

SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

CANADIAN CREEK PROPERTY

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS: 115J/10,11,14,15

Latitude 62° 44'N, Longitude 138° 56'W

For

Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

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By

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1. SUMMARY

The Canadian Creek property is located in the Yukon Territory approximately 160 kilometres south of the City of Dawson. It abuts Western Copper and Gold Corp's Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum property on the east and lies 25 kilometres southeast of the main gold mineralization on Goldcorp Inc.'s Coffee property. The Canadian Creek property hosts gold mineralization in a number of areas and geological settings similar to Coffee, as well as copper-gold porphyry targets similar to Casino. It is situated within the Tintina Gold Province, an arcuate belt of precious and base metal deposits that extends from northern British Columbia across the Yukon into southwest Alaska. Significant gold deposits within this belt include Pogo and Fort Knox in Alaska, and the Dawson Goldfields and Brewery Creek in Yukon.

The Canadian Creek property consists of 311 claims that are owned 100% by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. The property area is approximately 5,971 hectares. The first claims of the current property were acquired by Eastfield Resources in 1993, though exploration had been carried out over the area by others prior to this. In 1997 Eastfield Resources Ltd. was reorganized into Eastfield Resources Ltd. and Wildrose Resources Ltd., with the Canadian Creek property going into Wildrose. In December of 2006 Wildrose Resources Ltd. was reorganized resulting in the Canadian Creek property being assigned to Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

Rocks belonging to the Paleozoic Yukon Metamorphic Complex, mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range batholith and late Cretaceous Plutonic Suite intrusions underlie the Canadian Creek property with the Dawson Range batholithic rocks being the most widespread. These are typically granodiorite in composition and intrude and are in fault contact with Yukon Metamorphic Complex rocks. Casino Plutonic Suite units consist of quartz monzonite varying to granodiorite and minor quartz diorite, along with a rhyodacitic unit known as the Patton Porphyry, and several varieties of breccia. The Casino intrusions are generally recessive and not well exposed and are host to the Casino copper-gold-molybdenum deposit.

Exploration on the area of the current Canadian Creek property dates back to the 1960's during the initial phase of exploration of the Casino porphyry deposit. Concerted efforts for the exploration of Goldcorp's Coffee type gold mineralization began in 2009. The property has been completely covered in grid soil samples to a maximum 200 metre line spacing with a total of 8,561 samples collected to date. Rock sampling, mechanical trenching and ground geophysics have been conducted through the years as well. A total of 6069.2 metres of diamond drilling, in 40 holes, have been completed over the current property area.

The current property owners started exploring the Canadian Creek property in 1993 with soil grids, trenching and drilling over the Ana and Koffee Bowl areas. This was followed by extensive field programmes in 1996, 1997 and 1999 consisting of induced polarization (IP) surveying, road construction and trenching on the Ana, Koffee, Maya and Ice claims over what is now the central and western parts of the property. In 2000, another drill campaign was undertaken to on the Ana, Koffee Bowl, and the newly acquired Casino "B" claims on the eastern side of the existing property, adjoining the Casino property. The Casino "B" holes confirmed the existence of widespread gold mineralization which had first been discovered here in 1994 by Pacific Sentinel, who encountered 55.17 metres averaging 0.71g/t gold in hole 94-319.

Modest exploration programmes were conducted, mostly over the Casino "B" area in 2003, 2004 and 2005. In 2007 a five hole diamond drill programme at Casino "B" targeted gold and

copper in soil anomalies and ground magnetics highs. As with previous drilling in this area, intervals of strongly anomalous gold values were returned, including 3.5m metres of 1.91g/t gold from hole CC-DDH-07-03, and 135.0 metres averaging 0.31g/t gold from hole CC-DDH-07-04. In 2008 a programme of satellite imagery "aster analysis" was completed on the claims.

The 2009 discovery of gold mineralization on Underworld Resources' White Gold property, located sixty kilometres north of Canadian Creek, sparked new interest in gold exploration in the Yukon. This led to the implementation of a major exploration programme at Canadian Creek in that year, directed at the gold potential of the northern part of the property.

The work was directed at an arsenic in soil anomaly located in the north part of the 1993 Koffee Creek grid, which is now referred to as the Kana Zone. Exploration that year included grid emplacement, soil and rock sampling, prospecting, ground geophysics and diamond drilling. Also in 2009 the property was expanded with 45 claims and fractions staked on the north side.

The soil survey revealed large areas of strongly anomalous gold in soils, to a high as 2287ppb, which extended for over four kilometres in an east-northeast direction, associated with other anomalies in arsenic, bismuth and antimony. The zone of anomalous gold remained open to the east. The geophysical survey revealed numerous strong chargeability highs, many of which coincide with the gold in soil anomalies.

Ten diamond drill holes were emplaced into the area of the new grid. Results included numerous anomalous gold intervals, generally associated with elevated arsenic, antimony and bismuth hosted in both gneiss and granodiorite, often in clay altered structures, sheeted pyrite veins or quartz-carbonate veins. Highlights include 7.25 metres of 683ppb gold; including 3.0 metres of 1099ppb gold from hole CC09-10, and 1.5 metres of 3458ppb gold from hole CC09-08.

Resampling of old trenches in other parts of the property was undertaken in order to verify significant historical gold results. In trench Tr-2 of 1993, located in the Ana Pass area, a grab sample of a tourmaline-pyrite-quartz altered intrusive returned 2516ppb gold. Near to the eastern Canadian Creek property claim boundary in the Casino "B" area, trench 9076-C averaged 376ppb gold over 50 metres, including a 10 metre interval of 927ppb gold.

In 2010 more claims were staked on the northeast and northwest sides of the property and a short reconnaissance soil sampling programme was conducted as assessment work for these new claims. A new area, the Malt zone, of anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and barium was discovered in the northwest part of the property.

Another major programme was undertaken in 2011 consisting of soil sampling, ground geophysics and trenching. The soil sampling completed coverage of the entire property and extended the existing gold and arsenic anomalies to the east and west. Two linear multi-element anomalies were discovered in the Malt zone area in the northwest part of the property. A ground magnetometer survey yielded useful structural information and a limited induced polarization (IP) survey near the mineralized 2009 drill holes discovered two zones of chargeability. The trenching programme, implemented mostly in the Kana Zone, discovered a number of areas with anomalous gold values, including high values of 2890 and 4400ppb, with trench CRTR-07 ending in an 825ppb gold sample.

In 2016 a modest programme of excavator trenching, prospecting and infill soil sampling was conducted by Cariboo Rose to follow up on results of the 2011 and earlier programmes. This work was partially funded by the Yukon Mineral Exploration Programme File 16-058 Hard Rock Target Exploration.

Trenching work conducted in three areas in the eastern part of the Kana Zone returned locally anomalous gold, widely spread anomalous arsenic, bismuth and antimony, and local high silver values to 66908 ppb. A trench in the Ana Pass area returned anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and bismuth values along most of its 13 metre length and also encountered a 20 centimetre quartz vein which returned 2608ppb gold.

Limited prospecting in the Malt Zone area discovered silicified breccia and quartz vein float which contained more of the anomalous pathfinder elements (arsenic, antimony, bismuth and molybdenum), including over 1% arsenic in one sample. Gold values of 3346 and 2360 ppb were encountered in float samples from the east part of the Kana Zone, 1042ppb gold and 8360ppb silver were returned from historic trench material in the Ana Zone, and additional anomalous gold results were obtained from new areas south of Ana Pass and southeast of Koffee Bowl. The programme of infill soils in the Ana Pass strengthened and expanded the gold in soil anomaly there.

The 2009-2016 work at Canadian Creek has discovered geology, geochemistry and alteration that is consistent with newly discovered gold mineralization at Coffee and other nearby properties, while previous work, focused on Casino-type porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization has uncovered two significant target areas, Koffee Bowl and Casino "B".

For the gold targets the next work programmes should entail detailed surface work (prospecting, soil geochemistry and ground geophysics) followed up by subsurface techniques such as trenching and/or reverse-circulation drilling. Further copper exploration should include additional ground geophysics (IP) at Casino "B" and Koffee Bowl as a precursor to diamond drilling on those targets.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author, R.J. (Bob) Johnston P.Ge., has been commissioned by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant report on the current status of the Canadian Creek Property which is located in west-central Yukon.

The author is a “Qualified Person” as defined by the definitions of the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author is a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC, #19253.

The author supervised and participated in the most recent exploration programme at Canadian Creek in 2016, as well as earlier programmes in 2007 and 2009.

Sources for information in this report draw on company reports held by Cariboo Resources Ltd. (formerly Wildrose Resources Ltd. and formerly to that Eastfield Resources Ltd.), Scott Geophysics, Pacific Sentinel Resources Inc. and reports on file with the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Two earlier 43-101 reports on the Canadian Creek property, the first filed on July 27, 2009 by Alder Resources Inc., authored by J.W. Morton, P. Geo. and Colin W. P. Russell, P.Ge., and a second report prepared for Castillian Resources Corp. in 2011, authored by R. J. Johnston, P.Ge. and Colin W. P. Russell, P.Ge., have also provided key sources of information.

Unless otherwise stated, units used in this report conform to the SI (metric system). The following abbreviations have been used in this report and certain others are individually defined where they initially appear in the text. The currency used is the Canadian Dollar.

Table 1: Listing of Abbreviations Used in this Report

Au	gold	ppb	parts per billion
Cu	copper	ppm	parts per million
Mo	molybdenum	g/t	grams per tonne
Sb	antimony	cm	centimetre
Bi	bismuth	m	metre
Ag	silver	km	kilometre
IP	induced polarization	L	litre
AA	atomic absorption	MW	megawatt
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometer	kV	kilovolt



Canadian Creek Property

Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd		
CANADIAN CREEK PROJECT Whitehorse M.D., Yukon		
LOCATION MAP		

Date	October 2016	Scale	as shown	N.T.S.	1151
				Fig.	a

3. Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not drawn on any report, opinion or statement regarding legal, environmental, political or other factors during the preparation of this report.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Canadian Creek property is composed of a total of 311 contiguous full and fractional quartz claims, located in the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, approximately 160 kilometres south of Dawson City. With the conclusion of a deal with Western Copper and Gold in late 2016, all of the claims are owned 100% by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. The surface area covered by the Canadian Creek claims is approximately 5791 hectares. A map of the Canadian Creek claims is shown in Figure 2. A list of the claims, modified from Yukon Mining Recorder website, is given in Table 1.

The author has checked the status of these claims on the Yukon Mining Recorder website and have verified that the claims are valid. The holding of mineral claims in Yukon Territory does not entitle the holder to surface rights. All of the known zones of mineralization located within the boundaries of the Canadian Creek property claims. The author is not aware of any environmental problems or aboriginal issues specific to the Canadian Creek claims other than those that are general to the Yukon Territory and Canada.

Table 2: Canadian Creek Claims List

Claim Name	Grant #	Claim Owner	Expiry Date	Claim Size
CAS 31-36	YB36618-623	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
CAT 67	95744	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
CAT 69	95746	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
E 23-25	YB37242-244	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
E 27-32	YB37246-251	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
F 27-28	YB37278-279	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
I 1-4	YB37640-643	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
I 19-20	YB37658-659	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
MOUSE 3	Y 35194	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
MOUSE 5	Y 35196	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
MOUSE 7-8	Y 35198-199	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
MOUSE 9-16	Y 35200-207	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
MOUSE 89	Y 35483	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
MOUSE 97-98	Y 35491-492	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
MOUSE 123-128	Y 35517-522	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	25/03/2023	Full Claims
ANA 1-10	YA86735-744	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	17/02/2020	Full Claims
ANA 15-26	YA86749-760	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	17/02/2020	Full Claims
ANA 29-40	YA86763-774	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	17/02/2020	Full Claims
ANA 43-54	YA86777-788	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	17/02/2020	Full Claims
AZTEC 1-10	YB37540-549	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	21/09/2018	Full Claims
BERG 4	YD08824	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim

BERG 5	YD08823	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 6	YD08822	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 7	YD08821	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 8	YD08820	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 9	YD08819	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 10	YD08818	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 11	YD08817	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 12	YD08816	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 13	YD08815	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 14	YD08814	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 15	YD08813	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 16	YD08812	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 17	YD08811	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 18	YD08810	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 19	YD08809	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 20	YD08808	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 21	YD08807	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 22	YD08806	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claim
BERG 27-42	YD08827-842	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claims
BERG 47-50	YD08847-850	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claims
BERG 53	YD08853	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
BERG 54-56	YD08854-856	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Claims
BERG 59	YD08802	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2019	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
BERG F 61-66	YD08861-866	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	13/08/2019	Full Quartz fractions (25+ acres)
BERG F 67	YD08867	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	13/08/2019	Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
ICE 1-5	YB37801-805	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	27/01/2020	Full Claims
ICE 9-18	YB37809-818	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	27/01/2020	Full Claims
ICE 25-29	YB37825-829	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	27/01/2020	Full Claims
ICE 30-33	YB37830-833	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	27/01/2019	Full Claims
ICE 41-47	YB37841-847	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	27/01/2019	Full Claims
KANA 1-35	YC99879-913	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	22/06/2019	Full Claims
KANA 36	YC99915	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	22/06/2019	Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
KANA 37-45	YC99915-923	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	29/09/2018	Partial Quartz fractions (<25 acres)
KANA 46	YC99925	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2018	Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
KANA 47	YC99926	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2018	Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
KANA 48-57	YC99927-936	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2018	Full Claims
KANA 58	YC99924	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	08/06/2018	Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
KOFFEE 1-58	YB37482-539	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	21/09/2018	Full Claims
MAYA 31-40	YB37622-631	Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. - 100%	21/09/2018	Full Claims

Note a full size quartz claim in the Yukon is 51.65 acres or 20.9 hectares.

The ANA and Casino “B” (CAS, CAT, MOUSE, E, F, and I) claims are both subject to a 5% net profits interest in favour of Western Copper and Gold Corporation. Western Copper also retains a right of first refusal on the Casino “B” claims.

A land-use permit issued by the Government of the Yukon is required to carry out exploration on the Canadian Creek property. Cariboo Rose currently holds a valid Class 3 Mining Land-use Permit, number LQ00320b, which was issued on March 17, 2016 and expires on July 11, 2021. This permit covers both the Canadian Creek and Casino “B” claims and allows for surface exploration, line cutting, trenching and drilling.

An assessment work requirement in the Yukon Territory requires that exploration work in the amount of \$100 per claim per year be completed. A filing fee of \$5 per claim per year is also required. Excess expenditures incurred in any year can be filed up to an amount that moves the expiry date five years into the future.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Canadian Creek property consists of 311 contiguous claims in the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory and covers an area of approximately 5791 hectares. It is located approximately 300 kilometres northwest of Whitehorse and 160 kilometres south of Dawson City. The Canadian Creek claims vary in elevation from 1,000 metres in the lower reaches of Canadian Creek and 700 metres in the lower reaches of Coffee Creek to a maximum elevation of about 1,650 metres on Ana Peak, located in the centre of the property, approximately two kilometres north of the Cariboo Rose camp.

Alpine grasses, moss and buck brush dominate vegetation at the higher elevations while sparse stands of spruce and poplar cover the lower elevations.

With the exception of the very highest elevations, topography is subdued, weathering has been recessive and outcrop is scarce. This area of the Yukon is one of the few regions in Canada not subjected to Pleistocene glaciation and as a result, it has undergone a long period of surface weathering, oxidation and surface leaching.

The claims are accessible via two overland routes. A barge-landing site at the mouth of Britannia Creek connects with a rough, all-season, dirt road to the Canadian Creek property. Also, a winter road runs from Mount Freegold approximately 90 kilometres to the southeast to the Casino property. This was most recently used by Western Copper and Gold Corp. in 2010 in order to service exploration work at Casino.

Air transport to the property is availed by a landing strip on the adjacent Casino property. This strip is road accessible from the Canadian Creek property and is 6.5 road kilometres east of the Cariboo Rose camp, and has been used extensively by past programmes with personnel and supplies flown in from Whitehorse. Significant improvements have been made to the strip in recent years and it is currently able to land Otter, Caravan and Navajo aircraft. A second airstrip exists at the mouth of Britannia Creek though its present condition is unknown.

At the present time, the nearest power sources to the Canadian Creek property are diesel generating stations at Beaver Creek; (0.9MW; 100 kilometres southwest), and at Pelly Crossing (0.7MW; 120 kilometres east). A 138kV transmission line passes through the village of Carmacks, 150km southeast. There is no excess electricity on the Yukon power grid at the present time.

Helicopters are available from company bases in Whitehorse, Carmacks and Dawson City. In recent years, with increased exploration activity in the area, helicopters have been sourced from exploration projects nearer to the Canadian Creek property.

The climate of this region is both semiarid and subarctic. The field season generally begins in early June and extends until the end of September. Records indicate that precipitation for the closest weather station, at the village of Carmacks 150 kilometres to the southeast of the property, averages 25.4 cm per year, predominantly falling in the summer.

The rolling nature of this landscape with its numerous broad, subsidiary valleys offers many options for the construction of surface facilities and tailings impoundment sites, and there are numerous sources of readily available water. The logistics of the Canadian Creek property would improve greatly with the possible construction of mines at the adjacent Casino property or at Goldcorp's Coffee project, located 25 kilometres to the northwest.

6. HISTORY

The Klondike Gold Rush of 1898 prompted the first prospecting the area, leading to the staking of the "Discovery" placer claim on Canadian Creek in 1911, immediately north of the Casino B area of the current Canadian Creek property. The first recorded lode mineral claim in the area was staked in 1917. From the 1930's to the 1960's, the area was explored for placer gold, silver-lead-zinc veins and tungsten.

The "Bomber" silver-lead galena vein, two kilometres east of the Canadian Creek property near the Casino airstrip, was probably first staked in 1943. In the late 1960's development work was initiated and a total of nearly 400 tonnes of hand cobbled ore was shipped to the Trail smelter up to 1980.

In 1967 the porphyry potential of Patton Hill (located on the adjacent Casino property) was recognized and as a result the property holder, Casino Silver Mines Limited, was acquired by a syndicate which included Teck Corporation, the Brynelson Group and Quintana Minerals Corporation. Between 1967 and 1971 this group completed a major exploration programme on the adjacent Casino deposit and a feasibility study was completed. A decline in metal prices led to a cessation in work in 1971. However, the discovery of the Casino deposit initiated a large amount of work to be carried out on adjacent areas, including that which is covered by the current Canadian Creek claims.

In 1985 and 1986 Nordac Mining Corporation, using the technical services of Archer, Cathro & Associates, completed soil geochemical surveys in the Canadian Creek watershed (largely in the area now within the Casino "B" claims).

In 1985 Archer, Cathro & Associates optioned the Casino Silver Mines property and in 1991 vended this option into Big Creek Resources Ltd. In 1992 Pacific Sentinel Resources Ltd. amalgamated with both Big Creek Resources Ltd. and Casino Silver Mines Limited. Between 1991 and 1994 Big Creek and then Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. expended approximately 20 million dollars on evaluating the Casino deposit. This work led to a pre-feasibility report that showed the deposit, while positive, would not return a satisfactory return on investment. During that time a small amount of work was directed at the Casino "B" claims, which are now included in the Canadian Creek property.

Also in 1985 Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd staked the Ana claims. Eastfield subsequently purchased these claims in 1992, and staked the Koffee, Aztec, Maya and Ice claim blocks. In 1993 Eastfield entered into three separate options concerning three of the claim blocks (with Breckenridge Resources Ltd., Rockwealth International Resources Corp. and Canadian Comstock Explorations Ltd.). These options were responsible for approximately \$550,000 in exploration funding before they were terminated in 1994. Exploration funded by these options in 1993 consisted of establishing initial exploration grids and the drilling of six diamond drill holes on the Ana claims and one drill hole on the Koffee claims.

The 1993-94 work was followed by extensive field programmes in 1996, 1997 and 1999 which consisting of induced polarization (IP) surveys, road construction and mechanical trenching on the Ana, Koffee, Maya and Ice claims.

In June of 1996 Eastfield consolidated the five claim blocks into the Canadian Creek property and entered into an option agreement with Alexis Resources Ltd. (now Alexis Minerals Ltd.). In 1996 and 1997 Alexis expended approximately \$450,000 completing surface surveys, trenching and road building. In 1997 Eastfield reorganized into Eastfield Resources Ltd. and Wildrose Resources Ltd. with the Canadian Creek property going to Wildrose.

In May of 2000 the Canadian Creek property was expanded to the east with the addition of 55 claims from Great Basin Gold Ltd. (In 1997 Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. (later Pacific Sentinel Resources Inc.) was reorganized and renamed Great Basin Gold Ltd.). The new claims are referred to as the Casino "B" group. Later in 2000 a 12 hole reconnaissance drill programme (eleven holes reaching bedrock) totaling 2,066 metres was completed between July 9 and August 14 on the Koffee, Ana and Casino "B" areas. This programme was completed at a cost of \$425,000.

In July 2003, a soil grid was established over an area of approximately 1.5 by 1.1 kilometres on the Casino "B" claims and a total of 343 soil samples were collected and analyzed. A robust, 900 by 600 metre, copper-gold-molybdenum soil anomaly was outlined which indicated that the area was prospective for both intrusion related gold and copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization similar to the adjacent Casino deposit. Approximately \$45,000 was expended in the 2003 programme.

In 2005, a small two man programme was completed in which a number of silt and rock samples were collected to infill existing anomalies.

In 2006 a modest programme consisting of minor grid extensions to the "Casino B" soil grid and surveying of drill holes and other features in the Casino "B" and Koffee areas was completed.

In 2007 a diamond drill programme consisting of five holes (880.57 metres total) was conducted in the Casino "B" area. The drilling encountered Paleozoic Yukon Metamorphic Complex gneiss, Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith granodiorite as well as dacite ("Patton Porphyry"), feldspar porphyry and heterolithic breccia of the Casino Complex. Encouraging gold results were received from this work; including 3.5 metres of 1.91g/t gold from CC-DDH-07-3 and 135.0 metres of 0.31g/t gold, including 6.0 metres of 2.96g/t, from CC-DDH-07-04. The programme was completed at a cost of \$448,000. **(Note that intercept lengths described are core lengths and may not represent true widths.)**

In 2008 a programme of satellite imagery “aster analysis” was completed on the claims at a cost of \$8,783.

In 2009, the Canadian Creek property was optioned to Alder Resources Ltd. who funded a major exploration programme focusing on an arsenic in soil anomaly on the north side of the existing grids, in an area referred at the time as the Coffee Can zone, though this has since been renamed the Kana Zone. Additional claims were also staked in this area.

The 2009 programme included grid emplacement, soil and rock sampling, prospecting, ground geophysics and diamond drilling. The soil survey revealed large areas of strongly anomalous gold in soils, as high as 2290ppb, which stretched for over four kilometres in an east-northeast direction, associated with other anomalies in arsenic, bismuth and antimony. The zone of anomalous gold remained open to the east and west. The geophysical survey revealed numerous strong chargeability highs, many of which coincided with the gold in soil anomalies.

Ten drill holes, totaling 1425.6 metres, were emplaced during September, targeting soil and chargeability anomalies in the 2009 grid. Results from the drilling revealed numerous anomalous gold intervals, generally associated with elevated arsenic, antimony and bismuth hosted in both gneiss and granodiorite, often in clay altered structures, sheeted pyrite veins or quartz-carbonate veins. Nineteen intervals of >100ppb gold were encountered. Highlights include 7.25 metres of 683ppb Gold; including 3.0 metres of 1099ppb gold from hole CC09-10, and 1.5 metres of 3458ppb gold from hole CC09-08. Both of these holes are near to the eastern end of the 2009 grid.

Resampling of old trenches in other parts of the property was undertaken in order to verify significant historical gold results. In trench Tr-2 of 1993, located in the Ana Pass area, a grab sample of a tourmaline-pyrite-quartz altered intrusive returned 2516ppb gold. Three trenches were resampled in the Casino “B” area near to the eastern claim boundary in Canadian Creek. Results included 493ppb gold over 35 metres, including a 5 metre interval of 1079ppb gold, from trench 9076-C. Expenditures for 2009 totaled \$938, 698.

In 2010 the property was greatly expanded with additional claims added onto the north and northwest parts of the property. A small soil sampling programme was conducted over these areas to serve as assessment work. A new area of anomalous gold-arsenic-antimony-barium was discovered in the western part of the new claims. This area is referred to as the Malt zone.

Castillian Resources Corp. acquired the Canadian Creek property option later in 2010 and conducted a major exploration programme in 2011, including soil sampling, ground geophysics and trenching. Mapping was undertaken but oddly, no rock samples were collected during this work.

The soil sampling completed coverage of the entire property at a minimum 200 metre line spacing, with a total of 5589 samples collected. As well as extending the existing grids to the north, east and west over the claims staked in 2010, lines were extended to the claim boundary on the south side of the property.

Results for 2011 confirmed and expanded the areas of anomalous gold and pathfinder elements on the Canadian Creek property. The existing Kana gold in soil geochemical anomaly was

extended to the east to the property boundary line and also to the west, to a total east-west extent of over seven kilometres with a width ranging from one to two kilometres, roughly coinciding with an arsenic in soil anomaly. The widest and strongest part of this anomaly is at the east end, bounding the Casino property, with gold values to 2290ppb. The gold anomaly in this area extends south over the Casino "B" area, though anomalous arsenic does not. Strong silver and lead, weaker arsenic and scattered bismuth and antimony anomalies coincide with the high gold across the Kana Zone.

The 2011 gold results also defined two distinct anomalous areas in the Malt Zone in the northwest part of the property. The East Malt zone extends for almost two kilometres in a north-northwest direction and is coincidental with anomalous arsenic, antimony, and scattered silver. The Malt West Zone, 1.5 kilometres west, trends in a west-northwest direction for nearly two kilometres. The gold anomaly here is coincident with anomalies in arsenic, barium and molybdenum and scattered silver, antimony, copper and zinc.

As mentioned above, anomalous arsenic in soils generally follows the anomalous gold, but is more widespread. Anomalous antimony occurs within the gold anomalies, with a large prominent zone occurring in the central part of the property on the north side of Ana Peak, which is coincidental with anomalies of lead, zinc and silver. Anomalous barium is scattered across the property, with no significant zones save for at Malt West, mentioned above.

A ground magnetometer survey was conducted over most of the eastern two-thirds of the property. The resulting map revealed much useful structural information; showing sharp breaks in magnetic intensity which are probably due to structural breaks, of which north-northwest and east-west are the most common directions. A zone of high magnetics run east-west across the property from the Casino "B" area west through the Ana Pass, (with the Casino hosting Patton Porphyry units) and further through to the porphyry mineralization at Koffee Bowl. The western end of the property, which includes the Malt Zones) was not surveyed.

Four lines of Induced Polarization (IP) were run in the eastern part of the Kana Zone, running south from the mineralization encountered in the 2009 drill holes CC09-08 and 10. Results from this showed one northwest trending chargeability anomaly immediately south of the aforementioned drill holes, and another zone at the south end of the lines which remains open to the south, such that neither of these have been drill tested.

A programme of mechanical trenching was also carried out to test the bedrock beneath significant gold in soil anomalies in the Kana Zone, with one additional trench emplaced near Ana Pass. Information from the Castillian reports is sketchy, but it appears that a total of 16 trenches were dug. Of these six reached bedrock and range from 45 to 90 metres in length. These are shown on maps with gold and anomalous pathfinder element values given but no descriptions or sample intervals provided. The locations of the other trenches is unknown, though during the 2016 work four backfilled trench sites were located.

The best results were from trench CR-TR07, where gold values of 4400, 2890 and 1490ppb were returned, and where the last sample at the southeast end of the trench ran 824ppb. Host rock was noted as orthogneiss and no notable pathfinder elements were noted. A value of 1115ppb gold was returned from CR-TR05, 160 metres to the northeast.

Trench CR-TR16 was emplaced on 328 knob in the eastern part of the Kana Zone and returned anomalous (>20ppb) gold in 39 of the 42 samples collected. Anomalous silver, arsenic and antimony as also common here. Two trenches, CR-TR-02 and 03, located on the northeast flank of Ana Peak, returned little of interest.

Trench CR-TR15 was located in the Ana Pass area at the 1993 trench 93-2, which encountered quartz-pyrite tourmaline veins and which returned 2516ppb gold from a grab sample in 2009. The 2011 trench was 21 metres long cutting across the old trench at right angles. It did not discover any further mineralized veins, but returned four samples >200ppb gold, to a high of 968ppb.

In December of 2016 an agreement was concluded between Cariboo Rose and Western Copper and Gold for Western Copper to acquire nine of the Casino “B” claims which abut the Casino property. Also, the remaining 46 Casino “B” claims were transferred 100% to Cariboo Rose.

A summary of the exploration work to date conducted by the current owners and their previous incarnations (Eastfield, and Wildrose) on the Canadian Creek property since 1993 is given in the following table. This includes soil samples collected conducted on claims that are no longer part of the current Canadian Creek property; on the former Aztec claims to the south, and the Casino “B” claims that were sold to Western Copper in 2016. These samples are maintained in the current maps and databases due to their relevance to the exploration of the Canadian Creek property.

Table 3: Summary of Work on the Canadian Creek Property by Eastfield, Wildrose, Cariboo Rose since 1993.

Induced Polarization Survey	87 line kilometres
Ground Magnetic Surveys	484.4 line kilometres
Mechanical Trenching	170 trenches and pits (many did not reach bedrock)
Trench Samples	453 samples
Soil Samples	8561 samples
Rock Samples	578 samples
Road Construction	16 kilometres
Diamond Drilling	6069.2 metres in 40 holes (includes the 1970 Bremada and 1993-94 Pacific Sentinel holes on the current Casino "B" area)

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Canadian Creek property is situated within what has been termed the Tintina Gold Province (TGP), an arcuate belt that extends from northern British Columbia to central Alaska. The TGP is bounded by the Tintina and Denali Faults and is composed of a number of different geologic terranes and various mineral districts which have been juxtaposed by tectonic activity.

Along with its prolific gold endowment, which includes the Pogo, Fort Knox and Donlin Creek gold deposits in Alaska and the Dawson gold fields, Brewery Creek, Mount Freegold and Coffee gold deposits in the Yukon, the province also contains significant massive sulfide and porphyry deposits.

Tectonically, Canadian Creek is situated within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) near its southern contacts with the Nisling Terrane and northernmost Stikine Terrane. The YTT is an accreted pericratonic terrane composed of a complex arrangement of metamorphosed and deformed rocks of the Yukon Metamorphic Complex which have been intruded by a series of Mesozoic intrusions. A terrane map of the west-central Yukon and the Canadian Creek property is shown in Figure 3.

The property area is underlain by pre-Devonian to Permian metamorphic rocks of the Snowcap, Finlayson, Klinkit and Klondike Assemblages which have been intruded by the mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range and Coffee Phases of the Whitehorse Intrusive suite. Most of the unit contacts are structural including both thrust and normal faults. Intrusives and breccias of the late Cretaceous Casino Plutonic Suite, host to the Casino porphyry deposit, occur in an east-west belt that runs across the central part of the Canadian Creek property. Minor exposures of Paleogene felsic to intermediate flows and dykes of the Rhyolite Creek Complex outcrop to the south of the Canadian Creek Property.

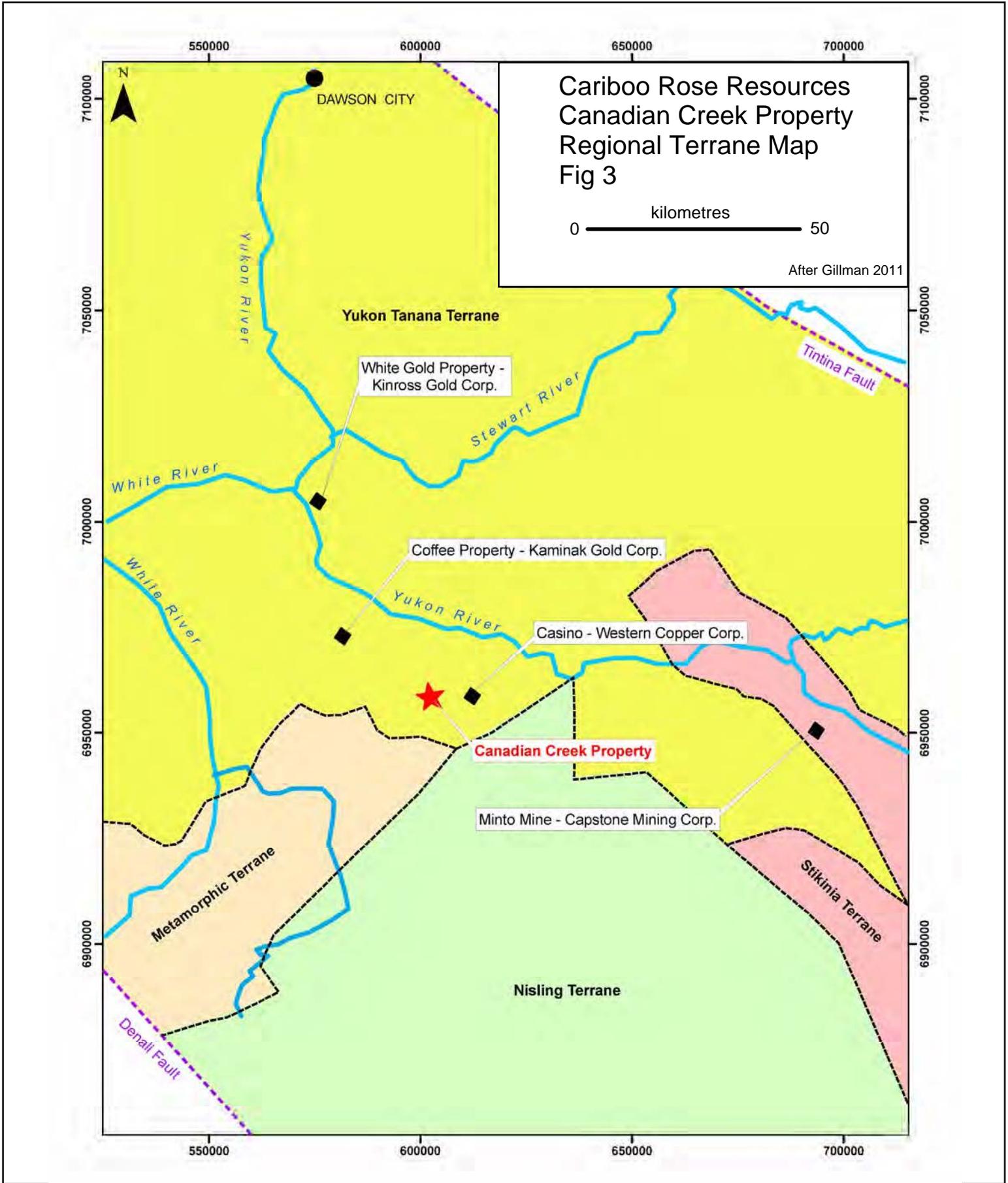
Outcrop exposure in the property area is generally limited to ridge tops and roadcuts. Extensive moss cover and large areas of felsenmeer also hinder mapping. A geological map of the property, compiled from property and government maps, and trench and drill hole data, is shown in Figure 4.

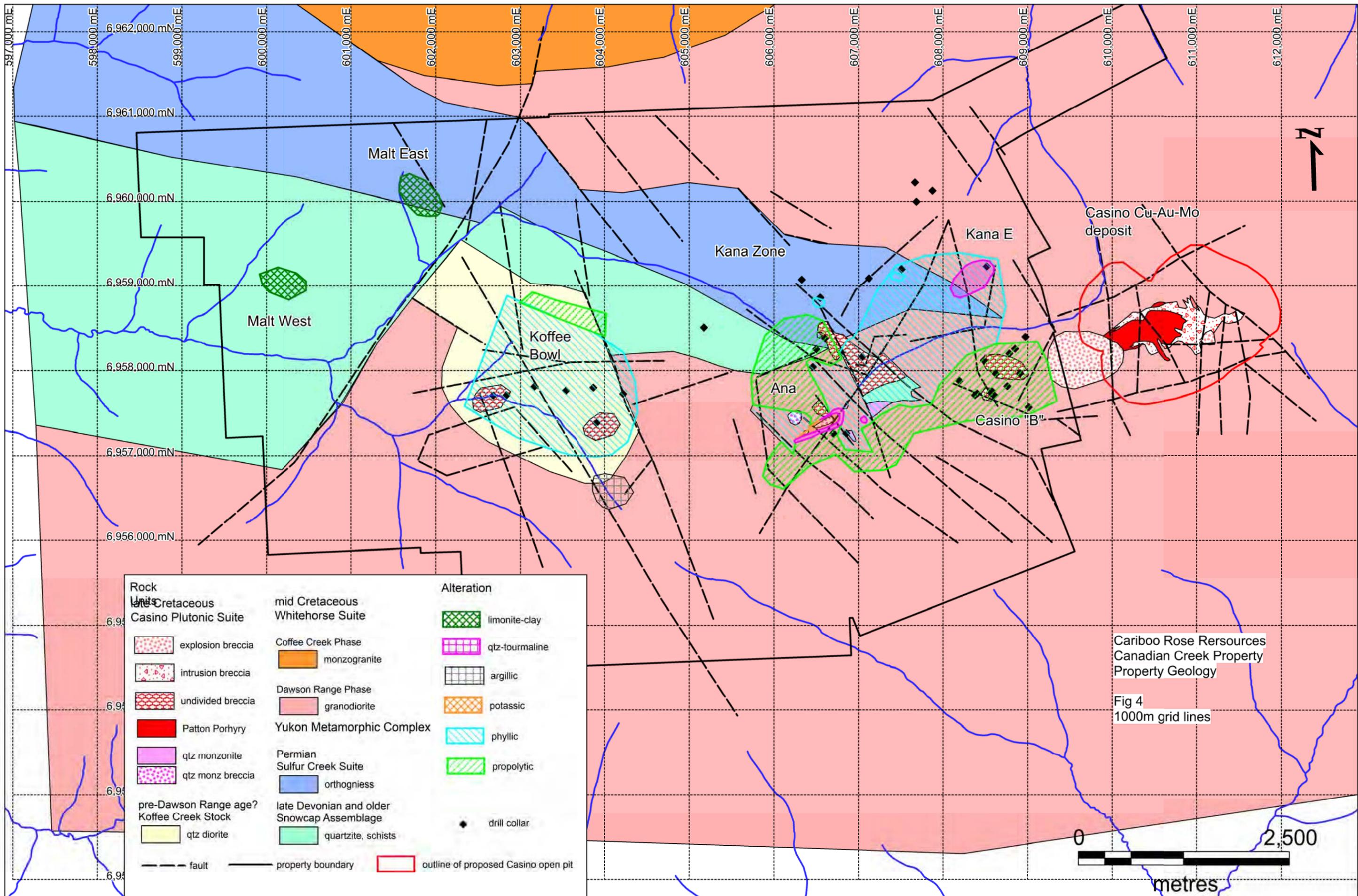
The oldest rocks on the area of the Canadian Creek property belong to the Yukon Metamorphic Complex. These rocks are divided into the metasedimentary pre-Devonian Snowcap Assemblage consisting of quartzite and schist, and the Permian Sulfur Creek Suite, consisting of metamorphosed and foliated granitic rocks (orthogneiss). These rocks cover most of the northern and northwestern parts of the property and extend in an east-west belt from just west of the eastern boundary. The older metasediments are the southernmost of these two units.

The most widespread rocks on the property are intrusive rocks of the mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range Phase of the Whitehorse Suite. The Coffee Creek Phase of the Whitehorse Suite outcrops just to the north of the Canadian Creek property. This are described in government reports as a monzogranite and hosts some of the Coffee gold mineralization as well as the Sugar showing which is located four kilometres north of the Canadian Creek property boundary.

On the Canadian Creek property the Dawson Range Phase is dominantly granodiorite, and includes local phases with dominant biotite or hornblende. Near to the contacts with the metamorphic rocks the granodiorites are strongly foliated, often making the distinction between this and Snowcap orthogneisses difficult.

Quartz monzonite bodies that occur across the Canadian Creek property have traditionally been considered to be related to the Casino Intrusions but Western Copper and Gold has reported that field relationships have proven that these “are actually intensely altered and recrystallized diorites of the Dawson Range Batholith”. The dominant form is a medium grained equigranular grey unit with less than 10% mafics, predominantly biotite. Locally this unit is strongly brecciated.





Cariboo Rose Resources
Canadian Creek Property
Property Geology

Fig 4
1000m grid lines

Table 4: Geological Units of Canadian Creek Property

upper Cretaceous	Casino Plutonic Suite	explosion breccia	include diatreme
		intrusive breccia	
		Patton Porphyry	rhyodacite
post mid-Cretaceous?		Koffee Bowl Intrusive	quartz diorite
middle Cretaceous	Whitehorse Suite	Coffee Creek Phase	monzogranite
		Dawson Range Phase	granodiorite
		quartz monzonite, breccia	deformed and recrystallized diorite, previously considered part of Casino Intrusions
Permian	Yukon Metamorphic Complex	Sulfur Creek Suite	gneissic granitics
late Devonian and older		Snowcap Assemblage	quartzite and schist

The Koffee Bowl area in the western part of the property is underlain by a biotite quartz diorite intrusive referred to as the Koffee Creek Stock. It is thought that this body is younger than the Dawson Range granodiorite and may be related to the younger Casino intrusions. The Koffee Creek Stock is in fault contact with metasediments and granodiorite on its east side, and is host to the porphyry style alteration and mineralization at Koffee Bowl.

The Casino Complex intrusions, which host the porphyry mineralization on the adjacent Casino property, are generally recessive and not well exposed. These rocks consist of quartz diorite, a rhyodacitic unit known as the Patton Porphyry, and several varieties of breccia. On the Canadian Creek property these rocks are best exposed in the Ana area, but are also known from local trenches at Koffee Bowl and from drill holes at Koffee Bowl and Casino "B". Alteration is common in these rocks, including clay-sericite-pyrite and quartz-tourmaline variants.

Patton Porphyry is of rhyodacite to dacite in composition and consists of a fine grained to aphanitic groundmass with predominantly plagioclase phenocrysts, though quartz, potassium feldspar or biotite phenocrysts may also be present. Patton Porphyry occurs as dykes and is also common as a clasts with the younger breccias. At Casino it is poorly mineralized but strongly potassically altered, suggesting that it formed during after the main stage of mineralization.

A number of breccia types make up a large part of the intrusive complex at Casino. These include an intrusion breccia that occurs on the north and east parts of the deposit there, and an explosion breccia/diatreme that occurs on the west side of the deposit, possibly extending onto the Canadian Creek property.

Regional government mapping indicates four major faults in the immediate area of the Canadian Creek property; a northwest trending structure in the western part of the property immediately west of the Koffee Creek Stock, an arcuate structure running south from south of Ana, a northwest trending fault one kilometre east of Casino, and the regional Dip Creek Fault, trending to the northeast, located five kilometres east of Casino. To the west and northwest of Canadian Creek, thrust faults separate the various units of the Yukon Metamorphic Complex as well as contacts with the Coffee Creek intrusive.

Within the property, numerous faults have been delineated both by mapping and from interpretation of the 2011 ground magnetic survey. The most prominent set of structures run east-west and separate the higher magnetic bodies to the south (location of the porphyry targets on the property). From the lesser magnetic bodies to the north (location of the structurally hosted gold targets on the property). This east-west alignment is in turn offset by numerous northwest and lesser northeast trending faults. The Malt East gold-arsenic-antimony in soil anomaly aligns well with a north-northwest trending linear derived from the ground magnetics.

Large zones of porphyry style phyllic and propylitic alteration occur across the Canadian Creek property, coinciding largely with the Casino Intrusions and porphyry style mineralization at Casino "B", Ana and Koffee Bowl, as well as at Kana East, where it was exposed in the 2016 trenching. Argillic, potassic and quartz-tourmaline alteration also occurs in these areas associated with the Casino breccias. Potassic alteration has been noted at Ana.

Quartz-tourmaline and jarosite are common in the northeast part of the property at Kana East. In the Malt Zones in the northwest part of the property, widespread limonite-clay altered and locally silicified quartz veined float was encountered in the limited prospecting conducted there in 2106.

7.2 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on the Canadian Creek property is found in five main locations: 1) the Kana structural hosted gold target; 2) the Malt structural hosted gold target; 3) the Ana intrusive breccia target; 4) the "Casino B" intrusion-related gold and porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum target; and 5) the Koffee Bowl Creek Zone porphyry copper-gold target.

7.2.1 Kana Structurally Hosted Gold Target

The Kana Zone has been previously referred to as the "Coffee Can Zone", (2009), and the "Canadian Creek Trend", (2011). This area is located in the northern part of the Canadian Creek property extending from the eastern property boundary for seven kilometres to the west. The area is largely underlain by metasedimentary schists and quartzites (Snowcap Assemblage) and paragneisses (Sulfur Creek Suite) of the Yukon Metamorphic Terrane with numerous intrusions of Dawson Range granodiorite. The eastern part of this zone (Kana East) contains large areas of jarosite-sericite-pyrite alteration with abundant quartz-tourmaline veining.

The zone is defined by strong gold and arsenic soil anomalies and contains smaller internal zones of anomalous antimony and bismuth. The anomalous zone ranges from one to two kilometres in width with the strongest gold values near the eastern end, with values as high as 2290ppb. The bulk of the work to date has taken place at the eastern end of the zone.

Of note in the western part of the Kana Zone gold-arsenic in soil anomaly is a strong and prominent antimony anomaly that occurs on the north side of Ana Peak. It measures 1.5 by 2 kilometres in size and is coincident with high silver, zinc and lead. Little follow up has yet been conducted on this zone to date and it stands as a priority for the next exploration programme.

Float samples from the eastern part of the Kana Zone have returned gold values up to 2360, 3346 and 6690ppb gold from pyrite +/- arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins. Trenching was conducted here in 2011, by Castillian, and 2016 by Cariboo Rose. There are many interesting results from the 2011 work, but poor reporting makes interpretation difficult. Trench CR-TR07,

near drill holes CC09-05 and 06, contained samples as high as 4400, 2890 and 1490ppb gold, and ended with 824ppb from the final sample at its southeast end. An 1115ppb gold sample was collected from trench CR-TR05, located 170 metres to the northeast.

Trenching and pitting in 2016 near drill hole 94-328 in the eastern part of the Kana Zone had difficulty reaching bedrock, but numerous samples returned anomalous gold, to a high of 375ppb, along with high silver values, including 17182, 18381 and 66908ppb. This area is underlain by sericite-clay altered granodiorite which contains abundant quartz tourmaline veins.

Results from the 2009 drilling across the Kana Zone revealed the presence of anomalous gold values in clay altered shears, sheeted pyrite veins and quartz carbonate veins and in zones of strong sericite and clay alteration. Drill highlights include 3.0 metres of 1.1g/t gold in CC09-10, and 1.5 metres of 3.46g/t gold in CC09-08. Nineteen intervals of >100ppb gold were encountered.

7.2.2 Malt Structurally Hosted Gold Target

The Malt target is located in the northwest corner of the Canadian Creek property. To date only minor exploration has been conducted here. It consists of two linear soil gold-arsenic +/- antimony, molybdenum and copper in soil anomalies, which exhibit similar geochemical and linear expressions as do the mineralized zones at the nearby Coffee and Sunset/Boulevard properties. The area is underlain by metasedimentary and meta-intrusive rocks of the Yukon Metamorphic Complex.

Malt East is a well defined two kilometre long coincidental gold-arsenic-antimony-silver in soil anomaly that aligns well with a west-northwest structure shown on the 2011 ground magnetic survey. Little outcrop occurs in this area, but widespread float of limonite-clay +/- pyrite altered rocks was discovered. Float samples from here contain anomalous gold, silver to 10395ppb, arsenic to >1% as well as strongly anomalous bismuth and antimony.

Malt West is located two kilometres to the southwest and is a three by one kilometre northwest trending zone of anomalous gold, silver, arsenic antimony, molybdenum and copper in soils. Limited prospecting in 2016 discovered abundant limonite-clay +/- quartz altered breccia float, again containing anomalous gold, silver, arsenic and antimony.

7.2.3 Ana Intrusion Related Gold Target

The Ana area is located in the central part of the Canadian Creek property, roughly defined by a strong gold in soil anomaly that measures 1300 by 700 metres with values as high as 1939ppb. The area is underlain by granodiorite which has been intruded by rocks of the Patton Porphyry Suite that hosts the porphyry mineralization at Casino four kilometres to the east. These younger rocks include intrusive breccias as well as porphyritic rocks. Limonite, clay and sericite alteration is widespread throughout the Ana area with locally common quartz-tourmaline veins.

The Eastfield-Wildrose-Cariboo Rose exploration in this area dates from the start of their involvement at Canadian Creek in 1993, with the emplacement of soil grids, bulldozer trenches and diamond drilling. Mechanical trenching and pitting was conducted in 1996, discovering widespread alteration as well as local high gold values; including six metres of 1340ppb gold from trench 96-59, and a grab sample that ran 1397ppb gold from trench 96-25.

Resampling in 2009 of the 1993 bulldozer trench 93-2, located in the eastern part of the Ana Pass area, returned 2516ppb gold from a 0.5metre wide quartz-tourmaline-pyrite zone, while another sample across the zone of alteration returned 886ppb gold over three metres.

The Ana Pass area was a major target of the 2016 exploration. Effort was directed to locating the historical trenches and rock sampling, and a limited amount of excavator trenching was conducted. Trench 96-59 was located and trench CTR16-20 was emplaced on its north side. The 2016 trench returned anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and bismuth along its length and a 20cm quartz vein running 2608ppb was discovered.

Another trench was attempted at 96-25 but mechanical failure prevented its completion and only one sample of altered possible bedrock was obtained. The 96-25 muck piles were resampled and values of 1042 and 628ppb were returned, along with strongly anomalous arsenic, antimony and bismuth and a high silver value of 15795ppb.

The historical soil grids in the Ana Pass area were at a line spacing of 200 metres, so an infill sampling programme was conducted in 2016 to increase this to 100 metres. This was done over the area of the historical trenches and to the south where there existed a linear arsenic in soil anomaly. The Ana Pass soil anomaly was increased in size to 1300 by 700 metres and strengthened to a high value of 1939ppb. Anomalous arsenic in soils occur in a broad area to the south of the gold anomaly, where prospecting in 2016 discovered a float sample that returned 825ppb gold.

7.2.4 Casino “B” Intrusion-Related Gold and Porphyry Copper-Gold-Molybdenum Target

Exploration work has been conducted over the Casino “B” area since the start of the Casino porphyry exploration rush in the 1960’s. Cariboo Rose has access to some of the later work, including trenching and drilling, but the original geophysical and geochemical survey data is unavailable. Since acquiring the Casino “B” in 2000, the current owners have covered the area with soil grids and a magnetometer survey, and also conducted three diamond drill programmes.

Bulk tonnage style gold mineralization was first identified at the Casino “B” target in 1993 when an excavator trench exposed 40 metres of mineralized rock grading 0.57 g/t gold including 10 metres grading 1.69 g/t in Trench 9076-C. Resampling of this trench in 2009 returned slightly lower, but still strongly anomalous results. Diamond drilling in this area intersected 149.96 metres grading 0.49 g/t gold, including 55.17 metres grading 0.72 g/t gold in hole 93-319, and in 2000, hole 2000-01 returned 0.71g/t over 50 metres. In the same area, hole CC-DDH-07-04 intersected 135.0 metres grading 0.31 g/t gold. Gold mineralization occurs with pyrite and minor quartz veining in granodiorite and latite intrusives. These drill holes are located within a >50ppb gold in soil anomaly that is over 1.5 kilometres long and up to 1 kilometre wide, and also hosts significant silver, molybdenum and copper anomalies.

Outcrop is scarce in the area, but information from drilling indicates that area is underlain by Dawson granodiorite and lesser gneiss units which contain local intrusions and breccias of Casino Intrusives, with widespread propylitic and phyllic alteration.

The northern part of the Casino “B” area is underlain by a very strong magnetic anomaly over which occur two smaller chargeability highs. A strong magnetic low embayment extends from the Casino property onto the area immediately southeast of the drill holes. A detailed ground

magnetic survey was conducted at Canadian Creek in 2011, but the only available IP surveys at Casino “B” date from the 1960’s. It is recommended that any further drilling at Casino “B” be preceded by a modern IP survey.

Anomalous molybdenum occurs in many of the drill holes in this zone. Hole 1994-323, intersected highly altered Patton Porphyry well mineralized with molybdenum through most of its length with Individual sample intervals to a high of 1550 ppm molybdenum.

The Casino “B” area lies adjacent to the Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit which is currently the subject of mine permitting by Western Copper and Gold Corp. A 2013 report noted a Total Measured + Indicated Resource of 1.057 billion tonnes averaging 0.20% copper, 0.23g/t gold, 0.022% molybdenum and 1.71g/t silver.

7.2.5 Koffee Bowl Creek Zone Porphyry Copper-Gold Target

The Koffee Bowl area is underlain by a quartz diorite body referred to as the Koffee Bowl Intrusive. This appears to be younger than the Dawson granodiorite that underlies most of the property and may be related to the Casino Intrusions. The eastern contact is a major north-northwest trending fault that shows up a prominent magnetic low which contains a number of chargeability highs along its length. The quartz diorite body exhibits extensive phyllic and propylitic alteration and contains Casino Complex breccias and Patton Porphyry intrusions.

The soil geochemical signature of the Koffee Bowl Creek Zone is limited to subtle and scattered anomalous copper and molybdenum. The Kana zone gold –in-soil anomaly lies just to the north.

An open ended, 3000 by 2500 metre, chargeability anomaly (>20millivolt/volt) occupies the heart of the Creek Zone target. A central zone of lower chargeability measuring 1200 by 900 metres occupies the centre of this feature creating a “donut” pattern. A strong total field magnetic anomaly occupies the centre of the donut and extends across to an area of higher chargeability response in a west southwesterly direction.

A 700 metre gap exists on the western side of the current IP grid. This should be infilled and the grid extended to the west as part of the next exploration there.

Six drill holes (five in 2000 and one in 1993) have so far been emplaced in the Koffee Bowl target. Another hole from 2000 failed to reach bedrock by 80 metres depth and was abandoned. The year 2000 holes were drilled in an east-west fence along the northern edge of the chargeability donut.

All holes predominantly encountered quartz diorite although Patton Porphyry was intersected in the centre of the drill fence and in the most westerly hole. Strong phyllic alteration (chlorite–sericite) with a strong quartz pyrite stockwork was encountered on the western edge of the drill fence while strong potassium-magnetite alteration and a quartz dominant vein stockwork was encountered in the centre and on the eastern side of the fence. Although no economic grade/intercepts were obtained, highly anomalous concentrations of copper and or molybdenum plus minor gold were encountered in the central holes such as CC2000-06 with 11.71 metres grading 0.30% copper and 0.02 g/t gold.

A prominent resistivity high exists on the northern edge of the “donut-hole” in an area where leached outcrop has been determined to be a microbreccia derived from quartz-monzonite. This resistivity target remains untested. A sample of silicified rubble sampled in 2001 from the northern region of this feature returned an analysis of 737ppb gold and 508ppm molybdenum.

A mineralized angular boulder was discovered approximately 300 metres east of hole CC2000-05 at the end of the 2000 programme which consisted of a dark biotite-altered micro breccia containing a network of millimetre to centimetre scale malachite and chalcopyrite veinlets. It returned an assay of 3.25 % copper with minor gold and molybdenum. Though limited follow up prospecting has so far failed to find either this boulder or any others, much of the target remains untested.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Three significant target types exist on the Canadian Creek property including structurally hosted gold, bulk tonnage intrusion related gold, and copper-gold molybdenum porphyry mineralization. A brief synopsis of these target types is given below.

8.1 Structurally Hosted Gold

This has been the target of the recent exploration programmes at Canadian Creek, directed mostly at the Kana Zone in the northern third of the property. Work to date has revealed a zone of gold-arsenic+/-antimony-bismuth in soil anomalies that is over seven kilometres in length and from one to two kilometres in width. This area is underlain largely by quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss with lesser intrusions of granodiorite. The 2009 drilling here discovered widespread anomalous gold mineralization associated with clay altered shears, sheeted pyrite veins and in quartz-carbonate veins. Drilling also intersected gold mineralization in structural zones associated with clay altered structures, sheeted pyrite veins or quartz-carbonate veins, hosted in both intrusive and metamorphic rocks. Significant results to date include 3.49g/t gold over 1.5m in CC09-08 and 1.09g/t gold over 3.0m in CC09-10. Float samples from this area have returned gold values up to 6650 and 3346ppb, with silver to 8630ppb. Grab samples of regolith from trenching have returned gold values up to 4400ppb and silver to 66908ppb.

The other significant structurally hosted gold target is the Malt area in the northwest corner of the Canadian Creek property. This area contains two northwest and west-northwest linear gold-arsenic +/-molybdenum, antimony and bismuth. Prospecting here in 2016 discovered abundant brecciated and silicified float which returned local anomalous gold values, to a high of 1044ppb, along anomalous arsenic, to >1%, antimony, and silver to 10395ppb.

A map showing ground magnetics and gold geochemistry, shown in Figure 20, highlights a number of other gold-in-soil anomalies on the property align with magnetic linears derived from the 2011 ground survey. These include southeast of the Koffee Bowl Creek Zone (Linear A) and south of the Ana Pass mineralization (Linear B). Prospecting in 2016 in these two areas found no outcrop and only minor float, but a 736ppb gold sample was collected from Linear A and an 825ppb sample was collected from Linear B.

The geochemistry, geological setting and mineralization styles are similar to mineralization at the Coffee property of Goldcorp Inc., which abuts the Canadian Creek property on its north side. Prior to Goldcorp acquiring the Coffee property in mid-2016, the previous owner Kaminak Resources, had reported a 43-101 compliant Probable Resource of 46.4 million tonnes averaging

1.45g/t gold. (This statement is based on published information by Kaminak Resources Inc. and Goldcorp Inc. The author cautions that these results are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Canadian Creek property.)

8.2 Bulk Tonnage Intrusion Related Gold

Bulk tonnage style gold mineralization was first identified at the Casino “B” target in 1993 when an excavator trench exposed 40 metres of mineralized rock grading 0.57g/t g/t gold including 10 metres grading 1.69 g/t. A diamond drill hole completed in 1993 (93-319) intersected 149.96 metres grading 0.49 g/t gold including 55.17 metres grading 0.72 g/t gold. In 2007 hole CC-DDH-07-04 intersected 135.0 metres grading 0.31 g/t gold. Gold mineralization occurs with pyrite and minor quartz veining in granodiorite and Casino Intrusive Complex latite intrusives.

8.3 Porphyry Copper-Gold-Molybdenum

Two regions of the Canadian Creek claim group contain a number of features that suggest continuations of the style of mineralization which typifies the Casino deposit located immediately to the east. The areas of potential are the Casino “B” area on the east side of the property in Canadian Creek adjacent to the Casino property, and the Creek Zone in the Koffee Bowl area located approximately four kilometres further to the west. Both are underlain by intermediate intrusive rocks as well smaller and later intrusions of Casino Intrusive rocks, which are host to the Casino copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization at Casino. Phyllic and propylitic alteration has been noted at both of these target areas.

The Casino “B” target is defined by strong copper, molybdenum, gold and silver in soil responses and its proximity to the Casino deposit located 700 metres to the east. The Koffee Bowl target is defined by a large induced polarization anomaly with a characteristic donut pattern; a changeability high with a characteristic pronounced low in its centre. This feature is centered on a magnetic high. Porphyry style alteration has been encountered in first pass drilling in 1993 and 2000 which included short intervals of economic grades. In addition to mineralization encountered in drill core, copper values of 3.25% have been returned from float.

9. 2016 EXPLORATION

A modest surface exploration programme was undertaken by Cariboo Rose on the Canadian Creek Property from July 20 to August 21, 2016. The work was conducted from the Cariboo Rose camp, located south of Ana Pass in the headwaters of Brynelson Creek, with air support from the Casino airstrip. A rough, but serviceable road connects the camp with the airstrip.

This programme was conducted with the support of the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program Contribution Agreement 16-058, with Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd., for a “Hard Rock - Target Evaluation” exploration programme on the Canadian Creek Property, located in the Casino area of the Whitehorse Mining District. The programme ran from July 20 to August 21, 2016, operating from the Cariboo Rose camp in the headwaters of Brynelson Creek. Camp support was via road access to Casino Airstrip. A total crew of six carried out the exploration work which focused mainly on excavator trenching, though prospecting, rock sampling and limited soil sampling was also conducted, along with upgrading and cleaning of the camp.

A total of five trenches, totaling 167 metres, were dug, along with 41 test pits, from which 108 samples were collected. The trenching and pitting was efficiently conducted by Stewart Basin Exploration of Whitehorse. Prospecting and rock was conducted over several areas of the

property to follow up on historical geochemical anomalies, during which a total of 149 rock samples were collected. Six infill soil lines were emplaced in the Ana Pass and 309 samples were collected here. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas' prep facility in Whitehorse, with the geochemical analyses conducted in Vancouver. Total expenditures for this programme were \$296,541.

9.1 2016 Trenching

Mechanical trenching was the main focus of the 2016 exploration at Canadian Creek. Five trenches, totaling 167 metres were dug, along with 41 test pits, mostly in the eastern part of the Kana Zone. A total of 108 samples were collected. The work was carried out using a Kubota KH-41 excavator under contract from Stewart Basin Exploration of Whitehorse. The maximum depth attainable by this machine was about 1.8 metres, which was sufficient to reach bedrock in some of the target areas. All of the trenches and pits were backfilled, with the exception of the final ones (CTR16-21 and TP16-41), due to the breakdown of the excavator. These though, have been modified to allow for animals to easily exit.

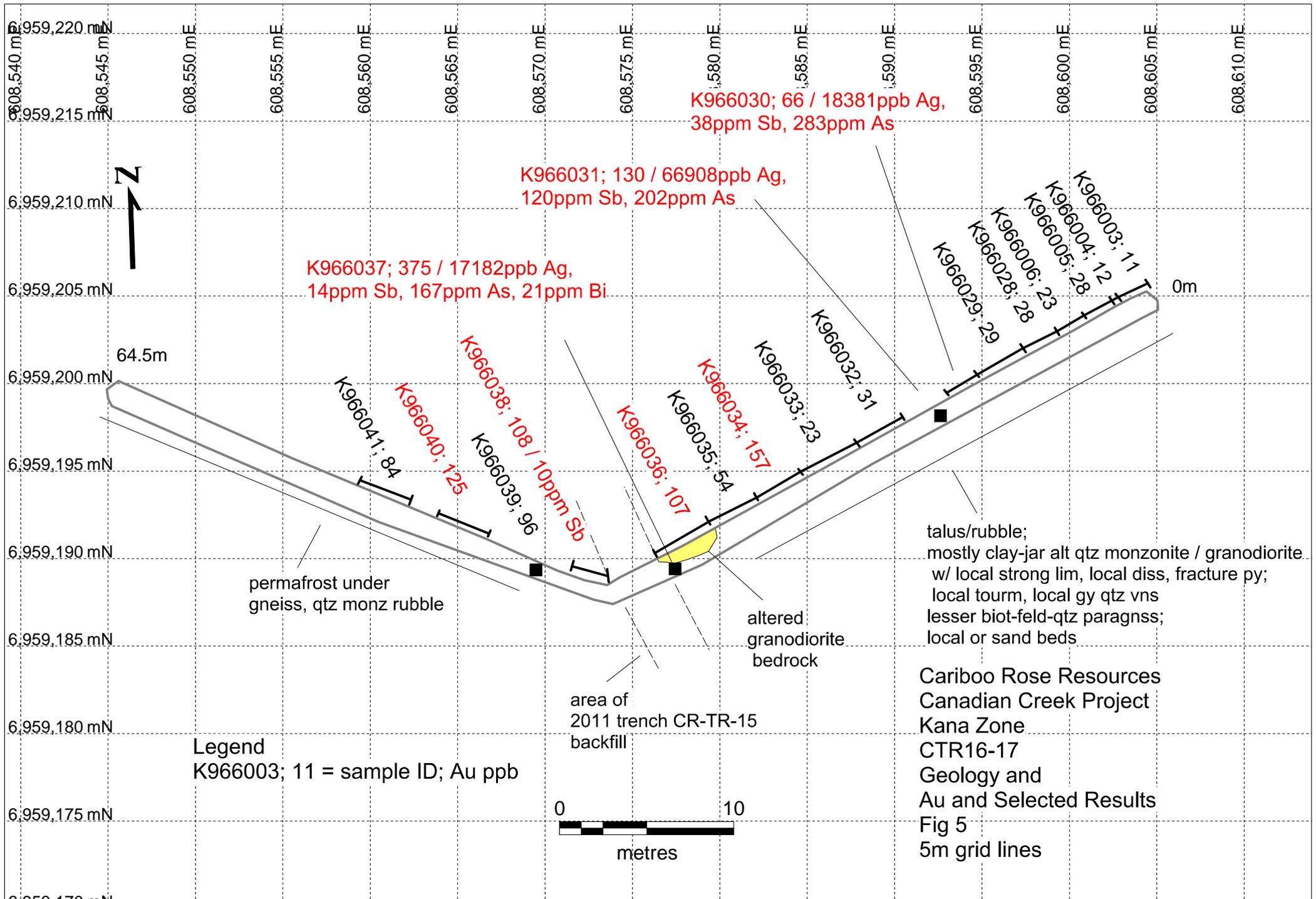
The first trench of the 2016 programme, CTR16-17, was dug in the northeast past of the property at the eastern end of the Kana Zone, on a prominent hill referred to as 328 Knob, after drill hole 94-328, located here. This hole encountered granodiorite and gneiss to 114.91m, and returned 9.14metres averaging 316ppb gold, including 3.05 metres of 750ppb.

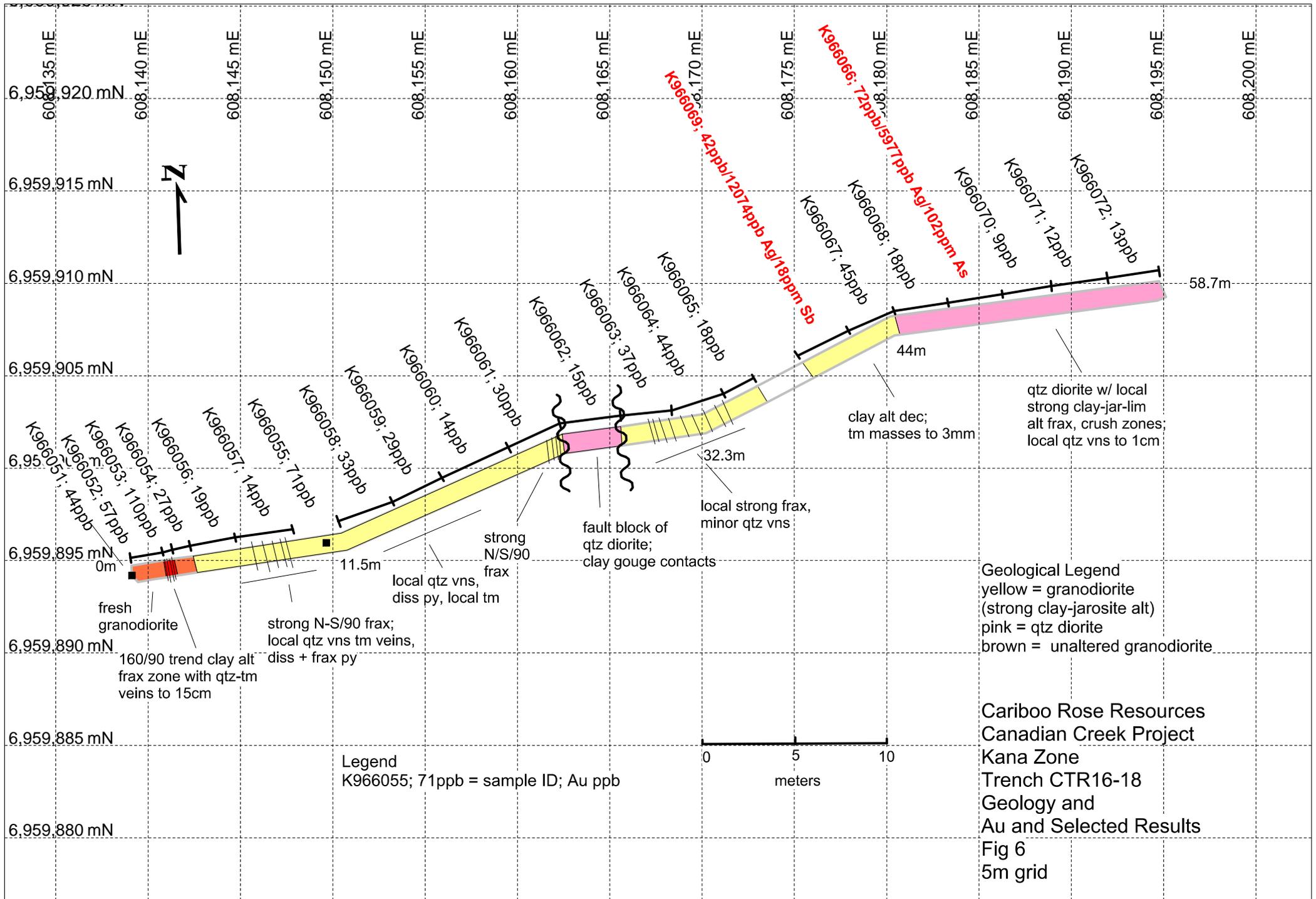
In 2011, the 79m long trench CT-TR-15 was dug here. Ten samples from this trench returned >100ppb gold, to a high of 518ppb, along with locally anomalous silver, arsenic and antimony. No descriptions or intervals are available for these results.

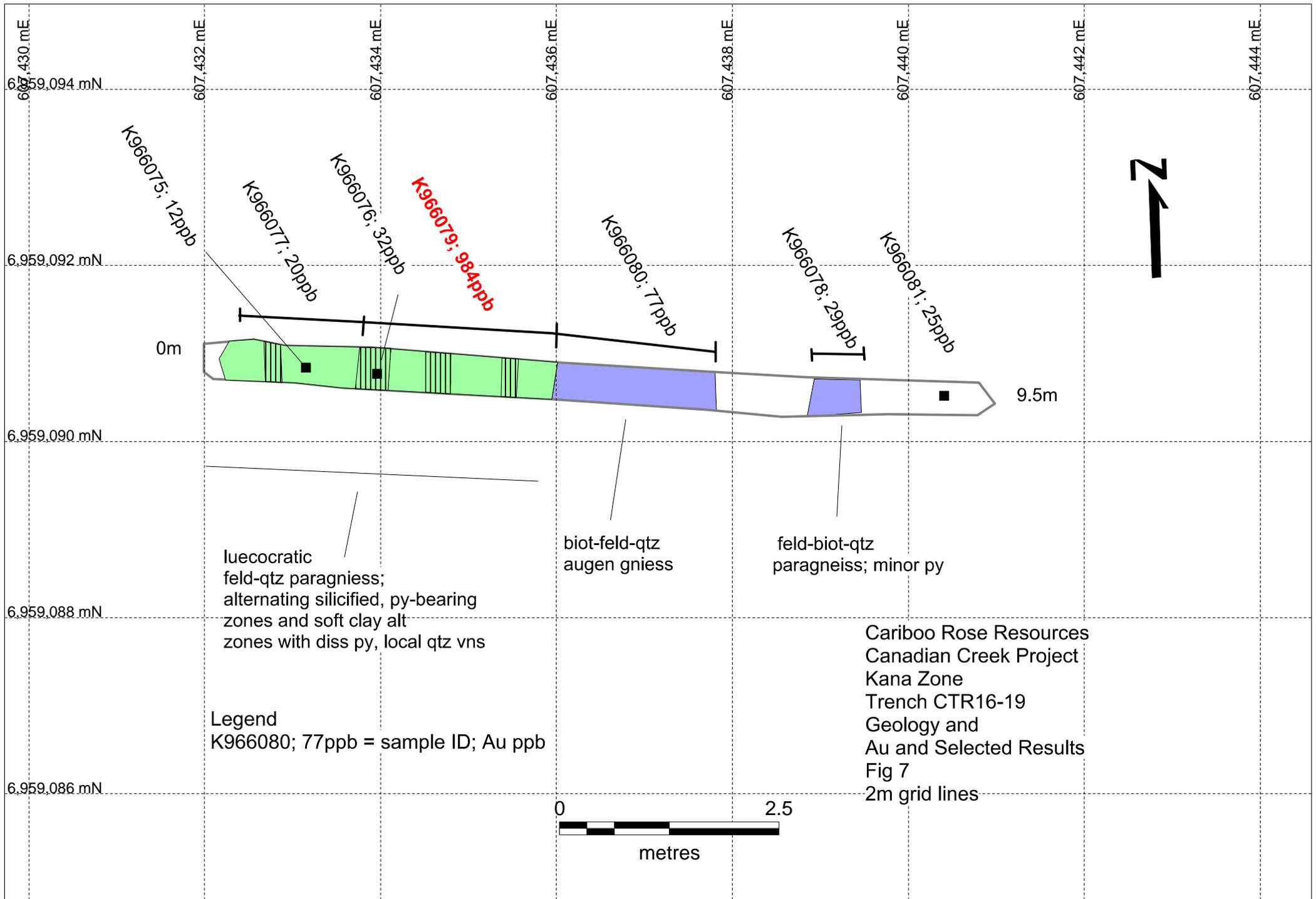
The knob area is underlain by strongly anomalous gold-silver-molybdenum-bismuth and moderate arsenic in soils. Bedrock is yellow weathering variably clay-jarosite altered granodiorite and orthogneiss. The granodiorite is locally strongly foliated and sometimes difficult to distinguish from the gneiss. Pyrite is not commonly found but fine grained grey quartz veins are locally common. Tourmaline is also common; as fracture filling and with quartz in veins to 10 centimetres.

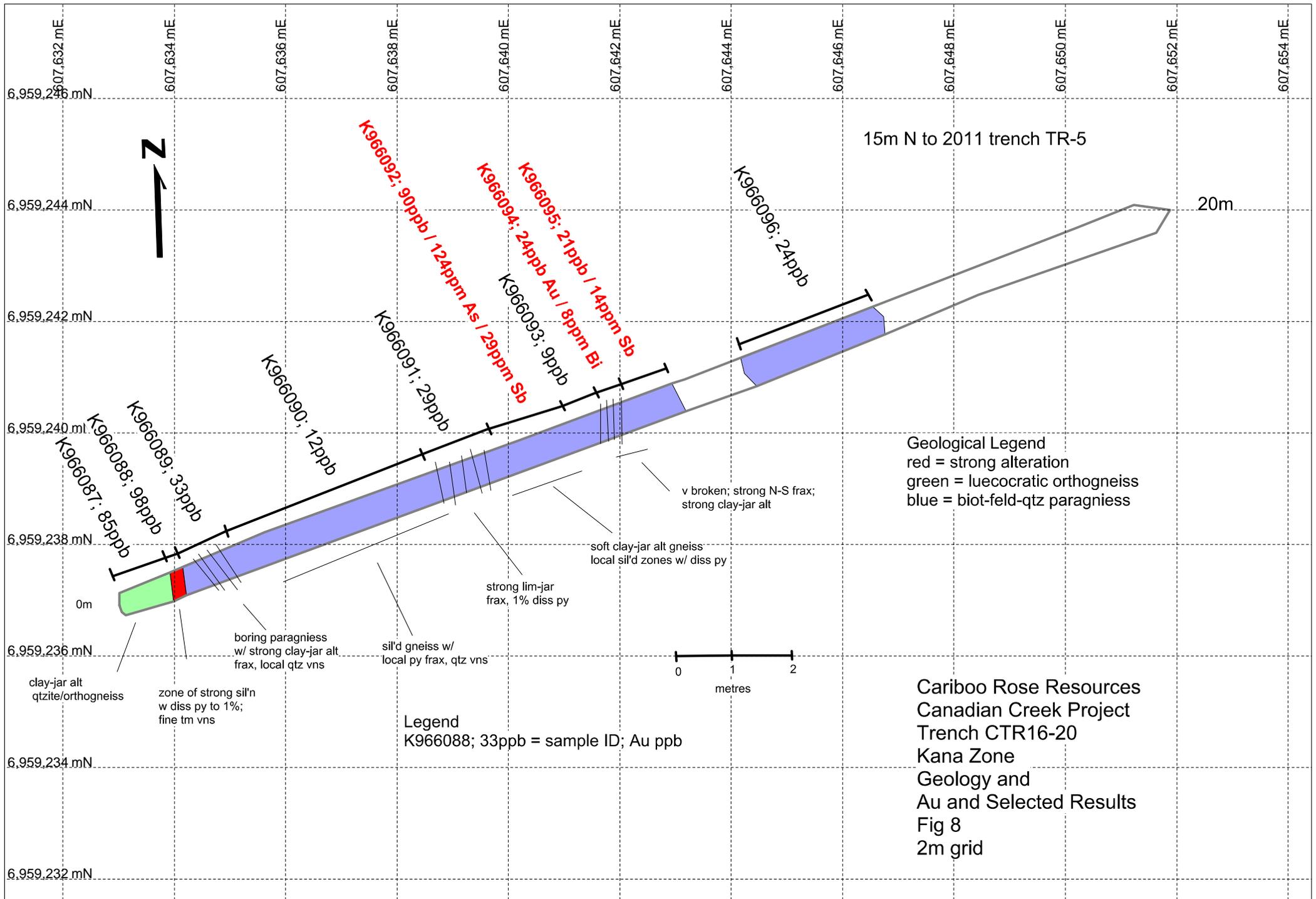
Along with the 64.5 metre long CTR16-17, a total of 21 test pits were dug on the knob. In all of these bedrock was only encountered for a three metre length in the trench and in six of the pits. Where no bedrock was encountered samples were collected of any prospective looking material that was found. A number of the pits as well as the west end of CTR16-17, bottomed in permafrost. Along with the trench and pit sampling, prospecting was conducting across the area and a number of float samples were collected from surface.

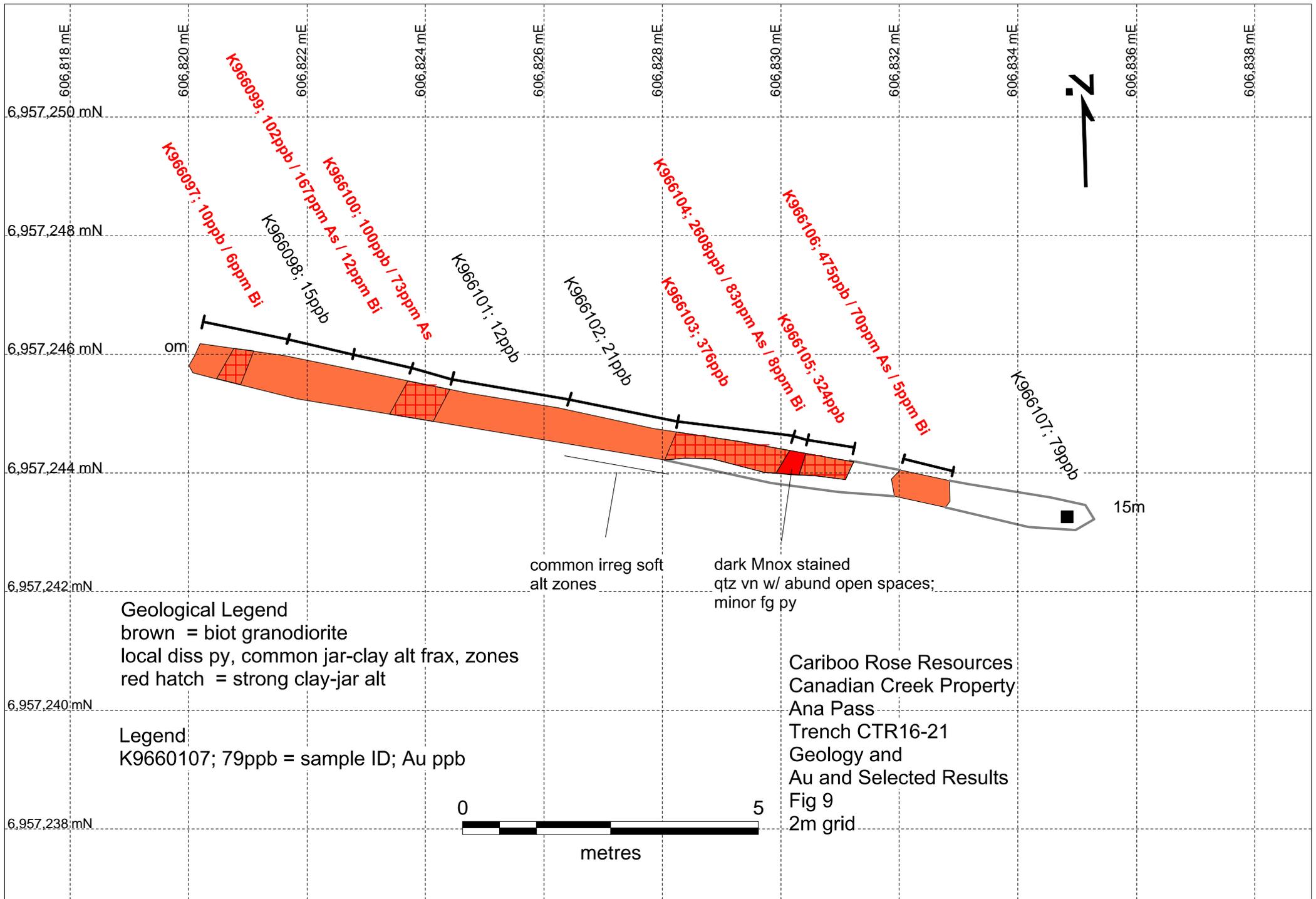
Analytical results from the 328 Knob area showed locally anomalous gold, to a high of 2360ppb from float from the backfill of a 2011 trench to the northwest of the knob. Six of the trench samples and ten test pit samples returned gold values greater than 100ppb. High silver values were also encountered in this area, with six samples running greater than 10,000ppb, to a high of 66908ppb. Anomalous arsenic, antimony and bismuth were also returned from rock samples here. A sampling and geology map of TR16-17 is shown in Figure 5.











Trench CTR16-18 was located 450 metres southwest of 328 Knob, traversing a north-south trending gold in soil anomaly. The trench was 58.7 metres long and was emplaced on an old access trail. Bedrock was encountered along most of the trench and in a number of nearby test pits. The bedrock geology showed the gold in soil anomaly to coincide with strongly clay-pyrite (phyllic) altered granodiorite that was exposed in the trench.

The altered rock contains strong north-south trending fractures and local quartz +/- tourmaline veins and is fault bounded by unaltered granodiorite on the west side and by unaltered quartz diorite on the east. Sample results from the trench included two high silver values, to 5977ppb which coincided with anomalous arsenic and antimony. One trench sample returned anomalous gold, 110ppb, while two surface float samples returned values of 133 and 358ppb gold. The sampling and geology of this trench is shown in Figure 6.

A significant effort was put into exploration in the area of the 2011 trenches CR-TR05 and 07, from which gold results up to 4400ppb were returned. This area is located on the ridgetop 900 metres west of 328 Knob. In 2016 a total of 11 test pits and two trenches were emplaced here. Bedrock was elusive in the CR-TR07 area and was only encountered in one test pit in the short trench CTR16-19.

Trench CTR16-19 was 9.5 metres long and encountered gneiss along its length; leucocratic at the west end and dark augen gneiss at the east end. It is shown in Figure 7. The leucocratic gneiss was silicified with minor disseminated pyrite and was cut by north-south trending zone of strong soft clay altered zones which contained quartz veins and pyrite. A 1.9 metre long sample of the silicified gneiss returned 984ppb gold.

Trench CTR16-20 was emplaced 15 metres south of and parallel to the 2011 trench CR-TR05 from which gold results of 667 and 1115ppb were reported. The 2016 trench was 20 metres long and bottomed in leucocratic and mesocratic biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss, which contained local silicified zones containing disseminated pyrite. The highest gold value obtained in this trench was 124ppb, though locally anomalous arsenic, antimony and bismuth were also noted, as shown in Figure 8.

The final work of the 2016 trenching programme was conducted in the Ana Pass area in the central part of the Canadian Creek property. Trench CTR16-20 was located immediately north of the 1996 trench 96-59, from which a result of 1340ppb gold over six metres was reported. The 2016 trench was 15 metres long and encountered biotite granodiorite along its length. The granodiorite contained common jarosite-white altered fractures between local zones of pervasive alteration which contained common quartz veins and disseminated pyrite. Five trench samples returned gold results greater than 100ppb to a high of 2608ppb from a 20 centimetre quartz vein. Anomalous arsenic, antimony and bismuth were common from the trench samples. A map of the sample results and geology of TR16-21 is shown as Figure 9.

A spreadsheet of the 2016 trench and test pit samples is given in Appendix 1, and one of test pit description is give in Appendix 2.

9.2 2016 Prospecting and Rock Sampling

Prospecting and rock sampling were conducted on a number of targets across the Canadian Creek property. Most notable of these targets was the Malt East and West Zones in the northwest corner of the property.

Malt East is defined by a 1200 metre long north-northwest trending zone of anomalous gold-arsenic-antimony in soils. This linear aligns with a strong structure defined by the 2011 ground magnetometer survey. Limited prospecting in 2016 discovered no outcrop but rock sampling returned strongly anomalous silver, antimony and arsenic. A high gold value of 86ppb was returned, as well as a high silver value of 10395ppb which also contained >1% arsenic.

Malt West is a northwest trending zone defined by anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, barium and copper situated 1.5 kilometres west of Malt East. Prospecting here encountered only minor outcrop but did discover float of brecciated and silicified rocks over a large area. Samples of these ran anomalous silver, bismuth, antimony, and molybdenum to a high of 161ppb Au, 5697ppb silver, 2399ppm arsenic, 129ppm antimony and 584ppm molybdenum. Both of the Malt Zones exhibit similar geochemical and linear expressions as do the mineralized zones at the nearby Coffee and Sunset properties.

Prospecting and rock sampling in the Ana Pass area returned numerous strongly anomalous geochemical values. A sample of the muck pile of trench 96-25 returned 1042ppb gold, along with 8705 ppb silver and strongly anomalous arsenic, antimony and bismuth. The 96-25 trench was planned to be followed up in the 2016 trenching programme, but this was thwarted when the excavator broke down on the final days. Nearby float samples returned high values of arsenic, antimony and especially high bismuth, to 106ppm.

The other 2016 rock results of note were from the Kana Zone. A sample of quartz vein float from backfilled 2011 trench material northwest of 328 Knob, returned 2360ppb along with 8630ppb silver and strongly anomalous arsenic, antimony and bismuth. The highest gold result from the 2016 rock sampling was a float sample from the Casino access road that assayed 3346ppb gold, again with anomalous arsenic, antimony and bismuth. This sample was a silicified limonite-clay altered rock which contained a rusty iron-manganese stained quartz vein.

Limonitic rock float samples of returning 736 and 259ppb gold were discovered to the southeast of the Koffee Bowl porphyry zone as follow up to a gold in soil anomaly which coincides with a major north-northwest trending magnetic low identified in the ground magnetometer survey. The magnetic low also coincides with a series of chargeability highs. There is a complete lack of outcrop here, so trenching would be a required follow up.

Prospecting a linear arsenic in soil anomaly south of Ana Pass again encountered no outcrop but did find quartz float which returned 825ppb gold.

9.3 2106 Soil Sampling

A small programme of infill soil sampling was undertaken in 2016 in the Ana Pass area to increase the line spacing from 200 to 100 metres, Lines were emplaced over the Ana Pass area and to the south to cover areas of anomalous gold and arsenic from historical surveys. A total of 309 samples were collected.

The Ana Pass area hosts a large and strong gold in soil anomaly, extending 1300 metres in a northwesterly direction and is 700 metres wide. Gold values within this zone range as high as 1939ppb. An arsenic in soil anomaly, which contains local anomalous gold, is located downhill to the south of the gold anomaly in the area of the 825ppb gold sample described above.

10. DRILLING

A total of 40 drill holes have been drilled in the Canadian Creek property since 1970 to a total of 6069.2 metres. Efforts have been made in recent programmes to locate and obtain GPS coordinates for all of the holes, though a few have yet to be definitively located.

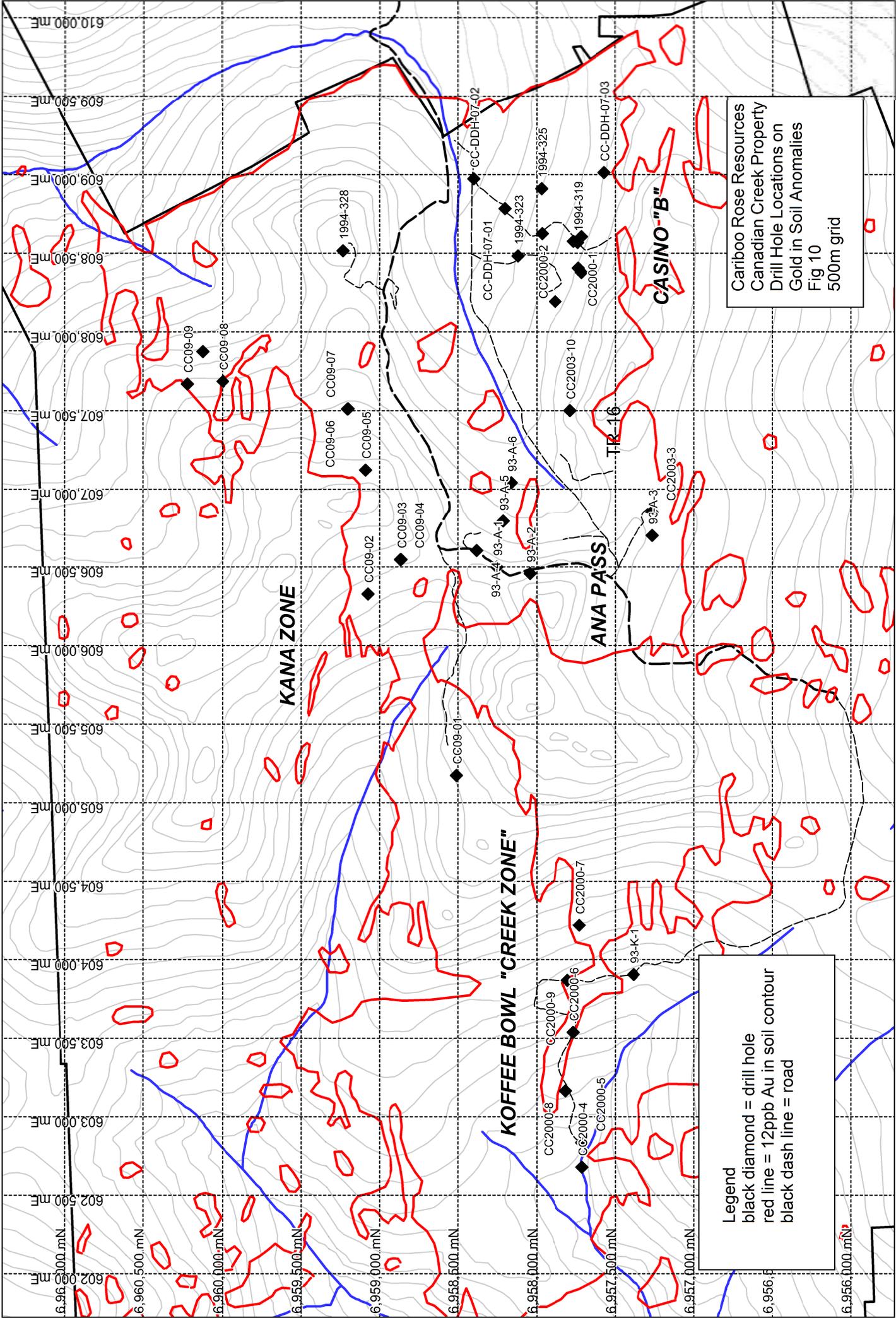
The first drilling on the Canadian Creek property was carried out in 1970 by Brameda Resources Ltd. in the current Casino “B” area, prior to Eastfield/Cariboo Rose acquiring these claims in 2000. In 1993 Eastfield and its option partners drilled the Ana and Koffee areas. In 1994 (before Eastfield acquired these claims) Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp drilled four holes in the Casino “B” area. In 2000 the Ana, Koffee and Casino “B” areas were drill tested by Wildrose Resources and its option partners, and in 2007 on the Casino “B” claims were drilled by Eastfield’s successor company Cariboo Rose and it’s option partners. In 2009 a 10 hole, 1425.6 metre drill programme was conducted in the Kana Zone by Cariboo Rose Resources and Alder Resources.

In 1969 and 1970 Brameda Resources Ltd. carried out a large exploration programme in the Casino area. Two of the 49 holes drilled by Brameda during this period, referred to as D1 and D2, were emplaced in the Casino “B” area of the current Canadian Creek Property. These two holes totaled 295.97 metres and were NQ size (47.6 millimetre diameter), and were drilled by E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse. The location of this core is unknown.

The 1993 Eastfield drill programme at Ana and Koffee was also contracted to E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. and consisted of 850.54 metres of NQ core in seven holes. Recoveries were generally very high, but with local low recoveries associated with faults and shear zones. All the core was sampled with the exception of hole 93-A-3 where only 13 samples were taken. This core is stored at the Canadian Creek camp but is in poor condition.

The 1994 diamond-drilling on the Casino “B” option was part of a larger programme on the Casino property by Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. The work was again contracted to E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. and 551.38 metres of HQ (63.65 millimetre) core was drilled in four holes (1994-319, 1994-323, 1994-325 and 1994-328). Recoveries are not stated in the drill summaries available to the author, but the core from each of these holes has been examined by previous workers who noted that recoveries were high, usually 100%. The core was split or sawn and is stored in a well-organized core-library at the Casino airstrip.

The 2000 diamond-drill programme, was contracted to Major Drilling Ltd. of Smithers, BC and a total of 1,985 metres of NQ (47.6 millimetre diameter) core was drilled in 11 holes (not including hole CC2000-8 which was lost and produced no core). This programme tested three areas. On the Koffee claims five holes (plus one lost) were drilled for a total of 1152.5 metres (not including the 81 metres lost in hole CC2000-8). On the Ana claims 300.2 metres were drilled in two holes, and on the Casino “B” Option 531.6 metres were drilled in four holes. Recoveries when solid bedrock was reached were very high, often 100%, but in the Koffee Bowl deep overburden, combined with intense weathering, surface leaching and clay-alteration made for very difficult drilling. Casing in several holes exceeded 40 metres and an unknown thickness of altered bedrock was washed away before competent rock was reached and coring could begin. All core recovered was transported to the camp where all core was split and logged, with the split fraction shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. where it was analyzed (30-element ICP and FA/ICP gold). The core is stored on site at the Canadian Creek camp.



Cariboo Rose Resources
 Canadian Creek Property
 Drill Hole Locations on
 Gold in Soil Anomalies
 Fig 10
 500m grid

Legend
 black diamond = drill hole
 red line = 12ppb Au in soil contour
 black dash line = road

KANA ZONE

KOFFEE BOWL "CREEK ZONE"

ANA PASS

CASINO "B"

TR-16

610,000 mE
 609,500 mE
 609,000 mE
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CC09-09
 CC09-08
 CC09-07
 CC09-06
 CC09-05
 CC09-03
 CC09-02
 CC09-04
 CC09-01
 1994-328
 CC-DDH-07-01
 1994-323
 CC2000-2
 CC2000-1
 1994-319
 CC2000-3
 CC2003-10
 93-A-1
 93-A-2
 93-A-3
 93-A-4
 93-A-5
 93-A-6
 CC2003-3
 CC2003-2
 CC2003-1
 CC2000-7
 CC2000-6
 CC2000-5
 CC2000-4
 CC2000-3
 CC2000-2
 CC2000-1
 99-K-1

The 2007 diamond drill programme, funded by Veraz Petroleum Ltd., was completed by Beudoin Diamond Drilling Ltd. The programme consisted of five holes totaling 880.57 metres of BTW (42.0 millimetre diameter) drill core. All drilling was completed in the eastern area of the property on the Casino “B” claims. Overburden varied from 4.6 to 23.4 metres. This core was processed at the Canadian Creek camp and the remaining portion is stored there. Sample analysis was done by Eco-Tech Labs, of Kamloops BC, with sample preparation done at their facility in Whitehorse.

The 2009 drilling in the Kana (formerly Coffee Can) area, funded by Alder Resources Ltd. was carried out by Kluane Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse. A total of 1425.6 metres of NTW (57.1 millimetre diameter) core was drilled in 10 holes. The drilling went well, and recoveries were generally good. As with all of the previous Eastfield/Cariboo Rose drill programmes, the core was logged and sampled at the Canadian Creek camp, with the remaining split core stored there. Samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Smithers BC, for preparation, who then forwarded the samples to their Vancouver facility.

The 1993, 2000, 2007 and 2009 drill programmes followed standard mining exploration procedures for logging, splitting, numbering samples for analysis, and shipping and for the storing of logged and split core. Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. is believed to have done likewise. It is unknown what procedures were followed by Brameda Resources. The drill programmes on the Canadian Creek property from 1993 to the 2009 have all been supervised by registered professional engineers and/or geoscientists who were and continue to be members in good standing of their professional associations. All analyses and assays have been carried out at laboratories using standard industry techniques, including check assays, repeat analysis and standards analysis, and have been supervised by certified assayers.

A summary of sample intervals and analytical values from the Canadian Creek drill programmes is shown in Tables 5-9. The author has concluded that the values and widths are valid and that there is no “stretching” of high grade values over large intervals.

The exploration drilling on the Canadian Creek property is and continues to be of an “early-stage” and as such the orientation of mineralization intersected in drill-holes is unknown. The following tables summarize the diamond drilling on the Canadian Creek property to date:

Table 5: Canadian Creek Diamond Drill Holes 1970-2009

Hole ID	Area	Year	UTM E (NAD 83 Z7)	UTM N (NAD 83 Z7)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Geology
93-A-1	Ana	1993	606498	6958253	152.44		-90	Leached-cap with supergene and hypogene phyllic alt gneiss, quartzite, granodiorite, intrusive breccia
93-A-2	Ana	1993	606458	6958043	152.44		-90	Leached-cap with hypogene phyllic and propylitic alt granodiorite, intrusive breccia.
93-A-3	Ana	1993	606700	6957264	41.77	-	-90	Hypogene propylitic alt granodiorite.
93-A-4	Ana	1993	606604	6958383	152.44		-90	Leached-cap mafic gneiss, supergene phyllic alt intrusive breccia, hypogene propylitic alt granodiorite.
93-A-5	Ana	1993	606792	6958214	152.44		-90	Leached-cap, phyllic alt heterolithic, intrusive breccia, gneiss, granodiorite
93-A-6	Ana	1993	607040	6958162	152.44		-90	Phyllic-alt supergene and hypogene Patton Porphyry

CC2000-3	Ana	2000	606853	6957265	99.06	230	-45	Propylitic alt granodiorite
CC2000-10	Ana	2000	607800	9658071	201.17	180	-45	Propylitic alt quartz diorite
93-K-1	Koffee	1993	603905	6957384	46.5	-	-90	Limonitic regolith after Patton Porphyry
CC2000-4	Koffee	2000	602678	6957712	251.46	215	-45	Patton Porphyry, propylitic alt granodiorite
CC2000-5	Koffee	2000	602834	6957714	171.6	210	-60	Granodiorite
CC2000-6	Koffee	2000	603537	6957768	219.15	-	-90	Leached-cap granodiorite, Patton Porphyry, quartz diorite.
CC2000-7	Koffee	2000	604220	6957729	255.12	54	-80	Phyllic alt granodiorite.
CC2000-8	Koffee	2000	603164	6957817	81	no data	no data	Hole lost while setting casing.
CC2000-9	Koffee	2000	603867	6957805	255.12	45	-70	Leached-cap, granodiorite, potassic alt
D-1	Casino B	1970	608851	6958258	136.86		-90	Patton Porphyry, gneiss
D-2	Casino B	1970	608760	6957822	159.11		-90	granodiorite
1994-319	Casino B	1994	608568	6957739	152.4	-	-90	Brecciated latite dyke, propylitic alt granodiorite.
1994-323	Casino B	1994	608482	6958120	152.4	-	-90	Propylitic alt Patton Porphyry, weak potassic alt, magnetite rich toward bottom of hole.
1994-325	Casino B	1994	608911	6957970	131.67	-	-90	Weak propylitic alt Patton Porphyry.
CC2000-1	Casino B	2000	608576	6957766	118.87	200	-45	Propylitic alt granodiorite, plagioclase porphyry latite
CC2000-2	Casino B	2000	608625	6957966	152.4	200	-45	Patton Porphyry, propylitic alt granodiorite
CC2000-11	Casino B	2000	608405	6957735	157.58	200	-45	Weak propylitic alt granodiorite becoming fresh toward bottom
CC2000-12	Casino B	2000	608193	6957883	102.72	200	-45	Weak propylitic alt granodiorite becoming fresh toward bottom
CC-DDH-07-01	Casino B	2007	608784	6958202	166.12		-90	Gneiss with granodiorite dykes
CC-DDH-07-02	Casino B	2007	608973	6958400	152.4		-90	Granodiorite, gneiss and Patton Porphyry
CC-DDH-07-03	Casino B	2007	609013	6957573	208.48		-60	Latite, granodiorite
CC-DDH-07-04	Casino B	2007	608605	6957715	240.79		-90	Granodiorite, latite
CC-DDH-07-05	Casino B	2007	608377	6957715	112.78		-90	Granodiorite, latite, Patton Porphyry
1994-328	Casino B	1994	608516	6959232	114.91		-90	Weak propylitic alt foliated granodiorite and quartzite.
CC09-01	Kana	2009	605173	6958510	137.19	178	-44	variable sericite alt gneiss , granodiorite dykes
CC09-02	Kana	2009	606327	6959075	163.1	156	-44	gneiss , granodiorite dykes
CC09-03	Kana	2009	606546	6958859	152.43	175	-43	gneiss , granodiorite dykes
CC09-04	Kana	2009	606546	6958863	134.14	355	-45	gneiss , granodiorite dykes
CC09-05	Kana	2009	607121	6959090	126.52	330	-45	gneiss , granodiorite dykes
CC09-06	Kana	2009	607510	6959204	153.73	330	-60	gneiss , granodiorite dykes
CC09-07	Kana	2009	607511	6959200	170.73	150	-45	gneiss , granodiorite dykes
CC09-08	Kana	2009	607685	6959998	137.77	0	-68	granodiorite
CC09-09	Kana	2009	607668	6960222	128.04	180	-58	granodiorite
CC09-10	Kana	2009	607875	6960125	121.95	0	-59	granodiorite
				Total Metres	6069.24			

Table 6: Kana Zone Significant Results (Kana threshold is Au>100ppb)

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppb)
94-328	16.15	22.25	6.1	120
	72.24	81.38	9.14	316
includes	78.33	81.38	3.05	750
CC09-01	105	105.5	0.5	208
CC09-02	154.15	157.15	3.0	199
CC09-03	119.95	120.5	0.6	181
CC09-04	11.2	14.2	3.0	125
	20.2	23.2	3.0	132
CC09-05	63.97	71.24	7.4	159
includes	64.9	65.24	0.3	531
CC09-06	5	20	15.0	330
	44	46	2.0	283
	81.5	87.5	6.0	171
	114.5	123.45	9.0	106
CC09-07	4.9	13.9	9.0	126
	141.45	144.45	3.0	106
CC09-08	6.05	9.05	3.0	129
	77.8	79.3	1.5	3458
	111.5	118.5	7.0	100
CC09-09	115.35	115.75	0.4	149
CC09-10	20.85	29.85	9.0	100
	82.8	90.05	7.3	683
including	82.8	85.8	3.0	1099
	102.5	108.7	6.2	146

Table 7: Casino "B" Significant Results (Casino "B" threshold is Cu>0.1% and Au>0.02g/t)

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)
1994-319 (entire hole)	2.44	152.4	149.96	0.06	0.49
Including:	2.44	46.33	43.89	0.09	0.73
and	108.81	132.59	23.78	0.05	0.74
1994-323	33.83	36.27	2.44	0.05	0.38
Including	60.05	63.4	3.35	0.01	0.31
1994-325	5.49	8.23	2.74	0.02	0.34
Including	41.91	45.72	3.81	0.07	0.25
and	54.56	57.0	2.44	0.02	0.24
and	120.4	123.29	2.89	0.05	0.21
CC-2000-01	18.45	68.88	50.43	0.04	0.71
Including:	18.45	44.2	25.75	0.03	1.04
and	88.7	118.87	30.17	0.066	0.52
CC-2000-02	114.91	124.05	9.14	0.02	0.3
CC-2000-11	102.72	105.77	3.05	0.12	0.97
including	121.22	132.18	10.96	0.04	0.4

and	139.29	141.52	2.23	0.01	0.84
CC2000-12	57.0	60.05	3.05	0.2	0.36
including	78.33	81.38	3.05	0.05	0.43
CC-DDH-07-01	16.8	117.0	100.2	0.06	0.12
CC-DDH-07-02	45.0	108.0	63.0	0.05	0.14
CC-DDH-07-03 (entire hole)	4.6	208.5	203.1	0.03	0.17
Including	168.2	171.5	3.5	0.03	1.91
and	201.5	204.5	3.0	0.31	0.02
CC-DDH-07-04	9.1	145	135.9	0.05	0.31
Including	32.0	35.0	3.0	0.03	1.03
and	59.0	85.0	26.0	0.12	0.3
and	139.0	145.0	6.0	0.01	2.96
CC-DDH-07-05	7.9	112.8	104.9	0.07	0.14
includes	17.68	20.73	3.05	0.12	0.01
and	26.82	39.01	12.19	0.1	0.02

Table 8: Ana Area Significant Results (Ana threshold is Cu>0.100 % and Au>0.100 g/t)

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)
93-A-1	56.30	104.00	47.7	0.030	0.184
including:	89.02	92.07	3.05	0.030	1.920
93-A-5	2.44	65.40	62.96	0.013	0.108
including:	47.40	53.40	6.00	0.010	0.535
	131.40	152.44	21.04	0.025	0.120
CC2000-10	20.42	27.13	6.71	0.047	0.105

Table 9: Koffee Bowl Area Significant Results (Koffee threshold is Cu>0.100 %, and Au>0.100 g/t)

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)
CC2000-1	80.00	82.90	2.90	0.0507	0.105
	107.05	110.64	3.59	0.020	0.187
	122.22	125.27	3.05	0.046	0.345
CC-2000-06	49.86	61.57	11.71	0.298	0.020
Including:	49.86	52.73	2.87	0.483	0.017
	92.6	95.4	2.8	0.367	0.010
CC2000-7	26.52	32.31	5.79	0.003	0.150
	71.63	74.58	2.95	0.009	0.110
CC2000-9	127.11	130.15	3.04	0.120	0.046

The drilling summaries of significant results indicate that while the best copper values have been found in the Koffee area, the best gold intersections have been in the Kana and Casino “B” areas. In the Koffee bowl area (7 holes), large intervals of anomalous copper, in the range of 200 to 600ppm, are common but significant higher-grade intersections are infrequent. In the Ana area (8 holes) there have been large intercepts of anomalous copper geochemistry, but gold mineralization is not common and is limited to a few narrow intercepts.

At Casino “B” the drill results show long consistent intervals of “bulk tonnage” type mineralization, though few higher grade intercepts. Drill results from the Kana zone show the presence of a large area containing intervals of anomalous (>100ppb) gold values, though higher grade results occur in the eastern part of the area.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Numerous exploration programmes have been conducted on the Canadian Creek property, many of which transpired prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101. Details do not exist of the exact procedures, but it is felt by the author that sampling was conducted as per the Standard Industry Procedures discussed below. Sample preparation prior to shipment to the analytical laboratory is limited to drying of soil and silt samples only. Rock and core samples are subject to no preparation in camp.

Soil and silt samples are collected in Kraft paper bags and folded to close. In camp it is usually necessary for them to be dried before shipment and they are laid out in rows or strung on wires for this purpose.

The reliability of soil sampling is greatly enhanced by training the field-crew to collect samples in a consistent and standardized way. Historically the soil samples were taken from holes dug with a tree planting shovel or mattock from approximately 30 to 40 cm depth, attempting to always sample the "B" horizon. By limiting the organic content in samples through deep sampling it is possible to reduce the variability at a site. In the 2009 and 2010 programmes, the soil sampling was conducted using augers, which allow for greater depth penetration through permafrost and through the more strongly leached soils near surface. In 2009 one of the 1993 lines was resampled with an auger to compare the two methods. The results matched well, confirming the validity of the older data.

On the Canadian Creek property soil samples have been collected at 25-75 metres interval along lines that varied from 100 to 400 metres apart. Lines and sample station are emplaced using GPS or compass and hipchain, with stations marked by flagging or a picket. Soil sampling coverage now includes the entire property.

As per "Standard Industry Procedures", rock samples are collected in heavy plastic bags and closed with a zap-strap with sample numbers are written on the outside of the bag and a numbered sample tag inside. The geologist collecting the sample writes field descriptions on site. Locations are generally obtained using GPS though closely spaced samples are measured from a given GPS point.

In general, only the geologist takes rock samples so that the field relationships of the sample can be properly described. Samples may be collected as representations on a large exposure, or specific to a particular geological feature. Rock sample density on the Canadian Creek property is low, as outcrop is not common, except on ridge tops and in trench and road exposures. Large parts of the property are covered in felsenmeer boulder fields.

Often a duplicate sample is taken so that it can be referred to when assay results are received. All field geologists are encouraged to select representative samples, and when high assay results are received, the location may be resampled. The duplicate sample is also used for the more detailed descriptions that may be written later in the camp, when the samples are tabulated in spreadsheets to be compiled with coordinates and analyses

Trenching on the property has been done with an excavator or backhoe, which is used to dig down to reach bedrock. In areas of thick overburden it is often not possible reach bedrock. Exposed bedrock is cleaned by hand, generally using a shovel, and the trench is chained and measured, obtaining a GPS or chained location as a start point. A geological map is made of the

trench and it is generally sampled after this. Sample length and density depends on what is found in the trench, but the overall approach is similar to that of drill core; samples are collected over 1-5 metre widths based on rock type, alteration and mineralization, with more detailed samples collected in zones of significant geological features such as sulfide contact, veining or strong alteration. Samples are collected in plastic bags and stored at camp prior to shipment to the analytical laboratory.

Drill core is placed in numbered core boxes at the drill site by the driller's helper whenever the core tube is pulled up and it contains core. A wooden run block marks the bottom end of the core recovered in the box each time the tube is pulled. The driller keeps track of the footage/depth by counting the number of ten-foot rods in the hole. The "zero" point, usually the top of the casing or the surface of the drill-deck is discussed and agreed upon by the driller and the geologist prior to the first hole being drilled. Core is generally transported twice a day from the drill site to a core storage and splitting facility constructed near the camp. Here the core is laid out, metric conversions of the run-blocks footages are carried out, if required and the core boxes are labeled with a weather-proof metal tag. The laid-out core is examined by the project geologist who logs the core; evaluating the lithology, alteration, structure and mineralization, calculates recoveries, marks the contacts and divides the core into sample intervals. Any mistakes made by the driller or helper in marking the boxes or run blocks are caught at this stage.

The core is then split according to the samples laid out by the geologist, generally using a mechanical core splitter; with half the sample bagged and the other half left in the core boxes for stacking on site. Books of pre-printed, numbered assay tags are filled in by the core splitters as they work. In each heavy-duty poly sample bag they place a uniquely numbered tear-off section from the assay book. A corresponding number is stapled into the core box and it is noted in the drill log. No other number or mark is made on the core samples and from that point on no person handling the core when it is shipped, received at the lab or when it is being analyzed can identify the hole or property that the core is from. The poly sample bags are closed with a cinch strap and bundled in groups of 5 or 6 (weighing 20 to 30 kg.) into an opaque rice-sack which is sealed.

In current Standard Industry Practice, sample standards, with known metal values, and sample blanks, with no detectable metal values are introduced into the sample stream as a check on the laboratory analyses. The standards are generally inserted at a ratio of one standard to 20 to 30 core samples. At Canadian Creek the insertion of these sample standards was done in the 2007 and 2009 drill programmes.

Samples are stored in a secure location, such as the exploration office prior to shipment. During the core splitting there are normally several people present, and none of the core-splitters wear jewelry.

Not all core recovered was sampled. Exactly what core was sampled was the decision of the geologist logging the core, based on alteration and mineralization observed. Core without alteration or significant sulfide content was generally not sampled. Sample intervals varied but three metres is a common industry standard.

It is the opinion of the author that the programme run by Eastfield Resources, Cariboo Rose Resources and Pacific Sentinel, on their own behalf, and on behalf of the various optionees,

from which this report draws upon for information, have been professionally managed and work conducted according to accepted industry standards. The author is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors, or sampling bias that could have materially impacted the accuracy and reliability of the results. It is believed that the samples collected were representative of the rocks and mineralization that was encountered.

11.1 Analyses - Laboratories

Drilling completed in 1993 was analyzed by Pioneer Laboratories Inc. of New Westminster, B.C. while drilling completed in 1994 was analyzed by Chemex Laboratories of Vancouver (now ALS Canada Ltd.) and drilling completed in 2000 was analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver B.C. (now Bureau Veritas Commodities Ltd.) Drill samples from in 2007 were analyzed by Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. of Kamloops B.C. (Now Actlabs Canada), which at that time was an ISO 9001:2000 certified facility. Samples from the 2009 and 2010 programmes were also analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver B.C. which were at that time an ISO 9001:2000 certified facility. A 15 gramme sample was analyzed for 36 elements using the 1DX-15 package, which utilizes a 1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion followed by ICP-MS analysis. The 2011 samples were prepared and analyzed by ALS Canada at their Whitehorse and Vancouver facilities.

The 2016 samples were analyzed by Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, having been prepped at their facility in Whitehorse. No independent sample standards were submitted by Cariboo Rose, though such were inserted into the sample stream by the laboratory as part of their internal QA/QC procedures. The Bureau Veritas Vancouver and Whitehorse facilities hold current ISO 9001:2008 and CAN-4-PE ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certificates.

Acme Labs received its first ISO:9001 certificate in 1996 and has been upgrading its compliance certificates since that time. Chemex Labs received its ISO:9001:17025 certificate in 2005.

The author is satisfied that that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used have been professional and have yielded reliable and accurate results and that all analytical work was completed with an adequate level of security and can be relied on.

Table 10; Summary of Analytical Methods on Canadian Creek Samples

Year and Sample Type	Laboratory	Procedure	Lab Standards Inserted	Company Standards Inserted
1993 soil, rock, core	Pioneer	ICP, Au by AA	no	no
1994 core	Chemex	ICP, Au assay	no	re-assays
1996 rock	Acme	ICP, Au FA/AA	yes	no
1997 rock	Acme	ICP, Au FA/AA	yes	no
1999 soil	Acme	ICP, Au FA/AA	yes	no
1999 rock	Acme	ICP, Au FA/AA	yes	no
2000 core	Acme	ICP, Au FA/AA	yes	no
2003 soil	Acme	ICP/MS	yes	no
2005 rock	Acme	ICP/MS	yes	no
2007 core	Eco Tech	ICP plus Au	yes	yes
2009 soil, rock	Acme	ICP-MS	yes	no
2009 core	Acme	ICP-MS	yes	yes
2010 soil	Acme	ICP-MS	yes	no
2011 soil, trench	Acme	ICP-IES	yes	field duplicates inserted
2016 soil, rock	BV	ICP-MS	yes	no

Notes;

ICP = Inductively Couple Plasma

AA = Atomic Absorption

MS = Mass Spectrometry

AES = Atomic Emission Spectrometry

FA/AA = Fire Assay / Atomic Absorption

Pioneer Laboratories Inc., New Westminster BC

Chemex Labs Ltd., (now ALS Canada Ltd); North Vancouver, BC

Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.), now Bureau Veritas Commodities Ltd.), Vancouver, BC.

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd., (now ActLabs Ltd.); Kamloops, BC.

ALS = ALS Canada Ltd.; North Vancouver, BC

BV = Bureau Veritas Commodities Ltd., Vancouver, BC

12. DATA VERIFICATION

This report draws much information from work completed prior to the implementation of national policy 43-101 although many quality control procedures were practiced. These included the use of laboratory inserted standards in the analytical work, professional core handling procedures including retaining half of the core (a replicate sample) in a well organized core facility and the use of recognized and certified analytical contractors.

During the data review that accompanied the preparation of this report many of the original lab certificates were reviewed and cross referenced against drill logs. Results for company standards for the 2007 drilling were tabulated and confirmed as being consistent in reported copper and gold content. The author concluded that the Canadian Creek project data would be better confirmed with the comparison of bulk mineralization type data rather than the duplication of select samples with high analytical results. For this reason the results of two of the more significant holes; 94-319 by Pacific Sentinel and 2000-01 by Wildrose Resources, with this style of mineralization were compared. These holes, located approximately 50 metres distant from each other, had been drilled by unrelated companies and analyzed by different labs (hole 94-319 by Chemex Labs Ltd. and hole 2000-01 by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.). Much of hole 94-319 had additionally been re-assayed.

Original assay certificates and drill logs were compared for the two holes and found to be quite consistent. Individual analytical values taken from samples averaging slightly less than 3.0 metres indicated broad intervals of grossly comparable gold mineralization with hole 94-319 returning 55.1 metres grading 0.72 g/t Au and 2000-01 returning 50.4 metres grading 0.71 g/t Au.

In the opinion of the author, the programmes run by Eastfield Resources Ltd., Wildrose Resources Ltd., Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and Pacific Sentinel Gold Corporation, which this report largely draws upon for information, have been professionally managed and the programmes conducted according to accepted industry standards including acceptable verification of results. The author believes that the data referred to in this report can be relied on to give an accurate assessment of the economic potential of the Canadian Creek property.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is unaware of any mineral processing or metallurgical testing of any material from the Canadian Creek property.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resource or reserve estimates computed for the Canadian Creek property.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are two properties of significance that are immediately adjacent to the Canadian Creek property. Goldcorp's Coffee property adjoins the north side of Canadian Creek claims. Goldcorp acquired the property in 2016 from Kaminak Resources, who had been exploring there since 2009. In January 2016 Kaminak reported a Probable Resource of 46.4 million tonnes averaging 1.45g/t gold. Gold mineralization at Coffee is hosted in silicified and brecciated structural zones marked by anomalous arsenic and antimony, similar to the Kana and Malt Zones at Canadian Creek. The area of the Probable Resource is 25 kilometres northwest of the Canadian Creek property. **(The author notes that this above summary is based on published information by Goldcorp Inc., and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Canadian Creek property.)**

The Casino deposit property of Western Copper and Gold Corp. adjoins the east side of the Canadian Creek property. A 2013 Technical Report Feasibility Study reported a Total Measured + Indicated Resource of 1.057 billion tonnes averaging 0.20% copper, 0.23g/t gold, 0.022% molybdenum and 1.71g/t silver. **(The author notes that this above summary is based on published information by Western Copper and Gold Corp., and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Canadian Creek property.)**

16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information that should be included in this report.

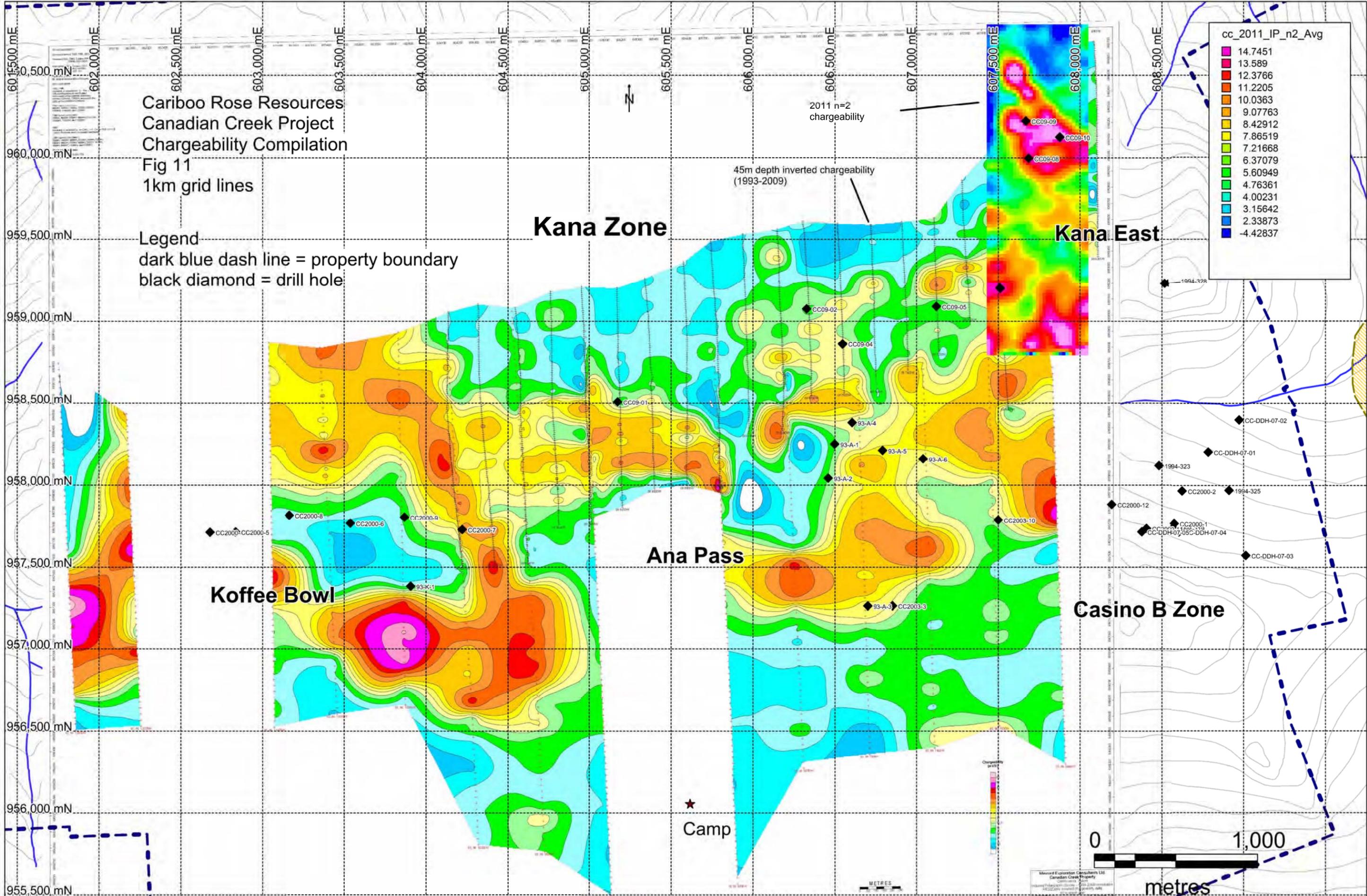
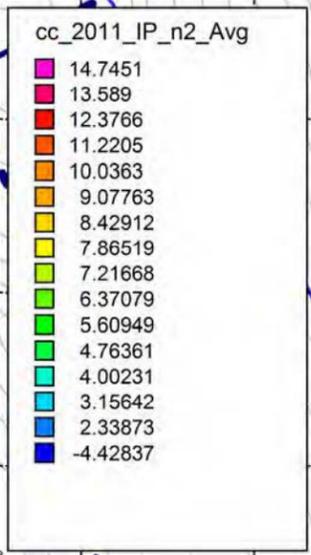
17. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Canadian Creek property is underlain by Yukon Metamorphic Complex gneisses that have been intruded by Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith granodiorite, and Casino Complex intrusive rocks and breccias, all arranged in a setting of complex tectonics. This area is within the Tintina Gold Province which contains numerous major gold deposits in the Yukon and Alaska. On a smaller scale, Canadian Creek is located between the Coffee and Mount Freegold projects, which both host significant gold mineralization in similar geological settings as Canadian Creek, and also located adjacent to the Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit.

The Canadian Creek property is host to both structurally hosted gold and porphyry copper-gold type exploration targets. The northern part of the property contains the Kana and Malt gold targets while the porphyry copper type Casino "B" and Koffee Bowl targets occur in the southern half of the property.

Cariboo Rose Resources
 Canadian Creek Project
 Chargeability Compilation
 Fig 11
 1km grid lines

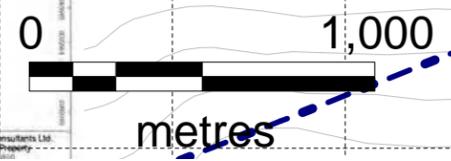
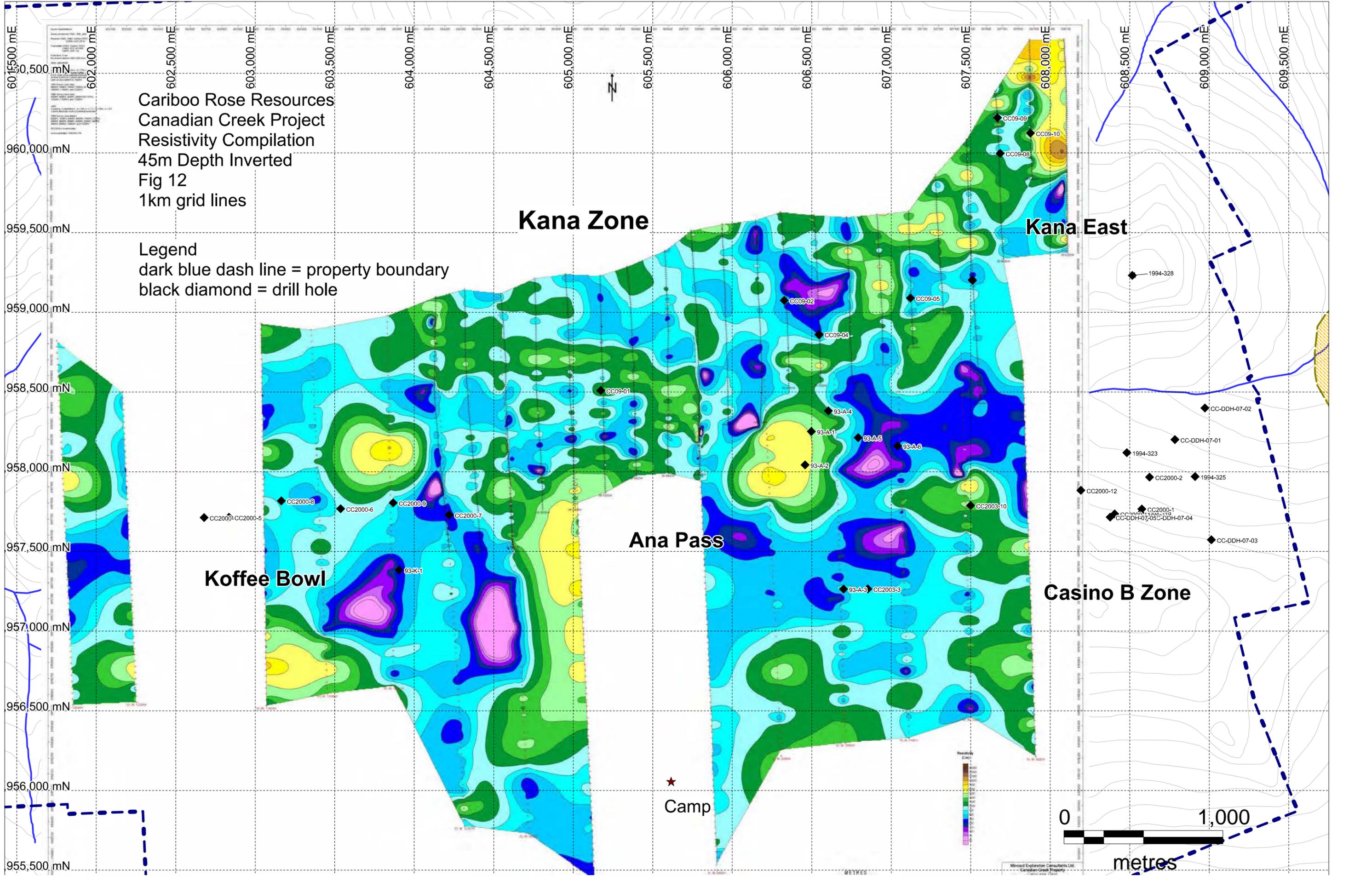
Legend
 dark blue dash line = property boundary
 black diamond = drill hole



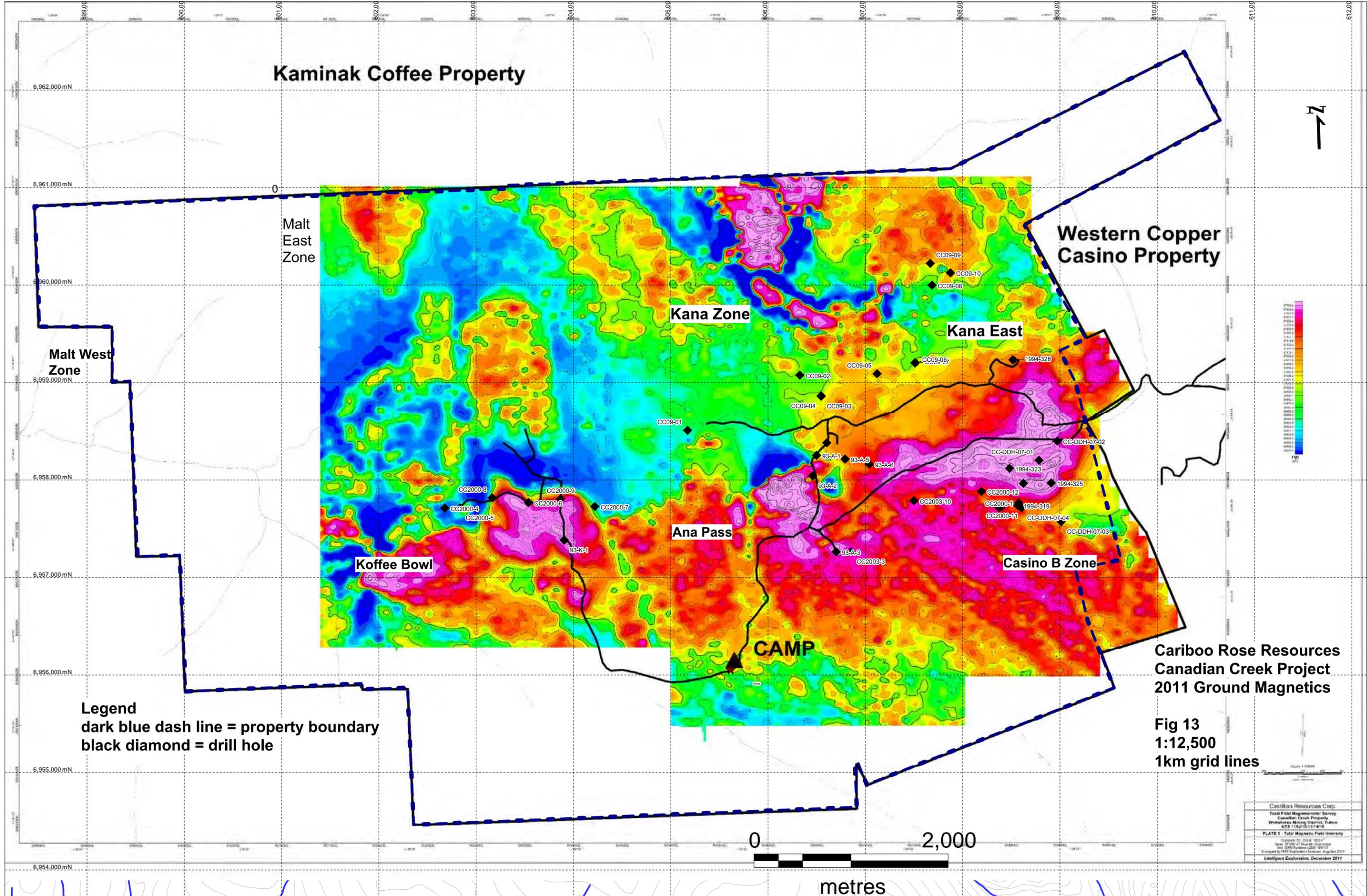
Minerals Exploration Consultants Ltd.
 Canadian Creek Property
 Chargeability Compilation
 2011 n=2
 10/22/2011

Cariboo Rose Resources
Canadian Creek Project
Resistivity Compilation
45m Depth Inverted
Fig 12
1km grid lines

Legend
dark blue dash line = property boundary
black diamond = drill hole



Kaminak Coffee Property



Western Copper Casino Property

Legend
dark blue dash line = property boundary
black diamond = drill hole

**Cariboo Rose Resources
Canadian Creek Project
2011 Ground Magnetics**

Fig 13
1:12,500
1km grid lines

Castellan Resources Corp.
Total Field Magnetometer Survey
Canadian Creek Property
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon
NTS 118J1511/1475
PLATE 1 - Total Magnetic Field Intensity
Contour 50 200 & 300 nT
Scale 1:12,500 of Canadian Geological
Map 5242 System (CSG) 50m x 50m
© Surveyed by NICE Exploration Services, August 2011
Intelligent Exploration, December 2011

metres

Recent exploration programmes in the northern part of the property have outlined the Kana and Malt zones, which share similar geological, strong structural affinity, (especially at Malt) and geochemical, (gold-arsenic +/- antimony-bismuth-molybdenum-barium), characteristics of the Coffee gold deposit of Goldcorp, located 25 kilometres to the northwest.

Soil sampling has been completed across the entire property and plots of significant elements are given in Maps 1-6. The most prominent gold in soil anomaly (Kana) runs east-west across the property from the Kana East and Casino "B" areas for seven kilometres to the west to terminate on the north side of the Koffee Bowl. The Ana Pass area shows as a prominent anomalous gold in soil high to the south of the larger anomaly. The Malt East and West Zones are of a lower magnitude, but show as distinct linear zones in the northwest part of the property.

Anomalous arsenic in soils roughly coincides with the Kana gold zone, though locally displaced to the north. The Malt Zones are well defined by arsenic, though it is largely absent in the Koffee Bowl area. The Ana Pas and Casino "B" zones show as distinct, though relatively weak arsenic in soil.

A very strong and prominent antimony in soil anomaly occurs on the north side of Ana Peak in the central part of the property occurring within the Kana gold and arsenic in soil anomaly. It measures 1.5 by 2 kilometres in size and coincident with high silver, zinc and lead. Antimony is also strongly coincidental with the Malt East gold-arsenic anomaly and anomalous, though more scattered at Malt West. It shows scattered anomalies at Kana East, though is absent from Ana Pass, Casino "B" and Koffee Bowl.

Bismuth in soil anomalies occur over Kana East, and weakly over Ana Pass. Anomalous molybdenum in soils occur over Casino "B", Malt West and scattered across Koffee Bowl. Copper shows as strong anomalies over Casino "B", Kana East, Ana Pass, Malt West and also sporadically over Koffee Bowl.

The Kana Zone is a seven kilometre long east-west trending zone of anomalous gold in soils that runs across the northern part of the property, varying in width from one to two kilometres. The zone is roughly coincidental with anomalous arsenic and also hosts localized anomalies of antimony and bismuth. This area is underlain by both metamorphic and Dawson granodiorite rocks. Gold values range as high as 2290ppb in soil in the eastern part of the grid.

Drilling within this zone in 2009 returned numerous anomalous gold values from locations in the eastern half of the anomaly. The best results from this drilling; 3.0 metres of 1089ppb in CC09-10, and 1.5 metres of 3458ppb from CC09-08 are both located at the east end of the zone, where the gold anomaly is widest and strongest. A large part of the 2016 trenching/pitting programme was directed to this eastern area. Though bedrock was difficult to encounter in most areas, rock samples from rubble returned common anomalous gold values in the 100 to 300ppb range along with anomalous arsenic, antimony and bismuth. A number of high silver values were also returned from this area, to a high of 66908ppb. Sporadic prospecting across this area has discovered float samples returning up to 6690 and 3346ppb gold from float samples. Widespread phyllic alteration occurs at Kana East along with locally strong quartz-tourmaline veining.

The Malt area in the northwest part of the Canadian Creek property is another target with strong similarities to the mineralization at Coffee. It consists of two linear gold-arsenic in soil anomalies of which the western zone (Malt West) is also anomalous in antimony, bismuth, barium, molybdenum and copper. Limited prospecting here in 2016 encountered only minor outcrop but abundant float of brecciated and silicified limonite-sericite-clay altered gneiss and granodiorite. Anomalous gold values, to a high of 161ppb, were returned along with anomalous arsenic, antimony, and molybdenum. A high silver value of 10395ppb was accompanied by >1% arsenic. Only part of this area has been looked at so far, and further prospecting and sampling, along with detailed soil sampling and IP, is a priority for the next programme at Canadian Creek, as a precursor to trenching or drilling.

The Linear A target is located to the southwest of the Koffee Bowl, and consists of a prominent discrete north-northwest trending magnetic low that is coincident with a number of chargeability highs and sporadic gold in soil anomalies. Outcrop is nonexistent here and float is rare, but limited prospecting here in 2016 returned float samples with gold values to 736ppb.

The Ana area is an intrusive related gold target. It is host to a strong gold in soil anomaly that measures 1300 by 700 metres with values as high as 1939ppb in an area underlain by altered granodiorite and various Casino intrusions and breccias, which contain widespread limonite, clay and sericite alteration and locally common quartz-tourmaline veins.

Recent resampling of historical trenches at Ana have returned gold values of 1042 and 2516ppb gold along with strongly anomalous arsenic, antimony and bismuth, and trenching in 2016 discovered a 20cm quartz vein which returned 2608ppb gold. Follow up to a linear gold-arsenic in soil anomaly to the south of the trenches discovered a float sample that returned 825ppb gold from an area of no outcrop.

The porphyry targets at Canadian Creek are associated with poorly exposed occurrences of Casino porphyries and breccias at Casino "B", Ana and Koffee Bowl. These areas all occur within the zone of high magnetics in the southern part of the property which extends eastward from the Casino deposit. These three targets all contain large zones of propylitic and phyllic alteration with stronger potassic alteration mapped in the (better exposed) Ana area.

Casino "B" is underlain by phyllic and propylitic altered granodiorite and lesser gneiss, which contain local bodies of Casino Intrusive Suite Patton Porphyry and various breccias. A strong copper-molybdenum-gold in soil anomaly covers the area. The majority of the drilling to date has been emplaced on the southern edge of a strong magnetic high which covers the northern part of the area. A magnetic low embayment which extends west from the Casino property occurs just to the south of this.

The Koffee Bowl area is underlain by the Koffee Bowl Intrusive; a quartz diorite body that appears to post-date the Dawson granodiorite and may be part of the Casino Intrusive Suite. Casino breccias and Patton Porphyry have also been noted here, on surface and in drill holes. IP surveys here have revealed a chargeability "donut"; a strong low within a larger chargeability high, which lies to the south and west of the current drilling.

The Canadian Creek property host differing types of mineralization across a number of zones, and hosts potential for the discovery of economic mineralization in a number of areas. The table below lists the most prominent drill hole results to date.

Table 11; Summary of Drill Highlights Across Canadian Creek Property

Hole ID	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu %	Mo %
94-319	Casino B	2.4	152.4	150.0	0.49	0.06	0.003
including		2.4	46.3	43.9	0.73	0.07	0.002
Significance		Long Gold Intercept					
94-323	Casino B	8.2	152.4	118.6	0.06	0.02	0.034
Significance		Casino Grade Molybdenum					
2000-01	Casino B	18.5	68.9	50.4	0.71	minor	minor
including		18.5	44.2	25.7	1.04	minor	minor
and		88.9	118.9	30.0	0.52	minor	minor
Significance		Long Gold Intercept					
2007-03	Casino B	4.6	208.5	203.9	0.17	0.03	minor
including		203.1	208.5	5.4	0.18	0.16	0.017
Significance		Porphyry Copper Mineralization at Depth					
2007-04	Casino B	9.1	145	135.9	0.31	0.05	minor
Significance		Long Gold Intercept					
2009-08	Kana E	77.8	79.8	1.5	3.46	minor	minor
Significance		Structural Gold intercept					
2008-10	Kana E	82.8	85.8	3.0	1.09	minor	minor
Significance		Structural Gold intercept					
2000-06	Koffee	49.9	61.6	11.7	minor	0.29	minor
Significance		Porphyry Mineralization at Koffee					

18. RECOMMENDATIONS

There are two major exploration targets on the Canadian Creek property; “Coffee Style” structurally hosted gold mineralization, and” Casino Type” porphyry copper gold.

The Canadian Creek gold exploration should focus on the Kana and Malt Zones, with the Ana Pass and Kana areas also given some effort. Detailed soil sampling, decreasing the line spacing to 50 or possibly 25 metres, over the current anomalies is a necessary first step. Detailed prospecting should continue, especially at Malt, where so far only 4 days of work has been conducted here. Detailed ground geophysics (IP), on the same narrow line spacing as the detailed soils looks to also be a useful approach.

Reverse circulation (RC) appears to be the most suitable method used to follow up the surface work outlined above, in either a helicopter-portable or track mounted configuration, depending the target.

The ground magnetic survey of 2011 proved very useful in delineating the structures such as those that host the Coffee mineralization. This survey should be extended to the western edge of the property to cover the Malt Zone. As well, prospecting should be continued across the main target areas and geologic mapping should be conducted as part of this exercise.

There are two areas of porphyry copper-gold potential on the Canadian Creek property; the Casino “B” area, which abuts the Western Copper Casino property, and the Koffee Bowl target to the west. A first step here would be to extend the current Canadian Creek IP to the east to cover Casino “B” and to infill a 700 metre gap of the coverage at Koffee Bowl, and extend coverage to the west. Diamond drilling should be undertaken afterwards to test the best targets.

The budget below is given in three phases. Phase 1, at \$1.25 million, is devoted to follow up on the linear gold targets at Malt East and West and Linear A. This work includes detailed soil sampling, prospecting and rock sampling, ground magnetics and detailed IP, followed up by RC drilling.

Should additional funding be located, Phases 2 (porphyry copper exploration at Casino B and Koffee Bowl; \$683,000), and 3 (structural gold exploration at Ana and Kana; \$694,000) could be added on.

Table 12: Recommended Budget for 2017 Exploration

Phase 1 Gold Targets	Malts, Linear A		
Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
Snr Geologist	80 days	\$730	58,400
Jnr Geologist	50 days	\$520	26,000
Cook /1st Aider	80 days	\$580	46,400
Field Technicians	7 x 80 days	\$440	246,400
Camp Consumables			10,000
Camp Rental	80 days	\$600	48,000
Food			30,000
Expediting			18,000
Fuel (camp, vehicles)			20,000
Communications (Sat phone, Repeaters)			20,000
scheduled airfares yvr-yxy	10	\$1,000	10,000
YXY accommodations			5,000
Fixed Wings Charter			65,000
vehicle, quad rentals			40,000
Helicopter; soils, IP	60hrs	\$1,100	66,000
Helicopter; RC drill	120hrs	\$1,450	174,000
Ground Magnetics	14 days	\$400	5,600
Detailed IP	15 days	\$1,700	25,500
Soil/Rock Analyses	1500	\$28	42,000
RC Drill Mob			15,000
RC drilling	30 days	\$5,000	150,000
RC Fuel 3 drums diesel/day	30 days	\$225	20,250

RC samples	1000 samples	\$28	28,000
Supervision, Reporting			25,000
Filing Costs for Assessment Work			8,000
Contingency			47,450
	TOTAL		1,250,000
Phase 2 Copper Targets	Casino B/Koffee Bowl		
IP	40 days	\$1,700	68,000
Diamond Drill	2000m	\$120	240,000
Helicopter Drill Moves	20 hours	\$1,450	290,000
Drill Samples	1200	\$28	30,000
Extra crew, geo			55,000
	TOTAL		683,000
Phase 3 Gold Targets	Ana/Kana		
Soil Analyses	3000	\$28	84,000
Sampling Crew			40000
Detailed IP	30 days	\$1,700	51,000
IP{ crew			24,000
RC Drill Mob			15,000
RC Drilling	30 days	\$10,000	300,000
RC Fuel 4 drums diesel/day	30 days	\$225	27,000
RC sample Analyses	2000	\$28	56,000
Extra crews, Geo			97,000
	TOTAL		694,000

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20. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

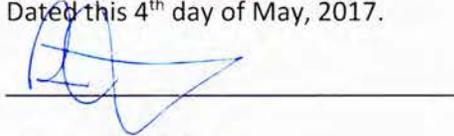
I, R.J. (Bob) Johnston, am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a B.Sc. (Advanced) 1982, in Geological Science.

I, R.J. Johnston, am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of BC (P. Geo.), registration number 19253.

I have practiced my profession since graduation in British Columbia, Yukon, Nunavut, Ontario, Cyprus, Mexico, Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

I, R.J. Johnston, supervised the exploration programme outlined in this report and directed the trenching programme and conducted prospecting and rock sampling.

Dated this 4th day of May, 2017.



R.J. Johnston P. Geo.

ATTACHMENTS

Map 1; Gold in Soil Geochemistry

Map 2; Arsenic in Soil Geochemistry

Map 3; Antimony in Soil Geochemistry

Map 4; Bismuth in Soil Geochemistry

Map 5; Copper in Soil Geochemistry

Map 6; Molybdenum in Soil Geochemistry

