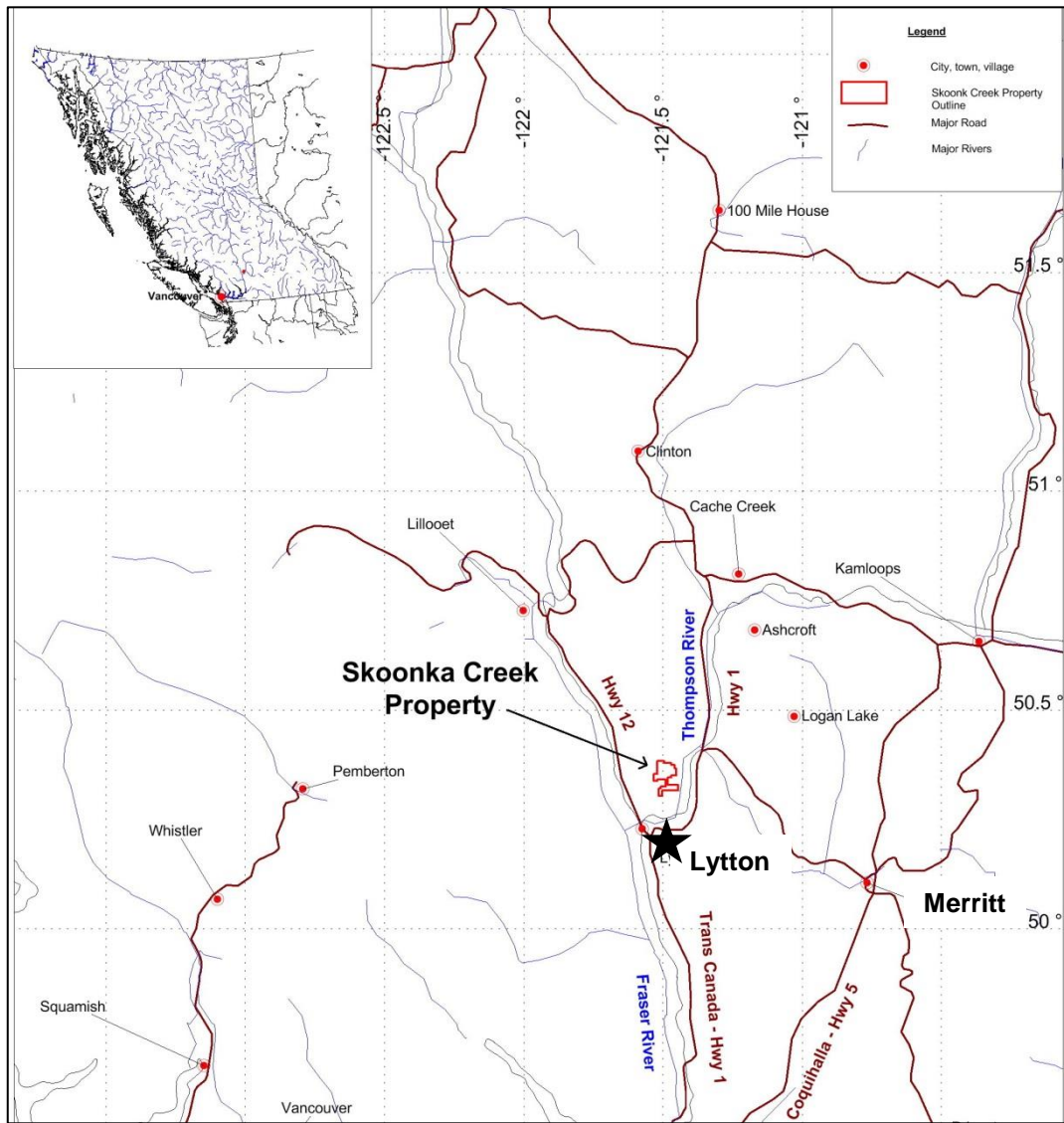




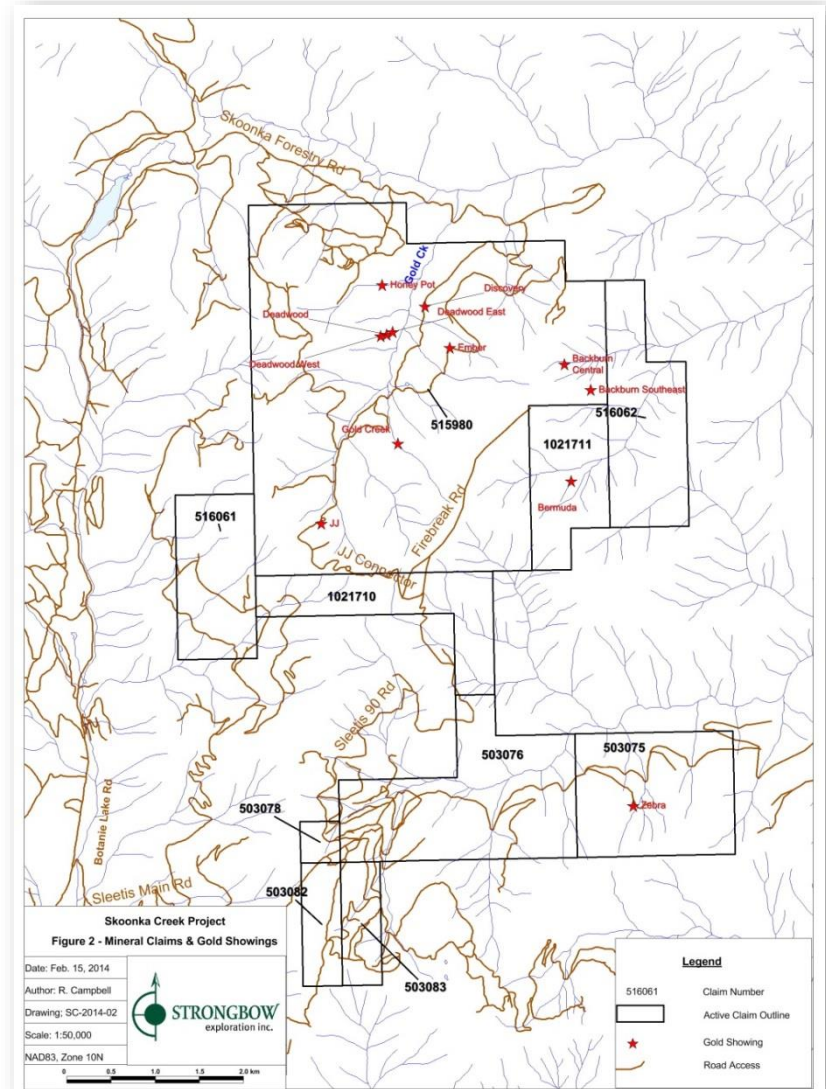
EXPLORING BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEWEST GOLD BELT



Land Tenure Summary

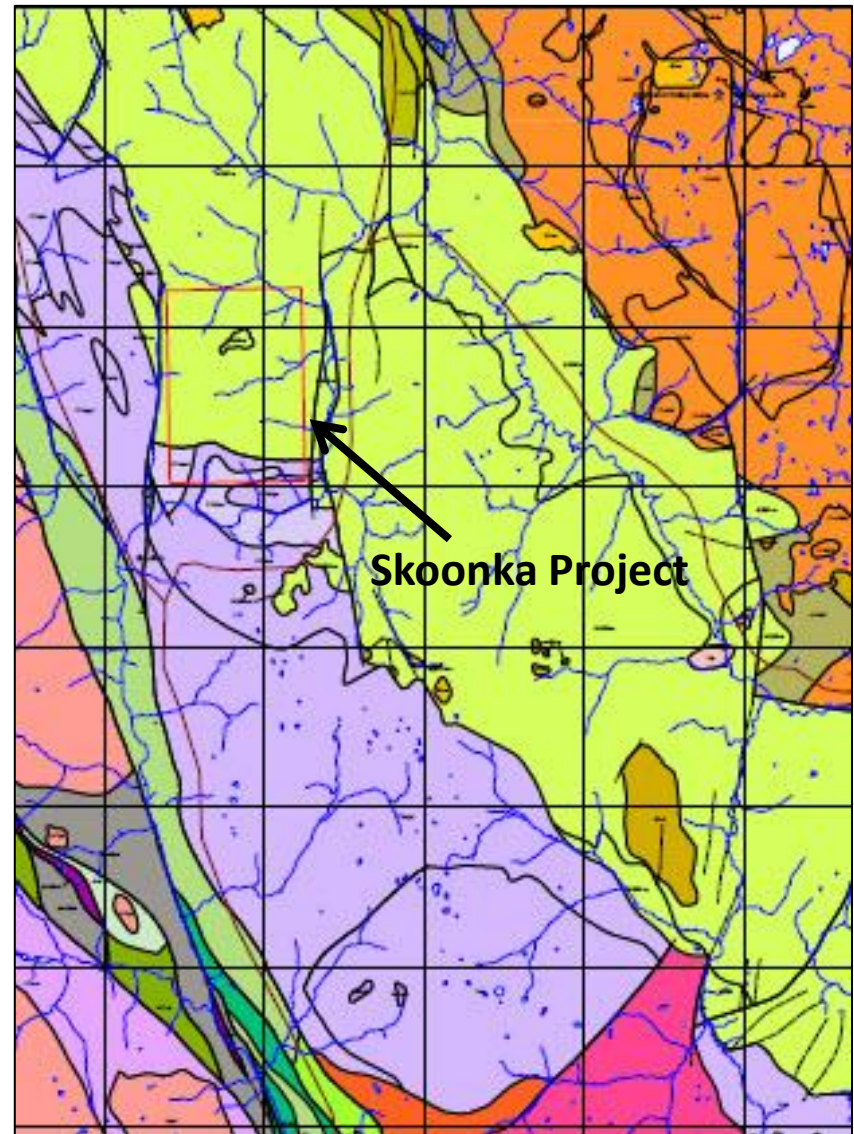
- Title holder is Almadex Minerals Ltd
- Strongbow has earned a 65.86% interest through a Joint Venture with Almadex
- Westhaven Ventures has signed an agreement to purchase a 100% interest in the property from Almadex and Strongbow

Title Number	Claim Name	Date Staked	Good To	Area (Ha)
503075	SAMS	13-Jan-05	21-Sep-17	247.57
503076	SAMS	13-Jan-05	21-Sep-17	330.09
503078	SAMS	13-Jan-05	21-Sep-17	20.63
503082	SAMS	13-Jan-05	21-Sep-17	61.91
503083	SAMS	13-Jan-05	21-Sep-17	61.91
515980		04-Jul-05	21-Sep-17	1381.09
516061		05-Jul-05	21-Sep-17	164.96
516062		05-Jul-05	21-Sep-17	206.15
1021710	516059a	05-Jul-05	21-Sep-17	164.98
1021711	516059b	05-Jul-05	21-Sep-17	144.32
Total				2783.61



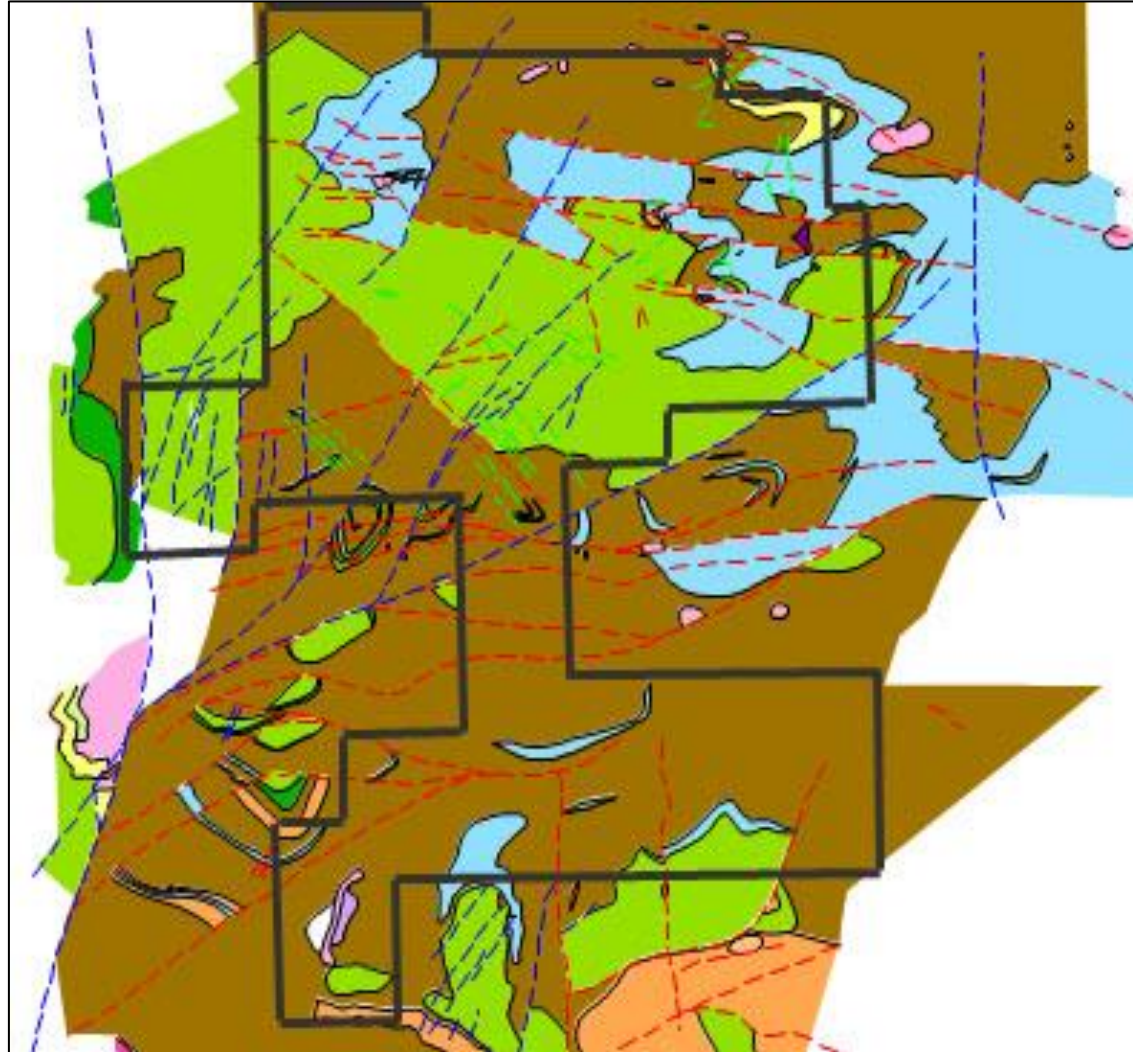
Regional Geology

- Located in the southern Intermontane tectonic belt of the Canadian Cordillera
- The main lithologies include felsic volcanics, meta-sediments and felsic plutons
- The predominate structural features are normal faults that are typically sub-parallel to the Fraser fault
- The Spences Bridge Volcanic Belt (SBVB) lies unconformably above the Mt. Lytton Complex to the south
- Major deposits in the region include Highland Copper and Craigmont



Property Geology

- The Cretaceous **Spences Bridge Group** volcanics underlie the property
- Two formations: **Spius** overlies the **Pimainus**
- Spius consists of andesite flows (green) and the Pimainus is tuffs (brown) and fine grained andesite flows (blue) with minor sediments
- Epithermal mineralization discovered to date is restricted to the Pimainus



Mineralization Styles

- Mineralization discovered to date is limited to the upper Pimainus Formation and is associated with NE-ENE trending normal faults. Typically the mineralization occurs 100-300m below the Pimainus/Spius contact which is interpreted to be a paleo-surface
- Two styles of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization observed:
 - Multi-stage, massive, banded veins associated with breccia zones and intense proximal silica to distal argillic alteration
 - Narrow stockwork veinlets with disseminated pyrite, moderate silica and minor carbonate, limonite and clay alteration

Exploration Summary

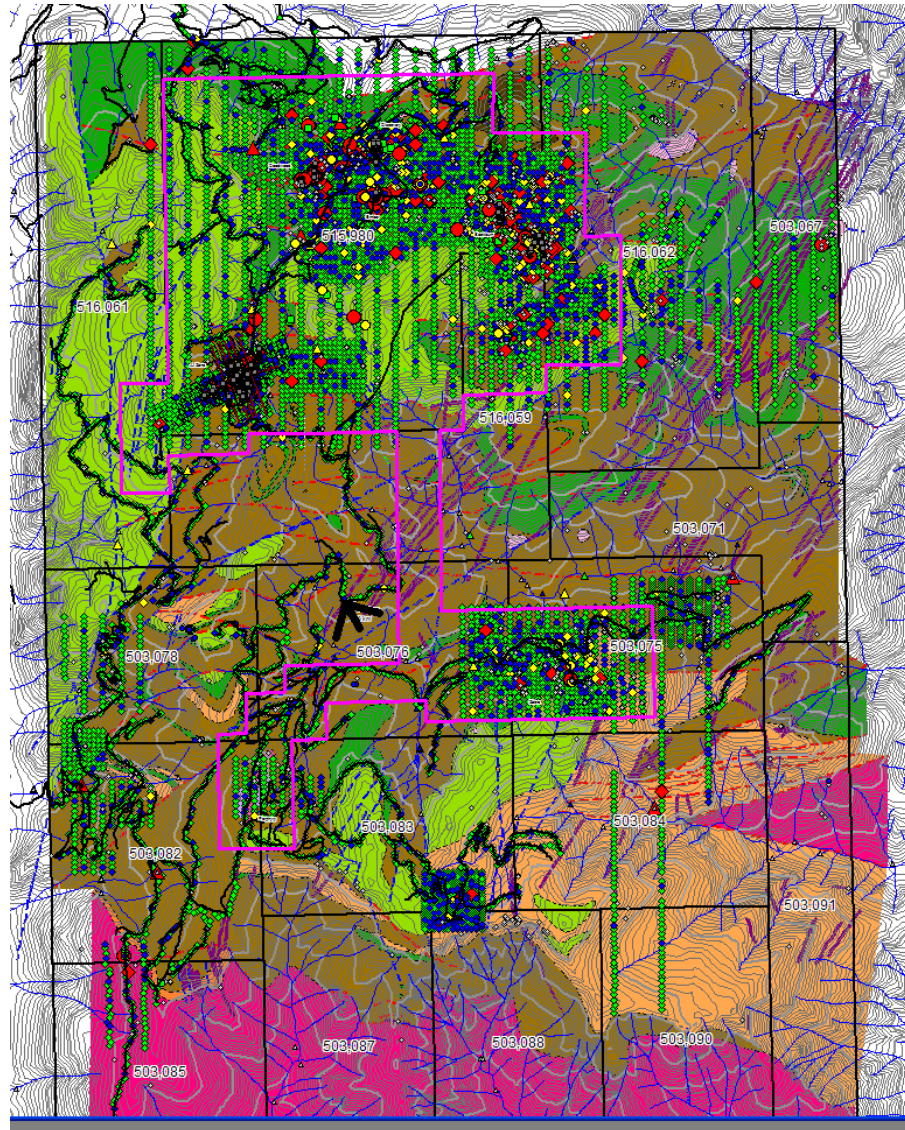
Year	Mapping	Sampling				Geophysics		Trenching	Drilling
		silt	soil	rock	core	Airborne	Ground		
2003		41	14	22					
2004		8	417	41			hand		
2005	1:10,000	29	3,588	224	824		12.4 km (mag/vlf)	43.5 m	1,258 m (11 holes)
2006	1:10,000	76	4,533	1,624	2353	207 km (Dighem)	33.7 km (mag)/5.5 km (IP – 5 lines)	318 m (soil)	4,403 m (21 holes)
2007	1:10,000/1:2,500		2,262	783		580 km (Dighem)	33.9 km (mag)	432 m	3,147 m (13 holes)
2013	1:2,500		64						
2015	1:2,500		221	15					
Total		154	11,099	2,709	3,177	787 km	86 km	795 m	8,808 m (45 holes)

- 2003-2004 work completed by Almaden Minerals
- 2005-2015 work completed by Strongbow
- Dighem surveys included mag, EM and radiometrics

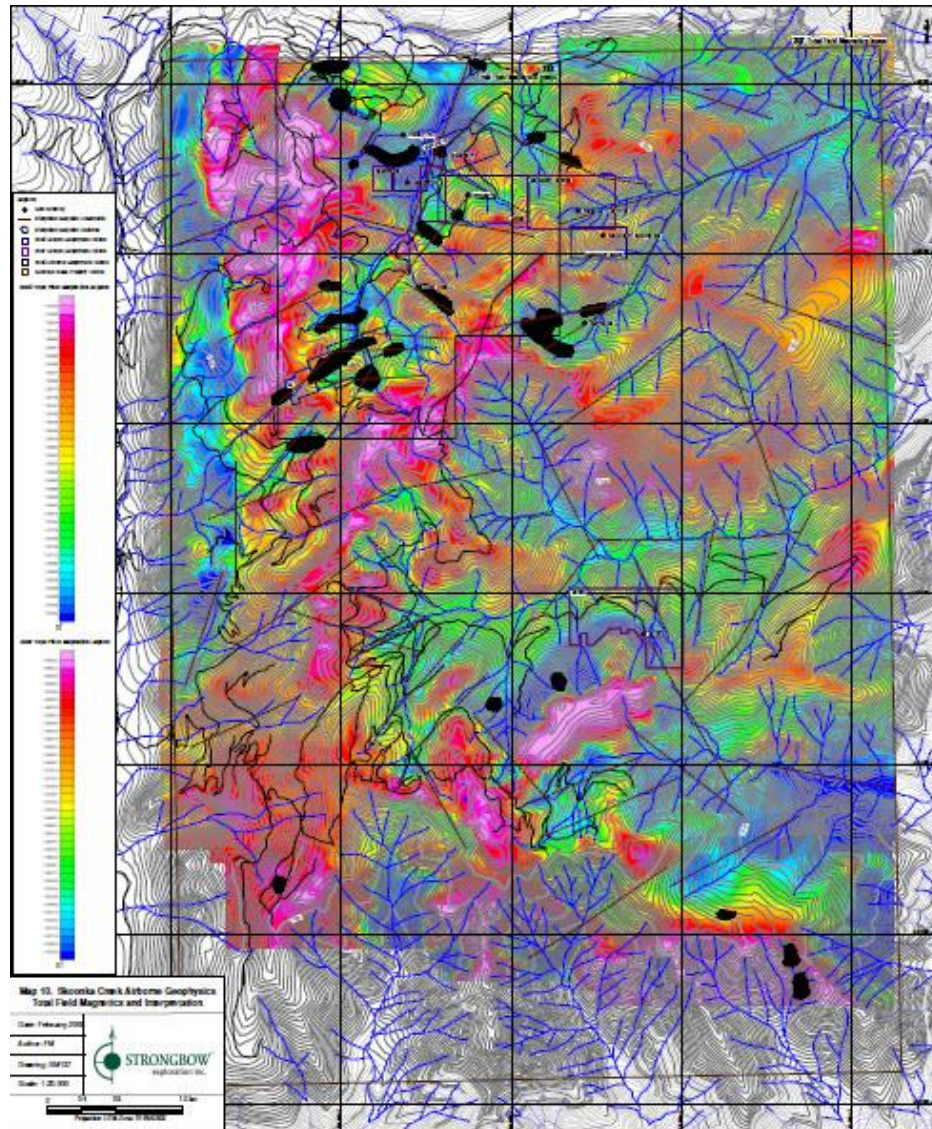
Reconnaissance Scale Work

- Soil Geochemistry – B horizon was targeted
 - regional grid in the northern portion of the property was 200m line spacing and 50m stations
 - 90% of roads at 50m
 - ~15 anomalous areas were identified for more detailed sampling
- Rock Geochemistry – prospecting was typically on roads and in drainages
- Geochemical analyses included 36 element ICP, and samples returning >100ppb Au were fire assayed
- Property scale bedrock mapping
- Airborne Geophysics – magnetics, electromagnetics, and radiometrics
 - successful at identifying the contacts between the Spius and Pimainus formations and large-scale faults within the property

Soil Geochemistry (Au) with Geology

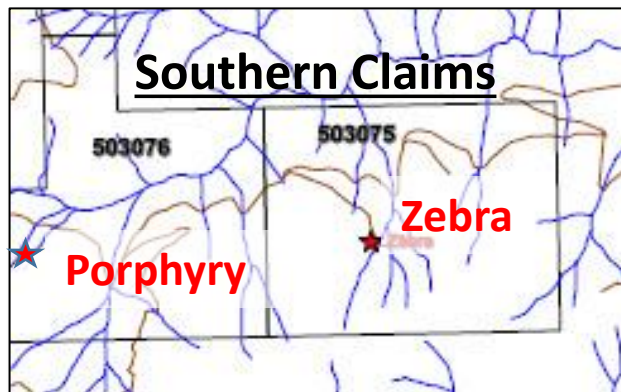
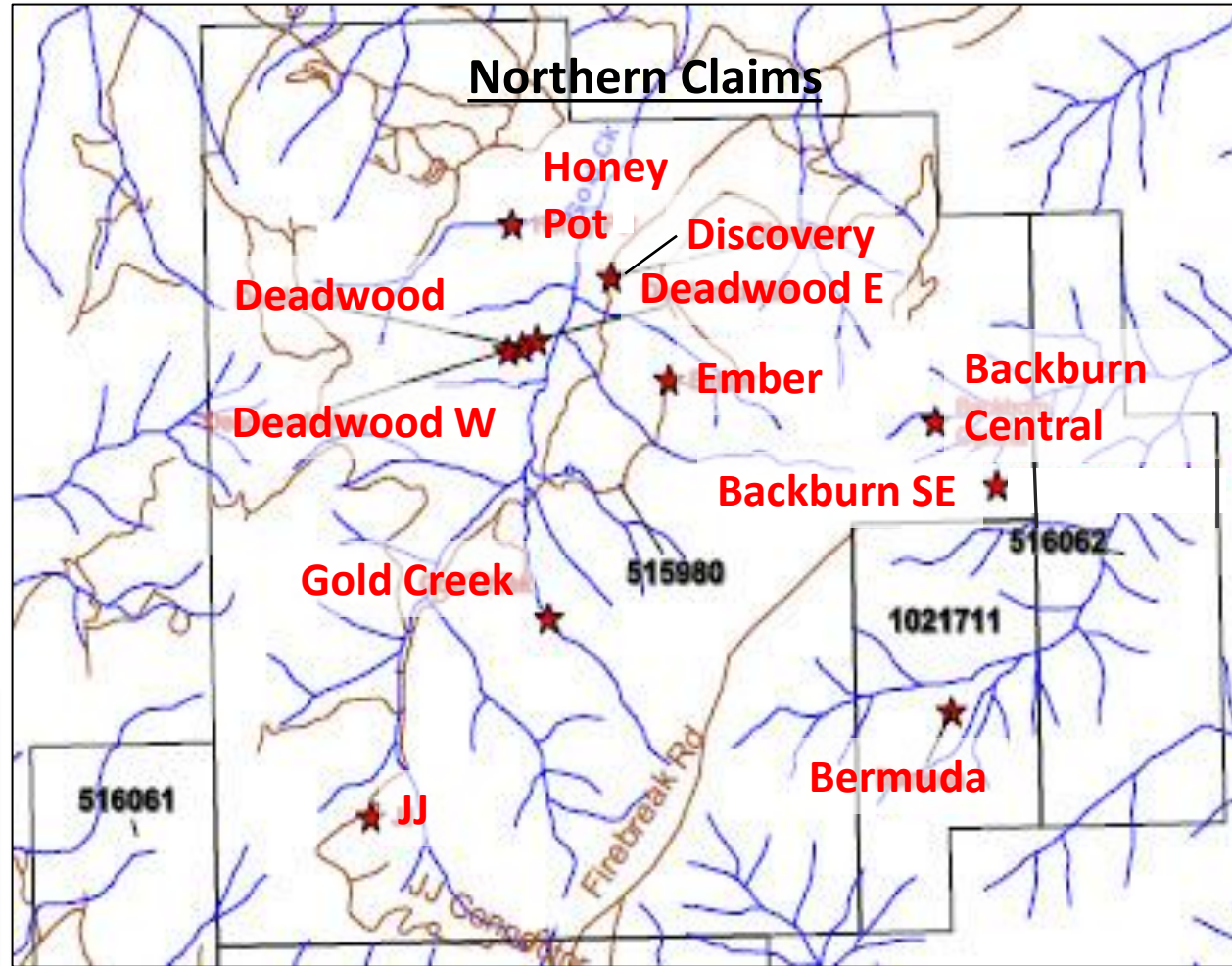


Airborne Geophysics - Magnetics

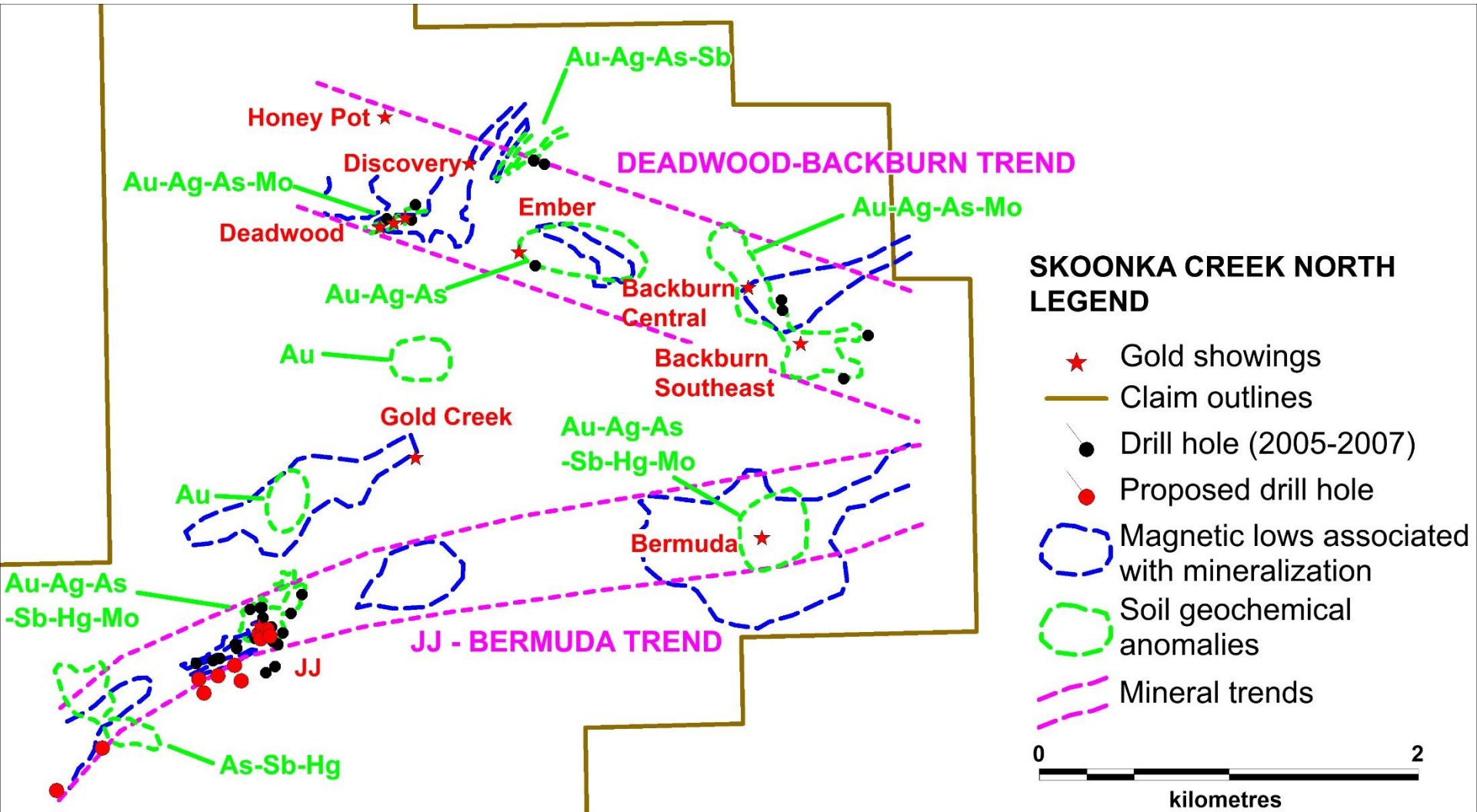


Skoonka Project - Showing Locations

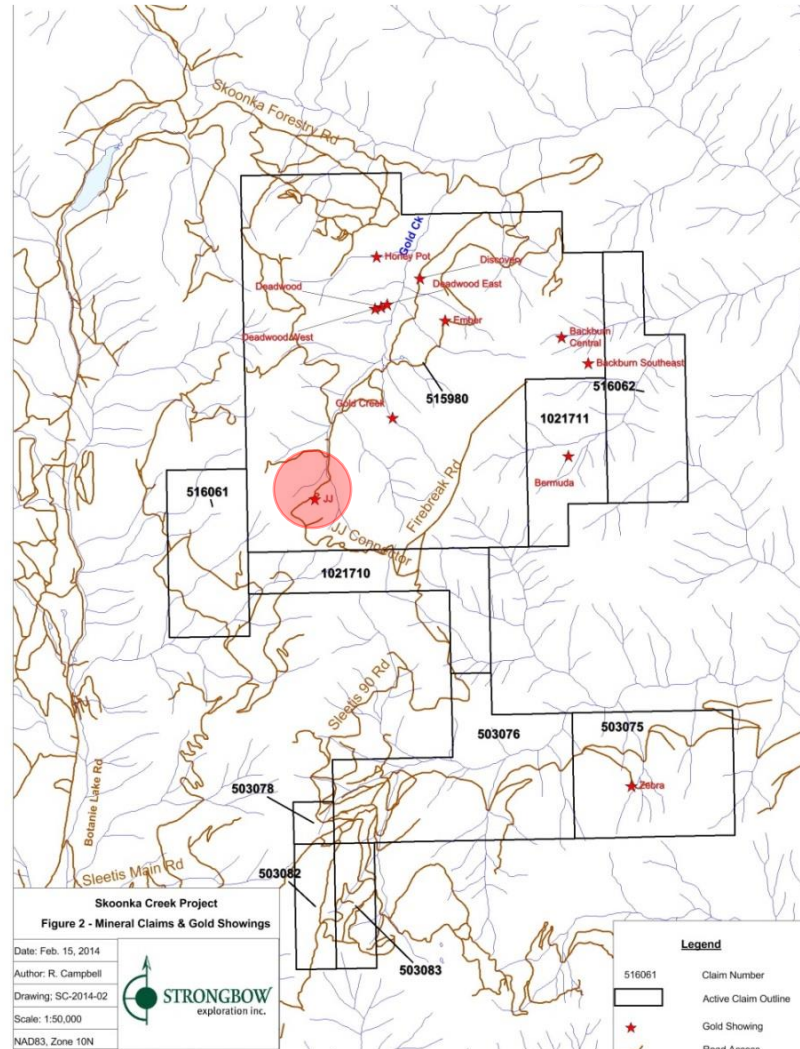
- 2003: JJ and Discovery zones
- 2006: Deadwood, Ember, Backburn, Bermuda, Zebra and Porphyry zones
- Best results to date:
**20.2 g/t Au over 12.8m
at the JJ zone**



Skoonka Project - Showings with Soil Anomalies, Magnetic Lows and Drilling



JJ Zone Location



JJ Zone Summary

- The JJ showing is a fault zone comprised of 2 main quartz veins traced on surface for 175m
- The zone has an intensive alteration envelope proximal to the quartz veins that is between 4-20m thick and highly fractured
- The zone strikes at 45°- 60° dips 50°- 60° to the SE
- 29 DDH's defined a zone over a strike length of 750m to a depth of 250m - best drilling results are **20.2 g/t Au and 7.4 g/t Ag over 12m**
- Coincident magnetic low and soil anomalies targeted the drilling
- Drilling results indicate the zone is open along strike in both directions and at depth, and the soil geochem also suggest potential to extend the zone to the east and west
- Easily accessible on FSR road

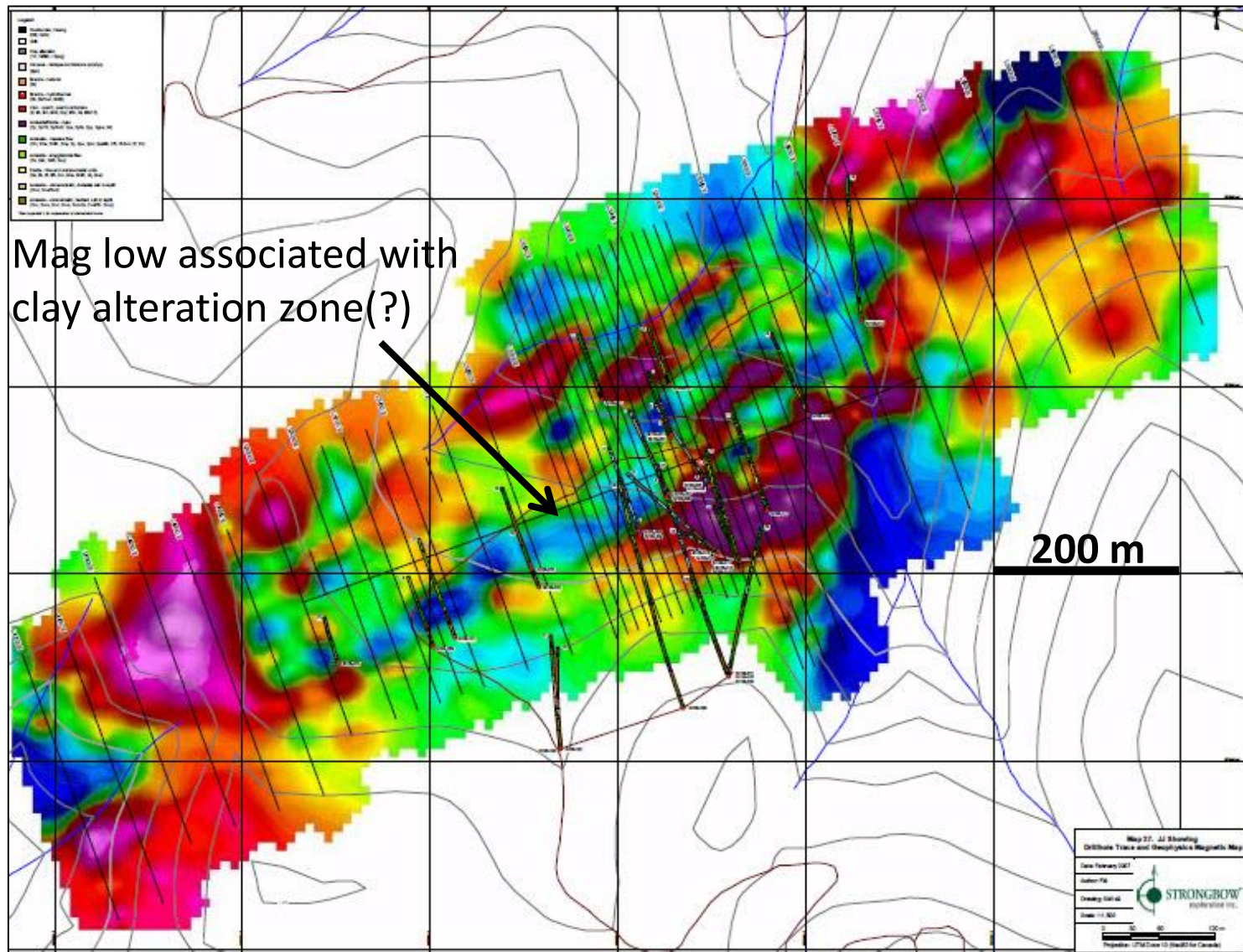
JJ Zone – Discovery Trench



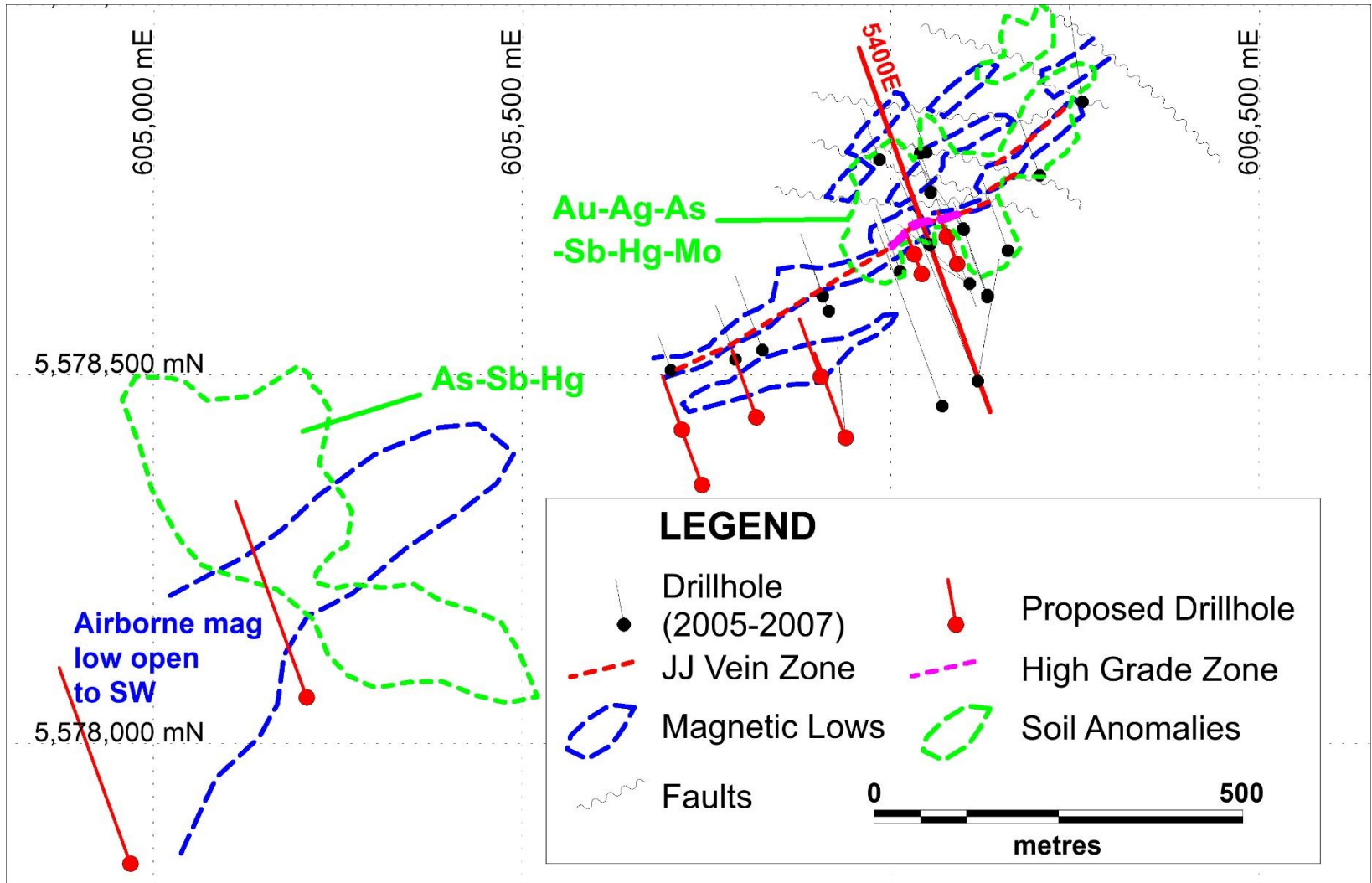
Jodi vein
42.6 g/t Au

Jan vein
17.9 g/t Au

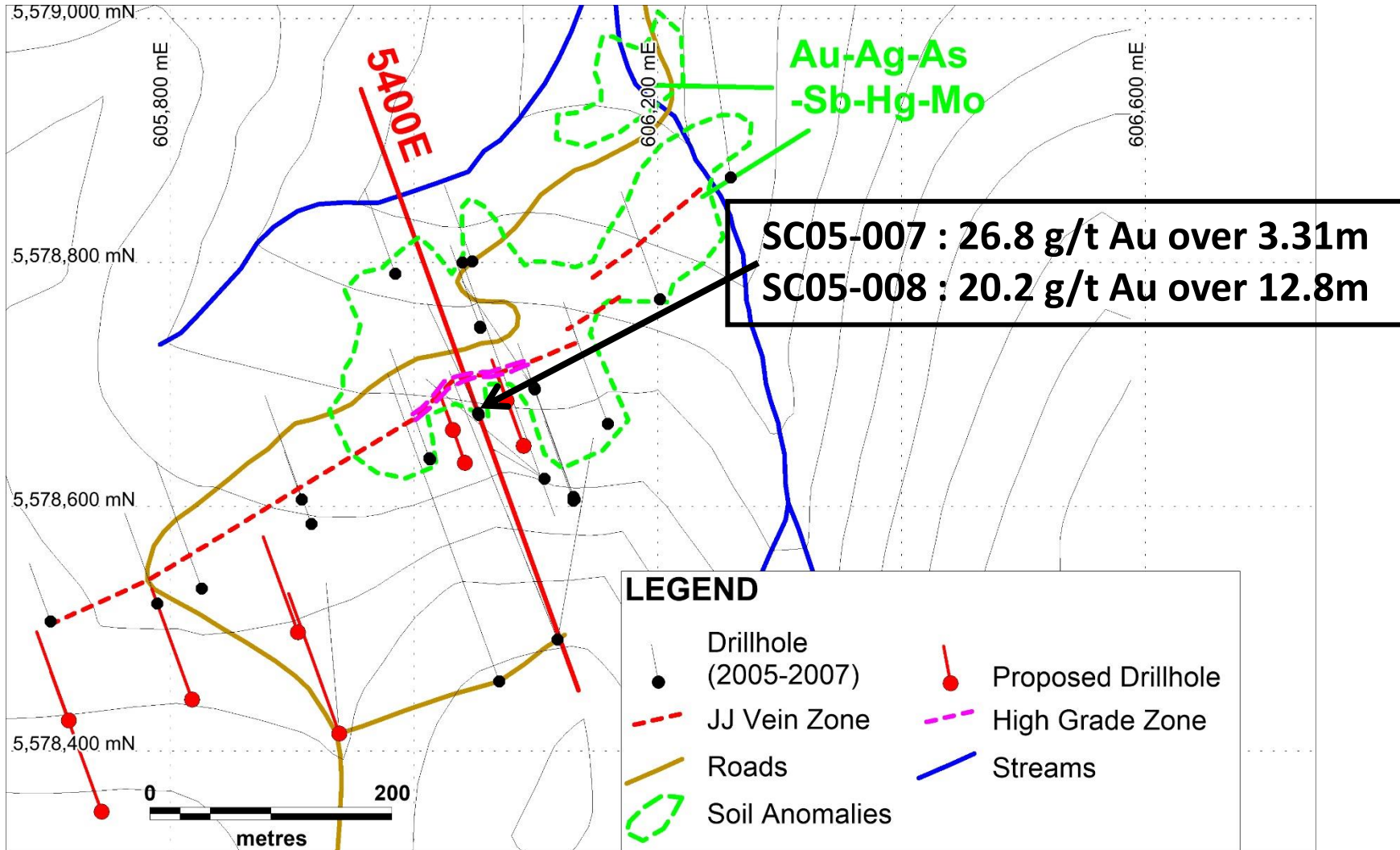
JJ Zone – Ground Magnetics



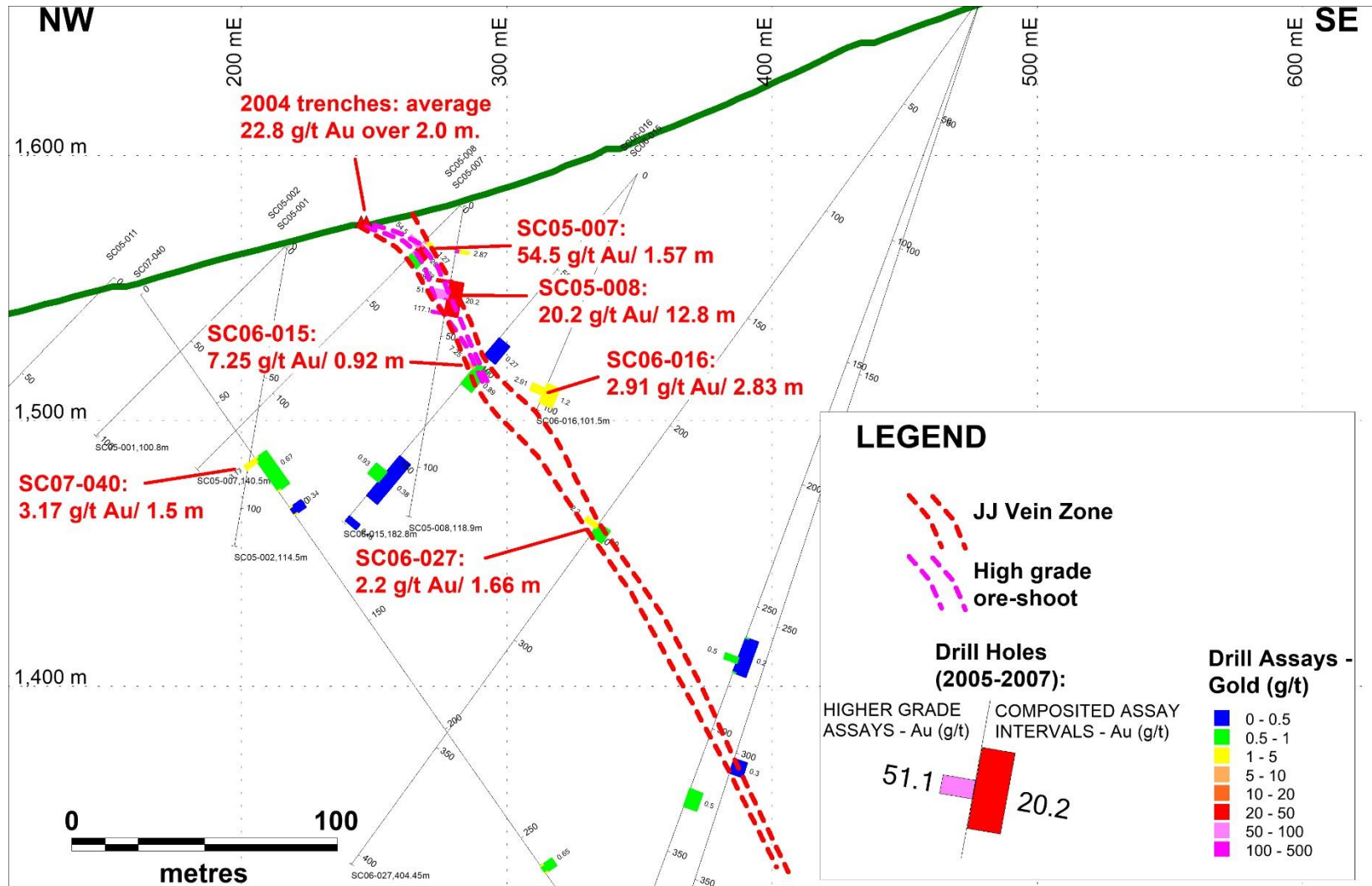
JJ Zone –Magnetics, Soil Geochem and Proposed Drilling



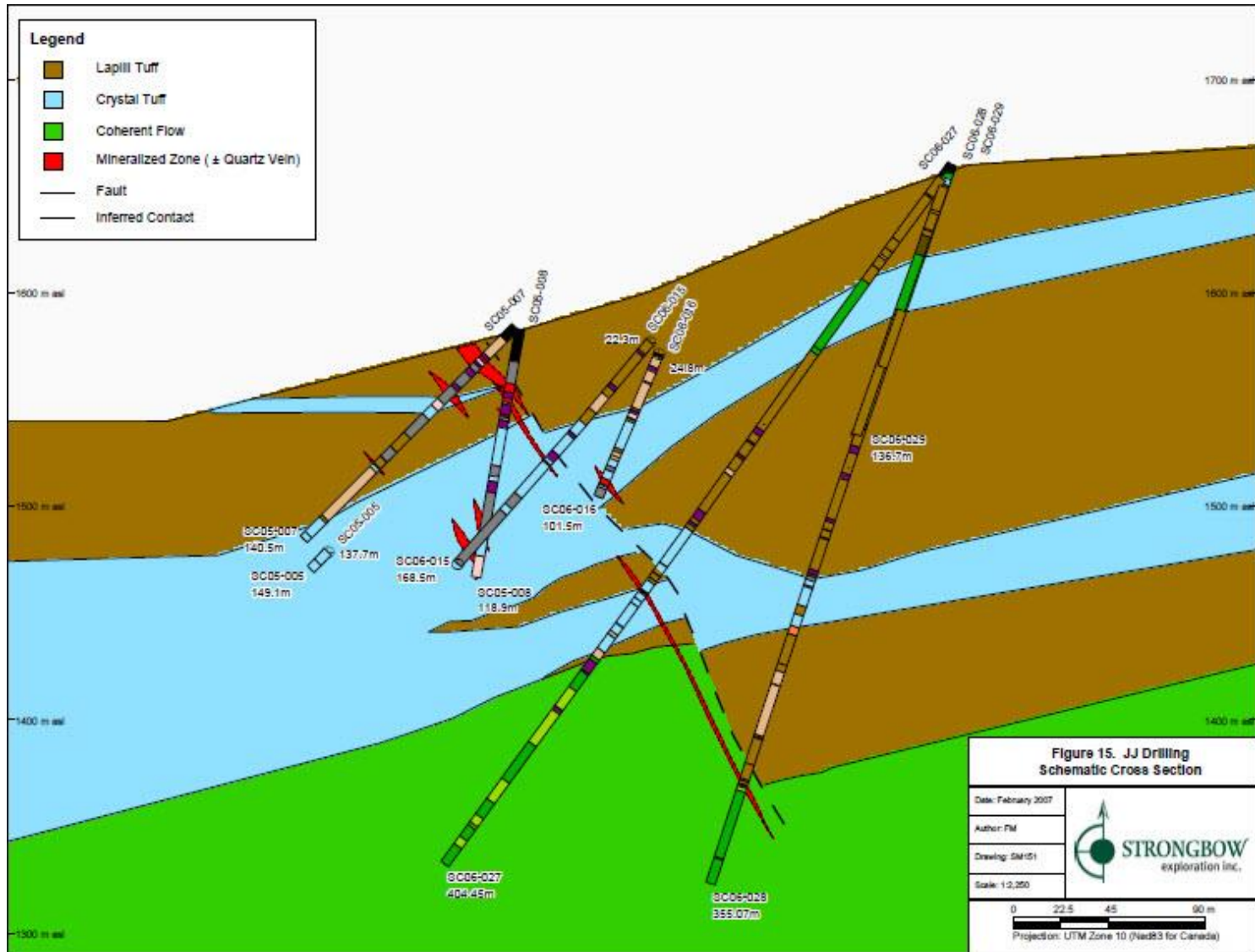
JJ Zone – Plan of Existing and Proposed Drillhole Locations with Soil Anomalies



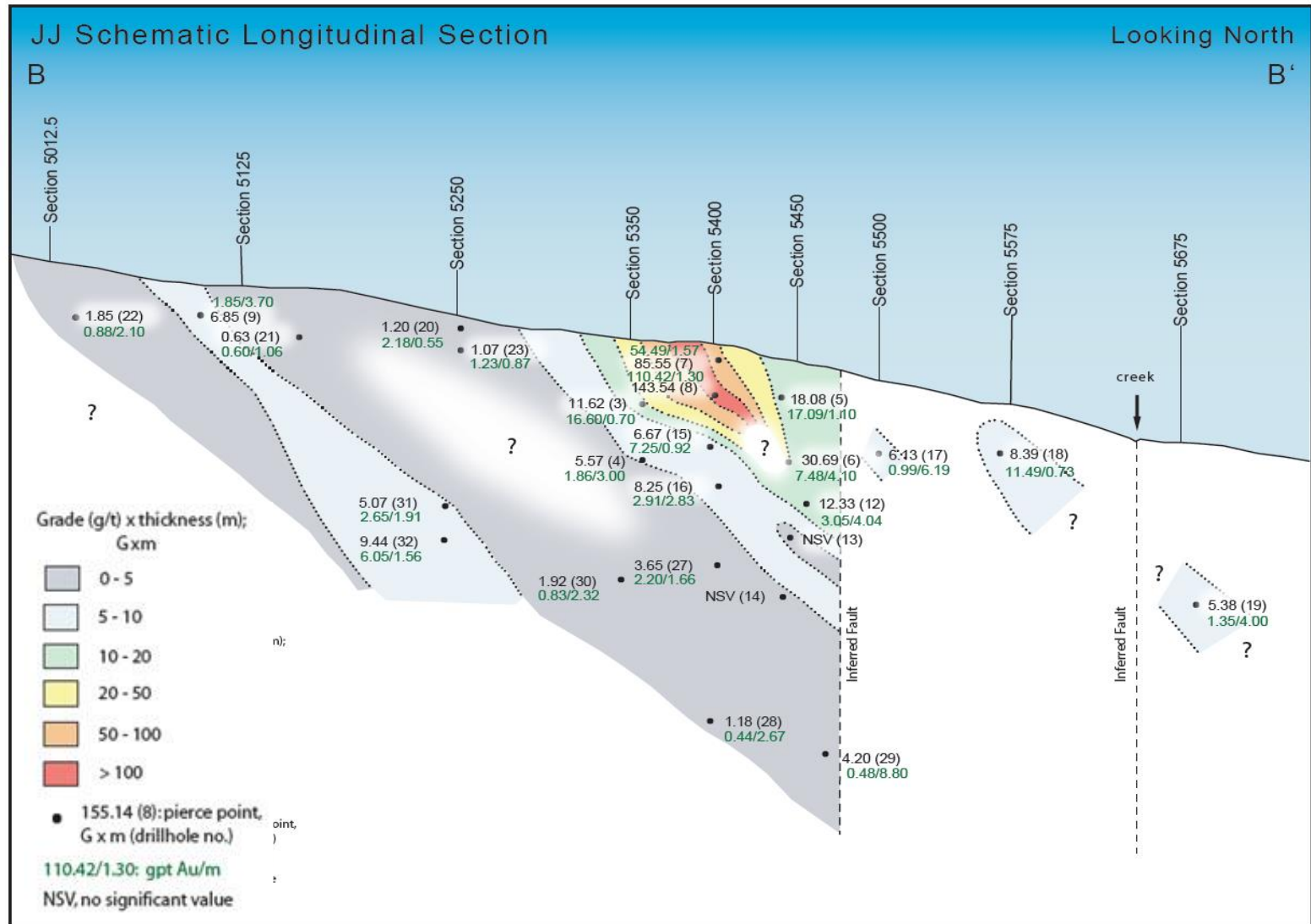
JJ Zone – Cross Section with Assays (Section 5400E, Looking North-East)



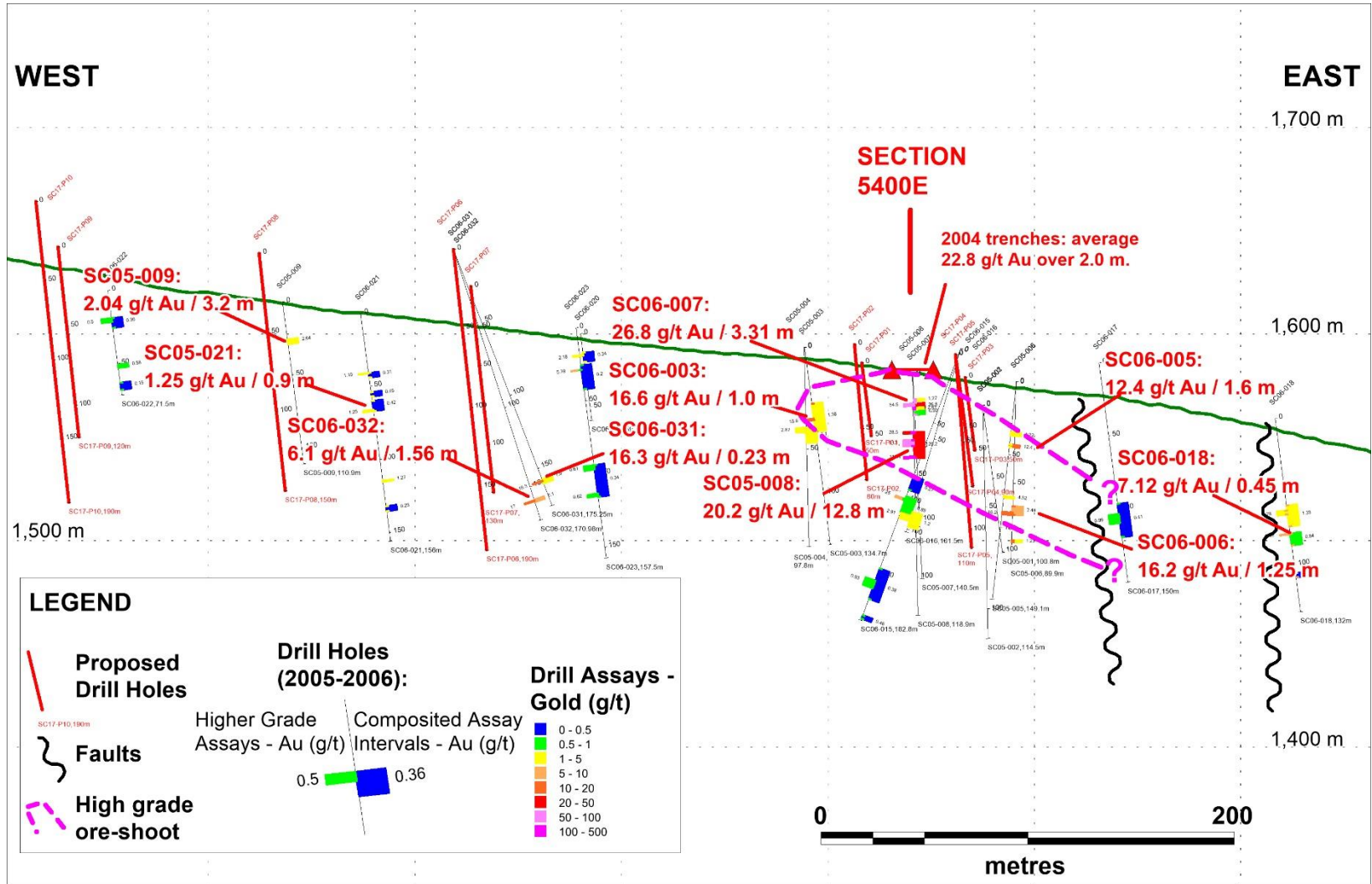
JJ Zone – Detailed Geology Cross Section (Section 5400E, Looking North-East)



JJ Zone – Longitudinal Section, Au Gram-Metre Plot (Looking North)



JJ Zone – Longitudinal Section with Assays and Proposed Drilling (Looking North)



JJ Zone – Quartz Vein in Drill Core DDH SC05-007



- Quartz veins are typically massive and banded with multi-phase fracturing, brecciation and later quartz veining present
- Quartz vein pictured returned 54.5 g/t Au over 1.57m

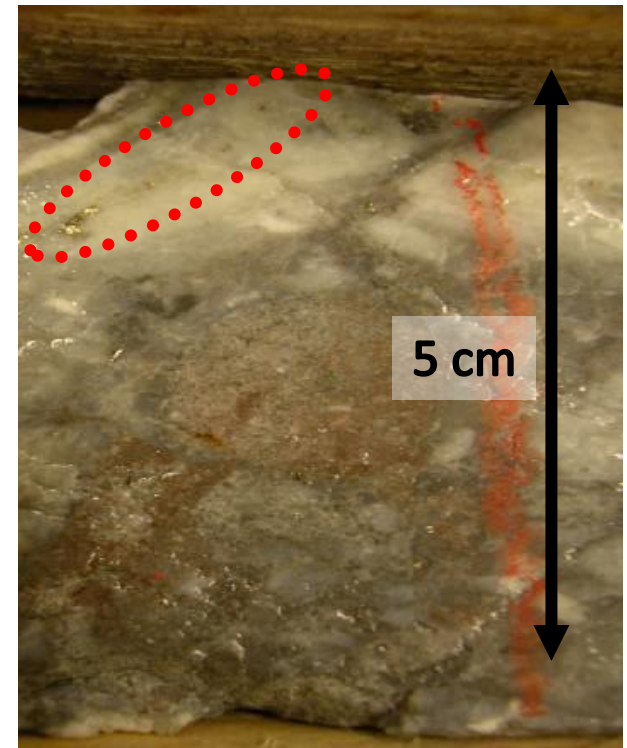
JJ Zone – Quartz Veining

54.5 g/t Au over 1.57 m



- Classic epithermal textures; evidence for fluid flow & boiling (DDH SC05-007)

238 g/t Au over 0.38 m

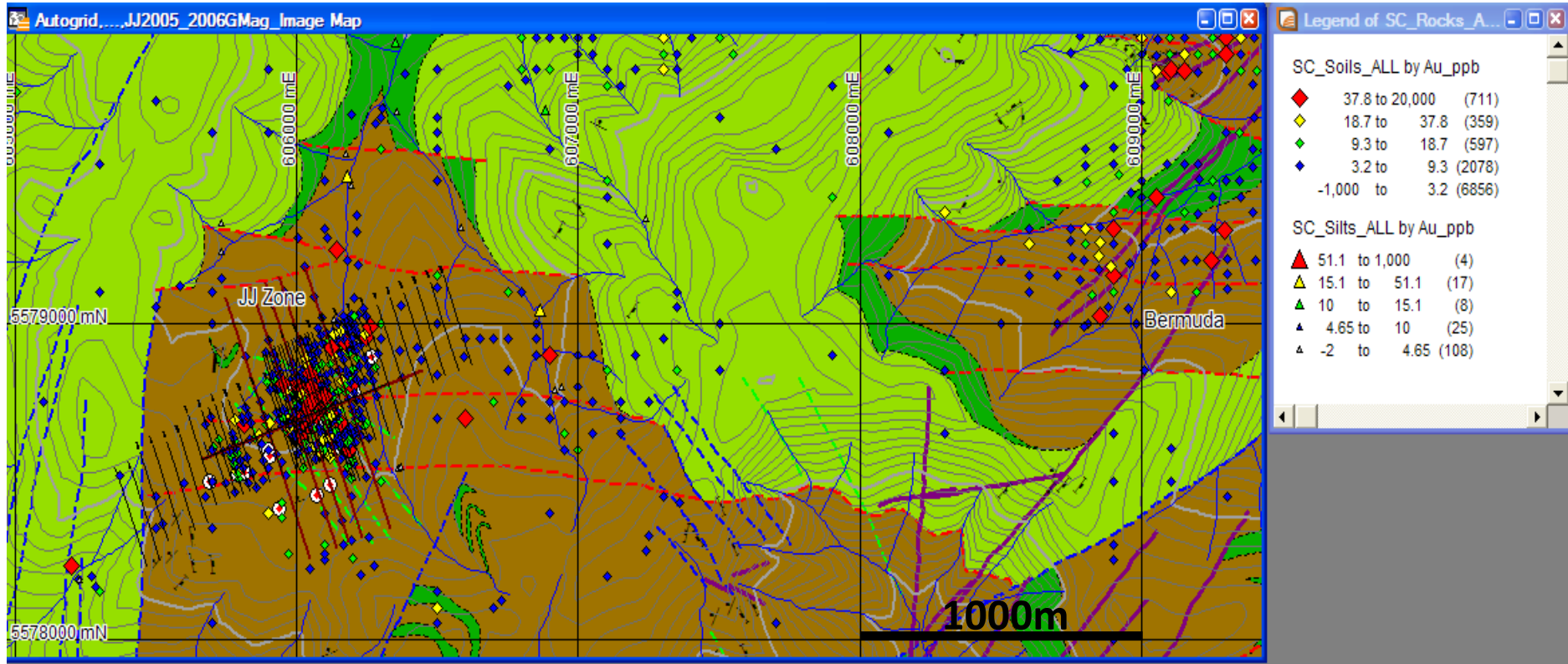


- Precipitation of coarse gold (DDH SC05-008)

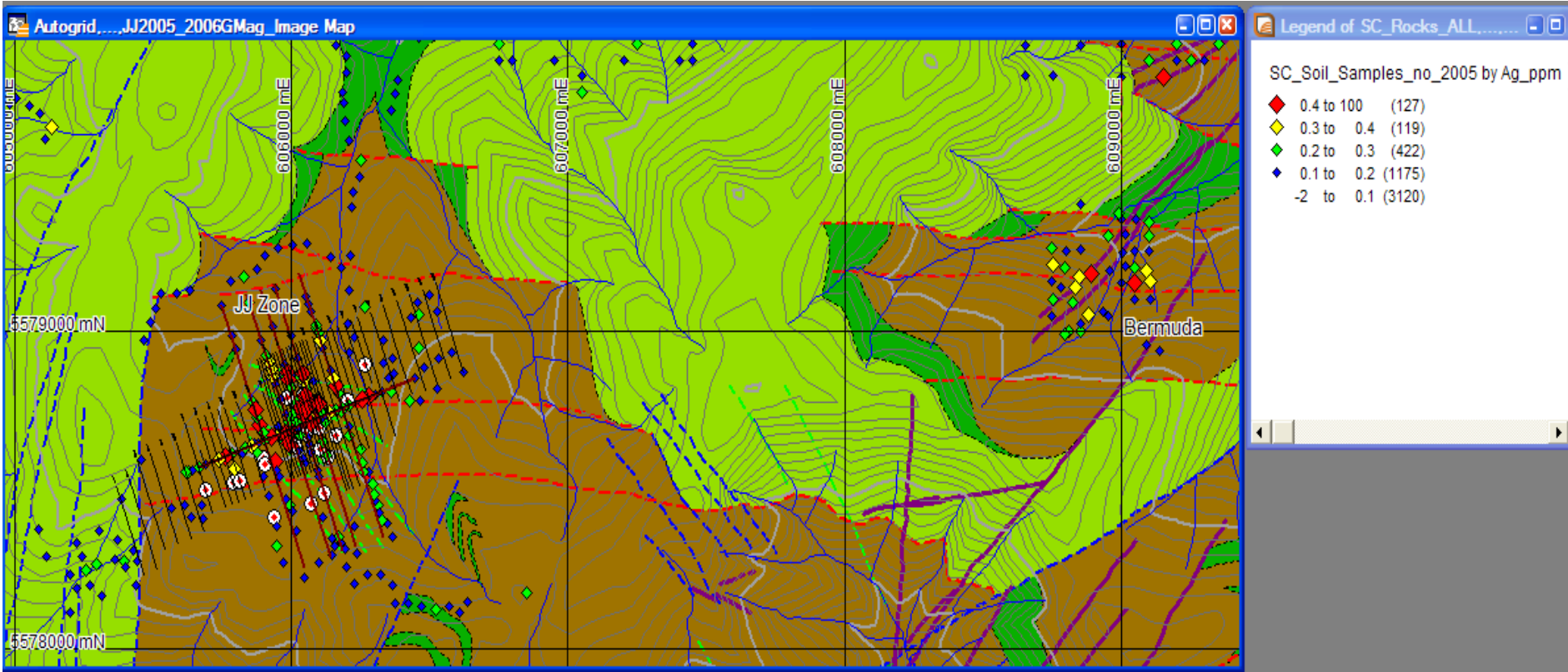
JJ Zone – Soil Geochemistry

- The JJ zone is well defined by soil geochemistry - pathfinder elements include Au, Ag, As, Hg, and Sb
- Soil sampling has identified three areas of interest outside the JJ zone for follow up:
 1. 900m west of the JJ zone. This area is anomalous in As, Hg and Sb, and to a lesser extent Au and Ag. A small program was conducted in 2015, the results of which support the area's prospectivity.
 2. 2.5km east of the JJ zone. The area known as the Bermuda zone, returned highly anomalous soil results for all elements.
 3. The zone between the JJ and Bermuda zones. Weak and localized Au and As anomalies occur in an area underlain by Spius Fm flows which could mask mineralization in the underlying Pimainus Fm tuffs

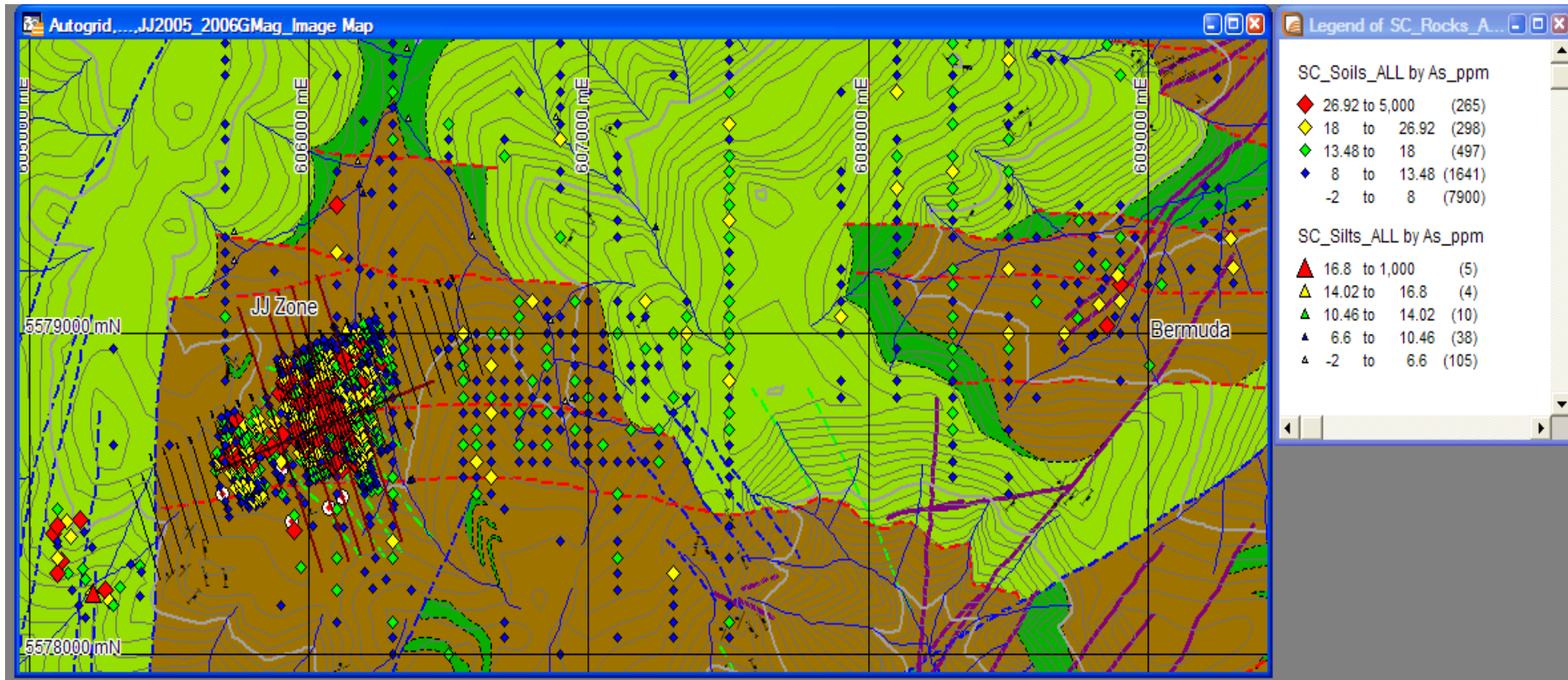
JJ + Bermuda Zones - Geology and Au in Soils



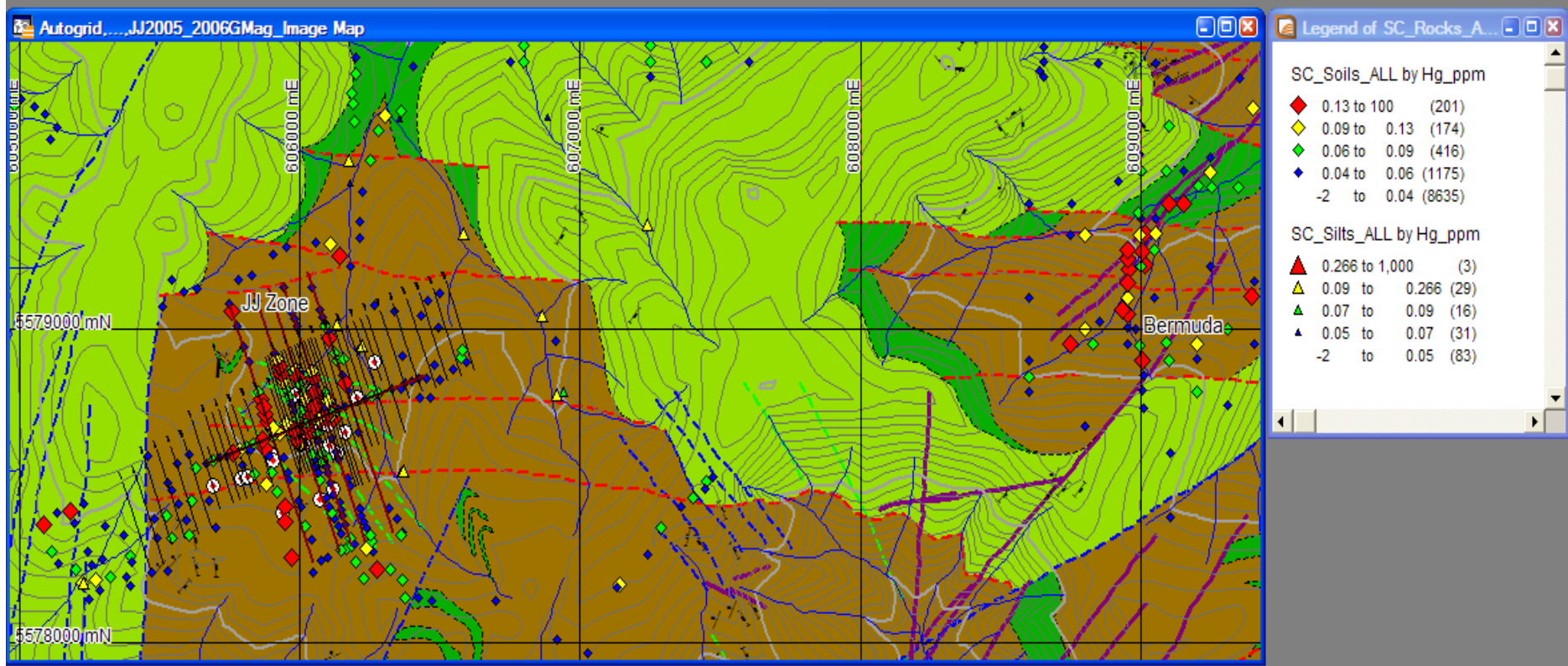
JJ + Bermuda Zones – Ag in Soils



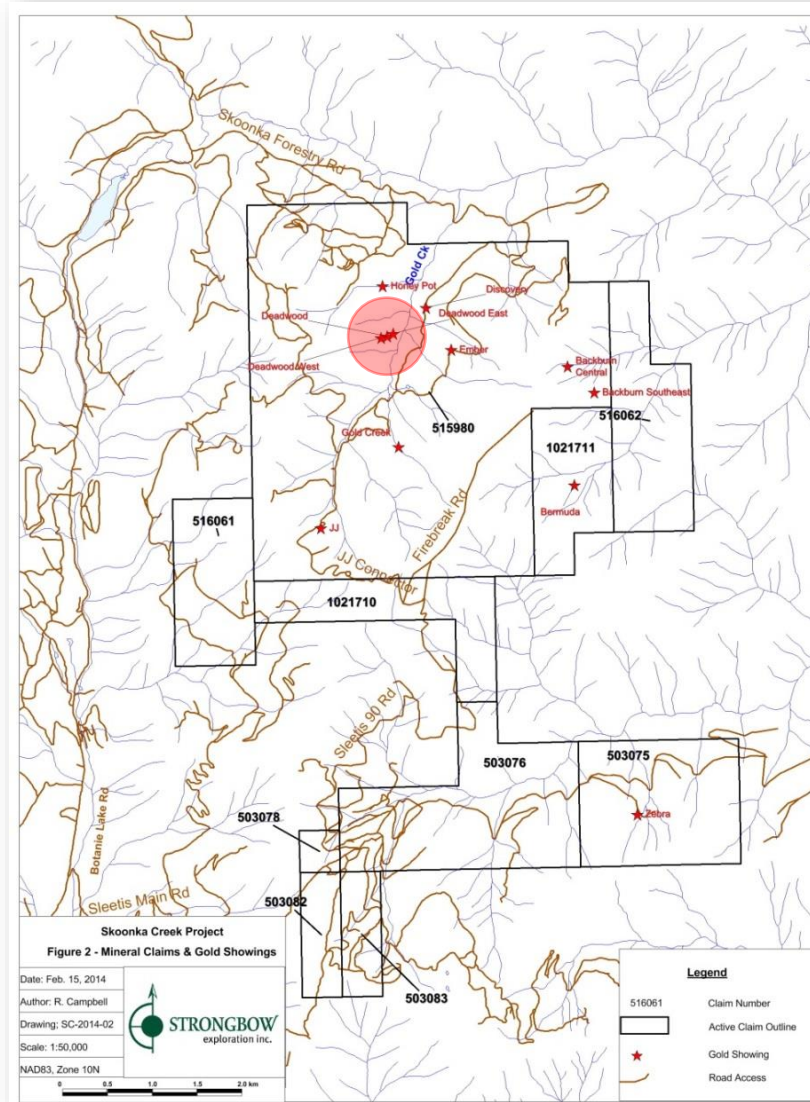
JJ + Bermuda Zones – As in Soils



JJ + Bermuda Zones – Hg in Soils



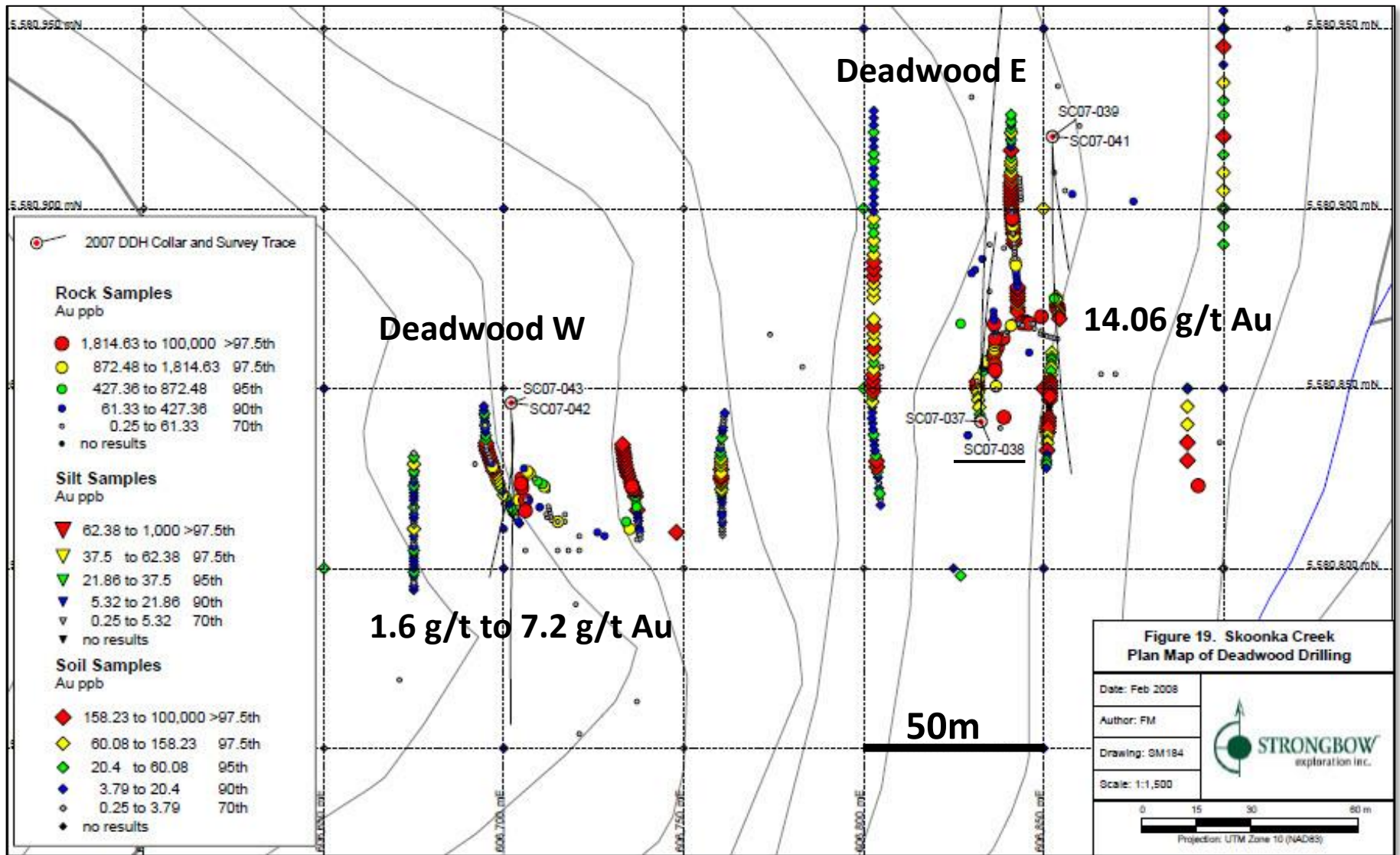
Deadwood Zone Location



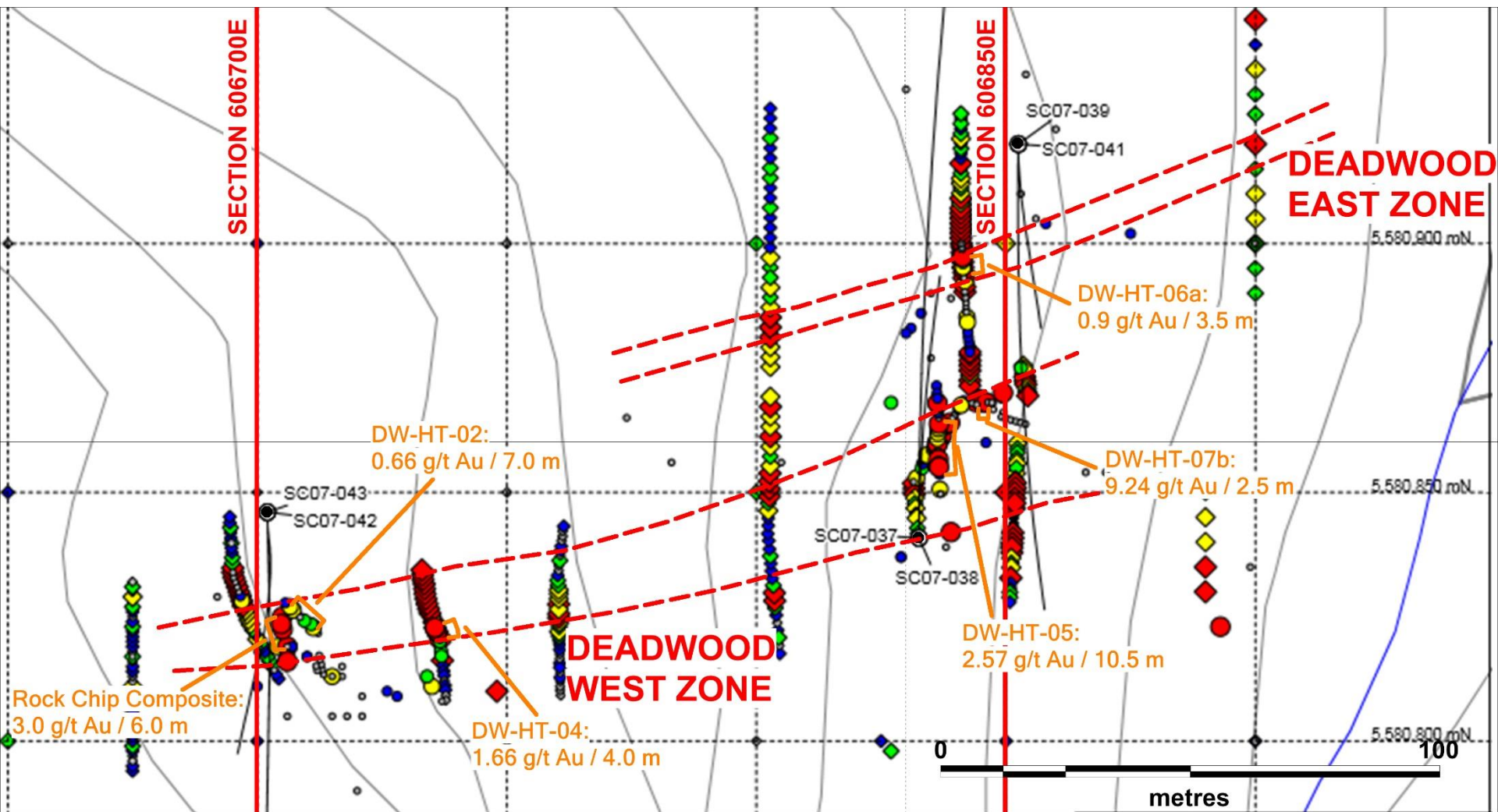
Deadwood Zone Summary

- Two zones were identified through soil sampling – East and West
- Interpreted to be a low sulphidation epithermal system in andesite flows at the Spius/Pimainus contact, however porphyry intersected in the western drill hole may also be an influence
- Mineralization includes:
 - quartz-carbonate veining with local vein breccia and limonite alteration
 - Blebby silica-carbonate alteration spatially related to the veining
- 11 soil trenches and 7 rock trenches were excavated – highest assays were from a rock sample of **14.06 g/t Au** and a chip sample of **9.2g/t Au over 2.5m**
- 6 drill holes - the best drill results were from hole DSC07-38: **3.39g/t Au and 2.42 g/t Ag over 4.67m**

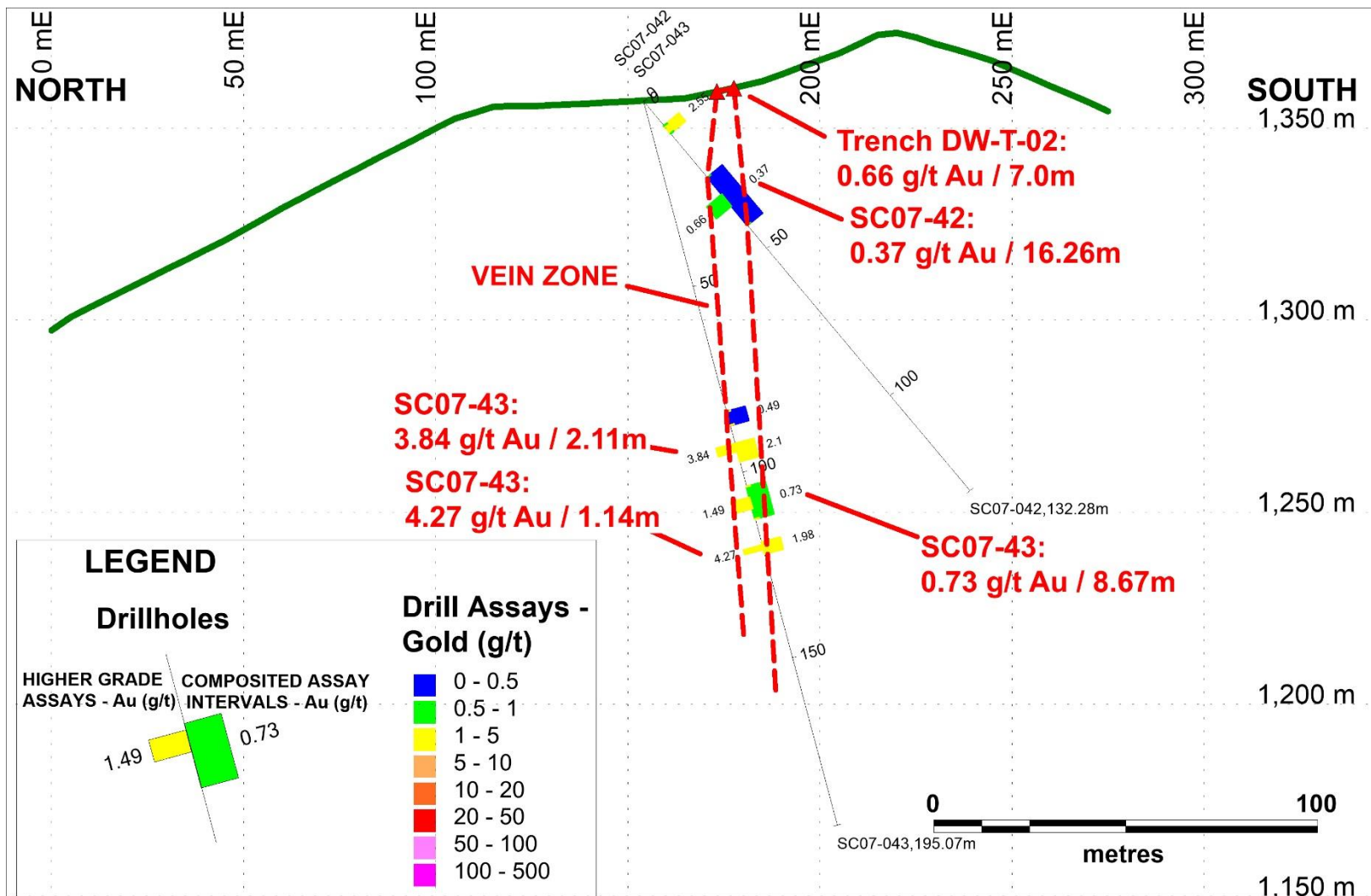
Deadwood Drilling and Rock/Soil Sampling - Au



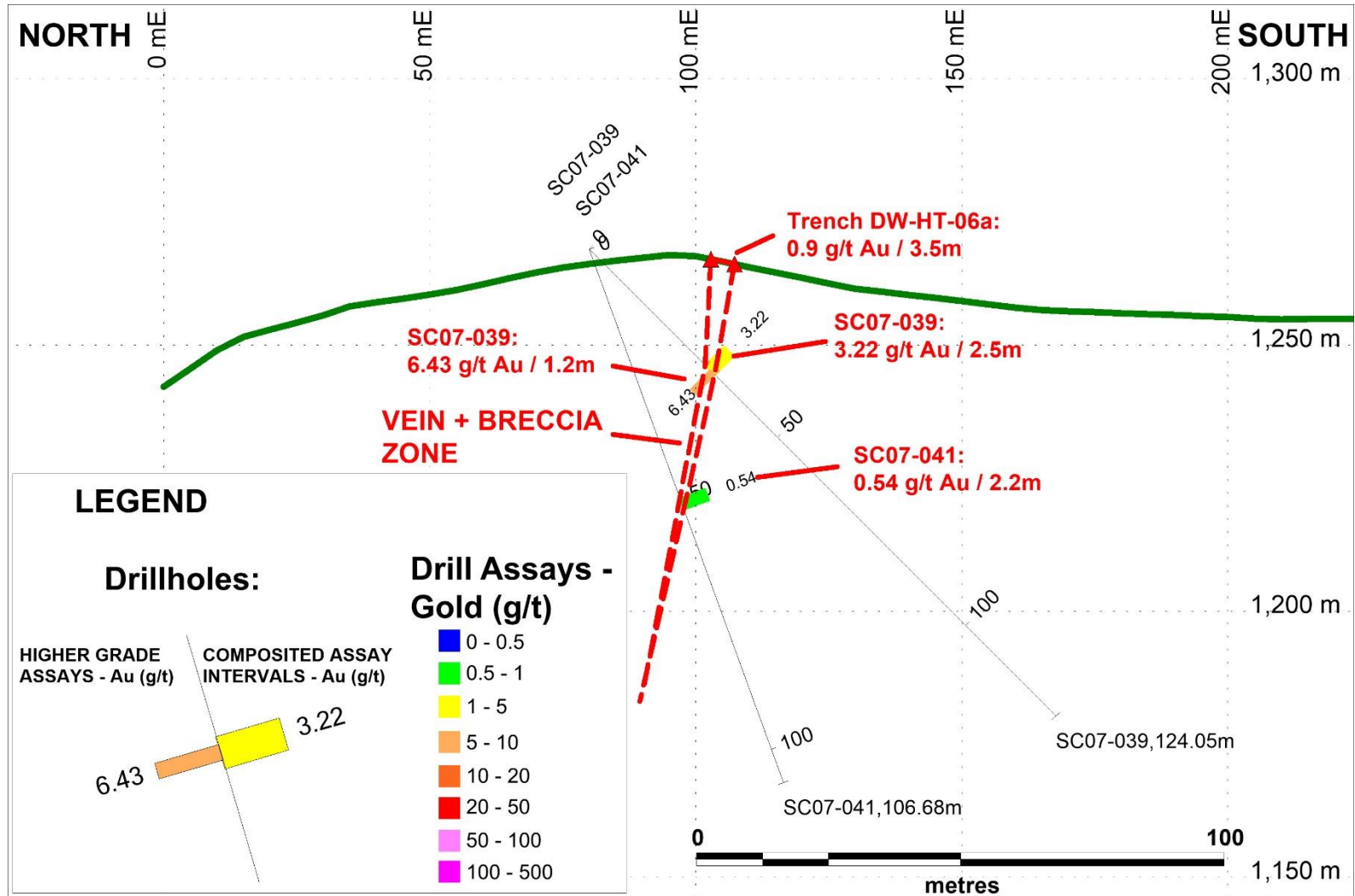
Deadwood Zones – Soil and Rock and Trenching with Drill Traces and Trench Results (Au)



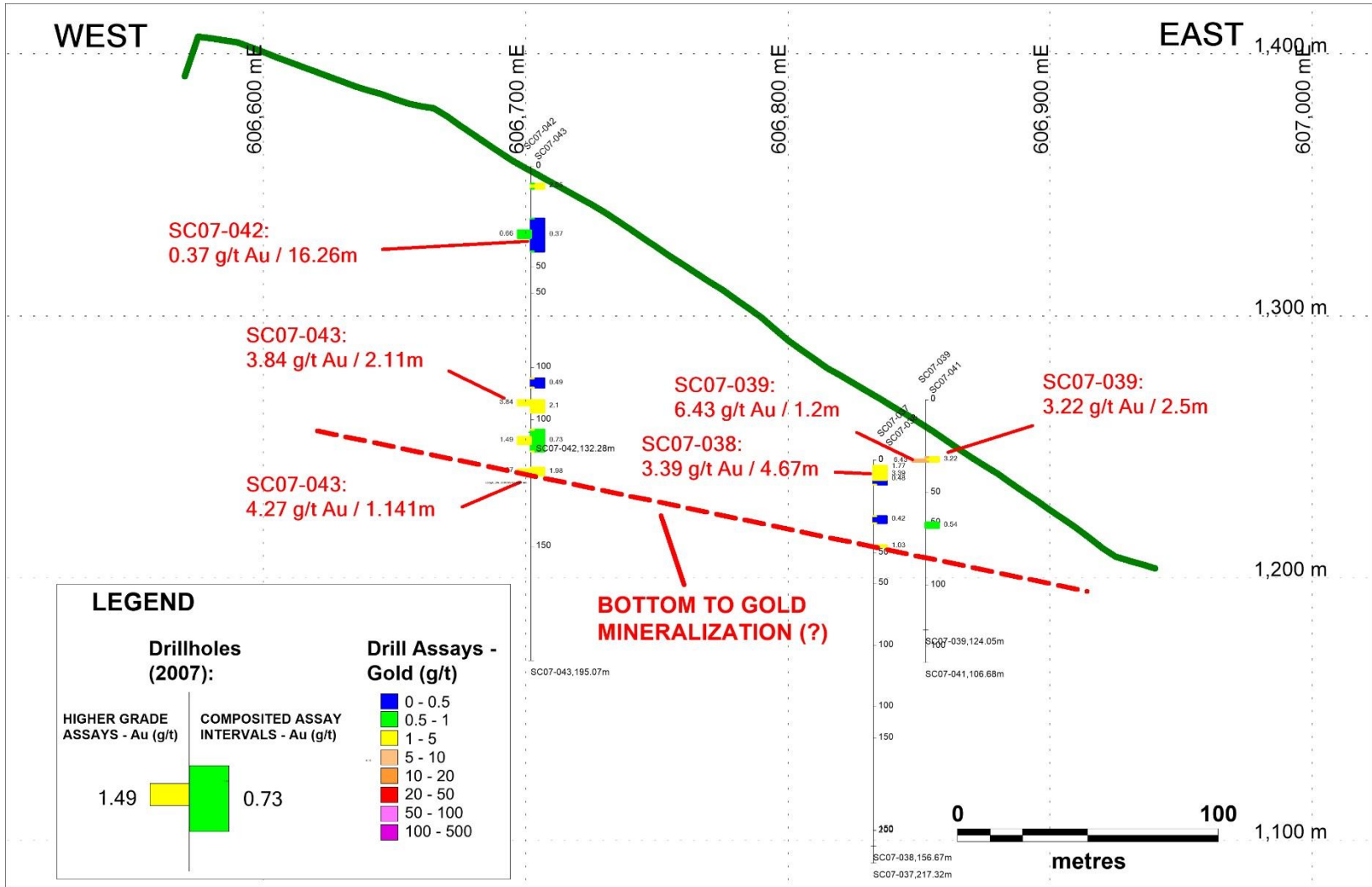
Deadwood West Drill Section with Gold Assays (606700E, looking East)



Deadwood East Drill Section with Gold Assays (606850E, looking East)



Deadwood Longitudinal Section with Gold Assays (5580860N, Looking North)



Exploration Potential based on Known Occurrences

- The **JJ Zone** is the most prospective area identified to date
 - **20.2 g/t Au and 7.4 g/t Ag over 12m – best drill intercept in SBVB**
 - Minimum 700m long vein-filled fault zone defined
 - Open at depth and to the east and west
 - Soil anomalies support extension to the east (Bermuda) and the west
 - Mag lows to east and west may indicate extension of alteration zone
 - Spius formation cap between JJ and Bermuda showings may mask underlying mineralized volcanics
- Deadwood, Ember, Blackburn and Discovery define a 3km east-west trend of gold mineralization (Deadwood-Blackburn Trend)
 - Continuity needs to be investigated, as well as areas where anomalous grab samples were collected (1-3.5 g/t Au)

Initial Plans for Further Work

■ JJ Zone

- Additional drilling, focusing on three areas (12 holes totaling 1960m);
 - Shallow infilling of eastern high grade shoot to test continuity of bonanza style mineralization (5 holes, 380 metres)
 - Western step outs, targeting mostly deeper portions of the known JJ structure (5 holes, 780 metres)
 - Far western step outs, targeting airborne magnetic low and soil geochemical anomaly (2 holes, 800 metres)

■ Deadwood Zone

- Further drilling along the Deadwood zones, upslope to the west and to depth, in-between previous drill sections

■ Bermuda

- Prospecting along the JJ-Bermuda Trend to the east, initially focusing on known geochemical anomalies