



Coffee Project

2020 Coffee and Latte Placer Group Environmental Report

FINAL

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd, a subsidiary of Newmont Corp., has grouped placer claims in Coffee and Latte Creek, tributaries to the Yukon River in west-central Yukon. Significant baseline environmental work has been undertaken in the area of Coffee and Latte Creek over the past several years related to fisheries and biological monitoring, water quality, and groundwater. This report summarizes the baseline environmental work on the Coffee and Latte Group Placer Claims from October 3, 2019 to October 2, 2020. The objective of the baseline environmental work is to document and understand environmental conditions on the placer claims prior to undertaking placer activity. The data from the environmental baseline studies can be used to monitor impacts in the environment during construction, operation and closure of any placer activity.

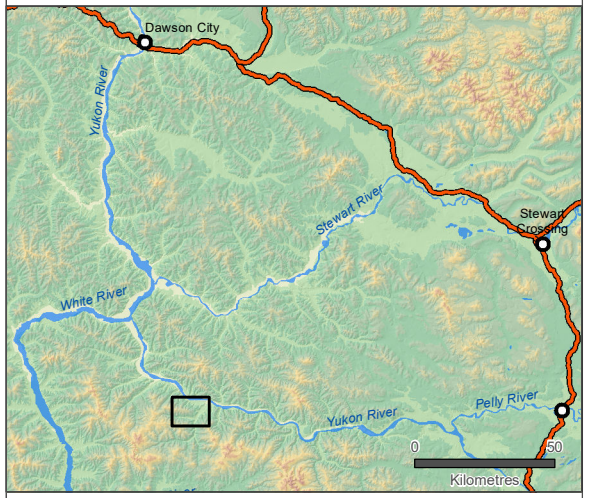
2.0 STUDY AREA

The Coffee and Latte Placer Group claims (Appendix A) are located in the Whitehorse Mining District, within the traditional territories of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Selkirk First Nation, and within the asserted traditional territory of White River First Nation. Coffee Creek flows northeast into the Yukon River between the confluences of the White and the Pelly Rivers. More specifically, Coffee Creek is located between the Excelsior and Halfway creeks. The Coffee Placer claims stretch over an approximately 7.40 km section of Coffee Creek, beginning approximately 0.97 km upstream of the confluence with the Yukon River and extending upstream (southwest) to the mouth of Latte Creek (Figure 1).

Latte Creek flows eastward into Coffee Creek, which then flows into the Yukon River. Latte Creek flows into Coffee Creek approximately 8.4 km upstream of the Coffee Creek and Yukon River confluence (Figure 1). The Latte Placer Group includes approximately 8.0 km of the Latte Creek drainage, beginning at the confluence with Coffee Creek and extending upstream. Latte Creek is a moderately sized creek with an average channel width of 4.97 m, and an average gradient of 2.98 % (from 0 - 12%) in the area.



**COFFEE/LATTE Placer Claim Group
Environmental Sampling Locations**



- Legend**
- ▲ Ground Water
 - ▲ Surface Water
 - ▲ Fisheries & Veg Sampling
 - Remote Camera Locations
 - ◆ Benthic Invertebrate Sampling
 - Thermistor Locations
 - ☐ Coffee/Latte Claim Group
 - Other Placer Claims

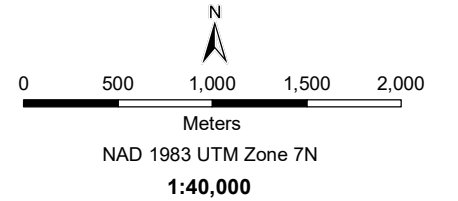


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Figure 1. Map of Coffee and Latte Creek Placer Group

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 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; MacKenzie 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).

3.2 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%), 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.

4.0 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

Extensive work has been completed on Coffee and Latte Creek in recent years. This report includes field survey results for Coffee and Latte Creek from 2019 monitoring, as well as a review of findings from previous years sampling for fisheries, water quality, terrestrial vegetation and wildlife.

4.1 FISHERIES

Past fish related studies completed on Coffee and Latte Creeks were reviewed for information and summarized. This includes sampling effort, capture data and fish distribution within the placer claims and areas downstream that could be affected by placer activity (i.e. through changes in water quality, flows etc.). The fish and fish habitat related reports reviewed are outlined in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Summary of previous fish and fish habitat studies in the Coffee and Latte Creek drainage

Year	Data Summary	Agency	Report References
2019	The 2019 fish sampling on Coffee Creek was conducted in July and August, and included minnow trapping and spawning surveys for Chinook salmon. Additionally, an aerial survey one stream walk was completed to determine whether spawning Chinook salmon were present.	EDI Environmental Dynamics (EDI)	In draft
2018	Summer/fall: salmon spawning surveys, fish sampling/habitat assessments.	EDI Environmental Dynamics (EDI)	EDI 2019
2017	Winter: fish and fish habitat assessments, environmental DNA (eDNA) sampling for Arctic grayling and Chinook salmon and benthic invertebrate sampling for analysis of baseline metal levels. Summer/fall: salmon spawning	EDI Environmental Dynamics (EDI)	EDI 2018a

	surveys fish sampling chlorophyll-a sampling, metals analysis of invertebrates and fish tissue.		
2016	Winter: fish and fish habitat assessments, environmental DNA (eDNA) sampling for Arctic grayling and Chinook salmon and benthic invertebrate sampling for analysis of baseline metal levels. Summer/fall: salmon spawning surveys, fish sampling/habitat assessments, chlorophyll-a sampling, metals analysis of invertebrates and fish tissue.	EDI Environmental Dynamics (EDI)	EDI 2017a
2014, 2015	Fish and aquatic resources baseline report for the Coffee Project, including data on fish and fish habitat, benthic invertebrates, periphyton and stream sediments. Includes fish tissue sampling data and salmon spawning surveys.	Palmer Environmental Consulting Group (PECG)	PECG 2017
2013	Preliminary fish and fish habitat assessment for the Coffee Project baseline, including surveys of fish abundance, distribution and size/weight data.	Access Consulting Group (ACG)	ACG 2014
2010	Fish and fish habitat assessments and benthic invertebrate sampling in lower Coffee Creek.	Laberge Environmental Services and White Mountain Consulting	Laberge and White Mountain 2012
2001	Fish and fish habitat assessments and benthic invertebrate sampling in lower Coffee Creek; a salmon spawning survey was conducted on lower Coffee Creek and the Yukon River.	Laberge Environmental Services and White Mountain Consulting	Laberge and White Mountain 2002
2000	Fish and fish habitat assessments in lower Coffee Creek; a salmon spawning survey was conducted on lower Coffee Creek and the Yukon River.	White Mountain Environmental Consulting	White Mountain Environmental Consulting 2001

4.2 WATER QUALITY

Coffee Creek: Water quality information on Coffee Creek has been collected since October 2010 and continues to present. Water chemistry in the lower Coffee Creek drainage is influenced by varying proportions of snowmelt-driven surface runoff and groundwater inputs to surface flow, based on the seasonal water balance. Seasonality in water chemistry is more pronounced upstream in the catchment. Several water quality parameters naturally exceed corresponding guidelines during the open water periods. Peak summer flows typically coincide with annual maximum amounts of total suspended solids, dissolved organic carbon, dissolved aluminum, total copper, and particulate bound metals. Lower Coffee Creek (CC-4.5) is characterized by soft water (46 to 81 mg/L CaCO₃) during open water seasons (May to September) and hard waters (97 to 142 mg/L CaCO₃) during low flow periods such as winter (Lorax 2018).

The pH in lower Coffee Creek remains relatively uniform throughout the year with values generally ranging between 7.5 and 7.8 (Lorax 2018). For most parameters, mean monthly concentrations of total and dissolved trace elements are low (e.g., arsenic, antimony, cobalt, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc) and generally fall below the CCME guidelines for the protection of aquatic life. The exception to this is dissolved aluminum and total copper concentrations which exceed the BCMOE guideline during the open water season (Lorax 2018). Upstream of the placer claim, the upper Coffee Creek total uranium concentrations are elevated during the winter season, coinciding with baseflow conditions, and exceed the CCME guideline; however, lower Coffee Creek does not have elevated concentrations of uranium (CCME 2007). Nutrient parameters are generally found in low concentrations in mid and lower Coffee Creek (Lorax 2018).

Latte Creek: Water quality information on Latte Creek has been collected since October 2010 and continues to present. From a water chemistry perspective, Latte Creek can be split between upper Latte Creek, with water chemistry characteristics dominated by surface runoff, and mid to lower Latte Creek, with water chemistry influenced by both surface water runoff, and groundwater discharge (Lorax 2018). The lower Latte Creek water quality monitoring site lies within the Latte Creek placer lease (Figure 1). Because the mid Latte Creek water quality monitoring site lies immediately upstream of the placer lease, parameters from samples collected at this and the lower water quality monitoring site likely represent the range of water quality parameters found within the Latte Creek placer lease. Only results from mid to lower Latte Creek are discussed below given their proximity to the placer group.

Latte Creek is characterized by soft water (<90 mg/L CaCO₃) and low levels of major ions during summer freshet, high flow periods, and very hard water (114 - >400 mg/L CaCO₃) during winter low flow periods. For most parameters, mean monthly concentrations of total and dissolved trace elements are low (e.g., arsenic, antimony, cobalt, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, and zinc) and generally fall below the CCME guidelines for the protection of aquatic life. Dissolved aluminum is consistently observed to be elevated well above BCMOE guidelines for the protection of aquatic life, with peak concentrations corresponding to high flow periods. Similarly, concentrations of total copper peak during periods of high flow, and sometimes exceed associated guidelines (CCME 2007). In comparison, total uranium concentrations are generally elevated during winter low-flow periods (20 – 35 ug/L) and are consistently well above CCME guidelines. These high uranium conditions typically extend from November to April (Lorax 2018). The pH in mid and lower Latte Creek remains relatively uniform throughout the year with

values generally ranging between 7.0 and 8.0 (Lorax 2018). Unlike dissolved ions, higher concentrations of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) in Latte Creek coincide with peak snowmelt months or during intense summer rainfall events; at most other flow periods of the year, TSS values are generally below 3.0 mg/L (Lorax 2018). Nutrient parameters are generally found in low concentrations in mid and lower Latte Creek (Lorax 2018).

4.3 TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Coffee Claims: Coffee Creek is located within the Klondike Plateau Ecoregion. It is located in a broad valley that runs north-northeast by south-southwest. The west side of the valley is dominated by dry, moderate-to-steep slopes that support sloping grasslands and trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) forests, overlaying kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uvaursi*), soapberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*), and grasses. Contrastingly, the east side of the valley increases more gradually in elevation with the lower slopes dominated by shrubby or treed fens, and stunted black spruce (*Picea mariana*) forests, before transitioning to coniferous or mixed forests dominated by white spruce (*Picea glauca*), black spruce, and/or Alaska birch (*Betula neoalaskana*). Common understory species typically include Labrador tea (*Rhododendron groenlandicum*), sedges, cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*), high bush and low bush cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*), wild blueberries (*Vaccinium Ericaceae*) and black currants (*Ribes nigrum*). Floodplain habitats immediately adjacent to Coffee Creek consist of a mixture of coniferous, deciduous or mixed riparian forests dominated by white spruce and balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*).

The Coffee Creek valley encompasses a variety of habitats and likely supports numerous bird species, potentially including hawks, owls, shorebirds, waterfowl, grouse, woodpeckers and passerines (songbirds).

Existing information on terrestrial vegetation and wildlife was reviewed and summarized for the placer group area (Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of available information sources for terrestrial vegetation and wildlife near Coffee and Halfway Creek.

Year	Data Summary	Agency	Report References
2018	Field studies on birds and mammals in the Coffee	EDI Environmental Dynamics (EDI)	EDI 2019

Year	Data Summary	Agency	Report References
	Gold Project area, including Halfway Creek. Specifically, methods and results of surveys for caribou, moose, thin-horn sheep, grizzly bears, raptors and other wildlife.		
2017	Field studies on birds and mammals in the Coffee Gold Project area, including Halfway Creek. Specifically, methods and results of surveys for caribou, moose, thin-horn sheep, grizzly bears, raptors and other wildlife.	EDI Environmental Dynamics (EDI)	EDI 2018b
2014-2016	Bird baseline report for the Coffee Gold Project area, including Halfway Creek. Includes methods and results of field surveys for raptors, waterfowl, game birds, passerines, and various other upland bird species, as well as habitat suitability modelling, and a review of existing information from Traditional Knowledge, regional studies, and other information sources.	EDI Environmental Dynamics (EDI)	EDI 2017b
2010-2016	Wildlife baseline report for the Coffee Gold Project, including the Halfway Creek area. Includes summary of results of field surveys, habitat modelling, and a review of existing information from Traditional Knowledge, regional studies, and other information sources.	EDI Environmental Dynamics (EDI)	EDI 2017c
2014-2016	Methods and results of field studies on mammals in the Coffee Gold Project area, including Halfway Creek. Specifically, surveys for caribou, moose, thin-horn sheep, grizzly bears, wolves, wolverine and other furbearers, bats, collared pika, and other small mammals.	EDI Environmental Dynamics (EDI)	EDI 2017d

Year	Data Summary	Agency	Report References
2014-2016	Vegetation baseline report for the Coffee Gold Project, including the upper sections of Halfway Creek. Describes the local vegetation communities, as well as the methods and results of specific vegetation surveys for rare plants, invasive plants, and trace metals.	EDI Environmental Dynamics (EDI)	EDI 2017e

4.1 BENTHIC INVERTEBRATE, PERIPHYTON AND STREAM SEDIMENT

Minnow Environmental Inc. conducted benthic invertebrate, periphyton and sediment monitoring in support of the Aquatic Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan within the Halfway Creek Placer Group. Monitoring of benthic invertebrate community, benthic invertebrate tissue chemistry, periphyton community, periphyton productivity, in-situ water quality and laboratory water chemistry was undertaken in several creek areas. Upper Halfway Creek was included in one of these sample areas and is within the Halfway Creek Placer Group.

Sampling at each site was conducted at five stations to provide replication required for statistical contrasts of spatial and temporal changes and to support future before-after-control-impact (BACI) assessments.

The stations on Lower Coffee Creek are as follow:

CC5.6-1

CC5.6-2

CC5.6-3

CC5.6-4

CC5.6-5

Benthic Invertebrate Community and Biomass: At each station, benthic invertebrate samples were collected at locations of carefully controlled substrate characteristics, water velocity and water depth using a Hess sampler equipped with 500 µm mesh, with each sample a composite of three Hess samples.

Benthic Invertebrate Tissue Chemistry: Five replicate benthic invertebrate tissue samples were collected using a kick net with 400 µm mesh at whichever station would yield the highest volume of benthic invertebrate biomass per sample. Five replica samples were collected from a single station per area and material was transferred from the kick net into 20 mL sample jars.

Periphyton: Samples were collected by scraping submerged rocks using a stainless-steel razor blade. The surface area sampled at each station was measured and recorded to allow analysis on a per-area basis. One sample per station was collected for each of the following parameters: periphyton community and biomass, periphyton chlorophyll a concentration, and periphyton ash-free dry mass (AFDM) for a total of five samples per parameter.

Supporting water chemistry: At all stations, in situ water chemistry data was collected with a portable YSI multimeter.

Available information on benthic invertebrate, periphyton and sediment monitoring in the Coffee and Latte Creek Placer Group is pending and not available until late 2020.

5.0 2020 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 WATER QUALITY

Water quality data has been collected on a monthly or quarterly schedule since October 2010 by Newmont staff and consultants.

Coffee: Surface water quality data has been collected monthly or quarterly at up to four different sites on Coffee Creek, however, only three of these are located within the placer group:

- CC-10.9 / Latte Mix, located on the upstream end of the placer claim, in the mixing zone of Latte and Coffee Creek
- CC-3.2 / CC-4.5 located in the downstream portion of the placer group, approximately 2.8 km above the mouth

Latte: Water quality data has been collected monthly or quarterly at up to seven different sites on Latte, however only one of these is located within the placer group:

- LC-0.2 / CC-3.5, located approximately 400m upstream from Latte Mix, on Latte Creek.

5.1.1 RESULTS

Between October 3rd, 2019 and October 2nd, 2020, water quality samples were taken at CC-10.9/Latte Mix, CC-3.2/CC-4.5, and LC-0.2/CC-3.5 up to six times and results are in Appendix B. Analysis performed included alkalinity, chloride, cyanide, dissolved organic carbon, conductance, fluoride, total hardness, dissolved and total mercury, total metals, dissolved metals, nitrate, nitrite, oxidation reduction potential, pH, sulphate, total dissolved solids, total organic carbon, total suspended solids, anions, and ammonia. 2019/2020 water quality results in CC-10.9/Latte Mix, CC-3.2/CC-4.5, and LC-0.2/CC-3.5 exhibited similar water quality characteristics as found in previously sampled events (see Section 4.2).

6.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Appendix C contains the 2020 Statement of Expenditures for the Coffee and Latte Placer group.

7.0 SIGNED STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION FOR AUTHOR

Appendix D contains the signed Statement of Qualification for the author.

8.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Coffee Creek is classified as a Moderate-High suitability stream by the Yukon Placer Secretariat. This is consistent with the results from multiple years of fish sampling which have captured juvenile Chinook salmon, Arctic grayling and slimy sculpin.

Latte Creek is classified as a Moderate-Moderate to Moderate-Low stream with respect to fish habitat suitability by the Yukon Placer Secretariat. This classification is consistent with results from multiple years of fish sampling which have captured Arctic grayling in Latte Creek. The area immediately upstream from the confluence of Latte Creek and Coffee Creek is classified as Moderate-High suitable fish habitat; however, juvenile Chinook have not been captured in this area. Regardless, mining activities will continue to ensure water quality in Latte Creek, and in Coffee Creek downstream of the confluence with Latte Creek (Moderate-High habitat) is protected accordingly.

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Appendix A: Coffee and Latte Claims

District	Grant number	Claim name	Claim number	Claim owner	Operation recording date	Staking date	Claim expiry date	Status	Lease	Total excess credit	NTS Map number	Grouping number
Whitehorse	P 512477	COFFEE	35	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512478	COFFEE	36	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512479	COFFEE	37	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512480	COFFEE	38	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512481	COFFEE	39	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512482	COFFEE	40	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512483	COFFEE	41	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512484	COFFEE	42	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512485	COFFEE	43	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512486	COFFEE	44	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512487	COFFEE	45	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512488	COFFEE	46	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512489	COFFEE	47	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512490	COFFEE	48	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512491	COFFEE	49	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334
Whitehorse	P 512492	COFFEE	50	Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd. - 100%	10/2/2018	9/27/2018	10/2/2021	Active		0	115J14	GW01334

Appendix B: Water Quality Results

Appendix C: Statement of Expenditures

2020 Statement of Expenditures Coffee Latte Placer Group GW01334

2020 Coffee Latte Placer Group Baseline Environmental Expenditures	Cost
Surface Water Quality Field Program	\$ 12,240.00
Surface Water Quality Analytical	\$ 5,671.68
Surface Water Quality Field Program Helicopter	\$ 14,487.50
Coffee Latte Placer Group Environmental Report	\$ 600.00
2020 Expenditures Total (October 3, 2019 to October 2, 2020)	\$ 32,999.18

Appendix D: Statement of Qualification for the Author

I, Jasmin Dobson, of 37 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A-6G9, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am the Environmental Supervisor for the Coffee Project with current address at 37 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A-6G9, Canada.
2. I am a graduate of Royal Roads University (2010, B.Sc. Environmental Science).
3. I have practiced my Profession as an Environmental Specialist continuously since 2010.

Date this 2nd day of October 2020.



Jasmin Dobson, B.Sc.