TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

PILAR GOLD PROJECT

SUAQUI GRANDE, SONORA, MEXICO
Latitude: 28º 56.3’ N, Longitude: 109º 48’ W

Prepared for:

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION

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November 9, 2016

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1 SUMMARY

The subject of this Technical Report is the Pilar Gold Project ("PGP" or "El Pilar" or "Pilar") located in Sonora Mexico, approximately 145 kilometers east-southeast of Hermosillo. This Technical Report has been prepared by Francis Minerals Limited (FML) for, and at the request of, the management of Colibri Resource Corporation ("Colibri") for the purposes of its acquisition of the PGP and Canadian Gold Resources ("Canadian Gold") a private corporation registered in New Brunswick. Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V. (Bestep), a Mexican Corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian Gold holds a 100% interest in Pilar. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and has been completed by Jamie Lavigne, M.Sc., P.Geo, a Qualified Person.

The PGP is an exploration stage property. Gold and silver are the primary metals of interest on the property. The PGP has been the subject of exploration work since 1996 that includes geological mapping and sampling, trenching and rock-chip sampling, soil surveys, geophysical surveys, and core/reverse circulation drilling. The most recent exploration work on the property was a reverse circulation drilling program which was concluded in December 2013. No Mineral Resource Estimates have been completed for the PGP.

The PGP property consists of 2 Mineral Exploitation Concessions; Guadalupana Concession having a surface area of 49 hectares and La Sonora Concession having a surface area of 56 hectares. The total area of the 2 concessions is 105 hectares. The La Sonora and Guadalupana Concessions have expiry dates of April 1, 2046 and March 18, 2036 respectively. Annual taxes on the two concessions total $27,142 MEX. Access to the property is secured through an agreement with a local agricultural corporation and is effective as of June 1, 2016 for a period of 5 years.

The PGP is easily accessed by vehicle from the pueblo of Suaqui Grande by a well maintained dirt road over a distance of 12 km. Guadalupana and La Sonora concessions were previously owned by Suaqui Grande Corporation (SGC). Having fulfilled the terms

of the option agreement with SGC, which included option payments totalling $1M, Bestep has acquired a 100% interest in the property.

The Pilar property is located in the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO), a geological province that occupies northwestern Mexico and that is the host to a large number of epithermal precious metal deposits and porphyry copper (± Mo, Au) deposits. The PGP is located in an area of the western SMO that is underlain dominantly by Cretaceous-Paleocene intrusive and volcanic rocks. Three rock types are recognized on the property; andesite, granodiorite, and rhyolite. Three fault orientations are recognized on the property including a north striking and steeply east dipping fault interpreted as a detachment structure, a set of faults with a N40W trend, and a set of faults with a N50E trend. Gold and silver mineralization occurs within a zone of strong argillic alteration which locally contains overprinting strong silicification and weak sericitization. Veins on the property consist of quartz and lesser carbonate and, in one case, gypsum. Sulphide mineralization is low to moderate in the gold and silver bearing zones being primarily pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite which weathers to bright red hematite. Better gold grades are interpreted to be associated with the most intense silicification and in other instances higher gold grades are associated with the occurrence of hematite on fracture surfaces. The geological setting of mineralization at Pilar is consistent with the geological setting of epithermal mineralization in the SMO and the style of mineralization is consistent with a Low Sulphidation epithermal type of mineralization. Mineralization in the area of Pilar includes porphyry copper deposits and the author is of the opinion that application of a deposit model for epithermal gold-silver deposits in a porphyry environment is applicable to exploration and evaluation of the PGP.

Pilar has been the subject of two main exploration initiatives. The first was completed by Santa Catalina Mining (SCM) during 1996 and 1997 and the second has been completed by Minera Lyell S.A. de C.V (Lyell), and then Bestep, from 2008 to 2013. Both phases of exploration have included significant programs of surface exploration and reverse circulation drilling. It is the opinion of the author that the Pilar property represents an opportunity for the discovery of an epithermal precious metal deposit. The considerable geological and exploration data generated on the property to date has been compiled and this compilation can form the basis for continued interpretation, targeting, and exploration

program design on the PGP. The most advanced target on the Pilar property is the Main Zone. Thus, the PGP status is that of an exploration stage project and continued exploration, including RC drilling, is recommended. Preliminary metallurgical test work has been completed and results do not indicate any negative issue with Au recovery. No mineral resource estimates have been completed at the PGP.

FML recommends that the Pilar property continue to be explored for the discovery of an epithermal precious metals mineral deposit. FML recommends two phases of exploration.

The first phase consists of:

1) Early stage exploration activities including geological mapping, trenching, and soil sampling.
2) Topographic surveying and accurately surveying drill hole collar locations.
3) A total of 1,500 metres of RC drilling

The second phase of recommended exploration is contingent upon the positive conclusion of the first phase and includes RC drilling with the objective of resource delineation of prioritized targets on the property.

FML estimates a budget of approximately CDN$219,000 for phase 1 exploration, surveying, and RC drilling, Phase 2 RC drilling, contingent on the results of Phases 1, is estimated at approximately CDN$794,000 for a total exploration budget of approximately CDN$1.01M.

2 INTRODUCTION

The subject of this Technical Report is the Pilar Gold Project ("PGP" or "El Pilar" or "Pilar") located in Sonora Mexico, approximately 145 kilometers east-southeast of Hermosillo. This Technical Report has been prepared by Francis Minerals Limited (FML) for, and at the request of, the management of Colibri Resource Corporation ("Colibri") for the purposes of its acquisition of the PGP and Canadian Gold Resources ("Canadian Gold") a private corporation registered in New Brunswick. Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V. (Bestep), a Mexican Corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian Gold holds a 100% interest in Pilar. The Colibri head office is located at 105 Englehart Street, Dieppe, New Brunswick, E1A 8K2 This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and has been completed by Jamie Lavigne, M.Sc., P.Geo, a Qualified Person.

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PERSONAL INSPECTION AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A site visit to the PGP by the author was completed on June 24, 2012 during which time the core logging and sampling facility and the secure sample storage facility located in the nearby pueblo of Suaqui Grande was inspected and the property was visited where exposures of mineralization were inspected and the recent drill program was reviewed. The site visit was organized and led by Geologist Jackie Stephens, President of Bestep, who has supervised exploration and development of the PGP since 2008 and who is a registered geologist and a SME Qualified Person. A second and most recent site visit and property inspection was completed by the author over a 9 day period from November 21

to November 29, 2013. During this visit additional exposures of mineralization were examined, samples from the active RC drilling program were examined, and the drilling, sampling, and logging process were examined.

A reverse circulation drill program which was concluded in December 2013 is the most recently completed exploration work on the PGP. During the period from December 2013 to most recently there has been historically low levels of investment in the mining and exploration industry and especially in early stage exploration projects. Canadian Gold and Bestep management have confirmed that no work has been completed on the property since the December 2013 drill program. The author has searched but has not been able to find any news or other items in the public domain that would suggest any work has been completed recently on the property. In addition, the author has contacted certain suppliers of exploration materials and services in Hermosillo and has not found any indication of any work being completed on the Pilar property. The author therefore concludes that the personal inspection completed in December 2013 remains current for the purposes of this report.

Assay certificates, for the purposes of data verification, were provided directly from ALS Minerals courtesy of Mr. Steve Armstrong. Assay certificates from Inspectorate Laboratories were provided to the author by Canadian Gold management.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are referenced in the appropriate parts of the report and are listed in Section 27 References.

Mr. Jamie Lavigne, P.Geo. is responsible for the preparation of this report.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by FML for Colibri. The information, opinions, and conclusions, contained herein are based on information available to FML at the time of preparation of this report including data, reports, and other information provided by Canadian Gold, Bestep, and Colibri. Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications regarding the information used are indicated herein.

Geologist Jackie E. Stephens, Certified Professional Geologist (CPG) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and SME Registered Geologist, has managed exploration on the PGP and facilitated and led the site visits completed by FML. For the purpose of this report, FML has relied on ownership information and documentation provided by the management of Canadian Gold and Colibri which includes title documents and research of concession and company ownership as follows:

1. Titulo de Concesion Minera de Expotacion (La Sonora). Issued by: Secretaria de Comercio y Fomento Industrial Coordinacion General de Minera, Direccion General de Minas, Estado Unidos Mexicanos. April 2, 1996
2. Titulo de Concesion Minera de Expotacion (Guadalupana). Issued by: Secretaria de Energia, Minas E Industria Paraestatal, Direccion General de Minas, Estado Unidos Mexicanos. March 19, 1986

A letter dated March 23, 2017 issued by Eleazar Fontex Acuna, Attorney at Law with offices in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, which is directed to the management of Colibri, having conducted research at the appropriate Registrars offices certifies that:

1. Mining Concession "La Sonora" was issued on April 02, 1996 for a duration of 50 years. It currently holds an exploitation title number 202870. It is for an area of 56 hectares located in Suaqui Grande, Sonora. As of today MINERA BESTEP S.A. DE C.V. owns 100% of mining concession "La Sonora", mining fees are up to date and there are no liens or encumbrances on said concession.

2. Mining Concession "Guadalupana" was issued on March 18, 1986 for a duration of 50 years. It currently holds an exploitation title number 177330. It is for an area of 49 hectares located in Suaqui Grande, Sonora. As of today MINERA BESTEP S.A. DE C.V. owns 100% of mining concession "Guadalupana", mining fees are up to date and there are no liens or encumbrances on said concession.
3. MINERA BESTEP S.A. DE C.V. is a corporation incorporated according to Mexican Law and has legal domicile in Hermosillo, Mexico, registered at the Hermosillo Registrar's Office with corporation number 37857*7, as well as Foreign Investment and Mining Bureau.
4. MINERA BESTEP S.A. DE C.V. has a total of 50 class A shares, all in control of CANADIAN GOLD RESOURCES, Ltd.
5. MINERA BESTEP S.A. DE C.V. as of today has all corporate obligations up to date and is in good standing

FML has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Pilar property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property which is described in Item 4 of this report.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Pilar property is located in the Municipality of Suaqui Grande, Sonora, Mexico. It is located approximately 145 km east-southeast of Hermosillo, the capital city of Sonora (Figure 4-1). The property is located at approximately Latitude 28º 25.4' N, and Longitude 109º 48' W, approximately 10 km ENE of Suaqui Grande (Figure 4-2).

A mineral concession in Mexico is staked by erecting or utilizing existing surveyed monuments from which the corners of the concession are defined by written, and in some cases surveyed, descriptions. Once staked, it is registered with the Mines Division of the Mexican Government (Secretaria de Economía, Coordinación General de Minería, Dirección General de Minas) and a secure title is granted (Titulo Concesión Minera de Exploración). Three types of concession are granted in Mexico. These include:

1. Exploration Concessions, carrying the right to undertake exploration including extracting a small amount of minerals (valid for up to six years); an annual tax and an annual work commitment are required to maintain an exploration license;
2. Exploitacion Concessions, which gives the owner the right to mine (valid for up to 50 years and renewable for another 50); and
3. Beneficiation Plant Concession which allows a party to occupy property to operate a mill and/or smelter.

The PGP property consists of 2 Mineral Exploitacion Concessions; Guadalupana Concession and La Sonora Concession. The following information on the concessions is taken from title documents provided by the management of Canadian Gold.

Mineral Tenure Type:	Exploitacion Concession	Exploitacion Concession
Name:	Guadalupana	La Sonora
Title Number:	177330	202870
Area:	49 hectarees	56 hectares
Municipality:	Suaqui Grande, Sonora	Suaqui Grande, Sonora
Expiry:	March 18, 2036	April 1, 2046

The La Sonora and Guadalupana concessions are illustrated with the immediately adjacent concessions in figure 4-3.

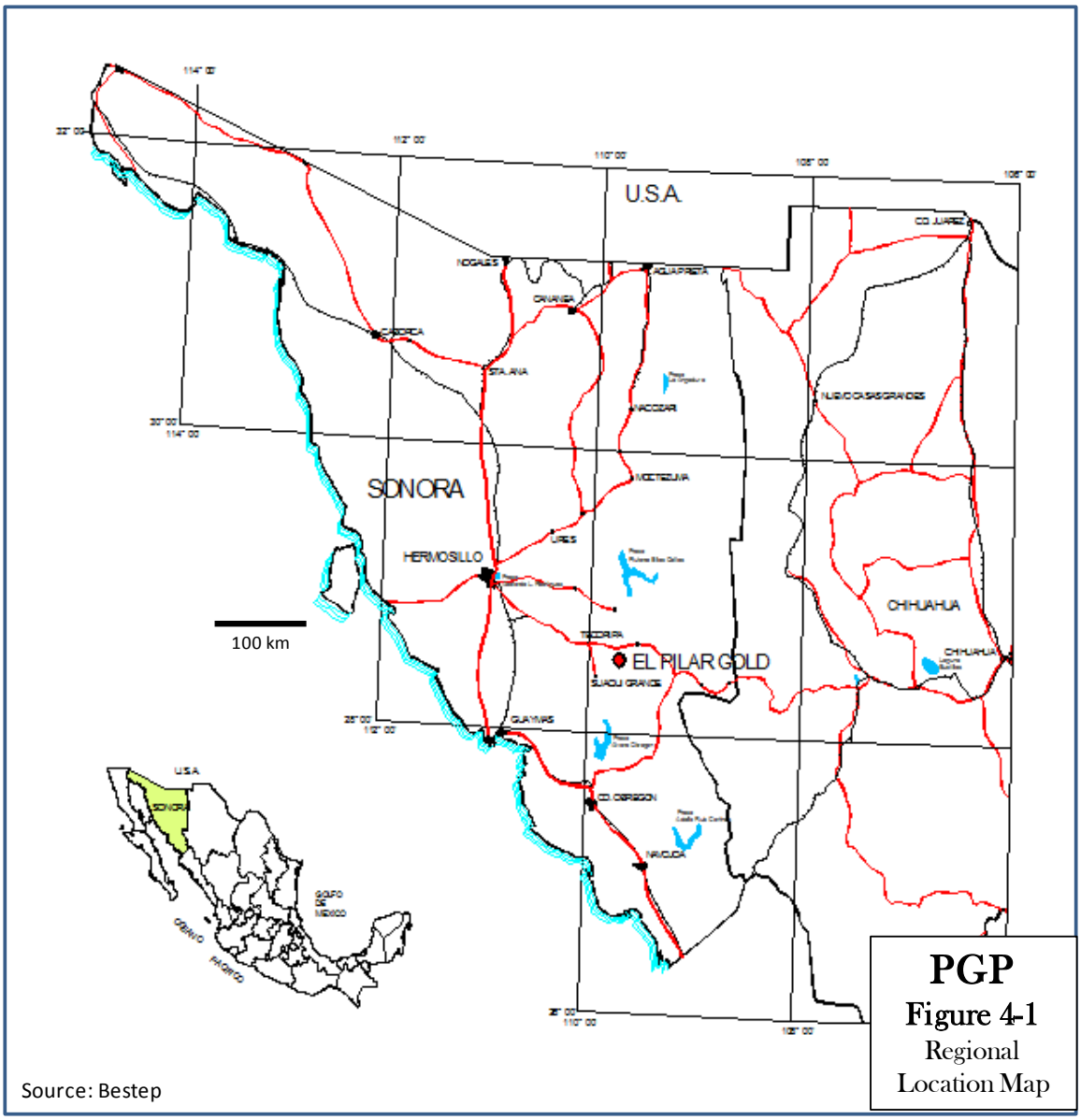
Guadalupana and La Sonora concessions were previously owned by Suaqui Grande Corporation (SGC). Bestep, under the terms of an option agreement with SGC, completed a final cash payment of $400,000 on March 13, 2014 to hold a 100% interest in the Pilar concessions. Option payments made by Bestep to SGC totalled $1M. Under the terms of the current transaction, Colibri will acquire all of the shares of Canadian Gold (totalling 7,000,002) and therefore 100% the PGP through Canadian Golds' 100% ownership of Bestep for payment of 24,424,425 Colibri shares . The current transaction is not subject to any royalties, back-in-rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances and to the knowledge of the author, there are no other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances to which the concessions are subject.

Access to the property is through a surface rights agreement signed on January 19, 2016 with the land owners, Ejido La Esperanza, which enables Bestep access to the property anytime to carry out exploration activities. Under the terms of the agreement, a fee of $6,000 USD is paid annually on June 1. The first payment was made on June 1, 2016 and the agreement is effective for 5 years. Other terms of the agreement include that Bestep make repairs to roads between the Ejido limits, contribute 10 hours of bulldozer time to the maintenance of a water pond on the property, and allow the use of water being made from hole JESP-13 for the purposes of farming.

Annual taxes for the La Sonora Concession are $14,476 MXN and for the Guadalupana Concession are $12,666 MXN. The concessions are not subject to a work/expenditure requirement and otherwise the author is not aware of any other obligations to retain the property.

The author is not aware of any environmental liability to which the property is subject nor is the author aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

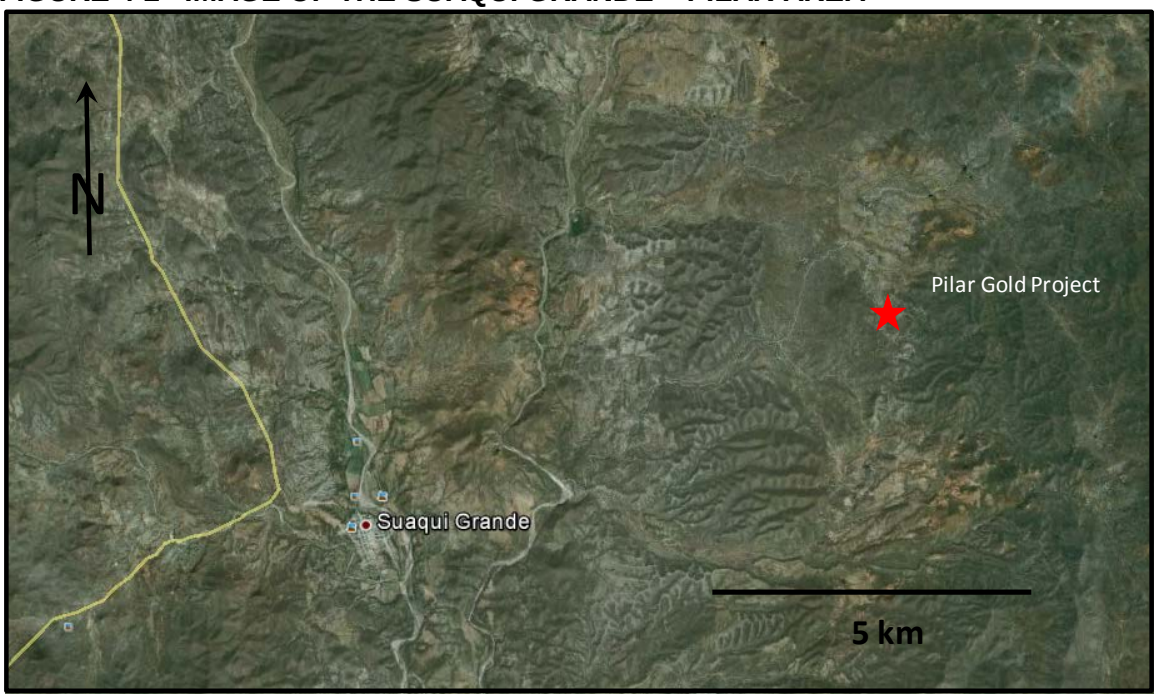
All permissions and permits required to access and carry out exploration on the property have been, in the past, acquired by Bestep or Companies previously holding an option agreement for the property with SGC. The current permit to complete drilling on the property is effective until June 2017. Bestep has applied for an extension of the drill permit for a 1 year period effective on the date of issue. The author is not aware of any permitting or access issues that would limit or impact future exploration programs on the Pilar property.

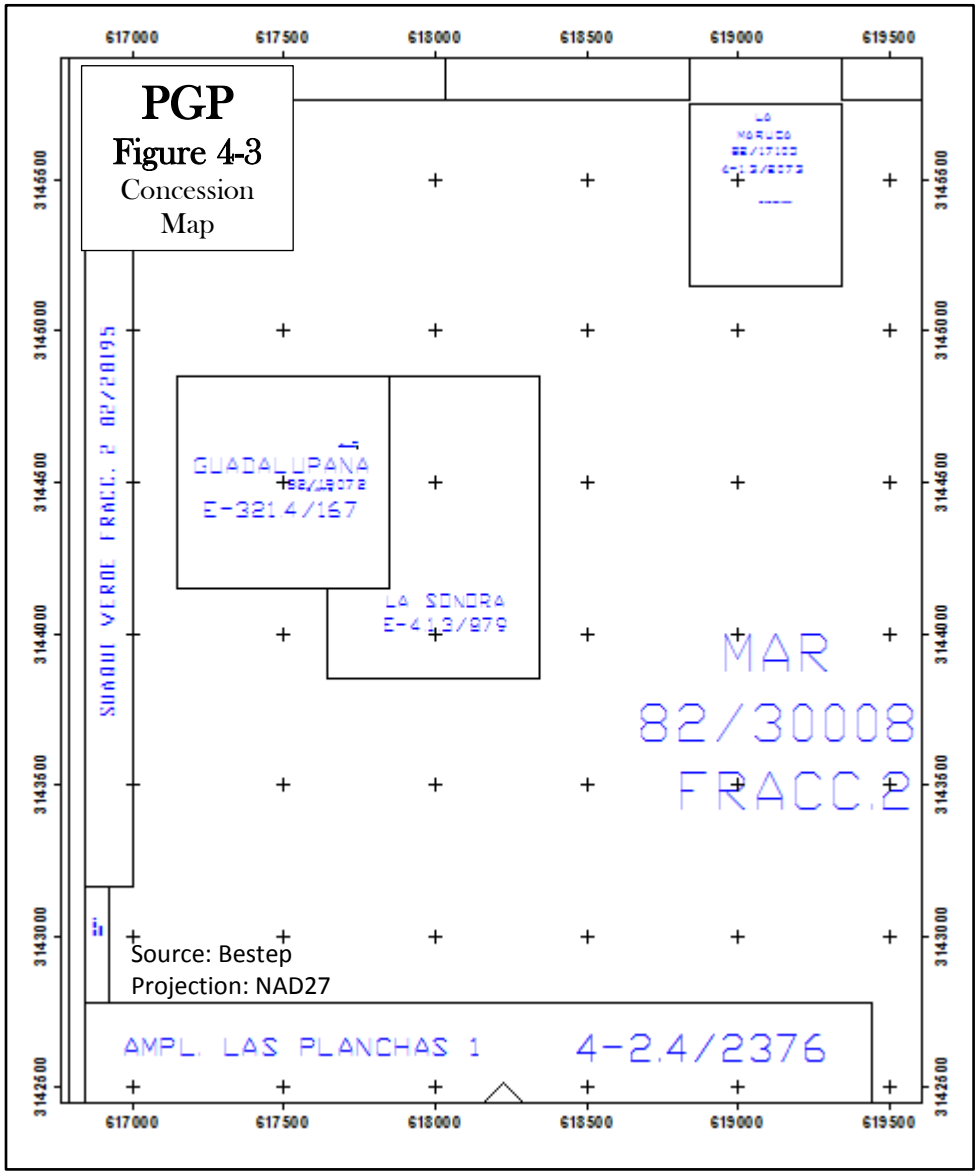


PGP
Figure 4-1
Regional Location Map

Source: Bestep

FIGURE 4-2 IMAGE OF THE SUAQUI GRANDE – PILAR AREA




PGP
Figure 4-3
Concession
Map
617000
617500
618000
618500
619000
619500
3145600
3145000
3144600
3144000
3143600
3143000
3142600
GUADALUPANA
E-321.4/167
LA SONORA
E-413/979
MAR
82/30008
FRACC.2
AMPL. LAS PLANCHAS 1
4-2.4/2376
Source: Bestep
Projection: NAD27

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The PGP is located approximately 145 kilometres east-southeast of Hermosillo. It is easily accessed by vehicle via highway 16 for 115 km east-southeast from Hermosillo to Tecoripa and then south on a paved road for approximately 28 km to Suaqui Grande (Figure 4-1). From Suaqui Grande, the property is accessed by a good dirt road 12 km to the east-northeast (Figure 4-2). The road from Suaqui Grande to the property includes crossing two major river beds which are usually dry.

The property lies within the Sonora Desert climactic region. From June into early September, temperatures can reach highs in the 48ºC range whereas during the fall-winter-spring months day time high temperatures are typically in the 30ºC range.

Annual rainfall averages about 250 millimeters. Monsoonal rains occur in June, July, August, and into early September. These rains may cause extensive flooding of the dry rivers and washes, which may not be crossable during or just after heavy rains and therefore may temporarily affect road access to the property from Suaqui Grande. Notwithstanding this potential temporary limitation to access, work can be completed on the property year-round.

Suaqui Grande is located along a trough of the Suaqui River drainage, which flows southerly towards the Gulf of California and is at an elevation of 255 m. The PGP is located at the westerly edge of the Sierra Madre Mountain complex and is separated from Suaqui Grande by a northerly trending hill/valley complex. Total relief on the PGP is approximately 125 m with the central hill having a maximum elevation of approximately 450m. The terrain is dominated at the PGP by palo verde, mesquite, and various cacti such as pitilla, with a few saguaros, having typical Sonoran Desert thorny under-brush. Traversing is generally good with a machete required for the underbrush locally.

The closest major population centre is Hermosillo which has a population of approximately one million. The rural population proximal to the PGP is largely involved in cattle ranching and to a lesser extent cheese production and crops including alfalfa, beans, corn and vegetables. The local population has the potential to supply a labour force to support advanced exploration initiatives and a mining operation. Power at Suaqui Grande is supplied from a small power station located at a reservoir approximately 60 km to the north. Power to support exploration at PGP would have to be generated on site. A high voltage electric transmission line to support an adjacent mineral development initiative has been studied and partially surveyed. Supplies, at small scale, such as groceries, are available locally however, supplies such as fuel for power and supplies and equipment to support exploration would have to be trucked from Hermosillo or Tecoripa. The PGP is at a relatively early stage of development, however, it is located in an area and jurisdiction with an active mineral exploration industry and in which recent mine development has occurred.

6 HISTORY

The Suaqui Grande Mining District (SGMD) was mined for high-grade gold and silver and to a lesser extent copper in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The SGMD is characterized by numerous shallow shafts, adits, and small pits. Some of the historical workings on the PGP could date back to the 1500's being completed by Spanish explorers and other historical working on the PGP most probably date back to the late 1800's and early 1900's phase of exploration and mining (Figure 6-1). This includes two steep declines on the property which are reported to have had minor gold production and which are referred to as the El Telephono and Guadalupana gold mines.

In the fall of 1995, Santa Catalina Mining (SCM), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Lundin Group, signed a Letter of Intent to option the PGP (press release dated October 2, 1995) and on January 3, 1996 announced the completed agreement whereby SCM would earn a 100% interest in the property for payments of US$260,000 over a 2.5 year period and a final payment of $1.44M at the end of the third year for a total purchase price of $1.7M. From 1996 to 1997 SCM completed exploration programs that included geological mapping and surface sampling, extensive trenching and sampling, and 3 phases of reverse circulation drilling. SCM did not complete option payments for the PGP and in a press release dated March 4, 1998 announced termination of the option on the property. FML notes that the price of Gold on March 4 1998 was US$298 per ounce.

No work was completed on the PGP for a period of approximately 9 years. In 2007, Minera Lyell S.A. de C.V. (Lyell) optioned the PGP, consisting of Guadalupana and La Sonora Concessions, from Suaqui Grande Corporation (SGC). In March 2008, Lyell optioned the PGP to Sante Fe Gold Corporation (SFGC). Under the agreement with SFGC, with SFGC funding and Lyell as operator, two phases of geological mapping and reconnaissance sampling were completed during 2008. In December 2009, Lyell reclaimed approximately 95% of the trenches and roads completed by SCM and 590 rock-chip samples were taken in late 2009 and early 2010. SFGC elected not to make the payment due on March 13, 2010 and thereby dropping its option on the PGP. Through a plan of arrangement between SGC, Lyell, and Bestep, Bestep made the March 13, 2010 option payment and

assumed the option for the PGP. Under the terms of the option agreement, a final payment of $400,000 was due to SGC on March 13, 2014. Having completed the March 13, 2014, payment Bestep has an undivided 100% interest in the Pilar. Upon completing the final payment, Bestep will have paid $1M in option payments for 100% interest in the Pilar property.

Bestep has completed 3 drilling programs on the Pilar property. The first program was completed during the period July to November 2010 and consisted of 1,306 m in 9 core holes and 2,004 m in 16 reverse circulation holes. The second drilling program completed by Bestep consisted of 2,315 m in 21 reverse circulation holes completed between May and June 2012. The third drill campaign by Bestep consisted of 15 RC holes for a total of 1,566 metres completed during November and December 2013. The historical exploration work and drilling completed by SCM and Lyell is described below. The exploration and drilling programs completed by Bestep are described in Items 9 and10 respectively..

FIGURE 6-1 HISTORICAL DECLINE

Exploration work by Santa Catalina Mining Corp.

Exploration work completed by SCM included geological mapping and surface sampling, excavation and sampling of 30 large trenches, and 3 phases of reverse circulation drilling. The work was completed between early 1996 and mid to late 1997. Information from this phase of exploration on the PGP has been derived from news releases issued by SCM between October 2, 1995 and March 4, 1998 which Bestep has acquired from the Northern Miner archives. Lyell or Bestep have not been able to acquire or recover any reports or data covering this work other than that contained in these news releases.

The news releases do not provide a comprehensive documentation of the exploration programs. However, results reported do provide an indication of grades and widths encountered in the reverse circulation drilling (Table 6-1) which range from very high grade intercepts over comparatively long intersection lengths to a large number of results in the range of 1 g/t Au over variable widths. (To the best of the knowledge of the author, it appears that only partial results of the drilling results are available in the press releases). SCM, in the news releases, interpret the results of the drilling along with the trenching, sampling, and mapping to be indicative of a relatively wide zone of mineralization characterized by discrete parallel to sub-parallel structures hosting higher grade mineralization with the intervening altered rocks hosting a lower grade stockwork style of mineralization. It is reported that 30 trenches were completed by SCM. Lyell has compiled the press releases which include location maps of trenches and drill holes (Figure 6-2). The results of the sampling of the trenches completed by SCM have not been recovered by Lyell or Bestep.

TABLE 6-1 REPORTED INTERCEPTS FROM SCM DRILLING

Minera Bestep S.A. De C.V.

Phase	Hole	From	To	**Length**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
1	S - 10	52.50	69.00	16.50	53.47	53.40
1	Q - 9b	18.00	21.00	3.00	0.70	6.40
1		31.50	33.00	1.50	0.63	1.70
1	L - 8	1.50	6.00	4.50	0.72	6.00
1	Q - 8	39.00	40.50	1.50	0.95	0.70
1		46.50	49.50	3.00	0.43	0.20
1		60.00	61.50	1.50	0.46	0.30
1		63.00	67.50	4.50	0.36	2.40
1		69.00	72.00	3.00	0.67	3.70
1	Q - 8b	18.80	31.50	13.60	9.64	7.20
1	O - 7	21.00	25.50	4.50	0.35	0.43
1		67.50	72.00	4.50	0.35	1.20
1	N-9c	1.50	4.50	3.00	4.07	74.30
1		45.00	46.50	1.50	0.95	NR
1	Q - 9	52.50	54.00	1.50	1.79	11.70
1		76.50	79.50	3.00	0.57	3.30
1	Q - 10	1.50	3.00	1.50	1.30	3.10
1		15.00	16.50	1.50	0.40	6.40
1		25.50	27.00	1.50	0.84	0.90
1	K - 13	49.50	51.00	1.50	0.77	0.90
1		67.50	69.00	1.50	0.55	0.30
1	P-10b	76.50	102.00	25.50	0.92	3.20
1		114.00	115.50	1.50	0.57	1.20
1	O-9b	15.00	19.50	4.50	0.86	7.50
1		36.00	39.00	3.00	0.40	8.10
1		66.00	73.50	7.50	3.33	54.80
1	H-15	3.00	7.50	4.50	0.60	22.30
1		54.00	57.00	3.00	0.75	2.90
1	G - 15	3.00	4.50	1.50	0.49	30.60
1	P - 8	10.50	25.50	15.00	1.06	6.60
1		34.50	42.00	7.50	1.24	5.10
1		60.00	67.50	7.50	0.53	0.80
1	K - 15	4.50	6.00	1.50	0.49	30.60
1	J - 16	10.50	19.50	9.00	0.52	NR
1	N - 9	6.00	13.50	7.50	1.08	35.20
1		58.50	61.50	3.00	0.61	1.40
1	N - 12	60.00	64.50	4.50	1.42	25.00

Phase	Hole	From	To	**Length**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
1	Q -13	6.00	9.00	3.00	0.52	NR
1	S - 11	3.00	4.50	1.50	6.70	56.60
1	T - 12	1.50	4.50	3.00	0.94	NR
1	O-8b	66.00	73.50	7.50	3.33	54.80
2	P-9-B	57.00	66.00	9.00	10.16	37.80
2		66.00	85.50	19.50	0.33	14.10
2	P-7	34.50	72.00	37.50	0.45	1.00
2	P-7-B	45.00	66.00	21.00	0.54	1.80
2	P-8-B	13.50	57.00	43.50	0.65	1.40
2	P-9	25.50	42.00	16.50	0.58	4.90
2		51.00	69.00	18.00	0.56	4.10
2	R-8	19.50	25.50	6.00	2.19	14.80
2		46.50	60.00	13.50	3.06	29.40
2	K-16	1.50	9.00	7.50	3.30	31.30
2	P-11-B	55.50	58.50	3.00	1.09	0.00
2	PP-8	9.00	16.50	7.50	1.07	1.50
3	S-13-B	1.50	3.00	1.50	8.58	1.10
3	LL-8-B	1.50	9.00	7.50	0.54	15.80
3		27.00	28.50	1.50	1.15	0.50
3	O-10	64.50	69.00	4.50	0.86	20.00
3		90.00	93.00	3.00	1.21	2.90
3	PP-8-C	1.50	25.50	24.00	0.68	0.50
3		7.50	21.00	13.50	1.05	0.90
3		34.50	46.50	12.00	2.15	2.10
3		69.00	75.00	6.00	1.24	0.20
3	R-8-C	1.50	10.50	9.00	2.36	3.10
3	Q-11-B	1.50	6.00	4.50	1.24	1.60
3		12.00	21.00	9.00	1.46	0.20
3		91.50	103.50	12.00	3.90	32.90

NR = Not Released

Length = intersection length, true width is not given in source

Data from SCM News releases dated July 30, 1996, August 7, 1996, January 14, 1997, and August 19. 1997

Exploration work by Minera Lyell S.A. de C.V.

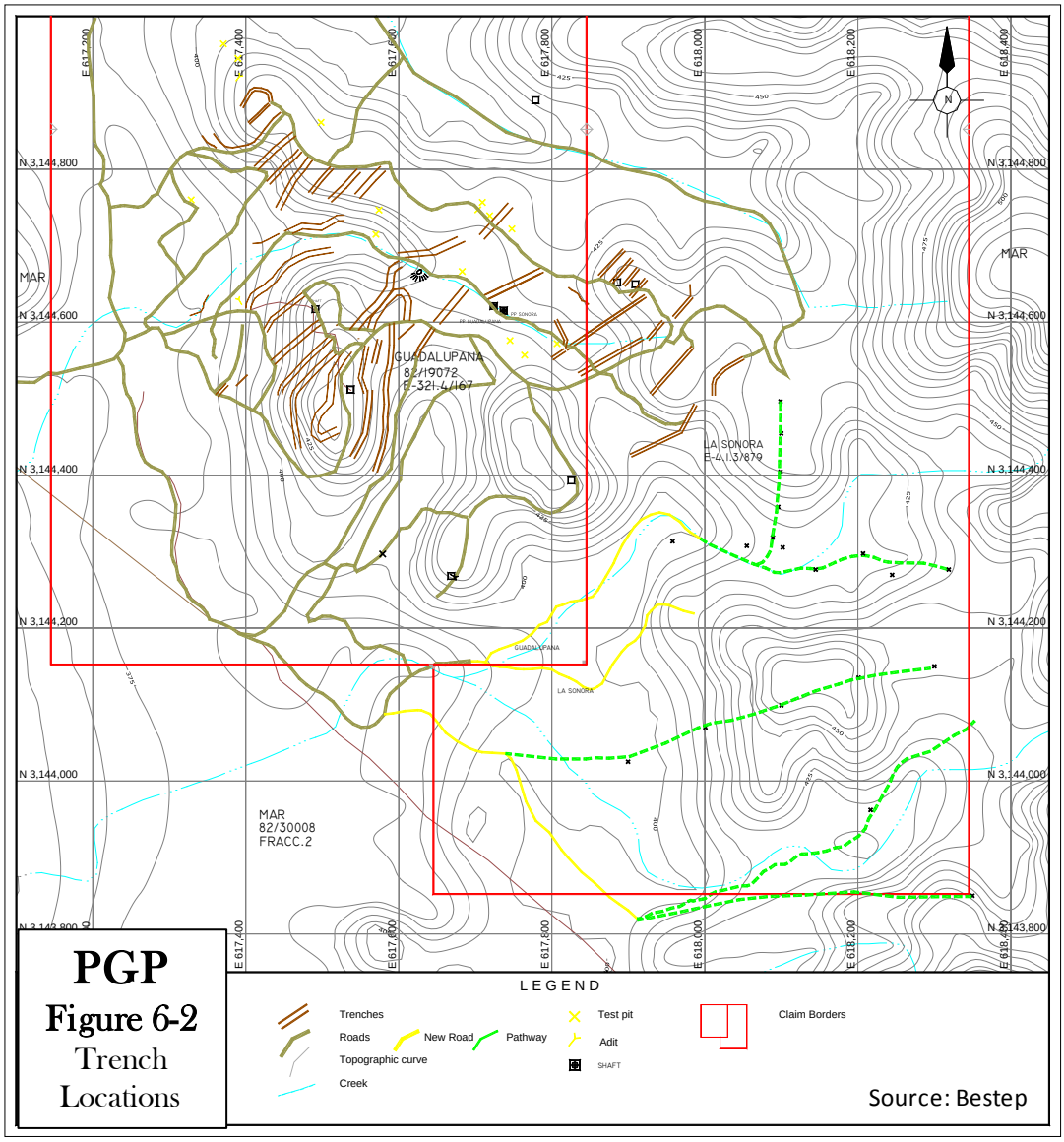
From March 2008 to early 2010, with Lyell as operator and SFGC funding exploration, the following exploration work programs were completed:

- Geological mapping and the collection of 57 rock samples

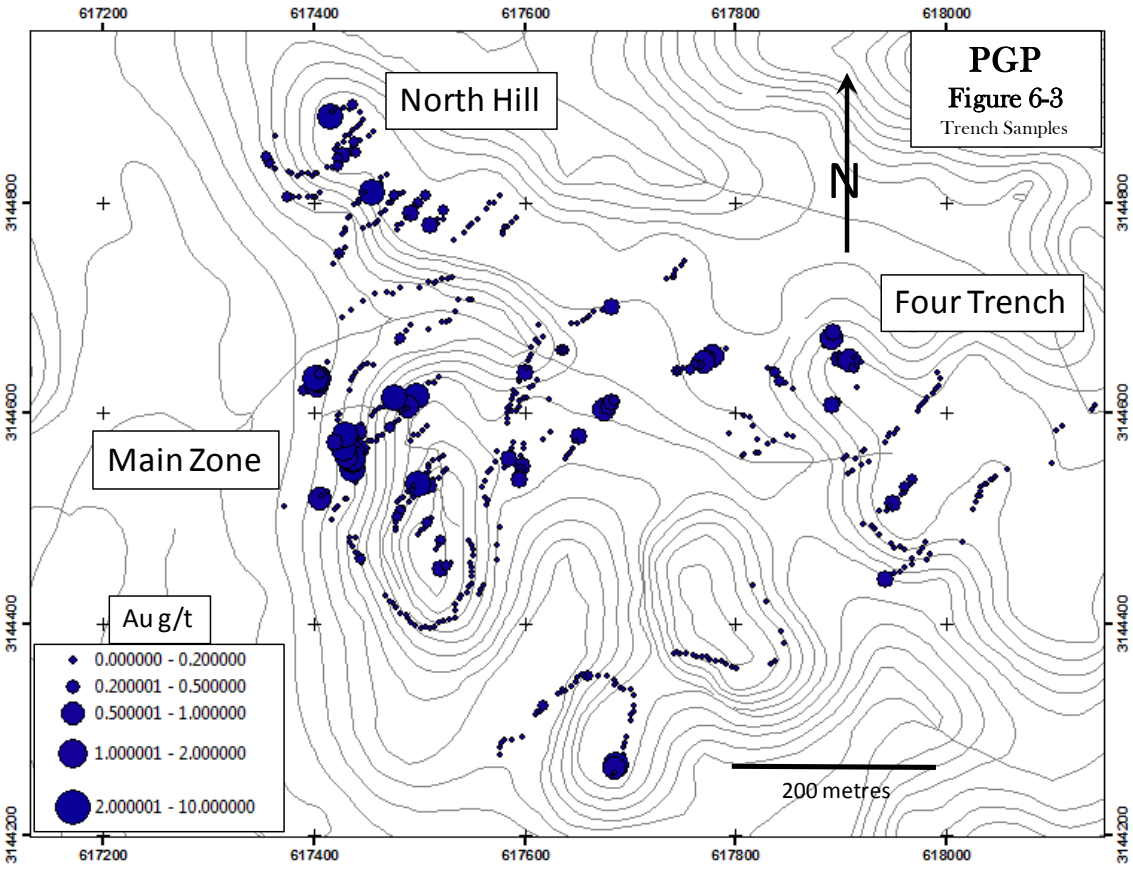
- Geological mapping and the collection of 92 rock samples
- Collection of 27 soil samples across the property
- Reclaim (reopen) 95% of the SCM trenches and roads and complete:
    - Geological mapping of the trenches
    - Collection of 590 rock chip samples over 5 meter lengths from the trenches and roads

The exploration work by Lyell forms the basis for the current understanding and documentation of the geology and mineralization of the property. This includes establishing that the host rocks are part of the Lower Volcanic Complex of the Sierra Madre Occidental and that mineralization is characterized as the Low Sulphidation Epithermal style or class of precious metal mineralization. The observations of Lyell are consistent with the documentation of SCM that mineralization is controlled by a series of steeply dipping NW striking regional structures. These are more completely described and discussed in Item 7 of this report.

The average of the 92 samples taken during the second phase of mapping and sampling by Lyell was 1.22 g/t Au. FML notes that 5 samples in the data set of 92 total samples returned values of 10 g/t Au which is the upper detection limit for the analytical method and that these samples were not rerun with an alternative method (e.g. fire assay with a gravimetric finish) to more accurately report the grades. The trench sampling completed by Lyell indicates zones of mineralization some which are over significant widths. The work by Lyell substantiates the work completed by SCM and illustrates the exploration potential of the property. The distribution of trench samples and Au values on the property is illustrated in figure 6-3.



PGP
Figure 6-2
Trench Locations


PGP
Figure 6-3
Trench Samples
North Hill
Four Trench
Main Zone
N
Au g/t
0.000000 - 0.200000
0.200001 - 0.500000
0.500001 - 1.000000
1.000001 - 2.000000
2.000001 - 10.000000
200 metres
617200
617400
617600
617800
618000
3144800
3144600
3144400
3144200

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

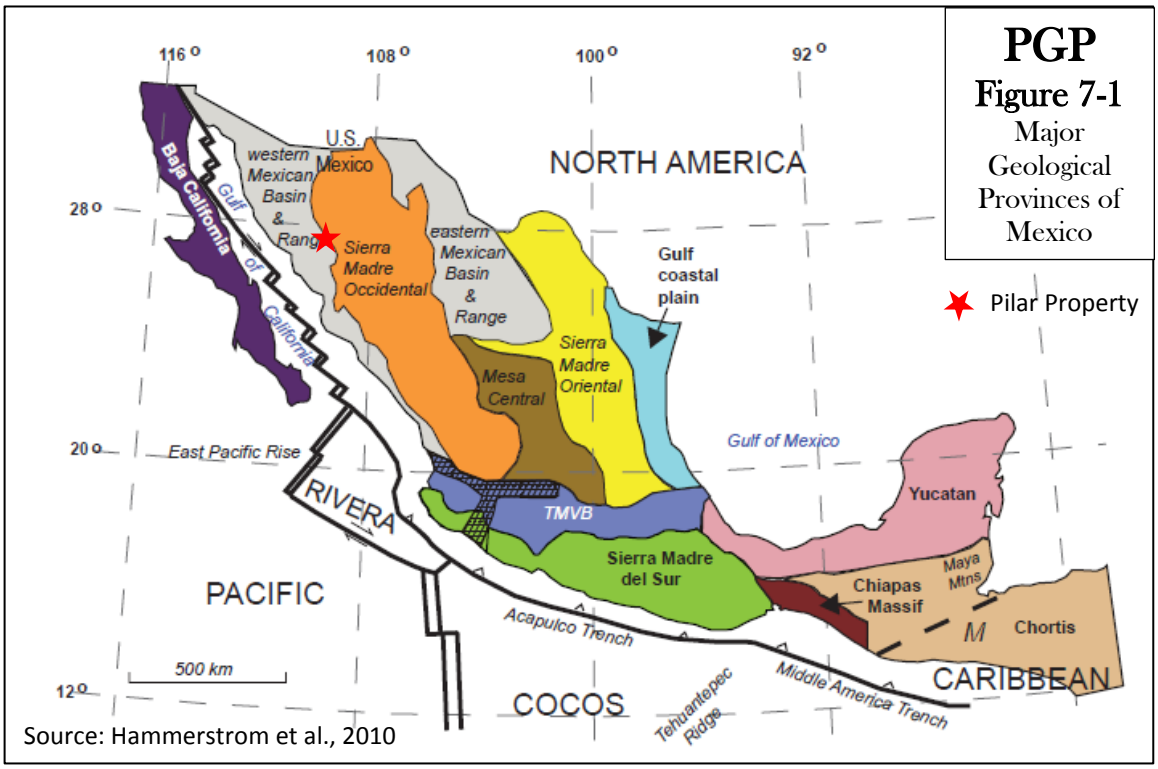
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The PGP is located in the western foothills of the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO) in the boundary zone transitional from the Sonora Basin and Range Province to the west and the Sierra Madre Occidental to the east (Figure 7-1).

The term Sierra Madre Occidental is generally used to describe the large physiographic province of western Mexico forming a high plateau with an average elevation greater than 2000 m above sea level. It covers an area of approximately 800,000 square kilometres from the US-Mexico border southeast into Zacatecas and Jalisco States. It is bounded to the south by the Trans-Mexican Volcanic belt, to the southeast by the Mexican Central Plateau (Mesa Central), to the northeast by the Eastern Mexican Basin and Range, and to the west by the Western Mexican Basin and Range Province (also referred to as the Sonora Basin and Range) (Figure 7-1).

The Sierra Madre Occidental is the result of Cretaceous-Cenozoic magmatic and tectonic episodes related to the subduction of the Farallon plate beneath North America (Laramide Orogeny) and to the opening of the Gulf of California. Ferrari et al. (2007) describe the stratigraphy of the Sierra Madre Occidental in terms of the emplacement of five main igneous complexes, dating from the Late Cretaceous to the Pleistocene, overlying Precambrian to Paleozoic and Mesozoic basement rocks.

Historically, the Sierra Madre Occidental has been described in terms of Lower and Upper units variably referred to in the literature as “Complexes”, “Supergroups”, or “Series”. The Lower Complex consists of diorite, granodiorite, and granitic batholiths and coeval volcanic rocks consisting of andesite, latite and rhyolite tuffs and flows which are overlain by rhyolitic ignimbrites, breccias, tuffs and agglomerates. The Upper Complex is comprised of continental clastic deposits (sandstone, conglomerate, mudstone), basalt, and andesite flows and volcanic breccias.

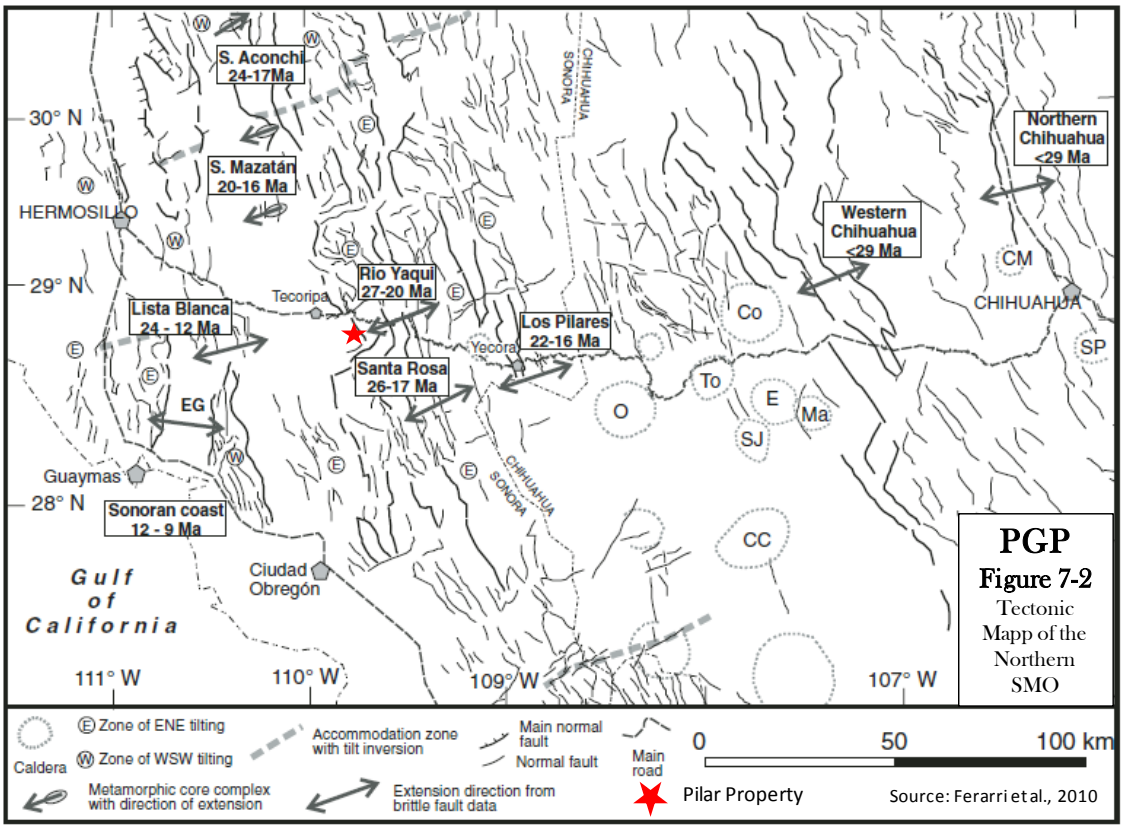


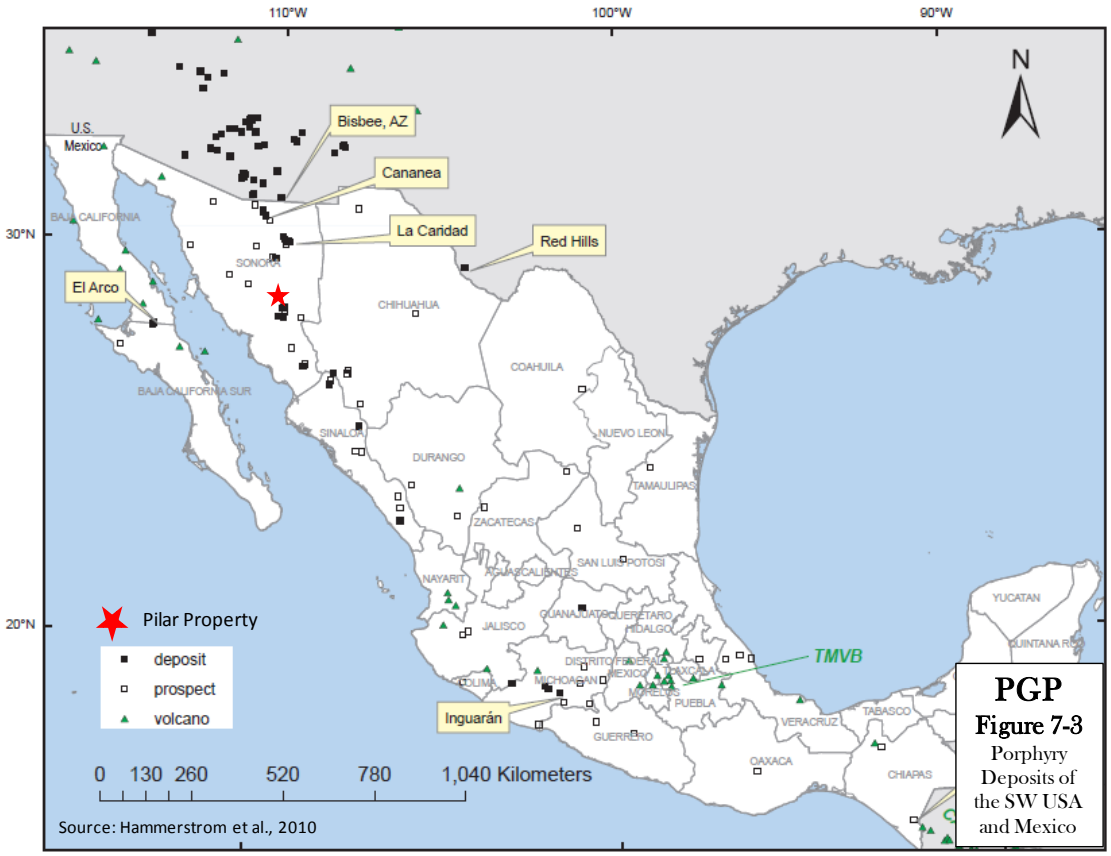
Source: Hammerstrom et al., 2010

The SMO is characterized by a strong, belt parallel, structural grain imparted largely by extensional structures created during the latter phases of the Laramide Orogeny, and younger basin and range extensional tectonics, overprinting earlier Laramide compressional structures related to the subduction of the Farallon Plate. The dominant structures recognized in the northern SMO are NNW-SSE striking normal faults and related ENE-WSW striking strike slip faults which have collectively accommodated extension during the Oligocene to Miocene (Figure 7-2).

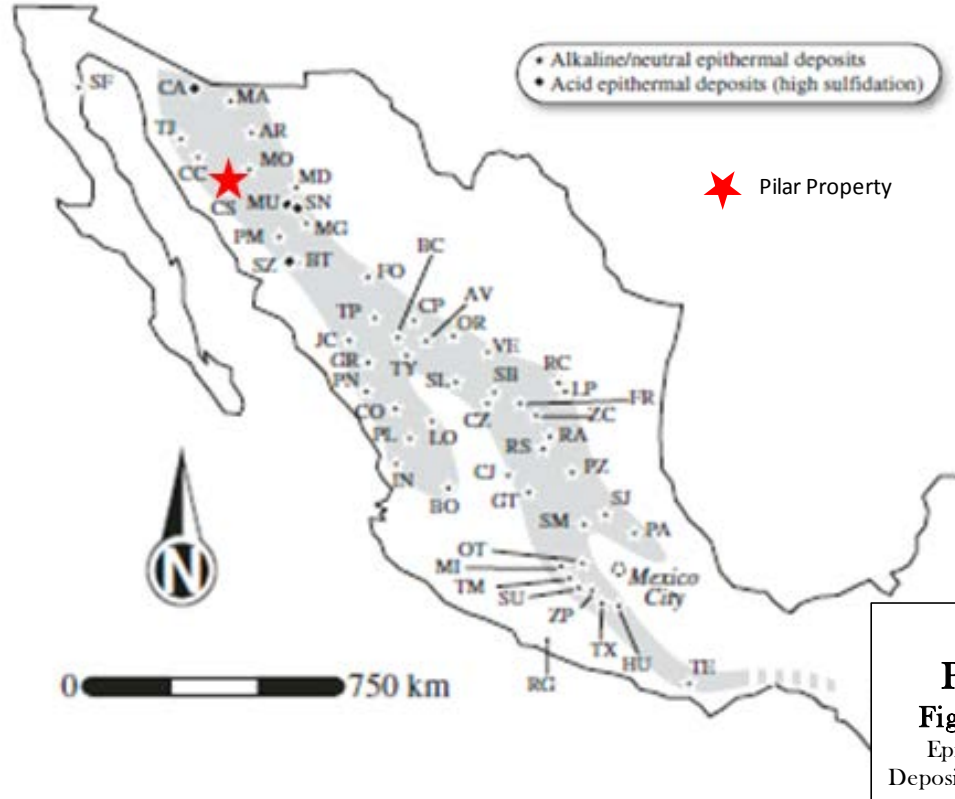
The two dominant mineral deposit types, and the object of the majority of exploration programs in the SMO, are porphyry copper deposits and epithermal precious metal (+/- base metal) deposits. Porphyry copper deposits form a belt extending from the south western United States southward through Sonora and Sinaloa (Figure 7-3). The SSE-NNW trending belt of porphyry copper deposits and prospects are Laramide in age and are hosted by the Lower Complex intrusive rocks. Similarly, epithermal deposits in the SMO form a SSE-NNW trending belt (Figure 7-4) and the vast majority of the deposits are Laramide age and corresponding to the Lower volcanic complex magmatic event of the

SMO. The occurrence and distribution of both porphyry copper and epithermal deposits are interpreted to be controlled by Laramide and post Laramide extensional structures (e.g Ferrari et al., 2007).





PGP
Figure 7-3
Porphyry Deposits of the SW USA and Mexico



PGP
Figure 7-4
Epithermal Deposits of Mexico

Source: Camprubi and Albinson, 2007

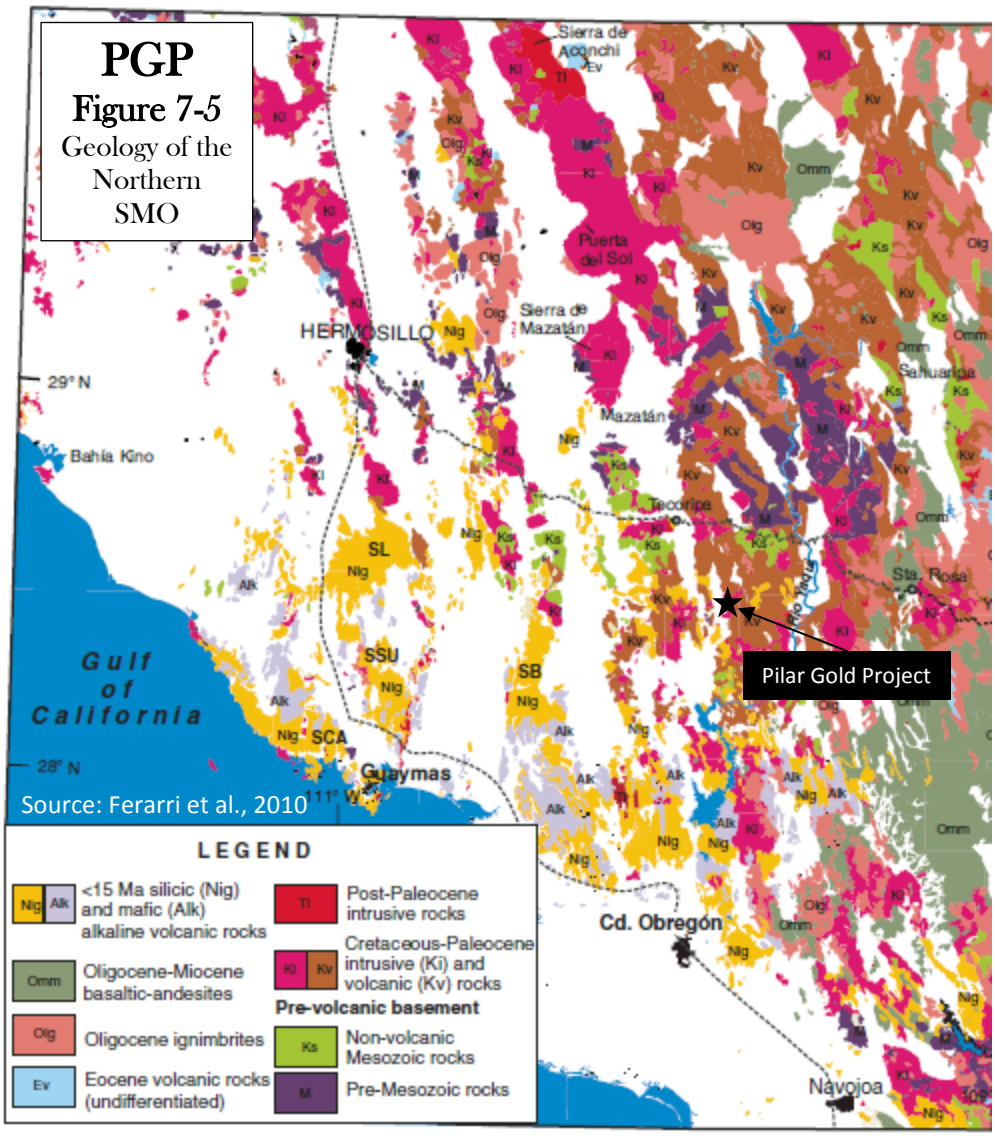
LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

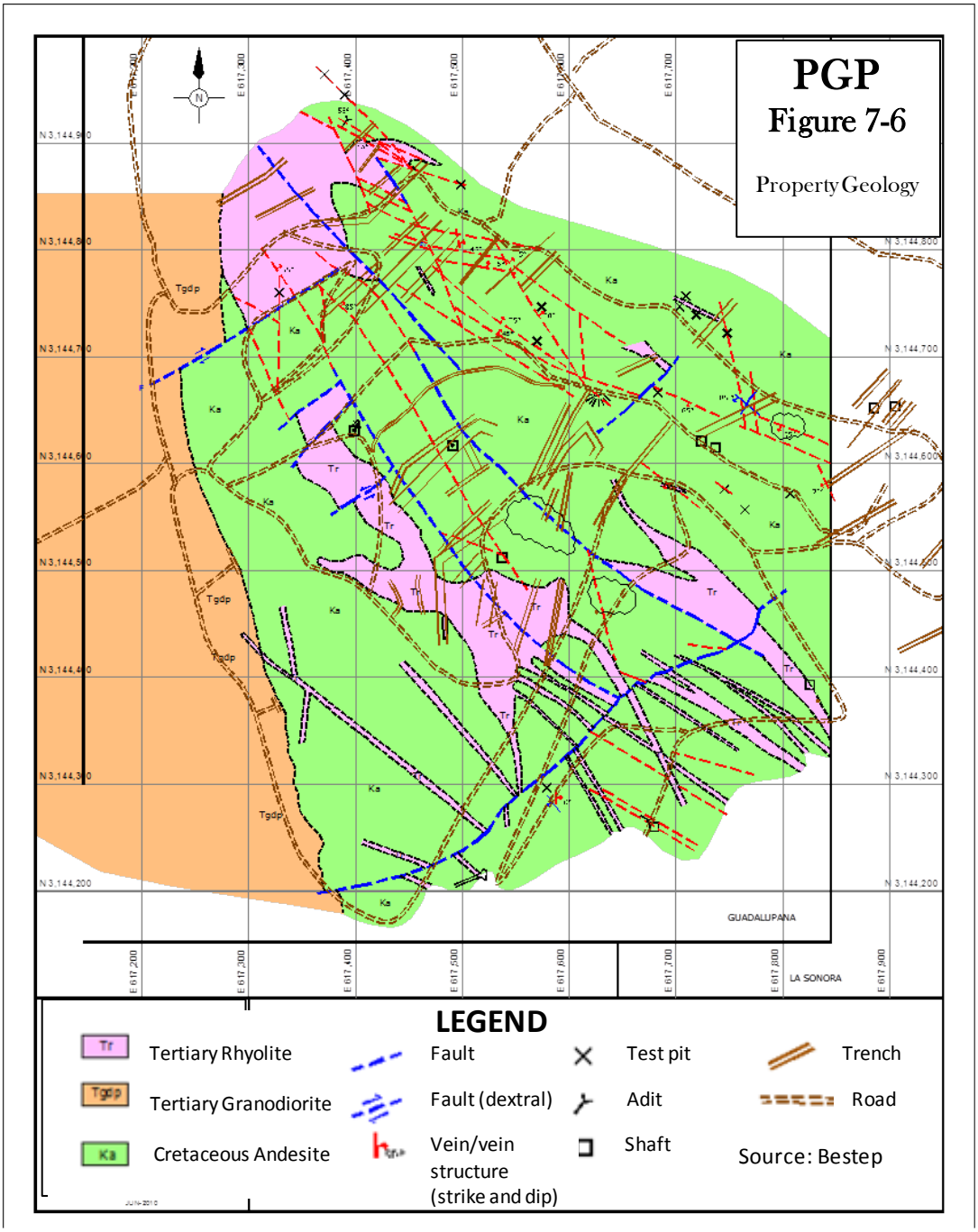
The PGP is located in an area of the western Sierra Madre underlain dominantly by Cretaceous-Paleocene Lower Complex intrusive and volcanic rocks. In addition, Mesozoic basement rocks as well as younger silicic alkaline volcanic rocks are locally mapped in the area (Figure 7-5).

The PGP property is underlain by 3 rock types: andesite, granodiorite, and rhyolite (Figure 7-6). The andesite is mapped as part of the Lower Volcanic Complex of the SMO and is interpreted as being Cretaceous. The granodiorite is also mapped as being part of the Lower Volcanic magmatic event but is interpreted as Early Tertiary and therefore younger than the andesites. The contact zone of the granodiorite observed to the north and to the west side of the property is characterized by intense silicification and re-crystallization and is interpreted as a contact aureole/hornfels zone. The rhyolite is described by Bestep geologists as intrusive into the andesite forming narrow dyke like bodies and larger plugs. The Rhyolite dykes have an approximately NW-SE strike orientation. Telluris Consulting considers the rocks mapped and logged as rhyolites to actually be zones of intense silicification. If this is the case, it could be alteration related to intrusion, similar to the strongly altered contact zones. Otherwise, an upper age for the rhyolite is not constrained but it is interpreted as mid-Tertiary. Similarly, the Lower age of the andesite is not constrained and an origin for at least some these rocks as Sierra Madre Mesozoic basement rocks is possible.

Three fault orientations have been mapped and interpreted on the property. The western contact between the volcanic rocks and the granodiorite is interpreted by Bestep geologists to be a north striking and steeply east dipping detachment structure which shallows under the volcanic rocks and places the volcanic rocks in the hanging wall and the granodiorite in the footwall. Within the hanginwall volcanic rocks there are 2 dominant fault orientations which include one fault set oriented at N40W which is similar to the orientation of the dykes and a second fault orientation at approximately right angles to the first with an orientation of N50E.

PGP
Figure 7-5
Geology of the Northern SMO




PGP
Figure 7-6
Property Geology
Tgdp
Ka
Tr
GUADALUPANA
LA SONORA
LEGEND
Tr
Tertiary Rhyolite
Tgdp
Tertiary Granodiorite
Ka
Cretaceous Andesite
Fault
Fault (dextral)
Vein/vein structure (strike and dip)
Test pit
Adit
Shaft
Trench
Road
Source: Bestep

MINERALIZATION

Gold and silver mineralization occurs within a zone of strong argillic alteration which locally contains overprinting strong silicification and weak sericitization. Veins on the property which consist of quartz and lesser carbonate and, in one case, gypsum. Sulphide mineralization is low to moderate in the gold and silver bearing zones being primarily pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite which weathers to bright red hematite. Better gold grades are interpreted to be associated with the most intense silicification and in other instances higher gold grades are associated with the occurrence of hematite on fracture surfaces. There are approximately 40 mineral workings (OBRAS) on the Pilar property probably completed during the late 1800s to early 1900s period.

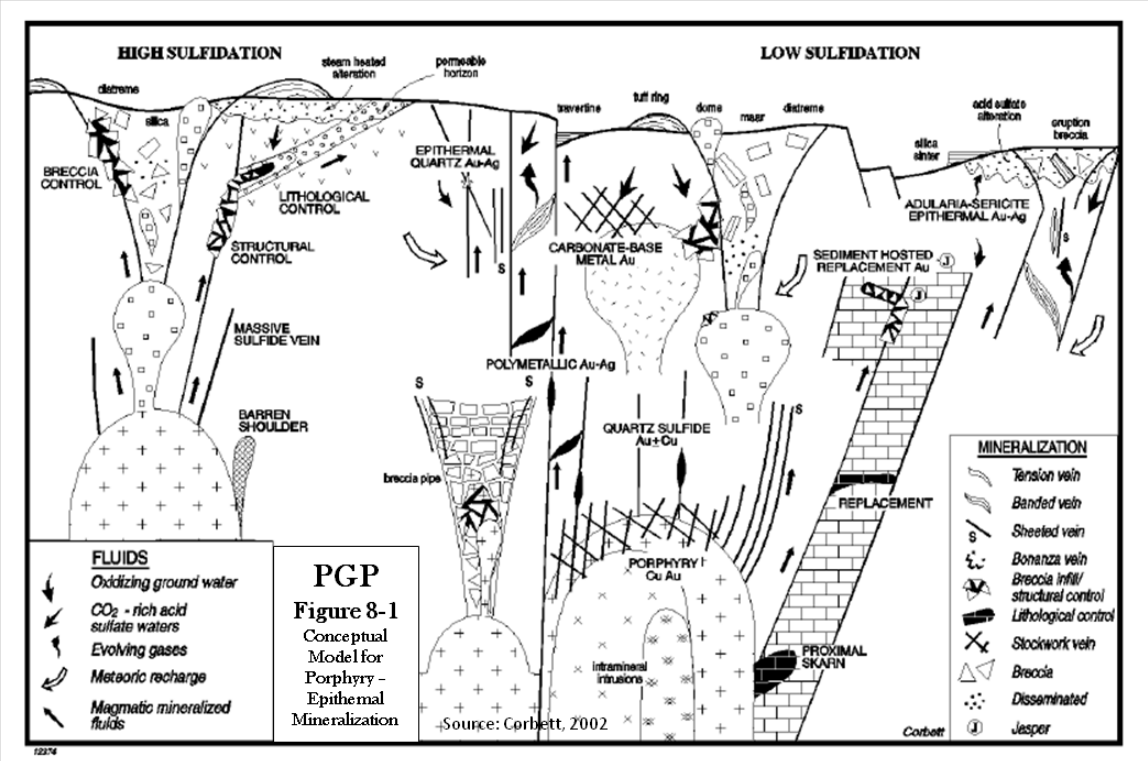
Based on exposures created through trenching and the results of drilling, Bestep geologists interpret the western contact of the volcanic rocks with the granodiorite to be an approximately north striking steeply easterly dipping detachment structure that shallows under the volcanic rocks. The precious metal mineralization on the property is related to steeply dipping NW-SE trending structures which are interpreted to be splay structures, developed in the hanging wall volcanic rocks, off of the detachment structure. The low sulphide content and related alteration has led Bestep to consider the mineralization at the PGP as belonging to the Epithermal, Low Sulphidation class of precious metal deposits. Telluris Consulting proposes that hypogene mineralization at the PGP is related to the regional porphyry metallogenic event (Early-Mid Laramide) and that supergene mineralization is related to descending ground waters and deep weathering along extensional structures active during post Laramide Basin and Range tectonics. FML concurs that these are plausible and reasonable interpretations and is consistent with the regional geological, structural, and metallogenic setting. Based on recent mapping and on the results of the recent RC drill program, the author concludes that mineralization on the PGP is a discrete phase of epithermal mineralization likely emplaced during early Laramide compressional tectonics. The nature and significance of the contact of the volcanic rocks with the granodiorite remains enigmatic. If the western contact is a fault it is likely a post Laramide extensional feature and therefore post dates the emplacement of mineralization.

Samples from surface with grades > 1 g/t Au as well as individual assays > 1 g/t Au from diamond drilling and RC drilling occur in a number of locations across the property. The most significant zone of mineralization defined to date is the Main Zone which is interpreted as a series of sub-parallel north-northeast striking and steeply east dipping mineralized lenses. The collection of mineralized lenses comprising the Main Zone occurs over a strike distance of approximately 120 metres, an across strike distance of approximately 65 metres, and a vertical distance of approximately 100 metres. Intersection lengths of individual lenses range from a minimum of 2.21 meters to a maximum of 21.33 metres. Due to the variable orientation of drilling through the various drill campaigns, estimated true thickness is highly variable and ranges from approximately 20% to 90% of the intersection length.

FML recommends that Bestep complete additional work including mineralogy and geochemistry studies on mineralization to independently establish the setting of gold and silver on the property.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Based on the regional geological and metallogenic setting of the PGP as well as description of mineralization it is concluded that mineralization on the property likely belongs to the class of low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits. Given the proximity of porphyry style mineralization to the PGP (see Item 23 adjacent properties), a model for epithermal gold-silver deposits in a porphyry environment is applicable to exploration and evaluation of the PGP. Figure 8-1 illustrates one such conceptual model. Low sulphidation epithermal deposits are comprised of veins and/or disseminated mineralization. They are typically hosted by volcanic rocks including basalt, andesite, and rhyolite. Grades can range from 2 g/t Au to > 100 g/t Au and 100 g/t Ag to > 500 g/t Ag. Elements characteristically associated with low sulphidation epithermal deposits include As, Sb, Zn, and Pb and sulphide minerals commonly associated with mineralization are pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, and tennantite-tetrahedrite. Native gold commonly occurs in low sulphidation epithermal deposits and tellurides and selenides are common. Vein, gangue and alteration minerals include quartz, chalcedony, calcite, adularia, and illite.



9 EXPLORATION

Colibri Resource Corporation has not completed any exploration work on the property. The history of exploration on the property is described in Item 6 of this report. The exploration work reported in this section is that completed by Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V., the wholly owned subsidiary of vendor Canadian Gold Resources. All exploration work completed prior to the work completed by Bestep is reported in Item 6 of this report.

The primary activity completed by Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V on the PGP has been reverse circulation drilling. This is described in Item 10 of this report. In addition, Bestep has completed geological/exploration initiatives on the property that include:

1. Structural review and synthesis.
2. Induced polarization and magnetics survey.
3. Geological mapping and sampling programs
4. GIS based data compilation

The exploration work by Bestep, or completed by exploration contractors/consultants on behalf of Bestep, as reported below, has been completed in a manner consistent with exploration best practices as outlined in the CIM Exploration Best Practices Guidelines. Procedures and parameters relevant to the work is described in the respective sections.

Structural Review and Synthesis

A structural review was completed on the PGP by Telluris Consulting Ltd., a firm specializing in the structural geology of mineral deposits. The program consisted of 3 days of geological field investigation in February 2011 and the production of a report with observations, interpretations and recommendations. (Telluris, 2012). Telluris proposes a structural model for the orientation of veins and structures on the PGP that is consistent with the regional structural evolution of Sierra Madre Occidental (Figure 9-1). In this model, mineralization is emplaced as the distal, gold-bearing part of a large porphyry-related hydrothermal system that formed during the early to middle (compressional) Laramide Orogeny (hypogene mineralization) which has been overprinted by late

Laramide or Basin and Range age extension and listric normal faulting that resulted in oxidation and supergene gold mineralization along the structures.

Induced Polarization and Magnetics Survey

Three-dimensional Induced Polarization (3DIP), two-dimensional Induced Polarization (2DIP) and magnetometer surveys were conducted on the PGP between June 11 and June 22, 2011. The purpose of the IP and magnetic geophysical program was to potentially delineate the geological structure of the survey area and to identify any chargeability, resistivity, and/or magnetic features of interest to be further investigated by future exploration programs. The survey consisted of 2.05 line km surveyed by 2DIP, 18 line km surveyed by 3DIP, and 21.45 line km surveyed with magnetometer. A total of fifteen lines for the 3DIP survey were established at an azimuth of 0° (i.e. true north), were 1.2 km long, and spaced 100 m apart. For the two 2DIP lines, the northern and southern lines were 1 km and 1.05 km in length, respectively (Figure 9-2). All IP lines were established using GPS and were flagged with stations every 50 m using a local coordinate system. The IP survey used a modified Pole-Dipole array. The survey was completed by SJ Geophysics who is based in Delta, B.C. SJ Geophysics also completed the data processing, interpretation, and the project report.

The resistivity and magnetic data collectively illustrate 3 broad, distinct, and mutually corresponding domains with approximate N-S contacts (Figure 9-3). These zones are characterized by distinct magnetic and resistivity signatures as well as internal, small range resistivity and magnetic structures. The chargeability data form a distinct anomaly corresponding with the contact of resistivity-magnetic zones B and C. The chargeability data also form more local shorter range structures and a distinct structure to the south of the 3DIP grid and corresponding with southern 2DIP survey line (Figure 9-4). FML is of the opinion that drill targets may be derived from the IP-Magnetic survey and also that the data has the potential to map geology which may indirectly lead to drill targets.

Geological Mapping and Sampling

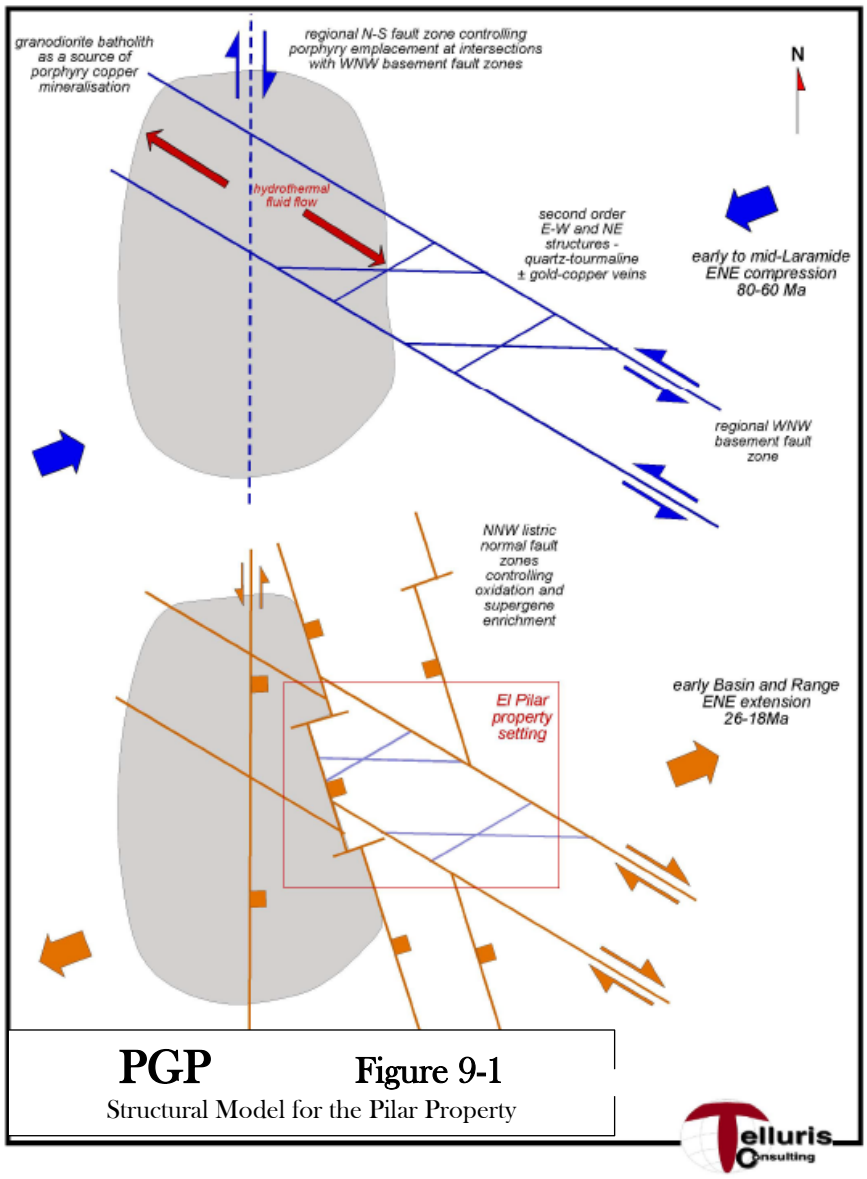
Two programs of geological mapping have been completed at the PGP by Bestep.. The first phase was completed during the period April 7 to April 12, 2013. The primary objective of this phase of mapping was to complete a surface geological framework for the

integration and interpretation of the Bestep RC drilling. The mapping program was completed over the drilled areas and targeted area of anomalous Au contained in the trench sampling. Tracing of structures on the PGP is inhibited by intense weathering and extensive cover. However, this phase of mapping confirmed the epithermal style of mineralization, the association of hypogene mineralization with silicification, multiple structural orientations hosting mineralization, and structures exhibiting both normal and reverse kinematics. Bestep is currently evaluating and integrating the results of this phase of mapping in the property compilation and interpretation of the RC drilling results. Forty two grab samples collected during this phase of mapping have an average grade of 1.34 g/t Au with a high grade of 18.75 g/t Au. The samples were collected to target particular structural, textural, and weathering features of the exposures. The distribution of samples collected during this phase of mapping is illustrated in figure 9-5.

The second phase of mapping was completed during September 2013 and was focussed on tracing structures in the North Hill target area. The mapping illustrated the presence of 2 structural orientations. The first fault orientation has a south-southeast trend and steep dip to both the southwest and northeast. The second fault orientation are essentially vertical with a north-northeast strike.

GIS based data compilation

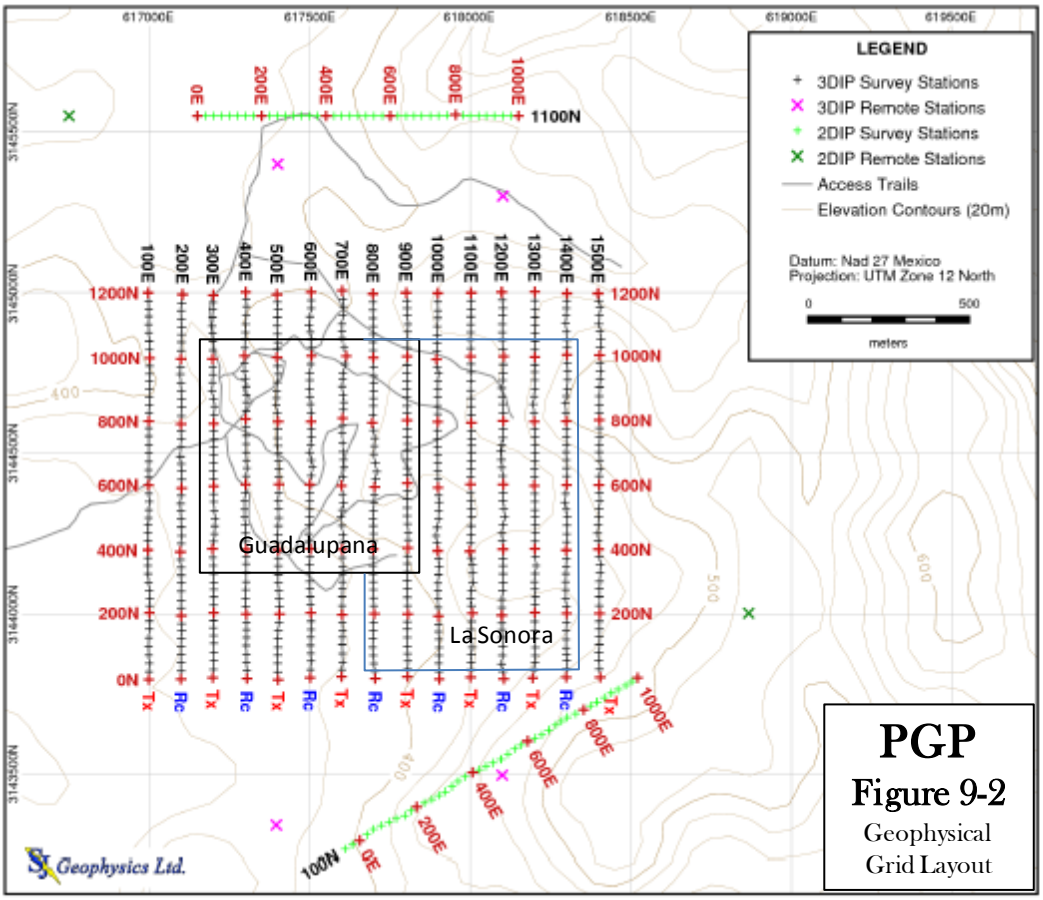
Bestep has completed a GIS based compilation of historical exploration and drilling data on the PGP. This includes the compilation and integration of drilling results reported by SCM in press releases and maps contained in press releases. Bestep has also initiated interpretation and plotting of drill results in 3D geological plotting and modelling software. It is the opinion of the author that these compilations will form a robust basis for continued evaluation, interpretation, and planning exploration activities at Pilar.

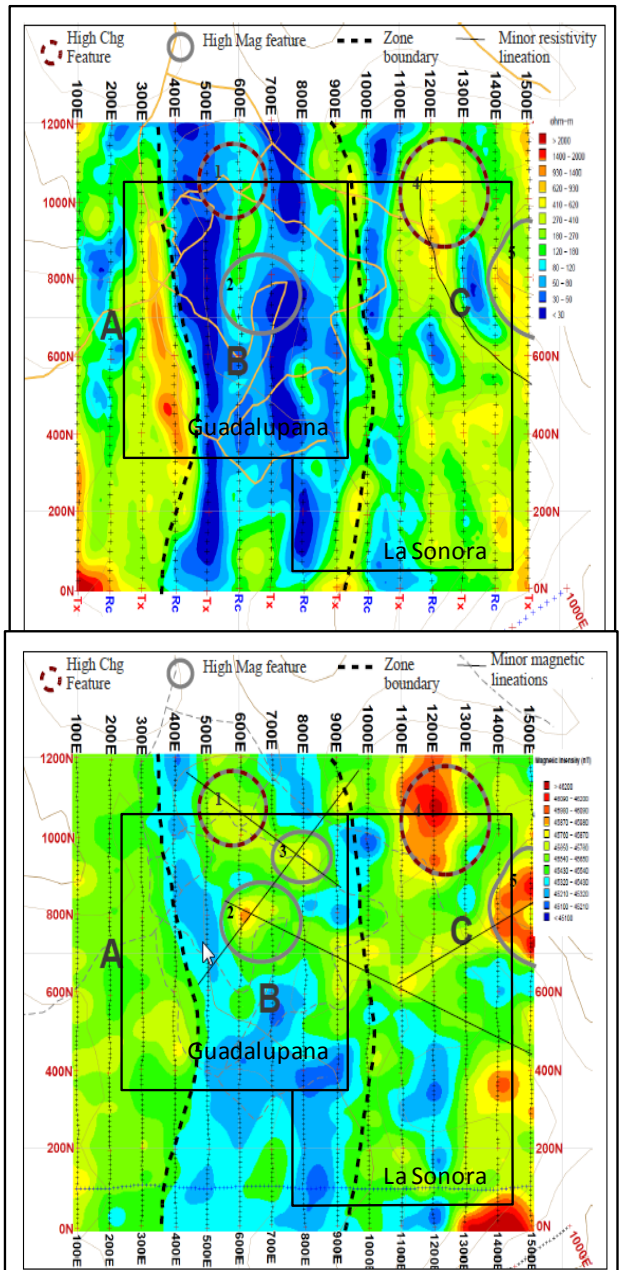


PGP **Figure 9-1**

Structural Model for the Pilar Property

FIGURE 9-2 GEOPHYSICAL GRID LAYOUT





PGP **Figure 9-3**

50 m level Resistivity (top) and Magnetic Maps

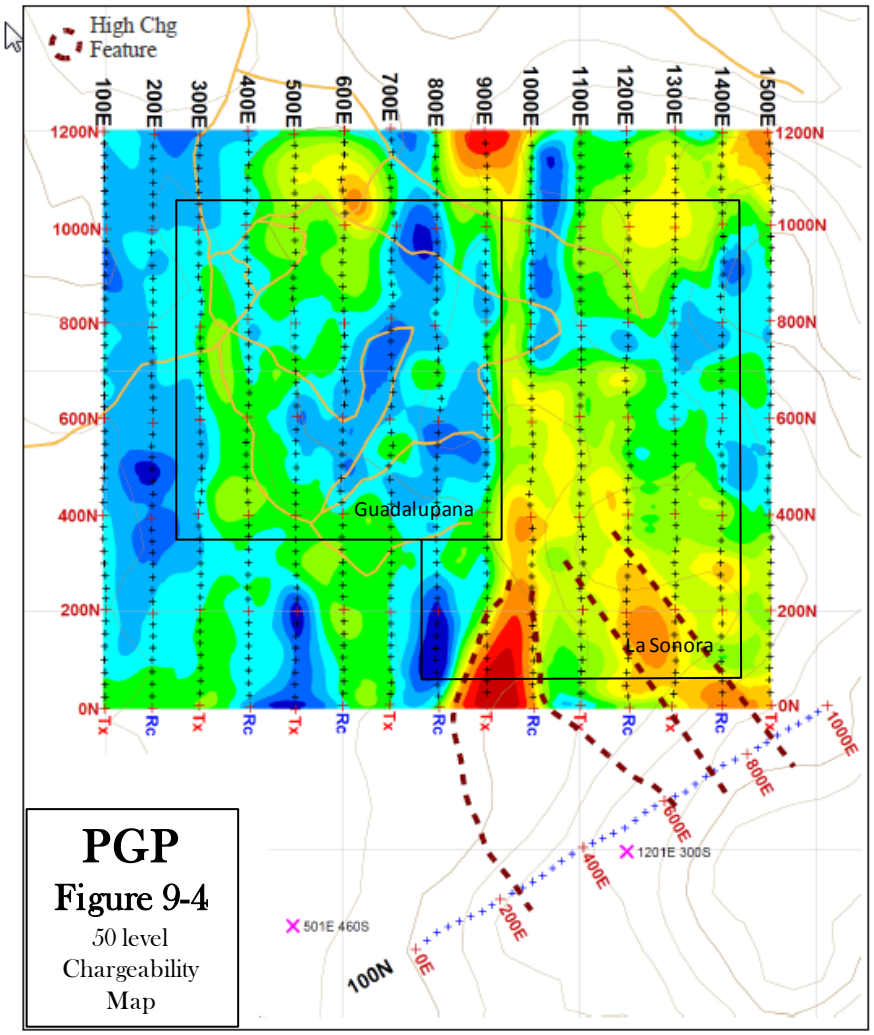


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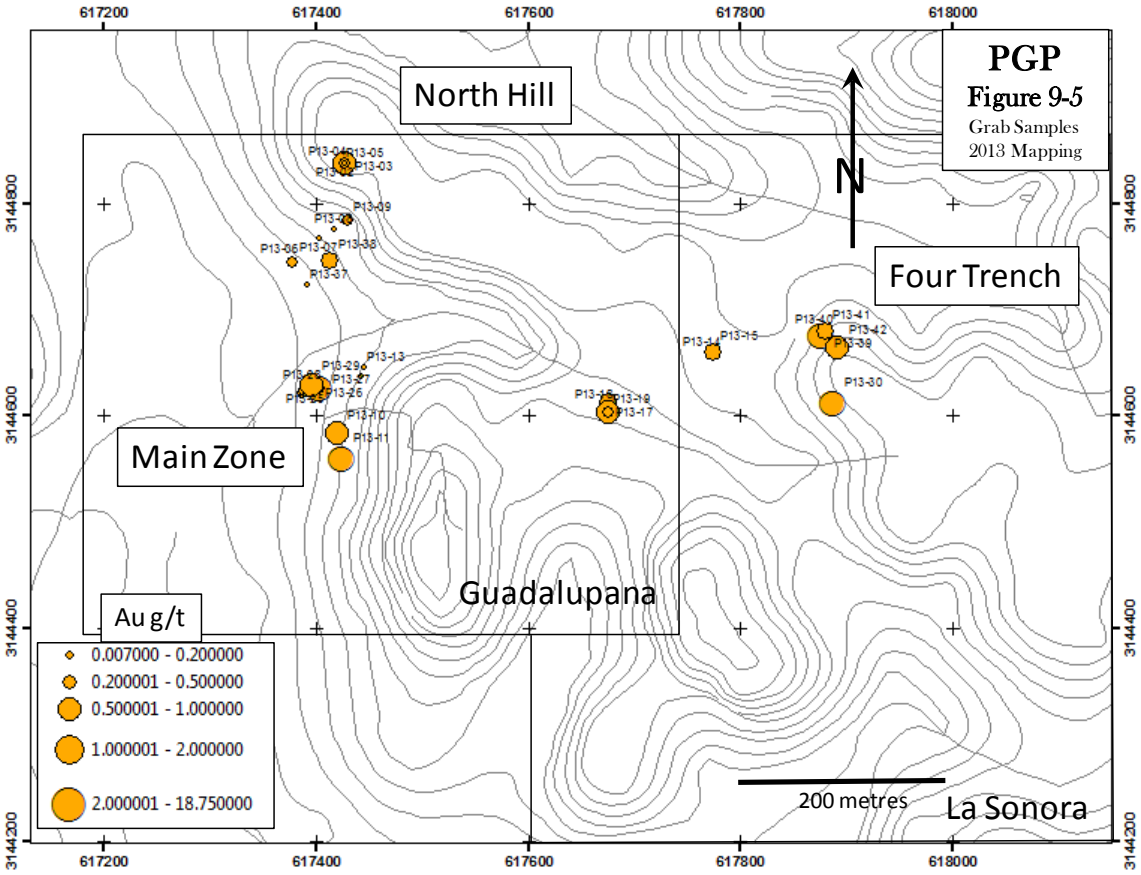
Figure 9-4

50 level Chargeability Map


PGP
Figure 9-5
Grab Samples
2013 Mapping
North Hill
Four Trench
Main Zone
Guadalupana
La Sonora
N
200 metres
Au g/t
0.007000 - 0.200000
0.200001 - 0.500000
0.500001 - 1.000000
1.000001 - 2.000000
2.000001 - 18.750000
617200
617400
617600
617800
618000
3144800
3144600
3144400
3144200

10 DRILLING

Colibri Resource Corporation has not completed any drilling on the property. The history of drilling completed on the property is described in Item 6 of this report. The drilling reported in this section is that completed by Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V., the wholly owned subsidiary of vendor Canadian Gold Resources. All drilling completed prior to that completed by Bestep, which is three phases of reverse circulation drilling completed during the period 1995 – 1997 by Santa Catalina Mining, is reported in Item 6 of this report.

Three phases of drilling have been completed on the PGP by Bestep. The first phase of drilling was completed in the summer and fall of 2010, the second phase was completed from May to June of 2012, and the most recent drill program was completed during November - December 2013. The drilling programs are summarized in table 10-1.

TABLE 10-1 SUMMARY OF DRILLING
Minera Bestep S.A. De C.V.

Campaign	Type	Start	Finish	Number of Holes	Totral Metres	Total Samples
2010	Core	Jul-22	Sep-15	9	1307	604
2010	RC	Nov-05	Nov-18	16	2004	1312
2012	RC	May-09	Jun-01	21	2315	1545
2013	RC	Nov-24	Dec-7	15	1566	1034

In the 2010 drill campaign, the core drilling was very difficult and slow due to a combination of the extremely altered and weathered nature of the broken rocks and the vertical orientation of the structures. Core recovery was very poor and it was concluded that grades would likely not be representative due to the washing of the fines. The core drilling program was abandoned after completing 9 holes and a Reverse Circulation (RC) program initiated and completed. No drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the RC drilling results were recognized. The location and orientation of the holes drilled in the 2010 drilling are contained in table 10-2. The

2010 drilling intersected a number of narrow relatively high grade (> 2 g/t Au) intercepts and 2 relatively long lower grade intercepts (Table 10-3).

The location of the 2010 as well as the 2012 and 2013 drill hole collars are contained in figure 10-1.

The location, orientation, and final length of holes comprising the 2012 reverse circulation drilling program is contained in table 10-2. The program was started on May 9, 2012 and completed June 1, 2012. The results included a large number of samples containing anomalous Au values, between the range of 0.1 and 1 g/t Au and some narrow intersections of higher grade Au (> 1 g/t Au). Significant higher grade intercepts from the 2012 drilling are contained in table 10-3.

The most recent RC drilling program at Pilar was initiated on November 24 and concluded on December 7, 2013. The location, orientation, and final length of holes comprising the 2013 reverse circulation drilling program are contained in table 10-2. The primary objective of the 2013 drill campaign was to test in the areas of selected historical SCM intercepts utilizing the GIS compilation of maps from press releases completed by Bestep. Two target areas were tested, referred to by Bestep as the Main Zone and the North Hill (Figure 9-1). The North Hill target, which included testing high grade drill results reported by SCM, did not yield significant results. However, in the Main Zone target area, approximately 35% of the samples contain Au > 0.1 g/t and comprise a number of long low grade intercepts (Table 9-3). The Main Zone results also include a number of higher grade assays (approximately 8% with Au > 0.5 g/t) with a high grade intercept of 5.24 g/t Au over an intersection length of 6 metres.

Bestep has integrated the 2013 RC drilling results with those of the previous campaigns and has completed an interpretation of the Main Zone as a series of sub-parallel north-northeast striking and steeply east dipping mineralized lenses. The collection of mineralized lenses comprising the Main Zone occurs over a strike distance of approximately 120 metres, an across strike distance of approximately 65 metres, and a vertical distance of approximately 100 metres. Intersection lengths of individual lenses range from a minimum of 2.21 meters to a maximum of 21.33 metres. Due to the variable

orientation of drilling through the various drill campaigns, estimated true thickness is highly variable and ranges from approximately 20% to 90% of the intersection length. The interpretation is based only on the Bestep drilling and does not include the SCM drilling results compiled. The author has reviewed the interpretation and concludes that it is consistent with the drill data and forms a viable basis for the continued evaluation of the Main Zone.

Table 10-2 Drilling Locations and Orientations
Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V. - PGP

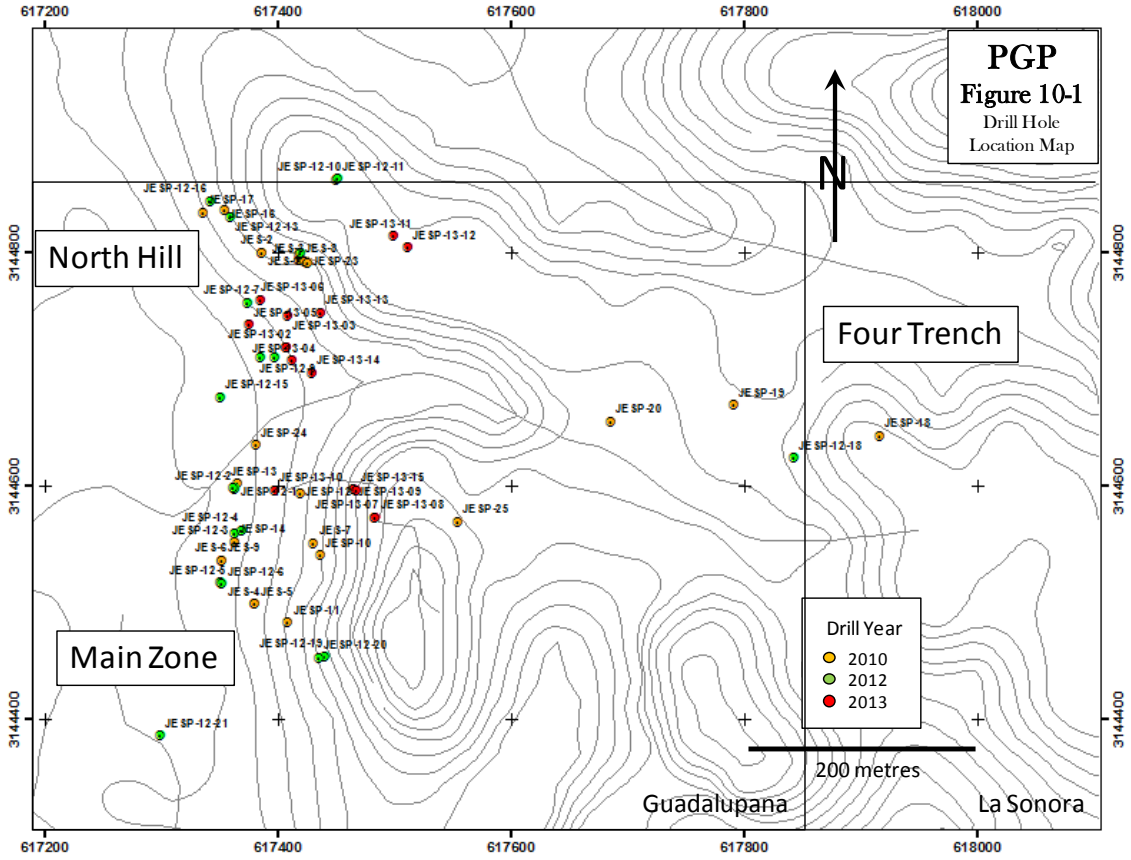
Year	Hole ID	Type	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
2010	JES-1	Core	617386	3144800	396	250º	-60	152.1
2010	JES-2	Core	617387	3144801	396	60º	-60	200.6
2010	JES-3	Core	617419	3144794	398	50º	-60	100.0
2010	JES-4	Core	617380	3144500	388	50º	-45	160.6
2010	JES-5	Core	617380	3144500	388	50º	-60	200.0
2010	JES-6	Core	617352	3144537	383	50º	-45	66.5
2010	JES-7	Core	617431	3144552	397	Vertical	-90	200.0
2010	JES-8	Core	617419	3144794	398	140º	-45	201.8
2010	JES-9	Core	617352	3144537	383	50º	-60	25.1
2010	JESP-10	RC	617437	3144542	400	330º	-87	190.5
2010	JESP-11	RC	617409	3144484	396	vertical	-90	202.7
2010	JESP-12	RC	617420	3144595	394	vertical	-90	153.9
2010	JESP-13	RC	617366	3144603	383	vertical	-90	181.4
2010	JESP-14	RC	617363	3144553	384	vertical	-90	164.6
2010	JESP-15	RC	617423	3144793	397	vertical	-90	99.1
2010	JESP-16	RC	617355	3144837	393	90º	-80	102.1
2010	JESP-17	RC	617336	3144835	393	90º	-45	141.7
2010	JESP-18	RC	617916	3144644	440	305º	-45	73.2
2010	JESP-19	RC	617791	3144670	423	245º	-45	150.9
2010	JESP-20	RC	617686	3144656	418	210º	-45	111.3
2010	JESP-21	RC	617426	3144792	397	90º	-60	61.0
2010	JESP-22	RC	617418	3144799	397	360º	-60	61.0
2010	JESP-23	RC	617426	3144792	397	180º	-60	61.0
2010	JESP-24	RC	617382	3144636	385	140º	-60	141.7
2010	JESP-25	RC	617555	3144570	428	120º	-45	108.2
2012	JESP-12-1	RC	617363	3144598	393	90°	-45	100.6
2012	JESP-12-2	RC	617362	3144599	391	45°	-45	89.9
2012	JESP-12-3	RC	617363	3144560	387	90°	-45	128.0

Year	Hole ID	Type	East	North	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
2012	JESP-12-4	RC	617369	3144563	387	70°	-45	121.9
2012	JESP-12-5	RC	617351	3144518	385	90°	-45	103.6
2012	JESP-12-6	RC	617352	3144517	393	135°	-45	131.1
2012	JESP-12-7	RC	617374	3144758	408	255	-45	120.4
2012	JESP-12-8	RC	617420	3144800	408	230	-45	170.7
2012	JESP-12-9	RC	617385	3144711	408	255	-45	100.6
2012	JESP-12-10	RC	617450	3144863	435	215°	-45	100.6
2012	JESP-12-11	RC	617451	3144864	442	250°	-45	100.6
2012	JESP-12-12	RC	617453	3144224	405	230°	-45	68.6
2012	JESP-12-13	RC	617360	3144831	407	075°	-45	100.6
2012	JESP-12-14	RC	617397	3144711	400	135°	-45	100.6
2012	JESP-12-15	RC	617351	3144677	395	135°	-45	100.6
2012	JESP-12-16	RC	617343	3144845	412	270°	-45	100.6
2012	JESP-12-17	RC	617862	3143841	418	190°	-45	125.0
2012	JESP-12-18	RC	617843	3144625	447	070°	-45	109.7
2012	JESP-12-19	RC	617441	3144455	443	090°	-45	94.5
2012	JESP-12-20	RC	617436	3144454	443	250°	-45	121.9
2012	JESP-12-21	RC	617300	3144387	390	070°	-45	125.0
2013	JESP-13-01	RC	617407	3144720	389	046°	-60	88.5
2013	JESP-13-02	RC	617407	3144720	389	046°	-45	79.5
2013	JESP-13-03	RC	617409	3144746	392	048°	-60	75.0
2013	JESP-13-04	RC	617412	3144708	388	038°	-50	90.0
2013	JESP-13-05	RC	617375	3144739	384	061°	-45	120.0
2013	JESP-13-06	RC	617385	3144760	384	070°	-45	123.0
2013	JESP-13-07	RC	617483	3144574	422	230°	-62	120.0
2013	JESP-13-08	RC	617484	3144574	422	215°	-45	171.0
2013	JESP-13-09	RC	617465	3144598	389	270°	-55	102.0
2013	JESP-13-10	RC	617397	3144597	387	045°	-60	60.0
2013	JESP-13-11	RC	617499	3144815	425	255°	-58	125.0
2013	JESP-13-12	RC	617511	3144805	425	230°	-45	120.0
2013	JESP-13-13	RC	617437	3144749	404	226°	-75	70.5
2013	JESP-13-14	RC	617429	3144698	379	355°	-45	100.0
2013	JESP-13-15	RC	617468	3144597	422	240°	-45	120.0

Table 10-3 Drilling Signifciant Intercepts
Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V. - PGP

Year	HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
2010	JESP-3	3.00	6.05	3.1	3.05
2010	JESP-7	11.80	14.35	2.6	7.91
2010	JESP-10	0.00	59.06	59.1	0.58
2010	includes	1.52	3.05	1.5	2.33
2010	includes	38.10	39.62	1.5	2.65
2010	JESP-12	0.00	41.01	41.0	1.32
2010	includes	0.00	27.89	27.9	1.89
2010	includes	9.14	10.67	1.5	3.54
2010	includes	10.67	12.19	1.5	3.88
2010	includes	21.34	22.86	1.5	3.74
2010	JESP-12	22.86	24.38	1.5	13.95
2010	JESP-15	4.57	6.10	1.5	3.95
2010	JESP-15	30.48	32.00	1.5	4.59
2010	JESP-18	39.62	41.15	1.5	3.27
2010	JESP-18	42.67	44.20	1.5	2.99
2010	JESP-21	10.67	12.19	1.5	3.98
2010	JESP-22	7.62	9.14	1.5	2.10
2010	JESP-25	103.63	105.16	1.5	2.50
2012	JESP-12-3	15.24	16.76	1.5	1.17
2012	JESP-12-3	32.00	33.53	1.5	1.05
2012	JESP-12-3	57.91	92.96	35.1	0.32
2012	includes	71.63	73.15	1.5	1.17
2012	includes	91.44	92.96	1.5	1.88
2012	JESP-12-4	15.24	36.58	21.3	0.84
2012	includes	25.91	35.05	9.1	1.65
2012	JESP-12-4	56.39	57.91	1.5	5.89
2012	JESP-12-10	44.20	45.72	1.5	1.44
2012	JESP-12-18	44.20	47.24	3.0	1.25
2012	JESP-12-20	74.68	76.20	1.5	1.70
2013	JESP-13-04	72.0	73.5	1.5	1.18
2013	JESP-13-07	58.5	108.0	49.5	0.30
2013	includes	58.5	66.0	7.5	0.83
2013	includes	70.5	76.5	6.0	0.55
2013	JESP-13-08	52.5	139.5	87.0	0.26
2013	includes	52.5	72.0	19.5	0.52
2013	includes	81.0	85.5	4.5	0.20
2013	includes	93.0	99.0	6.0	0.71

Year	HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
2013	includes	106.5	109.5	3.0	0.96
2013	includes	124.5	129.0	4.5	0.26
2013	includes	136.5	139.5	3.0	0.24
2013	JESP-13-09	54.0	93.0	39.0	0.44
2013	includes	54.0	76.5	22.5	0.65
2013	includes	61.5	73.5	12.0	0.96
2013	JESP-13-11	12.0	22.5	10.5	0.32
2013	includes	12.0	16.5	4.5	0.47
2013	JESP-13-12	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.31
2013	JESP-13-12	24.0	49.5	25.5	0.29
2013	JESP-13-12	73.5	81.0	7.5	0.32
2013	JESP-13-13	13.5	22.5	9.0	0.20
2013	JESP-13-13	60.0	63.0	3.0	0.50
2013	JESP-13-15	39	105	66	0.94
2013	includes	39	76.5	37.5	1.18
2013	includes	40.5	46.5	6	5.24
2013	includes	91.5	93.0	1.5	7.36


PGP
Figure 10-1
Drill Hole
Location Map
N
North Hill
Four Trench
Main Zone
Drill Year
2010
2012
2013
200 metres
Guadalupana
La Sonora
617200
617400
617600
617800
618000
3144800
3144600
3144400

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Samples of diamond drill core were taken over 1.5 metre lengths. The core was marked and cut using a diamond core saw with ½ of the core being bagged and sent for assay work and the other ½ core being returned to the core box for secure storage. RC drilling samples were taken every 5 feet. At the completion of a 5 foot run, the sample was blown into a cyclone and collected in 5 gallon buckets. Using a Wilson splitter, the complete volume of the 5' samples was split in half. One of the sample splits was further split in half yielding 2 samples each comprising 25% of the total sample.. One of the samples comprising 25% of the total length was sent for assay and the remaining sample material is maintained in secure storage in Suaqui Grande. Recording of the sample numbers is completed on paper and subsequently entered into spreadsheets for further processing and merging with analytical results.

Assays for the 2010 and 2012 PGP drill campaigns were completed at ALS Minerals (ALS) with sample preparation and analyses being completed at the ALS laboratory in Hermosillo. Assays for the 2013 drilling were completed at Inspectorate America Corporation (Inspectorate) with both sample preparation and analyses being completed at the Inspectorate laboratory in Hermosillo. Both of the laboratories used, ALS and Inspectorate, are independent of Canadian Gold and Colibri. ALS uses strategically designed processes and a global quality management system that meets all requirements of International Standards ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2008. Inspectorate laboratories are also ISO 17025 accredited.

Transport of the samples from the drill rig to the secure logging and sample processing facility in Suaqui Grande was completed by personnel employed by Bestep. ALS picked up the prepared samples at the secure facility in Suagui Grande and transported the samples to the ALS preparation laboratory in Hermosillo. The exchange of samples was recorded and monitored by sample submittal forms. For the 2013 drilling, Bestep personnel delivered the samples to the Inspectorate laboratory in Hermosillo and maintained chain-of-custody documentation.

Sample handling and preparation procedures completed at both ALS and Inspectorate includes weighing the received sample and logging the sample into the integrated LIMS. At both laboratories, entire samples are crushed to 70% < 2mm. A 250 gram split is taken from the crushed sample and pulverized to 85% < 75 microns. Gold analysis is completed by Fire Assay of a 30 g split of pulverized sample followed by determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA-AAS). For the 2010 and 2012 drilling silver analysis at ALS was completed by Aqua Regia digestion followed by AAS determination. For the 2013 drill campaign, a suite of 30 elements was determined at Inspectorate by a 4-acid digestion and ICP finish which included the analysis of silver.

For the 2010 and 2012 drill campaigns, Bestep inserted control samples into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1 in 25 samples. The control samples include field duplicates and field blanks. The duplicates consist of a sample comprising 25% of the original sample retrieved from the 5' run and are thus equivalent to the original sample. The field blanks are comprised of granodiorite retrieved from the field in an area adjacent to the PGP. The granodiorite is broken up by hand to form samples that are inserted in the sample stream. Bestep has not reported the use of Certified Reference Material (CRM or Standards) for the 2010 and 2012 drilling and has not completed check assays at an independent certified laboratory. FML recommends the use of CRMs, with certified values in the range appropriate for the target mineralization, and the completion of check assays is part of the QA/QC protocol for drilling programs.

For the 2013 drilling, Bestep inserted a control sample at a frequency of 1 per 10 total samples. CRM samples were inserted at a rate of 1 in every 20 samples. Field blanks and field duplicates were each inserted at a total frequency of 1 in 40 samples. Bestep has completed check assays on 171 samples, comprising approximately 13% of the total samples assayed from the 2013 drill program.

FML has compiled and evaluated the duplicate and field blank data for the 2010 and 2012 data and makes the following recommendations:

1. That outlier values present in the duplicate data be evaluated with further re-assay.

2. A subset of the 2010 and 2012 drilling samples, consisting of approximately 10% of the total samples, have check assays completed at an independent laboratory.

FML has evaluated the CRMs, field duplicate and blank data, and check assay data for the 2013 drill program and makes the following observations and recommendations:

1. Sample batches where the analyzed value of the CRM falls outside the values defined by 3x the CRM standard deviation be re-analyzed. Of the 54 CRMs analyzed during the 2013 drill campaign, a total of 10 samples (approximately 18%) had values less than the certified value minus 3x the standard deviation value.
2. The trend towards a low bias in the latter half of the 2013 drill campaign, evident in both of the CRMs used, be further evaluated and discussed with Inspectorate.
3. That the failure of several of the blank analyses is assessed. FML notes that as the blank material is not certified, being granodiorite from the PGP area, the low, but significant, Au concentrations in some of the blank analyses will need to be considered as originating in the blank (granodiorite) samples. FML recommends that in the future Bestep independently establish (confirm) the Au concentration in the field blanks or consider using commercially available certified blanks.
4. The check assays yield an overall acceptable comparison however, it is recommended that potentially small grade dependent conditional biases be evaluated and discussed with Inspectorate.

Both Inspectorate and ALS are ISO certified international testing laboratories that are widely used in the mineral exploration and mining industry. The preparation and analytical procedures used by Bestep are appropriate for the mineralization. The chain-of-custody of samples is simple and reliable. It is the authors' opinion that the sample preparation procedures, security, and analytical procedures are adequate and appropriate for use in this Technical report. It is the opinion of the author that the assay data is adequate for the purposes of the assessment of exploration data and the purposes of this technical report. However, if in the future the data is to be used for mineral resource estimation, or if Inspectorate is to be used in future exploration programs, the recommendations outlined here, based on assessment of the QA/QC data, should be pursued.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the property on June 24, 2012. Data verification completed during the site visit included:

1. Traversing and inspection of trenches and road cuts completed by SCM and reclaimed by Bestep including mineralized outcrops (Figure 12-1).
2. Grab samples (5 total) were taken at selected locations in trenches and road cuts and submitted for gold and silver assay.
3. Visited and inspected several drill hole set up locations (Figure 12-2).
4. Visited the logging and sampling facility in Suaqui Grande which includes the secure storage of RC drill chips (Figure 12-3).
5. Discussion of exploration, drilling, and sampling procedures used by Bestep.

The assay results of the grab samples taken by FML range from 4.85 g/t to 0.027 g/t Au and 16.4 g/t to 0.80 g/t Ag (Table 12-1). These results are typical of historical sampling, from surface and drilling, completed on the PGP. The Au:Ag ratio, where Ag>Au is, in general, consistent with that reported and discussed from historical exploration and drilling.

TABLE 12-1 OUTCROP AND TRENCH SAMPLES TAKEN BY FML
Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V. - PGP

Sample ID	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
EP12-01	0.21	9.70
EP12-02	0.03	1.30
EP12-03	0.70	12.30
EP12-04	4.85	16.40
EP12-05	0.03	0.80

The author was on site from November 21 to November 29, 2013 during the most recent drilling program. During this time, drilling and sampling procedures, including QA/QC protocol, were discussed and reviewed with Bestep geologists.

FML completed comparison of data contained in original assay certificates with assay data contained in the drill sample logs. This was completed for 200 samples representing 14% of the database from the 2012 drilling and no errors were found. For the 2013 drill program, the author conducted a merge of the sample interval data with the assay data received from Inspectorate. Minor errors in the sample interval files were identified by the author and corrected by Bestep geologists.

Based on the evaluation of the QA/QC data (Item 11) and the data verification procedures applied, it is the authors opinion that the data is adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

FIGURE 12-1 PGP TRENCH

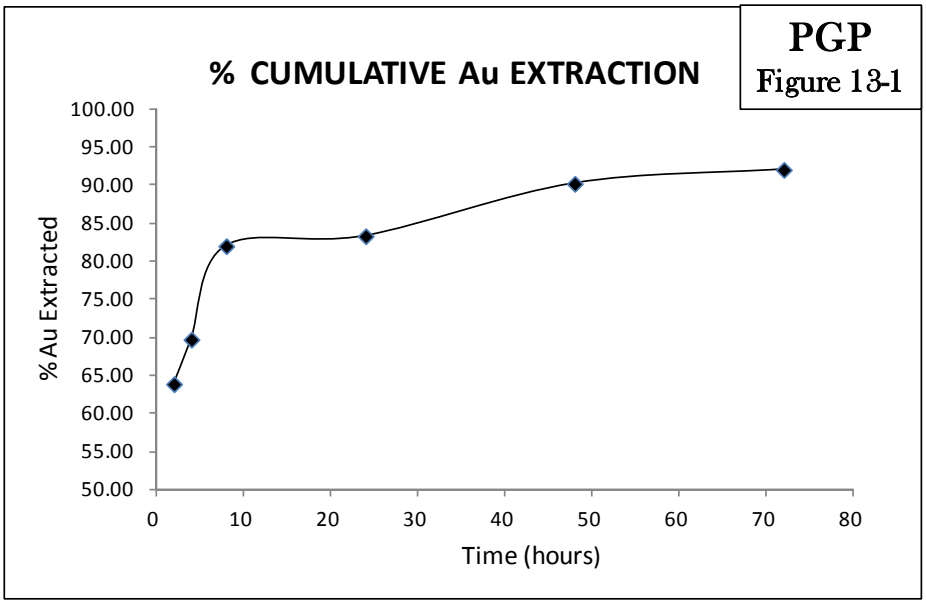
FIGURE 12-2 DRILL COLLARS

FIGURE 12-3 CHIP LOGGING BENCH

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Bestep commissioned Hermosillo based Laboratorio Technologico de Metalurgia LTM S.A. de C.V (LTM) to complete a preliminary metallurgical test on a sample from the PGP. The sample consisted of a total of 528 kilograms from which 5 kilograms were split out and crushed to 10 mesh (2 mm). The test completed was standard cyanide (NaCN) bottle roll test with pH and NaCN concentration monitored and controlled over a 72 hour period. The results of the test are illustrated in the cumulative extraction curve (Figure 13-1) and resulted in a total extraction of 92.08% Au over a 72 hour period.

The metallurgical test work is based on industry standard procedures and assumptions for preliminary investigations. The assumed grinding and extraction time parameters may vary as more advanced test work is completed. Based on inspection and logging of RC cuttings it is assumed that the sample is representative of mineralization on the property. Based on geochemistry completed by Canadian Gold on the 2013 RC drilling, there are no known deleterious elements that could have a significant impact on potential economic extraction.



14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

No Mineral Resource Estimate has been completed for the project.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

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, PERMITTING, 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

The exploration concessions immediately adjacent to the Pilar tenements are held by a private corporation and as such there is no description of exploration or development results in the public domain. The Suaqui Verde Copper-Oxide deposit is located within the adjacent concessions; approximately 3 km south of Pilar. Led by the Suaqui Verde project manager, the author visited the Suaqui Verde Copper Oxide deposit which on surface is locally characterized by spectacular chrysocolla and minor azurite and malachite. The Suaqui Verde deposit has been the object of past underground mining and is currently being evaluated by the private corporation (personal communication, Jackie Stephens, Suaqui Verde Project Manager).

The Cuatro Hermanos Copper Molybdenum project of Virgin Metals Inc. is located approximately 14 km east-southeast of Pilar. The Cuatro Hermanos deposit is a large low grade porphyry Cu-Mo deposit (Table 23-1).

TABLE 23-1 CUATRO HERMANOS RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V. - PGP

Resources	Inferred	Indicated
Tonnes	557,510,000	206,262,000
Cu grade %	0.174	0.197
Mo grade %	0.022	0.021
Ag grade g/t	1.1	1.5
Cu equivalent %	0.400	0.407
Contained Cu	2.142 billion lbs	896 million lbs
Contained Mo	278 Million lbs	96 million lbs

cut off grade = 0.25%

Mo/Cu ratio 10:1

Source: Virgin Metals Inc. Corporate presentation, February 2012

Evrim Resources Corp. (Evrim) has explored its Suaqui Verde concession, the eastern boundary of which was located approximately 350 m west of the western Pilar concession boundary. On January 24, 2012 Evrim reported drilling results including 402.2 metres of 0.13% copper, 0.04 g/t gold, 1.1 g/t silver and 0.005% molybdenum including 116.2 metres of 0.19% copper, 0.07 g/t gold, 1.3 g/t silver and 0.006% molybdenum in drill hole DHSV11003 and 354.6 metres of 0.14% copper, 0.04 g/t gold, 1.1 g/t silver and 0.002% molybdenum including 58 metres of 0.22% copper, 0.06 g/t gold, 1.8 g/t silver and 0.002% molybdenum in drill hole DHSV11004. On May 30, 2013 Evrim reported similar results from 3 drill holes: DHSV11004 returned 150.8 metres of 0.11% copper, 0.03 g/t gold, 0.6 g/t silver and 0.003% molybdenum; drill hole DHSV12016 returned 24.0 metres grading 0.18% copper, 0.01 g/t gold, 2.8 g/t silver and 0.0001% molybdenum and drill hole DHSV12014 returned 97.1 metres grading 0.13% copper, 0.05 g/t gold, 1.4 g/t silver and 0.004% molybdenum including 13.65 metres of 0.31% copper, 0.08 g/t gold, 2.3 g/t silver and 0.005% molybdenum. The source of information on Evrim exploration activities and results is the Evrim website at http://www.evrimresources.com which includes an archive of news releases.

The author has not verified the information from the adjacent properties presented here and this information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report. This information is included here as it is, in the opinion of the author, relevant to the area metallogeny and application of the porphyry – epithermal model for exploration presented in Item 8 Deposit Types.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Pilar is an exploration stage property. To the best of the authors' knowledge there is no other relevant data or information to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Pilar property is located in the Sierra Madre Occidental (SMO), a geological province that occupies northwestern Mexico and that is the host to a large number of epithermal precious metal deposits and porphyry copper (± Mo, Au) deposits. The geological setting of mineralization at Pilar is consistent with the geological setting of epithermal mineralization in the SMO and the style of mineralization is consistent with a Low Sulphidation epithermal type of mineralization. Mineralization in the area of Pilar includes porphyry copper deposits and the author is of the opinion that application of a deposit model for epithermal gold-silver deposits in a porphyry environment is applicable to exploration and evaluation of the PGP.

Pilar has been the subject of two main exploration initiatives. The first was completed by SCM during 1996 and 1997 and the second has been completed by Lyell, and then Bestep, from 2008 to 2012. Both phases of exploration have included significant programs involving both surface exploration and reverse circulation drilling.

No reports or otherwise any original data is available for the exploration and drilling completed by SCM during the period 1996 – 1997. Bestep has recovered SCM press releases from the period documenting exploration results. The press releases include maps and vertical sections documenting drill locations and results and tabulated assay results. Bestep has compiled the information in the SCM press releases including its inclusion in the property GIS project and inclusion in the drilling database. The use of this data does include some risk. It is the opinion of the author that the compilation of SCM RC drill results can be relied on for the purposes of general interpretation and exploration planning. However, it is recommended that any interpretation utilizing the results of the SCM data be appropriately tested in future exploration programs. The SCM results compiled do not represent a complete and verified data set and at the present time do not appear to be verifiable. Thus, the SCM drill results cannot be used in estimation of NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources.

Otherwise, no significant risks or uncertainties have been recognized that could affect reliability or confidence in the exploration data or continued advancement of the project.

The Pilar gold project is a relatively early stage exploration project. It is the opinion of the author that the Pilar property represents an opportunity for the discovery of an epithermal precious metal deposit. Bestep has compiled the historical surface exploration and drilling data and has integrated this data with regional geological data sets. Appropriately, this has been completed in a GIS environment. Bestep has also organized all historical drilling data in a 3D drill hole plotting and modelling software and has completed preliminary interpretations of mineralized zones. The most significant zone discovered to date is the Main Zone which is interpreted to consist of a series of 3 sub-parallel structures.

It is the opinion of the author that: a) the Main Zone holds the potential for expansion and resource delineation and b) that earlier stage targets exist on the Pilar property based on RC drilling completed to date, trenching and soil geochemical data, and the potential interpretation of this data.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

FML recommends that the Pilar property continue to be explored for the discovery of an epithermal precious metals mineral deposit. FML recommends two phases of exploration.

The first phase consists of:

1) Early stage exploration activities including geological mapping, trenching, and soil sampling.
2) Topographic surveying and accurately surveying drill hole collar locations.
3) A total of 1,500 metres of RC drilling

The second phase of recommended exploration is contingent upon the positive conclusion of the first phase and includes RC drilling with the objective of resource delineation of prioritized targets on the property.

Phase 1

The following procedures comprise the recommended Phase 1 exploration program for the PGP:

1) Property wide evaluation and interpretation of previous exploration and drilling results be completed and that based on this interpretation that exploration programs be derived to develop and prioritize drill targets. FML recommends that exploration activities include geological mapping with an aim to further understand the structural controls on the form and distribution of mineralization and early stage exploration procedures such as in-fill soil geochemistry and trenching.
2) Accurately survey the location of the drill hole collars from all of the 2010, 2012, and 2013 drill campaigns.
3) Complete a topographic survey over selected parts of the property to supplement existing topographic data and to derive an appropriately detailed digital elevation model to support continued exploration efforts.
4) Re-evaluate the interpretation and 3D modeling of mineralized zones completed to date utilizing the updated survey data.

5) Complete an initial phase of RC drilling prioritizing the Main Zone with the objectives of 1) determining grade and grade continuity within and adjacent to the drilling completed to date and 2) determining the extension potential of the zone with selected widely spaced holes along strike and down dip. FML recommends 1500 meters of RC drilling for the Main Zone target. To the extent that results dictate, FML recommends that part of this RC drilling be allocated to targets derived from the interpretation and early stage exploration activities.

Phase 2

Assuming the phase 1 RC drilling provides a positive indication of continuity and of expansion potential, at an acceptable average grade, related to the known mineralization at the Main Zone target and/or other targets derived from phase 1 exploration, a second phase of drilling is recommended where the objective is resource delineation leading to resource estimation and preliminary, scoping level, project economics. The drill program plan will be based and on phase 1 drilling results and is recommended to include 7,000 metres of reverse circulation drilling.

Budget

FML estimates a budget of approximately CDN$219,000 for phase 1 exploration, surveying, and RC drilling. Phase 2 RC drilling, contingent on the results of Phases 1, is estimated at approximately CDN$794,000 for a total exploration budget of approximately CDN$1.01M. The budgets estimated by FML are laid out in table 26.1

TABLE 26-1 PGP BUDGET
Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V. – PGP

Item	Units and costs	Number	Total Cost
Phase 1 - Geological Mapping, Exploration, and Interpretation			
Salaries			
Geologist	$1000/day	20	$20,000
Surveyor	$1000/day	3	$3,000
GIS Techncian	$500/day	5	$2,500
Field Assistant/Sampling	$60/day	60	$3,600
Transportation - Local	$0.50/km	500	$250
Transportation - Truck rental and fuel	$300/day	20	$6,000
Lodging	$50/day/person	20	$1,000
Software Allowance	$200/day	5	$1,000
Geochemistry - Soil and Rock	$38/sample	100	$3,800
Interpretation, Modelling, and Planning	$1000/day	5	$25
Sub total exploration and interpretation			$41,175
Contingency (10%)			$4,118
Total program and interpretation			**$45,293**
Phase 1 - Drill Hole Location and Topographic Survey			
Salaries			
Geologist	$500/day	1	$500
Surveyor	$1000/day	3	$3,000
GIS Techncian	$500/day	1	$1,000
Field Assistant	$60/day	3	$180
Transportation - Local	$0.50/km	300	$150
Transportation - Truck rental and fuel	$300/day	3	$900
Lodging	$50/day/person	4	$200
Software Allowance	$200/day	2	$400
Sub total survey and interpretation			$6,330
Contingency (10%)			$633
Total survey and interpretation			**$6,963**
Phase 1 - RC Drilling Program			
RC Drilling (direct)	$60/metre	1500	$90,000
Salaries			
Supervising Geologist	$500/day	4	$2,000
Logging Geologist	$300/day	30	$9,000
Geotechnician	$60/day	30	$1,800
Sampling and Labour	$125/day	60	$7,500
Transportation	$0.50/km	900	$450
Lodging	$50/day/person	45	$2,250
Assay and geochem	$38/assay	985	$37,430
Interpretation and reporting	$800/day	15	$8,000
Sub Total Drilling			$158,430
Contingency (5%)			$7,922
Total drilling			**$166,352**
Grand Total Phase 1 Program			**$218,607**

	Phase 2 - RC Drilling Program		
RC Drilling (direct)	$60/metre	7000	$420,000
Salaries			
Supervising Geologist	$500/day	23	$11,500
Logging Geologist	$300/day	94	$28,200
Geotechnician	$60/day	94	$5,640
Sampling and Labour	$125/day	350	$43,750
Transportation	$0.50/km	2800	$1,400
Lodging	$50/day/person	140	$7,000
Assay and geochem	$38/assay	5834	$192,522
Interpretation and reporting	$800/day	15	$12,000
Sub Total Drilling			$722,012
Contingency (10%)			$72,201
Grand Total Phase 2 Program			**$794,213**

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on Pilar Gold Project, Suaqui Grande, Sonora” and dated November 9, 2016 was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed & Sealed) “*Jamie Lavigne*”

Dated at Sudbury, ON
November 9, 2016

Jamie Lavigne, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

JAMIE LAVIGNE, P.Geo.

I, Jamie Lavigne, M.Sc., P.Geo., of Sudbury, Ontario, do hereby certify that as the author of the report entitled “Technical Report on Pilar Gold Project, Suaqui Grande, Sonora” and dated November 9, 2016, I hereby make the following statements:

1. I am an Independent Consulting Geologist with offices at 1796 Windle Dr., Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 2Y8. .
2. I am a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada in 1986 with a B.Sc. Geology degree, and of the University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada in 1991 with a M.Sc. in Geology. I have extensive experience in mineral exploration, the estimation of Mineral Resources for base and precious metal deposits, and the preparation of technical reports.
3. I am a Licensee (P.Geo.) with the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, (#L1244).
4. I have practiced my profession in mineral exploration continuously since graduation. I have over 25 years of experience in mineral exploration spanning early stage exploration projects to feasibility level studies and mine commissioning. As an independent consultant I have completed a number of Independent Resource Estimates and have authored a number of Technical reports.
5. I completed a personal inspection of the property over a 9 day period from November 21 to November 29, 2013
6. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purpose of NI 43-101.
7. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report titled “Technical Report on Pilar Gold Project, Suaqui Grande, Sonora” and dated November 9, 2016;
8. I have had prior involvement on the property that is the subject of this technical report. As an independent consulting geologist I have provided geological services on the Pilar Gold Project which is the subject of this Technical Report . The work completed includes GIS compilation, interpretation, and drill hole planning.
9. I am independent of the Issuer, Colibri Resources Corporation, as described in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I am independent of the vendor Canadian Gold Resources and its subsidiary Minera Bestep S.A. de C.V as described in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 and as required by as per Appendix 3F, Table 1 of the Exchange Corporate Finance Manual
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
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.

Effective Date: November 9, 2016
Signing Date: November 9, 2016

"Original Document, signed and sealed by , Jamie Lavigne P.Geo."
Jamie Lavigne, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist