Annual Information Form of West Kirkland Mining Inc.
(An exploration stage company)
For the year ended December 31, 2014

Annual Information Form – Dated December 16, 2015

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PRELIMINARY NOTES

In this Annual Information Form ("**AIF**"), unless the context otherwise requires, the terms the "**Company**" or "**West Kirkland**" or "**WKM**" refer to West Kirkland Mining Inc.

Date of Information

All information in this AIF is as of December 31, 2014, unless otherwise indicated.

Financial Information

Reference is made in this AIF to the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, copies of which may be obtained online at www.sedar.com.

All financial information in this AIF is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Currency and Exchange Rates

All dollar amounts in this AIF are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. The Company's accounts are maintained in Canadian dollars. All references to "**U.S. dollars**" or to "**US$**" are to United States dollars.

The following table sets forth the rate of exchange for the Canadian dollar expressed in United States dollars in effect at the end of the periods indicated, the average of exchange rates in effect on the last day of each month during such periods, and the high and low exchange rates during such periods based on the noon rate of exchange as reported by the Bank of Canada for conversion of Canadian dollars into United States dollars.

Canadian Dollars to U.S. Dollars	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Rate at end of period	$0.8620	$0.9402	$1.0051
Average rate for period	$0.9025	$0.9712	$1.0008
High for period	$0.9399	$1.0165	$1.0299
Low for period	$0.8579	$0.9342	$0.9599

The noon rate of exchange on December 16, 2015 as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of Canadian dollars into United States dollars was Canadian $1.00 equals US$0.7244.

Metric Equivalents

For ease of reference, the following factors for converting Imperial measurements into metric equivalents are provided:

To convert from Imperial	To metric	Multiply by
Acres	Hectares	0.404686
Feet	Metres	0.30480
Miles	Kilometres	1.609344

To convert from Imperial	To metric	Multiply by
Tons	Tonnes	0.907185
Ounces (troy)/ton	Grams/Tonne	34.2857

Terms used and not defined in this AIF that are defined in National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* shall bear that definition. Other definitions are set out in National Instrument 14-101 – *Definitions*, as amended.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made and information contained herein and in documents incorporated by reference may contain forward-looking statements or forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities legislation (collectively, "**Forward-Looking Statements**"). Although the Company believes that such information is reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-Looking Statements are typically identified by words such as: believe, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, postulate and similar expressions, or are those, which, by their nature, refer to future events. The Company cautions investors that any Forward-Looking Statements provided by the Company is not a guarantee of future results or performance, and that actual results may differ materially from those in Forward-Looking Statements as a result of various estimates, risks, and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the state of the financial markets for the Company's equity securities; the state of the market for gold or other minerals that may be produced generally; recent market volatility; variations in the nature, quality and quantity of any mineral deposits that may be located; the Company's ability to obtain any necessary permits, consents or authorizations required for its activities; the Company's ability to raise the necessary capital or to be fully able to implement its business strategies; and other risks associated with the exploration and development of mineral properties.

Although the Company has attempted to identify risks and uncertainties that may cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in Forward-Looking Statements, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performances, achievements or events to not be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of the factors are beyond the Company's control. As actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in Forward-Looking Statements, readers should not place undue reliance on Forward-Looking Statements.

Forward-Looking Statements in this AIF and in documents incorporated by reference include, but are not limited to, statements with regard to:

- planned exploration activity including both expected drilling and geological and geophysical related activities;
- impact of increasing competition;
- future foreign currency exchange rates;
- the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms;
- future sources of liquidity, cash flows and their uses;
- obtaining the necessary permits for the Hasbrouck Project (as defined herein);
- realization of anticipated benefits of acquisitions and dispositions;
- expected levels of operating costs, general and administrative costs, costs of services and other costs and expenses; and
- treatment under government regulation and taxation regimes.

Forward-Looking Statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the Forward-Looking Statements, including, without limitation:

- exploration hazards and risks;
- the Company's ability to complete a joint venture with Newmont Mining Corporation;
- the uncertain nature of estimating mineral resource and mineral reserve;
- risks related to exploration and development of natural resource properties;
- uncertainty in the Company's ability to obtain funding;
- precious and base metal price fluctuations;
- recent market events and conditions;
- risks related to the uncertainty of mineral resource calculations;
- risks related to governmental regulations;
- risks related to obtaining necessary licenses and permits;
- risks related to the Company's business being subject to environmental laws and regulations;
- risks related to the Company's mineral properties being subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, or claims and other defects in title;
- risks related to competition from larger companies with greater financial and technical resources;
- risks related to the Company's inability to meet its financial obligations under agreements to which it is a party;
- ability to recruit and retain qualified personnel; and
- risks related to the Company's directors and officers becoming associated with other natural resource companies which may give rise to conflicts of interests.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect the Company's Forward-Looking Statements and investors should review and consider the risk factors in the section titled Risk Factors of this AIF. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the Forward-Looking Statements. The Company's Forward-Looking Statements are based on beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made and the Company does not assume any obligation to update Forward-Looking Statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise or if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions change, except as required by law. A number of important facts could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by the Forward-Looking Statements, including, but not limited to, the risks described under the heading "Risk Factors" below. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on Forward-Looking Statements.

In making the Forward-Looking Statements in this AIF and in documents incorporated by reference, the Company has made various material assumptions, including, but not limited to the results of the Company's proposed exploration programs will be consistent with current expectations, the Company's assessment and interpretation of potential geological structures and mineralization are accurate in all material respects, the quantity and grade of mineral resources and mineral reserves are accurate in all material respects, the Company's ability to raise additional financing on reasonably commercial terms, the price for gold and other precious metals will not fall significantly below current levels, the Company will be able to obtain regulatory approvals and permits in a timely manner and on terms consistent with current

expectations, the Company's capital and operating costs will not increase significantly from current levels and key personnel will continue their employment with the Company.

Readers are encouraged to consult the Company's public filings at www.sedar.com for additional information concerning these matters.

Caution Regarding Historical Results

Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from the discussion and analysis in this AIF may not necessarily indicate future results from operations. In particular, the current state of the global securities markets may cause significant reductions in the price of the Company's securities and render it difficult or impossible for the Company to raise the funds necessary to continue operations. See "Risk Factors".

Cautionary Note to United States Readers

Differences Regarding the Definitions of Resource and Reserve Estimates in the United States and Canada

The definitions of "**mineral reserves**", "**proven mineral reserves**" and "**probable mineral reserves,**" as used in this AIF, are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**") under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "**CIM**") Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Definitions and guidelines adopted by the CIM Council on August 20, 2000. CIM standards differ from the standards in the United States.

Under United States standards, a "**mineral reserve**" is defined as a part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time the mineral reserve determination is made, where, (i) "**reserve**" means that part of a mineral deposit which can be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination; (ii) "**economically**" implies that profitable extraction or production has been established or analytically demonstrated to be viable and justifiable under reasonable investment and market assumptions; and (iii) while "**legally**" does not imply that all permits needed for mining and processing have been obtained or that other legal issues have been completely resolved, for a reserve to exist, there should be a reasonable certainty based on applicable laws and regulations that issuance of permits or resolution of legal issues can be accomplished in a timely manner.

Mineral reserves are categorized as follows on the basis of the degree of confidence in the estimate of the quantity and grade of the deposit.

Under United States standards, proven or measured reserves are defined as reserves for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes, grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geographic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well established.

Under United States standards, probable reserves are defined as reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that of proven reserves (under United States standards), but the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are

further apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven mineral reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

While the terms "**mineral resource,**" "**measured mineral resource,**" "**indicated mineral resource,**" and "**inferred mineral resource**" are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under standards in the United States. As such, information contained in this AIF concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**"). "**Indicated mineral resource**" and "**inferred mineral resource**" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and a great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "**indicated mineral resource**" or "**inferred mineral resource**" will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

West Kirkland Mining Inc. was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia, Canada pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) under the name "Anthem Ventures Capital Corp." on April 3, 2007. The Company changed its name to "West Kirkland Mining Inc." on May 28, 2010.

The Company was initially listed as a capital pool company under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSX-V**") and completed its Qualifying Transaction (as that term is defined in TSX-V Policy 2.4, the "**Anthem Transaction**") on May 28, 2010.

Pursuant to the Anthem Transaction, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of WK Mining Corp. ("**WK Mining**") in exchange for shares of the Company on a one share for one share exchange basis. An aggregate of 5,790,000 common shares of the Company were issued in exchange for 5,790,000 issued and outstanding shares of WK Mining. At the closing of the Anthem Transaction the Company changed its name to West Kirkland Mining Inc.

The Company's common shares are listed for trading on the TSX-V under the trading symbol "**WKM**".

The Company's head office is located at 788 – 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia Canada, V6C 2B5. The Company's registered office is located at Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP, 2300 – 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C-2B5.

Inter-corporate Relationships

As of the effective date of this AIF, the Company has two wholly-owned subsidiaries: WK Mining Corp., incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on November 9, 2009 and WK Mining (USA) Ltd., incorporated in the State of Delaware on June 18, 2010. WK Mining (USA) Ltd. is registered in the State of Nevada, State of Colorado and the State of Utah.

The following table illustrates the Company's current corporate structure and material subsidiaries.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The Company is a mineral exploration and development company focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of gold projects in Nevada and Utah, USA, with its flagship asset being the Hasbrouck Project (as defined herein), which consists of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties. The Company's business development over the last three years is described in the following paragraphs. Unless otherwise noted in this AIF, Michael G. Allen, Vice President of Exploration for the Company and a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, is responsible for the preparation, review and approval of scientific or technical information in this AIF.

Three Year History

2012

On February 22, 2012, the Company filed on SEDAR a NI 43-101 compliant technical report by Caracle Creek International Consulting ("**CCIC**") on its Nevada properties. The report supported the Company's exploration plans and methodology. Further work was recommended.

On April 19, 2012, the Company filed on SEDAR a NI 43-101 compliant technical report entitled "Independent Technical Report, Cunningham and Sutton Properties, Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Canada" dated February 6, 2012 together with its annual information form dated April 18, 2012.

On June 1, 2012, the Company announced a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate prepared by CCIC for the Tecoma Utah Gold ("**TUG**" or the "**TUG Project**") deposit in Nevada. The inferred TUG resource was estimated by CCIC to be 679,000 gold equivalent ounces contained in 27,110,000 tonnes grading 0.49 g/t Au and 15.8 g/t Ag using a cut-off 0.1 g/t Au. The NI 43-101 technical report estimating the resource was filed on SEDAR on July 13, 2012, entitled "Independent Technical Report and Estimated Resources for TUG Property", and was completed by Jason Baker, P. Eng. of CCIC. Any discoveries made in the Long Canyon Trend may become part of a centralized processing facility at TUG.

On July 20, 2012, the Company closed a private placement for gross proceeds of $1.69 million, consisting of the sale of 4,828,603 units at a price of $0.35 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant was exercisable into one common share of the Company until January 20, 2014, at a price of $0.60. In connection with the private placement, the Company

paid a cash commission of $133,635 to certain brokers, representing 7% of the gross proceeds of the offering plus additional fees.

The Company continued to evaluate its land package in Nevada during 2012. Mapping and sampling by the Company led to the development of numerous high quality drill targets, particularly in the Long Canyon Trend. A total of 9 reverse circulation holes were drilled into regional exploration targets during 2012 and results were announced on September 26, 2012 and November 19, 2012. At the 12 Mile prospect intercepts of a grade and thickness similar to those at the TUG deposit were encountered over thicknesses of interest very close to surface.

On October 18, 2012, the Company announced the lease of an additional 35% of the private mineral rights to certain sections of the TUG Project from a third party. Newmont Mining Corporation ("**Newmont**") exercised its option to acquire these interests. (In April 2011, Newmont acquired 100% of Fronteer Gold Inc.'s ("**Fronteer**") issued and outstanding shares by plan of arrangement for aggregate cash consideration of approximately $2.3 billion.)

The Company notified Newmont that it has completed its first earn in on the TUG Project securing a 51% interest in the mineral rights to the entire property.

2013

On February 7, 2013, the Company closed a brokered financing consisting of 22,400,000 units at a price of $0.25 per unit, for gross proceeds of $5.6 million. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitled the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $0.40 until February 7, 2014. In connection with the financing, the underwriters received a cash commission of $392,000, representing 7% of the gross proceeds.

On March 4, 2013, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. Sandy McVey, P. Eng., as its Chief Operating Officer. Mr. McVey has over 30 years of experience in mine and construction management in Canada, the USA and Africa. He joined the Company in November 2012 as Manager, Projects after successfully completing the design, permitting and construction of an underground mine in Texas, USA.

On April 25, 2013, the Company reported results of metallurgical and exploration drilling performed in Nevada and Utah. The metallurgical core hole grades encountered at TUG are slightly higher than the historic reverse circulation holes and the intercepts are moderately shorter. Exploration drilling discovered a new shallow zone of mineralization on the nearby 12 Mile prospect.

On June 14, 2013, the Company announced that Kevin Falcon joined the Board of Directors of the Company effective June 13, 2013 as an independent director.

On September 13, 2013, the Company filed its NI 43-101 compliant Preliminary Economic Assessment ("**PEA**") prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. on the TUG Project located in Utah and entitled "Technical Report on the Tecoma Utah Gold Project, Utah, USA" and dated September 13, 2013 (the "**TUG Technical Report**"). The study models a 26% after-tax Internal Rate of Return ("**IRR**") and US$9.0 million Net Present Value (8%) at US$1,525 gold/US$28 silver and an in-pit Indicated Resource of 114,000 ounces gold plus 5,400,000 ounces silver with an Inferred Resource of 3,000 ounces gold plus 298,000 ounces silver. Initial capital cost is projected to be US$24.0 million. The Company has satisfied its spending requirement to

complete its 60% earn in on the TUG Project and is working with Newmont to complete a joint venture agreement.

On October 28, 2013, the Company announced it had entered into an amending letter agreement (the "**Amendment**") with Rubicon Minerals Corporation ("**Rubicon**") whereby it will be able to defer exploration expenditures due to be spent on the 350 square miles (909 km^2) which the Company has optioned from Rubicon. Under the terms of the Amendment, West Kirkland had until December 31, 2014 to complete the second year expenditures of US$3.0 million on the properties and until December 31, 2016 for final Phase I expenditures. The Company has spent US$2.0 million to satisfy the first year expenditures and in 2013, US$900,000 was spent towards the second year expenditures. As compensation for the revised expenditure periods, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares of the Company to Rubicon.

With declining gold prices in 2013, the Company decided to concentrate on potential acquisition targets and focused on early development stage gold projects with characteristics indicating the ability to operate profitably in a low gold price environment. In December 2013, the Company commenced negotiations with Allied Nevada Gold Corp. ("**Allied Nevada**" or "**Allied**") to acquire its Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties (collectively the Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties are referred to herein as the "**Hasbrouck Project**").

At December 31, 2013, the Company had approximately 32 square kilometres of mineral rights under option in the Kirkland Lake Camp. The Company closed its Kirkland Lake exploration office and maintained its office in Elko, Nevada, consistent with the focus on exploration in the USA going forward.

2014

On January 24, 2014 the Company entered into a binding letter agreement (the "**Letter Agreement**") with Allied Nevada to acquire the Hasbrouck Project for consideration of up to US$30.0 million. A US$500,000 non-refundable cash deposit (the "**Deposit**") was paid to Allied Nevada upon execution of the Letter Agreement. A further US$19.5 million cash payment was due to Allied Nevada before April 24, 2014 (and was paid – see below) to complete the purchase of a 75% interest in the Hasbrouck Project. The Company has the option to acquire the remaining 25% of the Hasbrouck Project for the additional payment of US$10.0 million on or before October 23, 2016. If the Company does not make the additional payment to Allied Nevada, or if the Company offers the payment and Allied Nevada chooses to decline the payment, the Hasbrouck Project shall be transferred into a joint venture with the Company retaining a 75% interest in the joint venture and Allied Nevada retaining a 25% interest. Title to the mineral properties comprising the Hasbrouck Project has been transferred to WK Mining (USA) Ltd on April 24th, 2014.

On January 29 and 31, 2014 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 11,900,000 common shares at a price of $0.10 per share for gross proceeds of $1.19 million. Of the gross proceeds, US$500,000 ($553,650) was allocated for the payment of the Deposit.

On February 24, 2014, the Company filed on SEDAR a NI 43-101 compliant technical report entitled "Technical Report for the Hasbrouck Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA" ("**Hasbrouck Technical Report**") dated February 21, 2014, prepared by Scott E. Wilson, AIPG Certified Professional Geologist.

The TUG Technical Report was later amended on March 7, 2014 and refiled on SEDAR on March 10, 2014.

On April 17, 2014 the Company closed a fully-marketed prospectus offering (the "**2014 Prospectus Offering**") of units, as well as the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement (the "**April 2014 Private Placement**") offering of units under substantially similar terms as the 2014 Prospectus Offering. Pursuant to the 2014 Prospectus Offering and the first tranche of the April 2014 Private Placement, the Company issued 194,907,833 units at a price of $0.15 each for aggregate gross proceeds of $29.2 million. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant exercisable for one common share at a price of $0.30 at any time prior to 5:00 pm on April 17, 2019 (each a "**Unit**"). Including legal fees and a cash commission paid to agents and finders representing 6% of the gross proceeds raised, the cost to the Company of the 2014 Prospectus Offering and the first tranche of the April 2014 Private Placement was approximately $1.9 million. Of the net proceeds raised, US$19.5 million ($21.44 million) was paid to Allied Nevada to finalize the purchase of a 75% interest in the Hasbrouck Project. The balance of the net proceeds is being utilized for the advancement of the Hasbrouck Project, and for general working capital purposes.

On May 2, 2014, the Company closed the second and final tranche of its April 2014 Private Placement by issuing 22,700,000 Units at a price of $0.15 each for aggregate gross proceeds of $3.41 million. Combined with the first tranche, the total Units issued in the April 2014 Private Placement totalled 54,992,666 for gross proceeds of $8.25 million. Including legal fees and a cash commission paid to finders representing 6% of the gross proceeds raised, the cost to the Company of the second and final tranche of the April 2014 Private Placement was approximately $248,000. The net proceeds are being utilized for the advancement of the Hasbrouck Project and for general working capital purposes.

On May 8, 2014, the Company announced the agents' exercise of the over-allotment option of the 2014 Prospectus Offering. The Company issued a further 3,333,000 Units at a price of $0.15 each for aggregate gross proceeds of $499,950. The total amount raised in the 2014 Prospectus Offering, including the exercises of the over-allotment option, was $24.9 million through the issuance of a total of 165,948,167 Units. Including legal fees and a cash commission paid to agents representing 6% of the gross proceeds raised, the cost of the second exercise of the over-allotment option was approximately $100,000. The net proceeds are being utilized for the advancement of the Hasbrouck Project and for general working capital purposes.

The total gross amount (before commissions and costs) that was raised in the private placement, over-allotment and prospectus offering in April and May, 2014 was $33.14 million.

The Company had previously stated that, in keeping with the recommendations of the Hasbrouck Technical Report, it would complete a preliminary economic assessment of the Hasbrouck Project. However, the Company completed a detailed review of the three-dimensional deposit models, incorporating the mineral resource estimate increase referred to in the Hasbrouck Technical Report, and conducted internal engineering, planning and consultation with the community and permit regulatory bodies. As a result of this review, the Company had sufficient confidence to proceed directly to the prefeasibility stage on the Three Hills and Hasbrouck surface oxide gold deposits as discussed in the Company's news release of June 3, 2014.

On June 12, 2014, the Company announced the collection of a 20 ton run-of-mine bulk sample from the Three Hills deposit. On December 3, 2014 the Company announced that from this material a bulk run-of-mine column test of 12 tons achieved 81.1% gold recovery after 133 days of leach and rinse; 75% of the gold was recovered after 100 days of leach. The column tests were performed by Kappes Cassiday & Associates, Reno, to determine the gold recovered from run-of-mine material. Run-of-mine refers to ore sized as it would be after drilling and blasting without further crushing. Previous test work indicated similar recoveries but had been performed on 1-1/2 inch crushed material. For financial modelling purposes in the upcoming prefeasibility study the Company has applied a 79% recovery rate to ore mined from Three Hills.

On September 9, 2014, the Company announced results of exploration drilling on the Hasbrouck and Three Hills deposits. Highlights include an intercept of 50.29 meters of 0.73 g/t gold ("**Au**") within a northwest structure to the east of the Three Hills deposit and a new near surface gold discovery on the northeast flank of the Hasbrouck deposit. A second phase of drilling was announced on October 22, 2014. Results were announced January 27, 2015 with 610 meters of drilling at Three Hills highlighted by hole TH14R-007 which intercepted 16.8 meters of 1.24 g/t Au starting from 106.7 meters down the hole. Drilling at the Hasbrouck deposit was highlighted by hole HSB14R-011 which cut 7.6 meters of 0.55 g/t Au at shallow depths and within 100 meters of the conceptual pit rim.

On November 17, 2014, the Company announced the gold results from hole MW14-01. This hole was drilled on the Three Hills property as a monitoring well as part of the Company's permitting process. It was also positioned to test an identified northwest structural corridor for additional mineralization. The hole returned 1.36 g/t Au over 39.6 meters starting 54.9 meters down the hole. This hole is approximately 300 meters to the east of the defined resource and highlights the potential for additional exploration successes on the property.

On November 25, 2014 the Company submitted its Mine Plan of Operations ("**MPO**") for the Three Hills mine to the Bureau of Land Management ("**BLM**") and the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection ("**NDEP**"). Due to the small footprint and low environmental impact of the proposed Three Hills mine, the plan of operations conforms to the requirements of an environmental assessment ("**EA**") and it was hoped that the BLM would opt to evaluate the project under this criteria. Under an EA process the Company could potentially start mine construction within 13 months. A decision was taken by the BLM on April 30, 2015 to use an EA process for Three Hills. See below under Subsequent Events for further details.

Subsequent Events

On March 9, 2015 the Company announced that a 72.6% recovery rate had been achieved on the Hasbrouck property using a high pressure grinding roll ("**HPGR**"). Previous test work at Hasbrouck had achieved a 60% recovery using conventional crushing methods. The Company confirmed that using HPGR for tertiary crushing at the Hasbrouck deposit will improve recovery of gold and so improve project economics and will be incorporated into the upcoming prefeasibility study.

On March 10, 2015, Allied Nevada announced that it had filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the U.S. and was implementing a financial restructuring of its debt. The bankruptcy of Allied Nevada does not alter the Company's legal rights or interests in the Hasbrouck Project and the Company continues to hold title to the properties.

On April 30, 2015 during a National Environmental Policy Act ("**NEPA**") kick-off meeting held in Tonopah, Nevada, the BLM formally decided to review the Company's Three Hills MPO under the criteria of an EA. Achieving a permit to construct a mine under an EA typically takes less than a year. The Three Hills deposit conforms to the requirements of an EA because of its footprint (less than a square mile) and the project's potential for "no significant impacts" as determined by the BLM. This is a significantly faster and less costly process than an Environmental Impact Statement ("**EIS"**). The BLM confirmed this decision in writing on May 7, 2015.

On June 3, 2015 the Company announced the results of the Hasbrouck Prefeasibility Study (the "**PFS**"). Highlights included a US$75.3 million after tax Net Present Value ("**NPV**") at a 5% discount rate with a 26% IRR. Initial capital required under the PFS base case amounted to US$54.3 million, assuming a gold price of US$1,225 per ounce. All values are based on 100% of the project.

The PFS includes a timeline showing the Three Hills mine operating for approximately two years followed by six years of operations at the Hasbrouck mine to produce 567,000 ounces of gold over eight years. The life of mine stripping ratio is modeled at 1.1:1. Adjusted operating costs for the project are predicted to be US$708 per ounce of gold, with all-in sustaining costs of US$779 per ounce of gold.

The PFS also included an updated statement of reserves and resources for the Hasbrouck properties. Further detailed information regarding the PFS can be found below in Section 2. "Exploration Programs and Expenditures".

On June 19, 2015 Allied Nevada Gold under a Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Reorganization, announced the sale of their exploration properties and related assets (excluding the Hycroft operation) to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Waterton Precious Metals Fund II Cayman LP ("**Waterton**") for US$17.5 million. This package included ANV's 25% share of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties. Note that the Company acquired its 75% interest in the Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties from ANV on April 23, 2014 (details in Section 2 below). The sale by ANV of its 25% interest does not materially affect the contractual rights of the Company to the properties. The Company continues to hold title to the Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties and retains the option to acquire the remaining 25% of the Hasbrouck Project.

The PFS technical report was filed on SEDAR on July 17, 2015. The PFS technical report as filed presented both the base case and a revised project model for the Hasbrouck project. The revised scenario delays construction of the Hasbrouck mine from the prefeasibility base case, allowing more time for gold to come off the Three Hills heap leach, thereby generating cash flow to be used for the construction of the Hasbrouck mine. By delaying the start of construction at Hasbrouck by four months, the overall modelled total funding for the project is reduced from US$89.1 million to US$54.3 million, however the IRR reduces from 26% to 24% and the NPV of the entire project from US$75 million to US$71 million. All revised scenario figures are still prepared assuming a US$1,225 per ounce gold price and a 5% discount rate, as per the PFS.

On November 27, 2015, the Company announced the receipt of a Decision Record (DR) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Environmental Assessment (EA) of the Three Hills Mine Project located approximately one mile west of Tonopah in Esmeralda County, Nevada. The DR signifies completion of the NEPA and EA process, and is the final major permitting step for construction to begin.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

Summary

The Company is a mineral exploration and development company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of gold projects in Nevada and Utah, USA, with its flagship asset being the Hasbrouck Project, which consists of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties, and is located in Nevada. Consequently the Company considers itself to be an exploration and mine development stage company. The amounts shown as mineral property interests represent costs incurred to date, less amounts amortized and/or written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values. The underlying value of the mineral properties and related deferred costs are entirely dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development, and also depends upon future profitable production.

In April 2014, the Company completed the acquisition of 75% of the Hasbrouck Project, acquiring an initial 75% interest for cash payments totalling US$20.0 million. See "General Development of the Business: 2014". The Company has the option of increasing its ownership in the Hasbrouck Project to 100% by paying Allied Nevada (now Waterton) an additional US$10.0 million on or before October 23, 2016 (which is 30 months after the closing of the acquisition of the Hasbrouck Project). Waterton has the right to refuse the payment at which point a joint venture will be formed with the Company owning 75% of the joint venture and Waterton owning 25%. In order to maintain their respective ownership position, both parties would have to contribute to the expenditures of the joint venture on a pro-rata basis.

The Company has advanced the properties to a prefeasibility study and has initiated permitting procedures in Nevada. During 2014 the Company conducted exploration and condemnation drilling, geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations and metallurgical studies on the properties. Prefeasibility engineering and modelling as well as permitting activities have continued into 2015, with the results of a prefeasibility study announced on June 3, 2015 and the technical report being filed on SEDAR on July 17, 2015.

In 2010 and 2011, the Company consolidated a significant land position in the emerging Long Canyon Trend of Nevada and Utah through agreements with Fronteer and Rubicon. The Company has earned a 60% interest on the TUG property through its option agreement with Fronteer. The Company is in the process of negotiating a Joint Venture arrangement with Newmont (parent company of Fronteer) to establish the operational and management framework for the TUG property going forward. A technical steering committee comprised of members from Newmont and West Kirkland will be established so that the project may benefit from the collective knowledge and expertise of both companies. Given current gold prices and the Company's focus on the Hasbrouck Project, the carrying value of the TUG property was written down to $3.7 million at December 31, 2014. During the year the Company chose to focus on other properties and $3.4 million of deferred acquisition and exploration costs related to the Rubicon properties were written off. As the minimum yearly spend requirements were not fulfilled the agreement with Rubicon has now officially lapsed and the Company retains no interest in these properties.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

All aspects of the Company's business require specialized skills and knowledge. Such skills and knowledge include the areas of geology, drilling, logistical planning, geophysics, metallurgy and mineral processing, implementation of exploration programs and accounting. While recent increased activity in the resource mining industry has made it more difficult to locate competent employees and consultants in such fields, the Company has found that it can locate and retain such employees and consultants and believes it will continue to be able to do so. The Company has been able to retain exploration specialists through the establishment of its Elko, Nevada office.

Competitive Conditions

As a mineral exploration and development company, West Kirkland may compete with other entities in the mineral exploration and development business in various aspects of the business including: (a) seeking out and acquiring mineral exploration and development properties; (b) obtaining the resources necessary to identify and evaluate mineral properties and to conduct exploration and development activities on such properties; and (c) raising the capital necessary to fund its operations. The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and West Kirkland may compete with other companies that have greater financial resources and technical facilities. Competition could adversely affect West Kirkland's ability to acquire suitable properties or prospects in the future or to raise the capital necessary to continue with operations.

Cycles or Seasonality

West Kirkland's mineral exploration activities may be subject to seasonality due to adverse weather conditions. The Company's Hasbrouck Property is located near Tonopah, Nevada, and the climate is semi-arid and is accessible via state highway and county roads. The overall climate should permit production operations year around, although freezing winter temperatures need to be considered in the design of any heap leach processing. The Company's Long Canyon properties are located in remote regions in the north-eastern portion of the state of Nevada and western Utah. Due to the region's cold climate in the winter months, exploration activities on the property may be restricted during the winter as a result of various weather related factors including, without limitation, inclement weather, snow covering the ground, frozen ground and restricted access due to snow, ice or other weather related factors.

Environmental Protection

West Kirkland is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous materials and other matters.

West Kirkland may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties. West Kirkland conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. West Kirkland is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its properties that may result in material liability to West Kirkland.

Employees

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has five employees. The Company relies to a large degree upon consultants and contractors to carry on many of its activities and, in particular, to supervise and carry out the work programs on its mineral properties.

Foreign Operations

The Company's properties are located in the United States and expenses in relation to the properties may be incurred in United States dollars. As a result, West Kirkland is subject to foreign currency fluctuations which may materially change its financial position and results.

Bankruptcy and Similar Procedures

There is no bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings against the Company, nor is the Company aware of any such pending or threatened proceedings. There have not been any voluntary bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings by the Company within the three most recently completed financial years or currently proposed for the current financial year.

On March 10, 2015, Allied Nevada announced that it had filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the U.S. and was implementing a financial restructuring of its debt. The bankruptcy of Allied Nevada does not alter the Company's legal rights or interests in the Hasbrouck Project and the Company continues to hold title to the properties. The Company's U.S. legal counsel took appropriate steps to monitor the process to ensure that the Company was in a position to take appropriate action to protect its rights and interests if needed. In June 2015 Waterton purchased Allied Nevada's 25% interest in the Hasbrouck project. The sale by Allied Nevada of its 25% interest does not materially affect the contractual rights of the Company to the properties. The Company continues to hold title to the Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties.

Reorganizations

There have been no reorganizations of or involving the Company within the three most recently completed financial years or currently proposed for the current financial year.

Social or Environmental Policies

At its current stage of development and activities (i.e., drilling, prospecting and development), the Company has limited financial obligations in meeting applicable environmental standards. This will change as the Company advances its projects. Environmental regulations that are applicable to the Company cover a wide variety of matters, including, without limitation, prevention of waste, pollution and protection of the environment, labour regulations and worker safety. While the Company does not currently expect the impact of costs and other effects related to compliance with environmental, health and safety regulations to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations, such regulations are evolving in a manner which is likely to result in stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors and employees. Such stricter standards could impact the Company's costs and have an adverse effect on results of operations. Furthermore, an environmental, safety or security incident could impact the Company's reputation in such a way that the result could have a material adverse effect on its business and on the value of its securities.

RISK FACTORS

The Company's securities should be considered a highly speculative investment and investors should carefully consider all of the information disclosed in the Company's Canadian regulatory filings prior to making an investment in the Company.

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits, which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and/or quality to return a profit from production.

Without limiting the foregoing, the following risk factors should be given special consideration when evaluating an investment in the Company's securities. Additional risks not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair the Company's operations.

The Company's business is subject to exploration and development risks.

The three NI 43-101 compliant resources which the Company currently has an ownership interest in, are found on the Hasbrouck Project and the TUG Project. At this stage, favourable results, estimates and studies, including in respect of the Hasbrouck Project and TUG Project, are subject to a number of risks, including, but not limited to:

- the amount of drilling and testing completed to date;
- the preliminary nature of any operating and capital cost estimates;
- the difficulties inherent in scaling up operations and achieving expected metallurgical recoveries;
- the likelihood of cost estimates increasing in the future; and
- the possibility of difficulties procuring needed supplies of electrical power and water.

There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company or its joint venture partners in the exploration of the properties described herein will result in discoveries of precious metals in commercial quantities or that any of the Company's properties will be developed. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of precious metals and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of precious metals will in fact be realized or that any identified resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) resource which can be legally and economically exploited. Estimates of reserves, mineral deposits and production costs can also be affected by such factors as environmental permit regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of precious metals ultimately recovered may differ from that indicated by drilling results. There can be no assurance that precious metals recovered in small-scale tests will be duplicated in large-scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale.

The inability of the Company to complete a joint venture agreement with Newmont.

Under the terms of the earn-in option agreement with Fronteer, the Company and Newmont (parent company of Fronteer) will enter into a joint venture agreement with respect to the TUG Project. The Company's interest in the TUG Project may be subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures. The existence or occurrence of one or more of the following circumstances and events could have a material adverse impact on the

Company's profitability or the viability of its interests held through joint ventures, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition: (i) disagreement with joint venture partners on how to develop and operate mines efficiently; (ii) inability to exert influence over certain strategic decisions made in respect of joint venture properties; (iii) inability of joint venture partners to meet their obligations to the joint venture or third parties; and (iv) litigation between joint venture partners regarding joint venture matters.

Additional funding requirements

The Company will require additional financing to continue its operations. There can be no assurance that the Company or its joint venture partners will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future, or that the terms of such financing will be favourable, for further exploration and development of its projects. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development and the property interests of the Company with the possible dilution or loss of such interests. Further, revenues, financings and profits, if any, will depend upon various factors, including the success, if any, of exploration programs and general market conditions for natural resources.

The Company has a history of losses, and it anticipates continuing to incur losses for the foreseeable future.

The Company has had a history of losses. None of the Company's properties are currently in production, and there is no certainty that the Company will succeed in placing any of its properties into production in the near future, if at all.

The Company anticipates continued losses for the foreseeable future until it can successfully place one or more of its properties into commercial production on a profitable basis. It could be years, if ever, before the Company receives any revenues from any production of metals. If the Company is unable to generate significant revenues with respect to its properties from their development or sale, the Company will not be able to earn profits or continue operations.

The Company may not be able to continue as a going concern.

The Company has limited financial resources and no operating revenues. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon, among other things, the Company establishing commercial quantities of mineral reserves on its properties and obtaining the necessary financing to develop and profitably produce such minerals or, alternatively, disposing of its interests on a profitable basis. Any unexpected costs, problems or delays could severely impact the Company's ability to continue exploration and development activities. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in other than the normal course of business may be at amounts materially different than the Company estimates. The amounts attributed to the Company's exploration properties in its financial statements represent acquisition and exploration costs and should not be taken to represent realizable value.

The Company's properties may not be brought into a state of commercial production.

Development of mineral properties involves a high degree of risk and few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit is dependent upon a number of factors beyond the Company's control, including the

attributes of the deposit, commodity prices, government policies and regulation and environmental protection. Fluctuations in the market prices of minerals may render reserves and deposits containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic. The development of the Company's properties will require obtaining land use consents, permits and the construction and operation of mines, processing plants and related infrastructure. As a result, the Company is subject to all of the risks associated with establishing new mining operations, including:

- the timing and cost, which can be considerable, of the construction of mining and processing facilities and related infrastructure;
- the availability and cost of skilled labour and mining equipment;
- the availability and cost of appropriate smelting and/or refining arrangements;
- the need to obtain necessary environmental and other governmental approvals and permits, and the timing of those approvals and permits;
- the availability of funds to finance construction and development activities;
- potential opposition from non-governmental organizations, environmental groups or local groups which may delay or prevent development activities; and
- potential increases in construction and operating costs due to changes in the cost of fuel, power, materials and supplies and foreign exchange rates.

The costs, timing and complexities of mine construction and development are increased by the remote location of the Company's Nevada properties, with additional challenges related thereto, including water and power supply and other support infrastructure.

It is common in new mining operations to experience unexpected costs, problems and delays during development, construction and mine ramp-up. Accordingly, there are no assurances that the Company's properties will be brought into a state of commercial production.

Estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves are based on interpretation and assumptions and are inherently imprecise.

The mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates contained in this AIF have been determined and valued based on assumed future prices, cut off grades and operating costs. However, until mineral deposits are actually mined and processed, mineral resources and mineral reserve must be considered as estimates only. Any such estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling results and industry practices. Estimates can be imprecise and depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. In addition, the grade and/or quantity of precious metals ultimately recovered may differ from that indicated by drilling results. There can be no assurance that precious metals recovered in small scale tests will be duplicated in large scale tests under on site conditions or in production scale. Extended declines in market prices for minerals may render portions of the Company's mineralization uneconomic and result in reduced reported mineralization. Amendments to the mine plans and production profiles may be required as the amount of resources changes or upon receipt of further information during the implementation phase of the project. Any material

reductions in estimates of mineralization, or of the Company's ability to extract this mineralization, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

Actual capital costs, operating costs, production and economic returns may differ significantly from those the Company has anticipated and there are no assurances that any future development activities will result in profitable mining operations.

The capital costs to take the Company's projects into production may be significantly higher than anticipated. None of the Company's mineral properties has an operating history upon which the Company can base estimates of future operating costs. Decisions about the development of the Company's mineral properties will ultimately be based upon feasibility studies. Feasibility studies derive estimates of cash operating costs based upon, among other things:

- anticipated tonnage, grades and metallurgical characteristics of the ore to be mined and processed;
- anticipated recovery rates of metals from the ore;
- cash operating costs of comparable facilities and equipment; and
- anticipated climatic conditions.

Capital costs, operating costs, production and economic returns, and other estimates contained in studies or estimates prepared by or for the Company, may differ significantly from those anticipated by the Company's current studies and estimates, and there can be no assurance that the Company's actual capital and operating costs will not be higher than currently anticipated. If capital and operating costs are higher than estimated, production and economic returns may significantly differ from those the Company has anticipated.

Economic and political instability may affect the Company's business.

Since the metal price highs of 2011 there had been a negative trend with respect to the market for metal commodities and related products as a result of global economic uncertainty, reduced confidence in financial markets, bank failures and credit availability concerns. Markets have shown an improving trend since that time, but markets remain volatile and macro-economic events could still negatively affect the mining and minerals sectors in general. The Company will consider its business plans and options carefully going forward in 2015 and beyond. Based on current and expected metal prices and cost structures, management has determined that the values of the Company's mineral properties have not been impaired at this time.

The Company is subject to risk of fluctuations in the relative values of the Canadian Dollar as compared to the United States Dollar.

The Company may be adversely affected by foreign currency fluctuations. The Company is primarily funded through equity investments into the Company denominated in Canadian Dollars. In the normal course of business the Company enters into transactions for the purchase of supplies and services denominated in Canadian and United States Dollars. The Company also has cash and certain liabilities denominated in United States Dollars. One of the Company's options to acquire properties or surface rights in the United States may result in

payments by the Company denominated in United States Dollars. Exploration, development and administrative costs to be funded by the Company in the United States will also be denominated in United States Dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Canadian Dollar and the United States Dollar may have an adverse or positive effect on the Company.

Mining is inherently dangerous and subject to conditions or events beyond the Company's control, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

Hazards such as fire, explosion, floods, structural collapses, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground control problems, power outages, explosions, inclement weather, cave-ins, flooding and mechanical equipment failure are inherent risks in the Company's mining operations. These and other hazards may cause injuries or death to employees, contractors or other persons at the Company's mineral properties, severe damage to and destruction of the Company's property, plant and equipment and mineral properties, and contamination of, or damage to, the environment, and may result in the suspension of the Company's exploration and development activities and any future production activities. Safety measures implemented by the Company may not be successful in preventing or mitigating future accidents and the Company may not be able to obtain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums or at all. Insurance against certain environmental risks is not generally available to the Company or to other companies within the mining industry.

In addition, from time to time the Company may be subject to governmental investigations and claims and litigation filed on behalf of persons who are harmed while at its properties or otherwise in connection with the Company's operations. To the extent that the Company is subject to personal injury or other claims or lawsuits in the future, it may not be possible to predict the ultimate outcome of these claims and lawsuits due to the nature of personal injury litigation. Similarly, if the Company is subject to governmental investigations or proceedings, the Company may incur significant penalties and fines, and enforcement actions against it could result in the closing of certain of the Company's mining operations. If claims and lawsuits or governmental investigations or proceedings are finally resolved against the Company, the Company's financial performance, financial position and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

The Company's properties are subject to title risks.

The Company's properties in Nevada and Utah have complex title histories and there may be unregistered or undocumented claims. There can be no assurance that the Company's title work has discovered all adverse title interest. The Company's Hasbrouck Project is in an historic mining area and may have historical title issues that prevent the project from being explored or developed. Such title issues and any defects in title may impair the Company's development of its properties and could result in a loss of all or a portion of properties to the title defect relates.

The Company's properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. These defects could adversely affect the Company's title to such properties or delay or increase the cost of the development of such properties. In addition, the Company's properties may be subject to aboriginal or other historical rights that may be claimed on Crown properties or other types of tenure with respect to which mineral rights have been conferred. The Company is not aware of any aboriginal land claims

having been asserted or any legal actions relating to native issues having been instituted with respect to any of the mineral properties in which the Company has an interest.

The Company is aware of the mutual benefits afforded by co-operative relationships with indigenous people in conducting exploration activity and is supportive of measures established to achieve such co-operation.

U.S. Federal environmental laws

The Company's projects are subject to extensive and changing federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment, wildlife protection, historic preservation, and health and safety. The recent trend in environmental regulation is generally toward stricter standards, and the Company expects that this trend will continue.

The *Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* ("**CERCLA**"), and comparable state statutes, impose strict, joint and severe liability on current and former owners and operators of sites and on persons who disposed of or arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances found at such sites. It is not uncommon for the government to file claims requiring cleanup actions, demands for reimbursement for government-incurred cleanup costs, or natural resource damages, or for neighbouring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by hazardous substances released into the environment. The *Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* ("**RCRA**"), and comparable state statutes, govern the disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste and authorize the imposition of substantial fines and penalties for non-compliance, as well as requirements for corrective actions. CERCLA, RCRA and comparable state statutes can impose liability for clean-up of sites and disposal of substances found on exploration, mining and processing sites long after activities on such sites have been completed.

The *Clean Air Act ("***CAA***")*, as amended, restricts the emission of air pollutants from many sources, including mining and processing activities. The Company's mining operations may produce air emissions, including fugitive dust and other air pollutants from stationary equipment, storage facilities and the use of mobile sources such as trucks and heavy construction equipment, which are subject to review, monitoring and/or control requirements under the CAA and state air quality laws. New facilities may be required to obtain permits before work can begin, and existing facilities may be required to incur capital costs in order to remain in compliance. In addition, permitting rules may impose limitations on the Company's production levels or result in additional capital expenditures in order to comply with the rules.

The NEPA requires federal agencies to integrate environmental considerations into their decision-making processes by evaluating the environmental impacts of their proposed actions, including issuance of permits to mining facilities, and assessing alternatives to those actions. If a proposed action could significantly affect the environment, the agency must prepare a detailed EIS. However, if at the start of the NEPA process the BLM determines that it is unlikely that a project will have significant impact, then the BLM can elect to process a proponent's application under an EA. If a significant impact is discovered during the EA, the project is then reviewed under an EIS. The United States Environmental Protection Agency ("**EPA**"), other federal agencies, and any interested third parties will review and comment on the scoping of the EIS and the adequacy of findings set forth in the draft and final EIS. This process can cause delays in issuance of required permits or result in changes to a project to mitigate its potential environmental impacts, which can in turn impact the economic feasibility of a proposed project.

The *Clean Water Act* ("**CWA**"), and comparable state statutes, impose restrictions and controls on the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States. The discharge of pollutants into regulated waters is prohibited, except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the EPA or an analogous state agency. The CWA regulates storm water mining facilities and requires a storm water discharge permit for certain activities. Such a permit requires the regulated facility to monitor and sample storm water run-off from its operations. The CWA and regulations implemented thereunder also prohibit discharges of dredged and fill material in wetlands and other waters of the United States unless authorized by an appropriately issued permit. The CWA and comparable state statutes provide for civil, criminal and administrative penalties for unauthorized discharges of pollutants and impose liability on parties responsible for those discharges for the costs of cleaning up any environmental damage caused by the release and for natural resource damages resulting from the release.

The *Safe Drinking Water Act* ("**SDWA**") and the Underground Injection Control ("**UIC**") program promulgated thereunder, regulate the drilling and operation of subsurface injection wells. The EPA directly administers the UIC program in some states and in others the responsibility for the program has been delegated to the state. The program requires that a permit be obtained before drilling a disposal or injection well. Violation of these regulations and/or contamination of groundwater by mining related activities may result in fines, penalties, and remediation costs, among other sanctions and liabilities under the SWDA and state laws. In addition, third party claims may be filed by landowners and other parties claiming damages for alternative water supplies, property damages, and bodily injury.

The Company's properties and activities are subject to numerous other laws and regulations governing protection of the environment, species protection and historical preservation, including but not limited to, the *Endangered Species Act*, the *National Historic Preservation Act*, the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*, *Archaeological Resources Protection Act*, *Paleontological Resources Preservation Act* and their state counterparts and other similar statutes. The failure to comply with statutes and regulations may result in fines, penalties and mitigation costs and delays in issuance or revocation of required permits. In addition, statutes and regulations may impose limitations on the Company's production levels or result in additional capital expenditures in order to comply with the statutes and regulations.

The Company will require water rights to advance to development of the Hasbrouck Project and it may not be possible or economically viable to obtain these rights.

Nevada laws

The Company will be subject to local and state laws in Nevada on its exploration, development and mining operations carried on in the state including environmental and tax laws.

At the state level, mining operations in Nevada are also regulated by the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection. Nevada state law requires mine operators to hold Nevada Water Pollution Control Permits, which dictate operating controls and closure and post-closure requirements directed at protecting surface and ground water. In addition, operators are required to hold Nevada Reclamation Permits. These permits mandate concurrent and post-mining reclamation of mines and require the posting of reclamation bonds sufficient to guarantee the cost of mine reclamation. If we are required to carry out unanticipated reclamation work, the Company's financial position could be adversely affected.

Other Nevada regulations govern operating and design standards for the construction and operation of any source of air contamination and landfill operations. Any changes to these laws and regulations could have an adverse impact on the Company's financial performance and results of operations by, for example, requiring changes to operating constraints, technical criteria, fees or surety requirements.

Nevada does not impose a state income tax on mining companies operating in Nevada but it does impose a Net Proceeds of Minerals Tax under Chapter 362 – Taxes on Patented Mines and Proceeds of Minerals of the Nevada Revised Statutes. This tax is assessed by the state of Nevada on minerals mined or produced in Nevada when they are sold or removed from the state. This tax will not be assessed on the Company until it begins extracting minerals from its mining operations.

Proposed Changes to U.S. Federal Mining Law

Periodically, members of the U.S. Congress have introduced bills which would supplant or alter the provisions of The General Mining Law of 1872 which governs the disposal of metallic minerals on lands owned by the federal government. A significant portion of the Company's mining properties consist of unpatented mining claims located on U.S. federal lands. The U.S. President's proposed budgets for fiscal years 2014 and 2015 include the proposal to amend the U.S. mining law to impose a royalty on the production of metallic minerals from U.S. federal lands, and a reclamation fee on production from federal and other lands. In addition, legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Congress to implement the President's proposal to amend the mining law. Such legislation, if enacted by the U.S. Congress, could substantially increase the cost of holding mining claims and impact the economic feasibility of the Company's projects.

The Company requires various permits in order to conduct its current and anticipated future operations, and delays or a failure to obtain such permits, or a failure to comply with the terms of any such permits that the Company has obtained, could have a material adverse impact on the Company.

The Company's current and anticipated future operations, including further exploration, development activities and any commencement of future production on the Company's properties (including the Hasbrouck Project), require permits from various national, state and local governmental authorities. The Company cannot be certain that it will receive the necessary permits on acceptable terms to conduct further exploration and to develop such properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects, on reasonable terms or at all. Delays or a failure to obtain such licenses and permits, or a failure to comply with the terms of any such licenses and permits that the Company does obtain, could increase the Company's costs and delay its activities, and could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Future litigation may impact the Company.

Due to the nature of its business, the Company may, in the future, be subject to claims (including class action claims and claims from government regulatory bodies) based on allegations of negligence, breach of statutory duty, public nuisance or private nuisance or otherwise in connection with its operations or investigations relating thereto. The results of these legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty due to the uncertainty inherent in litigation, including the effects of discovery of new evidence or advancement of new legal theories, the

difficulty of predicting decisions of judges and juries and the possibility that decisions may be reversed upon appeal. Such liability may be material to the Company and may materially adversely affect its ability to continue operations.

Judgments based upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws may be difficult to enforce.

The ability of investors to enforce judgments of United States courts based upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws against the Company, its directors and officers and experts named herein may be limited due to the fact that the Company is incorporated outside of the United States, a majority of such directors, officers and experts reside or are organized outside of the United States and their assets may be located outside the United States. There is uncertainty as to whether foreign courts would: (a) enforce judgments of United States courts obtained against the Company, its directors and officers or experts named herein predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws; or (b) entertain original actions brought in Canadian courts against the Company or such persons predicated upon the federal securities laws of the United States, as such laws may conflict with Canadian laws.

Accounting policies and internal controls

Commencing January 1, 2010, the Company prepared its financial reports in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. In preparation of financial reports, management may need to rely upon assumptions, make estimates or use their best judgment in determining the financial condition of the Company. Significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the Company's audited financial statements. In order to have a reasonable level of assurance that financial transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported, the Company has implemented and continues to analyze its internal control systems for financial reporting. Although the Company believes its financial reporting and financial statements are prepared with reasonable safeguards to ensure reliability, the Company cannot provide absolute assurance.

The mineral exploration industry is extremely competitive.

The resource industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies that possess greater financial resources and technical facilities. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable new producing properties or prospects for exploration in the future. Competition could also affect the Company's ability to raise financing to fund the exploration and development of its properties or to hire qualified personnel.

Metal prices affect the success of the Company's business.

Metal prices have historically been subject to significant price fluctuation. No assurance may be given that metal prices will remain stable. Significant price fluctuations over short periods of time may be generated by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including domestic and international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increases or decreases in production due to improved mining and production methods. Significant reductions or volatility in metal prices may have an adverse effect on the

Company's business, including the economic attractiveness of the Company's projects, the Company's ability to obtain financing and, if the Company's projects enter the production phase, the amount of the Company's revenue or profit or loss.

Governmental regulation and policy risks

Mining operations and exploration activities in Canada and the United States are subject to Canadian and American laws and regulations, respectively. Such regulations relate to production, development, exploration, exports, imports, taxes and royalties, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, mine decommissioning and reclamation, mine safety, toxic substances, transportation safety and emergency response, and other matters. Compliance with such laws and regulations increases the costs of exploring, drilling, developing, constructing, operating and closing gold, silver or copper mines and refining and other facilities. It is possible that, in the future, the costs, delays and other effects associated with such laws and regulations may impact the Company's decisions with respect to the exploration and development of its properties. The Company will be required to expend significant financial and managerial resources to comply with such laws and regulations. Since legal requirements change frequently, are subject to interpretation and may be enforced in varying degrees in practice, the Company is unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on operations. Furthermore, future changes in governments, regulations and policies and practices could materially and adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition in a particular period or its long term business prospects.

The Company may face equipment shortages, access restrictions and lack of infrastructure.

Natural resource exploration, development and mining activities are dependent on the availability of mining, drilling and related equipment in the particular areas where such activities are conducted. A limited supply of such equipment or access restrictions may affect the availability of such equipment to the Company and may delay exploration, development or extraction activities. Certain equipment may not be immediately available, or may require long lead time orders. A delay in obtaining necessary equipment for mineral exploration, including drill rigs, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial results.

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities also depend on the availability of adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources, fuel and water supply and the availability of skilled labour and other infrastructure are important determinants that affect capital and operating costs. At each of the Company's projects, additional infrastructure will be required prior to commencement of mining. The lack of availability on acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay development of the Company's projects.

Exploration of mineral properties is less intrusive, and generally requires fewer surface and access rights, than properties developed for mining. The Company will need to secure the necessary surface access rights to develop its projects. No assurances can be provided that the Company will be able to secure required surface rights on favourable terms, or at all. Any failure by the Company to secure surface rights could prevent or delay development of the Company's projects.

Reliance on key personnel

The senior officers of the Company are critical to its success. In the event of the departure of a senior officer, the Company believes that it can attract and retain qualified successors but there can be no assurance of such. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties is limited and competition for recruiting such persons is intense. As the Company's business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative and mining personnel as well as additional operations staff. If the Company cannot attract or train qualified personnel on a timely basis, the efficiency of its operations could be affected, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are not full-time and have conflicts of interest.

Conflicts of interest

The directors and officers of the Company are or may become directors or officers of other reporting companies or have significant shareholdings in other mineral resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. The Company and its directors and officers will attempt to minimize such conflicts. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors of the Company, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or terms. In appropriate cases, the Company will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which several directors or officers may have a conflict. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program, the directors will primarily consider the potential benefits to the Company, the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time. Other than as indicated, the Company has no other procedures or mechanisms to deal with conflicts of interest.

The Company has never paid dividends and does not expect to do so in the foreseeable future.

The Company has not paid any dividends since incorporation and it has no plans to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. The Company's directors will determine if and when dividends should be declared and paid in the future based on the Company's financial position at the relevant time. All of the common shares are entitled to an equal share of any dividends declared and paid.

The Company's common share price has been volatile in recent years.

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States and Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered exploration or development-stage mining companies, have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. In particular, the per share price of the common shares on the TSX-V fluctuated from a high of $0.29 to a low of $0.055 during the twelve month period ending December 31, 2014. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

The factors influencing such volatility include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The price of the common shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short term changes in precious metal prices or other mineral prices, currency exchange fluctuations and the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its earnings reports. Other factors unrelated to the performance of the Company that may have an effect on the price of the common shares include the following:

- the extent of analyst coverage available to investors concerning the business of the Company may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow the Company's securities;
- lessening in trading volume and general market interest in the Company's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade significant numbers of securities of the Company;
- the size of the Company's public float may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities; and
- a substantial decline in the price of the securities of the Company that persists for a significant period of time could cause the Company's securities to be delisted from an exchange, further reducing market liquidity.

Future sales or issuances of equity securities could decrease the value of the common shares, dilute investors' voting power and reduce the Company's earnings per share.

The Company may sell additional equity securities in subsequent offerings (including through the sale of securities convertible into equity securities) and may issue additional equity securities to finance operations, exploration, development, acquisitions or other projects. The Company cannot predict the size of future issuances of equity securities or the size and terms of future issuances of debt instruments or other securities convertible into equity securities or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of the Company's securities will have on the market price of the common shares. Any transaction involving the issuance of previously authorized but unissued shares, or securities convertible into common shares, would result in dilution to security holders. Exercises of presently outstanding share options may also result in dilution to security holders.

The board of directors of the Company has the authority to authorize certain offers and sales of additional securities without the vote of, or prior notice to, shareholders. Based on the need for additional capital to fund expected expenditures and growth, it is likely that the Company will issue additional securities to provide such capital. Such additional issuances may involve the issuance of a significant number of common shares at prices less than the current market price for the common shares.

Sales of substantial amounts of the Company's securities, or the availability of such securities for sale, could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for the Company's securities and dilute investors' earnings per share. A decline in the market prices of Company's securities could impair the Company's ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should the Company desire to do so.

MATERIAL MINERAL PROPERTIES

The Company's material properties are the Hasbrouck Project and the TUG Project.

The Hasbrouck Project

The following sections 1.1 – 1.19 are extracted from the executive summary section of the "Technical Report and Preliminary Feasibility Study: Hasbrouck and Three Hills Gold-Silver Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada," prepared and authored by Thomas L. Dyer, P.E. and Paul Tietz, C.P.G. of MDA, with contributions by Herb Osborne, Metallurgical Eng., SME, of H.C. Osborne & Associates (metallurgy), Ryan Baker, P.E., of Newfields (civil and heap leach) and Carl Defilippi, SME, of Kappes Cassiday & Associates (process design). Each person is a "Qualified Person" under NI 43-101. For full technical details, reference should be made to the complete text of the Hasbrouck Technical Report and Preliminary Feasibility Study which has been filed with the Commissions and is available on SEDAR under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com (filed July 17, 2015) and which is incorporated by reference herein. The following summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures as set out in the Hasbrouck Technical Report and is qualified in its entirety with reference to the full text of the Hasbrouck Technical Report. See also "Cautionary Note to United States Investors".

1.1 Introduction

Mine Development Associates ("**MDA**") has prepared this Technical Report and Preliminary Feasibility Study on the Hasbrouck gold-silver project, located in the state of Nevada, at the request of West Kirkland Mining Inc. ("**West Kirkland**"), a Canadian corporation publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX: WKM). In January, 2014, West Kirkland entered into an agreement with Allied Nevada Gold Corp. ("Allied") to acquire up to a 100% interest in Allied's Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties in Esmeralda County, Nevada. West Kirkland's subsidiary, WK Mining (USA) Ltd. ("**WK**"), subsequently completed the acquisition of an initial 75% interest in the Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties from subsidiaries of ANV on April 24, 2014. On September 11, 2014 WK Mining (USA) entered into a mining lease to purchase agreement with Eastfield Resources (USA) Inc., covering 7 patented mining claims that became part of the Three Hills Property. Total consideration to be paid over the life of the lease is CDN$280,000, of which CDN$30,000 has been paid. On June 19, 2015, Allied announced that the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware had approved the sale of Allied's exploration properties and related assets (excluding the Hycroft operation) to Clover Nevada LLC ("Clover Nevada"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Waterton, including the 25% interest in the Hasbrouck project. The sale does not materially affect the contractual rights of West Kirkland and West Kirkland holds the title to the Hasbrouck properties.

The purpose of this Technical Report and PFS is to provide current mineral resource and reserve estimates and an economic analysis for the Hasbrouck project, which includes both the Hasbrouck gold-silver deposit and the nearby Three Hills gold deposit. This report and the estimates provided herein have been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as well as with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Standards") adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014.

1.2 Access, Property Description and Land

The Hasbrouck gold-silver project includes two separate deposits, Hasbrouck and Three Hills, located in the northern portion of Esmeralda County, Nevada. The Three Hills deposit is located approximately 1 mile west of the town of Tonopah and is accessed via county maintained roads from the northwest end of Tonopah. U.S. Highway 6 passes 1.25 miles north of the Three Hills deposit, and is a major east-west transportation corridor through central Nevada. The Hasbrouck deposit is located approximately 5 miles by road south of the town of Tonopah, and is accessed by a gravel road off U.S. Highway 95. U.S. Highway 95 is the main north–south transportation corridor through central Nevada and passes immediately to the west of the Hasbrouck deposit.

Elevations of the properties vary between 5,600ft and 6,300ft. The principal physiographic features of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills deposits are prominent hills that rise 200-700ft off the valley floor. Vegetation in the area consists of sagebrush and other desert plants on the lower slopes and valleys. Trees are absent from the properties. The climate is semi-arid. Average annual precipitation is 5 inches, which is accumulated through winter snows and, to a lesser extent, summer thunderstorms.

The Three Hills deposit is covered by 13 patented claims and 100 unpatented lode claims occupying a total of approximately 1,967 acres in Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11, T2N, R42E, and Sections 33 and 34, T3N , R42E of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. The Hasbrouck deposit is covered by 28 patented mining claims and 583 unpatented mining claims occupying an area of approximately 10,750 total acres within Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12,13,14, 15,16, 21, 22, 23 and 24, T1N, R42E, Sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 20, T1N, R43E, and Sections 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T2N, R42E of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

All claims are located on U.S. federal land managed by the Battle Mountain District of the BLM. The claims are registered and recorded with the BLM, Esmeralda and Nye Counties as appropriate, but have not been surveyed by a mineral land surveyor. Mineral tenure is held in the name of WK Mining (USA) Ltd. (“WK”), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of West Kirkland. All required payments have been made to the appropriate authorities and the claims are in good standing.

Patented and unpatented claims at Three Hills are subject to mineral production royalties of between 2% and 4% net smelter return (“NSR”). At the Hasbrouck deposit, 19 of the patented claims and three of the unpatented mining claims are subject to a mineral production royalty of 4% NSR. The remaining 9 patented mining claims and 256 of the unpatented mining claims are subject to a mineral production royalty of 2% NSR.

1.3 History

Silver and gold mineralization was first discovered on Hasbrouck Mountain in 1902. Early mining exploited the Kernick vein, which was worked on a small scale through the mid-1920s. The early miners completed about 6,500ft of adits and 1,000ft of raises and recorded production of 740 tons of ore that grossed $10,406. A large, near surface, low-grade gold-silver deposit was outlined by Cordex Exploration following surface and underground sampling, geologic mapping, rotary drilling and metallurgical testing conducted in 1974-1975 and 1980. During the 1980’s and 1990’s Franco-Nevada, FMC, Euro-Nevada, and Corona successively drilled the property before Newmont merged with Euro-Nevada in 2002 and took control of the property. Newmont vended the property to Vista Gold in 2003. Allied Nevada gained control of Hasbrouck when it was formed as a spin-off company from Vista in 2007. Allied Nevada

conducted surface mapping, geochemical sampling, drilling, data verification, metallurgical studies, CSAMT and gravity surveys, and completed a preliminary economic assessment which is superseded by this report. In 2014 West Kirkland carried out geologic mapping, surface sampling, drilling and a structural geologic interpretation. West Kirkland also conducted a re-interpretation of geophysical data obtained by previous operators.

Modern exploration at Three Hills began in 1974 when Cordex Exploration obtained the property. During the 1970's, 1980's and 1990's, Cordex, Saga Exploration, Echo Bay, Gexa Gold, Coeur D'Alene Mines, Eastfield Resources, and Euro-Nevada carried out various campaigns of surface mapping, sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling. Newmont acquired control of Three Hills via their merger with Euro-Nevada and subsequently sold the property to Vista Gold in 2003. Vista did not conduct exploration at Three Hills; the property was part of the spin-off to Allied Nevada in 2007. Allied Nevada initiated exploration at Three Hills in 2012; drilling in 2012 and 2013 was focused on expanding known mineralization. During 2014 West Kirkland performed geologic mapping, sampling, a gravity survey, drilling and detailed structural analysis at Three Hills.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Three Hills deposit, located in the Tonopah Mining District, is a low-sulfidation, epithermal gold deposit, and occurs in a zone of pervasive silicification within the outcropping Siebert Formation immediately above and along the contact with the underlying Fraction Tuff. Mineralization occurs in discontinuous, irregular 0.05in to 0.5in-wide veinlets, vein stockworks, and erratic breccia veins of chalcedony and quartz. Oxidation has destroyed sulfide minerals within the deposit. The currently drill-defined extent of mineralization is approximately 1,000ft east–west by 2,700ft north–south with a maximum depth of 500ft. Mineralization remains open at depth, down-dip to the east along the Siebert/Fraction Tuff contact.

The Hasbrouck deposit is a low-sulfidation, epithermal gold–silver deposit located in the western portion of the Divide Mining District. Host rocks are primarily tuffs and sediments of the Siebert Formation with limited mineralization within the underlying Fraction Tuff. An erosional remnant of silica sinter, deposited during hot spring activity, has been mapped near the top of the mountain. Gold and silver mineralization consists principally of 0.1in to 1.0in wide, discontinuous silica-pyrite veinlets, sheeted veinlets and stockworks, all closely associated with larger, but erratic bodies of hydrothermal breccia. Sulfide minerals have been largely oxidized. Mineralization is accompanied by strong pervasive silicification, with associated adularia and pyrite, and has a known extent of 2,800ft east–west by 2,400ft north–south, with a maximum depth of 900ft. Mineralization is open at depth and to a limited extent to the northwest and east.

1.5 Drilling

For Three Hills, the current database includes 291 drill holes with a total of 88,199ft of historical drilling performed from 1974 through 2013. During 2014, West Kirkland drilled 3 diamond-core holes and 11 RC holes. The diamond-core holes were drilled within the Three Hills gold-silver deposit to obtain samples for geotechnical studies. The 2014 RC holes were drilled mainly to expand the eastern and down-dip portions of the Three Hills resource. It is MDA's opinion that the 2014 RC holes do not materially affect the current resource estimate due to their locations and therefore have not been included in the current resource database. The drilling does show that the deposit is open to the east, and more drilling may add more resources in this area.

The current database for the Hasbrouck deposit contains a total of 216,760ft of historical drilling completed by five companies from 1974 through 2012. This includes 28,606ft of diamond-core drilling in 43 holes, and 188,154ft of RC and conventional rotary drilling in 274 holes. During 2014, West Kirkland completed a total 4,150ft of RC drilling in 14 drill holes at the Hasbrouck deposit. All of the 2014 holes are external to the estimated mineral resources and are not included in the current database.

1.6 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

MDA has evaluated the available information for historical sample preparation methods, analytical procedures and sample security. MDA concludes that the sampling, assaying, and security procedures used at Three Hills and Hasbrouck have followed industry standard procedures, and are adequate for the estimation of the current mineral resources.

1.7 Data Verification

MDA completed a full audit of the Allied 2010-2013 drill data at Three Hills and Hasbrouck for the current resource estimate. QA/QC data are not available for drilling conducted before 2010. MDA has reviewed the available QAQC data and the assessments of that data made by Wilson (2014) and references therein, including Prenn (2003) and Prenn and Gustin (2003, 2006). MDA agrees with the conclusions of these preceding studies and considers the assay data to be adequate for the estimation of the current mineral resources.

1.8 Metallurgical Testing

Column-leach and bottle-roll cyanide extraction tests indicate that mineralization comprising the Three Hills and Hasbrouck gold-silver deposits is amenable to cyanide heap leaching. An average gold recovery of 79.0% is estimated for Three Hills mineralization based on expected run-of-mine (no crushing) particle sizes. Silver contents are low and recovery of silver has not been estimated, but is expected to be negligible.

Testing of material from the Hasbrouck deposit has shown that gold recoveries increase with diminishing particle size and also vary with the stratigraphic hosts to the mineralization. An average gold recovery of 75.8% has been estimated for mineralization in the lower Siebert unit, and an average gold recovery of 61.0% has been estimated for mineralization in the upper Siebert. Silver recovery has been estimated to average 11% for both units. These recoveries assume primary jaw crushing and secondary cone crushing, followed by tertiary high pressure grinding roll crushing.

1.9 Mineral Resources Estimate

The modeling and estimation of the mineral resources at the Hasbrouck Project were completed under the supervision of Paul Tietz, a qualified person with respect to mineral resource estimations under NI 43-101.

To complete the resource estimation for the Three Hills deposit, the drill data were evaluated statistically, geology and gold mineral domains were interpreted on east-west oriented cross sections spaced at 100-foot intervals that span the extents of the presently defined deposit, and the gold mineral domains were refined on north-south oriented long sections spaced at 20-foot intervals. The final modeled gold mineral domains were then coded into a 20ft x 20ft x 20ft block model and used to constrain the gold grade estimation. Grade estimation was by Inverse

Distance Cubed ("ID3"). The effective date of the Three Hills resource estimate is August 5, 2014.

The Three Hills deposit gold resources, at the reported 0.005oz Au/ton cutoff grade, are inclusive of estimated reserves and are summarized in Table 1.1 (effective date: August 4, 2014).

Table 1.1 Three Hills Reported Mineral Resources (0.005oz Au/ton Cutoff)

Class	Tons	oz Au/ton	oz Au
Indicated	10,897,000	0.017	189,000
Inferred	2,568,000	0.013	32,000

Note: rounding may cause apparent inconsistencies

Notes:
1. CIM definitions are followed for classification of Mineral Resources
2. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US$1,300 per ounce and a silver price of US$22 per ounce
3. Totals may not represent the sum of the parts due to rounding.
4. The Mineral Resources have been prepared by Paul Tietz C.P.G. of Mine Development Associates in conformity with CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all mineral resources will be converted into mineral reserve.

To complete the resource estimation for the Hasbrouck deposit, the drill data were evaluated statistically, geology and gold and silver mineral domains were interpreted on cross sections spaced at 50- and 100-foot intervals that span the extents of the presently defined deposit, and the mineral domains were refined on level plans spaced at 10-foot intervals. The final modeled mineral domains were then coded into a 20ft x 20ft x 20ft block model and used to constrain the gold and silver grade estimations. Grade estimation was by Inverse Distance Squared ("ID2"). The effective date of the Hasbrouck deposit resource estimate is November 3, 2014.

The Hasbrouck deposit gold and silver resources, at the reported 0.006oz AuEq/ton cutoff grade, are inclusive of estimated reserves and are summarized in Table 1.2 (effective date: November 3, 2014). The AuEq grade is calculated using the individual gold and silver grades of each block, along with a gold price of $1,300.00 per ounce gold and a silver price of $22 per ounce silver. The AuEq grade calculation includes an approximate 4:1 difference in gold versus silver recovery in the proposed heap-leach processing scenario.

Table 1.2 Hasbrouck Deposit Reported Mineral Resources

November 3, 2014 Mine Development Associates (0.006oz AuEq/ton Cutoff)

Class	Tons	Oz Au/ton	Oz Au	Oz Ag/ton	Oz Ag
Measured	8,261,000	0.017	143,000	0.357	2,949,000
Indicated	45,924,000	0.013	595,000	0.243	11,147,000
M+I	54,185,000	0.014	738,000	0.260	14,096,000
Inferred	11,772,000	0.009	104,000	0.191	2,249,000

Notes: oz AuEq/ton = oz Au/ton + (oz Ag/ton x 0.000417)

1.10 Mineral Reserves Estimate

MDA has used Measured and Indicated resources as the basis to define reserves for both the Three Hills and Hasbrouck deposits, which together compose the Hasbrouck project. Open-pit mining was selected as the mining method. Reserve definition was done by identifying ultimate pit limits using economic parameters and pit optimization techniques. The economic parameters used are presented in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Pre-Feasibility Economic Parameters

	Three Hills	Hasbrouck	
Mining	$ 2.00	$ 2.00	$/ton Mined
Crushing & Stacking	NA	$ 3.20	$/ton Processed
Leaching	$ 2.33	$ 1.30	$/ton Processed
G&A Cost per Ton	$ 0.42	$ 0.42	$/ton Processed
Refining - Au	$ 5.00	$ 5.00	$/oz Au Produced
Refining - Ag	NA	$ 0.25	$/oz Ag Produced
Royalty	4%	4%	NSR

Crushing and stacking costs do not apply to Three Hills because Three Hills material will be processed using run-of-mine leaching.

Silver was not used to generate value in Three Hills because there are no stated silver resources for the Three Hills deposit. For Hasbrouck, the value from silver was calculated with constant silver to gold ratio based on $1,250/oz Au to $18.00/oz Ag prices. Gold and silver recoveries were applied based on initial estimates provided by Herb Osborne of H.C. Osborne and Associates, the Qualified Person responsible for Section 13.0. Table 1.4 shows the recoveries used for each deposit.

Table 1.4 Metallurgical Recoveries

	Gold	Silver
Three Hills	79.0%	NA
Hasbrouck Upper Seibert	61.0%	11.0%
Hasbrouck Lower Seibert	75.8%	11.0%

The ultimate pit limits were determined using prices of $1,250 and $18.00 per ounce of gold and silver respectively. The ultimate pit was selected on Whittle discounted evaluations using a 5% discount rate and a processing limit of 5,400,000 tons per year. The final gold price used for the Hasbrouck project cash flow was $1,225 per ounce Au and $17.50 per ounce Ag. MDA believes that the pit designs resulting from the initial analysis are well within reason.

Pit designs were created using 20ft bench heights for mining. This corresponds to the resource model block heights. Because the resource models have been diluted to the block grades, MDA considers the block size to be reasonable with respect to dilution and equipment anticipated to be used in mining, and believes that this represents an appropriate amount of dilution for statement of reserves.

Proven and Probable reserves for the Three Hills and Hasbrouck deposits are shown in Table 1.5 and Table 1.6, respectively. Total Proven and Probable reserves for the entire Hasbrouck project are shown in Table 1.7. These reserves are shown to be economically viable based on the Hasbrouck project cash flows and MDA believes that they are reasonable for the statement of Proven and Probable reserves.

Table 1.5 Three Hills In-Pit Probable Reserves

	K Tons	oz Au/ton	K Ozs Au
Probable	9,653	0.018	175

Three Hills Proven and Probable reserves were defined using a 0.005 oz Au/t cutoff

Table 1.6 Hasbrouck In-Pit Proven and Probable Reserves

Upper Siebert	K Tons	oz Au/ton	K Ozs Au	oz Ag/ton	K Ozs Ag
Proven	1,301	0.020	26	0.387	504
Probable	5,576	0.016	89	0.260	1,452
Proven & Probable	6,877	0.017	114	0.284	1,955
Lower Siebert					
Proven	4,942	0.021	101	0.417	2,058
Probable	23,798	0.016	372	0.275	6,555
Proven & Probable	28,740	0.016	473	0.300	8,614
Total Hasbrouck					
Proven	6,242	0.020	127	0.410	2,562
Probable	29,374	0.016	461	0.273	8,007
Proven & Probable	35,617	0.017	588	0.297	10,569

Hasbrouck upper Siebert Proven and Probable reserves were defined using a 0.008 oz Au/t cutoff
Hasbrouck lower Siebert Proven and Probable reserves were defined using a 0.007 oz Au/t cutoff

Table 1.7 Total Hasbrouck Project In-Pit Proven and Probable Reserves

	K Tons	oz Au/ton	K Ozs Au	oz Ag/ton	K Ozs Ag
Proven	6,242	0.020	127	0.410	2,562
Probable	39,028	0.016	635	0.205	8,007
Proven & Probable	45,270	0.017	762	0.233	10,569

Some summation discrepancies may be noticeable to minor rounding issues

1.11 Mining Methods

The Hasbrouck project pre-feasibility study includes mining at both the Three Hills Mine and the Hasbrouck Mine. These are planned as open-pit, truck and loader operations. Access roads were included in the pit and waste rock storage area designs, which were considered suitable for the type of equipment used. Waste rock storage areas were designed to contain the rock waste associated with the reserves. One main waste rock storage areas was identified for Three Hills and 2 additional waste rock storage areas were designed for Hasbrouck. Safety berms were designed between the designed pits and dumps and US Highway 50 to contain any material that may try and roll off of the mining site.

The pre-feasibility study has been based on contract mining. Only Proven and Probable reserves were used to schedule mine production, and Inferred resources inside of the pit were considered as waste.

Three Hills production schedules have been completed based on a 15,000tpd production requirement for the ROM heap leach pad. Very little pre-stripping is required because ore is located near the surface. As such, mining is planned to start at the beginning of production. However, some costs were applied in the pre-production year assuming that some waste would be mined for construction use from inside of the pit footprint. Material placed on the pad had a lag time applied so that gold production was not assumed at time of placement. The schedule assumed that the full recovery of 79% would take up to 8 months.

Hasbrouck Mine production schedules were completed based on a 17,500tpd production requirement. Mining at Hasbrouck was assumed to start during the second year of production for the project. Little pre-stripping is required as ore is located near the surface, though waste is mined early to assist in obtaining construction fill material.

A lag time was applied to material sent through the crusher. The schedule assumed that the full recovery of recoverable gold placed on the pad would take up to 8 months. Upper Siebert material was assigned a 61% recovery and lower Siebert was assigned a 75.8% recovery. Both material types were assigned 11% recovery for silver.

It is anticipated that the contractor will have between 20 and 40 operators and staff involved with the operation. It has been assumed that the contractor will work between 10 and 12 hour shifts, 2 shifts per day, 6 to 7 days per week. Other mine personnel will be maintained by the owner for general activities, including mine supervision, engineering, surveying, geology, and ore control.

All mining is anticipated to be above the water table, so no dewatering wells will be required. Storm water that enters the pit will be handled by allowing for sumps in the pit as needed. Any excess water that doesn't naturally infiltrate into the ground will be placed in water trucks using a portable pump and then used for dust control on haul roads.

1.12 Mineral Processing

The Hasbrouck heap-leach project includes two separate facilities to be located approximately 5 miles apart. The Three Hills Mine will be constructed and operated first, and will be a 15,000 ton per day, run-of-mine operation, utilizing conventional, cyanide heap-leaching of material stacked on a single use pad. Gold will be leached with dilute cyanide solution and recovered from the solution using a carbon adsorption-desorption-recovery plant to produce doré bars.

The Hasbrouck Mine will be constructed after production commences at the Three Hills Mine and will be a 17,500 ton per day heap-leach operation utilizing conventional heap leaching of crushed material stacked on a single use pad. Crushing will be performed in 3 stages: mined material will pass first through a primary jaw crusher and a secondary cone crusher, and then through a high pressure grinding roll unit. Agglomeration with cement will be required prior to stacking of ore on the heap. Gold and silver will be leached with a dilute cyanide solution and recovered using a carbon adsorption-desorption-recovery process to produce doré bars. The adsorption equipment will be located at Hasbrouck. The carbon will be loaded into bins and trucked to Three Hills for desorption and precious metals recovery to produce doré bars. Reactivated carbon will be transported back to Hasbrouck for reuse.

1.13 Project Infrastructure -Water, Power and Buildings

Water for both the Three Hills and Hasbrouck mines is planned to be obtained from the Tonopah Public Utilities ("TPU"). This water will be of potable quality and thus will meet the potable, as well as the raw water needs for the project. TPU has voiced interest in selling water to the project and has the legal right to do so. The water will be sourced from the TPU's well field in Ralston Valley and will be supplied to a point of demarcation located on the western edge of Tonopah, immediately south of U.S. Highway 95. West Kirkland plans to install a buried HDPE pipeline from there to the Three Hill Mine, and will later install a buried HDPE pipeline from the Three Hills Mine to the Hasbrouck Mine. A 350,000 gallon water supply tank will be installed near the Hasbrouck site to serve as a header tank and a fire water storage tank.

Should it not prove possible or economic to obtain water from TPU, raw water and potable water will be sourced from a well or wells installed next to each deposit. This would involve obtaining a water right to appropriate groundwater. Water rights for this option have been applied for in 2014 and are currently under review by the state engineer.

Electrical power at the Three Hills Mine will be supplied by a generator fueled by liquified natural gas. Power at the Hasbrouck Mine will be supplied by NV Energy, the regional power distribution company. An overhead powerline will be installed connecting the switching station to the Hasbrouck Mine.

The estimated attached load at the Three Hills mine site, for the water supply system, the process plant including the reagents area, the laboratory, and any ancillary equipment, is 1.4MW, with an average draw of 0.9MW.

At the Hasbrouck Mine the attached load for the water supply system, the crushing system, the conveying and stacking system, the adsorption plant and ancillary equipment is estimated to be 5.7 MW, with an average draw of 3.7 MW.

Diesel-fired backup generators will be installed in the process area at each mine site to provide emergency power.

Administration, safety, mine operations, warehouse, assay laboratory, process buildings, and process maintenance buildings are planned for the Hasbrouck project. Three trailers of double- and triple-wide sizes will be procured for offices, safety, and conference and training purposes. These office trailers will be located at the Three Hills Mine at the beginning of operations and some or all of these buildings may be relocated to Hasbrouck when operations have transitioned away from Three Hills.

A full service, 102ft x 60ft laboratory will be constructed at the Three Hills Mine site, sized to process 100 solid samples per day and 150 solution samples per day. The laboratory also includes office space and a restroom.

The reagents storage building at Three Hills will be 1500 ft2. The ADR plant will be a steel building approximately 145ft x 42ft x 44ft high. An additional section approximately 14ft x 25ft x 20ft high for the caustic area will be attached to the ADR section. The refinery will be approximately 79.5ft x 44.5ft x 22.75ft high, and will share a wall with the ADR building. The refinery area will contain a secure space for a safe.

The process shop and warehouse at Three Hills will be a single, 2,900 ft2 steel building located near the ADR plant. The process shop and warehouse at Hasbrouck will be a 3,430 ft2 steel building located near the CIC circuit.

1.14 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social Impact

Mineral exploration at both the proposed Three Hills Mine and the proposed Hasbrouck Mine is authorized by the BLM under multiple Notices, each of which authorizes up to five acres of disturbance and is bonded with the BLM. Existing disturbances and bond amounts for each Notice are shown in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8 Existing Disturbance and Notices for the Hasbrouck Project

Notice #	Disturbance Acreage	Bond Amount
NVN-91216	4.88	$ 65,450.00
NVN-89964	1.84	$ 14,033.00
NVN-89750	4.53	$ 18,758.00

The proposed Three Hills Mine and the proposed Hasbrouck Mine, will be permitted separately and sequentially, beginning with the proposed Three Hills Mine, and later the proposed Hasbrouck Mine. Remaining baseline environmental work will be carried out and permits obtained independently for both operations.

West Kirkland has submitted an application for a Mine Plan of Operations ("**Plan**") to the BLM, an initial step to obtain the necessary permits for the construction, operation, reclamation, and closure of an open pit, heap leach mining operation at the Three Hills site. West Kirkland is in the latter stage of planning for the initiation of the permit acquisition process for the Hasbrouck site. The Plan Application will be submitted for the proposed Hasbrouck Mine when operational and baseline surveys are complete and operations and design for the project are at a level where a Plan Application can be developed to the necessary level of detail.

The review and approval process for the Plan by the BLM constitutes a federal action under the NEPA and BLM regulation. Thus, for the BLM to process the Plan Application the BLM is required to comply with NEPA and prepare either an Environmental Assessment ("EA"), or an EIS.

1.15 Capital and Operating Costs

MDA has authored Section 21, Capital and Operating Costs, with subsections for Process Capital and Process Operating costs provided by KCA. NewFields has provided inputs for Processing Capital and also some input to Infrastructure Capital Costs, which are included in the Other Capital Costs (Section 21.9).

Total initial capital costs at the start of the project are attributed to the startup of Three Hills Mine at $54,327,000, which includes working capital of $8,992,000. A total of $82,986,000 growth capital is attributed to the startup of Hasbrouck, and sustaining capital is $7,304,000 including the return of working capital. A summary of capital costs is shown in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9 Hasbrouck Project Capital Cost Summary

Direct Costs	**Units**	**Initial**	**Growth**	**Sustaining**	**Total**
Pre-Production	K USD	$ 633	$ 269		$ 902
Mining	K USD	$ 260	$ -	$ 448	$ 708
Plant and Recovery	K USD	$ 13,106	$ 35,148	$ -	$ 48,253
Leach Pads	K USD	$ 8,209	$ 12,176	$ 11,361	$ 31,747
Ponds and Site Infrastructure	K USD	$ 2,158	$ 3,232	$ -	$ 5,389
Water Supply	K USD	$ 3,105	$ 2,518	$ -	$ 5,622
Roads	K USD	$ 762	$ 1,161	$ -	$ 1,923
Light Vehicles	K USD	$ 490	$ 113	$ 336	$ 938
Site and Administration	K USD	$ 125	$ -	$ -	$ 125
Safety & Security	K USD	$ 82	$ 5	$ 10	$ 97
Owner's Capital	K USD	$ 6,241	$ 5,307	$ 96	$ 11,644
Total Direct Costs	K USD	$ 35,169	$ 59,928	$ 12,251	$ 107,348
Indirect Costs					
Initial Fills	K USD	$ 137	$ 1,748	$ -	$ 1,884
Indirects	K USD	$ 1,623	$ 2,699	$ 511	$ 4,833
EPCM	K USD	$ 1,915	$ 5,268	$ 625	$ 7,808
Newmont Buyout	K USD	$ -	$ 1,000	$ -	$ 1,000
Total Indirects	K USD	$ 3,675	$ 10,715	$ 1,136	$ 15,526
Contingencies					
Mining (15%)	K USD	$ 39	$ -	$ 2	$ 41
Plant and Recovery (20%)	K USD	$ 2,820	$ 6,920	$ -	$ 9,740
Leach Pads (15% - 25%)	K USD	$ 1,231	$ 3,044	$ 2,840	$ 7,116
Roads, Ponds, Water, and Infrastructure (25%)	K USD	$ 1,360	$ 1,566	$ -	$ 2,926
Other (15%)	K USD	$ 1,040	$ 814	$ 66	$ 1,921
Total Contingency	K USD	$ 6,491	$ 12,344	$ 2,909	$ 21,743
Total Capital Cost	K USD	$ 45,335	$ 82,986	$ 16,296	$ 144,618
Working Capital	K USD	$ 8,992	$ -	$ (8,992)	$ -
Total Capital Cost w/ Working Capital	K USD	$ 54,327	$ 82,986	$ 7,304	$ 144,618

Mining and re-handle operating costs were estimated by MDA based on contractor quotations. Processing operating costs were estimated by KCA. General and administrative costs and Nevada net proceeds tax were estimated by MDA. Reclamation costs were estimated using BLM reclamation cost estimate spreadsheets.

The total cost per ton processed for all material is $8.87. Table 1.10 shows a summary of the operating cost estimate.

Note that Table 1.12 shows an operating cost of $8.86 per ton based on the World Gold Council Adjusted Operating Cost definition. This apparent discrepancy is due to inclusion of silver credits and exclusion of reclamation costs in the World Gold Council definition.

Table 1.10 Operating Cost Summary

		K USD	USD per ton Processed
Three Hills	Mining Cost	$ 37,471	$ 3.88
	Process Cost	$ 25,338	$ 2.62
Hasbrouck	Mining Cost	$ 142,246	$ 3.99
	Process Cost	$ 146,826	$ 4.12
	Re-handle	$ 2,137	$ 0.06
Total	Mining Cost	$ 179,718	$ 3.97
	Process Cost	$ 172,164	$ 3.80
	Re-handle	$ 2,137	$ 0.05
	G&A Cost	$ 20,264	$ 0.45
	Reclamation	$ 12,047	$ 0.27
	Nevada Net Proceeds Tax	$ 15,334	$ 0.34
	Net Operating Cost	$ 401,663	$ 8.87

1.16 Economic Analysis

MDA completed an economic analysis based on the cash flow developed from the production schedule and the capital and operating costs previously discussed. Table 1.12 shows a summary of key matrixes for the Hasbrouck project. The life-of-project after-tax net present value is $75,272,000 using a 5% discount rate. The payback period is 3.69 years and the internal rate of return is 26%. These values are based on 100% of the project; West Kirkland has a 75% interest in the project and has the right to make an offer on the remaining 25%.

Hasbrouck Project economic results are shown in Table 1.11.

Table 1.11 Hasbrouck Project Economic Results

Pre-Tax Payback Period	Years	3.53
After-Tax Payback Period	Years	3.69
Pre-Tax Net Present Value	5%	$ 90,593
	8%	$ 69,630
	10%	$ 57,934
Pre-Tax Internal Rate of Return	IRR	29%
After-Tax Net Present Value	5%	$ 75,272
	8%	$ 56,753
	10%	$ 46,421
After-Tax Internal Rate of Return	IRR	26%

Table 1.12 Hasbrouck Project Highlights Based on 100% of the Project

	Units	Three Hills	Hasbrouck	Total Hasbrouck Project
Reserves (see "Reserves" tables 1.5, 1.6, and 1.7)				
Gold Grade	oz Au/ton (Au g/t)	0.018 (0.62)	0.017 (0.57)	0.017 (0.58)
Silver Grade	oz Ag/ton (Ag g/t)	-	0.297 (10.17)	0.233 (8.00)
Ore	million tons	9.7	35.6	45.3
Gold	kOz	175	588	762
Silver	kOz	-	10,569	10,569
Mining				
Annual Ore	million tons	4.8	6.3	6.1
Processing Rate	tons per day	15,000	17,500	16,531
Stripping Ratio	waste:ore	0.8:1	1.1:1	1.1:1
Processing				
Gold Recovery	%	79.00%	72.90%	74.30%
Silver Recovery	%	-	11.00%	11.00%
Gold Produced	kOz	138	429	567
Silver Produced	kOz	NA	1,163	1,163
Average Annual Gold Production	kOz	65	71	71
Average Annual Silver Production[(2)]	kOz	NA	194	194
Capital Costs				
Initial Capex (Three Hills build)	US$ million	54.3	-	-
Growth Capex (Hasbrouck build)	US$ million	-	83	-
Sustaining Capex	US$ million	-	7.3	-
LOM Capex	US$ million	-	-	144.6
Contingency (included)	US$ million	6.5	15.3	21.7
Working Capital (included)	US$ million	9.0	-9.0	-
Funding				
Funding (Three Hills build)	US$ million	54.3	-	-
Funding (at Year 1)[(3)] (in addition to Three Hills FCF of $43.5 M)	US$ million	-	34.8	-
Peak Funding	US$ million	-	-	89.1
Adjusted Op Cost per Ton of Ore[(4)]	US$/ton ore	8.09	9.07	8.86
Mining	US$/ton ore	3.88	4.05	4.02
Processing	US$/ton ore	2.62	4.12	3.80
G&A	US$/ton ore	0.51	0.43	0.45
Other [(4)]	US$/ton ore	1.07	0.46	0.59
Adjusted Operating Cost [(5)]	US$/ounce Au	566	754	708
All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) [(6)]	US$/ounce Au	598	837	779
All-in Costs (AIC) [(7)]	US$/ounce Au	926	1,030	1,005
Mine Life	year	1.9	6.1	8
Gold Price	US$/oz	1,225	1,225	1,225
Silver Price	US$/oz	NA	17.5	17.5
NPV (5%) - pre tax	US$ million	-	-	90.6
IRR - pre tax	%	-	-	29
NPV (5%) - after tax	US$ million	-	-	75.3
IRR - after tax	%	-	-	26
Payback Period	year	-	-	3.7

Notes:
1)Numbers may not add up due to rounding
2)Silver production is averaged over the Hasbrouck mine life only
3)Difference between Funding and Capex requirements is due to free cash flow from Three Hills mine
4)"Other" category includes royalties, production taxes, permitting, refining, and by-product credit
5)World Gold Council - Adjusted Operating Costs include: On-site mining and G&A, royalties and production taxes, permitting and community cost related to current operations, 3rd party smelting, refining and transport costs, stock-piles and inventory write-downs, site-based non-cash remuneration, operational stripping costs and by-product credits
6)World Gold Council - All-in Sustaining Costs includes: Adjusted Operating Costs (above) plus corporate G&A (including share-based remuneration), reclamation & remediation - accretion & amortization (on-site), sustaining exploration and study costs, sustaining capital exploration, capitalized stripping and sustaining capital expenditure.
7)World Gold Council All-In Cost includes: All-In Sustaining Costs (above) plus community, permitting, an reclamation and remediation costs not related to current operations and non-sustaining exploration and study costs, capital exploration, capitalized stripping and capital expenditure

1.17 Project Sensitivity

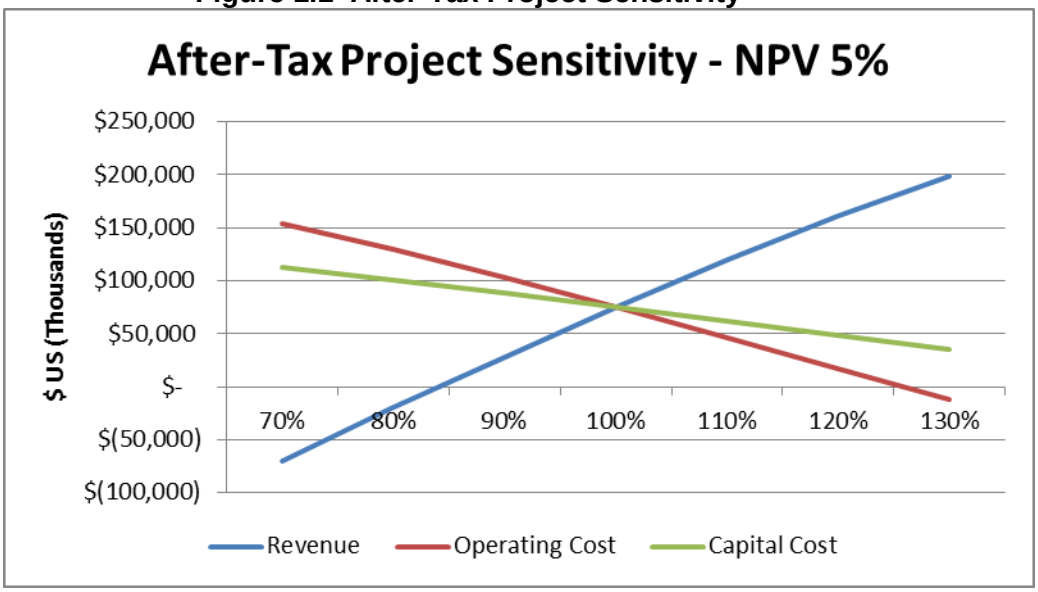
Project sensitivities were analyzed with respect to gold price, revenues, operating costs, and capital costs. As with most precious metal projects, the Hasbrouck Project is most sensitive to gold price and revenue. Table 1.13 shows the sensitivity analysis by gold prices. Figure 1.1 shows the project sensitivity to changes in revenue, operating costs, and capital costs graphically.

Table 1.13 After-Tax Project Sensitivity

	After Tax Sensitivity - Metal Price (K USD)					
Au Price	**Undisc. CF**	**NPV 5%**	**NPV 8%**	**NPV 10%**	**IRR**	**Ag Price**
$ 1,000	$ 3,860	$ (11,931)	$ (18,746)	$ (22,434)	1%	$ 14.29
$ 1,050	$ 29,572	$ 7,907	$ (1,589)	$ (6,797)	7%	$ 15.00
$ 1,100	$ 54,768	$ 27,395	$ 15,290	$ 8,599	13%	$ 15.71
$ 1,150	$ 79,655	$ 46,624	$ 31,935	$ 23,779	18%	$ 16.43
$ 1,200	$ 104,346	$ 65,730	$ 48,485	$ 38,878	23%	$ 17.14
$ 1,225	$ 116,676	$ 75,272	$ 56,753	$ 46,421	26%	$ 17.50
$ 1,250	$ 128,705	$ 84,592	$ 64,832	$ 53,795	28%	$ 17.86
$ 1,300	$ 152,348	$ 102,908	$ 80,708	$ 68,286	32%	$ 18.57
$ 1,350	$ 175,821	$ 121,076	$ 96,451	$ 82,651	37%	$ 19.29
$ 1,400	$ 198,947	$ 138,993	$ 111,984	$ 96,831	41%	$ 20.00
$ 1,450	$ 221,566	$ 156,542	$ 127,212	$ 110,739	45%	$ 20.71
$ 1,500	$ 243,565	$ 173,630	$ 142,050	$ 124,298	49%	$ 21.43
$ 1,386*	$ 192,513	$ 134,006	$ 107,659	$ 92,881	40%	$ 19.80

* $1,386 per ounce of gold was the 3-year rolling average as of the end of May, 2015

Figure 1.1 After-Tax Project Sensitivity



The Hasbrouck project has been presented with mining starting at Three Hills and then continuing at Hasbrouck in such a way that the gold production is continuous without interruption between mining of the two deposits and is considered the "base case" for the project timing sensitivity analysis. Using the current cash-flow model, MDA has created additional scenarios to investigate: the value of mining only Three Hills; and project economics considering a delay between Three Hills and Hasbrouck mining.

The resulting project from mining only Three Hills has a 1.6 year mine life recovering 138,000 ounces of gold. Revenues are generated from the pad through month 30, followed by reclamation.

As with the full project the initial year -1 capital investment remains $54.3 million. The total undiscounted operating cash flow through reclamation is $84.4 million. The economic results for the Three Hills only project are shown in Table 1.14. The after-tax net present value (5%) is $20.6 million with a 28% internal rate of return.

Table 1.14 Three Hills Only Scenario Economic Results

Pre-Tax Payback Period	Years	1.50
After-Tax Payback Period	Years	1.56
Pre-Tax Net Present Value (K USD)	5%	$ 27,626
	8%	$ 23,258
	10%	$ 20,616
Pre-Tax Internal Rate of Return	IRR	35%
After-Tax Net Present Value (K USD)	5%	$ 20,627
	8%	$ 16,854
	10%	$ 14,571
After-Tax Internal Rate of Return	IRR	28%

MDA analyzed the impact of various time delays for the construction and startup of the Hasbrouck Mine. There is a substantial amount of cash flow that will come from Three Hills that

can be directed to the construction of the Hasbrouck Mine if a delay of several months is chosen, thereby reducing the amount of addition funds to be injected into the project at the time of the Hasbrouck Mine construction.

Delays from one to eight months were evaluated. The ultimate purpose of this was to examine funding requirements, as well impact on the internal rate of return and net present value for the project.

Growth capital expenditures to build the Hasbrouck Mine start to occur in month 1 of production with purchases of long lead time equipment and are spent over a period of about 20 months. From a funding point of view, delay in start-up of the Hasbrouck Mine would allow for West Kirkland to defer spending of growth capital until free cash flow from the Three Hills Mine has been maximized.

MDA evaluated the cash on hand on a monthly basis to determine when additional funding would be required. For the zero month delay (i.e. the base case), the minimum cash on hand occurs in month 19 at a negative $25.8 million, which is the total growth capital of $34.8 million, less working capital of $9.0 million. The 4 month delay maintains a positive cash balance through the growth expenditure period, indicating that the full amount of growth capital to build the Hasbrouck Mine could be internally funded using cash-flow from Three Hills Mine. Delaying the Hasbrouck mine build by 4 months would provide the advantage of being able to fund the construction of the Hasbrouck Mine without additional financing, while preserving as much NPV and IRR as possible. Payback of capital is delayed by the same number of months that the Hasbrouck Mine construction is delayed.

The negative impact of delaying the construction of the Hasbrouck Mine is that it defers revenue and therefore reduces the net present value of the project. From an economic standpoint, the construction of the Hasbrouck mine without delay advances revenues and provides the best economic performance, but requires the injection of $34.8 million in additional funds in years 1 and 2. From a funding standpoint, a four month delay provides a project that would not require the additional funding, but the net present value for the project is about $4.4 million less and the internal rate of return is 2% less.

1.18 Risks and Opportunities

MDA has identified a number of external and internal risks and opportunities that may affect the economics of the Hasbrouck project.

External Risks

- The project's economic viability is generally at risk from changes in external factors which would lead to increases in input costs (construction costs, operating costs), or a fall in the price of gold or silver which would reduce revenue.
- A decrease in gold or silver price would not only reduce revenue, but would also reduce the amount of economically minable ore as a decrease in metal prices would result in a higher cut-off grade Under the current gold price environment, the reserves are considered robust.
- The project's economic viability is generally at risk from internal factors not being as predicted in this study, such as poor construction or operational execution. These include such things as construction and operational execution.

- While no environmental and permitting risks are currently identified, this is an area where risk to cost and schedule generally exist, which would have the effect of extending schedules and increasing permitting costs.

Internal Risks

- Current drill spacing is adequate and there is a low risk of a decrease in resources due to additional drilling and subsequent re-modeling and re-estimations.
- The project's economic viability is generally at risk from internal factors such as poor construction or operational execution, with resultant cost and schedule over-runs, scope creep, and increased operating costs.
- Should the metallurgical efficiencies and reagent consumption rates assumed in this study not be generally achieved, the project would not achieve the economic performance predicted in this study.
- There is a risk that permeability in a full-scale heap leach at Three Hills will be inadequate. The particle size distribution of ROM ore will be coarser than that tested, and the risk of poor permeability at full-scale is deemed to be low. This risk can be mitigated by performing permeability tests on ROM material and making appropriate adjustments during the early phases of mining.
- Predicted gold recovery from Three Hills ore is based on the results of a column leach test on material that is finer than ROM ore is expected to be. The expected gold recovery predicted by the test could therefore be biased high. This risk can be mitigated by performing column leach tests using ore that is representative of ROM material.
- This study contemplates using certain pieces of mobile crushing and screening equipment at the Hasbrouck Mine, that will tend to have lower availability and higher maintenance costs over time than non-mobile equipment. Thus the availability factor in this study may have been overstated. This risk can be mitigated by increasing the robustness of foundations that mobile equipment will be mounted on to approximate those of non-mobile equipment.
- There are multiple transfer points and multiple complex splitting chutes in the crushing design for the Hasbrouck ore. Material handling complications might reduce the throughput of the crushing circuit. This risk can be mitigated by minimizing the number of splitting chutes, and where they remain in the circuit, paying careful attention to their design to avoid restrictions to material flow by computer-modelling of material flows.
- Fuel price used in this study for contract mining is $2.50 per gallon. However, if the cost of fuel rises, mining costs will be adversely affected.
- Geotechnical studies are preliminary at Hasbrouck Mine and additional drilling is recommended to raise the level of certainty for final pit slope angles. There is a risk that additional geotechnical studies might result in flatter pit slopes than used in this study, which would have an adverse impact on costs and reserves.
- There is a risk that Tonopah Public Utilities either cannot, or will not, supply water for the project, or that the terms under which they offer to supply water are unacceptable. This risk can be mitigated by developing alternative sources of water, one of which would be to appropriate ground water each mine.
- Contract mining costs are based on quotations received from contractors prior to the increase in production rates for Hasbrouck from 15,000 tpd of ore to 17,500 tpd. MDA adjusted the received contract mining costs based on unit rates, and while this is believed to be a reasonable approach for a pre-feasibility study, the costs so derived have not been vetted by the contractors. This risk can be mitigated by obtaining budget costs from contractors for a production rate of 17,500 tpd of ore.

- Finding and keeping the skilled employees required to operate the Hasbrouck project might prove a challenge, given its rural location. Inadequate staffing would tend to increase operating costs by reducing operating efficiencies and increasing repair and maintenance costs. Recruiting costs might be higher than predicted.

Opportunities

- Additional drilling along the periphery of the Hasbrouck and Three Hills deposits has the potential to extend the resources. Such expansion could improve the project economics by reducing waste, extending the life of mine and increasing overall revenues.
- Additional drilling could also result in reclassification of resources from Inferred to Indicated, and from Indicated to Measured. Within the pits there are 3.3 million tons of Inferred resources that are currently treated as waste. Upgrade of Inferred material to Indicated or higher classification could improve the project economics by reducing waste, extending the life of mine and increasing overall revenues.
- Contract mining costs are based on budgetary quotations from contractors. Competitive bidding based on a full understanding of the project may result in additional reduction to contractor pricing.
- Engaging contractors more closely in the mine planning and design might result in identifying cost-reducing efficiencies
- The possibility of putting in one large cone crusher vs. 2 small units with associated screens and conveyors should be investigated to determine if crushing capital and operating costs would be reduced.
- Mining costs may be reduced by West Kirkland operating the mines using their own equipment and employees, thus avoiding paying for the contractor's profit. The increase in initial and sustaining capital for mining equipment might be mitigated by leasing equipment.
- Additional geotechnical studies might result in pit slopes being steepened, leading to a smaller amount of waste rock to be mined per ton of ore.
- HPGR crushing and micro-fracturing performance might be understated in the laboratory due to the very short time that samples take to be crushed by the HPGR, typically measured in seconds or, for larger samples, several minutes. Such short runs do not allow time to optimize HPGR settings. It is expected that under steady-state running at full-scale that fine tuning of crushing parameters, such as the amount of choke feeding, recirculation, roll rotation speed, and roll closing force, will result in greater efficiency in crushing and micro-fracturing which in turn will result in higher gold and silver recovery than indicated by laboratory scale tests.
- The HPGR model selected for this study was a first-pass choice. A larger machine would allow a greater amount of recirculation which would result in a finer product size and consequently a greater recovery of gold and silver.
- Bottle roll tests on HPGR crushed lower Siebert material may have understated gold recovery relative to gold recovery that could be expected from column leach tests, perhaps by an amount similar to the 6% increase demonstrated with upper Siebert ore.
- Faster gold recovery from solution, and hence more efficient operation, might be achieved at the Hasbrouck Mine by increasing the number of carbon columns in the adsorption plant from 5 to 6 columns.
- Additional metal recovery from both the Three Hills and Hasbrouck mines might occur beyond the leach cycle time assumed in this study.
- The overall design of the crushing and screening plant presented in this study is a first-pass design and was not reviewed by equipment suppliers. The opportunity exists to optimize the crushing and screening plant general arrangement, and individual

components, with the help of equipment suppliers' input. Areas that are especially targeted for review include the configuration of grizzlies at the primary crusher (both static and vibrating), and conveyor layouts to and from the secondary crushers.

- A pug mill was included in the Hasbrouck process plant to address the concerns that clays may form caked material that would tend to reduce agglomeration and access of solutions to the ore once place in the heap. Caked material might not form at all, making the pug mill unnecessary, or cake might only form under wet weather conditions which would allow material to by-pass the pug mill under most conditions and so reduce operating costs.
- The various construction and capital equipment costs used in this study are based on budget costs obtained from one source in each case. It is possible that lower costs might be obtained by more broadcast competitive bidding.
- It is possible that mobile offices, certain crushing and screening equipment, conveying equipment, emergency diesel generators, certain laboratory equipment, certain pumps, fork-lifts, tele-hoists, skid-steer loaders and certain electrical equipment might be purchased used, either as-is or refurbished, which would have the effect of reducing capex while still providing cost-effective performance.
- The earthworks component of civil construction might be performed in part, or all, by mining equipment which tends to operate at a lower unit cost than civil equipment, and in addition might eliminate the need for mobilization and de-mobilization of construction equipment.
- It is possible that carbon might be stripped and regenerated under contract at a third-party facility, removing the need for an Adsorption/Desorption plant to be erected at the Three Hills Mine and thus reducing initial capital requirements and rehabilitation costs. It would probably mean an increase in operating cost.
- It is common in many heap leach operations to utilize a lower cyanide concentration than predicted by laboratory-scale testing. Actual consumption may be lower than has been assumed in this study, leading to lower cyanide costs.
- It may be possible to reduce operating costs by optimizing crew rotations and hours.
- Mobile equipment has been included in the Hasbrouck crushing circuit design. A thorough review of the crushing system could identify possible design changes that could result in lower operating costs.

1.19 Recommendations

In order to advance the Hasbrouck project to production, MDA has made several recommendations as shown in Table 1.15.

Table 1.15 Hasbrouck Project Recommendations

FEASIBILITY STUDY	$ 1,820,000
Mineral Reserve	$ 50,000
Metallurgy Testwork	$ 350,000
Process Engineering	$ 400,000
Heap Leach, Civils, Infrastructure	$ 350,000
Survey	$ 20,000

Geotechnical	$ 650,000
PERMITTING	$ 810,000
Permit Application Development (3HM)	$ 190,000
Permit Application Development (HBM)	$ 620,000

The estimated costs of the recommendations total $2,630,000. Additional exploration drilling is not included in the immediate production recommendations. However, Three Hills will benefit from additional drilling to the east and northeast of the main deposit in the future while there is potential for resource expansion along trend to the west and east at Hasbrouck. This drilling is planned to take place once WK has developed sufficient cash flow from operations and will likely occur during Hasbrouck deposit mining. This cost is not included in the economic analysis at this time.

Exploration and Development 2014

The Company has advanced the properties to a prefeasibility study and has initiated permitting procedures in Nevada. During 2014 the Company incurred $3.8 million in exploration and condemnation drilling, geotechnical and hydrological investigations and metallurgical studies on the properties. Prefeasibility engineering and modelling as well as permitting activities have continued into 2015.

On June 12, 2014, the Company announced the collection of 20 ton a run-of-mine bulk sample from the Three Hills deposit. On December 3, 2014 the Company announced that from this material a bulk run-of-mine column test of 12 tons achieved 81.1% gold recovery after 133 days of leach and rinse; 75% of the gold was recovered after 100 days of leach. The column tests were performed by Kappes Cassiday & Associates, Reno, to determine the gold recovered from run-of-mine material. Run-of-mine refers to ore sized as it would be after drilling and blasting without further crushing. Previous test work indicated similar recoveries but had been performed on 1-1/2 inch crushed material. For financial modelling purposes in the upcoming prefeasibility study the Company has applied a 79% recovery rate to ore mined from Three Hills.

On September 9, 2014, the Company announced results of exploration drilling on the Hasbrouck and Three Hills deposits. Highlights include an intercept of 50.29 meters of 0.73 g/t gold ("**Au**") within a northwest structure to the east of the Three Hills deposit and a new near surface gold discovery on the northeast flank of the Hasbrouck deposit. A second phase of drilling was announced on October 22, 2014. Results were announced January 27, 2015 with 610 meters of drilling at Three Hills highlighted by hole TH14R-007 which intercepted 16.8 meters of 1.24 g/t Au starting from 106.7 meters down the hole. Drilling from Hasbrouck was highlighted by hole HSB14R-011 which cut 7.6 meters of 0.55 g/t Au at shallow depths and within 100 meters of the conceptual pit rim.

On November 17, 2014, the Company announced the assay results from hole MW14-01. This hole was drilled as a monitoring well as part of the Company's permitting process, but was positioned to also test the northwest structure for additional mineralization. The hole returned 1.36 g/t Au over 39.6 meters starting 54.9 meters down the hole. This hole is approximately 300 meters to the east of the defined resource and highlights the potential for additional exploration successes on the property.

On November 25, 2014 the Company submitted its MPO for the Three Hills mine to the BLM and NDEP. Due to the small footprint and low environmental impact of the proposed Three Hills mine, the plan of operations conforms to the requirements of an EA and it was hoped that the BLM may opt to evaluate the project under this criteria. If the BLM elects the EA process the Company could potentially start mine construction within 13 months. The BLM rendered a decision on April 30, 2015. See below.

On March 9, 2015 the Company announced gold recovery rates for the Hasbrouck deposit as part of the ongoing prefeasibility study. A 72.6% recovery was predicted with the use of HPGR technology, with 60% recovery being indicated by earlier tests using conventional crushing methods.

On March 10, 2015, Allied Nevada announced that it had filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the U.S. and was implementing a financial restructuring of its debt. The bankruptcy of Allied Nevada does not alter the Company's legal rights or interests in the Hasbrouck Project. On June 19, 2015 Allied Nevada announced the sale of their exploration properties and related assets (excluding the Hycroft operation) to Waterton for US$17.5 million. The sale by ANV of its 25% interest does not materially affect the contractual rights of the Company to the properties. The Company continues to hold title to the Hasbrouck and Three Hills properties.

On April 30, 2015 during a NEPA kick-off meeting held in Tonopah, Nevada, the BLM formally decided to review the Company's Three Hills MPO under the criteria of an EA. Achieving a permit to construct a mine under an EA typically takes less than a year. The Three Hills deposit conforms to the requirements of an EA because of its footprint (less than a square mile) and the project's potential for "no significant impacts" as determined by the BLM. This is a significantly faster and less costly process than an EIS. The BLM confirmed this decision in writing on May 7, 2015.

On June 3, 2015 the Company announced the results of the Hasbrouck PFS. Highlights included a US$75.3 million after tax NPV at a 5% discount rate with a 26% IRR. Initial capital required under the PFS base case amounted to US$54.3 million, assuming a gold price of US$1,225 per ounce. All values are based on 100% of the project. (Further details above).

The PFS technical report was filed on SEDAR on July 17, 2015. The PFS technical report as filed presented both the base case and a revised project model for the Hasbrouck project. The revised scenario delays construction of the Hasbrouck mine from the prefeasibility base case, allowing more time for gold to come off the Three Hills heap leach, thereby generating cash flow to be used for the construction of the Hasbrouck mine. By delaying the start of construction at Hasbrouck by four months, the overall modelled total funding for the project is reduced from US$89.1 million to US$54.3 million, however the IRR reduces from 26% to 24% and the NPV of the entire project from US$75 million to US$71 million. All revised scenario figures are still prepared assuming a US$1,225 per ounce gold price and a 5% discount rate, as per the PFS.

The TUG Project

The following is the extracted summary section from the TUG Technical Report prepared and authored by Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., Stuart E. Collins, P.E. and Kathleen Altman, Ph.D., P.E., each of whom is a "qualified person" and "independent" within the meaning of NI 43-101. The TUG Technical Report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and is incorporated by reference herein. For full technical details, reference should be made to the complete text of the TUG Technical Report which has been filed with the Commissions and is available on SEDAR

under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com. The following summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures as set out in the TUG Technical Report and is qualified in its entirety with reference to the full text of the TUG Technical Report.

Executive Summary

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("**RPA"**) was retained by West Kirkland Mining Inc. ("**WKM**") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Tecoma Utah Gold ("**TUG"**) project (the "**Projec**t"), in northwestern Utah. The purpose of this report is to update Mineral Resources and disclose the results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("**PEA"**) on the Project. This Technical Report conforms to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("**NI 43-101**"). RPA visited the property on November 27, 2012.

WKM is a Canadian publicly traded mining company with a portfolio of exploration and development projects in North America. TUG is currently under earn-in option from Fronteer Development (USA) Inc., a subsidiary of Fronteer Gold Inc. ("**Fronteer**"), now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation ("**Newmont**"). To meet its 60% earn-in requirement with Newmont, WKM has spent over US$4 million at TUG, and subject to Newmont's confirmation of the earn-in expenditures, is currently forming a joint venture with Newmont to advance the Project. The PEA is based on a conventional truck and shovel operation with low-grade gold and silver mining from one open pit and recovery by heap leaching of the crushed, mineralized material. Mining would be at a rate of 3,000 tpd of mineralized material. The PEA contained in this report is based, in part, on Inferred Resources, and is preliminary in nature. Inferred Resources are considered too geologically speculative to have mining and economic considerations applied to them and to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that economic forecasts on which this PEA is based will be realized.

Conclusions

Based on a review of available information, RPA reached the following conclusions:

Geology and Mineral Resources

- Mineral Resources are reported at a $17/t net smelter return ("**NSR**") cut-off value within a preliminary Whittle® pit shell. The pit shell used a gold price of US$1,700/oz Au, and a silver price of US$29/oz Ag, and certain costs and metal recovery parameters;
- Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 4.85 Mt grading 0.84 g/t Au and 40.4 g/t Ag and contain 131,000 ounces of gold and 6.3 million ounces of silver;
- Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 4.39 Mt grading 0.79 g/t Au and 30.3 g/t Ag and contain 111,000 ounces of gold and 4.3 million ounces of silver;
- There has been an under-reporting of some of the silver assays;
- The sample preparation, analysis, and security are appropriate for use in Mineral Resource estimation;
- The sampling and analytical procedures for gold and silver have very good precision and results are well within acceptable limits. The database is appropriate for use in mineral resource and mineral reserve estimation;
- RPA is of the opinion that the estimated Mineral Resources are reasonable and comply with CIM definition standards;
- The methods used for Mineral Resource estimation are appropriate for the style of mineralization at the TUG Project; and

- Exploration drilling is ongoing. The down-plunge extension of the mineralization is being tested to the south and southeast of the proposed open pit.

Mining and Mineral Reserves

- Conventional open pit mining methods (drilling, blasting, loading, and hauling) are proposed to extract the mineralized material and waste;
- Drilling and blasting is proposed to take place on five metre high benches and would be followed by loading of 64-tonne capacity off-highway trucks by a front end loader;
- Material would be crushed and conveyed to a heap leach pad for metal recovery;
- Mineralized material would be excavated at a rate of 3,000 tpd;
- Based on the current resource estimate, the current mine life is four years, preceded by a two-year pre-production period;
- Resources that are potentially mineable by open pits methods used for the PEA are approximately 4.2 Mt with average gold and silver grades of 0.87 g/t and 42.4 g/t, respectively;
- A mining contractor is proposed.
- Topographical relief, climate, haul distances, and political location do not appear to be issues for the TUG Project; and
- There are no Mineral Reserves for the TUG Project at this time.

Metallurgy and Processing

- The samples that have been tested from the TUG Project show that the material is amenable to gold and silver recovery by cyanide leaching;
- The gold recovery appears to be very sensitive to the particle size of the material that is being leached. Smaller particle sizes result in significantly higher gold and silver recovery than larger particle sizes;
- Due to the small size of the Project, heap leaching is proposed as the recovery process; and
- Due to high silver grades in the resource, the Merrill-Crowe zinc cementation process is used for the conceptual process design and estimated capital and operating costs.

Environmental and Permitting

- The Project is subject to the State of Utah permitting requirements and environmental regulations; and
- Preliminary baseline studies indicate that there are no endangered species in the vicinity of the Project.

Economic Analysis

- In order to minimize the capital costs, and due to the short mine life, a mining contractor is proposed to excavate the open pit and a crushing contractor is proposed to crush the mineralized material to a ¼-in nominal size;
- A power line to the Project would be installed and diesel generators would only be used for backup power;
- A water well would be drilled and developed for the Project's makeup water supply; and
- The PEA indicates that the Project has a positive cash flow.

Recommendations

General

- The drill hole database should be converted from Metric to Imperial units. All of the drilling was completed using Imperial units. The local population and state regulators use Imperial units.

Geology and Mineral Resources

- Twin more reverse circulation ("**RC**") drill holes with diamond drill holes to further investigate if the RC holes understate the gold and silver grades and to determine if a more extensive re-drilling program is warranted;
- Send resource related pulps that were previously analyzed at American Assayers for silver re-assaying;
- Update the resource model as new data become available; and
- A geotechnical investigation of the proposed TUG open pit high walls is needed before production begins. A 3D geological model of the open pit area should be developed that includes the following minimum areas of study:
    - the spatial extent of any clay-altered zones;
    - major faults cross cutting the pit area;
    - the surface weathering limits should be interpreted as a 3D surface for the area of the proposed pit;
    - potential fold structures;
    - additional geotechnical investigations may be required to update the character and extent of faults dipping into; and
    - the eastern side of the pit for the following:
        - define the spatial extent of the fault zones if needed;
        - define further the strength properties of the fault infilling.

Metallurgy and Processing

- RPA recommends that a comprehensive metallurgical testing program be completed for the Project.

Mining and Mineral Reserves

- Carry out a Prefeasibility Study to establish Mineral Reserves for the Project;
- Commence basic engineering to evaluate:
    - Detailed mine plans and schedules;
    - Economics of contractor versus owner mining;
- Conduct a detailed trade-off study to determine the optimal selective mining unit required to address mining selectivity, loss, and dilution associated with the loader/truck combination;
- Prepare a Request For Proposal, which would be submitted to a minimum of three mining contractors to perform the mining and site-wide earthwork maintenance;
- Carry out a geotechnical study to determine the safest and steepest pit slopes. Additional geotechnical investigations should be undertaken to delineate and characterize soils containing any discontinuities for the final and interim waste dump and heap leach pad slopes; and

- Determine the suitability and the particle size distribution of sedimentary rocks from the open pit area for use as rock drain material for the leach pad.

Environmental and Permitting

- Prepare a detailed water balance to assist in optimizing the design of the water treatment facilities;
- Long-term geochemical characterization of mineralized material and mine wastes will be required; and
- Model dilution of the heap leach pad solution during the rinsing period, and the corresponding decline in the concentration of metals and compounds in the water exiting the pad during and after the drain period.

Economic Analysis

- Obtain detailed quotes for all equipment, supplies, and permanent infrastructure;
- Obtain quotes for the mining contractor unit mining costs (US$/bank cubic yard) and equipment/operator hourly rates;
- Prepare detailed estimates for all mining, processing, and G&A operating costs; and
- Carry out additional studies to investigate other options to improve the accuracy of capital and operating cost estimates, to optimize the mining schedule, and to investigate alternative crushing processes such as high pressure grinding rolls or vibration cone crushers which have the potential to improve the Project economics.

Table 1-1 presents the recommended work and budget to advance the TUG Project, estimated by WKM and accepted by RPA.

TABLE 1-1 PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

West Kirkland Mining Inc. – TUG Project

Major Item Description	Estimated Value (US$)
Land and Development Budget	320,000
District-wide exploration	75,000
Metallurgical review and metallurgical testing	80,000
Drilling –	
Core drilling for exploration: 600 m @ $300/m	180,000
Assays	40,000
Road and drill pad construction	194,000
Permitting (including reclamation)	401,000
Prefeasibility and Detailed Engineering Studies	1,545,000
Claim maintenance	179,000
General & Administrative	806,000
Total	**3,820,000**

Economic Analysis

The PEA contained in this report is based, in part, on Inferred Resources, and is preliminary in nature. Inferred Resources are considered too geologically speculative to have mining and economic considerations applied to them and to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that economic forecasts on which this PEA is based will be realized.

A pre-tax and after-tax cash flow projection has been generated from the Life of Mine production schedule and capital and operating cost estimates, and is summarized in Table 1-2. A summary of the key criteria is provided below.

Economic Criteria:

Revenue

- 3,000 mineralized tonnes per day processed from a single open pit (approximately 1.1 million tonnes per year);
- Gold and silver recoveries, as indicated by test work, averaging 58% and 15%, respectively.
- Reduction in ounces for gold entrained in leach pad circuit;
- Gold at refinery 99.8% payable;
- Exchange rate US$1.00 = C$1.00;
- Metal prices: US$1,525 per ounce gold and US$28 per ounce silver;
- Gold revenue and silver revenue percentage contributions are 81% and 19%, respectively;
- Net Smelter Return includes doré refining, transport, and insurance costs;
- No salvage value was applied to any of the equipment or infrastructure;
- Mine life: 4 years;
- Gold and silver payable values were calculated based on metal price and exchange rate;
- Yearly revenues were calculated by subtracting the applicable refining charges and transportation costs from the payable metal value; and
- Revenue is recognized at the time of production.

Costs

- Pre-production period: 24 months (Year -2 and Year -1);
- Initial working capital proposed is US$2.6 million. The working capital is recovered at the end of the mine life;
- Unit operating costs for mining, leaching, power, fuel, and G&A were applied to annual mined/leached tonnages, to determine the overall yearly operating cost. This cost was deducted from the precious metal revenues to derive annual operating cash flow.
- Life of Mine production plan as summarized in Table 22-2; and
- Mine life capital totals US$24.79 million, which does not include reclamation; and
- Average operating cost over the mine life is US$902 per gold ounce equivalent.

Royalties

There are a number of royalties associated with the TUG Project. The following royalties, grouped below by their relative land Section location, were included in the economic analysis:

- Section 9, Township 8 North Range 19 West royalties:

    - A 1.4% net smelter return (“NSR”) of 35% of the Gross Revenue will be paid to a private party;
    - A 2.47% NSR of the Gross Revenue will be paid to a private party; and
    - For the economic criteria presented in this PEA, the estimated LOM royalties for Section 9 are US$2.115 million.

- Section 10, Township 8 North Range 19 West royalty:

    - A 5.00% NSR of the Gross Revenue will be paid to a public corporation party; and
    - For the economic criteria presented in this PEA, the estimated LOM royalties for Section 10 are US$59,000.

- Section 15, Township 8 North Range 19 West royalties:

    - A 1.4% NSR of 35% of the Gross Revenue will be paid to a private party;
    - A 2.47% NSR of the Gross Revenue will be paid to a private party; and
    - For the economic criteria presented in this PEA, the estimated LOM royalties for Section 15 are US$726,000.

- Section 16, Township 8 North Range 19 West royalties:

    - A 4.00% NSR of the Gross Revenue will be paid to the State of Utah;
    - School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) processing fee of 1%; and
    - For the economic criteria presented in this PEA, the estimated LOM royalties for Section 16 are US$2.239 million.

Taxation

It should be noted that RPA is not an expert on accounting or taxes. Listed below are the tax assumptions that were used in this PEA:

- No Loss Carry Forward was applied to the cash flow;
- A Utah State Severance tax at 2.6% of Gross Profit;
- Box Elder County, Utah property tax of 1.1153%;
- Utah State Income tax rate used was 5%; and
- U.S. Federal tax rate used ranged from 34% to 35%.

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TABLE 1-2 CASH FLOW SUMMARY

West Kirkland Mining Inc. - TUG Project

Date: 05/09/2013

		INPUTS		UNITS	TOTAL	Year -3	Year -2	Year -1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	Mining																	
	Open Pit																	
	Mine Operating Days		350	days	2,160			60	350	350	350	350	350	350				
	Stacking Operating Days	350		days	2,160			60	350	350	350	350	350	350				
	Leaching Operating Days	350		days	2,160			60	350	350	350	350	350	350				
	Mineralized Material tonnes moved per day			tonnes / day				-	2,379	3,129	3,273	3,215	-	-				
	Total Tonnes moved per day, excluding Year -			tonnes / day	7,203			2,386	4,371	13,159	12,980	13,533	-	-				
				check (red)	7,203													
	Production																	
	Mineralized Material to Leach Pad			000 tonnes	4,198			-	833	1,095	1,145	1,125						
	Au Head Grade			g/t	0.87				0.94	1.00	0.78	0.79						
	Ag Head Grade			g/t	42.39				50.23	53.16	33.68	35.00						
	AuEq Head Grade			g/t					1.85	1.96	1.38	1.42						
	Waste			000 tonnes	11,359			143	697	3,511	3,397	3,611						
	Stripping Ratio		9,447		2.71			-	0.84	3.21	2.97	3.21						
	Mineralized Material & Waste		21,727	000 tonnes	15,558			143	1,530	4,606	4,543	4,736						
			26,126															
Stockpile																		
	Opening																	
	tonnes			000 tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	Au Grade			g/t	-				-	-	-	-						
	Ag Grade			g/t					-	-	-	-						
	Addition																	
	tonnes		-	000 tonnes	-				-	-	-	-						
	Au Grade		1.00	g/t	-				1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00						
	Ag Grade		31.00	g/t					31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00						
	Deduction																	
	tonnes		-	000 tonnes	-				-	-	-	-						
	Au Grade			g/t	-	0.91			1.00	-	-	-						
	Ag Grade			g/t														
	Closing																	
	tonnes			000 tonnes	-				-	-	-	-						
	Au Grade			g/t	-				-	-	-	-						
	Ag Grade			g/t														
	Total Production		4,399															
	Tonnes leached			000 tonnes	4,198			-	833	1,095	1,145	1,125						
	Average Head Grade Au			g/t	0.87			-	0.94	1.00	0.78	0.79						
	Average Head Grade Ag		0.906	g/t	42.39			-	50.23	53.16	33.68	35.00						
	Average Head Grade AuEq			g/t	1.64				1.85	1.96	1.38	1.42						
	Processing																	
	Mineralized Material to Leach Pad			000 tonnes	4,198				833	1,095	1,145	1,125	-	-				
	Head Grade at Pad			g/t Au	0.87				0.94	1.00	0.78	0.79	-	-				
	Head Grade at Pad			g/t Ag	42.39				50.23	53.16	33.68	35.00	-	-				
	Head Grade at Pad			g/t AuEq					1.85	1.96	1.38	1.42						
	Contained Au			oz	117,873			-	25,284	35,369	28,620	28,600	-	-				
	Contained Ag			oz	5,722,559			-	1,344,736	1,871,517	1,240,200	1,266,105	-	-				
	Average Recovery - Gold	58%		%	58%				58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%
	Average Recovery - Silve	15%		%	15%				15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%				
	Average Recoverable AuEq			g/t AuEq					0.68	0.73	0.54	0.55	-					
7%	Total Recovered Au			oz	68,309				14,607	20,514	16,599	16,588	-	-				
93%	Total Recovered Ag		83,765	oz	857,091				200,417	280,728	186,030	189,916	-	-				
	Total Recovered AuEq			oz	83,765				18,222	25,576	19,954	20,012	-	-				
	Note: Year -1 Reports to Year 1 Productio																	
	Revenue																	
	Metal Prices			Input Units				Calculation Units										
	Au	$	1,525	US$/oz Au	$ 1,525			US$/oz Au	$ 1,400	$ 1,400	$ 1,600	$ 1,600	$ 1,500	$ 1,400	$ 1,400	$ 1,400		
	Ag	$	28	US$/oz Ag	$ 28						$ 30	$ 29	$ 27	$ 24	$ 24	$ 24		
	Exchange Rate	$	1.00	US$/ US$	$ 1.00						$ 1.00	$ 1.00	$ 1.00	$ 1.00	$ 1.00	$ 1.00		
81%	Total Revenue - Gold			US$ '000	$ 104,317						$ 23,372	$ 32,822	$ 24,899	$ 23,223	$ -	$ -		
19%	Total Revenue - Silver			US$ '000	$ 23,734						$ 6,013	$ 8,141	$ 5,023	$ 4,558	$ -	$ -		
	Total Gross (Payable) Revenue		**99.8%**	**US$ '000**	**$ 128,051**						**$ 29,385**	**$ 40,964**	**$ 29,922**	**$ 27,781**	**$ -**	**$ -**		
	Off-Site Costs																	
	Transport																	
	Au		$0.25 US$/oz Au	US$ '000	$ 17						$ 3.65	$ 5.13	$ 4.15	$ 4.15	$ -	$ -		
	Ag		$0.25 US$/oz Ag	US$ '000	$ 214						$ 50	$ 70	$ 47	$ 47	$ -	$ -		
	Refining cost																	
	Au		$1.75 US$/oz Au	US$ '000	$ 120						$ 26	$ 36	$ 29	$ 29	$ -	$ -		
	Ag		$1.00 US$/oz Ag	US$ '000	$ 857						$ 200	$ 281	$ 186	$ 190	$ -	$ -		
	Treatment				$ -													
	Au		$0.00 US$/oz Au	US$ '000	$ -						$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
	Ag		$0.00 US$/oz Ag	US$ '000	$ -						$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		
	Total Off-Site Costs			**US$ '000**	**$ 1,208**						**$ 280**	**$ 392**	**$ 266**	**$ 271**	**$ -**	**$ -**		
	Net Smelter Return			**US$ '000**	**$ 126,843**						**$ 29,105**	**$ 40,572**	**$ 29,656**	**$ 27,510**	**$ -**	**$ -**		
					$ -													
	Royalty NSRs			**US$ '000**	**$ 5,139**						**$ 1,101**	**$ 1,728**	**$ 1,177**	**$ 1,132**	**$ -**	**$ -**		
	SITLA Processing Fee		1%		$ 1,281						$ 294	$ 410	$ 299	$ 278	$ -	$ -		
	Section 9 - Private Mineral				$ 2,115						$ 295	$ 599	$ 736	$ 484	$ -	$ -		
	Section 10 - Federal Unpatented Claim				$ 59						$ 0	$ -	$ -	$ 59	$ -	$ -		
	Section 15 - Private Mineral				$ 726						$ 67	$ 267	$ 142	$ 250	$ -	$ -		
	Section 16 - Utah State Sectior				$ 958						$ 444	$ 452	$ -	$ 62	$ -	$ -		
	Net Revenue			**US$ '000**	**$ 121,704**						**$ 28,004**	**$ 38,843**	**$ 28,479**	**$ 26,378**	**$ -**	**$ -**		
	Unit NSR			**US$/t leached**	**$ 28.99**						**$ 33.63**	**$ 35.47**	**$ 24.86**	**$ 23.44**	**$ -**	**$ -**		

	Operating Costs															
	Contractor Mining Cost- Mineralized Material	$1.84/t moved	US$/t moved	$ 1.84		$ 1.84	$ 1.84	$ 1.84	$ 1.84	$ 1.84						
	Contractor Mining Cost- Waste	$1.84/t moved	US$/t moved	$ 1.82		$ 1.84	$ 1.84	$ 1.84	$ 1.84	$ 1.84						
	WK Mining Cost		US$/t moved	$ 0.16		$ 1.33	$ 0.38	$ 0.14	$ 0.15	$ 0.14						
	Total Mining Cost		US$/t moved	**$ 3.87**		**$ 5.01**	**$ 4.06**	**$ 3.82**	**$ 3.83**	**$ 3.82**						
	Processing	$8.90/t leached	US$/t leached	$ 8.90		$ 8.90	$ 8.90	$ 8.90	$ 8.90	$ 8.90						
	G&A		US$/t leached	$ 1.73		$ -	$ 1.94	$ 1.47	$ 1.41	$ 1.43						
	Total Unit Operating Cost		**US$/t leached**	**$ 14.30**		**$ 13.90**	**$ 14.89**	**$ 14.19**	**$ 14.13**	**$ 14.15**						
	Mining Cost- Mineralized Material	$ 1.84	US$ '000	$ 7,725		$ -	$ 1,532	$ 2,015	$ 2,108	$ 2,070	$ -	$ -				
	Mining Cost- Waste	$ 4.92	US$ '000	$ 20,638			$ 1,282	$ 6,459	$ 6,251	$ 6,645	$ -	$ -				
	WK Mining Cost	$ 0.61	US$ '000	$ 2,562			$ 575	$ 661	$ 660	$ 665	$ -	$ -				
	Total Mining Cost	**$ 7.37**	**US$ '000**	**$ 30,925**		**$ -**	**$ 3,390**	**$ 9,136**	**$ 9,019**	**$ 9,380**	**$ -**	**$ -**				
	Processing	$ 8.90	US$ '000	$ 37,348		$ -	$ 7,408	$ 9,741	$ 10,190	$ 10,009	$ -	$ -				
	G&A	$ 1.73	US$ '000	$ 7,254			$ 1,612	$ 1,612	$ 1,612	$ 1,612	$ 806					
	Total Operating Cost	**$ 17.99**	**US$ '000**	**$ 75,527**			**$ 12,410**	**$ 20,489**	**$ 20,820**	**$ 21,001**	**$ 806**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
	Total Operating Cost/oz AuEQ			**$ 902**												
	Total Capital Cost/oz AuEQ			**$ 296**												
	Net Income before Tax, Amortization & Depletion		**US$ '000**	**$ 47,877**			**$ 15,594**	**$ 18,354**	**$ 7,659**	**$ 5,377**	**$ (806)**	**$ -**	**$ 1,700**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
	CAPITAL COST															
	Direct Capital Cost															
	Mining	Contract Mining + WKM OH	US$ '000	$ 105	$ 30	$ 75										
	Leach Pad		US$ '000	$ 4,162	$ -	$ 4,162										
	Processing, Lab, Bldgs, Earthworks		US$ '000	$ 3,995	$ 244	$ 3,751										
	Infrastructure (Power, Water, Earthworks)		US$ '000	$ 4,632	$ 1,309	$ 3,323										
	Light Vehicles		US$ '000	$ 210	$ 140	$ 70										
	Wells and Waterlines		US$ '000	$ 727	$ 727	$ -										
	Total Direct Capital		**US$ '000**	**$ 13,830**	**$ 2,450**	**$ 11,381**										
	Indirect Capital Cost															
35.9%	EPCM / Owners / Indirect Cos	0%	US$ '000	$ 4,964	$ 728	$ 4,236										
	Working Capital	2.50 months operating	**US$ '000**	**$ -**	$ -	$ -	$ 2,585	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (2,585)	$ -				
	Total Indirect Capital		**US$ '000**	**$ 4,964**	**$ 728**	**$ 4,236**	**$ 2,585**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (2,585)**	**$ -**				
	Contingency	25%	**US$ '000**	**$ 4,699**	**$ 794**	**$ 3,904**										
	Initial Capital		**US$ '000**	**$ 23,493**	**$ 3,972**	**$ 19,521**										
	Sustaining & Reclamation		**US$ '000**	**$ 2,994**			**$ 3,214**	**$ 300**	**$ 200**	**$ 165**	**$ (2,585)**	**$ -**	**$ 1,700**			
	Capital		**US$ '000**	**$ 26,487**	**$ 3,972**	**$ 19,521**	**$ 3,214**	**$ 300**	**$ 200**	**$ 165**	**$ (2,585)**	**$ -**	**$ 1,700**			
		check	$	24,787	$ 3,972	$ 23,493	$ 26,707	$ 27,007	$ 27,207	$ 27,372	$ 24,787					
	Pre-Tax Cash Flow															
	Net Pre-Tax Cashflow		US$ '000	$ 21,391	$ (3,972)	$ (19,521)	$ 12,380	$ 18,054	$ 7,459	$ 5,212	$ 1,779	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Cumulative Pre-Tax Cashflow		US$ '000		$ (3,972)	$ (23,493)	$ (11,113)	$ 6,941	$ 14,400	$ 19,611	$ 21,391	$ 21,391	$ 21,391	$ 21,391	$ 21,391	$ 21,391
	Less Depreciation		US$ '000	$ 26,487	$ -	$ -	$ 5,762	$ 8,087	$ 6,310	$ 6,328	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Less Amortization	not calculated	US$ '000	$ -												
	Less Other Writeoff's on DD&A	not calculated	US$ '000	$ -												
	Taxable Income Before Depletion			**$ (5,096)**	**$ (3,972)**	**$ (19,521)**	**$ 6,618**	**$ 9,967**	**$ 1,149**	**$ (1,116)**	**$ 1,779**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
	Depletion Allowance Taken		**US$ '000**	**$ 10,245**			**$ 3,309**	**$ 4,983**	**$ 975**	**$ 977**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
	50% or 100% Limit (Value	50%	$ 4,091	as of 31-May-13	$ -	$ -	$ 3,309	$ 4,983	$ 575	$ -	$ 890	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	% Depletion (Au, Ag %s)	15%			$ -	$ -	$ 4,201	$ 5,826	$ 4,272	$ 3,957	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Cost Depletion						$ 890	$ 1,249	$ 975	$ 977	$ -					
	Less Loss Carry Forward	not calculated	US$ '000	$ -												
	Taxable Income After Depletion		**US$ '000**	**$ (15,341)**	**$ (3,972)**	**$ (19,521)**	**$ 3,309**	**$ 4,983**	**$ 174**	**$ (2,094)**	**$ 1,779**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
FMV @ 10%	**Taxes (FMV @ 10%)**		**US$ '000**	**$ 4,748**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 1,509**	**$ 2,247**	**$ 299**	**$ -**	**$ 694**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
	Utah State Severence Tax (2.6% of 30% GP	2.6%	US$ '000	$ 949	$ -	$ -	$ 218	$ 303	$ 222	$ 206	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 7,165	Utah - Box Elder County Property Ta	1.1153%	US$ '000	$ 479	$ 80	$ 80	$ 80	$ 80	$ 80	$ 80						
	Utah State Corporate Income Ta	5.0%	US$ '000	$ 512	$ -	$ -	$ 165	$ 249	$ 9	$ -	$ 89	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	U.S. Federal Corportate Income Tax Rat		US$ '000	$ 3,492	$ -	$ -	$ 1,125	$ 1,694	$ 68	$ -	$ 605	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	U.S. Federal Corportate Income Tax Rat		%		0%	0%	34%	34%	39%	0%	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Income After Tax		**US$ '000**	**$ (20,089)**	**$ (3,972)**	**$ (19,521)**	**$ 1,800**	**$ 2,737**	**$ (124)**	**$ (2,094)**	**$ 1,085**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
	Depreciation		US$ '000	$ 26,487	$ -	$ -	$ 5,762	$ 8,087	$ 6,310	$ 6,328	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Amortization		US$ '000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Depletion Taken		US$ '000	$ 10,245	$ -	$ -	$ 3,309	$ 4,983	$ 975	$ 977	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Writeoff's on DD&A		US$ '000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Loss Carry Forward		US$ '000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	After-Tax Cashflow		**US$ '000**	**$ 16,642**	**$ (3,972)**	**$ (19,521)**	**$ 10,871**	**$ 15,808**	**$ 7,160**	**$ 5,212**	**$ 1,085**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
	Cumulative After-Tax Cashflow		US$ '000		$ (3,972)	$ (23,493)	$ (12,622)	$ 3,185	$ 10,345	$ 15,557	$ 16,642	$ 16,642	$ 16,642	$ 16,642	$ 16,642	$ 16,642
	Total Cash Cost		**US$/oz AuEq**	**$ 916**			$ 944	$ 1,102	$ 1,341	$ 1,351	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Capital Cost		**US$/oz AuEq**	**$ 296**												
	All-In Cost		**US$/oz AuEq**	**$ 1,212**												
	Project Economics															
	Pre-Tax IRR		%	33%												
	Pre-tax NPV at 8% discounting	8%	US$ '000,000	$12												
	Pre-tax NPV at 10% discounting	10%	US$ '000,000	$10												
	Pre-tax NPV at 15% discounting	15%	US$ '000,000	$7												
	After-Tax IRR		%	26%												
	After-Tax NPV at 8% discounting	8%	US$ '000,000	$9												
	After-Tax NPV at 10% discounting	10%	US$ '000,000	$7												
	After-tax NPV at 15% discounting	15%	US$ '000,000	$4												

Cash Flow Analysis

The financial model was established on a 100% equity basis, which does not include debt financing and loan interest charges.

Considering the Project on a stand-alone basis, the undiscounted pre-tax cash flow totals US$21.4 million over the mine life, and simple payback occurs approximately 2.2 years from start of production.

The Operating Cash Cost is US$902 per ounce of gold equivalent recovered. The mine life capital unit cost is US$296 per ounce, for a Total Production Cost of US$1,198 per ounce of gold. Average annual gold production during operation is 17,000 gold ounces per year.

A pre-tax NPV at an 8% discount rate is US$12 million, and the pre-tax IRR is 33%. An after-tax NPV at an 8% discount rate is approximately US$9 million, with an IRR of 26%. As noted in Figure 1-1 and Table 1-3, the pre-tax NPV at a 10% discount rate is US$10 million.

Sensitivity Analysis

Project risks can be identified in both economic and non-economic terms. Key economic risks were examined by running cash flow sensitivities:

- Gold price;
- Exchange rate;
- Head Grade;
- Gold Recovery;
- Operating costs; and
- Pre-production capital costs.

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IRR sensitivity over the base case has been calculated for -20% to +20% variations. The sensitivities are shown in Figure 1-1 and Table 1-3.

FIGURE 1-1 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

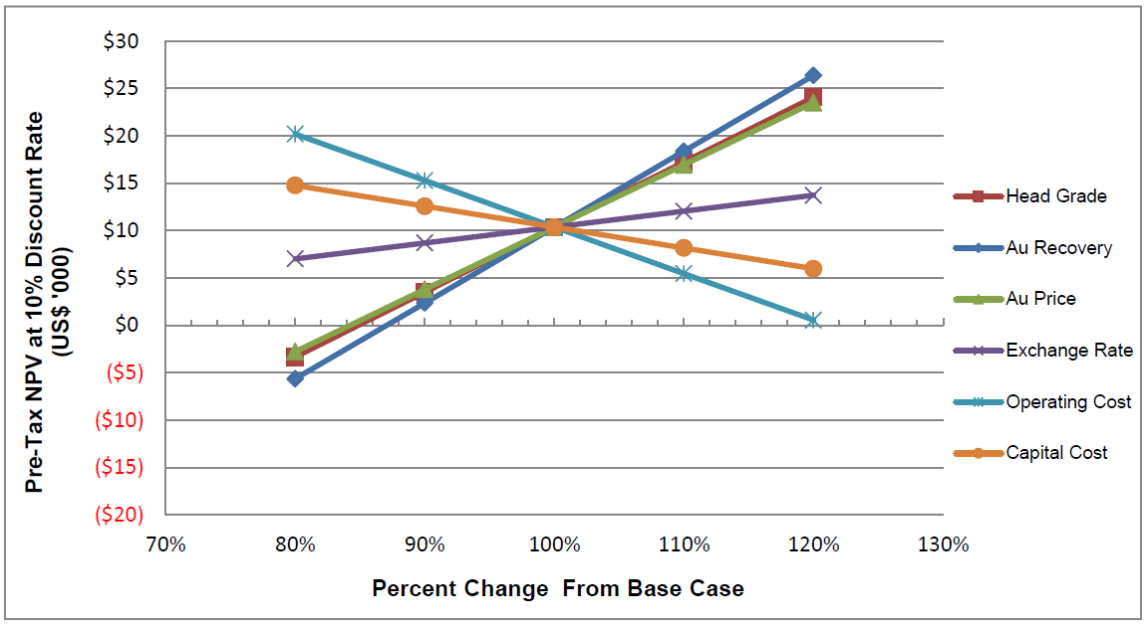

TABLE 1-3 SENSITIVITY ANALYSES
West Kirkland Mining Inc. – TUG Project

Parameter Variables	Units	-20%	-10%	Base	10%	20%
Gold Price	US$/oz	1,220	1,373	1,525	1,678	1,830
Exchange Rate	US$/C$	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2
Head Grade (Gold Only)	g/t	0.70	0.79	0.87	0.96	1.05
Total Cash Cost	$millions	60.42	67.97	75.53	83.08	90.63
Total Capital Cost	$millions	21.19	23.84	26.49	29.14	31.78

Pre-Tax NPV @ 10%	Units	-20%	-10%	Base	10%	20%
Gold Price	$millions	(3)	4	10	17	24
Exchange Rate	$millions	10	10	10	10	10
Head Grade (Gold Only)	$millions	(3)	4	10	17	24
Total Cash Cost	$millions	20	15	10	5	1
PPD Capital Cost	$millions	15	13	10	8	6

Technical Summary

Property Description and Location

The TUG property is located in northwestern Utah, USA, approximately 140 km northeast of Elko, Nevada. The property was optioned by WKM from Fronteer Gold Inc. (**"Fronteer"**) on December 16, 2010, and WKM can earn up to 60% depending on expenditures.

The TUG property encompasses 50.08 km2 of patented and unpatented lode claims. Surface rights are 100% USA public. Surface rights and mining permits are administered by the BLM office in Salt Lake City, Utah. WKM is the owner of 346 unpatented mining claims; 36 WKM-leased unpatented mining claims and 310 claims owned by WKM. WKM leases mineral rights from the State of Utah, and private mineral rights are leased from Lucine Energy and Michael D. Christensen. The property effectively covers the TUG district; with other known deposits and occurrences.

The TUG property is contiguous with the KB property, separated by the Utah-Nevada border. At various times in their history, the two properties were considered as the same project. Based on the option agreement between Fronteer and WKM, the KB and TUG properties are considered as separate projects.

Existing Infrastructure

There is no existing infrastructure in place at the TUG Project, except for an access road that would need to be upgraded for any potential mining operations.

History

The Long Canyon Trend is recognized as part of the old Tecoma Mining District, and it has seen sporadic exploration for approximately 100 years. More recent exploration includes a drilling program by Noranda Exploration Inc. ("**Noranda**"), with a minor exploration program by Phelps Dodge Corporation ("**Phelps Dodge**"). Noranda completed 145 drill holes by 1984, when it joined with Western States Mineral Corporation ("**WSMC**"), which became the operator. In 1988, Noranda signed all titles and interests to the KB-TUG property to WSMC. WSMC completed a total of 431 drill holes, with 101 drill holes on the KB and 330 drill holes on the TUG. NewWest Gold Corp. ("**NewWest**"), formed by WSMC, was assigned titles and rights to the properties until 2007 when Fronteer acquired NewWest. In 2008, Fronteer completed seven drill holes, which indicated that the geological setting was slightly different for the two deposits. As a result, the KB-TUG property was separated into two project areas.

There has been no mining at the Project.

Geology and Mineralization

The TUG Project area is located within the Long Canyon Trend stretching from the north-northeast to the south-southwest. The deposit is located at and near the crest of the TUG anticline, within the Devonian Guilmette Formation, which represents a thick section of continental shelf carbonate rocks and is the oldest sedimentary unit exposed in the TUG Project area. The Guilmette Formation is unconformably overlain by Mississippian and Pennsylvanian sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and limestone rocks of the Tripon Pass, Diamond Peak, and Ely formations.

TUG mineralization is hosted in sedimentary rocks and primarily within carbonate protoliths. It appears to be focused along the axis of an anticline at the Tripon or Diamond Peak and Guilmette contact, where it is cut by a low angle structural break. Gold mineralization is approximately five metres to 30 m thick over a plan view area of 1,800 m by 750 m.

Exploration Status

WKM has carried out geological mapping, surface sampling, and compiled and reinterpreted historical geophysical data. In 2011 and 2012, WKM completed 13 diamond drill holes to prepare a Mineral Resource estimate.

Mineral Resources

RPA updated the Mineral Resource estimate for the TUG deposit using drill hole data available as of April 2012 (Table 1-4). RPA Mineral Resources are reported at a US$17/t NSR cut-off value within a preliminary Whittle pit shell.

TABLE 1-4 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – APRIL 30, 2013
West Kirkland Mining Inc. – TUG Project

Category/ Zone	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (000 oz)	Silver (000 oz)
Total Measured	-	-	-	-	
Total Indicated	4.85	0.84	40.4	131	6,303
Total Measured and Indicated	**4.85**	**0.84**	**40.4**	**131**	**6,303**
Total Inferred	4,39	0.79	30.3	111	4,272

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for classification of Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US$1,700 per ounce and a silver price of US$29 per ounce.
3. Gold and silver mill recovery factors of 90% and 60%, respectively, were used based on preliminary metallurgical test work.
4. High grade assays are capped at 10 g/t Au and 500 g/t Ag.
5. Tonnage factor for mineralization was 2.55 t/m^3.
6. Resources are constrained by a Whittle shell and reported at a $17/t NSR cut-off.
7. Totals may not represent the sum of the parts due to rounding.
8. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Mineral Reserves

The TUG Project does not have any Mineral Reserves at this time.

Mining Method

The PEA is based on open pit mining with production from a single pit. Pit benches will be five metres high. Mineralized material will be hauled by truck from the pit face to a run-of-mine ("**ROM**") area near the primary crusher. Haulage distances from the open pit to the crusher area will be only a few hundred metres. Mining will be carried out by a mining contractor.

It is proposed that the mine will operate on a general production schedule of 20 hours per day, six days per week. Production blasts are scheduled to occur five days per week. Mine life would be four years, and the mining rate will average approximately 3.9 million tonnes per year of mineralized material and waste mined.

Table 1-5 summarizes the open pit dimensions.

TABLE 1-5 PIT DESIGN PARAMETERS AND DIMENSIONS SUMMARY
West Kirkland Mining Inc. – TUG Project

Pit Slope (°)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pit Bottom Elevation (MAMSL)
48	970	400	105	1,515

Mineral Processing

The mineral processing is proposed to be via heap leaching of minus one quarter inch mineralized material, and gold and silver recovery in a Merrill Crowe plant and refinery. The proposed leach pad is located adjacent to the TUG deposit.

Mineralized material will be delivered to one leach pad via grasshopper conveyors directly from the crushing plant. Immediately before deposition onto the pad, there will be a lime dispensing silo where lime is added to the conveyor stream. Mineralized material will be placed on the pads in lifts that are four to five metres (15 ft) high. After the mineralized material is stacked on the leach pad, the mineralized material will be dozed to provide a flat working surface while a lift is being placed. After stacking, the top will be ripped with a D-9 dozer and drip leach lines will be buried in the ripper trenches.

The leach pad will have a proposed, ultimate stack height of 40m (130 ft) and in the proposed plan of operations it will be expanded to an ultimate capacity of nine million tonnes. Total gold and silver production for the property for years one through four is estimated to be 68,000 oz Au and 857,000 oz Ag.

Gold production will be tracked in the monthly process reporting. Overall gold recovery from the leach pad over the project life is estimated at 58%. Life of Mine ("**LOM**") silver recovery is estimated to be 15%.

Project Infrastructure

The TUG Project primary facilities and infrastructure would include:

- Heap leach pad ("**HLP**"), a lined storage area, and solution storage pond, pumping wells, events ponds, diversion ditches, and leak detection, recovery and monitoring systems;
- Diversion channels to divert waters away from the heap leach pad, open pit and rock disposal areas;
- Water well and fresh water supply system to treat and distribute process water, fire water, and potable water;
- Access road and site roads, including the upgrading of the existing 4.83 km (3 mi) access road that runs north from Utah State Route 233;
- Sewage treatment infrastructures, e.g. septic tanks and leach fields;
- Office trailers;
- Merrill Crowe recovery plant;
- Assay laboratory;
- Gold and silver refinery;
- Process control and instrumentation;
- Two-bay truck shop (to be built by the mining contractor);

- Warehouse facility;
- Cold storage and laydown area;
- First aid room;
- Communication and IT systems;
- On-site fuel storage (to be built by mining contractor);
- 7.25 km (4.5 mi) power line, substation, transformers, and on-site distribution lines; and
- Explosive storage magazines and bulk blasting agent storage (to be supplied by a contractor).

Market Studies

The principal commodities to be produced at the TUG mine are gold and silver, which are freely traded, at prices that are widely known, so that prospects for sale of any production are virtually assured. For the Base Case scenario in the economic analysis RPA used a gold price of US$1,525.00/oz and a silver price of US$28.00/oz for the life of mine.

Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations

The TUG Project is located on three sections of undeveloped fee land in northwestern Utah, adjacent to the Utah/Nevada state line. Because the Project is located on fee land, the majority of these programs are administered at the state level. The Project components that will impact the applicable regulations are:

- Open pit mining and minerals processing that will occur on fee land;
- Access to the property is gained via an established public roadway;
- Water for the Project will be derived from on-site wells;
- Project construction does not require dredge or fill activities in Waters of the United States; and
- Power for the Project will be generated on-site, or delivered via cable buried in an existing public roadway.

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Capital and Operating Cost Estimates

Table 1-6 summarizes the capital costs for the TUG Project.

TABLE 1-6 CAPITAL COSTS
West Kirkland Mining Inc. – TUG Project

Capital Cost Category	Totals (US$000)	Pre-production Yr -2 to -1 (US$000)	Sustaining Yr 1 to 4 (US$000)
Direct Capital			
Mining Capital	125	105	20
Processing Capital			
Leach Pad, Ditches, Ponds	4,432	4,162	270
Process/Lab/Infrastructure	4,523	3,995	529
Processing Capital Subtotal	**8,955**	**8,157**	**799**
Infrastructure	4,832	4,632	200
Light Vehicles	385	210	175
Water Wells, Tanks and Water Lines	827	727	100
Direct Capital Subtotal	**15,124**	**13,830**	**1,294**
Indirect Capital			
Basic/Design Engineering - Electrical, Piping, Sanitation, Leach Pad	312	312	-
First Fills/Commissioning	200	200	-
Capital Spares	100	100	-
Bonding	1,700	1,700	-
Environmental/Permitting	401	401	-
CM/QA-QC: Leach Pad, MC, Elec., Water	471	471	-
Duties and Taxes, Freight, Logistics	529	529	-
Owner's Cost	1,252	1,252	-
Indirect Capital Subtotal (approximately 32%)	**4,964**	**4,964**	**-**
Direct + Indirect Subtotal	**20,088**	**18,795**	**1,294**
Contingency @ 25%	4,699	4,699	-
Total Capital	**24,787**	**23,493**	**1,294**

Table 1-7 displays the total estimated direct operating costs for year one through year four. The direct operating costs presented are calculated before inventory adjustments, deferred stripping, and other adjustments.

TABLE 1-7 FORECASTED MINERALIZED MATERIAL OPERATING COSTS
West Kirkland Mining Inc. – TUG Project

Yearly Unit Cost US$/t	Mining Cost US$/t	Process Cost US$/t	G&A Cost US$/t	Project Cost US$/t
Averages	8.92	8.90	1.82	19.64

The Company is in the process of negotiating a Joint Venture arrangement with Newmont to establish the operational and management framework for the TUG property going forward. The Company will be the manager and project operator of the Joint Venture. The Company as the project operator would have the right to determine programs and expenditures. A technical steering committee comprised of members from Newmont and West Kirkland has been

established so that the project may benefit from the collective knowledge and expertise of both companies. Given current gold prices and the Company's focus on the Hasbrouck Project, the carrying value of the TUG property was written down to $3.7 million at year end.

NON-MATERIAL MINERAL PROPERTIES

RMX (Rubicon) Property

On June 23, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement with Rubicon to option 909 km^2 in northeastern Nevada by spending US$15 million over four years. During the year the Company chose to focus on other properties and deferred acquisition and exploration costs of $3.4 million were written off. As the minimum yearly spend requirements were not fulfilled the agreement has now officially lapsed and the Company retains no interest in these properties.

Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Canada

As at December 31, 2012, the Company retained mineral rights in Ontario in the form of options on the Cunningham, Sutton and McLean properties totaling approximately 32 square kilometres.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Goldbanks, Holmes, Flavelle, Plumber, Island 27 and O'Brien options were terminated and the Hill option was allowed to lapse. Capitalized historical costs relating to these properties totaling $2.8 million were written off during the year.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company wrote down all historical capital costs relating to the Cunningham, Sutton and McLean properties which totaled $3.2 million.

Other Nevada Properties

In addition to Hasbrouck and TUG, the Company owns 8 additional properties in Nevada that were acquired as part of the purchase of the Hasbrouck property. No work is planned on these properties but the Company intends to continue to hold them.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Company has not declared nor paid dividends on its common shares. The Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares, as it anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company's authorized share structure consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value, of which 294,134,169 common shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014, and the date of this AIF. All of the issued common shares are fully paid.

The Company had 220,940,833 warrants outstanding, exercisable for one common share at $0.30 as of December 31, 2014, and as of the date of this AIF. These warrants expire April 17, 2019.

As at December 31, 2014, there were 9,400,000 stock options outstanding, granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants, at exercise prices ranging from $0.15 to $1.15 per share, with terms extending to September 16, 2019. As at the date of this AIF, there were 8,190,000

stock options outstanding, granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants, at exercise prices ranging from $0.10 to $1.15 per share, with terms extending to February 16, 2020.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each common share on all matters to be voted on by the shareholders. Each common share is equal to every other common share and all common shares participate equally on liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of the Company's assets among the Company's shareholders for the purpose of winding up the Company's affairs after the Company has paid out the Company's liabilities. The shareholders are entitled to vote for each common share held and are entitled to receive pro rata such dividends as may be declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor and to receive pro rata the remaining property of the Company upon dissolution. No common shares have been issued subject to call or assessment. There are no pre-emptive or conversion rights, and no provisions for redemption, purchase or cancellation, surrender, sinking fund or purchase fund. Provisions as to the creation, modification, amendment or variation of such rights or such provisions are contained in the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia).

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

On May 31, 2010, the Company began trading as a "Tier 2 Mining Issuer" on the TSX-V under the symbol "**WKM**".

The following tables provide information as to the high, low trading prices of the Company's common shares during the period January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 as well as the volume of common shares traded for each month:

Month	High	Low	Volume
January, 2014	0.125	0.055	4,168,804
February, 2014	0.26	0.12	1,692,726
March, 2014	0.29	0.195	1,581,890
April, 2014	0.23	0.105	6,531,619
May, 2014	0.12	0.10	3,796,210
June, 2014	0.145	0.095	17,476,961
July, 2014	0.145	0.13	3,221,300
August, 2014	0.135	0.115	1,536,685
September, 2014	0.14	0.09	4,257,028
October, 2014	0.105	0.07	3,024,111
November, 2014	0.10	0.06	2,410,384
December, 2014	0.085	0.065	4,781,038

Prior Sales

The following table provides certain information as of December 31, 2014, with respect to the outstanding securities of the Company that were issued during the financial year ended December 31, 2014 and that are not listed on the TSX-V:

Date of Sale	Type of Security	Number of Securities	Exercise / Conversion Price	Expiry Date
June 24, 2014	Options	7,500,000	$0.15	June 24, 2019
September 16, 2014	Options	100,000	$0.15	September 16, 2019

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSER

As at the date of the AIF none of the Company's common shares are held in escrow.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Name, Occupation and Security Holding

As of the date of this AIF, the Company's Directors and Officers are as follows:

Name, Province or State and Country of Residence & Positions and Offices	Principal Occupation During the Five Preceding Years	Director since[(3)]
R. MICHAEL JONES British Columbia, Canada President, CEO and Director	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since 2010; President, Chief Executive Officer, co-founder and director of Platinum Group Metals Ltd. since 2000; a director of Nextraction Energy Corp. since 2008; co-founder and former director of MAG Silver Corp. from 2003 to 2012; co-founder and former director of West Timmins Mining Inc. (now Lake Shore Gold Corp.) from September 2006 to November 2009.	May 21, 2010
FRANK R. HALLAM British Columbia, Canada CFO, Corporate Secretary and Director	Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Company since 2010; Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Secretary, co-founder and director of Platinum Group Metals Ltd. since 2002; co-founder and former Chief Financial Officer of MAG Silver Corp. from 2003 to June 2010 and former director from June 2010 to June 2014; a director of Nextraction Energy Corp. since 2008; co-founder and former director of West Timmins Mining Inc. from September 2006 to November 2009; a director of Lake Shore Gold Corp. since November 2009; Chartered Accountant since 1993.	May 21, 2010

Name, Province or State and Country of Residence & Positions and Offices	Principal Occupation During the Five Preceding Years	Director since[3]
KEVIN FALCON[1][2] British Columbia, Canada Director	Executive Vice President of Anthem Capital Corp. since May 2013; Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance of British Columbia from March 2011 to September 2012; Minister of Health Services of the Province of British Columbia from June 2009 to November 2010; Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure of BC from January 2004 to June 2009; Member of the Legislative Assembly for Surrey-Cloverdale, British Columbia from 2001 to August 2012.	June 13, 2013
PIERRE LEBEL[1][2] British Columbia, Canada Director	Chairman of Imperial Metals Corporation since 2003, Director since December 2001 and was President from 1986-2003; a director of HomEquity Bank since 2011; a director of SouthGobi Resources Ltd. since 2003; a director of Zedi Inc. from 2001 to February 2014.	May 28, 2010
JOHN S. BROCK[1][2] British Columbia, Canada Director	Director of Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. since 1979 and former President and Chief Executive Officer to June 2014. During the prior 40 years he has served as an officer and director of a number of public mineral exploration companies as well as holding board position with several Canadian stock exchanges.	September 23, 2010
SANDY MCVEY British Columbia, Canada COO	Chief Operating Officer of the Company since February, 2013; Infrastructure Consultant at Minerals and Metals Group from November 2011 to October 2012; Manager, Projects for Aurcana Corp. from 2009 to 2010; Professional Mining Engineer and registered Project Management Professional.	N/A
MICHAEL G. ALLEN British Columbia, Canada VP, Exploration	VP, Exploration of the Company since June 2010; Senior Project Geologist for Silver Standard Resources Inc. from June 2009 to June 2010; Chief Geologist and Underground Development Manager for Redcorp Ventures Ltd. from March 2004 to June 2009; professional geologist.	N/A

Notes:

(1) Member of the Audit Committee
(2) Member of Compensation Committee
(3) The term of office for each director of the Company expires at the annual general meeting of shareholders where they can be nominated for re-election.

As of the date of this AIF, directors and executive officers of the Company beneficially owned or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, approximately 6,049,575 common shares of the Company representing approximately 2.06% of its issued and outstanding common shares.

Corporate Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

No director or executive officer of the Company is, other than Mr. Jones and Mr. Hallam, as at the date of this AIF, or was within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company, that:

(a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order, or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days (an "**Order**") that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, or

(b) was subject to an Order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Hallam are directors of Nextraction Energy Corp that is currently the subject of a Cease Trade Order of the BCSC issued on May 8, 2015 for failure to make its required financial and other filings. Nextraction is working on re-financing and re-organization so that it is financially able to complete the required filings.

No director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

(a) is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

(b) has, within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

No director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been the subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or, has been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be likely to be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other companies or have significant shareholdings in other resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. From time to time several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

The directors and officers of the Company are aware of the existence of laws governing the accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosures by the directors of conflicts of interest and the Company will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors' and officers' conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors and officers. All such conflicts will be disclosed by such directors or officers in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) and each director and officer shall govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligations imposed upon them by law. The directors and officers of the Company are not aware of any such conflicts of interests.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct (the "**Code**") that applies to all of its directors, officers and employees, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The Code includes provisions covering conflicts of interest, ethical conduct, compliance with applicable government laws, rules and regulations, disclosure in reports and documents filed with, or submitted to, applicable regulatory authorities, reporting of violations of the Code and accountability for adherence to the Code. A copy of the Code is posted on the Company's profile on SEDAR, at www.sedar.com.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

There is no pending or material proceedings to which the Company is or is likely to be a party or of which any of the Company's properties is or is likely to be the subject.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No director, executive officer or principal shareholder of the Company, or any associate or affiliate of the foregoing, has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year prior to the date of this AIF that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

The transfer agent and registrar for the Company's common shares is Computershare Investor Services Inc. at its principal offices in the cities of Toronto, Ontario and Vancouver, British Columbia.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

There are no contracts of the Company other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business of the Company (See "General Development of the Business"), that are material to the Company and that were entered into within the most recently completed financial year of the Company or before the most recently completed financial year of the Company and which are still in effect.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

None of Thomas Dyer, P.E., Paul Dietz, C.P.G., Mine Development Associates, Herb Osborne, Metallurgical Eng., Ryan Baker, P.E. Carl Defilippi, SME, Stuart E. Collins, P.E., Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., and Kathleen A. Altman, Ph.D., P.E., and Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., each being persons or companies who have prepared reports relating to the Company's mineral properties, or any director, officer, employee or partner thereof, as applicable, received or has received a direct or indirect interest in the property of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company. As at the date hereof, the aforementioned persons, and the directors, officers, employees and partners, as applicable, of each of the aforementioned companies and partnerships beneficially own, directly or indirectly, in total, less than one percent of the securities of the Company.

Deloitte LLP, Chartered Accountants, are the external auditors of the Company who have issued an independent auditors' report dated April 30, 2015 in respect of the Company's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2014 and 2013. Deloitte LLP, Chartered Accountants, has advised the Company that they are independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia.

Neither of the aforementioned persons, nor any director, officer, employee or partner, as applicable, of the aforementioned companies or partnerships, is currently expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company may be found at the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information, including details as to directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, and the Company's Statement of Corporate Governance Practices in accordance with National Instrument 58-101 - *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices*, is contained in the Company's Management Information Circular dated June 26, 2014 prepared for its 2014 Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on August 14, 2014.

Additional financial information is provided in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Copies of the above may be obtained, when available, on the Company's website www.wkmining.com; on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com; or by calling the Company's investor relations personnel at 604-685-8311.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Under National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*, companies are required to provide disclosure with respect to their audit committee, including the text of the audit committee's charter, the composition of the audit committee and the fees paid to the external auditor. This information is set out in the attached Schedule "A" to this AIF.

SCHEDULE "A"

WEST KIRKLAND MINING INC.
(the "Corporation")

Composition of the Audit Committee

As of the date of this AIF, the following are the members of the Company's Audit Committee:

Member	Independent [(1)]	Financially literate[(2)]
Kevin Falcon (Chairman)	Yes	Yes
Pierre Lebel	Yes	Yes
John Brock	Yes	Yes

Notes:

(1) A member of an audit committee is independent if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Company which could, in the view of the Board, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgment.

(2) An individual is financial literate if he has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

Relevant Education and Experience

The following is a summary of the audit committee members education and experience which is relevant to the performance of their responsibilities as an audit committee member:

Kevin Falcon, BA. Mr. Falcon received a Bachelor of Arts from Simon Fraser University and completed the Real Estate Mortgage and Licensing program from the Faculty of Commerce at the University of British Columbia. He has served as the Minister of Finance and Deputy Premier of British Columbia from March 2011 to September 2012 and has held other portfolio positions within the provincial government since 2001. His extensive outreach to world capital markets following the global economic downturn, coupled with his introduction of a fiscally responsible budget, resulted in the re-affirmation of BC's Triple A credit rating. As one of BC's longest serving Ministers of Transportation, he oversaw the largest capital investment program in BC history, including the Sea to Sky highway, Canada Line rapid transit project, Kicking Horse and Port Mann bridges, to name a few. Currently, he is the Executive Vice President of Anthem Capital Corporation.

Pierre Lebel. Mr. Lebel is a member of the law society of British Columbia. He graduated from the University of Western Ontario with an LLB and from McMaster University with a Masters of Business Administration. Mr. Lebel has been the Chair of Imperial Metals Corporation since January 2003 and was President from 1986-2003. Mr. Lebel was a director of Zedi Inc. from 2001 to Feb 20, 2014, and is currently serving as a director of SouthGobi Energy Resources Ltd., Imperial Metals Corporation and HomEquity Bank.

John Brock. Mr. Brock holds a B.Sc in geology and geophysics and has over 40 years of service in an executive role with 20 public junior exploration companies. Through companies under his management, he has participated in 12 major mineral deposit discoveries in north and western Canada, Nevada, Mexico, Ecuador, Sumatra, and Mongolia. Since 1973, Mr. Brock has played a significant role in the equity financing of public companies under his management.

Mr. Brock served six years as a governor/Board Member of the Vancouver Stock Exchange and CDNX Exchange and two years on the TSX-V Advisory Board. In recognition of his contributions to Canadian mineral exploration and finance he is a recipient of a number of awards. Today Mr. Brock continues with his public mineral exploration company involvement, serving on the board of directors of several public mineral exploration companies. The Audit Committee Charter

The text of the Audit Committee's Charter is set out in Appendix 1 to this Schedule A:

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the Board.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemption in Section 2.4 of National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* ("**NI 52-110**") (De Minimis Non-audit Services), or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of NI 52-110. Part 8 permits a company to apply to a securities regulatory authority for an exemption from the requirements of NI 52-110, in whole or in part.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Committee has adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services as described above under the heading "Duties".

External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditors in each of the last three fiscal years are as follows:

Financial Year Ending	Audit Fees	Audit Related Fees	Tax Fees	All Other Fees	Total
2014	$47,000	$7,600	$17,250	$11,000	$82,850
2013	$45,000	$15,990	$18,957	$41,195	$121,142

APPENDIX 1 TO SCHEDULE A

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER OF

WEST KIRKLAND MINING INC.

General

The Board of Directors of the Corporation (the "**Board**") has established an Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. The Committee will review and oversee the financial reporting and accounting process of the Corporation, the system of internal control and management of financial risks, the external audit process, and the Corporation's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and its own code of business conduct. In performing its duties, the Committee will maintain effective working relationships with the Board, management, and the independent auditors and monitor the independence of those auditors. To perform his or her role effectively, each Committee member will obtain an understanding of the responsibilities of Committee membership as well as the Corporation's business, operations and risks.

The Corporation's independent auditor is ultimately accountable to the shareholders. The Board and Committee, as representatives of the Corporation's shareholders, have the ultimate authority and responsibility to evaluate the independent auditor, to nominate annually the independent auditor to be proposed for shareholder approval, to determine appropriate compensation for the independent auditor, and where appropriate, to replace the independent auditor. In the course of fulfilling its specific responsibilities hereunder, the Committee must maintain free and open communication between the Corporation's independent auditors, Board and Corporation management. The responsibilities of a member of the Committee are in addition to such member's duties as a member of the Board.

Members

The Board will in each year appoint a minimum of three (3) directors as members of the Committee. The majority of the members of the Committee shall be non-management directors and shall be independent within the meaning of all applicable Canadian securities laws and the rules of the TSX-V, unless otherwise exempt from such requirements.

None of the members of the Committee may have participated in the preparation of the financial statements of the Corporation or any current subsidiary of the Corporation at any time during the past three years.

All members of the Committee shall be able to read and understand fundamental financial statements and must be financially literate within the meaning of all applicable Canadian securities laws or become financially literate within a reasonable period of time following his or her appointment. Additionally, at least one member of the Committee shall be financially sophisticated and shall have past employment experience in finance or accounting, requisite professional certification in accounting, or any other comparable experience or background which results in the individual's financial sophistication, which may include being or having been a chief executive officer, chief financial officer, or other senior officer with financial oversight responsibilities.

Duties

The Committee will have the following duties:

- Gain an understanding of the current areas of greatest financial risk and whether management is managing these effectively.
- Review significant accounting and reporting issues, including recent professional and regulatory pronouncements, and understand their impact on the financial statements.
- Review any legal matters which could significantly impact the financial statements as reported on by the Corporation's counsel and engage outside independent counsel and other advisors whenever as deemed necessary by the Committee to carry out its duties.
- Review the Corporation's annual and quarterly financial statements, including Management's Discussion and Analysis with respect thereto, and all annual and interim earnings press releases, prior to public dissemination, including any certification, report, opinion or review rendered by the independent auditors and determine whether they are complete and consistent with the information known to Committee members; determine that the auditors are satisfied that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
- Pay particular attention to complex and/or unusual transactions such as those involving derivative instruments and consider the adequacy of disclosure thereof.
- Focus on judgmental areas, for example those involving valuation of assets and liabilities and other commitments and contingencies.
- Review audit issues related to the Corporation's material associated and affiliated companies that may have a significant impact on the Corporation's equity investment.
- Meet with management and the independent auditors to review the annual financial statements and the results of the audit.
- Evaluate the fairness of the interim financial statements and related disclosures including the associated Management's Discussion and Analysis, and obtain explanations from management on whether:
    - actual financial results for the interim period varied significantly from budgeted or projected results;
    - International Financial Reporting Standards have been consistently applied;
    - there are any actual or proposed changes in accounting or financial reporting practices; or
    - there are any significant or unusual events or transactions which require disclosure and, if so, consider the adequacy of that disclosure.
- Review the independent auditor's proposed audit scope and approach and ensure no unjustifiable restriction or limitations have been placed on the scope.
- Recommend to the Board an independent auditor to be nominated for appointment by the Corporation's shareholders. Subject to the appointment of the Corporation's independent auditor by the Corporation's shareholders, the Committee will be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of independent auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the independent auditor regarding financial reporting. The Corporation's independent auditor shall report directly to the Committee.
- Review with the Corporation's management, on a regular basis, the performance of the independent auditors, the terms of the independent auditor's engagement, accountability and experience.

- Pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or its subsidiary entities by the independent auditor.
- Consider at least annually the independence of the independent auditors, including reviewing the range of services provided in the context of all consulting services obtained by the Corporation, including:
    - insuring receipt from the independent auditor of a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the independent auditor and the Company, consistent with the Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1 and related Canadian regulatory body standards;
    - considering and discussing with the independent auditor any relationships or services, including non-audit services, that may impact the objectivity and independence of the independent auditor; and
    - as necessary, taking, or recommending that the Board take, appropriate action to oversee the independence of the independent auditor.
- Ensure that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, other than the public disclosure contained in the Corporation's financial statements, Management's Discussion and Analysis and annual and interim earnings press releases; and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.
- Review any significant disagreement among management and the independent auditors in connection with the preparation of the financial statements.
- Review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former independent auditors of the Corporation.
- Establish a procedure for:
    - the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and
    - the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters.
- Meet separately with the independent auditors to discuss any matters that the committee or auditors believe should be discussed privately in the absence of management.
- Endeavour to cause the receipt and discussion on a timely basis of any significant findings and recommendations made by the independent auditors.
- Ensure that the Board is aware of matters which may significantly impact the financial condition or affairs of the business.
- Review and oversee all related party transactions.
- Perform other functions as requested by the Board.
- If necessary, institute special investigations and, if appropriate, hire special counsel or experts to assist, and set the compensation to be paid to such special counsel or other experts.
- Review and re-assess annually the adequacy of this Charter and recommend updates to this charter; receive approval of changes from the Board.
- With regard to the Corporation's internal control procedures, the Committee is responsible to:
    - review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the Corporation's policies and business practices which impact on the financial integrity of the Corporation, including those related to internal auditing, insurance, accounting, information services and systems and financial controls, management reporting and risk management;

- review compliance under the Corporation's business conduct and ethics policies and to periodically review these policies and recommend to the Board changes which the Committee may deem appropriate;
- Review any unresolved issues between management and the independent auditors that could affect the financial reporting or internal controls of the Corporation; and
- Periodically review the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting and the extent to which recommendations made by the internal audit staff or by the independent auditors have been implemented.

Chair

The Committee will in each year appoint the Chair of the Committee from among the members of the Committee. In the Chair's absence, or if the position is vacant, the Committee may select another member as Chair. The Chair will not have a casting vote.

Meetings

The Committee will meet at least once every calendar quarter. Special meetings shall be convened as required. Notices calling meetings shall be sent to all members of the Committee, all Board members and the independent auditor. The independent auditor of the Corporation must be given reasonable notice of, and has the right to appear before and to be heard at, each meeting of the Committee. At the request of the independent auditor, the Committee must convene a meeting of the Committee to consider any matter that the independent auditor believes should be brought to the attention of the Board or shareholders of the Corporation.

The Committee may invite such other persons (e.g. without limitation, the President or Chief Financial Officer) to its meetings, as it deems appropriate.

Quorum

A majority of members of the Committee, present in person, by teleconferencing, or by videoconferencing, or by any combination of the foregoing, will constitute a quorum.

Removal and Vacancy

A member may resign from the Committee, and may also be removed and replaced at any time by the Board, and will automatically cease to be a member as soon as the member ceases to be a director of the Corporation. The Board will fill vacancies in the Committee by appointment from among the directors in accordance with Section 2 of this Charter. Subject to quorum requirements, if a vacancy exists on the Committee, the remaining members will exercise all of the Committee's powers.

Authority

The Committee may:

- engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;
- set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Committee; and
- communicate directly with the internal and independent auditors.

The Committee may also, within the scope of its responsibilities, seek any information it requires from any employee and from external parties, to obtain outside legal or professional advice, and to ensure the attendance of the Corporation's officers at meetings as appropriate.

Secretary and Minutes

The Chair of the Committee will appoint a member of the Committee or other person to act as Secretary of the Committee for purposes of a meeting of the Committee. The minutes of the Committee meetings shall be in writing and duly entered into the books of the Corporation, and will be circulated to all members of the Board.

Funding

The Corporation shall provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the Committee, for payment of (a) compensation to any registered public accounting firm engaged for the purposes of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation; (b) compensation to any advisers employed by the Committee; and (c) ordinary administrative expenses of the Committee that are necessary or appropriate to carry out its duties.