# TECHNICAL REPORT

# on the

# MARIPOSA PROJECT

## in the White Gold district, Yukon Territory

| | |
|---|---|
| Rum Run 1, 3-13,15,17,19, 21-40 | YC17658,60-70,72,74,76, YC20192-211 |
| Rum Run 44,46,48,43,45,47,49, 53-58 | YC36188-190, YC20214,16,18,20, 22-27 |
| Toluamide 1-64, 65-143,144-146 | YC75987- 6050, YD12601-79, YD31534-35,44 |
| Flora 1-36 | YD08101- YD08136 |
| Gertie 1-46 | YD08141- YD08186 |
| CR 1-8, CR F 9,10-19,107, CR F 108, 109-266 | YD106501-502, 156003-19, 107-466 |
| Bid 111-262 | YD156111- YD156262 |
| AP 1-40 | YD16601- YD16640 |
| Lou 1-222, 237-240 | YD30031-252 YD30307-310 |
| Cab 1-6, 11-26 | YD30265-70, YD30275-90 |
| QE 1-13, 42, 43-45, 46-49, 50-53 | YD31521-533, 545, 517-19, 536-39,46-49 |
| Dora 17-22, 24-28, 29-30 | YD31554-59, 61-65, YD64292-93 |
| AC 1-126, AC97A, AC98A, Lot 1-2 | YD64152-YD64281 |
| PM 1-24 | YD64301-YD64324 |
| STV 1-72,75-82, STV Fr 73-74,83-84 | YD73853-YD73936 |
| Crip1-64 | YD73937-YD74000 |
| BID 18-69 | YE62353-YE62404 |
| CRA 13-36 | YE62417-YE62440 |

**NTS: 115O/01 & 2 and 115J/15 & 16**

**Latitude 63°00'N Longitude 138°32'W**

**Dawson Mining District**

Site visits on September 29, 2016
and between July 29 and August 6, 2016

**For**
**Four Nines Gold Inc.**
605 – 815 Hornby Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6Z 2E6

**By**
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Y1A 6C4

February 7, 2017

# 1.0 Executive Summary

The 27,000 hectare Mariposa Project, NTS map sheets 115O/01 & 2 and 115J/15 & 16, is centered at a latitude 63°00'N and a longitude of 138°32'W, approximately 120 km south-southeast of Dawson City, and 310 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The Mariposa Project, consisting of 1311 contiguous claims within the Dawson Mining District, covers the headwaters of the placer producing Scroggie Creek, just west of Pyroxene Mountain within the unglaciated Yukon Plateau. The Mariposa Project is accessible by fixed wing aircraft and winter road, and lies proximal to the proposed road access from Dawson City to the Coffee deposit.

The claims are registered to Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd., subject to an option agreement with Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (name now changed to Four Nines Gold Inc.), Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, whereby Four Nines Gold Inc. can earn up to a 70% interest in the Project. The report was prepared to support listing requirements of the Canadian Securities Exchange and an Initial Public Offering (IPO) by Four Nines Gold Inc. A total of $180,000 has been spent on the Mariposa Project in the last two years.

Regionally the Mariposa Project is located within the White Gold district, 50 km south-southeast of the Golden Saddle deposit of Kinross Gold Corporation and 44 km north-northeast of Goldcorp's Coffee deposit. The NI 43-101 compliant Indicated Resource at the Golden Saddle deposit as of December 31, 2015 is 9,788,000 tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au, primarily mineable by open pit methods, with an additional 2,166,000 tonnes Inferred grading 1.8 g/t Au *(Kinross, 2016).* Coffee has a NI 43-101 compliant Proven Reserve of 46.36 million tonnes grading 1.45 g/t Au, an Indicated Resource of 17.69 million tonnes grading 1.21 g/t Au and an Inferred Resource of 52.35 million tonnes grading 1.31 g/t Au (*Goldcorp, 2016)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above resource information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Mariposa Project which is the subject of this report. There has not been sufficient work on the Mariposa Project to undertake a resource calculation. The exploration model deposit type for the Mariposa Project is the orogenic vein type, typical of gold mineralization within the White Gold district, and also the deposit type of Goldcorp's Coffee deposit (recently acquired from Kaminak Gold Corp.). Strong similarities exist between the geological setting of the Mariposa Project and the Golden Saddle and Coffee deposits in terms of the host lithologies, the structural controls and brittle to brittle-ductile style of deformation and the style of gold mineralization.

The Mariposa Project is primarily underlain by northeast dipping metamorphic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane consisting of a Devonian to Mississippian metasedimentary (locally including marble) and metavolcanoplutonic arc assemblage into which Permian metaplutonic rocks and Late Triassic - Early Jurassic (Minto suite), Cretaceous and Paleogene igneous rocks were emplaced. A northwesterly trending body of ultramafic to mafic rocks occurs in the eastern property area, which continues just to the northeast of the property through Pyroxene Mountain. Structurally, the central property area is dominated by an east-northeasterly sinistral strike slip (probable transpressive) fault system, which appears to be related to mineralization and is typically associated with

mineralization within the White Gold district. Additionally, a northwest trending quartz-muscovite, ±pyrite, schist fault zone is characterized by anomalous arsenic soil geochemistry, with local gold, bismuth, lead, tellurium, and zinc.

Placer activity in the Mariposa Project area dates back to 1898 when gold was first discovered in Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks, which are still highly active. Reported placer gold production from Scroggie Creek (including Mariposa Creek) from 1978 to 2016 is 64,717 crude ounces of gold *(Bond, 2016)*.

Documented exploration on the Mariposa Project, undertaken from 1987 to 2016, has included mapping over 30% of the property, prospecting, approximately 12,800 soil samples (covering about 35% of the property), hand and mechanized trenching (about 3,263m in 21 trenches), 965m of geoprobe (bedrock interface) sampling, a 910 line km airborne magnetic survey (covering about 40% of the property) and ground magnetic (310 km), VLF-EM (113.5 km) and IP/resistivity (4.62 line km) geophysical surveys, 8,636m of diamond drilling in 54 holes (one was lost) and 653m of rotary air blast drilling in 12 holes. In addition, a trenching and prospecting program was completed in the fall of 2016 by Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (now Four Nines Gold Inc.) on the Hackly Breccia and Skookum West targets.

Exploration has delineated five gold Minfile occurrences (as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey) on the Mariposa Project, which include Skookum Jim (Skookum Main and Skookum West showings), Maisy May, Gertie, Big Alex and Hackly, and another showing (Alberta Creek) and three additional soil anomalies (Skookum North, Skookum East and Lou Linear). Gold mineralization is associated with albite-ankerite-limonite(±pyrite)-sericite alteration ±silicification, quartz veins, stockwork and breccia, and locally K-spar and hematite alteration. The main host rock appears to be felsic orthogneiss which is a favourable host for mineralization due to competency.

Most of the work has concentrated on the Skookum Main showing where trenching across a 0.6 by 1.1 km gold in soil anomaly, with a peak value of 1.95 g/t Au, returned 0.49 g/t Au over 150m including 1.25 g/t Au over 30m. Much of the diamond drilling was completed prior to recognition of the controls on mineralization. Even so, approximate true width diamond drill intersections on the Skookum Main showing include 0.93 g/t Au over 36.4m, including 1.39 g/t Au over 8.4m in DDH 11MP-08, 1.51 g/t Au over 13.4m, including 2.44 g/t Au over 6.4m in DDH 11MP-01, and 4.76 g/t Au over 0.9m in DDH 12MP-03A. The 2015 rotary air blast drill program, oriented perpendicular to the zone, intersected broad, low grade intervals of 0.619 g/t Au over the entire 41.15m in 15MPR-11 and 0.841 g/t Au over 28.96m, including 4.43 g/t Au over 1.52m in hole 15MPR-07. Favourable magnetic low targets (possible magnetite destruction due to alteration) occur along trend of these intersections, and have not been tested.

Trenching across a 0.8 by 1.5 km gold in soil anomaly at the Skookum West showing, about 2 km west of Skookum Main, yielded 1.40 g/t Au over 40m, including 1.83 g/t Au over 20m, in SWTR12-11, 2.45 g/t Au over 10m in SWTR12-03, 1.49 g/t Au over 10m in SWTR12-08. Diamond drilling has returned narrow approximate true width intersections of 0.98 g/t Au over 3.2m in DDH 11MP-31, 3.74 g/t Au over 1.2m in DDH 11MP-33, and 1.69 g/t Au over 1.9m in DDH 11MP-11; the narrower intercepts may be related to more

abundant mafic metavolcanic rocks (a less competent host) through this area. The mineralized zone requires targeting below this package.

The Maisy May and Gertie prospects cover the quartz muscovite schist fault zone, which has been traced for 14 km across the property with peak values of 1333 and 728.3 ppb Au in soil, respectively. Limited drilling at Maisy May produced narrow gold mineralized intervals, but may not have been drilled in a favourable direction. The Big Alex prospect covers two smaller (100 by 300m) gold soil anomalies (maximum 590.8 ppb Au) within a 1 km long by 0.5 km wide zone along a northerly trending structure, about 2 km along trend of a similar structure at Maisy May. The only drill hole returned 4.1g/t Au over 1.8m in 11MP-12 associated with quartz breccia and sheeted quartz veins. No trenching has been conducted due to permafrost within the above zones.

Quartz breccia boulders with galena from the Hackly Breccia target returned 11.7 and 1.6 g/t Au. Similar quartz float with galena from upper Mariposa Creek returned 102.9 g/t Au with associated silver, mercury, tellurium and selenium. A trenching program by Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (now Four Nines Gold Inc.) in the fall of 2016 over the quartz breccia boulders returned 0.42 g/t Au over 55m, including 1.10 g/t Au over 10m from MPTR16-01, and 0.16 g/t Au over 25m with a grab sample of 2.87 g/t Au from the end of MPTR16-02 (requires extension). The zone appears to trend west-southwest towards a 282.2 ppb Au soil anomaly, 600m away. For comparison, initial trench results in 2009 on the Kona zone (now planned to be mined as a separate open pit) at Goldcorp's Coffee deposit returned values of 0.467 g/t Au over 15m, including 0.76 g/t Au over 5m.

The Alberta Creek anomaly covers a northwest trending discontinuous 3 km long gold in soil anomaly with a peak value of 450 ppb Au with the main southeast portion of the anomaly 200-400m wide by 750m long. Geoprobe (bedrock interface) sampling produced results of 2.92 g/t Au, with a number of moderately anomalous results from 0.12 to 0.91 g/t Au. A high resolution induced polarization survey suggests the presence of a northwest trending mineralized structural zone.

The Mariposa Project constitutes a property of merit based on favourable geological setting within the White Gold district at the headwaters of significant placer producing creeks; widespread gold-bearing quartz vein, stockwork and breccia style mineralization associated with east-northeasterly and lesser northwesterly and possibly northerly structures, hosted by orthogneiss and other metamorphic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane; favourable albite-ankerite-limonite(±pyrite)-sericite alteration; association of gold with anomalous bismuth, tellurium, molybdenum, mercury, silver, antimony, lead ±copper, ±arsenic; presence of open and untested targets and strongly similar characteristics to the orogenic type of gold mineralization within the White Gold district.

A contingent two phase exploration program is recommended with a Phase 1 budget of $250,000 consisting of core relogging and select property and structural mapping, excavator trenching, geoprobing (bedrock interface sampling), prospecting, and minor soil sampling. Contingent on results from Phase 1, a $500,000 Phase 2 diamond drill budget is proposed to follow up significant trench intersections and soil anomalies from Phase 1.

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# 2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

## 2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. was commissioned by Four Nines Gold Inc., a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to examine and evaluate the geology and mineral potential of the Mariposa Project (consisting of 1311 contiguous claims) and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. Based on the literature review and property examination recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling trenching, soil and geophysical surveys and professional fees in the Yukon Territory. This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Mariposa Project and was prepared to support listing requirements of the Canadian Securities Exchange and an Initial Public Offering (IPO) by Four Nines Gold Inc.

The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration in the area, and work conducted on the property by the author for Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. between July 29 and August 6, 2016, consisting of geologic mapping, prospecting, and sampling by the author and Morgan Fraughton, a prospector from Dawson City, Yukon, with experience on the property and within the White Gold district. Select drill hole, trench and anomalous soil sample locations and drill core were examined by the author at this time.

The author completed a site visit on September 29, 2016 for Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (now Four Nines Gold Inc.), accompanied by Chris Verrico of Eureka Dome Gold Inc., during the latest trenching program, which was directed by the author and managed by Morgan Fraughton for Eureka Dome Gold Inc. between September 24 and October 2, 2016. Additional drill hole locations and new trenches were examined.

Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area.

## 2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 7, NAD 83 projection. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey. The annotation 020º/55ºE refers to an azimuth of 020º, dipping 55º to the east. Ma refers to a million years in geological time.

DDH refers to diamond drill hole, RAB to rotary air blast, a type of percussion drilling and TW to true width in reference to drill intersections. TMI refers to total magnetic intensity, and VLF-EM to very low frequency electromagnetic (a type of electromagnetic geophysical survey useful in the detection of conductors, particularly caused by structures). IP refers to an induced polarization type of geophysical survey useful in detecting disseminated conductive sulphides. XRF refers to X-ray fluorescence, a method of geochemical analysis.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), bismuth (Bi) and molybdenum (Mo). Minerals found on the property include pyrite (iron sulphide), limonite (hydrated iron oxide), arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide), galena (lead sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and chalcopyrite (copper sulphide). K-spar refers to potassium feldspar, which is a type of alkali feldspar.

## 2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at *http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca* on February 3, 2017.
- Research of mineral titles at http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca, http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/ and http://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs on, February 3, 2017.
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://virtua.gov.yk.ca:8080/?theme=emr.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessors.
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.

- Publicly available and Company data of Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (name changed to Four Nines Gold Inc.), including a review of the option agreement and amended option agreement, which are discussed in Section 4.2, Land Tenure.
- Discussions with Dr. Murray Allen of the Mineral Deposit Research Unit and Dr. Jim Mortensen of the University of British Columbia, both with considerable experience within the belt.
- A site visit on September 29, 2016 during the latest exploration program on the property and work conducted on the property by the author between July 29 and August 6, 2016.
- The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the White Gold district in 2009 to 2016, property and regional exploration for Teck Exploration Ltd. in 1993 and 1998 to 2000, and prior experience conducting regional and property exploration with Kerr Addison Mines in the area from 1983 to 1987. The author has examined the Coffee, Golden Saddle, and QV deposits, and the Jual/Ten/Dime, Lira, Rosebute and Eureka occurrences.
- A review of pertinent news releases of Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. and of other companies conducting work in the regional area.

### 2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report as identified under Section 2.3, “Source Documents” and Section 20.0, “References”. The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the property and in the region is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work. Thorough checks to confirm the results of such work and reports have not been done. Unless otherwise stated the author has not independently confirmed the accuracy of the data. Exploration assessment reports, listed in Section 20.0, “References”, were completed by competent professionals and/or reputable prospectors and have been accepted by the Mining Recorder.

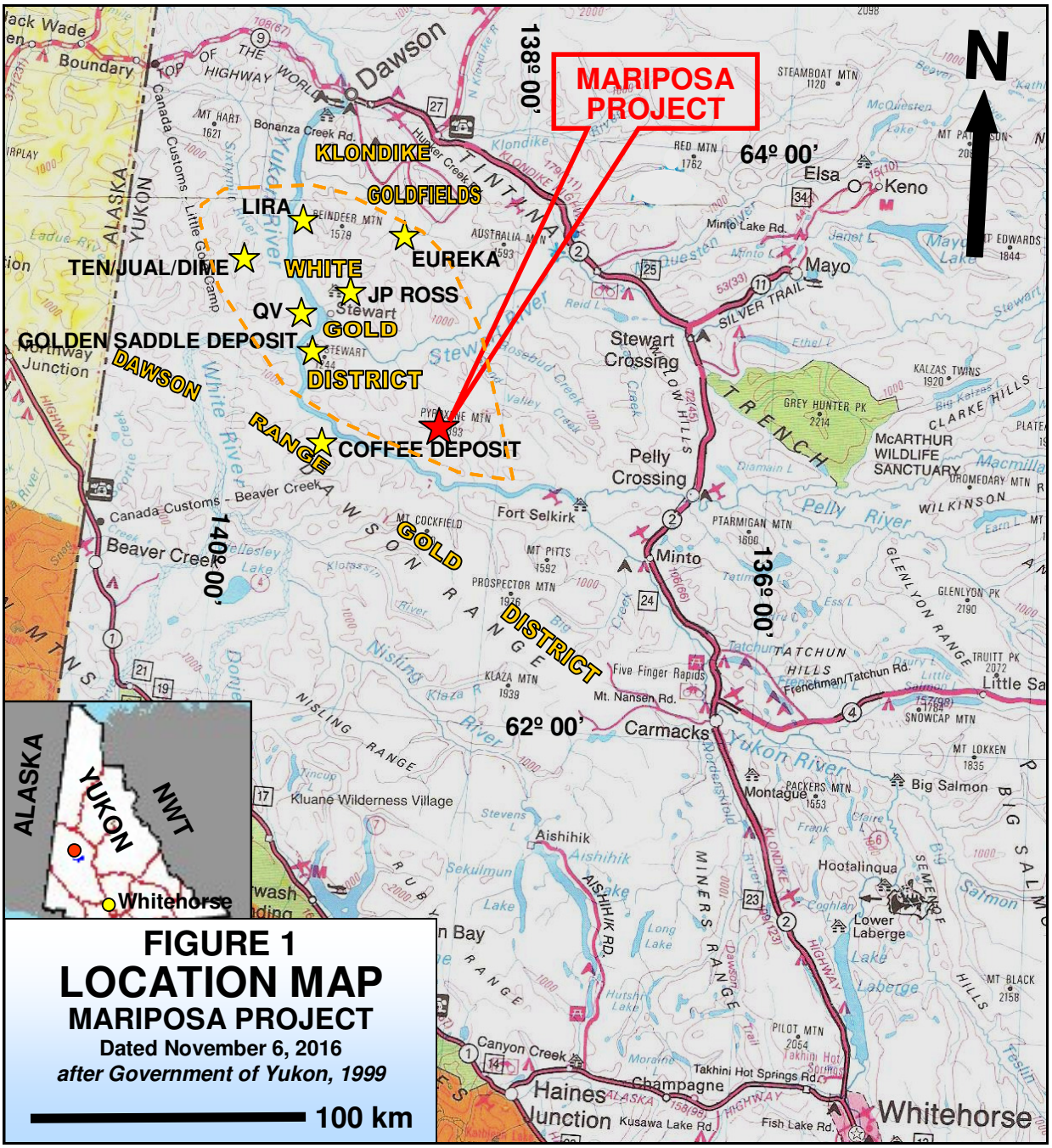
## 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

While title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study as identified under Section 2.3, “Source Documents” and Section 20.0, “References”, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and summary of the option agreement in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

### 4.1 Location (Figure 1)

The Mariposa Project, NTS map sheets 115O/01 & 2 and 115J/15 & 16, is located approximately 120 km south-southeast of Dawson City and 310 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory *(Figure 1)*. Dawson City is 538 km by paved highway north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory *(Figure 1)*. The property is centered at a latitude and a longitude of 63°00'N, 138°32'W.



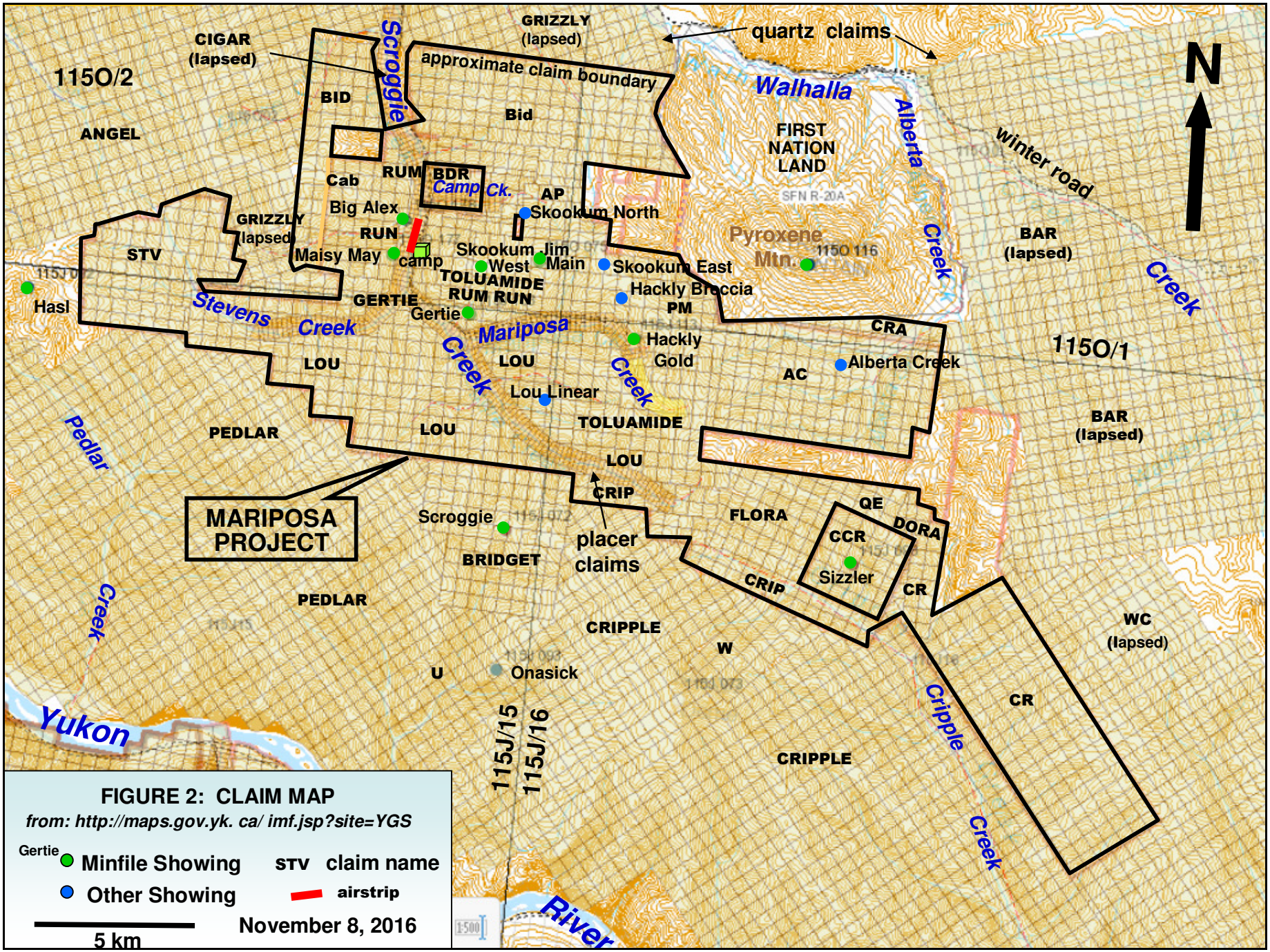



**FIGURE 2: CLAIM MAP**

*from: http://maps.gov.yk. ca/ imf.jsp?site=YGS*

Gertie Minfile Showing

Other Showing

STV claim name

airstrip

5 km

November 8, 2016

## 4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2)

The Mariposa Project consists of 1311 contiguous Yukon Quartz Mining claims covering an area of approximately 27,000 hectares in the Dawson Mining District *(Figure 2)*. The area is approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The mineral claims were located by GPS and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheets 115O/01 & 2 and 115J/15 & 16, available for viewing in the Dawson Mining Recorder's Office. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows.

**Table 1: Claim data**

| Claim Name | Grant No. | No. of Claims | Expiry Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rum Run 1, 3-4 | YC17658,60-61 | 3 | 2025-02-15 |
| Rum Run 5-13,15,17,19, 21-40 | YC17662-70,72,74,76, YC20192-211 | 32 | 2023-02-15 |
| Rum Run 44,46,48,43,45,47,49,53-58 | YC36188-190,YC20214,16,18,20,22-27 | 13 | 2023-02-15 |
| Toluamide 1-58, 65-82, 85-138 | YC75987-6044, YD12601-18,21-74 | 130 | 2023-02-15 |
| Toluamide 59-64, 83-84 | YC6045-50, YD12619-20 | 8 | 2024-02-15 |
| Toluamide 140-146 | YD12676-79, YD31534-35,44 | 7 | 2021-02-15 |
| Flora 1-36, Dora 29 | YD08101- YD08136, YD64292 | 37 | 2019-02-15 |
| Gertie 1-46 | YD08141- YD08186 | 46 | 2023-02-15 |
| CR 1-8, CR F 9,10-19,107, CR F 108, 109-266 | YD106501-502, 156003-19, 107-466 | 179 | 2021-02-15 |
| Bid 111-212, 248-262 | YD156111- YD156262 | 117 | 2018-02-15 |
| Bid 213-247 | YD156111- YD156262 | 35 | 2020-02-15 |
| AP 1-40, Toluamide 139 | YD16601- YD16640, YD12675 | 41 | 2022-02-15 |
| Lou 1-222, 237-240 | YD30031-252 YD30307-310 | 226 | 2020-02-15 |
| Cab 1-6, 11-26 | YD30265-70, YD30275-90 | 22 | 2023-02-15 |
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| Dora 17-22, 24-28, 30 | YD31554-59, 61-65, YD64293 | 12 | 2018-02-15 |
| AC 1-126, AC97A, AC98A, Lot 1-2, PM 1-24 | YD64152-YD64281, YD64301-YD64324 | 154 | 2022-02-15 |
| STV 1-72,75-82, STV Fr 73-74,83-84 | YD73853-YD73936 | 84 | 2019-02-15 |
| Crip 1-64 | YD73937-YD74000 | 64 | 2020-02-15 |
| BID 18-69, CRA 13-36 | YE62353-YE62404, YE62417-YE62440 | 76 | 2018-02-15 |
| **TOTAL** | | **1311** | |

The claims comprising the Mariposa Project are registered to Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia *(website at http://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs)*. All claims are subject to an option agreement with Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (name changed to Four Nines Gold Inc.), dated September 12, 2016, as amended February 7, 2017, whereby Four Nines Gold Inc. (Four Nines) can earn a 51% interest in the property by making cash payments of $200,000, issuing 1,000,000 common shares and 150,000 common share purchase warrants and completing $2,450,000 in exploration in staged annual increments by December 31, 2020. Four Nines will then have the option to increase its interest to 70% by making additional cash payments of $200,000, issuing an additional 500,000 common shares and completing an additional $2,500,000 in exploration by December 31, 2022. *(Refer to Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. News Release, September 14, 2016.)* In addition, Four Nines must be listed on the TSX Venture Exchange or the Canadian Securities Exchange by May 31, 2017, or such date as the parties agree to. The yearly option details are summarized in Table 2 on the following page.

Tintina Syndicate, a private group of individuals, retains an underlying 2.0% net smelter return royalty (NSR) on the property, of which 1.0% NSR may be purchased for $1 million *(Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. News Release, September 23, 2009)*, and Sandstorm Gold Ltd. has a right to purchase 50% of the underlying NSR for $1 million *(Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. News Release, June 17, 2015)*.

**Table 2: Option agreement summary**

| Option | Timing (December 31) | $ Cash | Shares | Warrants | $ Expenditures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | *, ŧ | *10,000 | ŧ100,000 | ŧ100,000 | |
| First | 2016 | 10,000 | | | 50,000 |
| First | 2017 | 20,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | 250,000 |
| First | 2018 | 30,000 | 250,000 | | 400,000 |
| First | 2019 | 50,000 | 250,000 | | 750,000 |
| First | 2020 | 80,000 | 300,000 | | 1,000,000 |
| **First** | **TOTAL** | **200,000** | **1,000,000** | **150,000** | **2,450,000** |
| Second | 2021 | 100,000 | 250,000 | | 1,250,000 |
| Second | 2022 | 100,000 | 250,000 | | 1,250,000 |
| **Second** | **TOTAL** | **200,000** | **500,000** | | **2,500,000** |
| **TOTAL** | | **400,000** | **1,500,000** | **150,000** | **4,950,000** |

* within 5 business days of agreement; ŧ within 5 business days of listing

Only $48,091 was spent on the Project by Four Nines in 2016, but the shortfall will be added to the 2017 expenditures, as per the February 7, 2017 amended agreement.

The Mariposa Project is located within the Traditional Territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Selkirk First Nations. First Nations have settled their land claims in the area, with a Selkirk First Nations surveyed land package (SFN R-20A), with surface and subsurface rights, located on Pyroxene Mountain adjoining the northeast Project area *(Figure 2)*. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per claim unit per year to the Yukon Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

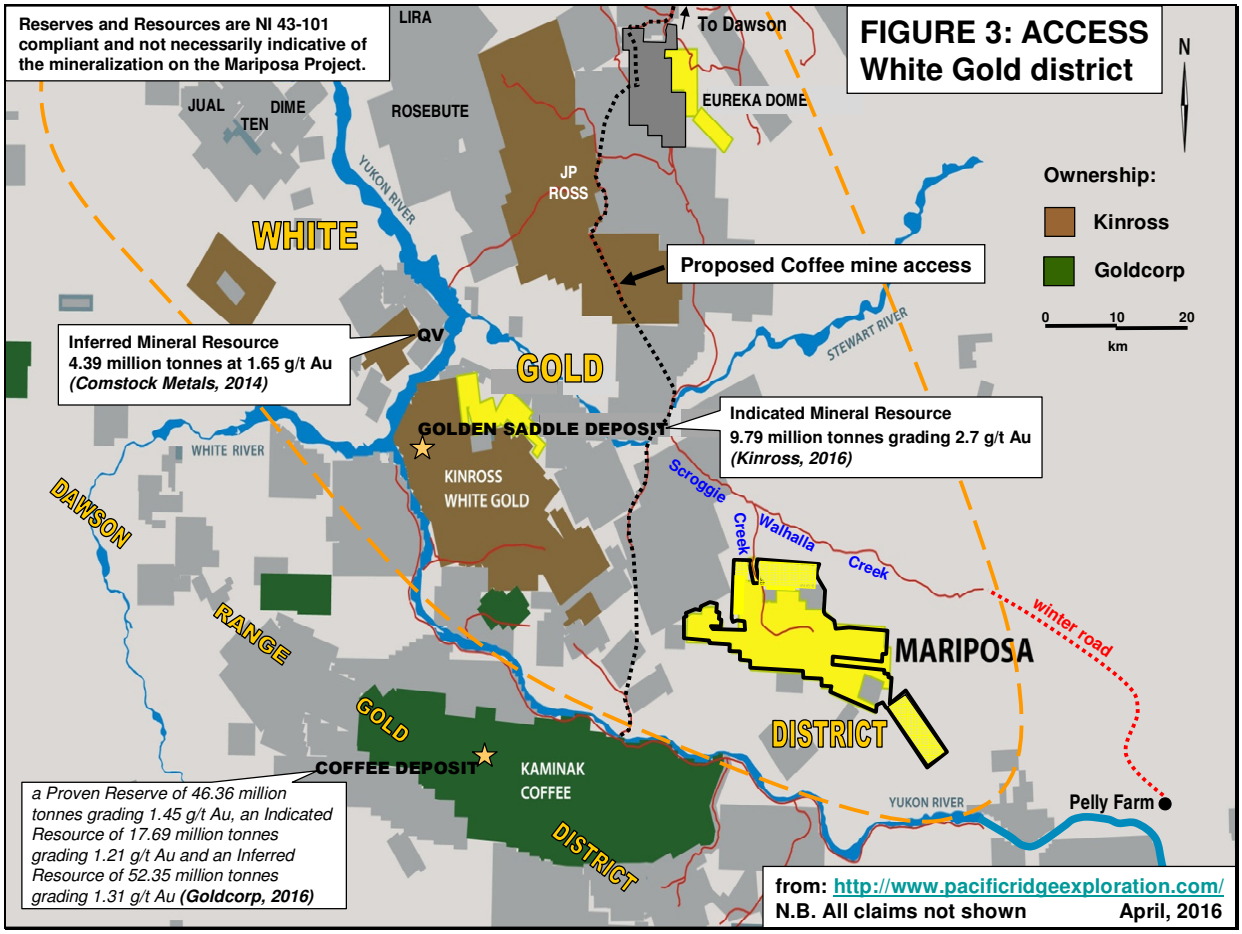
Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA). A Class 3 Land Use Approval permit (number LQ00368) is currently held by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. on the Mariposa Project. The permit will be assumed by Four Nines Gold Inc.

To the author’s knowledge, the Mariposa Project area is not subject to any environmental liability. The author does not foresee any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 to 3)

### 5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The property is accessible by fixed-wing aircraft from Dawson City (120 km) or Whitehorse (310 km) to a 750m airstrip centred at approximately 621738mE 6990198mN along Scroggie Creek. The old Dawson trail from Pelly Farm on the north side of the Pelly River, 40 km west of Pelly Crossing, is used as a winter road via Walhalla Creek to mobilize equipment and supplies by local placer miners to the Scroggie airstrip, a total distance of approximately 90 km. The trail is accessible by ATV in drier periods in the summer. (A chainsaw is recommended to cut deadfalls, resulting from the 2009 fire). An old road did extend from the junction of Scroggie and Walhalla Creeks to the Stewart River, but is in poor shape now with at least one major washout where the road is gone. This would connect to the proposed Coffee mine access route *(Figure 3)*.




The old Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. camp is situated at 621717mE, 6989966mN, NAD 83, zone 7, proximal to the airstrip, with functional kitchen and dry tents, a 2 person sleeper tent, floors, a saw building, open core shack and generator with shack.

Local road access exists along Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks and access trails to the Skookum West and Skookum Main showings were improved by Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (now Four Nines Gold Inc.) in the fall of 2016 to allow for ATV/vehicle access. An excavator trail exists to the Hackly Breccia zone, and local trails exist along other drainages. Helicopter access is available from Dawson City.

Water is available from northerly flowing Scroggie Creek and its tributaries, including Mariposa Creek, northerly flowing tributaries of Walhalla Creek, including Alberta Creek, southerly flowing tributaries of Cripple Creek and tributaries of Pedlar Creek.

Dawson City is the closest town of significant size, with a population of approximately 2020, but draws some 60,000 visitors each year. Facilities include an airport, with regular air service from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Fairbanks, Alaska, two helicopter bases, fixed wing bases, a hospital, police station, service stations, two grocery stores, accommodation and restaurants. Industrial services include tire repair, propane sales, welding and machine shops, heavy equipment repair and rental, a lumber mill, and freight and trucking companies. Heavy equipment and a mining oriented labour force are available for contract exploration and mining work. Main industries are tourism and gold mining. More complete facilities and a larger mining oriented labour force are available in Whitehorse.

## 5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure

The Mariposa Project covers the headwaters of Scroggie Creek, just west of Pyroxene Mountain within the unglaciated portion of the Yukon Plateau. It is characterized by moderate topography with low sinuous, smooth ridges and deep narrow valleys and creeks that drain into the broader flat-bottomed valleys of Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks, which are lined with gravels of past and present placer mining workings *(Figure 2)*. The area is drained by northerly flowing Scroggie Creek and its tributaries, including Mariposa Creek, and northerly flowing tributaries of Walhalla Creek including Alberta Creek, which flow into the Stewart River. The southeastern property area is drained by southerly flowing tributaries of Cripple Creek and the southwestern property area by tributaries of Pedlar Creek, which flow into the Yukon River.

Elevation ranges from just about 900m along Scroggie Creek in the northern property area to 1150m in the central property area *(Figure 2)*. The property lies below treeline. Vegetation is typical boreal forest consisting of white spruce, birch and poplar on well-drained slopes and black spruce on poorly drained frozen north facing slopes. Willow and dwarf birch are present at higher elevations. Most of the property was burned in 2009, with extensive deadfall. Permafrost is prevalent, particularly on north facing slopes.

The area has a northern interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with short, mild summers, long cold winters and light precipitation. Summers are warm, with daily averages in July of 23°C dropping to 8°C at night. Winters are cold, with January temperatures of -22.5°C during the day, dropping to an average of -31°C overnight and

-45℃ is not uncommon. Annual precipitation averages about 325 millimetres, including close to 200 mm of rain and 160 mm of snow. The exploration season lasts from late May until mid October.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property. The nearest source of hydro-electric power is the Klondike Highway at McQueston approximately 80 km to the northeast, with Pelly Crossing more accessible, 100 km to the southeast.

## 6.0 HISTORY (Figure 2)

Placer activity in the Mariposa Project area dates back to 1898 when gold was first discovered in Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks. The first mechanized placer mining began in the mid 1950's, while large scale mechanized mining began in 1980 and has continued uninterrupted until present. Reported placer gold production from Scroggie Creek (including Mariposa Creek) from 1978 to 2016 is 64,717 crude ounces of gold *(Bond, 2016)*. Total production is much higher, but early data is not available. Recent gold fineness for Scroggie is 890 with historic figures of 895-900. Gordon Richards, who placer mined at Scroggie, estimated total production at approximately 100,000 ounces of gold with a fineness of 905 *(Richards, 2005)*. Placer creeks on and draining the Mariposa property include Scroggie, Mariposa, Stevens, and Camp Creeks.

The Mariposa Project covers five gold Minfile occurrences, as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009* and *Government of Yukon, 2016)*, as follows *(Figure 2)*:

- Skookum Jim drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115N 075), covers the 3.5 by 0.6 km gold in soil anomaly which includes the Skookum Main and Skookum West showings,
- Gertie Main drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115N 103),
- Hackly Gold drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115N 113),
- Rum Run (Maisy May) drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115N 177),
- Big Alex anomaly (Minfile Number 115N 178).

The first lode gold exploration in the area dates to 1917, when claims were reportedly staked over a quartz vein occurrence on the Mariposa Project in the area of the Mariposa Creek placer workings, about 2 km southeast of the Skookum Jim drilled prospect *(Deklerk, 2009)*.

Documented exploration on the Mariposa Project, undertaken from 1987 to 2016, has included mapping over 30% of the property, prospecting, approximately 12,800 soil samples (covering about 35% of the property), hand and mechanized trenching (about 3,263m in 21 trenches), 965m of geoprobe (bedrock interface) sampling, a 910 line km

airborne magnetic survey (covering about 40% of the property) and ground magnetic (310 km), VLF-EM (113.5 km) and IP/resistivity (4.62 line km) geophysical surveys, 8,636m of diamond drilling in 54 holes (one was lost) and 653m of RAB drilling in 12 holes. In addition, a trenching and prospecting program was completed in the fall of 2016 by Eureka Dome (Four Nines) Gold Inc. (the issuer) on the Hackly Breccia target and Skookum West, which will be discussed under section 9.0, "Exploration".

The work completed by various operators as documented in Yukon Minfile *(Deklerk, 2009 and at http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca)*, various government publications of the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and the Geological Survey of Canada, and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government) is summarized below. The locations of the occurrences, known mineralized zones and important natural features are shown in Figures 2, 5 and 6 in relation to the outside property boundaries.

The following is a summary of the known work history on the Mariposa Project:

1987-8 A weak gold in soil anomaly was defined in the area of the current Skookum Jim soil anomaly, and followed up by a small hand trench and rock geochemical sampling (179 samples) for Ron McPhee. Assay results were disappointing, mostly below 30 ppb Au, with the exception of three rock samples that ran 3.1, 2.6 and 2.0 g/t Au, located on the ridge just south of Skookum Main *(Waugh, 1989)*.

1999 Prospecting and silt sampling (4 samples) by prospector Shawn Ryan east of Scroggie Creek and just west of Skookum West returned anomalous results of 77 ppb and 378 ppb silt samples draining the Skookum West area *(Ryan, 2001)*.

2000-01 Prospecting and geochemical sampling (11 soils, 5 rocks and 4 silts) by prospectors Tom Morgan and Vern Matkovich east of Scroggie Creek returned 111 ppb Au in soil south of the Hackly Gold area, south of Mariposa Creek *(Morgan, 2000)*, and 2.53 g/t Au over 2m from 0625486E and 6987507N in the Gertie area *(Morgan and* Matkovich*, 2001)*.

**Work by Gordon Richards (M.Sc. in Geology) and associates (Tintina Syndicate):**

1999-01 Prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling (24 rock, 282 soil and 4 silt), on the Rum Run claims (Big Alex, Maisy May and Gertie areas) defined a 1 km diameter gold soil anomaly with associated molybdenum, lead and antimony at the Big Alex zone, and 3,020 ppb Au in rock from sulphide stringers in pegmatite along Scroggie Creek to the east and an extensive (>3 km) northwest trending zone of quartz muscovite schist *(Richards, 2001a, b & c)*. Follow up of the above with geochemical sampling (111 soils, 24 rock and 2 silt samples), 2 hand pits, and VLF–EM geophysical lines was undertaken but did not produce significant results *(Richards, 2001d)*.

2003 Magnetic surveys over the Big Alex - Pegmatite, Maisy May and ridge to the north of Gertie (22 km at 20m stations on 200m spaced lines), were featureless except for linear southwest trending highs thought to represent mafic bands in the metamorphic rocks *(Richards, 2004)*. Limited geochemical sampling (29 soil and 4 rocks) returned a 1333 ppb Au in soil value from the Gertie area, underlain by quartz muscovite schist *(Richards, 2004)*.

2005 Additional magnetic surveying by Richards to locate the Scroggie fault identified a weak magnetic low along Scroggie Creek that could be the fault and defined a strong magnetic high associated with the contact between the metamorphic rocks and the Walhalla pluton *(Richards, 2005a)*. An 8.5 line km VLF-EM survey was carried out along 200m spaced lines, but no significant anomalies were detected *(Richards, 2005a)*. Magnetic surveying (4.7 km at 20m stations on 100m spaced lines), soil sampling (42 samples) and mapping in the Gertie area, to the southwest of the 2003 grid, identified quartz boulders at the 1333 ppb Au in soil location and magnetic highs were associated with mafic gneisses and lows over the quartz muscovite schist *(Richards, 2006)*.

2006 An orientation MMI soil survey (131 samples) along select lines throughout the property returned anomalous values in gold and silver (with anomalous zinc, molybdenum and lead), providing more discrete targets than conventional soil sampling. Silt samples (14) were collected returning anomalous gold in Lower Scroggie Creek, and an evaluation of a 2005 tractor trench along Scroggie Creek failed to locate mineralization related to the Scroggie fault *(Richards, 2006a & b)*.

2008 Program of bedrock sampling, with pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor disseminated chalcopyrite noted, and MMI sampling on the Cigar claims (now lapsed), returned weakly anomalous copper and molybdenum in rock, but no gold values and only a weak copper MMI soil anomaly, open to the north *(Richards, 2009)*.

2009 Geochemical soil and rock sampling were completed over select areas within the Toluamide claim group *(Richards, 2010)*. Quartz vein float west of Skookum West returned 787.4 ppb Au. In September, 2009, Richards optioned the Mariposa claim group, comprising 203 mineral claims, to Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.

2010 Geochemical survey (202 soil, 2 silt and 11 rock chip samples) in the Alberta Creek area returned moderately anomalous gold values (20 to 134 ppb) with supporting anomalous molybdenum, lead, arsenic and antimony *(Richards, 2009)*. The claims (AC) were subsequently added to the Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. option with Richards.

**Work by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.:**

2009 An initial evaluation late in the field season involving ridge and spur soil sampling (307 samples), prospecting, and mapping confirmed significant anomalies along the quartz muscovite schist unit *(Norman, 2010)*.

2010 Program of grid soil geochemical sampling (2952 soils at 50m stations on lines 100m apart) over a 3 by 9 km grid delineated the easterly trending 3.5 by 0.6 km Skookum Jim (Skookum Main and Skookum West) gold soil anomaly (maximum 1.57 g/t Au) and 4 additional (Big Alex, Maisy May, Gertie, and Hackly Gold) gold/multi-element targets *(Fingler, 2011a)*. Five trenches (1,605m) were completed over the Skookum Main zone in the eastern part of the anomaly with TR10-SJ-02 returning 0.49 g/t Au over 150m including 1.25 over 30m *(Carlson, 2013a)*.

2011 In the spring of 2011 a 910 line km high resolution aeromagnetic survey, at a 100m line spacing, conducted over the Skookum Jim and adjacent area (west central property area) by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia, provided high resolution definition of both stratigraphy and cross structures *(Fingler, 2011b)*. Geochemical evaluation of the 2010 soil data and an orientation survey was conducted to guide the 2011 soil survey *(Heberlein, 2011a & b)*.

2011 Soil geochemistry (6,903 samples) primarily over the Skookum Main and Alberta Creek areas, and 105 line km of ground magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical surveys and 6,011m of diamond drilling in 41 holes were completed primarily on the Skookum Main and Skookum West showings *(Carlson, 2013a & b)*. The best apparent intersections were from the Skookum Main showing, with the discovery hole returning 1.51 g/t Au over a 106m drill length, including 2.44 g/t Au over 38.9m, including 8.34 g/t Au over 8.4m in DDH 11MP-01. Other significant intersections included 1.13 g/t Au over 19.8m in DDH 11MP-05, 0.63 g/t Au over 45.3m in DDH 11MP-06, and 0.93 g/t Au over 40.0m in DDH 11MP-08. However, orientation of the zones had not been determined and lithologies could not be correlated between drill sections. An additional soil anomaly was outlined at Lou Linear. Lineament and vectoring analyses were conducted *(Bennett, 2011a & b)*.

2012 Initial petrographic, scanning electron microscope and paragenesis work *(Bennett, 2012a & b)*, followed by geochemistry (2,796 soil and 108 silt samples), 175 line km of ground magnetic surveying, about 630m of excavation in 5 trenches at Skookum Main and 2,450m of diamond drilling in 14 holes, primarily on the Skookum Main showing, were completed *(Solomon, 2012 and Carlson, 2013a & b)*. The best apparent drill intersections from the Skookum Main showing were 0.72 g/t Au over a 40.6m drill length, including 1.40 g/t Au over 14.7m in DDH 12MP-10 and 4.76 g/t Au over 2.8m in DDH 12MP-3A. Only one hole was drilled perpendicular to the trend of mineralization.

Trenching on the Skookum West showing (1,028m in 11 trenches) intersected anomalous gold including 1.40 g/t Au over 40m, including 1.83 g/t Au over 20m, in SWTR12-11, 2.45 g/t Au over 10m in SWTR12-03, and 1.49 g/t Au over 10m in SWTR12-08. A significant soil anomaly was obtained at Alberta Creek and 11.7 g/t Au was obtained from a quartz breccia with galena at Hackly Gold *(Solomon, 2012)*.

2013 Program of soil sampling (134 samples at Alberta Creek), eleven 420m long high resolution IP/resistivity lines (4.62 line km) and 965m of geoprobe (bedrock interface sampling) with 5m sample spacing (208 samples from 12 lines) at Skookum West, Skookum Main and Alberta Creek, was completed *(Carlson, 2013a & b)*. Significant geoprobe results include 3.08 g/t Au over 1.51m at Skookum Main, 100m west of the 2.44 g/t Au over 6.4m true width intercept in DDH 11MP-01; 7.20 g/t Au and 3.49 g/t Au, about 50m apart at Skookum West, proximal to 0.886 g/t Au over 20m in trench SWTR12-09; and 2.92 g/t Au and 0.12 to 0.91 g/t Au within the 400 x 750m Alberta Creek gold in soil anomaly, suggestive of a northwest trending gold mineralized structural zone.

2015 RAB drill program of 655.3m in 12 holes over a 125m strike length on the Skookum Main showing confirmed a 060-070°55°SE trend to mineralization *(Carlson, 2015)*. The most significant results were 0.619 g/t Au over the entire 41.15m in 15MPR-11, 0.841 g/t Au over 28.96m in hole 15MPR-07, and 0.586 g/t Au over 24.38m in hole 15MPR-10 *(Carlson, 2015)*.

2016 Program of mapping, prospecting, review of select core and evaluation of the main showings *(Pautler 2016a),* producing a property geology map, and 102.9 g/t Au was obtained from quartz vein float with galena, similar to the Hackly breccia mineralization, near upper Mariposa Creek.

The drill programs will be discussed in more detail under Section 10.0, “Drilling”. The soil geochemical coverage is shown in Figure 7 and anomalies obtained are discussed under section 7.3, “Mineralization”. Significant details of the geophysical surveys are discussed under section 7.4, “Geophysics” and shown on Figures 8 to 10.

# 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

## 7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 3)

The regional geology of the area is primarily summarized from Gordey et al. (2006), Allan et al. (2013) and Colpron et al. (2016).

The Mariposa Project occurs within the unglaciated Yukon Plateau portion of the Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana terrane, southwest of the Tintina Fault and northeast of the Denali faults, dominated in the regional area by Late Devonian and older metasiliciclastic rocks of the Snowcap assemblage (**PDS**), which interfinger with, and are stratigraphically overlain by, Late Devonian to Mississippian intermediate to mafic amphibolite of the Finlayson assemblage (**DMF**). The metasiliciclastic rocks include metamorphosed fine clastic rocks, quartzite and conglomerate. The above lithologies include marble horizons (**DMc**) and are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade. Devonian metasedimentary rocks (quartzite and metapelite) of the Nasina assemblage (included in PDS) lie structurally above and/or may partly be equivalent to the above metaclastic unit.

Abundant orthogneiss bodies of the Mississippian mainly Simpson Range plutonic suite (**MgSR**) and Permian Sulphur Creek orthogneiss (**PgS**) occur throughout the region. The Mississippian orthogneiss compositions range from granite to potassium feldspar augen bearing to tonalite and diorite. The Sulphur Creek orthogneiss includes granitic and potassium feldspar augen orthogneiss and highly strained, mafic poor orthogneiss; the latter as observed at Sulphur Creek, north of the Indian River. Narrow bodies of Paleozoic ultramafic rocks (**mPum**), commonly serpentinized (**mPums**) also occur within the area.

The above units are interpreted to represent two arcs, an older Devonian to Mississippian arc consisting of amphibolite (**DMF**) and associated subvolcanic intrusions (**MgSR**) built on a siliciclastic basement (**PDS**) and a Permian arc of granitic orthogneiss (**PgS**) and coeval metavolcanic rocks (**PKs**) built on the Devono-Mississippian arc.

The above lithologies are intruded by plutons and stocks of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic commonly K-spar megacrystic granodiorite of the Minto suite (**LTrEJgM**), Early Jurassic aged granodiorite and quartz monzonite (**eJgd**) and Cretaceous granodiorite (**Ki**), and are unconformably overlain by massive andesite flows and breccias of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKv**), locally with Early Cretaceous coarse clastic sedimentary rocks at the base of the sequence (**IKs**). Eocene feldspar ±quartz porphyry dykes intrude the above (**Er**).

Economically the Mariposa Project is located within the White Gold district, 50 km south-southeast of the White Gold Project (Golden Saddle and Arc deposits), of Kinross Gold Corporation and 44 km north-northeast of Goldcorp's Coffee deposit, which will be discussed under section 8.0, "Deposit Type".

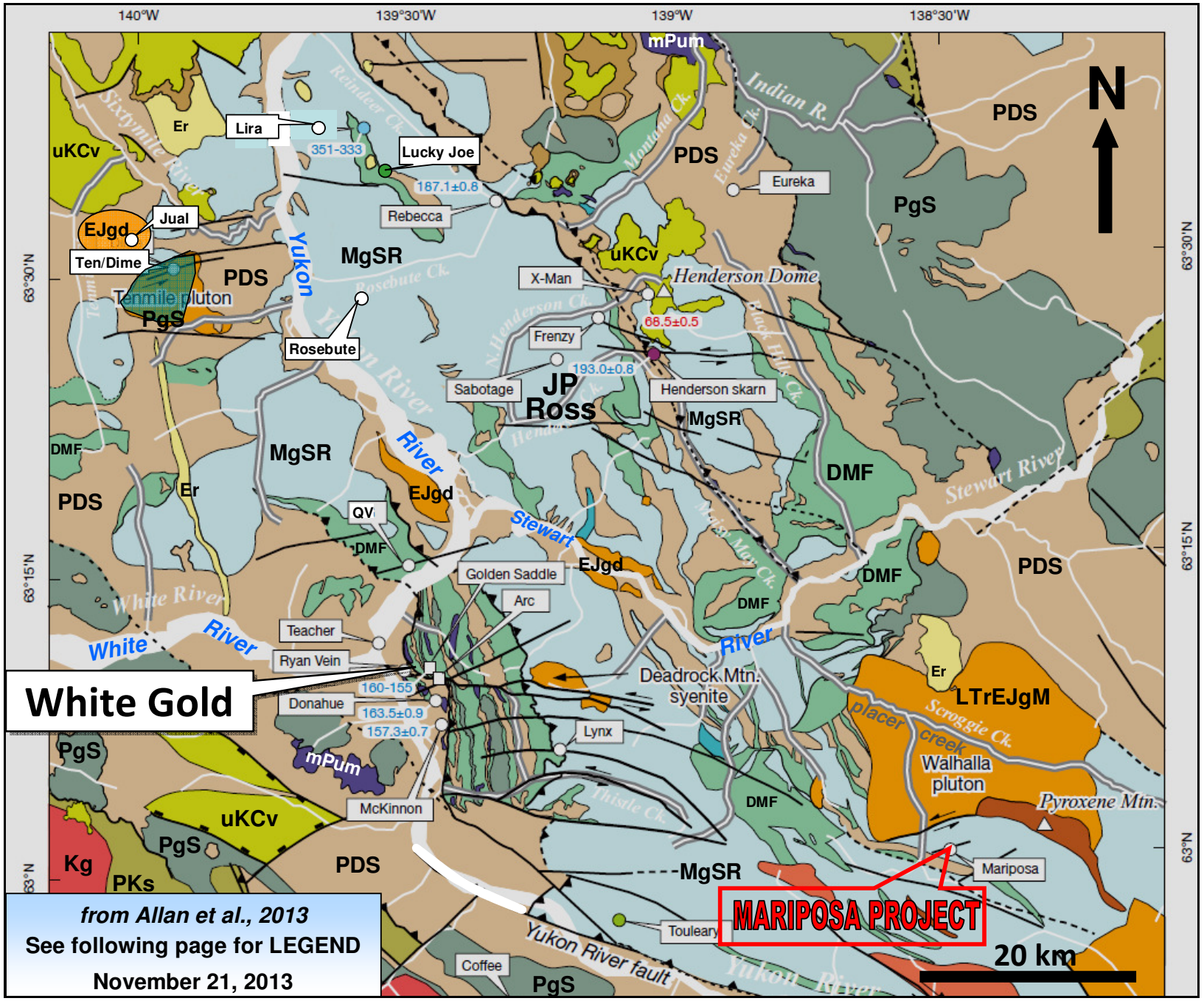
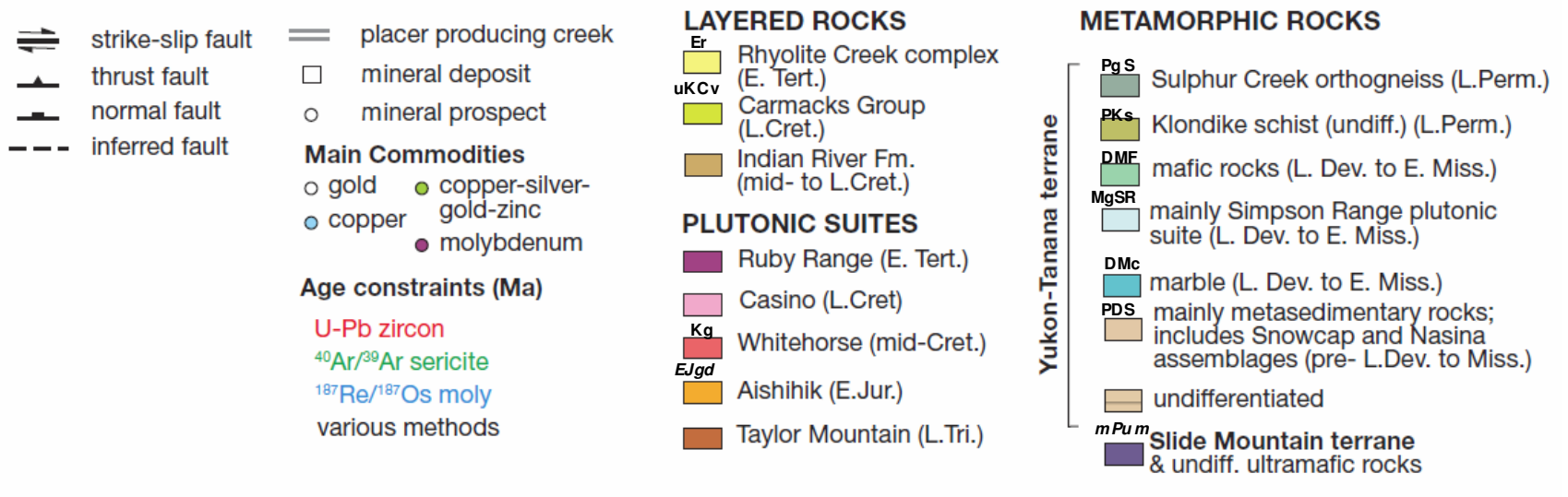



**FIGURE 4: REGIONAL GEOLOGY of the WHITE GOLD DISTRICT**

# LEGEND for FIGURE 4




*from Allan et al., 2013*

**Letters on Map Units (e.g. PDS) are taken from Legend from Colpron et al., 2016 and are described in text p20.**

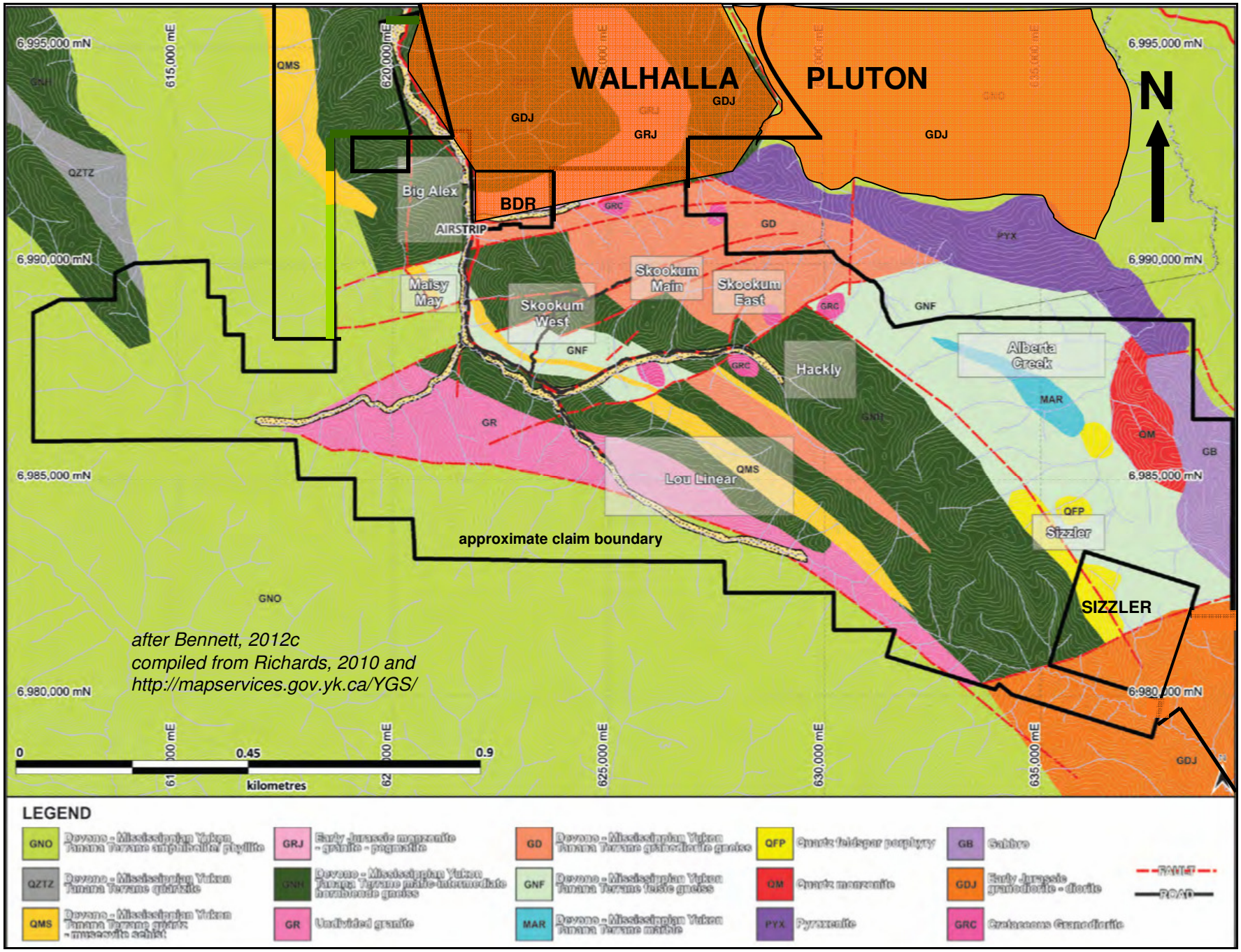



**FIGURE 5: GENERALIZED PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

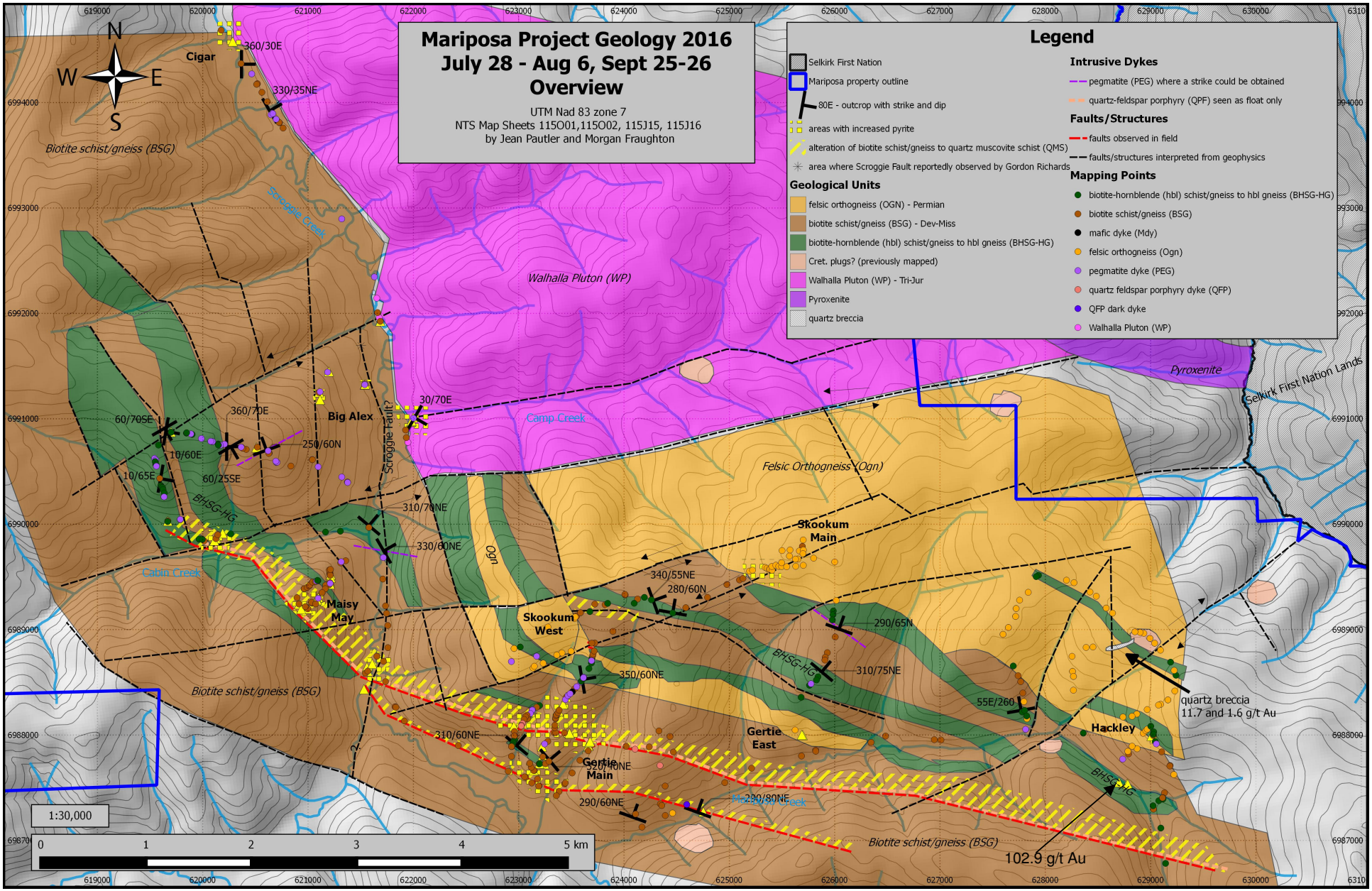



**FIGURE 6: MARIPOSA GEOLOGY DETAIL**

## 7.2 Property Geology (Figures 5 and 6)

The entire Mariposa Project has not been mapped, but has focussed on the Skookum Jim anomaly and adjacent areas. The property geology in Figure 5 is derived from mapping by Richards from 1999 to 2009, the Yukon Geological Survey and aeromagnetic data. More detailed geology has been added to this base in Figure 6 from mapping conducted by the author and Morgan Fraughton in 2016.

Outcrop is scarce through the area, primarily exposed as isolated local float, subcrop and minor outcrop along road cuts, trenches, ridges and occasionally along creeks. Drill hole data has not as yet been incorporated into the geologic map due to inconsistency in previous core logging which was performed by 7 different people during the 2011 and 2012 drill programs. A review of select core intervals on site by the author indicated that much of the felsic biotite schist to gneiss was erroneously logged as mafic schist due to the dark colour (melanocratic, not mafic).

The property area is generally unglaciated, but local glaciation may affect lower elevations and till has been noted in the headwaters of Mariposa Creek and locally above Scroggie Creek *(Richards, 2006)*.

The Mariposa Project is primarily underlain by metamorphic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane with foliation trending northwest, dipping moderately to the northeast (290-320°/50-70°NE) with local steeper dips proximal to faults. The central property area *(Figure 6)*, which hosts the main showings, is underlain by biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss (biotite gneiss - BSG) of probable metasedimentary origin (Snowcap assemblage) with lesser bands of intermediate mafic hornblende bearing gneiss (BHSG-HG) (Finlayson assemblage), intruded by Permian felsic orthogneiss (Sulphur Creek plutonic suite - Ogn) with mafic to intermediate orthogneiss of the Simpson Range plutonic suite in the southern property area, south of Mariposa Creek and possibly in the Hackly Gold area. Marble locally occurs within the metasedimentary package, with a significant band evident in the Alberta Creek area. A northwesterly trending body of ultramafic to mafic rocks (pyroxenite and gabbro) also occurs in the Alberta Creek area, which continues just to the northeast of the property through Pyroxene Mountain.

The above units are intruded by the Late Triassic - Early Jurassic Walhalla pluton (Minto suite), consisting of K-spar, and locally hornblende, megacrystic granodiorite to diorite, in the northern property area. Pegmatite dykes, typically a late stage related to Minto intrusions, cut the above units and appear to be more prevalent due to their resistant nature. Common trends are northwest and southwest. Small plugs of possible Cretaceous granodiorite were previously mapped on the property, but not examined in the 2016 program, since placer tailings obscure the two localities where exposed along Mariposa Creek. A quartz monzonite stock, of possible Cretaceous age, cuts felsic gneisses in the Alberta Creek area. Eocene quartz feldspar porphyry dykes (QFP) intrude the metamorphic package in the Sizzler area and locally along the northern contact of the quartz muscovite schist altered fault zone (QMS), as noted in the Gertie and southern Maisy May areas.

Both Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks are long time placer creeks which are currently being mined by Mr. Zdenek Bidrman and were previously mined by Mr. Gordon Richards, who undertook most of the hard rock exploration on the property prior to acquisition by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.

Structurally, the central property area is dominated by an east-northeasterly sinistral strike slip fault system, which appears to be related to mineralization. This is typical within the White Gold district. The Skookum and Maisy May showings occur within the two km wide Mariposa Structural Corridor with the Skookum Jim fault system forming the southern boundary and the Cabin Creek fault forming the northern boundary. A second, parallel corridor to the south contains the Gertie, Hackly and Skookum East zones.

Gordon Richards identified a northerly trending fault that may extend along Scroggie Creek. One of the fault localities was pointed out to the author by the current placer miner, but was covered by tailings *(Figure 5)*. The existence of the fault is supported by airborne magnetic data and by the northerly disruption of foliations proximal to Scroggie Creek.

A northwesterly trending quartz-muscovite schist zone extends for about 14 km across the property, from at least north of Cabin Creek, through the Maisy May area, across Scroggie Creek, where it extends through the Gertie area, (two splays are evident here). The splays cross Mariposa Creek and the northern splay appears to continue through a saddle area in the headwaters of Mariposa and Alberta Creeks. The southern splay occurs as a blue-grey, pyritic fault gouge trending 295°/80°NE where it crosses Mariposa Creek. Overall the quartz-muscovite schist trends 295°/45°NE, trending more northerly (325°) and steeper near Scroggie Creek and through the Maisy May area. The zone does not appear to be offset, except possibly sinistrally along the Cabin Creek fault, a probable Cretaceous structure.

The quartz muscovite schist resembles a felsic metavolcanic unit and appears to parallel stratigraphy, but progressive and variable alteration is observed with the surrounding biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss, suggesting that it is alteration, which may be related to a structure (QMS fault). Minor bands of intermediate hornblende bearing gneiss occur near the upper and lower contacts of the biotite gneiss. The quartz muscovite schist is characterized by anomalous arsenic soil geochemistry, with local gold, bismuth, lead, tellurium, and zinc, and commonly contains 1% pyrite ±limonite giving it a yellowish-orange colour. Arsenopyrite crystals are reported in the sluice concentrates over about 300m of workings where the quartz muscovite schist crosses Scroggie Creek *(Richards, 2004)*. K-spar – hematite alteration was noted between the two schist bands in the Gertie area.

A table of Formations follows:

Eocene

**Er**: *Rhyolite Creek complex*: Eocene felsic dykes and small intrusions, commonly feldspar and quartz feldspar porphyritic

Cretaceous

**Ki**: granodiorite intrusions

Late Triassic - Early Jurassic

**LTrEJgM**: *Minto plutonic suite*: granodiorite to locally diorite, commonly K-spar megacrystic; includes Walhalla pluton (**WP**); common related late stage pegmatite dykes

Late Permian

**PgS**: *Sulphur Creek plutonic suite*: felsic meta-intrusive rocks (orthogneiss - **Ogn**)

Mississippian

**MgSR**: *Simpson Range plutonic suite:* mafic to lesser felsic meta-intrusive rocks

Late Devonian - Early Mississippian

**DMF**: *Finlayson assemblage*: biotite-hornblende-quartz-feldspar schist to gneiss (**BHSG**) and lesser hornblende-quartz-feldspar gneiss (**HG**); ±chlorite, ±garnet (intermediate to mafic metavolcanic and related undifferentiated mafic intrusions); locally marble (**DMc**)

Pre Late Devonian

**PDS**: *Snowcap assemblage*: biotite-quartz-feldspar schist to gneiss ±chlorite, ±garnet, and quartzite (mainly metasedimentary rocks); locally marble (**DMc**)

## 7.3 Mineralization (Figures 2 and 5 to 7)

The Mariposa Project covers five gold Minfile occurrences, as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009* and *Government of Yukon, 2016)*, as follows *(Figure 2)*:

- Skookum Jim drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115N 075), covers the 3.5 by 0.6 km gold in soil anomaly, which includes the Skookum Main and Skookum West showings,
- Gertie Main drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115N 103),
- Hackly Gold drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115N 113),
- Rum Run (Maisy May) drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115N 177),
- Big Alex anomaly (Minfile Number 115N 178).

The Minfile occurrences above and another showing (Alberta Creek) and three additional soil anomalies (Skookum North, Skookum East and Lou Linear) were all delineated by soil geochemistry. Approximately 12,800 soils have been collected, covering about 35% of the property. Most of the samples were collected from the C horizon using a one metre long Edelman Dutch hand auger at depths from 20 to 60 cm, but A horizon samples were collected from within a few cm of surface at Skookum North and portions of Skookum East and Alberta Creek due to extensive permafrost; the latter return lower order soil anomalies, so are plotted with distinct symbols to differentiate them. The soil coverage over the property is shown in Figure 7 and gold soil anomalies are shown over the regional magnetic map in Figure 8, and over the ground magnetic map with VLF-EM structures in Figure 10.

The Skookum Jim and Maisy May drilled prospects occur within the two km wide Mariposa Structural Corridor, a zone of structural dislocation (evident in the magnetic signature), bounded by east-northeasterly sinistral strike slip faults. The Skookum Jim fault system forms the southern boundary and the Cabin Creek fault forms the northern boundary. A second, parallel corridor to the south contains the Gertie, Hackly and Skookum East occurrences. The individual occurrences and soil anomalies are summarized below.

1. **Skookum Jim:**
   - covers a 0.6 by 3.5 km gold in soil anomaly, which includes the Skookum Main and Skookum West showings, with anomalous values in antimony, bismuth, copper and molybdenum *(Fingler, 2011a)*
   - occurs along an east-northeasterly sinistral strike slip fault system

   **1a. Skookum Main:**
   - 0.6 by 1.1 km gold in soil anomaly, with a peak value of 1.95 g/t Au *(Carlson, 2013a)*
   - 0.49 g/t Au over 150m including 1.25 g/t Au over 30m in trench TR10-SJ-02 *(Carlson, 2013a)*
   - extensive albite-ankerite-limonite(±pyrite)-sericite alteration ±silicification, quartz veins, stockwork and breccia, locally K-spar and hematite alteration
   - main host rock appears to be felsic orthogneiss which is a favourable host for mineralization due to competency
   - approximate true width diamond drill intersections of 0.93 g/t Au over 36.4m, including 1.39 g/t Au over 8.4m in DDH 11MP-08, 1.51 g/t Au over 13.4m, including 2.44 g/t Au over 6.4m in DDH 11MP-01, 0.88 g/t Au over 17.5m in 11MP-27, and 4.76 g/t Au over 0.9m in DDH 12MP-03A
   - most of the diamond drilling was not drilled perpendicular to the mineralization and did not adequately target the favourable magnetic lows (magnetite destruction due to alteration)

   **1b. Skookum West**
   - 0.8 by 1.5 km gold in soil anomaly, with a peak value of 606 ppb Au, locally strong molybdenum, and a weak correlation with silver and antimony *(Carlson, 2013a)*
   - two distinct zones evident, an upper (north) and a lower (south) zone with grab sample values of 19.9 g/t Au and 10.9 g/t Au, respectively
   - albite-ankerite-limonite(±pyrite)-sericite alteration ±silicification, quartz veins, stockwork and breccia evident, locally hematite alteration (with specular hematite noted) in lower zone
   - felsic orthogneiss evident, which is a favourable host for mineralization due to competency, but mafic metavolcanic rocks also present (requires targeting below this package)
   - trench results of 1.40 g/t Au over 40m, including 1.83 g/t Au over 20m, in SWTR12-11, 2.45 g/t Au over 10m in SWTR12-03, 1.49 g/t Au over 10m in SWTR12-08 *(Carlson, 2013a)*
   - narrow approximate true width diamond drill intersections of 0.98 g/t Au over 3.2m in DDH 11MP-31, 3.74 g/t Au over 1.2m in DDH 11MP-33, and 1.69 g/t Au over 1.9m in DDH 11MP-11

The Maisy May and Gertie drilled prospects cover the quartz muscovite schist zone explored by Richards from 1999 to 2009, which has been traced for 14 km across the property. The zone appears to trend northwest, dipping 45-50°NE, locally steeper proximal to the Scroggie fault and through the Maisy May area.

2. **Rum Run (Maisy May):**
   - covers a northwest trending 0.5 km by 1 km long gold in soil anomaly with a maximum value of 728.3 ppb Au and associated bismuth, copper, arsenic and mercury over a 320°/steep north trending several hundred metre thick zone of quartz muscovite schist ±pyrite and rare chalcopyrite (hole 11MP-16 intersected 140m of quartz-muscovite schist, open at depth)
   - anomalous values on surface appear to be associated with interpreted faults near fault intersections, silicification and cubic, commonly oxidized, pyrite
   - grab sample of 1.08 g/t Au from limited surface sampling
   - tested by 4 DDH's with 0.94 g/t Au over 4.1m in 11MP-16 and 1.48 g/t Au over 1.6m in 11MP-15 *(Carlson, 2013a)*

- an intersection of 1.28 g/t Au over 1.5m in 11MP-15 was associated with quartz stockwork and silica-carbonate-albite alteration with minor quartz veinlets at 15-20°CA, indicating similar mineralization and suggesting a southwest dip, as at the Skookum Main showing
- significant alteration (albite-ankerite-limonite alteration ±silicification) also occurs near the mouth of Cabin Creek

### 3. Gertie (includes Gertie Main and Gertie East):

- covers linear northwest (290°) trending soil anomalies along the quartz muscovite schist zone with a maximum value of 1333 ppb Au at Gertie Main
- 2 distinct parallel gold soil trends 2 km long by 150m wide with anomalous bismuth, arsenic and molybdenum at Gertie Main
- silicification and an increase in oxidized cubic pyrite content (1-2%) occur within the anomalous soil areas at Gertie Main
- favourable orthogneiss host rock occurs in the area
- 2.53 g/t Au over 2m from a pyritic granitic dyke at Gertie East *(Morgan and* Matkovich*, 2001)*.
- only 1 of 3 DDH's reached its target depth with no significant results *(Carlson, 2013a)*, but the hole was drilled parallel to the trend

### 4. Big Alex:

- two smaller (100 by 300m) gold soil anomalies (maximum 590.8 ppb Au) within a 1 km long by 0.5 km wide zone along a northerly trending structure in an area dominated by pegmatite dykes
- tested by 1 DDH with 4.1g/t Au over 1.8m in 11MP-12 associated with quartz breccia and sheeted quartz veins
- silicification occurs in the area and significant alteration (albite-ankerite-limonite alteration ± silicification) also occurs near the mouth of Cabin Creek to the south
- the local placer miner obtained 300 ounces/day for 4 days from Scroggie near the mouth of the northern creek with the most quartz attached to the gold

#### 4a. Big Alex East:

- just east of Scroggie Creek 3.02 g/t Au was obtained from pegmatite dykes with fine pyrite veinlets (Richards, 2005) trending at 060-070°/40-85°SE (same orientation as Skookum Main) cutting granodiorite of the Walhalla pluton
- 2.36 g/t Au over 1.5m from a rusty quartz vein trending 045°
- tested by two DDH's which returned 0.81 g/t Au over 12.4m, including 1.64 g/t Au over 5.2m (12MP-13) and 1.43 g/t Au over 1.5m (12MP-14)
- suggests potential along the Camp Creek structure

### 5. Hackly:

- both the Hackly Gold and Hackly Breccia targets occur in this area, proximal to a northeast trending sinistral fault
- located above a placer mining area on Mariposa Creek, noted for pristine nuggets that appear to be close to their bedrock source *(Richards, 2004)*

#### 5a. Hackly Gold:

- covers a 700 by 400m, gold in soil anomaly with bismuth and molybdenum (maximum 256 ppb Au)
- targeted by 2 DDH's (299m) with no significant results, but not favourable orientations

#### 5b. Hackly Breccia:

- minor linear northeasterly trending soil anomaly
- 11.7 and 1.6 g/t Au *(Figure 6)* grab samples from quartz breccia boulders with galena *(Bennett, 2012c);* source of boulders appears to be further uphill (still untested)
- similar quartz float with galena from upper Mariposa Creek returned 102.9 g/t Au *(Figure 6)* with associated silver, mercury, tellurium and selenium *(Pautler, 2016a)*

- initial trench results of 0.42 g/t Au over 55m, including 1.10 g/t Au over 10m from MPTR16-01, and 0.16 g/t Au over 25m and a grab sample of 2.87 g/t Au from the end of MPTR16-02 (requires extension)
- only 2 trenches and no diamond drilling
- zone appears to trend west-southwest towards a 282.2 ppb Au soil anomaly
- appears to lie down plunge of the Skookum Main zone

**6. Alberta Creek:**

- covers a northwest trending discontinuous 3 km long gold in soil anomaly with a peak value of 450 ppb Au and main southeast portion of anomaly is 200-400m wide by 750m long *(Carlson, 2013a)*
- geoprobe results of 2.92 g/t Au and a number of moderately anomalous results, from 0.12 to 0.91 g/t Au *(Carlson, 2013a)*
- high resolution IP survey, suggests the presence of a northwest trending mineralized structural zone *(Carlson, 2013a)*

**7. Lou Linear:**

- covers a discontinuous 0.5 by 2 km northwesterly trending gold in soil anomaly with associated arsenic in area underlain by favourable intermediate orthogneiss
- quartz breccia float from area returned anomalous arsenic, but no gold (only 3 samples)

**8. Skookum East:**

- covers a linear east-northeast trending 0.5 km long gold in soil anomaly with associated molybdenum
- weaker and less continuous extension of the Skookum Main soil anomaly within permafrost area

**9. Skookum North:**

- covers a linear east-northeast trending 0.5 km long weak gold in soil anomaly with associated silver-lead-zinc, lesser bismuth and arsenic and weak copper
- defined by A horizon soil sampling entirely within permafrost area

Petrographic, scanning electron microscope (SEM) and paragenesis work identified four main phases within the mineralized zone at Skookum Main *(Bennett, 2012a & b*) as follows:

- Phase 1 (PRE AU ORE) - pervasive, non-destructive sericite alteration
- Phase 2A (PRE AU ORE) - destructive albitization that immediately preceded alkali - feldspar alteration and occurs in close proximity to alkali feldspar zones
- Phase 2B (SYN AU ORE -1) - focused (vein hosted) and pervasive destructive alkali feldspar + ankerite + pyrite (Py 1) - accessory hematite alteration + hydrothermal monazite associated with economic gold values
- Phase 3 (SYN AU ORE -2) - progressive silicification initiated as silica flooding, followed by minor brecciation and multi-stage quartz veining which is associated with growth of pyrite 2 (Py 2) and deposition of visible gold
- Phase 4 (POST AU ORE) - carbonate, quartz ±clay veins that crosscut Phases 1 - 3 alteration

The SEM analyses demonstrated that gold occurs as both electrum in Py 1 (Phase 2B) and native gold in latest stage Phase 3 quartz veins, while silver occurs as Phase 2B electrum and Phase 2B silver sulfosalts in Py 1. Lead occurs as lead sulphosalts in Py 1 and as galena in Phase 4. Calcite and antimony occur as Phase 2B tetrahedrite in Py 1, copper occurs as Phase 2B chalcopyrite in Py 1, barium occurs as Phase 2B and Phase 3 barite and zinc is hosted in rare occurrences of sphalerite occurring within Phase 2B ankerite.

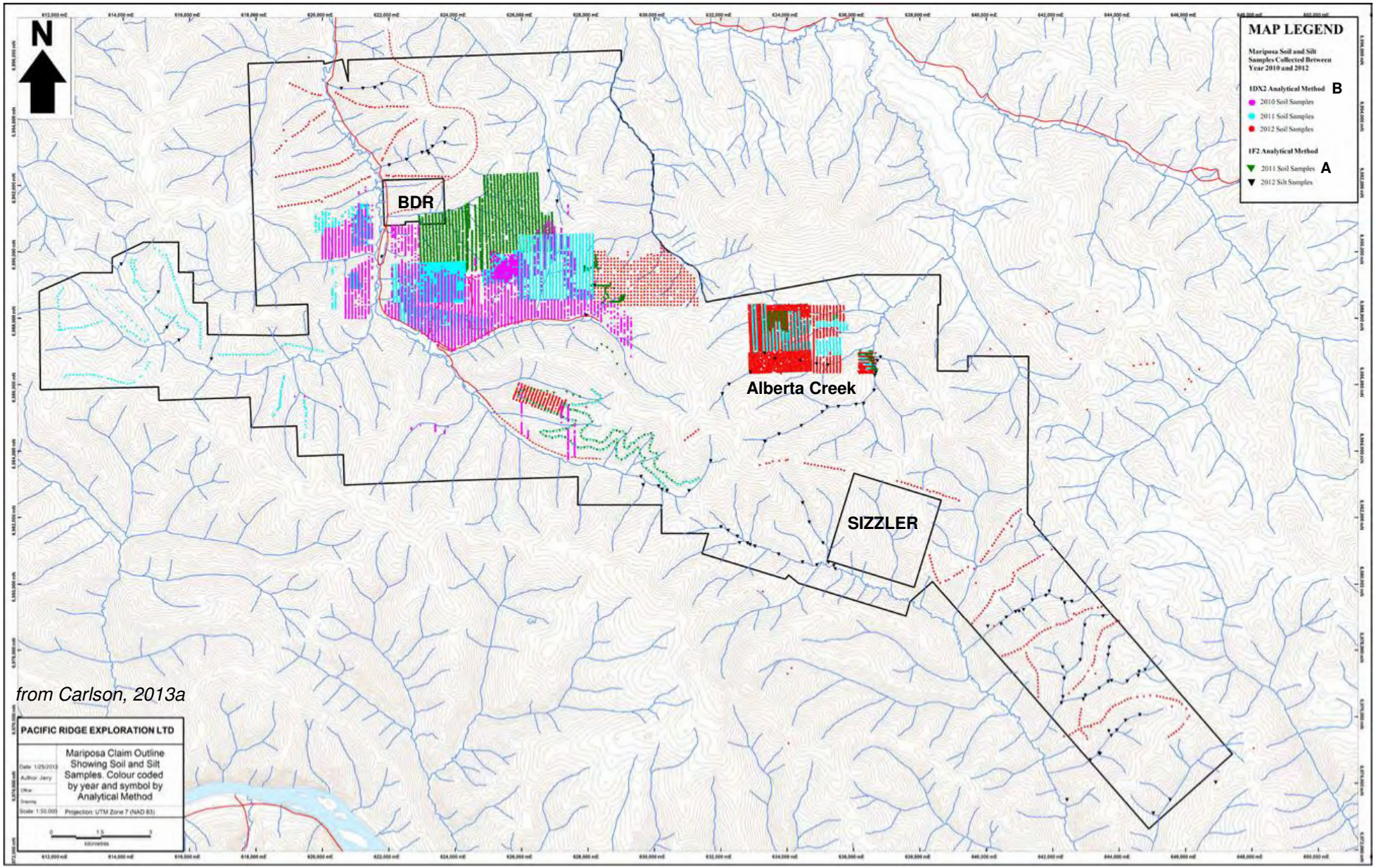



**FIGURE 7: SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY COVERAGE**

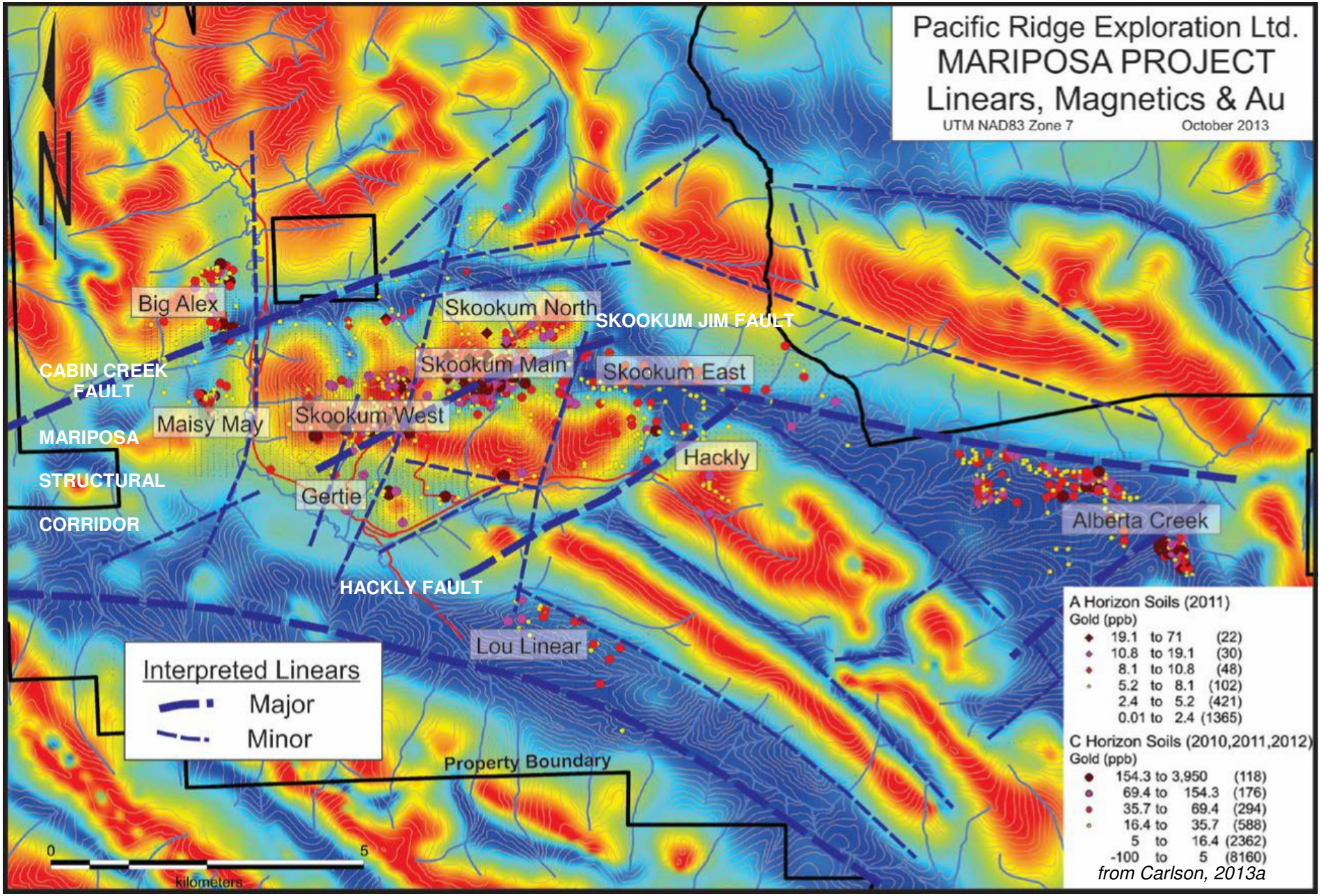



**FIGURE 8: GOLD IN SOILS OVER REGIONAL MAGNETIC MAP**

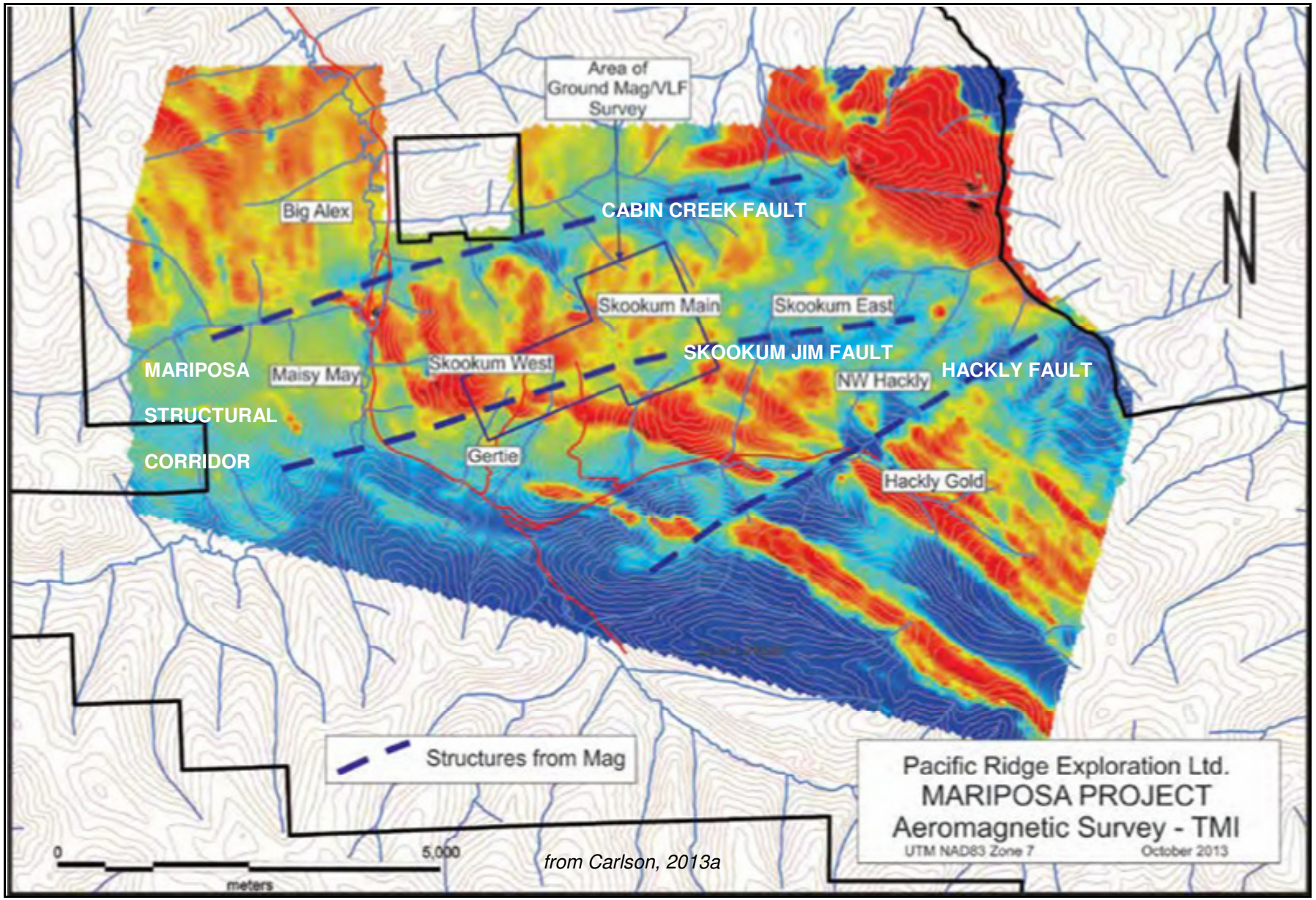



**FIGURE 9: AIRBORNE TMI MAGNETIC MAP SKOOKUM JIM AREA**

## 7.4 Geophysics (Figures 8 to 11)

The airborne geophysics is presented here due its effectiveness in projection of the lithology, alteration and structures through poorly exposed sections of the property. This section is primarily summarized from Carlson (2013a).

The 2010 to 2012 soil geochemical anomalies are overlain on the 1:50,000 scale government aeromagnetic map *(Kiss et. al. 2009a, 2009b)* in Figure 8. The northwest regional stratigraphic trend, distinguishing mafic (magnetic highs) and felsic units (magnetic lows) is evident, cut by predominantly east-northeast to northeast cross structures that disrupt the stratigraphy *(Figure 8)*. Two of the latter structures define a two km wide structural corridor within which the stratigraphic units have been disrupted and rotated to north-south (Mariposa Structural Corridor). This corridor contains the Skookum and Maisy May showings. The Skookum Jim fault system forms the southern boundary and the Cabin Creek fault forms the northern boundary. A second, parallel corridor to the south contains the Gertie, Hackly and Skookum East zones. A series of north-northeast structures cut both of these zones. The magnetic lows within these corridors may be important in outlining potential mineralized zones where key structures potentially focused the flow of magnetite-destructive hydrothermal fluids. The Alberta Creek anomaly is also associated with a northeast trending structure as well as a broad magnetic low.

In March and April, 2011 a 910 line km airborne magnetic geophysical survey was flown over the Skookum Jim anomaly and adjacent areas by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia for Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. *(Fingler, 2011b)*. The survey utilized a helicopter-mounted cesium vapor magnetometer along 015°/285° lines, with a 100m line spacing, 1000m spaced tie lines, and a nominal bird height of 34m.

The survey was effective in outlining the northwest trending stratigraphic trends and delineated the north-northeast trending cross structures, which offset this stratigraphy, in more detail *(Figure 9)*. The sinistral strike slip movement is clearly evident across the structural corridors. Individual mineralized veins and stringers have been linked to these property-wide cross structures as part of a Reidel shear zone *(Bennett, 2011b)*.

In 2011, 175 line km of VLF-EM and magnetic surveying and 16.4 line km of walkmag magnetic survey *(Watt, 2012)* were completed by Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The survey work was focused on the Skookum Main and West showings. The surveys were successful in defining greater structural detail in the immediate area of the Skookum Main and Skookum West mineralized zones, but much of this structure remains unexplained due to the poor outcrop exposure. The VLF-EM survey defined possible boundaries to the east-northeast trending structural corridor and identified a number of parallel northeast trending features that could be fault zones or dykes *(Figure 10)*. C horizon gold soil values and interpreted VLF-EM structures are shown over the ground magnetic data in Figure 11. At the Skookum Main showing the highest gold values occur preferentially within felsic units within an east-northeast trending corridor, defined as a magnetic low *(McIntosh, 2012)*. Linear magnetic low features that cut across the stratigraphy suggest the presence of structural dislocations that have potentially been the focus of magnetite-destructive hydrothermal fluids. The Skookum Main showing, and to a lesser extent the Skookum West showing, can be seen to fall along an interpreted east-northeast trending VLF-EM structure and a related magnetic low.

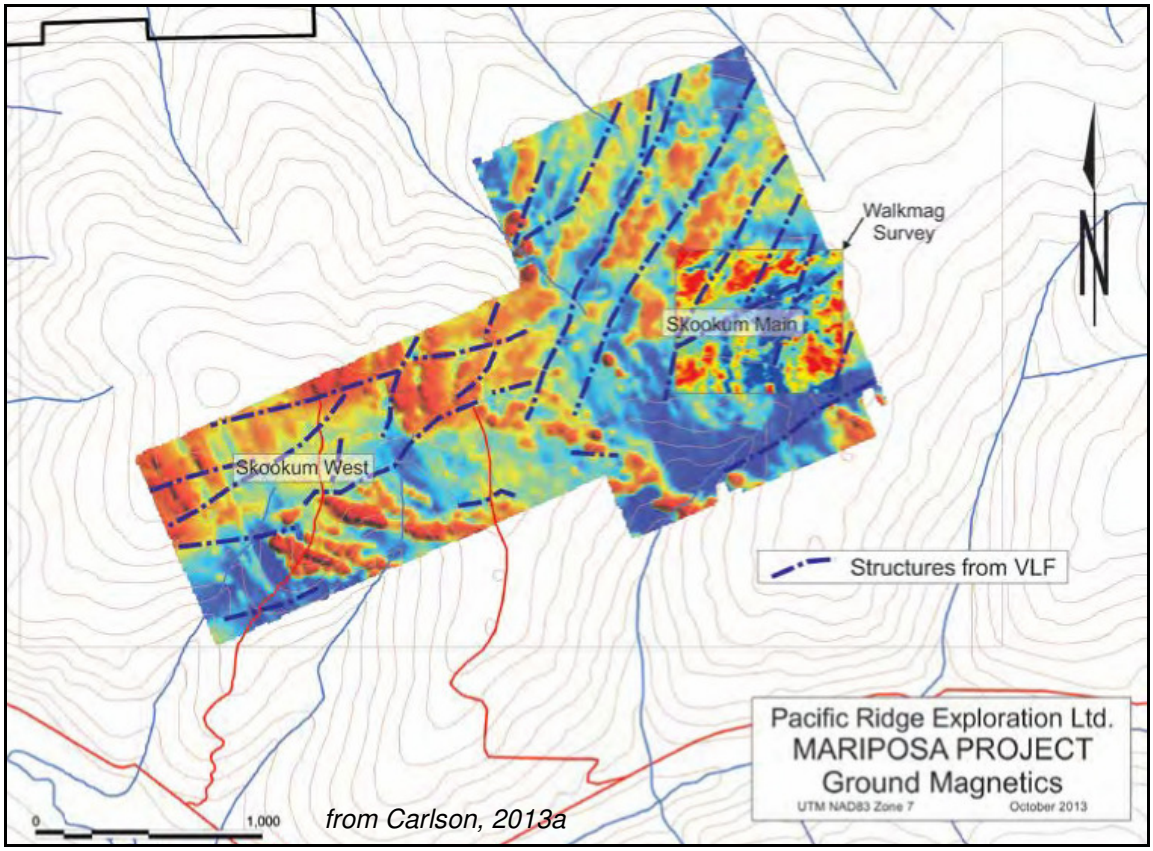



**Figure 10: VLF-EM over Ground Magnetic Map**

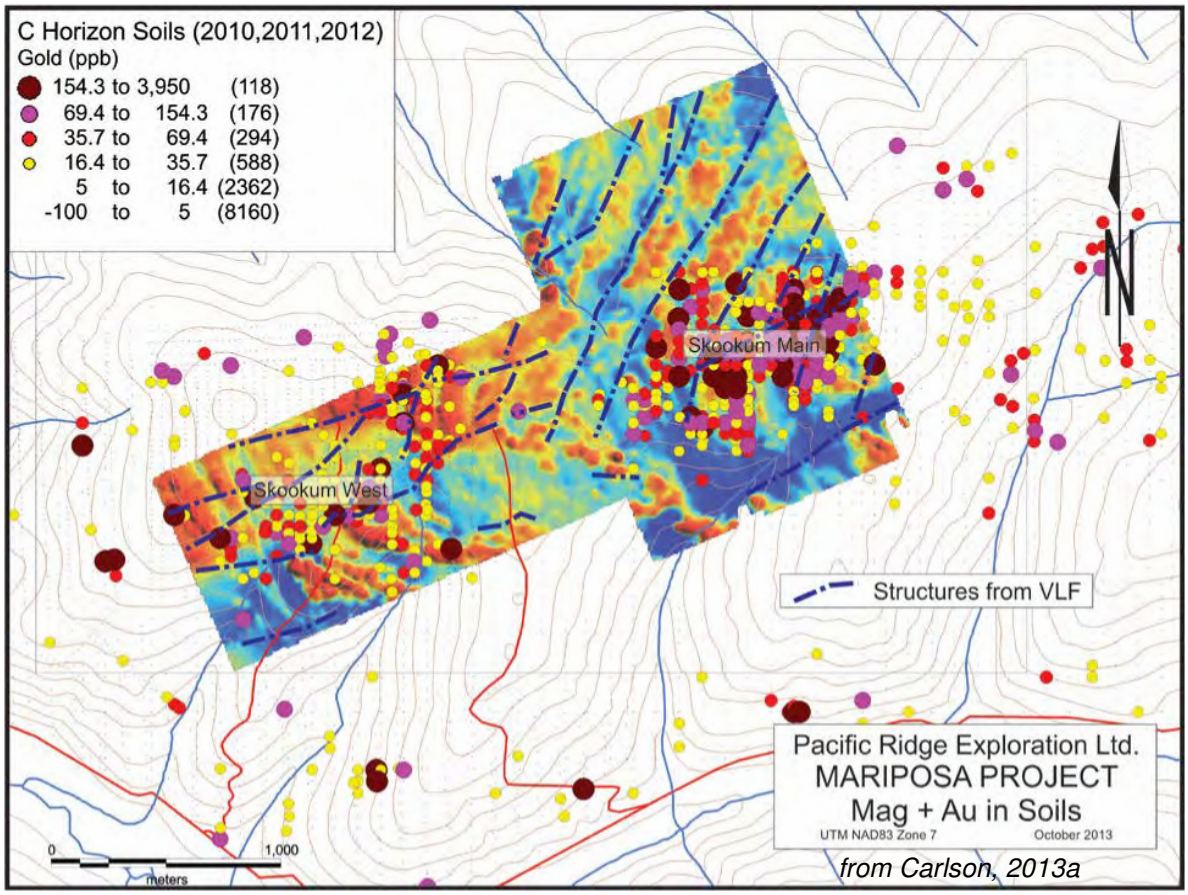



**Figure 11: Gold in Soils and VLF-EM over Ground Magnetic Map**

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE (Figures 1 and 3)

The deposit type for mineralization observed at the Mariposa Project is the orogenic vein type, typical of gold mineralization within the White Gold district, and also the deposit type of the Coffee deposit of Goldcorp Inc. (recently acquired from Kaminak Gold Corp.). Coffee has a NI 43-101 compliant Proven Reserve of 46.36 million tonnes grading 1.45 g/t Au, an Indicated Resource of 17.69 million tonnes grading 1.21 g/t Au and an Inferred Resource of 52.35 million tonnes grading 1.31 g/t Au (*Goldcorp, 2016)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above Resource information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Mariposa Project which is the subject of this report.

The Mariposa Project is located 50 km south-southeast of the Golden Saddle deposit of Kinross Gold Corporation, within the White Gold district, and 44 km north-northeast of Goldcorp Inc.'s Coffee deposit *(Figures 1 and 3)*. The NI 43-101 compliant Indicated Resource of the Golden Saddle deposit as of December 31, 2015 is 9,788,000 tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au, primarily mineable by open pit methods, with an additional 2,166,000 tonnes Inferred grading 1.8 g/t Au *(Kinross, 2016)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Mariposa Project which is the subject of this report.

Mineralization in the White Gold district is controlled by a brittle to brittle-ductile D4 deformation event dated as Middle to Late Jurassic (155-160 Ma), which corresponds to the age of regional exhumation and cooling in the region *(Allan et al., 2013).* Re-Os age dating by UBC researchers has shown the age of Mariposa mineralization to be the same as the Golden Saddle deposit at the White Gold Project. Epizonal features (breccias, rapid crystallization textures) are prevalent *(Allen et al., 2013*) and gold is commonly associated with oxidized cubic pyrite. Most gold prospects in the White Gold district share a common relationship with small-displacement, easterly trending, sinistral strike-slip faults *(Allen et al., 2013*).

The Mariposa Project exhibits the following similar characteristics to the orogenic type of gold mineralization within the White Gold district:

- dominated by an east-northeasterly sinistral strike slip fault system with small-displacement, which appears to be related to mineralization,
- association with quartz veins, stockwork and breccia zones, as well as pyrite veinlets, including cubic pyrite and visible gold,
- mineralized zones generally trend east-northeast,
- predominantly hosted within felsic orthogneiss (meta-intrusive) of Permian age,
- some mineralization is also hosted by Devonian and older Snowcap assemblage metasedimentary rocks,
- proximity to ultramafic – mafic horizon,
- alteration assemblage includes sericite, silicification, carbonate, pervasive potassium feldspar and hematite (typical in the footwall zone) and
- association of gold with anomalous bismuth, tellurium, molybdenum, mercury, silver, antimony, lead ±copper, ±arsenic.

At the Coffee Project of Goldcorp Inc. mineralization is similar to that at White Gold with quartz veins, stockworks and mechanical breccias, and a strong association with pyrite. Host rocks include felsic orthogneiss and the Cretaceous Coffee Creek granite. Structure is a key feature with strong northerly and easterly trends *(Sim and Kappes, 2014)*.

Other examples of the orogenic deposit type (also known as mesothermal, gold quartz, greenstone, Mother Lode) include Bralorne-Pioneer near Goldbridge, Cariboo Gold Quartz at Wells, and Erickson at Cassiar within British Columbia, Alaska-Juneau, Jualin and Kensington in Alaska, and those in the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California. Deposits are of post-Middle Jurassic age in the Cordillera, and appear to form immediately after accretion of oceanic terranes to the continental margin. The following characteristics of the orogenic deposit model are summarized from Ash and Alldrick (1996).

This type of deposit typically occurs as gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscutting varied hostrocks and localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo. Largest concentrations of free gold are commonly at, or near, the intersection of quartz veins with serpentinized and carbonate altered ultramafic rocks.

Gold-quartz vein type mineralization commonly occurs in a system of en echelon veins on all scales. Tabular fissure veins occur in more competent host lithologies, with veinlets and stringers forming stockworks in less competent lithologies. Lower grade bulk-tonnage styles of mineralization may develop in areas marginal to veins with gold associated with disseminated sulphides and may also be related to broad areas of fracturing with gold and sulphides associated with quartz veinlet networks. Major ore controls are secondary structures at a high angle to relatively flat-lying to moderately dipping collisional suture zones, and competent host rocks.

Ore minerals include native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, with lesser galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tellurides, scheelite, bismuth minerals, cosalite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, molybdenite and gersdorffite (nickel, arsenic sulphide) in a gangue of quartz and carbonates (ferroan-dolomite, ankerite, ferroan-magnesite, calcite and siderite), and lesser albite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite. Host rocks are varied including mafic volcanic rocks, ultramafic and mafic intrusions, fine clastic rocks, chert, and felsic to intermediate intrusions.

Silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, extending up to tens of metres from the veins. Carbonate alteration consists of talc and iron-magnesite in ultramafic rocks, ankerite and chlorite in mafic volcanic rocks, graphite and pyrite in sediments, and sericite, albite, calcite, siderite and pyrite in felsic to intermediate intrusions. Quartz-carbonate altered rock and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the wallrock. Fuchsite/mariposite, sericite and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

Elemental associations are gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, potassium, lithium, bismuth, tungsten, tellerium and boron, ±(copper, lead, zinc and mercury). Geophysics is useful in outlining faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies and areas of carbonate alteration indicated by negative magnetic anomalies due to destruction of magnetite. Associated deposit types include gold bearing sulphide mantos, silica veins and placer gold.

## 9.0 EXPLORATION (Figures 6 and 12-13)

The only work conducted on the Mariposa Project by Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (now Four Nines Gold Inc.) was a $48,091 exploration program from September 24 to October 2, 2016 consisting of upgrading access on the claims, trenching and prospecting. The program was managed by Morgan Fraughton, a prospector from Dawson City, Yukon, with experience on the property and within the White Gold district, and directed by the author. Over $21,000 in exploration was completed by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. between July 28 and August 6, 2016 and the cost of the 2015 RAB drill program by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. was $111,294.33, so that a total of at least $180,000 in exploration has been spent on the Mariposa Project in the last two years. The programs by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. are documented under section 6.0, “History” and section 10.0, “Drilling”.

A site visit was completed by the author on the Mariposa Project on September 29, 2016 for Eureka Dome (Four Nines) Gold Inc., during the 2016 trenching program, and a work program was completed between July 29 and August 6, 2016 by the author and Morgan Fraughton for Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. Select drill hole, trench and anomalous soil sample locations were examined by the author during these periods.

### 9.1 Trenching (Figures 6 and 12-13)

A total of 734m of excavator trenching was conducted by Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (name now changed to Four Nines Gold Inc.) on the Mariposa Project in five trenches between September 24 and October 2, 2016. The 2016 trenching was performed by Bear Creek Mining & Exploration of Scroggie Creek, Yukon using a John Deere 330C LC excavator, operated by Johnney Harre. The 2.5 km access road from the Mariposa placer road to trench MPTR16-03 at the Skookum West zone was cleared (covered in deadfall from the 2009 forest fire) to allow ATV/truck access. Suitable ATV access exists from here to the Skookum Main showing. Trench specifications are summarized in Table 3, below and trenches are shown in Figures 8 and 9.

**Table 3: 2016 trench specifications**

| Trench No. | Target | Easting* | Northing* | Az. (°) | Length (m) | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MPTR16-01 | Hackly Breccia | 628733 | 6988941 | 180 | 117 | 25 |
| MPTR16-02 | Hackly Breccia | 628697 | 6988938 | 215 | 130 | 28 |
| MPTR16-03 | Skookum West | 623900 | 6989358 | 155 | 150 | 15 |
| MPTR16-04 | Skookum West | 623795 | 6989288 | 155 | 153 | 11 |
| MPTR16-05 | Skookum West | 623666 | 6988963 | 170 | 184 | 38 |
| **TOTAL** | | *NAD 83, UTM zone 7 | | | **734** | **117** |

A total of 117 samples were collected from the trenches, including 8 grab samples. The trenches were measured out using a 50m tape and marked at 5m intervals. Due to the broken nature of the rock, samples, weighing approximately 3 to 4 kg over each 5m interval, consisted of approximately 40-50 split pieces (using a rock hammer) of rock fragments of variable sizes collected continuously from along the bottom of the trench over each 5m interval. One blank and one standard quality assurance and quality control samples were randomly inserted for each trench and several select grab samples of specific interesting mineralization were collected, such as silicified zones, quartz veins and breccias. Trench results are summarized in Table 4.

**Table 4: Significant 2016 trench results**

| Hole | From(m) | To(m) | Length(m) | Au(g/t) | Zone |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MPTR16-01 | 55 | 110 | 55 | 0.42 | Hackly Breccia |
| includes | 65 | 110 | 45 | 0.49 | |
| includes | 75 | 85 | 10 | 1.10 | |
| MPTR16-02 | 105 | 130 | 25 | 0.16 | Hackly Breccia |
| includes | 125 | 130 end | 5 | 0.36 | |
| grab | 129 | 129 | grab | 2.87 | |
| MPTR16-03 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 0.38 | Skookum West |
| includes | 25 | 35 | 10 | 0.57 | |
| grab | 32 | 32 | grab | 10. | |
| MPTR16-04 | 25 | 45 | 20 | 0.60 | Skookum West |
| includes | 35 | 40 | 5 | 1.64 | |
| grab | 33 | 33 | grab | 1.91 | |
| MPTR16-05 | 0 | 105 | 105 | 0.11 | Skookum West |
| includes | 45 | 50 | 5 | 0.50 | |

*NB: the strike and dip of the zones are not known, so true widths cannot be determined*

Two trenches (MPTR16-01 and -02 - *Figure 12*) targeted the Hackly Breccia zone *(Figure 6)* which was discovered in 2012, returning 11.7 and 1.6 g/t Au from grab samples of quartz breccia boulders with galena *(Bennett, 2012c*). A limonitic silicified zone ±pyrite was intersected in MPTR16-01 just downslope of the breccia boulders from 55 to 110m, which returned anomalous gold of 0.42 g/t Au over 55m, including a quartz breccia-vein zone with galena, which returned 1.10 g/t Au over 10m from 75 to 85m. The mineralized zone is hosted by the felsic orthogneiss just below the contact with mafic hornblende-biotite gneiss.

Trench MPTR16-02 intersected the felsic orthogneiss throughout most of the trench, with minor limonite and silicification, but minor quartz breccia was only found at the end of the trench. The end of the trench returned 0.16 g/t Au over 25m, including 0.36 g/t Au over 5m. A grab sample from 129m returned 2.87 g/t Au. The zone appears to trend about 250°, just south of MPTR16-02 towards a 282.2 ppb Au soil anomaly, 600m to the west-southwest. This trend is the same as that for the Skookum Main zone, and typical within the White Gold district.

Two trenches (MPTR16-03 and -04 - *Figure 13*) targeted an east-northeast trending quartz breccia zone in the northern Skookum West zone, on either side of a small trench (SWTR12-09) that returned 0.9 g/t Au over 20m. A trench (12SJ-12) 50m to the

east-northeast of MPTR16-03 returned 1.5 g/t Au over 10m, ending in mineralization. The entire trenches were not sampled due to lack of mineralization and alteration in the lower portions. Trench MPTR16-03 intersected amphibolite (mafic hornblende gneiss – probable metavolcanic) throughout the trench, with minor limonite, silicification and quartz breccia. The trench returned anomalous values of 0.38 g/t Au over 20m from 20 to 40m, including 0.57 g/t Au over 10m. A grab sample of quartz breccia at 32m with malachite and azurite staining and fine chalcopyrite stringers returned 10.8 g/t Au with 0.42% Cu, 20.7 g/t Ag and anomalous tellurium and mercury. Possible trend was 330°/80°W.

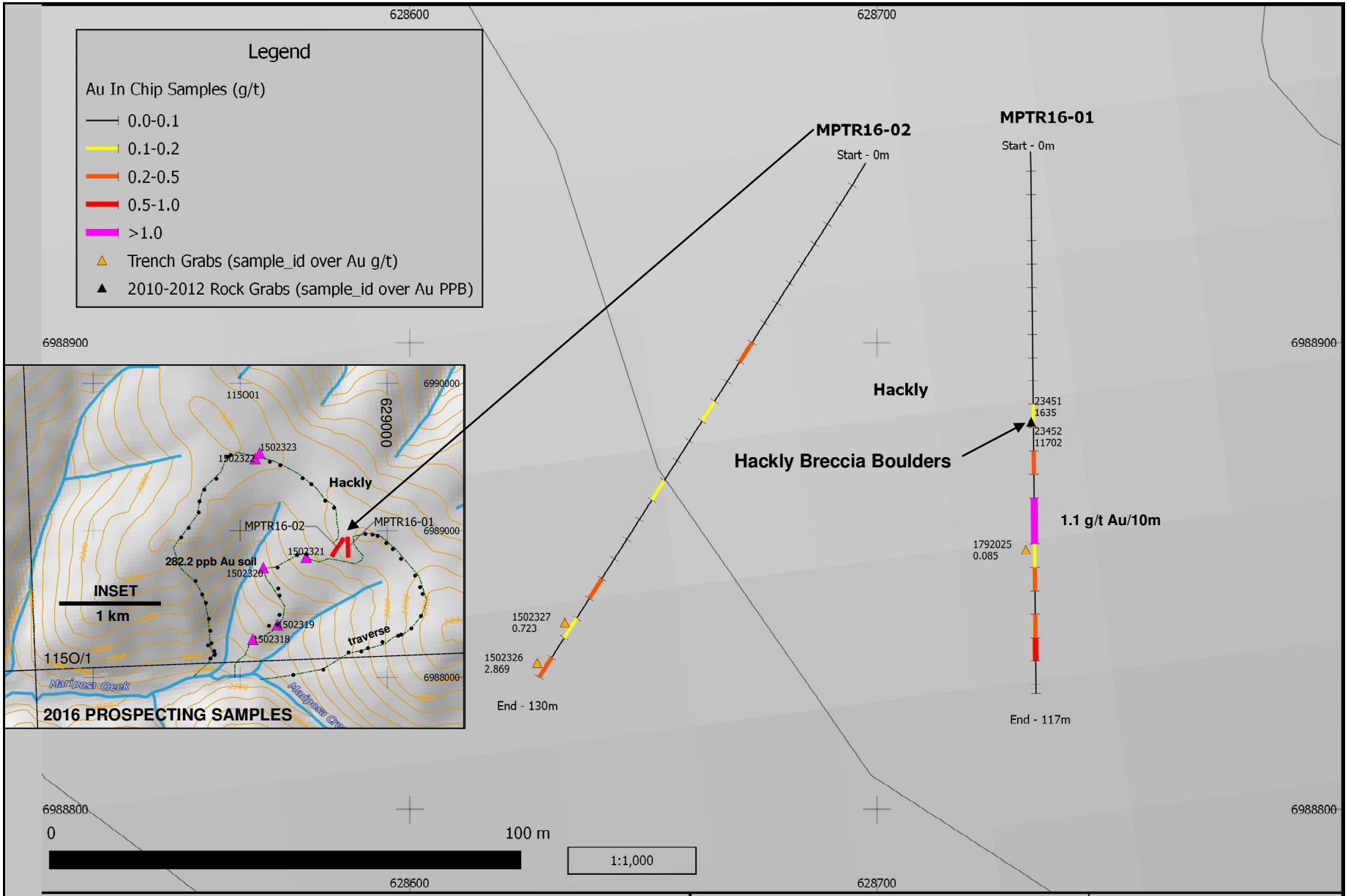
Trench MPTR16-04, 125m southwest of MPTR16-03, intersected biotite schist (probable metasedimentary rocks) throughout the trench, with limonite, silicification and minor quartz veins from 0 to 50m. The trench returned anomalous values of 0.60 g/t Au over 25m from 20 to 45m, including 1.64 g/t Au over 5m. The latter interval corresponds to a black quartz feldspar porphyry dyke with quartz breccia. A similar grab sample near this interval with galena carried 1.91 g/t Au.

Trench MPTR16-05 targeted the east-northeast trending southern Skookum West zone between small Candig trenches (SWTR12-07) that returned 0.7 g/t Au over 30m (SWTR12-07) and 1.4 g/t Au over 40m (SWTR12-07). The trench intersected mixed lithologies with felsic orthogneiss at the top of the trench, followed by biotite schist, then amphibolite. Silicification and limonite with minor quartz veins are patchy throughout most of the trench, from 0 to 115m. The quartz rich zones returned anomalous values of 0.11 to 0.50 g/t Au over 5m intervals, including at the start of the trench. The trench returned 0.109 g/t Au over 105m.

For comparison, initial trench results in 2009 on the Kona zone (now planned to be mined as a separate open pit) at Goldcorp's Coffee deposit returned values of 0.467 g/t Au over 15m, including 0.76 g/t Au over 5m in Trench 09K-03 *(Kaminak, May, 2016)*. In addition, better values were obtained in diamond drilling than in trenching at Kinross' Golden Saddle deposit and locally at the Coffee deposit due to high oxidation at surface in a non-glaciated environment. Gold becomes liberated from the oxidized material (possibly due to freeze and thaw conditions) and is not collected in the samples.

## 9.2 Prospecting (Figure 12)

During the trenching program prospecting was conducted over the Hackly Breccia zone with the collection of six samples for analysis. The Hackly Breccia boulders consist of two 1m sized boulders that appear to originate from upslope. The 2016 trenching returned anomalous results from downslope of the boulders. The site of the 282.2 ppb Au soil anomaly was located and a pit dug to expose subcrop (sample 1502320). Minor quartz chips were found in possible orthogneiss with some possible quartz feldspar porphyry. The 250° – 70° trending extent of the breccia zone was also prospected, as well as along the low ridge above the Hackly Breccia. Possible subcrop of quartz breccia was found downhill. No significant values were obtained from the samples collected.




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mariposa Trenching and Prospecting 2016<br>Hackly Trenches (MPTR16-01 and MPTR16-02) | NTS Mapsheets: 115O01 | N<br>W E<br>S |
| | UTM Zone 7, NAD83 | |
| **FIGURE 12** Map Publishing Date: November 2, 2016<br>Created For: Eureka Dome Gold **Inc.** | Created By: Morgan Fraughton | |

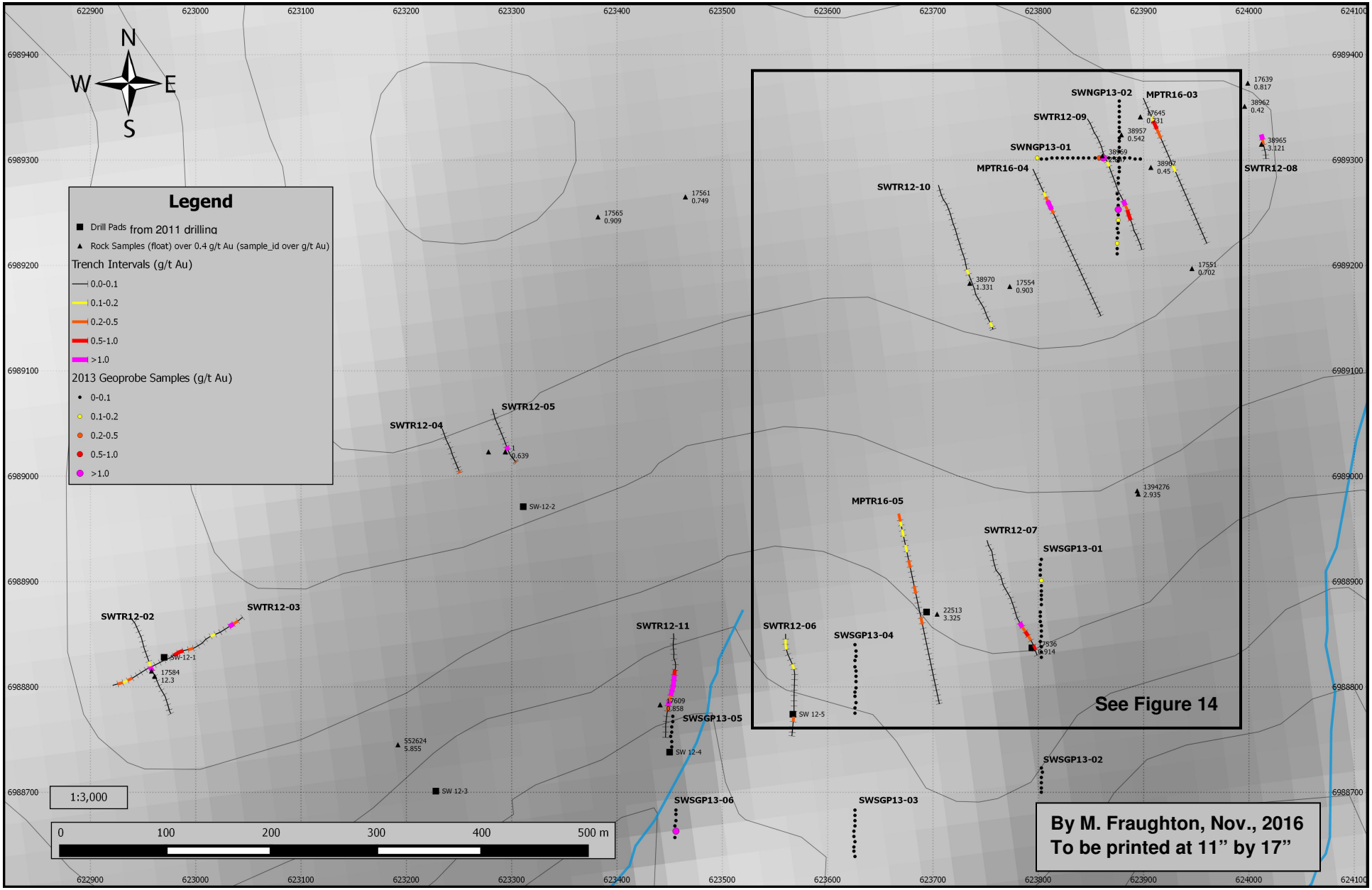



**Figure 13: Skookum West Showing Compilation (Rocks, Trenches, Geoprobe)**

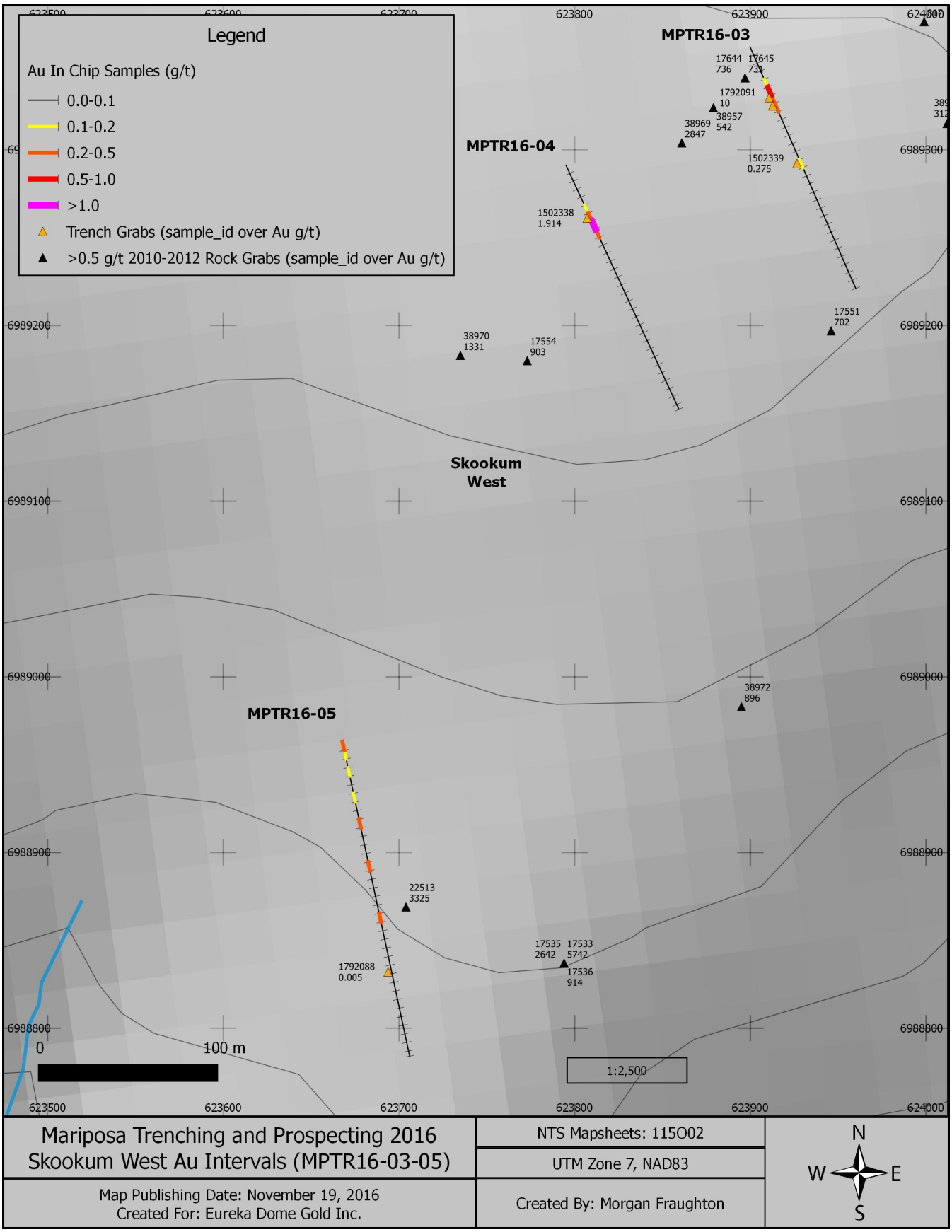



**Figure 14: Trenches MPTR16-03 to -05**

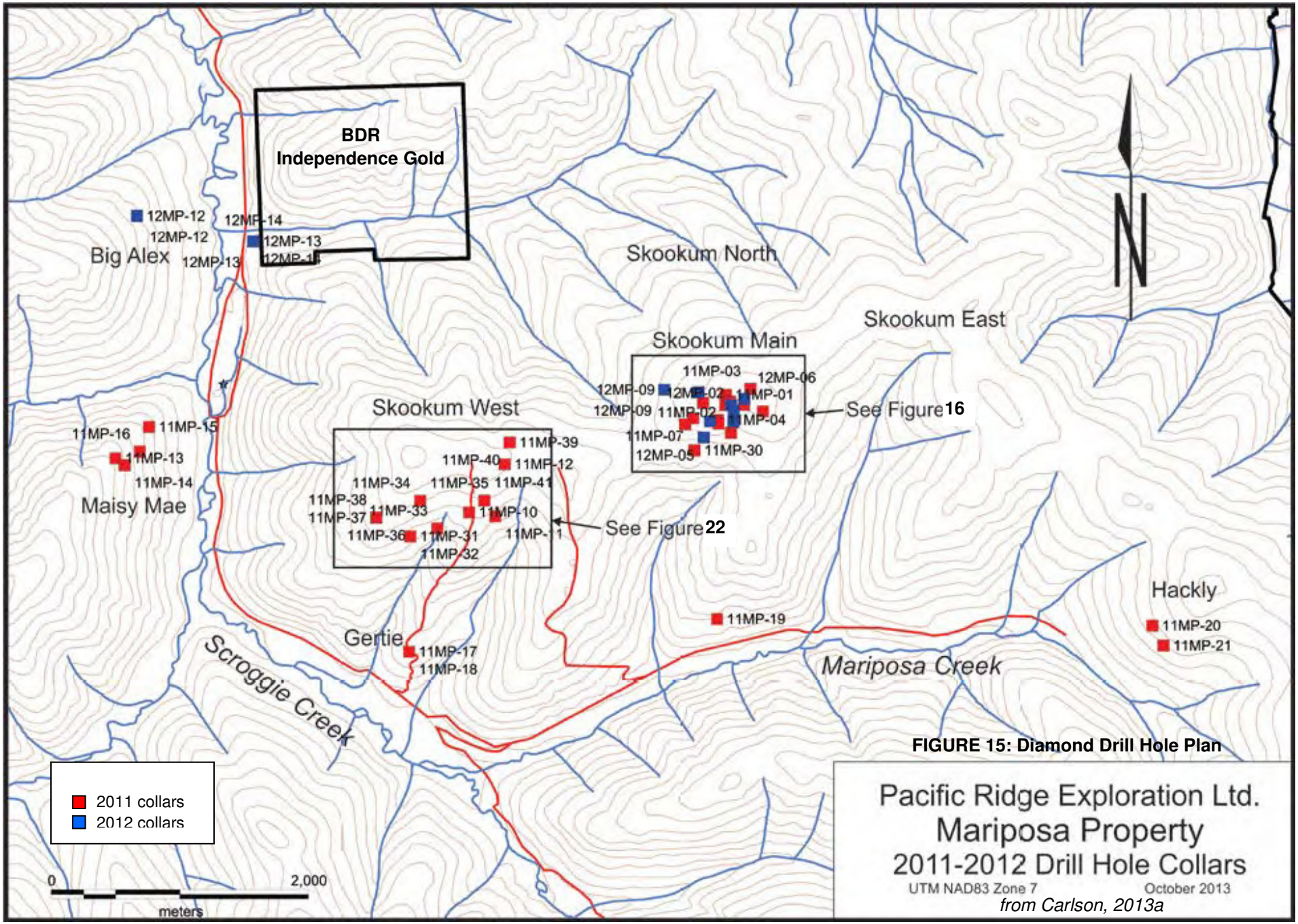



**FIGURE 15: Diamond Drill Hole Plan**

## 10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted by Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (now named Four Nines Gold Inc.), but approximately 8,636m of diamond drilling was previously completed on the Mariposa Project in 2011 and 2012 by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd., with 6,011m in 41 holes in 2011 and 2,625m in 14 holes in 2012 (hole 12MP-03 was lost at 78m and was re-drilled as 3A) *(Carlson, 2013a & b)*. A rotary air blast (RAB) drill program was conducted on the Skookum Main showing in 2015 to verify the attitude and extent of the mineralization, with 655.3m in 12 holes *(Carlson, 2015)*. The majority of drilling has been completed on the Skookum Main showing, with 29 diamond drill holes (plus 1 lost hole) and 12 RAB drill holes. The number of diamond drill holes and samples completed on the individual zones are summarized in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Summary of diamond drill programs by showing**

| Zone or Showing | Year | No. of Holes | Meters drilled | Type | No. of Samples* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skookum Main | 2011, 12 | 29 | 5207 | NQ | 3860 |
| Skookum West | 2011 | 14 | 1671 | NQ, BQTW | 905 |
| Maisy May | 2011 | 4 | 754 | NQ | 573 |
| Gertie | 2011 | 3 | 282 | NQ | 216 |
| Hackly | 2011 | 2 | 299 | NQ | 227 |
| Big Alex | 2012 | 3 | 423 | NQ | 264 |
| **TOTAL** | | **55** | **8,636m** | | **6,045** |

*includes a total of 1,097 quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) samples

Most of the diamond drill core is stored on the property on the west side of the airstrip at 621698mE, 6990207mN, with select intervals from 11MP-01,-03, -05, 06, -08, -27 stored at the HS Bostock Core Library at the Yukon Geological Survey, Alaska Highway, Whitehorse. The 2011 diamond drilling was performed by Ridgeline Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Smithers, British Columbia using a Hydracore 1000 coring rig with NQ diameter (47.6 mm) wireline equipment, and Elite Diamond Drilling Inc. of Vernon, British Columbia using a JKS300 helicopter-portable drill with BQTW (40.7 mm) wireline equipment. The 2012 diamond drilling was carried out by Driftwood Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Smithers, British Columbia utilizing an SRS 3000 fly drill with NQ wireline tools.

The diamond drill holes were surveyed in using a hand held GPS unit and a Brunton compass at the top of the hole. In the 2011-12 diamond drilling a Flexit multi-shot survey tool was primarily utilized for downhole surveys, with a Reflex EZshot survey tool used in the last 10 holes in 2011. Results indicate overall consistency in the azimuth and dips. Core recovery was good, averaging 95% in the 2011 program and 89% in the 2012 program, with some local zones of poor recovery and lost core that would not significantly affect the assay values obtained. Most of the diamond drill core was sampled with 4,948 samples collected and analyzed and 1,097 quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) samples inserted. Sample intervals were generally 1.0 to 1.5m. The diamond drill programs are detailed in Carlson (2013a & b).

Many of the drill sites were inspected by the author during the site examination on September 29, 2016, and during the July 29 to August 6, 2016 and September 13-14, 2012 work programs, as noted in Tables 6-8. Drill collars are shown in Figure 15 with details of the Skookum Main and Skookum West showings in Figures 17 and 24, a cross section through the Skookum Main showing in Figure 18 and a 3D cross section in Figure 19. Diamond drill hole specifications are summarized in Tables 6 to 7, below.

**Table 6: 2011 diamond drill hole specifications**

| Hole ID | Target | Easting NAD 83 | Northing Zone 7 | Elev. | Az. (°) | Dip (°) | Length (m) | No.* of Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11MP-01 ŧ | Skookum Main | 625691 | 6989791 | 1089 | 178 | -50 | 237.1 | 189 |
| 11MP-02 ŧ | Skookum Main | 625691 | 6989791 | 1089 | 178 | -67 | 167.3 | 102 |
| 11MP-03 | Skookum Main | 625885 | 6989835 | 1092 | 178 | -50 | 170.4 | 110 |
| 11MP-04 | Skookum Main | 625629 | 6989594 | 1067 | 358 | -50 | 173.1 | 143 |
| 11MP-05 ŧ | Skookum Main | 625689 | 6989711 | 1086 | 178 | -50 | 191.7 | 147 |
| 11MP-06 ŧ | Skookum Main | 625689 | 6989711 | 1086 | 178 | -65 | 149.1 | 94 |
| 11MP-07 | Skookum Main | 625440 | 6989607 | 1065 | 178 | -45 | 182.3 | 138 |
| 11MP-08 | Skookum Main | 625732 | 6989496 | 1042 | 358 | -45 | 231.0 | 201 |
| 11MP-09 | Skookum Main | 625725 | 6989736 | 1086 | 268 | -45 | 169.8 | 135 |
| 11 MP-10 ŧ | Skookum West | 623695 | 6988876 | 982 | 178 | -50 | 142.3 | 110 |
| 11MP-11 | Skookum West | 623898 | 6988846 | 957 | 358 | -45 | 154.5 | 103 |
| 11MP-12 ŧ | Skookum West | 623973 | 6989250 | 1027 | 88 | -45 | 76.2 | 55 |
| 11MP-13 ŧ | Maisy May | 620944 | 6989296 | 803 | 223 | -45 | 104.9 | 83 |
| 11MP-14 ŧ | Maisy May | 621017 | 6989243 | 778 | 223 | -45 | 222.2 | 127 |
| 11MP-15 ŧ | Maisy May | 621206 | 6989540 | 703 | 223 | -45 | 145.4 | 120 |
| 11MP-16 ŧ | Maisy May | 621133 | 6989347 | 733 | 223 | -45 | 282.6 | 243 |
| 11MP-17 ŧ | Gertie | 623228 | 6987792 | 767 | 223 | -45 | 102.1 | 81 |
| 11MP-18 ŧ | Gertie | 623228 | 6987792 | 750 | 198 | -55 | 58.8 | 42 |
| 11 MP-19 ŧ | Gertie | 625625 | 6988046 | 850 | 123 | -50 | 121.0 | 93 |
| 11MP-20 ŧ | Hackly | 629012 | 6987995 | 1000 | 268 | -50 | 183.4 | 146 |
| 11MP-21 ŧ | Hackly | 629098 | 6987840 | 1022 | 48 | -50 | 114.6 | 81 |
| 11MP-22 | Skookum Main | 625518 | 6989727 | 1079 | 268 | -45 | 176.2 | 129 |
| 11MP-23 | Skookum Main | 625377 | 6989561 | 1060 | 268 | -45 | 169.2 | 136 |
| 11MP-24 | Skookum Main | 625377 | 6989561 | 1060 | 268 | -60 | 147.8 | 118 |
| 11MP-25 | Skookum Main | 625834 | 6989713 | 1089 | 358 | -45 | 134.1 | 108 |
| 11MP-26 | Skookum Main | 625834 | 6989713 | 1089 | 178 | -45 | 135.9 | 115 |
| 11MP-27 | Skookum Main | 625637 | 6989565 | 1059 | 358 | -50 | 197.2 | 170 |
| 11MP-28 | Skookum Main | 625637 | 6989565 | 1059 | 333 | -50 | 132.0 | 109 |
| 11MP-29 | Skookum Main | 625981 | 6989661 | 1081 | 333 | -50 | 121.3 | 94 |
| 11MP-30 | Skookum Main | 625448 | 6989358 | 1000 | 358 | -50 | 121.3 | 96 |
| 11MP-31 ŧ | Skookum West | 623238 | 6988690 | 919 | 358 | -45 | 175.6 | 136 |
| 11 MP-32 ŧ | Skookum West | 623238 | 6988690 | 919 | 328 | -45 | 157.0 | 114 |
| 11 MP-33 ŧ | Skookum West | 623448 | 6988750 | 915 | 358 | -45 | 135.0 | 12 |
| 11 MP-34 ŧ | Skookum West | 623315 | 6988965 | 996 | 358 | -45 | 135.6 | 55 |
| 11 MP-35 ŧ | Skookum West | 623315 | 6988965 | 996 | 328 | -45 | 138.7 | 21 |
| 11 MP-36 ŧ | Skookum West | 622973 | 6988834 | 988 | 228 | -45 | 105.2 | 13 |
| 11 MP-37 ŧ | Skookum West | 622973 | 6988834 | 988 | 228 | -67 | 51.2 | 38 |
| 11MP-38 ŧ | Skookum West | 622975 | 6988835 | 990 | 18 | -45 | 63.1 | 44 |
| 11MP-39 ŧ | Skookum West | 624012 | 6989420 | 1006 | 218 | -50 | 106.7 | 57 |
| 11MP-40 | Skookum West | 624012 | 6989420 | 1006 | 188 | -50 | 65.8 | 22 |
| 11MP-41 | Skookum West | 623815 | 6988968 | 1003 | 178 | -50 | 162.5 | 125 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | **6011m** | **4,255** |

ŧ denotes hole located by author *includes a total of 861 QAQC samples

**Table 7: 2012 diamond drill hole specifications**

| Hole ID | Target | Easting NAD 83 | Northing Zone 7 | Elev. | Az. (°) | Dip (°) | Length (m) | No.* of Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12MP-01 ŧ | Skookum Main | 625723 | 6989684 | 1088 | 270 | -50 | 177 | 120 |
| 12MP-02 | Skookum Main | 625338 | 6989543 | 1041 | 90 | -50 | 168 | 49 |
| 12MP-03 | Skookum Main | 625758 | 6989671 | 1081 | 270 | -50 | 78 | 0 |
| 12MP-03A | Skookum Main | 625758 | 6989671 | 1081 | 270 | -48 | 228 | 197 |
| 12MP-04 | Skookum Main | 625758 | 6989671 | 1081 | 240 | -65 | 186 | 190 |
| 12MP-05 | Skookum Main | 625509 | 6989453 | 1081 | 270 | -50 | 180 | 147 |
| 12MP-06 | Skookum Main | 625837 | 6989760 | 1097 | 270 | -50 | 225 | 212 |
| 12MP-07 | Skookum Main | 625570 | 6989585 | 1075 | 270 | -50 | 201 | 135 |
| 12MP-08 | Skookum Main | 625752 | 6989580 | 1067 | 270 | -50 | 204 | 115 |
| 12MP-09 | Skookum Main | 625215 | 6989829 | 1017 | 160 | -50 | 186 | 129 |
| 12MP-10 | Skookum Main | 625837 | 6989760 | 1097 | 80 | -50 | 198 | 164 |
| 12MP-11 | Skookum Main | 625480 | 6989810 | 1065 | 310 | -50 | 171 | 68 |
| 12MP-12 ŧ | Big Alex | 621110 | 6991180 | 730 | 270 | -45 | 162 | 78 |
| 12MP-13 ŧ | Big Alex E | 622015 | 6990983 | | 325 | -50 | 150 | 114 |
| 12MP-14 ŧ | Big Alex E | 622015 | 6990983 | | 325 | -70 | 111 | 72 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | **2625m** | **1790** |

ŧ denotes hole located by author *includes a total of 236 QAQC samples

The 2015 RAB drill program on the Skookum Main showing *(Figure 20)* was completed by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon using their remote controlled, tracked, air/hydraulically operated rotary air blast (RAB) drill with a 44 hp turbo charged Kubota diesel engine. The drill uses a stationary 300/200 compressor and a 90 mm COP32 hammer. Drill rods are 1.5m long, drill hole diameter is 8.88 cm and chips range in size from powder to 3/8". RAB holes were surveyed in using a hand held GPS unit and a compass. RAB samples were collected at 1.52m intervals throughout the entire hole with 433 samples collected and analyzed and 46 additional (QAQC) samples inserted. Chip trays with representative chips for each interval are stored at the premises of GroundTruth Exploration Inc. and complete sets of bagged duplicate samples for each drill hole are stored at each respective drill site for future use if necessary. The RAB drill program is detailed in Carlson (2015). RAB drill hole specifications are summarized in Table 8, below.

**Table 8: 2015 RAB drill hole specifications**

| Hole ID | Easting NAD 83 | Northing Zone 7 | Elev. | Az. (°) | Dip (°) | Length (m) | Samples | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | No. | QAQC |
| 15MPR-01 ŧ | 625700.2 | 6989750.6 | 1088.4 | 340 | -50 | 45.72 | 30 | 0B, 4D, 1S |
| 15MPR-02 | 625723.5 | 6989765.6 | 1086.8 | 330 | -45 | 44.20 | 30 | 1, 3, 1 |
| 15MPR-03 ŧ | 625676.9 | 6989740.3 | 1088.5 | 330 | -45 | 44.20 | 29 | 1, 4, 0 |
| 15MPR-04 ŧ | 625655.9 | 6989725.4 | 1087.7 | 330 | -45 | 57.91 | 38 | 1, 0, 1 |
| 15MPR-05 ŧ | 625638.3 | 6989714.7 | 1087.4 | 330 | -45 | 50.29 | 33 | 1, 2, 1 |
| 15MPR-06 ŧ | 625617.7 | 6989701.3 | 1086.6 | 330 | -45 | 50.29 | 33 | 0, 1, 1 |
| 15MPR-07 ŧ | 625670.8 | 6989706.2 | 1086.3 | 330 | -45 | 60.96 | 40 | 1, 3, 1 |
| 15MPR-08 | 625692.2 | 6989720.9 | 1087.3 | 330 | -45 | 65.53 | 43 | 0, 2, 2 |
| 15MPR-09 ŧ | 625713.0 | 6989732.6 | 1087.1 | 330 | -45 | 60.96 | 41 | 2, 2, 0 |
| 15MPR-10 ŧ | 625725.8 | 6989710.2 | 1085.2 | 330 | -45 | 60.96 | 41 | 1, 1, 1 |
| 15MPR-11 | 625707.7 | 6989696.0 | 1083.5 | 330 | -45 | 60.96 | 40 | 1, 2, 2 |
| 15MPR-12 | 625684.3 | 6989683.6 | 1084.0 | 330 | -45 | 53.34 | 35 | 1, 0, 1 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | **655.3m** | **433** | **10B,24D,12S** |

ŧ denotes hole located by author in 2016 B: blank, D: duplicate, S: standard

The 2011 and 2012 diamond drill programs were supervised by Janice Fingler, M.Sc., P.Geo., and the Project Geologist in the 2012 program was Jerry Solomon, M.Sc., P.Geol.; both are qualified professionals.

The initial 2011 drill program was designed to test the strongest portion of the easterly trending Skookum Jim gold in soil anomaly at the Skookum Main showing, with the first drill holes testing the strongest highly anomalous trench intercept in TR10-SJ-02 which returned 1.25 g/t Au over 30m, within a broader interval of 0.67 g/t Au over 105m. Subsequent holes were guided by trends defined by the soil geochemistry and linear magnetic lows, believed to reflect mineralized structures.

The best apparent intersections were from the Skookum Main showing, with the discovery hole returning 1.51 g/t Au over a 106m drill length, including 2.44 g/t Au over 38.9m, including 8.34 g/t Au over 8.4m in DDH 11MP-01. Other significant intersections included 1.13 g/t Au over 19.8m in DDH 11MP-05, 0.63 g/t Au over 45.3m in DDH 11MP-06, and 0.93 g/t Au over 40.0m in DDH 11MP-08. However, orientation of the zone had not been determined and lithologies could not be correlated between drill sections.

A structural analysis suggested a northerly trend to mineralized structures *(Bennett, 2011a)*. Lithogeochemical and 3-D modelling studies by McIntosh (2012a, 2012b) indicated a 070°/70°SE mineralized structural trend, with a stratigraphic control; gold is preferentially hosted in felsic units and is significantly reduced in mafic units, with stratigraphy trending 340°/25°NE. Consequently, the 2012 drill holes at Skookum Main were primarily drilled westerly to intersect structure and stratigraphy. Results were generally restricted to narrower intervals in 2012 except for in DDH 12MP-10, which returned 0.72 g/t Au over 40.6m, including 1.40 g/t Au over 14.7m.

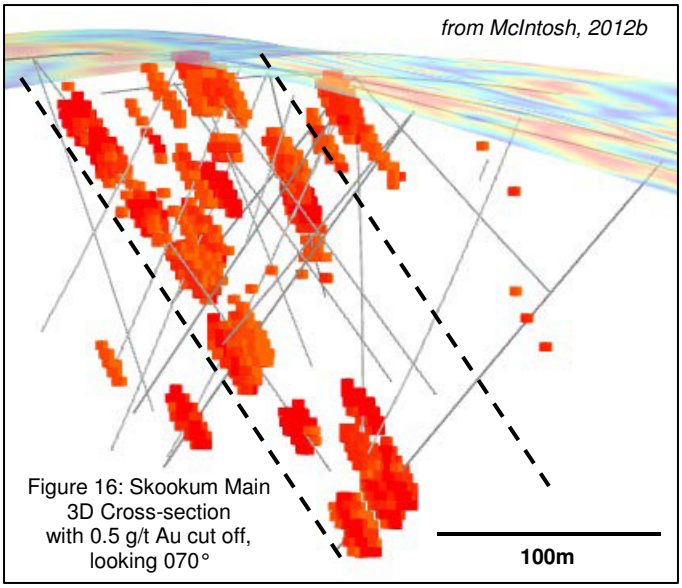


Figure 16: Skookum Main 3D Cross-section with 0.5 g/t Au cut off, looking 070°

Oriented core in 2012 generally confirmed a northwest/ENE trend to lithological contacts, as determined in the 3D model. A random distribution of points exists for fractures and veins since these tend to occur in regions of more fractured core where measurements are less reliable.

A re-evaluation of the initial Skookum Main gold discovery and encouraging results from the 2013 IP and geoprobe surveys over the Skookum Main showing resulted in orientation of the 2015 RAB drill holes perpendicular to the 070°/SE trend of mineralization. The trend was confirmed in the RAB drill program with a slightly shallower dip of 55°SE identified to mineralization. This trend is common throughout the White Gold district, although dips are typically to the north.

Major inconsistency exists in previous core logging, which was performed by 7 different geologists during the 2011 and 2012 drill programs. A review of core by the author indicates that much of the felsic biotite schist to gneiss in some holes was erroneously logged as mafic schist due to the dark colour (melanocratic, not mafic).

Based on the attitude for the mineralization from the 3-D model, geophysics and the RAB drill program, it appears that holes 11MP-01, -05 and -06 were drilled obliquely in the down dip direction, resulting in significantly narrower true widths for the intervals and contributing to difficulty in interpretation. In addition, holes 11MP-09, -22, -24 and all the significant 2012 drill intersections (in fact all but two of the 2012 drill holes) were drilled parallel or near parallel to the trend of the Skookum Main mineralization, resulting in extreme difficulty in interpretation of the overall geometry and definition of the continuity of the zone. Only nine holes were drilled at a favourable orientation within the Skookum Main showing. The only favourably oriented intersections obtained were from holes 11MP-04, -08 and -30, drilled near perpendicular to the mineralized trend, and from DDH11MP -28, drilled perpendicular to the trend.

Consequently, the best true width intersections from the Skookum Main showing were 0.93 g/t Au over an approximate 36.4m true width (TW), including 1.39 g/t Au over 8.4m TW in DDH 11MP-08, 1.51 g/t Au over 13.4m TW, including 2.44 g/t Au over 6.4m TW in DDH 11MP-01, 0.88 g/t Au over 17.5m in 11MP-27, and 4.76 g/t Au over 0.9m TW in DDH 12MP-03A. The mineralized intercepts consist of extensive albite-ankerite-limonite-sericite alteration ± silicification, quartz veins, stockwork and breccia, typical proximal alteration in the White Gold district. The main host rock appears to be felsic orthogneiss which is a favourable host for mineralization due to competency.

The zone occurs along the east-northeast trending Skookum Jim sinistral strike slip fault system; such fault systems are commonly related to mineralization within the district. The favourable Skookum Jim fault, defined by a magnetic low signature in Figure 17, has not been adequately tested along strike and down dip. There is good potential to trace this zone along strike and at depth by drilling. Based on intersection lineations, the zone probably plunges to the east-southeast, towards the Hackly breccia, which returned 11.7 g/t Au from quartz breccia float.

Significant diamond drill intersections are summarized in Table 9 on the following page. The attitude of all mineralized intercepts is not definitively known due to the variable azimuths of the diamond drilling, primarily sub-parallel to the mineralized zone, and possible irregularities within the zone. Approximate interpreted true widths are shown based on a 070°/55°SE trend.

**Table 9: Significant diamond drill results on Skookum Main**

| Hole | From(m) | To(m) | Length(m) | TW (m) | Au(g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11MP-01 | 24.5 | 106.0 | 81.5 | 13.4 | 1.51 |
| includes | 29.1 | 68.0 | 38.9 | 6.4 | 2.44 |
| includes | 31.8 | 40.2 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 8.34 |
| includes | 32.9 | 35.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 26.58 |
| and | 204.0 | 213.6 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 2.59 |
| includes | 210.4 | 213.6 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 6.51 |
| 11MP-04 | 4.0 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 1.46 |
| 11MP-05 | 3.1 | 22.9 | 19.8 | 3.3 | 1.13 |
| 11MP-06 | 3.7 | 49.0 | 45.3 | 9.0 | 0.63 |
| includes | 3.7 | 25.8 | 22.1 | 4.4 | 0.81 |
| 11MP-08 | 182.7 | 222.7 | 40.0 | 36.4 | 0.93 |
| includes | 213.5 | 222.7 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 1.39 |
| 11MP-09 | 21.1 | 22.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 2.24 |
| and | 73.0 | 74.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.87 |
| and | 85.0 | 86.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.60 |
| 11MP-22 | 138.3 | 140.3 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.32 |
| 11MP-24 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 1.08 |
| includes | 3.1 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.80 |
| and | 79.0 | 80.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.26 |
| 11MP-25 | 41.5 | 51.3 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 0.78 |
| includes | 48.0 | 51.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 1.56 |
| and | 96.0 | 117.5 | 21.5 | 19.6 | 0.54 |
| includes | 113.5 | 116.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.86 |
| 11MP-27 | 23.5 | 24.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.67 |
| and | 77.6 | 79.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.31 |
| and | 101.3 | 102.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.29 |
| and | 119.5 | 138.7 | 19.2 | 17.5 | 0.88 |
| includes | 134.0 | 138.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 1.93 |
| 11MP-28 | 24.5 | 26.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.52 |
| 11MP-30 | 25.0 | 30.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 1.58 |
| 12MP-01 | 90.00 | 92.50 | 2.50 | 0.8 | 1.22 |
| and | 144.80 | 146.30 | 1.50 | 0.5 | 1.43 |
| 12MP03A | 32.30 | 37.50 | 5.20 | 1.8 | 1.06 |
| and | 154.10 | 162.00 | 7.90 | 2.7 | 1.47 |
| includes | 159.50 | 162.00 | 2.50 | 0.8 | 3.14 |
| and | 204.00 | 206.80 | 2.80 | 0.9 | 4.76 |
| 12MP-04 | 138.34 | 138.81 | 0.47 | 0.22 | 6.77 |
| and | 162.28 | 162.62 | 0.34 | 0.16 | 13.01 |
| and | 182.55 | 183.00 | 0.45 | 0.22 | 6.41 |
| 12MP-05 | 92.60 | 96.00 | 3.40 | 1.2 | 1.37 |
| 12MP-06 | 68.80 | 70.10 | 1.30 | 0.4 | 5.85 |
| and | 92.36 | 95.00 | 2.64 | 0.9 | 2.04 |
| and | 116.70 | 119.31 | 2.61 | 0.9 | 1.36 |
| 12MP-08 | 29.50 | 31.00 | 1.50 | 0.5 | 1.31 |
| 12MP-10 | 27.60 | 29.40 | 1.80 | 0.3 | 4.10 |
| and | 38.90 | 79.50 | 40.60 | 7.3 | 0.72 |
| includes | 64.80 | 79.50 | 14.70 | 2.6 | 1.40 |
| includes | 66.70 | 72.35 | 5.65 | 1.0 | 2.17 |

*NB: TW denotes approximate true width*

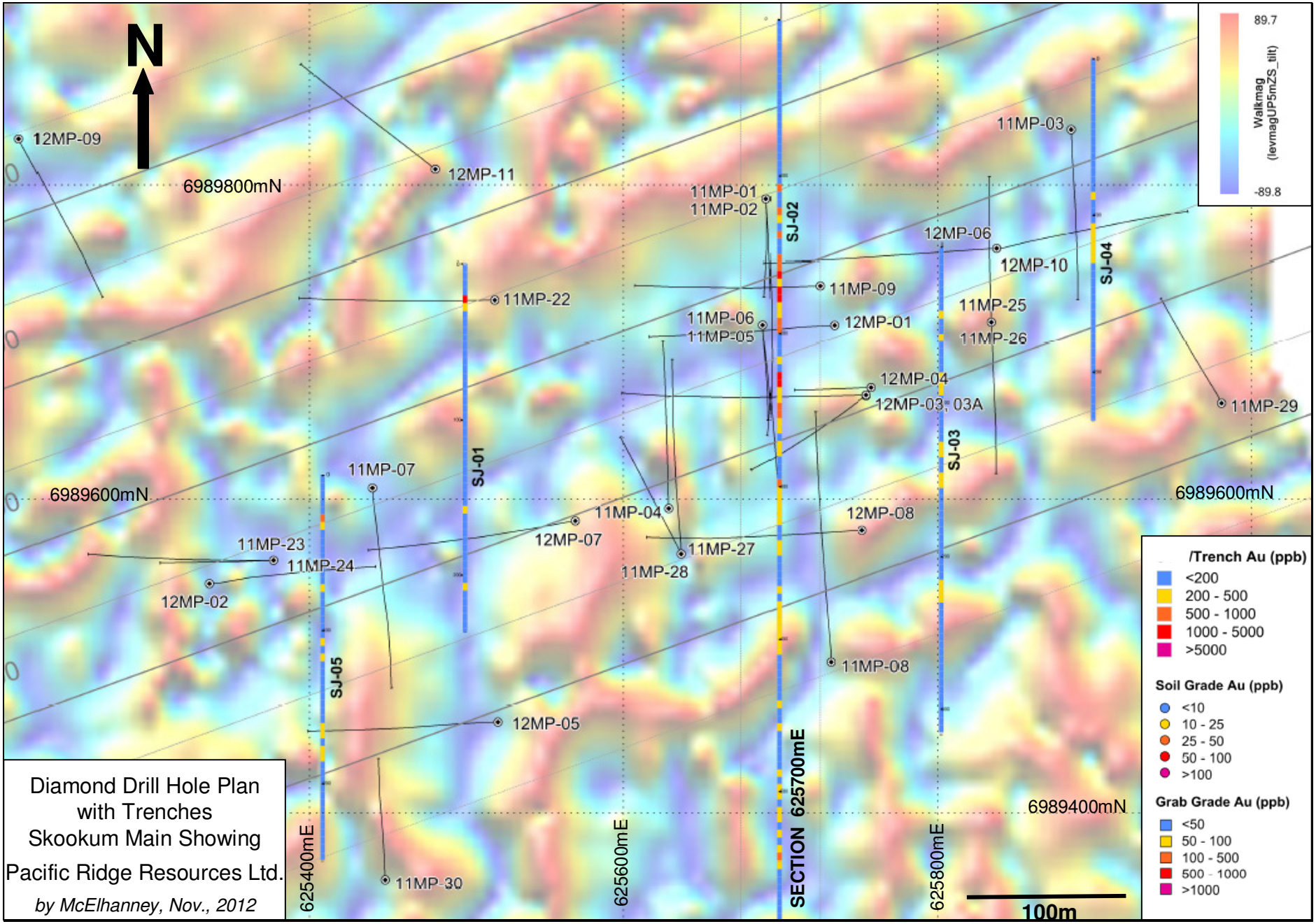



**FIGURE 17: Diamond Drill Hole Plan over Magnetics at Skookum Main**

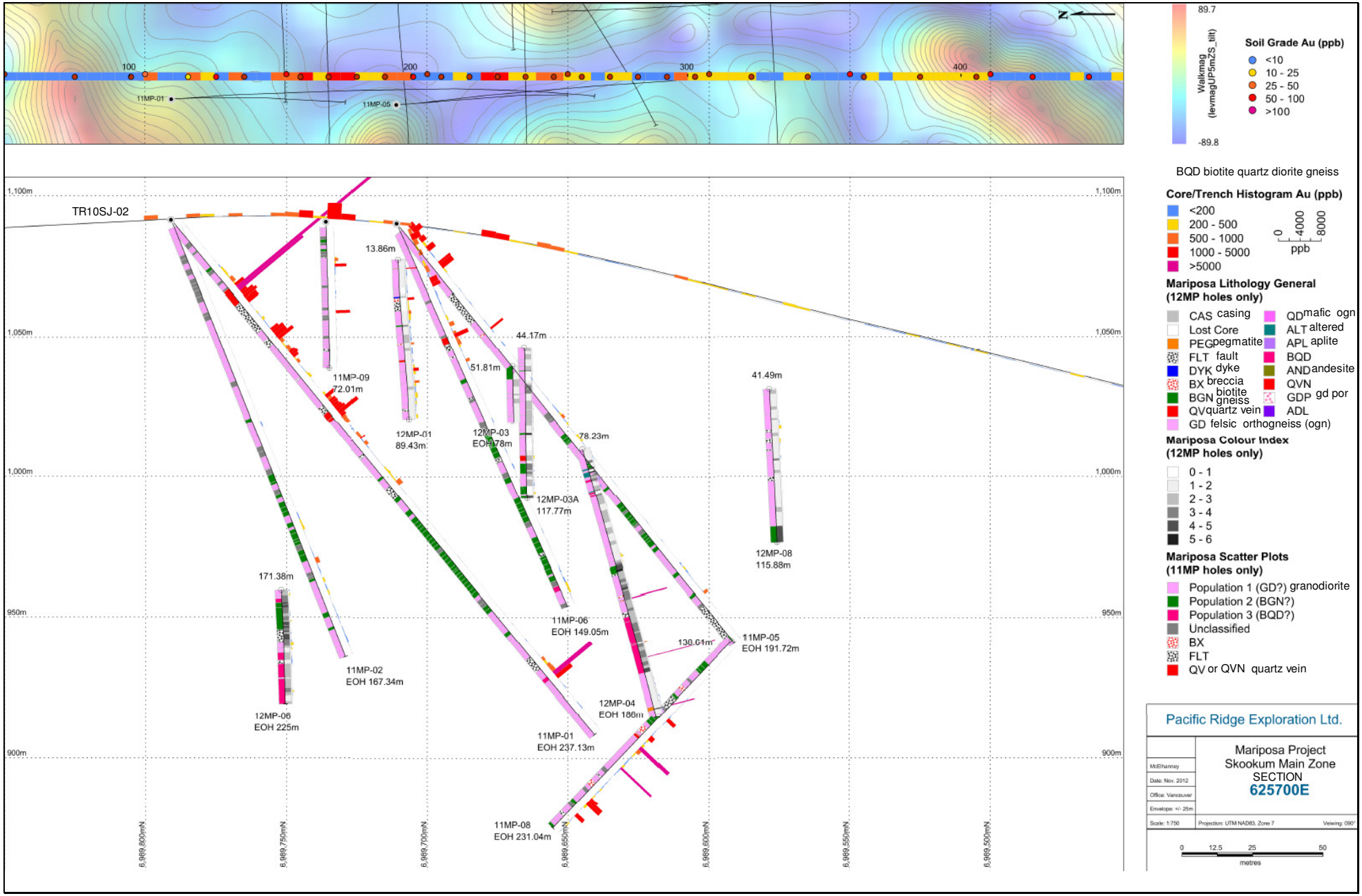



**FIGURE 18: Section 625700E at Skookum Main**

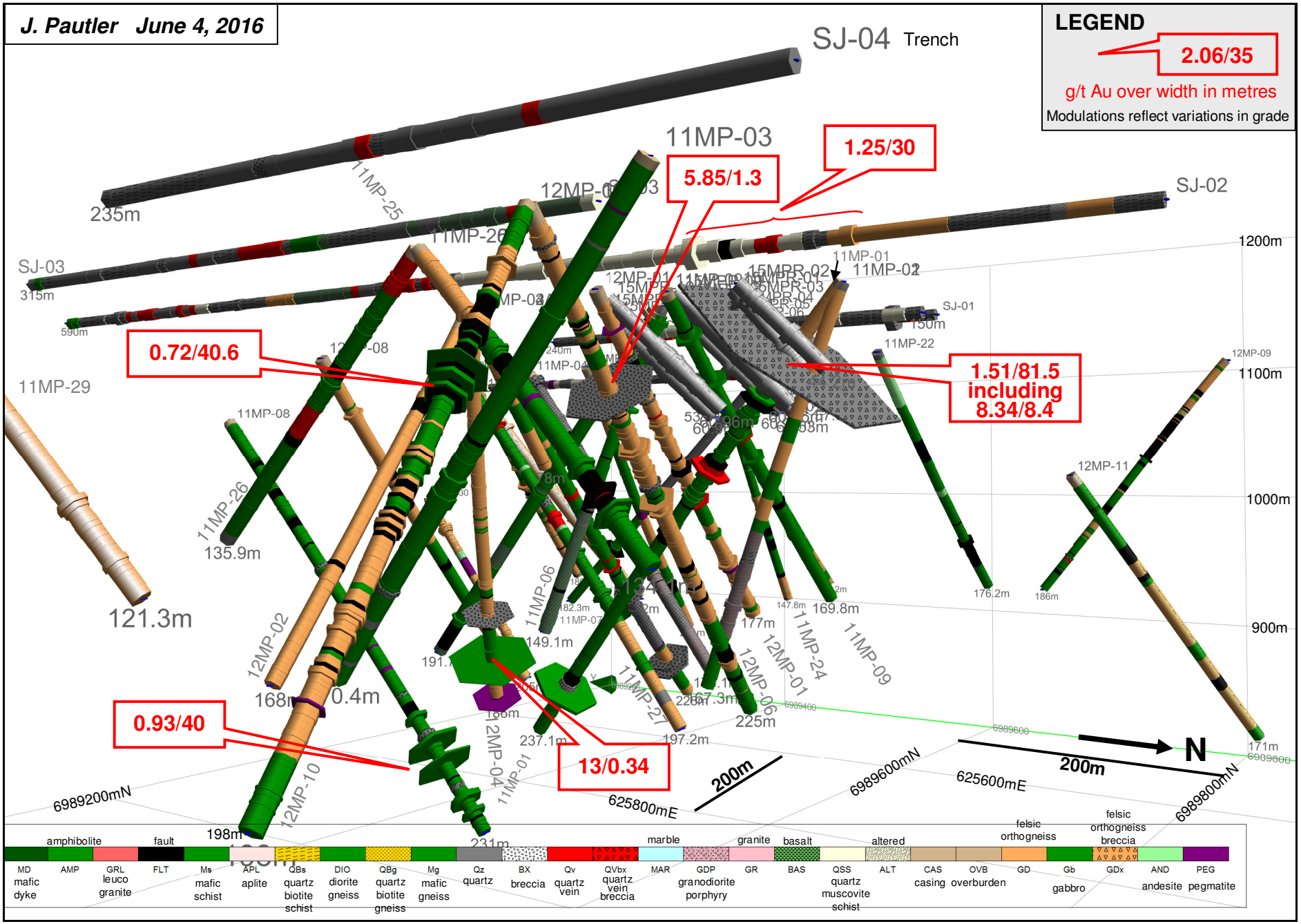



**FIGURE 19: 3D Drill Section**

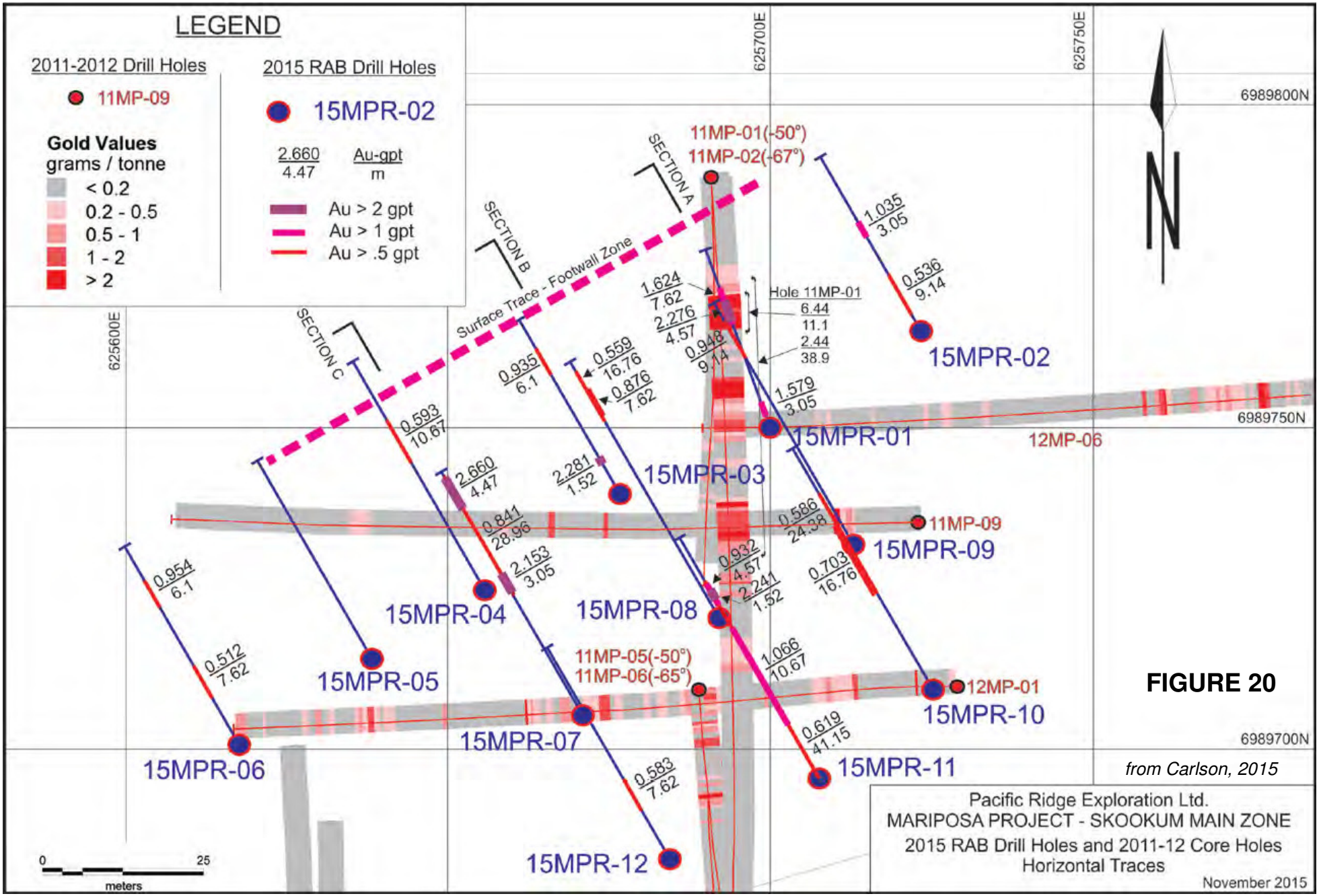



**FIGURE 20**

*from Carlson, 2015*

The purpose of the 2015 RAB drill program on the Skookum Main zone was to follow up the best apparent gold drill intersection on the property (1.51 g/t Au over 106m in hole 11MP-01), to verify the orientation of the zone, and to determine if the zone has a traceable strike extent. The program was planned, supervised, and chips logged by Gerald Carlson, Ph.D., P.Eng., President and CEO of Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd., a qualified professional. RAB drill hole locations with traces are shown in Figure 20 and drill sections in Figures 21 to 23, showing the 2011 and 2012 drill holes and the discovery trench TR10SJ-02. Significant RAB drill hole results are summarized in Table 10, below. The lengths of the intersections appear to closely approximate true widths since the holes were drilled near perpendicular to the interpreted trend of the mineralized zones.

**Table 10: Significant RAB drill results**

| Number | From(m) | To(m) | Length(m)* | Au(g/t) | Zone |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **15MPR-01** | 0.00 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 0.926 | Central |
| and | 27.43 | 35.05 | 7.62 | 1.624 | Footwall |
| includes | 27.43 | 32.00 | 4.57 | 2.276 | Footwall |
| includes | 28.96 | 30.48 | 1.52 | 3.56 | Footwall |
| **15MPR-02** | 4.57 | 13.72 | 9.14 | 0.536 | Central |
| and | 24.38 | 27.43 | 3.05 | 1.035 | Footwall |
| **15MPR-03** | 7.62 | 9.14 | 1.52 | 2.281 | Central |
| and | 30.48 | 36.58 | 6.10 | 0.935 | Footwall |
| **15MPR-04** | 32.00 | 42.67 | 10.67 | 0.593 | Footwall |
| **15MPR-06** | 12.19 | 19.81 | 7.62 | 0.512 | Central |
| and | 35.05 | 41.15 | 6.10 | 0.954 | Footwall |
| **15MPR-07** | 30.48 | 59.44 | 28.96 | 0.841 | Footwall |
| includes | 30.48 | 35.05 | 4.57 | 2.660 | Footwall |
| | 32.00 | 33.52 | 1.52 | 4.43 | Footwall |
| and | 51.82 | 59.44 | 7.62 | 1.217 | Footwall |
| **15MPR-08** | 3.05 | 7.62 | 4.57 | 0.932 | Central |
| and | 45.72 | 62.48 | 16.76 | 0.559 | Footwall |
| includes | 50.29 | 57.91 | 7.62 | 0.876 | Footwall |
| **15MPR-09** | 47.24 | 56.39 | 9.14 | 0.948 | Footwall |
| **15MPR-10** | 24.38 | 48.77 | 24.38 | 0.586 | Central |
| includes | 24.38 | 41.15 | 16.76 | 0.703 | Central |
| **15MPR-11** | 0.00 | 41.15 | 41.15 | 0.619 | Central |
| includes | 12.19 | 22.86 | 10.67 | 1.066 | Central |
| **15MPR-12** | 12.19 | 19.81 | 7.62 | 0.583 | Central |

* sample lengths approximate true widths

The RAB drill program was successful in confirming a 060-070°55°SE trend to mineralization and demonstrated continuity of mineralization over the 125m strike length tested, although only elevated results were encountered in hole 15MPR-5. Broad, low grade intervals were encountered including 0.619 g/t Au over the entire 41.15m in 15MPR-11, 0.841 g/t Au over 28.96m in hole 15MPR-07, and 0.586 g/t Au over 24.38m in hole 15MPR-10. The average of all 433 samples (655.3m of drilling) was 0.108 g/t Au. Better grade mineralization was encountered in a number of holes, such as 3.56 g/t Au over 1.52m from 28.96 to 30.48m in hole 15MPR-01 and 4.43 g/t Au over 1.52m from 32.00 to 33.52m in hole 15MPR-07, as well as numerous intervals in the 2 to 3 g/t Au range. These higher grade intervals identified two and possibly three parallel higher grade structures within the over 75-100m wide Skookum Main showing.

The Footwall zone was encountered in holes 15MPR-01 to 15MPR-09, defining mineralization over a 125m strike length to a depth of 35 to 40m, open along strike in both directions and at depth. This includes the lower grade hole 15MPR-05, where the highest assay in the zone was 0.496 g/t Au. The zone is characterized by the occurrence of disseminated pyrite, a significant increase in the amount of quartz, usually increased iron oxide as well as sericite and potassium feldspar alteration *(Carlson, 2015)*.

The Central zone was observed in varying intensities in all 12 drill holes, but the consistency of grade and width is more variable than the Footwall zone. The Upper zone was not encountered in any of the 2015 RAB holes, but is inferred mainly from values encountered in Trench 10SJ-02.

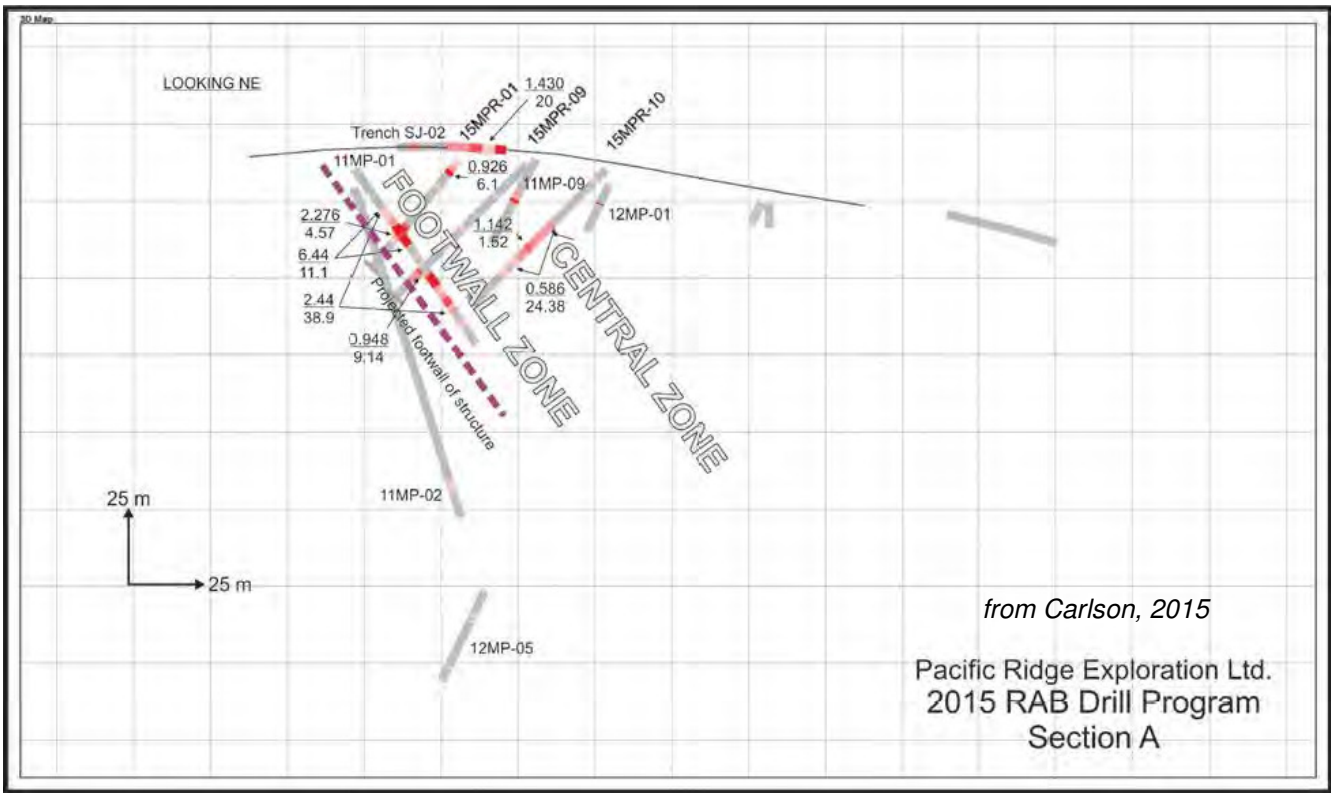



**Figure 21: RAB Drill Cross-section A**

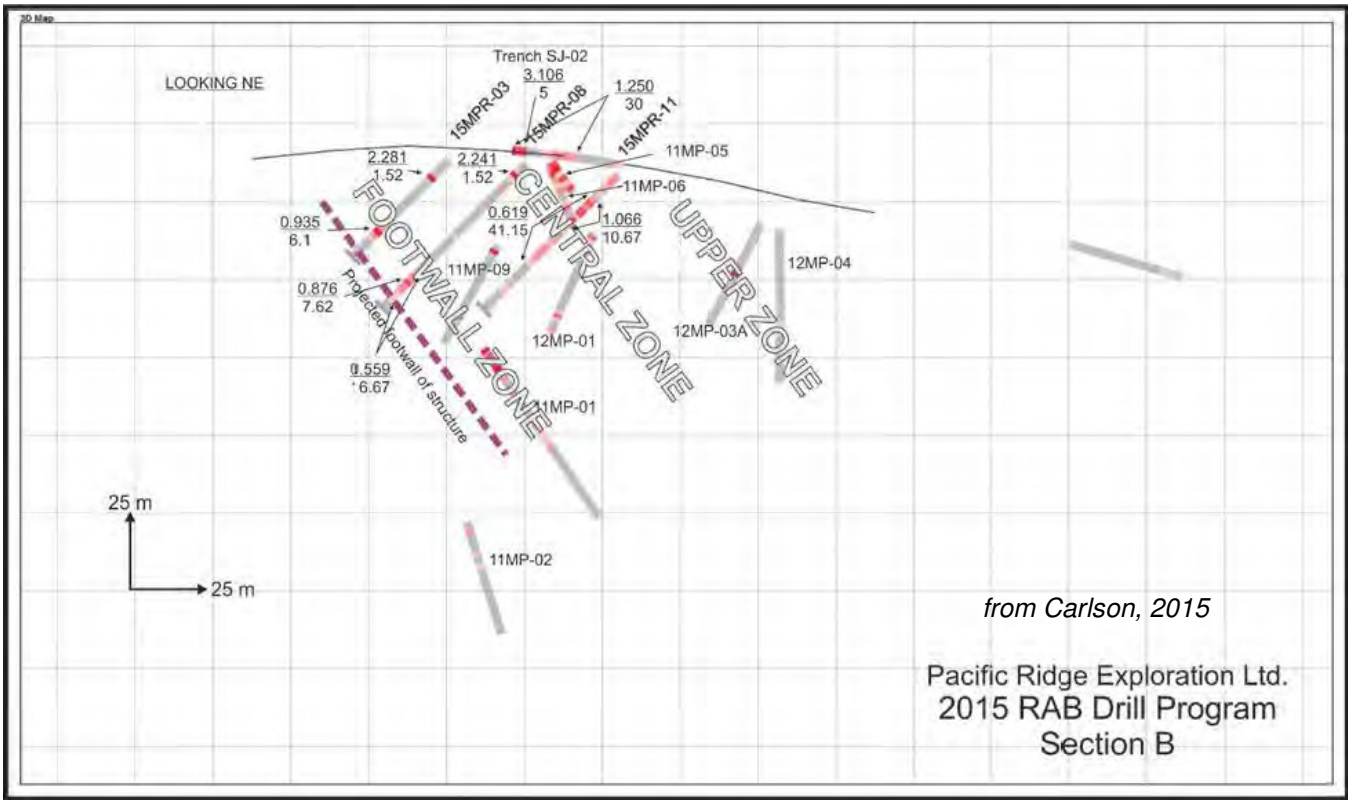



**Figure 22: RAB Drill Cross-section B**

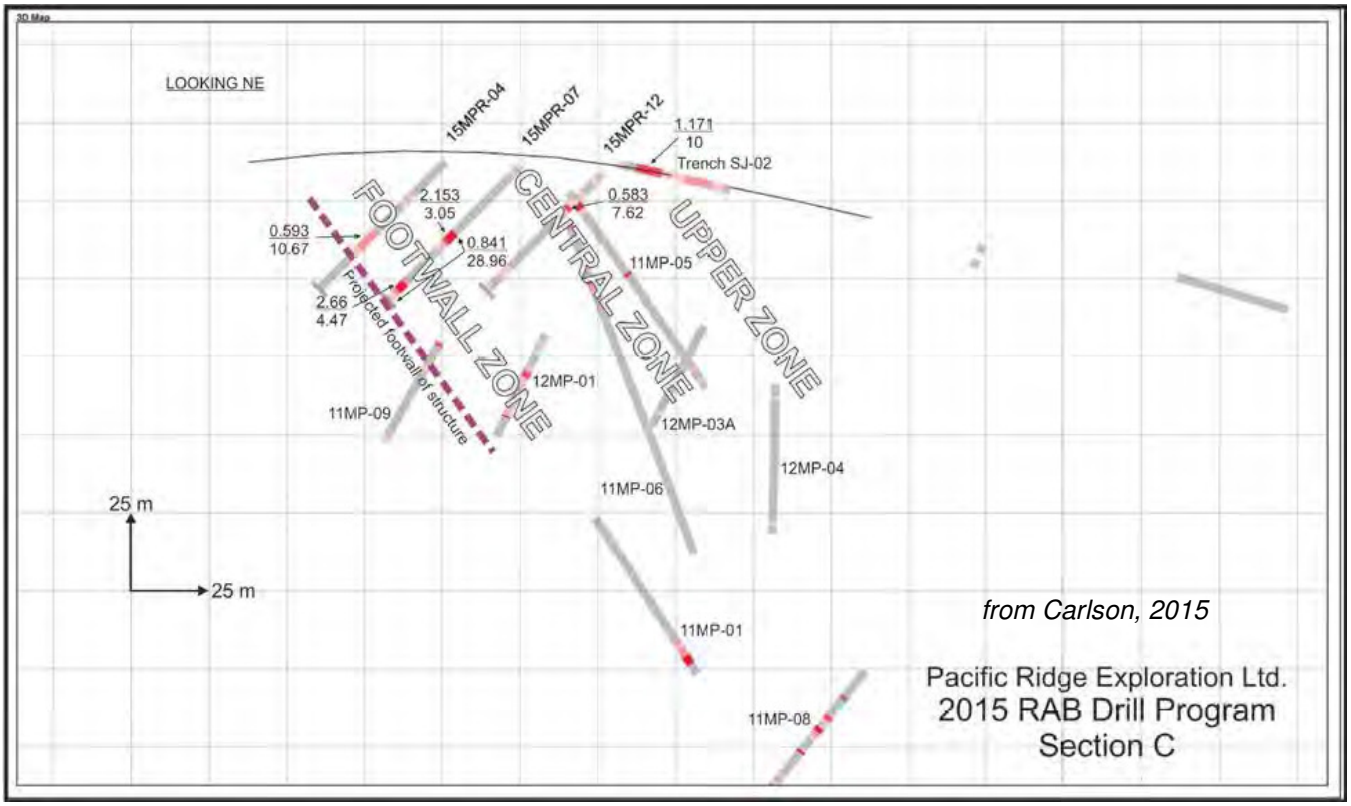



**Figure 23: RAB Drill Cross-section C**

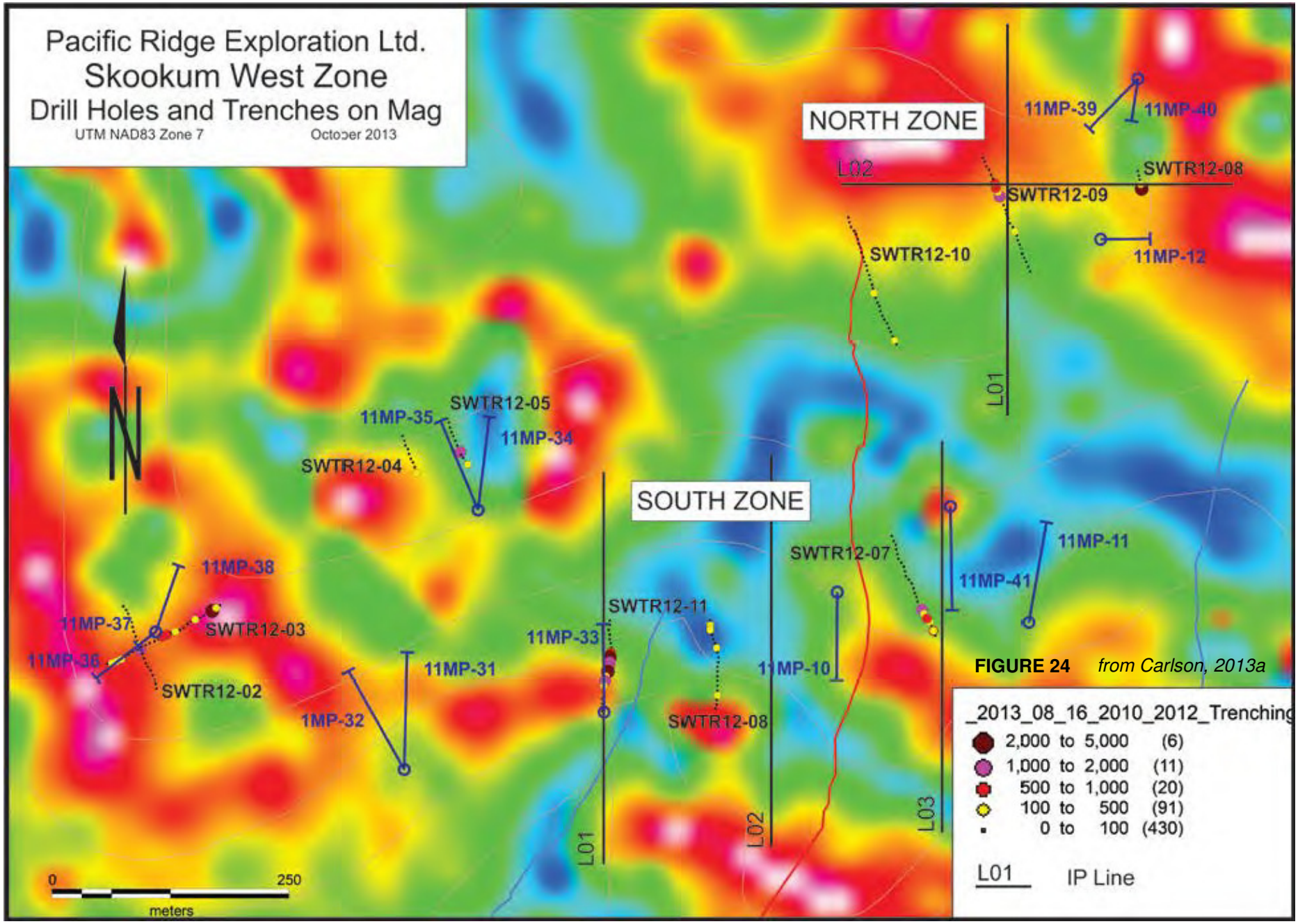



**FIGURE 24** *from Carlson, 2013a*

The Skookum West showing was tested by 1671m in 14 diamond drill holes, but with only five at favourable orientations and all holes were drilled prior to trenching and geoprobing. The best true width diamond drill intersections were 0.98 g/t Au over 3.2m in 11MP-31 and 3.74 g/t Au over 1.2m in 11MP-33. Intercepts consist of quartz veined (cm scale) and/or limonitic, ±pyritic, amphibolite (mafic metavolcanic to meta-intrusion). The mafic unit tends to be a less favourable host rock due to its less competent nature. Potential exists within the more competent orthogneiss with favourable albite-ankerite-limonite-sericite alteration, which has been observed in trenches.

Two drill holes targeting the northeasterly trending Hackly Gold soil anomaly (11MP-20 & -21) were not drilled at favourable azimuths.

Out of three holes that targeted the Gertie soil anomaly (11MP-17 to -19) only one reached its target depth in the Gertie East area (11MP-19), but was drilled at 125°/-50°, parallel to the trend of the zone, so did not return anomalous results. Significant drill intersections are summarized below. True widths have been calculated for the Skookum West showing based on the trend of Skookum Main. The Big Alex soil anomaly trends northerly, Big Alex East appears to mimic the Skookum Main orientation and the quartz-muscovite schists at Maisy May trend northwest and dip northeast based on curvature around topography; drill holes for these showings appear to be favourably oriented.

**Table 11: Significant diamond drill results from other zones**

| Hole | From(m) | To(m) | Length(m) | TW (m) | Au(g/t) | Zone |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11MP-11 | 17.0 | 19.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.69 | Skookum West |
| 11MP-12 | 23.4 | 24.9 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.32 | Skookum West |
| 11MP-31 | 24.5 | 28.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 0.98 | Skookum West |
| 11MP-33 | 46.0 | 47.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.74 | Skookum West |
| 11MP-34 | 85.6 | 86.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.00 | Skookum West |
| 11MP-15 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.48 | Maisy May |
| and | 82.5 | 84.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.28 | |
| 11MP-16 | 189.2 | 193.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.94 | Maisy May |
| 12MP-12 | 27.60 | 33.00 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 1.61 | Big Alex |
| includes | 27.60 | 29.40 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 4.10 | |
| 12MP-13 | 42.80 | 55.20 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 0.81 | Big Alex |
| includes | 42.80 | 48.00 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 1.64 | |
| 12MP-14 | 37.50 | 39.00 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.43 | Big Alex |

*NB: TW denotes approximate true width*

One hole (12MP-12) was drilled on the northern, northerly trending Big Alex soil anomaly, returning 4.1g/t Au over 1.8m from 27.6 to 29.4m related to a limonitic fault gouge zone with some quartz breccia. Sheeted quartz veins (<1 cm wide) are hosted by pegmatite just below the drill intersection. Just east of Big Alex, near the mouth of Camp Creek, 3.02 g/t Au was obtained by Gordon Richards from very fine grained sulphide layers in quartz breccia phases of pegmatite dykes *(Richards, 2005)*. An examination of the exposure revealed pegmatite with fine pyrite in mm wide veinlets trending at 060-070°/40-85°SE, and minor irregular quartz (5-7 cm), sheeted quartz veins (1-2 cm) with cubic pyrite and one 1.5m rusty quartz vein trending 045°. The pegmatite cuts hornblende

and K-spar megacrystic granodiorite of the Walhalla pluton. The zone was tested by two drill holes which returned 0.81 g/t Au over 12.4m, including 1.64 g/t Au over 5.2m (12MP-13) and 1.43 g/t Au over 1.5m (12MP-14).

DDH 11MP-13 to -16, drilled at 225°/-45° tested anomalous gold in soil results (728.3 ppb Au soil targeted by DDH 11MP-16) on the Maisy May anomaly associated with quartz-muscovite schists. Hole 11MP-16 intersected 140m of quartz-muscovite schist, open at depth. A section of silicified quartz-muscovite schist with 3-5% pyrite and chalcopyrite assayed 0.72 g/t Au and 0.2% Cu over 5.8m from 187.5 to 193.25, including 2.23 g/t Au with 0.2% Cu, 0.26% Pb, 44 g/t Ag over 1.23m. Quartzite was intersected below the quartz muscovite schist in 11MP-14. The upper intersection in DDH 11MP-15 (0.54 g/t Au over 6.5m from 3 to 9.5m, including 1.5 g/t Au over 1.6m, and 1.3 g/t Au over 1.5m), which tested anomalous gold in soils coincident with a linear magnetic low, was highly oxidized limonitic quartz muscovite schist with fault gouge and very poor recovery. Quartz muscovite schist ±oxidized pyrite cubes were observed near the collar of the hole. The lower interval was associated with quartz stockwork and silica-carbonate-albite alteration with minor quartz veinlets at 15-20°CA. Mafic schists were logged in the upper portions of 11MP-13 to -14 but consist of biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss (probable metasedimentary rocks).

Drill sampling methods are discussed under section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses And Security”, below.

## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The 2011 and 2012 core was delivered to the Mariposa camp where block markers, in imperial units, were first converted into metric units and the core was logged, involving descriptions of lithology, alteration, structure and mineralization, by geologists. After logging, intervals for geochemical analysis were outlined for sampling and sample intervals entered. Most of the core was sampled and sample intervals were generally 1.0 to 1.5m except where controlled by geological contacts. Where core recoveries were poor and lithological changes were subtle, samples were laid out block to block (i.e., at 1.52m intervals).

Drill core samples were cut on site using a gas powered diamond saw. One half of the core was replaced in the core box for future reference, and the other half bagged in numbered plastic bags, placed in rice bags and sealed for shipping. Certified reference standards (including a low, a medium and a high grade standard), blank material and core duplicate samples were inserted at random intervals, approximately every 20 samples, into the sample stream by the company to test the accuracy and precision of the laboratory. The field duplicates consisted of quartering the remaining half core of randomly selected samples. A total of 4,948 samples of drill core were submitted for analysis with 1,097 additional QAQC samples.

RAB samples were collected at 1.5m intervals, logged, photographed and representative chips catalogued in chip trays for future reference. Cuttings are deposited from the cyclone into a 20 litre bucket, which is dumped into an 8:1 splitter, with approximately 2.25 kg bagged as a sample and the remainder deposited into a retention bucket from which another 2.25 kg is bagged as a duplicate for retention and a small plastic container of chips is collected, dry and then wet sieved, and washed chips catalogued in chip trays. Remainder of retention bucket is discarded. Buckets and splitter are cleaned with pressurized air. Analytical sample is bagged in a 12”x20” ore bag, sample ID barcode inserted into bag and sealed with zip tie with external barcode sample ID attached. Chip trays are stored at the premises of GroundTruth Exploration Inc., Dawson City, Yukon Territory and complete sets of bagged duplicate samples for each drill hole are stored at each respective drill site for future use if necessary. The RAB drill program was planned, supervised, and chips logged by Gerald Carlson, Ph.D., P.Eng., President and CEO of Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.

In the 2011 to 2012 diamond drill programs all sampling was conducted under the supervision of a geologist and the chain of custody from the drill to the sample logging facility was monitored by company personnel. Samples were shipped to the laboratory by qualified couriers. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory.

The 2011 and 2012 core samples were sent directly by air charter to the preparation facility of Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory (Inspectorate), where they were prepared then internally sent to Inspectorate’s Richmond, British Columbia facility, which is SO9001:2008 certified, for analysis. Preparation involved crushing and pulverizing to 85% passing 200 mesh. Determinations for gold were completed on a 30g subsample subjected to fire assay, followed by an atomic absorption (AA) finish. Sample results exceeding 10,000 ppb gold were subjected to fire assay followed by a gravimetric finish. An additional 30 elements were determined by sample digestion in an aqua regia solution and analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) - mass spectrometry (MS) and ICP- emission spectrometry (ES). Mercury determinations were completed by cold vapour fusion. *(Refer to Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. News Releases, July 28, 2011 and October 16, 2012.)*

The 2015 drill samples were delivered by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. to the sample preparation facility of Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories (BVML) in Whitehorse, Yukon via Kluane Freight Lines Ltd. Samples were prepared, then internally sent to BVML’s Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis. Sample preparation involved crushing 1 kg to 70% passing through 10 mesh, split 250g and pulverize to 85% passing through 200 mesh (PRP70-250). Blanks, duplicates and commercial standards were included in each batch. Samples were then internally sent to BVML’s Vancouver facility for analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay on a 30g sample for Au with an atomic absorption finish (FA430) and 45 elements by 4 acid digestion with an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP)-mass spectrometry finish on a 0.25g sample (MA200).

The 2016 samples were delivered to the sample preparation facility of Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories (BVML) in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory via Kluane Freight Lines Ltd. for the trenching/prospecting program by Eureka Dome (Four Nines) Gold Inc. (with blanks and commercial standards included in each batch) and directly by the author for the mapping/prospecting program by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. Sample preparation (PRP90-250) involved crushing a 1 kg split to 90% passing 10 mesh. A second 250g split was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh. Samples were then internally sent to BVML's Vancouver facility for analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay on a 30g sample for Au with an atomic absorption spectrometry finish (FA430 package) and 36 elements by 4 acid digestion with an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP)-mass spectrometry finish on a 0.25g sample (AQ200 package). Values over 10 g/t Au were re-assayed by fire assay followed by a gravimetric finish (FA530 package).

All soil samples from the property were sent or delivered to the sample preparation facility of Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (now Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories) and then Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories in Whitehorse where they were dried at 60°C and screened to -80 mesh (SS80). Samples were internally sent to the laboratory's Vancouver facility for analysis using a 36 element ICP package on a 15g sample which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion (1DX2, now AQ201). The A horizon soils were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. for 36 elements by ultratrace aqua regia on a 15g aliquot with an ICP-mass spectrometry finish (1F2).

A total of 1,097 samples (18%) from the 2011 and 2012 diamond drill programs were submitted for quality assurance and quality control (QAQC), consisting of 285 standards, 293 blanks and 283 field duplicates. The certified standards used were CDN-GS-22 (0.64 ±0.06 g/t Au), CDN-GS-2E (1.52 ±0.14 g/t Au), CDN-GS-4B (3.77g/t ±0.35 g/t Au) and CDN-GS-7B (6.42 ±0.46 g/t Au), (website at http://www.cdnlabs.com). Blank material consisted of crushed decorated white stone (marble). A total of 46 (10.6%) samples were submitted for QAQC in the 2015 RAB program consisting of 12 standards, 10 blanks and 24 field duplicates. In the 2016 trenching program by (Four Nines) Gold Inc. 10 QAQC samples were submitted (8.5%) consisting of 5 standards and 5 blanks. The certified standard used was CDN-GS-1P5F (1.40 ±0.12 g/t) in 2015 and CDN-GS-5H (3.88 ±0.28 g/t) in 2016. The blank used in 2015 and 2016 was CDN-BL-10 (<0.01 g/t Au), consisting of blank granitic material (website at http://www.cdnlabs.com).

The standards and blanks returned results within acceptable limits, except three of the 2011 standards appear to have been mislabeled. This indicates that the analytical results had an acceptable degree of precision and were free from contamination during sample preparation. The overall positive reproducibility in duplicates suggests that the gold mineralization is not coarse grained and sampling procedures were adequate.

Quality control procedures were also implemented at the laboratories, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting). There is no evidence of any tampering with or

contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratories. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer. Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services and Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories were IS0 9001 accredited for the procedures performed. In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were entirely adequate.

A sampling protocol should be implemented by Four Nines Gold Inc., involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory in future trenching and drill programs on the project.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The geochemical data was verified by sourcing analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory and company inserted standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats). There is a good correlation between the field duplicates collected for quality control. Quality control procedures are documented in Section 10.1, "Drill Sampling Method and Approach" and Section 11.0, "Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security".

There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

## 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Mariposa Project is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

## 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient work on the Mariposa Project to undertake a resource calculation.

## 15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figure 2)

Two internal claims blocks owned by Independence Gold Corp. occur within the Mariposa Project. The Birdman property (12 BDR claims) covers part of the drainage basin of the Camp Creek placer stream with a maximum of 41 ppb Au from 145 soil samples reported *(Independence Gold Corp. website)*. The 36 CCR claims within the eastern Mariposa Project area cover the Sizzler occurrence (Minfile Number 115O 098) which contains quartz stringers, stringer stockworks and silicified breccias over a 1.7 km diameter area with 1050 and 400 ppb gold values in rock reported from the southwest margin *(Pautler, 1986)*.

The Bridget Project (consisting of the Bridget, W, U, Pedlar and Cripple claims and owned by Shawn Ryan and Shawn Ryan - 70%, Wildwood Explorations Inc. - 30%, of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory), adjoins the Mariposa Project to the south. The property covers the Scroggie showing (Minfile Number 115O 072), a 900 by 365m, >100 ppm copper ±molybdenum soil anomaly with minor disseminated molybdenite and traces of chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite. A speck of native gold was found in a quartz veinlet hosted by schist in the northeast grid area and sizeable grains of scheelite have been reported from quartz veins *(Deklerk, 2009)*. The 678 claim Angel property of Shawn Ryan also adjoins the northwest Mariposa Project area.

The author is not able to verify the above information pertaining to these adjacent properties, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Mariposa Project.

## 16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

## 17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Mariposa Project constitutes a property of merit based on:

- favourable geological setting within the White Gold district,
- location at the headwaters of significant placer producing creeks,
- widespread gold-bearing quartz vein, stockwork and breccia style mineralization,
- association with east-northeasterly and lesser northwesterly and possibly northerly structures,
- favourable competent host rocks consisting of orthogneiss and other metamorphic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane,
- favourable albite-ankerite-limonite(±pyrite)-sericite alteration

- association of gold with anomalous bismuth, tellurium, molybdenum, mercury, silver, antimony, lead ±copper, ±arsenic,
- presence of open and untested targets and
- strongly similar characteristics to the orogenic type of gold mineralization within the White Gold district.

The following are similar characteristics observed on the Mariposa Project to the orogenic type of gold mineralization within the White Gold district:

- association with an east-northeasterly sinistral strike slip fault system with small-displacement, which appears to be related to mineralization,
- association with quartz veins, stockwork and breccia zones, as well as pyrite veinlets, including cubic pyrite and visible gold,
- predominant east-northeast trend to mineralized zones,
- predominantly hosted within felsic orthogneiss (meta-intrusive) of Permian age,
- some mineralization is also hosted by Snowcap and Finlayson assemblage metamorphic rocks,
- proximity to ultramafic – mafic horizon,
- alteration assemblage includes sericite, silicification, carbonate, pervasive potassium feldspar and hematite (typical in the footwall zone)
- association of gold with anomalous bismuth, tellurium, molybdenum, mercury, silver, antimony, lead ±copper, ±arsenic.

Exploration has delineated five gold Minfile occurrences (as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey) on the Mariposa Project, which include Skookum Jim (Skookum Main and Skookum West showings), Maisy May, Gertie, Big Alex, and Hackly, another showing (Alberta Creek) and three additional soil anomalies (Skookum North, Skookum East and Lou Linear). Gold mineralization is associated with albite-ankerite-limonite(±pyrite)-sericite alteration ±silicification, quartz veins, stockwork and breccia, and locally K-spar and hematite alteration. The main host rock appears to be felsic orthogneiss which is a favourable host for mineralization due to competency.

Most of the work has concentrated on the Skookum Main showing where trenching across a 0.6 by 1.1 km gold in soil anomaly, with a peak value of 1.95 g/t Au, returned 0.49 g/t Au over 150m including 1.25 g/t Au over 30m. Much of the diamond drilling was completed prior to recognition of the controls on mineralization. Even so, approximate true width diamond drill intersections on the Skookum Main showing include 0.93 g/t Au over 36.4m, including 1.39 g/t Au over 8.4m in DDH 11MP-08, 1.51 g/t Au over 13.4m, including 2.44 g/t Au over 6.4m in DDH 11MP-01, and 4.76 g/t Au over 0.9m in DDH 12MP-03A. The best intercept in DDH 11MP-08 has not been tested along strike. The 2015 rotary air blast drill program, oriented perpendicular to the zone, tested the zone proximal to DDH 11MP-01 and intersected broad, low grade intervals of 0.619 g/t Au over the entire 41.15m in 15MPR-11 and 0.841 g/t Au over 28.96m, including 4.43 g/t Au over 1.52m in hole 15MPR-07. Favourable magnetic low targets (possible magnetite destruction due to alteration) occur along trend of the above intersections, and have not been tested.

Trenching across a 0.8 by 1.5 km gold in soil anomaly at the Skookum West showing, about 2 km west of Skookum Main, yielded 1.40 g/t Au over 40m, including 1.83 g/t Au over 20m, in SWTR12-11, 2.45 g/t Au over 10m in SWTR12-03, 1.49 g/t Au over 10m in SWTR12-08. Diamond drilling has returned narrow approximate true width intersections of 0.98 g/t Au over 3.2m in DDH 11MP-31, 3.74 g/t Au over 1.2m in DDH 11MP-33, and 1.69 g/t Au over 1.9m in DDH 11MP-11, which may be related to more abundant mafic metavolcanic rocks (a less competent host) through this area. The mineralized zone requires targeting below this package.

The Maisy May and Gertie prospects cover the quartz muscovite schist fault zone, which has been traced for 14 km across the property with peak values of 1333 and 728.3 ppb Au in soil, respectively. Limited drilling at Maisy May produced narrow gold mineralized intervals, but may not have been drilled in a favourable direction. The quartz muscovite schist unit may dip steeply in the opposite direction. The Big Alex prospect covers two smaller (100 by 300m) gold soil anomalies (maximum 590.8 ppb Au) within a 1 km long by 0.5 km wide zone along a northerly trending structure, about 2 km along trend of a similar structure at Maisy May. The only drill hole returned 4.1g/t Au over 1.8m in 11MP-12 associated with quartz breccia and sheeted quartz veins. No trenching has been conducted due to permafrost within the above zones.

Quartz breccia boulders with galena from the Hackly Breccia target returned 11.7 and 1.6 g/t Au. Similar quartz float with galena from upper Mariposa Creek returned 102.9 g/t Au with associated silver, mercury, tellurium and selenium. A trenching program by Eureka Dome Gold Inc. (now Four Nines Gold Inc.) in the fall of 2016 over the quartz breccia boulders returned 0.42 g/t Au over 55m, including 1.10 g/t Au over 10m from MPTR16-01, and 0.16 g/t Au over 25m with a grab sample of 2.87 g/t Au from the end of MPTR16-02 (requires extension). The zone appears to trend west-southwest towards a 282.2 ppb Au soil anomaly, 600m away. For comparison, initial trench results in 2009 on the Kona zone (now planned to be mined as a separate open pit) at Goldcorp's Coffee deposit returned values of 0.467 g/t Au over 15m, including 0.76 g/t Au over 5m. The Hackly Breccia zone appears to lie down plunge of the Skookum Main zone.

The Alberta Creek anomaly covers a northwest trending discontinuous 3 km long gold in soil anomaly with a peak value of 450 ppb Au with the main southeast portion of anomaly 200-400m wide by 750m long. Geoprobe (bedrock interface) sampling produced results of 2.92 g/t Au, with a number of moderately anomalous results from 0.12 to 0.91 g/t Au. The high resolution induced polarization survey suggests the presence of a northwest trending mineralized structural zone.

Overall gold at the Mariposa Project is associated with anomalous bismuth, lead, silver, molybdenum, tellurium, mercury and antimony values, typical within the White Gold district.

In conclusion, the Mariposa Project has potential to host gold mineralization similar to that at Goldcorp's Coffee deposit, and at the Golden Saddle deposit of Kinross Gold Corp. and other significant gold discoveries within the White Gold district.

The Mariposa Project is at an early stage of exploration, and as such considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical and geophysical surveys, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation, with local trenching and drilling. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the property. Although the author believes that the surveys on the property are scientifically valid, evaluating the geological controls on mineralization is hampered by a lack of rock exposure.

## 18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET (Figure 11)

Based on the favourable geological setting within the White Gold district, widespread gold-bearing quartz vein, stockwork and breccia style mineralization associated with east-northeasterly and lesser northwesterly and possibly northerly structures, hosted by orthogneiss and other metamorphic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane; favourable albite-ankerite-limonite(±pyrite)-sericite alteration; association of gold with anomalous bismuth, tellurium, molybdenum, mercury, silver, antimony, lead ±copper, ±arsenic; presence of open and untested targets and strongly similar characteristics to the orogenic type of gold mineralization within the White Gold district, further work is recommended on the Mariposa Project. A Phase 1 exploration program is proposed to consist of core relogging and select property and structural mapping, excavator trenching, geoprobing, prospecting and minor soil sampling as outlined below.

Initially, relogging select drill hole fences across the Skookum Main showing, and some from Skookum West, is recommended to integrate previous logging into a 3D geological model to aid in interpretation. (Previous logging was performed by 7 different people during the 2011 and 2012 drill programs with many inconsistencies.) At the same time structural and geological mapping across the central property area, with integration with geophysics and geochemistry, is recommended to allow for correlation. This work requires qualified professionals with significant experience within the White Gold district. The team of Mike Cooley, Ph.D., Structural Geology, P.Geol., P.Geo. and Lamont Leatherman B.S., Geology, SME, is recommended for the task due to their extensive experience, especially within the district. This project is expected to take 2 weeks and should be completed early in the season.

Additional soil sampling further to the east of the Hackly Breccia and as infill lines (135 samples), and additional excavator trenching across the Hackly Breccia is recommended. The Hackly Breccia, which returned 11.7 and 1.6 g/t Au from grab samples of quartz breccia with associated anomalous lead, molybdenum, and silver, may lie further uphill than the 2016 trenching. The zone that was intersected in trenching, which returned 0.42 g/t Au over 55m, including 1.10 g/t Au over 10m, requires tracing along trend to the northeast and southwest; the latter below the southern extent of MPTR16-02. Consequently, continued excavator trenching is recommended to test the Hackly Breccia zone along strike in both directions. The

upslope source of the original breccia float may be from the northeastern strike extension along the ridgeline. Trench MPTR16-02 requires extension downslope to the south. Approximately 625m of trenching is proposed on the Hackly Breccia target as summarized in Table 12 below.

Additional trenching is also recommended on the Skookum Main showing to evaluate favourable magnetic low intersections (north-south intersections with the main 070° trend) on trend of the highly anomalous trench intercept in TR10-SJ-02 which returned 1.25 g/t Au over 30m, within a broader interval of 0.67 g/t Au over 105m. Approximately 625m of trenching is proposed on the Skookum Main showing as summarized in Table 12 below.

**Table 12: Proposed trench specifications**

| Trench No. | Target | Easting* | Northing* | Az. (°) | Length (m) | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P MPTR17-A | Hackly Breccia | 628743 | 6989055 | 120 | 325 | possible upslope source NE strike extent |
| P MPTR17-B | Hackly Breccia | 623961 | 6989230 | 180 | 50 | TR16-2 extension |
| P MPTR17-C | Hackly Breccia | 628158 | 6988800 | 180 | 125 | SW strike extent |
| P MPTR17-D | Hackly Breccia | 628254 | 6988410 | 180 | 125 | 282.2 ppb Au soil |
| P MPTR17-E | Skookum Main | 625855 | 6989850 | 180 | 250 | 175m NE of TRSJ-02 |
| P MPTR17-F | Skookum Main | 625590 | 6989770 | 180 | 175 | 100m SE of TRSJ-02 |
| P MPTR17-G | Skookum Main | 625430 | 6989685 | 160 | 200 | 250m SE of TRSJ-02 |
| **TOTAL** | | *NAD 83, UTM zone 7 | | | **1250m** | |

A northerly trending trench or geoprobe (GT probe) line is recommended at Gertie Main along the slope proximal to a 100.1 ppb Au in soil anomaly at 623486mE, 6988009mN. Silicification was noted within the anomalous soil area with an increase in oxidized cubic pyrite content. Additionally a geoprobe line is recommended across a 1333 ppb Au in soil anomaly approximately 500m along trend to the southeast. Geoprobe specifications are summarized in Table 13 on the following page.

Geoprobe sampling utilizes a 3 person crew and low impact, remote controlled tracked vehicle with attached probe which samples the bedrock interface, particularly effective in areas of thicker overburden and permafrost. Samples are generally collected at <1-4m depths at 5m intervals along the line (oriented near perpendicular to the mineralized trend) and are immediately photographed and XRFed. Sample intervals can be tightened if significant mineralization, alteration or XRF anomalies are encountered. Sample results are averaged for the length of the line. A test case comparing geoprobe versus trench results was completed on the QV Project, in the White Gold district. Results from a geoprobe line completed between two trenches 60m apart returned similar values of 1.48 g/t Au over 80m compared to 1.63 g/t Au over 95m and 3.52 g/t Au over 80m from the trenches *(Pautler and Shahkar, 2014)*. The GT probe with crew is available from GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon.

Geoprobe lines are recommended (due to permafrost) to test the northwest trending quartz muscovite schist structure at Maisy May more proximal to the Cabin and Scroggie Creek faults. The zone may blow out proximal to the sinistral fault zones, near

the bend in Scroggie Creek, where there are high cubic pyrite contents, and/or along Cabin Creek. Geoprobe lines may also be useful to test the north trending structure at Big Alex, proximal to the Cabin Creek fault and similar fault to the north. As at Maisy May the zone may blow out proximal to the sinistral fault zones, such as along Cabin Creek where there is significant alteration (albite-ankerite-limonite alteration ± silicification) near the mouth, and possibly near the creek further north. DDH12MP-12 returned 4.1g/t Au over 1.8m from 27.6 to 29.4m related to a limonitic fault gouge zone with some quartz breccia. Silicified and limonitic gneiss were observed in tailings at the mouth of this northern creek and the local placer miner obtained 300 ounces/day for 4 days from this locality with the most quartz attached to the gold. Quartz veining was also noted near the old cabin location along Cabin Creek.

**Table 13: Proposed geoprobe specifications**

| Trench No. | Target | Easting* | Northing* | Az. (°) | Length (m) | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P MPGPR17-A | Gertie Main | 623875 | 6987784 | 200 | 200 | 1333 ppb Au soil |
| P MPGPR17-B | Gertie Main | 623485 | 6988060 | 180 | 100 | 100.1 ppb Au soil |
| P MPGPR17-C | Maisy May | 620890 | 6989230 | 072 | 300 | 728.1 ppb Au soil |
| P MPGPR17-D | Maisy May | 621163 | 6989560 | 055 | 400 | along low ridge |
| P MPGPR17-E | Big Alex | 621050 | 6991225 | 037 | 500 | 590.8 ppb Au soil |
| **TOTAL** | | *NAD 83, UTM zone 7 | | | **1500m** | |

Prospecting and mapping are recommended to the north of the Skookum Jim anomaly, northeast of Skookum Main and Hackly and east of Hackly to follow up and further define the geology in areas that may be underlain by the favourable orthogneiss host rock, since the orthogneiss is a better host to mineralization due to its competency. Prospecting and mapping should also be undertaken on the Alberta Creek target to evaluate possible trenching targets.

A Phase 2 diamond drilling program is designed to test significant targets at the Skookum Main showing and to follow up significant trench intersections and soil anomalies from Phase 1. Potential exists within magnetic low anomalies on trend of the best true width intersection at Skookum Main of 0.93 g/t Au over 36.4m, including 1.39 g/t Au over 8.4m in DDH 11MP-08, and along trend of significant RAB intersections outboard of DDH 11MP-01, which returned 1.51 g/t Au over a 13.4m true width (TW), including 2.44 g/t Au over 6.4m TW. Based on intersection lineations, the zone probably plunges to the east-southeast, towards the Hackly Breccia, which returned 11.7 g/t Au from quartz breccia float. Additional drill targets will test significant trench intersections from the Phase 1 trenching program on the Hackly Breccia and/or other significant results from Phase 1.

## 18.1 Budget:

Based on the above recommendations, the following contingent two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is entirely contingent on results from Phase 1.

**Phase 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| • core/detailed geologic/structural mapping by Cooley/Leatherman | $25,000 |
| • additional soils (135 samples all inclusive - labour, assays) | 10,000 |
| • mapping/prospecting and supervision | 15,000 |
| • trenching (minimum 1250m) | 40,000 |
| • trench mapping and sampling | 15,000 |
| • geoprobe (1500m) | 30,000 |
| • assays (500 Au, ICP @40/each, shipping, QAQC) | 22,000 |
| • helicopter | 10,000 |
| • fixed wing | 7,000 |
| • camp, accommodation, food | 10,000 |
| • transportation (trucks, ATV's & fuel, including winter road access) | 13,000 |
| • communication, travel & expediting | 5,000 |
| • field equipment and supplies | 5,000 |
| • preparation, compilation, report and drafting | 15,000 |
| • contingency | 28,000 |
| **TOTAL:** | **$250,000** |

**Phase 2** diamond drilling contingent on results from Phase 1)

| | |
|---|---|
| • diamond drilling (minimum of 1,500m in 6-7 holes @ $200/m) | $300,000 |
| • logging, sampling and supervision | 30,000 |
| • assays (500 Au, ICP @ 45/each, shipping, QAQC) | 25,000 |
| • camp, accommodation, food | 15,000 |
| • helicopter | 25,000 |
| • fixed wing | 10,000 |
| • transportation (trucks, ATV's & fuel, including winter road access) | 10,000 |
| • communication, travel & expediting | 8,000 |
| • field equipment and supplies | 7,000 |
| • preparation, compilation, report and drafting | 20,000 |
| • contingency | 50,000 |
| **TOTAL:** | **$500,000** |

**TOTAL Phase 1 and Phase 2: $750,000**

## 19.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted, Effective Date: February 7, 2017

"Jean Pautler" Signing Date: February 7, 2017

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Signature page has been delivered to Four Nines Gold Inc.

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## 21.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for this report entitled "Technical report on the Mariposa Project in the White Gold district, Yukon Territory", dated February 7, 2017.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with over 35 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd. and exploration and property examinations for Teck Exploration Ltd. in 1993 and 1998 to 2000, and with Kerr Addison Mines from 1983 to 1987 within the Dawson Range, White Gold and Klondike Gold districts of the Yukon. The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the White, Klondike and Dawson Range Gold districts from 2005 to 2016. The author has examined the Coffee, Golden Saddle and QV deposits, and the Ten/Dime, Jual, Lira, Rosebute and Eureka occurrences.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 19804.

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

5) This report is based on a site visit on September 29, 2016 and work by the author between July 29 and August 6, 2016, and a review of pertinent data.

6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

7) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

8) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of Four Nines Gold Inc., Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd., any associated companies and the Mariposa property. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Four Nines Gold Inc., Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in Four Nines Gold Inc., Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. or any affiliated companies and my professional relationship is at arm's length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 7th day of February, 2017,

"Signed and Sealed"

"Jean Pautler"

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St. Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate, Date and Signature page has been delivered to Four Nines Gold Inc.