TECHNICAL REPORT

describing the

GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION, AND EXPLORATION

on the

3 ACES PROPERTY

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON, CANADA

NTS Map Sheet 105H 9 and 16
Latitude 61°43´N; Longitude 128°21´W

prepared for

Golden Predator Mining Corp.
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By

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Effective Date: February 24, 2017

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1.0. Summary

The 3 Aces Property is located 200 kilometres north-northeast of Watson Lake in southeast Yukon Territory. The Property is located along the northern portion of Yukon Highway 10 that accesses the Cantung Mine in the Northwest Territories. Golden Predator Mining Corp, owns 100% of the 1,044 claims that form a contiguous block totaling 21,000 hectares located in the Hyland Gold District.

The property was first staked by Alex McMillan in 1998 and optioned to Hudson Bay Mining and Development. Hudson Bay completed exploration including geological work and a small drilling program before dropping their option in 2000. Little work was completed on the property since Hudson Bay returned the property until 2010 when Northern Tiger Resources Ltd, the predecessor company to Golden Predator Mining Corp, optioned the property from McMillan. Northern Tiger conducted several phases of exploration from 2010 to 2013 including geochemical sampling, prospecting and diamond drilling which resulted in the delineation of several areas with highly anomalous gold in soils and the first drill holes into the Ace of Hearts (formerly Main zone) vein and the Ace of Spades (formerly Sleeping Giant) vein. Golden Predator Mining Corp, conducted exploration work beginning in 2014 with metallurgical studies followed by rotary air blast (RAB) drilling in 2015 and in 2016, reverse circulation drilling, diamond drilling, bulk sampling, airborne geophysics, excavator trenching and infrastructure development including a bridge across the Little Hyland River to provide access to the main areas of exploration.

The 3 Aces Property is located in the Selwyn Basin; a lenticular belt of sedimentary rocks that extends across the Yukon. The upper Hyland River area of southeast Yukon is underlain by rocks of the Neoproterozoic-Cambrian Hyland Group. The property is underlain by sedimentary and meta-sedimentary rocks composed mainly of siliciclastic units and shale/phyllites/slates with minor amounts of limestones. The structure of the area is characterized by folding and thrusting and the property is located between the major Hyland River fault and the Sprogge fault documented in recent regional scale mapping by David Moynihan (Moynihan, 2016) of the Yukon Geological Survey. Gold mineralization on the property documented within high grade quartz veins that contain coarse visible gold and a low sulphide content (<1%) mainly arsenopyrite and pyrite. Lower grade stockwork mineralization consisting of quartz stockworks and quartz flooding in siliciclastic rocks has also been intersected in drilling. An orogenic model of mineralization was first proposed for the region by Craig Hart (Hart, 2006) and the recent work supports this model.

Metallurgical work conducted by SGS Canada Inc., on samples collected from the Ace of Spades zone confirmed the presence of coarse gold and established that large volume samples consisting of a two (2) kilogram sample processed using a metallic screen assay produced the most accurate estimate of the actual grade of the bulk samples which were processed in their entirety to extract the gold. The metallurgical work also showed gravity gold recoveries from 74.6% to 88.5% (Golden Predator New Release, December 2, 2014).

Based on the metallurgical work and a review of drill results from the Ace of Spades vein conducted in 2012 which produced disappointing intersections compared to the grades collected at surface, Golden Predator carried out a tightly spaced Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill program consisting of 13 holes for approximately 45.73m. These holes were collared in the Sleeping Giant Vein and were designed to collect a large volume sample to test the new sample protocol. The best intersection was 0.76m (2.5 ft.) (from surface) of 333.5 g/t Au with all of the holes producing consistent results. The lowest grade intersection returned 0.76m (2.5 ft.) (from surface) of 27.75 g/t Au (0.75 oz./t Au) (Golden Predator

News Release Sept. 14, 2015). Based on these results a decision to conduct a bulk sample of the Sleeping Giant vein was made.

In February, 2016, Golden Predator collected a large bulk sample from the Sleeping Giant Vein. Initial processing of 79.7 tonnes of the approximately 700 tonne bulk sample produced a total of 4,587 grams of concentrate which was poured into a doré bar which contained 81.408 troy ounces of fine gold and 7.771 troy ounces of silver (Golden Predator News release Aug. 18, 2016). The remainder of the bulk sample is scheduled to be processed in 2017.

Golden Predator carried out two drill programs in 2016. Phase 1 consisted of 31 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for a total of 510m. These holes were drilled to test down dip and along strike of the approximately 700 tonne bulk sample extracted from the Sleeping Giant vein. Highlights from this program include 6.40 m of 13.80 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-003, and 11.43 m of 31.89 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-015 (Golden Predator News Release June 20, 2016). During the second phase of drilling, Golden Predator completed 54 drill holes for a total of 4,315m. This program consisting of 3,776 m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling and 539 m of diamond core drilling. This drill program targeted the previously undrilled Clubs Zone, the Hearts Zone, and the Spades Zone. Intersections include 7.54 m of 32.86 g/t Au in drill hole 3A16-RC-062, and 3.12 m of 13.18 g/t Au in drill hole 3A16-DD-036 from the Ace of Spades zone (formerly the Sleeping Giant Zone) and 1.95 m of 29.79 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-068 and 2.28 m of 10.09 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-069 both from the previously undrilled Queen of Clubs Zone (Golden Predator News Release January 19, 2017). Results from the Hearts zone (formerly Main Zone) were pending as of the effective date.

In addition to the drilling, a surface exploration program consisting of the collection of 4,806 soil samples from grids and contours in the northern portion of the property was conducted, airborne magnetics and radiometrics and a LIDAR survey were completed over the entire property, approximately 10 km of road construction and mechanized trenching using up to five excavators were conducted within the central core area, geological mapping and the bridge installed across the Little Hyland River. In addition, a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) was used to accurately survey historic and current drilling and surface sampling. Gold in soil anomalies outlined by the soil sampling in the northern part of the property indicate this area should be examined for potential mineralization.

The surface exploration program focused on trenching and road building in the central core area and targeted anomalous gold in soil and anomalous rock sample areas. The program was successful in discovering numerous new veins on the project such as the Seven of Spades which returned values up to 18.55 g/t gold in flat lying veins hosted in phyllite, the Jack of Spades where several sets of veins hosted within phyllites near the contact with siliciclastic rocks returned continuous panel sample results of 20m including 7.62 g/t gold. The Three of Spades is a fault zone exposed in trenching over 180 metres. Forty-three panel samples were collected of which twenty returned values greater than 1.0 g/t gold with a maximum value of 6.95 g/t gold. The Queen of Clubs vein, approximately 1,900 meters northeast of the Ace of Spades is an additional discovery with results including 67.1, 91.1, and 111.0 g/t gold from channel and composite grab samples.

Stream sediment and soil geochemistry have proven very effective tools in highlighting areas with potential to host mineralized zones. Discoveries of gold-bearing quartz veins within the central core area of the Property have mostly been a result of follow-up of areas with anomalous gold in soil geochemistry. In some cases, new road access in areas of low gold in soil geochemistry has resulted in the discovery of gold bearing veins. Soil geochemistry can be complicated by permafrost, slope and

quaternary (glacial till) cover on the Property so areas of subdued soil geochemistry cannot be ignored. Geological mapping and prospecting of structural trends and preferred stratigraphic contacts is an important part of highlighting areas of the Property that may not be amenable to soil geochemistry. The Property has many exploration targets with gold in soil geochemistry and in favourable structural and stratigraphic locations that remain to be followed up with additional exploration.

Soil geochemistry has been the primary tool in generating new exploration targets on the Property. Several areas of the Property remain under sampled by soil geochemistry. New soil grids initiated in 2016 in the northern part of the property are recommended to be expanded to as anomalous samples exist close to the edge of the grid. Other areas in the central portion of the Property should have contour and ridge and spur soil sampling to complete coverage. Existing areas with anomalous gold in soil geochemical anomalies within the central core area of the property are recommended for follow-up with prospecting and geological mapping. Areas should be evaluated based on field examinations and road access and subsequent excavator trenching is recommended in prospective areas. Additionally, geological mapping and prospecting should be conducted in areas of new gold in soil anomalies peripheral to the central core area of the Property. Additional geophysical surveys are recommended in the central core area of the property to identify potential mineralized structures, structural corridors and the preferred stratigraphic contact between grits and phyllites. High Resolution DC Resistivity & IP surveys are proposed to test the targets. The Clubs, Hearts and Spades zones in the central core area of the Property have numerous drill targets defined by trenching and previous drilling which have resulted in the discovery of high grade gold veins. A Phase 1 drilling program consisting of 20,000 metres of large diameter RC drilling and an additional 5,000 metres of PQ diamond drilling to collect large volume samples is recommended to test known and recently discovered veins. Bulk sampling of veins that have had areas drilled off with tight spaced drill holes is recommended to provide metallurgical characteristics and actual recovered gold grades of different veins on the property. The Phase II exploration program of reverse circulation and diamond, additional bulk sampling and surface work is contingent on positive results or generation of additional drill targets in Phase I.

A Phase I budget of $8,700,000 is recommended to complete the proposed exploration program and a Phase II budget of $5,000,000 is recommended contingent on positive results from Phase I.

2.0. Introduction

Introduction and Overview

Golden Predator Mining Corp. ("Golden Predator" or "the Company") is a Vancouver-based mineral exploration company focused on exploration in Yukon, Canada. The Company's shares are listed in Canada on the TSX Venture Exchange with the trading symbol TSX.V:GPY. The Company's shares are listed in the United States on the OTCQX market with the trading symbol OTCQX:NTGSF.

The Company holds a 100% interest in the 3 Aces Project ("the Project") in the Watson Lake Mining Division of southeast Yukon.

This is the first Technical Report authored on the 3 Aces Project, and presents:

- Description of Property, project and area
- Summary of the Project and the known exploration history of the area
- Geology and mineralization descriptions
- Recommendations for further exploration work

This report has an effective date of February 24, 2017.

The 3 Aces Project is being explored for structurally controlled, meta-sedimentary hosted gold bearing quartz veins by Golden Predator and should be considered an exploration project.

Terms of Reference

Gilles Dessureau, M.Sc., P. Geo, Consulting Geologist for Golden Predator has been tasked with the preparation of a non-independent National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report to be filed with the British Columbia Securities Commission, Alberta Securities Commission and the Ontario Securities Commission. The author, Mr. Gilles Dessureau, P. Geo., (the "**Author**") is a Qualified Person as defined under NI 43-101 and is responsible for preparation of this report.

This report was prepared at the direction of the Company for the purpose of filing, for the first time, a NI 43-101 technical report for the 3 Aces Project that summarizes geological, exploration and other technical information on the project and presents recommendations for further work for the benefit of the shareholders. The report was written pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrations' current "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" under provisions of NI 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101 CP and Form 43-101 F1.

The report is based on a study of information obtained from internal company reports and databases, public documents, assessment reports and literature sources cited in Section 27 and the Author's familiarity with the geology and mineral deposits of the Northern Cordilleran Area. The Author is familiar with the access, infrastructure, local geology, mineralization and terrain in the area of the Property. The Author has been working on the 3 Aces Project as an consultant of the Company since 2016 and spent time on the property between November 1 and November 16, and again between November 29, and December 14, 2016.

Units of Measure and Abbreviations

Units of measure are based on the metric SI system (International System of Units). All coordinates are presented using a UTM NAD 83 (Zone 09N) grid. Assays and analytical results for precious metals are quoted in grams per tonne ("g/t"). Assays and analytical results for other metals are reported in parts per million ("ppm"). Lengths are in kilometers ("km") and meters ("m"). All currency values are reported in Canadian Dollars.

Table 2.1. Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Terms of Reference

Item	Expanded Form	Item	Expanded Form
Ag	Silver	km^2	Square kilometer
asl	above sea level	masl	Meters above sea level
Au	Gold	mm	Millimeter
CDN Labs	Canadian Laboratories Ltd.	m2	Square meter
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining	NAD	North American Datum
cm	Centimeter	NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
Conc.	Concentrate	oz	Troy Ounces
Cu	Copper	Pb	Lead
DMT	Dry metric tonnes	ppb	Parts per billion
Fe	Iron	ppm	Parts per million
g	Gram(s)	QAQC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
g/t	Grams per tonne	tpd	Tonnes per day
Golden Predator	Golden Predator Mining Corp.	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
ha	Hectare	µm	Microns
ICP	Inductively coupled Plasma	°C	Degrees Celsius
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	°	Degrees
kg	Kilogram	%	Percent
km	Kilometer		

Table 2.2. Conversion Factors

1 troy ounce	31.1034768 grams
1 troy ounce per short ton	34.2857 grams per metric tonne
1 inch	2.54 centimetres
1 foot	0.3048 metres
1 hectare	2.471 acres

3.0. Reliance on Other Experts

Title documents, assessment reports and option agreements were reviewed for this study. However, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title.

4.0. Property Description and Location

The 3 Aces property comprises 1,044 Yukon Quartz Mining claims (Table 4.1.) covering an area of approximately 21,000 hectares owned by Golden Predator Mining Corp. These claims were acquired by way of Option Agreement and are subject to continuing obligations described more fully below. The property is located in southeast Yukon, Canada, beginning near the confluence of the Hyland River and the Little Hyland River and continuing north northwest for approximately 25 kilometers (Figure 4.1.). The Property is located along Yukon Highway 10 also known as the Cantung Mine Road. The Cantung Mine lies approximately 40 km to the north northeast of the property. The Property is located north-northeast of the community of Watson Lake in Yukon at latitude 61 43' north and longitude 128 21' west on NTS map sheets 105H/09/16 (Figure 4.1.).

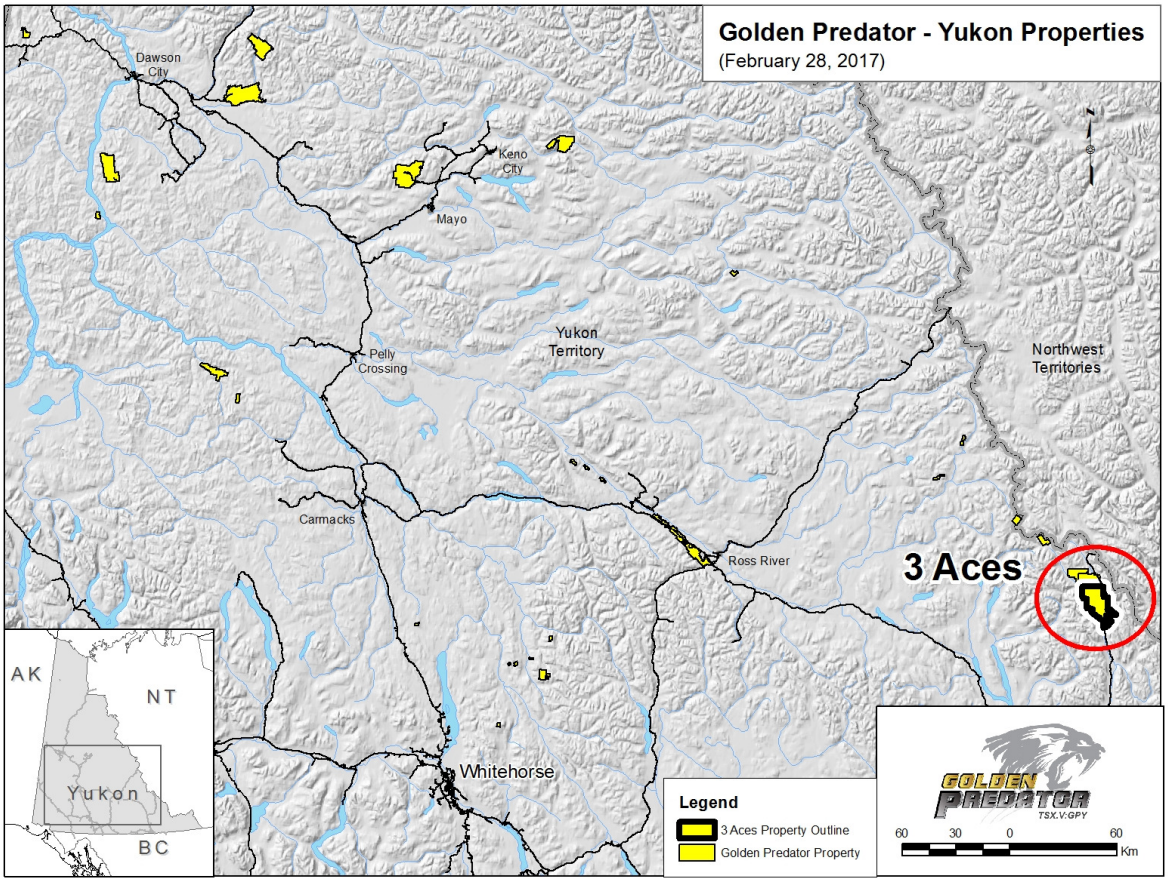

Figure 4.1. A map of the Yukon showing the location of the 3 Ace Property.

The location of quartz claims in the Yukon is determined by the position of initial and final claim posts on the ground along a straight location line not exceeding 1,500 feet. The mineral claims were located by GPS and compass and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheets 105H/9,15, available for viewing in the Watson Lake Mining Recorder's Office. None of the 3 Aces

Project claims have been surveyed. The claim locations shown on Figure 4.2 are derived from government claim maps.

Table 4.1. A list of claims comprising the 3 Aces Property.

Grant Numbers	Claim Name	Owner	Expiry Date
YD59330-YD59337	Ace 23-30	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2026
YD59340-YD59347	Ace 33-40	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2026
YD59374	Ace 67	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2031
YD25475-YD25478	Al 75-78	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2021
YD11184-YD11191	Al 103-110	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2021
YD25501-YD25504	Al 111-114	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2021
YD25031-YD25034	Fred 1-4	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2019
YD25035-YD25056	Fred 5-26	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2021
YD25057-YD25058	Fred 27-28	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2019
YD25059	Fred 29	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2021
YD25060	Fred 30	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2019
YD25061-YD25082	Fred 31-52	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2021
YD2557-YD25582	Fred 249-274	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2021
YD25531-YD2556	Fred 275-300	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2021
YD25506-YD25530	Fred 301-326	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2021
YD26151-YD26346	Full 1-196	Golden Predator Mining Corp	10/05/2021
YB91751	3 Ace 61	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2025
YD07109-YD07128	Ace 1-20	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2028
YD59328-YD59329	Ace 21-22	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2031
YD59338-YD59339	Ace 31-32	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2031
YD59348-YD59459	Ace 41-152	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2028
YD25401-YD25448	Al 1-48	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2024
YD25449-YD25450	Al 49-50	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18 /05/2027
YD25451-YD25470	Al 51-70	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2024
YD25471	Al 71	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18 /05/2027
YD25472	Al 72	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2024
YD25473-YD25474	Al 73-74	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18 /05/2027
YD25479-YD25498	Al 79-98	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2024
YD25499-YD25500	Al 99-100	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18 /05/2027
YD11182-YD11183	Al 101-102	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18 /05/2027
YD10850-YD10859	Cozy 1-10	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2024
YD26101-YD26150	House 1-50	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2024
YD29165-YD29199	Jack 5-39	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2029
YD18939-YD18936	Jake 1-4	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2025
YD58282-YD58297	Jake 5-20	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2025
YD10920-YD10923	Jan 1-4	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2029
YD24701-YD24800	Joe 1-100	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2024
YD11176-YD11177	Joe 101-102	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2024
YC72439-YC72459	King 1-18	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2027
YC89511-YC89520	King 19-28	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2027
YC72724-YC73733	King 29-38	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2027

YC73284-YC295	King 39-50	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2027
YC73848-YC73859	King 51-62	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2028
YC89521-YC89526	King 63-68	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2027
YC89527-YC89530	King 69-72	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2028
YD07129-YD07138	King 73-82	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2028
YD10860-YD10919	King 83-112	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2028
YD24901-YD24982	OCS 1-82	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2024
YD11172	Queen 1	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2025
YD07139-YD07148	Queen 2-11	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2025
YD11173-YD11175	Queen 12-14	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2025
YE85659-YE85672	Rex 1-14	Golden Predator Mining Corp	16/02/2029
YD25135-YD25154	TEXAS 1-20	Golden Predator Mining Corp	18/05/2025

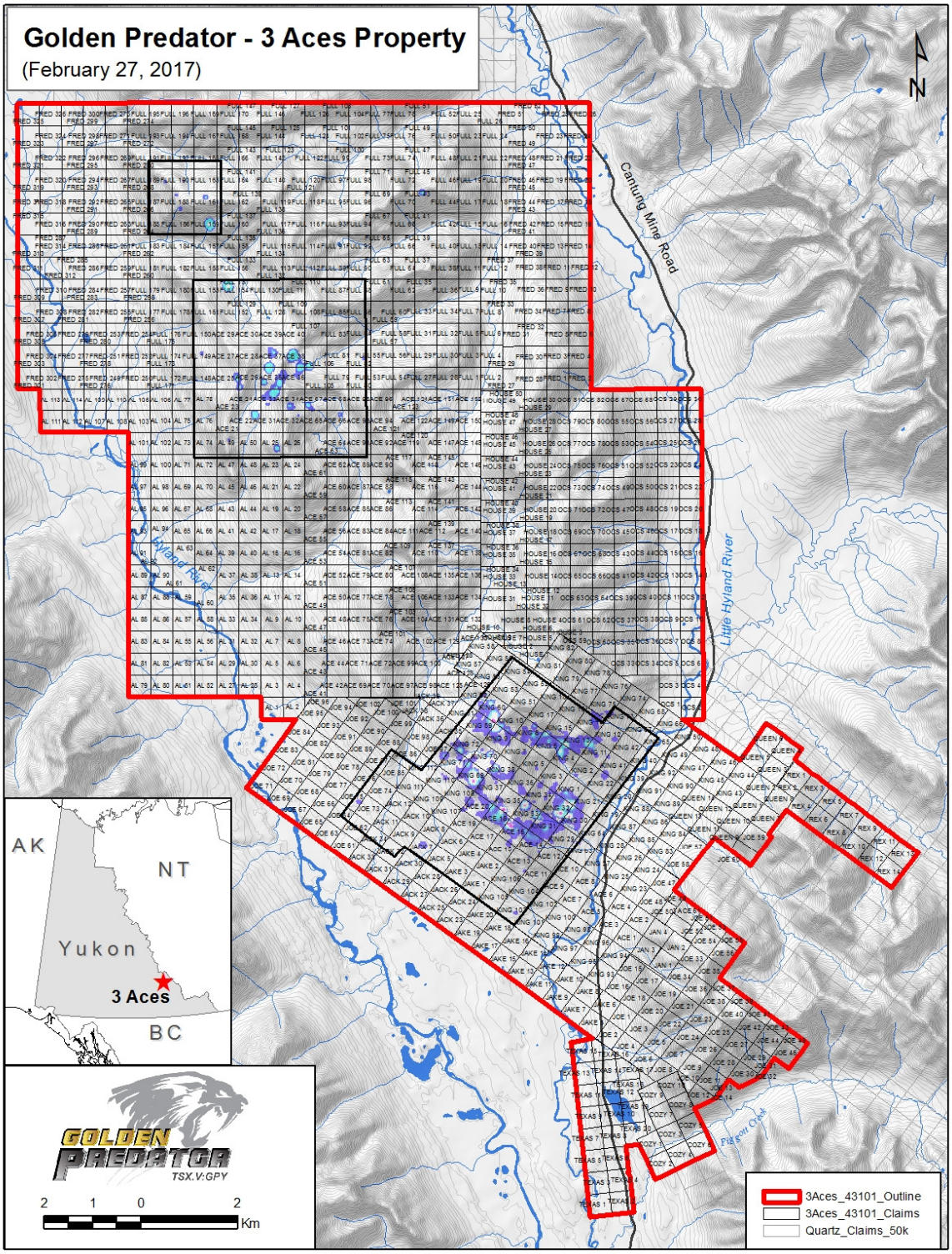

Figure 4.2. A map showing the claims of the 3 Aces Property.

McMillan Option Agreement

The property was originally acquired by the Company's predecessor in name, Northern Tiger Resources Inc. ("Northern Tiger"), by means of an Option Agreement ("Agreement") dated April 1, 2010 from Alex McMillan, a local prospector who had originally staked the ground. Northern Tiger paid a total of $500,000 and issued 2 million pre-consolidation shares pursuant to the Agreement. The option was exercised during 2014. A corporate reorganization whereby Till Capital's subsidiary Golden Predator Canada Corp. and Golden Predator Exploration Inc. were sold to Northern Tiger occurred in 2014. Simultaneously, Red Tail Metals Corp. and Northern Tiger merged. The resulting company was renamed "Golden Predator Mining Corp." and shares were consolidated at the rate of one new share for every 7 old shares and a new slate of Directors and Management were installed. The new Golden Predator Mining Corp management took over operations of all of the Company's assets including the 3 Aces project on April 17, 2014. The Company has continued to maintain the property as required under the Agreement by making recoverable advance royalty payments in the amount of $45,000 per year to Alex McMillan. The vendor retained a 2% NSR. In addition, the Agreement calls for a bonus payment of $300,000 in shares or cash if a resource estimate reported in accordance with NI 43-101 is completed with more than 500,000 ounces of gold but less than 1,000,000 ounces of gold at a minimum grade of 5 g/t gold. If such report were to be completed the NSR will escalate to 2.5%. If a resource estimate reported in accordance with NI 43-101 is completed with more than 1,000,000 ounces of gold at a minimum grade of 5.0 g/t gold, then the bonus payment would be a total of $600,000 in shares or cash and the NSR would escalate to 3.0%. The NSR may be reduced at any time by paying the vendor $2,000,000 for each percent of the royalty.

General

The Property has been staked under the Quartz Mining Act of Yukon that allows the claims to be maintained in good standing by completing cumulative exploration expenditures of $100 per claim per year. The claim holders have the exclusive right under certain circumstances to convert the claims to one or more Quartz mining leases.

Quartz claims do not convey surface tenure to the claim holder, but grant access to the claims for the purpose of conducting exploration programs. Exploration work is subject to the Mining Land Use Regulations ("MLUR") of the Yukon Mining Quartz Act. A class IV Quartz Mining land use permit that is valid until July 6, 2021 was issued on November 21, 2016 outlining restrictions and conditions of authorized activities which include 45 km of roads, 40,000 cubic meters of trenching, 15 km of trails, 10,000 tonnes per annum of bulk sampling, unlimited drilling restricted only by footprint size, provisions for adequate fuel storage and the use of explosives.

The Class IV is the highest class of exploration permit in Yukon. A Road Management Plan and Reclamation and Closure Plan was submitted to the Yukon Government which details reclamation of all project activities and removal of all project related infrastructure. Security of $208,020 was determined upon review of the documents and a bond has been posted to cover the amount of security. There are no other impediments to the Company's surface rights of the Property.

The Property is not encumbered by First Nations Land Claims but is in the territory of the Kaska Nation. The Company maintains a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") governing its relations with the Kaska Nation with respect to the Property. This MOU is a framework for Golden Predator to conduct exploration activities in the Kaska traditional territory. It is in effect until it is superseded by a socio-economic agreement for production (SEPA), and includes all activities for exploration and outlines a process to advance to a SEPA once a production decision is considered. The MOU framework outlines the process to assist Kaska citizens participate in employment opportunities, training and business contracts. The framework includes a 2% community fund payable based on the ground exploration expenditures and provided for stock issuance provided by a previous company.

There are no tailings ponds on the Property. There are no outstanding environmental liabilities or other significant factors that may affect access, title, the surface rights or ability of the Company to perform work, on the property determined by the Author.

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

The Property is accessible by road from Watson Lake located 225 kilometers to the south. The Robert Campbell Highway (Highway 4) and Cantung Mine Road (Highway 10) provide access to the eastern property boundary on the Little Hyland River. These are all-season gravel roads. Watson Lake located on the Alaska Highway is the region's main service center and can provide basic support and logistical facilities to the project. Watson Lake is connected to Whitehorse by 450 kilometers of the paved Alaska Highway (Highway 1). From Whitehorse there is daily jet airplane service to Vancouver, British Columbia and other points south. Whitehorse is a major center of supplies, communications and has a source of skilled labour for exploration diamond drilling, construction and mining operations. Portable electrical generators provide sufficient power for exploration stage programs and the creeks in the area provide sufficient water for camp and drilling requirements on the Property.

Access to the Property is from Km 140.5 on the Cantung Mine Road via an exploration road which accesses a clear span bridge which crosses the Little Hyland River. A network of exploration roads provides access to the central core area of the property where the current exploration is recommended. Wheel equipped fixed wing aircraft from Whitehorse provide access to the Hyland airstrip located 20 kilometers south of the Property.

The Property lies in the Logan Range of the Selwyn Mountains and is drained by creeks that flow into the Hyland River, which ultimately connects to the Arctic Ocean via the Liard and Mackenzie Rivers. The Property covers a high ridge between the Hyland and Little Hyland Rivers with an elevation range from greater than 2,100 meters above sea level (asl) on ridge tops overlooking the Little Hyland River to 1,000 meters asl near the Hyland River.

Topographic relief is gentle to steep. Outcrop is abundant within creek cuts and on hilltops and steeper slopes. Lower elevations, particularly valley floors, are blanketed by Pleistocene colluvium deposits and glacial till. The Property setting is characterized as alpine to sub alpine. Tree line in the area is at 1,400 meters asl. Slopes above that elevation are vegetated with grass, lichen and moss. Vegetation gradually increases down slope and comprises stunted black spruce, alpine fir and pine, plus willow, dwarf birch and Labrador tea ground cover.

The climate in the Property area is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, mild summers. Although summers are relatively mild, snowfall can occur in any month at higher elevations. The Property is mostly snow free from early June to late September. The exploration roads and bridge provide year round access for heavy equipment and exploration on the Property can be performed year round.

The Property area contains abundant accessible sites for mining, camp sites, potential tailings storage areas and waste disposal areas and potential processing plant sites with no conflicting surface rights.

6.0. History

The 3 Aces Property has seen several stages of exploration work beginning in the summer of 1997 when Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd. carried a regional silt sampling program following up on anomalous results reported in a geological survey of Canada Regional stream and water geochemical survey carried out in 1998 (Buchanan., 1998). In 1997, Hudson Bay staked the Hit claims and subsequently carried out geological mapping, prospecting, silt sampling, soil sampling, rock sampling programs, and airborne geophysics during the 1998-1999 field programs.

In 1998, Alex McMillan staked the 3 Ace 1-83 claims along the southern and western boundaries of the Hit claims and optioned these claims to Hudson Bay.

In 1999, Hudson Bay drilled 4 diamond drill holes for a total of 654m. The closest hole was approximately 0.5km north east the Main Showing (Ace of Hearts). The best values were intersected in hole 99-01 and include 1.5m @ 4,505ppb Au and 4.5m @ 723ppb Au (Buchanan, 2000), which was located approximately 6km north of the Main Zone (in the Green zone).

In 2000, Hudson Bay dropped its option on the 3 Aces property and returned the claims to Alex McMillan.

In 2003, McMillan optioned the 3 Aces claims to ATAC Resources Ltd., who then carried out excavator trenching, geological mapping, and rock sampling around the road showing (east side of the Nahanni Range Road) a long with prospecting, and hand trenching on several other targets, before dropping the option later that summer.

In late summer 2003, Alex McMillan sampled a mineralized quartz vein from the Main Zone (Ace of Hearts) occurrence which assayed 5,401.1 g/t gold (~157.53 Oz/ton gold) (McMillan et al., 2005) (Yukon Minfile Occurrence 3 Ace - 105H 066).

In early 2005, McMillan optioned the 3 Aces claims to North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd., who carried out grid soil sampling and horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) and ground magnetic surveys over the road showing, and south east of the Main Zone.

In 2008, North American Tungsten dropped its option on the 3 Aces Property and returned the remaining claims to Alex McMillan, who had been staking claims around the property as they expired.

In March 2010, Northern Tiger signed a Letter of Intent to acquire the 3 Aces Property and subsequently staked the Ace 21-152 claims, the Jack 1-5, and 23-39 claims, and Jan 1-4 increasing the 3 Aces Property to a total of 293 claims.

During the 2010 field season, Norther Tiger carried out detailed structural mapping, prospecting, hand trenching and rock and soil sampling (Schulze et al., 2010) followed by a diamond drill program consisting of 9 diamond drill holes for a total of 1,240m. This program targeted the Main Zone (Ace of Hearts) and the Sleeping Giant (Spades) Zone. The discovery hole on the Main Zone, hole 3A-10-01 returned an intersection of 4.3 g/t Au over 30.3 metres including 145.2 g/t over 1.05 metres with visible gold (Buchanan et al. 2011).

In 2011, Northern Tiger carried out a large exploration program consisting of an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, a silt sampling program, and a detailed soil program on the southern portion of the property. A total of 34 diamond drill holes were drilled on the property (8,458m) including 2 holes (565m) drilled on the road showing on the east side of the Nahanni Range Road. Poor weather and magnetic storms hampered the airborne geophysics and the survey was only partially completed.

In 2012, Northern Tiger continued their exploration program and carried out trenching, geological mapping, and sampling. A total of 15 diamond drill holes (1,711m) were drilled in 2012. These holes target several zones including the Main Zone (Ace of Hearts), Sleeping Giant (Spades) Zone, and the Kaizer Trend. The best results included: 3.6 g/t gold over 8.6 metres in drill Hole 3A-12-38 (Main Zone), and 3.3 g/t gold over 7.3 metres in drill hole 3ASG-12-07 (Sleeping Giant Zone (Ace of Spades vein)) (Buchanan, 2012).

In 2013, Northern Tiger completed a small exploration program comprised of silt sampling, prospecting and trenching before merging with Redtail Metals Corp., and changing its name to Golden Predator Mining Corp.

In 2013, Golden Predator collected 3 large volume samples (~800kg each) from the sleeping Giant Zone and delivered them to SGS Canada Inc.'s laboratory in Burnaby B.C. for secure storage. In 2014, SGS carried out metallurgical testing and mineralogical characterization studies on the material at SGS Canada Inc. Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia (Golden Predator News Release, July 15, 2014). Testing showed that overall gold recoveries for the three samples were reported at 98.3%, 97.9% and 93.5%. The three samples were processed in their entirety in bulk fashion by gravity and gravity tail leaching (Golden Predator News Release, Dec. 2, 2014).

In 2015, Golden Predator carried out a tightly spaced Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill program consisting of 13 holes for approximately 45.73m. These holes were collared in the Sleeping Giant Vein and were designed to collect a large volume sample and were capped for blasting the bulk sample. The best intersection was 0.76m (2.5 ft.) (from surface) of 333.50 g/t Au (9.73 oz./t Au) in Hole 3ARAB15-11 (Golden Predator News Release Sept. 14, 2015).

In 2016, Golden Predator collected a large bulk sample (approximately 700 tonnes) from the Sleeping Giant Vein. Initial processing of 79.7 tonnes of the bulk sample produced a total of 4,587 grams of concentrate which was poured into a doré bar which contained 81.408 troy ounces of fine gold and 7.771 troy ounces of silver (Golden Predator News release Aug. 18, 2016).

Golden Predator carried out two drill programs in 2016. Phase 1 consisted of 31 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for a total of 510m. These holes were drilled to test down dip and along strike of the bulk sample extracted from the Sleeping Giant vein. Highlights from this program include 6.40 m of 13.80 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-003, and 11.43 m of 31.89 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-015 (Golden Predator News Release June 20, 2016).

During the second phase of drilling, Golden Predator completed 54 drill holes for a total of 4,315m. This program consisting of 3,776 m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling and 539 m of diamond core drilling. This drill program targeted the previously undrilled Clubs Zone, the Hearts Zone, and the Spades Zone. Intersections include 7.54 m of 32.86 g/t Au in drill hole 3A16-RC-062, and 3.12 m of 13.18 g/t Au in drill hole 3A16-DD-036 from the Ace of Spades vein (formerly the Sleeping Giant vein) and 1.95 m of 29.79

g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-068 and 2.28 m of 10.09 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-069 both from the previously undrilled Queen of Clubs Zone (Golden Predator News Release January 19, 2017).

7.0. Geological Setting and Mineralization

Regional Geology

Located in the southeast Yukon Territory, the 3 Aces Property is situated along the edge of the ancient North American continental shelf in the clastic sedimentary rocks of the Selwyn Basin (Gordey and Anderson, 1993). The Selwyn Basin is a long, narrow belt that extends across much of the south-eastern and central portions of the Yukon. The succession of sedimentary rocks records the progressive infilling of primarily Neoproterozoic to Devonian-aged rift basins formed along the margin of Ancient North America.

The oldest component of the Selwyn Basin stratigraphy is the late Neoproterozoic to Early Cambrian Hyland Group. The Hyland Group is sub-divided into the Yusezyu and Narchilla formations (Roots et al., 1966; Gordey and Anderson, 1993). The Yusezyu Formation consists of coarse-grained conglomerate and arkosic sandstone packages interbedded with thick black phyllite. Locally, green shale and ribbon-bedded limestones occur as lesser components of the formation and thick limestone units have been documented near the top of the Yusezyu Formation (Gordey and Anderson, 1993; Hart, 2006). The Narchilla Formation overlies the Yusezyu Formation and consists of thick sequences of maroon, green, and black shale interbedded with variable proportions of limestone and calcareous sandstone units. The contact between the formations is tectonized in the area, but regionally the stratigraphic contact is gradational (Gordey and Anderson, 1993). Sedimentary rocks similar to the Hyland Group occur along the strike-length of Ancient North America in the Yukon and British Columbia, comprising the Windermere Supergroup (Goodfellow, 2007).

The region surrounding the project area (Figure 7.1.) is dominated by Neoproterozoic to Early Cambrian clastic carbonate rocks of the Hyland Group (Windermere Supergroup), minor Lower Palaeozoic strata, and abundant Cretaceous intrusive bodies. The Lower Palaeozoic strata were deposited close to the shelf-slope boundary of Selwyn basin, an embayment in the Lower Palaeozoic Laurentian continental margin. The sedimentary rocks were deformed and metamorphosed under greenschist to amphibolite-facies conditions during the Cordilleran orogeny, which also led to the intrusion of abundant granitic rocks. A fault with large displacement, herein termed the Upper Hyland fault (UHF), is coincident with the Hyland River valley along much of the length of the mapped area (Moynihan, 2016a). Rocks on the east side of the fault where the property is located record a single episode of penetrative deformation and greenschist facies metamorphism, whereas much of the area to the west underwent polyphase deformation at a higher metamorphic grade. As a result, rocks on the eastern side of the fault can be readily correlated with well-known regional units, but the stratigraphic affinity of rocks west of the fault is less certain (Moynihan, 2017).

Most igneous rocks in the area were intruded in the middle part of the Cretaceous, during an extended period of voluminous magmatism in the northern Cordillera. Several magmatic suites have been recognized on the basis of age, composition and isotopic character, three of which are represented in the mapped area (Heffernan, 2004; Rasmussen, 2013).

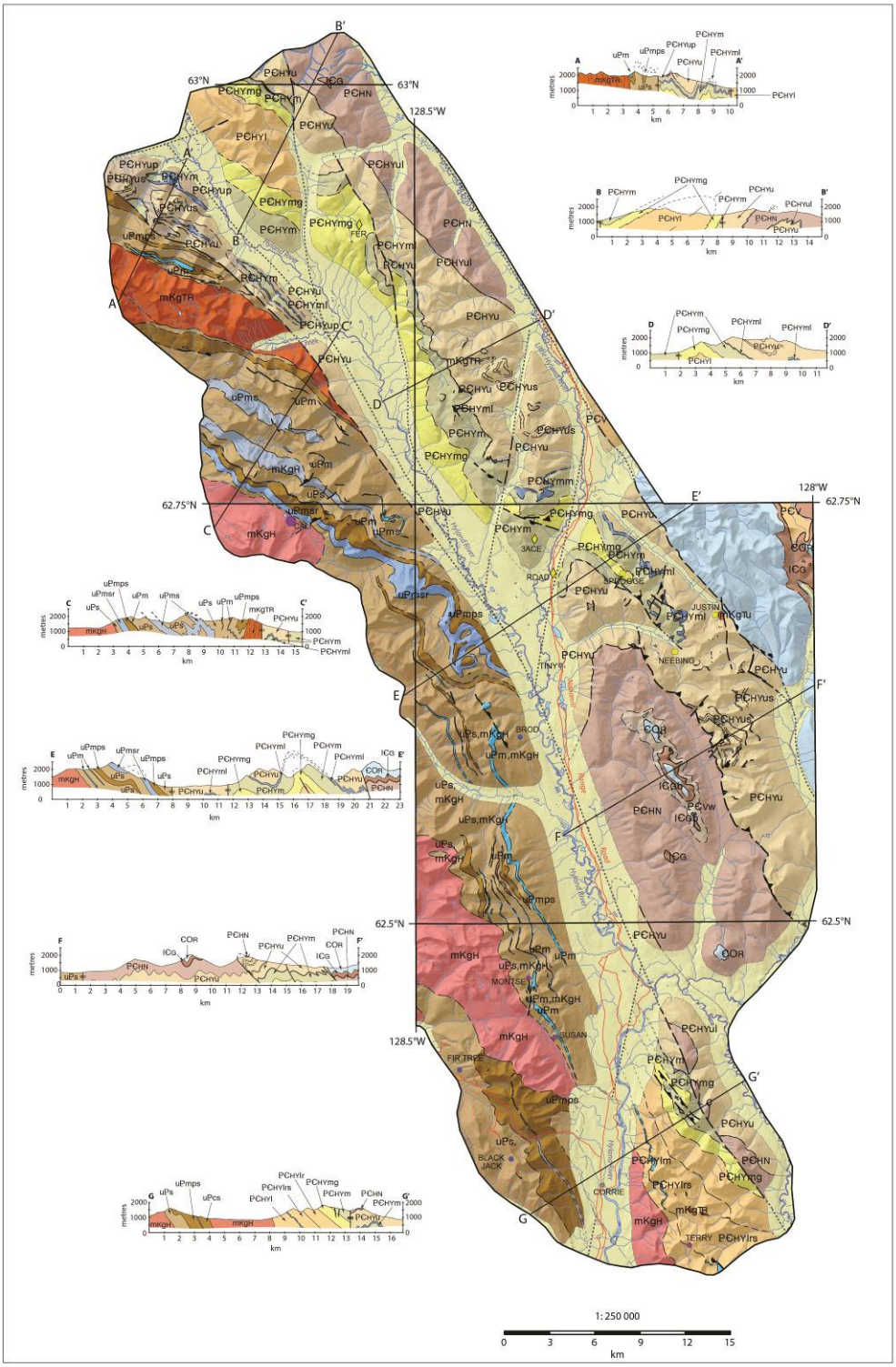

Figure 7.1. Regional geology of the Hyland Area (Moynihan, 2017).

The Hyland suite, which was intruded ca. 107-105 Ma, includes large intrusions in the central part of NTS 105H such as the Billings and Anderson batholiths (Figure 7.2.). These laccolithic bodies are mostly medium-grained, biotite granodiorite and monzogranite. The Tungsten suite overlaps in age with the Tay River suite and includes the Justin pluton, a small, equidimensional body that is exposed close to the Little Hyland fault in the northeastern corner of NTS 105H/09, east of the Property. The pluton is biotite granodiorite, and hosts sheeted vein and skarn Au mineralization. The youngest igneous rocks in the area (Cenozoic?) are a series of basaltic dikes that occur on both sides of the Upper Hyland fault at roughly the same latitude as the 3-Aces prospect; they are also common in the northeastern corner of NTS 105H/09. These dikes weather dark chocolate brown, are fine grained, and are predominantly composed of clinopyroxene and plagioclase (Moynihan, 2017).

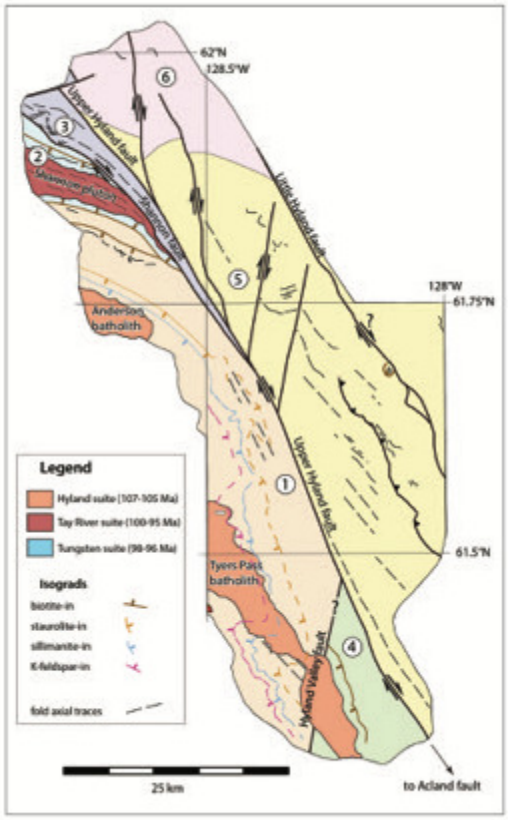

Figure 7.2. A maps showing the location of the major intrusive bodies in the Hyland Area (Moynihan, 2017).

Rocks in the area mapped by Moynihan have varied Mesozoic deformational and metamorphic histories. Much of the eastern part of the map where the Property is located underwent a single main phase of deformation at low metamorphic grade, whereas southwestern part of the map area underwent amphibolite facies polyphase deformation. Most of the penetrative deformation and metamorphism took place prior to intrusion of the ca. 107 Ma Hyland suite; however, additional faulting and local penetrative deformation took place after intrusion of the Shannon pluton (Tay River suite), which formed ca. 97 Ma. The intrusive rocks act as structural markers that help distinguish between Early Cretaceous deformation (referred to herein as the 'Hyland phase'), and the more localized Late Cretaceous deformation and metamorphism (the 'Shannon phase'). Moynihan (2016a) documented the presence of a steeply dipping, northwest-striking fault that bisects the area, and mapping during 2016

has provided additional information on the trace and character of this fault zone. The fault, referred to as the Upper Hyland fault, is interpreted to include several subparallel strands that form an anastomosing array centred on the upper Hyland river valley which forms the western boundary of the Property.

Rocks east of the Hyland River were deformed under low grade (chlorite zone, greenschist facies) conditions, except adjacent to the Justin pluton, where cordierite + biotite assemblages are developed. A phyllitic foliation is developed parallel to the axial planes of close to tight folds; this is generally the sole tectonic foliation developed in the rocks, and is only locally overprinted by crinkles and open folds. In most of this domain, the phyllitic cleavage and axial planes of the folds dip northeast and folds are asymmetric (southwest-verging), with steep limbs that are locally overturned. Southwest-verging thrusts are also locally developed in this area, including a fault with a strike length of over 20 km in the eastern part of NTS 105H/09. Folds generally plunge at shallow angles to the northwest or southeast, but have steeper plunges in some eastern parts of the domain (see Moynihan 2016a).

Property Geology

The Property is underlain by the Yusezyu Formation, which forms the lower part of the Hyland Group. The Yusezyu was previously undivided; however recent mapping by David Moynihan of the Yukon Geological Survey (Moynihan, 2016a) (Moynihan, 2017) revealed good exposure in the upper Hyland River area that facilitated the identification of marker horizons, including marble/limestone layers and thick units of quartz granule-pebble conglomerate. Moynihan's mapping shows the Property is underlain by the middle and upper Yusezyu Formation (Figure 7.3.). The middle part of the formation is divisible into three map units which underlie the central core area of the Property. The lowest of these is a ~500 m-thick interval dominated by pale grey to white coarse sandstone and quartz-feldspar pebble conglomerate. Sandstone and conglomerate beds are tens of centimetres to metres thick and are interlayered with variable proportions of grey phyllite. Calcareous grit is a local constituent, as are rare, thin limestone beds. This unit also locally includes intervals of brown-weathering, thin-bedded siltstone and sandstone with graded bedding. The unit forms relatively resistant rubbly slopes and cliffs. The lowest unit is overlain by an interval (~1 km) that also contains abundant, thick to very thick, graded to massive, coarser sandstone-grit beds, but has a higher proportion of interlayered phyllite. The phyllite is mostly grey but is locally maroon or green. Some sandstone beds are calcareous and there is also minor limestone. The most prominent marker horizon in the Yusezyu Formation is a grey to blue-grey, thin to medium-bedded limestone ('fetid limestone') that ranges from 5 to 30 m in thickness and forms outcrops and talus slopes with a distinctive colour and lustre. The limestone is pale to medium blue-grey on weathered surfaces, and has medium to dark grey, crystalline fresh surfaces. This rock type is exposed north of the Clubs zone on the Property.

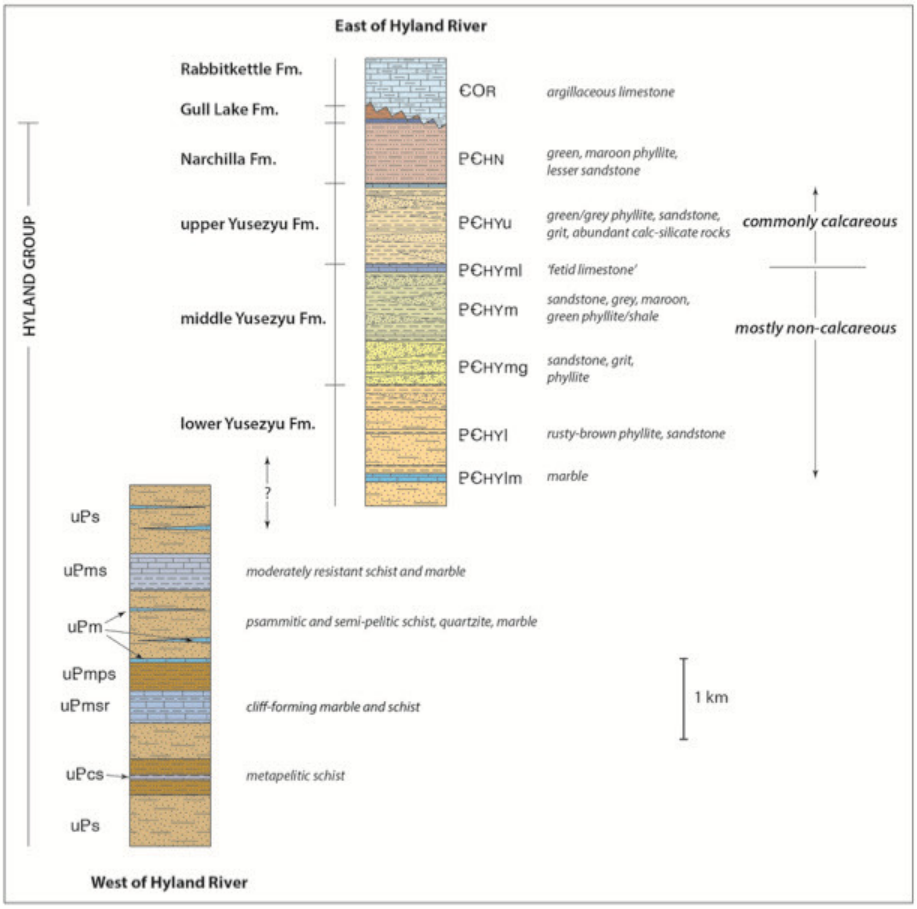

Figure 7.3. A stratigraphic column for the Hyland Area (Moynihan, 2017).

The northern portion of the Property as mapped by Moynihan is underlain by the upper part of the Yusezyu Formation which comprises approximately 1 km of mixed clastic and carbonate rocks including the following: 1) thick packages (tens to hundreds of metres) of brown-weathering grey phyllite, green phyllite, and locally maroon phyllite; 2) intervals dominated by thick-bedded to massive, medium to coarse-grained sandstone and quartz-feldspar pebble conglomerate ('grit'), with minor phyllite between coarser grained beds; 3) calcareous phyllite; 4) calcareous sandstone and conglomerate; and 5) green phyllitic wacke and conglomerate with boulder sized clasts of orange dolostone.

Property scale mapping in the central core area of the property which hosts the majority of mineralized occurrences discovered to date is ongoing. The mapping has identified a preferred stratigraphic location for mineralization. The rheological contrast between thick graded to massive, coarser sandstone-grit beds and interlayered phyllite in association with steeper normal fault zones appears to form a preferred structural setting for the formation of quartz veins. Quartz veins form at or near the contact in both coarser sandstone-grit rocks and the phyllites. Minor occurrences of Cenozoic(?) basaltic dikes described by Moynihan have been identified in trenching within the central core area of the property.

Mineralization

Gold values at the 3 Aces property as associated with quartz veins and quartz vein stockworks with minor amounts (<1%) sulphide minerals. The associated sulphide minerals are typically arsenopyrite and

pyrite and occasional pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and galena in trace amounts. High grade quartz veins on the property such as the Ace of Hearts and Ace of Spades veins contain coarse visible gold. Surface sampling of veins has returned very high grade results including values of >1000 g/t gold in grab samples from both the Ace of Hearts and Ace of Spades veins.

Massive quartz veins are commonly hosted at or near the contact between thick graded to massive, coarser sandstone-grit beds and interlayered phyllite. The coarser siliciclastic units are quartz flooded and in localized areas almost completely replaced with silica in the proximity of massive quartz veins. Quartz veins stockwork zones in the siliciclastic units can form large haloes around the massive veins and are host to lower grade gold mineralization. Recent drilling at the Ace of Spades zone included a stockwork mineralized zone within the coarser siliciclastic rocks in Hole 3A16-RC-032 which encountered 6.81 g/t gold across a drilled thickness of 59.44 m from a depth of 16.76 m to the end of the hole with no cut-off; including 29.72 m of 12.07 g/t gold (Golden Predator News Release January 19, 2017). Veins hosted within phyllite units include the Queen of Clubs veins where initial drill results included Hole 3A16-RC-068 which intersected 1.95 m of 29.79 g/t gold from a depth of 29.72 m, including 0.65 m of 55.80 g/t gold (Golden Predator News Release February 16, 2017). The Queen of Clubs veins are located stratigraphically above the preferred contact between the phyllite and coarse sandstone-grit contact.

Craig Hart (Hart, 2006) originally proposed an orogenic gold model for many of the gold occurrences in the Upper Hyland River area. Hart highlighted several observations of several gold occurrences including the 3 Aces. Observations included plutons and dykes do not occur in the vicinity of the gold occurrences; there are no obvious zones of hornfels; contact metamorphic minerals and skarns are mostly absent; there is no known mineral or metal zonation typical of intrusion-related systems; and aeromagnetic lows result from massive, variably altered quartz grit and conglomerate and not from unroofed 'low-mag' intrusions.

Shaunaugh C. Whelan, completed a Master Thesis on the 3 Aces Project in 2014 (Whelan, 2014) and she concluded an orogenic model best described the mineralization on the 3 Aces Property. While she concluded an intrusion related model could not be ruled out the work in her thesis supports the orogenic model. In the thesis monazites were dated from the Ace of Hearts vein by analysing U-Pb isotopic compositions using LA-MC-ICP-MS. In total four monazites crystals were analysed. A definitive age cannot be determined from the data. A model-1 solution (±95% confidence) using all 18 points and anchored at common Pb (207Pb/206Pb = 0.86 ±0.6), yielded a lower intercept age of 151.2±6.1 Ma, however, due to fracturing and their anhedral crystal habit, resulting in low 206Pb counts or most spots (<40 000) and discordant ages, the calculated age is not robust. The age date although not robust is an indicator that mineralisation occurred during orogenesis, prior to emplacement of the known intrusive rocks in the area.

8.0. Deposit Types

The mineralization targeted on the 3 Aces Property is orogenic gold-quartz veins. The primary characteristics of the 3 Aces Property that make the orogenic gold model an appropriate analogy for the property are: mid- to upper-crustal level crack-seal style quartz veins, high competency contrast between lithologies, trans-extensional crustal-scale regional faults that provide fluid pathways for deeply sourced metamorphic fluids, and a prolonged polyphase deformation history that allowed multiple generations of fluid to pass through the region. Orogenic vein occurrences have many additional characteristics that are consistent with the Property including low grade metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, quartz dominant veins with a low sulphide content, gold grades being relatively high in the range of 5-30 g/t gold, a strong association with structures of various scales, veins hosted in second or third order structures commonly near large compressional structures. Orogenic veins have not been extensively explored for in Yukon until recently with the discovery of the White Gold (Yukon Minfile, 115O-165) and Coffee (Yukon Minfile, 115J -010) deposits.

Other deposit types with potential to occur on the 3 Aces Property include intrusion-related gold systems. Intrusion related gold systems can occur as intrusion hosted, proximal and distal occurrences based on their distance and setting around a central pluton. Numerous examples of all these types of occurrences occur in the Tintina Gold Belt in Yukon. The distance from a known intrusive centre would restrict the 3 Aces property to host proximal or distal style of mineralization such as the Gold Dome (Yukon Minfile 115P-003) or Mahtin (Yukon Minfile 115P-007) properties.

Although the Author makes general comparisons to the above mentioned deposit types, the reader is cautioned that the Author cannot verify that these deposits are directly comparable with the mineralization at the 3 Aces Property.

9.0. Exploration

The majority of relevant exploration work on the 3 Aces property has been carried out by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. (1998-1998), North American Tungsten (2005), Northern Tiger (2010-2013) and by Golden Predator (2013-2016). Exploration work has generally consisted of silt sampling, soil sampling, and rock sampling (Table 9.1.), geological mapping and prospecting. Geophysics on the property consisted of an airborne survey carried out by Golden Predator in 2016, Northern Tiger in 2011, ground geophysics carried out by North American Tungsten in 2005, and an airborne survey carried out by Hudson Bay in 1997.

Table 9.1. Summary of the exploration work carried out on the 3 Aces Property.

Year	Operator	Number of Silt Samples	Number of Soil Samples	Number of Rock Samples	Areas
2016	GPD	-	4808	907	Regional contours, Northern Blocks, Central Zone East and West Extensions
2013	NTR	13	2807	742	Kaizer Trend, Regional Contours, Sleeping Giant Zone, Kaiser Trend, and HAT region
2012	NTR	-	496	-	Southern extension of the Central Zone Grid
2011	NTR	423	4295	598	Kaizer Trend, Regional Contours, Sleeping Giant Zone, Kaiser Trend, and HAT region
2010	NTR	104	1178	345	Main Zone, Green Zone, Sleeping Giant Zone, Hoito Showing, North Zone
2005	NAT	-	711	3	Road Showing, Main Zone "Grid C"
1999	HUD	-	688	-	Main Zone, Green Zone, Sleeping Giant Zone, Hoito Showing, North Zone
1998	HUD	-	1154	127	Main Zone, Green Zone, Sleeping Giant Zone, Hoito Showing, North Zone

Note: GPD=Golden Predator Mining Corp.; NTR=Northern Tiger Inc.: NAT=North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd.; HUD=Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd.

In 1998-1998, Hudson Bay collected 1,842 soil samples and 127 rock samples on the 3 Aces property. This program outlined several geochemical anomalies (Au) around the Central Area of the property (Buchanan, 1999). This data is available in the historical assessment reports, but has not been digitized and therefore has not been included in the current surface geochemical database.

Silt Sampling Program

In 2010, 2011, and 2013 Northern Tiger carried out a silt sampling program as part of their regional exploration program. Sampling was carried out along all streams in the southern part of the block and several tributaries in the northern portion of the property. The sampling was carried out at 250-metre intervals along the main stem and from tributaries (Buchanan, 2010). The 2010/2011 silt survey yielded encouraging results with Au values up to 0.113 ppm. As expected, all of the streams draining known zones with high Au-in-soil values returned anomalous Au in silt samples as well with values ranging from <0.005 to 0.112 ppm. Given the successful correlation between known Au zones on the property with anomalous Au values in streams draining those areas, silt sampling is considered a valuable exploration tool on the 3Ace property (Buchanan, 2011) (Figure 9.1).

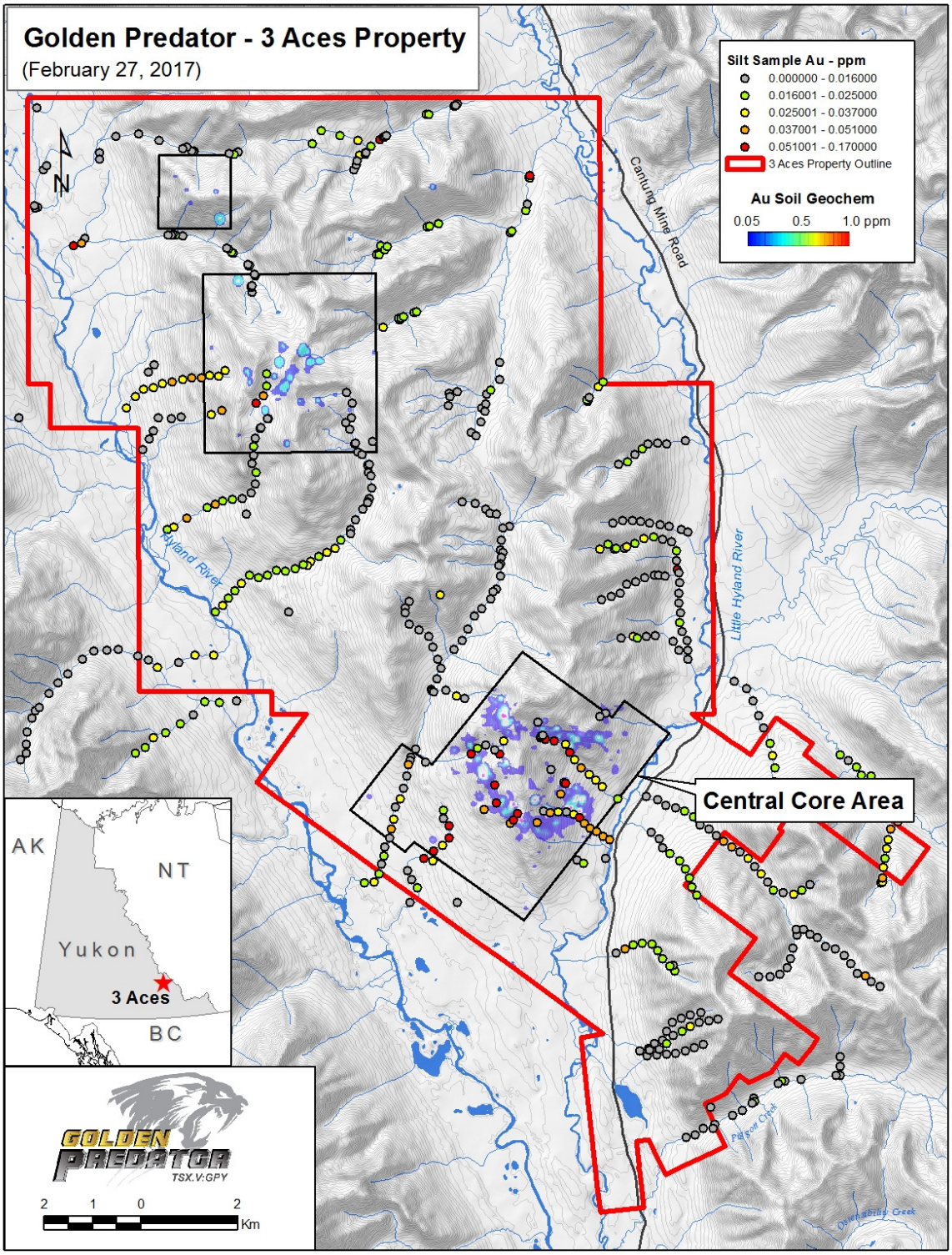

Figure 9.1. Silt Sample location for the 3 Aces Property (2010, 2011, and 2013 NTR data).

Soil Sampling Program

A total of 13,584 soils samples have been collected on the property since 2010 and are included in the digital database (NTR and GPD samples only) (Figure 9.2.). The Hudson Bay data is not available digitally and will be excluded from this discussion. Three large grids have been sampled on the 3 Ace property. The southernmost gird is called the Central Core Area, and has been sampled by Northern Tiger and Golden Predator. The two northern grids were sampled by Golden Predator in 2016. Along with detailed grids, extensive regional contour and ridge and spur soil sample lines have been collected on the property as well (Figure 9.3.).

The Central Core Area has been sampled by multiple soil grids over serval consecutive years. This core area contains the Main Zone, Sleeping Giant Zone, Green Zone along with several other, less developed targets. In 2016, Golden Predator divided the Central Core Area into 4 quadrants and labeled them Spades, Hearts, Clubs, and Diamonds respectively (Figure 9.4.). The Sleeping Giant Zone became the Ace of Spades Zone while the Main Zone became the Ace of Hearts Zone.

Soil samples were collected from B horizon material when present however in many places C horizon or talus fines were only available for sampling. Samples were placed in Kraft soil sample bags samples were air dried and transported to Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services Ltd. of Vancouver, BC (Inspectorate), (2013 samples were sent to Acme Analytical Labs preparation facility located in Whitehorse), (2016 samples were sent to Bureau Veritas (formerly Acme) Labs preparation facility located in Whitehorse). Silt and soil samples collected on the 3 Ace Property are processed using the same analytical techniques, package 50-AR-UT. The analytical technique 50-AR-UT was renamed AQ251_EXT by Bureau Veritas.

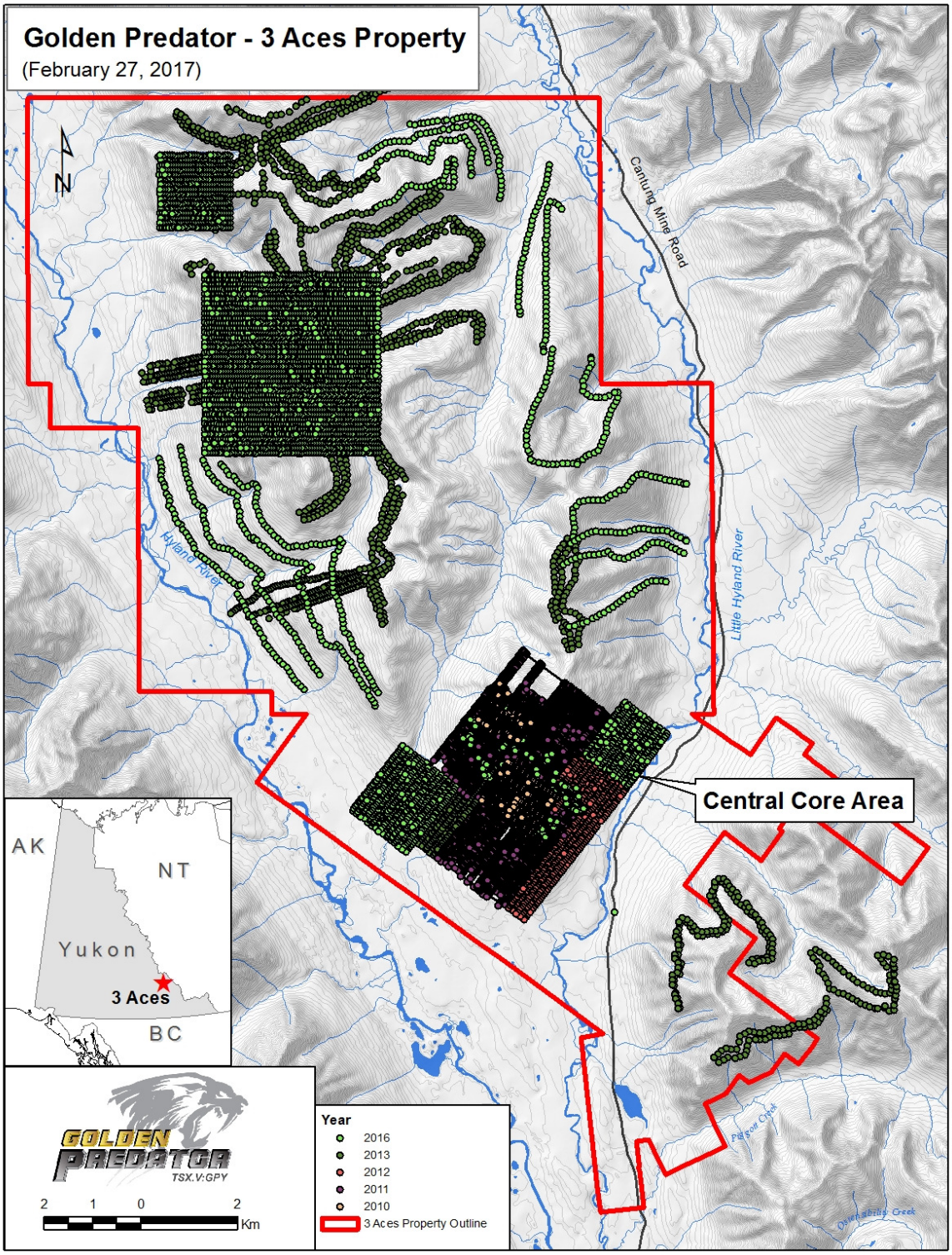

Figure 9.2. A map of the 3 Ace Property showing the distribution of soil samples by year collected.

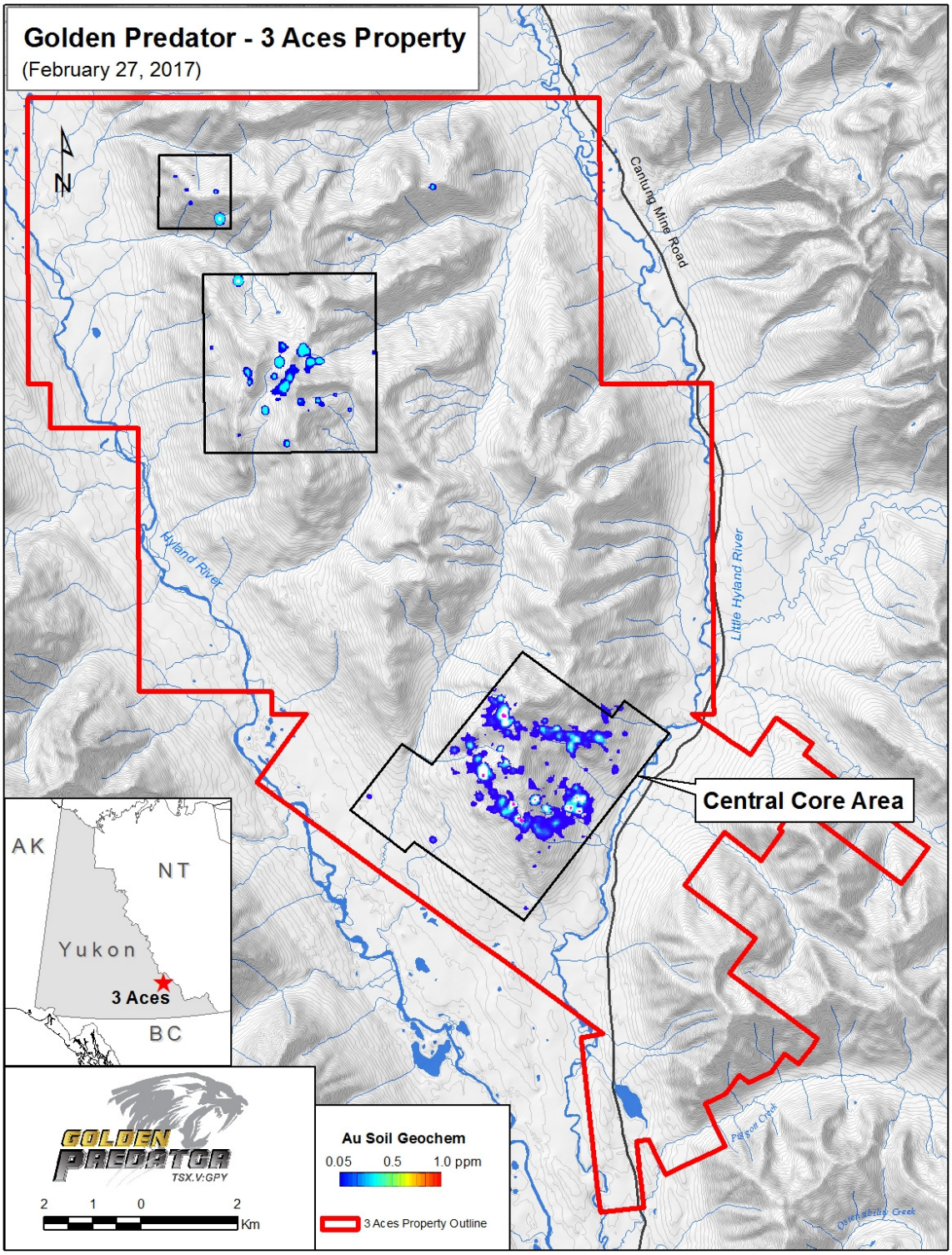

Figure 9.3. The soil anomalies on the 3 Aces Property.

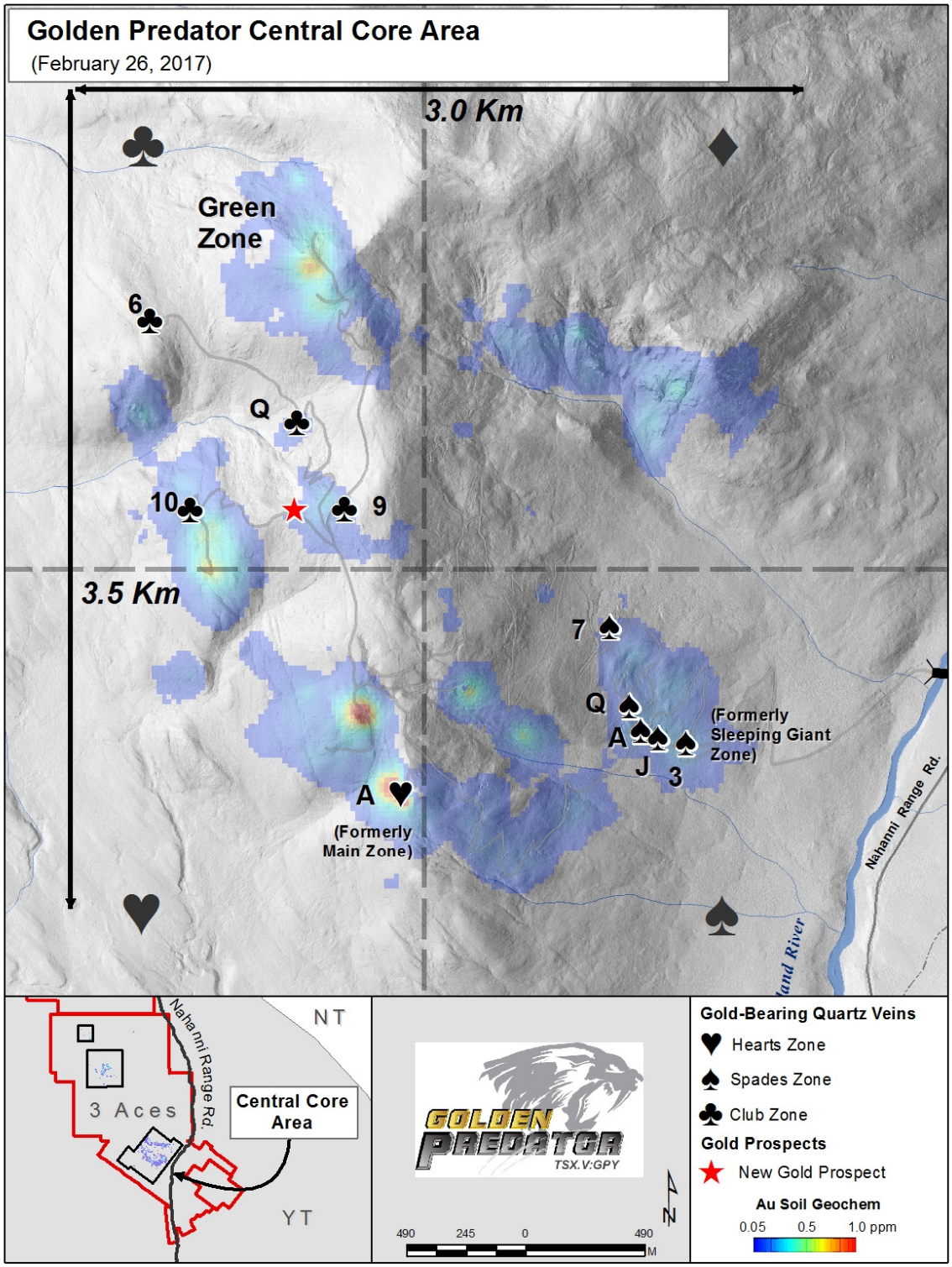

Figure 9.4. A map of the soil anomalies in the Central Core Area.

Geophysical Surveys

In 2016, an airborne geophysical survey was carried out to collect magnetic and radiometric data from across the entire 3 Aces Property. This survey was a continuation of the survey completed in 2011 and was carried out by the same contractor, Precision Geosurveys. A total of 2,652-line km of survey were completed in the combined 2016 and 2011 surveys (Walker, 2016). Flight lines were flown in an east-west direction with 100 m spacing, tie-lines flown every 1000 m. An interpretation of the data was completed by J.L. Wright Geophysics. The quality of the merged dataset was good. Interpretation of the magnetic data interpreted two large intrusive bodies with different magnetic signatures underlie the northern portion of the property. Smaller scale intrusions are scattered across the survey, but do align along approximately four northeast trends or corridors in many cases. These trends are interpreted to be structural zones amenable to intrusion emplacement. Numerous other structures are interpreted based upon disruption of the magnetic trends / anomalies.

The radiometric data reveal little, if any, consistent response to the Hyland Group sediments or interpreted intrusion other than elevated values in all three elements relative to recent sediments filling the drainages. However, clear variations are noted within the same Hyland Group units, suggesting these radiometric variations could be reflecting alteration rather than rock type (Wright, 2016).

In 2011, an airborne geophysics survey was carried out to collect magnetic and radiometric data from across the entire 3Ace Property. The survey was carried out by Precision Geosurveys Inc. The purpose of the geophysical survey was to identify regional- and property-scale structures and to assist in remote mapping of alteration and lithology. The survey was hampered by weather and technical issues and the survey was not able to be completed. The coverage of the data was insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions.

In 2005, a ground magnetic survey and a horizontal loop electromagnetic survey (HLEM) survey were carried out by North American Tungsten. The ground magnetic survey showed very low magnetic relief and other than a weak magnetic trend that parallels the regional geological trend, and minor low magnetic responses of the river and road, very few detailed structures were observed. The conclusion was that the magnetic survey results do not appear to correlate with the soil geochemical anomalies. The HLEM survey did not return any significant conductive responses at lower frequencies and was quite noisy at the higher frequencies due to surficial features overburden and ground water (Casselman, 2005).

Bulk Sample

In 2016, Golden Predator collected a large, approximately 700 tonne, bulk sample to accurately determine the grade, distribution of mineralization, and metallurgical aspects of the mineralization in the Sleeping Giant vein. The bulk sample was collected from the surface exposure of the Sleeping Giant Vein (Figure 9.5.). The bulk sample came from approximately 20x10m area of the vein.

The bulk sampling program was designed to extract a minimum of 550 tons of high grade gold-quartz vein from the Sleeping Giant vein. The vein is exposed at surface and contains coarse visible gold. Bulk sampling is designed to give an estimate of the actual grade of the vein given the distribution of coarse gold. The portion of the vein extracted in the bulk sample was defined by closely spaced Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling conducted in the summer of 2015. The presence of strong veining and visible gold resulted in a small expansion of the bulk sample in the down-dip direction.

The Company processed a 108 kg composite rock sample and a 61.5kg composite RAB drill reject sample through a small conventional gravity plant rated at 20 tonnes per day which was owned and operated by Mt. Baker Mining and Metals ("Mt. Baker") in Bellingham Washington, USA in late 2015 as a test of the commercially available processing equipment offered by Mt. Baker. Calculated head grades were 82.03 g/t gold and 40.49 g/t gold respectively. Actual gold recoveries were calculated to be 90.8% and 79.9% respectively (GP NR Jan 25, 2016).

The Company purchased and installed its own gravity plant from Mt. Baker consisting of a 10" x 16" jaw crusher, 24" x 16" hammer-mill and two 4' x 8' shaker tables (GP NR June 6, 2016). The gold bearing quartz vein material collected in the bulk sample was transported to the processing plant in supersacks. Supersacks were weighed and fed into the jaw crusher. Throughput was limited to less than 2 tonnes per day and the plant has undergone recent upgrading with the Company adding two 16' sluice boxes, a magnetic separator, and a 4' x 8' rod mill replacing the problematic hammer-mill (GP NR Aug 18,2016). The new plant has yet to be commissioned. During the trial run of the original Company owned plant 79.7 dry tonnes of bulk sample from the Ace of Spades vein were processed intermittently between April 10, 2016 and July 12, 2016 yielding 4587 g of gold concentrate (Golden Predator News Release, Aug 18, 2016). This gold concentrate was poured into a dore' bar which contained 81.408 troy ounces of fine gold and 7.771 troy ounces of silver. The dore' bar was sold for $139,062.45 as a result of 99% of the gold and 96% of the silver being net payables. A middlings concentrate containing sulfides and gold, and grading 986.0 g/t gold, has been retained for future processing. The Company calculated an average total gold recovery, including the gold and sulfide + gold concentrates, in excess of 80% based on daily head and tail assays taken of the plant throughput starting on April 23, 2016. Approximately 670 tonnes of bulk sample remain at the plant site to be processed once the newly configured plant resumes operation.

The Company has stated its intention to commission and operate the bulk sampling plant as a metallurgical testing facility to be used to characterize not only the gold content and recoverability of various bulk samples but also to verify and reconcile predicted gold values from drilling patterns from each vein where significant mineralization is encountered. The metallurgy of the different veins is thought to be grossly very similar but may differ in various details that may affect the process required to maximize gold recovery. Subtle differences in the mineralization of the various veins may also dictate different drill density requirements to accurately assess the mineral tenor of a given vein or drilled off portion of a vein. By bulk sample reconciliation it is the goal of the Company to be able to verify and make adjustments to, if necessary, the drill spacing used on each vein as exploration continues at each target resulting in the most optimal and reliable contained gold grade for each area.

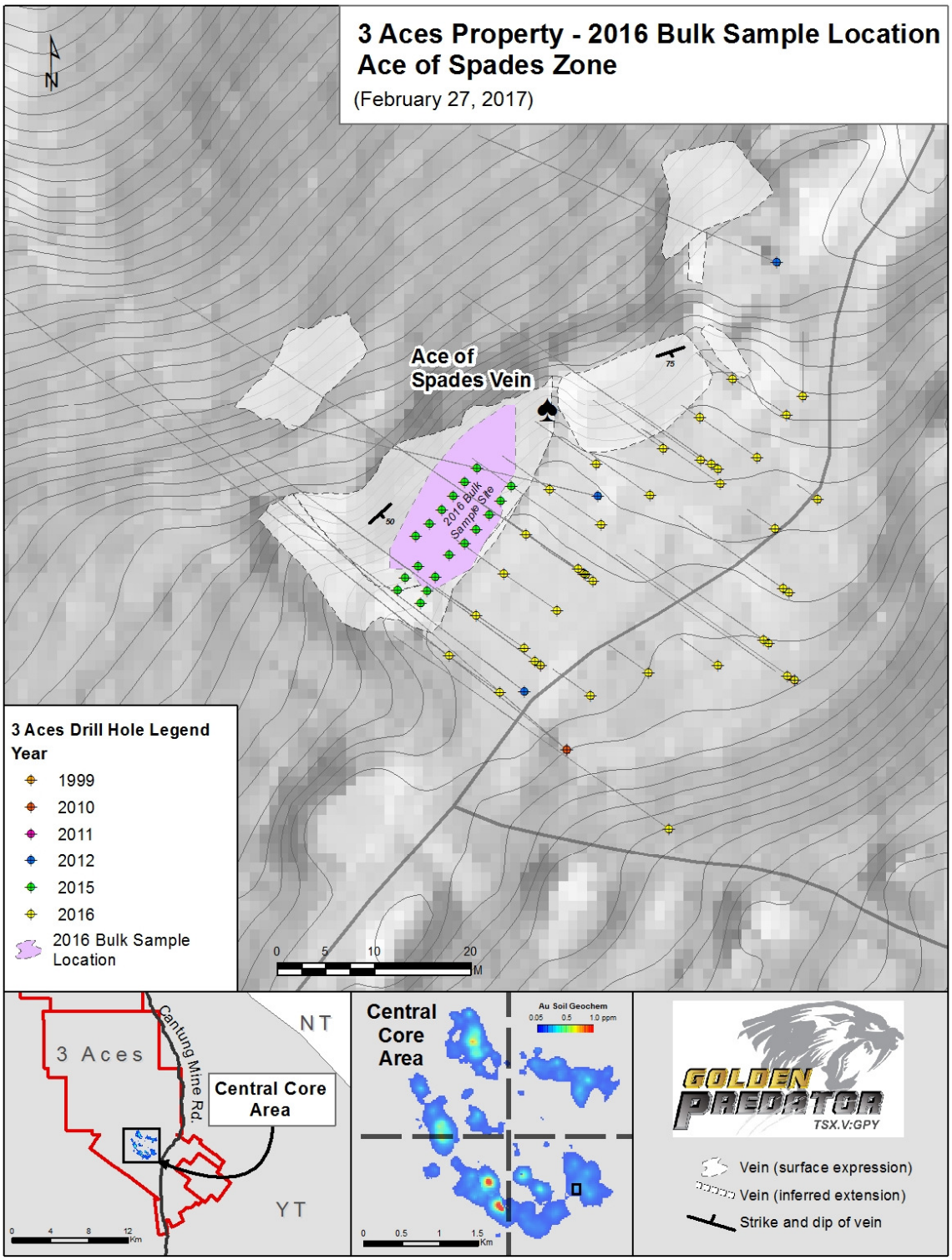

Figure 9.5. A map of the Ace of Spades Zone showing the location of the bulk sample.

10.0. Drilling

Three separate operators have drilled on the 3 Aces property starting with Hudson Bay and Development Company Ltd. in 1999, followed by Northern Tiger Inc. from 2010 to 2012, and Golden Predator Mining Corp. from 2015 and 2016 (Table 10.1.) (Figure 10.1.). Drilling has consisted of diamond core drilling (core), reverse circulation drilling (RC), and rotary air blast (RAB).

Table 10.1. Summary of drilling on the 3 Aces Property.

Year	Operator	Drill Type*	Contractor	Number of holes	Total Meters	Target(s)
2016	Golden Predator Mining Corp.	RC and Diamond	Boart Longyear	54	4,315	Spades, Clubs, Hearts
2016	Golden Predator Mining Corp.	RC	Midnight Sun Drilling	31	510.5	Spades
2015	Golden Predator Mining Corp.	RAB	Ground Truth Exploration	13	45.73	Spades
2015	Golden Predator Mining Corp.	RAB	Ground Truth Exploration	5	15.25	Spades
2012	Northern Tiger Resources Inc.	Diamond	Driftwood Drilling	15	1,711.0	Main Zone, Kaiser Trend, Sleeping Giant, Green Zone
2011	Northern Tiger Resources Inc.	Diamond	Driftwood Drilling	34	8,458.0	Main Zone, Green Zone
2011	Northern Tiger Resources Inc.	Diamond	Driftwood Drilling	2	565.0	Road showing
2010	Northern Tiger Resources Inc.	Diamond	Kluane Drilling	9	1,240.0	Main Zone, Sleeping Giant
1999	Hudson Bay Expl. and Dev. Co. Ltd.	Diamond	DJ Diamond Drilling	4	654.1	North Zone, Sleeping Giant, Hit, Green Zone
			Total	**167**	**17,514.6**	

*RC – Reverse Circulation Drilling; Diamond – Diamond Core Drilling; RAB – Rotary Air Blast Drilling

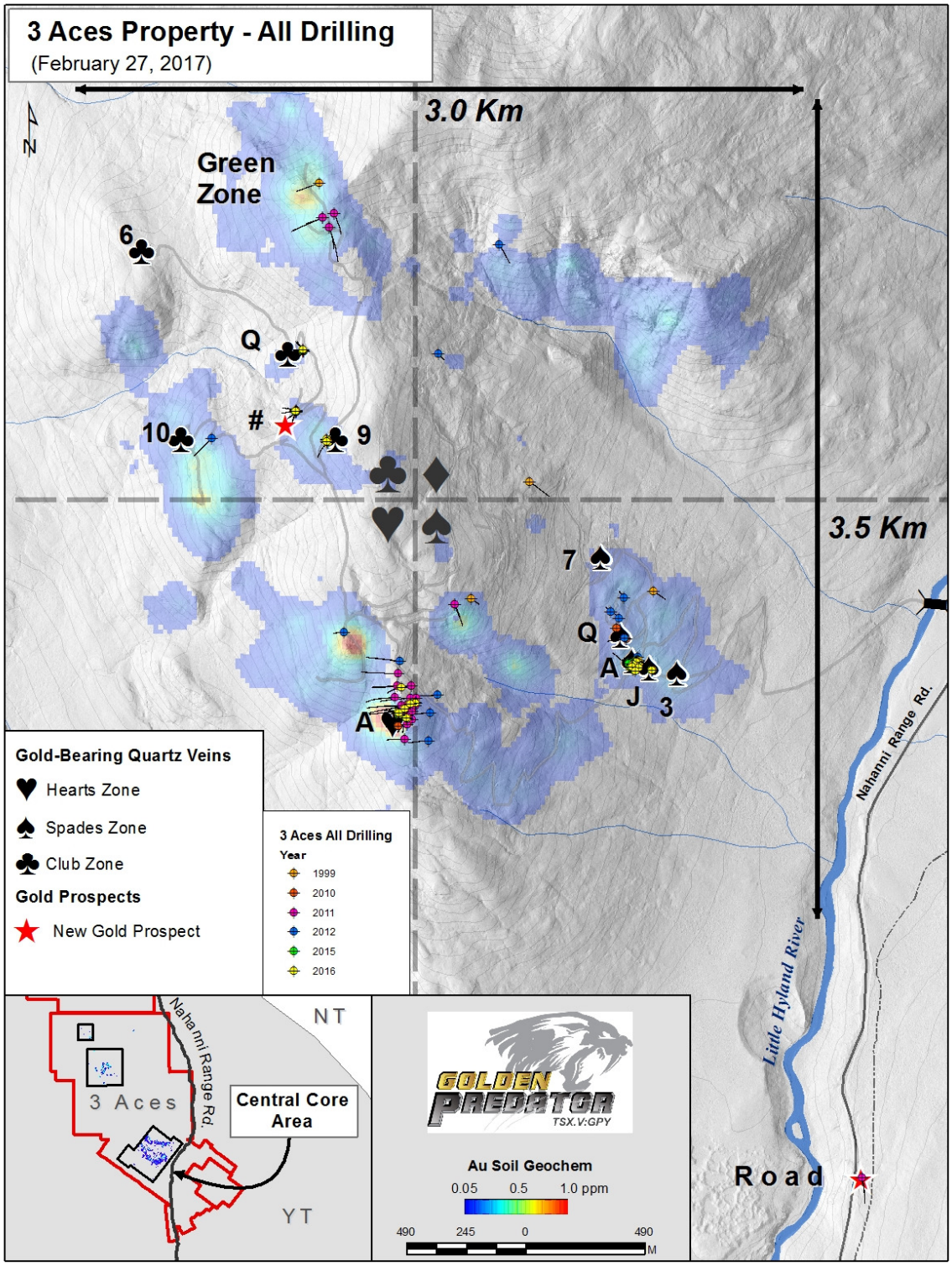

Figure 10.1. A map of the 3 Aces Property showing drilling locations.

Hudson Bay drilled 4 diamond drill holes (with NQ core) in 1999 for a total of 660.1m. These holes targeted geochemical soil anomalies. The core was logged, sampled (+/-1.5m samples), split using a mechanical splitter, and submitted to Acme Labs for pulverizing and analysis (48 element ICP-MS). The best results for this program was hole 99-01 which intersected 1.5m of 4,505ppb Au and 4.5m of 723ppb Au.

Northern Tiger drilled the on three consecutive years starting in 2010. They drilled a total of 60 diamond drill holes (HTW and HQ core) for a total of 11,974.0m.

In 2010, Northern Tiger drilled 9 diamond drill holes (HTW core) for a total of 1,240m. This program targeted the Hearts Zone (formerly Main Zone) and the Spades Zone (formerly Sleeping Giant Zones). The best results of the 2010 drill program included 4.31 g/t Au over 30.3 m and 14.84 g/t Au over 10.9 m, confirming the presence of a significant, high-grade gold system at the Hearts Zone.

In 2011, Northern Tiger drilled 34 diamond drill holes (HQ core) for a total of 8,458m. These holes targeted the Green Zone (7 holes), the Hearts Zone (23 holes), the North Zone (2 holes) and the Road showing (2 holes). The best interval at the Hearts Zone was 4.61 g/t Au over 35 m, and including 106.21 g/t over 1.0 m in hole 3A-11-016. The best interval at the Green Zone was 3.0 g/t Au over 2.7 m within the scorodite fault zone in hole 3A-11-023. The best interval in the North Zone was 0.4 g/t Au over 0.5m from hole 3ANZ-11-001. The best interval at the Road showing was 0.76 g/t Au over 1.0m in hole 3ARS-11-01.

All core was logged, sampled, and split at the camp and samples were shipped to Inspectorate prep. lab in Whitehorse. A system of blank, duplicated, and standard reference material (SRM) was used during the 2011 program.

In 2012, Northern Tiger drilled 15 diamond drill holes (HQ core) for a total of 1,711m. This drilling targeted several different prospects including: the Hearts Zone (5 holes), Spades Zone (7 holes), Kaiser Trend (1 hole), the Green Zone (1 hole), and the Schultz Zone (1 hole).

All core was logged, sampled, and split at the camp and samples were shipped to Inspectorate prep. lab in Whitehorse. Samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay (30g) and a 49 element suite by ICP-AES or ICP-MS. A system of blank, duplicated, and standard reference material (SRM) was used during the 2011 program.

In 2015, Golden Predator completed a tightly spaced Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill program consisting of 13 shallow holes (3.5 inch) for a total of 45.73m (150ft). This drill program was focused on the Sleeping Giant vein and confirmed gold mineralization in advance of bulk sampling. The best results for the program included: 0.76m (2.5 ft.) from surface of 333.50 g/t (9.73 oz./t) Au in Hole 3ARAB15-11 (Golden Predator News Release September 14, 2017). Fifty individual samples were collected, bagged, security-tagged and maintained in Company custody until delivery to ALS' Whitehorse sample preparation facility. Two one kilogram splits were collected from each drill sample and were analyzed for gold using Screen Metallics Gold (Au-SCR21) procedure. Reported grades are the average of the two splits. Quality control and assurance consisted of 7% laboratory duplicates. No standard reference materials were analyzed in conjunction with the drill samples.

In 2016, Golden Predator carried out two drill programs. The first program consisted of 31 reverse circulation (RC) holes (3.5 inch) for a total of 510.4m (1674.5ft). This program was drilled to test down

dip and along strike of the approximately 700 tonne bulk sample extracted from the Sleeping Giant vein. Best results from this program included 11.43 m of 31.89 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC015, and 10.36 m of 14.30 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC025 (Golden Predator News Release June 20, 2016).

All analyses for the drill samples from the 2016 program were performed by ALS with sample preparation in Whitehorse, YT and assaying in North Vancouver, BC. Samples were initially analyzed for gold using method Au-AA24, 50 gram sample fire assayed for gold. Over limits (>10 g/t gold) and any other samples within a mineralized interval and >0.5 g/t gold were analyzed by screen metallics Gold (Au-SCR24).

For the 2016 program, Golden Predator utilized larger diameter drilling to provide a larger sample for comparative/effectiveness analysis of past drilling programs, including sampling protocols, assay methods and QA/QC procedures, and to more confidently estimate grades of high-grade veins containing coarse gold. Samples consisted of whole cuttings intervals for RC samples and whole core for diamond drill sample. Samples were initially analyzed for gold using method Au-AA24, 50 gram sample fire assayed for gold. Over limits (>10 g/t gold) and any other samples within a mineralized interval and >0.5 g/t gold were analyzed by screen metallics Gold (AuSCR24).

Screen Metallic Processing

The screen metallics procedure (Au-SCR24) utilizes a two-kilogram split from each crushed sample, which is pulverized and passed through a 150-mesh screen. The material remaining on the screen (Plus fraction) is analyzed in its entirety by fire assay with gravimetric finish. The material that passed through the screen (Minus fraction) is homogenized and two 50 gram subsamples are analyzed by fire assay with AAS finish and averaged. The Plus and Minus fraction gold analyzes are weight averaged to obtain a final gold determination for the sample.

Table 10.2. Drill collar locations, azimuth, dip, and coordinates.

Year	Hole ID	Hole Type	Hole Size	Easting (2)	Northing (2)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (o)	Dip (o)	Length (m)	Area Code	Target
1999	HB-99-01	Core	NQ	533352.0	6846061.0	1815	250	-55	183.49	CLB	Green Zone
1999	HB-99-02	Core	NQ	534221.9	6844824.3	1439	127	-60	201.3	DMD	Hit
1999	HB-99-03	Core	NQ	533979.9	6844342.8	1534	125	-65	95.48	SPD	North Zone
1999	HB-99-04	Core	NQ	534733.3	6844373.4	1250.62	125	-70	179.83	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2010	3A-10-01	Core	HTW	533687.2	6843882.4	1555.95	270	-55	102.11	HRT	Main Zone
2010	3A-10-02	Core	HTW	533679.2	6843821.4	1547.45	270	-55	96.01	HRT	Main Zone
2010	3A-10-03	Core	HTW	533679.2	6843821.4	1547.45	270	-75	100.58	HRT	Main Zone
2010	3A-10-04	Core	HTW	534647.8	6844055.7	1196.83	310	-55	205.74	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2010	3A-10-05	Core	HTW	534647.8	6844055.7	1196.82	310	-70	187.15	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2010	3A-10-06	Core	HTW	534620.0	6844180.0	1246.09	270	-55	146.3	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2010	3A-10-07	Core	HTW	534620.0	6844180.0	1246.09	270	-70	121.92	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2010	3A-10-08	Core	HTW	534579.0	6844224.0	1269.35	130	-55	143.26	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2010	3A-10-09	Core	HTW	534579.0	6844224.0	1269.35	130	-70	137.16	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2011	3A-11-010	Core	HQ	533717.3	6843831.0	1566.46	270	-55	40	HRT	Main Zone

2011	3A-11-010A	Core	HQ	533717.3	6843831.0	1566.46	270	-60	183	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-011	Core	HQ	533712.6	6843881.0	1558.27	270	-55	342	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-012	Core	HQ	533693.3	6843906.0	1558.17	270	-55	265	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-013	Core	HQ	533667.7	6843939.6	1543.86	270	-55	246	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-014	Core	HQ	533677.4	6843988.6	1550.72	270	-55	198	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-015	Core	HQ	533726.0	6843906.2	1555.49	270	-55	72	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-015A	Core	HQ	533726.0	6843906.3	1555.47	270	-60	386	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-016	Core	HQ	533726.0	6843906.3	1555.48	270	-75	288	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-017	Core	HQ	533729.8	6843938.0	1549.43	270	-60	296	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-018	Core	HQ	533735.2	6843987.0	1540.95	270	-60	357	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-019	Core	HQ	533735.0	6843987.0	1540.97	270	-75	333	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-020	Core	HQ	533737.7	6843848.0	1564.21	263	-60	51	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-020A	Core	HQ	533737.7	6843848.0	1564.21	270	-60	153	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-021	Core	HQ	533714.0	6843906.0	1558.53	190	-60	237	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-022	Core	HQ	533373.9	6845923.6	1806.99	245	-60	300	CLB	Green Zone
2011	3A-11-023	Core	HQ	533373.9	6845923.6	1806.99	245	-75	306	CLB	Green Zone
2011	3A-11-024	Core	HQ	533707.0	6843768.0	1534.28	270	-60	17	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-024A	Core	HQ	533373.9	6845923.6	1806.99	270	-65	205	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-025	Core	HQ	533366.8	6845919.0	1807.76	245	-85	283	CLB	Green Zone
2011	3A-11-026	Core	HQ	533393.6	6845876.6	1797.44	160	-60	306	CLB	Green Zone
2011	3A-11-027	Core	HQ	533393.6	6845876.6	1797.46	160	-75	354	CLB	Green Zone
2011	3A-11-028	Core	HQ	533738.9	6843883.0	1557.23	270	-60	286	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-029	Core	HQ	533419.8	6845940.6	1807.73	160	-60	54	CLB	Green Zone
2011	3A-11-030	Core	HQ	533419.8	6845940.6	1807.73	160	-75	372	CLB	Green Zone
2011	3A-11-031	Core	HQ	533738.8	6843882.0	1557.1	270	-75	420	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-032	Core	HQ	533749.9	6843906.0	1547.95	270	-60	285	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-033	Core	HQ	533749.9	6843906.0	1547.95	270	-80	291	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-034	Core	HQ	533754.4	6843939.0	1539.25	270	-80	342	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3A-11-035	Core	HQ	533681.2	6844039.4	1539.65	270	-60	311	HRT	Main Zone
2011	3ANZ-11-001	Core	HQ	533910.4	6844320.4	1565	160	-60	194	SPD	North Zone
2011	3ANZ-11-002	Core	HQ	533910.4	6844320.4	1565	160	-75	222	SPD	North Zone
2011	3ARS-11-001	Core	HQ	535591.0	6841952.0	1029.8	170	-60	225	Road	Road Showing
2011	3ARS-11-002	Core	HQ	535591.0	6841952.0	1029.8	170	-75	237	Road	Road Showing
2012	3A-12-036	Core	HQ	533842.2	6843949.4	1497.28	270	-60	285	HRT	Main Zone
2012	3A-12-037	Core	HQ	533804.7	6843761.6	1519.37	270	-60	183	HRT	Main Zone
2012	3A-12-038	Core	HQ	533813.6	6843874.8	1525.77	270	-60	192	HRT	Main Zone
2012	3A-12-039	Core	HQ	533687.7	6844091.3	1555.23	270	-50	231	HRT	Main Zone
2012	3AGZ-12-001	Core	HQ	534096.5	6845806.3	1647.33	150	-60	147	DMD	Green Zone East
2012	3AKT-12-001	Core	HQ	532910.4	6845002.5	1546.32	225	-50	178.36	CLB	Kaiser Trend
2012	3AMW-12-001	Core	HQ	533456.2	6844205.0	1581.37	270	-50	72	HRT	Main Zone West
2012	3ASC-12-001	Core	HQ	533842.8	6845356.5	1645.42	140	-50	57	DMD	Schultz

2012	3ASG-12-001	Core	HQ	534649.4	6844081.7	1205	285	-50	51	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2012	3ASG-12-002	Core	HQ	534668.0	6844106.0	1211.5	290	-50	51	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2012	3ASG-12-003	Core	HQ	534614.3	6844189.0	1251.55	300	-50	51	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2012	3ASG-12-004	Core	HQ	534592.2	6844266.9	1270.96	310	-50	51	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2012	3ASG-12-005	Core	HQ	534557.9	6844291.3	1283.08	310	-50	51	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2012	3ASG-12-006	Core	HQ	534612.2	6844348.9	1276.27	310	-50	60	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2012	3ASG-12-007	Core	HQ	534641.9	6844061.5	1200	305	-50	51	SPD	Sleeping Giant Zone
2015	3ARAB15-01	RAB	3.5	534637.5	6844080.9	1212.7	298.7	-45	3.96	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-02	RAB	3.5	534636.3	6844079.4	1212.7	298.7	-45	3.96	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-03	RAB	3.5	534635.1	6844078.0	1212.7	298.7	-45	4.11	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-04	RAB	3.5	534633.9	6844076.6	1212.7	298.7	-45	3.35	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-05	RAB	3.5	534632.6	6844075.1	1212.7	298.7	-45	3.35	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-06	RAB	3.5	534629.3	6844068.3	1210.45	298.7	-35	3.35	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-07	RAB	3.5	534630.1	6844069.6	1210.45	298.7	-36	1.98	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-08	RAB	3.5	534631.5	6844070.7	1210.9	298.7	-40	3.35	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-09	RAB	3.5	534638.8	6844076.1	1209	298.7	-42	4.11	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-10	RAB	3.5	534641.1	6844079.0	1209	298.7	-42	3.81	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-11	RAB	3.5	534636.3	6844073.1	1209	298.7	-45	3.66	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-12	RAB	3.5	534633.3	6844069.6	1209	298.7	-40	3.35	SPD	A Spades
2015	3ARAB15-13	RAB	3.5	534631.7	6844066.9	1209	298.7	-40	3.35	SPD	A Spades
2015	BH1	RAB	3.5	534632.4	6844068.2	1209	298.7	-45	3.05	SPD	A Spades
2015	BH2	RAB	3.5	534637.5	6844074.6	1209	298.7	-45	3.05	SPD	A Spades
2015	BH3	RAB	3.5	534640.0	6844077.5	1209	298.7	-45	3.05	SPD	A Spades
2015	BH4	RAB	3.5	534634.7	6844071.9	1209	298.7	-45	3.05	SPD	A Spades
2015	BH5	RAB	3.5	534631.2	6844073.9	1212.7	298.7	-45	3.05	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-032	RC	5.5	534669.9	6844059.3	1196.088	0	-90	76.2	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-033	Core	PQ	534662.5	6844080.8	1201.909	305	-80	33.53	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-034	Core	PQ	534661.8	6844081.3	1201.91	305	-60	22.86	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-035	Core	PQ	534660.8	6844081.8	1201.906	305	-45	43.28	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-036	Core	PQ	534649.6	6844069.2	1200.25	304	-80	38.1	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-037	RC	5.5	534648.8	6844069.9	1200.246	304	-60	60.96	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-038	RC	5.5	534648.0	6844070.4	1200.243	304	-45	71.63	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-039	RC	5.5	534642.9	6844061.3	1199.777	306	-45	51.82	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-040	RC	5.5	534644.2	6844060.4	1199.645	306	-80	42.67	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-041	Core	PQ	534643.6	6844060.9	1199.621	306	-60	53.54	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-042	RC	5.5	534668.5	6844059.9	1196.193	305	-55	67.06	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-043	Core	PQ	534670.5	6844059.0	1196.01	305	-70	66.29	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-044	RC	5.5	534657.5	6844043.6	1194.984	305	-55	60.96	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-045	RC	5.5	533750.7	6843913.2	1545.25	262	-60	137.16	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-046	RC	5.5	533750.8	6843914.2	1545.286	278	-70	70.1	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-047	Core	PQ	533752.2	6843913.9	1545.297	278	-80	74.67	HRT	A Hearts

2016	3A16-048	RC	5.5	533730.5	6843908.5	1554.482	260	-60	121.92	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-049	RC	5.5	533727.8	6843908.8	1554.59	280	-75	146.3	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-050	RC	5.5	533715.2	6843849.0	1563.132	210	-55	118.87	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-051	RC	5.5	533712.6	6843850.0	1563.059	260	-60	100.58	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-052	Core	PQ	533682.0	6843863.4	1545.008	210	-55	62.48	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-053	RC	5.5	533680.8	6843863.7	1545.054	210	-55	70.1	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-054	RC	5.5	533679.8	6843872.7	1545.83	260	-65	82.3	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-055	RC	5.5	533679.6	6843874.4	1545.944	285	-55	76.2	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-056	RC	5.5	533384.0	6844997.1	1674.83	30	-75	97.54	CLB	9 Clubs
2016	3A16-057	RC	5.5	533384.3	6844997.6	1674.79	30	-60	49.53	CLB	9 Clubs
2016	3A16-058	RC	5.5	533384.7	6844998.4	1674.78	30	-45	60.96	CLB	9 Clubs
2016	3A16-059	RC	5.5	533387.4	6844987.5	1674.85	90	-75	61.72	CLB	9 Clubs
2016	3A16-060	RC	5.5	533388.0	6844987.4	1675.03	90	-60	60.96	CLB	9 Clubs
2016	3A16-061	RC	5.5	533388.7	6844987.5	1675.09	90	-45	42.67	CLB	9 Clubs
2016	3A16-062	RC	5.5	533382.7	6844991.6	1674.96	210	-75	107.44	CLB	9 Clubs
2016	3A16-063	RC	5.5	533381.8	6844990.2	1674.75	210	-45	114.3	CLB	9 Clubs
2016	3A16-064	RC	5.5	533287.7	6845366.7	1605.795	220	-75	70.87	CLB	Q Clubs
2016	3A16-065	RC	5.5	533287.5	6845366.4	1605.833	220	-60	76.2	CLB	Q Clubs
2016	3A16-066	RC	5.5	533286.5	6845367.2	1605.766	247	-60	76.2	CLB	Q Clubs
2016	3A16-067	RC	5.5	533285.7	6845366.7	1605.708	247	-45	60.2	CLB	Q Clubs
2016	3A16-068	RC	5.5	533285.7	6845369.0	1605.65	274	-60	76.2	CLB	Q Clubs
2016	3A16-069	RC	5.5	533284.8	6845369.1	1605.632	274	-45	60.96	CLB	Q Clubs
2016	3A16-070	RC	5.5	533286.8	6845371.1	1605.791	323	-60	91.44	CLB	Q Clubs
2016	3A16-071	RC	5.5	533286.2	6845371.7	1605.669	323	-45	76.2	CLB	Q Clubs
2016	3A16-072	RC	5.5	533257.6	6845117.5	1607.422	280	-60	88.39	CLB	# Clubs
2016	3A16-073	RC	5.5	533256.7	6845117.7	1607.318	280	-45	90.68	CLB	# Clubs
2016	3A16-074	RC	5.5	533258.2	6845113.8	1607.507	230	-60	76.2	CLB	# Clubs
2016	3A16-075	RC	5.5	533257.5	6845113.3	1607.314	230	-45	76.2	CLB	# Clubs
2016	3A16-076	RC	5.5	533258.7	6845114.2	1607.527	230	-69	109.73	CLB	# Clubs
2016	3A16-077	RC	5.5	533258.0	6845115.9	1607.475	263	-60	76.2	CLB	# Clubs
2016	3A16-078	RC	5.5	533256.9	6845115.8	1607.321	263	-45	91.44	CLB	# Clubs
2016	3A16-079	RC	5.5	533253.5	6845113.5	1607.177	197	-65	106.68	CLB	# Clubs
2016	3A16-080	RC	5.5	533253.3	6845112.7	1607.272	197	-50	75.44	CLB	# Clubs
2016	3A16-081	RC	5.5	533253.7	6845114.2	1607.258	197	-70	124.97	CLB	# Clubs
2016	3A16-082	Core	PQ	533680.8	6843873.0	1545.707	270	-77	60.96	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-083	Core	PQ	533681.2	6843872.9	1545.736	0	-90	91.44	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-084	Core	PQ	533706.7	6843888.9	1560.383	0	-90	147.83	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-085	RC	5.5	533692.9	6843977.4	1554.289	270	-70	179.83	HRT	A Hearts
2016	3A16-RC-001	RC	3.5	534645.1	6844078.7	1198.98	305	-45	8.69	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-002	RC	3.5	534650.4	6844075.0	1198.98	305	-45	11.89	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-003	RC	3.5	534667.8	6844062.7	1198.158	305	-80	28.95	SPD	A Spades

2016	3A16-RC-004	RC	3.5	534667.3	6844063.1	1198.215	305	-45	23.32	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-005	RC	3.5	534642.7	6844074.0	1198.367	305	-45	7.77	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-006	RC	3.5	534648.6	6844070.0	1198.45	305	-45	14.32	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-007	RC	3.5	534640.4	6844070.0	1198.155	305	-45	9.6	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-008	RC	3.5	534645.8	6844066.1	1198.265	305	-45	13.72	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-009	RC	3.5	534637.4	6844065.7	1197.842	305	-45	7.31	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-010	RC	3.5	534642.5	6844062.2	1198.048	305	-43	12.19	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-011	RC	3.5	534634.6	6844061.5	1197.624	305	-45	8.69	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-012	RC	3.5	534639.9	6844057.7	1197.947	305	-45	11.12	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-013	RC	3.5	534649.9	6844081.3	1199.554	305	-45	11.12	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-014	RC	3.5	534655.5	6844078.1	1199.244	305	-45	11.12	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-015	RC	3.5	534669.9	6844068.0	1198.274	305	-45	24.99	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-016	RC	3.5	534669.3	6844068.4	1198.308	305	-45	18.74	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-017	RC	3.5	534649.4	6844057.3	1197.977	305	-80	28.04	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-018	RC	3.5	534655.3	6844059.7	1198.102	305	-80	29.72	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-019	RC	3.5	534656.9	6844082.9	1200.803	305	-45	12.8	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-020	RC	3.5	534662.8	6844079.2	1200.798	305	-45	14.32	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-021	RC	3.5	534664.1	6844090.2	1202.978	305	-45	6.71	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-022	RC	3.5	534669.6	6844086.4	1203.046	305	-45	10.06	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-023	RC	3.5	534671.4	6844088.4	1203.202	0	-45	9.6	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-024	RC	3.5	534662.5	6844060.5	1198.018	305	-80	28.19	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-025	RC	3.5	534668.4	6844074.6	1200.292	305	-80	20.42	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-026	RC	3.5	534672.9	6844077.7	1200.468	305	-80	15.85	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-027	RC	3.5	534666.5	6844082.0	1200.69	305	-45	9.6	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-028	RC	3.5	534660.7	6844086.1	1201.049	305	-45	3.51	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-029	RC	3.5	534729.1	6844049.0	1179.768	340	-45	76.81	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-030	RC	3.5	534725.6	6844048.1	1179.766	0	-45	9.14	SPD	A Spades
2016	3A16-RC-031	RC	3.5	534724.4	6844046.6	1179.695	330	-45	12.19	SPD	A Spades

1) HUD - Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd.; NTR – Northern Tiger Inc.; GPD - Golden Predator Mining Corp.

2) UTM NAD83 Zone 9N

3) CLB - Clubs Zone; SPD - Spades Zone; HRT - Hearts Zone; DMD – Diamond Zone

Table 10.3 Significant Intersections on the 3 Aces Property.

Hole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
3A10-01	Main	49.1	79.4	30.3	4.3
including		50.2	58.4	8.2	13.5
including		78.2	79.4	1.2	10.3
3A-10-02	Main	24.6	35.5	10.9	14.8
including		28.15	29.2	1.05	145.2
3A-10-04	Main	15.7	22.2	6.5	1.35
including		15.7	16.7	1	5.05
and		120.7	132.6	11.9	1.51
including		120.7	122.6	1.9	3.48

3A-10-05	Main	15.5	20.3	4.8	1.05
and		140.5	141.4	0.9	1.68
3A-10-06	Main	42.6	48.2	5.6	0.98
and		113.5	124.3	10.8	0.5
3A-10-07	Main	62.8	63.8	1	1.25
3A-10-08	Main	34.4	35.6	1.2	2.1
3A-11-10a	Main	78	93.7	15.7	0.52
3A-11-11	Main	78	91.2	13.2	3.75
including		81	83.4	2.4	10.5
3A-11-12	Main	77.8	81.2	3.4	1.26
3A-11-13	Main	56.5	57.2	0.7	3.94
3A-11-14	Main	72	79.2	7.2	4.95
including		76.8	79.2	2.4	13.81
and		108	135	27	0.59
including		132	132.9	0.9	5.21
and		180	183	3	1.49
3A-11-15a	Main	83.3	110.5	27.2	2.51
including		96	105	9	6.8
and		131.5	135	3.5	0.56
and		214.8	221	6.2	0.59
3A-11-16	Main	100	135	35	4.61
including		104.2	105.2	1	106.21
including		110.2	113.2	3	11.79
3A-11-17	Main	90.7	105	14.3	0.83
and		115	127.1	12.1	0.46
and		170.4	176	5.6	1.27
3A-11-18	Main	97.8	99	1.2	7.5
and		108	109.6	1.6	3.64
and		145	175.5	30.5	1.25
including		168.7	175.5	6.8	3.11
and		279	281	2	1.87
3A-11-19	Main	127.8	140	12.2	0.54
and		202.8	250.6	47.8	0.88
including		218.9	250.6	31.7	1.18
and		275.8	277.7	1.9	0.6
3A-11-20a	Main	99	115.3	16.3	0.52
and		136.2	138	1.8	0.65
3A-11-21	Main	70	72	2	0.58
and		92.7	94.7	2	1.09
and		119.2	125	5.8	0.68
and		182.5	183.5	1	0.68
3A-11-22	Green	48.6	50.6	2	0.72
3A-11-23	Green	155.2	157.9	2.7	3
3A-11-25	Green	147.2	150	2.8	0.83
3A-11-26	Green	13.5	15	1.5	0.81
3A-11-27	Green	296.2	301.3	5.1	0.62
3A-11-30	Green	97	98.3	1.3	0.64
3A-11-28	Main	48.4	50.5	2.1	0.59
and		89	112	23	1.15
including		101	102	1	6.45
including		107.4	108.5	1	4.87
and		130	132	2	2.16
and		147.3	149	1.7	2.7
and		222	226.9	4.9	0.78
3A-11-31	Main	72.6	82	9.4	0.45
and		116	136.5	20.5	0.75
and		232	234	2	1.38

and		319.2	320.8	1.6	0.53
3A-11-32	Main	87.1	115	27.9	3.15
including		100.1	101.4	1.3	45.22
including		110	111	1	12.76
and		123	128.4	5.4	0.57
and		189	191.5	2.5	0.63
and		238	239	1	2.05
3A-11-33	Main	98	100	2	0.57
and		130	183	53	2.58
including		136.7	138	1.3	15.85
including		155	157	2	17.72
including		175.5	179.5	4	8.62
3A-11-34	Main	138	148	10	4.37
including		141.9	144	2.1	14.32
and		166	180	14	0.67
and		198	199.1	1.1	70.11
and		232.4	246	13.6	0.65
3A-11-35	Main	87	111.5	24.5	0.91
including		95.6	96.5	0.9	7.8
including		110.5	111.5	1	6.88
and		127.7	137.5	9.8	0.42
3ARS-11-01	Road	48	49	1	0.76
3ARS-11-02	Road	66.5	67.5	1	0.61
including		71.5	72.5	1	0.45
3A-12-036	Main	101	103	2	0.7
and		157	185	28	0.8
including		166	169	3	4
including		163	183	20	1
and		192.7	238	45.4	1.5
including		194.37	201	6.6	2.3
including		213.35	217	3.6	7.5
and		252	258	6	0.6
3A-12-037	Main	102	105	3	0.6
and		128	130	2	0.5
3A-12-038	Main	13	13.7	0.7	6.8
and		51.3	66.42	15.1	0.6
and		107.5	124.4	16.9	0.5
including		107.5	114	6.5	1.2
and		135.4	144	8.6	3.6
including		135.4	136.4	1	8.3
and		181.35	185.35	4	0.6
3A-12-039	Main	122	134	12	0.7
including		129	132	3	1.3
and		184.3	185.67	1.4	1
and		203	217	14	0.6
3ASG-12-001	Sleeping Giant	6	16	10	1.3
including		6	9	3	3.14
3ASG-12-002	Sleeping Giant	24	25	1	6.4
and		31	32	1	1.1
and		37	38	1	0.6
3ASG-12-003	Sleeping Giant	18	19	1	0.7
and		40.8	42	1.2	0.3
3ASG-12-004	Sleeping Giant	42	43	1	0.4
3ASG-12-005	Sleeping	44.2	46	1.8	1

	Giant				
	Sleeping				
3ASG-12-006	Giant	35	36	1	0.5
and		41	42	1	0.4
	Sleeping				
3ASG-12-007	Giant	6.97	14.27	7.3	3.3
including		8	10	2	8.9
and		20	26	6	1.2
including		20	22	2	3.1
and		44	48	4	2.1
	Main				
3AMW-12-001	West	30	36	6	0.4
	Kaiser				
3AKT-12-001	Trend	54	64	10	0.5
and		74.63	107	32.4	0.6
including		90	93	3	1.68
and		163	165.54	2.5	0.9
	Green				
3AGZ-12-001	East	126.25	128	1.75	0.4
HB-99-01	Green	45.5	47	1.5	4.505
and		35	39.5	4.5	0.723
3A16-032	A Spades	16.76	27.43	10.67	32.86
including		16.76	24.38	7.62	45.18
including		17.53	18.29	0.76	252
and		71.63	76.2	4.57	10.04
including		72.39	75.44	3.05	13.97
3A16-033	A Spades	6.25	7.62	1.37	4.17
and		24.38	25.74	1.36	4.31
3A16-036	A Spades	10.57	14.38	3.81	13.18
including		10.57	13.72	3.15	15.7
including		12.19	13.72	1.53	26.7
3A16-037	A Spades	7.62	16	8.38	4.79
including		7.62	10.67	3.05	8.53
3A16-038	A Spades	8.38	12.19	3.81	4.6
3A16-039	A Spades	8.38	15.24	6.86	5.04
including		8.38	9.91	1.53	11.6
including		12.19	13.72	1.53	9.08
3A16-040	A Spades	15.24	17.53	2.29	3.18
including		16	16.76	0.76	6.42
3A16-041	A Spades	4.8	16.68	11.88	0.88
3A16-042	A Spades	17.53	24.38	6.85	25.61
including		18.29	22.86	4.57	37.71
including		19.05	19.81	0.76	146.5
3A16-043	A Spades	15.24	22.86	7.62	14.73
including		15.24	18.29	3.05	26.67
3A16-044	A Spades	11.43	12.95	1.52	5.29
and		17.53	35.05	17.52	3.65
including		17.53	25.15	7.62	7.81
including		19.05	23.62	4.57	12.48
including		21.34	22.1	0.76	61.9
3A16-056	9 Clubs	22.86	23.62	0.76	3.18
3A16-057	9 Clubs	14.48	29.72	15.24	0.52
including	9 Clubs	14.48	19.05	4.57	1.04
including	9 Clubs	23.62	25.91	2.29	0.8
3A16-059	9 Clubs	44.2	46.48	2.28	0.99
3A16-063	9 Clubs	51.05	52.58	1.53	1.08
3A16-066	Q Clubs	41.91	42.67	0.76	2.18

3A16-067	Q Clubs	34.29	36.58	2.29	16.79
including	Q Clubs	35.81	36.58	0.77	35.7
3A16-068	Q Clubs	29.72	32	2.28	29.79
including	Q Clubs	29.72	30.48	0.76	55.8
including	Q Clubs	31.24	32	0.76	33.3
3A16-069	Q Clubs	21.34	24.38	3.04	10.09
including	Q Clubs	21.34	22.1	0.76	27.9
including	Q Clubs	23.62	24.38	0.76	12.05
3A16-070	Q Clubs	29.72	30.48	0.76	46.4
and	Q Clubs	34.29	37.34	3.05	9.05
including	Q Clubs	35.05	35.81	0.76	23.7
and	Q Clubs	76.2	91.44	15.24	0.33
3A16-071	Q Clubs	26.67	27.43	0.76	7.19

Sampling and Recovery (Nugget Gold)

Many gold deposits can be characterized by a high to extreme nugget effect. Nugget effect is a geostatistical term and a measure of the variability between samples of very small separation. Gold-bearing quartz veins commonly exhibit erratic and unpredictable grade distribution, particularly with the presence of coarse gold.

The Company has utilized larger diameter drilling to provide sample material for comparative/effectiveness analysis of past drilling programs, including sampling protocols, assay methods and QA/QC procedures, and to more confidently estimate grades of high-grade veins containing coarse gold.

The sample protocol was developed from metallurgical testwork conducted by SGS Canada Laboratory in 2014. Drill samples were analyzed using a screen metallics gold method (Au-SCR24), or combination of fire-assay (Au-AA26) and Au-SCR24 if the sample was located within a mineralized zone or if the Au-AA26 procedure returned a 0.75 ppm Au or greater result.

The screen metallics procedure utilizes a two-kilogram split from each crushed sample, which is pulverized and passed through a 150-mesh screen. The material remaining on the screen (Plus fraction) is analyzed in its entirety by fire assay with gravimetric finish. The material that passed through the screen (Minus fraction) is homogenized and two 50 gram subsamples are analyzed by fire assay with AAS finish and averaged. The Plus and Minus fraction gold analyzes are weight averaged to obtain a final gold determination for the sample.

The samples generated by reverse circulation drilling consisted entirely of whole interval cuttings, and diamond drill core samples were submitted as whole core intervals.

Mineralized Zones

Ace of Hearts Zone (Main Zone)

The Ace of Hearts Zone (formerly the Main Zone) is a thick zone consisting of multiple, en-echelon, Au-bearing quartz veins ranging from several meters to over 20 meters in width. The zone has a strike length exceeding 250m and has been drilled down dip approximately 200m. The zone is open at depth. The mineralized quartz veins are hosted in a zone called the main zone fault (MZF) which is generally

oriented approximately north-south (350°), and dips between 45-60° to the east. The MFZ cuts a thick series of interbedded packages of coarse-grained arkosic sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate interbedded with thin bedded phyllite and siltstone units.

The Ace of hearts zone has 45 drillholes and the majority of drilling has an east-west orientation, roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the vein.

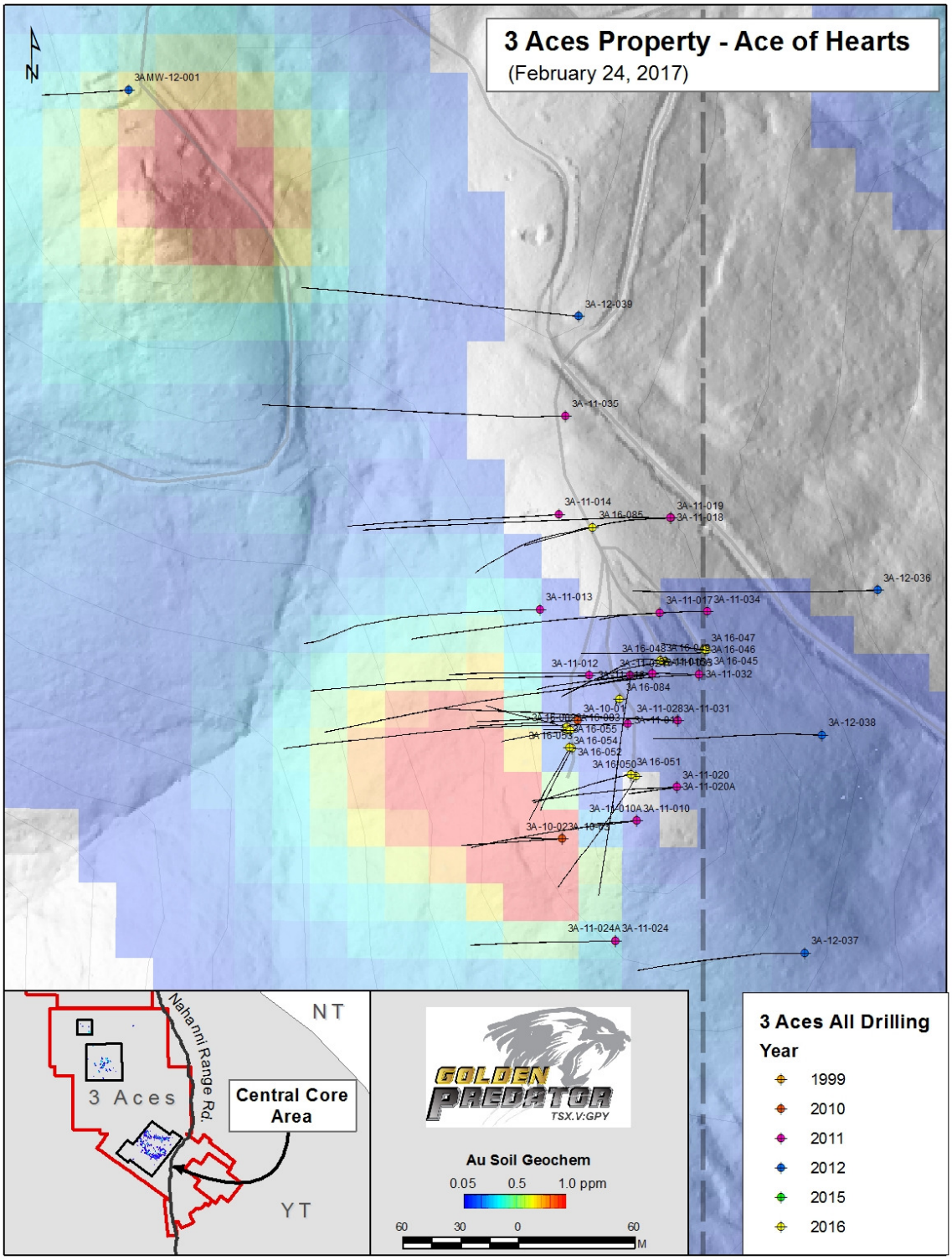

Figure 10.2. A map showing the location of drilling at the Hearts Zone.

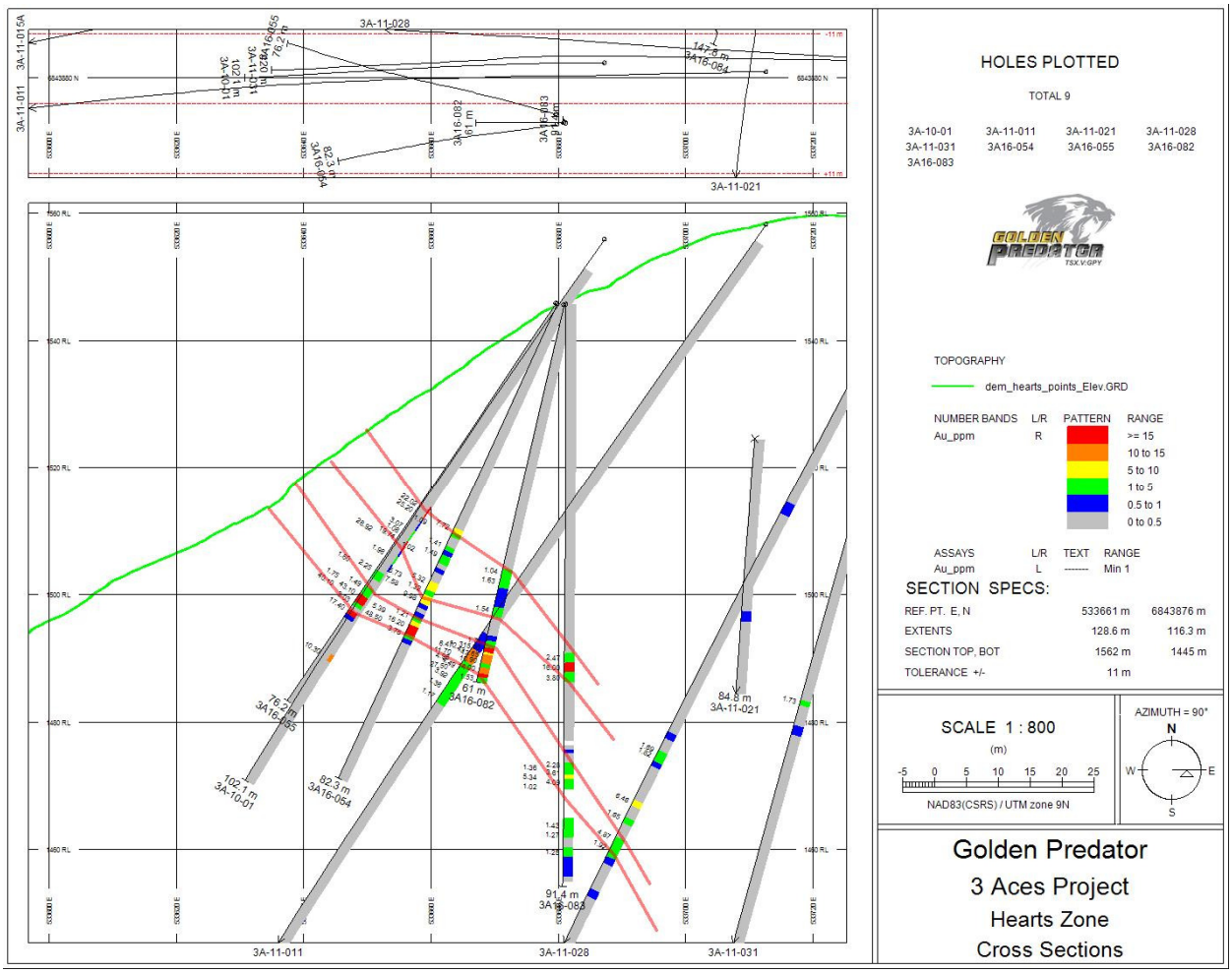

Figure 10.3. A cross section of the Ace of Hearts Drilling.

Ace of Spades Zone (Sleeping Giant Zone)

The Ace of Spades Zone (formerly the Sleeping Giant Zone) consists of a series of gently to moderately dipping Au-bearing quartz veins hosted in quartz pebble conglomerate interbedded with black phyllite. The largest outcropping vein (Ace of Spades) at the Sleeping Giant Zone has an orientation of 040° and dips approximately 45° to the south east. The vein ranges in thickens from 1-2m to approximately 10m.

The Ace of Spades zone has approximately 64 drill holes including 18 RAB holes used to define the bulk sample location. The majority of holes are oriented 305 degrees, approximately perpendicular to the vein orientation.

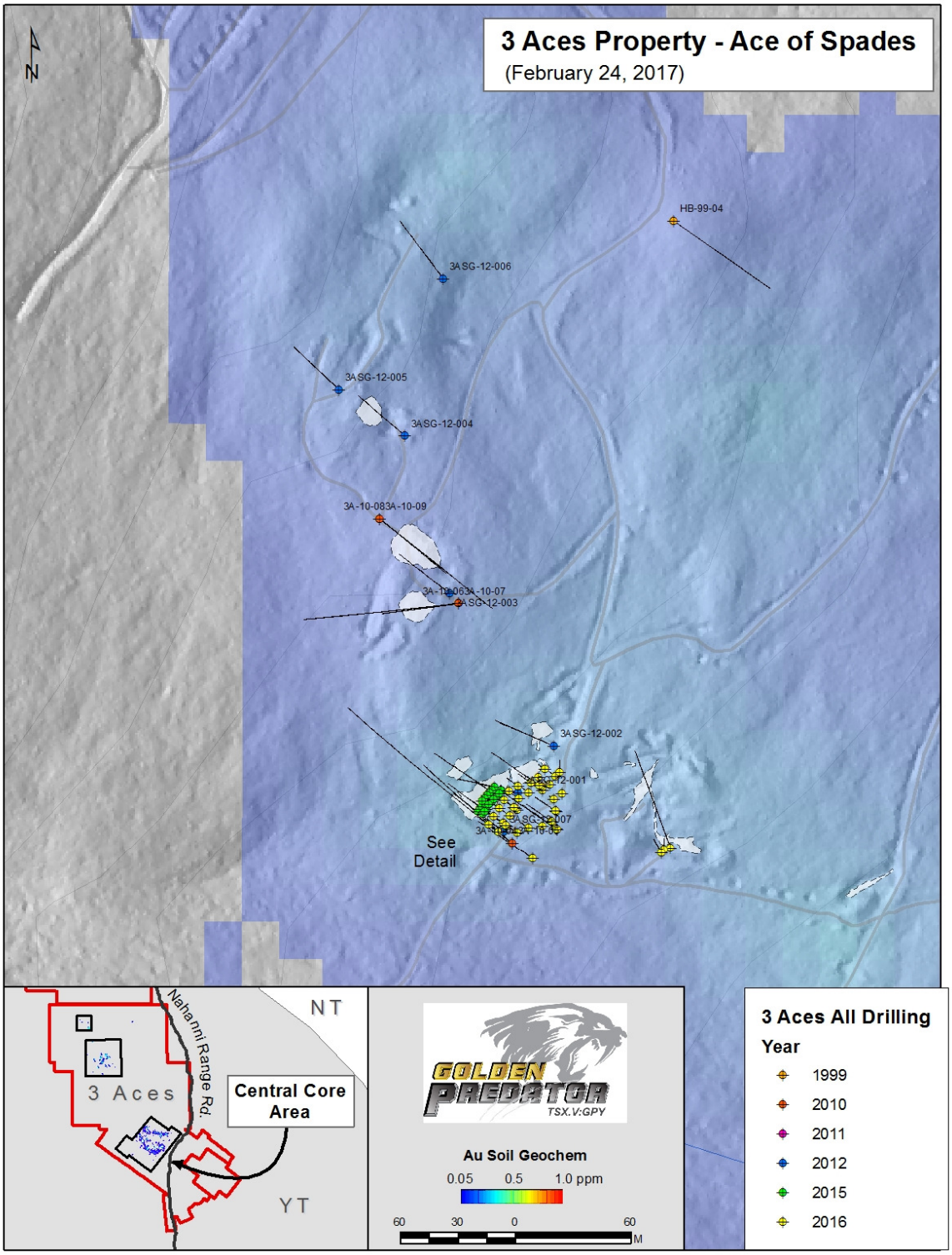

Figure 10.4. A map showing the location of drilling at the Spades Zone.

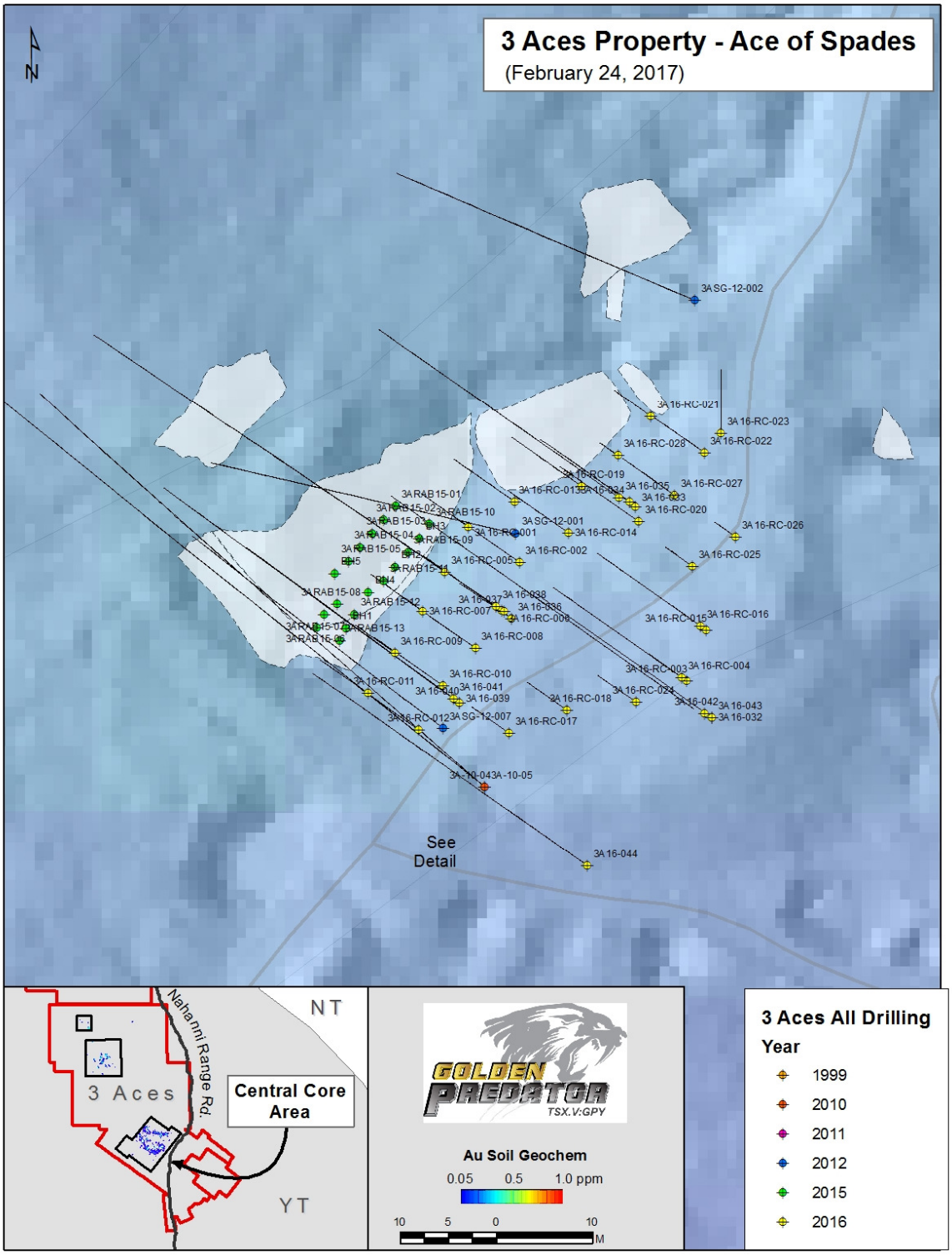

Figure 10.5. A Detailed map showing the location of drilling at the Ace of Spades Zone.

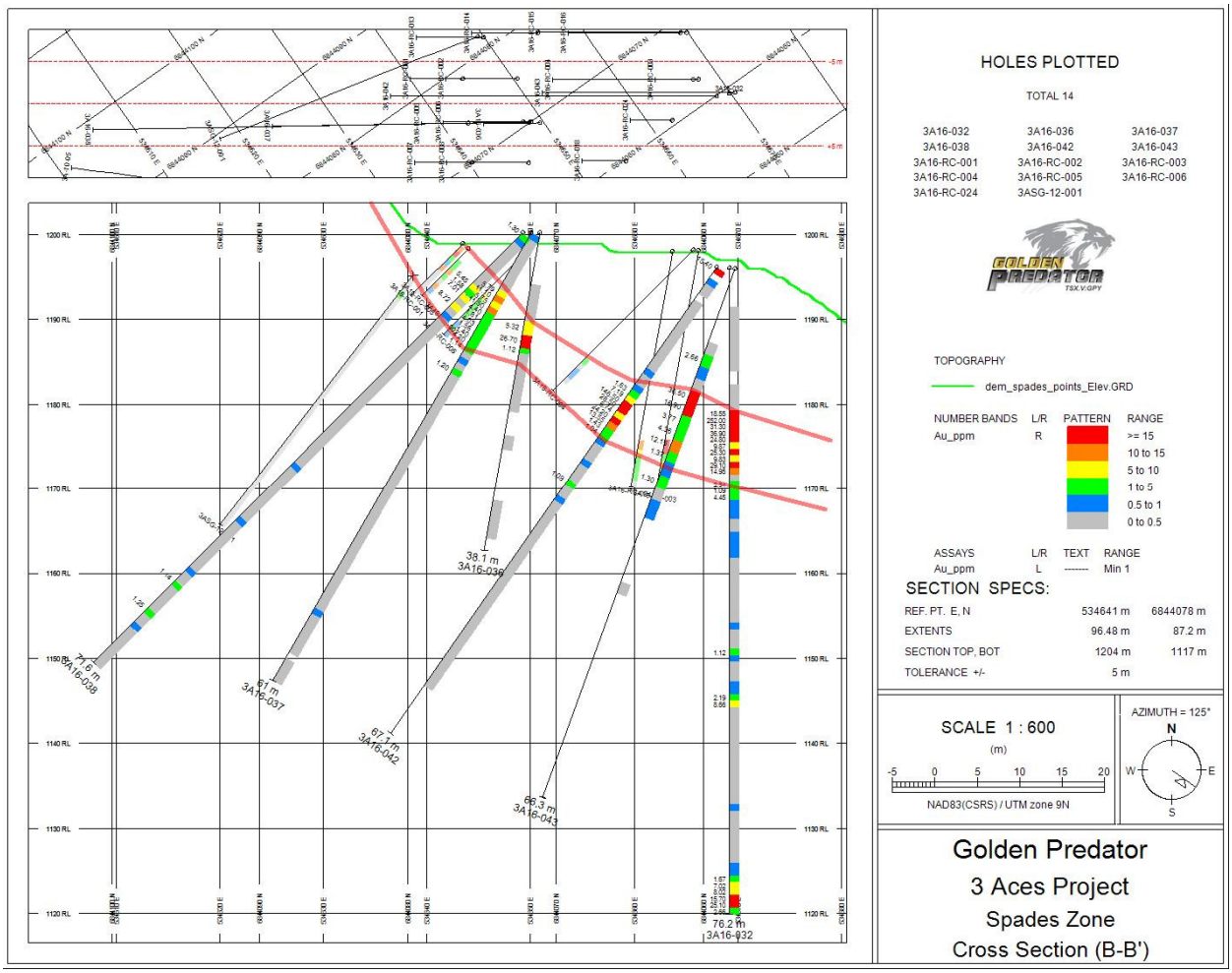

Figure 10.6. A cross section of the Ace of Spades Zone.

Clubs Zone (including 9, #, Q)

The Clubs Zone has three discrete zones of mineralization identified on surface with surficial soil and rock samples. These three zones received limited drilling in 2016 with a total of 26 RC holes. The best result was 1.95 m of 29.79 g/t gold in hole 3A16-RC-068, and 2.28 m of 10.09 g/t gold in hole 3A16-RC-069. The orientation of the Clubs Zone veins is assumed to be approximately north south, and dip steeply to the east, however, detailed orientation of the veins has not been confirmed at this point and further drilling is required to test the orientation of the veins.

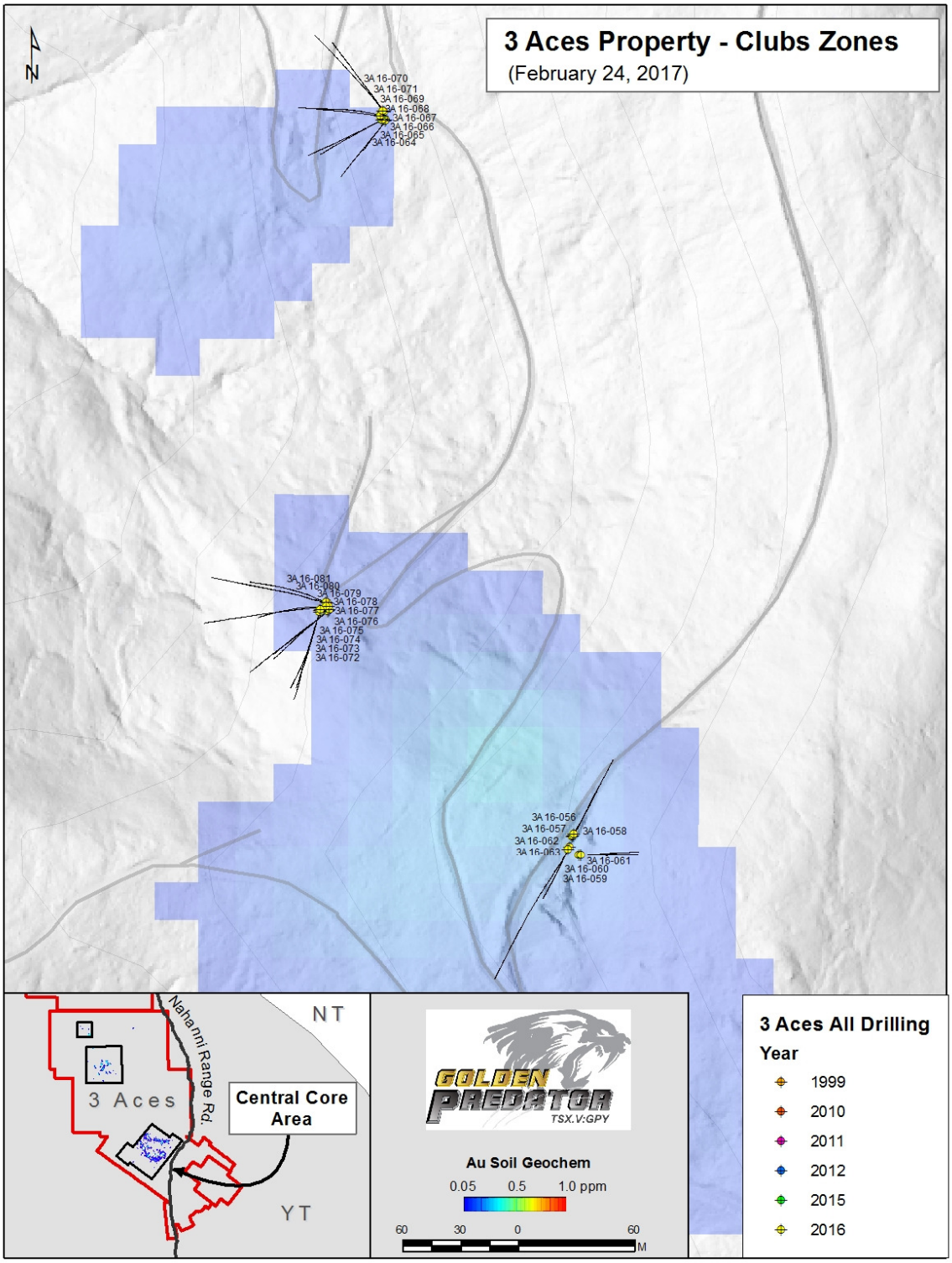

Figure 10.7. A map showing the location of drilling at the Clubs Zones.

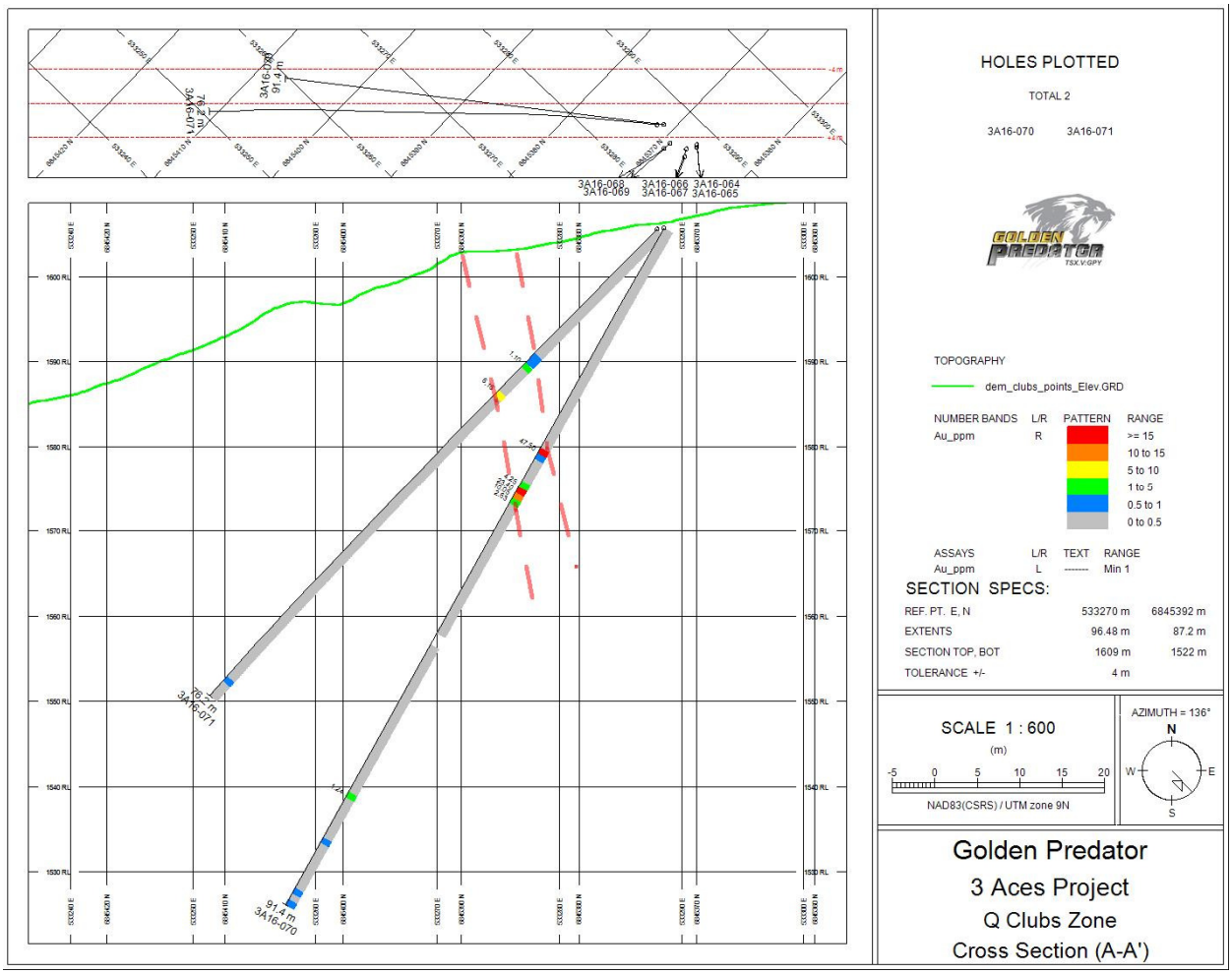

Figure 10.8. A cross section of the Que3en of Clubs Zone.

Green Zone

The Green Zone is a large ~650m long Au-in Soil anomaly located approximately 2.0km north of the Main Zone, and has 8 drill holes in the area. The best interval to date is 3.0 g/t Au over 2.7 m within the scorodite fault zone in 3A-11-023. Mineralization is hosted in discrete intervals of narrow quartz veins cutting a sequence of interbedded quartz pebble conglomerate, arkosic sandstone, black phyllite, and thin-bedded siltstone. Further drilling is required to define the extent and orientation of mineralization at the Green Zone.

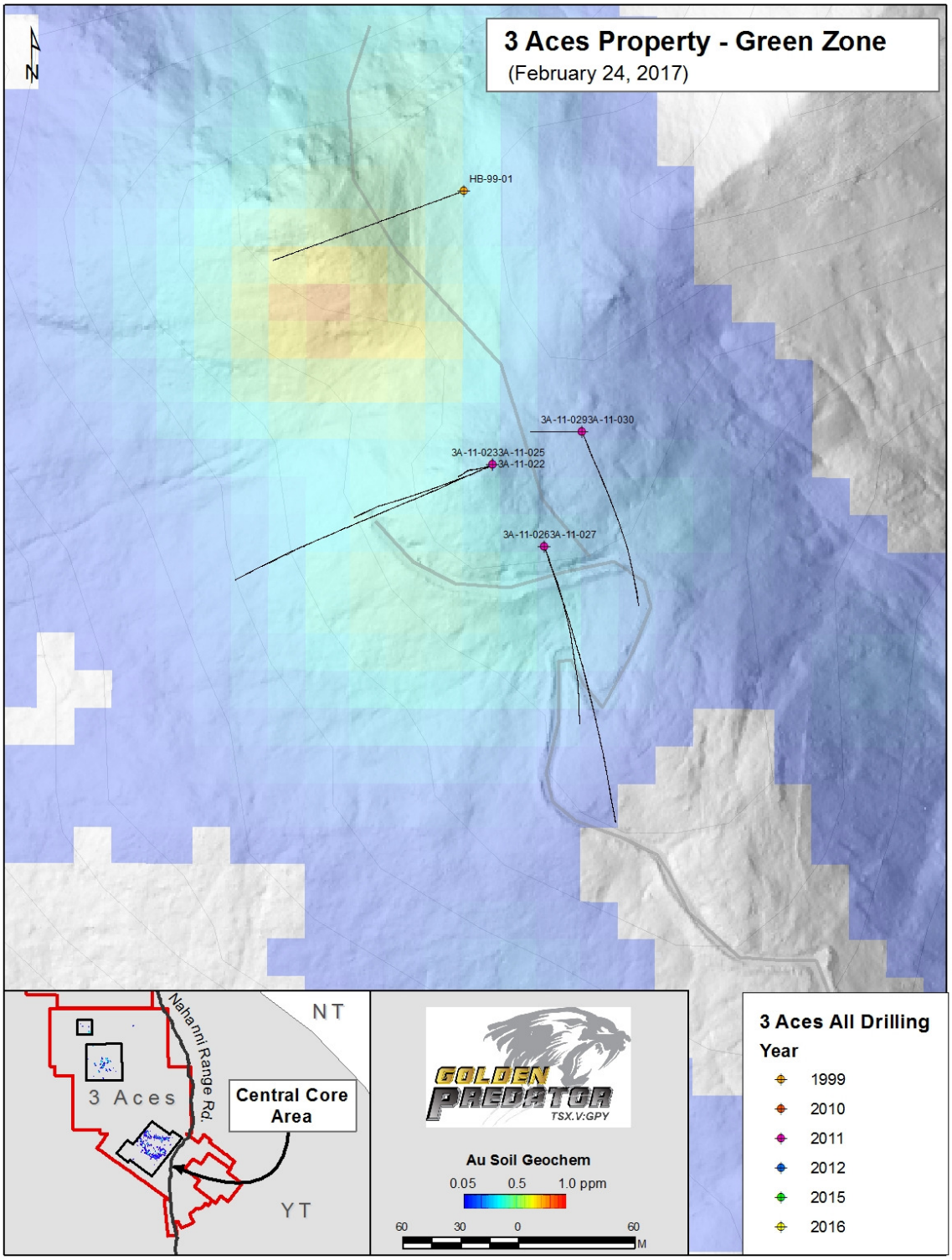

Figure 10.9. A map showing the location of drilling at the Green Zone.

11.0. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

This section addresses the sample handling procedures followed by Golden Predator during the 2015 and 2016 exploration programs. All analytical work for rock and drill samples were performed by ALS Minerals ISO/ICE 17025-2005 Certified Laboratory.

In the 2015 RAB drilling program, individual samples were collected, numbered sequentially, bagged, security-tagged and maintained in Company custody until delivery in a single batch to ALS' Whitehorse sample preparation facility. Samples consisted of whole interval cuttings. At the ALS facility samples were placed in a drying oven to remove moisture from the samples. Samples were pulverized in a Boyd Rotary splitter and two 1.0 kg split to better than 85% passing minus 75 micron were prepared. The two one kilogram splits were collected from each drill sample and were analyzed for gold using Screen Metallics Gold (Au-SCR21) procedure. The Screen Metallics Gold procedure collects two separate one (1) kg split from each sample. Each one kg pulp is passed through a 150 mesh screen and material remaining on the screen is analyzed in its entirety by fire assay with gravimetric finish. The undersize material is homogenized and duplicate 50 gram subsamples are analyzed by fire assay with AAS finish and averaged. The Plus and Minus fraction gold analyzes are weight averaged to obtain a final gold determination for the sample. Reported grades are the average of the two splits. Quality control and assurance (QA/QC) consisted of the Author relying upon the internal quality control procedures employed by ALS which consisted of 7% laboratory duplicates. No standard reference materials were analyzed in conjunction with the drill samples.

In the 2016 prospecting, trenching and rocks sampling program individual samples were collected, individually numbered, bagged and Chain of Custody maintained until delivery in several batches to ALS' Whitehorse sample preparation facility. In the field where possible, mineralized exposures are sampled as composite panel or channel samples with sample weights averaging 5-10 kg. All panel samples measure approximately 1 m2 across the veins or fault zones and are useful in providing a more comprehensive representation of mineralization. Panel samples are most representative of the various sample types followed by channel, composite grab, grab and select samples. No field split duplicates were submitted for analysis. Quality control and assurance (QA/QC) consisted of the Author relying upon the internal quality control procedures employed by ALS. All analyses for the rock samples were performed by ALS with sample preparation in Whitehorse, Yukon, or North Vancouver, BC., and assaying in North Vancouver, BC. Samples are placed in a drying oven to remove moisture from the samples. Samples were pulverized in a Boyd Rotary splitter and a two (2) kg split to better than 85% passing minus 75 micron was prepared. All samples were analyzed by Screen Metallics Gold (Au-SCR24). The Screen Metallics Gold procedure collects a two kg split from each sample. The two kg pulp is passed through a 150 mesh screen and material remaining on the screen is analyzed in its entirety by fire assay with gravimetric finish. The undersize material is homogenized and duplicate 50 gram subsamples are analyzed by fire assay with AAS finish and averaged. The Plus and Minus fraction gold analyzes are weight averaged to obtain a final gold determination for the sample.

In the 2016 drilling program individual samples were collected, numbered sequentially, bagged and Chain of Custody maintained until delivery in several batches to ALS' Whitehorse sample preparation facility. No field-split samples were submitted for analysis. The samples generated by reverse circulation drilling consisted entirely of whole interval cuttings, and diamond drill core samples were submitted as whole core intervals. Quality control and assurance (QA/QC) included 12% of the samples, consisting of reject duplicates, blank and certified reference materials. All analyses for the drill samples were performed by ALS with sample preparation in Whitehorse, Yukon, Terrace or North Vancouver, BC., and

assaying in North Vancouver, BC. Samples are placed in a drying oven to remove moisture from the samples. Samples were pulverized in a Boyd Rotary splitter and a two (2) kg split to better than 85% passing minus 75 micron was prepared. Drill samples were analyzed using a screen metallics gold method (Au-SCR24), or combination of fire-assay (Au-AA26) and Au-SCR24 if the sample was located within a mineralized zone or if the Au-AA26 procedure returned a 0.75 ppm Au or greater result. The Screen Metallics Gold procedure collects a two kg split from each sample. The two kg pulp is passed through a 150 mesh screen and material remaining on the screen is analyzed in its entirety by fire assay with gravimetric finish. The undersize material is homogenized and duplicate 50 gram subsamples are analyzed by fire assay with AAS finish and averaged. The Plus and Minus fraction gold analyzes are weight averaged to obtain a final gold determination for the sample.

It is the Author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for work conducted on the 3 Aces Property meet the standards as set out in NI 43-101. The Author's evaluation of sample handling, analysis and security is based on the procedures observed during the 2015 and 2016 site visits during all of the drilling and rock sampling programs.

12.0. Data Verification

Silt, soil and rock geochemical sampling programs carried out previous to Golden Predators' work programs in the current Project area were conducted and supervised by previous operators. Diamond drilling was conducted prior to Golden Predators' work in the Project area and supervised by previous operators. Duplicates and standards were submitted into the sample stream following industry Standard QA/QC procedures.

It is the Author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for work conducted on the 3 Aces Property met the standards as set out in NI 43-101. The Author's evaluation of the sample handling, analysis and security is based on a review of the database and reports of information from the previous operator documenting their procedures. The sample database has not been confirmed by comparing a percentage of the database results with the original assay lab certificates. It is of the Authors opinion that the database was prepared by reputable industry professionals.

Soil and rock sampling programs carried out by Golden Predator in 2016 were not submitted with independent quality control samples and Golden Predator either relied upon ALS's internal QA/QC protocols or Bureau Veritas internal QA/QC protocols at this stage of exploration. The database of results was compiled by Golden Predator geologists from data supplied by the laboratories. The sample database has not been confirmed by comparing a percentage of the database results with the original assay lab certificates.

The 2015 RAB drilling program was supervised by Mike Burke, chief Geologists for Golden Predator. No field-split samples were submitted and samples consisted entirely of whole interval cuttings. Quality control and assurance consisted of 7% laboratory duplicates. No standard reference materials were analyzed in conjunction with the drill samples. The database of results was compiled by Golden Predator geologists from data supplied by the laboratories. The sample database has not been confirmed by comparing a percentage of the database results with the original assay lab certificates.

The 2016 phase 1 RC drilling program was supervised by Mike Burke, chief Geologists for Golden Predator. No field-split samples were submitted and samples consisted entirely of whole interval cuttings. Quality control and assurance consisted of 10% laboratory standards and duplicates and insertion of blanks. No standard reference materials were analyzed in conjunction with the drill samples. The database of results was compiled by Golden Predator geologists from data supplied by the laboratories. The sample database has not been confirmed by comparing a percentage of the database results with the original assay lab certificates.

The 2016 phase 2 RC drilling program was supervised by Golden Predator geologists and the Author visited the program on several occasions. No field-split samples were submitted for analysis. The samples generated by reverse circulation drilling consisted entirely of whole interval cuttings, and diamond drill core samples were submitted as whole core intervals. Quality control and assurance (QA/QC) included 12% of the samples, consisting of reject duplicates, blank and certified reference materials. The database of results was compiled by Golden Predator geologists from data supplied by the laboratories. The sample database has not been confirmed by comparing a percentage of the database results with the original assay lab certificates.

In 2016 Golden Predator conducted surveying of historical a number of diamond drill collars from the 2010 to 2012 drilling programs conducted by previous operators to check on accuracy. Surveying was conducted using a Trimble Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) with Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Rover and Base station. Survey results were plotted on maps derived from the 2016 LIDAR survey. All drill hole locations surveyed by previous operators that were re-surveyed by Golden Predator were found to have surveying errors. The errors were not consistent and a simple shift of survey data was not able to explain the surveying errors.

Previous operators conducted several different assay techniques for gold in both surface sampling and diamond drilling. Metallic Screen Assaying was only done on a portion of the samples. The operators reported a nugget effect in the sampling and was in the process of addressing sampling methods to reduce the variance in sample methods but had not arrived at a standard assaying procedure to address the nugget effect. Historical drill holes were HQ (63.5 mm) core size and core was halved and half core was submitted to the laboratory and half retained for reference. Duplicates consisted of quartered core.

Golden Predator drilling in 2015 and 2016 was conducted using a variety of drilling techniques including RAB drilling (88.9 mm, 3.5 inch), RC drilling (88.9 mm, 3.5 inch), RC drilling (139.7 mm, 5.5 inch) and PQ (85 mm) diamond drilling. Samples were submitted to the laboratory as whole interval cuttings and whole interval core to acquire large sample volumes which were analysed with a sampling protocol derived from metallurgical work conducted by SGS Canada which recommended a two (2) kilogram sample analysed by metallic screen assay to more accurately estimate gold grades given the nugget effect. A portion of the 2015 and 2016 drilling twinned historical diamond drill holes in the Ace of Spades vein and twinned historical drill holes and re-drilled a defined area at the Ace of Hearts veins. An independent geochemist is statistically analysing sample sizes and grades to quantify the nugget effect and gold variability in current and historical drilling.

It is the Authors opinion that the historical sampling of diamond drill core be examined to determine the variability of gold results given historical sampling protocols which included collecting a smaller sample volume than the sample protocol established by Golden Predator through metallurgical test-work and a determination of the validity and reliability of historical drill results. All drill collars that can be located from historical drilling should be re-surveyed.

13.0. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Independent Testing

Metallurgical and mineralogical characterization test work was completed on 3 large volume samples collected from the Spades zone on the 3 Aces Property in 2014 by SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS"). During 2013 the Company collected 3 samples weighing 842kg, 800kg, and 620kg from the freshly exposed vein at the Ace of Spades. The samples were shipped by truck to SGS in Burnaby, B.C. and stored in a secure location until processing began (GP NR July 15, 2014). The characterization test work carried out by SGS was designed to begin developing understandings of the physical occurrence of the gold in the vein material (SGS, November 14, 2014), to establish a preferred assay sample size and method, and to begin metallurgical characterization (SGS, November 18, 2014) of the coarse gold bearing material. The samples were stage crushed by SGS to -10 and -20 mesh. A 2,000 gram (2kg) test charge from each sample was split out and submitted for gold and silver analysis by screen metallic method. A sub-sample from one of the three large samples was submitted for a gold deportment study. The gold deportment study consisted of gold speciation and quantification of all gold minerals, their size distribution, liberation characteristics and association with other minerals. Additionally, a 20-kg sub-sample from each of the large samples was submitted for E-GRG testing (Gravity Recoverable Gold) to determine the materials amenability to gravity concentration as a function of size distribution. The remaining material from each large sample was submitted for total gold recovery with gravity methods and processed in bulk fashion depending on the results from the earlier test work. A representative split from the tails of each sample was subjected to test for identification of additional gold recovery by traditional mineral process techniques by grinding the tails to 75 microns and leaching with cyanide.

Gravity Recoverable Gold ("GRG") tests were done on these samples reflecting total GRG ranging from 86.9 to 95.8% (see Table 13.1.) (GP NR Sep 4, 2014).

Table 13.1. Summary of Gravity Recoverable Gold Tests.

Metallurgical Sample ID	Head Grade (Au g/t)	Total GRG %	GRG % P80 -20 Mesh	GRG % P80 -75 Mesh	GRG % P80 -20 Mesh
BS-3A13-01	1.79	86.9	52.1	27.5	7.3
BS-3A13-02	10.5	93.7	51.7	37.2	4.8
BS-3A13-03	212.5	95.8	69.2	22.0	4.6

Head grades of 1.79 g/t, 10.5 g/t, and 212.5 g/t were compared to 2kg screen metallic assays of 1.60 g/t, 10.5 g/t, and 215.5 g/t respectively confirming that the 2kg metallic screen assay is the preferred method for obtaining representative assay data from routine samples of mineralized material from the property.

Following the GRG testing, the 3 samples were processed in their entirety in bulk fashion by gravity and gravity tail leaching with cyanide. The final results of the metallurgical testing on the 3 samples indicated very high gold recoveries ranging from 93.5% to 98.3% with the higher recovery coming from the highest grade sample. Total gold recoveries were notably higher in all three samples than predicted from the head grades or the metallic screen assays with 1.85 g/t, 13.2 g/t, and 260.4 g/t respectively (GP NR Dec 2, 2014).

14.0. Mineral Resource Estimates

No mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been made for the 3 Aces Property.

15.0. Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral reserves or mineral reserve estimates have been made for the 3 Aces Property.

16.0. through 22.0.

No preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility studies, or feasibility studies have been carried out on the 3 Aces Property and therefor Items 16.0 through 22.0 have intentionally been left blank.

23.0. Adjacent Properties

Reef Property

The Reef Property comprises 418 claims, owned by Precipitate Gold Corp. ("PRG"), that total 8,615 hectares in area. The Reef Property is located in southeast Yukon, Canada, near the source of the Little Hyland River at the boundary between the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The Reef Property lies immediately north of the 3 Aces Project. On February 13, 2017 it was announced that the Reef Property will be Optioned to Golden Predator; this transaction is pending TSX Venture Exchange approval and has not closed as of the Effective Date. The three-year option agreement grants Golden Predator the exclusive right to earn a 100% interest in the Reef Property by, among other things, completing staged payments totaling $1,050,00 in cash, approximately $900,000 in Golden Predator common shares, and 800,000 three-year warrants exercisable for the purchase of additional Golden Predator shares (GPY AND PRG NR 2/13/17).

The Reef Property is the subject of a December 2011 Technical Report by R. W. Stroshein, P.Eng., entitled "Geology, Mineralization and Exploration on the Reef Property, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon, Canada". The Reef Property, is underlain by Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group meta-sediments. Simon D. Craggs, M.Sc., identified a protracted deformation history that progressed from high-level thrusting into what is thought to have been a brittle-ductile to brittle, trans-tensional regime of faulting and associated folding.

Mineralization of interest at Reef consists of orogenic gold-quartz veins. Gold-quartz veins with minor sulphide minerals crosscut a wide variety of host rocks and are localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wall rock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo. The deposits form tabular fissure veins in competent host lithologies or veinlets and stringers stockworks in less competent lithologies. Typically, the deposits occur as a system of en echelon veins on all scales.

Exploration completed by Westmin Resources (1996-97), Rimfire (1998), Strategic Metals (2010) and Precipitate (2011-12) has established an extensive open-ended gold-arsenic-antimony soil anomaly measuring at least 3 km long; with gold values exceeding 1,000 ppb. (PRG Website February 24, 2017)
In 2011 PRG conducted a mag-radiometric geophysical survey over the western portion of the Reef Property. The magnetic data indicates breaks in a general NW-SE fabric interpreted as possible lithological boundaries. A linear east of the historic work area was interpreted as a N-S trending fault 16 km long running the length of the Reef Property that was confirmed by field mapping and is referred to as the Connector fault (Craggs, 2012). Also in 2011, PRG completed a geochemical survey with 113 stream sediment samples, 471 grid based soil samples and 364 ridge and contour line soil samples (totaling 948 samples). Analysis of 2011 soil sample results indicates a strong correlation between gold and arsenic and a moderate correlation between gold and antimony. Plots of the data also suggest two populations of arsenic are present in the data. The analytical results in this area confirmed the presence of highly anomalous results indicated in the historic reports for the area. The 113 stream sediment samples provided several new target areas in the areas draining the Connector Fault that had not been previously known.

Hy-Jay Property

The Hy-Jay Property comprises 198 claims, owned by Bearing Resources Ltd. ("BRZ"), that total 4900 hectares. The Hy-Jay Property is located in southeast Yukon, Canada, near the source of the Little Hyland River at the boundary between the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The Hy-Jay Property lies

immediately north of the Reef Project, some 5 to 6 km north northwest of the 3 Aces Project. On January 3, 2017 it was announced that the Hy-Jay Property will be Optioned to Golden Predator; this transaction has not closed as of the Effective Date. The four-year option agreement grants Golden Predator the exclusive right to earn a 100% interest in the Hy-Jay Property by, among other things, completing staged payments totaling $275,000 in cash, 85,000 shares plus an additional stock consideration of up to $600,000 in Golden Predator stock. (GPY AND BRZ NR 1/3/17).

Work to date by Phelps Dodge Canada and Bearing has outlined three areas of anomalous gold in rock and soil, being the East Ridge and West zones and the Zig Zag zone. Selective grab samples have returned elevated gold values and include two samples with visible native gold. (Bearing Resources Website 2/24/17). BRZ discovered the Zig Zag zone in 2011 where a large field of sub-crop and float boulders of quartz-arsenopyrite vein material in metasediments and phyllite were sampled. Grab samples returned assay results of 6.06 g/t gold, 14.6 g/t gold, 47.0 g/t gold, 19.9 g/t gold and 6.24 g/t gold, (samples 65638, 65639, 65640, 65641 and 19420, respectively). Samples 65640 and 65641 also assayed 175 g/t silver and 3.17% lead, and 230 g/t silver and greater than 1% lead, respectively (BRZ NR 12/11/11).

Identification of Zig Zag adds to the East and West gold Zones identified on the HY by previous operators between 1997 and 2000. The East Ridge and West Zones are highlighted by 0.9 kilometre and 1.4-kilometre-long gold and arsenic soil geochemical anomalies and numerous rock samples hosted in meta-sediments that returned values greater than 1 g/t gold. Grab sample 73723 collected in 1997 from the West zone returned 144.1 g/t gold (Bearing news release of November 24, 2011) (Yukon Minfile 105H 102).

Sprogge Property

The most extensive historic reporting in the immediate area is from the Sprogge Property which adjoins the 3 Aces Property to the south and east. Sprogge is under option by the Company from Alexco Exploration Canada Corp (73% owner) and Newmont Canada Corp. (27% owner). The Company has conducted limited soil and rock chip sampling on the Sprogge Property in 2011 and 2012.

Previous work by a number of operators has outlined the Sugar Bowl and other occurrences and conducted preliminary drill testing of them (Yukon Minfile 105H 103). Sugar Bowl is an extensive area containing narrow, fissure filling quartz veins with pyrite and arsenopyrite +/- gold within narrow alteration envelopes; surface grab samples have returned up to 33 g/t gold. Several areas contain narrow felsic dikes occupying the same fracture trends as the veining, and geochemical sampling has indicated that the strongest metal correlation to gold is bismuth (Scott, E., 1999). The Sprogge property has historically encompassed the historic Sun and Justin skarn type mineralization discovered in the 1960s with base metal and gold values reported. Neither intrusive nor bismuth has been associated with gold along the 50 km of trend northwest of Sprogge.

The most advanced target on the Sprogge Property is the Sugar Bowl Zone, defined by a highly anomalous gold and pathfinder element geochemical signature measuring 2,400 metres by 1,200 metres. A 1,200 metre by 600 metre core area averages more than 200 ppb gold in soils and returned a maximum gold-in-soil value of 10.3 g/t. Rock chip samples taken along a 2.5 kilometre ridge bisecting the Sugar Bowl Zone contain numerous multi-gram gold values up to a maximum of 34.8 g/t, and including 6.9 g/t gold over 12.0 metres and 9.6 g/t gold over 4.0 metres. Four holes (762 metres) drilled in 2000 encountered considerable hydrothermal alteration, but did not replicate the grades found in the surface exploration. The drilling program was hampered by poor weather, however, and was only able

to test the lowest elevation targets along the northern boundary of the surface anomaly. Most of the Sugar Bowl Zone remains to be drill tested, and a number of other geochemical targets warranting follow-up have been identified on the Sprogge Property. The historical information is from 2000 Geological and Geochemical Assessment Report on the Sprogge Property dated April 23, 2001 and prepared by Doug Brownlee and Greg Johnson for NovaGold Resources Inc. (12-21-10 NT PR).

The Company completed an exploration program in 2011 that comprised extensive prospecting, stream sediment sampling, and geological mapping. The program confirmed the results of previous work at the Sugar Bowl Zone and discovered a new, mineralized outcrop zone within the historical Dayo soil anomaly. Highlights form the program included 24 rock samples with Au values >0.5 g/t, including 9 samples >5.0 g/t. These 24 samples were collected at occurrences along the entire 3 km alteration trend on the property. The highest grade sample was 34.2 g/t and was collected from the near the Sheila/KD showing at the Sugar Bowl Prospect (Buchanan and Pollries, 2012).

Highlights from the second phase of sampling in 2012 include: 8.5 g/t Au over 6.8 m (Meadows), 7.1 g/t Au over 1.8 m (Ridge Zone West), and 7.6 g/t Au over 2.5 m (Ridge Zone East). Nine of the grab samples collected at showings returned assays >10 g/t, up to 22.6 g/t Au. Diamond drilling was recommended for the Meadows, Ridge Zone West, and Sugar Bowl prospects in 2013 but was never undertaken due to monetary constraints (Buchanan, 2012).

Justin Property

Aben Resources holds a 100% interest in the 18,314 acre Justin Gold Project (Yukon Minfile 105H 035) located southeast of and adjacent to the 3 Aces Property. The Justin Property is underlain by sedimentary rocks assigned to the Yusezyu Formation. Three distinct styles of mineralization on the Justin Property, all related to Intrusive Related Gold Systems ("IRGS"), are thought to be a direct reflection of a long lived, widespread mineralizing event occurring in reactive calcareous sediments.

The Justin Property is host to numerous styles of intrusive and sediment hosted gold mineralization located within several main bulk-tonnage target areas. There are three different styles of mineralization including epithermal, skarn and sediment-hosted gold mineralization. The Main Zone hosts gold-bearing pyritic mineralization which occurs within a quartz monzonite dyke and adjacent calcareous siltstone (Aben Resources Website February 2015). Historic chip sampling across this zone returned an average grade of 2.38 g/t Au over 22.5 metres. The Confluence Zone is a 600 m by 250 m area of coarse clastics hosting considerable fracture controlled chalcedonic veining. Historic grab samples have been reported up to 59.25 g/t Au with chip sampling averaging 4.24 g/t Au over 4.5 metres. The Kangas Zone is a 75 m by 400 m zone of skarn and replacement style mineralization within calcareous siltstone with widespread values up to 3.46 g/t gold. The POW Zone is a calc-silicate skarn system overprinted by chalcedonic and quartz veining with arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite in coarse clastic sediments.

A 10-hole 2020 m diamond drill program completed in 2011 was the first drilling since the mid-1980s. Aben intercepted 60.00 m of 1.19 g/t gold including 21.0 m of 2.47 g/t gold in hole JN11-009 starting at a depth of 113 m in the never before drilled POW Zone. Hole JN11010 intercepted 11.3 m of 2.70 g/t gold and 29.00 g/t silver starting at a depth of 125 m. Mineralization is dominated by massive skarn-style replacement mineralization, which has been overprinted by quartz-calcite stock work veining. Both the skarn-style and vein-style mineralization carried gold values. The geochemical signature of the mineralized zone is characterized by elevated Au, Bi, Cu, Mo and W supporting an Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS). The 2010 geophysics outline an inferred buried intrusive stock, represented by a

pronounced magnetic low, which lies between the POW Zone and the Main Zone located 2.4 kilometres to the south.

Aben also drill tested the Kangas Zone in 2011, located 1.4 kilometres south of the POW Zone. Three holes totaling 494.20 m were drilled from two pads on the Kangas Zone although target depth was reached on only Hole JN1-1003 which intersected a new high grade silver-copper zone. A 1.07 m interval within the contact zone of the fault returned values of 7320 g/t Ag (234 oz/ton Ag) and 3.52% Cu at a down-hole depth of 42.23 m.

A total of 1,994 m was drilled in 9-holes during 2012 with all 7 drill holes that were completed to their target depths successfully intersecting gold mineralization. Significant drill results from the program included 46.4 m of 1.49 g/t gold in hole JN12-011 and 88.5 m of 0.73 g/t gold in hole JN12-018 from the POW Zone. Mineralization at the POW zone remains open in all directions and has been traced along surface for approximately 450 m by 200 m and to 205 m at depth.

The Author cannot verify that the mineralization that has been located on the adjacent properties occurs on the 3 Aces Property or that the information is indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

24.0. Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author is not aware of any additional information or data relevant to the 3 Aces Property.

25.0. Interpretations and Conclusions

Work conducted by Golden Predator and previous exploration companies on the Property has generated significant targets with characteristics of an orogenic gold deposit model. Regionally the Property is hosted by meta-sedimentary rocks of the Neoproterozoic to Early Cambrian Hyland Group. Recent mapping by David Moynihan of the Yukon Geological Survey has subdivided the stratigraphy of the area and the Property is underlain by rocks of the middle Yusezyu Formation consisting mainly of sandstones, grits and phyllites. Moynihan has confirmed a large scale structure, the Upper Hyland Fault exists along the western boundary of the Property. The eastern boundary of the Property is bound by the Little Hyland Fault. Structurally the Property was deformed under low grade (greenschist) metamorphism and is part of the Selwyn Fold and Thrust Belt. Second and third order structures exist on the Property linking the major fault structures that bound the Property to the east and west. Mineralization consisting of gold-bearing quartz veins are hosted within structures or structural corridors and at or near the preferred stratigraphic contact between a thick grit unit and overlying phyllites.

Stream sediment and soil geochemistry have proven very effective tools in highlighting areas with potential to host mineralized zones. Discoveries of gold-bearing quartz veins within the central core area of the Property have mostly been a result of follow-up of areas with anomalous gold in soil geochemistry. In some cases, new road access in areas of low gold in soil geochemistry has resulted in the discovery of gold bearing veins. Soil geochemistry can be complicated by permafrost, slope and quaternary (glacial till) cover on the Property so areas of subdued soil geochemistry cannot be ignored. Geological mapping and prospecting of structural trends and preferred stratigraphic contacts is an important part of highlighting areas of the Property that may not be amenable to soil geochemistry. The Property has many exploration targets with gold in soil geochemistry and in favourable structural and stratigraphic locations that remain to be followed up with additional exploration.

Risks to future exploration on the property are the difficulty in successfully targeting the drilling of high grade gold veins which may have a small footprint with a limited strike length. Targeting of unexposed potential veins could require extremely closely spaced exploration drill holes which may be economically not viable at an exploration stage for deeper drill targets. Stockwork or bulk tonnage mineralization may produce geochemical anomalies that are large in scale. Some gold in soil geochemical anomalies on the Property may indicated bulk tonnage or low grade targets which take considerably more resources to explore for and develop than high grade low tonnage veins.

26.0 Recommendations

Soil geochemistry has been the primary tool in generating new exploration targets on the Property. Several areas of the Property remain under sampled by soil geochemistry. New soil grids initiated in 2016 in the northern part of the property are recommended to be expanded to as anomalous samples exist close to the edge of the grid. Other areas in the central portion of the Property should have contour and ridge and spur soil sampling to complete coverage. Existing areas with anomalous gold in soil geochemical anomalies within the central core area of the property are recommended for follow-up with prospecting and geological mapping. Areas should be evaluated based on field examinations and road access and subsequent excavator trenching is recommended in prospective areas. Additionally, geological mapping and prospecting should be conducted in areas of new gold in soil anomalies peripheral to the central core area of the Property.

Additional geophysical surveys are recommended in the central core area of the property to identify potential mineralized structures, structural corridors and the preferred stratigraphic contact between grits and phyllites. High Resolution DC Resistivity & IP surveys are proposed to test the targets. The Clubs, Hearts and Spades zones in the central core area of the Property have numerous drill targets defined by trenching and previous drilling which have resulted in the discovery of high grade gold veins.

A two phase exploration program is recommended for the Property. Phase I drilling program consisting of 20,000 metres of large diameter RC drilling and an additional 5,000 metres of PQ diamond drilling to collect large volume samples is recommended to test known and recently discovered veins. Bulk sampling of veins that have had areas drilled off with tight spaced drill holes is recommended to provide metallurgical characteristics and actual recovered gold grades of different veins on the property.

Table 26.1. Budget

Phase I	
Soil Sampling, prospecting, mapping, geophysics	$ 800,000
Road Construction	$1,200,000
Trenching	$1,000,000
Drilling-25,000 metres -	$4,500,000
Bulk Sampling	$1,000,000
Contingency	$ 200,000
Total	**$8,700,000**
Phase II	
Soil sampling, prospecting, mapping	$ 200,000
Road Construction	$1,000,000
Trenching	$1,000,000
Bulk Sampling	$1,000,000
Drilling	$1,800,000
Total	**$5,000,000**

27.0 References

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Gilles Dessureau, M.Sc., P.Geo., hereby certify that:

I am currently a Consulting Geologist for Golden Predator Mining Corp. I am not independent of Golden Predator Mining Corp., as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I graduated from St. Mary's University in Halifax, Nova Scotia with a Bachelor of Science with Honors in Geology in 1998, and I graduated from Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario with a Masters of Science in Geology in 2003.

I have worked in the mineral exploration industry continuously since 2003, in Ontario, British Columbia, and The Yukon Territory, Canada, and intermittently since 1996 in Ontario and Nova Scotia during my education and training.

I am a registered member of the Association of Profession Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, since August 2007. Membership number 31462 and I am a non-practicing member of the Association of Profession Geoscientists of Ontario, since May 2007. Membership number 1459.

I have prepared this report titled 'Technical Report Describing the Geology, Mineralization, and Exploration on the 3 Aces Property Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon, Canada' dated February 24, 2017, and have been involved with the most current phases of exploration on the property and I have a reviewed the available data concerning the subject property supplied by the present property owners.

My last site visit was from November 29 to December 14, 2016.

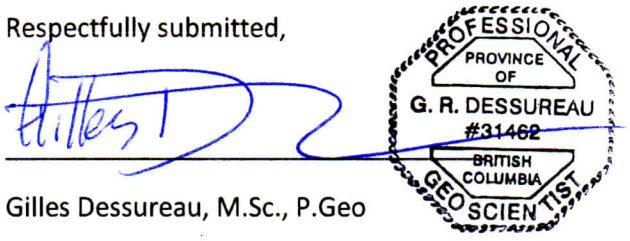
I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

At the effective date of the technical report, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the contents of this report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated this February 24th, 2017 (Effective date) at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,



Gilles Dessureau, M.Sc., P.Geo

Professional Geologist