

Assessment Report, 2010 Diamond/RC Drilling Program
 Gold Dome Project
 Mayo Mining District, Yukon, Canada
 NTS Map Sheets 115P09; 115P16
 63° 47' North Lat., 136° 15' West Long.

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim No.	NTS Map Number
YA83747 - YA83756	Ade	1-10	115P16
YA83206 - YA82237	Gant	1 - 34	115P16
YB42504 - YB42567	SC	1 - 64	115P16
YB43132 - YB43147	SC	65 - 80	115P16
YB43175 - YB43178	SC	81 - 84	115P16
YB43319 - YB43384	SC	85 - 150	115P16
YB43769	SC	151	115P16
YB43730 - YB43766	SC	152 - 188	115P16, 115P09
YB43770 - YB43785	SC	189 - 204	115P16, 115P09
YB43786 - YB43789	SC	205 - 208	115P16
YB43767 - YB43768	SC	209 - 210	115P16
YB43790 - YB43797	SC	211 - 218	115P16
YB43798 - YB43806	SC	219 - 227	115P09, 115P16
YB43807	SC	228	115P09
YB43808 - YB43824	SC	229 - 245	115P09, 115P16
YB43825 - YB43827	SC	246 - 248	115P09
YB43828 - YB43841	SC	249 - 262	115P16, 115P09
YB43842 - YB43847	SC	263 - 268	115P09
YB43848 - YB43853	SC	269 - 274	115P16
YB43854 - YB43863	we	275 - 284	115P09, 115P16
YB43864	SC	285	115P16
YB43865 - YB43871	SC	286 - 292	115P16, 115P09
YB44537 - YB44566	SC	293 - 322	115P09
YB44567 - YB44568	SC	323 -324	115P16
YB44569 - YB44578	SC	325 -334	115P09
YB64197	SC	335	115P16
YB64198 - YB64208	SC	336 - 346	115P09
YB64209 - YB64234	SC	347 - 372	115P16
YB64392 - YB64392	SC	373 - 374	115P16
YB64235 - YB64267	SC	375 - 407	115P16
YB64269	SC	409	115P16
YB64707	SC	496	115P09
YC56154	SC	497	115P09

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YB64709 - YB64744	SC	498- 533	115P09
YC01099	SC	534	115P16
YC01096 - YC01098	SC	535 - 537	115P16
YB80826 - YB80837	Tang	1-12	115P16
YC01093 - YC01094	Tang	13 - 14	115P16
YC01092	Tang	15	115P16
YC01095	Tang	16	115P16
YD60301-YD60607	GD	1-307	115P09, 115P16, 116P09, 116P16

Period of Work: June 1, 2010 – October 15, 2010

Operator:

Golden Predator Canada Corp.

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February 24, 2011

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Gold Dome project is located 25 kilometers northwest of the village of Mayo in north-central Yukon Territory, Canada. The project consists of 508 contiguous quartz claims located in the Mayo Mining District and the claims cover approximately 10,121 hectares. The project is accessed by gravel road via the Minto Lake Road and the Hight Creek Road. The 2010 exploration program consisted of geological compilation, collection and analysis of 400 additional soil samples, 1,300 meters of trenching with associated mapping and rock chip sampling, and both core (14 holes) and reverse circulation (28 holes) drilling totaling 8,460 meters.

1.2 Participating Personnel

The 2010 exploration program was funded and operated by Golden Predator Canada Corp. with its corporate headquarters in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Peak Drilling of Courtenay, British Columbia provided the diamond core drilling services and Drift Exploration Drilling of High River, Alberta provided the reverse circulation drilling services. Geological and logistical services were provided by the Golden Predator Canada Corp. staff. Expediting services were provided by C.O.R.E. Expediting of Whitehorse, Yukon and excavating services were provided by Wilf's Excavating of Mayo, Yukon. Camp cooking/first aid was provided by Eileen McKie of Salmon Arm, British Columbia. All rock chip, soil and drill cutting sample assay work were performed by ALS/Chemex Laboratories with offices in Whitehorse, Yukon, and Terrace and Vancouver, British Columbia.

1.3 Agreement

Golden Predator Canada Corp. owns 100% in all 508 claims subject to a 4% net smelter royalty (NSR) of which 2% of the NSR can be bought back for \$2,000,000.

2.0 Property Location, Claim Data and Access

2.1 Location

The Gold Dome project area is located approximately 25 kilometers northwest of the Mayo in central Yukon. The Gold Dome project consists of 508 contiguous quartz claims, including 16 fractional claims covering approximately 10,121 hectares. The claims are located in the Mayo Mining District on NTS map sheets 115P/09 and 115P/16, centered at 63° 47' north latitude and 136° 15' west longitude. The claims cover the Scheelite Dome and the upper parts of the Hight, Sabbath and Johnson Creek drainages.



Figure 1.1

2.2 Claim Data

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Claims covered by this assessment report are listed in the Table 2.1 below and are shown in Appendices II. The Gold Dome property consists of 508 quartz claims including 16 partial claims and these claims cover an area of approximately 10,121 hectares (25,015 acres). These claims were grouped on June 1st, 2010 and their grouping number is HMO 2800.

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	NTS Map Number
YA83747 - YA83756	Ade	1-10	115P16
YA83206 - YA82237	Gant	1 - 34	115P16
YB42504 - YB42567	SC	1 - 64	115P16
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YB43848 - YB43853	SC	269 - 274	115P16
YB43854 - YB43863	SC	275 - 284	115P09, 115P16
YB43864	SC	285	115P16
YB43865 - YB43871	SC	286 - 292	115P16, 115P09
YB44537 - YB44566	SC	293 - 322	115P09
YB44567 - YB44568	SC	323 - 324	115P16
YB44569 - YB44578	SC	325 - 334	115P09
YB64197	SC	335	115P16
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YB64392 - YB64392	SC	373 - 374	115P16
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YC01093 - YC01094	Tang	13 - 14	115P16
YC01092	Tang	15	115P16
YC01095	Tang	16	115P16
YD60301-YD60607	GD	1-307	115P09, 115P16, 116P09, 116P16

Table 2.1

2.3 Access

Access to the property is via gravel road from Mayo along the Silver Trail to the Minto Lake and Highet Creek roads. Access to the 2010 exploration areas was via pre-existing four wheel drive roads branching off of the main access road that follows the Highet and upper Sabbath Creek drainages. Approximately 1,000 meters of new four wheel drive road was constructed to access new drill sites in the Hawthorne Ridge area and 700 meters of trail was used to access drill sites in the Swede Ridge area.

The Village of Mayo (population 431) is the nearest center for obtaining food and fuel and also provides limited accommodation and meals and some contract exploration services. Helicopter and fixed wing flight service is available at the Mayo airport. The nearest large metropolitan center is Whitehorse located 410 kilometers south of Mayo.

A new camp was constructed this year to support exploration activities on the property. The camp consisted of 11 wooden/metal frame wall tents and was permitted to accommodate up to 20 persons. Water was pumped from Highet Creek to supply kitchen/bathing water and two pit latrines provided sewage disposal. All garbage was hauled to a local, permitted landfill site (Mayo) as needed.

3.0 Physiography

The property covers the summit and the southern flank of Sheelite Dome (elevation 1597 m), a prominent topographic feature in the area. Elevations on the property range from 850 to 1597 meters and the topography in the area is characterized by broad rounded ridges with steep flanks cut by a dendritic drainage pattern. Most of the property has been affected by Pleistocene glacial processes, which has resulted in talus and scree deposits on hillsides and glaciofluvial outwash deposits on the valley floors. Permafrost is locally developed on the south-facing slopes.

The tree line on the property is located at approximately 1525 meters. Vegetation below the tree line and in the valley floors is composed of alder, birch, balsam and spruce. In areas of sparse tree cover and above tree line vegetation consists of buck brush, dwarf willow and moss.

Long cold winters, short cool summers and low precipitation characterize the climate in the project area. January temperatures range between -32 and -22 C and July temperatures range from 9 to 22 C. The Scheelite Dome area attracts significant rain during the summer months.

4.0 History and Previous Work

Initial, small scale placer mining in the Scheelite Dome area started in the late 19th and early 20th centuries following the discovery of placer gold in Johnson Creek in 1884 and in Highet Creek in 1903 (Doherty, 2007). Highet Creek has yielded the largest amount of placer gold in the Mayo region and small scale placer mining continues today. Hardrock exploration commenced in 1916 with the discovery of the Hawthorne Vein by local prospectors and continued through the mid 1960's. United Keno Hill Mining was active in the area in 1948 and they represent the first "mining company" to explore for precious metals in the area.

The following historical summary of exploration activities in the Scheelite Dome area is summarized from Hodges and Dawson (2008). With renewed interest in tungsten exploration in the 1940's, the Geological Survey of Canada focused on placer scheelite occurrences in the Yukon. The original scheelite bedrock discovery in the area was in 1942 on the north side of Scheelite Dome. The showing was staked and trenched the following year, but saw no commercial production and the claims were allowed to lapse. The area was re-staked in 1961 by the Dualco Syndicate as the Ursus claims and then as the Dark claims by G. Elvins. Mapping and soil sampling on the Dark claims in 1969 defined an area of weakly anomalous tungsten and the property was optioned to International Minerals and Chemical Corp. and additional trenching and soil sampling was completed over the anomaly.

4.1 *Cominco Ltd.*

In 1978, the claims were optioned to Cominco Ltd. and they conducted an extensive exploration program of geological mapping, soil sampling, bulldozer trenching and 271.9 meters of diamond drilling in 1979. The best intercept from this drilling was 0.95 g/t gold over 7.9 meters in calc-silicate alteration in metasediments west of the Scheelite Dome intrusion. This exploration work was north of the currently known gold in soil anomaly.

4.2 *H6000 Holdings Ltd.*

The Gant, Pearl and Ade claims were staked in 1986 and 1987 by R. Riepe. Following the discovery of the Fort Knox gold deposit in Alaska, H6000 Holdings Ltd. staked a large claim group over the Minto Lake and Scheelite Dome intrusions, and they also optioned the Gant and Ada claims in 1991. Soil sampling and trenching by H6000 failed to locate significant intrusion hosted gold mineralization at Scheelite Dome and the claims were allowed to lapse.

4.3 *Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc.*

Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked the SC claims and optioned the Gant and Ade claims in 1994 and 1995. Additional exploration, including road and grid construction,

mapping, prospecting and soil sampling was carried out in the Heon Ridge area and additional stream sediment sampling and prospecting was conducted over the Minto Lake Stock.

Kennecott drilled eight diamond holes in 1995 totaling 1035 meters testing several prospects along Hight Creek. These drill holes returned elevated arsenic values over tens of meters in all holes with low gold values rarely exceeding 1 g/t. Kennecott flew a north-south oriented, 100 meter line spacing electromagnetic survey over the entire claim block in late 1995 and early 1996 which revealed little magnetic variation between Tombstone Suite Intrusions and adjacent hornfels meta-sedimentary rocks. Kennecott continued exploring the claims through 1997 through additional geological mapping, soil sampling, surveying, road construction, trenching and drill an additional 13 reverse circulation holes totaling 1052 meters. Trench samples from the Harvey/Rudolph area returned ore grade mineralization up to 84.3 g/t over 4 meters, and 188 ppb Au over 744 meters and 147 ppb over 375.7 meters from the Hawthorne and Harvey Ridge areas, respectively. The best results from the reverse circulation drilling were 485 ppb gold over 28.96 meters, including 2012 ppb gold over 4.58 meters from drill hole RC97-04 and 1630 ppb gold over 6.09 meters from drill hole RC97-05.

4.4 La Teko

La Teko optioned the property from Kennecott in 1997 and conducted additional soil sampling in the Bennett Creek area, Res/IP geophysical surveys in the Harvey/Rudolph area and drilled seven diamond holes totaling 1268 meters in the Harvey/Rudolph area. The best result from this program was 10.6 g/t gold over 1.5 meters in drill hole SH98-12.

4.5 Copper Ridge Exploration Inc.

Copper Ridge enlarged the soil sampling grids in the Bennett Creek West and Heon areas and established a new soil sampling grid in the Toby area. They also completed an additional ground magnetometer survey and drilled thirteen diamond drill holes totaling 1375.5 meters in 1999. The best drill results were from SH99-23 which returned 353 ppb gold over 74.6 meters which included 7.64 g/t gold over 1.5 meters. All of the drill holes contained low level gold mineralization (50-350 ppb gold) over tens to hundreds of meters.

4.6 Golden Patriot Mining Inc.

Golden Patriot Mining, Inc. collected additional Res/IP and ground magnetic data from the Tom Zone and drilled five diamond drill holes totaling 310 meters in 2003. The best drill result from this program was 24.42 g/t gold over 1.7 meters in drill hole SH03-30.

4.7 Copper Ridge Exploration Inc.

During the 2006 field season, Copper Ridge Exploration carried out a program of line cutting, soil sampling and geophysical surveying over the newly defined Toby zone. The work defined a 2 by 1 kilometer area of anomalous coincident bismuth, arsenic, antimony and gold soil geochemistry, located two kilometers south of the Tom zone. The geophysical program

included Res/IP, magnetic and VLF-EM ground surveys covering 21 grid kilometers. This work was followed by road building and 1,430 meters of mechanical trenching. The trenching program focused on the southeast part of the Toby zone where the soil anomaly is coincident with a moderate IP chargeability anomaly. The trenching exposed large areas of intense alteration in the meta-sediments surrounding discrete 1 to 3 meter wide zones of quartz-arsenopyrite-bismuthinite veining. A total of 622 grab and chip-channel samples were collected from the trenches. Highlights included 4.2 g/t Au over 2 meters from trench 06-2 and 8.1 g/t Au over 1 meter in continuous chip samples from trench 06-3.

4.8 Riverside Resources Inc.

In 2007, Riverside Resources Ltd. optioned the property and completed a five-hole, 600 meter diamond drill program targeting bulk tonnage gold potential along the Aorta structure. Results of this program included several ten-meter intervals of >1 g/t Au, including 10.18 m of 2.03 g/t Au and 0.25 m of 22.70 g/t Au (SD07-34) and 10.10 m of 2.21 g/t Au (SD097-37). Historic drill holes into the Aorta structural corridor returned similar long intervals of gold mineralization including 54.9 meters of 0.45 g/t (RC97-11); 43.4 meters of 0.56 g/t (SH98-10); 20.3 meters of 1.03 g/t (SH99-23); 8.9 meters of 1.81 g/t (SH99-24); and 15.8 meters of 1.88 g/t (SH98-12). The combined results demonstrate continuity of low-grade, near-surface gold mineralization along the Aorta structural corridor.

4.9 Golden Predator Canada Corp.

Golden Predator acquired the property in 2009 through the acquisition of Copper Ridge Exploration, Inc by their wholly owned subsidiary True North Mining, Inc. In 2009, the Company drilled 17 diamond drill holes for a total of 2,416 meters in three target areas (Tom, Toby, and Hawthorne).

Golden Predator completed six diamond drill holes, totaling 1,216 meters, in the Tom Zone following up several narrow gold zones defined by Golden Patriot Mining Inc. drilling in 2003. Four of the six drill holes intersected significant thicknesses of partially retrograded calc-silicate (clinopyroxene-plagioclase; tremolite-actinolite) skarn with associated semi-massive to massive arsenopyrite+pyrite+pyrrhotite±chalcopyrite mineralization. Highlights of the Tom drilling include 6.23 g/t Au over 4.15 meters starting at 26.77 meters in drill hole GD09-005, 21.64 g/t Au over 1.03 meters from 13.62 meters in drill hole GD09-006, and 52.35 g/t Au over 2.70 meters from 13.00 m and 12.96 g/t Au over 10.45 meters from 25.20 meters in drill hole GD09-007. The Tom holes also intersected minor gold mineralization at depth associated with disseminated and vein-hosted arsenopyrite rich mineralization associated with tourmaline and actinolite alteration.

The Company drilled three holes in the Toby zone totaling 664 meters and drilling was hampered by poor ground conditions and low recovery. Drilling at Toby targeted a coincident IP and gold-arsenic-bismuth soil geochemical anomaly and extensions of mineralization beneath trenches excavated and sampled by Copper Ridge Exploration in 2006. All three holes at Toby intersected abundant quartz-arsenopyrite veins, minor pyrrhotite and a sulphide-bearing

monzonite dike, however the drilling returned no significant gold values.

The Hawthorne quartz-arsenopyrite-scorodite vein was one of the original bedrock discoveries in the area and was staked by prospectors in 1916. Grab samples from the vein returned up to 64.0 g/t Au, and trenching in the footwall of the vein by Kennecott in 1997 returned 744 m of 0.19 g/t Au (Trench 97-1 & 5, YGS Assessment Report 093791). A total of eight drill holes totaling 580 meters tested the vein and intersected up to 5% arsenopyrite+pyrite with accessory scorodite and stibnite, and minor quartz-sulphide stringers in the vein footwall. The best results from this program included 5.17 g/t Au over 2.52 meters in drill hole GD09-015 and 3.79 g/t Au over 2.15 meters in drill hole GD09-012. Geochemically, gold mineralization at Hawthorne is similar to the low-grade gold-only mineralization encountered at depth at the Tom zone.

5.0 Geology

5.1 *Geologic Setting*

The Gold Dome project is thought to be an intrusive-related gold system (IRGS) associated with the Scheelite Dome stock that is part of the ~90 Ma Tombstone Plutonic Suite (TPS). The TPS forms a narrow, west-northwest trending belt of weakly reduced, felsic intrusions extending 550 kilometers across the north-central Yukon (Mair, et al., 2006). Gold Dome has been classified as an IRGS, however unlike type examples of these deposits in the Yukon, most of the known gold mineralization is hosted within peripheral hornfelsed meta-sedimentary rocks of the Proterozoic Hyland Group.

5.2 *Property Geology*

Highly deformed metasedimentary rocks and stocks and dikes of the mid-Cretaceous Mayo suite underlie the Scheelite Dome property. The metasedimentary strata are part of the Neoproterozoic to early Cambrian Hyland Group and comprise strongly foliated muscovite-chlorite phyllites, quartzite/psammite with minor carbonate, calc-phyllite and graphitic argillites, which were deformed to lower greenschist facies during the late Jurassic and early Cretaceous (Mair et al., 2006b).

The Scheelite Dome, Morrison Creek and Minto Lake quartz monzonite and granodiorite stocks are the most prominent intrusive rocks on the property. Compositionally, these stocks comprise largely medium- to coarse-grained hornblende and biotite bearing granodiorite. The Morrison Creek stock is relatively homogeneous whereas widespread mafic to felsic dykes intrude the Scheelite Dome stock. Thermal metamorphic aureoles, evident in airborne magnetic surveys and characterized by the development of andalusite, biotite, recrystallised quartz and pyrrhotite envelop the stocks. Narrow lamprophyre dikes, which occupy fracture and fault zones, outcrop throughout the property. They are typically calcareous and commonly contain fine grained biotite and minor pyrrhotite. Fine-grained to aphanitic rhyodacite, trachyte and quartz monzonite dykes, likely related to the TPS intrusions also occur throughout the project area.

6.0 Mineralization

Two main stages of alteration and mineralization are documented on the property. Early, calc-silicate alteration is developed in metasedimentary rocks peripheral to the coarse-grained, granodioritic Sheelite Dome intrusive. The greenschist facies metasedimentary rocks are hornfelsed and contain significant disseminated pyrrhotite and foliation parallel quartz veining with variable but ubiquitous arsenopyrite and local scheelite. The earlier calc-silicate alteration is cut by thin (<0.02 m), planar, sheeted, high angle quartz-kspar-arsenopyrite-scheelite veinlets with thin phyllic alteration halos. Locally, as fracture density increases the phyllic alteration overprints the earlier calc-silicate alteration. A third alteration/mineralization type is quartz plus silver sulfosalt veins that are younger (?) than the phyllic alteration. These veins are usually thicker (0.05-0.20 m), discrete, and contain significant silver and antimony mineralization as compared to the sheeted vein zones. Gold mineralization is hosted in all alteration types with higher grades being associated with the sheeted quartz vein/phyllic alteration event and the silver sulfosalt-bearing veins in general. In the Tom Zone however, high-grade gold mineralization is associated with the early, coarse grained calc-silicate alteration.

7.0 2010 Exploration

7.1 *Exploration*

Mineral exploration at Gold Dome included camp construction, soil sampling, trenching, trench reclamation, access road construction, drill site preparation and both reverse circulation and diamond core drilling. Exploration activities started in mid May and were completed by mid October. The program was carried out under a Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources Class 3 Permit LQ00190a which is current through June 22, 2011.

New surface disturbance included the construction a new three season camp with a footprint of 25 by 60 meters located at UTM coordinates 439387E 7071163N. The camp consisted of 9 large, wood and metal framed, canvas tents with wood flooring with 3 tents used as a kitchen/mess/dry, five tents used for sleeping quarters and a single office tent. A 1,000 liter water storage tank supplied camp water pumped from Highet Creek. Two pit latrines were used for toilets and all camp garbage was hauled to the Mayo landfill. Three small wood frame building were built and used for core logging and sawing. The core storage facility is located at 443056E, 7069895N immediately south of the camp and this was also the fuel storage site.

Approximately 1,000 meters of new road was built to access drill site locations in the Hawthorne Ridge area and to access camp and ~700 meters of trail was used to access drill site locations in the Swede Ridge area.

A total of 1,300 linear meters (2,600 m³) of trench was constructed in 5 separate excavations. All 1,300 m of trenching in the Toby area was reclaimed and brought to original slope contour. Water bars were placed on the access road into the Toby area to minimize erosion from water runoff and will allow only ATV access into the area.

A total of 42 drill holes were completed in 2010 at Gold Dome. Seventeen of the drill holes required drill pad construction with each drill site being approximately 5 by 5 meters in area. Fourteen of these sites were for the core drill and the other 3 were for the reverse circulation drill, while the remaining 25 drill sites for the reverse circulation drill rigs were located on pre-existing roads requiring no additional surface disturbance.

7.2 Drilling

The Gold Dome project hosts one of the largest gold-arsenic-bismuth soil anomalies in the Yukon identified to date, and is thought to be associated with mid-Cretaceous granodiorite and monzonite intrusions of the TPS. Known gold mineralization is primarily hosted in Hyland Group sedimentary rocks adjacent to the Scheelite Dome composite stock. Exploration efforts on the property so far have identified 14 mineralized zones, however, most exploration programs prior to Golden Predator's 2009 diamond drilling program were underfunded and the Gold Dome property remains under-explored.

7.3 Collar Surveys

All drill hole collars were surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with an approximately accuracy of ± 10 m. Drill collar location data for all 42 drill holes is given in Table 7.1 below.

HoleID	Area	Coord	East	North	Elev (m)	Length (m)
GDDH-10-018	TOM	UTM83-8	437639.78	7071392.5	1118.1	274.32
GDDH-10-019	TOM	UTM83-8	437727	7071447	1173.38	265.18
GDDH-10-020	TOM	UTM83-8	437821.56	7071770	1308.35	237.74
GDDH-10-021	HWT	UTM83-8	438845	7072356	1463.61	277.37
GDDH-10-022	HWT	UTM83-8	439089.63	7072699.5	1489.62	304.8
GDDH-10-023	HWT	UTM83-8	439089.63	7072699.5	1489.62	280.42
GDDH-10-024	HWT	UTM83-8	439041	7072640	1472.85	109.73
GDDH-10-025	HWT	UTM83-8	438734	7072189	1451.8	286.51
GDDH-10-026	HWT	UTM83-8	438638	7072074	1454.5	234.76
GDDH-10-027	HWT	UTM83-8	439238.69	7072685	1447.4	304
GDDH-10-028	HRV	UTM83-8	439456.34	7072752.5	1520.44	295
GDDH-10-029	HRV	UTM83-8	439470.44	7072612.5	1505	268.22
GDDH-10-030	AORTA	UTM83-8	440058	7072705	1296.1	408
GDDH-10-031	AORTA	UTM83-8	440206	7072781	1223	308
GDRC10-001	TOM	UTM83-8	437680	7071630	1203.61	80.79
GDRC10-002	TOM	UTM83-8	437594.44	7071568	1184.83	71.65
GDRC10-003	TOM	UTM83-8	437613	7071546	1160.2	83.84
GDRC10-004	TOM	UTM83-8	437586.69	7071442	1133	149.09

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GDRC10-005	HWT	UTM83-8	439064.81	7072393.5	1412.19	129.57
GDRC10-006	HWT	UTM83-8	438900	7071939	1355	143.2927
GDRC10-007	TOBY	UTM83-8	437372	7069268	1528	106.7
GDRC10-008	TOBY	UTM83-8	437461	7069357	1523	106.7
GDRC10-009	TOBY	UTM83-8	437533	7069451	1518	106.7
GDRC10-010	TOBY	UTM83-8	437626	7069532	1512	106.7
GDRC10-011	SWD	UTM83-8	438176.25	7072365	1485.3	91.46342
GDRC10-012	SWD	UTM83-8	438083.59	7072327.5	1485.84	106.7073
GDRC10-013	SWD	UTM83-8	437997.75	7072276.5	1484.46	187.5
GDRC10-014	SWD	UTM83-8	437913.81	7072223.5	1477.42	199.6951
GDRC10-015	SWD	UTM83-8	437815.44	7072210	1473.7	198
GDRC10-016	SWD	UTM83-8	437715.47	7072207	1467.98	259.2
GDRC10-017	HWT	UTM83-8	438412.72	7072429.5	1516.28	198.2
GDRC10-018	AORTA	UTM83-8	440772	7072443	1054	210.4
GDRC10-019	HRV	UTM83-8	439250	7072850	1541	176.8
GDRC10-020	AORTA	UTM83-8	440805.59	7072349	1044.52	144.8
GDRC10-021	HRV	UTM83-8	439350	7072880	1517	198.2
GDRC10-022	AORTA	UTM83-8	440219.78	7072840.5	1214.6	233.2
GDRC10-023	HRV	UTM83-8	439444.81	7072838.5	1520.85	213.4
GDRC10-024	AORTA	UTM83-8	439845	7072538	1397	230.1829
GDRC10-025	HRV	UTM83-8	439499	7072648	1510	222.561
GDRC10-026	AORTA	UTM83-8	439948	7072764	1352	240.8537
GDRC10-027	SWD	UTM83-8	438464	7072628	1500	166.16
GDRC10-028	AORTA	UTM83-8	440540	7072835	1097	243.9

Table 7.1

7.4 Sampling Methodology

The core drill holes were drilled by a skid mounted drill utilizing NTW core size (5.6 cm/2.2”). The core is cut and one half is sent to the lab for analysis and the other half is retained on site. Peak Drilling from Courtney, B.C. was the core drilling contractor in 2010.

The reverse circulation (RC) drill holes were drilled by track mounted drills that produce a 5” (12.7 cm) diameter drill hole. Samples were collected from 1/8th of the material from a 5 ft. (1.5 m) interval utilizing a splitter incorporated on the cyclone. Drift Exploration from Calgary, Alberta was the reverse circulation drilling contractor in 2010.

Both the RC samples and core samples were sent to ALS Chemex’s prep lab in Whitehorse, Yukon and then forwarded to their ISO 9001 certified preparation facility in Terrace, B.C. The pulps were analyzed at ALS’s ISO 9001 certified laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. Approximately 5% of the pulps were sent for secondary check assays at Stewart Groups

Eco Tech laboratory in Kamloops, B.C. Blanks, commercial standards and duplicate samples were included in each sample batch. To determine gold values at a detection limit of 5-10,000 ppb (5-1000 ppb at Eco Tech) 30 g samples are fire assayed then digested in aqua regia solution and analyzed by atomic absorption. At Eco Tech, values over 1,000 ppb are re-assayed by fire assay and then digested with aqua regia and then re-analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument (detection limit 0.03 g/t). At ALS Chemex, values of 10 g/t gold are re-assayed by fire assay followed by a gravimetric finish (50 ppb lower detection limit).

Other elements are analyzed by a 35 element package (ME_ICP41) whereby the sample is dissolved in aqua regia acid solution and then analyzed by ICP. Additional check analyses are carried out by the lab which did not receive the original sample. Gold check assays were performed by Eco-Tech Lab.

Golden Predator employs high standards of protocol with respect to the handling and chain of custody of its samples. All sampling is conducted under the supervision of the Company's project geologist and the chain of custody from the drill to the sample preparation and logging facility is continually monitored by the project geologist. Samples are shipped to the lab by qualified couriers or Company personnel under locked bags with independent identification lock numbers. Data verification of the analytical results includes a statistical analysis of the duplicates, standards and blanks that must pass certain set parameters for acceptance to insure accurate and verifiable results. All assays are reported as drilled intervals and are not to be interpreted as true widths.

7.5 *Results*

A total of 14 NQ2 core holes and 28 reverse circulation drill holes were completed on the property in 2010 for a total footage of 3,854 m and 4,606 m respectively. This year's drilling program focused on five target areas; Tom, Hawthorne Ridge, Harvey Ridge/Aorta, Toby and the Swede zones. The 2010 drilling program was designed to evaluate the project's numerous gold targets with wide-spaced exploration drill holes testing a new structural model developed for the project this year. The program tested these target zones at depth, down dip from previous, shallow gold mineralized drill intercepts.

Drill log summaries for all 42 drill holes are located in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 contains all of the assay certificates for the drill holes. All samples were fire assayed for Au and analyzed by ICP for a trace element suite. The 2010 QA/QC program included a pulp standard, sample duplicate and sample blank for every 36 samples and was conducted throughout the drilling program. Approximately 5% of the original pulps were re-assayed for gold at the conclusion of the drill program.

Tom Zone – Three core (GDDH-10-018, 019 and 020) and four reverse circulation (GDRC10-001, 002, 003 and 004) drill holes tested both strike and down-dip extensions of mineralization encountered in GD09-007 in 2009. These drill holes encountered thin gold mineralized intervals interpreted to represent high-angle mineralized structures. Drill hole GDDH-10-020 encountered 1.68 g/t Au over 9.75 m at 83.05 m and 1.29 g/t Au over 13.3 m at

179.5m. This intercept extended gold mineralization 300 m to the northeast from the GD09-007 intercept (25.40 m at 11.12 g/t Au) and suggests that gold mineralization continues along strike towards the Swede Ridge zone. Gold mineralization associated with coarse grained calc-silicate alteration with significant pyrite and pyrrhotite similar to the intercept in GD09-007 was not encountered in any of the 2010 drill holes.

Hawthorne Ridge Zone – Six core (GDDH-10-021, 022, 023, 024, 025 and 026) and three reverse circulation (GDRC10-006, 007 and 019) drill holes tested northeast and north trending structural zones in the Hawthorne Ridge area within the Au-As soil anomaly. Six of the nine drill holes encountered gold mineralization over 600 m of strike length highlighted by 1.00 g/t Au over 21.95 m at 212.92 in GDDH-10-022. Alteration consists of fine grained calc-silicate with disseminate pyrrhotite and pyrite which is overprinted by the later phyllic alteration at depth. The zone is located along the southern margin of the Scheelite Dome intrusion and the zone remains only partially tested at depth and to the north to the intrusive contact.

Harvey Ridge/Aorta Zone - Five core (GDDH-10-027, 028, 029, 030 and 031) and nine reverse circulation (GDRC10-018, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026 and 028) drill holes tested the east-west trending structural zone in the Harvey Ridge/Aorta area within the Au-As soil anomaly. The structural zone is defined by sheeted quartz veins and lamprophyre dikes and defines the long axis of the Au-As soil anomaly. Eleven of the drill holes encountered significant gold mineralization highlighted by 0.65 g/t Au over 22.2 m at 118.10 m in GDDH-10-028 and 0.54 g/t Au over 22.86 m at 150.88 m in GDRC10-028. The intensity of phyllic alteration increases at depth within the Harvey Ridge/Aorta zone, however it was not associated with increasing gold grades and near-surface drill intercepts through the sheeted vein zones returned gold values lower than surface trench sampling by Kennecott. The eastern Aorta structure has not been adequately drill tested and the intercept in GDRC10-028 has not been offset.

Swede Zone – Eight reverse circulation drill holes (GDRC10-011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017 and 027) tested an Au-As in soil anomaly in the Swede Zone. The east-west trending geochemical anomaly is located along the southern boundary of the Scheelite dome stock and is cut by numerous N-NE trending, high-angle quartz veins hosted in the metasedimentary sequence. Significant Au mineralization was encountered in the drill holes GDRC10-015 (1.00 g/t Au over 12.19 m @ 83.82 m) and GDRC10-016 (1.49 g/t Au over 12.19 m @ 56.39 m) at the western margin of the geochemical anomaly. These intercepts are interpreted to represent thin (< 3 m), steeply dipping, Au mineralized quartz veins. The zone has widespread, anomalous gold (50-200 ppb) throughout, however the density of higher grade veins within the zone appears to be low.

Toby Zone – Four reverse circulation drill holes (GDRC10-007, 008, 009 and 010) tested a Au-As in soil anomaly in the Toby Zone. Trench mapping and sampling across the zone suggests that gold mineralization is associated with thin (< 0.05m), gently south dipping, foliation parallel, arsenopyrite-pyrite replacements of limy calc-phyllite beds. Rock chip samples from As-rich mineralized rock returned values from 6 ppm Au to less than detection Au in the trenches. None of the reverse circulation drill holes returned significant gold assays, but

were locally highly anomalous in As and Bi. Two core holes tested the zone in 2009 with similar results.

8.0 Conclusions/References

The Gold Dome project is centered on a large, regional anticlinal structure with localized doming around Tombstone Plutonic Suite intrusions. A 3 x 5 kilometer, Au-As-Bi soil anomaly defines a large hydrothermal system with the potential to host a significant, bulk tonnage, gold deposit. Multi-phase, overprinting alterations associated with the Scheelite Dome stock and younger dike phases document multiple igneous pulses with associated gold and favorable trace element mineralization. Older intrusive phases are associated with calc-silicate hornfels alteration peripheral to the intrusive stocks with associated tungsten \pm gold mineralization. Younger potassic alteration is associated with sheeted veins which cross-cut earlier calc-silicate alteration and is also associated with gold and locally silver mineralization.

The significant widespread gold mineralization and associated As and Bi geochemistry reflect a district-scale, mineralized system centered on the Gold Dome property. Numerous drill targets within the five known gold mineralized zones, gold in soil targets in the Heon Ridge area east of the area of historic exploration, plus the untested potential of two additional intrusive bodies cropping out on the property make a strong case for additional, significant exploration expenditure on the Gold Dome property.

References

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Golden Predator Canada Corp.
Assessment Report – Gold Dome

Expenditures

Description	Amount
Fuel	\$ 100,556.04
Salaries – Field Crew	\$ 337,630.62
Camp Construction	\$ 123,739.80
Drilling – Total 42 Diamond and RC Drill Holes	\$1,137,838.63
Assays	\$ 214,101.43
Total	\$1,913,866.42

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jeffrey A. Cary, who resides in Durango, Colorado, USA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am an employee and Senior Geologist of Golden Predator Canada Corp. with an address at 201A – 170 Titanium Way, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 0G1.

2) I hold the following academic qualifications:

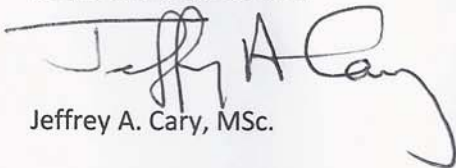
Master of Science Degree in Geology in 1990 from Western Washington University in Bellingham, Washington, USA; Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology in 1983 from Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado, USA.

3) I have been practicing my profession continuously in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Chile for twenty eight years as a professional geologist on a variety of exploration and development programs searching for precious metals, base metals, uranium and coal.

4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report and from work the author performed at the Gold Dome Property from August 8th to October 15th, 2010.

Dated this 25th Day of May, 2011.

Respectfully Submitted

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeffrey A. Cary". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end of the name.

Jeffrey A. Cary, MSc.

Senior Geologist,

Golden Predator Canada Corp.