GENERIC GOLD CORP.

CSE FORM 2A
LISTING STATEMENT

February 26, 2018

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Listing Statement contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws and which is prospective in nature. Forward-looking information by its nature requires an issuer to make assumptions and is subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Generally, but not always, forward-looking information is identifiable by use of the words “continue”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “forecast”, “believe”, “intend”, “schedule”, “budget”, “plan” or “project”, or the negative or other variations of these words or comparable terminology, or states that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “should”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. In this Listing Statement, forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements about future financial and operating performance, strategic plans, future operations, cost estimates, realization of mineral resources, results of exploration, future work programs, capital expenditures and objectives, evolution and economic performance of development projects, timing of exploration and development projects, costs, timing and location of future drilling, timing exploration budgets and targets, continuity of favourable gold markets, contractual commitments, environmental and reclamation expenses, continuous availability of required manpower, continuous access to capital markets, the anticipated use of funds by Generic Gold Corp. **Certain sections of this Listing Statement present forward-looking information.**

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking information in this Listing Statement, because a number of factors, known and unknown, could cause actual results to differ materially from a conclusion, forecast or projection contained in the forward-looking information. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. The following, among other things, are material factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from a conclusion, forecast or projection contained in the forward-looking information in this Listing Statement: the inability of Generic Gold Corp. to obtain, renew or comply with all required permits and licences, risks normally incidental to exploration and development of mineral properties, uncertainties in the interpretation of drill results, the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with expectations, changes in governmental regulation adverse to Generic Gold Corp., environmental risks, economic uncertainties, the inability of Generic Gold Corp. to obtain additional financing when and as needed, dependence on a small number of key personnel, competition from other mining businesses, the future prices of gold and commodities, fluctuation in currency exchange rates and title defects and other related matters. Although Generic Gold Corp. has attempted to identify material factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from a conclusion, forecast or projection contained in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that could cause results to differ from what is anticipated, estimated or intended. Those factors are described or referred to below in this Listing Statement under “*Risk Factors*” and elsewhere herein.

All forward-looking information contained in this Listing Statement is given as of the date of the Listing Statement unless indicated otherwise. Except as required under applicable laws, Generic Gold Corp. does not undertake any obligation to update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

2. Corporate Structure

2.1 State the full corporate name of the Issuer or, if the Issuer is an unincorporated entity, the full name under which the entity exists and carries on business and the address(es) of the Issuer's head and registered office.

The corporate name of the issuer is Generic Gold Corp. (the "**Corporation**").

The Corporation's head office and registered office is located at Suite 1660, 141 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5.

2.2 State the statute under which the Issuer is incorporated or continued or organized or, if the Issuer is an unincorporated entity, the laws of the jurisdiction or foreign jurisdiction under which the Issuer is established and exists. Describe the substance of any material amendments to the articles or other constating or establishing documents of the Issuer.

The Corporation was incorporated under the *Company Act* (British Columbia) on December 14, 1995 under the name 510134 B.C. Ltd. On December 21, 1995, 510134 B.C. Ltd. changed its name to Wamco Resources Limited. On December 14, 2000, Wamco Resources Limited changed its name to Wamco Resources Technology Group Ltd. On September 1, 2011, the Corporation completed articles of amendment and continued under the laws of the Province of Ontario pursuant to the *Business Corporation Act* (Ontario) (the "**OBCA**"). On December 9, 2011, the Corporation amended its articles to consolidate its common shares on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation common share for every three (3) pre-consolidation common shares held. On January 24, 2017, the Corporation amended its articles to consolidate its common shares on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation common share for every five (5) pre-consolidation common shares held.

On February 1, 2018, the Corporation completed the consolidation of its common shares, on the basis of one (1) new common share for every two point two (2.2) common shares issued and outstanding. On February 22, 2018, the Corporation underwent a name change to "Generic Gold Corp."

Intercorporate Relationships

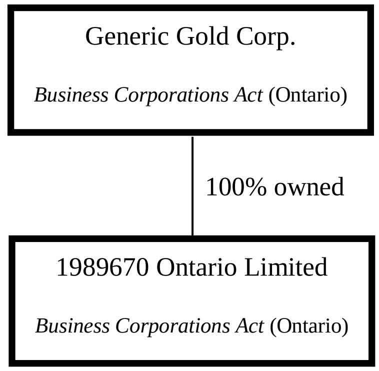
2.3 Describe, by way of a diagram or otherwise, the intercorporate relationships among the Issuer and the Issuer's subsidiaries. For each subsidiary state

(a) the percentage of votes attaching to all voting securities of the subsidiary represented by voting securities beneficially owned, or over which control or direction is exercised, by the Issuer;

(b) the place of incorporation or continuance; and

(c) the percentage of each class of restricted shares beneficially owned, or over which control or direction is exercised, by the Issuer.

The intercorporate relationships of the Corporation are as follows:



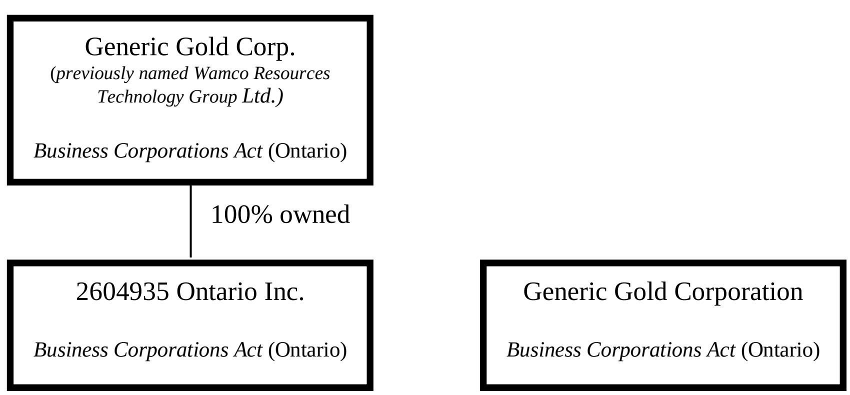
On September 22, 2017, the Corporation and Generic Gold Corporation entered into a binding letter of intent for a business combination, pursuant to which the parties agreed to complete an amalgamation whereby the Corporation would acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Generic Gold Corporation by way of a three-cornered amalgamation (the "**Amalgamation**") between Generic Gold Corporation, the Corporation and a corporation to be incorporated (being 2604935 Ontario Inc.). It was intended that the Amalgamation would constitute a reverse takeover involving the acquisition of all the issued and outstanding common shares of Generic Gold Corporation. As a result of the Amalgamation, Generic Gold Corporation and 2604935 Ontario Inc. would amalgamate and become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation.

2604935 Ontario Inc. was incorporated pursuant to the OBCA by articles of incorporation dated November 7, 2017. 2604935 Ontario Inc. was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation.

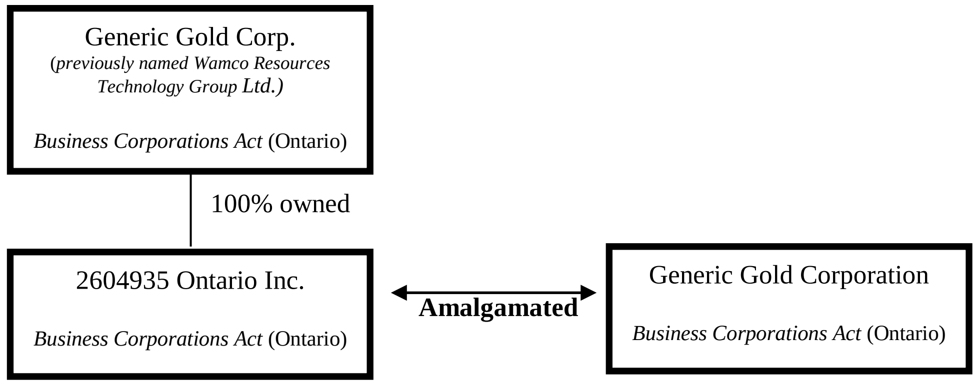
On February 20, 2018, the Corporation, Generic Gold Corporation and 2604935 Ontario Inc. entered into a business combination agreement setting forth the terms pursuant to which Generic Gold Corporation and 2604935 Ontario Inc. would complete the Amalgamation pursuant to the OBCA. Articles of amalgamation were filed with the Ontario Ministry of Government Services on February 20, 2018 to effect the Amalgamation. The name of the amalgamated corporation is 1989670 Ontario Limited. Upon the amalgamation becoming effective, the non-dissenting shareholders of Generic Gold Corporation received one (1) common share of the Corporation for each one (1) common share of the Generic Gold Corporation. Additionally, 8,356,968 warrants and 620,171 finder warrants were issued to former shareholders of Generic Gold Corporation. The Corporation now holds 100% of the securities of the pre-amalgamated Generic Gold Corporation through its wholly-owned subsidiary 1989670 Ontario Limited.

The Amalgamation is illustrated as follows:

Pre-amalgamation:



Amalgamation:



Post-amalgamation:

2.4 If the Issuer is requalifying following a fundamental change or is proposing an acquisition, amalgamation, merger, reorganization or arrangement, describe by way of diagram or otherwise these intercorporate relationships both before and after the completion of the proposed transaction.

The Corporation is not re-qualifying following a fundamental change and is not proposing an acquisition, amalgamation, merger, reorganization or arrangement.

2.5 Non-corporate Issuers and Issuers incorporated outside of Canada must describe how their governing legislation or constating documents differ materially from Canadian corporate legislation with respect to the corporate governance principles set out in Policy 4.

The Corporation has been continued under the laws of the Province of Ontario pursuant to the OBCA so corporate governance principles are as set out in Policy 4.

3. General Development of the Business

3.1 Describe the general development of the Issuer's business over its three most recently completed financial years and any subsequent period. Include only major events or conditions that have influenced the general development of the Issuer's business. If the business consists of the production or distribution of more than one product or the rendering of more than one kind of service, describe the principal products or services. Also discuss changes in the business of the Issuer that are expected to occur during the current financial year of the Issuer.

The Corporation's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2003. The Corporation was considered a shell and was looking for a transaction since 2003. After the Amalgamation (which is described in section 2.3 of the Listing Statement), the Corporation's business involves the exploration and acquisition of prospective gold projects.

The Corporation, through its wholly owned subsidiary, 1989670 Ontario Limited now owns an exploration portfolio of Yukon based gold projects. The portfolio consists of ten 100% owned projects with a total land position of 39,820 hectares within the Yukon Territory (all claims subject to 1% net smelter royalty). The claims were originally purchased by Nevada Zinc Corporation (formerly "Goldspike Exploration Inc."), Generic Gold Corporation's (the pre-amalgamated company) parent company on March 22, 2011 from a syndicate, or were staked as expansions of the original syndicate properties. Pursuant to a property sale agreement dated May 30, 2017, Generic Gold Corporation (the pre-amalgamated company) acquired 100% of the mineral exploration interests situated in the Yukon Territory from Nevada Zinc Corporation.

Three of the Yukon exploration projects, namely the Goodman project (as hereinafter defined), the VIP project (as hereinafter defined), and the Livingstone project (as hereinafter defined), are in the advanced exploration stage with initial drill programs completed over the last several months. The remaining seven properties have been subjected to first-pass exploration and will be further evaluated over the next several years.

The principal asset and undertaking of the Corporation is the Goodman project which is described in more detail in section 4.3 of the Listing Statement.

3.2 Disclose:

(1) (a) any significant acquisition completed by the Issuer or any significant probable acquisition proposed by the Issuer, for which financial statements would be required under National Instrument 41-101 *General Prospectus Requirements* if this Listing Statement were a prospectus; and

(b) any significant disposition completed by the Issuer during the most recently completed financial year or the current financial year for which *pro forma* financial statements would be required under National Instrument 41-101 *General Prospectus Requirements* if this Listing Statement were a prospectus.

(2) Under paragraph (1) include particulars of

(a) the nature of the assets acquired or disposed of or to be acquired or disposed of;

(b) the actual or proposed date of each significant acquisition or significant disposition;

(c) the consideration, both monetary and non-monetary paid, or to be paid, to or by the Issuer;

(d) any material obligations that must be complied with to keep any significant acquisition or significant disposition agreement in good standing;

(e) the effect of the significant acquisition or significant disposition on the operating results and financial position of the Issuer;

(f) any valuation opinion obtained within the last 12 months required under Canadian securities legislation, a directive of a Canadian securities regulatory authority, or a requirement of a Canadian stock exchange or other Canadian market to support the value of the consideration received or paid by the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries for

the assets, including the name of the author, the date of the opinion, the assets to which the opinion relates and the value attributed to the assets; and

(g) whether the transaction is with a Related Party of the Issuer and if so, disclose the identity of the other parties and the relationship of the other parties to the Issuer.

The Corporation has not completed any significant acquisitions and there are no significant probable acquisitions proposed by the Corporation for which financial statements would be required under National Instrument 41-101 – *General Prospectus Requirements* ("**NI 41-101**").

The Corporation has not completed any significant dispositions during the most recently completed financial year or the current financial year for which *pro forma* financial statements would be required under NI 41-101.

3.3 Discuss any trend, commitment, event or uncertainty that is both presently known to management and reasonably expected to have a material effect on the Issuer's business, financial condition or results of operations, providing forward-looking information based on the Issuer's expectations as of the date of the Listing Statement.

There are no known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that are presently known to management of the Corporation that are reasonably expected to have a material effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition or results of operations.

4. Narrative Description of the Business

4.1 General

(1) Describe the business of the Issuer with reference to the reportable operating segments as defined in the Handbook and the Issuer's business in general. Include the following for each reportable operating segment of the Issuer:

The principal business of the Corporation carried on and intended to be carried on is the acquisition, exploration and development of gold properties in the Yukon. The principal asset and undertaking of the Corporation is the Goodman project which is described in more detail in section 4.3 of the Listing Statement.

(a) state the business objectives that the Issuer expects to accomplish in the forthcoming 12-month period;

The Corporation's business objectives in the next 12 months and beyond are to undertake a two-phased program of exploration and development of the Goodman project based on the recommended program set out in the NI 43-101 technical report entitled the "Technical Report on the Goodman Property, Generic Gold Corporation" which was issued on October 18, 2017 with the effective date of October 13, 2017 and prepared by Carl Schulze, B.Sc., P.Geo. from Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

(b) describe each significant event or milestone that must occur for the business objectives in (a) to be accomplished and state the specific time period in which each event is expected to occur and the costs related to each event;

The Goodman project implementation schedule and milestone dates for the business objectives set out in section (a) above and the estimated cost for the completion of same are as follows:

Breakdown of Proposed Budget

Item	Estimated Cost (CAN$)
Ground magnetic and VLF surveying	$50,000
Geological mapping and prospecting	$20,000
Surface exploration and mapping	$35,000
Metallurgical test work	$20,000
Reverse-circulation drilling	$365,00
Total	$490,000

Project Implementation Schedule and Milestone Dates

Item	Commencement Date	Completion Date
Ground magnetic and VLF surveying	September 24, 2017	October 14, 2017
Geological mapping and prospecting	September 20, 2017	October 11, 2017
Surface exploration and mapping	September 20, 2017	October 11, 2017
Reverse-circulation drilling	October 19, 2017	November 8, 2017
Metallurgical test work	December 15, 2017	January 25, 2018

The Goodman project is without known reserves or resources and the proposed program is an exploratory search for commercial quantities of gold and other precious metals.

As detailed above, the implementation of the proposed two-phased exploration program has now been completed and the below revised working capital reflects a total expenditure of Cdn $439,482.95 following the exploration program set out in the technical report.

(c) disclose the total funds available to the Issuer and the following breakdown of those funds:

(i) the estimated consolidated working capital (deficiency) as of the most recent month end prior to filing the Listing Statement, and

As at December 31, 2017, the Corporation had an estimated consolidated working capital in the amount of Cdn $750,000. This was based on management estimates of the Corporation's and Generic Gold Corporation's (the pre-amalgamated company) combined working capital as at December 31, 2017.

(ii) the total other funds, and the sources of such funds, available to be used to achieve the objectives and milestones set out in paragraphs (a) and (b); and

The Corporation has sufficient funds available to achieve the objectives and milestones set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) above and the Corporation is expected to have sufficient cash available to pay its operating and administrative costs for at least the next twelve (12) months.

(d) describe in reasonable detail and, if appropriate, using tabular form, each of the principal purposes, with approximate amounts, for which the funds available described under the preceding paragraph will be used by the Issuer.

A detailed budget for Phase 1 and Phase 2 exploration programs is provided below.

PHASE 1				
CATEGORY	**ITEM**	**UNIT COST**	**UNITS**	**COST**
Trenching	4-ton excavator and operator (Stewart Basin Exploration)	$1,350.00	14	$18,900.00
Assays	Trench sample assays	$35.00	85	$2,975.00
	Soil samples	$25.00	250	$6,250.00
	Prospecting samples	$35.00	70	$2,450.00
Personnel	Sr Geologist	$500.00	16	$8,000.00
	Geologist	$450.00	15	$6,750.00
	Sampler/Labourer	$350.00	15	$5,250.00
	Cook	$475.00	15	$7,125.00
Camp costs	Accommodations (Silver Trail Inn)	$712.50	15	$10,687.50
	Food (35/manday)	$35.00	90	$3,150.00
Transport	Helicopter (wet rate)	$1,550.00	3	$4,650.00
	Truck rental	$150.00	15	$2,250.00
	ATV rental x2	$120.00	15	$1,800.00
Fuel	Gasoline	$500.00	3	$1,500.00
	Diesel	$500.00	4	$2,000.00
Geophysics	IP, Mag, VLF (Aurora Geoscience)			$125,000.00
Metallurgy	Morphology & Chemistry of Placer Gold Grains (Laurentian University)			$20,000.00
Assorted	Consumables			$5,000.00
	Expediting			$3,000.00
	TOTAL PHASE 1			**$236,737.50**

PHASE 2				
CATEGORY	**ITEM**	**UNIT COST**	**UNITS**	**COST**
Drilling	RC Drilling (Midnight Sun Drilling)	$5,500.00	21	$115,500.00
	Excavator (drill support)	$500.00	21	$10,500.00
	Mob from Whitehorse (Midnight Sun)	$9,425.00	1	$9,425.00
Assays	Drill sample assays	$35.00	1000	$35,000.00
Personnel	Sr Geologist	$500.00	22	$11,000.00
	Geologist	$450.00	21	$9,450.00
	Technician	$400.00	21	$8,400.00
	Cook	$475.00	21	$9,975.00
Camp costs	Accommodations (Silver Trail Inn)	$712.50	21	$14,962.50
	Food (35/manday)	$35.00	168	$5,880.00
	Truck rental	$150.00	21	$3,150.00
	ATV rental x2	$120.00	21	$2,520.00
Fuel	Gasoline	$500.00	1	$500.00
	Drill diesel	$500.00	18	$9,000.00
Assorted	Consumables			$5,000.00
	Expediting			$3,000.00
	TOTAL PHASE 2			**$253,262.50**

	TOTAL PHASE 1 & 2			**$490,000.00**

For more information on the Goodman Property, see *Exhibit "A" – The Goodman Property*.

The following table sets forth the proposed use of the available funds by the Corporation to achieve its business objections:

Use of Available Funds *(Next 12 month period following September 30, 2017 fiscal year end)*	**Funds $**
Work Commitments	
• Goodman Property	$490,000
• Livingstone Property	$55,000
• VIP Project	$75,000
Property Payments	
• Goodman Property	$0
• Livingstone Property	$0
• VIP Project	$0
Management Salaries	$192,000
General and Administrative expenses	$65,000
Legal and other expenses related to completion of the Transactions	$130,000
Audit-related fees	$20,000
Legal fees	$25,000
Listing and Transfer Agent fees	$18,000
Unallocated funds	$243,339
TOTAL	$1,313,339

Use of Available Funds *(Next 12 month period following December 30, 2017)*	**Funds $**
Work Commitments	
• Goodman Property	$50,000
• Livingstone Property	$55,000
• VIP Project	$75,000
Property Payments	
• Goodman Property	$0
• Livingstone Property	$0
• VIP Project	$0
Management Salaries	$192,000
General and Administrative expenses	$65,000
Legal and other expenses related to completion of the Transactions	$50,000
Audit-related fees	$20,000
Legal fees	$25,000
Listing and Transfer Agent fees	$18,000
Unallocated funds	$200,000
TOTAL	$750,000

(2) For principal products or services describe:

a) the methods of their distribution and their principal markets;

b) as dollar amounts or as percentages, for each of the two most recently completed financial years, the revenues for each category of principal products or services that accounted for 15 per cent or more of total consolidated revenues for the applicable financial year derived from:

(i) sales or transfers to joint ventures in which your company is a participant or to entities in which your company has an investment accounted for by the equity method,

(ii) sales to customers, other than those referred to in clause (i), outside the consolidated entity,

(iii) sales or transfers to controlling shareholders; and

(iv) sales or transfers to investees.

c) if not fully developed, the stage of development of the principal products or services and, if the products are not at the commercial production stage,

(i) the timing and stage of research and development programs,

(ii) the major components of the proposed programs, including an estimate of anticipated costs,

(iii) whether the Issuer is conducting its own research and development, is subcontracting out the research and development or is using a combination of those methods, and

(iv) the additional steps required to reach commercial production and an estimate of costs and timing.

The Corporation is a precious minerals exploration company and does not produce any products or services.

(3) Concerning production and sales, disclose:

a) the actual or proposed method of production of products and if the Issuer provides services, the actual or proposed method of providing services;

b) the payment terms, expiration dates and terms of any renewal options of any material leases or mortgages, whether they are in good standing and, if applicable, that the landlord or mortgagee is a Related Person of the Issuer;

c) specialized skill and knowledge requirements and the extent that the skill and knowledge are available to the Issuer;

d) the sources, pricing and availability of raw materials, component parts or finished products;

e) the importance, duration and effect on the segment of identifiable intangible properties such as brand names, circulation lists, copyrights, franchises, licences, patents, software, subscription lists and trademarks;

f) the extent to which the business of the segment is cyclical or seasonal;

g) a description of any aspect of the Issuer's business that may be affected in the 12 months following the date of the Listing Statement by renegotiation or termination of contracts or sub-contracts and the likely effect;

h) the financial and operational effects of environmental protection requirements on the capital expenditures, earnings and competitive position of the Issuer in the current financial year and the expected effect, on future years;

i) the number of employees, as at the most recent financial year end or as an average over that year, whichever is more relevant;

j) any risks associated with foreign operations of the Issuer and any dependence of the segments upon the foreign operations;

k) a description of any contract upon which your company's business is substantially dependent, such as a contract to sell the major part of your company's products or services or to purchase the major part of your company's requirements for goods, services or raw materials, or any franchise or licence or other agreement to use a patent, formula, trade secret, process or trade name upon which your company's business depends;

l) a description of any aspect of your company's business that you reasonably expect to be affected in the current financial year by renegotiation or termination of contracts or sub-contracts, and the likely effect.

This section is not applicable.

(4) Describe the competitive conditions in the principal markets and geographic areas in which the Issuer operates, including, if reasonably possible, an assessment of the Issuer's competitive position.

This section is not applicable.

(5) With respect to lending operations of an Issuer's business, describe the investment policies and lending and investment restrictions.

This section is not applicable.

(6) Disclose the nature and results of any bankruptcy, or any receivership or similar proceedings against the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries or any voluntary bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings by the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries, within the three most recently completed financial years or the current financial year.

The Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 1989670 Ontario Limited, have not been the subject of any bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceeding, whether voluntary or otherwise, within the three most recently completed financial years or the current financial year.

(7) Disclose the nature and results of any material restructuring transaction of the Issuer within the three most recently completed financial years or completed during or proposed for the current financial year.

On April 15, 2016, the Corporation closed a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of $15,000 through the issuance of 300,000 common shares of the Corporation at a price of $0.05 per common share.

On January 24, 2017, the Corporation filed articles of amendment to effect the consolidation of its issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of a one (1) new common share for each five (5) previously held common shares, resulting in its previously outstanding 5,131,362 common shares being consolidated into approximately 1,026,245 post-consolidation common shares. The share consolidation was approved by the Corporation's shareholders at its annual and special meeting which was held on August 20, 2015.

On March 16, 2017, the Corporation settled an aggregate of $278,855 of indebtedness owed to certain arm's length and non-arm's length creditors through the issuance of an aggregate of 5,577,099 common shares at a price of $0.05 per common share.

On February 1, 2018, the Corporation completed the consolidation of its common shares, on the basis of one (1) new common share for every two point two (2.2) common shares issued and outstanding, resulting in its previously outstanding 6,603,344 common shares being consolidated into approximately 3,001,397 post-consolidation common shares. The share consolidation was approved by the Corporation's shareholders at its annual and special meeting which was held on November 30, 2017.

On February 21, 2018, the Corporation granted a total of 3,225,000 stock options to purchase common shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation, at an exercise price of CAD$0.30 per share and for a term of 5 years.

On February 22, 2018, the Corporation filed articles of amendment to effect a name change to "Generic Gold Corp."
There have been no other material reorganizations completed by the Corporation within the three most recently completed financial years and the current financial year.

(8) If the Issuer has implemented social or environmental policies that are fundamental to the Issuer's operations, such as policies regarding the Issuer's relationship with the environment or with the communities in which the Issuer does business, or human rights policies, describe them and the steps the Issuer has taken to implement them.

This section is not applicable.

4.2 In respect of any outstanding asset-backed securities, disclose the following information:

(1) Payment Factors - A description of any events, covenants, standards or preconditions that may reasonably be expected to affect the timing or amount of any payments or distributions to be made under the asset-backed securities.

(2) Underlying Pool of Assets - For the three most recently completed financial years of your company or the lesser period commencing on the first date on which your company had asset-backed securities outstanding, information on the pool of financial assets servicing the asset-backed securities relating to

(a) the composition of the pool as of the end of each financial year or partial period;

(b) income and losses from the pool on at least an annual basis or such shorter period as is reasonable given the nature of the underlying pool of assets;

(c) the payment, prepayment and collection experience of the pool on at least an annual basis or such shorter period as is reasonable given the nature of the underlying pool of assets;

(d) servicing and other administrative fees; and

(e) any significant variances experienced in the matters referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), or (d).

(3) Investment Parameters - The investment parameters applicable to investments of any cash flow surpluses.

(4) Payment History - The amount of payments made during the three most recently completed financial years or the lesser period commencing on the first date on which your company had asset-backed securities outstanding, in respect of principal and interest or capital and yield, each stated separately, on asset-backed securities of your company outstanding.

(5) Acceleration Event - The occurrence of any event that has led to, or with the passage of time could lead to, the accelerated payment of principal, interest or capital of asset-backed securities.

(6) Principal Obligors - The identity of any principal obligors for the outstanding asset-backed securities of your company, the percentage of the pool of financial assets servicing the asset-backed securities represented by obligations of each principal obligor and whether the principal obligor has filed an AIF in any jurisdiction or a Form 10-K, Form 10-KSB or Form 20-F in the United States.

The Corporation has no asset-backed securities outstanding.

4.3 For Issuers with a mineral project, disclose the following information for each property material to the Issuer.

(1) Property Description and Location – Describe:

Mineral Properties - *Goodman project*

The most recent technical report prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and in compliance with Form NI 43-101F1 of the Ontario Securities Commission and the Canadian Securities Administrators is entitled "*Technical Report on the Goodman Property, Generic Gold Corporation*". The Technical Report was prepared by Carl Schulze, B.Sc., P.Geo. from Aurora Geosciences Ltd. on behalf of Generic Gold Corporation (the pre-amalgamated company).

The Technical Report has an effective date of October 13, 2017 and a signing date of October 18, 2017. Carl Schulze, B.Sc., P.Geo., is a Qualified Person, as that term is defined by Canadian regulatory guidelines under National Instrument 43-101, and has read and approved the technical information presented below with respect to the Goodman project.

Terms, Definitions and Units

Terms referred to in the below reproduced sections of the Technical Report which are not otherwise defined have the following meanings:

All costs contained in the Technical Report are in Canadian dollars (CDN$). Distances are reported in centimetres (cm), metres (m) and km (kilometres). The term "GPS" refers to "Global Positioning System" with co- ordinates reported in UTM NAD 83 projection, Zone 7. "Minfile Occurrence" refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Minfile, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

A "Grab Sample" consists of a single piece of rock to be analyzed. A "Composite Grab Sample" is similar to a grab, but consisting of multiple pieces of similar rock material, at times reported over a specific distance. A "chip sample" consists of a continuous section, or "chip", of rock, to obtain a more accurate representation of grade over width. A "float" sample is a rock sample that has been transported from its original bedrock source. "Mag" and "EM" refer to "Magnetic" and "Electromagnetic" methods respectively of geophysical surveying. "IP" is an abbreviation for Induced Polarization surveying.

The term “ppm” refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t); the term “ppb” refers to parts per billion. Some historic grades are reported in “oz./ton” which is ounces per short ton. “Ma” refers to million years. The symbol “%” refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. “QAQC” refers to “Quality Assurance/ Quality Control”.

ICP-AES stands for “Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy”, and AA stands for “atomic absorption”. ME-ICP61 refers to 33 element four-acid ICP-AES. “Au 30g ICP-AES Finish” refers to gold (Au) analysis of a 30-gram sample by fire assay with an atomic emission spectroscopy finish.

“Generic” refers to Generic Gold Corporation the pre-amalgamated corporation. Details of the Amalgamation are described in section 2.3 of the Listing Statement.

“CEO” stands for Chief Executive Officer. “NI 43-101” stands for National Instrument 43-101. Elemental abbreviations used in this report are:

Au: Gold	Mn: Manganese
Ag: Silver	Mo: Molybdenum
Al: Aluminum	Na: Sodium
As: Arsenic	Ni: Nickel
Ba: Barium	P: Phosphorous
Be: Beryllium	Pb: Lead
Bi: Bismuth	S: Sulphur
Ca: Calcium	Sb: Antimony
Cd: Cadmium	Sc: Scandium
Co: Cobalt	Sr: Strontium
Cr: Chrome	Th: Thorium
Cu: Copper	Ti: Titanium
Fe: Iron	Tl: Thallium
Ga: Gallium	U: Uranium
K: Potassium	V: Vanadium
La: Lanthanum	W: Tungsten
Mg: Magnesium	Zn: Zinc

Summary

The Goodman project consists of two claim blocks: the main 377-unit Goodman bloc is geographically centered at 63° 55’ 35” N, 136° 09’ 00” W and is approximately 39 kilometres northeast of the Village of Mayo, and the four-unit Peso block, geographically centered at 64º 00’ 40” N, 135o 59’ 05” W, approximately 44 kilometres northeast of Mayo. The property was first acquired in March 2011 from the “Yukon Cornelius Syndicate” by Goldspike Exploration Inc., as part of a larger package of properties throughout Yukon. In March, 2015, Goldspike completed a vertical amalgamation with Nevada Zinc Corporation, changing its name to Nevada Zinc Corporation. In May, 2017 Nevada Zinc vended the entirety of its 100% owned Yukon portfolio, including all mineral claims and Yukon royalties, to Generic.

(a) the area (in hectares or other appropriate units) and location of the property;

Property Description

The Goodman project consists of two blocks; the main Goodman block which comprises 377 contiguous Yukon quartz mining claims covering 7,871 hectares (19,441 acres) and, the four-unit Peso block to the northeast comprising 83.6 hectares (207 acres). The Goodman block consists of the MQ, G, GM and C claims while the Peso block is comprised of the G 75-78 claims (Table 1). The Goodman block is located about 39 km north of the Village of Mayo, Yukon, and 41 km west of Keno City, Yukon. It is geographically centered at 63° 55’ 35” N latitude, 136° 9’ 00” W Longitude (UTM [NAD 83]: 443615, 7097830, Zone 8) within NTS map sheets 115P16, 105M13, 116A01 and 106D04. The Peso block is located 44 km north of Mayo and 35 km west of Keno City. This block is geographically centered at 64º 0’ 39” N Latitude, 135º 59’ 2” W

Longitude (UTM [NAD 83]: 451900, 7098580, Zone 8) within NTS Sheet 106D04. None of these claims have undergone a legal survey. The claim status information is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Claim Status, Goodman Property

District	Grant No.	Tenure	Claim Name	Claim No.	Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Status
Mayo	YD155911	Quartz	G	1	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155912	Quartz	G	2	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155913	Quartz	G	3	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155914	Quartz	G	4	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155915	Quartz	G	5	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155916	Quartz	G	6	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155917	Quartz	G	7	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155918	Quartz	G	8	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155919	Quartz	G	9	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155920	Quartz	G	10	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155925	Quartz	G	15	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155926	Quartz	G	16	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155927	Quartz	G	17	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155928	Quartz	G	18	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155929	Quartz	G	19	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155930	Quartz	G	20	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155931	Quartz	G	21	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155932	Quartz	G	22	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155933	Quartz	G	23	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155934	Quartz	G	24	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155935	Quartz	G	25	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155936	Quartz	G	26	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155937	Quartz	G	27	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155938	Quartz	G	28	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155939	Quartz	G	29	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155940	Quartz	G	30	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155941	Quartz	G	31	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155942	Quartz	G	32	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155943	Quartz	G	33	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155944	Quartz	G	34	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155945	Quartz	G	35	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155946	Quartz	G	36	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155947	Quartz	G	37	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155948	Quartz	G	38	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155949	Quartz	G	39	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155950	Quartz	G	40	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155951	Quartz	G	41	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155952	Quartz	G	42	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155953	Quartz	G	43	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending

Mayo	YD155954	Quartz	G	44	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155955	Quartz	G	45	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155956	Quartz	G	46	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155957	Quartz	G	47	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155958	Quartz	G	48	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155959	Quartz	G	49	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155960	Quartz	G	50	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155961	Quartz	G	51	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155962	Quartz	G	52	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155963	Quartz	G	53	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155964	Quartz	G	54	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155965	Quartz	G	55	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155966	Quartz	G	56	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155967	Quartz	G	57	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155968	Quartz	G	58	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155969	Quartz	G	59	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155970	Quartz	G	60	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155971	Quartz	G	61	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155972	Quartz	G	62	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155973	Quartz	G	63	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155974	Quartz	G	64	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155975	Quartz	G	65	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155976	Quartz	G	66	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155977	Quartz	G	67	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155978	Quartz	G	68	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155979	Quartz	G	69	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155980	Quartz	G	70	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155981	Quartz	G	71	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155982	Quartz	G	72	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155983	Quartz	G	73	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155984	Quartz	G	74	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155995	Quartz	G	75	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	18-10-2011	01-09-2022	Pending
Mayo	YD155996	Quartz	G	76	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	18-10-2011	01-09-2022	Pending
Mayo	YD155997	Quartz	G	77	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	18-10-2011	01-09-2022	Pending
Mayo	YD155998	Quartz	G	78	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	18-10-2011	01-09-2022	Pending
Mayo	YE55601	Quartz	GM	1	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55602	Quartz	GM	2	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55603	Quartz	GM	3	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55604	Quartz	GM	4	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55605	Quartz	GM	5	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55606	Quartz	GM	6	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55607	Quartz	GM	7	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55608	Quartz	GM	8	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55609	Quartz	GM	9	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active

Mayo	YE55610	Quartz	GM	10	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55611	Quartz	GM	11	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55612	Quartz	GM	12	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55613	Quartz	GM	13	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55614	Quartz	GM	14	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55615	Quartz	GM	15	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55616	Quartz	GM	16	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55617	Quartz	GM	17	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55618	Quartz	GM	18	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55619	Quartz	GM	19	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55620	Quartz	GM	20	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55621	Quartz	GM	21	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55622	Quartz	GM	22	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55623	Quartz	GM	23	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55624	Quartz	GM	24	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55625	Quartz	GM	25	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55626	Quartz	GM	26	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55627	Quartz	GM	27	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55628	Quartz	GM	28	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55629	Quartz	GM	29	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55630	Quartz	GM	30	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55631	Quartz	GM	31	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55632	Quartz	GM	32	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55633	Quartz	GM	33	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55634	Quartz	GM	34	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55635	Quartz	GM	35	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55636	Quartz	GM	36	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55637	Quartz	GM	37	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55638	Quartz	GM	38	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55639	Quartz	GM	39	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55640	Quartz	GM	40	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55641	Quartz	GM	41	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55642	Quartz	GM	42	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55643	Quartz	GM	43	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55644	Quartz	GM	44	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55645	Quartz	GM	45	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55646	Quartz	GM	46	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55647	Quartz	GM	47	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55648	Quartz	GM	48	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55649	Quartz	GM	49	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55650	Quartz	GM	50	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55651	Quartz	GM	51	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55652	Quartz	GM	52	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55653	Quartz	GM	53	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active

Mayo	YE55654	Quartz	GM	54	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55655	Quartz	GM	55	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55656	Quartz	GM	56	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55657	Quartz	GM	57	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55658	Quartz	GM	58	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55659	Quartz	GM	59	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55660	Quartz	GM	60	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55661	Quartz	GM	61	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55662	Quartz	GM	62	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55663	Quartz	GM	63	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55664	Quartz	GM	64	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55665	Quartz	GM	65	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94403	Quartz	MQ	103	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94404	Quartz	MQ	104	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94405	Quartz	MQ	105	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94406	Quartz	MQ	106	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94407	Quartz	MQ	107	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94408	Quartz	MQ	108	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94409	Quartz	MQ	109	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94410	Quartz	MQ	110	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94411	Quartz	MQ	111	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94412	Quartz	MQ	112	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94413	Quartz	MQ	113	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94414	Quartz	MQ	114	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94415	Quartz	MQ	115	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94416	Quartz	MQ	116	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94417	Quartz	MQ	117	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94418	Quartz	MQ	118	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94419	Quartz	MQ	119	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94420	Quartz	MQ	120	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94421	Quartz	MQ	121	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94422	Quartz	MQ	122	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94423	Quartz	MQ	123	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94424	Quartz	MQ	124	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94425	Quartz	MQ	125	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94426	Quartz	MQ	126	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94427	Quartz	MQ	127	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94428	Quartz	MQ	128	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94429	Quartz	MQ	129	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94430	Quartz	MQ	130	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94431	Quartz	MQ	131	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94432	Quartz	MQ	132	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94433	Quartz	MQ	133	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94434	Quartz	MQ	134	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD94435	Quartz	MQ	135	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94436	Quartz	MQ	136	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94437	Quartz	MQ	137	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94438	Quartz	MQ	138	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94439	Quartz	MQ	139	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94440	Quartz	MQ	140	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94441	Quartz	MQ	141	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94442	Quartz	MQ	142	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94443	Quartz	MQ	143	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94444	Quartz	MQ	144	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94445	Quartz	MQ	145	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94446	Quartz	MQ	146	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94447	Quartz	MQ	147	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94448	Quartz	MQ	148	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94449	Quartz	MQ	149	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94450	Quartz	MQ	150	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94451	Quartz	MQ	151	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94452	Quartz	MQ	152	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94453	Quartz	MQ	153	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94454	Quartz	MQ	154	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94455	Quartz	MQ	155	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94456	Quartz	MQ	156	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94457	Quartz	MQ	157	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94458	Quartz	MQ	158	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94459	Quartz	MQ	159	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94460	Quartz	MQ	160	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94461	Quartz	MQ	161	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94462	Quartz	MQ	162	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94463	Quartz	MQ	163	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94464	Quartz	MQ	164	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94465	Quartz	MQ	165	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94466	Quartz	MQ	166	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94467	Quartz	MQ	167	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94468	Quartz	MQ	168	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94469	Quartz	MQ	169	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94470	Quartz	MQ	170	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94471	Quartz	MQ	171	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94472	Quartz	MQ	172	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94473	Quartz	MQ	173	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94474	Quartz	MQ	174	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94475	Quartz	MQ	175	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94476	Quartz	MQ	176	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94477	Quartz	MQ	177	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94478	Quartz	MQ	178	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD94479	Quartz	MQ	179	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94480	Quartz	MQ	180	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94481	Quartz	MQ	181	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94482	Quartz	MQ	182	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94483	Quartz	MQ	183	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94484	Quartz	MQ	184	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94485	Quartz	MQ	185	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94486	Quartz	MQ	186	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94487	Quartz	MQ	187	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94488	Quartz	MQ	188	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94489	Quartz	MQ	189	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94490	Quartz	MQ	190	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94491	Quartz	MQ	191	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94492	Quartz	MQ	192	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94493	Quartz	MQ	193	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94494	Quartz	MQ	194	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94495	Quartz	MQ	195	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94496	Quartz	MQ	196	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94497	Quartz	MQ	197	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94498	Quartz	MQ	198	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94499	Quartz	MQ	199	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94500	Quartz	MQ	200	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95501	Quartz	MQ	201	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95502	Quartz	MQ	202	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95503	Quartz	MQ	203	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95504	Quartz	MQ	204	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95505	Quartz	MQ	205	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95506	Quartz	MQ	206	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95507	Quartz	MQ	207	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95508	Quartz	MQ	208	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95509	Quartz	MQ	209	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95510	Quartz	MQ	210	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95511	Quartz	MQ	211	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95512	Quartz	MQ	212	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95513	Quartz	MQ	213	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95514	Quartz	MQ	214	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95515	Quartz	MQ	215	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95516	Quartz	MQ	216	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95517	Quartz	MQ	217	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95518	Quartz	MQ	218	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95519	Quartz	MQ	219	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95520	Quartz	MQ	220	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95521	Quartz	MQ	221	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95522	Quartz	MQ	222	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD95523	Quartz	MQ	223	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95524	Quartz	MQ	224	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95525	Quartz	MQ	225	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95526	Quartz	MQ	226	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95527	Quartz	MQ	227	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95528	Quartz	MQ	228	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95529	Quartz	MQ	229	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95530	Quartz	MQ	230	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95531	Quartz	MQ	231	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95532	Quartz	MQ	232	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95533	Quartz	MQ	233	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95534	Quartz	MQ	234	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95535	Quartz	MQ	235	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95536	Quartz	MQ	236	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95537	Quartz	MQ	237	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95538	Quartz	MQ	238	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95539	Quartz	MQ	239	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95540	Quartz	MQ	240	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95541	Quartz	MQ	241	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95542	Quartz	MQ	242	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95543	Quartz	MQ	243	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95544	Quartz	MQ	244	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95545	Quartz	MQ	245	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95546	Quartz	MQ	246	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95547	Quartz	MQ	247	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95548	Quartz	MQ	248	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95549	Quartz	MQ	249	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95550	Quartz	MQ	250	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95551	Quartz	MQ	251	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95552	Quartz	MQ	252	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95553	Quartz	MQ	253	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95554	Quartz	MQ	254	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95555	Quartz	MQ	255	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95556	Quartz	MQ	256	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95557	Quartz	MQ	257	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95558	Quartz	MQ	258	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95559	Quartz	MQ	259	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95560	Quartz	MQ	260	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95561	Quartz	MQ	261	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95562	Quartz	MQ	262	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95563	Quartz	MQ	263	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95564	Quartz	MQ	264	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95565	Quartz	MQ	265	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95566	Quartz	MQ	266	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD95567	Quartz	MQ	267	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95568	Quartz	MQ	268	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95569	Quartz	MQ	269	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95570	Quartz	MQ	270	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95571	Quartz	MQ	271	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95572	Quartz	MQ	272	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95573	Quartz	MQ	273	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95574	Quartz	MQ	274	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95575	Quartz	MQ	275	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95576	Quartz	MQ	276	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95577	Quartz	MQ	277	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95578	Quartz	MQ	278	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95579	Quartz	MQ	279	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95580	Quartz	MQ	280	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95581	Quartz	MQ	281	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95582	Quartz	MQ	282	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95583	Quartz	MQ	283	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95584	Quartz	MQ	284	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95585	Quartz	MQ	285	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95586	Quartz	MQ	286	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95587	Quartz	MQ	287	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95588	Quartz	MQ	288	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95589	Quartz	MQ	289	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95590	Quartz	MQ	290	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95591	Quartz	MQ	291	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95592	Quartz	MQ	292	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95593	Quartz	MQ	293	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95594	Quartz	MQ	294	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95595	Quartz	MQ	295	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95596	Quartz	MQ	296	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95597	Quartz	MQ	297	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95598	Quartz	MQ	298	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95599	Quartz	MQ	299	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95600	Quartz	MQ	300	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95601	Quartz	MQ	301	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95602	Quartz	MQ	302	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95603	Quartz	MQ	303	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95604	Quartz	MQ	304	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95605	Quartz	MQ	305	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95606	Quartz	MQ	306	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95607	Quartz	MQ	307	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95608	Quartz	MQ	308	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95609	Quartz	MQ	309	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95610	Quartz	MQ	310	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD95611	Quartz	MQ	311	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95612	Quartz	MQ	312	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95613	Quartz	MQ	313	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95614	Quartz	MQ	314	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95615	Quartz	MQ	315	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95616	Quartz	MQ	316	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95617	Quartz	MQ	317	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95618	Quartz	MQ	318	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95619	Quartz	MQ	319	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95620	Quartz	MQ	320	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95621	Quartz	MQ	321	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95622	Quartz	MQ	322	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95623	Quartz	MQ	323	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95624	Quartz	MQ	324	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95625	Quartz	MQ	325	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95626	Quartz	MQ	326	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95627	Quartz	MQ	327	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95628	Quartz	MQ	328	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95629	Quartz	MQ	329	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95630	Quartz	MQ	330	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95631	Quartz	MQ	331	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95632	Quartz	MQ	332	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95633	Quartz	MQ	333	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95634	Quartz	MQ	334	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95635	Quartz	MQ	335	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95636	Quartz	MQ	336	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95637	Quartz	MQ	337	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95638	Quartz	MQ	338	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95639	Quartz	MQ	339	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95640	Quartz	MQ	340	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95641	Quartz	MQ	341	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95642	Quartz	MQ	342	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Table supplied by Generic Gold Corporation, 2017

There are no significant environmental liabilities on the property. Several creeks are host to current or historic placer mining activity, resulting in considerable disruption of riparian zones along river channels. Placer mining is being completed by Bob Cofer at the mouth of Murphy Creek, directly southeast of the southeast property boundary. Mr. Cofer holds two quartz (hard rock) mining claims, the B.A.A 1-2, along Murphy Creek within the Goodman block. Generic and its predecessor companies have completed assessment work for Mr. Cofer on these claims.

The most significant placer workings occur along Swede Creek which crosses the eastern property area. The claims were most active from 1985 to 1991. Although no reclamation has been undertaken, there are currently no areas of environmental concern. Placer mining is ongoing along Secret Creek, a tributary of Swede Creek, northwest of the main Goodman property boundary but some placer claims extend onto the northern property extension. The Peso block (G 75 – 78 claims) covers part of the Secret Creek drainage farther upstream.

The majority of lower Goodman Creek in the central property area is covered by placer claims held by Gimlex Enterprises. Portions of the creek farther upstream are held by Mr. T. Herman. Also, part of Rodin Creek in the extreme southwestern property area are covered by placer claims held by Mr. C. Thomas. Placer claim ownership extends essentially to surficial deposits, whereas "quartz claim" ownership pertains to bedrock-hosted mineralization. Any area may be covered by both placer and quartz claims, with exploration and/or mineral extraction occurring concurrently. Although no formal agreement is necessary for exploration to occur on ground held concurrently, it is advisable for hard rock explorationists to contact placer claim holders and advise them of planned activities.

There are no current exploration permits for hard rock exploration on the property. Activities allowed under a "Class 1" exploration permit comprise rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling, geological mapping, trenching (to a limit of $400m^3$ per claim), temporary trail construction (to a maximum of 3.0 km) and a maximum of 250 person-days in camp for a total of all activities.

A gradation of permits, for Class 2 through Class 4 activities, is required for more significant programs, which may include diamond drilling and reverse-circulation programs having a footprint exceeding Class 1 limits. Larger exploration programs require a "Class 3 Permit", valid for five years and acquired through the local Mining Recorder, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR), Government of Yukon.

Class 3 permit activities allow for sizable diamond drilling programs (depending on the number of clearings per claim), up to 5,000 m^3 of trenching per claim per year, the establishment of up to 15 km of new roads and 40 km of new trails, and up to 200,000 tonnes of underground excavation work during the length of the exploration program. A "Yukon Water Licence" is required if water usage exceeds $300m^3$/day. Additional licences may be required for "Disposal of Special Waste," and a "Consolidated Environmental Act Permit" is required for proper disposal of camp waste and ash resulting from incineration, etc. A "Fuel Spill Contingency Plan" will also be required.

All applications for Class 2 through Class 4 require review by the Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Board (YESAB). YESAB will provide recommendations on whether the project may proceed, may proceed with modifications, or is not allowed to proceed. Following submission by YESAB, a Decision Body will determine whether to accept the recommendations, and whether a permit will be awarded and, if so, the conditions of the permit.

The property is located within Crown Land in the traditional territory of the Nacho Nyak Dun (NNDFN) First Nation. Initial contact has been made by Generic to the NNDFN towards securing a positive business relationship and "social license" to conduct more advanced exploration and operations. Although no encumbrances related to First Nations ownership occur on the property, Generic Gold will require establishment of a positive working relationship, including partnership agreements, with the Nacho Nyak Dun, in order to progress towards more advanced exploration on the property.

The author of the Technical Report is not aware of any other significant factors or risks potentially affecting access, title, or the right or ability to perform exploration on the property.

(b) the nature and extent of the Issuer's title to or interest in the property, including surface rights, obligations that must be met to retain the property and the expiration date of claims, licences and other property tenure rights;

Land Tenure and Underlying Agreements

On March 22, 2011, pursuant to an asset purchase agreement dated March 14, 2011, Goldspike Exploration Inc. (since renamed Nevada Zinc Corporation and the parent company to Generic Gold Corporation) purchased from 16406 Yukon Inc., 0865381 B.C. Ltd., Robert Bruce Durham, Goldplay Investments Inc., 1511558 Alberta Inc., 0760180 B.C. Ltd., 517769 B.C. Ltd., and Terrence E. King Law Corporation, all of whom were members of the Yukon Cornelius Syndicate ("YCS"), a large portfolio of property claims located throughout Yukon, one of which was the Goodman project. In conjunction with the sale of the properties, an underlying 1% NSR royalty was granted to YCS on all property claims included in the asset purchase agreement, as well as all claims added to the land position up to October 31st of 2015.

On March 6, 2015 Goldspike Exploration Inc. completed a vertical amalgamation with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Nevada Zinc Corporation, and changed its name from Goldspike Exploration Inc. to Nevada Zinc Corporation. Goldspike Exploration Inc. completed all aspects of the requirements of sale, which included flying an airborne geophysics survey on its VIP property in west-central Yukon at a minimum expenditure of CDN$100,000, completion of an initial public offering ("IPO") on the TSX Venture Exchange on August 3, 2011, submission of a Technical Report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 on its VIP property, and a capital raise of $4,000,000 in gross proceeds at the time of its IPO. Subsequently, all assets were transferred in their entirety to Goldspike Exploration Inc.

On May 30th of 2017, Nevada Zinc vended the entirety of its 100% owned Yukon portfolio, including all mineral claims and Yukon royalties, to its wholly-owned subsidiary, Generic Gold Corporation. In consideration for the sale of the assets, on the date of signing the agreement Generic issued 25,000,000 shares to Nevada Zinc at a deemed value of $0.21 per share for an aggregate consideration of $5,197,000. There are no additional underlying royalties or payments granted to Nevada Zinc in conjunction with the sale, and the agreement is deemed to be finalized by both parties.

In order to maintain the Goodman project claims in good standing beyond their respective expiry dates in February 2020, February 2021, September 2021, and September 2022 as per regulations imposed by the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, Generic must incur annual work expenditures or make cash payments in lieu of such work expenditures aggregating $37,900 per annum and pay annual renewal fees of $1,895 for total yearly payments of $39,795. It is anticipated that the work program recommended in section 18.0 of this Technical Report will be sufficient to keep the claims in good standing until a minimum of February 2024.

(c) the terms of any royalties, overrides, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the property is subject;

Please see 4.3(1)(b) above.

(d) all environmental liabilities to which the property is subject;

Please see 4.3(1)(a) above.

(e) the location of all known mineralized zones, mineral resources, mineral reserves and mine workings, existing tailings ponds, waste deposits and important natural features and improvements; and

Please see 4.3(1)(a) above.

(f) to the extent known, the permits that must be acquired to conduct the work proposed for the property and whether permits have been obtained;

Please see 4.3(1)(a) above.

(2) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography – Describe:

(a) the means of access to the property;

(b) the proximity of the property to a population centre and the nature of transport;

(c) to the extent relevant to the mining project, the climate and length of the operating season;

(d) the sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, the availability and sources of power, water, mining personnel, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pads areas and potential processing plant sites; and

(e) the topography, elevation and vegetation;

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Goodman project covers an ENE – WSW trending range of hills which provide the headwater areas of Goodman and Murphy creeks and several smaller drainages. Elevations range from 1,200 metres (3,937 feet) along the ridgeline to just above 600 metres (1,969 feet) near the confluence of Goodman Creek with the South McQuesten River. The Peso block straddles the Secret Creek valley, with elevations ranging from 1,100 metres (3,610 feet) to 820 metres (2,690 feet) along Secret Creek. The property is in an area affected by the Reid glaciation event at approximately 120,000BC, but not by subsequent glacial events. Glacial deposits are most pronounced along the north flank of the South McQuesten River, but are much less pronounced along ridgelines. A major post-glacial landslide underlies much of the western drainage basin of Murphy Creek. Outcrop, rubblecrop and subcrop occurrences are sparse at lower elevations, but more abundant along ridgelines.

Vegetation consists of typical boreal forest consisting of white and black spruce, with poplar and paper birch along lower elevations of south facing slopes. Higher elevations are covered by subalpine vegetation consisting of alder “buckbrush” and sparse conifers.

The property has good road access; an upgraded active access road extends from Yukon Highway 10 (the “Silver Trail”) to the Dublin Gulch property held by Victoria Gold Corporation (Victoria) and crosses eastern sections of the property. Although the road is not gated in the property area, it is strongly recommended that vehicles have 2-way radio coverage set at the LADD-1 station. An access road suitable for 4WD trucks extends along the southwestern boundary of the Goodman property from the main access road to recently suspended placer operations along lower Goodman Creek and Rodin Creek. A branch road extends from this road, east of Goodman Creek, to past workings along upper Goodman Creek. These roads are in fair condition, but are somewhat overgrown, with level stream crossings unimproved by bridges or culverts. The branch road to upper Goodman Creek may be more suitable for all-terrain vehicles (ATV’s) along its upper extent. An access road suitable for 4WD trucks and currently utilized by placer operators extends along Swede Creek in the northeast property area, with a branch road extending along Secret Creek providing access to the Pedro block. A second branch road extends along Upper Swede Creek with a bridge crossing along lower Swede creek within the Goodman block. The crossings along upper Swede Creek and Secret Creek are unimproved.

The property is located approximately 60 road-kilometres from the Village of Mayo (population about 220, 2011 census). Mayo has an available workforce, grocery and fuel services, a government serviced airport with air traffic control, motel accommodations, some expediting and heavy equipment services. The mining recorder’s office for the Mayo district is located in Mayo. A lodge with good accommodations is located along Highway 10 about 26 km northeast of Mayo. The village of Keno City (population 15, 2006 census) is located about 15 km east of the Dublin property access road. Keno City has accommodations and a restaurant, but no other significant services. Emergency services are available at the Mayo Health Centre, the Dublin Gulch property operated by Victoria Gold Corp, and at the Alexco operations site at Keno City. The population of the Mayo district which encompasses the Silver Trail including Stewart Crossing is about 480, excluding mining personnel.

The property is located 162 kilometres (265 kilometres) from Dawson City, Yukon, a full-service community with a population of 1,319 (Wikipedia, 2016). The neighbouring communities in the Klondike area increase the population to roughly 2,000. Dawson City has bulk fuel, grocery and hardware services, abundant accommodation, and government services including the mining recorder for the Dawson Mining District.

Dawson City is located roughly 425 kilometres (550 road-kilometres) NNW of Whitehorse along the North Klondike Highway. Whitehorse, Yukon, is a full-service community of about 29,000, with excellent accommodations, groceries, hardware, camp supplies, bulk fuel and expediting services. Both Dawson City and Whitehorse have a substantial skilled labour force, including professional geoscientists and tradespeople; however, a sizable operation may require staff from outside Yukon.

The climate is subarctic continental, with short, warm summers and long, very cold winters. Average mean daily temperatures in Mayo in July and January stand at 16.1ºC and -23.1ºC, respectively.

Record summer and winter extremes are 36.1ºC and -62.0ºC, respectively. Precipitation is light, averaging 313.5 mm per year at Mayo (Wikipedia, 2017, after Environment Canada), although this may be slightly higher at the property. The field season extends from late May until late September but diamond drilling may be done in winter conditions if freezing of water lines can be prevented.

The property size and moderate terrain within the main Goodman block, are sufficient to accommodate mining facilities, potential mill processing sites, heap leach pads, and waste disposal sites. Elevation ranges may require large tailings dams to be constructed for adequate tailings impoundment. The Peso block is too small to accommodate mining, milling and tailings facilities; therefore, an agreement with Victoria Gold would be necessary to construct these facilities. There is sufficient water on both blocks to supply mining and milling operations, including accommodations and drilling. The property is centered about 19 km north of an electric transmission line extending from Mayo to Keno City. This transmission line is connected to the main electrical grid servicing Whitehorse, Mayo, Dawson City and several other Yukon communities. Victoria Gold's operations may eventually also be serviced by this electrical grid, particularly if the Eagle and Olive deposits enter production.

(3) History - Describe:

(a) the prior ownership of the property and ownership changes and the type, amount, quantity and results of the exploration work undertaken by previous owners, and any previous production on the property, to the extent known;

History Exploration Activity

The Goodman property is located approximately 35 km west of the historic Keno Hill silver district which produced 6,667.2 tonnes of silver from 1939 to 1989 (Cathro, 2006). The property is also directly adjacent to the west boundary of Victoria Gold's Dublin Gulch property which hosts the Eagle, Olive and ROM gold deposits. The Eagle and Olive deposits contain a combined proven and probable reserve of 123 Mt at 0.67 g/t gold for 2.66 M oz. gold (JDS Energy and Mining Inc., 2016, available on the Sedar website at http://www.sedar.com/FindCompanyDocuments.do).

The property itself has been extensively explored and mined for placer gold since the late 1890s. Hard rock exploration took place at the nearby Peso deposit; however, little hard rock exploration has been conducted on the current Goodman property prior to 2011.

The Peso area is located approximately 2.4 km from the Peso deposit on the Dublin Gulch property. This deposit consists of Ag-Pb-Zn-Sb mineralization hosted within quartz veins ranging from 1.2 to 4.3 metres in width. The Peso deposit was explored extensively from 1961 to 1964 with stripping, trenching, geological mapping, geochemical sampling, line cutting and electromagnetic (EM) surveying. This was followed by diamond drilling, shaft sinking and the construction of a test adit (Hulstein, 1991). This work generated a historic resource estimate of 139,371 tonnes at 716 g/t Ag and 3.7% Pb (Campbell, 1965). This is not an NI 43-101 compliant resource and has not been independently verified by this author and cannot be relied upon. Additional trenching was conducted at the Peso deposit in 1977, exposing a further 83.8 metres of the vein system. Chip samples collected during this trenching program returned up to 318.8 g/t Ag and 0.17g/t Au (Guttrah, 1978).

In 1978, Queenstake Resources Ltd. and Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. conducted a reconnaissance geological mapping program in the Secret Creek area. This program focused on tin-tungsten mineralization on the Swede and S.A. claims, which partly covered the present southeast end of the claim block. A total of 211 silt and 265 soil samples were collected as part of a geochemical exploration program. Three areas were identified with gold silt geochemical values between 70 to 140 ppb (Lennan, 1979).

In 1991, the Peso deposit was again explored as part of J.M. Moreau's Pierre property. The 1991 program consisted of geological mapping and rock geochemistry (Hulstein, 1992). Additional soil sampling was conducted by Amax under an option agreement with J.M. Moreau (MINFILE). In 1997, a one-day heavy mineral concentrate stream silt sampling program was conducted near the Peso deposit for New Millennium Mining Ltd. This program resulted in identification of scheelite but no visible gold (Doherty, 1997).

Exploration Activity from 2011 to 2016

In 2011, Goldspike Exploration Limited acquired the Goodman Property. In 2011, Goldspike Exploration Inc conducted a geological reconnaissance program on the MQ claims consisting of 1,305 soil samples, 36 rocks samples and 12 stream silt samples. The G and GM claims in the Peso and Secret Creek areas were added to the property block at the end of the season (Ferraro, 2012). A total of $134,645.68 in exploration expenditures was incurred during the 2011 work program. Goldspike Exploration Ltd. returned in 2012 to conduct a reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical sampling program in the Peso area. This program comprised 86 soil samples, 1 stream silt sample and 17 rock samples. Further follow-up work was completed in the areas of Rodin, Goodman and Murphy creeks, with a further 1,180 soil samples, 29 silt samples and 269 rock samples collected (Ferraro, 2013). A total of $121,029.00 in exploration expenditures was incurred during the 2012 work program. In 2013, Goldspike Exploration Inc. collected four rock samples during a one-day prospecting program on the Peso block (Ferraro, 2014). A total of $4,930.00 in exploration expenditures was incurred during the 2013 work program. No work was completed in 2014.

In 2015, Nevada Zinc Corporation (formerly Goldspike Exploration Inc.) conducted additional geochemical sampling on the Rodin area, consisting of 251 soil samples, 1 silt sample and 35 rock samples. Surface geophysical exploration, consisting of 13.2line km of ground magnetic and 6.7 line km of IP surveying, was completed on the main part of the property focusing on the Rodin Creek area. An additional 6 line-km of ground magnetic and 1 line-km of IP surveying, along with 5 rock samples, were obtained from the Peso area (Ferraro, 2016). A total of $93,372.00 was spent during the 2015 exploration program. These expenditures were submitted and approved for assessment credit.

In 2016, Nevada Zinc Corporation conducted a 12-pit backhoe trenching program on geochemical anomalies in the Rodin Creek area and collected 30 rock samples and 7 soil samples. Additionally, Nevada Zinc contracted Precision GeoSurveys to fly 377 line-km of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys (Ferraro, 2017). A total of $87,049.31 was spent during the 2016 field program. These expenditures were submitted and approved for assessment credit.

A total of $441,025.99 has been spent on exploring the property from 2011 to 2016.

Historic and Current Placer Production

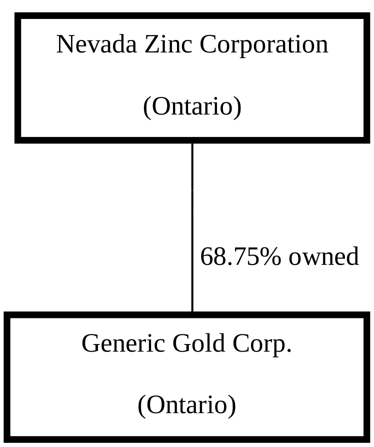
There are four creeks, partly or wholly within the Goodman property, that have recorded recent placer mining production. These are Swede, Secret and Goodman creeks as well as Murphy Creek (also known as Cofer Creek). Assessment records on file with the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) indicate that 4,347 oz. of gold have been produced at Swede Creek. The bulk of this production occurred from 1985 to 1991, when 3,149 oz. were recovered. Assessment records for Secret Creek indicate historic production is 693 oz. as of 2014. The amount of production from Swede and Secret creeks, within the Goodman or Peso claim boundaries, has not been determined. Historical production from Murphy Creek stands at 159 oz. as of 2014, although mining continues. Placer mining activity has taken place downstream of the property boundary and the gold is within fluvial sediments from the Murphy Creek drainage, rather than Haggart Creek. Goodman Creek has a recorded recovery of 37 oz. gold. Placer mining activity has occurred on a fifth creek on the property, Rodin Creek, located near the southwest property boundary but there is no recorded gold production.

(b) if a property was acquired within the three most recently completed financial years of the Issuer or during its current financial year from, or is intended to be acquired by the Issuer from, an insider or promoter of the Issuer or an associate or affiliate of an insider or promoter, the name and address of the vendor, the relationship of the vendor to the Issuer, and the consideration paid or intended to be paid to the vendor; and

Nevada Zinc Corporation was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) by articles of incorporation dated September 29, 2010 as 2258501 Ontario Inc. The articles of 2258501 Ontario Inc. were amended on February 9, 2011 to change the name to "Goldspike Exploration Inc.". Goldspike Exploration Inc. completed a vertical amalgamation with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Nevada Zinc Corporation, by articles of amalgamation dated March 6, 2015. Concurrent with the vertical amalgamation, the name of the amalgamated entity was changed from "Goldspike Exploration Inc." to "Nevada Zinc Corporation". Nevada Zinc Corporation's registered office and principal business office is located at 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1660, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3L5.

On May 30, 2017, Generic Gold Corporation and Nevada Zinc Corporation entered into a property sale agreement (the "**Property Agreement**") with respect to the acquisition by Generic Gold of Nevada Zinc's 100% interest in mineral exploration claims (the "**Claims**") situated in Yukon. As consideration for the acquisition of the Claims, Generic issued 25,000,000 common shares to Nevada Zinc Corporation at a deemed value of $0.21 per common share for an aggregate consideration of $5,197,000. All Claims are subject to a 1% net smelter royalty payable to YCS and other encumbrances as more particularly set out in the Property Agreement.

Upon completion of the Amalgamation (which is described in section 3.1 of the Listing Statement), Nevada Zinc Corporation received one (1) common share of the Corporation for each one (1) common share of Generic Gold Corporation it previously held. As a result, upon the Amalgamation becoming effective the Corporation became a subsidiary of Nevada Zinc Corporation.



(c) to the extent known, the name of every person or company that has received or is expected to receive a greater than five per cent interest in the consideration received or to be received by the vendor referred to in subparagraph (b).

The only person or company that has received a greater than five per cent interest in the consideration is described in section 4.3(3)(b) above.

(4) Geological Setting — The regional, local and property geology.

Regional Geology

The Goodman property is located within the Selwyn Basin Terrane, comprising a thick sequence of shelf and off-shelf sediments with lesser mafic volcanic units deposited along the southern margin of the Ancient North American Platform. The Selwyn Basin units were formed between Neoproterozoic to early Triassic time, and comprise the bulk of the stratigraphy between the North American Platform and the north-west trending Tintina Fault Zone. The main stratigraphic assemblages of the Selwyn Basin are: the Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group, the Cambrian Gull Lake Formation, the Cambro- Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation, the Ordovician to Lower Devonian Road River Group, the Devono Mississippian Earn Group, the Mississippian Keno Hill Formation, the Carboniferous to Permian Mt. Christie Formation and the Middle to Upper Triassic Jones Lake Formation. The majority of the assemblages consist of clastic to shallow water chemical sediments, with lesser volcanic members.

The Goodman property is underlain specifically by Hyland Group sediments deposited during Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian time. The Hyland Group consists of three major formations: the Yusezyu Formation, comprised of coarse clastic with lesser fine clastic sediments; the Algae Lake formation, consisting of carbonate assemblages including dolostone; and the Narchilla Formation, consisting largely of fine clastic sediments, including green and maroon shales. The majority of the property area is underlain by Yusezyu Formation phyllites. There are areas to the west that are underlain by Narchilla Formation fine grained sediments surrounding a narrow unit of Algae Formation limestones. Areas to the southeast are underlain by a thrust fault-bounded aerially extensive package of younger Selwyn basin sediments comprised of Earn Group clastic sediments and felsic to intermediate volcanics. These Selwyn Basin sediments are in conformable contact with the Keno Hill quartzite, to the south.

Several arc-related intrusive suites range in age from late Triassic to early Tertiary. The best known is the 110 – 70 Ma Tintina Gold Belt, occurring as an arcuate band of monzonitic, granitic to dioritic intrusions extending from southwest Alaska through Fairbanks, Alaska to Dawson City, Yukon and then southeast to the Yukon-British Columbia border, near Watson Lake, Yukon. Individual intrusions of this suite form the host or loci of the majority of intrusion-related mineralization within central Yukon and Alaska. Two significant intrusive suites have been identified in the Goodman property area: the 93 Ma Mayo Plutonic Suite, and the 67 Ma McQuesten Plutonic Suite. The Mayo intrusive suite has been further subdivided into two sub-suites: a suite of quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz diorite and syenite, in which hornblende abundance is greater than biotite abundance; and a suite of granite, quartz monzonite to granodiorite, locally K-feldspar porphyritic. The former (MKgm) occurs as an arcuate suite of intrusions extending east from the Dublin Gulch stock, which hosts the Eagle Zone deposit. The latter of the Mayo sub-suites occurs as a series of stocks extending west from the Minto Lake area, southwest of the property, to the Clear Creek area. Both are associated with intrusion-related gold and/or silver-rich polymetallic mineralization. The McQuesten Suite intrusions (LKqm), occurring southwest of the Goodman property, consist mainly of granite and quartz monzonite, but are not considered highly prospective for intrusion-related mineralization.

Regional Structural Setting

The Goodman Creek area lies within a zone of "compressional" faulting marked by south-verging thrust faults resulting in packages or klippes of younger units which lie uncomformably on Hyland Group rocks. The most regionally extensive structure is the Robert Service Thrust, a south-verging thrust fault marking the south boundary of a package of Keno Hill quartzite and Earn Group clastic sediments within the much larger Hyland Group, Yusezyu Formation sediments, directly south of the South McQuesten River. A second regional-scale thrust fault, the Tombstone Thrust Fault, occurs east of the Dublin property as a northwest-dipping structure separating overlying Yusezyu Formation sediments from underlying Keno Hill Formation sediments, to the east.

Regional mapping by the Yukon Geological Survey indicates stratigraphy in the area has undergone district to property-scale folding, resulting in a series of synclines and anticlines. The South McQuesten River marks the approximate trace of the McQuesten Antiform, which has also undergone subsequent faulting represented by a steeply south-dipping thrust fault (Murphy and Heon, 1996). The approximate north boundary of the

Goodman property is roughly coincident with the upper boundary of the Tombstone Strain Zone, marked by a gently north-dipping thrust fault.

One further potential structural feature is the interpreted ENE – WSW trending “Potato Hills Trend”, forming the locus of Mayo Suite intrusions, including the Eagle and Olive deposits within the Dublin Gulch property. The “Potato Hills Trend” is interpreted as an anastomosing trend within the Dublin property, with a splay extending to the historic Peso silver prospect. The trend has been interpreted to extend farther to the southwest along the axis of the Goodman property.

Surficial Geology

The Goodman project was affected by the Reid glacial event, peaking roughly 120,000 BP, but escaped glacial advancement of either the Gladstone event (approx. 60,000 BP) and the McConnell event (approx. 20,000 BP) (J. Bond, pers comm). Ice direction was east-southeast to west-northwest and is most pronounced along the north flank of the South McQuesten valley, east of Goodman Creek. An area of glaciofluvial deposits, consisting largely of medium to fine sand interbedded with pebble to cobble gravel, and placer gold-bearing cobble-sized gravel to massive boulders, occurs along the west flank of Rodin Creek (Bond, 1998). These deposits are up to 20 metres thick but may extend up to 60 metres above the creek bed. A similar complex of glacio-fluvial deposits also occurs near the confluence of Swede and Secret creeks (Bond, 1998).

The southwestern part of the drainage basin of Murphy Creek is marked by a kilometric-scale debris slide. This is the area where the intrusive float boulders were located, indicating they likely do not represent subcrop or proximal rubblecrop. Most areas of higher elevation lack significant till deposits, and are covered by colluvium representing local bedrock sources.

Property Geology

Due to limited bedrock exposure and a short property visit only, with limited mapping, was completed.

Geological mapping by the Yukon Geological Survey documents the Goodman property as underlain by an aerially extensive package of Hyland Group, Yusezyu Formation sediments. The recent property visit focused on exposures along or near roadcuts of the main Dublin property access road. All exposures visited consist of strongly foliated phyllites. A broad crenulated fabric along Murphy Creek indicates a complex structural history, including multiple deformational events. The property visit also focused on the “Antimony Showing” hosted by silicified, sericite-altered phyllite. Detailed mapping in the immediate vicinity showed the phyllites are interbedded with thick-bedded limestone to dolostone.

Exploration from 2011 through 2013 revealed abundant areas of fine to medium grained phyllite, typically strongly foliated, with variable silicification and sericitic alteration. White “bull” quartz +/- ankerite veins are common, both as narrow metre-scale metamorphic “sweats” and as bedding-parallel quartz veins, up to 15 cm in width. Abundant quartz veining throughout the property is supported by visual identification of quartz boulders, in past and ongoing placer operations, particularly in the Swede and Secret creeks area, and of in situ veins along the Dublin property access road.

A historical Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) airborne survey indicates the presence of a buried intrusion underlying the north-central property area. This is referred to as the “Murphy Intrusion” and likely belongs to the Mayo Plutonic Suite. Evidence for the intrusion is inferred by the location of two granitic “float” boulders approximately 400 metres apart and discovered by Goldstrike in 2012 in the Murphy Creek area. These intrusive boulders are medium-grained and roughly equigranular, with weak silicification and a speckled texture due to oxidation of disseminated sulphides.

A cursory inspection of past placer workings indicates that the majority of non-quartz vein boulders are phyllite and fine grained Yusezyu Formation sediments, displaying variable phyllic (sericitic) alteration and silicification. Although the area was affected by the Reid glacial advance, the lack of coarse clastic boulders or other non-Yusezyu Formation phyllites suggest the general area is underlain by commonly altered phyllite.

Structural mapping in the eastern property area during 2017, indicates an ENE striking, SSE dipping (dips to vertical), for small-scale shearing both at the "Antimony Showing" and along the Dublin Gulch property access road. The Antimony Showing has a weakly developed shear zone oriented at 155° Az, -75º dip and cross-cut by late jointing at 235° Az and -75º dip. Stibnite is associated with the late jointing.

Mapping by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) indicates a dominant east-west to ENE – WSW, gently to moderately north-dipping foliation orientation across the property, roughly paralleling the dominant shear orientation documented during the 2017 mapping. YGS has suggested a second foliation orientation ranges from NNW–SSE to NNE-SSW and dips variably to the east and west.

Adjacent Properties

The reader is cautioned that the author has not been able to verify the information on the adjacent properties and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Goodman Property.

The Goodman project is located directly southwest of the Dublin Gulch property held by Victoria Gold Corporation (Victoria) and shares a common border along much of its northeastern boundary. The reader is referred to the recent technical report dated October 26, 2016 on Victoria Gold's Eagle Gold Project by consulting firm JDS Energy & Mining Inc. entitled: "NI 43-101 Feasibility Study Technical Report For The Eagle Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada". This report describes all historical and current work for the area of the Dublin Gulch property area, located northeast of the Goodman Property, and provides resource and reserve estimates for the Eagle Zone and Olive Zone gold deposits that are compliant with definitions held by the Canadian institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (May, 2014)" which form the standard deposit criteria for National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

The Eagle Zone has an open pit resource documented outlining a measured and indicated resource at 180.7 Mt at 0.63 g/t Au for 3.631 million (M) contained ounces gold, with an additional inferred resource of 17.4 Mt at 0.49 g/t Au for 0.276 M contained ounces gold. The Olive Zone also has an open pit resource documented at a measured and indicated resource of 9.5 Mt at 1.08 g/t Au and 2.11 g/t Ag for 0.329 M oz. of gold and 0.645 M oz. silver, and an additional inferred resource of 7.3 Mt of 0.89 g/t Au and 1.70 g/t Ag for 0.210 M oz. gold and 0.402 M oz. silver. The open pit resource for the Eagle Zone deposit uses a cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t Au, and the open pit resource for the Olive Zone uses a cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au (Doerksen et al, 2016).

The resource also includes combined Proven and Probable Reserve estimates for the Eagle Zone of 116 M tonnes grading 0.66 g/t for 2.463 M oz. gold. Proven and Probable Reserves for the Olive Zone stand at 7 M tonnes grading 0.95 g/t gold for 0.200 M oz. gold. The combined tonnage and grade for both deposits stands at 123M tonnes grading 0.67 g/t gold for 2.663 M oz. gold.

The reader is reminded that these resources occur on an adjacent property. There is no inference this type of resource will be found on the Goodman Property. The author has not independently verified the resources reported. The Dublin Gulch property is also contiguous with the east boundary of a large block of Yukon quartz mining claims held by the StrataGold Corporation (StrataGold), which forms much of the northern boundary of the Goodman property. StrataGold also holds several quartz claims adjacent to the southeast Goodman property boundary near Murphy Creek.

The Goodman property is proximal to the Keno Hill silver district, and in particular to the "Keno Hill Silver District Project" held by Alexco Resources Inc, although not directly adjacent to this property. The reader is referred to the recent NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report on Alexco Resources' Keno Hill Silver District Project by consulting firm Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA Inc.) entitled: "Technical Report: Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Keno Hill Silver District Project, Yukon Territory, Canada", which was released on March 29, 2017. This report contains descriptions of all historical and current work for the Keno Hill Silver District, located west of the Goodman Property, and provides CIM-compliant resource estimates for the Bellekeno, Lucky Queen, Flame & Moth, Onek, and Bermingham silver (+/- lead, zinc, and gold) deposits. The five deposits have an underground resource documented. The combined indicated resource of these deposits stands at 3.63 Mt of 500 g/t Ag, 2.00 % Pb, 5.60 % Zn, and 0.30 g/t Au; the additional inferred resource estimate stands at 1.37 Mt of 408 g/t Ag, 1.63 % Pb, 4.26 % Zn, and 0.21 g/t Au. The resource uses a net smelter return (NSR) cut-off value of $185/tonne (T. Jensen et al, 2017).

The reader is reminded that these resources occur on an adjacent property. There is no inference this type of resource will be found on the Goodman Property. The author has not verified the resources reported.

Other properties in the vicinity of the Goodman property include the Seattle claim block to the south, also held by Generic Gold Corp, but not part of the Goodman property. The property covers the partial extent of the Robert Service Thrust, which is a major structure associated with several mineral deposits and occurrences in the area.

Southeast of the Goodman project, Equity Exploration holds a large block of claims covering Mount Haldane and surrounding a smaller block of claims held by the estate of Mr. J.P. Ross. Mr. Shawn Ryan holds a block of claims between the Dublin Gulch and Keno Hill properties, and Mr. William Koe-Carson holds a block of claims adjoining the east boundary of the Dublin Gulch property.

StrataGold also holds another block of claims adjoining the southwestern boundary of the Keno Hill property which covers the McQuesten (formerly Wayne) property from which diamond drilling in 2003 completed by Spectrum Gold Inc. returned values including: 13.64 g/t Au across 7.7m, 3.66 g/t Au across 7.8m, and 2.69 g/t Au with 188.0 g/t Ag (D. Brownlee, M. Stammers, 2003).

(5) Exploration Information — The nature and extent of all exploration work conducted by, or on behalf of, the Issuer on the property, including:

(a) the results of all surveys and investigations and the procedures and parameters relating to surveys and investigations;

(b) an interpretation of the exploration information;

(c) whether the surveys and investigations have been carried out by the Issuer or a contractor and if by a contractor, identifying the contractor; and

(d) a discussion of the reliability or uncertainty of the data obtained in the program.

Exploration Program

The 2017 work program for the purposes of the 43-101 report consisted of a two-day property visit on September 20 and 21, focusing on due- diligence-style sampling of the Antimony Showing and determining the available access to the various portions of the property. The visit was conducted by Carl Schulze, PGeo, and author of the Technical Report. Mr. Schulze was accompanied by Mr. Scott Tokaryk, BSc, Geologist for Generic. An additional work program was completed by Generic following submission and receipt of the Technical Report, consisting of ground geophysics, geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, trenching, and RC drilling.

Three samples were taken from the Antimony Showing, and a fourth was obtained from white foliation-parallel quartz veining along a roadcut outcrop exposure. A "standard" sample and a blank sample were also included for data verification purposes.

Results of the three samples from the Antimony Showing ranged from 0.017 g/t Au with 0.9 g/t Ag, 174 ppm Pb, 101 ppm As and >10,000 ppm (>1.00%) Sb in sample #W601901, to 0.098 g/t Au with <0.5 g/t Ag, 20 ppb Pb, 152 ppm As and 6,020 ppm (0.602%) Sb in sample #W601903. Sample #W601901 was a composite grab sample and samples #W601902 and #W601903 were 0.45-metre chip samples. Sample #601903 was taken across strike from a weakly developed shear zone in phyllite, but roughly along a late joint plane enriched in stibnite. The fourth sample, #W601904, a composite grab sample from the roadcut, returned background values for gold, silver, and pathfinder elements except for Sb, with a strongly anomalous value of 65 ppm.

See also section 4.3(3)(a) above.

(6) Mineralization — The mineralization encountered on the property, the surrounding rock types and relevant geological controls, detailing length, width, depth and continuity together with a description of the type, character and distribution of the mineralization.

Rock Sampling

Between 2011 through to 2013, Goldspike conducted fairly extensive prospecting, rock, soil and silt sampling across the Goodman and Peso blocks. The majority of samples taken were of silicified and/or sericite altered phyllite, and of white, variably limonitic quartz to quartz-ankerite veins, which returned low to background gold values. Sample results revealed four areas of anomalous gold and/or pathfinder values.

The highest assay values were obtained from sampling polymetallic vein material from an adit related to historic mining, directly east of the four-claim Peso block. Gold values from 34 samples, taken in the Peso block area, range from background (<2 ppb) to 1,507 ppb (1.507 g/t) gold. Four of these samples fall within the Dublin Gulch property, directly east of the block, all returning >600 ppb gold. The highest gold value of 1,507 ppb, from Sample #1205638 is associated with >100 ppm silver (Ag), >10,000 ppm (> 1.00%) lead (Pb), >10,000 ppm (1.00%) arsenic (As), > 2,000 ppm antimony (Sb), 512.0 ppm bismuth (Bi) and 199.7 ppm copper (Cu). A separate sample, #1205635, taken nearby returned > 100 ppm Ag, > 1.00% Pb, >10,000 ppm As, > 2,000 ppm Sb, 1,241 ppm Bi and 5,902 ppm (0.590%) Cu. Photographs from Goldspike, of Sample #1205638, and of similar material in #1205637 suggest mineralization occurs within strongly silicified and brecciated phyllite with fairly evenly disseminated fine grained sulphides. However, Sample #1205635 shows a distinct fabric, consisting of silicified phyllite with semi-massive, locally replacement-style sulphide emplacement. The high Cu value from #1205635 contrasts with the weakly anomalous values from the other two samples.

A second area of anomalous gold occurs at the “Antimony Showing”, visited in 2017. The replacement style semi-massive stibnite occurs within the matrix of brecciated silicified and sericite altered phyllite within a north-south trending shear zone. Stibnite also occurs as fracture-filling material along late joint planes, cross-cutting the sheared phyllites, indicating it occurs late in the mineralizing history or as a subsequent event. Gold values from three samples obtained by Goldspike ranged from 20 ppb Au with 0.6 g/t Ag, to 390 ppb Au with 2.1 g/t Ag. All three samples returned >2,000 ppm Sb and < 0.1 ppm Bi.

A sample of moderately to strongly silicified outcrop of weakly sericite-altered phyllite returned a value of 242 ppb Au and background pathfinder values. Gold analysis by ICP, by Goldspike 2012, returned a value of 588 ppb Au; however, the former value is considered more reliable. The sample was taken from a “left” tributary of Goodman Creek, somewhat upstream of recent placer workings along middle portions of Goodman Creek.

Sample #1237402, is granitic to syenitic “float” material with speckled oxidation after sulphides and lies southwest of the Antimony Showing; it returned a value of 9 ppb Au with 220.5 ppm As and 0.2 ppm Sb. Some 400 metres to the west-southwest, a talus sample, #1205639 comprises similar granitic material which returned a value of 8 ppb Au with 356 ppm As and 17.6 ppm Sb. This talus sample suggests a proximal source. Three further samples of quartz vein in phyllite, taken in the immediate vicinity, returned similar gold and pathfinder values. Samples ranged from 6 ppm Au with 156.6 ppm As, 8.6 ppm Sb and 1.0 ppm Bi, up to 10 ppb Au, 228.0 ppm As, 32.0 ppm Sb and 7.6 ppm Bi. Although Sb and Bi values are variable, the similar rock fabric suggests a common, intrusive source, such as a pluton or stock, rather than smaller features, such as dykes and sills.

These intrusive samples were taken from the vicinity of the northern margin of the major slide covering the southwest portion of the Murphy Creek drainage. A visit to site will be required to determine if material has been transported by this debris slide.

Soil Geochemical Sampling

During the 2011 and 2012 field seasons, Goldspike Exploration Inc. conducted grid soil sampling across the Murphy Creek drainage, an area somewhat east of Rodin Creek and numerous reconnaissance-style traverses across the property focused on the Rodin Creek area and the area between Murphy creek and the Swede/ Secret Creek drainage. The Murphy Creek grid has returned anomalous gold values at the Antimony Showing as well as from arsenical intrusive talus float. Several soil samples returned > 100 ppb Au at both float locations, while isolated elevated gold values occur across the grid. Sampling of a mini grid near a hilltop at Rodin Creek returned several values exceeding 100 ppb. A series of anomalous gold values were returned from the mid-point of traverses extending downhill towards the South McQuesten River. Follow-up traverse-style sampling to the west, from 2013 to 2016, revealed a NNE – SSW trend of anomalous results interpreted as a possible structural feature. This sampling also identified an area of anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-As-Sb-Cd, northeast of the confluence of Rodin Creek with the South McQuesten River (Ferraro, 2016).

Reconnaissance-style traversing revealed numerous single-station gold-in-soil anomalies across the property, largely along ridgelines. One exception is a series of three samples returning anomalous gold values directly east of Swede Creek. This traverse was terminated at a point above the limit of placer workings. Sampling in the northeastern portion of the claim block, including the Peso block, returned abundant anomalous Ag, As and Sb values. Samples from the Goodman and Rodin Creek areas returned much more subdued pathfinder element values, with the exception of elevated Ag values coincident with gold in the Rodin Creek area.

Silt Geochemical Sampling

Silt geochemical sampling by Goldspike Exploration Inc. in 2011 and 2012 returned elevated gold values along a small creek directly east of the Rodin Creek traverses. One sample from the upper portion of the creek returned a value of 9.7 ppb Au while a second sample from the lower portion of the creek returned a value of 20.6 ppb Au. The former sample is roughly coincident with the interpreted structural trace while the latter sample is downstream of this feature and proximal to several elevated values from soil sampling.

A silt geochemical sample taken along the lower section of a small stream directly east of Goodman Creek returned a value of 68 ppb Au. There are no coincident soil values from nearby reconnaissance traverses. One sample retuned a value of 10.9 ppb Au towards the headwaters of this stream.

Silt sampling along a “left” tributary of Goodman Creek returned a value of 18.8 ppb gold. The rock sample returning the anomalous gold value of 242 ppb Au was taken near the left tributary, immediately downstream, which did not undergo silt sampling. Further upstream, a sample taken along the Goodman Creek “mainstem” returned a value of 11.0 ppb Au. No significant gold values were returned from the Murphy Creek drainage or the portion of Secret Creek within the Peso block. Swede Creek was not sampled due to the strongly disrupted nature of the stream channel.

Placer Mineralization

The gold produced from these creeks is dominantly fine grained and of varying shapes and sizes (Van Loon and Bond, 2014). The fineness of the gold in these creeks ranges from approximately 750 to 900, with the remainder of the composition dominated by silver (Bond, 2017, pers. comm.). Placer gold produced from Goodman Creek is primarily small and flattened (Mining Inspection Division, 2003). Fineness of the recovered gold is 820 (Mining Inspection Division, 2003). A minor component of the gold produced from this creek is fine grained, flattened glacially transported gold due to erosion of gold-bearing glacial sediments.

The gold produced from Murphy Creek is mainly fine grained (less than 100 mesh) flat gold, with a fineness ranging from 800 to 900 (Mining Inspection Division, 2003). Gold production from Swede Creek is variable in size, ranging from fine-grained, to nuggets, up to 6.35mm in size. Some wire gold and flat gold have also been recovered (Laberge and Welsh, 2007). Fineness of gold is approximately 750 to 890 (Laberge and Welsh, 2007). Placer gold produced from Secret Creek is comprised of 95% fine and 5% coarse grains in various shapes with a fineness of 899 to 902 (Van Loon and Bond, 2014). No data is available on the characteristics of the gold in Rodin Creek.

Deposit Models

Results from geological mapping to date, combined with year-2017 and previous rock, soil and silt geochemical exploration results, suggest that the conceptual mineralized system conforms to the "Intrusion-Related Gold" deposit model. In the Intrusion-Related Gold setting, mineralization is associated with a core intrusion, typically varying in composition from monzonite, quartz monzonite, granite, granodiorite to syenite. The intrusion is typically associated with dykes or apophyses, commonly occurring as multiple pulses with varying compositions that become more felsic with progressive cooling and solidification of the magma chamber. Intrusion-related settings include vein and stockwork lode settings, skarn, replacement-style and sheeted, "Fort Knox"-style deposits.

The Selwyn Basin stratigraphy within the Mayo area occurs within the Tintina Gold Belt, a broad arcuate belt of mid to late Cretaceous intrusive-related hydrothermal and hydromagmatic deposits. The Tintina Gold Belt extends from southwest Alaska through the Fairbanks area and the central Yukon to the Yukon – British Columbia border. This belt contains intrusive-hosted bulk-tonnage deposits; skarn deposits (both intrusive-hosted "endoskarn" and adjacent country rock-hosted "exoskarn"); replacement and vein, stockwork and epithermal gold deposits; and vein-style lead-zinc-silver deposits. Associated "pathfinder" elements include antimony, mercury and fairly abundant arsenic.

In the Intrusion-related gold setting, S-type magmas, derived from crustal melting, were emplaced at relatively high crustal levels, resulting in formation of felsic, coarse-grained intrusive rocks. As cooling continued, progressive fractionation resulted in concentration of "economic" metal ions, such as gold, silver, tungsten and copper, together with arsenic, antimony and other "pathfinder" elements, within remaining fluid phases strongly enriched in water and volatile gases. This metal enrichment and geochemical signature is typical of intrusions throughout the Tintina Gold Belt. Hot metal-enriched water based fluids, commonly exceeding 300^{o}C, are called "hydrothermal fluids"; fluids with a large volatile gas component are called "pneumatolytic fluids". Water-rich "juvenile" fluids, residual from the original magma, are called "hydromagmatic fluids", and commonly cause alteration and mineralization within the host intrusion.

"Country rock" surrounding a magmatic intrusion commonly becomes fractured and buckled, resulting in increased permeability for fluid flow. Fault, fracture and breccia zones are also areas of increased permeability. The hydrothermal fluids concentrated during late stages of cooling tend to migrate outbound from the intrusive stock along permeable horizons, including fault and fracture zones. As these fluids cool, metal ions tend to combine with sulphur ions forming "sulphide minerals". These are progressively deposited along walls of permeable zones, forming vein, stringer and stockwork–hosted mineralization. The mineralized zone morphology depends on the original dimensions and style of open space formation (Schulze, 2009).

The Tintina Gold Belt is comprised of numerous smaller suites. In the Mayo area, the Mayo Plutonic Suite and the McQuesten Plutonic Suite are the most extensive. Individual suites tend to have a distinct lithological and geochemical signature, although they result from the same major orogenic event. Here, the Mayo Suite is associated with intrusion-hosted gold deposits, particularly at the Dublin property, whereas the younger McQuesten Suite does not have a significant precious or base metal signature.

At the Goodman property, the mineralized zones are typically associated with Intrusion-Related Gold vein-style and Fort Knox-style settings. Vein-style deposits occur as vein, stringer and stockwork zones. Veins are typically planar structures, formed when siliceous metal-rich fluids pass through an open area, such as a fault zone. Silica is gradually emplaced from vein margins to the centre; specific fluid pulses may result in metal-rich layers, including precious metal-rich layers, within the vein. Stringer and stockwork zones occur when metal-rich siliceous fluids pass through brecciated or strongly fractured areas, most typically fault zones, within the host rock. Vein deposits tend to be high grade and of small tonnage, whereas stringer and stockwork deposits tend to be of lower grade but higher tonnage, due to incorporation of unmineralized country rock.

Gold +/- silver vein mineralization is typically associated with a suite of "pathfinder elements", particularly arsenic, and also antimony, mercury, and, if proximal to the intrusion, bismuth. Arsenic is a particularly strong indicator of gold, as this element tends to precipitate from solution at the same temperature and pressure as gold. In the Goodman Creek area, antimony is also a good pathfinder element for gold, although the correlation tends to be weaker.

A “Fort Knox”-style gold deposit consists of sheeted centimetre-scale quartz veins within a felsic, commonly monzonitic to quartz monzonitic intrusion. This setting forms where cooling and contraction of a solidifying magmatic intrusion result in parallel narrow joint planes across large peripheral portions of the intrusion. Late metal-enriched hydrothermal fluids infill the joints, creating sheeted veins which contain the vast majority of the gold within the entire deposit. The individual veins host high-grade gold; however, incorporation of very low-grade wall-rock results in overall large bulk-tonnage, low grade gold deposits. These can host sizable gold resources; the namesake Fort Knox deposit near Fairbanks, Alaska has produced more than 6 million ounces of gold (Wikipedia, 2016).

The Eagle and Olive Zone deposits within Victoria Gold’s Dublin Gulch property are categorized as “RIRGS”-style (Reduced Intrusion Related Gold Systems) deposits (Doerksen et al, 2016). This style of deposit may be categorized as a “Fort Knox”-style deposit. Mineralization occurs as <5% sulphides within sheeted sub-parallel extensional quartz veins in a narrow portion of the granodioritic Dublin Gulch Stock (Doerksen et al, 2016).

A third potential Intrusion-Related deposit setting is that of metasomatic, or “skarn”-style mineralization. Skarns occur along the margins of intrusions, where hydromagmatic fluids that are essentially the residue from a cooling magmatic chamber are able to interact with surrounding reactive wallrock, particularly carbonate rocks with a significant clastic component. Here, the metal bearing silica-rich fluids are able to react with the calcareous wallrock, resulting in the formation of “calc-silicate” minerals such as diopside, garnet, epidote, etc. Metal ions in the fluids also combine with sulphur ions, producing metal sulphides, such as pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. In certain environments, particularly in copper-enriched and zinc-lead deficient fluids, precious metals will also precipitate from solution and are emplaced within mineral lattices or, in the case of gold, as free gold nuggets.

(7) Drilling — The type and extent of drilling including the procedures followed and an interpretation of all results.

No drilling programs took place prior to the September, 2017 property visit by Generic, or at any time by its predecessors Nevada Zinc Corporation or Goldspike Exploration Ltd.

(8) Sampling and Analysis — The sampling and assaying including:

- **(a) a description of sampling methods and the location, number, type, nature, spacing and density of samples collected;**
- **(b) identification of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy or reliability of the results;**
- **(c) a discussion of sample quality and whether the samples are representative of any factors that may have resulted in sample biases;**
- **(d) rock types, geological controls, widths of mineralized zones, cut-off grades and other parameters used to establish the sampling interval; and**
- **(e) quality control measures and data verification procedures.**

Sampling, Analysis, and Security

Sampling during Field Program

There is no available information on Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) practices by Goldspike or Nevada Zinc. However, the author considers the rock, soil and silt samples to have undergone QA/QC controls to industry best practices.

During the 2017 property visit, a total of 2 rock chip and 2 rock composite grab samples were taken from the Goodman property by Carl Schulze, PGeo, author of this Technical Report. All samples have a minimum weight of about 1.0 kg, and were placed in 8” x 13” clear poly bags, with a sample tag having a unique number placed in the bag and written in indelible ink on the outside of the bag. The sample bag was then wrapped tightly and bound using a “Zap Strap” cable tie.

All sample locations were recorded by Global Positioning System (GPS) utilizing Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 1983 North American Datum (NAD-83) at the midpoint of the sample. All samples were marked in the field, using a combination of blue and orange flagging tape, with the sample number written on the blue flagging tape. Notes on sample type, UTM locations, including elevation, and any distinguishing features were recorded in a field book, then transferred to an Excel spreadsheet, where they were matched with analytical results (Appendices 2 and 3).

All samples were taken under the visual supervision of Mr. Schulze, who transported and hand-delivered the samples to the Whitehorse preparatory lab of ALS Laboratories Group, Mineral Division. The ‘Sample Chain of Custody’ Form was completed and signed by both Mr. Schulze and a representative of ALS.

At the prep facility, all rock samples underwent crushing to guarantee 70% of the sample size was passed through a 2.0mm screen. The resulting material was then thoroughly mixed, and a 250-gram portion of this underwent pulverization ensuring that a minimum of 85% of material was less than 75 microns in length. These pulp samples were then shipped to the ALS analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia. ALS Minerals is an analytical laboratory with ISO 9001:2008 certification. Here, a 30-gram sample of each pulp underwent analysis by 33-element ICP-AES and gold by 30-gram fire assay with gravimetric finish.

A 0.5g sample was submitted for ICP analysis using four-acid digestion. All samples were analyzed by 33-element ICP-AES to test for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn.

ALS Minerals is an analytical laboratory with ISO 9001:2008 certification**.** ALS Minerals is independent of Generic Gold and the author.

Quality Control Procedures by Generic

Due to the fairly limited sampling during these programs, a single “standard” sample immediately followed by a “blank” sample was inserted into the data stream by the operators.

The “standard” sample was supplied by Canadian Resource Laboratories Ltd, and was coded as CDN-ME-1301. This is a polymetallic standard, with known average values of Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn, as well as the range of two standard deviations from the norm. Table 2 below shows the comparison of known values to those provided by ALS Labs.

Table 2: Known Metal Values versus Values Returned by ALS Labs

Element	Known Value	Value Provided	Deviation	Within Range
Gold	0.437 g/t +/- 0.044 g/t	0.448 g/t	0.011 g/t	Yes
Silver	26.1 g/t +/- 2 2 g/t	25.5 g/t	0.6 g/t	Yes
Copper	0.299 % +/- 0.016 %	0.297 %	0.002 %	Yes
Lead	0.188 % +/- 0.010 %	0.184%	0.004%	Yes
Zinc	0.797 % +/- 0.038%	0.792%	0.005%	Yes

The “blank” sample was also supplied by Canadian Resource Laboratories Ltd, and was coded as CDN-BL-10. The blank sample returned a value of 0.001 ppm Au and a sub-detection values of <0.5 ppm for Ag. No other metal values were supplied for the blank sample.

Quality Control Procedures by ALS Chemex

ALS Minerals (ALS) provides comprehensive in-house quality-control (QC) of analysis, using numerous blanks to test for any potential contamination, confirming that no detectable contamination has occurred. ALS also conducts repeated in-house standard sampling for all 33 elements involved in ICP-AES analysis, and for gold by Fire Assay, as well as duplicate analysis of select samples.

ALS employed three separate gold standards for analysis, with values returned of 2.00 g/t, 0.388 g/t and 4.99 g/t respectively. All fall within the lower and upper bounds of acceptable values. ALS also employed two sets of standards for 33-element ICP analysis, one based on a fairly low silver value of 4.4 g/t, the other with a value of >100 g/t. All values returned for the former fell within the lower and upper bounds of acceptable values. For the latter, the provided silver value of ">100 g/t" renders placement within the lower and upper bounds as indeterminate; the upper bound is 107.5 g/t and the actual silver value is unknown. In the same sample, the value of barium (Ba) provided is 3,270 ppm, which far exceeds the range of 630 – 790 ppm. All other values fell within the acceptable range.

A blank sample analyzed for gold returned 0.002 g/t Au, equivalent to the upper bound of range. All blanks returned values within the lower bound (below detection value) and the upper bound.

ALS also ran a duplicate analysis. Here, repeatability of silver values is again inconclusive, as both the original and duplicate values are shown as ">100 ppm". All other elements returned similar original and duplicate values, within the lower and upper bounds. However, values for tungsten (W) and zinc (Zn), although falling within the upper and lower bounds, show considerable variability on a percentage basis. For W, the original value of 30 ppm exceeds the duplicate value of 20 ppm; for Zn, the original value of 13 exceeds the duplicate value of 9 ppm.

Discussion of Qualify Control Results

Results of the standard sample provided by Generic showed a very high degree of accuracy in analysis of the five elements provided, indicating values provided for these elements in the four rock samples may be relied on. The blank sample returned background values for Au and Ag, indicating that the analytical procedure is free of contamination for these elements.

Analysis of in-house standard samples also indicate a high degree of reliability for gold by fire assay, and for the remaining 33 elements by ICP-AES analysis. This indicates that results for the 33-element suite may be relied upon. The exceptions are the result for barium (Ba) from one of the ICP standards, although this is not material in this particular sample batch. The other exception is the indeterminate value of silver (>100 ppm) in the same standard sample, rendering accuracy of analysis indeterminate. In-house blank analysis indicates a contamination-free analytical procedure.

Duplicate analysis indicates a high degree of repeatability; the high variability of W and Zn values could be caused by the low initial values that may incur a high variability, when measured on a percentage basis. In this case, as the nature of original material is unknown, this duplicate analysis may more accurately resemble use of standard samples to test for accuracy of analysis.

The sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used follow industry standards and are thus considered to be adequate.

Data Verification

The 2017 property visit focused on re-sampling the Antimony Showing as a due diligence exercise. Gold values returned from previous sampling by Goldspike Exploration ranged from 0.020 g/t gold with 0.6 ppm (g/t) Ag, 108.6 ppm Cu, 4.2 ppm As, >2,000 (>0.2 %) Sb, and <0.1 ppm Pb, to 0.390 g/t Au with 2.1 ppm Ag, 38.6 ppm Cu, 375 ppm As, >2,000 ppm Sb and 38.3 ppm Pb. Re-sampling of the same showing in 2017 returned values from 0.017 g/t Au, 0.9 ppm Ag, 70 ppm Cu, 101 ppm As, >10,000 ppm (>1.0 %) Sb and 174 ppm Pb, to 0.098 g/t Au, <0.5 ppm Ag, 24 ppm Cu, 152 ppm As, 6,020 ppm (0.602%) Sb and 20 ppm Pb.

The weakly anomalous Au values and strongly anomalous Sb values from the 2017 sampling are sufficient to confirm the accuracy of the Goldspike sampling. The higher 2017 Sb values reflect higher upper limits of analysis rather than true concentrations. The lower 2017 Au values reflect variability of material sampled and the sample type. The chip samples typically return lower values than grab or composite grab samples. High variability in As and base metal values occur in both sample batches, and likely represent patchy concentrations of these elements within the showing.

The re-sampling data is comparable to historical data and thus is adequate for the purposes of this report.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing on mineralized material from the Goodman Property has been done.

Conclusions

The following conclusions are based on results from the 2017 field visit along with historical exploration results:

- The Goodman Property is located within the Selwyn Basin and is underlain by highly foliated phyllites of the Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group. The Yesezyu Formation forms the basal assemblage of the Selwyn Basin. Several intrusive bodies of the Mayo Plutonic Suite, including the Dublin Gulch stock, occur to the east-northeast.

- Three streams flowing through the property are the sites of active, or recently suspended, placer gold mining operations with reported gold production. From northeast to southwest, these are: Swede Creek (a major placer tributary and Secret Creek which flows into Swede Creek directly upstream of the property), Murphy Creek and Goodman Creek (two recently active sites). Placer workings occur on Rodin Creek but there has been no gold production reported.

- Although much of the placer gold has a glacial origin, variations in fineness, grain size and grain morphology suggest a variety of sources, some potentially originating within property boundaries.

- Two major areas of anomalous gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies have been identified: the Murphy Creek area, in the south-central property area, and the Rodin Creek area, near its southwestern end. The Murphy Creek area also hosts an antimony showing with anomalous gold values, and moderately arsenical intrusive float at two locations. The Rodin Creek anomalous area is likely centered on a NE – SW structural trend.

- The Goodman property lies in contact with the west boundary of the Dublin Gulch property, held by the Victoria Gold Corporation. The Eagle and Olive Zone deposits are hosted within the Dublin Gulch stock. Proven and probable reserves total 123M tonnes grading 0.67 g/t Au for a total of 2.663 M oz. gold.

- Total Magnetic Imaging (TMI) results from airborne magnetic surveying indicate the presence of a buried intrusion, as yet unverified, referred to as the Murphy Intrusion. The Murphy Intrusion has an inferred presence from the discovery of intrusive float, described as granite and having a massive, equigranular and medium grained texture. Evidence for its presence is also supported by the surrounding gold and pathfinder element geochemical signature from soil and rock sampling. If so, the Murphy Intrusion is likely to be another member of the Mayo Plutonic Suite.

- The soil geochemical signature along with the interpreted Murphy Intrusion indicate the presence of an "Intrusion-Related Gold" system, typical of the majority of gold and silver-lead-zinc mineralization occurrences in the Tintina Gold Belt. Abundant "float" of strongly silicified and sericite-altered phyllite suggest widespread alteration of host Yusezyu Formation sediments, possibly centered on the Murphy Intrusion.

- Anomalous gold values have been obtained from brecciated phyllite. Lead-zinc-silver mineralization has been located near an adit directly east of the Peso block. This mineralization has a strong association with anomalous bismuth values, typically associated with mineralization proximal to an intrusion. Although not proximal to the interpreted Murphy Intrusion, this suggests another undocumented stock may occur nearby.

- Metal zonation within the property is indicated by consistently elevated to anomalous antimony values from soil geochemical sampling in eastern areas, particularly the Murphy creek area; however anomalous antimony values are largely absent in western areas.

- Past workers have postulated that the Dublin Gulch stock, the soil geochemical anomalies at Murphy and Rodin creeks and the recently suspended placer operations along Goodman Creek all lie along a structural corridor referred to as the "Potato Hills Trend". Further work is warranted to provide evidence of this feature.

(9) Security of Samples — The measures taken to ensure the validity and integrity of samples taken.

Please see section 4.3(8) above.

(10) Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves — The mineral resources and mineral reserves, if any, including:

(a) the quantity and grade or quality of each category of mineral resources and mineral reserves;

(b) the key assumptions, parameters and methods used to estimate the mineral resources and mineral reserves; and

(c) the extent to which the estimate of mineral resources and mineral reserves may be materially affected by metallurgical, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political and other relevant issues.

No mineral resource estimates, either historic or in compliance with current standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, have been made.

(11) Mining Operations — For development properties and production properties, the mining method, metallurgical process, production forecast, markets, contracts for sale of products, environmental conditions, taxes, mine life and expected payback period of capital.

This section is not applicable.

(12) Exploration and Development — A description of the Issuer's current and contemplated exploration or development activities, to the extent they are material.

The next stage of exploration is expected to consist of the following recommendations from the Technical Report:

Recommendations

Further exploration on the Goodman property should focus primarily on determination of the presence, or absence, of the interpreted Murphy Intrusion. This will require a combination of ground magnetic and very low frequency (VLF) surveying. The data would be used to determine whether a contrast exists in magnetic or electromagnetic signature delineating a geological contact. Induced Polarization surveying is recommended to determine the presence of a chargeability response from disseminated sulphide zones, along or near intrusive margins. The present soil grid should be extended to cover potential intrusive margins.

Note: Grid soil sampling is not recommended to extend across the debris slide in the southwestern part of the Murphy Creek drainage basin.

Geological mapping and prospecting is recommended to continue outside of the existing soil grid. Trenching, utilizing light-weight excavators, is recommended as follow-up exploration on prospective targets.

Detailed surface exploration, comprising geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling, is recommended for the Rodin Creek area. Several soil geochemical traverse lines, paralleling the interpreted NE-SW trending structural feature, are recommended to test for metal enrichment downslope. A "mini-grid" centered on an anomalous gold-in-soil signature, near the ridgeline, should be expanded to determine the full aerial extent of anomalous values.

Further similar surface exploration, including a small soil geochemical grid, is recommended to cover the upper Goodman Creek area hosting past placer workings. Soil surveying should extend to the two "left" tributaries of Goodman Creek, where an anomalous gold value was returned from bedrock sampling and several anomalous gold values were returned from silt sampling. Further soil geochemical sampling and geological mapping is recommended for the flanks of the Swede Creek valley, outside of areas disturbed by placer mining.

Surface mapping should focus on structural features such as shearing and brecciation of bedrock. Induced Polarization resistivity and chargeability surveying, along widely spaced lines, is recommended across the extent of the interpreted Potato Hills trend.

A detailed study of the morphology, fineness and size of gold grains from each of the placer sites is warranted. This study would help to determine if variations in these factors suggest multiple gold sources or whether the identified gold has a proximal source rather than having ben glacially transported from mineralized zones outside of the property. The nature of gold on this property should be compared to that from the Dublin Gulch property.

Should the assimilation of all data provide encouraging results, a phase 2 "Reverse Circulation" drill program of roughly 1,800 metres comprising 12 to 15 holes is proposed.

Proposed expenditures, including a reverse-circulation drilling program and all ancillary support is estimated at CDN$490,000.

Other Properties

Bruce Durham, P.Geo, director of the Corporation, is a Qualified Person, as that term is defined by Canadian regulatory guidelines under National Instrument 43-101, and has read and approved the technical information presented below with respect to the Corporation's other properties.

Livingstone Project

Summary

Generic's Livingstone Project is comprised of 222 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of roughly 14 x 4 kilometres, 85 kilometres northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon and is accessible via a winter road and fixed wing aircraft and helicopter. Five west draining creeks, four of which have their headwaters on Generic's property, have produced some very large placer gold nuggets with individual nuggets reportedly weighing as much as 20.5 ounces[1] and 39 ounces[2] from Livingstone Creek and Summit Creek respectively. Yukon government geologist, Colpron[3] refers to the source of the placer gold as elusive. There has never been a hole drilled to test for gold in bedrock along the project's 14 kilometre length. Recently released 2016 and 2017 Yukon government reports highlight areas on Generic's property as a potential source for the placer gold. Airborne geophysical surveying, new geological mapping, age dating and interpretation point to the area along the western margin of an extensive felsic intrusion in contact with a strong conductive geophysical zone as an area likely to be a possible source of the placer gold (mostly on Generic's Livingstone property). Generic has identified gold associated with galena bearing quartz veins in bedrock correlating to the target area identified by Colpron. Much of this newly identified target identified by Colpron lies on land held by Generic.

Generic has plans to carry out additional work on the Livingstone Project in 2018.

Property Description, Location, Access

The Livingstone Project is located approximately 85 km northeast of Whitehorse, YT. The property is accessible by fixed-wing aircraft using the Livingstone airstrip (30-40 minute flight time) or helicopter services based in Whitehorse. There are trails on the property including one that extends from the airstrip, up Lake Creek, and to the southern boundary of the property. There is also a winter road from Whitehorse to the airstrip and the Little Violet Creek placer camp that sees annual use. It is approximately a 121 km drive from Whitehorse via Lake Laberge to reach the property.

The Livingstone property consists of 222 contiguous quartz claims in the Whitehorse Mining District, mapsheet 105E08. The 74 'LIV' and 'LT' claims were staked in 2011. The 26 'LTE' claims were staked in 2013. The 56 'LV' claims and 66 'LIVG' claims were staked in 2016. All claims are owned 100% by Generic (subject to a 1% net smelter royalty to the original YCS syndicate).

History

Exploration in the Livingstone Creek area began in the 1880's when early prospectors found placer gold in river bars while travelling the Big Salmon River. As more substantial amounts were found on the Yukon River to the northwest, more prospectors began to explore the area. Livingstone Creek itself was first prospected by Joseph E. Peters in 1894. However the first major discovery in the area was in Cottoneva Creek in 1898 which led to the establishment of the Livingstone Camp. The other creeks in the area also were shown to host significant amounts of coarse gold. In 1905 a 39 ounce nugget was found on Summit Creek, a drainage immediately north of Livingstone. Although the camp hosted as many as 1500 people, placer production for the entire area almost ceased for about 20 years after World War I. After this period, production resumed and the creeks of the Livingstone camp have been continuously mined up to the present.

Little is known about early hardrock exploration in the area. It is known that some efforts to locate the lode source were made, and some small veins were mined, but no significant find has been recorded.

Archer Cathro & Associates explored the Livingstone Creek area during the 1980s performing trenching near the historic Livingstone adit.

Cordilleran Minerals explored the area immediately east of Generic's property during the 1990s performing a large, regional soil sampling survey.

Claims immediately west of the property are held by Larry Carlyle of Whitehorse, YT who has performed numerous trenching operations and small-scale geophysical surveys on the ground southwest of Generic's claims.

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[1] Whitehorse Daily Star; July 26, 1974 $6000 Gold Nugget Found Near City.

[2] Lindsay, Mark, 2006. LIV Assessment Report Livingstone Creek Area Yukon Territory Yukon Mining Recorder Assessment file 094603.

[3] Colpron, M., Carr, S., Hildes, D. and Piercey, S., 2017. Geophysical, geochemical and geochronological constraints on the geology and mineral potential of the Livingstone Creek area, south-central Yukon (NTS 105E/8). In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2016, K.E. MacFarlane and L.H. Weston (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 47-86; M. Colpron, D. Hildes, S. Casselman, J. Bond, 2016. Geophysical constraints on the geology and mineral potential of the Livingstone Creek area, south-central Yukon.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The Livingstone property is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane; a middle to Upper Paleozoic metamorphosed assemblage which extends from central Alaska though central Yukon to northern British Columbia. Bedrock in the area consists of polymetamorphosed and polydeformed metasediments, metavolcanics, and metaplutonic rocks. The terrane is cut by the Tintina Fault, a right-lateral strike-slip fault which occurs along the suture zone between the Yukon Tanana Terrane to the southwest and ancestral North America to the northeast.

The property is dominantly underlain by Upper Devonian biotite-muscovite-chlorite schist of the Snowcap Complex. Local bedrock units strike 150-180 degrees and dip 40-70 degrees to the west. A number of quartz veins, some measuring up to 5 meters wide are present in this unit, and importantly some veins have been shown to be gold bearing where they contain trace to as much as 5% percent pyrite, galena, and chalcopyrite. This unit is bounded to the east by Early Mississippian orthogneiss. An ENE-trending fault is mapped in the northeast part of the property, offsetting the orthogneiss.

There are small outcroppings of black phyllite in the area to the west of the Mississippian orthogneiss (interpreted as being of felsic intrusive origin). This adjacent gneiss unit is part of the Snowcap Complex and occurs as lenses within mica schist. It is locally siliceous which is likely related to hydrothermal activity. Auriferous quartz veins occur within this unit, often with highly foliated graphite bearing schist indicative of the presence of a significant shear zone. The location of the shear zone correlates with the location of a recently identified, strong electromagnetic feature and also an induced polarization anomaly outlined by Generic. The induced polarization anomaly extends for at least the area covered by the survey (800 metres) and remains unexplored beyond the surveyed area under overburden cover.

A potential deposit model would be an orogenic gold deposit involving second order structures related to the Big Salmon Fault to the west of the area of the property. Given the early stage of development other styles of mineralization may also be found on the property.

Exploration

The Livingstone property was explored by Goldstrike Resources Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia during 2011 and 2012 a period when they held the rights to the property under an option agreement with Nevada. Nevada performed prospecting and soil sampling during 2013, 2014, and 2016. A 9.4 km ground IP survey was completed in 2014. A 284 line kilometer airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was also completed in 2014. Over 160 rock samples and 700 soil samples have been taken on the property.

Multiple polymetallic and auriferous veins have been discovered on the property, with grab samples assaying from trace to as high 9.6 g/t Au and 169 g/t Ag.

Drilling

Generic conducted a core drilling campaign during 2017, targeting shear-zone hosted gold. Eight drill holes were completed for a total of 1315 metres. Assays have not yet been received by the company.

Sampling, Analysis, and Data Verification

This section is not applicable.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This section is not applicable.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not applicable.

Mining Operations

This section is not applicable.

Processing and Recovery Operations

This section is not applicable.

Infrastructure, Permitting, and Compliance Activities

This section is not applicable.

Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not applicable.

VIP Project

Summary

Generic's VIP property, consists of one claim group which is currently comprised of 839 mineral claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District located to the west of Gold Corp's Coffee Project. In 2011, following initial airborne magnetic surveying in 2010, Nevada undertook prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling on certain parts of the large land position. Additional work since then has been focused on soil geochemistry and prospecting programs aimed at the definition of gold exploration targets worthy of follow-up evaluation.

Property Description, Location, Access

The VIP Project is located within NTS map sheet 115J13 and parts of 115O/4 and 115K/16 in western Yukon. The property is situated ~120km south of Dawson City, to the east of the White River and roughly 12 km west of Goldcorp's Coffee Creek Deposit. The claim group lies within the Whitehorse Mining District. The best access to the property at present is by helicopter. A gravel airstrip at Thistle Creek, just north of the Yukon River is ~25km north of the VIP property. There is river access (five months of the year) provided by a barge landing on the Yukon River, approximately five kilometres west of the Thistle airstrip.

The VIP property is comprised of 839 quartz claims in the Whitehorse Mining District and has an area of approximately 175 square kilometers. There are 756 'VIP' claims, 16 'XT' claims, 3 'VP' claims, and 64 'NZ' claims. All claims are contiguous and are owned 100% by Generic (subject to a 1% net smelter royalty to the original YCS syndicate except in the case of the XT claims which are subject to a 1% net smelter royalty payable to Independence Gold Corp.). The XT claims were acquired as part of an agreement with adjoining property holder, Independence Gold Corp. which includes the Independence Gold Corp. YCS property. The VP claims were staked in 2015. The NZ claims were staked in 2016 covering an area previously covered by the MICK claims held by Ryan Gold Corp.

History

The VIP property has had no previous documented hardrock or placer claim exploration activity or related fieldwork reported in Yukon government assessment files prior to the initial acquisition of the property by Nevada commencing in 2010.

The property is located approximately 12 km west of Goldcorp's Coffee Creek deposit which Goldcorp recently purchased for approximately $520 million.

Geological Setting, Mineralization and Deposit Types

The VIP property lies within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, which extends from British Columbia through Yukon into Alaska. This terrane is bounded to the northeast by the Tintina Fault and to the southwest by the Denali Fault.

The property is primarily underlain by Paleozoic ‘Klondike Schist’ and orthogneiss but is also known to contain a unit of mid-Cretaceous Coffee Creek granite and Cretaceous Whitehorse Suite gabbro.

A typical deposit model for this area could involve a structurally-controlled orogenic gold deposit hosted within the schist, the orthogneiss or intrusive terrain as is found on the Coffee Creek project. Given the early stage of development other styles of mineralization may also be found on the property.

Exploration

The property has been explored by Nevada since 2010. An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey of 1055 line kilometers was flown over the property in 2010. A large soil sampling and prospecting program was completed in 2011. Smaller geochemical programs were completed in 2015 and 2016. Over 1600 soil samples, 50 silt samples, and 380 rock samples have been taken from the property. A mechanical trenching program was completed by Generic during 2017, which targeted bedrock below anomalous soil and rock samples. Assays from trenching have not yet been received by the company.

Drilling

This section is not applicable.

Sampling, Analysis, and Data Verification

This section is not applicable.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This section is not applicable.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not applicable.

Mining Operations

This section is not applicable.

Processing and Recovery Operations

This section is not applicable.

Infrastructure, Permitting, and Compliance Activities

This section is not applicable.

Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not applicable.

4.4 For Issuers with Oil and Gas Operations disclose the following information:

1. **Drilling Activity — The number of wells the Issuer has drilled or has participated in drilling, the number of these wells that were completed as oil wells and gas wells that are capable of production, each stated separately, and the number of dry holes, expressed in each case as gross and net wells, during each of the two most recently completed financial years of the Issuer.**

2. **Location of Production — The geographical areas of the Issuer's production, the groups of oil and gas properties, the individual oil and gas properties and the plants, facilities and installations that, in each case, are owned or leased by the Issuer and are material to the Issuer's operations or exploratory activities.**

3. **Location of Wells — The location, stated separately for oil wells and gas wells, by jurisdiction, if in Canada, by state, if in the United States, and by country otherwise, of producing wells and wells capable of producing, in which the Issuer has an interest and which are material, with the interest expressed in terms of gross and net wells.**

4. **Interest in Material Properties — For interests in material properties to which no proved reserves have been attributed, the gross acreage in which the Issuer has an interest and the net interest of the Issuer, and the location of acreage by geographical area.**

5. **Reserve Estimates — To the extent material, estimated reserve volumes and discounted cash flow from such reserves, stated separately by country and by categories and types that conform to the classifications, definitions and disclosure requirements of National Instrument 51-101 or any successor instrument, on both a gross and net basis as at the most recent financial year end, including information on royalties.**

6. **Source of Reserve Estimates — The source of the reserve estimates and whether the reserve estimates have been prepared by the Issuer or by independent engineers or other qualified independent persons and any other information relating to reserve estimates required to be disclosed in a prospectus by any successor instrument to National Instrument 51-101.**

7. **Reconciliation of Reserves — A reconciliation of the reserve volumes by categories and types that conform to the classifications, definitions and disclosure requirements of National Instrument 51-101 or any successor instrument, as at the financial year end immediately preceding the most recently completed financial year to the reserve volume information furnished under paragraph 5, with the effects of production, acquisitions, dispositions, discoveries and revision of estimates shown separately, if material.**

8. **Production History — For each quarter of the most recently completed financial year of the Issuer, with comparative data for the same periods in the preceding financial year.**

9. **If your company is engaged in oil and gas activities as defined in National Instrument 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities, disclose the following information:**

   (a) Reserves Data and Other Information -

   (i) In the case of information that, for purposes of Form 51-101F1 Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information, is to be prepared as at the end of a financial year, disclose that information as at your company's most recently completed financial year-end;

   (ii) In the case of information that, for purposes of Form 51-101F1, is to be prepared for a financial year, disclose that information for your company's most recently completed financial year; and

   (iii) To the extent not reflected in the information disclosed in response to paragraphs (i)

and (ii), disclose the information contemplated by Part 6 of National Instrument 51-101 in respect of material changes that occurred after your company's most recently completed financial year-end.

(b) Report of Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor - Include with the disclosure under subsection (a) a report in the form of Form 51-101F2 Report on Reserves Data by Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor, on the reserves data included in the disclosure required under paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above.

(c) Report of Management - Include with the disclosure under subsection (a) a report in the form of Form 51-101F3 Report of Management and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure that refers to the information disclosed under subsection (a).

(d) the average daily production volume, before deduction of royalties, of

(i) conventional crude oil,

(ii) natural gas liquids, and

(iii) natural gas;

(e) the following on a per barrel basis for conventional crude oil and natural gas liquids and on a per thousand cubic feet basis for natural gas

(i) the average net product prices received,

(ii royalties,

(iii) operating expenses, specifying the particular items included, and

(iv) netback received;

(f) the average net product price received for the following, if the Issuer's production of the following is material to the Issuer's overall production,

(i) light and medium conventional crude oil,

(ii) heavy conventional crude oil, and

(ii) synthetic crude oil; and

(g) the dollar amounts expended on

(i) property acquisition,

(ii) exploration, including drilling, and

(iii) development, including facilities.

10. Future Commitments — A description of the Issuer's future material commitments to buy, sell, exchange or transport oil or gas, stating for each commitment separately

(a) the aggregate price;

(b) the price per unit;

(c) the volume to be purchased, sold, exchanged or transported; and

(d) the term of the commitment.

11. Exploration and Development — A description of the Issuer's current and contemplated exploration or development activities, to the extent they are material.

The Corporation does not have oil or gas operations. This section is not applicable.

5. Selected Consolidated Financial Information

5.1 Annual Information — Provide the following financial data for the Issuer in summary form for each of the last three completed financial years and any period subsequent to the most recent financial year end for which financial statements have been prepared, accompanied by a discussion of the factors affecting the comparability of the data, including discontinued operations, changes in accounting policies, significant acquisitions or significant dispositions and major changes in the direction of the Issuer's business:

(a) net sales or total revenues;

As a mineral exploration company, the Corporation does not have any sales or revenue.

Selected Financial Information

	Nine Month Period Ended September 30, 2017 (unaudited interim)	Year Ended December 31, 2016 (audited)	Year Ended December 31, 2015 (audited)	Year Ended December 31, 2014 (audited)
Total Income	$nil	$nil	$nil	$nil
Loss for the year	(88,312)	(58,148)	(48,657)	(30,738)
Basic and fully diluted loss per share	(0.017)	(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.006)
Total Assets	24,693	18,434	7,642	6,651
Total long-term financial liabilities	$nil	$nil	$nil	$nil
Cash dividends declared per share	$nil	$nil	$nil	$nil

Selected Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information

The following table sets out certain unaudited pro forma financial information for the Corporation. The following information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited pro forma balance sheet of the Corporation. See *Exhibit "D" – Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information.*

	Cash	**Total Assets**	**Total Liabilities**	**Shareholders' Equity (deficit)**
Corporation at September 30, 2017	$8,610	$24,693	$67,156	$(42,463)
Generic Gold Corporation (pre-amalgamated company) at September 30, 2017	$1,434,729	$1,536,442	$185,388	$1,351,054
Pro Forma	$1,313,339	$1,431,135	$252,544	$1,178,591

(b) income from continuing operations, in total and on a per share basis and fully diluted per share basis, calculated in accordance with the Handbook;

Please see 5.1(a) above.

(c) net income or loss, in total and on a per share and fully diluted per share basis, calculated in accordance with the Handbook;

Please see 5.1(a) above.

(d) total assets;

Please see 5.1(a) above.

(e) total long-term financial liabilities as defined in the Handbook;

Please see 5.1(a) above.

(f) cash dividends declared per share for each class of share; and

The Corporation has not paid dividends on its shares nor does it intend to do so in the foreseeable future. The future payment of dividends will be dependent upon the financial requirements of the Corporation to fund future growth, the financial condition of the Corporation and other factors that the board of directors of the Corporation may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

(g) such other information as would enhance an investor's understanding of the Issuer's financial condition and results of operations and would highlight other trends in financial condition and results of operations.

Please see the Corporation's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the period ended September 30, 2017 and the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Please also see Generic Gold Corporation's (the pre-amalgamated company) Management's Discussion and Analysis for the period ended September 30, 2017.

5.2 Quarterly Information — For each of the eight most recently completed quarters ending at the end of the most recently completed financial year, provide the information required in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Section 5.1.

The following is a summary of selected financial data for the 8 most recently completed financial quarters for the Corporation:

	Q3 Sep 2017	**Q2 Jun 2017**	**Q1 Mar 2017**	**Q4 Dec 2016**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Expenses	18,924	16,185	52,375	5,721
Net loss	(18,924)	(16,185)	(52,375)	(5,721)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.027)	(0.001)

	Q3 Sep 2016	**Q2 Jun 2016**	**Q1 Mar 2016**	**Q4 Dec 2015**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Expenses	16,881	31,084	4,462	6,805
Net loss	(16,881)	(31,084)	(4,462)	(6,805)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.000)	(0.001)

Please refer to the Corporation's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the period ended September 30, 2017 for quarterly information.

5.3 Dividends – disclose:

(a) any restriction that could prevent the Issuer from paying dividends; and

The shares of the Corporation are not subject to any restrictions that would prevent the Corporation from paying dividends. The shares of the Corporation will be issued without nominal or par value. Each share will rank equally with all other shares with respect to dissolution, liquidation or winding-up of the Corporation and payment of dividends. All holders of shares are entitled to receive pro rata such dividends as may be declared by the board of directors of the Corporation out of funds legally available.

(b) the Issuer's dividend policy and, if a decision has been made to change the dividend policy, the intended change in dividend policy.

The Corporation does not intend to declare or pay dividends in the foreseeable future. The future payment of dividends will be dependent upon the financial requirements of the Corporation to fund future growth, the financial condition of the Corporation and other factors that the board of directors of the Corporation may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

5.4 Foreign GAAP — An Issuer may present the selected consolidated financial information required in this section on the basis of foreign GAAP if:

(a) the Issuer's primary financial statements have been prepared using foreign GAAP; and

(b) if the Issuer is required under applicable securities legislation to have reconciled its financial statements to Canadian GAAP at the time of filing its financial statements or the Issuer has otherwise done so, a cross reference to the notes to the financial statements containing the reconciliation of the financial statements to Canadian GAAP is included.

No financial information has been presented on the basis of foreign GAAP. This section is not applicable.

6. Management's Discussion and Analysis

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Corporation for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (audited) and the related notes. The Corporation's reporting currency is in Canadian dollars and all amounts in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars. The Corporation reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("**Canadian GAAP**").

The following MD&A may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations that involve a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected herein. Forward-looking statements are based on the estimates and opinions of management of the Corporation at the time the statements were made.

<u>Annual MD&A</u>

6.1 Date - Specify the date of the MD&A. The date of the MD&A must be no earlier than the date of the auditor's report on the financial statements for the Issuer's most recently completed financial year.

April 6, 2017.

6.2 Overall Performance - Provide an analysis of the Issuer's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Discuss known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that are reasonably likely to have an effect on the Issuer's business. Compare the Issuer's performance in the most recently completed financial year to the prior year's performance. The analysis should address at least the following:

(a) operating segments that are reportable segments as those terms are used in the Handbook;

(b) other parts of the business if

(i) they have a disproportionate effect on revenues, income or cash needs, or

(ii) there are any legal or other restrictions on the flow of funds from one part of the Issuer's business to another;

(c) industry and economic factors affecting the Issuer's performance;

(d) why changes have occurred or expected changes have not occurred in the Issuer's financial condition and results of operations; and

(e) the effect of discontinued operations on current operations.

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2016 was $58,148 as compared to a net loss of $48,657 in 2015. Net loss decreased between the two periods due to the variations below.

Consulting fees for the year ended December 31, 2016 were $nil as compared to a $10,000 in 2015. The decrease in consulting fees between the two periods is due to fees in connection with the letter of intent signed with Vertichem during the comparable period.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $51,337 in the period as compared to $27,157 in 2015. The amount increased in the current period as the Company incurred legal and consulting expenses in an effort to seek project opportunities for the Company.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $6,173 in the period as compared to $11,366 in 2015. Filing fees decreased due to the timing and number of various filings as compared with the prior year as well as reimbursement of fees.

General and administrative fees were $638 in the period as compared to $134 in 2015. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts and are expected to remain constant between quarters. The increase in the current period is due to an increase to website hosting expenses.

Selected Annual Financial Information

6.3 Provide the following financial data derived from the Issuer's financial statements for each of the three most recently completed financial years:

(a) net sales or total revenues;

(b) income or loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items, in total and on a per-share and diluted per-share basis;

(c) net income or loss, in total and on a per-share and diluted per-share basis;

(d) total assets;

(e) total long-term financial liabilities; and

(f) cash dividends declared per-share for each class of share.

Please see 5.1(a) above.

6.4 Variations - Discuss the factors that have caused period to period variations including discontinued operations, changes in accounting policies, significant acquisitions or dispositions and changes in the direction of the Issuer's business, and any other information the Issuer believes would enhance an understanding of, and would highlight trends in, financial condition and results of operations.

This section is not applicable.

6.5 Results of Operations - Discuss management's analysis of the Issuer's operations for the most recently completed financial year, including:

(a) net sales or total revenues by operating business segment, including any changes in such amounts caused by selling prices, volume or quantity of goods or services being sold, or the introduction of new products or services;

Please see 6.5(d) below.

(b) any other significant factors that caused changes in net sales or total revenues;

Please see 6.5(d) below.

(c) cost of sales or gross profit;

Please see 6.5(d) below.

(d) for Issuers that have significant projects that have not yet generated operating revenue, describe each project, including the Issuer's plan for the project and the status of the project relative to that plan, and expenditures made and how these relate to anticipated timing and costs to take the project to the next stage of the project plan;

The Corporation is an exploration mining company and has no sales or productions. There has been no revenue generated for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016.

For a description of the Corporation's project, please see section 4.1(1).

(e) for resource Issuers with producing mines, identify milestones such as mine expansion plans, productivity improvements, or plans to develop a new deposit;

This section is not applicable.

(f) factors that caused a change in the relationship between costs and revenues, including changes in costs of labour or materials, price changes or inventory adjustments;

This section is not applicable.

(g) commitments, events, risks or uncertainties that you reasonably believe will materially affect the Issuer's future performance including net sales, total revenue and income or loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items;

This section is not applicable.

(h) effect of inflation and specific price changes on the Issuer's net sales and total revenues and on income or loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items;

This section is not applicable.

(i) a comparison in tabular form of disclosure you previously made about how the Issuer was going to use proceeds (other than working capital) from any financing, an explanation of variances and the impact of the variances, if any, on the Issuer's ability to achieve its business objectives and milestones; and

Please see section 4.1.

(j) unusual or infrequent events or transactions.

There have been no unusual or infrequent events or transactions.

6.6 Summary of Quarterly Results - Provide the following information in summary form, derived from the Issuer's financial statements, for each of the eight most recently completed quarters:

(a) net sales or total revenues;

(b) income or loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items, in total and on a per-share and diluted per-share basis; and

(c) net income or loss, in total and on a per-share and diluted per-share basis.

Discuss the factors that have caused variations over the quarters necessary to understand general trends that have developed and the seasonality of the business.

Please see section 5.2. Please also refer to the Corporation's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the period ended September 30, 2017 for quarterly information.

6.7 Liquidity - Provide an analysis of the Issuer's liquidity, including:

(a) its ability to generate sufficient amounts of cash and cash equivalents, in the short term and the long term, to maintain the Issuer's capacity, to meet the Issuer's planned growth or to fund development activities;

(b) trends or expected fluctuations in the Issuer's liquidity, taking into account demands, commitments, events or uncertainties;

(c) its working capital requirements;

(d) liquidity risks associated with financial instruments;

(e) if the Issuer has or expects to have a working capital deficiency, discuss its ability to meet obligations as they become due and how you expect it to remedy the deficiency;

(f) balance sheet conditions or income or cash flow items that may affect the Issuer's liquidity;

(g) legal or practical restrictions on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the Issuer and the effect these restrictions have had or may have on the ability of the Issuer to meet its obligations; and

(h) defaults or arrears or anticipated defaults or arrears on

(i) dividend payments, lease payments, interest or principal payment on debt,
(ii) debt covenants during the most recently completed financial year, and
(iii) redemption or retraction or sinking fund payments; and

(i) details on how the Issuer intends to cure the default or arrears.

The Corporation

An analysis of the liquidity of the Corporation is provided below:

Financings

On April 15, 2016, the Corporation closed a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of $15,000 through the issuance of 300,000 common shares of the Corporation at a price of $0.05 per common share.

On March 16, 2017, the Corporation settled an aggregate of $278,855 of indebtedness owed to certain arm's length and non-arm's length creditors through the issuance of an aggregate of 5,577,099 common shares of the Corporation at a price of $0.05 per Common Share.

Operating Activities

Cash flow provided by operating activities during the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 was $689 compared to cash used in operating activities of $13,062 during the same period in 2016.

Financing Activities

Cash flow provided by financing activities during the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 was $nil compared to cash from financing activities of $15,000 during the same period in 2016. The decrease is due to a private placement of 300,000 shares for proceeds of $15,000 completed during the prior period.

Liquidity Outlook

The Corporation had cash of $8,610 available at September 30, 2017, an increase of $689 from the balance at December 31, 2016 of $7,921.

As at September 30, 2017, the Corporation had a working capital deficiency of $42,463, a decrease of $190,543 from the working capital deficiency of $233,006 at December 31, 2016.

Notwithstanding success to date in acquiring equity financing on acceptable terms, there is no guarantee of obtaining future equity financings or on what terms any such equity capital may be available to the Corporation and, as such, alternative funding programs are also being pursued by the Corporation.

The Corporation must utilize its current cash reserves, issue shares for financing, and other financing transactions to maintain the Corporation's capacity to meet working capital requirements, and ongoing discretionary and committed exploration programs, and to fund any further development activities. The Corporation anticipates that it will raise additional capital when and if the opportunity arises.

The Corporation believes that it will be able to raise funds in the short-term. Management will monitor the current market situation and make prudent business decisions as they are required. On the date of this MD&A, being November 6, 2017, the cash resources of the Corporation are held in cash with a major Canadian financial institution.

HST recoverable is comprised of sales tax receivables from the Government of Canada.

For further information please refer to the Corporation's MD&A for the period ended September 30, 2017 and the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Generic Gold Corporation (pre-amalgamated company)

An analysis of the liquidity of Generic Gold Corporation (pre-amalgamated company) is provided below:

As at September 30, 2017, Generic Gold Corporation (pre-amalgamated company) had cash and cash equivalents of $1,434,729 and sales tax receivable of $47,315.

As at September 30, 2017, Generic Gold Corporation (pre-amalgamated company) had current assets of $1,536,442 and current liabilities of $185,388 resulting in working capital of $1,351,054 as at September 30, 2017.

As at September 30, 2017 and the date of this MD&A, Generic Gold Corporation's (pre-amalgamated company) cash resources are on deposit with the Royal Bank of Canada in Toronto.

For further information please refer to Generic Gold Corporation's (pre-amalgamated company) MD&A for the period ended September 30, 2017.

6.8 Capital Resources - Provide an analysis of the Issuer's capital resources, including

(a) commitments for capital expenditures as of the date of the Issuer's financial statements including:

(i) the amount, nature and purpose of these commitments,

(ii) the expected source of funds to meet these commitments, and

(iii) expenditures not yet committed but required to maintain the Issuer's capacity, to meet the Issuer's planned growth or to fund development activities;

(b) known trends or expected fluctuations in the Issuer's capital resources, including expected changes in the mix and relative cost of these resources; and

(c) sources of financing that the Issuer has arranged but not yet used.

Please see 6.7 above and refer to the Corporation's MD&A for the period ended September 30, 2017.

6.9 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements - Discuss any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Issuer including, without limitation, such considerations as liquidity and capital resources. This discussion shall include their business purpose and activities, their economic substance, risks associated with the arrangements, and the key terms and conditions associated with any commitments, including:

(a) a description of the other contracting part(ies);

(b) the effects of terminating the arrangement;

(c) the amounts receivable or payable, revenues, expenses and cash flows resulting from the arrangement;

(d) the nature and amounts of any other obligations or liabilities arising from the arrangement that could require the Issuer to provide funding under the arrangement and the triggering events or circumstances that could cause them to arise; and

(e) any known event, commitment, trend or uncertainty that may affect the availability or benefits of the arrangement (including any termination) and the course of action that management has taken, or proposes to take, in response to any such circumstances.

The Corporation does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

6.10 Transactions with Related Parties - Discuss all transactions involving related parties as defined by the Handbook.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2017, $11,000 was charged for services by the Chief Financial Officer and $57,486 was charged for legal services by a law firm holding significant holdings of the Corporation's common shares.

6.11 Fourth Quarter - Discuss and analyze fourth quarter events or items that affected the Issuer's financial condition, cash flows or results of operations, including extraordinary items, year-end and other adjustments, seasonal aspects of the Issuer's business and dispositions of business segments.

Prior to the Amalgamation (which is described in section 2.3 of the Listing Statement), the Corporation was dormant and there were no material events in the fourth quarter of 2016.

6.12 Proposed Transactions - Discuss the expected effect on financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of any proposed asset or business acquisition or disposition if the Issuer's board of directors, or senior management who believe that confirmation of the decision by the board is probable, have decided to proceed with the transaction. Include the status of any required shareholder or regulatory approvals.

After the Amalgamation (which is described in section 2.3 of the Listing Statement), the Corporation became involved in the exploration and acquisition of high-grade gold projects.

The principal asset and undertaking of the Corporation is the Goodman project which is described in more detail in section 4.3 of the Listing Statement.

6.13 Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption - Discuss and analyze any changes in the Issuer's accounting policies, including:

(a) for any accounting policies that management has adopted or expects to adopt subsequent to the end of the most recently completed financial year, including changes management has made or expects to make voluntarily and those due to a change in an accounting standard or a new accounting standard that you do not have to adopt until a future date:

(i) describe the new standard, the date the Issuer required to adopt it and, if determined, the date the Issuer plans to adopt it,

(ii) disclose the methods of adoption permitted by the accounting standard and the method management expects to use,

(iii) discuss the expected effect on the Issuer's financial statements, or if applicable, state that management cannot reasonably estimate the effect, and

(iv) discuss the potential effect on the Issuer's business, for example technical violations or default of debt covenants or changes in business practices; and

(b) for any accounting policies that management has initially adopted during the most recently completed financial year,

(i) describe the events or transactions that gave rise to the initial adoption of an accounting policy,

(ii) describe the accounting principle that has been adopted and the method of applying that principle,

(iii) discuss the effect resulting from the initial adoption of the accounting policy on the Issuer's financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations,

(iv) if the Issuer is permitted a choice among acceptable accounting principles,

(A) state that management made a choice among acceptable alternatives,

(B) identify the alternatives,

(C) describe why management made the choice that you did, and

(D) **discuss the effect, where material, on the Issuer's financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations under the alternatives not chosen; and**

(v) **if no accounting literature exists that covers the accounting for the events or transactions giving rise to management's initial adoption of the accounting policy, explain management's decision regarding which accounting principle to use and the method of applying that principle.**

The Corporation has not changed its accounting policies and it has no plans to change its accounting policies.

6.14 Financial Instruments and Other Instruments - For financial instruments and other instruments:

(a) **discuss the nature and extent of the Issuer's use of, including relationships among, the instruments and the business purposes that they serve;**

(b) **describe and analyze the risks associated with the instruments;**

(c) **describe how management manages the risks in paragraph (b), including a discussion of the objectives, general strategies and instruments used to manage the risks, including any hedging activities;**

(d) **disclose the financial statement classification and amounts of income, expenses, gains and losses associated with the instrument; and**

(e) **discuss the significant assumptions made in determining the fair value of financial instruments, the total amount and financial statement classification of the change in fair value of financial instruments recognized in income for the period, and the total amount and financial statement classification of deferred or unrecognized gains and losses on financial instruments.**

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements discussed in this Listing Statement requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations; capital assets, including gold reserves and resources, depreciation and depletion; recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of share-based payments. The most significant judgements relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, determination of the commencement of commercial production and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

Disclosure Controls

Requirements of National Instrument 52-109 include conducting an evaluation of the effectiveness of ICFR. Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the ICFR in place as of September 30, 2017 and concluded that such procedures are adequate and effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed and implemented, has inherent limitations and may not prevent or detect all misstatements.

The Corporation's Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") and Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**") are responsible for the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures ("**DC&P**") and the design of internal control over financial reporting ("**ICFR**") to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Corporation is made known to the Corporation's certifying officers. The Corporation's controls are based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("**COSO**") 2013 framework. The Corporation's CEO and the CFO have evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Corporation's DC&P as of September 30, 2017 and have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Corporation is made known to them by others within the Corporation. The CEO and CFO have also evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Corporation's ICFR as of September 30, 2017 and concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that financial information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner.

During the current period there have been no changes in the Corporation's DC&P or ICFR that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The information provided in this Listing Statement, including the financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

Management maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the Corporation's assets are safeguarded and to facilitate the preparation of relevant and timely information.

Interim MD&A

6.15 Date - Specify the date of the interim MD&A.

November 6, 2017.

6.16 Updated Disclosure - Interim MD&A must update the Issuer's annual MD&A for all disclosure required by sections 6.2 to 6.14 except sections 6.3 and 6.4. This disclosure must include:

(a) a discussion of management's analysis of

(i) current quarter and year-to-date results including a comparison of results of operations and cash flows to the corresponding periods in the previous year;

(ii) changes in results of operations and elements of income or loss that are not related to ongoing business operations;

(iii) any seasonal aspects of the Issuer's business that affect its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows; and

(b) a comparison of the Issuer's interim financial condition to the Issuer's financial condition as at the most recently completed financial year-end.

Net loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 was $88,312 as compared to a net loss of $58,148 in 2016. The increase in net loss between the two periods is due to higher professional and consulting fees in connection with an effort to seek project opportunities for the Corporation.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $74,486 in the period as compared to $40,257 in 2016. The amount increased in the current period as the Corporation incurred legal and consulting expenses in an effort to seek project opportunities for the Corporation including the letter of intent signed with Generic Gold Corporation.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $13,712 in the period as compared to $11,558 in 2016. Filing fees increased due to the timing and number of various filings as compared with the prior year, including various press releases on share consolidations and the letter of intent signed with Generic Gold Corporation contributing to the increase in the current year.

General and administrative fees were $114 in the period as compared to $612 in 2016. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts and are expected to remain constant between quarters. The increase in the prior period is due to website hosting expenses incurred in the prior period.

6.17 Additional Disclosure for Issuers without Significant Revenue:

(a) unless the information is disclosed in the financial statements to which the annual or interim MD&A relates, an Issuer that has not had significant revenue from operations in either of its last two financial years must disclose a breakdown of material components of:

(i) capitalized or expensed exploration and development costs,

(ii) expensed research and development costs,

(iii) deferred development costs,

(iv) general and administration expenses, and

(v) any material costs, whether capitalized, deferred or expensed, not referred to in paragraphs (i) through (iv);

if the Issuer's business primarily involves mining exploration and development, the analysis of capitalized or expensed exploration and development costs must be presented on a property-by-property basis; and

(b) the disclosure in the annual MD&A must be for the two most recently completed financial years and the disclosure in the interim MD&A for the each year-to-date interim period and the comparative period presented in the interim statements.

Please see sections 6.2, 6.5, 6.7 and 6.16 above.

6.18 Description of Securities:

(a) disclose the designation and number or principal amount of:

(i) each class and series of voting or equity securities of the Issuer for which there are securities outstanding,

Common Shares

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

As of the date of this Listing Statement, the Corporation has 36,358,365 common shares issued and outstanding.

(ii) **each class and series of securities of the Issuer for which there are securities outstanding if the securities are convertible into, or exercisable or exchangeable for, voting or equity securities of the Issuer, and**

Regular Warrants

The Corporation currently has 8,356,968 common shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the exercise of 8,356,968 common share purchase warrants (a "**Warrant**"). Each Warrant allows the holder of the Warrant to acquire one common share of the Corporation at an exercise price $0.50 per common share and the Warrant has a maturity date of 36 months.

Finder Warrants

The Corporation currently has 620,171 common shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the exercise of 620,171 finder warrants (a "**Finder Warrant**"). Each Finder Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one unit ("**Unit**") at a price of $0.30 per Unit until the date which is twenty-four (24) months following the listing of the common shares on a recognized stock exchange, whereupon the finder warrants will expire. Each Unit consists of one common share and one Warrant. Each Warrant allows the holder of the Warrant to acquire one common share of the Corporation at an exercise price $0.50 per common share and the Warrant has a maturity date of 36 months.

(iii) **subject to subsection (b), each class and series of voting or equity securities of the Issuer that are issuable on the conversion, exercise or exchange of outstanding securities of the Issuer;**

This section is not applicable.

(b) **if the exact number or principal amount of voting or equity securities of the Issuer that are issuable on the conversion, exercise or exchange of outstanding securities of the Issuer is not determinable, the Issuer must disclose the maximum number or principal amount of each class and series of voting or equity securities that are issuable on the conversion, exercise or exchange of outstanding securities of the Issuer and, if that maximum number or principal amount is not determinable, the Issuer must describe the exchange or conversion features and the manner in which the number or principal amount of voting or equity securities will be determined; and**

The maximum number of common shares that are issuable upon the exercise of the Warrants and Finder Warrants is 8,356,968 and 1,240,342, respectively. Please see table in section 8.1 below.

(c) **the disclosure under subsections (a) and (b) must be prepared as of the latest practicable date.**

Disclosure in subsections (a) and (b) above was prepared as of the date of this Listing Statement.

6.19 Provide Breakdown:

(a) **if the Issuer has not had significant revenue from operations in either of its last two financial years, disclose a breakdown of material components of:**

(i) **capitalized or expensed exploration and development costs,**

(ii) **expensed research and development costs,**

(iii) **deferred development costs,**

(iv) **general and administrative expenses, and**

(v) any material costs, whether capitalized, deferred or expensed, not referred to in paragraphs (i) through (iv);

(b) present the analysis of capitalized or expensed exploration and development costs required by subsection (a) on a property-by-property basis, if the Issuer's business primarily involves mining exploration and development; and

(c) provide the disclosure in subsection (a) for the following periods:

(i) the two most recently completed financial years, and

(ii) the most recent year-to-date interim period and the comparative year-to-date period presented in the interim financial statements included, if any.

Subsection (a) does not apply if the information required under that subsection has been disclosed in the financial statements.

This section is not applicable.

6.20 Negative cash-flow - If the Issuer had negative operating cash flow in its most recently completed financial year for which financial statements have been included, disclose:

(i) the period of time the proceeds raised are expected to fund operations;

(ii) the estimated total operating costs necessary for the Issuer to achieve its stated business objectives during that period of time; and

(iii) the estimated amount of other material capital expenditures during that period of time.

Please see section 4.1.

6.21 Additional disclosure for Issuers with significant equity investees:

if the Issuer has a significant equity investee

(i) summarized information as to the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the equity investee, and

(ii) the Issuer's proportionate interest in the equity investee and any contingent issuance of securities by the equity investee that might significantly affect the Issuer's share of earnings; and

provide the disclosure in subsection (a) for the following periods

(i) the two most recently completed financial years, and

(ii) the most recent year-to-date interim period and the comparative year-to-date period presented in the interim financial statements included in the Listing Statement, if any.

Subsection (a) does not apply if:

(i) the information required under that subsection has been disclosed in the financial statements included, or

(ii) the Issuer includes separate financial statements of the equity investee for the periods referred to in subsection (b).

This section is not applicable.

7. Market for Securities

7.1 Identify the exchange(s) and quotation and trade reporting system(s) on which the Issuer's securities are listed and posted for trading or quoted.

The common shares of the Corporation are currently not listed on any exchange or quotation system.

8. Consolidated Capitalization

8.1 Describe any material change in, and the effect of the material change on, the share and loan capital of the Issuer, on a consolidated basis, since the date of the comparative financial statements for the Issuer's most recently completed financial year contained in the Listing Statement.

Pro forma Consolidated Capitalization

The following table sets forth the pro forma share and loan capital of the Corporation, on a consolidated basis, after giving effect to the Amalgamation (which is described in section 3.1 of the Listing Statement):

Designation of Security	Amount Authorized	Amount Outstanding after giving effect to the Amalgamation
Long Term Debt	Nil	Nil
Common Shares	Unlimited	36,358,365 (1)

Notes:

(1) Excludes common shares issuable upon exercise of the Corporation's Warrants and Finder Warrants. See "*Fully Diluted Share Capital*" below for more information on the fully diluted share capital of the Corporation.

Fully Diluted Share Capital

The following table states the number and percentage of securities of the Corporation outstanding on a fully diluted basis after giving effect to the amalgamation, assuming the exercise or conversion of all options and convertible securities into common shares of the Corporation.

Securities	Number	Approximate % - Fully Diluted
Common shares		
Issued to shareholders of the Corporation before the Amalgamation	3,001,397	6.18%
Issued to former Generic Gold Corporation shareholders pursuant to the Amalgamation	33,356,968	68.69%
Total Common Shares	36,358,365	74.87%
Convertible Securities		
Warrants	8,356,968	17.20%
Finder Warrants	620,171	1.27%
Total Convertible Securities	8,977,139	18.48%
Stock Options	3,225,000	6.64%
Total	48,560,504	100%

9. Options to Purchase Securities

9.1 State, in tabular form, as at a specified date not more than 30 days before the date of the Listing Statement, information as to options to purchase securities of the Issuer or a subsidiary of the Issuer that are held by:

(a) all executive officers and past executive officers of the Issuer as a group and all directors and past directors of the Issuer who are not also executive officers as a group, indicating the aggregate number of executive officers and the aggregate number of directors to whom the information applies, without naming them;

(b) all executive officers and past executive officers of all subsidiaries of the Issuer as a group and all directors and past directors of those subsidiaries who are not also executive officers of the subsidiary as a group, in each case, without naming them and excluding individuals referred to in paragraph (a), indicating the aggregate number of executive officers and the aggregate number of directors to whom the information applies;

(c) all other employees and past employees of the Issuer as a group, without naming them;

(d) all other employees and past employees of subsidiaries of the Issuer as a group, without naming them;

(e) all consultants of the Issuer as a group, without naming them; and

(f) any other person or company, including the underwriter, naming each person or company.

Stock Option Plan

The Corporation currently has an incentive stock option plan (the "**Plan**"). The Plan is the Corporation's only equity compensation plan. As of the date of this Listing Statement, the Corporation has 3,225,000 options outstanding to purchase common shares.

The Plan is a rolling stock option plan, under which 10% of the outstanding common shares at any given time are available for issuance thereunder. The exercise price of each option may not be less than the market price of the common shares as calculated on the date of grant less an applicable discount. The options can be granted for a maximum term of five (5) years and vesting periods are determined by the Board. The purpose of the Plan is to advance the interests of the Corporation by (i) providing certain employees, officers, directors or consultants of the Corporation (collectively, the "**Optionees**") with additional performance incentives; (ii) encouraging common share ownership by the Optionees; (iii) increasing the proprietary interest of the Optionees in the success of the Corporation; (iv) encouraging the Optionees to remain with the Corporation; and (v) attracting new employees, officers, directors and consultants to the Corporation.

Options to Purchase Securities

On February 21, 2018, the Corporation granted a total of 3,225,000 stock options to purchase common shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation, at an exercise price of CAD$0.30 per share and for a term of 5 years as set out in the table below.

Options outstanding as at the date of the Listing Application

Optionee Name	Date of Grant	Expiry Date	Execution price	Options granted
Kelly Malcolm	February 21, 2018	February 21, 2023	CAD$0.30	1,000,000
Donald Christie	February 21,	February	CAD$0.30	650,000

	2018	21, 2023		
Albert Contardi	February 21, 2018	February 21, 2023	CAD$0.30	350,000
Bruce Durham	February 21, 2018	February 21, 2023	CAD$0.30	350,000
Victor Cantore	February 21, 2018	February 21, 2023	CAD$0.30	350,000
Nathan Tribble	February 21, 2018	February 21, 2023	CAD$0.30	350,000
Dan Ferraro	February 21, 2018	February 21, 2023	CAD$0.30	75,000
Guy MacGillivray	February 21, 2018	February 21, 2023	CAD$0.30	75,000
Scott Tokaryk	February 21, 2018	February 21, 2023	CAD$0.30	25,000
Total:				**3,225,000**

No options to purchase securities were granted or issued to any person or company by 1989670 Ontario Limited a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation.

10. Description of the Securities

10.1 General - State the description or the designation of each class of equity securities and describe all material attributes and characteristics, including:

(a) dividend rights;

(b) voting rights;

(c) rights upon dissolution or winding-up;

(d) pre-emptive rights;

(e) conversion or exchange rights;

(f) redemption, retraction, purchase for cancellation or surrender provisions,

(g) sinking or purchase fund provisions;

(h) provisions permitting or restricting the issuance of additional securities and any other material restrictions; and

(i) provisions requiring a securityholder to contribute additional capital.

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of special shares, issuable in series.

Holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share on all matters subject to shareholders vote. The common shares have no pre-emptive, redemption, conversion or other subscription rights. All of the presently outstanding common shares are fully paid and non-assessable. If the Corporation is liquidated or dissolved, holders of common shares will be entitled to share ratably in the assets of the Corporation remaining after satisfaction of liabilities. The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by the board of directors. No common share which is fully paid is liable to calls or assessment by the Corporation.

There are no special shares of the Corporation issued and outstanding as of the date of this Listing Statement. Holders of special shares are entitled to one vote per share on all matters subject to shareholders vote. The special shares of any series may be made convertible into special shares of any other series or common shares at such rate and upon such basis as the board of directors in their discretion may determine. The board of directors may issue special shares which are redeemable, convertible, contain any sinking or purchase fund provisions or any provision requiring a holder of special shares to contribute additional capital. If the Corporation is liquidated or dissolved, holders of special shares rank on a parity basis with the special shares of every other series and are entitled to preference over the common shares and over any other shares of the Corporation ranking junior to the special shares. The holders of special shares are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by the board of directors.

10.2 Debt securities - If debt securities are being listed, describe all material attributes and characteristics of the indebtedness and the security, if any, for the debt, including:

(a) provisions for interest rate, maturity and premium, if any;

(b) conversion or exchange rights;

(c) redemption, retraction, purchase for cancellation or surrender provisions,

(d) sinking or purchase fund provisions;

(e) the nature and priority of any security for the debt securities, briefly identifying the principal properties subject to lien or charge;

(f) provisions permitting or restricting the issuance of additional securities, the incurring of additional indebtedness and other material negative covenants, including restrictions against payment of dividends and restrictions against giving security on the assets of the Issuer or its subsidiaries, and provisions as to the release or substitution of assets securing the debt securities;

(g) the name of the trustee under any indenture relating to the Issuer and

(h) any financial arrangements between the Issuer and any of its affiliates or among its affiliates that could affect the security for the indebtedness.

This section is not applicable.

10.4 Other securities - If securities other than equity securities or debt securities are being listed, describe fully the material attributes and characteristics of those securities.

This section is not applicable.

10.5 Modification of terms:

(a) describe provisions about the modification, amendment or variation of any rights attached to the securities being listed; and

(b) if the rights of holders of securities may be modified otherwise than in accordance with the provisions attached to the securities or the provisions of the governing statute relating to the securities, explain briefly.

This section is not applicable.

10.6 Other attributes:

(a) if the rights attaching to the securities being listed are materially limited or qualified by the rights of any other class of securities, or if any other class of securities ranks ahead of or equally with the securities being listed, include information about the other securities that will enable investors to understand the rights attaching to the securities being listed; and

(b) if securities of the class being listed may be partially redeemed or repurchased, state the manner of selecting the securities to be redeemed or repurchased.

This section is not applicable.

10.7 Prior Sales - State the prices at which securities of the same class as the securities to be listed have been sold within the 12 months before the date of the Listing Statement, or are to be sold, by the Issuer or any Related Person and the number of securities of the class sold or to be sold at each price.

Corporation:

On April 15, 2016, the Corporation closed a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of $15,000 through the issuance of 300,000 common shares of the Corporation at a price of $0.05 per common share.

On March 16, 2017, the Corporation settled an aggregate of $278,855 of indebtedness owed to certain arm’s length and non-arm’s length creditors through the issuance of an aggregate of 5,577,099 common shares at a price of $0.05 per common share.

On February 20, 2018, upon the Amalgamation becoming effective (which is described in section 3.1 of the Listing Statement), the non-dissenting shareholders of the Generic Gold Corporation received one (1) common share of the Corporation for each one (1) common share of the Generic Gold Corporation. Immediately following the completion of the Amalgamation former shareholders of Generic Gold Corporation were issued 33,356,968 common shares of the Corporation, representing 91.75% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation. Additionally, 8,356,968 Warrants and 620,171 Finder Warrants were issued to former shareholders of Generic Gold Corporation.

On February 21, 2018, the Corporation granted a total of 3,225,000 stock options to purchase common shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation, at an exercise price of CAD$0.30 per share and for a term of 5 years.

Generic Gold Corporation (pre-amalgamated company)

On May 30, 2017, Generic Gold Corporation and Nevada Zinc Corporation entered into a property sale agreement (the “**Property Agreement**”) with respect to the acquisition by Generic of Nevada Zinc Corporation’s 100% interest in mineral exploration claims (the “**Claims**”) situated in the Yukon Territory. As consideration for the acquisition of the Claims, Generic Gold Corporation issued 25,000,000 common shares to Nevada Zinc Corporation at a deemed value of $0.21 per common share for an aggregate consideration of

$5,197,000. All Claims are subject to a 1% net smelter royalty and other encumbrances as more particularly set out in the Property Agreement.

On June 27, 2017, Generic Gold Corporation completed a non-brokered private placement ("**First Tranche Financing**") for gross proceeds of $890,500 through the sale of 152,500 units at a price of $0.40 per flow-through unit ("**FT Unit**") and 2,765,000 at a price of $0.30 per non-flow-through unit ("**Unit**"). Each FT Unit consisted of one "flow-through" common share and one common share purchase warrant (a "**Warrant**"). Each Unit consisted of one common share ("**Common Share**") and one Warrant. Each Warrant allows the holder of the Warrant to acquire one common share of Generic Gold Corporation at an exercise price $0.50 per Common Share and the Warrant has a maturity date of 36 months.

On July 20, 2017, Generic Gold Corporation completed a non-brokered private placement ("**Second Tranche Financing**") for gross proceeds of $815,999.90 through the sale of 2,690,333 Units and 87,500 FT Units. Each Unit consisted of one Common Share and one Warrant.

On September 22, 2017, Generic Gold Corporation completed a non-brokered private placement ("**Third Tranche Financing**") for gross proceeds of $652,140 through the sale of 2,173,798 Units. Each Unit consisted of one Common Share and one Warrant.

In connection with the First Tranche Financing, Second Tranche Financing and Third Tranche Financing, as compensation for the services provided, certain finders received a commission equal to 8.0% of the gross proceeds of the financings payable in cash, or at the option of the finder in Units, and finder warrants ("**Finder Warrant**") equal to 8.0% of the number of Units sold pursuant to the financings. Pursuant to the First Tranche Financing 176,400 Finder Warrants were issued. Pursuant to the Second Tranche Financing 155,507 Finder Warrants were issued. Pursuant to the Third Tranche Financing 288,264 Finder Warrants were issued. Each Finder Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Unit at a price of $0.30 per Unit for a period of 24 months following the listing of the Common Shares on a recognized stock exchange.

The below table provides a summary of all of the securities of Generic Gold corporation issued since its incorporation up to the date of the Amalgamation:

Date	Type of Security	Number of Securities	Price per Security	Non-Arm Length Transaction
May 30, 2017	Common Shares	25,000,000	$0.30	No
June 27, 2017	Common Shares	152,500	$0.40	No
June 27, 2017	Common Shares	2,943,800	$0.30	No
June 27, 2017	Common Shares Purchase Warrants	3,096,300[(1)]	Exercisable for $0.50	No
June 27, 2017	Finders Warrants	176,400	Exercisable for $0.30	No
July 20, 2017	Common Shares	87,500	$0.40	No
July 20, 2017	Common Shares	2,729,973	$0.30	No
July 20, 2017	Common Shares Purchase Warrants	2,817,473[(2)]	Exercisable for $0.50	No
July 20, 2017	Finders Warrants	155,507	Exercisable for $0.30	No
September 22, 2017	Common Shares	2,443,195	$0.30	No
September 22, 2017	Common Shares Purchase Warrants	2,443,195[(3)]	Exercisable for $0.50	No
September 22, 2017	Finders Warrants	288,264	Exercisable for $0.30	No

Notes:

(1) 178,800 warrants were issued to finders as compensation for services rendered in connection with the First Tranche Financing.

(2) 126,640 warrants were issued to finders as compensation for services rendered in connection with the Second Tranche Financing.

(3) 269,397 warrants were issued to finders as compensation for services rendered in connection with the Third Tranche Financing.

On February 20, 2018, upon the Amalgamation becoming effective (which is described in section 3.1 of the Listing Statement), all the issued and outstanding common shares, Warrants and Finder Warrants were cancelled and extinguished and no payment was made in respect thereof. The former shareholders of Generic Gold Corporation exchanged each of the previously held Generic Gold Corporation common shares, Warrants and Finder Warrants for the equivalent amount of the Corporation's common shares, Warrants and Finder Warrants, respectively.

10.8 Stock Exchange Price:

a) if shares of the same class as the shares to be listed were or are listed on a Canadian stock exchange or traded on a Canadian market, provide the price ranges and volume traded on the Canadian stock exchange or market on which the greatest volume of trading generally occurs;

b) if shares of the same class as the shares to be listed were or are not listed on a Canadian stock exchange or traded on a Canadian market, provide the price ranges and volume traded on the foreign stock exchange or market on which the greatest volume of trading generally occurs; and

c) information is to be provided on a monthly basis for each month or, if applicable, part month, of the current quarter and the immediately preceding quarter and on a quarterly basis for the next preceding seven quarters.

This section is not applicable.

11. Escrowed Securities

11.1 State as of a specified date within 30 days before the date of the Listing Statement, in substantially the following tabular form, the number of securities of each class of securities of the Issuer held, to the knowledge of the Issuer, in escrow (which, for the purposes of this Form includes any securities subject to a pooling agreement) and the percentage that number represents of the outstanding securities of that class. In a note to the table, disclose the name of the depository, if any, and the date of and conditions governing the release of the securities from escrow.

Pursuant to an agreement to be dated on or before the date of listing (the "**Escrow Agreement**"), the following Escrowed Shares are held in escrow:

Designation of class held in escrow	Number of securities held in escrow	Percentage of class(2)
Common Shares	25,050,000(1)	68.89%
Total	**25,050,000**	**68.89%**

Notes:

(1) 25,000,000 common shares are held by Nevada Zinc Corporation which owns more than 10% of the total voting rights attached to all voting securities of the Corporation and 50,000 common shares are held by Kelly Malcolm, a director and officer of the Corporation.

(2) Based on 36,358,365 issued and outstanding common shares as of the date of the Listing Statement.

Designation of class held in escrow	Number of securities held in escrow	Percentage of class[(2)]
Common Share Purchase Warrants	50,000[(1)]	0.60%
Total	**50,000**	**0.60%**

Notes:

(1) 50,000 common share purchase warrants are held by Kelly Malcolm, a director and officer of the Corporation.

(2) Based on 8,356,968 issued and outstanding common shares as of the date of the Listing Statement.

A total of 25,050,000 common shares and 50,000 common share purchase warrants have been deposited pursuant to the Escrow Agreement dated February 26, 2018, pursuant to which Capital Transfer Agency ULC is the escrow agent.

The common shares and warrants will be released form escrow in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount **of Escrow Securities Released**	**Release Date**
1/10 of the escrow securities	Date of listing on CSE
1/6 of the remaining escrow securities	6 months after the listing date
1/5 of the remaining escrow securities	12 months after the listing date
1/4 of the remaining escrow securities	18 months after the listing date
1/3 of the remaining escrow securities	24 months after the listing date
1/2 of the remaining escrow securities	30 months after the listing date
Remaining escrow securities	36 months after the listing date

The common shares and common share purchase warrants may be transferred within escrow subject to regulatory approval. These shares may not be released from escrow any sooner than the times provided for herein, except upon death where all shares in escrow shall be released, or applicable regulatory authorities are satisfied that would be an "established issuer" or an "exempt issuer" whereupon the applicable more advanced release dates will apply.

12. Principal Shareholders

12.1 (1) Provide the following information for each principal shareholder of the Issuer as of a specified date not more than 30 days before the date of the Listing Statement:

(a) Name;

(b) The number or amount of securities owned of the class to be listed;

(c) Whether the securities referred to in subsection 12(1)(b) are owned both of record and beneficially, of record only, or beneficially only; and

(d) The percentages of each class of securities known by the Issuer to be owned.

The current principal shareholders (i.e. companies/individuals with 10% or more of the securities of the Corporation) are:

Name	Type of Ownership	Number and Percentage of Common Shares
Nevada Zinc Corporation	Of Record and Beneficial	25,000,000 Common shares 68.75%[(1)]

Notes:

(1) Non-diluted percentage holding based on 36,358,365 issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation. The holdings of Nevada Zinc Corporation represent 54.4% if warrants are exercised on a fully-diluted basis.

(2) If the Issuer is requalifying following a fundamental change or has proposed an acquisition, amalgamation, merger, reorganization or arrangement, indicate, to the extent known, the holding of each person of company described in paragraph (1) that will exist after giving effect to the transaction.

This section is not applicable.

(3) If, to the knowledge of the Issuer, more than 10 per cent of any class of voting securities of the Issuer is held, or is to be held, subject to any voting trust or other similar agreement, disclose, to the extent known, the designation of the securities, the number or amount of the securities held or to be held subject to the agreement and the duration of the agreement. State the names and addresses of the voting trustees and outline briefly their voting rights and other powers under the agreement.

This section is not applicable. No voting securities of the Corporation are being held subject to a voting trust or other similar agreement.

(4) If, to the knowledge of the Issuer, any principal shareholder is an associate or affiliate of another person or company named as a principal shareholder, disclose, to the extent known, the material facts of the relationship, including any basis for influence over the Issuer held by the person or company other than the holding of voting securities of the Issuer.

The only principle shareholder of the Corporation is Nevada Zinc Corporation. At the time of the Listing Statement, there are no other principle shareholders of the Corporation.

(5) In addition to the above, include in a footnote to the table, the required calculation(s) on a fully-diluted basis.

Please see section 12.1(1) above.

13 Directors and Officers

13.1 List the name and municipality of residence of each director and executive officer of the Issuer and indicate their respective positions and offices held with the Issuer and their respective principal occupations within the five preceding years.

The following table lists the names, municipalities of residence of the directors and officers of the Corporation, their positions and offices, and their principal occupations or employment and the number and percentage of securities of the Corporation which are beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction will be exercised by each as of the date of the Listing Statement:

Name, and Municipality of Residence	Position and/or Office with the Corporation	Principal Occupation for Past 5 Years	Date became a director or officer of the Corporation	Date when position of director or officer will expire	Number and percentage of Common Shares owned or controlled as at the date of the Listing Statement(1)	
					Number	Percentage
Kelly Malcolm *Ontario, Canada*	Chief Executive Officer, President	See detailed description below.	Became the Chief Executive Officer, and President of the Corporation on February 21, 2018.	Until the next annual meeting of shareholders	50,000	0.13%
Donald Christie *Ontario, Canada*	Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Secretary, Director	See detailed description below.	Became a director of the Corporation on February 20, 2018 and became the Chief Financial Officer and corporate Secretary on February 21, 2018.	Until the next annual meeting of shareholders	NIL	0%
Bruce Durham *Ontario, Canada*	Director	See detailed description below.	Became a director of the Corporation on February 20, 2018.	Until the next annual meeting of shareholders	NIL	0%
Nathan Tribble *Ontario, Canada*	Director	See detailed description below.	Became a director of the Corporation on February 21, 2018.	Until the next annual meeting of shareholders	NIL	0%
Victor Cantore *Montreal, Canada*	Director	See detailed description below.	Became a director of the Corporation on February 21, 2018.	Until the next annual meeting of shareholders	NIL	0%

Additional information about the directors and officers of the Corporation

The following is additional information in respect of the executive directors and officers of the Corporation. None of the persons below has entered into a non-competition or non-disclosure agreements with the Corporation. All members of management will devote such time as is necessary to the affairs of the Corporation on a non-exclusive basis.

Kelly Malcolm, President, Chief Executive Officer (age 31)

Mr. Malcolm, a Professional Geologist, has been working in the mineral exploration industry since 2011, and specializes in geochemical and geophysical data integration & interpretation to guide exploration activities. He was most recently involved in the discovery and delineation of Detour Gold's high-grade 58N deposit. Mr. Malcolm acts as a consultant to several boutique Toronto-based finance firms. He holds a Bachelor of Science Honours degree in geology and a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics, both from Laurentian University.

Donald Christie, Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Secretary and Director (age 63)

Mr. Christie is CEO and a director of Norvista Capital Corporation, an investment company focussed on the resource industry. Mr. Christie is also CFO and a director of Nevada Zinc Corporation and a director of Rockcliff Copper Corporation and Northern Graphite Corporation. Mr. Christie was previously CFO of Continental Gold Limited and spent over 25 years as an investment banker. Mr. Christie holds a Bachelor of Commerce Honours degree from Queen’s University and received his Chartered Accountant designation while working for PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

Bruce Durham, Director (age 65)

Mr. Durham, a Professional Geologist, is currently President, CEO and a director of Nevada Zinc Corporation and sits on the board of several resource-related companies. Mr. Durham has been involved in the mineral exploration business for more than 40 years, primarily in the junior exploration industry exploring for precious and base metal deposits in Ontario and Quebec, but also with companies exploring across Canada, in the United States and in Africa. Mr. Durham’s career has seen him directly involved in a number of exploration programs that resulted in new mines being built, including two of the three Hemlo, Ontario gold mines, as well as Québec’s newest nickel, copper, platinum group elements (PGE) mine in the Raglan area.

Victor Cantore, Director (age 52)

Mr. Cantore is President, CEO, and a director of Amex Exploration, a Quebec-based exploration company. He is a seasoned capital markets professional specializing in the resource and high-tech sectors. He has more than 25 years of advisory and leadership experience having begun his career in 1992 as an investment advisor and then moving into management roles at both public and private companies. During his career he has organized and structured numerous equity and debt financings, mergers and acquisitions, joint venture partnerships and strategic alliances. Mr. Cantore serves on the boards of various companies both private and public.

Nathan Tribble, Director (age 31)

Mr. Nathan Tribble, B.Sc. P.Geo. (ON) is a Senior Lead Geologist for Sprott Mining Inc. and Jerritt Canyon Gold. He has over 12 years of professional experience in exploration and mining. Prior to his current role, Mr. Tribble was lead project geologist for Kerr Mines in Kirkland Lake, geologist for Northern Gold Mining in Matheson, Ontario and an exploration geologist and project geologist for Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc. in Gogama, where he was part of the exploration team that discovered the 8.2 million-ounce Côté Lake gold deposit, prior to the $608 million takeover by Iamgold. Nathan has also held other geologist-related positions with Lake Shore Gold and Inco.

Mr. Tribble is registered as a Professional Geoscientist in Ontario and holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Laurentian University.

13.2 State the period or periods during which each director has served as a director and when his or her term of office will expire.

Each of the directors and officers set out in the previous section have acted in this capacity since the date listed in the table provided in section 13.1 above, and will continue to do so until a determination by a meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation.

13.3 State the number and percentage of securities of each class of voting securities of the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised by all directors and executive officers of the Issuer as a group.

Please see the table in section 13.1 above for the number and percentage of each class of voting securities held by all the directors and executive officers of the Corporation.

No director and executive officer of the Corporation beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exerts control or direction over any voting securities of the Corporation’s wholly-owned subsidiary 1989670 Ontario Limited.

13.4 Disclose the board committees of the Issuer and identify the members of each committee.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Corporation is comprised of Bruce Durham, Victor Cantore and Nathan Tribble. Bruce Durham is the chair of the Audit Committee. All three members of the Audit Committee are independent directors. Based on their business and educational experiences, each Audit Committee member will have a reasonable understanding of the accounting principles used by the Corporation; an ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection of the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves; experience analyzing and evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation’s financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more individuals engaged in such activities; and an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The nominating and corporate governance committee is comprised of Bruce Durham, Victor Cantore and Nathan Tribble. Victor Cantore is the chair of the nominating and corporate governance committee. The nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board with respect to the new nominees and for assessing directors on an on-going basis. While there are no specific criteria for Board membership, the Corporation will seek to attract and retain directors with business knowledge and a particular expertise in mineral exploration and development or other areas of specialized knowledge (such as finance) which will assist in guiding the officers of the Corporation.

Compensation Committee

The compensation committee is comprised of Bruce Durham, Victor Cantore and Nathan Tribble. Nathan Tribble is the chair of the nominating and corporate governance committee. The compensation committee monitors corporate governance issues, including the governance of the Board of Directors and Board committees. The committee's mandate includes establishing criteria for selection of directors, recruiting candidates and making recommendations to the Board for nominees as directors; recommending to the Board corporate governance principles; addressing the size, composition and responsibilities of the Board and its committees; recommending changes to corporate governance principles from time to time; and evaluating the performance of directors, the Board and committees.

The Compensation Committee's mandate also includes evaluating the performance of the Chief Executive Officer, approving all compensation for executive officers and directors, recommending compensation plans, including equity-based compensation plans, to the Board and approving the annual report on executive compensation for inclusion in proxy materials or annual reports.

Other Committees

There are no plans to establish other committees other than the committees listed above. The Board expects to carry out periodic reviews of its corporate governance practices and establish such additional committees as it considers desirable, given the size and resources of the Board of Directors and the Resulting Issuer's stage of development at that time.

13.5 If the principal occupation of a director or officer of the Issuer is acting as an officer of a person or company other than the Issuer, disclose the fact and state the principal business of the person or company.

The following table sets out the directors and officers of the Corporation that are, or have been directors, officers or promoters of other issuers that are or were reporting issuers:

Name	Name and Jurisdiction of Reporting Issuer	Name of Trading Market	Position	From	To
Kelly Malcolm	Mr. Malcolm has not, within the last five years, been a director, officer or promoter of a reporting issuer.				
Bruce Durham	Norvista Capital Corporation	TSXV	Director	June 2014	Present
	Rockcliff Copper Corporation	TSXV	Director	October 2013	Present
	Nevada Zinc Corporation	TSXV	Director President and CEO	July 2011 July 2011	Present Present
	Minera Alamos Inc.	TSXV	Director	March 2015	Present
Donald Christie	Rockcliff Copper Corporation	TSXV	Director	April 2011	Present

Name	Name and Jurisdiction of Reporting Issuer	Name of Trading Market	Position	From	To
	Nevada Zinc Corporation	TSXV	Director CFO and Secretary	March 2011 March 2011	Present Present
	Northern Graphite Corporation	TSXV	Director	August 2010	Present
	Norvista Capital Corporation	TSXV	Director President and CEO	June 2014 June 2014	Present Present
Victor Cantore	Margaux Red Capital Inc.	TSXV	Director	December 2011	Present
	Inspiration Mining Corporation	N/A	Director	August 2010	Present
	Nitinat Minerals Corporation	TSXV	Director	April 2010	Present
	Canadian Metals Inc.	CSE	Director	June 2013	Present
	Amex Exploration Inc.	TSXV	Director President and CEO	June 2016	Present Present
	Abe Resources Inc.	TSXV	Director	May 2017	Present
Nathan Tribble	Mr. Tribble has not, within the last five years, been a director, officer or promoter of a reporting issuer.				

Please see section 13.1 for additional details of the directors and officers of the Corporation.

13.6 Disclose if a director or officer of the Issuer or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Issuer to affect materially the control of the Issuer, is, or within 10 years before the date of the Listing Statement has been, a director or officer of any other Issuer that, while that person was acting in that capacity:

(a) was the subject of a cease trade or similar order, or an order that denied the other Issuer access to any exemptions under Ontario securities law, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, state the fact and describe the basis on which the order was made and whether the order is still in effect;

In the ten years preceding the date of the Listing Statement, no director or officer of the Corporation has been the subject of a cease trade or similar order, or an order that denied the other Issuer access to any exemptions under Ontario securities law, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

(b) was subject to an event that resulted, after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the company being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, state the fact and describe the basis on which the order was made and whether the order is still in effect;

In the ten years preceding the date of the Listing Statement, except as described below, there were no events that resulted, after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the company being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

On July 29, 2016, Canadian Metals Inc., a company for which Mr. Victor Cantore holds a directorship, was subject to a Management Cease Trade Order ("**MTCO**") which lasted until October 4, 2016. Details are provided below.

The company was informed by the *Autorité des marchés financiers* ("**AMF**") that the technical report titled *NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Langis Silica Deposit and Metallurgical Silicon Processing Plant in the Matapedia Region, Province of Québec, Canada* filed on SEDAR on June 20, 2016 (the "**PEA**") does not comply with the requirements of Regulation 43-101. The obligation to file a technical report within 45 days was triggered by the company's press release announcing the results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment study on April 28, 2016, under Regulation 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects* ("**Regulation 43-101**"). Following the filing of the PEA on June 20, 2016, and the correspondence between the company and the AMF which followed the receipt of the AMF comment letter on July 4, 2016 requesting that the company file an amended technical report (the "**Amended Report**") on or before July 19, 2016, the Company applied for a Management Cease Trade Order ("**MCTO**") under Policy Statement 12-203 pending the filing of the Amended Report.

The AMF also noted that the mineral resource estimates, as set forth in the PEA, did not comply with the form requirements under Regulation 43-101 to the effect that the Qualified Person must provide sufficient technical discussion of the key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to estimate the mineral resources.

Following correspondence between the Company and the AMF to resolve the issues identified, the company filed the Amended Report on SEDAR on September 28, 2016. The Amended Report was co-authored by Claude Duplessis, a newly appointed Qualified Person. The company consulted with the AMF to determine a complete plan of action to address the following issues:

- The presentation of the financial cases were simplified and the Amended Report included the dynamic base case and sensitivities. The dynamic base case will include revenue and cost indexation assumptions and was presented after tax, with no terminal value assumptions. Constant dollar, pretax and terminal value cases were eliminated for improving clarity of analysis. Assumptions pertaining to debt financing were removed.

- The Langis resources were originally estimated by the authors for the purpose of a ferro-silicon project in Quebec. However, the current base-case for the project is solely based on metallurgical silicon, with the flexibility of producing ferro-silicon. In the case of only ferro-silicon production, the level of confidence in the resources could have met the classification of measured and indicated categories. However, as the current base-case is solely based on metallurgical silicon, even if chemical composition and impurities distribution of the Langis silica deposit were deemed by the authors as sufficient to be blended with external quartzite, additional metallurgical tests to confirm the behavior of the Langis silica in conjunction with external quartzite are actually pending.

- Certain statements by qualified professionals were modified for better accuracy and coverage.

As proposed by the company, the AMF had issued a temporary MCTO under Policy Statement 12-203 which prohibits trading in securities of the company by certain insiders of the company instead of a cease trade order being imposed against all securities of the company. An MCTO would not generally affect the ability of persons who have not been directors, officers or insiders of the company to trade the securities of the company. The MCTO remained in force until the release of the compliant revised technical report on October 4, 2016.

(c) became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, state the fact; or

In the ten years preceding the date of the Listing Statement, no director or officer of the Corporation has become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

(d) within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, state the fact.

In the ten years preceding the date of the Listing Statement, within a year of ceasing to act as a director or officer of any other Issuer, no director or officer has become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

13.7 Describe the penalties or sanctions imposed and the grounds on which they were imposed or the terms of the settlement agreement and the circumstances that gave rise to the settlement agreement, if a director or officer of the Issuer, or a shareholder holding sufficient securities of the Issuer to affect materially the control of the Issuer, has:

(a) been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to Canadian securities legislation or by a Canadian securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a Canadian securities regulatory authority; or

(b) been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be likely to be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision.

This section is not applicable.

13.8 Despite section 13.7, no disclosure is required of a settlement agreement entered into before December 31, 2000 unless the disclosure would likely be important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

This section is not applicable.

13.9 If a director or officer of the Issuer, or a shareholder holding sufficient securities of the Issuer to affect materially the control of the Issuer, or a personal holding company of any such persons has, within the 10 years before the date of the Listing Statement, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or been subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director or officer, state the fact.

This section is not applicable.

13.10 Disclose particulars of existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Issuer or a subsidiary of the Issuer and a director or officer of the Issuer or a subsidiary of the Issuer.

The Corporation is not aware of any possible conflicts of interest between the Corporation or a subsidiary of the Corporation and a director or officer of the Corporation or a subsidiary of the Corporation.

There are however potential conflicts of interest to which the directors, officers and promoters of the Corporation will be subject with respect to the operations of the Corporation. Certain of the directors and/or officers have significant shareholdings in other companies and serve as directors, officers or promoters of other reporting and non-reporting issuers. See section 13.5 for list of reporting issuers of which the Corporation's directors and officers serve as a director or officer. Situations may arise where the directors, officers and promoters of the Corporation will be engaged in direct competition with the Corporation. Any conflicts of interest will be subject to and governed by the law applicable to directors' and officers' conflicts of interest, including the procedures prescribed by the OBCA. The OBCA requires that directors and officers of the Corporation, who are also directors or officers of a party which enters into a material contract with the Corporation or otherwise have a material interest in a material contract entered into by the Corporation, must disclose their interest and, in certain instances, refrain from voting on any resolution of the Corporation's directors to approve the contract.

13.11 Management — In addition to the above provide the following information for each member of management:

(a) state the individual's name, age, position and responsibilities with the Issuer and relevant educational background;

(b) state whether the individual works full time for the Issuer or what proportion of the individual's time will be devoted to the Issuer;

Management Contracts

The Corporation has entered into an employment agreement with Kelly Malcolm pursuant to which Mr. Malcolm provides his services on a full time basis as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation in consideration of an annual base salary of $120,000. The agreement includes a severance clause, which provides for payment of 12 months of base salary, bonus and benefits if Mr. Malcolm is terminated without cause or if the Corporation undergoes a change in control, as defined in Mr. Malcolm's employment agreement. If Mr. Malcolm terminates the agreement for any reason, he is to provide 4 weeks written notice.

The Corporation has entered into an employment agreement with Donald Christie pursuant to which Mr. Christie provides his services on a fully time basis as Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation in consideration of an annual base salary of $72,000. The agreement includes a severance clause, which provides for payment of 12 months of base salary, bonus and benefits if Mr. Christie is terminated without cause or if the Corporation undergoes a change in control, as defined in Mr. Christie's employment agreement. If Mr. Christie terminates the agreement for any reason, he is to provide four (4) weeks written notice.

For additional information, please see section 13.1

(c) state whether the individual is an employee or independent contractor of the Issuer;

All members of management are employees.

(d) state the individual's principal occupations or employment during the five years prior to the date of the Listing Statement, disclosing with respect to each organization as of the time such occupation or employment was carried on:

(i) its name and principal business,

(ii) if applicable, that the organization was an affiliate of the Issuer,

(iii) positions held by the individual, and

(iv) whether it is still carrying on business, if known to the individual;

Please see section 13.1.

(e) describe the individual's experience in the Issuer's industry; and

Please see section 13.1.

(f) **state whether the individual has entered into a non-competition or non-disclosure agreement with the Issuer.**

This section is not applicable.

14. Capitalization

14.1 Issued Capital

	Number and % of Issued Securities (non-diluted)	**Number and % of Securities (fully diluted)**
Public Float		
Total Outstanding (A)	36,358,365 or 100%	48,560,504 or 100%
Held by Related Persons or employees of the Issuer or Related Person of the Issuer, or by persons or companies who beneficially own or control, directly or indirectly, more than a 5% voting position in the Issuer (or who would beneficially own or control, directly or indirectly, more than a 5% voting position in the Issuer upon exercise or conversion of other securities held) (B)	25,050,000 or 68.8%	26,100,000 or 53.75%
Total Public Float (A-B)	11,308,365 or 31.1%	22,460,504 or 46.25%
Freely-Tradeable Float		
Number of outstanding securities subject to resale restrictions, including restrictions imposed by pooling or other arrangements or in a shareholder agreement and securities held by control block holders (C)	0 or 0%	0 or 0%
Total Tradeable Float (A-C)	36,358,365 or 100%	48,560,504 or 100%

Public Securityholders (Registered)

Class of Security – Common Shares		
Size of Holding	**Number of holders**	**Total number of securities**
1-99 securities	4	176
100-499 securities	4	1,051
500-999 securities	201	118,603
1,000-1,999 securities	1	1,110
2,000 – 2,999 securities	0	0
3,000 – 3,999 securities	1	3,211
4,000 – 4,999 securities	0	0
5,000 or more securities	77	11,184,214
TOTAL	288	11,308,365

Public Securityholders (Beneficial)

Class of Security – Common Shares		
Size of Holding	**Number of holders**	**Total number of securities**
1-99 securities	89	3,668
100-499 securities	54	12,832
500-999 securities	8	5,237
1,000-1,999 securities	9	11,932
2,000-2,999 securities	3	6,840
3,000-3,999 securities	3	10,082
4,000-4,999 securities	1	4,632
5,000 or more securities	6	161,203
TOTAL	173	216,426

Non-Public Securityholders (Registered)

Class of Security – Common Shares		
Size of Holding	**Number of holders**	**Total number of securities**
1-99 securities	0	0
100-499 securities	0	0
500-999 securities	0	0
1,000-1,999 securities	0	0
2,000-2,999 securities	0	0
3,000-3,999 securities	0	0
4,000-4,999 securities	0	0
5,000 or more securities	2	25,050,000
TOTAL	2	25,050,000

14.2 Provide the following details for any securities convertible or exchangeable into any class of listed securities

Type of Security	Number of Securities	Price per Security	Number of convertible / exchangeable securities outstanding	Number of listed securities issuable upon conversion / exercise
Common Shares Purchase Warrants	8,356,968	Exercisable for $0.50	8,356,968	8,356,968
Finders Warrants	620,171	Exercisable for $0.30	1,240,342	1,240,342
Stock Options	3,225,000	Exercisable for $0.30	3,225,000	3,225,000
Total			12,822,310	12,822,310

14.3 Provide details of any listed securities reserved for issuance that are not included in section 14.2.

There are no listed securities reserved for issuance that are not included in section 14.2.

15. Executive Compensation

15.1 Attach a Statement of Executive Compensation from Form 51-102F6 or any successor instrument and describe any intention to make any material changes to that compensation.

Under applicable securities legislation, the Corporation is required to disclose certain financial and other information relating to the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the most highly compensated executive officer of the Corporation as at December 31, 2016 whose total compensation was more than $150,000 for the financial year of the Corporation ended December 31, 2016 (collectively the "**Named Executive Officers**") and for the directors of the Corporation.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table provides a summary of compensation paid, directly or indirectly, for each of the three most recently completed financial years to the Named Executive Officers and the directors of the Corporation:

Name and principal position	Year	Salary ($)	Share-based awards ($)	Option-based awards[1] ($)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation ($)		Pension value ($)	All other compensation ($)	Total compensation ($)
					Annual incentive plans	Long-term incentive plans			
Lisa McCormack[1] *Chief Executive Officer & Director*	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Marco Guidi *Chief Financial Officer*	2016	$12,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	$12,000
	2015	$12,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	$12,000
Joseph Whipple[2] *Former Director*	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
James Fairbairn *Director*	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jennifer Thor[2] *Director*	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stephen Dunn[1] *Former President, Chief Executive Officer and Director*	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

(1) Mr. Dunn resigned as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Wamco on July 7, 2015. Ms. McCormack was appointed as President and Secretary on July 9, 2015.

(2) Mr. Whipple resigned as a director of the Company on May 29, 2017 and he was replaced by Ms. Thor.

Stock Options and Other Compensation Securities

No compensation securities were granted or issued to any Named Executive Officer or to any director of the Corporation during the most recently completed financial year of the Corporation for services provided or to be provided, directly or indirectly, to the Corporation.

No compensation securities were exercised by any Named Executive Officer or any director of the Corporation during the most recently completed financial year of the Corporation.

Statement of Executive Compensation as of date of Listing Statement

As of the date of this Listing Statement, the former directors and officers of the Corporation as set out in the compensation table, Lisa McCormack, James Fairbairn and Jennifer Thor have resigned as directors of the Corporation and Lisa McCormack has resigned as President and Secretary of the Corporation. The current directors of the Corporation as of the date of this Listing Statement are Donald Christie, Bruce Durham, Victor Cantore and Nathan Tribble. The Corporation has appointed Kelly Malcolm as the President and Chief Executive Officer and Donald Christie as the Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary.

It is expected that compensation that will be paid by the Corporation to the Executive Officers in the twelve months period after the date of this Listing Statement will be based on, and consistent with, recommendations of the Compensation Committee. In addition, the Compensation Committee will recommend the compensation, if any, to be paid to directors for services rendered in that capacity. Directors will be entitled to participate in the stock option plan of the Corporation. As of the date of this Listing Statement the Corporation has granted an aggregate amount of 2,700,000 stock options to its directors and officers for services provided or to be provided, directly or indirectly, to the Corporation.

16. Indebtedness of Directors and Executive Officers

AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS ($)					
Purpose	To the Issuer or its Subsidiaries	To Another Entity			
(a)	(b)	(c)			
Share purchases					
Other					

16.1 Aggregate Indebtedness

(1) Complete the above table for the aggregate indebtedness outstanding as at a date within thirty days before the date of the information circular entered into in connection with:

(a) a purchase of securities; and

(b) all other indebtedness.

This section is not applicable.

(2) Report separately the indebtedness to:

(a) the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries (column (b)); and

(b) another entity if the indebtedness is the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries (column (c)),

of all officers, directors, employees and former officers, directors and employees of the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries.

No current or former director, executive officer or senior officer of the Corporation, and no proposed management nominee for election as a director, or any associate thereof, is or has been indebted to the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries.

(3) "Support agreement" includes, but is not limited to, an agreement to provide assistance in the maintenance or servicing of any indebtedness and an agreement to provide compensation for the purpose of maintaining or servicing any indebtedness of the borrower.

This section is not applicable.

16.2 Indebtedness of Directors and Executive Officers under (1) Securities Purchase and (2) Other Programs

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS UNDER (1) SECURITIES PURCHASE AND (2) OTHER PROGRAMS						
Name and Principal Position	**Involvement of Issuer or Subsidiary**	**Largest Amount Outstanding During [Most Recently Completed Financial Year] ($)**	**Amount Outstanding as at [the date of the Form] ($)**	**Financially Assisted Securities Purchases During [Most Recently Completed Financial Year] (#)**	**Security for Indebtedness**	**Amount Forgiven During [Most Recently Completed Financial Year] ($)**
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
Securities Purchase Programs						
Other Programs						

(1) Complete the above table for each individual who is, or at any time during the most recently completed financial year was, a director or executive officer of the Issuer, each proposed nominee for election as a director of the Issuer, and each associate of any such director, executive officer or proposed nominee,

(a) who is, or at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year of the Issuer has been, indebted to the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries, or

(b) whose indebtedness to another entity is, or at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year has been, the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries,

and separately disclose the indebtedness for security purchase programs and all other programs.

(2) Note the following:

Column (a) – disclose the name and principal position of the borrower. If the borrower was, during the year, but no longer is a director or executive officer, state that fact. If the borrower is a proposed nominee for election as a director, state that fact. If the borrower is included as an associate, describe briefly the relationship of the borrower to an individual who is or, during the year, was a director or executive officer or who is a proposed nominee for election as a director, name that individual and provide the information required by this subparagraph for that individual.

Column (b) – disclose whether the Issuer or a subsidiary of the Issuer is the lender or the provider of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or similar arrangement or understanding.

Column (c) – disclose the largest aggregate amount of the indebtedness outstanding at any time during the last completed financial year.

Column (d) – disclose the aggregate amount of indebtedness outstanding as at a date within thirty days before the date of the information circular.

Column (e) – disclose separately for each class or series of securities, the sum of the number of securities purchased during the last completed financial year with the financial assistance (security purchase programs only).

Column (f) – disclose the security for the indebtedness, if any, provided to the Issuer, any of its subsidiaries or the other entity (security purchase programs only).

Column (g) – disclose the total amount of indebtedness that was forgiven at any time during the last completed financial year.

This section is not applicable.

(3) Supplement the above table with a summary discussion of:

(a) the material terms of each incidence of indebtedness and, if applicable, of each guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding, including:

(i) the nature of the transaction in which the indebtedness was incurred,

(ii) the rate of interest,

(iii) the term to maturity,

(iv) any understanding, agreement or intention to limit recourse, and

(v) any security for the indebtedness;

This section is not applicable.

(b) **any material adjustment or amendment made during the most recently completed financial year to the terms of the indebtedness and, if applicable, the guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or similar arrangement or understanding. Forgiveness of indebtedness reported in column (g) of the above table should be explained; and**

This section is not applicable.

(c) **the class or series of the securities purchased with financial assistance or held as security for the indebtedness and, if the class or series of securities is not publicly traded, all material terms of the securities, including the provisions for exchange, conversion, exercise, redemption, retraction and dividends.**

This section is not applicable.

17. Risk Factors

17.1 **Disclose risk factors relating to the Issuer and its business, such as cash flow and liquidity problems, if any, experience of management, the general risks inherent in the business carried on by the Issuer, environmental and health risks, reliance on key personnel, regulatory constraints, economic or political conditions and financial history and any other matter that would be likely to influence an investor's decision to purchase securities of the Issuer.**

Risk Factors

The Corporation is a mining exploration company focused on the exploration and, if warranted, development of its Goodman Property in the Yukon. The Corporation will be subject to significant risks. The operations of the Corporation will be highly speculative due to the high-risk nature of the mining business. Readers should carefully consider all such risks, including those set out in the discussion below. If any of the following risks actually occur, the Corporation's business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

The Corporation's actual exploration and operating results may be very different from those expected as at the date of this Listing Statement.

Exploration and Mining Risks

The Goodman Property is in the exploration stage. Resource exploration, development, and operations are highly speculative, characterized by a number of significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge will not eliminate. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, land slides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. The Corporation will rely upon consultants and contractors for exploration, development, construction and operating expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral resources and mineral reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from mineral resources and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining.

Under the laws of Yukon, exploration licenses are granted for a certain period of time after which they must be renewed. Although Generic has never encountered any problems in renewing its licenses and obtaining access for exploration activities when required in the past, there is no assurance that the licenses and necessary surface rights agreements will be obtained in the future on reasonable terms or at all, which could adversely affect the business of the Corporation.

No assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for additional exploration or development will be obtained on a timely basis.

Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices which are highly cyclical; the proximity and capacity of milling facilities; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Corporation not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

The Corporation will carefully evaluate the political and economic environment in considering any properties for acquisition. There can be no assurance that additional significant restrictions will not be placed on the Goodman Property and any other properties the Resulting Issuer may acquire or its operations. Such restrictions may have a material adverse effect on the Resulting Issuer's business and results of operations.

Mineral Resources

As of the date of this Listing Statement, no mineral resources have been defined at the Goodman Property. There is no certainty that further exploration and development will result in the definition of any further inferred or indicated mineral resources, or any measured mineral resources, or probable or proven mineral reserves at the Goodman Property.

Future Profits/Losses and Production Revenues/Expenses

There can be no assurance that significant losses will not occur in the near future or that the Corporation will be profitable in the future. The Corporation's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as needed consultants, personnel and equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial production, if any, of the Goodman Property and any other properties the Corporation may acquire are added. The amount and timing of expenditures will depend on the progress of ongoing exploration and development, the results of consultants' analyses and recommendations, the rate at which operating losses are incurred, the execution of any joint venture agreements with strategic partners, and the Corporation's acquisition of additional properties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Corporation's control. The Corporation does not expect to receive revenues from operations in the foreseeable future, if at all. The Corporation expects to incur losses unless and until such time as the Goodman Property and any other properties the Corporation may acquire enter into commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. The development of the Goodman Property and any other properties the Corporation may acquire will require the commitment of substantial resources to conduct the time-consuming exploration and development of properties. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will generate any revenues or achieve profitability. There can be no assurance that the underlying assumed levels of expenses will prove to be accurate.

Uncertainty of Title to Properties

The acquisition of title to resource properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, resource claims may be disputed. Although the Corporation believes it will have taken reasonable measures to ensure that title to the Goodman Property is held as described in this Listing Statement, there is no guarantee that title to any of the claims comprising the Goodman Property will not be challenged or impaired. No assurances can be given that title defects to the Goodman Property do not exist. There may be valid challenges to the title of any of the concessions and licence agreements comprising the Goodman Property that, if successful, could impair development and/or operations. A defect could result in the Corporation losing all or a portion of its right, title, estate and interest in and to the properties to which the title defect relates. Also, while the Corporation believes that the registration errors/defects relating to certain non-material properties as described herein will be remedied, there can be no assurance as to timing or successful completion.

If the Corporation fails to meet payments or work commitments required with respect to the Goodman Property, the Corporation may lose its interests in the Goodman Property and forfeit any funds expended to such time.

Political Risk

The Corporation's primary property will be located in the Yukon and will be subject to changes in political conditions and regulations in Canada. Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in Canada could adversely affect the Corporation's operations or profitability. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety.

The Corporation's mineral exploration and mining activities in the Yukon may be adversely affected in varying degrees by changing government regulations relating to the mining industry or shifts in political conditions that increase the costs related to the Corporation's activities or maintaining its licenses.

Gold Price Volatility

The profitability of the Corporation's operations will be significantly affected by changes in gold prices. Gold prices are volatile, can fluctuate substantially and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control, including industrial and jewellery demand, inflation and expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the strength of the U.S. dollar and of other currencies, interest rates, gold sales by central banks, forward sales by producers, global or regional political or economic events, and production and cost levels in major gold producing regions. In addition, gold prices are sometimes subject to rapid short-term changes because of speculative activities. The supply of gold consists of a combination of new production from mining and existing stocks of bullion and fabricated gold held by governments, public and private financial institutions, industrial organizations and private individuals. As the amounts produced in any single year constitute a small portion of the total potential supply of gold, typical variations in current production do not necessarily have a significant impact on the supply of gold or its prices.

If gold prices should decline and remain at low market levels for a sustained period, the Corporation could determine that it is not economically feasible to commence or continue activities or commercial production.

Additional Funding Requirements

Further exploration on, and development of, the Goodman Property will require additional capital. In addition, a positive production decision at the Goodman Property or any other development projects acquired in the future would require significant capital for project engineering and construction. Accordingly, the continuing development of the Corporation's properties will depend upon the Corporation's ability to obtain financing through debt financing, equity financing, the joint venturing of projects, or other means.

The Corporation has no history of earnings and has limited financial resources. The Corporation does not expect to receive revenues from operations in the foreseeable future, if at all. The Corporation expects to incur losses until such time as, or any other properties it may acquire, enter into commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations.

Given the nature of capital market demand for speculative investment opportunities such as mineral projects, there is no assurance that additional financing will be available in the appropriate amount when required. Volatile markets for precious and base metals may make it difficult or impossible for the Corporation to obtain equity financing or debt financing on favourable terms or at all. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis may cause the Corporation to further postpone its exploration programs, forfeit rights in its project or reduce or terminate some or all of its operations. There is no assurance that the Corporation will be successful in obtaining the required financing for these or other purposes.

Global Financial Conditions

Global financial conditions over the last few years have been characterized by increased volatility and several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. In addition, there have been growing concerns with respect to the ability of European and other countries to service sovereign debt. These factors may affect the ability of the Corporation to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to it. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If such increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the operations of the Corporation may suffer adverse impact and the price of the Corporation may be adversely affected.

Dilution

In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Corporation may raise funds through the issue of Corporation's common shares or securities convertible into Corporation common shares. The constating documents of the Corporation will allow it to issue, among other things, an unlimited number of the Corporation's common shares for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as may be established by the directors of the Corporation, in many cases, without the approval of shareholders. The Corporation cannot predict the size of future issues of the Corporation common shares or securities convertible into the Corporation's common shares or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of the Corporation's common shares will have on the price of the Resulting Issuer Shares. Any transaction involving the issue of previously authorized but unissued Corporation's common shares or securities convertible into the Corporation's common shares would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective shareholders of the Corporation.

Regulatory Requirements

Mining operations, development and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, environmental protection and remediation, protection of endangered and protected species, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. Changes in these regulations or in their application are beyond the control of the Corporation and could adversely affect its operations, business and results of operations.

Government approvals and permits are currently, and may in the future be, required in connection with the Goodman Property. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Corporation may be restricted or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development activities. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may be liable for civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permitting requirements, or more stringent application of existing laws, could have a material adverse impact on the Corporation and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reductions in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of properties.

The Corporation's material property will be located in the Yukon and as such are subject to the jurisdiction of the laws of Canada. The Corporation believes the present attitude to foreign investment and to the mining industry is favourable but conditions may change. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulation with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, foreign exchange controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety. These uncertainties may make it more difficult for the Corporation to obtain required production financing for the Goodman Property or any other properties it may acquire that go to production.

Environmental Regulations

All of the Corporation's operations will be subject to environmental regulations, which can make operations expensive or prohibit them altogether. Environmental regulations provide for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations. Environmental regulations are evolving in a manner which means stricter standards, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations or cause delays in the development of mining projects.

Environmental Liability

The Corporation may be subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products that could occur as a result of its mineral exploration, development and production. In addition, environmental hazards may exist on a property in which the Corporation directly or indirectly holds an interest which are unknown to the Corporation at present which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the property. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties.

To the extent the Corporation is subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities or the costs that it may incur to remedy environmental pollution would reduce funds otherwise available to it and could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation. If the Corporation is unable to fully remedy an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy. The potential exposure may be significant and could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation.

All of the Corporation’s exploration, development and production activities will be subject to regulation under one or more of the various provincial, state, federal and other environmental laws and regulations. The current or future operations of the Corporation, including development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various federal, provincial or territorial and local governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. There can be no assurance, however, that all permits which the Corporation may require for its operations and exploration activities will be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis or that such laws and regulations would not have an adverse effect on any mining project which the Corporation might undertake.

The Corporation must update and review its permits from to time, and is subject to environmental impact analyses and public review processes prior to approval of the additional activities. It is possible that future changes in applicable laws, regulations and permits or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have a significant impact on some portion of the Corporation’s business, causing those activities to be economically re-evaluated at that time. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Corporation’s operations. The Corporation intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations in every country in which it is active.

Risks of Non-Availability of Insurance

Where considered practical to do so, the Corporation will maintain insurance against risks in the operation of its business and in amounts that it believes to be reasonable. Such insurance, however, will contain exclusions and limitations on coverage. There can be no assurance that such insurance will continue to be available, will be available at economically acceptable premiums or will be adequate to cover any resulting liability. In some cases, such as with respect to environmental risks, coverage is not available or considered too expensive relative to the perceived risk.

Competition

The Corporation’s business is intensely competitive and the Corporation will compete with other mining companies, many of which have greater resources and experience. Competition in the metals mining industry is primarily for mineral-rich properties which can be developed and can produce economically; the technical expertise to find, develop, and operate such properties; the labour to operate the properties; and the capital for the purpose of funding such properties. Many competitors not only explore for and mine metals, but also conduct refining and marketing operations on a world-wide basis. Such competition may result in the

Corporation being unable to acquire desired properties, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties. The Corporation's inability to compete with other mining companies for these resources would have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's results of operation and business.

Loss of Key Employees

The Corporation will depend on a number of key employees, the loss of any one of whom could have an adverse effect on the Corporation. The Corporation will not have and is not expected to purchase key person insurance on such individuals, which insurance would provide the Corporation with insurance proceeds in the event of their death. Without key person insurance, the Corporation may not have the financial resources to develop or maintain its business until it replaces the individual. The development of the business of the Corporation will be dependent on its ability to attract and retain highly qualified management and mining personnel. The Corporation will face competition for personnel from other employers. If the Corporation is unable to attract or retain qualified personnel as required, it may not be able to adequately manage and implement its business plan.

Conflicts of Interest

The Corporation's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other natural resource companies or companies providing services to the Corporation, including companies set out in "*Directors and Officers*", or they may have significant shareholdings in other resource companies. Situations may arise where the directors and/or officers of the Corporation may be in competition with the Corporation. Any conflicts of interest will be subject to and governed by the law applicable to directors' and officers' conflicts of interest. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Corporation's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. From time to time several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger projects, permitting involvement in a greater number of projects and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one project. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular project to another of these companies due to the financial position of the Corporation making the assignment. In accordance with applicable laws, the directors of the Corporation are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Corporation. In determining whether or not the Corporation will participate in a particular project and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Corporation may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Currency Risk

Currency fluctuations may affect the costs the Corporation incurs at its operations and may affect the Corporation's operating results and cash flows. Gold is sold throughout the world based principally on the US dollar price. Fluctuation in these and other currencies coupled with stable or declining metal prices may have an adverse effect on the Corporation's earnings, in the event it has any, halt or delay development of new projects, and reduce funds available for further mineral exploration.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a party to its financial instruments fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Corporation's financial assets exposed to credit risk will be primarily composed of cash and amounts receivable. While the Corporation will attempt to mitigate its exposure to credit risk, there can be no assurance that unexpected losses will not occur. Such unexpected losses could adversely affect the Corporation.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation has not entered into any derivative contracts to manage this risk.

The Corporation will be exposed to interest rate changes on its investments that are expected to pay interest, and any credit facilities it may have that bear interest at a floating rate. Changes in the prime lending rate would affect earnings and could adversely affect the Corporation's profitability.

Share Price Fluctuations

In recent years, the securities markets have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered development stage companies (such as the Corporation will be), have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continued fluctuations in price will not occur.

Discretion Regarding Use by the Corporation of Available Funds

The Resulting Issuer currently intends to use its funds as described in this Listing Statement. However, the Corporation's management will have discretion in the actual application of available funds. The Corporation may elect to allocate available funds differently than as described herein if the Corporation believes it would be in the Corporation's best interests to do so. The failure by the Corporation's management to apply these funds effectively could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation, its business or its financial performance.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this Listing Statement that are not historical facts, but rather are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such risks and uncertainties include interpretation of results and geology, results of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, recovery, accidents, equipment breakdowns, labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in production, delays in exploration or development activities, political risks, the inherent uncertainty or production fluctuations and failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis.

17.2 If there is a risk that securityholders of the Issuer may become liable to make an additional contribution beyond the price of the security, disclose that risk.

This section is not applicable.

17.3 Describe any risk factors material to the Issuer that a reasonable investor would consider relevant to an investment in the securities being listed and that are not otherwise described under section 17.1 or 17.2.

This section is not applicable. Please see risk factors as set out in section 17.1.

18. Promoters

18.1 For a person or company that is, or has been within the two years immediately preceding the date of the Listing Statement, a promoter of the Issuer or of a subsidiary of the Issuer, state:

(a) the person or company's name;

(b) the number and percentage of each class of voting securities and equity securities of the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control is exercised;

(c) **the nature and amount of anything of value, including money, property, contracts, options or rights of any kind received or to be received by the promoter directly or indirectly from the Issuer or from a subsidiary of the Issuer, and the nature and amount of any assets, services or other consideration therefor received or to be received by the Issuer or a subsidiary of the Issuer in return; and**

(d) **for an asset acquired within the two years before the date of the Listing Statement or thereafter, or to be acquired, by the Issuer or by a subsidiary of the Issuer from a promoter:**

(i) **the consideration paid or to be paid for the asset and the method by which the consideration has been or will be determined,**

(ii) **the person or company making the determination referred to in subparagraph (i) and the person or company's relationship with the Issuer, the promoter, or an associate or affiliate of the Issuer or of the promoter, and**

(iii) **the date that the asset was acquired by the promoter and the cost of the asset to the promoter.**

This section is not applicable.

18.2 (1) If a promoter referred to in section 18.1 is, as at the date hereof, or was within 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer, or chief financial officer of any person or company that:

a) **was subject to an order that was issued while the promoter was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or**

b) **was subject to an order that was issued after the promoter ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while the promoter was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer,**

state the fact and describe the basis on which the order was made and whether the order is still in effect.

This section is not applicable.

(2) For the purposes of section 18.2 (1), "order" means:

(a) **a cease trade order;**

(b) **an order similar to a cease trade order; or**

(c) **an order that denied the relevant person or company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.**

(3) If a promoter referred to in section 18.2 (1):

(a) **is, as at the date hereof, or has been within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any person or company that, while the promoter was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, state the fact; or**

(b) has, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the promoter, state the fact.

This section is not applicable.

(4) Describe the penalties or sanctions imposed and the grounds on which they were imposed or the terms of the settlement agreement and the circumstances that gave rise to the settlement agreement, if a promoter referred to in section 18.2(1) has been subject to:

(a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or by a provincial and territorial securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a provincial and territorial securities regulatory authority; or

(b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be likely to be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

This section is not applicable.

(5) Despite section 18.2(4), no disclosure is required of a settlement agreement entered into before December 31, 2000 unless the disclosure would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

This section is not applicable.

19. Legal Proceedings

19.1 Describe any legal proceedings material to the Issuer to which the Issuer or a subsidiary of the Issuer is a party or of which any of their respective property is the subject matter and any such proceedings known to the Issuer to be contemplated, including the name of the court or agency, the date instituted, the principal parties to the proceedings, the nature of the claim, the amount claimed, if any, if the proceedings are being contested, and the present status of the proceedings.

The management of the Corporation are not aware of any existing or contemplated legal proceedings to which the Corporation or any subsidiary of the Corporation may be a party or to which any of its business is subject.

19.2 Regulatory actions - Describe any:

(a) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Issuer by a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority within the three years immediately preceding the date hereof;

(b) other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Issuer necessary to contain full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities being listed; and

(c) settlement agreements the Issuer entered into before a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority within the three years immediately preceding the date hereof.

This section is not applicable.

20. Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions

20.1 Describe, and state the approximate amount of, any material interest, direct or indirect, of any of the following persons or companies in any transaction within the three years before the date of the Listing Statement, or in any proposed transaction, that has materially affected or will materially affect the Issuer or a subsidiary of the Issuer:

(a) any director or executive officer of the Issuer;

(b) a person or company that is the direct or indirect beneficial owner of, or who exercises control or direction over, more than 10 percent of any class or series of your outstanding voting securities; and

(c) an associate or affiliate of any of the persons or companies referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b).

This section is not applicable.

21. Auditors, Transfer Agents and Registrars

21.1 State the name and address of the auditor of the Issuer.

The auditor of the Corporation is UHY McGovern Hurley LLP, Chartered Accountants, located at 251 Consumers Road, Suite 800, North York, Ontario, M2J 4R3.

21.2 For each class of securities, state the name of any transfer agent, registrar, trustee, or other agent appointed by the Issuer to maintain the securities register and the register of transfers for such securities and indicate the location (by municipality) of each of the offices of the Issuer or transfer agent, registrar, trustee or other agent where the securities register and register of transfers are maintained or transfers of securities are recorded.

The transfer agent and registrar of the Corporation is Capital Transfer Agency ULC, located at Suite 920, 390 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2Y2.

22. Material Contracts

22.1 Give particulars of every material contract, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business that was entered into within the two years before the date of Listing Statement by the Issuer or a subsidiary of the Issuer.

The Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary 1989670 Ontario Limited have not entered into any material contracts, except in the ordinary course of business, other than the Business Combination Agreement and the Amalgamation Agreement which are described in section 2.3 of the Listing Statement.

A copy of the foregoing agreements will be available for inspection at the registered office of the Corporation during ordinary business hours for a period of thirty (30) days after the date of the Listing Statement.

22.2 If applicable, attach a copy of any co-tenancy, unitholders' or limited partnership agreement.

This section is not applicable.

23 Interest of Experts

23.1 Disclose all direct or indirect interests in the property of the Issuer or of a Related Person of the Issuer received or to be received by a person or company whose profession or business gives authority to a statement made by the person or company and who is named as having prepared or

certified a part of the Listing Statement or prepared or certified a report or valuation described or included in the Listing Statement.

There is no person or company with a direct or indirect interest in the property of the Corporation or of a Related Person of the Corporation whose business gives authority to a statement and who prepared or certified any part of this Listing Statement including any report or valuation.

23.2 Disclose the beneficial ownership, direct or indirect, by a person or company referred to in section 23.1 of any securities of the Issuer or any Related Person of the Issuer.

This section is not applicable.

23.3 For the purpose of section 23.2, if the ownership is less than one per cent, a general statement to that effect shall be sufficient.

This section is not applicable.

23.4 If a person, or a director, officer or employee of a person or company referred to in section 23.1 is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Issuer or of any associate or affiliate of the Issuer, disclose the fact or expectation.

This section is not applicable.

24. Other Material Facts

24.1 Give particulars of any material facts about the Issuer and its securities that are not disclosed under the preceding items and are necessary in order for the Listing Statement to contain full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the Issuer and its securities.

There are no other material facts about the Corporation that have not been disclosed under the preceding items.

25. Financial Statements

25.1 Provide the following audited financial statement for the Issuer:

(a) copies of all financial statements including the auditor's reports required to be prepared and filed under applicable securities legislation for the preceding three years as if the Issuer were subject to such law; and

(b) a copy of financial statements for any completed interim period of the current fiscal year.

Please see enclosed financial statements for the following:

Corporation

1. Annual Financial Statements

(a) Auditor’s report without reservation of opinion;

(b) Audited consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014; and

(c) Audited consolidated statements of loss and deficit, comprehensive loss, cash flows for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and notes thereto.

2. Unaudited Interim Financial Statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

3. MD&A for:

(a) Period ended September 30, 2017

(b) Year ended December 31, 2016

(c) Year ended December 31, 2015

(d) Year ended December 31, 2014

Generic Gold Corporation (pre-amalgamated company)

1. Audited Financial Statements for the period from incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017.

2. Audited carve-out financial statements of the exploration properties business of Generic for the financial years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

3. MD&A for:

(a) Period ended September 30, 2017

Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information of the Corporation

1. Pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements as at September 30, 2017.

25.2 For Issuers re-qualifying for listing following a fundamental change provide

(a) the information required in sections 5.1 to 5.3 for the target;

(b) financial statement for the target prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 41-101 *General Prospectus Requirements* as if the target were the Issuer;

(c) pro-forma consolidated financial statements for the New Issuer giving effect to the transaction for:

(i) the last full fiscal year of the Issuer, and

(ii) any completed interim period of the current fiscal year.

This section is not applicable

The first certificate below must be signed by the CEO, CFO, any person or company who is a promoter of the Issuer and two directors of the Issuer. In the case of an Issuer re-qualifying following a fundamental change, the second certificate must also be signed by the CEO, CFO, any person or company who is a promoter of the target and two directors of the target.

CERTIFICATE OF THE ISSUER

Pursuant to a resolution duly passed by its Board of Directors, Generic Gold Corp., hereby applies for the listing of the above mentioned securities on the Exchange. The foregoing contains full, true and plain disclosure of all material information relating to Generic Gold Corp. It contains no untrue statement of a material fact and does not omit to state a material fact that is required to be stated or that is necessary to prevent a statement that is made from being false or misleading in light of the circumstances in which it was made.

Dated at Toronto Ontario this 26th day of February, 2018.

(signed) "Kelly Malcolm"
Kelly Malcolm
Chief Executive Officer

(signed) "Donald Christie"
Donald Christie
Chief Financial Officer

(signed) "Bruce Durham"
Bruce Durham
Director

(signed) "Nathan Tribble"
Nathan Tribble
Director

EXHIBIT "A"
GOODMAN PROPERTY

TECHNICAL REPORT

- Consent of Authors of Technical Report
- Excerpts from Technical Report

TECHNICAL REPORT
GOODMAN PROPERTY – YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

63°55’35” N, 136°9’00” W, Mayo Mining District

Prepared for:
GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION

Prepared by:

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

TECHNICAL REPORT
GOODMAN PROPERTY – YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS: 115P16, 116A01, 106D03, 105M13

63°55’35” N, 136°9’00” W
UTM (NAD 83): 443615, 7097830, Zone 8

Effective Date, Oct 13, 2017

Prepared for:
GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION
Suite 16660, 141 Adelaide St. West
Toronto, ON, M5H 3L5, Canada

Prepared by:
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD
34A Laberge Rd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6

Author:
Carl Schulze, B.Sc., P.Geo., (QP)

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September of 2017 Mr. Carl Schulze, P. Geo, of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., Whitehorse, Yukon, was contracted by Generic Gold Corporation of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, to write a Technical Report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 on its Goodman property in central Yukon Territory, Canada. A two-day property visit was conducted later in September as a due-diligence exercise for the purposes of this report.

The Goodman property consists of two claim blocks: the main 377-unit Goodman bloc is geographically centered at 63° 55’ 35” N, 136° 09’ 00” W and is approximately 39 kilometres northeast of the Village of Mayo, and the four-unit Peso block, geographically centered at 64º 00’ 40” N, 135º 59’ 05” W, approximately 44 kilometres northeast of Mayo. The property was first acquired in March 2011 from the “Yukon Cornelius Syndicate” by a predecessor company, Goldspike Exploration Inc., as part of a larger package of properties throughout Yukon. In March 2015, Goldspike completed a vertical amalgamation with Nevada Zinc Corporation, changing its name to Nevada Zinc Corporation. In May 2017, Nevada Zinc vended the entirety of its 100% owned Yukon portfolio, including all mineral claims and Yukon royalties, to Generic Gold Corporation.

The property area has undergone placer exploration and mining since the 1890s although little hard rock exploration took place prior to 2011. Ongoing or recently suspended placer mining with reported production has occurred on three creeks: from northeast to southwest these are: Swede Creek, Murphy Creek and Goodman Creek. Placer exploration and excavation has also occurred on Rodin Creek farther to the southwest; however, no production records are available.

The Goodman property is located within a large package of Hyland Group sedimentary stratigraphy, forming the basal group of the Selwyn Basin Terrane. The Selwyn basin Terrane consists of a thick sequence of shelf and off-shelf sediments with lesser mafic volcanic units deposited along the southern margin of the Ancient North American Platform. In the property area, Hyland Group rocks are comprised of Yusezyu Formation sediments, consisting of strongly foliated phyllites and lesser carbonate rocks. The property is also located within the 110 – 70 Ma Tintina Gold Belt, an arcuate band of monzonitic, granitic to dioritic intrusions extending from southwest Alaska through Fairbanks, Alaska and Dawson City, Yukon and then southeast to the Yukon-British Columbia border near Watson Lake, Yukon. Individual intrusive bodies of this belt form the core areas of “Intrusion Related Gold” mineralized systems, hosting the majority of gold and silver-lead-zinc mineralization within the belt.

The eastern property boundary lies in contact with the Dublin Gulch property held by Victoria Gold Corporation. The Dublin Gulch property comprises the Eagle Zone and Olive Zone deposits hosted within the Dublin Gulch stock, an intrusive body belonging to the Mayo Plutonic Suite, a sub-set of the Tintina Gold Belt. Proven and probable reserves for the Eagle and Olive zones are reported as 123M tonnes grading 0.67 g/t gold comprising a total gold resource of 2.663 M oz.

In 2011 and 2012, Goldspike Exploration Inc. conducted property-wide reconnaissance-style soil geochemical surveying, rock and silt sampling, as well as an airborne magnetic survey. Soil sampling revealed two major areas of interest: the Murphy Creek area, which includes grid soil sampling across most of its catchment area, and the Rodin Creek area, where fairly abundant anomalous gold-in-soil values suggest a NE – SW trending structural feature. The airborne survey also suggests the presence of a buried intrusion, tentatively referred to as the “Murphy Intrusion”, lying directly northwest of the Murphy Creek catchment area. Evidence for its presence is supported by the discovery of equigranular granitic “float”; two specimens found roughly 400 metres apart with very similar medium grained textures and alteration suggest a sizable intrusive body. The nearby “Antimony Showing” is typical of intrusion-related mineralization. The 2017 property visit confirmed the presence and grade of this occurrence, with values of 0.098 /t gold (Au) with 6,020 ppm (0.602%) antimony (Sb) correlating to earlier values of 0.390 g/t Au with >2,000 ppm Sb.

Mineralization on the Goodman Property can be categorized as belonging to an “Intrusion Related Gold System”, potentially centered on the Murphy Intrusion. The Goodman property is considered a “property of merit” due to widespread anomalous gold values returned from soil geochemical sampling, particularly at Murphy and Rodin Creek areas. Gold-in-soil geochemical values exceeding 100 ppb Au were returned from both areas, to a maximum of 234.7 ppb from the Rodin Creek area. The presence of placer gold along all significant streams on the property and the property’s proximity to the Eagle and Olive Zone gold deposits indicate good potential for a gold discovery at the Goodman property. Historical work suggests that a structural trend referred to as the “Potato Hills Trend” extends from the Dublin Gulch deposits to the Rodin Creek area.

Recommendations for further exploration are focused primarily on the Murphy Creek area. Future work should comprise a combined ground magnetic/Very Low Frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey across the interpreted Murphy Intrusion. There needs to be an expansion to the soil geochemical grid, and further rock sampling and geological mapping, to determine evidence of intrusive rock. A secondary target, at the Rodin Creek area, requires additional soil sampling to confirm the presence of an interpreted NE – SW trending structural feature. Reconnaissance-style soil sampling and induced polarization (chargeability and resistivity) surveying is recommended across the property in an attempt to define the Potato Hills Trend. A detailed study of the morphology and nature of placer gold should be undertaken to determine whether the source may be proximal or glacially transported.

Pending positive results from the surface exploration program, a small “Reverse Circulation” drill program of roughly 1,800 metres in 12 to 15 holes should be completed.

A proposed exploration program for 2018 is estimated to cost CDN$490,000.

2. INTRODUCTION

This National Instrument 43-101 technical report has been prepared by Mr. Carl Schulze, BSc, of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., and a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC). The report has been commissioned by Mr. Kelly Malcolm, President and CEO of Generic Gold Corp. ("Generic", or the "Company") to present the Goodman property as a "property of merit" to satisfy public listing requirements. The author visited the property on September 20-21, 2017 and has reviewed historical work, along with geological and mineralogical settings to provide background for the Technical Report.

The author is an Independent Qualified Person under the terms and definitions of National Instrument 43-101. The 2017 field program was managed by Mr. Scott Tokaryk of Summerland, British Columbia.

2.1 Terms of Reference

The author has been requested to write this report using the following terms of reference:

a) To review and compile all available data obtained by Generic Gold Corp. and its predecessors,

b) To provide a Technical Report to the standards of Form 43-101 F1 and to support a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange

c) To support technical disclosures by Generic Gold Corp.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are in Canadian dollars (CDN$). Distances are reported in centimetres (cm), metres (m) and km (kilometres). The term "GPS" refers to "Global Positioning System" with co-ordinates reported in UTM NAD 83 projection, Zone 7. "Minfile Occurrence" refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Minfile, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

A "Grab Sample" consists of a single piece of rock to be analyzed. A "Composite Grab Sample" is similar to a grab, but consisting of multiple pieces of similar rock material, at times reported over a specific distance. A "chip sample" consists of a continuous section, or "chip", of rock, to obtain a more accurate representation of grade over width. A "float" sample is a rock sample that has been transported from its original bedrock source. "Mag" and "EM" refer to "Magnetic" and "Electromagnetic" methods respectively of geophysical surveying. "IP" is an abbreviation for Induced Polarization surveying.

The term "ppm" refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t); the term "ppb" refers to parts per billion. Some historic grades are reported in "oz./ton" which is ounces per short ton. "Ma" refers to million years. The symbol "%" refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. "QAQC" refers to "Quality Assurance/ Quality Control".

ICP-AES stands for "Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy", and AA stands for "atomic absorption". ME-ICP61 refers to 33 element four-acid ICP-AES. "Au 30g ICP-AES Finish" refers to gold (Au) analysis of a 30-gram sample by fire assay with an atomic emission spectroscopy finish.

"CEO" stands for Chief Executive Officer. "NI 43-101" stands for National Instrument 43-101. Elemental abbreviations used in this report are:

Au: Gold
Ag: Silver
Al: Aluminum
As: Arsenic
Ba: Barium
Be: Beryllium
Bi: Bismuth
Ca: Calcium
Cd: Cadmium
Co: Cobalt
Cr: Chrome
Cu: Copper
Fe: Iron
Ga: Gallium
K: Potassium
La: Lanthanum
Mg: Magnesium
Mn: Manganese
Mo: Molybdenum
Na: Sodium
Ni: Nickel
P: Phosphorous
Pb: Lead
S: Sulphur
Sb: Antimony
Sc: Scandium
Sr: Strontium
Th: Thorium
Ti: Titanium
Tl: Thallium
U: Uranium
V: Vanadium
W: Tungsten
Zn: Zinc

2.3 Sources of Information

Much of the information on property (geology, structural, geophysics and assessment reports, and claim status) was provided by the Company.

Information on claim tenure, including adjacent properties, and regional geology was provided by the "Yukon Mapmaker Online" website of the Yukon Geology Survey at http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/Load.htm. Information on regional geology was provided by the "Yukon Bedrock Geology" website and by the "YGS Mapmaker Online" website, both available at http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/Web_map_gallery.html. Information on mineral deposit resources and reserves at Dublin Gulch and held by Victoria Gold Corporation is available in its 2016 Technical report entitled: "NI 43-101 Feasibility Study Technical Report for the Eagle Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada". This report is available on-line at https://www.vitgoldcorp.com/site/assets/files/2074/eg-ni43-101-oct-2016.pdf. Information on mineral deposit resources at Alexco Resource Corporation's Keno Hill Property is available in its 2017 report entitled: "Alexco Resource Corporation, Technical Report; Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Keno Hill Silver District Project, Yukon Territory, Canada". Ths report is available on-line at https://www.alexcoresource.com/site/assets/files/3928/rpa_alexco_ni_43-101_pea_report_mar-29-2017.pdf.

2.4 Extent of Involvement of Qualified Person

The author visited the property on Sept 20 and 21, 2017. A total of four rock samples; three from the "Stibnite Showing", and one from a roadcut within the eastern property area were taken for assay. The author visited the property with an employee of Generic Gold Inc. and reviewed the access to much of the property and the location and extent of present and historical placer workings. The author is responsible for all sections of this report.

2.5 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has not verified data from exploration programs prior to 2016. The assumption is made that all previous work has been completed to best practice industry standards

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Portions of Section 4, "Property Description and Location", specifically those describing any legal documentation regarding acquisition of the property, were supplied by Mr. Kelly Malcolm, P.Geo, President and CEO of Generic, and reviewed by the author. Also, Section 15, "Adjacent Properties" was provided by Mr. Malcolm, and reviewed by this author.

4. PROPERTY **DESCRIPTION** AND LOCATION

4.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Goodman Property consists of two blocks; the main Goodman block which comprises 377 contiguous Yukon quartz mining claims covering 7,871 hectares (19,441 acres) and, the four-unit Peso block to the northeast comprising 83.6 hectares (207 acres). The Goodman block consists of the MQ, G, GM and C claims while the Peso block is comprised of the G 75-78 claims (Table 1). The Goodman block is located about 39 km north of the Village of Mayo, Yukon, and 41 km west of Keno City, Yukon. It is geographically centered at 63° 55' 35" N latitude, 136° 9' 00" W Longitude (UTM [NAD 83]: 443615, 7097830, Zone 8) within NTS map sheets 115P16, 105M13, 116A01 and 106D04. The Peso block is located 44 km north of Mayo and 35 km west of Keno City. This block is geographically centered at 64° 0' 39" N Latitude, 135° 59' 2" W Longitude (UTM [NAD 83]: 451900, 7098580, Zone 8) within NTS Sheet 106D04 (Figures 1 and 2). None of these claims have undergone a legal survey. The claim status information is shown in Appendix 4, and claim locations are shown in Figure 2.

There are no significant environmental liabilities on the property. Several creeks are host to current or historic placer mining activity, resulting in considerable disruption of riparian zones along river channels. Placer mining is being completed by Bob Cofer at the mouth of Murphy Creek, directly southeast of the southeast property boundary. Mr. Cofer holds two quartz (hard rock) mining claims, the B.A.A 1-2, along Murphy Creek within the Goodman block. Generic and its predecessor companies have completed assessment work for Mr. Cofer on these claims.

The most significant placer workings occur along Swede Creek which crosses the eastern property area. The claims were most active from 1985 to 1991. Although no reclamation has been undertaken, there are currently no areas of environmental concern. Placer mining is ongoing along Secret Creek, a tributary of Swede Creek, northwest of the main Goodman property boundary but some placer claims extend onto the northern property extension. The Peso block (G 75 – 78 claims) covers part of the Secret Creek drainage farther upstream.

The majority of lower Goodman Creek in the central property area is covered by placer claims held by Gimlex Enterprises. Portions of the creek farther upstream are held by Mr. T. Herman. Also, part of Rodin Creek in the extreme southwestern property area are covered by placer claims held by Mr. C. Thomas. Placer claim ownership extends essentially to surficial deposits, whereas "quartz claim" ownership pertains to bedrock-hosted mineralization. Any area may be covered by both placer and quartz claims, with exploration and/or mineral extraction occurring concurrently. Although no formal agreement is necessary for exploration to occur on ground held concurrently, it is advisable for hard rock explorationists to contact placer claim holders and advise them of planned activities.

There are no current exploration permits for hard rock exploration on the property. Activities allowed under a “Class 1” exploration permit comprise rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling, geological mapping, trenching (to a limit of 400m^3 per claim), temporary trail construction (to a maximum of 3.0 km) and a maximum of 250 person-days in camp for a total of all activities.

A gradation of permits, for Class 2 through Class 4 activities, is required for more significant programs, which may include diamond drilling and reverse-circulation programs having a footprint exceeding Class 1 limits. Larger exploration programs require a “Class 3 Permit”, valid for five years and acquired through the local Mining Recorder, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR), Government of Yukon.

Class 3 permit activities allow for sizable diamond drilling programs (depending on the number of clearings per claim), up to 5,000 m^3 of trenching per claim per year, the establishment of up to 15 km of new roads and 40 km of new trails, and up to 200,000 tonnes of underground excavation work during the length of the exploration program. A “Yukon Water License” is required if water usage exceeds 300m^3/day. Additional licenses may be required for “Disposal of Special Waste,” and a “Consolidated Environmental Act Permit” is required for proper disposal of camp waste and ash resulting from incineration, etc. A “Fuel Spill Contingency Plan” will also be required.

All applications for Class 2 through Class 4 require review by the Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Board (YESAB). YESAB will provide recommendations on whether the project may proceed, may proceed with modifications, or is not allowed to proceed. Following submission by YESAB, a Decision Body will determine whether to accept the recommendations, and whether a permit will be awarded and, if so, the conditions of the permit.

The property is located within Crown Land in the traditional territory of the Nacho Nyak Dun (NNDFN) First Nation. Initial contact has been made by Generic to the NNDFN towards securing a positive business relationship and “social license” to conduct more advanced exploration and operations. Although no encumbrances related to First Nations ownership occur on the property, Generic Gold will require establishment of a positive working relationship, including partnership agreements, with the Nacho Nyak Dun, in order to progress towards more advanced exploration on the property.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks potentially affecting access, title, or the right or ability to perform exploration on the property.

4.2 Land Tenure and Underlying Agreements

The following section was supplied by Mr. Kelly Malcolm, President and CEO of Generic Gold Corporation and modified slightly by the author.

Pursuant to an asset purchase agreement dated March 14, 2011, on March 22, 2011 Goldspike Inc. (since renamed Nevada Zinc Corporation and the parent company to Generic Gold Corporation) purchased from 16406 Yukon Inc., 0865381 B.C. Ltd., Robert Bruce Durham, Goldplay Investments Inc., 1511558 Alberta Inc., 0760180 B.C. Ltd., 517769 B.C. Ltd., and Terrence E. King Law Corporation, all of whom are members of the Yukon Cornelius Syndicate (“YCS”), a large portfolio of assets throughout the Yukon, one of which is the Goodman Property. In conjunction with the sale of the properties, an underlying 1% NSR royalty was granted to the YCS group on all claims included in the agreement, as well as all claims added to the land position up to October 31st of 2015.

On March 6, 2015 Goldspike completed a vertical amalgamation of its wholly owned subsidiary, Nevada Zinc Corporation, and changed its name from Goldspike Exploration Inc. to Nevada Zinc Corporation. Nevada Zinc Corporation (Nevada Zinc) completed all aspects of the requirements of sale, which included flying an airborne geophysics survey on its VIP property in west-central Yukon at a minimum expenditure of CDN$100,000, an Initial Public Offering (“IPO”) in order to become publicly listed, submission of a Technical Report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 on its VIP property, and a capital raise of a minimum of $3,125,000 in gross proceeds. There were no demands on work or payments attributed specifically to the Goodman property. Subsequently, all assets were transferred in their entirety to Nevada Zinc.

On May 30th of 2017, Nevada Zinc vended the entirety of its 100% owned Yukon portfolio, including all mineral claims and Yukon royalties, to Generic Gold Corporation (“Generic”). In consideration for the sale of the assets, on the date of signing the agreement Generic issued 25,000,000 shares to Nevada Zinc at a deemed value of $0.30 per share for an aggregate consideration of $7,500,000. There are no additional underlying royalties or payments granted to Nevada Zinc in conjunction with the sale, and the agreement is deemed to be finalized by both parties.

No work commitments, future payments of cash or shares or royalty payments are demanded of Generic Gold by Nevada Zinc, other than a 1% NSR payable to the YCS on all claims acquired before October 31, 2015. In order to maintain the Goodman claims in good standing beyond their respective expiry dates in February 2020, February 2021, September 2021, and September 2022 as per regulations imposed by the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, Generic Gold must incur annual work expenditures or make cash payments in lieu of such work expenditures aggregating $37,900 per annum and pay annual renewal fees of $1,895 for total yearly payments of $39,795. It is anticipated that the work program recommended in section 18.0 of this technical report will be sufficient to keep the claims in good standing until a minimum of February 2024.

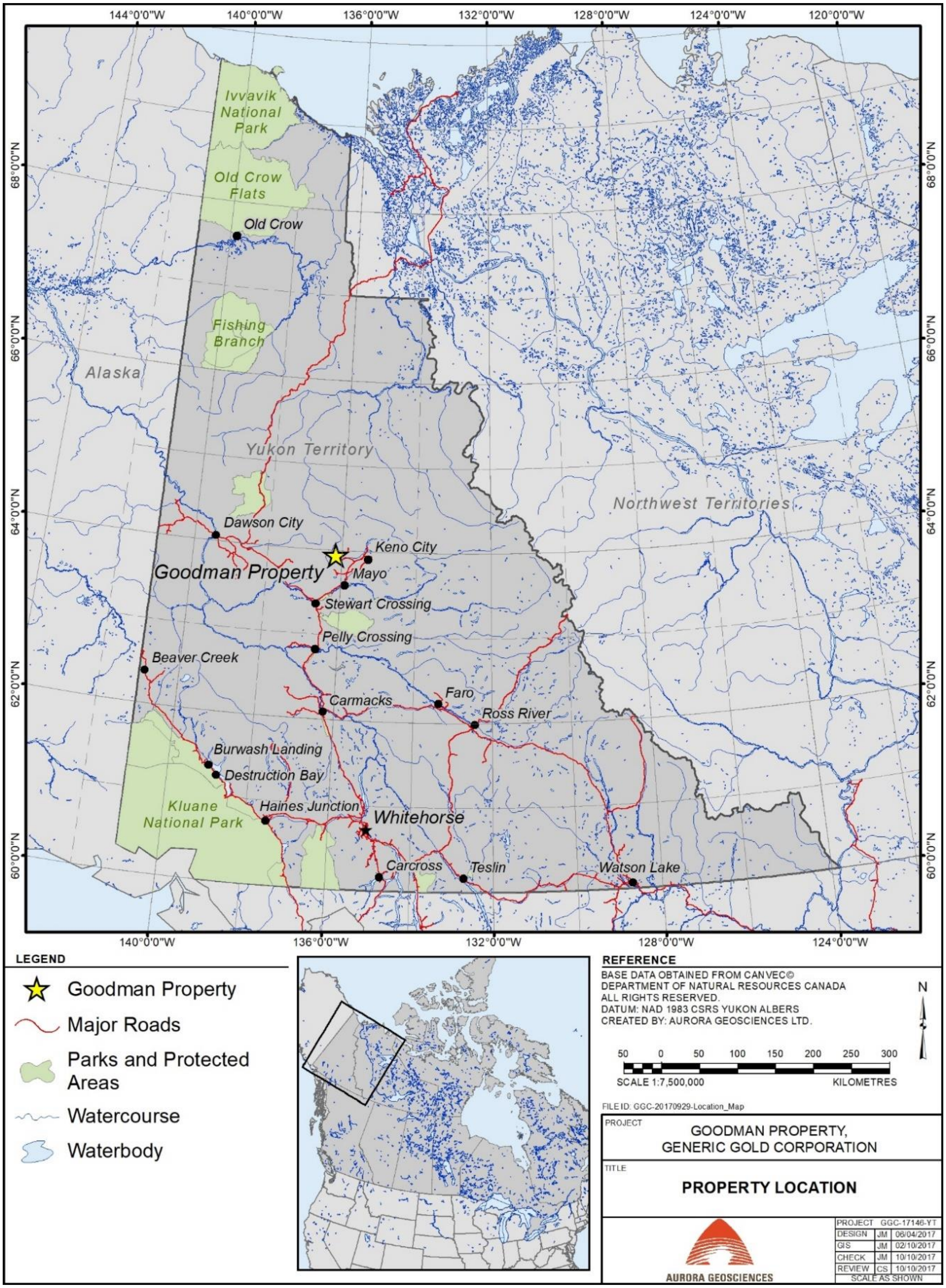

Figure 1: Location map

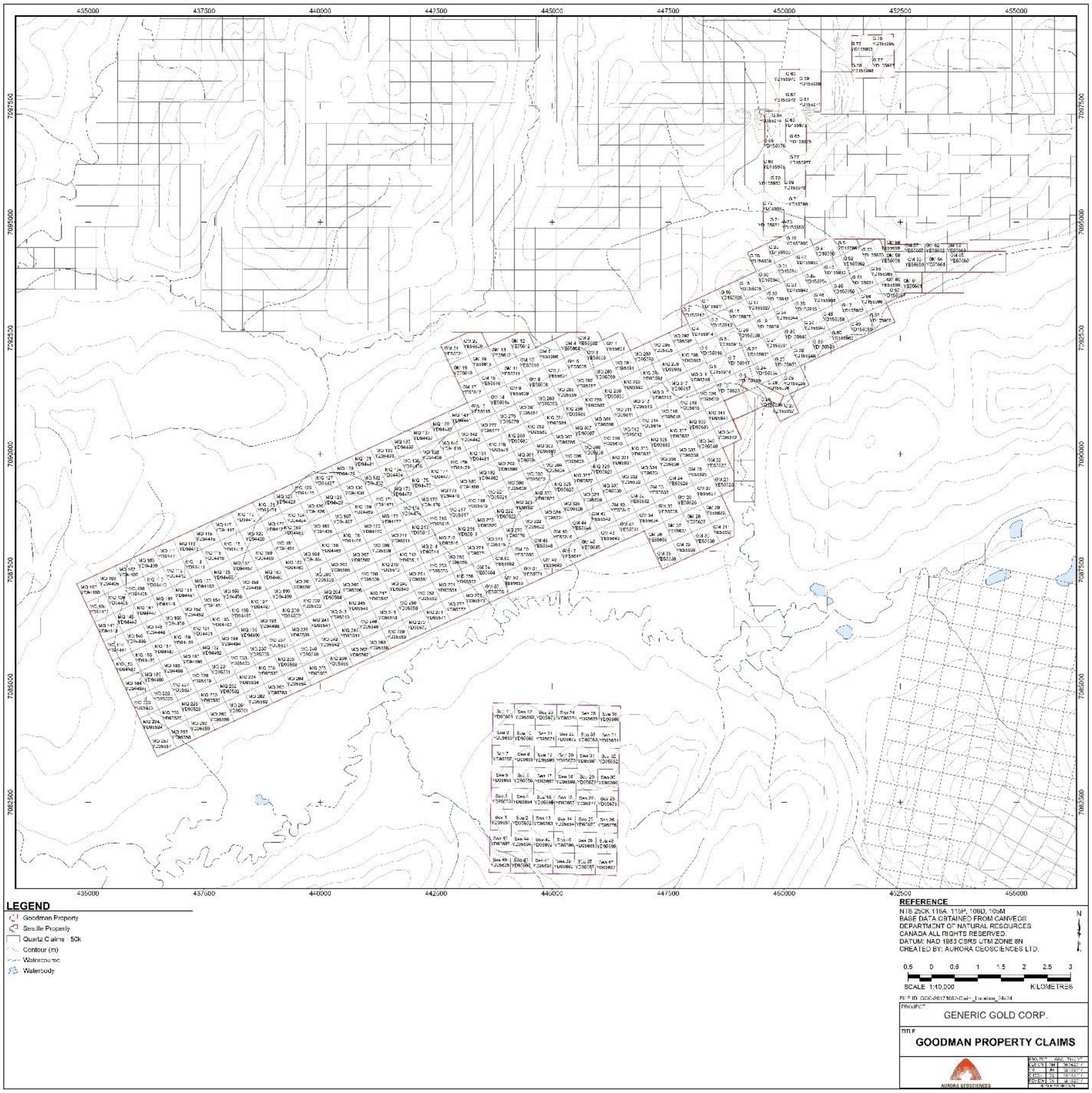

Figure 2: Claim Map

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Goodman Block covers an ENE – WSW trending range of hills which provide the headwater areas of Goodman and Murphy creeks and several smaller drainages. Elevations range from 1,200 metres (3,937 feet) along the ridgeline to just above 600 metres (1,969 feet) near the confluence of Goodman Creek with the South McQuesten River. The Pedro block straddles the Secret Creek valley, with elevations ranging from 1,100 metres (3,610 feet) to 820 metres (2,690 feet) along Secret Creek. The property is in an area affected by the Reid glaciation event at approximately 120,000BC, but not by subsequent glacial events. Glacial deposits are most pronounced along the north flank of the South McQuesten River, but are much less pronounced along ridgelines. A major post-glacial landslide underlies much of the western drainage basin of Murphy Creek. Outcrop, rubblecrop and subcrop occurrences are sparse at lower elevations, but more abundant along ridgelines.

Vegetation consists of typical boreal forest consisting of white and black spruce, with poplar and paper birch along lower elevations of south facing slopes. Higher elevations are covered by subalpine vegetation consisting of alder "buckbrush" and sparse conifers.

The property has good road access; an upgraded active access road extends from Yukon Highway 10 (the "Silver Trail") to the Dublin Gulch property held by Victoria Gold Corporation (Victoria) and crosses eastern sections of the property (Figure 5). Although the road is not gated in the property area, it is strongly recommended that vehicles have 2-way radio coverage set at the LADD-1 station. An access road suitable for 4WD trucks extends along the southwestern boundary of the Goodman property from the main access road to recently suspended placer operations along lower Goodman Creek and Rodin Creek. A branch road extends from this road, east of Goodman Creek, to past workings along upper Goodman Creek. These roads are in fair condition, but are somewhat overgrown, with level stream crossings unimproved by bridges or culverts. The branch road to upper Goodman Creek may be more suitable for all-terrain vehicles (ATV's) along its upper extent. An access road suitable for 4WD trucks and currently utilized by placer operators extends along Swede Creek in the northeast property area, with a branch road extending along Secret Creek providing access to the Pedro block. A second branch road extends along Upper Swede Creek with a bridge crossing along lower Swede creek within the Goodman block. The crossings along upper Swede Creek and Secret Creek are unimproved.

Figure 3: Junction of access road to upper Goodman Creek (right) and Goodman/ Rodin creeks

The property is located approximately 60 road-kilometres from the Village of Mayo (population about 220, 2011 census). Mayo has an available workforce, grocery and fuel services, a government serviced airport with air traffic control, motel accommodations, some expediting and heavy equipment services. The mining recorder's office for the Mayo district is located in Mayo. A lodge with good accommodations is located along Highway 10 about 26 km northeast of Mayo. The village of Keno City (population 15, 2006 census) is located about 15 km east of the Dublin property access road. Keno City has accommodations and a restaurant, but no other significant services. Emergency services are available at the Mayo Health Centre, the Dublin Gulch property operated by Victoria Gold Corp, and at the Alexco operations site at Keno City. The population of the Mayo district which encompasses the Silver Trail including Stewart Crossing is about 480, excluding mining personnel.

The property is located 162 kilometres (265 kilometres) from Dawson City, Yukon, a full-service community with a population of 1,319 (Wikipedia, 2016). The neighbouring communities in the Klondike area increase the population to roughly 2,000. Dawson City has bulk fuel, grocery and hardware services, abundant accommodation, and government services including the mining recorder for the Dawson Mining District. Dawson City is located roughly 425 kliometres (550 road-kilometres) NNW of Whitehorse along the North Klondike Highway. Whitehorse, Yukon, is a full-service community of about 29,000, with excellent accommodations, groceries, hardware, camp supplies, bulk fuel and expediting services. Both Dawson City and Whitehorse have a substantial skilled labour force, including professional geoscientists and tradespeople; however, a sizable operation may require staff from outside Yukon.

The climate is subarctic continental, with short, warm summers and long, very cold winters. Average mean daily temperatures in Mayo in July and January stand at 16.1°C and -23.1°C, respectively. Record summer and winter extremes are 36.1°C and -62.0°C, respectively. Precipitation is light, averaging 313.5

mm per year at Mayo (Wikipedia, 2017, after Environment Canada), although this may be slightly higher at the property. The field season extends from late May until late September but diamond drilling may be done in winter conditions if freezing of water lines can be prevented.

The property size and moderate terrain within the main Goodman block, are sufficient to accommodate mining facilities, potential mill processing sites, heap leach pads, and waste disposal sites. Elevation ranges may require large tailings dams to be constructed for adequate tailings impoundment. The Peso block is too small to accommodate mining, milling and tailings facilities; therefore, an agreement with Victoria Gold would be necessary to construct these facilities. There is sufficient water on both blocks to supply mining and milling operations, including accommodations and drilling. The property is centered about 19 km north of an electric transmission line extending from Mayo to Keno City. This transmission line is connected to the main electrical grid servicing Whitehorse, Mayo, Dawson City and several other Yukon communities. Victoria Gold's operations may eventually also be serviced by this electrical grid, particularly if the Eagle and Olive deposits enter production.

6. HISTORY

6.1 Historic Exploration Activity

The Goodman property is located approximately 35 km west of the historic Keno Hill silver district which produced 6,667.2 tonnes of silver from 1939 to 1989 (Cathro, 2006). The property is also directly adjacent to the west boundary of Victoria Gold's Dublin Gulch property which hosts the Eagle, Olive and ROM gold deposits. The Eagle and Olive deposits contain a combined proven and probable reserve of 123 Mt at 0.67 g/t gold for 2.66 M oz. gold (JDS Energy and Mining Inc., 2016, available on the Sedar website at http://www.sedar.com/FindCompanyDocuments.do).

The property itself has been extensively explored and mined for placer gold since the late 1890s. Hard rock exploration took place at the nearby Peso deposit; however, little hard rock exploration has been conducted on the current Goodman property prior to 2011.

The Peso area (Figures 2, 5) is located approximately 2.4 km from the Peso deposit on theDublin Gulch property. This deposit consists of Ag-Pb-Zn-Sb mineralization hosted within quartz veins ranging from 1.2 to 4.3 metres in width. The Peso deposit was explored extensively from 1961 to 1964 with stripping, trenching, geological mapping, geochemical sampling, line cutting and electromagnetic (EM) surveying. This was followed by diamond drilling, shaft sinking and the construction of a test adit (Hulstein, 1991). This work generated a historic resource estimate of 139,371 tonnes at 716 g/t Ag and 3.7% Pb (Campbell, 1965). This is not an NI 43-101 compliant resource and has not been independently verified by this author and cannot be relied upon. Additional trenching was conducted at the Peso deposit in 1977, exposing a further 83.8 metres of the vein system. Chip samples collected during this trenching program returned up to 318.8 g/t Ag and 0.17g/t Au (Guttrah, 1978).

In 1978, Queenstake Resources Ltd. and Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. conducted a reconnaissance geological mapping program in the Secret Creek area. This program focused on tin-tungsten mineralization on the Swede and S.A. claims, which partly covered the present southeast end of the claim block. A total of 211 silt and 265 soil samples were collected as part of a geochemical exploration program. Three areas were identified with gold silt geochemical values between 70 to 140 ppb (Lennan, 1979).

In 1991, the Peso deposit was again explored as part of J.M. Moreau's Pierre property. The 1991 program consisted of geological mapping and rock geochemistry (Hulstein, 1992). Additional soil sampling was conducted by Amax under an option agreement with J.M. Moreau (MINFILE). In 1997, a one-day heavy mineral concentrate stream silt sampling program was conducted near the Peso deposit for New Millennium Mining Ltd. This program resulted in identification of scheelite but no visible gold (Doherty, 1997).

6.2 Exploration Activity from 2011 to 2016

In 2011, Goldspike Exploration Limited (Goldspike), a predecessor to Nevada Zinc Corp, and, in turn, Generic, acquired the Goodman Property. In 2011, Goldspike conducted a geological reconnaissance program on the MQ claims (Figure 5) consisting of 1,305 soil samples, 36 rocks samples and 12 stream silt samples. The G and GM claims in the Peso and Secret Creek areas were added to the property block at the end of the season (Ferraro, 2012). A total of $134,645.68 in exploration expenditures was incurred during the 2011 work program. Goldspike Exploration Ltd. returned in 2012 to conduct a reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical sampling program in the Peso area. This program comprised 86 soil samples, 1 stream silt sample and 17 rock samples. Further follow-up work was completed in the areas of Rodin, Goodman and Murphy creeks, with a further 1,180 soil samples, 29 silt samples and 269 rock samples collected (Ferraro, 2013) (Figure 5). A total of $121,029.00 in exploration expenditures was incurred during the 2012 work program. In 2013, Goldspike collected four rock samples during a one-day prospecting program on the Peso block (Ferraro, 2014). A total of $4,930.00 in exploration expenditures was incurred during the 2013 work program. No work was completed in 2014.

In 2015, Nevada Zinc Corp. (formerly Goldspike Exploration Ltd.) conducted additional geochemical sampling on the Rodin area, consisting of 251 soil samples, 1 silt sample and 35 rock samples (Figure 5). Surface geophysical exploration, consisting of 13.2line km of ground magnetic and 6.7 line km of IP surveying, was completed on the main part of the property focusing on the Rodin Creek area. An additional 6 line-km of ground magnetic and 1 line-km of IP surveying, along with 5 rock samples, were obtained from the Peso area (Ferraro, 2016). A total of $93,372.00 was spent during the 2015 exploration program. These expenditures were submitted and approved for assessment credit.

In 2016, Nevada Zinc Corp. conducted a 12-pit backhoe trenching program on geochemical anomalies in the Rodin Creek area and collected 30 rock samples and 7 soil samples. Additionally, Nevada Zinc contracted Precision GeoSurveys to fly 377 line-km of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys (Ferraro, 2017). A total of $87,049.31 was spent during the 2016 field program. These expenditures were submitted and approved for assessment credit.

A total of $441,025.99 has been spent on exploring the property from 2011 to 2016.

6.3 Historic and Current Placer Production

There are four creeks, partly or wholly within the Goodman property, that have recorded recent placer mining production (Figure 5). These are Swede, Secret and Goodman creeks as well as Murphy Creek (also known as Cofer Creek). Assessment records on file with the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) indicate that 4,347 oz. of gold have been produced at Swede Creek. The bulk of this production occurred from 1985 to 1991, when 3,149 oz. were recovered. Assessment records for Secret Creek indicate historic production is 693 oz. as of 2014. The amount of production from Swede and Secret creeks, within the Goodman or Peso claim boundaries, has not been determined. Historical production from Murphy Creek stands at 159 oz. as of 2014, although mining continues. Placer mining activity has taken place downstream of the property boundary and the gold is within fluvial sediments from the Murphy Creek drainage, rather than Haggart Creek. Goodman Creek has a recorded recovery of 37 oz. gold. Placer mining activity has occurred on a fifth creek on the property, Rodin Creek, located near the southwest property boundary but there is no recorded gold production.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Goodman property is located within the Selwyn Basin Terrane, comprising a thick sequence of shelf and off-shelf sediments with lesser mafic volcanic units deposited along the southern margin of the Ancient North American Platform. The Selwyn Basin units were formed between Neoproterozoic to early Triassic time, and comprise the bulk of the stratigraphy between the North American Platform and the north-west trending Tintina Fault Zone. The main stratigraphic assemblages of the Selwyn Basin are: the

Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group, the Cambrian Gull Lake Formation, the Cambro-Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation, the Ordovician to Lower Devonian Road River Group, the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group, the Mississippian Keno Hill Formation, the Carboniferous to Permian Mt. Christie Formation and the Middle to Upper Triassic Jones Lake Formation. The majority of the assemblages consist of clastic to shallow water chemical sediments, with lesser volcanic members.

The Goodman property is underlain specifically by Hyland Group sediments deposited during Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian time. The Hyland Group consists of three major formations: the Yusezyu Formation, comprised of coarse clastic with lesser fine clastic sediments; the Algae Lake formation, consisting of carbonate assemblages including dolostone; and the Narchilla Formation, consisting largely of fine clastic sediments, including green and maroon shales. The majority of the property area is underlain by Yusezyu Formation phyllites. There are areas to the west that are underlain by Narchilla Formation fine grained sediments surrounding a narrow unit of Algae Formation limestones. Areas to the southeast are underlain by a thrust fault-bounded aerially extensive package of younger Selwyn basin sediments comprised of Earn Group clastic sediments and felsic to intermediate volcanics. These Selwyn Basin sediments are in conformable contact with the Keno Hill quartzite, to the south (Figure 3).

Several arc-related intrusive suites range in age from late Triassic to early Tertiary. The best known is the 110 – 70 Ma Tintina Gold Belt, occurring as an arcuate band of monzonitic, granitic to dioritic intrusions extending from southwest Alaska through Fairbanks, Alaska to Dawson City, Yukon and then southeast to the Yukon-British Columbia border, near Watson Lake, Yukon. Individual intrusions of this suite form the host or loci of the majority of intrusion-related mineralization within central Yukon and Alaska. Two significant intrusive suites have been identified in the Goodman property area: the 93 Ma Mayo Plutonic Suite, and the 67 Ma McQuesten Plutonic Suite. The Mayo intrusive suite has been further subdivided into two sub-suites: a suite of quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz diorite and syenite, in which hornblende abundance is greater than biotite abundance (Mkgm, Figure 4); and a suite of granite, quartz monzonite to granodiorite, locally K-feldspar porphyritic (MKqm, Figure 4). The former (MKgm) occurs as an arcuate suite of intrusions extending east from the Dublin Gulch stock, which hosts the Eagle Zone deposit. The latter of the Mayo sub-suites occurs as a series of stocks extending west from the Minto Lake area, southwest of the property, to the Clear Creek area. Both are associated with intrusion-related gold and/or silver-rich polymetallic mineralization. The McQuesten Suite intrusions (LKqm), occurring southwest of the Goodman property, consist mainly of granite and quartz monzonite, but are not considered highly prospective for intrusion-related mineralization.

7.1.1. Regional Structural Setting

The Goodman Creek area lies within a zone of “compressional” faulting marked by south-verging thrust faults resulting in packages or klippes of younger units which lie uncomformably on Hyland Group rocks. The most regionally extensive structure is the Robert Service Thrust, a south-verging thrust fault marking the south boundary of a package of Keno Hill quartzite and Earn Group clastic sediments within the much larger Hyland Group, Yusezyu Formation sediments, directly south of the South McQuesten River. A second regional-scale thrust fault, the Tombstone Thrust Fault, occurs east of the Dublin property as a northwest-dipping structure separating overlying Yusezyu Formation sediments from underlying Keno Hill Formation sediments, to the east.

Regional mapping by the Yukon Geological Survey indicates stratigraphy in the area has undergone district to property-scale folding, resulting in a series of synclines and anticlines. The South McQuesten River marks the approximate trace of the McQuesten Antiform, which has also undergone subsequent faulting represented by a steeply south-dipping thrust fault (Murphy and Heon, 1996). The approximate north boundary of the Goodman property is roughly coincident with the upper boundary of the Tombstone Strain Zone, marked by a gently north-dipping thrust fault.

One further potential structural feature is the interpreted ENE – WSW trending “Potato Hills Trend”, forming the locus of Mayo Suite intrusions, including the Eagle and Olive deposits within the Dublin Gulch property. The “Potato Hills Trend” is interpreted as an anastomosing trend within the Dublin property, with a splay extending to the historic Peso silver prospect. The trend has been interpreted to extend farther to the southwest along the axis of the Goodman property.

7.1.2 Surficial Geology

The Goodman Creek property was affected by the Reid glacial event, peaking roughly 120,000 BP, but escaped glacial advancement of either the Gladstone event (approx. 60,000 BP) and the McConnell event (approx. 20,000 BP) (J. Bond, pers comm). Ice direction was east-southeast to west-northwest and is most pronounced along the north flank of the South McQuesten valley, east of Goodman Creek. An area of glaciofluvial deposits, consisting largely of medium to fine sand interbedded with pebble to cobble gravel, and placer gold-bearing cobble-sized gravel to massive boulders, occurs along the west flank of Rodin Creek (Bond, 1998). These deposits are up to 20 metres thick but may extend up to 60 metres above the creek bed. A similar complex of glacio-fluvial deposits also occurs near the confluence of Swede and Secret creeks (Bond, 1998).

The southwestern part of the drainage basin of Murphy Creek is marked by a kilometric-scale debris slide. This is the area where the intrusive float boulders were located, indicating they likely do not represent subcrop or proximal rubblecrop. Most areas of higher elevation lack significant till deposits, and are covered by colluvium representing local bedrock sources.

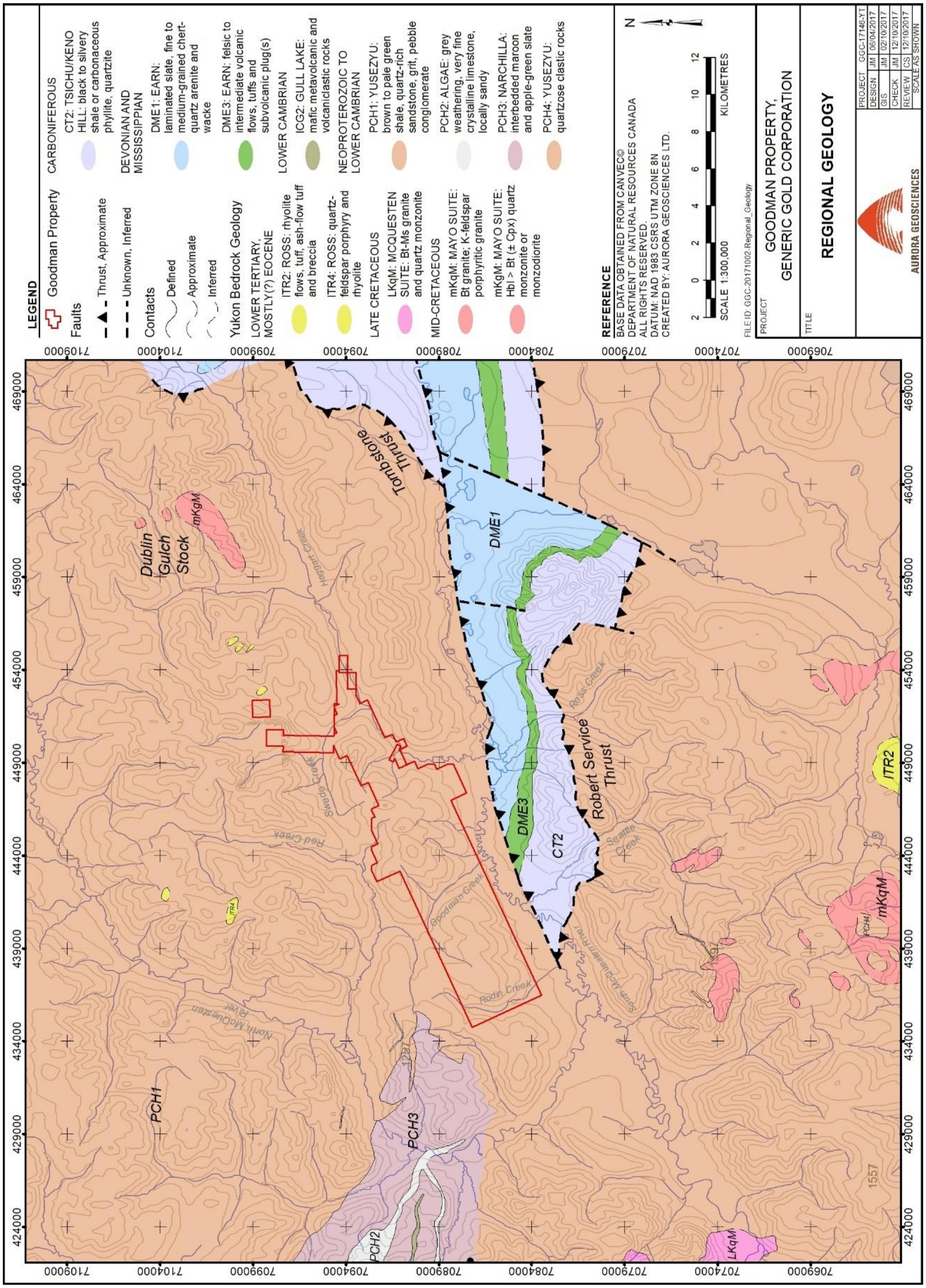

Figure 4: Regional Geology

7.2 Property Geology

Much of this section is based on rock descriptions and photographs by Goldspike Exploration Inc. (Goldspike) from 2011 through 2013.

Due to limited bedrock exposure and a short property visit only, with limited mapping, was completed.

Geological mapping by the Yukon Geological Survey documents the Goodman property as underlain by an aerially extensive package of Hyland Group, Yusezyu Formation sediments. The recent property visit focused on exposures along or near roadcuts of the main Dublin property access road. All exposures visited consist of strongly foliated phyllites. A broad crenulated fabric along Murphy Creek indicates a complex structural history, including multiple deformational events. The property visit also focused on the "Antimony Showing" hosted by silicified, sericite-altered phyllite. Detailed mapping in the immediate vicinity showed the phyllites are interbedded with thick-bedded limestone to dolostone.

Exploration from 2011 through 2013 revealed abundant areas of fine to medium grained phyllite, typically strongly foliated, with variable silicification and sericitic alteration. White "bull" quartz +/- ankerite veins are common, both as narrow metre-scale metamorphic "sweats" and as bedding-parallel quartz veins, up to 15 cm in width. Abundant quartz veining throughout the property is supported by visual identification of quartz boulders, in past and ongoing placer operations, particularly in the Swede and Secret creeks area, and of in situ veins along the Dublin property access road.

A historical Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) airborne survey indicates the presence of a buried intrusion underlying the north-central property area. This is referred to as the "Murphy Intrusion" and likely belongs to the Mayo Plutonic Suite (Figures 4, 16). Evidence for the intrusion is inferred by the location of two granitic "float" boulders approximately 400 metres apart and discovered by Goldstrike in 2012 in the Murphy Creek area. These intrusive boulders are medium-grained and roughly equigranular, with weak silicification and a speckled texture due to oxidation of disseminated sulphides.

A cursory inspection of past placer workings indicates that the majority of non-quartz vein boulders are phyllite and fine grained Yusezyu Formation sediments, displaying variable phyllic (sericitic) alteration and silicification. Although the area was affected by the Reid glacial advance, the lack of coarse clastic boulders or other non-Yusezyu Formation phyllites suggest the general area is underlain by commonly altered phyllite.

Structural mapping in the eastern property area during 2017, indicates an ENE striking, SSE dipping (dips to vertical), for small-scale shearing both at the "Antimony Showing" and along the Dublin Gulch property access road. The Antimony Showing has a weakly developed shear zone oriented at 155° Az, -75° dip and cross-cut by late jointing at 235° Az and -75° dip. Stibnite is associated with the late jointing.

Mapping by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) indicates a dominant east-west to ENE – WSW, gently to moderately north-dipping foliation orientation across the property, roughly paralleling the dominant shear orientation documented during the 2017 mapping. YGS has suggested a second foliation orientation ranges from NNW–SSE to NNE-SSW and dips variably to the east and west.

7.3 Mineralization

7.3.1 Rock Sampling

Between 2011 through to 2013, Goldspike conducted fairly extensive prospecting, rock, soil and silt sampling across the Goodman and Peso blocks (Figure 5). The majority of samples taken were of silicified and/or sericite altered phyllite, and of white, variably limonitic quartz to quartz-ankerite veins, which returned low to background gold values. Sample results revealed four areas of anomalous gold and/or pathfinder values.

The highest assay values were obtained from sampling polymetallic vein material from an adit related to historic mining, directly east of the four-claim Peso block. Gold values from 34 samples, taken in the Peso block area, range from background (<2 ppb) to 1,507 ppb (1.507 g/t) gold. Four of these samples fall within the Dublin Gulch property, directly east of the block, all returning >600 ppb gold. The highest gold value of 1,507 ppb, from Sample #1205638 is associated with >100 ppm silver (Ag), >10,000 ppm (> 1.00%) lead (Pb), >10,000 ppm (1.00%) arsenic (As), > 2,000 ppm antimony (Sb), 512.0 ppm bismuth (Bi) and 199.7 ppm copper (Cu). A separate sample, #1205635, taken nearby returned > 100 ppm Ag, > 1.00% Pb, >10,000 ppm As, > 2,000 ppm Sb, 1,241 ppm Bi and 5,902 ppm (0.590%) Cu. Photographs from Goldspike, of Sample #1205638 (Figure 7), and of similar material in #1205637 suggest mineralization occurs within strongly silicified and brecciated phyllite with fairly evenly disseminated fine grained sulphides. However, Sample #1205635 (Figure 6) shows a distinct fabric, consisting of silicified phyllite with semi-massive, locally replacement-style sulphide emplacement. The high Cu value from #1205635 contrasts with the weakly anomalous values from the other two samples.

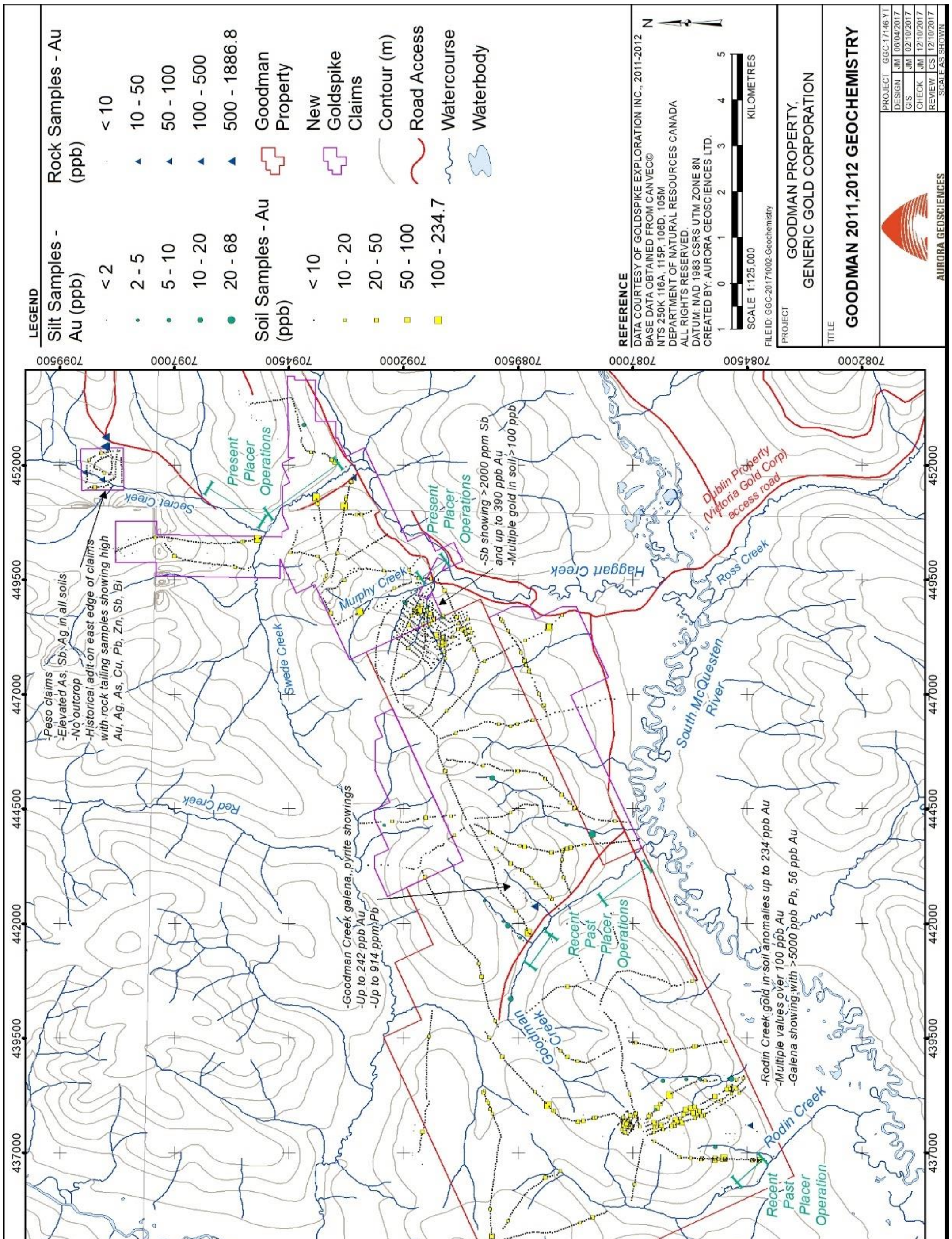

Figure 5: Goodman Property 2011, 2012 Geochemistry

Figure 6: Sample #1205635, Peso area (Ferraro)

Figure 7: Sample #1205638, Peso area: 1,507 g/t Au, > 100 g/t Ag (Ferraro)

A second area of anomalous gold occurs at the "Antimony Showing", visited in 2017. The replacement-style semi-massive stibnite occurs within the matrix of brecciated silicified and sericite altered phyllite within a north-south trending shear zone. Stibnite also occurs as fracture-filling material along late joint planes, cross-cutting the sheared phyllites, indicating it occurs late in the mineralizing history or as a subsequent event. Gold values from three samples obtained by Goldspike ranged from 20 ppb Au with 0.6 g/t Ag, to 390 ppb Au with 2.1 g/t Ag. All three samples returned >2,000 ppm Sb and < 0.1 ppm Bi (see Section 9 for figures).

A sample of moderately to strongly silicified outcrop of weakly sericite-altered phyllite returned a value of 242 ppb Au and background pathfinder values (Figure 8). Gold analysis by ICP, by Goldspike 2012, returned a value of 588 ppb Au; however, the former value is considered more reliable. The sample was taken from a "left" tributary of Goodman Creek, somewhat upstream of recent placer workings along middle portions of Goodman Creek.

Figure 8: Sample #1235790; Altered phyllite (Ferraro)

Sample #1237402, is granitic to syenitic "float" material with speckled oxidation after sulphides and lies southwest of the Antimony Showing; it returned a value of 9 ppb Au with 220.5 ppm As and 0.2 ppm Sb. Some 400 metres to the west-southwest, a talus sample, #1205639 comprises similar granitic material which returned a value of 8 ppb Au with 356 ppm As and 17.6 ppm Sb. This talus sample suggests a proximal source. Three further samples of quartz vein in phyllite, taken in the immediate vicinity, returned similar gold and pathfinder values. Samples ranged from 6 ppm Au with 156.6 ppm As, 8.6 ppm Sb and 1.0 ppm Bi, up to 10 ppb Au, 228.0 ppm As, 32.0 ppm Sb and 7.6 ppm Bi. Although Sb and Bi values are variable, the similar rock fabric suggests a common, intrusive source, such as a pluton or stock, rather than smaller features, such as dykes and sills.

Note: These intrusive samples were taken from the vicinity of the northern margin of the major slide covering the southwest portion of the Murphy Creek drainage. A visit to site will be required to determine if material has been transported by this debris slide.

Figure 9: Sample #1205639, granitic talus float (Ferraro)

7.3.2 Soil Geochemical Sampling

During the 2011 and 2012 field seasons, Goldspike conducted grid soil sampling across the Murphy Creek drainage, an area somewhat east of Rodin Creek and numerous reconnaissance-style traverses across the property focused on the Rodin Creek area and the area between Murphy creek and the Swede/ Secret Creek drainage (Figure 5). The Murphy Creek grid has returned anomalous gold values at the Antimony Showing as well as from arsenical intrusive talus float (Figure 10). Several soil samples returned > 100 ppb Au at both float locations, while isolated elevated gold values occur across the grid. Sampling of a mini-grid near a hilltop at Rodin Creek returned several values exceeding 100 ppb. A series of anomalous gold values were returned from the mid-point of traverses extending downhill towards the South McQuesten River (Figure 11). Follow-up traverse-style sampling to the west, from 2013 to 2016, revealed a NNE – SSW trend of anomalous results interpreted as a possible structural feature. This sampling also identified an area of anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-As-Sb-Cd, northeast of the confluence of Rodin Creek with the South McQuesten River (Ferraro, 2016).

Reconnaissance-style traversing revealed numerous single-station gold-in-soil anomalies across the property, largely along ridgelines. One exception is a series of three samples returning anomalous gold values directly east of Swede Creek (Figure 5). This traverse was terminated at a point above the limit of placer workings. Sampling in the northeastern portion of the claim block, including the Peso block, returned abundant anomalous Ag, As and Sb values. Samples from the Goodman and Rodin Creek areas returned much more subdued pathfinder element values, with the exception of elevated Ag values coincident with gold in the Rodin Creek area.

7.3.3 Silt Geochemical Sampling

Silt geochemical sampling by Goldspike in 2011 and 2012 returned elevated gold values along a small creek directly east of the Rodin Creek traverses. One sample from the upper portion of the creek returned a value of 9.7 g/t Au while a second sample from the lower portion of the creek returned a value of 20.6 g/t Au (Figure 5). The former sample is roughly coincident with the interpreted structural trace while the latter sample is downstream of this feature and proximal to several elevated values from soil sampling.

A silt geochemical sample taken along the lower section of a small stream directly east of Goodman Creek returned a value of 68 ppb Au. There are no coincident soil values from nearby reconnaissance traverses. One sample retuned a value of 10.9 ppb Au towards the headwaters of this stream.

Silt sampling along a “left” tributary of Goodman Creek returned a value of 18.8 ppb gold. The rock sample returning the anomalous gold value of 242 ppb Au was taken near the left tributary, immediately downstream, which did not undergo silt sampling. Further upstream, a sample taken along the Goodman Creek “mainstem” returned a value of 11.0 ppb Au. No significant gold values were returned from the Murphy Creek drainage or the portion of Secret Creek within the Peso block. Swede Creek was not sampled due to the strongly disrupted nature of the stream channel.

7.4 Placer Mineralization

The gold produced from these creeks is dominantly fine grained and of varying shapes and sizes (Van Loon and Bond, 2014). The fineness of the gold in these creeks ranges from approximately 750 to 900, with the remainder of the composition dominated by silver (Bond, 2017, pers. comm.). Placer gold produced from Goodman Creek is primarily small and flattened (Mining Inspection Division, 2003). Fineness of the recovered gold is 820 (Mining Inspection Division, 2003). A minor component of the gold produced from this creek is fine grained, flattened glacially transported gold due to erosion of gold-bearing glacial sediments.

The gold produced from Murphy Creek is mainly fine grained (less than 100 mesh) flat gold, with a fineness ranging from 800 to 900 (Mining Inspection Division, 2003). Gold production from Swede Creek is variable in size, ranging from fine-grained, to nuggets, up to 6.35mm in size. Some wire gold and flat gold have also been recovered (Laberge and Welsh, 2007). Fineness of gold is approximately 750 to 890 (Laberge and Welsh, 2007). Placer gold produced from Secret Creek is comprised of 95% fine and 5% coarse grains in various shapes with a fineness of 899 to 902 (Van Loon and Bond, 2014). No data is available on the characteristics of the gold in Rodin Creek.

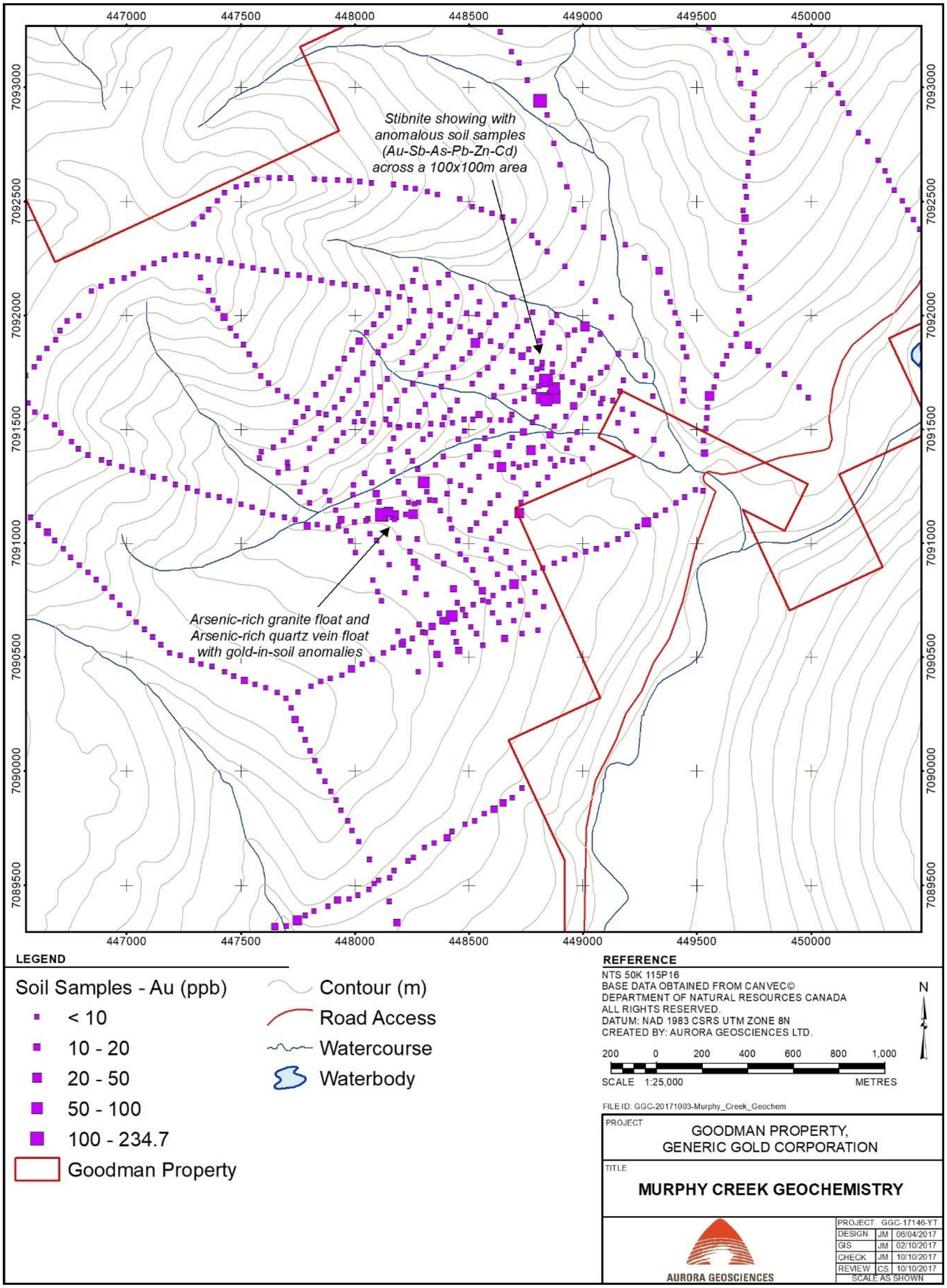

Figure 10: Murphy Creek area geochemistry

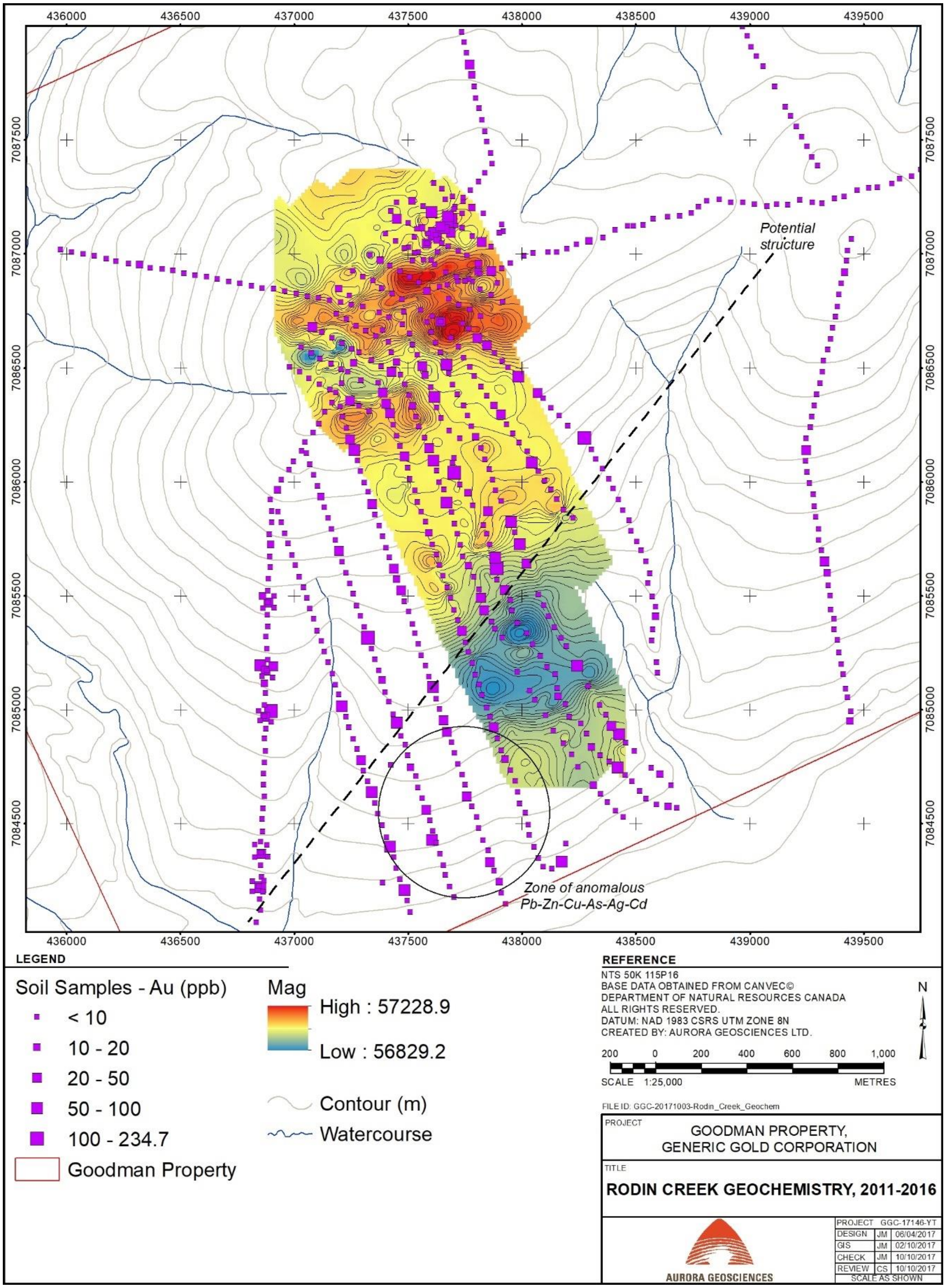

Figure 11: Rodin Creek area geochemistry

8.0 DEPOSIT MODELS

Results from geological mapping to date, combined with year-2017 and previous rock, soil and silt geochemical exploration results, suggest that the conceptual mineralized system conforms to the "Intrusion-Related Gold" deposit model. In the Intrusion-Related Gold setting, mineralization is associated with a core intrusion, typically varying in composition from monzonite, quartz monzonite, granite, granodiorite to syenite. The intrusion is typically associated with dykes or apophyses, commonly occurring as multiple pulses with varying compositions that become more felsic with progressive cooling and solidification of the magma chamber. Intrusion-related settings include vein and stockwork lode settings, skarn, replacement-style and sheeted, "Fort Knox"-style deposits.

The Selwyn Basin stratigraphy within the Mayo area occurs within the Tintina Gold Belt, a broad arcuate belt of mid to late Cretaceous intrusive-related hydrothermal and hydromagmatic deposits. The Tintina Gold Belt extends from southwest Alaska through the Fairbanks area and the central Yukon to the Yukon – British Columbia border. This belt contains intrusive-hosted bulk-tonnage deposits; skarn deposits (both intrusive-hosted "endoskarn" and adjacent country rock-hosted "exoskarn"); replacement and vein, stockwork and epithermal gold deposits; and vein-style lead-zinc-silver deposits. Associated "pathfinder" elements include antimony, mercury and fairly abundant arsenic.

In the Intrusion-related gold setting, S-type magmas, derived from crustal melting, were emplaced at relatively high crustal levels, resulting in formation of felsic, coarse-grained intrusive rocks. As cooling continued, progressive fractionation resulted in concentration of "economic" metal ions, such as gold, silver, tungsten and copper, together with arsenic, antimony and other "pathfinder" elements, within remaining fluid phases strongly enriched in water and volatile gases. This metal enrichment and geochemical signature is typical of intrusions throughout the Tintina Gold Belt. Hot metal-enriched water-based fluids, commonly exceeding 300°C, are called "hydrothermal fluids"; fluids with a large volatile gas component are called "pneumatolytic fluids". Water-rich "juvenile" fluids, residual from the original magma, are called "hydromagmatic fluids", and commonly cause alteration and mineralization within the host intrusion.

"Country rock" surrounding a magmatic intrusion commonly becomes fractured and buckled, resulting in increased permeability for fluid flow. Fault, fracture and breccia zones are also areas of increased permeability. The hydrothermal fluids concentrated during late stages of cooling tend to migrate outbound from the intrusive stock along permeable horizons, including fault and fracture zones. As these fluids cool, metal ions tend to combine with sulphur ions forming "sulphide minerals". These are progressively deposited along walls of permeable zones, forming vein, stringer and stockwork–hosted mineralization. The mineralized zone morphology depends on the original dimensions and style of open space formation (Schulze, 2009).

The Tintina Gold Belt is comprised of numerous smaller suites. In the Mayo area, the Mayo Plutonic Suite and the McQuesten Plutonic Suite are the most extensive. Individual suites tend to have a distinct lithological and geochemical signature, although they result from the same major orogenic event. Here, the Mayo Suite is associated with intrusion-hosted gold deposits, particularly at the Dublin property, whereas the younger McQuesten Suite does not have a significant precious or base metal signature.

At the Goodman property, the mineralized zones are typically associated with Intrusion-Related Gold vein-style and Fort Knox-style settings. Vein-style deposits occur as vein, stringer and stockwork zones. Veins are typically planar structures, formed when siliceous metal-rich fluids pass through an open area, such as a fault zone. Silica is gradually emplaced from vein margins to the centre; specific fluid pulses may result in metal-rich layers, including precious metal-rich layers, within the vein. Stringer and stockwork zones occur when metal-rich siliceous fluids pass through brecciated or strongly fractured areas, most typically fault zones, within the host rock. Vein deposits tend to be high grade and of small tonnage, whereas stringer and stockwork deposits tend to be of lower grade but higher tonnage, due to incorporation of unmineralized country rock.

Gold +/- silver vein mineralization is typically associated with a suite of “pathfinder elements”, particularly arsenic, and also antimony, mercury, and, if proximal to the intrusion, bismuth. Arsenic is a particularly strong indicator of gold, as this element tends to precipitate from solution at the same temperature and pressure as gold. In the Goodman Creek area, antimony is also a good pathfinder element for gold, although the correlation tends to be weaker.

A “Fort Knox”-style gold deposit consists of sheeted centimetre-scale quartz veins within a felsic, commonly monzonitic to quartz monzonitic intrusion. This setting forms where cooling and contraction of a solidifying magmatic intrusion result in parallel narrow joint planes across large peripheral portions of the intrusion. Late metal-enriched hydrothermal fluids infill the joints, creating sheeted veins which contain the vast majority of the gold within the entire deposit. The individual veins host high-grade gold; however, incorporation of very low-grade wall rock results in overall large bulk-tonnage, low grade gold deposits. These can host sizable gold resources; the namesake Fort Knox deposit near Fairbanks, Alaska has produced more than 6 million ounces of gold (Wikipedia, 2016).

The Eagle and Olive Zone deposits within Victoria Gold’s Dublin Gulch property are categorized as “RIRGS”-style (Reduced Intrusion Related Gold Systems) deposits (Doerksen et al, 2016). This style of deposit may be categorized as a “Fort Knox”-style deposit. Mineralization occurs as <5% sulphides within sheeted sub-parallel extensional quartz veins in a narrow portion of the granodioritic Dublin Gulch Stock (Doerksen et al, 2016).

A third potential Intrusion-Related deposit setting is that of metasomatic, or “skarn”-style mineralization. Skarns occur along the margins of intrusions, where hydromagmatic fluids that are essentially the residue from a cooling magmatic chamber are able to interact with surrounding reactive wallrock, particularly carbonate rocks with a significant clastic component. Here, the metal bearing silica-rich fluids are able to react with the calcareous wallrock, resulting in the formation of “calc-silicate” minerals such as diopside, garnet, epidote, etc. Metal ions in the fluids also combine with sulphur ions, producing metal sulphides, such as pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. In certain environments, particularly in copper-enriched and zinc-lead deficient fluids, precious metals will also precipitate from solution and are emplaced within mineral lattices or, in the case of gold, as free gold nuggets.

9. EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2017 work program consisted of a two-day property visit on September 20 and 21, focusing on due-diligence-style sampling of the Antimony Showing and determining the available access to the various portions of the property. The visit was conducted by Carl Schulze, PGeo, and author of this report. Mr. Schulze was accompanied by Mr. Scott Tokaryk, BSc, Geologist for Generic Gold Corp.

Three samples were taken from the Antimony Showing (Figures 12, 13), and a fourth was obtained from white foliation-parallel quartz veining along a roadcut outcrop exposure. A “standard” sample and a blank sample were also included for data verification purposes.

Results of the three samples from the Antimony Showing ranged from 0.017 g/t Au with 0.9 g/t Ag, 174 ppm Pb, 101 ppm As and >10,000 ppm (>1.00%) Sb in sample #W601901, to 0.098 g/t Au with <0.5 g/t Ag, 20 ppb Pb, 152 ppm As and 6,020 ppm (0.602%) Sb in sample #W601903. Sample #W601901 was a composite grab sample and samples #W601902 and #W601903 were 0.45-metre chip samples. Sample #601903 was taken across strike from a weakly developed shear zone in phyllite, but roughly along a late joint plane enriched in stibnite. The fourth sample, #W601904, a composite grab sample from the roadcut, returned background values for gold, silver, and pathfinder elements except for Sb, with a strongly anomalous value of 65 ppm.

Sample locations and results of geological mapping are shown in Figure 14. Sample descriptions are described in Appendix 2.

Figure 12: 2017 Sample #W601901

Figure 13: 2017 Sample #W601903

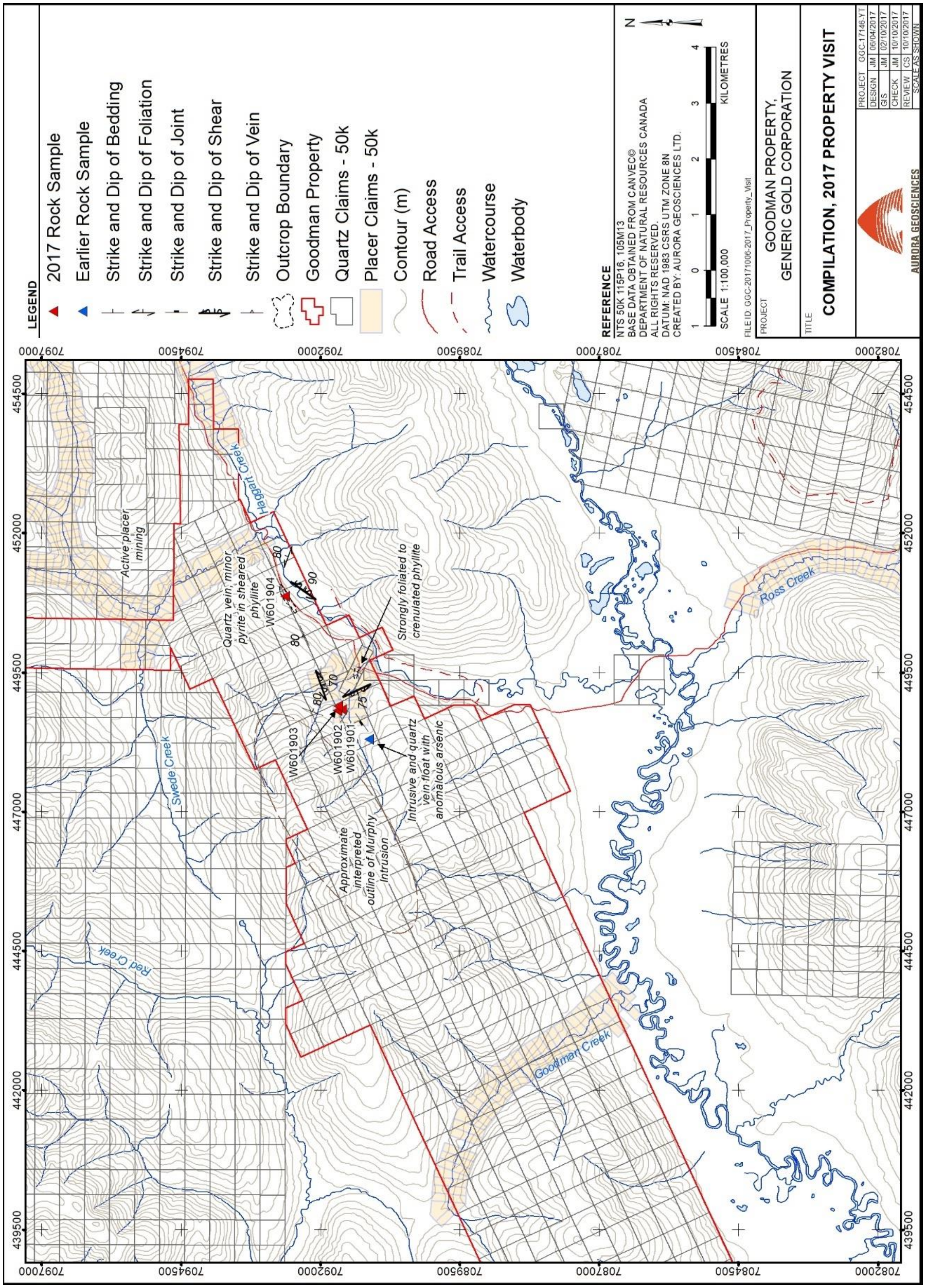

Figure 14: 2017 Geology and Sample Locations

10. DRILLING

No drilling programs took place prior to the September, 2017 property visit by Generic Gold Corp, or at any time by its predecessors Nevada Zinc Corp or Goldspike Exploration Ltd.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 Sampling during Field Program

There is no available information on Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) practices by Goldspike or Nevada Zinc. However, the author considers the rock, soil and silt samples to have undergone QA/QC controls to industry best practices.

During the 2017 property visit, a total of 2 rock chip and 2 rock composite grab samples were taken from the Goodman property by Carl Schulze, PGeo, author of this report. All samples have a minimum weight of about 1.0 kg, and were placed in 8" x 13" clear poly bags, with a sample tag having a unique number placed in the bag and written in indelible ink on the outside of the bag. The sample bag was then wrapped tightly and bound using a "Zap Strap" cable tie.

All sample locations were recorded by Global Positioning System (GPS) utilizing Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 1983 North American Datum (NAD-83) at the midpoint of the sample. All samples were marked in the field, using a combination of blue and orange flagging tape, with the sample number written on the blue flagging tape. Notes on sample type, UTM locations, including elevation, and any distinguishing features were recorded in a field book, then transferred to an Excel spreadsheet, where they were matched with analytical results (Appendices 2 and 3).

All samples were taken under the visual supervision of Mr. Schulze, who transported and hand-delivered the samples to the Whitehorse preparatory lab of ALS Laboratories Group, Mineral Division. The 'Sample Chain of Custody' Form was completed and signed by both Mr. Schulze and a representative of ALS.

At the prep facility, all rock samples underwent crushing to guarantee 70% of the sample size was passed through a 2.0mm screen. The resulting material was then thoroughly mixed, and a 250-gram portion of this underwent pulverization ensuring that a minimum of 85% of material was less than 75 microns in length. These pulp samples were then shipped to the ALS analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia. Here, a 30-gram sample of each pulp underwent analysis by 33-element ICP-AES and gold by 30-gram fire assay with gravimetric finish.

A 0.5g sample was submitted for ICP analysis using four-acid digestion. All samples were analyzed by 33-element ICP-AES to test for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn.

ALS Minerals is an analytical laboratory with ISO 9001:2008 certification**.** ALS Minerals is independent of Generic Gold and the author.

11.2 Quality Control Procedures by Generic Gold Corp.

Due to the fairly limited sampling during these programs, a single "standard" sample immediately followed by a "blank" sample was inserted into the data stream by the operators.

The “standard” sample was supplied by Canadian Resource Laboratories Ltd, and was coded as CDN-ME-1301. This is a polymetallic standard, with known average values of Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn, as well as the range of two standard deviations from the norm. Table 1 below shows the comparison of known values to those provided by ALS Labs.

Table 1. Known Metal Values versus Values Returned by ALS Labs

Element	Known Value	Value Provided	Deviation	Within Range
Gold	0.437 g/t +/- 0.044 g/t	0.448 g/t	0.011 g/t	Yes
Silver	26.1 g/t +/- 2 2 g/t	25.5 g/t	0.6 g/t	Yes
Copper	0.299 % +/- 0.016 %	0.297 %	0.002 %	Yes
Lead	0.188 % +/- 0.010 %	0.184%	0.004%	Yes
Zinc	0.797 % +/- 0.038%	0.792%	0.005%	Yes

The “blank” sample was also supplied by Canadian Resource Laboratories Ltd, and was coded as CDN-BL-10. The blank sample returned a value of 0.001 ppm Au and a sub-detection values of <0.5 ppm for Ag. No other metal values were supplied for the blank sample.

11.3 Quality Control procedures by ALS Laboratories Group

ALS Minerals (ALS) provides comprehensive in-house quality-control (QC) of analysis, using numerous blanks to test for any potential contamination, confirming that no detectable contamination has occurred. ALS also conducts repeated in-house standard sampling for all 33 elements involved in ICP-AES analysis, and for gold by Fire Assay, as well as duplicate analysis of select samples (Appendix 3).

ALS employed three separate gold standards for analysis, with values returned of 2.00 g/t, 0.388 g/t and 4.99 g/t respectively (Appendix 3). All fall within the lower and upper bounds of acceptable values. ALS also employed two sets of standards for 33-element ICP analysis, one based on a fairly low silver value of 4.4 g/t, the other with a value of >100 g/t. All values returned for the former fell within the lower and upper bounds of acceptable values. For the latter, the provided silver value of “>100 g/t” renders placement within the lower and upper bounds as indeterminate; the upper bound is 107.5 g/t and the actual silver value is unknown. In the same sample, the value of barium (Ba) provided is 3,270 ppm, which far exceeds the range of 630 – 790 ppm. All other values fell within the acceptable range.

A blank sample analyzed for gold returned 0.002 g/t Au, equivalent to the upper bound of range. All blanks returned values within the lower bound (below detection value) and the upper bound.

ALS also ran a duplicate analysis. Here, repeatability of silver values is again inconclusive, as both the original and duplicate values are shown as “>100 ppm”. All other elements returned similar original and duplicate values, within the lower and upper bounds. However, values for tungsten (W) and zinc (Zn), although falling within the upper and lower bounds, show considerable variability on a percentage basis. For W, the original value of 30 ppm exceeds the duplicate value of 20 ppm; for Zn, the original value of 13 exceeds the duplicate value of 9 ppm.

11.4 Discussion of Quality Control results

Results of the standard sample provided by Generic showed a very high degree of accuracy in analysis of the five elements provided, indicating values provided for these elements in the four rock samples may be relied on. The blank sample returned background values for Au and Ag, indicating that the analytical procedure is free of contamination for these elements.

Analysis of in-house standard samples also indicate a high degree of reliability for gold by fire assay, and for the remaining 33 elements by ICP-AES analysis. This indicates that results for the 33-element suite may be relied upon. The exceptions are the result for barium (Ba) from one of the ICP standards, although this is not material in this particular sample batch. The other exception is the indeterminate value of silver (>100 ppm) in the same standard sample, rendering accuracy of analysis indeterminate. In-house blank analysis indicates a contamination-free analytical procedure.

Duplicate analysis indicates a high degree of repeatability; the high variability of W and Zn values could be caused by the low initial values that may incur a high variability, when measured on a percentage basis. In this case, as the nature of original material is unknown, this duplicate analysis may more accurately resemble use of standard samples to test for accuracy of analysis.

The sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used follow industry standards and are thus considered to be adequate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The 2017 property visit focused on re-sampling the Antimony Showing as a due diligence exercise. Gold values returned from previous sampling by Goldspike Exploration ranged from 0.020 g/t gold with 0.6 ppm (g/t) Ag, 108.6 ppm Cu, 4.2 ppm As, >2,000 (>0.2 %) Sb, and <0.1 ppm Pb, to 0.390 g/t Au with 2.1 ppm Ag, 38.6 ppm Cu, 375 ppm As, >2,000 ppm Sb and 38.3 ppm Pb. Re-sampling of the same showing in 2017 returned values from 0.017 g/t Au, 0.9 ppm Ag, 70 ppm Cu, 101 ppm As, >10,000 ppm (>1.0 %) Sb and 174 ppm Pb, to 0.098 g/t Au, <0.5 ppm Ag, 24 ppm Cu, 152 ppm As, 6,020 ppm (0.602%) Sb and 20 ppm Pb.

The weakly anomalous Au values and strongly anomalous Sb values from the 2017 sampling are sufficient to confirm the accuracy of the Goldspike sampling. The higher 2017 Sb values reflect higher upper limits of analysis rather than true concentrations. The lower 2017 Au values reflect variability of material sampled and the sample type. The chip samples typically return lower values than grab or composite grab samples. High variability in As and base metal values occur in both sample batches, and likely represent patchy concentrations of these elements within the showing.

The re-sampling data is comparable to historical data and thus is adequate for the purposes of this report.

13: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing on mineralized material from the 2K Gold Property has been done.

14: MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates, either historic or in compliance with current standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, have been made.

15: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following section is based upon a submission by Mr. Kelly Malcolm, President and CEO of Generic Gold Corporation.

The reader is cautioned that the author has not been able to verify the information on the adjacent properties and that the information in not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Goodman Property.

The Goodman Property is located directly southwest of the Dublin Gulch property held by Victoria Gold Corporation (Victoria) and shares a common border along much of its northeastern boundary (Figure 15). The reader is referred to the recent technical report dated October 26, 2016 on Victoria Gold's Eagle Gold Project by consulting firm JDS Energy & Mining Inc. entitled: "*NI 43-101 Feasibility Study Technical Report For The Eagle Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada"*. This report describes all historical and current work for the area of the Dublin Gulch property area, located northeast of the Goodman Property, and provides resource and reserve estimates for the Eagle Zone and Olive Zone gold deposits that are compliant with definitions held by the Canadian institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines (May, 2014)". which form the standard deposit criteria for National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101).

The Eagle Zone has an open pit resource documented outlining a measured and indicated resource at 180.7 Mt at 0.63 g/t Au for 3.631 million (M) contained ounces gold, with an additional inferred resource of 17.4 Mt at 0.49 g/t Au for 0.276 M contained ounces gold. The Olive Zone also has an open pit resource documented at a measured and indicated resource of 9.5 Mt at 1.08 g/t Au and 2.11 g/t Ag for 0.329 M oz. of gold and 0.645 M oz. silver, and an additional inferred resource of 7.3 Mt of 0.89 g/t Au and 1.70 g/t Ag for 0.210 M oz. gold and 0.402 M oz. silver. The open pit resource for the Eagle Zone deposit uses a cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t Au, and the open pit resource for the Olive Zone uses a cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au (Doerksen et al, 2016).

The resource also includes combined Proven and Probable Reserve estimates for the Eagle Zone of 116 M tonnes grading 0.66 g/t for 2.463 M oz. gold. Proven and Probable Reserves for the Olive Zone stand at 7 M tonnes grading 0.95 g/t gold for 0.200 M oz. gold. The combined tonnage and grade for both deposits stands at 123M tonnes grading 0.67 g/t gold for 2.663 M oz. gold.

The reader is reminded that these resources occur on an adjacent property. There is no inference this type of resource will be found on the Goodman Property. The author has not independently verified the resources reported. The Dublin Gulch property is also contiguous with the east boundary of a large block of Yukon quartz mining claims held by the StrataGold Corporation (StrataGold), which forms much of the northern boundary of the Goodman property. StrataGold also holds several quartz claims adjacent to the southeast Goodman property boundary near Murphy Creek.

The Goodman property is proximal to the Keno Hill silver district, and in particularto the "Keno Hill Silver District Project" held by Alexco Resources Inc, although not directly adjacent to this property. The reader is referred to the recent NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report on Alexco Resources' Keno Hill Silver District Project by consulting firm Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA Inc.) entitled: "*Technical Report: Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Keno Hill Silver District Project, Yukon Territory, Canada"*, which was released on March 29, 2017. This report contains descriptions of all historical and current work for the Keno Hill Silver District, located west of the Goodman Property, and provides CIM-compliant resource estimates for the Bellekeno, Lucky Queen, Flame & Moth, Onek, and Bermingham silver (+/- lead, zinc, and gold) deposits. The five deposits have an underground resource documented. The combined indicated resource of these deposits stands at 3.63 Mt of 500 g/t Ag, 2.00 % Pb, 5.60 % Zn, and 0.30 g/t Au; the additional inferred resource estimate stands at 1.37 Mt of 408 g/t Ag, 1.63 % Pb, 4.26 % Zn, and 0.21 g/t Au. The resource uses a net smelter return (NSR) cut-off value of $185/tonne (T. Jensen et al, 2017).

The reader is reminded that these resources occur on an adjacent property. There is no inference this type of resource will be found on the Goodman Property. The author has not verified the resources reported.

Other properties in the vicinity of the Goodman property include the Seattle claim block to the south, also held by Generic Gold Corp, but not part of the Goodman property. The property covers the partial extent of the Robert Service Thrust.

Southeast of the Goodman property, Equity Exploration holds a large block of claims covering Mount Haldane and surrounding a smaller block of claims held by the estate of Mr. J.P. Ross. Mr. Shawn Ryan holds a block of claims between the Dublin Gulch and Keno Hill properties, and Mr. William Koe-Carson holds a block of claims adjoining the east boundary of the Dublin Gulch property.

StrataGold also holds another block of claims adjoining the southwestern boundary of the Keno Hill property which covers the McQuesten (formerly Wayne) property from which diamond drilling in 2003 completed by Spectrum Gold Inc. returned values including: 13.64 g/t Au across 7.7m, 3.66 g/t Au across 7.8m, and 2.69 g/t Au with 188.0 g/t Ag (D. Brownlee, M. Stammers, 2003).

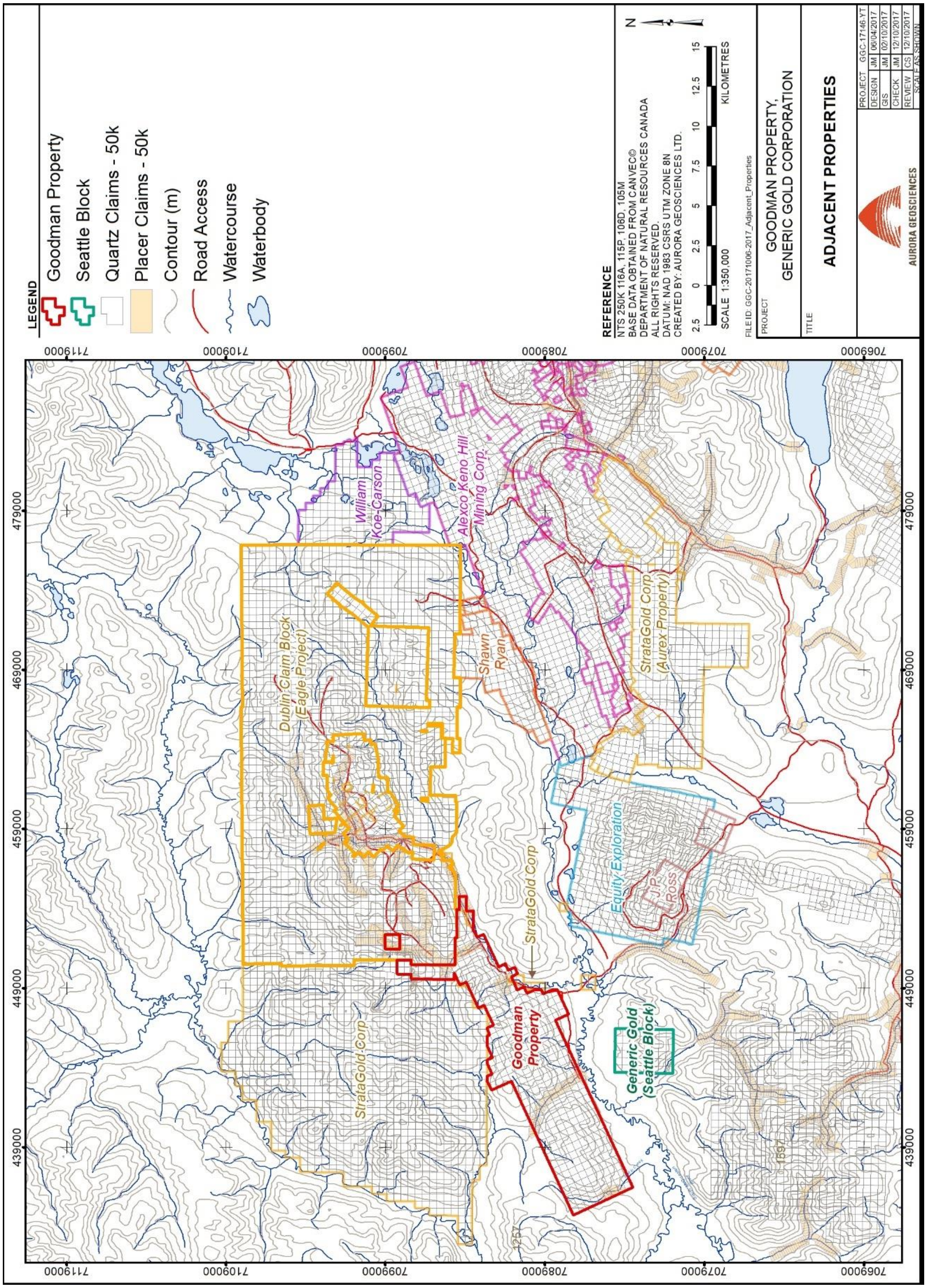

Figure 15: Adjacent Properties

16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

At the time of writing, Generic was conducting an Induced Polarization surficial geophysical program in the Murphy Creek area, as well as limited soil geochemical sampling on the property. Results were not available at time of writing, but are not expected to have a material effect on the property.

To this author's knowledge, there is no other relevant data and information available to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

17. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Although the Goodman Property is still at a fairly early stage of exploration it represents a "property of merit" due to widespread geochemical anomalies, potential geological setting and proximity to the Eagle and Olive zones within the adjoining Dublin Gulch property held by Victoria Gold Corporation.

Results of soil and silt geochemical sampling and rock geochemical sampling to date indicate a gold +/- silver bearing system, with associated pathfinder element signature, typical of Intrusion-Related Gold mineralization. Exploration identified kilometric-scale regions of anomalous gold and pathfinder element values in the Murphy Creek and Rodin Creek areas, indicating these as viable targets for further exploration.

The Murphy Creek area has undergone the most detailed exploration to date, consisting of Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) airborne geophysical surveying, grid soil sampling, rock sampling and limited geological mapping. Although bedrock exposure is sparse, exploration in 2011 and 2012 led to discovery of the "Antimony Showing", from which anomalous gold and highly anomalous antimony values were confirmed in 2017. Antimony is one of the main pathfinder elements for intrusion-related gold systems, although it tends to occur slightly outbound of auriferous zones. Exploration also revealed two locations, spaced 400 metres apart, where moderately arsenic-enriched intrusive float or talus boulders were discovered. The texture of these is massive and medium grained, suggesting a sizable intrusive source such as a pluton or stock, rather than narrow features such as dykes and sills, which are more likely to display a variety of grain size due to proximity to chilled margins, and more likely to show a porphyritic texture. The potential for an intrusive body is also supported by a strong TMI magnetic signature (Figure 16), and surrounding gold and pathfinder element geochemical signature. These features do not on their own confirm the presence of a stock or pluton; further detailed surface exploration is required to confirm this. Weak silicification and a texture of speckled iron oxide, after weathered sulphides, suggests an alteration assemblage typical of intrusion-related mineralization. Abundant silicified and sericite-altered phyllite float indicates significant alteration of country rock in the property area.

The ongoing placer mining along lower Murphy Creek is exploiting fluvial sediments determined to originate from the Murphy Creek drainage rather than old channels of Haggart Creek, the main stem that Murphy Creek flows into. Gold grains are fine grained and flat, suggesting a proximal source, further supporting the Murphy Creek drainage as a viable target for exploration. Note that a large slide covers much of the southwest area of the creek's watershed and is not a valid target for further soil geochemical surveying.

Although no large intrusive body has been confirmed by surface exploration, a buried intrusion, measuring about 5.0 by 1.5 km and provisionally called the Murphy Intrusion, has been interpreted from airborne magnetic surveying, supported by sampling of intrusive float to the south, showing a massive rather than porphyritic texture or variable grain size more indicative of dykes or sills. Photographs of the float samples provide evidence these have similar mineralogy to the Mayo Plutonic Suite, which occurs to the northeast and includes the Dublin stock which hosts the Eagle and Olive deposits. If so, the Murphy Intrusion represents a western extension of the northern portion of this suite. At present, there is no confirmation of the existence of this intrusion.

Soil geochemical sampling at the Rodin Creek area revealed fairly abundant gold values exceeding 100 ppb to a maximum of 234 ppb. Anomalous values suggest a NE – SW trending structure in the area, although this has not been confirmed. Although rock sampling did not return anomalous gold values, bedrock exposure is sparse. The entire property was affected by the Reid glaciation event; however, the Rodin Creek area lies beyond the western limit of deep glacial till covering lower portions of the north flank of the South McQuesten River valley, suggesting a more local source for gold.

An anomalous gold value of 242 ppb was returned from a bedrock sample of altered phyllite near recent placer activity along upper Goodman Creek. This value, combined with elevated gold-in-silt values from left tributaries of Goodman Creek, suggests a proximal gold source.

The greatest amount of placer production in the Goodman property area occurred along portions of Swede Creek. To date, 4,347 oz. of gold have been removed with some of this value coming from its main tributary, Secret Creek. Secret Creek originates outside of the property but the greater amount of gold removed originates from Swede Creek indicating the source occurs within property boundaries. This is supported by a series of anomalous gold-in-soil values directly east of Swede Creek.

Sampling of an adit directly east of the Peso block returned anomalous gold values to 1.507 g/t. Anomalous gold values are associated with strongly anomalous bismuth (Bi) values, including one of 1,241.1 ppm (0.124 %) from a separate sample. Bismuth enrichment commonly occurs near the margins of an intrusion, suggesting the adit is proximal to another Mayo Plutonic Suite stock.

A review of year-2011 and 2012 property-wide soil geochemical results indicates fairly evenly distributed anomalous lead, zinc and silver values. There is a marked increase in anomalous antimony values within and to the east of the Murphy Creek area. This suggests some degree of metal zonation occurs on the property, and that the Murphy Creek area may represent a local metal source.

Placer gold is likely to have a partial glacially transported origin. Further study of the area is warranted to determine if the gold in creeks within the property is very similar to that from the Dublin Gulch property, or if there are significant morphological and chemical differences.

Previous workers have hypothesized that the “Potato Hills Trend” extends south-southwest from the Dublin stock progressively through the Swede Creek placer operations, through the interpreted Murphy Intrusion, the upper Goodman Creek placer workings, and the Rodin Creek geochemical anomalies. This trend is interpreted to be locally anastomosing, and to have a splay to the Peso prospect. Further work, focusing on structural settings of the property area, is required to determine if significant structural features can be delineated from airborne geophysical surveying, regional and property-scale mapping.

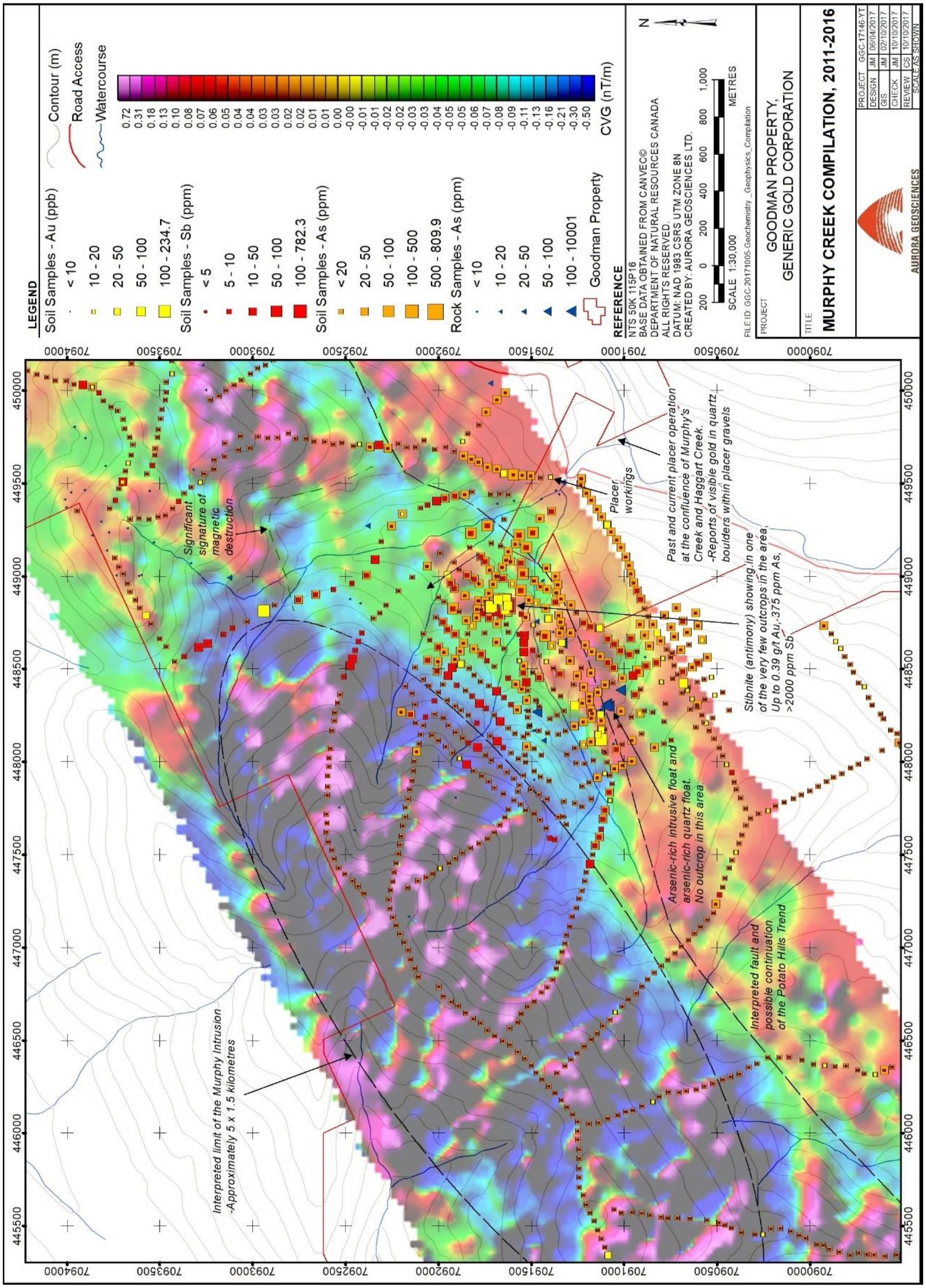

Figure 16: Murphy Creek area Compilation

17.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions are based on results from the 2017 field visit along with historical exploration results:

- The Goodman Property is located within the Selwyn Basin and is underlain by highly foliated phyllites of the Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group. The Yesezyu Formation forms the basal assemblage of the Selwyn Basin. Several intrusive bodies of the Mayo Plutonic Suite, including the Dublin Gulch stock, occur to the east-northeast.
- Three streams flowing through the property are the sites of active, or recently suspended, placer gold mining operations with reported gold production. From northeast to southwest, these are: Swede Creek (a major placer tributary and Secret Creek which flows into Swede Creek directly upstream of the property), Murphy Creek and Goodman Creek (two recently active sites). Placer workings occur on Rodin Creek but there has been no gold production reported.
- Although much of the placer gold has a glacial origin, variations in fineness, grain size and grain morphology suggest a variety of sources, some potentially originating within property boundaries.
- Two major areas of anomalous gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies have been identified: the Murphy Creek area, in the south-central property area, and the Rodin Creek area, near its southwestern end. The Murphy Creek area also hosts an antimony showing with anomalous gold values, and moderately arsenical intrusive float at two locations. The Rodin Creek anomalous area is likely centered on a NE – SW structural trend.
- The Goodman property lies in contact with the west boundary of the Dublin Gulch property, held by the Victoria Gold Corporation. The Eagle and Olive Zone deposits are hosted within the Dublin Gulch stock. Proven and probable reserves total 123M tonnes grading 0.67 g/t Au for a total of 2.663 M oz. gold.
- Total Magnetic Imaging (TMI) results from airborne magnetic surveying indicate the presence of a buried intrusion, as yet unverified, referred to as the Murphy Intrusion. The Murphy Intrusion has an inferred presence from the discovery of intrusive float, described as granite and having a massive, equigranular and medium grained texture. Evidence for its presence is also supported by the surrounding gold and pathfinder element geochemical signature from soil and rock sampling. If so, the Murphy Intrusion is likely to be another member of the Mayo Plutonic Suite.
- The soil geochemical signature along with the interpreted Murphy Intrusion indicate the presence of an "Intrusion-Related Gold" system, typical of the majority of gold and silver-lead-zinc mineralization occurrences in the Tintina Gold Belt. Abundant "float" of strongly silicified and sericite-altered phyllite suggest widespread alteration of host Yusezyu Formation sediments, possibly centered on the Murphy Intrusion.
- Anomalous gold values have been obtained from brecciated phyllite. Lead-zinc-silver mineralization has been located near an adit directly east of the Peso block. This mineralization has a strong association with anomalous bismuth values, typically associated with mineralization proximal to an intrusion. Although not proximal to the interpreted Murphy Intrusion, this suggests another undocumented stock may occur nearby.
- Metal zonation within the property is indicated by consistently elevated to anomalous antimony values from soil geochemical sampling in eastern areas, particularly the Murphy creek area; however anomalous antimony values are largely absent in western areas.

- Past workers have postulated that the Dublin Gulch stock, the soil geochemical anomalies at Murphy and Rodin creeks and the recently suspended placer operations along Goodman Creek all lie along a structural corridor referred to as the “Potato Hills Trend”. Further work is warranted to provide evidence of this feature.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS

Further exploration on the Goodman property should focus primarily on determination of the presence, or absence, of the interpreted Murphy Intrusion. This will require a combination of ground magnetic and very low frequency (VLF) surveying. The data would be used to determine whether a contrast exists in magnetic or electromagnetic signature delineating a geological contact. Induced Polarization surveying is recommended to determine the presence of a chargeability response from disseminated sulphide zones, along or near intrusive margins. The present soil grid should be extended to cover potential intrusive margins.

Note: *Grid soil sampling is not recommended to extend across the debris slide in the southwestern part of the Murphy Creek drainage basin.*

Geological mapping and prospecting is recommended to continue outside of the existing soil grid. Trenching, utilizing light-weight excavators, is recommended as follow-up exploration on prospective targets.

Detailed surface exploration, comprising geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling, is recommended for the Rodin Creek area. Several soil geochemical traverse lines, paralleling the interpreted NE-SW trending structural feature, are recommended to test for metal enrichment downslope. A “mini-grid” centered on an anomalous gold-in-soil signature, near the ridgeline, should be expanded to determine the full aerial extent of anomalous values.

Further similar surface exploration, including a small soil geochemical grid, is recommended to cover the upper Goodman Creek area hosting past placer workings. Soil surveying should extend to the two “left” tributaries of Goodman Creek, where an anomalous gold value was returned from bedrock sampling and several anomalous gold values were returned from silt sampling. Further soil geochemical sampling and geological mapping is recommended for the flanks of the Swede Creek valley, outside of areas disturbed by placer mining.

Surface mapping should focus on structural features such as shearing and brecciation of bedrock. Induced Polarization resistivity and chargeability surveying, along widely spaced lines, is recommended across the extent of the interpreted Potato Hills trend.

A detailed study of the morphology, fineness and size of gold grains from each of the placer sites is warranted. This study would help to determine if variations in these factors suggest multiple gold sources or whether the identified gold has a proximal source rather than having ben glacially transported from mineralized zones outside of the property. The nature of gold on this property should be compared to that from the Dublin Gulch property.

Should the assimilation of all data provide encouraging results, a phase 2 “Reverse Circulation” drill program of roughly 1,800 metres comprising 12 to 15 holes is proposed.

Proposed expenditures, including a reverse-circulation drilling program and all ancillary support is estimated at **CDN$490,000**.

A detailed budget for Phase 1 and Phase 2 exploration programs is provided below.

Phase 1				
CATEGORY	**ITEM**	**UNIT COST**	**UNITS**	**COST**
Trenching	4-ton excavator and operator (Stewart Basin Exploration)	$1,350.00	14	$18,900.00
Assays	Trench sample assays	$35.00	85	$2,975.00
	Soil samples	$25.00	250	$6,250.00
	Prospecting samples	$35.00	70	$2,450.00
Personnel	Sr Geologist	$500.00	16	$8,000.00
	Geologist	$450.00	15	$6,750.00
	Sampler/Labourer	$350.00	15	$5,250.00
	Cook	$475.00	15	$7,125.00
Camp costs	Accomodations (Silver Trail Inn)	$712.50	15	$10,687.50
	Food (35/manday)	$35.00	90	$3,150.00
Transport	Helicopter (wet rate)	$1,550.00	3	$4,650.00
	Truck rental	$150.00	15	$2,250.00
	ATV rental x2	$120.00	15	$1,800.00
Fuel	Gasoline	$500.00	3	$1,500.00
	Diesel	$500.00	4	$2,000.00
Geophysics	IP, Mag, VLF (Aurora Geoscience)			$125,000.00
Metallurgy	Morphology & Chemistry of Placer Gold Grains (Laurentian University)			$20,000.00
Assorted	Consumables			$5,000.00
	Expediting			$3,000.00
TOTAL PHASE 1				**$236,737.50**

Phase 2				
CATEGORY	**ITEM**	**UNIT COST**	**UNITS**	**COST**
Drilling	RC Drilling (Midnight Sun Drilling)	$5,500.00	21	$115,500.00
	Excavator (drill support)	$500.00	21	$10,500.00
	Mob from Whitehorse (Midnight Sun)	$9,425.00	1	$9,425.00
Assays	Drill sample assays	$35.00	1000	$35,000.00
Personnel	Sr Geologist	$500.00	22	$11,000.00
	Geologist	$450.00	21	$9,450.00
	Technician	$400.00	21	$8,400.00
	Cook	$475.00	21	$9,975.00
Camp costs	Accomodations (Silver Trail Inn)	$712.50	21	$14,962.50

	Food (35/manday)	$35.00	168	$5,880.00
	Truck rental	$150.00	21	$3,150.00
	ATV rental x2	$120.00	21	$2,520.00
Fuel	Gasoline	$500.00	1	$500.00
	Drill diesel	$500.00	18	$9,000.00
Assorted	Consumables			$5,000.00
	Expediting			$3,000.00
	TOTAL PHASE 2			**$253,262.50**

TOTAL PHASE 1 & 2 **$490,000.00**

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APPENDIX 1

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS, CONSENT, DATE AND SIGNATURES

I, Carl Michael Schulze, with a business address at 34A Laberge Rd, Whitehorse, Yukon, hereby certify that:

a) I am a Project Geologist employed by:

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
34A Faberge Rd., Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9

b) This certificate applies to the technical report entitled: "Technical Report on the Goodman Property, Generic Gold Corporation." dated October 13th, 2017 (the "Technical Report").

c) I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1984. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC), Lic No. 25393. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 33 years since my graduation from Lakehead University. I have worked extensively in Yukon, British Columbia, northern Ontario and Alaska, as well as the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. I served as President of the Yukon Chamber of Mines, where I was also a Director from 2003 to 2015. I have acted in various capacities with numerous private and publicly-traded mining and exploration companies, and also served as the Resident Geologist for the Government of Nunavut from 2000 - 2002.

d) My most recent personal inspections of the property occurred on September 20 - 21, 2017, for two field days;

e) I am responsible for all sections of the technical report;

f) I have had no involvement with Generic Gold Corporation, its predecessors or subsidiaries. nor in the Goodman Property prior to visiting the property and researching and writing this report, and I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101;

g) I have not received nor expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in Generic Gold Corporation, its subsidiaries, affiliates and associates;

h) I have read "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and that Form;

i) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not reflected in the Report, the omission or addition of which would make the Report misleading;

j) This certificate applies to the NI 43-101 compliant technical report titled "Technical Report on the Goodman Property, Generic Gold Corporation." dated Oct 17, 2017, and

k) I consent to the public filing of this technical report with any stock exchange and any regulatory authority and consent to the publication for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files of their websites accessible to the public, of extracts from the technical report by Generic Gold Corporation.

Dated at Whitehorse, Yukon this 13th Day of October, 2017

"Carl Schulze"

Carl Schulze, BSc, P. Geo.
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
Address: Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
34A Laberge Rd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
Carl.Schulze@aurorageosciences.com

APPENDIX 2

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Rock Sample Descriptions: 2017 Visit, Goodman Property, Generic Gold Corp.

Sample No.	Easting (NAD 83)	Northing (NAD 83)	Zone	Sample Type	Width (m)	Sample Descrip	Formation	Lithology	Modifier	Colour	Silicification	Alteration 1	Alt 2	Other	Mineral 1	Amount (%)	Min2	Amt (%)	Date	Sampler	Comments
W601901	448834	7091656	8	Grab		Ocrop-Rcrop	PrCh	Phyllite	brecciated	grey/yel	S1-2	Ph 2-3		L2	Stibnite	25			9/20/17	CS	Replacement-style stibnite in breccia matrix
W601902	448834	7091657	8	Chip	0.45	Outcrop	PrCh	Phyllite	Foliated	yel - tan	S1-2	Ph 2		L1	Stibnite	>1			9/20/17	CS	Outcrop sluffed somewhat; fractured
W601903	448836	7091656	8	Chip	0.45	Outcrop	PrCh	Phyllite	Sheared	green-blue	S2-3	Ph 2		L1	Stibnite	3	Py	tr	9/20/17	CS	Stibnite along late cross-cutting joints at 235-75
W601904	450913	7092599	8	Comp Grab		Outcrop	PrCh	Qz vein	Stringers	white/ brown	S 1	Ph 2	Phl 2-3	L1	Py	<1			9/20/17	CS	Qz +/- carb veins in phlogopite-rich phyllite

APPENDIX 3

ALS Laboratories Quality Control (QA) Analytical Results

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION
SUITE 1660, 141 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO ON M5H 3L5

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2017
Account: GENEGO

QC CERTIFICATE WH17204496

Project: GOODMAN

This report is for 6 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 22- SEP- 2017.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

DEIRDRE HEFFERNAN	KELLY MALCOLM	CARL SCHULEZ

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au- ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP- AES Finish	ICP- AES
ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES

To: GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION
ATTN: CARL SCHULEZ
SUITE 1660, 141 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO ON M5H 3L5

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.

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To: GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION
SUITE 1660, 141 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO ON M5H 3L5

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2017
Account: GENEGO

Project: GOODMAN

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH17204496

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP61 As ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01
STANDARDS																
AMIS0486		0.213														
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
JK-17		2.00														
Target Range - Lower Bound		1.875														
Upper Bound		2.12														
MRGeo08			4.4	7.45	33	1070	3.1	<2	2.56	2.3	19	90	606	3.83	20	3.10
Target Range - Lower Bound			3.2	6.64	21	980	2.2	<2	2.35	1.1	17	81	586	3.55	<10	2.79
Upper Bound			5.7	8.14	45	1210	4.5	5	2.90	3.4	23	102	676	4.37	40	3.43
OREAS 602			>100	4.38	667	3270	0.7	62	0.62	25.8	9	35	5100	2.17	20	0.69
Target Range - Lower Bound			107.5	3.92	579	630	<0.5	49	0.55	21.7	7	28	4790	2.01	<10	0.60
Upper Bound			100.0	4.82	719	790	1.8	65	0.69	27.7	12	36	5510	2.47	40	0.76
OREAS 905		0.388														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.367														
Upper Bound		0.415														
PK2		4.99														
Target Range - Lower Bound		4.50														
Upper Bound		5.07														
BLANKS																
BLANK		0.002														
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.001														
Upper Bound		0.002														
BLANK			<0.5	<0.01	<5	10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	1	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01
Target Range - Lower Bound			<0.5	<0.01	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01
Upper Bound			1.0	0.02	10	20	1.0	4	0.02	1.0	2	2	2	0.02	20	0.02

ALS Canada Ltd.

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To: GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION
SUITE 1660, 141 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO ON M5H 3L5

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2017
Account: GENEGO

Project: GOODMAN

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH17204496

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME- ICP61 La ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME- ICP61 P ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME- ICP61 S % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME- ICP61 Ti % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Tl ppm 10
STANDARDS																
AMIS0486																
Target Range -	Lower Bound															
	Upper Bound															
JK- 17																
Target Range -	Lower Bound															
	Upper Bound															
MRGeo08		30	1.30	536	14	1.95	687	1040	1050	0.30	<5	11	303	20	0.48	<10
Target Range -	Lower Bound	<10	1.17	497	12	1.76	621	930	969	0.27	<5	10	276	<20	0.44	<10
	Upper Bound	60	1.45	619	18	2.18	761	1160	1190	0.35	15	15	340	60	0.56	20
OREAS 602		10	0.19	231	5	0.46	63	580	1035	2.20	89	4	474	<20	0.22	<10
Target Range -	Lower Bound	<10	0.17	198	2	0.40	53	500	918	1.90	65	2	417	<20	0.18	<10
	Upper Bound	40	0.23	253	7	0.51	67	640	1125	2.34	93	6	511	50	0.24	20
OREAS 905																
Target Range -	Lower Bound															
	Upper Bound															
PK2																
Target Range -	Lower Bound															
	Upper Bound															
BLANKS																
BLANK																
Target Range -	Lower Bound															
	Upper Bound															
BLANK		<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	1	<10	<2	<0.01	5	<1	<1	<20	<0.01	<10
Target Range -	Lower Bound	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<1	<20	<0.01	<10
	Upper Bound	20	0.02	10	2	0.02	2	20	4	0.02	10	2	2	40	0.02	20

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION
SUITE 1660, 141 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO ON M5H 3L5

Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2017
Account: GENEGO

Project: GOODMAN

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH17204496

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- ICP61 U ppm 10	ME- ICP61 V ppm 1	ME- ICP61 W ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Zn ppm 2
STANDARDS					
AMIS0486					
Target Range -	Lower Bound				
	Upper Bound				
JK- 17					
Target Range -	Lower Bound				
	Upper Bound				
MRGeo08		<10	106	10	788
Target Range -	Lower Bound	<10	97	<10	722
	Upper Bound	30	121	30	886
OREAS 602		<10	33	10	4160
Target Range -	Lower Bound	<10	29	<10	3770
	Upper Bound	20	37	30	4610
OREAS 905					
Target Range -	Lower Bound				
	Upper Bound				
PK2					
Target Range -	Lower Bound				
	Upper Bound				
BLANKS					
BLANK					
Target Range -	Lower Bound				
	Upper Bound				
BLANK		<10	<1	<10	<2
Target Range -	Lower Bound	<10	<1	<10	<2
	Upper Bound	20	2	20	4

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Project: GOODMAN

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH17204496

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP61 As ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01
		DUPLICATES														
ORIGINAL		0.021														
DUP		0.023														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.020														
Upper Bound		0.024														
ORIGINAL		0.009														
DUP		0.009														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.008														
Upper Bound		0.010														
ORIGINAL			>100	0.19	981	2440	<0.5	1310	0.08	<0.5	17	1840	49	1.43	<10	0.14
DUP			>100	0.20	999	2580	<0.5	1330	0.08	<0.5	17	1860	48	1.43	<10	0.15
Target Range - Lower Bound			94.5	0.18	936	2370	<0.5	1250	0.07	<0.5	15	1755	46	1.35	<10	0.13
Upper Bound			100.0	0.21	1045	2650	1.0	1390	0.09	1.0	19	1945	51	1.51	20	0.16
W601904		<0.001														
DUP		<0.001														
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.001														
Upper Bound		0.002														

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QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH17204496

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME- ICP61 La ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME- ICP61 P ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME- ICP61 S % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME- ICP61 Ti % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Tl ppm 10
								DUPLICATES								
ORIGINAL																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
ORIGINAL																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
ORIGINAL		<10	0.02	184	137	0.02	1105	690	974	0.32	6230	1	133	<20	0.86	<10
DUP		<10	0.02	187	138	0.02	1120	690	988	0.32	6120	1	135	<20	0.86	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound		<10	<0.01	171	130	<0.01	1055	650	930	0.29	5860	<1	126	<20	0.81	<10
Upper Bound		20	0.03	200	145	0.03	1170	730	1030	0.35	6490	2	142	40	0.91	20
W601904																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																

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QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH17204496

Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61
	Analyte	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	10	2
DUPLICATES					
ORIGINAL					
DUP					
Target Range - Lower Bound					
Upper Bound					
ORIGINAL					
DUP					
Target Range - Lower Bound					
Upper Bound					
ORIGINAL		<10	30	30	13
DUP		<10	31	20	9
Target Range - Lower Bound		<10	28	<10	8
Upper Bound		20	33	40	14
W601904					
DUP					
Target Range - Lower Bound					
Upper Bound					

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Finalized Date: 29- SEP- 2017
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Project: GOODMAN

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH17204496

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Whitehorse located at 78 Mt. Sima Rd, Whitehorse, YT, Canada.

Applies to Method:	CRU- 31	CRU- QC	LOG- 22	PUL- 31
	PUL- QC	SPL- 21	WEI- 21	

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:	Au- ICP21	ME- ICP61

APPENDIX 4

PROPERTY QUARTZ MINERAL CLAIM TABLES

Claim Status, Goodman Property

District	Grant No.	Tenure	Claim Name	Claim No.	Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Status
Mayo	YD155911	Quartz	G	1	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155912	Quartz	G	2	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155913	Quartz	G	3	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155914	Quartz	G	4	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155915	Quartz	G	5	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155916	Quartz	G	6	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155917	Quartz	G	7	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155918	Quartz	G	8	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155919	Quartz	G	9	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155920	Quartz	G	10	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155925	Quartz	G	15	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155926	Quartz	G	16	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155927	Quartz	G	17	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155928	Quartz	G	18	Jason Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155929	Quartz	G	19	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155930	Quartz	G	20	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155931	Quartz	G	21	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155932	Quartz	G	22	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155933	Quartz	G	23	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155934	Quartz	G	24	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155935	Quartz	G	25	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155936	Quartz	G	26	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155937	Quartz	G	27	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155938	Quartz	G	28	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155939	Quartz	G	29	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155940	Quartz	G	30	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155941	Quartz	G	31	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155942	Quartz	G	32	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155943	Quartz	G	33	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155944	Quartz	G	34	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155945	Quartz	G	35	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155946	Quartz	G	36	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155947	Quartz	G	37	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155948	Quartz	G	38	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155949	Quartz	G	39	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155950	Quartz	G	40	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155951	Quartz	G	41	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155952	Quartz	G	42	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending

Mayo	YD155953	Quartz	G	43	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155954	Quartz	G	44	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155955	Quartz	G	45	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155956	Quartz	G	46	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155957	Quartz	G	47	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155958	Quartz	G	48	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155959	Quartz	G	49	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155960	Quartz	G	50	Lukasz Malek - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155961	Quartz	G	51	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155962	Quartz	G	52	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155963	Quartz	G	53	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155964	Quartz	G	54	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155965	Quartz	G	55	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155966	Quartz	G	56	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155967	Quartz	G	57	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155968	Quartz	G	58	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155969	Quartz	G	59	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155970	Quartz	G	60	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155971	Quartz	G	61	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155972	Quartz	G	62	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155973	Quartz	G	63	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155974	Quartz	G	64	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155975	Quartz	G	65	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155976	Quartz	G	66	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155977	Quartz	G	67	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155978	Quartz	G	68	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155979	Quartz	G	69	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155980	Quartz	G	70	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155981	Quartz	G	71	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155982	Quartz	G	72	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155983	Quartz	G	73	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155984	Quartz	G	74	Richard Daigle - 100%	26-09-2011	01-09-2021	Pending
Mayo	YD155995	Quartz	G	75	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	18-10-2011	01-09-2022	Pending
Mayo	YD155996	Quartz	G	76	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	18-10-2011	01-09-2022	Pending
Mayo	YD155997	Quartz	G	77	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	18-10-2011	01-09-2022	Pending
Mayo	YD155998	Quartz	G	78	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	18-10-2011	01-09-2022	Pending
Mayo	YE55601	Quartz	GM	1	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55602	Quartz	GM	2	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55603	Quartz	GM	3	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55604	Quartz	GM	4	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55605	Quartz	GM	5	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active

Mayo	YE55606	Quartz	GM	6	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55607	Quartz	GM	7	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55608	Quartz	GM	8	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55609	Quartz	GM	9	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55610	Quartz	GM	10	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55611	Quartz	GM	11	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55612	Quartz	GM	12	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55613	Quartz	GM	13	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55614	Quartz	GM	14	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55615	Quartz	GM	15	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55616	Quartz	GM	16	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55617	Quartz	GM	17	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55618	Quartz	GM	18	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55619	Quartz	GM	19	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55620	Quartz	GM	20	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55621	Quartz	GM	21	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2020	Active
Mayo	YE55622	Quartz	GM	22	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55623	Quartz	GM	23	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55624	Quartz	GM	24	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55625	Quartz	GM	25	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55626	Quartz	GM	26	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55627	Quartz	GM	27	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55628	Quartz	GM	28	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55629	Quartz	GM	29	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55630	Quartz	GM	30	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55631	Quartz	GM	31	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55632	Quartz	GM	32	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55633	Quartz	GM	33	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55634	Quartz	GM	34	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55635	Quartz	GM	35	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55636	Quartz	GM	36	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55637	Quartz	GM	37	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55638	Quartz	GM	38	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55639	Quartz	GM	39	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55640	Quartz	GM	40	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55641	Quartz	GM	41	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55642	Quartz	GM	42	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55643	Quartz	GM	43	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55644	Quartz	GM	44	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55645	Quartz	GM	45	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55646	Quartz	GM	46	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active

Mayo	YE55647	Quartz	GM	47	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55648	Quartz	GM	48	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55649	Quartz	GM	49	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55650	Quartz	GM	50	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55651	Quartz	GM	51	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55652	Quartz	GM	52	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55653	Quartz	GM	53	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55654	Quartz	GM	54	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55655	Quartz	GM	55	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55656	Quartz	GM	56	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55657	Quartz	GM	57	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55658	Quartz	GM	58	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55659	Quartz	GM	59	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55660	Quartz	GM	60	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55661	Quartz	GM	61	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55662	Quartz	GM	62	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55663	Quartz	GM	63	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55664	Quartz	GM	64	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YE55665	Quartz	GM	65	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	21-02-2012	21-02-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94403	Quartz	MQ	103	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94404	Quartz	MQ	104	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94405	Quartz	MQ	105	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94406	Quartz	MQ	106	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94407	Quartz	MQ	107	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94408	Quartz	MQ	108	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94409	Quartz	MQ	109	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94410	Quartz	MQ	110	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94411	Quartz	MQ	111	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94412	Quartz	MQ	112	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94413	Quartz	MQ	113	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94414	Quartz	MQ	114	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94415	Quartz	MQ	115	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94416	Quartz	MQ	116	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94417	Quartz	MQ	117	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94418	Quartz	MQ	118	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94419	Quartz	MQ	119	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94420	Quartz	MQ	120	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94421	Quartz	MQ	121	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94422	Quartz	MQ	122	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94423	Quartz	MQ	123	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94424	Quartz	MQ	124	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD94425	Quartz	MQ	125	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94426	Quartz	MQ	126	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94427	Quartz	MQ	127	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94428	Quartz	MQ	128	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94429	Quartz	MQ	129	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94430	Quartz	MQ	130	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94431	Quartz	MQ	131	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94432	Quartz	MQ	132	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94433	Quartz	MQ	133	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94434	Quartz	MQ	134	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94435	Quartz	MQ	135	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94436	Quartz	MQ	136	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94437	Quartz	MQ	137	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94438	Quartz	MQ	138	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94439	Quartz	MQ	139	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94440	Quartz	MQ	140	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94441	Quartz	MQ	141	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94442	Quartz	MQ	142	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94443	Quartz	MQ	143	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94444	Quartz	MQ	144	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94445	Quartz	MQ	145	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94446	Quartz	MQ	146	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94447	Quartz	MQ	147	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94448	Quartz	MQ	148	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94449	Quartz	MQ	149	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94450	Quartz	MQ	150	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94451	Quartz	MQ	151	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94452	Quartz	MQ	152	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94453	Quartz	MQ	153	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94454	Quartz	MQ	154	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94455	Quartz	MQ	155	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94456	Quartz	MQ	156	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94457	Quartz	MQ	157	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94458	Quartz	MQ	158	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94459	Quartz	MQ	159	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94460	Quartz	MQ	160	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94461	Quartz	MQ	161	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94462	Quartz	MQ	162	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94463	Quartz	MQ	163	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94464	Quartz	MQ	164	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94465	Quartz	MQ	165	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD94466	Quartz	MQ	166	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94467	Quartz	MQ	167	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94468	Quartz	MQ	168	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94469	Quartz	MQ	169	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94470	Quartz	MQ	170	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94471	Quartz	MQ	171	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94472	Quartz	MQ	172	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94473	Quartz	MQ	173	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94474	Quartz	MQ	174	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94475	Quartz	MQ	175	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94476	Quartz	MQ	176	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94477	Quartz	MQ	177	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94478	Quartz	MQ	178	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94479	Quartz	MQ	179	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94480	Quartz	MQ	180	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94481	Quartz	MQ	181	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94482	Quartz	MQ	182	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94483	Quartz	MQ	183	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94484	Quartz	MQ	184	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94485	Quartz	MQ	185	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94486	Quartz	MQ	186	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94487	Quartz	MQ	187	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94488	Quartz	MQ	188	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94489	Quartz	MQ	189	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94490	Quartz	MQ	190	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94491	Quartz	MQ	191	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94492	Quartz	MQ	192	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94493	Quartz	MQ	193	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94494	Quartz	MQ	194	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94495	Quartz	MQ	195	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94496	Quartz	MQ	196	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94497	Quartz	MQ	197	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94498	Quartz	MQ	198	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94499	Quartz	MQ	199	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD94500	Quartz	MQ	200	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95501	Quartz	MQ	201	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95502	Quartz	MQ	202	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95503	Quartz	MQ	203	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95504	Quartz	MQ	204	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95505	Quartz	MQ	205	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95506	Quartz	MQ	206	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD95507	Quartz	MQ	207	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95508	Quartz	MQ	208	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95509	Quartz	MQ	209	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95510	Quartz	MQ	210	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95511	Quartz	MQ	211	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95512	Quartz	MQ	212	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95513	Quartz	MQ	213	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95514	Quartz	MQ	214	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95515	Quartz	MQ	215	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95516	Quartz	MQ	216	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95517	Quartz	MQ	217	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95518	Quartz	MQ	218	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95519	Quartz	MQ	219	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95520	Quartz	MQ	220	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95521	Quartz	MQ	221	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95522	Quartz	MQ	222	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95523	Quartz	MQ	223	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95524	Quartz	MQ	224	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95525	Quartz	MQ	225	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95526	Quartz	MQ	226	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95527	Quartz	MQ	227	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95528	Quartz	MQ	228	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95529	Quartz	MQ	229	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95530	Quartz	MQ	230	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95531	Quartz	MQ	231	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95532	Quartz	MQ	232	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95533	Quartz	MQ	233	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95534	Quartz	MQ	234	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95535	Quartz	MQ	235	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95536	Quartz	MQ	236	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95537	Quartz	MQ	237	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95538	Quartz	MQ	238	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95539	Quartz	MQ	239	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95540	Quartz	MQ	240	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95541	Quartz	MQ	241	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95542	Quartz	MQ	242	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95543	Quartz	MQ	243	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95544	Quartz	MQ	244	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95545	Quartz	MQ	245	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95546	Quartz	MQ	246	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95547	Quartz	MQ	247	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD95548	Quartz	MQ	248	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95549	Quartz	MQ	249	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95550	Quartz	MQ	250	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95551	Quartz	MQ	251	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95552	Quartz	MQ	252	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95553	Quartz	MQ	253	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95554	Quartz	MQ	254	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95555	Quartz	MQ	255	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95556	Quartz	MQ	256	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95557	Quartz	MQ	257	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95558	Quartz	MQ	258	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95559	Quartz	MQ	259	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95560	Quartz	MQ	260	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95561	Quartz	MQ	261	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95562	Quartz	MQ	262	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95563	Quartz	MQ	263	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95564	Quartz	MQ	264	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95565	Quartz	MQ	265	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95566	Quartz	MQ	266	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95567	Quartz	MQ	267	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95568	Quartz	MQ	268	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95569	Quartz	MQ	269	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95570	Quartz	MQ	270	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95571	Quartz	MQ	271	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95572	Quartz	MQ	272	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95573	Quartz	MQ	273	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95574	Quartz	MQ	274	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95575	Quartz	MQ	275	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95576	Quartz	MQ	276	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95577	Quartz	MQ	277	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95578	Quartz	MQ	278	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95579	Quartz	MQ	279	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95580	Quartz	MQ	280	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95581	Quartz	MQ	281	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95582	Quartz	MQ	282	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95583	Quartz	MQ	283	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95584	Quartz	MQ	284	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95585	Quartz	MQ	285	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95586	Quartz	MQ	286	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95587	Quartz	MQ	287	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95588	Quartz	MQ	288	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD95589	Quartz	MQ	289	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95590	Quartz	MQ	290	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95591	Quartz	MQ	291	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95592	Quartz	MQ	292	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95593	Quartz	MQ	293	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95594	Quartz	MQ	294	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95595	Quartz	MQ	295	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95596	Quartz	MQ	296	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95597	Quartz	MQ	297	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95598	Quartz	MQ	298	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95599	Quartz	MQ	299	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95600	Quartz	MQ	300	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95601	Quartz	MQ	301	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95602	Quartz	MQ	302	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95603	Quartz	MQ	303	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95604	Quartz	MQ	304	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95605	Quartz	MQ	305	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95606	Quartz	MQ	306	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95607	Quartz	MQ	307	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95608	Quartz	MQ	308	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95609	Quartz	MQ	309	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95610	Quartz	MQ	310	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95611	Quartz	MQ	311	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95612	Quartz	MQ	312	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95613	Quartz	MQ	313	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95614	Quartz	MQ	314	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95615	Quartz	MQ	315	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95616	Quartz	MQ	316	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95617	Quartz	MQ	317	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95618	Quartz	MQ	318	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95619	Quartz	MQ	319	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95620	Quartz	MQ	320	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95621	Quartz	MQ	321	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95622	Quartz	MQ	322	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95623	Quartz	MQ	323	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95624	Quartz	MQ	324	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95625	Quartz	MQ	325	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95626	Quartz	MQ	326	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95627	Quartz	MQ	327	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95628	Quartz	MQ	328	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95629	Quartz	MQ	329	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

Mayo	YD95630	Quartz	MQ	330	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95631	Quartz	MQ	331	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95632	Quartz	MQ	332	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95633	Quartz	MQ	333	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95634	Quartz	MQ	334	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95635	Quartz	MQ	335	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95636	Quartz	MQ	336	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95637	Quartz	MQ	337	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95638	Quartz	MQ	338	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95639	Quartz	MQ	339	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95640	Quartz	MQ	340	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95641	Quartz	MQ	341	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active
Mayo	YD95642	Quartz	MQ	342	Goldspike Exploration Inc. - 100%	04-11-2010	01-09-2021	Active

NB. Table supplied by Generic Gold Corp, 2017

EXHIBIT "B"
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GENERIC GOLD CORP.

1. Annual Financial Statements

   (a) Auditor's report without reservation of opinion;

   (b) Audited consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014; and

   (c) Audited consolidated statements of loss and deficit, comprehensive loss, cash flows for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and notes thereto.

2. Unaudited Interim Financial Statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

3. MD&A for:

   (a) Period ended September 30, 2017

   (b) Year ended December 31, 2016

   (c) Year ended December 31, 2015

   (d) Year ended December 31, 2014

Wamco Technology Group Ltd.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying financial statements of Wamco Technology Group Ltd., are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

"Lisa McCormack", President
Lisa McCormack

"Marco Guidi", CFO
Marco Guidi

PALMER REED
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

439 University Avenue, Suite 1550, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1Y8
Telephone: (416) 599-9186 Fax: (416) 599-9189 Email: Palmerreed@palmerreed.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of
Wamco Technology Group Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Wamco Technology Group Ltd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and the statements of loss, comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of $58,148 during the year ended December 31, 2016 and, as of that date, had an accumulated deficit of $3,327,928 since inception. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Palmer Reed

April 6, 2017

Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at,	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current	**$**	$
Cash (Note 11)	**7,921**	6,009
Trade and other receivables (Note 4)	**5,513**	1,633
Prepaid expenses	**5,000**	-
	18,434	7,642
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Trade and other payables (Note 5)	**243,940**	190,000
Due to related parties (Note 6)	**7,500**	7,500
	251,440	197,500
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 7)	**3,079,922**	3,064,922
Contributed surplus (Note 8)	**15,000**	15,000
Deficit	**(3,327,928)**	(3,269,780)
	(233,006)	(189,858)
	18,434	7,642

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Subsequent Events (Note 13)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Joe Whipple" Director

"Lisa McCormack" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31,	**2016**	2015
Expenses	**$**	$
Consulting	**-**	10,000
Accounting, audit and legal	**51,337**	27,157
Filing and Transfer Agent Fees	**6,173**	11,366
General and administrative	**638**	134
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**(58,148)**	(48,657)
Loss per share		
Basic and fully diluted	**(0.012)**	(0.010)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic and fully diluted	**5,045,296**	4,831,362

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves		
	Number of Shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	4,831,362	$ 3,064,922	$ 15,000	$ (3,221,123)	$ (141,201)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(48,657)	(48,657)
Balance at December 31, 2015	**4,831,362**	**$ 3,064,922**	**$ 15,000**	**$ (3,269,780)**	**$ (189,858)**
Private placement	300,000	15,000	-	-	15,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(58,148)	(58,148)
Balance at December 31, 2016	**5,131,362**	**$ 3,079,922**	**$ 15,000**	**$ (3,327,928)**	**$ (233,006)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31,	2016	2015
Cash flows used in operating activities	**$**	$
Net Loss for the year	**(58,148)**	(48,657)
Changes in non-cash working capital accounts:		
HST recoverable	**(3,880)**	(547)
Prepaid expenses	**(5,000)**	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**53,940**	49,648
Cash flows provided from (used in) operating activities	**(13,088)**	444
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from private placement	**15,000**	-
Cash flows provided from financing activities	**15,000**	-
Net increase in cash	**1,912**	444
Cash, beginning of year	**6,009**	5,565
Cash, end of year	**7,921**	6,009

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS

Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 14, 1995. On September 1, 2011, the Company completed articles of amendment and continued the Company under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Company's head office is located at 400 – 365 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5H 2V1. The Company's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2003. The Company is currently seeking project opportunities.

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $233,006 (December 31, 2015 – $189,858 working capital deficiency), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $3,327,928 (December 31, 2015 - $3,269,780) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The application of the going concern assumption is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and obtain necessary financing to do so.

Management believes the Company will be able to acquire sufficient funds to cover planned operations throughout the next twelve month period by securing additional financing through the issue of new equity, among other things. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Management believes the going concern assumption to be appropriate for these financial statements. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate, adjustments might be necessary to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, reported revenues and expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Company's Financial Statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with and using accounting policies in full compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standards ("IAS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), effective for the Company's reporting for the year ended December 31, 2016.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The audited financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain non-current assets and financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

2.3 Recent accounting pronouncements

Adoption of New Standards

The Company has adopted the following new standards, along with any consequential amendments, effective January 1, 2016. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The adoption of the amendment did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 38 - Intangible Assets ("IAS 38") and IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment ("IAS 16"), were amended in May 2014 to introduce a rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortization methods is inappropriate. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The adoption of the amendment did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2017 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15"). In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 15 specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard supersedes IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. IFRS 15 must be applied in an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Application of the standard is mandatory and early adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Share based payments

Share based payment transactions

Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby they render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

Equity settled transactions

The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

3.2 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.3 Loss per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The "treasury stock method" is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

3.4 Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company's cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company's trade and other receivables are classified as loans-and-receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. At December 31, 2016 the Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the settlement date.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.5 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's trade and other payables are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At December 31, 2016 the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether a financial asset is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost
If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Available-for-sale
If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset’s or cash-generating unit’s recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

3.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

3.9 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.10 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations; capital assets, recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of share-based payments. The most significant judgements relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company's trade and other receivables arise from harmonized sales tax ("HST") receivable due from government taxation authorities. These are broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	$	$
HST receivable	**5,513**	1,633
Total trade and other receivables	**$ 5,513**	$ 1,633

These trade and other receivables are outstanding for less than 30 days after filing the necessary government taxation returns.

At December 31, 2016, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts and therefore no impairment has been recorded against these receivables. The credit risk on the receivables has been further discussed in Note 9. The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as at December 31, 2016.

5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to operating and financing activities. The usual credit period taken for trade purchases is between 30 to 90 days.

The following is an aged analysis of the trade and other payables:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	$	$
Less than 1 month	**38,244**	13,173
1 – 3 months	**4,557**	8,780
Over 3 months	**201,139**	168,047
Total trade and other payables	**$ 243,940**	$ 190,000

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2016, $12,000 (2015 - $12,000) was charged for services by the Chief Financial Officer.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, $nil (2015 - $10,000) was charged for services by a director of the Company.

Amounts due to related parties represent amounts owing to directors for cash advances. The amounts are unsecured, bear no interest and have no specified terms of repayment. As at December 31, 2016, $7,500 (December 31, 2015 - $7,500) is owing to directors for cash advances.

As at December 31, 2016, $89,270 (December 31, 2015 - $75,710) in amounts due to related parties was included in trade and other payables.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized – 100,000,000 Common shares without par value
10,000,000 Preferred shares without par value

Common shares

The issued and outstanding common shares are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Amount $
Balance, January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015	4,831,362	3,064,922
Private placement	300,000	15,000
Balance, December 31, 2016	5,131,362	3,079,922

On April 15, 2016, the Company closed a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of $15,000 through the issuance of 300,000 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per common share.

8. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

On December 3, 2003, the Company surrendered and cancelled all 1,500,000 performance escrow shares as a result of the disposal of a subsidiary company, reducing share capital and increasing contributed surplus by $15,000.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2016 include cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and due to related parties. Fair value of cash is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other payables are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below:

Interest rate risk

The Company’s cash includes bank deposits that are subject to floating interest rates. The Company’s current policy is to invest excess cash in bank deposits by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and HST recoverable included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of bank deposits and cash held in trust with the Company’s legal counsel, from which, management believes the risk of loss is remote. As at December 31, 2016, the Company’s receivables primarily consist of amounts due from the Canadian government. The Company’s receivables are normally collected within a 30-60 day period. The Company has not experienced any collection issues to December 31, 2016. The Company is exposed to credit risk with regards to debtors refusing payment and the government denying the Company claims filed.

The Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2016 is the carrying value of cash and HST recoverable.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(continued)*

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2016, the Company had current assets of $18,434 (December 31, 2015 - $7,642) compared to current liabilities of $251,440 (December 31, 2015 - $197,500). The ability of the Company to continue to pursue its activities and continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to secure additional equity or other financing. All of the Company’s financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As at December 31, 2016, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $233,006 (December 31, 2015 – $189,858 working capital deficiency).

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital to include components of equity.

The Company’s objectives in managing its capital are: to maintain adequate levels of funding to support its expenditures arising from the Company’s activities; to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue project opportunities; to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders; to maintain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support the Company’s operations and corporate functions; and to seek out and acquire new projects of merit.

The Company considers its capital to be share capital, reserve accounts and deficit, which as at December 31, 2016 totaled a deficiency of $233,006 (December 31, 2015 – $189,858 deficiency).

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to pursue project opportunities. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company currently has no major sources of revenue; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to pursue project opportunities and pay for administrative costs, the Company will continue to assess its existing working capital position and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Company’s investment policy is to invest its cash in bank deposits, to ensure it is available for upcoming expenditures.

The Company expects its capital resources will be sufficient to pursue project opportunities and carry out operations through its current operating period. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2016. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

11. CASH

Cash in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in the Company’s lawyer’s trust account.

12. INCOME TAXES

The Company's income tax provision differs from the amount resulting from the application of the Canadian statutory income tax rate. A reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates with the Company's effective tax rates for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Loss before income taxes	**(58,148)**	(48,657)
Combined statutory rate	**26.50%**	26.50%
Estimated recovery of income taxes	**(15,400)**	(12,900)
Losses expiring	**-**	4,300
Change in current and future tax rates	**(30,000)**	(100)
Deductible share issue costs and other	**-**	900
Tax benefits not recognized	**45,400**	7,800
Income tax expense	**-**	-

The Canadian statutory income tax rate of 26.5% (2015 – 26.5%) is comprised of the federal income tax rate at approximately 15.0% (2015 – 15.0%) and the provincial income tax rate of approximately 11.5% (2015 – 11.5%).

The primary differences which give rise to deferred income tax assets at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
	$	$
Deferred income tax assets		
Deductible share issuance costs	**-**	-
Canadian exploration expenditures	**302,700**	285,500
Capital losses carried forward	**104,000**	98,100
Non-capital losses carried forward	**137,900**	115,600
	544,600	499,200
Less : tax benefits not recognized	**(544,600)**	(499,200)
Net deferred income tax assets	**-**	-

The Company has available for carry forward non-capital losses of $520,500 (2015 - $462,300). As at December 31, 2016, the non-capital losses carry forwards expire as follows:

	$
2026	203,100
2027	10,500
2028	9,100
2029	18,800
2030	26,300
2031	54,800
2032	31,500
2033	25,900
2034	32,200
2035	50,100
2036	58,200
	520,500

12. INCOME TAXES *(continued)*

Deferred Income Tax *(continued)*

As at December 31, 2016, the Company has cumulative Canadian exploration and evaluation expenditures totaling $1,142,083 (December 31, 2015 - $1,142,083) which are available to reduce taxable income of future years. The Company also has net capital losses of $785,090 (December 31, 2015 - $785,090) available to offset future taxable capital gains. These exploration expenditures and net capital losses can be carried forward indefinitely.

Deferred tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses and expenditures have not been recognized in these financial statements.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 24, 2017, the Company filed articles of amendment giving effect to the consolidation of its issued and outstanding common shares on a one (1) for five (5) basis, resulting in its previously outstanding 5,131,340 common shares of the Company being consolidated into approximately 1,026,245 common shares. No fractional common shares will be issued pursuant to the Consolidation and any fractional shares that would have otherwise been issued have been rounded down to the nearest whole number. The Consolidation was approved by shareholders at an annual and special meeting held on August 20, 2015.

On March 16, 2017, the Company settled an aggregate of $278,855 of indebtedness owed to certain arm's length and non-arm's length creditors through the issuance of an aggregate of 5,577,099 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per Common Share. All common shares issued in connection with the debt settlement are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus a day from the date of issuance in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

Pursuant to the debt settlement, Irwin Lowy LLP acquired 2,700,000 Common Shares of the Company. Prior to the completion of the debt settlement, the partnership did not own any common shares of the Company. Upon completion of the debt settlement, the partnership will own 2,700,000 common shares of the Company, representing approximately 40.9% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares on a non-diluted basis.

On March 31, 2017, the Company announced that it and certain of its principal shareholders have entered into a binding agreement (the "Agreement") with TCG Acquisition Corp. ("TCG") which outlines the general terms and conditions of a proposed transaction pursuant to which Wamco will acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities of TCG in exchange for securities of Wamco. The proposed transaction is anticipated to be carried out by way of amalgamation or other similar transaction, pursuant to which TCG will amalgamate with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wamco (the "Proposed Transaction"). As a result of the Proposed Transaction, the Company will continue on with the business of TCG.

As contemplated by the Agreement, Wamco and TCG intend to apply to the Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE") for the listing of the Wamco Shares (the "Listing"). TCG is a privately held company incorporated pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). TCG has been formed for the initial purpose of making investments primarily in the United States.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS, (continued)

The Proposed Transaction is subject to, among other things, receipt of the requisite shareholder approvals, approval of the CSE, and additional conditions as described in the Agreement. Holders of greater than 70% of the Wamco Shares have entered into agreements to support the Proposed Transaction.

Prior to the completion of the Proposed Transaction, Wamco will call a meeting of its shareholders for the purpose of approving, among other matters, (i) a possible consolidation of the issued and outstanding Wamco Shares (the “Consolidation”); (ii) a change of name of Wamco to a name to be determined by TCG and acceptable to regulatory authorities; (iii) the election of nominees of TCG to the board of directors of Wamco; (iv) the approval of the Proposed Transaction, if required under applicable law; and (v) such other matters as the parties or the CSE may require. Upon closing of the Proposed Transaction, the board of directors of Wamco will be reconstitutedin a manner that complies with the requirements of the CSE and applicable securities laws. TCG shall be entitled to all nominees on the reconstituted board, subject to the receipt of applicable regulatory approvals. In connection with the Proposed Transaction, TCG intends to undertake one or more equity financings (the “TCG Financing”).

Upon closing of the Proposed Transaction, all securities of TCG issued in connection with the TCG Financing will automatically be exchanged for post-Consolidation Wamco Shares on the same terms as existing TCG securities.

Wamco Technology Group Ltd.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying financial statements of Wamco Technology Group Ltd., are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

"Lisa McCormack", President
Lisa McCormack

"Marco Guidi", CFO
Marco Guidi

PALMER REED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of
Wamco Technology Group Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Wamco Technology Group Ltd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and the statements of loss, comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. as at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of $48,657 during the year ended December 31, 2015 and, as of that date, had an accumulated deficit of $3,269,780 since inception. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Palmer Reed

March 2, 2016

Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at,	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current	**$**	$
Cash (Note 11)	**6,009**	5,565
Trade and other receivables (Note 4)	**1,633**	1,086
	7,642	6,651
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Trade and other payables (Note 5)	**190,000**	140,352
Due to related parties (Note 6)	**7,500**	7,500
	197,500	147,852
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 7)	**3,064,922**	3,064,922
Contributed surplus (Note 8)	**15,000**	15,000
Deficit	**(3,269,780)**	(3,221,123)
	(189,858)	(141,201)
	7,642	6,651

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Joe Whipple" Director

"Lisa McCormack" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31,	2015	2014
Expenses	**$**	$
Consulting	**10,000**	-
Accounting, audit and legal	**27,157**	25,788
Filing and Transfer Agent Fees	**11,366**	4,721
General and administrative	**134**	229
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**(48,657)**	(30,738)
Loss per share		
Basic and fully diluted	**(0.010)**	(0.006)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic and fully diluted	**4,831,362**	4,831,362

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves		
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	**Contributed surplus**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2014	4,831,362	$ 3,064,922	$ 15,000	$ (3,190,385)	$ (110,463)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(30,738)	(30,738)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**4,831,362**	**$ 3,064,922**	**$ 15,000**	**$ (3,221,123)**	**$ (141,201)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(48,657)	(48,657)
Balance at December 31, 2015	**4,831,362**	**$ 3,064,922**	**$ 15,000**	**$ (3,269,780)**	**$ (189,858)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31,	2015	2014
Cash flows used in operating activities	**$**	$
Net Loss for the year	**(48,657)**	(30,738)
Changes in non-cash working capital accounts:		
HST recoverable	**(547)**	87
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**49,648**	26,763
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	**444**	(3,888)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Advances from related parties	**-**	7,500
Cash flows provided from financing activities	**-**	7,500
Net increase (decrease) increase in cash	**444**	3,612
Cash, beginning of year	**5,565**	1,953
Cash, end of year	**6,009**	5,565

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS

Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 14, 1995. On September 1, 2011, the Company completed articles of amendment and continued the Company under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Company's head office is located at 400 – 365 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5H 2V1. The Company's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2003. The Company is currently seeking project opportunities.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $189,858 (December 31, 2014 – $141,201 working capital deficiency), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $3,269,780 (December 31, 2014 - $3,221,123) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The application of the going concern assumption is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and obtain necessary financing to do so.

Management believes the Company will be able to acquire sufficient funds to cover planned operations throughout the next twelve month period by securing additional financing through the issue of new equity, among other things. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Management believes the going concern assumption to be appropriate for these financial statements. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate, adjustments might be necessary to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, reported revenues and expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Company's Financial Statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with and using accounting policies in full compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standards ("IAS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), effective for the Company's reporting for the year ended December 31, 2015.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The audited financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain non-current assets and financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

2.3 Recent accounting pronouncements

Adoption of New Standards

The Company has adopted the following new standards, along with any consequential amendments, effective January 1, 2015. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions.

IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures ("IAS24") was amended to clarify that an entity providing key management services to the reporting entity or the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments also require an entity to disclose amounts incurred for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. The amendments to IAS 24 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2016 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15"). In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 15 specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard supersedes IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. IFRS 15 must be applied in an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Application of the standard is mandatory and early adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

2.3 Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

IAS 38 - Intangible Assets ("IAS 38") and IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment ("IAS 16"), were amended in May 2014 to introduce a rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortization methods is inappropriate. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Share based payments

Share based payment transactions
Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby they render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

Equity settled transactions
The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

3.2 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.3 Loss per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The “treasury stock method” is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

3.4 Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company’s cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company’s trade and other receivables are classified as loans-and-receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. At December 31, 2015 the Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the settlement date.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.5 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's trade and other payables are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At December 31, 2015 the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether a financial asset is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss.

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

3.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

3.9 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.10 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations; capital assets, recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of share-based payments. The most significant judgements relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company's trade and other receivables arise from harmonized sales tax ("HST") receivable due from government taxation authorities. These are broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	$	$
HST receivable	**1,633**	1,086
Total trade and other receivables	**$ 1,633**	$ 1,086

These trade and other receivables are outstanding for less than 30 days after filing the necessary government taxation returns.

At December 31, 2015, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts and therefore no impairment has been recorded against these receivables. The credit risk on the receivables has been further discussed in Note 9. The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as at December 31, 2015.

5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to operating and financing activities. The usual credit period taken for trade purchases is between 30 to 90 days.

The following is an aged analysis of the trade and other payables:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	$	$
Less than 1 month	**13,173**	9,303
1 – 3 months	**8,780**	8,624
Over 3 months	**168,047**	122,425
Total trade and other payables	**$ 190,000**	$ 140,352

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2015, $12,000 (2014 - $12,000) was charged for services by the Chief Financial Officer.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, $10,000 (2014 - $nil) was charged for services by a director of the Company.

Amounts due to related parties represent amounts owing to directors for cash advances. The amounts are unsecured, bear no interest and have no specified terms of repayment. During the year ended December 31, 2014, $7,500 was advanced by directors of the Company. As at December 31, 2015, $7,500 (December 31, 2014 - $7,500) is owing to directors for cash advances.

As at December 31, 2015, $75,710 (December 31, 2014 - $40,680) in amounts due to related parties was included in trade and other payables.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized – 100,000,000 Common shares without par value
10,000,000 Preferred shares without par value

Common shares

The issued and outstanding common shares are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Amount $
Balance, January 1, 2014, December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015	**4,831,362**	**3,064,922**

8. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

On December 3, 2003, the Company surrendered and cancelled all 1,500,000 performance escrow shares as a result of the disposal of a subsidiary company, reducing share capital and increasing contributed surplus by $15,000.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(continued)*

The Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2015 include cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and due to related parties. Fair value of cash is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other payables are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below:

Interest rate risk

The Company’s cash includes bank deposits that are subject to floating interest rates. The Company’s current policy is to invest excess cash in bank deposits by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and HST recoverable included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of bank deposits and cash held in trust with the Company’s legal counsel, from which, management believes the risk of loss is remote. As at December 31, 2015, the Company’s receivables primarily consist of amounts due from the Canadian government. The Company’s receivables are normally collected within a 30-60 day period. The Company has not experienced any collection issues to December 31, 2015. The Company is exposed to credit risk with regards to debtors refusing payment and the government denying the Company claims filed.

The Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2015 is the carrying value of cash and HST recoverable.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2015, the Company had current assets of $7,642 (December 31, 2014 - $6,651) compared to current liabilities of $197,500 (December 31, 2014 - $147,852). The ability of the Company to continue to pursue its activities and continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to secure additional equity or other financing. All of the Company’s financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As at December 31, 2015, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $189,858 (December 31, 2014 – $141,201 working capital deficiency).

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital to include components of equity.

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are: to maintain adequate levels of funding to support its expenditures arising from the Company's activities; to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue project opportunities; to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders; to maintain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support the Company's operations and corporate functions; and to seek out and acquire new projects of merit.

The Company considers its capital to be share capital, reserve accounts and deficit, which as at December 31, 2015 totaled a deficiency of $189,858 (December 31, 2014 – $141,201 deficiency).

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to pursue project opportunities. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company currently has no major sources of revenue; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to pursue project opportunities and pay for administrative costs, the Company will continue to assess its existing working capital position and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in bank deposits, to ensure it is available for upcoming expenditures.

The Company expects its capital resources will be sufficient to pursue project opportunities and carry out operations through its current operating period. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the yearended December 31, 2015. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

11. CASH

Cash in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks.

12. INCOME TAXES

The Company's income tax provision differs from the amount resulting from the application of the Canadian statutory income tax rate. A reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates with the Company's effective tax rates for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	2015	2014
	$	$
Loss before income taxes	**(48,657)**	(30,738)
Combined statutory rate	**26.50%**	26.50%
Estimated recovery of income taxes	**(12,900)**	(8,100)
Losses expiring	**4,300**	3,400
Change in current and future tax rates	**(100)**	(500)
Deductible share issue costs and other	**900**	900
Tax benefits not recognized	**7,800**	4,300
Income tax expense	**-**	-

The Canadian statutory income tax rate of 26.5% (2014 – 26.5%) is comprised of the federal income tax rate at approximately 15.0% (2014 – 15.0%) and the provincial income tax rate of approximately 11.5% (2014 – 11.5%).

The primary differences which give rise to deferred income tax assets at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
	$	$
Deferred income tax assets		
Deductible share issuance costs	**-**	400
Canadian exploration expenditures	**285,500**	285,500
Capital losses carried forward	**98,100**	98,100
Non-capital losses carried forward	**115,600**	107,400
	499,200	491,400
Less : tax benefits not recognized	**(499,200)**	(491,400)
Net deferred income tax assets	**-**	-

The Company has available for carry forward non-capital losses of $462,300 (2014 - $429,500). As at December 31, 2015, the non-capital losses carry forwards expire as follows:

	$
2026	203,100
2027	10,500
2028	9,100
2029	18,800
2030	26,300
2031	54,800
2032	31,500
2033	25,900
2034	32,200
2035	50,100
	462,300

12. INCOME TAXES *(continued)*

Deferred Income Tax *(continued)*

As at December 31, 2015, the Company has cumulative Canadian exploration and evaluation expenditures totaling $1,142,083 (December 31, 2014 - $1,142,083) which are available to reduce taxable income of future years. The Company also has net capital losses of $785,090 (December 31, 2014 - $785,090) available to offset future taxable capital gains. These exploration expenditures and net capital losses can be carried forward indefinitely. In addition, the unamortized balance, for income tax purposes, of the share issuance fees amounts to approximately $nil (2014 - $1,500).

Deferred tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses and expenditures have not been recognized in these financial statements.

Wamco Technology Group Ltd.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying financial statements of Wamco Technology Group Ltd., are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

"Stephen Dunn", President and CEO
Stephen Dunn

"Marco Guidi", CFO
Marco Guidi

PALMER REED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of
Wamco Technology Group Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Wamco Technology Group Ltd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and the statements of loss, comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of $30,738 during the year ended December 31, 2014 and, as of that date, had an accumulated deficit of $3,221,123 since inception. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Palmer Reed

April 28, 2015

Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at,	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current	**$**	$
Cash (Note 11)	**5,565**	1,953
Trade and other receivables (Note 4)	**1,086**	1,173
	6,651	3,126
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Trade and other payables (Note 5)	**140,352**	113,589
Due to related parties (Note 6)	**7,500**	-
	147,852	113,589
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 7)	**3,064,922**	3,064,922
Contributed surplus (Note 8)	**15,000**	15,000
Deficit	**(3,221,123)**	(3,190,385)
	(141,201)	(110,463)
	6,651	3,126

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Events subsequent to the reporting period (Note 13)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Joe Whipple" Director

"Stephen Dunn" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31,	2014	2013
Expenses	**$**	$
Accounting, audit and legal	**25,788**	16,500
Filing and Transfer Agent Fees	**4,721**	5,921
General and administrative	**229**	101
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**(30,738)**	(22,522)
Loss per share		
Basic and fully diluted	**(0.006)**	(0.005)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic and fully diluted	**4,831,362**	4,831,362

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves		
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	**Contributed surplus**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2013	4,831,362	$ 3,064,922	$ 15,000	$ (3,167,863)	$ (87,941)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(22,522)	(22,522)
Balance at December 31, 2013	**4,831,362**	**$ 3,064,922**	**$ 15,000**	**$ (3,190,385)**	**$ (110,463)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(30,738)	(30,738)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**4,831,362**	**$ 3,064,922**	**$ 15,000**	**$ (3,221,123)**	**$ (141,201)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31,	2014	2013
Cash flows used in operating activities	**$**	$
Net Loss for the year	**(30,738)**	(22,522)
Changes in non-cash working capital accounts:		
HST recoverable	**87**	(536)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**26,763**	20,154
Cash flows used in operating activities	**(3,888)**	(2,904)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Advances from related parties	**7,500**	-
Cash flows provided from financing activities	**7,500**	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**3,612**	(2,904)
Cash, beginning of year	**1,953**	4,857
Cash, end of year	**5,565**	1,953

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS

Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 14, 1995. On September 1, 2011, the Company completed articles of amendment and continued the Company under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Company's head office is located at 400 – 365 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5H 2V1. The Company's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2003. The Company is currently seeking project opportunities (Note 13).

On July 11, 2011, the Company at its annual special meeting approved the consolidating each of the issued and outstanding Common Shares by changing each three (3) Common Shares into one (1) Common Share (3:1). The Company filed the articles of amendment on November 25, 2011 completing this consolidation.

On June 4, 2003, the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") issued a Cease Trade Order ("CTO") against the Company for failing to file annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002. On July 18, 2003 and May 11, 2009, respectively, the Alberta Securities Commission ("ASC") and British Columbia Securities Commission ("BCSC") issued a CTO against the Company for failing to file the annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2008, respectively. In November 2010 the Company brought its financial reporting obligations up to date and on November 30, 2010 the Company received full revocation orders from the Exchange, BCSC and ASC.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $141,201 (December 31, 2013 – $110,463 working capital deficiency), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $3,221,123 (December 31, 2013 - $3,190,385) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The application of the going concern assumption is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and obtain necessary financing to do so.

Management believes the Company will be able to acquire sufficient funds to cover planned operations throughout the next twelve month period by securing additional financing through the issue of new equity, among other things. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Management believes the going concern assumption to be appropriate for these financial statements. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate, adjustments might be necessary to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, reported revenues and expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Company's Financial Statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with and using accounting policies in full compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standards ("IAS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), effective for the Company's reporting for the year ended December 31, 2014.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The audited financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain non-current assets and financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

2.3 Recent accounting pronouncements

Adoption of New Standards
The Company has adopted the following new standards, along with any consequential amendments, effective January 1, 2014. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions.

IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation ("IAS 32") was amended by the IASB in December 2011 to clarify certain aspects of the requirements on offsetting. The amendments focus on the criterion that an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the criterion that an entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

IAS 36 – Impairments of Assets ("IAS 36") was amended by the IASB in May 2013 to clarify the requirements to disclose the recoverable amounts of impaired assets and require additional disclosures about the measurement of impaired assets when the recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, including the discount rate when a present value technique is used to measure the recoverable amount.

IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39") was amended by the IASB in June 2013 to clarify that novation of a hedging derivative to a clearing counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations or the introduction of laws or regulations does not terminate hedge accounting.

IFRIC 21 – Levies ("IFRIC 21") was issued in May 2013. IFRIC 21 provides guidance on the accounting for levies within the scope of IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ("IAS 37"). IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event ("obligating event"). IFRIC 21 clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION, (continued)

New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2015 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13") was amended to clarify that the exception which allows fair value measurements of a group of financial assets and liabilities on a net basis applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 or IFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or liabilities as defined in IAS 32. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures ("IAS 24") was amended to clarify that an entity providing key management services to the reporting entity or the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments also require an entity to disclose amounts incurred for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. The amendments to IAS 24 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 38 - Intangible Assets ("IAS 38") and IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment ("IAS 16"), were amended in May 2014 to introduce a rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortization methods is inappropriate. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION, (continued)

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15"). In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 15 specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard supersedes IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. IFRS 15 must be applied in an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Application of the standard is mandatory and early adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Share based payments

Share based payment transactions
Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby they render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

Equity settled transactions
The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax
Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

• where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

• in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

• where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

• in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.3 Loss per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The “treasury stock method” is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

3.4 Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company’s cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company’s trade and other receivables are classified as loans-and-receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. At December 31, 2014 the Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the settlement date.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.5 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's trade and other payables are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At December 31, 2014 the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether a financial asset is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

3.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

3.9 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.10 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations; capital assets, recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of share-based payments. The most significant judgements relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company's trade and other receivables arise from harmonized sales tax ("HST") receivable due from government taxation authorities. These are broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	$	$
HST receivable	**1,086**	1,173
Total trade and other receivables	**$ 1,086**	$ 1,173

These trade and other receivables are outstanding for less than 30 days after filing the necessary government taxation returns.

At December 31, 2014, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts and therefore no impairment has been recorded against these receivables. The credit risk on the receivables has been further discussed in Note 9.

The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as at December 31, 2014.

5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to operating and financing activities. The usual credit period taken for trade purchases is between 30 to 90 days.

The following is an aged analysis of the trade and other payables:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	$	$
Less than 1 month	**9,303**	7,646
1 – 3 months	**8,624**	4,887
Over 3 months	**122,425**	101,056
Total trade and other payables	**$ 140,352**	$ 113,589

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2014, $12,000 (2013 - $12,000) was charged for services by the Chief Financial Officer.

Amounts due to related parties represent amounts owing to directors for cash advances. The amounts are unsecured, bear no interest and have no specified terms of repayment. During the year ended December 31, 2014, $7,500 was advanced by directors of the Company. As at December 31, 2014, $7,500 (December 31, 2013 - $nil) is owing to directors for cash advances.

As at December 31, 2014, $40,680 (December 31, 2013 - $27,120) in amounts due to related parties was included in trade and other payables.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized – 100,000,000 Common shares without par value
10,000,000 Preferred shares without par value

Common shares

The issued and outstanding common shares are as follows:

	Number of Shares	**Amount**
		$
Balance, January 1, 2013, December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014	**4,831,362**	**3,064,922**

8. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

On December 3, 2003, the Company surrendered and cancelled all 1,500,000 performance escrow shares as a result of the disposal of a subsidiary company, reducing share capital and increasing contributed surplus by $15,000.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2014 include cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and loans from related parties. Fair value of cash is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other payables are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below:

Interest rate risk

The Company’s cash includes bank deposits that are subject to floating interest rates. The Company’s current policy is to invest excess cash in bank deposits by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and HST recoverable included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of bank deposits and cash held in trust with the Company’s legal counsel, from which, management believes the risk of loss is remote. As at December 31, 2014, the Company’s receivables primarily consist of amounts due from the Canadian government. The Company’s receivables are normally collected within a 30-60 day period. The Company has not experienced any collection issues to December 31, 2014. The Company is exposed to credit risk with regards to debtors refusing payment and the government denying the Company claims filed.

The Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2014 is the carrying value of cash and HST recoverable.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(continued)*

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2014, the Company had current assets of $6,651 (December 31, 2013 - $3,126) compared to current liabilities of $147,852 (December 31, 2013 - $113,589). The ability of the Company to continue to pursue its activities and continue as a going concern is dependant on its ability to secure additional equity or other financing. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As at December 31, 2014, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $141,201 (December 31, 2013 – $110,463 working capital deficiency).

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital to include components of equity.

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are: to maintain adequate levels of funding to support its expenditures arising from the Company's activities; to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue project opportunities; to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders; to maintain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support the Company's operations and corporate functions; and to seek out and acquire new projects of merit.

The Company considers its capital to be share capital, reserve accounts and deficit, which as at December 31, 2014 totaled a deficiency of $141,201 (December 31, 2013 – $110,463 deficiency).

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to pursue project opportunities. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company currently has no major sources of revenue; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to pursue project opportunities and pay for administrative costs, the Company will continue to assess its existing working capital position and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in bank deposits, to ensure it is available for upcoming expenditures.

The Company expects its capital resources will be sufficient to pursue project opportunities and carry out operations through its current operating period. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2014. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

11. CASH

Cash in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks.

12. INCOME TAXES

The Company's income tax provision differs from the amount resulting from the application of the Canadian statutory income tax rate. A reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates with the Company's effective tax rates for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	2014	2013
	$	$
Loss before income taxes	**(30,738)**	(22,522)
Combined statutory rate	**26.50%**	26.50%
Estimated recovery of income taxes	**(8,100)**	(6,000)
Losses expiring	**3,400**	-
Change in current and future tax rates	**(500)**	(400)
Deductible share issue costs and other	**900**	(100)
Tax benefits not recognized	**4,300**	6,500
Income tax expense	**-**	-

The Canadian statutory income tax rate of 26.5% (2013 – 26.5%) is comprised of the federal income tax rate at approximately 15.0% (2013 – 15.0%) and the provincial income tax rate of approximately 11.5% (2013 – 11.5%).

The primary differences which give rise to deferred income tax assets at December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	2014	2013
	$	$
Deferred income tax assets		
Deductible share issuance costs	**400**	800
Canadian exploration expenditures	**285,500**	285,500
Capital losses carried forward	**98,100**	98,100
Non-capital losses carried forward	**107,400**	102,700
	491,400	487,100
Less : tax benefits not recognized	**(491,400)**	(487,100)
Net deferred income tax assets	**-**	-

The Company has available for carry forward non-capital losses of $429,500 (2013 - $410,800). As at December 31, 2014, the non-capital losses carry forwards expire as follows:

	$
2015	17,300
2026	203,100
2027	10,500
2028	9,100
2029	18,800
2030	26,300
2031	54,800
2032	31,500
2033	25,900
2034	32,200
	429,500

12. INCOME TAXES *(continued)*

Deferred Income Tax *(continued)*

As at December 31, 2014, the Company has cumulative Canadian exploration and evaluation expenditures totaling $1,142,083 (December 31, 2013 - $1,142,083) which are available to reduce taxable income of future years. The Company also has net capital losses of $785,090 (December 31, 2013 - $785,090) available to offset future taxable capital gains. These exploration expenditures and net capital losses can be carried forward indefinitely. In addition, the unamortized balance, for income tax purposes, of the share issuance fees amounts to approximately $1,500 (2013 - $3,000) and will be deductible in Canada over the next 2 years.

Deferred tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses and expenditures have not been recognized in these financial statements.

13. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING PERIOD

On August 7, 2014 the Company signed a letter of intent with Vertichem Corporation (“Vertichem”) to complete a business combination whereby all the issued and outstanding shares of Vertichem would be exchanged for common shares of Wamco. The newly combined company would assume Vertichem’s name.

Under the terms of the proposed transaction, each common share of Vertichem would be exchanged for a common share of Wamco. Upon completion of the transaction, Wamco and Vertichem shareholders, respectively, would own approximately 12% and 88% of the shares outstanding upon completion of the transaction and after necessary debt settlements for shares. Prior to completion of the transaction, management of Wamco intends to settle various debt through the issuance of common shares. Wamco intends to complete a share consolidation in order to effect the proper ratio of shares to be issued in the newly combined company as contemplated in the LOI.

In connection with the completion of the transaction, the board of directors of Wamco would consist of five directors to be determined prior to closing, with one nominee from Wamco and four nominees from Vertichem. In addition, David Milroy, currently Chief Executive Officer of Vertichem, would become Chief Executive Officer of the combined company.

Prior to completion of the Transaction, Vertichem is seeking to complete a private placement of Vertichem shares for anticipated gross proceeds of up to $500,000. Proceeds of the Private Placement would be used for general working capital purposes and to fund the transaction. Any Vertichem shares issued pursuant to the Private Placement shall be exchanged for common shares of Wamco.

Concurrent with the closing of the Transaction, it is anticipated that Wamco would complete a private placement of common shares of the newly combined company for gross proceeds of up to $1,500,000. It is anticipated that finder’s fees and/or commissions would be paid in connection with the offering, and the net proceeds would be used for the financing of a pilot plant operation required for the commercialization of Vertichem’s patented technology. Pricing of this Offering is yet to be determined.

As of April 28, 2015, the transaction has not closed and the Company is still pursuing this transaction.

Wamco Technology Group Ltd.

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed financial statements of Wamco Technology Group Ltd., are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The unaudited interim condensed financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

"Lisa McCormack", President
Lisa McCormack

"Marco Guidi", CFO
Marco Guidi

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at,	**September 30, 2017**	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Current	**$**	$
Cash (Note 10)	**8,610**	7,921
Trade and other receivables (Note 3)	**16,083**	5,513
Prepaid expenses	**-**	5,000
	24,693	18,434
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Trade and other payables (Note 4)	**62,156**	243,940
Due to related parties (Note 5)	**5,000**	7,500
	67,156	251,440
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 6)	**3,358,777**	3,079,922
Contributed surplus (Note 7)	**15,000**	15,000
Deficit	**(3,416,240)**	(3,327,928)
	(42,463)	(233,006)
	24,693	18,434

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Events After the Reporting Period (Note 11)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"James Fairbairn" Director

"Lisa McCormack" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim condensed financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended September 30, 2017	Three months ended September 30, 2016	**Nine months ended September 30, 2017**	Nine months ended September 30, 2016
Expenses	**$**	$	**$**	$
Accounting, audit and legal	**18,000**	13,707	**74,486**	40,257
Filing and Transfer Agent Fees	**898**	3,149	**13,712**	11,558
General and administrative	**26**	25	**114**	612
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	**(18,924)**	(16,881)	**(88,312)**	(52,427)
Loss per share				
Basic and fully diluted	**(0.003)**	(0.003)	**(0.017)**	(0.011)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic and fully diluted	**6,603,344**	5,131,362	**5,091,603**	4,958,285

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim condensed financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves		
	Number of Shares*	Amount	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	966,245	$ 3,064,922	$ 15,000	$ (3,269,780)	$ (189,858)
Private placement	60,000	15,000	-	-	15,000
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(52,427)	(52,427)
Balance at September 30, 2016	**1,026,245**	**$ 3,079,922**	**$ 15,000**	**$ (3,322,207)**	**$ (227,285)**
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(5,721)	(5,721)
Balance at December 31, 2016	**1,026,245**	**$ 3,079,922**	**$ 15,000**	**$ (3,327,928)**	**$ (233,006)**
Private placement	5,577,099	278,855	-	-	278,855
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(88,312)	(88,312)
Balance at September 30, 2017	**6,603,344**	**$ 3,358,777**	**$ 15,000**	**$ (3,416,240)**	**$ (42,463)**

** Number of shares outstanding reflects the five for one share consolidation on January 24, 2017 of the Company's issued and outstanding shares*

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim condensed financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the nine month periods ended September 30,	2017	2016
Cash flows used in operating activities	**$**	$
Net Loss for the period	**(88,312)**	(52,427)
Changes in non-cash working capital accounts:		
HST recoverable	**(10,570)**	835
Prepaid expenses	**5,000**	-
Repayment of due to related parties	**(2,500)**	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**97,071**	38,530
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	**689**	(13,062)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from private placement	**-**	15,000
Cash flows provided from financing activities	**-**	15,000
Net increase in cash	**689**	1,938
Cash, beginning of period	**7,921**	6,009
Cash, end of period	**8,610**	7,947

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim condensed financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS

Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 14, 1995. On September 1, 2011, the Company completed articles of amendment and continued the Company under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Company's head office is located at 400 – 365 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5H 2V1. The Company's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2003. The Company is currently seeking project opportunities.

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $42,463 (December 31, 2016 – $233,006 working capital deficiency), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $3,416,240 (December 31, 2016 - $3,327,928) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The application of the going concern assumption is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and obtain necessary financing to do so.

Management believes the Company will be able to acquire sufficient funds to cover planned operations throughout the next twelve month period by securing additional financing through the issue of new equity, among other things. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Management believes the going concern assumption to be appropriate for these financial statements. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate, adjustments might be necessary to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, reported revenues and expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These condensed interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

2.2 Basis of presentation

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies and methods of computation consistent with those applied in the Company's December 31, 2016 annual financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

2.3 Recent accounting pronouncements

New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2018 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15"). In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 15 specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard supersedes IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. IFRS 15 must be applied in an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Application of the standard is mandatory and early adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

3. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company's trade and other receivables arise from harmonized sales tax ("HST") receivable due from government taxation authorities. These are broken down as follows:

		September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016
		$		$
HST receivable		**16,083**		5,513
Total trade and other receivables	**$**	**16,083**	$	5,513

These trade and other receivables are outstanding for less than 30 days after filing the necessary government taxation returns.

At September 30, 2017, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts and therefore no impairment has been recorded against these receivables. The credit risk on the receivables has been further discussed in Note 8. The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as at September 30, 2017.

4. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to operating and financing activities. The usual credit period taken for trade purchases is between 30 to 90 days.

The following is an aged analysis of the trade and other payables:

		September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016
		$		$
Less than 1 month		**24,566**		38,244
1 – 3 months		**12,658**		4,557
Over 3 months		**24,932**		201,139
Total trade and other payables	**$**	**62,156**	$	243,940

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2017, $11,000 (2016 - $9,000) was charged for services by the Chief Financial Officer and $57,486 was charged for legal services by a law firm holding significant holdings of the Company's common shares.

Amounts due to related parties represent amounts owing to directors for cash advances. The amounts are unsecured, bear no interest and have no specified terms of repayment. As at September 30, 2017, $5,000 (December 31, 2016 - $7,500) is owing to directors for cash advances.

As at September 30, 2017, $34,835 (December 31, 2016 - $89,270) in amounts due to related parties was included in trade and other payables.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized – 100,000,000 Common shares without par value
10,000,000 Preferred shares without par value

Common shares

The issued and outstanding common shares are as follows:

	Number of Shares*	Amount $
Balance, January 1, 2016	966,245	3,064,922
Private placement	60,000	15,000
Balance, December 31, 2016	1,026,245	3,079,922
Private placement	5,577,099	278,855
Balance, September 30, 2017	6,603,244	3,358,777

** Number of shares outstanding reflects the five for one share consolidation on January 24, 2017 of the Company's issued and outstanding shares*

On April 15, 2016, the Company closed a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of $15,000 through the issuance of 300,000 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per common share.

On January 24, 2017, the Company filed articles of amendment giving effect to the consolidation of its issued and outstanding common shares on a one (1) for five (5) basis, resulting in its previously outstanding 5,131,362 common shares of the Company being consolidated into approximately 1,026,245 common shares. The Consolidation was approved by shareholders at an annual and special meeting held on August 20, 2015.

On March 16, 2017, the Company settled an aggregate of $278,855 of indebtedness owed to certain arm's length and non-arm's length creditors through the issuance of an aggregate of 5,577,099 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per Common Share. All common shares issued in connection with the debt settlement are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus a day from the date of issuance in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

7. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

On December 3, 2003, the Company surrendered and cancelled all 1,500,000 performance escrow shares as a result of the disposal of a subsidiary company, reducing share capital and increasing contributed surplus by $15,000.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments as at September 30, 2017 include cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and due to related parties. Fair value of cash is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other payables are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below:

Interest rate risk

The Company’s cash includes bank deposits that are subject to floating interest rates. The Company’s current policy is to invest excess cash in bank deposits by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and HST recoverable included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of bank deposits and cash held in trust with the Company’s legal counsel, from which, management believes the risk of loss is remote. As at September 30, 2017, the Company’s receivables primarily consist of amounts due from the Canadian government. The Company’s receivables are normally collected within a 30-60 day period. The Company has not experienced any collection issues to September 30, 2017. The Company is exposed to credit risk with regards to debtors refusing payment and the government denying the Company claims filed.

The Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk as at September 30, 2017 is the carrying value of cash and HST recoverable.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(continued)*

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2017, the Company had current assets of $24,693 (December 31, 2016 - $18,434) compared to current liabilities of $67,156 (December 31, 2016 - $251,440). The ability of the Company to continue to pursue its activities and continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to secure additional equity or other financing. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $42,463 (December 31, 2016 – $233,006 working capital deficiency).

9. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital to include components of equity.

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are: to maintain adequate levels of funding to support its expenditures arising from the Company's activities; to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue project opportunities; to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders; to maintain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support the Company's operations and corporate functions; and to seek out and acquire new projects of merit.

The Company considers its capital to be share capital, reserve accounts and deficit, which as at September 30, 2017 totaled a deficiency of $42,463 (December 31, 2016 – $233,006 deficiency).

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to pursue project opportunities. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company currently has no major sources of revenue; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to pursue project opportunities and pay for administrative costs, the Company will continue to assess its existing working capital position and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in bank deposits, to ensure it is available for upcoming expenditures.

The Company expects its capital resources will be sufficient to pursue project opportunities and carry out operations through its current operating period. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine month period ended September 30, 2017. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

10. CASH

Cash in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in the Company's lawyer's trust account.

11. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On September 26, 2017, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent for a business combination (the "LOI") with Generic Gold Corporation ("Generic Gold"). Pursuant to the business combination (the "Business Combination"), Wamco and Generic Gold will combine and continue under the name, Generic Gold Corporation.

Pursuant to the Business Combination, the common shares in the capital of Wamco will be consolidated on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation common share of Wamco for every two point two (2.2) pre-consolidation common shares of Wamco. Each shareholder of Generic Gold will receive one (1) post-consolidation common share of the Resulting Issuer. Holders of common share purchase warrants, incentive options and broker warrants in the capital of Generic Gold shall receive common share purchase warrants, incentive options and broker warrants in the capital of Resulting Issuer on the same terms and conditions after adjustment for the foregoing exchange ratios.

As of September 25, 2017, there are 6,603,244 common shares of Wamco issued and outstanding and 33,356,968 common shares of Generic Gold issued and outstanding. As a result of the Business Combination, the Resulting Issuer expects to have approximately 36,358,442 issued and outstanding common shares on a non-diluted basis. Approximately 8.25% of those shares will be held by former shareholders of Wamco and 91.75% will be held by former shareholders of Generic Gold.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. ("Wamco" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited interim condensed financial statements for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2017, including the related notes thereto and the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, including the related notes thereto. These financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This MD&A is presented as of November 6, 2017. Unless otherwise noted, the currency used is Canadian dollars. This MD&A contains "forward-looking" statements that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis includes "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of Management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the mining industry (including operational risks in exploration development and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections in relation to production, costs and expenses; the uncertainty surrounding the ability of the Company to obtain all permits, consents or authorizations required for its operations and activities; and health safety and environmental risks), the risk of commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the ability of the Company to fund the capital and operating expenses necessary to achieve the business objectives of the Company, the uncertainty associated with commercial negotiations and negotiating with foreign governments and risks associated with international business activities, as well as those risks described in public disclosure documents filed by the Company. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in securities of the Company should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Statements in relation to "resources" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this management discussion and analysis are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or in any other documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 14, 1995. On September 1, 2011, the Company completed articles of amendment and continued the Company under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Company's head office is located at 400 – 365 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5H 2V1. The Company's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2003. The Company is currently seeking project opportunities.

OUTLOOK

The mission of the Company is to enhance shareholder value through actively seeking project opportunities. The Company is currently investigating opportunities in order to fulfill its mission statement.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On January 24, 2017, the Company filed articles of amendment giving effect to the consolidation of its issued and outstanding common shares on a one (1) for five (5) basis, resulting in its previously outstanding 5,131,340 common shares of the Company being consolidated into approximately 1,026,245 common shares. No fractional common shares will be issued pursuant to the Consolidation and any fractional shares that would have otherwise been issued have been rounded down to the nearest whole number. The Consolidation was approved by shareholders at an annual and special meeting held on August 20, 2015.

On March 16, 2017, the Company settled an aggregate of $278,855 of indebtedness owed to certain arm's length and non-arm's length creditors through the issuance of an aggregate of 5,577,099 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per Common Share. All common shares issued in connection with the debt settlement are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus a day from the date of issuance in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

Pursuant to the debt settlement, Irwin Lowy LLP acquired 2,700,000 Common Shares of the Company. Prior to the completion of the debt settlement, the partnership did not own any common shares of the Company. Upon completion of the debt settlement, the partnership will own 2,700,000 common shares of the Company, representing approximately 40.9% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares on a non-diluted basis.

On September 26, 2017, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent for a business combination (the "LOI") with Generic Gold Corporation ("Generic Gold"). Pursuant to the business combination (the "Business Combination"), Wamco and Generic Gold will combine and continue under the name, Generic Gold Corporation.

Pursuant to the Business Combination, the common shares in the capital of Wamco will be consolidated on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation common share of Wamco for every two point two (2.2) pre-consolidation common shares of Wamco. Each shareholder of Generic Gold will receive one (1) post-consolidation common share of the Resulting Issuer. Holders of common share purchase warrants, incentive options and broker warrants in the capital of Generic Gold shall receive common share purchase warrants, incentive options and broker warrants in the capital of Resulting Issuer on the same terms and conditions after adjustment for the foregoing exchange ratios.

As of September 25, 2017, there are 6,603,244 common shares of Wamco issued and outstanding and 33,356,968 common shares of Generic Gold issued and outstanding. As a result of the Business Combination, the Resulting Issuer expects to have approximately 36,358,442 issued and outstanding common shares on a non-diluted basis. Approximately 8.25% of those shares will be held by former shareholders of Wamco and 91.75% will be held by former shareholders of Generic Gold.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following tables summarize selected annual and quarterly financial data of the Company for the eight most recent quarters ended:

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2017	**For the year ended December 31, 2016**	**For the year ended December 31, 2015**
Total revenues	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Loss for the year	(88,312)	(58,148)	(48,657)
Basic and fully diluted loss per share	(0.017)	(0.012)	(0.010)
Total assets	24,693	18,434	7,642
Total long-term financial liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash dividends declared per share	Nil	Nil	Nil

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Q3 Sep 2017	Q2 Jun 2017	Q1 Mar 2017	Q4 Dec 2016
	$	$	$	$
Expenses	18,924	16,185	52,375	5,721
Net loss	(18,924)	(16,185)	(52,375)	(5,721)

	Q3 Sep 2016	Q2 Jun 2016	Q1 Mar 2016	Q4 Dec 2015
	$	$	$	$
Expenses	16,881	31,084	4,462	6,805
Net loss	(16,881)	(31,084)	(4,462)	(6,805)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted) $	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.027)	(0.001)

OPERATIONAL REVIEW & RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Net loss for the three month period ended September 30, 2017 was $18,924 as compared to a net loss of $16,881 in 2016. Net loss decreased between the two periods due to the variations below.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $18,000 in the period as compared to $13,707 in 2016. The amount increased in the current period as the Company incurred legal and consulting expenses in an effort to seek project opportunities for the Company including the letter of intent signed with Generic Gold Corporation.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $898 in the period as compared to $3,149 in 2016. Filing fees decreased due to the timing and number of various filings as compared with the prior year.

General and administrative fees were $26 in the period as compared to $25 in 2016. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts and are expected to remain constant between quarters.

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Net loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 was $88,312 as compared to a net loss of $52,427 in 2016. The increase in net loss between the two periods is due to higher professional and consulting fees in connection with an effort to seek project opportunities for the Company.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $74,486 in the period as compared to $40,257 in 2016. The amount increased in the current period as the Company incurred legal and consulting expenses in an effort to seek project opportunities for the Company including the letter of intent signed with Generic Gold Corporation.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $13,712 in the period as compared to $11,558 in 2016. Filing fees increased due to the timing and number of various filings as compared with the prior year, including various press releases on share consolidations and the letter of intent signed with Generic Gold Corporation contributing to the increase in the current year.

General and administrative fees were $114 in the period as compared to $612 in 2016. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts and are expected to remain constant between quarters. The increase in the prior period is due to website hosting expenses incurred in the prior period.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2016 was $58,148 as compared to a net loss of $48,657 in 2015. Net loss decreased between the two periods due to the variations below.

Consulting fees for the year ended December 31, 2016 were $nil as compared to a $10,000 in 2015. The decrease in consulting fees between the two periods is due to fees in connection with the letter of intent signed with Vertichem during the comparable period.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $51,337 in the period as compared to $27,157 in 2015. The amount increased in the current period as the Company incurred legal and consulting expenses in an effort to seek project opportunities for the Company.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $6,173 in the period as compared to $11,366 in 2015. Filing fees decreased due to the timing and number of various filings as compared with the prior year as well as reimbursement of fees.

General and administrative fees were $638 in the period as compared to $134 in 2015. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts and are expected to remain constant between quarters. The increase in the current period is due to an increase to website hosting expenses.

LIQUIDITY

Financings

On April 15, 2016, the Company closed a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of $15,000 through the issuance of 300,000 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per common share.

On March 16, 2017, the Company settled an aggregate of $278,855 of indebtedness owed to certain arm’s length and non-arm’s length creditors through the issuance of an aggregate of 5,577,099 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per Common Share. All common shares issued in connection with the debt settlement are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus a day from the date of issuance in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

Operating Activities

Cash flow provided by operating activities during the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 was $689 compared to cash used in operating activities of $13,062 during the same period in 2016.

Financing Activities

Cash flow provided by financing activities during the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 was $nil compared to cash from financing activities of $15,000 during the same period in 2016. The decrease is due to a private placement of 300,000 shares for proceeds of $15,000 completed during the prior period.

Liquidity Outlook

Wamco had cash of $8,610 available at September 30, 2017, an increase of $689 from the balance at December 31, 2016 of $7,921.

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $42,463, a decrease of $190,543 from the working capital deficiency of $233,006 at December 31, 2016.

Notwithstanding success to date in acquiring equity financing on acceptable terms, there is no guarantee of obtaining future equity financings or on what terms any such equity capital may be available to the Company and, as such, alternative funding programs are also being pursued by the Company.

The Company must utilize its current cash reserves, issue shares for financing, and other financing transactions to maintain the Company's capacity to meet working capital requirements, and ongoing discretionary and committed exploration programs, and to fund any further development activities. The Company anticipates that it will raise additional capital when and if the opportunity arises. See "Risk Factors".

The Company believes that it will be able to raise funds in the short-term. Management will monitor the current market situation and make prudent business decisions as they are required. See "Risk Factors".

On the date of this MD&A, the cash resources of the Company are held in cash with a major Canadian financial institution.

HST recoverable is comprised of sales tax receivables from the Government of Canada.

OFF BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2017, there were no off-balance sheet transactions. The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

On September 26, 2017, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent for a business combination (the "LOI") with Generic Gold Corporation ("Generic Gold"). Pursuant to the business combination (the "Business Combination"), Wamco and Generic Gold will combine and continue under the name, Generic Gold Corporation.

Pursuant to the Business Combination, the common shares in the capital of Wamco will be consolidated on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation common share of Wamco for every two point two (2.2) pre-consolidation common shares of Wamco. Each shareholder of Generic Gold will receive one (1) post-consolidation common share of the Resulting Issuer. Holders of common share purchase warrants, incentive options and broker warrants in the capital of Generic Gold shall receive common share purchase warrants, incentive options and broker warrants in the capital of Resulting Issuer on the same terms and conditions after adjustment for the foregoing exchange ratios.

As of September 25, 2017, there are 6,603,244 common shares of Wamco issued and outstanding and 33,356,968 common shares of Generic Gold issued and outstanding. As a result of the Business Combination, the Resulting Issuer expects to have approximately 36,358,442 issued and outstanding common shares on a non-diluted basis. Approximately 8.25% of those shares will be held by former shareholders of Wamco and 91.75% will be held by former shareholders of Generic Gold.

DIVIDENDS

The Corporation has neither declared nor paid any dividends on its common shares. The Corporation intends to retain its earnings, if any, to finance growth and expand its operations and does not anticipate paying any dividends on its common shares in the foreseeable future.

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

On the date of this MD&A, there are no outstanding contingencies or commitments outside of normal working capital obligations.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2017, $11,000 (2016 - $9,000) was charged for services by the Chief Financial Officer.

Amounts due to related parties represent amounts owing to directors for cash advances. The amounts are unsecured, bear no interest and have no specified terms of repayment. As at September 30, 2017, $5,000 (December 31, 2016 - $7,500) is owing to directors for cash advances.

As at September 30, 2017, $12,430 (December 31, 2016 - $89,270) in amounts due to related parties was included in trade and other payables.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Share based payments

Share based payment transactions
Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby they render services as consideration for equity instruments (“equity-settled transactions”).

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

Equity settled transactions
The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax
Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Loss per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The "treasury stock method" is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company's cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company's trade and other receivables are classified as loans-and-receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. At September 30, 2017 the Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the settlement date.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's trade and other payables are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At September 30, 2017 the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether a financial asset is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of nonfinancial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset’s or cash-generating unit’s recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations; capital assets, including gold reserves and resources, depreciation and depletion; recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of share-based payments. The most significant judgements relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, determination of the commencement of commercial production and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

Financial Instruments and other Instruments

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company's financial instruments comprise cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, due to related parties and loan payable.

The Company's financial instruments as at September 30, 2017 include cash, trade and other payables, due to related parties and note payable. Fair value of cash is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other payables, due to related parties and loan payable are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

As at September 30, 2017, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent.

Financial Instrument Risk Exposures

It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from its financial instruments and that their fair values approximate their carrying value unless otherwise noted. Fluctuation in currency exchange rates, principally the Canadian/US dollar exchange rate, can impact the Company's earnings and cash flows.

Risks and Uncertainties

Interest Rate Risk
The Company invests cash surplus to its operational needs in investment-grade short term deposits certificates issued by the bank where it keeps its Canadian bank accounts. The Company periodically assesses the quality of its investments with this bank and is satisfied with the credit rating of the bank and the investment grade of its short term deposits certificates.

Business Risk
The Company's business is highly uncertain and risky by its very nature. Future business opportunities pursued by the Company may be in other fields, and are also likely to be risky. In addition, the ability to raise funding in the future to maintain the Company's search for new business opportunities, and to carry through with the ensuing activities is dependant on financial markets that often fail to provide necessary capital.

Regulatory standards continue to change making the review process longer, more complex and more costly. Even if an apparently successful business proposal is developed, there is no assurance that it will ever be carried out or be profitable, as its potential economics are influenced by many key factors such as the general state of the economy, foreign exchange rates, equity markets and political interference, permitting approvals, which cannot be controlled by management.

Additional Capital
The exploration activities of the Company may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of any potential project opportunities. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financings will be favourable to the Company.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting
Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

SHARE CAPITAL

The following table sets forth information concerning the outstanding securities of the Company as at November 6, 2017:

Common Shares of no par value	**Number**
Shares	6,603,244

Warrants	Nil
Options	Nil

See note 6 to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 for more detailed disclosure of outstanding shares data.

OTHER INFORMATION

This MD&A of the financial position and results of operations as at September 30, 2017, should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed financial statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. Additional information will be accessible through the Company's public filings at www.sedar.com.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Requirements of NI 52-109 include conducting an evaluation of the effectiveness of ICFR. Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the ICFR in place as of September 30, 2017 and concluded that such procedures are adequate and effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed and implemented, has inherent limitations and may not prevent or detect all misstatements.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and the design of internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Company is made known to the Company's certifying officers. The Company's controls are based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") 2013 framework. The Company's CEO and the CFO have evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Company's DC&P as of September 30, 2017 and have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others within the Company. The CEO and CFO have also evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as of September 30, 2017 and concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that financial information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner.

During the current period there have been no changes in the Company's DC&P or ICFR that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for all information contained in this MD&A. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include amounts based on management's informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this MD&A is consistent with that contained in the financial statements in all material aspects.

Management maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable and accurate and assets are safeguarded.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the financial statements with management. The Board of Directors has approved these financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

"*Lisa McCormack*"

Lisa McCormack
President
November 6, 2017

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. ("Wamco" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016, including the related notes thereto. These financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This MD&A is presented as of April 6, 2017. Unless otherwise noted, the currency used is Canadian dollars. This MD&A contains "forward-looking" statements that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis includes "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of Management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the mining industry (including operational risks in exploration development and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections in relation to production, costs and expenses; the uncertainty surrounding the ability of the Company to obtain all permits, consents or authorizations required for its operations and activities; and health safety and environmental risks), the risk of commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the ability of the Company to fund the capital and operating expenses necessary to achieve the business objectives of the Company, the uncertainty associated with commercial negotiations and negotiating with foreign governments and risks associated with international business activities, as well as those risks described in public disclosure documents filed by the Company. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in securities of the Company should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Statements in relation to "resources" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this management discussion and analysis are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or in any other documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 14, 1995. On September 1, 2011, the Company completed articles of amendment and continued the Company under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Company's head office is located at 400 – 365 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5H 2V1. The Company's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2003. The Company is currently seeking project opportunities.

OUTLOOK

The mission of the Company is to enhance shareholder value through actively seeking project opportunities. The Company is currently investigating opportunities in order to fulfill its mission statement.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On January 24, 2017, the Company filed articles of amendment giving effect to the consolidation of its issued and outstanding common shares on a one (1) for five (5) basis, resulting in its previously outstanding 5,131,340 common shares of the Company being consolidated into approximately 1,026,245 common shares. No fractional common shares will be issued pursuant to the Consolidation and any fractional shares that would have otherwise been issued have been rounded down to the nearest whole number. The Consolidation was approved by shareholders at an annual and special meeting held on August 20, 2015.

On March 16, 2017, the Company settled an aggregate of $278,855 of indebtedness owed to certain arm's length and non-arm's length creditors through the issuance of an aggregate of 5,577,099 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per Common Share. All common shares issued in connection with the debt settlement are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus a day from the date of issuance in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

Pursuant to the debt settlement, Irwin Lowy LLP acquired 2,700,000 Common Shares of the Company. Prior to the completion of the debt settlement, the partnership did not own any common shares of the Company. Upon completion of the debt settlement, the partnership will own 2,700,000 common shares of the Company, representing approximately 40.9% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares on a non-diluted basis.

On March 31, 2017, the Company announced that it and certain of its principal shareholders have entered into a binding agreement (the "Agreement") with TCG Acquisition Corp. ("TCG") which outlines the general terms and conditions of a proposed transaction pursuant to which Wamco will acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities of TCG in exchange for securities of Wamco. The proposed transaction is anticipated to be carried out by way of amalgamation or other similar transaction, pursuant to which TCG will amalgamate with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wamco (the "Proposed Transaction"). As a result of the Proposed Transaction, the Company will continue on with the business of TCG.

As contemplated by the Agreement, Wamco and TCG intend to apply to the Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE") for the listing of the Wamco Shares (the "Listing"). TCG is a privately held company incorporated pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). TCG has been formed for the initial purpose of making investments primarily in the United States.

The Proposed Transaction is subject to, among other things, receipt of the requisite shareholder approvals, approval of the CSE, and additional conditions as described in the Agreement. Holders of greater than 70% of the Wamco Shares have entered into agreements to support the Proposed Transaction.

Prior to the completion of the Proposed Transaction, Wamco will call a meeting of its shareholders for the purpose of approving, among other matters, (i) a possible consolidation of the issued and outstanding Wamco Shares (the "Consolidation"); (ii) a change of name of Wamco to a name to be determined by TCG and acceptable to regulatory authorities; (iii) the election of nominees of TCG to the board of directors of Wamco; (iv) the approval of the Proposed Transaction, if required under applicable law; and (v) such other matters as the parties or the CSE may require. Upon closing of the Proposed Transaction, the board of directors of Wamco will be reconstitutedin a manner that complies with the requirements of the CSE and applicable securities laws. TCG shall be entitled to all nominees on the reconstituted board, subject to the receipt of applicable regulatory approvals. In connection with the Proposed Transaction, TCG intends to undertake one or more equity financings (the "TCG Financing").

Upon closing of the Proposed Transaction, all securities of TCG issued in connection with the TCG Financing will automatically be exchanged for post-Consolidation Wamco Shares on the same terms as existing TCG securities.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following tables summarize selected annual and quarterly financial data of the Company for the eight most recent quarters ended:

	For the year ended December 31, 2016	**For the year ended December 31, 2015**	**For the year ended December 31, 2014**
Total revenues	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Loss for the year	(58,148)	(48,657)	(30,738)
Basic and fully diluted loss per share	(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.006)
Total assets	18,434	7,642	6,651
Total long-term financial liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash dividends declared per share	Nil	Nil	Nil

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Q4 Dec 2016	Q3 Sep 2016	Q2 Jun 2016	Q1 Mar 2016
	$	$	$	$
Expenses	5,721	16,881	31,084	4,462
Net loss	(5,721)	(16,881)	(31,084)	(4,462)

	Q4 Dec 2015	Q3 Sep 2015	Q2 Jun 2015	Q1 Mar 2015
	$	$	$	$
Expenses	6,805	15,979	11,406	14,467
Net loss	(6,805)	(15,979)	(11,406)	(14,467)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)

Net loss per share (basic and diluted) $	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.000)

OPERATIONAL REVIEW & RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Net loss for the three month period ended December 31, 2016 was $5,721 as compared to a net loss of $6,805 in 2015. Net loss decreased between the two periods due to the variations below.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $11,080 in the period as compared to $4,344 in 2015. The amount increased in the current period as the Company incurred legal and consulting expenses in an effort to seek project opportunities for the Company.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $(5,385) in the period as compared to $2,436 in 2015. Filing fees resulted in a recovery for the current period as amounts were reclassified to advances paid under prepaid expenses during the period as well as reimbursement of fees.

General and administrative fees were $26 in the period as compared to $25 in 2015. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts and are expected to remain constant between quarters.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2016 was $58,148 as compared to a net loss of $48,657 in 2015. Net loss decreased between the two periods due to the variations below.

Consulting fees for the year ended December 31, 2016 were $nil as compared to a $10,000 in 2015. The decrease in consulting fees between the two periods is due to fees in connection with the letter of intent signed with Vertichem during the comparable period.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $51,337 in the period as compared to $27,157 in 2015. The amount increased in the current period as the Company incurred legal and consulting expenses in an effort to seek project opportunities for the Company.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $6,173 in the period as compared to $11,366 in 2015. Filing fees decreased due to the timing and number of various filings as compared with the prior year as well as reimbursement of fees.

General and administrative fees were $638 in the period as compared to $134 in 2015. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts and are expected to remain constant between quarters. The increase in the current period is due to an increase to website hosting expenses.

LIQUIDITY

Financings

On April 15, 2016, the Company closed a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of $15,000 through the issuance of 300,000 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per common share.

Operating Activities

Cash flow used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2016 was $13,088 compared to cash provided by operating activities of $444 during the same period in 2015.

Financing Activities

Cash flow provided by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2016 was $15,000 compared to cash from financing activities of $nil during the same period in 2015. The increase is due to a private placement of 300,000 shares for proceeds of $15,000 completed during the current period.

Liquidity Outlook

Wamco had cash of $7,921 available at December 31, 2016, an increase of $1,912 from the balance at December 31, 2015 of $6,009.

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $233,006, an increase of $43,148 from the working capital deficiency of $189,858 at December 31, 2015.

Notwithstanding success to date in acquiring equity financing on acceptable terms, there is no guarantee of obtaining future equity financings or on what terms any such equity capital may be available to the Company and, as such, alternative funding programs are also being pursued by the Company.

The Company must utilize its current cash reserves, issue shares for financing, and other financing transactions to maintain the Company's capacity to meet working capital requirements, and ongoing discretionary and committed exploration programs, and to fund any further development activities. The Company anticipates that it will raise additional capital when and if the opportunity arises. See "Risk Factors".

The Company believes that it will be able to raise funds in the short-term. Management will monitor the current market situation and make prudent business decisions as they are required. See "Risk Factors".

On the date of this MD&A, the cash resources of the Company are held in cash with a major Canadian financial institution.

HST recoverable is comprised of sales tax receivables from the Government of Canada.

OFF BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2016, there were no off-balance sheet transactions. The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

On the date of this MD&A, there are no proposed transactions.

DIVIDENDS

The Corporation has neither declared nor paid any dividends on its common shares. The Corporation intends to retain its earnings, if any, to finance growth and expand its operations and does not anticipate paying any dividends on its common shares in the foreseeable future.

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

On the date of this MD&A, there are no outstanding contingencies or commitments outside of normal working capital obligations.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2016, $12,000 (2015 - $12,000) was charged for services by the Chief Financial Officer.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, $nil (2015 - $10,000) was charged for services by a director of the Company.

Amounts due to related parties represent amounts owing to directors for cash advances. The amounts are unsecured, bear no interest and have no specified terms of repayment. As at December 31, 2016, $7,500 (December 31, 2015 - $7,500) is owing to directors for cash advances.

As at December 31, 2016, $89,270 (December 31, 2015 - $75,710) in amounts due to related parties was included in trade and other payables.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Share based payments

Share based payment transactions
Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby they render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

Equity settled transactions
The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax
Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

• where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

• in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

• where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

• in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Loss per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The “treasury stock method” is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company’s cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company’s trade and other receivables are classified as loans-and-receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. At December 31, 2016 the Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the settlement date.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's trade and other payables are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At December 31, 2016 the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether a financial asset is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of nonfinancial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations; capital assets, including gold reserves and resources, depreciation and depletion; recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of share-based payments. The most significant judgements relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, determination of the commencement of commercial production and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

Financial Instruments and other Instruments

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities
The Company’s financial instruments comprise cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, due to related parties and loan payable.

The Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2016 include cash, trade and other payables, due to related parties and note payable. Fair value of cash is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other payables, due to related parties and loan payable are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

As at December 31, 2016, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent.

Financial Instrument Risk Exposures
It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from its financial instruments and that their fair values approximate their carrying value unless otherwise noted. Fluctuation in currency exchange rates, principally the Canadian/US dollar exchange rate, can impact the Company's earnings and cash flows.

Risks and Uncertainties

Interest Rate Risk
The Company invests cash surplus to its operational needs in investment-grade short term deposits certificates issued by the bank where it keeps its Canadian bank accounts. The Company periodically assesses the quality of its investments with this bank and is satisfied with the credit rating of the bank and the investment grade of its short term deposits certificates.

Business Risk
The Company's business is highly uncertain and risky by its very nature. Future business opportunities pursued by the Company may be in other fields, and are also likely to be risky. In addition, the ability to raise funding in the future to maintain the Company's search for new business opportunities, and to carry through with the ensuing activities is dependent on financial markets that often fail to provide necessary capital.

Regulatory standards continue to change making the review process longer, more complex and more costly. Even if an apparently successful business proposal is developed, there is no assurance that it will ever be carried out or be profitable, as its potential economics are influenced by many key factors such as the general state of the economy, foreign exchange rates, equity markets and political interference, permitting approvals, which cannot be controlled by management.

Additional Capital
The exploration activities of the Company may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of any potential project opportunities. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financings will be favourable to the Company.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting
Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

SHARE CAPITAL

The following table sets forth information concerning the outstanding securities of the Company as at April 6, 2017:

Common Shares of no par value	Number
Shares	5,131,362
Warrants	Nil
Options	Nil

See note 7 to the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 for more detailed disclosure of outstanding shares data.

OTHER INFORMATION

This MD&A of the financial position and results of operations as at December 31, 2016, should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. Additional information will be accessible through the Company's public filings at www.sedar.com.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Requirements of NI 52-109 include conducting an evaluation of the effectiveness of ICFR. Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the ICFR in place as of December 31, 2016 and concluded that such procedures are adequate and effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed and implemented, has inherent limitations and may not prevent or detect all misstatements.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and the design of internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Company is made known to the Company's certifying officers. The Company's controls are based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") 2013 framework. The Company's CEO and the CFO have evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Company's DC&P as of December 31, 2016 and have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others within the Company. The CEO and CFO have also evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as of December 31, 2016 and concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that financial information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner.

During the current period there have been no changes in the Company's DC&P or ICFR that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for all information contained in this MD&A. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include amounts based on management's informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this MD&A is consistent with that contained in the financial statements in all material aspects.

Management maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable and accurate and assets are safeguarded.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the financial statements with management. The Board of Directors has approved these financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

"*Lisa McCormack*"

Lisa McCormack
President
April 6, 2017

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. ("Wamco" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015, including the related notes thereto. These financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This MD&A is presented as of March 2, 2016. Unless otherwise noted, the currency used is Canadian dollars. This MD&A contains "forward-looking" statements that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis includes "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of Management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the mining industry (including operational risks in exploration development and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections in relation to production, costs and expenses; the uncertainty surrounding the ability of the Company to obtain all permits, consents or authorizations required for its operations and activities; and health safety and environmental risks), the risk of commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the ability of the Company to fund the capital and operating expenses necessary to achieve the business objectives of the Company, the uncertainty associated with commercial negotiations and negotiating with foreign governments and risks associated with international business activities, as well as those risks described in public disclosure documents filed by the Company. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in securities of the Company should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Statements in relation to "resources" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this management discussion and analysis are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or in any other documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 14, 1995. On September 1, 2011, the Company completed articles of amendment and continued the Company under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Company's head office is located at 400 – 365 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5H 2V1. The Company's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2003. The Company is currently seeking project opportunities.

OUTLOOK

The mission of the Company is to enhance shareholder value through actively seeking project opportunities. The Company is currently investigating opportunities in order to fulfill its mission statement.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following tables summarize selected annual and quarterly financial data of the Company for the eight most recent quarters ended:

	For the year ended December 31, 2015	**For the year ended December 31, 2014**	**For the year ended December 31, 2013**
Total revenues	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Loss for the year	(48,657)	(30,738)	(22,522)
Basic and fully diluted loss per share	(0.010)	(0.006)	(0.005)
Total assets	7,642	6,651	3,126
Total long-term financial liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash dividends declared per share	Nil	Nil	Nil

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Q4 Dec 2015	**Q3 Sep 2015**	**Q2 Jun 2015**	**Q1 Mar 2015**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Expenses	6,805	15,979	11,406	14,467
Net loss	(6,805)	(15,979)	(11,406)	(14,467)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted) $	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)

	Q4 Dec 2014	**Q3 Sep 2014**	**Q2 Jun 2014**	**Q1 Mar 2014**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Expenses	7,719	10,751	7,196	5,072
Net loss	(7,719)	(10,751)	(7,196)	(5,072)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)

OPERATIONAL REVIEW & RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Net loss for the three month period ended December 31, 2015 was $6,805 as compared to a net loss of $7,719 in 2014. Net loss was consistent between the two periods.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $4,344 in the period as compared to $7,352 in 2014. The higher amount during the comparable period is due to higher professional fees in connection with an abandoned letter of intent the Company was pursuing in the prior period.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $2,436 in the period as compared to $350 in 2014. Filing fees increased due to the timing of various filings as compared with the prior year.

General and administrative fees were $25 in the period as compared to $17 in 2014. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts and are expected to remain constant between quarters.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2015 was $48,657 as compared to a net loss of $30,738 in 2014. The increase in net loss between the two periods is due to higher professional and consulting fees in connection with the letter of intent signed with Vertichem Corporation which was later terminated as well as other potential business strategies the Company is considering.

Consulting fees for the year ended December 31, 2015 were $10,000 as compared to a $nil in 2014. The increase in consulting fees between the two periods is due to fees in connection with the letter of intent signed with Vertichem Corporation which was later terminated.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $27,157 for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to $25,788 in 2014. Professional fees are expected to remain constant quarter to quarter going forward. Accounting, audit and legal fees increased between the two periods due to higher fees in connection with various potential business strategies the Company is considering.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $11,366 for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to $4,721 in 2014. Filing fees increased due to the timing of various filings as compared with the prior year and increased filings in connection with various business strategies the Company is considering.

General and administrative fees were $134 for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to $229 in 2014. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts and are expected to remain constant between quarters.

LIQUIDITY

Operating Activities

Cash flow provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2015 was $444 compared to cash used in operating activities of $3,888 during the same period in 2014.

Financing Activities

Cash flow provided from financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2015 was $nil compared to cash flow of $7,500 during the same period 2014. The decrease is due to cash of $7,500 advanced from directors during the comparative period.

Liquidity Outlook

Wamco had cash of $6,009 available at December 31, 2015, an increase of $444 from the balance at December 31, 2014 of $5,565.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $189,858, an increase of $48,657 from the working capital deficiency of $141,201at December 31, 2014.

Notwithstanding success to date in acquiring equity financing on acceptable terms, there is no guarantee of obtaining future equity financings or on what terms any such equity capital may be available to the Company and, as such, alternative funding programs are also being pursued by the Company.

The Company must utilize its current cash reserves, issue shares for financing, and other financing transactions to maintain the Company's capacity to meet working capital requirements, and ongoing discretionary and committed exploration programs, and to fund any further development activities. The Company anticipates that it will raise additional capital when and if the opportunity arises. See "Risk Factors".

The Company believes that it will be able to raise funds in the short-term. Management will monitor the current market situation and make prudent business decisions as they are required. See "Risk Factors".

On the date of this MD&A, the cash resources of the Company are held in cash with a major Canadian financial institution.

HST recoverable is comprised of sales tax receivables from the Government of Canada.

OFF BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2015, there were no off-balance sheet transactions. The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

On the date of this MD&A, there are no proposed transactions.

DIVIDENDS

The Corporation has neither declared nor paid any dividends on its common shares. The Corporation intends to retain its earnings, if any, to finance growth and expand its operations and does not anticipate paying any dividends on its common shares in the foreseeable future.

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

On the date of this MD&A, there are no outstanding contingencies or commitments outside of normal working capital obligations.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2015, $12,000 (2014 - $12,000) was charged for services by the Chief Financial Officer.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, $10,000 (2014 - $nil) was charged for services by a director of the Company.

Amounts due to related parties represent amounts owing to directors for cash advances. The amounts are unsecured, bear no interest and have no specified terms of repayment. During the year ended December 31, 2014, $7,500 was advanced by directors of the Company. As at December 31, 2015, $7,500 (December 31, 2014 - $7,500) is owing to directors for cash advances.

As at December 31, 2015, $65,540 (December 31, 2014 - $40,680) in amounts due to related parties was included in trade and other payables.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Share based payments

Share based payment transactions
Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby they render services as consideration for equity instruments (“equity-settled transactions”).

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

Equity settled transactions
The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Loss per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The "treasury stock method" is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company's cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company's trade and other receivables are classified as loans-and-receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. At December 31, 2015 the Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the settlement date.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's trade and other payables are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At December 31, 2015 the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether a financial asset is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of nonfinancial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset’s or cash-generating unit’s recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations; capital assets, including gold reserves and resources, depreciation and depletion; recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of share-based payments. The most significant judgements relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, determination of the commencement of commercial production and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

Financial Instruments and other Instruments

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company’s financial instruments comprise cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, due to related parties and loan payable.

The Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2015 include cash, trade and other payables, due to related parties and note payable. Fair value of cash is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other payables, due to related parties and loan payable are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

As at December 31, 2015, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent.

Financial Instrument Risk Exposures

It is management’s opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from its financial instruments and that their fair values approximate their carrying value unless otherwise noted. Fluctuation in currency exchange rates, principally the Canadian/US dollar exchange rate, can impact the Company’s earnings and cash flows.

Risks and Uncertainties

Interest Rate Risk

The Company invests cash surplus to its operational needs in investment-grade short term deposits certificates issued by the bank where it keeps its Canadian bank accounts. The Company periodically assesses the quality of its investments with this bank and is satisfied with the credit rating of the bank and the investment grade of its short term deposits certificates.

Business Risk

The Company's business is highly uncertain and risky by its very nature. Future business opportunities pursued by the Company may be in other fields, and are also likely to be risky. In addition, the ability to raise funding in the future to maintain the Company's search for new business opportunities, and to carry through with the ensuing activities is dependant on financial markets that often fail to provide necessary capital.

Regulatory standards continue to change making the review process longer, more complex and more costly. Even if an apparently successful business proposal is developed, there is no assurance that it will ever be carried out or be profitable, as its potential economics are influenced by many key factors such as the general state of the economy, foreign exchange rates, equity markets and political interference, permitting approvals, which cannot be controlled by management.

Additional Capital

The exploration activities of the Company may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of any potential project opportunities. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financings will be favourable to the Company.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

SHARE CAPITAL

The following table sets forth information concerning the outstanding securities of the Company as at March 2, 2016:

Common Shares of no par value	Number
Shares	4,831,362
Warrants	Nil
Options	Nil

See note 7 to the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 for more detailed disclosure of outstanding shares data.

OTHER INFORMATION

This MD&A of the financial position and results of operations as at December 31, 2015, should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Additional information will be accessible through the Company's public filings at www.sedar.com.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Requirements of NI 52-109 include conducting an evaluation of the effectiveness of ICFR. Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the ICFR in place as of December 31, 2015 and concluded that such procedures are adequate and effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed and implemented, has inherent limitations and may not prevent or detect all misstatements.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and the design of internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Company is made known to the Company's certifying officers. The Company's controls are based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") 2013 framework. The Company's CEO and the CFO have evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Company's DC&P as of December 31, 2015 and have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others within the Company. The CEO and CFO have also evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as of December 31, 2015 and concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that financial information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner.

During the current period there have been no changes in the Company's DC&P or ICFR that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for all information contained in this MD&A. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include amounts based on management's informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this MD&A is consistent with that contained in the financial statements in all material aspects.

Management maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable and accurate and assets are safeguarded.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the financial statements with management. The Board of Directors has approved these financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

"*Lisa McCormack*"

Lisa McCormack
President
March 2, 2016

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPERATING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. ("Wamco" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014, including the related notes thereto. These financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This MD&A is presented as of April 28, 2015. Unless otherwise noted, the currency used is Canadian dollars. This MD&A contains "forward-looking" statements that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis includes "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of Management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the mining industry (including operational risks in exploration development and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections in relation to production, costs and expenses; the uncertainty surrounding the ability of the Company to obtain all permits, consents or authorizations required for its operations and activities; and health safety and environmental risks), the risk of commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the ability of the Company to fund the capital and operating expenses necessary to achieve the business objectives of the Company, the uncertainty associated with commercial negotiations and negotiating with foreign governments and risks associated with international business activities, as well as those risks described in public disclosure documents filed by the Company. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in securities of the Company should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Statements in relation to "resources" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this management discussion and analysis are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or in any other documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 14, 1995. On September 1, 2011, the Company completed articles of amendment and continued the Company under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Company's head office is located at 400 – 365 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5H 2V1. The Company's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2003. The Company is currently seeking project opportunities.

On July 11, 2011, the Company at its annual special meeting approved the consolidating each of the issued and outstanding Common Shares by changing each three (3) Common Shares into one (1) Common Share (3:1). The Company filed the articles of amendment on November 25, 2011 completing this consolidation.

On June 4, 2003, the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") issued a Cease Trade Order ("CTO") against the Company for failing to file annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002. On July 18, 2003 and May 11, 2009, respectively, the Alberta Securities Commission ("ASC") and British Columbia Securities Commission ("BCSC") issued a CTO against the Company for failing to file the annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2008, respectively. In November 2010 the Company brought its financial reporting obligations up to date and on November 30, 2010 the Company received full revocation orders from the BCSC and ASC.

OUTLOOK

The mission of the Company is to enhance shareholder value through actively seeking project opportunities. The Company is currently investigating opportunities in order to fulfill its mission statement.

On August 7, 2014 the Company signed a letter of intent with Vertichem Corporation ("Vertichem") to complete a business combination whereby all the issued and outstanding shares of Vertichem would be exchanged for common shares of Wamco. The newly combined company would assume Vertichem's name.

Under the terms of the proposed transaction, each common share of Vertichem would be exchanged for a common share of Wamco. Upon completion of the transaction, Wamco and Vertichem shareholders, respectively, would own approximately 12% and 88% of the shares outstanding upon completion of the transaction and after necessary debt settlements for shares. Prior to completion of the transaction, management of Wamco intends to settle various debt through the issuance of common shares. Wamco intends to complete a share consolidation in order to effect the proper ratio of shares to be issued in the newly combined company as contemplated in the LOI.

In connection with the completion of the transaction, the board of directors of Wamco would consist of five directors to be determined prior to closing, with one nominee from Wamco and four nominees from Vertichem. In addition, David Milroy, currently Chief Executive Officer of Vertichem, would become Chief Executive Officer of the combined company.

Prior to completion of the Transaction, Vertichem is seeking to complete a private placement of Vertichem shares for anticipated gross proceeds of up to $500,000. Proceeds of the Private Placement would be used for general working capital purposes and to fund the transaction. Any Vertichem shares issued pursuant to the Private Placement shall be exchanged for common shares of Wamco.

Concurrently with the closing of the Transaction, it is anticipated that Wamco would complete a private placement of common shares of the newly combined company for gross proceeds of up to $1,500,000. It is anticipated that finder's fees and/or commissions would be paid in connection with the offering, and the net proceeds would be used for the financing of a pilot plant operation required for the commercialization of Vertichem's patented technology. Pricing of this Offering is yet to be determined.

As of April 28, 2015, the transaction has not closed and the Company is still pursuing this transaction.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following tables summarize selected annual and quarterly financial data of the Company for the eight most recent quarters ended:

	For the year ended December 31, 2014	For the year ended December 31, 2013	For the year ended December 31, 2012
Total revenues	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Loss for the period/year	(30,738)	(22,522)	(28,166)
Basic and fully diluted loss per share	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.006)
Total assets	6,651	3,126	5,494
Total long-term financial liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash dividends declared per share	Nil	Nil	Nil

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Q4 Sep 2014	Q3 Sep 2014	Q2 Jun 2014	Q1 Mar 2014
	$	$	$	$
Expenses	7,719	10,751	7,196	5,072
Net loss	(7,719)	(10,751)	(7,196)	(5,072)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted) $	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)

	Q4 Dec 2013	Q3 Sep 2013	Q2 Jun 2013	Q1 Mar 2013
	$	$	$	$
Expenses	5,844	4,670	4,801	7,207
Net loss	(5,844)	(4,670)	(4,801)	(7,207)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)

OPERATIONAL REVIEW & RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Net loss for the three month period ended December 31, 2014 was $7,719 as compared to a net loss of $5,844 in 2013. The increase in net loss between the two periods is due to higher professional and consulting fees in connection with the letter of intent signed with Vertichem.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $7,352 in the period as compared to $4,500 in 2013. Professional fees are expected to remain constant quarter to quarter going forward. Accounting, audit and legal fees during the third quarter were higher as compared to the prior year due to the proposed transaction with Vertichem.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $350 in the period as compared to $1,305 in 2013. The decrease between the two periods is due to timing of certain billings in connection with the Company's press releases and other filings.

General and administrative fees were $17 in the period as compared to $39 in 2013. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts and are expected to remain constant between quarters.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 was $30,738 as compared to a net loss of $22,522 in 2013. The increase in net loss between the two periods is due to higher professional and consulting fees in connection with the letter of intent signed with Vertichem.

Accounting, audit and legal fees were $25,788 for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to $16,500 in 2013. Professional fees are expected to remain constant quarter to quarter going forward. Accounting, audit and legal fees during the third quarter were higher as compared to the prior year due to the proposed transaction with Vertichem.

Filing and transfer agent fees were $4,721 for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to $5,921 in 2013. Filing and transfer agent fees are expected to remain constant quarter to quarter going forward. The decrease between the two periods is due to timing of certain billings in connection with the Company's press releases and other filings.

General and administrative fees were $229 for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to $101 in 2013. These fees relate to bank charges and interest on old accounts, and are expected to remain constant between quarters. The increase is due to interest charges incurred on outstanding amounts owing.

LIQUIDITY

Operating Activities

Cash flow used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2014 was $3,888 compared to cash flow used of $2,904 during the same period 2013.

Financing Activities

Cash flow provided from financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2014 was $7,500 compared to cash flow of $nil during the same period 2013. The increase is due to cash of $7,500 advanced from directors during the period.

Liquidity Outlook

Wamco had cash of $5,565 available at December 31, 2014, an increase of $3,612 from the balance at December 31, 2013 of $1,953.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $141,201, an increase of $30,738 from the working capital deficiency of $110,463 at December 31, 2013.

Notwithstanding success to date in acquiring equity financing on acceptable terms, there is no guarantee of obtaining future equity financings or on what terms any such equity capital may be available to the Company and, as such, alternative funding programs are also being pursued by the Company.

The Company must utilize its current cash reserves, issue shares for financing, and other financing transactions to maintain the Company's capacity to meet working capital requirements, and ongoing discretionary and committed exploration programs, and to fund any further development activities. The Company anticipates that it will raise additional capital when and if the opportunity arises. See "Risk Factors".

The Company believes that it will be able to raise funds in the short-term. Management will monitor the current market situation and make prudent business decisions as they are required. See "Risk Factors".

On the date of this MD&A, the cash resources of the Company are held in cash with a major Canadian financial institution.

HST recoverable is comprised of sales tax receivables from the Government of Canada.

OFF BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2014, there were no off-balance sheet transactions. The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

On August 7, 2014 the Company signed a letter of intent with Vertichem Corporation ("Vertichem") to complete a business combination whereby all the issued and outstanding shares of Vertichem would be exchanged for common shares of Wamco. The newly combined company would assume Vertichem's name.

Under the terms of the proposed transaction, each common share of Vertichem would be exchanged for a common share of Wamco. Upon completion of the transaction, Wamco and Vertichem shareholders, respectively, would own approximately 12% and 88% of the shares outstanding upon completion of the transaction and after necessary debt settlements for shares. Prior to completion of the transaction, management of Wamco intends to settle various debt through the issuance of common shares. Wamco intends to complete a share consolidation in order to effect the proper ratio of shares to be issued in the newly combined company as contemplated in the LOI.

In connection with the completion of the transaction, the board of directors of Wamco would consist of five directors to be determined prior to closing, with one nominee from Wamco and four nominees from Vertichem. In addition, David Milroy, currently Chief Executive Officer of Vertichem, would become Chief Executive Officer of the combined company.

Prior to completion of the Transaction, Vertichem is seeking to complete a private placement of Vertichem shares for anticipated gross proceeds of up to $500,000. Proceeds of the Private Placement would be used for general working capital purposes and to fund the transaction. Any Vertichem shares issued pursuant to the Private Placement shall be exchanged for common shares of Wamco.

Concurrently with the closing of the Transaction, it is anticipated that Wamco would complete a private placement of common shares of the newly combined company for gross proceeds of up to $1,500,000. It is anticipated that finder's fees and/or commissions would be paid in connection with the offering, and the net proceeds would be used for the financing of a pilot plant operation required for the commercialization of Vertichem's patented technology. Pricing of this Offering is yet to be determined.

As of April 28, 2015, the transaction has not closed and the Company is still pursuing this transaction.

DIVIDENDS

The Corporation has neither declared nor paid any dividends on its common shares. The Corporation intends to retain its earnings, if any, to finance growth and expand its operations and does not anticipate paying any dividends on its common shares in the foreseeable future.

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

On the date of this MD&A, there are no outstanding contingencies or commitments outside of normal working capital obligations.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2014, $12,000 (2013 - $12,000) was charged for services by the Chief Financial Officer.

Amounts due to related parties represent amounts owing to directors for cash advances. The amounts are unsecured, bear no interest and have no specified terms of repayment. During the year ended December 31, 2014, $7,500 was advanced by directors of the Company. As at December 31, 2014, $7,500 (December 31, 2013 - $nil) is owing to directors for cash advances.

As at December 31, 2014, $40,680 (December 31, 2013 - $27,120) in amounts due to related parties was included in trade and other payables.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Share based payments

Share based payment transactions
Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby they render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

Equity settled transactions
The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative cost is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Loss per share
The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The "treasury stock method" is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

Financial assets
All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company's cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company's trade and other receivables are classified as loans-and-receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. At December 31, 2014 the Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the settlement date.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's trade and other payables are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At December 31, 2014 the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether a financial asset is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of nonfinancial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Related party transactions
Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

Significant accounting judgments and estimates
The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations; capital assets, including gold reserves and resources, depreciation and depletion; recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of share-based payments. The most significant judgements relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, determination of the commencement of commercial production and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

Financial Instruments and other Instruments

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities
The Company's financial instruments comprise cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, due to related parties and loan payable.

The Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2014 include cash, trade and other payables, due to related parties and note payable. Fair value of cash is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other payables, due to related parties and loan payable are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

As at December 31, 2014, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent.

Financial Instrument Risk Exposures
It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from its financial instruments and that their fair values approximate their carrying value unless otherwise noted. Fluctuation in currency exchange rates, principally the Canadian/US dollar exchange rate, can impact the Company's earnings and cash flows.

Risks and Uncertainties

Interest Rate Risk
The Company invests cash surplus to its operational needs in investment-grade short term deposits certificates issued by the bank where it keeps its Canadian bank accounts. The Company periodically assesses the quality of its investments with this bank and is satisfied with the credit rating of the bank and the investment grade of its short term deposits certificates.

Business Risk
The Company's business is highly uncertain and risky by its very nature. Future business opportunities pursued by the Company may be in other fields, and are also likely to be risky. In addition, the ability to raise funding in the future to maintain the Company's search for new business opportunities, and to carry through with the ensuing activities is dependant on financial markets that often fail to provide necessary capital.

Regulatory standards continue to change making the review process longer, more complex and more costly. Even if an apparently successful business proposal is developed, there is no assurance that it will ever be carried out or be profitable, as its potential economics are influenced by many key factors such as the general state of the economy, foreign exchange rates, equity markets and political interference, permitting approvals, which can not be controlled by management.

Additional Capital
The exploration activities of the Company may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of any potential project opportunities. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financings will be favourable to the Company.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting
Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

SHARE CAPITAL

The following table sets forth information concerning the outstanding securities of the Company as at April 28, 2015:

Common Shares of no par value	Number
Shares	4,831,362
Warrants	Nil
Options	Nil

See note 7 to the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 for more detailed disclosure of outstanding shares data.

OTHER INFORMATION

This MD&A of the financial position and results of operations as at December 31, 2014, should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Additional information will be accessible through the Company's public filings at www.sedar.com.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management, and have been approved by the Board. The financial statements were prepared by the Company's management in accordance with IFRS. The financial statements include certain amounts based on the use of estimates and assumptions. Management has established these amounts in a reasonable manner, in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

The Company has designed appropriate internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") for the nature and size of the Company's business, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

The Company's ICFR are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with applicable IFRS. ICFR should include those policies and procedures that establish the following inter-related, non-discrete results:

- maintenance of records in reasonable detail, that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets;
- reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS;
- receipts and expenditures are only being made in accordance with authorizations of management and the Board ; and
- reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

There have been no changes in ICFR during the year ended December 31, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

The Corporation's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and the design of international control over financial reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Corporation is made known to the Corporation's certifying officers. The Corporation's controls are based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") 1992 framework. The Corporation's CEO and the CFO have evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Corporation's DC&P as of December 31, 2014 and have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Corporation is made known to them by others within the Corporation. The CEO and CFO have also evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Corporation's ICFR as of December 31, 2014 and concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that financial information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner.

During the current period there have been no changes in the Corporation's DC&P or ICFR that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for all information contained in this MD&A. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include amounts based on management's informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this MD&A is consistent with that contained in the financial statements in all material aspects.

Management maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable and accurate and assets are safeguarded.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the financial statements with management. The Board of Directors has approved these financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

"*Stephen Dunn*"

Stephen Dunn
President and CEO
April 28, 2015

EXHIBIT "C"
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION (pre-amalgamated company)

1. Audited Financial Statements for the period from incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017.

2. Audited carve-out financial statements of the exploration properties business of Generic for the financial years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

3. MD&A for:

   (a) Period ended September 30, 2017

GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION (MAY 30, 2017) TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

UHY McGovern Hurley LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

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M2J 4R3
Canada

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of Generic Gold Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Generic Gold Corporation, which comprise the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2017, and the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and statement of cash flows for the period from incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Generic Gold Corporation as at September 30, 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that the Company had losses during the period ended September 30, 2017 and a cumulative deficit as at September 30, 2017. These conditions along with other matters set forth in Note 1 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

UHY McGovern Hurley LLP

UHY McGovern Hurley LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

TORONTO, Canada
February 20, 2018

Generic Gold Corporation
Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	As at September 30, 2017
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash	$ 1,434,729
Amounts receivable and other assets (note 6)	101,713
Total assets	$ 1,536,442
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current liabilities	
Amounts payable and other liabilities (note 7)	$ 185,388
Shareholders' equity	
Share capital (note 8)	6,623,456
Warrant reserve (note 10)	856,827
Deficit	(6,129,229)
Total shareholders' equity	1,351,054
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 1,536,442

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Contingencies (note 16)
Subsequent event (note 17)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(Signed) "R. Bruce Durham", Director

(Signed) "Donald Christie", Director

Generic Gold Corporation

Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		From Incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017
Operating expenses		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (notes 5 and 11)	$	849,743
General and administrative (notes 12 and 13)		106,486
Net loss before income taxes		(956,229)
Income tax recovery		24,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$	(932,229)
Basic and diluted loss per share (note 9)	$	(0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted		28,930,965

Generic Gold Corporation
Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	From Incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017
Operating activities	
Net loss for the period	**$ (932,229)**
Adjustments for:	
Income tax recovery	**(24,000)**
Non-cash working capital items:	
Amounts receivable and other assets	**(101,713)**
Amounts payable and other liabilities	**185,388**
Net cash (used in) operating activities	**(872,554)**
Financing activities	
Issue of common shares (note 8(b)(i))	**2,358,639**
Share issuance costs	**(51,356)**
Net cash provided by financing activities	**2,307,283**
Net change in cash	**1,434,729**
Cash, beginning of period	**-**
Cash, end of period	**$ 1,434,729**
Supplemental information	
Common shares issued as commission	**$ 172,451**
Broker warrants issued	**$ 85,407**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Generic Gold Corporation

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share capital		Warrant		
	Number	**Amount**	**reserve**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, May 30, 2017	**-**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Issuance of common shares to parent company for mineral property (note 5)	25,000,000	5,197,000	-	(5,197,000)	-
Issuance of units (note 8(b)(i))	7,542,131	1,566,435	696,204	-	2,262,639
Issuance of units - flow-through (note 8(b)(i))	240,000	73,846	22,154	-	96,000
Flow-through premium	-	(24,000)	-	-	(24,000)
Issuance of units as commission (note 8(b)(i))	574,837	119,389	53,062	-	172,451
Cost of issue - commission (note 8(b)(i))	-	(172,451)	-	-	(172,451)
Cost of issue - warrants (note 8(b)(i))	-	(85,407)	85,407	-	-
Cost of issue - cash	-	(51,356)	-	-	(51,356)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(932,229)	(932,229)
Balance, September 30, 2017	**33,356,968**	**$ 6,623,456**	**$ 856,827**	**$ (6,129,229)**	**$ 1,351,054**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Generic Gold Corporation (the "Company" or "Generic Gold") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario on May 30, 2017. The Company's principal business activity is mineral exploration focused on high-grade gold opportunities in Yukon, Canada. The head office of the Company is located at 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1660, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5.

These financial statements of the Company were reviewed, approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 20, 2018.

These financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they become due.

The Company is at an exploration stage and as is common with many exploration companies, it raises financing to support its exploration and acquisition activities. The Company has incurred a current net loss of $932,229 for the period ended September 30, 2017 and has an accumulated deficit of $6,129,229 as at September 30, 2017. In addition, the Company had working capital of $1,351,054 as at September 30, 2017.

However, existing funds may not be sufficient to explore potential exploration project acquisitions and in due course, further funding will be required. In the event that the Company is unable to secure further financing it may not be able to complete the development of its projects.

Nevada Zinc Corporation is the parent company of Generic Gold and owns approximately 75% of the Company's outstanding share capital as at September 30, 2017.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of operations of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, social licensing requirements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements. The Company’s assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts and political uncertainty.

Due to limited working capital, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to obtain additional sources of financing to successfully explore, evaluate and develop mineral projects, if they are proven successful, and ultimately, to achieve profitable operations. The success of these endeavours cannot be predicted at this time. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect adjustments to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, and such adjustments may be material.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the period presented in these financial statements unless otherwise noted below.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

(c) Financial instruments

Financial assets:

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on the trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at FVTPL which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets ‘at FVTPL’ which are measured at fair value through profit or loss, ‘available-for-sale’ financial assets which are measured at fair value through comprehensive income, ‘held-to-maturity investments’ and ‘loans and receivables’ which are measured at amortized cost. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities ‘at FVTPL’ or ‘other financial liabilities’.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities including borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial liabilities:

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

The Company’s financial instruments consist of the following:

Financial assets:	**Classification:**
Cash	Loans and receivables
Amounts receivable	Loans and receivables

Financial liabilities:	**Classification:**
Amounts payable and other liabilities	Other financial liabilities

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets:

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include: significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts or loan receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an accounts or loan receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value:

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels: Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. In addition, long lived assets that are not amortized are subject to an annual impairment assessment.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs of exploration properties, property option payments and evaluation activity.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

(f) Flow-through shares

Flow-through shares are a unique Canadian tax incentive. They are the subject of specific guidance under US GAAP, but there is no equivalent IFRS guidance. Therefore, the Company has adopted a policy whereby flow-through proceeds are allocated between the offering of the common shares and the sale of tax benefits when the common shares are offered. The allocation is made based on the difference between the quoted price of the common shares and the amount the investor pays for the flow-through shares. A liability is recognized for the premium paid by the investors and is then derecognized in the period of renunciation. The recognition of deferred income tax liability upon renunciation of the flow-through expenditure is recorded as income tax expense in the period of renunciation. Any difference between the amount of the liability component derecognized and deferred income tax liability recognized is recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(g) Cash

Cash in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and at banks. The Company's cash is invested with major financial institutions in business accounts.

(h) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

The Company had no material provisions at September 30, 2017.

(i) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential common shares.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous periods.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. The Company does not record deferred tax assets to the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered.

(k) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of an exploration property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pretax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

The Company had no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as at September 30, 2017 as the disturbance to date is minimal.

(l) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Critical accounting judgments and estimates

Significant assumptions about the future that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Income, value added, withholding and other taxes:
The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(ii) Going concern
The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment regarding future funding available for its operations and working capital requirements as discussed in note 1.

Recent accounting pronouncements

(i) IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB as a complete standard in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

(ii) IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16") was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 – Leases as well as some lease related interpretations. With certain exceptions for leases under twelve months in length or for assets of low value, IFRS 16 states that upon lease commencement a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the liability plus any initial direct costs. After lease commencement, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. IFRS 16 requires that lessors classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise it is an operating lease. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 has also been applied.

3. Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- to maximize shareholder return through enhancing the share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which comprises share capital, warrant reserve and deficit, which at September 30, 2017, totaled $1,351,054.

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is updated based on activities related to the Company's mineral properties. Selected information is provided to the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the period ended September 30, 2017.

4. Financial risk management

Financial risk

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and commodity and equity price risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management. There were credit risk, liquidity risk or market risk for the period ended September 30, 2017.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. Cash is held with select major Canadian chartered banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at September 30, 2017, the Company had cash of $1,434,729 to settle current liabilities of $185,388. All of the Company's financial liabilities as at September 30, 2017 are subject to normal trade terms. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as liquidity.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and regularly monitors its cash management policy. As a result, the Company is not subject to significant interest rate risk. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its Canadian chartered bank.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. Foreign currency risk is the risk that future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates.

(c) Commodity and equity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, as they relate to precious and base metals and other minerals, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability of development depend upon the world market price of precious and base metals and other minerals. Precious and base metals and other mineral prices have fluctuated widely in recent years. There is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of precious and base metals and other minerals are produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them. As at September 30, 2017, the Company was not a precious minerals, base metals and other minerals producer. Even so, commodity price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of warrants.

5. Mineral properties

On May 30, 2017, the Company received a 100% interest in a number of mineral claims located in the Yukon Territory from Nevada Zinc Corporation ("Nevada Zinc"). As consideration the Company issued 25,000,000 common shares to Nevada Zinc at a deemed value of $0.21 per share for aggregate share consideration of $5,197,000. As this is considered a transaction with the sole shareholder of the Company, this value was recorded in equity.

The Company's property interest is located on the VIP Property (located in the Whitehorse Mining District), and throughout other parts of the Yukon Territory, Canada. The Company is continuing the evaluation of the precious metals potential of properties such as VIP, Livingstone and Goodman.

On May 1, 2013, Nevada Zinc entered into an amended option agreement ("Option Agreement") with Goldstrike Resources Ltd. (“Goldstrike”) for the Summit Property which is located in the Yukon Territory. Under the amended agreement, Goldstrike has the option to earn a 100% interest in the Summit Property by meeting the following payments: (i) issue 200,000 shares by May 31, 2013 (issued); (ii) issue 300,000 shares and pay $125,000 or issue shares in the equivalent amount, by October 31, 2015; (iii) issue 500,000 shares by October 31, 2016; and (iv) issue 600,000 shares and pay $250,000 or issue shares in the equivalent amount, and incur $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures by October 31, 2017. The Company would retain a 3.0% net smelter return ("NSR") and back-in option in which the Company could reacquire 30% of the property by paying Goldstrike $2,500,000.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Mineral properties (continued)

On April 30, 2016, Nevada Zinc agreed to extend all payment obligations by one year under the Option Agreement with Goldstrike for nil consideration.

On October 31, 2016, Nevada Zinc agreed to extend all payment obligations by an additional year under the Option Agreement with Goldstrike for nil consideration. Nevada Zinc reserved the right to shorten the extension period at any time by providing 30 day notice to Goldstrike.

Under the extended Option Agreement, Goldstrike has the option to earn a 100% interest in the Summit Property by meeting the following payments: (i) issue 200,000 shares by May 31, 2013 (issued); (ii) issue 300,000 shares and pay $125,000 or issue shares in the equivalent amount, by October 31, 2017; (iii) issue 500,000 shares by October 31, 2018; and (iv) issue 600,000 shares and pay $250,000 or issue shares in the equivalent amount, and incur $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures by October 31, 2019. The Company would retain a 3.0% NSR and back-in option in which the Company could reacquire 30% of the property by paying Goldstrike $2,500,000.

Goldstrike did not issue the 300,000 shares nor pay $125,000 to the Company due on October 31, 2017 and subsequently both parties entered into negotiations to remedy the default.

6. Amounts receivable and other assets

	As at September 30, 2017
Sales tax receivable - (Canada)	$ 47,315
Prepaid expenses	54,398
	$ 101,713

7. Amounts payable and other liabilities

Amounts payable and other liabilities of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for purchases relating to exploration and acquisition costs and general operating activities.

	As at September 30, 2017
Trade payables	$ 82,780
Accrued liabilities	102,608
	$ 185,388

The following is an aged analysis of the amounts payable and other liabilities:

	As at September 30, 2017
Less than 1 month	$ 168,388
1 to 3 months	17,000
	$ 185,388

8. Share capital

a) Authorized share capital

The authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares. The common shares do not have a par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

b) Common shares issued

(i) On June 27, July 20 and September 22, 2017, the Company completed the first, second and third tranches, respectively, of a private placement financing of 7,542,131 units ("Units") at price of $0.30 per Unit and 240,000 flow-through units ("Flow-through Units") at price of $0.40 per Flow-through Unit for a gross proceeds of $2,358,639. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each Flow-through Unit consists of one flow-through common share ("FT Share") of the Company and one common share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.50 per common share for a period of 36 months following the Closing Date. Upon 30 days' written notice to the holders of the Warrants, the Company may accelerate the expiration date of the Warrants if after the common shares have been listed on a recognized Canadian stock exchange, the closing price of the common shares exceeds $1.00 for twenty (20) consecutive trading days.

In connection with the private placement, a finder's fee was paid to certain eligible finders in an amount equal to 8% of proceeds raised. The finder's fee was comprised of a cash payment of $15,520 and issuance of 574,837 Commission Units of the Company, at a fair value of $0.30 per Commission Unit. Each Commission Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one Warrant.

The fair value of the 8,356,968 Warrants was estimated at $771,420 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following weighted average assumptions were used: risk-free interest rate - 1.04%; expected volatility - 100% which is based on the historical volatility of comparable company, Nevada Zinc; expected dividend yield - nil; and expected life - 36 months.

In addition, an aggregate of 620,171 broker warrants were issued representing an amount equal to 8% of the number of common shares placed by eligible finders pursuant to the private placement. Each broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire one Unit of the Company at an exercise price of $0.30 per Unit commencing on the date of listing of the common shares of the Company on a recognized Canadian stock exchange and ending 24 months after the date of listing. The fair value of the 620,171 broker warrants was estimated at $85,407 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following weighted average assumptions were used: risk-free interest rate - 0.96%; expected volatility - 85% which is based on the historical volatility of comparable company, Nevada Zinc; expected dividend yield - nil; and expected life - 24 months. See note 5.

9. Net loss per common share

The calculation of basic loss per share for the period ended September 30, 2017 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of $932,229 and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 28,930,965 for the period ended September 30, 2017. Diluted loss per share for the period ended September 30, 2017 did not include the effect of 8,977,139 warrants as they are anti-dilutive.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of warrants for the period ended September 30, 2017:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, May 30, 2017	**-**	**-**
Issued (note 8(b)(i))	8,977,139	0.49
Balance, September 30, 2017	**8,977,139**	**0.49**

The following table reflects the actual warrants issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2017:

Issue date	Number of warrants outstanding	Grant date fair value ($)	Exercise price ($)	Expiry date
June 27, 2017	176,400	24,167	0.30	[1]
July 20, 2017	155,507	21,460	0.30	[1]
September 22, 2017	288,264	39,780	0.30	[1]
June 27, 2017	3,096,300	285,815	0.50	June 27, 2020
July 20, 2017	2,817,473	260,077	0.50	July 20, 2020
September 22, 2017	2,443,195	225,528	0.50	September 22, 2020
	8,977,139	**856,827**	**0.49**	

[1] Each broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire one Unit of the Company at an exercise price of $0.30 per Unit commencing on the date of listing of the common shares of the Company on a recognized Canadian stock exchange and ending 24 months after the date of listing.

11. Exploration and evaluation expenditures

	From Incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017
Yukon, Canada	
Camp construction	**$ 469,637**
Drilling	**212,896**
Geological consulting	**37,738**
Transportation	**25,526**
Equipment and equipment rental	**85,301**
Accommodation	**6,841**
Field costs	**9,981**
Laboratory and analysis	**1,823**
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	**$ 849,743**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. General and administrative expenses

	From Incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017
Salaries and benefits	**$ 51,385**
Professional fees	**21,247**
Office and administrative expenses	**9,210**
Accounting and audit fees	**21,433**
Transfer agent fees	**3,211**
	$ 106,486

13. Related party transactions and major shareholders

Related party transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors, officers, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

The below noted transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, as agreed to by the parties, and approved by the Board of Directors.

Remuneration of key management personnel of the Company was as follows:

	From Incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017
Salaries [(1)]	**$ 48,000**

[(1)] Salaries paid for the services of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer included in general and administrative expenses on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Major shareholders

To the knowledge of the directors and senior officers of the Company as at September 30, 2017, no person or corporation beneficially owns or exercises control or direction over common shares of the Company carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all common shares of the Company other than as set out below:

Major shareholder	Number of common shares	Percentage of outstanding common shares
Nevada Zinc Corporation	25,000,000	74.95 %

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. Income taxes

(a) Provision for income taxes

Major items causing the Company's effective income tax rate to differ from the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.5% were as follows:

	From Incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017
Loss before income taxes	**$ (932,229)**
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rate	**(247,000)**
Adjustment to expected income tax benefit:	
Flow-through renunciation	**25,440**
Share issue cost	**(59,000)**
Change in benefit of tax assets not recognized	**280,560**
Deferred income tax provision (recovery)	**$ -**

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits.

	As at September 30, 2017
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	$ 12,000
Share issue costs	47,000
Mineral property costs	222,000
Deferred income tax liability	**$ 281,000**

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had $12,000 of non-capital income tax losses in Canada which expire in 2037.

15. Segmented information

The Company’s operations comprise a single reporting operating segment engaged in mineral exploration in Canada. As the operations comprise a single reporting segment, amounts disclosed in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period also represent segmented amounts. All of the Company’s operations, assets and liabilities are in Canada.

16. Contingencies

The Company's exploration activities are subject to government laws and regulations, including tax laws and laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Company believes that its operations comply in all material respects with all applicable past and present laws and regulations. The Company records provisions for any identified obligations, based on management's estimate at the time. Such estimates are, however, subject to changes in laws and regulations.

17. Subsequent event

(i) On September 26, 2017, the Company announced that it had executed a binding letter of intent ("LOI") with Wamco Technology Group Ltd. ("Wamco"), for a business combination, pursuant to which the parties agreed to complete an amalgamation whereby Wamco would acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Generic Gold by way of a three-cornered amalgamation (the “Amalgamation”) between Generic Gold, Wamco and a corporation to be incorporated (being 2604935 Ontario Inc.). As a result of the Amalgamation, Generic Gold and 2604935 Ontario Inc. would amalgamate and become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wamco.

On February 20, 2018, Wamco, Generic Gold and 2604935 Ontario Inc. entered into a business combination agreement pursuant to which Generic Gold and 2604935 Ontario Inc. would complete the Amalgamation pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). Articles of amalgamation were filed with the Ontario Ministry of Government Services on February 20, 2018 to effect the Amalgamation. The name of the amalgamated corporation is 1989670 Ontario Limited. Upon the amalgamation becoming effective, the non-dissenting shareholders of Generic Gold received one (1) common share of Wamco for each one (1) common share of Generic Gold. Additionally, 8,356,968 warrants and 620,171 finder warrants were issued to former shareholders of Generic Gold. Wamco now holds 100% of the securities of the pre-amalgamated Generic Gold through its wholly-owned subsidiary 1989670 Ontario Limited.

In connection with the closing of the Amalgamation, Wamco will be filing articles of amendment effecting its name change to “Generic Gold Corp".

AUDITED CARVE-OUT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE EXPLORATION PROPERTIES BUSINESS OF GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014 AND THE UNAUDITED INTERIM CARVE-OUT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017 AND 2016 (EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of Generic Gold Corporation

We have audited the accompanying carve-out financial statements of the Exploration Properties Business of Generic Gold Corporation, which comprise the carve-out statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 and the carve-out statements of loss and comprehensive loss, carve-out statements of changes in owners net investment and carve-out statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Carve-out Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these carve-out financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of carve-out financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these carve-out financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the carve-out financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the carve-out financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the carve-out financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the carve-out financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the carve-out financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the carve-out financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Exploration Properties Business of Generic Gold Corporation as at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that the Company had continuing losses during the year ended December 31, 2016 and a cumulative deficit as at December 31, 2016. These conditions along with other matters set forth in Note 1 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

UHY McGovern Hurley LLP

UHY McGovern Hurley LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
February 20, 2018

The Exploration Properties Business of Generic Gold Corporation
Carve-Out Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	As at September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	As at December 31, 2016	As at December 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash	$ 1,434,729	$ -	$ -	$ -
Amounts receivable and other assets (Note 8)	101,713	9,120	6,611	3,470
Total Assets	$ 1,536,442	$ 9,120	$ 6,611	$ 3,470
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current Liabilities				
Amounts payable and other liabilities (Note 9)	$ 185,388	$ 14,999	$ 10,397	$ 7,824
Total Liabilities	185,388	14,999	10,397	7,824
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital	6,623,456	-	-	-
Warrant	856,827	-	-	-
Deficit	(6,129,229)	-	-	-
Owner's net investment	-	(5,879)	(3,786)	(4,354)
Total Shareholders' equity	1,351,054	(5,879)	(3,786)	(4,354)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' equity	$ 1,536,442	$ 9,120	$ 6,611	$ 3,470

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these carve-out financial statements.

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Contingencies (note 13)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Bruce Durham", Director

"Donald Christie", Director

The Exploration Properties Business of Generic Gold Corporation
Carve-Out Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Operating expenses					
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (Note 11)	$ 861,147	$ 71,535	$ 131,697	$ 95,915	$ 104,497
General and administrative (Note 12)	161,237	118,667	150,140	128,752	56,217
	(1,022,384)	(190,202)	(281,837)	(224,667)	(160,714)
Income tax recovery	24,000	-	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (998,384)	$ (190,202)	$ (281,837)	$ (224,667)	$ (160,714)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these carve-out financial statements.

The Exploration Properties Business of Generic Gold Corporation
Carve-Out Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Operating activities					
Net loss for the period	$ (998,384)	$ (190,202)	$ (281,837)	$ (224,667)	$ (160,714)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:					
Amounts receivable and other assets	(92,593)	459	(2,509)	(3,141)	(1,509)
Amounts payable and other liabilities	170,389	9,539	4,602	2,573	(588)
Income tax recovery	(24,000)	-	-	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(944,588)	(180,204)	(279,744)	(225,235)	(162,811)
Financing activities					
Issue of common shares	2,358,639	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	(51,356)	-	-	-	-
Owner's contributions	72,034	180,204	279,744	225,235	162,811
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,379,317	180,204	279,744	225,235	162,811
Net change in cash	1,434,729	-	-	-	-
Cash, beginning of period	-	-	-	-	-
Cash, end of period	$ 1,434,729	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Supplemental information					
Common shares issued as commission	$ 172,451	-	-	-	-
Broker warrants issued	$ 85,407	-	-	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these carve-out financial statements.

The Exploration Properties Business of Generic Gold Corporation

Carve-Out Statements of Changes in Owner's Net Investment
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share capital Number	Share capital Amount	Warrant reserve	Deficit	Owner's Net Investment	Total
Balance, December 31, 2013	**-**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (6,451)**	**$ (6,451)**
Contributions	-	-	-	-	162,811	162,811
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(160,714)	(160,714)
Balance, December 31, 2014	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,354)**	**(4,354)**
Contributions	-	-	-	-	225,235	225,235
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(224,667)	(224,667)
Balance, December 31, 2015	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,786)**	**(3,786)**
Contributions	-	-	-	-	279,744	279,744
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(281,837)	(281,837)
Balance, December 31, 2016	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,879)**	**(5,879)**
Contributions	-	-	-	-	72,034	72,034
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(66,155)	(66,155)
Reorganization	**25,000,000**	**5,197,000**	**-**	**(5,197,000)**	**-**	**-**
Issuance of common shares (note 10(b))	7,542,131	1,566,435	696,204	-	-	2,262,639
Issuance of common shares - flow-through (note 10(b))	240,000	73,846	22,154	-	-	96,000
Flow through premium	-	(24,000)	-	-	-	(24,000)
Issuance of common shares as commission (note 10(b))	574,837	119,389	53,062	-	-	172,451
Cost of issue - commission (note 10(b))	-	(172,451)	-	-	-	(172,451)
Cost of issue - warrants (note 10(b))	-	(85,407)	85,407	-	-	-
Cost of issue - cash	-	(51,356)	-	-	-	(51,356)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(932,229)	-	(932,229)
Balance, September 30, 2017 (*)	**33,356,968**	**6,623,456**	**856,827**	**(6,129,229) $**	**-**	**1,351,054**

(*) The activity from January 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017 is unaudited.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these carve-out financial statements.

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Generic Gold Corporation (the "Company" or "Generic Gold") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario on May 30, 2017. The head office of the Company is located at 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1660, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5.

On May 30, 2017, Nevada Zinc Corporation ("Nevada Zinc") vended its Yukon gold properties into Generic Gold. As consideration for the sale of the gold properties, Generic Gold issued 25,000,000 common shares to Nevada Zinc at an estimated fair value of $0.21 per share for aggregate share consideration of $5,197,000.

On September 26, 2017, the Company announced that it had executed a binding letter of intent ("LOI") with Wamco Technology Group Ltd. ("Wamco"), for a business combination, pursuant to which the parties agreed to complete an amalgamation whereby Wamco would acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Generic Gold by way of a three-cornered amalgamation (the "Amalgamation") between Generic Gold, Wamco and a corporation to be incorporated (being 2604935 Ontario Inc.). As a result of the Amalgamation, Generic Gold and 2604935 Ontario Inc. would amalgamate and become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wamco.

On February 20, 2018, Wamco, Generic Gold and 2604935 Ontario Inc. entered into a business combination agreement pursuant to which Generic Gold and 2604935 Ontario Inc. would complete the Amalgamation pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). Articles of amalgamation were filed with the Ontario Ministry of Government Services on February 20, 2018 to effect the Amalgamation. The name of the amalgamated corporation is 1989670 Ontario Limited. Upon the amalgamation becoming effective, the non-dissenting shareholders of Generic Gold received one (1) common share of Wamco for each one (1) common share of Generic Gold. Additionally, 8,356,968 warrants and 620,171 finder warrants were issued to former shareholders of Generic Gold. Wamco now holds 100% of the securities of the pre-amalgamated Generic Gold through its wholly-owned subsidiary 1989670 Ontario Limited.

In connection with the closing of the Amalgamation, Wamco will be filing articles of amendment effecting its name change to "Generic Gold Corp".

These carve-out financial statements have been prepared for the purposes of the Amalgamation, and reflect the assets, liabilities, operations, and cash flows of the VIP, Livingstone and Goodman Properties located in Yukon, Canada (collectively "the Exploration Properties Business") derived from the accounting records of Nevada Zinc. The statements consist of carve-out statements of financial position, carve-out statements of loss and comprehensive loss, carve-out statements of cash flows, and carve-out statements of changes in owner's net investment as if the Exploration Properties Business had been operating independently during the periods presented.

The carve-out statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 include exploration and evaluation expenses incurred by Nevada Zinc on the Exploration Properties Business and an allocation of Nevada Zinc's administrative costs incurred during each of these periods.

Management cautions readers of these carve-out financial statements that the Exploration Properties Business results do not necessarily reflect what the results of operations, financial position or cash flows would have been had the Exploration Properties Business been a separate holding of the related properties or future results in respect of the Exploration Properties Business on a stand alone basis.

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Continued)

The Company is in the process of exploring the Exploration Properties Business and has not yet determined whether the mineral properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The continuing operations of the Company are entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of the Exploration Properties Business and on future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the Exploration Properties Business.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of operations of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, social licensing requirements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements. The Company’s assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts and political uncertainty.

These carve-out financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies applicable to a going concern. Realization values may be significantly different from carrying values as shown and these carve-out financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and these adjustments could be material.

As at September 30, 2017, December 31, 2016, December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had no source of operating cash flows and had not yet achieved profitable operations, has accumulated losses since inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of of the Exploration Properties Business, all of which casts significant doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet obligations and repay liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due.

2. Basis of Presentation

The carve-out financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The carve-out financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, the Company's functional currency and have been prepared on a historical basis.

The carve-out financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 20, 2018.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Carve-out Financial Statements

The carve-out financial statements presented herein have been extracted from the books and records of Nevada Zinc. Certain financial statement items were maintained by the Company on a combined basis, rather than on a property-by-property basis and accordingly, it was necessary to make allocations of amounts reported in the financial statements of the Company in order to prepare these carve-out financial statements. As the determination of certain assets, liabilities, and expenses is dependent upon future events, the preparation of these carve-out financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions which have been made using careful judgment. In the opinion of management, these carve-out financial statements have been properly prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized as follows. The allocations that were made include:

(i) Certain general and administrative expenses and payments were allocated based on the ratio of exploration and evaluation expenditures on the Exploration Properties Business to the total exploration and evaluation expenditures by Nevada Zinc. The allocation of non-exploration and evaluation expenditures for each year is as follows: 2016 - 13%, 2015 -13% and 2014 - 10%.

(b) Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

Financial assets:	Classification:
Amounts receivable	Loans and receivables

Financial liabilities:	Classification:
Amounts payable and other liabilities	Other financial liabilities

Loans and receivables:

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest and any transaction costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs of mineral properties, property option payments and evaluation activities.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized if the Company can demonstrate that these expenditures meet the criteria of an identifiable intangible asset. To date, no such exploration and evaluation expenditures have been identified and capitalized.

(d) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

The Company had no material provisions at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

(e) Restoration, Rehabilitation and Environmental Obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of an exploration property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pretax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

The Company had no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 as the disturbance to date is minimal.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Income Taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. The Company does not record deferred tax assets to the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered.

(g) Share-based payment transactions

The fair value of share options granted is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

The fair value of share-based payments to employees is measured at the grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. For those options that expire after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

Expired warrants are also transferred to deficit.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these carve-out financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the carve-out financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These carve-out financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the carve-out financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Significant assumptions about the future that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- Going concern presentation of the carve-out financial statements which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations as they come due.
- Share based payments: Management determines costs for share based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the share based payments are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviours and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.
- Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets: In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(i) IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB as a complete standard in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

(i) Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

(ii) IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16") was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 – Leases as well as some lease related interpretations. With certain exceptions for leases under twelve months in length or for assets of low value, IFRS 16 states that upon lease commencement a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the liability plus any initial direct costs. After lease commencement, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. IFRS 16 requires that lessors classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise it is an operating lease. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 has also been applied.

4. Corporate Reorganization

On May 30, 2017, the Company received a 100% interest in a number of mineral claims located in the Yukon Territory from Nevada Zinc. As consideration the Company issued 25,000,000 common shares to Nevada Zinc at an estimated fair value of $0.21 per share for aggregate share consideration of $5,197,000. The fair value of the common shares was estimated using the concurrent financing that occurred.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures on Mineral Properties

Yukon, Canada

The Company is allowing a number of claim groups to expire while continuing the evaluation (at a modest pace) of the precious metals potential of properties such as VIP, Livingstone and Goodman.

On May 1, 2013, the Company entered into an amended option agreement with Goldstrike Resources Ltd. ("Goldstrike") for the Summit Property which is located in the Yukon Territory. Under the amended agreement, Goldstrike has the option to earn a 100% interest in the Summit Property by meeting the following payments: (i) issue 200,000 shares by May 31, 2013 (issued and valued at $40,000); (ii) issue 300,000 shares and pay $125,000 or issue shares in the equivalent amount, by October 31, 2015; (iii) issue 500,000 shares by October 31, 2016; and (iv) issue 600,000 shares and pay $250,000 or issue shares in the equivalent amount, and incur $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures by October 31, 2017. The Company would retain a 3.0% NSR and back-in option in which the Company could reacquire 30% of the property by paying Goldstrike $2,500,000.

On April 30, 2016, the Company agreed to extend all payment obligations by one year under an amended option agreement with Goldstrike for nil consideration.

On October 31, 2016, Nevada Zinc agreed to extend all payment obligations by an additional year under the Option Agreement with Goldstrike for nil consideration. Nevada Zinc reserved the right to shorten the extension period at any time by providing 30 day notice to Goldstrike.

Under this amended agreement, Goldstrike has the option to earn a 100% interest in the Summit Property by meeting the following payments: (i) issue 200,000 shares by May 31, 2013 (issued and valued at $40,000); (ii) issue 300,000 shares and pay $125,000 or issue shares in the equivalent amount, by October 31, 2017; (iii) issue 500,000 shares by October 31, 2018; and (iv) issue 600,000 shares and pay $250,000 or issue shares in the equivalent amount, and incur $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures by October 31, 2019. The Company would retain a 3.0% NSR and back-in option in which the Company could reacquire 30% of the property by paying Goldstrike $2,500,000.

Goldstrike did not issue the 300,000 shares nor pay $125,000 to the Company due on October 31, 2017 and subsequently both parties entered into negotiations to remedy the default.

6. Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- to maximize shareholder return.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis. The Company's ability to continue to carry out its planned exploration activities is uncertain and dependent upon securing additional financing.

The Company considers its capital to be shareholders' equity which at September 30, 2017, totaled $1,351,054 (December 31, 2016 - $(5,879); December 31 2015 - $(3,786); December 31, 2014 - $(4,354)).

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is updated based on activities related to its mineral properties.

7. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate and foreign currency risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to amounts receivable and other assets consists mainly of sales tax receivable from government authorities in Canada. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2017, the Company had cash of $1,434,729 (December 31, 2016 - $nil; December 31, 2015 - $nil; December 31, 2014 - $nil), to settle current liabilities of $185,388 (December 31, 2016 - $14,999; December 31, 2016 - $10,397; December 31, 2016 - $7,824). The Company's liquidity is dependent upon successful completion of the Amalgamation described in Note 1. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

7. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt and was not exposed to interest rate risk. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in high yield savings accounts and guaranteed investment certificates issued by a Canadian chartered bank with which it keeps its bank accounts. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its Canadian chartered bank. As a result, the Company's exposure to interest rate risk is minimal.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal.

8. Amounts Receivable and Other Assets

	As at September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	As at December 31, 2016	As at December 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Sales tax receivable - (Canada)	$ 47,315	$ 5,079	$ 4,897	$ 3,153
Prepaid expenses	54,398	4,041	1,714	317
	$ 101,713	$ 9,120	$ 6,611	$ 3,470

9. Amounts Payable and Other Liabilities

	As at September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	As at December 31, 2016	As at December 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Amounts payables	$ 82,780	$ 4,747	$ 1,108	$ 162
Accrued liabilities	102,608	10,252	9,289	7,662
	$ 185,388	$ 14,999	$ 10,397	$ 7,824

10. Share capital

a) Authorized share capital

The authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares. The common shares do not have a par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

b) Common shares issued

On June 27, July 20 and September 22, 2017, the Company completed the first, second and third tranches, respectively, of a private placement financing of 7,542,131 units ("Units") at a price of $0.30 per Unit and 240,000 flow-through units ("Flow-through Units") at a price of $0.40 per Flow-through Unit for a gross proceeds of $2,358,639 of which $24,000 was allocated to flow-through premium. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each Flow-through Unit consists of one flow-through common share ("FT Share") of the Company and one Warrant. Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.50 per common share for a period of 36 months from the date of closing. Upon 30 days' written notice to the holders of the Warrants, the Company may accelerate the expiration date of the Warrants if after the common shares have been listed on a recognized Canadian stock exchange, the closing price of the common shares exceeds $1.00 for twenty (20) consecutive trading days.

In connection with the private placement, a finder's fee was paid to certain eligible finders in an amount equal to 8% of proceeds raised. The finder's fee was comprised of a cash payment of $15,520 and issuance of 574,837 Commission Units of the Company, at a fair value of $0.30 per Commission Unit. Each Commission Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one Warrant.

The fair value of the 8,356,968 Warrants was estimated at $771,420 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following weighted average assumptions were used: risk-free interest rate - 1.04%; expected volatility - 100% which is based on the historical volatility of Nevada Zinc; expected dividend yield - nil; and expected life - 36 months.

In addition, an aggregate of 620,171 broker warrants were issued representing an amount equal to 8% of the number of common shares placed by eligible finders pursuant to the private placement. Each broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire one Unit of the Company at an exercise price of $0.30 per Unit commencing on the date of listing of the common shares of the Company on a recognized Canadian stock exchange and ending 24 months after the date of listing. The fair value of the 620,171 broker warrants was estimated at $85,407 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following weighted average assumptions were used: risk-free interest rate - 0.96%; expected volatility - 85% which is based on the historical volatility of Nevada Zinc; expected dividend yield - nil; and expected life - 24 months.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Yukon, Canada					
Camp construction	$ 469,637	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Equipment and equipment rental	85,301	-	-	-	-
Consultant	-	6,400	23,850	9,200	4,400
Exploration (recovery) expense	(50,155)	(15,018)	25,299	(18,982)	18,486
Claim renewal	-	-	8,820	-	127
Assessment cost	-	-	-	8,742	-
Geologist expenses	46,138	27,195	27,195	58,426	30,000
Laboratory and analysis	1,823	-	-	11,907	14,929
Transportation	35,357	18,918	18,918	-	4,000
Drilling	212,896	-	14,650	-	-
Geophysical survey	40,108	34,040	12,965	21,795	32,555
Accommodation	6,841	-	-	4,827	-
Other	13,201	-	-	-	-
	$ 861,147	$ 71,535	$ 131,697	$ 95,915	$ 104,497

12. General and Administrative Expenses

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Salaries and benefits	$ 54,442	$ 15,480	$ 21,277	$ 16,218	$ 11,718
Professional fees	25,370	5,400	7,460	5,609	6,361
Consulting fees	2,815	11,473	17,662	12,291	5,619
Share-based payments	27,799	50,628	52,303	72,923	21,125
Regulatory fees	7,542	3,102	4,246	3,748	2,926
Accounting fees	22,746	1,693	2,343	2,804	2,290
Investor relations	9,161	22,367	31,171	3,008	-
Administrative expenses	11,362	8,524	13,678	12,151	6,178
	$ 161,237	$ 118,667	$ 150,140	$ 128,752	$ 56,217

13. Contingencies

The Company's exploration activities are subject to government laws and regulations, including tax laws and laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Company believes that its operations comply in all material respects with all applicable past and present laws and regulations. The Company records provisions for any identified obligations, based on management's estimate at the time. Such estimates are, however, subject to changes in laws and regulations.

14. Segmented Information

The Company's operations comprise a single reporting operating segment engaged in mineral exploration in Canada. As the operations comprise a single reporting segment, amounts disclosed in the carve-out financial statements also represent segment amounts. In order to determine reportable operating segments, the chief operating decision maker reviews various factors including geographical location, quantitative thresholds and managerial structure.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

The following discussion and analysis of the operations, results, and financial position of Generic Gold Corporation (“Generic Gold” or the “Company”) prepared as of February 26, 2018, should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited financial statements and related notes attached thereto. The Company’s audited financial statements are for the four month period from the Company’s date of incorporation, May 30, 2017 to September 30, 2017. Results are reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. The Company’s audited financial statements and the financial information contained in this MD&A are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Information contained herein is presented as February 26, 2018, unless otherwise indicated.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as “forward-looking statements”). These statements relate to future events or the Company’s future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “continues”, “forecasts”, “projects”, “predicts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “believes”, or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “should”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in such statement. The following table outlines certain significant forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and provides the material assumptions used to develop such forward-looking statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond Generic Gold’s ability to predict or control. Please also make reference to those risk factors referenced in the “Risk Factors” section below. Readers are cautioned that the above chart does not contain an exhaustive list of the factors or assumptions that may affect the forward-looking statements, and that the assumptions underlying such statements may prove to be incorrect. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause Generic Gold's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of its future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. If the Company does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements, unless required by law.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Generic Gold was incorporated by articles of incorporation dated May 30, 2017 ("date of incorporation") under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). Generic Gold is a private corporation. The Company's principle business activity is mineral exploration focused on high-grade gold opportunities in Yukon, Canada. The registered head office of the Company is located at 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1660, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5.

Generic Gold is in the business of acquiring and exploring gold and other precious metal projects. As of September 30, 2017 the Company has acquired the rights to explore nine gold properties in the Yukon Territory of Canada through the acquisition of all of Nevada Zinc Corporation's ("Nevada Zinc") Yukon assets through a property sale agreement dated May 30th, 2017.

On September 22, 2017 Generic Gold executed a binding letter of intent ("LOI") with Wamco Techology Group Ltd. ("Wamco"), a reporting issuer, to complete a going public transaction by way of a business combination between Generic and Wamco.

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the LOI, Wamco and the Company will combine and the resulting issuer (the "Resulting Issuer") from the business combination will continue operations under the name, Generic Gold Corp. The Resulting Issuer will hold all of Generic Gold's assets and conduct the business of Generic Gold.

Pursuant to the business combination, the common shares in the capital of Wamco will be consolidated on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation common share of Wamco for every two point two (2.2) pre-consolidation common shares of Wamco. Each shareholder of Generic Gold will receive one (1) post-consolidation common share of the Resulting Issuer. Holders of common share purchase warrants, incentive options and broker warrants in the capital of Generic Gold shall receive common share purchase warrants, incentive options and broker warrants in the capital of the Resulting Issuer on the same terms and conditions after adjustment for the foregoing exchange ratios.

As of September 30, 2017, there are 6,603,344 common shares of Wamco issued and outstanding and 33,356,968 common shares of Generic Gold issued and outstanding. As a result of the business combination, the Resulting Issuer expects to have approximately 36,358,488 issued and outstanding common shares on a non-diluted basis. Approximately 68.8% of those shares will be held by Nevada Zinc, 23% by other Generic Gold shareholders and 8.2% will be held by former shareholders of Wamco.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The net loss for the four month period ended September 30, 2017 was $932,229.

The net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period was $1,434,729. Generic Gold increased its cash position in the current year through the issuance of both ("Units") and flow-through ("FT Units") units. The Units were priced at $0.30 per Unit and consisted of one common share of Generic Gold and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant gives the holder the right to purchase one common share of Generic Gold at a price of $0.50 per share and the warrant has an expiry date of 36 months from the final closing date of the financing. The FT Units were priced at $0.40 per FT Unit and consisted of one common share of Generic Gold and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant gives the holder the right to purchase one common share of Generic Gold at a price of $0.50 per share and the warrant has an expiry date of 36 months from the final closing date of the financing.

On June 27, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered financing for gross proceeds of $890,500 through the sale of 2,765,000 Units and 152,500 FT Units.

On July 20, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered financing for gross proceeds of $815,999.90 through the sale of 2,603,333 Units and 87,500 FT Units.

On September 22, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered financing for gross proceeds of $652,140 through the sale of 2,173,798 Units.

Gross proceeds for the three financings totalled $2,358,639.90.

In connection with the three tranches of financings, as compensation for services provided, certain finders received a commission equal to 8.0% of the gross proceeds of the financings payable in cash, or at the option of the finder in Units, and finder warrants ("Finder Warrant") equal to 8.0% of the number of Units sold pursuant to the financings. A total of $15,520 cash and 620,171 Finder Warrants were issued. Each Finder Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share at a price of $0.30 per Unit for a period of 24 months following the listing of the common shares on a recognized stock exchange.

The fair value of the 8,356,968 Warrants issued and outstanding, of which each warrant gives the holder the right to purchase one common share of Generic Gold at a price of $0.50 per share and the warrant has an expiry date of 36 months from the final closing date of the financing, was estimated at $771,420 using the Black Scholes option pricing model. The following weighted average assumptions were used: risk-free interest rate – 1.04%; expected volatility – 100% which is based on the historical volatility of comparable companies; expected dividend yield – nil; and expected life – 36 months.

In addition, an aggregate of 620,171 finder warrants were issued representing an amount equal to 8% of the number of common shares placed by eligible finders pursuant to the private placement. Each finder warrant entitles the holder to acquire one Unit of the Company at an exercise price of $0.30 per Unit commencing on the date of listing of the common shares of the Company on a recognized stock exchange and ending 24 months after the date of listing. The fair value of the 620,171 finder warrants was estimated at $85,407 using the Black Scholes option pricing model. The following weighted average assumptions were used: risk-free interest rate – 0.96%; expected volatility – 85% which is based on the historical volatility of comparable companies; expected dividend yield – nil; and expected life – 24 months.

Net cash used in operations during the period was $872,554, mostly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures.

ACQUISITION AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

During the period, a total of $6,046,743 was incurred in the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of the Company's projects. The Company spent $5,197,000 on the acquisition of its Yukon property portfolio from Nevada Zinc and $849,743 on the exploration and evaluation of the Livingstone, VIP, and Goodman projects.

On May 30, 2017, Generic Gold entered into a property sale agreement with Nevada Zinc to purchase Nevada Zinc's Yukon property portfolio, which includes nine exploration projects and one NSR royalty. As consideration for the acquisition of the property claims, Generic Gold issued 25,000,000 common shares to Nevada Zinc at a deemed value of $0.21 per common share for an aggregate consideration of $5,197,000. All Claims are subject to a pre-existing 1% net smelter royalty and other encumbrances as more particularly set out in the property sale agreement.

During the period of July 10, 2017 and August 15, 2017, Generic Gold completed an exploration program on its Livingstone gold property. Diamond drilling, prospecting, soil sampling, geological mapping, and claim staking was completed during this period. Assay results are pending at this time.

During the period of August 23, 2017 and September 8, 2017, Generic Gold completed an exploration program on its VIP gold property. Mechanical trenching, geoprobe sampling, soil sampling, geological mapping, and prospecting was completed during this period. Assay results are pending at this time.

During the period of September 23, 2017 and November 8, 2017, Generic Gold completed an exploration program on its Goodman gold property. Reverse circulation drilling, ground-based induced polarization geophysics, minor trenching, soil sampling, prospecting, geological mapping, and claim staking were completed during this period. Assay results are pending at this time.

On November 21, 2017, Generic Gold entered into a definitive lease agreement with Schmidt Mining Corporation on Generic Gold's Josephine Creek placer claims, located in central Yukon. The lease agreement grants Schmidt Mining Corporation the right to placer mine the minerals and metals that are present on Generic Gold's claims for a period of ten years. In consideration of this agreement, Schmidt Mining Corporation will pay Generic Gold a royalty of ten percent of the gross gold recovered from the Josephine Creek claims.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company's results of operations for the four period form May 30, 2017 to September 30, 2017. For more detailed information, refer to the Company's audited financial statements.

ITEM	September 30, 2017
	$
Working Capital	1,351,054
Deficit	(6,129,229)
Net Loss	(932,229)
Basic and Diluted Loss per share	(0.03)
Total Assets	1,536,442

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company had a loss of $932,229 ($0.03 per share) for the period ended September 30, 2017.

Significant expenses occurred during the year ended September 30, 2017 are as follows: $5,197,000 in acquisition costs for the Yukon property portfolio from Nevada Zinc; $849,743 in exploration and evaluation expenditure; and $106,486 in general and administrative expenditures.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL POSITION

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $1,536,442 and sales tax receivable of $47,315.

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had current assets of $1,536,442 and current liabilities of $185,388 resulting in working capital of $1,351,054 as at September 30, 2017.

As at September 30, 2017 and the date of this MD&A, the Company's cash resources are on deposit with the Royal Bank of Canada in Toronto.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following individuals transacted with the Company in the reporting period. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel and their related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand, and were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably expected to be available, to similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

The remuneration of key management personnel is comprised of fees paid to officers for the period ended September 30, 2017 as detailed below:

Paid or accrued the following to Kelly Malcolm, the President and Chief Executive Officer of the company:

		2017
Salaries	$	30,000

Paid or accrued the following to Donald Christie, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company:

		2017
Salaries	$	18,000

As of September 30, 2017 no expenses, consulting fees, legal fees, auditing fees, or accounts payable and accrued liabilities were paid nor are owed to any officers or directors of the Company except as detailed above.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2017, in conformity with IFRS, required management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the audited financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the period ended September 30, 2017. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The Company's audited financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. These estimates are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company used the Black-Scholes option model to estimate the fair value of warrants. The main factor affecting the estimates of the warrants is the stock price volatility used. The Company uses comparables in the estimate of stock price volatility.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following summarizes the Company's significant accounting policies in accordance with IFRS:

A. Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company expenses acquisition, exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include property option payments, exploration and evaluation activity. Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures will be capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization will cease when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

B. Financial instruments

I. *Financial assets*:

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on the trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' ("FVTPL") which are measured at fair value through profit or loss, 'available-for-sale' financial assets which are measured at fair value through comprehensive income, 'held-to-maturity investments' and 'loans and receivables' which are measured at amortized cost. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

II. *Financial liabilities*:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at 'FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

III. *Other financial liabilities*:

Other financial liabilities including borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

IV. *De-recognition of financial liabilities*:

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

Financial assets:	Classification:
Cash	Loans and receivables
Cash equivalents	FVTPL
Marketable securities	FVTPL
Amounts receivable	Loans and receivables

Financial liabilities:	Classification:
Amounts payable and other liabilities	Other financial liabilities

C. **Impairment of financial assets**:

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include: significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts or loan receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an accounts or loan receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

D. **Financial instruments recorded at fair value**:

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels: Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

E. Change in Accounting Policies

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. As at January 1, 2016, the Company adopted this pronouncement and there was no material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

F. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2017. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

I. *IFRS 9* – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB as a complete standard in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

II. *IFRS 16* – Leases ("IFRS 16") was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 – Leases as well as some lease related interpretations. With certain exceptions for leases under twelve months in length or for assets of low value, IFRS 16 states that upon lease commencement a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the liability plus any initial direct costs. After lease commencement, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. IFRS 16 requires that lessors classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise it is an operating lease. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 has also been applied.

IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows ("IAS 7") was amended in January 2016 to clarify that disclosures shall be provided that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

G. Management of Capital

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

I. to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and

II. to maximize shareholder return through enhancing share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by Management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is updated based on activities related to the Company's mineral properties. Selected information is provided to the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the five months ended September 30, 2017.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body.

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company's risk exposure and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterpart's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is attributable to cash. Cash is held with select major Canadian chartered banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downtown in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at September 30, 2017, the Company had cash of $1,434,729 to settle current liabilities of $185,388. All of the Company's financial liabilities as at September 30, 2017 are subject to normal trade terms. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as liquidity.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

I. Interest rate risk

   The Company has cash balances and regularly monitors its cash management policy. As a result, the Company is not subject to significant interest rate risk. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its Canadian chartered bank.

II. Foreign currency risk

   The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. Foreign currency risk is the risk that future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates.

III. Commodity and equity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability of development depend upon the world market price of precious and base metals and other minerals. Precious and base metals and other mineral prices have fluctuated widely in recent years. There is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of precious and base metals and other minerals are produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them.

OUTSTANDING SHARE CAPITAL AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Authorized Unlimited number of no par value common shares

Issued

Common shares		33,356,968
Stock options	Nil	
Warrants		8,977,139
Fully diluted		42,334,107

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various federal, provincial, municipal, and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the securities of the Company involves a high degree of risk and should only be considered by persons who can afford to lose their entire investment. The following are certain risk factors relating to an investment in securities of the Company which investors should carefully consider before deciding whether to purchase any securities of the Company. Such risk factors may have a material adverse affect on the financial position or results of operations of the Company or the value of securities of the Company.

Liquidity

The Company has limited financial resources, has not earned any revenue since commencing operations. It has no source of operating cash flow and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of the Company's properties or to fulfill its obligations under any applicable agreements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the Company's properties with the possible loss of such properties.

Negative Operating Cash Flow

None of the Company's properties have advanced to the commercial production stage and the Company has no history of earnings or cash flow from operations. The Company does not expect to generate material revenue from mining operations or to achieve self-sustaining commercial mining operations for several years, if at all.

There can be no assurance that any proven or probable mineral reserves will be discovered on any of the Company's properties or that any particular level of recovery of minerals will in fact be realized or that an identified mineral reserve or mineral resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) deposit which can be legally and economically exploited. The Company's ability to continue operations and fund its liabilities is dependent on management's ability to secure additional financing. Although the Company has been successful in pursuing additional sources of financing since its date of incorporation, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. There can be no assurances that additional funding will be available, or available under terms favourable to the Company, or at all. The Company's ability to continue its business operations and exploration activities is dependent on Management's ability to secure additional financing and any failure to do so is likely to have a material adverse affect on the Company's business and its financial condition.

Exploration and Mining Operations Risks

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage, or pre-exploration stage, are without known bodies of commercial ore and require extensive expenditures for exploration.

There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company will result in discoveries of mineralized material in commercial quantities. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits, and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of ore reserves will in fact be realized or that any identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be legally and economically exploited. Estimates of reserves, mineral deposits and production costs can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results. Short term factors relating to ore reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small scale tests will be duplicated in large-scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale. Material changes in ore reserves, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of any project.

While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices which are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to land tenure, prices, taxes, royalties, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact affect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

The Company does not currently operate a mine on any of its properties. There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company towards the search for and evaluation of mineral deposits will result in discoveries that are commercially viable. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit, once discovered, is also dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, metal prices and government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. In addition, assuming discovery of a commercial ore-body, depending on the type of mining operation involved, several years can elapse from the initial phase of drilling until commercial operations are commenced. Most of the above factors are beyond the Company's control.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. Such operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration for, and development and production of, gold and other precious or base metals, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, wall failure, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and consequential liability.

Metal Prices

The development and success of the Company's properties will be primarily dependent on the future price of base and precious metals and, in particular, the future price of zinc/lead and gold. Base and precious metal prices are subject to significant fluctuation and are affected by a number of factors which are beyond the Company's control. Such factors include, but are not limited to, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation, deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar, global and regional supply and demand and the political and economic conditions of major metal-producing countries throughout the world. The price of base and precious metals has fluctuated widely in recent years and future serious price declines could cause continued development of and commercial production, if any, from the Company's properties to be impracticable. Depending on the price of base and precious metals, projected cash flow from planned mining operations may not be sufficient and the Company could be forced to discontinue development and may lose its interest in, or may be forced to sell, all or a portion of its properties. Any future production from the Company's properties will be dependent, in part, on precious or base metal prices that are adequate to make these properties economic.

Key-Man and Liability Insurance, Uninsurable Risks

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon the performance of its key officers. The Company has not purchased any "key-man" insurance with respect to any of its directors, officers or key employees, and has no current plans to do so.

Although the Company may obtain liability insurance in an amount which management considers adequate, the nature of the risks for mining companies is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable, or the Company might not elect to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons. Should such liabilities occur, the Company could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition.

Financing Requirements

The Company will need to raise additional financing to continue in business and to implement future exploration and development programs and there can be no assurance that such financing will be available or, if available, will be on reasonable terms. To the extent financing is not available, renewal fees, work commitments, rental payments and option payments, if any, may not be satisfied within the time required and could result in a loss of property ownership or potential earning opportunities by the Company.

Environmental Regulations

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation. Environmental legislation is strict, with fines and penalties for non-compliance, stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There can be no assurance that environmental regulations in Yukon will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on a property in which the Company holds an interest which are unknown to the Company at present which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the property.

Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. The Company intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

Title

The Company's properties may be subject to undetected prior unregistered agreements, interests or aboriginal land claims and title to the Company's properties may be affected by these undetected defects. If title defects do exist, it is possible that the Company may lose all or a portion of its right, title, estate and interest in and to the properties to which the title defect relates. Title to mineral interests in some jurisdictions is often not susceptible of determination without incurring substantial expense. In accordance with industry practice, the Company conducts such title reviews in connection with its properties as it believes are commensurate with the value of such properties. The actual interest of the Company in certain properties may vary from the Company's records.

There is no guarantee that title to the Company's properties will not be challenged or impugned.

Governmental and Regulatory Requirements

Government approvals and permits in Yukon are currently, and may in the future, be required in connection with the Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be restricted or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development activities. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may be liable for civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permitting requirements, or more stringent application of existing laws, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reductions in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of properties.

Infrastructure

Development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the operations, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Land Use Restrictions

There are no land use restrictions or covenants overlying the Company's properties, however, overlapping land use interests are commonplace in the Yukon. Although the Company is unaware of any other overlapping land use interests, there is no guarantee that such interests do not exist. All land-based interests are exclusive to the holder and convey specific rights. There is no assurance the various land use interest holders will be able to work together to ensure there is no interference in each other's activities or restriction of work activities.

First Nations Traditional Territories

It is the responsibility of Yukon Energy, Mining and Resources to consult with First Nations as part of the process of granting Mining Land Use Permits. There is no assurance the First Nations will agree to the grant of the Mining Land Use Permits requested by the Company. If such permission is not granted, or should the Company fail to comply with any procedures or protocols enforced by the First Nations at any time in the future, the same could have a material adverse impact on the Company. Approval from local First Nations communities may also be required to carry out proposed work programs on the Company's properties. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain approval from local First Nations or if the Company enters into an impact benefits agreement with such local First Nation, that the terms of such agreement will be favourable to the Company.

Costs of Land Reclamation

It is difficult to determine the exact amounts which will be required to complete all land reclamation activities in connection with the properties in which the Company holds title. Reclamation bonds and other forms of financial assurance represent only a portion of the total amount of money that will be spent on reclamation activities over the life of a mine. Accordingly, it may be necessary to revise planned expenditures and operating plans in order to fund reclamation activities. Such costs may have a material adverse impact upon the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

No Market for Securities

There can be no assurance that an active public market for the Company's common shares will continue. The holding of the Company's common shares involves a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks and who have no need for immediate liquidity in their investment. Market prices for shares of early stage companies are often volatile. Factors such as announcements of mineral discoveries and financial results could have a significant effect on the price of the Company's shares.

Currency Exchange Rates

Exchange rate fluctuations may adversely affect the Company's financial position and results. Gold and zinc are sold throughout the world, primarily in U.S. dollars. The Company's financial results are reported in Canadian dollars and costs are incurred primarily in US and Canadian dollars. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar could increase the actual capital and operating costs of the Company's mineral exploration projects in Yukon and materially adversely affect the results presented in the Company's financial statements. Currency exchange fluctuations may also materially adversely affect the Company's future cash flow from operations, its results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Competition

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all phases of exploration, development and production. The Company competes with a number of other entities in the search for and the acquisition of productive mineral properties as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel. As a result of this competition the Company may be unable to acquire attractive properties in the future on terms it considers acceptable. The Company also competes for financing with other resource companies. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Company.

The ability of the Company to acquire properties depends on its success in exploring and developing its present properties and on its ability to select, acquire and bring to production suitable properties or prospects for mineral exploration and development. Increased competition could result in increased costs and reduced profitability which could materially adversely affect the Company's revenues, operations and financial condition.

Dividend Policy

The Company does not presently intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future, as any earnings are expected to be retained for use in developing and expanding its business. However, the actual amount of dividends received from the Company will remain subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on results of operations, cash requirements and future prospects of the Company and other factors.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures which the Company may participate, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Such directors and officers have duties and obligations under the laws of Canada to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Accordingly, such directors and officers will declare and abstain from voting on any matter in which such director and/or officer may have a conflict of interest.

Factors Beyond the Company's Control

Location of mineral deposits depends upon a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. The exploration and development of mineral properties and the marketability of any minerals contained in such properties will also be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. These factors include availability of adequate transportation and refining facilities and the imposition of new or amendments to existing taxes and royalties. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

I. The Company is awaiting assay results for its exploration work on its Livingstone, VIP, and Goodman projects and will release results to the market once they are received and reviewed.

II. On November 30, 2017 Wamco shareholders voted in favour of the share consolidation (2.2 for 1), stock option plan, and name change to Generic Gold Corp. On the same day, the directors of Wamco approved of entering the LOI, Business Combination, and Amalgamation Agreement.

III. Generic Gold Corporation held a Special Meeting of shareholders on January 26, 2018 to vote on approval of the business combination with Wamco and Generic Gold Corp's stock option plan. All resolutions were approved by the shareholders.

IV. On January 30, 2018 the company was granted conditional listing approval on the Canadian Securities Exchange, subject to customary listing requirements including receipt of all required documents.

V. On February 20, 2018 the above proposed business combination was completed.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information related to the Company is available on Generic Gold's website www.genericgold.ca.

EXHIBIT "D"
PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as at September 30, 2017 (unaudited).

Generic Gold Corp.

Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

As at September 30, 2017

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

Generic Gold Corp.

Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2017

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Wamco Technology Group Ltd. At September 30, 2017	**Generic Gold Corporation** At September 30, 2017	**Note Ref.**	**Pro Forma Adjustments**	**Pro Forma Consolidated**
	$	**$**		**$**	**$**
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	8,610	1,434,729	2(b)	(130,000)	1,313,339
Amounts receivable and other assets	16,083	101,713		-	117,796
Total assets	24,693	1,536,442		(130,000)	1,431,135
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Amounts payable and other liabilities	67,156	185,388		-	252,544
Total liabilities	67,156	185,388		-	252,544
Equity					
Share capital	3,358,777	6,623,456	2(a)	(3,358,777)	
			2(a)	900,419	
			2(b)	(100,000)	7,423,875
Warrants	-	856,827		-	856,827
Contributed surplus	15,000	-	2(a)	(15,000)	-
Deficit	(3,416,240)	(6,129,229)	2(b)	(30,000)	
			2(a)	3,416,240	
			2(a)	(942,882)	(7,102,111)
Total equity	(42,463)	1,351,054		(130,000)	1,178,591
Total liabilities and equity	24,693	1,536,442		(130,000)	1,431,135

See accompanying notes to the unaudited pro form consolidated financial statements.

1. Basis of presentation

The unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position ("Pro Forma Statement of Financial Position") of Generic Gold Corp. (the "Corporation") has been prepared by management for inclusion in the listing statement dated February 26, 2018 for submission to the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE"), in conjunction with the listing of the Corporation's common shares on the CSE.

Prior to February 26, 2018, the date the listing statement is dated and submitted to the CSE, the Corporation acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Generic Gold Corporation ("Generic") by way of a three-cornered amalgamation between Generic and 2604935 Ontario Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation (the "RTO"). As a result of the RTO, the Corporation now holds 100% of the securities of Generic through its wholly-owned subsidiary 2604935 Ontario Inc.

The Pro Forma Statement of Financial Position of the Corporation has been compiled from the condensed interim unaudited financial statements as at September 30, 2017 of Wamco and the audited financial statements of Generic as at September 30, 2017. The Pro Forma Statement of Financial Position has been prepared as if the transactions described in Note 2 had occurred on September 30, 2017.

The accounting policies used in preparing the Pro Forma Statement of Financial Position are set out in Wamco's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and Generic's audited financial statements for the period from incorporation (May 30, 2017) to September 30, 2017 which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). In preparing the Pro Forma Statement of Financial Position, a review of publicly available information was undertaken to identify accounting policy differences between Wamco and Generic. While management believes that the significant accounting policies of Wamco and Generic are consistent in all material respects, accounting policy differences may be identified upon completion of the proposed RTO.

The Pro Forma Statement of Financial Position is not necessarily indicative of the financial position that would have been achieved had the proposed transactions described in Note 2 and other pro forma adjustments occurred as assumed. Further, this Pro Forma Statement of Financial Position is not necessarily indicative of the consolidated financial position that may be attained in the future. The Pro Forma Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with: (i) the description of the transactions in the Management Information Circular and (ii) the historical financial statements, together with the notes thereto, of Generic and Wamco referred to above which are included in the Management Information Circular and available at www.sedar.com.

On November 30, 2017, Wamco received shareholder approval to change its name to Generic Gold Corp.

2. Pro Forma Adjustments

(a) Wamco will acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Generic pursuant to the terms and conditions of the binding letter of intent ("LOI") dated September 22, 2017 and will thereafter continue the exploration and evaluation on the mineral properties owned by Generic.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Pro Forma Adjustments (continued)

(a) (continued)

Prior to the amalgamation, Wamco will complete a 2.2:1 consolidation of its shares, thereby reducing the number of its issued and outstanding common shares to 3,001,397 common shares.

The Pro-Forma Statement of Financial Position has been prepared under the assumption that there will be no adjustments due to a change in the net assets of Wamco.

The capital structure of the Corporation will be unchanged from Wamco's current capital structure, other than for the issuance of the shares contemplated by the transactions described above. This transaction will result in the reverse takeover (RTO as previously "defined") of Wamco by Generic, whereby Generic shareholders will be deemed to have acquired approximately 91.75% of the Corporation's outstanding common shares through the issuance of 33,356,968 common shares of Wamco to Generic shareholders. The reverse takeover of Wamco does not meet the definition of a business combination under IFRS 3 Business Combinations and accordingly will be accounted in accordance with IFRS 2, Share-based Payments.

The assets and the liabilities acquired are to be recorded at their estimated fair market values at the time of the closing of the RTO and are based on preliminary management estimates. As such, the preliminary estimates of the consideration paid and the net assets acquired, which are subject to change, are summarized as follows:

Net deficit deemed acquired	$	(42,463)
Common shares of Wamco deemed issued		3,001,397
Share price	$	0.30
Consideration deemed paid - shares	$	900,419
Excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired	$	942,882

(b) Legal, accounting and filing fees with respect to the RTO are estimated to be $130,000, including $100,000 in share issuance costs.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Share capital continuity

The continuity of pro forma consolidated share capital is as follows:

	Common Shares #	Share Capital $
Opening balance - Generic	33,356,968	6,623,456
Wamco RTO, post consolidation	3,001,397	900,419
Transaction costs - cash	-	(100,000)
Pro forma consolidated share capital	36,358,365	7,423,875

4. Outstanding warrants

Expiry date	Exercise price $	Number of warrants	Value $
[1]	0.30	176,400	24,167
[1]	0.30	155,507	21,460
[1]	0.30	288,264	39,780
June 27, 2020	0.50	3,096,300	285,815
July 18, 2017	0.50	2,817,473	260,077
September 22, 2017	0.50	2,443,195	225,528
		8,977,139	**856,827**

[1] Each broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire one Unit of the Company at an exercise price of $0.30 per Unit commencing on the date of listing of the common shares of the Company on a recognized Canadian stock exchange and ending 24 months after the date of listing.

5. Income taxes

The effective pro forma income tax rate is approximately 0%.