Assessment Report on the
2016 Deep Till and Biogeochemical Sampling Program
on the
Clear Lake Property

YC66660-YC66665, DAYLIGHT 1-6; YC66666, DAYLIGHT 8; YC66764-YC66811, CL7-54; YC66876-YC66909, CL55-88; YC83502-YC83511, CL89-120

62° 47' 03" N Lat, 135° 09' 46" W Long

Whitehorse Mining District

NTS Sheet 105L14

Work performed on August 24, 2016

September 26, 2016

For: Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.
365 Bay Street, Suite 400
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2V1
416-862-7885
jlevy@darnleybay.com

By: Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo
35 Dawson Rd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
867-633-4807
allterrane@northwestel.net

All-Terrane
Mineral Exploration Services

1.0 Summary

In August, 2016, a short exploration program consisting of systematic “deep till” sampling combined with biogeochemical sampling of immature white spruce, was conducted across the known Clear Lake Sedex-style massive sulphide deposit within the Clear Lake property. The property consists of 121 contiguous Yukon quartz mining claims covering 2,479 Ha centered about 65 km east of Pelly Crossing, Yukon, 90 km northeast of Carmacks and 225 km north-northeast of the City of Whitehorse. In May, 2016, Darnley Bay Resources Ltd (Darnley Bay) entered into an option agreement to earn a 100% interest in the property from Mr. Bernard Kreft, a Whitehorse -based prospector.

The present Clear Lake property area has undergone numerous exploration programs comprised of geological mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveying and geochemical surveying from 1965 through 2008. Exploration revealed the presence of an overburden-covered steeply northeast-dipping sigmoidal Sedex-style lead-zinc-silver deposit with minor copper within Earn Group fine clastic sediments and tuffaceous rocks along the Tintina Fault Zone. In 2008, a combined airborne VTEM and magnetometer survey identified three target areas south of the main deposit.

In 1984 a resource estimate of 10,562,224 tonnes grading 7.91% zinc, 1.38% lead and 25.00 g/t silver at a 5% combined lead-zinc cut-off was provided. This is considered a “historic” resource, non-compliant with standards under National Instrument 43-101, and should not be relied upon.

The 2016 program consisted of two east-west lines spaced 200 metres apart. The program results indicate biogeochemical sampling is a more conclusive method than till sampling for determining the presence of anomalous zinc, lead, barium and cadmium values, and roughly equally conclusive in determining anomalous copper and lead values. Results also indicate that deep till sampling is feasible in areas of moderate to thin overburden, provided that the sample is obtained below the layer of White River Ash pervasive in the Clear Lake area. Results also suggest no significant glacial transport of metals within till, although this may be particular to the deposit area. However, slightly elevated values were returned from biogeochemical sampling down-ice of the deposit, suggesting more subdued anomalies are detectable by biogeochemical sampling.

Deep till sampling also returned a strongly anomalous result from the extreme west end of the surveyed area, supported by anomalous values from biogeochemical sampling 50 metres to the east. This suggests potential for a separate geochemical anomaly also representing Sedex-style mineralization.

Further work should commence with a detailed study of data and reports by previous workers, particularly in the deposit areas, to determine whether earlier geophysical and geochemical surveys covered the area of the anomalous western till sample. Extension of the lines to the west is also warranted, to determine extent of anomalous values, if any. Also, several lines of biogeochemical sampling, combined with till sampling where warranted, are also recommended across each of the three target areas identified from the 2008 airborne geophysical surveys.

Table of Contents

Tables

List of Figures

Appendices

2. Introduction

2.1 Introduction

On August 24, 2016, a two-person crew conducted a brief program of deep till and biogeochemical sampling across the surface expression of the Clear Lake massive sulphide deposit in central Yukon, Canada. The project was designed to determine the efficacy of deep till and biogeochemical sampling across the deposit, as well as to satisfy requirements for assessment work filed with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

The project was completed and the report prepared upon the request of Mr. Jamie Levy, President and CEO of Darnley Bay Resources Ltd. (Darnley Bay, symbol DBL.V), a junior mining company based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. In May, 2016, Darnley Bay entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Clear Lake property from Mr. Bernard Kreft, a Whitehorse, Yukon-based prospector.

UTM co-ordinates are stated in NAD 27 Canada, Zone 8. All units of measurement are expressed in the metric system, all monetary figures in Canadian dollars. Element abbreviations are listed in the report in order of appearance.

Mr. Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo, and Qualified Person for the project, was present during the entire program duration.

2.2 Terms of Option Agreement

To satisfy the agreement, cash payments totalling $100,000 will be made over five years. Also, a further payment of $25,000 will be made upon completion of 1,500 metres of diamond drilling, and an additional $25,000 upon completion of 3,000 metres. Darnley Bay will also pay Mr. Kreft $125,000 and issue 250,000 shares upon delineation of an inferred resource prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 equal to, or exceeding, any one of the following thresholds: 2.2 billion pounds (lbs.) zinc (Zn), 320 million lbs. lead (Pb) or 320 million grams silver (Ag).

Darnley Bay must also incur $25,000 in exploration expenditures by the end of August, 2016, and $500,000 in expenditures by the third anniversary of signing. Mr. Kreft, will retain a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty, 62.5% of which can be purchased from Darnley Bay for $1 million (website, Darnley Bay Resources Ltd, 2016).

3. Reliance on Other Experts

This author is relying on the Technical Report entitled “Clear Lake Zinc-Lead-Silver Deposit, Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.” by Gilles Arseneau, PhD, and Donald G. MacIntyre, PhD, in service to SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., for much of the information on property location, history, tenure and geological setting of the Clear Lake deposit. The official Darnley Bay website, http://www.darnleybay.com/, was utilized for terms of the option agreement. This author is also relying on the website of the Yukon Mining Recorder, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon, http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca/ for information on claim status.

4. Property Description and Location

The Clear Lake Property consists of 121 contiguous quartz claims covering approximately 2,479 Ha (6,123 acres) centered about 65 km east of Pelly Crossing, Yukon, 90 km northeast of Carmacks, Yukon and 225 km north-northeast of the City of Whitehorse, Yukon. The project is centered at 62° 47' 03" N Lat, 135° 09' 46" W Long (UTM, NAD 27C co-ordinates 491751, 6961304), on NTS sheet 105L14 in the Whitehorse Mining District (Figure 1). Elevations range from 690 to 715 metres above mean sea level in the deposit area, and from 535 to 730 metres within property boundaries.

Table 1 lists claim status as of September 13, 2016, Figure 1 shows the property location, and Figure 2 shows the claim block layout.

Table 1: Claim Status, Clear Lake Property (Sept 13, 2016)

Grant Numbers	Claim Names	Recording Date (d/m/yr)	Expiry Date (as of Sept 13/16)
YC66660-YC66665	DAYLIGHT 1-6	13/12/2007	13/12/2017
YC66666	DAYLIGHT 8	13/12/2007	13/12/2017
YC66764-YC66811	CL 7-54	11/01/2008	11/01/2018
YC66876-YC66909	CL 55-88	26/03/2008	26/03/2018
YC83502-YC83533	CL 89-120	26/09/2008	26/09/2016

The majority of the claim block, including the actual Clear Lake deposit, is located within a package of Category B Settlement Land held by the Selkirk First Nation (SFN), specifically the parcel entitled SFN R-21B. According to the Government of Yukon website (2010): "Category B Settlement Land is settlement land where a Yukon First Nation has ownership of the surface. New and existing staking, exploration and mining activity are governed by the Yukon government." (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010, after Government of Yukon).

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

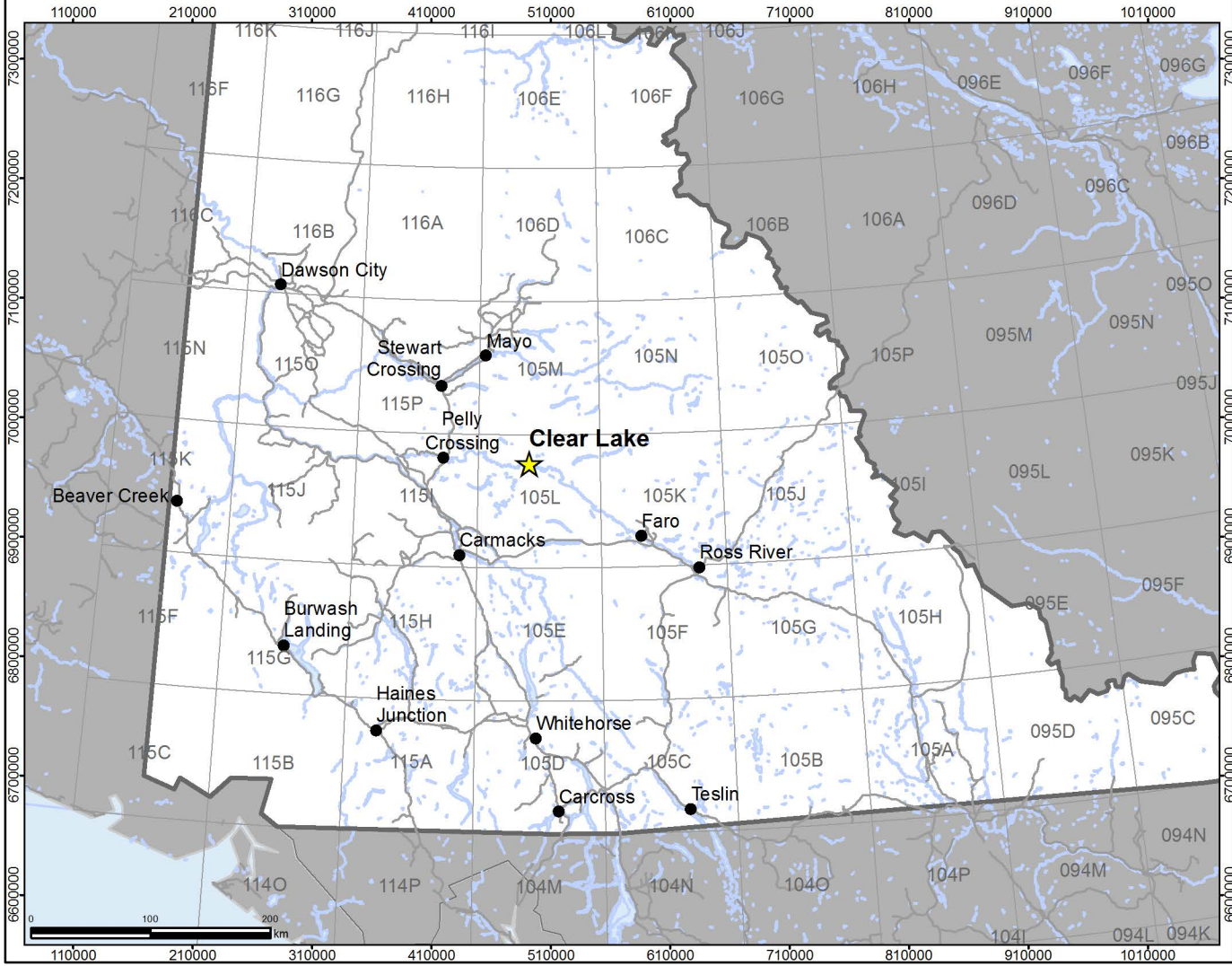
The Clear Lake property is accessible by helicopter from Carmacks, Yukon, roughly 90 km to the southwest, and from Whitehorse, Yukon, about 225 km to the south-southwest. A dirt airstrip was constructed to service earlier diamond drilling programs but is now overgrown. Arseneau and MacIntyre report the existence of a winter road connecting the property to the village of Pelly Crossing, about 65 km to the west, although this is likely also overgrown.

The climate is subarctic, with short, warm summers and long, cold winters. Daily high July temperatures at Carmacks average about 22°C; daily highs in January average about -24°C. Precipitation is light, averaging 277 mm (10.9 in) per year (Wikipedia, 2016, after Environment Canada), with light to moderate winter snowfall. The field season typically ranges from mid-May to late September. The area is within the boreal forest, with white spruce and lodgepole pine covering most areas, although thick secondary growth of alder and willow covers most of the area near the actual deposit.

The property is large enough and suitably of gentle terrain to contain all mining, milling, diesel-electric power generation, on-site accommodations and all other facilities related to mining and on-site milling, as well as tailings impoundments. Water for diamond drilling is available from a small lake north of the deposit, and from the Pelly River to the south.

The Village of Carmacks (2011 population of 503) has basic grocery and hardware services, accommodation and retail fuel, as well as an available work force for some field services. As of 2016, helicopter services are available in Carmacks by Trans North Helicopters. The City of Whitehorse (2013 population, 27,889) is a full-service centre with complete grocery, bulk fuel, hardware and other supply services, as well as accommodations, expediting services and an available skilled workforce. Whitehorse is also the capital city of the Yukon Territory, with full government services, including regulatory affairs and the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS).

Figure 1: Location Map



Legend

- 250 000 NTS Index
- Ocean and Lakes
- Yukon
- Other

2016-09-28

Coordinate System: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927

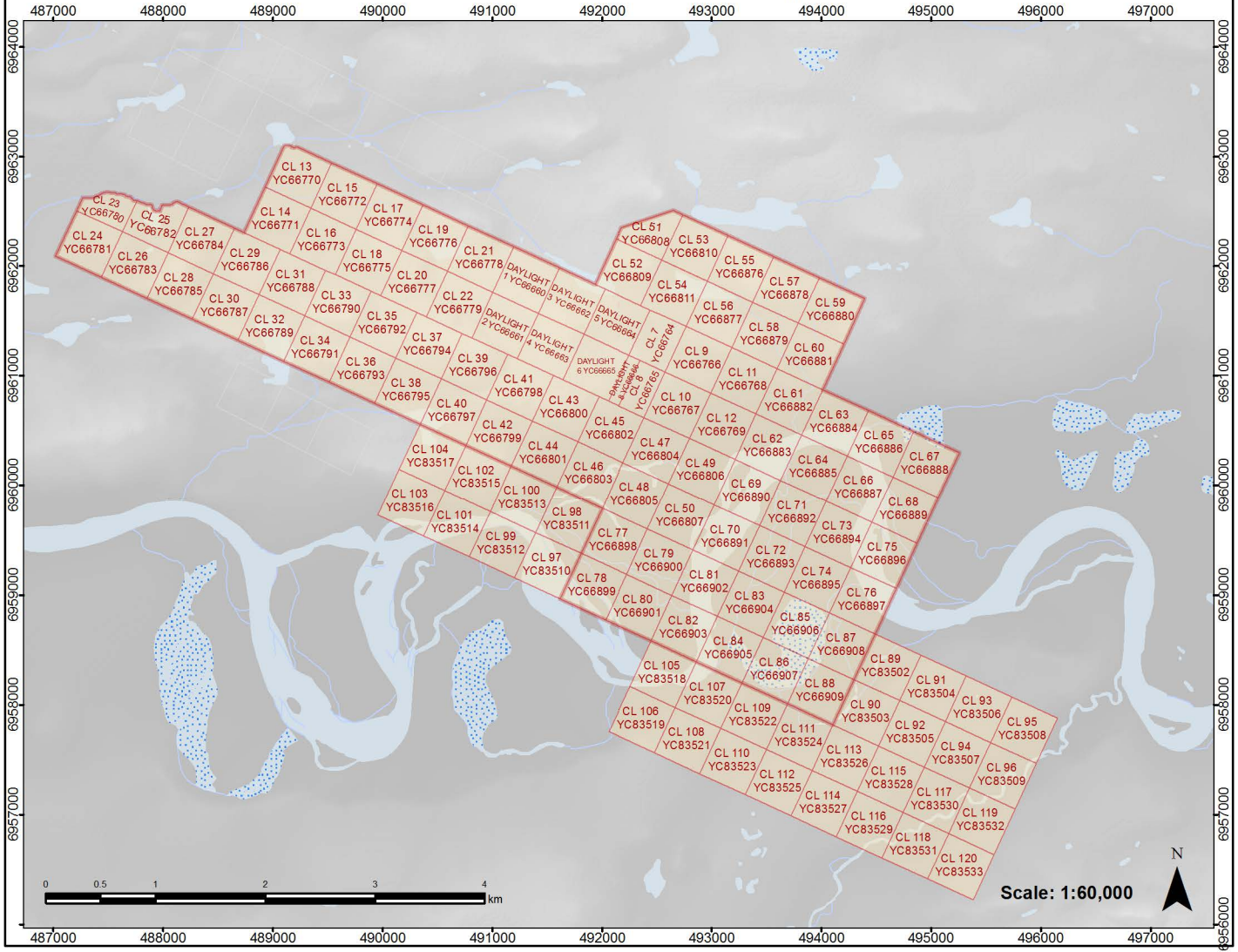
N

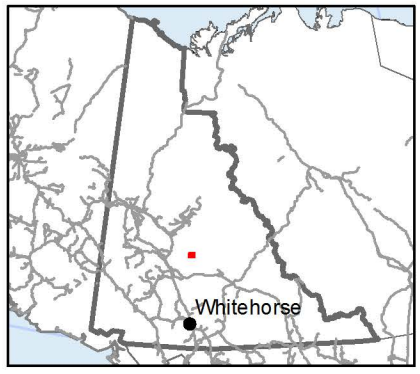
Scale: 1:5,000,000

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Figure 1

Figure 2: Claim Map





Legend

Quartz Mining Land Use Permit

Class 3

Quartz Claims (50K)

Active

Expired

2016-09-29

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Coordinate System: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927

Figure 2

6. History

The following section was taken from the 2010 report entitled: “Clear Lake Zinc-Lead-Silver Deposit, Yukon”, by SRK Consulting (SRK); itself based mainly on the Minfile database of the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS).

The area hosting the present Clear Lake property was first staked as a 734-unit block in 1965 by Conwest Exploration Company Ltd. following the discovery of the Faro Sedex-style lead-zinc deposit 80 km to the southeast. Conwest conducted limited geological mapping, prospecting, and surface and airborne electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic surveying. Six EM anomalies were drill-tested, of which one intersected 0.45 metres of massive pyrite; however, the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1974, a syndicate of Conwest companies (Chimo Gold Mines Ltd, Consolidated Canadian Faraday Ltd, and Mogul Mines Ltd.) together with Teck Corporation re-staked the area as the SUE claims. In 1975 U.S. Steel Western Hemisphere Inc. acquired Teck’s interest, and formed the MacMillan Joint Venture. Later that year this joint venture conducted extensive bulldozer trenching, EM, magnetic and gravity surveying and geological mapping, and further gravity surveying in 1976 and 1977. In 1978, the joint venture conducted a diamond drilling program of 2,531 metres in 17 holes, followed by a 1979 program of 2,481-metres in 10 holes, “MaxMin” EM surveying and construction of the airstrip. The 1978 drilling targeted a coincident residual gravity, magnetic and EM anomaly, leading to discovery of the main sulphide body.

In 1979 Welcome North Mines Ltd. tied on the RSVP, PVA and PELLY claims to the SUE property. Welcome North optioned the property to E and B Exploration Inc. which conducted airborne magnetic and EM surveying and geochemical sampling in 1980.

Also in 1980, Getty Canadian Metals Ltd. acquired the Conwest Syndicate’s interest in the property, staked the GET A, GET B, GET C, and GET D claims, and conducted geological mapping, soil sampling, MaxMin EM surveying and gravity surveying across these. In 1981, this program was followed by magnetometer and EM surveying, soil and lake-bottom geochemical surveying and diamond drilling of 709.3 metres in 3 holes. In 1982, geochemical sampling, EM and gravity surveying and diamond drilling of 943.7 metres in 3 holes was done. In 1983, Getty conducted an overburden drilling program of 69 holes totalling 531 metres and a diamond drilling program of 2.045.5 metres in 2 holes, followed by a single diamond drill hole of 457.2 metres in 1984.

In 1984 a resource estimate was completed by D.R. Hawke, and revised in 1985 (Hawke, 1985) for Getty Canadian Metals Ltd. and the MacMillan Joint Venture. The estimate was reviewed by D. MacIntyre of SRK in 2010, who determined that it was performed to the best practices available at the time and gives a “reasonable indication of the grade and tonnage of the Clear Lake deposit” (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010). However, the report stresses that this is a “historical report” only, and that certain parameters necessary to comply with modern standards of resource estimate disclosure were not incorporated into the estimate. SRK states that the estimate does not utilize modern resource categories as reported in Section 1.3 in National Instrument 43-101, is stated for historical completeness and should not be relied

upon (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010). The resource estimate was reported at cut-off levels of >5%, >6% and >7% combined Pb and Zn respectively. At a >5% cut-off, four distinct zones were delineated: the footwall, central, hanging wall and tuff zones, for a combined total of 10,562,224 tonnes grading 7.91% Zn, 1.38% Pb and 25.00 g/t Ag. At a >6% cutoff, the resource estimate stands at 8,187,381 tonnes grading 9.36% Zn, 1.58% Pb and 29.69 g/t Ag; at a 7% cut-off it stands at 5,549,978 tonnes grading 11.34% Zn, 1.99% Pb and 37.19 g/t Ag (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010).

Most of the SUE claims were allowed to lapse and were restaked as the CLEAR claims by the Total Energold Corporation. Total Energold staked additional CLEAR claims in 1990 and evaluated 18 targets by soil and rock geochemical sampling, including 35 till samples, as well as geological mapping. In 1991 the property was optioned to the Mitsui Kinzoku Resources of Canada Inc. That year, Total Energold also purchased U.S. Steel's interest.

The 1991 program consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, induced polarization (IP) and gravity geophysical surveying, trenching and a diamond drilling program of 4,588.2 metres in 19 holes. Surface exploration located stratiform galena and sphalerite at the contact between Mt. Mye and Vangorda Formation rocks, the same stratigraphic location as the Faro deposit. Assaying returned results to 2.68% Zinc (Zn), 0.78% lead (Pb) and 13.7 g/t silver (Ag).

In 1992, Total Erickson Resources Ltd., a fully-owned subsidiary of Total Energold, conducted geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching, IP and "Power Line Magnetotelluric" surveying, as well as a 10-hole, 3,101.1-metre diamond drilling program. Late that year the CLEAR and SUE claims were transferred to Energold Minerals Inc. In 1993 Energold and Mitsui Kinzoku conducted magnetometer and gravity surveying, soil and rock chip sampling, geological mapping and diamond drilling of 1,364 metres in 6 holes, as well as baseline environmental studies. Mitsui Kinzoku dropped its option following this program.

In December 2007 and January 2008 Mr. Bernard Kreft staked the present Clear Lake property and optioned it to Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. in January 2008. In July and August 2008 Copper Ridge contracted Geotech Ltd to conduct a helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) and magnetometer survey across the property and immediate surrounding area. Preliminary analysis revealed an EM cross-over coincident with the deposit as well as three main target areas: Targets 1 and 3, south of the Pelly River, and Target 2 north of it and south of the deposit (Figure 3, after Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010). Upon recommendations by Geotech, Copper Ridge contracted Condor Consulting Inc. of Lakewood, Colorado, U.S.A. for further analysis and interpretation of results. Condor also identified a fourth target northwest of the main deposit.

In 2009 Copper Ridge contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon to conduct gravity and IP surveying across Targets 1-3. A combination of work by Aurora and previous workers determined that Target 1 consisted of two gravity anomalies, of which "Target A" could represent a massive sulphide body similar to the main deposit (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010). Target 2 is located near a zinc-rich gossan along the north bank of the Pelly River. Initial interpretation suggested a "gently dipping, monoclonal-style fold (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010), although subsequent analyses proved

inconclusive in determination of the target setting. At Target 3, a gravity anomaly is coincident with the strongest portion of a VTEM conductor, the latter suggesting a thrust fault. Interpretation suggests potential for a flat-lying massive sulphide body at roughly 300 metres of depth (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010).

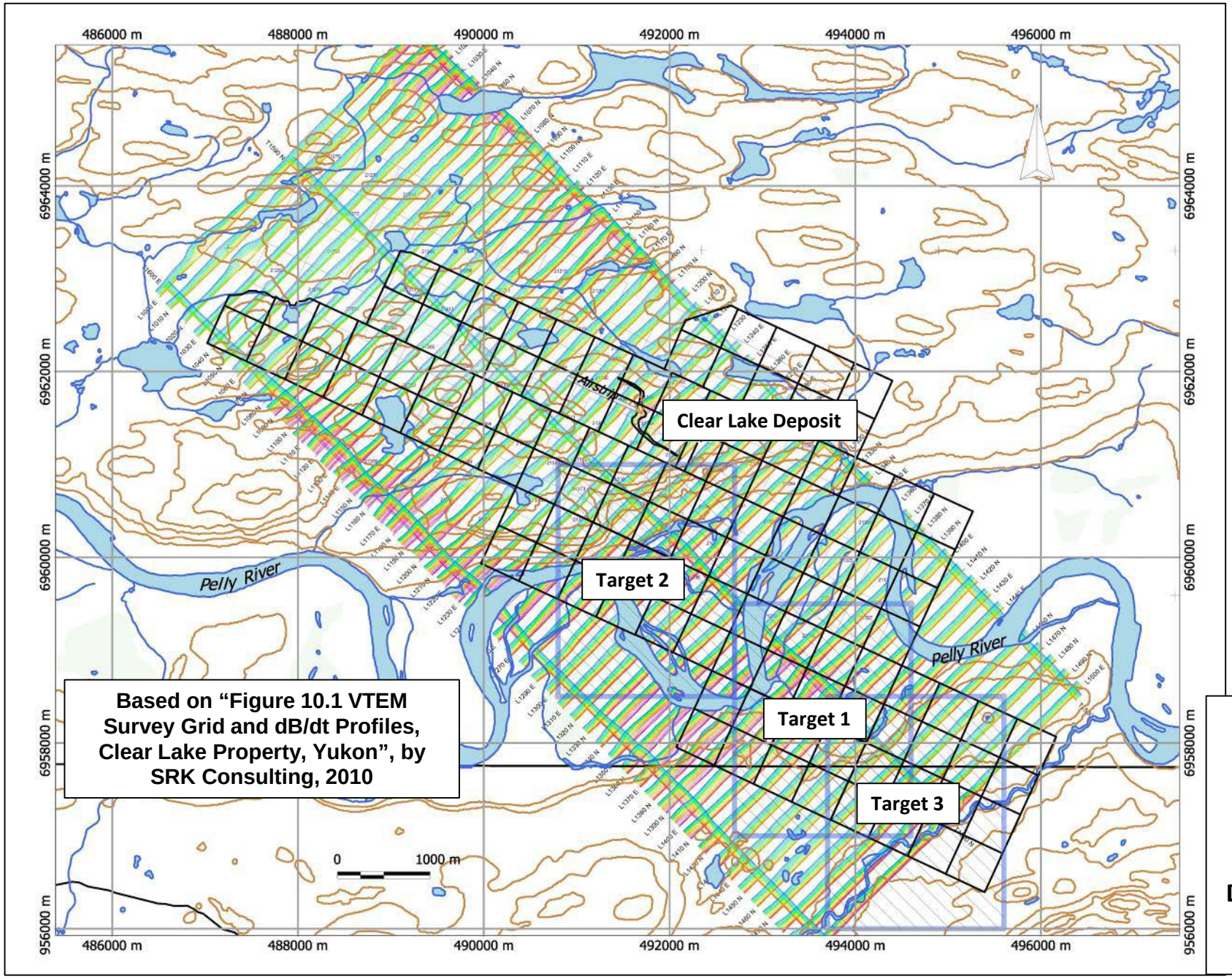


Figure 3
Target Areas, from
2010 VTEM Surveying by
Copper Ridge Exploration
Clear Lake Property
Darnley Bay Exploration Ltd.
UTM: NAD 27C, Zone 8
NTS Sheet 105L14

7. Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The Clear Lake Property is located along the Tintina Fault Zone, separating Paleozoic Selwyn Basin shelf and off-shelf sedimentary and lesser volcanic units to the northeast from accreted Paleozoic Cassiar Terrane passive continental margin metaigneous and metasedimentary rocks to the southwest (Gordey and Makepeace, 2001). The northeastern flank also includes allocthonous Paleozoic Anvil Range Terrane clastic metasediments which host the Faro deposit to the southeast. Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana Terrane metaigneous and metasedimentary rocks occur somewhat to the west, along the southwest side of the Tintina Fault Zone.

Specifically, the Clear Lake deposit and most of the property is underlain by Devono-Mississippian Selwyn Basin, Earn Group fine clastic sediments, chert and intermediate tuffs. The Selwyn Basin formed progressively from neo-Proterozoic to early Triassic time along the margins of the Ancient North American Platform. The Anvil Allocthon was emplaced as a series of westerly derived thrust sheets emplaced from late Triassic to Cretaceous time. Rocks of the Cassiar Terrane south of the Tintina Fault also include Earn Group fine clastics, capped by tuffaceous chert and felsic volcanic rocks (Gordey and Makepeace), as well as Askin Formation clastic and lesser chemical sediments. Several intrusions of the mid-late Cretaceous Tintina Gold Belt, forming an arcuate belt from southwest Alaska through the Dawson City area to the Yukon-British Columbia border near Watson Lake, Yukon, occur in the property area.

The transcurrent Tintina Fault Zone represents the earliest collision of accreted terranes with the Selwyn Basin stratigraphy, occurring from late Cretaceous to early Tertiary time. A right-lateral displacement of 450 km has been interpreted (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010, after Tempelman-Kluit, 1977); abundant district to property-scale transcurrent faults parallel this, particularly to the north of the fault.

7.2 Property Geology

The following section is taken primarily from the Technical Report by G. Arseneau and D.G. MacIntyre, 2010, in service to SRK Consulting. Some further information was taken from the Yukon Geological Survey's MapMaker website. The area visited by this author in 2016 lacks outcrop exposure, causing this author to rely on other experts.

The Clear Lake property straddles the Tintina Fault Zone, and is therefore underlain mainly by Selwyn Basin Terrane, Earn Group rocks to the northeast, and Cassiar Terrane, Askin Formation rocks to the southwest. The Clear Lake deposit itself is a shale-hosted sedimentary-exhalative ("Sedex") deposit hosted by carbonaceous argillite, siltstone, cherts and tuffs of the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010). Host rocks dip steeply to the northeast within a northeast-dipping, overturned syncline. A small Cretaceous stock of diabasic composition occurs directly south of the deposit (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010, after Basnett, 1990). Southwest of the deposit, Earn Group rocks lie in uncomformable, southwest-dipping thrust fault contact with overlying Middle Devonian

Askin Formation argillite to shale, quartzite and dolostone (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010, after Basnett, 1990). The thrust fault has been named the Hammer Hill Fault.

Property-scale geological compilation by Basnett (1990) shows the deposit is hosted by a broad unit of Earn Group argillite and shale. More detailed mapping by Kathryn Grapes (1987) indicates that this broad unit includes chert, tuff and silty argillite members. The argillite-shale unit is bounded to the north by successive bands of Earn Group sandstone, limestone and chert-pebble conglomerate. The entire Earn Group package has been mapped by Basnett as bounded to the northeast by the Tintina Fault, separating this from Cambro-Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation carbonates to the northeast. This is somewhat ambiguous, as the northern units of the Earn Group comprise part of the Selwyn Basin, located northeast of the Tintina Fault.

The Cassiar Platform, Askin Formation rocks directly overlying the Hammer Hill thrust fault consist mainly of argillite and shale with smaller units of quartzites. To the southwest, the argillite-shale package lies in contact with dolostone, suggesting the dolostone may stratigraphically overlie the fine clastics. Road River Group shales have also been mapped south of the Tintina Fault.

7.3 Mineralization

The Clear Creek massive sulphide deposit occurs as one main sigmoidal lens roughly 800 metres long and from 50 to 100 metres thick, and several smaller lenses with up to 60% sulphides within a succession of silicified argillite, chert and lapilli tuff (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010, after Grapes, 1987). Sulphide minerals consist of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and minor chalcopyrite with associated gangue minerals comprised of quartz, calcite, ankerite, graphite, siderite, gypsum, barite, barian sericite and chlorite. Smaller lenses of pyrite-rich massive sulphides occur 100 metres stratigraphically above the main lens, and lenses of pyrite, sphalerite and galena also occur to the south (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010).

Grapes (1987) divided the massive sulphide unit into five subunits: Unit 1, comprised of massive pyrite, clotty and disseminated sphalerite and disseminated galena; Unit 2, comprised of laminated pyrite; Unit 3, consisting of colloform pyrite with sphalerite and trace pyrite; Unit 4, consisting of fragmental pyrite with up to 10% galena and 5% sphalerite; and Unit 5, the main unit of economic mineralization consisting of 35% pyrite, 35% sphalerite and 5% galena, and typically grading >10% combined Zn + Pb (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010, after Grapes, 1987). Sphalerite is mainly massive or finely disseminated, but also occurs as clots, laminae, fragments and colloform bands. Galena occurs mostly as massive units, but is also locally cavity-filling and fracture-coating (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010).

Grapes also identified stringer and stockwork zones of pyrite +/- sphalerite and galena along footwall sediments, also extending into the massive sulphide body. Pb-Zn-Ag values are typically low. Sphalerite veins also occur above the main sulphide lens (Arseneau and MacIntyre, 2010).

8. Exploration

8.1 Exploration Program

The 2016 work program consisting of a single day of biogeochemical sampling combined with deep till sampling by a two-person crew on August 24, 2016. Two 500-metre long east-west lines with a 50-metre station spacing located 200 metres apart, designed to cross the surface expression of the core area of the deposit, underwent sampling. The south line was located at 6961300N, extending from 491500E to 492000E; the north line was located at 6961500N extending from 491550E to 492050E A total of 23 samples of each type, including one duplicate sample of each of the till and biological samples, were obtained.

The crew consisted of the following personnel:

Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo: Field Geologist
Harlan Schulze: Field Technician

8.2. Exploration Results

8.2.1 Biogeochemical Sampling Results

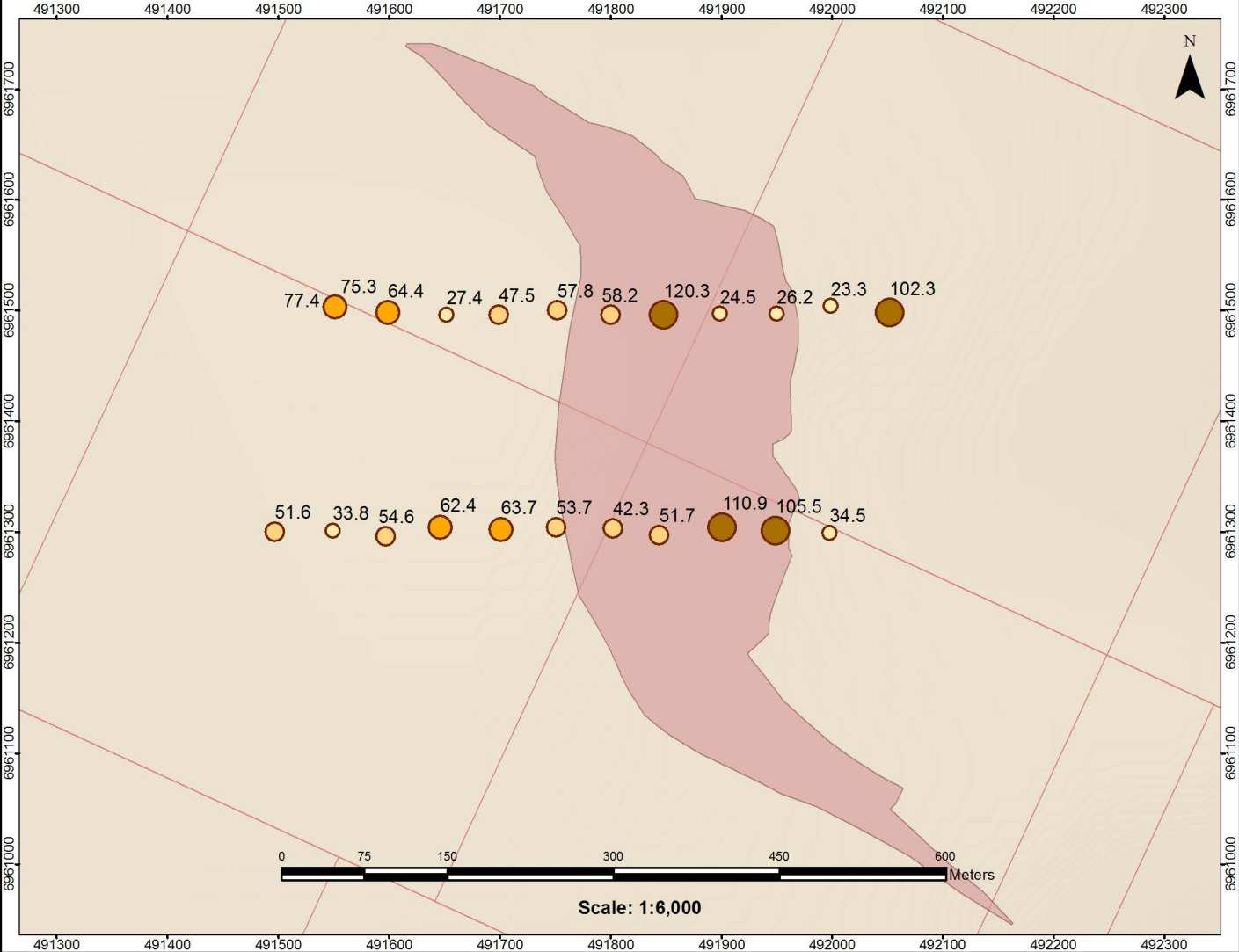
The strongest response by this method was returned from the second westernmost sample along the south line, with values of 5.2 ppm Pb, 3272 ppm Zn, 4 ppm Ag and 1406 ppm Ba, with a background value of Cu (Figures 4-7). Also along the south line, a moderate to strong response in Zn and Ba was returned from the surface trace of the central deposit area, and a strong response in Cu from its eastern limit. Sample results from the north line showed a more consistent response across the deposit for Pb (to 18.5 ppm), Zn (to 2246 ppm), Ag (to 2.7 ppm) Cd (to 2.9 ppm) and Ba (to 1577 ppm).

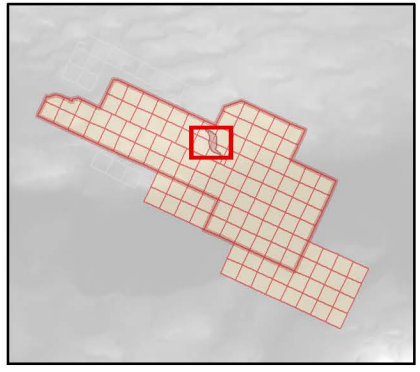
8.2.2 Till Sampling Results

The only strongly anomalous coincident response, of Cu (36.4 ppm), Pb (182.5 ppm), Zn (94 ppm), Ba (725 ppm) and Ag (0.4 ppm), was returned from a single sample at the western end of the south line, roughly 250 metres west of the surface trace of the deposit (Figures 8-11). Weakly to moderately anomalous Zn +/- Pb and Cu values were returned from the surface expression of the deposit along the south line. A single sample overlying the deposit along the north line returned moderately to strongly anomalous values of Zn (92 ppm) and Ba (710 ppm). Elsewhere, no significant correlation between metal-in-till values and the surface trace of the deposit can be made.

Results indicate that white spruce has a very strong affinity compared to till for Zn and Cd, a moderate affinity for Ba and Ag, no selective uptake for Cu and a slight negative correlation with Pb. More robust variation in values for Zn, Ba, Cd and Ag suggest that this method is preferable over till sampling to determine geochemical response in areas of moderate to thick overburden.

Figure 4: Biogeochemical Results: Cu





Legend

Cu Results (ppm)

- 20.0 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 80.0
- > 80.1

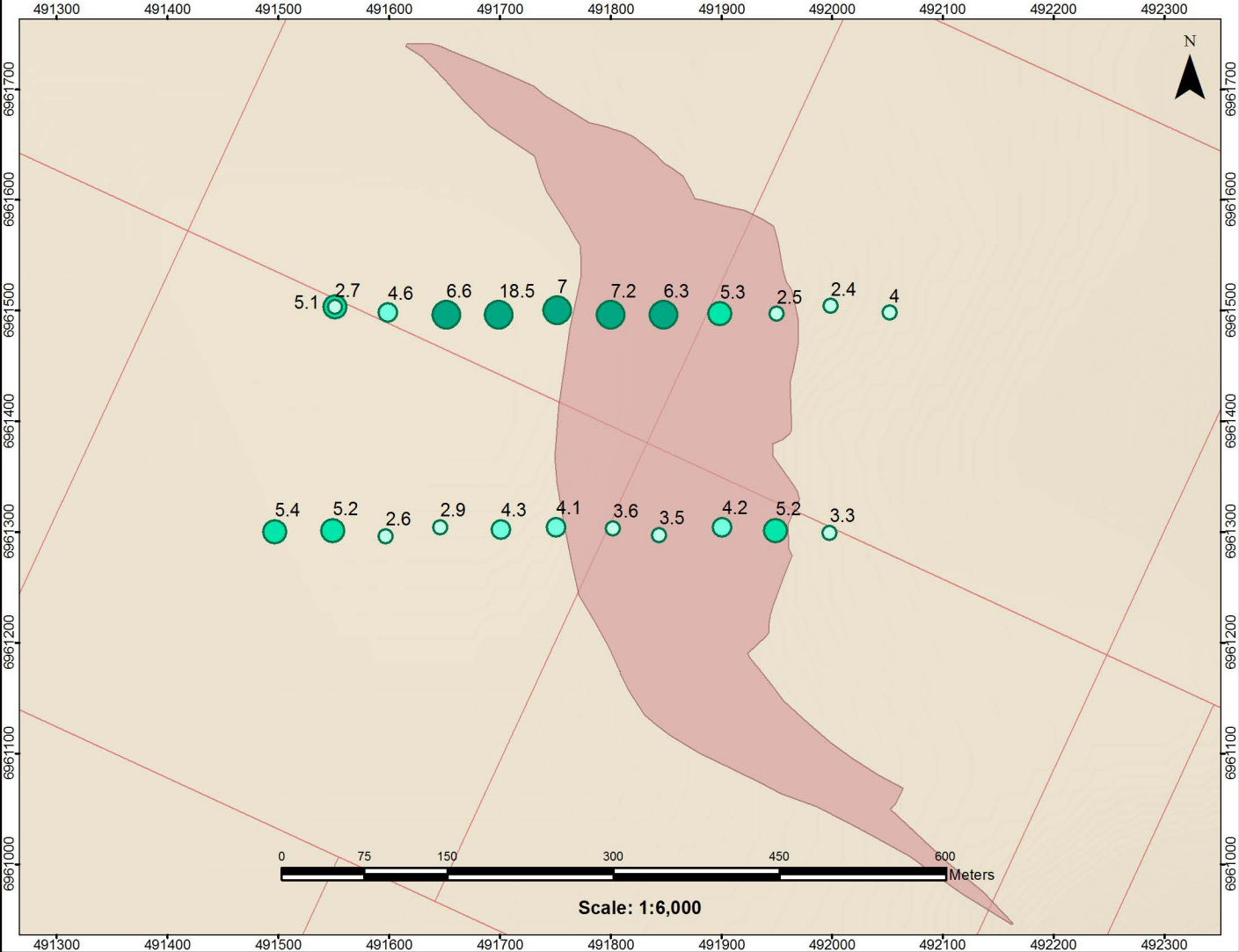
AURORA GEOSCIENCES

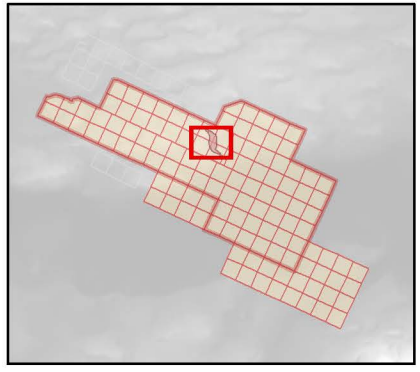
2016-09-29

Coordinate System: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927

Figure 4

Figure 5: Biogeochemical Results: Pb





Legend

Pb Results (ppm)

- 2.0 - 4.0
- 4.1 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 6.0
- > 6.0

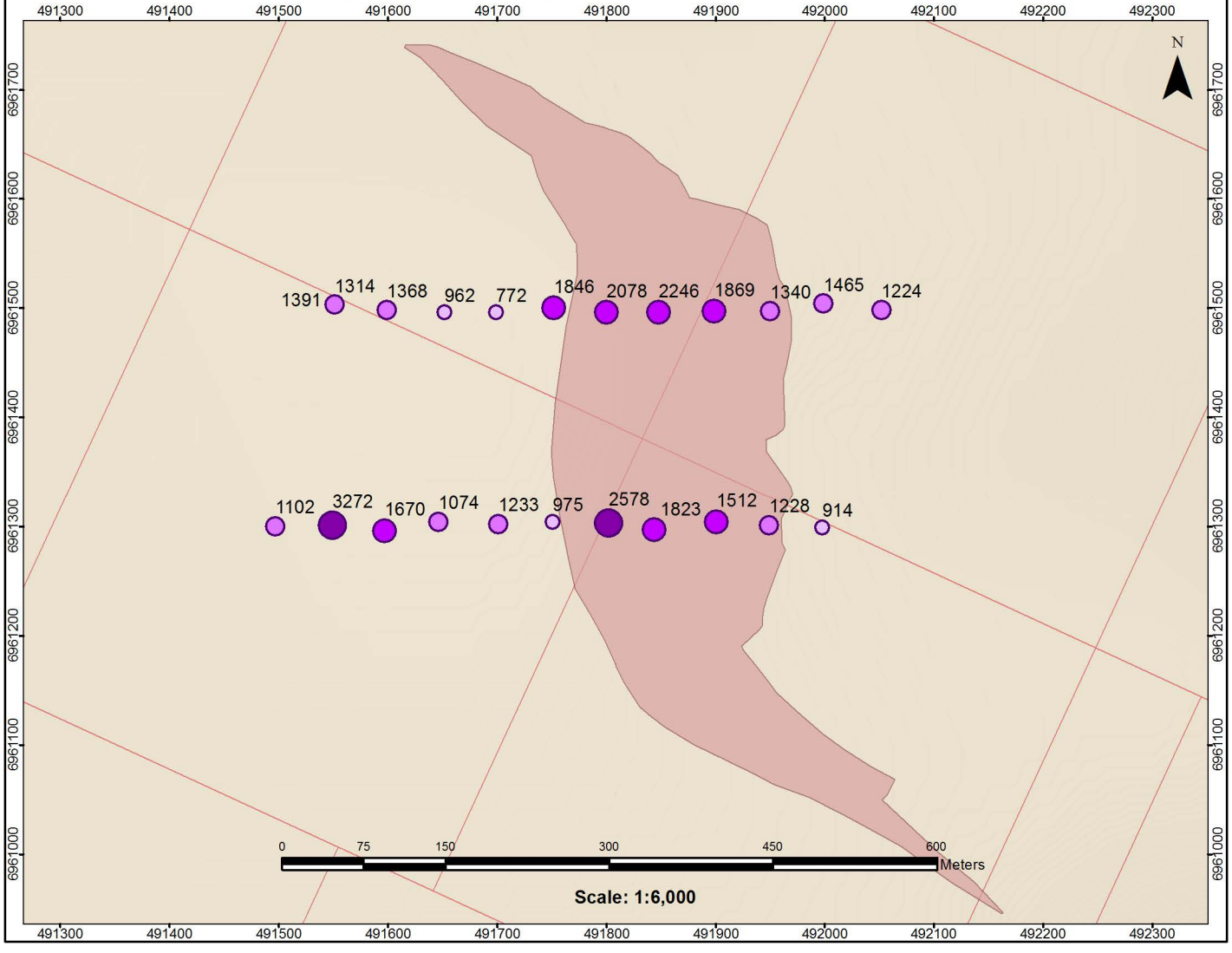
AURORA GEOSCIENCES

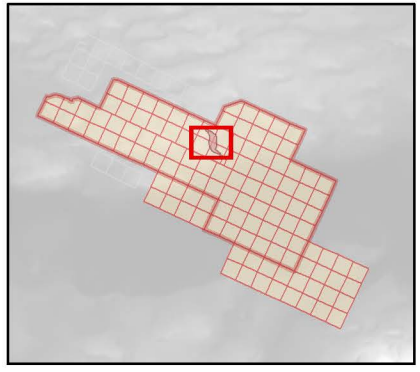
2016-09-29

Coordinate System: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927

Figure 5

Figure 6: Biogeochemical Results: Zn





Legend

Zn Results (ppm)

- < 1000
- 1001 - 1500
- 1501 - 2500
- > 2501

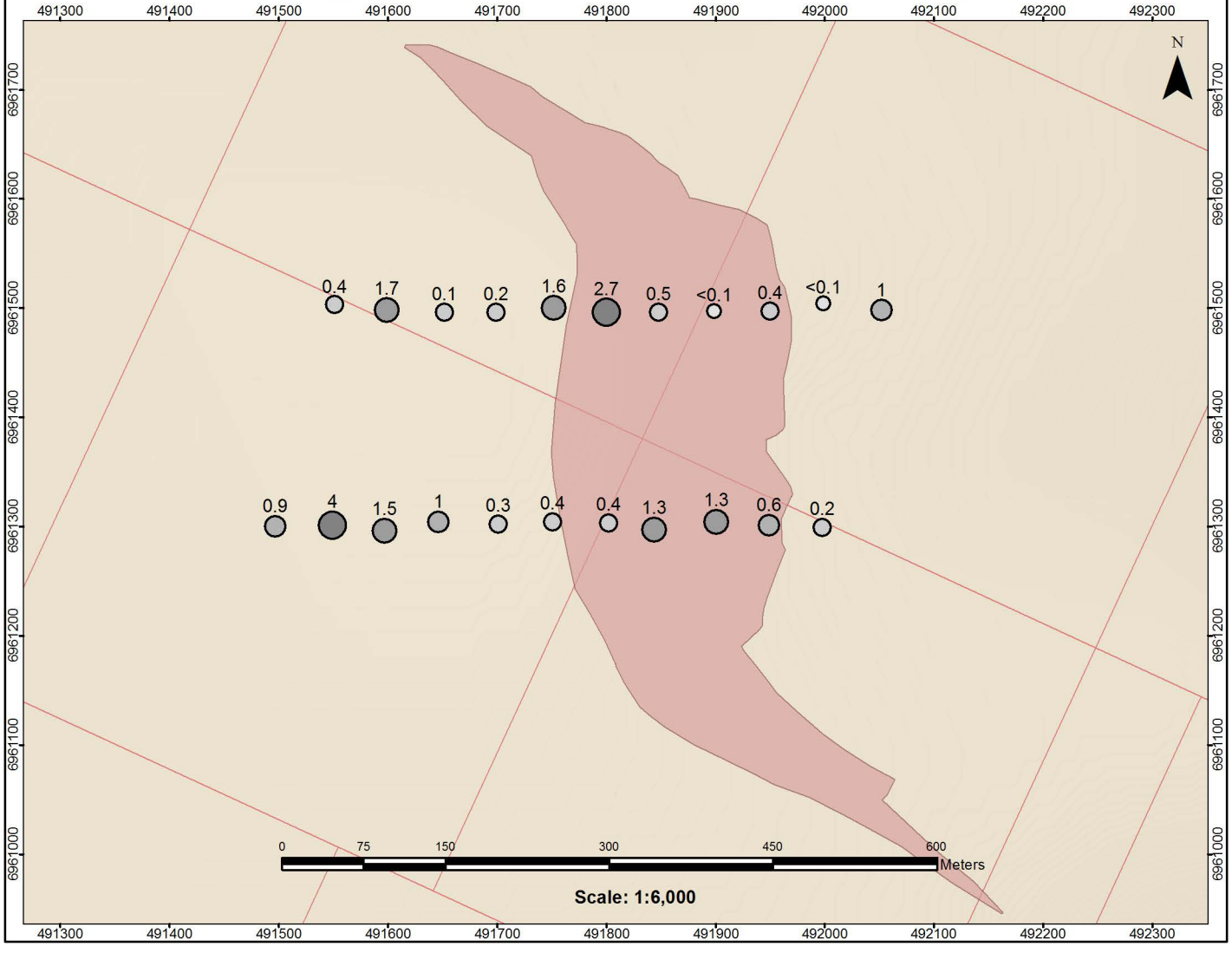
2016-09-29

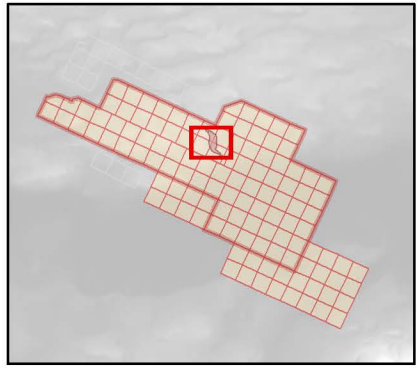
AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Coordinate System: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927

Figure 6

Figure 7: Biogeochemical Results: Ag





Legend

Ag Results (ppm)

- < 0.1
- 0.1 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1.0
- 1.1 - 2.0
- > 2.1

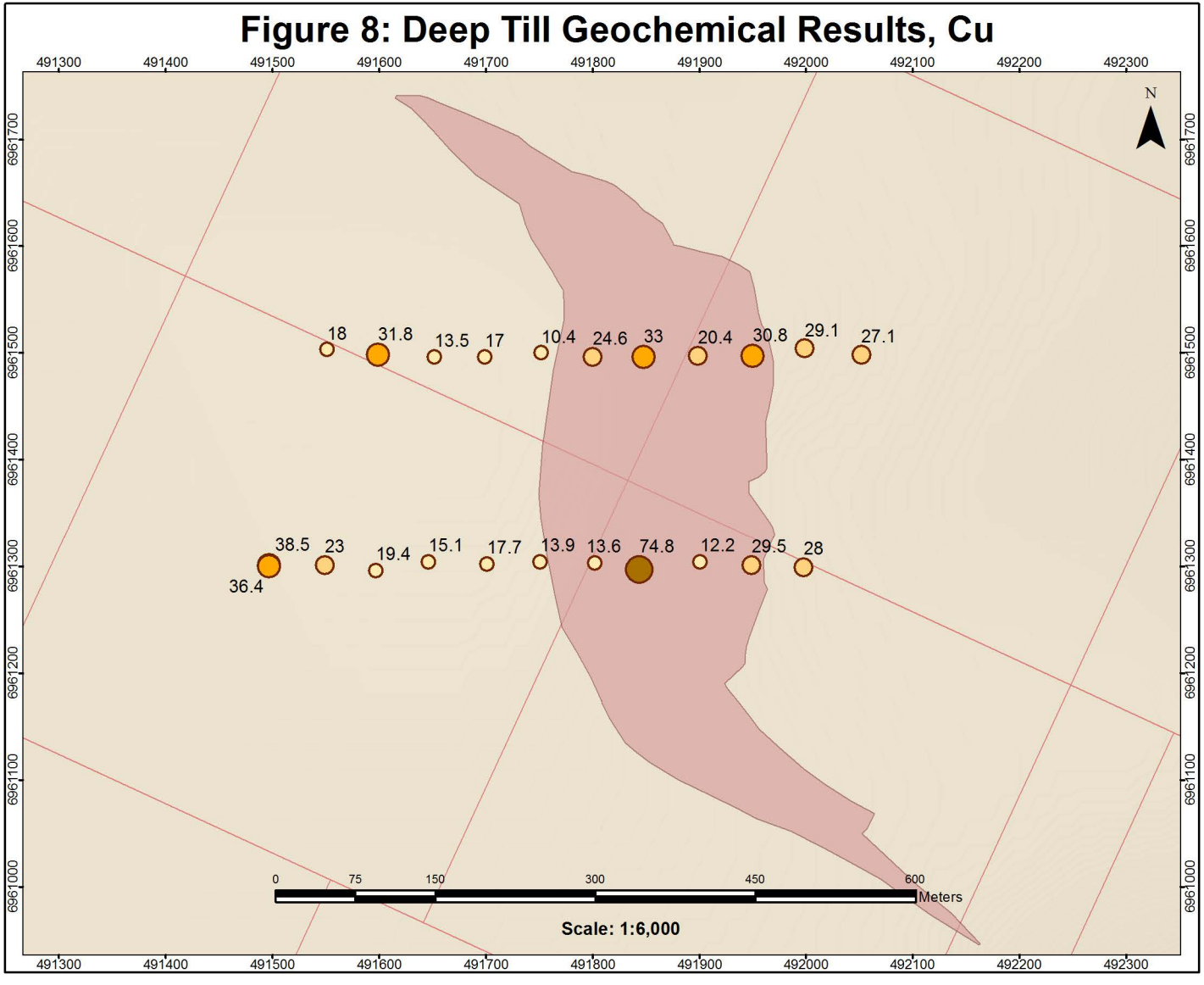
2016-09-29

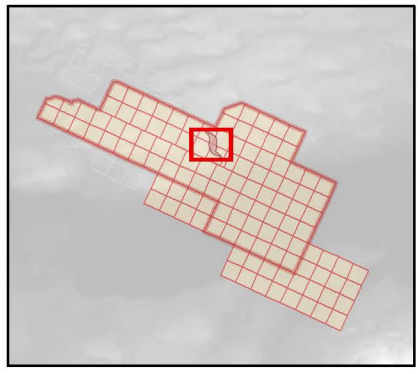
AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Coordinate System: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927

Figure 7

Figure 8: Deep Till Geochemical Results, Cu





Legend

Cu Results (ppm)

- 10.0 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 30.0
- 30.1 - 40.0
- > 40.1

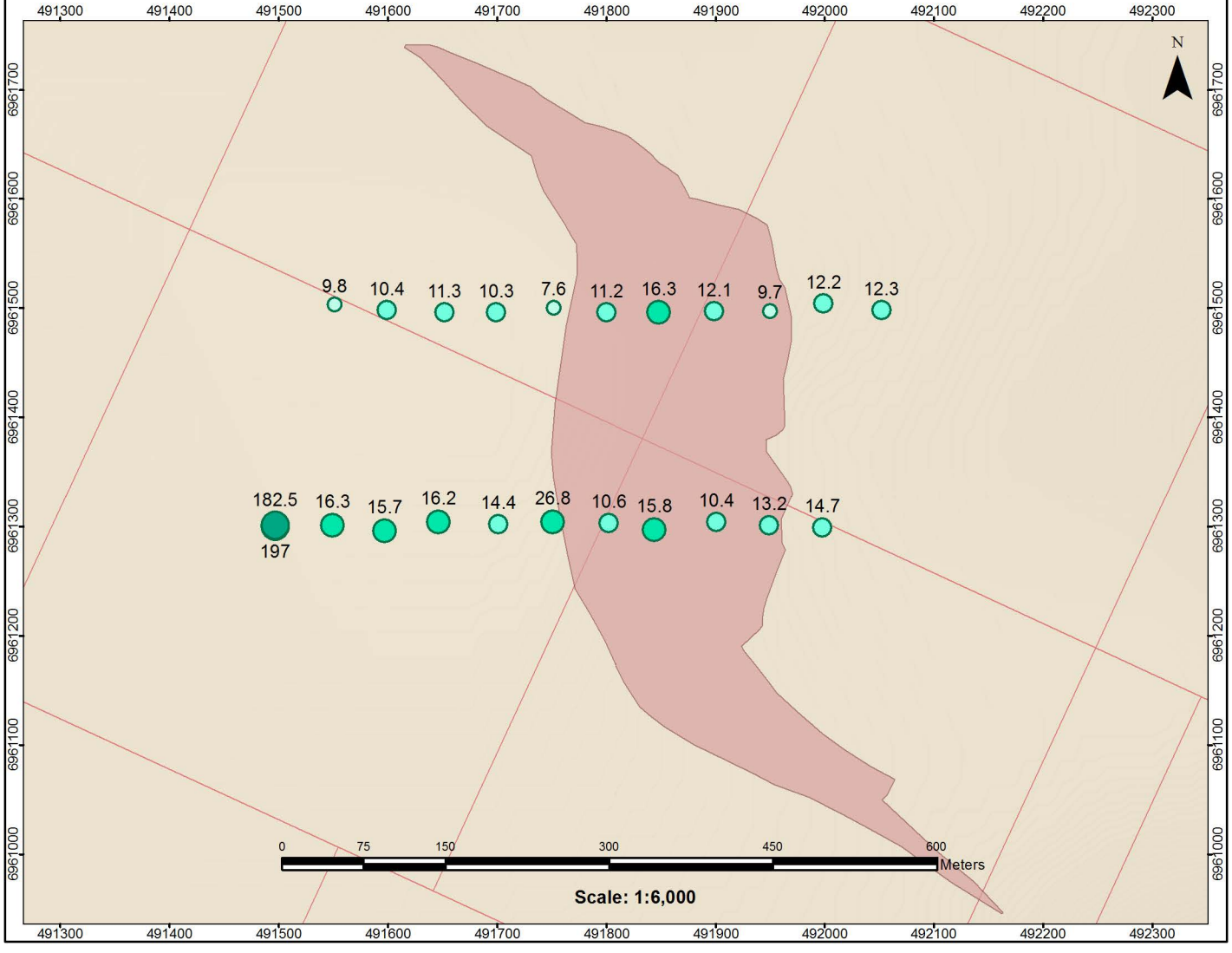
AURORA GEOSCIENCES

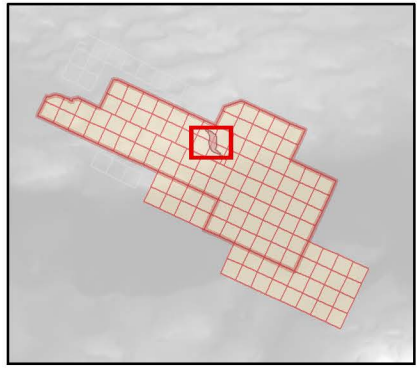
2016-09-29

Coordinate System: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927

Figure 8

Figure 9: Deep Till Geochemical Results, Pb





Legend

Pb Results (ppm)

- 5.0 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 30.0
- > 30.1

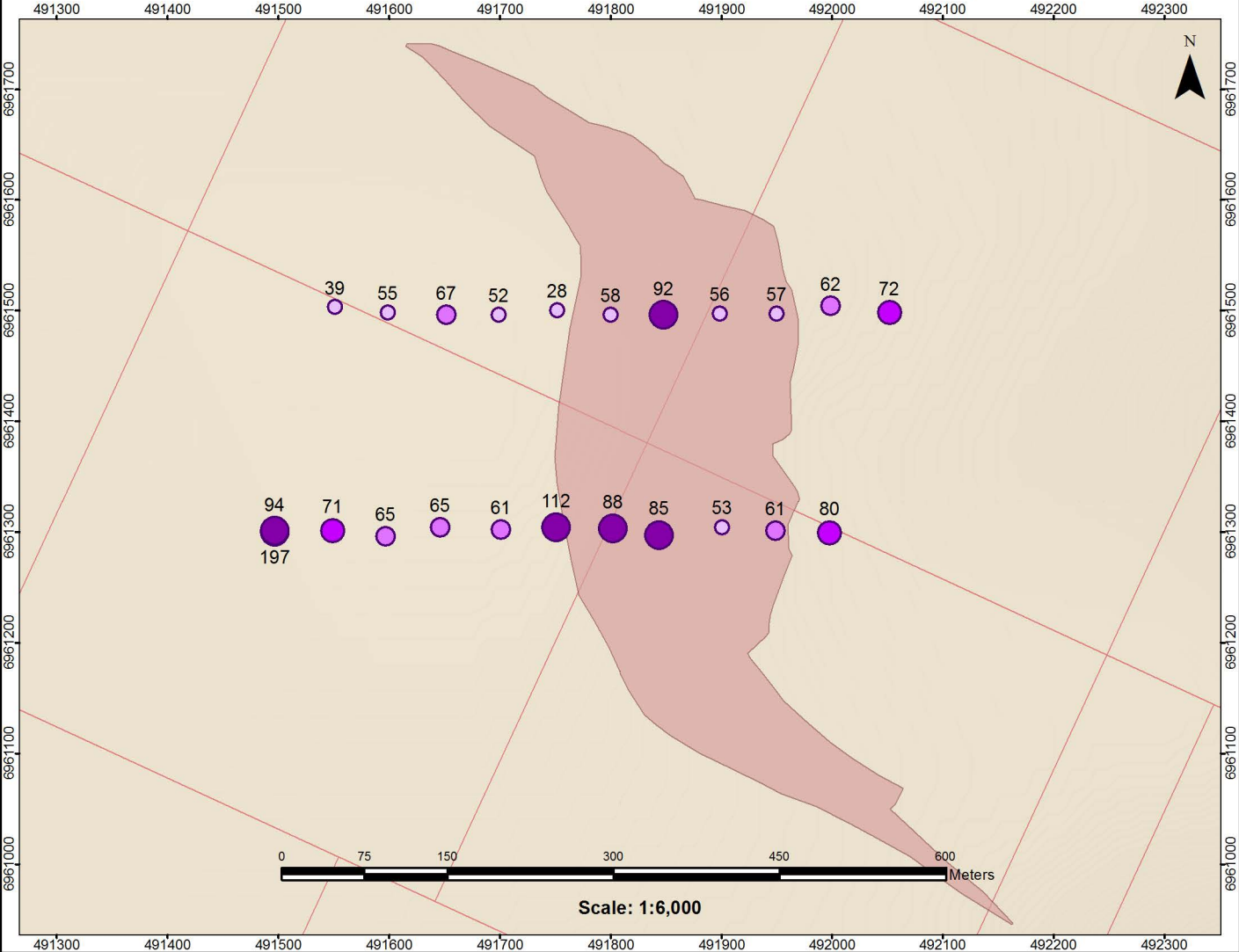
AURORA GEOSCIENCES

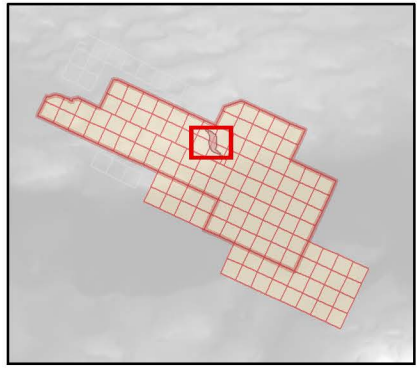
2016-09-29

Coordinate System: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927

Figure 9

Figure 10: Deep Till Geochemical Results, Zn





Legend

Zn Results (ppm)

- < 60
- 61 - 70
- 71 - 80
- > 81

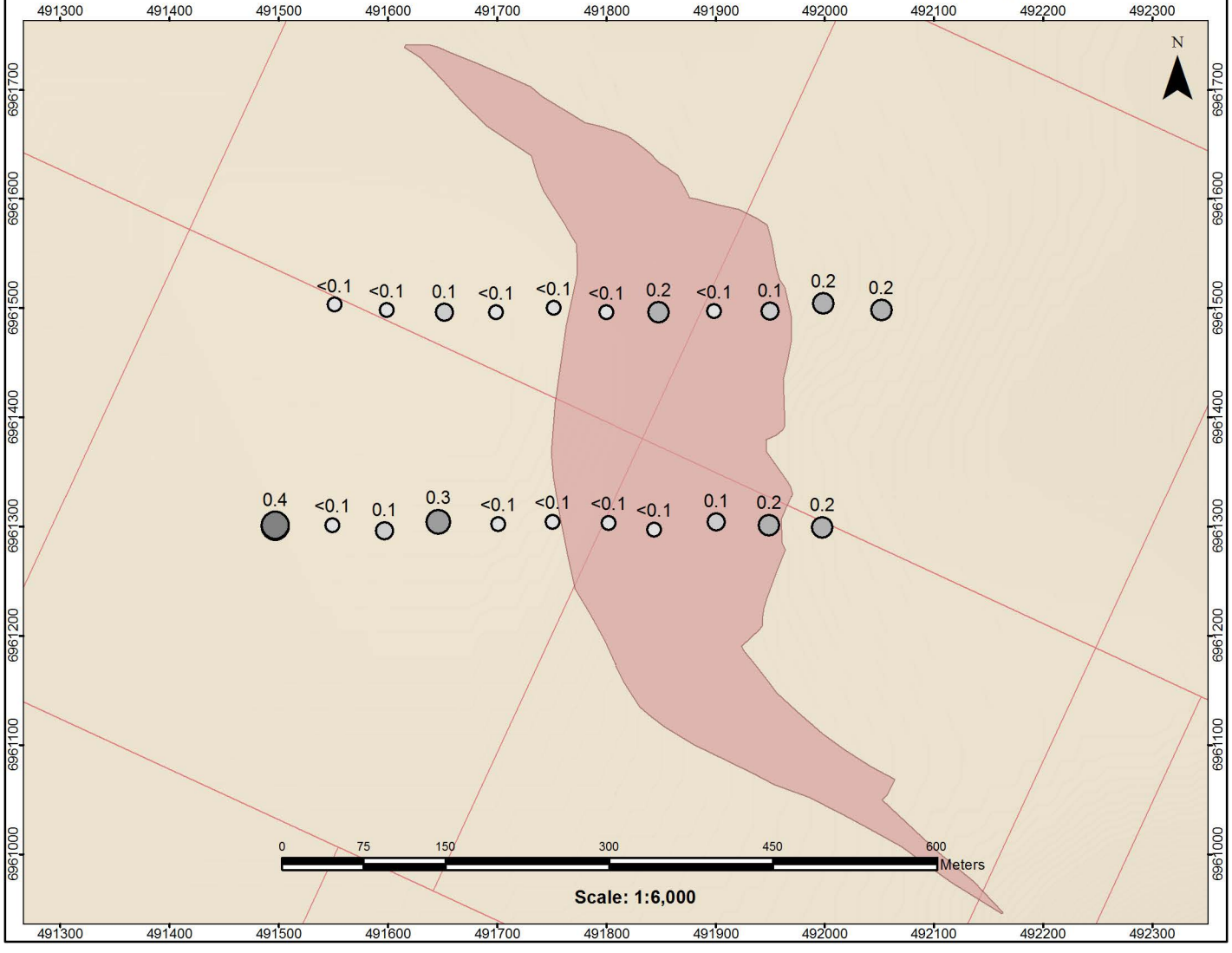
AURORA GEOSCIENCES

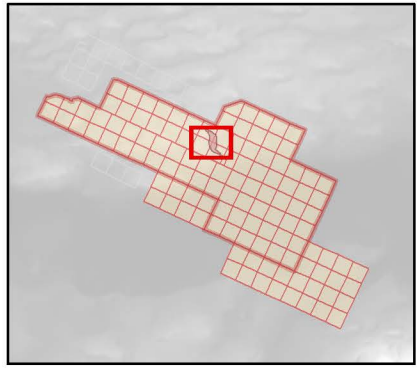
2016-09-29

Coordinate System: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927

Figure 10

Figure 11: Deep Till Geochemical Results, Ag





Legend

Ag Results (ppm)

- < 0.1
- 0.1
- 0.2
- 0.3
- 0.4

2016-09-29

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Coordinate System: NAD 1927 UTM Zone 8N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1927

Figure 11

9. Sampling Method and Approach

9.1. Biogeochemical Sampling

The biogeochemical sampling methodology commenced with establishment of sample locations on both lines prior to actual sampling. This enabled the crew to identify the tree species and size (mature versus immature) most consistently available at the sample sites. Immature white spruce was chosen; the samples themselves consisted of the ends of live branches extending from 15 to 20 cm trunkward from the actual tips. Initial sample weights ranged from 38 to 50 grams, except for Samples 1542272 and 1542273, which were splits of a single sample and averaged about 28.1 g. Each sample site was marked by a metal "butter tag" with the biogeochemical sample ID on one side, and the deep till sample ID on the other. A photograph was taken of each tree sampled, and compiled in a photo library.

The program successfully obtained one sample from each location, mostly within 5 metres of the sample site. The ashed weight ranged from 1.154 to 3.196 g except for the split sample which averaged 0.768 g.

9.2 Deep Till Sampling

Deep till sampling was performed utilizing a hand auger, with a target depth of 75 cm. Actual sample depth ranged from 45 to 80 cm, with the majority from a depth of 50 to 75 cm, with depths determined by the presence of coarse fragments rendering further depth penetration impossible with hand augers. In all cases, samples were taken below a layer of "White River Ash" typically at 20 to 40 cm of depth. Initial sample weights ranged from roughly 0.25 to 0.5 kg. Each sample site was marked by a metal "butter tag" with the biogeochemical sample ID on one side, and the deep till sample ID on the other. Till samples were recorded as to location (UTM – NAD 27C), horizon, depth, slope angle, colour, presence of permafrost, vegetation type, surficial geology, percent organics, date, sampler and comments (Appendix 3). Samples were preferably taken of C-horizon material. The bags were then dried as much as possible before shipping. A photograph was taken of each sample site, typically including the actual soil extracted, and compiled in a photo library.

Variability in results of deep till sampling may be caused by depth of overburden, slope angle, vegetative cover, and outcrop exposure, with lower values expected in flat areas with thick overburden.

Field data was entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet format, and later matched with analytical results. This process was continually re-checked to ensure the correct results are associated with the particular descriptions.

The routine and repetitive methodology of till sampling should eliminate any chance of bias; metal values should accurately represent actual amounts per site. Till anomalies may nonetheless be transported, depending on slope and groundwater conditions and degree of glacial transport; detailed records of slope, vegetation and soil conditions are made to determine potential of transportation.

Figure 12: Typical deep till sample

Figure 13: Typical immature white spruce utilized for biogeochemical sampling

10. Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

10.1. Biogeochemical Sampling

All biogeochemical samples were placed in an 8 x 13-inch plastic sample bag, with a sample tag placed inside the bag, sealed by a plastic cable tie (Zap Strap) and labelled on both sides with "Magic Marker". Samples were placed into a single rice bag, also sealed with a cable tie, and hand-delivered by a Darnley Bay company representative (this author) directly to a Whitehorse-based preparation lab for Bureau Veritas (formerly Acme Analytical Laboratories), a laboratory with ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditations from Standards Council of Canada (Website, Bureau Veritas).

The samples were "ashed", with both pre-ashed and post-ashed weights recorded. ICP-ES analysis was conducted on the ashed samples.

10.2 Deep Till Samples

All deep till samples were placed in a "kraft bag" with a sample tag placed inside, sealed with a cable tie, and labelled with the sample number on both sides of the bag. The initial sample weight was a minimum of 250 grams, and typically in the 500-gram range. Samples were placed into a rice bag, also sealed with a cable tie, and hand-delivered by a Darnley Bay company representative (this author) directly to the Whitehorse-based preparation lab of Bureau Veritas.

At the preparation facility, the pulps were dried at a temperature of 60^{o}C, then sieved so that a 100-gram pulp at -80 mesh is obtained. The pulps were then sent to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Vancouver, where they underwent Aqua Regia digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis. This provides trace element analysis for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Te. Gold (Au) analysis by fire assay was not done, due to the lack of gold in Sedex-style deposits.

11. Data Verification

11.1 Biogeochem Samples

A single biogeochemical sample, #1542272, located at the western end on the northern line, was split into two samples for data verification. Repeat analyses for Cu, Zn, Cd and Ba were all within 7% of original values, and the values for Ag were identical at 0.4 ppm. However, the repeat value of 5.1 ppm for Pb compared to an original value of 2.7 ppm showed a variance of 89% (Appendix 4).

Buenos Veritas also conducted a repeat analysis of Sample 1542270, showing a variability of less than 6% for Cu, Zn and Ba, and no variance for Pb and Ag. Analysis for cadmium (Cd) was 50%; however, the original value of 0.6 ppm is too low for a reliable estimate to be made. Values for gold are too low to form a reliable indication of accuracy of results.

Buenos Veritas inserted two standard samples having notably different known values. The average variance between known and reported values is less than 5% for Cu, Pb, and Zn. The average variance for Ba also stood at 3.9%, although individual variances stood at 0.2 and 8% respectively. The average variance for Ag stood at 17%, indicating a lack of accuracy at low concentrations. The average variance for Au stood at 9.7%, in part due to fairly low values returned (Appendix 4).

Buenos Veritas also inserted one blank sample, which returned sub-detection values for elements except for a value of 3 ppm for manganese (Mn).

11.2 Deep Till Samples

A single deep till sample, #1542201, located at the western end on the southern line, was split into two samples, #1542201 and #1542223, for data verification. Here, results from Sample #1542201 of 36.4 ppm copper (Cu), 182.5 ppm lead (Pb), 94 ppm zinc (Zn), 0.4 ppm silver (Ag) and 725 ppm barium (Ba), compare favourably with values from #1542223 of 38.5 ppm Cu, 197.0 ppm Pb, 91 ppm Zn, 0.4 ppm Ag and 765 ppm Ba. Values of most elements in this suite also compare well, including those of Hg (Mercury) of 0.50 and 0.53 ppm respectively, and Tl (Thallium), both returning 0.6 ppm. One exception is gold (Au) which showed a repeat value of 3.2 ppb compared to an original value of 6.5 ppb. The values returned are too low to be considered significant, particularly considering the results were obtained by ICP-MS analysis, rather than by fire assay.

Bureau Veritas also conducted re-analysis of one sample, #1542213, showing a correlation of >95% for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ba, and strong correlations for most other elements in the suite, including Au (Appendix 4). One exception is Ag, with original and repeat values of 0.2 and 0.1 ppm respectively. Again, values are too low to be reliable. Bureau Veritas also placed two standard samples into the sample stream. For both samples, variance from known values for Cu, Pb, and Zn are less than 5%, and less than 6% for Ba. The variance for Ag averages 21%; this may suggest an inaccuracy for silver analysis, although the known values are quite low. The variance for gold is quite high, standing at 79% and 7% respectively, again suggesting a high level of inaccuracy in gold analysis at low concentrations.

Bureau Veritas inserted one blank sample. All elements returned sub-detection values except for zinc, which returned a value of 3 ppm. This indicates that analytical procedures for this batch were contamination-free.

12. Discussion and Conclusions

12.1 Discussion

The primary focus on the 2016 program was to determine the efficacy of till and biogeochemical sampling across a known overburden-covered deposit. Analytical results suggest that biogeochemical sampling is more effective, particularly in flat-lying areas such as the Clear Lake deposit area. Immature white spruce in this area showed a strong preferential uptake of zinc and cadmium (which have a strong natural geochemical correlation) and a more moderate affinity for barium and silver. White spruce showed no affinity for copper compared to till samples, and a slight negative affinity for lead. Values of all elements were weakly to strongly elevated in samples from parts of the surface trace of the deposit, although not all locations returned elevated values of all targeted elements.

Till sampling returned weakly elevated values coincident with the deposit along the south line, and a single-station moderate response along the north line. Most samples down-ice (to the WNW) from the deposit trace showed no enrichment suggesting little to no down-ice dispersion; indeed, they are slightly elevated east of the deposit trace. The depth of overburden is unknown to this author; deeper till cover will result in a more subdued response. Although glacial transport resulting in a down-ice "smear" of values can be expected in areas of fairly shallow overburden, this is not evident here.

The exception is the single strong coincident anomaly from till sampling at the western end of the south line. The geochemical signature is indicative of Clear Lake-style Sedex mineralization, although its source is inconclusive despite being down-ice of the deposit. It may represent a rogue boulder, or the edge of a separate anomaly to the west representing subsurface mineralization. The latter hypothesis is supported by a strong biogeochemical response from the adjacent sample to the east.

White spruce has a pronounced horizontal root system, suggesting a broad lateral source zone for metal uptake as opposed to a vertical zone. Although depth penetration is preferred, the widespread root system, as opposed to a single-source till sample, results in a much larger catchment area, and therefore more reliable geochemical results. It is crucial that the same type and level of maturity of tree is selected, as well as the same part of the tree.

12.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions may be made from the results of the 2016 program:

- Results from biogeochemical sampling are more conclusive than those from till sampling in determining the presence of anomalous zinc, lead, barium and cadmium values, and roughly equally efficacious in determining anomalous copper and lead values.

- Deep till sampling may also be utilized in areas of moderate to thin overburden. All samples must penetrate the layer of White River Ash to yield meaningful results.

- Results suggest no significant glacial transport of metals within till. However, slightly elevated values were returned from biogeochemical sampling along the north line, suggesting more subdued anomalies are detectable by biogeochemical sampling.

- The strongly anomalous results from the extreme west end of the south line are supported by anomalous values from biogeochemical sampling 50 metres to the east. This suggests potential for a separate geochemical anomaly representing Sedex-style mineralization.

13. Recommendations

Further near-term exploration is recommended to focus on biogeochemical sampling of target areas identified from previous geophysical and geochemical surveys particularly the 2010 programs, combined with a detailed review of exploration procedures by previous workers. Core logs from diamond drilling should be studied, particularly to determine depth of overburden. Soil and/or deep till sampling is recommended in areas of shallow overburden.

The area near the main deposit should undergo particular scrutiny, to determine whether previous geophysical surveys extended sufficiently to the west to cover the single-station till anomaly at the west end of the south line. The lines should be extended at least 300 metres farther west for both deep till and biogeochemical sampling. If geophysical anomalies, particularly gravity and EM anomalies, have been detected near the deposit, the geochemical survey lines should cover these.

Three to five lines of combined deep till (if applicable) and biogeochemical surveying are recommended for each of the three main target areas identified in the 2010 airborne survey (Figure 3), as well as any mineralized zones identified near the main deposit. The entire grid should be established prior to actual biogeochemical sampling, to determine the particular species and relative maturity of specimens for collection. If possible, immature white spruce is preferable, to match the 2016 survey. However, it is more important to determine that suitable specimens of a particular species and age are present at each sample site. Conifers are strongly recommended over deciduous species.

14. References

Basnett, R. (1990): Geochemical and Geological Assessment Report on the Clear Lake Property, Total Energold Corporation, Yukon Assessment Report 092895, 45p.

Buenos Veritas, 2016: Website at http://www.bureauveritas.com/

Basnett, R. (1990a): Geochemical and Geological Assessment Report on the Clear Lake Property, Total Energold Corporation, Yukon Assessment Report #092871, 32p.

Arseneau, G., and MacIntyre, D.G. 2010: "Clear Lake Lead-Zinc-Silver Deposit, Yukon"; Technical Report for Copper Ridge Exploration by SRK Consulting, filed on the SEDAR website with the British Columbia Securities Exchange and available on http://sedar.com/.

Gordey, S.P., Makepeace, A.J. 2001: Bedrock Geology, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3754; and Exploration and Geology services Division, Yukon Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2001-1.

Grapes, K.J. (1987), Lithological and Textural Study of the Clear Lake Fe-Zn—Pb—Ag—Ba Massive Sulphide Deposit, Yukon Territory, Canada; Unpublished M.Sc., thesis; Carleton University; 33ip.

Hawke, D.R. (1985): "Geological Reserves" Calculation, Clear Lake Deposit, Clear Lake Designated Area, Getty Canadian Metals Ltd./MacMillan Joint Venture internal company report.

Tempelman-Kluit, D.J. (1977): Stratigraphy and structural relations between the Selwyn Basin, Pelly Cassiar Platform, and Yukon Crystalline Terrane in the Pelly Mountains, Yukon; *in* Report of Activities, Part A *Geological Survey of Canada*, paper 76-1A, pages 223-227.

Wikipedia, 2016: Website, "Carmacks" focusing on Environment Canada statistics. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carmacks,_Yukon

Yukon Geology Survey, Energy Mines and Resources, 2014: Website at http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/

Yukon Mining Recorder, Energy, Mines and Resources, 2014: Website at http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca/

Appendix 1. Certificate of Author

I, Carl M. Schulze, PGeo, hereby certify that:

a) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist and sole proprietor of:
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services
35 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6

b) This certificate applies to the technical report entitled: "Assessment Report on the 2016 Deep Till and Biogeochemical Sampling Program on the Clear Lake Property." dated Sep 26, 2016 (the "Assessment Report").

c) I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1984. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC), Lic No. 25393. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 32 years since my graduation from Lakehead University.

d) My most recent personal inspections of the property occurred on August 24, 2016, for one field day.

e) I am responsible for all Sections of the Assessment Report.

f) I am independent of Darnley Bay Exploration Ltd. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.

g) I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Assessment Report.

h) I have read the Instrument and the Assessment Report. This is an Assessment Report, to be filed with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon, and is not meant to be filed with any Securities Commission,

h) At the effective date of the assessment report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

Dated this 26th Day of September, 2016

Carl Schulze

_____

"Carl Schulze"

Carl Schulze, BSc, Peg
Address: 35 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
Telephone: 867-633-4807
Fax: 867-633-4883
E-mail: allterrane@northwestel.net

Appendix 2: Actual Assessable Expenditures, Clear Lake Property, 2016 Program

Personnel: Project Geologist: 16 hrs @ $75/hr:	$1,200.00
Personnel: Field Technician: I day @ $325/day:	$ 325.00
Mileage: 360 km @ $0.62/km + GST:	$ 223.20
Meals during program:	$ 72.40
Field supplies:	$ 53.99
Analysis: 23 till and 23 biogeochemical samples:	$1,094.00
Helicopter support: 2.3 hrs plus fuel:	$2,691.92
Field Total:	**$5,660.51**
Digitization:	$ 600.00
Report Writing: 20.0 hrs @ $75/hr + GST:	$1,575.00
Total assessable expenditures:	**$7,835.51**

Appendix 3: Till Sample Descriptions

All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services

TILL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS, CLEAR LAKE

Date: August 24, 2016
Sampler: Carl Schulze
Traverse: Clear Lake Deep Till Traverses
NB: Biological samples (White Spruce branch tips) numbered from 1542251 - 1542272
1542272 split into 1542272 and 1542273

Sample No.	Easting (NAD 27C)	Northing (NAD 27C)	Traverse (Station)	Horizon	Depth (cm)	Slope Angle	Colour	Permafrost (yes/no?)	% Coarse Fragments	Vegetation	Surficial Geology	% Organics	Comments
1542201	491497	6961300	S Line, W end	C	75	Flat	Grey	No	<5	Spruce	Till	<5	Well below ash, oxidized layers
1542202	491549	6961301	S Line	C	70	Flat	Grey-brown	No	10	Spruce	Till	<5	Well below ash, oxidized layers
1542203	491597	6961296	S Line	C	65	Flat	tan	No	5	Spruce	Till	<5	Below ash layer
1542204	491646	6961304	S Line	C	50	Flat	tan	No	<5	Spruce/Alder	Till	5	Below ash, some ash mixed in
1542205	491701	6961302	S Line	C	60	Flat	tan	No	5	Spruce	Till	<5	Well below ash; stony
1542206	491751	6961304	S Line	C	45	Gentle	tan	No	5	Spruce	Till	<5	Below ash layer
1542207	491802	6961303	S Line	C	60	Gentle	tan	No	10	Spruce	Till	5	Below ash layer
1542208	491844	6961297	S Line	C	50	Flat	Blk/ tan	No	10	Spruce	Till	<5	Includes streaks of black soil; decrepitated rock?
1542209	491901	6961304	S Line	C	70	Flat	Grey	No	<5	Alder/Spruce	Till	<5	Disturbed ground nearby; mixed with ash
1542210	491949	6961301	S Line	C	75	Gentle	tan	No	<5	Alder/Spruce	Till	<5	Well below ash layer
1542211	491998	6961299	S Line, E end	C	75	Gentle	tan	No	5	Alder/Spruce	Till	5	Well below ash layer
1542212	492052	6961498	N Line, E End	C	60	Gentle	tan	No	5	Alder/Spruce	Till	<5	Well below ash layer
1542213	491999	6961504	N Line	C	80	Gentle	tan	No	<5	Alder/Spruce	Till	10	Deep ash layer; sample is beneath this
1542214	491950	6961497	N Line	C	45	Gentle	tan	No	10	Alder/Pine	Till	5	Disturbed ground
1542215	491899	6961497	N Line	C	65	Gentle	tan	No	10	**Spruce**	Till	5	Gravelly at 65 cm
1542216	491848	6961496	N Line	C	75	Flat	tan	No	<5	Alder/Spruce	Till	<5	Well below ash layer
1542217	491800	6961496	N Line	C	70	Flat	grey/tan	No	10	Alder/Spruce	Till	<5	Well below ash layer
1542218	491752	6961500	N Line	C	75	Flat	white/grey	No	<5	Alder/Spruce	Till	<5	Disturbed soil? White River Ash just above sample
1542219	491699	6961496	N Line	C	55	Flat	tan	No	10	Alder	Till	<5	Below White River Ash
1542220	491652	6961496	N Line	C	60	Flat	tan	No		Alder/Poplar	Till	<5	North side, landing strip
1542221	491599	6961498	N Line	C	55	Flat	tan	No		Alder/Poplar	Till	<5	S side, landing strip
1542222	491551	6961503	N Line, W End	C	60	Flat	tan/grey	No		Alder	Till	<5	S margin, landing strip
1542223	491497	6961301	S Line, W end	C	75	Flat	Grey	No	<5	Spruce	Till	<5	Duplicate of 1542201

Appendix 4: Original Results

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.**
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1 Canada

Submitted By: Jamie Levy
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: August 30, 2016
Report Date: September 21, 2016
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI16000216.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: C. Lake
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 23

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

IMM-PLP Return immediately after analysis
DISP-RJT-SOIL Immediate Disposal of Soil Reject

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
Dry at 60C	23	Dry at 60C			WHI
SS80	23	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh			WHI
AQ200	23	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
SHP01	23	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1
Canada

CC: Andrew Hamilton
Bernard Kreft
Carl Schulze

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Production Manager

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.**
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1 Canada

Project: C. Lake
Report Date: September 21, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI16000216.1

Method		AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
Analyte		Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm
MDL		0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	1
1542201	Till	1.6	36.4	182.5	94	0.4	32.2	8.5	245	2.19	13.5	6.5	3.7	54	0.2	1.0	0.2	44	1.11	0.062	14
1542202	Till	1.2	23.0	16.3	71	<0.1	28.3	7.5	270	1.93	12.4	3.0	3.1	17	0.1	0.6	0.2	37	0.22	0.041	15
1542203	Till	1.0	19.4	15.7	65	0.1	25.5	7.9	205	1.72	10.7	1.7	3.1	17	0.2	0.5	0.2	39	0.20	0.035	13
1542204	Till	0.7	15.1	16.2	65	0.3	17.4	5.3	128	1.63	9.5	1.0	2.0	20	<0.1	0.4	0.1	34	0.20	0.052	13
1542205	Till	1.4	17.7	14.4	61	<0.1	24.8	7.5	163	1.95	14.0	2.0	4.4	16	0.1	0.6	0.2	40	0.17	0.039	15
1542206	Till	1.1	13.9	26.8	112	<0.1	17.6	7.9	266	1.90	9.8	1.0	2.4	13	0.2	0.4	0.2	47	0.15	0.028	13
1542207	Till	0.8	13.6	10.6	88	<0.1	14.5	5.4	193	1.41	5.4	0.8	2.2	13	0.1	0.3	0.1	40	0.14	0.025	13
1542208	Till	2.3	74.8	15.8	85	<0.1	32.7	8.4	223	2.18	12.0	3.8	2.3	16	<0.1	0.6	0.2	41	0.17	0.027	14
1542209	Till	1.1	12.2	10.4	53	0.1	15.3	4.7	190	1.31	6.0	1.1	1.8	15	<0.1	0.3	0.1	33	0.17	0.028	10
1542210	Till	0.9	29.5	13.2	61	0.2	36.2	9.3	313	2.01	13.0	2.0	4.4	32	<0.1	0.7	0.2	36	0.43	0.084	19
1542211	Till	1.2	28.0	14.7	80	0.2	31.8	8.6	292	2.25	15.1	1.9	5.3	27	<0.1	0.8	0.2	39	0.34	0.073	21
1542212	Till	0.9	27.1	12.3	72	0.2	32.2	7.1	222	2.23	14.6	2.2	4.5	28	<0.1	0.6	0.2	40	0.39	0.062	21
1542213	Till	1.3	29.1	12.2	62	0.2	35.3	9.1	296	2.38	13.4	3.3	5.6	30	0.1	0.7	0.2	40	0.40	0.073	20
1542214	Till	0.8	30.8	9.7	57	0.1	34.8	10.9	315	1.97	10.8	5.0	3.6	61	0.2	0.7	0.1	34	1.85	0.060	15
1542215	Till	1.0	20.4	12.1	56	<0.1	27.2	7.2	173	2.11	11.9	1.2	4.2	20	<0.1	0.5	0.2	35	0.27	0.049	19
1542216	Till	1.4	33.0	16.3	92	0.2	35.3	9.1	308	2.55	16.5	1.8	5.1	22	0.2	1.0	0.2	42	0.28	0.061	23
1542217	Till	0.9	24.6	11.2	58	<0.1	31.4	8.4	227	2.07	10.2	1.4	4.6	17	<0.1	0.7	0.2	37	0.27	0.056	18
1542218	Till	0.6	10.4	7.6	28	<0.1	12.3	3.4	97	1.10	4.3	<0.5	2.2	16	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	25	0.21	0.043	12
1542219	Till	1.1	17.0	10.3	52	<0.1	24.0	6.5	169	1.84	10.8	1.9	4.5	18	<0.1	0.5	0.2	35	0.25	0.056	17
1542220	Till	1.1	13.5	11.3	67	0.1	22.0	7.8	228	1.93	9.8	0.6	3.5	16	<0.1	0.4	0.2	39	0.22	0.036	16
1542221	Till	1.0	31.8	10.4	55	<0.1	31.7	8.0	290	2.03	11.6	2.7	5.7	24	<0.1	0.7	0.2	38	0.34	0.070	23
1542222	Till	0.9	18.0	9.8	39	<0.1	28.0	6.6	196	1.85	9.5	1.5	4.4	18	<0.1	0.4	0.1	37	0.27	0.054	16
1542223	Till	1.7	38.5	197.0	91	0.4	35.1	8.9	274	2.42	13.9	3.2	3.8	58	0.3	1.0	0.2	45	1.28	0.064	14

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.**
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1 Canada

Project: C. Lake
Report Date: September 21, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI16000216.1

	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
1542201	Till	27	0.52	725	0.029	<20	1.06	0.011	0.07	0.2	0.50	4.3	0.6	<0.05	3	0.5	<0.2
1542202	Till	26	0.36	401	0.027	<20	0.94	0.011	0.05	0.1	0.04	3.2	0.2	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542203	Till	30	0.46	433	0.035	<20	1.05	0.008	0.04	<0.1	0.03	2.4	0.3	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542204	Till	20	0.32	415	0.023	<20	0.90	0.010	0.04	<0.1	0.03	1.8	0.4	<0.05	3	0.6	<0.2
1542205	Till	24	0.33	394	0.027	<20	1.02	0.008	0.06	0.2	0.02	2.6	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542206	Till	23	0.29	376	0.025	<20	1.16	0.007	0.05	0.1	<0.01	2.1	0.2	<0.05	4	0.5	<0.2
1542207	Till	20	0.27	388	0.026	<20	1.03	0.011	0.04	0.2	<0.01	1.9	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542208	Till	26	0.33	392	0.023	<20	1.10	0.006	0.06	0.1	0.03	3.1	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542209	Till	18	0.30	282	0.021	<20	0.84	0.012	0.04	0.3	0.02	1.4	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542210	Till	26	0.49	644	0.027	<20	0.92	0.015	0.05	0.4	0.05	3.6	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542211	Till	27	0.45	597	0.027	<20	0.95	0.010	0.05	0.2	0.04	3.6	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542212	Till	30	0.51	498	0.026	<20	1.10	0.014	0.05	0.3	0.04	3.9	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542213	Till	29	0.47	572	0.029	<20	1.02	0.017	0.06	0.2	0.04	4.0	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542214	Till	33	0.71	388	0.034	<20	1.01	0.021	0.06	0.1	0.04	3.1	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542215	Till	27	0.45	414	0.024	<20	1.14	0.007	0.05	0.2	0.02	3.0	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542216	Till	27	0.41	710	0.030	<20	0.95	0.009	0.07	0.2	0.05	4.3	0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542217	Till	31	0.59	341	0.033	<20	1.21	0.006	0.05	0.1	0.02	2.7	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542218	Till	15	0.27	226	0.021	<20	0.71	0.011	0.03	0.2	<0.01	1.3	<0.1	<0.05	2	<0.5	<0.2
1542219	Till	23	0.38	484	0.024	<20	0.91	0.011	0.04	0.1	0.02	2.8	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542220	Till	25	0.42	486	0.026	<20	1.10	0.010	0.04	0.2	0.02	2.3	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542221	Till	27	0.45	523	0.030	<20	0.97	0.010	0.05	0.2	0.05	4.5	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542222	Till	29	0.46	361	0.028	<20	1.05	0.008	0.04	0.1	0.02	3.0	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542223	Till	28	0.55	765	0.031	<20	1.07	0.016	0.08	0.1	0.53	4.0	0.6	<0.05	3	1.0	<0.2

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.**
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1 Canada

Project: C. Lake

Report Date: September 21, 2016

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI16000216.1

	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	1
Pulp Duplicates																					
1542213	Till	1.3	29.1	12.2	62	0.2	35.3	9.1	296	2.38	13.4	3.3	5.6	30	0.1	0.7	0.2	40	0.40	0.073	20
REP 1542213	QC	1.0	28.6	12.5	62	0.1	36.7	9.1	290	2.36	13.9	3.5	5.9	32	<0.1	0.6	0.2	41	0.40	0.077	21
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard	15.2	158.3	153.2	354	1.8	75.9	13.1	857	2.70	45.6	51.2	7.2	68	2.5	7.0	12.4	44	1.02	0.074	18
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	1.4	702.0	14.6	33	0.2	384.8	54.5	391	23.23	10.7	57.0	9.7	4	<0.1	0.2	0.3	287	0.04	0.028	7
STD DS10 Expected		13.6	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	46.2	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.62	9	11.65	43	1.0625	0.0765	17.5
STD OREAS45EA Expected		1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	23.51	10.3	53	10.7	3.5	0.03	0.32	0.26	303	0.036	0.029	7.06
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001	<1

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.**
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1 Canada

Project: C. Lake

Report Date: September 21, 2016

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI16000216.1

	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																	
1542213	Till	29	0.47	572	0.029	<20	1.02	0.017	0.06	0.2	0.04	4.0	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
REP 1542213	QC	30	0.47	600	0.029	<20	1.04	0.017	0.06	0.4	0.04	4.1	<0.1	<0.05	3	<0.5	<0.2
Reference Materials																	
STD DS10	Standard	55	0.76	429	0.081	<20	1.02	0.063	0.32	3.2	0.27	2.8	5.1	0.27	4	2.7	4.9
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	854	0.10	140	0.097	<20	2.98	0.018	0.05	<0.1	0.01	77.3	<0.1	<0.05	12	0.8	<0.2
STD DS10 Expected		54.6	0.775	412	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.3	2.8	5.1	0.29	4.3	2.3	5.01
STD OREAS45EA Expected		849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.13	0.02	0.053			78	0.072	0.036	12.4	0.78	0.07
BLK	Blank	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.**
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1 Canada

Submitted By: Jamie Levy
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: August 30, 2016
Report Date: September 22, 2016
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI16000217.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: C. Lake
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 24

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

IMM-PLP Return immediately after analysis
DISP-RJT-SOIL Immediate Disposal of Soil Reject

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
VA475	24	Vegetation Ashing at 475	50		VAN
Split Ash from VA475	24	Analysis sample split/packet			VAN
AQ200	24	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
SHP01	24	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1
Canada

CC: Andrew Hamilton
Bernard Kreft
Carl Schulze

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Production Manager

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.**
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1 Canada

Project: C. Lake
Report Date: September 22, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI16000217.1

	Method	VA475	VA475	WGHT	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Ash Wt	shed Wt	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit	g	g	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
1542251	Vegetation	48.471	1.533	0.10	3.0	51.6	5.4	1102	0.9	11.9	2.6	>10000	0.14	<0.5	0.6	<0.1	711	0.4	0.1	<0.1	2
1542252	Vegetation	43.465	1.836	0.08	1.4	33.8	5.2	3272	4.0	5.3	1.4	>10000	0.19	<0.5	<0.5	0.1	866	0.7	0.1	<0.1	4
OVEN STD-2	Vegetation	30.404	0.857		2.3	42.4	14.6	1558	0.8	15.2	1.0	>10000	0.51	3.2	0.5	0.8	564	0.7	1.3	0.3	4
1542253	Vegetation	33.825	1.278	0.07	2.0	54.6	2.6	1670	1.5	8.3	2.6	>10000	0.14	0.8	1.6	<0.1	955	2.1	<0.1	<0.1	3
1542254	Vegetation	50.421	1.396	0.12	5.5	62.4	2.9	1074	1.0	11.8	3.1	>10000	0.13	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	690	1.6	0.1	<0.1	3
1542255	Vegetation	40.307	1.220	0.08	3.2	63.7	4.3	1233	0.3	13.8	3.1	>10000	0.15	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	874	0.7	0.2	<0.1	2
1542256	Vegetation	50.710	1.809	0.11	4.9	53.7	4.1	975	0.4	15.9	2.2	>10000	0.13	0.8	<0.5	<0.1	709	0.6	0.1	<0.1	2
1542257	Vegetation	50.491	1.974	0.13	2.7	42.3	3.6	2578	0.4	8.4	1.7	>10000	0.16	0.6	<0.5	<0.1	799	0.7	<0.1	<0.1	2
1542258	Vegetation	50.706	1.784	0.11	2.1	51.7	3.5	1823	1.3	15.4	1.6	>10000	0.16	0.7	<0.5	<0.1	680	0.8	0.1	<0.1	3
1542259	Vegetation	42.517	1.154	0.09	5.0	110.9	4.2	1512	1.3	25.9	4.8	>10000	0.14	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	716	3.5	<0.1	<0.1	3
1542260	Vegetation	36.626	1.043	0.08	12.5	105.5	5.2	1228	0.6	73.2	6.2	>10000	0.16	0.9	<0.5	<0.1	634	4.8	0.1	<0.1	2
1542261	Vegetation	42.347	2.232	0.09	3.9	34.5	3.3	914	0.2	17.3	0.9	4052	0.11	<0.5	<0.5	0.1	755	1.2	<0.1	<0.1	<2
1542262	Vegetation	41.515	1.327	0.10	10.7	102.3	4.0	1224	1.0	58.4	6.7	>10000	0.14	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	686	3.0	0.2	<0.1	2
1542263	Vegetation	44.945	2.669	0.09	1.5	23.3	2.4	1465	<0.1	9.2	1.1	3891	0.08	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	1091	0.7	<0.1	<0.1	<2
1542264	Vegetation	50.210	2.768	0.11	0.6	26.2	2.5	1340	0.4	16.1	1.3	4502	0.10	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	866	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<2
1542265	Vegetation	50.345	3.196	0.13	1.0	24.5	5.3	1869	<0.1	4.1	0.7	6092	0.08	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	1053	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<2
1542266	Vegetation	44.198	1.354	0.09	5.4	120.3	6.3	2246	0.5	49.6	4.2	>10000	0.23	<0.5	0.7	0.1	700	2.1	0.2	<0.1	5
1542267	Vegetation	49.903	1.440	0.10	5.8	58.2	7.2	2078	2.7	8.7	2.6	>10000	0.21	<0.5	<0.5	0.1	792	2.0	0.1	<0.1	4
1542268	Vegetation	44.230	1.496	0.08	8.5	57.8	7.0	1846	1.6	17.3	5.2	>10000	0.24	<0.5	<0.5	0.2	803	2.9	0.1	<0.1	5
1542269	Vegetation	37.859	1.763	0.08	1.9	47.5	18.5	772	0.2	24.8	2.2	5209	0.04	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	890	1.4	0.1	<0.1	<2
1542270	Vegetation	50.217	2.549	0.11	0.7	27.4	6.6	962	0.1	7.6	1.6	6372	0.09	<0.5	0.7	<0.1	769	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	<2
1542271	Vegetation	50.891	1.516	0.14	2.1	64.4	4.6	1368	1.7	37.8	7.1	>10000	0.13	<0.5	1.2	<0.1	891	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	2
1542272	Vegetation	28.571	0.771	0.06	16.0	75.3	2.7	1314	0.4	25.2	5.4	>10000	0.12	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	687	1.7	<0.1	<0.1	<2
1542273	Vegetation	27.565	0.766	0.06	13.0	77.4	5.1	1391	0.4	23.7	5.9	>10000	0.14	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	719	1.8	0.1	<0.1	3

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.**
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1 Canada

Project: C. Lake
Report Date: September 22, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI16000217.1

	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
1542251	Vegetation	23.81	2.481	<1	1	1.99	1826	0.011	223	0.09	0.062	7.66	3.9	<0.01	0.6	<0.1	0.26	2	0.6	<0.2
1542252	Vegetation	26.11	2.187	<1	2	1.55	1406	0.010	235	0.11	0.040	4.25	0.2	<0.01	0.5	0.2	0.23	3	<0.5	<0.2
OVEN STD-2	Vegetation	23.75	2.878	1	11	2.33	252	0.013	420	0.17	0.133	8.64	1.1	<0.01	0.9	0.1	0.94	3	0.5	<0.2
1542253	Vegetation	26.22	2.703	<1	<1	2.24	865	0.011	200	0.09	0.057	6.63	0.4	<0.01	0.6	<0.1	0.27	4	<0.5	<0.2
1542254	Vegetation	18.60	4.164	<1	<1	2.29	943	0.017	218	0.07	0.114	>10	0.5	<0.01	0.7	<0.1	0.45	5	<0.5	<0.2
1542255	Vegetation	23.20	2.911	<1	<1	2.50	540	0.014	404	0.12	0.106	9.08	0.5	<0.01	0.7	<0.1	0.33	2	<0.5	<0.2
1542256	Vegetation	24.20	2.597	<1	1	2.05	1270	0.012	129	0.08	0.072	8.15	0.4	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	0.33	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542257	Vegetation	26.35	1.914	<1	<1	1.29	2119	0.009	130	0.08	0.054	6.30	<0.1	<0.01	0.5	0.1	0.22	4	1.0	<0.2
1542258	Vegetation	23.56	2.602	<1	1	1.77	1735	0.012	97	0.10	0.057	7.35	0.2	<0.01	0.7	<0.1	0.28	4	0.5	<0.2
1542259	Vegetation	20.47	3.361	<1	<1	2.40	513	0.014	236	0.07	0.153	>10	0.5	<0.01	0.5	<0.1	0.46	4	<0.5	<0.2
1542260	Vegetation	17.97	3.669	<1	1	2.48	302	0.017	255	0.09	0.196	>10	1.9	<0.01	0.5	<0.1	0.50	4	1.1	<0.2
1542261	Vegetation	21.56	1.757	<1	1	1.31	619	0.008	111	0.08	0.039	7.26	0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	0.29	3	<0.5	<0.2
1542262	Vegetation	18.14	4.133	<1	<1	2.52	257	0.018	224	0.07	0.158	>10	0.1	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	0.54	4	<0.5	<0.2
1542263	Vegetation	24.74	1.252	<1	<1	0.93	1401	0.006	85	0.05	0.008	5.01	<0.1	<0.01	0.6	<0.1	0.15	2	<0.5	<0.2
1542264	Vegetation	19.39	1.462	<1	<1	1.13	1522	0.007	88	0.06	0.024	6.82	<0.1	<0.01	0.7	<0.1	0.19	2	<0.5	<0.2
1542265	Vegetation	23.70	1.193	<1	<1	0.86	1577	0.006	164	0.06	0.008	4.57	<0.1	<0.01	1.1	0.1	0.14	2	<0.5	<0.2
1542266	Vegetation	18.08	3.331	<1	2	3.30	386	0.016	237	0.17	0.085	8.10	0.1	<0.01	0.3	<0.1	0.33	4	0.5	<0.2
1542267	Vegetation	22.82	2.227	<1	1	1.26	815	0.012	220	0.11	0.093	6.92	<0.1	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	0.30	4	0.6	<0.2
1542268	Vegetation	22.32	2.097	<1	2	1.59	704	0.013	270	0.15	0.077	7.12	0.1	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	0.28	5	<0.5	<0.2
1542269	Vegetation	17.80	2.929	<1	<1	1.92	1263	0.013	63	0.07	0.043	9.68	<0.1	<0.01	0.8	<0.1	0.21	2	1.2	<0.2
1542270	Vegetation	16.13	1.762	<1	<1	0.97	1541	0.008	46	0.11	0.006	7.09	<0.1	<0.01	0.8	<0.1	0.23	2	1.1	<0.2
1542271	Vegetation	19.12	3.512	<1	1	1.90	495	0.016	170	0.08	0.100	>10	<0.1	<0.01	0.6	<0.1	0.33	3	1.0	<0.2
1542272	Vegetation	17.63	3.409	<1	<1	2.04	484	0.016	287	0.08	0.181	>10	0.1	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	0.35	4	<0.5	<0.2
1542273	Vegetation	18.02	3.322	<1	1	1.71	454	0.015	291	0.09	0.166	>10	<0.1	<0.01	0.3	<0.1	0.36	4	<0.5	<0.2

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.**
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1 Canada

Project: C. Lake
Report Date: September 22, 2016

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI16000217.1

	Method	VA475	VA475	WGHT	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	e Ash Wt	shed Wt	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit	g	g	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
Pulp Duplicates																					
1542270	Vegetation	50.217	2.549	0.11	0.7	27.4	6.6	962	0.1	7.6	1.6	6372	0.09	<0.5	0.7	<0.1	769	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	<2
REP 1542270	QC				0.7	28.0	6.6	907	0.1	8.8	1.5	6255	0.09	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	787	0.9	<0.1	<0.1	<2
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard				13.6	150.2	156.6	355	1.7	72.1	12.3	850	2.67	42.9	84.4	7.7	66	3.1	7.7	14.6	42
STD OREAS45EA	Standard				1.7	718.7	13.6	31	0.2	394.7	50.6	396	21.75	9.1	47.9	9.7	4	<0.1	0.2	0.3	302
STD DS10 Expected					13.6	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	46.2	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.62	9	11.65	43
STD OREAS45EA Expected					1.6	709	14.3	31.4	0.26	381	52	400	23.51	10.3	53	10.7	3.5	0.03	0.32	0.26	303
BLK	Blank				<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	3	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada

PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Darnley Bay Resources Ltd.**
365 Bay St., Suite 400
Toronto Ontario M5H 2V1 Canada

Project: C. Lake

Report Date: September 22, 2016

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI16000217.1

	Method	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200	AQ200
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																				
1542270	Vegetation	16.13	1.762	<1	<1	0.97	1541	0.008	46	0.11	0.006	7.09	<0.1	<0.01	0.8	<0.1	0.23	2	1.1	<0.2
REP 1542270	QC	15.98	1.693	<1	<1	0.95	1464	0.008	41	0.11	0.005	6.96	<0.1	<0.01	0.9	<0.1	0.21	3	1.5	<0.2
Reference Materials																				
STD DS10	Standard	1.03	0.066	16	50	0.76	413	0.069	<20	0.99	0.068	0.31	3.3	0.32	2.7	5.4	0.28	6	1.3	4.1
STD OREAS45EA	Standard	0.04	0.025	7	854	0.10	137	0.097	<20	3.27	0.024	0.04	<0.1	<0.01	77.9	<0.1	<0.05	14	1.3	<0.2
STD DS10 Expected		1.0625	0.0765	17.5	54.6	0.775	412	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.3	2.8	5.1	0.29	4.3	2.3	5.01
STD OREAS45EA Expected		0.036	0.029	7.06	849	0.095	148	0.0984		3.13	0.02	0.053			78	0.072	0.036	12.4	0.78	0.07
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2