IW00480

120317

Kaminak Gold Corporation

PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION REPORT ON THE COFFEE CREEK PLACER PROSPECTING LEASE

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Lease No.: IW00480 – Tim Smith 100%

NTS # 115J/14
Latitude: 62.880°N Longitude: 139.097°W

Whitehorse Mining District

WORK PERFORMED: September 26-28th, 2016
DATE OF REPORT: Sep 30th, 2016

-prepared by-

Tim Smith, M.Sc., P.Geo.

IW00481 + IW00480

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1.0 SUMMARY

Between September 26th, 2016 and September 28th, 2016, a ground geophysics program was implemented on the Coffee Creek placer lease IW00480. The purpose of the program was to employ several geophysical survey methods to identify potential gold associated, magnetite bearing placer channels and determine overburden or pay gravel thickness.

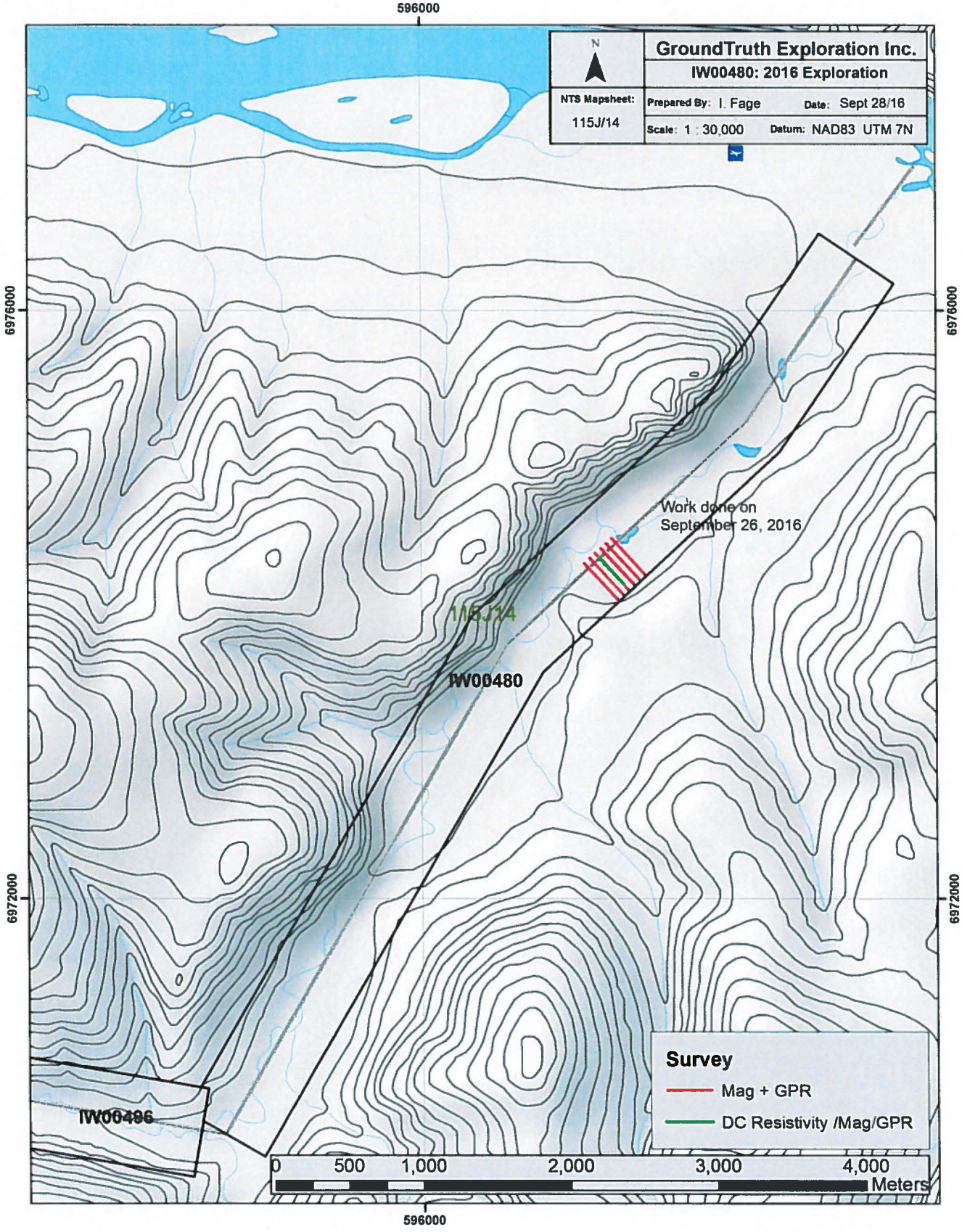
2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Prospecting lease is located 120km south of Dawson City, within Coffee Creek which feeds into the Yukon River drainage system in the west-central portion of the Yukon Territory. It is centered at 62.880°N, 139.097° W on NTS map sheet 115J/14 (Figure 1). It is accessible year round via helicopter or fixed wing into the Coffee Camp and land or river transport from that site. There is also a barge landing accessing the Coffee Camp, which allows for access to equipment.

3.0 HISTORY

Kaminak Gold Corporation ("Kaminak") acquired the IW00480 prospecting lease October 2nd, 2015. Previous exploration on this lease included an airborne Midas magnetics survey, a digital topographic survey and IP/Resistivity survey. Kaminak was acquired by Goldcorp Inc ("Goldcorp") on July 19, 2016, and is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Goldcorp.

Figure 1 - Lease location map



4.0 PHYSIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY

Placer lease IW00480 is situated within Kaminak's Coffee property (Figure 2) which 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 Coffee Gold property is underlain by a package of Paleozoic felsic to mafic gneisses and schists that were subsequently intruded by a large granitic body in the Late Cretaceous. Gold mineralization is hosted within tectonically late (post-Cretaceous) steeply-dipping structures that cross-cut all rock units on the property. These structural corridors are characterized by brecciation, the addition of pyrite, silica-sericite-clay alteration, and arsenic-antimony enrichment. High-grade intervals are associated with polyphase breccia, microbreccia, quartz vein breccia, hydrothermal muscovite sericite and high sulphide content. Felsic to intermediate dykes are commonly observed to be spatially associated with mineralization within the gold-bearing structures, however these dykes pre-date mineralization and to date no post-mineral dykes nor faults exhibiting displacement/offset of mineralization have been identified.

Coffee contains a NI 43-101 Indicated resource (inclusive of reserves) of 63.7Mt at 1.45g/t Au for 2,968,000oz Au, and an Inferred resource of 52.4Mt at 1.31g/t Au for 2,212,000oz Au. (Resource cut-off grade limits are 0.3 g/t Au for Oxide and Upper Transitional, 0.4 g/t Au for Middle Transitional and 1.0 g/t Au for Lower Transitional and Sulphide resources.)

The Coffee deposit occurs under a thin (0-2m) soil and colluvial cover. Placer deposits formed from the eroded remnants of the Coffee deposit have not been previously identified. Although weak stream sediment gold-arsenic anomalism played a part in the discovery of Coffee, there is no historic recorded placer production from the creeks draining the Coffee Deposit, even though the district includes several recent and currently producing creeks including Thistle, Kirkman and Ballarat creeks to the north, and Canadian and Britannia Creeks to the east. This lack of placer mining in the Coffee area has previously being interpreted as being due to the extremely fine grained deportment of gold within the Coffee deposit, which in the sulphide ore is refractory, and in the oxide ore occurs as nano-particles of native gold ranging from <1-10 microns. Therefore gold is only visible via scanning electron microscope, geochemically detectable via modern geochemical laboratory techniques such as fire assay, and commercially recoverable via cyanidation processing. Gravity separation methods typical of the placer mining industry in the Yukon are not thought to be viable, however it could potentially be feasible to extract placer or eluvial gold deposits at the proposed Coffee Gold Project heap leach facility if sufficient tonnage and grade was identified.

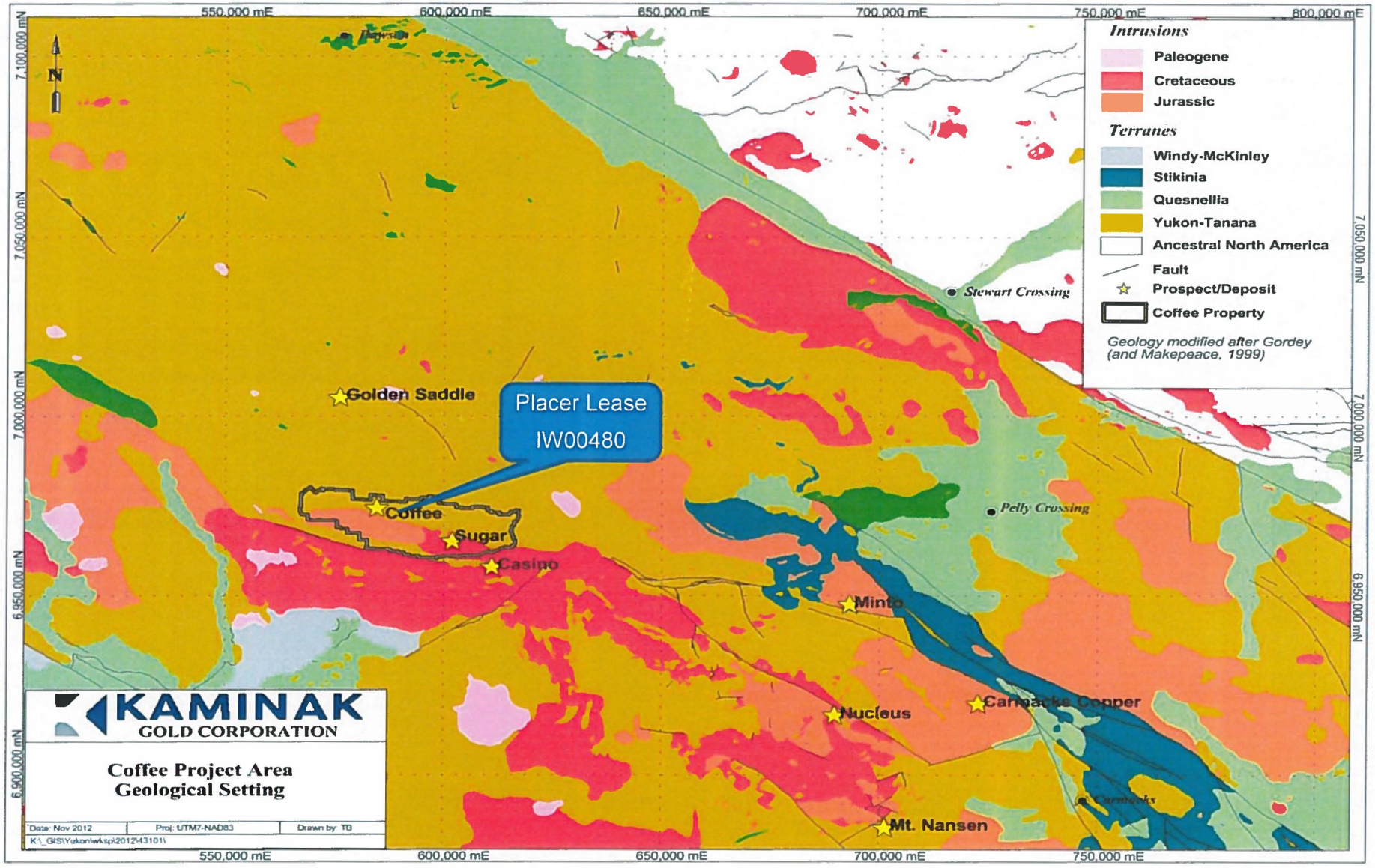


Figure 2 - Geological Setting of the Coffee Project Area

(Modified after Gordey and Makepeace, 1999)

5.0 GEOPHYSICS PROGRAM

GroundTruth exploration was contracted to carry out ground geophysical surveys along prospective profile lines within the placer lease. The geophysical program consisted of the following surveys (Figure 1):

1. DC resistivity. 1 cross creek profile using a Supersting R8 with 84 electrodes at 3m spacing (252m length, 40cm depth)
2. Ground magnetics. 6 cross creek profiles utilizing a Proton Magnetometer with a survey totalling 2.6 line km with 50m spaced lines.
3. Ground Penetrating Radar. 30mHz GPR system, 6 cross creek profiles totalling 2.6 line km with 50m spaced lines.

Results and interpretation of the surveys are located in the contractor subreport, Appendix D

Appendix A: References

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 1999: Yukon bedrock geology in Yukon digital geology, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826 and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1999-1(D)

Appendix B: Statement of Expenditures

Appendix B GroundTruth Exploration Inc.: Invoice
Placer Exploration - Lower Coffee 5 mile Placer Leases: ID00480
Overview:
1 Day survey on Lower Coffee Lease with a crew of 5, 1 profile DC Resistivity surveyed with overlapping and surrounding coverage of ground magnetics and ground penetrating Radar. Interpretation and Assessment Report by GroundTruth Exploration. Survey work was conducted on September 26, 2016.

DC Resistivity - Ground Mag - GPR:	Chargeout	Units	Costs	
DC Resistivity Wages				
1 DC Resistivity Operator/Forman	$ 550.00	1	$ 550.00	
2 Geophysical Operators - Mag/GPR	$ 475.00	2	$ 950.00	
2 DC Resistivity Field Assistant(s)	$ 385.00	2	$ 770.00	$ 2,270.00
DC Resistivity Mag and GPR Survey Equipment and Processing				
Supersting R8 DC Resistivity System	$ 600.00	1	$ 600.00	
GEM Systems 19T Proton Magnetometer (Walk and Base Units)	$ 300.00	1	$ 300.00	
GroundRadar 30Mhz GPR System	$ 300.00	1	$ 300.00	
Field Laptop/Software for nightly download	$ 50.00	1	$ 50.00	
Handheld data logger/GPS/Camera/InReach (per man-day)	$ 25.00	5	$ 125.00	
3rd Party GPR Processing at $100/profile	$ 100.00	6	$ 600.00	
DC Resistivity Inversion finals 2h per surveyed profile	$ 75.00	2	$ 150.00	
Ground Mag Finals 2h per survey day	$ 75.00	2	$ 150.00	$ 2,275.00
Interpretation and Reporting:				
Assessment Report ($75/hr)	$ 75.00	8	$ 600.00	$ 600.00

DC Resistivity, Ground Magnetic and GPR Survey Total:	**$ 5,145.00**

I. Fage, Sept 28/16

Appendix C: Geologist Certificate

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Tim Smith, Goldcorp Inc.

I, Tim Smith, do hereby certify that:

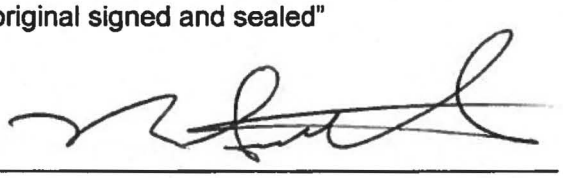
1. I am the Exploration Manager, Coffee Project of:

   Goldcorp Inc.
   Park Place
   #3100-666 Burrard Street
   Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 2X8

2. I graduated from the University of Canterbury with a Bachelor of Science in Geology in 1992.
3. I obtained a Honours Master of Science in Geology from the University of Canterbury in 1994.
4. I am a Professional Geoscientist of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Licence Number 39506, and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.
5. I have worked in the exploration industry continuously since 1994 and have been involved in mineral exploration Western Australia and the Northern Territory of Australia, and on the Coffee Gold Project in Yukon, Canada.
6. I compiled this report and portions therein.

Dated this 30th day of September, 2016.

"original signed and sealed"



Tim Smith, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Appendix D: Results and Interpretation

IW00480/481

GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Box 70, Dawson YT, Y0B 1G0 (867) 993-5612

Geophysical Report

on the

Lower Coffee Creek and Dan Man Placer Prospecting Leases

Whitehorse Mining District

Lower Coffee Lease No.: IW00480

Owner: Tim Smith 100%

Dan Man Creek Lease No.: IW00481

Owner: Tom Bokenfohr 100%

Prepared by: Isaac Fage

GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

Lower Coffee Lease Location: 62.887° N, 139.087 ° W
Dan Man Lease Location: 62.945° N, 139.335° W
NTS Mapsheet: 115J/14
Surveyed on: September 26-27, 2016
Report Date: October 1, 2016

GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Box 70, Dawson YT, Y0B 1G0 (867) 993-5612

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GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Box 70, Dawson YT, Y0B 1G0 (867) 993-5612

Summary

A High Resolution DC Resistivity survey with coincident Ground Magnetic and Ground Penetrating Radar surveys were conducted on the Lower Coffee and Dan Man Creek placer leases to map bedrock depth and classify overburden material. The leases are located approximately 130km South of Dawson on the bottom end of Coffee and Dan Man Creeks which both flow directly into the Yukon River (figure 1).

The Lower Coffee surveys were conducted by GroundTruth Exploration of Dawson, YT on September 26th, 2016 and Dan Man Creek Surveys were conducted on September 27, 2016. The property was accessed by helicopter based in adjacent Coffee Gold Camp. On each lease, A total of two DC resistivity arrays were set up and read on a single cross creek profile and six Ground Magnetic profiles were surveyed as well as six Ground Penetrating Radar profiles. The resulting dataset is being used to interpret depth to bedrock, depth of overburden horizons and look for potential of magnetite black sand pay channels

The DC Resistivity Survey was read using a Supersting R8 resistivity meter with 84 electrodes spaced at 3m on the Lower Coffee lease, electrode spacing was set at 2m on the narrower Dan Man creek lease. The GPR survey was done using a GroundRadar 30 MHz GPR system and Ground Magnetic survey was run using at GEM 19T Proton magnetometer. Mag and GPR profiles were run overlapping and adjacent to the DC Resistivity Survey, both in continuous read modes at a line spacing of 50m.

The resistivity survey was successful in profiling bedrock depth and detecting permafrost depth interval. The Ground Penetrating Radar survey produced horizontal reflector features which were compared with the DC Resistivity interpretation. Location of the surveys is shown on Figure 2 for IW00480 and Figure 3 for IW00481.

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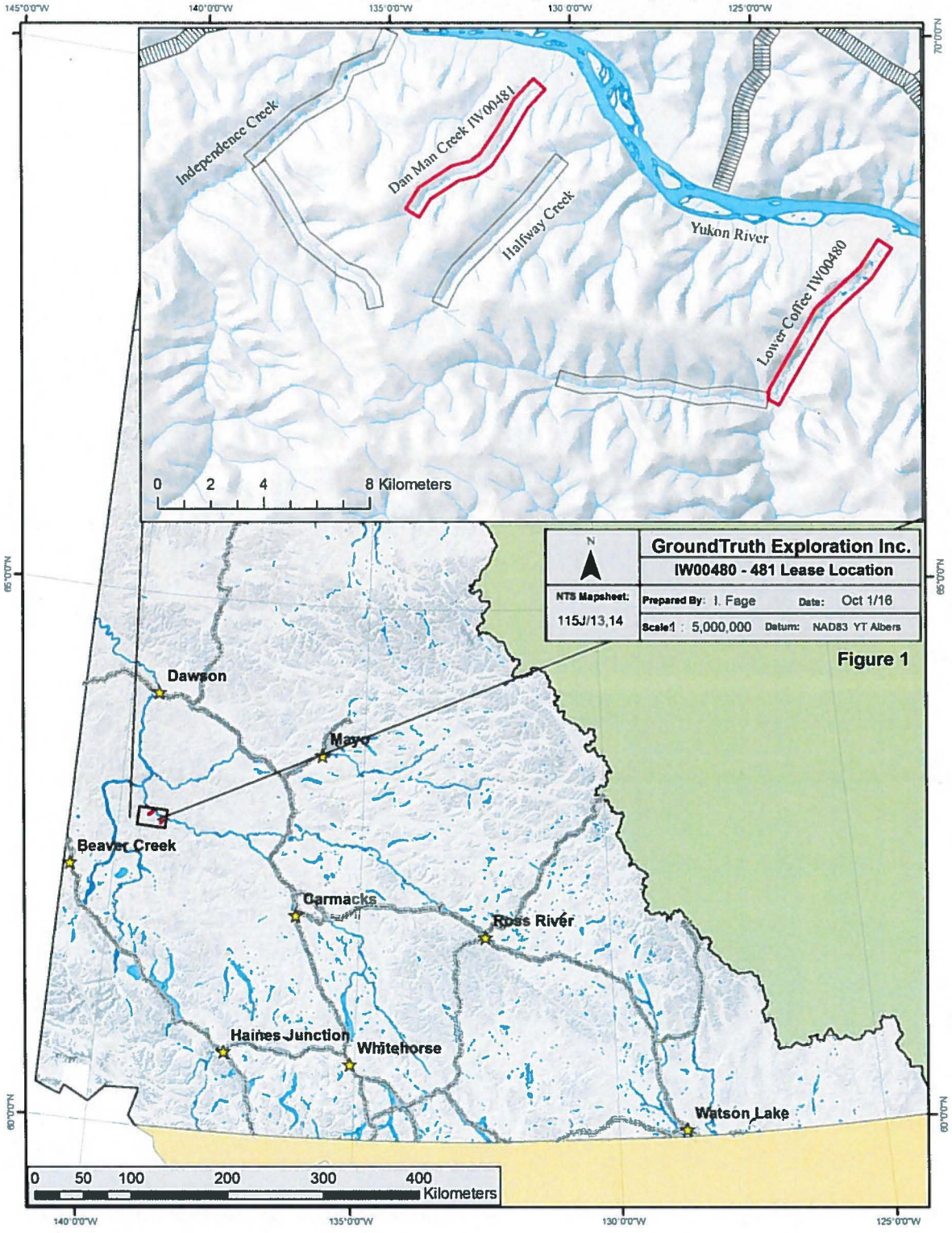

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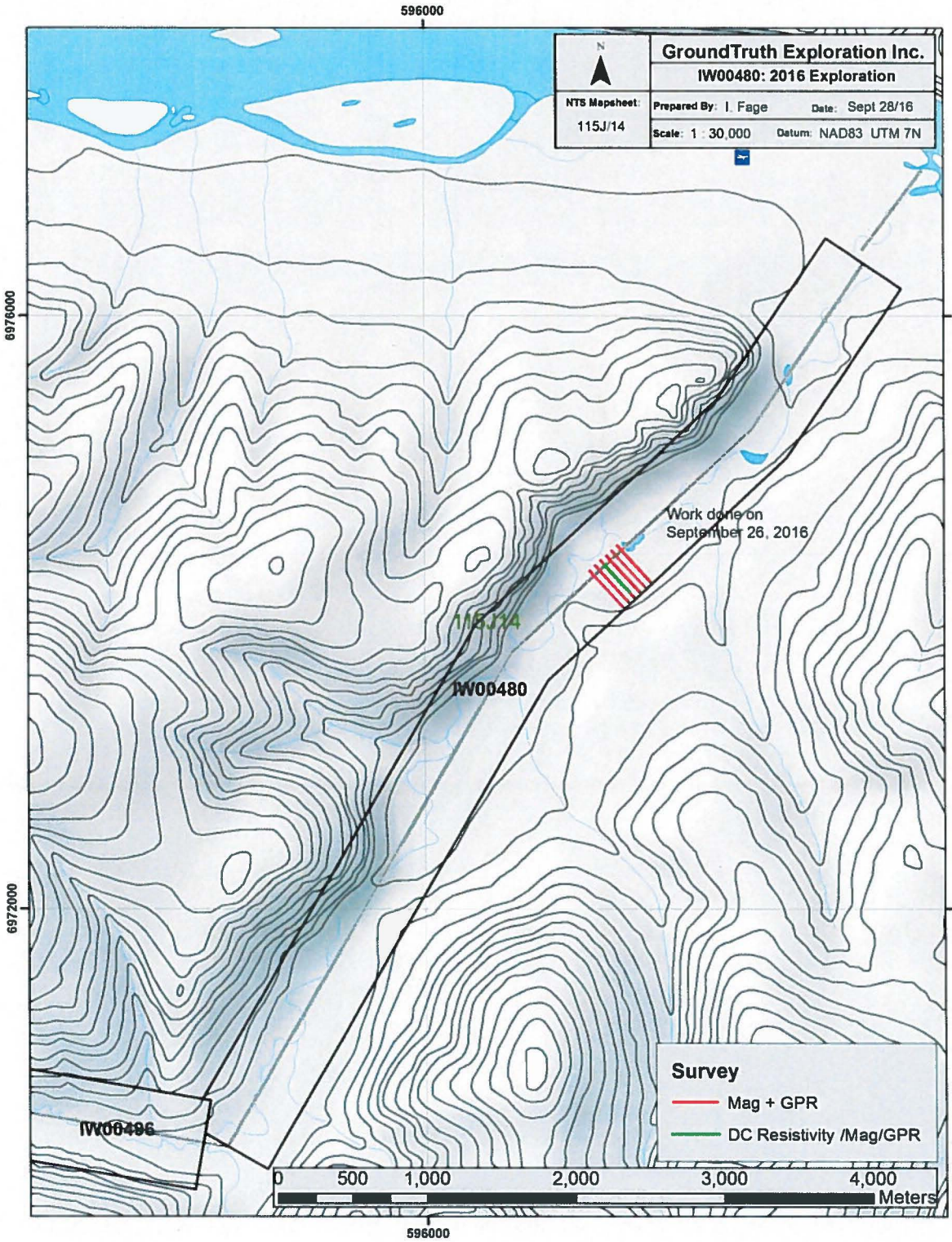

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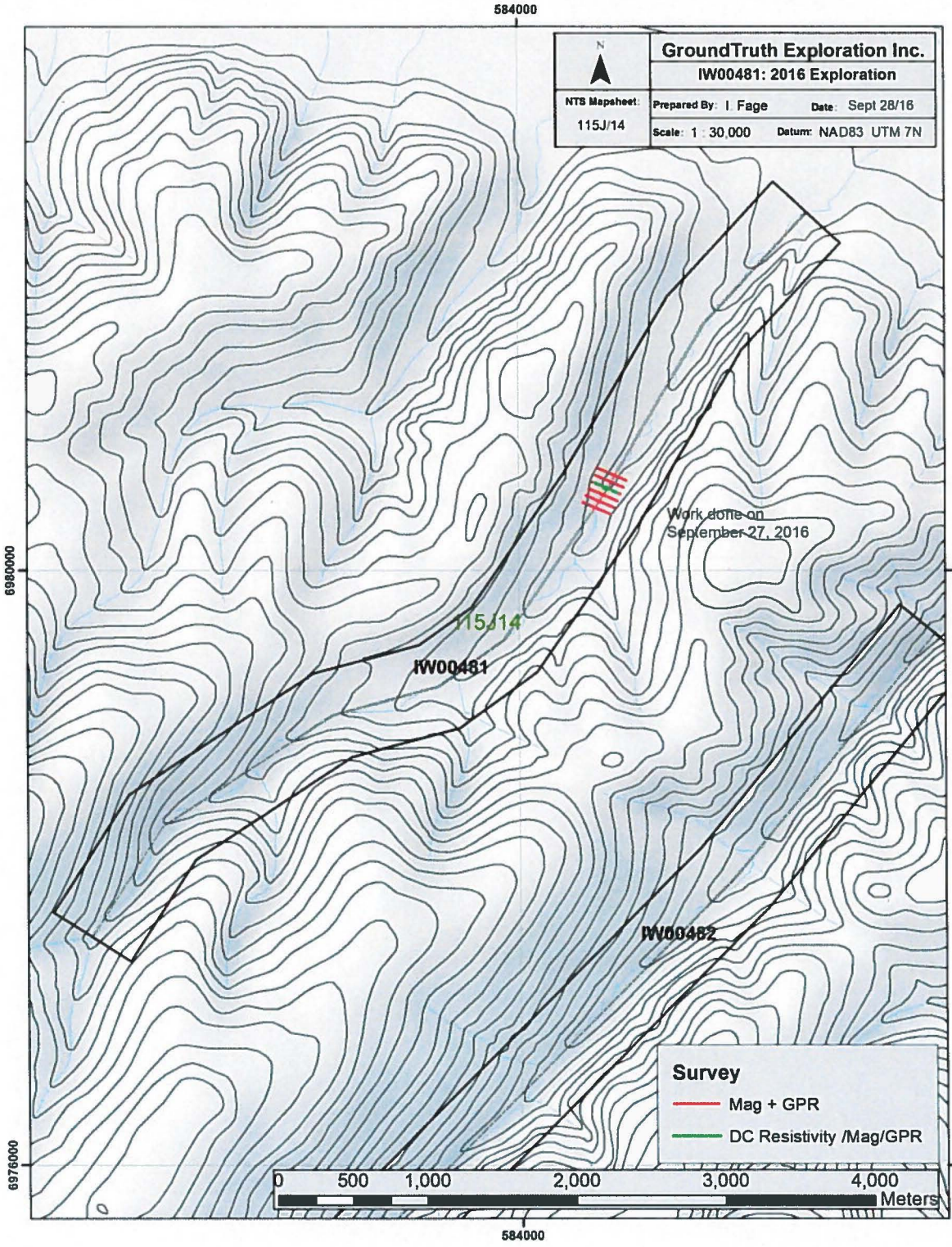

1.1 Location and Access

The prospecting leases are located approximately 130km South of Dawson City within the Yukon River drainage system in west-central Yukon Territory. The Lower Coffee Lease is centered at 62.887° N, 139.087 ° W, the Dan Man Creek Lease is centered at 62.945° N, 139.335° W. Both are located on on NTS mapsheet 115J/14 (Figure 1). It is accessible in winter on the Yukon River via snowmobile, and accessible by helicopter year round. The adjacent Coffee Gold Camp has an airstrip that is accessible year round.

1.2 Physiology and Geology

The prospecting leases are 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 0˚C to -50˚C in the winter and 0˚C to +30˚C in the summer.

Both drainages are characterized by incised valleys with steep hill slopes. Coffee creek has a broad valley floor 400-1000m for the extent of the lease. Dan Man creek is a smaller drainage which has a valley floor of <50m-300m. Both leases are draining from headwaters that are associated with the economically significant Coffee Gold deposits. See Figure 4.

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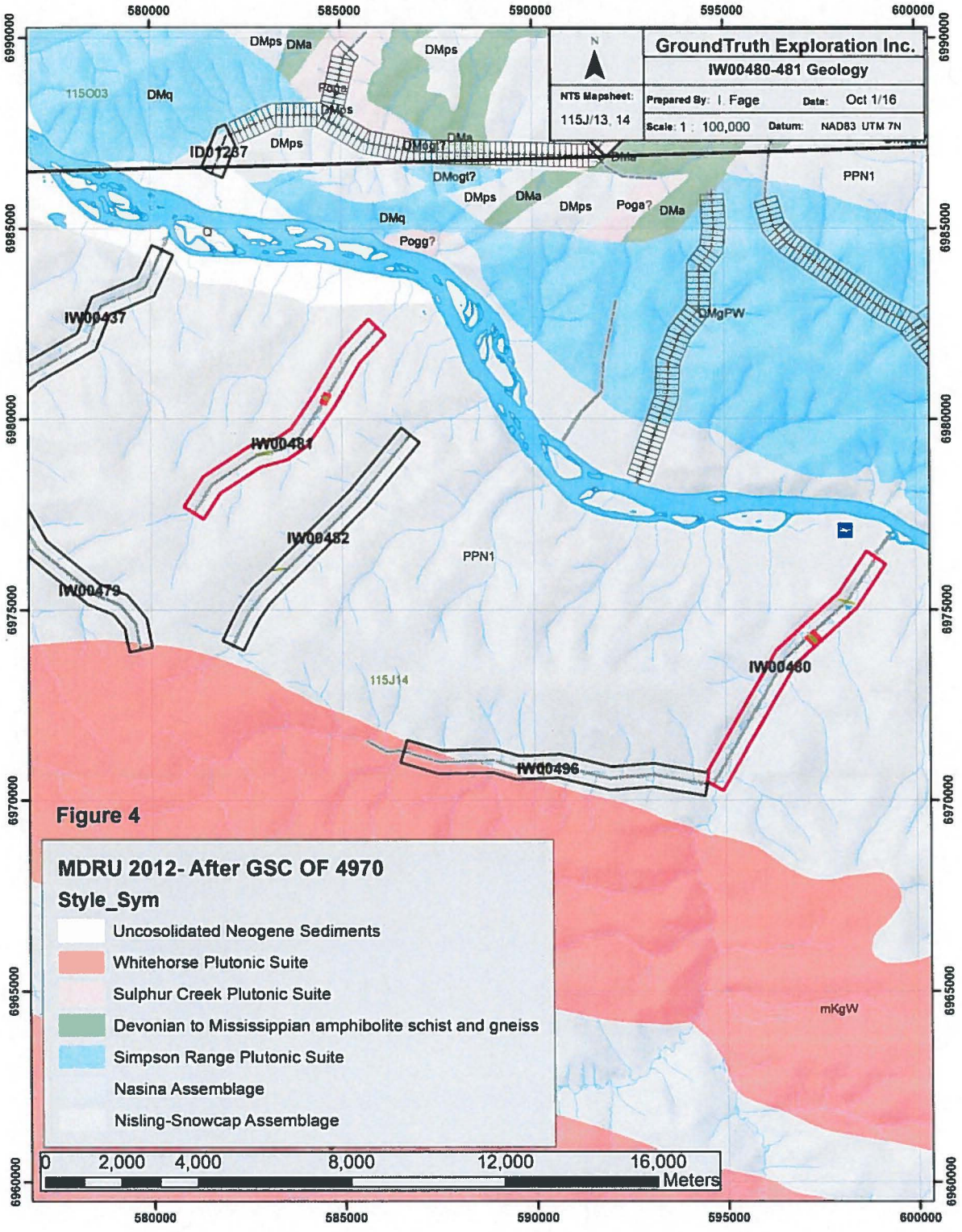

Figure 4

2.0 Survey description and Procedures

2.1 DC Resistivity Survey

GroundTruth Exploration Inc., of Dawson YT conducted the resistivity survey on the Lower Coffee Lease on Sept 26/15, the Dan Man Creek lease survey was run on Sept 27/16. The crew accessed both leases by helicopter based on Gold Corp. Coffee Gold Camp. The resistivity profile on the Lowe Coffee Lease was positioned 2.6km upstream from the start of the lease. The DC Resistivity survey on the Dan Man Creek Lease was conducted also 2.6km upstream from the start of the lease. Agreement between the profiles was very good and bedrock troughs are observed between the profiles.

The DC Resistivity survey was completed using Advanced Geoscience Inc., Supersting instrument (instrument specs in appendix) .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 and Induced Polarization, using the -following arrays:

1. **Inverse Schlumberger** SI Array (with expanding AB and MN dipoles) A=3m
2. **Dipole Dipole** DD Array (with expanding AB and MN)

The traverse was surveyed with a ProMark3 DGPS units and post processed using GNSS Solutions to obtain accurate horizontal and vertical position.

Field Survey Operating Procedures:

- A crew of 5 is deployed to run survey.
- The midpoint of a traverse is located and the line is sighted-in using a DGPS.
- Minimal brush is cut along line to sight pickets and lay cables
- Crew places electrode at 3m spacing with measuring tape
- Electrodes are hammered to a depth of 30cm (10% of electrode spacing)
- Cables are laid and attached to the electrodes
- Contact resistance test is conducted
- Calcium Chloride (25% solution) added to all electrodes >2k ohms. CRT reread.
- Extra electrodes added to high CR electrodes. CRT reread.
- With satisfactory Contact Resistance, Resistivity survey is Read.
- Operator surveys the traverse using DGPS and marks the traverse with pickets every 10 electrodes.

Data Processing:

The collected data is downloaded in the field after every array and checked for integrity. This allows any field errors to be identified before moving the equipment. The RES data is processed daily by the lead operator using EarthImager2D software provided by Advanced Geosciences Inc. Resistivity data-misfits are removed and the cleaned data-set is inverted. The same process is done with the IP data. Terrain corrections collected using a differential GPS are applied to the inversions. The DGPS data is processed using GNSS Solutions software. A .csv is created containing the DGPS traverse points collected. All instrument raw data from the DGPS and SuperSting are archived. An ESRI shape file is created containing the traverse points collected.

Survey Results:

IW00480: Lower Coffee

The DC Resistivity survey performed very well on the Lower Coffee Lease. Figure 5 shows location of the Resistivity Profile along with location of coincident Mag/GPR surveys. Topography in the survey area is flat, the survey was conducted in a broad swampy area with minimal tree cover. Consistent horizons are clearly visible in the Resistivity Inversions, interpreted to show a moderately conductive organic cap at surface, measured at ~1500 OhmM, generally from 0m to 4m depth. Below a resistive body of gravels, measured at >15,000 Ohm-m, from ~4m to 15m depth with localized troughs. Bedrock is showing as conductive at <500 Ohm-m, Figure 6. The IP inversion shows good agreement with the Resistivity with no significant chargeability effect present in overburden and a chargeability effect in bedrock of >30mV/V. See Figure 7.

IW00481: Dan Man

DC Resistivity survey work on the Dan Man lease produced high quality inversion results. Figure 8 shows location of DC Resistivity profile and overlapping Mag/GPR coverage. The valley floor of Dan Man Creek is much narrower than the Lower Coffee lease and both ends of the resistivity survey climb in elevation. The Resistivity inversion (Figure 9) shows an active layer at surface that extends to a depth of approximately 3m, with measured resistivity values ranging within the horizon from 50 Ohm-m to 1500Ohm-m. Below a frozen layer of permafrost, potentially gravels, is interpreted to extend from ~3m to 15m depth, the permafrost layer is characterized by resistivity values in the range of 15,000+/- Ohm-m. Bedrock is interpreted to be moderately conductive at 2500-7500 Ohm-m below the permafrost interface. The IP chargeability signature agrees generally with a non-chargeable overburden vs mildly chargeable bedrock interpreted interface.

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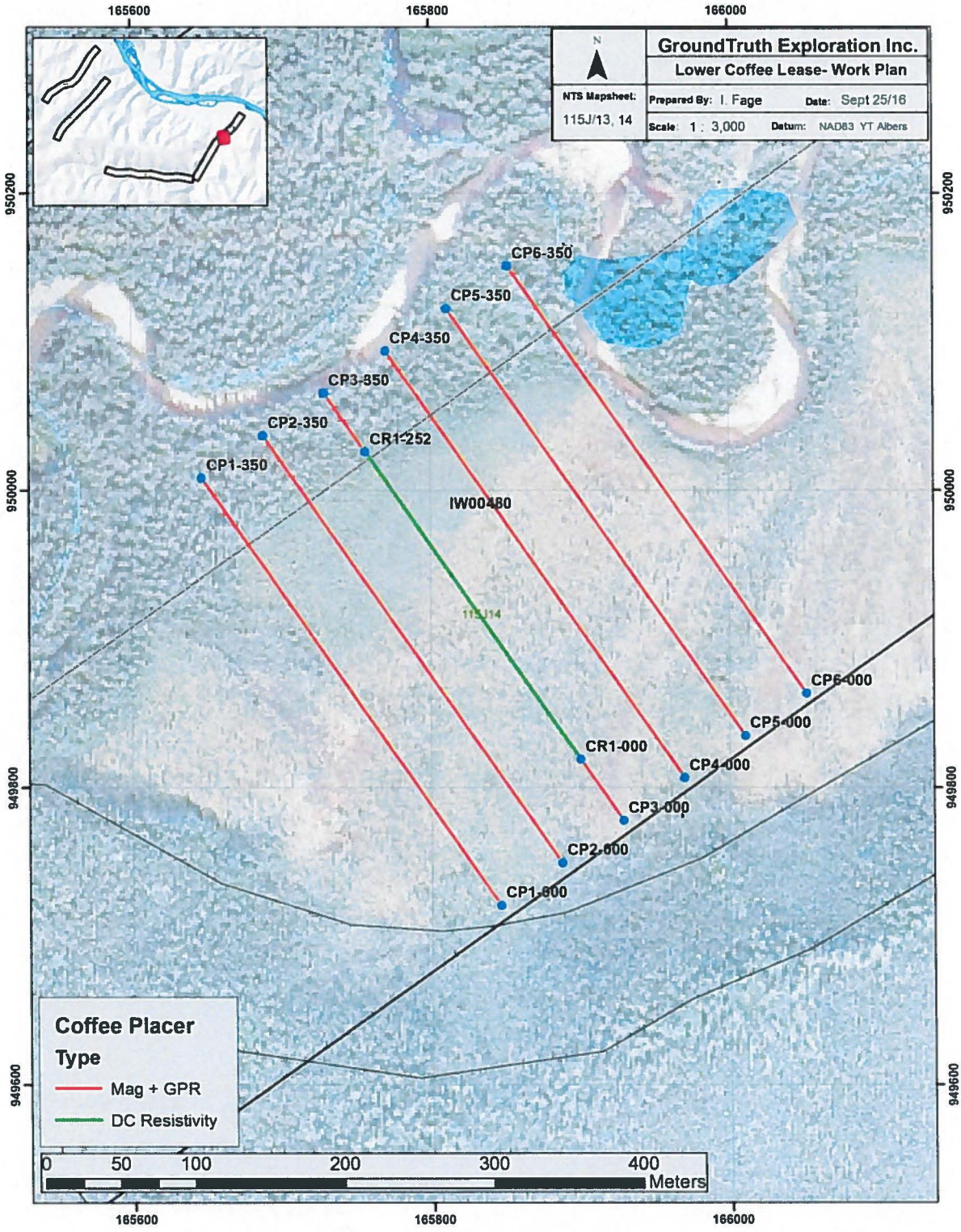

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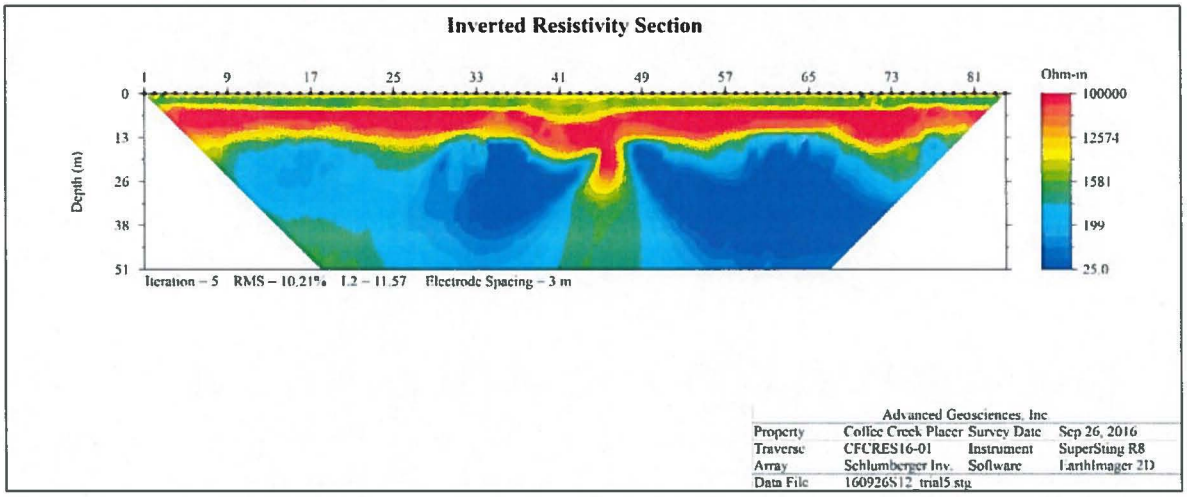
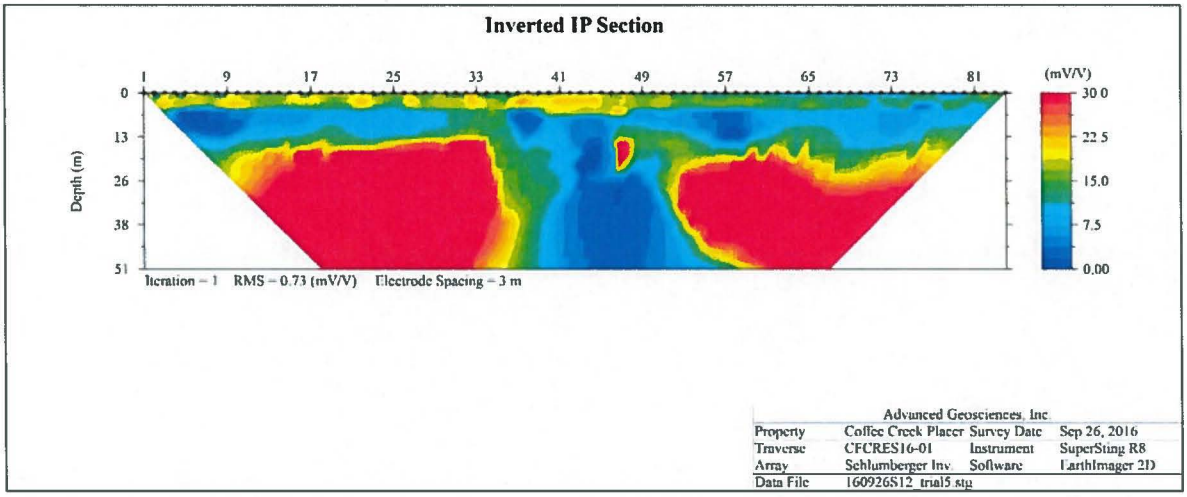


DC Resistivity Preliminary Inversion on Lease IW00480. Electrode 1 is on SE end (away from creek)



Induced Polarization Preliminary Inversion on IW00480. Electrode 1 is on SE end (away from creek)

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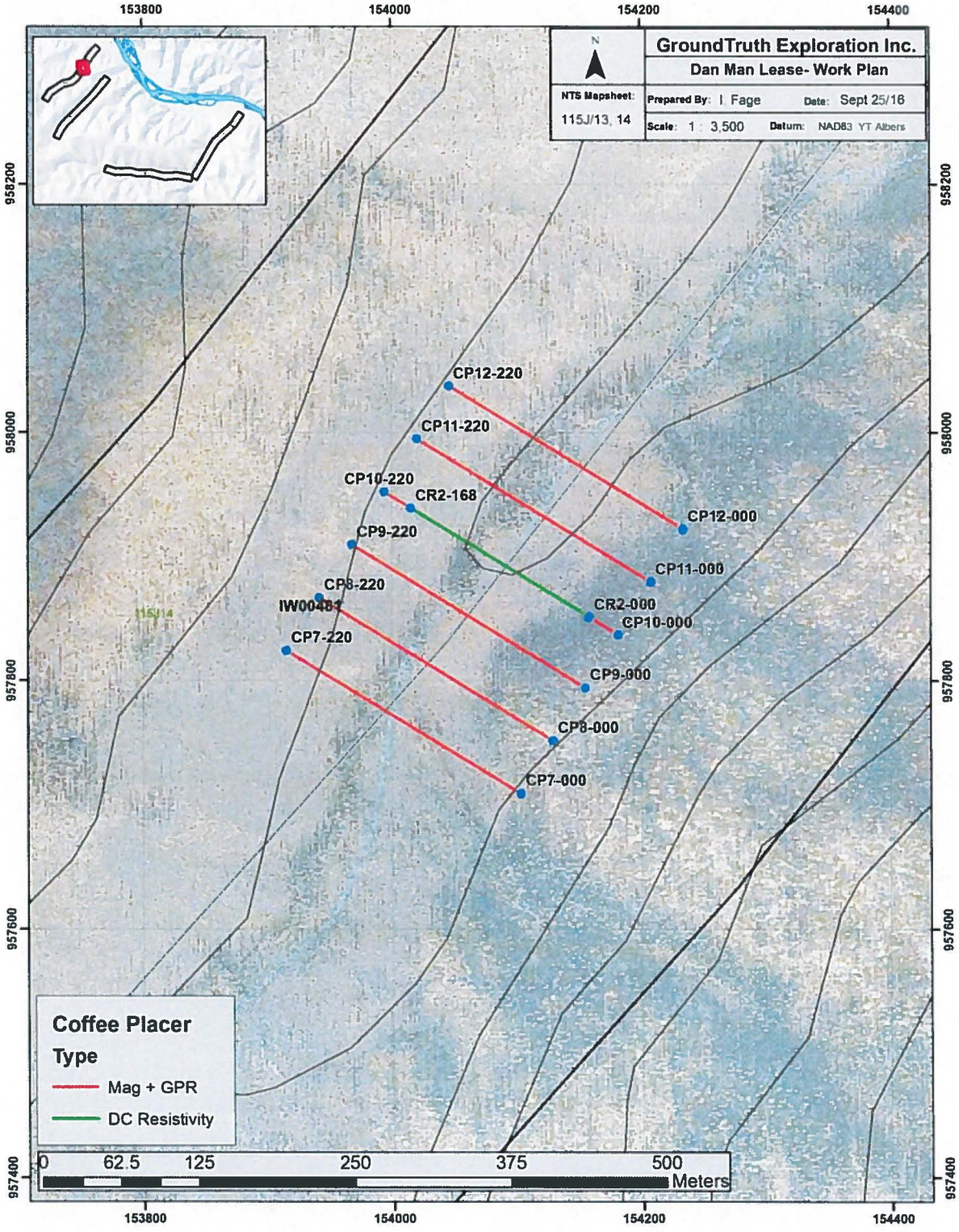

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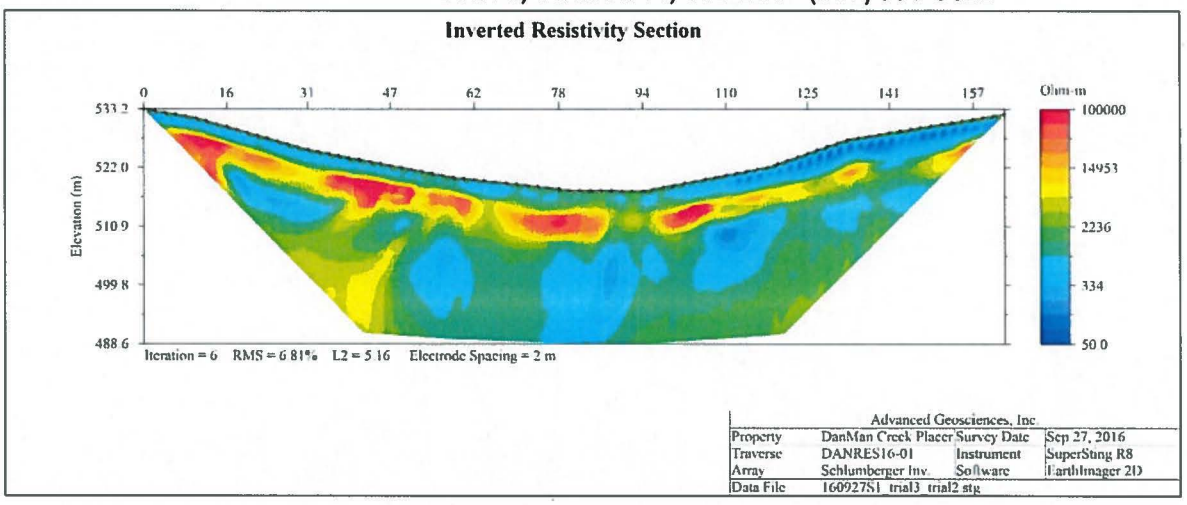
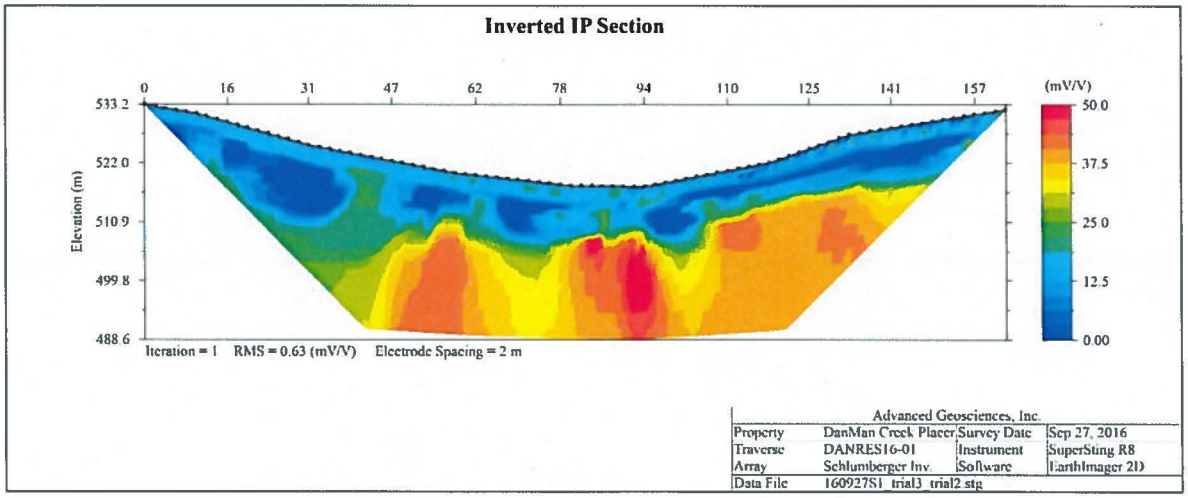


DC Resistivity Preliminary Inversion on Lease IW00481. Electrode 1 is on SE end (away from creek)



Induced Polarization Preliminary Inversion on IW00480. Electrode 1 is on SE end (away from creek)

2.2 Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

GroundTruth Exploration conducted GPR surveys on September 26, 2016 on IW00480 and on September 27, 2016 on IW00481. The survey consisted of 6 cross creek profiles. The lines spacing was 50m. The overlapping GPR/DC Resistivity provides a good opportunity to evaluate agreement between the surveys.

GPR system and basic principle

Ground penetrating radar(GPR) works like seismic, in that it is based on transmitting energy to the ground and measuring the time taken for the energy to be reflected back at geological targets, be they localised ore-bodies or geological interfaces/boundaries. Instead of seismic or shock waves, GPR transmits electromagnetic energy of high frequency compared to other geophysical methods. It is a very high resolution technique that is very site specific, for example it works very well where the target is within a host rock that has a higher electrical resistivity compared to the target itself, and where there are no conductive surficial layers to absorb radar energy before reaching the target. Another important factor is that radar energy can be scattered and not captured optimally if the reflecting geology or target is not consolidated or of a certain geometry. In conducive settings GPR is a fast high resolution method, can be operated by a single person and can supplement other geophysical methods very well. For this particular project, the 30MHz UltraGPR supplied by Groundradar (see www.groundradar.com) was used. The system works together with a differential GPS (RTK-DGPS) for data positioning and a portable data logger.

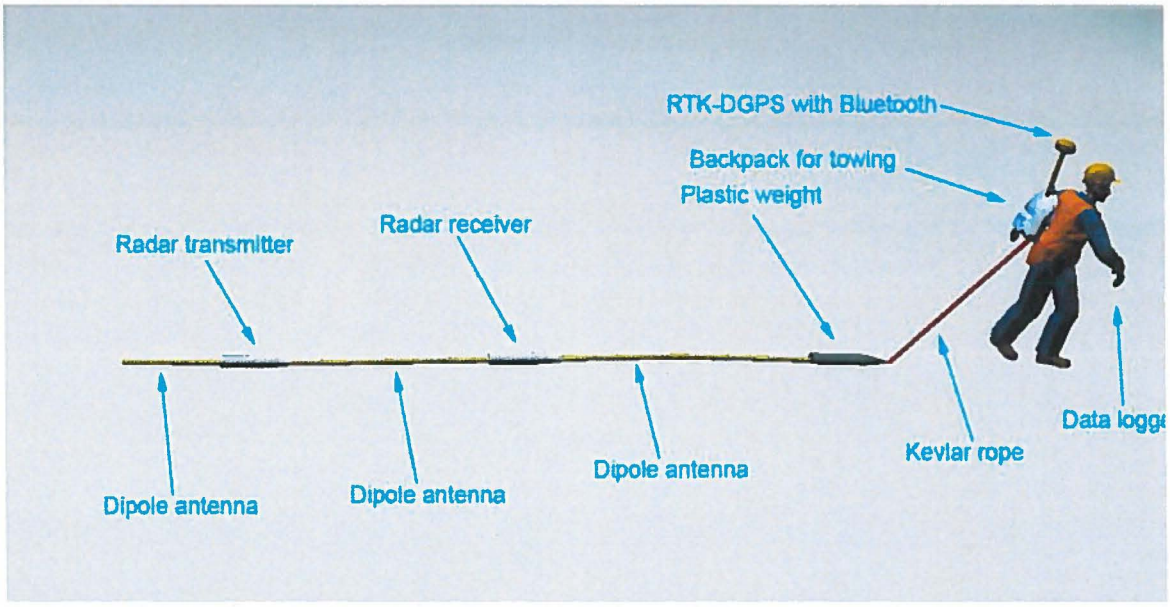


Diagram- UltraGPR 30MHz system

GPR Results:

**** Survey Data has been sent to GroundRadar Inc. for processing and finals/interpretation will be sent as an addendum to this report upon receipt.**

2.3 Proton Magnetometer Survey

GroundTruth Exploration conducted ground magnetic surveys on September 26, 2016 on IW00480 and on September 27, 2016 on IW00481. The survey consisted of 6 cross creek profiles. The lines spacing was 50m. The overlapping Mag/DC Resistivity provides a good opportunity to look for correlations of mag highs with interpreted resistivity bedrock troughs.

The Total Field Ground survey is typically conducted with one operator only. No grid is required as all magnetic readings are read with corresponding GPS location. The operator is responsible for efficient operation of survey and ensuring optimal data quality. The operator downloads, corrects with base and plots all data nightly to ensure ongoing consistency throughout the survey.

The following equipment was used for the completion of the survey:

Magnetometer Field Unit:	GEM Systems GSM-19T Proton Magnetometer
Base Station:	GEM Systems GSM-19T Proton Magnetometer
Processing:	Laptop computer
Software:	GEM Link software for mag upload/download
	Mapinfo-Discover for diurnal correction/plotting

Survey Specifications

The magnetometer survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Field Magnetometer Observation Frequency: 1 reading per 0.5 of a second.

Base Station Magnetometer: Set to record an observation every 10 seconds for the duration of the survey.

Datum: 57500 nT

Levelling: None required

Magnetic Field Theory Applied to Placer Exploration

In a placer setting, magnetite derived from bedrock weathering is concentrated in the main channel of a creek or river where the water flow has the highest velocity and the greatest turbulence. As a result, minerals with high specific gravity (magnetite, ilmenite, gold, etc.) are

preferentially concentrated in this region of the stream as material with lower specific gravity in winnowed from the sediment. High concentrations of "black sand" (magnetite, ilmenite, chromite) are often recorded in auriferous pay streaks where the stream bed has remained relatively immobile for some period, permitting hydraulic concentration to build up a significant volume of these materials.

The materials comprising black sand are magnetically susceptible. Magnetite has a very high magnetic susceptibility of 1200-19200 x 10^{-3} SI units, ilmenite ranges from 300-3500 x 10^{-3} SI units, and chromite measures from 3-1100 x 10^{-3} SI units. Average magnetic susceptibilities for sedimentary, igneous (excluding ultramafic) and metamorphic rocks are: 0-10, 3-160, and 0-70 x 10^{-3} SI units respectively. Fluvial sediments register magnetic susceptibility in the range of 0-2 x 10^{-3} SI units. There is consequently a significant susceptibility contrast between gravels enriched with black sand and average gravels/ underlying bedrock.

Field Survey Operating Procedures

The survey is completed in the field according to the following procedure:

Field Magnetometer Observation Frequency: 1 reading per 0.5 of a second.
Base Station Magnetometer: Set to record an observation every 20 seconds for the duration of the survey.
Operator uploads survey grid endpoints to Field magnetometer unit
The base station is established in an accessible location that will not be disturbed on or near the survey site.
Base station site is marked with a picket and location recorded for future use.
Operator runs survey with internal GPS recording position and navigates survey lines using internal mag GPS.
At end of day each survey day, Operator downloads Field and Base magnetometers, processes diurnal corrections and plots survey to assess data quality.

Data Processing

The Total Field Magnetic survey data is georeferenced to NAD83 UTM projected coordinates using the internal GPS in the field magnetometer. Base and rover magnetometers are synchronized to GPS time prior to each survey day. Temporal geomagnetic variation is removed by linear interpolation using the base station data. Corrected data is screened for noisy or erroneous values and is then plotted.

The diurnally corrected and filtered data is then Reduced to Pole (RTP) based on the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF)

A high pass filter is applied to the RTP grid, followed by a Tilt Derivative filter being applied to the high pass filter grid.

GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Box 70, Dawson YT, Y0B 1G0 (867) 993-5612

Magnetic Survey Results

**** Survey Data has been sent to GroundTruth contract geophysicist for processing and finals/interpretation will be sent as an addendum to this report upon receipt.**

3.0 Project Expenses

DC Resistivity/GPR/Drone Surveys by GroundTruth Exploration Inc.:

Sept 26, 2016: IW00480

Sept 27, 2016: IW00481

Invoice per lease below: (cost identical on each lease)

GroundTruth Exploration Inc.: Survey Budget per Lease

Placer Exploration - Coffee Area 5 mile Placer Leases: ID00480 (Lower Coffee), IW00481 (Dan Man)

Overview:

Budget and Proposal for 1 day Placer Exploration surveys on Gold Corp. five mile placer leases. The proposal would have a crew of 5 work 1 day each on Lower Coffee and Dan Man creeks. 1 DC Resistivity profile will be surveyed along with coincident and flanking lines of ground mag and GPR. Assessment report and renewal will be prepared and filed ahead of the October 2/16 renewal date. We propose to run surveys on Sept 27 and Sept 28/16. Crew and gear are based at adjacent Ballarat Airstrip camp. If client can provide helicopter setouts and pickups for this work, that would be preferred.

DC Resistivity - Ground Mag - GPR:	Chargeout	Units	Costs	
DC Resistivity Wages				
1 DC Resistivity Operator/Forman	$ 550.00	1	$ 550.00	
2 Geophysical Operators - Mag/GPR	$ 475.00	2	$ 950.00	
2 DC Resistivity Field Assistant(s)	$ 385.00	2	$ 770.00	$ 2,270.00
DC Resistivity Mag and GPR Survey Equipment and Processing				
Supersting R8 DC Resistivity System	$ 600.00	1	$ 600.00	
GEM Systems 19T Proton Magnetometer (Walk and Base Units)	$ 300.00	1	$ 300.00	
GroundRadar 30Mhz GPR System	$ 300.00	1	$ 300.00	
Field Laptop/Software for nightly download	$ 50.00	1	$ 50.00	
Handheld data logger/GPS/Camera/InReach (per man-day)	$ 25.00	5	$ 125.00	
3rd Party GPR Processing at $100/profile	$ 100.00	6	$ 600.00	
DC Resistivity Inversion finals 2h per surveyed profile	$ 75.00	2	$ 150.00	
Ground Mag Finals 2h per survey day	$ 75.00	2	$ 150.00	$ 2,275.00
Interpretation and Reporting:				
Assessment Report ($75/hr)	$ 75.00	8	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
			DC Resistivity, Ground Magnetic and GPR Survey Total:	**$ 5,145.00**

I. Fage, Sept 27/16

4.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, Isaac Fage have been president of GroundTruth Exploration in Dawson City since May 2010. I have overseen the collection of 400,000 + soil samples, numerous geophysical, UAV drone and drill programs across numerous projects in Yukon Territory. I have worked continuously in Mineral Exploration since 2004. I hold an advanced diploma in Remote Sensing from the Centre of Geographic Sciences in Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia.

I have overseen the survey work described in this report on the Lower Coffee and Dan Man Creek placer leases.

Dated this 1st day of October, 2016 in Dawson, YT.

Respectfully submitted

Isaac Fage

5.0 Conclusions and recommendations

The surveys conducted are producing a coherent interpretation of the subsurface. DC Resistivity has been determined as an effective tool to map overburden interfaces and depth to bedrock. The combination of DC Resistivity with Mag and GPR will be interpreted when data returns from processing geophysicists to evaluate the relationship of GPR reflectors and magnetic signature to determine if these tools are effective in building confidence for targeting on placer potential on these leases. Acquiring full drone coverage prior to future DC Resistivity surveys will assist in evaluating placer potential with topography and precise placement of profile lines to avoid unsuitable ground or vegetation conditions. Follow-up drilling with a heliportable, track mounted drill is recommended on the targets identified in this report.