GOLDCORP
COFFEE GOLD PROJECT

Assessment Report

Describing

Diamond Drilling & Reverse Circulation Drilling

Performed on the

COFFEE NW Property
Claim Grouping: HW07629
Owned by: Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. (100%)

Claim Names: COFFEE NW 1-108
Grant Numbers: YF01901-YF02008

Work performed between the dates

November 15th, 2017 - November 15th, 2018

NTS map sheets 115J13, 115J14 & 115J15

Latitude 62°52’ N, Longitude 139°20’ W

Whitehorse Mining District

Yukon Territory

2018 Assessment Report for the COFFEE NW Property Yukon Territory, Canada

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Coffee Mine Project

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1 Introduction

This is an assessment report on the Coffee NW Project ("the Project"), detailing drilling conducted on the claim group HW07629 between the dates of November 15th, 2017 and November 15th, 2018.

The Project is located in the Dawson Range in west-central Yukon, and comprises multiple gold occurrences within a large ~600 km² exploration concession. In 2018, 3 diamond drill holes (475m) were completed for geotechnical studies, 6 diamond drill holes (1,152m) for exploration studies, and 19 diamond drill holes (2,368m) for infill. 115 reverse circulation (RC) holes were completed for infill studies. A total of ~$4,000,000 was spent on this work over the course of the year.

The purpose of the majority of the drilling completed during the 2018 exploration season was to infill the T1, T2, T3, and T4 Supremo structures to confirm the geologic model and upgrade resource classification to measured within the Supremo planned open pit. Geotechnical drilling was also undertaken for the purpose of pit wall studies at Supremo and Latte. Exploration drilling was undertaken at Decaf and Sumatra to test the orientation of mineralized structures identified in previous years, and to extend the strike length of known mineralized structures.

2 Property Description and Location

The Coffee Project is located in west-central Yukon Territory, Canada, within the Whitehorse Mining District, approximately 130 kilometers (km) south of Dawson City (Figure 1). The entire Coffee Project comprises 3,129 contiguous quartz claims covering an aggregate area of approximately 62,596 hectares (ha). Claims are summarized in Table 1. The Coffee property covers parts of 1:50,000 scale national topographic system (NTS) map sheets 115J13, 115J14, and 115J15. The main mineralized zones at the Project are centred at the NAD83 UTM7 coordinates of 6974000 N and 584000 E.

Mineral Tenure

The main Coffee Project claim block consists of 3,129 registered quartz claims (2,927 Coffee, 108 Coffee NW, 68 Cream, 16 Lion, and 10 Sugar). The entire claim block covers an area measuring approximately 50 km by 12 km (Figure 1). The boundaries of the individual claims have not been legally surveyed. The list of claims is presented in Table 1.

The mineral rights include surface rights under the Yukon Territory Quartz Mining Act, including access to the property under a Class 4 Mining Land Use Permit to undertake exploration activities and the right to extract mineralized material from surface pursuant to the grant of a Quartz Lease.

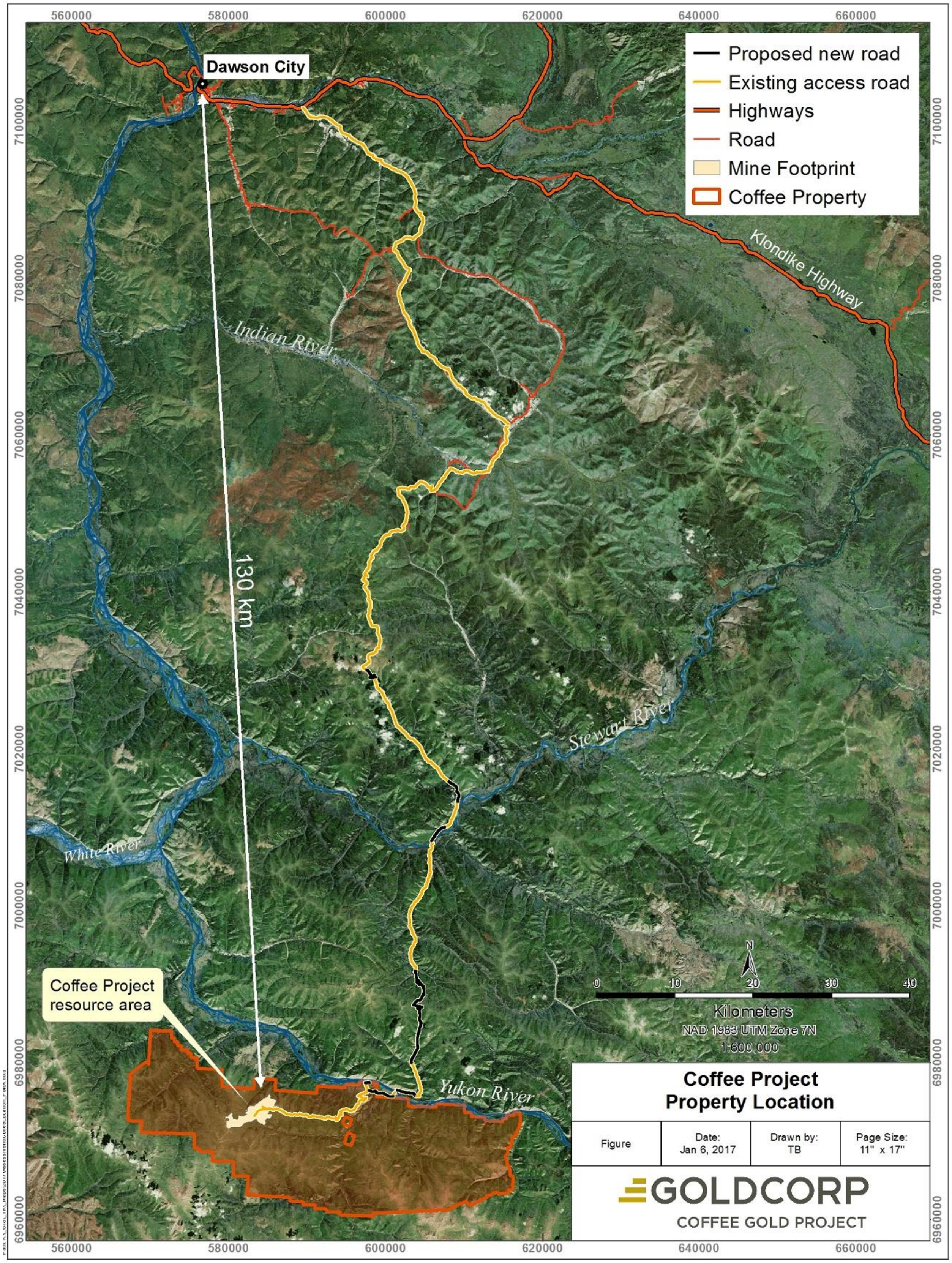

Figure 1: Coffee Project Location Map

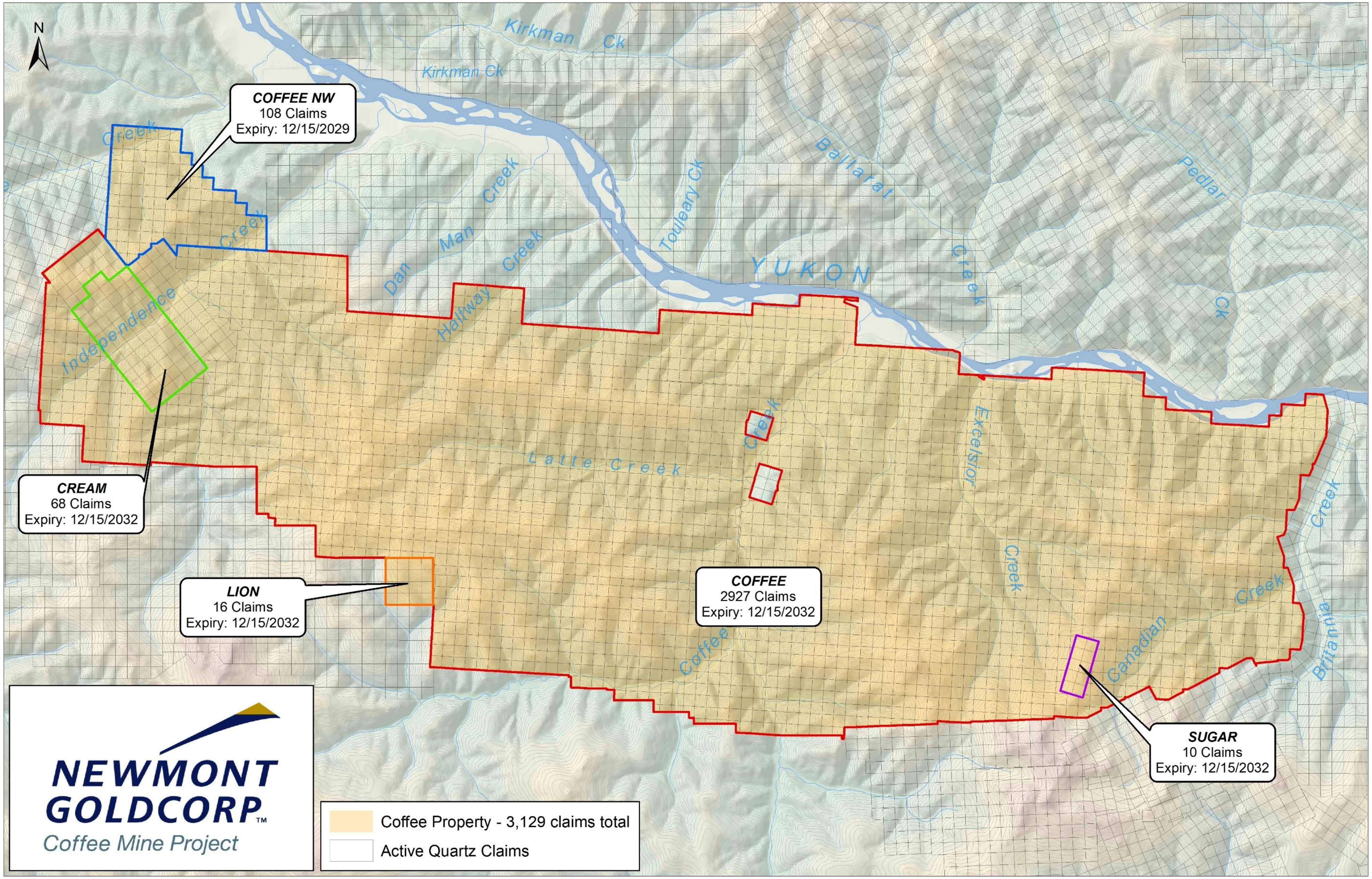

Figure 2: Mineral Tenure Map

Table 1: Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. Coffee Property Claims

Registered Owner/Operator	Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date
Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. (100%)	COFFEE NW 1-108	YF01901-YF02008	12/15/2029

Permits and Authorization

Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. has obtained all permits and authorizations required from governmental agencies to allow surface drilling and exploration activities on the Coffee Project.

The Energy, Mines and Resources Department of the Yukon Government issued a Class 4 Quartz Mining Permit on July 12th, 2011, amended on February 29, 2012, and again on April 21, 2016, with an expiry date of July 11, 2021. The Class 4 Permit includes provisions for: an 80-person camp (Coffee Camp) located on the Yukon River near the confluence with Coffee Creek, a 40 km access road, temporary trails to allow improved access to the property, a winter road, and surface drilling and exploration activities on the Coffee Project. The Class 4 Mining Land Use Permit (#LQ00312b) is the sole permit necessary for the exploration work currently undertaken.

The Yukon Water Board issued a Class B Water Licence on April 18, 2012 (licence number MN12-014), with an expiry date of July 11, 2016. The Class B Water Licence was required when the camp numbers increased to greater than 50 persons. The Class B Water Licence was renewed by the Yukon Water Board as MN16-034 on July 12, 2016, with expiry date of July 11, 2026.

3 Accessibility, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography

Accessibility

The Coffee Gold Project is located approximately 130 km south of Dawson and approximately 160 km northwest of Carmacks within the Dawson Range. The Casino copper-gold porphyry deposit (Western Copper Corporation) is located approximately 30 km southeast of the main drilled zones of the Project.

Access to the property is by airplane or helicopter from Whitehorse and/or Dawson or by barge via the Yukon River. In 2011, Kaminak constructed a 23 km road from the barge landing at the Coffee Gold Project camp to the Supremo and Latte drilling areas. This road was the main access for exploration activities from 2012 through 2018. A 6.5 km westward extension of the access road to the Kona deposit was completed in late 2017.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

There are currently no all-weather or winter roads connecting the Coffee Gold Project to any of the major communities in the Yukon. However, Feasibility Study proposes the construction of a 214 km all-weather gravel road between Dawson and the Coffee property. Crossing of the Stewart and Yukon Rivers will be by barge in summer and ice road in winter. An airstrip is located at the Coffee Gold Project camp approximately 10 km from the areas of gold mineralization.

Currently, river transport along the Yukon River with multiple barge access points to the Coffee Project exploration camp, is available for five months during the summer period when the river is free of ice.

Physiography

The Coffee property is located in the northern Dawson Range, forming a moderate plateau that escaped Pleistocene glaciation. As such, the topography of the area is defined by stream erosion resulting in gently rounded hills with tightly incised valleys. Across the property, elevations range from 400 to 1,500 m above sea level. The majority of the property is above tree line and contains short shrubby vegetation.

The Coffee Gold Project claims encompass an area of partially tree-covered hills on the Yukon Plateau, incised by mature drainages that are part of the Yukon River watershed. The property has local mature pine forests with thick moss cover on the ground. Bedrock exposures are uncommon.

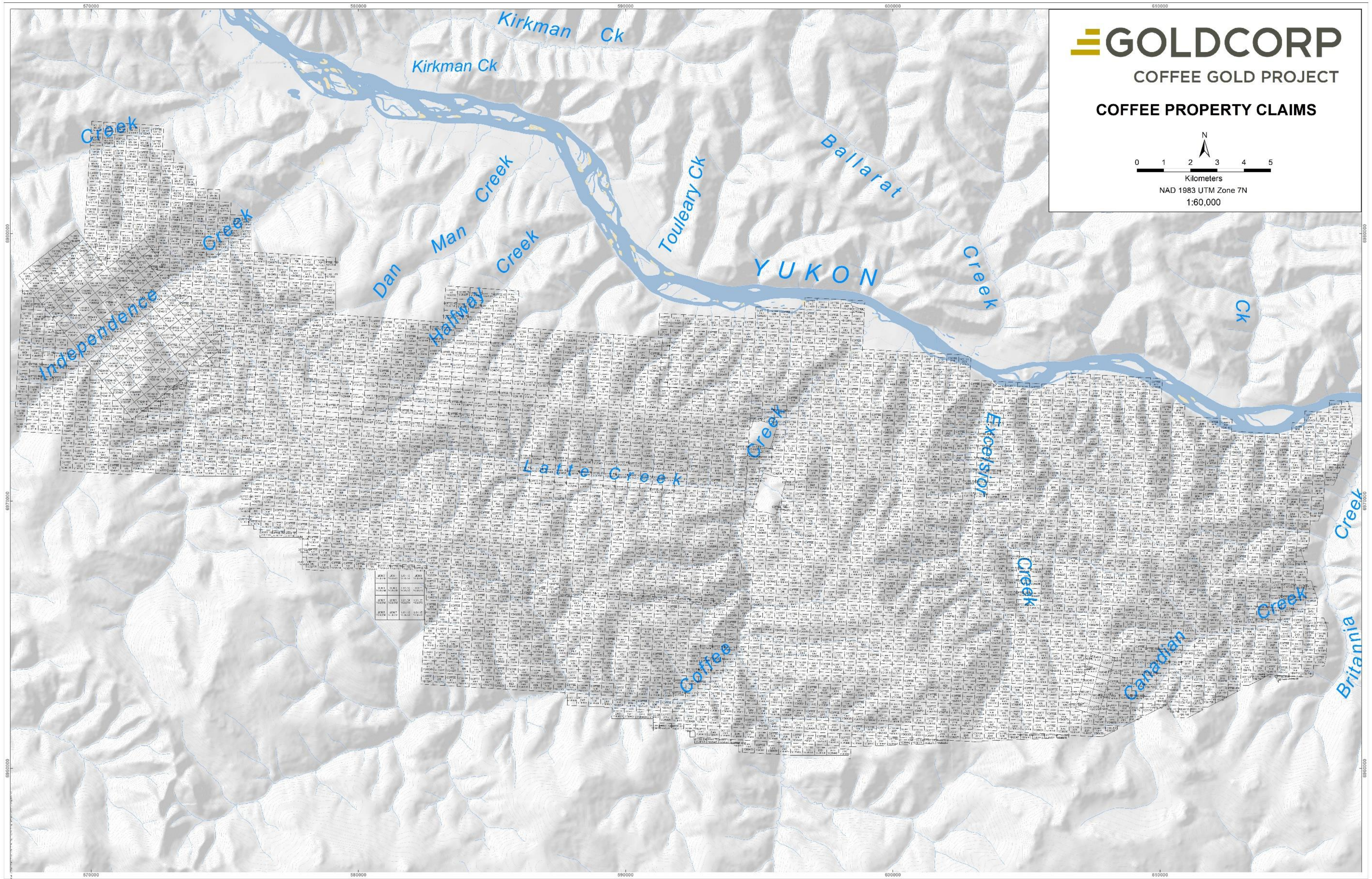

Figure 3: Coffee Property Quartz Claim Map

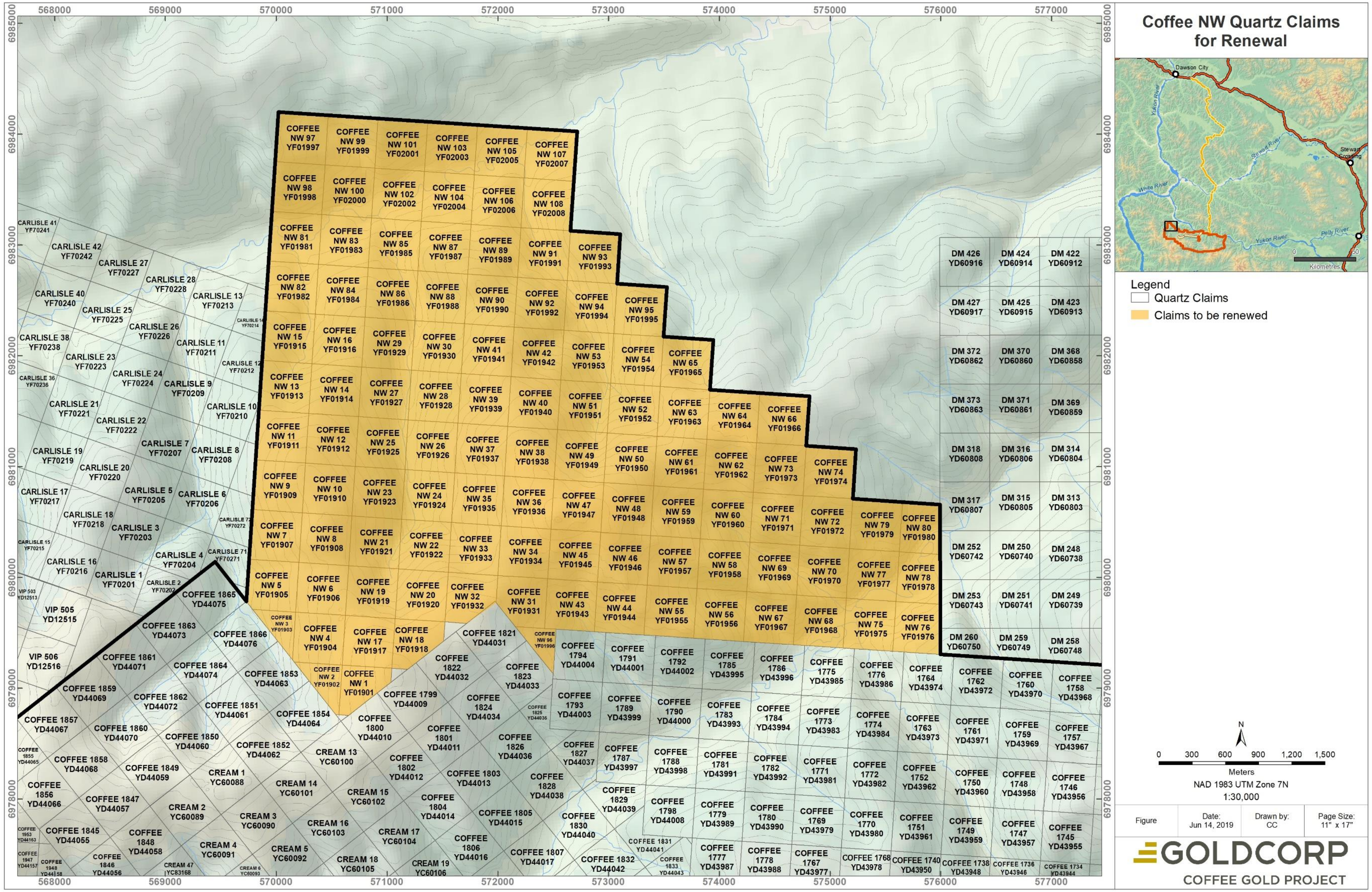

Figure 4: Coffee NW Quartz Claim Map

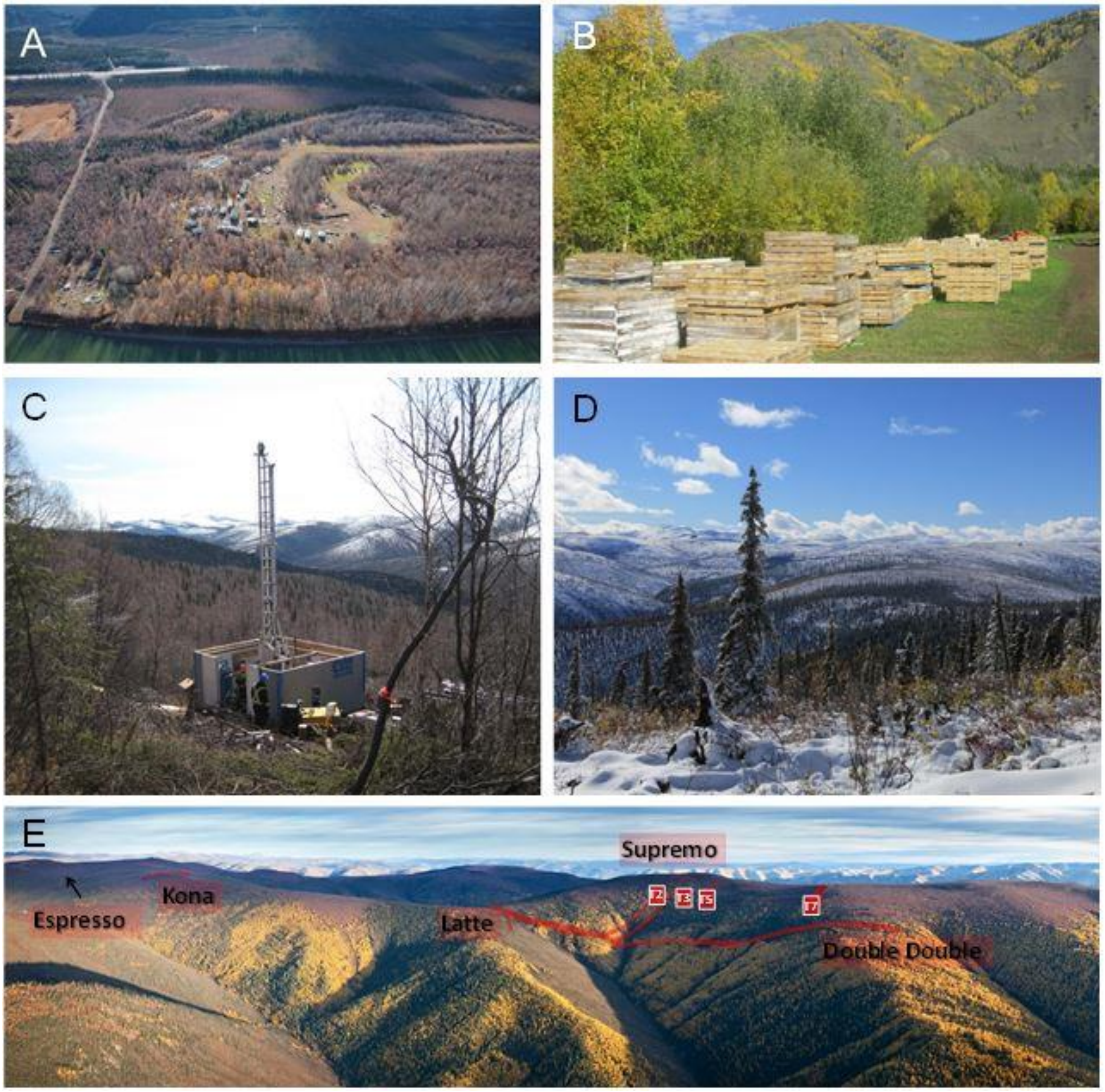

Figure 3.1: Typical Landscape in the Project Area

A. View of the Coffee Gold Project exploration camp looking south

B. Core yard at Coffee Gold Project camp looking north

C. Active core drilling at Double Double looking southeast

D. View looking west-southwest towards Latte from the Supremo Zone

E. Aerial view, looking northwest, of the Espresso, Kona, Latte, Supremo and Double Double mineralized zones.

Source: Kaminak, 2014

4 Property History

The Coffee Gold Project area has a limited hard rock exploration history and only minor placer activity. The Coffee Gold Project site has experienced sporadic exploration for placer gold from the turn of the last century until 1981. Prior to 1981, hard rock exploration in the area was limited to a period of reconnaissance in the 1960s and 1970s for porphyry copper.

C.D.N. Taylor, P.Eng., reported that soil and silt samples collected from Coffee Creek, near the confluence of the Yukon River, contained “uniformly high, double digit arsenic values.” Taylor recommended that Coffee Creek be re-sampled during low water table levels (Jaworski and Meyer, 2000; Taylor, 1981).

Deltango Gold Ltd. conducted silt and soil sampling in 1999 in the area of the Coffee Gold Project claims and recommended further work, based on anomalous results (Jilson, 2000). During 1999 and 2000, a brief exploration program was conducted by Prospector International Resources. This program involved stream sediment sampling of secondary drainages, contour and ridgeline reconnaissance soil sampling, rock sampling of available outcrop and prospecting pits, and minor fluid inclusion work. The 1999 work, at a wide sample spacing, identified an open-ended soil gold anomaly. The 2000 work further delineated the extent of this anomaly to be approximately 400 by 900 m, resulting in the recommendation that further soil sampling be undertaken together with mechanized trenching (Jaworski and Meyer 2000; Jaworski and Vanwermeskerken 2001). The recommendation to undertake additional exploration, made by the exploration geologists, was not followed by management and the properties were subsequently idle and assessments not met, until they lapsed in 2006.

In 2006, within days of the Deltango and Prospector International claims lapsing, Shawn Ryan began staking the ‘Coffee’ claims. Then in 2006 and 2007, utilizing YMEP grants made by Yukon Government, Ryanwood Exploration conducted grid sampling and ridge-top soil sampling traverses on the Coffee Gold Project claims (Ryan, 2007; Ryan, 2008).

In June 2009, Kaminak executed an option agreement with Mr. Shawn Ryan to acquire the Coffee Gold Project. Following this agreement, Kaminak expanded the soil sampling grid in the Coffee areas, developing targets at Supremo, Latte, Kona, Espresso and Double Double. Trenching, geological mapping, and prospecting were conducted at all of these target areas. Kaminak pursued drilling programs from 2010 through 2017 on Supremo, Latte, Latte West, Sumatra, Arabica, Double Double, Americano, Americano Central, Americano West, Espresso, Kona, Kona North, Kona Periphery, AmeriKona, Macchiato, Supremiato, Kazaar, Cappuccino, French Press, Dolce, and Sugar.

5 Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The Coffee Project is located in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), an accreted pericratonic rock sequence that covers a large portion of the Omineca Belt in the Yukon and extends into Alaska and British Columbia. The YTT underlies part of the Tintina gold belt and hosts multiple gold deposits, including the Sonora Gulch gold deposit, the Casino copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry, the Boulevard gold prospect, and the Golden Saddle gold deposit (Bennett et al., 2010; Allan et al., 2013). The YTT also hosts volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) deposits.

The YTT is composed of a basalt metasiliclastic sequence overlain by three subsequent volcanic arcs. The oldest component of the YTT is the Snowcap assemblage which was deposited prior to the Late Devonian, which consists of metasediments including psammitic schist, quartzite, and carbonaceous schist in addition to local amphibolite, greenstone, and ultramafic rocks (Piercey and Colpron, 2009). The Snowcap assemblage was deposited on the ancient Laurentian margin in a passive marine setting (Piercey and Colpron, 2009). The beginning of eastward subduction of the paleo-Pacific plate led to the formation of a magmatic arc at approximately 365 Ma (Colpron et al., 2006a). Rapid westward slab rollback caused significant extension, which initiated the formation of the Slide Mountain Ocean back-arc basin by approximately 360 Ma (Colpron et al., 2007). Arc volcanism during the Wolverine-Finlayson magmatic cycle (365-342 Ma) deposited submarine mafic and felsic volcanic rocks of the widespread Finlayson assemblage onto the Snowcap assemblage (Colpron et al., 2006b).

A reversal of subduction polarity during the Late Permian resulted in the western margin of Slide Mountain Ocean subducting beneath the evolving YTT (Erdmer et al., 1998). This subduction initiated a magmatic arc which was active from 269-253 Ma and formed the Klondike arc assemblage, the youngest member of the outboard YTT (Allan et al., 2013; Colpron et al., 2006a). Closure of the Slide Mountain Ocean by the Latest Permian to Early Jurassic led to the obduction of the YTT onto the Laurentian margin, causing a collisional event responsible for lower amphibolite facies metamorphism in the Coffee Project area (Beranek and Mortensen, 2011). In addition, collision resulted in the development of a low-angle transpositional foliation recognized throughout the YTT (S2 of Berman et al., 2007).

Following accretion of the YTT onto Laurentia, easterly subduction caused intra-arc shortening and compressional deformation. In the Klondike and the area of the Coffee Project, thrust fault-bounded panels of Slide Mountain assemblage greenstone and serpentinized ultramafic occur within the tectonic stratigraphy of the YTT (Buitenhuis, 2014; MacKenzie et al., 2008).

These thrust-emplaced slices are generally less than 100 m in thickness, dip to the southwest, and persist for tens of kilometres in some areas (MacKenzie and Craw, 2010 and 2012). The emplacement of these slices is contemporaneous with northeast-vergent, open to tight folding dated between 195 and 187 Ma (Berman et al., 2007).

Beginning in the early- to mid-Cretaceous, localized rapid uplift and exhumation occurred throughout the YTT in Yukon and Alaska, including the Dawson Range (McCausland et al., 2006; Dusel-Bacon et al., 2002; Gabrielese and Yorath, 1991). Extension and unroofing of the rocks of the Dawson Range was accompanied by the emplacement of the Coffee Creek granite and Dawson Range batholith (~110-90 Ma; McKenzie et al., 2013; Wainwright et al., 2011;

Colpron et al., 2006; Mortensen, 1992). This localized extension and exhumation is recorded by an apparent age-resetting event observed in white mica in western Yukon-Tanana at roughly 90 Ma (Douglas et al., 2002), in rhenium-osmium dates in molybdenite (92.4 Ma), and U-Pb dates in monazite (92.5 Ma) from plutons in east-central Alaskan YTT (Selby et al., 2002). At the Coffee property, this extension resulted in the activation of the Coffee Creek fault system, a set of dextral strike-slip faults and associated north-to-northeast brittle faults interpreted as splays off of the regional Big Creek fault to the south-east (Sánchez et al., 2013; Johnston, 1999).

Property Geology

The Coffee Project area is underlain by a package of metamorphosed Paleozoic rocks of the YTT that was intruded by a large granitic body in the Late Cretaceous. The Paleozoic rock package consists of a mafic schistose to gneissic panel which overlies the Sulphur Creek orthogneiss. Both packages form the southwestern limb of a northwest-trending antiformal fold with limbs dipping shallowly to the northeast and southwest.

The schistose and gneissic mafic rock package comprises a thick panel of biotite (+ feldspar + quartz + muscovite ± carbonate) schist with rare lenses of amphibolite which overlies a panel of amphibolite and metagabbro with arc-derived geochemical signatures. Within the schistose panel, slices of 20 m thick serpentinized ultramafic are in tectonic contact with the surrounding rocks. This rock sequence overlies the augen orthogneiss. These rocks are in contact to the southwest with the 98.2 ± 1.3 Ma Coffee Creek granite. Both the Paleozoic metamorphic rocks and Cretaceous granite are cut by intermediate to felsic dykes of andesitic to dacitic composition.

Due to only rare outcrop exposure on the property (< 5%), the geological map (Figure 5 and Figure 6) has been compiled from a combination of geological traverses, bedrock mapping, borehole data, soil geochemistry, and geophysics (magnetic and radiometric).

The magnesium number from soil samples (Mg# = Mg/Mg+Fe) was used to discern mafic from felsic units with the granite being the most felsic, followed by the felsic gneiss. The mafic schist unit was further subdivided into felsic-intermediate schist, biotite schist, amphibolite, and ultramafic rocks (Table 2).

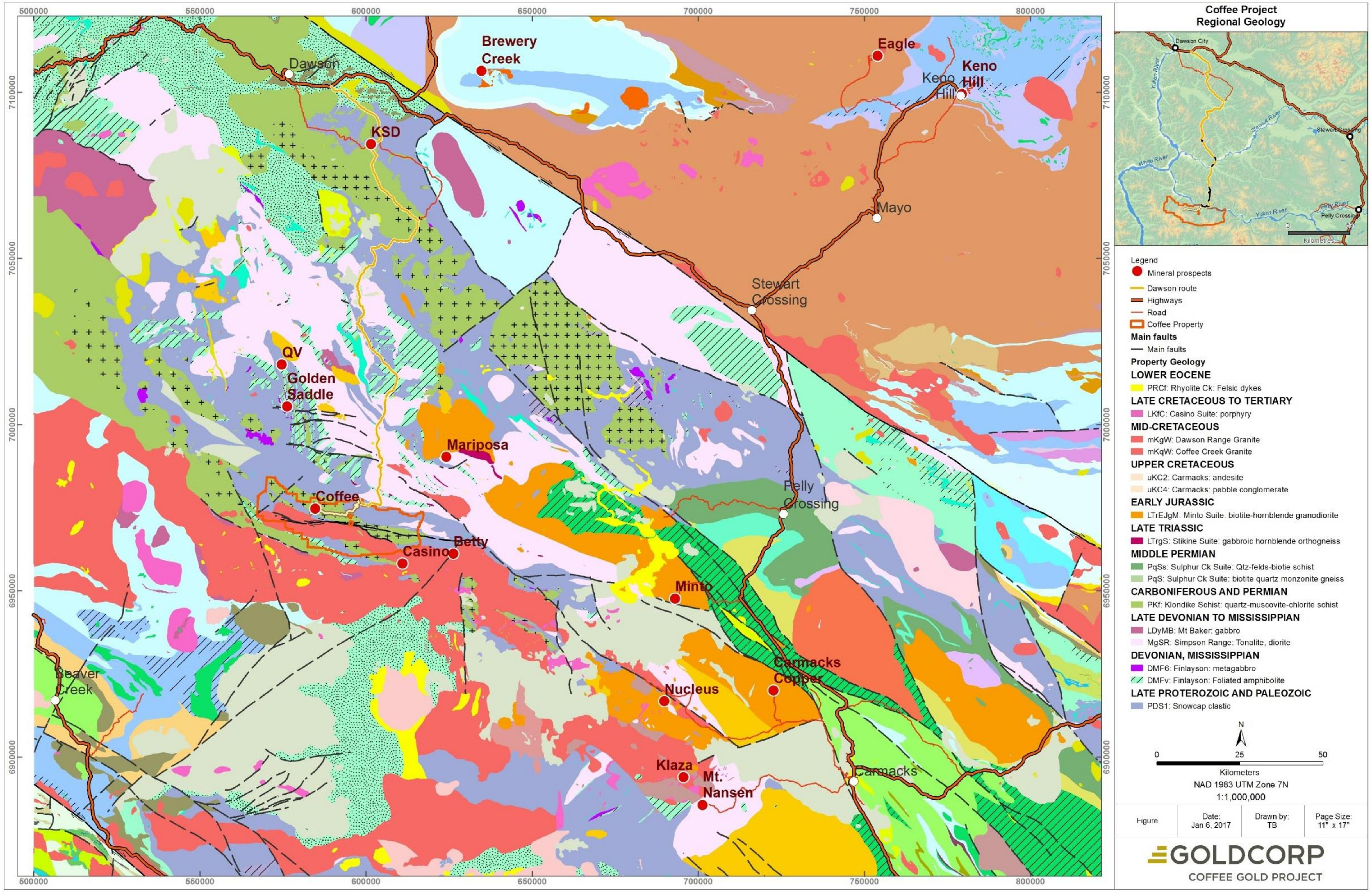

Figure 5: Geological Setting of the Coffee Gold Project Area Source: Grodzicki, K. R., Allan, M. M., Hart, C.J.R., 2015. Mineral Deposit Research Unit, University of British Columbia, Yukon

Table 2: Main Rock Units in the Coffee Gold Project Area

Rock Unit	Description
Felsic Gneiss	Variable quartz + feldspar augen + biotite + muscovite. Typical Mg# 2-28. Low in potassium. Host to gold mineralized zones at Supremo.
Biotite Schist	Biotite+/-feldspar+/-quartz+/-muscovite+/-amphibole. Commonly carbonate-rich. High in potassium. Typical Mg# 20 - 40. Locally mylonitic. Host to gold mineralized zones at Latte.
Muscovite Schist	Mainly quartz + muscovite. Typical Mg# 10 - 20. Locally mylonitic.
Biotite Amphibolite	Amphibole + feldspar + biotite. Typical Mg# 20 - 40. Biotite and amphibole both Fe-rich. Contains up to 20% biotite.
Amphibolite	Found within the lower mafic footwall. Amphibole + feldspar ± biotite. Typical Mg# 30-50, biotite and amphibole more Mg-rich than biotite amphibolite. Contains up to 15% biotite.
Metagabbro/Amphibolite	Interleaved metagabbro with coarse magnesiohornblende + feldspar, and fine-grained, massive amphibolite with >95% magnesiohornblende. Moderate to strong retrogression to actinolite. High Mg content of biotite, amphibole.
Ultramafics	Serpentinite, pyroxenite or listwaenite. Typical Mg# 50 - 73, higher than all amphibolites and metagabbro. Very high in chromium and nickel.
Granite	Coffee Creek granite and Dawson Range batholith. Both are phases of the Whitehorse Plutonic suite and are uranium-rich. Dawson Range batholith higher in Thorium. Both are identifiable using airborne radiometrics.
Dacite Dykes	Quartz + feldspar phenocryst porphyry. Generally strongly silicified and sericitized. Strong spatial association with mineralized gold zones.
Andesite Dykes	Feldspar phenocrystic. Aphanitic in gold-bearing structures where all original textures are destroyed by intense silicification and sericitization. Strong spatial association with mineralized gold zones.

Source: Kaminak, 2017

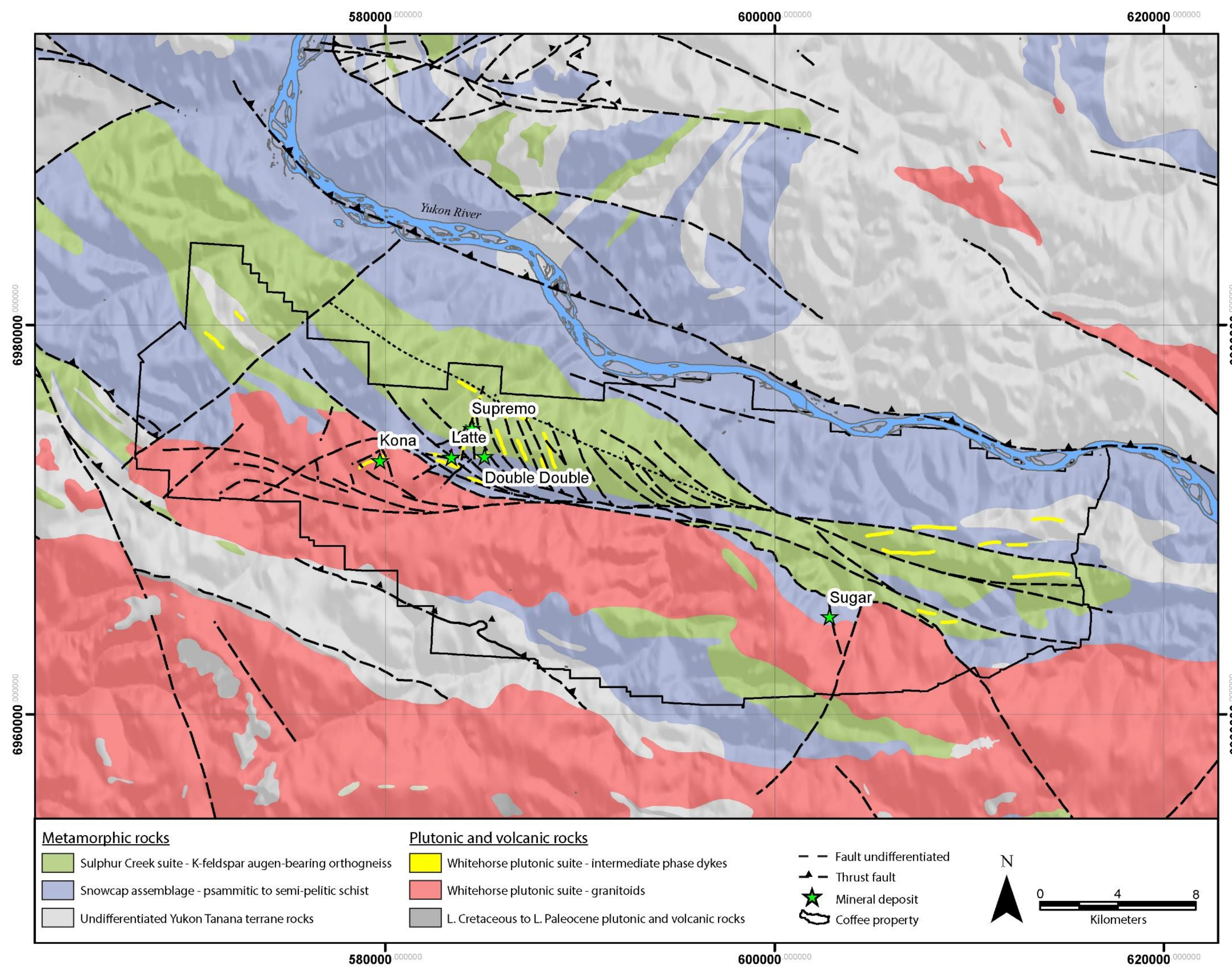

Figure 6: Regional simplified Geological Map of the Coffee Project Area.

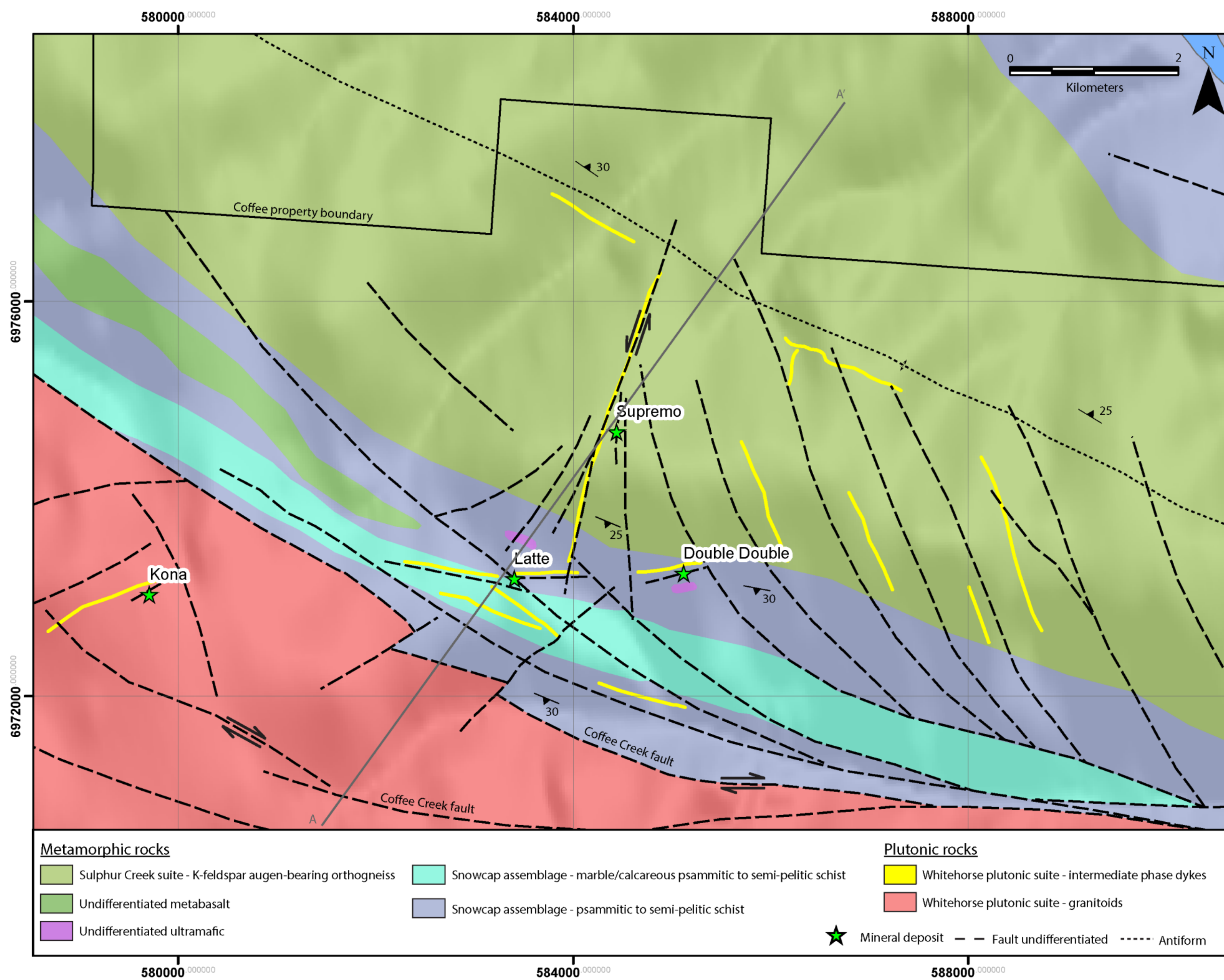

Figure 5: Deposit-scale Geological Map of the Coffee Project showing the geology at Supremo, Latte, Double Double and Kona areas.

6 Drilling

Sampling Methodology

Kaminak's sampling of diamond drill core and reverse circulation cuttings, beginning in 2010 through 2017, was performed by experienced geological technicians under the supervision of appropriately qualified geologists. The drilling and sampling procedures described below, have been performed in a consistent manner throughout each drilling program. The following section summarizes the sampling methodology and approach for core and reverse circulation drill holes.

Drill Core Sampling

Drilling typically targets specific mapped geochemical or structural trends with fences of one or more core drill holes drilled perpendicular to the strike of the interpreted mineralized structures on variably spaced sections or fences. Most cross sections contain two to five drill holes that are designed to intersect the mineralized target horizon at intervals typically ranging from 25 m to 50 m, typically to maximum depths of 200 m below surface. The approach was adjusted during drilling to allow for the testing of extensions of interesting geology, or assay results on adjacent sections. Individual drill holes were completed each from a unique setup, resulting in a series of sub-parallel holes that often intersect at angles roughly perpendicular to the target horizon. The resultant fence of intersections supports a geological interpretation of the geometry and subsequently derives a "true" thickness of mineralized zones.

Borehole locations were planned and set out by Goldcorp geologists using a handheld GPS. A compass was used to determine borehole azimuth and inclination. Drill holes were drilled at an angle of between 70º and 45° from the horizontal, depending upon the target. Downhole surveys were completed for all drill holes using a Reflex EZ-Shot® electronic single shot (magnetic) device. Downhole deviation of drill holes was measured using these tools at nominal interval of 30 m. Upon completion of drilling, collar locations were surveyed by Challenger Geomatics Ltd. of Whitehorse, YT with a Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS using five control points.

Drill core was transported daily by truck or helicopter to the logging facility at the Coffee Gold Project camp. Core was reviewed for consistency and each metre marked clearly for reference. Core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) were measured and recorded, and the core oriented when possible. XRF analyses were performed on drill core at 1 m intervals, as close to the metre mark as possible. Core was then logged by a geologist who recorded lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralogy directly into a computer. Core photographs were 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 laboratory. The remaining half was returned to the core boxes. Commercially prepared blank and control (standard reference) samples were inserted at a rate of one for 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 Gold Project camp for future reference and testing. Pre-numbered sample books were used to record borehole number, location, sampling interval, and date of sampling. All sample books are organized and archived at Goldcorp's Vancouver office.

Reverse Circulation Chip Sampling

Reverse circulation drilling was completed on the Coffee Gold Project from 2010 through 2017. The drilling approach was similar to that employed for diamond core drilling; a series of sub-parallel holes designed to perpendicularly intersect the mineralized target horizons at (typically) 25 m to 50 m intervals, depending upon the level of geological confidence of the mineralized trend.

RC drilling produces a sample of rock cuttings rather than rock core. The downhole hammer is powered by compressed air, which also acts as the medium bringing the cuttings up to surface. Compressed air drives a pneumatic hammer attached to a rotating face sampling bit with tungsten carbide nodes. 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 (1.52 m) run, with the drill hole and rods being blown out (cleaned) between each "run". The total volume of cuttings from each run is reduced through a 1:7 riffle splitter, into a sample typically weighing 2 kg which was retained for analysis. The larger volume of reject material was retained at the drill site in plastic retention bags labelled by depth of sample.

The technician collected a small volume of sample chips, sieved from a spear sample of the retention bag for observation and records the geologic properties (lithology, texture, grain size, alteration, colour, etc.) directly into a field laptop. The chips were then logged by a geologist in camp. Sample bags collected for analysis were transported daily by truck or helicopter to the processing facility at the Coffee Gold Project camp. Each sample was then analyzed on the XRF instrument before being shipped to ALS Minerals for analysis.

Reverse circulation sample recovery was closely monitored by the driller and supervising geologist or technician. If poor sample quantity or quality was encountered during drilling and if the driller was unable to reinstate the drill hole and achieve adequate sample return, the hole was abandoned and re-drilled. Intervals with poor sample quantity and/or excessive moisture content were logged as such, and the interval was not sampled. The vast majority of RC sample recoveries are generally very good, with qualitative studies showing that recovery averages >85%. While some fine dust is lost to the air or within the drill hole or voids/fractures during drilling, this represents a very small amount of sample material and is not believed to affect sample integrity to a measurable degree.

In 2016, a "scout" RC drill was introduced to the exploration programs with the aim to test previously un- or under-drilled geochemical anomalies with broad fences of shallow holes utilizing a self-propelled caterpillar track-mounted drill. All drilling methods as described above remain constant between scout and deeper drilling.

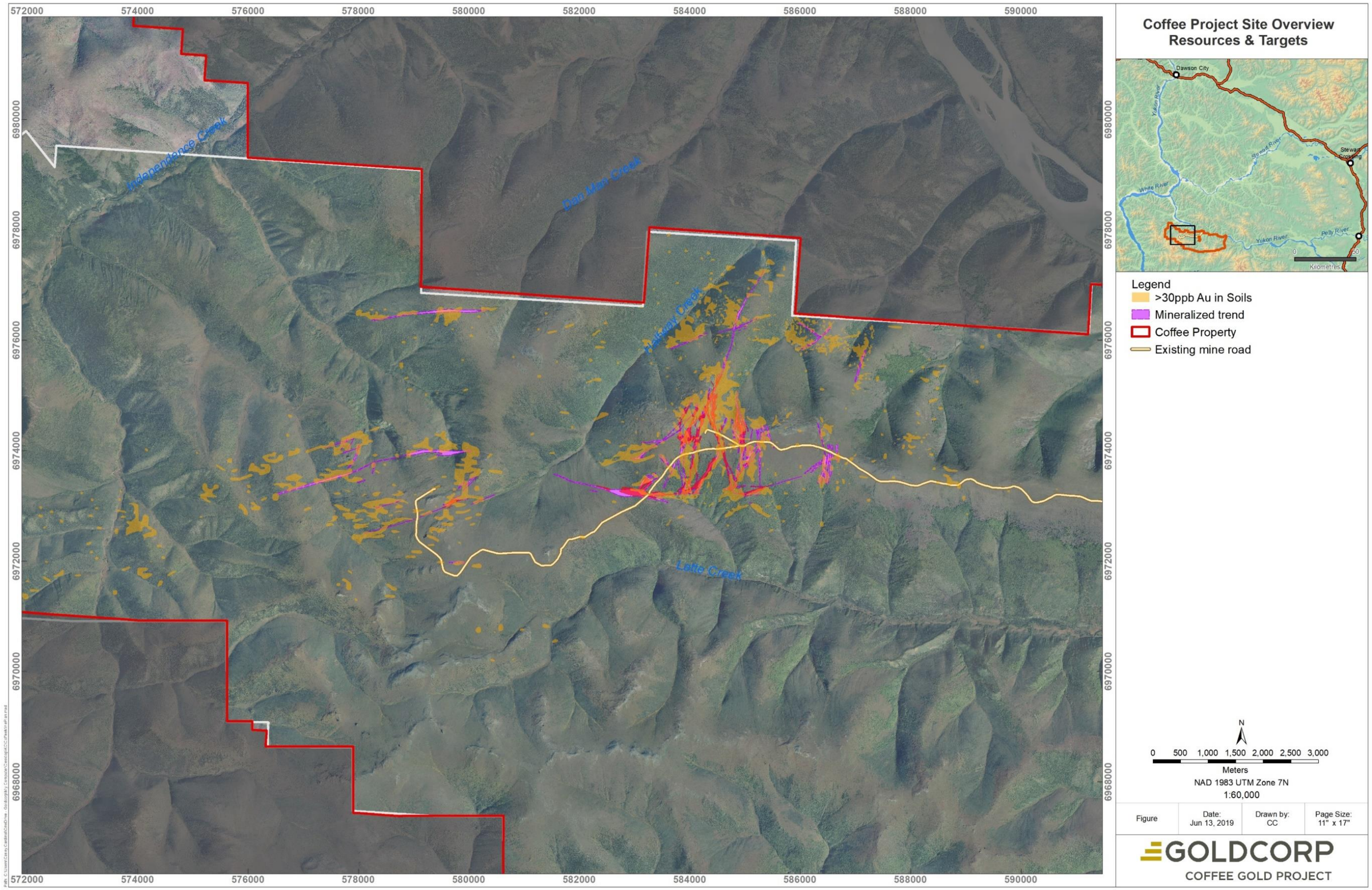

Figure 8: Overview of Coffee resources and exploration targets

Drilling Summary

As of the end of the 2018 field season, 4,116 drill holes for approximately 548,142 m of cumulative drilling length have been completed to date on the Coffee Property.

2018 Drilling

The purpose of the majority of the drilling during the 2018 exploration season was to infill the T1, T2, T3, and T4 Supremo structures to confirm the geologic model and upgrade resource classification to measured within the Supremo planned open pit. Geotechnical drilling was also undertaken for the purpose of pit wall studies at Supremo and Latte. Exploration drilling was undertaken at Decaf and Sumatra to test the orientation of mineralized structures identified in previous years, and to extend the strike length of known mineralized structures.

During 2018, 882 drill holes (104,317 m), were drilled on the entire Coffee Property, with 152 (17,839 m) completed on the Coffee NW Property.

Of the 152 drill holes:

- 32 were diamond drill cored (5,138 m) and 120 were reverse circulation (12,701 m)
- 14 holes were for exploration (2,325 m), 3 were geotechnical (475 m), 134 were for infill drilling (14,980 m) and one twinning hole (59 m).

Core drilling took place between March and mid-December 2018 and was contracted to Cyr Drilling International Ltd. of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The vast majority of core was NQ2 (50.5 mm diameter), with minor HQ (63.5 mm) core drilled to support the metallurgical and geotechnical programs.

RC drilling took place between March and mid-December 2018 and was contracted to Northspan Explorations Ltd. All RC boreholes were of 92 mm diameter utilizing center-sample (face-sampling) bits.

Supremo T1, T2, T3 and T4

Objective & Target Description

During the 2017-2018 exploration season most of the drilling in the Supremo area was focused around infilling the T1, T2, T3 and T4 Supremo structures and Decaf to add confidence in the resource and advance to the measured category. Exploration drilling was also completed at Decaf with the aim of extending the strike of the current resource, and at Sumatra to test structural extensions. A single geotechnical hole was completed at Supremo for pit wall studies.

The Supremo Zone is hosted in the augen gneiss package and consists of a number of interconnected north-to-northeast trending, steeply dipping structures (T1 to T8-9). The structures are variably spaced and are known to bifurcate over their strike length. The geometry of the structural zones is defined by linear gold-in-soil anomalies, topographic lineaments and magnetic linear breaks, and ultimately subsurface via extensive drilling and 3D interpretation of lode geometries supported by oriented core structural measurements.

From east to west the main drill-tested T-structures are: T1 - T2 (1,100 m strike length, open North and South), T3 (>3,500 m strike length, merges with Latte to the south and Supremiato to the north), T4 (1,650 m strike length, merges with T3 to the north and Latte to the south), T5 (1,850 m strike length, open to the north, merges with Double Double to the south), T7 (900 m strike length, open north and south), and T8-9 (~700 m strike length, merges with T7 and Double Double to the south).The T-structure gold corridors are 5 to 30 m wide and mineralized intervals are associated with intense illite, kaolinite, and sericite alteration in addition to abundant (typically oxidized) pyrite.

The gold mineralization at Supremo is generally characterized by two distinct styles: brecciated mineralization and biotite replacement mineralization. The highest grades are associated with polyphase hydrothermal breccias. Breccia textures range from mature matrix-dominant phases with rounded fragments to immature wall rock crackle breccias. Matrix compositions range from incompetent limonite-clay material to strongly silicified material. Angular-to-subrounded clasts range from 0.5 to 3 cm in diameter and consist predominantly of highly silicified fragments and subordinate altered wall rock and dacite porphyry fragments. Brecciated clasts occur locally, indicating multiple phases of brecciation.

The lower grade gold mineralization is associated with pervasive hydrothermal alteration of non-brecciated gneissic host rock. Biotite is replaced by pyrite and the hydrothermal alteration is characterized by an overall removal of potassium and aluminum with the addition of sulphide, carbonate, and silica.

Andesite and dacite dykes appear to have utilized the same structures as mineralizing fluids, but they are themselves altered and locally auriferous, therefore they predate mineralization. In other cases, altered dykes with elevated arsenic and antimony are barren. Some dyke margins appear to focus brecciation, potentially due to rheological contrast.

Portable infrared mineral analyser (PIMA), ASD TerraSpec portable infrared mineral spectroscope, and electron microprobe work indicate that illite, kaolinite, and Fe-carbonate comprise part of the alteration mineral assemblage associated with gold at Supremo. Micron-scale gold particles are strongly associated with pyrite and free gold grains are found within the oxidized rims and cracks within pyrite grains, in addition to various growth bands within the pyrite grains.

The microscopy and microprobe examination 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.

2018 Program(s) Completed

Drilling at Supremo was primarily infill of the T3 structure as well as T1, T2 and T4. The aim of this drilling was to increase geostatistical resource confidence to the measured category. 117 holes were drilled for a total of 12,163 m. Of this 10,186 m were RC and the remaining 1977 m were diamond. These holes were all targeting specific pierce points in the current resource model to increase geostatistical confidence and advance the Supremo resource in to the measured category.

A single diamond drill hole (GT18-01) was drilled for the purpose of pit wall studies, and a single exploration RC hole (CFR1771) was drilled to determine the cut back potential of the planned T3 pit.

Results

Forty-eight of the 117 drill holes returned intercepts ≥10gram-metres. Highlight drill results from the 2018 programs include:

3.66 g/t Au over 32.01 m (CFR2001)

23.52 g/t Au over 4.57 m (CFR1654)

6.21 g/t Au over 10.66 m (CFR1657)

4.25 g/t Au over 28.96 m (CFR2000)

Geologic Interpretation

Mineralization at Supremo is hosted in a series of broadly N-trending steeply dipping breccia corridors. Each of these corridors comprise a series of anastomosing and bifurcating mineralized structures that are brecciated. Mineralization occurs both within breccia as well as disseminated in the wall rock. The results of the 2018 drilling confirmed the structural complexity within each of these breccia corridors and the controls on mineralization, as well as upgrading the resource classification to the measured category.

Sumatra

Objective & Target Description

The Sumatra zone is located to the north of the Latte zone, cross-cutting the contact between the augen gneiss and biotite-feldspar schist. Previous drilling at Sumatra indicates mineralization occurs within two separate structures which underlie a broad ENE-trending soil anomaly and magnetic low. The primary structure is interpreted to steeply dip (near-vertical) to the northwest. A second structure trends broadly E-W, dipping approximately 70° to the south. Both mineralized structures intersect in an area of structural complexity, where a NW-trending and N-S-trending structure also intersect.

The confidence in the orientation of mineralized structures at Sumatra was low prior to the 2018 drill program, since the majority of earlier drilling was RC. The aim of the 2018 exploration program was to drill two key fences of diamond holes to provide confidence in the orientation of mineralized structures.

2018 Program(s) Completed

Drilling at Suatra in 2018 comprised 5 diamond drill holes for 1091 m across two fences. Three drill holes were drilled on a 270° azimuth targeting the intersection of the two mineralized Sumatra structures with NW- and N-S- trending structures. Two holes were drilled on a 224° azimuth targeting the NW-trending structure.

Results

Three drill holes returned intercepts ≥10gram-metres. Highlight drill results from the 2018 programs include:

13.58 g/t Au over 2 m (CFD0777)

1.9 g/t Au over 10 m (CFD0780)

4.71 g/t Au over 12 m (CFD0773)

Geologic Interpretation

The three drill holes that provided significant intercepts were drilled on the same fence targeting the intersection of mineralized structures at Sumatra. The drill holes that did not return any grade did, however, intercept dyke and fault lithologies confirming the presence of a NW-trending structure. The drill holes targeting the intersection of mineralized structures at Sumatra provided important structural data to confirm the orientation of the mineralized structures, as well as the presence of the NW-trending cross-cutting structure. At Sumatra this structure may well offset mineralization.

Decaf

Objective & Target Description

Decaf is a near-mine advanced target located in a previously underexplored area adjacent to the Supremo and Latte planned pits. The Decaf trend is defined by700m of NNW-trending linear anomalous soil-geochemistry that corresponds with geophysical lineaments emanating from the union of the Supremo T1-2 / T3 and Latte structures.

The Decaf zone was previously trenched (2014), and drilled (2016 and 2017) in order to define the vertical and lateral continuity of the geochemical and geophysical anomaly. Two exploration trenches were excavated to the north of the Java Road in early 2014, following up on positive results from infill soil-sampling in the area. The target was placed on hiatus after 2014 spring exploration trenching following a shift in exploration focus to infill drilling in support of the Coffee Preliminary Economic Assessment and Feasibility Study during the remainder of 2014 and 2015. Following up on positive results from 2014 trenching, a first pass “Scout” RC (SRC) drilling program was executed in 2016 consisting of a two drill fences of shallow (50m) holes directly targeting intercepts from previous trenching. 2016 drilling confirmed oxide mineralization close to surface adjacent to 2014 trenches, although no clear structural interpretations could be gained due to shallow drilling. The Decaf zone was drilled during the 2017 exploration season to gain structural confidence in areas of known mineralization identified during previous exploration, and to provide additional strike length to mineralized structures.

2018 Program(s) Completed

The 2018 Decaf exploration program focused on providing confidence in the structural interpretation developed from the previous years drilling as well as determining the mineralization potential of lineaments identified in geophysical data sets. In total, 26 holes were drilled for 4024 m, of which 3109 m were RC and 915 were diamond.

Results

Twelve drill holes returned intercepts ≥10gram-metres. Highlight drill results from the 2018 programs include:

2.43 g/t Au over 19.81 m (CFR1741)

3.31 g/t Au over 13.72 m (CFR1743)

2.12 g/t Au over 10.67 m (CFR1738)

2.22 g/t Au over 15.24 m (CFR1735)

Geologic Interpretation

The 2018 drilling at Decaf successfully delineated transitional to oxide gold mineralization above average mine cut-off grade down to c. 150m below surface along broadly north-trending, bifurcating structures. Dominant 020-040° and 350-010° trends have been drilled to a total strike length of c. 400m, carrying most of the grade to the NE towards the junction with Supremo T1-2 while pinching out to the south of 6973650mN towards the Latte deposit. Preliminary geological and structural modelling indicates a series of stacked, steeply dipping structures that bifurcate along strike with intersection points commonly hosting higher grade. Mineralization at Decaf is both breccia-hosted similar to other Supremo structures and disseminated similar to Latte.

The results of the 2018 drilling at Decaf have been integrated in to the geological and structural model and suggest additional structural complexity. Of interest is the likelihood of a cross-cutting structure to the north that offsets the Decaf and T1-T2 structures. The priority for future drilling at Decaf will be to infill the known mineralized structures to provide further confidence in their structural control and add ounces to the resource, as well as exploration to test the southerly extension of mineralized structures, and the northerly intersection with T1 and T2.

Latte Geotechnical drilling

Objective & Target Description

First tested in 2010, trenching and drilling targeted a broad E-W trending high tenor gold-in-soil anomaly coincident with an air mag linear low, interpreted as potentially hosting Supremo-style mineralization. Historical drilling highlights include 1.86 g/t over 70m in CFD0011, 9.61 g/t over 17m in CFD0082, and 11.05g/t over 26m in CFD0618. The deposit has all of the necessary characteristics to be included in the proposed Coffee mine plan, such as dominantly oxide mineralization, contains economic grade and tonnage, requiring a low strip-ratio for open pit mining techniques. Latte has been systematically explored and developed since discovery and iterative drill programs have successively increased the degree of geostatistical confidence of the Latte resources. As the project is approaching a pre-mining construction phase, additional infill drilling was completed during 2017 to de-risk the first three years of planned production within the designed Latte pit.

2018 Program(s) Completed

The only drilling completed at Latte during the 2018 exploration season were two geotechnical holes for the purpose of pit wall studies.

Results

No significant results were returned from his drilling since the drill holes were not targeting mineralization.

Geologic Interpretation

Mineralization at Latte is hosted within a series of steeply south dipping, east-west striking panels that gently anastomose and pinch and swell along strike. The open pit extractable deposit represents a medium grade oxide resource that is amenable to open pit mining with cyanide heap-leach extraction. Oxidation is strong to intense to approximately 75-100mbs, then transitions to fresh sulphide mineralization at approximately 150mbs. Latte is hosted primarily within biotite-quartz-feldspar schists of the Klondike assemblage with lenses of marble, ultramafics and metabasalt intercalated within the schistose unit. Mineralization is characterized by disseminated replacement style foliaform arsenian pyrite, which is 'fed' by intensely fractured to brecciated fault and shear structures. Mineralized structures remain open at depth, although limited deeper drilling coverage to date indicates a thinning of the structure down-dip. Total traceable strike length of the identified Latte structure is in excess of 2,100m.

The results of 2017 Latte infill drilling completed during April-June confirmed the geologic model and upgraded resource classification from indicated to measured within the Latte planned open pit.

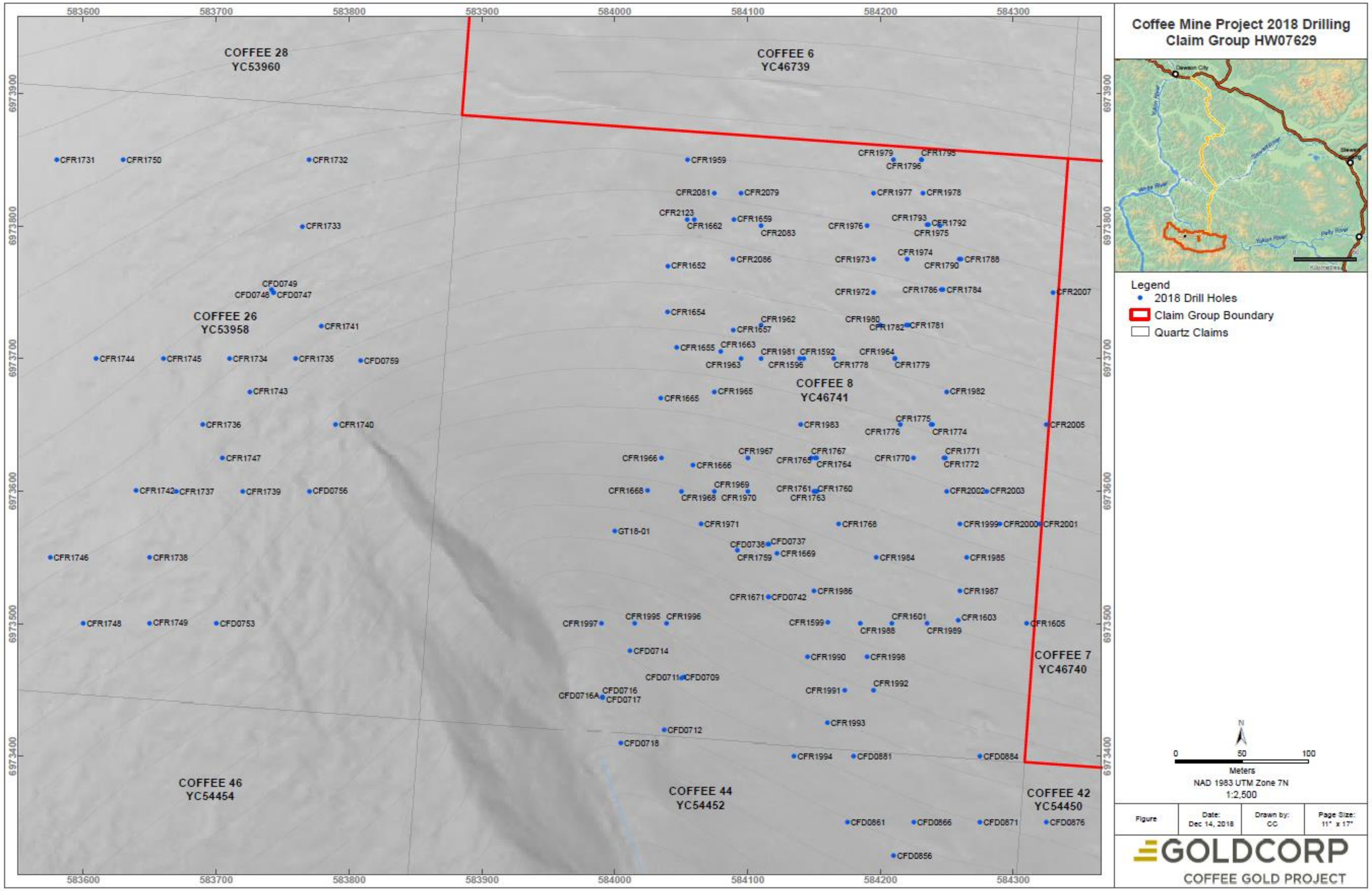

Figure 9A: Coffee NW Drilling

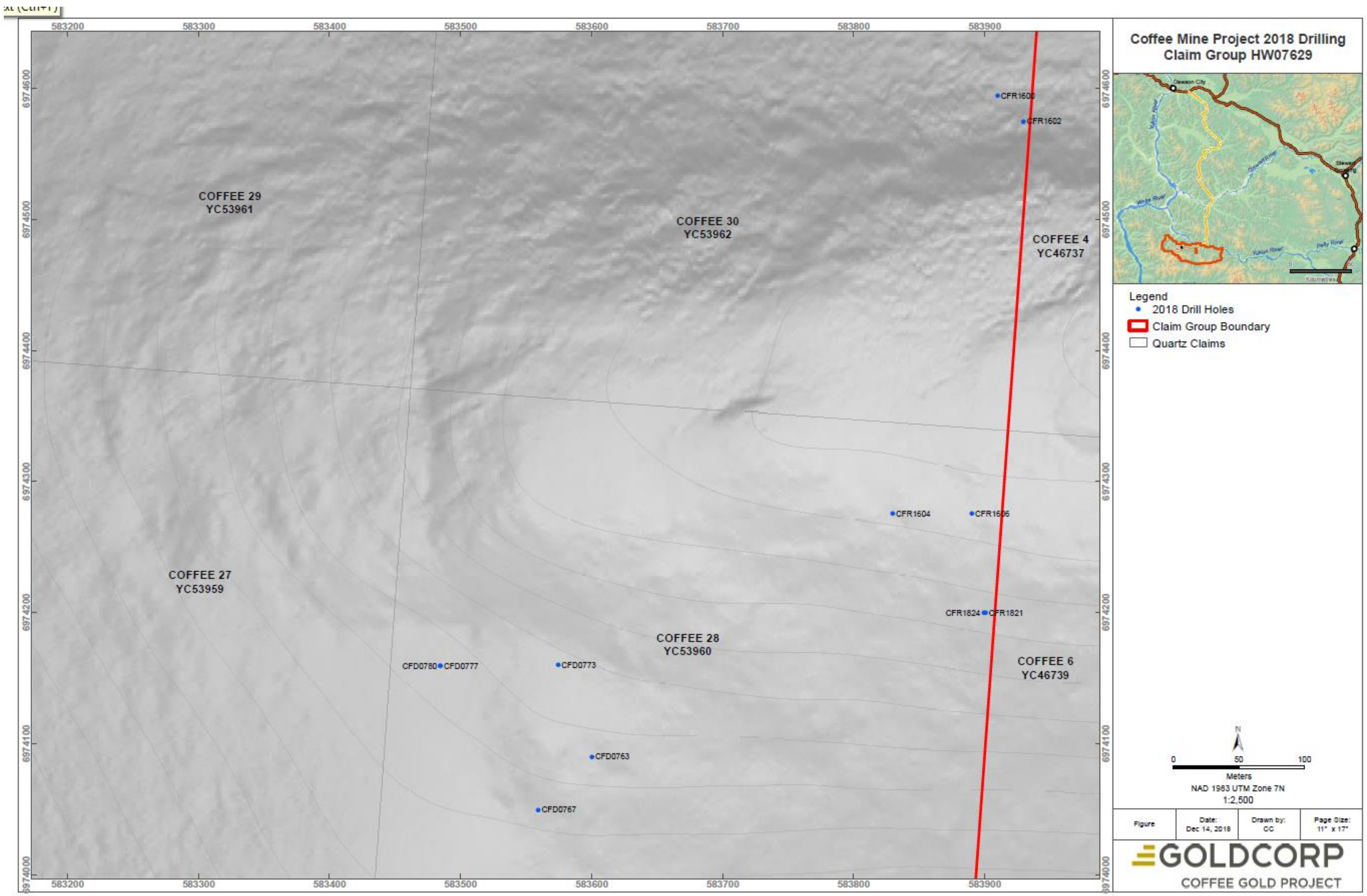

Figure 9B: Coffee NW Drilling

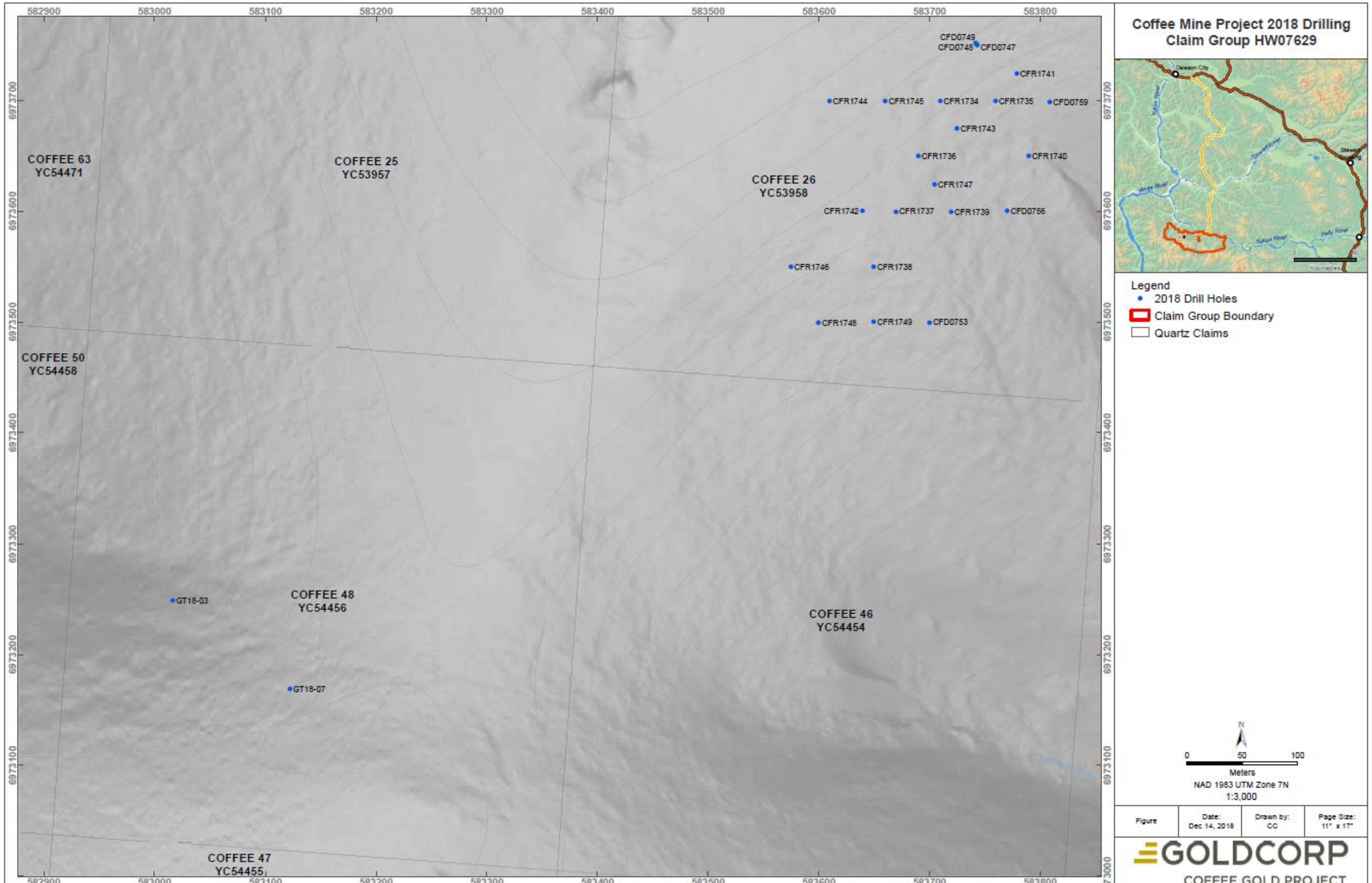

Figure 9C: Coffee NW Drilling

7 Sample Preparation & Analysis

All drill core, reverse circulation, trench, and grab samples collected from 2010 through 2018 were submitted to ALS Minerals for preparation and assaying. The management system of the ALS Group of laboratories is ISO 9001:2000 accredited by QMI Management Systems Registration. Samples were crushed and pulverized by the ALS Whitehorse preparation facility and shipped to ALS North Vancouver for assaying. If sample volumes at the Whitehorse preparation facility exceeded the capabilities of the facility, samples were distributed to the ALS preparation facilities in Terrace or Kamloops. The North Vancouver laboratory is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited by the Standards Council of Canada for certain testing procedures, including those used to assay samples submitted by Goldcorp Kaminak. ALS Minerals participates in international proficiency tests such as those managed by CANMET and Geostats Pty. Ltd.

All drill samples were individually sealed in polyore bags on site and shipped by commercial fixed wing charter aircraft (operated by Alkan Air Ltd.) to Whitehorse or Dawson, then via road transport by expeditor or Goldcorp Kaminak personnel directly to ALS Minerals' preparation facility in Whitehorse. Samples were conveyed in rice sacks sealed and uniquely numbered with security tags to minimize tampering. Security tags were tracked throughout transportation until receipt by ALS Minerals.

Rock and core samples were prepared for assaying at the ALS Minerals preparation facility using a conventional preparation procedure (dry at 60° Celsius, crushed and sieved to 70% passing 10 mesh ASTM, pulverized to 85% 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 g sub-samples (50 g samples were used in 2010). In 2010 and 2011, all samples were also analyzed for 35 elements using an aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish on 5 g sub-samples. In 2012, samples from only select drill holes (54 boreholes in total) were submitted for the 35-element analysis. In 2013, samples from 87 drill holes were submitted for the 35-element analysis. In 2014, samples from 50 drill holes were submitted for the 35-element analysis. No samples received 35-element analysis in 2015, however all samples submitted to ALS in 2016 received the 35-element analysis. In 2017, analysis was chosen on a case-by-case basis, with new zones being fully assayed, whereas infill of e.g. inferred and indicated resources was assayed for Au & As only.

Fire-assayed samples with grades in excess of 10 g/t gold were re-assayed from a second 30 g split (50 g split in 2010) using a fire assay procedure and a gravimetric finish. From 2012 to 2017, samples with grades in excess of 20 g/t gold were submitted for screened fire assay from a 1,000 g coarse reject split. The screened fire assay was passed through a 100 micron mesh, with the oversize fraction) undergoing gravimetric analysis following fusion, whereas the undersize fraction was split into two 50 g samples and analyzed using atomic absorption. The average between the two minus fractions was then combined with the plus fraction to provide the total weighted average gold.

From 2013 to 2018 samples with grades greater than 0.3 g/t gold were submitted for cyanide soluble gold assay. For this analysis, a 30 g sub-sample was weighed in a closed 100 ml plastic vessel. 60 ml of sodium cyanide solution (0.25% NaCN, 0.05% NaOH) was then added and the sample shaken until homogenized. Following homogenization, the solution was rolled for an hour before an aliquot was taken and centrifuged. Finally, the sample was analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry. In 2013, 8,016 sample pulps from previous drilling programs (2010 through 2013 inclusive) were subjected to cyanide leach analyses. A total of 6,965 samples were analyzed by cyanide leaching from 2014 to 2016 drilling campaigns. In 2017, 5,169 samples were analyzed by cyanide leaching.

In 2010, samples with a silver grade of more than 100 g/t (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 g charges. Two samples from 2011 and two samples from 2012 reported more than 100 g/t silver, but were not re-assayed. Eight samples from the 2016 drilling and sampling program returned greater than 100 g/t silver.

8 Statement of Expenditures

Table 3: 2018 Expenditures on the Coffee NW Property

Expenditure	Total
Labour	$ 336,892.54
Consumables	$ 86,927.35
Contractors	$ 69,905.47
Drilling	$ 3,215,382.98
Equipment Rentals	$ 7,829.72
Fuel	$ 34,168.97
Hardware	$ 10,296.05
Lab/Assay	$ 389,678.40
Shipping, Packaging, Freight	$ 24,497.95
Tools and Equipment	$ 84,346.47
Warehouse Rental	$ 34,400.58
Exploration 2018 Total (Coffee NW)	**$ 4,294,326.49**

9 Interpretations and Conclusions

The 2018 drilling programs at Coffee were successful in providing geostatistical confidence in the Coffee resource, and advancing the Supremo T1, T2, T3 and T4 structures to the measured category. Exploration drilling at Decaf and Sumatra were successful in providing confidence in structural interpretations and extending the strike length of known mineralized structures.

Highlights include high-grade intercepts from the Supremo ‘T’ structures and moderate to high-grade intercepts from Decaf and Sumatra. Sumatra and Decaf remain open along strike, and there is high potential for a significant resource in both areas as a result of the 2018 drilling.

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I, Kathryn MacWilliam, of (335 Klukshu Avenue, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5G3), DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Senior Geoscientist with current address at 335 Klukshu Avenue, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5G3.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Aberdeen (B.Sc., 2003, Geology), Ohio University (M.Sc., 2006, Geology) and the University of British Columbia (Ph.D., 2018, Geology)
3. I am a Practicing Member in Good Standing (#208377) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC).
4. I have practiced my Profession as a Geologist continuously since 2006.

Dated this 14th day of June, 2019.

K. MacWilliam

Kathryn MacWilliam, Ph.D., P. Geo.