal miners drive small adits in the oxide zone and manually mine ore without compressors or blasting. Note also location of horizontal ECR channel samples in fore-ground.

Figure 4: Typical artisanal plant comprising a very small locally-made ball mill, a gravity sluice box lined with 'miner's-matting' and a small settling pond. Artisanal plants throughout the Danglay prospect have minimal environmental impact and throughput is likely to be in the 10s of tonnes of oxide ore per annum.

Figure 5: Rehabilitated ECR trench. Trenches were excavated using a small mechanical excavator and back-filled once sampling was complete. Back-filled trenches were re-vegetated.

3.6 Permits

The EP is the only material permit required for exploration. The EP provides for an approved environmental work program and community development program to be implemented alongside exploration.

Agreements are in place with all surface claimants in the Danglay prospect area (approximately 20 hectares) for exploration access by CTGR and ECR. These agreements provide for recurring payments to the surface claimants of approximately US$10,000 in total per annum. Follow-on compensation agreements may be negotiated in order to provide for mining operations, should the project proceed to mining.

3.7 Other Factors

Since January 2011 a moratorium on new mineral agreements has been in force in the Philippines. It is therefore not currently possible to convert the EP to an MPSA. Also, it is not clear whether it is possible to convert the EP to an FTAA for purposes of development. Executive Order 79 issued by Benigno S. Aquino III, the current President of the Philippines, stated that the moratorium will remain in place 'until a legislation rationalizing existing revenue sharing schemes and mechanisms shall have taken effect'. A number of draft bills for such have been introduced to the Philippine Congress but it is considered unlikely that any will pass during the current administration, which ends in May 2016. As President Aquino is not eligible to serve another term, the timing and conditions on which the moratorium may be lifted, may be determined by the next administration.

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

The Danglay prospect is located approximately 14 kilometres to the southeast of Baguio City. Access from Baguio is via a sealed road to the Barangay Ampucao turn-off, and thereafter *via* a concrete road to Ampucao. An unsealed 4WD track connects Ampucao to the project.

The airport at Baguio City is currently not in service and international connections must be made via cities such as Manila. The drive from Manila to Baguio City generally takes between 4 to 6 hrs.

4.2 Climate

According to the Köppen climate classification, Baguio City and the area immediately surrounding is subject to a sub-tropical highland climate, that closely borders a tropical monsoon climate. The rainy season extends from May to October—August is generally the wettest month with on average 850 millimetres of precipitation. Total annual rainfall averages over 3100 millimetres. Annual average temperature ranges from 15°C to 23°C—November to February are the coldest months and March to May are the hottest months. The climate allows for a year-round operating season.

4.3 Physiography

The Danglay project area is characterized by very steep topography (Figure 6) as is typical of the Baguio District in general. The elevation within the Danglay project ranges from 1100 to 1500 metres (Figure 7).

Other than several small market gardens and occasional grazing by cows, there is no other cultivation or farming within the Danglay project, and the area is covered by open pine forests with very sparse under-

Figure 6: View towards the north-northwest showing physiography of the Danglay project. The location of the mineralized Danglay Ridge is shown. The field camp is in the foreground.

growth. Vegetation in drainages is generally thick, but is rarely more than 3-4 metres high, and is dominated by grasses, leafy plants and small bamboo.

4.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Baguio District has a long history of open pit and underground mining and is regarded as one of the world's great gold mining camps. As such, there is a significant mining-oriented industry in Baguio City and an extensive pool of skilled labor. The population of the Cordillera region of the Philippines, including Baguio City and Benguet Province, is approximately 1.8 million.

Barangay Ampucao, the host community of the EP, has numerous small scale miners and vegetable farmers. Within the barangay, built-up areas are generally located alongside the road and to a lesser degree on riverbanks. Portions of the barangay are devoted to vegetable farming, which is one of the main sources of income for its residents.

Within the EP there are very few houses (approximately 10) and these are mostly temporary shelters used by small patch vegetable farmers in slashed and burned sections of the rolling topography and valley flats. At Sitio Danglay, the location of the Danglay project, small scale miners are controlled by surface rights claimants, who are generally relatives that live in built-up areas of Sitios Tocod, Cruz and Pasiday, located outside and north-northwest of the EP.

As the project is at the early resource stage, potential mining scenarios have not yet been considered in detail. As such, it is premature to discuss processing plant requirements, tailings storage scenarios, or labour, infrastructure and power requirements, except to highlight the fact that numerous mines have been developed within the Baguio District in locations with similar physiographic regime.

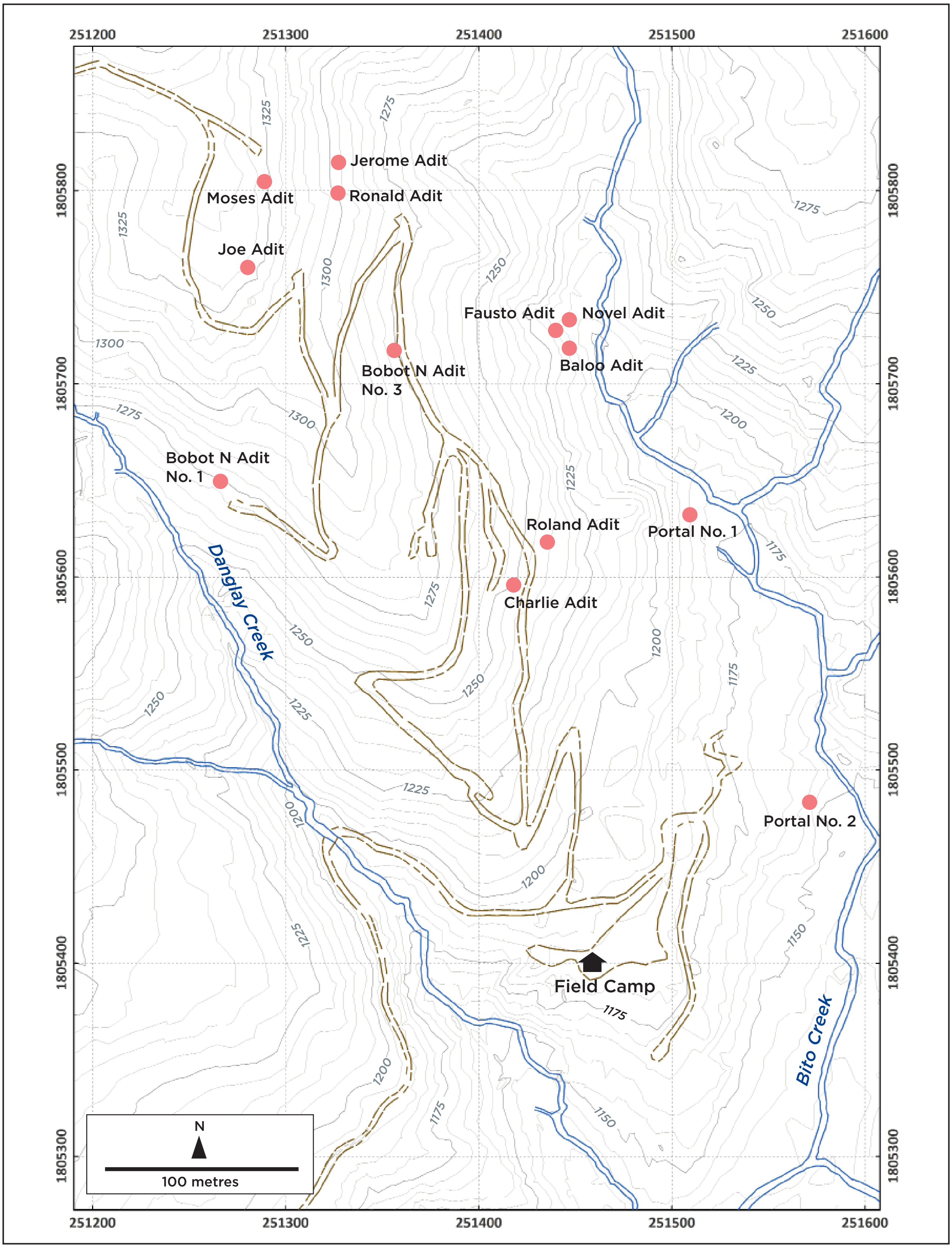


Figure 7: Topographic map of the Danglay prospect showing 5 metre contours, drainages and main infrastructure. 4WD dirt tracks are shown in brown, major drainages in blue and artisanal adits in red. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Drawn by EAL using ECR data: 12th December 2015.

5 History

5.1 Ownership History

Application was made for the EP in March 2007 in the name of Wolfland Resources, Inc. ("Wolfland"). The application was assigned to CTGR in August 2007 and the EP was issued to CTGR in February 2011. The area had previously been subject to separate MPSA applications by Pan Asia Exploration Services, Inc. and Northgold Resources, Inc. Both applications were denied with finality prior to the EP application by Wolfland. The area originally contained patentable mining claims staked/located under the Philippine Bill of 1902, by virtue of which the area is deemed open for exploration/mining despite falling within the Lower Agno Watershed Reservation declared in 1983. Aside from the above, no reliable information is available regarding the ownership history of exploration/mining titles over the area.

5.2 Exploration & Development History

The Danglay project has a long history of small scale mining and exploration dating to pre-World War II—subsequently the project has variously been known as the Esperanza project and the Ampucao gold prospect. To avoid confusion, the term Danglay project is used throughout this report, except for this Section (5.2), where historical terms are used per the terminology of the historical reports.

Pre World War II

Discussions with local people suggest that mining had commenced prior to World War II—consistent with the presence of several old adits and collapsed stopes. There are no production records for this period.

1960's: Benguet Exploration

Discussions with local people indicate that Benguet Exploration drove at least two exploration adits. There are no written records of this work.

1987: New Australian Resources NL

BHP Engineering Pty Ltd (Australia) ("BHP"), on behalf of New Australian Resources NL, conducted exploration from late 1987 through 1988. BHP conducted detailed geological mapping, collected 159 rock-chip samples (average grade of 1.95 g/t Au and 8.2 g/t Ag: range from 0.44 to 14.00 g/t Au), conducted approximately 1000 metres of bulldozer trenching and channel sampling at mainly five metre intervals for 277 samples (average grade 1.98 g/t Au and 8.2 g/t Ag: highest grade sample 65.16 g/t Au and 69.5 g/t Ag). On the basis of this work BHP completed a pre-feasibility study based on an estimated one million tonne resource at 1.90 g/t Au (1.0 g/t Au cut-off) for 33,909 ounces of contained gold (BHP, 1988a).

Five diamond holes totalling 395 metres and 18 RC holes totalling 858 metres were also drilled, which allowed BHP (1988b) to estimate an updated ore reserve. BHP modelled a northern and southern ore block for a probable ore reserve of 270,500 tonnes at an 'arithmetic mean grade' of 2.32 g/t Au and a possible ore reserve of 246,500 tonnes at an 'arithmetic mean grade' of 1.74 g/t Au. BHP cite 'a total reserve of 517,000 tonnes at 2.04 g/t Au (approximately 33,912 ounces contained gold) and 8.77 g/t Ag (approximately 145,790 ounces of contained silver)'.

All BHP holes were drilled vertically and poor recoveries were reported for the five diamond holes. BHP's resource was based on a 250 metre wide by 550 metre long 'silica replacement zone' that extended from surface to maximum of 30 metres depth.

The author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify BHP's data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parameters used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. ECR and Tiger International are not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve.

The author has retained the original terminology of BHP—specifically 'possible ore reserve', 'probable ore reserve' and 'ore reserve'—in order to retain the historical context. The reader is reminded that the terms 'possible', 'probable', 'ore' and 'reserve' are not cited in the context of current NI43-101, CIM or JORC definitions and should not be relied upon.

BHP submitted two composite samples of RC cuttings to Analabs (Manila) for preliminary column leach testing. Samples were leached in 2 metre high PVC columns with an internal diameter of 190 mm for 5 days at a cyanide solution strength of 0.15%. A recovery of 88.7% was attained for a low grade sample with a head grade of 1.04 g/t Au and a recovery of 97.1% attained for a sample with 2.99 g/t Au head grade.

The author was unable to verify the results of BHP's metallurgical testwork and the cited recoveries should not be relied upon. ECR and Tiger International are not relying on the historical metallurgical recoveries.

1988: Kappes Cassiday & Associates Pty Ltd

New Australian Resources NL submitted four samples to Kappes Cassiday & Associates Pty Ltd ("Kappes Cassiday") for bench-scale metallurgical testing. Samples reportedly consisted of a silicified diorite, an argillized diorite, a propylitically altered diorite, and a composite sample of all three in approximately *in situ* proportions.

Testwork comprised agitated cyanide leach on -12.5 millimetre and pulverized fractions, column leach tests on -37.5 millimetre, -12.5 millimetre and -2.0 millimetre fractions, and agglomeration/percolation tests. Fire assay analysis employed screen fire methodology.

Agitated bottle roll gold recoveries ranged from 43.3% to 77.0% cyanide recovery for the -12.5 millimetre fraction and 93.1 to 98.4 % for pulverized material on a range of head grades from 0.81 to 4.98 g/t Au. Silver recoveries ranged from 21.1% to 45.1% for the -12.5 millimetre fraction and 69.8% to 99.9% for pulverized material for a range of head grades from 4.1 to 19.4 g/t Ag. Reagent usage ranged from 0.36 to 1.30 kg/t NaCN and 1.39 to 3.80 kg/t $CaOH_2$.

Column test results ranged from 55.5% to 96.2% gold recovery on a range of head grades from 0.7 to 4.98 g/t Au over periods of 52 to 88 days. In general recoveries were better in the finer fractions. Reagent usage ranged from 0.58 to 2.47 kg/t NaCN and 2.04 to 3.14 kg/t $CaOH_2$. Kappes Cassiday concluded that:

> '*very good recoveries can be expected from heap leaching. Fine crushing will not be a requirement for obtaining recoveries of near 90%. Whilst recovery-by-size fraction indicates the potential for low recoveries from some of the coarse fractions, it is clear that crushing to 100% passing 12.5 millimetre will not be required*'.

The author has not been able to determine the extent to which submitted samples were, or were not, representative *of styles of mineralization at Danglay or verify the results. The cited recoveries are not being treated as current and should not be relied upon. Neither ECR nor Tiger International are relying on the historical metallurgical recoveries.*

1988: Onley Resource Estimate

In addition to the resource completed by BHP, New Australian Resources NL engaged Peter Onley and Associates Pty Ltd ("Onley") to complete an independent resource estimate using BHP data.

Using a 1 g/t Au cut-off Onley estimated an indicated resource of 126,000 tonnes at 2.9 g/t Au (11,711 oz Au) and an inferred resource of 364,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au (23,333 oz Au) for a total gold resource of 35,000 ounces of gold.

Using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off Onley calculated an indicated resource of 298,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au (19,102 oz Au) and an inferred resource of 442,000 tonnes at 1.7 g/t Au (24,083 oz Au) for a total resource of 43,185 ounces of gold.

Onley states that resources were reported under the guidelines of an AusIMM discussion draft of JORC dated the 31st of October 1987. The author has not done sufficient work to classify Onley's historical estimate as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify Onley's data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parameters used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. ECR and Tiger International are not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve.

1996: Placer Pacific Exploration, Inc.

Placer Pacific Exploration, Inc. ("Placer") reviewed the property in 1997 as a potential exploration target. Placer collected 12 rock-chip grab samples from silicified outcrops which returned assays of 0.40 to 2.59 g/t Au and 130 to 680 ppm Cu. Placer concluded their findings were broadly in keeping with BHP's. Specifically they concluded:

◊ Mineralization at Esperanza is of a quartz-replacement gold-silver-minor base metal type formed beneath a palaeowater table, and overprinted on earlier steeply-dipping epithermal quartz-sulphide veins;

◊ The very near surface concentration of gold, silver, minor copper and other base metal sulphides are mainly due to secondary enrichment;

◊ Post-mineralization faulting and erosion of the top of the system restricted the size potential of the deposit;

◊ Using BHP's bulldozer trenching and drill data, Placer calculated a resource of 1,1419,800 Mt at 1.5 g/t Au for 68,600 ounces of gold, including a resource over the central silicified zone of 330,439 tonnes at 3.92 g/t Au for 41,635 ounces of gold. Placer did not state a cut-off grade.

The author has not done sufficient work to classify Placer's historical estimate as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify Placer's data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parameters used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current *mineral resource or mineral reserve. ECR and Tiger International are not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve.*

1997: Norwegian Exploration Philippines, Inc. (taken over by Eastern Gold Corporation NL)
Kvaerner Davy was engaged to undertake a preliminary desktop resource estimate and basic viability study based on review of existing and available geological data, mineral resource estimates and methodology, and metallurgical testwork.

Citing incomplete and preliminary BHP data, Kvaerner Davy estimated a surficial resource of about 565,000 tonnes at 2.09 g/t Au (33,847 oz Au) and a deeper resource of 383,000 tonnes at 1.69 g/t Au (20,745 oz Au) for a total resource of 948,000 tonnes at 1.93 g/t Au (58,593 oz Au). Kvaerner Davy used a cut-off of 0.5 g/t and a top-cut of 15 g/t Au, and modelled the resource as 10 separate resource blocks. Kvaerner Davy note that if surficial resource block 2 (80,000 tonnes at 0.66 g/t Au) is excluded as lower than mineable grade, then the total resource estimate is 868,000 tonnes at 2.05 g/t Au for 57,200 contained ounces.

The distinction of a deeper resource by Kvaerner Davy was based on their understanding that mineralization does not form a gently dipping blanket, but rather consists of a surficial supergene gold blanket formed above steeply-dipping quartz veins. This geologic model is consistent with ECR's interpretation of oxide and sulphide mineralization at Danglay.

Kvaerner Davy state that inferred resource was estimated to 'AusIMM standards'. Kvaerner Davy used historical BHP data, which they cite as incomplete and preliminary, to estimate their resource. The author has not done sufficient work to classify Kvaerner Davy's historical estimate as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify BHP's data, or the key assumptions, methods or parameters used by Kvaerner Davy to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. ECR and Tiger International are not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve.

Kvaerner Davy produced an order of magnitude 'Basic Viability Study'—since the economic input parameters and metal prices used in this study are almost 20 years old, the author does not consider these results relevant to this report.

1997: Pan Asia Exploration
The president of Pan Asia Exploration—Mr Antonio Castillo ("Castillo")—reviewed the Danglay project in 1997 and concluded that mineralization continued to depth and was not constrained to a shallowly-dipping zone as modelled by BHP. Castillo estimated a resource of 6.4 Mt @ 1.48 g/t Au for 304,566 oz Au by extending the BHP model deeper (despite the lack of additional data) and concluded that a million-plus ounce resource potential existed within the Danglay prospect as a whole.

The author has not done sufficient work to classify Castillo's historical estimate as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify Castillo's data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parameters used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. ECR and Tiger International are not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve

The author is of the opinion that the cited exploration potential is highly conceptual in nature and similarly should not be relied upon.

1998: Eastern Gold Corporation NL

A report compiled by Mr Ian Cooper ("Cooper") for Eastern Gold Corporation NL identified a series of steeply dipping gold-silver bearing quartz veins within a broader argillic hydrothermal alteration system. Cooper identified five sub-parallel vein zones over strike lengths of up to 450 metres, but noted that un-mineralized diorite occurred between veins and their associated alteration haloes.

Cooper conducted reconnaissance geological mapping and collected 168 rock chip grab and channel samples from exposed veins and road/drill pad cuts. Cooper reported the average grade of all samples as 2.45 g/t Au and 16.2 g/t Ag, with peak assays of 71.83 g/t Au and 242.2 g/t Ag. Cooper cited an overall resource target for the Esperanza project of between 0.5 to 1 moz of gold.

The author was unable to determine how Cooper derived his overall resource target and cautions the reader that it is presumed to be conceptual in nature and should not be relied upon. Cooper's resource target should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve as defined by NI43-101, CIM or JORC. Neither ECR nor Tiger International are treating the historical resource target as current mineral resources or mineral reserve.

2003: Tiger International Resources, Inc.

Mr Ian Cooper (who also compiled the 1998 property report for Eastern Gold Corporation NL) completed a report for Tiger International Resources, Inc. in 2003. This included a detailed description of historical work, including the sampling results and resource target reported in Cooper, 1998.

6 Geological Setting & Mineralization

The Baguio District of the Central Cordillera in northern Luzon is one of the world's premier mineral provinces and is the most prolific gold producing district in the Philippines. Water *et al.* (2011) cited resources of 12 Moz of gold and 1.2 Mt of copper and estimated an historical production of 23 Moz of gold and 1.5 Mt of copper. This metal endowment is contained in a variety of mineral deposit types including two giant (Antamok and Acupan-Sangilo) and smaller but significant intermediate sulphidation epithermal vein systems (Cooke *et al.*, 2011), large copper-gold porphyry deposits (e.g. Santo Tomas II, Nugget Hill and Chico), and lesser proximal gold-copper and distal gold-base metal skarns (e.g. Thanksgiving Au-Zn skarn and Mexico Cu-Au skarn), and sediment-hosted gold deposits (Waters *et al.*, *op. cit.*).

6.1 Tectonic Setting, Geological History & Major Structures

The Baguio District is located at the southern end of the Luzon Central Cordillera. It forms part of the Plio-Pleistocene magmatic arc associated with the present day eastward-directed subduction of the Sunda Plate (a minor tectonic plate mainly covering the South China Sea) beneath the Philippine Sea Plate (Figure 8). The region remains seismically active and forms part of the Pacific Ring of Fire. The area is tectonically complex and there are competing models for the Tertiary evolution of Northern Luzon (*c.f.* Wolfe, 1981, Solomon, 1990, Bellow and Yumul, 2000, and Yumul *et al.*, 2003, with Bautista et al., 2001, Queano *et al.* 2007, Hollings *et al.* 2011). Key elements in the geologic evolution are:

◊ **Eocene-Oligocene**: marginal marine basin sedimentation and volcanism in northwestern Luzon (Pugo Formation) and arc-type magmatism in eastern Luzon;

◊ **Late Oligocene-early Miocene**: migration of arc-type magmatism westwards (Central Cordillera Diorite Complex); shallow marine clastic and carbonate sedimentation and minor andesite volcanism (Zig-Zag and Kennon Formations;

◊ **Middle-Late Miocene**: uplift and terrestrial sedimentation (Klondyke Formation) and onset of mountain-building;

◊ **Mid Pliocene onwards**: from approximately 4 Ma ago the intersection point of the Scarborough Ridge with the Manila trench migrated southwards under the Central Cordillera causing shallowing of the subduction angle, transpressional displacement on the left lateral Philippine Fault System, rapid uplift and erosion (Cooke *et al.*, 2011);

◊ **Mid Pliocene-Mid Pleistocene**: eruptions and hypabyssal intrusion of highly differentiated andesites and dacites that were extraordinarily fertile for copper and gold porphyry and epithermal mineralization (Hollings *et al.*, 2011a).

Most of the porphyry copper-gold deposits that formed during this time (between ~3.5 and 1.0 Ma) have been exhumed from depths of one to three kilometres and eroded since their emplacement (Cooke and Berry, 1996). Uplift of the Luzon Central Cordillera (following southward migration of the Scarborough Ridge) was accompanied by an almost complete cessation of volcanism over the last 0.5 Ma.

The geology of the Philippines is cut by the Philippine Fault System—a broadly north-northwest trending, left-lateral strike-slip fault system that transects the Philippine archipelago (Fig. 8). As the fault passes northwards through a restraining bend at the southern end of the Central Cordillera (immediately to

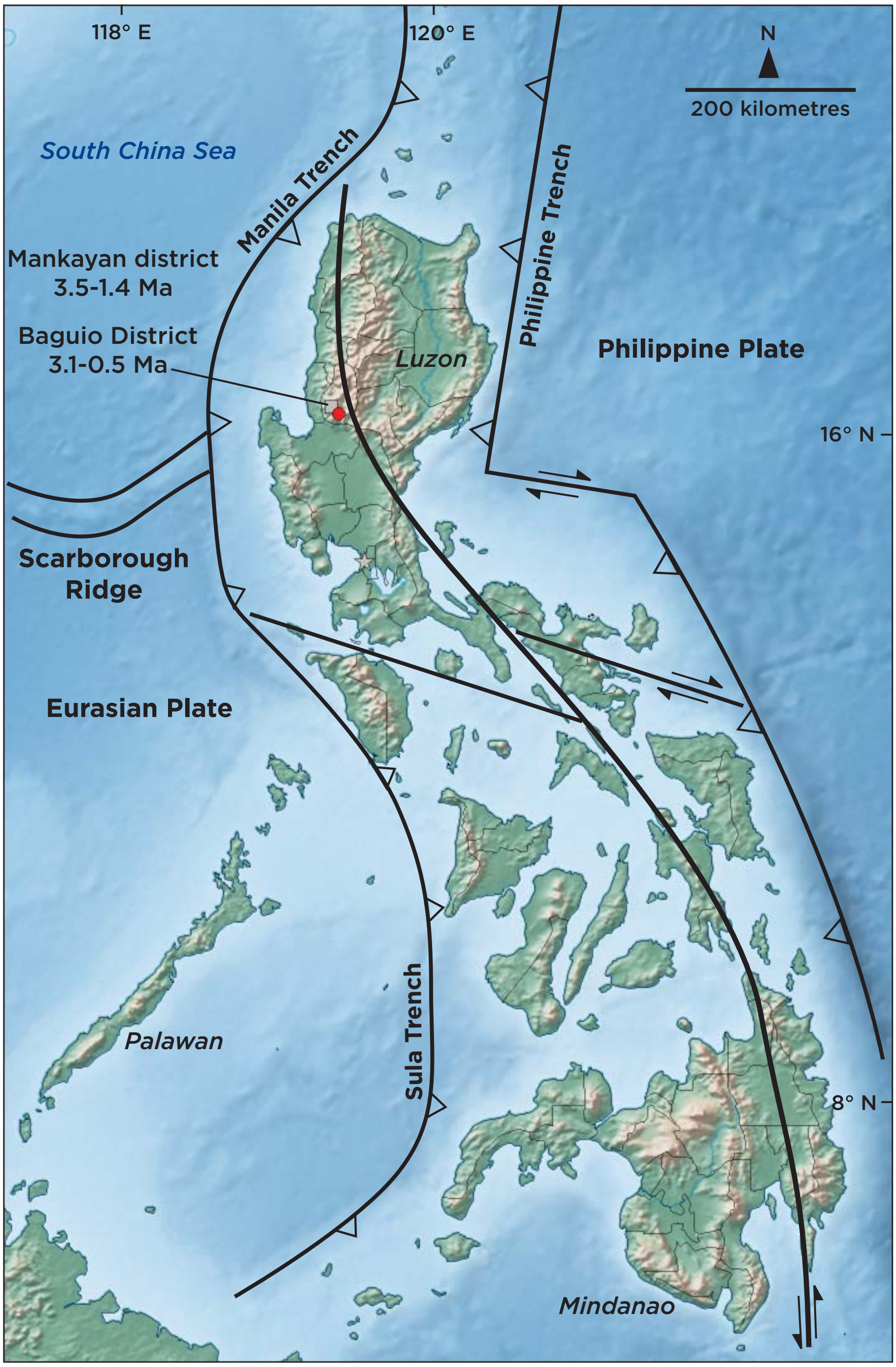


Figure 8: Major tectonic elements of the Philippines. Redrawn and modified from Cooke et al. (2005) by EAL.

the south of its intersection with the subducting Scarborough Ridge), it re-orients into an arc-parallel north-trending fault (Figure 8). The Baguio District is situated just to the north of the major bend in the fault system, and at least some of the extreme uplift and rapid exhumation of the mineralized systems in this region may relate to transpressional uplift at the southern end of the Central Cordillera (Cooke and Berry, 1996).

6.2 Regional Geology & Baguio District Mineralization

The Philippine Fault System is a complex braided system of sinistral strike slip faults that resulted in formation of a series of trans-tensional strike-slip relay basins (dilational jogs) in releasing bends, and areas of transpressional uplift in restraining bends (Waters *et al.*, 2011).

The Baguio District occurs within a dilational fault jog between two left-lateral sinistral shear splays of the Philippine Fault Zone known as the Tuba and Tebbo Faults (Maleterre, 1989; Fig. 9). Extension in this jog served to localize Pliocene-Pleistocene magmatism and associated copper and gold mineralization.

The host rocks to much of the mineralization within the Baguio District comprise a series of early Miocene medium to coarse grained, equigranular hornblende quartz diorites with subordinate pyroxene-bearing diorites, hornblende diorites, tonalites, granodiorites, and minor dioritic to gabbroic plutons—collectively the Central Cordillera Diorite Complex (Pena, 1998). At least six intrusive phases are present (Figure 9): the Kadang trondhjemite, Itogon quartz diorite, Antamok diorite, Liang gabbro, Lucbuban gabbro and Virac granodiorite (Shannon, 1979). The Diorite Complex intrudes Pugo and Zig Zag Formations which form the basement throughout the area.

Porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal Au-Ag mineralization within the Baguio District is associated with Plio-Pleistocene magmatism, characterized by the emplacement of small stocks, dikes, and plutons of mafic to intermediate composition (Cooke and Bloom, 1990, Hollings *et al.*, 2011b).

◊ ***Porphyry copper ± skarn mineralization***: Temporarily and spatially associated with intrusions such as the Black Mountain Intrusive Complex (Figure 9) (Black Mountain Cu-Au porphyry copper deposit, Thanksgiving Au-Zn skarn, and Mexico Cu-Au skarn), Camp 4 Intrusive Complex (Kido and Ubolan Cu-Au porphyry prospects), Santo Tomas II-Bumolo-Clifton cluster (Santo Thomas II Cu-Au-(Pd) porphyry deposit, and Bumolo and Clifton Cu-Au porphyry prospects) and the Ampucao-Hartwell-Balatoc cluster (Ampucao and Hartwell Cu-Au porphyry prospects) (Waters *et al.*, 2011).

◊ ***Intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization***: Dating of illite from the Acupan gold mine (Aoki *et al.*, 1993) yielded an age of 0.65 ± 0.07 Ma, suggesting that epithermal mineralization is associated with the youngest porphyry suite in the Baguio District—namely the Ampucao-Hartwell-Balatoc cluster (1.1 to 0.5 Ma).

  There are at least eight intermediate sulphidation epithermal vein deposits in the Baguio District, including the giant Antamok and Acupan-Sangilo deposits and the smaller Chico-Kelly, Atok Big Wedge, Cal Horr, Baguio Gold, and Sierra Oro deposits. Antamok and Acupan were the major gold producers in the Philippines during the 20th century, with a combined production of more than 19 Moz of gold (Waters *et al.*, 2011).

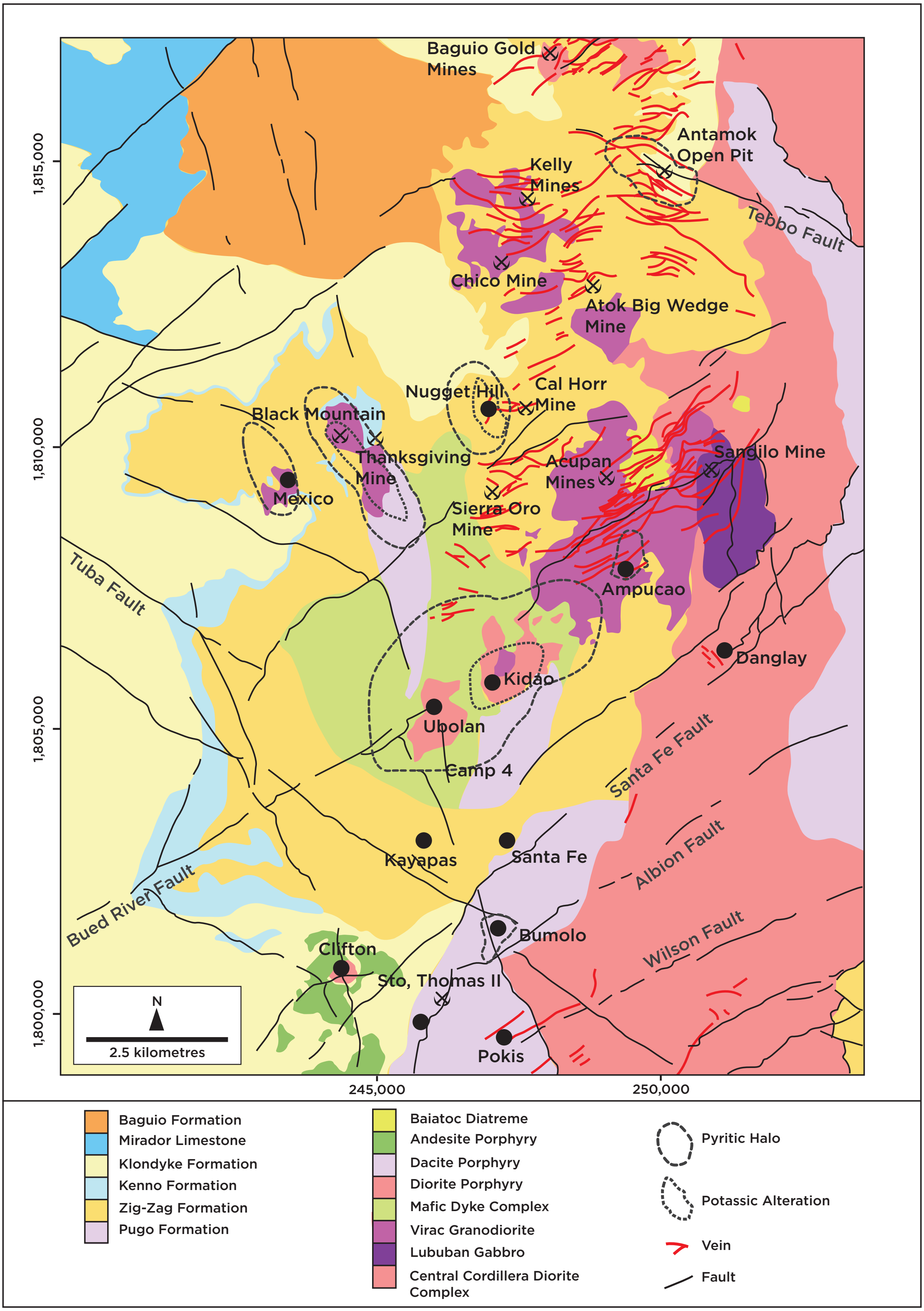


Figure 9: Regional geology of the Baguio District. Redrawn by EAL from Waters *et al.*, 2011: 12th December 2015.

The basement units and intrusives of the Central Cordillera Diorite Complex are offset by a number of significant faults with three main orientations: 1) large-scale east-northeast to northeast trending extensional faults; 2) likely sinistral strike-slip west-northwest to northwest trending faults; and 3) north-northwest oriented faults that are inferred to be reverse faults and are probably splays of the Philippine Fault System (Figure 9).

Faulting has exerted a fundamental control on mineralization in the Baguio District—at the district scale the development of extensional dilational jogs served to focus emplacement of mineralizing porphyries, and at the deposit scale, dilational fault splays have provided a framework for the development of quartz sulphide veins in fractures and openings. For example:

◊ ***East-northeast to northeast trending extensional faults***: the high-level porphyry stocks at Camp 4 and Ampucao are closely associated with the trace of the Bued River Fault. The Albion fault correlates with the Santo Tomas II and Bumolo Cu-Au porphyry deposits.

  Closely-spaced faults, which are likely splays of the Bued fault zone, host numerous east-northeast to northeast trending epithermal quartz-gold-base metal sulfide veins and clay gouge at the Acupan gold mine.

◊ ***West-northwest to northwest trending faults***: the northwest-trending Antamok vein system appears to have been emplaced along splays from the Tebbo fault.

Post-mineralization faulting has also been important at the regional and prospect scale. For example, intermediate sulphidation epithermal mineralization at the Danglay prospect is terminated to the north and south by fault juxtaposition of unmineralized intrusives (such as the regional-scale Santa Fe Fault to the south). At the prospect scale, north to northeast (020° to 040°) trending faults offset veins and potentially fragment mineralized zones (Section 6.3.2 of this report).

A stress field with northeast-oriented principal compression can explain most of the observed structural features in the Baguio District. West-verging thrusting was caused by east-west compressional tectonics during westward motion of North Luzon against the South China Sea Plate. This developed in the late Miocene to Pleistocene. Contemporaneous sinistral motion on the transcurrent Philippine Fault System in the Pliocene resulted in the development of a transpressive stress regime, rapid uplift throughout the Luzon Central Cordillera and rapid erosion resulting in the superposition of epithermal mineralization onto copper-gold porphyry deposits in the Baguio District (Cooke and Berry, 1996; Waters *et al.* 2011).

6.3 Danglay Project Geology & Mineralization

The extent of outcrop within the project area is varied—outcrop is generally good in stream courses and on the Danglay Ridge and associated spurs (Hillside and Bito) where silicified structures and veins crop out resistantly, but is generally poor on the intervening slopes (Figure 10).

6.3.1 Lithology

The southern part of the licence is bounded by the regional Santa Fe Fault which juxtaposes unaltered granodiorite (Figure 11) against gold mineralized hornblende diorite (of the Danglay prospect) to the north. Minor quartz diorite is present in the southeast. The granodiorite is pale grey to tan, leucocratic, medium

Figure 10: General view of the Danglay Ridge. Silicified zones are resistant to weathering and crop out wherever present. However, outcrop is generally poor between veins and silicified structures.

Figure 11: Unaltered granodiorite taken from the southern side of the Santa Fe Fault. The Santa Fe Fault is a regional scale fault that juxtaposes unmineralized granodiorite to the south against mineralized diorite of the Danglay ridge to the north.

to coarse grained, and comprises plagioclase, quartz and minor amounts of k-feldspar. The hornblende diorite is darker than the granodiorite, fine medium to medium grained, and comprises plagioclase, hornblende, biotite and lesser quartz.

The intrusives were emplaced into a weakly metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary package of hornblende phyric andesite, sandstone and siltstone. Andesite was observed in the southwest of the prospect (Figure 12) and sedimentary rocks were rarely observed in road cuts in the northwest part of the project area. Historical mapping by Placer Pacific Exploration, Inc. (1996) shows the andesite to occur to the east, west and north of the central diorite intrusion.

6.3.2 Structure

Mineralization at the Danglay prospect is bounded to the south by the regional-scale, northeast-southwest trending Santa Fe Fault, which marks the course of the Danglay river (Figures 12 and 13). The Santa Fe Fault is inferred to dip to the southeast, which raises the possibility that the down-dip extension of Hillside and Bito mineralization could extend southeastwards beneath the Santa Fe Fault. Further mapping is recommended to confirm the dip of the fault and explore this possibility.

A splay of the Santa Fe Fault is inferred to trend north-northwest to south-southwest and along the course of the Bito creek (Figures 12 and 13). The Bito Fault is likely offset by a series of post-mineralization faults which trend 020°-040° and also offset mineralization. The absence of altered or mineralized outcrop along the Bito creek suggests that the Bito Fault exerts little or no control on mineralization.

Field mapping in conjunction with trench sampling, and logging of the RC hole ERC008 and diamond drill hole EDD001, indicates that the northern extent of Danglay Ridge mineralization is bounded by a broadly 020° trending, steeply southeast dipping fault (the "Northern Bounding Fault"). This juxtaposes unaltered diorite to the northwest, against mineralized and altered diorite to the southeast, (Figures 11 and 12) and broadly correlates with the northern most extent of artisanal workings, geochemical anomalism, and gold mineralized drill hole intercepts.

The western flank of the Danglay Ridge and Riverside mineralized zones (Figures 12 and 13), marked by the Danglay Creek, is bounded by a steeply northeast-dipping, north-northwest oriented fault that juxtaposed unmineralized diorite to the southwest. Diamond hole EDD003 was collared in the Danglay Creek and drilled towards the northeast at a dip of -60° as a scout hole to test the deep depth extension of the Hillside zone. The hole appears to have been collared in the footwall of the Danglay fault before intersecting weak mineralization in the hanging wall almost 90 metres downhole (1 metre @ 1.03 g/t Au from 89.8-90.8 metres and 0.4 metres @ 1.86 g/t Au from 101.5 to 101.9 metres). This would suggest that the Danglay faults dips steeply to the northeast.

The sense of movement on the Danglay and Tito faults is not known, but there is likely a sinistral strike-slip component to the Danglay fault—such movement may explain the steeply-dipping, north-northeast and broadly north-south oriented quartz-base metal sulphide veins at Danglay. A better understanding of fault movement and vein orientation is required if the structural controls on mineralization are to be understood—in this respect further detailed field mapping is essential.

An approximately 20 centimetre wide silicified fault breccia crops out immediately to the north of RC drill hole ECR007 (Figure 14). The fault strikes 020°-030°, dips steeply to the south and slickenslides indicate dominantly strike-slip movement. This structure appears to have a dextral sense of movement and has

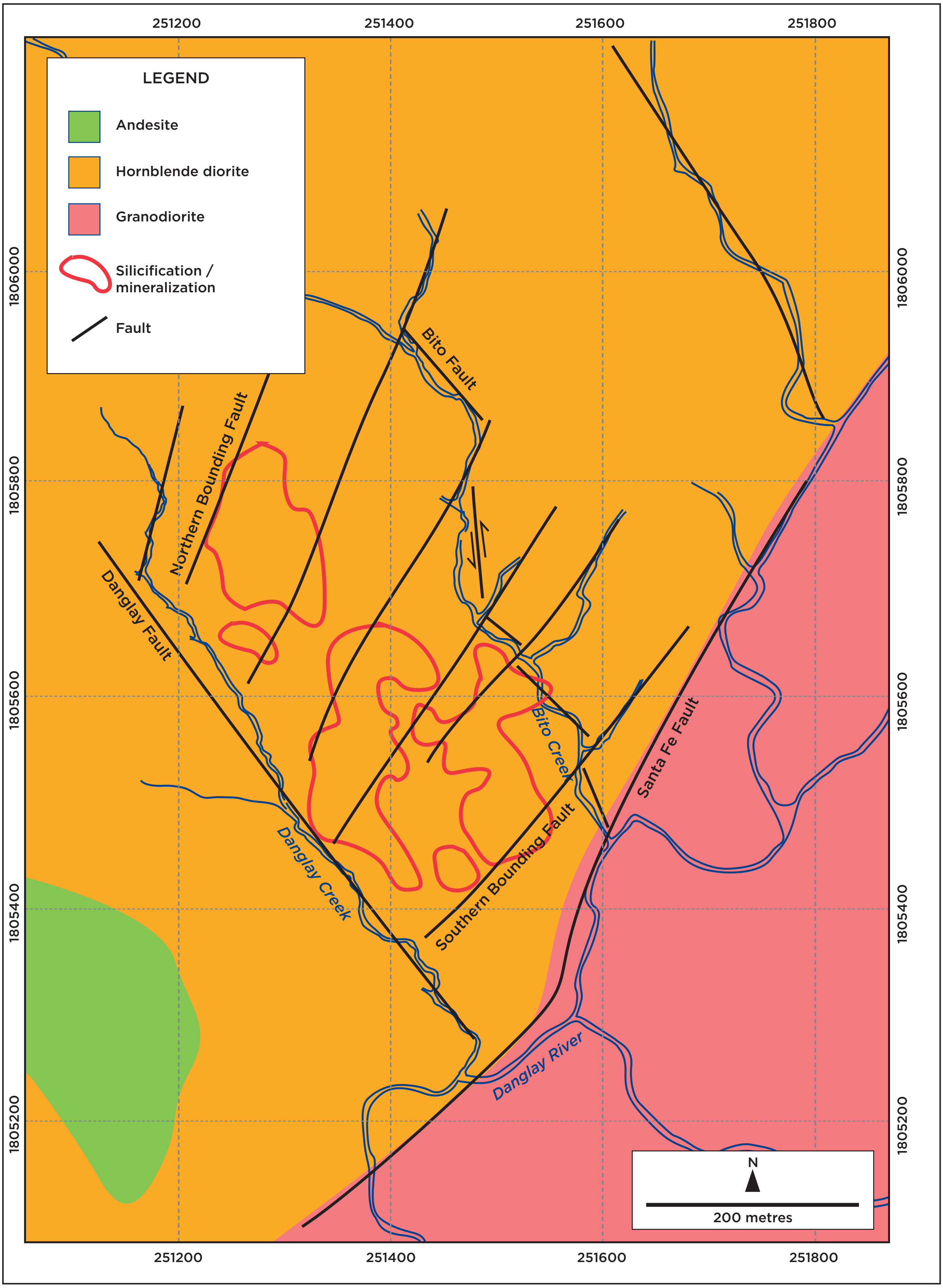


Figure 12: Geological map of the Danglay prospect showing lithology, major faults and mineralized / silicified zones. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Drawn by EAL on the basis of EAL field mapping and ECR data: 12th December 2015.

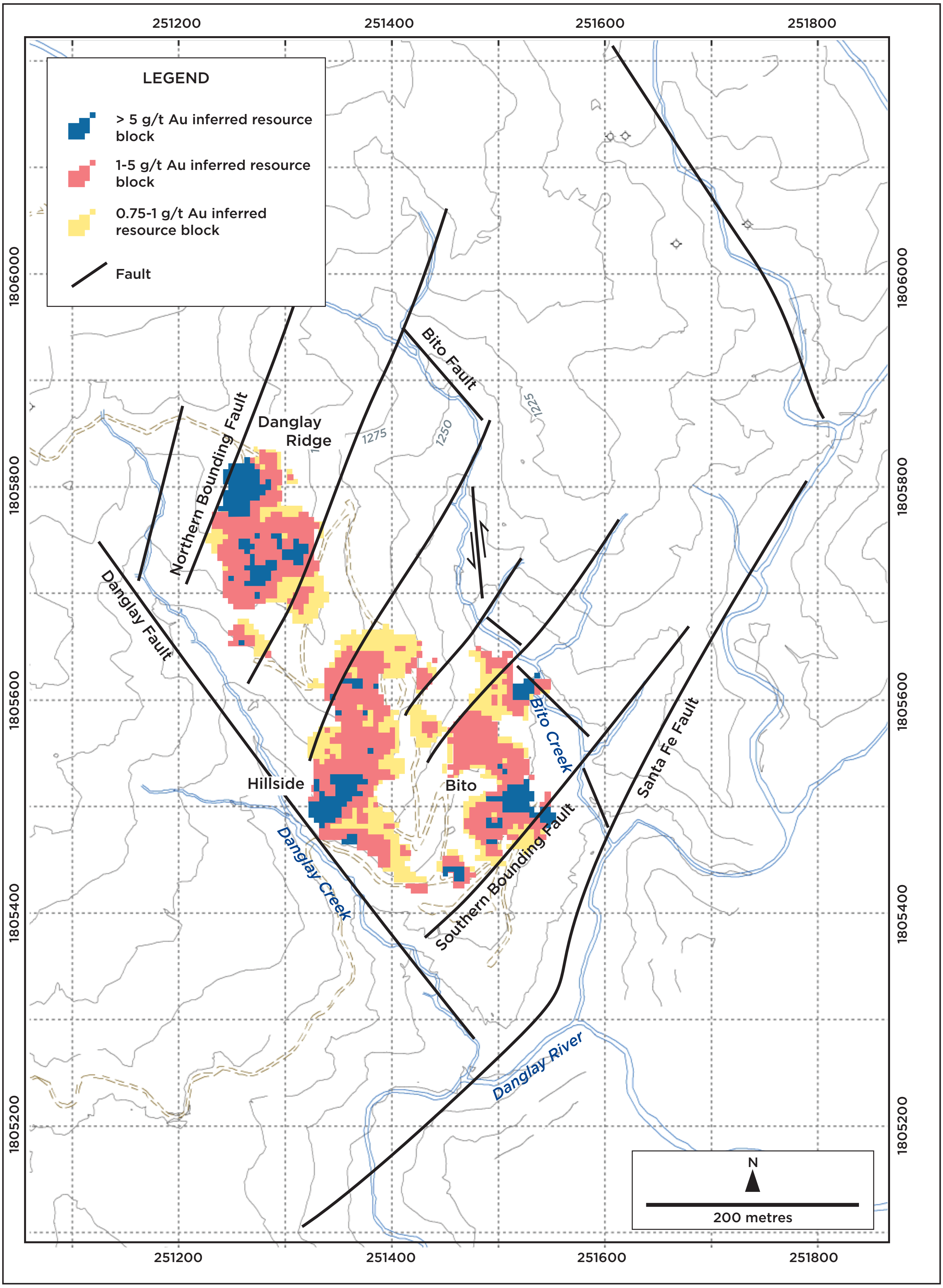


Figure 13: Geological map of the Danglay prospect showing lithology, major faults and mineralized / silicified zones. Note inferred oxide resources have been defined at Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Drawn by EAL and Snapper: 14th December 2015.

Figure 14: Silicified fault trending 020°-030° and dipping at approximately 70° to the south. This structure appears to offset mineralization by up to 10 metres.

offset mineralization by between 10 to 20 metres (Figure 13). Extensive areas of talus and limited outcrop makes it difficult to map other structures within the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito mineralized zones. However, trench and channel geochemical data, drill hole lithology and assay data, and the distribution of inferred oxide gold resource blocks, indicates that several 020°-040° trending faults offset mineralization throughout the Danglay prospect. The projected location of these faults coincide with the northeast extension of the Danglay River, offsets in the Bito Creek, and the location of 020°-040° trending tributaries of the Bito Creek (Figures 12 and 13). Whilst this provides further support for the existence of these faults, EAL recommend that detailed structural mapping is completed prior to further drilling.

6.3.3 Mineralization

Primary mineralization at Danglay is of an intermediate sulphidation type (a variant of the quartz-carbonate-base metal type of Corbett and Leach, 1997). Weathering and oxidation of primary sulphidic veins and stockworks, and pyrite within wall rocks, has resulted in the development of an oxide (supergene) gold blanket.

Field mapping, channel and trench sampling, and RC and diamond drilling, has defined three areas where mineralization crops out at surface (Figure 13): Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Tito.

◊ ***Danglay Ridge***: The surficial geochemical and alteration footprint of the Danglay Ridge mineralization is approximately 175 metres by 100 metres (Figure 13)—it remains open to the west and east where outcrop is blanketed by talus. The northwestern and southeastern margins of are likely bounded by 020°-040° trending faults. Mineralization is abruptly terminated to the northwest by the Northern Bounding

Fault that juxtaposes unmineralized diorite to the north. The southeastern margin of the Danglay Ridge zone is marked by an 020°-040° fault that offsets mineralization towards the northeast, where it continues southwards as the Hillside zone.

Artisanal miners are currently most active on the northern part of the Danglay Ridge where they are targeting oxide gold mineralization through a series of shallow adits (e.g. Figure 3). The margins of weathered quartz veins and silicified faults are the main targets (Figures 15 and 16) indicative of a strong structural control on gold mineralization. It is assumed that the artisanal miners target the oxidized wall-rocks and selvage quartz stockwork zones at the edge of the main veins and silicified faults, as the veins and faults themselves are too hard to be mined by hand, and would be difficult to crush using the small scale and simple processing equipment currently in use.

Field review by EAL indicates that there are at least five steeply-dipping quartz veins (Figures 15 and 16) and/or strongly silicified structures (Figure 17) that are between one to three metres wide. Quartz veins are variably oxidized and stained with limonite after sulphides (Figure 18), although the centres of the veins may contain primary pyrite and base metal sulphides. Silicified structures are usually completely oxidized to limonite and hematite.

Extensive weathering and the presence of talus between vein outcrop makes it difficult to map inter-vein areas, although field observations suggest that quartz vein stockworks and moderate to strong silicification, may extend as a selvage for several metres from quartz veins and silicified structures.

◊ ***Hillside***: The Hillside zone is a broadly north-northeast to south-southwest (020°) trending zone that is between 250 metres long and 100 metres wide (Figure 13). It is defined at surface by gold mineralized channel and trench samples, linear zones of silicification and clay-alteration, and historical and current artisanal adits and surface workings. The lower parts of Hillside have been exploited as a series of surficial open pits (Figure 19) by artisanal miners at some stage in the past.

The silicified zones at Hillside are generally between one to two metres wide, are locally up to five metres wide, and appear to dip steeply to the east.

◊ ***Bito***: Bito is a broadly north-south trending zone characterized by gold mineralized channel and trench samples, linear zones of silicification and clay-alteration, and historic artisanal workings. The Bito zone is approximately 200 metres long by 100 metres wide (Figure 13) and likely extends southwards down-plunge to the mineralized cataclastic breccia intercepted in drill holes ERC002, EDD002 and EDD005.

Common talus and thicker vegetation makes field mapping of the Bito Zone difficult and it is the least understood of the mineralized zones at Danglay. However, extensive historic artisanal workings (Figure 19) indicate the prospectivity of the zone. It is marked at its eastern edge by a prominent silicified structure. Preliminary field review indicates that other generally north-south trending veins are present.

The author collected 95 rock chip grab samples encompassing all styles of mineralization and alteration (Section 8.6: Rock Chip Grab Sampling by EAL). Samples were cut into two using a diamond saw, photographed and one half was submitted to Intertek Testing Services Philippines, Inc. in Manila for gold and multi-element analysis, allowing for a more detailed understanding of mineralization styles, paragenesis and key controls.

Collectively the samples display many aspects of intermediate sulphidation systems, including quartz-base

Figure 15: General view of Danglay Ridge oxide mineralization. Quartz veins and silicified zones are resistant to weathering and form upstanding ridges. Areas in between are generally covered by recent talus.

Figure 16: Abandoned artisanal adit at Danglay Ridge. Note that miners have targeted the edge of the quartz vein in the centre of the photograph.

Figure 17: Danglay ridge silicified zone forming resistant outcrop. Note brecciation and locally intense iron staining. The zone is approximately 2 metres wide.

Figure 18: Metre-wide quartz vein with abundant base metal sulphides. Note iron staining. The block in the foreground was moved to the right during road rehabilitation but continues behind *in situ*. ERC005 collared in the hanging wall and was drilled away from the vein.

Figure 19: View towards the north-northeast of part of the Hillside Zone. Note 5-10 metre wide zone of quartz veins and silicification forming the prominent ridge to the right. The 'hole' central foreground is an artisanal pit.

Figure 20: View southeastwards of the Bito Zone showing extensive surficial artisanal workings. Note rubbly silicified and limonitic nature of rocks around workings.

metal sulphide vein phases, silicified quartz-base metal breccias, vein stockworks, pervasively silica-altered wallrocks, and carbonate-base metal veins. An oxide gold blanket is developed at Danglay through weathering of the primary mineralization styles outlined below.

◊ ***Quartz and quartz-base metal sulphide veins***: The quartz veins observed at Danglay are multiphase and inlcude a spectrum of types including quartz-only (Figure 21), quartz with minor gossanous vughs after sulphides (Figure 22), quartz with blebby pyrite (Figure 23), multiphase quartz veins with blebby pyrite, galena, low-iron yellow-brown sphalerite (Figure 24), and multiphase, grey to dark grey sulphidic quartz veins with variable blebby pyrite and base metal sulphides (Figure 25 to 28).

  Quartz only veins are generally weakly gold mineralized (< 1 g/t Au) whilst all other vein types are generally moderately (<1-10 g/t Au) to strongly (10-30 g/t Au) gold mineralized. Silver grades range from 0.25 oz/t to >10 oz/t. Copper values of up to 0.20%, lead values of up to 1% and zinc values of up to 1.5% are common.

◊ ***Quartz-base metal sulphide breccias***: Multiphase quartz vein breccias are locally developed in association with quartz veins throughout the field area. Clasts include rounded grey to dark grey quartz (Figure 29), rounded to sub-angular dark grey sulphidic quartz (Figure 30) and angular to sub-rounded light grey-green to grey green, clay-silica-?sericite altered diorite (Figures 31). Clasts are cemented by multiphase white, and light to dark grey, and dark grey sulphidic quartz, and clotted pyrite and base metal sulphides (generally yellow-brown iron-poor sphalerite > galena > chalcopyrite).

  Many of the quartz-base metal sulphide breccias collected by EAL at Danglay returned bonanza gold (>50 g/t) and silver (>16 g/t) grades—the peak assay being 142 g/t Au and > 16 oz Ag (the upper detection limit of the assay technique (Figure 29). Base metal grades of up to >2 % zinc (upper detection limit), >1% lead (upper detection limit) and 0.5+% copper are common.

  Potential cataclastic fault gouge breccias were also noted (Figure 32). They present as matrix-supported breccias comprising rounded clasts of dark grey sulphidic quartz with blebby pyrite, cemented by light grey, cryptocrystalline quartz. The clasts within these breccias may be mineralized whilst the matrix is unmineralized. Grades of < 5 g/t Au and ~1 oz/t silver are common. Cataclastic fault breccias were intercepted in drill hole ERC002 (15 metres @ 3.29 g/t Au from 82-97 metres including 2 metres @ 18.25 g/t Au from 92-94 metres) and EDD005 (8.0 metres @ 2.25 g/t Au from 77-85 metres including 2 metres @ 7.71 from 83-85 metres).

◊ ***Quartz vein±base metal sulphide stockworks***: Quartz vein stockworks with variable base metal sulphides are generally well developed in the hanging walls of quartz veins and silicified faults and they may be locally developed as a selvage in the immediate footwall. The overall extent of stockwork development is difficult to quantify due to poor exposure and recent talus between veins, although the extent of historic artisanal workings especially in the Danglay Ridge zone, suggests that gold-mineralized quartz stockworks may be locally extensive.

  In detail, stockwork zones comprise between 5 to 25% thin (generally < 0.5 to 1 centimetre wide) quartz veinlets hosted in variable silica-clay-pyrite altered and bleached-looking diorite (Figures 33 to 35). Quartz veinlets may be locally dark grey and sulphidic. Blebby base metal sulphides and pyrite are variable but may comprise up to 2-3% and 5% respectively. All of the stockwork samples taken by EAL were anomalous in gold and many assayed between 1-3 g/t Au—samples with base metal sulphides are generally higher grade (5+ g/t Au and 1+ oz/t Ag), although zinc, lead and copper grades are usually below 0.5% respectively.

The peak grade for a rock-chip grab sample of quartz-base metal sulphide stockwork was 34.68 g/t Au, 10.57 oz/t Ag and 0.22 % Pb (Figure 34).

◊ ***Silica-clay-pyrite altered wall rocks***: Silica-clay-pyrite altered and variably quartz-flooded diorite wall-rocks form metre to several metre wide selvages around quartz veins and silicified fracture zones. Blebby base metal sulphides may be present.

Gold grades are generally of a low tenor (<1 g/t Au) although multi-gram grades are locally noted (e.g sample ER01411 that assayed 5.06 g/t Au, 0.84 oz/t Ag, 0.22% Cu and 0.57% Zn: Figure 36).

◊ ***Carbonate-base metal sulphide veins***: Carbonate-base metal sulphide veins were only observed as float in the Bito Creek which flanks the eastern margin of the Danglay Ridge and Bito mineralized zones (Figure 13). Samples comprise blocky, milk white carbonate and coarse blebby crystals of chalcopyrite, iron-poor yellow-brown sphalerite and galena (Figure 37). Samples assayed between 13 to 16 g/t Au, 1.5 to 2.8 oz/t Ag, and >2% Zn and Cu (upper detection limit of assay technique) and between 0.6-0.8 % Pb.

The presence of carbonate-base metal vein float with robust gold grades indicates that at least some of the mineralized veins at Danglay have only been eroded to the base of the carbonate base metal / upper silica-base metal interval.

◊ ***Oxide mineralization types***: All styles of primary mineralization at Danglay, excepting the carbonate-base metal sulphide float samples, have been observed in the oxide mineralized zone. Oxidation varies from pervasive (Figures 38 to 39) to weak fracture and edge oxidation (Figure 40).

Examination of RC chips and diamond drill core indicate that pervasive oxidation generally extends to a vertical depth of up to 20 metres—oxidation along fractured veins, breccias and silicified structures may extend to 40+ metres.

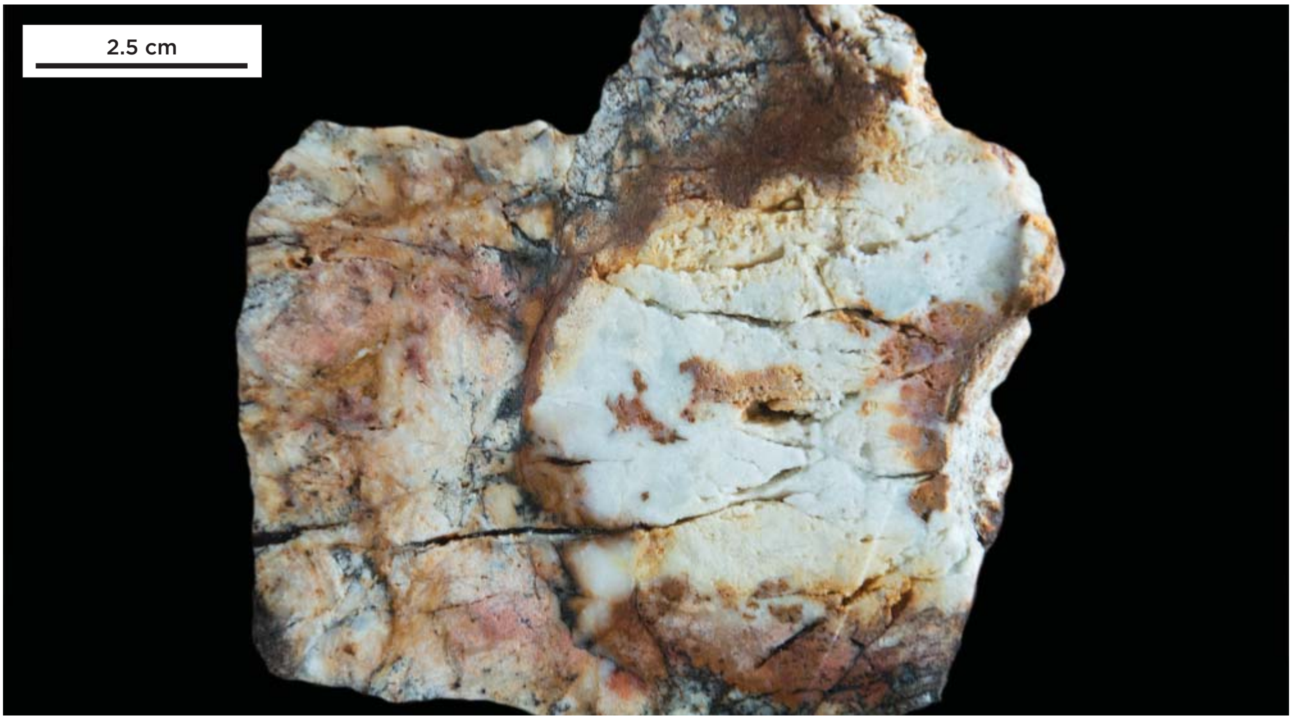


Figure 21: Fracture and edge oxidized white, cryptocrystalline to fine saccharoidal quartz. EAL sample ER01414 which assayed 0.68 g/t Au.

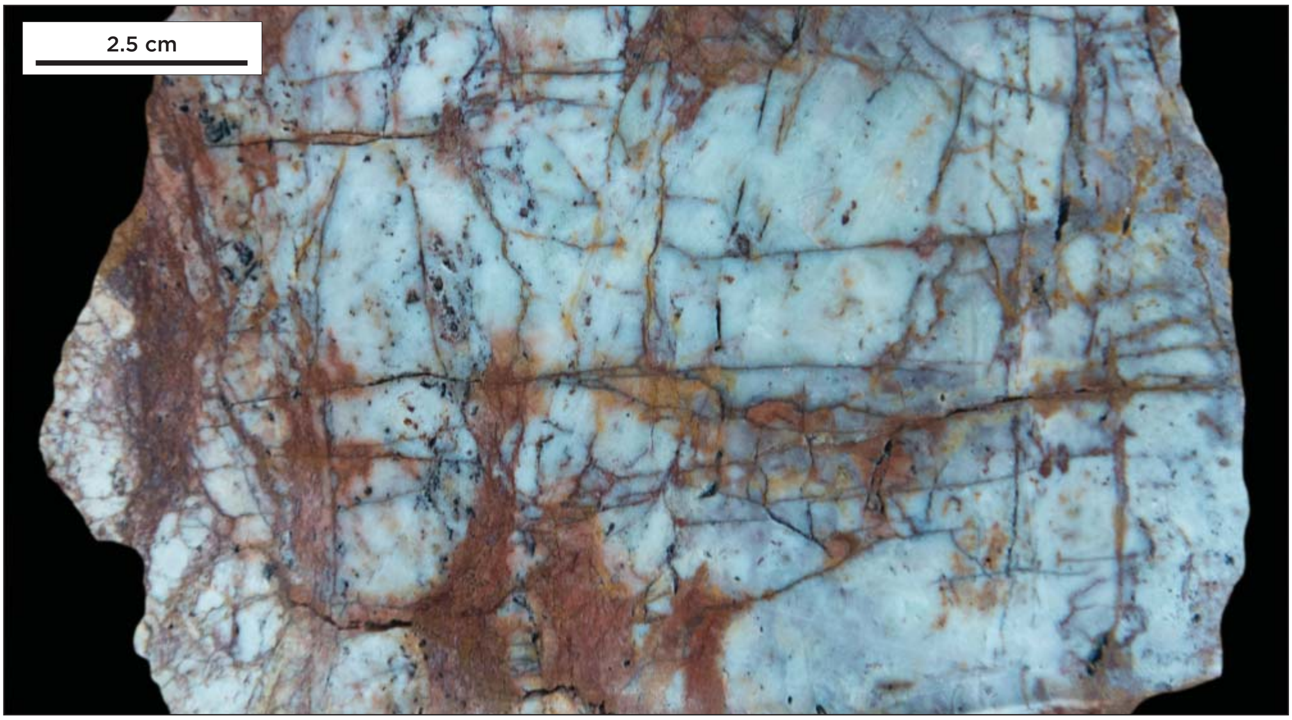


Figure 22: Fracture oxidized, massive, light grey green cryptocrystalline quartz, with fine gossanous vughs after sulphides. EAL sample ER01427 which assayed 7.28 g/t Au and 0.35 oz/t Ag.

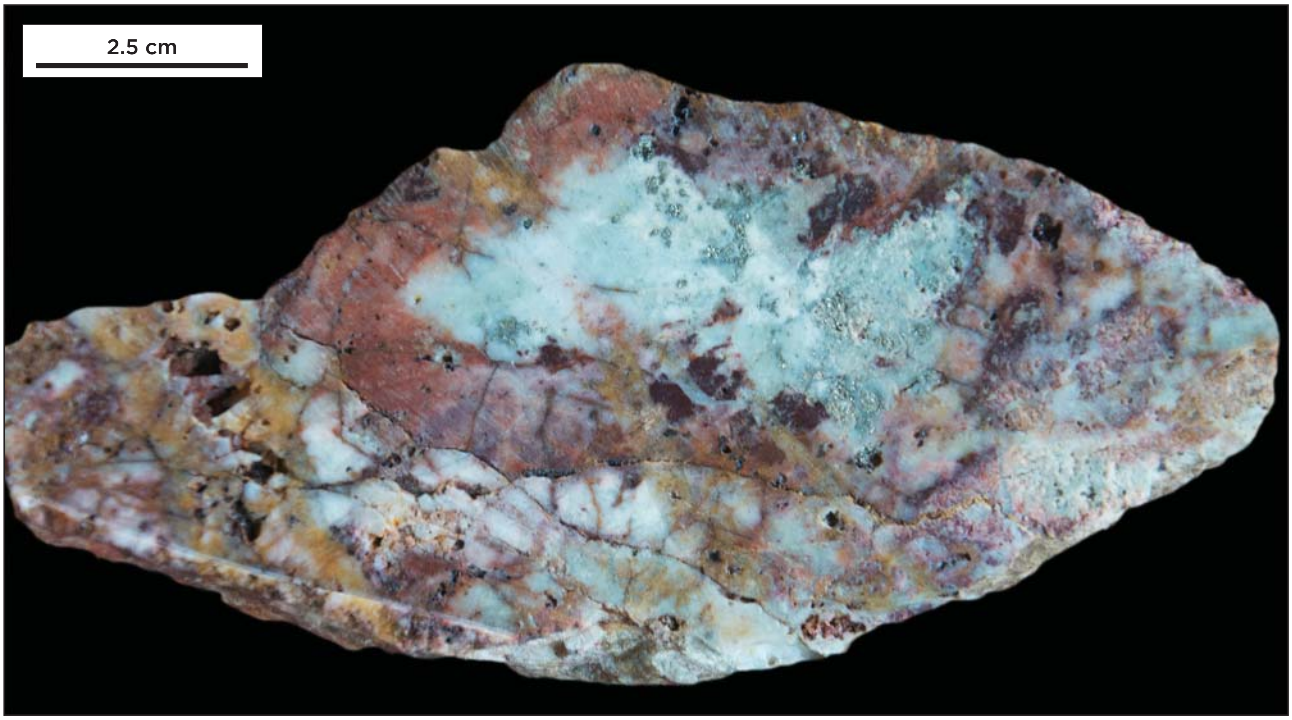


Figure 23: White to pale green fracture and edge oxidized quartz vein with blebby pyrite, hematite after pyrite and gossanous vughs after leached sulphides. ECR sample ER01400 which assayed 27.67 g/t Au and 0.88 oz/t Ag.

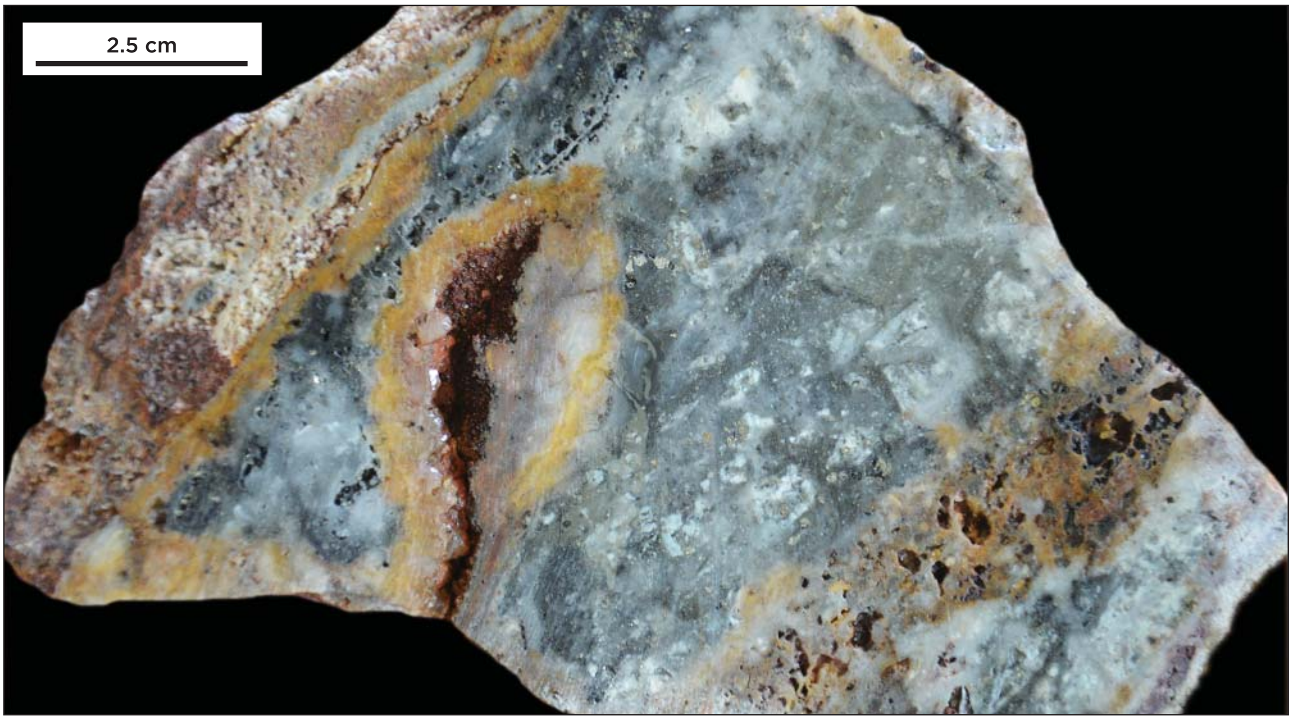


Figure 24: Light grey brown multiphase quartz vein with dark grey sulphidic patches, blebby pyrite and minor blebby galena and yellow-brown sphalerite. Note edge oxidation and oxide-stained vughs after sulphides. EAL sample ER01380 which assayed 28.00 g/t Au, 6.86 oz/t Ag, 0.17 % Cu, > 1% Pb and 0.43% Zn.

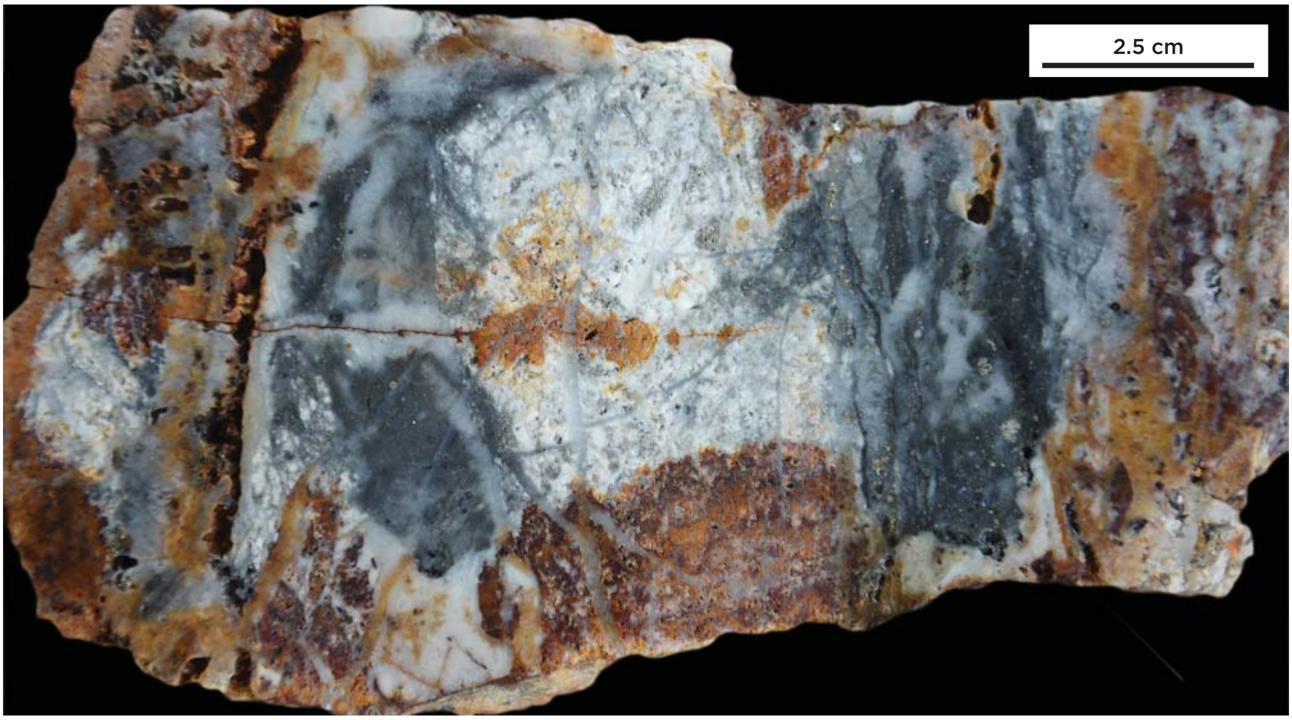


Figure 25: Multiphase grey to very dark grey (sulphidic), cryptocrystalline quartz veins hosted in bleached clay-pyrite altered diorite. Note also blebby pyrite. Strong edge oxidation and leaching of sulphides to give vughs. EAL sample ER01514 which assayed 16.69 g/t Au, 12.16 oz/t Ag, 0.12 % Cu, 0.43% Pb and 0.62% Zn.

Figure 26: Grey to dark grey sulphidic quartz with small fragments of clay-silica altered wallrock. Note common blebby pyrite. EAL sample ER01454 which assayed 9.89 g/t Au, 2.59 oz/t Ag, 0.52 % Cu, 0.17% Pb and 0.18% Zn.

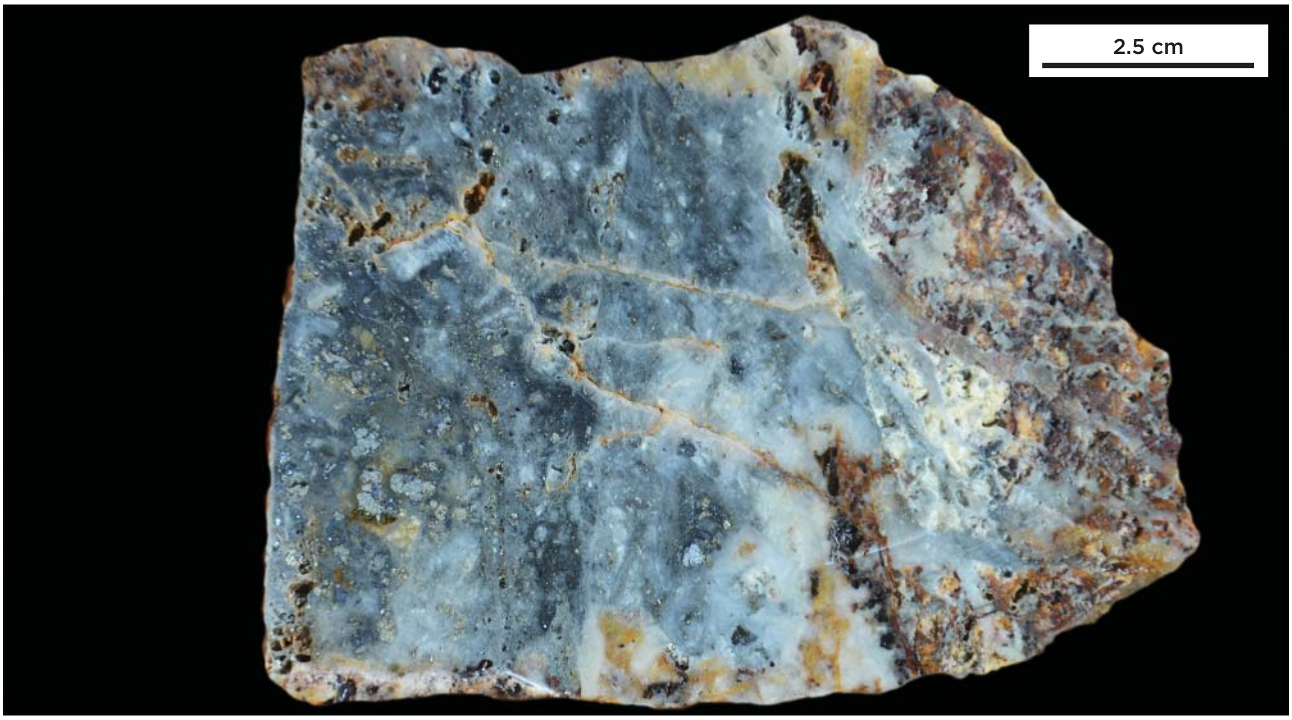


Figure 27: Multiphase grey to dark grey quartz vein with common blebby pyrite, light grey galena and yellow-brown sphalerite. Note edge oxidation and iron-stained vughs after sulphides. EAL sample ER01520 which assayed 28.44 g/t Au, 6.85 oz/t Ag, 0.15% Cu, 0.93% Pb and 1.13% Zn.

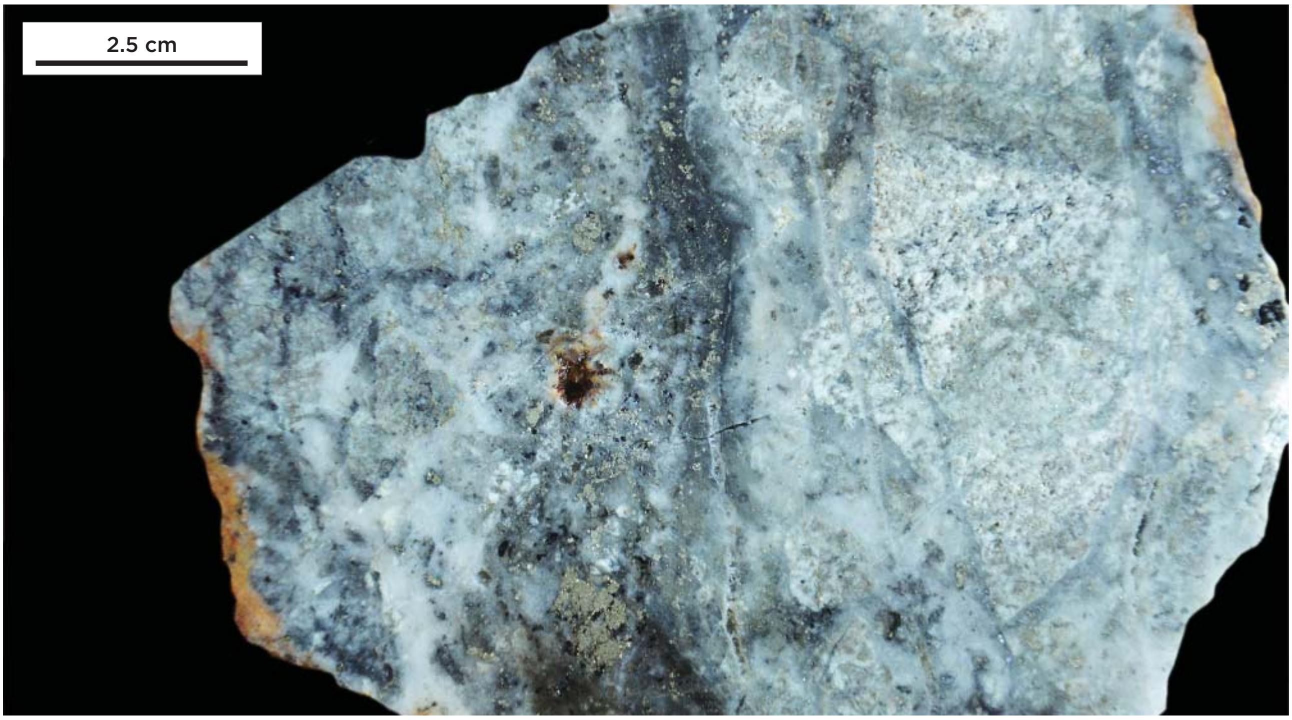


Figure 28: Light grey to very dark grey (sulphidic) quartz flooding fractures within silica-clay-pyrite altered and bleached diorite. Note blebby pyrite, rare flecks of galena and an unidentified disseminated dark blue sulphide. EAL sample ER01391 which assayed 21.08 g/t Au, 5.46 oz/t Ag, 0.17 % Cu, 0.82% Pb and 0.63% Zn.

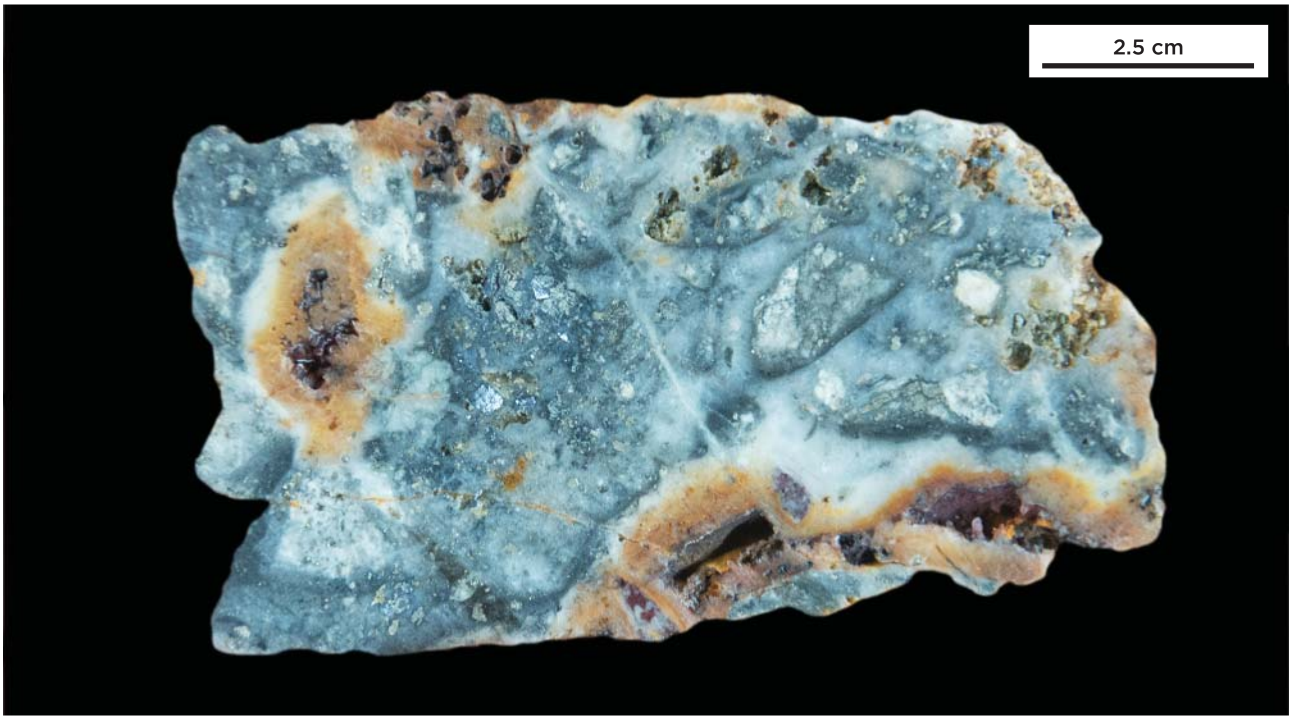


Figure 29: Multiphase quartz vein breccia comprising rounded clasts of grey to dark grey quartz with blebby sphalerite and lesser galena, within a grey to dark grey, fine crystalline quartz cement with blebby grey galena and light yellow green spahlerite. EAL sample ER01437 which assayed 142 g/t Au, >16 oz/t Ag, 0.31% Cu, >1% Pb and >2% Zn.

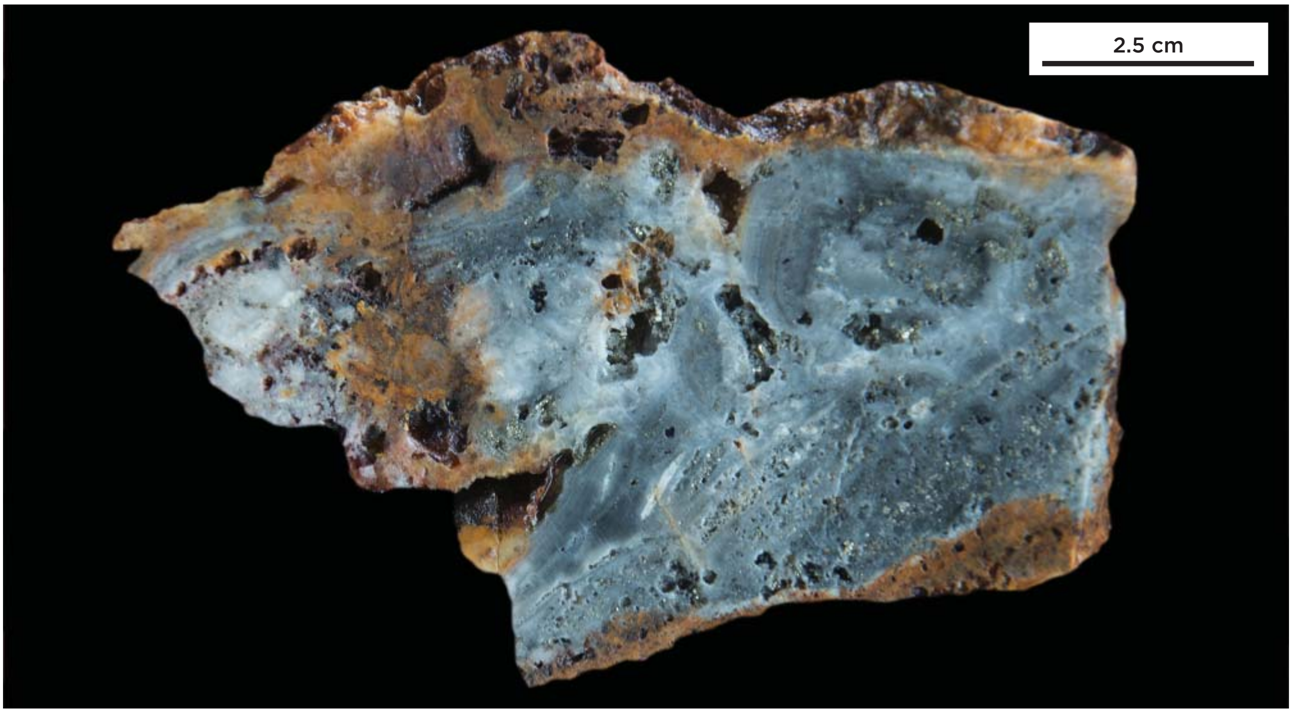


Figure 30: Multiphase quartz vein breccia comprising angular clasts of finely banded dark-grey sulphidic quartz within a matrix of light grey to dark grey sulphidic quartz. Note blebby pyrite and base metal sulphides, vughs after leached sulphides, and edge oxidation to limonite. EAL sample ER01428 which assayed 132.0 g/t Au, >16 oz Ag, 0.60 % Cu, > 1 % Pb and 0.92 % Zn.

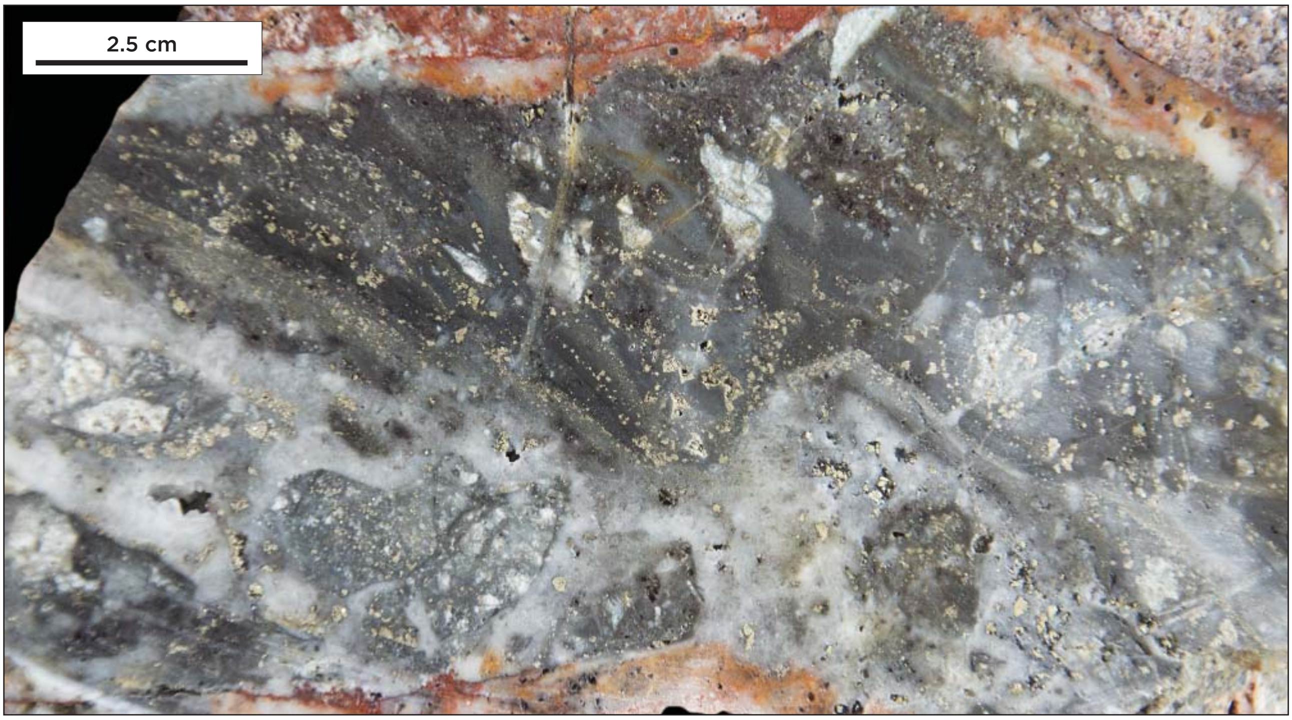


Figure 31: Multiphase breccia comprising angular to sub-rounded light grey-green to grey green, clay-silica-?sericite altered diorite, cemented by several phases of light grey brown to dark grey sulphidic quartz. Note abundant blebby pyrite. Some pyrite blebs are rimmed by a sooty-looking dark blue mineral which is possible the secondary copper mineral chalcocite. EAL sample ER01409 which assayed 98.92 g/t Au, 1.43 oz/t Ag and 0.88 % Cu.

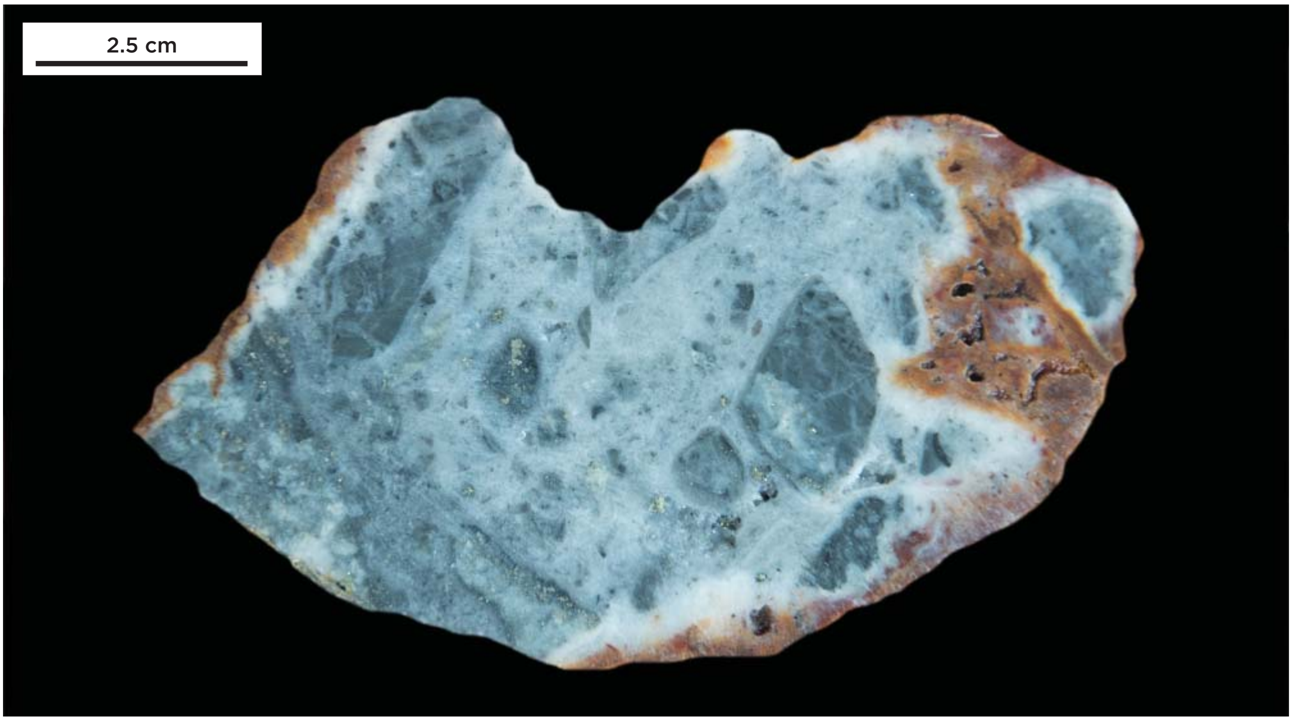


Figure 32: Matrix supported cataclastic breccia comprising rounded clasts of dark grey sulphidic quartz with blebby pyrite, cemented by light grey, cryptocrystalline quartz. Possibly a post mineral breccia. Sample ER01446 (taken by EAL) which assayed 4.15 g/t Au, 1.10 oz/t Ag and 0.20 % Pb.

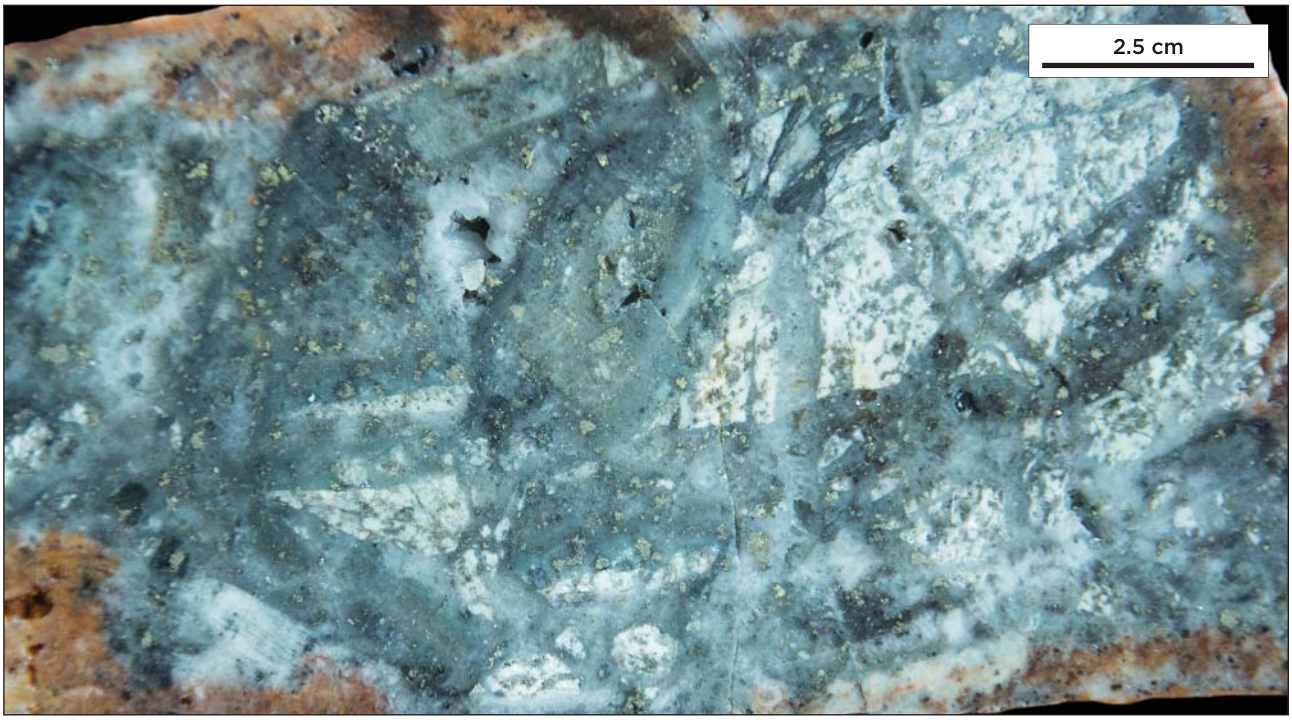


Figure 33: Strongly clay-silica altered diorite with pervasive quartz vein stockwork and minor blebby pyrite and base metal sulphides. EAL sample ER01389 which assayed 7.77 g/t Au, 1.26 oz/t Ag, 0.43% Zn, 0.34 % Pb and 0.45% Cu.

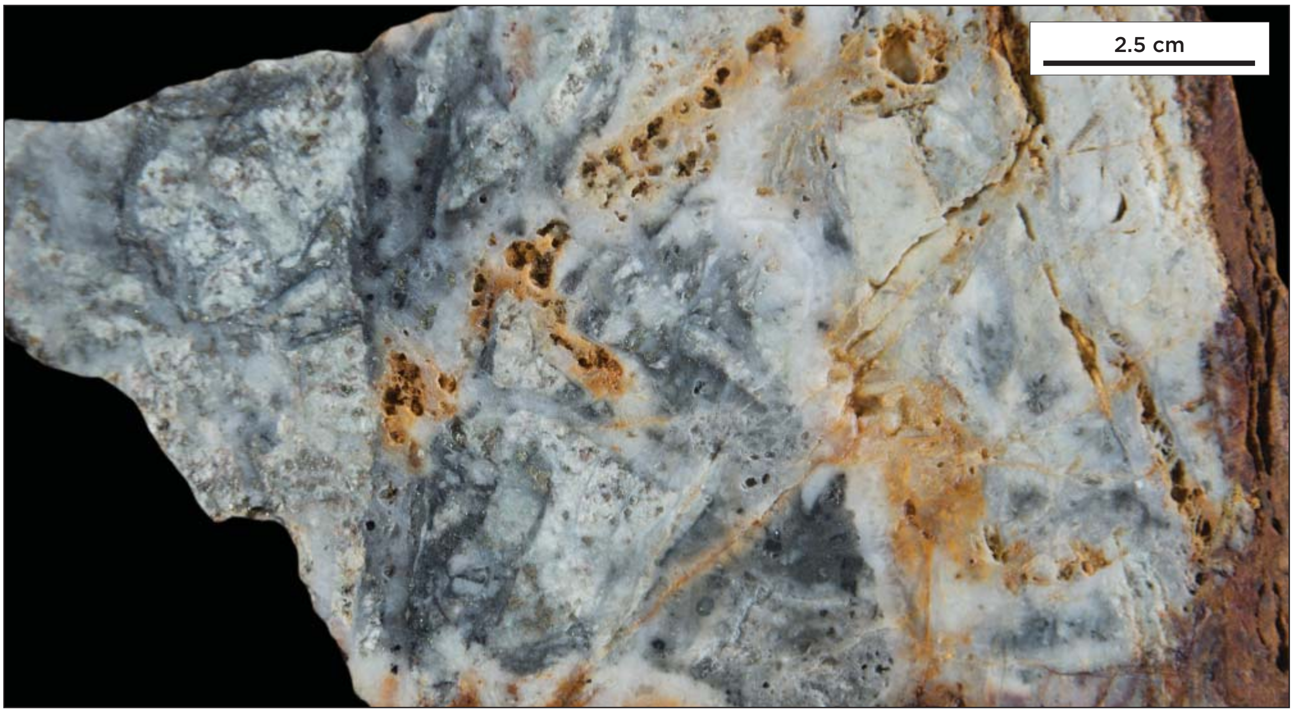


Figure 34: Strongly clay-silica minor pyrite altered diorite with pervasive stockwork of milk white to dark grey sulphidic quartz veinlets. Note patchy oxidation to limonite and vughs after sulphides. EAL sample ER01452 which assayed 34.68 g/t Au, 10.57 oz/t Ag and 0.22 % Pb.

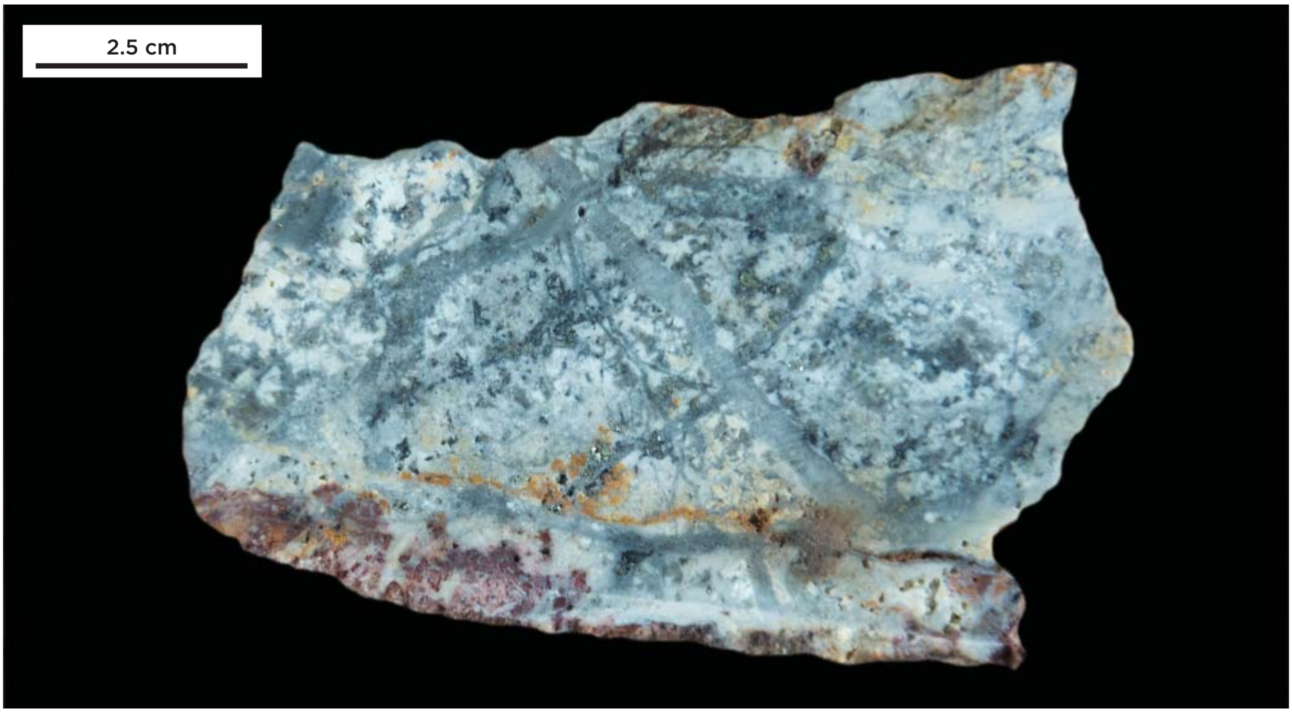


Figure 35: Clay-silica-weak pyrite altered diorite with weak quartz vein stockwork. EAL sample ER01428 which assayed 0.24 g/t Au.

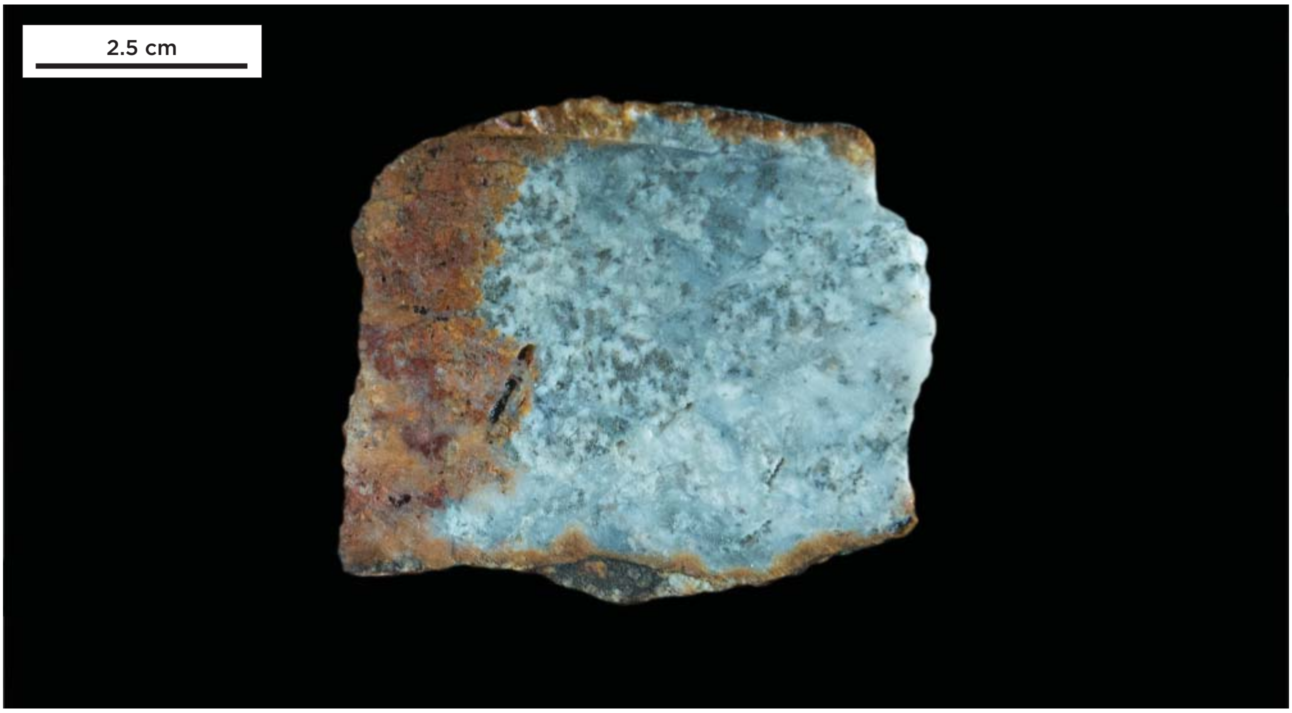


Figure 36: Silica-clay-pyrite altered diorite with weak stockwork development and patchy quartz-flooding. Note edge oxidation. EAL sample ER01411 which assayed 5.06 g/t Au, 0.84 oz/t Ag, 0.22% Cu and 0.57% Zn.

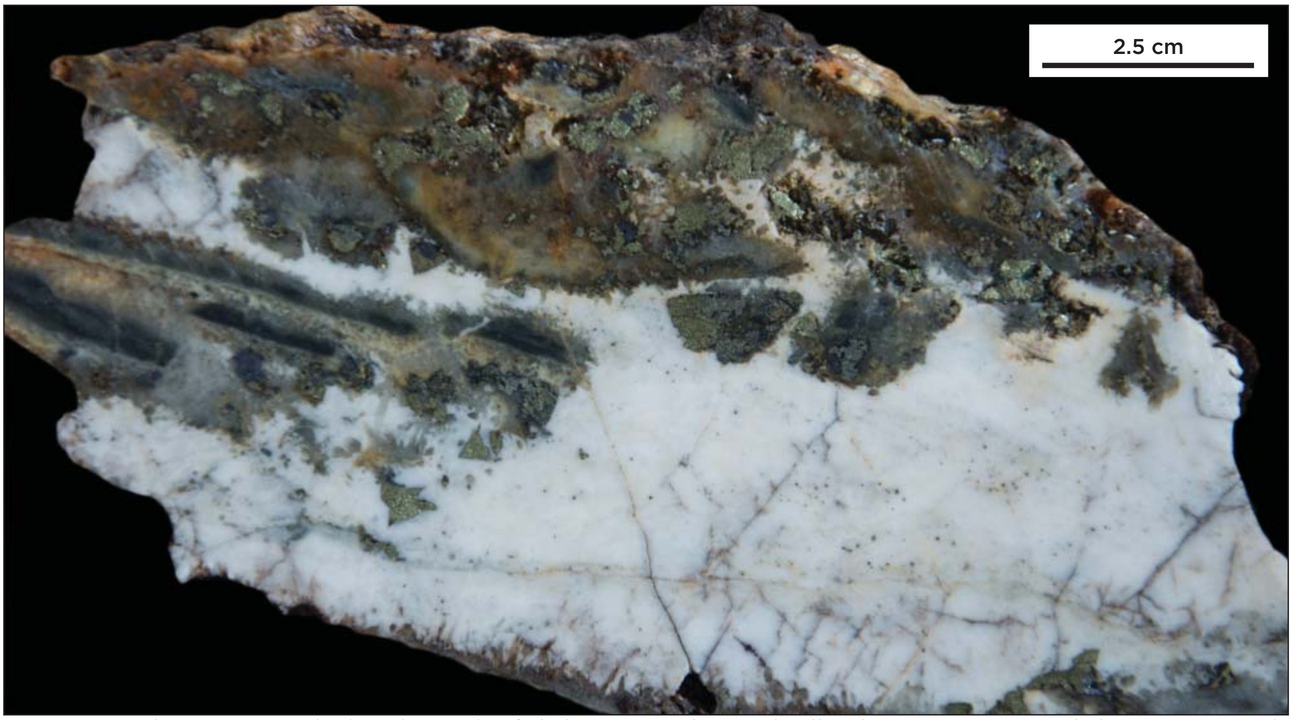


Figure 37: Carbonate vein with clotted crystals of chalcopyrite, galena and yellow-brown iron-poor spahelerite. EAL sample ER01482 which assayed 13.72 g/t Au, 1.83 oz/t Ag, >2% Cu, 0.83% Pb and >2% Zn.

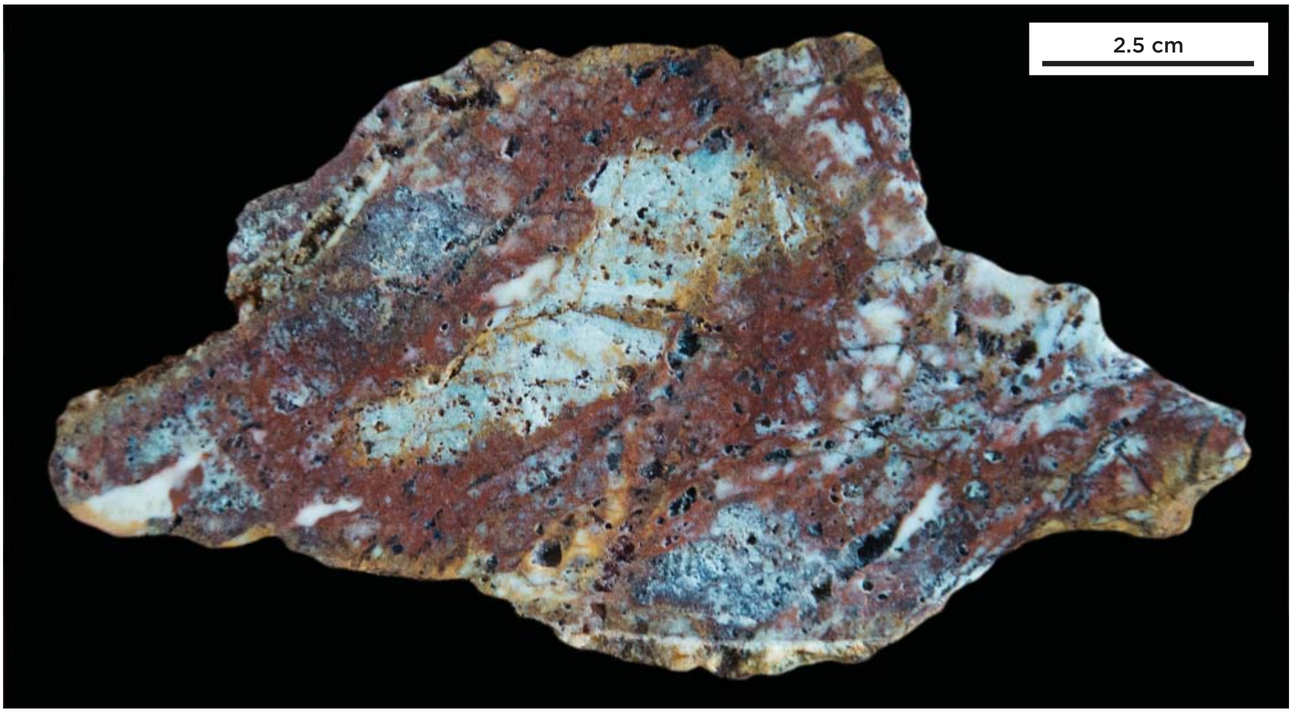


Figure 38: Hematite-stained, oxidized silica-clay-pyrite altered diorite, with minor milk white quartz veins. EAL sample ER01423 which assayed 30.10 g/t Au and 0.81 oz/t Ag.

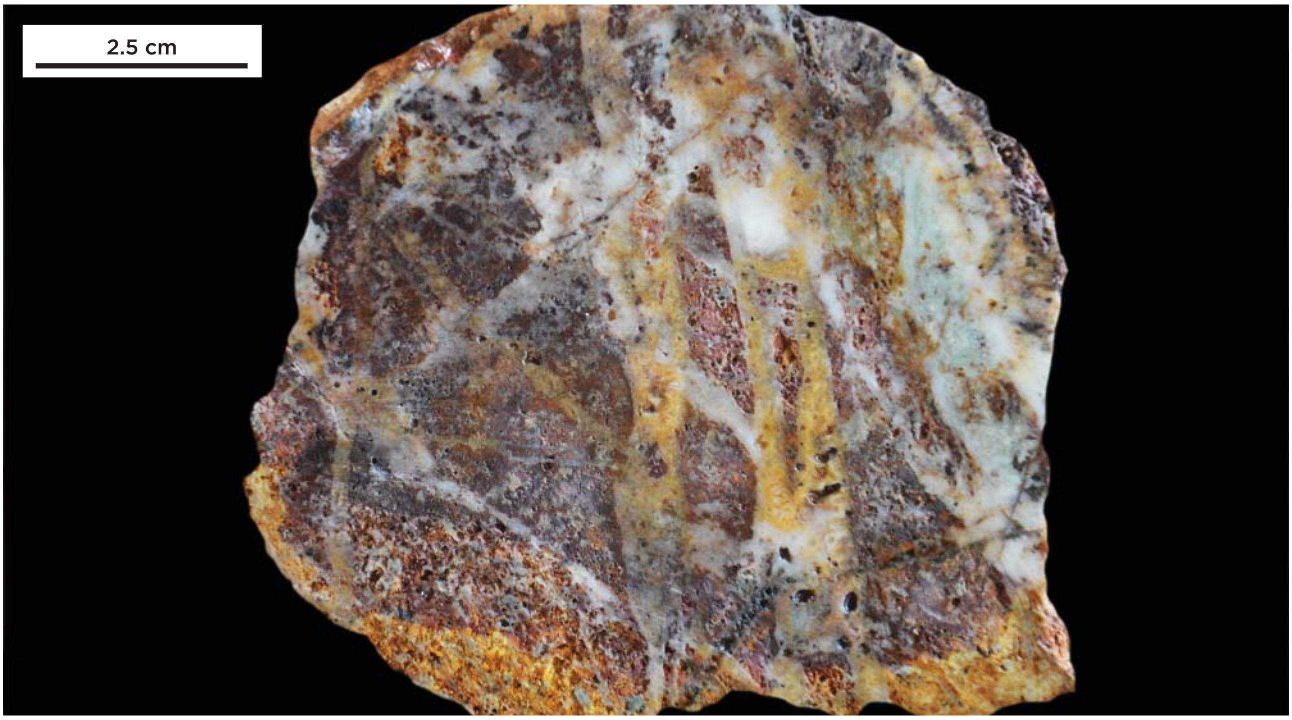


Figure 39: Strongly oxidized, limonitic-hematitic diorite, with common quartz vein stockworks. EAL sample ER01400 which assayed 8.04 g/t Au, 1.75 oz/t Ag and 0.18% Pb.

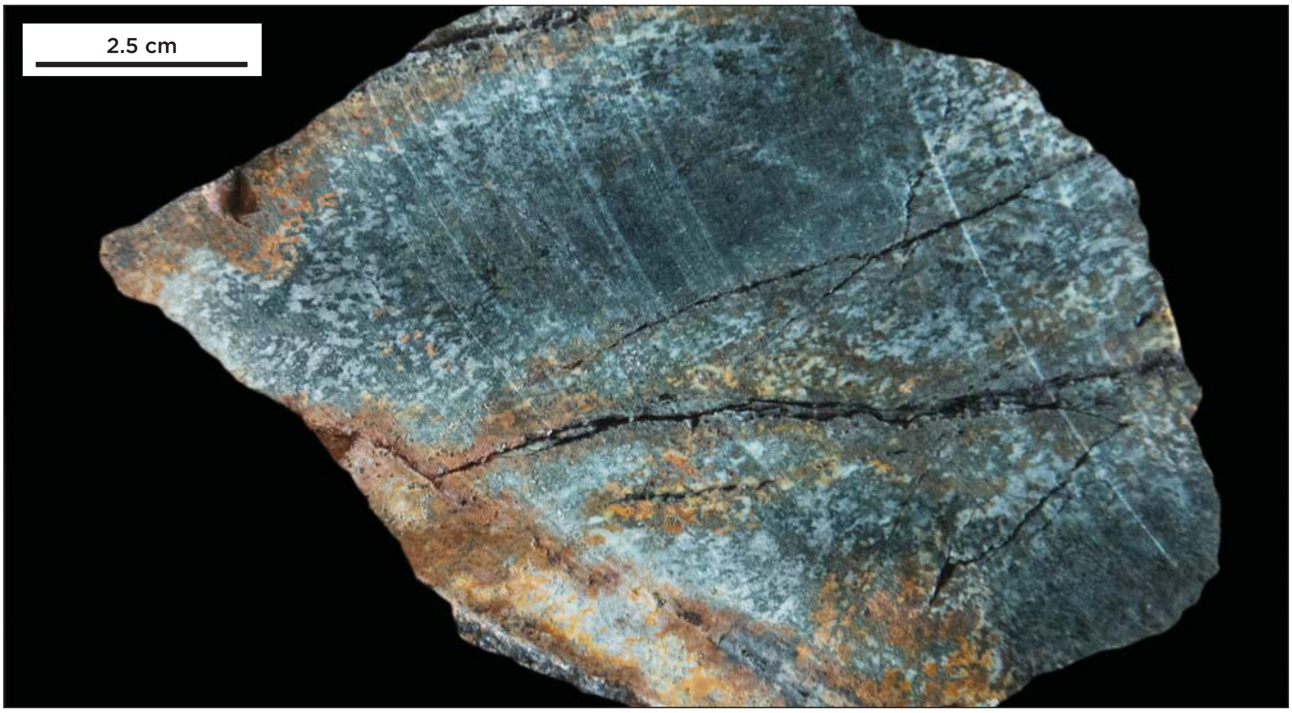


Figure 40: Weakly fracture oxidized and weakly silica-clay-pyrite altered diorite. EAL sample ER01412 which assayed 1.72 g/t Au and 0.39 oz/t Ag

7 Deposit Type

Two styles of mineralization are present at Danglay: 1) hypogene (or primary) mineralization composed of intermediate sulphidation epithermal quartz-base metal sulphide veins, breccias and stockworks, and trace carbonate-base metal sulphide veins; and 2) secondary oxide gold mineralization formed within the weathering zone above the primary mineralization.

Regionally the Baguio District is the most prolific gold producing district in the Philippines and is one of the world's major gold mineralized provinces. Most gold production has come from intermediate sulphidation epithermal quartz and carbonate-base metal sulphide veins (Section 6.2: Regional Geology & Baguio District Mineralization). The close spatial and temporal association between these vein deposits and several large copper-gold porphyry deposits, proximal gold-copper skarn deposits and distal gold-base metal skarn deposits, highlights the likely genetic relationship between these mineralization types.

In their discussion of epithermal precious metal deposits, Sillitoe and Hedenquist (2003), considered the gold-rich vein deposits of the Baguio District to be the type example of the intermediate sulphidation epithermal class.

7.1 Epithermal Deposits—An Overview

Epithermal Au and Ag deposits of both vein and bulk-tonnage styles may be broadly grouped into high, intermediate and low sulphidation types based on the sulphidation states of their hypogene sulfide assemblages (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, *op. cit.*).

◊ ***High sulphidation deposits*** contain sulphide-rich assemblages of high sulphidation state such as pyrite-enargite, pyrite-luzonite, pyrite-famatinite, and pyrite-covellite (Einaudi *et al.*, 2003).

◊ ***Intermediate sulphidation deposits*** contain minerals with sulphidation states between those of high and low sulphidation types such as chalcopyrite, FeS-poor sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite-tennantite (Einaudi *op. cit.*).

◊ ***Low sulphidation deposits*** contain the low-sulphidation pair pyrite-arsenopyrite, the latter typically present in relatively minor quantities within banded veins of quartz, chalcedony, adularia and subordinate calcite. Very minor amounts of Cu (typically <100–200 ppm) are present as chalcopyrite or, less commonly, tetrahedrite-tennantite (Einaudi *op. cit.*).

A review of worldwide examples of major epithermal Au and Ag deposits (e.g. Berger and Bonham, 1990; Sillitoe 2002) suggests a reasonable correspondence between various epithermal types and subtypes and specific volcanotectonic settings, although there are a number of relatively minor exceptions to the general scheme.

◊ ***High sulphidation type***: Au-Cu high-sulphidation epithermal deposits occur mainly in calc-alkaline andesitic-dacitic arc terranes. Sillitoe and Hedenquist (2003) further suggest that arcs subjected to neutral stress conditions or mild extension host many of the world's premier high-sulphidation deposits, although small examples from both compressive and extensional arcs are known.

◊ ***Intermediate sulphidation type***: As with high sulphidation types, most intermediate-sulphidation epithermal Au and Ag deposits occur in calc-alkaline andesitic-dacitic arcs, although more felsic rocks may be locally important hosts. Whilst major intermediate-sulphidation deposits are generally associated with neutral to mildly extensional arcs, there are exceptions, including the intermediate sulphidation epithermal Victoria deposit (Mankayan, northern Luzon) and the intermediate sulphidation deposits of the Baguio District, which formed in a transpressional compressive regime.

◊ ***Low sulphidation type***: Most low sulphidation deposits are confined to bimodal magmatic suites in and around rifts generated during intra-, near-, and back-arc extension, as well as in post-collisional settings. Although low sulphidation deposits are uncommon in andesitic-dacitic volcanic arcs, a few are formed with such rock suites where regional extension is prevalent (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003).

In some cases there is evidence for a spatial, and occasionally genetic relationship, between high and intermediate sulphidation epithermal deposits (Sillitoe, 1999; Hedenquist *et al.*, 2000)—these deposit types may be considered as being transitional in some instances. The Victoria deposit located alongside the Lepanto high sulphidation deposit in northern Luzon is one of the best known examples. The large intermediate sulphidation Acupan and Antamok deposits of the Baguio District also share a broad spatial and possibly temporal (Aoki *et al.*, 1993) relationship to a weakly mineralized and moderately altered silica-pyrite lithocap—this is clearly demonstrated in the Antamok open pit.

The common spatial and temporal association between high and intermediate sulphidation deposits in and around individual volcanic centers (Margolis et al., 1991; Sillitoe 1999), in conjunction with other evidence such as fluid inclusion data, suggests a close magmatic relationship (Figure 41)—albeit not usually as intimate as that displayed by the high sulphidation epithermal category (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003).

Within the volcanotectonic environment, intermediate sulphidation deposits generally form at depths of between one to two kilometres (Figure 41), both adjacent to and distal from, the advanced argillic lithocap that defines high sulphidation systems. Despite the fact that the fluids responsible for the formation of intermediate sulphidation are largely of magmatic origin, these deposits generally form at intermediate to distal distances from the magmatic centre, and generally do not show a close association with porphyry Cu-Au deposits if present.

7.2 Intermediate Sulphidation Deposit Type—Main Features

Despite local variations, intermediate sulphidation epithermal deposits worldwide, display the following main characteristics:

◊ ***Metal Signature***: Most intermediate sulphidation epithermal veins show a metal signature comprising gold and silver, with lesser zinc, lead and copper. Total sulphide content typically ranges from 5 to >20% (by volume) with pyrite > sphalerite > galena > chalcopyrite (if present). Sphalerite is usually vertically zoned from black, iron-rich (Fe>Zn), higher temperature species at depth, through brown and red, to yellow, iron-poor (Zn>Fe), low temperature species at shallower levels. Tellurides may be common in some systems—selenides are uncommon.

Manganese is often present (usually in association with carbonate gangue). Tetrahedrite-tennantite may be present.

◊ ***Gangue Minerals***: Quartz and carbonate are the dominant gangue minerals (the commercially worth-

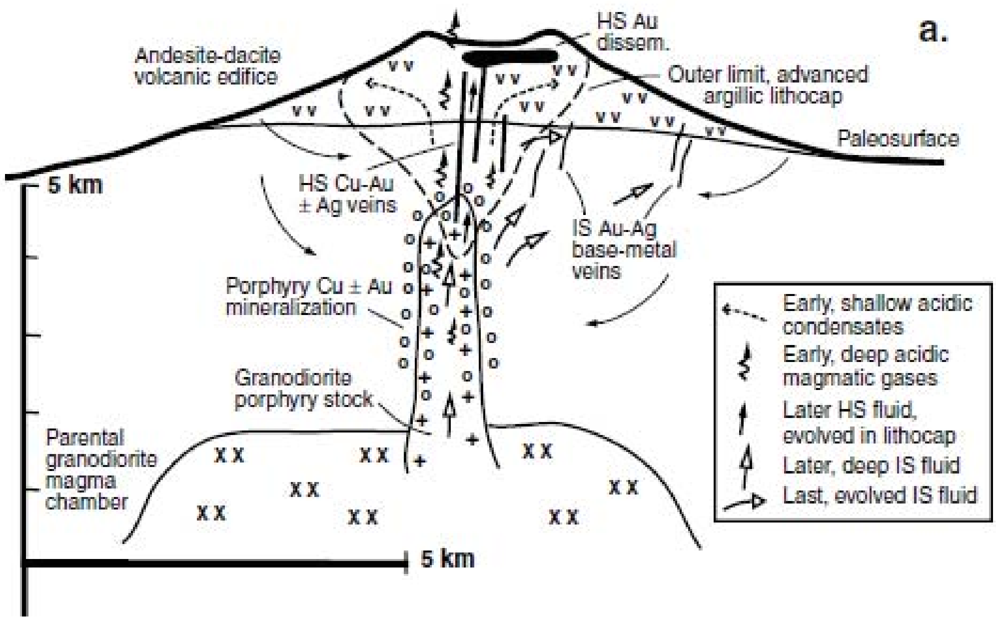


Figure 41: Schematic representation of the spatial relationships between porphyry, and high and intermediate sulphidation epithermal systems. From Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003.

less minerals within a mineral deposit that surround, or are intergrown with, the minerals of economic interest) in intermediate sulphidation epithermal systems. Barite, gypsum, anhydrite and manganiferous silicates may be locally important. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide gangue.

Multiple episodes of quartz deposition is the norm as evidenced by cross-cutting quartz phases and varied quartz textures. Vein-filling crustiform and comb quartz is common—this reflects the higher temperature of formation as compared to low sulphidation quartz veins. Equant space-filling, saccharoidal, fine crystalline and open space quartz-flooding may be present. Colloform banded quartz (ginguro texture) and other boiling textures typical of low sulphidation epithermal systems are generally not present.

Vein-filling carbonate is the dominant gangue in the upper parts of intermediate sulphidation epithermal veins. The Ca/Mg carbonate end members (calcite, Mg-calcite and dolomite) form at the deepest levels, whilst Fe/Mn carbonate end members (siderite and rhodocrosite) form at shallower levels under cooler conditions. Carbonates may form fine crustiform bands which alternate with thin quartz-rich carbonate bands, especially within the transition zone from quartz-dominant to carbonate-dominant phases. Blocky and massive vein-filling carbonate is common.

Barite, if present, generally forms vein fill in the uppermost parts of the system. Gypsum and anyhydrite may also present as late phases in the uppermost parts of intermediate sulphidation epithermal systems.

◊ ***Deposit Morphology***: The majority of intermediate sulphidation deposits form steeply dipping veins which may contain bonanza gold grade shoots (especially within quartz-base metal sulphide veins and breccias). Within a given district, multiple veins are common and typically form sub-parallel to anastomosing vein swarms, as is typical within the Baguio District.

Vein breccias and larger breccia bodies (e.g. the Rosia Montana Deposit: Lexa, 1999) may be developed—vein breccias especially may be high grade even within narrow vein deposits.

Stockworks are common in the hanging wall of deposits—they range from narrow selvages that extend metres from veins and silicified structures, to extensive stockworks that may be of sufficient density and grade to justify an open pitable bulk tonnage mine (e.g. the Antamok open pit in the Baguio District).

Disseminated mineralization is less common but is important in some deposits such as Creede in the USA and San Cristóbal in Bolivia.

◊ ***Alteration Minerals***: Alteration minerals in intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold systems are zoned in a similar manner to that of gangue mineralogy. Proximal to mineralization quartz-sericite dominates at depth whilst carbonate dominates in the shallower parts of the system. Pyrite is ubiquitous. Further from mineralization illite-smectite passes outwards to epitode-chorite (prophylitic).

◊ ***Paragenesis and Zonation***: Intermediate sulphidation systems are generally distinctly zoned. Ores tend to be dominated by quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphides at depth, and become more carbonate rich at the expense of these phases at progressively shallower levels. Carbonate deposition may also post-date and cross-cut earlier quartz sulphide phases as the fluid system cools and collapses. Barite, gypsum and anyhdrite, if present, are formed in the uppermost parts of the system and/or are the latest depositional event.

Gold mineralization predominantly develops in association with base metal sulfide deposition. Whilst most base metal sulphides are deposited with quartz, minor base metal sulphide mineralization extends into the carbonate event in many deposits, as evidenced in the Baguio District where carbonate veins may be significantly gold mineralized (especially where manganoan carbonates are present, e.g. the Sangilo deposit).

Gold typically occurs in its native state, either as inclusions in pyrite and/or base metal sulfides, intergrown with carbonate, or filling fractures and vughs in earlier quartz, and generally does not pose metallurgical problems.

7.3 Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal Deposits of the Baguio District

There are at least nine intermediate sulphidation vein deposits in the Baguio District including the giant Antamok and Acupan deposits and the smaller Baguio Gold, Chico, Kelly, Atok Big Wedge, Cal Horr, Sierra Oro and Itogon-Sangilo.

Some deposits have been mined for over 100 years and collectively they provide a significant dataset with respect to the key characteristics of intermediate sulphidation systems in the district—information that can be input into the exploration model for Danglay. Specifically:

◊ ***Deposit Architecture***: Most deposits comprise multiple, steeply-dipping, quartz-base metal sulphide veins and lesser carbonate-base metal sulphide veins. Within a given deposit there are generally several major veins (such as the Keystone, 440 Vein and Amigo-Camote Vein at Antamok) which may be up to 20 metres wide (the Keystone Vein is up to 10 metre wide and the 440 Vein is up to 20 metres wide) and several kilometres in strike length (Figure 9). All deposits are characterized by numerous smaller veins (generally <1.5 metres wide and several hundred metres long) which collectively form sub-parallel to anastomosing 'vein swarms'. The Acupan-Sangilo 'vein swarm' comprises over 400 veins of between 0.3 to 1.0 metre wide for an aggregate strike length of 10s of kilometres.

◊ ***Vertical Extent of Mineralization***: The larger deposits in the Baguio District have been mined over 100s of vertical metres. For example, the major veins at Antamok have been mined over 700 metres vertically whilst smaller veins at Antamok were mined over vertical intervals of at least 350 metres. Veins at the Baguio Gold and Atok Big Wedge deposit were mined over vertical intervals of at least 300 metres. Some of the veins at Acupan-Sangilo were mined over almost 800 metres vertically.

The lower extent of mining in many deposits is dictated by the depth of underground development rather than the lower limit of mineralization. Unlike low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits (in which boiling is the main mechanism for deposition of metals), which typically have relatively restricted vertical precious metal interval of approximately 200 to 250 metres, the intermediate sulphidation systems of the Baguio District have precious metal intervals that extends over 100s to potentially >1 kilometre.

◊ ***Ore Type and Grade Distribution***: A suite of samples collected by the author from major mines in the Baguio District clearly demonstrates the strongly vertically zoned nature of the mineralization. A comparison of mineralized rock-chip grab samples from the Danglay prospect with rocks from the Acupan, Antamok and Sangilo mines show similarity of mineralization styles and range of gold, silver and base metal grades.

Most production within the Baguio District comes from quartz-pyrite veins with variable base metal sulphides (Figures 42-45). Quartz-sulphide breccias (Figure 46) and vein breccias are common. Historic production records and data with respect to the grade of mined quartz-sulphide veins is sparse as most companies did not publicly release this data. Cook *et al.* (2011) cite a combined production for the Acupan-Sangilo deposits as >225 tonnes of gold at an average grade of 6.1 g/t Au at Acupan (cut-off 4.2 g/t Au) and 10 g/t Au at Sangilo; grades of between 7 to 17 g/t Au at Atok-Big Wedge; mined grades of up to 29 g/t Au at Baguio Gold; and an estimated production from Antamok of 310 tonnes of gold at an average grade of 4 g/t Au (although this included low grade material from the open pit operation).

Historical samples from the deepest levels of the Acupan system were generally base metal-rich (Figure 42) and locally comprised up to 50+% clotted pyrite, sphalerite and galena within vein quartz. Grades of these samples ranged from 6 to 10 g/t Au, 0.5 to almost 5 oz Ag, and several percent lead and zinc.

At higher levels, multiphase sulphidic-quartz (Figure 43 to 44) and quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide veins. The grades of samples collected by the author are consistent with the historic production records cited by Cooke *et al* (2011), but also included bonanza grade samples from Sangilo and Antamok, which assayed up to 34.94 g/t Au (Figure 43) and 139.11 g/t Au (Figure 45) respectively.

Oxidized manganoan carbonate-base metal sulphide samples collected by the author from Sangilo assayed between 0.35 g/t Au to 83.41 g/ Au (Figure 47) indicating that bonanza grades may also be present within the upper carbonate dominant parts of intermediate sulphidation deposits.

Bonanza grade ore shoots are a significant component of intermediate sulphidation deposits throughout the Baguio District and should form an important part of the exploration strategy at the Danglay prospect.

7.4 Danglay Project Mineralization—Exploration Strategy

Mineralization at Danglay comprises a supergene oxide gold blanket which formed above intermediate sulphidation epithermal quartz-base metal sulphide veins and breccias, vein stockworks, and selvage silica-clay-pyrite altered wall-rocks.

7.4.1 *Oxide gold mineralization*

Oxide gold mineralization at Danglay forms a generally shallow, flat-lying body, that has been channel and trench sampled (Section 8), and partly drilled (Section 9) by ECR. This data allowed Snapper to model an inferred oxide gold resource that is discussed in Section 13.

Further exploration of the oxide zone should be focused on shallow, grid based infill drilling using angled RC and/or diamond holes, in order to better constrain the distribution and grade of mineralization. Specifically, drilling should target potential strike extensions of oxide mineralization outside of the presently modelled resource envelope, and steeply dipping structural zones above quartz sulphide veins and breccias, where oxide material is likely to be thickest and of highest grade. A better understanding of the depth to base of oxidation, and the metallurgical characteristics of oxide material, is also required.

7.4.2 *Sulphide gold-silver mineralization*

Despite the completion of eight angled RC drill holes and six angled diamond drill holes by ECR, primary sulphide mineralization at Danglay remains largely untested (Section 9: Drilling). This in part reflects the steep terrain at Danglay and the extensive cover of shallow talus, which has contributed to the general difficulty of drill targeting—further angled diamond drilling will be required in order to adequately test primary mineralization.

The drill program should be designed to test steeply-dipping narrow veins which may contain high grade and bonanza grade shoots and breccias. Lower grade stockworks and altered zones contribute a secondary target. A better understanding of post-mineralization faulting is required.

◊ *Vein / Breccia Morphology*: Steeply-dipping veins and vein breccia bodies of between one to three metres wide are the principal target for primary gold-silver mineralization at Danglay. The limited drilling to date by ECR suggests that veins dip steeply to the southeast and future drilling should be angled towards the northwest. That said, vein orientation is poorly constrained and oriented core should be taken if ground conditions permit. Drill hole orientation should be continually reviewed as down-hole data becomes available and the drill program modified accordingly.

◊ *Bonanza Lodes*: The assay results of the rock-chip grab samples taken by the author demonstrate that veins and breccias may display high and bonanza gold and silver grades. Gold and silver grades generally increase as the base metal content (mainly sphalerite and galena) of the quartz-sulphide veins and breccias increases. Gold, silver, zinc and lead anomalism in soils should provide an effective vector for targeting high grade shoots. Detailed rock-chip grab, and additional channel sampling, should be completed in conjunction with detailed soil geochemical sampling.

Understanding the key controls on the distribution of the higher grade gold-silver mineralization at the Danglay prospect, and effectively targeting these zones, is an exploration priority.

◊ *Depth Potential*: Quartz textures in rock chip grab samples and vein outcrop, the dominance of low-Fe sphalerite, presence of minor carbonate-base metal sulphide vein float, and overall geochemical signature, suggest that the intermediate sulphidation system at the Danglay prospect has been eroded to the top of the quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide interval. Based on comparison with intermediate sulphidation deposits of the Baguio District from which quartz-sulphide-base metal sulphide ore has been mined over hundreds of vertical metres, and intermediate sulphidation systems worldwide, this suggests that mineralization at Danglay has robust exploration depth potential.

◊ *Structural Control and Post Mineralization Faulting*: Structure has exerted a major control on the formation of quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide veins and breccias at the Danglay prospect and understanding the distribution of fault and fracture dilation is critical for successful drill targeting. This requires a robust understanding of controlling-structure architecture.

Post mineralization faulting, specifically on an 020°-040° trend, has offset mineralization at Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito, and potentially fragmented mineralized zones. The surface expression of these faults is relatively well constrained by geochemistry, vein outcrop and drainage patterns (Figures 12 and 13). In contrast, the dip of these faults is poorly constrained, and their effect on the continuity of mineralization at depth is unknown.

8 Exploration

Since commencing work in January of 2014 ECR have completed a well designed field program comprising: a topographic survey; 935 metres of surface channel sampling; 383 metres of underground channel sampling; 440 metres of trench sampling; 30 geochemical test pits; and 1812 metres of angled RC and diamond drilling (Section 9 of this report).

8.1 Topographic Survey

McDonald Consultants, Inc. ("MacDonald")—an experienced Philippines-based company of surveyors and survey project managers—completed a topographic survey of the Danglay project in May of 2015. McDonald established a base station (TG01) at Danglay correlated to NAMRIA (National Mapping and Resource Information Authority) control point BGT-3200-AIC-136 through static observation. The survey was conducted in the metric system based on the following reference system: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection; UTM zone 51N; WGS84 spheroid; and height datum mean sea level (MSL). Vertical datum was referenced to the BE-22 control point at mean sea level elevation.

Aerial mapping of the field area was conducted using a DJI Phantom 2 Vision+ unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) with a 14 megapixel camera giving a resolution of 4384 by 3288 megapixels. The project area was divided into sectors and nine aerially visible ground control points were established in each sector—the coordinates of the control points were established by a minimum of 30 minutes of static and real time kinematic observation at each point. CHC X90 dual frequency differential GPS ("DGPS") units were used with a static accuracy of ±5 mm horizontal and ±10 mm vertical and a RTK accuracy of ±10 mm horizontal and ±20 mm vertical. Pix4D Mapper Software was used to process UAV data. McDonald generated 5 metres topographic contours for the entire field area (Figure 7).

The location of channel and trench start points were established from UAV processed data—whilst McDonald do not discuss the accuracy of the UAV data, it is assumed to be good based on the fact that McDonald established nine control points in each UAV flight sector, using DGPS units tied to the TG01 Danglay base station. Drill hole locations were checked by DGPS RTK referenced to the TG01 control point.

The author is of the opinion that the survey control established by McDonald at Danglay is of high quality and exceeds the requirements for the stage of the project and calculation of an inferred resource.

8.2 Surface Channel Sampling by ECR

ECR collected 553 surface channel samples totalling 935 metres from variably oxidized, mineralized and/or altered outcrops (Figures 42 and 43). Outcrop was cleaned of any vegetation and loose material and marked perpendicular to the strike of mineralization. Two parallel cuts were then made approximately 10 cm apart to a depth of approximately 4 centimetres using a hand-held electric diamond saw. Upon completion of the cuts material was sampled using a hammer and chisel to give a 4-6 kilogram sample. Each sample was passed through a Jones-style riffle splitter on-site and a sample of approximately 1 kilogram was submitted to Intertek Testing Services Philippines, Inc. in Manila ("Intertek") for analysis. Each sample bag was marked with a unique sample number, a numbered sample tag was placed in the sample bag, and the bag was sealed with a plastic clip-lock tie.

The location of the start of the channel was initially recorded using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of

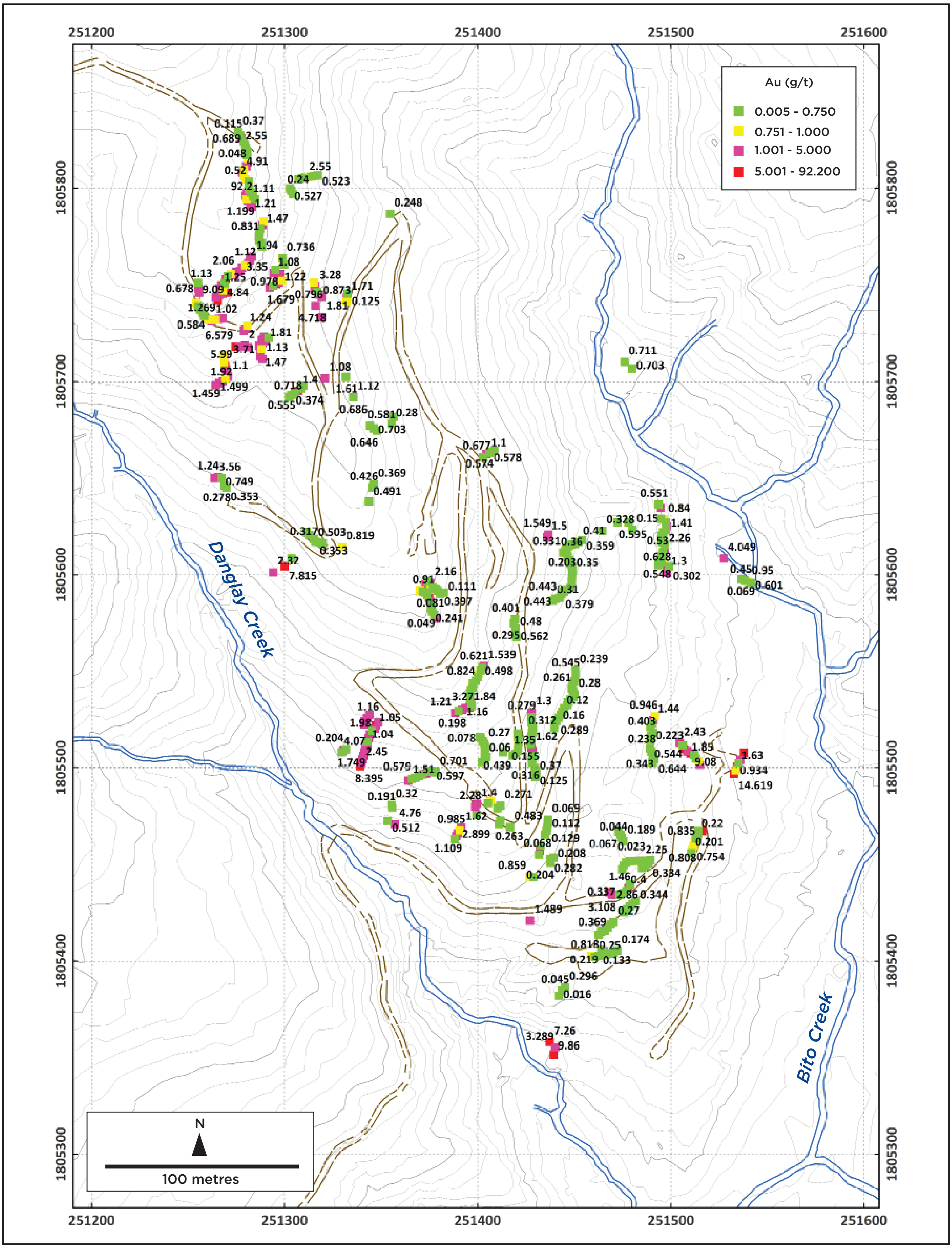


Figure 42: Location of Danglay prospect surface channel samples on topographic base map showing individual sample grades. 4WD dirt tracks are shown in brown and major drainages in blue. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Drawn by ECR: 12th December 2015.

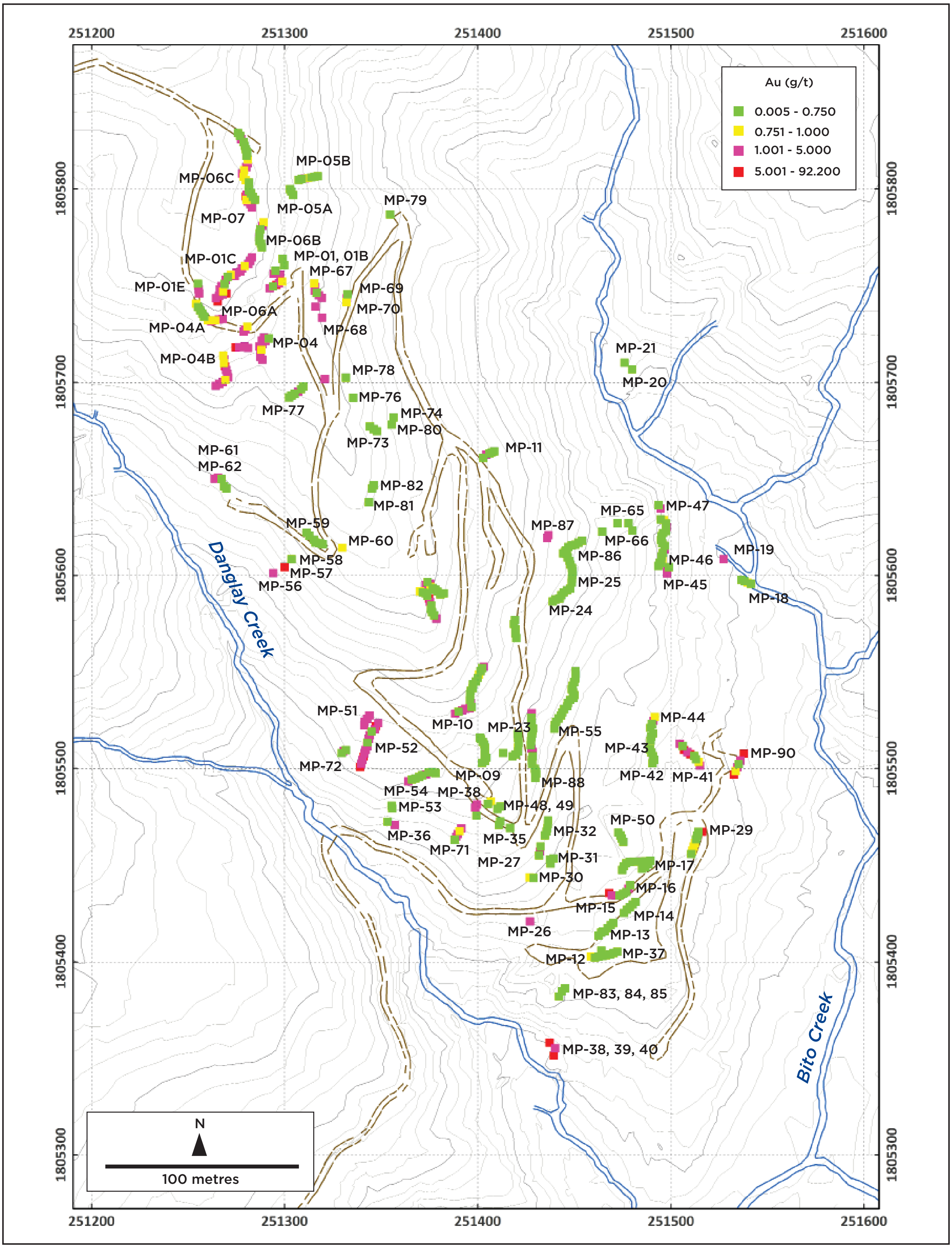


Figure 43: Location of Danglay prospect surface channel samples and channel number. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Drawn by ECR: 12th December 2015.

Channel ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Channel ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
Glory Hole	0	22	22	2.00	MP-41	0	18	18	2.78
MP-01	0	5.5	5.5	0.86	MP-42	0	10	10	0.54
MP-01-A	0	4	4	0.91	MP-43	0	6	6	0.47
MP-01-B	0	9	9	2.90	MP-44	0	8	8	0.71
MP-01-C	0	5.5	5.5	1.08	MP-45	0	6	6	0.96
MP-01-D	0	20	20	1.08	MP-46	0	34	34	0.71
MP-01-E	0	7	7	1.19	MP-47	0	4	4	2.03
MP-04	0	2	2	3.62	MP-48	0	3.5	3.5	1.84
MP-04-A	0	4	4	4.46	MP-49	0	1	1	0.32
MP-04-B	0	22	22	1.88	MP-50	0	8	8	0.08
MP-05-A	0	5.5	5.5	0.45	MP-51	0	8	8	1.56
MP-05-B	0	14	14	0.71	MP-52	0	28	28	3.11
MP-06-A	0	40	40	2.34	MP-53	0	4	4	0.26
MP-06-B	0	16	16	0.74	MP-54	0	20	20	1.15
MP-06-C	0	42	42	0.87	MP-55	0	38	38	0.24
MP-07	0	18	18	8.01	MP-56	0	1.5	1.5	2.32
MP-08-A	0	22	22	1.85	MP-57	0	1.5	1.5	7.82
MP-08-B	0	18	18	0.69	MP-58	0	1.5	1.5	0.18
MP-09	0	20	20	0.21	MP-59	0	11	11	0.45
MP-10	0	37	37	0.88	MP-60	0	1.7	1.7	0.82
MP-11	0	10.5	10.5	0.70	MP-61	0	4	4	0.32
MP-12	0	2	2	0.28	MP-62	0	6	6	1.85
MP-13	0	14	14	0.26	MP-63	0	2	2	0.37
MP-14	0	10	10	0.29	MP-64	0	2	2	0.15
MP-15	0	16	16	2.28	MP-65	0	2	2	0.60
MP-16	0	16	16	0.55	MP-66	0	2	2	0.33
MP-17	0	8	8	0.21	MP-67	0	2	2	1.81
MP-18	0	8.5	8.5	0.49	MP-68	0	1.5	1.5	4.72
MP-19	0	2	2	4.05	MP-69	0	12	12	2.08
MP-20	0	2	2	0.70	MP-70	0	6	6	0.90
MP-21	0	2	2	0.71	MP-71	0	10	10	1.46
MP-22	0	10	10	0.44	MP-72	0	4.5	4.5	0.82
MP-23	0	16	16	0.45	MP-73	0	2	2	0.28
MP-24	0	14	14	0.38	MP-74	0	2	2	0.30
MP-25	0	30	30	0.45	MP-75	0	3	3	1.14
MP-26	0	2	2	1.49	MP-76	0	2	2	0.90
MP-27	0	6	6	0.44	MP-77	0	11.15	11.15	0.70
MP-28	0	4	4	0.33	MP-78	0	2	2	1.08
MP-29	0	16	16	1.20	MP-79	0	2	2	0.25
MP-30	0	4	4	0.71	MP-80	0	6	6	0.64
MP-31	0	6	6	0.23	MP-81	0	1	1	0.49
MP-32	0	10	10	0.11	MP-82	0	4	4	0.40
MP-33	0	4	4	0.77	MP-83	0	1.8	1.8	0.02
MP-34	0	4	4	0.37	MP-84	0	1.7	1.7	0.05
MP-35	0	2	2	0.48	MP-85	0	2	2	0.30
MP-36	0	4	4	2.64	MP-86	0	3.4	3.4	0.28
MP-37	0	16	16	0.32	MP-87	0	2.9	2.9	1.52
MP-38	0	0.5	0.5	9.86	MP-88	0	33.4	33.4	0.51
MP-39	0	0.5	0.5	3.29	MP-89	0	0.4	0.4	0.01
MP-40	0	0.5	0.5	7.26	MP-90	0	12	12	4.76

Table 2: ECR surface channel ID, sample interval and weighted average gold grades.

±2 metres, and a tape and compass was used to survey the azimuth, inclination and length of the channel to the end point, allowing data to be entered into the database in the same manner as that of a drill hole. Channel start points were later surveyed by MacDonald using a total station DGPS system.

Sample length was a nominal two metres, unless the sample crossed a lithological boundary or change in alteration or mineralization, in which case sample length was dictated by geology. The lithology, color, grain size, texture, and style and intensity of alteration and mineralization of each sample was recorded and entered into a database.

The location of channel sampling was partly dictated by the location of surface outcrop. Talus is thinnest along the crest of the ridge between the Danglay and Bito Creeks as reflected by the density of channel samples along the ridge crest. The highest grade channel samples occur within the Danglay Ridge mineralized zone where intercepts ranged from 5.5 metres at 0.45 g/t Au to 4 metres at 4.46 g/t Au—sporadic high grade intercepts were also reported from the Hillside and Bito mineralized zones (Figures 48 ands 49; Table 2).

The author is of the opinion that the surface channel sampling conducted by ECR has been an effective exploration technique in those areas where outcrop is exposed, but the overall usefulness is limited by the fact that channels provide no information as to bedrock grade in areas of talus. The channel sampling and sample handling protocol used by ECR was well designed, of a high standard and appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of mineralization, and assay results are considered representative and without bias.

8.3 Underground Channel Sampling by ECR

ECR collected 245 channel samples totalling 383 metres from underground artisanal adits (Figure 50). Two parallel cuts were made approximately 10 cm apart to a depth of approximately 4 centimetres using a hand-held electric diamond saw. Material between the two cuts was sampled using a hammer and chisel to give a 4-6 kilogram sample. Each sample was passed through a Jones-style riffle splitter on-site and a sample of approximately 1 kilogram was submitted for analysis. Each sample bag was marked with a unique sample number, a numbered sample tag was placed in the sample bag, and the bag was sealed with a plastic clip-lock tie.

The location of the start of the channel was referenced to an 'adit reference peg' at each adit entrance and a compass and tape was used to survey the azimuth, inclination and length of the channel to the end point, allowing data to be entered into the database in the same manner as that of a drill hole. The location of the 'adit reference peg' was later surveyed by MacDonald using a total station DGPS system.

Sample length was a nominal two metres, unless the sample crossed a lithological boundary or change in alteration or mineralization, in which case sample length was dictated by geology. The lithology, color, grain size, texture, and style of alteration and mineralization of each sample was recorded and entered into a database.

Overall underground channel samples were of a low tenor (Figures 44 and 45) except in Charlie adit and the adits within the Danglay Ridge mineralized zone (e.g. Moses and Joe adits). Most of the artisanal adits were driven along the strike of a mineralized vein or structure, thereby removing the highest grade material, and adit walls are generally weakly mineralized. Moreover, given the generally poor conditions of underground adits, it was often not possible to collected continuous channel samples. For these reasons, ECR did not calculate weighted average intercepts, but rather used assay results from underground channel samples to assist with drill hole planning.

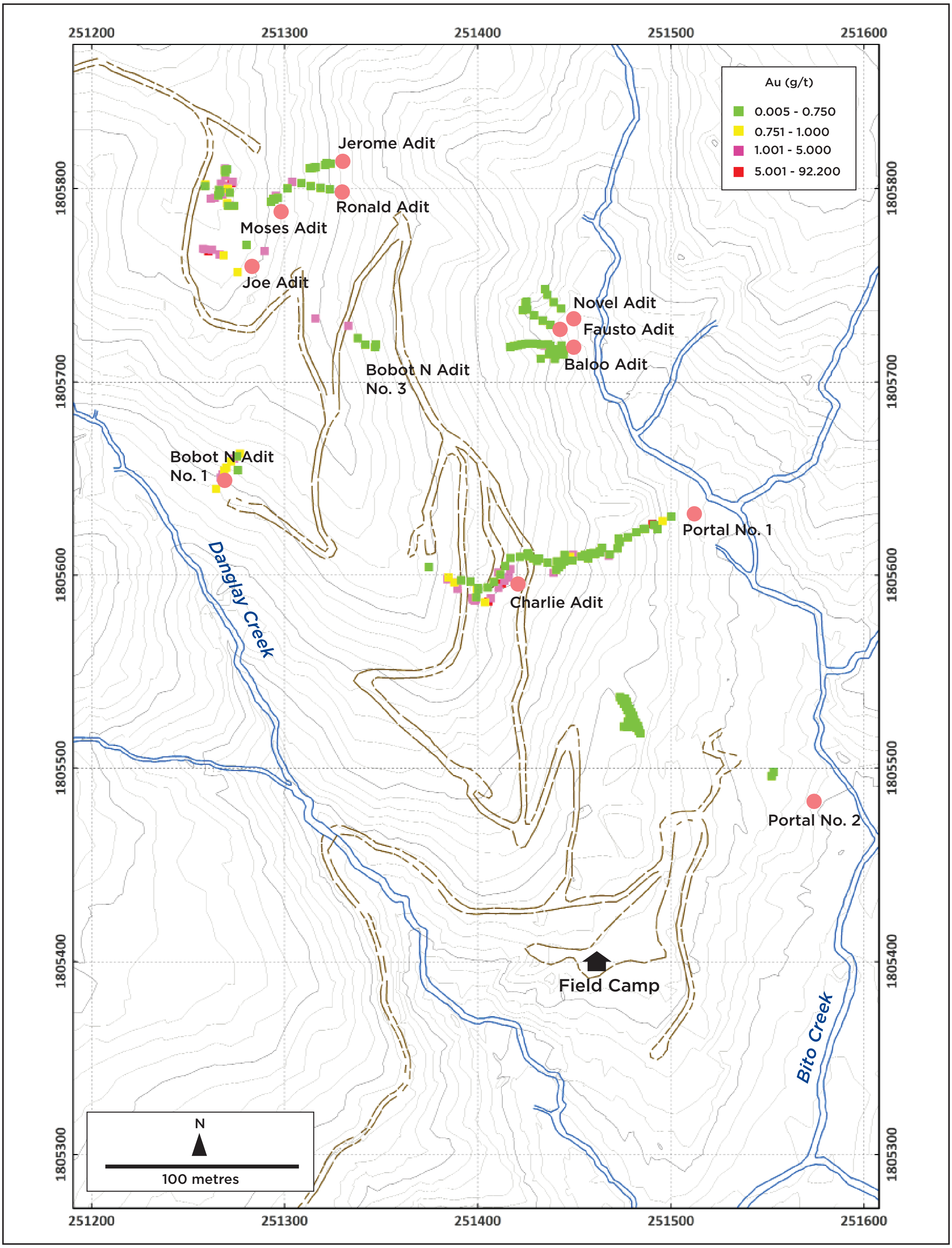


Figure 44: Location of open artisanal adits and underground channel samples taken by ECR. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Drawn by ECR: 12th December 2015.

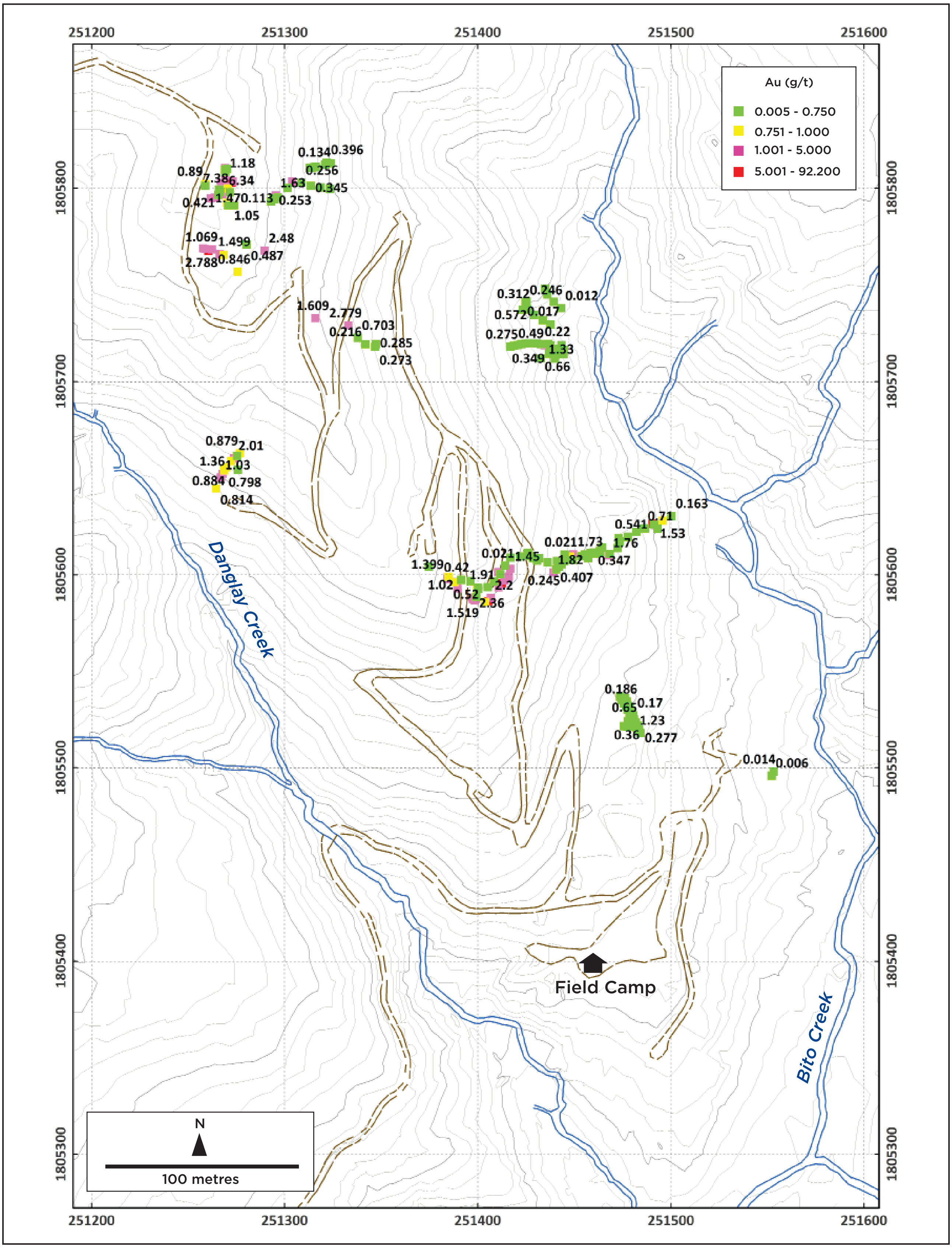


Figure 45: Location and gold grade of underground channel samples taken by ECR. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Drawn by ECR: 12th December 2015.

The author is of the opinion that the underground channel sampling conducted by ECR, and the manner in which the assay results have been used, is appropriate for the stage of exploration.

8.4 Trench Sampling by ECR

ECR completed 440 metres of trenching for a total of 326 samples (Figure 46). Trenches were dug using an excavator to depths of between 1.5 to 2.0 metres—trenches did not exceed 2.0 metres for safety reasons. *In situ* bedrock or saprolitic bedrock was intercepted in approximately 70% of the trenches excavated—talus material that had moved downslope was intercepted and sampled in approximately 30% of trenches.

Trench samples were taken using a hammer and chisel—an approximately 10 centimetres wide by five centimetre deep sample was taken continuously along the base of one side of the trench. Material was collected on a plastic sheet. Each sample was passed through a Jones-style riffle splitter on-site and a sample of approximately 1 kilogram was submitted for analysis. Each sample bag was marked with a unique sample number, a numbered sample tag was placed in the sample bag, and the bag was sealed with a plastic clip-lock tie.

The location of the start of each trench was initially recorded using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ±2 metres and a tape and compass were used to survey azimuth, inclination and length of the channel to the end point, allowing data to be entered into the database in the same manner as that of a 'drill hole'. Trench start and end points were later surveyed by MacDonald using a total station DGPS system (Section 8.1: Topographic Survey).

Sample length was a nominal two metres, unless the sample crossed a lithological boundary or change in alteration or mineralization, in which case sample length was dictated by geology. Sample lengths of five metres were used in talus. The lithology, color, grain size, texture, and style and intensity of alteration and mineralization of each sample was recorded and entered into a database. A distinction was made in the database between *in situ* material and talus that had moved downslope.

The author is of the opinion that the trench sampling conducted by ECR has been an effective vector to mineralization in areas where alluvial cover is thin and *in situ* saprolitic bedrock or bedrock was sampled. The program was less effective in areas where the alluvial cover was thicker than the depth of the trench—in these instances trench results provided an indication of anomalism and/or mineralization in material that had shed downslope and thus provided a vector to the presence of mineralization source upslope. The distinction between *in situ* material and scree allowed distinction between *in situ* and scree oxide resource domains.

The very steep topography at Danglay and restrictions on cutting trees limited ECR's ability to excavate trenches in many areas, and thus to effectively test the strike extensions of known mineralization. Accepting these constraints, the author is of the opinion that ECR's trench sampling program was of a high standard and appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of mineralization, and that the assay results generated are representative and without bias.

8.5 Pit Sampling by ECR

ECR completed a 15 hole test pit sampling program (Figure 52) in areas where topography was too steep to allow the use of an excavator. One metre square pits were excavated to a depth of between 1.5 to 2.0 me-

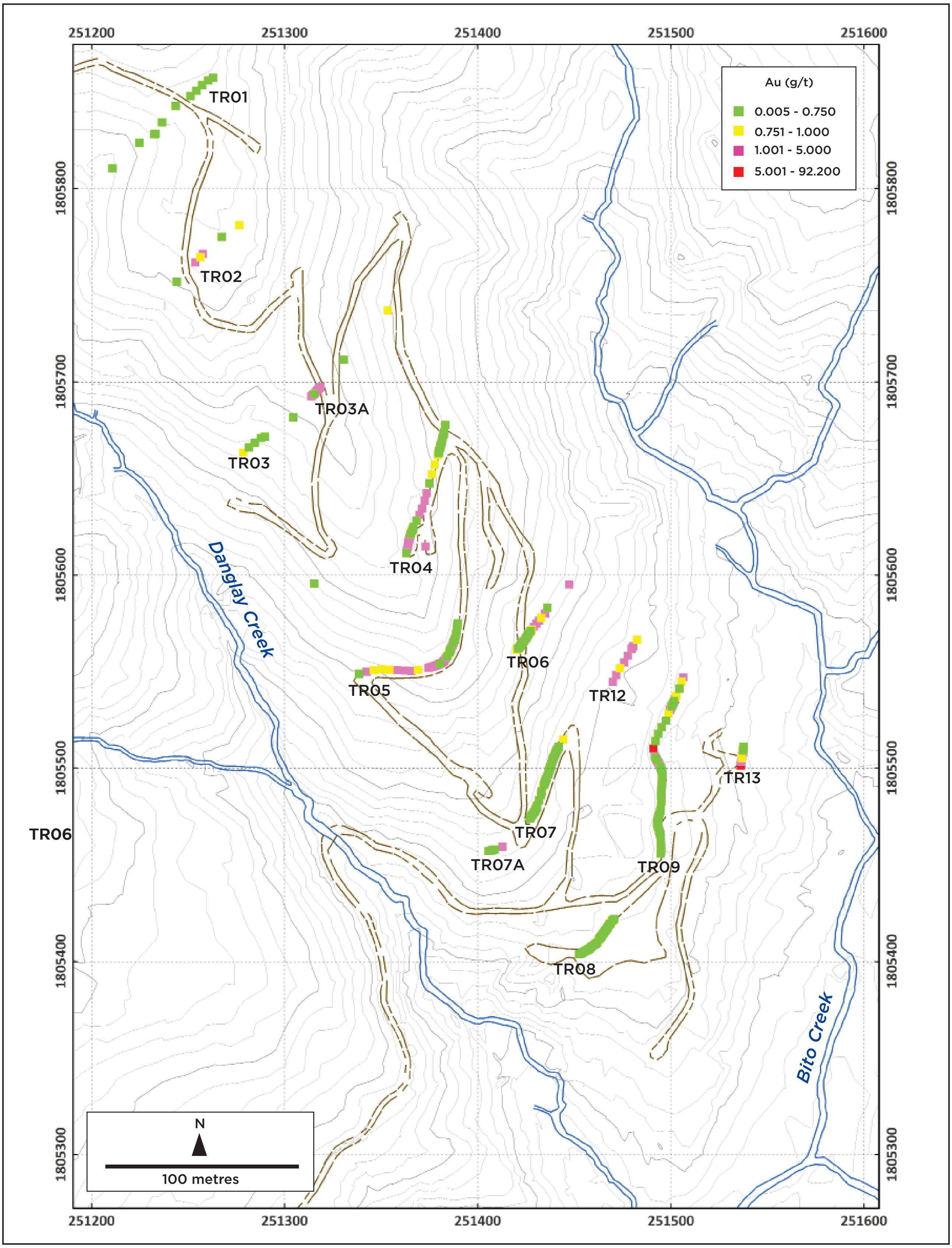


Figure 46: Location of trench samples and test pit samples (single squares) collected by ECR. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Drawn by ECR: 12th December 2015.

Trench Details				Summary Intercepts					
Trench ID	Easting	Northing	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
01	251247.8	1805844.8	18.0						
02	251251.2	1805759.5	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	1.39		
03	251275.7	1805660.6	18.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.55		
03A	251313.2	1805692.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	1.63		
04	251362.8	1805610.6	67.0	0.0	67.0	67.0	1.13		
05	251335.5	1805546.8	72.0	0.0	72.0	72.0	1.28	*incl.* 67.0	1.36
06	251419.8	1805560.6	27.0	0.0	27.0	27.0	1.01		
07	251426.8	1805473.0	47.0	0.0	47.0	47.0	0.36		
07A	251404.7	1805456.8	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.94		
08	251451.9	1805403.2	27.0	0.0	27.0	27.0	0.29		
09	251494.7	1805454.8	97.6	0.0	97.6	97.6	2.57	*top cut* 97.60	1.84
12	251468.7	1805540.9	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	1.54		
13	251536.3	1805500.3	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	2.89	*incl.* 9.00	3.53

Table 3: Summary of trench gold assay intercepts. Trench 09 assayed 97.6 metres @ 2.57 g/t Au but this included a one metre interval at 42.29 g/t Au—application of a 25 g/t Au top cut reduced the weighted average grade to 1.84 g/t Au. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N.

tres—a one metre wide horizontal channel sample was taken at the base of the pit and a second one metre wide channel was taken one metre above the first.

The test pit program was designed to provide information on depth to bedrock/thickness of regolith, and near surface geochemistry, allowing ECR to decide if a manual trench program was warranted in areas inaccessible to the excavator.

Given the small number of test pits, and the fact that assay results are effectively 'point data' that provides no information on presence or absence of mineralization between pits, EAL considers the test pit dataset to be of very limited use. EAL consider that test pit data is unlikely to be representative and may be biased. For these reasons test pit data is not discussed further. Nor was it used in resource calculation.

8.6 Rock chip grab sampling by EAL

The author collected 95 rock chip grab samples of variable mineralized and/or altered vein, breccia and stockwork material from the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito mineralized zones. Oxidized and primary sulphidic material was included. Samples comprised *in situ* and float material.

Grab samples were taken in order to provide a better understanding of styles and grade of mineralization as discussed in Section 6.3.3 (Mineralization) of this report and as part of the authors verification process (as discussed in Section 11.3 of this report). Results are presented in full in Appendix 3.

9 Drilling

ECR completed an eight hole reverse circulation (RC) drill program and a six hole diamond drill program between January 2015 and April 2015.

The drilling programs should be considered scout drilling in nature, in that they were designed to test a variety of oxide and sulphide targets within the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito zones that had not previously been drill tested. Several of the ECR holes intercepted significant mineralization (Figures 49 and 52) and all holes provided geological information that will assist with further drill targeting of oxide and sulphide zones.

Drill hole parameters are presented in Appendix 1 and all RC and diamond drill hole assay results are presented in Appendix 2.

9.1 RC Drilling

The RC drilling was contracted to Quest Exploration Drilling Philippines, Inc. ("QED") who used an Edson 3000W Drill Rig (Figure 47) fitted with a 4½ inch drop-face RC hammer. This provided an approximately 7-9 kilogram sample per metre advance dependent upon the host rock type.

Eight RC holes were drilled for a total of 1004 metres—993 samples were submitted for assay. Samples were taken at one metre intervals—11 metres of soil from the tops of the holes was not assayed and there was no sample from a two metre wide void (presumed to be an historical artisanal adit) in hole ERC002. RC chips were sub-sampled at discharge using a rig-mounted Jones-style riffle splitter to give a final sample of approximately two kilograms in weight. ECR ensured that the downhole hammer was 'pulled-back' after each metre advance, to allow the rods and cyclone to be blown clean with compressed air, before drilling the next metre. This minimized the risk of contamination between samples and conforms to industry recognized standards of best practice.

Approximately 1 kilogram of sample was submitted for analysis. Each sample bag was marked with a unique sample number, a numbered sample tag was placed inside the sample bag, and the bag was sealed with a plastic clip-lock tie. A subsample of RC chips was retained for logging purposes—samples were wet sieved to wash the chips clean of dust, then air dried, before being stored in RC chip trays.

Collar location was surveyed by MacDonald using a total station DGPS. Drill hole azimuth and dip were entered into a Microsoft Excel database. RC chip lithology, color, grain size, texture, and style and intensity of alteration and mineralization were recorded and entered into a Microsoft Excel database.

The author is of the opinion that the RC drilling, sampling and sample handling protocol by ECR was of a high standard and appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of mineralization, and that the assay results are representative, and without contamination or bias. In future downhole surveys should be conducted at 30 metre intervals.

Of the eight RC holes, seven were angled holes drilled at -60° towards either 045° or 227° (Figure 49). These orientations were not ideal as they drilled broadly parallel to post-mineralization 020°-040° trending faults that truncate and/or offset the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito mineralized zones, although information from the RC drilling helped define the location and orientation of these faults, which were previously unknown. For example:

◊ ECR002 was drilled almost parallel to the Southern Bounding Fault (Figure 49) and intercepted 5 metres @ 6.46 g/t Au (10-15 metres: including 21.85 g/t Au from 13-14 metres); 15 metres @ 3.29 g/t Au (82-97 metres including 2 metres @ 18.25 g/t Au from 92-94 metres); and 17 metres @ 1.57 g/t Au (101-118 metres including 3 metres @ 5.45 g/t Au 103-106 metres). This demonstrates that while 020°-040° faults likely post-date vein mineralization, they may host mineralized cataclastic breccias and/or vein material, and may represent important targets.

◊ ECR008 intercepted high grade mineralization near surface (17 metres @ 17.14 g/t Au including 2 metres @ 119.53 g/t Au from 8-10 metres) (Figure 49), but drilled through the previously unknown Northern Bounding Fault, into unmineralized footwall diorite.

Other holes, whilst drilled at azimuth 045° or 227°, were drilled beneath surface mineralization and intercepted significant vein mineralization. For example:

◊ ECR004 was collared within the Hillside mineralized zone and drilled northeastwards into the hanging wall (Figure 49). It intercepted 30 metres of near surface oxide gold mineralization @ 1.63 g/t Au (0-30 metres including 2 metres @ 7.1 g/t Au from 0-2 metres and 1 metre @ 6.87 g/t Au from 15-16 metres) and 2 metres @ 9.43 g/t Au (64-66 metres including 1 metre @ 11.61 g/t Au from 64-65 metres).

9.2 Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling was contracted to QED who used an MP500 diamond drill rig (Figure 50) with a depth capacity of 150 metes PQ, 300 metres HQ and 500 metres NQ.

Six diamond holes were drilled for a total of 807.80 metres and 508 samples of half core was submitted to Interek for analysis. Holes were collared in PQ and downsized to HQ and NQ as ground conditions dictated. Core was placed directly into PVC core boxes (Figure 51) at the drill rig after each core run. Overall core recovery was excellent.

Collar location was surveyed by MacDonald using a total station DGPS. A downhole survey was conducted every 30 metres using a reflex single shot system. Collar location, azimuth, dip and survey data was entered into a Microsoft Excel database.

Core boxes were transported twice daily to a secure core storage facility at the Danglay field camp by the designated rig geologist. Once at the core facility, geotechnical core logging (RQD, core recovery, etc) and core mark-up was completed, before the core was cut using a table-mounted diamond core saw. One half of the core was placed into a heavy-duty plastic sample bag and the other returned to the core box for detailed core logging. Excessively broken drill core and zones of clay gouge were not cut, but split using a spatula. Each sample bag was marked with a unique sample number, a numbered sample tag was placed inside the bag, and the bag was sealed with a plastic clip-lock tie.

Sample length was a nominal one metre in visibly mineralized and/or altered core and a nominal two metres in core that was not visually mineralized. Sample length was modified to respect lithological boundaries and changes in alteration and/or mineralization. Detailed graphic logs of half core were completed at the end of each hole (e.g. lithology, color, grain size, texture, and style and style and intensity of alteration and mineralization) and data entered into a Microsoft Excel database.

Figure 47: RC drilling at the Danglay prospect using an Edson 3000W drill rig fitted with a 4½ inch drop-face RC hammer. RC chips were sub-sampled using a Jones style riffle splitter.

Figure 48: Example of the RC chips retained by ECR in industry standard RC chip trays. A representative sample of chips are taken from each sample interval.

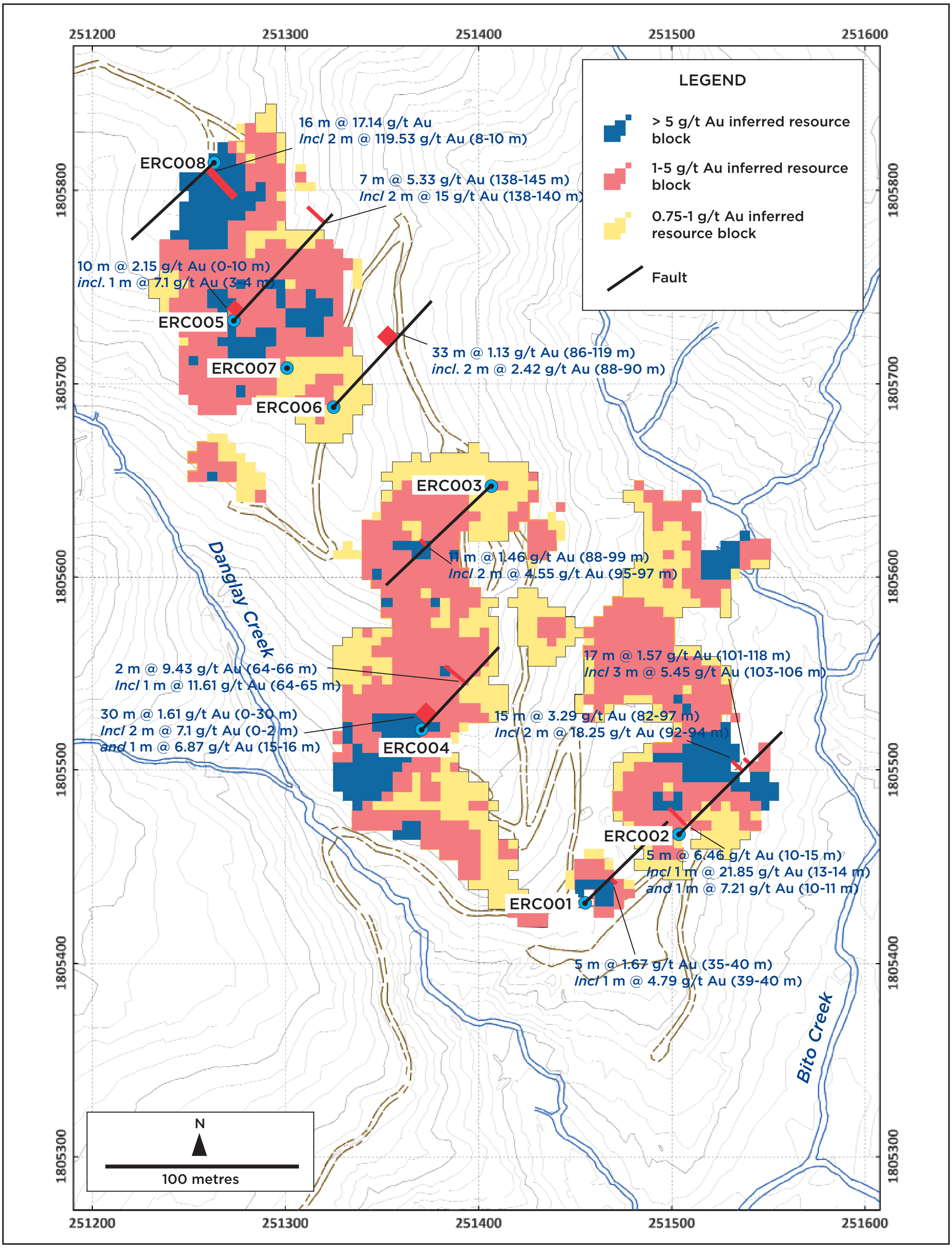


Figure 49: Location of RC drill holes, significant intercepts and inferred oxide resource. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Drawn by EAL using ECR data: 12th December 2015.

The author is of the opinion that the diamond drilling, sampling and sample handling protocol by ECR was of a high standard and appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of mineralization, and that the assay results are representative, and without contamination or bias. Core logging followed industry standard recognized protocol and was also of a high standard.

All six diamond holes were drilled at -60° towards either 045° or 227° (Figure 52)—parallel to the 020°-040° fault trend.

◊ Hole EDD001 appears to have collared in the footwall of the Northern Bounding Fault and drilled into the hanging wall at approximately 100 metres downhole as indicated by a 1.9 metre intercept @ 1.91 g/t Au (from 100.4-102.3 metres).

◊ Holes EDD002 and EDD005 were drilled in the same line of section as ECR002 almost parallel to the Southern Bounding Fault (Figures 49 and 52). Hole 002 collared in the hanging wall, intercepted 2 metres at 2.10 g/t Au from 74-76 metres, before drilling into unmineralized footwall granodiorite. Hole EDD005 was a step-back of 002, and drilled into a mineralized cataclastic breccia (2.0 metres at 7.71 g/t Au from 83.0-85.0 metres), associated with either the Southern Bounding Fault or Bito Fault.

◊ Hole EDD003 was collared in the footwall of the Danglay Fault almost 200 metres vertically below outcropping Hillside mineralization. EDD003 appears to have drilled in the footwall until approximately 80 metres downhole, after which weak mineralization was intercepted in the hanging wall.

◊ Hole EDD004 tested the northern part of the Bito mineralized zone. The hole intercepted numerous zones of weak mineralization over intervals of between intervals of between 0.4 to 6.6 metres downhole. Intercepts of note include 0.9 metres at 8.27 g/t Au from 3.0-3.9 metres; 1.0 metre at 1.02 g/t Au from 30.8-31.8 metres; and 4.0 metes at 0.89 g/t Au from 47.9 to 51.9 metres including 0.6 metres at 2.61 g/t Au from 49.6-50.2 metres.

◊ Hole EDD006 tested the eastern edge of the Danglay Creek mineralized zone. The hole intercepted numerous zones of weak mineralization over intervals of between intervals of between 0.8 to 11.5 metres downhole. Intercepts of note include 11.5 metres at 0.97 g/t Au from 0.0-11.5 metres; 1 metre @ 4.88 g/t Au from 52-53 metres; and 1 metres @ 2.19 g/t Au from 107-108 metres.

In addition to several significant intercepts, diamond drilling provided significant structural information, which will assist with future drill programs.

Figure 50: Well maintained MP500 diamond drill rig with a vertical depth capacity of 150 metes PQ, 300 metres HQ and 500 metres NQ

Figure 51: Example of the ECR diamond drill core stored in industry standard plastic trays. Note excellent core recovery even in broken ground.

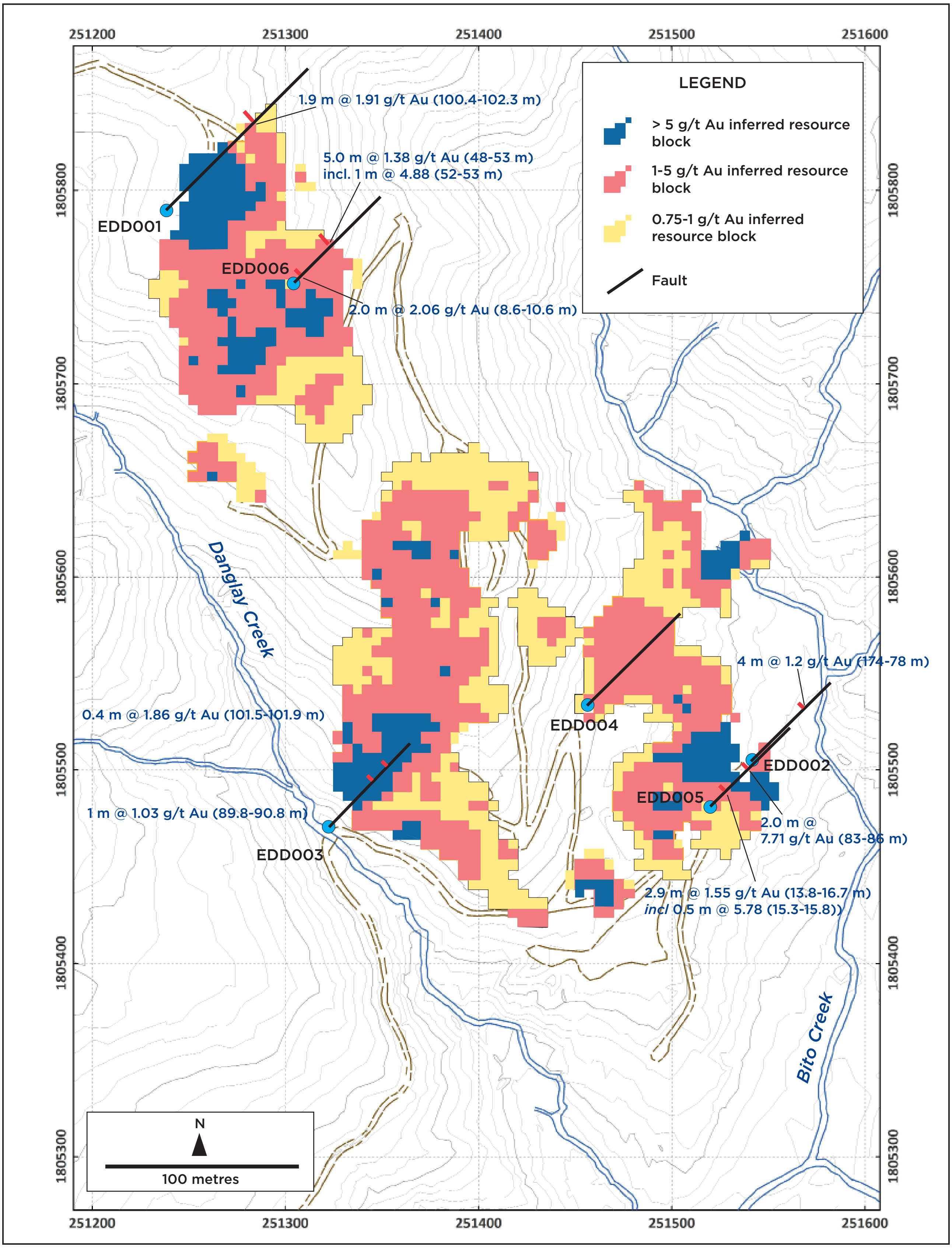


Figure 52: Location of diamond drill holes, significant intercepts and inferred oxide resource. Coordinates are UTM WGS84 Zone 51N. Drawn by EAL using ECR data: 12th December 2015.

10 Sample Preparation, Analysis & Security

10.1 Sample Collection, Handling & Chain of Custody

All samples submitted for assay were placed in pre-labelled, individually numbered, high-density plastic bags. A waterproof sample number was placed inside the bag with the sample and each bag was sealed with a nylon cable tie. Samples were then placed in numbered rice bags that were also sealed with a clip-lock plastic tie. Samples were stored in a restricted-access secure facility at ECR's field camp until dispatch.

Channel and trench samples were sub-sampled in the field by ECR geologists using a Jones style riffle splitter, in order to reduce the volume of the material being transported. RC samples were sub-sampled upon recovery using a rig-mounted automated Jones-style riffle splitter (Figure 47). This is standard practice given the often large sample size and the fact that RC samples comprise small fragments of rock that are amenable to on-site sub-sampling.

Channel and trench samples should not generally be sub-sampled at site, as sampled material may comprise a mix of fragment types and sizes which require laboratory comminution before sub-sampling. However, the work was supervised by Mr Andrew Tunningley of EAL, and the author believes that the channel and trench samples submitted by ECR are representative and without bias, and appropriate for the stage of the project and style of mineralization. Nevertheless, it is recommended that in future ECR dispatch entire channel and trench samples to the laboratory, and avoid on-site sub-sampling.

Samples were transported from the Danglay field camp to Intertek using either a company vehicle or a rented van—in either case an ECR geologist accompanied the samples. Upon deliver to the assay laboratory, Intertek took custody of the samples, and confirmed to ECR that clip-lock seals were intact and that sample integrity was not compromised.

Notwithstanding the recommendations with respect to on-site channel and trench sub-sampling, the author is of the opinion that overall the sample handling and chain-of-custody protocol implemented by ECR was appropriate for the stage of project and style of mineralization, and of a high standard which ensured the validity and integrity of samples submitted for assay.

10.2 Sample Preparation

Intertek is independent of ECR and Tiger International and uses a quality management system that meets ISO 17025.

Upon receipt at Intertek samples were sorted, entered into an electronic tracking system, and cross-checked against the sample submission form. All samples were oven dried at a temperature of 105°C for approximately 12 hours and then weighed. Dried samples were crushed to a nominal 85 % passing two millimetres in a single pass jaw crusher (either a TM Engineering Terminator or Rocklabs Boyd). The sample was then split using a Jones-style riffle splitter and an approximately 1.0-1.5 kilogram subsample was pulverized using an LM2 ring and puck system to a nominal 85 % passing a -200 mesh (<74 microns) (Intertek code SP132 for samples up to 2 kilograms and SP133 for samples above 2 kilograms). Pulverized samples were split using a small Jones-style riffle splitter to give an approximately 250 gram sample. Crush and pulp rejects are stored at Intertek.

Intertek cleaned the jaw crusher with compressed air after every sample and with a dry quartz blank after every fifth sample. The puck and bowl was cleaned with barren sand and compressed air after every sample.

The author is of the opinion that the sample preparation protocol chosen by ECR was appropriate for the type of sample and style of mineralization. The jaw crusher and LM2 pulverizer cleaning regimes implemented by Intertek follow industry-standards of best practice.

10.3 Sample Analysis & Assay Protocol

All ECR samples (channel, trench, pit, RC and diamond drill core) were assayed for gold by 50 gram fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) (Intertek code FA50/AA). The detection range was 0.005 - 20.0 ppm Au.

All channel samples and select RC samples were analyzed for silver and base metals as part of a 4 acid digestion 23 element ICP-OES package (Intertek code 4A/OE01). Detection limits for the elements of interest to ECR are silver (0.5 - 500 ppm), copper (1 ppm - 1%), lead (5 ppm - 1%), zinc (1 ppm-1%) and arsenic (10 - 2000 ppm).

The author is of the opinion that the sample analysis requested by ECR was appropriate for the type of sample, style of mineralization and commodities of interest to ECR. Intertek's assay methodology, internal QA/QC program, and data verification procedures follow industry-standards of best practice.

10.4 QA/QC & Laboratory Performance

ECR implemented a QA/QC program comprising the insertion of field blanks, certified reference materials (CRMs), and staged field, crush and pulp duplicates. The protocols employed by ECR broadly follow industry-recognized standards of best practice, but EAL recommend minor modifications prior to further sampling, as outlined below. ECR submitted test pit samples to Intertek without inclusion of blanks, CRMs or duplicates—since test pit assays were not included in the resource calculations this omission is not considered material. However, in future ECR should ensure that an appropriate QA/QC protocol is always implemented.

Blanks: ECR inserted field blanks into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 29 for channel samples, 1 in 36 for trench samples, and 1 in 20 for RC and diamond drill core samples. ECR collected the blank material from an area of barren-looking quartz diorite approximately one kilometre from Danglay. The tolerance limit for a blank failure was set at 0.015 g/t Au.

Blanks submitted with the first batches of channel samples failed (Figure 53). ECR concluded that these failures were due to the fact that the blank material contained calcite stringers which likely contained some gold—*viz a viz*—the blank was not actually a blank.

ECR collected a new batch of barren-looking quartz diorite from a new location and subsequently used this as the blank. This blank material passed in all but three batches (Figure 53). Given that a 0.75 g/t Au cut-off grade was used in resource calculations, and that the blank failures were low level (0.018 to 0.051 g/t Au), EAL do not deem these failures to be material. However, prior to further use, it is recommended that ECR submit ten samples of the blank material to each of five different laboratories in order to determine the suitability of the material. This cannot be achieved if the blank material is submitted with gold mineralized samples.

Staged Duplicates: The insertion of staged duplicates into the sample stream is an essential aspect of QA/QC

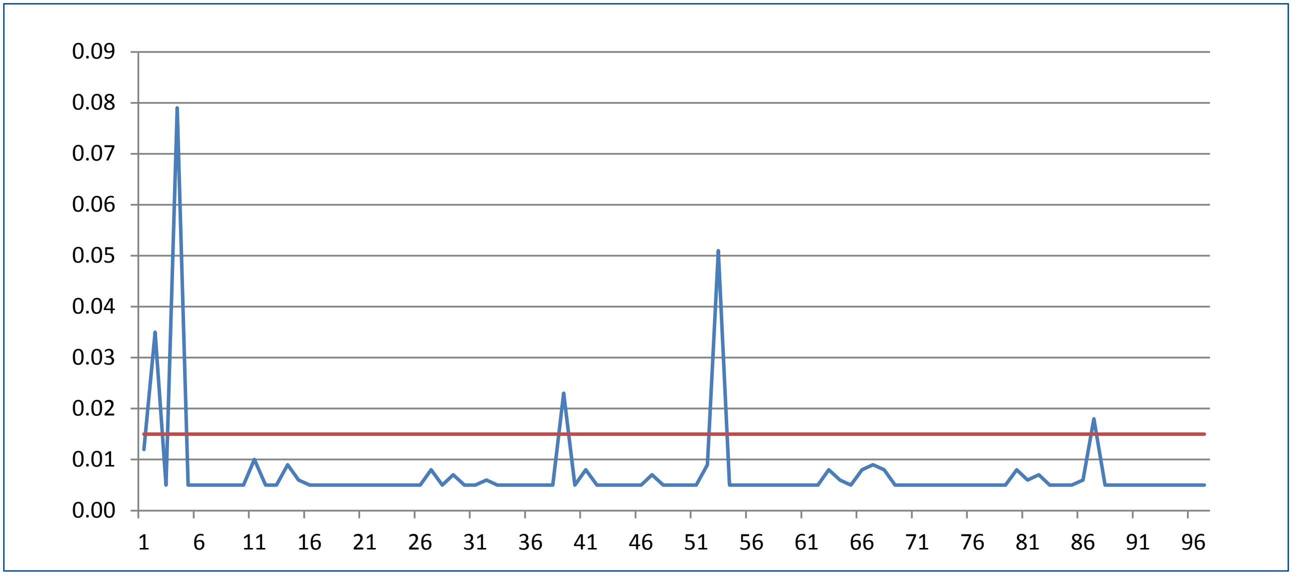


Figure 53: Plot of blank assay results. The tolerance limit was set at 0.15 g/t Au. The failures with the first batches were due to the fact that the material selected by ECR probably contained some gold in calcite stringers. A new blank was used subsequently used. Plot generated by EAL from ECR data: 12th December 2015.

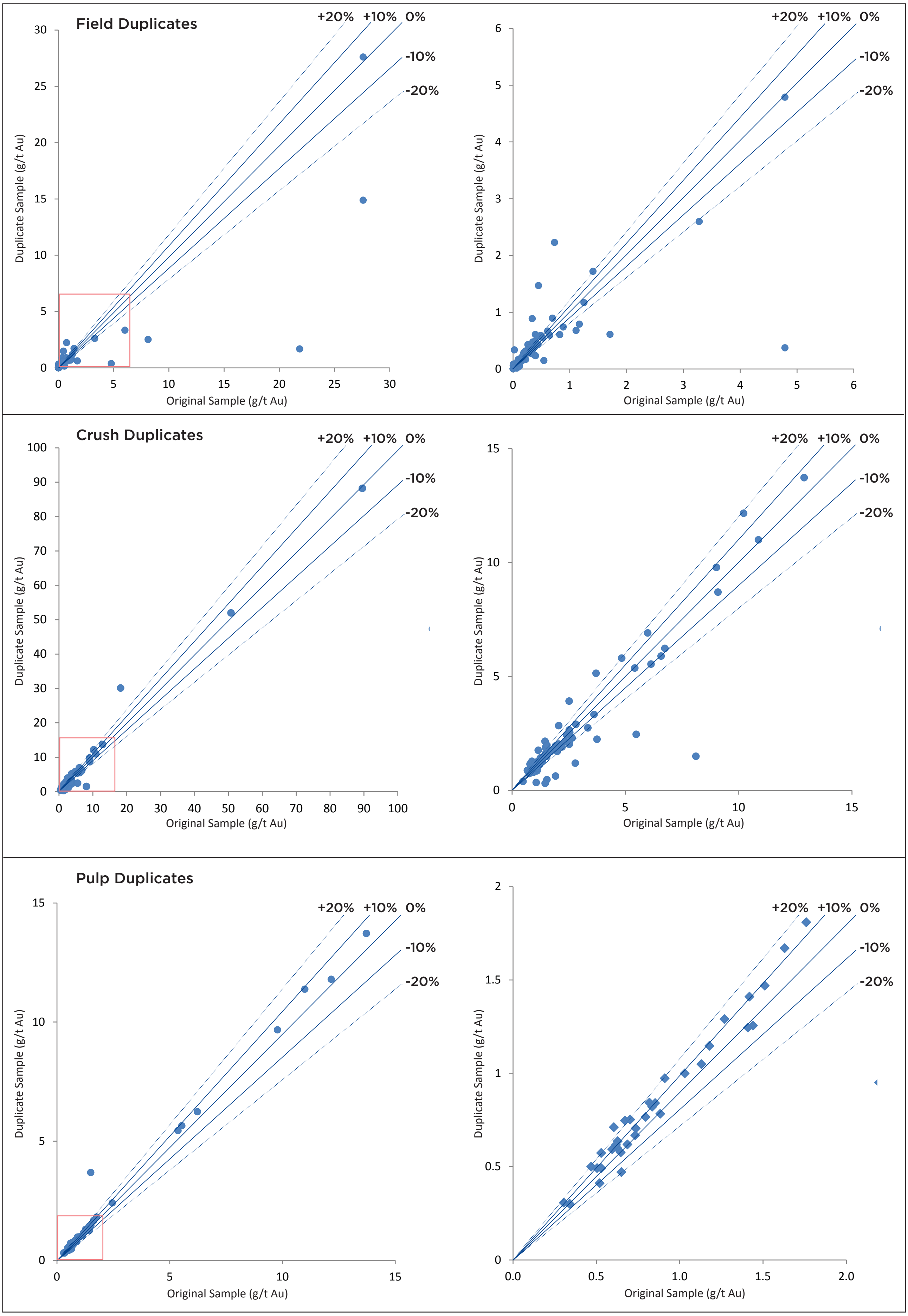
and provides a measure of the precision (or repeatability) of the sampling and sub-sampling protocol. Mineralization that is characterized by coarse or nugget gold will show poor correlation between original and duplicate sample assay results, whilst mineralization that is homogeneous or finally disseminated through the host rock will show good precision between original and duplicate samples. Demonstrating precision at the resource definition stage is essential—*viz a viz*—if original assay results cannot be repeated with confidence in duplicate samples, it is not possible to define a resource.

ECR inserted staged duplicates into the sample stream at a rate of one field duplicate, one crush duplicate and one pulp duplicate to every 36 trench samples and one field duplicate and one crush duplicate in every 50 to 55 surface channel samples. EAL is of the opinion that the number of trench and channel sample duplicates inserted by ECR is sufficient for calculation of an inferred resource, but strongly recommends that in future, one field, one crush and one pulp duplicate is inserted for every batch of 20 samples.

ECR inserted one field duplicate and one crush duplicate with every 20 RC samples and one crush duplicate and one pulp duplicate with every 20 diamond drill core samples. This rate of insertion is appropriate, and whilst not material, ECR should include pulp duplicates with RC samples. Given that only 6 diamond drill holes have been drilled, it is appropriate that ECR did not submit field duplicates of diamond core, but retained that core for future reference.

The field duplicates taken by ECR show the largest spread of data (Figure 54) with a significant number of samples falling outside a ±20% confidence limit. This is most noticeable in samples that assayed above 1 g/t Au, whilst the samples that assayed below 1 g/t Au generally show good precision between original and duplicate samples. This suggests that there are two gold grain size populations present within samples at

Figure 54 (opposite page): Plots of field duplicate, crush duplicate and pulp duplicate assay results. The lower grade areas of each graft (shown as a red box) are shown enlarged at right. Plots generated by EAL: 12th December 2015.


Field Duplicates
Crush Duplicates
Pulp Duplicates
+20%
+10%
0%
-10%
-20%
Duplicate Sample (g/t Au)
Original Sample (g/t Au)

Danglay—fine relatively homogeneous gold and coarser flecks of gold that contribute to the higher grade samples.

Duplicate precision is better in the crush duplicates with the majority of original/duplicate assay results falling within ±20%. Pulp duplicate precision is marked by almost all original/duplicate assay results falling within ±20% and many within ±10%. The increasing precision of gold assay results from field duplicate, through crush duplicate, to pulp duplicate, reflects the progressive homogenization of the sample as it is crushed and then pulverized.

Despite the variation noted in the field duplicates, and to a lesser extent the crush duplicates, the author is of the opinion that overall the duplicate assay results for Danglay are acceptable for an inferred resource.

Supergene processes responsible for the development of oxide gold deposits often result in relatively coarse gold, consistent with the petrographic observations made by EAL on pan concentrate samples of oxide material from the Danglay prospect. It is recommended that before further exploration or drilling is conducted, heterogeneity and gold grain size liberation tests be conducted separately on oxide and sulphide material, in order to design a field sampling and sub-sampling protocol that results in better field duplicate and crush duplicate precision.

Certified Reference Materials: ECR used four different gold certified reference materials ("CRMs") (Figure 55) to monitor assay laboratory accuracy. OREAS CRMs 502, 503 and 504 are sulphide copper-gold standards from a porphyry copper-gold system in Australia and have certified mean gold grades of 1.48 ppm, 0.687 ppm and 0.491 ppm respectively. OREAS CRM 901 is an oxide gold standard with a certified mean of 0.363 ppm Au.

ECR inserted one CRM for every 40 channel samples and one for every 20 trench, RC and diamond drill core samples. ECR defined a CRM failure as a single CRM that assayed outside of ±3 STD or CRMS in two consecutive sample batches that assayed outside of ±2 STD. All standards passed. Moreover, CRM assay results showed neither positive nor negative bias over time.

The author is of the opinion that the absence of CRM failures or bias over time indicate that Intertek's assay protocol produced accurate gold assay results. ECR's CRM protocol follows industry-recognized standards of best practice and was appropriate for the stage of the project and style of mineralization. Notwithstanding the above, it is recommended that in future ECR use additional higher grade CRM's (ca. 5 g/t Au, 10 g/t Au and >20 g/t Au) in order to monitor laboratory accuracy with respect to the higher grade Danglay samples. ECR should also try to match the matrix of the CRM to the type of sample being submitted—oxide gold CRM's for oxide samples and sulphide CRM's for sulphidic vein material.

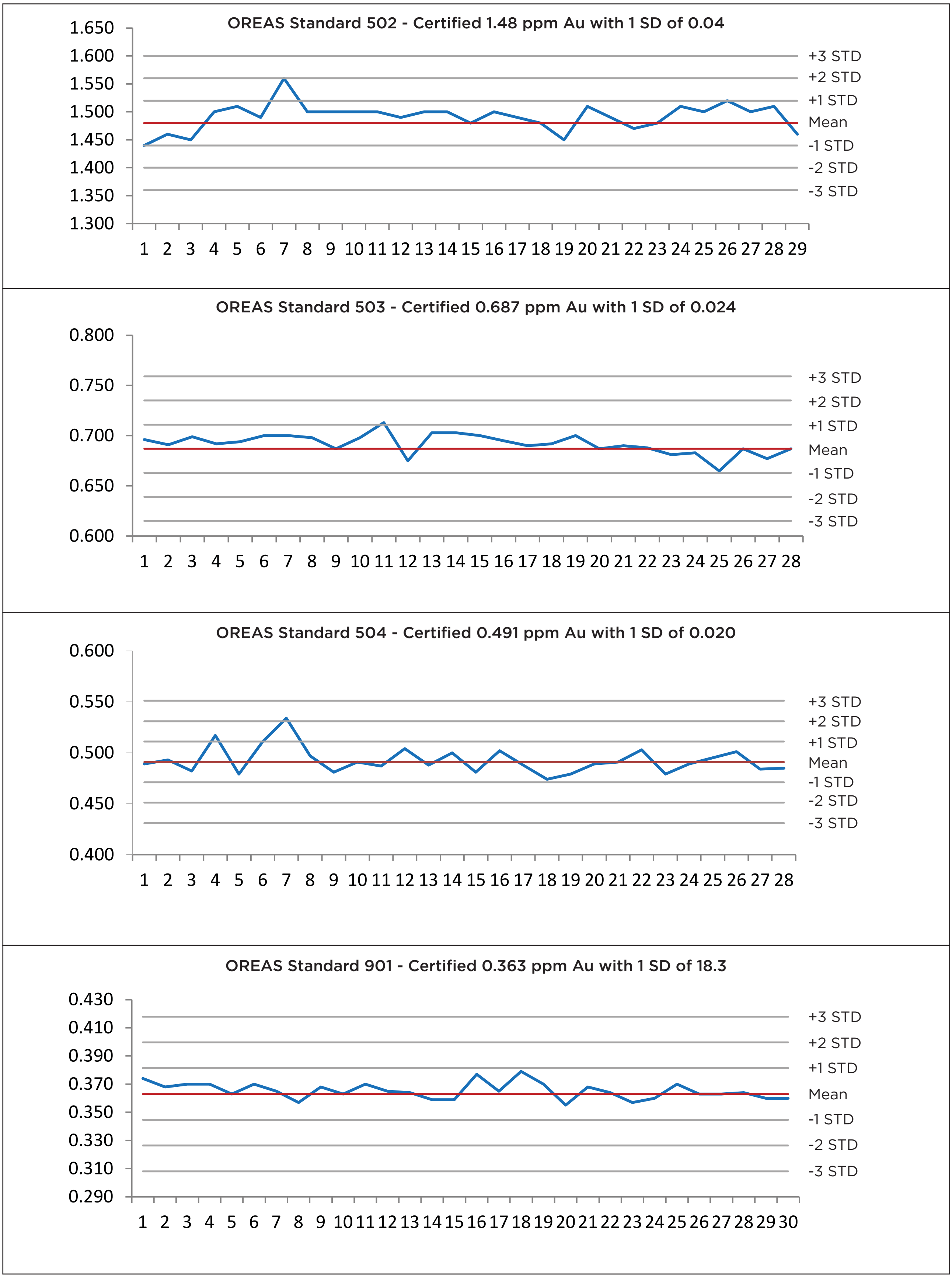


Figure 55: Plots of CRM gold assay results. Batches with a CRM outside of ±3 SD or two consecutive batches with CRMs outside of ±2 SD are deemed failed. Plots generated by EAL: 12th December 2015.

11 Data Verification

11.1 ECR Field & Assay Protocol

The author completed an extensive verification review of ECR's sampling, sample preparation and assay protocol, and the quality and integrity of the sample and assay database, during EAL's field visit to Danglay. The author is of the opinion that the data generated by ECR is of a high quality that meets industry-recognised standards of best practice. The data can be relied upon and is appropriate for the calculation of an NI 43-101 / JORC compliant inferred oxide gold resource. Specifically:

◊ **Channel, Trench & Drill Hole Locational Data**: The start locations of channel and trench samples, and RC and diamond drill hole collars, were clearly marked by ECR and surveyed by an independent surveyor (McDonald) using a DGPS tied to survey control stations. The accuracy of the survey data is cited as ±10 mm horizontal and ±20 vertical which exceeds the requirements of an inferred resource.

◊ **Channel & Trench Sampling**: ECR collected channel samples by making two parallel cuts approximately 10 centimetres apart and 4 centimetres deep using an electric diamond core saw. The material between the cuts was collected and bagged. Trench samples were taken by chipping a 10 centimetre wide by approximately 5 centimetre deep 'cut' in the lower wall of the trench and collecting the material on a plastic sheet. Mr Andrew Tunningley of EAL supervised this work and the author is of the opinion that channel and trench samples are representative and without bias, and are appropriate for an inferred resource.

◊ **RC & Diamond Drill Core Sampling**: RC drill chips were generally collected as metre intervals and sub-sampled upon recovery using a drill-mounted Jones style riffle splitter. Diamond drill core was logged, cut into two equal halves using a diamond core saw, and sampled at a nominal one or two metre interval, modified to honour geological, mineralization or alteration boundaries. The protocol used by ECR follows industry recognized standards of best practice and the author is of the opinion that RC and diamond drill core samples are representative, without bias and are appropriate for an inferred resource.

◊ **Chain of Custody**: All samples submitted for assay were assigned a sequential number and placed in a clearly labelled plastic bags. Bags were sealed with single use clip-lock seal. Five samples were then placed in polyweave white plastic rice sacks which were sewn-shut. Samples were delivered in batches to Intertek who confirmed that cable-ties were intact at the time of receipt. The author is satisfied that appropriate chain of custody was maintained at all times.

◊ **Assay Technique & Laboratory**: Intertek is an internationally-recognised, ISO-rated (ISO 17025) laboratory, that employs stringent internal checks and QA/QC protocol and meets the standards required for the analysis of samples used in resource calculation. Assay results of CRMs inserted by ECR indicate that Intertek assay protocol is accurate. The absence of significant blank failures indicates that there was no significant contamination during sample preparation. The author is of the opinion that the gold assay results from Intertek are accurate and can be used in the calculation of an inferred resource.

11.2 ECR Sample & Assay Database

Lithology, texture, and intensity and style of mineralization and alteration for channel, trench, RC and diamond drill core samples, was manually entered into a Microsoft Excel database by ECR field personnel. Approximately 10% of entries were checked for inconsistencies by ECR's senior geologist.

Assay results were automatically imported into the database as .CSV files provided by Intertek. In addition to the checks with respect to field data entry (discussed above), approximately 15% of the database was checked against hard copy assay results by the ECR's senior geologist, in order to check database assay result validity and integrity.

ECR's database was reviewed by the author. This included review of completeness, relevance to the type and stage of the exploration program, and review of internal checks employed by ECR. The author checked approximately 10% of assay laboratory certificates against database entries and found no discrepancies. The database was also reviewed by Snapper prior to input into resource calculations. The author is of the opinion that the database is current, is appropriate for the exploration task, and that it is well maintained with appropriate internal checks. The author did not find inconsistencies within the database.

11.3 Verification Sampling by EAL

The author collected 95 rock chip grab samples of variable mineralized and/or altered vein, breccia and stockwork material from the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito mineralized zones. Samples included *in situ* and float material of both oxidized and primary sulphidic material.

All samples were cut in half with a diamond saw—one half was photographed and retained, and the other half was assayed by 50 fire assay and a 43 element ICP package by Intertek. Mineralization styles and assay results are discussed in Section 6.3.3 (Mineralization). Assay results are tabulated in Appendix 3.

The verification sampling by the author confirms the presence of a strongly gold-silver mineralized intermediate sulphidation epithermal system. The sampling also confirmed the presence of oxide gold mineralization within the weathered zone above the primary sulphidic system, with grades of a similar, or better tenor, than those used to estimate the inferred oxide resource.

12 Mineral Processing & Metallurgical testing

There has been no metallurgical testwork by ECR, CTGR or Tiger International. Four samples encompassing a range or mineralization types were tested for New Australian Resources NL by Kappes Cassiday in 1988. The results of this study are presented in Chapter 5: Historic Work of this report.

13 Mineral Resource & Reserve Estimates

Snapper estimated an inferred oxide gold resource at the Danglay prospect of 1,277,500 tonnes at a grade of 1.55 ppm gold for 63,500 ounces of gold using a 0.75 g/t cut-off grade—with an effective date of the 18th of December 2015 (Table 4).

Domain	Volume (m3)	Dry Weight	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold (oz)
Danglay Ridge	161,250	2.4	387,000	1.73	21,500
Hillside	262,600	2.4	630,250	1.48	30,000
Bito	108,500	2.4	260,250	1.43	12,000
Total Oxide	**532,350**		**1,277,500**	**1.55**	**63,500**

Table 4: Summary of the Danglay prospect inferred oxide resource estimate. The mineral resource was estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.75 g/t gold. Figures have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. Of the total inferred resource, approximately 80% has been modelled as *in situ* material and the remainder as talus which has moved some distance downslope.

13.1 Database

ECR supplied Snapper with surface and underground channel sample, trench sample, and RC and diamond drill data, as Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. These files contained: X, Y and Z UTM WGS84 coordinates for channel and trench start locations and RC and diamond drill hole collar locations; sample 'to from' intervals and assay results; and descriptions of lithology, mineralization and alteration. Downhole survey data was supplied for RC hole ERC002 and the six diamond drill holes—downhole surveys were not conducted for ERC001 and ERC003-ERC008 (Section 9: Drilling).

A description of ECR's sampling methodology, and discussion of the integrity and validity of the results used in the resource estimation, is provided in Chapter 8 (Exploration) of this report. RC and diamond drill methodology and results are discussed in Chapter 9 (Drilling) and sample preparation, analysis and QA/QC protocol is discussed in Chapter 10 (Sample Preparation, Analysis & Security) of this report. Data verification is discussed in Chapter 11.

Snapper is of the opinion that ECR data was detailed, of good quality and of an appropriate standard for an inferred resource calculation. ECR sampling and logging data were compiled into a Microsoft Access database by Snapper and verified for inconsistencies, overlaps and missing data using MineMap software.

The survey data used in resource estimation was generated by McDonald using CHC X90 dual frequency DGPS units. DGPS measurements at Danglay were correlated to a National Mapping and Resource Information Authority control point (BGT-3200-AIC-136) through static observation. McDonald cite a DGPS static observation accuracy of ±5 mm horizontal and ±10 mm vertical and a RTK accuracy of ±10 mm horizontal and ±20 mm vertical—this exceeds the requirements of an inferred resource.

In addition to the data review, and the data verification and integrity checks conducted by Snapper, Snapper observed ECR staff channel sampling, and is satisfied that the protocols used were appropriate and that field methodology was of a high standard. Snapper contributed to the design of the trenching and drilling programs and physically reviewed the diamond drill core and RC drilling chips currently stored at Danglay.

13.2 Statistics

Snapper used the following ECR datasets in the estimation of the inferred oxide gold resource at the Danglay prospect.

◊ ECR collected 553 surface channel samples totalling 935 metres—457 samples were included within the oxide wireframe and used in the inferred resource estimation.

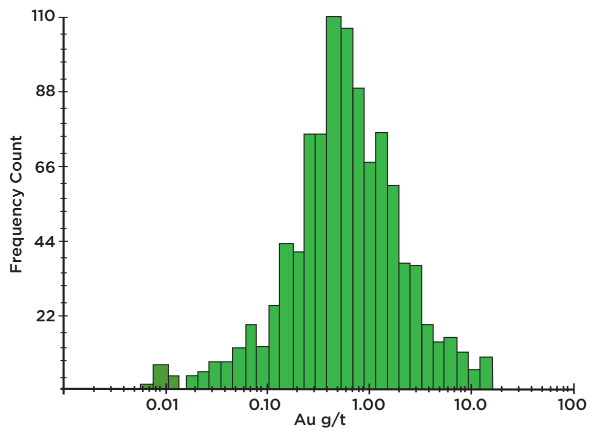
◊ ECR collected 245 channel samples totalling 383 metres from underground artisanal adits—116 samples totalling 159 metres were included within the oxide wireframe and used in the inferred resource estimation.

◊ ECR collected 326 trench samples from 13 trenches totalling 440 metres—280 samples were included within the oxide wireframe and used in the inferred resource estimation.

◊ ECR drilled eight RC holes totalling 1004 metres and submitted 933 samples for assay—106 samples from the upper oxidized sections of the RC holes were included within the oxide wireframe and used in the inferred resource estimation.

◊ ECR drilled six diamond holes totalling 808 metres and submitted 580 samples for assay—42 samples from the upper oxidized sections of the diamond core were included within the oxide wireframe and used in the inferred resource estimation.

◊ Snapper collected 49 samples of diamond drill core and submitted them to Intertek for measurement of dry weight density. Densities ranged from 2.03 to 2.78 tonne/m³ with an average of 2.40 tonne/m³. The variance in results is consistent with a variably weathered and saprolitic dioritic host lithology.



Minimum Value	0.006 g/t Au
Maximum Cut-off Value	15.0 g/t Au
Number of Samples	1008
Number of Class	30
Class Interval	0.500
Mean	1.195071
Median	N/A
Geometric Mean	0.567311
Natural LOG Mean	-0.566848
Standard Deviation	1.984089
Variance	3.93661
Log Variance	1.571917
Coefficient of Variation	1.660226
Skewness	4.262939
Kurtosis	25.064825

Figure 56: Log normal plot showing grade of all oxide assays used in the calculation of the Danglay prospect inferred oxide gold resource. A top-cut of 15 g/t Au has been applied.

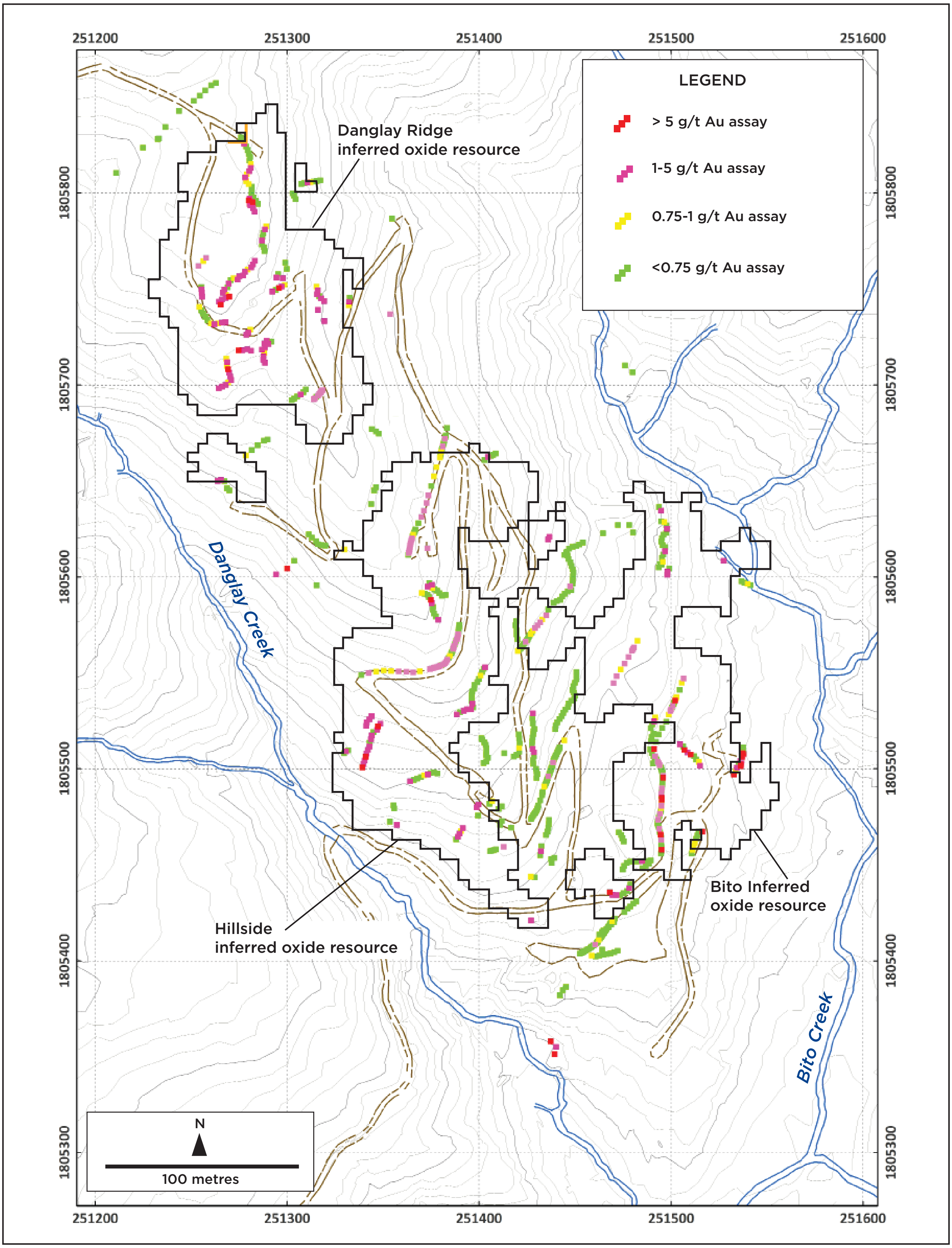


Figure 57: Danglay prospect map showing the location and grade of channel and trench samples used in the resource calculation. RC and diamond drill hole data is not shown. Drawn by Snapper: 12th December 2015.

A log normal histogram of all oxide samples used in the resource estimation (with 15 g/t Au top-cut) shows a normal distribution with no apparent outliers or bias (Figure 56). A top-cut of 15 g/t Au was selected based on statistical analysis and serves to remove a small number of high grade outliers, that fell outside of the normal distribution plot, in order to ensure that they did not skew the resource estimate.

13.3 Depth of Oxidation

Channel samples were taken at surface, or in near surface artisanal adits, and trench samples were taken at a depth of approximately 1.5 to 2.0 metres—as such they are of limited use in determining depth of oxidation. Review of ECR diamond drill core and RC chips indicated that pervasive oxidation extends to a vertical depth of up to 20 metres, and that strong fracture oxidation may extend to vertical depths of approximately 40 metres, especially where fractured quartz veins and breccias, silicified zones and associated pyritic selvages are present. Given the fact that the drill dataset is not grid based, it was necessary to use an estimated base of oxidation in some areas.

The oxide zone has been defined visually on the basis of drill data and drill logs and not on the basis of metallurgical testwork. This is considered acceptable for an inferred resource.

For the purpose of resource estimation, Snapper modelled the oxide zone as approximately 20 metres thick on the crest of the Danglay ridge and associated spurs, and thinned it to zero in the bounding Danglay and Bito creeks where fresh diorite is exposed. As such, the oxide zone resembles a generally flat-lying tabular zone that drapes topography. The deeper oxidized structures were not included in the resource calculation, as Snapper considered there was insufficient drill data to do so, and further drilling is required to test potential depth extensions of the oxide zone.

13.4 Wireframe Construction

A detailed survey pickup of the current topographical surface was provided in the form of an Autocad DWG file. The file was generated by McDonald based on DGPS survey pickup of channel and trench start locations and drill hole collar locations, and UAV generated infill data tied to DGPS control points. Snapper extracted X, Y and Z point data from the DWG file, which was then imported into Gemcom software, to create a topographic contour map with a contour spacing of 5 metres. The contour map formed the upper surface of the 3D wireframe.

The lower surface of the wireframe is the assumed base of pervasive oxidation. This was modelled by first constructing northeast-southwest oriented topographic cross-sections and then manually assigning a base of oxidation. Sections were drawn at 25 metre intervals and the base of oxidation in each section was linked to adjacent cross-sections to form a surface representing the base of oxidation.

The wireframe was drawn to cover only those areas where channel, trench and ECR drill hole assay results confirmed the presence of near surface oxide gold. The wireframe was projected up to 50 metres from the last sample point in areas where field mapping suggested mineralization may extend and 25 metres elsewhere. Barren zones were excluded from the wireframe.

The northwest boundary of the wireframe is defined by the Northern Bounding Fault (Figure 13) that juxtaposes unmineralized diorite against a zone of oxidized quartz veins and veinlets, and common artisanal workings and adits. Sampling northwest of this fault failed to find mineralization. The southeastern bound-

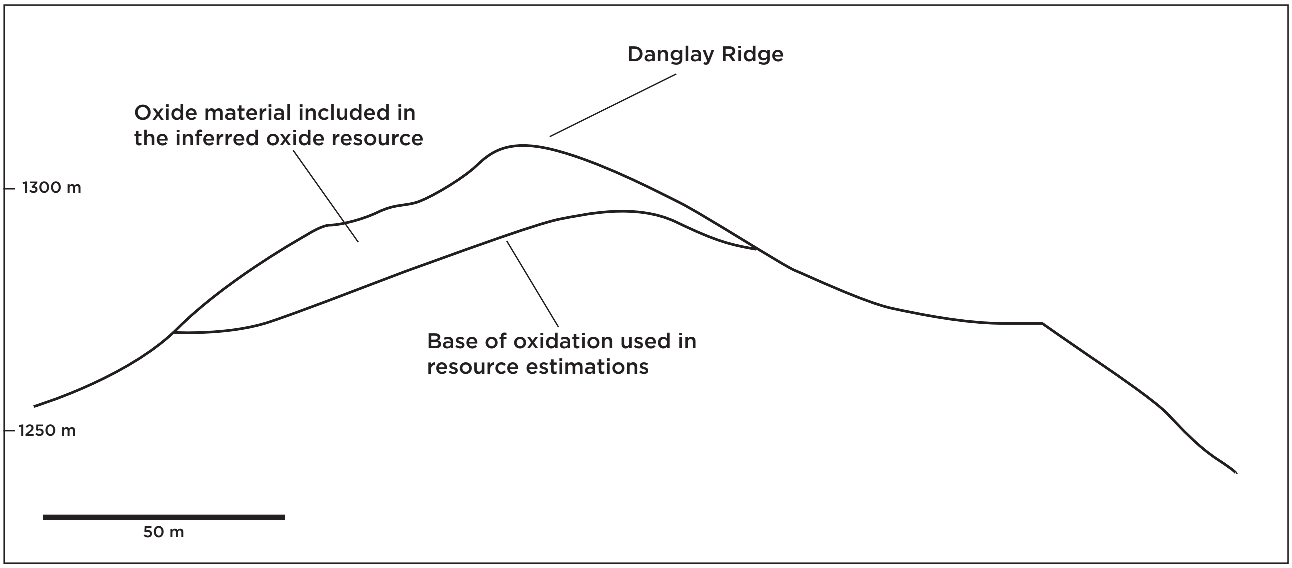


Figure 58: Typical cross section of the Danglay oxide zone showing topography and base of oxidation used in the estimation of the inferred oxide resource. Note how the oxide zone drapes topography. Cross section 4300XB generated by Snapper: 12th December 2015.

ary of the wireframe is broadly defined by the Southern Boundary Fault (Figure 13) which was intersected in diamond hole EDD002. There is very limited outcrop in the area between the Southern Boundary Fault and the Danglay River—as such there is insufficient data to determine if significant mineralization occurs in this area.

The western and eastern boundaries of the wireframe were modelled on the basis that the gold oxide zone thins to zero downslope towards the Danglay and Bito Creeks (Figure 58).

13.5 Domaining & Compositing

The wireframe was subdivided into the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito domains (Figure 59) based on a combination of field mapping and gold assay results from oxidized channel, trench, and RC chips and diamond drill core samples.

Part of Hillside and Bito domains were divided into an outcrop domain (where field mapping and trench sampling indicated that oxide material was largely *in situ*) and a scree domain (where oxide material has generally moved downslope as talus) (Figure 60). The dividing line between the two domains was extended vertically to the base of the wireframe. Snapper considers that the outcrop domain is generally well defined and does not contain significant scree, whilst the scree domain may comprise mineralized scree above *in situ* material, that may or may not be mineralized. In this respect the scree domain is less well constrained that the outcrop domain.

13.6 Block Modeling & Volume Estimates

A block model was generated using MineMap software with block sizes of 5 metres (X) by 5 metres (Y) by 5 metres (Z). The relatively small block size was chosen to allow a reasonable sampling density and definition of resources given the non grid-based assay dataset, and to ensure well constrained volume estimates.

Snapper considers that the main risk factor with respect to the Danglay block model, and thus the oxide resource estimate, is uncertainty with respect to depth of oxidation (Section 16.3 of this report). In this respect, it should be noted the base of oxidation is best constrained towards the crest of the ridge where mineralization is thickest and of highest grade, and most poorly constrained on steeper slopes where the oxide zone is thinnest and/or comprises largely scree. To a large degree this reduces potential errors associated with modeling the base of oxidation.

13.7 Grade Estimation

The mineral resource was estimated using a top-cut of 15 g/t Au (Section 13.2) and a cut-off grade of 0.75 g/t gold (based on a gold price of US$1,100/oz and an assumed metallurgical recovery of 85%). The chosen cut-off grade reflects the fact that the oxide gold resource forms a flat-lying surficial zone that should have low strip-ratios. Petrology by EAL identified free gold within the oxide zone, present as flaky to rounded grains of between 20 to 100+ microns in diameter, that may in part be amenable to gravity recovery and should leach well with cyanide. Mining is well established in the Baguio District and there is significant infrastructure and relatively low cost skilled labour.

Gold grade was estimated using an inverse distance weighting to the power of 2.5 (“ID2.5”). ID2.5 was considered the best algorithm to limit excessive distal smoothing within a broad, non-structural mineralized zone. A spherical search shape was chosen as oxide mineralization forms a flat-lying body which drapes over topography and does not have an apparent preferred orientation—the spherical search shape ensures sample assays are equally weighted in all directions depending upon proximity to the individual block. The spherical search shape was assigned a radius of 25 meters based on variography studies which indicated a spherical model range of approximately 80 meters—the 50 metre search diameter (twice the radius) used in this study falls within this range.

The block model resource contains blocks with a relatively high assay count (>10 assays per block taken from within the 25 metre spherical search parameter) and a low assay count (3-10 assays per block taken from within the 25 metre spherical search parameter). The minimum sample assay count for inclusion in the resource was three assays per block. Some 94% of the contained ounces within the Danglay Ridge block model resource and 83% of contained ounces within the Hillside block model resource are in the high count category, reflecting the fact that ECR’s sampling focused on the higher grade areas of mineralization in both zones. This ensures appropriate confidence in grade estimation in higher grade areas that are most likely to impact the total resource. Some 66% of the contained ounces within the Bito block model resource are in the high count category reflecting lower sample density at Bito.

The results of minimum distance analysis show that the majority of block model centroids are less than 15 meters minimum distance, consistent with the detailed sampling completed to date by ECR. The minimum distance is the shortest distance between the closest sample and the centroid of the individual block and is therefore a measure of the proximity of the block to assay sample points. The greater the minimum distance then the poorer the representation of the sampling data.

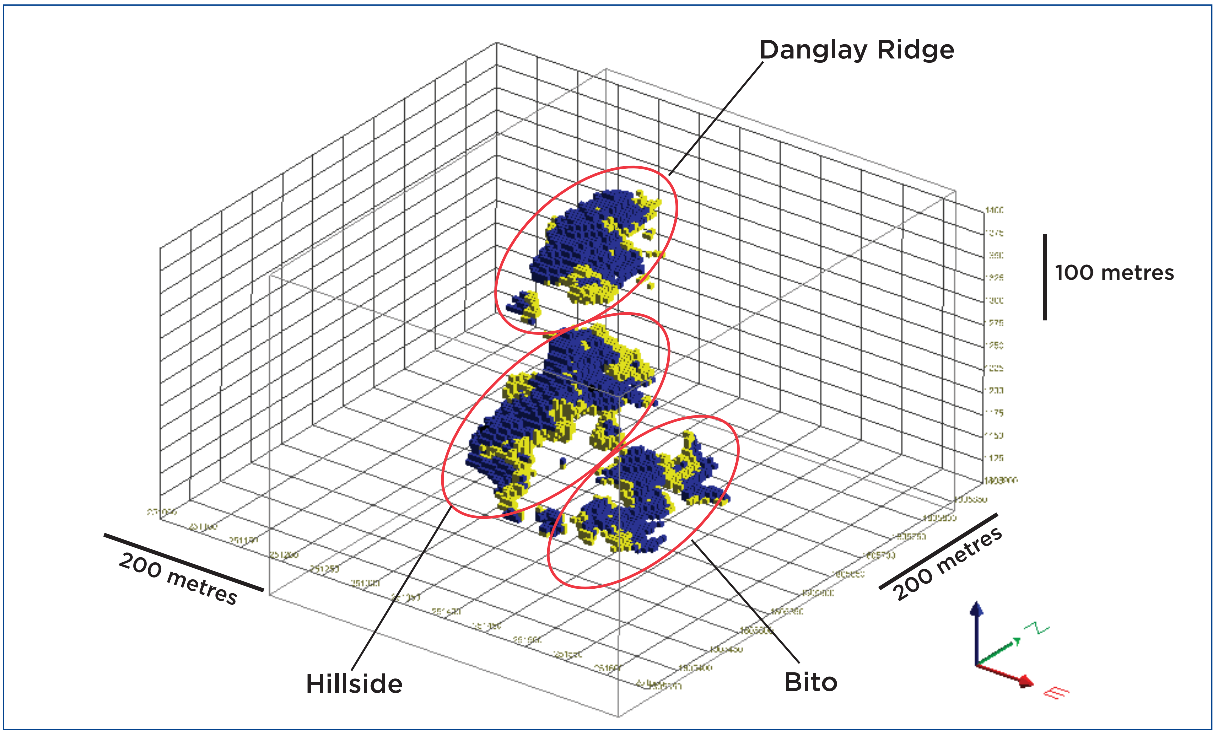


Figure 59: View towards the Danglay prospect showing 0.75-1.0 g/t Au (yellow) and >1.0 g/t Au (blue) oxide resource blocks. The aspect of view is the same as for Figure 60 below. Graphic generated by Snapper: 12th December 2015.

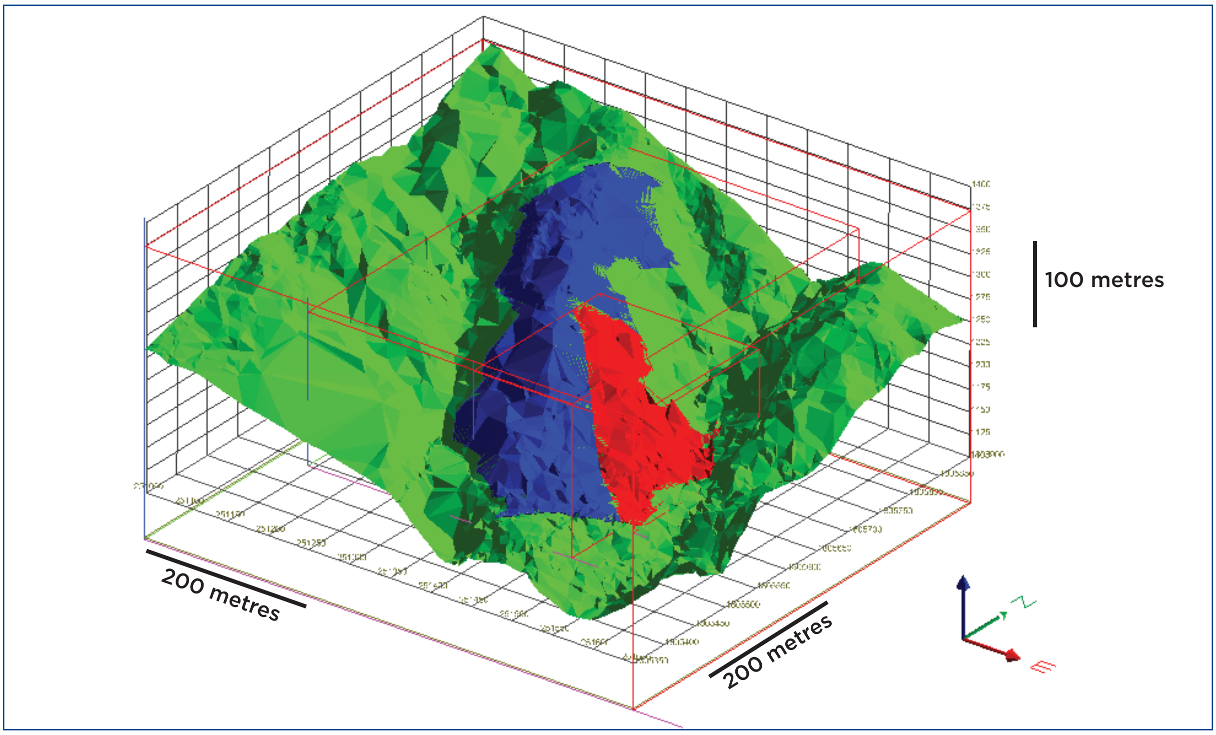


Figure 60: Topographic surface looking northwest along the Danglay Ridge showing the *in situ* (blue) and scree (red) wireframes. Graphic generated by Snapper: 12th December 2015.

13.8 Model Validation

Snapper manually reviewed the block model to ensure cell blocks honored wireframe boundaries. Model grades were also validated visually—the model shows a close relationship to channel, trench and drill hole assays, especially in areas with the highest sampling density, which correspond to areas of highest grade on the Danglay Ridge and Hillside zones. It was not meaningful to cross-check model grades with those of channel and trench grades in areas of low sample density—these areas generally correspond to ridge flanks where the oxide resource is thinnest and any discrepancy between actual and modelled grades is unlikely to have a significant effect on the final resource. It should also be noted that whilst much of the ore zone is projected from surface sampling data, assay results generally correspond well with drill hole assay results (where present) of samples taken closer to the base of oxidation.

A swath plot is a graphical display of the grade distribution derived from a series of bands, or swaths, generated in a chosen direction through a resource. Grade variations from the accepted block model are compared using the swath plot to the distribution derived from a local average or nearest neighbor ("NN") grade model. On a local scale, the NN model does not provide reliable estimations of grade, but on a larger scale it represents an unbiased estimation of the grade distribution based on the underlying data. Whilst grade trends may show local fluctuations on a swath plot, if the block model is unbiased, the overall trend in block model grades should be similar to the NN distribution of grade.

East-west oriented swath plots were generated at a 50 metre spacing throught the Danglay prospect resource estimate—overall there is good correlation between model and NN swath plots. Occasional 'spikes' in the local data set were smoothed by the search ellipse algorithm, so that the block model understates the high grade spikes (Figure 61).

13.9 Resource Classification

The resource estimate has been prepared and reported in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of February 2011 and the classifications adopted by CIM Council in May 2014.

The Danglay prospect oxide resource estimate has been classified as inferred on the basis of reviewing all elements of data collection and data quality, and modeling methodology as outline in Table 5.

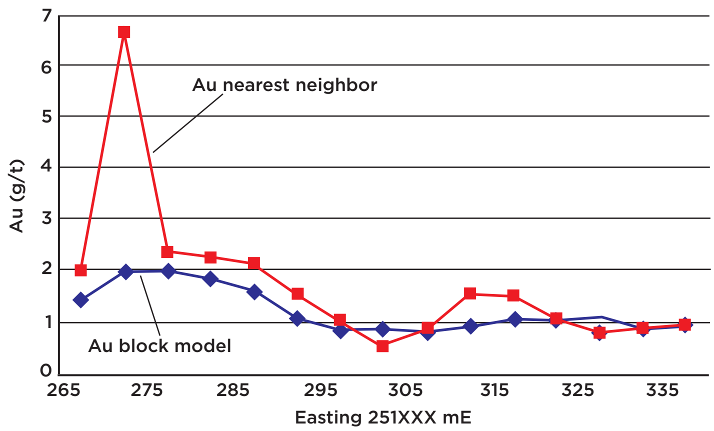


Figure 61: East-west oriented swath plot of section 1,800,570 mN. Graphic generated by Snapper: 12th December 2015.

Item	Discussion	Confidence
Channel & trench sampling	Appropriate sampling, sub-sampling and assay protocol. Assay results accurate and without bias. Risk of projecting channel samples and shallow trench samples (<2 metres deep) to base of oxidation.	Moderate / locally low
Channel & trench data density	Channel and trench sampling focused on areas of outcrop and shallow talus cover. Areas of thicker cover classified as 'not *in situ*'. Limited data density in some areas.	Moderate / locally low
Drill quality & sampling techniques	RC and diamond drilling of high quality with good recoveries. Sampling and sub-sampling protocol acceptable for the style of mineralization and stage of program. Industry standard logging. Assay data of good quality, accurate and without bias.	High
RC & diamond drill hole density	Eight RC and six diamond drill holes. Drilling of oxide zone is not grid based and additional holes required to cover the oxide zone systematically. Drill density is low, but is acceptable for an inferred resource estimate, used in conjunction with channel and trench sample data.	Moderate / low
Accuracy & precision of assay data	Assay protocol appropriate. QA/QC protocol demonstrated accurate assay results. Field and crush duplicates show moderate precision and coarse gold likely present. Intertek an internationally-recognised ISO rated laboratory.	Moderate
Data and database verification	Data and database extensively verified and deemed of high standard and appropriate for inferred resource calculation. Independent sample verification by EAL. Assay certificates checked and passed.	High
Sample data location	Survey of channel and trench samples initially by ECR with subsequent survey pick-up by McDonald using DGPS system referenced to national survey grid.	High
Topographic surface	Topographic surface moderately detailed. Surveyed by McDonald using an UAV and tied in with a number of local control points. Further detailed improvements to the DTM will be required in areas of previous workings for a resource category upgrade.	Moderate / High
In situ domain	Domain considered appropriate, but could be improved by further mapping and drilling.	Moderate
Scree domain	The thickness of the scree domain is poorly constrained as is the nature of the underlying saprolite/bedrock. Possibility that mineralized scree overlies unmineralized bedrock.	Moderate/Low
Dry density	Small number of samples submitted for dry density measurement — data appears to be appropriate.	High
Estimation & modelling techniques	Inverse distance method is a recognised method considered reliable. Power of 2.5 used appears to be appropriate.	High

Table 5: Summary of all elements used in calculation of the inferred resource with comment and confidence level.

Item	Discussion	Confidence
Cut-off Grades	0.75 g/t Au reasonable cut-off grade for an oxide gold resource at surface, in established mining area of Philippines, with low labour cost base and anticipated low strip ratio.	High
Mining Factors or Assumptions	Block size approximates to a minable unit and suitable for an inferred resource.	Moderate
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	No current metallurgy. Petrographic study of oxide samples by EAL indicates presence of free gold in 20 to 100+ micron range	Moderate

Table 5 (cont.): Summary of all elements used in calculation of the inferred resource with comment and confidence level.

14 Adjacent Properties

The Baguio District has a long history of mining centered on the exploitation of multiple intermediate sulphidation gold-silver-base metal vein deposits and porphyry deposits. Benguet Corporation, which was established in 1903, is the largest tenement holder by area (Figure 62).

The Danglay exploration permit adjoins the mineral claims of Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc. ("ISRI") to the north, Benguet Corporation ("Benguet") to the northwest, and Macawiwili Gold Mining and Development Company, Inc. ("Macawiwili") to the west (Figure 62). There are no mineral tenements to the south or southwest of Danglay as the regional Santa Fe Fault, which is defined by the trace of the Danglay river, juxtaposes unaltered granodiorite to the south and southwest.

The Acupan deposit held by Benguet and ISRI's Sangilo Deposit are the closest and most relevant adjacent properties to the Danglay project. In reality, Acupan and Sangilo are part of the same mineralized system, and collectively comprise hundreds of steeply-dipping, broadly northeast-southwest trending veins, the larger of which have strike lengths of over two to three kilometres. The majority of veins are between 0.3 to 1.0 metres wide, although larger veins may be up to several metres wide. Cook *et al.* (2011) report a combined production for the Acupan-Sangilo deposit of >225 tonnes (>8 Moz) of gold at an average grade of 6.1 g/t Au at Acupan (cut-off 4.2 g/t Au) and 10 g/t Au at Sangilo. Most production has come from the quartz-base metal sulphide parts of the mineralized system.

◊ **Acupan**: The Acupan deposit is an intermediate sulphidation, gold-silver quartz-carbonate-base metal sulphide system, that was exploited as a 'narrow vein' underground mine between 1929 and 1993. The larger veins at Acupan were mined over a vertical interval of 800 metres and remain open at depth.

Deep mining at Acupan was suspended in 1991 following an earthquake on the 16th of July 1990 which caused damage to underground workings and ultimately resulted in flooding of the deeper levels (823 metres ASL and below). Acupan is reported to have produced 5.2 Moz of gold at an average grade of 7.0 g/t Au with a 4.5 g/t Au cut-off grade.

The author has not been able to independently verify the historical production or cited production grades, and cautions the reader that cited production should not be relied upon. ECR and Tiger International are similarly not relying on the cited production.

The reader is further cautioned that, whilst the styles of mineralization observed at Acupan are similar to those observed at the Danglay prospect, and mineralization at both Acupan and Danglay are of an intermediate sulphidation epithermal style, the information provided with respect to Acupan is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

◊ **Sangilo**: The Sangilo deposit is reported to have produced a total of 1.22 Moz gold—0.35 Moz was produced from 1926-1941 and 0.87 Moz was produced between 1951-1996 @ 5.0 g/t Au and 2.1 g/t Ag.

Underground production came from six main veins over a vertical interval of approximately 400 metres and mineralization remains open at depth and along strike. The highest gold grades are associated with banded manganoan carbonate veins, especially in their oxidized form, where gold occurs with sooty-looking secondary manganese. High grade production was also reported from quartz-sulphide veins and breccias.

The author has not been able to independently verify historical production or mined grades at Sangilo, and cautions the reader that the cited production figures should not be relied upon. ECR and Tiger International are similarly not relying on the cited production.

The reader is further cautioned that, whilst the styles of mineralization observed at Sangilo are similar to those observed at the Danglay prospect, and mineralization at both Sangilo and Danglay are of an intermediate sulphidation epithermal style, the information provided with respect to Sangilo is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

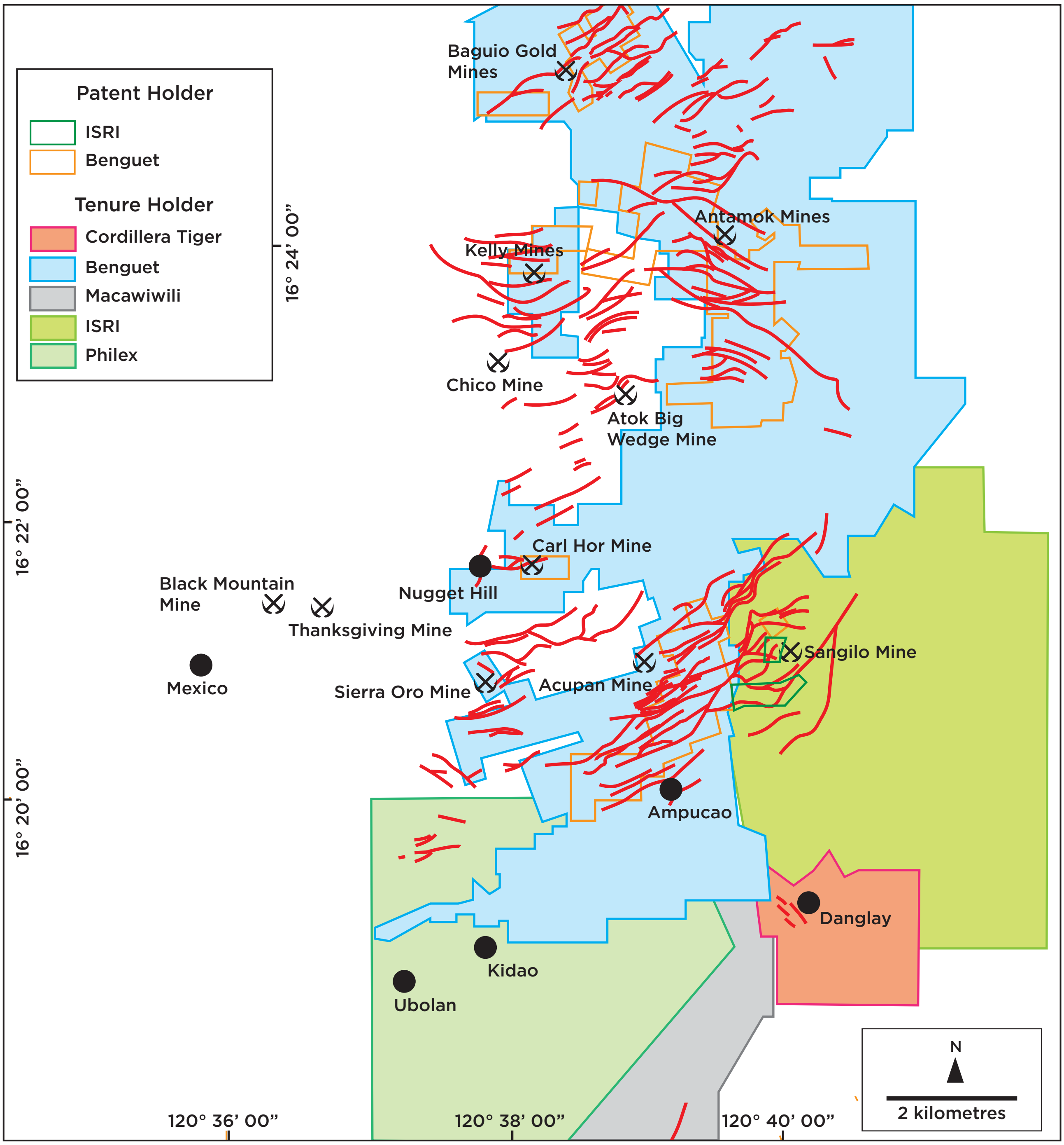


Figure 62: Map of the Baguio District showing exploration and mining licences and the location of major mines and deposits. Main veins are shown as red lines. Note that the Sto. Tomas II mine of Philex and the Fairy-Masbate veins at Macawiwili occur several kilometres to the south of the southern edge of the map. Map modified from ECR data by EAL: 12th December 2015.

15 Other Relevant Data & Information

Based on the extent and grade of outcropping mineralization, the style of mineralization and its similarities to other deposits in the Baguio District, and the exploration potential demonstrated by the exploration works completed to-date, ECR requested that the author discuss a target for further exploration in respect of the primary intermediate sulphidation vein-hosted mineralization below the inferred oxide gold resource.

In keeping with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, the potential quantity and grade of a target for further exploration should be expressed as a range, bracketed by lower and upper potential target sizes and grades.

15.1 Potential Quantity & Grade of Target for Further Exploration

The potential target for further exploration at the Danglay prospect includes the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito mineralized zones.

Range	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au) (g/t Au)	Gold (oz)
Lower Bound	600,000	5.0	95,000
Upper Bound	700,000	7.5	170,000

The reader is reminded that a potential target for further exploration is not a mineral resource estimate, is conceptual in nature, and is used where there has been insufficient exploration to define the target as a mineral resource, and where it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

15.2 Basis for Determination of Target for Further Exploration

The basis for estimation of the lower bound and upper bound targets for further exploration is outlined below.

◊ **Vein Width, Length and Vertical Extent**: To date three mineralized zones have been identified at the Danglay prospect which collectively have sufficient surface footprint to host multiple veins up to 225 metres long. The Danglay Ridge zone has an outcrop and surface geochemical footprint of approximately 175 metres by 100 metres, the Hillside zone has a surface footprint of approximately 250 metres by 100 metres, and the Bito zone has a strike length of approximately 200 metres and is up to 100 metres wide.

Limited RC and diamond drilling by ECR intercepted gold mineralized veins and structures at vertical depths of approximately 75+ metres and mineralization remains open down-dip. Projecting the vertical extent of mineralization to depths of 100-150 metres is considered reasonable for estimation of a target for further exploration—especially given the vertical extent to which intermediate epithermal sulphidation veins of the Baguio District were mined.

The use of vein widths of between one to three metres in the potential target for further exploration is supported by outcrop and intercepts in ECR's RC and diamond drill holes.

◊ **Multiple Veins**: In determining the target for further exploration at the Danglay prospect, the author set the lower bound target on the basis that eight veins are present and the upper bound target on the basis that 10 veins are present. The distribution of outcropping veins and silicified structures, and the number of artisanal adits, supports the concept that there are multiple sub-parallel veins within the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito mineralized zones.

◊ **Grade of Mineralization**: The lower bound target for further exploration was based on an average grade of 5 g/t Au and the upper bound range on an average grade of 7.5 g/t Au.

Channel and trench sampling by ECR targeted the broadly flat-lying, near surface oxide gold zone, where dispersion of gold between mineralized veins and structures is to be expected—most samples were extensively oxidized and are unlikely to reflect the grades of underlying quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide veins.

A significant number of the rock-chip grab samples taken by the author targeted primary quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide veins, either in surface outcrop, or as material removed from the longer artisanal adits. Whilst these samples indicate that there is significant variation in gold, silver and base metal grades along the strike of a given vein, they also indicate that high grade to bonanza grade gold-silver shoots are likely to be present (Section 6.3.3: Mineralization).

Use of average grades of 5.0 g/t Au and 7.5 g/t Au is considered reasonable, given that a significant number of rock-chip grab samples returned very high assay grades, and modelled grades are in keeping with average grades from other deposits in the Baguio District, and the results from several of the ECR's RC and diamond drill holes as outlined in Section 9.0 of this report. For example:

ECR002 intercepted 5 metres @ 6.46 g/t Au from 10-15 metres (including 1 metre 21.85 g/t Au from 13-14 metres), 15 metres @ 3.29 g/t Au from 82-97 metres (including 2 metres @ 18.25 g/t Au from 92-94 metres), and 17 metres @ 1.57 g/t Au from 101-118 metres (including 3 metres @ 5.45 g/t Au 103-106 metres).

ECR004 intercepted 30 m of near surface oxide mineralization @ 1.63 g/t Au from 0-30 metres (including 2 metres @ 7.1 g/t Au from 0-2 metres and 1 metre @ 6.87 g/t Au from 15-16 metres) and 2 metres @ 9.43 g/t Au from 64-66 metres (including 1 metre @ 11.61 g/t Au from 64-65 metres).

15.3 Main Risks with Respect to Target for Further Exploration

The target for further exploration is based on a conceptual model that requires further detailed mapping and drill testing to confirm. As with any conceptual model there are inherent risks—in this case the author considers the major ones to be post mineralization structural complexity, actual grades, and the down-dip and strike continuity of veins.

◊ **Structural Complexity**: There is significant evidence that post-mineral 020°-040° trending faults (Section 6.3.2: Structure) either truncate (e.g. the Northern Bounding Fault at the northern edge of the Danglay Ridge mineralized zone) or offset mineralization. The dip of these faults is poorly constrained, and dependent upon dip orientation and sense of fault movement, it is possible that they truncate mineralization at depth. The inability to accurately model 020°-040° fault architecture, or structure in general, with the present dataset should be considered a risk with respect to continuity of mineralization at depth.

Similarly, whilst field evidence suggests that the Danglay Fault which bounds the Danglay Ridge and Hillside mineralized zones dips steeply to the east, the dip of the fault is poorly constrained and it is possible that it truncates the most westerly veins at depth.

◊ **Gold Grades**: The grades used to estimate the lower and upper bounds of the target for further exploration are based on the assumption that high to bonanza grades shoots occur within the broader vein architecture contribute to the overall grade.

Assay results from rock-chip slabs clearly indicate that high and locally bonanza grade gold-silver mineralization is present at surface and in near surface artisanal adits. Several ECR drill holes also intercepted high grade mineralization at depth (Section 9: Drilling). Nevertheless, until further drilling is completed significant uncertainties remain with respect to grade and grade distribution, the presence or absence of significant high grade to bonanza grade zones, or the true thickness of mineralization at depth.

◊ **Vein Continuity**: In addition to the uncertainties arising from the effects of post mineralization faulting, vein architecture at depth is poorly constrained, and the possibility exists that veins pinch and swell at depth dependent upon controlling structure architecture. Until further drilling is completed, uncertainty with respect to vein architecture remains a poorly quantified risk factor.

16 Interpretation & Conclusions

Since entering into the Agreement (Section 3.4: Other Agreements) and commencing work in January 2014, ECR have completed a well designed exploration work program, that has significantly advanced the Danglay prospect.

The work program has been completed to a high standard within the remit of industry-recognized standards of best practice. The program has included a prospect-wide topographic survey, 935 metres of surface channel sampling, 383 metres of underground channel sampling, 440 metres of trench sampling, 30 geochemical test pits, and 1812 metres of angled RC and diamond drilling.

The work completed by ECR has allowed the estimation of an inferred oxide gold resource of 1,277,500 tonnes at a grade of 1.55 ppm gold for 63,500 ounces using a 0.75 g/t cut-off grade (effective date 18th of December 2015) (Section 13: Mineral Resources). The resource comprises *in situ* oxide material and scree that has moved downslope, and forms a generally flat-lying zone that drapes topography, and extends from surface to a maximum depth of approximately 20 metres.

The inferred oxide resource was modelled largely on assay results from surface channel and near surface (<2 metre deep) trench samples and limited RC and diamond drill results. Sampling was not grid based due a combination of steep topography and location of talus cover. Whilst field data allows for good confidence with respect to modelled geological continuity of oxide zones, variation in data density introduce some uncertainty into the resource modeling. Uncertainties with respect to definition of base of oxidation in some areas, and the fact that the oxide zone was modelled on the basis of visual parameters and not metallurgical parameters, also affect resource modeling confidence. For these reasons, the oxide resource was classified as inferred. Further work has been recommended to address these points (see Section 17: Recommendations).

The work completed by ECR has defined three strongly gold mineralized zones: Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito. The oxide mineralization at each is underlain by multiple, steeply-dipping quartz-pyrite-base metals sulphide veins and structures, of an intermediate sulphidation epithermal type. The styles of mineralization, and overall vein architecture, show many similarities with better known intermediate sulphidation epithermal deposits of the Baguio District.

Rock chip grab samples taken by the author clearly indicate that some sections of the veins and structures at Danglay are strongly gold-silver mineralized and that high to bonanza grade shoots may be locally developed. This is consistent with the results of several of the RC and diamond holes drilled by ECR which intercepted significant grades over widths typical of intermediate epithermal sulphidation veins.

ECR requested that the author estimate a target for further exploration with respect to primary mineralization at the Danglay prospect. On the basis outlined in Section 15 of this report, a lower bound target for further exploration was estimated at 600,000 tonnes at 5 g/t Au for 95,000 contained ounces of gold and an upper bound target was estimated at 700,000 tonnes at 7.5 g/t Au for 170,000 contained ounces of gold.

Further angled diamond drilling is recommended in order to test the primary mineralization within the Danglay Ridge, Hillside and Bito zones. Understanding structure is key to successful exploration, since structure has exerted a fundamental control on vein formation, and post-mineralization faulting has disrupted, and in part terminated, primary mineralization. Drill holes should be designed to initially target the shallow down-dip extensions of the higher grade vein and structural zones. Quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide vein breccias, and the intersection points of multiple veins, are considered especially prospective.

17 Recommendations

Two styles of mineralization are present at the Danglay prospect: a generally flat-lying zone of oxide gold (the subject of the inferred resource: Chapter 13 of this report) which drapes topography and overlies steeply-dipping, quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide veins of intermediate sulphidation epithermal type. Further exploration work is recommended with respect to both styles of mineralization.

17.1 Oxide Gold Mineralization

◊ **Resource Definition Drilling**: The inferred oxide gold resource at the Danglay prospect was estimated on the basis of surface and shallow underground channel samples, shallow trench samples, and a small number of RC and diamond drill holes. Sampling was not grid based and oxide mineralization remains open in most directions. Further shallow RC and diamond drilling is warranted in order to test potential strike extensions of the currently defined inferred resource, and as infill drilling of the existing resource, in order to better define the base of oxidation and grade distribution.

Field observations, and logging of RC chips and drill core, indicate that quartz veins, breccias and silicified zones, and their associated stockwork and silica-pyrite selvages, may be strongly oxidized to vertical depths of at least 40 metres—twice that currently modelled in the inferred resource estimate.

Rock chip grab sampling by the author has identified steeply-dipping high grade zones within the oxide domain, especially above mineralized quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide veins and structures, coincident with the location of artisanal adits—grid-based angled drilling should effectively target these zones.

The author is of the opinion that a first pass infill drilling program comprising 20 angled holes should be drilled for a total of approximately 1000 metres.

◊ **Metallurgical Testwork**: Except for limited historical testwork conducted on behalf of New Australian Resources NL by BHP Engineering and Kappes Cassiday and Associated Pty Ltd (Section 5: Historical Work), there has been no metallurgical testwork. For the purpose of resource calculation the oxide zone was defined by Snapper through visual estimation (presence of iron oxides, degree of destruction of primary sulphides, etc), which may be different from the metallurgical definition of oxide.

Bench-scale metallurgical testing of a range of oxide samples, encompassing all mineralization styles and lithologies, including obviously transitional mineralization styles, is strongly recommended.

◊ **Resource Modelling**: Further drilling will provide a more robust data set with respect to oxide grade distribution, location of potential high grade oxide zones and the base of oxidation. This should enable an updated resource to be estimated.

17.2 Primary Sulphide Mineralization

◊ **Rock-Chip Sampling**: Rock-chip grab sampling by the author provided an effective vector to the higher grade zones within veins and mineralized structures at Danglay. Review of rock chip slabs also provided important information on key controls on mineralization.

It is recommended that further detailed rock chip grab and/or channel sampling of outcropping veins, and vein material from artisanal workings, be conducted in order to effectively drill target the highest grade parts of the veins.

- ◊ **Structural Mapping**: Understanding the architecture and evolution of structures that exert the major control on mineralization, and the location and orientation of post-mineral structures, is essential for effective drill targeting. To this end, it is recommended that high resolution satellite imagery (such as Pléiades Tri Star) be used as a base map for detailed structural mapping of the Danglay prospect, and drainages immediately surrounding.

- ◊ **Soil Sampling**: A grid based soil sampling program is recommended as an aid to defining highest grade targets and/or structure. It is recommended that top C-horizon soils be taken on a 25 metre grid using a mechanized hand-held auger.

- ◊ **Diamond Drilling**: The primary intermediate sulphidation epithermal mineralization warrants significant further drilling. The initial focus should be on the Danglay Ridge and Hillside zones, but a scout program is also required at Bito.

  The program should be designed once the rock chip grab / channel sampling and structural mapping programs have been completed, but is not contingent upon the results of those programs. It its recommended that angled diamond holes target the down-dip extension of the highest grade parts of quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphide veins and mineralized structures. Breccias are a priority target.

  Initial holes should be shallow and designed to test a target zone approximately 25 metres vertically below surface. Twenty to 40 metres step-back and step-out holes should be drilled beneath and either side of any of the scout holes that intercept mineralization.

  As a guide, the author is of the opinion that ECR should initially budget for approximately 1000 metres of diamond drilling, which should allow for approximately 15 holes of 75 metres depth. Further drilling should be results driven.

17.3 Recommended Work Program Costs

Item	Costs USD
Resource Definition Drilling	300,000
Metallurgical testwork	50,000
Resource Modeling	25,000
Rock Chip and Channel Sampling	25,000
Soil Sampling	25,000
Structural Mapping plus Satellite Interpretation	50,000
Diamond Drilling	300,000
	775,000

Table 6: Recommended further exploration and costs.

18 References

Aoki, M., Comsti, E.C., Lazo, F.B., and Matsuhisha, Y., 1993. Advanced argillic alteration and geochemistry of alunite in an evolving hydrothermal system at Baguio, northern Luzon, Philippines: Resource Geology, v. 43, pp. 155–164.

Bautista, B.C., Bautista, M.L., Oike, K., Wu, F.T., and Punongbayan, R.S., 2001: A new insight on the geometry of subducting slabs in northern Luzon, Philippines: Tectonophysics, v. 339, p. 279–310.

Bellon, H., and Yumul Jr., G.P., 2000. Mio-Pliocene magmatism in the Baguio mining district (Luzon, Philippines): Age clues to its geodynamic setting: Earth and Planetary Sciences, v. 331, p. 295–302.

Berger, B.R., and Bonham, H.F., Jr., 1990, Epithermal gold-silver deposits in the western United States: Time-space products of evolving plutonic, volcanic and tectonic environments: Journal of Geochemical Exploration, v. 36, pp. 103–142.

BHP Engineering, 1988a. New Australian Resources, Ampucao Prospect, Baguio, Philippines. Volume 1 Interim Report on Geological Exploration and Engineering Pre-Feasibility for Resource Development. Job No. E200/40, March 1988, GWF:MPA.

BHP Engineering, 1988b. New Australian Resources, Ampucao Prospect, Baguio, Philippines. Volume 2 Geology and revised ore reserve estimate based on drilling investigation. Job No. E200/40, March 1988, GWF:MPA.

Cooke, D.R., and Berry, R.F., 1996. Porphyry-epithermal relationships in the Baguio District, Philippines—telescoping of low sulfidation mineralization by transpressional uplift and erosion: Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs, v. 28, no. 7, p. A155.

Cooke, D.R., and Bloom, M.S., 1990, Epithermal and subjacent porphyry mineralization, Acupan, Baguio District, Philippines: a fluid-inclusion and paragenetic study: Journal of Geochemical Exploration, v. 35, pp. 297–340.

Cooke, D.R., Deyell, C.L., Waters, J.W., Gonzales, R.I. and Khin Zaw, 2011. Evidence for Magmatic-Hydrothermal Fluids and Ore Forming Processes in Epithermal and Porphyry Deposits of the Baguio District, Philippines: Economic Geology, V. 106, pp. 1399-1424.

Cooper Geological Services Pty Ltd., 1998. Esperanza Project, Philippines. Technical appraisal report prepared for Eastern Gold Corporation NL, June 1998.

Cooper Geological Services Pty Ltd., 2003. Independent Technical Report, Esperqanza Gold Project, Philippines. A report prepared for Tiger International Resources Inc., 6th November 2003.

Corbett, G.J. and Leach T.M, 1997. Southwest Pacific Rim Gold-Copper Systems: Structure, Alteration and Mineralization. Short Course manual. 235 p.

Corbett, G.J., and Leach, T.M., 1998. Southwest Pacific Rim gold-copper systems: Structure, alteration and mineralization: Society of Economic Geologists Special Publication 6, 236 p.

Einaudi, M.T., Hedenquist, J.W., and Inan, E.E., 2003. Sulfidation state of fluids in active and extinct hydrothermal systems: Transitions from porphyry to epithermal environments: Society of Economic Geologists Special Publication 10.

Hedenquist, J. W., Arribas, A., Jr., and Gonzalez-Urien, E., 2000, Exploration for epithermal gold deposits: Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 13, pp. 245–277.

Hollings, P., Wolfe, R., Cooke, D.R., and Waters, P.J., 2011a. Geochemistry of Tertiary igneous rocks of northern Luzon, Philippines: Evidence for a back-arc setting for alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits and a case for slab roll-back?: Economic Geology, v. 106, p. 1257–1277.

Hollings, P., Cooke, D.R., Waters, P.J., and Cousens, B., 2011b. Igneous geochemistry of mineralized rocks of the Baguio District, Philippines: Implications for tectonic evolution and the genesis of porphyry-style mineralization: Economic Geology, v. 106, p. 1317–1333.

Kappes, Cassiday and Associates Pty Ltd, 1988. Ampucao samples cyanide leach tests. Final report 28th December 1988 prepared for New Australian Resources N. L., 10th Floor, 28 The Esplanade, Perth, WA 6000.

Kvaerner Davy, 1997. Esperanza Gold Project, Basic Viability Study Report (C13109). A final report prepared for Norwegian Exploration Philippines Inc, September 1997.

Lexa, J., 1999, Outline of the Alpine geology and metallogeny of the Carpatho-Pannonian region: Society of Economic Geologists Guidebook Series, v. 31, p. 65–108.

Maleterre, P., 1989. Histoire, sedimentation, magmatique, tectonique et metallogenique d'un arc oceanique deforme en regime de transpression: Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Brest, France, Universite de Bretagne Occidentale, 304 p.

Margolis, J., Reed, M.H., and Albino, G.V., 1991. A process-oriented classification of epithermal systems: Magmatic volatile-rich versus volatile poor paths [abst.]: Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, v. 23, no. 5, p. A230.

Pena, R.E., 1998. Further notes on the stratigraphy of the Baguio District: Journal of the Geological Society of the Philippines, LIII, v. 3–4, pp. 141–157.

Peter Onley & Associates Pty Ltd, 1988. Resource estimate, Ampucao Gold Project, Baguio, Republic of the Philippines. A report prepared for New Australian Resources, June 1998.

Placer Pacific Ltd, 1994. Acquisition Request, Itogon Gold Project, Baguio, Benguet Province, Republic of the Philippines. Prepared by Tim Hronsky & Romy Aquino (Placer Exploration Ltd), November 1994.

Placer Pacific Exploration Inc., 1996. Geologic & Evaluation Reports, Esperanza Gold Project. Rpt #1 & Rpt #2, Jan 96-Nov 96.

Queano, K.L., Ali, J.R., Milsom, J., Aitchison, J.C., and Pubellier, M., 2007. North Luzon and the Philippine Sea Plate motion model: Insights following paleomagnetic, structural and age-dating investigations:

Journal of Geophysical Research, 112, B05101, doi:10.1029/2006JB004506.

Sillitoe, R. H. and Hedenquist, J. W. 2003. Linkages between Volcanotectonic Settings, Ore-Fluid Compositions, and Epithermal Precious Metal Deposits: Society of Economic Geologists Special Publication 10, Chapter 18.

Shannon, J.R., 1979. Igneous petrology, geochemistry and fission track ages of a portion of the Baguio District, Northern Luzon, Philippines: Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Golden, Colorado, Colorado School of Mines, 173 p.

Sillitoe, R.H., 1999. Styles of high-sulphidation gold, silver and copper mineralization in the porphyry and epithermal environments, in Weber, G., ed., Pacrim '99 Congress, Bali, Indonesia, 1999, Proceedings: Parkville, Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, p. 29–44.

Sillitoe, R.H., 2002. Rifting, bimodal volcanism, and bonanza gold veins: Society of Economic Geologists Newsletter 48, p. 24–26.

Solomon, M, 1990. Subduction, arc reversal, and the origin of porphyry copper-gold deposits in island arcs: Geology, v. 18, p. 630–633.

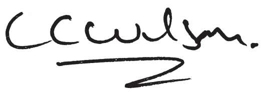
Waters, J. W., Cooke, D. R., Gonzales, R. I. and Phillips D., 2011. Porphyry and Epithermal Deposits and 40Ar/39Ar Geochronology of the Baguio District, Philippines: Economic Geology, V. 106, pp. 1335-1363.

Wolfe, J.A., 1981. Philippine geochronology: Journal of the Geological Society of the Philippines, v. 35, pp. 1–30.

Yumul, G.P., Jr., Dimalanta, C., Tamayo, R.A. and Maury, R.C., 2003. Collision, subduction and accretion events in the Philippines: A synthesis: Island Arc, v. 12, pp. 77–91.

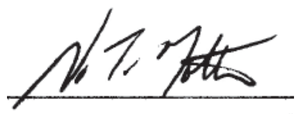
19 Date and Signature Page

For and on behalf of Exploration Alliance S. A. to accompany the report dated 18th of December 2015 entitled 'Geological Review & Resource Estimate of the Danglay Gold Project, Baguio District, Philippines'.



Christopher Charles Wilson, Ph.D, FAusIMM (CP-Geol), FSEG
18th of December 2015

Principal Exploration Geologist
Exploration Alliance S. A.



Neil Motton, BSc (Hons), MAusIMM (CP-Geol), MSEG
18th of December 2015

Director and Principal Consultant Geologist
Snapper Resources Ltd

20 Certificate of Qualifications

To accompany the report dated 18th of December 2015 entitled, 'Geological Review & Inferred Resource Estimate of the Danglay Gold Project, Baguio District, Philippines'.

I, Christopher Charles Wilson, PhD, FAusIMM (CP - Geol), FSEG, do hereby certify that:

1 I am a Director and Principal Consultant Geologist of Exploration Alliance Ltd S. A., a geological consultancy with the registered address Circumvalación Durango, 1429/2d, Montevideo, Uruguay;

2 I graduated from the University of Aberystwyth with an honours degree in Geology in 1988 and from the Flinders University of South Australia with a PhD in Geology in 1994. I have practised my profession continuously since that time. This has included over 25 years of relevant experience in grass-roots exploration and advanced project management of gold and silver mineralized systems, including epithermal and mesothermal vein types, skarns and carbonate replacement types, and associated tailings deposits;

3 I am a Chartered Professional Geologist and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (No. 112316) and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (No. 868275);

4 I have worked, or carried out research, as a geologist continuously for over 25 years since my graduation from university.

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 fulfil the requirements to be a 'qualified person' for the purposes of NI 43-101;

6 I am responsible for Section 1 to 12 and 13 to 18 in the accompanying technical report titled 'Geological Review & Inferred Resource Estimate of the Danglay Gold Project, Baguio District, Philippines' and dated 18th of December 2015 (the Technical Report) relating to the Danglay Property. I made a visit to the site between 22nd of July and 10th of August 2015 and again on the 14th of December.

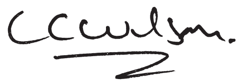
7 As of the date of this Certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

8 I am independent of ECR, Tiger International and CTGR, the property and property vendor applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. Prior to being retained by the Clients in July of 2015, I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9 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.

10 I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority

and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.



18th of December 2015
Christopher Wilson, PhD, FAusIMM (CP - Geol), FSEG
Director and Principal Consultant Geologist
Exploration Alliance S. A.

To accompany the report dated 18th of December 2015 entitled, 'Geological Review & Inferred Resource Estimate of the Danglay Gold Project, Baguio District, Philippines'.

I, Neil Motton, BSc(Hons), MAusIMM (CP - Geol), MSEG, do hereby certify that:

I, Neil Motton, BSc(Hons), MAusIMM (CP - Geol), MSEG, do hereby certify that:

1 I am a Director and Principal Consultant Geologist of Snapper Resources Ltd., a geological consultancy with the registered address Suite 1, Commercial House One, Eden Island, Republic of Seychelles.

2 I graduated from the Ballarat CAE with an Degree in Geology in 1985 and from the Ballarat University College of Victoria, Australia with an Honours Degree in Geology in 1989. I have practised my profession continuously since that time. This has included over 25 years of relevant experience in grass-roots exploration, advanced project management and resource estimation of gold and silver mineralized systems, including epithermal and mesothermal vein types, skarns and carbonate replacement types, and associated tailings deposits.

3 I am a Chartered Professional Geologist and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (No. 109435) and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists (No. 901246).

4 I have worked, or carried out research, as a geologist continuously for more than 29 years since my graduation from university.

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 fulfil the requirements to be a 'qualified person' for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6 I am responsible for Section 13 in the accompanying technical report titled 'Geological Review & Inferred Resource Estimate of the Danglay Gold Project, Baguio District, Philippines' and dated 18th of December 2015 (the Technical Report) relating to the Danglay Property. I have made several visits to the site since October 2013, with the most recent being the 14th of September 2015.

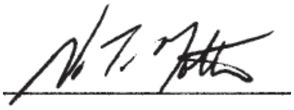
7 As of the date of this Certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

8 I am independent of ECR, Tiger International and CTGR, the property and property vendor applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. Prior to being retained by the Clients in October 2013, I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9 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.

10 I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority

and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.



18th of December 2015
Neil Motton, BSc (Hons), MAusIMM (CP - Geol), MSEG
Director and Principal Consultant Geologist
Snapper Resources Ltd

Appendix 01 - Drill Hole Collar and Downhole Data

HoleID	Type	GridID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
ERC001	RC	WGS84	251455.78	1805430.07	1203.11	120.0	45	-60.00
ERC002	RC	WGS84	251504.27	1805465.97	1197.71	150.0	45	-60.00
ERC003	RC	WGS84	251406.66	1805647.00	1272.04	150.0	227	-60.00
ERC004	RC	WGS84	251370.99	1805520.22	1248.91	117.0	43	-60.00
ERC005	RC	WGS84	251273.01	1805731.14	1331.91	150.0	43	-60.00
ERC006	RC	WGS84	251324.99	1805688.46	1316.37	150.0	43	-60.00
ERC007	RC	WGS84	251300.97	1805707.03	1319.57	50.0	0	-90.00
ERC008	RC	WGS84	251263.42	1805813.54	1349.62	117.0	227	-60.00
EDD001	DD	WGS84	251238.00	1805790.00	1347.35	206.3	45	-60.00
EDD002	DD	WGS84	251542.05	1805505.98	1181.20	112.0	45	-60.00
EDD003	DD	WGS84	251321.51	1805470.51	1203.98	121.2	45	-60.00
EDD004	DD	WGS84	251456.75	1805534.23	1214.33	131.3	45	-60.00
EDD005	DD	WGS84	251518.66	1805480.92	1194.64	100.0	45	-60.00
EDD006	DD	WGS84	251303.68	1805751.61	1320.82	137.0	45	-50.00

Easting and Northing are UTM WGS84

Appendix 02 - RC and Diamond Drill Assay Results

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC001	RC	ED01308	0.00	1	1.00	0.15
ERC001	RC	ED01310	1.00	2	1.00	0.02
ERC001	RC	ED01311	2.00	3	1.00	0.01
ERC001	RC	ED01312	3.00	4	1.00	0.01
ERC001	RC	ED01313	4.00	5	1.00	0.01
ERC001	RC	ED01315	5.00	6	1.00	0.03
ERC001	RC	ED01316	6.00	7	1.00	0.05
ERC001	RC	ED01317	7.00	8 `	1.00	0.02
ERC001	RC	ED01318	8.00	9	1.00	0.03
ERC001	RC	ED01320	9.00	10	1.00	0.01
ERC001	RC	ED01322	10.00	11	1.00	0.02
ERC001	RC	ED01323	11.00	12	1.00	0.26
ERC001	RC	ED01324	12.00	13	1.00	0.17
ERC001	RC	ED01325	13.00	14	1.00	0.22
ERC001	RC	ED01327	14.00	15	1.00	0.26
ERC001	RC	ED01328	15.00	16	1.00	0.33
ERC001	RC	ED01329	16.00	17	1.00	0.15
ERC001	RC	ED01330	17.00	18	1.00	0.35
ERC001	RC	ED01332	18.00	19	1.00	1.29
ERC001	RC	ED01333	19.00	20	1.00	0.65
ERC001	RC	ED01334	20.00	21	1.00	2.52
ERC001	RC	ED01335	21.00	22	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01337	22.00	23	1.00	0.41
ERC001	RC	ED01338	23.00	24	1.00	0.05
ERC001	RC	ED01339	24.00	25	1.00	0.06
ERC001	RC	ED01340	25.00	26	1.00	0.04
ERC001	RC	ED01341	26.00	27	1.00	0.08
ERC001	RC	ED01342	27.00	28	1.00	0.14
ERC001	RC	ED01344	28.00	29	1.00	0.01
ERC001	RC	ED01345	29.00	30	1.00	0.10
ERC001	RC	ED01346	30.00	31	1.00	0.07
ERC001	RC	ED01347	31.00	32	1.00	0.07
ERC001	RC	ED01349	32.00	33	1.00	0.06
ERC001	RC	ED01350	33.00	34	1.00	0.23
ERC001	RC	ED01351	34.00	35	1.00	0.16
ERC001	RC	ED01352	35.00	36	1.00	1.28
ERC001	RC	ED01354	36.00	37	1.00	0.09
ERC001	RC	ED01355	37.00	38	1.00	1.76
ERC001	RC	ED01356	38.00	39	1.00	0.42
ERC001	RC	ED01357	39.00	40	1.00	4.79
ERC001	RC	ED01359	40.00	41	1.00	0.15
ERC001	RC	ED01360	41.00	42	1.00	0.17
ERC001	RC	ED01361	42.00	43	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01363	43.00	44	1.00	0.18
ERC001	RC	ED01364	44.00	45	1.00	0.03
ERC001	RC	ED01365	45.00	46	1.00	0.25
ERC001	RC	ED01366	46.00	47	1.00	0.03
ERC001	RC	ED01368	47.00	48	1.00	0.09
ERC001	RC	ED01371	50.00	51	1.00	0.07
ERC001	RC	ED01373	51.00	52	1.00	0.04
ERC001	RC	ED01374	52.00	53	1.00	0.03
ERC001	RC	ED01375	53.00	54	1.00	0.07
ERC001	RC	ED01376	54.00	55	1.00	0.05
ERC001	RC	ED01378	55.00	56	1.00	0.04
ERC001	RC	ED01379	56.00	57	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01380	57.00	58	1.00	0.09
ERC001	RC	ED01381	58.00	59	1.00	0.29

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC001	RC	ED01382	59.00	60	1.00	0.38
ERC001	RC	ED01384	60.00	61	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01385	61.00	62	1.00	0.48
ERC001	RC	ED01386	62.00	63	1.00	0.47
ERC001	RC	ED01387	63.00	64	1.00	0.33
ERC001	RC	ED01389	64.00	65	1.00	0.30
ERC001	RC	ED01390	65.00	66	1.00	0.09
ERC001	RC	ED01391	66.00	67	1.00	0.14
ERC001	RC	ED01392	67.00	68	1.00	0.15
ERC001	RC	ED01394	68.00	69	1.00	0.08
ERC001	RC	ED01395	69.00	70	1.00	0.27
ERC001	RC	ED01396	70.00	71	1.00	0.36
ERC001	RC	ED01397	71.00	72	1.00	0.12
ERC001	RC	ED01399	72.00	73	1.00	0.38
ERC001	RC	ED01400	73.00	74	1.00	0.13
ERC001	RC	ED01401	74.00	75	1.00	0.13
ERC001	RC	ED01402	75.00	76	1.00	0.20
ERC001	RC	ED01404	76.00	77	1.00	0.15
ERC001	RC	ED01405	77.00	78	1.00	0.07
ERC001	RC	ED01406	78.00	79	1.00	0.18
ERC001	RC	ED01407	79.00	80	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01409	80.00	81	1.00	0.10
ERC001	RC	ED01410	81.00	82	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01411	82.00	83	1.00	0.19
ERC001	RC	ED01412	83.00	84	1.00	0.07
ERC001	RC	ED01414	84.00	85	1.00	0.18
ERC001	RC	ED01415	85.00	86	1.00	0.17
ERC001	RC	ED01416	86.00	87	1.00	0.13
ERC001	RC	ED01417	87.00	88	1.00	0.10
ERC001	RC	ED01419	88.00	89	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01420	89.00	90	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01422	90.00	91	1.00	0.55
ERC001	RC	ED01423	91.00	92	1.00	3.32
ERC001	RC	ED01424	92.00	93	1.00	0.23
ERC001	RC	ED01425	93.00	94	1.00	0.10
ERC001	RC	ED01427	94.00	95	1.00	0.10
ERC001	RC	ED01428	95.00	96	1.00	0.12
ERC001	RC	ED01429	96.00	97	1.00	0.16
ERC001	RC	ED01430	97.00	98	1.00	0.10
ERC001	RC	ED01435	101.00	102	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01437	102.00	103	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01438	103.00	104	1.00	0.10
ERC001	RC	ED01439	104.00	105	1.00	0.10
ERC001	RC	ED01440	105.00	106	1.00	0.11
ERC001	RC	ED01441	106.00	107	1.00	0.06
ERC001	RC	ED01443	107.00	108	1.00	0.04
ERC001	RC	ED01444	108.00	109	1.00	0.06
ERC001	RC	ED01445	109.00	110	1.00	0.45
ERC001	RC	ED01446	110.00	111	1.00	0.31
ERC001	RC	ED01448	111.00	112	1.00	0.17
ERC001	RC	ED01449	112.00	113	1.00	1.40
ERC001	RC	ED01450	113.00	114	1.00	0.16
ERC001	RC	ED01451	114.00	115	1.00	0.25
ERC001	RC	ED01453	115.00	116	1.00	0.23
ERC001	RC	ED01454	116.00	117	1.00	0.27
ERC001	RC	ED01455	117.00	118	1.00	0.20
ERC001	RC	ED01456	118.00	119	1.00	0.37

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC001	RC	ED01458	119.00	120	1.00	0.24
ERC002	RC	ED01459	0.00	1	1.00	0.28
ERC002	RC	ED01460	1.00	2	1.00	0.28
ERC002	RC	ED01461	2.00	3	1.00	0.09
ERC002	RC	ED01463	3.00	4	1.00	0.13
ERC002	RC	ED01464	4.00	5	1.00	0.17
ERC002	RC	ED01465	5.00	6	1.00	0.35
ERC002	RC	ED01466	6.00	7	1.00	0.08
ERC002	RC	ED01468	7.00	8	1.00	0.13
ERC002	RC	ED01469	8.00	9	1.00	0.12
ERC002	RC	ED01470	9.00	10	1.00	0.22
ERC002	RC	ED01471	10.00	11	1.00	7.21
ERC002	RC	ED01473	11.00	12	1.00	1.32
ERC002	RC	ED01474	12.00	13	1.00	1.62
ERC002	RC	ED01475	13.00	14	1.00	21.85
ERC002	RC	ED01476	14.00	15	1.00	0.30
ERC002	RC	ED01478	15.00	16	1.00	0.13
ERC002	RC	ED01479	16.00	17	1.00	0.12
ERC002	RC	ED01480	17.00	18	1.00	0.05
ERC002	RC	ED01481	18.00	19	1.00	0.43
ERC002	RC	ED01483	19.00	20	1.00	0.07
ERC002	RC	ED01484	20.00	21	1.00	0.11
ERC002	RC	ED01485	21.00	22	1.00	0.03
ERC002	RC	ED01486	23.00	24	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01488	24.00	25	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01489	25.00	26	1.00	0.02
ERC002	RC	ED01490	26.00	27	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01491	27.00	28	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01493	28.00	29	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01495	30.00	31	1.00	0.05
ERC002	RC	ED01499	33.00	34	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01500	34.00	35	1.00	0.03
ERC002	RC	ED01501	35.00	36	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01503	36.00	37	1.00	0.02
ERC002	RC	ED01504	37.00	38	1.00	0.06
ERC002	RC	ED01505	38.00	39	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01506	39.00	40	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01508	42.00	43	1.00	0.02
ERC002	RC	ED01509	43.00	44	1.00	0.02
ERC002	RC	ED01510	44.00	45	1.00	0.03
ERC002	RC	ED01511	45.00	46	1.00	0.05
ERC002	RC	ED01513	46.00	47	1.00	0.15
ERC002	RC	ED01514	47.00	48	1.00	0.07
ERC002	RC	ED01515	48.00	49	1.00	0.08
ERC002	RC	ED01516	49.00	50	1.00	0.05
ERC002	RC	ED01518	50.00	51	1.00	0.14
ERC002	RC	ED01519	51.00	52	1.00	0.03
ERC002	RC	ED01520	52.00	53	1.00	0.38
ERC002	RC	ED01521	53.00	54	1.00	0.45
ERC002	RC	ED01523	54.00	55	1.00	0.43
ERC002	RC	ED01524	55.00	56	1.00	0.21
ERC002	RC	ED01525	56.00	57	1.00	2.87
ERC002	RC	ED01526	57.00	58	1.00	2.80
ERC002	RC	ED01528	58.00	59	1.00	0.24
ERC002	RC	ED01529	59.00	60	1.00	0.25
ERC002	RC	ED01530	60.00	61	1.00	0.45
ERC002	RC	ED01531	61.00	62	1.00	1.17

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC002	RC	ED01533	62.00	63	1.00	1.90
ERC002	RC	ED01534	63.00	64	1.00	0.67
ERC002	RC	ED01535	64.00	65	1.00	0.03
ERC002	RC	ED01536	65.00	66	1.00	0.02
ERC002	RC	ED01538	66.00	67	1.00	0.04
ERC002	RC	ED01539	67.00	68	1.00	0.15
ERC002	RC	ED01540	68.00	69	1.00	0.23
ERC002	RC	ED01541	69.00	70	1.00	0.34
ERC002	RC	ED01542	70.00	71	1.00	0.57
ERC002	RC	ED01543	71.00	72	1.00	0.14
ERC002	RC	ED01545	72.00	73	1.00	0.64
ERC002	RC	ED01546	73.00	74	1.00	0.35
ERC002	RC	ED01547	74.00	75	1.00	0.47
ERC002	RC	ED01548	75.00	76	1.00	0.38
ERC002	RC	ED01550	76.00	77	1.00	0.55
ERC002	RC	ED01551	77.00	78	1.00	0.63
ERC002	RC	ED01552	78.00	79	1.00	0.23
ERC002	RC	ED01553	79.00	80	1.00	0.09
ERC002	RC	ED01555	80.00	81	1.00	0.16
ERC002	RC	ED01557	82.00	83	1.00	0.35
ERC002	RC	ED01558	83.00	84	1.00	0.31
ERC002	RC	ED01562	86.00	87	1.00	2.04
ERC002	RC	ED01563	87.00	88	1.00	1.41
ERC002	RC	ED01565	88.00	89	1.00	2.84
ERC002	RC	ED01566	89.00	90	1.00	1.57
ERC002	RC	ED01567	90.00	91	1.00	1.35
ERC002	RC	ED01568	91.00	92	1.00	0.55
ERC002	RC	ED01570	92.00	93	1.00	29.88
ERC002	RC	ED01571	93.00	94	1.00	6.62
ERC002	RC	ED01572	94.00	95	1.00	0.48
ERC002	RC	ED01573	95.00	96	1.00	0.78
ERC002	RC	ED01575	96.00	97	1.00	0.37
ERC002	RC	ED01576	97.00	98	1.00	0.08
ERC002	RC	ED01577	98.00	99	1.00	0.28
ERC002	RC	ED01578	99.00	100	1.00	0.04
ERC002	RC	ED01580	100.00	101	1.00	0.18
ERC002	RC	ED01582	101.00	102	1.00	0.44
ERC002	RC	ED01583	102.00	103	1.00	0.35
ERC002	RC	ED01584	103.00	104	1.00	7.88
ERC002	RC	ED01585	104.00	105	1.00	6.05
ERC002	RC	ED01587	105.00	106	1.00	2.41
ERC002	RC	ED01588	106.00	107	1.00	0.80
ERC002	RC	ED01589	107.00	108	1.00	1.53
ERC002	RC	ED01590	108.00	109	1.00	0.44
ERC002	RC	ED01592	109.00	110	1.00	1.20
ERC002	RC	ED01593	110.00	111	1.00	0.51
ERC002	RC	ED01594	111.00	112	1.00	0.38
ERC002	RC	ED01595	112.00	113	1.00	0.74
ERC002	RC	ED01597	113.00	114	1.00	0.37
ERC002	RC	ED01598	114.00	115	1.00	0.94
ERC002	RC	ED01599	115.00	116	1.00	0.67
ERC002	RC	ED01600	116.00	117	1.00	0.99
ERC002	RC	ED01601	117.00	118	1.00	0.99
ERC002	RC	ED01602	118.00	119	1.00	0.20
ERC002	RC	ED01603	119.00	120	1.00	0.12
ERC002	RC	ED01605	120.00	121	1.00	0.08
ERC002	RC	ED01606	121.00	122	1.00	0.01

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC002	RC	ED01607	122.00	123	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01608	123.00	124	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01610	124.00	125	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01611	125.00	126	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01612	126.00	127	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01613	127.00	128	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01615	128.00	129	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01616	129.00	130	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01617	130.00	131	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01620	132.00	133	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01621	133.00	134	1.00	0.08
ERC002	RC	ED01622	134.00	135	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01626	137.00	138	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01627	138.00	139	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01628	139.00	140	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01630	140.00	141	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01631	141.00	142	1.00	0.02
ERC002	RC	ED01632	142.00	143	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01633	143.00	144	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01635	144.00	145	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01636	145.00	146	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01637	146.00	147	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01638	147.00	148	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01640	148.00	149	1.00	0.01
ERC002	RC	ED01641	149.00	150	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00401	0.00	1	1.00	1.71
ERC003	RC	ED00402	1.00	2	1.00	1.59
ERC003	RC	ED00403	2.00	3	1.00	0.61
ERC003	RC	ED00404	3.00	4	1.00	0.44
ERC003	RC	ED00406	4.00	5	1.00	1.09
ERC003	RC	ED00407	5.00	6	1.00	0.50
ERC003	RC	ED00408	6.00	7	1.00	1.03
ERC003	RC	ED00409	7.00	8	1.00	0.39
ERC003	RC	ED00411	8.00	9	1.00	0.22
ERC003	RC	ED00412	9.00	10	1.00	0.48
ERC003	RC	ED00413	10.00	11	1.00	0.36
ERC003	RC	ED00414	11.00	12	1.00	0.08
ERC003	RC	ED00416	12.00	13	1.00	0.35
ERC003	RC	ED00417	13.00	14	1.00	0.37
ERC003	RC	ED00418	14.00	15	1.00	0.18
ERC003	RC	ED00419	15.00	16	1.00	0.05
ERC003	RC	ED00421	16.00	17	1.00	0.03
ERC003	RC	ED00422	17.00	18	1.00	0.11
ERC003	RC	ED00424	18.00	19	1.00	0.24
ERC003	RC	ED00425	19.00	20	1.00	0.03
ERC003	RC	ED00426	20.00	21	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00427	21.00	22	1.00	0.23
ERC003	RC	ED00429	22.00	23	1.00	0.33
ERC003	RC	ED00430	23.00	24	1.00	0.54
ERC003	RC	ED00431	24.00	25	1.00	0.21
ERC003	RC	ED00432	25.00	26	1.00	0.04
ERC003	RC	ED00434	26.00	27	1.00	0.10
ERC003	RC	ED00435	27.00	28	1.00	0.15
ERC003	RC	ED00436	28.00	29	1.00	0.37
ERC003	RC	ED00437	29.00	30	1.00	0.28
ERC003	RC	ED00439	30.00	31	1.00	0.17
ERC003	RC	ED00441	32.00	33	1.00	0.14

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC003	RC	ED00442	33.00	34	1.00	0.08
ERC003	RC	ED00443	34.00	35	1.00	0.05
ERC003	RC	ED00444	35.00	36	1.00	0.07
ERC003	RC	ED00448	38.00	39	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00449	39.00	40	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00451	40.00	41	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00452	41.00	42	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00453	42.00	43	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00454	43.00	44	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00456	44.00	45	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00457	45.00	46	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00458	46.00	47	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00459	47.00	48	1.00	0.04
ERC003	RC	ED00461	48.00	49	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00463	49.00	50	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00464	50.00	51	1.00	0.16
ERC003	RC	ED00465	51.00	52	1.00	0.21
ERC003	RC	ED00466	52.00	53	1.00	0.14
ERC003	RC	ED00468	53.00	54	1.00	0.27
ERC003	RC	ED00469	54.00	55	1.00	0.37
ERC003	RC	ED00470	55.00	56	1.00	1.72
ERC003	RC	ED00471	56.00	57	1.00	1.63
ERC003	RC	ED00473	57.00	58	1.00	0.52
ERC003	RC	ED00474	58.00	59	1.00	0.45
ERC003	RC	ED00475	59.00	60	1.00	0.20
ERC003	RC	ED00476	60.00	61	1.00	0.39
ERC003	RC	ED00478	61.00	62	1.00	0.54
ERC003	RC	ED00479	62.00	63	1.00	0.40
ERC003	RC	ED00480	63.00	64	1.00	0.20
ERC003	RC	ED00481	64.00	65	1.00	0.22
ERC003	RC	ED00482	65.00	66	1.00	0.13
ERC003	RC	ED00484	66.00	67	1.00	0.17
ERC003	RC	ED00485	67.00	68	1.00	0.19
ERC003	RC	ED00486	68.00	69	1.00	0.34
ERC003	RC	ED00487	69.00	70	1.00	0.36
ERC003	RC	ED00489	70.00	71	1.00	0.39
ERC003	RC	ED00490	71.00	72	1.00	0.56
ERC003	RC	ED00491	72.00	73	1.00	0.28
ERC003	RC	ED00492	73.00	74	1.00	0.49
ERC003	RC	ED00494	74.00	75	1.00	0.99
ERC003	RC	ED00495	75.00	76	1.00	0.88
ERC003	RC	ED00496	76.00	77	1.00	1.30
ERC003	RC	ED00497	77.00	78	1.00	0.91
ERC003	RC	ED00499	78.00	79	1.00	0.18
ERC003	RC	ED00500	79.00	80	1.00	0.04
ERC003	RC	ED00501	80.00	81	1.00	0.04
ERC003	RC	ED00504	82.00	83	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00505	83.00	84	1.00	0.03
ERC003	RC	ED00506	84.00	85	1.00	0.18
ERC003	RC	ED00507	85.00	86	1.00	0.06
ERC003	RC	ED00509	86.00	87	1.00	0.07
ERC003	RC	ED00512	89.00	90	1.00	0.80
ERC003	RC	ED00514	90.00	91	1.00	3.05
ERC003	RC	ED00515	91.00	92	1.00	0.62
ERC003	RC	ED00516	92.00	93	1.00	0.40
ERC003	RC	ED00517	93.00	94	1.00	0.69
ERC003	RC	ED00519	94.00	95	1.00	0.20

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC003	RC	ED00520	95.00	96	1.00	5.44
ERC003	RC	ED00521	96.00	97	1.00	3.66
ERC003	RC	ED00522	97.00	98	1.00	0.19
ERC003	RC	ED00523	98.00	99	1.00	0.49
ERC003	RC	ED00525	99.00	100	1.00	0.05
ERC003	RC	ED00526	100.00	101	1.00	0.04
ERC003	RC	ED00527	101.00	102	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00528	102.00	103	1.00	0.03
ERC003	RC	ED00530	103.00	104	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00531	104.00	105	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00532	105.00	106	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00533	106.00	107	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00535	107.00	108	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00536	108.00	109	1.00	0.03
ERC003	RC	ED00537	109.00	110	1.00	0.04
ERC003	RC	ED00538	110.00	111	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00540	111.00	112	1.00	0.03
ERC003	RC	ED00542	112.00	113	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00543	113.00	114	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00544	114.00	115	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00545	115.00	116	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00547	116.00	117	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00548	117.00	118	1.00	0.05
ERC003	RC	ED00549	118.00	119	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00550	119.00	120	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00552	120.00	121	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00553	121.00	122	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00554	122.00	123	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00555	123.00	124	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00557	124.00	125	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00558	125.00	126	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00559	126.00	127	1.00	0.03
ERC003	RC	ED00560	127.00	128	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00561	128.00	129	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00562	129.00	130	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00563	130.00	131	1.00	0.02
ERC003	RC	ED00566	132.00	133	1.00	0.01
ERC003	RC	ED00567	133.00	134	1.00	0.06
ERC003	RC	ED00568	134.00	135	1.00	0.04
ERC003	RC	ED00569	135.00	136	1.00	0.13
ERC003	RC	ED00571	136.00	137	1.00	0.04
ERC003	RC	ED00572	137.00	138	1.00	0.08
ERC003	RC	ED00576	140.00	141	1.00	0.05
ERC003	RC	ED00577	141.00	142	1.00	0.06
ERC003	RC	ED00578	142.00	143	1.00	0.05
ERC003	RC	ED00579	143.00	144	1.00	0.05
ERC003	RC	ED00581	144.00	145	1.00	0.05
ERC003	RC	ED00582	145.00	146	1.00	0.04
ERC003	RC	ED00583	146.00	147	1.00	0.03
ERC003	RC	ED00584	147.00	148	1.00	0.05
ERC003	RC	ED00586	148.00	149	1.00	0.03
ERC003	RC	ED00587	149.00	150	1.00	0.03
ERC004	RC	ED00588	0.00	1	1.00	12.23
ERC004	RC	ED00589	1.00	2	1.00	1.94
ERC004	RC	ED00591	2.00	3	1.00	0.89
ERC004	RC	ED00592	3.00	4	1.00	1.42
ERC004	RC	ED00593	4.00	5	1.00	0.51

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC004	RC	ED00594	5.00	6	1.00	0.32
ERC004	RC	ED00596	6.00	7	1.00	0.51
ERC004	RC	ED00597	7.00	8	1.00	0.08
ERC004	RC	ED00598	8.00	9	1.00	0.18
ERC004	RC	ED00599	9.00	10	1.00	0.81
ERC004	RC	ED00601	10.00	11	1.00	1.15
ERC004	RC	ED00602	11.00	12	1.00	1.07
ERC004	RC	ED00603	12.00	13	1.00	1.23
ERC004	RC	ED00604	13.00	14	1.00	0.22
ERC004	RC	ED00606	14.00	15	1.00	0.19
ERC004	RC	ED00607	15.00	16	1.00	6.87
ERC004	RC	ED00608	16.00	17	1.00	0.99
ERC004	RC	ED00609	17.00	18	1.00	0.93
ERC004	RC	ED00611	18.00	19	1.00	0.37
ERC004	RC	ED00612	19.00	20	1.00	1.05
ERC004	RC	ED00613	20.00	21	1.00	1.04
ERC004	RC	ED00614	21.00	22	1.00	3.70
ERC004	RC	ED00616	22.00	23	1.00	2.40
ERC004	RC	ED00617	23.00	24	1.00	1.32
ERC004	RC	ED00618	24.00	25	1.00	0.76
ERC004	RC	ED00619	25.00	26	1.00	1.67
ERC004	RC	ED00621	26.00	27	1.00	1.25
ERC004	RC	ED00622	27.00	28	1.00	0.71
ERC004	RC	ED00624	28.00	29	1.00	0.97
ERC004	RC	ED00625	29.00	30	1.00	1.38
ERC004	RC	ED00626	30.00	31	1.00	0.07
ERC004	RC	ED00629	32.00	33	1.00	0.23
ERC004	RC	ED00630	33.00	34	1.00	0.31
ERC004	RC	ED00631	34.00	35	1.00	0.35
ERC004	RC	ED00632	35.00	36	1.00	0.03
ERC004	RC	ED00634	36.00	37	1.00	0.04
ERC004	RC	ED00635	37.00	38	1.00	0.29
ERC004	RC	ED00636	38.00	39	1.00	0.32
ERC004	RC	ED00640	41.00	42	1.00	0.15
ERC004	RC	ED00641	42.00	43	1.00	0.10
ERC004	RC	ED00642	43.00	44	1.00	0.06
ERC004	RC	ED00643	44.00	45	1.00	0.06
ERC004	RC	ED00645	45.00	46	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00646	46.00	47	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00647	47.00	48	1.00	0.05
ERC004	RC	ED00648	48.00	49	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00650	49.00	50	1.00	0.17
ERC004	RC	ED00651	50.00	51	1.00	0.03
ERC004	RC	ED00652	51.00	52	1.00	0.04
ERC004	RC	ED00653	52.00	53	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00655	53.00	54	1.00	0.04
ERC004	RC	ED00656	54.00	55	1.00	0.44
ERC004	RC	ED00657	55.00	56	1.00	0.04
ERC004	RC	ED00658	56.00	57	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00660	57.00	58	1.00	0.08
ERC004	RC	ED00661	58.00	59	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00662	59.00	60	1.00	0.04
ERC004	RC	ED00663	60.00	61	1.00	0.05
ERC004	RC	ED00664	61.00	62	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00666	62.00	63	1.00	0.07
ERC004	RC	ED00667	63.00	64	1.00	0.27
ERC004	RC	ED00668	64.00	65	1.00	11.61

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC004	RC	ED00669	65.00	66	1.00	7.25
ERC004	RC	ED00671	66.00	67	1.00	0.14
ERC004	RC	ED00672	67.00	68	1.00	0.14
ERC004	RC	ED00673	68.00	69	1.00	0.05
ERC004	RC	ED00674	69.00	70	1.00	0.18
ERC004	RC	ED00676	70.00	71	1.00	0.29
ERC004	RC	ED00677	71.00	72	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00678	72.00	73	1.00	0.05
ERC004	RC	ED00679	73.00	74	1.00	0.13
ERC004	RC	ED00681	74.00	75	1.00	0.09
ERC004	RC	ED00682	75.00	76	1.00	0.10
ERC004	RC	ED00683	76.00	77	1.00	0.16
ERC004	RC	ED00684	77.00	78	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00686	78.00	79	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00687	79.00	80	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00688	80.00	81	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00691	82.00	83	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00692	83.00	84	1.00	0.16
ERC004	RC	ED00693	84.00	85	1.00	0.49
ERC004	RC	ED00694	85.00	86	1.00	0.40
ERC004	RC	ED00696	86.00	87	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00697	87.00	88	1.00	0.04
ERC004	RC	ED00698	88.00	89	1.00	0.14
ERC004	RC	ED00699	89.00	90	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00703	92.00	93	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00704	93.00	94	1.00	0.04
ERC004	RC	ED00706	94.00	95	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00707	95.00	96	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00708	96.00	97	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00709	97.00	98	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00711	98.00	99	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00712	99.00	100	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00713	100.00	101	1.00	0.03
ERC004	RC	ED00714	101.00	102	1.00	0.03
ERC004	RC	ED00716	102.00	103	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00717	103.00	104	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00718	104.00	105	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00719	105.00	106	1.00	0.06
ERC004	RC	ED00721	106.00	107	1.00	0.13
ERC004	RC	ED00722	107.00	108	1.00	0.05
ERC004	RC	ED00724	108.00	109	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00725	109.00	110	1.00	0.03
ERC004	RC	ED00726	110.00	111	1.00	0.04
ERC004	RC	ED00727	111.00	112	1.00	0.03
ERC004	RC	ED00729	112.00	113	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00730	113.00	114	1.00	0.01
ERC004	RC	ED00731	114.00	115	1.00	0.02
ERC004	RC	ED00732	115.00	116	1.00	0.07
ERC004	RC	ED00734	116.00	117	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00735	0.00	1	1.00	1.87
ERC005	RC	ED00736	1.00	2	1.00	2.95
ERC005	RC	ED00737	2.00	3	1.00	1.13
ERC005	RC	ED00739	3.00	4	1.00	7.09
ERC005	RC	ED00740	4.00	5	1.00	0.91
ERC005	RC	ED00741	5.00	6	1.00	0.78
ERC005	RC	ED00743	6.00	7	1.00	0.65
ERC005	RC	ED00744	7.00	8	1.00	1.08

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC005	RC	ED00745	8.00	9	1.00	1.37
ERC005	RC	ED00746	9.00	10	1.00	3.71
ERC005	RC	ED00748	10.00	11	1.00	0.24
ERC005	RC	ED00749	11.00	12	1.00	0.20
ERC005	RC	ED00750	12.00	13	1.00	0.25
ERC005	RC	ED00751	13.00	14	1.00	0.40
ERC005	RC	ED00754	15.00	16	1.00	0.16
ERC005	RC	ED00755	16.00	17	1.00	0.46
ERC005	RC	ED00756	17.00	18	1.00	0.56
ERC005	RC	ED00758	18.00	19	1.00	0.33
ERC005	RC	ED00759	19.00	20	1.00	0.80
ERC005	RC	ED00760	20.00	21	1.00	1.72
ERC005	RC	ED00761	21.00	22	1.00	0.34
ERC005	RC	ED00763	22.00	23	1.00	0.18
ERC005	RC	ED00764	23.00	24	1.00	0.03
ERC005	RC	ED00768	26.00	27	1.00	0.09
ERC005	RC	ED00769	27.00	28	1.00	0.19
ERC005	RC	ED00770	28.00	29	1.00	0.12
ERC005	RC	ED00771	29.00	30	1.00	0.04
ERC005	RC	ED00773	30.00	31	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00774	31.00	32	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00775	32.00	33	1.00	0.09
ERC005	RC	ED00776	33.00	34	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00778	34.00	35	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00779	35.00	36	1.00	0.03
ERC005	RC	ED00780	36.00	37	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00781	37.00	38	1.00	0.57
ERC005	RC	ED00783	38.00	39	1.00	0.58
ERC005	RC	ED00784	39.00	40	1.00	0.31
ERC005	RC	ED00785	40.00	41	1.00	0.09
ERC005	RC	ED00786	41.00	42	1.00	0.10
ERC005	RC	ED00788	42.00	43	1.00	0.33
ERC005	RC	ED00789	43.00	44	1.00	0.66
ERC005	RC	ED00790	44.00	45	1.00	0.27
ERC005	RC	ED00791	45.00	46	1.00	0.56
ERC005	RC	ED00793	46.00	47	1.00	0.28
ERC005	RC	ED00794	47.00	48	1.00	0.17
ERC005	RC	ED00795	48.00	49	1.00	0.07
ERC005	RC	ED00796	49.00	50	1.00	0.62
ERC005	RC	ED00798	50.00	51	1.00	0.29
ERC005	RC	ED00799	51.00	52	1.00	0.72
ERC005	RC	ED00800	52.00	53	1.00	0.15
ERC005	RC	ED00801	53.00	54	1.00	0.54
ERC005	RC	ED00803	54.00	55	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00804	55.00	56	1.00	0.06
ERC005	RC	ED00805	56.00	57	1.00	0.10
ERC005	RC	ED00806	57.00	58	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00808	58.00	59	1.00	0.08
ERC005	RC	ED00809	59.00	60	1.00	0.09
ERC005	RC	ED00810	60.00	61	1.00	0.07
ERC005	RC	ED00811	61.00	62	1.00	0.13
ERC005	RC	ED00813	62.00	63	1.00	0.10
ERC005	RC	ED00814	63.00	64	1.00	0.03
ERC005	RC	ED00816	65.00	66	1.00	0.53
ERC005	RC	ED00818	66.00	67	1.00	0.13
ERC005	RC	ED00819	67.00	68	1.00	0.13
ERC005	RC	ED00820	68.00	69	1.00	0.19

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC005	RC	ED00821	69.00	70	1.00	0.13
ERC005	RC	ED00822	70.00	71	1.00	0.04
ERC005	RC	ED00823	71.00	72	1.00	0.04
ERC005	RC	ED00825	72.00	73	1.00	0.13
ERC005	RC	ED00826	73.00	74	1.00	0.04
ERC005	RC	ED00827	74.00	75	1.00	0.08
ERC005	RC	ED00831	77.00	78	1.00	0.21
ERC005	RC	ED00832	78.00	79	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00833	79.00	80	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00835	80.00	81	1.00	0.12
ERC005	RC	ED00836	81.00	82	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00837	82.00	83	1.00	0.03
ERC005	RC	ED00838	83.00	84	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00840	84.00	85	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00841	85.00	86	1.00	0.11
ERC005	RC	ED00842	86.00	87	1.00	0.04
ERC005	RC	ED00843	87.00	88	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00845	88.00	89	1.00	1.08
ERC005	RC	ED00846	89.00	90	1.00	0.20
ERC005	RC	ED00847	90.00	91	1.00	0.23
ERC005	RC	ED00848	91.00	92	1.00	0.23
ERC005	RC	ED00850	92.00	93	1.00	0.59
ERC005	RC	ED00851	93.00	94	1.00	0.04
ERC005	RC	ED00852	94.00	95	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00853	95.00	96	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00855	96.00	97	1.00	0.08
ERC005	RC	ED00856	97.00	98	1.00	0.07
ERC005	RC	ED00857	98.00	99	1.00	0.14
ERC005	RC	ED00858	99.00	100	1.00	0.72
ERC005	RC	ED00860	100.00	101	1.00	1.85
ERC005	RC	ED00861	101.00	102	1.00	0.85
ERC005	RC	ED00862	102.00	103	1.00	0.65
ERC005	RC	ED00863	103.00	104	1.00	0.68
ERC005	RC	ED00865	104.00	105	1.00	0.56
ERC005	RC	ED00866	105.00	106	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00867	106.00	107	1.00	0.05
ERC005	RC	ED00868	107.00	108	1.00	0.05
ERC005	RC	ED00870	108.00	109	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00871	109.00	110	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00872	110.00	111	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00873	111.00	112	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00875	112.00	113	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00876	113.00	114	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00878	115.00	116	1.00	0.32
ERC005	RC	ED00880	116.00	117	1.00	1.67
ERC005	RC	ED00881	117.00	118	1.00	0.28
ERC005	RC	ED00882	118.00	119	1.00	0.06
ERC005	RC	ED00883	119.00	120	1.00	0.04
ERC005	RC	ED00884	120.00	121	1.00	0.07
ERC005	RC	ED00886	121.00	122	1.00	0.09
ERC005	RC	ED00887	122.00	123	1.00	0.02
ERC005	RC	ED00888	123.00	124	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00889	124.00	125	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00891	125.00	126	1.00	0.03
ERC005	RC	ED00894	128.00	129	1.00	0.64
ERC005	RC	ED00896	129.00	130	1.00	0.03
ERC005	RC	ED00897	130.00	131	1.00	0.03

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC005	RC	ED00898	131.00	132	1.00	0.01
ERC005	RC	ED00899	132.00	133	1.00	0.09
ERC005	RC	ED00901	133.00	134	1.00	0.12
ERC005	RC	ED00902	134.00	135	1.00	0.07
ERC005	RC	ED00904	135.00	136	1.00	0.13
ERC005	RC	ED00905	136.00	137	1.00	0.06
ERC005	RC	ED00906	137.00	138	1.00	0.15
ERC005	RC	ED00907	138.00	139	1.00	27.59
ERC005	RC	ED00909	139.00	140	1.00	2.40
ERC005	RC	ED00910	140.00	141	1.00	0.69
ERC005	RC	ED00911	141.00	142	1.00	1.26
ERC005	RC	ED00912	142.00	143	1.00	1.95
ERC005	RC	ED00914	143.00	144	1.00	2.09
ERC005	RC	ED00915	144.00	145	1.00	1.34
ERC005	RC	ED00916	145.00	146	1.00	0.26
ERC005	RC	ED00917	146.00	147	1.00	0.19
ERC005	RC	ED00919	147.00	148	1.00	0.26
ERC005	RC	ED00920	148.00	149	1.00	0.15
ERC005	RC	ED00921	149.00	150	1.00	0.07
ERC006	RC	ED00923	0.00	1	1.00	0.50
ERC006	RC	ED00924	1.00	2	1.00	1.16
ERC006	RC	ED00925	2.00	3	1.00	0.76
ERC006	RC	ED00926	3.00	4	1.00	1.67
ERC006	RC	ED00928	4.00	5	1.00	0.54
ERC006	RC	ED00929	5.00	6	1.00	0.50
ERC006	RC	ED00930	6.00	7	1.00	0.55
ERC006	RC	ED00931	7.00	8	1.00	0.52
ERC006	RC	ED00933	8.00	9	1.00	0.72
ERC006	RC	ED00934	9.00	10	1.00	0.58
ERC006	RC	ED00935	10.00	11	1.00	0.21
ERC006	RC	ED00936	11.00	12	1.00	0.36
ERC006	RC	ED00938	12.00	13	1.00	0.29
ERC006	RC	ED00939	13.00	14	1.00	0.37
ERC006	RC	ED00941	15.00	16	1.00	0.32
ERC006	RC	ED00942	16.00	17	1.00	0.25
ERC006	RC	ED00943	17.00	18	1.00	0.09
ERC006	RC	ED00944	18.00	19	1.00	0.27
ERC006	RC	ED00946	19.00	20	1.00	0.34
ERC006	RC	ED00947	20.00	21	1.00	0.98
ERC006	RC	ED00948	21.00	22	1.00	0.19
ERC006	RC	ED00949	22.00	23	1.00	0.13
ERC006	RC	ED00951	23.00	24	1.00	0.26
ERC006	RC	ED00952	24.00	25	1.00	0.24
ERC006	RC	ED00953	25.00	26	1.00	0.30
ERC006	RC	ED00954	26.00	27	1.00	0.17
ERC006	RC	ED00958	29.00	30	1.00	0.32
ERC006	RC	ED00959	30.00	31	1.00	0.50
ERC006	RC	ED00961	31.00	32	1.00	0.26
ERC006	RC	ED00962	32.00	33	1.00	0.36
ERC006	RC	ED00963	33.00	34	1.00	0.09
ERC006	RC	ED00965	34.00	35	1.00	2.95
ERC006	RC	ED00966	35.00	36	1.00	0.18
ERC006	RC	ED00967	36.00	37	1.00	0.25
ERC006	RC	ED00968	37.00	38	1.00	0.29
ERC006	RC	ED00970	38.00	39	1.00	0.27
ERC006	RC	ED00971	39.00	40	1.00	0.26
ERC006	RC	ED00972	40.00	41	1.00	4.16

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC006	RC	ED00973	41.00	42	1.00	1.47
ERC006	RC	ED00975	42.00	43	1.00	0.45
ERC006	RC	ED00976	43.00	44	1.00	0.30
ERC006	RC	ED00977	44.00	45	1.00	0.17
ERC006	RC	ED00978	45.00	46	1.00	0.32
ERC006	RC	ED00980	46.00	47	1.00	0.11
ERC006	RC	ED00981	47.00	48	1.00	0.09
ERC006	RC	ED00982	48.00	49	1.00	0.12
ERC006	RC	ED00983	49.00	50	1.00	0.07
ERC006	RC	ED00984	50.00	51	1.00	0.17
ERC006	RC	ED00986	51.00	52	1.00	0.71
ERC006	RC	ED00987	52.00	53	1.00	0.12
ERC006	RC	ED00988	53.00	54	1.00	0.10
ERC006	RC	ED00989	54.00	55	1.00	0.18
ERC006	RC	ED00991	55.00	56	1.00	0.05
ERC006	RC	ED00992	56.00	57	1.00	0.12
ERC006	RC	ED00993	57.00	58	1.00	0.12
ERC006	RC	ED00994	58.00	59	1.00	0.06
ERC006	RC	ED00996	59.00	60	1.00	0.33
ERC006	RC	ED00997	60.00	61	1.00	0.09
ERC006	RC	ED00998	61.00	62	1.00	0.04
ERC006	RC	ED00999	62.00	63	1.00	0.06
ERC006	RC	ED01001	63.00	64	1.00	0.02
ERC006	RC	ED01003	65.00	66	1.00	0.01
ERC006	RC	ED01005	66.00	67	1.00	0.25
ERC006	RC	ED01006	67.00	68	1.00	0.33
ERC006	RC	ED01007	68.00	69	1.00	0.21
ERC006	RC	ED01008	69.00	70	1.00	0.28
ERC006	RC	ED01010	70.00	71	1.00	0.12
ERC006	RC	ED01011	71.00	72	1.00	0.10
ERC006	RC	ED01012	72.00	73	1.00	0.09
ERC006	RC	ED01013	73.00	74	1.00	0.10
ERC006	RC	ED01015	74.00	75	1.00	0.03
ERC006	RC	ED01016	75.00	76	1.00	0.03
ERC006	RC	ED01017	76.00	77	1.00	0.01
ERC006	RC	ED01018	77.00	78	1.00	0.03
ERC006	RC	ED01022	80.00	81	1.00	0.06
ERC006	RC	ED01023	81.00	82	1.00	0.13
ERC006	RC	ED01024	82.00	83	1.00	0.14
ERC006	RC	ED01026	83.00	84	1.00	0.23
ERC006	RC	ED01027	84.00	85	1.00	0.10
ERC006	RC	ED01028	85.00	86	1.00	0.17
ERC006	RC	ED01029	86.00	87	1.00	0.65
ERC006	RC	ED01031	87.00	88	1.00	1.17
ERC006	RC	ED01032	88.00	89	1.00	2.70
ERC006	RC	ED01033	89.00	90	1.00	2.13
ERC006	RC	ED01034	90.00	91	1.00	1.58
ERC006	RC	ED01036	91.00	92	1.00	1.53
ERC006	RC	ED01037	92.00	93	1.00	0.90
ERC006	RC	ED01038	93.00	94	1.00	1.10
ERC006	RC	ED01039	94.00	95	1.00	1.82
ERC006	RC	ED01041	95.00	96	1.00	1.49
ERC006	RC	ED01042	96.00	97	1.00	1.25
ERC006	RC	ED01043	97.00	98	1.00	1.70
ERC006	RC	ED01045	98.00	99	1.00	2.13
ERC006	RC	ED01046	99.00	100	1.00	1.30
ERC006	RC	ED01047	100.00	101	1.00	1.33

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC006	RC	ED01048	101.00	102	1.00	0.63
ERC006	RC	ED01050	102.00	103	1.00	1.17
ERC006	RC	ED01051	103.00	104	1.00	0.84
ERC006	RC	ED01052	104.00	105	1.00	0.86
ERC006	RC	ED01053	105.00	106	1.00	0.73
ERC006	RC	ED01055	109.00	110	1.00	0.57
ERC006	RC	ED01056	110.00	111	1.00	0.58
ERC006	RC	ED01057	111.00	112	1.00	0.56
ERC006	RC	ED01058	112.00	113	1.00	1.28
ERC006	RC	ED01060	113.00	114	1.00	0.78
ERC006	RC	ED01061	114.00	115	1.00	0.52
ERC006	RC	ED01063	115.00	116	1.00	0.59
ERC006	RC	ED01064	116.00	117	1.00	0.30
ERC006	RC	ED01066	118.00	119	1.00	0.81
ERC006	RC	ED01068	119.00	120	1.00	0.09
ERC006	RC	ED01069	120.00	121	1.00	0.06
ERC006	RC	ED01070	121.00	122	1.00	0.21
ERC006	RC	ED01071	122.00	123	1.00	0.06
ERC006	RC	ED01073	123.00	124	1.00	0.67
ERC006	RC	ED01074	124.00	125	1.00	0.04
ERC006	RC	ED01075	125.00	126	1.00	0.07
ERC006	RC	ED01076	126.00	127	1.00	0.09
ERC006	RC	ED01078	127.00	128	1.00	0.39
ERC006	RC	ED01079	128.00	129	1.00	0.27
ERC006	RC	ED01080	129.00	130	1.00	0.13
ERC006	RC	ED01081	130.00	131	1.00	0.22
ERC006	RC	ED01082	131.00	132	1.00	0.13
ERC006	RC	ED01086	134.00	135	1.00	0.75
ERC006	RC	ED01087	135.00	136	1.00	0.14
ERC006	RC	ED01089	136.00	137	1.00	0.07
ERC006	RC	ED01090	137.00	138	1.00	0.21
ERC006	RC	ED01091	138.00	139	1.00	0.42
ERC006	RC	ED01092	139.00	140	1.00	0.64
ERC006	RC	ED01094	140.00	141	1.00	0.39
ERC006	RC	ED01095	141.00	142	1.00	0.35
ERC006	RC	ED01096	142.00	143	1.00	0.35
ERC006	RC	ED01097	143.00	144	1.00	0.28
ERC006	RC	ED01099	144.00	145	1.00	0.08
ERC006	RC	ED01100	145.00	146	1.00	0.16
ERC006	RC	ED01101	146.00	147	1.00	0.13
ERC006	RC	ED01102	147.00	148	1.00	0.11
ERC006	RC	ED01104	148.00	149	1.00	0.18
ERC006	RC	ED01105	149.00	150	1.00	0.19
ERC007	RC	ED01106	0.00	1	1.00	0.87
ERC007	RC	ED01107	1.00	2	1.00	0.96
ERC007	RC	ED01108	2.00	3	1.00	0.91
ERC007	RC	ED01110	3.00	4	1.00	0.47
ERC007	RC	ED01111	4.00	5	1.00	0.52
ERC007	RC	ED01112	5.00	6	1.00	0.52
ERC007	RC	ED01113	6.00	7	1.00	0.45
ERC007	RC	ED01115	7.00	8	1.00	0.31
ERC007	RC	ED01116	8.00	9	1.00	0.16
ERC007	RC	ED01117	9.00	10	1.00	0.31
ERC007	RC	ED01118	10.00	11	1.00	0.53
ERC007	RC	ED01120	11.00	12	1.00	0.33
ERC007	RC	ED01121	12.00	13	1.00	0.24
ERC007	RC	ED01123	13.00	14	1.00	1.01

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC007	RC	ED01124	14.00	15	1.00	0.90
ERC007	RC	ED01125	15.00	16	1.00	0.40
ERC007	RC	ED01126	16.00	17	1.00	0.85
ERC007	RC	ED01129	22.00	23	1.00	0.94
ERC007	RC	ED01130	23.00	24	1.00	1.00
ERC007	RC	ED01131	24.00	25	1.00	0.72
ERC007	RC	ED01133	25.00	26	1.00	0.43
ERC007	RC	ED01134	26.00	27	1.00	0.14
ERC007	RC	ED01135	27.00	28	1.00	0.13
ERC007	RC	ED01136	28.00	29	1.00	0.44
ERC007	RC	ED01138	29.00	30	1.00	0.29
ERC007	RC	ED01139	30.00	31	1.00	0.60
ERC007	RC	ED01140	31.00	32	1.00	0.29
ERC007	RC	ED01141	32.00	33	1.00	0.29
ERC007	RC	ED01143	33.00	34	1.00	0.33
ERC007	RC	ED01144	34.00	35	1.00	0.53
ERC007	RC	ED01145	35.00	36	1.00	0.71
ERC007	RC	ED01146	36.00	37	1.00	0.71
ERC007	RC	ED01150	39.00	40	1.00	0.10
ERC007	RC	ED01151	40.00	41	1.00	0.10
ERC007	RC	ED01153	41.00	42	1.00	0.09
ERC007	RC	ED01154	42.00	43	1.00	0.35
ERC007	RC	ED01155	43.00	44	1.00	0.08
ERC007	RC	ED01156	44.00	45	1.00	0.06
ERC007	RC	ED01158	45.00	46	1.00	0.17
ERC007	RC	ED01159	46.00	47	1.00	0.10
ERC007	RC	ED01160	47.00	48	1.00	0.10
ERC007	RC	ED01161	48.00	49	1.00	0.14
ERC007	RC	ED01162	49.00	50	1.00	0.15
ERC008	RC	ED01164	1.00	2	1.00	0.29
ERC008	RC	ED01165	2.00	3	1.00	0.49
ERC008	RC	ED01166	3.00	4	1.00	6.27
ERC008	RC	ED01167	4.00	5	1.00	1.58
ERC008	RC	ED01169	5.00	6	1.00	0.43
ERC008	RC	ED01170	6.00	7	1.00	0.82
ERC008	RC	ED01171	7.00	8	1.00	0.47
ERC008	RC	ED01172	8.00	9	1.00	99.27
ERC008	RC	ED01174	9.00	10	1.00	139.79
ERC008	RC	ED01175	10.00	11	1.00	4.95
ERC008	RC	ED01176	11.00	12	1.00	2.63
ERC008	RC	ED01177	12.00	13	1.00	8.74
ERC008	RC	ED01179	13.00	14	1.00	6.73
ERC008	RC	ED01180	14.00	15	1.00	0.26
ERC008	RC	ED01182	15.00	16	1.00	0.91
ERC008	RC	ED01183	16.00	17	1.00	0.21
ERC008	RC	ED01184	17.00	18	1.00	0.73
ERC008	RC	ED01185	18.00	19	1.00	0.23
ERC008	RC	ED01187	19.00	20	1.00	0.03
ERC008	RC	ED01188	20.00	21	1.00	0.10
ERC008	RC	ED01189	21.00	22	1.00	0.03
ERC008	RC	ED01192	23.00	24	1.00	0.03
ERC008	RC	ED01193	24.00	25	1.00	0.06
ERC008	RC	ED01194	25.00	26	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01195	26.00	27	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01197	27.00	28	1.00	0.04
ERC008	RC	ED01198	28.00	29	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01199	29.00	30	1.00	0.01

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC008	RC	ED01200	30.00	31	1.00	0.04
ERC008	RC	ED01201	31.00	32	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01202	32.00	33	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01203	33.00	34	1.00	0.06
ERC008	RC	ED01205	34.00	35	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01206	35.00	36	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01207	36.00	37	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01208	37.00	38	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01210	38.00	39	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01213	41.00	42	1.00	0.34
ERC008	RC	ED01215	42.00	43	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01216	43.00	44	1.00	0.03
ERC008	RC	ED01217	44.00	45	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01218	45.00	46	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01220	46.00	47	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01221	47.00	48	1.00	0.05
ERC008	RC	ED01222	48.00	49	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01223	49.00	50	1.00	0.19
ERC008	RC	ED01225	50.00	51	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01226	51.00	52	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01227	52.00	53	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01228	53.00	54	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01230	54.00	55	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01231	55.00	56	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01232	56.00	57	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01233	57.00	58	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01235	58.00	59	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01236	59.00	60	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01237	60.00	61	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01238	61.00	62	1.00	0.35
ERC008	RC	ED01240	62.00	63	1.00	0.06
ERC008	RC	ED01241	63.00	64	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01242	64.00	65	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01243	65.00	66	1.00	0.15
ERC008	RC	ED01244	66.00	67	1.00	0.10
ERC008	RC	ED01246	67.00	68	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01247	68.00	69	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01248	69.00	70	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01249	70.00	71	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01251	71.00	72	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01253	73.00	74	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01254	74.00	75	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01256	75.00	76	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01257	76.00	77	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01258	77.00	78	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01259	78.00	79	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01261	79.00	80	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01262	80.00	81	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01263	81.00	82	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01265	82.00	83	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01266	83.00	84	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01267	84.00	85	1.00	0.04
ERC008	RC	ED01268	85.00	86	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01270	86.00	87	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01271	87.00	88	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01272	88.00	89	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01273	89.00	90	1.00	0.01

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ERC008	RC	ED01277	92.00	93	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01278	93.00	94	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01280	94.00	95	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01282	95.00	96	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01283	96.00	97	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01284	97.00	98	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01285	98.00	99	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01287	99.00	100	1.00	0.02
ERC008	RC	ED01288	100.00	101	1.00	0.03
ERC008	RC	ED01289	101.00	102	1.00	0.05
ERC008	RC	ED01290	102.00	103	1.00	0.10
ERC008	RC	ED01292	103.00	104	1.00	0.07
ERC008	RC	ED01293	104.00	105	1.00	0.06
ERC008	RC	ED01294	105.00	106	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01295	106.00	107	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01297	107.00	108	1.00	0.01
ERC008	RC	ED01298	108.00	109	1.00	0.03
ERC008	RC	ED01299	109.00	110	1.00	0.03
ERC008	RC	ED01300	110.00	111	1.00	0.17
ERC008	RC	ED01301	111.00	112	1.00	0.03
ERC008	RC	ED01302	112.00	113	1.00	0.07
ERC008	RC	ED01303	113.00	114	1.00	0.03
ERC008	RC	ED01305	114.00	115	1.00	0.23
ERC008	RC	ED01306	115.00	116	1.00	0.07
ERC008	RC	ED01307	116.00	117	1.00	0.04
EDD001	DC	ED01642	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.21
EDD001	DC	ED01643	2.00	4.00	2.00	0.08
EDD001	DC	ED01644	4.00	6.00	2.00	0.12
EDD001	DC	ED01645	6.00	8.00	2.00	0.37
EDD001	DC	ED01647	8.00	10.00	2.00	0.03
EDD001	DC	ED01649	12.00	14.50	2.50	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01651	14.50	16.20	1.70	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01652	16.20	18.70	2.50	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01653	18.70	20.50	1.80	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01654	20.50	22.50	2.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01656	22.50	26.50	4.00	0.02
EDD001	DC	ED01657	26.50	28.50	2.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01658	28.50	30.50	2.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01660	30.50	32.50	2.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01661	32.50	33.40	0.90	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01662	33.40	34.40	1.00	0.02
EDD001	DC	ED01663	34.40	36.00	1.60	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01664	36.00	38.00	2.00	0.04
EDD001	DC	ED01666	38.00	39.50	1.50	0.04
EDD001	DC	ED01667	39.50	41.00	1.50	0.02
EDD001	DC	ED01668	41.00	42.70	1.70	0.02
EDD001	DC	ED01669	42.70	45.70	3.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01671	45.70	47.70	2.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01675	58.90	60.90	2.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01676	60.90	61.50	0.60	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01677	61.50	62.50	1.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01679	62.50	63.50	1.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01680	63.50	64.50	1.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01681	64.50	66.30	1.80	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01682	66.30	68.30	2.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01683	75.80	76.80	1.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01685	76.80	77.30	0.50	0.01

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EDD001	DC	ED01686	77.30	78.20	0.90	0.03
EDD001	DC	ED01687	89.10	90.10	1.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01689	90.10	91.10	1.00	0.04
EDD001	DC	ED01690	91.10	92.10	1.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01691	97.50	99.50	2.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01692	99.50	100.40	0.90	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01693	100.40	102.30	1.90	1.91
EDD001	DC	ED01694	102.30	103.20	0.90	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01696	111.70	112.70	1.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01697	112.70	113.70	1.00	0.03
EDD001	DC	ED01699	113.70	114.50	0.80	0.33
EDD001	DC	ED01700	114.50	115.50	1.00	0.02
EDD001	DC	ED01701	139.00	140.00	1.00	0.05
EDD001	DC	ED01702	140.00	140.50	0.50	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01703	140.50	141.50	1.00	0.02
EDD001	DC	ED01704	147.20	148.00	0.80	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01705	152.00	154.00	2.00	0.39
EDD001	DC	ED01707	154.40	155.40	1.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01708	155.40	156.70	1.30	0.15
EDD001	DC	ED01710	164.20	165.20	1.00	0.02
EDD001	DC	ED01712	166.20	167.20	1.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01714	167.20	168.50	1.30	0.03
EDD001	DC	ED01715	168.50	169.50	1.00	0.20
EDD001	DC	ED01716	184.70	185.70	1.00	0.02
EDD001	DC	ED01717	185.70	186.70	1.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01719	186.80	187.90	1.10	0.03
EDD001	DC	ED01720	187.90	188.90	1.00	0.20
EDD001	DC	ED01721	190.10	191.10	1.00	0.04
EDD001	DC	ED01722	191.60	192.80	1.20	0.04
EDD001	DC	ED01723	192.80	193.30	0.50	0.87
EDD001	DC	ED01725	193.30	194.30	1.00	0.23
EDD001	DC	ED01726	194.30	196.30	2.00	0.12
EDD001	DC	ED01728	196.30	198.30	2.00	0.05
EDD001	DC	ED01729	198.30	200.30	2.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01731	200.30	202.30	2.00	0.02
EDD001	DC	ED01732	202.30	204.30	2.00	0.01
EDD001	DC	ED01733	204.30	206.30	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01734	0.00	2.70	2.70	0.50
EDD002	DC	ED01736	2.70	5.70	3.00	0.02
EDD002	DC	ED01739	11.70	14.00	2.30	0.02
EDD002	DC	ED01740	14.00	16.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01741	16.00	18.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01742	18.00	20.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01743	20.00	21.00	1.00	0.11
EDD002	DC	ED01744	21.00	22.00	1.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01746	22.00	23.00	1.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01747	23.00	24.60	1.60	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01748	24.60	25.30	0.70	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01749	25.30	27.00	1.70	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01750	27.00	29.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01751	29.00	30.60	1.60	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01752	30.60	31.50	0.90	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01754	31.50	33.00	1.50	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01755	33.00	33.60	0.60	0.09
EDD002	DC	ED01757	33.60	34.60	1.00	0.03
EDD002	DC	ED01758	34.60	35.00	0.40	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01760	35.00	36.80	1.80	0.01

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EDD002	DC	ED01761	36.80	38.10	1.30	0.17
EDD002	DC	ED01762	38.10	40.00	1.90	0.29
EDD002	DC	ED01763	40.00	42.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01764	42.00	44.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01765	44.00	44.70	0.70	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01767	44.70	45.10	0.40	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01768	45.10	46.00	0.90	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01769	46.00	48.00	2.00	0.11
EDD002	DC	ED01770	48.00	50.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01772	50.00	52.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01774	54.00	56.00	2.00	0.13
EDD002	DC	ED01775	56.00	58.00	2.00	0.20
EDD002	DC	ED01777	58.00	60.00	2.00	0.23
EDD002	DC	ED01778	60.00	60.40	0.40	0.09
EDD002	DC	ED01780	60.40	62.00	1.60	0.11
EDD002	DC	ED01781	62.00	64.00	2.00	0.06
EDD002	DC	ED01782	64.00	66.00	2.00	0.23
EDD002	DC	ED01783	66.00	68.00	2.00	0.09
EDD002	DC	ED01784	68.00	72.00	4.00	0.13
EDD002	DC	ED01786	72.00	74.00	2.00	0.10
EDD002	DC	ED01787	74.00	76.00	2.00	2.10
EDD002	DC	ED01788	76.00	78.00	2.00	0.31
EDD002	DC	ED01789	78.00	80.00	2.00	0.17
EDD002	DC	ED01791	80.00	81.50	1.50	0.03
EDD002	DC	ED01792	81.50	82.00	0.50	0.06
EDD002	DC	ED01793	82.00	83.40	1.40	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01794	83.40	84.80	1.40	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01795	84.80	86.20	1.40	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01796	86.20	87.60	1.40	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01798	87.60	89.00	1.40	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01801	93.00	95.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01802	95.00	97.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01803	97.00	99.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01804	99.00	101.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01806	101.00	103.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01807	103.00	105.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01808	105.00	107.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01809	107.00	109.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01810	109.00	111.00	2.00	0.01
EDD002	DC	ED01811	111.00	112.00	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01812	7.50	8.50	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01813	8.50	9.50	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01814	9.50	10.50	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01815	10.50	11.50	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01817	11.50	12.50	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01818	12.50	13.50	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01819	13.50	14.50	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01820	14.50	15.50	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01822	15.50	16.50	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01823	18.70	19.70	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01824	19.70	20.10	0.40	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01826	20.10	21.10	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01827	32.50	33.00	0.50	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01828	35.00	36.00	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01830	36.00	37.00	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01831	37.00	38.00	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01832	42.00	43.00	1.00	0.01

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EDD003	DC	ED01834	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.02
EDD003	DC	ED01836	45.90	46.90	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01837	46.90	47.30	0.40	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01838	47.30	48.30	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01840	51.10	52.10	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01841	52.10	52.60	0.50	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01842	52.60	53.40	0.80	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01843	53.40	54.50	1.10	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01845	54.50	55.20	0.70	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01846	55.20	56.20	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01847	56.20	57.20	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01849	57.20	58.20	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01850	58.20	59.20	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01851	59.20	60.20	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01852	60.20	60.70	0.50	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01853	60.70	61.70	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01854	63.10	64.10	1.00	0.02
EDD003	DC	ED01856	64.10	64.60	0.50	0.13
EDD003	DC	ED01857	64.60	65.60	1.00	0.03
EDD003	DC	ED01858	77.80	78.80	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01859	78.80	79.20	0.40	0.08
EDD003	DC	ED01863	80.70	81.70	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01865	81.70	82.20	0.50	0.03
EDD003	DC	ED01866	82.20	83.40	1.20	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01867	83.40	84.10	0.70	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01869	84.10	84.60	0.50	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01870	84.60	85.40	0.80	0.03
EDD003	DC	ED01871	85.40	86.40	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01872	87.80	88.80	1.00	0.02
EDD003	DC	ED01873	88.80	89.80	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01874	89.80	90.80	1.00	1.03
EDD003	DC	ED01876	90.80	91.80	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01877	91.80	92.80	1.00	0.02
EDD003	DC	ED01878	92.80	93.50	0.70	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01880	93.50	93.90	0.40	0.03
EDD003	DC	ED01881	93.90	94.60	0.70	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01882	97.20	98.20	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01884	100.50	101.50	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01885	101.50	101.90	0.40	1.86
EDD003	DC	ED01886	101.90	102.90	1.00	0.16
EDD003	DC	ED01888	114.60	115.60	1.00	0.01
EDD003	DC	ED01889	115.60	116.20	0.60	0.03
EDD003	DC	ED01890	116.20	117.20	1.00	0.06
EDD003	DC	ED01891	119.30	120.30	1.00	0.49
EDD004	DC	ED01892	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.78
EDD004	DC	ED01893	2.20	3.00	0.80	0.01
EDD004	DC	ED01894	3.00	3.90	0.90	8.27
EDD004	DC	ED01897	4.40	4.90	0.50	0.17
EDD004	DC	ED01898	4.90	5.40	0.50	0.16
EDD004	DC	ED01899	5.40	5.90	0.50	0.19
EDD004	DC	ED01901	5.90	6.40	0.50	0.18
EDD004	DC	ED01902	6.40	6.80	0.40	0.19
EDD004	DC	ED01903	6.80	7.20	0.40	0.10
EDD004	DC	ED01905	7.20	8.20	1.00	0.11
EDD004	DC	ED01906	8.20	10.20	2.00	0.12
EDD004	DC	ED01907	10.20	11.20	1.00	0.18
EDD004	DC	ED01909	11.20	11.60	0.40	0.45

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EDD004	DC	ED01910	11.60	12.70	1.10	0.13
EDD004	DC	ED01911	12.70	13.60	0.90	0.06
EDD004	DC	ED01912	13.60	14.00	0.40	0.16
EDD004	DC	ED01913	14.00	14.50	0.50	0.16
EDD004	DC	ED01914	14.50	14.90	0.40	0.23
EDD004	DC	ED01916	14.90	15.30	0.40	0.38
EDD004	DC	ED01917	15.30	16.60	1.30	0.16
EDD004	DC	ED01918	16.60	18.00	1.40	0.23
EDD004	DC	ED01920	18.00	18.60	0.60	0.31
EDD004	DC	ED01921	18.60	19.20	0.60	0.25
EDD004	DC	ED01922	19.20	20.20	1.00	0.14
EDD004	DC	ED01923	20.20	21.20	1.00	0.10
EDD004	DC	ED01927	23.20	23.70	0.50	0.07
EDD004	DC	ED01929	23.70	24.30	0.60	0.14
EDD004	DC	ED01930	24.30	25.30	1.00	0.08
EDD004	DC	ED01931	25.30	26.10	0.80	0.04
EDD004	DC	ED01932	26.10	26.60	0.50	0.03
EDD004	DC	ED01933	26.60	27.20	0.60	0.07
EDD004	DC	ED01934	27.20	27.70	0.50	1.26
EDD004	DC	ED01936	27.70	28.20	0.50	0.45
EDD004	DC	ED01937	28.20	28.80	0.60	0.34
EDD004	DC	ED01938	28.80	29.80	1.00	0.18
EDD004	DC	ED01940	29.80	30.80	1.00	0.20
EDD004	DC	ED01941	30.80	31.80	1.00	1.02
EDD004	DC	ED01942	31.80	32.80	1.00	0.30
EDD004	DC	ED01944	32.80	33.20	0.40	0.06
EDD004	DC	ED01945	33.20	33.60	0.40	0.19
EDD004	DC	ED01946	33.60	35.00	1.40	0.06
EDD004	DC	ED01947	35.00	36.40	1.40	0.02
EDD004	DC	ED01949	36.40	36.90	0.50	0.20
EDD004	DC	ED01950	36.90	38.10	1.20	0.24
EDD004	DC	ED01951	38.10	38.50	0.40	0.90
EDD004	DC	ED01952	38.50	38.90	0.40	0.55
EDD004	DC	ED01953	38.90	39.40	0.50	0.10
EDD004	DC	ED01954	39.40	39.80	0.40	0.09
EDD004	DC	ED01956	39.80	40.20	0.40	0.93
EDD004	DC	ED01957	40.20	41.20	1.00	0.08
EDD004	DC	ED01960	42.30	43.30	1.00	0.07
EDD004	DC	ED01961	43.30	43.80	0.50	0.04
EDD004	DC	ED01962	43.80	44.30	0.50	0.24
EDD004	DC	ED01963	44.30	44.70	0.40	0.28
EDD004	DC	ED01965	44.70	45.10	0.40	0.04
EDD004	DC	ED01966	45.10	45.50	0.40	0.01
EDD004	DC	ED01967	45.50	45.90	0.40	0.04
EDD004	DC	ED01969	45.90	46.30	0.40	0.24
EDD004	DC	ED01970	46.30	46.70	0.40	0.19
EDD004	DC	ED01971	46.70	47.30	0.60	0.27
EDD004	DC	ED01972	47.30	47.90	0.60	0.22
EDD004	DC	ED01973	47.90	48.40	0.50	1.12
EDD004	DC	ED01974	48.40	48.80	0.40	0.85
EDD004	DC	ED01975	48.80	49.20	0.40	0.35
EDD004	DC	ED01977	49.20	49.60	0.40	0.21
EDD004	DC	ED01978	49.60	50.20	0.60	2.61
EDD004	DC	ED01979	50.20	50.60	0.40	0.74
EDD004	DC	ED01981	50.60	51.00	0.40	0.27
EDD004	DC	ED01982	51.00	51.50	0.50	0.53
EDD004	DC	ED01983	51.50	51.90	0.40	0.53

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EDD004	DC	ED01985	51.90	52.30	0.40	0.04
EDD004	DC	ED01986	52.30	53.50	1.20	0.02
EDD004	DC	ED01987	53.50	54.20	0.70	0.08
EDD004	DC	ED01991	55.00	55.40	0.40	0.50
EDD004	DC	ED01992	55.40	55.80	0.40	0.86
EDD004	DC	ED01993	55.80	56.80	1.00	0.02
EDD004	DC	ED01994	56.80	58.80	2.00	0.40
EDD004	DC	ED01996	58.80	60.80	2.00	0.53
EDD004	DC	ED01997	60.80	62.80	2.00	0.16
EDD004	DC	ED01998	62.80	64.80	2.00	0.17
EDD004	DC	ED02000	64.80	65.60	0.80	0.13
EDD004	DC	ED02001	65.60	66.40	0.80	0.05
EDD004	DC	ED02002	66.40	67.00	0.60	0.07
EDD004	DC	ED02003	67.00	68.00	1.00	0.18
EDD004	DC	ED02005	68.00	68.90	0.90	0.22
EDD004	DC	ED02006	68.90	69.40	0.50	0.27
EDD004	DC	ED02007	69.40	70.30	0.90	0.03
EDD004	DC	ED02009	70.30	71.00	0.70	0.11
EDD004	DC	ED02010	71.00	72.00	1.00	0.10
EDD004	DC	ED02011	72.00	73.80	1.80	0.07
EDD004	DC	ED02012	73.80	74.80	1.00	0.03
EDD004	DC	ED02013	74.80	75.30	0.50	0.06
EDD004	DC	ED02014	75.30	75.80	0.50	0.02
EDD004	DC	ED02016	75.80	76.30	0.50	0.12
EDD004	DC	ED02017	76.30	76.80	0.50	0.11
EDD004	DC	ED02018	76.80	77.30	0.50	0.08
EDD004	DC	ED02019	77.30	77.70	0.40	0.31
EDD004	DC	ED02022	78.70	79.90	1.20	0.02
EDD004	DC	ED02023	79.90	81.90	2.00	0.04
EDD004	DC	ED02025	81.90	82.90	1.00	0.11
EDD004	DC	ED02026	82.90	83.30	0.40	0.21
EDD004	DC	ED02027	83.30	83.90	0.60	0.08
EDD004	DC	ED02029	83.90	84.40	0.50	0.02
EDD004	DC	ED02030	84.40	84.80	0.40	0.09
EDD004	DC	ED02031	84.80	85.20	0.40	0.10
EDD004	DC	ED02032	85.20	85.60	0.40	0.21
EDD004	DC	ED02033	85.60	86.00	0.40	0.11
EDD004	DC	ED02034	86.00	86.40	0.40	0.07
EDD004	DC	ED02035	86.40	87.40	1.00	0.05
EDD004	DC	ED02037	87.40	89.40	2.00	0.08
EDD004	DC	ED02038	89.40	91.40	2.00	0.12
EDD004	DC	ED02039	91.40	93.40	2.00	0.13
EDD004	DC	ED02041	93.40	95.40	2.00	0.05
EDD004	DC	ED02042	95.40	97.40	2.00	0.08
EDD004	DC	ED02043	97.40	99.40	2.00	0.03
EDD004	DC	ED02045	99.40	101.40	2.00	0.05
EDD004	DC	ED02046	101.40	103.40	2.00	0.02
EDD004	DC	ED02047	103.40	105.40	2.00	0.03
EDD004	DC	ED02049	105.40	107.40	2.00	0.28
EDD004	DC	ED02050	107.40	109.40	2.00	0.08
EDD004	DC	ED02051	109.40	110.20	0.80	0.12
EDD004	DC	ED02054	112.20	113.20	1.00	0.13
EDD004	DC	ED02055	113.20	114.20	1.00	0.11
EDD004	DC	ED02057	114.20	115.20	1.00	0.54
EDD004	DC	ED02058	115.20	116.20	1.00	0.12
EDD004	DC	ED02059	116.20	118.20	2.00	0.11
EDD004	DC	ED02060	118.20	120.20	2.00	0.08

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EDD004	DC	ED02062	120.20	121.60	1.40	0.14
EDD004	DC	ED02063	121.60	122.40	0.80	0.17
EDD004	DC	ED02064	122.40	123.40	1.00	0.16
EDD004	DC	ED02065	123.40	125.00	1.60	0.09
EDD004	DC	ED02067	125.00	126.00	1.00	0.07
EDD004	DC	ED02068	126.00	126.60	0.60	0.04
EDD004	DC	ED02069	126.60	127.60	1.00	0.33
EDD004	DC	ED02070	127.60	128.60	1.00	0.09
EDD004	DC	ED02072	128.60	129.60	1.00	0.11
EDD004	DC	ED02073	129.60	130.60	1.00	0.19
EDD004	DC	ED02074	130.60	131.30	0.70	0.24
EDD005	DC	ED02075	0.00	1.70	1.70	0.56
EDD005	DC	ED02076	1.70	2.80	1.10	0.23
EDD005	DC	ED02077	2.80	3.80	1.00	0.17
EDD005	DC	ED02079	3.80	4.80	1.00	0.31
EDD005	DC	ED02080	4.80	6.00	1.20	1.56
EDD005	DC	ED02081	6.00	7.00	1.00	2.38
EDD005	DC	ED02084	8.00	8.40	0.40	0.55
EDD005	DC	ED02085	8.40	8.90	0.50	0.33
EDD005	DC	ED02086	8.90	9.40	0.50	0.24
EDD005	DC	ED02088	9.40	9.90	0.50	0.84
EDD005	DC	ED02089	9.90	10.40	0.50	0.31
EDD005	DC	ED02090	10.40	10.90	0.50	0.31
EDD005	DC	ED02092	10.90	11.30	0.40	0.34
EDD005	DC	ED02093	11.30	11.80	0.50	0.12
EDD005	DC	ED02094	11.80	12.30	0.50	0.14
EDD005	DC	ED02095	12.30	12.80	0.50	0.12
EDD005	DC	ED02096	12.80	13.30	0.50	0.12
EDD005	DC	ED02097	13.20	13.80	0.60	0.18
EDD005	DC	ED02098	13.80	14.30	0.50	0.57
EDD005	DC	ED02100	14.30	14.80	0.50	0.19
EDD005	DC	ED02101	14.80	15.30	0.50	0.26
EDD005	DC	ED02102	15.30	15.80	0.50	5.78
EDD005	DC	ED02104	15.80	16.30	0.50	0.68
EDD005	DC	ED02105	16.30	16.70	0.40	1.91
EDD005	DC	ED02106	16.70	17.70	1.00	0.04
EDD005	DC	ED02108	17.70	18.70	1.00	0.02
EDD005	DC	ED02109	18.70	19.70	1.00	0.02
EDD005	DC	ED02110	19.70	21.00	1.30	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02112	21.00	23.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02113	23.00	25.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02114	25.00	27.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02117	31.00	33.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02119	33.00	35.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02120	35.00	37.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02121	37.00	39.00	2.00	0.11
EDD005	DC	ED02122	39.00	41.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02124	41.00	43.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02125	43.00	45.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02126	45.00	47.00	2.00	0.08
EDD005	DC	ED02128	47.00	49.00	2.00	0.03
EDD005	DC	ED02129	49.00	51.00	2.00	0.17
EDD005	DC	ED02130	51.00	53.00	2.00	0.12
EDD005	DC	ED02132	53.00	55.00	2.00	0.06
EDD005	DC	ED02133	55.00	57.00	2.00	0.05
EDD005	DC	ED02134	57.00	59.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02135	59.00	61.00	2.00	0.01

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EDD005	DC	ED02136	61.00	63.00	2.00	0.01
EDD005	DC	ED02137	63.00	65.00	2.00	0.17
EDD005	DC	ED02138	65.00	67.00	2.00	0.08
EDD005	DC	ED02140	67.00	69.00	2.00	0.55
EDD005	DC	ED02141	69.00	71.00	2.00	0.02
EDD005	DC	ED02142	71.00	73.00	2.00	0.46
EDD005	DC	ED02144	73.00	75.00	2.00	0.15
EDD005	DC	ED02146	77.00	79.00	2.00	0.39
EDD005	DC	ED02148	79.00	81.00	2.00	0.63
EDD005	DC	ED02149	81.00	83.00	2.00	0.26
EDD005	DC	ED02150	83.00	85.00	2.00	7.71
EDD005	DC	ED02152	87.00	89.00	2.00	0.13
EDD005	DC	ED02153	89.00	91.00	2.00	0.56
EDD005	DC	ED02154	91.00	93.00	2.00	0.52
EDD005	DC	ED02155	93.00	94.00	1.00	0.39
EDD005	DC	ED02156	94.00	95.00	1.00	0.05
EDD005	DC	ED02157	95.00	97.00	2.00	0.05
EDD005	DC	ED02159	97.00	99.00	2.00	0.53
EDD005	DC	ED02160	99.00	100.00	1.00	0.28
EDD006	DC	ED02161	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.54
EDD006	DC	ED02163	2.20	2.60	0.40	0.64
EDD006	DC	ED02164	2.60	3.00	0.40	1.89
EDD006	DC	ED02165	3.00	3.40	0.40	0.48
EDD006	DC	ED02167	3.40	4.70	1.30	0.68
EDD006	DC	ED02168	4.70	5.10	0.40	1.23
EDD006	DC	ED02169	5.10	5.50	0.40	0.39
EDD006	DC	ED02171	5.50	6.00	0.50	0.65
EDD006	DC	ED02172	6.00	6.50	0.50	0.87
EDD006	DC	ED02173	6.50	7.00	0.50	1.01
EDD006	DC	ED02174	7.00	7.40	0.40	0.51
EDD006	DC	ED02175	7.40	7.80	0.40	1.80
EDD006	DC	ED02176	7.80	8.20	0.40	0.93
EDD006	DC	ED02177	8.20	8.60	0.40	0.70
EDD006	DC	ED02181	9.40	9.80	0.40	1.98
EDD006	DC	ED02182	9.80	10.60	0.80	1.30
EDD006	DC	ED02184	10.60	11.50	0.90	0.30
EDD006	DC	ED02185	11.50	11.90	0.40	0.09
EDD006	DC	ED02186	11.90	12.80	0.90	0.07
EDD006	DC	ED02188	12.80	13.30	0.50	0.06
EDD006	DC	ED02189	13.30	13.70	0.40	0.25
EDD006	DC	ED02190	13.70	14.50	0.80	0.82
EDD006	DC	ED02192	14.50	15.00	0.50	0.23
EDD006	DC	ED02193	15.00	15.50	0.50	0.18
EDD006	DC	ED02194	15.50	16.50	1.00	0.07
EDD006	DC	ED02195	16.50	17.50	1.00	0.08
EDD006	DC	ED02196	17.50	18.70	1.20	0.06
EDD006	DC	ED02197	18.70	19.70	1.00	0.06
EDD006	DC	ED02199	19.70	20.20	0.50	0.28
EDD006	DC	ED02200	20.20	20.90	0.70	0.09
EDD006	DC	ED02201	20.90	21.40	0.50	0.25
EDD006	DC	ED02203	21.40	22.40	1.00	0.02
EDD006	DC	ED02204	22.40	24.40	2.00	0.04
EDD006	DC	ED02205	24.40	26.10	1.70	0.03
EDD006	DC	ED02207	26.10	28.10	2.00	0.45
EDD006	DC	ED02209	28.50	29.10	0.60	0.26
EDD006	DC	ED02210	29.10	30.70	1.60	0.11
EDD006	DC	ED02212	30.70	31.70	1.00	0.14

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EDD006	DC	ED02213	31.70	33.70	2.00	0.47
EDD006	DC	ED02214	33.70	35.70	2.00	0.81
EDD006	DC	ED02215	35.70	37.00	1.30	0.20
EDD006	DC	ED02216	37.00	38.00	1.00	0.07
EDD006	DC	ED02217	38.00	39.00	1.00	0.10
EDD006	DC	ED02219	39.00	40.00	1.00	0.08
EDD006	DC	ED02220	40.00	41.00	1.00	0.33
EDD006	DC	ED02221	41.00	42.00	1.00	0.83
EDD006	DC	ED02222	42.00	43.00	1.00	0.02
EDD006	DC	ED02224	43.00	44.00	1.00	0.43
EDD006	DC	ED02225	44.00	45.00	1.00	0.23
EDD006	DC	ED02226	45.00	46.00	1.00	0.17
EDD006	DC	ED02228	46.00	47.00	1.00	0.12
EDD006	DC	ED02229	47.00	48.00	1.00	0.05
EDD006	DC	ED02230	48.00	49.00	1.00	0.39
EDD006	DC	ED02232	49.00	50.00	1.00	0.11
EDD006	DC	ED02233	50.00	51.00	1.00	1.19
EDD006	DC	ED02234	51.00	52.00	1.00	0.33
EDD006	DC	ED02235	52.00	53.00	1.00	4.88
EDD006	DC	ED02236	53.00	54.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02237	54.00	55.00	1.00	0.21
EDD006	DC	ED02239	55.00	56.00	1.00	0.11
EDD006	DC	ED02240	56.00	57.00	1.00	0.06
EDD006	DC	ED02241	57.00	58.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02245	60.00	61.00	1.00	0.03
EDD006	DC	ED02247	61.00	62.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02248	62.00	63.00	1.00	0.08
EDD006	DC	ED02249	63.00	64.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02251	64.00	65.00	1.00	0.47
EDD006	DC	ED02252	65.00	66.00	1.00	0.05
EDD006	DC	ED02253	66.00	67.00	1.00	0.03
EDD006	DC	ED02254	67.00	68.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02255	68.00	69.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02256	69.00	70.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02257	70.00	71.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02258	71.00	72.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02260	72.00	73.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02261	73.00	74.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02262	74.00	75.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02264	75.00	76.00	1.00	0.02
EDD006	DC	ED02265	76.00	77.00	1.00	0.02
EDD006	DC	ED02266	77.00	78.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02268	78.00	79.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02269	79.00	80.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02272	81.00	82.00	1.00	0.05
EDD006	DC	ED02273	82.00	83.00	1.00	0.02
EDD006	DC	ED02274	83.00	84.00	1.00	0.02
EDD006	DC	ED02275	84.00	85.00	1.00	0.02
EDD006	DC	ED02276	85.00	86.00	1.00	0.02
EDD006	DC	ED02277	86.00	87.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02279	87.00	88.00	1.00	0.78
EDD006	DC	ED02280	88.00	89.00	1.00	0.11
EDD006	DC	ED02281	89.00	90.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02282	90.00	91.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02284	91.00	92.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02285	92.00	93.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02286	93.00	94.00	1.00	0.01

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EDD006	DC	ED02288	94.00	95.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02289	95.00	96.00	1.00	0.08
EDD006	DC	ED02290	96.00	97.00	1.00	0.02
EDD006	DC	ED02292	97.00	98.00	1.00	0.18
EDD006	DC	ED02293	98.00	99.00	1.00	0.04
EDD006	DC	ED02294	99.00	100.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02295	100.00	101.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02296	101.00	102.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02297	102.00	103.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02298	103.00	104.00	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02300	104.00	105.00	1.00	0.06
EDD006	DC	ED02301	105.00	106.00	1.00	0.12
EDD006	DC	ED02302	106.00	107.00	1.00	0.04
EDD006	DC	ED02304	107.00	108.00	1.00	2.19
EDD006	DC	ED02305	108.00	109.00	1.00	0.03
EDD006	DC	ED02309	111.40	112.40	1.00	0.05
EDD006	DC	ED02310	112.40	112.90	0.50	0.40
EDD006	DC	ED02312	112.90	113.40	0.50	0.32
EDD006	DC	ED02313	113.40	113.90	0.50	0.27
EDD006	DC	ED02314	113.90	114.40	0.50	0.31
EDD006	DC	ED02315	114.40	114.90	0.50	0.39
EDD006	DC	ED02316	114.90	115.40	0.50	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02317	115.40	115.90	0.50	0.53
EDD006	DC	ED02319	115.90	116.40	0.50	0.44
EDD006	DC	ED02320	116.40	116.90	0.50	0.08
EDD006	DC	ED02321	116.90	117.40	0.50	0.10
EDD006	DC	ED02323	117.40	117.90	0.50	0.09
EDD006	DC	ED02324	117.90	118.40	0.50	0.10
EDD006	DC	ED02325	118.40	118.90	0.50	0.05
EDD006	DC	ED02327	118.90	119.40	0.50	0.04
EDD006	DC	ED02328	119.40	119.90	0.50	0.19
EDD006	DC	ED02329	119.90	120.40	0.50	0.09
EDD006	DC	ED02331	120.40	120.90	0.50	0.11
EDD006	DC	ED02332	120.90	121.90	1.00	0.05
EDD006	DC	ED02334	122.90	123.40	0.50	0.03
EDD006	DC	ED02335	123.40	123.90	0.50	0.10
EDD006	DC	ED02336	123.90	124.40	0.50	0.03
EDD006	DC	ED02337	124.40	124.90	0.50	0.08
EDD006	DC	ED02338	124.90	125.40	0.50	1.00
EDD006	DC	ED02339	125.40	125.90	0.50	0.77
EDD006	DC	ED02341	125.90	126.40	0.50	2.54
EDD006	DC	ED02342	126.40	126.90	0.50	1.31
EDD006	DC	ED02343	126.90	127.40	0.50	0.56
EDD006	DC	ED02344	127.40	127.90	0.50	0.59
EDD006	DC	ED02345	127.90	128.40	0.50	0.80
EDD006	DC	ED02347	128.40	128.90	0.50	0.60
EDD006	DC	ED02348	128.90	129.40	0.50	0.51
EDD006	DC	ED02349	129.40	129.90	0.50	0.42
EDD006	DC	ED02350	129.90	130.40	0.50	0.42
EDD006	DC	ED02352	130.40	130.90	0.50	0.50
EDD006	DC	ED02353	130.90	131.40	0.50	1.05
EDD006	DC	ED02354	131.40	131.90	0.50	0.56
EDD006	DC	ED02355	131.90	132.40	0.50	0.14
EDD006	DC	ED02356	132.40	132.90	0.50	0.10
EDD006	DC	ED02358	132.90	133.40	0.50	0.02
EDD006	DC	ED02359	133.40	134.40	1.00	0.01
EDD006	DC	ED02360	134.40	136.00	1.60	0.01

HoleID	Drill Type	SampleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
EDD006	DC	ED02361	136.00	137.00	1.00	0.01

Appendix 03 - Assay results of EAL Verification Sampling

SampleID	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	As	Sb	Al	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Fe	K
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
ER01380	28.00	214.0	1713	>10000	4302	41	25	2.5	1.66	67	2.5	0.01	24.0	10	5	2.5	3.91	0.76
ER01381	21.08	170.2	1725	8153	6306	45	17	2.5	1.70	43	2.5	0.01	29.8	10	5	2.5	3.67	0.78
ER01382	2.30	23.0	69	9635	5397	39	5	2.5	1.43	37	2.5	0.01	26.8	10	6	2.5	3.86	0.64
ER01383	2.39	14.2	68	4036	1464	17	5	2.5	1.64	29	2.5	0.01	8.6	10	4	9	3.43	0.79
ER01384	5.80	50.3	5164	735	1729	35	16	2.5	2.39	28	2.5	0.01	10.6	10	6	8	4.93	1.15
ER01385	2.15	20.3	525	696	101	33	5	2.5	0.95	7	2.5	0.02	1.6	10	3	25	2.47	0.40
ER01386	1.67	16.3	716	4027	2529	6	5	2.5	2.38	28	2.5	0.02	17.9	10	8	2.5	7.66	1.12
ER01387	0.41	7.0	140	68	146	104	5	2.5	2.77	21	2.5	0.06	2.7	10	6	11	5.54	1.37
ER01388	7.53	64.8	7064	711	633	2.5	5	2.5	1.21	84	2.5	0.01	5.5	10	3	11	5.43	0.57
ER01389	7.77	39.2	4538	3354	4302	20	22	2.5	2.52	26	2.5	0.02	24.8	10	11	2.5	5.63	1.20
ER01390	4.02	40.5	7096	367	678	2.5	5	2.5	1.12	166	2.5	0.01	6.4	10	6	9	5.86	0.51
ER01391	9.88	42.3	3553	7423	6539	20	20	2.5	2.73	49	5	0.03	34.8	10	13	2.5	5.53	1.37
ER01392	4.59	48.4	907	1356	158	52	18	2.5	2.13	218	2.5	0.01	3.0	10	2	12	6.28	1.06
ER01393	8.05	81.0	2222	530	886	62	5	2.5	1.99	156	2.5	0.02	6.6	10	6	14	4.56	0.97
ER01394	8.81	59.3	2203	215	119	5	17	2.5	0.87	61	2.5	0.01	2.7	10	3	13	4.99	0.35
ER01395	2.50	18.7	3276	925	212	34	5	2.5	2.32	34	2.5	0.01	3.8	10	12	16	6.98	1.08
ER01396	0.99	9.1	499	4870	150	6	5	2.5	6.55	241	2.5	0.03	2.8	10	13	30	6.1	4.28
ER01397	6.24	58.4	109	5081	1902	86	14	2.5	1.13	11	2.5	0.01	11.4	10	4	16	2.81	0.50
ER01398	36.19	32.3	4358	>10000	18970	51	5	2.5	1.32	30	2.5	0.01	105.8	10	5	2.5	4.18	0.59
ER01399	1.83	15.3	174	1164	129	31	5	2.5	3.07	126	2.5	0.02	1.8	10	6	13	2.94	1.75
ER01400	8.04	54.6	219	1835	96	76	5	2.5	2.96	69	2.5	0.02	2.6	10	6	10	5.64	1.51
ER01401	4.73	76.4	378	2838	134	11	5	2.5	2.47	17	2.5	0.02	2.9	10	5	14	5.94	1.09
ER01402	2.91	26.4	78	594	29	58	12	2.5	1.23	12	2.5	0.01	0.9	10	1	16	2.36	0.52
ER01403	0.96	6.5	188	1190	50	2.5	5	2.5	3.73	70	2.5	0.02	2.3	10	6	15	4.64	2.06
ER01404	1.60	19.0	577	861	253	64	5	2.5	1.65	23	2.5	0.02	3.0	10	7	14	3.37	0.86
ER01405	6.64	63.1	311	1058	142	57	5	2.5	2.16	64	2.5	0.01	1.9	10	6	14	2.76	1.14
ER01406	1.13	8.1	71	681	43	21	5	2.5	2.79	20	6	0.01	1.5	10	3	8	3.3	1.36
ER01407	0.40	6.4	171	346	39	10	5	2.5	4.86	140	2.5	0.03	2.6	10	8	17	5.86	2.49
ER01408	2.84	27.5	365	2978	186	44	5	2.5	2.45	108	2.5	0.02	2.7	10	4	12	4.92	1.27
ER01409	8.92	44.6	8759	469	1141	64	36	2.5	1.38	5	2.5	0.01	8.9	10	6	15	5.59	0.63
ER01411	5.06	26.1	2234	299	5694	10	61	41	3.17	87	2.5	0.03	31.0	10	10	2.5	3.97	2.26
ER01415	0.85	4.7	106	132	116	135	5	2.5	3.29	338	5	0.02	1.9	10	4	10	4.48	1.70
ER01416	2.25	27.8	292	454	193	19	5	2.5	1.02	44	5	0.01	1.8	10	1	12	3.1	0.44
ER01419	27.67	27.6	67	863	67	9	5	2.5	2.55	981	2.5	0.01	1.2	10	1	9	2.92	1.28
ER01420	1.75	14.2	83	1214	86	18	5	2.5	2.41	92	2.5	0.02	1.7	10	6	12	3.84	1.45
ER01421	1.09	11.9	465	3063	390	2.5	5	2.5	5.60	265	10	0.02	3.1	10	9	13	6.01	3.90
ER01422	0.57	3.6	105	361	30	2.5	5	2.5	4.25	65	2.5	0.01	1.8	10	6	13	4.19	2.16

SampleID	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	As	Sb	Al	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Fe	K
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
ER01423	30.10	25.4	283	3303	82	32	5	2.5	4.86	63	6	0.02	3.1	10	9	8	7.21	2.31
ER01424	3.28	36.2	152	1450	64	21	5	2.5	2.87	18	2.5	0.01	2.3	10	3	9	5.09	1.41
ER01425	0.72	10.4	39	508	25	10	5	2.5	2.19	47	7	0.02	1.2	10	3	25	3.33	1.08
ER01426	1.18	12.2	34	958	23	193	5	2.5	2.33	40	2.5	0.02	0.8	10	3	8	2.1	1.14
ER01427	7.28	10.8	79	457	80	52	12	2.5	1.99	13	2.5	0.01	1.1	10	2	11	2.81	0.89
ER01428	0.24	2.9	153	38	309	2.5	5	2.5	3.24	168	2.5	0.02	2.5	10	5	2.5	2.85	2.70
ER01429	1.91	10.8	1626	200	9373	10	5	2.5	3.26	98	9	0.04	50.2	10	14	2.5	3.37	2.65
ER01431	2.13	9.7	1032	951	8133	10	5	2.5	0.60	9	2.5	0.01	46.4	10	3	2.5	3.12	0.27
ER01432	7.65	70.8	1759	2937	799	10	89	2.5	2.82	97	2.5	0.02	6.2	10	7	11	6.44	1.99
ER01433	2.12	17.4	463	8302	6440	32	5	2.5	2.03	92	2.5	0.01	34.3	10	11	2.5	6.33	0.99
ER01434	0.45	5.6	398	765	407	21	5	2.5	1.80	35	2.5	0.01	3.0	10	6	32	2.69	0.98
ER01435	1.81	23.5	367	1059	1434	13	11	2.5	1.86	23	2.5	0.01	9.5	10	3	11	6.62	0.98
ER01436	12.34	153.4	357	7223	15599	56	5	2.5	0.85	5	5	0.01	81.4	10	2	2.5	4.75	0.35
ER01437	142.32	>500.0	3129	>10000	>20000	53	129	5	1.44	16	6	0.01	137.6	10	7	2.5	10.96	0.67
ER01438	0.53	3.9	74	92	988	5	5	2.5	6.67	102	2.5	0.18	5.2	10	31	24	7.24	2.64
ER01439	1.37	9.3	141	1128	51	2.5	5	2.5	4.81	104	2.5	0.02	2.2	10	8	18	5.47	2.44
ER01440	1.50	17.6	1313	4533	6272	2.5	5	2.5	4.38	114	6	0.02	35.7	10	16	2.5	5.21	2.98
ER01442	0.70	9.6	359	2314	1506	29	5	2.5	1.91	47	2.5	0.01	9.2	10	7	25	2.16	1.10
ER01443	6.83	63.2	1037	>10000	19795	11	5	2.5	2.94	100	2.5	0.03	111.5	10	11	2.5	4.14	2.06
ER01444	8.96	57.2	2672	1690	338	22	179	2.5	2.26	20	2.5	0.01	4.6	10	5	16	6.72	1.14
ER01445	2.41	26.6	164	725	124	23	5	2.5	3.06	25	2.5	0.02	3.4	10	6	18	7.02	1.50
ER01446	4.15	34.3	759	2015	295	70	5	2.5	1.12	10	5	0.01	2.6	10	4	16	3.43	0.49
ER01447	0.91	12.1	314	2850	5592	154	5	2.5	2.37	15	2.5	0.02	32.5	10	15	2.5	6.82	1.14
ER01448	16.42	155.0	2034	8694	5244	260	46	2.5	0.49	2	5	0.03	28.4	10	5	6	4.69	0.16
ER01449	4.39	39.5	634	9531	10857	19	5	2.5	1.11	17	2.5	0.02	60.9	10	3	2.5	4	0.47
ER01450	1.11	3.9	89	662	208	16	18	2.5	2.21	36	2.5	0.01	2.3	10	6	23	3.69	1.15
ER01451	14.09	17.3	788	2020	3151	18	16	2.5	1.60	13	2.5	0.01	20.2	10	5	15	3.29	0.75
ER01452	34.68	329.9	521	2222	205	55	184	7	2.43	471	2.5	0.01	2.9	10	5	17	4.51	1.18
ER01453	3.40	35.8	1219	1202	337	30	5	2.5	3.23	118	2.5	0.01	3.4	10	5	13	5.14	1.55
ER01481	16.01	88.2	19979	6684	17868	170	20	2.5	1.02	7	2.5	9.14	97.7	42	5	2.5	4.52	0.38
ER01482	13.72	57.2	>20000	8304	>20000	109	13	2.5	0.77	7	2.5	14.41	160.0	38	3	2.5	4.47	0.29
ER01513	5.24	35.2	3660	9432	11876	19	18	2.5	2.22	69	2.5	0.01	63.7	10	10	2.5	3.62	1.01
ER01514	16.69	379.5	1196	4253	6198	51	13	2.5	2.36	40	2.5	0.01	32.3	10	6	2.5	4.4	1.16
ER01515	99.20	>500.0	2196	1666	5458	74	177	15	1.62	34	2.5	0.01	26.8	10	7	2.5	6.1	0.75
ER01516	1.00	12.1	299	7517	6052	9	5	2.5	2.95	96	2.5	0.02	33.7	10	13	7	4.3	2.29
ER01517	132.00	>500.0	6041	>10000	9215	64	274	14	0.59	25	2.5	0.01	49.3	10	2	2.5	5.78	0.21
ER01518	1.40	17.7	213	951	135	20	24	2.5	3.32	22	2.5	0.01	1.7	10	10	14	4.41	1.76

SampleID	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	As	Sb	Al	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Fe	K
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
ER01519	1.00	11.5	902	3662	2833	7	5	2.5	4.74	150	2.5	0.02	15.3	10	14	5	5.13	3.27
ER01520	28.44	213.7	1548	9341	11324	61	32	5	1.02	17	2.5	0.01	62.4	10	5	2.5	5.19	0.41
ER01521	10.77	83.0	123	3433	11656	53	79	2.5	0.85	6	2.5	0.00	59.7	10	4	2.5	6.14	0.32
ER01522	2.37	9.2	507	1259	2779	15	5	6	2.01	9	2.5	0.01	15.9	10	10	12	3.4	0.97
ER01523	39.28	>500.0	2016	4020	5966	53	25	2.5	2.22	37	2.5	0.02	31.4	10	6	2.5	5.37	1.13
ER01524	4.50	19.6	399	1346	1428	6	43	2.5	3.66	162	6	0.01	8.0	10	14	6	7.97	1.82
ER01525	8.11	76.6	536	5713	4653	18	32	2.5	1.13	37	2.5	0.02	21.9	10	5	8	3.41	0.44
ER01526	2.44	22.9	531	2630	1115	45	5	2.5	4.26	46	6	0.03	8.0	10	8	8	5.54	2.16
ER01527	11.46	62.1	213	>10000	11901	69	10	2.5	2.84	55	2.5	0.02	64.4	10	14	2.5	5.95	1.49
ER01528	5.89	37.7	576	2399	1370	49	52	2.5	2.09	40	2.5	0.01	8.6	10	6	8	5.2	1.23
ER01529	8.05	70.3	792	3811	1204	34	5	2.5	5.36	187	10	0.03	8.5	10	18	18	7.5	3.35
ER01530	10.72	103.0	1083	4418	1948	159	5	2.5	3.75	76	19	0.03	12.1	10	18	2.5	7.57	1.90
ER01531	1.13	9.7	326	3223	3929	67	14	2.5	1.71	27	2.5	0.01	19.9	10	7	2.5	6.1	0.77
ER01532	1.45	19.9	578	4054	256	50	5	2.5	4.36	97	6	0.02	2.9	10	8	10	5.35	2.25
ER01533	19.37	160.1	90	>10000	15223	17	5	6	3.01	33	28	0.03	102.7	10	14	2.5	4.41	1.48

SampleID	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Na	Nb	Ni	P	S	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Te	Tl	Ti	V	W	Zr
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
ER01380	2.50	38	0.10	190	0.03	10	18	0.02	1.66	7	10	10	4	121	5	0.12	79	10	5
ER01381	2.50	38	0.10	207	0.02	10	14	0.03	1.92	8	10	10	3	96	5	0.12	85	10	6
ER01382	2.50	26	0.08	143	0.02	10	16	0.01	2.82	5	10	10	2	10	5	0.08	54	10	5
ER01383	2.50	31	0.10	149	0.01	10	13	0.02	1.19	6	10	10	3	10	5	0.12	71	10	6
ER01384	2.50	25	0.17	155	0.02	10	13	0.01	2.76	9	10	10	2	10	5	0.11	137	10	7
ER01385	2.50	37	0.06	152	0.01	10	12	0.01	1.36	3	10	10	2	10	5	0.04	53	10	3
ER01386	2.50	18	0.16	154	0.01	10	7	0.01	3.99	11	10	10	2	10	5	0.17	189	10	9
ER01387	2.50	14	0.21	446	0.01	10	2	0.01	0.25	11	10	10	3	10	5	0.20	239	10	8
ER01388	2.50	36	0.07	100	0.03	10	13	0.01	2.38	4	10	10	2	10	5	0.06	61	10	5
ER01389	2.50	28	0.17	191	0.01	10	10	0.02	4.74	9	10	10	3	10	5	0.12	130	10	7
ER01390	2.50	31	0.07	101	0.05	10	16	0.00	4.38	4	10	10	2	10	5	0.07	63	10	5
ER01391	2.50	21	0.19	226	0.02	10	11	0.03	5.46	12	10	10	5	10	5	0.20	164	10	7
ER01392	2.50	25	0.14	139	0.07	10	12	0.02	0.42	6	10	10	3	10	5	0.07	196	10	6
ER01393	2.50	25	0.14	354	0.05	10	9	0.01	1.87	10	10	10	3	24	5	0.10	158	10	6
ER01394	2.50	36	0.05	1258	0.02	10	17	0.01	0.86	3	10	10	5	10	5	0.04	44	10	4
ER01395	2.50	27	0.15	298	0.02	10	0.5	0.05	3.38	10	10	10	2	10	5	0.19	123	10	7
ER01396	10.00	10	0.31	219	0.11	10	8	0.12	0.36	34	10	10	54	10	5	0.54	262	32	14
ER01397	2.50	34	0.07	205	0.01	10	15	0.01	1.83	4	10	10	5	34	5	0.05	64	10	4
ER01398	2.50	33	0.08	132	0.01	10	9	0.00	4.90	4	10	10	3	10	5	0.05	70	10	4
ER01399	2.50	20	0.19	145	0.05	10	6	0.00	0.52	11	10	10	8	10	5	0.24	137	10	7
ER01400	7.00	15	0.17	147	0.03	10	11	0.06	0.05	12	10	10	9	10	5	0.26	155	10	10
ER01401	7.00	21	0.14	274	0.01	10	14	0.09	0.05	11	10	10	4	10	5	0.23	108	10	10
ER01402	5.00	32	0.07	160	0.01	10	3	0.01	0.02	4	10	10	2	10	5	0.06	70	10	3
ER01403	2.50	13	0.21	426	0.03	10	15	0.03	0.02	18	10	10	14	10	5	0.27	135	10	12
ER01404	2.50	24	0.11	215	0.02	10	7	0.00	1.91	5	10	10	8	10	5	0.11	85	10	6
ER01405	2.50	22	0.14	159	0.03	10	4	0.00	1.26	8	10	10	5	10	5	0.15	119	10	6
ER01406	2.50	18	0.19	148	0.01	10	14	0.02	0.02	9	10	10	2	10	5	0.15	145	10	6
ER01407	6.00	10	0.27	451	0.06	10	15	0.01	0.02	17	10	10	14	10	5	0.37	195	10	11
ER01408	2.50	20	0.15	133	0.04	10	8	0.03	0.31	9	10	10	7	10	5	0.21	119	10	8
ER01409	2.50	29	0.09	128	0.01	10	0.5	0.00	4.78	5	10	10	2	10	5	0.06	78	10	6
ER01411	2.50	23	0.19	366	0.04	10	16	0.00	2.76	16	10	10	20	10	5	0.19	107	10	14
ER01415	2.50	14	0.22	245	0.11	10	3	0.03	0.12	10	10	10	3	10	5	0.16	141	10	11
ER01416	2.50	26	0.06	119	0.02	10	6	0.01	0.02	4	10	10	2	10	5	0.05	40	10	3
ER01419	2.50	15	0.15	133	0.29	10	12	0.00	0.30	6	10	10	4	10	5	0.08	96	10	5
ER01420	6.00	20	0.14	160	0.04	10	7	0.04	0.47	10	10	10	11	10	5	0.27	109	10	8
ER01421	5.00	9	0.24	339	0.11	10	15	0.05	0.14	22	10	10	49	10	5	0.36	213	10	15
ER01422	2.50	15	0.25	252	0.03	10	5	0.02	0.01	16	10	10	10	10	5	0.28	146	10	11

SampleID	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Na	Nb	Ni	P	S	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Te	Tl	Ti	V	W	Zr
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
ER01423	9.00	13	0.29	266	0.03	10	17	0.08	0.04	18	10	10	3	10	5	0.40	226	10	13
ER01424	2.50	20	0.20	162	0.02	10	13	0.04	0.04	11	10	10	2	10	5	0.17	135	10	8
ER01425	2.50	18	0.16	145	0.02	10	10	0.01	0.04	11	10	10	3	10	5	0.15	110	10	8
ER01426	6.00	25	0.15	148	0.02	10	13	0.03	0.04	7	10	10	4	10	5	0.14	135	10	4
ER01427	2.50	21	0.11	105	0.01	10	7	0.01	0.02	5	10	10	3	10	5	0.10	82	10	7
ER01428	8.00	6	0.14	2801	0.08	10	12	0.03	0.01	4	10	10	23	10	5	0.10	33	10	6
ER01429	2.50	18	0.19	369	0.05	10	13	0.00	3.11	17	10	10	25	10	5	0.23	115	10	8
ER01431	2.50	38	0.03	255	0.01	10	7	0.01	2.25	2	10	10	3	10	5	0.03	17	10	2
ER01432	2.50	30	0.13	402	0.05	10	12	0.04	2.51	11	10	10	22	44	5	0.16	126	10	11
ER01433	2.50	22	0.15	218	0.03	10	10	0.02	3.71	9	10	10	3	10	5	0.10	110	10	8
ER01434	2.50	34	0.11	182	0.02	10	11	0.01	1.65	9	10	10	6	10	5	0.08	74	10	5
ER01435	2.50	29	0.10	193	0.01	10	14	0.01	2.03	8	10	10	6	10	5	0.12	78	10	9
ER01436	2.50	32	0.05	203	0.01	10	6	0.02	3.63	3	10	10	1	73	5	0.03	43	10	4
ER01437	2.50	24	0.09	355	0.01	10	28	0.01	>10.00	6	10	10	2	576	5	0.07	76	10	10
ER01438	5.00	14	2.34	7720	0.05	10	29	0.08	1.34	29	10	10	16	21	21	0.34	294	10	15
ER01439	5.00	27	0.30	308	0.04	10	14	0.03	0.06	21	10	10	7	10	5	0.35	192	10	13
ER01440	2.50	14	0.25	397	0.05	10	24	0.06	4.10	15	10	10	22	10	5	0.26	186	10	8
ER01442	2.50	32	0.12	160	0.02	10	12	0.01	1.55	10	10	10	8	10	5	0.09	73	10	5
ER01443	2.50	28	0.15	339	0.05	10	13	0.01	4.94	9	10	10	18	37	5	0.17	119	10	5
ER01444	2.50	39	0.14	221	0.01	10	19	0.03	3.49	8	10	10	4	10	5	0.14	116	10	8
ER01445	2.50	18	0.21	211	0.02	10	15	0.03	0.05	17	10	10	4	10	5	0.29	175	10	13
ER01446	2.50	35	0.07	125	0.01	10	16	0.01	2.52	4	10	10	2	10	5	0.06	67	10	4
ER01447	2.50	26	0.16	181	0.01	10	7	0.02	5.04	8	10	10	4	10	5	0.13	121	10	9
ER01448	2.50	45	0.03	375	0.00	10	18	0.00	4.42	1	10	10	2	105	5	0.02	22	10	4
ER01449	2.50	42	0.06	274	0.01	10	8	0.01	2.58	4	10	10	3	35	5	0.05	49	10	4
ER01450	2.50	35	0.14	221	0.02	10	12	0.02	1.57	8	10	10	6	10	5	0.12	102	10	7
ER01451	2.50	40	0.09	256	0.01	10	8	0.01	1.86	5	10	10	4	10	5	0.06	71	10	4
ER01452	2.50	33	0.16	400	0.14	10	10	0.03	1.75	9	10	10	8	176	5	0.13	124	10	6
ER01453	2.50	26	0.21	293	0.04	10	11	0.03	0.76	13	10	10	3	10	5	0.16	148	10	9
ER01481	2.50	13	0.25	9881	0.01	10	14	0.01	4.82	4	10	10	52	10	25	0.08	66	10	4
ER01482	2.50	9	0.22	16208	0.01	10	18	0.00	5.45	3	10	10	91	10	38	0.04	48	10	4
ER01513	2.50	34	0.14	159	0.03	10	0.5	0.00	3.66	9	10	10	4	10	5	0.14	117	10	6
ER01514	2.50	29	0.14	166	0.02	10	0.5	0.03	2.14	8	10	10	4	139	5	0.15	118	10	5
ER01515	2.50	47	0.10	1985	0.02	10	4	0.01	4.04	6	10	10	10	320	10	0.06	64	10	6
ER01516	2.50	19	0.17	250	0.05	10	0.5	0.02	3.52	12	10	10	21	10	5	0.13	107	10	6
ER01517	2.50	41	0.03	195	0.01	10	4	0.00	4.80	2	10	10	4	621	5	0.03	29	10	4
ER01518	2.50	19	0.24	165	0.02	10	0.5	0.02	2.39	11	10	10	2	10	5	0.20	196	10	8

SampleID	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Na	Nb	Ni	P	S	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Te	Tl	Ti	V	W	Zr
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
ER01519	2.50	15	0.25	209	0.07	10	0.5	0.04	3.45	18	10	10	26	10	5	0.22	165	10	10
ER01520	2.50	36	0.06	187	0.01	10	0.5	0.01	4.11	4	10	10	2	119	5	0.07	52	10	5
ER01521	2.50	32	0.05	303	0.01	10	0.5	0.01	5.38	3	10	10	2	49	5	0.03	37	10	5
ER01522	2.50	31	0.13	157	0.01	10	0.5	0.00	2.69	9	10	10	2	10	5	0.11	70	10	4
ER01523	2.50	30	0.15	196	0.02	10	0.5	0.05	2.37	9	10	10	4	253	5	0.15	124	10	6
ER01524	2.50	27	0.25	306	0.05	10	0.5	0.03	2.01	27	10	10	4	10	5	0.45	228	41	9
ER01525	2.50	41	0.06	1437	0.02	10	0.5	0.00	1.89	5	10	10	7	45	5	0.04	37	10	3
ER01526	2.50	15	0.30	194	0.02	10	0.5	0.07	2.22	16	10	10	11	10	5	0.19	199	10	7
ER01527	2.50	20	0.20	195	0.03	10	2	0.05	5.32	11	10	10	8	10	5	0.18	169	10	6
ER01528	2.50	29	0.12	150	0.02	10	0.5	0.05	1.36	10	10	10	11	10	5	0.18	99	10	6
ER01529	5.00	11	0.26	204	0.08	10	4	0.07	2.34	26	10	10	41	10	5	0.43	217	31	9
ER01530	2.50	13	0.25	194	0.03	10	0.5	0.06	3.37	16	10	10	9	32	5	0.24	202	21	7
ER01531	2.50	31	0.10	210	0.01	10	0.5	0.05	2.72	7	10	10	3	10	5	0.12	79	10	5
ER01532	5.00	15	0.31	179	0.04	10	0.5	0.11	2.32	17	10	10	10	10	5	0.20	187	10	6
ER01533	2.50	16	0.25	203	0.02	10	0.5	0.02	5.08	10	10	10	4	90	5	0.16	171	10	5