AURORA GEOSCIENCES

NORTHERN GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL CONSULTANTS

YELLOWKNIFE - WHITEHORSE - JUNEAU

34A Laberge Rd. Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 5Y9 (p) 867.668.7672

MEMORANDUM

To: Kelly Malcolm
Generic Gold Corp.

Date: October 15, 2017

From: Georges Belcourt
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

Re: 2017 Goodman IP Field Report

This memorandum describes a 2D resistivity and induced polarization (IP) survey completed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (AGL) for Generic Gold Corp (GGC) at the Goodman Project between September 24th and October 14th, 2017. The purpose of the survey was to determine the resistivity and chargeability across targets areas chosen by GGC.

Four AGL personnel executed the entirety of the IP survey. The weather was generally good for the survey; no days were lost to the weather, although there were a few morning delays caused by rain or snow. The grid was accessed using an AGL truck via the McQuesten road. No spills occurred during the survey and all transmitter sites were fully cleaned. Daily logs, personnel tracking sheet and a production summary are included with this report.

Current was injected into the ground using a GDD TxII IP transmitter. This allows for a theoretical maximum voltage of 2400 V. The transmitter was powered by a 5 kW Honda gasoline generator. Measurements were collected by an Elrec Pro 10 channel IP receiver measuring a 250 m array with stainless steel electrodes every 25 m. The normal array for all of the 2D readings consisted of 10 x 25 m dipoles.

The Goodman grid consists of 6 lines of varying lengths with a 400m line separation. A total of 10.60 line-km of IP surveys were completed over eighteen days of surveying. All of the lines extend to the northwest from the McQuesten Road. Each of the lines crosses small creeks that traverse the work area with some steep terrain to the west. All of the lines are forested, with a few areas of tight alders close to the creeks. No linecutting was required for the survey to take place, but a trail that extended between Lines 2000 and 4000 was used by the crew to stage gear form one line to the next. Each line took 3 days to complete the data collection and move to the next. The contact resistance in Goodman grid area was low, especially closer to the surface water in the bottom of the valley. Higher injected currents were observed throughout the survey and thus the data readings contained less noise.

Instrument dump files and processed data in both ASCII and Geosoft GDB format are included with this report. Pseudosections were created for each line and are also included with this report.

a. Crew

The following personnel conducted the survey:

Georges Belcourt	Geophysicist	September 24th- October 14th, 2017
Jarod Kite	Geophysical technician	September 24th- October 14th, 2017
Dimitri Spasov	Geophysical technician	September 24th- October 14th, 2017
Matthew Ford	Labourer	September 24th- October 14th, 2017

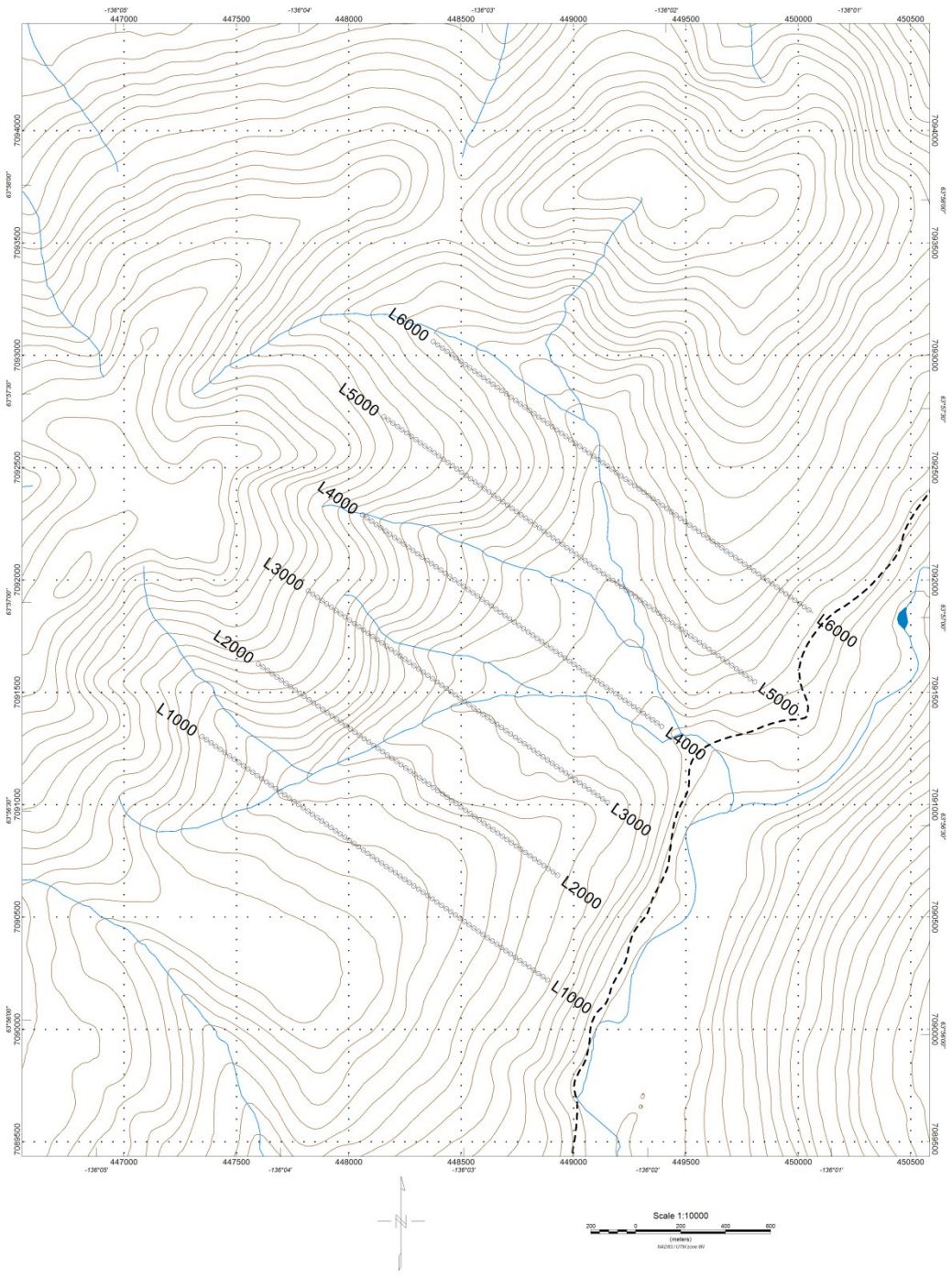
b. Equipment

The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

IP receiver	1 - Iris Elrec Pro, 10-channel IP receiver s/n 122:
	1 – Iris Elrec-6, 6-channel IP receiver s/n 154:
IP transmitter	2 - GDD TxII 2.4 kW s/n 242 & 266:
	2 - Honda 5kW generator
IP Equipment	2 - Repair tools and spare IP parts
	50 – 25 m 10 pin receiver array cables
	50 - Stainless steel electrodes
	10 km - 18 gauge wire
	2 – Georeels
	4 – Speedy winders and spools
	15 - Spools
Other	1 - Laptop with Geosoft IP package
	6 - Garmin handheld non-differential GPS
	6 - Icom handheld radios
	1 - Icom base radios

c. Survey Location

The Goodman Project is located in the Yukon, approximately 40 km northwest of Mayo and was accessed by all-weather roads. The survey lines were accessed daily on foot from a parking spot close to L4000.



All coordinates described in this memo refer to UTM zone 8N, 1983 North America Datum (NAD83).

d. Survey Specifications

GPS

Geographic datum & projection:	NAD83 Zone 8 UTM coordinates
Grid location:	The grid locations were provided by Kelly Malcolm.
Station marking:	Stations were situated using handheld Garmin GPS's
Grid Registration	GPS points were taken whenever an alternate location was used for logistical purposes.

2D DCIP

Array:	Pole-dipole
Dipole Spacing:	10*25 m
Array Length:	250 m
Transmitter settings:	Time domain, 50% duty cycle, reversing polarity, 0.125 Hz.
Receiver Settings:	Semi-logarithmically spaced time gates
Stacks:	minimum of 15 stacks per reading
Repeats	At least two readings were taken for each current setup. If signal was low or the data was suspect, more readings were taken at the discretion of the operator.
Infinite Current Electrode:	The infinite electrode was placed off the end of the line at a distance of at least 750 m. Table 1 lists the location of the infinite electrode for each line.

Table 1: The infinite electrode location for each line.

Grid Name	UTME_NAD83_z8	UTMN_NAD83_z3
Goodman L1000 - L4000	450069.00	7091768.00
Goodman L5000, L6000	449117.00	7091031.00

e. Data Processing

The 2D-IP data were downloaded nightly from the receiver, manipulated in Elrec's ProsysII software (sorted and initial typos removed) and then imported into the Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package. Every reading was inspected and poor quality readings or those which did not repeat were rejected from the database. The apparent resistivity is recalculated using a four electrode equation assuming a homogeneous earth using georeferenced coordinates.

Station coordinates were provided at the beginning of the survey and the crew navigated to those stations using handheld non-differential GPS units. The crew members recorded the locations of the current and receiver electrodes that differed significantly from the planned locations and those coordinates replaced the created ones in the final coordinates and figures. Elevations were determined from Canadian Digital Elevation Data for 1:50,000 NTS sheets provided by GeoGratis Client Services.

Preliminary data is presented as pseudosections created using Geosoft IP software. The plotting stations for the pseudosections are georeferenced using a cross-database channel lookup for both the east and north coordinates, and topography is then assigned to these stations by sampling the DEM.

A QA/QC database which contains all IP data, and a FINAL database which contains only the accepted, averaged data are included with this report. Table 2 lists the name and description of the channels in the final database.

Table 2: List and description of the channels in the final databases

Channel Name	Description
X	Local Coordinate Plot point - Station
Y	Local Coordinate Plot point - Line
Z	Local Coordinate Plot point - Depth
Stn	Stn, defined by Geosoft as the midpoint between RX1 and TX1
Topo	Elevation of Stn
T1X	Local Coordinate of T1X (roving current electrode)
T1_UTME	UTM Easting NAD 83 Zone 8 coordinate of T1X
T1_UTMN	UTM Northing NAD 83 Zone 8 coordinate of T1X
T1_Z	Elevation of T1X
T2_UTME	UTM Easting NAD 83 Zone 8 coordinate of infinite location(s)
T2_UTMN	UTM Northing NAD 83 Zone 8 coordinate of infinite location(s)
T2_Z	Elevation of infinite location(s)
R1X	X Local Coordinate of potential electrode 1
R1_UTME	UTM Easting NAD 83 Zone 8 coordinate of R1X
R1_UTMN	UTM Northing NAD 83 Zone 8 coordinate of R1X
R1_Z	Elevation of R1X
R2X	X Local Coordinate of potential electrode 2
R2_UTME	UTM Easting NAD 83 Zone 8 coordinate of R2X
R2_UTMN	UTM Northing NAD 83 Zone 8 coordinate of R2X
R2_Z	Elevation of R2X
Date	Date of data acquisition
DayTime	Time of data acquisition
Time	Length of the reading window

Stack	Number of transmitter cycles measured during the course of the reading
RsCheck	Contact resistance of potential electrodes (kOhm)
IP_Index	Necessary channel for Geosoft Database
IP_Mask[0]	Geosoft mask value in the 40-80 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[1]	Geosoft mask value in the 80-120 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[2]	Geosoft mask value in the 120-160 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[3]	Geosoft mask value in the 160-200 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[4]	Geosoft mask value in the 200-240 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[5]	Geosoft mask value in the 240-280 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[6]	Geosoft mask value in the 280-360 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[7]	Geosoft mask value in the 360-440 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[8]	Geosoft mask value in the 440-520 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[9]	Geosoft mask value in the 520-600 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[10]	Geosoft mask value in the 600-680 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[11]	Geosoft mask value in the 680-760 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[12]	Geosoft mask value in the 760-840 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[13]	Geosoft mask value in the 840-1000 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[14]	Geosoft mask value in the 1000-1160 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[15]	Geosoft mask value in the 1160-1320 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[16]	Geosoft mask value in the 1320-1480 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[17]	Geosoft mask value in the 1480-1640 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[18]	Geosoft mask value in the 1640-1800 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Mask[19]	Geosoft mask value in the 1800-1960 ms offtime window (mV/V)
Sp	Spontaneous potential (mV/V)
ResCalc	Apparent resistivity calculated by Geosoft (without correction for proximal infinite) (Ohm*m)
ResMeas	Apparent resistivity calculated by the receiver (local coordinate) (Ohm*m)
Vp	Primary voltage measured 1260 into the ontime window (mV)
MF	Calculated Metal Factor
QC_RES	Quality control for the resistivity channel
I	Transmitter current (A)
Chg	Chargeability calculated by the receiver
IP[0]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 40-80 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[1]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 80-120 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[2]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 120-160 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[3]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 160-200 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[4]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 200-240 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[5]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 240-280 ms offtime window (mV/V)

IP[6]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 280-360 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[7]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 360-440 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[8]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 440-520 ms offtime window (mV/V)
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IP[14]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1000-1160 ms offtime window (mV/V)
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IP[16]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1320-1480 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[17]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1480-1640 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[18]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1640-1800 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[19]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1800-1960 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Avg	Chargeability calculated by the receiver
N	The dipole number in the array
Q	Standard deviation of the average chargeability during the reading (mV/V)
QC_IP	Quality control for IP_Avg Channel
calcAppRes	Calculated Apparent resistivity (Ohm*m)
signflip	Indicates the polarity of the voltage is correct or reversed (from Geosoft)
Vp_Fix	New output channel for primary voltage with polarity fixed (mV)
gfact	Geometric factor calculated from the 4 electrodes
Final_Vp	Final voltage averaged between repeated readings (V)
Final_IP	Final Apparent chargeability averaged between repeated readings (mV/V)
Final_Q	Final Chargeability error averaged between repeated readings (mV/V)
Final_Res	Final Calculated Resistivity using the four electrode equation and averaged between repeated readings (Ohm*m)

f. Products

The following files are included in the digital version of this report:

Folder name	Description of contents
\RawData\Date	Unedited instrument data dump files sorted by date.
\Processed Data\IP\	Processed IP data in Geosoft database formats.
\Processed Data\GPS\	GPS measured electrode coordinates in Geosoft database format.
\Figures\	Section maps consisting of measured chargeability and resistivity in Geosoft and PDF formats.
\CrewLog\	Personnel tracking, production summary and daily log in PDF Format.

Respectfully submitted,

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Georges Belcourt, P.Geoph., PMP.

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.