A TECHNICAL REVIEW OF THE OGAMA-ROCKLAND DEPOSIT ON THE RICE LAKE PROPERTY, MANITOBA, CANADA FOR BISON GOLD RESOURCES INC.

prepared by:

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November 15, 2013
Toronto, Canada

Watts, Griffis and McOuat
Since 1962
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS AND ENGINEERS

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1. SUMMARY

This Technical Report (the "Report") provides a resource estimate for gold mineralization located on the Ogama-Rockland portion of Bison Gold Resources Inc.'s ("**Bison**") Rice Lake Property (the "Property"). The format and content of this Report conforms to the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Security Administrators.

The Property is located in the Province of Manitoba, Canada and the Ogama-Rockland portion of it lies approximately 165 km northeast of central Winnipeg and about 27 km southeast of the small mining town of Bissett. Bissett is also home to San Gold Corporation ("**San Gold**") which owns and operates an underground gold mine and mill complex at Bissett. It produced approximately 90,000 ounces of gold in 2012. The former Ogama-Rockland gold deposit was mined by underground development from 2 shafts during the 1948 to 1951 period and produced a total of 45,440 ounces of gold from 126,192 tonnes of ore at a recovered grade of 10.26 g Au/t.

The Property consists of 2 blocks that total 91 unpatented mining claims and cover an area of 17,636 ha, or 17.6 km². The larger claim block contains 88 contiguous claims for an area of 17,458 ha. The smaller claim block contains 3 contiguous claims for an area of 178 ha and is situated approximately 0.7 km northeast of the larger block's perimeter. Bison owns a 100% interest in all claims comprising the Property, none of which is subject to royalties or other non-equity interests.

The long standing core of Bison's holdings comprises 22 contiguous claims most of which were staked in 1978 and 1979 and which cover ground that had been subject to various claim holdings for much of the time since 1915. These 22 claims are currently contained within Bison's larger block of 88 claims. They have been previously referred to as the Central Manitoba Property in prior Bison and other company literature. This group of claims contains both the former Ogama-Rockland mine site and the former underground Central Manitoba mine sites, the latter producing 160,034 ounces of gold from 395,294 tonnes of ore at a recovered grade of 12.6 g Au/t during mining operations from 1927 to 1937.

Geologically, the Property is located within the Archean-aged Rice Lake Greenstone Belt, itself a part of the Uchi Volcanic-Plutonic Subprovince of Canada's much larger Archean-aged Superior Province. Uchi Subprovince rocks extend eastwards for several hundred kilometres, initially from the Rice Lake Greenstone Belt into nearby Ontario where Rice Lake's nearest correlative rocks are those in the Red Lake Greenstone Belt. Overall, the Rice

Lake Greenstone Belt can be characterized as a "typical" Archean greenstone belt. Its general style of gold mineralization, being dominated by gold-bearing quartz veins, is similar in style to a significant portion of the gold mineralization found in many other Archean greenstone belts around the world.

Since mining operations ceased at the Ogama-Rockland mine site in 1951 intermittent exploration of the Ogama-Rockland area has been undertaken by a series of corporate entities, most notably by Placer Dome Canada Ltd. ("**Placer Dome**") from 2003-2004. Placer Dome completed geological mapping and an IP survey in the Ogama-Rockland area in 2003 and drilled 8 holes there in 2004 for a total of 2,733 m.

Since acquiring the 22 Central Manitoba claims in 2005, Bison (as its predecessor company Bison Gold Resources Inc.) carried out little exploration on the Ogama-Rockland area until 2009 when it drilled 8 holes into the Ogama-Rockland structure. Encouragement from this drilling led to the 2010-2012 drilling programs. In all, Bison (and its predecessor company) have drilled 77 holes, including 5 abandoned drill holes, for a total of 27,874 m of diamond core drilling. Bison (and its predecessor company) also carried out concurrent surface mapping and sampling. In 2010, a LiDAR survey over the Ogama-Rockland area and over other parts of Bison's claim holdings was completed.

In 2013, with the assistance of Bison, Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited ("**WGM**") has studied the results of the Placer Dome and Bison drilling on the Ogama-Rockland area. From this drilling, WGM has calculated an inferred mineral resource of 1.28 million tonnes containing 337,000 ounces of gold at a grade of 8.17 g Au/t. For this resource estimate, a cutoff grade of 2.5 g Au/t over a minimum horizontal width of 1.0 metre was used along with a 70 g Au/t capping grade applied to composites of greater than 1.0 metre core length. A bulk density of 2.71 tonnes per cubic metre was applied to calculated resource volumes.

ORD Mineral Resource Estimate, November 15, 2013
Bison Gold Resources Inc.

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Ounces
Inferred	1.28	8.17	337,000

Notes
1. CIM Definitions were followed for classification of Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 2.5 g Au/t.
4. Mineral Resources are estimated at a gold price of $1,500 and a metallurgical recovery of 95%.
5. High grade assays are capped at 70 g Au/t.
6. Bulk density of 2.71 t/m^3 was used.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The newly quantified gold mineralization at the Ogama-Rockland gold deposit extends over a strike length of about 1.2 km and is mostly contained within a body of rock that is about 300 metres wide. Sectional drilling of this ground by Bison has been, on average, at about 50 metre spacing to vertical depths of up to approximately 450 m. There is significant undrilled space within this block of ground and some gold-bearing structures identified by this study project into it.

WGM recommends that the Ogama-Rockland gold deposit be further explored, essentially by the continuation of Bison's successful 2009-2012 drill programs. In this respect, WGM recommends that an additional 10 exploration drill holes be completed with planned pierce points initially targeting the 400 domain structure. The cost of this program is estimated to be approximately $844,800.

WGM makes further recommendations that mostly relate to the continuing study and additional data collection surrounding the already completed Ogama-Rockland drill holes which, if carried out, would be additional costs to Bison of possibly from $150,000 to $200,000.

Drill Program Budget Estimate

Item	Cost ($)	**Total Cost (C$)**
Drilling 5,000 metres (10 ddh) @ $100/m		**$500,000**
Sample Analyses, 1,500 samples @ $50/sample		**$75,000**
Room and Board (@ $150/man/day)		
Geologist and tech - 90 days	$27,000	
Drillers	24,000	
Helpers	24,000	
Foreman	12,000	**$87,000**
Transportation/fuel (non-drill) Geologist and tech @ $100/day	$9,000	**$9,000**
Sample Shipments (5 shipments @$300 each)	$1,500	**$1,500**
Salaries		
Geologist 90 days @ $500/day	$45,000	
Tech 90 days @ $200/day	18,000	**$63,000**
Coreshack/Cutting Room		
Rental unit @ $2,500/month	$7,500	
Generator rental @ $2,000/month	6,000	
Fuel @ $100/day	9,000	**$22,500**
Consumables/Equipment	$10,000	**$10,000**
Totals (Drill program)		**C$768,000**
Contingency (drilling cost 10%)		76,800
GRAND TOTAL		**C$844,800**

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited ("**WGM**") was retained by Bison Gold Exploration Inc. ("**Bison**") to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") compliant Mineral Resource estimate and a NI 43-101 Technical Report for their Ogama-Rockland deposit. The report is in compliance with the standards of the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 and the definitions of the Council of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("**CIM**").

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

WGM had previously, in 2006, completed a project review with recommendations and subsequently co-authored an initial NI 43-101 technical report in 2007, and also co-authored an updated NI 43-101 technical report in 2009.

- "*Report on 2006 Diamond Drilling and a Technical Review of the Central Manitoba Gold Property, Bissett / Rice Lake District, Southeastern Manitoba, Canada for Bison Gold Exploration Inc.*" dated January 17, 2007.

- "*Report on 2007-2008 Diamond Drilling and a Technical Review of the Central Manitoba Gold Property, Bissett / Rice Lake District, Southeastern Manitoba, Canada, for Bison Gold Resources Inc.*" dated May 28, 2009.

As part of the preparation of these technical reports, WGM Senior Associate Geologist, Andrew Chater, Ph.D., P.Geo., co-author, had originally visited the property on May 22, 2009.

After the completion of its 2012 drill program on the Property, Bison requested that WGM prepare a resource estimate for the Ogama-Rockland gold deposit, based on all of Bison's and other entities' prior exploration and development there. In this connection, WGM Associate Geologist, Clifford Duke conducted a site visit in November 2012, after the conclusion of Bison's drilling programs in the Ogama-Rockland area, earlier in that year.

The Rice Lake Property was the site of several past producing gold mines and its previous mining history was considered in the resource estimate.

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND AUTHOR RESPONSIBILIES

In executing this assignment, WGM relied on technical reports previously prepared by WGM for Bison and on reports available in government files and additional material provided by Bison. WGM was also provided with additional written (in the form of reports and memos) and verbal data by Bison, as well as drillhole, geology and assay data in digital format.

A complete list of the material reviewed is appended to this report.

2.4 DETAILS OF PERSONAL INSPECTION OF THE PROPERTY

On November 20, 2012, Cliff Duke visited the property in the company of Dave Benson, P.Geo., the V.P. Exploration for Bison. The site visit was concentrated around the site of the historic Ogama mine. A number of the recent drill hole collars were viewed, and the core that had been recovered in the recent diamond drilling programs was also reviewed. Some character samples consisting of half sawn core were also collected at the time of the visit.

2.5 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Throughout this report, measurements are in metric units. Tonnages are shown as tonnes ("t", being 1,000 kg), linear measurements as centimetres ("cm"), cubic centimetres ("cm^3"), millimetres ("mm"), metres ("m"), or kilometres ("km"), area as hectares (“ha”) and precious metal values as grams ("g"), grams per tonne gold ("g Au/t"), and million tonnes ("Mt"). All references to currency in this report refer to Canadian dollars.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

WGM prepared this study using the resource materials, reports and documents as noted in the text and "References" at the end of this report.

For this report WGM has relied upon the claim ownership information provided by Bison. WGM has verified that the claims are documented in the Province of Manitoba Integrated Mining and Quarrying System, but WGM has not researched the property title of the claims and provides no opinion thereon.

WGM has relied on Bison's representation that there are no current needs for First Nations' community consultation or agreements and that no environmental permits or compliance requirements are in default or that will be required to continue exploration of the property as recommended herein.

WGM has also relied on information provided in *"Structural Study of the Ogama-Rockland Gold Deposit, Southeastern Margin of the Ross Rive Pluton, Rice Lake Greenstone Belt, Southeastern Manitoba"*, a presentation made by Xiaohui Zhou a Ph.D. student at the University of Waterloo.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Rice Lake Property is located around N53° latitude, W95.2° longitude, astride provincial road 314. The property is about 170 km north-east of Winnipeg, the provincial capital of Manitoba, and about 27 km south-east of San Gold Corporation ("**San Gold**") currently producing mine in Bissett (Figure 1).

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Property consists of 91 claims in two groups (Figure 2). The largest block, consisting of 88 contiguous claims, extends from Long Lake north to Bennett Lake, and west to Quesnel Lake. A second small block of three contiguous claims lies east of Shesheep Lake, on the west side of provincial highway 304. The total area of the Property is 17,636 ha. Prior to the addition of 69 claims to the Property in 2012, the original 22 contiguous claims that Bison acquired in 2005 were referred to as its Central Manitoba Property.

Claims less than 10 years from their recording date require assessment work to a value of $12.50/ha per year while claims greater than 10 years from their recording date require assessment work of $25.00/ha. Assessment work credits can be banked for future use and can be spread through the contiguous claim group. The fee to apply assessment work is $12 per claim for each year applied. In the event that production was contemplated in the future, surface rights for development become available when the claims are converted to a mining lease. Bison beneficially holds the Rice Lake claims 100% through a predecessor company Bison Gold Exploration Inc., and they are not subject to any royalties or other interests.

BGE WKL \ BGE_01a_Loc_Map.cdr
Last revision date: Wednesday 13 November 2013

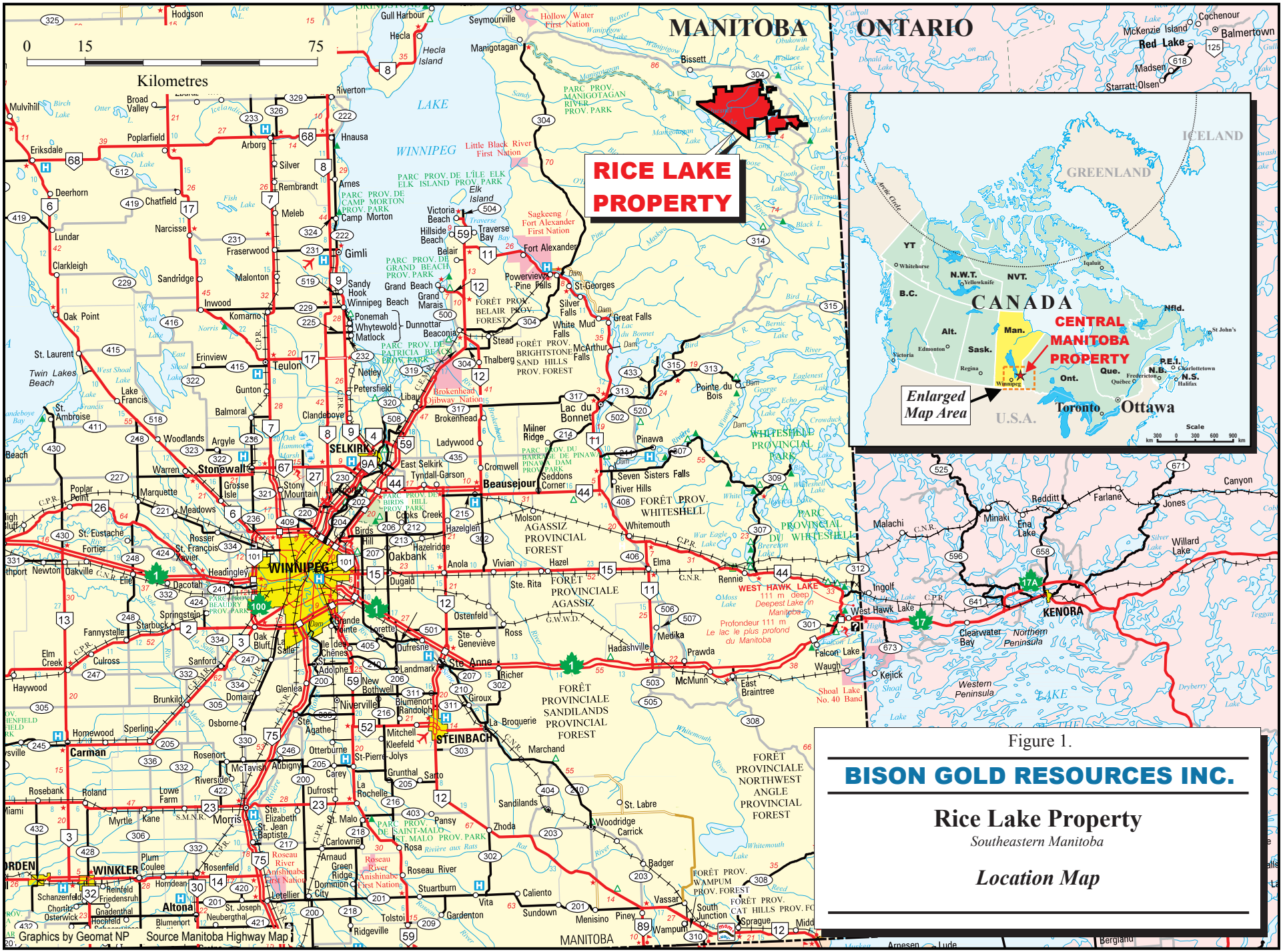


Figure 1.

BISON GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Rice Lake Property

Southeastern Manitoba

Location Map

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

BGE WKL / BGE_25_Claim_Map.cdr
Last revision date: Wednesday 13 November 2013

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

735,000m.E 743,000m.E 751,000m.E 759,000m.E

5,656,000m.N 5,648,000m.N 5,640,000m.N

Legend:

- Property outline
- Claim boundary
- CB10061 Claim number
- Surface outline of Mineral Resource Estimate (see Fig. 8 for details)

MB10585 MB10584 MB10586 MB10587 MB10588 MB10589 MB10590 MB10591 MB10592 MB10583 MB10582 MB10581 MB10580 MB10579 MB10578 MB10577 MB10533 MB10539 MB10540 MB10537 MB10536 MB10535 MB10534 MB10533 MB10532 MB10531 MB10530 MB10529 MB10528 MB10551 MB10550 MB10549 MB10548 MB10547 MB10546 MB10545 MB10544 MB10543 MB10542 MB10541 MB10552 MB10553 MB10554 MB10555 MB10556 MB10557 MB10558 MB10559 MB10560 MB10561 MB10562 MB10563 MB10564 MB10565 MB10566 MB10567 MB10568 MB10569 MB10570 MB10571 MB10572 MB10573 MB10574 MB10575 MB10576 MB10593

CB10258 W48109 MB4791

CB10280 CB10281 CB10062 CB10063 CB10064 MB811 CB10065 MB1342 W53922 W53923 W53920 MB1909 CB11523 CB10251 CB10061 CB10095 MB9390 MB5001 MB5003 MB5002 CB10060 W52770

Wallace Lake
Wallace Lake Provincial Park
Bennett Lake
Hamiltons Lake
Palomar Lake
Shelley Lake
West Winchester Lake
East Winchester Lake
Siderock Lake
Gold Lake
Papineau Lake
Salveigh Lake
Mabel Lake
Partridge Lake
Owenhang Lake
Quartz Lake
Moore Lake
Port Lake
Faraway Lake
Lonely Lake
Cliff Lake
Johnnie Lake
Stovel Lake
Tunney Lake

Scale 1:80,000

0 0.8 4

Kilometres

UTM WGS83 Zone 14N

Graphics by: Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited DEM after Google Maps (2013)

Figure 2.

BISON GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Rice Lake Property

Southeastern Manitoba

Claim Map

TABLE 1.
LIST OF CLAIMS

Name	Number	Holder	Staked On	Recorded On	Expires On	Area (ha)
ROSS 10551	MB10551	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	240
ROSS 10550	MB10550	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10531	MB10531	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10592	MB10592	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	16/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	195
ROSS 10591	MB10591	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	16/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	136
ROSS 10546	MB10546	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	22/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10590	MB10590	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	16/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	70
ROSS 10565	MB10565	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10544	MB10544	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	22/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10543	MB10543	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	23/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10537	MB10537	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	24/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
CENTRAL 3	CB10062	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	25/10/1978	1978/11/27	2017/01/26	259
CRY #1	CB10258	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	17/10/1979	1979/11/19	2014/01/18	142
DUN	CB10095	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	27/05/1979	1979/06/27	2017/08/26	195
JEWEL	MB4791	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	11/09/2003	2003/09/15	2014/11/14	16
ROSS 10578	MB10578	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	22/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10547	MB10547	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10575	MB10575	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	19/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10558	MB10558	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	22/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10582	MB10582	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	24/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10538	MB10538	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	24/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	83
ROSS 10539	MB10539	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	25/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	170
LOVE FR	MB1909	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	08/01/1999	1999/01/21	2019/03/22	14
ROSS 10530	MB10530	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	250
ROSS 10577	MB10577	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10548	MB10548	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/22	2014/05/21	256
ROSS 10566	MB10566	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10555	MB10555	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10533	MB10533	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10572	MB10572	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10587	MB10587	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	18/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	184
ROSS 10562	MB10562	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	22/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	140
ROSS 10542	MB10542	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	25/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS10585	MB10585	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	17/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	162
TROY	W52770	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	24/10/1989	1989/11/20	2017/01/19	85
GIB #1	CB10251	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	25/09/1979	1979/11/06	2018/01/05	98
ROSS 10561	MB10561	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	23/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	220
NOP #1	CB10280	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	28/11/1979	1979/12/27	2017/02/25	142
CEN	MB811	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	26/06/1999	1999/06/28	2017/08/27	16
CENTRAL 11	W53923	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	04/12/1996	1996/12/19	2017/02/17	105
ROSS 10554	MB10554	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10556	MB10556	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/22	2014/05/21	256
ROSS 10580	MB10580	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	24/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10559	MB10559	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	22/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10540	MB10540	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	215
ROSS 10541	MB10541	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	25/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	240
ROSS 10552	MB10552	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	19/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	166

TABLE 1.
LIST OF CLAIMS (continued)

Name	Number	Holder	Staked On	Recorded On	Expires On	Area (ha)
ROSS 10568	MB10568	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	19/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	227
ROSS 10571	MB10571	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	19/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10579	MB10579	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	22/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10576	MB10576	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	19/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	130
ROSS 10557	MB10557	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10573	MB10573	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	219
ROSS 10593	MB10593	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	168
ROSS 10586	MB10586	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	18/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	219
ROSS 10560	MB10560	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	23/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
NOP #2	CB10281	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	28/11/1979	1979/12/27	2017/02/25	57
JEWELL 1	W48109	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	09/03/1983	1983/03/17	2014/05/16	20
CENTRAL 6	CB10065	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	26/10/1978	1978/11/27	2017/01/26	255
ROSS 10528	MB10528	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	18/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	205
ROSS 10569	MB10569	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	19/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	145
ROSS 10534	MB10534	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	23/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10545	MB10545	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	22/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10588	MB10588	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	25/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	211
ROSS 10536	MB10536	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	24/02/2012	2012/03/23	2014/05/22	256
ROSS 10583	MB10583	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	24/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	196
CENTRAL 2	CB10060	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	24/10/1978	1978/11/27	2017/01/26	195
DUN FR.	MB5003	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	01/12/2003	2003/12/03	2017/02/01	6
DUN 1	MB5001	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	17/11/2003	2003/11/21	2017/01/20	16
CENTRAL 14	MB1342	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	12/04/1997	1997/04/24	2017/06/23	94
ROSS 10553	MB10553	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	19/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10549	MB10549	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10532	MB10532	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10574	MB10574	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	19/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	140
ROSS 10570	MB10570	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	19/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	209
ROSS 10584	MB10584	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	23/03/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	212
CENTRAL 1	CB10061	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	23/10/1978	1978/11/27	2017/01/26	195
CENTRAL 4	CB10063	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	25/10/1978	1978/11/27	2017/01/26	259
DUN 2	MB5002	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	17/11/2003	2003/11/21	2017/01/20	16
CENTRAL 5	CB10064	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	26/10/1978	1978/11/27	2017/01/26	247
CENTRAL #8	CB11523	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	02/02/1980	1980/03/04	2017/05/03	149
CENTRAL 7	W53920	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	01/12/1996	1996/12/19	2017/02/17	163
ROSS 10529	MB10529	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	152
ROSS 10567	MB10567	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	20/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10589	MB10589	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	25/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	195
ROSS 10581	MB10581	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	24/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10535	MB10535	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	23/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	256
ROSS 10564	MB10564	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	21/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	171
ROSS 10563	MB10563	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	22/02/2012	2012/03/13	2014/05/12	143
DOVE FR	MB9390	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	30/09/2009	2009/10/09	2013/12/08	11
CENTRAL 10	W53922	Bison Gold Exploration Inc.	03/12/1996	1996/12/19	2017/02/17	252

5. ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The property as a whole is about 170 km north-east of Winnipeg, the provincial capital of Manitoba, and about 27 km south east of San Gold's currently producing Rice Lake Mining and Milling Complex in the town of Bissett.

The Property has year round access via Provincial Roads 315, 314 and 304. Provincial Road 304, an all-weather gravel road, runs north from Pine Falls to Bissett through the east-central area of the Property. Provincial Roads 315 and 314 run north from Lac du Bonnet and join with Provincial Road 304 near the Property.

On the Property itself, numerous bush roads and trails provide ready access to most areas. The main access to the Ogama-Rockland area is 1 km north, by gravel road, from the hamlet of Long Lake, Manitoba.

5.2 CLIMATE

Temperatures are highest in July 18.3°C, and lowest in January, averaging -19°C. Total annual precipitation averages 557 mm, with 134 mm falling as snow between October and May. Access to the site is year round, as is the operating season, with the only limitation being surface prospecting during the winter months due to snow cover.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The property is located near San Gold's currently producing Rice Lake Mining Complex (formerly known as the San Antonio mine), at Bissett. Basic services such as accommodations, meals, groceries, gas and hardware are available in Bissett. Bissett was a thriving community of several hundred people from the 1930s until closure of the San Antonio gold mine in 1968, and dropped to below 100 people since that time. However, with the re-opening of the mine in early 2006, the population of Bissett, and exploration activity in the area, has increased substantially. The town of Bissett presently has serviced lots available for mobile home trailers and for home construction. Potentially the most important resource in Bissett that is directly relevant to the Rice Lake property is San Gold's 2,500 tonne/day gold mine and mill complex that is presently operating.

Two all weather secondary provincial highways converge near the property, providing year round access. The property is crossed by a Manitoba Hydro electric power line that supplies the town of Bissett. The town of Lac du Bonnet lies some 85 km south-south west, and the town of Pine Falls is about 70 km south west of the property.

There are three cottage subdivisions, which can also be used for full-time residency, in the general area of the Rice Lake property. The Wallace Lake subdivision is about 10 km to the north, the Beresford Lake subdivision is about 10 km southeast, and the Long Lake subdivision is immediately south of the southwest corner of the claim group. A fishing and hunting outfitter, Windsock Lodge, is also located at Long Lake.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located in the Canadian Shield, at an elevation of about 320 m above sea level ("asl") locally varying between 295 m and 335 m ASL. The terrain is gently rolling to flat, with local steep ridges. The property is forested predominantly with spruce, pine, birch and poplar. Flat areas tend to be swampy or muskeg with short willows.

6. HISTORY

The history of Bison's Central Manitoba portion of the property that hosts the Ogama-Rockland deposit is largely quoted from WGM's earlier report, "*Report on 2007-2008 Diamond Drilling and a Technical Review of the Central Manitoba Gold Property, Bissett / Rice Lake District, Southeastern Manitoba, Canada, for Bison Gold Resources Inc.*"

The history of the producing mines, exploration shafts and various gold showings within the Bissett/Rice Lake belt is well documented in the Manitoba government publication Gold Deposits of Manitoba (Richardson and Ostry, 1996). Much of the information for this publication is derived from a database known as the "Mineral Inventory Records". This database also provides excellent information on the history and geology of the various shafts and gold showings on the Central Manitoba property. The entire database for the Central Manitoba property is quite voluminous, so readers wishing to access specific historical information are referred to the Manitoba Government website, http://www2.gov.mb.ca/Itm-cat/web/minsearch.html . The important details as they relate to the gold potential of the property are summarized below.

Substantial information, especially about the early production history along the Central Manitoba Zone, is also contained within the Central Manitoba Mines Ltd. corporate clipping file at the Manitoba Mines Branch Library. This file includes mainly newspaper articles, but also various annual reports and correspondence with the provincial government. Readers who wish access to detailed plans and longitudinal sections of the mine workings along the Central Manitoba Zone are referred to Manitoba Archives records on Central Manitoba Mines Ltd. within Map Tubes #143 and 144. A reasonable attempt has been made to incorporate data from all of these sources, as it is relevant to the gold exploration potential of the property, within this report.

The following brief summary of historical exploration on the property is followed by a more in depth review of the more notable events:

- 1927-1932 Development and mining of the Kirchener, Growler, Tene, Rogers and Hope veins by Central Manitoba Gold Mines Limited.
- 1979 Property acquired by Mid-North Resources Ltd. All subsequent work carried out by interests that had optioned the property.
- 1981 Soil sampling and compilation of data by Camflo Mines Limited.

- 1984 Arbor Resources Ltd. Diamond drilled 4 holes on soil anomalies west of the shaft area. Soils were apparently contaminated by tailings and drilling results were negative.
- 1987-1988 Exador Resources Inc. carried out extensive airborne and ground geophysical surveys over the area and diamond drilled 20 holes (3,001 m) primarily on targets along the south carbonate shear, and 15 holes (1,830 m) were drilled on the Cryderman block. 55 km of grid lines were cut, and 33 km of IP/Resistivity survey was carried out. A 1,850 km regional airborne Mag-EM survey was also carried out.
- 1992 Detailed geological mapping, prospecting and lithogeochemical sampling were carried out by Cameco.
- 1996 Mid-North Resources drilled 187 overburden holes (1,144 m) along a 2 km strike length of the North Carbonate Shear zone.
- 1998 Mid-North Resources diamond drilled 14 holes (745 m)and overburden drilled 122 holes (727 m) on the North Carbonate Shear zone.
- 2003-2004 Placer Dome carried out a field mapping program included prospecting, soil sampling, and black spruce top sampling on the Ogama-Rockland-Valley Vein area immediately north of Long Lake, and the Cyrderman showings between Halfway Lake and Wallace Lake. A fixed-wing airborne magnetometer survey was flown concurrently with the summer field program. In 2004, a grid was cut over the Rockland-Ogama-Onondaga shaft area. An offset pole-dipole induced polarization ("IP") survey was completed by Abitibi Geophysics on behalf of Placer Dome and 3D modeling of the data was completed in-house to generate chargeability anomaly drill targets. A series of chargeability-high anomalies were modeled from the data. Many of the IP anomalies had coincident soil and black spruce top Au anomalies that coincided with numerous sub-parallel shear zones containing widespread hydrothermal alteration.

Early exploration in the Bissett/Rice Lake belt was prompted by the discovery of gold in 1911 on the north shore of Rice Lake near the former San Antonio mine at Bissett. By 1915, prospecting and claim staking had spread through the belt, including around the Central Manitoba Mine area. Central Manitoba Mines Ltd. became the first substantial gold producer in the Bissett/Rice Lake belt preceding the historic San Antonio mine at Bissett by several years. According to provincial government statistics, the Central Manitoba Mine produced 160,034 oz of gold between 1927 and 1937 from 435,737 tons (395,294 tonnes) of ore for a recovered grade of 0.37 oz Au/ton (12.6 g Au/t), and remains the second largest producer in the belt, second to San Gold's much larger deposit at Bissett. Production at Central Manitoba was from five shafts, the Growler, Kitchener, Tene, Roger and Hope, listed from west to east along the zone. All production from these shafts was from depths of less than 200 m, though the Kitchener shaft was sunk to a depth of 908 feet (277 m) with exploration drifting on the 875 feet (267 m) level.

Geological Survey of Canada Memoir #219, by C.H. Stockwell and C.S. Lord, 1939, remains the best source of geological and technical data on the Central Manitoba property, and especially the veins along the Central Manitoba Zone. Stockwell & Lord produced excellent mapping of the area at a scale of 1 inch=1,000 feet (1:12,000), and their detailed plan and longitudinal section of the mines/veins along the zone has been widely reproduced since. Stockwell and Lord provide important documentation of the observations of early mine operators on the zone, with regard to the shallow plunge of the ore shoots and their control by local irregularities ("rolls") in the contact between a cherty tuff unit and gabbro sill.

New Manitoba Gold Mines Ltd. purchased the claims along the Central Manitoba Zone in 1946 and drilled 12 holes on the Wentworth vein, located between the Kitchener and Tene shafts. Results from this work are only available in a summarized form in historical newspaper articles from that time.

Meanwhile, the Ogama-Rockland gold occurrence in the southwest corner of the property was also discovered around 1915, and was periodically prospected, trenched and drilled by various individuals and groups until it was acquired by Ogama-Rockland Gold Mines Ltd. in 1942. Ogama-Rockland shipped about 4,100 tons of ore in 1942 to the Gunnar Gold Mines Ltd. mill, located 15 km to the east near Beresford Lake. Ogama-Rockland Gold Mines went into formal production in 1948 and operated until 1951, producing 45,440 ounces of gold from about 139,103 tons (126,192 tonnes) of ore for a recovered grade of 0.33 oz Au/ton (11.2 g Au/t).

Through the period from 1915 to about 1950, prospecting, trenching, drilling and shaft sinking was conducted on a number of other veins within the property, including the Eldorado, Elora, Onondago, Rex and Valley veins, by a variety of individuals and small companies. Most of these additional gold occurrences are in the west and southwestern portion of the property. Results from work on these other gold showings were generally negative, though local high grades over narrow widths were reported. Since the most significant work in the area during the 1915 to 1950 timeframe was focused on the Central Manitoba and Ogama-Rockland Zones, lengthy details on these other occurrences within the Central Manitoba property are not critical to the purposes of this report. Readers seeking this information can access it from references or on the Manitoba government's online website. The Central Manitoba property was generally inactive through the period from 1951 to 1980, though minor prospecting and drilling occurred on various showings with no significant results reported. In 1980, the property, including the major portions of the Central Manitoba and Ogama-Rockland zones, was acquired by Mid-North, the predecessor company to BGE.

In late 1980, Mid-North optioned the Central Manitoba property to Camflo Mines Ltd. ("**Camflo**"), which later became Barrick Resources Corporation. Camflo completed some surface work on the property and then optioned the ground to Angela Developments Ltd. and Arbor Resources Inc. ("**Arbor**"), part of the Hughes-Lang group of companies, in 1984. Arbor completed a 10 hole, 877 m drill program targeting VLF and geochemistry anomalies in areas north of the Ogama-Rockland Zone and west of the Central Manitoba Zone. Results from this program were generally negative (Cunningham & Korenic, 1984).

Exador Resources Inc. ("**Exador**") optioned the property from Mid-North in 1987. Exador's consultant recommended that they "concentrate on definition of new targets" and that "none of the known deposits and showings warranted drilling". Substantial surface work was completed and 20 drillholes totalling 3,001 m were completed in 1987-88, mostly in the area west of the Central Manitoba Zone. These drillholes were targeted mainly on induced polarization ("IP") anomalies and intersected nothing of significance (Trinder, 1988).

In 1991, Mid-North optioned the property to Cameco Corporation, who conducted a variety of surface work, including prospecting, mapping, magnetic and VLF geophysics, and rock geochemistry during 1991-92. Nothing new or significant came from this program (Halaburda, 1992).

Mid-North undertook small programs of overburden drilling for basal till sampling in 1996 and 1998. Mid-North then completed 745 m of diamond drilling in 14 drillholes in late 1998. The 1998 work was funded, in part, by an earn-in agreement with High Point Capital Corporation. Seven holes were drilled to the immediate north of the Central Manitoba Zone, testing the "North Carbonate Shear", but the best result was reported to be 0.03 oz Au/ton (1.0 g Au/t) over 0.35 m (true width unknown) in hole CM9805. These holes were targeted on anomalies resulting from the basal till sampling program. Six drillholes were completed on the Blenn showing, believed to be the northern extension of the Elora occurrence, in the west-central area of the property. Four of these drillholes on the Blenn vein cut narrow gold intersections, with the best being 0.272 oz Au/ton (9.3 g Au/t) over 1.0 m (0.90 m estimated true width) in hole CM9807. One drillhole was completed under the Troy showing in the extreme southwest corner of the property, intersecting 0.087 oz Au/ton (3.0 g Au/t) over 0.3 m (true width unknown) (Busch, 1998).

In 2003, Placer Dome Canada Ltd. ("**Placer Dome**") optioned the Central Manitoba property from Mid-North. Placer Dome completed an airborne horizontal gradient magnetic survey over the entire property and a surface program of geologic mapping, rock geochemistry and soil geochemistry in the area of the Ogama-Rockland Zone during 2003. In 2004, Placer Dome did

an IP survey and then followed with 2,733m of drilling in 8 holes. Although this drilling was moderately successful, it did not meet Placer Dome's pre-set criteria, so it dropped the option. Two holes tested the down-plunge extension of the former Ogama deposit, intersecting 2.5 g Au/t over 2.85 m (including 8.3 g Au/t over 0.49 m) and 4.6 g Au/t over 3.15 m (including 7.4 g Au/t over 1.15 m), with true widths estimated to be about 55% of these core lengths, based on core intersection angles in drill logs. Drillholes were also collared to test IP anomalies and the nearby Valley vein. Several narrow, but high grade gold intersections were cut in the hanging wall above the Valley vein, including 20.8 g Au/t over 0.56 m, 33.6 g/t over 0.15 m and 165.5 g Au/t over 0.21 m, with true widths estimated to be about 60% of these core lengths. Holes targeted on IP anomalies generally cut altered rocks with disseminated sulphides and some narrow veins with moderate gold values. In his report for Placer Dome, Lengyel (2004) notes that strong IP anomalies appear to coincide with low grade peripheral mineralization and that moderate IP anomalies may represent higher grade zones. Additional drilling down-plunge from the former Ogama deposit was also recommended. As well, Lengyel (2004) recommended compilation work and drilling on the Central Manitoba Zone, both between and down-plunge from the known mined-out deposits (Mitton, 2003; Lengyel, 2004).

Bison amalgamated with Mid-North in 2005 and acquired all of their properties, including the Central Manitoba. Work undertaken by Bison since 2005 is described in Section 9 Exploration.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL, LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Rice Lake property lies in the Archean-age, Rice Lake greenstone belt, within the Uchi Subprovince of the Canadian Shield (Figure 3). The belt extends from under flat-lying Paleozoic rocks in the west near Lake Winnipeg, east-southeasterly for about 100 km, and pinches out into a series of major fault structures just across the provincial border into Ontario.

The Rice Lake greenstone belt is comprised of Neoarchean (2.7 Ga) and Mesoarchean (2.9 Ga) supracrustal rocks and associated intrusions that make up the westernmost segment of the Uchi Subprovince of the western Superior Province. The volcano-plutonic Uchi Subprovince is flanked to the north by the metaplutonic Berens River Subprovince and to the south by metasedimentary rocks and derived gneiss, migmatite and granitoid plutonic rocks of the English River Subprovince. The 'North Caribou Terrane' (NCT), hosts the Berens River Subprovince and the Mesoarchean portions of the Uchi Subprovince, and is regarded as the protocratonic nucleus of the western Superior Province. The Rice Lake belt has been interpreted as back-arc, arc and arc rift magmatism and synorogenic sedimentation within a north-verging subduction-accretion complex that developed over a span of roughly 50 m.y. along the NCT margin. The greenstone belt is structurally bounded to the north and south by regional-scale shear zones.

The rocks in the Rice Lake belt (Figure 4) may be in part correlative with similar aged stratigraphy, referred to as Balmer Series rocks, in the Red Lake belt to the east in Ontario. The bulk of the Rice Lake belt consists of Neoarchean rocks ranging from basalt through rhyolite, with interlayered and overlying sediments, and frequent synvolcanic gabbro sills. Timiskaming- type arkosic sediments unconformably overlie volcanic rocks in an area immediately west of Bissett. A large, composite granitic batholith, the Ross River pluton, intrudes the central area of the belt. Rocks within the Rice Lake belt have been deformed and metamorphosed to greenschist facies.

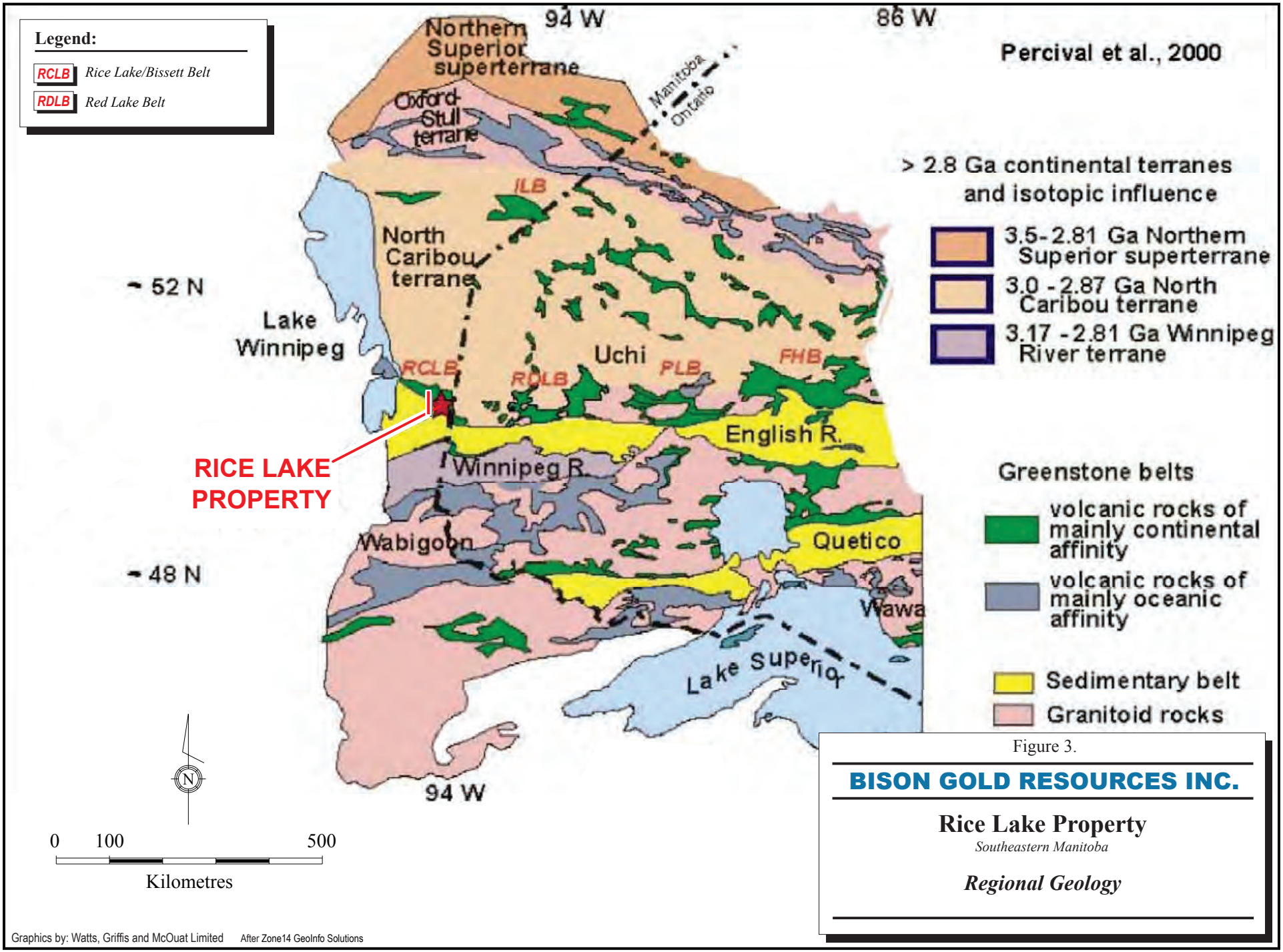


Figure 3.

BISON GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Rice Lake Property

Southeastern Manitoba

Regional Geology

Graphics by: Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited After Zone14 GeoInfo Solutions

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

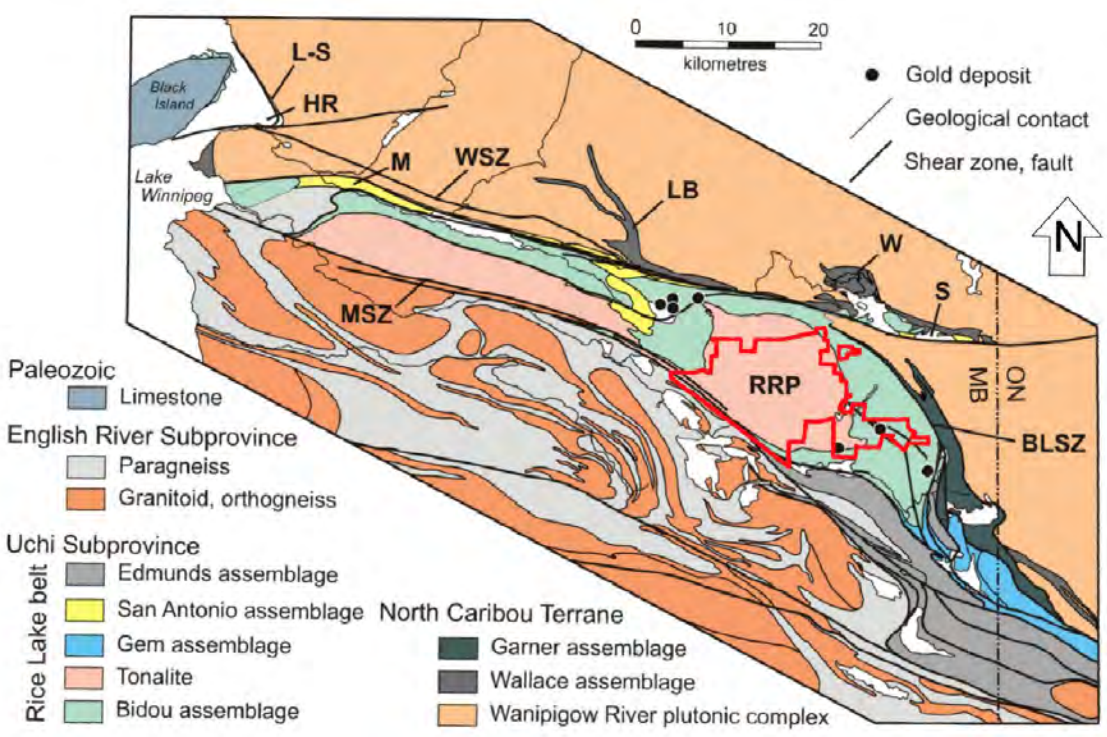
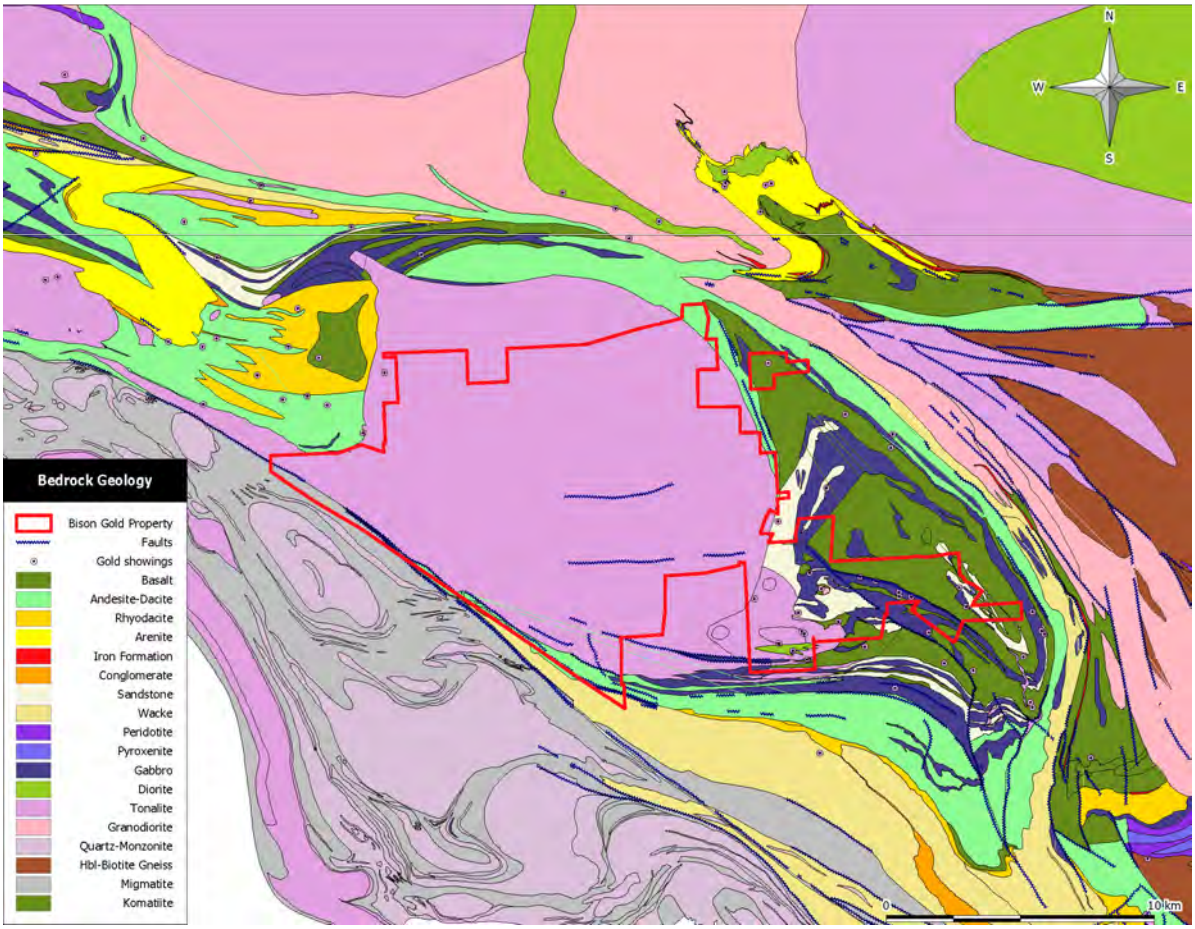


Figure 4. Simplified geology of Rice Lake Belt

Simplified geology of the Rice Lake belt, showing the principal lithotectonic assemblages, major gold deposits and location of Bison's claim group. Abbreviations: BLSZ, Beresford Lake Shear Zone; HR, Hole River assemblage; LB, Little Beaver assemblage; L-S, Lewis-Storey assemblage; m, Manigotagan assemblage; MSZ, Manigotagan Shear Zone; RRP, Ross River pluton; S, Siderock assemblage; W, Wallace assemblage; WSZ, Wanipigow Shear Zone. (Anderson, S.D. 2011: Detailed geological mapping of the Rice Lake mine trend, southeastern Manitoba (part of NTS 52 m4): stratigraphic setting of gold mineralization; *in* Report of Activities 2011, Manitoba Innovation, Energy and Mines, Manitoba Geological Survey, p. 94-110.)

The Rice Lake property (Figure 5) covers the bulk of the Ross River pluton and a package of volcanic rocks extending to the east. The Ross River pluton is multi-phase, ranging from diorite and tonalite to quartz feldspar porphyry. A small plug of hornblende quartz diorite within the south central portion of the claim group is evidence that intrusive rocks of the Ross River pluton may be more extensive in the immediate subsurface on the south-eastern area of the property. Within the eastern portions of the claim group, mafic volcanic rocks of the Tinney Lake and Gunnar Formations and volcanic sediments of the Dove Lake and Stovel Lake Formations extend eastward in a broad south-facing arc. These rocks are intruded by an extensive series of gabbro sills. The rocks in this area lie within the southwest limb of a large southeast plunging anticlinal structure.

Two late fault structures extend across the eastern side of the claim group. The North Carbonate Shear Zone trends east-southeasterly along the north boundary of a large gabbro sill across the central and eastern portion of the property. This structure is terminated to the west at the southeasterly-trending Dove Lake Fault, also referred to as the South Carbonate Shear Zone, which crosses the central area of the claim group. Both faults display substantial horizontal displacement.



Source: from presentation by Xiaohui Zhou (University of Waterloo), 2012

Figure 5. Bedrock geology

7.2 MINERALIZATION

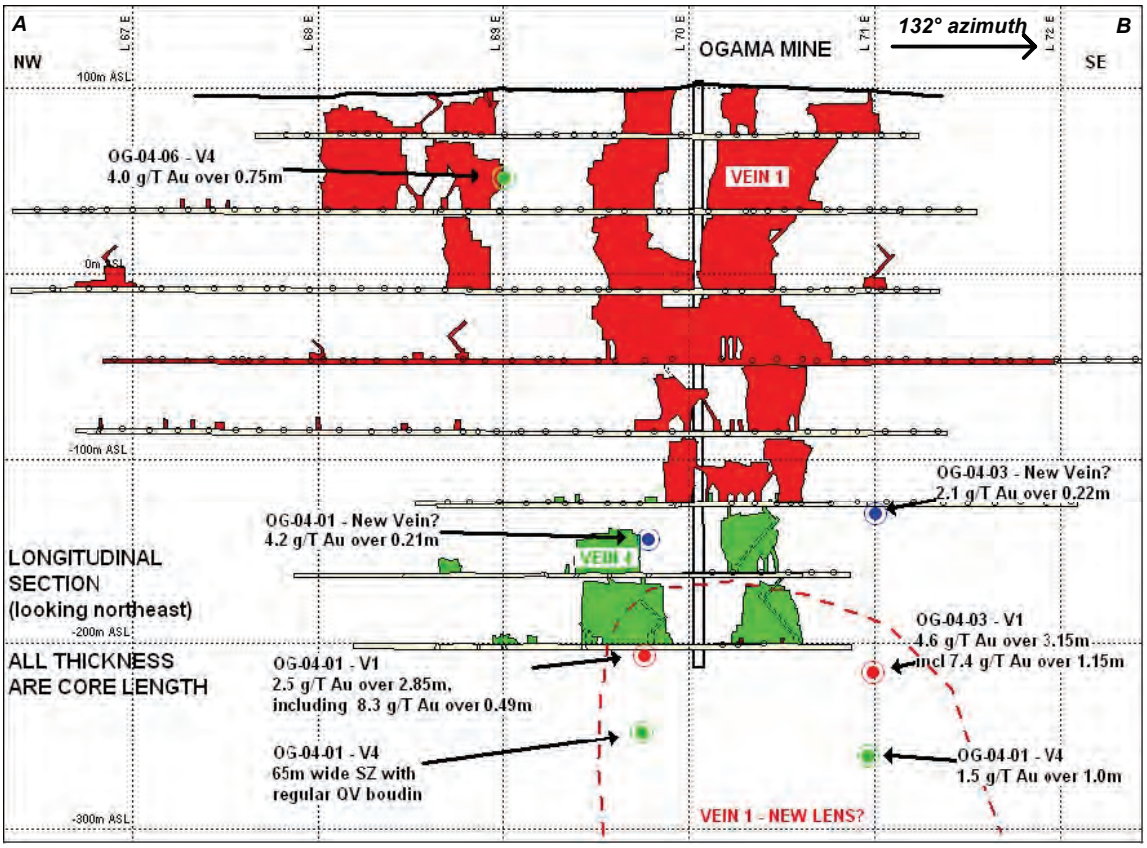
A large number of shear zones trend southeast-northwest across the eastern side of the property. About a dozen substantial gold occurrences with shafts and underground workings occur on the property. Only two, the Ogama-Rockland Zone in the southwest corner of the claim group, and the Central Manitoba Zone in the east-central area of the property, have been in commercial production.

The Ogama-Rockland Zone (Figure 6) strikes southeast-northwest across claim CB 10060 and hosts the Onandago, Ogama and Rockland occurrences. Mineralization in the Ogama-Rockland Zone is in a series of shear zones and quartz veins that splay northwest from an east-west fault zone often referred to as the Long Lake fault. The Ogama-Rockland mineralization occurs discontinuously for about 1.5 km from the fault, within tonalite intrusive rocks in the extreme southeast corner of the Ross River pluton. The individual quartz veins are white to dark grey in colour, typically 100 to 150 m in length, and plunge steeply to the northeast. Gold mineralization occurs within or immediately adjacent to these quartz veins and is closely associated with pyrite-chalcopyrite and lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, molybdenite and arsenopyrite.

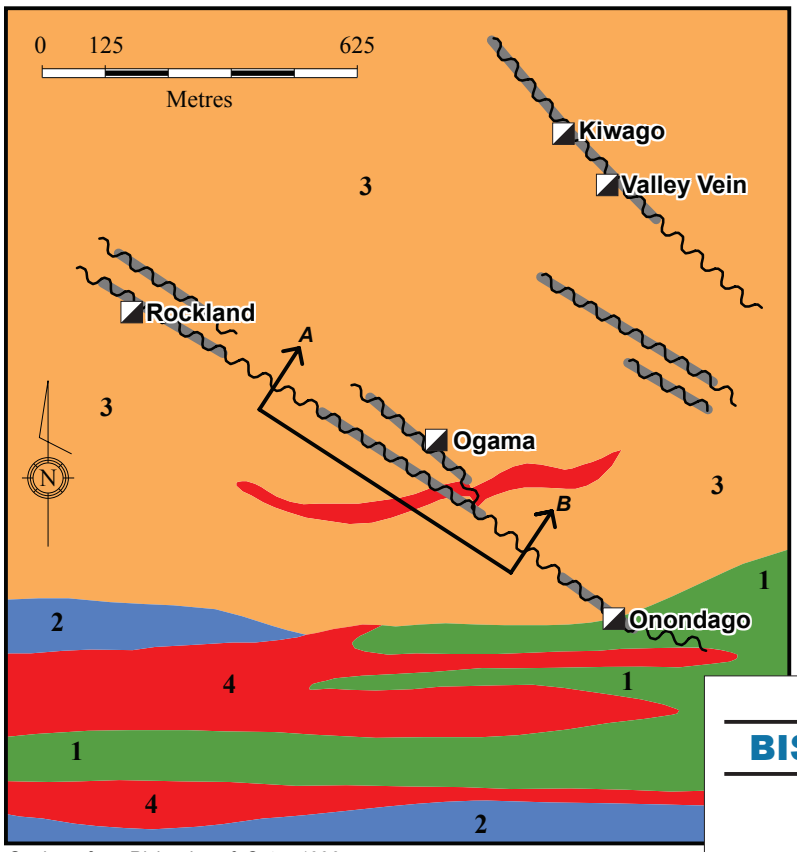
The Central Manitoba zone strikes west to east across claims cb 10064, and cb 10065, and had five production shafts. Veins occur discontinuously along a 3 km set of shear zones hosted by a 250 m wide gabbro sill. The western half of the mineralization lies within a narrow cherty, felsic tuff horizon along the south contact of the gabbro, while the eastern portion of the zone occurs as en echelon veins crossing the gabbro sill at a shallow angle. The mined out quartz veins were reported to be dark grey in colour and contain several percent chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite, with very fine gold that was generally not visible. Central Manitoba zone production was from shallow zones, all above a depth of 200 m, and the early miners reported a decrease in gold grades and widths with depth. The Central Manitoba zone veins are somewhat unique in the Rice Lake area with their high chalcopyrite content. Copper values on the order of 0.5% were reported in the old tailings.

The mined out stopes along the Central Manitoba Zone were reported up to 5 m wide, dipping steeply to moderately south, with a shallow plunge to the southeast. The apparent strike lengths were up to 200 m, but down dip distances were generally less than 100 m. The Central Manitoba shear is a steep southwest-plunging reverse fault. The ore shoots are roughly perpendicular to the shear zone. The zone is terminated at the Dove Lake fault, which has also been referred to as the South Carbonate shear zone. To the east, individual veins terminate against the North Carbonate shear, but these veins appear to form an en echelon set extending southeast along the gabbro sill.

Concordant mineralization within the Central Manitoba veins lies along the felsic tuff unit immediately south of the main gabbro sill. Another set of veins splays off this zone to the northeast into the gabbro sill where there is a northerly "bulge" of the felsic tuff unit into the gabbro. The mineralization often follows shallow-plunging drag folds in the shear structures. The drag folds are visible in plan maps as bulges in the felsic tuff unit, such as in the area of the Kitchener shaft, near the Wentworth vein and the Roger shaft.



Longitudinal Section, 2004 DDH, Ogama Deposit Area: from Lengyel, 2004



Legend:

- *ShearZone,Quartz-veined*
- 4 *Felsic Porphyry*
- 3 *Granodiorite*
- 2 *Gabbro*
- 1 *Basalt*
- *Shaft*

Geology: from Richardson & Ostry, 1996

Figure 6.

BISON GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Rice Lake Property

Southeastern Manitoba

Ogama-Rockland Zone Plan and Section

Graphics by: Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited After Zone14 GeoInfo Solutions

Both the Central Manitoba and the Ogama-Rockland zones consist of hydrothermal quartz veining along shear zones, with gold mineralization associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Despite this, the geologic environments of these two zones are quite different. The Ogama-Rockland is hosted by a large tonalite intrusive, the Ross River pluton, while the Central Manitoba occurs within the volcanic-sedimentary stratigraphy, along a mafic sill. Most of the gold production in the Rice Lake belt, including the San Antonio deposit at Bissett, as well as the Oro Grande, Mirage and Central Manitoba, has been from veins that are within, or closely associated with large gabbro sills. This is likely because the gabbro sills offer a combination of brittle fracture with good permeability for hydrothermal flow, as well as chemical susceptibility to alteration and sulphide-gold deposition. In examining the geology of both the large San Antonio deposit and the Central Manitoba Zone, it is interesting to note that these two deposits, even though they lie on opposite sides of the Ross River pluton, occupy very similar geologic environments. Both deposits lie about 3 km from the contact with the Ross River pluton, and both deposits lie just outside areas that have a very high concentration of felsic dikes. In the case of the San Antonio deposit, the felsic dike swarm lies just south and east of the deposit, while at the Central Manitoba, the main concentration of felsic dikes lies just to the south and west. It is possible that both of these deposits occur in an optimum zone for deposition of sulphides and gold from hydrothermal fluids being driven by a felsic intrusion at depth. It is perhaps no coincidence that San Antonio and Central Manitoba, though 30 km apart and on opposite sides of the Ross River pluton, are the two largest gold producing areas in the Rice Lake belt.

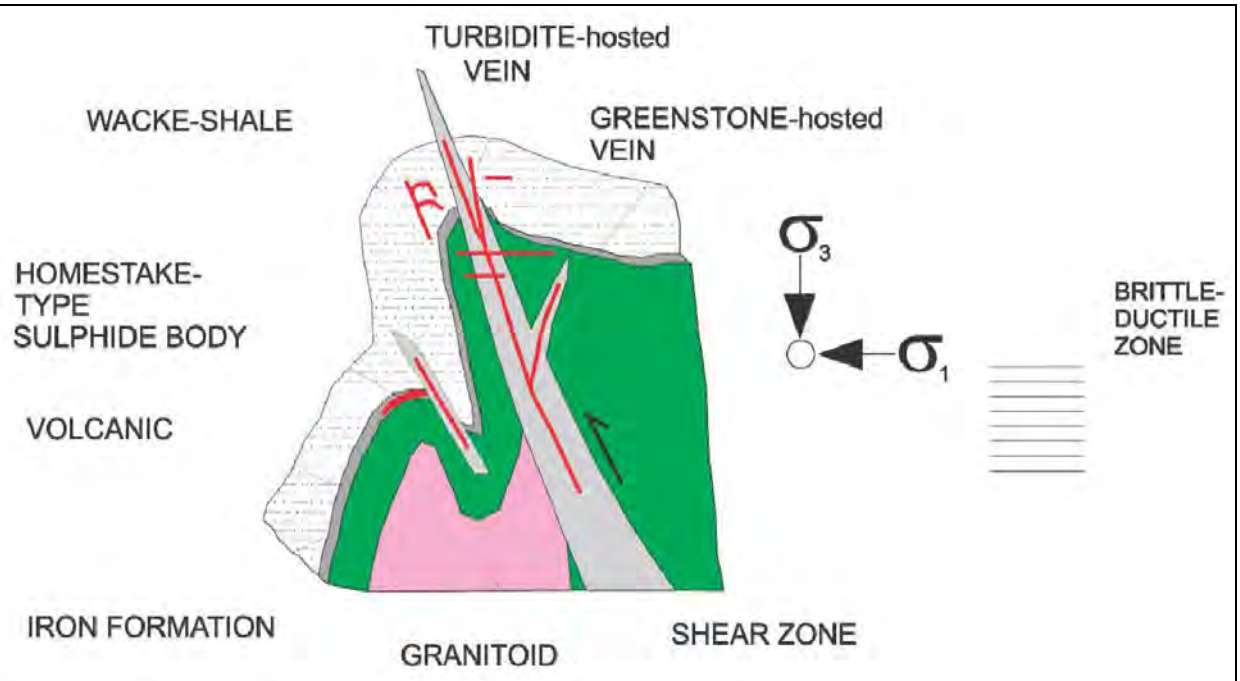
8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization within the Rice Lake belt is hydrothermal in origin, similar to much of the gold that has been produced from Archean-age volcanic belts around the world. Gold occurs in quartz-carbonate altered shear zones and quartz-carbonate filled veins, in association with pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. The traditional view of the Rice Lake belt is that hydrothermal systems with gold mineralization occur in two main areas of high heat flow in the belt, northwest of the Ross River pluton, near Bissett, and southeast of the pluton on the Rice Lake property. Both of these areas are characterized by abundant feldspar porphyry dikes. Much of the mineralization in the Rice Lake belt, including the Central Manitoba Zone, is closely associated with gabbro sills. The Ogama-Rockland deposit is associated with quartz veins in a brittle-ductile shear zone in granitic rocks near the south-east margin of the Ross River Pluton.

Anderson (2003) stated *"the Ross River pluton must predate final emplacement of gold mineralization in many of the most significant gold deposits discovered to date in the Rice Lake belt by at least 15 m.y., and most likely by more than 30 m.y. Equally clear is the fact that the metallogeny of lode-gold mineralization in the Rice Lake belt cannot be fully explained in the context of simplistic syngenetic models."*

Virtually all the literature regarding gold mineralization in the Rice Lake belt concurs that gold is associated with quartz veins in shear systems (Figure 7), but the presence of gold bearing penetrative shear zones in the Ross River Pluton seems to preclude the pluton as the regional source of mineralization. It is possible that the feldspar porphyry dykes are the surface expression of a deep seated secondary granitic pluton. The greenstones in the belt may have a geochemical pre-disposition for gold precipitation, but structural breaks that create low pressure zones are a prerequisite for gold deposition.

Other deposits of this type include Red Lake/Balmertown, and of course, the nearby former San Antonio mine at Bissett.



Schematic diagram illustrating the setting of greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits (from Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

Figure 7. Schematic diagram

9. EXPLORATION

The following is a brief summary of Bison's exploration and drilling on the Property since acquiring the property in 2005 (the drilling is described in detail in Section 10 of this report).

Bison has conducted a number of drilling programs initially on the Central Manitoba Mines area of the property to follow up existing targets as identified from historical work and data compilation. In 2006, Bison drilled 9 holes (1,010 m) on the Central Manitoba Mines area and in 2007-2008 Bison drilled an additional 21 holes (4,096 m) in the same area. An additional 26 diamond drill holes (7,442 m) were completed in 2009.

Bison also drilled 8 holes (3,869 m) into the Ogama-Rockland structure in 2009. Subsequently from 2010-2012 Bison drilled 69 holes (approximately 24,006 m) into the Ogama-Rockland structure.

Bison's non-drilling exploration, consisted of a multi-phase exploration program on the Property between September of 2010 and December, 2011 including a LiDAR survey in 2010. From May to October 2011, a comprehensive field exploration program was conducted specifically on the Central Manitoba portion of the Property. The program was designed to explore the known historical gold occurrences and also examined anomalies identified by the LiDAR Survey Exploration included surface mapping, prospecting, grab sampling, and channel sampling.

9.1 PROCEDURES/PARAMETERS OF SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATION

Bison contracted LiDAR Services International to perform a HELIX LiDAR survey (DEM) and orthophotography on the property in September of 2010.

The follow-up surface exploration program in May 2011, consisted of detailed mapping, lithogeochemistry, clearing & trenching and channel sampling in the Ogama area of the Central Manitoba Property.

All surface samples were of the grab (float or old trench muck piles), or channel nature. Samples were described in detail and sent for assay. Samples collected in the field were stored at Bison's field camp and later transported to their storage facility in Winnipeg. Bison utilized TSL Labs of Saskatoon, SK for lithogeochemical analysis. Most gold analyses were done using 50g fire assay with AA finish. TSL employed a gravimetric finish when gold values

exceeded 3,000 ppb. Samples with visible gold were assayed using a screen metallics techniques. A 41 element ICP-MS scan was used to analyze for major and trace elements for all samples. TSL's quality system conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC Standard 17025 guidelines and in April 2004 they received accreditation for specific tests from the Standards Councils of Canada, Laboratory Number 538. Accredited tests included gold utilizing instrumental or gravimetric finish. The lab has qualified for the Certificates of Laboratory Proficiency since the program's inception in 1997, as this is also a requirement of ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation. Standards and blanks were inserted regularly by Bison Gold personnel in to the sample series at their field facility. A total of 851 samples were reported as taken from across the property.

9.2 SAMPLING METHODS AND SAMPLE QUALITY

LiDAR Services International Inc. collected LiDAR data and digital imagery for a 29.5 km^2 area (the Central Manitoba Property). The LiDAR data was collected on September 1, 2010. A total of 14 flight lines with a linear distance of 90 km were flown to cover the required survey area. Parallel flight lines were separated by 420 m to provide 30% side overlap between adjacent flight lines. All flight lines were flown at a height of 600 m above ground level.

A total of 49 channel samples were reportedly taken between June 22, 2011 and October 23, 2011. Channel sampling involves cutting 2 parallel grooves in the rock perpendicular to specific geological structure. The grooves are approximately 2 inches wide and 3.5 inches deep, but length varied from 0.75 m to 6 m long, depending on the scale of the geologic structure. The rock between the grooves is then chiselled out, and submitted to the assay laboratory for analysis. The channel sampling program was carried out to determine if specific geological structures, proximal to the former Ogama and Rockland mine sites, were gold bearing. The specific geologic structures sampled include mineralized compressional and tensional shear zones, white to smoky-grey shear and tensional quartz veins with visible alteration and mineralization, and alteration zones along contacts with shear zones and quartz veins.

9.3 RELEVANT INFORMATION

Mapping at various scales was completed in areas surrounding the Ogama and Eldorado zones. Large scale reconnaissance mapping also examined new trends. Broad scale mapping at 1:2500 was carried out on targets identified in earlier programs. Detailed 1:250 mapping investigated developments identified from drilling. Detailed maps were prepared in three

areas of the Rice Lake Property claim group. Maps were prepared in the field and then converted to digitized versions from the originals. The rocks of the Rice Lake Property have undergone extensive shearing, jointing and fracturing. In effort of understanding this deformation, an abundance of structural measurements were recorded including contact relationships, foliation and shearing deformation, various styles of alteration, and jointing. As part of the structural mapping program arrangements were made with a Ph.D. student at the University of Waterloo to conduct a study on the Ogama-Rockland Zone.

9.4 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF EXPLORATION

The surface exploration program identified the presence of mineralization within specific structures throughout the property. Analysis of the channel cuts also revealed significant gold values in the hangingwall of the Ogama Zone at surface. This led to the interpretation that the Ogama zone and former mine area are actually part of a much larger mineralized corridor.

Drilling completed by Placer Dome in 2004 and Bison in 2009 had encountered numerous Au intersections in the 'hangingwall' of the former Ogama mine. These were previously interpreted as being discontinuous. The 2010-2011 drilling program on the Ogama-Rockland portion of the Property was designed to test the strike and depth extensions of high grade intersections discovered during the 2009 drill program. The program determined that the structure that hosts the Ogama mineralization persists along strike and to depth and remains open in all directions. The 2010-2011 drilling program intersected three new zones in the Ogama zone hangingwall that were similar in grade and thickness to the original Ogama zone. These zones were intersected up to 125 metres along strike, suggesting that they may have significant continuity.

10. DRILLING

WGM has limited the detailed drilling information to drilling conducted on the Ogama-Rockland structure and which has been used as the basis for the mineral resource estimation presented in Section 14. This primarily consist of the 2010-2011, Bison Gold drilling of 31 NQ diameter diamond drill holes (11,599 m) and in 2012, Bison Gold drilling of 33 NQ diameter diamond drill holes (12,030 m). As well as 8 holes of approximately 3,869 m drilled in 2009 by Bison Gold Resources Inc.

Drilling information for prior drilling programs which primarily focussed on the Central Manitoba Mines area of the property has been presented in detail in the 2009 WGM technical report entitled "*Report on 2007-2008 Diamond Drilling and a Technical Review of the Central Manitoba Gold Property, Bissett / Rice Lake District, Southeastern Manitoba, Canada, for Bison Gold Resources Inc.*"

Steel casings were left in each hole, and capped with a plug. Core was logged and processed on- site at Bison's mobile processing facility. All drill core is stored on-site in cross-piles. Bison maintained a strict QA-QC protocol for the logging and sampling of all drill core. All pertinent technical information (drill logs) for the core is entered directly into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

Certified Reference Materials (standards and blanks) were inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals of 1 standard per 40 samples and one blank per 40 samples. Every 25th sample is field duplicated by quartering the original sampled core, and submitting both quarters, with unique sample numbers. All samples were cut using a core saw on-site. One half of each core was returned to the core box, and one-half of each core interval was individually bagged with a uniquely numbered sample tag. Groups of 10 individual samples were sealed in rice sacks and delivered to Manitoulin Transport in Winnipeg, Manitoba by Bison technical personnel. Manitoulin Transport is a bonded commercial carrier. Manitoulin Transport delivered the samples to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK for fire assay (Au) and ICP-MS multi-element analysis.

All holes were drilled in the vicinity of the past-producing Ogama mine (Figure 8). The drill program was intended to explore the Ogama mineralized horizon along strike and to depth. The geology of the region is commonly a granodiorite with narrow feldspar rich porphyritic dykes. Shear zones commonly cut across all lithological boundaries. Narrow Au rich quartz veins are associated with shear zones and have been noted throughout the

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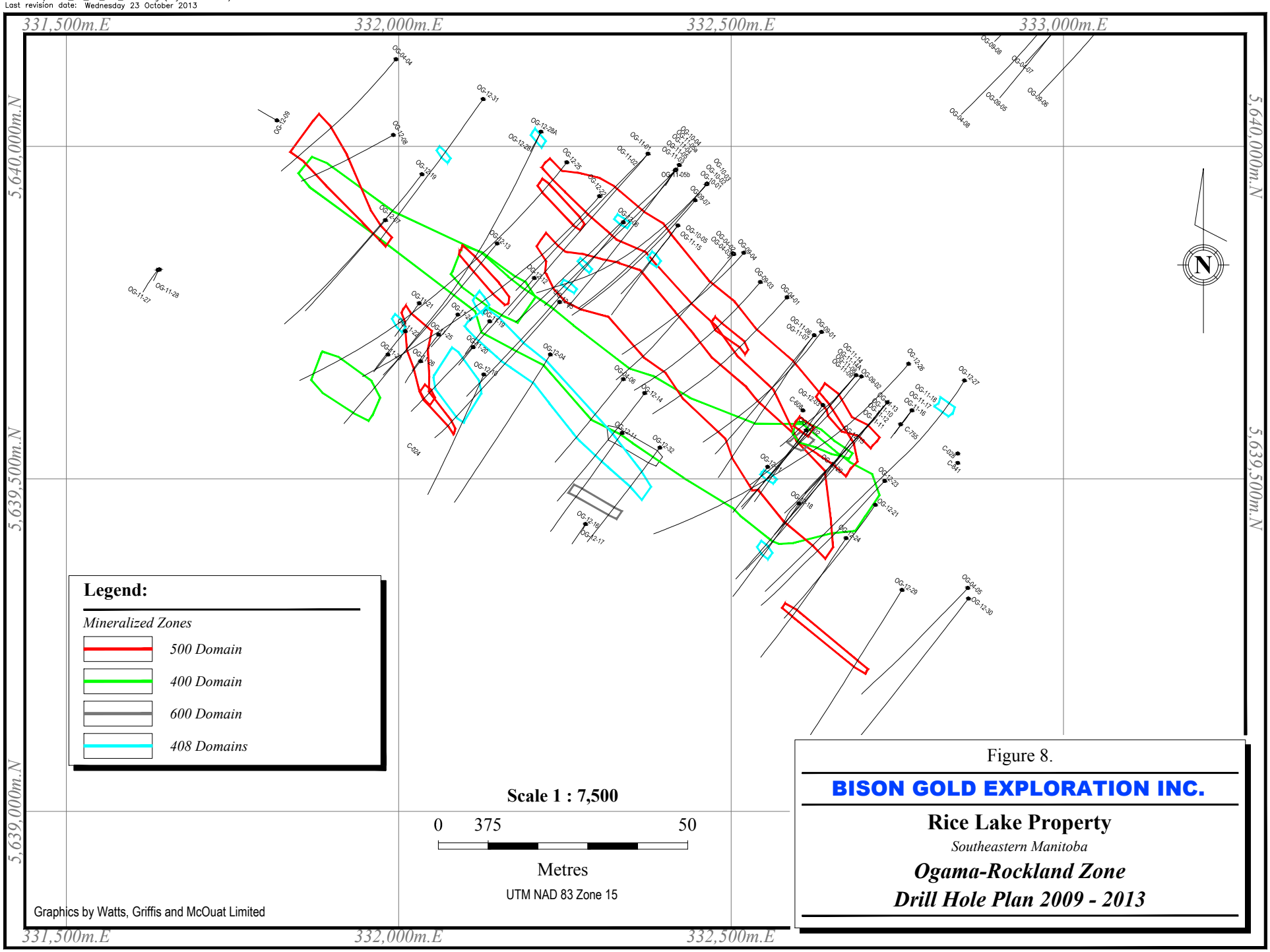

Figure 8.

BISON GOLD EXPLORATION INC.

Rice Lake Property

Southeastern Manitoba

Ogama-Rockland Zone

Drill Hole Plan 2009 - 2013

region. Two types of veins, shear veins and tension veins, were noted in the surface mapping program. The shear veins commonly trend in an N-S direction and the tension veins in a NW-SE direction. The shear zones are weakly to moderately deformed, with weak to strong Silica-Chloritic-Sericitic-Carbonate-Potassic-Epidote alteration. Major mineralization within the quartz veins is Py- Cpy-Po-Mo +/-Au. Minor Albite-Fuchsite-Tourmaline mineralization was also noted within the veins.

Table 2 provides a complete list of Bison's drill holes comprising Bison's 2009–2012 drill programs, together with details of their locations by GPS co-ordinates, their azimuths and dips at their collars. This table also includes the prior Placer Dome drill holes (OG-04-01 through OG-04-08) that are relevant to the Ogama-Rockland resource estimate contained in this report.

TABLE 2.
LIST OF DRILL HOLES (BISON'S 2009-2012 DRILL PROGRAMS)

Drill Hole Number	GPS Easting	GPS Northing	Drill Hole Azimuth	Drill Hole Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
OG-04-01	332584	5639773	222	-65.0	584.45
OG-04-02	332503	5639839	228	-65.0	25.91
OG-04-03	332504	5639838	218	-64.5	599.70
OG-04-04	331996	5640131	220	-50.0	352.74
OG-04-05	332856	5639336	220	-50.0	352.74
OG-04-06	332338	5639650	220	-45.0	239.94
OG-04-07	333021	5640218	222	-46.0	273.48
OG-04-08	332986	5640197	221	-47.0	303.96
OG-09-1	332636	5639721	220	-65.0	593.45
OG-09-2	332696	5639654	220	-65.0	599.54
OG-09-3	332544	5639796	220	-65.0	586.74
OG-09-4	332519	5639840	220	-65.0	599.54
OG-09-5	333053	5640253	220	-53.0	287.73
OG-09-6	333084	5640213	220	-53.0	300.84
OG-09-7	332446	5639919	220	-65.0	599.54
OG-09-8	333017	5640291	220	-53.0	300.84
OG-10-01	332463	5639943	220	-57.0	17.37
OG-10-02	332464	5639944	220	-57.0	514.20
OG-10-03	332464	5639944	220	-65.0	675.75
OG-10-04	332422	5639972	215	-62.0	559.92
OG-10-05	332420	5639881	220	-74.0	611.74
OG-11-01	332375	5639989	220	-62.0	630.03
OG-11-02	332375	5639989	220	-65.0	660.51
OG-11-03	332416	5639964	220	-55.0	47.85
OG-11-04	332417	5639965	220	-55.0	581.26
OG-11-05	332417	5639965	220	-65.0	620.89
OG-11-05a	332417	5639965	220	-65.0	38.71
OG-11-05b	332417	5639965	220	-65.0	14.33
OG-11-06	332625	5639716	220	-68.0	595.71
OG-11-07	332625	5639716	220	-60.0	498.96
OG-11-08	332688	5639656	220	-60.0	502.01
OG-11-09	332688	5639656	220	-68.0	565.72
OG-11-10	332735	5639615	220	-60.0	498.96

TABLE 2.
LIST OF DRILL HOLES (BISON'S 2009-2012 DRILL PROGRAMS), continued

Drill Hole Number	GPS Easting	GPS Northing	Drill Hole Azimuth	Drill Hole Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
OG-11-11	332735	5639615	220	-65.0	562.97
OG-11-12	332735	5639615	220	-70.0	639.17
OG-11-13	332735	5639615	220	-75.0	727.47
OG-11-14	332688	5639656	220	-75.0	660.51
OG-11-14A	332688	5639656	220	-75.0	14.33
OG-11-15	332420	5639881	220	-80.0	721.47
OG-11-16	332772	5639603	220	-45.0	75.29
OG-11-17	332772	5639603	220	-65.0	100.81
OG-11-18	332772	5639603	220	-75.0	111.86
OG-11-19	332137	5639737	220	-45.0	84.43
OG-11-20	332112	5639698	220	-45.0	47.85
OG-11-21	332031	5639764	220	-45.0	85.99
OG-11-22	332010	5639722	220	-45.0	102.72
OG-11-23	331984	5639687	220	-45.0	47.85
OG-11-24	332089	5639747	220	-45.0	90.53
OG-11-25	332060	5639717	220	-45.0	96.62
OG-11-26	332033	5639677	220	-45.0	57.00
OG-11-27	331638	5639814	220	-45.0	57.00
OG-11-28	331640	5639815	220	-70.0	57.71
OG-12-01	332555	5639518	220	-50.0	130.50
OG-12-02	332613	5639573	220	-50.0	230.00
OG-12-03	332638	5639611	220	-50.0	275.00
OG-12-04	332228	5639687	220	-50.0	401.00
OG-12-05	332242	5639766	220	-50.0	425.00
OG-12-06	332338	5639886	220	-50.0	539.00
OG-12-07	331980	5639889	220	-50.0	278.00
OG-12-08	331992	5640017	240	-50.0	236.00
OG-12-09	331817	5640039	300	-50.0	50.00
OG-12-10	332128	5639657	220	-50.0	305.00
OG-12-11	332336	5639569	220	-50.0	284.00
OG-12-12	332204	5639802	220	-50.0	412.00
OG-12-13	332148	5639854	220	-50.0	395.50
OG-12-14	332370	5639629	220	-50.0	317.00
OG-12-15	332684	5639566	220	-50.0	417.00
OG-12-16	332281	5639432	220	-50.0	56.00
OG-12-17	332281	5639432	215	-85.0	98.00
OG-12-18	332602	5639463	220	-50.0	255.00
OG-12-19	332035	5639958	220	-50.0	452.00
OG-12-20	332651	5639522	220	-50.0	357.00
OG-12-21	332717	5639461	220	-50.0	345.00
OG-12-22	332302	5639925	220	-50.0	650.00
OG-12-23	332731	5639497	220	-50.0	399.00
OG-12-24	332673	5639411	220	-50.0	339.00
OG-12-25	332253	5639976	220	-50.0	764.00
OG-12-26	332767	5639673	220	-50.0	723.00
OG-12-27	332851	5639648	220	-50.0	648.00
OG-12-28	332214	5640022	220	-50.0	713.00
OG-12-28A	332214	5640022	220	-50.0	52.00
OG-12-29	332757	5639333	220	-50.0	402.00
OG-12-30	332857	5639320	220	-50.0	408.00
OG-12-31	332127	5640071	220	-50.0	401.00
OG-12-32	332393	5639547	220	-50.0	273.00

Between 2009 and 2012, Bison drilled 77 holes, totalling 27,873 m on the Ogama-Rockland mineralized trend, including abandoned drill holes and their meterage. A vast majority of these holes hit gold mineralization in at least one zone. Table 3 provides a sample of highlights from this drilling. The original targets for the drilling were the two main structures that were mined during the historic Ogama mine operations. However, along with intersecting these two structures at depth and along strike, numerous other mineralized structures were intersected, both in the hangingwall and the footwall of the Ogama mineralized zones. The "Zone" names refer to notations used by Bison during the 2010-2012 period and were replaced by a new zone nomenclature in late 2013, details of which are laid out in Section 14 of this report. Mineralization highlighted in the following table has been incorporated into the resource estimate contained in Section 14 where appropriate.

TABLE 3.
MINERALIZATION

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
OG-09-01	460.60	462.52	1.92	36.54	VEIN #1
OG-09-02	181.75	183.10	1.35	21.00	HW3
OG-09-02	310.29	311.54	1.25	26.48	HW2
OG-09-02	495.98	496.86	0.88	25.17	VEIN #1
OG-09-03	432.09	435.38	3.29	3.92	VEIN #1
OG-09-07	471.53	476.26	4.73	34.99	VEIN #1
OG-09-07	190.50	191.11	0.61	24.55	HW3
OG-10-04	402.77	405.23	2.46	37.10	HW1
OG-10-04	199.48	200.35	0.87	27.30	HW3
OG-10-05	485.36	511.00	25.64	5.30	VEIN #4
OG-11-04	427.50	443.90	16.40	2.15	VEIN #4
OG-11-04	199.76	200.99	1.23	7.09	HW3
OG-11-07	411.76	413.61	1.85	15.14	HW1
OG-11-08	61.18	63.09	1.91	206.00	HW3
OG-11-09	365.25	369.07	3.82	96.47	HW1
OG-11-09	182.71	185.01	2.30	15.56	HW2
OG-11-11	197.52	200.52	3.00	3.20	HW2
OG-11-12	473.55	539.77	66.22	0.20	VEIN #1
OG-11-12	412.20	414.76	2.56	2.20	HW2
OG-11-12	28.30	30.55	2.25	25.60	HW3
OG-11-13	600.82	609.64	8.82	0.80	VEIN #4
OG-11-13	403.68	406.60	2.92	37.61	HW1
OG-11-13	209.40	210.92	1.52	5.35	HW2
OG-11-14	201.07	205.12	4.05	19.86	HW2
OG-11-15	573.00	583.25	10.25	1.02	VEIN #4
OG-11-19	34.15	35.37	1.22	9.08	New
OG-12-01	79.00	95.15	16.15	1.20	VEIN #1
OG-12-02	133.54	137.38	3.84	4.19	VEIN #1
OG-12-04	14.45	35.05	21.05	0.62	VEIN #1
OG-12-04	52.28	59.75	7.47	7.90	VEIN #4
including	52.28	55.00	2.72	21.45	VEIN #4
OG-12-05	338.53	345.00	6.47	5.94	420 ZONE
including	338.53	342.20	3.67	10.26	420 ZONE
OG-12-08	184.40	190.40	6.00	1.49	VEIN #4
OG-12-11	19.30	26.00	6.70	2.06	VEIN #4
OG-12-12	320.50	370.00	49.50	1.34	420 ZONE
OG-12-14	77.00	85.00	8.00	1.24	HW1
OG-12-15	51.21	64.07	12.86	1.20	HW2
OG-12-18	63.00	97.14	34.14	0.41	VEIN #4
OG-12-19	148.90	161.48	12.58	5.54	VEIN #4
including	148.90	151.16	2.26	11.43	VEIN #4
including	158.22	160.43	2.21	19.52	VEIN #4
OG-12-22	286.20	318.47	32.27	1.67	VEIN #1
including	287.80	296.50	8.70	4.57	VEIN #1
OG-12-22	351.00	364.00	13.00	2.89	VEIN #4
including	357.00	360.00	3.00	11.98	VEIN #4
OG-12-24	212.00	214.00	2.00	13.16	Onandago
OG-12-25	681.45	688.55	7.10	4.24	420 ZONE
including	683.63	685.84	2.21	13.28	420 ZONE
OG-12-27	75.98	78.45	2.47	9.95	HW4
OG-12-28	671.68	677.60	5.92	13.02	420 ZONE
including	673.00	674.50	1.50	49.79	420 ZONE
OG-12-28	509.00	513.50	4.50	2.05	FW3
OG-12-32	12.72	42.10	29.38	3.05	VEIN#4
including	19.04	22.00	2.96	25.69	VEIN#4
including	33.00	37.05	4.05	2.70	VEIN#4

** All core intervals are drill core widths and not true widths

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ASSAYING

Sample intervals were marked on the core by the geologist responsible for logging the core. All samples were cut using a core saw on-site. One half of each core was returned to the core box, and one-half of each core interval was individually bagged with a uniquely numbered sample tag. Certified Reference Materials (standards and blanks) are inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals of 1 standard per 40 samples and one blank per 40 samples. Every 25th sample is field duplicated by quartering the original sampled core, and submitting both quarters, each with a unique sample number. Groups of 10 individual samples were sealed in rice sacks and delivered to Manitoulin Transport in Winnipeg, Manitoba by Bison technical personnel. Manitoulin Transport is a bonded commercial carrier. Manitoulin Transport delivered the samples to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK for fire assay (Au) and ICP-MS multi-element analysis.

Samples received by TSL are sorted and verified according to a Sample Submittal Form. Any discrepancies between the actual shipment and the submittal form are noted and reported. The shipment is assigned a TSL reference number (S#). A worksheet with analyses requested is generated. Labels for the samples are produced from the worksheet and identify the S# and customer sample number. The labels are placed on tin-tie bags for the pulverized portion (pulp), and plastic bags for crushed material (rejects). Original sample bags are discarded due to damage incurred during shipping.

Samples are crushed in oscillating jaw crushers to 70% passing 10 mesh (1.70 mm). Samples are riffle split; typically a 250 g sub sample is pulverized, the remaining is stored as reject. Ring-mill pulverizers grind samples to 95% passing 150 mesh (106 micron). At the beginning of each shift and/or the start of a new group, samples are screened to ensure correct particle sizes. Crushers, rifflers, and pans are cleaned with compressed air between samples. Pulverizing pots and rings are brushed, hand cleaned, and air blown.

Most gold analyses were done using 50 g fire assay with AA finish. TSL's gold analysis begins with a flux mixture of litharge, soda, borax, silica, fluorspar with further oxidants or reductants added as required. The relative concentrations of the fluxing materials are adjusted to suit the type of sample being analyzed. Crucibles are placed into trays of 24 and ~120 grams of flux is added. Twenty samples, two repeats, a standard and a blank are weighed into the crucibles, then placed into a tumbler and mixed for 10 minutes. When mixed, the samples are removed, inquarted and fused. The resultant lead button is then

cupelled. After cupellation the Doré bead is dissolved in aqua regia and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. Gold values >3,000 ppb are analyzed by FA/Gravimetric, where the subsequent Doré bead is flattened, placed in a porcelain cup and parted with a dilute nitric acid solution. The gold obtained is decanted with de-ionized water, dried, annealed, and weighed on a microbalance.

ICP-MS scan was used to analyze for major and trace elements for all samples. TSL's quality system conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC Standard 17025 guidelines and in April 2004 they received accreditation for specific tests from the Standards Councils of Canada, Laboratory Number 538. Accredited tests included gold utilizing instrumental or gravimetric finish. The lab has qualified for the Certificates of Laboratory Proficiency since the program's inception in 1997, as this is also a requirement of ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.

11.2 QAQC

Bison has implemented a QAQC protocol of including blank, standard, and duplicate samples in the sample stream. One sample blank was inserted into the sample stream for every 40 samples. Sample blanks consisted of unaltered, undeformed wallrock, typically tonalite, that was recovered from areas distal to any known mineralization. The assay lab performed well on the blank material that was submitted to it. Two samples (421880 and 423010) returned anomalous values (Figure 9). Given the nature of the blank material that was used, these values could be valid. WGM accepts that the results of the sample blanks indicate that no systematic cross contamination of samples occurred in the assay program.

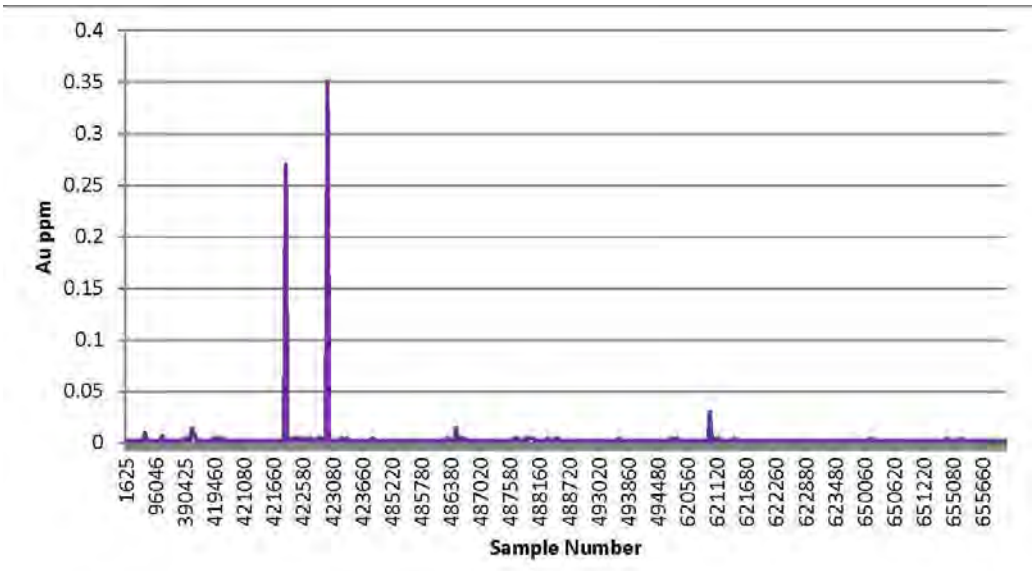

Figure 9. Sample blanks

Bison used four different standard reference materials, sourced from Ore Research & Exploration Pty. Ltd. (Oreas). One standard was inserted for every 40 samples submitted. The assays of the standards were analyzed using RockLabs Reference Material Plotting Template. The assay laboratory's performance was within industry standards for all the standards, with no systematic drift detected (Figures 10 and 11).

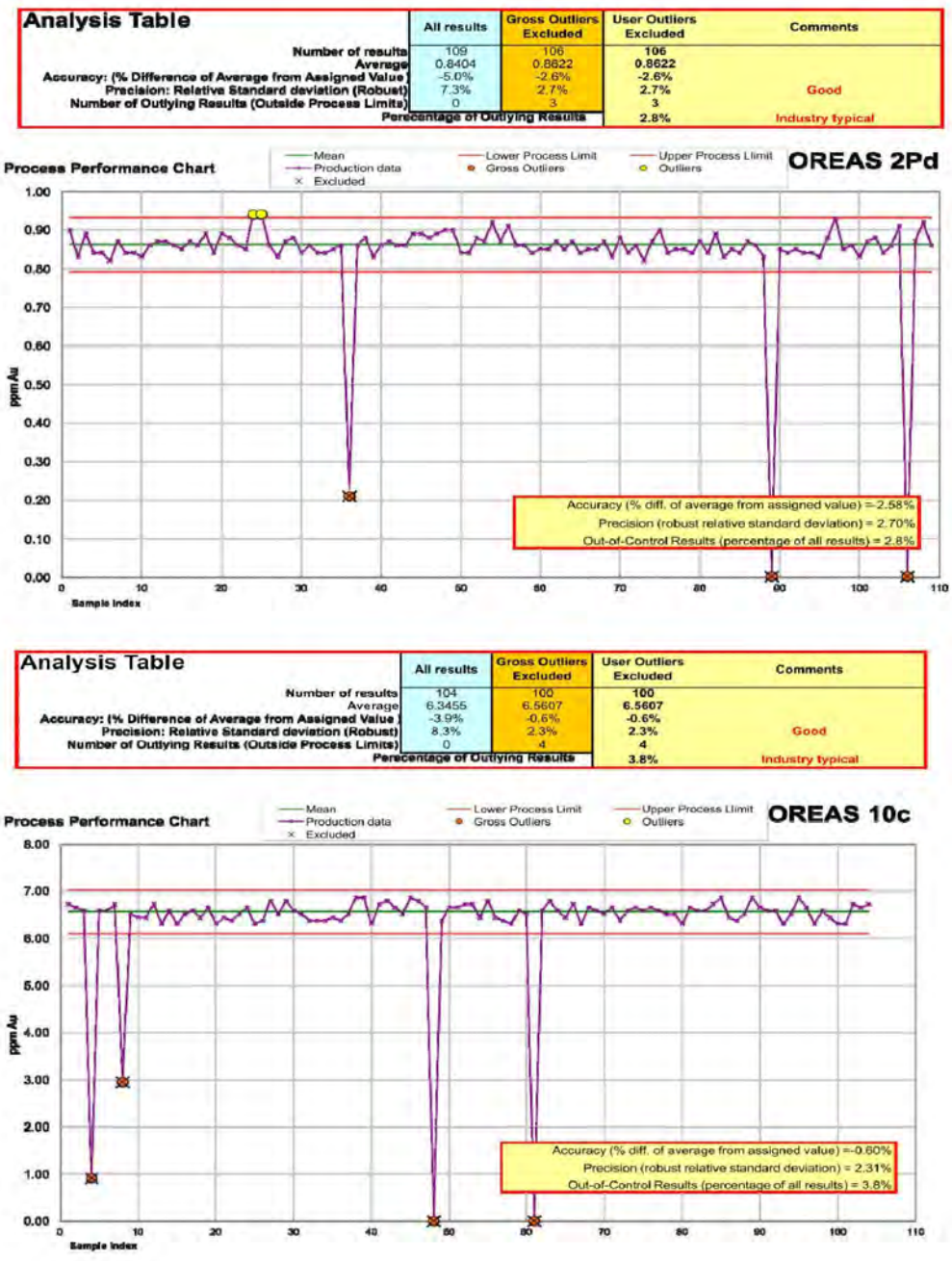

Figure 10. Analysis Table OREAS 2Pd and OREAS 10c

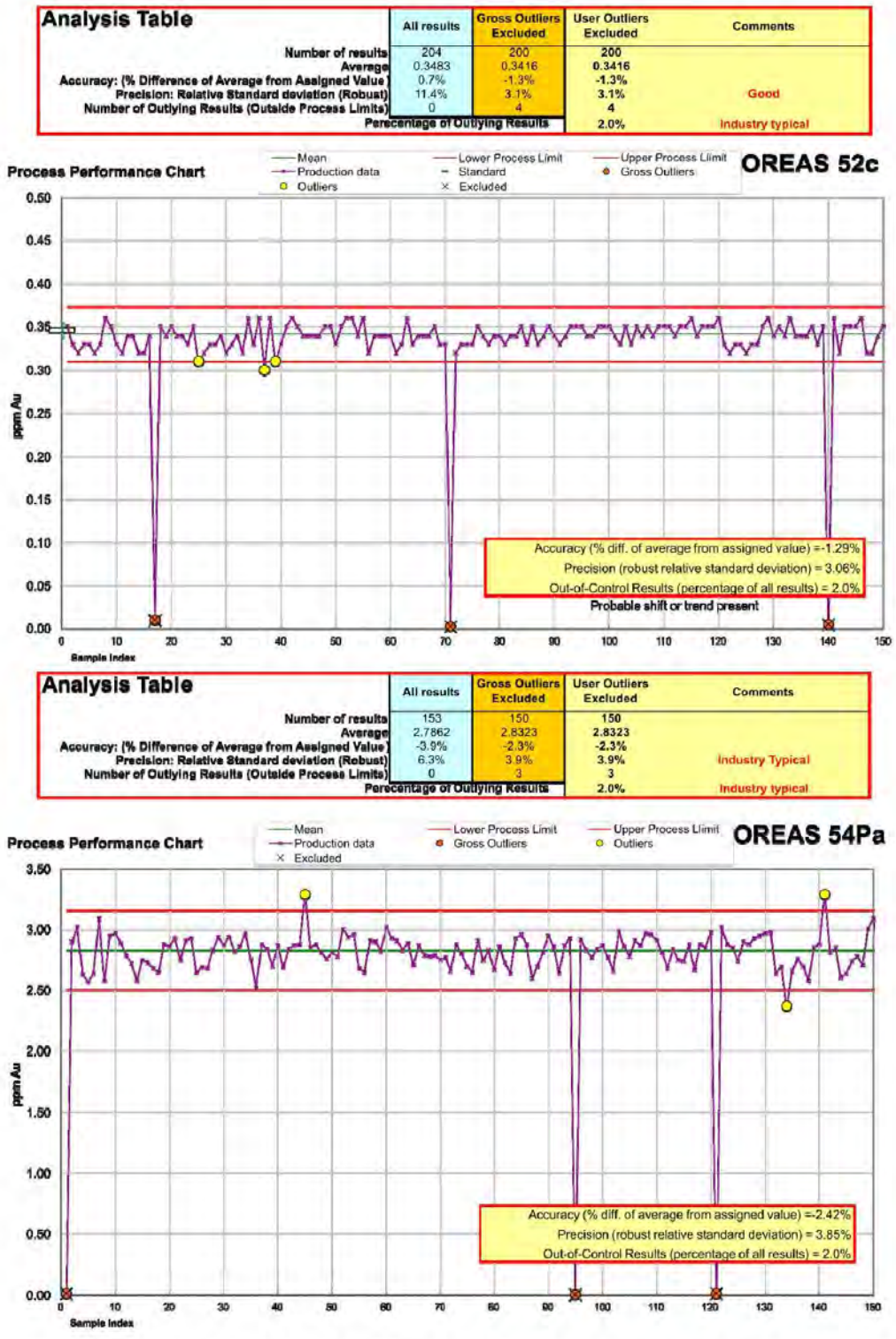

Figure 11. Analysis Table OREAS 52c and OREAS 54 Pa

617 sample duplicates were analyzed during the drill program. Sample duplicates were created every 25 samples by quarter sawing a sample and submitting the duplicate with a separate sample tag. Plotting a regression curve of the assays would reveal a tightly bunched cluster of points near the origin, with a few scattered points in the higher grade ranges. WGM plotted the natural logarithms of the assays in order to provide a clear picture (Figure 12).

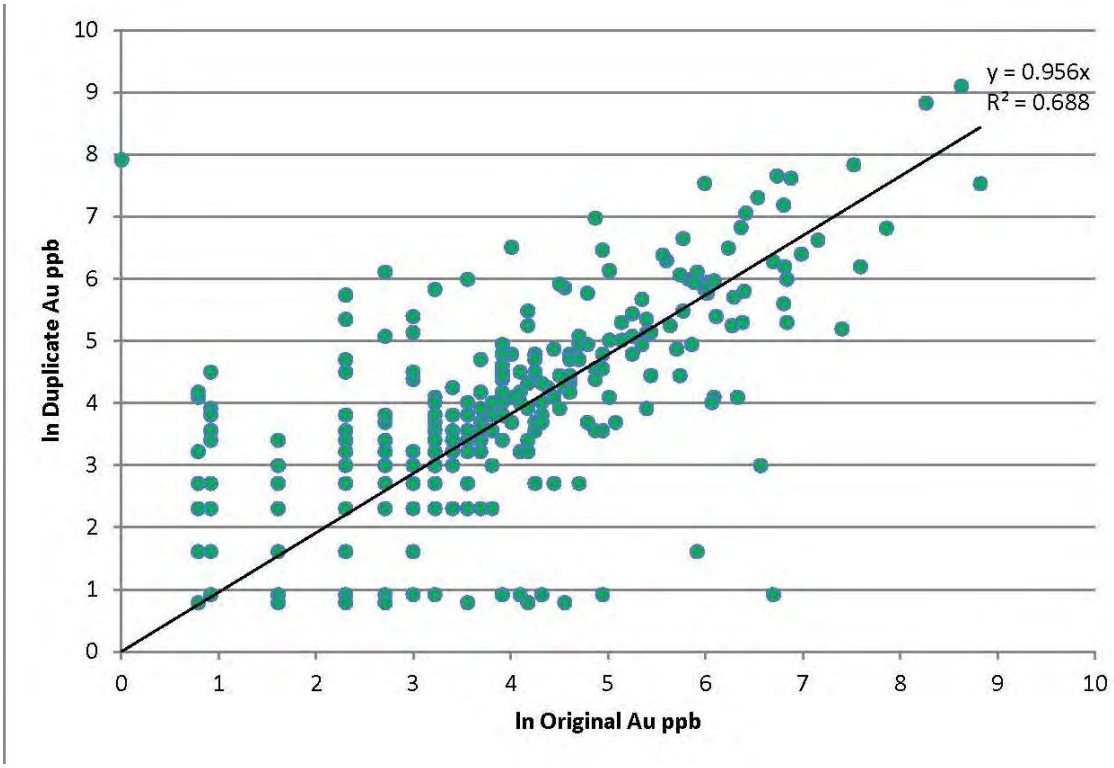

Figure 12. Natural Logarithims of the Assays

Comparison of the original sample values with the duplicate assays shows a fairly wide dispersion, especially in the higher grades. This is common with nuggety gold deposits.

11.3 SECURITY

Groups of 10 individual samples were sealed in rice sacks and delivered to Manitoulin Transport in Winnipeg, Manitoba by Bison technical personnel. Manitoulin Transport is a bonded commercial carrier. Manitoulin Transport delivered the samples to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK for fire assay (Au) and ICP-MS multi-element analysis.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

As part of the site visit, WGM collected a suite of random samples from the drill core that was recovered in the 2010-2012 drill program. The samples consisted of the half sawn core that was retained from the drill program. The samples were submitted to Activation Laboratory ("**ActLab**") in Thunder Bay, Ontario. ActLab assayed the samples for Au using fire assay. Their method consisted of mixing a 30 g aliquot of powdered sample with soda ash, borax, litharge, flour and silica, and firing the mixture to 1,100° to 1,200°C. The resulting lead button is heated to 950°C in a magnesia cupel. The gold content of the resulting bead is determined by Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis. This assay method provides detection limits of 1 ppb to 20,000 ppb. ActLabs included one standard (Oreas 202) and one repeat assay of sample 485736 as quality control measures.

By their nature, sample duplication in nuggety gold deposits is difficult. The 9 samples collected on the site visit correlate reasonably with the original assay values. High grade samples in Bison's database were high grade in the sample set collected by WGM, and low grade samples tended to be low grade. A regression curve between the 2 sample sets (Figure 13) correlates almost exactly with the sample duplicates collected as part of Bison's QAQC program.

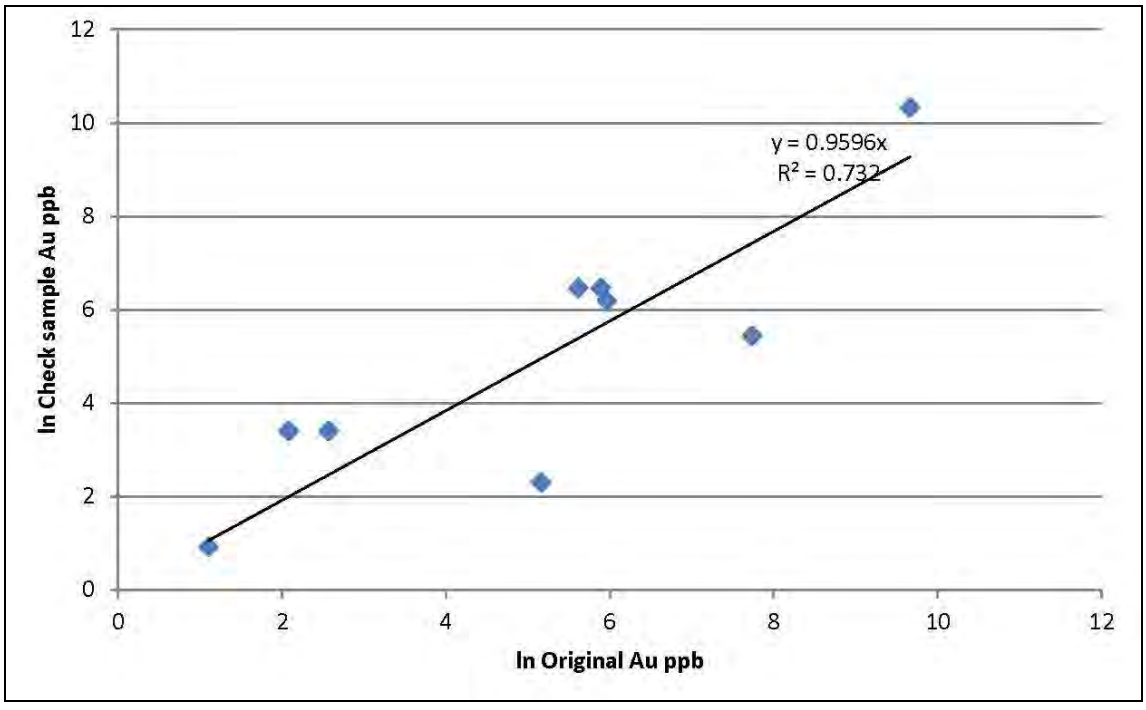

Figure 13. Regression Curve Duplicate Samples

12.1 SAMPLING ISSUES

With all deposits of this type, there is a sampling problem that relates to the particle size and distribution of the gold. When the particles are relatively large and not evenly distributed, the drill core can be too small to obtain a representative sample. In some cases this will over estimate the gold content, but more typically underestimate it. Some samples may even appear to be waste, having not encountered any gold particles that may be located relatively close by. It can be possible that holes several metres in diameter would be required to obtain representative samples of the deposit.

As an example, in order to sample the 0.15 cm gold particles, samples of up to 109 kilograms (kg) must be processed in their entirety, while a sample containing 0.06 cm gold particles requires that a 7 kg sample must be processed in its entirety. These sample sizes are much larger than the typical 30 g fire assay sample or even the generally larger than the 1,000 g screen metallic assay sample.

This issue is accentuated by getting the representative amount of gold in the sample pulp once the core sample has been split, crushed, split again and then pulverized. With coarse gold, it is easy to create sub-samples that contain too many or too few gold particles if the sample size is not based on the size of the gold particles in the deposit. Sinclair (2002) provides the example of sampling sand with an average of 2 particles of gold per 30,000 particles of sand (about 400 g). The probability of underestimating the grade is about 40%, while the probability of overestimating the grade is 32%.

Gold particle sizes have not been studied at this deposit, but archean quartz vein hosted deposits typically contain coarse, visible gold. The core samples can account for local geology, but cannot account for the local gold content. This leads to a frequent under-estimation of many ore blocks, and an occasional over-estimation of a few ore blocks.

12.2 DATABASE VERIFICATION

WGM was initially provided an Excel database by Bison for its drilling on the Ogama-Rockland structure since 2009. The database was reviewed by WGM and subsequently amended upon Bison's advice and then converted to an Access database. As part of WGM's database verification process, drill logs and assay certificates were requested from Bison and Andy Chater subsequently compared data entries to original drill logs and assay certificates. Bison also provided data on the prior Placer Dome drill holes completed during 2004.

A thorough review of the primary drill logs and associated assay certificates resulted in some changes being made to the initial Access database. The final, amended, Access database was then used by Jamie Lavigne to prepare this report's resource estimate for the Ogama-Rockland structure. WGM is confident that this final Access database, as used for the mineral resource estimation, is a materially accurate list of drill hole intervals and their associated assays.

In this respect, it should be noted that:

- WGM was not able to fully review Placer Dome's drill hole OG-04-05 as no drill log of this hole was available to WGM. However, the assay certificates that were available for this drill hole did correspond, with amendments, to the information contained in the final Access database;
- For Bison drill holes OG-09-04 through OG-09-08 the sample numbers contained in the Access database are consistently greater by 100 than the sample numbers for the corresponding intervals in Bison's composite logs for these drill holes. Bison has assured WGM that the correct sample numbers are those contained in the Access database;
- A significant number of drill core samples were incorrectly labelled in the drill logs as duplicates and these samples were appropriately reclassified in the final Access database;
- Assay certificates for a very small proportion of the drill core samples could not be located but because the drill intervals involved are not significant to the resource calculations WGM is satisfied the missing certificates are not material to this report.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Bison has not undertaken any metallurgical test work to date.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 DEFINITIONS

The classification of mineral resources and mineral reserves used in this report conforms with the definitions standards provided in the final version of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), which came into effect on February 1, 2001, as revised on December 11, 2005. The Definitions Standards includes further changes to maintain compatibility with the new version of National Instrument 43-101, effective June 30, 2011. We further confirm that, in arriving at our classification, we have followed the guidelines and standards by the Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy and Petroleum ("**CIM**") Council adopted on November 27, 2010. The relevant definitions for the CIM Standards/NI 43-101 are as follows:

> A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.
>
> An **Inferred Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.
>
> An **Indicated Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.
>
> A **Measured Mineral Resource** is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production

planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

A **Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

A **Probable Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of an Indicated and, in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified.

A **Proven Mineral Reserve** is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction is justified.

14.2 APPROACH AND SUMMARY

A conventional approach to estimation of the Ogama Rockland Domain ("ORD") mineral resource was employed. This includes sectional interpretation of the mineralization based on drill hole intercepts, creation of 3D geological solids (wireframes), calculation and evaluation of assay and composite statistics, grade and tonnage block modelling, resource tabulation, and classification. The Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the ORD was completed using GEOVIA GEMS 6.4 software. Jamie Lavigne, M.Sc., P.Geo., Associate Geologist, is the Qualified Person responsible for the preparation of the current MRE of the ORD.

The ORD is interpreted to consist of a number of relatively thin, steeply dipping, tabular bodies. It is currently being evaluated by Bison for its underground mining potential and the zones of mineralization have been interpreted at a 1 metre minimum horizontal width. Based on assumed economic and operating parameters, the ORD MRE is reported at a cutoff grade of 2.5 g Au/t (Table 4). The MRE for the ORD is based exclusively on diamond drill hole intercepts. The Mineral Resources are classified as Inferred and follow CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted on November 27, 2010.

TABLE 4.
ORD MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE, NOVEMBER 15, 2013
BISON GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Ounces)
Inferred	1.28	8.17	337,000

Notes
1. CIM Definitions were followed for classification of Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 2.5 g Au/t.
4. Mineral Resources are estimated at a gold price of $1,500 and a metallurgical recovery of 95%.
5. High grade assays are capped at 70 g Au/t.
6. Bulk density of 2.71 t/m^3 was used.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

14.3 DATABASE

The ORD MRE was prepared exclusively from diamond drill hole data. The contents of the database are summarized in Table 5. WGM has verified and checked the drill hole database and data collection procedures (Items 10 through 12 of this report) and concludes that the database is appropriate for mineral resource estimation.

TABLE 5.
ORD RESOURCE DATABASE CONTENTS

Database Item	Number
Number of holes	77
Total metres	27,873
Number of down hole surveys	955
Number of samples	15,965
Number of SG determinations	1,400

The ORD has been drilled on sections spaced at approximately 50 m intervals. However, the drill pattern is, in overall terms, more widely and more irregularly spaced. The holes have been drilled inclined at a planned azimuth of dominantly S35°W to S40°W. The collar locations have been determined by hand held GPS. For the purposes of the current MRE the drill hole collar elevations were derived from the Lidar survey DTM created by Bison. It is recommended that Bison complete a more accurate survey of the collar location either by Differential GPS or conventional total station surveying and that final survey of the collar locations be completed for all future drilling.

14.4 GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION AND MODEL

The mineralization domains at the ORD, created for the purposes of the current MRE have been based on the interpretation of gold intercepts. A minimum horizontal width of 1 m has been applied to the interpretation. A lower cutoff grade of 1 g Au/t was used as a guide to interpretation, however, intercepts less that 1 g Au/t have been included in the interpretation to maintain continuity. In these cases, most of the low grade intercepts exhibit anomalous or strongly anomalous gold values indicative of a mineralized structure. No other geological data, such as lithology, alteration, or structure, have been used in the interpretation. It is recommended that Bison endeavour to complete a more rigorous geological interpretation of the ORD including lithology, alteration, and structure and that these interpretations be integrated into future resource models for the ORD.

The main mineralization domains form steeply dipping planar features. Based on strike orientation as well as local drill hole information 4 domains of mineralization, referred to as the 400, 500, 408, and 600 domains have been interpreted. The two main domains are the 400 and 500 zones.

400 Domain: The 400 domain forms a main sheet like body oriented at a strike of 306 and a dip of 70(N). The 400 domains also includes 5 smaller parallel to sub-parallel bodies. The main 400 domains is the target of past production from the ORD. The 400 Zone is illustrated in Figure 14.

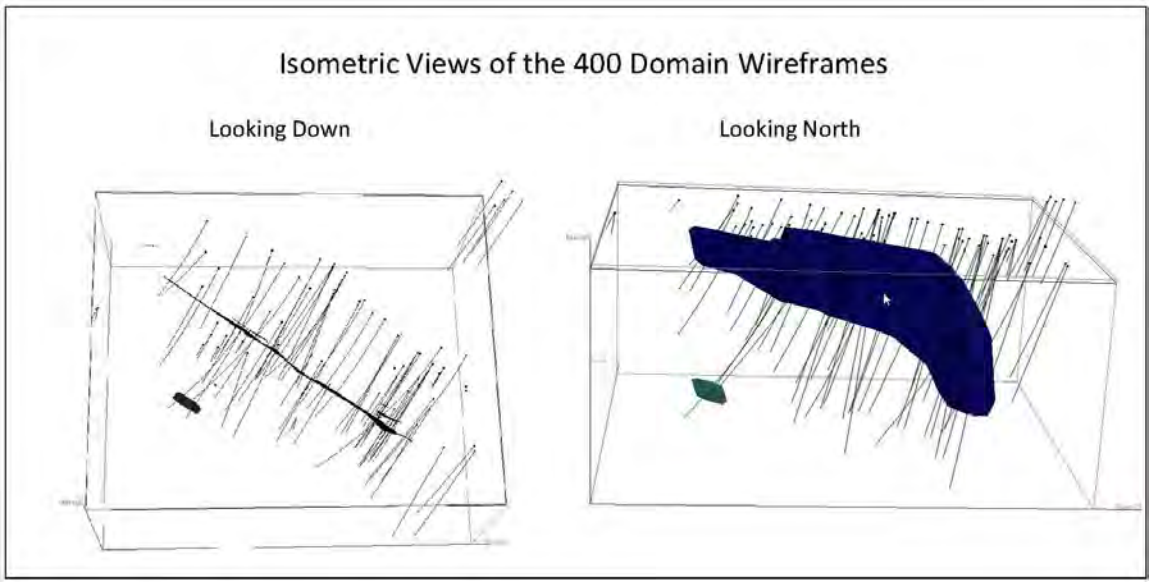

Figure 14. ORD 400 Domain Wireframes

500 Domain: The 500 domain consists of 3 larger zones a number of smaller zones with an average orientation of 315 and a dip of 68(N). The 500 domain is thus slightly discordant to the 400 domain. The 500 domains wireframes are illustrated in Figure 15.

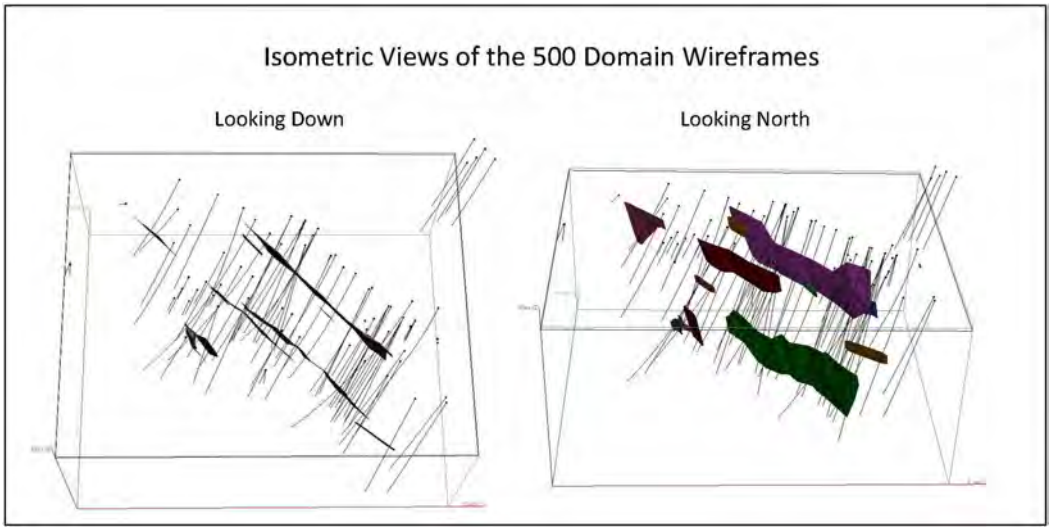

Figure 15. ORD 500 Domain Wireframes

600 Domain: The 600 Domain consists of 2 relatively smaller bodies, each based on a limited number of drill holes that are oriented slightly oblique to both the 400 and 500 domains. The 600 domain is illustrated in Figure 16.

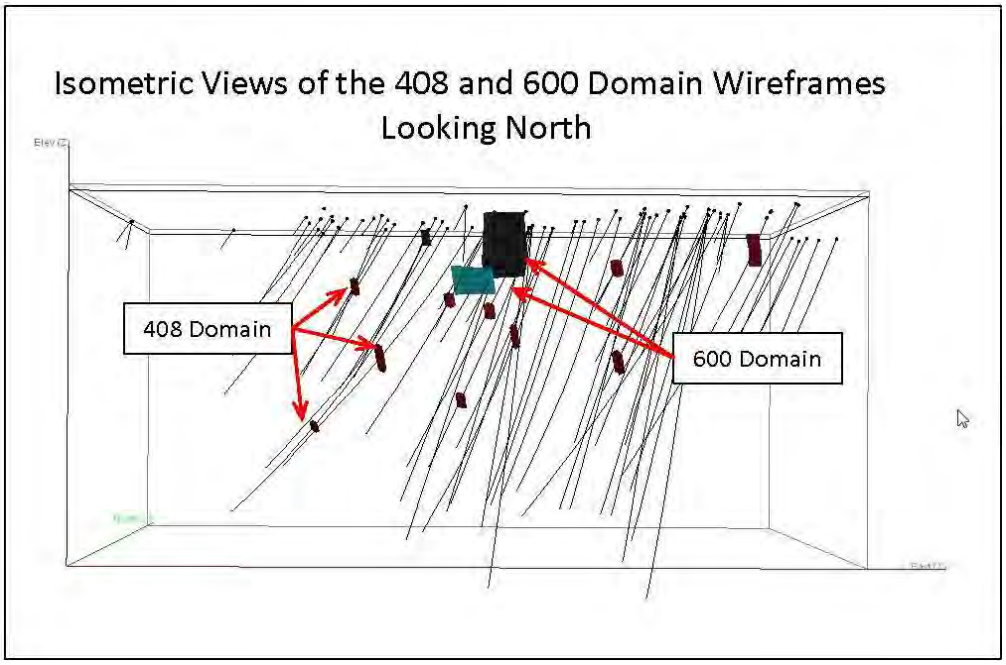

Figure 16. ORD 600 and 408 Domain Wireframes

408 Domain: The 408 domain (see Figure 16) is a collection of small wireframes based on single drill intercepts.

The average, maximum, and minimum horizontal widths of drill hole intersections of the domains as well as the total domain volumes is summarized in Table 6.

TABLE 6.
ORD HORIZONTAL INTERSECTIONS LENGTHS AND DOMAIN VOLUMES

Domain	Width (m)			Wireframe Volume
	Average	Max	Min	(m^3)
400	2.42	6.71	1.12	677,878
500	2.33	9.65	1.00	716,919
600	3.33	6.25	1.22	33,287
408	1.99	4.30	1.00	13,969

14.5 ASSAY SUMMARY STATISTICS

The mineralization wireframes contain 569 assayed samples totalling 408 metres of core. The mineralized wireframes also contain a total of 25.75 metres of un-sampled core that, for the purposes of statistical evaluation and grade estimation, have been assigned a grade of 0 g/t. Typical of lode gold deposits, the ORD assay data form a strongly skewed distribution that includes the presence of a number of very high grade samples (Table 7 and Figure 17).

TABLE 7.
ASSAY SUMMARY STATISTICS

Statistic	Au g/t	Au g/t (70)
N	569	569
Mean	9.36	5.65
Length Weighted Mean	5.31	3.87
Minimum	0	0
Q1	0.14	0.14
Median	0.59	0.59
Q3	2.63	2.63
Maximum	1294.00	70.00
Standard Deviation	59.36	14.21
Coefficient of Variation	6.34	2.51

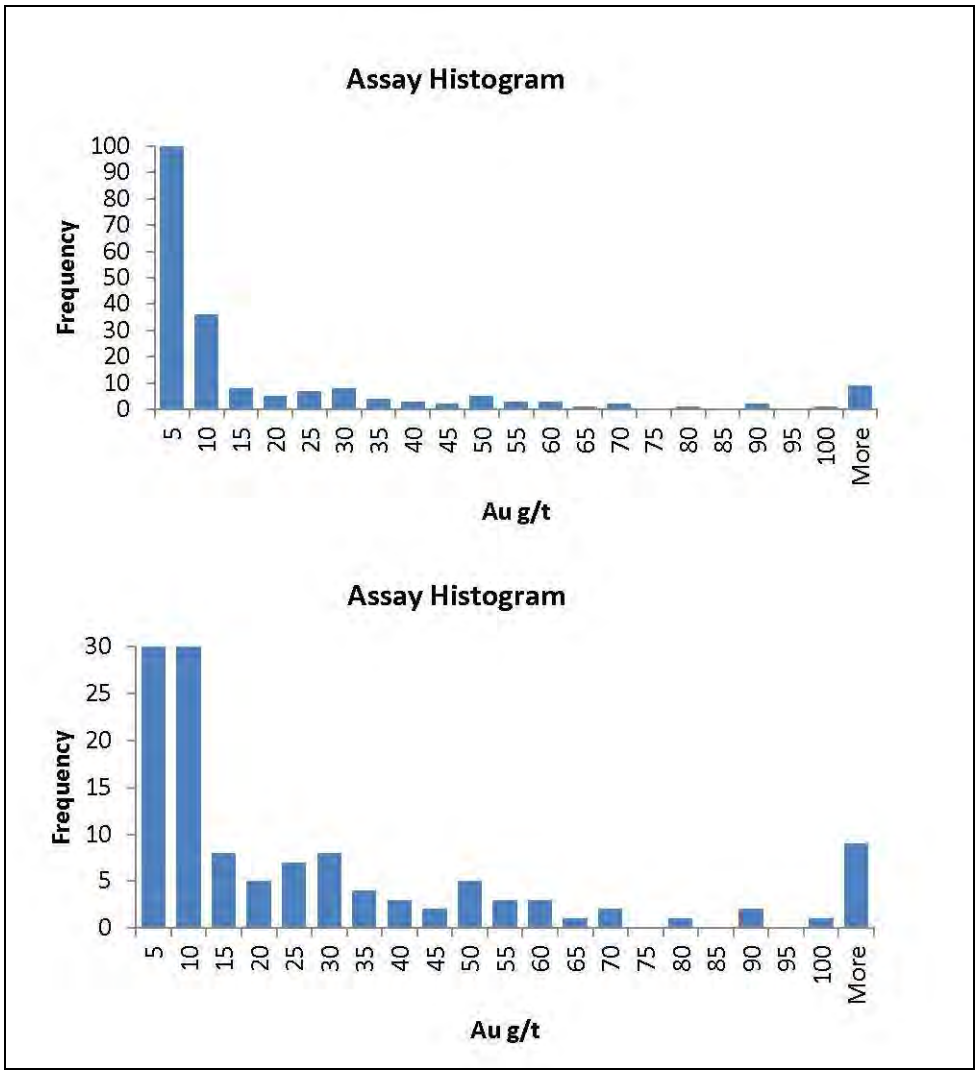

Figure 17. ORD assay histograms

14.6 GOLD GRADE CAPPING

The positively skewed grade distribution and the relatively high coefficient of variation ("CV") indicate that high grade outliers in the grade distribution have the potential to have a disproportionate effect on estimated gold grades. One method to address this issue is to apply a grade cap to the assays prior to compositing. To determine an appropriate gold grade cap, the histogram (see Figure 17) and log probability plot were evaluated and decile analysis was completed. Although the histogram illustrates a relatively complex grade distribution potentially representing multiple higher grade statistical populations, the first break in continuity of the 5 g/t bins occurs at 70 g Au/t. A grade cap of 70 g Au/t reduces the gold contained in the top percentile from approximately 29% to approximate 7.5% (Figure 18) and

in the top decile from approximately 80% to approximately 52%. The effect of applying a grade cap of 70 g/t on the assays is illustrated in the summary statistics contained in Table 7 which indicates a decrease in the CV from 6.34 to 2.51.

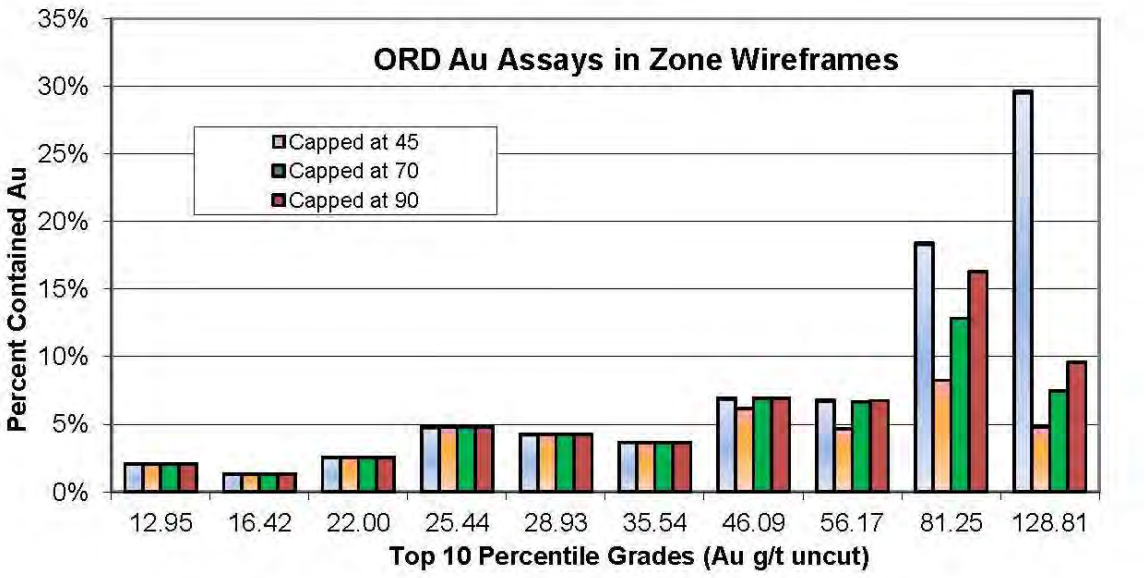

Figure 18. ORD decile analysis

14.7 COMPOSITING

The average length of samples within the mineralization wireframes is approximately 0.72 m. The sample length distribution has a median value of 0.66 metres and is skewed to a maximum value of 1.83 (Figure 19). There is a sample length spike at 1 m due to sampling protocol during the various drill campaigns. The cumulative % curve indicates an inflection at 1 m sample length and approximately 85% of the samples have lengths less than 1 m. Thus, a 1 metre length is chosen as a reasonable composite length to satisfy the requirements of creating a composite length equal to or greater than the majority of sample lengths while maintaining grade variability characterizing the un-composited assay data.

The assays, after capping at 70 g Au/t, were composited in the down hole direction from the upper wireframe limits. The composites occurring at the lower wireframe contacts that are less than 1 m but greater than 0.5 m were used for grade interpolation on an as-is basis. Those composites less than 1 m were added to the adjacent 1 m composite and the length weighted average grade calculated, and this grade was used for grade estimation. The statistics of the 1 m composites are summarized in Table 8.

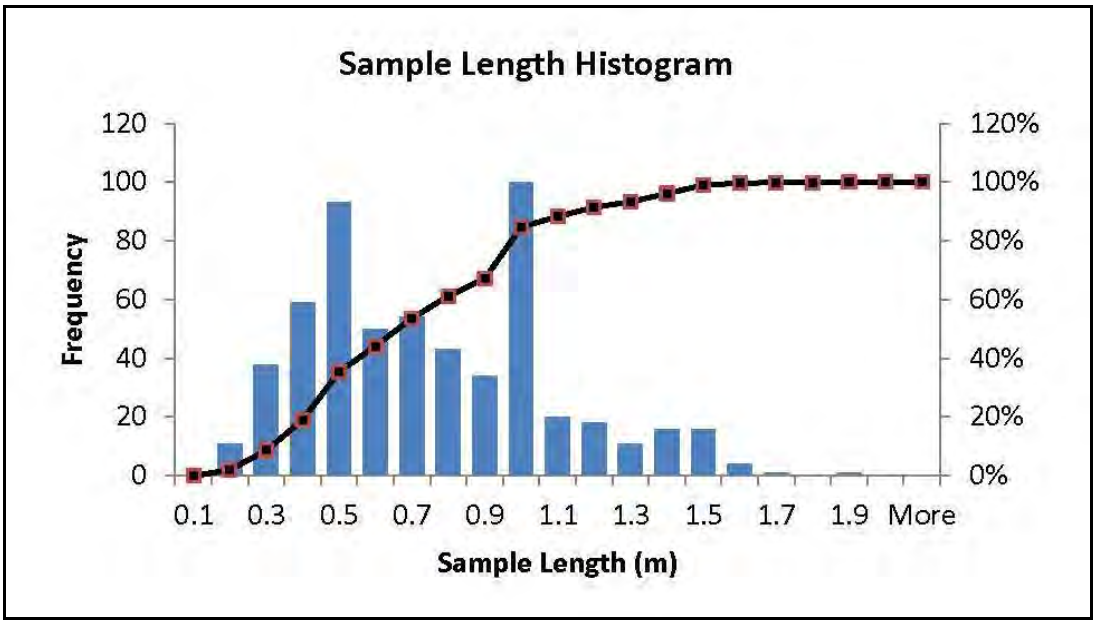

Figure 19. ORD sample length histogram

TABLE 8.
1 M COMPOSITE SUMMARY STATISTICS

Statistic	Au g/t (70)
N	435
Mean	3.84
Length Weighted Mean	3.87
Minimum	0
Q1	0.19
Median	0.74
Q3	2.95
Maximum	67.30
Standard Deviation	8.60
Coefficient of Variation	2.24

14.8 BULK DENSITY

Bison has completed bulk density determinations on a number of core samples. A total of 37 samples occur within the mineralization wireframes. The samples have an approximately normal distribution with a minimum value of 2.66, a maximum value of 2.75, and a mean value of 2.71 (Figure 20). The author notes that the entire bulk density database spans a wider range of values and recommends that future resource estimates of the ORD have the potential to utilize this data in conjunction with lithological and alteration interpretations and models.

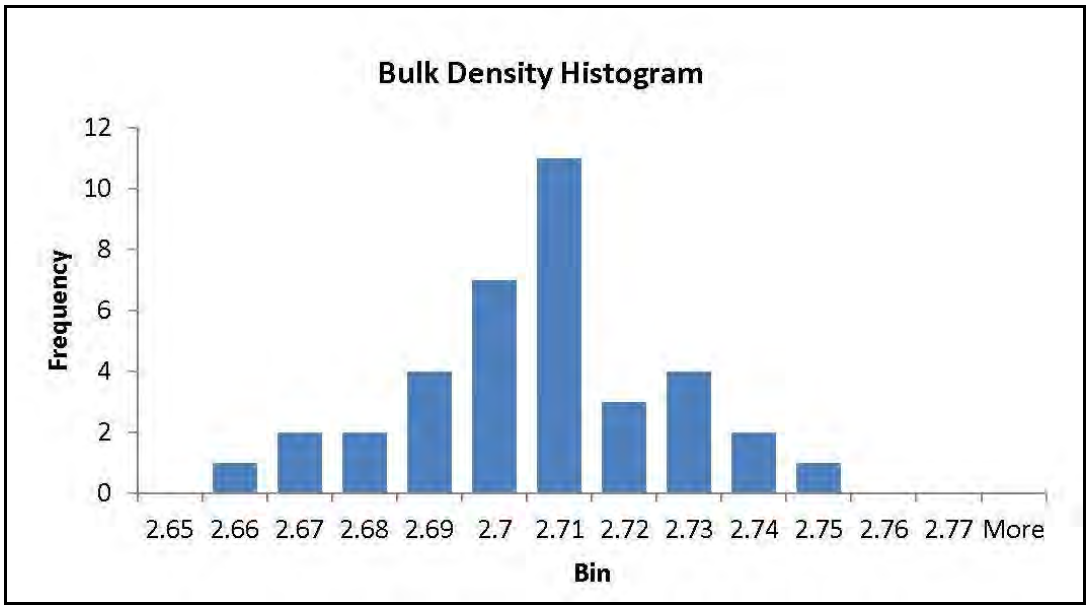

Figure 20. ORD bulk density histogram

14.9 BLOCK MODEL

The block model used for estimation of the ORD grade and tonnage consists of 10 m (along strike) by 10 m (down dip) by 2 m (across strike) blocks. The block model is oriented N45°E which is approximately parallel to historical long sections used on the ORD, is approximately orthogonal to the dominant drilling direction, and is approximately parallel to the strike of the 500 domain wireframes. The origin of the block model (minimum easting, northing, and elevation) is at 332550E, 5638900N, and -320El. The block model consists of 360 blocks (east), 140 blocks (north), and 66 blocks (elevation).

Rock Type Model

Blocks were assigned integer codes corresponding to their occurrence inside or outside of the mineralization wireframes and therefore the block model includes integer codes for the 400, 500, 408, and 600 domains. All blocks above the base of overburden surface have been assigned a rock code of 0 and are not included in model grade/tonnage tabulations.

Density Model

Based on the bulk density measurements completed by Bison, a density of 2.71 t/m^3 has been applied to all blocks within the mineralization wireframes. As indicated above, with the development of lithological and alteration models for the ORD, it is possible that the more exhaustive set of bulk density determinations completed by Bison may be utilized.

Tonnage Model

The block tonnage is calculated for each block by the relation:

Block tonnage = block density (t/m^3) * block volume (m^3) * percent/100

where "percent" is the percent of the block inside of the mineralization wireframe.

Grade Model

Inverse distance, power of 2, was used for grade interpolation in the ORD block model. The current drill hole spacing and distribution does not support the calculation of satisfactory variograms and as a result Ordinary Kriging was not sued as a grade interpolation method. The block grade interpolation was completed by multiple passes for the 400, 500, and 600 zones and a single pass for the 408 zone. The orientation of the search ellipse is based on observations and conclusions on plunge direction by Bison and from the results of the domain modelling completed for the current MRE. Bison reports an interpreted plunge of mineralization steep to the NW. Although the kinematic relationship remains unknown, this direction is geometrically consistent as the direction orthogonal to the intersection of the 2 main trends derived from the modelling of the 400 and 500 domains (Figure 21). The primary (longest) direction for the search has been placed in the plunge direction interpreted by Bison and the intermediate search direction is set equal to the intersection line defined by the 400 and 500 domains (see Figure 21). The short axis is across the strike of the lodes. The grade interpolation parameters are summarized in Table 9.

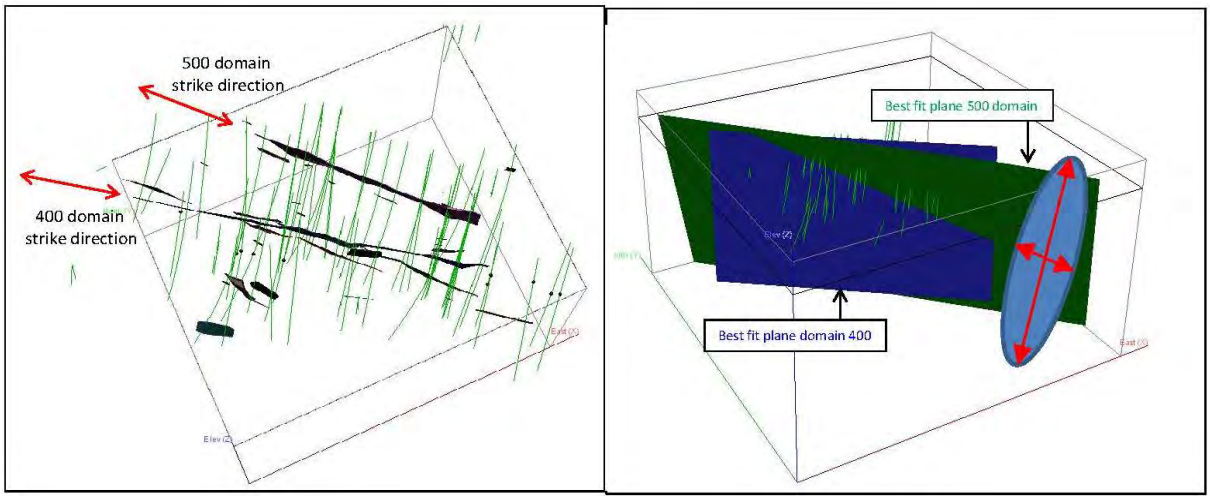

Figure 21. ORD Search Ellipse Orientation

TABLE 9.
ORD GRADE INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS

Zone and Pass	Rotation			Range			Number of Samples		
	Az(P)	Dip	Az(I)	X	Y	Z	Min	max	max/hole
400P1	215	72	158	25	200	100	4	6	3
400P2	215	72	158	25	200	100	2	6	3
400P3	215	72	158	50	400	200	2	6	3
500P1	225	72	168	25	200	100	4	6	3
500P2	225	72	168	25	200	100	2	6	3
500P3	225	72	168	50	400	200	2	6	3
408	215	72	158	10	50	50	1	6	NA
600P1	210	80	0	25	75	75	4	6	3
600P2	210	80	0	25	75	75	2	6	3

Results and Block Model Validation

The ORD model, at 0 g Au/t cutoff, contains a total of approximately 3.76 Mt at an average grade of 3.47 g Au/t for a total of approximately 420,000 ounces Au. Utilizing historical long sections and level plans, the historically mined volumes have been wireframed and blocks occurring within these volumes have been excluded from the tabulation (illustrated in Figure 23). The primary validation of the grade model was the comparison of the block grades with the underlying composite grades. Block grades and trends in block grades are consistent with the underlying composite data and the interpolation parameters applied. An example of the block model on a vertical section with composited diamond drill hole grades is contained in Figure 22. Long sections of the main 400 and 500 domains are contained in Figures 23 to 24 respectively. The statistics of the 400 and 500 block grade models have been evaluated and the shift in the maximum and quartile values and the decrease in the CV for the block models relative to the composite grades are consistent with the change of support from individual composites to block grades based on multiple samples. The mean block grade of the 400 domain is approximately 25% lower than the mean composite grade and the mean block grade for the 500 domain is approximately 6% higher than the mean composite grade (Table 10). The discrepancies between composite and estimated block grades is due to irregular and locally clustered drill hole spacing at the ORD. The block model mean grades are more comparable to the nearest neighbour (NN) model grades which are interpreted as an estimate of the de-clustered average composite grade.

TABLE 10.
ORD COMPOSITE AND MODEL MEANS COMPARISON

Domain	Mean Composite Grade	ID2 Model Grade	NN Model Grade
400	3.94	2.99	2.94
500	3.58	3.80	3.70

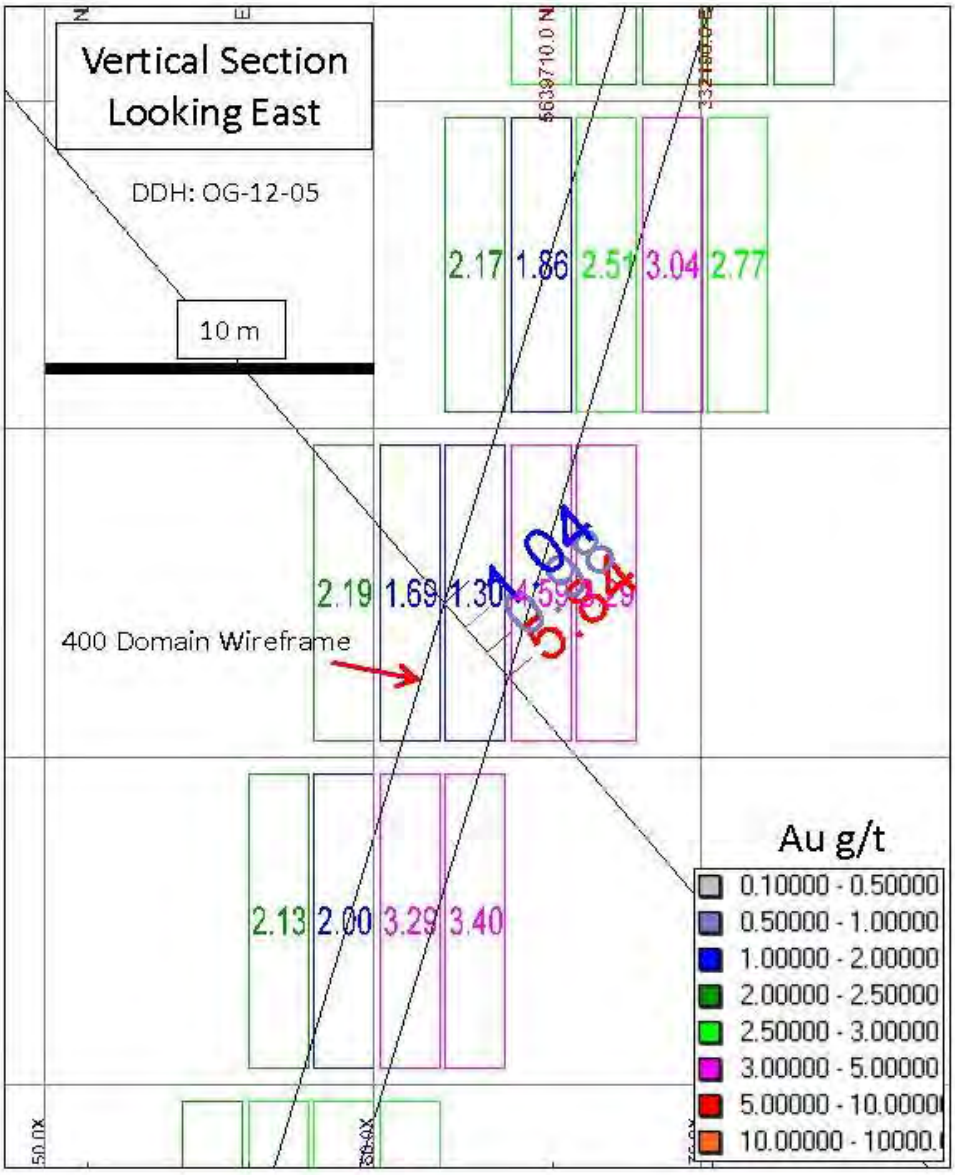

Figure 22. ORD Block Model Section

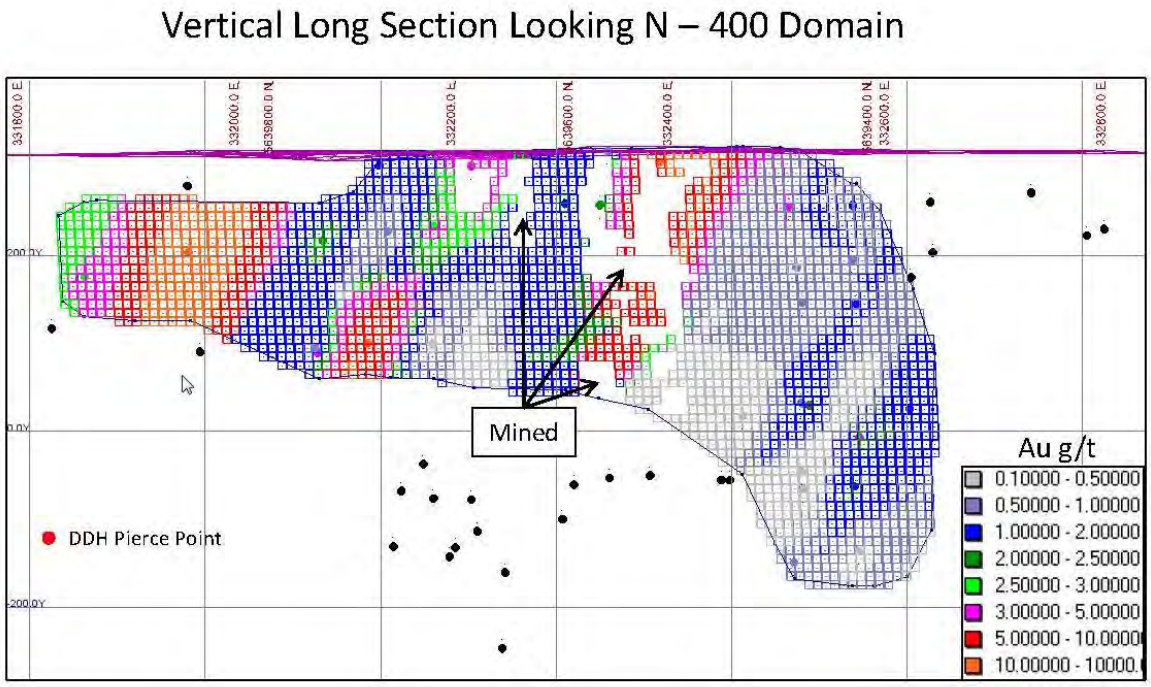

Figure 23. ORD Block Model Long Section 400 Domain

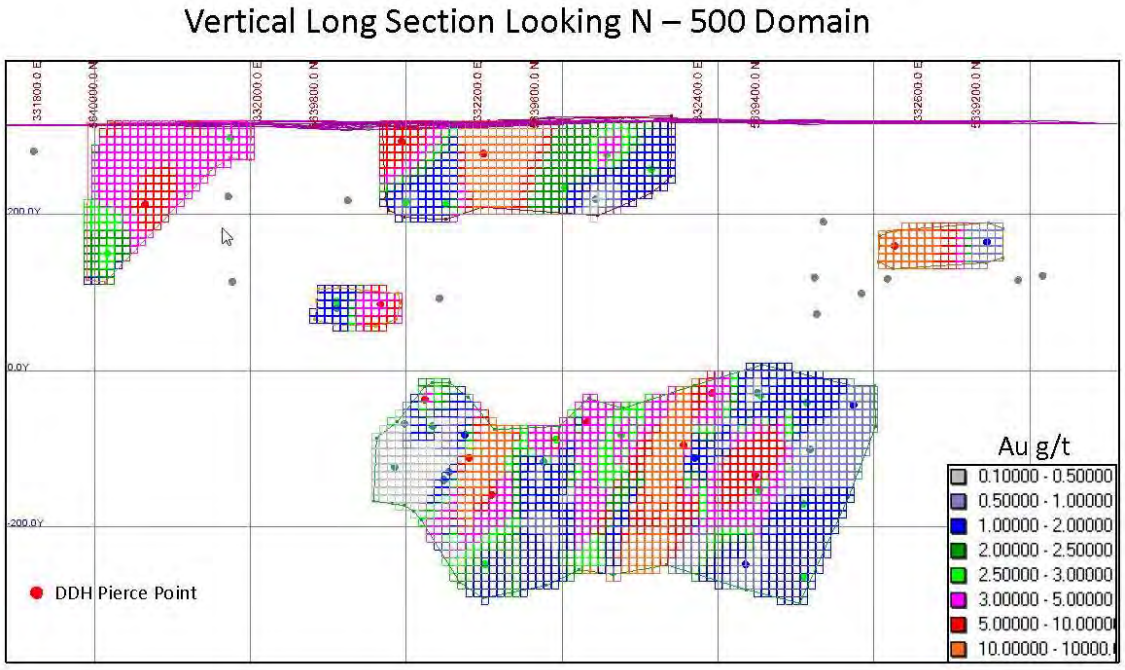

Figure 24. ORD Block Model Long Section 500 Domain

The grade and tonnage of the ORD resource model is tabulated at a series of cutoff grades in Table 11 which is also plotted in the grade – tonnage curve in Figure 25. Based on assumed economic parameters and assumed operational costs, the ORD resource is stated at a cutoff grade of 2.5 g Au/t totalling 1.28 Mt at and average grade of 8.17 g Au/t.

TABLE 11.
ORD RESOURCE TABULATION

Cutoff Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au Ounces
0	3.76	3.47	420,000
0.1	3.73	3.5	420,000
0.5	3.23	3.99	415,000
1	2.43	5.06	397,000
2	1.51	7.25	354,000
2.5	**1.28**	**8.17**	**337,000**
3	1.09	9.11	319,000
5	0.71	11.89	274,000
10	0.38	16.19	196,000

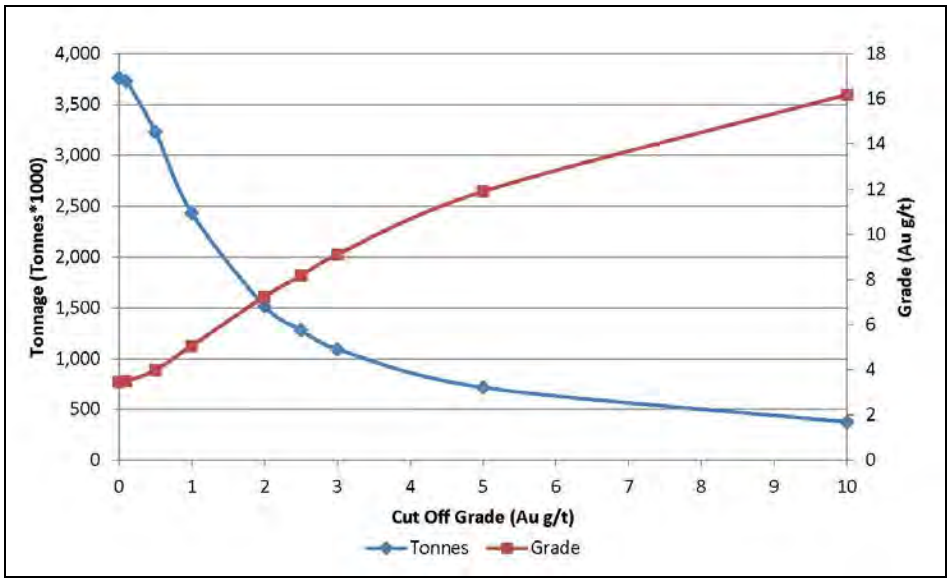

Figure 25. ORD Resource Grade – Tonnage Curves

Based primarily on the current ORD drill hole spacing, the current ORD MRE is classified as inferred. It is recommended that as drilling continues that Bison endeavour to develop lithological, alteration, and structural interpretations and models of the deposit which will support the classification of indicated resources. Two integral parts of future mineralization models, required to add confidence to the interpretation of resources, will be the orientation and continuity of high grade veins within the wider intercepts and the derivation of search ellipse(s) consistent with the regional geological setting and history.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable.

16. MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMIT, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant gold prospects on adjacent properties that are situated in the immediate vicinity to Bison's Ogama-Rockland gold zone (Figure 26), other than those already contained within Bison's own property. These are already described in earlier sections of this report.

However, some 30 km to the northwest of the Ogama-Rockland gold zone and close to the town of Bisset, San Gold Corporation owns and operates the active Rice Lake gold mine (formerly known as the San Antonio mine). It also owns, controls or has optioned a larger land package adjacent to its Rice Lake mine holdings, including many of the properties shown on the above map, in effect making it the adjacent property. The Rice Lake mine lies on the northwest side of the 10-kilometre diameter Ross River Pluton, a location that is comparable with the Ogama-Rockland gold zone that lies within the opposite, southeast portion of the Ross River Pluton. Gold mineralization at the Rice Lake mine site was first found in 1911. Initial gold production commenced in 1932 and is still continuing, albeit with significant historical gaps. Last year the Rice Lake mine produced around 90,000 ounces.

A National Instrument 43-101 technical report dated February 4, 2013 (amended February 25, 2013) for the Rice Lake mine lists proven and probable reserves at 1.7 million tonnes grading 5.1 g Au/t, measured and indicated resources of 3.4 million tonnes grading 6.6 g Au/t and inferred resources of 16.5 million tonnes grading 5.9 g Au/t. The gold mineralization included in these estimates is compounded from several areas of gold mineralization in close enough proximity to each other that they are practical to mine and mill together. Economic mineralization at San Gold can be characterized, for the most part, as gold-bearing quartz veins and stockwork related to shear zones and tensional fractures and is hosted in a variety of intrusive, metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks.

WGM has been unable to verify the above San Gold information summary and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization of the Bison Gold Property.

The economic cluster feature of the San Gold mineralization may have ultimate parallels with the Ogama-Rockland zone where underexplored, gold-bearing quartz veins lie relatively close to the gold resource described in this report.

BGE WKL / BGE_27_Adjacent_Prop.cdr
Last revision date: Tuesday 12 November 2013

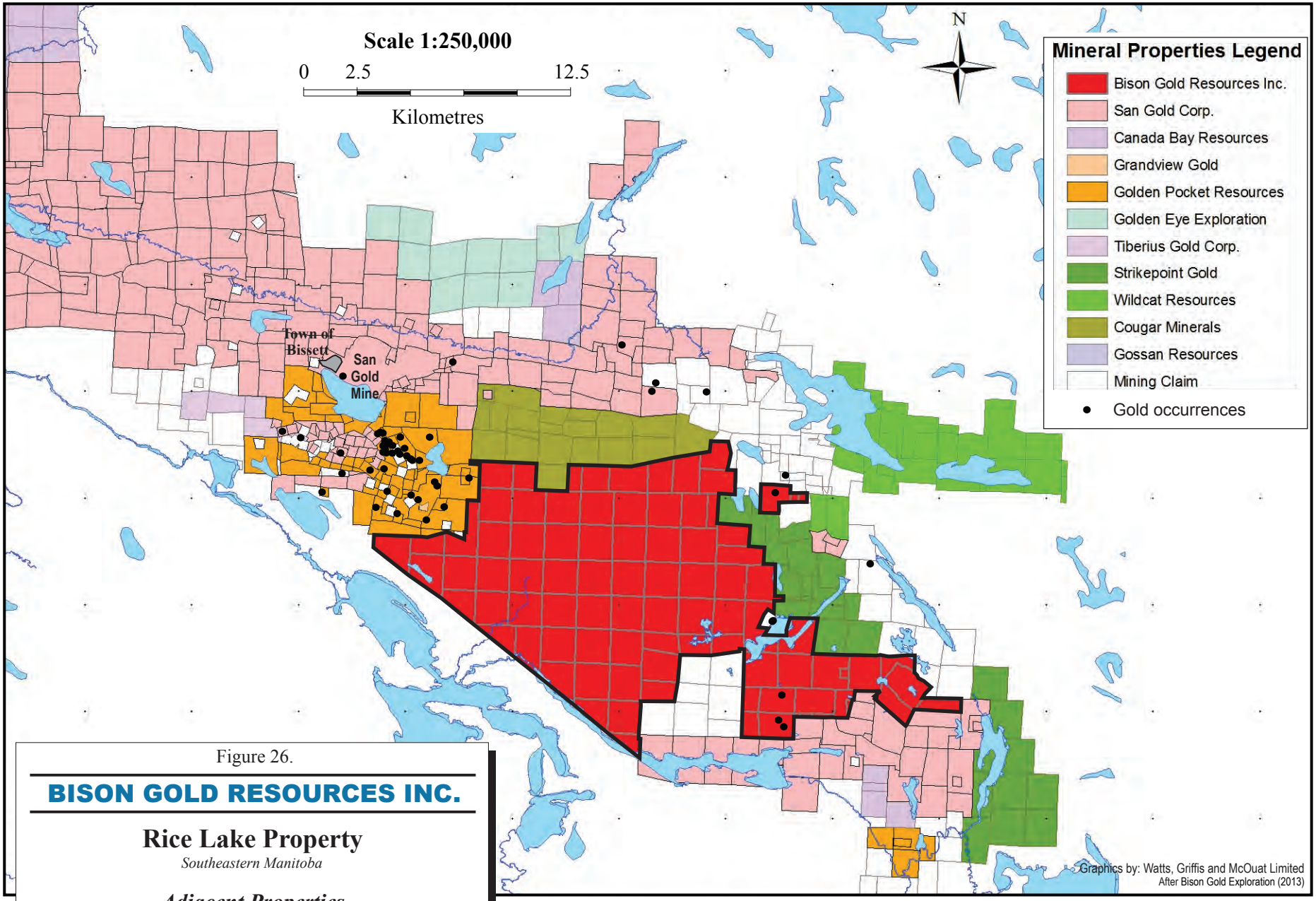

Figure 26.

BISON GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Rice Lake Property

Southeastern Manitoba

Adjacent Properties

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

WGM is not aware that Bison has carried out any environmental studies relevant to this report's content nor that it has undertaken any studies in respect of any social or community impacts that would relate to its past exploration of the property or to any further exploration it might carry out pursuant to recommendations contained in this report.

Bison has indicated that it does not need any environmental permits that relate to current activities on its properties and is currently in compliance with all local, provincial and federal regulations and requirements relating to its activities on the property.

Under current local, provincial and federal regulations and requirements, Bison does not need to carry out any environmental, social or community impact studies or acquire any related permits, permissions or agreements to continue with exploration of the property pursuant to recommendations contained in this report.

WGM has relied on Bison's representations in respect of statements contained in this section. WGM provides no opinion thereon.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

It is estimated that the gold mineralization in the Ogama-Rockland zone constitutes an NI 43-101 compliant inferred mineral resource of approximately 1.28 million tonnes containing approximately 337,000 ounces of gold at a grade of 8.17 g Au/t. This mineral resource estimate is based on a cutoff grade of 2.5 g Au/t over a minimum horizontal width of 1.0 metre. A 70 g Au/t capping grade was applied to composites of greater than 1.0 metre core length and a bulk density of 2.71 tonnes per cubic metre was applied to calculate the mineral resource volumes.

Based on the relevant past drilling on the Ogama-Rockland gold deposit, and compilation of its historic mining records it now appears that the bulk of known gold mineralization is contained within two main vein sets, the 400 and 500 domain structures, which are both consistently planar features with steep northeast dip directions. This interpretation is new and was not previously understood during prior work on the former Ogama-Rockland gold deposit, as far as is known.

The two structures intersect each other at a low, discordant angle of around 10°. The 400 domain mineralization strikes northwest at 306° and dips 70° to the northeast. The 500 domain mineralization strikes northwest at 315° and dips 68° to the northeast (Figures 27 and 28).

The 400 domain mineralization essentially comprises just one sheet-like body of gold-bearing quartz veins. It was the source of virtually all historic gold production from the Ogama-Rockland deposit. In contrast, the 500 domain mineralization consists of at least two and likely three significantly mineralized structures, again characterized by clearly defined planar concentrations of gold-bearing quartz veins.

Additional veins sets, the 408 domain and 600 domain structures, are likewise oriented at low, subparallel acute angles to the main 400 and 500 domains and were characterized by this study. They currently constitute significantly smaller, and poorly known, quantities of gold mineralization lying in similar planar quartz vein accumulations.

The newly quantified gold mineralization at the Ogama-Rockland zone extends over a strike length of about 1.2 km and covers a distance of approximately 300 metres across strike. Sectional drilling of this zone by Bison to date has been, on average, at about 50 metre spacing with maximum depth of around 450 m. However deeper drilling (pierce points

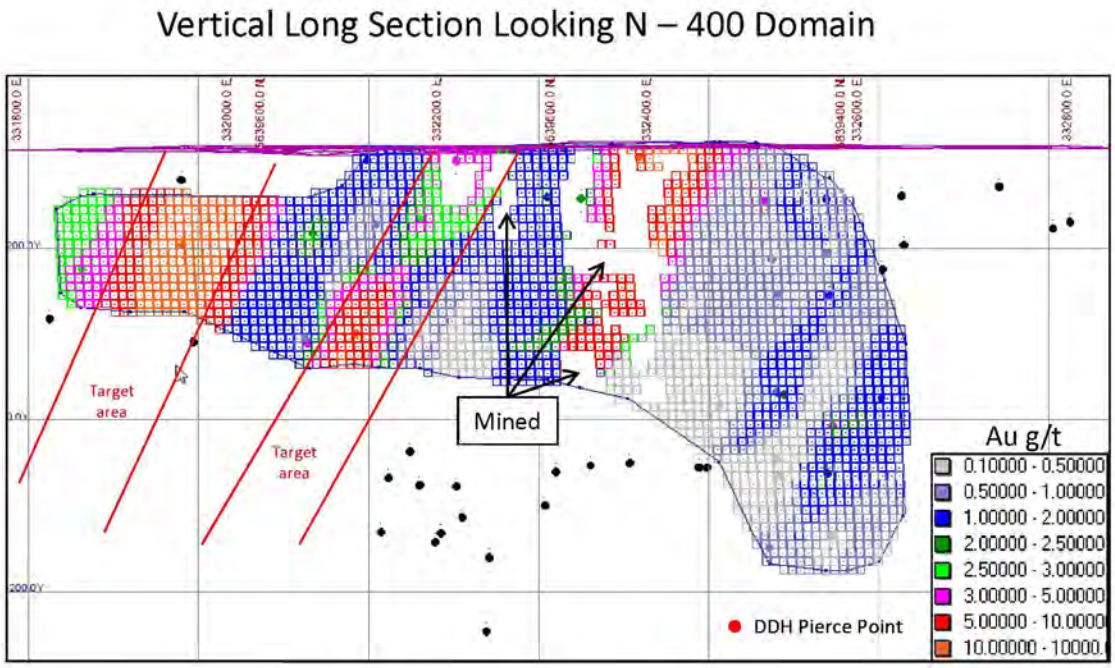

Figure 27. Vertical long section looking N – 400 Domain

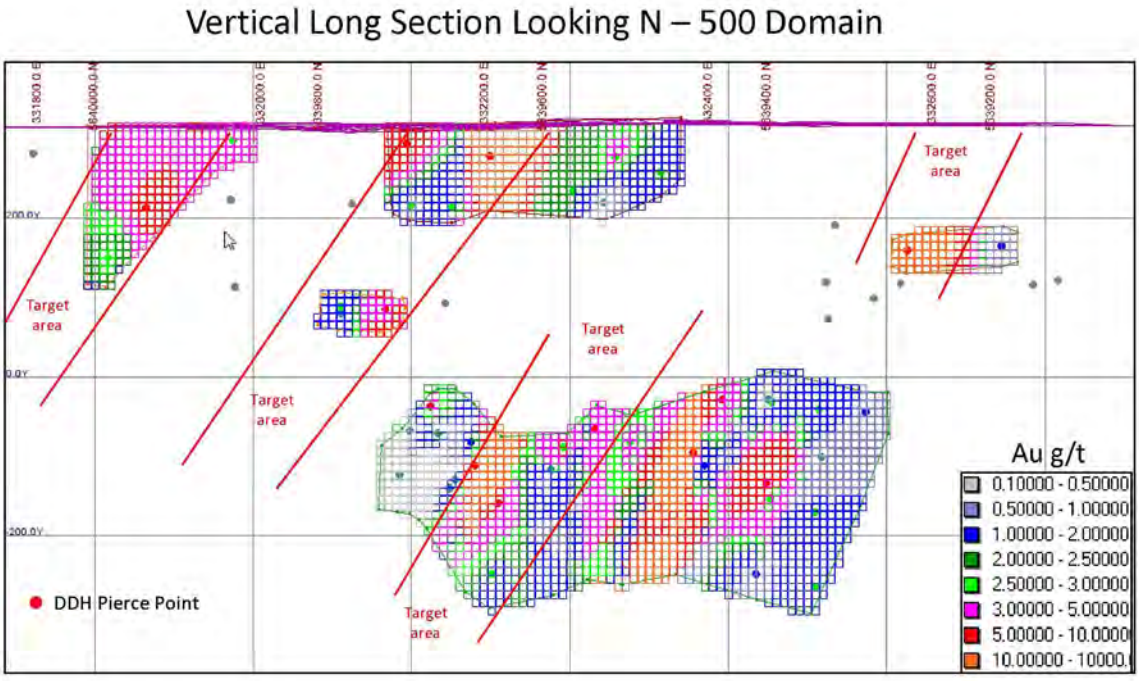

Figure 28. Vertical long section looking N – 500 Domain

depths) are limited to less than half the known strike length, especially for the most north-easterly located vein sets, where drilling pierce point depths are substantially less.

There exists, therefore, significant undrilled space within the known mineralized Ogama-Rockland zone. Gold-bearing structures identified by this study project into some of this space. Figures 27 and 28 demonstrate some of this potential. Much of it exists at moderate depths that are less than 400 metres from surface. At depths of greater than 400 metres, most of the prospective ground also remains undrilled.

While the basis for using steeply northwest-dipping projections of plunge for gold-potential has been derived from this study's interpretations, it is strongly supported by the recorded plunge of gold-bearing ore shoots at the Ogama-Rockland mine during its 1948-1951 period of production.

It should also be noted that in Figure 27, beginning at 200+ metres down a number of drill holes appear not to be mineralized. Such mineral-barren zones are not uncommon and tend to repeat themselves down dip often with regular spatial periodicity. This will need to be taken in consideration when drilling the proposed target areas.

Due to the limited and irregularly spaced data points determining the continuity and orientation of the higher grade veins to bring the mineral resource to the indicated level will require additional infill drilling.

The integration of the regional structural and detailed geological setting of the mineralization as well as the historical data will be required to assist in improving the determination of the optimum search ellipsoid orientation for future mineral resource estimates and for the better definition the additional targets.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

WGM recommends that the Ogama-Rockland gold deposit be further explored as proposed by Bison, essentially by the continuation of Bison's successful 2010-2012 drill programs. It is recommended that priority be given to drill holes that primarily target the 400 domain mineralization as this was the quartz vein set that was originally mined in the 1948 to 1951 period and which yielded 126,192 tonnes of ore containing 45,440 ounces of gold at a recovered grade of 10.26 g/t.

Bison has provided WGM with its general recommendations for follow-up drilling at the Ogama-Rockland gold deposit. It consists of an additional 10 exploration drill holes with planned pierce points to test potential in selected up plunge and down plunge positions in the 400 and 500 domains (Figure 29). WGM concurs with this approach to continue evaluation of the Ogama Rockland gold deposit.

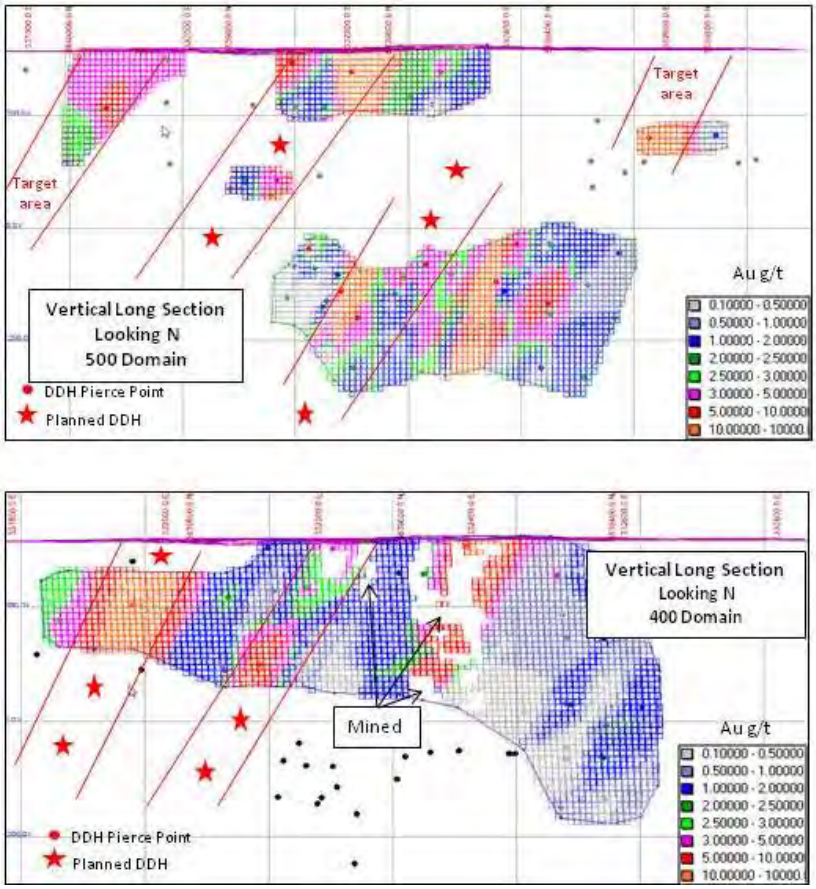

Figure 29. Vertical long sections, 500 domain and 400 domain

A cost estimate for a proposed 5,000 metres drilling program has been provided by Bison, and is shown in Table 12. It has been reviewed by WGM and appears reasonable.

WGM further recommends that the following also be undertaken, for an additional cost estimated to range from approximately $150,000 to $200,000 should all the work be undertaken:

- Perform check assays at a separate assay laboratory on 5-10% of 2010-2012 drilling pulps;
- Professionally survey all drill collar and shaft locations, including all colar locations of future drill holes;
- Complete a more comprehensive interpretation and recording of the drill hole data to include lithology, alteration, and structure and, based on this interpretation, construct three dimensional solids of these features;
- Develop a geochemical alteration profile for mineralized structures using all drill hole and surface geochemical data;
- Complete specific gravity determinations on samples that characterize any lithological or alteration domains that may result from further interpretation of the drill hole data, preferably using full sample intervals;
- Conduct preliminary metallurgical test work;
- Collect oriented core in future drill programs to assist in the interpretation of structure and the continuity of mineralization; and
- Complete advanced structural interpretation of the Property utilizing airborne magnetics, LiDAR imagery and DEM as well as drill log data to integrate it all with the ongoing Ph.D study observations.

TABLE 12.
DRILL PROGRAM BUDGET ESTIMATE

Item	Cost ($)	**Total Cost (C$)**
Drilling 5,000 metres (10 ddh) @ $100/m		**$500,000**
Sample Analyses, 1,500 samples @ $50/sample		**$75,000**
Room and Board (@ $150/man/day)		
Geologist and tech - 90 days	$27,000	
Drillers	24,000	
Helpers	24,000	
Foreman	12,000	**$87,000**
Transportation/fuel (non-drill) Geologist and tech @ $100/day	$9,000	**$9,000**
Sample Shipments (5 shipments @$300 each)	$1,500	**$1,500**
Salaries		
Geologist 90 days @ $500/day	$45,000	
Tech 90 days @ $200/day	18,000	**$63,000**
Coreshack/Cutting Room		
Rental unit @ $2,500/month	$7,500	
Generator rental @ $2,000/month	6,000	
Fuel @ $100/day	9,000	**$22,500**
Consumables/Equipment	$10,000	**$10,000**
Totals (Drill program)		**C$768,000**
Contingency (drilling cost 10%)		76,800
GRAND TOTAL		**C$844,800**

27. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "*A Technical Review of the Ogama-Rockland Deposit on the Rice Lake Property, Manitoba, Canada for Bison Gold Resources Inc.*" dated November 15, 2013, was prepared and signed by the following authors:

Date effective as of November 15, 2013.

signed by
"*Andrew M. Chater*"

Andrew M. Chater, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Senior Associate Geologist

signed by
"*Jamie Lavigne*"

Jamie Lavigne, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Senior Associate Geologist

signed by
"*Clifford J. Duke*"

Clifford J. Duke, P.Eng.
Senior Associate Geological Engineer

CERTIFICATE

I, Andrew M. Chater, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 103 Sackville Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5A 3E7.

2. I am a Senior Associate Geologist with Watts Griffis and McOuat Limited, a firm of consulting geologists and engineers, which has been authorized to practice professional engineering by Professional Engineers Ontario since 1969, and professional geoscience by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

3. This certificate accompany the report titled "*A Technical Review of the Ogama-Rockland Deposit on the Rice Lake Property, Manitoba, Canada for Bison Gold Resources Inc.*" dated November 15, 2013.

4. I am a graduate of the University of Bristol, Bristol, U.K. with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology (1966) and was granted a Ph.D. from the Research Institute of African Geology, Leeds University, Leeds, U.K. in 1971. I have practiced my profession continuously, except for 2006. I have carried out and supervised gold exploration and development projects in Canadian Archean rocks for at least 20 years.

5. I am a Professional Geoscientist licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Membership # 0961).

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I visited to Rice Lake Property, Manitoba, Canada on May 22, 2009.

8. I am responsible for Sections 1, 23, and 24, jointly responsible with Cliff Duke for Sections 2 through 6, 10, 12 and 13, and jointly responsible with Jamie Lavigne for Sections 25 and 26.

9. I am independent of the issuer as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. I am co-author of National Instrument 43-101 Report entitled "*Report on 2007-2008 Diamond Drilling and a Technical Review of the Central Manitoba Gold Property, Bisset/Rice Lake District, Southeastern Manitoba for Bison Gold Resources Inc.*" dated May 28, 2009.

11. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the technical report and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

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

signed by
"*Andrew M. Chater*"

Andrew M. Chater, Ph.D., P.Geo.
November 15, 2013

CERTIFICATE

I, Jamie Lavigne, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 1796 Windle Dr, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, P3E 2Y8.

2. I am a Senior Associate Geologist with Watts Griffis and McOuat Limited, a firm of consulting geologists and engineers, which has been authorized to practice professional engineering by Professional Engineers Ontario since 1969, and professional geoscience by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

3. This certificate accompany the report titled "*A Technical Review of the Ogama-Rockland Deposit on the Rice Lake Property, Manitoba, Canada for Bison Gold Resources Inc.*" dated November 15, 2013.

4. I am a graduate from Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology (1986), and the University of Ottawa with a M.Sc. Degree in Geology (1993). I have practised my profession continuously since 1996.

5. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Membership #1895), and a Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) licensed by Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (Membership #L1244).

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I did not visit the Property.

8. I am solely responsible for Section 14. With co-authors Andrew Chater for Sections 25 and 26.

9. I am independent of the issuer as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. I have had no previous involvement on the property. I have direct and detailed experience in the geology, exploration, and resource estimation of lode gold deposits including those on the Baie Verte Peninsula, Newfoundland, Meliadine Lake, Nunavut, Timmins Ontario, and Snow Lake, Manitoba.

11. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the technical report and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

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

signed by
"*Jamie Lavigne*"

Jamie Lavigne, M.Sc., P.Geo.
November 15, 2013

CERTIFICATE

I, Clifford J. Duke, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at Group 310, RR#3, Beausejour, Manitoba, Canada, R0E 0C0.

2. I am a Senior Associate Geological Engineer with Watts Griffis and McOuat Limited, a firm of consulting geologists and engineers, which has been authorized to practice professional engineering by Professional Engineers Ontario since 1969, and professional geoscience by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

3. This certificate accompany the report titled "*A Technical Review of the Ogama-Rockland Deposit on the Rice Lake Property, Manitoba, Canada for Bison Gold Resources Inc.*" dated November 15, 2013.

4. I am a graduate from the University of Manitoba with a B.Sc. Degree in Geological Engineering (1984), and I have practised my profession continuously since 1986.

5. I am a Professional Engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba (Registration #23030).

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I visited the Rice Lake Property, Manitoba, Canada on November 20, 2012.

8. I am responsible for Sections 7 to 9 and 11. With co-authors Andrew Chater, I am jointly responsible for Sections 2 to 6, 10, 12 and 13.

9. I am independent of the issuer as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report. My relevant experience includes 25 years of experience in exploration, resource estimation, mine geology and production. I have been a geologist in producing gold mines for 15 years. I have authored and reviewed numerous NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimates and Technical Reports on gold deposits

11. I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the technical report and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

12. As of the date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

signed by
"*Clifford J. Duke*"

Clifford J. Duke, P.Eng.
November 15, 2013

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