Technical Report
on the
2K Gold Property,
Provenance Gold Corp.
Dawson City area, western Yukon

Moosehorn Range area
NTS Sheet: 115N02
Latitude 63'05'36" N, Longitude 140'53'15" W
UTM (NAD 83): 505850E, 6996000N, Zone 7
Whitehorse Mining District

Effective Date: Feb 16, 2017

For: Provenance Gold Corp.
2200 HSBC Building,
885 West Georgia Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3E8
Attn: Rauno Perttu
rkperttu@provenancegold.com

By: Carl M. Schulze, BSc, PGeo
35 Dawson Rd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
Tel: 867-633-4807
Fax: 867-633-4883
allterrane@northwestel.net

Feb 16, 2017

1. Summary

In June, 2016, Provenance Gold Corp., represented by Mr. Rauno Perttu, entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the 2K Gold Property from Messrs. Ian and Colin Warrick of Moosehorn Exploration Ltd. To obtain this 100% interest, Provenance Gold Corp. must pay to the Warricks a total of CAD$3.61 Million, and conduct CDN $500,000 in exploration expenditures by the fifth anniversary date of signing. The Warricks will retain a 2% NSR royalty, which may be purchased by Provenance Gold Corp. for an additional CAD$2Million.

The 2K Gold Property consists of 149 Yukon quartz mining claims in two closely spaced blocks, the Southwest Block and the Northeast Block, together covering roughly 2,825 hectares (6,978 acres). The property is located in the Moosehorn Range directly east of the Yukon-Alaska border, 133 air-km SSW of Dawson City. Yukon, and 405 air-kilometres northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon. The property is accessible in summer by fixed wing aircraft, with a local road network, and in winter by a 50-km winter road extending north from the Alaska Highway near Beaver Creek, Yukon.

Gold was first discovered in the Moosehorn Range area in 1970. In 1974, banded quartz-sulphide veins with visible gold were discovered at the “M-Vein” showing along the crest of the Moosehorn Range, leading to staking of the Reef claim block. In 1974 and 1975 exploration also led to gold discoveries at the headwaters of Kenyon Creek to the west, and on an adjoining property to the south. Roughly 3,200 oz. of gold were produced in the mid-1990s from “Swede’s Pit”, a small open pit mining operation south of the property. However, placer mining has been the main focus of exploration and extraction to date, leading to production of 54,000 oz. of gold by 2002. Records compiled by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon, state that a total of 65,640 oz. gold have been mined from the Moosehorn Range from 1978 to 2015; this excludes production prior to 1978.

The Moosehorn Range area is underlain almost exclusively by the mid Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith, a northwest – southeast trending elongate granodioritic to quartz monzonitic intrusion 300 km in length. This is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane consisting of mid-Paleozoic to mid-Mesozoic continental arc assemblages emplaced upon a neo-Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic continental basement. The Dawson Range Batholith is roughly orogen-parallel and may also be arc-related and mantle-derived, with significant crustal contamination preventing a definitive understanding of its tectonic setting.

Exploration in 2016, combined with previous work, has established the headwaters of Kenyon Creek, where placer mining is ongoing, as initially the most prospective target on the property. Systematic chip sampling within trenches returned mainly sub-detection gold (Au) values (<0.05 g/t Au), to a maximum of 2.67 g/t Au across 2.0m. However, grab sampling outside of the 2016 trenches returned gold values ranging from sub-detection to 803 g/t Au, and a value of 122.5 g/t Au across 1.8m was returned from a chip sample of altered quartz diorite with minor quartz veining with visible gold. Grab sampling in 2016 of quartz-sulphide veining at the “M-Zone” target, hosting the M-Vein, returned values from 1.51 g/t to 420 g/t Au. Other targets for hard rock exploration include exposures of altered mylonitic granodiorite potentially coincident with “spikes” in gold production from placer mining along Kate and Great Bear creeks to the northeast.

The Moosehorn Range area is located along the trace of the arc-related 110 – 70 Ma Tintina Gold Belt, an arcuate band of monzonitic, granitic to dioritic intrusions extending from southwest Alaska through

the Fairbanks, Alaska and Dawson City, Yukon areas, then southeast to the Yukon-British Columbia border. Individual intrusions of this suite form the host or loci of the majority of intrusion-related mineralization within central Yukon and Alaska. Although common throughout central Yukon and Alaska, no members of this suite occur near the Moosehorn Range. Lead-isotope studies of vein material show a marked difference from those of the host batholith, indicating the latter is not the source of mineralizing vein fluids or that scavenging of precious and base metals from the batholith has occurred. This suggests a separate source, unrelated either to the batholith or Tintina Belt intrusions.

The most plausible setting is therefore of orogenic gold, where mineralized hydrothermal fluids travel along deep seated “crustal” faults and are emplaced in local areas of structural preparation, such as northeast-southwest trending lineaments marked by local stream drainages. This is supported by the presence of near-district scale NNW-SSE trending structural lineaments, which may represent crustal faults, indicated by the orientation of larger local drainages as well as linear anomalies revealed from Total Field and First Vertical Derivative aeromagnetic surveying. The source of these fluids remains unknown.

The dominant setting of actual mineralized zones in the Moosehorn Range is that of NNW-striking, shallowly east dipping auriferous quartz veins or lenses, manifested as decimetre-scale veins at the M Zone and “Swede’s Pit” south of the property, and as centimetre-scale veins at the Kenyon Creek headwaters. At Kenyon Creek, veining may resemble “Fort-Knox”-style sheeted vein mineralization somewhat, although within a distinct orogenic deposit model setting.

A two-phased program of exploration is recommended for 2017. Phase 1 will consist of a single large grid of soil geochemical sampling covering both the M-Zone and Kenyon Creek areas to test for continuity of mineralization. Reconnaissance-style “ridge and spur” soil sampling is recommended for northeastern property areas, as well as the north flanks of the Kate and Great Bear Creek valleys. Follow-up grid soil sampling and geological mapping of anomalous areas along Kate Creek and Great Bear Creek is recommended. Detailed geological mapping, combined with rock sampling of rubblecrop, roadcuts and placer excavations is also recommended. Phase 2 will consist of a 1,500-metre diamond drilling program in 15 holes, focusing mainly on the Kenyon Creek area and including other targets determined from Phase 1 exploration.

Phase 1 is recommended to commence by late May, with Phase 2 commencing by early August. Phase 1 expenditures, including permitting and report writing and 10% contingency, are projected at **CDN$260,000**. Phase 2 expenditures, including report writing and 10% contingency, stand at CDN**$840,000**. The total figure for both phases is **CDN$1,100,000**.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Appendices

Maps

2. Introduction

This technical report has been prepared by Mr. Carl Schulze, BSc, of All-Terrane Mineral Exploration services, and Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC). It has been produced at the request of Mr. Rauno Perttu, CEO and Chairman of Provenance Gold Corp. ("Provenance", or the "Company"), to represent the 2K Gold Property as a "property of merit" in order to satisfy public listing requirements. This author has been requested to prepare this Technical Report in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) to describe year-2016 exploration work by Provenance, combined with historical work, geological and mineralogical settings, to prepare a preliminary analysis of mineral potential, and to prepare recommendations for future exploration programs.

The author, Mr. Carl Schulze, Professional Geoscientist with APEGBC, is an Independent Qualified Person under the terms and definitions of National Instrument 43-101. The 2016 field program was managed by Mr. Brett LaPeare of Smithers, British Columbia.

2.1 Terms of Reference

The author has been requested to write this report using these terms of reference:

a) To review and compile the available information and data obtained by Provenance Gold Corp.

b) To support a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

c) To follow the guidelines and framework defined in the Form 43-101-F1, pertaining to National Instrument 43-101: "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects".

d) To support technical disclosures by Provenance Gold Corp.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

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

A "Grab Sample" consists of a single piece of rock to be analyzed. A "Composite Grab Sample" is similar to a grab, but consisting of multiple pieces of similar rock material. A "chip sample" consists of a continuous section, or chip, of rock, to obtain a more accurate representation of grade over width. "DDH" refers to diamond drill hole. "Mag" and "EM" refer to "Magnetic" and "Electromagnetic" methods respectively of geophysical 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-ICP41 refers to 35 element Aqua Regia ICP-AES. “Au 50g FA-GRAV Finish” refers to gold (Au) analysis of a 50-gram sample by fire assay with gravimetric finish. Au-AA14 refers to “Ore grade gold analysis by Cyanide Atomic Absorption, 1,000 g sample”. ME-OG46 stands for Ore Grade Elements analyzed by Aqua Regia, and includes Ag-OG46 (silver), Pb-OG46 (lead) and ZN-OG46 (Zinc).

“MSFA” stands for “Metallic Screen Fire Analysis. Au-SCR21 refers to “Au Screen Fire Assay”; Au-AA25 refers to “Ore Grade Au 30g FA (Fire Assay) with AA (Atomic Absorption) finish”, and “Au-AA25” refers to “Ore Grade Au 30g FA with AA duplicate”.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report are:

Au: Gold	Mg: Magnesium
Ag: Silver	Mn: Manganese
Al: Aluminum	Mo: Molybdenum
As: Arsenic	Na: Sodium
B: Boron	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
Hg: Mercury	V: Vanadium
K: Potassium	W: Tungsten
La: Lanthanum	Zn: Zinc

2.3 Sources of Information

Much of the information on property area geology, including structural setting, was provided by a thesis entitled “Geologic Setting, Nature and Structural Evolution of Intrusion-Hosted Au-Bearing Quartz Veins at the Longline Occurrence, Moosehorn Range area, West-Central Yukon Territory”, submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia, by Nancy L. Joyce (2002). Information on history and geological setting of the northern Moosehorn Range area was supplied by an assessment report entitled “1999 Assessment Report on the Moosehorn Property”, by Scott Casselman.

Information on claim tenure status, including that of 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 2016 trenching results, history of the area and sample preparation, analysis and security was supplied by Mr. Brett LaPeare, BSc, and Project Manager of the 2016 program.

2.4 Extent of Involvement of Qualified Person

The author visited the property on September 1, 2016, and obtained seven rock samples as part of due-diligence procedures, which included inspection of two prospective sites. He resampled an area where visible gold was identified during sampling during the main exploration program, as well as trenches hosting gold-bearing mineralization elsewhere on the property. He verified trench locations, road access, and rock sample locations from the 2016 program, then compared results from the main program and the September 1st visit, and confirmed that there is a good correlation between these. The author is responsible for all content of the entire report.

2.5 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has not verified data from exploration programs prior to 2016; he has assumed that the previous documented work on the property is valid and has not encountered any information or evidence to discredit such work.

3. Reliance on Other Experts

Terms of the property option agreement between Messrs. Ian and Colin Warrick as one party and Mr. Rauno Perttu as the other party were taken from a legal document entitled "Moosehorn Range Property Option Agreement". These include pricing of rental equipment on the 2K Gold Property, and information on claim status and ownership. Mr. Perttu assigned the option agreement to Provenance Gold Corp. shortly after this agreement was signed

4. Property Description and Location

The 2K Gold Property consists of 149 Yukon quartz mining claims occurring as two closely spaced blocks: the Northeast Block, comprised of the ANTLER and COLIN claims; and the Southwest Block, comprised of the REEF, MAR and PIA claims. The claims are shown on claim tenure map 115N02 produced by the Whitehorse Mining Recorder. The properties cover roughly 2,825 hectares (6,978 acres), centered at Latitude 63'05'36" N, Longitude 140'53'15" W Longitude (UTM NAD 83 coordinates: 505850E, 6996000N, Zone 7) in the Moosehorn Range area roughly 133 km SSW of Dawson City. Yukon (Figure 1). None of the claims have undergone a legal survey. The claim status information is shown in Table 1, and claim locations are shown in Figure 2.

Table 1: Claim Tenure Status

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Date Recorded	Expiry Date	Registered Owner
ANTLER 1-12	YC94510-YC94521	2009-10-23	2018-12-30	Colin Warrick
ANTLER 13-16	YC94506-YC94509	2009-10-23	2018-12-31	Colin Warrick
ANTLER 17-31	YD59885-YD59899	2010-05-31	2019-12-31	Colin Warrick
ANTLER 32-34	YD95880-YD95882	2010-05-31	2017-12-31	Colin Warrick
ANTLER 35-41	YD59900-YD59906	2010-05-31	2017-12-31	Colin Warrick
ANTLER 42-67	YD59910-YD59936	2010-05-31	2017-12-31	Colin Warrick
ANTLER 68-73	YF45748-YF45753	2013-07-24	2017-12-24	Colin Warrick
COLIN 1-4	YB54730-YB54733	1994-10-06	2019-12-24	Ian Warrick
COLIN 5-20	YC40935-YC40950	2005-10-31	2019-12-24	Ian Warrick
COLIN 21-29	YC46878-YC46886	2006-05-16	2019-12-24	Ian Warrick
COLIN 30-31	YD59883-YD59884	2010-05-31	2019-12-24	Ian Warrick
MAR 1-2	YB54519-YB54520	1994-09-06	2023-12-24	Ian Warrick
PIA 1-6	YB54513-YB54518	1994-09-06	2023-12-24	Ian Warrick
REEF 1-4	YA78081-YA78084	1983-08-01	2023-12-24	Ian Warrick
REEF 5-10	YA82517-YA82522	1984-06-29	2023-12-24	Ian Warrick
REEF 11-15	YA97444-YA97448	1987-06-04	2023-12-24	Ian Warrick
REEF 16-20	YB08092-YB08096	1987-09-24	2023-12-24	Ian Warrick
REEF 21	YB55284	1994-10-06	2023-12-24	Ian Warrick
REEF 22-23	YC14456-YC14557	1999-04-06	2023-12-24	Ian Warrick
REEF 25-38	YC18702-YC18715	2000-06-23	2023-12-23	Ian Warrick

Note: The vendors state that the Southwest Block extends roughly 350 metres further to the northeast than indicated on Claim Tenure Map 115N02. This was confirmed by this author, following a comprehensive review of original recording documents at the Whitehorse Mining Recorder's office. The author has signed a Statutory Declaration declaring that the claim tenure map shows the Southwest Block as offset to the southwest. The review also confirmed that the MAR 1-2 and PIA 1-6 claims along the southern margin were staked and recorded prior to adjacent claims held by a separate interest, and are thus full claims held by the vendors. The Whitehorse Mining Recorder's office will update the claim tenure map shortly. Figure 2 shows the Southwest (REEF-MAR-PIA) block as indicated on the claim tenure map but with the true northeast boundary added as a dashed line.

In June, 2016, Mr. Rauno Perttu entered into an agreement to option a 100% interest in the 149 claims comprising the 2K Gold Property from Mr. Ian Warrick, doing business as Moosehorn Exploration, and Mr. Colin Warrick doing business as Antler Exploration. To obtain this interest, Mr. Perttu must pay to the Warricks a total of CAD$3,610,000.00 and complete certain exploration expenditures. The Warricks may also grant Mr. Perttu a 100% interest in the property upon payment of $3,000,000.00.

Shortly after this agreement was signed, Mr. Perttu assigned the option agreement to Provenance Gold Corp. The Warricks retain a 2% NSR royalty, which may be purchased by Provenance Gold Corp. for an additional CAD$2,000,000.00. On January 31st, 2017, Provenance Gold Corp. entered into a revised option agreement with Moosehorn Exploration and Antler Exploration. The details of the annual payments under this revised agreement are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Terms of Option Agreement

Date	Cash Payment	Work Commitment (by October 10th of year)
Within 60 days of signing	$33,500 to Ian Warrick	
	$16,500 to Colin Warrick	
June 10, 2017	$33,500 to Ian Warrick	$100,000
	$16,500 to Colin Warrick	
June 10, 2018	$88,750 to Ian Warrick	$100,000
	$41,250 to Colin Warrick	
June 10, 2019	$88,750 to Ian Warrick	$100,000
	$41,250 to Colin Warrick	
June 10, 2020	$167,500 to Ian Warrick	$100,000
	$82,500 to Colin Warrick	
June 10, 2021	$2,010,000 to Ian Warrick	$100,000
	$990,000 to Colin Warrick	

No significant environmental liabilities are known to occur on the property. The Northeast (ANTLER, COLIN) block covers present and past placer mining activities, focusing on a 2.5-km section of Great Bear Creek and a 0.4-km section of Kate Creek (local names). The Southwest (REEF, MAR, PIA) block covers placer operations along Kenyon Creek extending roughly 1.3 km from its headwaters to the western claim boundary. A camp, including fuel storage areas, is located along the active placer operations at Kate Creek, and a 0.7-km long airstrip suitable for small aircraft occurs northeast of the camp. The Kenyon Creek operations are accessible in summer from the camp by a seasonal road suitable for 4x4 light trucks. Minor access roads occur at some other property locations. No other significant disturbances are known to this author.

The placer mining activity on Kenyon, Great Bear and Kate creeks are operated by the holders of the hard rock “quartz” claims, Ian Warrick and Colin Warrick. Therefore, no conflict exists between placer mine operators and hard-rock exploration operators.

At present, no exploration permits for hard rock exploration are in place on the property. “Class 1” exploration, consisting of rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling, geological mapping, trenching to a limit of 400m^3 per claim, temporary trail construction to a maximum of 3.0 km, and a maximum of 250 person-days in camp for a total of all activities, does not require a permit. A gradation of permits, for Class 2 through Class 4 activities, is required for more significant programs, including diamond drilling programs. Most larger exploration programs require a “Class 3 Permit”, in place for five years and obtainable through the Mining Recorder, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR), Government of Yukon. A Class 3 permit will allow for sizable diamond drilling programs (depending on numbers of clearings per claim), up to 5,000 m^3 of trenching per claim per year, establishment of up to 15 km of new roads and 40 km of new trails, and up to 200,000 tonnes of underground excavation during the length of the exploration program. A “Yukon Water Licence” is required if water usage exceeds 300m^3/day. Additional licences may be required for “Disposal of Special Waste,” and a “Consolidated Environmental Act Permit” is required for proper disposal of camp waste, ash resulting from incineration, etc. Also, a “Fuel Spill Contingency Plan” will be required. All applications for Class 2 through Class 4 applications require review by the Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Board (YESAB), which will provide recommendations on whether the project may proceed, proceed with modifications, or not proceed. Following submission by YESAB, a Decision Body will decide whether to accept the recommendations, and whether a permit will be awarded and, if so, the conditions of the permit.

The property is located in the traditional territory of the Tr’ondek Hwech’in (TH) First Nation, which has a settled land claim with the Government of Yukon. No effort has been made by Provenance towards securing a positive relationship regarding socioeconomic issues. However, Ian and Colin Warrick have established a positive relationship with the TH First Nation pertaining to placer operations, ongoing since the 1970s.

The west property boundary is roughly 2.2 km east of the Yukon-Alaska international border. Kenyon Creek and some other drainages flow west from Yukon to Alaska, eventually into the Ladue River which flows eastward, returning to the Yukon north of the Moosehorn Range. No environmental issues related to placer operations in Yukon are known on the Alaskan side. However, any hard rock and placer operations along its watercourse have potential to adversely affect downstream environmental integrity within Alaska.

This 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.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The two blocks comprising the 2K Gold Property cover parts of both flanks of the Moosehorn Range, marked by moderate topography ranging in elevation from 1,900 feet (580m) to just over 4,400 feet (1,340m). The Moosehorn Range is in an unglaciated area of Yukon and Alaska known as “Beringia: although small valley glaciers may once have occupied parts of the Kate Creek and Great Bear Creek valleys (I. Warrick and K. Robertson, pers comm). Outcrop is sparse, although areas of rubblecrop occur 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.

Access during field season is by helicopter and wheeled aircraft, the latter utilizing a 0.7-km (2,300’) landing strip called the Moosehorn Strip along a ridgeline north of the main placer camp at Kate Creek (Map 1). A second landing strip in marginal condition, called the Claymore Strip, is located directly south of the Kenyon Creek placer operation. A road network suitable for 4x4 trucks extends from the airport to the main camp, and to the Kenyon Creek operations and airstrip. A winter road, usable from

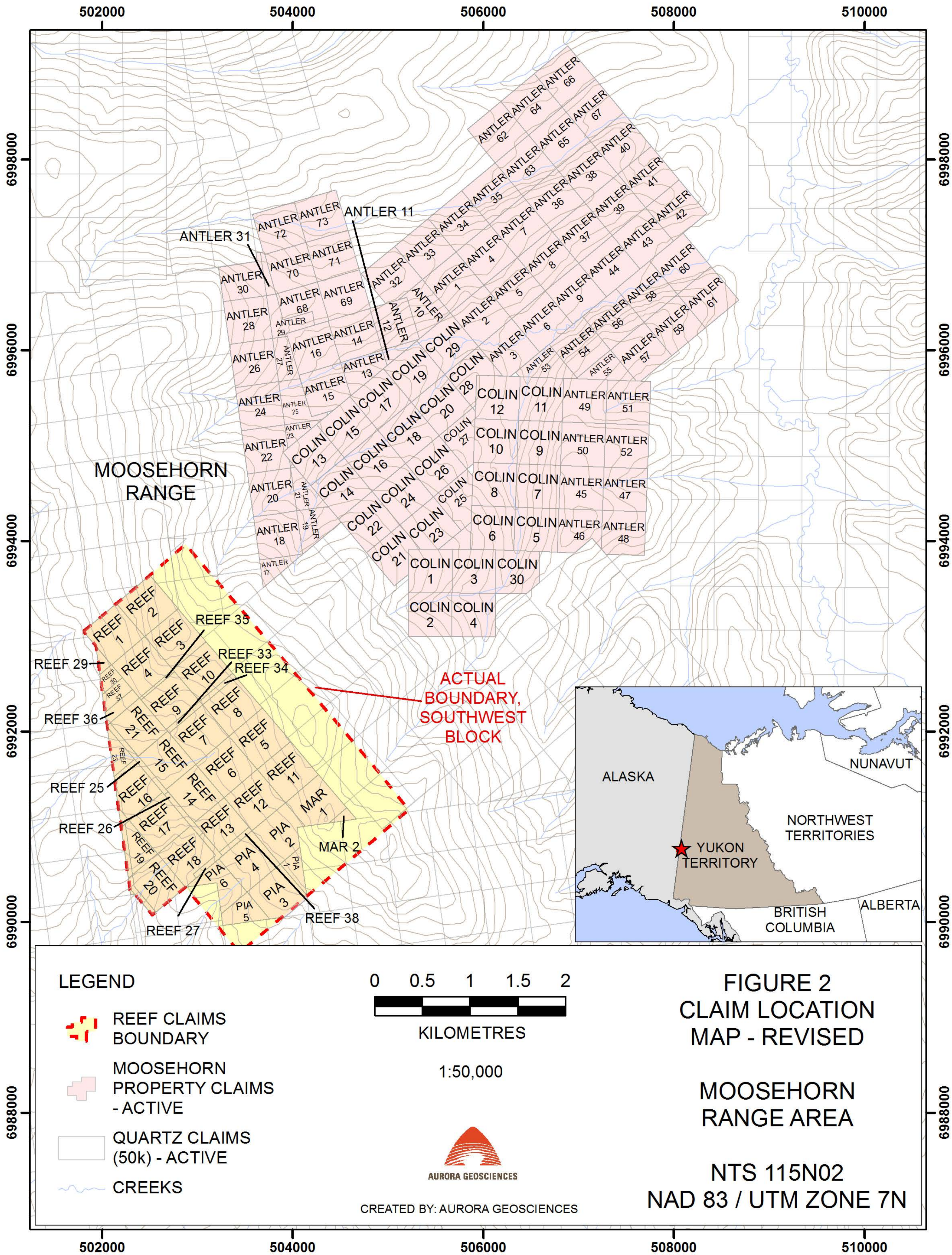
February to early April, extends roughly 50 air-km from the Alaska Highway north of Beaver Creek, Yukon to the property. This is utilized for delivery of fuel and large equipment and supplies.

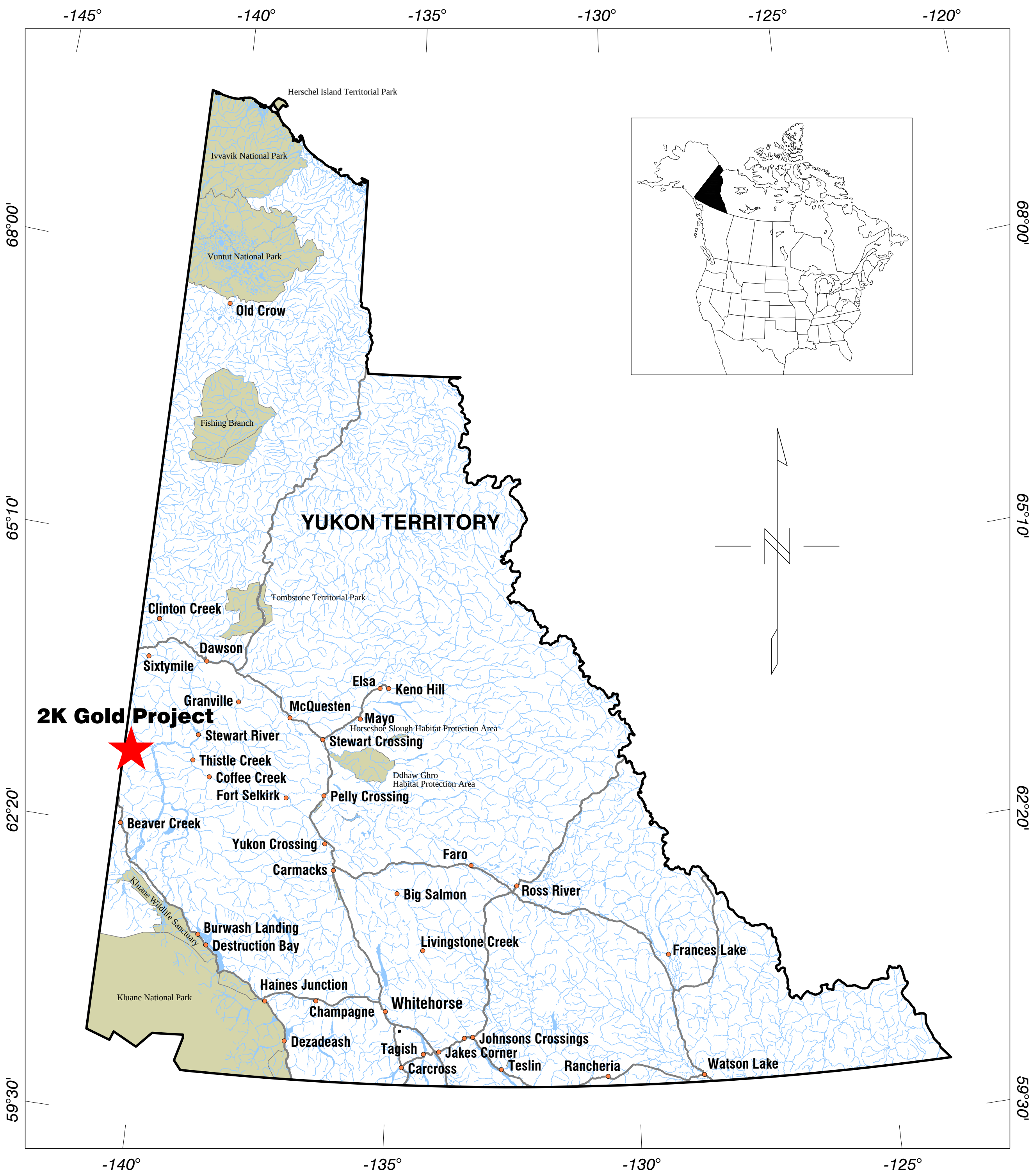
The property is 133 km SSW of Dawson City, Yukon, a full-service community with a population reported in the 2011 census of 1,319 (Wikipedia, 2016), although this increases to roughly 2,000 when including neighbouring communities in the Klondike area. Dawson City has bulk fuel, grocery and hardware services, as well as abundant accommodation, an available skilled work force, and government services including the mining recorder for the Dawson Mining District. Dawson City is roughly 550 road-kilometres along the North Klondike Highway from Whitehorse, Yukon, a full-service community of about 29,000, with excellent available accommodations, groceries, hardware, camp supplies bulk fuel and expediting services, and an available skilled workforce. The property is located about 75 air-km from Beaver Creek, Yukon with a population reported in the 2011 census of 103 (Wikipedia, 2011). Located along the Alaska Highway about 410 road-km from Whitehorse, the community has good accommodations but limited grocery and hardware services.

The climate is subarctic continental, with short, warm summers and long, very cold winters. Average mean daily temperatures in Dawson City in July and January stand at 15.7°C and -26.0°C respectively, with record summer and winter extremes of 35°C and -58.3°C respectively. Precipitation is light, averaging 324.4 mm per year at Dawson City (Wikipedia, 2016, after Environment Canada), although this may be slightly higher at the property. The field season extends from late May until late September, although diamond drilling may be done in winter conditions if freezing of water lines can be prevented.

The property size and moderate terrain, particularly within the Northeast block, are sufficient to accommodate mining facilities, potential mill processing sites, heap leach pads, and waste disposal sites, although elevation ranges may require large tailings dams to be constructed for adequate tailings impoundment. There is sufficient water to supply mining and milling operations, including accommodations, as well as for drilling. No significant electrical power facilities are available in the project area; the nearest electrical grid extends along the North Klondike Highway from Whitehorse to Dawson. 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.

Composite aerial photographs of the property conducted in October 8, 2016 are shown in Figures 3 through 6. Specifically, Figure 3 is a composite photograph of the entire property area, Figure 4 is a detailed image of the main placer camp operated by the Warricks, Figure 5 is a composite photograph covering the Kenyon Creek and M-Zone areas, and Figure 6 covers the placer operations along Kate and Great Bear creeks.


502000
504000
506000
508000
510000
6998000
6996000
6994000
6992000
6990000
6988000
MOOSEHORN RANGE
ANTLER 31
ANTLER 11
ACTUAL BOUNDARY, SOUTHWEST BLOCK
REEF 35
REEF 33
REEF 34
REEF 29
REEF 36
REEF 25
REEF 26
REEF 27
REEF 38
MAR 1
MAR 2
ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
NUNAVUT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
LEGEND
REEF CLAIMS BOUNDARY
MOOSEHORN PROPERTY CLAIMS - ACTIVE
QUARTZ CLAIMS (50k) - ACTIVE
CREEKS
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
KILOMETRES
1:50,000
AURORA GEOSCIENCES
CREATED BY: AURORA GEOSCIENCES
FIGURE 2
CLAIM LOCATION MAP - REVISED
MOOSEHORN RANGE AREA
NTS 115N02
NAD 83 / UTM ZONE 7N



Scale 1:6500000

100000 0 100000

(metres)

*NAD83 / *NAD 1983 Albers*

Provenance Gold Corp.

Figure 1, Location Map
2K Gold Project

Projection: NAD 83 Yukon Albers Date: November 16, 2016
Whitehorse Mining District

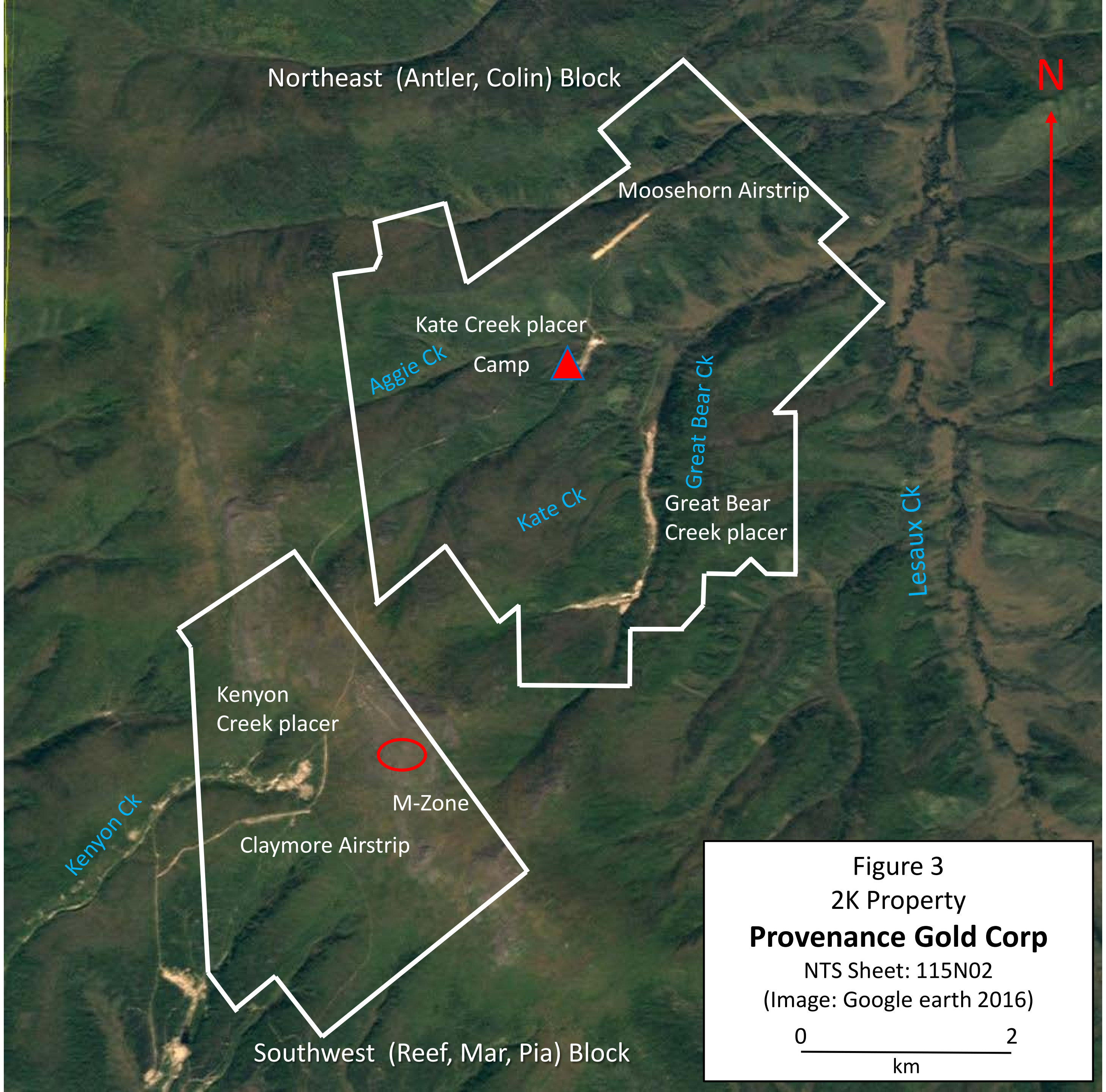


Figure 3
2K Property
Provenance Gold Corp
NTS Sheet: 115N02
(Image: Google earth 2016)

Figure 4: Main Placer Camp, Kate Creek

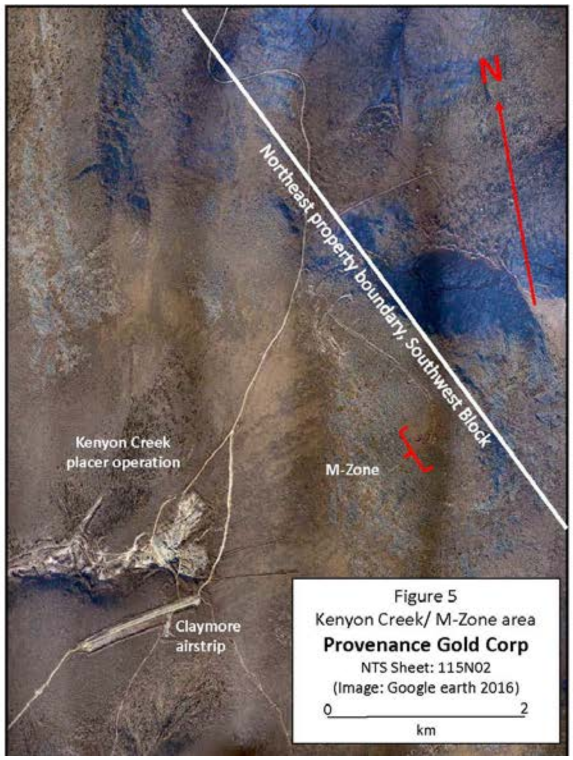


Figure 5: Kenyon Creek/ M-Zone area

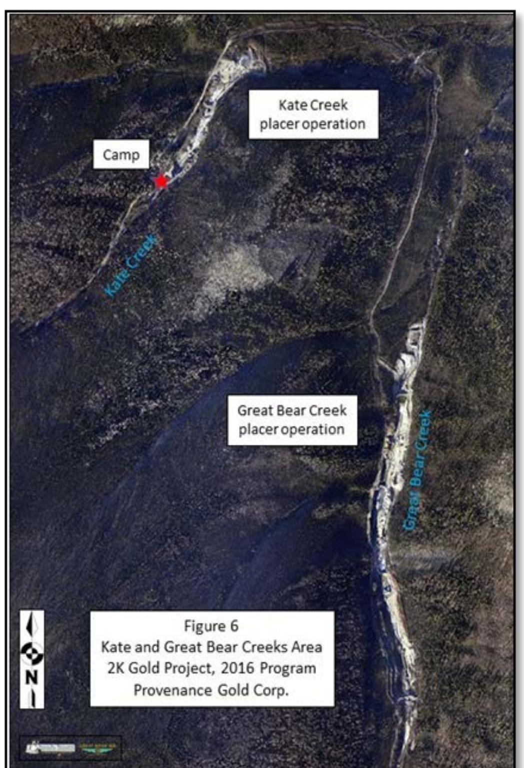


Figure 6: Kate and Great Bear Creeks area, including Camp

6.0 History

The first discovery of gold in the Moosehorn Range was made in 1970 when prospectors employed by Quintana Minerals Corporation discovered gold in rock "float" during a regional porphyry copper exploration program. In 1972 the discovery area was staked as the DEA claims (now REEF-A claims). Limited hand trenching was done later that year, but the property was subsequently allowed to lapse (Casselman, 1999).

In 1974 prospectors I. Warrick and K. Robertson discovered auriferous quartz veins in bedrock along the crest of the Moosehorn Range. They named this discovery the "M-Zone", staked the REEF 1 to 4 claims to cover it, and subsequently enlarged the REEF claim block to cover prospective ground.

In 1974, Great Bear Mining Ltd. (Great Bear) re-staked the DEA claims and conducted trenching, soil geochemical surveys, ground magnetometer and EM-16 (electromagnetic) surveys. This took place along the main ridgeline near the M-Zone. Highly encouraging results from the trench sampling led to a staking rush during the winter and spring of 1975. Also in 1974, high gold values obtained by M. Kenyon along the summit of the Moosehorn Range led to staking of 58 LORI claims immediately northwest of the DEA block (Casselman, 1999).

In 1975, Great Bear conducted an extensive program on the DEA claims consisting of prospecting, soil geochemical surveying, bulldozer trenching, and a diamond drilling program of 696 m (2,284 feet) in 19 holes. The drilling returned numerous intercepts of arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite bearing quartz veins with highly variable gold values. The best intercept was 256.8 g/t Au across 0.15 m (Casselman, 1999).

Also in 1975, Claymore Resources Ltd. purchased the LORI block from M. Kenyon, and conducted an exploration program consisting of geophysical surveying across the "M vein", a soil geochemical survey over most of the property, a diamond drilling of 624.84 metres (2,050 ft.) in 18 holes of BQ wireline, and geological mapping along the ridgetop. The geophysical, geochemical, and diamond drilling phases failed to return any significant responses or anomalies near the sub-cropping M-vein, although quartz-arsenopyrite float exhibited significant visible gold returning values of 325.7 g/t and 3,017.2 g/t Au from grab sampling. However, due to the highly localized occurrences and discouraging results overall, coupled with low gold prices, no further work was done, and the claims were allowed to lapse after eight years.

During this program placer gold was discovered on Discovery Creek (now Kenyon Creek) on the west flank of the Moosehorn Range, sparking a placer claim staking rush in the area. Since then placer mining operations have been ongoing along Kenyon Creek and Swamp Creek on the west side of the mountain, and on Kate, Great Bear and Claymore creeks on the east side. By 2002, roughly 54,000 ounces of placer gold had been extracted from the Moosehorn area.

In 1986 and 1987, Warrick and Robertson, operating as Moosehorn Exploration Ltd., conducted a prospecting, trenching and bulk sampling program on quartz veins at the "M-Zone" area to determine a representative grade of the erratic gold mineralization. In 1986, a total of 1.22 tonnes (1.35 tons) of vein material was processed, yielding a grade of 4.06 oz./ton. In 1987, a further 5.13 tonnes (5.65 tons) of "M" vein material processed to produce 9.69 oz. gold at a grade of 1.72 oz./ton. Warrick and Robertson also discovered several other gold-bearing quartz veins in the M-Zone area (Warrick, 1987).

Following this program, the operators focused on placer mining along Great Bear and Kate creeks along the eastern flank of the ridge (Map 1).

In 1974, on land currently held by Hartley and Associates adjoining the south boundary of the REEF claims, Great Bear Mining Ltd. conducted surface exploration followed by a diamond drilling program of 625 metres in 19 holes. The claims were sold to Claymore Resources Ltd. (Claymore) in 1975, which conducted soil sampling, trenching and a further diamond drilling program of 696 metres in 18 holes. Results were disappointing and the focus shifted back to placer exploration (Joyce, 2002).

In the 1980s and early 1990s G. S. Hartley conducted percussion drilling, soil sampling and prospecting (Hartley and Almberg, 1994) as part of ongoing placer mining operations. In the late 1980s the Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation conducted placer mining along Swamp and Soya creeks. In the early 1990s Sikanni Oilfield Construction Limited (Sikanni) conducted placer mining across Swamp, Soya and Kenyon creeks. From 1990 to 1996 Sikanni also conducted surface exploration and a small open pit mining operation at “Swede’s Pit”, extracting 3,200 oz. gold (Joyce, 2002).

In 1995 Barrimundi Gold Ltd. (Barrimundi) entered into an option agreement on the Hartley property, subsequently adding to the initial claim block and eventually holding a land package of 783 claims called the Longline Property. Between 1996 and 2000 Barrimundi conducted surface exploration and a diamond drilling program of 4,616.4 metres in 44 holes (Joyce). These included a 1999 program of 34 holes, 22 holes targeting Swede’s Pit and 12 on other targets within the property. The best result from drilling of “Swede’s Pit” was 386.6 g/t Au across 0.66m (2.2 feet); the best result from drilling elsewhere was 45.70 g/t Au across 0.2 metres (0.66 feet) (Casselman, 1999). In 1999 Barrimundi entered into an option agreement with Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd, which conducted an airborne survey and a diamond drilling program of 2,100 metres in 12-holes, before returning the property to Hartley and Associates.

In March 1999 Troymin Resources Ltd. staked the LAD property, consisting of 294 quartz mining claims, and conducted reconnaissance soil and silt geochemical surveying across this land package later that year. Although the LAD claims covered areas mainly north of the present Northeast Block extending to the Yukon-Alaska border, it also covered portions of the Great Bear and Aggie Creek drainages currently held by Moosehorn Exploration. Soil sampling along the north flank of Kate Creek returned anomalous gold values to 136.9 and 83.9 ppb Au respectively from two separate sites, although gold values returned from elsewhere along the traverse were low. The LAD claims were allowed to lapse in 2003 (Yukon Minfile, 2016).

No further records of hard rock exploration after 1987 across most of the 2K Gold Property are known. Records compiled by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon state that a total of 65,640 oz. gold have been produced by placer mining across the Moosehorn Range from 1978 to 2015; this excludes production prior to 1978.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The 2K Gold Property is underlain by the 100-112Ma Dawson Range Batholith (mKgW, formerly known as the Klotassin Batholith), a northwest – southeast trending elongate intrusion 300 km in length located wholly within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The YTT consists of mid-Paleozoic to mid-Mesozoic continental arc assemblages emplaced upon a neo-Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic continental basement (Joyce, 2002, after Mortenson, 1992, Selby et al, 1999). The YTT is comprised of variably deformed metaigneous and metasedimentary rocks, consisting of felsic orthogneiss, pelitic and quartzofeldspathic paragneiss, quartzofeldspathic schist, and mafic to felsic metaplutonic to metavolcanics rock (Joyce, 2002, after Templeman-Kluit, 1974, Mortenson, 1992, Hart and Langton, 1998). The YTT underwent accretion onto the North American Craton from mid-Permian to Late Triassic time, with the northeast boundary currently marked by the northwest – southeast extending Tintina Fault Zone.

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 the Fairbanks, Alaska and Dawson City, Yukon areas, 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.

The Dawson Range Batholith, part of the Whitehorse-Coffee Creek intrusive suite (WCCS) is roughly orogen-parallel and may also be arc-related, although crustal contamination has prevented a definitive understanding of its tectonic setting (Joyce, 2002, after Mortenson, 1992, Selby et al, 1999, Alinikoff et al, 2000 and Mortenson, 2000). Casselman (1999) states that three phases have been recognized: 1. an early foliated hornblende (+/- biotite) granodiorite to quartz-dioritic phase; 2. a phase of massive, equigranular to porphyritic biotite-hornblende granodiorite and quartz-monzonite plutons; and 3. late granodiorite and quartz-diorite porphyry dykes and plugs (Casselman, 1999).

The Dawson Range Batholith roughly marks the northern boundary of a large assemblage of Devonian metaclastic to migmatitic paragneiss of the Scottie Creek Formation (OSD1) with the southwestern boundary of a large package of intermontane Carboniferous to Permian Klondike Schist (PK1), consisting of pelitic and volcanic rocks marked by chloritic quartzite and quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist (Gordey and Makepeace, 2001) (Figure 7). The Klondike Schist assemblage is intercalated with Neoproterozoic to Devonian Snowcap Assemblage (PDS1) metaclastics and quartzites, as well as Permian Sulphur Creek Group (PqS) K-spar augen orthogneiss and granitic orthogneiss. Large fault-bounded packages of Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group (uKC3) rhyolite to dacite and local basal clastic strata occur within the YTT stratigraphy northeast of the Dawson Range Batholith.

The southern boundary of the Dawson Range Batholith is in contact with quartzose psammites (ODS) of the Scottie Creek Formation, and Devonian – Mississippian White River Formation (DMW2) felsic meta-igneous rocks. Somewhat southeast of the 2K Gold Property, the Dawson Range Batholith is overlain by small units of Paleocene to Eocene Rhyolite Creek Group (PrC2) intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks. The property itself is entirely underlain by various phases of the Dawson Range Batholith (Casselman, 1999).

7.1.1 Table of Formations

The following Table of Formations outlines the major lithologies in the district-scale area, including the Moosehorn Range. These are included in Figure 7, Regional Geology Map.

Table 3: Table of Formations, West-central Yukon*

Abbreviation	Name	Age	Description
PRC2	Rhyolite Creek	Paleocene – Lower Eocene	Andesitic Volcanics
mKgW	Whitehorse Suite (Dawson Range Batholith)	Mid-Cretaceous	Biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite
PgS	Sulphur Creek	Middle Permian	Mod – strongly foliated biotite-quartz-monzonite gneiss
PK3	Klondike Schist	Carboniferous - Permian	Silvery-grey muscovite-chlorite-quartz phyllite
PK1	Klondike Schist	Carboniferous - Permian	Tan to rusty and black-weathering muscovite and/or chloritic quartzite and quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist
PDS1	Snowcap Assemblage	Neoproterozoic – Devonian?	Metaclastics, quartzites
ODS1	Scottie Creek	Ordovician – Lower Devonian	Metaclastics, paragneiss, migmatites

* Adapted from Yukon Geological Survey (2016). Yukon Digital Bedrock Geology.

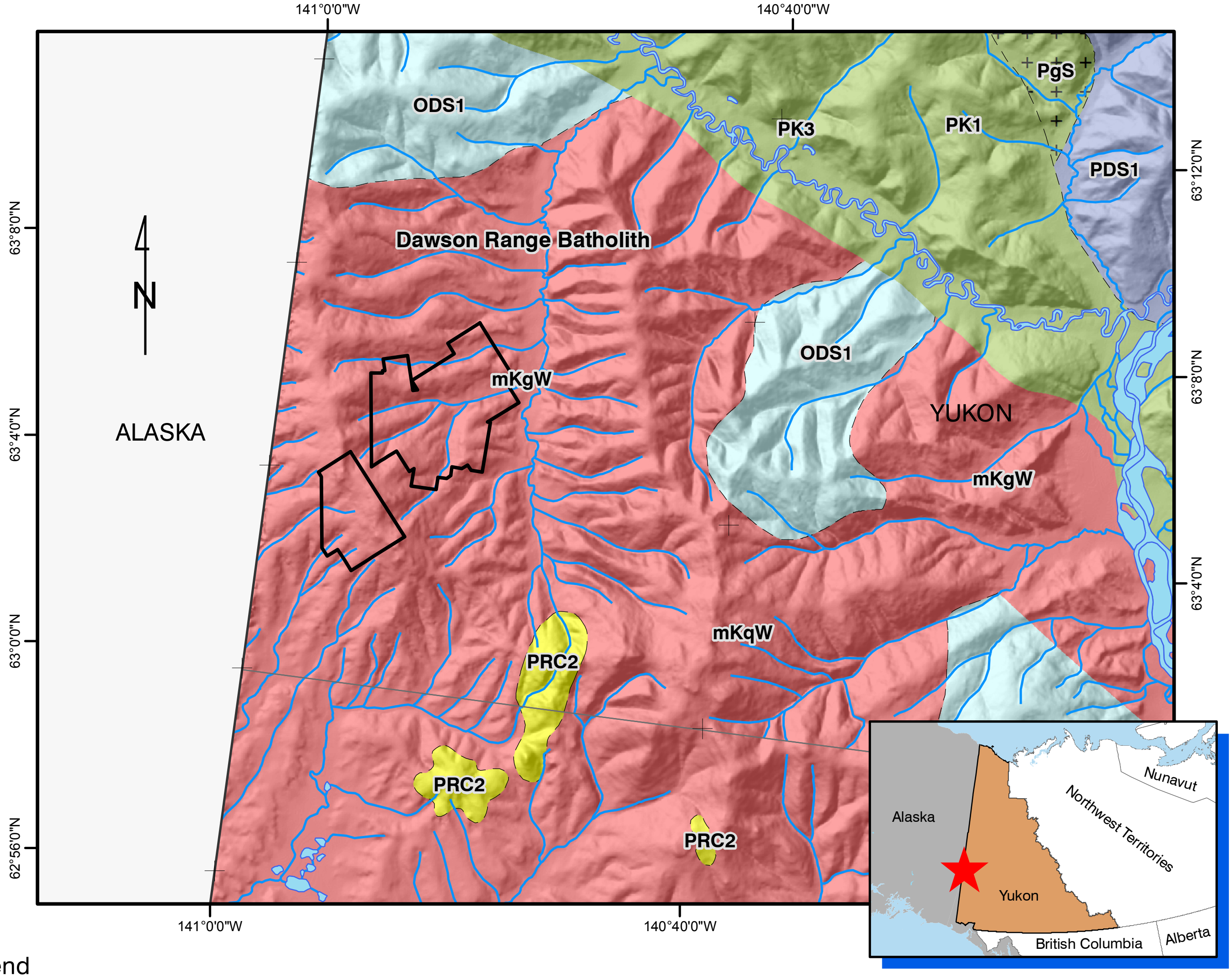
7.1.2 Regional Structural Setting

On a regional scale, the dominant structural orientation is northwest-southeast, indicated by major transpressional fault zones that mark the boundaries of accreted terranes. The most notable of these is the Tintina Fault Zone, with a 450-km dextral offset and marking the boundary between the YTT accreted terrane to the southwest with the Ancient North American Craton to the northeast. Roughly 110 km south of the Moosehorn Range, the Shakwak Fault, also known as the Denali Fault, marks the southwestern boundary of the YTT with another accreted terrane, the Windy-McKinley Terrane, which was emplaced along the YTT. The YTT and Windy-McKinley are the oldest of several accreted terranes extending southwest towards the Alaskan shoreline, each separated by a major transpressional fault. Seismic activity increases towards the southwest, related to successively more recent collisional events of accreted terranes.

Regional stratigraphic orientation tends to be subparallel to this fault lineation. The orientation of the Dawson Range Batholith, combined with many of the larger YTT assemblages, is northwest-southeast. This orientation may be arc-related, a setting supported by the NNW – SSE trend of the Tintina Gold Belt intrusions in Yukon and southeast Alaska.

On a district scale, two other lineations become apparent, marked by orientation of drainages and visible from regional airborne surveys, air photo interpretation and satellite imagery. One is a roughly north-south orientation, indicated by several local drainages, particularly Lesaux (Claymore) Creek directly east of the Moosehorn Range, and the North Ladue River north of the range. The other is a northeast-southwest orientation marked by smaller local drainages, including Kate Creek and Great Bear Creek. Casselman (1999) identified the north-south faults as the dominant linears, and stated that the northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast structures may be splays related to these (Casselman, 1999). Joyce (2002) describes the presence of two north-south trending magnetic anomalies derived from regional aeromagnetic surveying: a linear magnetic high interpreted as a dyke extending north from Kate Creek, and a linear magnetic low, suggesting a fault, extending north from the headwaters of Kenyon Creek. Joyce also states that east-central Alaska hosts northeast-southwest striking, steeply dipping sinistral faults exceeding 100 km in length (Joyce, 2002, after Page et al, 1995, McCoy et al, 1997 and Newberry et al, 1998).

Plotting of the “First Vertical Derivative” derived from government regional airborne magnetometer surveys also indicates a strong NNW – SSE trending lineation, with individual linears extending northward from the Kenyon Creek headwaters and Kate Creek drainage respectively (Figure 8).



Legend

Yukon Bedrock Geology

PALEOCENE TO LOWER EOCENE

PRC2: RHYOLITE CREEK: andesite

LATE CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY

LKgP: PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE: hornblende-biotite granodiorite, hornblende diorite, quartz diorite (Wheaton Valley Granodiorite)

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKgW: Dawson Range Batholith: WHITEHORSE SUITE: biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite; leucocratic, biotite hornblende granodiorite locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts (Whitehorse Suite, Casino granodiorite, McClintock granodiodrite, Nisling Range granodiorite)

mKqW: WHITEHORSE SUITE: biotite quartz-monzonite, biotite granite and leucogranite, pink granophyric quartz monzonite, porphyritic biotite leucogranite, locally porphyritic (K-feldspar) hornblende monzonite to syenite, and locally porphyritic leucocratic quartz monzonite (Mt. McIntyre Suite, Whitehorse Suite, Casino Intrusions, Mt. Ward Granite, Coffee Creek Granite)

MIDDLE PERMIAN

PgS: SULPHUR CREEK: moderately to strongly foliated biotite quartz monzonite gneiss

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN

PK3: KLONDIKE SCHIST: silvery grey muscovite chlorite quartz phyllite

PK1: KLONDIKE SCHIST: tan to rusty and black weathering muscovitic and/or chloritic quartzite and quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist; quartz and/or feldspar augen-bearing quartz-muscovite (chlorite) schist; includes augen gneiss and amphibolite (Klondike Schist)

LATE PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC

PDS1: Snowcap Assemblage: metaclastics, quartzite

ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

ODSmm: SCOTTIE CREEK: Metaclastics, paragneiss, migmatite

2K Gold Property Claims

2K Gold Property Location

0 2.5 5 10 15 km

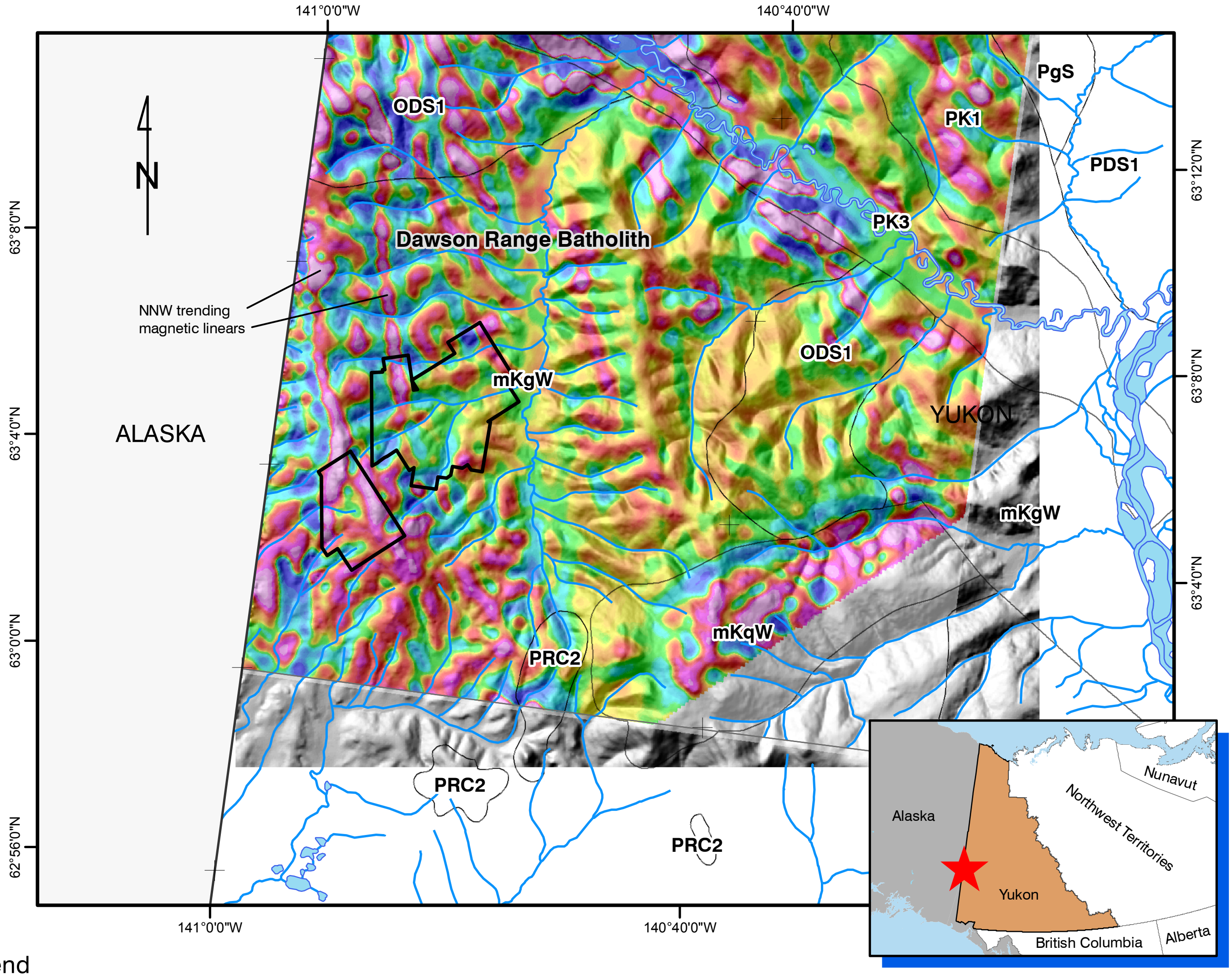
1:250,000

Figure 7, Regional Geology Map
Provenance Gold Corp.
2K Gold Property

NTS 115N, K
NAD 83 Yukon Albers

Date: 2/14/2017

Citation: Modified from: Yukon Geological Survey, [2016]. Yukon Digital Bedrock Geology. http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/update_yukon_bedrock_geology_map.html, accessed: [Jan. 22, 2016]



Legend

Yukon Bedrock Geology

PALEOCENE TO LOWER EOCENE

PRC2: RHYOLITE CREEK: andesite

LATE CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY

LKgP: PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE: hornblende-biotite granodiorite, hornblende diorite, quartz diorite (Wheaton Valley Granodiorite)

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKgW: Dawson Range Batholith: WHITEHORSE SUITE: biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite; leucocratic, biotite hornblende granodiorite locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts (Whitehorse Suite, Casino granodiorite, McClintock granodiodrite, Nisling Range granodiorite)

mKqW: WHITEHORSE SUITE: biotite quartz-monzonite, biotite granite and leucogranite, pink granophyric quartz monzonite, porphyritic biotite leucogranite, locally porphyritic (K-feldspar) hornblende monzonite to syenite, and locally porphyritic leucocratic quartz monzonite (Mt. McIntyre Suite, Whitehorse Suite, Casino Intrusions, Mt. Ward Granite, Coffee Creek Granite)

MIDDLE PERMIAN

PgS: SULPHUR CREEK: moderately to strongly foliated biotite quartz monzonite gneiss

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN

PK3: KLONDIKE SCHIST: silvery grey muscovite chlorite quartz phyllite

PK1: KLONDIKE SCHIST: tan to rusty and black weathering muscovitic and/or chloritic quartzite and quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist; quartz and/or feldspar augen-bearing quartz-muscovite (chlorite) schist; includes augen gneiss and amphibolite (Klondike Schist)

LATE PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC

PDS1: Snowcap Assemblage: metaclastics, quartzite

ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

ODSmm: SCOTTIE CREEK: Metaclastics, paragneiss, migmatite

2K Gold Property Claims

★ 2K Gold Property Location

0 2.5 5 10 15 km

1:250,000

Citation: Geology modified from Yukon Geological Survey, [2016]. Yukon Digital Bedrock Geology. http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/update_yukon_bedrock_geology_map.html, accessed: [Jan. 22, 2016]
Airborne Geophysics modified from Geoscience Canada online data.

Figure 8
Stewart River I - 63.5m - MAG - 1st Vertical Derivative
Provenance Gold Corp.
2K Gold Property

NTS 115N, K
NAD 83 Yukon Albers
Date: 2/14/2017

7.2 Property Geology

Due to the paucity of outcrop on the property, little formal geological mapping was done in 2016. The following description is based on the 2002 Masters Thesis by Joyce on the former Longline property area directly south of the 2K Gold Property.

The 2K Gold Property and surrounding area is underlain mainly by the dominant phase of massive, equigranular to porphyritic hornblende-biotite granodiorite, referred to as the Moosehorn Range Granodiorite (MRG). Joyce states that this includes sub-phases of massive to foliated biotite +/- hornblende granodiorite. Joyce determined an average modal mineralogy from thin section analysis of the undeformed portions of the MRG as 20-35% quartz, 25-45% plagioclase, 10-20% K-feldspar, 10% hornblende and minor magnetite, pyrite, titanite, epidote, allanite and chlorite. Along the Moosehorn Range ridgeline, mafic porphyritic enclaves and xenoliths of amphibolite, metapelite and gneiss suggest this portion of the MRG formed near the roof of the magma chamber (Joyce, 2002). Foliation orientation, where present, strikes NNW-SSE, and dips from 50^{o} - 90^{o} to the east. A unit of mylonitic granodiorite identified west of Kenyon Creek has a similar modal mineralogy, but with significantly more sericite, chlorite, allanite and epidote, but lacking titanite.

The MRG is crosscut by mafic and felsic dykes at several locations in the Moosehorn Range. Southwest of the main ridgeline, strongly foliated porphyritic biotite granodiorite dykes are common, whereas southeastern portions of the range are marked by massive to strongly foliated mafic and felsic porphyritic quartz diorite dykes. Granodiorite dykes are typically less than 15 metres thick, whereas porphyritic quartz diorite dykes, which tend to be somewhat more mafic, range from a few metres to 300 metres in thickness. All porphyritic dykes have a similar rare earth elemental signature, suggesting they may be comagmatic. Dyke orientations are variable, but tend to strike roughly SW-NE, dipping moderately to steeply northwest.

Fine grained siliceous felsite dykes to 5 metres in thickness and containing up to 10% phenocrysts, also occur in the project area. Hydrothermally altered phases are pervasively sericitized and pyritized, and locally contain abundant carbonate and minor muscovite. These steeply dipping dykes have been mapped as striking N-S, E-W and NE-SW.

Aplite dykes having variable orientations crosscut all granodioritic and porphyry units, although no contacts between these and the felsite dykes have been observed. These pink to cream-coloured dykes range in thickness from 2 cm to several metres, and commonly include pegmatitic zones, particularly along dyke margins. White and pink dykes and plugs of quartz monzonite and alaskite are common in northwestern areas of the Moosehorn Range and may be related to aplites and pegmatites elsewhere but have a significantly higher plagioclase content.

Mafic dykes, typically fine grained and consisting of black to grey-green basalt and andesite, are the youngest dykes in the Moosehorn Range. These range from 1 cm to tens of metres in thickness; the thicker units tend to strike south-southwest, dipping moderately to steeply to the north-northwest. Spatial relationships between these and felsite dykes indicate both were emplaced along the same fracture sets. The majority are in turn cut by quartz-carbonate veinlets (Joyce, 2002).

During the September property visit, this author identified an exposure of decrepitated coarse grained equigranular quartz diorite along several hundred metres of roadcut directly east (uphill) of the Kenyon Creek placers. Although this material can be easily removed by hand, original textures are locally preserved, and include centimetre-scale felsite dykes, as well as a tightly spaced joint foliation oriented west-northwest and dipping steeply northward (Map 1). The decrepitated quartz diorite is exposed in the majority of Trench 2 extending WSW from the road to the upstream limit of placer workings. Somewhat downstream, at the site of Sample #5668678 (Section 7.3, Mineralization), the quartz diorite is somewhat more competent and moderately to strongly limonitic with manganese staining along joint planes.

Mapping during the main field program led to identification of a single narrow north-northwest striking, vertically dipping mafic dyke striking parallel to local jointing.

Figure 9: Decrepitated Granodiorite in roadcut, small dyke preserved. Kenyon Creek area

Figure 10: Fine fracture foliation in decrepitated quartz diorite

7.3 Mineralization

To date, two significant mineralized prospects have been identified within the Southwest (Reef) Block of the 2K Gold Property: the M-Zone prospect near the northeastern boundary; and the Kenyon Creek prospect at the headwaters of Kenyon Creek. The “M-Zone” area, centered on the “M Vein” discovered in 1974 along the ridgeline of the Moosehorn Range, consists of several narrow quartz veins, ranging from 1 cm to 1.0 m in width, and marked by banded galena, arsenopyrite, stibnite and galena. Visible gold is abundant and locally coarse. The host rock is a coarse grained, roughly equigranular granodiorite belonging to the main phase of massive biotite granodiorite (Phase 2) described by Casselman. In 1986 and 1987 two small bulk-sampling operations targeting the M Vein were conducted by Moosehorn Exploration. The 1986 program resulted in excavation of 1.35 tons of material grading 4.76 oz. gold for a grade of 3.53 oz./ton gold. Combined with roughly 0.2 oz. gold in tailings, the overall grade was reported at 4.06 oz./ton. In 1987, 5.65 tons of material yielded 9.69 oz. gold, for a grade of 1.72 oz./ton. Combined with 1.0 oz. of gold in tailings, the grade was reported at 2.515 oz./ton (Warrick and Robertson, 1987). Note: These results were provided prior to modern standards of disclosure under National Instrument 43-101, have not been independently verified by this author, and cannot be relied upon.

A 1987 sketch map indicates the “M Vein” extends north-south and is somewhat sigmoidal. Several other veins, including the “A, B, and O” veins near the M Vein and comprising the “M-Zone” target area, and the “R Vein” roughly 1.5 km to the NNW, are plotted with a NNW – SSE orientation. Pit excavation on the “M Vein” also included limited shaft excavation at a decline of -30^{o} to the east, following four narrow auriferous quartz veins. The 1986 and 1987 programs also identified several other occurrences of similar narrow auriferous quartz veins along the Moosehorn Range ridgeline.

In 1986, Moosehorn Exploration also discovered quartz veins hosting visible gold at the headwaters of the Kenyon Creek placer operation. Visible gold was discovered in placer along the creek in the early 1970s, and the creek has been the focus of continuous placer mining to the present day. Sampling in

2016 of decrepitated massive granodiorite, likely representing the same massive phase hosting the "M Zone", showed that the intrusive rocks host 2-3% centimetre-scale galena and visible gold-bearing quartz veins. A pan of this material revealed abundant coarse and fine visible gold. Several vein orientations were measured by Mr. LaPeare, showing a consistent north-northeast striking, gently east-southeast dipping orientation (Map 1). Decrepitated granodiorite with abundant microfractures and centimetre-scale resistant dyke-associated horizons is visible along a roadcut directly east (uphill) of the placer operations. The headwater area of Kenyon Creek, extending to the roadcut, is the main exploration target of the 2K Gold Property.

The Northeast Block covers the Kate Creek and Great Bear Creek placer operations, active since the 1970s. The operators report that, heading upstream along both drainages, gold values spike, then abruptly decline and rise again, suggesting the streams extend across auriferous zones at specific locations. A zone of vertical mylonitic fabric and quartz veining has been exposed by placer operations. The placer operators also report the presence of very gently east-dipping quartz veins in this area, a setting similar to that of Kenyon Creek (Perttu, pers comm). To date, no in-situ mineralization has been delineated. These features have not been verified by Provenance Resources during the 2016 exploration program, and should not be relied upon.

The Southwest Block of the 2K Gold Property is contiguous with the former Longline Property, which shares a similar initial exploration history to the former. From 1990 to 1996 Sikanni Oilfield Construction Limited conducted placer mining on sections of Swamp, Kenyon and Soda creeks, and also conducted small-scale open pit mining targeting two quartz veins, the V1 and V2 veins at "Swede's Pit" near Swamp Creek. Here, roughly 3,200 oz. gold were extracted from Swede's Pit utilizing a gravity mill (Joyce, 2002, after Ritcey et al, 2000). The quartz veins are described as being milky white, with ribboned and/or banded textures (Joyce, 2002, after Grieg, 1975; Morin, 1977). Vein mineralogy, although somewhat variable, typically consists of galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, boulangerite, jamiesonite, pyrite, tetrahedrite, calcite and visible gold (Joyce, 2002). Diamond drilling by Barrimundi Gold from 1996 to 2000 intersected a set of parallel NNW – SSE striking veins and fracture sets dipping from 20° to 40° to the east. This area was not visited during the 2016 field season; therefore, this data has not been verified by Provenance Resources. However, it was visited by this author in 1995, who can confirm the orientation and auriferous nature of the quartz veins.

By 2002, an estimated 54,000 oz. of placer gold had been extracted from streams draining the Moosehorn Range, including Kenyon, Swamp and Soya creeks along its western flank (Joyce, 2002). Records compiled by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon, state that 65,640 oz. gold have been mined from the Moosehorn Range from 1978 to 2015; this excludes production prior to 1978.

8. Deposit Types

Two possible deposit settings may be applicable to mineralization along the Moosehorn Range: that of "Intrusion-Related Gold", associated with plutons or stocks and which may be manifested as a number of distinct sub-settings; and "Orogenic Gold", where mineralization is sourced from deep-seated "crustal" faults in the absence of an intrusive centre. 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 intrusion. Intrusion-related settings include vein and stockwork lode settings, skarn, replacement-style and sheeted, "Fort Knox"-style deposits.

In the project area, the main settings typically associated with Intrusion-Related Gold are 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; 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.

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 centimetre-scale veins at the headwaters of Kenyon Creek suggest this is a potential deposit setting for the Kenyon Creek target.

The "Orogenic Gold" setting is characterized by larger auriferous quartz veins, potentially more than 1.0 km in length and multiple metres in width, associated with a similar pathfinder element suite as that within hydrothermal or hydromagmatic intrusion-related veining. Although mineralized quartz veining may be abundant, there is no evidence of intrusive activity, such as hornfels aureoles or contact metamorphic minerals, skarn or replacement-style mineralization (Hart and Lewis, 2005). Rather, the conduits are district-scale deep-seated "crustal" faults that allow for hydrothermal fluid movement from a typically unknown source. The mechanism for emplacement in local structures is similar to that of intrusion-related veining, whereby mineralized zones develop from fluid movement from the main fault conduit into splays or other areas of "structural preparation". Although three intrusive phases have been identified within the Dawson Range Batholith, none have been identified as typical Tintina Gold Belt-style intrusions, suggesting a lack of plutonic activity. The north-south trending linears, and multi-kilometric scale aeromagnetic anomalies, may represent crustal fault zones.

9. Exploration

9.1 2016 Program

The 2016 exploration program consisted of a main exploration phase of trenching and trench chip sampling, rock sampling and limited geological mapping, mainly on the Kenyon Creek prospect in the Southwest Block, from August 10 – 24, 2016, by Mr. Brett LaPeare, BSc, of Smithers, British Columbia, Canada. A total of four trenches were excavated by mechanical means: Trenches 1a and 1b, located at the head of the Kenyon Creek placer operation; Trench 2, extending upslope from this area, and Trench 3, about 100 metres south of the western end of Trench 2. All samples were 2.0-metre chip samples. In Trenches 1A and 1B, sampling consisted of one contiguous chip separated into 2m intervals. However, in Trenches 2 and 3, the centres of the 2.0-metre samples were spaced 10 metres apart, resulting in an 8-metre spacing between samples. A total of 79 samples were taken from these trenches, as well as 4 from bedrock at the Kenyon Creek headwaters, and 2 from the "M Vein".

This phase also included re-analysis of two batches of these trench samples. One involved "Metallic Screen Fire Assay" (MSFA) analysis of ten 1,000-gram samples to test for gold content in coarse and fine fractions respectively. The purpose of this was to mitigate somewhat the "coarse gold effect" and obtain more accurate gold values. The program also included re-analysis of a separate batch of seven trench samples, with somewhat lesser weights of analyzed material, by MSFA. Results will be discussed in Section 9.2, and more thoroughly in Section 12, Data Verification.

The final phase of field exploration consisted of a one-day field visit on September 1, 2016, by this author, Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo, and Qualified Person for this project. During this visit, the "M-Zone" and Kenyon Creek sites were visited, as well as Trench 2 and the roadcut exposing decrepitated granodiorite. The author also visited the main camp site and travelled along the main connecting road between the sites, to gain an understanding of the infrastructure of the project. A total of seven samples was taken: three from the M-Vein showing, and four from the Kenyon Creek area including one from Trench 1a and one from Trench 2. The Property Geology is shown in Map 1, sample locations in Maps 2, 2a and 2b, and gold geochemical values in Maps 3, 3a and 3b.

9.2 Exploration Results, Main 2016 Field Program

9.2.1 Trench Samples

The systematic trench chip sampling program was designed to test for bulk tonnage mineralization uphill of the source of the Kenyon Creek placers. The majority returned background gold values (<0.05 g/t by gravimetric analysis), with seven samples returning values from 0.06 to 0.26 g/t gold. An eighth sample, #22533 from Trench 1a, returned a value of 2.67 g/t gold (Au) with 0.2 g/t silver (Ag) and weakly elevated arsenic (As) and antimony (Sb) values. Two of the elevated chip sample values were taken contiguous to this from samples #22534 and #22535, returning values of 0.08 and 0.06 g/t Au respectively. A grab sample, #22780, of a 3 cm-wide aphanitic quartz vein from sample in Trench 2 returned a value of 17.95 g/t Au with 12.3 g/t Ag, 692 ppb lead (Pb), and moderately anomalous As and Sb.

Rock grab sampling in the headwaters of the Kenyon Creek placer operation returned high gold values. Sample #22782, a grab sample of a 2-cm wide quartz vein with visible gold, returned a value of 803 g/t Au, 479 g/t Ag, 1.52% Pb, 1,285 ppm As, 77 ppm bismuth (Bi) and 63 ppm Sb. Sample #22783, a grab sample of the altered, oxidized wallrock, returned 47.5 g/t Au, 12.2 g/t Ag, 2,340 ppm As, 935 ppm Pb and anomalous zinc (Zn) and Sb values. A separate sample of a quartz vein less than 1 cm in width returned a value of 16.7 g/t Au, 2.1 g/t Ag and 544 ppb Pb, although another nearby sample also less than 1 cm wide returned 0.14 g/t Au with background Ag and pathfinder metal values.

Sample #22759, a grab sample of M-Vein trench “push”, not in place, returned a value of 48.6 g/t Au with 38.1 g/t Ag, >1.0% As, 324 ppm Cd, 0.437% Pb, 364 ppm Sb and 1.325% Zn. A separate grab sample of quartz vein trench push, sample #22790, returned 1.51 g/t Au with 16.9 g/t Ag, 0.423% As, 1.14% Pb and 0.471% Sb.

9.2.2 1,000-gram Sample Re-analysis

Of the ten samples re-analyzed by MSFA as 1,000-gram samples, six were of chip samples initially returning elevated gold values, two were from grab samples of trenched material, and two were of the samples from the M Vein. Of the six trenched samples, the three aforementioned contiguous samples, #22533 through #22535, returned values of 0.69, 1.13 and 0.86 g/t Au respectively, for a combined value of 0.89 g/t Au across 6.0m (Table 4). Although the MSFA value for the higher-grade sample was lower than the initial value, those of the other two rose significantly. The ratios of plus: minus fraction grades ranged from 52 to 87, indicating a very strong nugget effect (Table 5). Results from the other three trench chip samples decreased or remained fairly constant, although initial values were too low to suggest economic viability. MSFA re-analysis of grab sample #22780, originally returning 17.95 g/t Au returned 7.72 g/t Au, showing an initial value: total MSFA value of 0.43 (Table 4), again with a very high plus: minus fraction ratio of 43 (Table 5).

MSFA re-analysis of both samples, #22789 and #22790 from the M Vein returned higher gold values than initial results, increasing from 48.6 to 64.3 g/t Au and from 1.51 to 2.12 g/t Au respectively. The initial value: MSFA value ratios stand at 1.32 and 1.34 respectively (Table 4). The plus: minus fraction gold ratios for these two samples are also very high, at 80 and 38 respectively (Table 5).

9.2.3 Other MSFA Analysis

Two other trench chip samples and two grab samples initially returning background gold values also did so in both the plus and minus fractions from MSFA analysis. However, Sample #22782, initially grading 803 g/t Au, returned a value of 590 g/t Au, with a plus: minus fraction ratio of 292. Sample #22784, initially grading 15.6 g/t Au, returned 16.7 g/t Au from MSFA analysis, with a plus: minus fraction ratio of 67. Sample 22785, initially returning a value of 0.14 g/t Au, returned a value of 0.12 g/t Au from MSFA analysis, with a plus: minus fraction ratio of 2.8. The analytical methods for these samples were identical to those undergoing 1,000-gram MSFA analysis (Section 9.2.2) with the exception of somewhat smaller initial sample weights.

10. Drilling

No drilling programs took place during 2016, or at any other time by Provenance Gold Corp.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Sampling during Field Program

During the main 2016 field program a total of 70 chip samples and 15 grab samples were obtained by Mr. Brett LaPeare, Project Manager of the 2K Gold Property. All chip samples were taken utilizing an Estwing rock hammer as 2.0-metre linear samples 5 cm wide by 5 cm deep. The average sample weight was roughly 4 kg. Samples were placed in clear 12" by 20" plastic 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 flagging tape and/or duct tape.

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. In Trenches 1a and 1b the sample locations were marked using wooden pickets spray-painted orange and then wrapped with blue flagging, with the sample number written on the flagging tape. Samples from Trenches 2 and 3 were marked similarly but utilizing a large cobble instead of a picket. 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).

Note: In Trenches 1a and 1b, sampling consisted of one contiguous chip separated into 2.0-metre intervals. However, in Trenches 2 and 3, the centres of the 2.0-metre samples were spaced 10 metres apart, resulting in an 8-metre spacing between samples.

All sampling was done under the visual supervision of Mr. LaPeare, with samples transported by all-terrain vehicle (ATV) back to camp in a secure plastic box, and stored at his accommodations at camp. At the close of the program, the samples were placed in rice bags and sealed with flagging tape. Mr. LaPeare accompanied the samples during the demobilization flight to Dawson City, Yukon. The samples remained overnight on a pallet in the hangar of Great River Air Services. Mr. LaPeare can confirm no tampering took place. He then drove the rice bags to Whitehorse and personally submitted these to personnel at the Whitehorse preparatory facility of ALS Minerals Ltd. There, a 'Sample Chain of Custody' Form was completed and signed by both Mr. LaPeare and a representative of ALS.

At the prep facility, all rock samples underwent crushing so that a minimum of 90% 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 95% of material was less than 106 microns in length. These pulp samples were then shipped to the ALS analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia. ALS Minerals is an analytical laboratory with ISO 9001:2008 certification.

Here, a 50-gram sample of each pulp underwent analysis by 35-element ICP-AES and gold by 50-gram fire assay with gravimetric finish.

During ICP analysis, a 0.5g sample within 10 ml of solution was submitted for analysis. All samples were analyzed by 35-element ICP to test for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn. Three samples returning values exceeding 10,000 ppm (1.0%) Pb were reanalyzed by "Ore Grade, Aqua Regia" to determine percentage values of lead.

11.2 Sampling during September Field Visit

All rock geochemical sampling was subject to rigorous parameters, including detailed descriptions of each sample. Rock samples were obtained using an Estwing rock hammer, and located in the field using a non-differential Global Positioning System (GPS) instrument. Samples were placed in plastic bags designed specifically for rock sampling. A tag with the unique sample number, supplied by ALS Minerals, was placed in the bag; the sample number was written on both sides of the bag using "Magic Markers" and the sample bag was sealed with a "Zap Strap" cable tie. The sample numbers were also written on flagging tape marking the sample locations in the field. All samples were photographed prior to placement in the bag, some accompanied by a photograph of the sample site.

Rock samples were recorded as to location (UTM - NAD 83), sample type (grab, composite grab, chip, etc.), exposure type (outcrop, rubblecrop, float, etc.), formation, lithology, modifier (for textural or structural descriptions), colour, degrees of carbonate presence and silicification, other alteration if applicable, mineralization including estimated amounts, date, sampler and comments (Appendix 3). Minimum sample weight was 0.5 kg, although samples tend to be larger than this. Care was taken during rock sampling to obtain as representative a sample as possible, including a comprehensive description of sample types. Chip samples are most representative of true grades, followed by composite grabs, then by single-piece grab samples.

These samples were placed in a rice bag, also sealed with a cable tie, and personally transported and handed to the Whitehorse preparatory facility of ALS Minerals by this author. At the prep facility, all rock samples underwent crushing so that a minimum of 90% 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 95% of material was less than 106 microns in length. These pulp samples were then shipped to the ALS analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia. ALS Minerals is an analytical laboratory with minimum ISO 9001:2000 certification**.** Here, a 50-gram sample of each pulp underwent analysis by 35-element ICP-AES and gold by 50-gram fire assay with gravimetric finish.

During ICP analysis, a 0.5g sample within 10 ml of solution was submitted for analysis. All samples were also analyzed by 35-element ICP to test for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn. Three samples returning values exceeding 10,000 ppm (1.0%) Pb were reanalyzed by "Ore Grade, Aqua Regia" to determine percentage values of lead.

Field data were entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet format, and later matched with analytical results. This process was continually re-checked to ensure the correct results are associated with the particular descriptions.

11.3 Quality Control Procedures by ALS Minerals

Due to the fairly limited sampling during these programs, no standards or blank samples were inserted into the data stream by the operators.

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 35 elements involved in ICP-AES analysis, for gold by Fire Assay, and for “Ore grade” Pb, Zn and Ag by Aqua Regia digestion to determine accuracy of these analytical techniques. ALS also performs duplicate analysis for gold by fire assay of the 35-element package by ICP-AES and for “Ore grade” Pb, Zn and Ag by Aqua Regia digestion. The following sections describe QC results for each sample submission.

11.3.1 Quality Control (QC) of Batch WH16141567

This is the main batch of 85 samples obtained and submitted to ALS Minerals by Mr. LaPeare on Aug 25, 2016, and includes initial values for samples subsequently re-analyzed by 1,000-gram Metallic Screen Fire Assay (MSFA). ALS provided a total of 6 gold standards, 4 35-element ICP standards (ME-ICP41) and 4 Ore Grade standards for Ag, Pb and Zn. ALS also inserted three blank samples into the 35-element ICP stream and two into the 50-gram gold Fire Assay stream. Also, ALS conducted 3 duplicate analyses for Au, 3 for 35-element ICP-AES and one “Prep Duplicate”.

Analysis by 50-gram Au by Fire Assay with Gravimetric Finish (Au-GRA22) of four separate gold standards with known mean values ranging from 2.17 g/t to 30.3 g/t Au all returned values within their target ranges, varying from 0.9% to 2.1% from the respective means (Appendix 3a). These results indicate a high degree of accuracy of analysis for moderate to high grade samples. However, re-analysis of the other two gold standards, analyzed by “Ore Grade Au Cyanide AA, 1,000g” (Au-AA14) provided unsatisfactory results. One returned a value of 0.86 g/t Au, 75.5% higher than the known mean value of 0.49 g/t Au and well outside of the target range, with the high variability possibly partially influenced by greater inherent error at lower gold contents. The other returned a value of 21.3 g/t Au, 18.2% above its known mean value and outside of its target range.

All four standard samples analyzed by 35-element ICP-AES returned values for all elements within their respective target ranges, although one value for Sb and one for S were at or near their respective upper limits. These indicate satisfactory to high levels of accuracy of analysis. Two of these underwent dual analyses, further supporting high levels of accuracy by ICP-AES analysis.

All four Ag standards analyzed by Ore Grade Ag – Aqua Regia (Ag-OG46) returned values from 0.2% to 4.2% of known mean values, and all within their target ranges. Known mean values ranged from 24 g/t to 492 g/t Ag, indicating high levels of accuracy for medium to high grade silver values. Analysis of Pb standards by PB-OG46 returned values from 0.0 to 1.5% of known values, ranging from 0.262% to 2.15%

Pb, and all within their respective target ranges. Analysis of Zn standards by ZN-OG46 returned values from 1.1% to 2.0% of known mean values, which ranged from 0.254 to 5.17% Zn. This shows results of Ore Grade Analysis for Ag, Pb and Zn by aqua regia digestion to have a high degree of reliability.

All blank samples, including those analyzed by Au-GRA22, Au-AA14, and ME-OG46 returned sub-detection values, indicating a process essentially free of contamination.

Two of the samples chosen for duplicate gold analysis by Au-GRA22 had initial sub-detection (<0.05 g/t) Au values, with duplicate analysis returning the same values. The third, Sample #22783, had an initial value of 47.5 g/t Au and a duplicate value of 53.3 g/t, a variance of 12.2% which is just outside the target range. Duplicate ICP-AES analysis of three samples returned values for all elements within respective target ranges, although none returned elevated initial values for Ag, Pb or Zn.

A "Prep Duplicate", taken once per roughly 50 samples, is a sample preparation duplicate of the coarse crushed material. This undergoes the same post-crushing preparatory and analytical process as the main sample stream. The prep duplicate of Sample #22576, with an initial background Au value, returned a value of 0.22 g/t Au. Duplicate values for the suite of elements analyzed by 35-element ICP-AES returned values similar to original values, except for As (duplicate value of 50 ppm vs. 31 ppm), Pb (duplicate value of 24 ppm vs. 5 ppm) and Sb (duplicate value of 5 ppm vs <2 ppm).

11.3.2 Quality Control (QC) of Batch WH16163440

This is the batch of 10 samples selected from the 85-sample batch (Batch WH16141567) originally assayed for gold by 50-gram fire assay (Au-GRA22). These 10 samples were each re-analyzed as a 1,000-gram sample by Metallic Screen Fire Assay (MSFA). Two different gold standards and one blank sample were placed in the sample stream. Also, three samples underwent duplicate analysis for gold.

The standards were analyzed by "Ore Grade Au 30g Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption finish" (Au-AA25). The standards returned values differing from the known target mean by 0.6% and 4.1% respectively, well within their target ranges (Appendix 3b). Duplicate analysis of these produced identical Au values, indicating a high level of analytical accuracy. The blank sample returned background values, indicating no significant contamination. Duplicate analysis for two of the three samples showed good repeatability, within the target ranges. However, a sample of high grade material grading ">100 g/t" returned the same duplicate value; this is a meaningless result.

11.3.3 Quality Control (QC) of Batch WH16149058

This batch of 7 samples selected from the main 85-sample batch (Batch WH16141567) was analyzed by the same methodology as Batch WH16163440, although the sample weights for re-analysis were slightly less. Three different gold standards and one blank sample were inserted into the sample stream. Also, three samples underwent duplicate analysis.

The three standard samples returned values varying from 0.0% to 2.4% of their known mean values, and identical values from duplicate analysis, indicating a very high degree of accuracy. The blank sample returned background values, indicating no significant contamination. Duplicate analysis of two samples returned values differing from known means by 0.0% and 2.1% respectively, although the former had a background gold value. The third, with an original value of 0.09 g/t Au, returned a duplicate value 22% higher, at 0.11 g/t. This degree of variability may be expected at such low initial gold values.

11.3.4 Quality Control (QC) of Batch WH16165893

This is the sample batch taken by this author, Carl Schulze, for due-diligence purposes. Two standards were inserted into the sample stream for each of Au-GRA22 analysis, 35-element ICP analysis and PB-OG46 analysis. One blank was inserted, and one duplicate analysis was done for each of Au-GRA22 and 35-element ICP-AES analysis.

Analysis of two separate gold standards with mean known values of 6.66 g/t and 30.3 g/t provided values within 1.8% and 0.0% of these respectively, indicating a high degree of accuracy. Analysis of standard samples by 35-element ICP-AES returned values within the target range for all elements, with the exception of Sb in one of these, which returned a value of 10 ppm compared to a target range of <2 to 8 ppm. However, one of these included initial and duplicate Ag values of ">100 ppm Ag", rendering quantification of these results impossible.

12. Data Verification

12.1 Samples from September Field Visit

The seven samples taken during the field visit by this author, Carl Schulze, of the series commencing with Sample No #E5668674, are essentially due-diligence samples of those from the main 2016 program by Mr. LaPeare, commencing with Sample No. #22526. Grab and composite grab sampling by Mr. Schulze of three samples of trench "push" at the M-Zone returned values ranging from 9.45 g/t Au with 89.5 g/t Ag, 0.666% As, 30.8 ppm Cd, 5.11% Pb, >1.0% Sb and 971 ppm Zn; to 420 g/t Au with 65.8 Ag, >1.0% As, 107.5 ppm Cd, 1.06% Pb, 0.415% Sb and 0.408% Zn. All samples confirmed the presence of high grade gold at the M-Zone, although base and pathfinder metal values do not necessarily vary proportionately with gold.

Figure 11: Sample E5668674, M-Zone. 420 g/t Au, 65.8 g/t Ag

The site of sample #22782, taken during the main field program and returning a value of 803 g/t Au, was re-sampled by Mr. Schulze as Sample #E5668678, a 1.8-metre chip sample, which returned a value of 122.5 g/t Au with 12.7 g/t Ag, 1,450 ppm As, 1,890 ppm Pb, 22 ppm Sb and 389 ppm Zn. The sample contained 2-3% centimetre-scale quartz +/- visible gold and galena fragments within strongly limonitic, weakly clay-altered, moderately decrepitated granodiorite bedrock. A composite grab sample of strongly limonitic, weakly silicified and clay-altered bedrock with 4-5% quartz fragments returned 1.3 g/t Au with 0.9 g/t Ag, 2,670 ppm As, 1,050 ppm Pb, 8 ppm Sb and 253 ppm Zn. This sample was taken to test gold content in altered wallrock, although results are inconclusive due to the presence of some quartz fragments. The base metal and pathfinder element geochemistry is distinct from that of the M Zone. However, these results confirm the presence of high grade gold at this site of the Kenyon Creek headwaters.

The only sample that is not considered as a due-diligence sample is Sample #E5668677, of scoroditic quartz vein material in Trench 2. This was taken to test for gold within sparse vein float within the trench. The sample returned a value of 49.3 g/t Au, 35.9 g/t Ag, 2,270 ppm (0.227%) As, 4,360 ppm (0.436%) Pb and 986 ppm Sb.

Figure 12: Site of Sample E5668678, quartz diorite. 122.5 g/t Au across 1.8m

A sample of scoroditic quartz vein float in Trench 2 returned a value of 49.3 g/t Au with 35.9 g/t Ag, 0.436% Pb and 986 ppm Sb, with anomalous As and Zn values. This is located between the Kenyon Creek placer and the M Zone.

Figure 13: Sample 5668677, Trench 2. 49.3 g/t Au, 35.9 g/t Ag.

12.2 Comparison of Field Program Results

The 1,000-g re-analysis of 10 trench samples by Metallic Screen Fire Assay (MSFA) and the MSFA analysis of a separate batch of 7 samples may be considered forms of data verification.

The 1,000-gram re-assaying program was designed to mitigate the coarse gold "nugget" effect suspected to occur during initial analytical procedures. The coarse gold effect is indicated by a skewing of analytical results either significantly higher or significantly lower than true gold content of the sample material, depending on whether the 50-gram pulp to be analyzed is relatively enriched or depleted in coarse gold fragments, or "nuggets". Analysis of a much larger sample amount (1,000g vs. 50g) provides a much more reliable result, although still unlikely to be truly representative of actual gold grades. In many cases during this program, values returned from MSFA analysis differed significantly from initial values.

Table 4 provides a comparison of initial versus MSFA gold values.

Table 4: Comparison of Initial vs. MSFA Values, 2K Gold Property

Sample ID	Weight (g)	Initial Value (g/t Au)	MSFA Value (g/t Au)	Ratio MSFA:Initial
22533	997.98	2.67	0.69	0.26
22534	988.10	0.08	1.13	14.13
22535	1025.51	0.06	0.86	14.33
22539	1007.19	0.19	0.12	0.63
22567	992.26	0.26	0.07	0.27
22579	863.68	0.06	0.07	1.17
22776	1009.67	0.18	<0.05	Not calculable
22780	992.36	17.95	7.72	0.43
22789	984.91	48.6	64.3	1.32
22790	983.85	1.51	2.02	1.34

NB: MSFA value is for combined plus (+) and minus (-) fractions.

The results indicate a strong coarse gold effect for most of the reanalyzed samples. Samples #22533 through #22535 are continuous chip samples from Trench 1a which show a tendency towards uniformity from MSFA analysis (see Section 9.2.2), and indicating the effect of both relative enrichment and depletion of coarse gold particles in the initial 50-gram samples.

Sample #22780, of a narrow auriferous quartz vein, returned a lower, though still fairly high grade gold value from MSFA analysis, confirming the presence of significant gold content.

Samples #22789 and #22790, taken from the M vein, show a moderate and almost equal percentage enrichment of gold upon MSFA re-analysis, despite a large difference in initial values. These were taken from quartz vein boulders with banded sulphides and coarse visible gold from the "M-Zone". Although results suggest true values are higher than those from a 50-gram fire assay, further analysis may be warranted due to the known coarse gold content.

Table 5 shows the ratio of gold values of the coarse (+) fraction (>2 mm) to the fine (-) fraction (<2.0 mm).

Table 5: Comparison of Coarse and Fine Fractions, MSFA.

Sample ID	Au (+) F, ppm	Au (-) F (ppm)	Ratio of + F: - F
22533	11.35	0.13	87.31
22534	22.5	0.28	80.36
22535	12.45	0.24	51.88
22539	0.24	0.11	2.18
22567	0.28	0.06	4.67
22579	0.15	0.07	2.14
22776	0.3	<.05	Not calculable
22780	167.5	3.93	42.62
22789	1580	18.05	87.53
22790	39.1	1.02	38.33

This comparison confirms that the vast majority of gold occurs as the coarse fraction, indicating that the coarse gold effect is an important issue here. The coarse gold effect is less pronounced for samples with very low total gold values, likely due to the lack of any coarse gold in the sampled material.

12.3 Discussion of Quality Control

"Standard" samples test for analytical accuracy; blank samples test for degree of contamination. Duplicate samples also test for analytical accuracy, particularly for the suite of 35 elements analyzed by ICP-AES. Duplicate analysis also tests for the evenness of distribution of an element, particularly gold. For projects having a notable "coarse gold effect", duplicate Au analysis may return notably different values despite a high degree of accuracy, depending on whether it was relatively enriched or depleted compared to the original value.

The percentage of quality control (QC) samples within the total sample stream is sufficient to determine that an adequate amount of Quality Assurance (QA) and QC samples and procedures were employed by ALS Minerals during this program. Reliability of QA-QC results is enhanced here by the analysis of the four sample batches submitted. Analysis of standards by "Au-GRA22" returned very similar values to known means, indicating a high degree of confidence in this procedure. Analysis of standards by Au-AA14 showed a significant variation from known means, indicating poor confidence in this procedure, and that it should not be employed on this project. Fortunately, only one sample, having an initial background Au value, underwent this analytical procedure in 2016.

Blank sample values indicate the analytical process is free of significant contamination.

Strong repeatability of values through duplicate analysis also supports high confidence in results. The high variability of one sample is more likely to result from the coarse gold effect than unreliable analytical procedures. The 1000-gram MSFA analysis shows the coarse gold effect to be very pronounced, although mitigated somewhat by larger sample size. The coarse gold effect will be a major factor to consider for future exploration programs on the 2K Gold Property.

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

15.1 Property Held by Hartley and Associates

The western and southern borders of the Southwest Block of the 2K Gold Property are bounded by a package of quartz mining claims currently held by Hartley and Associates. These claims cover past operations by Claymore Resources Limited and G. S. Hartley, prior to acquisition by Sikanni Oilfield Construction Limited (Sikanni). Sikanni conducted surface exploration and open pit mining, extracting 3,200 oz. gold from the V1 and V2 veins within "Swede's Pit". Vein orientation is roughly north-northwest striking, dipping from 20° – 40° to the east (Joyce, 2002).

In 1996, Barrimundi Gold Ltd. (Barrimundi) formed the Longline Property covering most of the area currently held by Hartley and Associates. Between 1996 and 2000 Barrimundi conducted surface exploration and a diamond drilling program of 4,616.4 metres in 44 holes (Joyce). These included a 1999 program of 33 holes, 22 holes targeting Swede's Pit and 12 on other targets within the property. The best result from drilling of "Swede's Pit" was 386.6 g/t Au across 0.66m (2.2 feet); the best result from drilling elsewhere was 45.70 g/t Au across 0.2 metres (0.66 feet) (Casselman, 1999). Barrimundi also outlined a 3 by 8 km area called the "141 Zone" northwest of Swede's Pit, consisting of coincident anomalous Au and As values from soil sampling (Yukon Minfile, 2016).

The 1999 Barrimundi grid drilling of 22 holes on Swede's Pit was designed to determine a preliminary resource calculation, arriving at a mineral "reserve" estimate of 21,288 tonnes grading 44.28 g/t over an average width of 0.55 metres. According to the Yukon Minfile database, this was calculated using half-distances between trenches and mineralized drill holes, and had a proposed 33:1 waste: ore strip ratio with a proposed open-cut style mining method. (Yukon Minfile, 2016). The following year Barrimundi stated that their data set at the time was insufficient to form a reliable reserve calculation. This author also has low confidence in the reliability of this estimate, that the estimate uses categories other than those for modern resource calculations, and therefore does not conform to current standards of resource and reserve estimate disclosure. In particular, the term "reserve" is misleading, as these estimates are historic in nature, prior to implementation of current resource and reserve standards. No updated resource estimates are known to this author. Further diamond drilling, combined with a bulk sample, is required to upgrade this estimate to modern standards of disclosure. This qualified person has not done any work to classify this estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve, and Provenance Gold Corporation does not treat this estimate as a current mineral resource or reserve.

In 1999 Barrimundi entered into an option agreement with Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd, which conducted an airborne survey and a diamond drilling program of 2,100 metres in 12-holes. The property was returned to Hartley and Associates in 2003. Little hard rock exploration activity is known to have occurred since then.

Although adjoining, this is a separate property from the 2K Gold Property and does not represent any mineralization within the latter. The information in this section was made available from a thesis entitled "Geologic Setting, Nature and Structural Evolution of Intrusion-Hosted Au-Bearing Quartz Veins at the Longline Occurrence, Moosehorn Range area, West-Central Yukon Territory", submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia, by Nancy L. Joyce. Further details on history of this property were taken from the Yukon "Minfile" website. This qualified person has been unable to verify the information and states that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

Hartley and Associates also holds title to numerous placer claims along Swamp Creek, overlying the quartz mining claims.

Note: A review of staking and recording history of the MAR and PIA claims (Figure 2) indicates that these were staked and recorded a week earlier than the Scot claims held by Hartley and Associates. Although indicated as fractional claims, these are considered as full quartz mining claims held by Moosehorn Exploration.

15.2 Other Adjacent Properties

A block of 12 Yukon quartz mining claims, the "REEF-A" claims held by Charles G. Ireys, occurs directly northeast of the Southwest Block. The block is wholly underlain by the Dawson Range Batholith. No mineral occurrences are known within this block, although the M-Zone area occurs about 250 metres to the southwest, within the Southwest Block. It is likely that, as is the case with the REEF claims of the Southwest Block (Item 5), the true location of the REEF-A Block is shifted northeast of the indicated location. The boundary of the REEF-A block may abut against the boundary of the REEF block, the latter staked several years earlier by Moosehorn Exploration.

A block of 82 Yukon quartz mining claims held by Independence Gold Corp. (Independence Gold) adjoins the southeastern margin of the Northwest Block of the 2K Property. This block is fully underlain by coarse grained felsic intrusive rocks of the Dawson Range. Independence Gold has compiled data on 539 samples taken from 2009 to 2012, and identified a 1,200m by 100m gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly based on the 98th percentile of gold (73 ppb to 1,250 ppb). This trend extends at 345° (website, Independence Gold Corp), although the northern limit of sampling occurs roughly 2.8 km south of the 2K property. Trenching in 2016 returned rock geochemical values ranging from 524 ppb (0.524 g/t) gold across 6.0m to 5.140 g/t Au across 2.0 metres (Yukon Geological Services presentation, November, 2016, by S. Casselman).

A block of 70 claims held by S. Ryan adjoins the western boundary of the Northeast (ANTLER, COLIN) Block, extending to the northwest to the Yukon-Alaska border. The property is also fully underlain by the Dawson range Batholith. Again, little is known of mineralization or past exploration on this block, although the property covers the western limits of silt sampling by Troymin Resources Ltd.

16. Other Relevant Data and Information

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

17.1 Interpretation

The Moosehorn Range area is underlain almost exclusively by the mid Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith, consisting of three main phases: an early phase of foliated hornblende granite to diorite, followed by a more aerially extensive phase of equigranular, coarse grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite, in turn followed by a late phase of granodiorite to quartz dioritic dykes and plugs (Casselman, 1999). Joyce (2002) has determined that the Moosehorn Range is underlain mainly by the second phase of biotite-hornblende granodiorite to quartz monzonite, and has named this the "Moosehorn Range Granodiorite" (MRG), with an age of 99.8 +/- 0.4 Ma. Lithogeochemical analysis indicates the melts of the MRG and by extension of the Dawson Range batholith are of mantle origin, strongly contaminated by crustal material in a continental magmatic arc setting (Joyce, 2002). A series of felsic to intermediate dykes was subsequently emplaced, commencing with a suite of felsite dykes having an age date of 96.0 +/- 0.4 Ma. The youngest intrusive rocks are mafic dykes having an age of 54 Ma.

Prior to mineral emplacement, a NNW – SSE striking lineation, possibly including strike-slip faulting, had been formed, subsequently developing local structural offsets or "jogs". At approximately 92 – 93 Ma, a compressional event resulted in shortening of stratigraphy, including the NNW – SSE striking, gently ENE-dipping structures that became the settings for auriferous vein emplacement. These resulted in the NNW-striking, gently east-dipping "ramp-flat" mineralized zones typical of the Moosehorn area. Age restraints consist of a maximum of about 96 Ma, shown by mineralized veins crosscutting felsite dykes of that age, and a minimum of 54 Ma, the age of late mafic dykes in turn crosscutting the veins (Joyce, 2002).

Studies of lead isotopic compositions of the vein material compared to that of the host Dawson Range Batholith show a striking difference in respective composition, indicating that the batholith is not the host for the fluids, and that little of the lead and other metals within the veins was derived from it (Joyce, 2002). This indicates an alternate source of metal-bearing fluids. Although most mineralized zones in the Tintina Gold Belt can be categorized as intrusion-related, centred on individual Tintina Gold Belt felsic stocks, no such stocks are known in the project area and adjacent areas within Alaska. Also, no hornfelsed zones, skarn or replacement-style mineralized zones which may be expected near plutonic bodies, occur in the area.

Plotting of the first vertical derivative from aeromagnetic surveying reveals two strongly developed NNW – SSE trending linear anomalies extending northward from the Kenyon Creek headwaters and upper Kate Creek areas respectively (Figure 8). The western lineament is roughly coincident with a linear magnetic low anomaly from total magnetic field imagery interpreted by Joyce as representing a fault; the eastern with a magnetic high linear likely representing a dyke. The two anomalies extend for at least 15-20 km, and may be regarded as district-scale features. These particular linears are members of a subparallel district-scale lineation, evidenced by the orientation of the Moosehorn Range itself and many of the larger local drainages. Placer gold within these areas may be directly related to structural features represented by these magnetic linears.

Geological and mineralogical evidence to date suggests potential for an orogenic setting of mineralization. The larger linear magnetic anomalies may represent deep crustal structural features that act as conduits for mineralizing hydrothermal fluids, subsequently emplaced as NNW-SSE striking, gently east dipping auriferous lenses. Orogenic mineralization is typically mesothermal and commonly hosts zones of high grade free gold, with a “coarse gold effect”. Vein mineralogy at the 2K Gold Property, particularly at the M-Zone, is typical of mesothermal lode gold systems. Fluid inclusion studies indicate trapping pressures and temperatures were approximately 220^{o} to 300^{o}C and 1.3 to 1.9 kbars respectively, suggesting emplacement at depths of 5 to 7 km, also typical of mesothermal lode systems (Joyce, 2002). The source of orogenic mineralized fluids remains unknown.

Results of 1999 soil sampling by Troymin Resources along the north flank of Kate Creek revealed two locations having a marked increase in gold values, the downstream of which is roughly coincident with the upstream limit of placer mining. The operators describe that gold grades “spike” at certain locations along the creek, and that placer excavations revealed gold-bearing low-angle alteration zones (Warrick, pers comm). This suggests the operations, while moving upstream, extended across source zones within gently east-dipping structures similar to the Kenyon Creek area and other occurrences within the Moosehorn Range. These source zones may either represent NNW-SSE trending fault zones acting as conduits, or more local settings for auriferous fluids emanating from these.

Satellite imagery, combined with aeromagnetic survey results, indicate the presence of numerous NNW – SSE trending linears, as well as abundant property-scale NE – SW trending lineaments, marked by smaller local drainages, including Kate Creek and the upper extent of Great Bear Creek . Joyce suggests that the former may represent dextral strike-slip faults which resulted in an extensional setting between major faults through the formation of either Riedel shear fractures or normal faults oriented NE – SW (Joyce, 2002). This ladder-like geometry could result in local settings of auriferous mineralization along NE - SW orientations, including stream drainages currently supporting placer mining.

The difference in vein mineralogy between the M Zone and Kenyon Creek areas suggests the presence of property-scale zonation. M-Zone veining shows a marked enrichment of Ag, As, Sb, Pb and Zn compared to high grade mineralization along Kenyon Creek. Also, individual veins at the former are from 10 – 25 cm thick, whereas veining with visible gold recognized to date at Kenyon Creek is centimetre-scale in size. Mineral zonation is common in lode systems including orogenic ones, resulting from multiple pulses of progressively evolving fluids into areas of structural preparation. Zonation may be temporal as well as spatial, with more recent lode settings crosscutting or overprinting earlier ones.

As of 2016, two major target areas have been identified on the property. The most prospective is the Kenyon Creek headwaters within the Southwest Block, where high grade mineralization occurs within narrow quartz veins within strongly decrepitated and limonitic, weakly clay-altered biotite granodiorite. The setting may consist of an area of sheeted auriferous veins extending NNW – SSE and dipping gently to the east, coincident with vein orientations elsewhere, particularly at the Swede's Pit area to the south. If so, this would represent possible bulk-tonnage, low-grade mineralization, with the majority of the gold hosted by the small veins. This setting is not unlike the Fort Knox setting of intrusion-related mineralization, although the orogenic formational model is distinct from that of intrusion-related mineralization.

The second target area is the M-Zone area, also within the Southwest Block, where numerous high grade veins, particularly the M Vein, have been discovered. The orientation of the M-Vein is consistent with the NNW striking, gently east-dipping orientation within the Moosehorn Range. The setting here, of individual narrow high grade veins, has more limited potential for economic viability; however, a sufficient concentration of these could prove viable for small-scale operations.

Potential also exists for fault or other structurally hosted zones of mineralization along the northeast-flowing streams, particularly Kate and Great Bear creeks, along the east flank of the Moosehorn Range. These may occur as drainage-parallel fault-hosted zones, or as NNW-trending fault zones at particular locations marked by spikes in placer gold concentration and/or anomalous gold-in-soil values along Kate Creek.

17.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions may be made from results of historic exploration, the 2016 exploration program, and the placer operations:

- Results from the 2016 field program and the September 2016 field visit confirm that the 2K Gold Property qualifies as a "property of merit". This is enhanced by the amount of placer gold production across a fairly limited aerial extent.

- The Moosehorn Range area is almost entirely underlain by the granitic to granodioritic Dawson Range Batholith. Although three main episodes of emplacement are recognized, these are all related to mantle-derived melts with a significant crustal component formed in a continental magmatic arc setting.

- Plutons of the Tintina Gold Belt, forming the core areas on "Intrusion-Related Gold" systems hosting the majority of precious metal occurrences within this belt, are absent in the Moosehorn Range area.

- Lead-isotope studies of vein material show a marked difference from those of the host batholith, indicating the batholith is not the host of mineralizing fluids or of most of the metals content within the veins. This indicates a separate, unidentified source. "Trapping" temperatures are consistent with mesothermal mineralization at depths of 5-7 km.

- A pronounced NNW – SSE lineation is marked by linear anomalous trends shown by plots of "Total Field Magnetic" and "First Vertical Derivative" results from aeromagnetic surveying, as well as larger stream drainages in the Moosehorn area. These likely represent structural zones belonging to the pervasive lineation.

- The most plausible setting is that of orogenic gold, where mineralized hydrothermal fluids travel along deep seated "crustal" faults and are emplaced in local areas of structural preparation. This is supported by the sizable structural lineaments, lack of plutonic structures and markedly distinct lead-isotope geochemical signatures of vein versus host rock material. The source of these fluids remains unknown.

- The dominant structural setting of actual mineralized zones in the Moosehorn Range is that of NNW-striking, shallowly east dipping auriferous quartz veins or lenses, present at the M-Zone and Swede's Pit, and potentially at the Kenyon Creek headwaters.

- The headwaters area of Kenyon Creek represents the most prospective target for hard rock exploration. Here, centimetre-scale auriferous quartz veins occur within a large area of decrepitated granodiorite, which extends uphill from the headwaters. Although sampling of the individual veins returned very high gold values, the presence of gold in strongly altered host rock, combined with the aerially extensive area of alteration and decrepitation, suggests excellent potential for a large target of lower-grade, bulk tonnage mineralization.

- A second setting may have resulted from relative strike-slip movement along the district-scale NNW-SSE trending linears. This would result in formation of either Riedel shears or normal faulting in a NE-SW orientation, marked by local stream drainages. These local structural corridors may provide zones of structural preparation for subsequent auriferous fluid movement and metal emplacement, and in turn of placer gold along Kate and Great Bear creeks.

- The M Zone represents a second significant exploration target. The banded quartz-sulphide veins there represent targets for exploration for high-grade gold-silver vein mineralization.

- Two areas of high gold-in-soil values from 1999 sampling along Kate Creek by Troymin Resources suggest the presence of mineralized zones, potentially associated with the NNW-striking linears. Placer operators report areas where gold concentrations "spike" along Kate Creek, associated with gently dipping fault zones.

- A careful viewing of claim recoding sketches of the REEF, MAR and PIA claims indicates the true location of the Southwest Block is roughly 350m northeast of the boundary indicated on Claim Tenure Sheet 115N02, and that the Southwest Block covers the M-Zone target. The true location of the REEF-A block is likely a comparable distance northeast of its indicated location.

18. Recommendations

18.1 Recommendations

A two-phased exploration program is recommended for the 2017 field season at the 2K Gold Property. The first phase will consist of surface exploration comprised of detailed geological mapping, grid soil sampling, geophysical surveying and rock sampling. The results of this will be used to determine targets and collar locations for a Phase 2 program of diamond drilling.

Although detailed geological mapping is recommended for the entire property, the main areas of focus is the headwaters area of Kenyon Creek extending eastwards (uphill) to the M-Zone area. Although outcrop is sparse, mapping of rubblecrop, felsenmeer and roadcuts exposing decrepitated bedrock should still yield information on alteration (if any), variations in vein density, etc. The other area of interest is the exposed placer workings along Kate and Great Bear creeks, focusing on any areas of shearing, alteration, etc., to determine the sources of “spikes” in placer gold content. Intensive rock sampling, including rock chip sampling, should be done across prospective areas.

Grid soil sampling is recommended to cover the Kenyon Creek headwaters, also extending eastward to cover the M Zone area. Grid lines should be oriented NNE – SSW, at right angles to the NNW-SSE trending lineation. The grid should have a 100-metre line spacing and 50-metre station spacing.

“Ridge and spur” soil lines, also with a 50-metre station spacing, are recommended for the northeast-trending ridgelines between streams draining the eastern flank of the Moosehorn Range. Additional lines are recommended for the northwest flanks of Kate and Great Bear creeks as well.

The Phase 1 activities, with an estimated 37-day duration, are recommended to commence in late May. Results from this will lead to identification of diamond drill targets, provisionally focusing on the Kenyon Creek area, with at least one hole targeting the M Zone. A diamond drilling program of 1,500m in 15 sites is recommended, utilizing HQ or NTW sized core, commencing by early August. Other targets may be drill-tested depending on Phase 1 results.

The following Phase 2 recommended budget is based on a single drill with two shifts per day, with the ability to access drill sites by road or trail, including new access construction. Some accommodation and transportation facilities are available at the placer camp site; however, some additional camping gear may need to be flown in. Phase 1 expenditures, including permitting and report writing, are projected at approximately **$236,000**; with a roughly 10% contingency this figure stands at **$260,000**. Phase 2 expenditures, including report writing, stand at approximately **$765,000;** with a roughly 10% contingency, this figure stands at **$840,000**. The total figure for both phases is **$1,100,000**.

18.2 Recommended Budget, Phase 1

Permitting: 12 days @ $600/day:		$ 7,200
Personnel: Project Geologist: 31 days @ $600/day:		$ 28,200
Field Geologist: 37 days @ $500/day:		$ 18,500
Field Technicians: 37 days @ $350 for two technicians:		$ 25,900
Geochemical Samples, Rocks: 324 @ $51.10/sample:		$ 16,556
Geochemical Samples, Soils: 1,620 @ $43.50/soil:		$ 70,470
Fixed Wing air service:		$ 7,700
Expediting:		$ 6,400
Mileage (geology, technician crew): $1,160 km @ $0.62/km:		$ 719
Room and Board (supplied at camp): 143 person/days @ $125/day:		$ 17,875
Other accommodations:		$ 1,600
Truck rental (camp): 35 days @ $200/day:		$ 7,000
ATV rental (camp): 35 days @ $200/day:		$ 7,000
Generator rental: 35 days @ $75/day:		$ 2,625
Satellite Telephone rental: 33 days @ $20/day:		$ 660
Hand-held radios: 33 days @ $30/day:		$ 990
Fuel (for truck, ATV on site):		$ 660
Field supplies:		$ 1,200
Documents, supplies:		$ 1,200
	Field Total:	**$222,455**
Digitization, GIS, map production:		$ 3,000
Data compilation, report writing:		$ 10,500
	Program total:	**$235,955**
	Contingency:	$ 24,045
	Phase 1 Total:	**$260,000**

18.3 Recommended Budget, Phase 2: Drilling

Personnel: Project Geologist: 51 days @ $600/day:	$ 30,600
Personnel: Geological Technicians: 43 days @ $350/day x 2:	$ 30,100
Personnel: Cook: 43 days @ $500/day:	$ 21,500
Pad Building: Personnel: 108 person-days @ $400/day:	$ 43,200
Drill road building:	$ 21,000
Drilling: 1,500m @$200/m, all-in, except equipment rental:	$300,000
Drilling: Mobe and De-mob (excludes fixed wing access):	$ 11,000
Drill equipment rental:	$ 1,550
Fixed wing support:	$ 61,600
Pad building supplies:	$ 6,000
Down-hole testing:	$ 1,000
Drill survey tool rental:	$ 2,000
Core sampling:	$ 50,490
MSFA analysis:	$ 560
Sample "standards":	$ 275
Room and Board (supplied at camp): 385 person/days @ $125/day:	$ 48,125
Other accommodations:	$ 2,600
Groceries: 389 person-days @ $50/day:	$ 19,450
Rental, 4 x 4 pickup trucks: 66 rental-days @ $200/day:	$ 13,200
Rental, ATVs: 66 rental-days @ $200/day:	$ 13,200
Rental, 5-ton truck: 80 hours @ $150/hr:	$ 12,000
Expediting:	$ 11,200
Drilling fuel, including pump:	$ 23,250
Gasoline (trucks, ATVs):	$ 1,830
Gear purchase (rock saws, camp supplies):	$ 6,000
Generator rental: 39 days @ $75/day:	$ 2,925
Mileage: 2,320 km @ $0.62/km:	$ 1,438
Camp gear rental: 39 days @ $50/day:	$ 1,950
Satellite dish rental:	$ 4,000
Camp office supplies:	$ 1,250
Field supplies (including expendables):	$ 1,500
Hand-held radios:	$ 820
Core boxes:	$ 5,925
Field Total:	**$751,538**
Digitization, GIS, map production:	$ 3,300
Data compilation, report writing:	$ 10,100
Project Total:	**$764,938**
Contingency:	$ 75,062
Phase 2 Total:	**$840,000**
Phase 1 and 2 total:	**$1,100,000**

19. References

Aleinikoff, J.N., Farmer, G.L., Rye, R.O. and Nokleberg, W.J., 2000: “Isotopic Evidence for the sources of Cretaceous and tertiary granitic rocks, east-central Alaska; implications for the tectonic evolution of the Yukon-Tanana terrane”; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 37, p. 945-956.

Casselman, S., 1999: “1999 Assessment Report on the Moosehorn Property”, Assessment Report # 094045, for Troymin Resources Ltd, filed with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

Greig, J.A., 1975: “Geological, geochemical and drilling report on the Lori claim group, Yukon”; 1975 Yukon Assessment Report, Whitehorse Mining District.

Gordey, S.P., Makepeace, A.J. 2001: Bedrock Geology, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3754; and Exploration and Geology services Division, Yukon Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2001-1.

Hart, C.J.R., and Langdon, M., 1998: “Geology and mineral deposits of the Mount Nansen camp, Yukon”, in: Roots, C.F., and Emond, D.S., eds., Yukon Exploration and Geology 1997, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 129-138.

Hart, C.J.R., and Lewis, L.L., 2005: “Gold mineralization in the upper Hyland River area: A non-magmatic origin”, in: Emond, D.S., Bradshaw, G.D., Lewis, L.L. and Weston, L.H., eds, Yukon Exploration and Geology, 2005, Yukon Geology Survey, Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

Hartley, G.S., and Almberg, G.A., 1994: “Geo-chemical investigation of the SEE 1-6 and SAY 1-3 claims, and percussion drilling of the WOMP 1-20 claims: 1994 Yukon assessment report, Whitehorse Mining District.

Independence Gold Corp., 2016, website at https://ingold.ca/assets/docs/Moosehorn_Summary.pdf

Joyce, N.L. 2002: “Geologic Setting, Nature and Structural Evolution of Intrusion-Hosted Au-Bearing Quartz Veins at the Longline Occurrence, Moosehorn Range area, West-Central Yukon Territory”, submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia,

Morin, J.A., 1977: “Geology, lode and placer gold mineralization of the Moosehorn Range, 115N02”; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Mineral Industry Report 1976, EGS 1977-1, p. 33-54

Mortensen, J.K., 1992: “Pre-mid-Mesozoic tectonic evolution of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, Yukon and Alaska: Tectonics, v. 11, p. 836-853

Mortensen, J.K., Hart, C.J.R., Murphy, D.C., and Heffernan, S., 2000: “Temporal evolution of Early and Mid-Cretaceous magmatism in the Tintina Gold Belt”, in: The Tintina Gold Belt: Concepts, exploration, and discoveries, British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines Cordilleran Roundup Special Volume 2, Vancouver, British Columbia, p. 49-57.

Ritcey, D., Sears, S., and Conroy, P., and Gorton, R., 2000:" Exploration at the Longline Gold Project, Moosehorn Range, Yukon Territory", in: The Tintina Gold Belt: Concepts, exploration, and discoveries, British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines Cordilleran Roundup Special Volume 2, Vancouver, British Columbia, p. 173-180.

Sears, S., 1998: "Summary of Geological Field Work – 1998: A Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report for the Longline Project"; Assessment Report #093950, filed with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

Templeman-Kluit, D.K., 1974: "Reconnaissance Geology of Aishihik Lake, Snag and part of Stewart River map areas, wet-central Yukon (115H, 115K-J and 115N-O): Geological Survey of Canada Paper 73-41, 97 pages.

Warrick, I., and Robertson, K., 1987: "Trenching and Bulk Sampling Report", Assessment Report #093104, filed with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

Wikipedia website, 2016: Dawson City, Yukon, focusing on Environment Canada statistics, at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dawson_City

Yukon Geology Survey, Energy Mines and Resources, 2014: Website at http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/

Yukon Minfile, occurrence # 115N 024, at http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/

Yukon Mining Recorder, Energy, Mines and Resources, 2014: Website at http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca/

Appendix 1a: CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS, CONSENT, DATE AND SIGNATURES

I, Carl Michael Schulze, with a business address at 35 Dawson Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, hereby certify that:

a) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist and sole proprietor of:
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services
35 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6

b) This certificate applies to the technical report entitled: "Technical Report on the 2K Gold Property, Provenance Gold Corporation, Dawson City area, Western Yukon." dated February 16th, 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 32 years since my graduation from Lakehead University.

d) My most recent personal inspections of the property occurred on September 1, 2016, for one field day;

e) I am responsible for the preparation of the complete report;

f) I have had no involvement with the Provenance Gold Corporation, its predecessors or subsidiaries. nor in the 2K Gold 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 the Provenance 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 2K Gold Property, Provenance Gold Corporation, Dawson City area, Western Yukon." dated Nov 8, 2016, 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 Provenance Gold Corporation.

Dated at Whitehorse, Yukon this 16th Day of February, 2017

"Carl Schulze"

Carl Schulze, BSc, P. Geo.
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
Address: 35 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
E-mail: allterrane@northwestel.net

Appendix 2: Sample Descriptions

Appendix 2a: Sample Descriptions, Main Exploration Phase

Appendix 2b: Sample Descriptions, September 1st Property Visit

Appendix 2a: Trench Sample Descriptions, Results

2K Gold Property, 2016 Program

Sampling by Brett LaPeare

Samples re-analyzed by MSFA

Samples re-analyzed as 1000-gram "bulk samples".

Sample ID	Easting (NAD 83)	Northing (Nad 83)	Zone	Elevation	Target	Trench	Sample Type	Description
22526	502897	6991703	7	1076	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22527	502898	6991702	7	1076	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive w/ quartz fragments
22528	502900	6991700	7	1076	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive w/ increase in quartz fragments, strong Mn staining on fractures
22529	502901	6991698	7	1076	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive w/ quartz fragments, strong Mn staining on fractures
22530	502903	6991697	7	1077	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive w/ quartz fragments, strong Mn staining on fractures
22531	502904	6991696	7	1077	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive w/ quartz fragments, strong Mn staining on fractures; locally strongly oxidized
22532	502906	6991694	7	1077	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; moderately oxidized
22533	502907	6991693	7	1077	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; moderately oxidized
22534	502909	6991691	7	1077	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; moderately oxidized
22535	502910	6991690	7	1078	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; moderately oxidized
22536	502952	6991676	7	1078	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22537	502954	6991678	7	1078	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22538	502955	6991680	7	1079	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22539	502956	6991682	7	1079	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22540	502958	6991683	7	1080	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22541	502959	6991685	7	1080	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22542	502960	6991687	7	1081	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22543	502962	6991688	7	1081	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22544	502963	6991690	7	1082	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22545	502965	6991692	7	1082	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22546	502966	6991694	7	1083	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22547	502967	6991695	7	1084	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22548	502969	6991697	7	1084	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22549	502970	6991699	7	1085	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22550	502972	6991700	7	1085	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22551	502974	6991700	7	1085	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22552	502976	6991700	7	1085	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22553	502978	6991700	7	1085	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22554	502980	6991700	7	1085	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22555	502982	6991700	7	1085	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22556	502912	6991688	7	1066	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; moderately to strongly oxidized
22557	502914	6991686	7	1066	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; moderately to strongly oxidized
22558	502916	6991685	7	1067	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22559	502917	6991684	7	1067	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22560	502919	6991683	7	1068	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22561	502921	6991682	7	1068	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22562	502923	6991682	7	1068	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22563	502925	6991681	7	1068	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22564	502927	6991681	7	1069	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22565	502929	6991680	7	1069	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22566	502930	6991680	7	1069	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22567	502932	6991679	7	1070	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22568	502934	6991678	7	1070	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22569	502936	6991678	7	1070	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22570	502938	6991677	7	1070	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22571	502940	6991676	7	1071	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive

22572	502942	6991676	7	1071	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22573	503270	6991802	7	1194	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22574	503261	6991798	7	1178	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22575	503253	6991803	7	1174	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22576	503248	6991798	7	1147	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22577	503242	6991797	7	1141	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized
22578	503232	6991808	7	1132	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive
22579	503221	6991812	7	1132	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; some mafic fragments
22580	503215	6991813	7	1134	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	dull greyish brown weathered intrusive
22581	503208	6991812	7	1134	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; moderately oxidized locally
22582	503203	6991814	7	1133	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; strongly oxidized locally
22583	503194	6991807	7	1129	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; weakly oxidized locally
22584	503187	6991803	7	1127	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	dull greyish brown weathered intrusive
22585	503181	6991797	7	1124	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	dull greyish brown weathered intrusive
22586	503178	6991785	7	1121	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	dull greyish brown weathered intrusive
22587	503171	6991783	7	1118	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	dull greyish brown weathered intrusive
22588	503165	6991778	7	1115	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	dull greyish brown weathered intrusive; weakly oxidized
22589	503161	6991772	7	1112	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; moderately oxidized locally
22590	503156	6991767	7	1111	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; moderately oxidized locally
22591	503145	6991758	7	1109	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	light brown mod weatherd intrusive; moderately oxidized locally
22592	503138	6991760	7	1106	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	orange brown intrusive; strongly oxidized throughout
22593	503130	6991759	7	1103	Kenyon	Trench 2	Chip	orange to light brown intrusive; strongly oxidized locally
22594	503173	6991663	7	1121	Kenyon	Trench 3	Chip	orange brown intrusive; strongly oxidized throughout
22595	503168	6991659	7	1120	Kenyon	Trench 3	Chip	orange brown intrusive; strongly oxidized throughout
22776	502987	6991699	7	1087	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Grab	2-3 cm wide aphanitic quartz vein;
22777	502987	6991699	7	1087	Kenyon	Trench 1B	Grab	strongly oxidized, dark grey/black wallrock alteration of 22776
22778	502907	6991697	7	1066	Kenyon	Trench 1A	Grab	4 cm wide quartz vein w/ open space textures and banded
22779	503255	6991800	7	1154	Kenyon	Trench 2	Grab	orange brown intrusive; strongly oxidized w/ frags of silificified intrusive
22780	503198	6991812	7	1133	Kenyon	Trench 2	Grab	aphanatic quartz vein; 3 cm wide; banded; 023-13
22781	503198	6991812	7	1133	Kenyon	Trench 2	Grab	oxidized wallrock alteration of 22780
22782	503076	6991641	7	1100	Kenyon	Kenyan Creek	Grab	aphanatic quartz vein; 2 cm wide; well developed ***visible gold*** ; 021-11
22783	503076	6991641	7	1100	Kenyon	Kenyan Creek	Grab	oxidized wallrock alteration of 22782
22784	503080	6991642	7	1100	Kenyon	Kenyan Creek	Grab	<1 cm quartz vein; strongly altered/weathered wallrock alteration
22785	503083	6991643	7	1100	Kenyon	Kenyan Creek	Grab	<1 cm quartz vein; strongly altered/weathered wallrock alteration
22786	503171	6991663	7	1121	Kenyon	Trench 3	Grab	crystalline quartz vein; 025-17
22787	503166	6991665	7	1120	Kenyon	Trench 3	Grab	crystalline quartz vein; 025-18
22788	506399	6994330	7	704	Great Bear	Trench 1	Grab	aphanatic quartz vein; subcrop from bottom of trench
22789	504129	6992081	7	1364	Kenyon	M vein pits	Grab	medium grained quartz vein w/ 3% pyrite + sphalerite; ***not in place***
22790	504125	6992094	7	1361	Kenyon	M vein pits	Grab	medium grained quartz vein w/ 5% arsenopyrite + sphalerite; ***not in place***

Appendix 2b: Sample Descriptions, September 1 Property Visit
2K Gold Property, 2016 Program

Sample No.	Easting (NAD 83)	Northing (NAD 83)	Zone	Sample Type	Width (m)	Sample Description	Formation	Lithology	Modifier	Colour	Carb. Presence	Silicification	Alteration 1	Other	Mineral 1	Amount (%)	Mineral 2	Amount (%)	Other Mineral	Amount (%)	Date	Sampler	Comments
E5668674	504125	6992076	7	Grab		Prox. Float	mKgW	Qz vein	Banded	white-grey				L2	Arseno	15	Stibnite	5	VG	tr	01-Sep	CS	Trench push. Banded sulphides, antimony mixed with galena
E5668675	504124	6992095	7	Grab		Trench push	mKgW	Qz vein	fractured	white-tan					Arseno	6	Stibnite	15	Galena	<1	01-Sep	CS	Banded to semi-massive sulphides
E5668676	504115	6992106	7	Comp Grab		Trench push	mKgW	Qz vein	banded	white				L1	Arseno	8	Stibnite	3			01-Sep	CS	Abundant vein material in trench push
E5668677	503147	6991782	7	Grab		Trench push	mKgW	Qz vein	drusy	white-grey				L1	Arseno	<1	scor	tr			01-Sep	CS	Rare qz-scorodite vein in trench within decrepitated granodiorite
E5668678	503073	6991645	7	Chip	1.8m	Trench wall	mKgW	Qz diorite	Veined	tan-brown			A1	L2-3	VG	tr	Galena	tr			01-Sep	CS	At #22782, 22783: 2-3% qz veins in decrepitated granodiorite
E5668679	502907	6991696	7	Comp Grab		Trench	mKgW	Qz-carb vn	banded	white-tan	C1			L2	Pyrite	tr					01-Sep	CS	Limonitic vugs, banded and drusy qz-carbonate veins.
E5668680	503072	6991644	7	Comp Grab		Outcrop	mKgW	Gdiorite	Veined	brown		S1	A1	L3	Pyrite	3					01-Sep	CS	4-5% veins, oxidized pyrite

Appendix 3: ALS Minerals Quality Control (QA) Analytical Results

Appendix 3a: QC Certificate for Main Exploration program (WH16141567)

Appendix 3b: QC Certificate for 1,000-gram MSFA Analysis (WH16163440)

Appendix 3c: QC Certificate for <1,000-gram MSFA Analysis (WH16163440)

Appendix 3d: QC Certificate for September 1st, 2016 Visit (WH16165893)

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
This copy reported on 24-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE WH16141567

This report is for 85 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 25-AUG-2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

BRETT LAPEARE	RAUNO PERTTU	CARL SCHULZE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-32	Fine Crushing 90% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-35a	Pulv 1 kg split to 95%<106 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Ag-OG46	Ore Grade Ag - Aqua Regia	ICP-AES
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	ICP-AES
Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia	ICP-AES
Au-AA14	Ore Grade Au Cyanide AA, 1000g	AAS
Au-GRA22	Au 50 g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**
ATTN: CARL SCHULZE

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16141567

Sample Description / Method	Au-GRA22	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Analyte	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
LOR	0.05	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
STANDARDS															
CCU-1d															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
CDN-CM-38															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
G909-3	13.35														
Target Range - Lower Bound	12.30														
Upper Bound	14.00														
GBM903-13															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
MRGeo08		4.7	2.78	34	10	470	0.8	<2	1.15	2.1	20	95	661	3.80	10
MRGeo08		4.6	2.73	36	10	450	0.8	<2	1.12	2.1	19	93	656	3.73	10
Target Range - Lower Bound		3.8	2.44	27	<10	370	<0.5	<2	1.00	1.1	16	81	586	3.22	<10
Upper Bound		5.1	3.00	39	20	530	1.9	5	1.24	3.4	22	102	676	3.96	30
OGGeo08		19.9	2.25	119	<10	80	0.7	11	0.90	18.0	96	81	8520	5.16	10
Target Range - Lower Bound		18.0	2.05	105	<10	60	<0.5	6	0.82	16.2	86	75	7800	4.51	<10
Upper Bound		22.4	2.53	133	30	110	1.8	15	1.02	21.0	108	93	8980	5.53	30
OREAS 216	6.52														
Target Range - Lower Bound	6.21														
Upper Bound	7.11														
OREAS 602		>100	0.65	675	<10	30	<0.5	60	0.54	25.7	10	32	5350	2.08	<10
OREAS 602		>100	0.66	663	<10	30	<0.5	57	0.53	24.8	10	31	5200	2.03	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound		106.0	0.57	577	<10	<10	<0.5	50	0.46	22.2	7	26	4810	1.94	<10
Upper Bound		100.0	0.71	709	20	50	1.3	66	0.59	28.2	12	34	5530	2.40	30
OREAS 604															
OREAS 604															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
OREAS 621															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
OREAS-45b		0.3	4.10	4	10	150	0.7	3	0.29	<0.5	73	640	450	15.05	20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.2	3.73	<2	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.25	<0.5	65	599	417	13.35	<10
Upper Bound		0.6	4.58	7	20	190	1.8	4	0.33	1.1	82	735	481	16.35	40
OxJ111	2.19														

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16141567

Sample Description	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Analyte	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LOR	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
STANDARDS															
CCU-1d															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
CDN-CM-38															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
G909-3															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
GBM903-13															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
MRGeo08	<1	1.36	30	1.21	427	14	0.37	736	1040	1115	0.35	4	7	87	20
MRGeo08	<1	1.34	30	1.18	420	14	0.36	724	1020	1085	0.32	<2	7	85	20
Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	1.12	20	1.03	378	12	0.30	621	900	957	0.27	<2	5	71	<20
Upper Bound	2	1.40	60	1.29	473	17	0.39	761	1130	1175	0.35	8	10	89	60
OGGeo08	1	1.09	30	0.96	384	882	0.30	8950	790	7130	2.77	20	6	67	20
Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	0.94	<10	0.84	350	810	0.26	7760	700	6510	2.51	15	4	59	<20
Upper Bound	3	1.18	50	1.05	438	992	0.34	9480	880	7970	3.09	27	9	74	60
OREAS 216															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
OREAS 602	1	0.09	10	0.11	214	4	0.03	63	230	850	2.07	66	1	52	<20
OREAS 602	1	0.09	10	0.10	209	4	0.03	61	230	838	2.03	65	1	51	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	0.07	<10	0.08	193	2	<0.01	54	210	768	1.81	46	<1	44	<20
Upper Bound	3	0.12	30	0.13	247	7	0.05	68	280	944	2.23	68	3	56	40
OREAS 604															
OREAS 604															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
OREAS 621															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
OREAS-45b	1	0.07	20	0.12	761	1	0.01	217	440	19	0.02	<2	41	17	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	0.05	<10	0.09	727	<1	<0.01	176		16	<0.01	<2	41	14	<20
Upper Bound	2	0.09	40	0.15	899	3	0.04	218		26	0.06	4	52	20	50
OxJ111															

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16141567

Sample Description / Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2	Ag-OG46 Ag ppm 1	Pb-OG46 Pb % 0.001	Zn-OG46 Zn % 0.001	Au-AA14 Au ppm 0.01
STANDARDS										
CCU-1d							124	0.261	2.60	
Target Range - Lower Bound							115	0.252	2.54	
Upper Bound							126	0.272	2.72	
CDN-CM-38										0.86
Target Range - Lower Bound										0.43
Upper Bound										0.55
G909-3										
Target Range - Lower Bound										
Upper Bound										
GBM903-13							25	2.15	0.923	
Target Range - Lower Bound							22	2.07	0.901	
Upper Bound							26	2.23	0.968	
MRGeo08	0.41	<10	<10	106	<10	803				
MRGeo08	0.40	<10	<10	103	<10	793				
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.33	<10	<10	90	<10	708				
Upper Bound	0.43	20	30	112	20	870				
OGGeo08	0.31	<10	<10	80	<10	6980				
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.27	<10	<10	70	<10	6500				
Upper Bound	0.36	20	30	88	20	7950				
OREAS 216										
Target Range - Lower Bound										
Upper Bound										
OREAS 602	0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	4160				
OREAS 602	0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	4040				
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	3680				
Upper Bound	0.03	20	20	14	20	4500				
OREAS 604							486	0.073	0.259	
OREAS 604							491	0.073	0.260	
Target Range - Lower Bound							474		0.244	
Upper Bound							510		0.264	
OREAS 621							69	1.340	5.25	
Target Range - Lower Bound							65	1.310	4.99	
Upper Bound							71	1.410	5.35	
OREAS-45b	0.22	<10	<10	215	<10	166				
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.19	<10	<10	198	<10	154				
Upper Bound	0.25	20	20	244	20	192				
OxJ111										

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16141567

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10
STANDARDS																
Target Range - Lower Bound		1.99														
Upper Bound		2.35														
SP49																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
SQ48		30.6														
Target Range - Lower Bound		28.4														
Upper Bound		32.1														
BLANKS																
BLANK																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANK		<0.05														
BLANK		<0.05														
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.05														
Upper Bound		0.10														
BLANK			<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
BLANK			<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
BLANK			<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound			<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
Upper Bound			0.4	0.02	4	20	20	1.0	4	0.02	1.0	2	2	2	0.02	20
BLANK																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
DUPLICATES																
22526		<0.05														
DUP		<0.05														
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.05														
Upper Bound		0.10														

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16141567

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Th ppm 20
STANDARDS																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
SP49																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
SQ48																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANKS																
BLANK																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANK																
BLANK																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANK		<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
BLANK		<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
BLANK		<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
Upper Bound		2	0.02	20	0.02	10	2	0.02	2	20	4	0.02	4	2	2	40
BLANK																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
DUPLICATES																
22526																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16141567

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Ag-OG46	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46	Au-AA14
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	1	0.001	0.001	0.01
STANDARDS											
Target Range - Lower Bound											
Upper Bound											
SP49											21.3
Target Range - Lower Bound											16.20
Upper Bound											19.85
SQ48											
Target Range - Lower Bound											
Upper Bound											
BLANKS											
BLANK											<0.01
Target Range - Lower Bound											<0.01
Upper Bound											0.02
BLANK											
BLANK											
Target Range - Lower Bound											
Upper Bound											
BLANK		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2				
BLANK		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2				
BLANK		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2				
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2				
Upper Bound		0.02	20	20	2	20	4				
BLANK								<1	<0.001	<0.001	
Target Range - Lower Bound								<1	<0.001	<0.001	
Upper Bound								2	0.002	0.002	
DUPLICATES											
22526											
DUP											
Target Range - Lower Bound											
Upper Bound											

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16141567

Sample Description	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Method	Au-GRA22	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
LOR	0.05	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
DUPLICATES															
22535		0.3	0.59	252	10	290	<0.5	<2	0.16	<0.5	6	11	19	2.04	<10
DUP		0.3	0.62	261	10	300	<0.5	<2	0.17	<0.5	6	12	19	2.11	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.2	0.56	242	<10	260	<0.5	<2	0.15	<0.5	5	10	17	1.96	<10
Upper Bound		0.4	0.65	271	20	330	1.0	4	0.18	1.0	7	13	21	2.19	20
22546	<0.05														
DUP	<0.05														
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.05														
Upper Bound	0.10														
22566	<0.05														
DUP	<0.05														
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.05														
Upper Bound	0.10														
22571		<0.2	0.78	60	<10	280	<0.5	<2	0.26	<0.5	5	9	3	1.95	<10
DUP		<0.2	0.81	58	<10	290	<0.5	<2	0.26	<0.5	5	10	3	1.97	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.2	0.75	54	<10	250	<0.5	<2	0.24	<0.5	4	8	2	1.85	<10
Upper Bound		0.4	0.84	64	20	320	1.0	4	0.28	1.0	6	11	4	2.07	20
22783	47.5														
DUP	53.3														
Target Range - Lower Bound	47.8														
Upper Bound	53.0														
22787		<0.2	0.40	184	10	390	0.5	<2	0.10	<0.5	6	12	4	2.16	<10
DUP		0.2	0.41	176	10	390	0.5	<2	0.09	<0.5	6	11	3	2.11	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.2	0.37	169	<10	350	<0.5	<2	0.08	<0.5	5	10	2	2.02	<10
Upper Bound		0.4	0.44	191	20	430	1.0	4	0.11	1.0	7	13	5	2.25	20
PREP DUPLICATES															
22576	<0.05	<0.2	1.44	31	<10	450	<0.5	<2	0.35	<0.5	5	6	3	2.56	10
22576 PREP DUP	0.22	<0.2	1.49	50	<10	460	<0.5	<2	0.35	<0.5	6	7	3	2.63	10

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16141567

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Th ppm 20
DUPLICATES																
22535		1	0.29	20	0.13	851	1	0.02	3	490	38	0.06	8	3	10	<20
DUP		<1	0.30	20	0.13	894	1	0.03	3	510	41	0.01	8	3	10	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	0.27	<10	0.11	824	<1	<0.01	2	470	36	0.02	5	2	9	<20
Upper Bound		2	0.32	30	0.15	921	2	0.04	4	540	43	0.05	11	4	12	40
22546																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
22566																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
22571		<1	0.31	20	0.27	787	1	0.04	3	500	11	<0.01	<2	3	13	<20
DUP		<1	0.32	20	0.28	787	1	0.05	3	500	11	<0.01	<2	3	14	20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	0.29	<10	0.25	743	<1	0.03	2	470	8	<0.01	<2	2	12	<20
Upper Bound		2	0.34	30	0.30	831	2	0.06	4	540	14	0.02	4	4	15	40
22783																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
22787		<1	0.23	30	0.02	1320	2	0.02	2	460	16	0.01	3	3	8	<20
DUP		<1	0.24	30	0.02	1285	2	0.02	2	450	15	0.01	2	3	8	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound		<1	0.21	20	<0.01	1230	<1	<0.01	<1	420	13	<0.01	<2	2	7	<20
Upper Bound		2	0.26	40	0.03	1375	3	0.03	3	490	18	0.02	4	4	9	40
PREP DUPLICATES																
22576		<1	0.69	20	0.58	593	<1	0.09	2	620	5	<0.01	<2	4	23	<20
22576 PREP DUP		1	0.71	20	0.59	611	<1	0.10	2	630	24	0.01	5	4	23	<20

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16141567

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Ag-OG46	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46	Au-AA14
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	1	0.001	0.001	0.01
DUPLICATES											
22535		0.02	<10	<10	18	<10	48				
DUP		0.02	<10	<10	18	<10	50				
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<10	<10	16	<10	45				
Upper Bound		0.03	20	20	20	20	53				
22546											
DUP											
Target Range - Lower Bound											
Upper Bound											
22566											
DUP											
Target Range - Lower Bound											
Upper Bound											
22571		0.07	<10	<10	26	<10	41				
DUP		0.08	<10	<10	26	<10	41				
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.06	<10	<10	24	<10	37				
Upper Bound		0.09	20	20	28	20	45				
22783											
DUP											
Target Range - Lower Bound											
Upper Bound											
22787		<0.01	<10	20	27	<10	37				
DUP		<0.01	<10	20	26	<10	36				
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<10	<10	24	<10	33				
Upper Bound		0.02	20	30	29	20	40				
PREP DUPLICATES											
22576		0.17	<10	<10	44	<10	51				
22576 PREP DUP		0.17	<10	<10	45	<10	61				

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16141567

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Reno located at 4977 Energy Way, Reno, NV, USA.

Applies to Method: Au-AA14

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:

Ag-OG46	Au-GRA22	BAG-01	CRU-32
CRU-QC	LOG-22	ME-ICP41	ME-OG46
Pb-OG46	PUL-35a	PUL-QC	SPL-21
WEI-21	Zn-OG46		

ALS Minerals
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2016
This copy reported on 24-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE WH16163440

This report is for 10 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 27-SEP-2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROB CLARK	RAUNO PERTTU	CARL SCHULZE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-03	Find Reject for Addn Analysis
SCR-21	Screen to -100 to 106 um
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-SCR21	Au Screen Fire Assay - 100 to 106 um	WST-SIM
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS
Au-AA25D	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA Dup	AAS

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**
ATTN: CARL SCHULZE

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16163440

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	Au-AA25 Au ppm 0.01	Au-AA25D Au ppm 0.01
STANDARDS			
OREAS 216		6.62	6.62
Target Range - Lower Bound		6.25	6.25
Upper Bound		7.07	7.07
OxJ111		2.26	2.26
Target Range - Lower Bound		2.03	2.03
Upper Bound		2.31	2.31
BLANKS			
BLANK		<0.01	<0.01
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<0.01
Upper Bound		0.02	0.02
DUPLICATES			
ORIGINAL		0.27	
DUP		0.28	0.28
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.25	0.26
Upper Bound		0.30	0.30
ORIGINAL		0.02	
DUP		0.03	0.03
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	0.02
Upper Bound		0.04	0.04
ORIGINAL		>100	>100
DUP		>100	>100
Target Range - Lower Bound		95.0	95.0
Upper Bound		100.0	100.0

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Minerals
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 11-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16163440

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:	Au-AA25	Au-AA25D	Au-SCR21	BAG-01
	FND-03	PUL-32	SCR-21	SPL-21

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
This copy reported on 24-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE WH16149058

This report is for 7 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 25-AUG-2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

BRETT LAPEARE	RAUNO PERTTU	CARL SCHULZE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
SCR-21	Screen to -100 to 106 um
FND-03	Find Reject for Addn Analysis
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-SCR21	Au Screen Fire Assay - 100 to 106 um	WST-SIM
Au-AA25	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish	AAS
Au-AA25D	Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA Dup	AAS

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**
ATTN: CARL SCHULZE

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Minerals
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16149058

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	Au-AA25 / Au / ppm / 0.01	Au-AA25D / Au / ppm / 0.01
STANDARDS			
BP-13		0.36	0.36
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.33	0.33
Upper Bound		0.39	0.39
CDNGS-1P5E		1.51	1.51
Target Range - Lower Bound		1.42	1.42
Upper Bound		1.62	1.62
OxP91		15.15	15.15
Target Range - Lower Bound		13.90	13.90
Upper Bound		15.70	15.70
BLANKS			
BLANK		0.01	0.01
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<0.01
Upper Bound		0.02	0.02
DUPLICATES			
22778		0.01	0.01
DUP		0.01	0.01
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<0.01
Upper Bound		0.02	0.02
ORIGINAL		0.09	
DUP		0.11	0.11
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.09	0.09
Upper Bound		0.12	0.13
ORIGINAL		2.40	
DUP		2.35	2.35
Target Range - Lower Bound		2.25	2.22
Upper Bound		2.50	2.48

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 22-SEP-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16149058

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:	Au-AA25	Au-AA25D	Au-SCR21	BAG-01
	FND-03	PUL-32	SCR-21	SPL-21

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 10-OCT-2016
This copy reported on 24-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE WH16165893

This report is for 7 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 2-SEP-2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

ROB CLARK CARL SCHULZE	BRETT LAPEARE	RAUNO PERTTU

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-32	Fine Crushing 90% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-35a	Pulv 1 kg split to 95%<106 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	ICP-AES
Au-GRA22	Au 50 g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**
ATTN: CARL SCHULZE

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 10-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16165893

Sample Description	Au-GRA22	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Method / Analyte	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
LOR	0.05	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
STANDARDS															
CCU-1d															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
GBM903-13															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
MRGeo08		4.7	2.55	48	<10	440	0.7	2	1.04	2.5	19	93	628	3.53	10
Target Range - Lower Bound		3.8	2.44	27	<10	370	<0.5	<2	1.00	1.1	16	81	586	3.22	<10
Upper Bound		5.1	3.00	39	20	530	1.9	5	1.24	3.4	22	102	676	3.96	30
OREAS 216	6.54														
Target Range - Lower Bound	6.21														
Upper Bound	7.11														
OREAS 602		>100	0.57	658	<10	30	<0.5	62	0.50	25.0	9	31	4900	1.96	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound		106.0	0.57	577	<10	<10	<0.5	50	0.46	22.2	7	26	4810	1.94	<10
Upper Bound		100.0	0.71	709	20	50	1.3	66	0.59	28.2	12	34	5530	2.40	30
OREAS 604															
OREAS 604															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
OREAS 621															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
SQ48	30.3														
Target Range - Lower Bound	28.4														
Upper Bound	32.1														
BLANKS															
BLANK	<0.05														
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.05														
Upper Bound	0.10														
BLANK		<0.2	<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
Target Range - Lower Bound			<0.01	<2	<10	<10	<0.5	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<10
Upper Bound			0.02	4	20	20	1.0	4	0.02	1.0	2	2	2	0.02	20
BLANK															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 10-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16165893

Sample Description	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Th ppm 20
STANDARDS															
CCU-1d															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
GBM903-13															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
MRGeo08	<1	1.22	30	1.12	419	13	0.31	715	1050	1085	0.30	10	7	80	20
Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	1.12	20	1.03	378	12	0.30	621	900	957	0.27	<2	5	71	<20
Upper Bound	2	1.40	60	1.29	473	17	0.39	761	1130	1175	0.35	8	10	89	60
OREAS 216															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
OREAS 602	1	0.08	10	0.09	206	4	0.02	60	230	816	1.97	62	1	48	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	0.07	<10	0.08	193	2	<0.01	54	210	768	1.81	46	<1	44	<20
Upper Bound	3	0.12	30	0.13	247	7	0.05	68	280	944	2.23	68	3	56	40
OREAS 604															
OREAS 604															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
OREAS 621															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
SQ48															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
BLANKS															
BLANK															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
BLANK	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	1	<10	<2	0.02	<2	<1	<1	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<0.01	<2	<1	<1	<20
Upper Bound	2	0.02	20	0.02	10	2	0.02	2	20	4	0.02	4	2	2	40
BLANK															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Minerals
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 10-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16165893

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2	Pb-OG46 Pb % 0.001
STANDARDS								
CCU-1d								0.259
Target Range - Lower Bound								0.252
Upper Bound								0.272
GBM903-13								2.13
Target Range - Lower Bound								2.07
Upper Bound								2.23
MRGeo08		0.39	<10	<10	104	<10	784	
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.33	<10	<10	90	<10	708	
Upper Bound		0.43	20	30	112	20	870	
OREAS 216								
Target Range - Lower Bound								
Upper Bound								
OREAS 602		0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	4050	
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	3680	
Upper Bound		0.03	20	20	14	20	4500	
OREAS 604								0.075
OREAS 604								0.091
Target Range - Lower Bound								
Upper Bound								
OREAS 621								1.340
Target Range - Lower Bound								1.310
Upper Bound								1.410
SQ48								
Target Range - Lower Bound								
Upper Bound								
BLANKS								
BLANK								
Target Range - Lower Bound								
Upper Bound								
BLANK		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2	
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<2	
Upper Bound		0.02	20	20	2	20	4	
BLANK								<0.001
Target Range - Lower Bound								<0.001
Upper Bound								0.002

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 10-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16165893

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10
DUPLICATES																
ORIGINAL		0.06														
DUP		0.08														
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.05														
Upper Bound		0.10														
ORIGINAL			<0.2	2.48	11	<10	30	<0.5	2	0.36	<0.5	12	89	94	6.45	10
DUP			<0.2	2.56	12	<10	30	<0.5	2	0.37	<0.5	13	90	96	6.64	10
Target Range - Lower Bound			<0.2	2.38	9	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.34	<0.5	11	84	91	6.21	<10
Upper Bound			0.4	2.66	14	20	40	1.0	4	0.39	1.0	14	95	99	6.88	20

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 10-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16165893

Sample Description	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
Analyte	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th
Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LOR	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	20
	DUPLICATES														
ORIGINAL															
DUP															
Target Range - Lower Bound															
Upper Bound															
ORIGINAL	<1	0.03	10	0.70	469	3	0.01	22	1240	6	0.03	3	4	20	<20
DUP	<1	0.03	10	0.72	488	2	0.01	22	1270	7	0.02	3	4	19	<20
Target Range - Lower Bound	<1	0.02	<10	0.66	450	<1	<0.01	20	1180	4	<0.01	<2	3	18	<20
Upper Bound	2	0.04	20	0.76	507	4	0.02	24	1330	9	0.04	4	5	21	40

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 10-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16165893

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2	Pb-OG46 Pb % 0.001
				DUPLICATES				
ORIGINAL								
DUP								
Target Range - Lower Bound								
Upper Bound								
ORIGINAL		0.08	<10	<10	289	<10	56	
DUP		0.09	<10	<10	295	<10	58	
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.07	<10	<10	276	<10	52	
Upper Bound		0.10	20	20	308	20	62	

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Minerals
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

To: **PROVENANCE RESOURCES**

Finalized Date: 10-OCT-2016
Account: PROVER

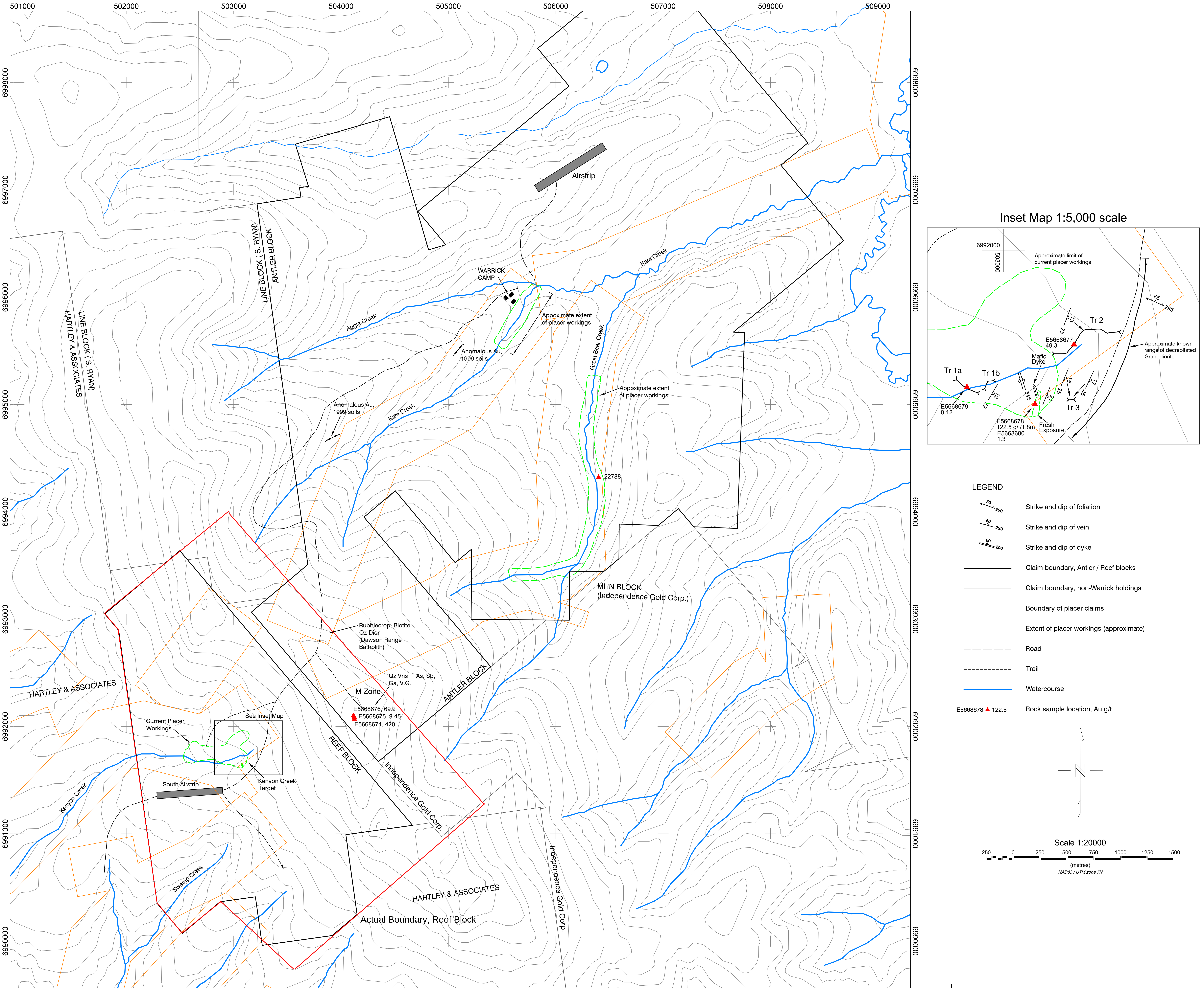
QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH16165893

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:				
	Au-GRA22	BAG-01	CRU-32	LOG-22
	ME-ICP41	ME-OG46	Pb-OG46	PUL-35a
	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21	

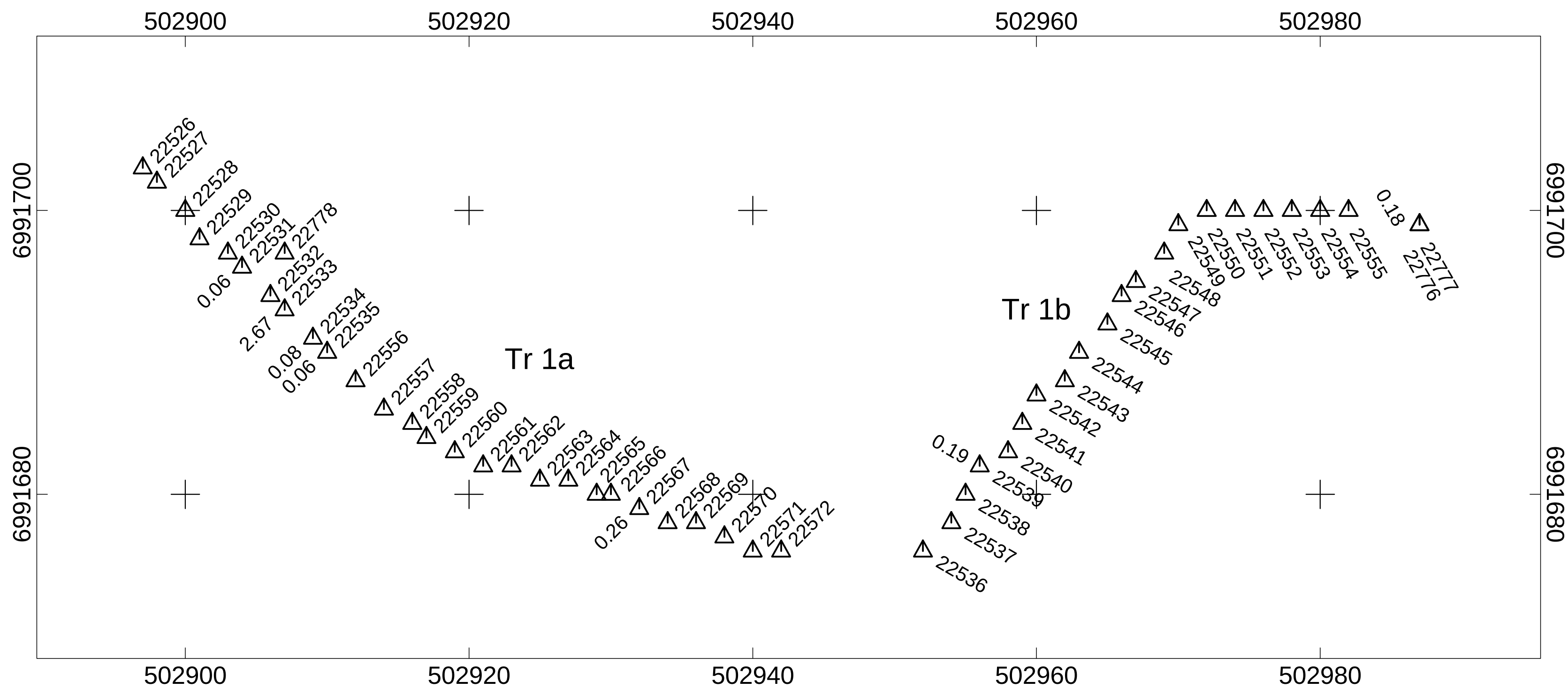


Provenance Gold Corp.

Map 1: Property Compilation Map
2K Gold Project
2016 Program

NTS: 115N02

November 16, 2016



Scale 1:500

5 0 5 10 15

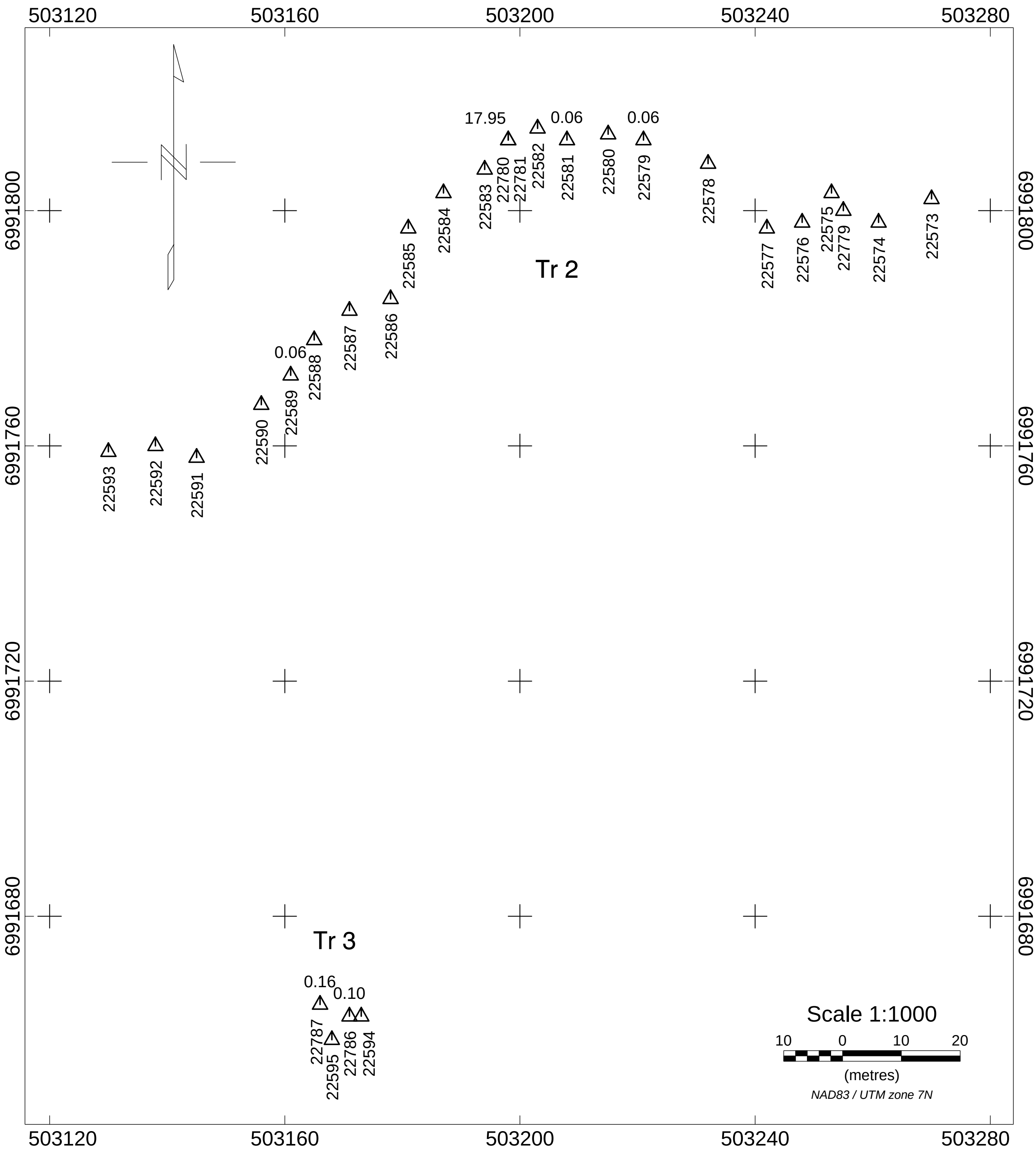
(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 7N

Provenance Gold Corp.

2K Gold Project
Map 2a, Trench Sample Locations, Au ppm
Trenches 1a and 1b

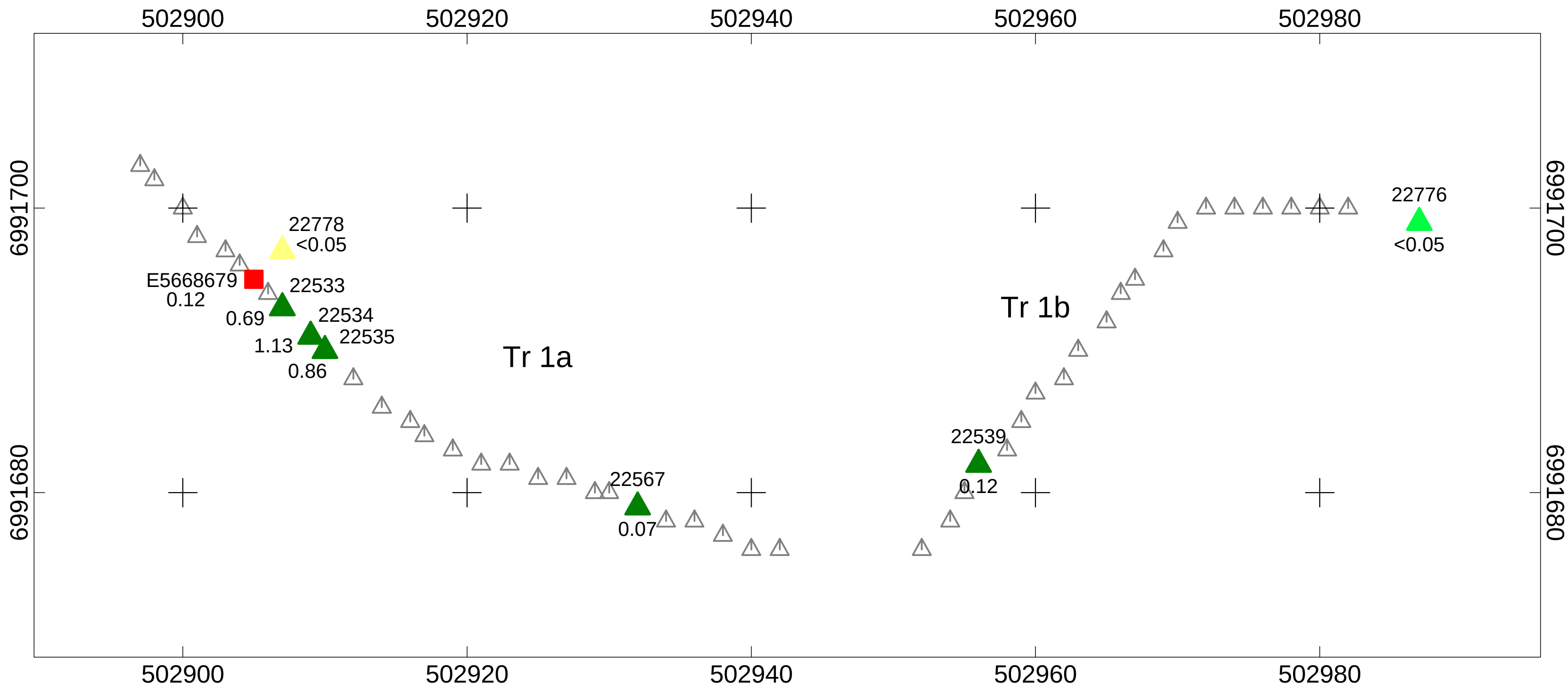
Au ppm, Assay Method: 50g Fire Assay
Values <0.05 ppm (detection limit) are not shown
November 16, 2016



Provenance Gold Corp.

2K Gold Project
Map 2b, Trench Sample Locations, Au ppm
Trenches 2 and 3

Au ppm, Assay Method: 50g Fire Assay
Values <0.05 ppm (detection limit) are not shown
November 16, 2016



- Trench sample, 50g Fire Assay (FA)
- Trench chip sample, re-analyzed by 1000g Metallic Screen Fire Assay (MSFA)
- Trench grab and non-trench grab samples re-analyzed by 1000-g MSFA
- Trench grab and non-trench grab sample re-analyzed by MSFA, <1,000 grams
- Due-diligence samples from Sept. 1 visit, 50g FA

Scale 1:500

5 0 5 10 15

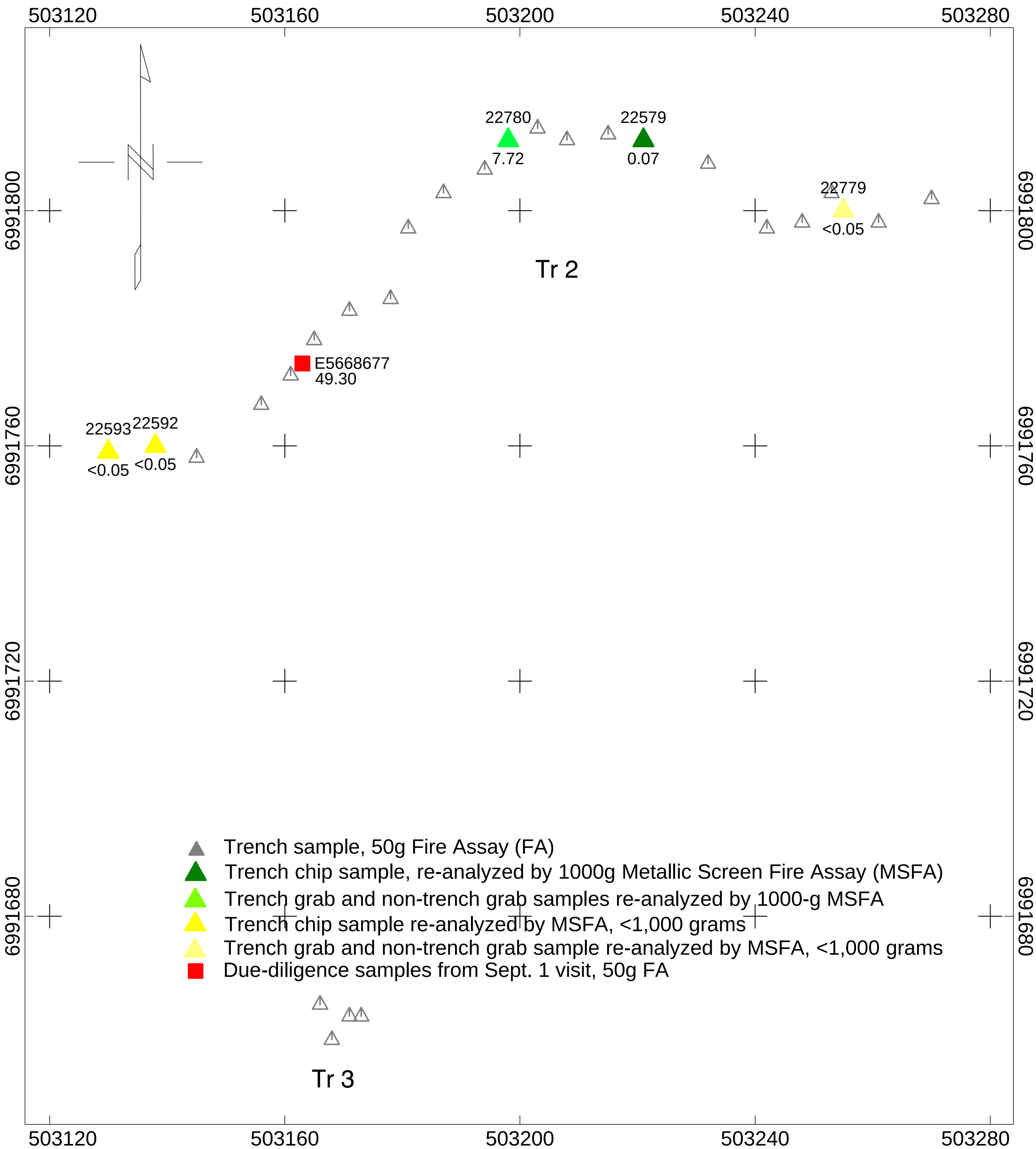
(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 7N

Provenance Gold Corp.

2K Gold Project
Map 3a, Trench Geochemical Map
Trenches 1a and 1b, Samples Re-analysed, Au ppm

November 16, 2016



Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20

(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 7N

Provenance Gold Corp.

2K Gold Project
Map 3b, Trench Geochemical Map
Trenches 2 and 3, Samples Re-analysed, Au ppm

November 16, 2016