

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:



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

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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 64° 00' 40" N, 135° 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 coordinates 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	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

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”. This 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 400m³ 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 m³ 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 300m³/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.

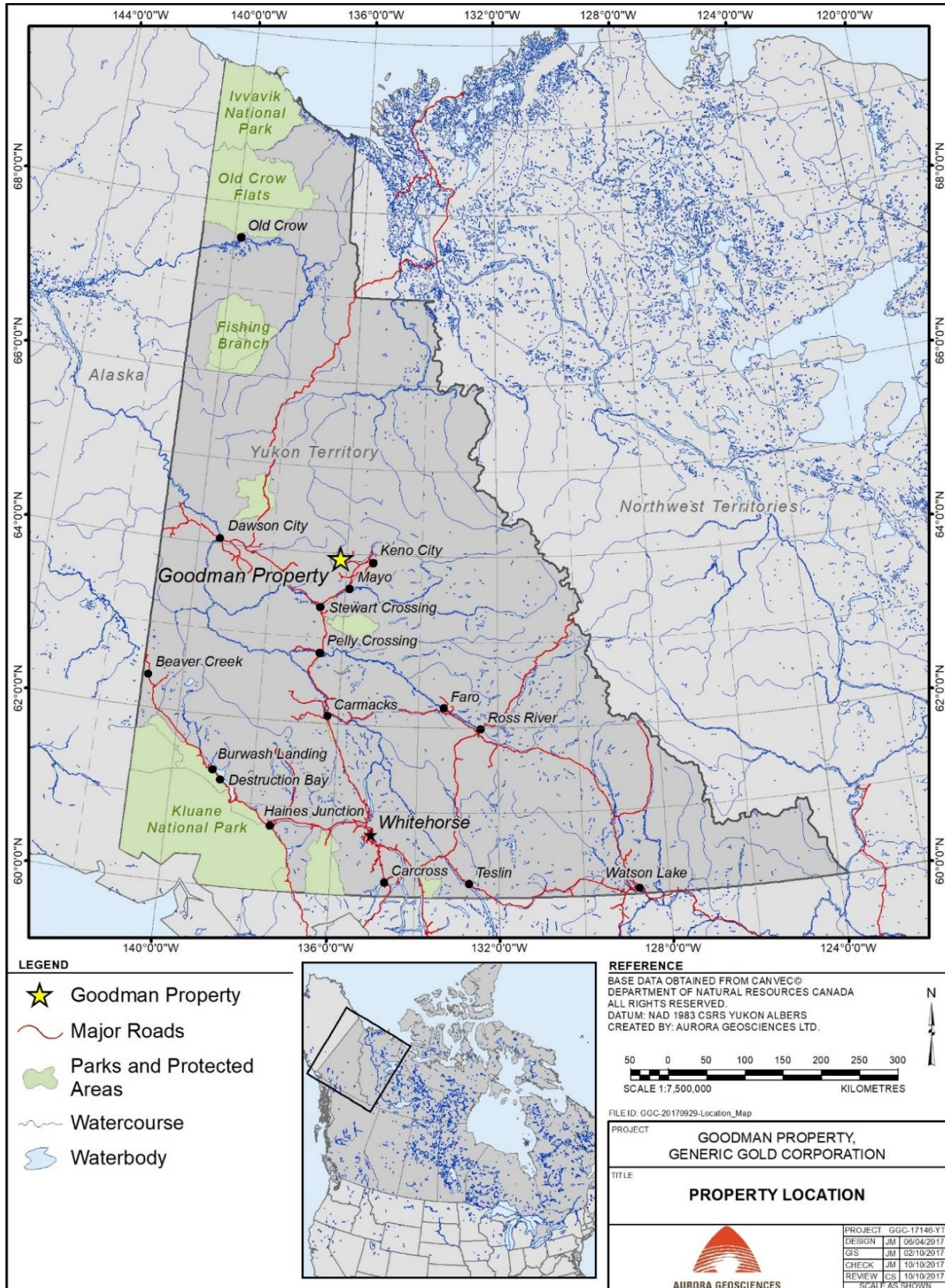


Figure 1: Location map

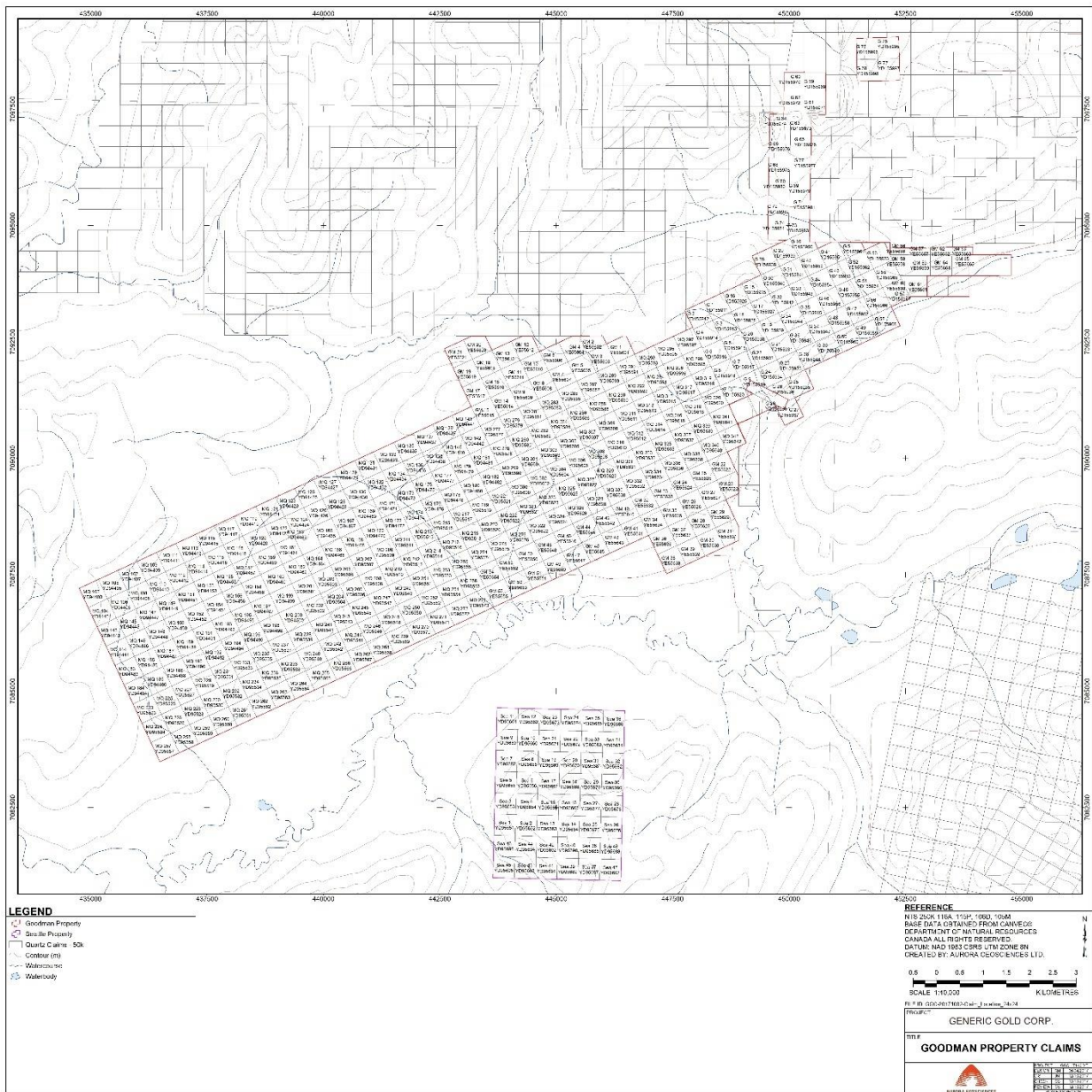


Figure 2: Claim Map

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 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 16.1°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 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).

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 13.2 line 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 Devonian-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 aurally 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 klippen of younger units which lie unconformably 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.

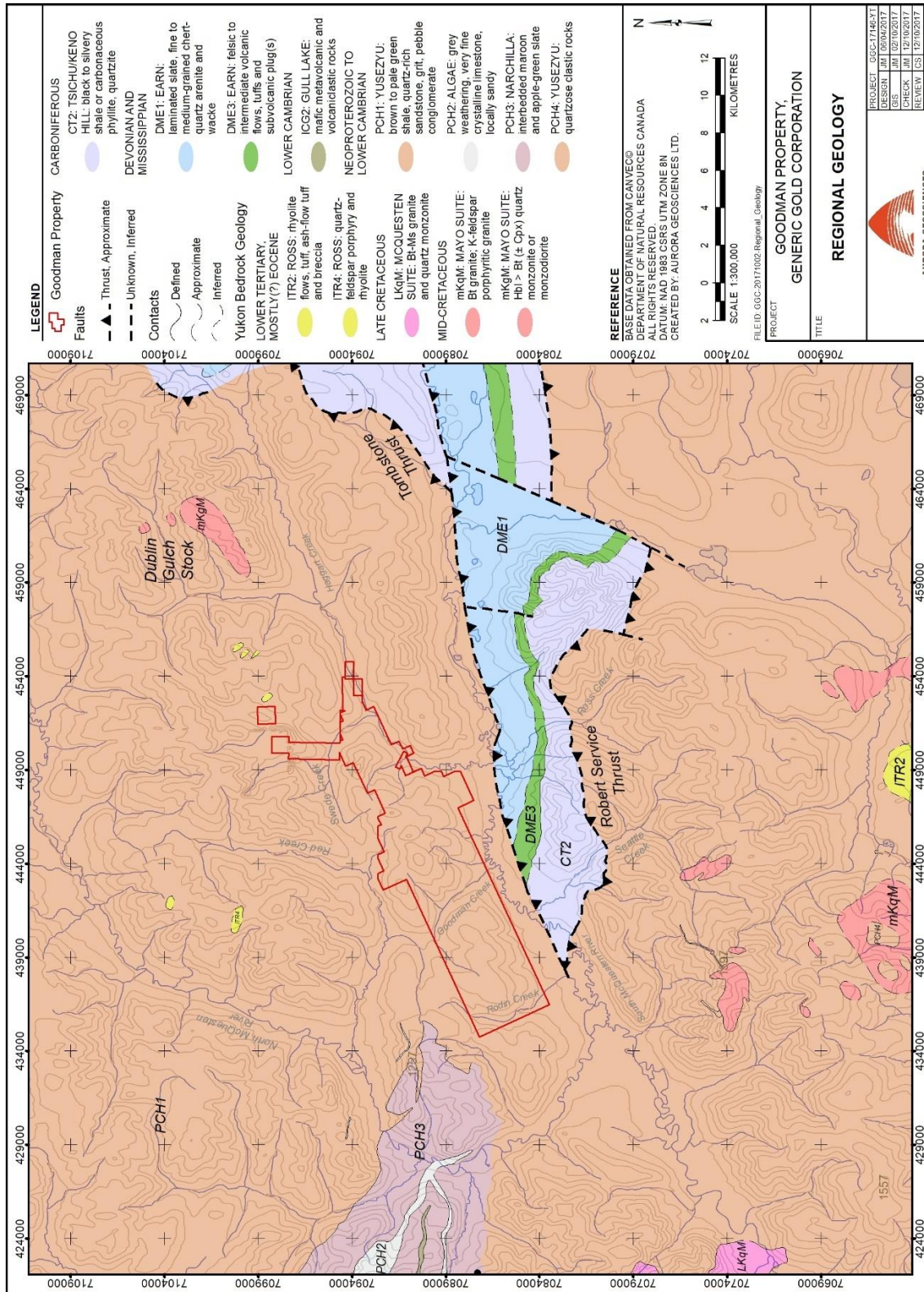


Figure 4: Regional Geology

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.

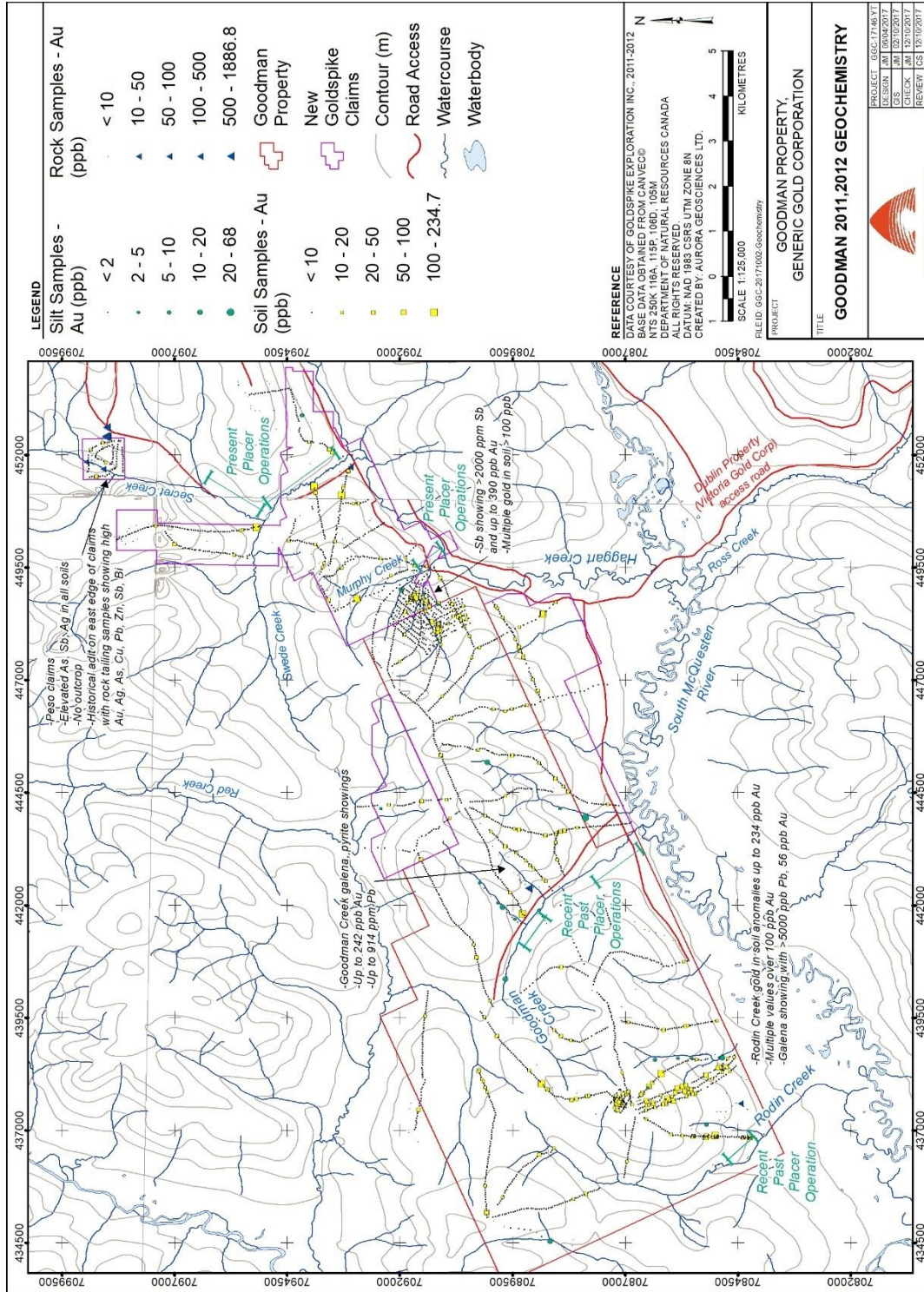


Figure 5: Goodman Property 2011, 2012 Geochemistry



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 returned 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.

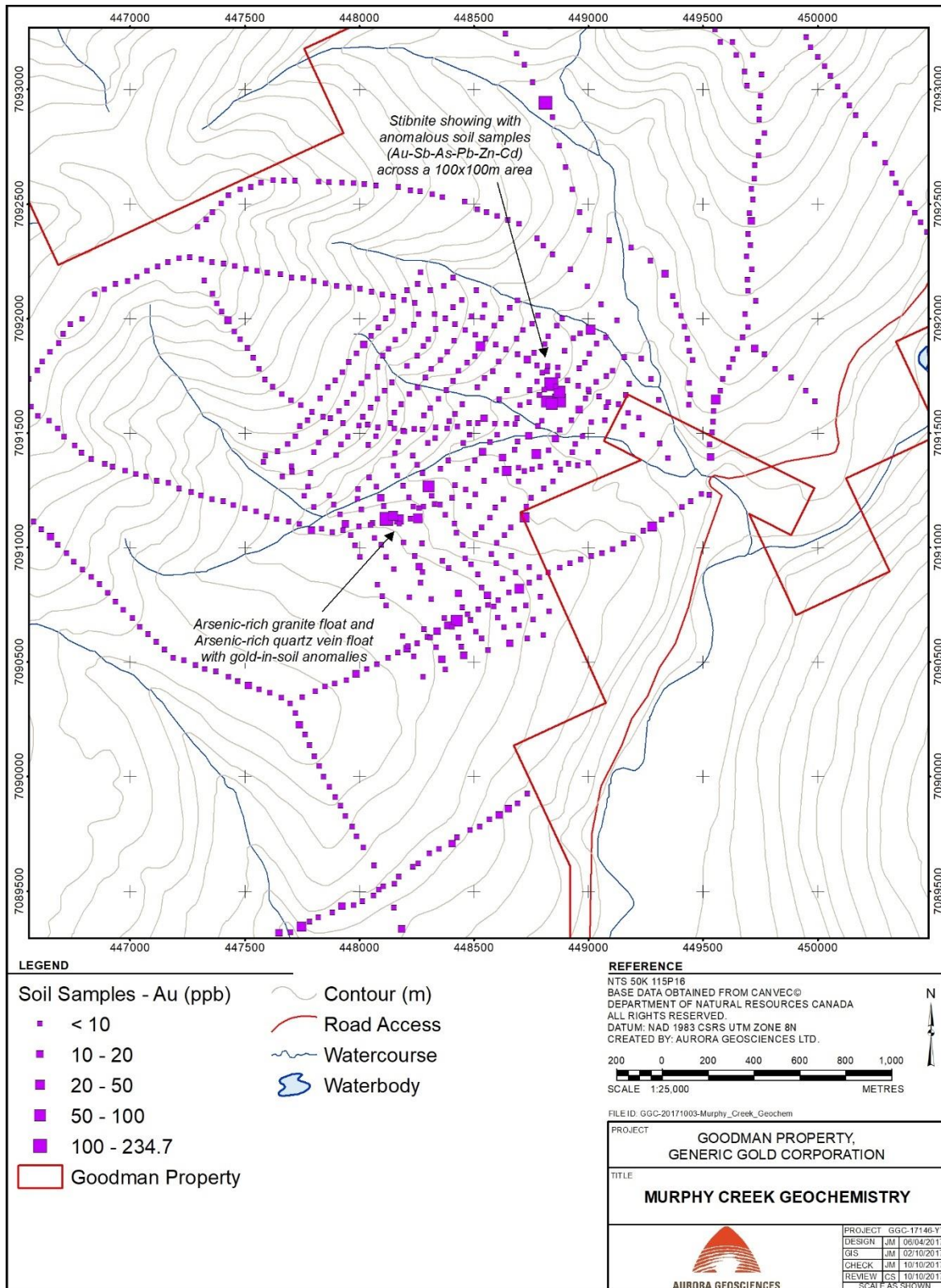


Figure 10: Murphy Creek area geochemistry

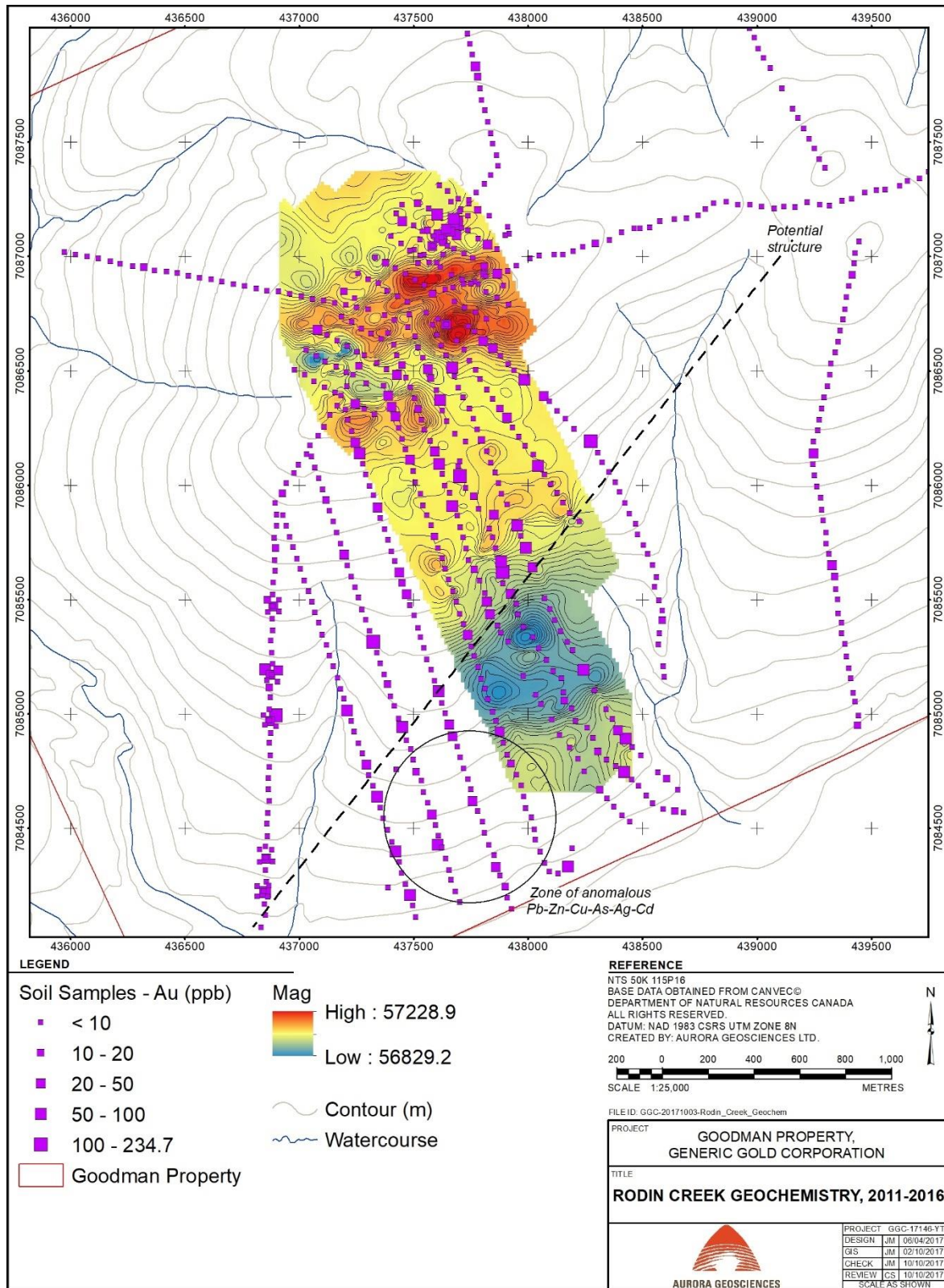


Figure 11: Rodin Creek area geochemistry

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

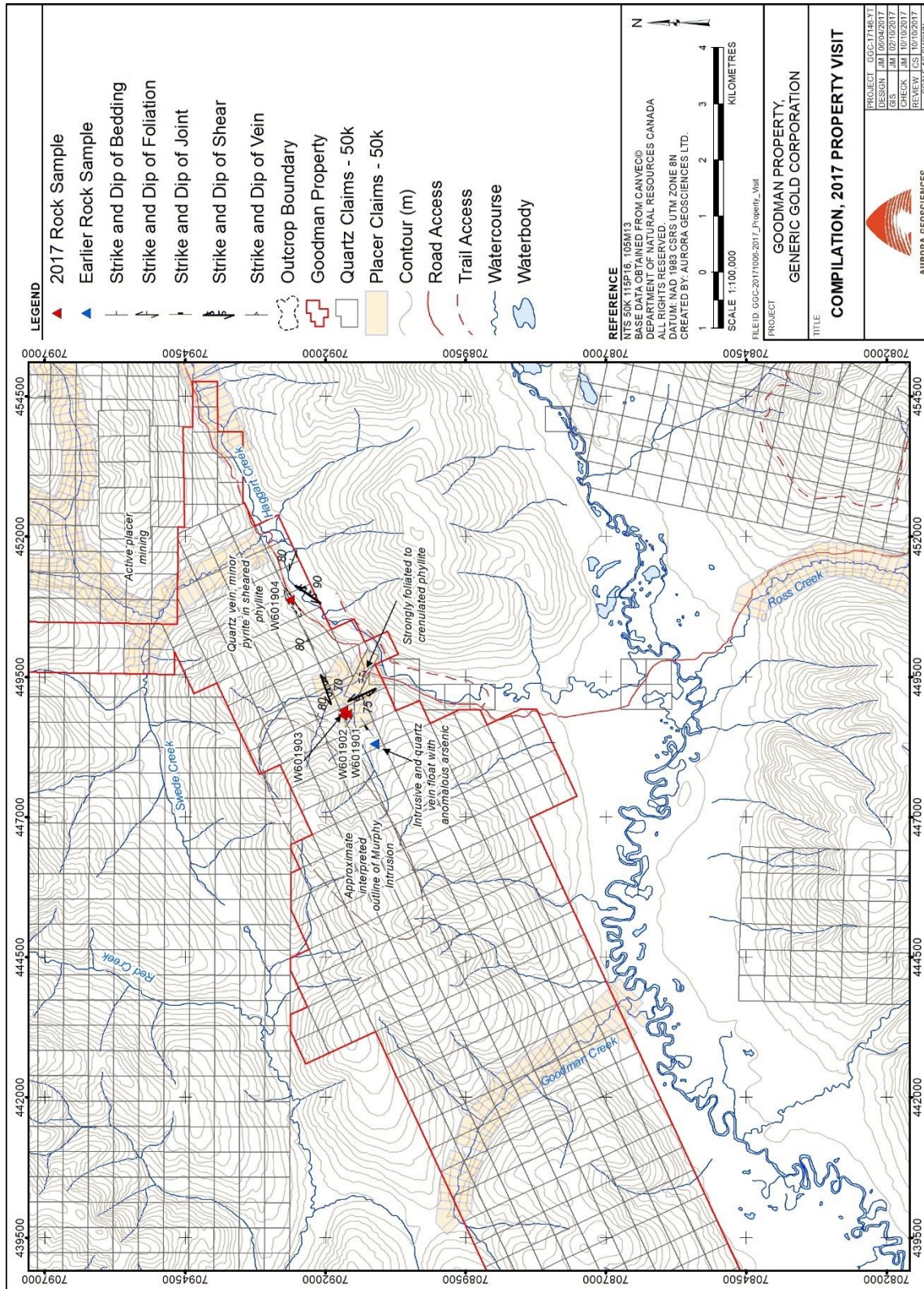


Figure 14: 2017 Geology and Sample Locations

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 is 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 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.

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).

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.

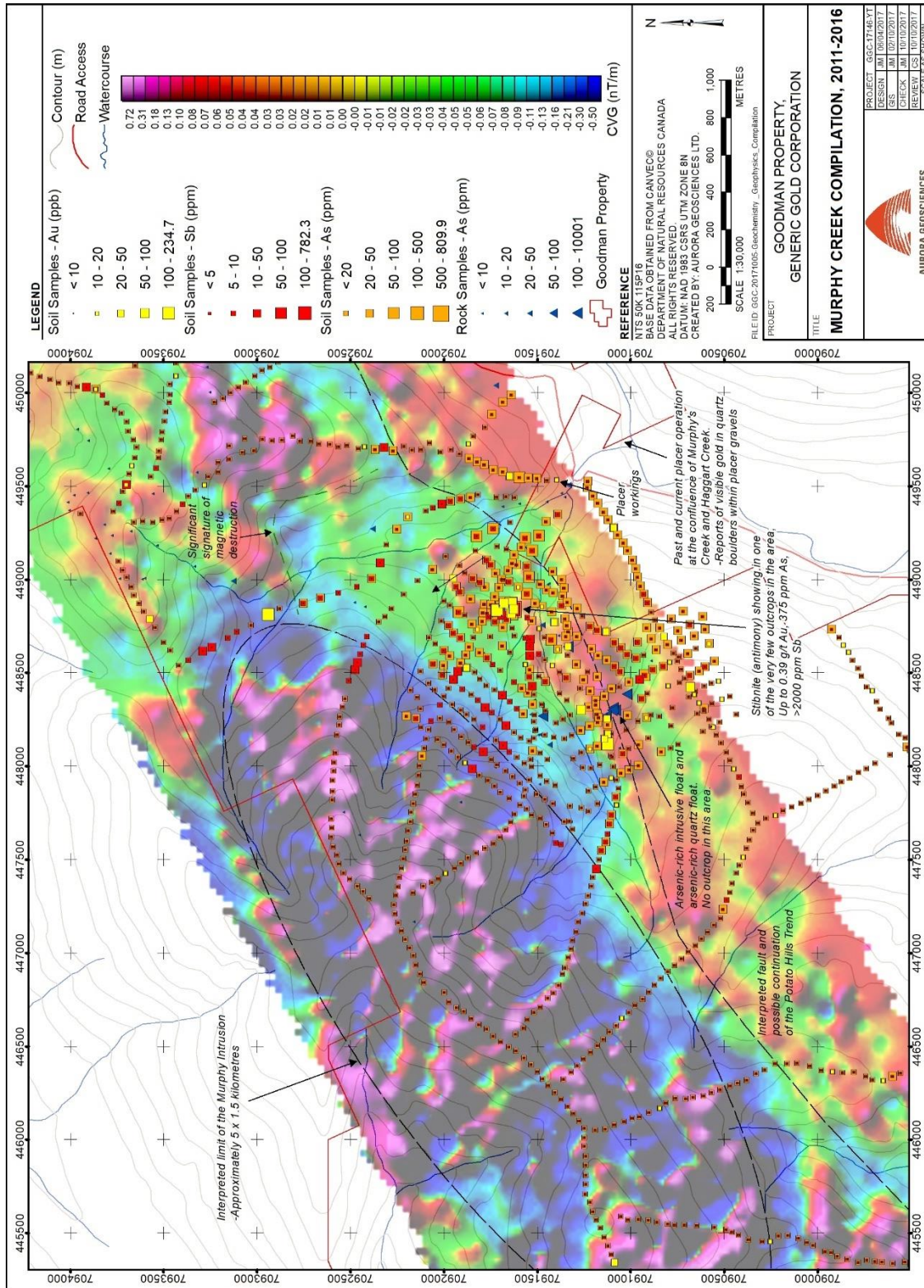


Figure 16: Murphy Creek area Compilation

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 been 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	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**

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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.
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 www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: GENERIC GOLD CORPORATION
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 TORONTO ON M5H 3L5

Page: 1
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 29-SEP-2017
 Account: GENEKO

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

Signature: Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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 *****



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 Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
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 Account: GENEKO

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 Tl % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ti ppm 10
AMIS0486	Target Range - Lower Bound	30	1.30	536	14	1.95	687	1040	1050	0.30	<5	11	303	20	0.48	<10
	Upper Bound	<10	1.17	497	12	1.76	621	930	969	0.27	<5	10	276	<20	0.44	<10
JK- 17	Target Range - Lower Bound	60	1.45	619	18	2.18	761	1160	1190	0.35	15	15	340	60	0.56	20
	Upper Bound	10	0.19	231	5	0.46	63	580	1035	2.20	89	4	474	<20	0.22	<10
OREAS 602	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															
BLANK	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	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<1	<20	<0.01	<10
BLANK	Target Range - Lower Bound	20	0.02	10	2	0.02	2	20	4	0.02	10	2	2	40	0.02	20
	Upper Bound															

STANDARDS

BLANKS



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 Account: GENEKO

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
AMIS0486	Target Range - Lower Bound	<10	106	10	788
	Upper Bound	<10	97	<10	722
JK- 17	Target Range - Lower Bound	30	121	30	886
	Upper Bound	<10	33	10	4160
MRGeo08	Target Range - Lower Bound	<10	29	<10	3770
	Upper Bound	20	37	30	4610
OREAS 602	Target Range - Lower Bound				
	Upper Bound				
OREAS 905	Target Range - Lower Bound				
	Upper Bound				
PK2	Target Range - Lower Bound				
	Upper Bound				
STANDARDS					
BLANKS					
BLANK	Target Range - Lower Bound	<10	<1	<10	<2
	Upper Bound	<10	<1	<10	<2
BLANK	Target Range - Lower Bound	20	2	20	4
	Upper Bound				



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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 Tl % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ti ppm 10
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

DUPLICATES

W601904

DUP
 Target Range - Lower Bound
 Upper Bound



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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
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound					
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound					
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound		<10 <10 <10 20	30 31 28 33	30 20 <10 40	13 9 8 14
W601904 DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound					
DUPLICATES					



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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.

CRU- 31
PUL- QC
CRU- QC
SPL- 21

PUL- 31

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.
Au- ICP21
ME- ICP61
WEI- 21

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	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