



GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

Box 70, Dawson YT, Y0B 1G0 (867) 993-5612

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT on the Lower Coffee Creek Placer Prospecting Lease

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Lease No.: IW00381 – Owner: Kaminak Gold Corp. 100%

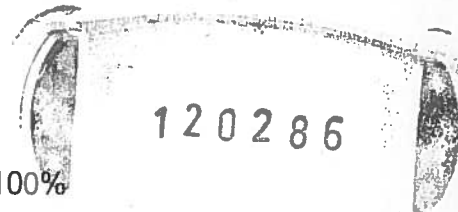
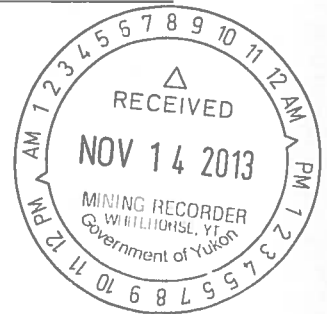
NTS # 115J/14

Latitude: 62° 53.5 Longitude: 139° 4.1 W

Whitehorse Mining District

WORK PERFORMED: September 22nd, 2013

DATE OF REPORT: October 20th, 2013





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Table of Contents

Summary	3
1.0 Location and Access.....	3
2.0 Property	3
3.0 Physiology and Geology	4
4.0 Resistivity Survey Procedure(s).....	5
4.1 Resistivity Survey Theory Applied to Placer Exploration.....	6
6.0 Resistivity RESULTS	6
6.1 DC Resistivity Results and Interpretation:	7
7.0 Conclusion/ Recommendations	8
8.0 Statement of Expenditures	8
9.0 Certification	9
10.0 List of Figures.....	9
11.0 Supersting R8 IP Technical Specifications	10



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Summary

A High Resolution Resistivity survey comprised of 2 profiles was conducted on the Lower Coffee Creek placer lease to map bedrock profile and classify overburden material. The lease is located 130km South of Dawson on Coffee Creek which flows directly into the Yukon River (figure 1).

The survey was conducted by GroundTruth Exploration on September 22nd, 2013. The property was accessed by helicopter based at the mouth of Coffee Creek. Two resistivity profiles were set up and read using 2 separate arrays on each. The first profile was surveyed with 84 electrodes spaced at 5m with a horizontal length of 420m. The second profile was surveyed with 84 electrodes spaced at 2.5m with a horizontal length of 210m. The Resistivity Survey was read using a Supersting R8 resistivity meter with 84 electrodes.

The resistivity survey was successful in profiling bedrock depth and detecting permafrost depth interval.

1.0 Location and Access

The prospecting lease is located 130km South of Dawson City within the Yukon River drainage system in west-central Yukon Territory. It is centered at 62° 53.5 N, 139° 4.1 W, on NTS mapsheet 115J/14 (Figure 1). It is accessible in winter on the Yukon river via snowmobile, and accessible by helicopter year round. Neighbouring Kaminak Coffee Camp is has a developed airstrip that can be utilized year round and is accessed seasonally by Barge from Minto Landing. Thistle Creek (~15km to the northwest) has active placer mines which are currently accessed from Dawson City by barge on the Yukon River to the mouth of Thistle creek.

2.0 Property

The Lower Coffee Creek Placer Prospecting lease Tenure:

Location: Coffee Creek, IW0381

Length: 5 miles

Expiry: September 28/2013 (renewed)

(Figure 2)

140°0'0"W

130°0'0"W

120°0'0"W

N



GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

Placer Lease Locator

Figure:
Figure 1

Prepared By: I. Fage

Date: Sept 25/13

Scale: 1 : 5,000,000

Datum: NAD83, Albers

70°0'0"N

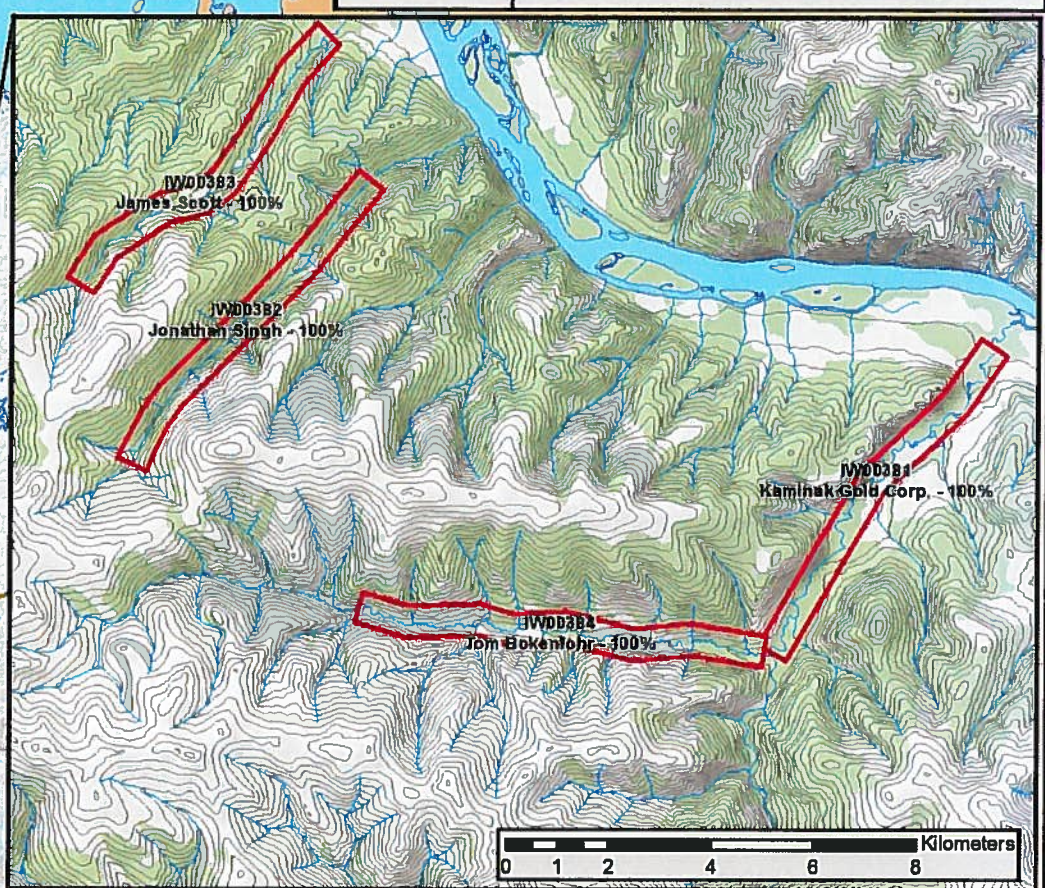
70°0'0"N

65°0'0"N

65°0'0"N

60°0'0"N

60°0'0"N



Dawson

Mayo

Beaver Creek

Carmacks

Ross River

Haines Junction

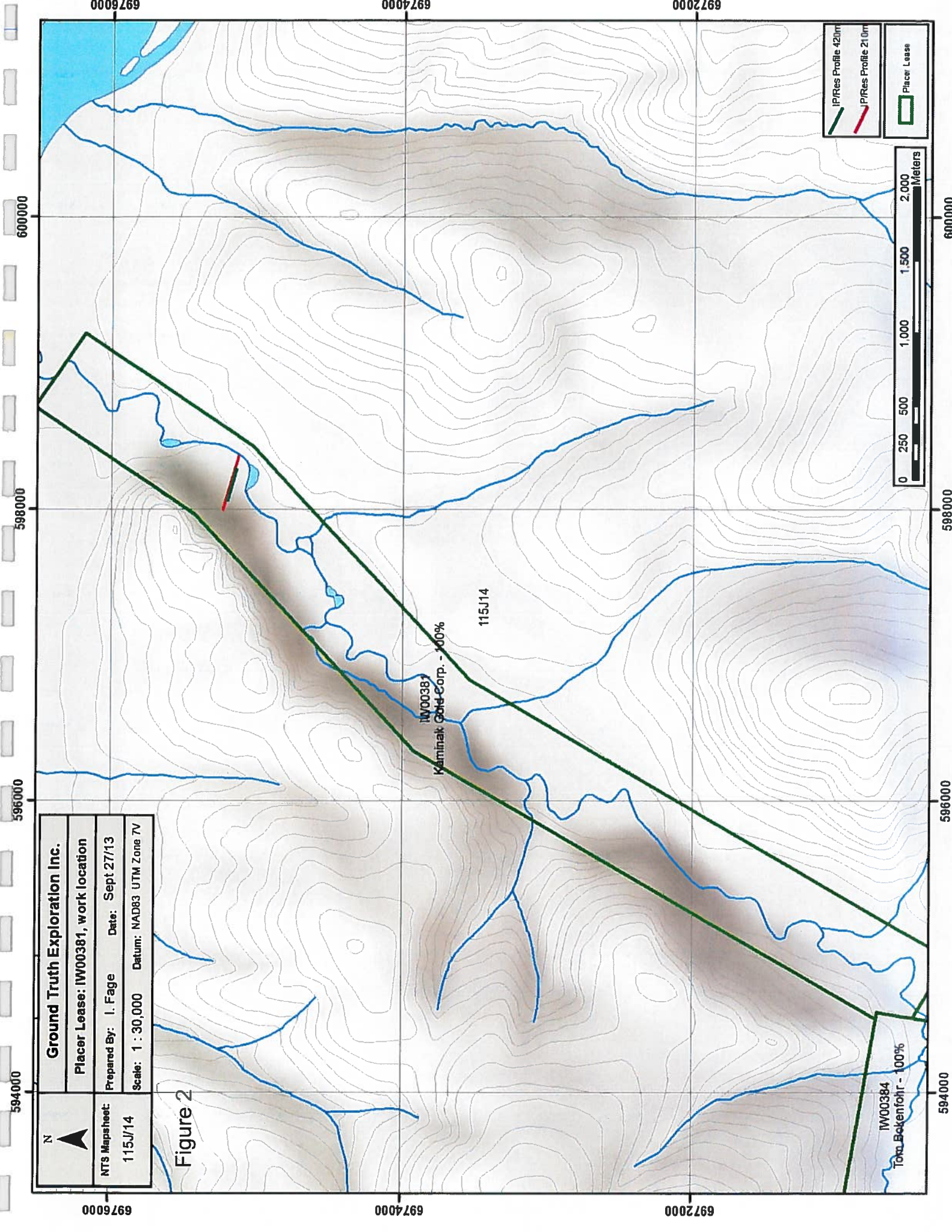
Whitehorse

Watson Lake

0 100 200 400 Kilometers

140°0'0"W

130°0'0"W



Ground Truth Exploration Inc.
 Placer Lease: IW00381, work location
 Prepared By: I. Fage Date: Sept 27/13
 Scale: 1 : 30,000 Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 7V

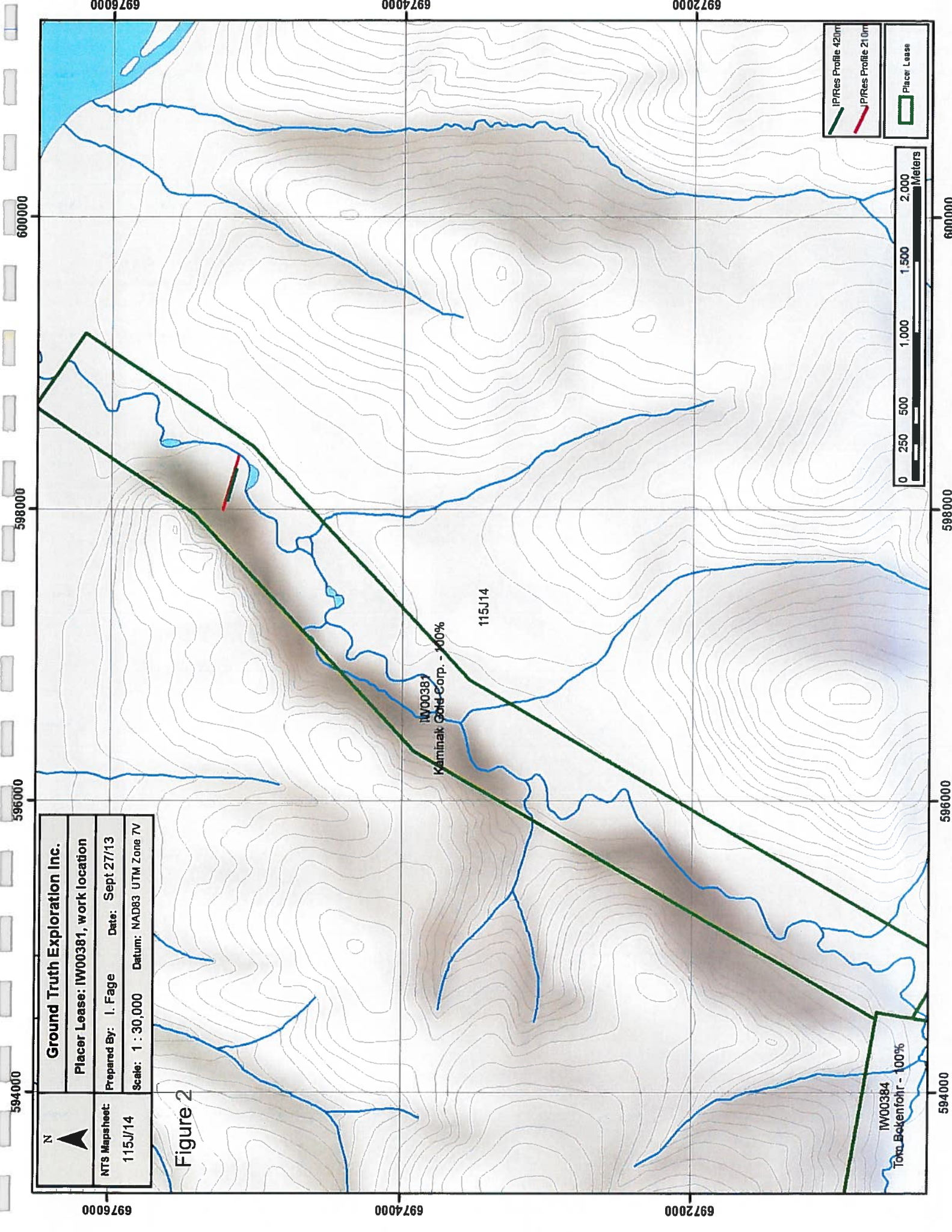
Figure 2

IW00381
 Kaminak Gold Corp. - 100%
 115J14

IW00384
 Tomp. Beckenfohr - 100%

IP/Res Profile 420m
 IP/Res Profile 210m

Placer Lease





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3.0 Physiology and Geology

The Lower Coffee Creek placer prospecting lease is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The landscape is composed broad valleys bordered by moderately sloped, tree covered hills ranging in elevations from 1200 to 5000 feet. The area experiences typical climatic conditions for central Yukon Territory with short, warm and dry summers and cold winters. Temperatures range from -20°C to -60°C in the winter and +10°C to +30°C in the summer.

The Coffee Creek placer lease is underlain by a Devonian-Mississippian metamorphic unit (See Figure 3).

Legend for Figure 3: Regional Geology:

Devonian-Mississippian

DMN3	DMN3: NASINA: quartzite, micaceous quartzite, quartz muscovite (chlorite; feldspar augen) schist, and minor metaconglomerate and metagrit as in (1), but may locally include significant Nisling Assemblage
-------------	--

Early Jurassic

EJgA	EJgA: AISHIHIK SUITE: medium- to coarse- grained, foliated biotite-hornblende granodiorite; biotite-rich screens and gneissic schlieren; foliated hornblende diorite to monzodiorite with local K-feldspar megacrysts; may include unfoliated monzonite of the Long Lake Suite (Aishihik Suite)
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EJqL	EJqL: LONG LAKE SUITE: massive to weakly foliated, fine to coarse grained biotite, biotite-muscovite and biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite to granite, including abundant pegmatite and aplite phases; commonly K-feldspar megacrystic (Long Lake Suite)
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Upper Cretaceous

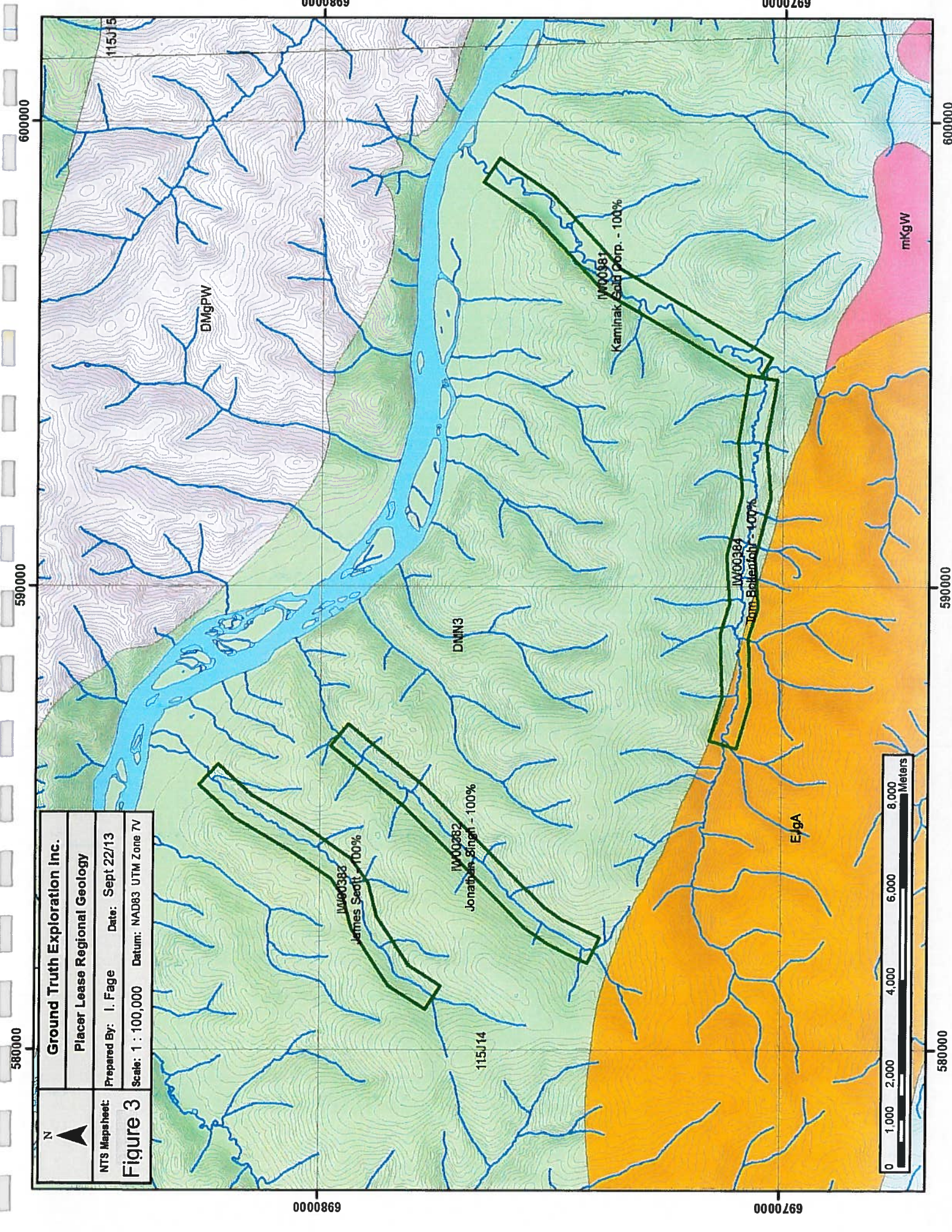
uKC1	uKC1: CARMACKS: augite olivine basalt and breccia; hornblende feldspar porphyry andesite and dacite flows; vesicular, augite phyric andesite and trachyte; minor sandy tuff, granite boulder conglomerate, agglomerate and associated epiclastic rocks (Carmacks Gp., Little Ridge Volcanics, Casino Volcanics)
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NTS Mapsheet:

Figure 3

Ground Truth Exploration Inc.
Placer Lease Regional Geology
Prepared By: I. Fage Date: Sept 22/13
Scale: 1 : 100,000 Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 7V





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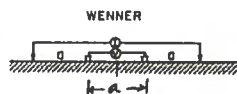
4.0 Resistivity Survey Procedure(s)

Ground Truth crews used a 206-L helicopter based out of the Coffee Project camp to gain access to the placer lease surveyed. The pre-arranged traverses were located using Ashtech GPS, then cut & chained at 5M, for the 420m traverse, afterwards survey was tightened to 2.5m electrode spacing over zone of interest.

The DC Resistivity survey was completed using Advanced Geoscience Inc., Supersting instrument (Instr. specs. Addendum). The instrument is placed at a center point of the traverse; referred to as **electrode #42**, with 42 electrodes on either side. The Supersting gathered apparent Resistivity component only, using the -following arrays:

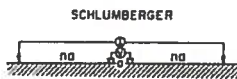
1. Schlumberger Inverted **Si3 Array** (with expanding AB and MN dipoles) A=2.5m
2. Schlumberger Inverted **Si3 Array** (with expanding AB and MN dipoles) A=5.0m
3. Extended Dipole Dipole **xDD** (with expanding AB and MN dipoles) A=5.0M

The equipment comprises; Supersting (combined transmitter/ receiver), switch box, motor generator with 6 x 14 electrode cable= 84 electrodes.



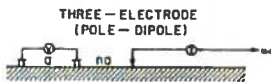
$$\rho = 2\pi \frac{V}{I} a$$

When doing small A spacings <3M, the stainless electrodes are put into the ground at a lesser depth to help avoid coupling.



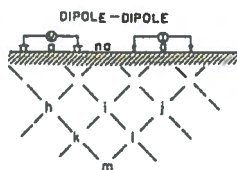
$$\rho = \pi \frac{V}{I} n(n+1)a$$

Contact Resistances (CRS) are the governing factor for collecting good data, giving high Signal/Noise ratio.



$$\rho = 2\pi \frac{V}{I} n(n+1)a$$

CRS are taken before survey, and attempts always put forward to keep them below the 2 kohm threshold when doing IP effects simultaneously.



$$\rho = \pi \frac{V}{I} n(n+1)(n+2)a$$

The traverse is also surveyed using differential GPS to produce an accurate terrain file, for post processing.

This particular setting along with past practice gave confidence in reading with a smaller A spacing (dipole reduced to 2.5M).

The survey result is presented here-in using Earth Imager, and Surfer software.



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4.1 Resistivity Survey Theory Applied to Placer Exploration

High Resolution DC Resistivity surveys can be applied to placer exploration by exploiting unique petrophysical properties of overburden and bedrock material. Measurement of the apparent resistivity at depth on continuous profiles provides a method to discriminate between overburden (muck/gravel) and bedrock interface. The results are mapped in symbolized section figures and interpreted. Ideally these interpretations should be validated by drilling or test pits to confirm the resistivity based interpretation.

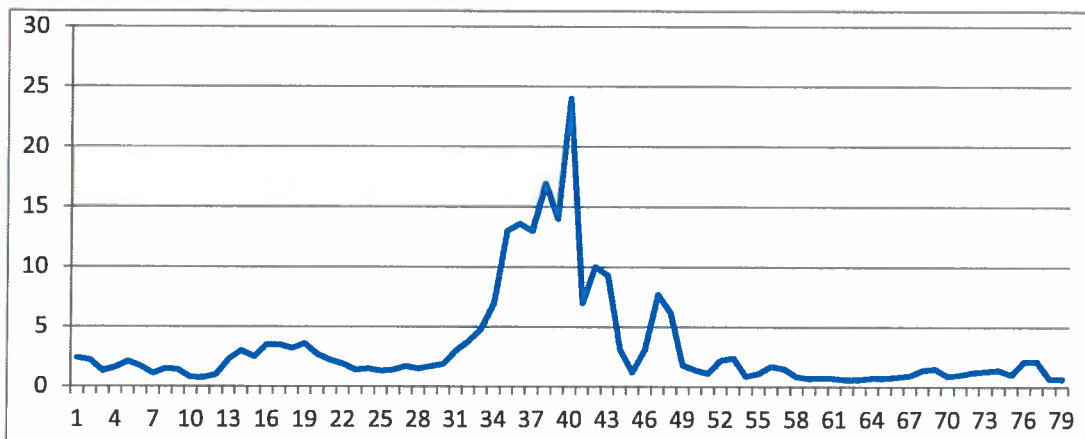
6.0 Resistivity RESULTS

DC Resistivity Surveys:

Arrays Read:

- (1) Inverse Schlumberger (Si3A), 5m electrode Spacing
- (2) Extended Dipole-Dipole (xDD), 5m electrode spacing
- (3) Inverse Schlumberger (Si3A), 2.5m electrode Spacing)

Contact Resistance: Lower Coffee Creek Resistivity Survey



CONTACT RESISTANCES (CRS) in Kohm's/ (measured by electrode # 1-84)

No difficulties encountered placing electrodes along this traverse.

Electrodes 1,2, and 4 were removed due to noise. Where higher CRS exists near the center a thin cover of deer moss was observed. The peak CRS above 5Kohm were supplemented with a saline solution.



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Photos from Field survey on Coffee Creek Resistivity survey.

6.1 DC Resistivity Results and Interpretation:

The Si3 5M dipole survey bedrock reflection correlates well with the high ridge at the west limit. The easterly plunging bedrock is directed towards the coffee creek. The pseudo section for this survey under the eastern limit suggests that the resistive anomaly is not homogenous. The Si3 2.5M survey infers bedrock highs centrally located and near the west limit. The extended dipole-dipole array shows poorer penetration at the east limit under the resistive cover, and where bedrock is deeper.

Outcrop on Western limit of 5m spaced traverse



Outcrop was noted at surface the edge of the western limit of the survey. This is detectable as a resistivity low on the 5m xDD survey. The 5m survey started on the Western edge of the creek valley and bedrock quickly descends in the valley bottom. Outcrop was also noted 10m beyond the Eastern limit of 5m survey next to the creek. The resistivity survey indicates a deeper trough in bedrock for the first 280m of the 420m traverse. The 5m Si3 survey shows a uniform highly resistive layer of permafrost at ~25m depth. The 5m xDD survey suggests a deeper basement between 100-160m that may be ~40m deep.



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The higher resolution 2.5m Si3 survey covers 100-305m of the 5m survey. The goal of this survey was to focus on the surficial materials in this area of interest. The area of potential interest outlined in the xDD 5m survey 100-160m shows resistivity high between to depth at 100-140m and then tapers back near surface.

Evidence from the complete resistivity survey suggests that the historic Coffee Creek channel likely flowed on the Western side of the creek valley for a significant amount of time and may have migrated to flow on the Eastern side of the valley recently. Outcrop observed at surface near creek on the Eastern side of traverse supports the resistivity in this interpretation.

(See interpretation Figures 4-7)

7.0 Conclusion/ Recommendations

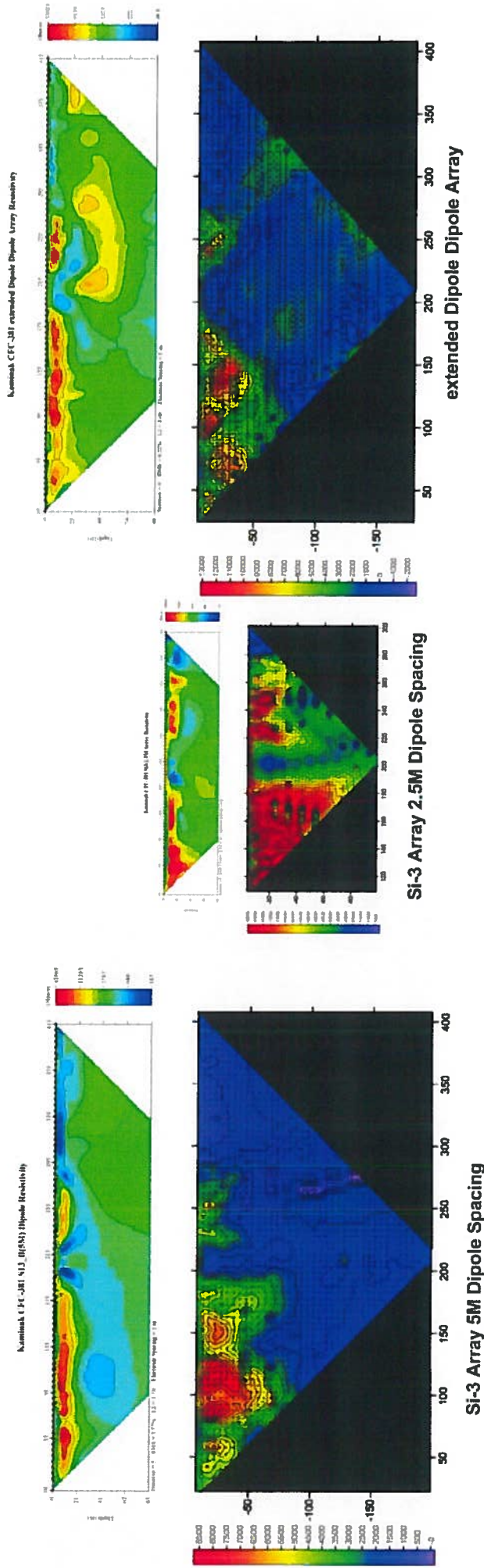
Additional work is left to the client's discretion. Interpreted results need to be proofed by follow-up. Multiple arrays were useful for comparison and interpretation of overburden and underlying bedrock. The xDD array at 5m spacing provided good definition of overburden. There were inconsistencies between the 2.5m Si3 and the 5m xDD that warrant investigation. Additional flanking lines would be very useful to build confidence in geophysical interpretation. A detailed ground magnetic survey could shed light on magnetite bearing placer channel location on the Eastern side of current survey area. Follow up drill testing or hand shafts could be used to ground truth the geophysical interpretation.

8.0 Statement of Expenditures

Kaminak

DC Resistivity Imaging

Coffee Creek Placer Lease IW00381



Observation: Electrodes placed into gravelly (many boulders) till, **NO ICE**, at surface as other three surveys. Forest with Large Spruce, some birch along with willows.

Near 40M circular Grobbin type setting centrally located, appears heaved upwards (perhaps a gravel deposit).

Dried out creek bed near 300E (likely spring overflow run-off).

The high resistivities under the west section, likely reflecting run-off from steep embankment.

Conclusion Merging the 2.5M & 5m surveys produces large contrast between the two.

KAMINAK Gold Corporation

DC Resistivity Imaging
Schlumberger Inverted Array- SI-3
AB=expanding MN=expanding

Placer Lease IW 00381 (Coffee Creek)

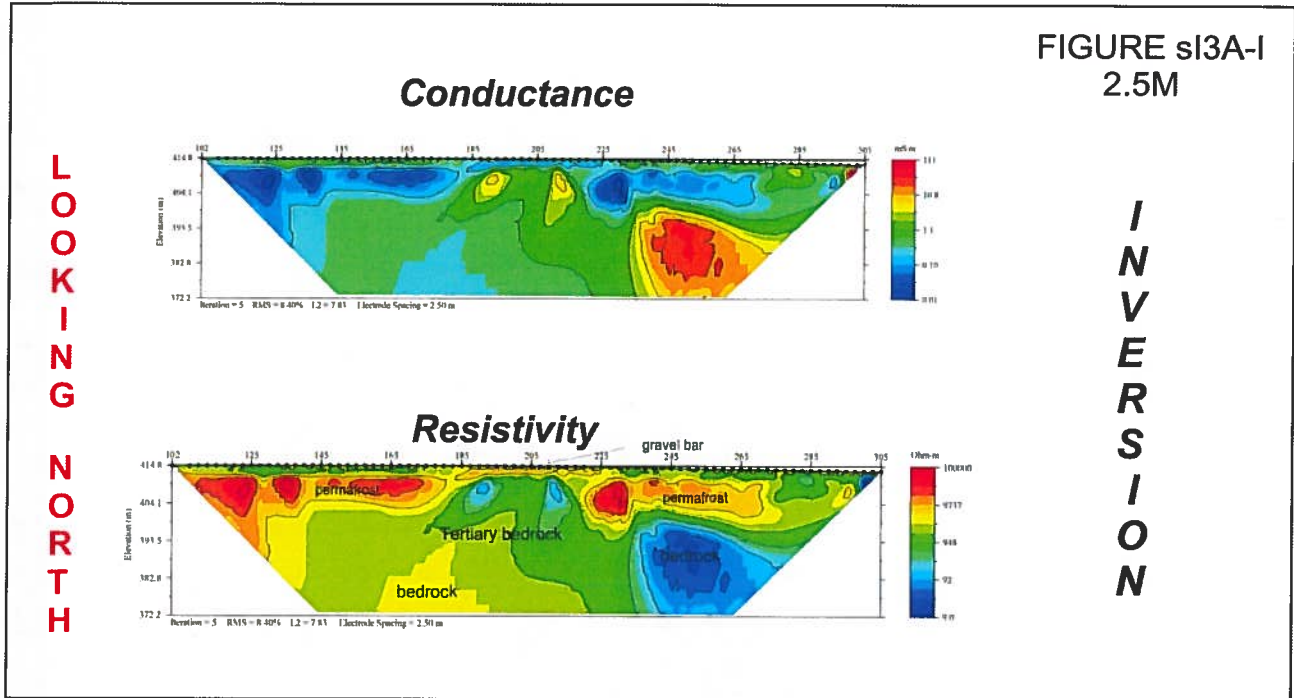


FIGURE sI3A-I
2.5M

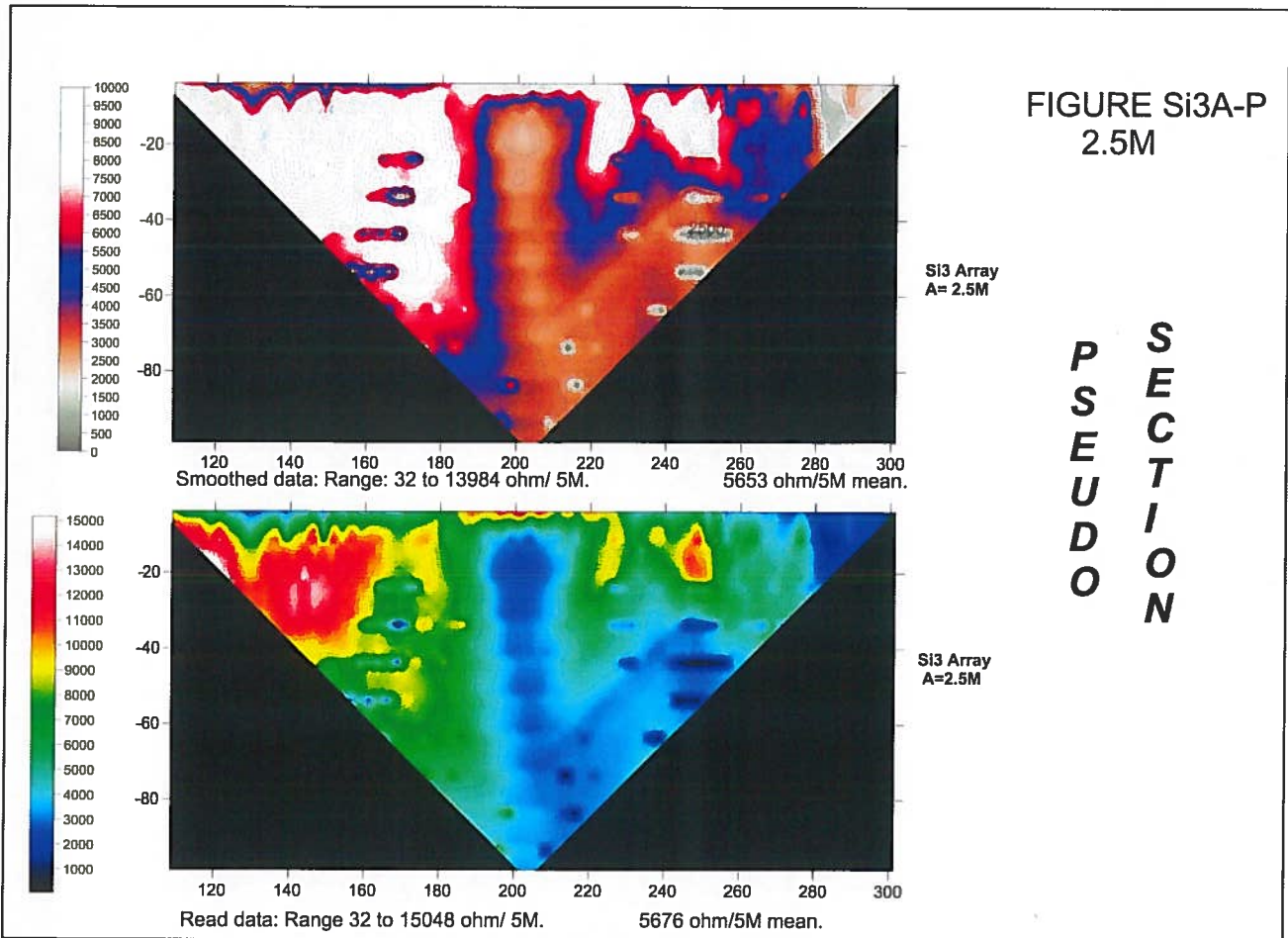


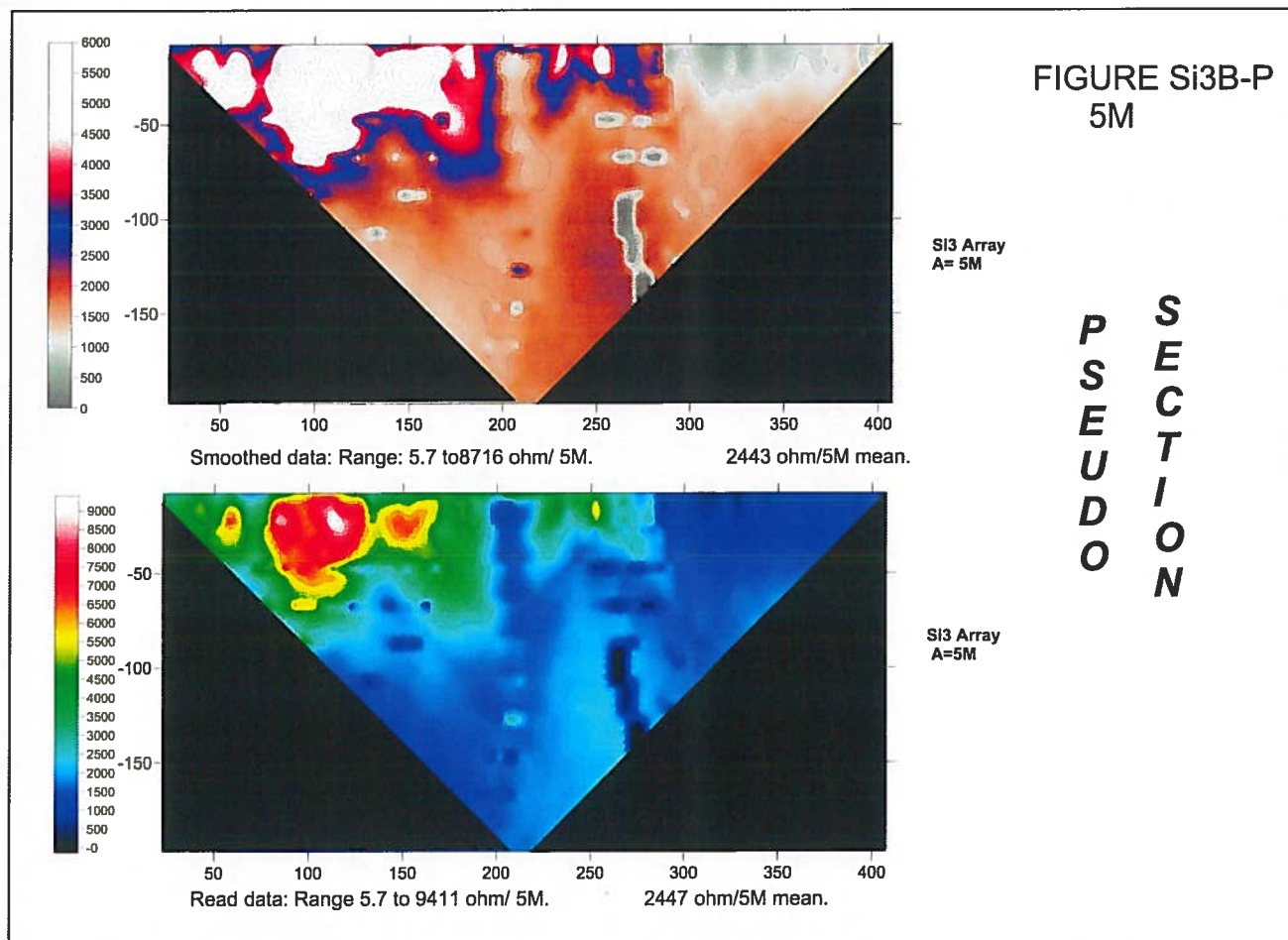
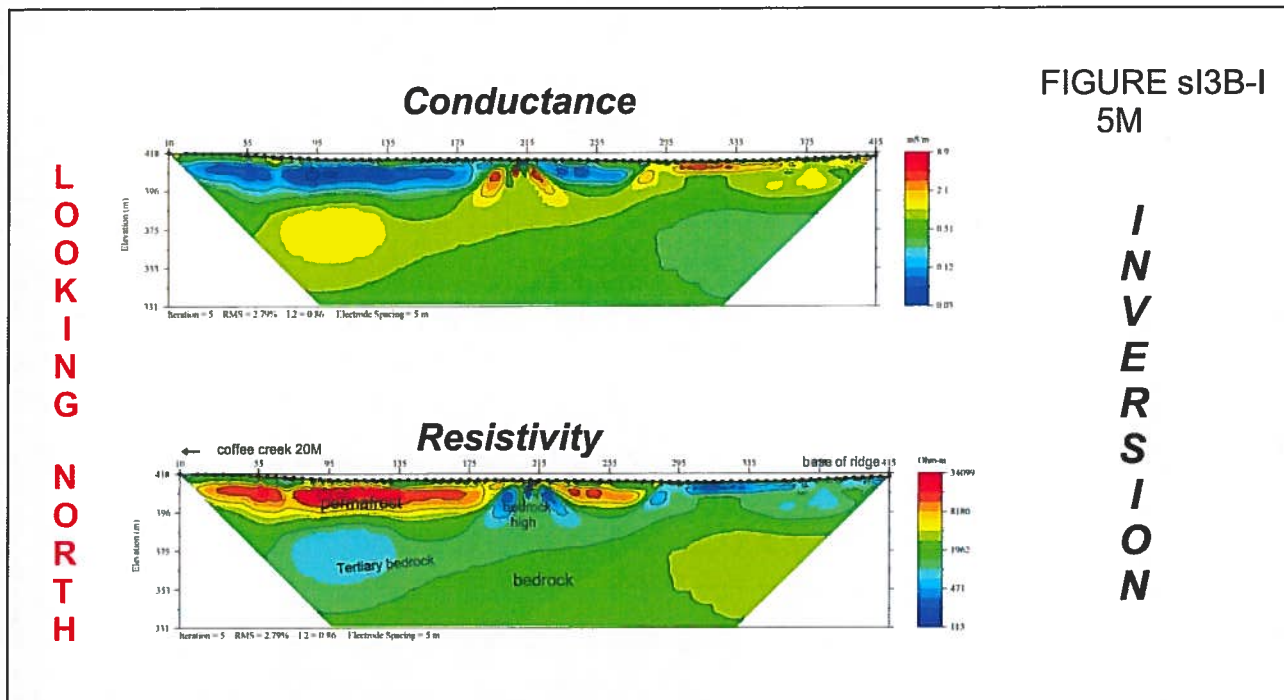
FIGURE Si3A-P
2.5M

Figure 6

KAMINAK Gold Corporation

DC Resistivity Imaging
Schlumberger Inverted Array- SI-3
AB=expanding MN=expanding

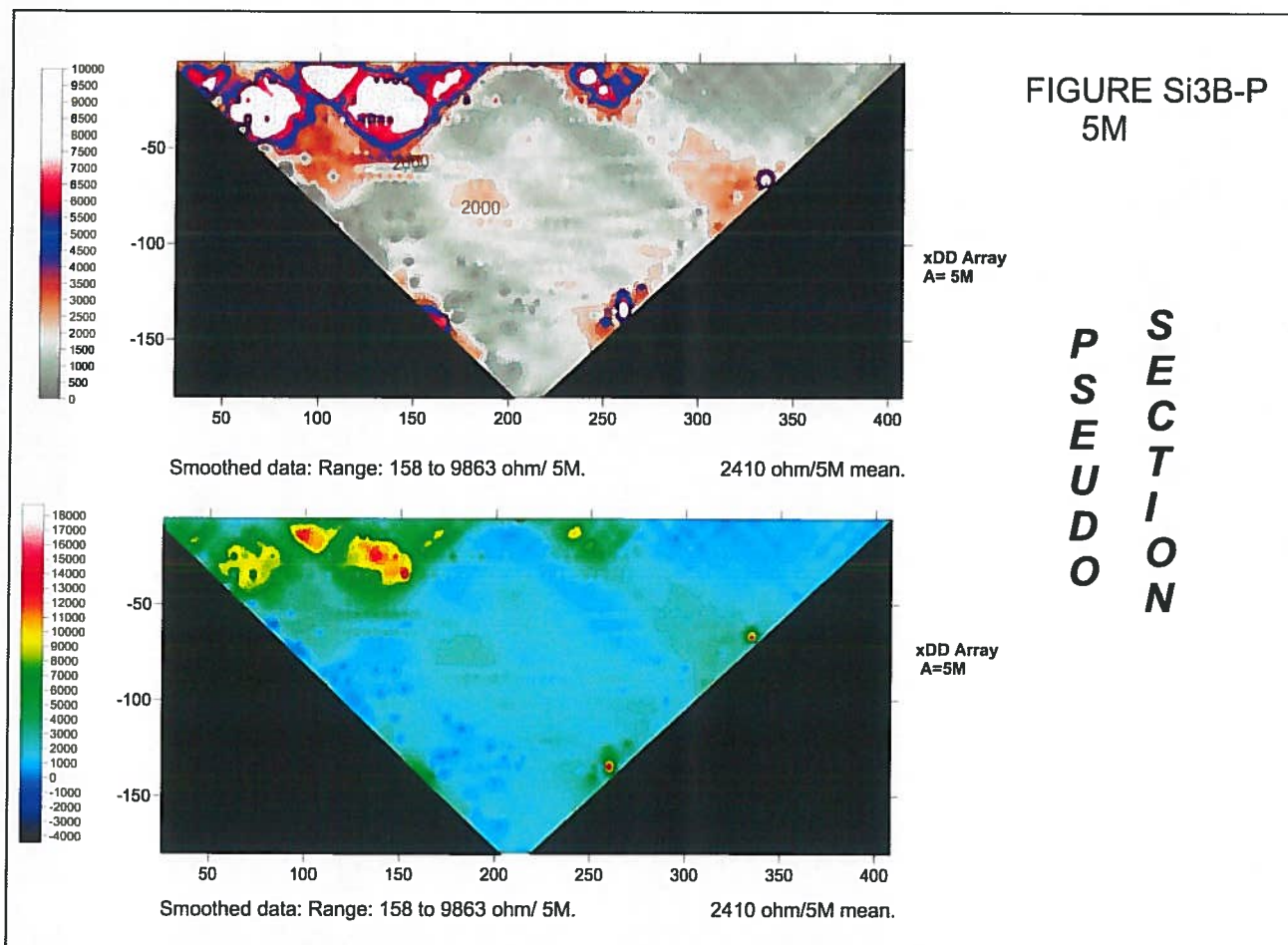
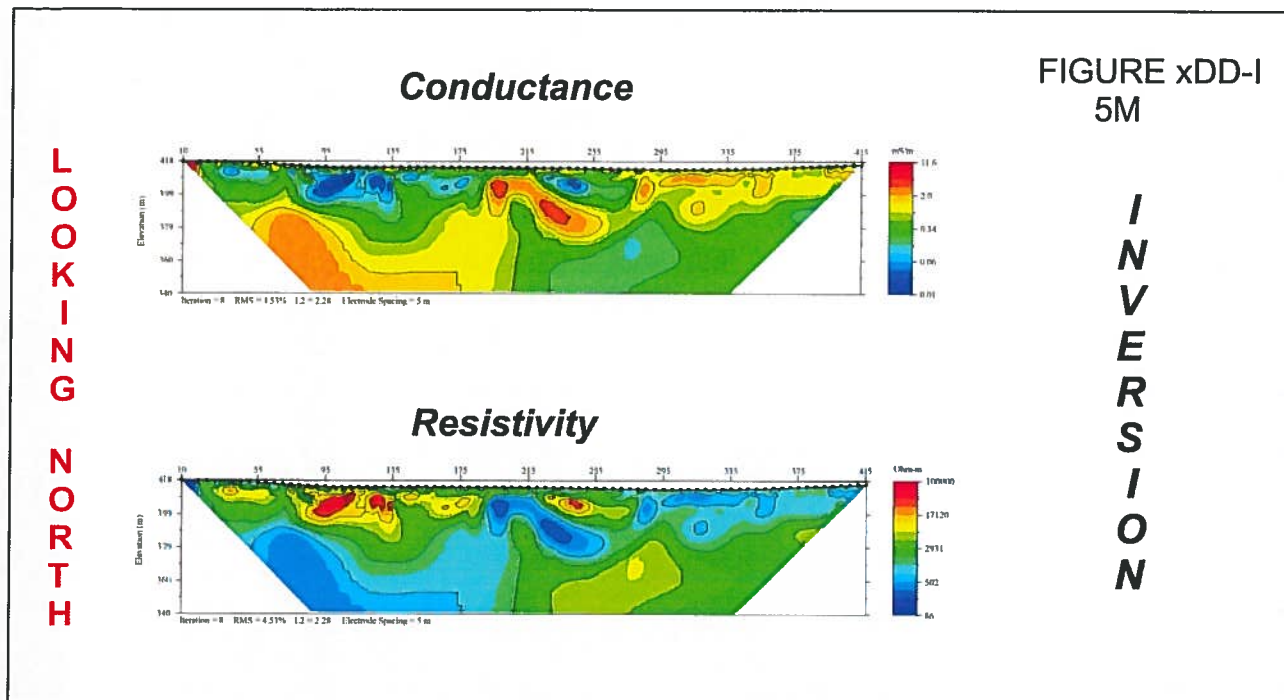
Placer Lease IW 00381 (Coffee Creek)



KAMINAK Gold Corporation

DC Resistivity Imaging
Extended Dipole Dipole Array
AB=expanding MN=expanding

Placer Lease IW 00381 (Coffee Creek)



IP/Resistivity Survey: On 5 mile Placer Lease: IW00381



Survey Date: September 22, 2013

Work Performed:

2 IP/Resistivity lines set up and read on IW00381 lease.

Line 1: 84 electrodes spaced at 5m, 420m horizontal length.

Inverse Schlumberger and Dipole-Dipole arrays read for IP and Resistivity.

Line 2: 84 electrodes spaced at 2.5m, 210m horizontal length.

Inverse Schlumberger and Dipole-Dipole arrays read for IP and Resistivity.

Survey Operation Daily Cost:

Wages:	
1 Geophysical Operator * \$450/day	\$450
4 Field Assistants * \$350/day	\$1,400
Daily Data Processing: 1h*\$60/h	
Download survey, DGPS, QC Field Data, Package and email to Client/Geophysicist	\$60
Food/Camp:	
Food: Crew of 5 * \$50/day	\$250
Camp: Crew of 5* \$35/day	\$175
Survey Equipment:	
IP/Resistivity Meter: Supersting 8 Channel meter w/cables, electrodes	\$600
Precision GPS: Ashtech Promark 100 differential GPS	\$75
Laptop w/Inversion and Mag processing software for nightly download and review	\$50
Iridium Sat Phone	\$35
Chainsaw	\$50
Radios \$5/day * 5	\$25
Consumable Supplies:	
Electrodes: wear & tear- 2 per profile, \$6 ea	\$12
Calcium Chloride: 4kg per profile, \$2/kg	\$8
Pickets every 50m: 9 per profile, \$1/picket	\$9
Spray paint: 1 can per profile, \$10/can	\$10
Total Cost:	\$3,209

Additional Inversion Modelling, Merging arrays+lines, Interpretation on IW00381: 12h @ \$75/hour	\$900
Assessment Report for Placer Lease: \$1000	\$1,000

Total Expenditures for Assessment on Lease:	\$5,109
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[Signature]
Sept 27/13



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9.0 Certification

I, Richard Daigle of Thorold, Ontario certify that I am a graduate Certified Electronic Technologist. I have been practicing Geophysics since 1980.

R. J Daigle

October 2013

I, Isaac Fage of Dawson, Yukon Territory certify that I hold an Advanced Diploma in GIS/Remote Sensing from the Centre of Geographic Sciences (COGS). I am an owner and President of GroundTruth Exploration Inc. I have been working in the Mineral Exploration continuously since 2004.

I. Fage

October 2013

10.0 List of Figures

1. Property Location
2. Tenure
3. Geology
- 4-6. Resistivity/IP Survey



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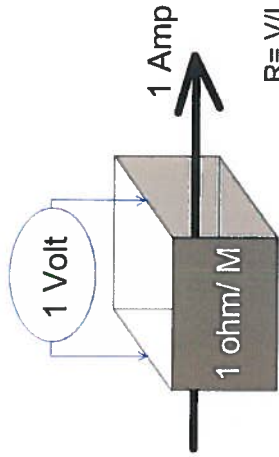
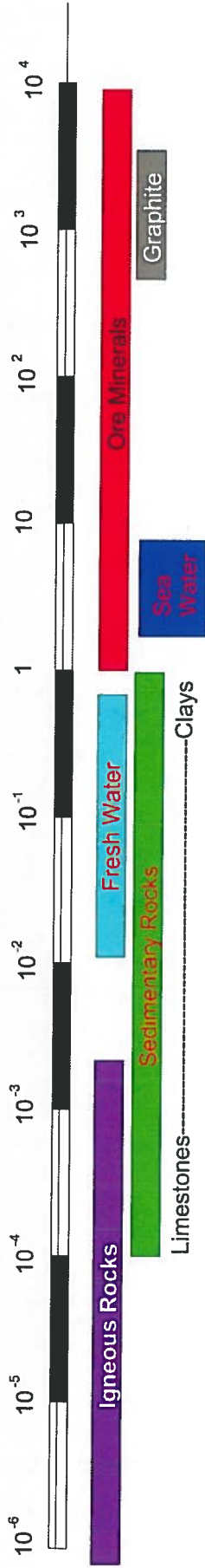
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11.0 Supersting R8 IP Technical Specifications

from www.agiusa.com

Measurement modes	Apparent resistivity, resistance, induced polarization (IP), battery voltage.
Measurement range	+/- 10V.
Measuring resolution	Max 30 nV, depends on voltage level.
Output current intensity	1mA - 2000 mA continuous, measured to high accuracy.
Output voltage	800 Vp-p, actual electrode voltage depends on transmitted current and ground resistivity.
Output power	200W.
Input channels	Eight channels.
Input gain ranging	Automatic, always uses full dynamic range of receiver.
Input impedance	>150 MOhm.
Input voltage	Max 10 V.
SP compensation	Automatic cancellation of SP voltages during resistivity measurement. Constant and linearly varying SP cancels completely (V/I and IP measurements).
Type of IP measurement	Time domain chargeability (M), six time slots measured and stored in memory.
IP current transmission	ON+, OFF, ON-, OFF.
IP cycle times	0.5, 1, 2, 4 and 8 s.
Noise suppression	Better than 100 dB at $f > 20$ Hz.
Powerline noise suppression	Better than 120 dB at power line frequencies (16 2/3, 20, 50 & 60 Hz) for measurement cycles of 1.2 s and above.
Total accuracy	Better than 1% of reading in most cases (lab measurements). Field measurement accuracy depends on ground noise and resistivity. Instrument will calculate and display running estimate of measuring accuracy.

Crude apparent CONDUCTIVITY/RESISTIVITY classification



$R = V/I$ ohm's law.

Resistance Voltage (V) / Current (I) in ohms Ω (ohm)
 Resistivity Resistance per unit volume in ohms ρ (rho)
 Conductivity $1/R$ σ (siemens)

