

Assessment Report

Describing

Diamond Drilling, Reverse Circulation Drilling, Soil Sampling, and Prospecting

Performed on the

Kaminak Gold Corporations 100% Owned Coffee Property

March 1st 2012 to October 11th 2012

NTS map sheets 115J/13, 115J/14 and 115J/15

Latitude 62°52'N and Longitude 139°20' W

In the Whitehorse Mining District

Prepared by
Craig S. Finnigan, PhD, PGeo
February 2012

Claim Group

COFFEE1 - 16	YC46734 - YC46749	2028/12/15 115J14
COFFEE17 - 36	YC53949 - YC53968	2024/12/15 115J14
COFFEE37 - 54	YC54445 - YC54462	2024/12/15 115J14
COFFEE55 - 62	YC54463 - YC54470	2023/12/15 115J14
COFFEE63 - 68	YC54471 - YC54476	2024/12/15 115J14
COFFEE69 - 92	YC54477 - YC54500	2023/12/15 115J14
COFFEE105 - 112	YC60176 - YC60183	2024/12/15 115J14
COFFEE113 - 226	YC83190 - YC83303	2022/12/15 115J14
COFFEE227 - 276	YC83652 - YC83701	2022/12/15 115J14
COFFEE277 - 344	YC89405 - YC89472	2022/12/15 115J14
COFFEE345 - 404	YC93441 - YC93500	2019/12/15 115J13,115J14
COFFEE405 - 410	YC97368 - YC97373	2019/12/15 115J14
COFFEE411 - 578	YC92601 - YC92768	2019/12/15 115J13,115J14
COFFEE587 - 610	YC92777 - YC92800	2019/12/15 115J14,115J13
COFFEE611 - 625	YC93351 - YC93365	2019/12/15 115J14,115J13
COFFEE627 - 726	YC96801 - YC96900	2019/12/15 115J13,115J14
COFFEE727 - 792	YC92535 - YC92600	2019/12/15 115J14
COFFEE793 - 865	YC92818 - YC92890	2019/12/15 115J14
COFFEE866 - 894	YC93271 - YC93299	2019/12/15 115J14
COFFEE895 - 910	YC92801 - YC92816	2019/12/15 115J14
COFFEE911 - 960	YD12701 - YD12750	2020/12/15 115J14
COFFEE961 - 969	YD13231 - YD13239	2020/12/15 115J14
COFFEE970 - 1416	YD13241 - YD13687	2020/12/15 115J14
COFFEE1421 - 1429	YD13692 - YD13700	2020/12/15 115J14
COFFEE1430	YD42501	2020/12/15 115J14
COFFEE1435 - 1496	YD42506 - YD42567	2020/12/15 115J14
COFFEE1497 - 1714	YD42701 - YD42918	2020/12/15 115J14,115J15
COFFEE1715 - 1718	YD43085 - YD43088	2020/12/15 115J14
COFFEE1719 - 1781	YD43929 - YD43991	2020/12/15 115J14,115J13
COFFEE1782 - 1954	YD43992 - YD44164	2019/12/15 115J13,115J14
COFFEE1955 - 2124	YD16283 - YD16452	2020/12/15 115J14
COFFEE2125 - 2346	YD89255 - YD89476	2020/12/15 115J15,115J14
COFFEE2347 - 2596	YD91501 - YD91750	2018/09/29 115J15
COFFEE2597 - 2724	YD91751 - YD91878	2017/09/29 115J14,115J15
COFFEE2725 - 2740	YD91879 - YD91894	2018/09/29 115J15
COFFEE2741 - 2812	YD91895 - YD91966	2017/09/29 115J15
COFFEE2813 - 2846	YD91967 - YD92000	2018/09/29 115J15
COFFEE2847 - 2936	YD90101 - YD90190	2018/09/29 115J15
COFFEE93 - 104	YC60164 - YC60175	2024/12/15 115J14
COFFEE579 - 586	YC92769 - YC92776	2019/12/15 115J14
CREAM 1 - 22	YC60088 - YC60109	2020/12/15 115J13
CREAM 23 - 68	YC83144 - YC83189	2019/12/15 115J13
LION 1 - 16	YC83761 - YC83776	2020/12/15 115J14
SUGAR 1 - 10	YC95568 - YC95577	2021/12/15 115J15

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Summary and Recommendations

The Coffee project is a gold property located approximately 130 km southwest of Dawson City. It consists of approximately 3000 claims that are staked under the Yukon Territory Quartz mining act and covers approximately 60,000 hectares. The property is 100% owned by Kaminak Gold Corporation out of Vancouver British Columbia.

The property lies within the Yukon-Tanana terrane and underlies part of the Tintina gold belt which is host to several gold and base metal deposits in Yukon and Alaska.

Rocks in the Coffee area are divided into two main west-northwest trending, south- to southwest-dipping panels of moderate to high strain metamorphosed metavolcanic / metasediment rocks that have been subsequently intruded by a Cretaceous age granite (Coffee Creek Granite) that is exposed in the southern portion of the property. Mineralization on the Coffee property appears to be controlled by northeast – southwest trending structures and north-south trending structures which have been subsequently dextrally displaced along a major shear structure designated by Kaminak as the “Latte Shear”. The shear zone itself is mineralized over several kilometres along strike and is considered the most prospective gold target on the Coffee property to date. Other highly significant diamond drill hole discoveries made on the Coffee property include: Supremo, Double Double, Kona, and Americano. Exploration on the Coffee property in 2012 consisted of diamond drilling, RC drilling soil sampling, and a minor amount of trenching. Drilling, was concentrated in the Supremo and Double Double areas of the property generally at 100 metre step outs on 50 metre spacing. Exploration in the Sugar area of the property consisted of 12 diamond drill holes and soil sampling.

Mineralization is found to be associated with steeply dipping structures that crosscut all lithologies on the property. Styles of mineralization at coffee are characterized by high, moderate and low grades. High grade gold is associated with hydrothermal breccias and felsic to intermediate dykes which appear to have utilized the same structures as the mineralizing fluids. Moderate to lower grade gold is characterized by pervasive, foliation parallel mineralization in mafic schist. Research to date indicates a “gold only” system with gold being very fine and associated with arsenian pyrite and less commonly arsenopyrite.

In 2012, the exploration work completed on the Coffee gold project included:

- Soil geochemical sampling;
- Bedrock mapping and sampling;
- 125 core boreholes (29,650 metres); and
- 223 reverse circulation boreholes (39,450 metres).

The following recommendations have been provided by *SRK Consulting Ltd* based on review of all of the data outlined in this report.

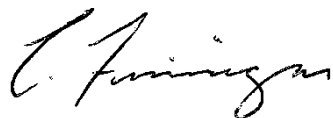
The exploration work completed by Kaminak at Coffee since 2010 was reviewed by independent Qualified Persons. The exploration work was conducted using procedures that generally meet industry best practices and the Qualified Persons are of the opinion that the exploration data is reliable. The results of the additional exploration work completed by Kaminak during 2012 are of sufficient merit to recommend additional exploration expenditures. The proposed work program includes core and reverse circulation drilling to investigate the lateral and depth continuity of the gold mineralization with the objective to improve the delineation of the gold mineralization and

expand the mineral resources. The recommended exploration program includes approximately 70,000 metres of drilling targeting:

- Delineation drilling of the Supremo, Latte, Double Double, and Kona zones along regularly spaced sections to improve definition of the boundaries of the gold mineralization, increase understanding of geological and structural controls, and improve classification of mineral resources from Inferred to the Indicated and Measured category;
- Step-out drilling at the Supremo, Double Double, Kona, Connector, Latte, Americano, and Espresso areas to investigate and define geometry and distribution of the gold mineralization and test its lateral and depth continuity with the objective of extending current resources and supporting initial mineral resource evaluation on new zones; and
- Parametric drilling of other gold-in-soil anomalies, including additional drill targets at Sugar. Additional metallurgical testing work should also be undertaken to characterize the metallurgical characteristics of the gold mineralization identified on the Coffee project. Supplementary mineralogical, petrographic and geochemical studies should be completed to study the gold deportment and help understand its geological and structural setting. Geochronological studies would help to understand the timing of the gold mineralization with respect to the metamorphic and magmatic history of the project area. Engineering, metallurgical, environmental and other studies should be initiated to complete the characterization of the gold mineralization delineated at Coffee with the view of evaluating, at a conceptual level, the viability of a mining project targeting the Inferred mineral resource at Supremo, Latte, Double Double and Kona and preparing a preliminary Economic Assessment. The studies should examine several mining and processing scenarios to determine the most attractive option for the potential development. The recommended work program includes mining optimization studies, additional metallurgical testwork, conceptual flowsheet design, and scheduling and economic modelling. The following components are recommended:
 - Additional core drilling and bulk sampling to collect metallurgical samples to undertake a comprehensive metallurgical test program with the objective to study gold recovery from each zone at varying depths/degree of oxidation, and by various possible process paths;
 - Core drilling for geotechnical and hydrogeological studies; and
 - Ongoing environmental baseline data collection, additional flora and fauna habitat studies, and geochemical characterization studies. The total cost for the recommended work program for 2013 exploration program is estimated at C\$23,500,000.

Respectively Submitted,

Kaminak Gold Corporation



Craig Finnigan, Chief Geologist, PhD, PGeo

Introduction

The Coffee project is an early-stage gold exploration project located in the White Gold district of west-central Yukon. It is located approximately 130 kilometres south of Dawson City, Yukon. The project encloses several gold occurrences within a large ~600 km² exploration concession. In 2012 125 core boreholes (29,650 metres); and 223 reverse circulation boreholes (39,450 metres) were drilled at the project program tested several geochemically and geophysically defined targets. This work was done in conjunction with an extensive soiling. A total of \$ **21,867,460.79** was spent over the course of this work. The material in this report outlines the details of the 2012 program and has been largely taken from the NI-43101 prepared for Kaminak by SRK Consulting Ltd..

Location, Access and Land Tenure

The Coffee property is located in south-western Yukon centred at latitude 62°52'N and longitude 139°20' W. The property lies within the Dawson Range, approximately 130 kilometres south of Dawson City and approximately 160 kilometers northwest of Carmacks. The claims are situated between Coffee creek and Independence creek, approximately 2-5 kilometers south of the Yukon River on NTS map sheets 115J/13, 115J/14 and 115J/15 (Figure 1).

The property and the region have no established towns, villages or electricity. Barge access is available to the nearby Coffee Creek camp and a new 22 kilometre access road has been constructed to the exploration site from the barge landing. Access to the property is also available by helicopter from Dawson or Carmacks, or conversely, by airplane to the Coffee Creek camp airstrip and from there by helicopter.

Climate and Physiography

The area is unglaciated and consists of subdued topography ranging from 1400 feet (430 meters) to 4400 feet (1340 meters). The majority of the property is above tree line and contains short shrubby vegetation. The property has mature pine forests with thick moss cover on the ground. Bedrock exposure is generally limited to less than 5 %, except at the north western edge of the property where cliffs face the Yukon River. Yukon has a sub-arctic continental climate with a summer mean of 10° Celsius and a winter mean of minus 23° degrees Celsius. Summer and winter temperatures can reach up to 35 and minus 55° Celsius, respectively. Dawson City, the nearest access point, has a daily average above freezing for 180 days per year.

Land Tenure

The Coffee property consists of 3021 contiguous claims of which 2428 are covered for assessment in this report. The claims were staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are registered as with the Whitehorse mining recorder in the name of Kaminak Gold Corp. A full list of Claims can be found in Appendix 5 with an accompanying map at the back of this report.

Property History

The Dawson Range has been exploited historically for placer gold, while hard rock exploration for porphyry copper began in the 1960s. Modern gold exploration began in the Coffee Creek area in 1999 and work in the region increased in 2007 with the discovery of the Golden Saddle deposit by

Underworld Resources, 30 kilometres north of the Coffee Project. Exploration by Kaminak began in late 2009 and the first drill program was initiated in May 2010.

Areas of the current land tenure of the Coffee property were historically staked by Prime Properties Syndicate (Yogo, Bingo, and Orego claims) and Deltango Gold Limited (Dan, Man and Indy claims) in 1999. Work by Prospector International under option from Prime Properties Syndicate in 1999 and 2000 consisted of stream sediment and reconnaissance and grid soil sampling delineating a 400 by 900m gold in soil anomaly with anomalous arsenic, antimony and mercury on the Orego claims (Jaworski, 2001) corresponding to the current southeastern Supremo to Americano zones. Additional soil sampling and trenching was recommended but the claims were allowed to lapse. Work by Deltango Gold Limited in 1999 consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping, and stream sediment, soil and rock sampling (Jilson, 2000). The program delineated four possible source areas for the anomalous stream sediment geochemistry, two of which correspond to the Supremo-Mocha-Arabica zones and the Latte-Double Double zones. A soil survey, prospecting and additional stream sediment sampling was recommended, but the claims were allowed to lapse.

Part of the southern Coffee claims were staked as the Leo Lion claims in 1969-70 by Atlas Explorations Limited, who conducted initial prospecting, geological and geochemical surveys while exploring for porphyry copper mineralization following the Casino discovery in 1968 (Pearse et al., 1970). The original Coffee claims were staked by Shawn Ryan in 2006, with additional claims added in 2007 to 2009. Work consisted of soil geochemistry, primarily in the Supremo area, and a ground magnetic survey on the Supremo zone. Anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and mercury soil geochemistry was outlined at Supremo, with some reconnaissance indications at the Kona-Expresso, Mocha-Arabica and Java zones (Ryan, 2008a). Kaminak Gold Corporation optioned the Coffee and Cream claims in 2009 and contracted Ryanwood exploration to carry out a ground magnetic survey, soil sampling program and trenching.

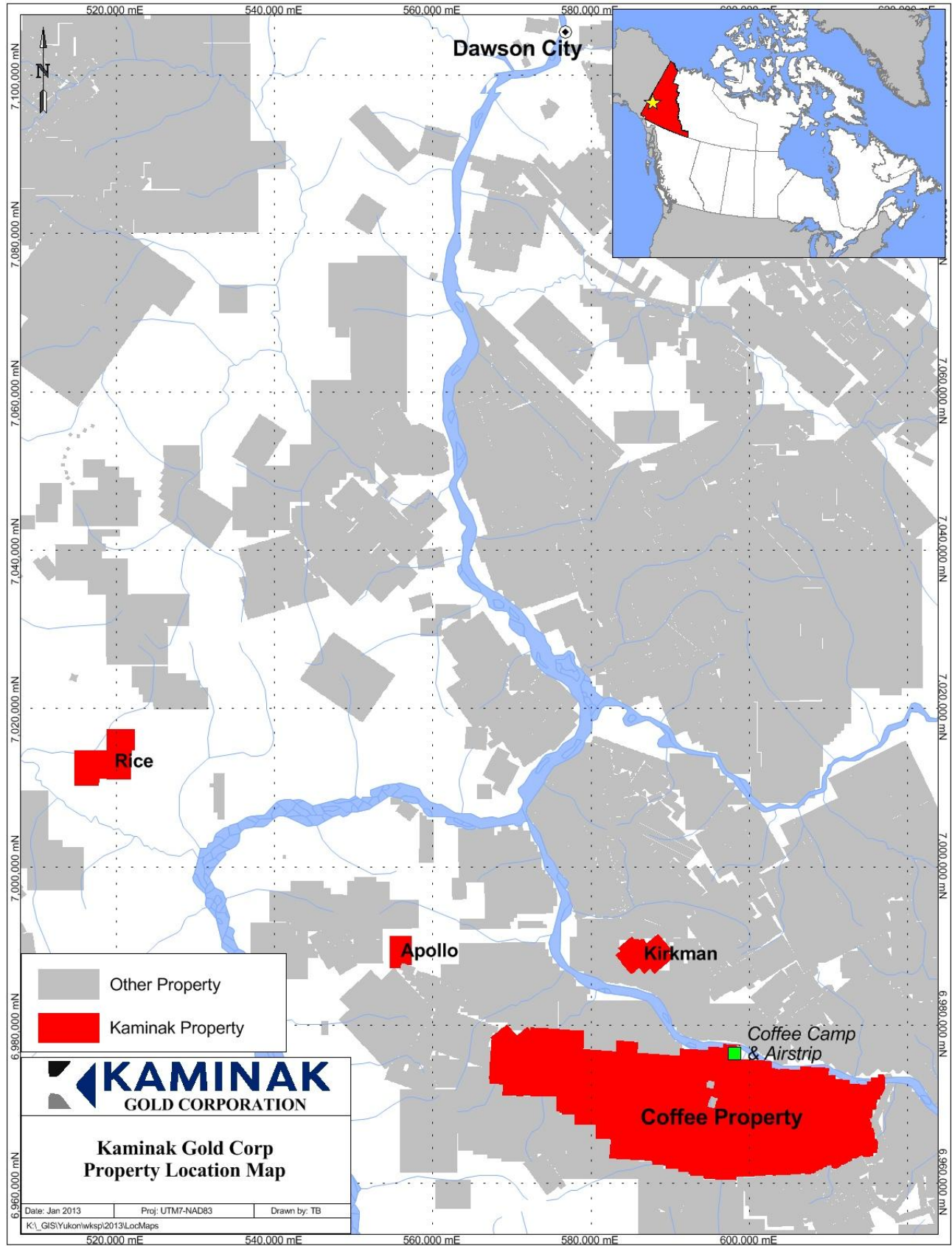


Figure 1. Coffee Property Location

Regional Geology

The Coffee Project is located in the Yukon-Tanana terrane; an accreted pericratonic rock sequence that covers a large portion of the Omineca Belt, and extends into Alaska and British Columbia. The terrane underlies part of the Tintina gold belt and hosts gold deposits thought to be related to Mesozoic intrusions, including the Sonora Gulch gold deposit and the Casino copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry, located southeast of the Coffee Project (Bennett et al., 2009). The Yukon-Tanana terrane consists of schists and gneisses that were deformed and metamorphosed in the late Paleozoic, and intruded by a number of suites of Mesozoic intrusions, including the Dawson Suite intrusions (Mortensen, 1992, Colpron et. al., 2006; Figure 2).

Rocks in the region are pervasively foliated and contain at least two overprinting rock fabrics (Ryan and Gordey, 2004; MacKenzie et al., 2008; Mackenzie and Craw, 2010). During the early Jurassic, the rocks were tectonically stacked along foliation-parallel thrust faults (Mortensen, 1996) and subsequent regional extension occurred between the middle Cretaceous and Eocene, accompanied by fault-controlled mafic and felsic magmatism (Gabrielse and Yorath 1991).

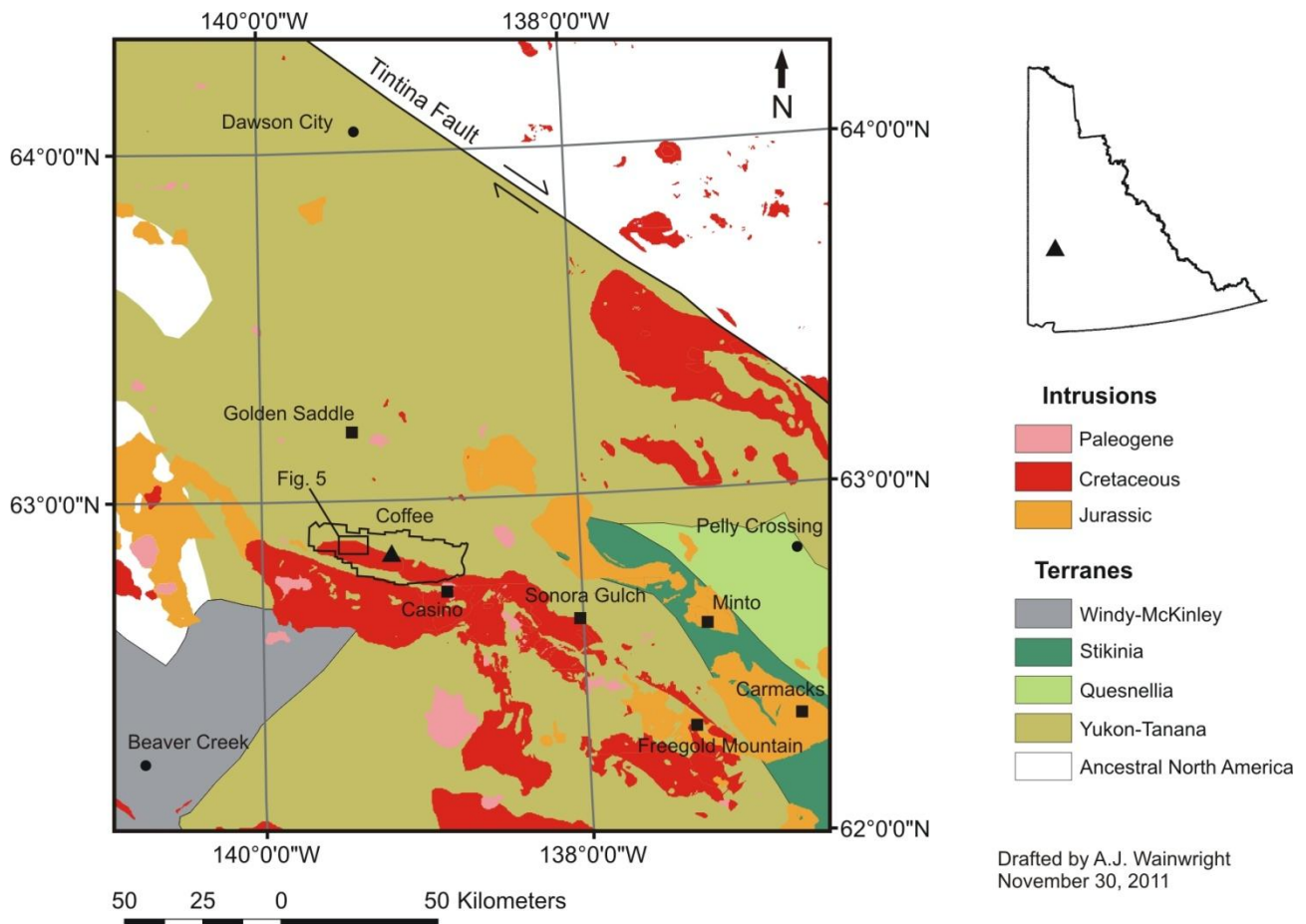


Figure 2: Geological Setting of the Coffee Project Area (modified after Gordey and Makepeace, 1999)

Property Geology

The geology of the Coffee Project area is generally characterized by two west-northwest trending, south- to southwest-dipping rock sequences that have been subsequently intruded by a Cretaceous age granite in the southern portion of the property (Figure 3). From north to south, these are divided into an augen gneiss-mafic schist sequence which is overlain by a variable package of interbanded biotite schist / mafic metavolcanic rocks and metacarbonate rocks. The contact between these foliated rocks and the Coffee Creek Granite is characterized as intrusive based on observed hornfelsing of these older schists. The granite is texturally equigranular with biotite and minor hornblende being the mafic phases. The entire rock sequence is cut by intermediate to felsic dikes. The geology as interpreted in Figure 3 is interpreted based on soil geochemistry, drilling and trenching and airborne magnetics.

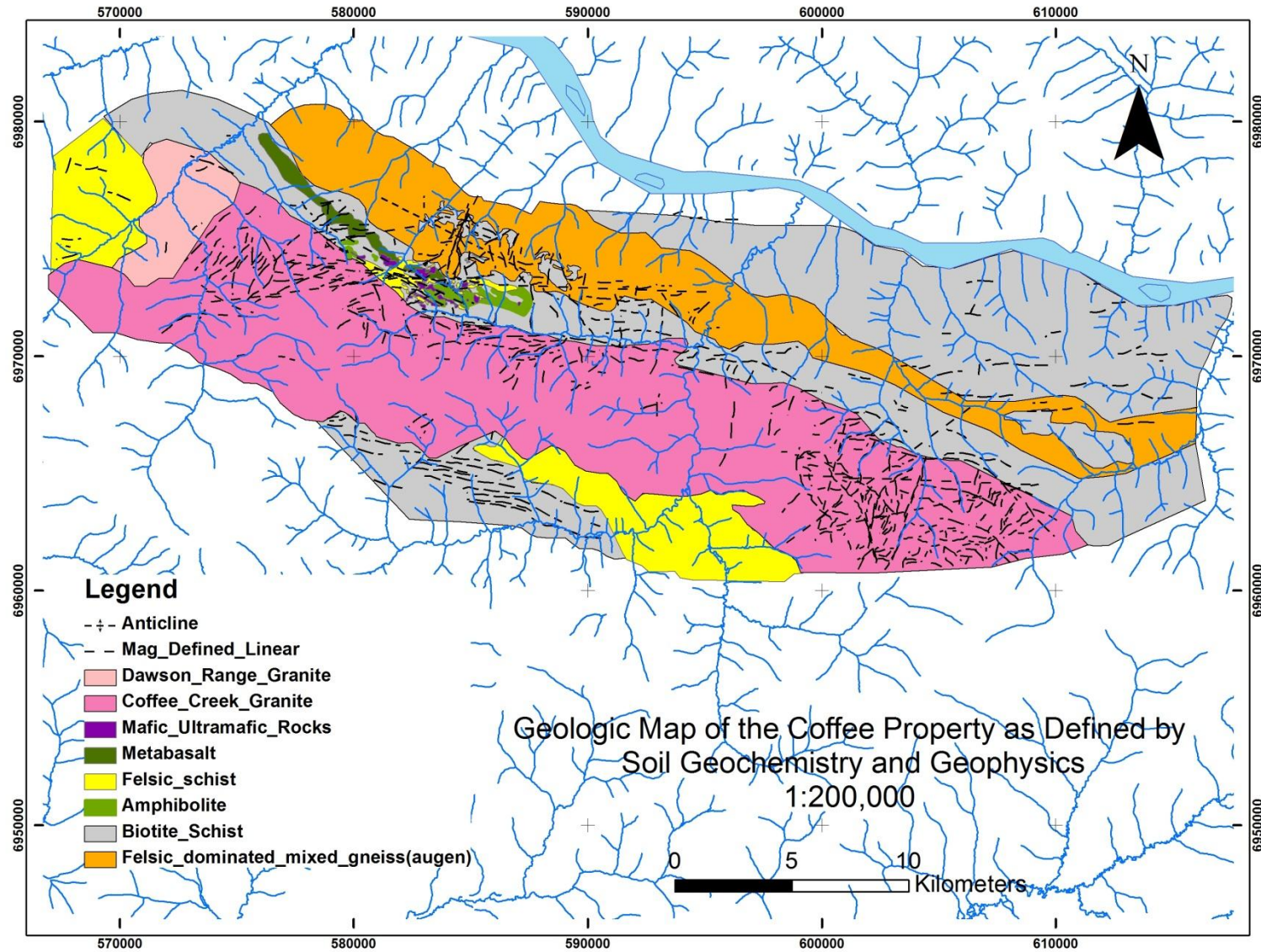


Figure 3: Geological Map of the Coffee Project Area. Coordinate System is UTM NAD83 Zone 7

Lithologies

Augen Gneiss

Gold mineralization in the Supremo area occurs in augen gneiss characterized by variable quartz, feldspar augen, biotite and muscovite (Figure 4a). The augen gneiss is intercalated with volumetrically minor biotite-feldspar (\pm quartz \pm muscovite \pm amphibole) schist. Typical drill core intervals of biotite schist within the dominant augen gneiss sequence vary in thickness from 0.3 to 10 metres. They represent approximately 30 percent of the rock volume.

Biotite Schist

Biotite-feldspar (\pm quartz \pm muscovite \pm amphibole) schists dominate the central rock panel in the Coffee area (Figure 4b). This rock type exhibits variable mineral componentry and schistose to mylonite textures. The biotite-feldspar schists are locally intercalated with metacarbonate bands that range from 0.3 to over 5.0 metres in width. The metacarbonate bands increase in volumetric importance toward the top of the sequence. The lower parts of the biotite-feldspar schist panel typically contain a 5 to 50 metre thick mafic metavolcanic sequence (Figure 4c). In these rock types, the foliation can be convoluted and strained about relict pyroxene porphyroclasts. Relatively thin talc schist intervals are spatially associated with the metavolcanic zones, and are characterized by strongly altered pale green fine-grained foliated material with local coarse magnetite crystals suggesting an ultramafic precursor.

Granite

Equigranular granite underlies the southern third of the map area (Figure 3). This rock type is equigranular, unfoliated and characterized by coarse plagioclase, potassium feldspar, quartz, biotite and hornblende (Figure 4d).

Dikes

Unfoliated dacite porphyry dikes are spatially associated with intervals of gold mineralization. The dikes are characterized by feldspar phenocrysts and minor quartz set in an aphanitic groundmass (Figure 4e). Typically, ferromagnesian minerals (hornblende and possible biotite) are destroyed by alteration, and where identified, have been pervasively replaced by fine-grained pyrite.

Andesite dikes are characterized by fine-grained to coarse plagioclase-porphyritic textures with a dark groundmass (Figure 6f). They are typically unaltered, although there is an apparent spatial association between the andesite dikes and the gold-bearing structures.

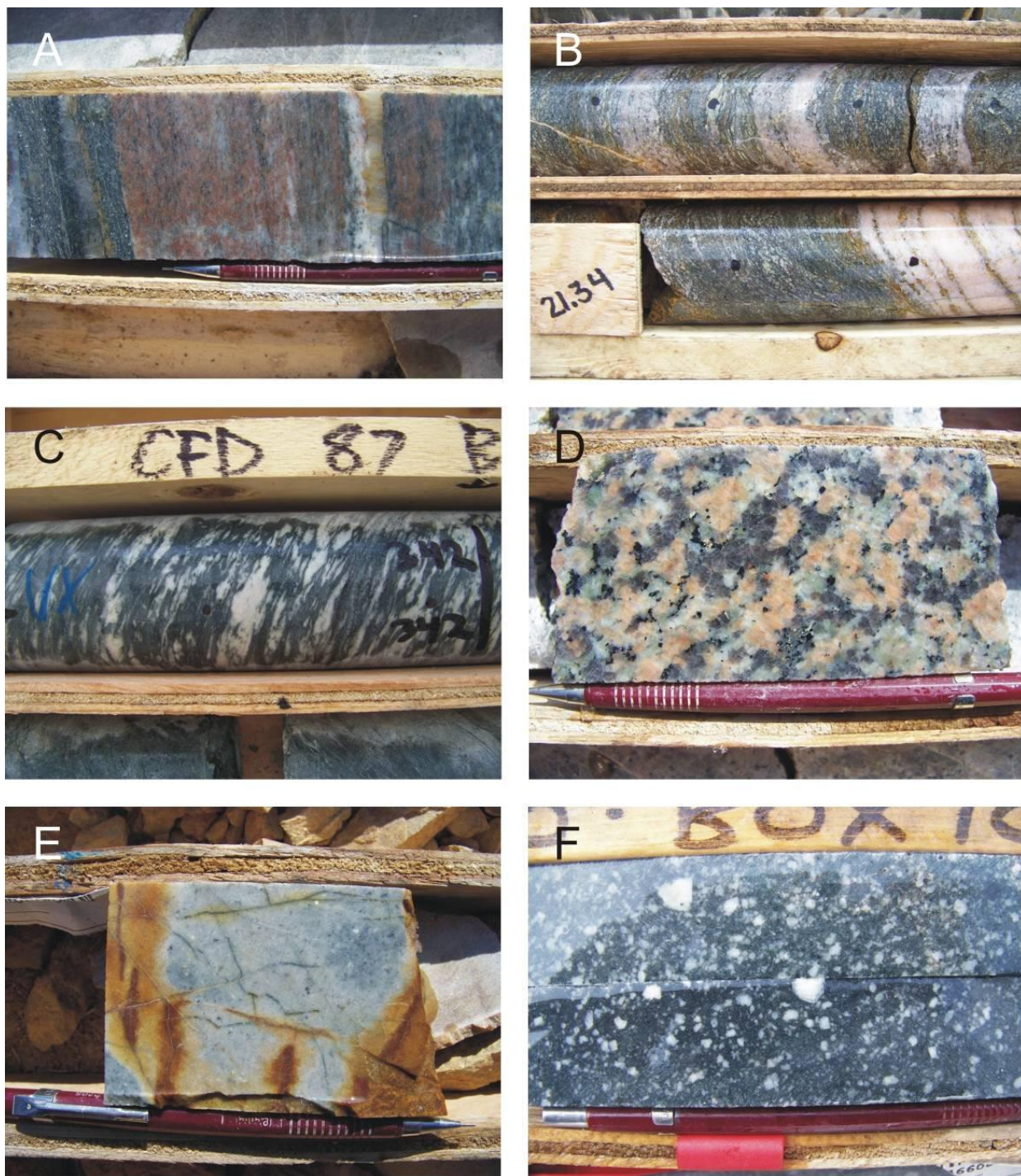


Figure 4: Main Lithologies from the Coffee Project Area.

- A. Augen gneiss. Borehole CFD004 at 102 metres.
- B. Biotite-feldspar schist with interbanded metacarbonate. Borehole CFD087 at 21.3 metres.
- C. Mafic metavolcanic rocks. Borehole CFD087 at 342 metres.
- D. Granite. Borehole CFD056 at 160 metres.
- E. Dacite dike. Borehole CFD007 at 103 metres.
- F. Andesite dike. Borehole CFD020 at 42 metres.

Structure

Structural data collected from oriented drill core indicates that the main penetrative foliation in the Supremo area dips shallowly to the southwest, whereas the same fabric in the Latte and Double Double areas dips somewhat more steeply to the southwest. Faults are common in drill core; however, major offsets of rock units have not been detected on the Coffee Project. The relationships between augen gneiss, metavolcanic rocks and biotite-feldspar schist units are poorly constrained due to the metamorphic overprint on possible depositional, structural or intrusive contacts.

Gold-bearing structures are generally steeply-dipping and cross-cut all rock units on the Coffee Project. The best evidence for this geometry is taken from interpreting the distribution of auriferous intervals between boreholes drilled on the same section. Structural measurements of vein orientations and margins of breccia zones on oriented drill core are less reliable because of the often incohesive nature of drill core inside gold-rich zones, thus the drill core is not oriented in those zones. The moderately- to steeply-dipping gold zones are hosted in discrete corridors that correspond to a variety of orientations. These structures include damage zones characterized by polyphase breccias, intense alteration and abundant sulphides. Major fault offsets of gold mineralization or dilution of gold systems by major post-mineral dikes have not been detected by drilling to date.

In the Supremo zone, gold is hosted within a corridor of north-south trending structures crosscutting the augen gneiss; whereas in the Latte and Double Double zones (1.5 kilometres south and southeast of Supremo, respectively, gold is associated with a regionally-significant, east-west trending, south-dipping structure (the “Latte Structure”) and interpreted related splays. The Latte Structure is characterized by breccias that overprint older ductile strain fabrics, consistent with a multiply-reactivated shear zone environment. Other gold prospects located west-southwest of Supremo (Kona, Espresso and Americano) are hosted west of the inferred Latte Structure, but in the granite, within steeply-dipping planar structures that correspond to linear gold-in-soil anomalies. These may represent an array of faults connected by linking structures.

Alteration and Mineralization

Exploration drilling completed since 2012 has led to the discovery of significant gold mineralization in 9 separate areas of the Coffee Project: Supremo, Latte, Double Double, Kona, Espresso, Americano, Americano West, Macchiato and Cappuccino (Figure 5 and 10)Supremo

The Supremo zone is hosted in the northern augen gneiss sequence and consists of a number of discrete north-trending, steeply-dipping structures, spaced by 50 to 100 metres, based on linear gold-in-soil anomalies and limited drilling (mineralized structures are named T1 to T8).

Core drilling in 2010-2011 and core/reverse circulation drilling in 2011 have focused on significant high-grade gold mineralization identified in the north-northeast trending, steeply east-dipping T3 structure, associated with breccias and dikes. The T3 gold corridor is 5 to 30 metres wide and mineralized intervals are associated with intense clay and sericite alteration in addition to abundant (typically oxidized) pyrite. Similar gold grades and mineralized rock textures have been observed 150 metres to the west in the T2 structure, sub-parallel to T3.

The gold mineralization at Supremo can generally be characterized by two distinct styles. The highest grades are associated with hydrothermal breccias exhibiting evidence for several episodes of brecciation (Figure 6a). This style of gold mineralization generally yields grades between 5 and 60 grams of gold per tonne (“gpt gold”).

Breccia textures range from mature matrix-dominant phases with rounded fragments to wall-rock crackle breccias, and matrix compositions range from incompetent limonite-clay material to strongly silicified material. Angular to subrounded clasts range from 0.5 to 3 centimetres in diameter and consist predominantly of highly silicified fragments and subordinate altered wallrock and dacite porphyry fragments.

The lower grade gold mineralization is associated with pervasive hydrothermal alteration and yields grades ranging between 2 and 10 gpt gold (Figure 6b). The hydrothermal alteration is characterized by an overall removal of potassium and aluminum with the addition of sulphide and silica.

Andesite and dacite dikes appear to have utilized the same structures as mineralizing fluids, but they are themselves altered and locally auriferous (Figure 6c). In other cases, altered dikes with elevated arsenic and antimony are barren. Thus the relationship between dikes and the auriferous hydrothermal system remains poorly constrained.

Preliminary Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer (“PIMA”) and electron microprobe work indicate that illite and iron-carbonate compose part of the alteration mineral assemblage associated with gold at Supremo. Micron-scale gold is strongly associated with pyrite and gold grains are located in the oxidized rims of pyrite and cracks within pyrite grains, in addition to various growth bands within the pyrite grains (Figure 6d).

The microscopy and microprobe work also reveal micron sized crystals of barite associated with gold and trace amounts of iron-barium arsenate, an iron-calcium-silver-phosphorus mineral phase, monazite and zircon in alteration zones.

Table A number of regional targets have also been investigated by drilling with significant gold intercepts.

Supremo

The Supremo zone is hosted in the northern augen gneiss sequence and consists of a number of discrete north-trending, steeply-dipping structures, spaced by 50 to 100 metres, based on linear gold-in-soil anomalies and limited drilling (mineralized structures are named T1 to T8).

Core drilling in 2010-2011 and core/reverse circulation drilling in 2011 have focused on significant high-grade gold mineralization identified in the north-northeast trending, steeply east-dipping T3 structure, associated with breccias and dikes. The T3 gold corridor is 5 to 30 metres wide and mineralized intervals are associated with intense clay and sericite alteration in addition to abundant (typically oxidized) pyrite. Similar gold grades and mineralized rock textures have been observed 150 metres to the west in the T2 structure, sub-parallel to T3.

The gold mineralization at Supremo can generally be characterized by two distinct styles. The highest grades are associated with hydrothermal breccias exhibiting evidence for several episodes of brecciation (Figure 6a). This style of gold mineralization generally yields grades between 5 and 60 grams of gold per tonne (“gpt gold”).

Breccia textures range from mature matrix-dominant phases with rounded fragments to wall-rock crackle breccias, and matrix compositions range from incompetent limonite-clay material to strongly silicified material. Angular to subrounded clasts range from 0.5 to 3 centimetres in diameter and consist predominantly of highly silicified fragments and subordinate altered wallrock and dacite porphyry fragments.

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The microscopy and microprobe work also reveal micron sized crystals of barite associated with gold and trace amounts of iron-barium arsenate, an iron-calcium-silver-phosphorus mineral phase, monazite and zircon in alteration zones.

Table 1: Main Mineralized Zones Investigated by Drilling on the Coffee Project Area.

Zone	Host Rocks	Summary Description
Supremo	Augen gneiss	Narrow gold-bearing brittle structures with gold commonly hosted in matrix-supported breccia and dacite dikes. Gold associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration.
Latte	Biotite-feldspar schist, Augen gneiss	Gold is hosted in zones of brecciation and strong fracturing as well as areas with pervasive sericite alteration and disseminated sulphides. Some high-grade zones associated with quartz vein breccias.
Double Double	Augen gneiss	Narrow gold-bearing brittle structures hosted in matrix-supported breccia including dacite porphyry fragment breccia. Anastomosing quartz vein networks and microbreccia associated with high-grade.
Kona	Granite	Broad zones of fracture-controlled and disseminated pyrite associated with dacite dikes. Gold hosted in quartz-sericite altered granite. Iron oxides after

		disseminated pyrite, pyrite veinlets stockworks and sooty-pyrite rich shear zones.
Americano, Americano West and Espresso	Granite	Zones of fracture-controlled and disseminated pyrite. Gold hosted in quartz-sericite altered granite similar to Kona. Stibnite noted at Americano West.
Macchiato and Cappuccino	Augen Gneiss	Strong oxidation, silica flooding, abundant limonite and brecciation noted at Macchiato

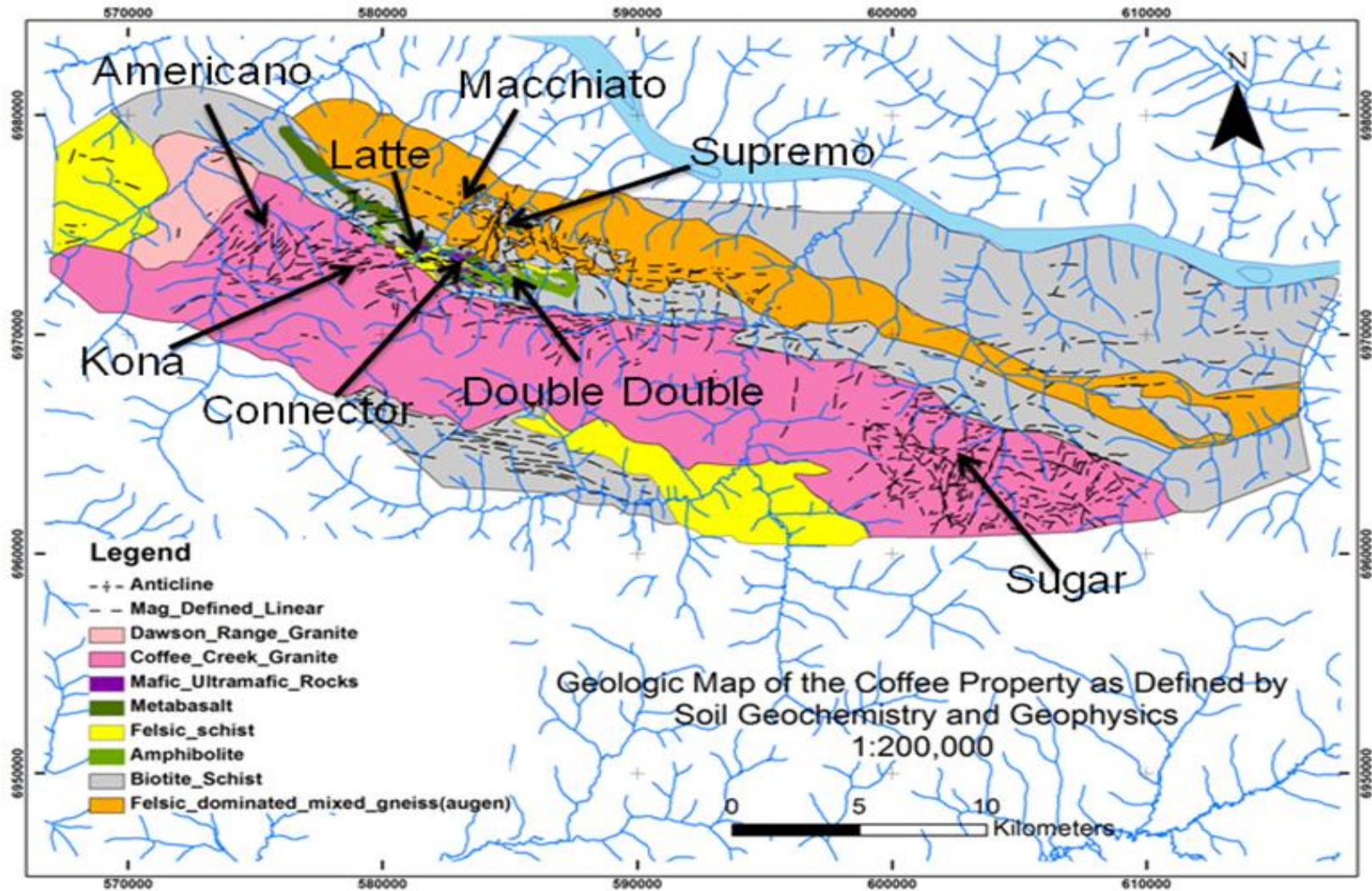


Figure 5: Location of the main Discoveries to date on the Coffee Property

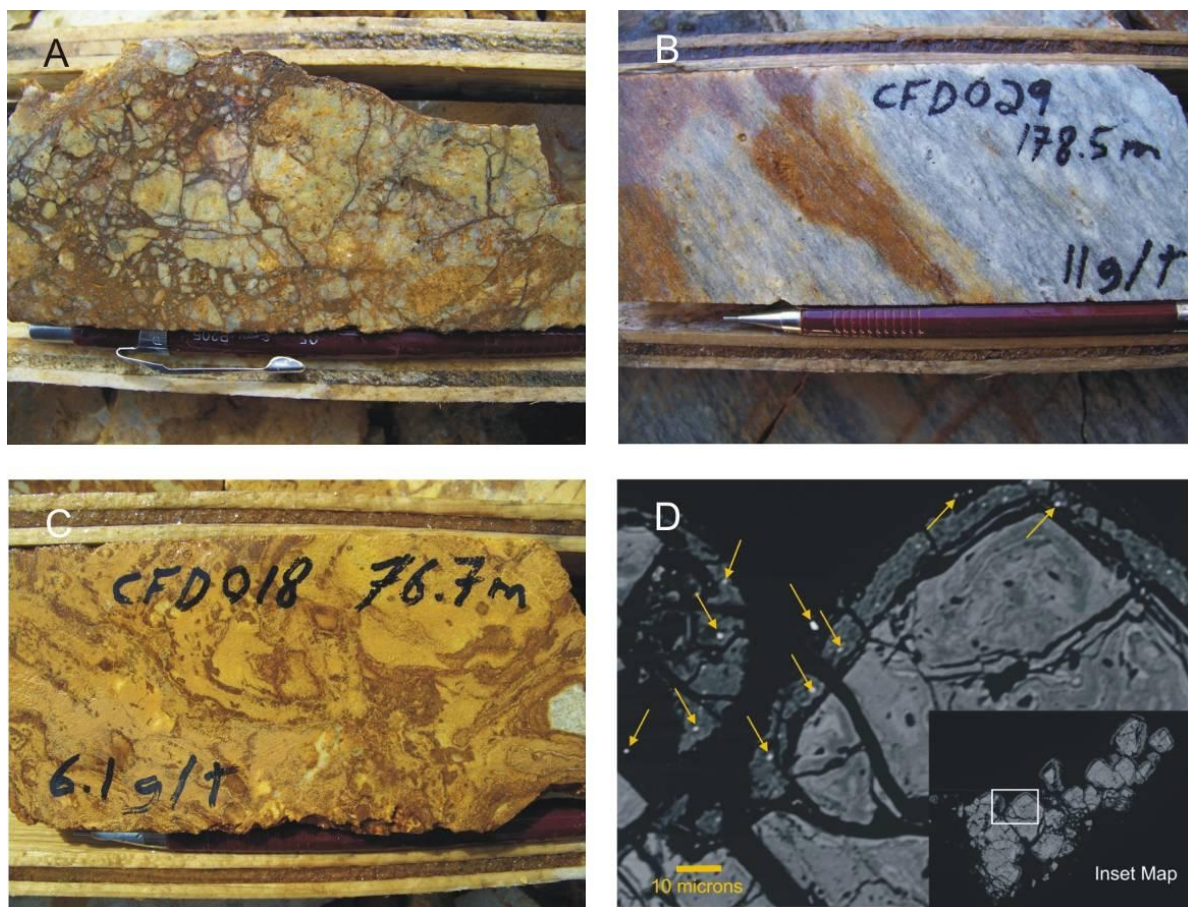


Figure 6: Gold Mineralization Textures at Supremo

- A. Mineralized crackle breccia. Borehole CFD001, from 19.6 to 20.0 metres with 14.35 gpt gold.
- B. Pervasively altered, auriferous augen gneiss. Note the “pitted” appearance of feldspar augen. Borehole CFD029, from 178 to 179 metres with 11.0 gpt gold.
- C. Mineralized, clay altered dacite dike. Borehole CFD018, from 76 to 77 metres with 6.1 gpt gold.
- D. Backscatter Image of pyrite grain in Supremo breccia showing the extremely fine-grained nature of gold (denoted by arrows) and its association with pyrite. Note linear trains of gold grains suggest gold was likely precipitated with pyrite and captured within the pyrite structure in addition to later precipitation along oxidized rims. Borehole CFD001, from 24 to 25 metres with 31.9 gpt gold.

Latte

Drilling across an east-west trend of gold-in-soil anomalies at Latte has intersected gold mineralization beginning at surface. This linear trend defines the Latte Shear zone. The zone consists of multiple strands within a moderately to steeply south-dipping east-west mineralized corridor that strikes obliquely across the host rock sequences for at least 1,550 metres. From west to east at Latte, gold is hosted in the biotite-feldspar-quartz (\pm muscovite, \pm amphibole) schist, the mafic metavolcanic sequence and augen gneiss host rocks.

In the central part of the corridor, wide low to moderate grade intervals are characterized by preservation of schist textures and introduction of sericite, fine-grained “sooty” disseminated pyrite and rare arsenopyrite, in addition to illite detected by PIMA (Figure 7a).

Certain high grade intervals in the Latte West area contain quartz vein breccias in addition to disseminated total sulphide exceeding 10 percent. The quartz vein fragments are angular, opaque white to blue-grey translucent and display complex internal structures such as plumose and mosaic textures (Figure 7b). Realgar and orpiment have been noted in certain high-grade gold zones in the Latte West area, associated with high-sulphide areas as well as in vugs within quartz veins. High-grade intervals in Latte East are relatively narrow, steeply-dipping and characterized by fault fabrics and high fine-grained sulphide content that locally exceeds 20 percent (Figure 7c).

Backscatter electron microscope images show that gold grains are micron-scale and associated with (typically oxidized) pyrite (Figure 7d). Microscopic petrography indicates that Latte gold zones are also associated with secondary hydrothermal phases consisting of barite, monazite, apatite, zircon and rare arsenopyrite.

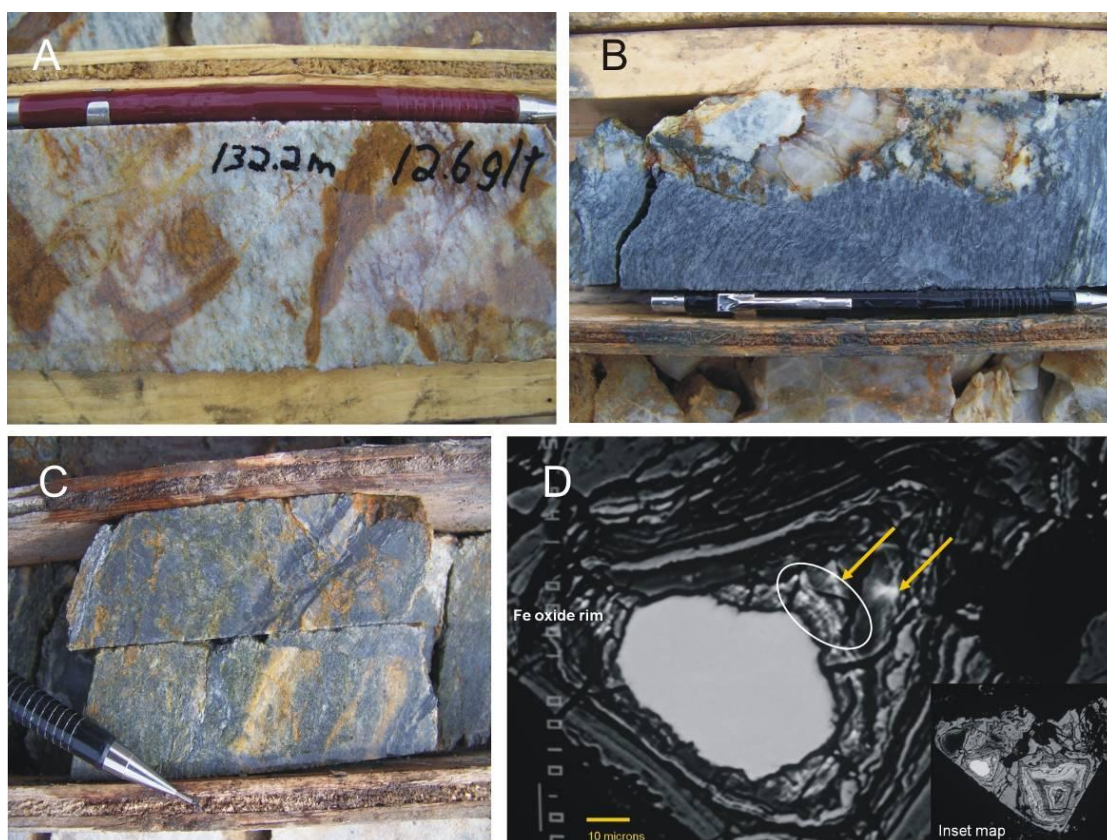


Figure 7: Alteration and Mineralization Textures from Latte

- A. Sericite-altered, oxidized biotite-feldspar schist. Borehole CFD010, from 132 to 133 metres with 12.6 gpt gold.
- B. Cockade textured quartz vein cutting sulphide-rich biotite-feldspar schist. Borehole CFD082, from 110 to 111 metres with 15.65 gpt gold.
- C. Biotite feldspar schist with disseminated sulphide; cut by grey sulphide veins. Borehole CFD115A, from 149 to 150 metres with 20 gpt gold.

D. Backscatter electron microscope image showing fine grained gold (yellow arrows) within and around oxidized pyrite at Latte. Note the “rhythmic” distribution of gold in bands within the oxidized pyrite structure. Borehole CFD009, from 43 to 44 metres with 3.18 gpt gold.

Double Double

The Double Double zone trends east-northeast, dips steeply to the north and corresponds to a number of discrete high-grade strands up to several metres wide. Host rocks are augen-bearing gneissic rocks with interleaved biotite-feldspar-quartz (\pm muscovite \pm amphibole) schist. The gold mineralization at Double Double appears to be structurally controlled and associated with a north easterly trending splay off the main Latte Structure.

Gold-rich intervals at Double Double are characterized by relict schistose to mylonitic textures overprinted by mottled silica and sericite alteration in addition to limonite-filled microfracture networks and oxidized pyrite cubes. Breccia domains locally exceed 50 percent by volume within gold zones, characterized by silicified fragments as well as strongly altered wallrock and porphyry dike clasts (Figure 8a). Some of these fragments exhibit rounding and imbrication in addition to textures consistent with re-fragmentation of earlier breccia events (i.e. polyphase breccia). Networks of anastomosing chalcedonic silica veins with local microbreccia domains within the veins have been noted in the high-grade intervals (Figure 8b). Similar to the Supremo zone, gold is micron-scale (Figure 8c), and illite has been detected by PIMA spectroscopy within the mineralized intervals. Other alteration minerals observed at Double Double include sericite, epidote, leucoxene, hematite and carbonate.

Kona

Drilling in the Kona area was designed to investigate gold-in-soil anomalies and encountered a different style of mineralization hosted in granitic rocks. The gold mineralization is hosted in near-vertical brittle structural zones directly underlying gold-in-soil anomalies.

The Kona zone is hosted in equigranular granite and consists of east-northeast trending, steeply south-dipping stacked structures. The gold structures are associated with narrow, less than five metres, andesite to dacite dikes characterized by sparse feldspar phenocrystic to aphanitic textures. Alteration typically consists of sericite, clay and limonite, with illite being detected during reconnaissance PIMA work at Kona. Sulphide is dominated by sooty pyrite which typically replaces ferromagnesian minerals (Figure 9a) and also occurs as veins/veinlets or fracture fill, and in sulphide-matrix fault breccias (Figure 9b). Minor realgar and orpiment have both been observed in reverse circulation cuttings from Kona during the 2011 drill program.

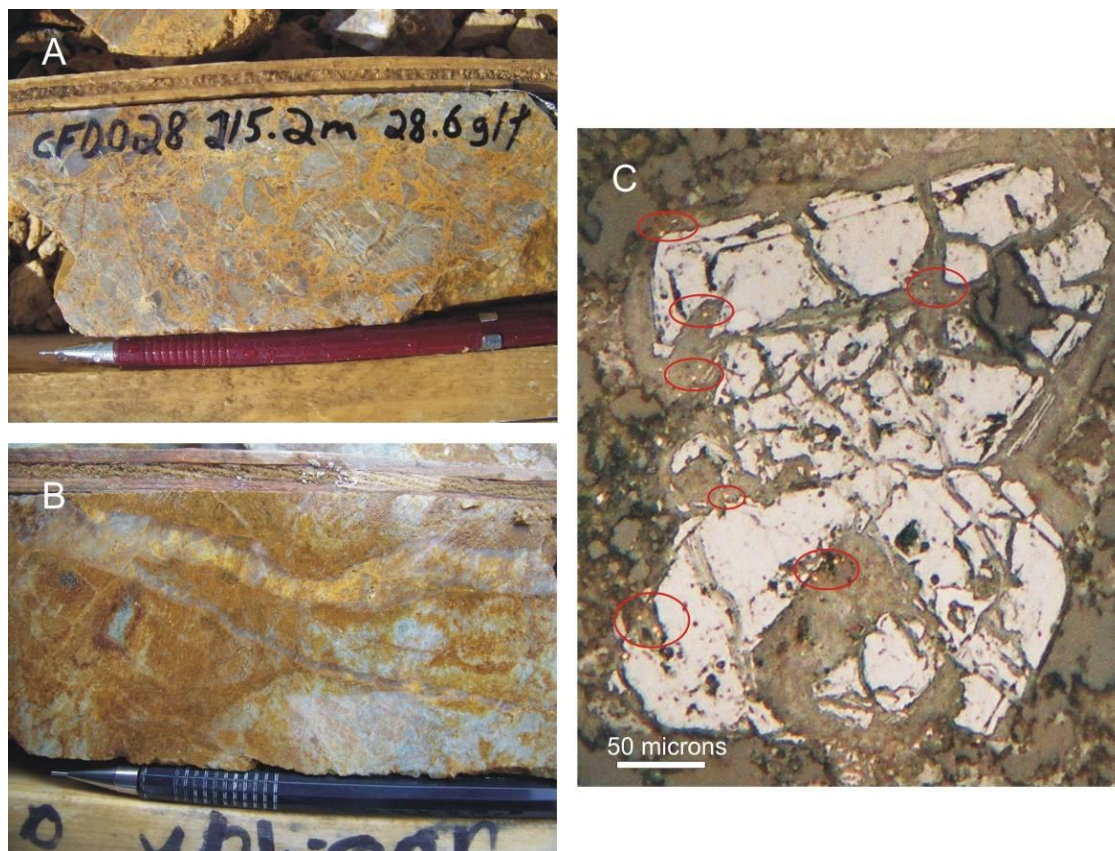


Figure 8: Gold Mineralization Textures at Double Double

- A. Cement supported, silicified-clast breccia. Borehole CFD028, from 215 to 216 metres with 28.6 gpt gold.
- B. Silica vein network cutting intensely silicified host rocks. Borehole CFD090, from 105 to 106 metres with 120.25 gpt gold.
- C. Micron-scale gold (circled in red) associated with fractures within pyrite and pyrite grain rims. Borehole CFD027, from 156 to 157 metres with 14.75 gpt gold.

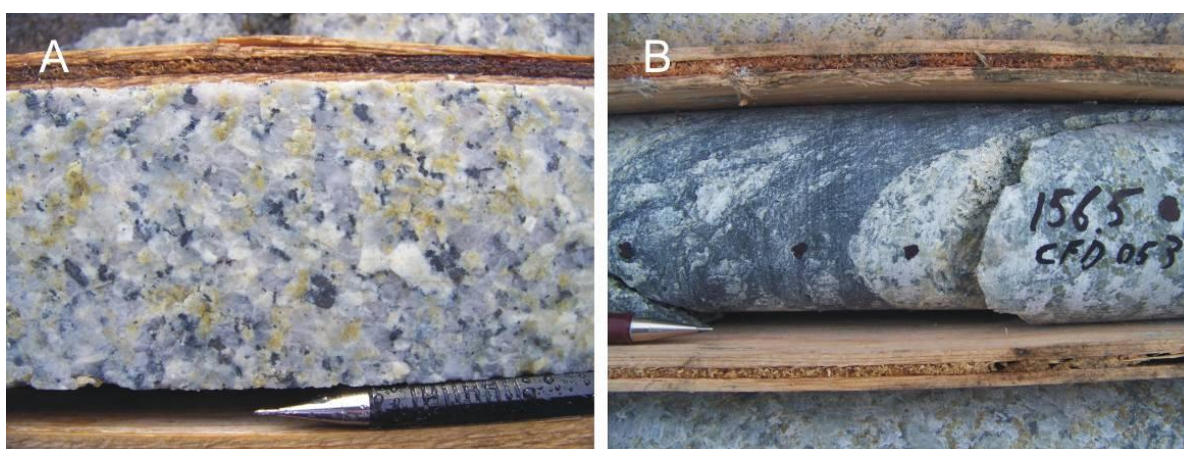


Figure 9: Gold Mineralization Textures at Kona

- A. Quartz-sericite altered granite; mineralization controlled by sulphide (steel grey mineral) replacement of amphibole and biotite. Borehole CFD053, from 172 to 173 metres with 9.54 gpt gold.

- B. Sulphide-matrix fault breccia cutting granite. Borehole CFD053, from 156 to 157 metres with 0.94 gpt gold.

Americano, Americano West and Espresso

The Americano area is underlain by granite and comprises two parallel northeast trending linear gold-in-soil trends totalling over 4 kilometres in length. These two trends become linked to the east by a north by northeast trending gold-in-soil anomaly informally known as the Americano “link” structure.

Widely-spaced boreholes were drilled at Americano in 2010-2011 in order to test for the presence of steeply-dipping gold-bearing brittle structures analogous to the nearby Kona gold zone. The Espresso zone is located between Kona and Americano, associated with a large gold-in-soil anomaly. This area was tested with limited drilling in 2010.

Gold zones drilled at Americano and Espresso are hosted in sulphidic and clay altered brittle fault zones cross-cutting granite, similar to the Kona zone.

Limited scout drill testing beneath gold-in-soil anomalies at Americano West in 2011, four kilometers southwest of the Americano “link” structure, yielded several narrow gold intervals. The Americano West area is underlain by equigranular granite and the gold-bearing intervals are characterized by silica-sericite-clay alteration and fine-grained pyrite replacing mafic minerals. Minor pyrite stringers, sulphide-matrix fault breccias in addition to clots/dissemination and veins of stibnite were also noted at Americano West.

Macchiato and Cappuccino

The Macchiato and Cappuccino zones located north and northeast of the Supremo zone, respectively, are underlain by the augen gneiss host rock sequence with significant gold intervals intersected at Macchiato and minor gold encountered at Cappuccino during preliminary diamond drilling in 2011. Significant gold intervals at Macchiato are characterized by strong oxidation and silica flooding associated with pervasive limonite and hematite. Crackle breccias with silica-limonite or clay cement were observed in addition to silica-limonite vein and veinlet networks cutting strongly altered host wallrock. The steeply-dipping gold zone appears to trend northeast and the mineralization style encountered at Macchiato is very similar to that observed in the Supremo zone.

Current Work

Work on the Coffee property in 2012 consisted of diamond drilling, reverse circulation drilling, soil sampling, trenching and mapping and prospecting. A description of each of these activities is presented below.

Drilling

During 2012, 348 boreholes (69,103.59 metres) were drilled: 125 core boreholes (29,648.25 metres) and 223 reverse circulation boreholes (39,455.34 metres) at Supremo, Double Double, and Sugar.

Core Drilling

Core drilling took place between April and September, 2012 and was contracted to Cyr Drilling International Ltd. of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Drilling was completed using coring equipment capable of recovering NQ, NQ2, and HQ core diameters (Table 2).

Drill rigs were skidded by excavator or bulldozer between drilling sites, or moved using a helicopter for the Sugar area drilling and part of the initial Double Double drilling program.

The purpose of the 2012 core drilling program was to expand upon results from the 2010 and 2011 drilling programs, focusing on the Supremo and Double Double zones. In addition, a limited program designed to test the Sugar soil anomalies identified in 2011 was completed. Borehole locations were planned and marked by Kaminak geologists using a handheld GPS. A compass was used to determine borehole azimuth and inclination. Boreholes were drilled at an angle of between 70 and 45 degrees from the horizontal, depending upon the target. Downhole surveys were completed for all boreholes using a Reflex EZ-Shot® electronic single shot (magnetic) device. Downhole deviation of boreholes was measured using these tools at nominal 30-metre intervals. Collar locations were surveyed following completion by Challenger Geomatics Ltd. of Whitehorse, YT with a Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS using five established control points.

Table 2: Core Diameter Drilled in 2012

Core Size	Core Diameter (millimetres)	Number of Holes	Total Length (metres)
HQ	63.5	5	1,378.00
NQ	47.6	64	13,401.84
NQ2	50.6	56	14,868.41

Core retrieved from boreholes was moved from the drilling sites to the base camp at Coffee Creek by either truck or helicopter. At the camp, core was examined for consistency, re-assembled, and marked for orientation. RQD was measured by a trained technician. Core pieces were then selected on the metre marks every metre in mineralization and every two metres in non-mineralized rock for XRF analyses on portable devices from Innov-X. Core was then described and photographed by a geologist and marked for sampling. Finally, SG measurements were recorded for each major lithology and for each potentially mineralized interval. All descriptive information was captured digitally on-site using a Microsoft Access database.

The physical characteristics of the boreholes are presented in Table 3 and the salient assay results are summarized in Table 3. The distribution of the core boreholes completed in 2012 is shown in Figure 10 through Figure 13.

Table 3: Characteristics of the Core Boreholes Drilled in 2012

Borehole ID	Easting* (metre)	Northing* (metre)	Elevation (metre)	Length (metre)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	Prospect
CFD0178	584,151	6,974,202	1,258	173.0	274.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0179	584,151	6,974,150	1,243	146.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0180	584,175	6,974,200	1,259	146.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0181	584,201	6,974,198	1,257	161.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0182	584,173	6,974,152	1,243	155.0	265.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0183	584,225	6,974,200	1,258	194.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0184	584,201	6,974,152	1,244	170.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0185	584,223	6,974,153	1,244	223.1	266.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0186	584,125	6,974,100	1,230	128.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3

Borehole ID	Easting* (metre)	Northing* (metre)	Elevation (metre)	Length (metre)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	Prospect
CFD0187	584,123	6,974,047	1,215	119.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0188	584,148	6,974,099	1,228	134.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0189	584,175	6,974,101	1,228	152.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0190	584,147	6,974,052	1,214	185.0	275.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0191	584,200	6,974,100	1,230	200.0	276.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0192	584,174	6,974,054	1,215	188.0	271.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0193	584,101	6,974,003	1,202	155.0	263.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0194	584,126	6,974,001	1,201	143.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0195	584,202	6,974,052	1,215	212.0	273.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0196	584,150	6,974,002	1,201	188.0	275.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0197	584,103	6,973,951	1,186	119.0	275.0	-53	Double Double
CFD0198	585,327	6,973,377	1,088	254.0	180.0	-45	Supremo T3
CFD0199	584,175	6,974,000	1,201	209.0	268.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0200	584,132	6,973,953	1,186	191.0	275.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0201	584,076	6,973,849	1,152	201.8	275.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0202	585,327	6,973,378	1,088	335.0	182.0	-61	Supremo T3
CFD0203	584,161	6,973,951	1,185	202.0	276.0	-51	Supremo T3
CFD0204	584,111	6,973,849	1,152	182.0	270.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0205	585,028	6,973,276	1,098	290.0	177.5	-45	Supremo T3
CFD0206	584,138	6,973,847	1,153	191.0	274.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0207	584,190	6,973,951	1,187	221.0	272.0	-50.5	Supremo T3
CFD0208	584,167	6,973,848	1,153	230.0	272.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0209	585,028	6,973,277	1,098	308.0	180.0	-61	Supremo T3
CFD0210	584,051	6,973,751	1,120	122.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0211	584,081	6,973,752	1,121	151.4	271.0	-49	Supremo T3
CFD0212	584,023	6,973,649	1,088	107.0	273.5	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0213	584,057	6,973,650	1,089	149.0	275.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0214	584,107	6,973,750	1,123	227.0	272.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0215	584,977	6,973,276	1,094	245.0	180.0	-45	Supremo T3
CFD0216	584,080	6,973,650	1,090	191.0	274.5	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0217	584,112	6,973,649	1,091	242.0	275.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0218	584,138	6,973,751	1,124	250.7	272.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0219	584,977	6,973,276	1,094	275.0	176.0	-61.5	Supremo T3
CFD0220	584,030	6,973,551	1,049	272.0	272.0	-51	Supremo T3
CFD0221	584,277	6,974,201	1,257	273.0	270.0	-51	Double Double
CFD0222	584,929	6,973,253	1,084	230.0	180.0	-45	Supremo T3
CFD0223	584,063	6,973,552	1,055	329.0	271.0	-49	Supremo T3
CFD0224	584,153	6,974,250	1,272	92.0	270.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0225	584,929	6,973,254	1,084	182.0	180.0	-61	Supremo T3
CFD0226	584,092	6,973,554	1,059	233.0	275.0	-52	Supremo T3
CFD0227	584,188	6,974,252	1,270	124.0	276.0	-51	Supremo T3
CFD0228	584,232	6,974,249	1,270	221.0	274.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0229	584,122	6,973,553	1,063	223.4	273.0	-49	Double Double
CFD0230	585,371	6,973,427	1,087	328.0	174.0	-45	Supremo T3
CFD0231	584,266	6,974,251	1,270	267.0	273.0	-51	Supremo T3
CFD0232	584,332	6,974,501	1,262	251.0	270.0	-53.5	Double Double
CFD0233	585,371	6,973,429	1,086	245.0	176.0	-61.5	Supremo T3
CFD0234	584,301	6,974,250	1,268	308.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0235	584,328	6,974,555	1,259	248.0	270.0	-55	Double Double
CFD0236	584,826	6,973,249	1,068	245.0	187.0	-45	Double Double
CFD0237	584,877	6,973,252	1,077	245.0	180.0	-45	Supremo T3
CFD0238	584,301	6,974,248	1,268	260.0	271.0	-51	Supremo T3
CFD0239	584,260	6,974,274	1,272	212.0	275.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0240	584,826	6,973,249	1,068	305.0	180.0	-60	Double Double
CFD0241	584,877	6,973,253	1,077	311.0	180.0	-60	Supremo T3
CFD0242	584,291	6,974,275	1,271	253.8	269.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0243	585,429	6,973,428	1,078	254.0	177.0	-45	Supremo T3
CFD0244	584,277	6,974,151	1,244	260.0	272.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0245	585,026	6,973,302	1,102	281.0	186.0	-62	Double Double
CFD0246	585,429	6,973,429	1,079	194.6	181.0	-62	Supremo T3
CFD0247	584,242	6,974,101	1,227	239.0	270.0	-50	Supremo T3

Borehole ID	Easting* (metre)	Northing* (metre)	Elevation (metre)	Length (metre)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	Prospect
CFD0248	584,248	6,974,051	1,215	308.0	271.0	-49	Double Double
CFD0249	585,027	6,973,328	1,107	317.0	178.0	-62	Supremo T3
CFD0250	584,227	6,974,001	1,202	278.0	270.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0251	585,030	6,973,328	1,107	239.0	182.0	-62	Supremo T3
CFD0252	584,250	6,973,951	1,188	320.0	277.0	-50	Supremo T3
CFD0253	584,316	6,974,450	1,265	221.0	277.0	-53	Double Double
CFD0254	585,075	6,973,301	1,103	236.0	188.0	-71	Supremo T3
CFD0255	584,311	6,974,501	1,263	212.0	275.0	-55	Double Double
CFD0256	585,075	6,973,326	1,108	299.5	178.0	-70	Supremo T3
CFD0257	584,347	6,974,450	1,263	266.0	268.0	-55	Supremo T3
CFD0258	584,359	6,974,500	1,260	260.0	270.0	-55	Double Double
CFD0259	585,126	6,973,325	1,106	299.4	180.0	-70	Supremo T4
CFD0260	584,353	6,974,549	1,258	281.0	266.0	-62	Double Double
CFD0261	585,125	6,973,350	1,110	404.8	180.0	-70	Supremo T3
CFD0262	584,330	6,974,600	1,256	251.0	265.0	-55	Supremo T3
CFD0263	584,255	6,974,404	1,274	155.0	268.0	-60	Supremo T3
CFD0264	584,305	6,974,400	1,268	263.0	272.0	-60	Double Double
CFD0265	585,225	6,973,355	1,099	287.0	182.0	-71	Supremo T4-5
CFD0266	584,487	6,974,402	1,252	146.0	277.0	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFD0267	584,536	6,974,401	1,247	201.0	270.0	-45	Double Double
CFD0268	585,227	6,973,378	1,105	335.0	175.0	-72	Supremo T4-5
CFD0269	584,536	6,974,397	1,247	221.0	270.0	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFD0270	584,587	6,974,400	1,243	287.0	280.0	-45	Double Double
CFD0271	585,279	6,973,374	1,097	251.0	182.0	-70	Supremo T4-5
CFD0272	584,637	6,974,400	1,239	359.0	275.0	-43	Double Double
CFD0273	585,278	6,973,399	1,103	458.0	184.0	-70	Supremo T4-5
CFD0274	584,631	6,974,352	1,242	207.9	272.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0275	585,326	6,973,403	1,096	197.0	179.0	-62	Supremo T4-5
CFD0276	584,630	6,974,345	1,242	317.0	270.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0277	585,177	6,973,401	1,116	401.0	180.0	-70	Supremo T4-5
CFD0278	584,605	6,974,250	1,245	238.0	273.0	-50	Double Double
CFD0279	584,929	6,973,286	1,091	203.0	185.0	-62	Supremo T4-5
CFD0280	584,635	6,974,199	1,242	299.0	278.0	-50	Supremo T5
CFD0281	584,786	6,973,651	1,153	95.0	271.0	-50	Supremo T5
CFD0282	584,786	6,973,649	1,153	198.0	272.0	-50	Supremo T4-5
CFD0283	584,685	6,974,099	1,235	299.0	275.0	-50	Supremo T5
CFD0284	584,872	6,973,557	1,139	272.0	273.0	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFD0285	584,711	6,974,050	1,231	272.0	272.0	-50	Supremo T5
CFD0286	584,813	6,973,555	1,133	197.0	268.0	-45	Supremo T5
CFD0287	584,753	6,973,552	1,127	104.0	273.0	-45	Supremo T4
CFD0288	584,182	6,973,299	997	39.5	280.0	-44	Supremo T4
CFD0289	584,182	6,973,300	996	323.0	272.0	-45	Supremo T4
CFD0290	584,272	6,973,299	1,005	366.4	274.0	-45	Supremo T3
SGD0001	603,450	6,964,750	1,019	365.0	0.0	-50	Sugar
SGD0002	603,450	6,964,750	1,019	227.0	0.0	-71	Sugar
SGD0003	603,450	6,964,750	1,019	272.0	180.0	-45	Sugar
SGD0004	603,550	6,964,888	956	272.0	180.0	-45	Sugar
SGD0005	602,350	6,964,850	1,135	348.0	177.0	-45	Sugar
SGD0006	602,850	6,965,150	1,024	257.0	178.0	-45	Sugar
SGD0007	602,750	6,964,950	1,038	326.0	178.0	-43	Sugar
SGD0008	603,090	6,965,965	827	329.0	181.0	-45	Sugar
SGD0009	602,565	6,966,025	870	272.0	181.0	-45	Sugar
SGD0010	604,000	6,965,820	672	257.0	180.0	-45	Sugar
SGD0011	600,450	6,964,750	1,282	311.0	45.0	-45	Sugar
SGD0012	600,350	6,964,875	1,266	275.0	45.0	-45	Sugar

* UTM Coordinates (Nad83 datum, Zone 7)

Table 4: Salient Assay Results from the 2012 Core Drilling Program

Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect	Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect
CFD0178	38.0	40.0	2.0	1.10	Supremo	CFD0191	129.0	134.0	5.0	2.49	Supremo
CFD0178	69.0	74.0	5.0	1.74	Supremo	CFD0191	160.0	163.0	3.0	1.69	Supremo
CFD0178	137.0	139.0	2.0	2.49	Supremo	CFD0192	145.0	149.0	4.0	9.99	Supremo
CFD0179	30.0	44.0	14.0	1.64	Supremo	CFD0195	102.0	103.0	1.0	1.32	Supremo
CFD0179	80.0	90.0	10.0	1.49	Supremo	CFD0196	126.0	127.0	1.0	5.68	Supremo
CFD0180	72.0	74.0	2.0	8.16	Supremo	CFD0197	67.0	69.0	2.0	16.55	Supremo
CFD0180	84.0	89.0	5.0	1.60	Supremo	CFD0197	79.0	80.0	1.0	12.95	Supremo
CFD0180	104.0	111.0	7.0	4.47	Supremo	CFD0198	44.0	45.0	1.0	5.61	DD
CFD0181	62.0	64.0	2.0	1.51	Supremo	CFD0198	71.0	75.5	4.5	16.53	DD
CFD0181	103.0	126.0	23.0	1.34	Supremo	CFD0199	14.0	16.0	2.0	1.83	Supremo
CFD0182	58.0	64.0	6.0	1.35	Supremo	CFD0199	158.0	171.0	13.0	12.53	Supremo
CFD0182	109.0	112.0	3.0	0.89	Supremo	CFD0200	101.0	105.0	4.0	2.34	Supremo
CFD0182	131.0	133.0	2.0	1.14	Supremo	CFD0202	62.0	64.0	2.0	7.37	DD
CFD0183	68.0	70.0	2.0	3.98	Supremo	CFD0202	78.5	83.5	5.0	2.02	DD
CFD0183	144.0	152.0	8.0	1.54	Supremo	CFD0202	316.0	317.0	1.0	1.76	DD
CFD0183	164.0	170.0	6.0	19.14	Supremo	CFD0203	156.0	159.0	3.0	2.35	Supremo
CFD0183	173.0	175.0	2.0	1.74	Supremo	CFD0204	107.0	109.0	2.0	2.68	Supremo
CFD0184	85.0	87.0	2.0	1.39	Supremo	CFD0205	51.5	55.0	3.5	36.29	DD
CFD0184	97.0	105.0	8.0	1.08	Supremo	CFD0205	120.9	124.4	3.5	0.80	DD
CFD0184	141.0	143.0	2.0	4.65	Supremo	CFD0206	136.0	138.0	2.0	1.27	Supremo
CFD0184	160.0	162.0	2.0	2.21	Supremo	CFD0207	42.0	44.0	2.0	2.04	Supremo
CFD0185	169.0	187.0	18.0	1.81	Supremo	CFD0207	181.0	182.0	1.0	11.15	Supremo
CFD0185	207.0	208.0	1.0	4.57	Supremo	CFD0207	187.0	198.0	11.0	6.11	Supremo
CFD0186	70.0	75.0	5.0	6.68	Supremo	CFD0208	176.0	179.0	3.0	3.01	Supremo
CFD0188	77.0	78.0	1.0	4.42	Supremo	CFD0209	72.5	74.0	1.5	4.02	DD
CFD0188	82.0	83.0	1.0	1.42	Supremo	CFD0209	79.0	87.0	8.0	5.85	DD
CFD0188	88.0	89.0	1.0	2.56	Supremo	CFD0210	31.0	42.0	11.0	15.52	Supremo
CFD0188	95.0	112.0	17.0	1.40	Supremo	CFD0211	50.0	72.0	22.0	2.18	Supremo
CFD0189	95.0	96.0	1.0	3.00	Supremo	CFD0212	17.0	29.0	12.0	2.81	Supremo
CFD0189	102.0	134.0	32.0	2.56	Supremo	CFD0213	61.0	63.0	2.0	25.83	Supremo
CFD0190	106.0	116.0	10.0	1.00	Supremo	CFD0214	71.0	73.0	2.0	1.51	Supremo
CFD0191	97.0	99.0	2.0	5.47	Supremo	CFD0214	108.0	110.0	2.0	13.36	Supremo
CFD0215	64.0	68.5	4.5	34.95	DD	CFD0254	137.5	141.0	3.5	1.20	DD
CFD0215	71.0	72.5	1.5	39.35	DD	CFD0254	175.5	181.5	6.0	1.93	DD
CFD0215	112.5	114.0	1.5	1.25	DD	CFD0255	134.0	145.0	11.0	1.71	Supremo
CFD0216	81.0	82.0	1.0	4.02	Supremo	CFD0255	185.0	188.0	3.0	2.22	Supremo
CFD0216	91.0	97.0	6.0	7.50	Supremo	CFD0255	191.0	192.0	1.0	2.39	Supremo
CFD0217	28.0	30.0	2.0	1.83	Supremo	CFD0255	197.0	198.0	1.0	1.19	Supremo
CFD0217	135.0	138.0	3.0	7.53	Supremo	CFD0256	157.0	158.5	1.5	3.85	DD
CFD0218	124.0	125.0	1.0	2.99	Supremo	CFD0256	168.0	170.0	2.0	6.74	DD
CFD0218	150.0	153.0	3.0	8.96	Supremo	CFD0256	174.0	175.0	1.0	4.97	DD
CFD0219	85.3	90.5	5.2	6.93	DD	CFD0256	178.0	180.0	2.0	40.64	DD
CFD0220	34.0	35.0	1.0	5.20	Supremo	CFD0257	233.0	234.0	1.0	2.53	Supremo
CFD0220	41.0	47.0	6.0	2.03	Supremo	CFD0258	200.0	203.0	3.0	2.53	Supremo
CFD0220	201.0	205.0	4.0	3.98	Supremo	CFD0258	211.0	228.0	17.0	2.08	Supremo
CFD0221	212.0	225.0	13.0	10.48	Supremo	CFD0259	140.0	145.5	5.5	1.41	DD
CFD0222	30.5	33.0	2.5	4.78	DD	CFD0259	193.0	194.0	1.0	2.10	DD
CFD0222	49.5	50.5	1.0	2.21	DD	CFD0259	250.0	257.0	7.0	0.92	DD
CFD0222	54.0	58.0	4.0	4.67	DD	CFD0260	225.0	230.0	5.0	1.15	Supremo
CFD0223	41.0	42.0	1.0	9.72	Supremo	CFD0261	14.5	15.5	1.0	3.80	DD
CFD0223	77.0	78.0	1.0	2.56	Supremo	CFD0261	168.0	171.5	3.5	8.74	DD
CFD0223	86.0	89.0	3.0	29.23	Supremo	CFD0261	179.5	184.0	4.5	4.18	DD
CFD0223	267.0	269.0	2.0	1.10	Supremo	CFD0261	188.5	192.5	4.0	1.78	DD
CFD0223	280.0	283.0	3.0	0.96	Supremo	CFD0261	204.5	217.0	12.5	1.14	DD
CFD0224	29.0	32.0	3.0	3.44	Supremo	CFD0261	233.5	243.5	10.0	1.88	DD
CFD0224	53.0	54.0	1.0	3.21	Supremo	CFD0261	250.0	253.5	3.5	10.18	DD
CFD0225	43.5	54.0	10.5	5.08	DD	CFD0261	263.5	267.5	4.0	1.09	DD
CFD0226	134.0	137.0	3.0	27.80	Supremo	CFD0261	290.0	300.0	10.0	0.95	DD
CFD0227	73.0	75.0	2.0	2.92	Supremo	CFD0261	304.5	328.5	24.0	4.33	DD
CFD0228	129.0	135.0	6.0	36.55	Supremo	CFD0261	349.5	353.0	3.5	4.27	DD

Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect	Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect
CFD0229	172.0	176.0	4.0	1.28	Supremo	CFD0262	133.0	136.0	3.0	1.11	Supremo
CFD0231	181.0	191.0	10.0	8.08	Supremo	CFD0262	157.0	160.0	3.0	2.07	Supremo
CFD0232	171.0	180.0	9.0	1.14	Supremo	CFD0263	125.0	127.0	2.0	2.06	Supremo
CFD0232	200.0	211.0	11.0	1.32	Supremo	CFD0264	197.0	212.0	15.0	2.30	Supremo
CFD0234	141.0	143.0	2.0	0.98	Supremo	CFD0265	137.0	139.0	2.0	3.52	DD
CFD0234	226.0	240.0	14.0	8.26	Supremo	CFD0265	150.5	152.0	1.5	2.23	DD
CFD0235	145.0	172.0	27.0	2.37	Supremo	CFD0265	169.0	170.0	1.0	2.95	DD
CFD0236	32.0	33.5	1.5	5.29	DD	CFD0265	176.5	178.0	1.5	3.36	DD
CFD0237	31.0	33.0	2.0	1.00	DD	CFD0265	184.0	185.0	1.0	3.46	DD
CFD0238	148.0	150.0	2.0	16.69	Supremo	CFD0265	265.0	267.0	2.0	1.17	DD
CFD0238	167.0	176.0	9.0	1.23	Supremo	CFD0266	27.0	33.0	6.0	1.31	Supremo
CFD0238	228.0	234.0	6.0	5.36	Supremo	CFD0266	59.0	62.0	3.0	2.93	Supremo
CFD0239	166.0	168.0	2.0	21.45	Supremo	CFD0267	126.0	137.0	11.0	3.16	Supremo
CFD0240	52.0	54.0	2.0	2.38	DD	CFD0267	142.0	149.0	7.0	1.03	Supremo
CFD0242	217.0	220.0	3.0	6.94	Supremo	CFD0267	155.0	160.0	5.0	4.04	Supremo
CFD0243	96.5	102.0	5.5	3.92	DD	CFD0268	105.5	106.5	1.0	1.79	DD
CFD0244	143.0	144.0	1.0	1.61	Supremo	CFD0268	143.5	147.0	3.5	1.79	DD
CFD0245	149.5	158.0	8.5	2.97	DD	CFD0268	178.5	181.5	3.0	5.09	DD
CFD0247	165.0	166.0	1.0	7.58	Supremo	CFD0269	126.0	138.0	12.0	2.04	Supremo
CFD0247	207.0	212.0	5.0	7.76	Supremo	CFD0269	149.0	154.0	5.0	2.72	Supremo
CFD0248	227.0	229.0	2.0	13.26	Supremo	CFD0270	165.0	166.0	1.0	2.74	Supremo
CFD0248	232.0	233.0	1.0	1.33	Supremo	CFD0270	196.0	214.0	18.0	1.13	Supremo
CFD0248	277.0	281.0	4.0	3.98	Supremo	CFD0270	219.0	228.0	9.0	10.21	Supremo
CFD0248	286.0	288.0	2.0	3.72	Supremo	CFD0270	240.0	241.0	1.0	2.84	Supremo
CFD0249	187.0	189.0	2.0	2.98	DD	CFD0270	250.0	252.0	2.0	6.71	Supremo
CFD0250	112.0	116.0	4.0	3.31	Supremo	CFD0271	79.0	81.5	2.5	3.69	DD
CFD0250	224.0	225.0	1.0	13.35	Supremo	CFD0271	109.0	110.0	1.0	2.71	DD
CFD0251	174.0	174.5	0.5	1.99	DD	CFD0271	189.0	191.0	2.0	6.58	DD
CFD0252	130.0	131.0	1.0	1.26	Supremo	CFD0272	59.0	63.0	4.0	1.36	Supremo
CFD0252	261.0	266.0	5.0	7.76	Supremo	CFD0272	73.0	83.0	10.0	1.36	Supremo
CFD0253	160.0	179.0	19.0	1.14	Supremo	CFD0272	248.0	252.0	4.0	1.71	Supremo
CFD0254	125.5	127.0	1.5	11.68	DD	CFD0272	280.0	290.0	10.0	4.58	Supremo
CFD0254	130.0	131.5	1.5	1.70	DD	CFD0272	351.0	353.0	2.0	1.27	Supremo
CFD0273	53.0	55.5	2.5	5.08	DD	CFD0286	142.0	144.0	2.0	2.06	Supremo
CFD0273	294.5	296.0	1.5	21.41	DD	CFD0287	69.0	75.0	6.0	1.10	Supremo
CFD0273	311.0	313.0	2.0	2.09	DD	CFD0289	194.0	197.0	3.0	0.94	Supremo
CFD0273	327.0	334.0	7.0	2.02	DD	CFD0289	232.0	234.0	2.0	1.20	Supremo
CFD0273	395.5	420.0	24.5	1.65	DD	CFD0289	284.0	285.0	1.0	1.57	Supremo
CFD0274	6.0	8.0	2.0	1.43	Supremo	CFD0289	290.0	291.0	1.0	3.71	Supremo
CFD0274	131.0	135.0	4.0	2.47	Supremo	CFD0290	257.0	272.0	15.0	1.90	Supremo
CFD0276	141.0	143.0	2.0	2.78	Supremo	SGD0001	30.0	38.0	8.0	2.29	Sugar
CFD0276	229.0	232.0	3.0	1.04	Supremo	SGD0001	151.0	154.0	3.0	0.98	Sugar
CFD0276	248.0	265.0	17.0	1.65	Supremo	SGD0001	323.0	326.0	3.0	1.15	Sugar
CFD0276	273.0	277.0	4.0	1.01	Supremo	SGD0001	336.0	339.0	3.0	0.94	Sugar
CFD0276	294.0	298.0	4.0	1.10	Supremo	SGD0002	173.0	175.0	2.0	0.98	Sugar
CFD0276	311.0	314.0	3.0	3.73	Supremo	SGD0002	179.8	199.0	19.2	1.34	Sugar
CFD0277	299.5	300.5	1.0	1.77	DD	SGD0002	206.7	216.0	9.3	1.26	Sugar
CFD0277	318.0	319.0	1.0	0.97	DD	SGD0003	60.0	62.2	2.2	0.79	Sugar
CFD0278	165.0	185.0	20.0	3.01	Supremo	SGD0003	73.0	74.0	1.0	2.39	Sugar
CFD0279	110.0	111.0	1.0	1.22	DD	SGD0004	94.4	94.7	0.3	11.90	Sugar
CFD0280	52.0	53.0	1.0	4.51	Supremo	SGD0004	120.0	123.0	3.0	1.17	Sugar
CFD0280	180.0	181.0	1.0	4.74	Supremo	SGD0004	184.5	187.5	3.0	1.18	Sugar
CFD0280	190.0	191.0	1.0	2.26	Supremo	SGD0004	202.0	203.0	1.0	2.51	Sugar
CFD0280	202.0	207.0	5.0	2.59	Supremo	SGD0005	105.0	111.0	6.0	0.54	Sugar
CFD0280	216.0	223.0	7.0	1.34	Supremo	SGD0005	186.0	187.6	1.6	1.77	Sugar
CFD0282	80.0	81.0	1.0	1.76	Supremo	SGD0005	304.0	306.0	2.0	1.26	Sugar
CFD0282	155.0	158.0	3.0	0.76	Supremo	SGD0006	236.0	237.0	1.0	1.46	Sugar
CFD0283	37.0	39.0	2.0	2.71	Supremo	SGD0007	105.0	107.0	2.0	0.73	Sugar
CFD0283	221.0	235.0	14.0	1.37	Supremo	SGD0007	117.0	124.0	7.0	0.74	Sugar
CFD0283	240.0	246.0	6.0	5.08	Supremo	SGD0008	137.0	138.0	1.0	2.29	Sugar
CFD0283	256.0	259.0	3.0	2.06	Supremo	SGD0008	147.0	149.0	2.0	0.71	Sugar

Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect	Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect
CFD0284	128.0	130.0	2.0	2.61	Supremo	SGD0008	178.0	179.0	1.0	3.27	Sugar
CFD0284	218.0	222.0	4.0	9.85	Supremo	SGD0008	265.0	267.0	2.0	0.72	Sugar
CFD0285	131.0	133.0	2.0	1.10	Supremo	SGD0009	86.0	87.3	1.3	5.89	Sugar
CFD0285	237.0	251.0	14.0	3.13	Supremo	SGD0010	183.0	186.2	3.2	0.96	Sugar
CFD0286	47.0	51.0	4.0	1.38	Supremo						

* There is insufficient information to determine if the reported core length intervals represent true widths

Reverse Circulation Drilling

Reverse circulation drilling took place between March and October 2012 and was contracted out to Northspan Explorations Ltd. of Kelowna, British Columbia. Two drill rigs, one skid-mounted and one track-mounted rig, were skidded between drilling sites by excavator or bulldozer. Both drills rigs produced a 92 millimetre diameter borehole.

The purpose of the 2012 reverse circulation drilling program was to expand upon drilling from 2010 and 2011 completed in the Supremo area. Borehole locations were planned and marked by Kaminak geologists using a handheld GPS. A compass was used to determine borehole azimuth and inclination. Most boreholes were drilled at an angle of between 45 and 50 degrees from the horizontal. Borehole deviation was monitored using gyroscopic readings at nominal 20-metre spacing. With the exception of 31 unsurveyed boreholes, downhole surveys were completed for all boreholes using the Icefield Tools Gyro Shot device.

Reverse circulation chips were logged on-site by Kaminak geologists, prior to being transported back to the Coffee Creek camp by truck. At the camp, the sample bags were analyzed by XRF prior to being shipped to the primary analytical laboratory for preparation.

The characteristics of the reverse circulation boreholes are presented in Table 5 and the salient assay results are summarized in Table 6. The distribution of the reverse circulation boreholes completed in 2012 is shown in Figure 10 through Figure 12.

Table 5: Characteristics of the Reverse Circulation Boreholes Drilled in 2012

Borehole ID	Easting* (metre)	Northing* (metre)	Elevation (metre)	Length (metre)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	Prospect
CFR0135	584,495	6,974,346	1,252	121.9	270	-50	Supremo T4-5
CFR0136	584,495	6,974,346	1,252	151.8	270	-70	Supremo T4-5
CFR0137	584,402	6,974,349	1,259	199.0	270	-55	Supremo T4-5
CFR0138	584,448	6,974,353	1,256	206.4	270	-53	Supremo T4-5
CFR0139	584,522	6,974,348	1,250	199.0	270	-65	Supremo T4-5
CFR0140	584,551	6,974,349	1,248	201.2	270	-68	Supremo T4-5
CFR0141	584,450	6,974,304	1,255	199.6	270	-57	Supremo T4-5
CFR0142	584,477	6,974,305	1,253	202.7	270	-54	Supremo T4-5
CFR0143	584,499	6,974,304	1,252	114.3	270	-55	Supremo T4-5
CFR0144	584,507	6,974,304	1,251	201.2	270	-57	Supremo T4-5
CFR0145	584,525	6,974,300	1,250	201.2	270	-58	Supremo T4-5
CFR0146	584,554	6,974,300	1,248	202.7	270	-52	Supremo T4-5
CFR0147	584,576	6,974,301	1,247	167.6	270	-53	Supremo T4-5
CFR0148	584,580	6,974,301	1,247	201.2	270	-53	Supremo T4-5
CFR0149	584,524	6,974,251	1,248	201.2	270	-49	Supremo T4-5

Borehole ID	Easting* (metre)	Northing* (metre)	Elevation (metre)	Length (metre)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	Prospect
CFR0150	584,499	6,974,251	1,249	201.2	270	-50	Supremo T4-5
CFR0151	584,553	6,974,250	1,246	185.9	270	-49	Supremo T4-5
CFR0152	584,577	6,974,250	1,245	201.2	270	-50	Supremo T4-5
CFR0153	584,523	6,974,201	1,244	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T4-5
CFR0154	584,553	6,974,200	1,243	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFR0155	584,577	6,974,199	1,242	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T4-5
CFR0156	584,601	6,974,203	1,242	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFR0157	584,553	6,974,151	1,238	201.2	270	-46	Supremo T4-5
CFR0158	584,577	6,974,152	1,237	141.7	270	-44	Supremo T4-5
CFR0159	584,602	6,974,152	1,238	201.2	270	-48	Supremo T4-5
CFR0160	584,628	6,974,149	1,238	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T4-5
CFR0161	584,580	6,974,101	1,232	201.2	270	-42	Supremo T4-5
CFR0162	584,611	6,974,101	1,232	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T4-5
CFR0163	584,643	6,974,100	1,233	172.2	270	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFR0164	584,648	6,974,099	1,233	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T4-5
CFR0165	584,583	6,974,057	1,225	9.1	270	-50	Supremo T4-5
CFR0166	584,580	6,974,050	1,226	181.4	270	-49	Supremo T4-5
CFR0167	584,610	6,974,050	1,227	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T4-5
CFR0168	584,642	6,974,053	1,228	201.2	270	-46	Supremo T4-5
CFR0169	584,675	6,974,050	1,228	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T4-5
CFR0170	584,611	6,974,000	1,218	126.5	270	-43	Supremo T4-5
CFR0171	584,641	6,974,001	1,220	196.6	270	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFR0172	584,671	6,973,999	1,221	201.2	270	-46	Supremo T4-5
CFR0173	584,581	6,974,000	1,216	201.2	270	-46	Supremo T4-5
CFR0174	584,612	6,973,952	1,209	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFR0175	584,641	6,973,950	1,211	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFR0176	584,672	6,973,949	1,212	201.2	270	-46	Supremo T5
CFR0177	584,582	6,973,953	1,208	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFR0178	584,701	6,973,951	1,214	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0179	584,669	6,973,855	1,192	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0180	584,731	6,973,852	1,197	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0181	584,699	6,973,855	1,195	199.6	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0182	584,500	6,973,855	1,179	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T4
CFR0183	584,530	6,973,854	1,183	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T4
CFR0184	584,562	6,973,853	1,185	193.6	270	-46	Supremo T4
CFR0185	584,702	6,973,755	1,171	196.6	270	-46	Supremo T5
CFR0186	584,732	6,973,751	1,173	190.5	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0187	584,759	6,973,752	1,174	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0188	584,501	6,973,750	1,154	178.3	270	-44	Supremo T4
CFR0189	584,463	6,973,752	1,150	169.2	270	-43	Supremo T4
CFR0190	584,432	6,973,753	1,148	181.4	270	-47	Supremo T4
CFR0191	584,427	6,973,649	1,119	111.3	270	-45	Supremo T4
CFR0192	584,428	6,973,650	1,120	126.5	270	-46	Supremo T4
CFR0193	584,390	6,973,650	1,116	179.8	270	-44	Supremo T4
CFR0194	584,463	6,973,652	1,124	152.4	270	-44	Supremo T4
CFR0195	584,354	6,973,652	1,113	185.9	270	-43	Supremo T4
CFR0196	584,412	6,973,553	1,091	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T4
CFR0197	584,369	6,973,554	1,087	176.8	270	-45	Supremo T4
CFR0198	584,332	6,973,554	1,084	166.1	270	-45	Supremo T4
CFR0199	584,337	6,973,454	1,054	144.8	270	-47	Supremo T4
CFR0200	584,295	6,973,449	1,050	134.1	270	-45	Supremo T4
CFR0201	584,257	6,973,451	1,048	166.1	271.5	-45	Supremo T4
CFR0202	584,215	6,973,452	1,044	149.4	270	-45	Supremo T4
CFR0203	584,291	6,973,553	1,081	94.5	270	-46	Supremo T4
CFR0204	584,818	6,973,652	1,156	167.6	271	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0205	584,752	6,973,652	1,150	182.9	270	-42	Supremo T5
CFR0206	584,948	6,974,170	1,254	201.2	268	-63	Supremo T7
CFR0207	584,979	6,974,170	1,254	201.2	270	-64	Supremo T7
CFR0208	584,900	6,974,251	1,250	152.4	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0209	584,961	6,974,251	1,252	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T7
CFR0210	585,021	6,974,252	1,254	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T7

Borehole ID	Easting* (metre)	Northing* (metre)	Elevation (metre)	Length (metre)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	Prospect
CFR0211	585,082	6,974,251	1,254	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T7
CFR0212	584,882	6,974,350	1,243	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T7
CFR0213	584,941	6,974,350	1,245	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T7
CFR0214	585,001	6,974,349	1,249	201.2	270	-42	Supremo T7
CFR0215	585,062	6,974,352	1,250	201.2	270	-42	Supremo T7
CFR0216	584,854	6,974,447	1,227	201.2	270	-46	Supremo T7
CFR0217	584,911	6,974,449	1,227	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0218	584,970	6,974,450	1,229	201.2	272	-43	Supremo T7
CFR0219	585,032	6,974,449	1,231	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0220	584,972	6,974,352	1,247	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T7
CFR0221	585,033	6,974,350	1,250	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0222	584,931	6,974,252	1,251	199.6	270	-48	Supremo T7
CFR0223	584,994	6,974,253	1,253	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T7
CFR0224	584,881	6,974,448	1,227	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0225	584,941	6,974,452	1,228	201.2	270	-42	Supremo T7
CFR0226	585,002	6,974,450	1,230	202.7	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0227	584,954	6,974,395	1,241	201.2	270	-46	Supremo T7
CFR0228	584,986	6,974,396	1,242	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T7
CFR0229	585,015	6,974,397	1,244	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T7
CFR0230	585,047	6,974,401	1,244	201.2	274	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0231	585,080	6,974,400	1,246	201.2	275	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0232	584,950	6,974,301	1,249	59.4	279	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0233	584,955	6,974,301	1,249	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0234	584,980	6,974,300	1,250	189.0	270	-42	Supremo T7
CFR0235	585,011	6,974,300	1,251	201.2	270	-47	Supremo T7
CFR0236	585,040	6,974,300	1,252	201.2	270	-42	Supremo T7
CFR0237	584,933	6,974,201	1,253	196.6	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0238	584,450	6,974,451	1,253	201.2	270	-42	Supremo T4
CFR0239	584,959	6,974,201	1,254	152.4	270	-44	Supremo T7
CFR0240	584,481	6,974,451	1,250	201.2	270	-46	Supremo T4-5
CFR0241	584,514	6,974,449	1,248	201.2	270	-46	Supremo T4-5
CFR0242	584,543	6,974,452	1,244	184.4	270	-45	Supremo T4-5
CFR0243	584,991	6,974,201	1,254	201.8	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0244	584,422	6,974,500	1,254	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T4
CFR0245	585,021	6,974,200	1,255	200.3	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0246	584,452	6,974,500	1,251	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T4-5
CFR0247	584,423	6,974,448	1,256	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T4
CFR0248	584,482	6,974,500	1,249	193.6	270	-44	Supremo T4-5
CFR0249	584,477	6,974,549	1,246	201.5	270	-61	Supremo T5
CFR0250	584,495	6,974,547	1,242	201.2	270	-57	Supremo T5
CFR0251	584,510	6,974,500	1,246	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T4-5
CFR0252	584,380	6,974,651	1,247	214.9	270	-50	Supremo T4
CFR0253	584,423	6,974,601	1,247	178.3	270	-49	Supremo T4
CFR0254	584,410	6,974,653	1,243	201.2	270	-49	Supremo T4-5
CFR0255	584,450	6,974,602	1,244	201.2	270	-48	Supremo T4
CFR0256	584,440	6,974,650	1,241	173.7	270	-48	Supremo T4
CFR0257	584,480	6,974,602	1,239	201.2	270	-48	Supremo T5
CFR0258	584,441	6,974,649	1,241	201.5	270	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0259	584,510	6,974,602	1,235	65.5	270	-50	Supremo T4
CFR0260	584,510	6,974,602	1,235	201.2	270	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0261	584,470	6,974,650	1,234	181.7	270	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0262	584,408	6,974,703	1,239	182.9	270	-45	Supremo T4
CFR0263	584,452	6,974,751	1,220	201.2	270	-60	Supremo T5
CFR0264	584,435	6,974,700	1,234	184.4	270	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0265	584,467	6,974,702	1,228	201.2	270	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0266	584,481	6,974,752	1,214	201.8	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0267	584,493	6,974,702	1,220	199.6	270	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0268	584,510	6,974,750	1,207	201.8	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0269	584,244	6,974,575	1,264	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T3
CFR0270	584,573	6,974,750	1,189	202.1	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0271	584,277	6,974,578	1,261	201.2	274	-44	Supremo T3

Borehole ID	Easting* (metre)	Northing* (metre)	Elevation (metre)	Length (metre)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	Prospect
CFR0272	584,632	6,974,750	1,172	201.8	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0273	584,260	6,974,601	1,261	41.2	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0274	584,260	6,974,601	1,261	185.9	268	-57	Supremo T3
CFR0275	584,688	6,974,753	1,153	136.3	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0276	584,302	6,974,750	1,244	201.2	268	-46	Supremo T3
CFR0277	584,425	6,974,811	1,214	168.3	270	-43	Supremo T3
CFR0278	584,332	6,974,750	1,242	112.8	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0279	584,332	6,974,750	1,242	199.6	270	-43	Supremo T3
CFR0280	584,425	6,974,811	1,214	189.6	270	-44	Supremo T3
CFR0281	584,364	6,974,754	1,238	112.8	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0282	584,364	6,974,754	1,238	140.2	270	-44	Supremo T3
CFR0283	584,457	6,974,810	1,207	201.8	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0284	584,392	6,974,751	1,234	134.1	270	-43	Supremo T3
CFR0285	584,517	6,974,809	1,195	201.8	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0286	584,392	6,974,751	1,234	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T3
CFR0287	584,576	6,974,808	1,179	201.8	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0288	584,422	6,974,750	1,227	201.2	270	-47	Supremo T5
CFR0289	584,352	6,974,854	1,219	128.6	270	-46	Supremo T3
CFR0290	584,332	6,974,810	1,232	118.9	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0291	584,390	6,974,903	1,199	47.2	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0292	584,390	6,974,951	1,190	199.6	270	-46	Supremo T3
CFR0293	584,379	6,974,852	1,214	89.0	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0294	584,420	6,974,951	1,187	196.6	270	-42	Supremo T3
CFR0295	584,380	6,974,852	1,214	174.4	270	-44	Supremo T3
CFR0296	584,453	6,974,950	1,183	184.4	270	-47	Supremo T3
CFR0297	584,410	6,974,852	1,207	183.5	270	-46	Supremo T3
CFR0298	584,482	6,974,953	1,179	181.4	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0299	584,441	6,974,850	1,201	195.7	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0300	584,402	6,975,000	1,181	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T3
CFR0301	584,433	6,975,001	1,177	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T3
CFR0302	584,460	6,975,000	1,174	182.9	272	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0303	584,442	6,975,099	1,165	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0304	584,471	6,975,101	1,161	201.2	271	-47	Supremo T3
CFR0305	584,368	6,974,902	1,202	183.8	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0306	584,501	6,975,099	1,156	176.8	270	-46	Supremo T3
CFR0307	584,827	6,973,449	1,110	144.8	275	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0308	584,519	6,975,201	1,138	202.1	270	-45	Supremo T3
CFR0309	584,865	6,973,454	1,116	146.3	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0310	584,546	6,975,203	1,133	186.8	270	-44	Supremo T3
CFR0311	584,801	6,973,450	1,107	103.6	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0312	584,769	6,973,449	1,102	140.2	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0313	584,485	6,975,201	1,143	202.1	270	-44	Supremo T3
CFR0314	584,923	6,973,452	1,123	143.3	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0315	584,982	6,973,452	1,127	163.1	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0316	584,893	6,973,452	1,118	117.4	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0317	584,895	6,973,452	1,118	86.9	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0318	584,894	6,973,351	1,100	106.7	265	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0319	584,919	6,973,349	1,102	141.7	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0320	584,951	6,973,351	1,105	131.1	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0321	584,859	6,973,352	1,094	125.0	260	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0322	584,831	6,973,351	1,090	121.9	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0323	584,801	6,973,353	1,085	106.7	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0324	584,742	6,973,352	1,074	112.8	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0325	584,681	6,973,354	1,065	85.3	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0326	584,942	6,974,103	1,253	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T7
CFR0327	584,973	6,974,103	1,253	201.2	270	-46	Supremo T7
CFR0328	585,002	6,974,103	1,252	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T7
CFR0329	585,034	6,974,103	1,250	189.0	270	-45	Supremo T7
CFR0330	584,542	6,974,501	1,240	201.2	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0331	584,532	6,974,553	1,237	201.2	270	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0332	584,486	6,974,809	1,204	173.7	270	-50	Supremo T5

Borehole ID	Easting* (metre)	Northing* (metre)	Elevation (metre)	Length (metre)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	Prospect
CFR0333	584,486	6,974,807	1,204	79.3	270	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0334	584,486	6,974,811	1,204	102.1	270	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0335	584,466	6,974,852	1,197	201.2	275	-42	Supremo T5
CFR0336	584,496	6,974,854	1,191	196.6	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0337	584,531	6,974,853	1,186	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0338	584,560	6,974,851	1,176	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0339	584,499	6,974,902	1,182	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0340	584,528	6,974,902	1,178	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0341	584,473	6,974,901	1,187	115.8	270	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0342	584,470	6,974,901	1,187	201.2	266	-50	Supremo T5
CFR0343	584,511	6,974,953	1,173	190.5	274	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0344	584,539	6,974,950	1,168	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0345	584,520	6,974,999	1,166	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0346	584,548	6,975,000	1,160	201.2	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0347	584,489	6,975,000	1,171	167.6	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0348	584,923	6,973,252	1,084	143.3	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0349	584,891	6,973,252	1,079	85.3	270	-44	Supremo T5
CFR0350	584,862	6,973,249	1,074	124.9	270	-42	Supremo T5
CFR0351	584,803	6,973,250	1,064	51.8	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0352	584,775	6,973,252	1,058	114.3	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0353	584,981	6,973,347	1,108	146.3	270	-45	Supremo T5
CFR0354	584,950	6,973,248	1,086	118.9	270	-43	Supremo T5
CFR0355	584,130	6,974,650	1,262	201.2	270	-42	Supremo T2
CFR0356	584,163	6,974,650	1,261	201.2	270	-43	Supremo T2
CFR0357	584,193	6,974,650	1,260	158.5	270	-43	Supremo T2

* UTM Coordinates (Nad83 datum, Zone 7)

Table 6: Salient Assay Results from the 2012 Reverse Circulation Drilling Program

Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect	Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect
CFR0135	4.57	7.62	3.05	0.70	Supremo	CFR0163	155.50	172.20	16.76	1.14	Supremo
CFR0135	42.67	44.20	1.53	4.01	Supremo	CFR0164	153.90	167.60	13.72	3.92	Supremo
CFR0135	83.82	89.92	6.10	5.45	Supremo	CFR0166	21.34	38.10	16.76	1.36	Supremo
CFR0136	14.63	23.77	9.14	1.37	Supremo	CFR0166	96.01	99.06	3.05	2.29	Supremo
CFR0136	29.87	34.44	4.57	2.58	Supremo	CFR0167	74.68	77.72	3.04	1.57	Supremo
CFR0136	45.11	63.40	18.29	2.40	Supremo	CFR0167	115.80	118.90	3.05	0.82	Supremo
CFR0136	125.90	127.40	1.53	2.56	Supremo	CFR0168	27.43	30.48	3.05	1.36	Supremo
CFR0136	148.70	151.80	3.05	2.44	Supremo	CFR0168	41.15	44.20	3.05	4.20	Supremo
CFR0138	8.23	18.90	10.67	1.72	Supremo	CFR0168	118.90	125.00	6.10	13.12	Supremo
CFR0139	1.52	4.57	3.05	0.99	Supremo	CFR0168	143.30	144.80	1.52	1.47	Supremo
CFR0139	115.80	152.40	36.58	2.11	Supremo	CFR0169	67.06	71.63	4.57	1.90	Supremo
CFR0140	38.10	59.44	21.34	2.06	Supremo	CFR0169	172.20	181.40	9.15	5.64	Supremo
CFR0140	79.25	85.34	6.09	6.15	Supremo	CFR0170	45.72	57.91	12.19	2.21	Supremo
CFR0141	5.49	10.36	4.87	1.21	Supremo	CFR0171	36.58	39.62	3.04	2.89	Supremo
CFR0142	0.00	4.57	4.57	0.99	Supremo	CFR0171	85.34	102.10	16.77	2.09	Supremo
CFR0142	50.29	59.44	9.15	2.20	Supremo	CFR0172	30.48	33.53	3.05	1.66	Supremo
CFR0143	6.10	9.14	3.04	5.18	Supremo	CFR0172	155.50	160.00	4.57	1.25	Supremo
CFR0143	32.00	41.15	9.15	1.65	Supremo	CFR0172	190.50	192.00	1.52	5.74	Supremo
CFR0143	88.39	91.44	3.05	4.39	Supremo	CFR0173	1.53	15.24	13.71	4.28	Supremo
CFR0144	21.34	27.43	6.09	7.33	Supremo	CFR0173	103.60	105.20	1.53	2.18	Supremo
CFR0144	82.30	114.30	32.00	3.62	Supremo	CFR0173	117.40	120.40	3.05	2.06	Supremo
CFR0145	54.86	59.44	4.58	1.29	Supremo	CFR0174	28.96	33.53	4.57	4.50	Supremo
CFR0145	65.53	92.96	27.43	1.18	Supremo	CFR0175	12.19	15.24	3.05	1.10	Supremo
CFR0145	163.10	166.10	3.05	1.62	Supremo	CFR0175	64.01	73.15	9.14	1.70	Supremo
CFR0146	85.34	106.70	21.34	1.01	Supremo	CFR0175	169.20	181.40	12.20	3.03	Supremo
CFR0146	114.30	117.40	3.05	1.25	Supremo	CFR0176	67.06	68.58	1.52	2.17	Supremo

Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect	Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect
CFR0146	129.50	138.70	9.14	0.60	Supremo	CFR0176	111.30	114.30	3.05	1.04	Supremo
CFR0146	157.00	160.00	3.05	3.84	Supremo	CFR0176	125.00	129.50	4.57	4.74	Supremo
CFR0146	187.50	193.60	6.10	4.85	Supremo	CFR0177	126.50	128.00	1.53	1.54	Supremo
CFR0147	108.20	112.80	4.58	1.77	Supremo	CFR0178	102.10	105.20	3.05	0.83	Supremo
CFR0147	131.10	134.10	3.05	0.80	Supremo	CFR0178	155.50	158.50	3.05	0.96	Supremo
CFR0148	102.10	109.70	7.62	1.33	Supremo	CFR0179	59.44	62.48	3.04	10.88	Supremo
CFR0148	150.90	153.90	3.04	4.25	Supremo	CFR0180	120.40	128.00	7.62	1.33	Supremo
CFR0148	198.10	199.60	1.52	1.28	Supremo	CFR0181	85.34	102.10	16.77	1.60	Supremo
CFR0149	47.24	50.29	3.05	1.37	Supremo	CFR0182	88.39	89.92	1.53	2.54	Supremo
CFR0149	74.68	79.25	4.57	1.38	Supremo	CFR0182	190.50	192.00	1.52	2.08	Supremo
CFR0150	16.76	22.86	6.10	0.59	Supremo	CFR0183	57.91	59.44	1.53	2.14	Supremo
CFR0151	21.34	22.86	1.52	2.05	Supremo	CFR0183	115.80	117.40	1.53	3.85	Supremo
CFR0151	79.25	83.82	4.57	1.17	Supremo	CFR0184	141.70	144.80	3.05	0.89	Supremo
CFR0151	94.49	106.70	12.19	2.34	Supremo	CFR0185	25.91	30.48	4.57	2.57	Supremo
CFR0152	85.34	88.39	3.05	6.49	Supremo	CFR0185	53.34	59.44	6.10	1.39	Supremo
CFR0152	121.90	129.50	7.62	1.72	Supremo	CFR0185	74.68	76.20	1.52	2.03	Supremo
CFR0153	36.58	38.10	1.52	1.23	Supremo	CFR0186	77.72	79.25	1.53	1.89	Supremo
CFR0154	48.77	59.44	10.67	1.15	Supremo	CFR0186	108.20	109.70	1.53	1.56	Supremo
CFR0154	79.25	82.30	3.05	0.96	Supremo	CFR0187	86.87	88.39	1.52	1.06	Supremo
CFR0155	56.39	62.48	6.09	0.92	Supremo	CFR0187	141.70	146.30	4.57	3.66	Supremo
CFR0155	70.10	74.68	4.58	1.34	Supremo	CFR0188	126.50	134.10	7.62	1.67	Supremo
CFR0155	82.30	83.82	1.52	6.35	Supremo	CFR0189	100.60	103.60	3.05	1.21	Supremo
CFR0155	99.06	111.30	12.19	2.33	Supremo	CFR0190	57.91	68.58	10.67	1.32	Supremo
CFR0156	108.20	111.30	3.05	7.11	Supremo	CFR0190	74.68	79.25	4.57	2.69	Supremo
CFR0156	121.90	138.70	16.76	1.64	Supremo	CFR0190	131.10	132.60	1.53	3.03	Supremo
CFR0157	47.24	48.77	1.53	2.16	Supremo	CFR0191	83.82	100.60	16.76	1.26	Supremo
CFR0158	74.68	77.72	3.04	4.06	Supremo	CFR0192	88.39	89.92	1.53	3.35	Supremo
CFR0159	112.80	117.40	4.57	2.57	Supremo	CFR0193	22.86	24.38	1.52	2.72	Supremo
CFR0160	16.76	21.34	4.58	2.52	Supremo	CFR0193	57.91	64.01	6.10	1.20	Supremo
CFR0160	137.20	146.30	9.14	1.29	Supremo	CFR0193	73.15	86.87	13.72	1.19	Supremo
CFR0161	54.86	56.39	1.53	0.97	Supremo	CFR0194	132.60	134.10	1.52	5.63	Supremo
CFR0162	86.87	94.49	7.62	1.24	Supremo	CFR0195	24.38	28.96	4.58	1.45	Supremo
CFR0195	45.72	51.82	6.10	6.06	Supremo	CFR0225	27.43	28.96	1.53	2.03	Supremo
CFR0196	155.50	157.00	1.52	1.38	Supremo	CFR0225	39.62	42.67	3.05	0.99	Supremo
CFR0196	195.10	196.60	1.53	3.09	Supremo	CFR0226	15.24	19.81	4.57	1.27	Supremo
CFR0197	135.60	147.80	12.19	2.84	Supremo	CFR0226	70.10	73.15	3.05	3.25	Supremo
CFR0198	97.54	108.20	10.66	4.70	Supremo	CFR0226	97.54	102.10	4.57	0.82	Supremo
CFR0200	80.77	112.80	32.01	2.94	Supremo	CFR0226	123.40	128.00	4.58	3.85	Supremo
CFR0200	123.40	129.50	6.10	3.19	Supremo	CFR0227	13.72	45.72	32.00	1.05	Supremo
CFR0201	35.05	39.62	4.57	0.95	Supremo	CFR0227	137.20	138.70	1.52	4.14	Supremo
CFR0201	105.20	108.20	3.04	1.05	Supremo	CFR0227	182.90	184.40	1.52	7.50	Supremo
CFR0201	120.40	123.40	3.04	1.40	Supremo	CFR0228	10.67	16.76	6.09	1.56	Supremo
CFR0202	48.77	51.82	3.05	1.32	Supremo	CFR0228	32.00	33.53	1.53	2.98	Supremo
CFR0202	141.70	149.40	7.62	5.06	Supremo	CFR0228	64.01	73.15	9.14	1.47	Supremo
CFR0203	44.20	59.44	15.24	3.58	Supremo	CFR0228	80.77	88.39	7.62	0.96	Supremo
CFR0204	123.40	128.00	4.58	5.77	Supremo	CFR0229	51.82	70.10	18.28	1.41	Supremo
CFR0205	15.24	19.81	4.57	0.99	Supremo	CFR0229	100.60	108.20	7.62	1.06	Supremo
CFR0205	94.49	100.60	6.09	6.74	Supremo	CFR0230	111.30	115.80	4.57	2.26	Supremo
CFR0206	56.39	79.25	22.86	1.67	Supremo	CFR0230	125.00	149.40	24.38	1.04	Supremo
CFR0206	172.20	182.90	10.67	1.98	Supremo	CFR0231	94.49	100.60	6.09	1.20	Supremo
CFR0207	62.48	70.10	7.62	2.57	Supremo	CFR0231	157.00	163.10	6.10	2.78	Supremo
CFR0207	105.20	106.70	1.52	2.08	Supremo	CFR0231	173.70	187.50	13.71	1.30	Supremo
CFR0208	146.30	150.90	4.58	1.64	Supremo	CFR0232	13.72	15.24	1.52	1.11	Supremo
CFR0209	33.53	35.05	1.52	2.00	Supremo	CFR0232	28.96	30.48	1.52	1.07	Supremo
CFR0209	50.29	51.82	1.53	2.25	Supremo	CFR0232	41.15	50.29	9.14	0.70	Supremo
CFR0209	96.01	97.54	1.53	4.15	Supremo	CFR0233	16.76	19.81	3.05	4.23	Supremo
CFR0210	120.40	129.50	9.14	1.24	Supremo	CFR0233	44.20	47.24	3.04	2.56	Supremo
CFR0211	152.40	163.10	10.67	1.04	Supremo	CFR0233	143.30	147.80	4.57	1.26	Supremo
CFR0212	85.34	89.92	4.58	1.15	Supremo	CFR0234	7.62	10.67	3.05	0.97	Supremo
CFR0213	13.72	16.76	3.04	1.53	Supremo	CFR0234	30.48	35.05	4.57	1.09	Supremo
CFR0213	22.86	25.91	3.05	2.33	Supremo	CFR0234	67.06	71.63	4.57	1.01	Supremo

Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect	Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect
CFR0213	38.10	42.67	4.57	1.37	Supremo	CFR0234	77.72	80.77	3.05	1.79	Supremo
CFR0214	41.15	48.77	7.62	0.75	Supremo	CFR0234	181.40	184.40	3.04	1.60	Supremo
CFR0214	60.96	70.10	9.14	0.76	Supremo	CFR0235	21.34	36.58	15.24	2.16	Supremo
CFR0214	82.30	96.01	13.71	1.21	Supremo	CFR0235	60.96	64.01	3.05	1.86	Supremo
CFR0214	114.30	118.90	4.57	2.54	Supremo	CFR0235	117.40	128.00	10.67	1.50	Supremo
CFR0215	1.53	3.05	1.52	1.92	Supremo	CFR0236	54.86	56.39	1.53	1.48	Supremo
CFR0215	15.24	18.29	3.05	1.54	Supremo	CFR0236	65.53	67.06	1.53	1.34	Supremo
CFR0215	150.90	158.50	7.62	1.03	Supremo	CFR0236	144.80	149.40	4.57	1.03	Supremo
CFR0216	25.91	27.43	1.52	1.57	Supremo	CFR0237	4.57	15.24	10.67	0.97	Supremo
CFR0217	3.05	9.14	6.09	1.11	Supremo	CFR0237	22.86	24.38	1.52	6.14	Supremo
CFR0217	21.34	24.38	3.04	2.33	Supremo	CFR0237	35.05	36.58	1.53	2.38	Supremo
CFR0217	30.48	41.15	10.67	0.94	Supremo	CFR0238	68.58	70.10	1.52	1.27	Supremo
CFR0217	88.39	144.80	56.39	0.98	Supremo	CFR0238	86.87	88.39	1.52	2.01	Supremo
CFR0218	28.96	36.58	7.62	2.08	Supremo	CFR0239	1.53	4.57	3.04	2.45	Supremo
CFR0218	62.48	74.68	12.20	1.05	Supremo	CFR0239	56.39	67.06	10.67	1.49	Supremo
CFR0218	85.34	89.92	4.58	1.04	Supremo	CFR0240	32.00	51.82	19.82	1.61	Supremo
CFR0219	4.57	9.14	4.57	2.26	Supremo	CFR0241	86.87	91.44	4.57	3.39	Supremo
CFR0219	42.67	47.24	4.57	2.89	Supremo	CFR0241	163.10	164.60	1.52	1.83	Supremo
CFR0219	115.80	118.90	3.05	1.95	Supremo	CFR0242	135.60	146.30	10.66	2.91	Supremo
CFR0220	33.53	35.05	1.52	5.09	Supremo	CFR0242	181.40	184.40	3.04	7.06	Supremo
CFR0220	48.77	67.06	18.29	1.31	Supremo	CFR0243	44.81	52.43	7.62	0.97	Supremo
CFR0220	82.30	94.49	12.19	2.43	Supremo	CFR0243	61.57	63.09	1.52	3.13	Supremo
CFR0221	0.00	1.52	1.52	1.56	Supremo	CFR0243	98.15	102.70	4.57	2.21	Supremo
CFR0221	117.40	126.50	9.14	2.07	Supremo	CFR0243	148.40	150.00	1.52	2.04	Supremo
CFR0222	9.14	15.24	6.10	2.97	Supremo	CFR0244	59.44	68.58	9.14	0.95	Supremo
CFR0222	22.86	33.53	10.67	1.38	Supremo	CFR0245	26.52	28.04	1.52	1.26	Supremo
CFR0222	67.06	73.15	6.09	0.72	Supremo	CFR0245	53.95	63.09	9.14	0.56	Supremo
CFR0223	71.63	73.15	1.52	2.42	Supremo	CFR0245	92.05	96.62	4.57	2.04	Supremo
CFR0223	92.96	105.20	12.20	1.89	Supremo	CFR0245	107.30	116.40	9.14	1.82	Supremo
CFR0224	16.76	19.81	3.05	1.83	Supremo	CFR0245	148.40	150.00	1.52	1.52	Supremo
CFR0224	56.39	67.06	10.67	1.27	Supremo	CFR0245	182.00	189.60	7.62	0.63	Supremo
CFR0224	131.10	137.20	6.10	1.32	Supremo	CFR0245	198.70	200.30	1.52	1.39	Supremo
CFR0246	10.67	13.72	3.05	0.86	Supremo	CFR0281	71.63	74.68	3.05	2.78	Supremo
CFR0246	89.92	97.54	7.62	0.74	Supremo	CFR0281	106.70	112.80	6.10	1.73	Supremo
CFR0247	44.20	45.72	1.52	1.33	Supremo	CFR0282	57.91	60.96	3.05	4.65	Supremo
CFR0248	41.15	48.77	7.62	2.00	Supremo	CFR0282	71.63	74.68	3.05	1.78	Supremo
CFR0248	138.70	141.70	3.05	2.41	Supremo	CFR0282	103.60	118.90	15.24	3.54	Supremo
CFR0249	50.60	68.88	18.28	1.34	Supremo	CFR0283	9.75	29.57	19.82	5.27	Supremo
CFR0250	65.53	67.06	1.53	1.51	Supremo	CFR0284	99.06	108.20	9.14	1.65	Supremo
CFR0250	88.39	109.70	21.34	3.96	Supremo	CFR0285	162.20	163.70	1.53	2.04	Supremo
CFR0251	88.39	97.54	9.15	2.74	Supremo	CFR0286	102.10	114.30	12.19	8.33	Supremo
CFR0252	56.39	59.44	3.05	1.78	Supremo	CFR0286	137.20	144.80	7.62	1.52	Supremo
CFR0252	182.90	201.20	18.29	14.51	Supremo	CFR0287	47.85	50.90	3.05	1.04	Supremo
CFR0253	94.49	97.54	3.05	1.32	Supremo	CFR0287	139.30	145.40	6.10	1.58	Supremo
CFR0253	137.20	147.80	10.67	1.22	Supremo	CFR0288	7.62	12.19	4.57	1.49	Supremo
CFR0254	1.53	53.34	51.81	3.09	Supremo	CFR0288	176.80	182.90	6.10	1.05	Supremo
CFR0254	181.40	184.40	3.04	6.58	Supremo	CFR0289	35.66	40.23	4.57	2.19	Supremo
CFR0254	201.20	202.70	1.52	6.97	Supremo	CFR0290	35.05	38.10	3.05	2.72	Supremo
CFR0255	19.81	21.34	1.53	1.81	Supremo	CFR0290	64.01	73.15	9.14	1.23	Supremo
CFR0255	80.77	82.30	1.53	1.27	Supremo	CFR0292	73.15	76.20	3.05	6.77	Supremo
CFR0256	3.05	9.14	6.09	2.16	Supremo	CFR0293	79.86	84.43	4.57	1.00	Supremo
CFR0256	94.49	96.01	1.52	5.03	Supremo	CFR0294	12.19	15.24	3.05	2.54	Supremo
CFR0257	44.20	48.77	4.57	1.20	Supremo	CFR0294	74.68	80.77	6.09	2.04	Supremo
CFR0257	67.06	70.10	3.04	1.01	Supremo	CFR0294	108.20	115.80	7.62	3.90	Supremo
CFR0257	91.44	105.20	13.72	1.32	Supremo	CFR0295	76.81	79.86	3.05	2.09	Supremo
CFR0258	7.01	11.58	4.57	2.31	Supremo	CFR0295	87.48	90.53	3.05	1.21	Supremo
CFR0258	94.79	99.36	4.57	3.91	Supremo	CFR0296	120.40	140.20	19.81	1.62	Supremo
CFR0260	105.20	117.40	12.19	4.70	Supremo	CFR0297	124.10	127.10	3.05	1.42	Supremo
CFR0260	135.60	138.70	3.04	2.62	Supremo	CFR0297	148.40	150.00	1.52	2.36	Supremo
CFR0260	157.00	158.50	1.53	1.54	Supremo	CFR0298	9.14	24.38	15.24	0.89	Supremo
CFR0261	58.22	67.36	9.14	2.29	Supremo	CFR0298	50.29	51.82	1.53	2.93	Supremo

Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect	Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect
CFR0262	157.00	178.30	21.34	1.95	Supremo	CFR0298	80.77	89.92	9.15	1.58	Supremo
CFR0263	9.75	21.34	11.59	1.39	Supremo	CFR0298	103.60	108.20	4.57	1.34	Supremo
CFR0263	44.20	45.72	1.52	2.04	Supremo	CFR0298	125.00	138.70	13.71	1.35	Supremo
CFR0264	21.34	22.86	1.52	1.60	Supremo	CFR0298	152.40	172.20	19.81	1.58	Supremo
CFR0265	53.34	62.48	9.14	1.99	Supremo	CFR0299	169.80	185.00	15.24	1.65	Supremo
CFR0265	91.44	97.54	6.10	1.20	Supremo	CFR0300	99.06	108.20	9.14	3.24	Supremo
CFR0266	31.09	40.23	9.14	2.22	Supremo	CFR0301	70.10	80.77	10.67	1.22	Supremo
CFR0266	72.24	73.76	1.52	2.02	Supremo	CFR0301	158.50	163.10	4.57	5.99	Supremo
CFR0267	89.92	92.96	3.04	3.70	Supremo	CFR0302	102.10	106.70	4.57	6.65	Supremo
CFR0267	109.70	111.30	1.52	3.52	Supremo	CFR0303	24.38	32.00	7.62	0.80	Supremo
CFR0267	128.00	132.60	4.57	1.99	Supremo	CFR0304	18.29	24.38	6.09	4.30	Supremo
CFR0267	152.40	161.50	9.14	5.42	Supremo	CFR0305	28.35	31.39	3.04	4.71	Supremo
CFR0267	169.20	170.70	1.53	3.66	Supremo	CFR0305	54.25	57.30	3.05	8.08	Supremo
CFR0267	189.00	195.10	6.09	1.79	Supremo	CFR0306	100.60	103.60	3.05	2.33	Supremo
CFR0268	64.62	67.67	3.05	8.86	Supremo	CFR0307	135.60	138.68	3.04	2.25	Supremo
CFR0268	128.60	145.40	16.76	5.10	Supremo	CFR0308	43.59	55.78	12.19	0.56	Supremo
CFR0269	24.38	30.48	6.10	5.09	Supremo	CFR0309	56.39	83.82	27.43	1.24	Supremo
CFR0269	86.87	88.39	1.52	1.87	Supremo	CFR0310	74.07	92.35	18.28	2.86	Supremo
CFR0269	172.20	176.80	4.57	1.59	Supremo	CFR0311	89.92	97.54	7.62	0.92	Supremo
CFR0270	132.00	135.00	3.05	5.16	Supremo	CFR0312	56.39	57.91	1.52	2.35	Supremo
CFR0271	53.34	56.39	3.05	27.42	Supremo	CFR0313	2.44	17.68	15.24	1.54	Supremo
CFR0271	111.30	114.30	3.05	2.11	Supremo	CFR0314	137.20	141.70	4.57	1.38	Supremo
CFR0272	195.70	200.30	4.57	2.44	Supremo	CFR0316	99.06	102.10	3.05	2.89	Supremo
CFR0274	45.72	48.77	3.05	4.15	Supremo	CFR0316	114.30	115.80	1.52	2.61	Supremo
CFR0275	26.52	29.57	3.05	1.23	Supremo	CFR0318	77.72	82.30	4.58	8.16	Supremo
CFR0276	24.38	32.00	7.62	21.90	Supremo	CFR0319	6.10	9.14	3.04	3.50	Supremo
CFR0276	71.63	76.20	4.57	2.51	Supremo	CFR0319	131.10	132.60	1.53	1.62	Supremo
CFR0277	151.50	154.50	3.04	1.19	Supremo	CFR0320	1.53	13.72	12.19	3.03	Supremo
CFR0277	160.60	163.70	3.05	1.58	Supremo	CFR0320	21.34	22.86	1.52	5.08	Supremo
CFR0278	71.63	74.68	3.05	1.53	Supremo	CFR0320	30.48	35.05	4.57	3.17	Supremo
CFR0279	68.58	71.63	3.05	14.85	Supremo	CFR0321	3.05	16.76	13.71	8.49	Supremo
CFR0281	57.91	60.96	3.05	5.37	Supremo	CFR0321	53.34	57.91	4.57	6.25	Supremo
CFR0322	115.80	117.40	1.53	2.61	Supremo	CFR0339	190.50	195.07	4.57	3.40	Supremo
CFR0323	83.82	91.44	7.62	2.82	Supremo	CFR0340	120.40	134.11	13.71	3.20	Supremo
CFR0324	6.10	15.24	9.14	2.64	Supremo	CFR0341	9.14	18.29	9.15	3.60	Supremo
CFR0327	18.29	41.15	22.86	0.81	Supremo	CFR0341	27.43	30.48	3.05	3.41	Supremo
CFR0327	147.80	152.40	4.57	2.31	Supremo	CFR0341	44.20	57.91	13.71	4.96	Supremo
CFR0328	60.96	82.30	21.34	1.09	Supremo	CFR0341	73.15	109.73	36.58	1.52	Supremo
CFR0329	88.39	89.92	1.53	2.76	Supremo	CFR0342	36.58	94.49	57.91	1.72	Supremo
CFR0329	103.60	115.80	12.19	1.95	Supremo	CFR0343	36.58	38.10	1.52	1.89	Supremo
CFR0329	129.50	134.10	4.57	2.10	Supremo	CFR0343	106.68	112.78	6.10	1.85	Supremo
CFR0329	155.50	167.60	12.19	2.62	Supremo	CFR0344	185.93	187.45	1.52	2.39	Supremo
CFR0330	141.70	153.90	12.19	3.44	Supremo	CFR0345	36.58	38.10	1.52	8.42	Supremo
CFR0330	184.40	187.50	3.05	1.51	Supremo	CFR0345	103.63	105.16	1.53	4.65	Supremo
CFR0330	199.60	201.20	1.53	1.46	Supremo	CFR0345	126.49	128.02	1.53	2.60	Supremo
CFR0331	190.50	196.60	6.10	11.86	Supremo	CFR0346	141.73	143.26	1.53	16.85	Supremo
CFR0332	108.20	123.44	15.24	1.74	Supremo	CFR0347	15.24	18.29	3.05	2.75	Supremo
CFR0332	158.50	167.64	9.14	1.23	Supremo	CFR0347	105.16	111.25	6.09	0.99	Supremo
CFR0335	140.20	141.70	1.52	2.58	Supremo	CFR0347	117.35	121.92	4.57	2.05	Supremo
CFR0336	112.80	120.40	7.62	1.80	Supremo	CFR0348	3.05	4.57	1.52	1.33	Supremo
CFR0337	147.80	149.50	1.52	2.85	Supremo	CFR0353	24.38	25.91	1.53	3.81	Supremo
CFR0339	60.96	73.15	12.19	2.94	Supremo	CFR0354	39.62	42.67	3.05	1.35	Supremo
CFR0339	118.87	141.70	22.86	3.63	Supremo	CFR0355	60.96	70.10	9.14	1.17	Supremo

* There is insufficient information to determine if the reported core length intervals represent true widths.

Supremo

Two hundred and seventeen reverse circulation boreholes (38,667 metres) and 83 core boreholes (17,682 metres) were drilled at Supremo in 2012. Drilling targeted the T3, T4, T5, and T7 structures (Table 7). These structures are roughly north-south trending steeply east-dipping structural zones with coincident soil anomalies. All boreholes were drilled to the west at angles of between 45 and 70 degrees from the horizontal.

Table 7: Supremo Drilling per Structure in 2012

Prospect	RC Holes	RC Metres	Core Holes	Core Metres	Total Holes	Total Metres
Supremo T2	3	561	0	0	3	561
Supremo T3	34	5,728	63	12,959	97	18,687
Supremo T4	28	4,734	4	1,010	32	5,744
Supremo T4-5	52	9,798	11	2,847	63	12,645
Supremo T5	64	10,831	5	866	69	11,697
Supremo T7	39	7,577	0	0	39	7,577
Supremo All	217	38,667	83	17,682	300	56,349

A plan view of 2012 Supremo drilling is presented in

Figure 10 through **Figure 12**. Long-sections that summarize the results from the drilling on the T3, T4, and T5 structures are given in **Figure 14** through **Figure 17**.

Double Double

Thirty core boreholes (8,455.3 metres) were drilled to continue the investigation of the Double Double target on sections spaced 50 metres apart with between two and five boreholes per section. Boreholes were inclined between 45 and 70 degrees from the horizontal.

Drilling information suggests that the inferred auriferous structures dip steeply north. A plan view of drilling at Double Double is presented in **Figure 12**. A long-section that summarizes the results from the Double Double drilling program is presented in **Figure 17**.

Sugar

Twelve core boreholes (3,511.1 metres) were drilled to investigate the Sugar area. In total six soil anomalies were tested with up to three boreholes per section at inclinations of between 45 and 70 degrees from the horizontal. Boreholes were dominantly drilled to the south with the exception of SGD0001 and SGD0002 (drilled north) and SGD0011 and SGD0012 (drilled northeast).

Drilling at Sugar in 2012 indicates that the inferred auriferous structures dip nearly vertically, at roughly 80 degrees to the north. A plan view of drilling at Sugar is presented in **Figure 13**.

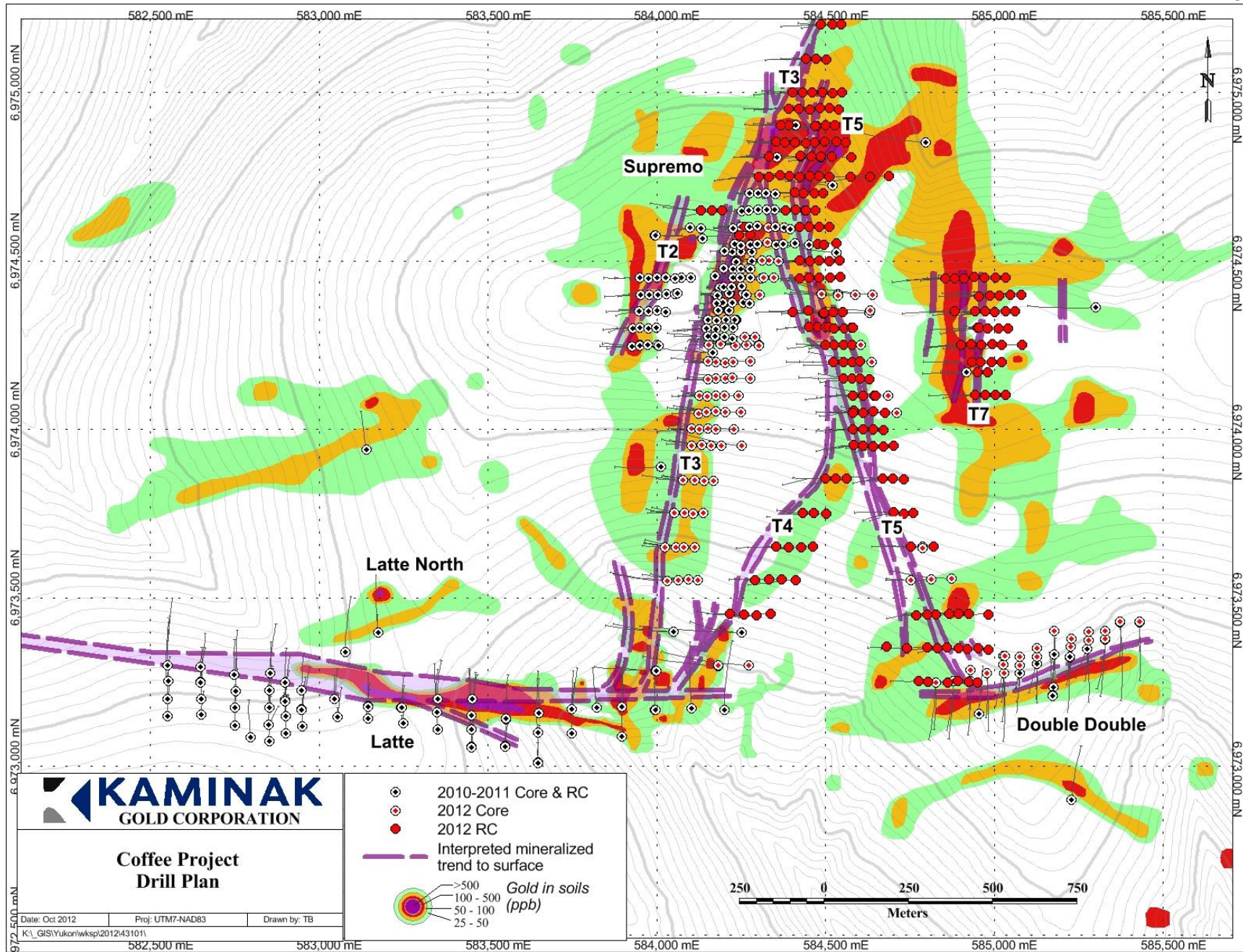


Figure 10: Plan View of 2012 Drilling Targets

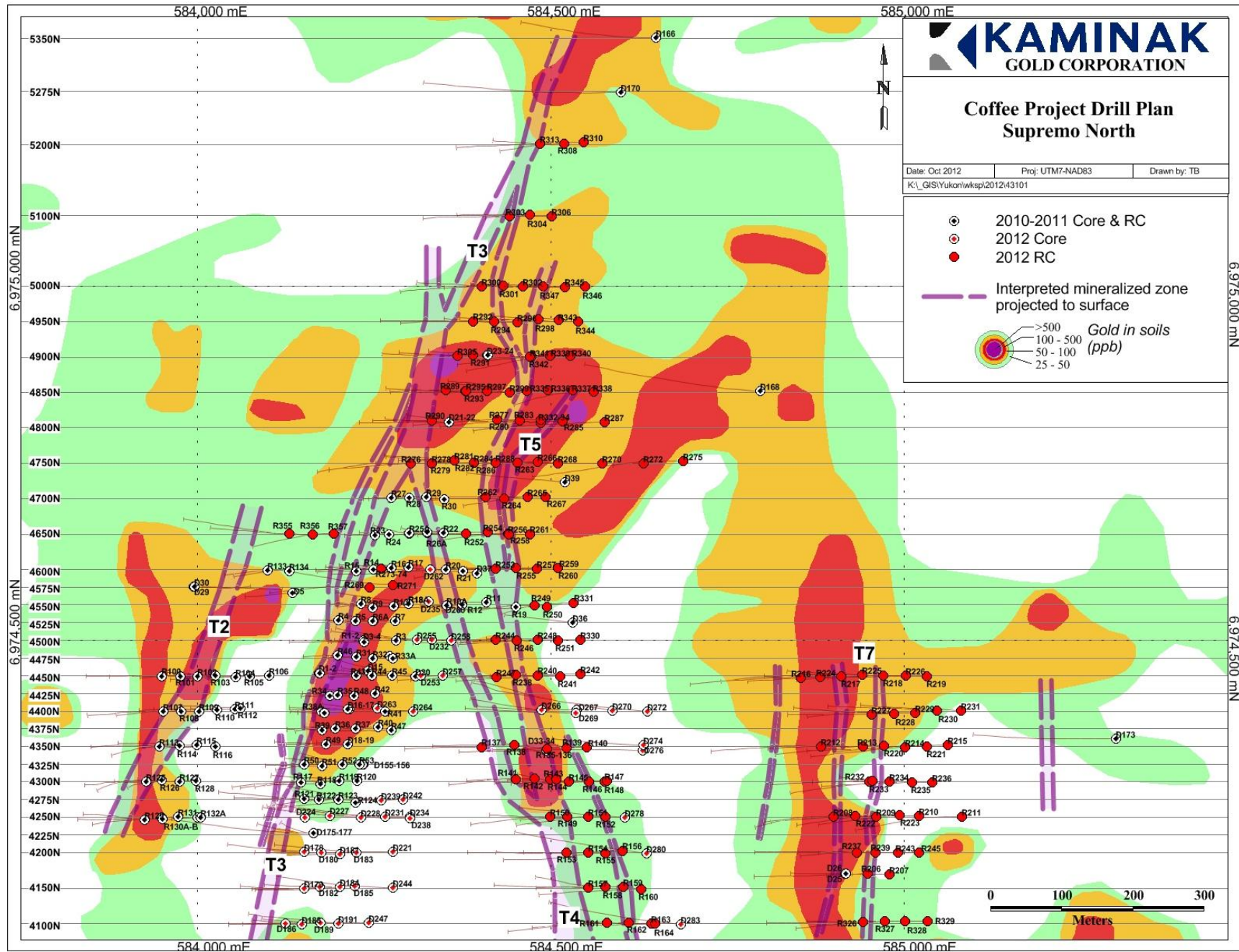


Figure 11: Plan View of Drilling Completed at Northern Supremo

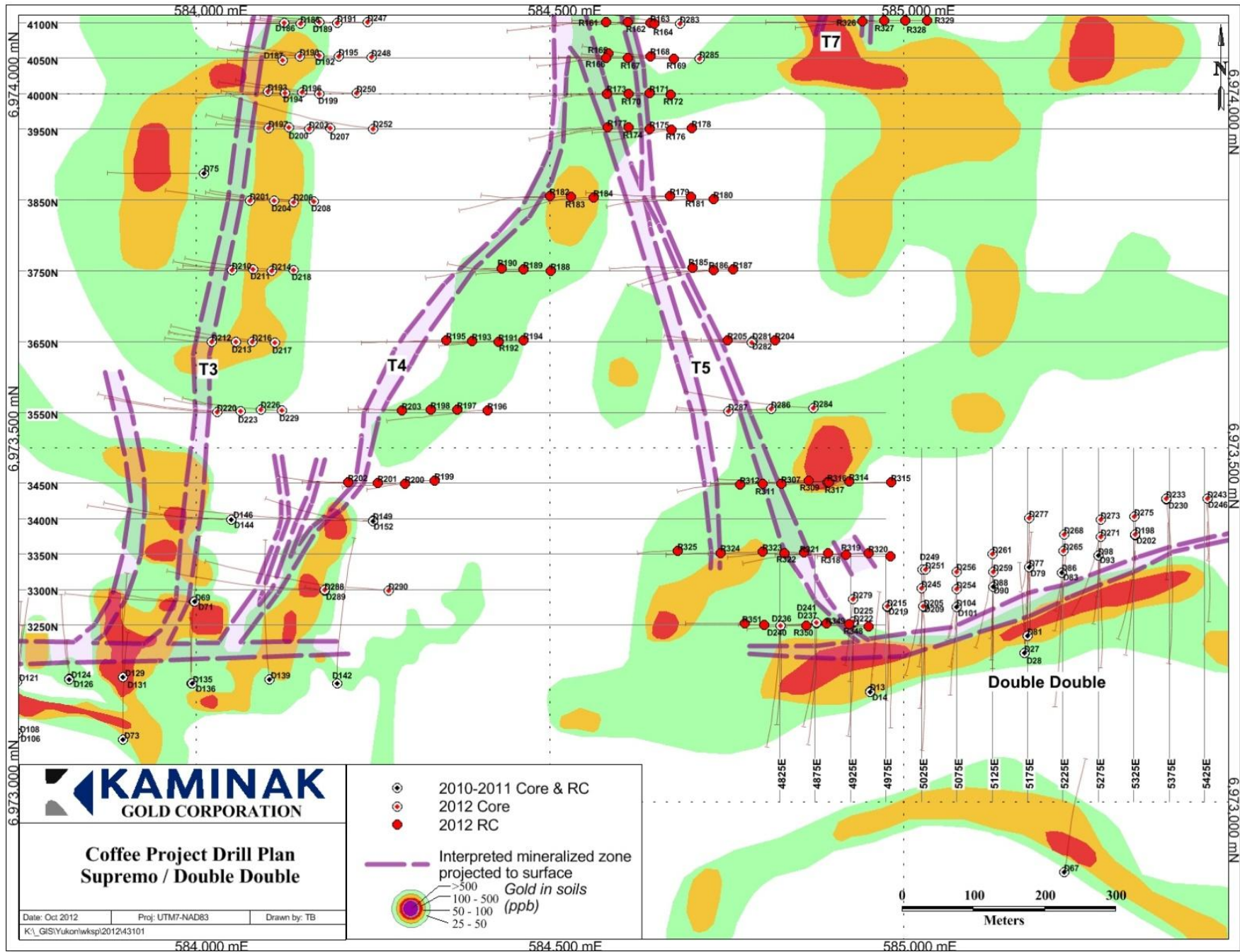


Figure 12: Plan View of Drilling Completed at Southern Supremo and Double Double

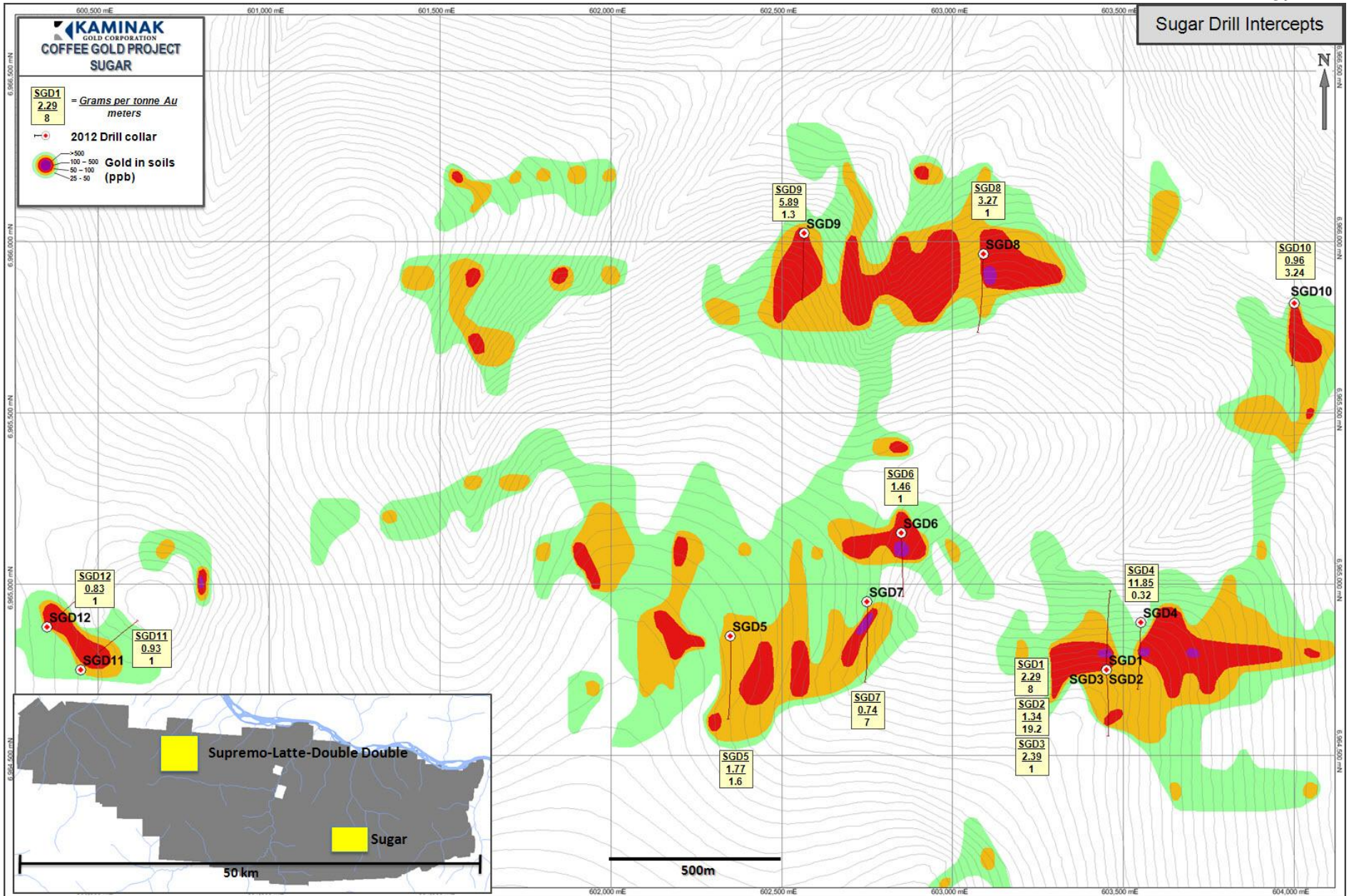


Figure 13: Plan View of Drilling Completed at Sugar

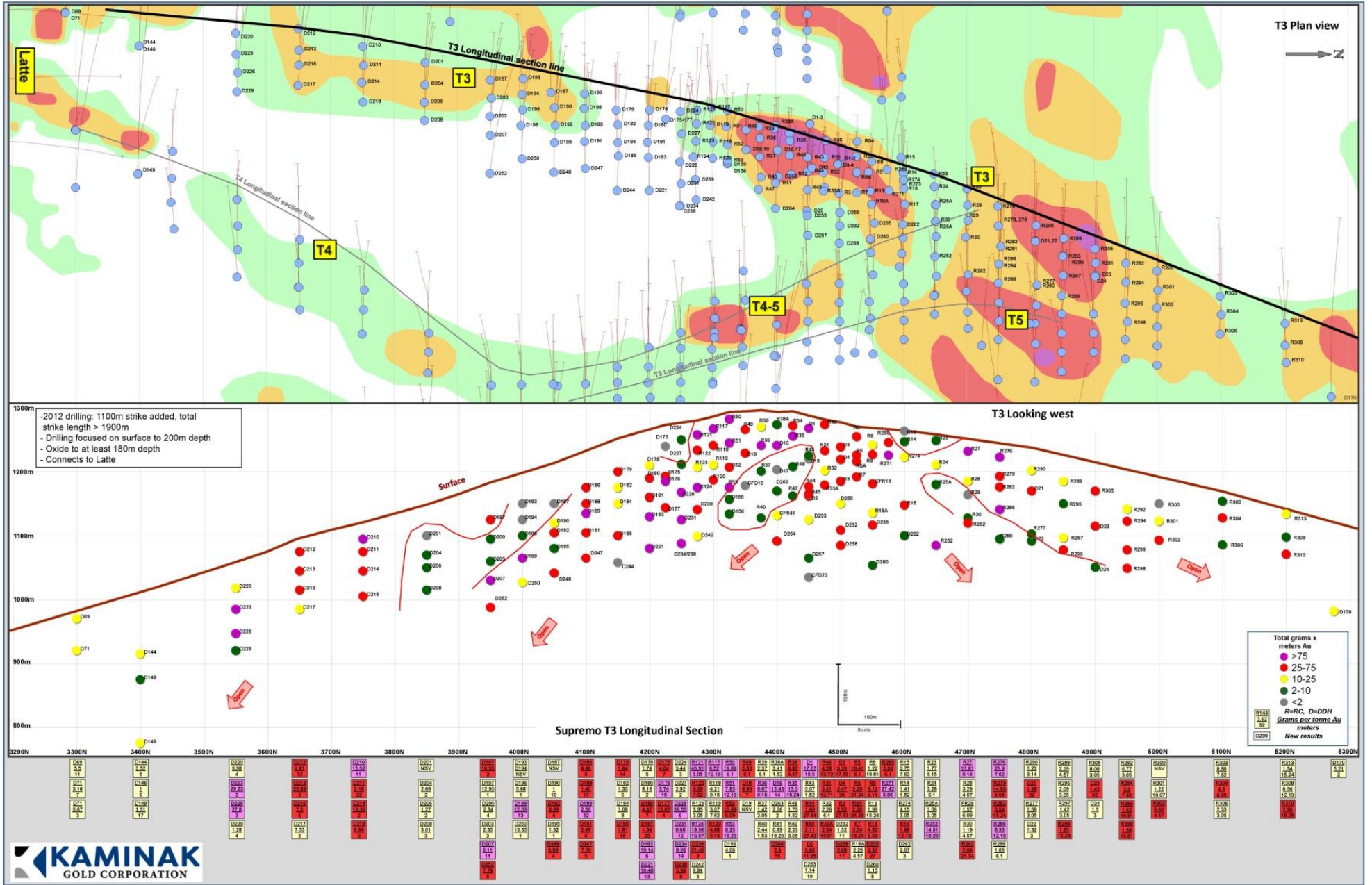


Figure 14: Schematic Supremo T3 Long Section

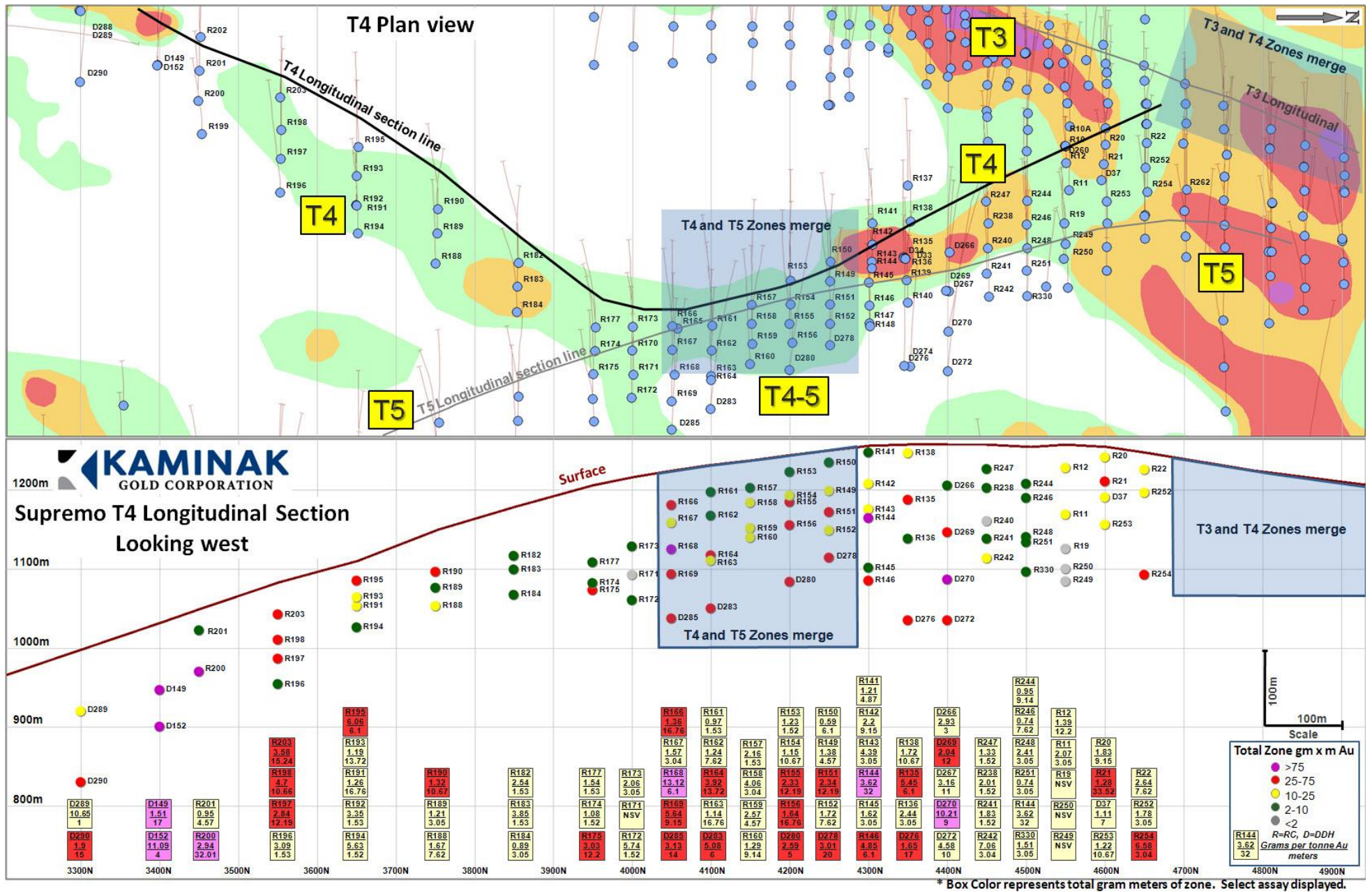


Figure 15: Schematic Supremo T4 Long Section

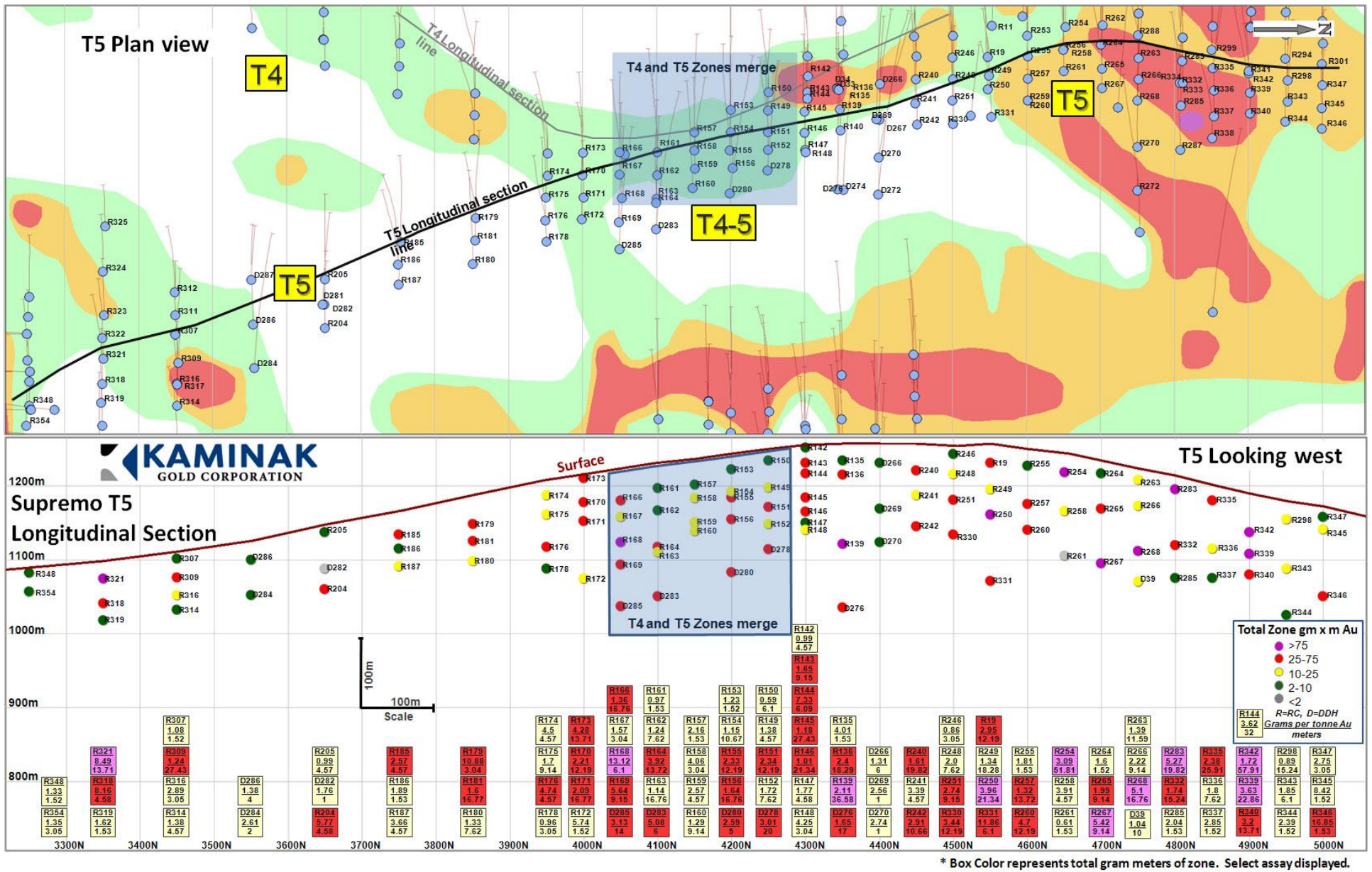


Figure 16: Schematic Supremo T5 Long Section

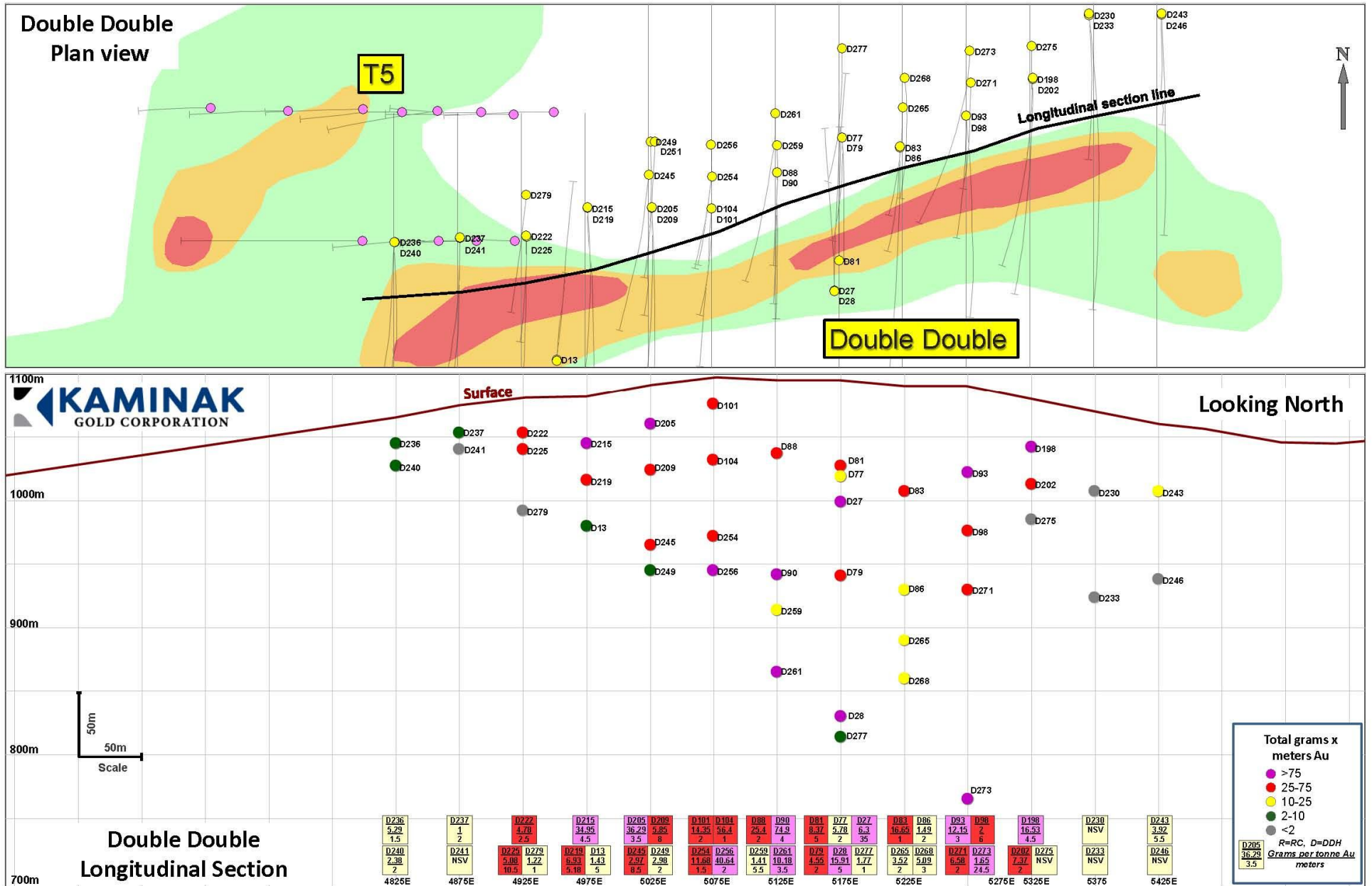


Figure 17: Schematic Double Double Long Section

Soil Sampling

An additional 4,510 soil samples were collected in 2012 to expand the footprint of the existing gold-in-soil anomalies, add soil grids on areas with anomalous reconnaissance samples, and add regional coverage with further ridge-and-spur sampling. Samples in grids were taken at regular 50-metre spacing along 100-metre-spaced lines (Figure 18 and Figure 19). Reconnaissance ridge-and-spur samples were taken at 50-metre intervals (Figure 18).

This program significantly expanded the Sugar anomaly, located approximately 20 kilometres southeast of Supremo.

Mapping and Prospecting

Approximately 40 man-days of reconnaissance mapping and prospecting traverses were completed across various areas of the Coffee project claims in order to increase the understanding of the district geology as well as to develop context for the ridge-and-spur soil samples. In total 61.4 kilometres of traverses were completed on the property in 2012, with 110 grab samples collected for analyses on site.

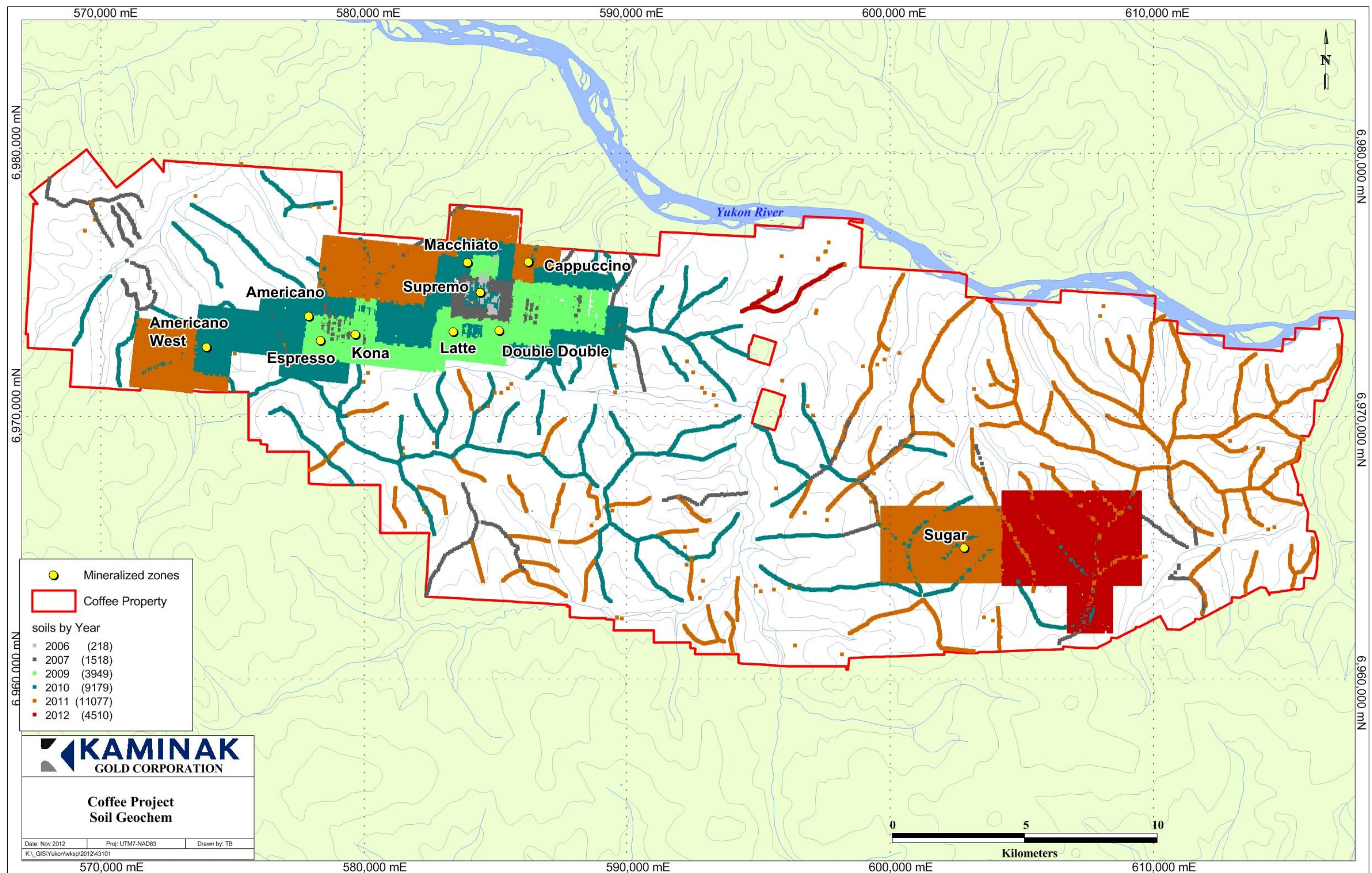


Figure 18: Soil Samples Collected from 2009–2012 by Kaminak

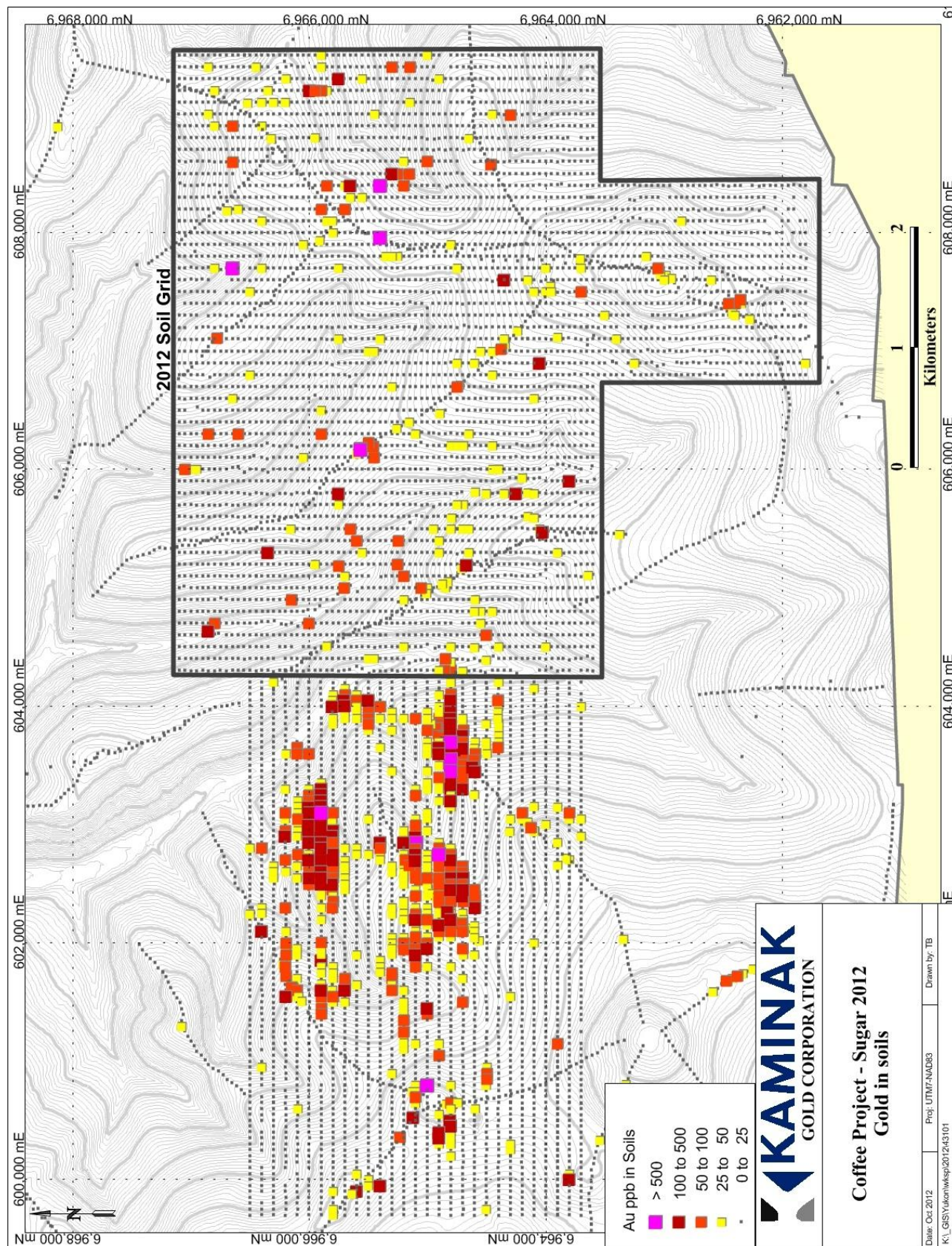


Figure 19: Sugar Area Soil Samples Collected from 2009–2012 by Kaminak

Sampling Method and Approach

Sampling of geological materials completed by Kaminak during 2009 through 2012 was performed by experienced geological technicians under the supervision of appropriately qualified geologists. The following paragraphs summarize the sampling methodology and approach for the soil and rock chip samples.

Drill Core Sampling

The drilling approach was to target the structural trends with fences of one or more core boreholes drilled perpendicular to the strike of the inferred structures on variably spaced sections. Most sections received two to five boreholes per structure, designed to sample the targeted structures at different depths (above 200 metres below surface). This strategy was used to provide maximum geological information about each target. The drilling approach was adjusted during drilling to allow testing extensions of interesting geology or assay results on adjacent sections. Drill core was transported daily by truck or helicopter to the logging facility at the Coffee Creek camp. Core was reviewed for consistency and each metre marked clearly for reference. Core recovery and RQD were measured and recorded, and the core oriented when possible. XRF analyses were performed at nominal 1-metre intervals, as close to the metre mark as possible. Core was then logged by a geologist, recording lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralogy, directly into a laptop computer. Core photographs were then taken prior to sampling. Core samples were taken from half core sawed lengthwise with a diamond saw. Half core samples were bagged and prepared for dispatch to ALS Minerals. The remaining half was returned to the core boxes. Commercial blank and control samples were inserted at a rate of one every 10 samples, alternating between a blank and a reference material sample. Following sampling, core boxes were labelled with metal tags and stored on cross-stacked pallets at the Coffee Creek camp for future reference and testing. Sample books provided by ALS Minerals were used to record borehole number, location, sampling interval, and date of sampling. All sample books are organized and archived at the Kaminak Vancouver office for future reference.

Reverse Circulation Chip Sampling

In 2012, Kaminak completed its second reverse circulation drilling program on the Coffee project, expanding upon results from the 2010 and 2011 programs on the Supremo area. The drilling approach was to target the structural trends identified in 2010 and 2011 with multiple boreholes spaced 25 to 30 metres along each fence, with fences spaced between 25 metres and 100 metres apart depending upon geological confidence of the structural trend. The reverse circulation drill works by compressed air that drives a pneumatic hammer attached to a semi-permeable bit, which acts like a jack hammer. Chips and rock dust generated by the hammer are forced through openings in the face of the bit and up into the sample return tube inside the rod string. The 5-foot rods are attached to an air and sample hose that continues into a cyclone module. The sample is separated from the air in the cyclone and drops out of the bottom into a 5 gallon pail. Each sample comprises one 5-foot run, with the borehole and rods being blown out between each run. The sample is then tipped out of the pail through a 1:7 riffle splitter into sample and retention bags. Sample chips are sieved from a spear sample of the retention bag and logged by the geologist on-site directly into a field laptop, which is in turn backed up digitally each night. Sample bags are

transported daily by truck or helicopter to the processing facility at the Coffee Creek camp. Each sample is then analyzed on the XRF instrument before being shipped to ALS Minerals for analysis.

Soil Sampling

The purpose of the soil sampling was to map the distribution of gold and associated metals in the soils with the hypothesis that gold (and other metals) in soil bears direct relationship with gold mineralization in bedrock that outcrops poorly over the project area. Soil sampling was carried out by Ground Truth Exploration from Dawson City, Yukon. Soil samples were collected over a grid pattern of northerly directed lines spaced by 100 metres with sampling stations spaced by 50 metres. The exception to this orientation is the 2011 Sugar area sampling, in which the grid was rotated to easterly directed lines spaced by 100 metres with sampling stations spaced by 50 metres. In 2012, the Sugar area sampling returned to a pattern of northerly directed lines following the better understanding of mineralization distribution gained from soil sampling and trenching completed in 2011. Samples were collected using a hand auger to various depths depending on the soil profile. The organic A horizon material was discarded, and augering continued until the C horizon rock chips were encountered, checking for false bottoms on the A horizon profile. Soil samples were collected over intervals varying from 60 to 70 centimetres, with maximum depth not exceeding the 1.25 metre length of the auger. Samples were placed directly in pre-marked bags. A field duplicate sample was collected at a rate of one every 25 samples. Sample number, location, depth, and geological parameters were recorded directly into a handheld computer with a GPS reading of sample location, also stored separately as a backup. The sample location was marked with flagging tape and a metal tag on a nearby tree. Samples were submitted by the contractor to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia. The sample information was downloaded from the handheld computers into spreadsheets, and subsequently integrated into Kaminak's Coffee project database. Soil samples were submitted to the accredited Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia. The samples were prepared and assayed using the same methodology used to assay samples submitted by Shawn Ryan in 2007. Soil samples were prepared using standard preparation procedures and analysed for a suite of 36 elements using aqua regia digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry on 15 grams sub-samples ("ICP ES", method code 1DX2).

Rock Chip Sampling

Rock samples were taken in trenches over 5-metre horizontal intervals. Samples were collected by chipping subcropping rock with a rock hammer on the wall or base of the trench over the desired interval taking care to collect a representative sample of the interval. Inherently, this selective sampling approach can introduce sampling bias, but the purpose of this sampling was to link gold-in-soil anomalous areas to outcropping or subcropping bedrock and to define worthy drilling targets. In such circumstances, a positive sampling bias is generally desirable.

The location of the centre of each sample was recorded using a handheld GPS unit. Other descriptive attributes and geological information about the sample were recorded into logging software on a daily basis and incorporated into the project database.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Kaminak used two primary laboratories for assaying samples collected during the 2009 through 2012 programs.

Soil samples collected in 2009 through 2012 were submitted to the accredited Acme laboratory. The samples were prepared and assayed using the same methodology used to assay samples submitted by Mr. Ryan in 2007. Soil samples were prepared using standard preparation procedures and analyzed for a suite of 36 elements using aqua regia digestion followed by ICP-AES on 15-gram subsamples (method code 1DX2).

All core, reverse circulation, trench, and grab samples collected in 2010 through 2012 were submitted to ALS Minerals for preparation and assaying. The management system of the ALS Group of laboratories is accredited ISO 9001:2000 by QMI Management Systems Registration. Samples were crushed and pulverised by the Whitehorse preparation facility and shipped to North Vancouver for assaying. The North Vancouver laboratory is accredited ISO/IEC 17025:2005 by the Standards Council of Canada for certain testing procedures, including those used to assay samples submitted by Kaminak. ALS Minerals laboratories also participate in international proficiency tests such as those managed by CANMET and Geostats Pty Ltd.

All samples were individually sealed in polyore bags on-site and shipped to ALS Minerals' preparation facility in Whitehorse in rice sacs sealed by uniquely numbered security tags to minimize voluntary or inadvertent tampering. Security tags were tracked through the transport until receipt by ALS Minerals. No rice sacs were reported tampered with during 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Rock and core samples were prepared for assaying at the ALS Minerals preparation facility using a conventional preparation procedure (dry at 60 degrees Celsius, crushed and sieved to 70 percent passing 10 mesh ASTM, pulverised to 85 percent passing 75 micron or better). Prepared samples were then transferred to ALS Minerals laboratory in North Vancouver where they were assayed for gold using a conventional fire assay procedure (ICP-AES) on 30-gram subsamples (50-gram samples were used in 2010). In 2010 and 2011 all samples were also submitted for a suite of 35 elements using an aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish on 5-gram subsamples. In 2012, samples from only select boreholes were submitted for the 35-element analysis (Table 8).

Table 8: Boreholes Sampled for 35-element ICP-AES in 2012

Prospect	Double Double	Supremo T3	Supremo T4	Supremo T4-5	Supremo T5	Supremo T7	Sugar
Drillhole ID	CFD0198	CFR0271	None	CFD0266	CFD0287	None	SGD0001
	CFD0202	CFR0274		CFD0267	CFR0272		SGD0002
	CFD0205			CFD0269	CFR0309		SGD0003
	CFD0209			CFD0270	CFR0315		SGD0004
	CFD0215			CFD0272	CFR0316		SGD0005
	CFD0219						SGD0006
	CFD0222						SGD0007
	CFD0225						SGD0008
	CFD0230						SGD0009
	CFD0233						SGD0010
	CFD0236						SGD0011
	CFD0237						SGD0012

Prospect	Double Double	Supremo T3	Supremo T4	Supremo T4-5	Supremo T5	Supremo T7	Sugar
	CFD0240						
	CFD0241						
	CFD0243						
	CFD0245						
	CFD0246						
	CFD0249						
	CFD0251						
	CFD0254						
	CFD0256						
	CFD0259						
	CFD0261						
	CFD0265						
	CFD0268						
	CFD0271						
	CFD0273						
	CFD0275						
	CFD0277						
	CFD0279						
Zone Total	30	2	0	5	5	0	12

Samples grading in excess of 10 gpt gold were re-assayed from a second 30-gram split (50-gram split in 2010) using a fire assay procedure and a gravimetric finish. In 2012, samples grading in excess of 20 gpt gold were submitted for screened fire assay from a 1,000 gram coarse reject split. The screened fire assay was passed through a 100 micron mesh, with the oversize fraction (roughly four weight percent on Kaminak samples in 2012) undergoing gravimetric analysis following fusion, whereas the undersize fraction was split into two 50-gram samples and finished using atomic absorption. The average between the two minus fractions was then combined together with the plus fraction to give the total weighted average gold.

In 2010, samples assaying more than 100 gpt silver (two samples) were re-assayed using either an “ore grade” digestion followed by ICP-AES or by conventional fire assay with gravimetric finish on 50-gram charges. Two samples from 2011 reported more than 100 gpt silver, but were not re-assayed. No samples from 2012 drilling returned greater than 100 gpt silver.

Roughly one in 100 master pulps from core and reverse circulation samples submitted to ALS Minerals in 2010, 2011, and 2012 were submitted annually at the conclusion of each exploration season to Acme Labs for umpire check assaying. Sample pulps for check assay were selected in groups of between nine and 30 sequential samples from analytical batches.

All zones drilled in a given year were represented in the check assay samples, and although samples covered a wide range of assay results (from detection limit to greater than 40 gpt gold), preference was given to groups of sequential samples that dominantly ran greater than 1.0 gpt gold in order to provide an accurate test of lab performance and avoid running a large number of near-detection samples. Kaminak did not use an umpire laboratory to verify the assay results for soil samples delivered by Acme in 2009 through 2012.

In 2010, two composite core samples were submitted to the Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services Ltd (Inspectorate) in Burnaby, British Columbia for preliminary metallurgical testing. In

2011, Kaminak submitted one additional composite core sample for follow-up heap leach column testing to the Inspectorate Laboratory. The Inspectorate laboratory is part of the Veritas Bureau Group, which provides a wide range of testing services to the mineral industry. The Inspectorate laboratories are accredited to relevant national and international standards including ISO 17025. In 2012, Kaminak submitted additional core samples for further metallurgical testing by the Inspectorate Laboratory.

Specific Gravity Data

Specific gravity measurements were made using the water immersion method. In 2011, measurements were made at nominal 10-metre intervals in non-mineralized rock and at nominal 5-metre intervals in structural zones or apparent gold mineralized rock. In 2012, measurements were selected at a rate of one sample per mineralized zone, and one sample per major lithology in non-mineralized rock. In areas of multiple mineralized zones separated by non-mineralized intervals less than 10 metres wide, specific gravity was measured for the mineralized zones only. The average interval between specific gravity samples was 17 metres in 2012.

Samples were weighed dry in air, coated with paraffin wax and weighed immersed in water. A standard was measured roughly every 10 samples in order to measure instrumental drift. Results were recorded directly into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Specific gravity measurements less than 2.40 or greater than 3.50 were re-weighed by technicians to ensure accuracy. Independent specific gravity testing was also conducted on a randomly selected batch of 35 samples in 2011 and 30 samples in 2012 by ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, British Columbia in order to verify accuracy of the on-site methodology. ALS Minerals results are in close agreement with field measurements, and, therefore, indicate good reproducibility.

Field specific gravity measurements indicate a mean of 2.61 from 4,413 samples representing all deposit areas (Table 9). The standard deviation of the sample population is 0.157, with only 5 percent of all samples including outliers reporting outside two standard deviations from the mean.

Table 9: Specific Gravity Database Per Domain and Weathering Profile

Domain	Oxide			Transition			Sulphide		
	No. of Samples	Mean SG	Std. Dev.	No. of Samples	Mean SG	Std. Dev.	No. of Samples	Mean SG	Std. Dev.
Double Double	136	2.51	0.10	485	2.65	0.15	89	2.72	0.10
Kona	41	2.45	0.11	150	2.57	0.09	46	2.57	0.07
Latte	342	2.55	0.12	1010	2.65	0.14	460	2.72	0.13
Supremo	448	2.47	0.16	959	2.58	0.16	247	2.68	0.13
Weighted Average	967	2.50	0.14	2604	2.62	0.15	842	2.70	0.12

Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

Quality control measures are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of the exploration data. These measures include written field procedures and independent verifications of aspects such as drilling, surveying, sampling and assaying, data management, and database

integrity. Appropriate documentation of quality control measures and regular analysis of quality control data are important as a safeguard for project data and form the basis for the quality assurance program implemented during exploration.

Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation, and assaying processes. They are also important to prevent sample mix-up and monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples. Assaying protocols typically involve regular duplicate and replicate assays and insertion of quality control samples. Check assaying is typically performed as an additional reliability test of assaying results. This typically involves re-assaying a set number of sample rejects and pulps at a secondary umpire laboratory.

The exploration work conducted by Kaminak was carried out using a quality assurance and quality control program meeting industry best practices for early stage exploration properties. Standardized procedures are used in all aspects of the exploration data acquisition and management including mapping, surveying, drilling, sampling, sample security, assaying, and database management.

During 2009, Kaminak did not implement specific analytical quality control measures to monitor the assay results delivered by Acme. The 2009 exploration program involved primarily soil sampling and trenching. Kaminak relied on the laboratory internal analytical quality control measures to monitor the reliability of assay results delivered by Acme.

With the beginning of core drilling in 2010, Kaminak began implementing external analytical quality control measures, in addition to choosing an ISO accredited primary laboratory. The analytical quality control measures involved the use of control samples (certified reference material, blanks, field duplicates) and independent check assaying at an umpire laboratory.

Certified reference materials were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. (CDN) of Langley, British Columbia. In 2012, Kaminak used 18 standards, with certified assay values ranging from 0.229 to 47.12 gpt gold and two blanks with certified assay value of less than 0.01 gpt gold (Table 10). For 2011 and 2012 drill core samples, reverse circulation chip samples, and 2011 trench samples, blanks and certified references materials were alternated and inserted at a rate of one every 10 samples. For 2010 rock samples, certified reference materials were inserted approximately at a rate of one every 30 samples.

Field and laboratory duplicates were also inserted within the samples submitted for assaying. Field duplicate samples were collected by splitting the remaining half core in half and assigning a separate sample number out of sequence from the original samples. Reverse circulation field duplicates were collected by running the retention bag of the original sample through the riffle splitter, splitting a second sample from the original sample directly at the drill site. Laboratory duplicates are repeat assays on pulverized samples originally assayed by ALS Minerals.

Table 10: Specifications of the Certified Control Samples Used by Kaminak in 2012

Reference Material	Gold (gpt)	Standard Deviation (gpt)	Number of Samples
CDN-BL-9	<0.01	-	143
CDN-BL-10	<0.01	-	2,621
CDN-GS-P2A	0.229	0.030	181

CDN-GS-P3C	0.263	0.020	271
CDN-GS-P3B	0.409	0.042	178
CDN-GS-P5D	0.44	0.04	1
CDN-GS-P7E	0.766	0.086	167
CDN-GS-1J	0.946	0.102	437
CDN-GS-1G	1.14	0.09	1
CDN-GS-2K	1.97	0.18	449
CDN-GS-2J	2.36	0.1	5
CDN-GS-3G	2.59	0.09	3
CDN-GS-3J	2.71	0.13	175
CDN-GS-6A	5.69	0.24	454
CDN-GS-9A	9.31	0.69	443
CDN-GS-10D	9.5	0.28	3
CDN-GS-10C	9.71	0.65	1
CDN-GS-20B	20.23	1.09	1
CDN-GS-40	39.95	1.99	5
CDN-GS-47	47.12	1.99	4

Comments

The Qualified Persons reviewed the field procedures and analytical quality control measures used by Kaminak. The analysis of the analytical quality control data is presented in Section below. In the opinion of the Qualified Persons, Kaminak personnel used care in the collection and management of field and assaying exploration data.

In the opinion of the Qualified Persons, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by Kaminak are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are, therefore, adequate for the purpose of mineral resource estimation.

Data Verification

The exploration work carried out on the Coffee project was conducted by Kaminak personnel and qualified subcontractors. Kaminak implemented a series of routine verifications to ensure the collection of reliable exploration data. All work was conducted by appropriately qualified personnel under the supervision of qualified geologists. In the opinion of the Qualified Persons, the field exploration procedures used at Coffee generally meet industry practices.

The quality assurance and quality control program implemented by Kaminak is comprehensive and supervised by adequately qualified personnel. Exploration data were recorded digitally to minimize data entry errors. Core logging, surveying, and sampling were monitored by qualified geologists and verified routinely for consistency. Electronic data were captured and managed using an internally-managed Microsoft Access database, and backed up daily. Data from 2010 were managed by Maxwell, and later in that season were managed by Kaminak personnel using Maxwell data management applications. In early 2011, the 2010 data were migrated to the internally-managed and internally-designed Microsoft Access database.

Assay results were delivered by the primary laboratory electronically to Kaminak and were examined for consistency and completeness. Kaminak personnel reviewed assay results for analytical quality control samples using bias charts to monitor reliability and detect potential

assaying problems. Batches under review for potential failures were recorded in a quality control spreadsheet, investigated and corrective measures were taken when required.

The failure threshold for control samples was set at two times the standard deviation, based on recommended values provided by CDN. Quality control samples exceeding that threshold were investigated. Batches of barren samples containing a quality control failure were not re-assayed. Batches of samples containing more than one quality control failures were re-assayed completely. In batches containing one control sample failure, samples surrounding the failed control sample were re-assayed. After review, Kaminak requested either partial or complete batches of samples be re-assayed by ALS Minerals (Table 11). Re-assayed batches passed the quality control failure thresholds and were accepted. The assay database was updated, accordingly.

Table 11: Count of Batch Re-runs by Year

Year	Number of Sample Batches Partially or Wholly Re-assayed
2010	44
2011	28
2012	31

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Kaminak commissioned SRK to supervise preliminary metallurgical testing on core sample rejects collected on the Coffee Project. The metallurgical testing work was conducted by Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services Ltd. (“Inspectorate”) of Richmond, British Columbia under the supervision of John Starkey, P.Eng., of Starkey & Associates Inc., an SRK associate metallurgist. The following summary of the testing results was reviewed by Mr. Starkey, a Qualified Person for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101.

Phase 1: Cyanidation Testwork (2011)

The scope of the testing included preliminary cyanide leach on two composite pulverized samples and leaching tests on different reagent levels to investigate commercial recovery levels. The purpose of the testing was to investigate preliminary cyanide leaching potential of the oxidized gold mineralization of the Supremo and Latte gold zones.

The objective of this program was to assess cyanidation response on two samples, including the following:

- Sample blending and preparation
 - Head assaying
 - Test grinds to determine grind time versus grind size curve
 - Standard seventy-two (72) hour bottle roll cyanide leach in 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0g/L NaCN
 - CIL 72 hour bottle roll test
 - CIP 72 hour bottle roll test
-

Sample Selection

Table 12: Summary of Sample Selection

Sample #	Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	No. of Samples	Weight (kilogram)	Grade (gpt)	Head Grade (gpt)
Supremo							
Sample A	CFD0001	15	31	20	40.52	16.56	
Sample B	CFD0023	115	133	18	36.24	1.95	
Sample 1					41.88	3.94	4.01
Latte							
Sample 2	CFD0011	45	68	23	49.88	2.52	2.45

Sample 1 was derived from a blend of coarse assay rejects from two boreholes (CFD0001 and CFD0023). Sample A includes 20 samples of mineralized breccia hosted in felsic augen gneiss, with a weighted average grade of 16.56 gpt gold. Sample B includes 18 samples of fractured and brecciated dacite dike and felsic augen gneiss, with a weighted average grade of 1.95 gpt gold. Samples A and B were homogenized individually and assayed separately to determine their gold grade. Fractions of each sample were mixed to yield a calculated weighted average grade of 3.94 gpt gold. Sample 1 was re-homogenized and a split was assayed using a fire assay procedure yielding a grade of 4.01 gpt gold.

Sample 2 was derived from a blend of coarse assay rejects from one borehole (CFD0011). The sample includes a blend of 23 samples of strongly fractured and brecciated quartz-ribbon mylonite, with a weighted average grade of 2.52 gpt gold. Sample 2 was homogenized and a split was assayed using a fire assay procedure yielding a grade of 2.45 gpt gold.

Preparation of Test Samples

Testing material was collected from bulk assay rejects from oxidized core samples from the 2010 drilling program. Two composite samples were prepared: a higher grade sample (Sample 1) from the Supremo zone and a lower grade sample (Sample 2) from the Latte zone. Both samples were prepared by ALS Minerals in Whitehorse, Yukon by mixing and homogenizing selected coarse assay rejects. Sample 1 weighs approximately 42 kilograms and grades approximately 3.94 gpt gold. Sample 2 weighs 50 kilograms and grades approximately 2.52 gpt gold (Table 13).

Cyanidation Test Work Results

The testing program examined three leaching processes including standard 72 hour cyanide bottle roll, carbon in leach (“CIL”) and carbon in pulp (“CIP”) tests. Each composite sample was homogenized, pulverized and assayed using a fire assay procedure and multi-element inductively coupled plasma spectrometry, and split into 2-kilogram sub-samples for testing. Each sub-sample was pulverized separately to yield at least 80 percent passing 80 microns.

The results of the testing program are summarized in Table 13.

Table 13: Summary of Gold Extraction Results

Extraction Method	Sample 1 Supremo	Sample 2 Latte	Average
Cyanidation (bottle roll)	96.3%	97.9%	97.1%
Carbon-in-leach (CIL)	96.6%	98.5%	97.6%
Carbon-in-pulp (CIP)	96.7%	97.4%	97.1%

The salient conclusions of the tests completed by Inspectorate are as follows:

- All three variations of leaching methods produced very similar results with high levels of gold extraction;
- Basic cyanidation yields high extraction rates. There is no benefit to higher cyanide dosages;
- Carbon in leach results are very similar at 96.6 and 98.5 percent for Sample 1 and Sample 2, respectively;
- Carbon in pulp testing yields similar results with 96.7 and 97.4 percent extraction for Sample 1 and Sample 2, respectively;
- In all cases, the residues contain very low levels of gold, indicating that the tailings are ready for discharge; and
- There is no indication of refractory or coarse free gold in the two samples tested.

The results of the preliminary test work suggest that the oxidized gold mineralization tested at Supremo and Latte is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching and that excellent gold extraction can be achieved. Future testing should investigate the benefits of a coarser grind for the oxidized ores to reduce grinding requirements and flotation of the sulphide ore zones to determine recoveries and reduce leaching requirements.

Phase 2: Column Leach Testwork (2012)

The scope of the testing comprised column leach testwork of the material which returned high Au recoveries on the initial cyanidation testwork to assess the potential for heap leaching the oxide material. Testing was conducted on drill core derived from the same holes and intervals as the previously completed cyanidation test samples from Supremo and Latte.

Inspectorate Exploration and Mining Services Ltd. was retained by Mr. John Starkey on behalf of Kaminak Gold Corporation to continue metallurgical testing. The objective of this program was to assess heap leach column cyanidation response on a sample, including the following:

- head sample analysis
- preliminary 14 day bottle roll tests at two different crushes to select an optimum crush size for the main test.
- three (3) month continuous column leach test.

The composite tested was a mix of fifty (50) samples of split half drill core with a grade of 3.70 gpt Au and 0.89 gpt Ag.

Sample Selection

The 2012 composite sample used in the column leach testwork was derived from oxide mineralized samples selected and used in the 2011 initial cyanidation testwork completed on oxide material from the Supremo and Latte gold zones. The composite sample was prepared using half-core of the same core intervals from the 2011 testwork. Approximately equal proportions of core were selected from Supremo and Latte (Supremo 28 samples for 57kg; Latte 23 samples for ~54kg) with the aim

to simulate a blend from two mining sources. The total composite was 111.2kg at a weighted average grade of 3.52 gpt Au.

The Supremo mineralized samples consist of high-grade oxidized mineralized breccia hosted in felsic augen gneiss and lower grade fractured and brecciated dacite dike and felsic gneiss. The Latte gold zone samples consisted of strongly fractured and oxidized brecciated quartz-ribbon mylonite.

Preparation of Test Samples

The samples were collected on-site and delivered to Inspectorate in Vancouver. The 111.2kg sample was crushed to 1" and blended. Three samples were split out for further testing. One sample of 0.3kg was sent for head analysis, returning a grade of 3.70 gpt Au. Two 5kg samples were prepared for bottle roll testing. Test C 1 used the 1 inch (2.54 cm) crush size, while test C 2 used the second split, crushed to minus 0.5 inch (1.27 cm).

A standard 14 day bottle roll leach test was conducted on both samples to establish baseline data for selection of a size, at which to run the full column test. At the end of the 14 day test, the 0.5 inch crush produced an extraction rate of 92.1 percent gold versus 87.0 percent for the 1 inch crush size. The finer 0.5 inch crush was selected for the main column leach test.

Table 14: Initial Crush Size Results

Test No.	Sample ID	Crush inch	Measured Head		Calculated Head		Extraction		Residue		Consumption (kg/t)	
			Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)	NaCN	Lime
C1	Comp 1	1"	3.70	0.89	3.76	0.37	87.0	37.6	0.49	0.23	1.49	1.09
C2	Comp 1	1/2"	3.70	0.89	3.73	0.90	92.1	50.1	0.29	0.45	1.79	1.19

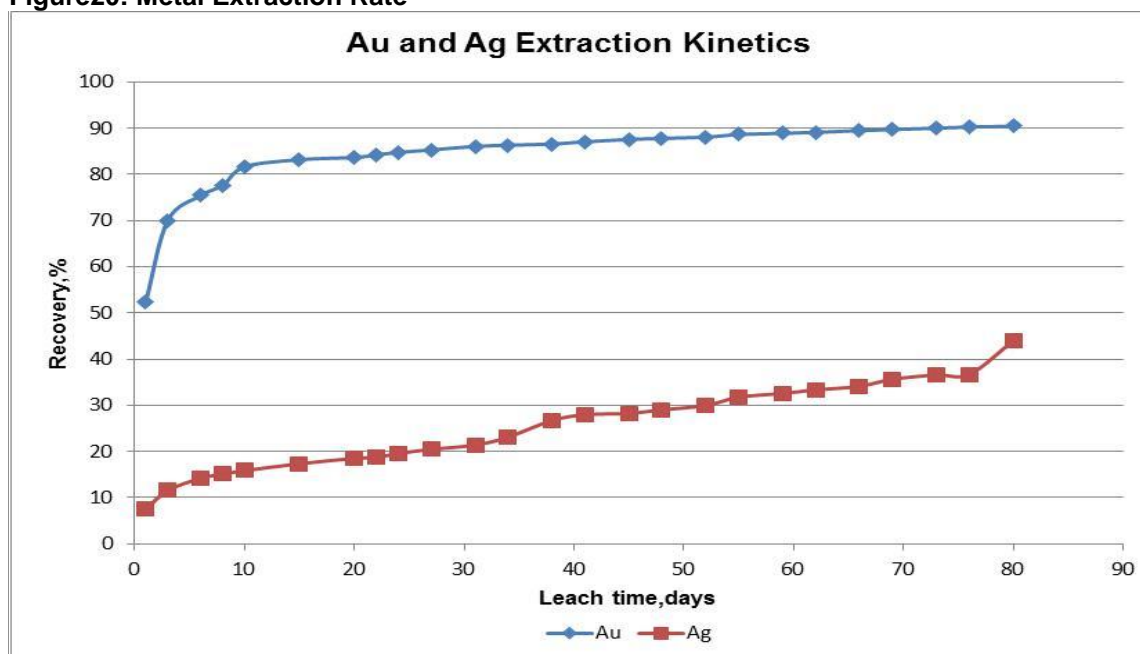
On the basis of the higher Au recovery (92.1%) on the 0.5" crush, it was determined to proceed with 0.5" crushing on the remaining composite for column leach testing.

Column Leach Testwork Results

The three month heap leach test at a 0.5" (1.27 cm) crush resulted in cyanidation extraction rates of 90.4 percent Au and 43.9 percent Ag from a bulk sample with a head grade of 3.70 gpt Au and 0.89 gpt Ag. Leach recoveries are detailed in Table 15

Table 15: Summary of Test Results

Leach Days (80)	S/L Ratio	Weight (kg)	C _{NaCN} (g/L)	Gold Leach Data			Silver Leach Data		
	(L/kg)			(mg/L)	(g/t)	(mg)	% Rec	(mg/L)	(g/t)
Leach Inventory	4.99		0.30	0.04	6.61	6.4	0.02	2.75	13.8
1st Wash Solution	0.32		0.34	<0.01	0.00	0.00	<0.01	0.00	0.00
2nd Wash Solution	0.32		0.10	<0.01	0.00	0.00	<0.01	0.00	0.00
3rd Wash Solution	0.35		0.05	<0.01	0.00	0.00	<0.01	0.00	0.00
Carbon					86.81	84.0		6.01	30.2
Total Recovered						90.4			43.9
**Residue		30.08		0.33	9.93	9.6	0.37	11.18	56.1
Total	5.98		0.27		103.34	100		19.94	100
Calculated Head					3.44			0.66	
Measured Head					3.70			0.89	

Figure 20: Metal Extraction Rate

The salient conclusions of the tests completed by Inspectorate are as follows:

- Gold leaching started rapidly, with recovery reaching 80 percent within the first 10 days. Following the initial period, leaching continued at a relatively constant rate to reach 90.4 percent on day 80.
- The grade of the gold remaining in the column residue upon completion was relatively constant across all size ranges, for both the top and bottom halves of the column. The Au distribution was higher in the coarser fractions due to the higher percentage of that sized material.

- Silver leaching was significantly lower reaching an ultimate level of 43.9 percent extraction on day 80. This is due to the very low grade of metal in the feed and the possibility of some refractory silver present.

Phase 3: Cyanidation Testwork (2012)

The scope of the testing included preliminary cyanide leach on material/deposits not previously tested, including sulphide material from Latte, deep Oxide/Transitional material from Supremo and Oxide material from Double Double.

Inspectorate Exploration and Mining Services Ltd. was retained by Mr. John Starkey on behalf of Kaminak Gold Corporation to continue metallurgical testing on samples from the Coffee Project. The objective of this program was to assess cyanidation response on three samples, including the following:

- Sample blending and preparation
- Head assaying
- Test grinds to determine grind time versus grind size curve
- Standard seventy-two (72) hour bottle roll cyanide leach in 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0g/L NaCN
- CIL 72 hour bottle roll test
- CIP 72 hour bottle roll test

Sample Selection

Three composite samples derived from the three main deposits on the Coffee Property were selected for metallurgical test work based on average grade and oxidation states. Samples were selected from Latte, Supremo and Double Double zones to test metallurgical recovery of gold hosted in sulphide, transitional oxide and oxide facies respectively.

Table 16: Summary of Sample Selection

Comp. No.	Prospect	Sample Description	# of Samples	Weight (kg)	Av Grade (gpt)
COMP 1	Latte	FRESH (Sulphide)	64	44.74	4.16
COMP 2	Supremo	TRANS / OXIDE	48	41.43	3.36
COMP 3	Double Double	OXIDE	89	47.20	6.27

COMP 1 from Latte was collected from one drill hole (CFD164 from 343m to 478m) downhole comprising fresh Sulphide facies mineralization. Mineralization is hosted in ribbon-quartz mylonite and breccia, and is associated with silicification and approximately 15 percent sooty and finely disseminated sulphide.

COMP 2 from Supremo was collected from four drill hole intercepts within the T3 structure at depths of 211m to 243m downhole. The core is predominantly oxidized with approximately 5 percent remnant fresh sulphide-bearing material, therefore it is interpreted to be within the upper Transitional Zone. Mineralization is hosted within brecciated felsic gneiss and dacite dike.

COMP 3 from Double Double was collected from six drill holes at depths ranging from 28.5m to 102.5m downhole. The core is predominantly oxidized, with minor sulphide-bearing material occurring mainly on the low grade edges of the mineralized structures, therefore it is classified as Oxide Zone.

Preparation of Test Samples

Bulk rejects stored after initial assaying at ALS were used for the testwork. Individual samples were dispatched by ALS Minerals in Whitehorse, Yukon, to Inspectorate Exploration and Mining Services Ltd. In Richmond, BC. Samples were blended and splits taken for head assaying and test grinding.

Cyanidation Testwork Results

Each composite sample representing sulphide, oxide transitional and oxide facies was subjected to 72 hour bottle roll kinetic cyanide leach at three (3) different NaCN dosages. Leach recoveries are detailed in Table 17.

Table 17: Summary of Bottle Roll Test Results

Test No.	Sample ID	P80 µm	NaCN g/L	Measured Head	Calc. Head	Recovery Au (%)	Residue Au (gpt)	Consumption (kg/t)	
				Au (gpt)	Au (gpt)			NaCN	Lime
C1	Comp 1	88	0.5	4.4	4.1	5.1	3.85	0.85	1.00
C2	Comp 1	90	1.0	4.4	4.1	5.0	3.87	1.65	0.66
C3	Comp 1	90	2.0	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.73	2.63	0.55
C4	Comp 2	117	0.5	3.4	3.6	92.3	0.28	0.81	0.50
C5	Comp 2	112	1.0	3.4	3.6	91.9	0.29	1.50	0.40
C6	Comp 2	121	2.0	3.4	3.8	93.0	0.27	1.98	0.38
C7	Comp 3	97	0.5	7.0	7.2	96.8	0.23	0.81	0.66
C8	Comp 3	95	1.0	7.0	6.9	97.1	0.20	1.53	0.47
C9	Comp 3	93	2.0	7.0	6.9	96.8	0.22	2.23	0.37

Following Tests C1-C9 at varying NaCN dosage, CIL/CIP testwork was undertaken on Comp 2 and Comp 3 at 0.5g/L NaCN. Due to the low bottle roll recoveries on Comp 1, samples were prepared at three grind sizes (90 µm, 35 µm and 20 µm) and submitted for CIL testing. Leach recoveries are detailed in Table 18.

Table 18: Summary of CIP/CIL Test Results

Test No.	Test Type	Sample ID	P80	NaCN	Measured	Calc. Head	Recovery	Residue	Consumption (kg/t)	
			µm	g/L	Au (gpt)	Au (gpt)	Au (%)	Au (gpt)	NaCN	Lime
C10	CIL	Comp 2	108	0.5	3.4	3.2	90.7	0.30	1.00	0.46
C11	CIL	Comp 3	96	0.5	7.0	6.1	96.0	0.24	0.99	0.45
C12	CIP	Comp 2	114	0.5	3.4	3.2	91.5	0.27	1.03	0.61
C13	CIP	Comp 3	99	0.5	7.0	6.2	96.5	0.22	1.08	0.56
C14	CIL	Comp 1	90	0.5	4.4	3.8	2.0	3.71	1.03	0.77
C15	CIL	Comp 1	35	0.5	4.4	3.8	2.8	3.82	1.04	1.00
C16	CIL	Comp 1	20	0.5	4.4	3.8	5.3	3.74	1.82	0.78

The salient conclusions of the tests completed by Inspectorate are as follows:

- Recovery results for Comp2 and Comp3 representing oxide transitional and oxide facies mineralization returned excellent results. Average gold recoveries of 92.4 percent for Comp 2 (Supremo) and 96.9 percent for Comp 3 (Double Double) are consistent with previous metallurgical results produced from wholly to partially oxidized material.
- Sulphide mineralization in Comp1 (Latte) returned recovery rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 5.3 percent. At the time of publication of this Report diagnostic leach testwork is underway with the aim to determine the mineral association of gold. Further testwork will then be determined to assess possible processing options for gold recovery from this type of mineralization.

Mineral Resource Estimate

Introduction

The Mineral Resource Statement presented herein represents the maiden mineral resource evaluation prepared for the Coffee project in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101.

The mineral resource estimation process was a collaborative effort between Kaminak Gold Inc. (Kaminak) and SIM Geological Inc. (SIM Geological) staff. The interpretation of the geologic model was prepared by Kaminak personnel and was reviewed by SIM Geological and used as resource domains to constrain grade estimation. The geostatistical analysis, variography, selection of resource estimation parameters, construction of the block model, and the conceptual pit optimization work were completed by Mr. Robert Sim, P.Ge. of SIM Geological, with the assistance of Bruce Davis, FAusIMM of BD Resource Consulting Inc. Based on his education; work experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and deposit type under consideration and to the activity undertaken; and, membership to a recognized professional organization, Mr. Sim, is a Qualified Person pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 and independent from Kaminak. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement is December 13, 2012.

This section of the technical report describes the resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions considered by SIM Geological to prepare the initial mineral resource model for the gold mineralization delineated by trenching and drilling on the Coffee project. In the opinion of the Qualified Persons, the resource evaluation reported herein is a reasonable representation of the gold mineralization found in the Coffee project at the current level of sampling. The mineral resource has been estimated in conformity with generally accepted *CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines* and is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and they do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve upon application of modifying factors.

Estimates of mineral resources for the Supremo, Latte, Double Double and Kona deposit areas are prepared using three-dimensional block models based on geostatistical applications, and are created using commercial mine planning software (MineSight® v7.50). The project limits are based on the local UTM coordinate system (NAD83 Zone7). The block size varies between deposit areas: 5 x 5 x 2 metres at Kona and Double Double, and increasing to 10 x 5 x 3 metres at Latte and Supremo. The long axis of the blocks is aligned with the strike of the zone, and the shorter dimension is aligned across the strike direction. The database was developed by Kaminak during exploration programs conducted during the summer field seasons of 2010-2012. There are 659 holes in the database: 290 diamond drill core holes, and 369 reverse circulation holes. The location of each deposit and its relative distribution of drill holes are shown in Figure 10.

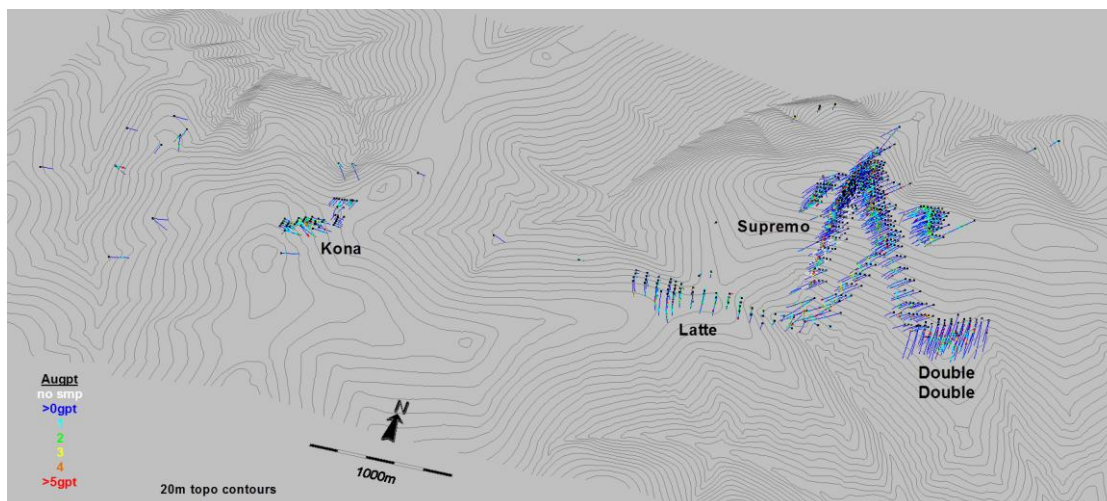


Figure 21: Isometric View Showing the Distribution of Drill Holes and Deposit Areas

The majority of the drilling is conducted with holes located on north-south or east-west oriented cross sections and is designed to intersect the interpreted mineralized zones at right angles. Where holes are fanned from a single setup, the pierce angles between drill holes, and the typically steep-dipping target horizons, become smaller with depth. In such cases, Kaminak will often drill parallel holes on-section from individual setup locations. The distribution of pierce points into the target horizons is variable: 50 x 25 metre or 50 x 50 metre grid patterns in many areas, expanding to 100 x 50 metre or 100 x 25 metre grid patterns in other areas (100-metre section spacing x 50-metre to 25-metre spacing down-dip). There are several gaps that exceed 100 metres in the drilling information, but these are rare. Overall, drilling has been conducted on a systematic pattern throughout the majority of the areas containing mineral resources.

Mineral resource estimates are generated using drill hole sample assay results and the interpretation of a geologic model that relates to the spatial distribution of gold in the deposits. Interpolation characteristics were defined based on a combination of the geology, drill hole spacing, and geostatistical analysis of the data. The mineral resources are classified according to their proximity to the sample locations and are reported, as required by NI 43-101, according to the *CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (November 2010).

Geologic Model and Estimation Domains

Gold mineralization at Coffee is located within a series of steeply dipping structures that cross-cut all rock units on the property. The structural zones are identified in the drill core, and from surface mapping and trenching. Soil sampling has also located favourable horizons in many areas which have been subsequently drilled. Although the nature of these structural zones can exhibit a variety of characteristics, including faulting, brecciation, silicification, alteration, and local sulphide veining, they can be traced with regularity over strike lengths greater than 2 km.

A series of structural domains have been interpreted in each resource area using a combination of surface mapping, geologic core (and reverse circulation chip) logging, and the distribution of gold grades in drilling sample data. These structural domains represent the known geologic conditions

that have the potential to host gold mineralization. In addition, Kaminak geologists have developed a more detailed interpretation within each structural domain that represents the interconnected nature of the (generally) higher-grade gold mineralization. Although it is believed that the gold mineralization is interconnected between drill holes, the detailed interpretation typically isolates only the higher-grade samples and represents a somewhat optimistic selection of the data between drill holes. For future modeling, when the volume and density of drilling data has increased, this level of detailed interpretation may be more confidently applied and used. However, at this relatively early stage of project evaluation, a more conservative modeling approach has been adopted which includes some degree of internal dilution in the estimate. As a result, the larger structural domains have been used to constrain grade estimation. The extent of these structural domains is shown in Figure 22. The individual areas at Supremo, (T2, T3, T4, T5, and T7) are named after the trenches that were initially used to investigate the surface mineralization in these areas.

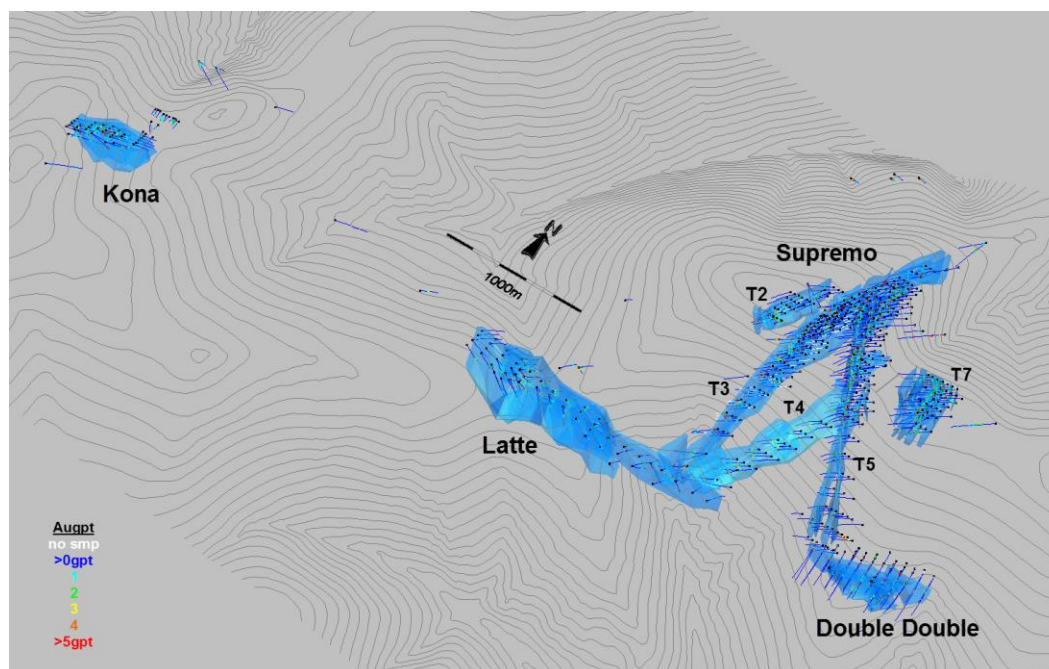


Figure 22: Structural Domains at Supremo, Latte, Double Double, and Kona

Each deposit area is comprised of a series of sub-parallel, braided structural domains that coalesce and bifurcate along the general strike-orientation of the zone. Individual structural zones have been sub-divided for modeling purposes, and, within each zone, a three-dimensional plane was interpreted that represents the overall trend of the gold mineralization. These *trend planes* are then used to orient search directions so that samples of a similar nature are interconnected during grade interpolation in the block model. This approach introduces a dynamic, anisotropic search process that reproduces the somewhat complex, undulating, and banded nature of the gold mineralization in the block model that would otherwise be impossible to achieve using traditionally-oriented search ellipses. The overall distribution of gold in the model is similar to the detailed interpretation domains, but, as previously stated, some degree of internal dilution has been incorporated into the process.

Figure 23 shows the individual zones defined at Supremo, Latte, and Double Double. Figure 24 shows the trend planes defined for each individual structural zone at Supremo, Latte, and Double Double.

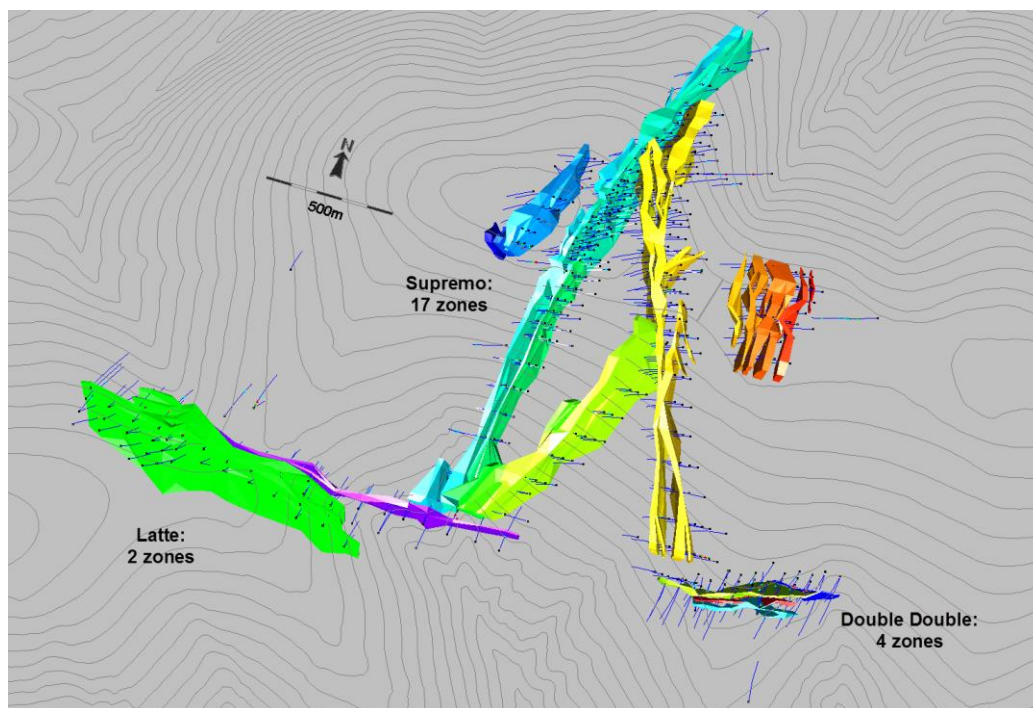


Figure 23: Individual Structural Zones Defined at Supremo, Latte, and Double Double

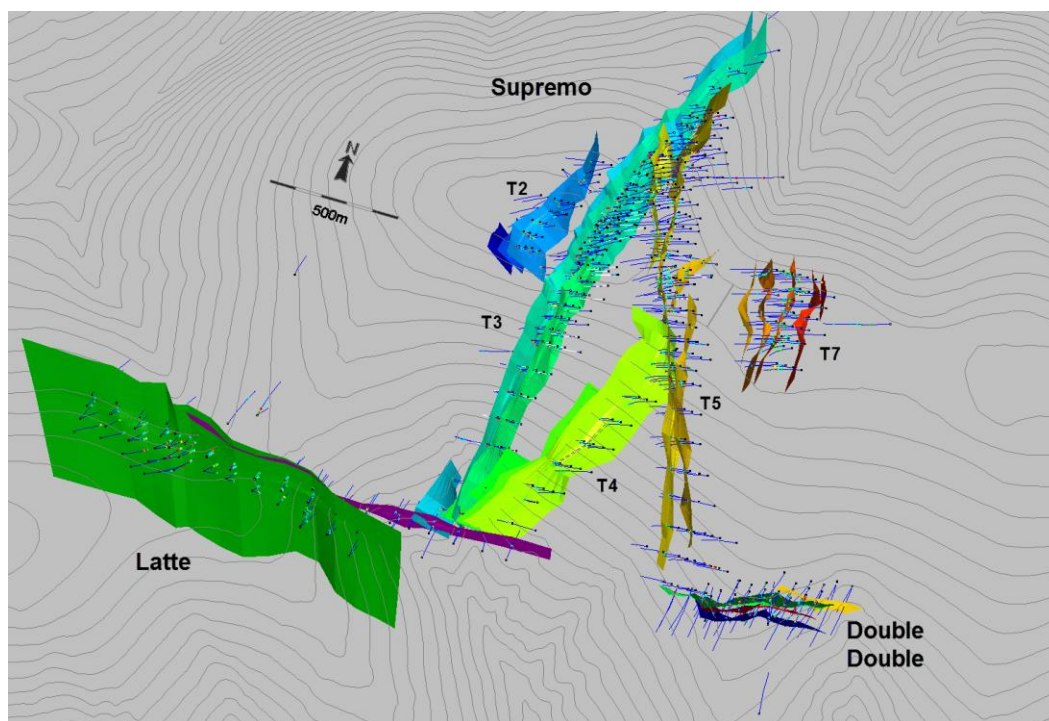


Figure 24: Planes Representing Trends of Mineralization in Each Structural Zone

The distribution of surface weathering was also interpreted using drilling results. Based on qualitative, visual estimates, “Oxide” resources refer to rocks that are completely oxidized. “Transition” resources refer to rocks that contain some degree (5-95 percent) of oxidation. “Sulphide” resources refer to rocks that exhibit primary sulphides and show no signs of oxidation. Preliminary metallurgical test results show that the oxide material is amenable to cyanide leaching. And although the Transition zone is, by definition, a mix of oxide and sulphide material, there is often a correlation between the presence of gold and the amount of oxidation observed. The depth of oxidation tends to be quite shallow close to the deposits, but it is strongly influenced by the relatively permeable rocks of the hosting structural zones. These areas have channelled pervasive oxidation to depths exceeding 200 metres below surface in some locations.

A surface that represents the base of colluvial overburden was also generated. Although overburden is present across most of the deposit areas, it is typically less than 5 metres thick.

Available Data

There are a total of 659 individual drill holes in the project database with a total of 129,699 metres of drilling; 290 holes (70,705 metres) are diamond drill core holes and 369 holes (58,994 metres) were drilled using reverse circulation drilling rigs.

Analysis of gold assay data shows that there is no apparent bias between diamond drill and reverse circulation samples. The distribution of diamond drill and reverse circulation holes is shown in Figure 25. Note that there are no reverse circulation holes at Latte or Double Double. Kona was primarily delineated using reverse circulation drilling. Supremo was tested with a combination of diamond drill holes and reverse circulation holes.

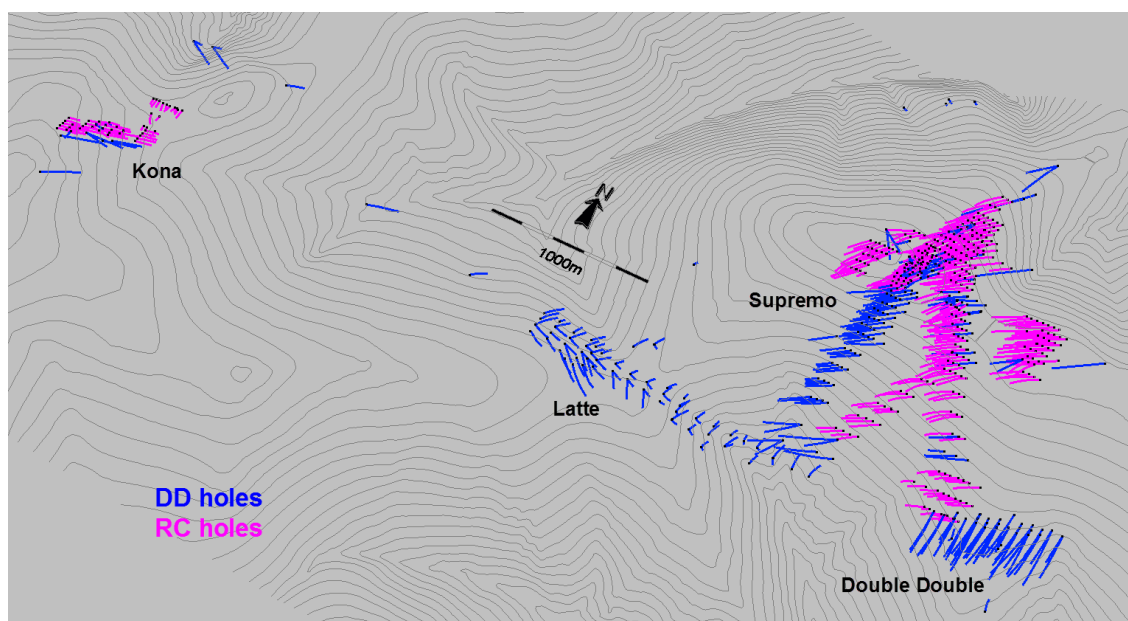


Figure 25: Distribution of Diamond Drill (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Holes

The project database includes resource delineation drilling plus other drill holes that test surrounding exploration targets. Only drill holes that intersect the structural zone domains in each

of the deposit areas have been considered for use in the resource models. A summary of the drill holes used in the resource models for the four deposit areas is listed in Table 19.

Table 19: Summary of Drilling Used in Each Model Area to Estimate Mineral Resources

Deposit	Number of Holes	Drilling (metres)
Supremo	421	78,073
Latte	76	19,821
Double Double	45	12,162
Kona	39	6,273
Total	581	116,329

The majority of the drilling was conducted on cross sections oriented north-south or east-west and designed to intersect at approximately right angles to the strike orientation of the mineralized zones.

The majority of drilling at Double Double and Kona was conducted on north-south sections, spaced at 50-metre intervals. The majority of on-section holes intersect the target horizon at 25-metre intervals down the dip plane.

Most of the drilling at Latte was completed on north-south sections spaced at 100-metre intervals, with pierce points at 50-metre intervals along the dip plane. There are three areas in the centre of Latte that have drilling on 50-metre spaced sections.

Drilling at Supremo is conducted on east-west -oriented cross sections, typically spaced at 50-metre intervals, with pierce points spaced at 25 metre intervals on each section. For a strike distance of 400 metres in the central part of the T3 zone, detailed drilling was conducted on sections spaced at 25 metres. The section spacing increases to 100 metres, with on-section pierce points at 25-metre intervals, at the north end of T3, and the southern ends of T3, T4, and T5. Rather than fan multiple holes from single setups, most drill holes at Supremo have unique setup locations that result in parallel holes that consistently intersect the target horizon at approximately right angles.

At the end of each drilling campaign, the drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a differential GPS. The collar location of each drill hole correlates very well with the local digital terrain (topographic) surface.

Although elevated arsenic values can often identify the structural zones in drilling, only the gold data has been extracted from the assay database and imported into MineSight® for use in the development of the resource models. The statistical summary of the available gold sample data for each deposit area is presented in Table 20.

Additional data used in the interpretation of the geologic model includes lithologic designations obtained during geologic logging of the drill core and reverse circulation chips. Surface geologic mapping has provided the location of the structures on surface. Kaminak provided a topographic

Table 20: Statistical Summary of Gold Assay Data

Element	Count	Total Length (metres)	Minimum	Maximum	Mean ⁽¹⁾	Std. Dev.
Supremo	64,476	73,562	0.001	86.800	0.242	1.696
Latte	29,731	19,451	0.001	48.700	0.230	1.325
Double Double	17,390	11,878	0.001	120.250	0.218	2.661
Kona	5,927	6,209	0.001	36.500	0.211	0.996

⁽¹⁾ Statistics are weighted by sample length.

digital terrain surface as a gridded point file (x, y, z) that was originally produced using contour lines spaced at 10-metre intervals. This data was originally derived from a LiDAR survey of the conducted by Eagle Mapping in 2010.

Individual sample intervals range from 0.1 metres to 7 metres in length and average 1.18 metres. The standard sample interval for a diamond drill hole is 1 metre, except at Double Double where 2012 drilling was sampled on 0.5-metre intervals. Reverse circulation drilling is sampled on 1.52-metre (5 foot) intervals.

Bulk density measurements were conducted for 4,822 samples in the database. Specific gravity measurements are typically made at 10-metre intervals down most of the diamond drill holes. The frequency of specific gravity measurements may be increased within the structural zones.

Recovery data is available for essentially all diamond drill holes with an average of 95 percent. Ninety-four percent of the sample intervals show recoveries greater than 80 percent, and only 391 samples have recoveries less than 50 percent. There is no apparent correlation between recovery and gold content. Recovery data is not available for reverse circulation drilling. Personal site inspection of the procedures indicates that recoveries are very good. There is a loss of very fine dust during drilling, but this represents a very small volume of material and it is not believed to bias the samples to any measurable degree. Numerous reverse circulation reject samples were observed in the field; they show very consistent sample sizes which is a reflection of the nature of reverse circulation recoveries throughout the drilling process. There were no adjustments or omissions to the database in response to diamond drill or reverse circulation recoveries.

Compositing

Compositing drill hole samples standardizes the database for further statistical evaluation. This step eliminates any effect the sample length may have on the data.

To retain the original characteristics of the underlying data, a composite length that reflects the average, original sample length is selected: a too long composite can sometimes result in a degree of smoothing that can mask certain features of the data. The majority of samples were taken at two standard lengths: 1.00 metre in diamond drilling, and 1.53 metres in reverse circulation drilling, with an average of 1.18 metres. A standard composite length of 1.00 metre was used for geostatistical analysis and grade estimation.

Drill hole composites are length-weighted and are generated *down-the-hole*, meaning composites begin at the top of each hole and are generated at 1 metre intervals down the length of the hole. Composites honour the structural domain contacts (in other words, individual composites begin and

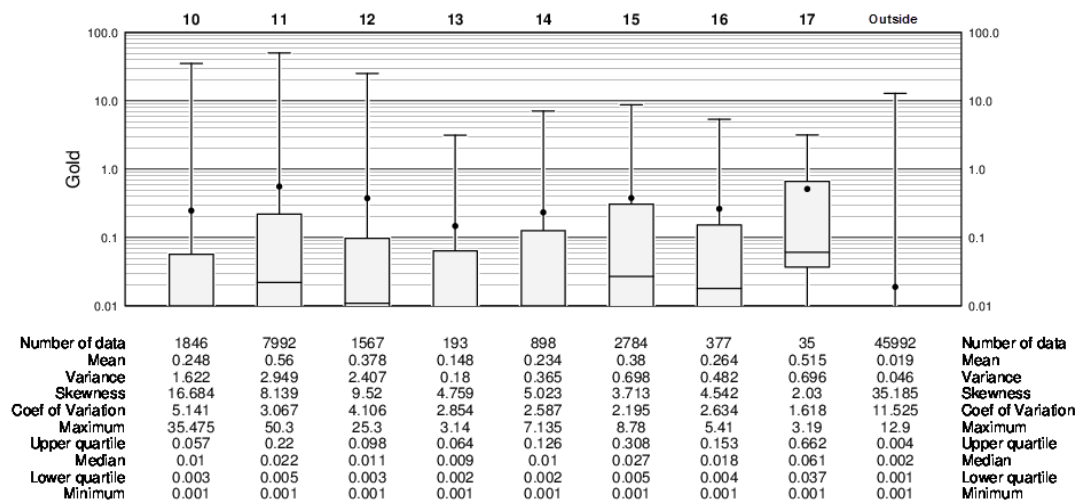


Figure 26: Boxplot for Gold in Structural Zone Domains at Supremo

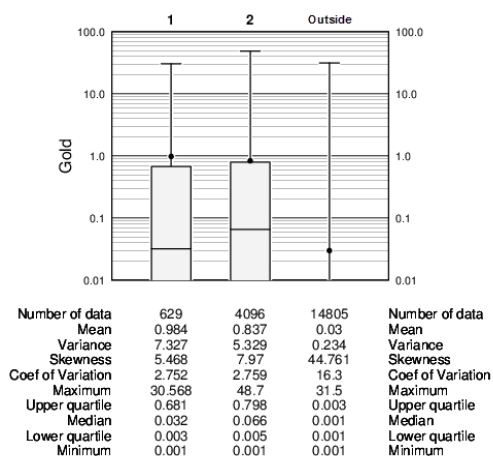


Figure 27: Boxplot for Gold in Structural Zone Domains at Latte

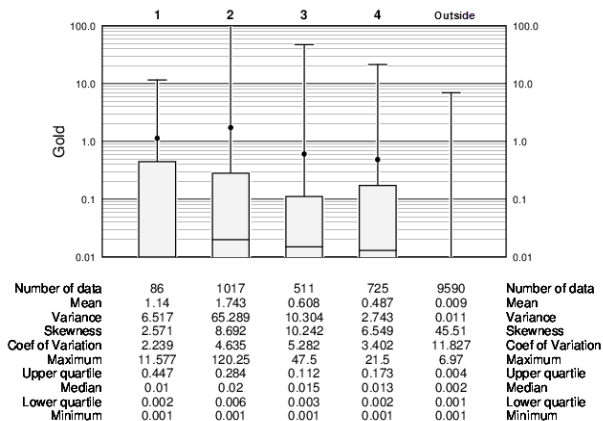


Figure 28: Boxplot for Gold in Structural Zone Domains at Double Double

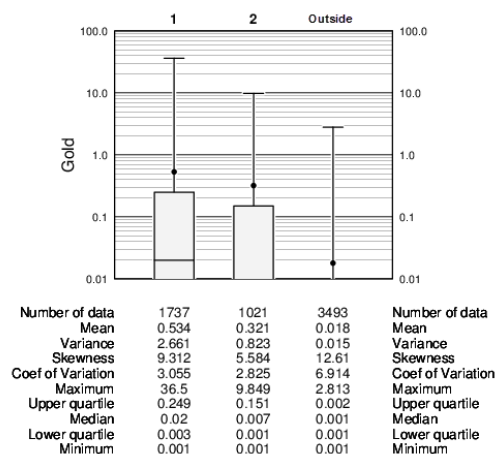


Figure 29: Boxplot for Gold in Structural Zone Domains at Kona

Contact Profiles

Contact profiles evaluate the nature of grade trends between two domains; they graphically display the average grades at increasing distances from the contact boundary. Those contact profiles that show a marked difference in grades across a domain boundary indicate that the two datasets should be isolated during interpolation. Conversely, if a more gradual change in grade occurs across a contact, the introduction of a *hard* boundary (in other words, segregation during interpolation) may result in much different trends in the grade model; in this case, the change in grade between model domains is often more abrupt than the trends seen in the raw data. Finally, a flat contact profile indicates that there are no grade changes across the boundary; in this case, *hard* or *soft* domain boundaries will produce similar results in the model.

A series of contact profiles were generated that compare sample data inside compared to sample data outside of the interpreted structural zone domains. Figure 30 shows an example from Latte. There is a marked drop in gold grade between samples inside the structural zones compared to the surrounding data. This trend is similar for all deposit areas.

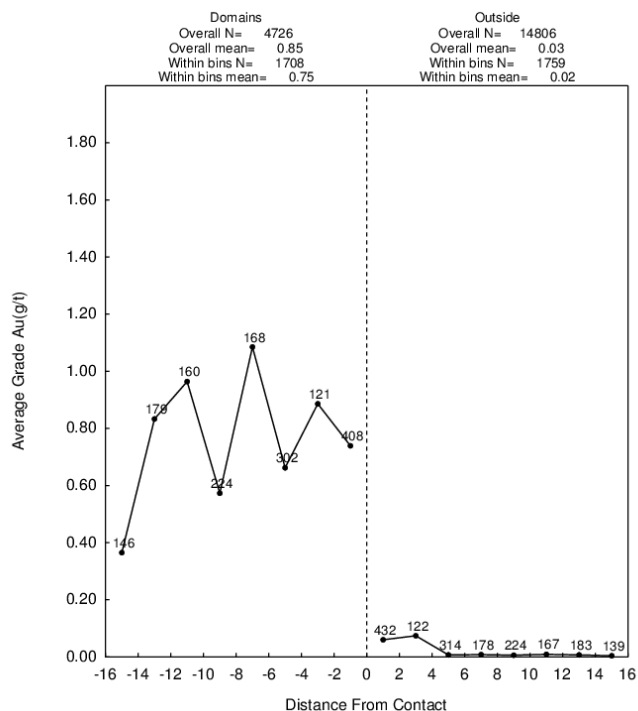


Figure 30: Contact Profile Comparing Samples Inside/Outside the Structural Zones at Latte

Modeling Implications

Boxplots show that similarities and differences exist between the gold content of the individual structural zones in each of the deposit areas, but, overall, the individual structural zones all differ from samples located outside of the domains. This feature is also supported by the contact profiles that show the structural zone domains contain gold grades that exceed those in surrounding sample data. The author concludes that the interpreted structural zone domains contain data that is sufficiently different than surrounding sample data and these data should be segregated during model grade interpolations.

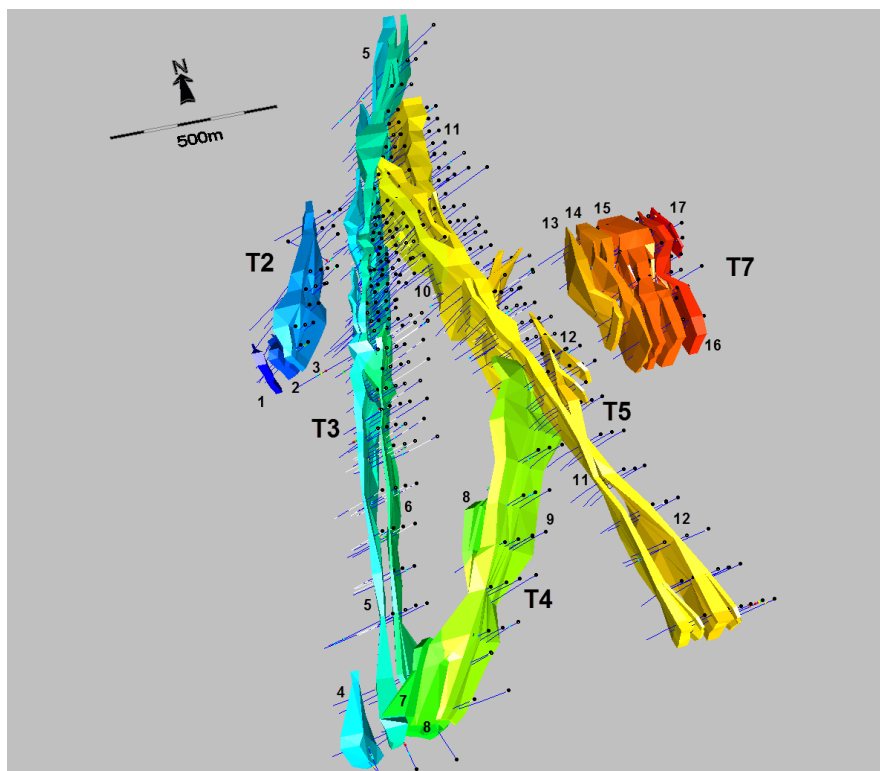
Although the results show that some differences exist between individual structural zones, they tend to be somewhat subtle. The individual structural zones represent individual bands of mineralization. The segregation of these zones is primarily based on differences in the trends and continuity of the mineralization rather than differences in grade between zones. Therefore, segregation of these zones allows for better reproduction of the interpreted trends of gold mineralization in the resource model.

Conclusions

Each deposit area contains two or more individual structural zones that are used as hard boundary domains during the development of the resource model. This means that data is not mixed between zones during block grade interpolation. The resulting structural zone domains are summarized in Table 21 and shown in Figures 44-47. Note that the area outside of the structural zone is essentially barren and shows no potential for economic gold resources. No grade estimates were conducted outside of the structural zone domains.

Table 21: Summary of Estimation Domains

Area	Comments
Supremo	
T2 area	3 structural zones. All with 25° azimuth and -70° dip to the east. One larger main zone and two smaller ones to the FW side.
T3 area	3 structural zones. One zone extends over 2km with 20° azimuth and -80° dip to the east. The other 2 zones are less continuous but similar orientation. T3 contains some of the higher grade resources on the property.
T4 area	3 structural zones with 30° azimuth and -60° dip to the south-east. The larger of the 3 zones has strike length of about 1 km.
T5 area	3 structural zones. One of which has a strike length of over 1.6 km. In general, these have 345° azimuth and -80° dip to the east. The north end of T5 swings sub-parallel to T3.
T7 area	5 structural zones. All trend north-south and are vertically oriented.
Latte	2 structural zones. A thicker main zone with 110° azimuth and -65° dip to the south. A second thinner zone on the FW side with W-E orientation and vertical dip.
Double Double	4 structural zone domains with 255° azimuth and -85° dip to the north.
Kona	2 structural zone domains with 70° azimuth and -85° dip to the south.

**Figure 31: Structural Zones at Supremo**

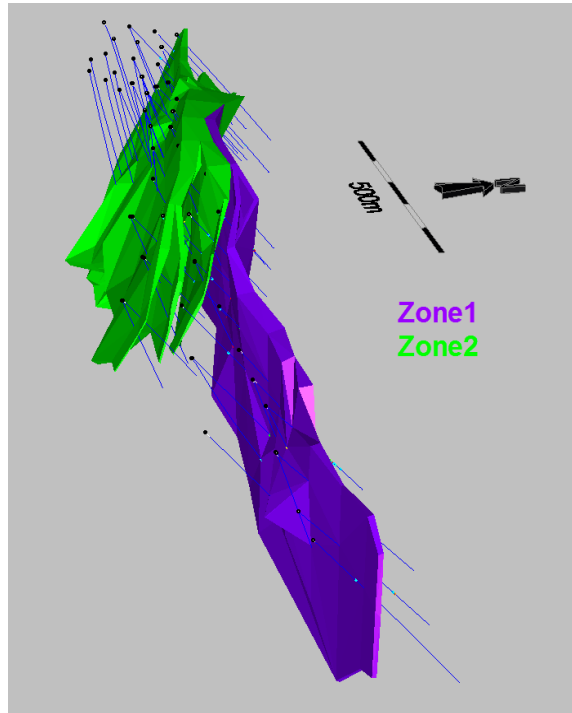


Figure 32: Structural Zones at Latte

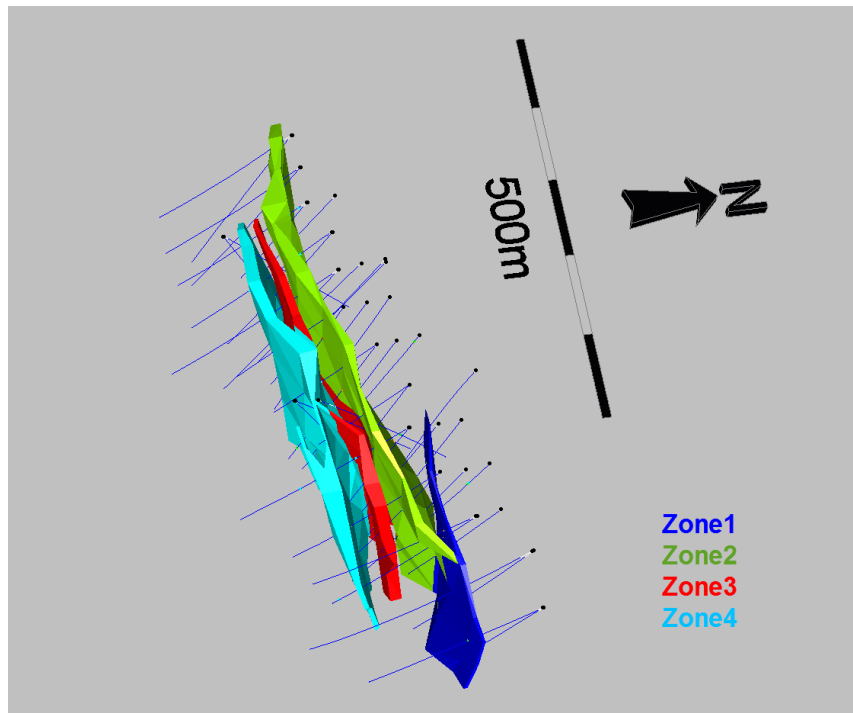


Figure 33: Structural Zones at Double Double

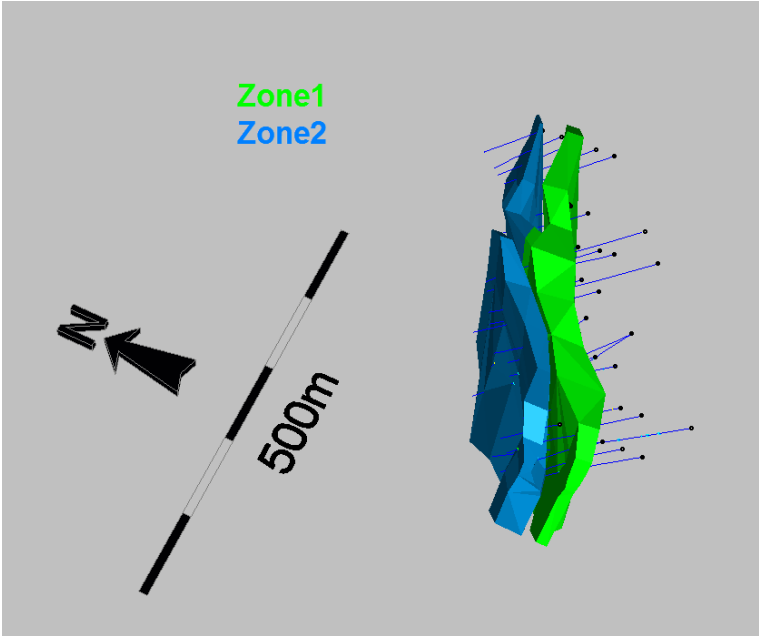


Figure 34: Structural Zones at Kona

Specific Gravity Data

The methodology used to generate the specific gravity database is described in detail in Section 10.3 of this report.

Although there is a relatively large specific gravity database, and the frequency of samples is generally quite good, the fact that these measurements have only been conducted on diamond drill core holes results in a lack of specific gravity data for both Kona and parts of Supremo. It is felt that the distribution of specific gravity data is insufficient to interpolate individual values in model blocks. However, there is sufficient data to estimate an average value that can be applied to the models. The basic statistical summary of specific gravity data is shown in Table 22.

Table 22: Summary of Specific Gravity Data by Area and Domain

Element	In/out domains	Minimum	Maximum	Mean ⁽¹⁾	Comments
Supremo	Inside	1.45	3.69	2.51	Data clusters in specific areas
	Outside	1.44	3.08	2.60	
Latte	Inside	1.37	3.01	2.61	Good distribution of data
	Outside	1.17	3.63	2.67	
Double Double	Inside	1.85	3.05	2.57	Good distribution of data
	Outside	2.18	3.72	2.65	
Kona	Inside	2.21	2.68	2.47	Limited data available
	Outside	2.12	2.75	2.54	
Total	Inside	1.45	3.69	2.56	
	Outside	1.17	3.72	2.64	

⁽¹⁾ Statistics are arithmetic weighted.

There is relatively little difference in specific gravity values between the four deposit areas; the only exception is at Kona where specific gravity data is quite limited. Specific gravities show little variability due to similar host rock assemblages and low sulphide content. The average values tend to be slightly lower in the structural domains and this can be attributed to the fact that these zones are often oxidized to some extent. Based on these results, a specific gravity of 2.56 t/m³ was assigned to all blocks within the structural domains; an average of 2.64 t/m³ was assigned to all other blocks in the model. Blocks coded as overburden are assigned a specific gravity of 1.9 t/m³.

Evaluation of Outlier Grades

Histograms and probability plots were generated to show the distribution of gold in each structural zone. These were used to identify the existence of anomalous outlier grades in the composite database. The physical location of these potential outlier samples were reviewed in relation to the surrounding data. It was decided that, in most cases, potential outlier samples would be controlled through a combination of traditional top-cutting and the use of outlier limitations during block grade interpolation. An outlier limitation approach limits samples above a defined threshold to a maximum distance of influence during grade estimates. In most cases, a maximum range of 30 metres was applied to outlier samples. A 50-metre range was used in Latte zone 1 and Supremo zone 9 in response to the wider-spaced drilling in these areas. The various thresholds and the resulting effects on the model areas are listed in Table 23.

The reduction in gold metal in all areas is considered reasonable for this deposit at this stage of evaluation. The relatively high reduction at Double Double is due to the relatively small size of this deposit and the presence of relatively few very high grade composites.

Table 23: Summary of Capping Levels and Outlier Limitations Applied

Domain	Maximum (gpt)⁽¹⁾	Top-cut Limit (gpt)	Outlier Limitation (gpt)⁽²⁾	% Metal Lost ⁽³⁾
Supremo				
T2 - Zone1	19.800	n/a	10	
T2 - Zone2	7.150	n/a	3	-9.3%
T2 - Zone3	22.000	n/a	10	
T3 - Zone4	17.900	n/a	10	
T3 - Zone5	82.400	60	40	-7.3%
T3 - Zone6	27.600	15	10	
T4 - Zone7	9.560	n/a	6	
T4 - Zone8	17.250	n/a	10	-6.8%
T4 - Zone9	21.800	n/a	12	
T5 - Zone10	35.475	20	10	
T5 - Zone11	50.300	30	20	-3.5%
T5 - Zone12	25.300	20	15	
T7 - Zone13	3.140	n/a	n/a	
T7 - Zone14	7.135	n/a	4	
T7 - Zone15	8.780	n/a	n/a	-2.7%
T7 - Zone16	5.410	n/a	4	
T7 - Zone17	3.190	n/a	n/a	
All Supremo domains combined				-5.7 %
Latte				
Zone1	30.568	20	15	-4.9%
Zone2	48.700	35	25	
Double Double				
Zone1	11.577	n/a	n/a	
Zone2	120.250	70	50	-16.7%
Zone3	47.500	25	15	
Zone4	21.500	n/a	12	
Kona				
Zone1	36.500	15	10	-3.0%
Zone2	9.849	n/a	n/a	

⁽¹⁾ 1 metre composites.

⁽²⁾ Influence of composites above threshold limited to maximum 30 metres during grade interpolation in all zones except Latte Zone1 and Supremo Zone 9 where a 50 metre influence was applied.

⁽³⁾ Loss in metal in resource model limited to blocks within a maximum distance of 50 metres from drilling.

Variography

The degree of spatial variability and continuity in a mineral deposit depend on both the distance and direction between points of comparison. Typically, the variability between samples is proportionate to the distance between samples. If the variability is related to the direction of comparison, then the deposit is said to exhibit *anisotropic* tendencies which can be summarized by an ellipse fitted to the ranges in the different directions. The semi-variogram is a common function used to measure the spatial variability within a deposit.

The components of the variogram include the nugget, the sill, and the range. Often samples compared over very short distances (including samples from the same location) show some degree of variability. As a result, the curve of the variogram often begins at a point on the y-axis above the origin; this point is called the *nugget*. The nugget is a measure of not only the natural variability of the data over very short distances, but also a measure of the variability which can be introduced due to errors during sample collection, preparation, and assaying.

Typically, the amount of variability between samples increases as the distance between the samples increase. Eventually, the degree of variability between samples reaches a constant or maximum value; this is called the *sill*, and the distance between samples at which this occurs is called the *range*.

The spatial evaluation of the data was conducted using a correlogram instead of the traditional variogram. The correlogram is normalized to the variance of the data and is less sensitive to outlier values; this generally gives cleaner results.

Correlograms were generated for the distribution of gold in the various areas using the commercial software package Sage 2001© developed by Isaacs & Co. Due to a lack of available information in some areas, sample data from multiple structural zones was combined to generate correlograms. Multidirectional correlograms were generated from composited drill hole samples and the results are summarized in the Table 24.

Correlograms were generated using relative distances from the trend planes rather than the true sample elevations. This approach essentially flattens out each structural zone during interpolation relative to the defined trend plane. For Double Double and Supremo T3, correlograms were produced from composites that have been capped at 5gpt gold to eliminate any effects the few very high-grade samples in these areas.

Table 24: Gold Variogram Parameters

Area/Domain	Nugget	S1	S2	1st Structure			2nd Structure		
				Range (m)	AZ	Dip	Range (m)	AZ	Dip
Supremo T2	0.250	0.400	0.350	50	180	-6	65	0	-10
				20	0	-84	65	180	-80
				5	90	0	15	90	0
Supremo T3	0.300	0.550	0.150	25	0	0	75	0	0
				25	0	-90	75	0	-90
				5	90	0	10	90	0
Supremo T4	0.250	0.600	0.150	25	180	-25	60	180	-25
				25	0	-65	60	0	-65
				10	90	0	20	90	0
Supremo T5	0.300	0.550	0.150	20	0	0	60	0	0
				20	0	-90	60	0	-90
				5	90	0	10	90	0
Supremo T7	0.250	0.600	0.150	25	0	0	75	0	0
				25	0	-90	75	0	-90
				5	90	0	10	90	0
Latte	0.410	0.551	0.040	35	270	-5	125	90	0
				13	90	-85	15	0	-90
				8	0	0	8	0	0
Double Double	0.375	0.581	0.044	21	90	-82	250	90	-1
				10	270	-8	185	270	-89
				5	0	0	5	0	0
Kona	0.300	0.589	0.111	20	270	-4	4779	270	-2
				9	90	-86	439	90	-88
				5	0	0	5	0	0

Note: Correlograms modelled using sample data composited to 1 metre intervals.

Model Setup and Limits

Four block models were initialized in MineSight® with the dimensions defined in Table 25. Two block sizes were selected considering the current drill hole spacing and the selective mining unit (SMU) size that is considered appropriate for deposits of this type and scale. In all cases, the short axis is oriented across the strike of the deposit. The models are not rotated.

Table 25: Block Model Limits

Direction	Minimum⁽¹⁾ (metre)	Maximum⁽¹⁾ (metre)	Block Size (metre)	Number of Blocks
Supremo				
East	583,750	585,160	3	470
North	6,973,100	6,975,500	10	240
Elevation	650	1320	5	134
Latte				
East	582,400	584,300	10	190
North	6,972,900	6,973,500	3	200
Elevation	600	1,160	5	112
Double Double				
East	584,750	585,500	5	150
North	6,973,030	6,973,500	2	235
Elevation	600	1,130	5	106
Kona				
East	579,450	580,050	5	120
North	6,972,850	6,973,300	2	225
Elevation	950	1,320	5	74

⁽¹⁾ UTM coordinates (Nad83 datum, zone 7), elevation relative to mean sea level.

Using the domain wireframes, blocks in the model are assigned zone code values on a majority basis. Blocks with more than 50 percent of their volume inside a wireframe domain are assigned a zone code value of that domain.

The proportion of blocks within the structural zone domain is also calculated and stored within the model as a percentage. These values are used as a weighting factor to determine the volume and tonnage estimates.

Blocks are also assigned Oxide, Sulphide, Transition, or Overburden codes on a majority basis. The portion of each block located below the topographic surface is also stored as a percentage in each model block.

Interpolation Parameters

The block model grades for gold were estimated using ordinary kriging. Estimates were validated using the Hermitian Polynomial Change of Support model (Journel and Huijbregts, 1978), also known as the Discrete Gaussian Correction. The ordinary kriging models were generated with a relatively limited number of composites to match the change of support or Herco (*Hermitian correction*) grade distribution. This approach reduces the amount of smoothing (also known as averaging) in the model and, while there may be some uncertainty on a localized scale, this approach produces reliable estimates of the potentially recoverable grade and tonnage for the overall deposit. The interpolation parameters are summarized by domain in Table 26.

Table 26: Interpolation Parameters

Area/ Domain	Search Ellipse Range (metre) ⁽¹⁾			Number of Composites			Other
	X	Y	Z	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum Per Hole	
Supremo T2	5	200	200	1	9	3	1 hole per quadrant
Supremo T3	4	200	200	1	9	3	1 hole per quadrant
Supremo T4	5	200	200	1	12	4	1 hole per quadrant
Supremo T5	5	200	200	1	12	4	1 hole per quadrant
Supremo T7	5	200	200	1	15	5	1 hole per quadrant
Latte	150	4	150	1	9	3	1 hole per quadrant
Double Double	150	4	150	1	6	2	1 hole per quadrant
Kona	150	3	150	1	6	2	1 hole per quadrant

⁽¹⁾ The longer ranges are oriented parallel to the mineralization trend planes. The shortest range is perpendicular to the plane of mineralization.

During grade estimation, search orientations were designed to follow a mineralization *trend* surface interpreted to represent the general trend of the mineralization in each of the structural zone domains (as described in Section 13.2).

The distance from this trend plane is assigned to all composited drill hole samples and model blocks and is used to replicate the undulating and banded nature of the deposit.

Block Model Validation

The block models were validated through several methods: a thorough visual review of the model grades in relation to the underlying drill hole sample grades; comparisons with the change of support model; comparisons with other estimation methods; and, grade distribution comparisons using swath plots.

Visual Inspection

A detailed visual inspection of the block models was conducted in both section and plan to compare estimated grades with the underlying sample data. This included confirmation of the proper coding of blocks within the respective zone domains. The distribution of block grades was compared relative to the drill hole samples to ensure the proper representation in the model.

Model Checks for Change of Support

The relative degree of smoothing in the block estimates was evaluated using the Hermitian Polynomial Change of Support model, also known as the Discrete Gaussian Correction. With this method, the distribution of the hypothetical block grades can be directly compared to the estimated ordinary kriging model through the use of pseudo-grade/tonnage curves. Adjustments are made to the block model interpolation parameters until an acceptable match is made with the Herco distribution.

In general, the estimated model should be slightly higher in tonnage and slightly lower in grade when compared to the Herco distribution at the projected cut-off grade. These differences account for selectivity and other potential ore-handling issues which commonly occur during mining.

The Herco distribution is derived from the declustered composite grades which have been adjusted to account for the change in support moving from smaller drill hole composite samples to the larger blocks in the model. The transformation results in a less skewed distribution, but with the same mean as the original declustered samples. Examples of Herco plots from some of the models are shown in Figure 35.

Overall, correspondence between models is relatively good. The results indicate that the gold models are somewhat more conservative estimates.

It should be noted that the change of support model is a theoretical tool intended to direct model estimation. There is uncertainty associated with the change of support model, and its results should not be viewed as a final or correct value. In cases where the model grades are greater than the change of support grades, the model is relatively insensitive to any changes to the modelling parameters. Any extraordinary measures to make the grade curves change are not warranted.

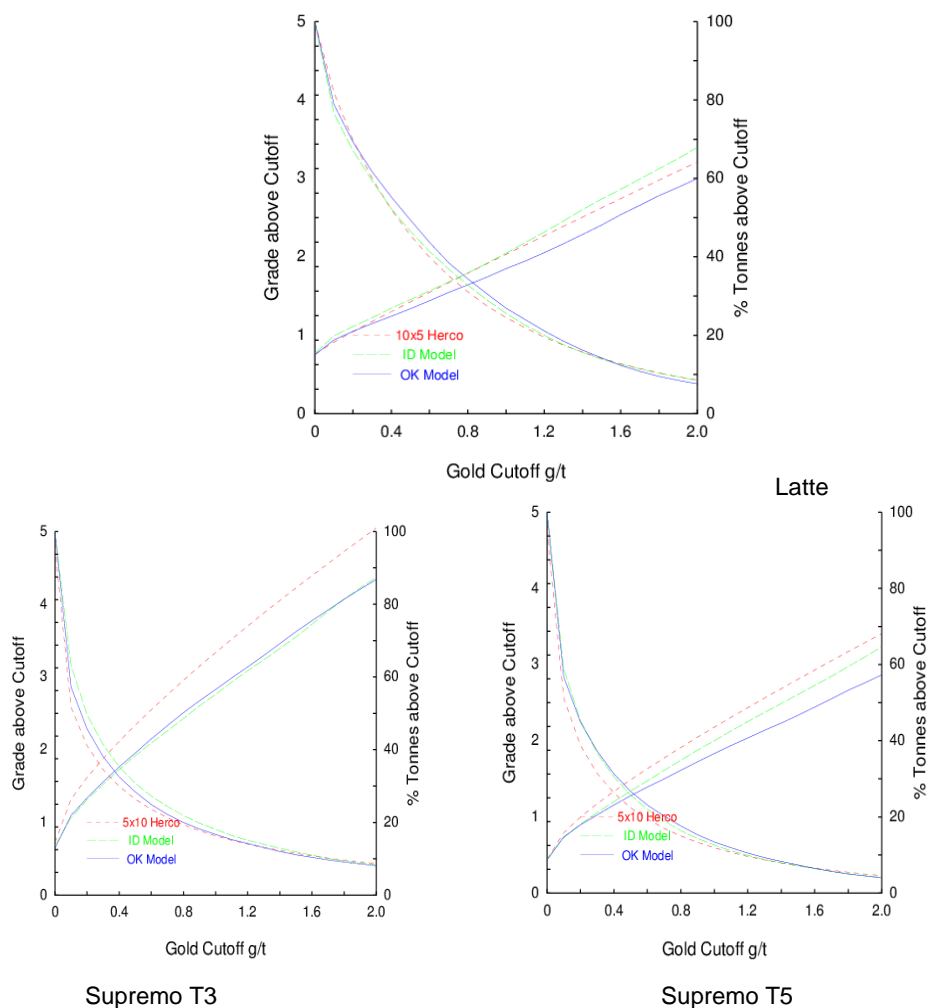


Figure 35: Examples of Herco Plots

Comparison of Interpolation Methods

For comparison purposes, additional grade models were generated using the inverse distance weighted (ID^2) and nearest neighbour (NN) interpolation methods. The nearest neighbour model was created using data composited to lengths equal to the short block axis. The results of these models are compared to the ordinary kriging (OK) models at various cut-off grades in a series of grade/tonnage graphs shown in Figure 36.

There is good correlation between models at Supremo, Latte, and Kona.

At Double Double, the results indicate that the ordinary kriging model is more conservative and is smoother than the inverse distance model. The Double Double models were generated using the minimum amount of smoothing while ensuring that all of the available data was used in the estimate. This discrepancy is likely due to the relatively small size of the Double Double deposit and the skewed nature of the sample database.

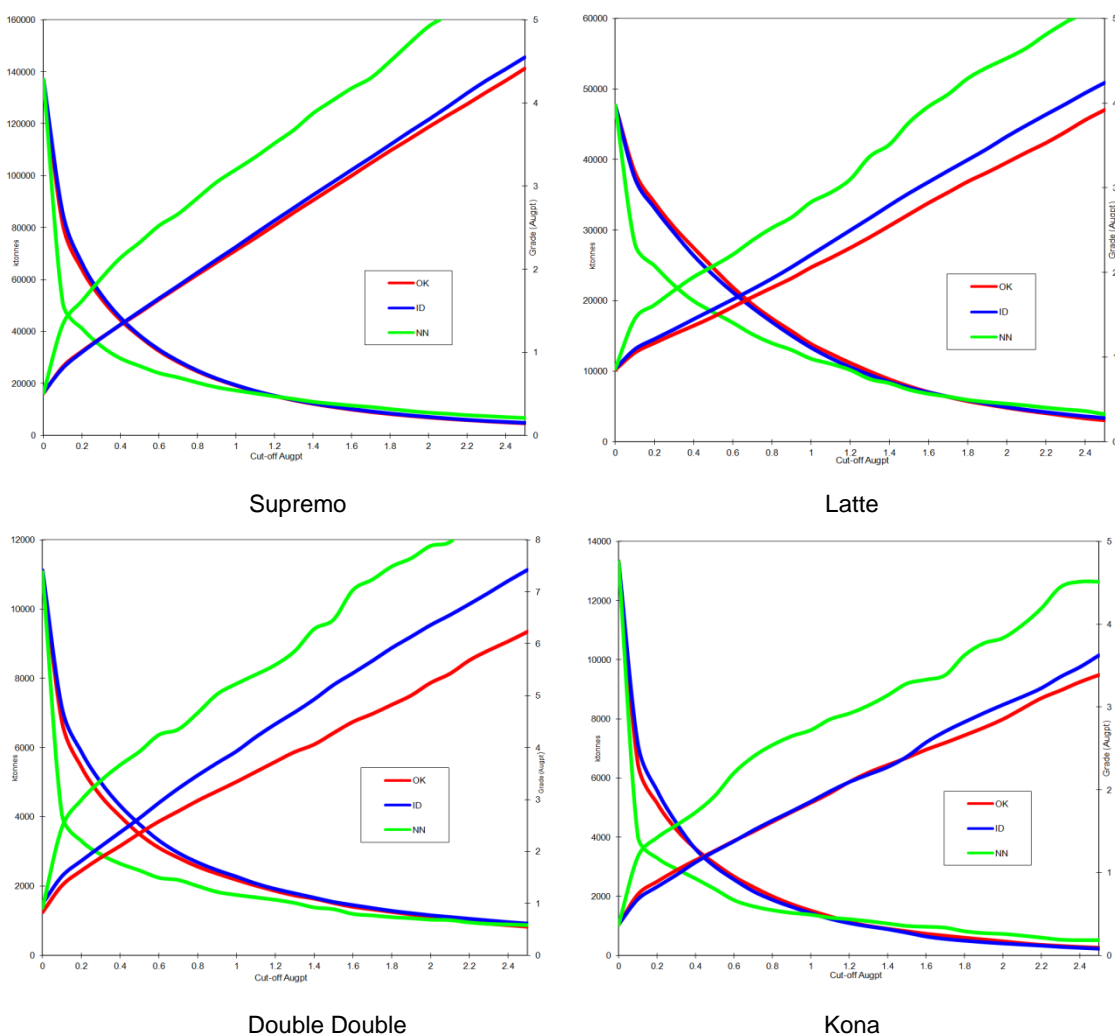


Figure 36: Comparison of Ordinary Kriging (OK), Inverse Distance (ID^2) and Nearest Neighbour (NN) Models

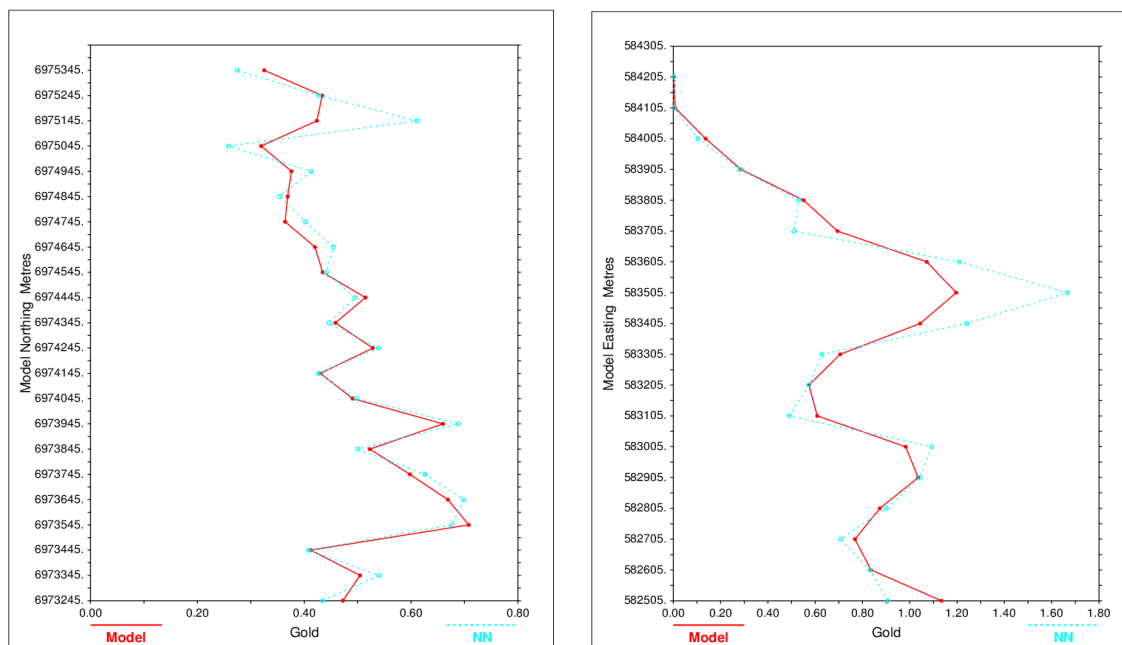
Swath Plots (Drift Analysis)

A swath plot is a graphical display of the grade distribution derived from a series of bands, or swaths, generated in several directions throughout the deposit. Using the swath plot, grade variations from the ordinary kriging model are compared to the distribution derived from the declustered nearest neighbour grade model.

On a local scale, the nearest neighbour model does not provide reliable estimations of grade, but, on a much larger scale, it represents an unbiased estimation of the grade distribution based on the underlying data. Therefore, if the ordinary kriging model is unbiased, the grade trends may show local fluctuations on a swath plot, but the overall trend should be similar to the nearest neighbour distribution of grade.

Swath plots were generated in three orthogonal directions that compare the ordinary kriging and nearest neighbour gold estimates. Some examples of swath plots at various orientations are shown in Figure 37.

There is good correspondence between the models. The degree of smoothing in the ordinary kriging model is evident in the peaks and valleys shown in the swath plots.



Supremo

Latte

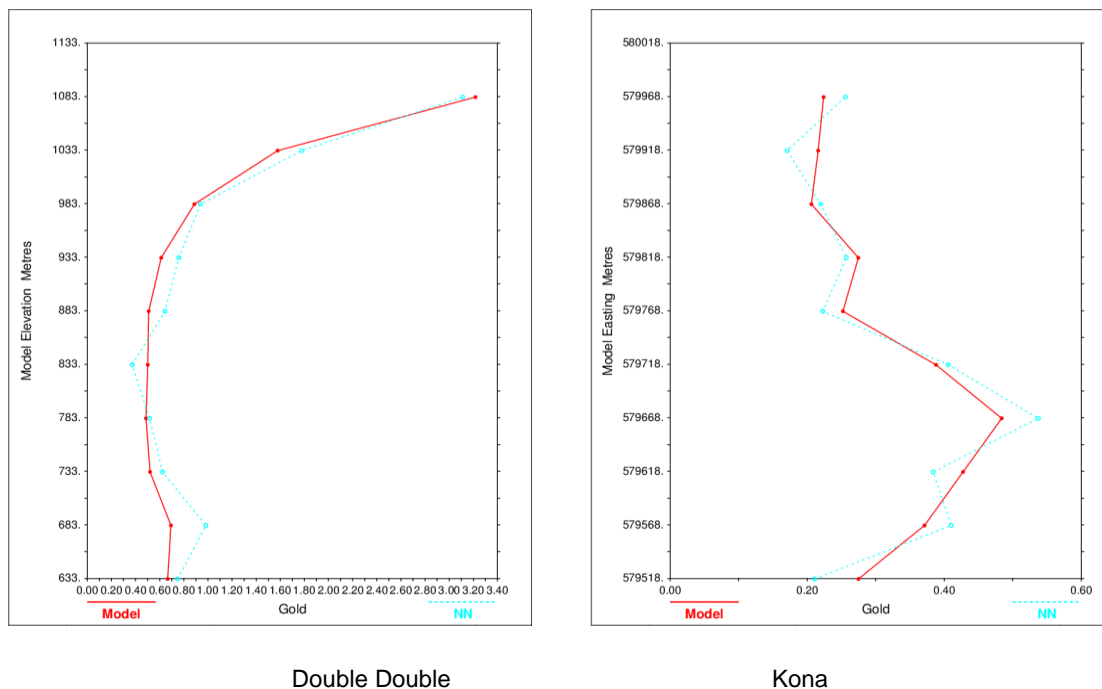


Figure 37: Examples of Swath Plots

Resource Classification

The mineral resources were classified in accordance with the *CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (November 2010). The classification parameters are defined relative to the distance between sample data and are intended to encompass zones of reasonably continuous mineralization that exhibit the desired degree of confidence.

Almost all deposit areas have been tested with drill holes located at a maximum spacing of 100 metres, with many areas delineated with drilling spaced at 50 metres or less. Statistical and visual evaluation of the distribution of gold in the deposits suggests that relatively continuous zones of mineralization can be delineated with a reasonable degree of confidence when drill holes are spaced at up to 100-metre intervals. Based on this observation, model blocks have been considered for inclusion in the Inferred category if they occur within a maximum distance of 50 metres from a drill hole. Some manual smoothing of this criteria was conducted that includes areas where the drill hole spacing locally exceeds a 100 metre pattern, but still retains continuity of mineralization or, conversely, excludes areas where the mineralization does not exhibit the required degree of confidence. This process resulted in a series of three-dimensional domains that were used to assign resource classification codes into model blocks. The strict definition of mineral resources in the inferred category is described as follows:

Inferred Mineral Resources – Resources are included in the Inferred category if they are located within a structural domain and within a maximum distance of 50 metres from a drill hole and exhibit a reasonable degree of geological continuity.

Although some areas of the deposits have been tested with drill holes spaced at 50 metres or less, none of these have been classified in the Indicated category for a variety of reasons: there are local gaps in the grid pattern of drill holes which reduces the overall level of confidence in the area; some

detailed areas have been tested with only reverse circulation drill holes, and several confirmatory diamond drill holes are required before a higher level of confidence is achieved; or, finally, the volume of the areas that currently exhibit a higher degree of confidence is relatively small and it is the opinion of the Qualified Persons that it is not worth segregating and upgrading these areas at this time. In most cases, only a few strategically placed drill holes are all that is required to increase the level of confidence to allow for the designation of some resources in the Indicated category.

Mineral Resources

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (November 2010) define a mineral resource as:

“[A] concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized minerals in or on the Earth’s crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.”

The “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” requirement generally implies that quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recovery.

The Coffee gold deposits form relatively continuous, sub-vertical zones of gold mineralization extending from the surface to a depth of several hundred metres. The deposits are amenable to open pit or underground extraction (or a combination of both). The “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” were tested using floating cone pit shells based on reasonable technical and economic assumptions (for example, US\$1,700 per ounce, site operating costs of C\$20 per tonne mined, a pit slope of 45 degrees and 100 percent mining and metallurgical recoveries). The pit optimization results are used solely for the purpose of testing the “reasonable prospects for economic extraction,” and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves at the Coffee project. The optimization results are used to assist with the preparation of a Mineral Resource Statement and to select and appropriate reporting assumptions.

Analyses of results show that the majority of the Oxide and Transition gold mineralization could be mined using open pit extraction methods. Most of the sulphide mineralization occurs at depths below 200 metres and may not be amenable to open pit mining extraction for the assumptions considered. After review, SIM Geological concludes that all of the model gold mineralization above cut-off shows “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” and therefore can be reported as a mineral resource. The Mineral Resource Statement is reported at two cut-off grades. Oxide and Transition Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 gpt gold while Sulphide Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 1.0 gpt gold because they occur at generally greater depths resulting in higher extraction costs. The initial Mineral Resource Statement for the Coffee project is presented in Table 27 and the distribution is shown in a series of isometric views in Figure 38.

There are no known factors related to environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political issues which could materially affect the mineral resource.

Table 27: Estimated Inferred Mineral Resource Statement*

Area	Oxide			Transition			Oxide + Transition			Sulphide		
	Quantity	Grade	Metal	Quantity	Grade	Metal	Quantity	Grade	Metal	Quantity	Grade	Metal
	(Ktonnes)	Au (gpt)	Au (koz)	(Ktonnes)	Au (gpt)	Au (koz)	(Ktonnes)	Au (gpt)	Au (koz)	(Ktonnes)	Au (gpt)	Au (koz)
Supremo	19,860	1.61	1,027	16,545	1.32	704	36,404	1.48	1,731	828	2.18	58
Latte	6,054	1.48	288	11,328	1.48	537	17,382	1.48	825	3,771	2.09	254
Dbl. Dbl.	1,175	3.16	120	1,966	1.90	120	3,141	2.37	240	188	2.11	13
Kona	989	1.48	47	1,473	1.20	57	2,462	1.32	104	244	1.57	12
Combined	28,078	1.64	1,481	31,313	1.41	1,418	59,390	1.52	2,900	5,030	2.08	337

* Oxide and Transition mineral resources reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 gpt gold. Sulphide mineral resources reported at a cut-off grade of 1.0 gpt gold. Cut-off grades based on a gold price of US\$1,700 per ounce, site operation costs of US\$20.00 per tonne mined and assumes 100 percent mining and metallurgical recovery. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have a demonstrated economic viability.

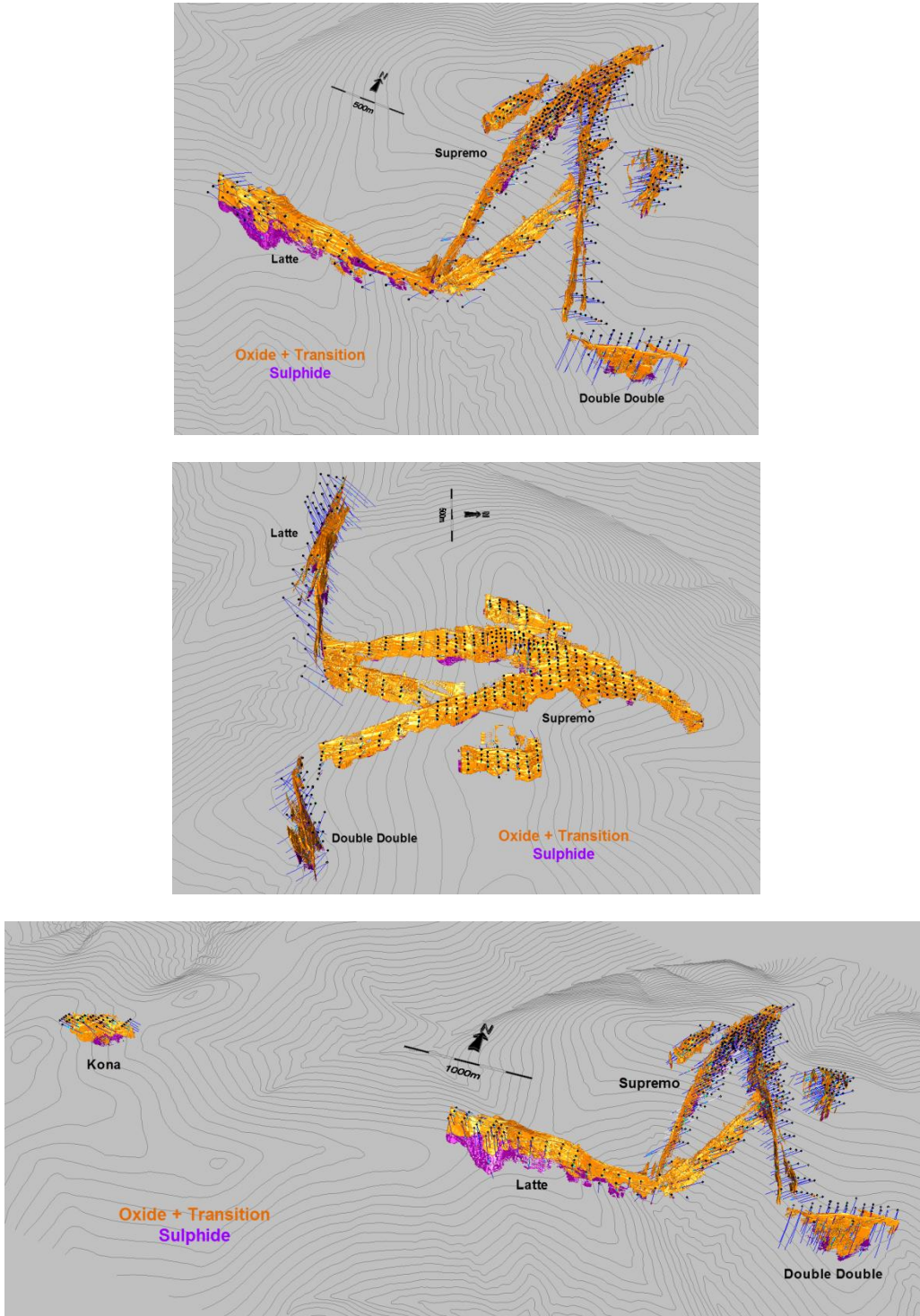


Figure 38: Isometric Views of the Distribution of Base Case Resources

Sensitivity Analysis of Mineral Resources

For comparison purposes, the resources are summarized at a series of cut-off grades in Table 28. Note that the base case cut-off threshold of 0.5 gpt gold for Oxide and Transition resources and 1.0 gpt gold for Sulphide resources is highlighted in Table 28. The reader is cautioned that the values presented in Table 28 should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The values are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of a cut-off grade.

Data Verification

In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, SRK visited the Coffee project in September 2010 while active drilling was ongoing. The purpose of the site visit was to inspect the property and ascertain the geological setting of the Coffee deposit, witness the extent of exploration work and assess logistical aspects and other constraints relating to conducting exploration work in the area. SRK was given full access to project data.

SRK visually examined assay results for the internal quality control samples used by the assay laboratory and found no suspicious or anomalous results. After review, SRK is of the opinion that the analytical results delivered by ALS-Chemex are sufficiently reliable.

Discussion and Conclusions

A large, hydrothermal, structurally-controlled gold system occurs on the Coffee property and the 2010 drill program has detected a number of gold-rich zones that warrant further exploration. The host rocks include shallowly- to moderately-dipping metamorphic rocks in addition to younger equigranular intrusions. Fine grained to porphyritic dykes appear to be spatially related to the gold zones. The gold structures are steeply-dipping, post-date all rock units and are related to brecciation, silica and sericite alteration in addition to minor silica veinlets.

The highest gold values are associated with rocks that have undergone intensive and perhaps multiple phases of hydrothermal brecciation. This style of mineralization is dominant at Supremo although does occur at Double Double and rarely at Latte. The Latte zone is perhaps the most consistently mineralized having for the most part lower grades but over great intervals that are continuous for at least a kilometer along strike. Granite hosted mineralization is also structurally controlled and characterized by pervasive alteration and replacement of Fe- bearing silicates by pyrite.

Pyrite is the dominant sulphide bearing phase and to date the only known sulphide bearing phase to be associated with gold. All prospects on the property are “gold only”. Pathfinder elements such as As, Ab, and less commonly Ag have proven valuable as a geochemical exploration tool on the property. Mineralization post dates any glacial event making systematic soil sampling an extremely effective tool for exploring in the region.

Table 28: Quantities and Grade Estimates at Various Cut-off Grades by Material Type

Cut-off grade	Oxide			Transition			Oxide + Transition			Sulphide		
	Quantity Ktonnes	Grade Augpt	Metal kozAu	Quantity Ktonnes	Grade Augpt	Metal kozAu	Quantity Ktonnes	Grade Augpt	Metal kozAu	Quantity Ktonnes	Grade Augpt	Metal kozAu
Supremo												
0.4	22,884	1.46	1,071	19,644	1.19	749	42,528	1.331	1,819	1,948	1.28	80
0.5	19,860	1.61	1,027	16,545	1.32	704	36,404	1.479	1,731	1,660	1.43	76
0.6	17,309	1.77	982	13,884	1.47	657	31,193	1.635	1,639	1,381	1.61	71
0.7	15,199	1.92	938	11,903	1.61	616	27,101	1.784	1,554	1,155	1.80	67
0.8	13,432	2.07	896	10,241	1.75	576	23,673	1.934	1,472	1,007	1.95	63
0.9	11,957	2.23	855	8,873	1.89	539	20,829	2.082	1,394	894	2.09	60
1.0	10,648	2.38	816	7,774	2.02	505	18,422	2.23	1,321	828	2.18	58
1.5	6,426	3.15	650	4,111	2.74	362	10,537	2.987	1,012	515	2.76	46
Latte												
0.4	6,655	1.39	296	12,589	1.37	555	19,244	1.377	852	7,824	1.35	339
0.5	6,054	1.48	288	11,328	1.48	537	17,382	1.476	825	6,885	1.47	326
0.6	5,377	1.59	276	10,142	1.58	516	15,519	1.587	792	6,030	1.60	311
0.7	4,852	1.70	265	9,021	1.70	493	13,872	1.699	758	5,293	1.74	295
0.8	4,390	1.80	254	8,034	1.82	469	12,424	1.809	723	4,753	1.85	282
0.9	3,932	1.91	241	7,177	1.93	446	11,109	1.923	687	4,317	1.95	270
1.0	3,501	2.02	228	6,364	2.06	421	9,865	2.045	649	3,771	2.09	254
1.5	1,939	2.66	166	3,641	2.68	313	5,580	2.671	479	2,159	2.73	190
Double Double												
0.4	1,337	2.84	122	2,262	1.71	124	3,599	2.128	246	367	1.39	16
0.5	1,175	3.16	120	1,966	1.90	120	3,141	2.372	240	311	1.55	16
0.6	1,074	3.41	118	1,716	2.10	116	2,790	2.602	233	272	1.70	15
0.7	996	3.63	116	1,530	2.27	112	2,526	2.806	228	247	1.80	14
0.8	928	3.84	115	1,371	2.45	108	2,299	3.009	222	219	1.94	14
0.9	881	4.00	113	1,234	2.63	104	2,114	3.198	217	202	2.03	13
1.0	839	4.15	112	1,111	2.81	100	1,950	3.388	212	188	2.11	13
1.5	634	5.09	104	714	3.70	85	1,348	4.352	189	127	2.53	10
Kona												
0.4	1,119	1.36	49	1,688	1.11	60	2,807	1.209	109	747	0.94	23
0.5	989	1.48	47	1,473	1.20	57	2,462	1.316	104	605	1.06	21
0.6	877	1.60	45	1,255	1.32	53	2,131	1.435	98	501	1.17	19
0.7	778	1.72	43	1,076	1.43	49	1,854	1.552	93	435	1.25	17
0.8	689	1.85	41	930	1.54	46	1,619	1.669	87	354	1.36	15
0.9	627	1.95	39	793	1.65	42	1,420	1.784	81	290	1.47	14
1.0	565	2.06	37	687	1.76	39	1,252	1.896	76	244	1.57	12
1.5	344	2.61	29	375	2.22	27	720	2.407	56	88	2.23	6
All Deposits Combined												
0.4	31,994	1.50	1,538	36,183	1.28	1,489	68,177	1.381	3,026	10,886	1.31	458
0.5	28,078	1.64	1,481	31,313	1.41	1,418	59,390	1.519	2,900	9,461	1.44	438
0.6	24,637	1.79	1,421	26,997	1.55	1,342	51,634	1.664	2,763	8,183	1.58	416
0.7	21,824	1.94	1,362	23,529	1.68	1,270	45,354	1.805	2,632	7,130	1.72	394
0.8	19,439	2.09	1,305	20,576	1.81	1,199	40,015	1.946	2,504	6,332	1.84	374
0.9	17,396	2.23	1,249	18,077	1.95	1,131	35,473	2.087	2,380	5,704	1.95	357
1.0	15,553	2.39	1,193	15,936	2.08	1,065	31,489	2.23	2,258	5,030	2.08	337
1.5	9,343	3.16	949	8,842	2.77	787	18,185	2.968	1,735	2,889	2.71	252

* The reader is cautioned that the values presented in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The reported quantities and grades are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates to the selection of a cut-off grade.

Interpretations and Conclusions

The Qualified Persons reviewed and audited the exploration data available for the Coffee project. The exploration work carried out by Kaminak was conducted using procedures consistent with recognized industry best practices and the Qualified Persons are of the opinion that the exploration data are reliable.

Exploration work to date on the Coffee project has identified widespread gold mineralization associated with fractured and hydrothermally altered rocks. Structural corridors are characterized by deep surface weathering profiles such that the majority of the gold mineralization investigated by Kaminak to date is oxidized. The gold mineralization occurs in steeply dipping structural zones characterized by fragmental rock, silica and sericite alteration, minor veining and is associated with mafic and felsic dikes. The work completed in 2012 improved the understanding of the nature of the gold mineralization and its relationship with lithology, alteration, and structure.

Drilling of the Supremo Zone targeted significant high-grade gold mineralization in the north-northeast trending, steeply east-dipping subparallel T2, T3, T4, T5, and T7 structures, associated with breccias and dikes. This gold corridor has been tested over a strike length of approximately 2,100 metres (T3) and width between 5 and 30 metres, and remains open along strike and at depth.

The Latte zone follows an east-west trend of gold-in-soil anomalies that has been verified by drilling to consist of multiple strands of gold mineralization. The moderately to steeply south-dipping east-west mineralized corridor, which is characterized by a variety of breccias of both hydrothermal and tectonic origin cross-cutting the foliation, strikes obliquely across the host rock packages for at least 1,550 metres. Again, many structures in the Latte area remain open along strike and at depth.

The Double Double Zone also follows east-west trending gold-in-soil anomalies. The 45 boreholes completed so far have identified the gold mineralized structure as dipping steeply to the north with a strike length of 600 metres and down to a depth of 400 metres below surface.

Limited drilling testing soil and trench anomalies at Sugar revealed a series of east-west oriented vertical to subvertical auriferous veins and vein sets comprised of sooty pyrite \pm arsenopyrite \pm pyrrhotite \pm stibnite quartz-carbonate veins hosted in intermediate intrusions over various affinities.

Follow-up cyanide leaching tests completed in 2012 confirmed 2011 results indicating that the oxide material is not refractory and is amenable to heap leaching (gold extraction of 90.4 percent after 80 days). Samples of oxide mineralization from Double Double (gold extraction 96.0 to 96.9 percent) and the deeper parts of Supremo (gold extraction 90.7 to 92.4 percent) confirmed earlier results with excellent gold recovery from conventional cyanidation. Samples of sulphide mineralization yielded poor cyanide extraction (gold extraction 2.0 to 5.3 percent). Further work is required to understand the poor response of the sulphide mineralization to leaching and to assess alternative options for metallurgical gold extraction.

Drilling information acquired by Kaminak from 2010 to 2012 was used to model the geology and the mineral resources for 4 gold areas (Kona, Double Double, Latte and Supremo). Using a geostatistical block modelling approach, the Qualified Persons estimate that the Coffee gold project contains 59.4 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.52 gpt gold (2.9 million ounces of gold) in the

oxide and transition zones and 5.0 million tonnes at an average grade of 2.08 gpt gold (0.3 million ounces) in the sulphide zones.

Recommendations

In the opinion of the Qualified Persons the results of the exploration work completed by Kaminak on the Coffee gold project from 2010–2012, and the initial Mineral Resource Statement presented herein, are of sufficient merit to recommend additional exploration expenditures designed to improve the delineation of and expand the mineral resources. The proposed work program also includes engineering, metallurgical, environmental and other studies to complete the characterization of the Coffee gold mineralization to support the evaluation at a conceptual level of the viability of a mining project targeting the Inferred mineral resources at Supremo, Latte, Double Double and Kona and the preparation of a Preliminary Economic Assessment.

Exploration Program

The proposed exploration work program recommended by the Qualified Persons includes additional core and reverse circulation drilling to investigate the gold mineralization intersected in 2010–2012 and test its lateral and depth continuity. The recommended exploration program includes approximately 70,000 metres of drilling targeting:

- Delineation drilling of the Supremo, Latte, Double Double, and Kona zones along regularly spaced sections to improve definition of the boundaries of the gold mineralization, increase understanding of geological and structural controls, and improve classification of mineral resources from Inferred to the Indicated and Measured category;
- Step-out drilling at the Supremo, Double Double, Kona, Connector, Latte, Americano, and Espresso areas to investigate and define geometry and distribution of the gold mineralization and test its lateral and depth continuity with the objective of extending current resources and supporting initial mineral resource evaluation on new zones; and
- Parametric drilling of other gold-in-soil anomalies, including additional drill targets at Sugar.

The exploration work to date has clearly demonstrated that soil sampling is an effective exploration targeting tool in the Coffee gold project area. Accordingly, the Qualified Persons recommend expanding the soil sampling grids over the anomalies detected by ridge-and-spur sampling. Detailed infill grids can be used in situations where more detail is required in order to identify trends. The Qualified Persons consider that this will require collecting approximately 10,000 soil samples.

The Qualified Persons also recommend that additional metallurgical testwork be undertaken to characterize further the metallurgical characteristics of the various gold mineralization zones identified on the Coffee gold project. The testing should include additional column leach tests to investigate the potential for heap leaching of the oxide, transitional and fresh (sulphide facies) gold mineralization.

The Qualified Persons recommend that additional mineralogical, petrographic, and geochemical studies be completed to study the gold deportment in each weathering zone and help understand its geological and structural setting. Geochronological studies would help to understand the timing of the gold mineralization with respect to the metamorphic and magmatic history of the Coffee gold project area.

The total cost for the proposed exploration program is estimated at C\$20,000,000 (Table 29).

Table 29: Recommended Exploration Program for the Coffee Project 2013

Work Program	Amount	Units	Unit cost C\$	Subtotal C\$M
Planning and Supervision				2.20
Camp Operation				0.25
Equipment Rental (tent, truck, boats, etc.)				0.10
Fix Wing Charter Air Service				1.00
Helicopter Charter				1.00
Barging	15	trips		0.75
Mobilization / Demobilization				0.10
Geophysical Surveys				0.25
Core Drilling (all inclusive)	35,000	metres	\$250	8.75
Reverse Circulation Drilling (all inclusive)	35,000	metres	\$90	3.15
Soil Sampling (all inclusive)	10,000	samples	\$50	0.50
Mineral Resource Estimation				0.10
Preparation of Technical Report				0.05
	Subtotal			18.20
Contingency (10%)				1.80
Total				C\$20.00

Preliminary Economic Assessment

Engineering, metallurgical, environmental and other studies should be initiated to complete the characterization of the gold mineralization delineated at the Coffee gold project with the view of evaluating, at a conceptual level, the viability of a mining project targeting the Inferred mineral resources at Supremo, Latte, Double Double and Kona and preparing a Preliminary Economic Assessment. The studies should examine several mining and processing scenarios to determine the most attractive option for the potential development. The recommended work program includes mining optimization studies, additional metallurgical testwork, conceptual flowsheet design, and scheduling and economic modelling. The following components are recommended:

- Additional core drilling and bulk sampling to collect metallurgical samples to undertake a comprehensive metallurgical test program with the objective to study gold recovery from each zone at varying depths/degree of oxidation, gold grades, and by various possible ore process paths.
- Core drilling for geotechnical and hydrogeological studies; and
- Ongoing environmental baseline data collection, additional flora and fauna habitat studies, and geochemical characterization studies.

The total cost for the preparation of a Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Coffee gold project is estimated at C\$3,500,000 (Table 10).

Table 10: Recommended Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Coffee Project 2013

Work Program	Amount	Units	Unit cost C\$	Subtotal C\$M
Planning, Consultancy and Supervision				0.50
Camp Operation				0.05
Equipment Rental (tent, truck, boats, etc)				0.05
Fix Wing Charter Air Service				0.05
Helicopter Charter				0.10
Barging	1	trip		0.05
Mobilization / Demobilization				0.05
Core Drilling (all inclusive)	2,000	metres	\$250	0.50
Environmental Baseline Studies				0.25
Metallurgical Testwork				1.00
Optimization, Design and Economic Analysis				0.50
Preparation of Technical Report				0.10
	Subtotal			3.20
Contingency (10%)				0.30
Total				C\$3.50

Statement of Expenditures

64110	Geologists - Staff	2,655,215.73
64120	Geologists - Contract	1,764.00
64120	Geologists - Contract	67.80
64130	Geologists - Consultants	139,409.69
64161	Camp Services	1,155.00
64170	Cook/Medic	206,169.70
64210	Expediting	5,787.82
64212	Whitehorse	51,365.57
64214	Dawson	35,300.00
64220	Database Management	4,132.00
64234	Geophysical Surveys - Airborne	6,300.00
64243	Airphoto/Geomorph	55,257.06
64260	Surveyors	13,411.00
64280	Geochem Contractors	101,477.00
64290	Earthmoving	1,200,224.68
64292	Dozer/Grazer - Schmidt	287,580.17
64312	Drilling	1,815,662.26
64314	Geochem	3,201.86
64316	Metallurgical	45,301.25
64318	Petrographic	1,550.00
64320	Aircraft Charters	5,193.00
64321	Mobilization	36,000.00
64322	Fixed Wing	904,061.90
64323	Helicopter	1,201,478.42
64330	Drilling	189,649.29
64331	DC Drilling - Mob/Demob	316,373.47
64332	DC Drilling - Metreage and Related	4,166,482.17
64333	DC Drilling - Consumables, Labour	612,170.87
64334	RC Drilling - Mob/Demob	25,000.00
64335	RC Drilling - Metreage and Related	2,511,648.11
64336	RC Drilling - Consumables, Labour	211,272.17
64340	Freight	10,419.02
64341	Road (Smalls, Kluane Transport)	44,030.77
64342	Barging (Stuart Schmidt)	777,500.00
64343	Other Transport	600.00
64350	Camp Running Costs - (Consumables)	58,965.11
64351	Food - Camp	308,734.27
64352	Diesel - Camp	48,777.90
64353	Diesel - Drill	633,920.11
64354	Fuel (Jet) - Fixed Wing	15,807.84
64355	Fuel (Jet) - Helicopter	73,421.95

64356	Fuel - Other (reg gas, propane)	49,702.90
64357	Fuel - Gas	11,850.00
64364	Airfares - Field Staff	85,128.78
64366	Airfares - Other Staff (Mgrs/Board)	970.29
64410	Camp	6,949.91
64414	Gensets	17,971.82
64420	Communications Equipment	68,380.56
64422	Satellite Telephones	375.00
64424	Repeater	375.00
64450	Vehicles	346.02
64510	Camp Equipment	5,609.66
64512	Office Equipment & Supplies	1,226.16
64522	Materials	0.00
64530	Field Equipment - Geo and Field Use	3,255.00
64532	Core Equipment	112,329.50
64534	Field Consumables	74,177.97
64536	Safety Equipment & Consumables	-432.60
64540	Communications Equipment	5,231.20
64570	Vehicles & Heavy Equipment	1,872.03
64640	Meetings & Conferences	626.29
64130	Geologists - Consultants	970.00
64180	Recruitment Costs	2,071.92
64212	Whitehorse	0.00
64232	Consultants/Contractors	63,738.03
64252	Management Consultancy	5,318.60
64312	Drilling	1,800.00
64322	Fixed Wing	23,367.10
64323	Helicopter	22,381.28
64331	DC Drilling - Mob/Demob	4,795.00
64340	Freight	5,710.21
64341	Road (Smalls, Kluane Transport)	24,094.92
64342	Barging (Stuart Schmidt)	14,000.00
64343	Other Transport	178.53
64350	Camp Running Costs - (Consumables)	415.07
64355	Fuel (Jet) - Helicopter	0.00
64358	Fuel tank	280,500.00
64360	Travel Costs	1,800.92
64361	Accom-Field Staff (travel layovers)	5,297.04
64363	Accom-Other (Mgrs/Board, etc)	129.00
64364	Airfares - Field Staff	823.83
64366	Airfares - Other Staff (Mgrs/Board)	638.57
64410	Camp	-12,000.00
64414	Gensets	4,000.02
64510	Camp Equipment	41,045.01

64512	Office Equipment & Supplies	5,966.67
64520	Camp Construction	297,206.21
64522	Materials	57,009.91
64536	Safety Equipment & Consumables	23,153.38
64562	Hardware	384.87
64564	Software	14,724.27
64570	Vehicles & Heavy Equipment	42,648.40
64590	Maintenance & Repairs Equipment	6,793.16
64630	Maps, Publications, Photos	2,000.00
64640	Meetings & Conferences	875.00
64670	Security	451.25
64710	Licenses & Fees	45,740.00
64722	Assessment Fees	52,714.00
64732	Property Payments and Related Costs	166.70
64772	Consultants	10,548.73
64790	Environment	14,639.87
64794	Environmental Surveys	212,804.45
64820	Heritage/Site Clearance Surveys & R	40,936.25
Grand Total		21,867,460.79

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APPENDIX A

Kaminak Claims on the Coffee Project



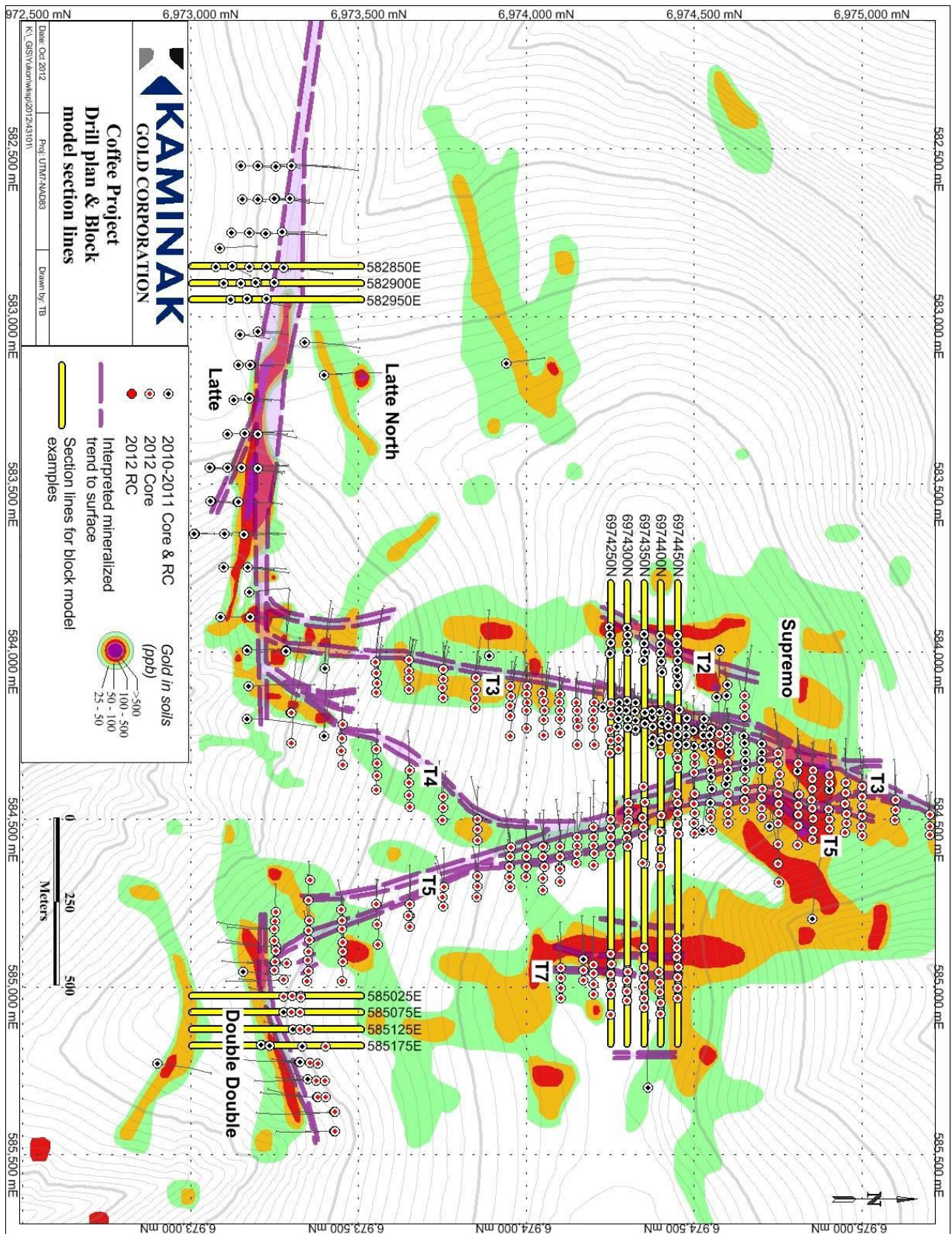
Mineral Tenure of the Coffee property. All claims registered to Kaminak and Active.
List of Claims:

Prop	Claim #	Grant#	Recorded Date	Expiry Date	Prop	Claim #	Grant#	Recorded Date	Expiry Date
Coffee	1	YC46734	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2028	Coffee	1521	YD42725	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	2	YC46735	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2028	Coffee	1522	YD42726	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	3	YC46736	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2028	Coffee	1523	YD42727	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	4	YC46737	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2028	Coffee	1524	YD42728	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	5	YC46738	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2028	Coffee	1525	YD42729	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	6	YC46739	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2028	Coffee	1526	YD42730	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	7	YC46740	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1527	YD42731	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	8	YC46741	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1528	YD42732	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	9	YC46742	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1529	YD42733	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	10	YC46743	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1530	YD42734	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	11	YC46744	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1531	YD42735	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	12	YC46745	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1532	YD42736	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	13	YC46746	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1533	YD42737	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	14	YC46747	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1534	YD42738	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	15	YC46748	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1535	YD42739	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	16	YC46749	4-Apr-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1536	YD42740	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	17	YC53949	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1537	YD42741	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	18	YC53950	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1538	YD42742	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	19	YC53951	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1539	YD42743	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	20	YC53952	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1540	YD42744	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	21	YC53953	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1541	YD42745	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	22	YC53954	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1542	YD42746	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	23	YC53955	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1543	YD42747	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	24	YC53956	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2024	Coffee	1544	YD42748	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	25	YC53957	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1545	YD42749	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	26	YC53958	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1546	YD42750	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	27	YC53959	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1547	YD42751	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	28	YC53960	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1548	YD42752	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	29	YC53961	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1549	YD42753	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	30	YC53962	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1550	YD42754	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	31	YC53963	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1551	YD42755	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
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Coffee	35	YC53967	21-Sep-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1555	YD42759	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
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Coffee	38	YC54446	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1558	YD42762	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	39	YC54447	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1559	YD42763	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	40	YC54448	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1560	YD42764	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	41	YC54449	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1561	YD42765	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
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Coffee	47	YC54455	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1567	YD42771	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	48	YC54456	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1568	YD42772	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	49	YC54457	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1569	YD42773	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	50	YC54458	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1570	YD42774	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	51	YC54459	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1571	YD42775	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	52	YC54460	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1572	YD42776	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
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Coffee	54	YC54462	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1574	YD42778	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	55	YC54463	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2019	Coffee	1575	YD42779	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	56	YC54464	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2019	Coffee	1576	YD42780	25-Feb-2010	15-Dec-2016
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Coffee	62	YC54470	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2019	Coffee	1582	YD42786	2-Aug-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	63	YC54471	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1583	YD42787	2-Aug-2010	15-Dec-2016
Coffee	64	YC54472	27-Dec-2006	15-Dec-2020	Coffee	1584	YD42788	2-Aug-2010	15-Dec-2016
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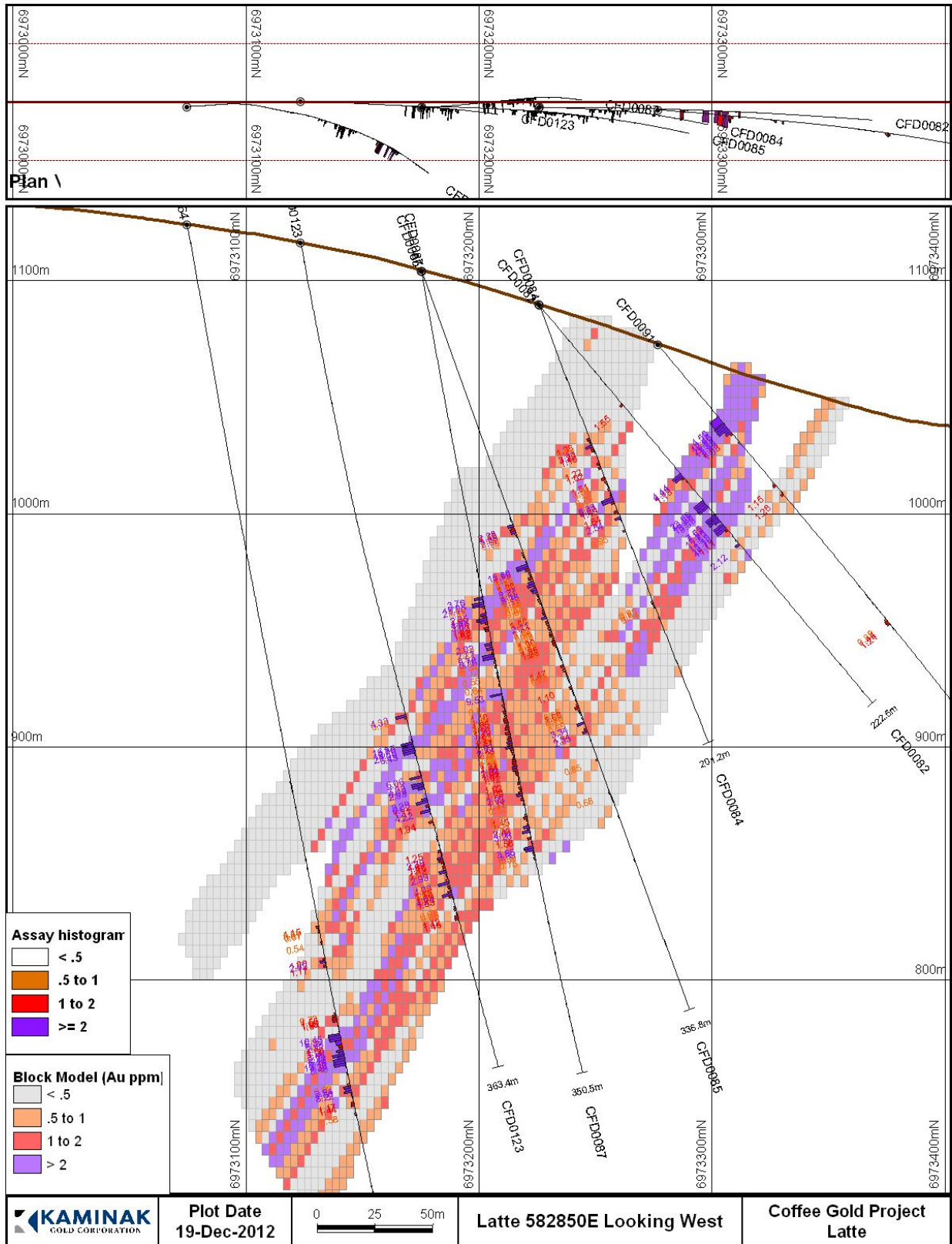
APPENDIX B

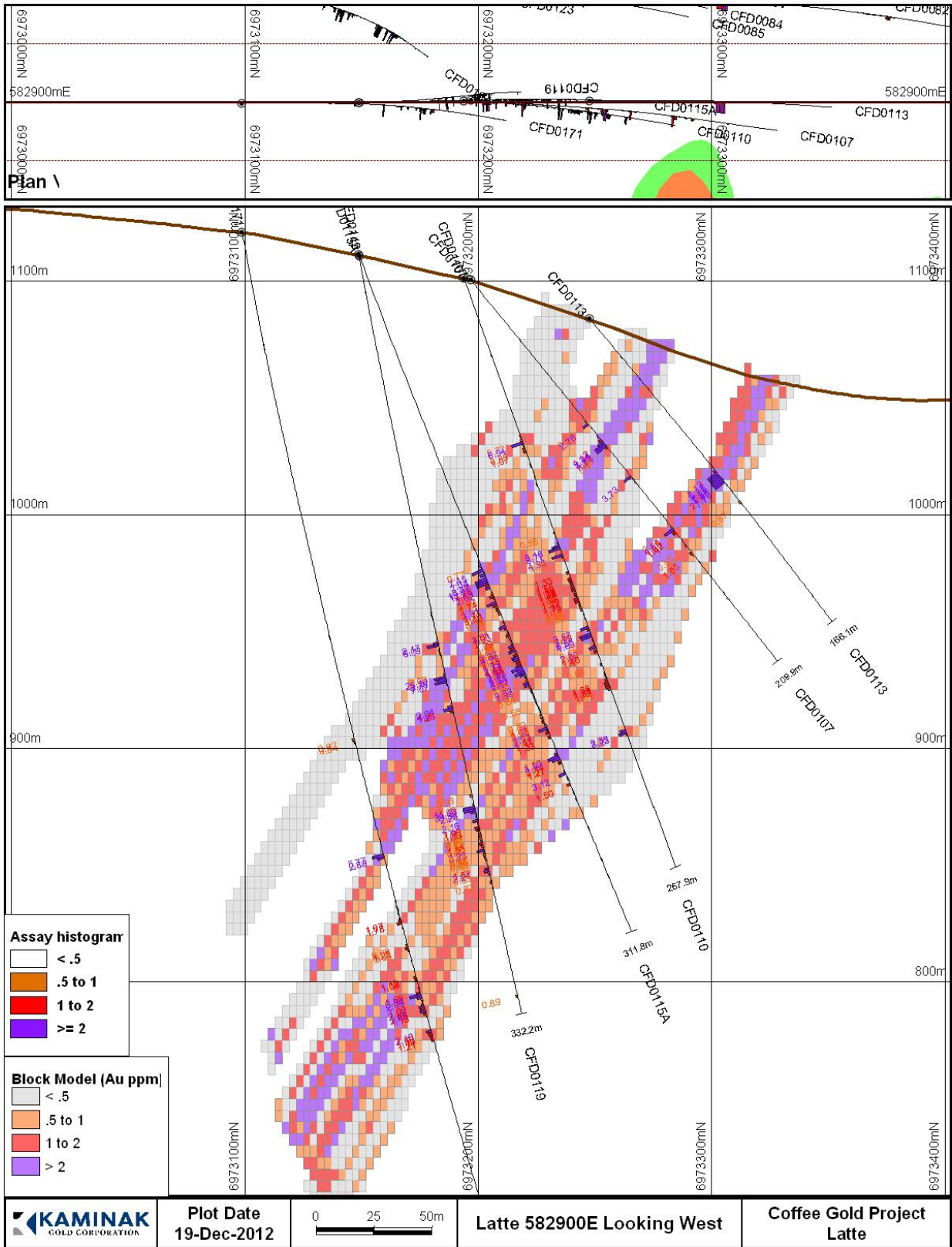
**Key Vertical Cross-sections
Displaying Geological Model and Block Model**

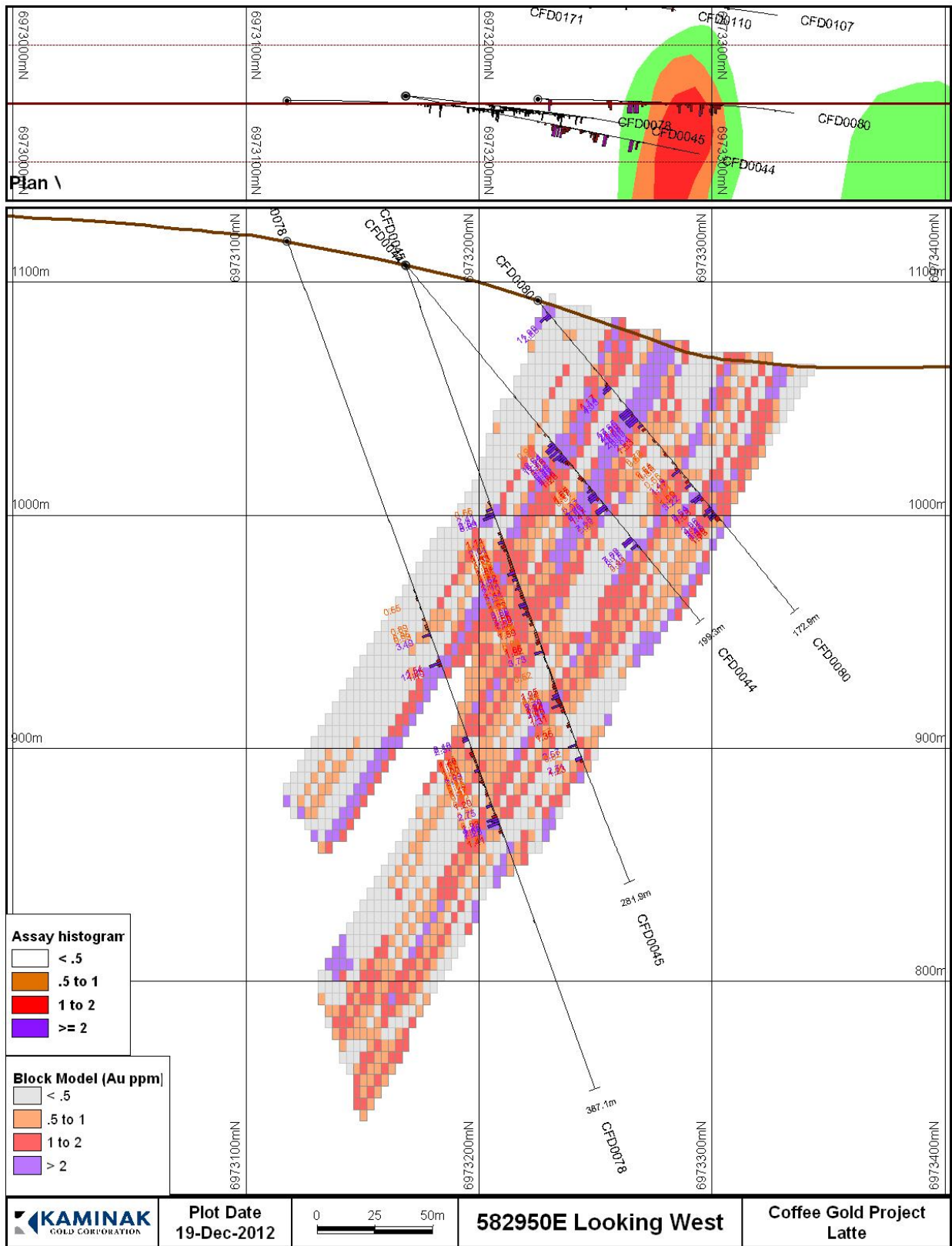
Plan Map Showing Location of Cross-sections



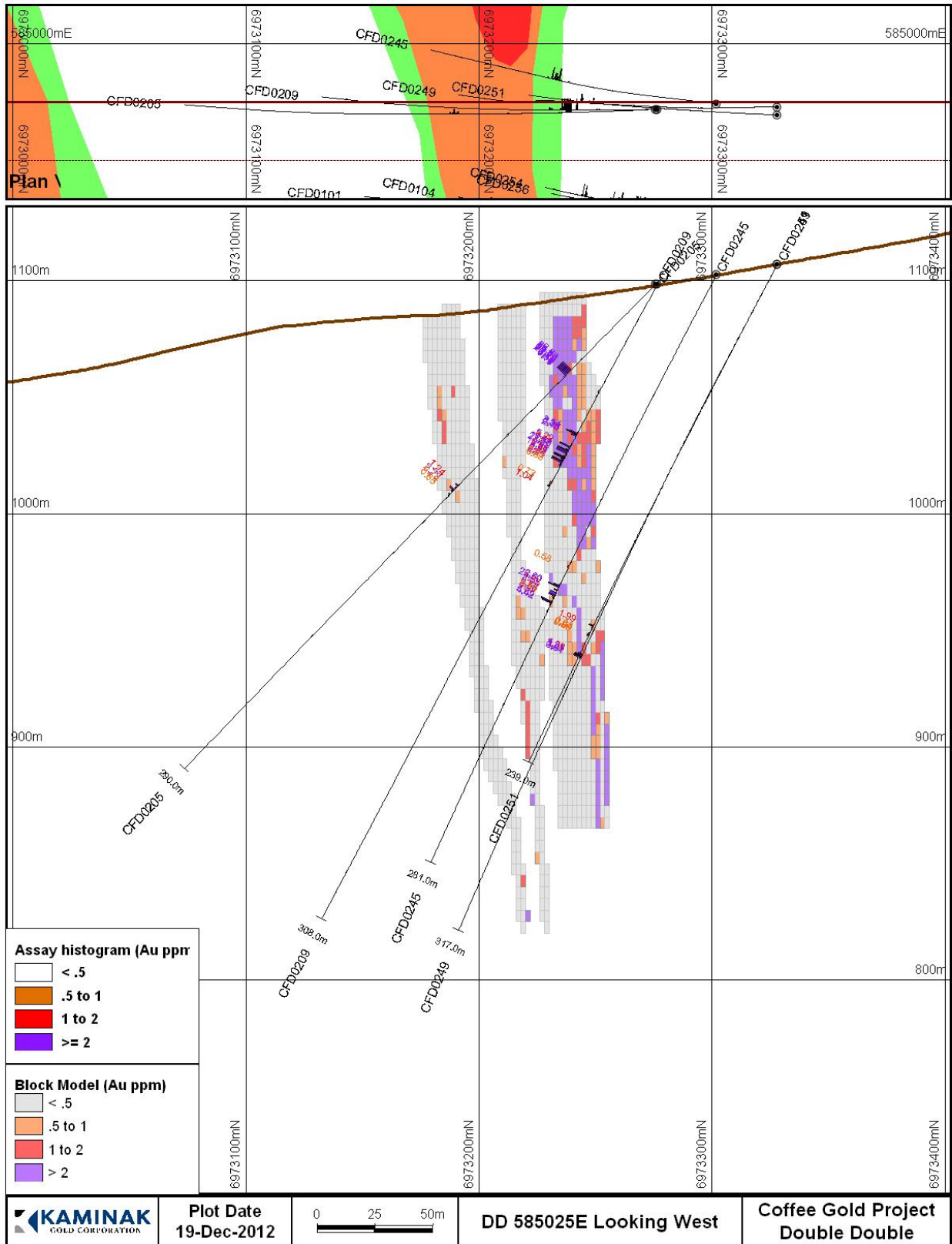
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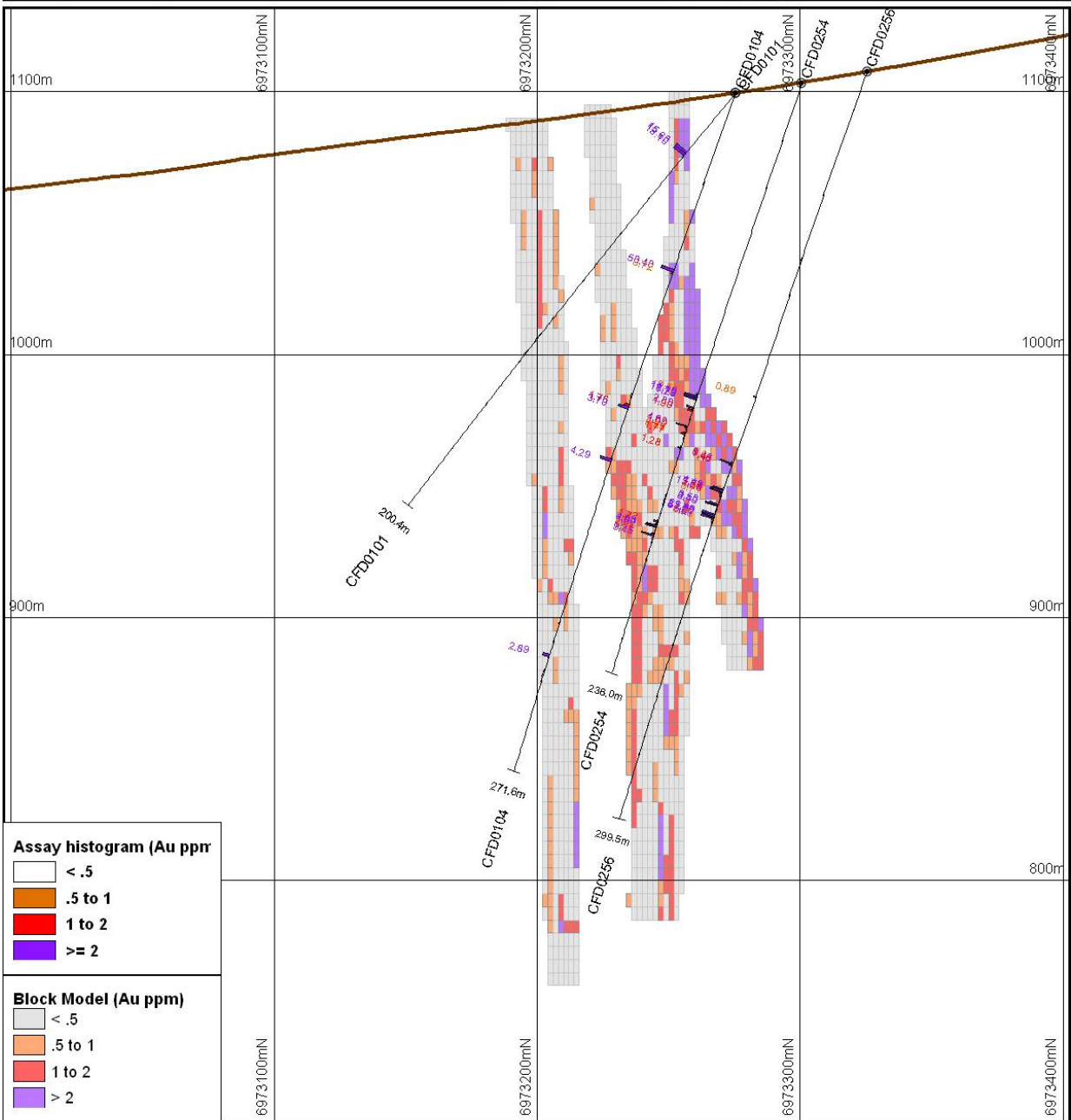
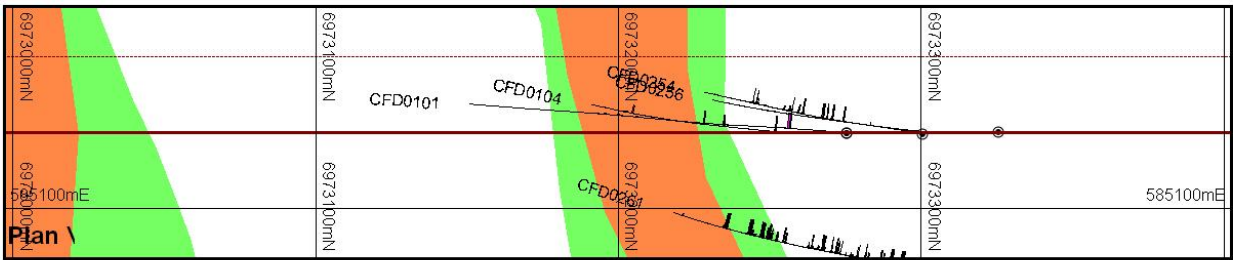
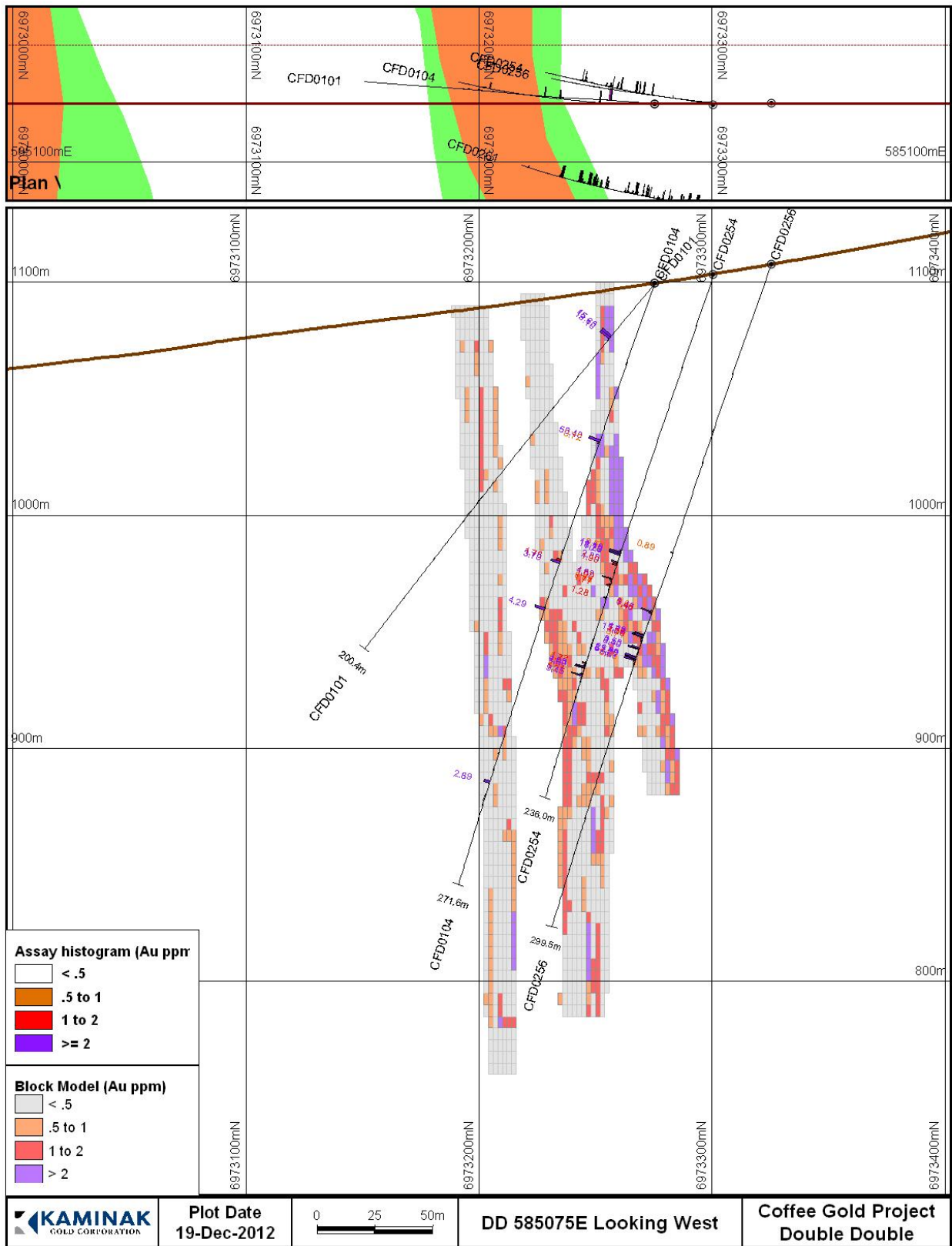


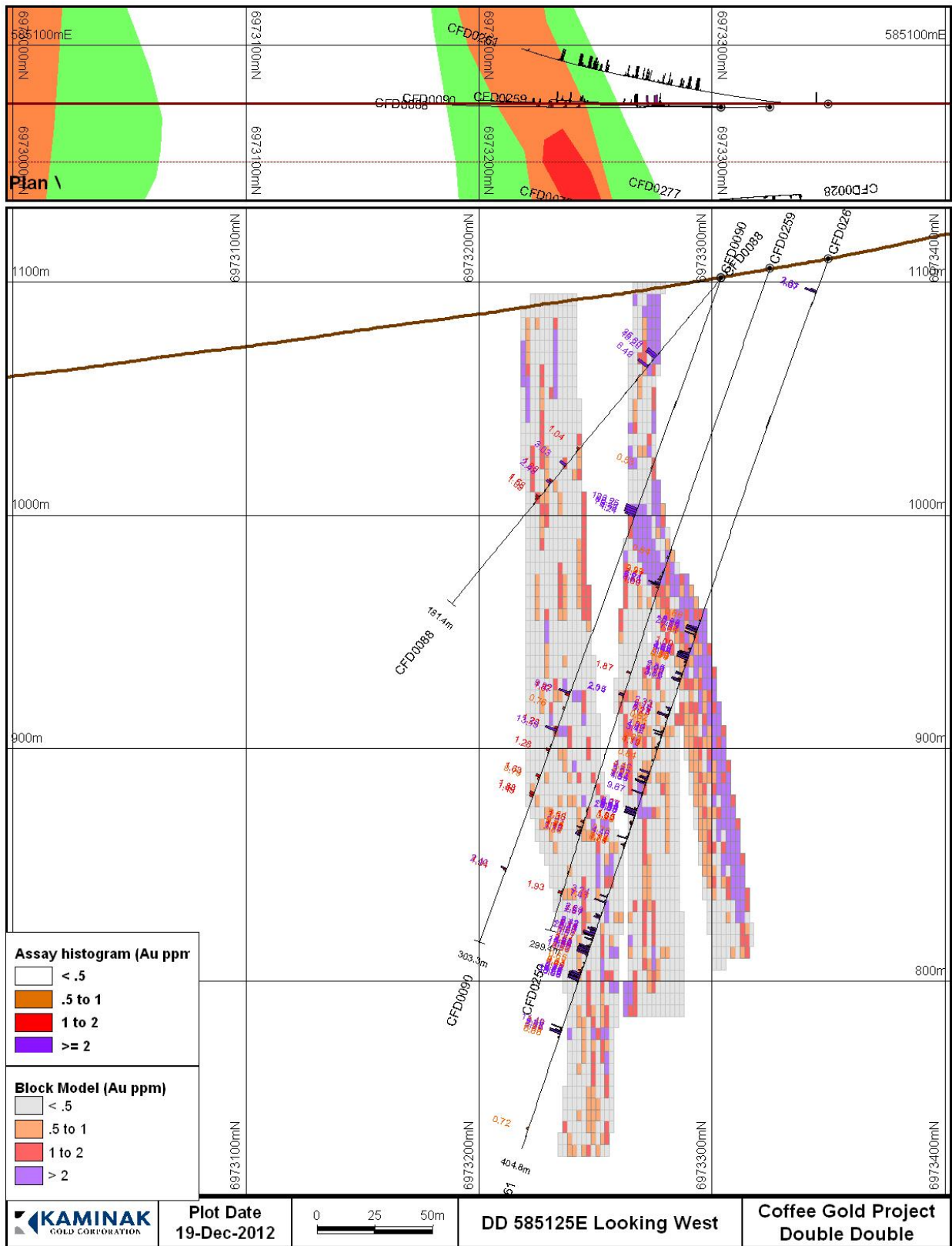




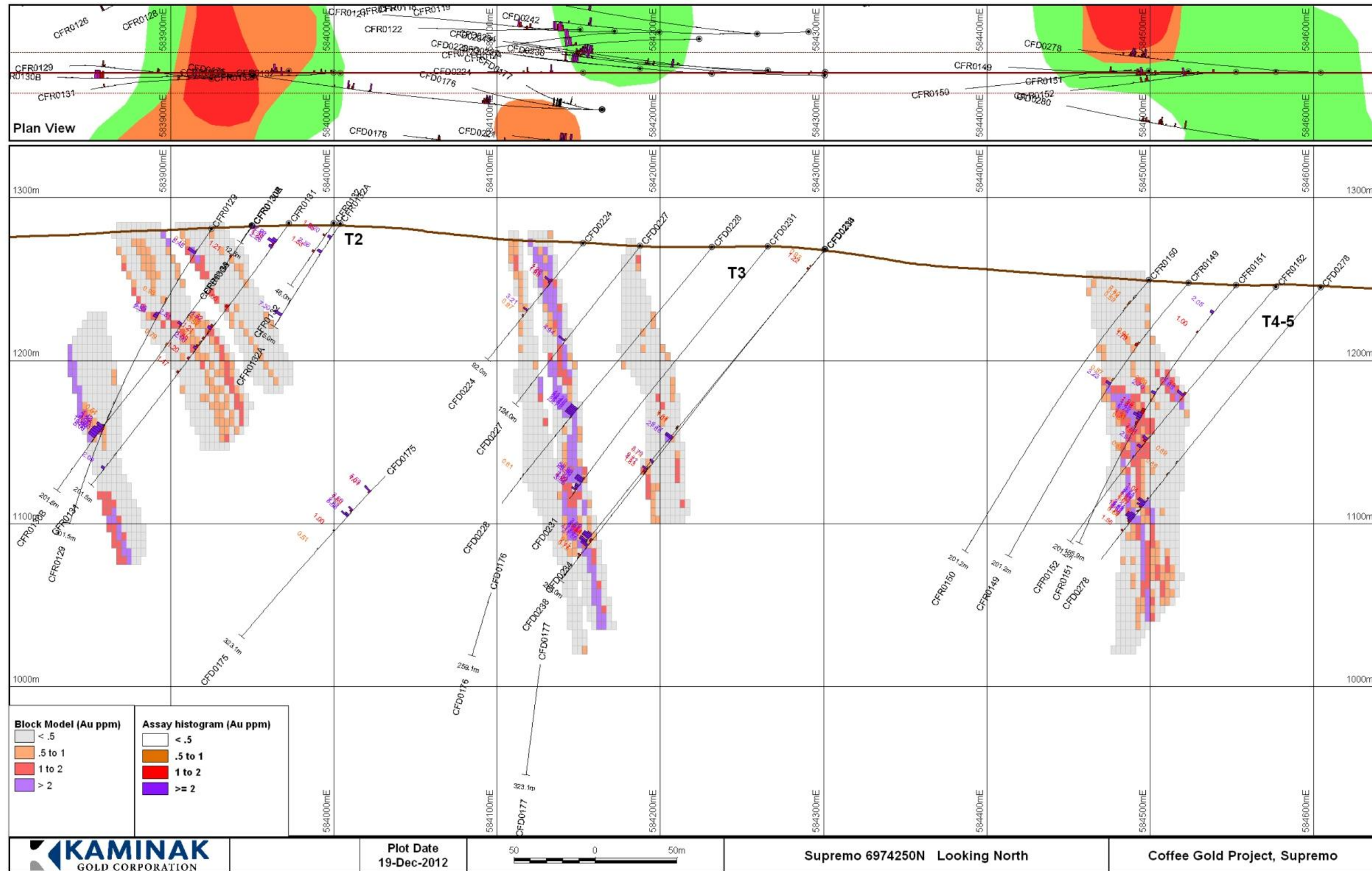
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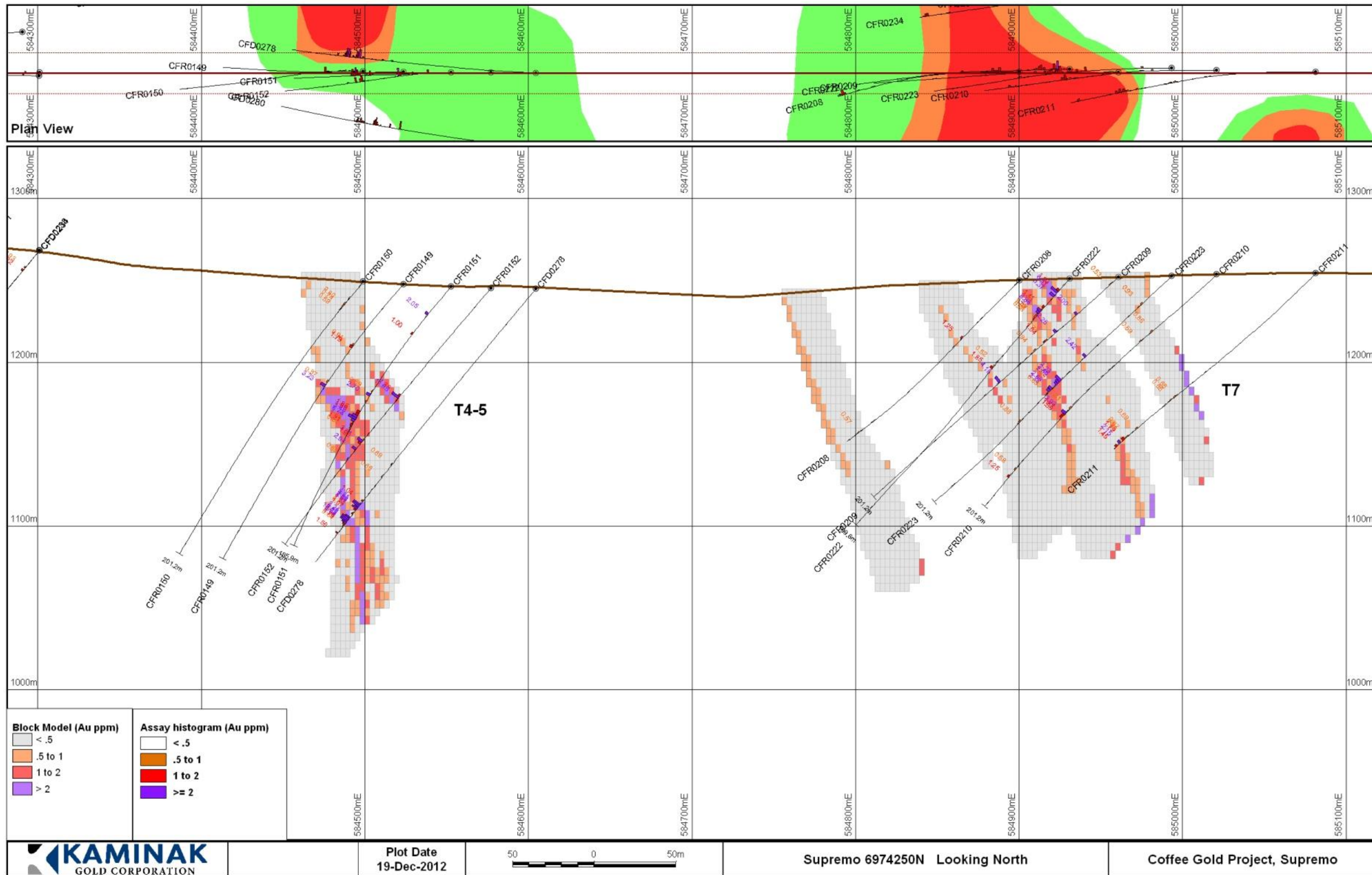


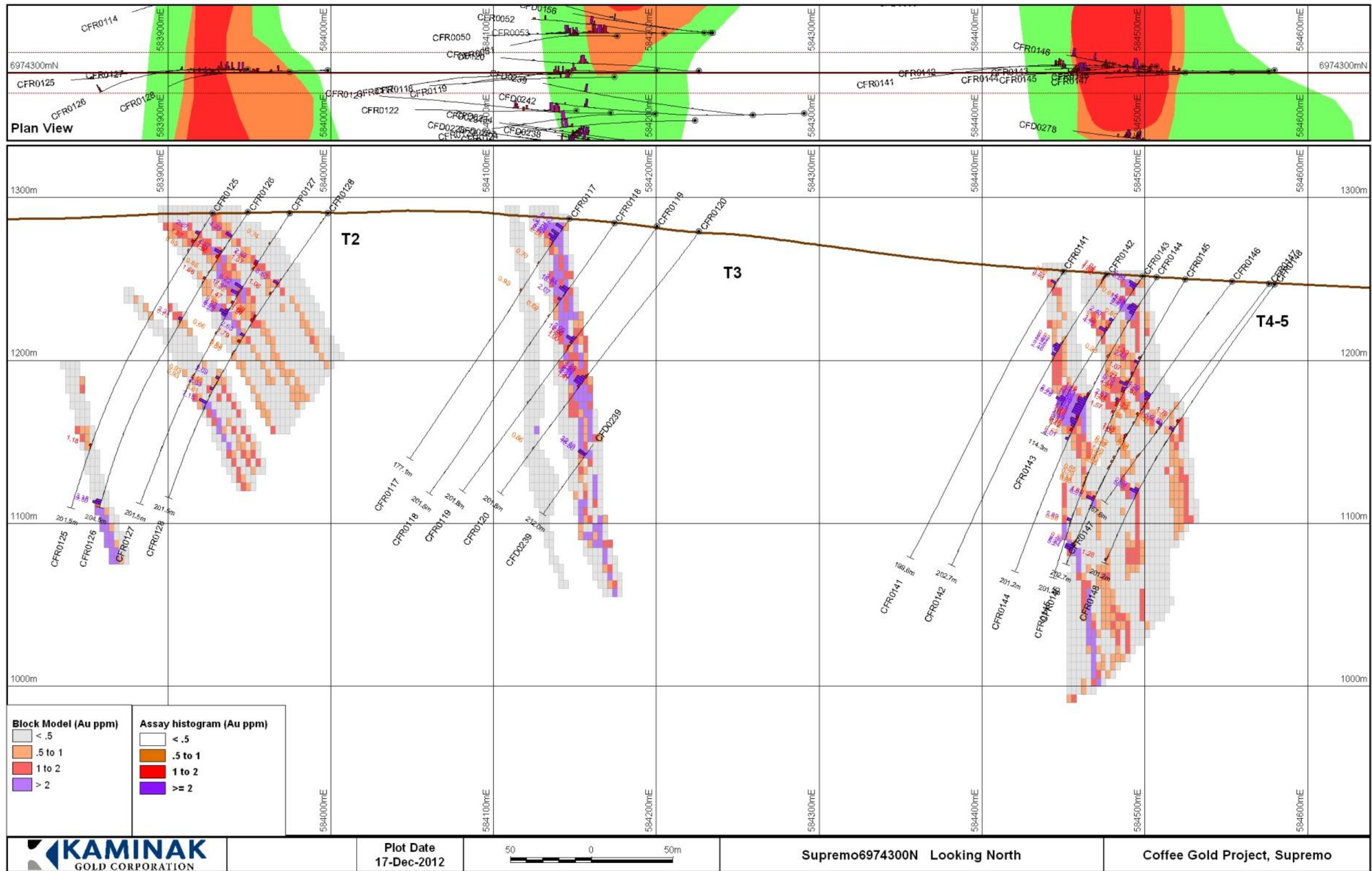


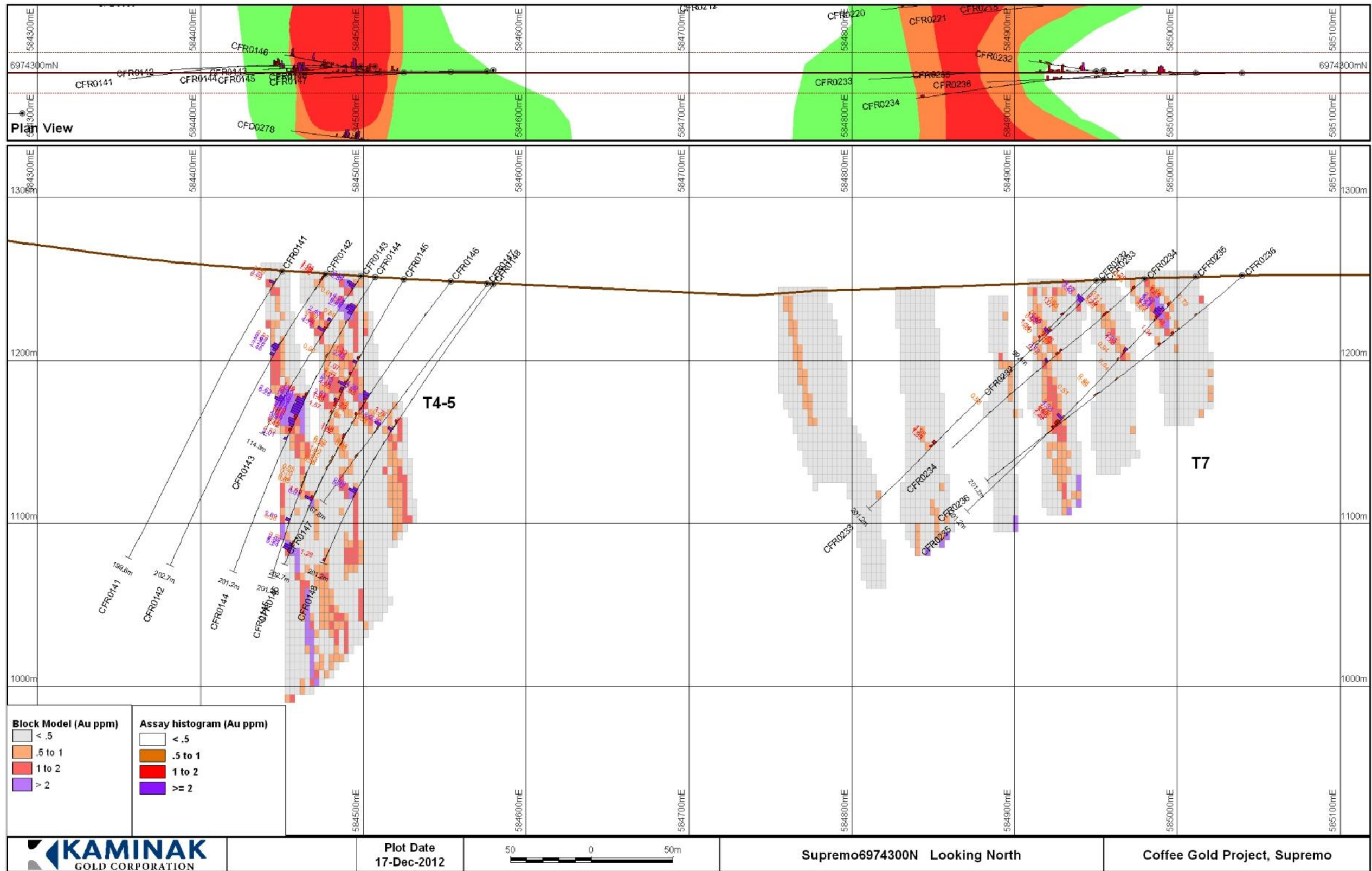


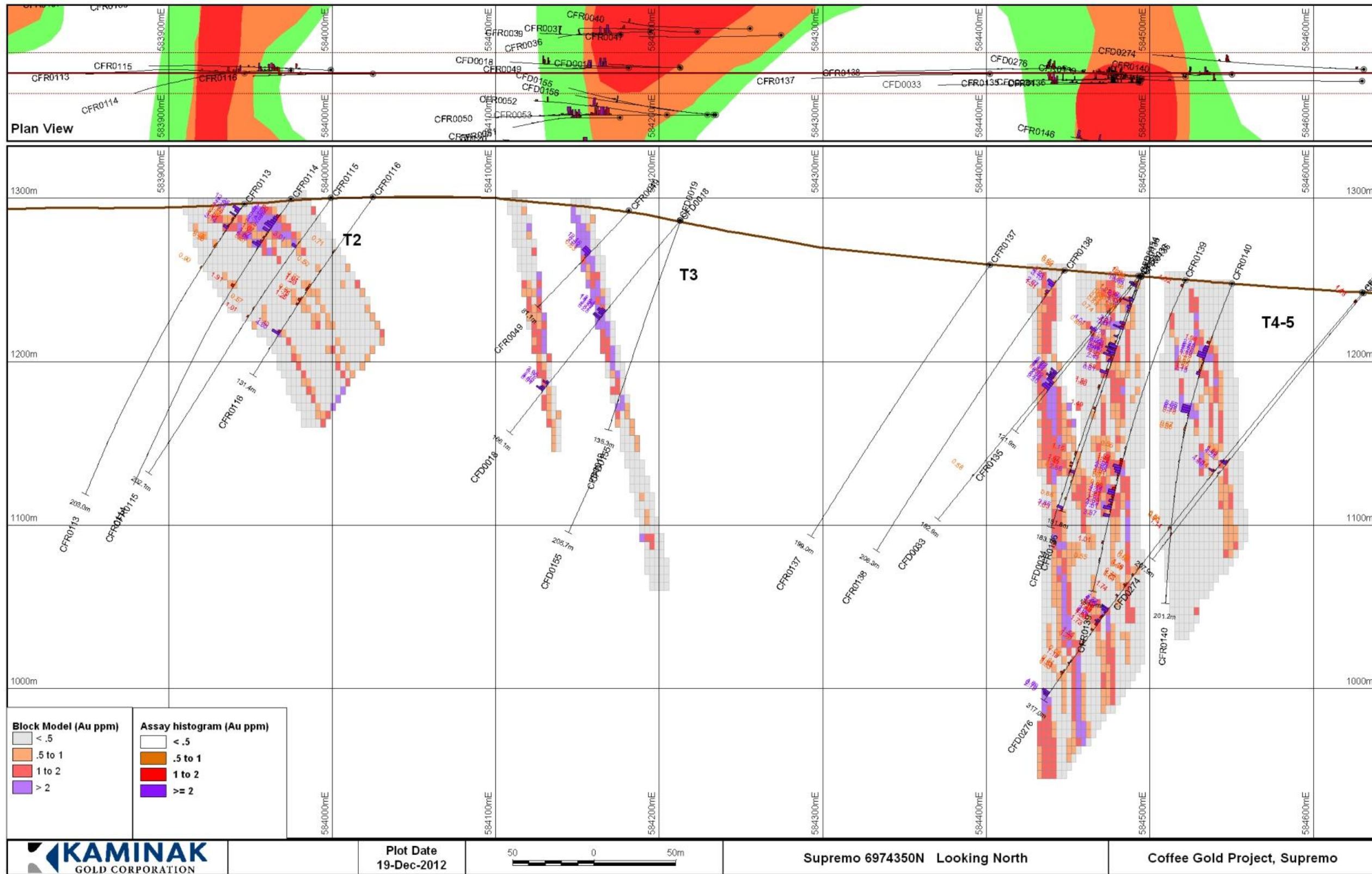
Supremo Sections

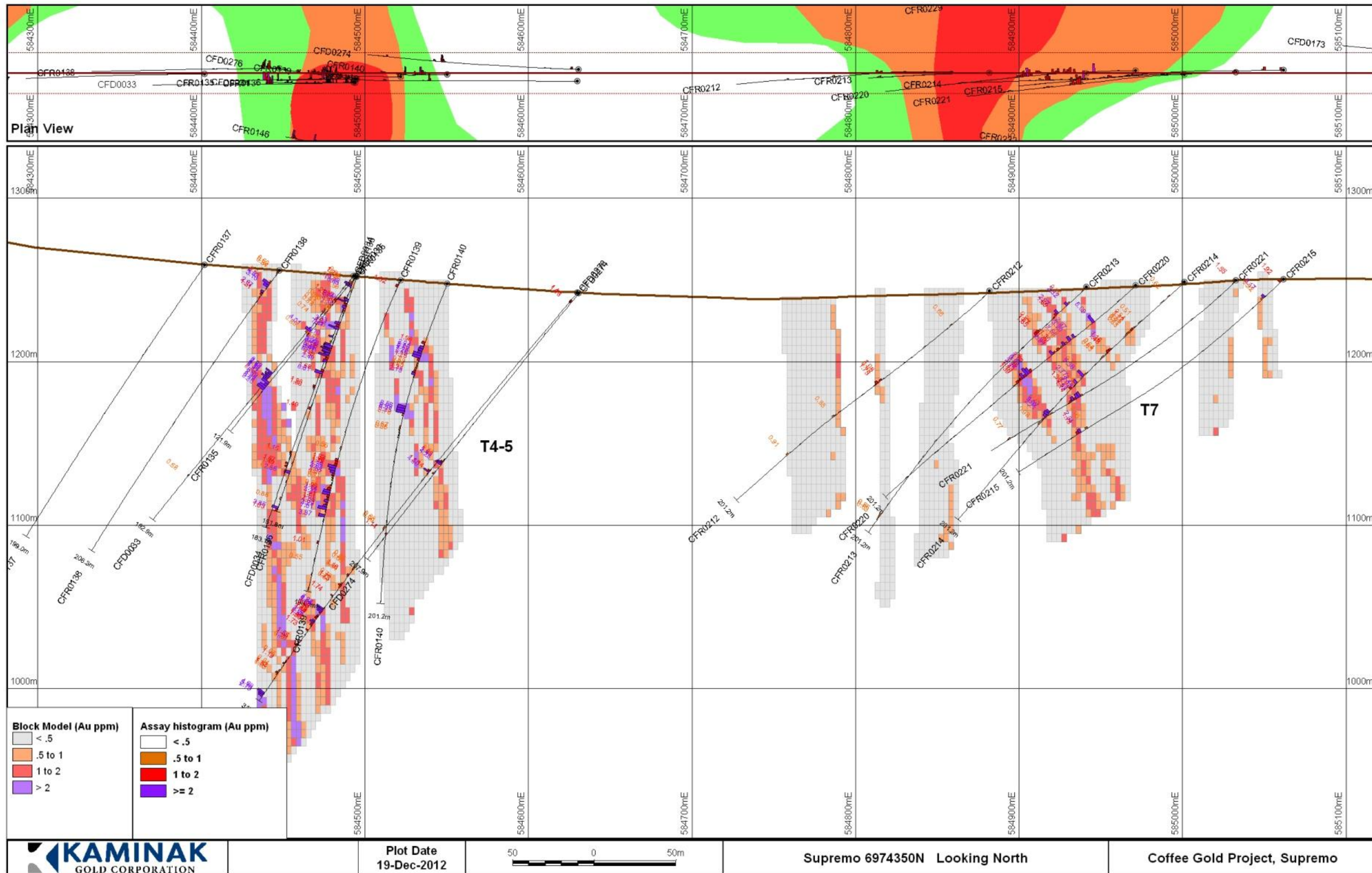


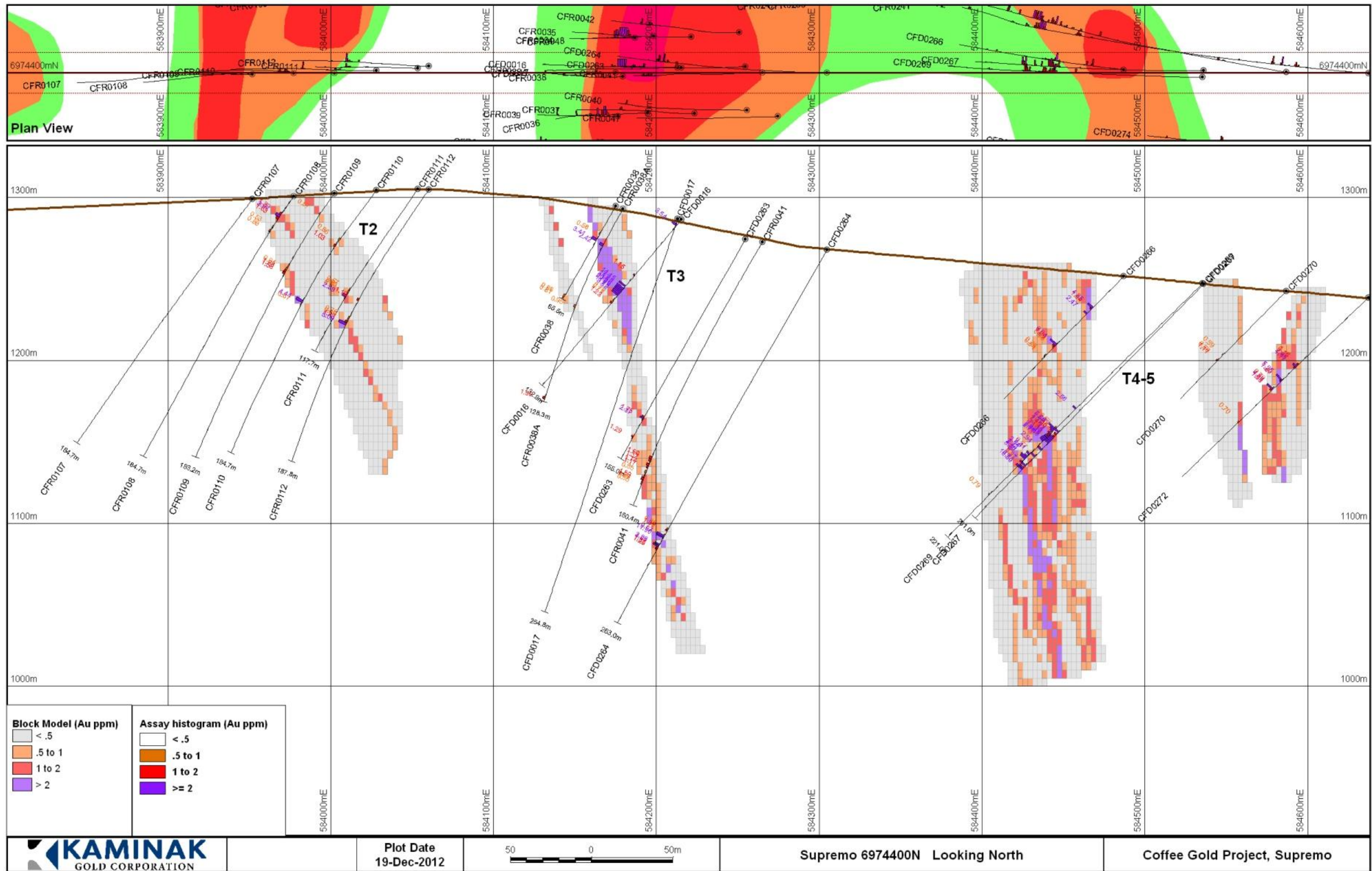


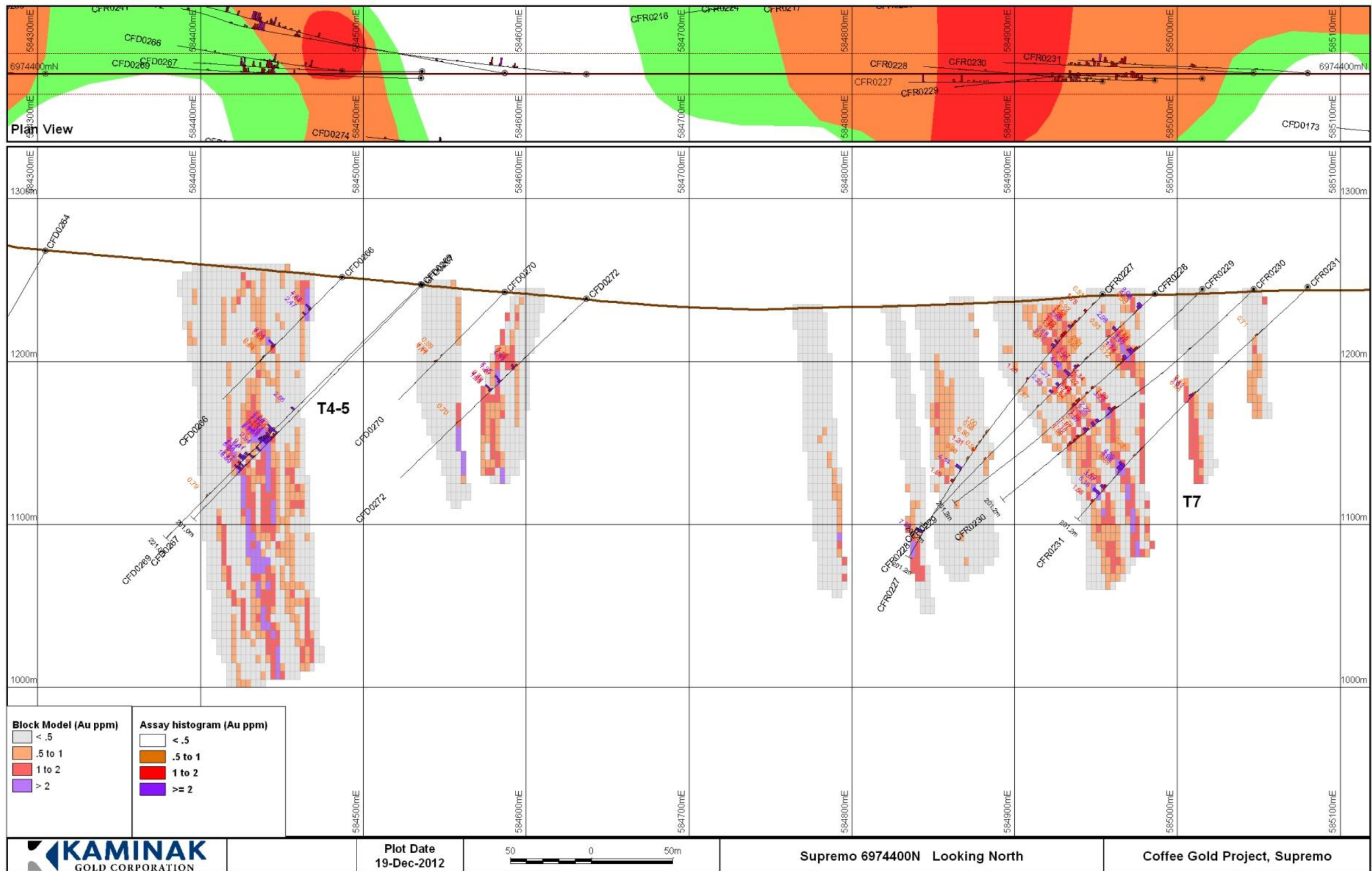


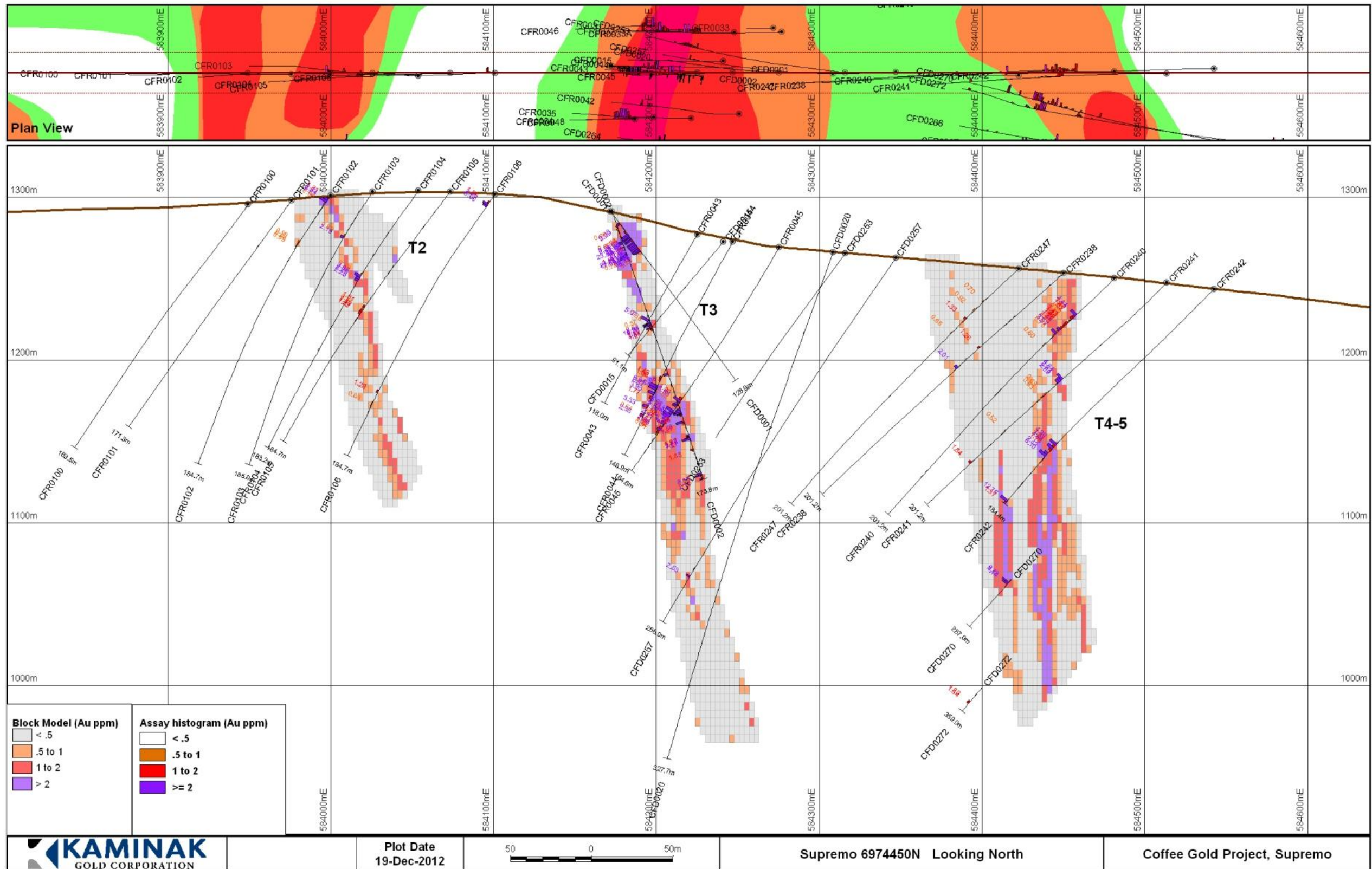


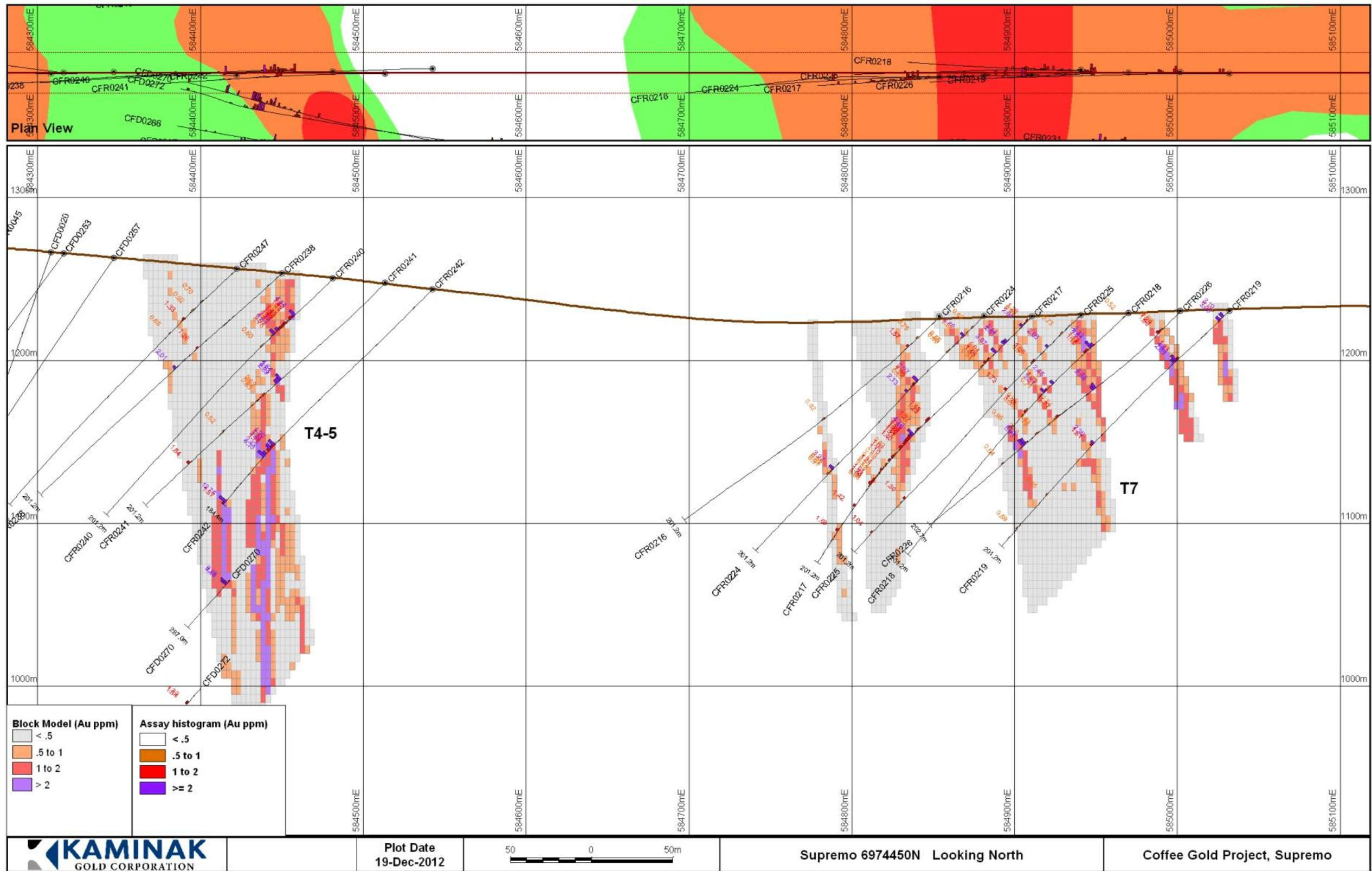


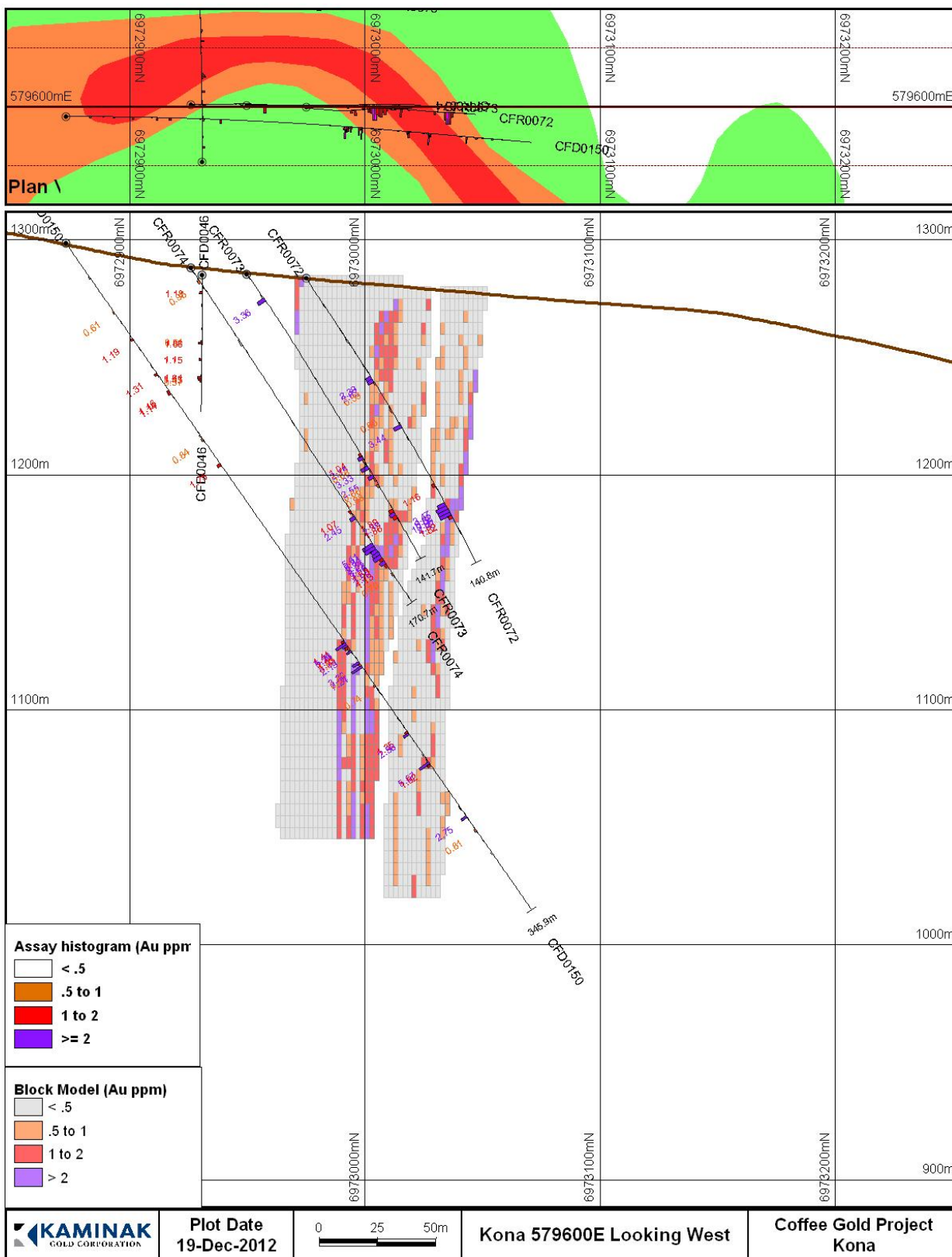


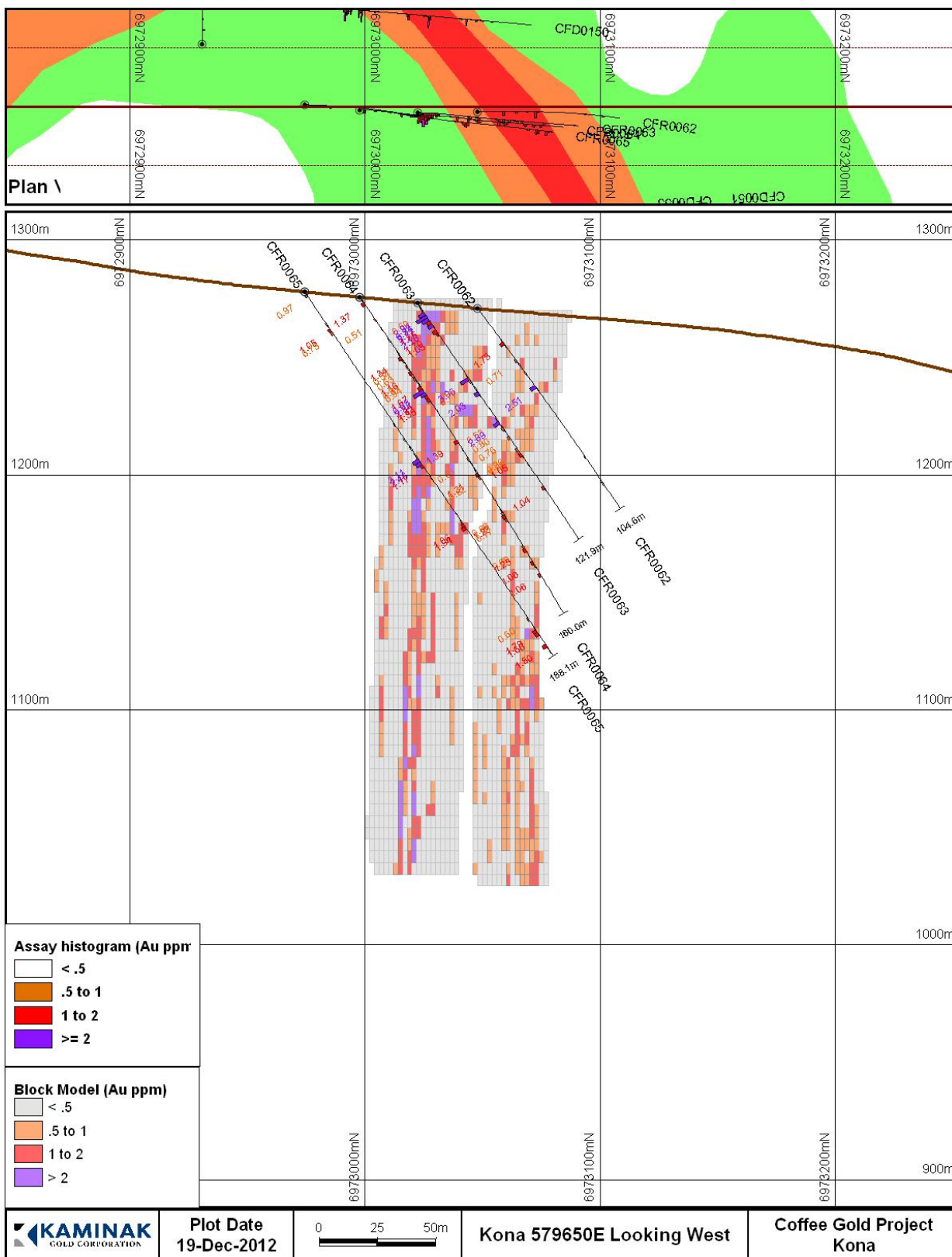


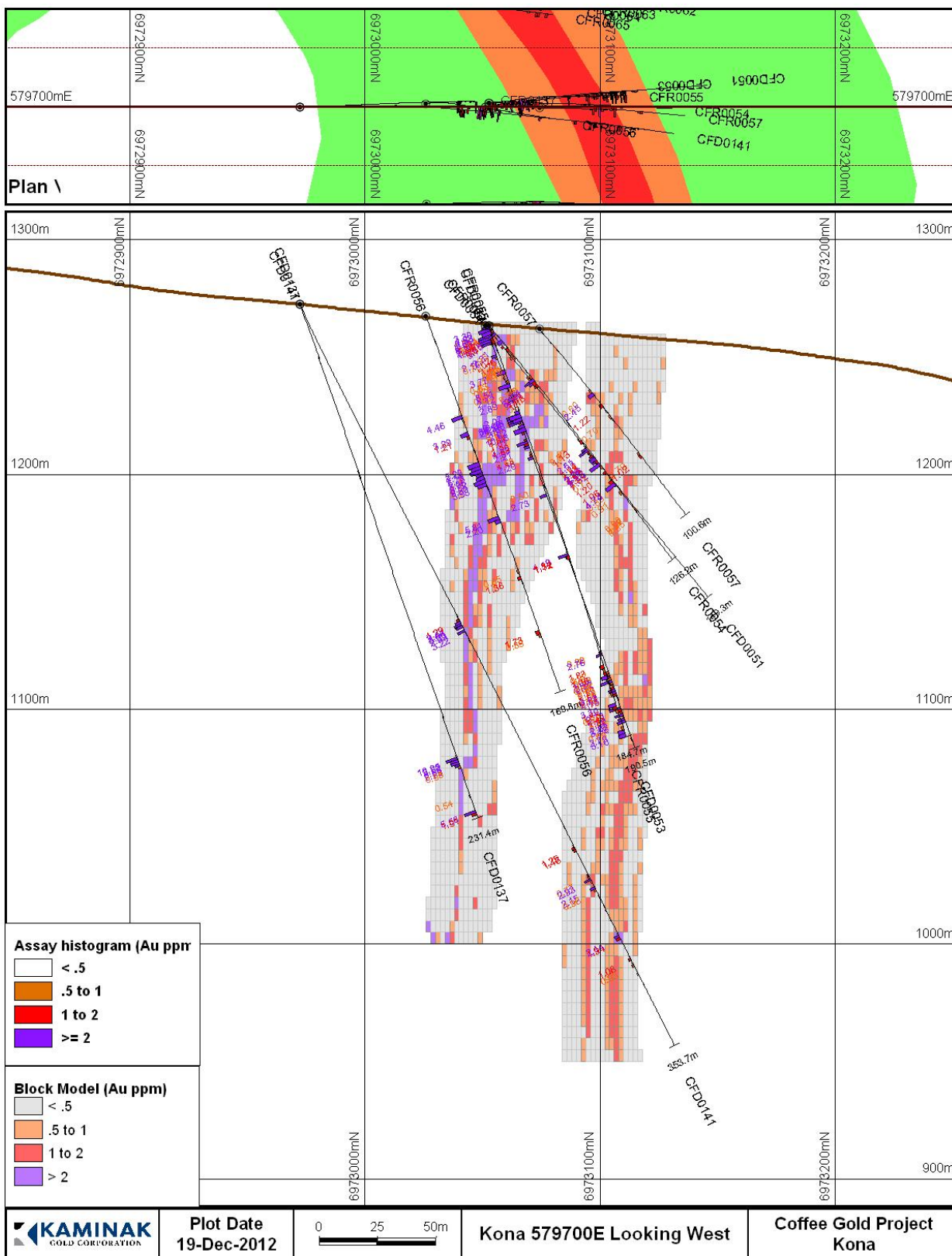












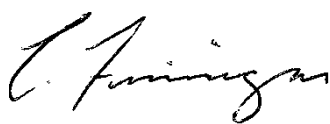
Appendix C
Statement of Qualifications

Statement of Qualifications

I, Craig S. Finnigan, hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral exploration geologist with offices at 1020-800 West Pender St, Vancouver BC, V6C 2V6.
2. I am a professional geologist licensed in Ontario.
3. I completed a Ph.D. on mineral deposits at the University of Toronto.
4. I am familiar with mineral deposit models and evaluating mineral claims.
5. I visited the Coffe Claims in 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Finnigan', written in a cursive style.

Craig S. Finnigan, Ph.D., P.Ge.
Chief Geologist
Kaminak Gold Corp.
