



Kaminak Gold Corp.



Technical Report Coffee Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada

Report Prepared for
Kaminak Gold Corp.

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Project Reference Number:
3CK008.000

March 12, 2011

Technical Report Coffee Gold Project Yukon Territory, Canada

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Effective Date: March 12, 2011

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Cover: Top, Typical landscape in the vicinity of the Coffee Project, looking North from Latte; Centre: Looking West; bottom, auriferous breccia from the Double Double zone (borehole CFD027).

Executive Summary

Introduction

On May 4, 2009, Kaminak Gold Corp. (“Kaminak”) announced the acquisition of an option to purchase the Coffee Property (“Coffee”) from Shawn Ryan in consideration of certain cash payments, work commitments and shares. The Coffee Project is an early-stage gold exploration project located in the White Gold district of west-central Yukon. It is located approximately 130 kilometres south of Dawson City, Yukon. The project encloses several gold occurrences within a large 600 square kilometre exploration concession.

During the third quarter of 2010, Kaminak commissioned SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (“SRK”) to visit the property, review and audit the exploration work undertaken by Kaminak, and to prepare an independent technical report following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. SRK visited the Coffee Project on September 13-14, 2010.

Property Description and Location

The Coffee Project is located in west-central Yukon, within the Whitehorse Mining District, Canada 130 kilometres south of Dawson City. The property includes 3,021 contiguous Yukon mine claims covering an aggregate area of 60,230 hectares. It is entirely owned by Kaminak, subject to a two percent net smelter royalty to Shawn Ryan, half of which can be repurchased by Kaminak. The boundaries of the property have not been legally surveyed.

Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography

The center of the property is located at 139.172 degrees longitude west and 62.836 degrees latitude north. The property and the region have no established towns, villages or electricity. Access to the property is by helicopter from Dawson or Carmacks, or conversely by airplane to the Thistle Creek airstrip, followed by helicopter.

Yukon has a sub-arctic continental climate with a summer mean of 10 degrees Celsius and a winter mean of minus 23 degrees Celsius. Summer and winter temperatures can reach up to 35 and minus 55 degrees Celsius, respectively.

The project is located in the Dawson Range. The topography in this area is characterized by rolling terrain, with rounded hill tops and local flat plateau areas. Elevation varies between 400 and 1,500 metres above sea level. Vegetation consists of shrubs and moss, with local forested areas.

History

The Dawson Range has been exploited historically for placer gold and hard rock exploration for porphyry copper began in the 1960s. Modern gold exploration began in the Coffee Creek area in 1999 and work in the region increased in 2007, with the discovery of the Golden Saddle deposit by Underworld Resources, 30 kilometres north of Coffee. Exploration by Kaminak began in late 2009 and the first drill program was initiated in May 2010.

Regional and Local Geology

The Coffee Project is located in the Yukon-Tanana terrane; an accreted pericratonic rock sequence that covers a large portion of the Omineca Belt, and extends into Alaska and British Columbia. The terrane hosts gold deposits related to Mesozoic intrusions. The Yukon-Tanana terrane consists of schists and gneisses that were deformed and metamorphosed in the late Paleozoic, and intruded by a number of suites of Mesozoic intrusions, including the Dawson Range intrusions. The Paleozoic rocks are pervasively foliated and contain at least two overprinting rock fabrics. During the Early Jurassic, the rocks were tectonically stacked along foliation-parallel thrust faults.

Rocks in the Coffee area are divided into two main west-northwest trending, south- to southwest-dipping panels bordering a third intrusive rock panel to the south. From north to south, these are divided into an augen gneiss-mafic schist sequence (augen gneiss panel) overlain by a variable package of interbanded biotite-feldspar schist, high-strain felsic rocks, metagabbro, talc schist and metacarbonate (biotite schist panel). The foliated rock sequences are butted against Middle to Late Cretaceous equigranular granite to the south along a west-northwest trending contact. Both the Paleozoic metamorphic rocks and Cretaceous granite rock sequences are cut by intermediate to felsic dikes.

Deposit Types and Mineralization

Insufficient work has been done on the project to allow characterization of the gold mineralization explored to date. Surface mapping, trenching and core data suggests that the gold mineralization is hydrothermal and structurally controlled; and that the auriferous structures crosscut all lithologies on the property. Preliminary observations at Supremo and Latte suggest this is a “gold-only” hydrothermal system associated with pyrite mineralization.

Exploration work completed by Kaminak in 2010 has identified significant gold mineralization in six separate areas of the Coffee Project: Supremo, Latte, Double Double, Kona, Americano and Espresso. The gold mineralization is characterized by high oxidation related to surface weathering.

Exploration and Drilling

During 2010 Kaminak completed the following exploration work on the Coffee Project:

- 76 core boreholes (16,104 metres);
- Trenching (4180 metres);
- Ground magnetic surveying;
- Soil geochemical sampling (9,473 samples; 6,000 in 2009); and
- Geological mapping.

Drilling was conducted by Kluane Drilling. Diamond drill holes were completed up to a maximum depth of 436 metres. Drilling was conducted using industry best practices and was supervised by competent personnel.

The purpose of the 2010 drilling program was to investigate gold mineralization in trenches and gold-in-soil anomalies at six main targets: Supremo (twenty-four boreholes), Latte (seventeen boreholes), Double Double (four boreholes), Kona (three boreholes), Espresso (three boreholes), and Americano (ten boreholes). In addition,

thirteen boreholes were also drilled to test the potential of extending connecting structures in addition to some regional targets.

Sampling Method, Approach and Analyses

Kaminak used industry best practices to collect, handle and assay soil, trench and core samples at the Coffee Gold Project. Analytical quality procedures include the use of control samples (blank, duplicate and commercial certified reference material) in all batches of samples submitted to the accredited ALS Chemex Laboratory for preparation and assaying. Each sample was assayed for gold using conventional fire assay procedures on fifty gram charges; and a suite of trace elements using aqua regia digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry on five gram sub-samples.

Data Verification

In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, SRK visited the Coffee Project on September 13-14, 2010 while active drilling was ongoing. The purpose of the site visit was to inspect the property and ascertain the geological setting of the Coffee deposit, witness the extent of exploration work, and assess logistical aspects and other constraints relating to conducting exploration work in the area. SRK was given full access to project data. SRK visited active and completed drilling sites, trenches and reviewed core from six recently completed boreholes.

SRK reviewed the assaying data provided by the primary laboratory and aggregated and reviewed the analytical quality control data produced by Kaminak in 2010. Upon review, SRK is of the opinion that the analytical results delivered by ALS Chemex are reliable and can be eventually considered for supporting mineral resource evaluation.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services Ltd. (“Inspectorate”) of Richmond, British Columbia conducted preliminary cyanide leaching tests on two composite core samples from Supremo and Latte oxidized gold zones. Bottle roll, Carbon in Leach and Carbon in Pulp leaching tests yielded excellent gold extraction indicating that the oxide gold mineralization is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Exploration work completed to date on the Coffee Project is insufficient to support evaluation of mineral resources. There are no mineral resources on the Coffee Project.

Conclusions and Recommendations

SRK reviewed and audited the exploration data available for the Coffee Gold Project. The exploration work carried out by Kaminak is conducted using procedures that generally meet industry best practices and SRK is of the opinion that the exploration data is reliable.

Exploration work to date on the Coffee Project has identified widespread gold mineralization associated with fractured and hydrothermally altered rocks. The areas of gold mineralization occur over an area measuring approximately twelve by four kilometres, representing only a small portion of the large Coffee Project. The gold mineralization occurs in steeply dipping structural zones characterized by fragmental rock, silica and muscovite alteration, minor veining and is associated with intermediate and felsic dikes. The nature of the relationship is not yet understood.

In the opinion of SRK, the results of the exploration work completed by Kaminak on the Coffee Project are of sufficient merit to recommend additional exploration expenditures. The proposed work program includes core drilling to investigate the gold mineralization intersected in 2010 and test its lateral and depth continuity. The recommended program includes approximately 45,000 metres of drilling targeting:

- Delineation drilling of the Latte and Supremo zones along regularly spaced sections to define the boundaries of the gold mineralization, understand its geological and structural setting and support initial evaluation of mineral resources;
- Step-out drilling at Supremo, Double Double, Kona, Connector, Latte North and Americano areas to investigate and define geometry and distribution of the gold mineralization and test its lateral continuity with the view of delineating the extent of the gold mineralization and support initial mineral resource evaluation; and
- Parametric drilling of other gold-in-soil anomalies including Espresso, Americano West, Macchiato, Cappuccino, Mocha and Java.

SRK considers that the proposed drilling program should provide sufficient information to delineate and model with confidence the boundaries of the gold mineralization and support the preparation of an initial mineral resource statement for the Coffee Project.

The total cost for the proposed exploration program is estimated at CN\$15,000,000.

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1 Introduction

On May 4, 2009, Kaminak Gold Corp. (“Kaminak”) announced the acquisition of an option to purchase the Coffee property from Shawn Ryan in consideration of certain cash payments, work commitments, and shares.

The Coffee Gold Project (“Coffee Project”) is an exploration stage gold project located in west-central Yukon located approximately 130 kilometres south of Dawson City. The project encloses several gold prospects on a property covering 60,230 hectares.

During the third quarter of 2010, Kaminak commissioned SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (“SRK”) to visit the property, review and audit the exploration work undertaken by Kaminak, and prepare an initial independent technical report in compliance with Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

This technical report documents the exploration work completed by Kaminak in 2010 on the Coffee Project. It was prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and in conformity with generally accepted CIM “Exploration Best Practices” guidelines.

1.1 Scope of Work

The scope of work, as defined in the letter of engagement executed between Kaminak and SRK on September 3, 2010 consists of the preparation of an independent technical report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines. This typically requires an assessment of the following aspects of the project:

- Topography, landscape, access;
- Regional and local geology;
- Exploration history;
- Audit of exploration work carried out by Kaminak; and
- Recommendations for additional work.

1.2 Work Program

This assignment was initiated by a site visit conducted on September 13 and 14, 2010. During the site visit, SRK reviewed outcrop exposures and trenches, visited active and completed drilling sites, and reviewed core from several boreholes. Exploration procedures were also reviewed with Kaminak personnel at the time of the visit, during which time the drill program was ongoing.

The technical report was assembled in Toronto, Canada during the month of December 2010.

1.3 Basis of the Technical Report

This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Personal inspection of the Coffee Project area, including drill core from the various prospects;
- Review of the exploration data collected by Kaminak;
- Discussion with Kaminak personnel; and
- Additional information from public domain sources.

This technical report is based on information believed to be reliable. SRK has no reason, other than any documented in this technical report, to doubt the reliability of the historical data contained herein.

1.4 Qualification of SRK

The SRK Group comprises over 1,000 professionals, offering expertise in a wide range of resource engineering disciplines. The SRK Group's independence is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. This permits SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations on crucial judgment issues. SRK has a demonstrated track record in undertaking independent assessments of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies and financial institutions worldwide. The SRK Group has also worked with a large number of major international mining companies and their projects, providing mining industry consultancy service inputs.

This technical report was compiled by Dr. Jean-François Couture, P. Geo (APGO#0197). By virtue of his education, membership to a recognized professional association and relevant work experience, Dr. Couture is an appropriate independent qualified person as this term is defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Dr. Couture is a Principal Geologist with SRK and has been employed by SRK since 2001. He has been engaged in mineral exploration and mineral deposit studies since 1982. His area of expertise includes geological and structural modelling, ore deposit modelling, digital data integration, exploration project review, due diligence and resource estimation. Since joining SRK, Dr. Couture has authored and co-authored independent technical reports for gold, silver, base metals, lithium and uranium exploration and mining projects in Canada, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Finland, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Niger, Sweden, South Africa, and the United States.

1.5 Site Visit

In accordance with the National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, Dr. Couture visited the Coffee Project on September 13 and 14, 2010. Dr. Couture was accompanied by Mr. Tim Smith (Exploration Manager) and Dr. Alan Wainwright, P.Geol. (Senior Geologist) from Kaminak.

The purpose of the visit was to ascertain the geology of the project area, with a specific emphasis on the geology of the several gold occurrences discovered by Kaminak during 2010. During the site visit, SRK visited outcrop exposures, trenches, and completed and active drilling sites. SRK was able to witness the extent of the exploration work carried out by Kaminak on this property. During the site visit SRK also examined drill core from several boreholes recently drilled on the property.

SRK was given full access to relevant data and conducted interviews of Kaminak personnel to obtain information on the past exploration work, understand field procedures used to collect, record, store and analyse exploration data.

1.6 Acknowledgement

The compilation of this technical report benefited from the collaboration of Kaminak staff, in particular Mr. Tim Smith (Exploration Manager), Dr. Alan J. Wainwright, P.Geol. (Senior Geologist), Mr. Adam Simmons (Senior Geologist) and Dr. Craig Finnigan, P.Geol. (Chief Geologist). Their collaboration and contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

2 Reliance on other Experts and Declaration

SRK's opinion contained herein and effective **March 12, 2011** is based on information provided to SRK by Kaminak throughout the course of SRK's investigations, which in turn reflect various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results may be significantly more or less favourable.

This report includes technical information that may require subsequent calculations to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

SRK is not an insider, associate or an affiliate of Kaminak, and neither SRK nor any affiliate has acted as an advisor to Kaminak or its affiliates in connection with this project. The results of the technical review by SRK are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings. SRK is being paid a professional fee for preparing this technical report as specified in a contract duly executed between SRK and Kaminak.

SRK has not performed an independent verification of land title and tenure as summarized in Section 3.1 of this report. SRK did not verify the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties relating to the Coffee Property. SRK was informed by Kaminak that there are no known litigations potentially affecting the Coffee Project.

The Coffee Project is an early stage exploration property. Limited surface disturbances have been created by Kaminak arising from surface exploration work such as trenching, and preparation of drilling pads.

3 Property Description and Location

The Coffee Project is located in west-central Yukon, within the Whitehorse Mining District, Canada, 130 kilometres south of Dawson City (Figure 1). The project comprises 3021 contiguous claims covering an aggregate area of approximately 60,230 hectares. The Coffee property covers parts of (1:50,000 scale) map sheets 115J-13, 115J-14, and 115J-15.

3.1 Land Tenure

The main Coffee Project claim block consists of 3,021 registered claims (claims registered as follows: 2,927 Coffee, 68 Cream, 16 Lion, and 10 Sugar). The entire claim block covers an area measuring approximately 50 by 12 kilometres (Figure 2). The boundaries of the individual claims have not been legally surveyed. The list of claims is presented in Appendix A.

3.2 Underlying Agreements

Kaminak's rights to the Coffee claims were acquired from Mr. Shawn Ryan, of Dawson City, through an original agreement dated April 27, 2009 (amended and restated on June 9, 2009) and amendments dated March 25, 2010 and October 5, 2010.

At the time of the June 9, 2009 agreement, Mr. Ryan was the owner of a 100 percent legal and beneficial interest in these claims. Kaminak acquired an undivided 100 percent right, title and interest in and to the Coffee property in the Yukon. The property is free and clear of all liens and third party interests.

The property was acquired for \$400,000 cash, 2,000,000 shares, and a \$1,800,000 work commitment. Mr. Ryan retains a two percent Net Smelter Returns royalty, subject at anytime to a one percent buy-back for \$2 million, with annual advance royalty payments of \$20,000 commencing December 31st, 2013.

The claims are now registered to Kaminak and the company is now completing the final payments to Mr. Ryan, and has met all of the other requirements.

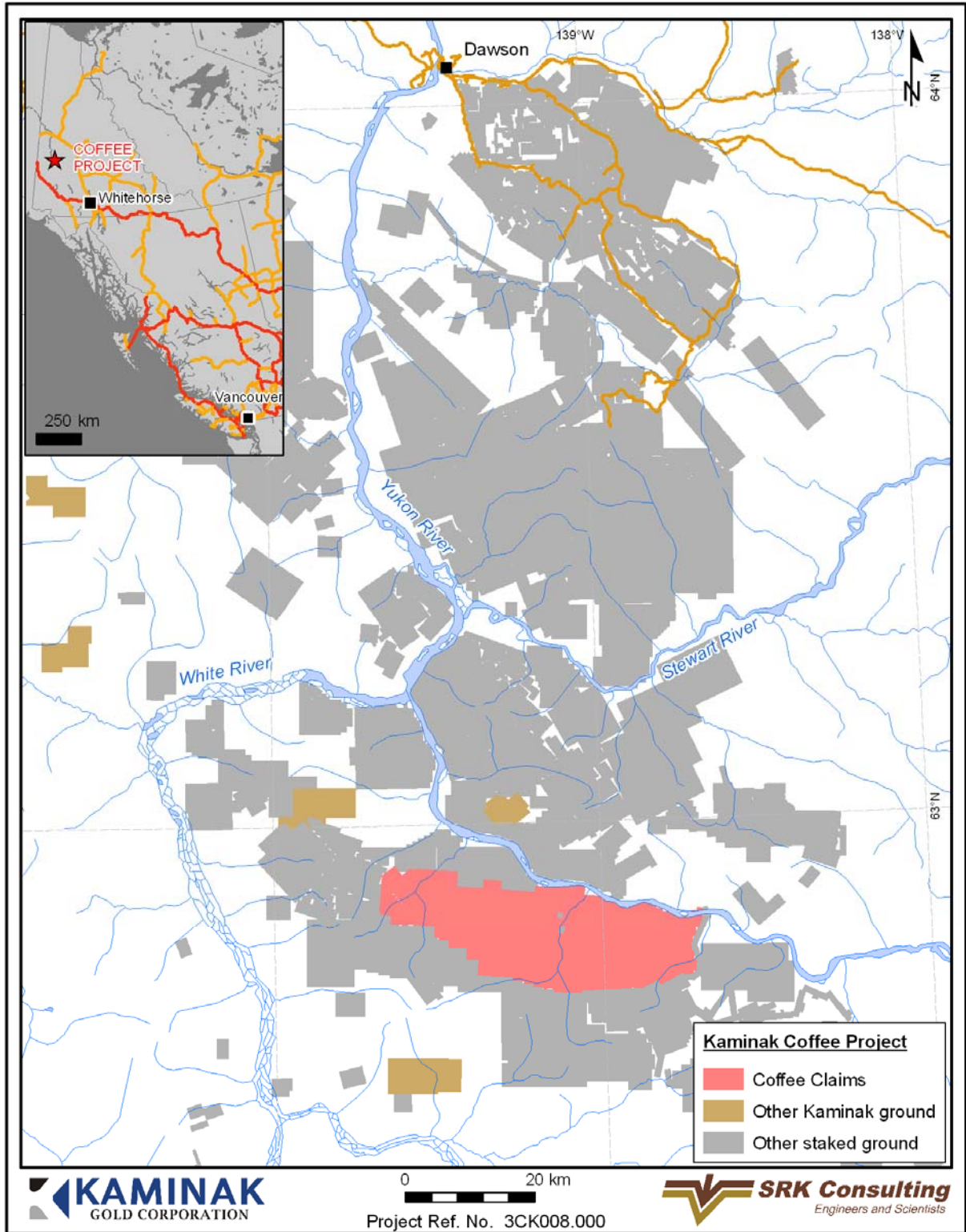


Figure 1: Location Map.

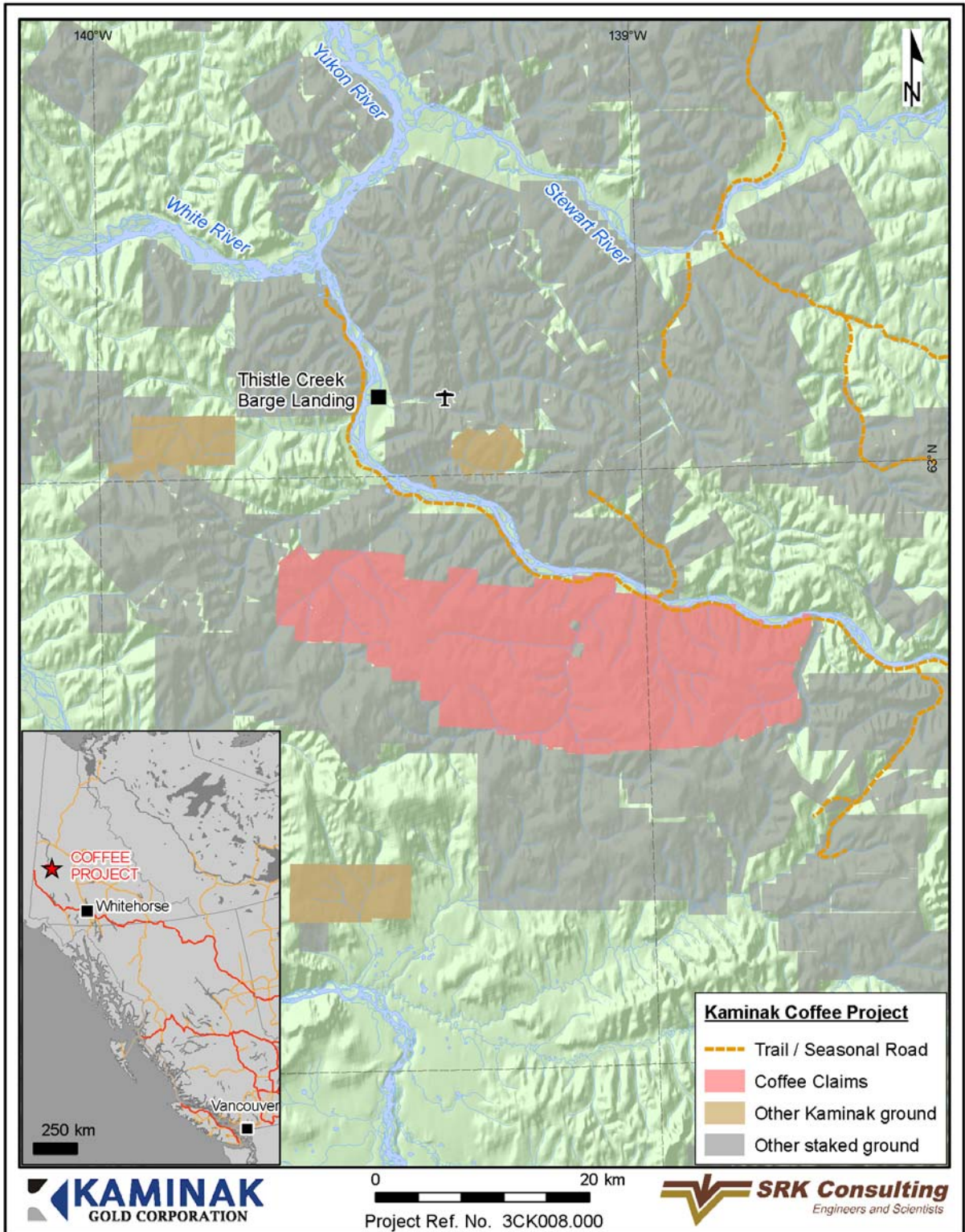


Figure 2: Mineral Tenure Map.

3.3 Environmental Considerations

Prior to commencement of the 2010 field season an environmental procedures document was compiled for Kaminak by an environmental consultant. This includes best practice procedural guidelines for minimizing environmental impact due to exploration activities, rehabilitation procedures including an action plan for clean-up of spills, and initiation of a wildlife monitoring program. In September 2010, Kaminak retained Access Consulting of Whitehorse, Yukon to conduct an environmental base line survey. Water quality sampling of drainages from around the Coffee property commenced in October 2010.

Kaminak recognizes and respects that the Coffee Project lies within the Traditional Territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. A self-governing First Nation, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in works closely with Kaminak to identify and maximize opportunities arising from mineral exploration activities. Additionally, ongoing dialogue with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's Natural Resources and Lands Department and Heritage Department ensures wildlife, environment and heritage values are readily identified and addressed.

Kaminak operates a fifty person camp located adjacent to the Thistle Creek airstrip. For this camp a Class 3 Permit has been obtained from the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. This permit also includes the exploration activities at the Coffee property, including drilling and trenching.

During August 2010, in collaboration with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Kaminak retained Matrix Research Limited of Whitehorse, Yukon to conduct a heritage and archaeological survey over the Coffee Project. One historical site and three pre-contact First Nation sites were located in the Kona area of the Coffee Property. A final report containing recommendations for protection of the sites is currently pending; in the interim Kaminak has avoided conducting any exploration work in these areas.

The Coffee Gold Project is an undeveloped exploration project. Surface disturbances resulting from work completed by Kaminak, which has included some trenching (partially rehabilitated), diamond drilling and other non-disturbing geological activities, is considered minimal.

Kaminak is pursuing baseline archaeological and environmental studies, which, although incomplete, are not known to have identified any substantial concerns which might limit or preclude future development of the Coffee Project.

Kaminak has advised SRK that they have obtained and complied with any applicable permit requirements to conduct mineral exploration on the Coffee Project claims.

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Coffee Project is located within the Dawson Range, approximately 130 kilometres south of Dawson City and approximately 160 kilometres northwest of Carmacks. The claims form an irregular rectangular block situated parallel to and south of the Yukon River (see Figure 1). The Casino copper-gold porphyry deposit (Western Copper Corporation) is located approximately 30 kilometres southeast of the main drilled zones on the Coffee Project. Access to the property is by helicopter from Dawson or Carmacks, or conversely by airplane to the Thistle Creek airstrip, followed by helicopter.

The area is unglaciated and consists of subdued topography ranging from 400 metres to 1,500 metres (Figure 3). The majority of the property is above tree line and contains short shrubby vegetation. The Coffee Project claims encompass an area of tree-covered hills on the Yukon Plateau, incised by mature drainages that are part of the Yukon River watershed. The property has local mature pine forests with thick moss cover on the ground. Bedrock exposures are scarce.

Although there are currently no all weather or winter roads connecting camp to any of the major communities in Yukon, access to the Coffee property is good. An air strip is located on Thistle Creek approximately 20 kilometres from site; river access to the area is provided by a barge landing on the Yukon River approximately five kilometres west of the airstrip. River transport along the Yukon River from Dawson City to the mouth of Thistle Creek is available for five months during the summer period when the river is free of ice.

The 2010 drill program was helicopter-supported (Trinity Helicopters, Bell Long Ranger, and Bell 407 helicopters) based at a camp located adjacent to the Thistle Creek airstrip (Figure 3).

Yukon has a sub-arctic continental climate with a summer mean of 10 degrees Celsius and a winter mean of minus 23 degrees Celsius. Summer and winter temperatures can reach up to 35 and minus 55 degrees Celsius, respectively. Dawson City, the nearest access point, has a daily average above freezing for 180 days per year.

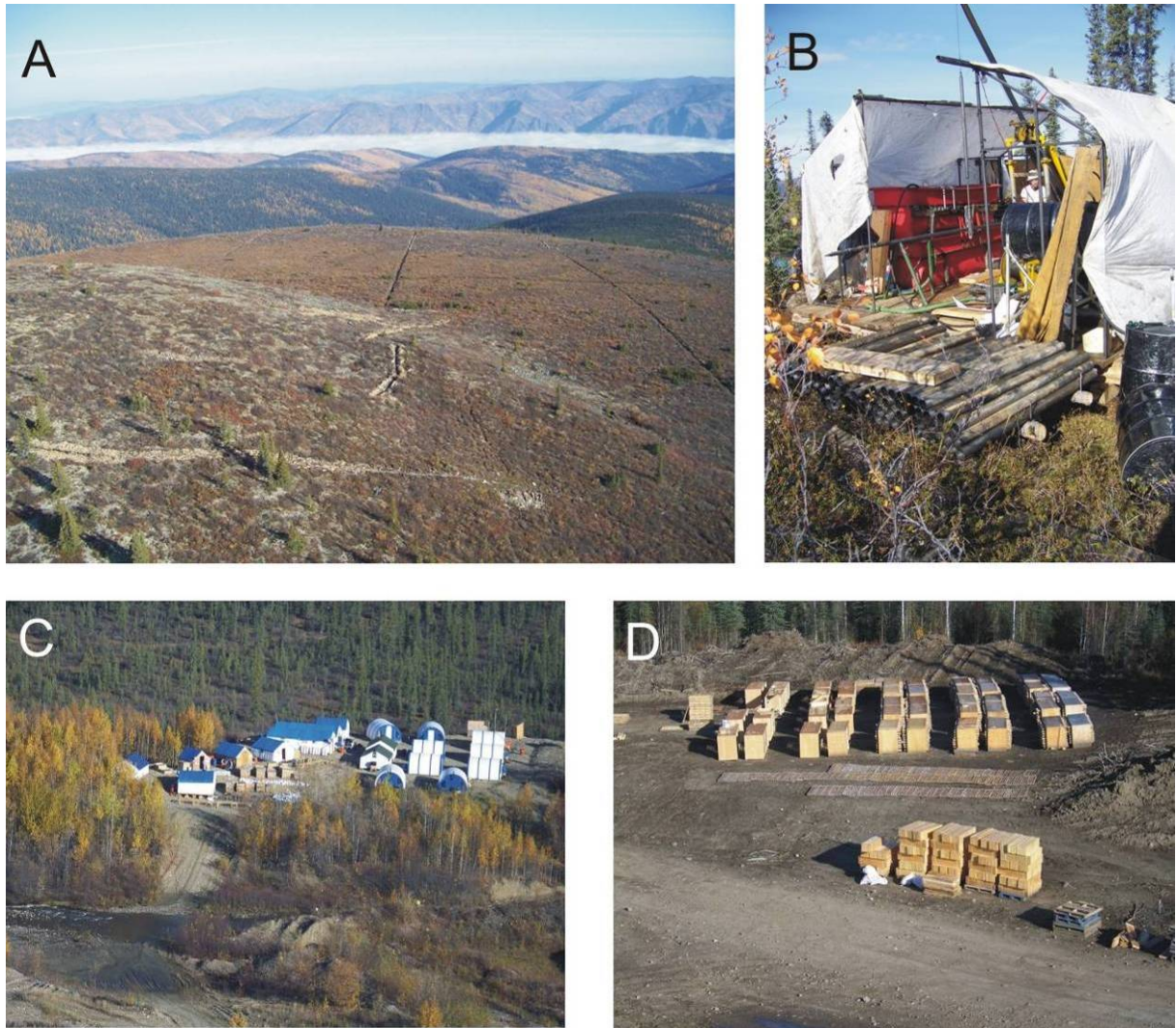


Figure 3: A. Overview of Supremo Trenches Looking North. B. Active drilling at hole CFD068. C. Kaminak's Thistle Creek Camp. D. Core yard near the camp.

5 History

The Coffee Creek area appears to have limited hard rock exploration history and only minor placer activity. Coffee Creek has experienced sporadic placer mining since the turn of the century. Hardrock exploration in the area is limited to reconnaissance work in the 1960's and 1970's for porphyry copper.

C.D.N. Taylor, P.Eng. (Atlantic Energy Limited, August 1981) reports that soil and silt samples collected from Coffee Creek, near the confluence of the Yukon River, contained “uniformly high, double-digit arsenic values”. Taylor recommended that Coffee Creek be resampled during low water table levels.

Deltango Gold conducted silt and soil sampling in 1999 in the area of the Coffee Project claims and recommended further work, based on anomalous results (Jilson, 2000). In 1999-2000, a brief Coffee Creek exploration program was conducted by consultants for Prospector International Resources. This program involved stream sediment sampling of secondary drainages, contour and ridgeline reconnaissance soil sampling, rock sampling of available outcrop and prospecting, and minor fluid inclusion work. The 1999 work identified an open-ended reconnaissance soil gold anomaly. The 2000 work further delineated this anomaly to be approximately 400 by 900 metres and recommended further soil sampling in addition to mechanized trenching (Jaworski and Meyer, 2000; Jaworski and Vanwermeskerken, 2001).

In 2006 and 2007, grid sampling and ridge-top soil sampling traverses were completed on the Coffee Project claims (Ryan 2007; Ryan, 2008).

In June 2009, Kaminak executed an option agreement with Mr. Shawn Ryan to acquire the Coffee Project. Following this agreement, Kaminak expanded the soil sampling grid in the Coffee Project areas, developing targets at Supremo, Latte, Kona, Espresso, and Double Double. Trenching was conducted at all of these target areas in addition to geological mapping and prospecting.

The exploration work completed by Kaminak is discussed in Section 8 below.

6 Geological Setting

6.1 Regional Geology

The Coffee Project is located in the Yukon-Tanana terrane; an accreted pericratonic rock sequence that covers a large portion of the Omineca Belt, and extends into Alaska and British Columbia. The terrane underlies part of the Tintina gold belt and hosts gold deposits related to Mesozoic intrusions, including the Sonora Gulch gold deposit and the Casino copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry, located southeast of the Coffee Project (Bennett et al., 2009). The Yukon-Tanana terrane consists of schists and gneisses that were deformed and metamorphosed in the late Paleozoic, and intruded by a number of suites of Mesozoic intrusions, including the Dawson Range intrusions (Mortensen, 1992, Colpron et al., 2006; Figure 4). Rocks are pervasively foliated and contain at least two overprinting rock fabrics (Ryan and Gordey, 2004; Mackenzie and Craw, 2008; MacKenzie et al., 2008). During the Early Jurassic, the rocks were tectonically stacked along foliation-parallel thrust faults (Mortensen, 1996) and subsequent regional extension occurred between the middle Cretaceous and Eocene, accompanied by fault-controlled mafic and felsic magmatism (Gabrielse and Yorath 1991).

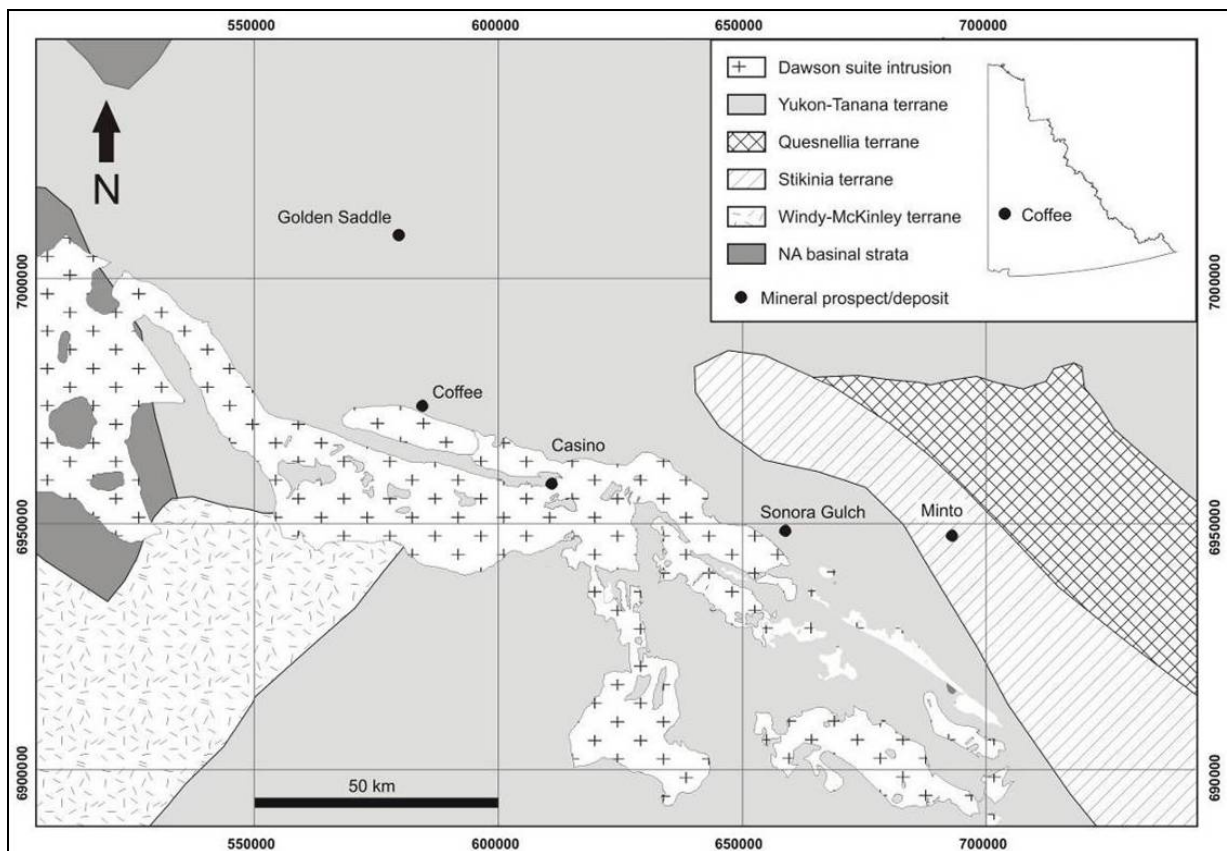


Figure 4: Geological Setting of the Coffee Project Area.
Coordinate system is UTM NAD83, zone 7.

6.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Coffee Project area is characterized by two main west-northwest trending, south- to southwest-dipping rock panels bordering a third intrusive rock panel to the south (Figure 5). From north to south, these are divided into an augen gneiss-mafic schist sequence (augen gneiss panel) overlain by a variable package of interbanded biotite-feldspar schist, high-strain felsic rocks, metagabbro, talc schist and metacarbonate (biotite schist panel). The rock sequence is cut by intermediate to felsic dikes. Each rock unit is described further below and summarized in Table 1.

The rock units are foliated and abut against Middle to Late Cretaceous equigranular granite intrusions to the south along a west-northwest trending contact.

Table 1: Rock Units in the Coffee Project Area.

Rock Unit	Location	Comment
Augen Gneiss	Supremo area	Intercalated with biotite-feldspar schist; dominant host rocks surrounding high-grade breccias in the Supremo zone
Ribbon quartz mylonite	Upper Sequence at Latte zone; rare thin intervals in the Lower Sequence	Favourable gold host in the Upper Latte zone
Feldspar-muscovite schist	Occurs in the Latte zone; most commonly in the Upper Sequence	Favourable gold host in the Upper Latte zone
Biotite-feldspar schist	Dominant unit in central panel	Minor intercalated metacarbonate Host for high-grade gold in the Lower Latte zone; Host for Double Double zone
Talc schist	Talc schist occurs in the vicinity of metagabbro; possible strained mafic-ultramafic intrusions	Not associated with gold
Metagabbro	Below Lower Sequence at Latte	Not associated with gold
Dacite dikes	Cut all rock units	Strong spatial association with gold zones
Andesite dikes	Cut all rock units	Weaker spatial association with gold zones
Granite	Kona area	Large Coffee Creek Granite batholith trends west-northwest. Mid- to Late Cretaceous

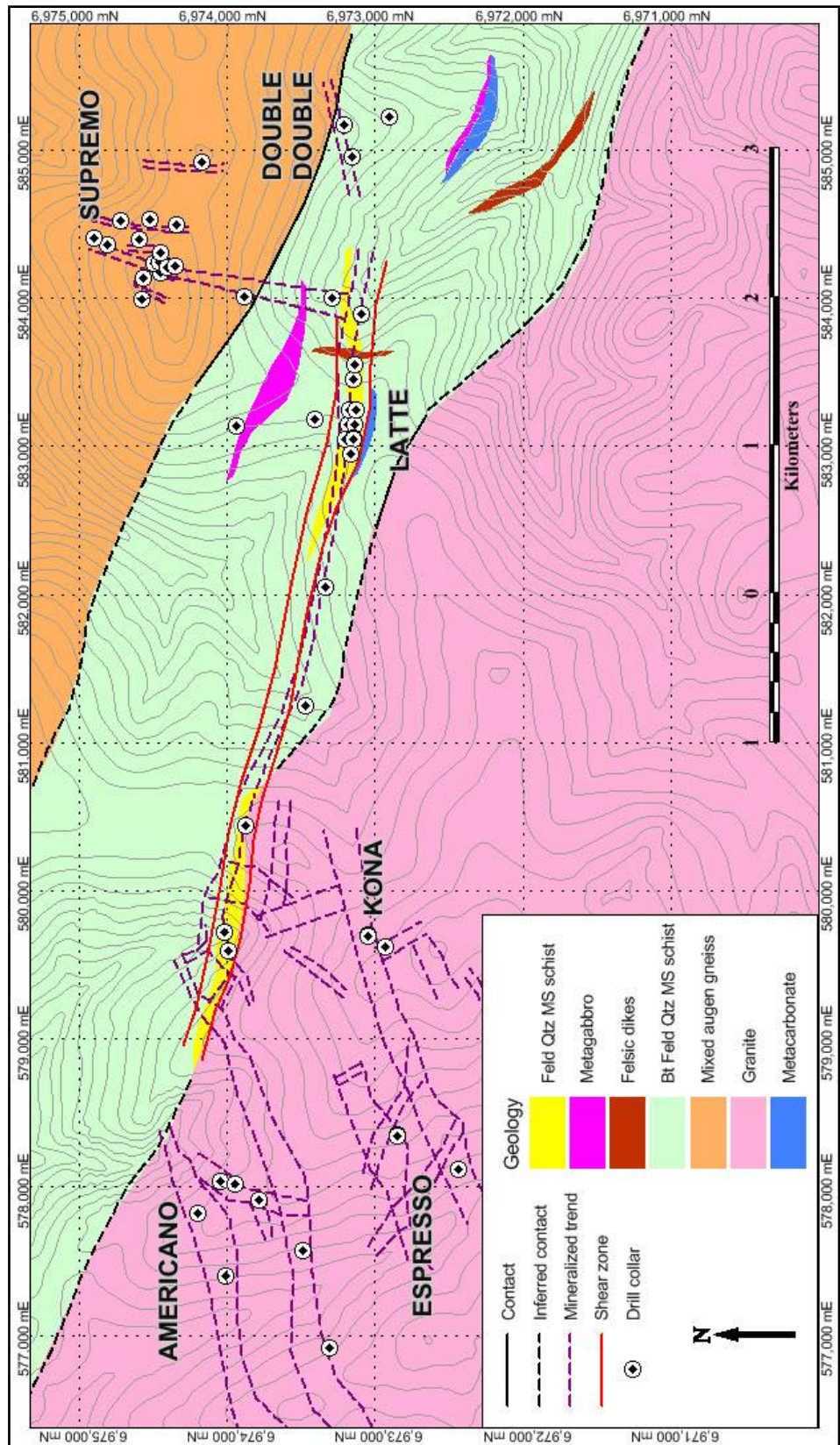


Figure 5: Geologic Map of the Coffee Project Area. Coordinate system is UTM NAD83 zone 7.

6.2.1 Lithology

Augen Gneiss Panel

Gold mineralization in the Supremo area occurs in augen gneiss characterized by variable quartz, feldspar augen, biotite and muscovite (Figure 6a). The augen gneiss is intercalated with volumetrically minor biotite-feldspar (\pm quartz \pm muscovite) schist (Figure 6b). Typical drill core intervals of biotite-feldspar schist within the dominant augen gneiss sequence vary in thickness from 0.3 to 10 metres. They represent approximately 30 percent of the rock volume.

Biotite Schist Panel

Biotite-feldspar (\pm quartz \pm muscovite) schist dominates the central rock panel in the Coffee area (Figure 6b). This rock type exhibits variable flattening or rock elements such as augens. The biotite-feldspar schist is locally intercalated with metacarbonate bands that range 0.3 to over 1.0 metres in width.

The biotite schist is locally intercalated with mylonitized feldspar-quartz-muscovite rock and metagabbro. These high-strain rocks are characterized by tightly laminated texture that typically include pale mica-rich bands alternating with feldspar-rich and ribbon-quartz bands (Figure 6c). Highly-strained gabbro is also common and characterized by locally extreme flattening and banding (Figure 6d). In these rock types, the foliation can be convoluted and strained about relict pyroxene porphyroclasts. Relatively thin talc schist intervals are spatially associated with the metagabbro zones, and are characterized by strongly altered pale green fine-grained foliated material with local coarse magnetite crystals.

Granite

Equigranular granite underlies the southern third of the map area (Figure 5). This rock type is characterized by plagioclase, potassium feldspar, quartz, biotite, and hornblende (Figure 6e). The one contact observed in drill core between the granite and the adjacent biotite-feldspar schist panel is obscured by an andesite dike, half a metre in width. The foliated rocks are neither hornfelsed nor strongly altered in the drill core adjacent to the intrusion.

Dikes

Andesite dikes are characterized by fine-grained to coarse plagioclase-porphyrific textures with a dark groundmass (Figure 6f). They are typically unaltered, although there is a spatial association between the andesite dikes and the gold-bearing structures.

Unfoliated dacite porphyry dikes are also spatially associated with intervals of gold mineralization. The dikes are characterized by feldspar phenocrysts and minor quartz set in an aphanitic groundmass. Typically ferromagnesian minerals (hornblende and possible biotite) are destroyed by alteration, and where identified, have been pervasively replaced by fine-grained pyrite. Dacite dikes are further discussed below in relation to the gold mineralization.

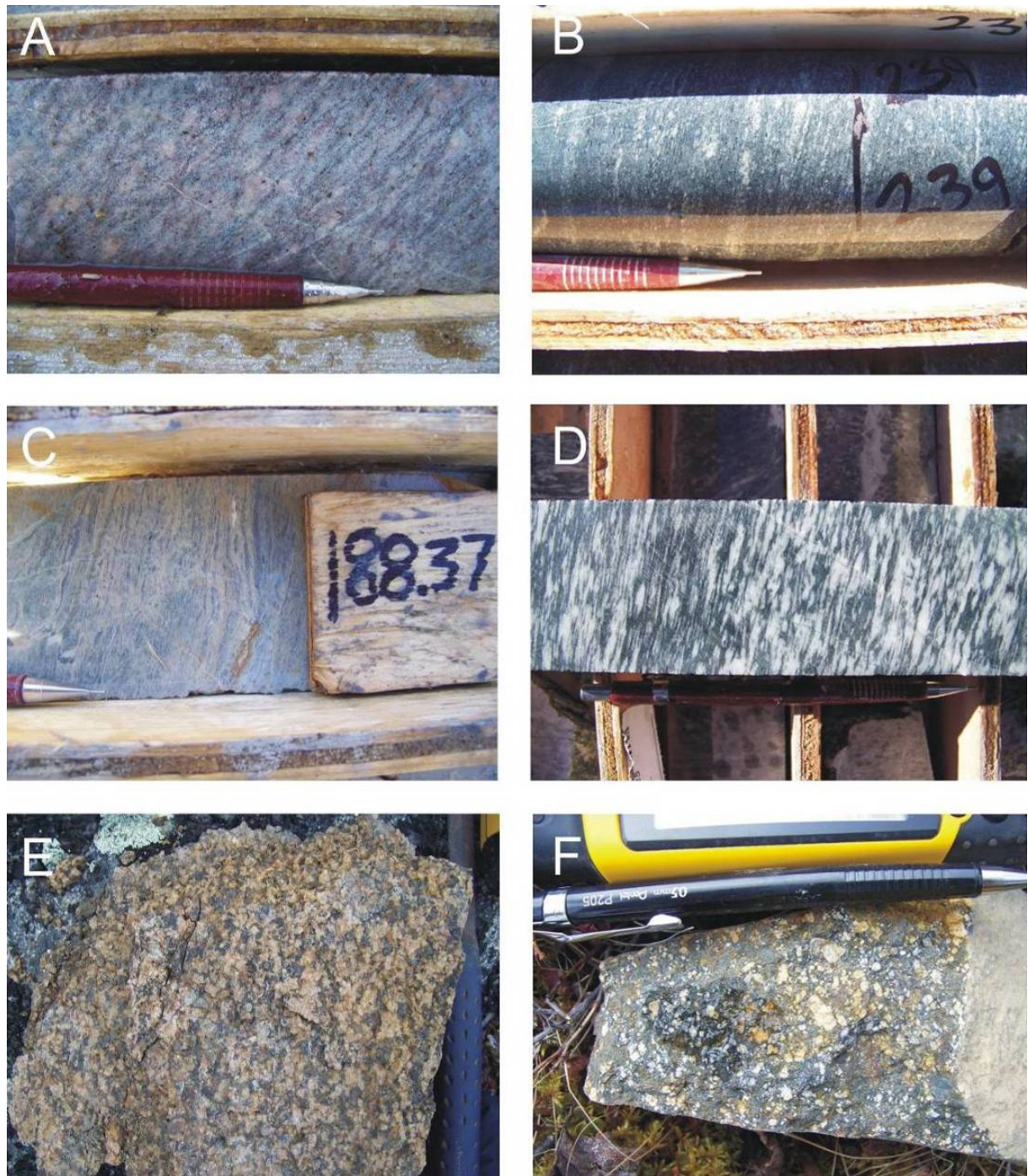


Figure 6: Lithologies from the Coffee Project Area.

Photographs of rock units in the Coffee Project. A. Augen gneiss in borehole CFD033 at 167.3 metres; B. Biotite-feldspar schist in borehole CFD067 at 239 metres; C. Feldspar-quartz mylonite in borehole CFD038 at 188.3 metres; D. Mylonitized gabbro in borehole CFD060 at 145.0 metres; E. Granite from an outcrop in the Kona area; and F. Andesite porphyry in a trench in the Supremo area.

6.2.2 Structure

Structural data collected from oriented drill core indicates that the main penetrative foliation in the Supremo area (augen gneiss panel) strikes northwest and dips shallowly (less than 20 degrees; Figure 7a) to the southwest. The same fabric in the Latte and Double Double areas dips somewhat more steeply (40 to 50 degrees; Figure 7b and c), also to the southwest. Faults are common in drill core, some of which are steeply-dipping based on cross-section interpretation between pairs of core boreholes drilled on the same section. Some of the faults are foliation parallel (i.e. shallow to moderate dip).

Gold-bearing structures are generally steeply-dipping and cross-cut all rock units at the Coffee Project. The best evidence for this geometry is taken from interpreting the distribution of auriferous intervals between pairs of boreholes drilled on the same section. Structural measurements of vein orientations and margins of breccia zones on oriented drill core are less reliable because of the often incohesive nature of drill core inside gold-rich zones (thus the drill core is not oriented in those zones). Moreover, with drilling information to date, there is a lack of direct evidence of gold mineralization associated with specific vein or breccia events.

In the northeastern part of the Coffee Project area (Supremo zone), gold is hosted within a corridor of north-south trending structures crosscutting the augen gneiss; whereas in the Latte and Double Double zones (1.5 kilometres south and southeast of Supremo, respectively; Figure 5), gold is associated with a regionally-significant, east-west trending, south-dipping structure (the “Latte Structure”) and interpreted related splays. The Latte Structure is characterized by breccias that overprint older ductile strain fabrics, consistent with a multiply-reactivated shear zone environment. Other gold prospects located west-southwest of Supremo (Kona, Espresso and Americano; Figure 5) are hosted west of the inferred Latte Structure, but in the granite, within steeply-dipping planar structures that correspond to linear gold-in-soil anomalies. These may represent an array of faults connected by linking structures.

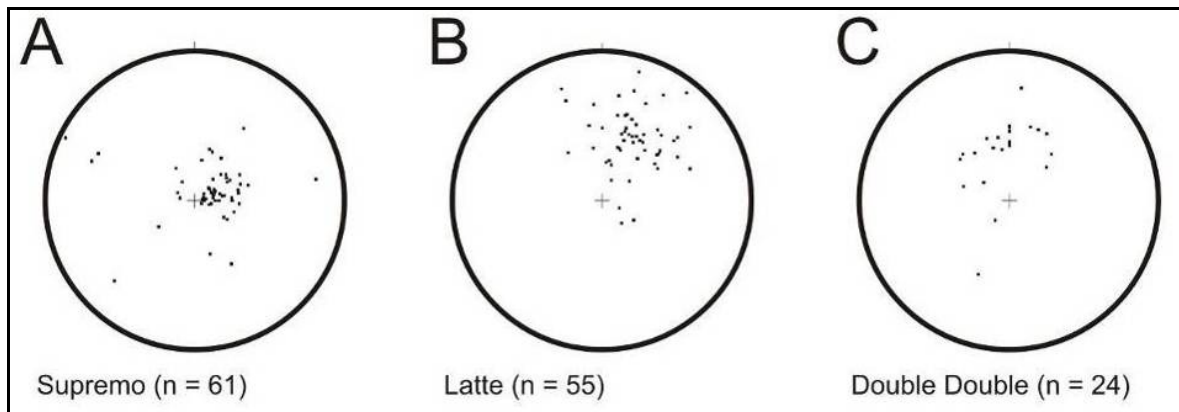


Figure 7: Lower Hemisphere Stereonet Projections of Poles to Foliation for A) Supremo, B) Latte, and C) Double Double.

7 Deposit Types and Mineralization

7.1 Deposit Types

Exploration on the Coffee Project is still in the preliminary stages, therefore the nature of the gold mineralization and the controls on its distribution remain to be constrained. During the 2010 exploration program, representative suites of samples were collected for further petrology, metallurgy, and mineralogy studies.

Soil sampling, detailed ground magnetic data, aerial photograph interpretation, trenching and drilling data suggest that the gold mineralization is hydrothermal, structurally controlled and that the auriferous structures crosscut all lithologies on the property. Preliminary observations at Supremo and Latte suggest this is a “gold-only” hydrothermal system associated with pyrite mineralization.

7.2 Mineralization

Exploration work completed during 2010 has led to the discovery of significant gold mineralization in six separate areas of the Coffee Project: Supremo, Latte, Double Double, Kona, Americano and Espresso (Figure 5 and Table 2). The following paragraphs present a descriptive summary of each gold occurrence.

7.2.1 Supremo

The gold mineralization at Supremo can generally be characterized by three distinct styles. The highest grades are associated with hydrothermal breccias exhibiting evidence for several episodes of brecciation. This style of gold mineralization generally yields grades between five and 60 grams of gold per tonne (“gpt gold”). The lower grade gold mineralization is associated with pervasive hydrothermal alteration and yields grades ranging between two and 10 gpt gold. The hydrothermal alteration is characterized by an overall removal of potassium and aluminum and addition of sulphide and silica. Andesite and dacite dikes appear to have utilized the same structures as the mineralizing fluids, but they are themselves altered and locally auriferous. In other cases, altered dikes with elevated arsenic and antimony are barren. Thus the relationship between dikes and the auriferous hydrothermal system remains poorly constrained.

Table 2: Mineralized Zones in the Coffee Project Area.

Zone	Host Rock	Summary Description*
Supremo	Augen gneiss	Narrow gold-bearing brittle structures with gold commonly hosted in matrix-supported breccia and dacite dikes. e.g. CFD001 17.07 gpt gold over 15.5 metres; CFD016 12.43 gpt gold over 14.0 metres.
Latte	Biotite-feldspar schist	Gold is hosted in limonitic highly strained rock. Sub-divided in two sub-zones: Upper Latte: Iron oxides replace disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite. e.g. CFD011: 2.35 gpt gold over 51.0 metres; CFD044: 1.83 gpt gold over 58.0 metres. Lower Latte: Sooty-pyrite rich gold zones in narrow, high-grade shear zones. e.g. CFD010: 3.71 gpt gold over 16.0 metres; CFD012: 17.4 gpt gold over 1.0 metres; CFD048: 5.55 gpt gold over 9.0 metres.
Double Double	Biotite-feldspar schist	Narrow gold bearing brittle structures hosted in matrix-supported breccia including dacite porphyry fragment breccia. e.g. CFD027: 6.3 gpt gold over 35.0 metres; CFD028 15.91 gpt gold over 5.0 metres.
Kona	Granite	Broad zones of fracture-controlled and disseminated pyrite associated with dacite dikes. Gold hosted in quartz-sericite altered granite. Iron oxides after disseminated pyrite, pyrite veinlets stockworks and sooty-pyrite rich shear zones. e.g. CFD053: 2.21 gpt gold over 56.8 metres; and 1.92 gpt gold over 23.0 metres.
Americano	Granite	Zones of fracture-controlled and disseminated pyrite. Gold hosted in quartz-sericite altered granite similar to Kona. e.g. CFD064: 2.36 gpt gold over 18.0 metres.
Espresso	Granite	Zones of fracture-controlled and disseminated pyrite. Gold hosted in quartz-sericite altered granite similar to Kona. Only low gold tenors encountered in the 2010 drilling.

* There is insufficient information to determine if the reported core-length weighted averages represent true widths.

Breccias are characterized by millimetre to centimetre sized fragments of gneissic country rock in a limonitic matrix consisting of very fine grained sulphide (pyrite) and clay that is in most cases silica-altered and indurated. Quartzo-felspathic gneiss and more rarely biotite-sericite schist fragments are poorly sorted and their shape varies from angular to well rounded (Figure 8a).

Microscopic observations reveal a granular breccia matrix dominated by chalcedonic quartz and limonite (Figure 8b). Oxidized sulphide is extremely fine grained and in most cases sub-microscopic (Figure 8b). Back scatter electron microscope images reveal micron sized crystals of barite throughout the ground mass and gold grains within the pyrite structure and along oxidized margins (Figure 8c). Although the pyrite is occasionally arsenian in composition, arsenopyrite is not observed.

Pervasive alteration of augen gneiss consists of a rock fabric (defined by quartz muscovite and biotite with feldspar augen) replaced by muscovite (sericite; Figure 8d). The host rocks for this style of mineralization are largely composed of very fine grained material consisting of sericite, illite, quartz and limonite of hydrothermal origin (Figure 8e). Neither sulphide nor gold mineralization is seen in thin section however back scatter electron microscope imaging combined with electron dispersive spectrometry reveals gold mineralization to be associated with iron oxide after pyrite (Figure 8f).

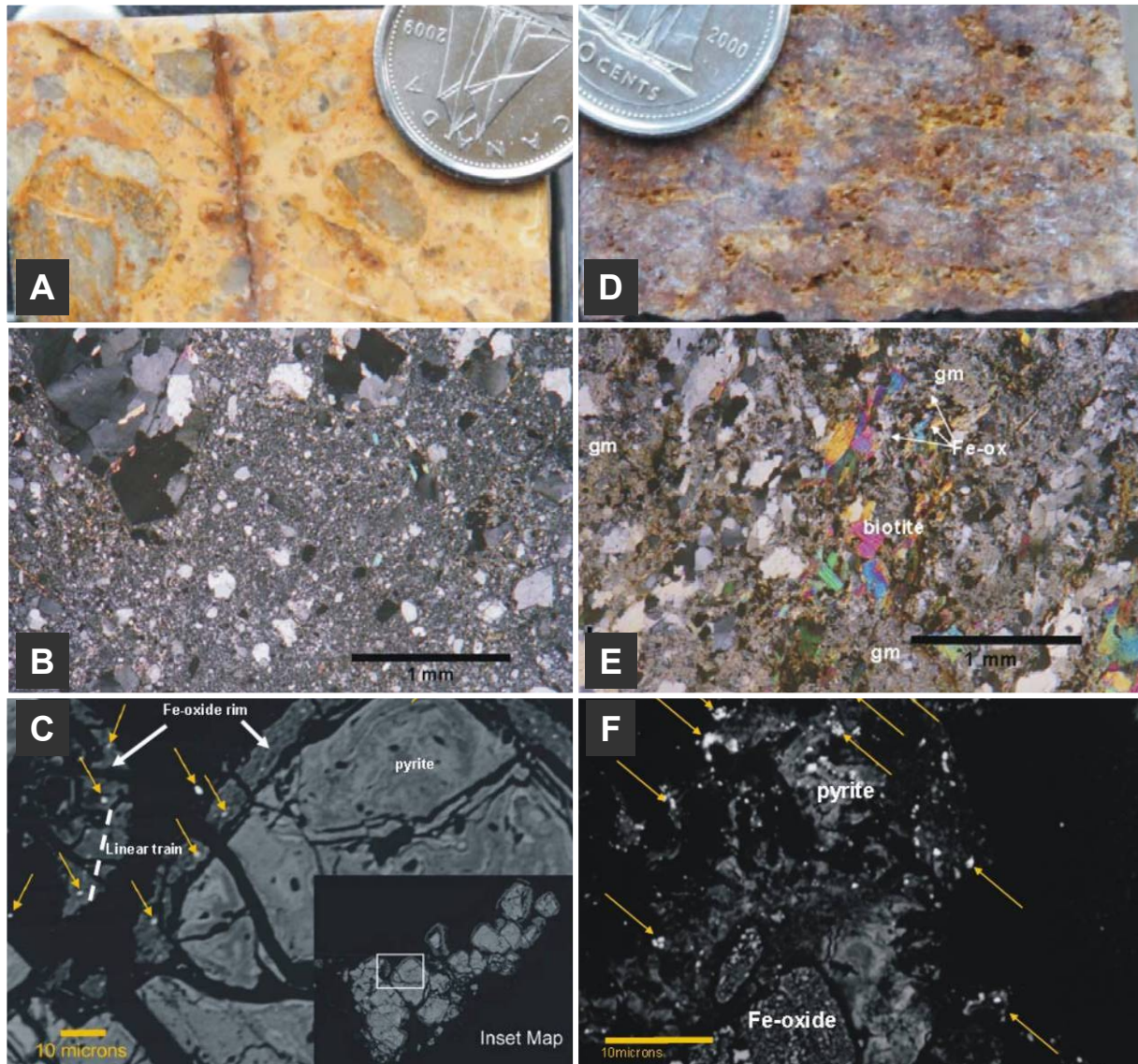


Figure 8: Texture of Gold Mineralization at Supremo.

A. Hydrothermal breccia. B. Photomicrograph of same showing gneissic fragments in chalcedonic quartz rich matrix (polarized light). C. Backscatter image of pyrite grain in Supremo breccia showing the extremely fine-grained nature of gold (denoted by arrows) and its association with pyrite. Note linear trains of gold grains suggest gold was likely precipitated with pyrite and captured within the pyrite structure in addition to later precipitation along oxidized rims. A. B and C. from a one metre core interval in borehole CFD001 (24.0 to 25.0 metres) grading 34.0 gpt gold. D. Pervasively altered augen gneiss. Note the “pitted” appearance of feldspar augen. E. Photomicrograph (polarized light) showing phlogopitic biotite and iron oxide in a fine grained ground mass (gm) of sericite, illite and quartz. F. Backscatter image of iron oxide (after pyrite) in pervasively altered augen gneiss from Supremo. Note the extremely fine grained nature of gold (denoted by gold arrows). D. E and F. from a one metre core interval in borehole CFD002 (28.0 to 29.0 metres) grading 22 gpt gold.

Microscopic petrography also suggests the altered rocks at Supremo contain trace amounts of iron-barium arsenate, an iron-calcium-silver-phosphorus mineral phase, monazite and zircon. Rutile in mica core suggests a retrogressive history for this style of mineralization.

In both breccia zones and in areas where the augen gneiss is pervasively altered and auriferous, andesite/dacite dikes are often themselves auriferous and gold grades are commonly higher than in the surrounding rocks (Figure 9).

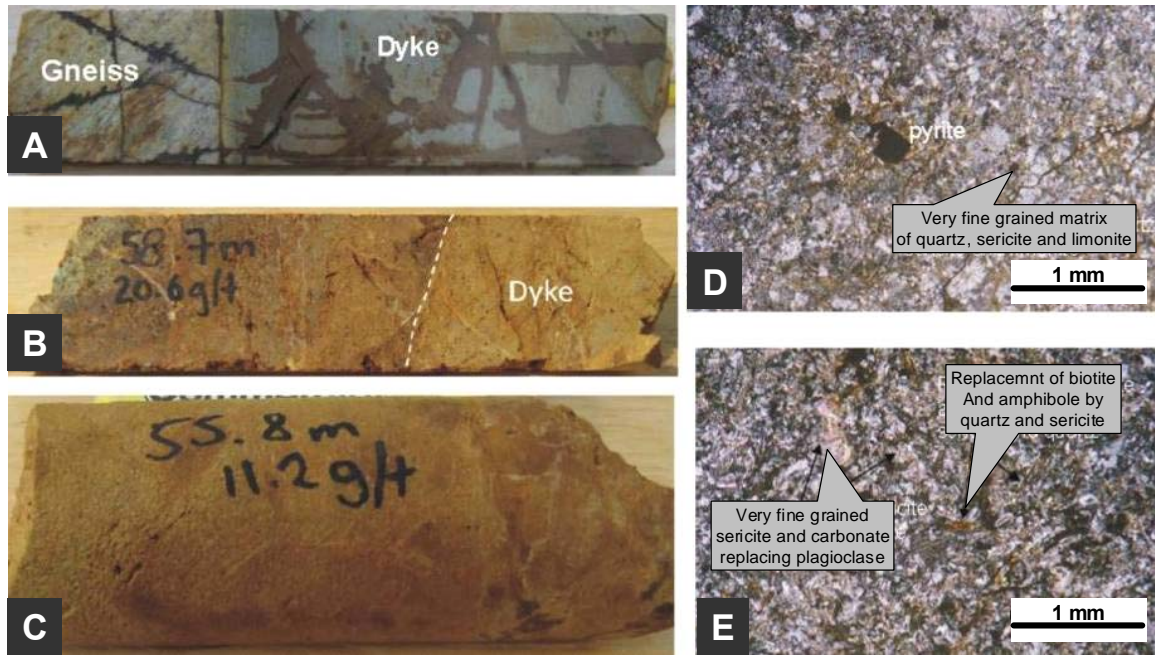


Figure 9: Auriferous Dikes from Supremo.

A. Auriferous andesite dike in contact with quartzo-feldspathic gneiss. B. Auriferous dacite dike in contact with high grade auriferous biotite-rich brecciated country rock. C. Auriferous dacite. D. Photomicrograph of dacite dike (polarized light) showing fine grained quartz, sericite and limonite. Note coarse pyrite in centre of field of view (Borehole CFD016 at 55.0 metres). E. Photomicrograph of andesite dike sample from Trench 3. Sericite and secondary carbonate replaces amphibole biotite and plagioclase.

7.2.2 Latte

Drilling across an east-west trend of gold-in-soil anomalies at Latte has intersected gold mineralization beginning at surface. This linear trend defines the “Latte Structure”. This area was investigated from the surface to a depth of approximately 100 metres. The gold mineralization is completely oxidized and characterized by variable alteration of biotite-feldspar-quartz-muscovite schist. This style of mineralization generally carries lower grade (less than 5.0 gpt gold) but defines broader and more continuous zones compared to the Supremo type. The dominant lithology at Latte is biotite schist (Figure 10). In this area, the gold mineralization is associated with pyrite with secondary hydrothermal phases consisting of barite, monazite, apatite, zircon and rare arsenopyrite. Backscatter electron microscope images show that gold grains are small and associated with oxidized pyrite (Figure 10).

Unoxidized mineralization is also observed at Latte (Figure 11). This style of mineralization occurs in tectonically brecciated rocks that are for the most part now entirely replaced by mica, quartz and sulphide. The mineralization is pyrite rich with the pyrite exhibiting arsenic-rich zones. Chalcopyrite is also occasionally observed. This style of mineralization is generally higher grade than the oxidized style but occurs over shorter intervals in drill core.

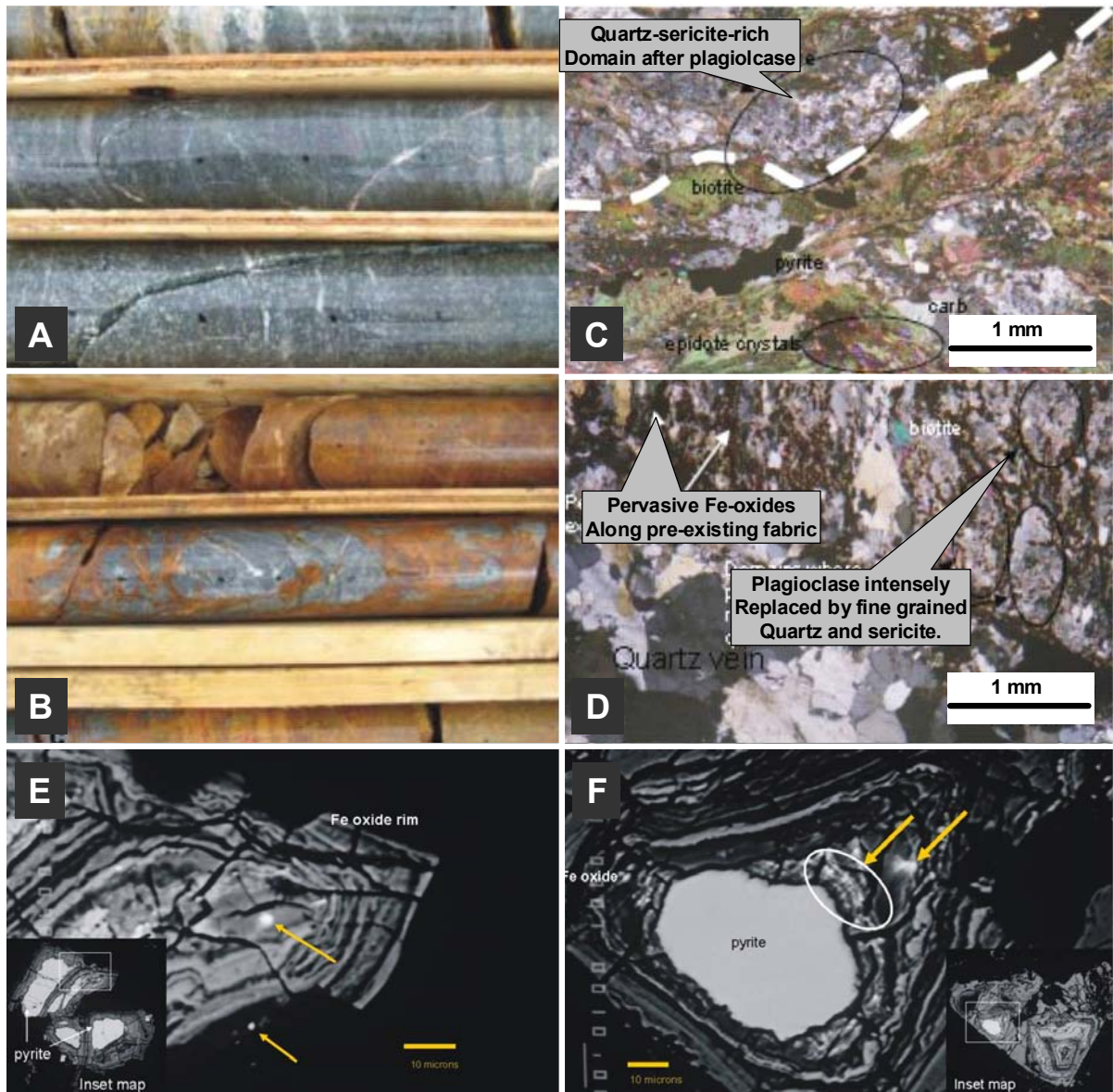


Figure 10: Texture of the Gold Mineralization at Latte.

A. Biotite-feldspar-quartz-muscovite schist, the dominant lithology at Latte. B. Auriferous biotite schist. Note the variable intensity of veining to the point of total replacement. C. Photomicrograph of schist (polarized light) from borehole CFD012 core interval grading 3.2 gpt gold (152.0 to 153.0 metres). Note primary pyrite along biotite ribbons. Secondary phases consist of plagioclase, epidote, carbonate and chlorite. Dashed white line shows fabric orientation. D. Photomicrograph of auriferous schist). Plagioclase replaced by fine-medium grained mica (sericite) quartz and secondary carbonate. 30 to 40 percent of the rock is quartz. Oxidized pyrite is pervasive along pre-existing fabric. E and F. Backscatter electron microscope images showing fine grained gold (yellow arrows) within and around oxidized pyrite at Latte. Note in F the “rhythmic” distribution of gold in bands within the oxidized pyrite structure. D. E and F from one metre core interval in borehole CFD009 (43.0 to 44.0 metres) grading 3.2 gpt gold.

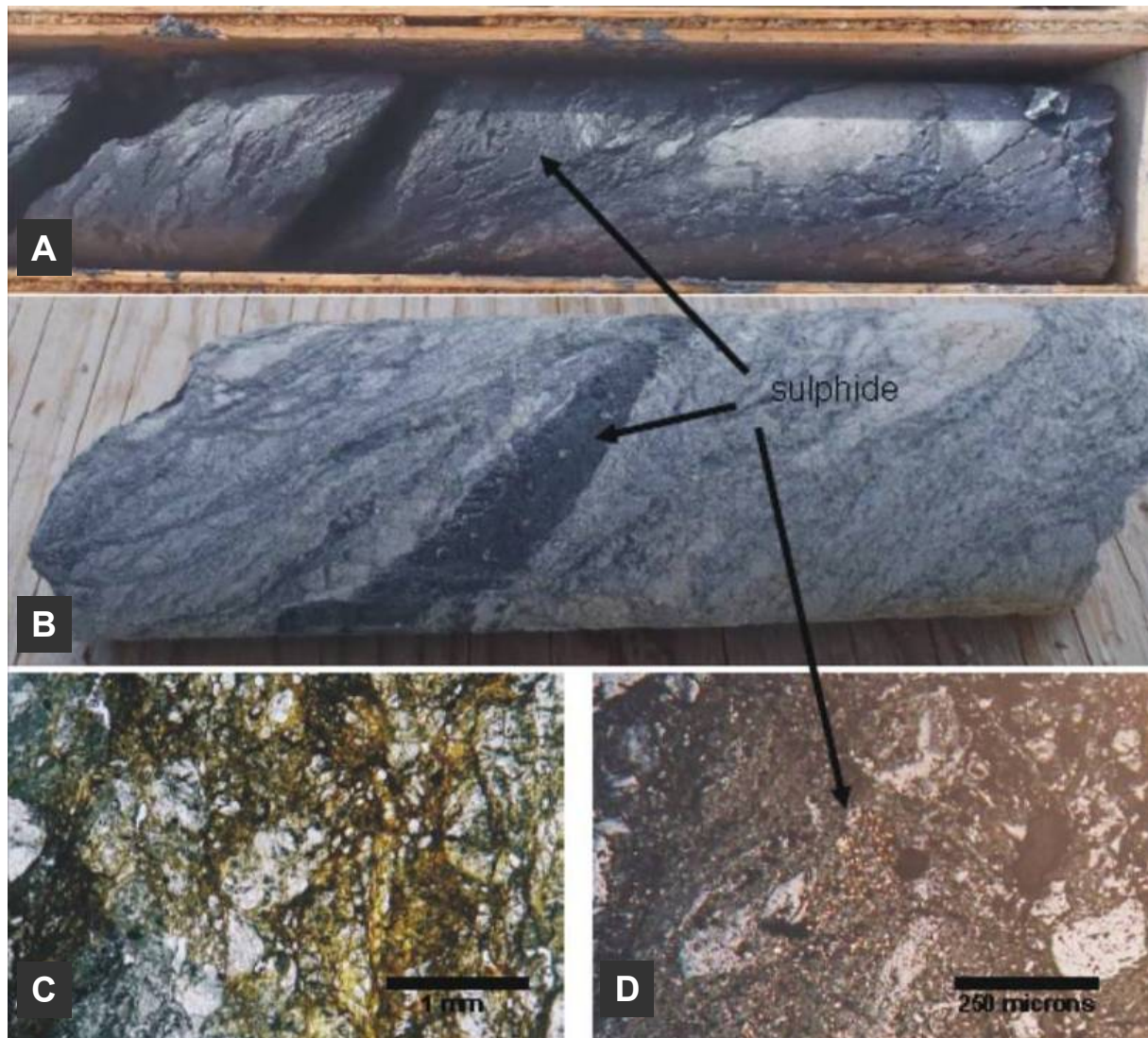


Figure 11: Texture of the Gold Mineralization at Latte.

A and B. Core samples of unoxidized auriferous biotite gneiss. Black material is sulphide (pyrite). C. Photomicrograph (polarized light) showing breccia texture. Original mineralogy is entirely replaced by quartz and mica. D. Photomicrograph (reflected light) showing the fine grained nature of pyrite. Samples C and D taken from a one metre core interval in borehole CFD010 (124.0 to 125.0 metres) grading 24 gpt gold.

7.2.3 Double Double

The gold mineralization at Double Double appears to be structurally controlled and associated with a north easterly trending splay off the main Latte Structure. Similar to Latte, the gold mineralization at Double Double is hosted in mafic schistose rocks. The host rocks at Double Double differ from those at Latte in that they contain a greater abundance of mafic material containing tremolitic amphibole and plagioclase in addition to felsic rocks composed mainly of quartz, white mica and biotite (Figure 12). Secondary phases in the mafic rocks include apatite and epidote. Alteration minerals include sericite, epidote, leucoxene, hematite, carbonate, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The gold mineralization appears to be related to brecciation and silica alteration of host rocks (Figure 13); however, geological information about Double Double is limited and its geological setting poorly constrained.

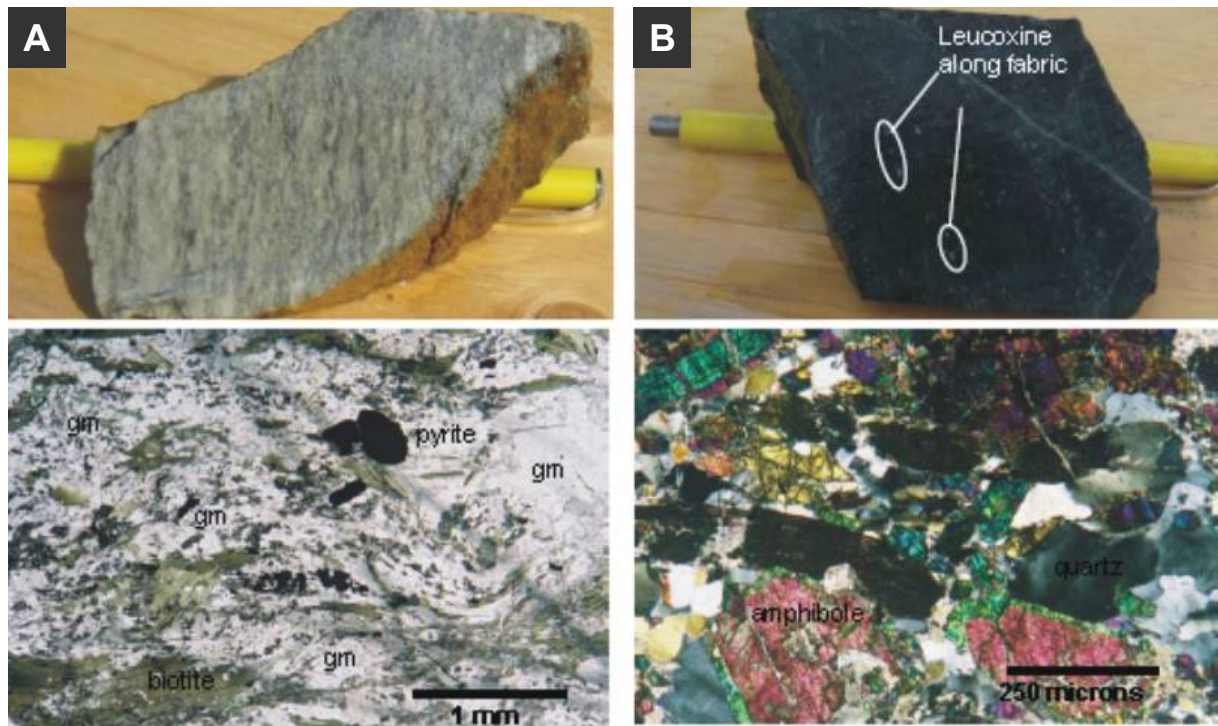


Figure 12: Texture of the Gold Mineralization at Double Double.

Felsic (A) and mafic (B) host rocks at Double Double with photomicrographs below. Ground mass (gm) in felsic rock consists of plagioclase altered to sericite, and quartz. Secondary carbonate occurs throughout the ground mass. A. from borehole CDF013 at 109.0 metres and B. from borehole CFD013 at 79.0 metres.

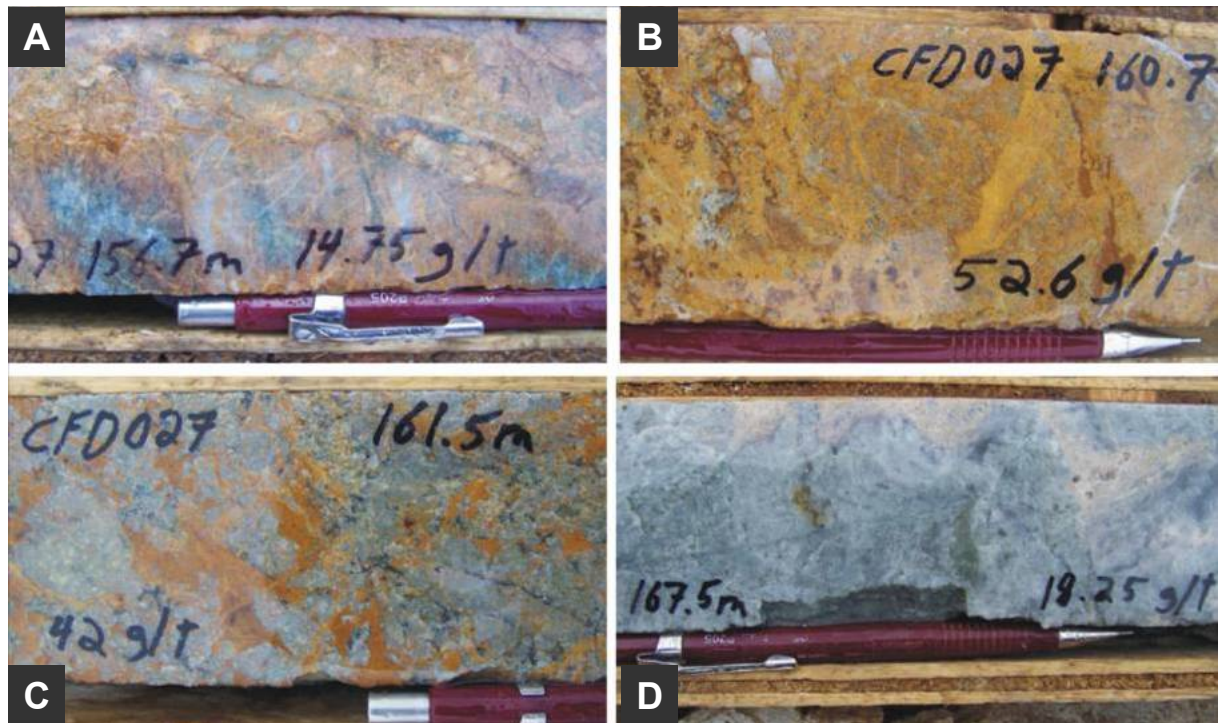


Figure 13: Texture of the Gold Mineralization at Double-Double.

Core pieces from borehole CFD027 at downhole interval as indicated. A. Feldspathic schist; quartz-clay-pyrite alteration with mottled limonite; local brecciated zones include white quartz vein fragments; abundant limonite fractures. B. Polymictic, clast-supported breccia cut by irregular veinlets and zones of beige to grey silica; strong limonite; late calcite veinlets. C. Clast-supported dacite porphyry breccia; quartz sericite altered clasts; limonite and sulphide cement domains. D. Feldspathic schist with mottled quartz-sericite and silica alteration; abundant disseminated pyrite; local irregular zones of drusy pink to white silica (?) alteration.

7.2.4 Kona

Drilling in the Kona area to investigate gold-in-soils anomalies encountered a different style of gold mineralization hosted in granitic rocks (Figure 14). The gold mineralization is hosted in near-vertical brittle structural zones directly underlying gold-in-soil anomalies. Boreholes CFD051 and CFD053 were drilled from the same set-up at -50 and -70 degree angles, respectively. Both holes intersected two separate gold zones interpreted as steeply-dipping zones hosted in granite. The granite that underlies the Kona area is equigranular, non-magnetic and composed of plagioclase, potassium feldspar, quartz, biotite and hornblende. Alteration typically consists of clay, sericite and limonite. The limonite yields down hole to coarsely-banded sporadic limonite-pyrite transition material to deeper pyrite-dominant rock at approximately 110 metres below that depth. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide and either replaces mafic minerals, or also occurs as veins or fracture filling, and in sulphide-matrix fault breccias.



Figure 14: Textures of the Gold Mineralization at Kona.

A. Hole CFD053: Clay / limonite alteration of granite. Dacite dike also occurs across the interval. B. Hole CFD051: Granite; clay and limonite altered; mottled silica and local oxidized pyrite cubes C. Hole CFD053 Clay / limonite altered dacite dike; silicified and brecciated from a core length interval grading 36.5 gpt gold over 1.0 metre. D. Borehole CFD053: Albitized / sericitized granite; Mineralization controlled by sulphide (steel grey mineral) replacement of amphibole, from a core length interval of 1.0 metre grading 9.5 gpt gold.

7.2.5 Americano

The Americano area is underlain by granite and comprises two parallel northeast trending linear gold-in-soil trends totalling over four kilometres in length. These two trends become linked to the east by a north by northeast trending gold-in-soil anomaly informally known as the Americano “link” structure. This link structure is at least 700 metres long. Ten widely-spaced holes were drilled at Americano in order to test for the presence of steeply-dipping gold-bearing brittle structures analogous to the nearby Kona gold zone.

Gold zones drilled at Americano are hosted in sulphidic and clay altered brittle fault zones cross-cutting granite, similar to the Kona zone.

7.2.6 Espresso

Three holes were drilled into the Espresso gold-in-soil trend located approximately one kilometre south of the Americano link structure and 1.5 kilometres west of the Kona gold zone. Two of the three holes successfully intersected gold-bearing granitic host rocks characterized by clay and sulphide alteration similar to Kona.

8 Exploration

Kaminak has carried out exploration on the Coffee Project over the course of two separate field seasons: 2009 and 2010. Exploration in 2009 consisted of soil sampling, trenching, mapping, prospecting, and a ground magnetic survey. Exploration in 2010 followed up with the same activities in support of a 16,104 metre core drilling program.

8.1 Exploration Work by Kaminak in 2009

8.1.1 Soil Sampling

In 2009, approximately 6,000 soil samples were taken across the Coffee Project. Samples were taken every 50 metres on 100 metre spaced north-south lines (Figure 15). The soil sampling delineated several linear gold-in-soils anomalies at Supremo, Latte, Double Double, Kona, and Espresso.

At Supremo several strong north-south trending linear anomalies were defined with numerous soil samples returning more than 100 parts per billion (“ppb”) gold. Sampling at Latte revealed a linear gold-in-soil anomaly extending over 800 metres in strike length. Two samples returned values of one and three gpt gold. The linear gold-in-soil anomaly corresponds to a linear structure imaged on air photos. This trend was defined as the “Latte Structure. At Double Double, the gold-in-soil anomalies define northeast-southwest-trending linear trends that may represent a splay off the Latte Structure. Gold values along this trend range from tens of ppb to hundreds of ppb gold. At Kona and Espresso, gold-in-soil anomalies also define northeast-southwest trends. Several soil samples assayed more than 100 ppb gold in those zones.

8.1.2 Trenching

Approximately four kilometres of trenching was carried out at Supremo, Latte, Double Double, Espresso, and Kona in an attempt to trace the gold-in-soils anomalies to bedrock (Figure 16). Trenches were excavated to depths of approximately one metre using a small backhoe known as a “Can-dig”. Continuous chip samples were taken over five metre intervals of oxidized and weathered rubble sub-crop. At Supremo, nine north-south trenches (3,500 metres) were excavated. At Latte, five relatively short trenches (160 metres) were excavated. At Double Double, five north-south trenches (190 metres) were excavated to investigate an east-west trending gold-in-soil anomaly. At Kona and Espresso, five trenches (500 metres) and two trenches (285 metres) were excavated, respectively.

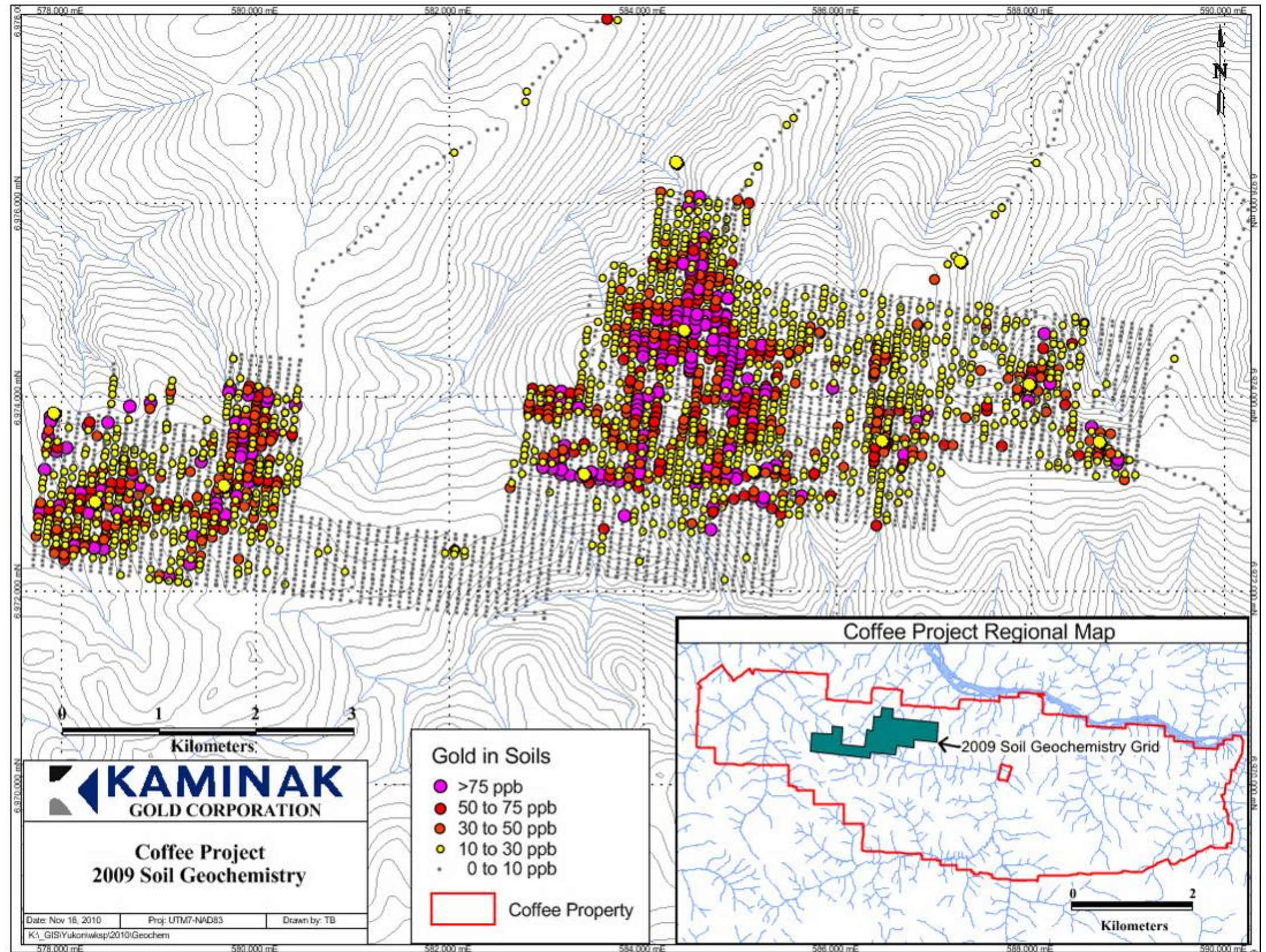


Figure 15: 2009 Soil Geochemistry.

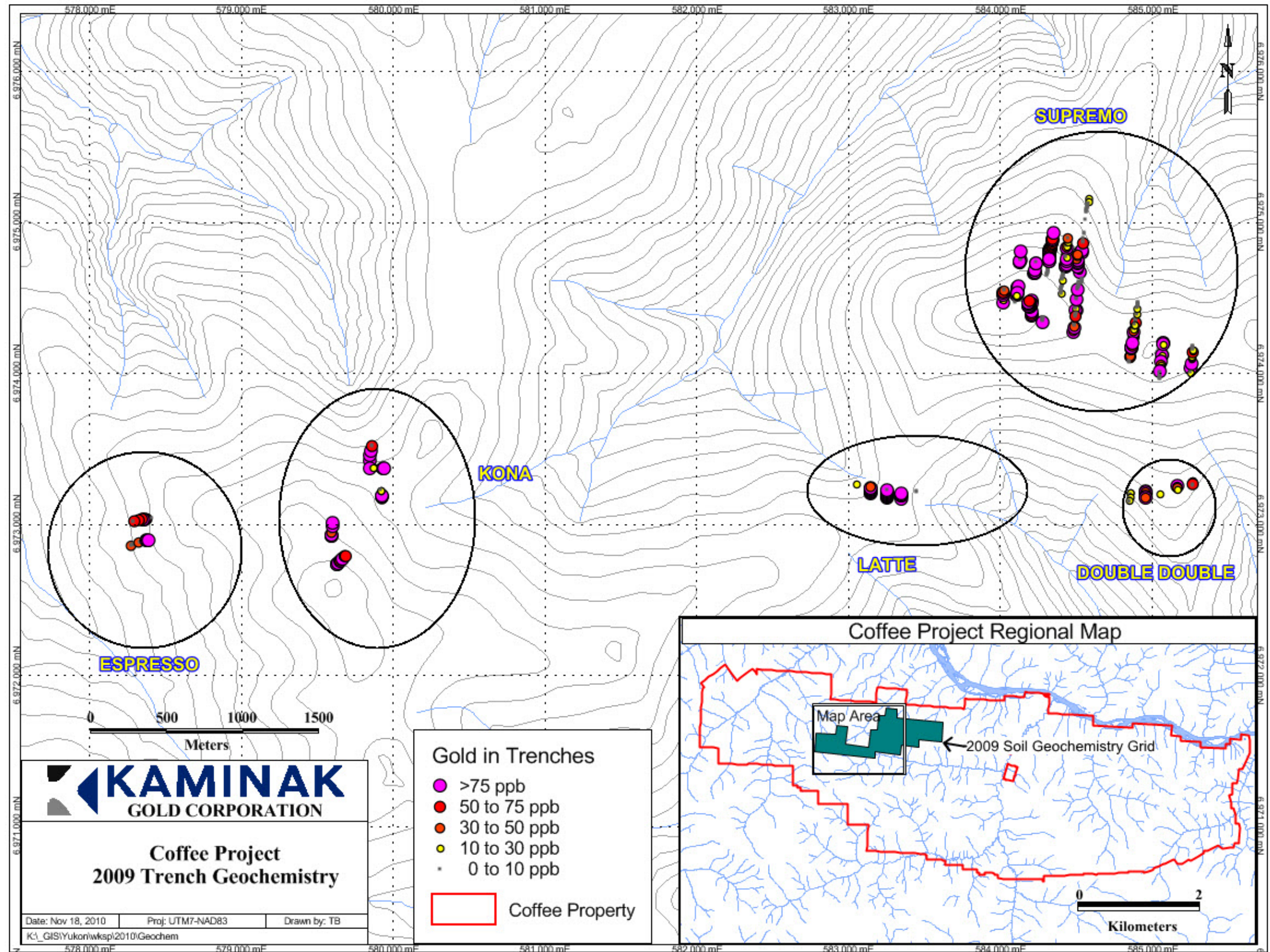


Figure 16: 2009 Trenching.

Supremo

Trenching in the Supremo area (Figure 17) yielded significant results with the strongest assay results summarized in Table 3.

Anomalous gold values in the Supremo area are associated with heavily bleached and weathered rock comprised primarily of sericite and quartz. This host rock is heavily altered; however, a progression from fresh felsic gneiss can be observed within the trenches.

Table 3: Salient Assay Results from 2009 Trenching at Supremo.

Trench ID	Interval* (metre)	Grade Gold (gpt)
2	25.0	1.76
3	21.0	2.30
3	10.0	11.72
3	15.0	8.56
4	45.0	0.53
6	5.0	11.45
8	30.0	1.37

* There is insufficient information to determine if the reported horizontal sampling intervals represent true widths.

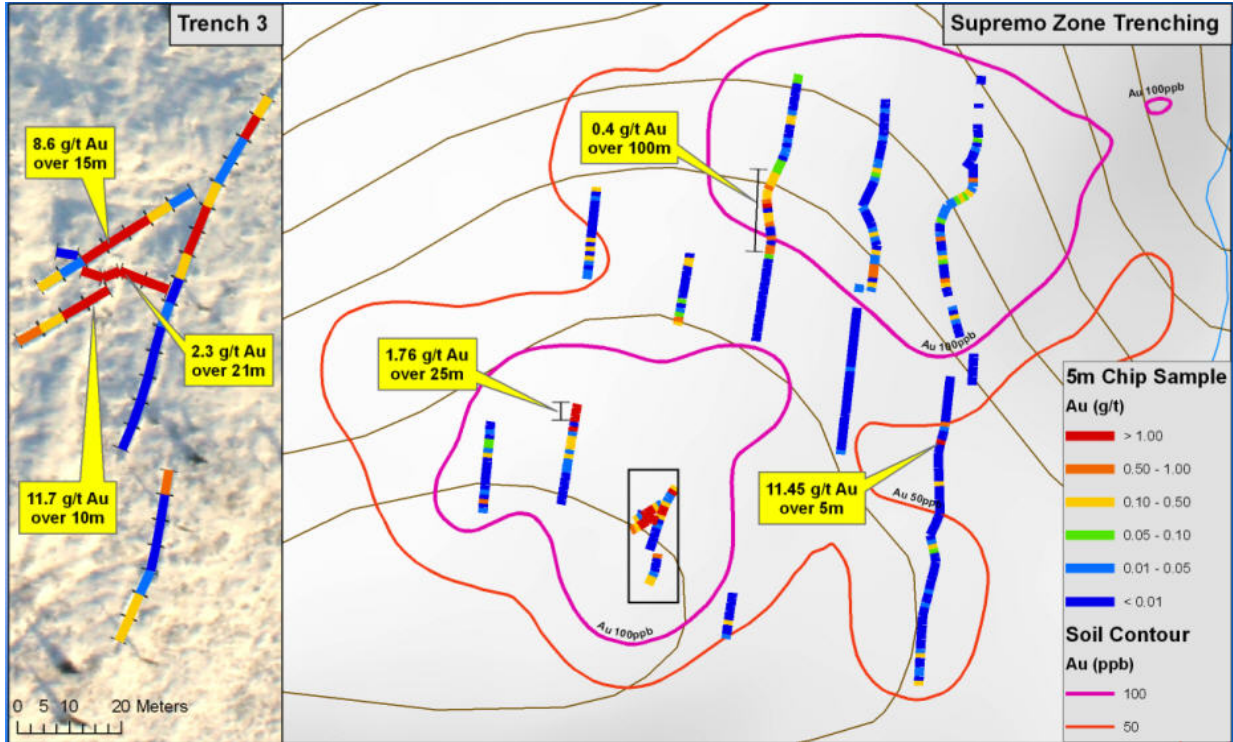


Figure 17: Distribution of Trenches Excavated at Supremo in 2009.

Latte

Three trenches were excavated along three parallel sections spaced 250 metres across the main Latte gold-in-soil anomaly. The most westerly trench yielded a horizontal interval of 10 metres grading an average of 1.01 gpt gold and a second horizontal interval of 15 metres grading an average of 0.56 gpt gold. The central trench returned a horizontal interval of 35 metres grading an average of 0.58 gpt gold and the east trench yielded 0.60 gpt gold over a horizontal interval of five metres.

Double Double

At Double Double, two of the five trenches returned significant assays values, including two horizontal intervals grading 2.53 gpt gold over 10 and five metres. Other trenches did not return any significant results.

Kona and Espresso

At Kona and Espresso the strongest trenching results were two horizontal intervals grading 0.43 gpt gold over 10 metres and 0.3 gpt gold over horizontal intervals of 15 metres, respectively.

8.1.3 Geologic Mapping and Grab Sampling

Ryanwood Exploration was contracted in 2009 to carry out geological mapping and prospecting on the Coffee Project. The program lasted 10 days during which 32 rock samples were collected for assaying.

8.1.4 Ground Magnetic Survey

Ryanwood Exploration was contracted to carry out a ground magnetic survey across the Coffee Project. The survey was carried out on north-trending lines spaced by 100 metres. Readings were taken every 0.5 second over 261 line kilometres. The total magnetic intensity is useful for geological interpretation revealing magnetic susceptibility contrast between rock types and defining a general overall northwest-southeast pattern of rock units (Figure 18).

The total magnetic intensity image also reveals the presence of north-south and northeast-southwest trending structures in the Supremo area. The “Latte Structure” is also readily apparent as are secondary structures possibly associated with the gold mineralization at Double Double. Weak northeast-southwest magnetic trends are also apparent at Kona and Espresso (Figure 18).

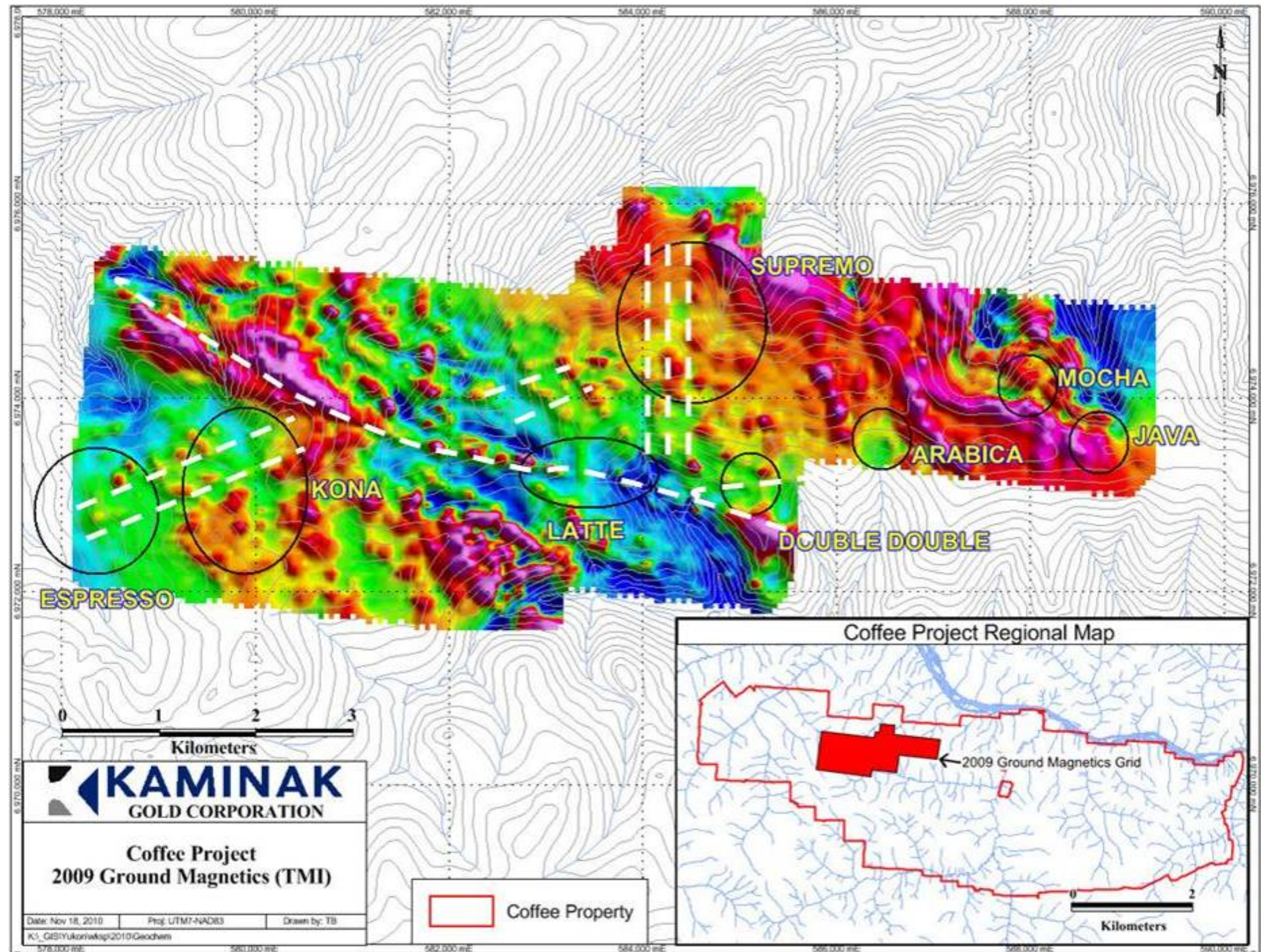


Figure 18: 2009 Ground Magnetic Survey (Total Magnetic Intensity). White dashed lines show Kaminak interpreted structural trends.

8.2 Exploration Work by Kaminak in 2010

8.2.1 Soil Sampling

An additional 9,473 soil samples were collected in 2010 to complete the soil sampling coverage of the known mineralized areas and to expand the footprint of the existing gold-in-soil anomalies. Samples were taken at regular 50 metre spacing along lines spaced by 100 metres. Infill samples were collected in the Supremo and Latte areas (Figure 19).

This program led to the discovery of the Americano trend, two parallel northeast-southwest linear gold-in-soil anomalies extending over more than four kilometres.

In addition, the sampling extended the gold-in-soil anomalies associated with the Latte structure just north of Kona, and the definition of new targets at Macchiato, Cappuccino, and the possible extension of Kona and Espresso anomalies to the south.

8.2.2 Trenching

Trenching continued to expand on the 2009 trenching results at Supremo and Kona. Trenching across the apparent western extension of the Latte structure north of Kona as well as across the Americano trend was also carried out (Figure 20).

Supremo

Trenching at Supremo in 2010 focused on cross-cutting the 2009 north-south trending trenches in places where chip samples returned interesting results. Twenty-five trench lines (1,600 metres) were completed at Supremo.

Table 4: Salient Assay Results from 2010 Trenching at Supremo.

Trench ID	Interval* (metre)	Grade Gold (gpt)
11	5.0	11.35
11	5.0	0.76
13	5.0	1.43
16	5.0	1.94

* There is insufficient information to determine if the reported horizontal sampling intervals represent true widths.

Kona

Trenching at Kona focused on expanding the preliminary work carried out in 2009 in an attempt to identify any structural or lithological features that may be controlling the distribution of the gold mineralization. Eight trench lines (600 metres) were oriented both north-south and east-west. The trench samples returned anomalous gold, but no significant results. Some of the Kona area is located in steep terrane preventing the use of the backhoe for trenching. Several interesting gold-in-soil anomalies were not investigated by trenching.

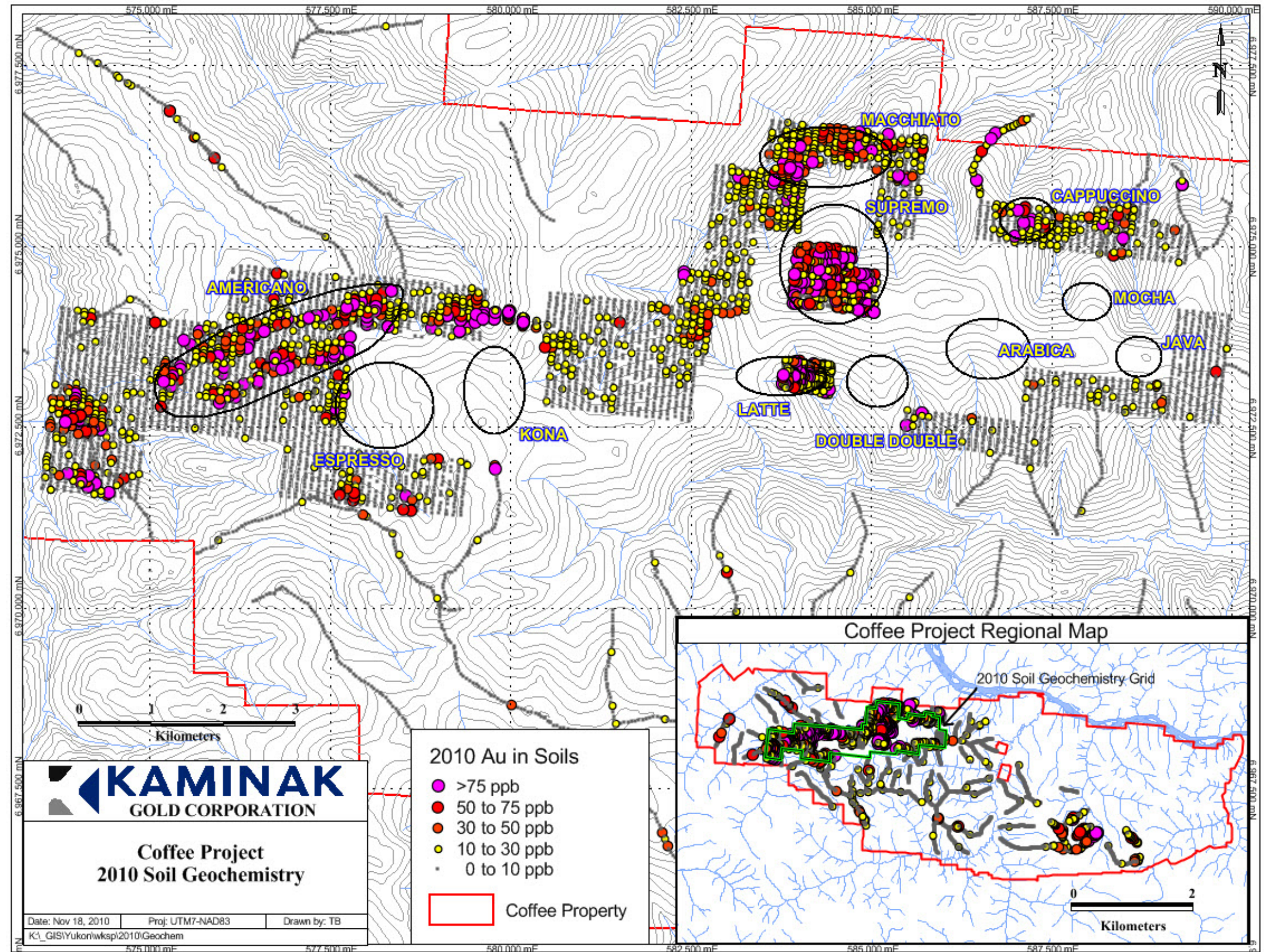


Figure 19: 2010 Soil Sampling and Highlighted Gold in Soil Anomaly Trends.

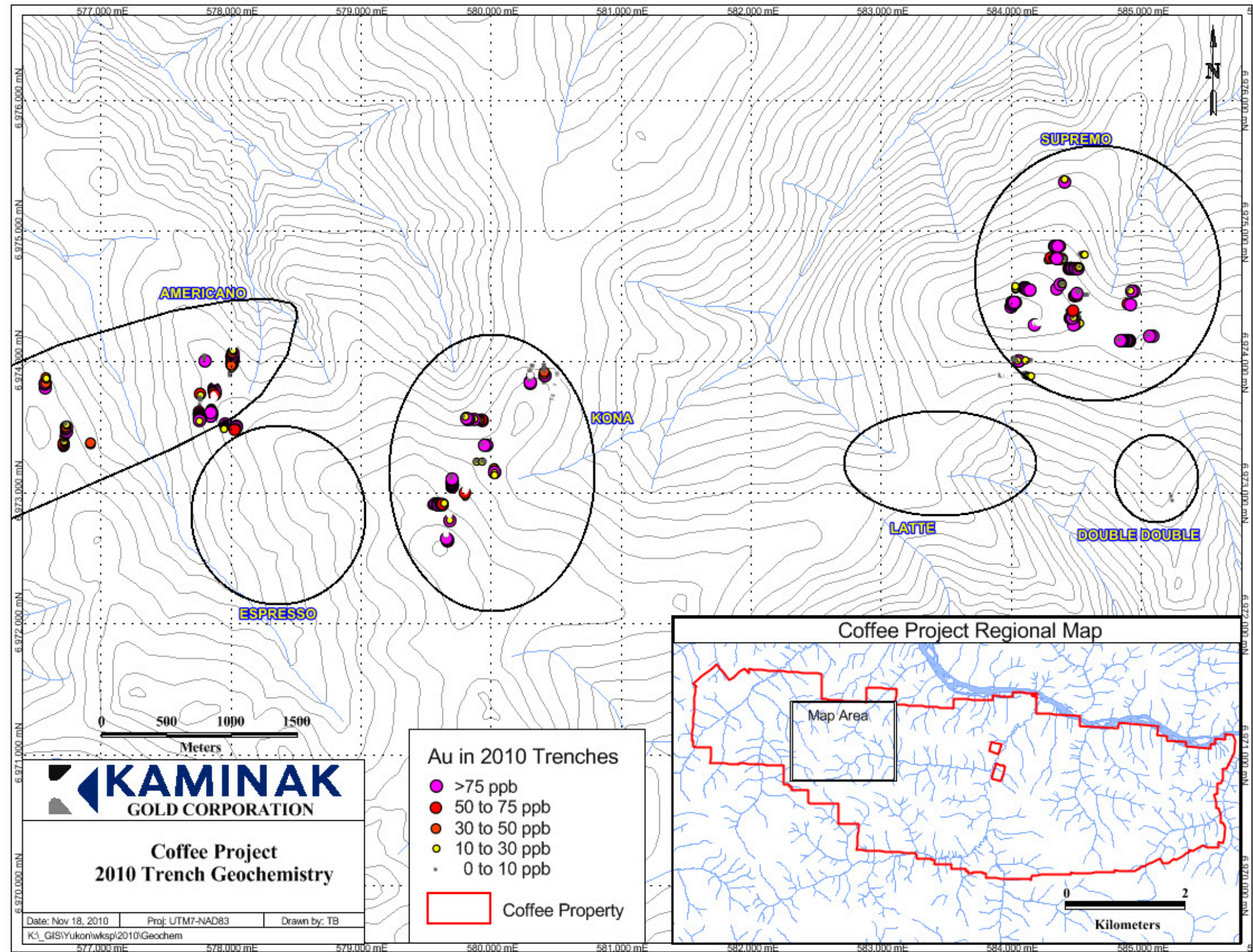


Figure 20: 2010 Trenching Highlighting Anomalous Gold in Continuous 5 Metre Samples.

8.2.3 Americano

Eight trenches (1,300 metres) were excavated at Americano in 2010. Sampling returned several samples that are weakly anomalous in gold. Although the gold anomalies in soil are strong, trenching failed to trace the gold mineralization to bedrock and constrain the nature of the bedrock source or the possible orientation of any controlling structure.

8.2.4 Regional

Three trenches (500 metres) were excavated on regional targets in 2010. Sampling returned several samples that are weakly anomalous in gold.

8.2.5 Mapping and Prospecting

Limited mapping and prospecting was carried out in 2010 because the field program focused primarily on drilling.

8.2.6 Ground Geophysical Survey

A ground geophysical survey was completed by Apex Geoscience Ltd. of Edmonton along traverses spaced at 100 metres (465 line kilometres) and twenty-five to fifty metres (114 line kilometres). The program consisted of magnetometer and Very Low Frequency electromagnetic (“VLF”) surveys over two main grids: Supremo and Americano. A walking magnetometer (GSM-19W) with differential GPS positioning capabilities was used in conjunction with a GSM-19 base magnetometer.

A small high priority section on the Supremo grid was surveyed first with VLF and magnetometer on north-south lines spaced at twenty-five metres. The remainder of the Supremo grid was surveyed at line spacing of fifty metres. The Americano grid was surveyed with the magnetometer on north-south lines spaced at 100 metres. The survey data was corrected daily for diurnal variation using base station data, and levelled to the datum by surveying overlap lines. All post processing was done by Apex Geoscience Ltd. using Geosoft’s Oasis Montaj software.

The total magnetic intensity image produced from this work clearly highlights northeast-southwest magnetic trends in the Americano area that are coincident with the gold-in-soil anomalies. At this stage the significance of this relationship is not understood (Figure 21).

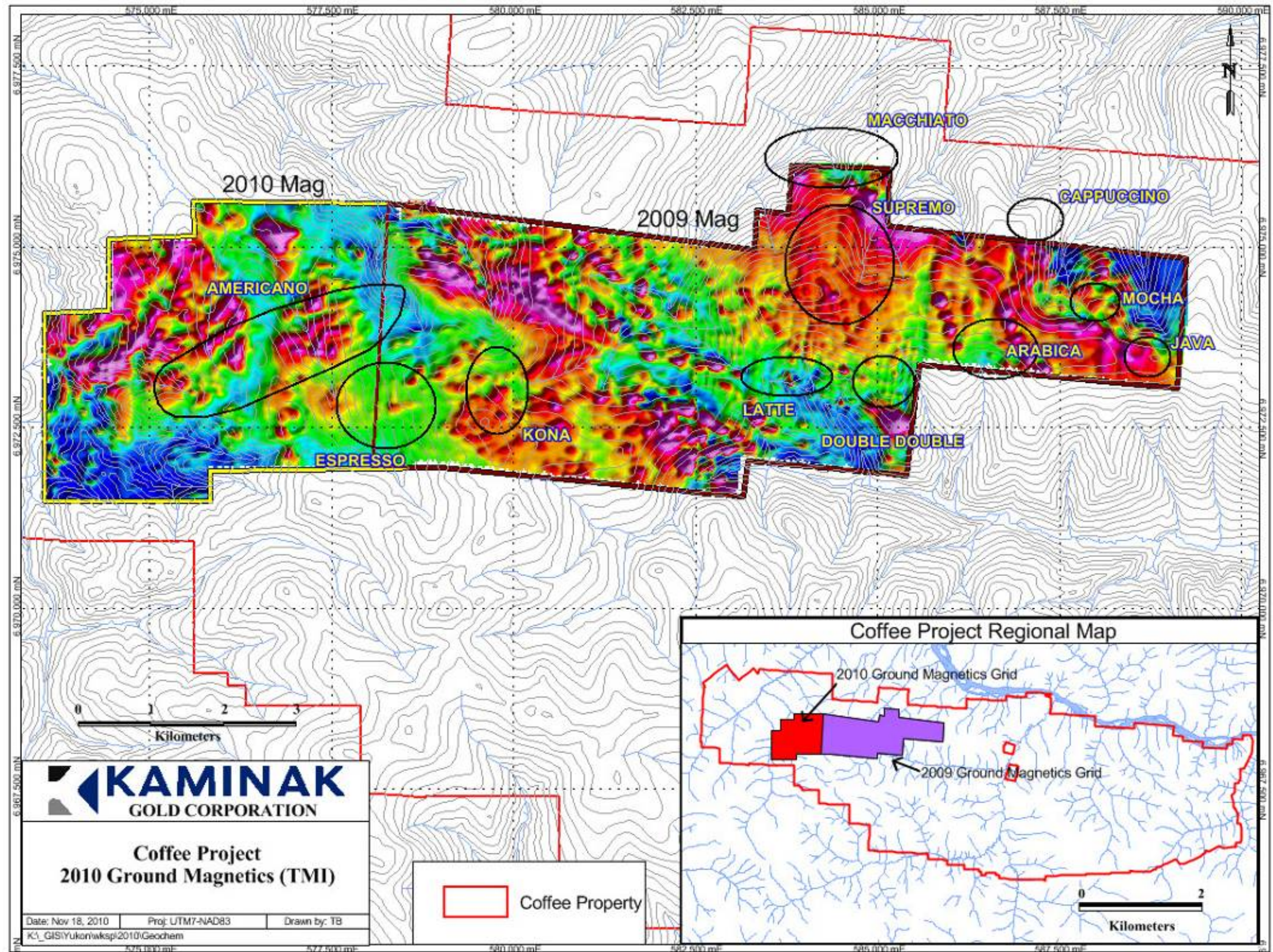


Figure 21: Total Magnetic Intensity Map of Ground Magnetic Surveys Done on the Coffee Project to Date.

9 Drilling

In 2010, 76 core boreholes (16,104 metres) were completed on the Coffee Project. Drilling took place between May and October and was contracted out to Kluane Drilling from Whitehorse, Yukon. Drilling was completed using NTW coring equipment capable of recovering core, fifty-six millimetres in diameter. Drill rigs were moved between drilling sites using a helicopter.

The purpose of the 2010 drilling program was to investigate gold mineralization in trenches and gold-in-soil anomalies at six main targets: Supremo, Latte, Double Double, Kona, Espresso, and Americano. Several exploration boreholes were also drilled to test the potential of extending connecting structures in addition to some regional targets.

Borehole locations were planned and marked by Kaminak geologists using a hand held GPS. A compass was used to determine borehole azimuth and inclination. Most boreholes were drilled at an angle of 70 or 50 degrees from the horizontal. Borehole deviation was monitored using reflex readings at nominal 30 metres spacing. Downhole surveys were completed for all holes using a Reflex EZ-Shot[®] electronic single shot (magnetic) device.

Core retrieved from boreholes was moved from drilling sites to the base camp at Thistle Creek by helicopter. At the camp core was examined for consistency, distance markings converted in metric system, and recovery and rock quality designation measured by a trained technician. At that step, core pieces are selected every metre for magnetic susceptibility and XRF scans using portable devices. Core was described by a geologist and marked for sampling. All descriptive information is captured digitally using Maxwell LogChief and transferred to the project Maxwell DataShed database.

The physical characteristics of the boreholes are presented in Table 5 and the salient assay results are summarized in Table 6. The distribution of the boreholes completed in 2010 is shown in Figure 22 and Figure 23.

Table 5: Characteristics of the Core Boreholes Drilled in 2010.

Hole ID	Easting* (metre)	Northing* (metre)	Elevation (metre)	Length (metre)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	Prospect
CFD001	584,173	6,974,454	1,291	128.9	89.9	-53.2	Supremo
CFD002	584,171	6,974,455	1,292	173.8	97.7	-70.6	Supremo
CFD003	584,232	6,974,500	1,271	167.0	268.4	-50.7	Supremo
CFD004	584,232	6,974,500	1,271	130.2	268.5	-69.7	Supremo
CFD005	584,137	6,974,567	1,271	104.6	264.0	-50.0	Supremo
CFD006	583,145	6,973,178	1,116	163.1	0.0	-52.9	Latte
CFD007	583,145	6,973,179	1,116	194.8	4.5	-69.3	Latte
CFD008	583,244	6,973,173	1,120	153.9	0.0	-50.0	Latte
CFD009	583,243	6,973,174	1,120	199.6	8.6	-70.1	Latte
CFD010	583,451	6,973,152	1,087	200.6	7.0	-50.0	Latte
CFD011	583,046	6,973,200	1,105	141.7	6.6	-51.3	Latte
CFD012	583,044	6,973,201	1,105	195.1	358.5	-69.1	Latte
CFD013	584,955	6,973,156	1,072	227.1	0.0	-50.5	Double Double
CFD014	584,953	6,973,161	1,072	202.7	6.3	-71.0	Double Double
CFD015	584,244	6,974,457	1,273	91.1	270.0	-50.0	Supremo
CFD016	584,215	6,974,403	1,287	132.9	270.0	-50.0	Supremo
CFD017	584,208	6,974,405	1,288	254.8	269.1	-71.7	Supremo
CFD018	584,213	6,974,353	1,286	166.1	272.0	-51.2	Supremo
CFD019	584,213	6,974,353	1,286	135.3	272.8	-71.7	Supremo
CFD020	584,309	6,974,450	1,266	327.7	275.9	-72.4	Supremo
CFD021	584,358	6,974,810	1,228	199.6	269.9	-51.5	Supremo
CFD022	584,358	6,974,810	1,228	265.2	270.0	-70.0	Supremo
CFD023	584,409	6,974,905	1,196	192.5	270.0	-50.0	Supremo
CFD024	584,409	6,974,905	1,196	255.1	270.0	-70.0	Supremo
CFD025	584,917	6,974,171	1,253	203.9	269.2	-50.3	Supremo
CFD026	584,917	6,974,171	1,253	227.1	269.7	-70.1	Supremo
CFD027	585,174	6,973,211	1,083	204.2	0.0	-50.0	Double Double
CFD028	585,173	6,973,211	1,083	330.4	357.5	-66.6	Double Double
CFD029	583,996	6,974,577	1,271	195.1	90.0	-50.0	Supremo
CFD030	583,995	6,974,577	1,271	262.6	90.0	-70.0	Supremo
CFD031	583,146	6,973,143	1,120	253.9	3.0	-70.1	Latte
CFD032	583,145	6,973,141	1,120	308.9	344.1	-84.5	Latte
CFD033	584,494	6,974,342	1,252	192.9	270.0	-50.0	Supremo
CFD034	584,494	6,974,342	1,252	163.1	270.0	-70.0	Supremo
CFD035	583,055	6,973,147	1,115	256.3	7.6	-70.5	Latte
CFD036	584,532	6,974,525	1,240	149.4	270.0	-50.0	Supremo
CFD037	584,397	6,974,595	1,250	230.1	275.1	-49.8	Supremo
CFD038	583,250	6,973,128	1,122	258.2	359.3	-70.0	Latte
CFD039	584,520	6,974,720	1,211	219.5	277.4	-50.2	Supremo
CFD040	583,249	6,973,130	1,122	273.1	333.9	-85.3	Latte
CFD041	583,053	6,973,147	1,115	260.9	359.9	-83.9	Latte
CFD042	579,720	6,974,022	995	99.1	0.0	-50.0	Regional
CFD043	579,720	6,974,022	995	257.6	8.9	-78.3	Regional
CFD044	582,948	6,973,168	1,107	199.3	10.9	-49.9	Latte
CFD045	582,946	6,973,167	1,108	281.9	7.0	-70.3	Latte
CFD046	579,625	6,972,931	1,285	159.4	270.0	-50.0	Kona
CFD047	579,599	6,973,990	1,018	105.3	356.0	-60.0	Regional
CFD048	583,551	6,973,142	1,053	202.8	3.0	-49.1	Latte
CFD049	579,599	6,973,990	1,018	283.5	355.5	-79.2	Regional
CFD050	583,551	6,973,142	1,053	271.3	2.3	-66.8	Latte
CFD051	579,701	6,973,052	1,263	149.4	355.9	-50.8	Kona
CFD052	581,254	6,973,473	1,001	435.9	3.9	-55.9	Regional

Hole ID	Easting* (metre)	Northing* (metre)	Elevation (metre)	Length (metre)	Azimuth (degree)	Dip (degree)	Prospect
CFD053	579,698	6,973,051	1,264	190.5	355.2	-70.8	Kona
CFD054	580,439	6,973,875	1,184	201.3	0.0	-50.0	Regional
CFD055	578,036	6,974,050	1,060	173.7	269.6	-50.7	Americano
CFD056	577,918	6,973,782	1,084	181.1	269.5	-49.6	Americano
CFD057	583,180	6,973,404	1,115	271.3	356.4	-50.0	Latte North
CFD058	577,573	6,973,493	1,004	164.6	0.0	-50.0	Americano
CFD059	577,573	6,973,493	1,004	181.4	1.9	-70.4	Americano
CFD060	583,180	6,973,404	1,115	149.1	1.6	-67.9	Latte North
CFD061	582,050	6,973,335	1,037	233.2	12.7	-50.8	Latte Extension
CFD062	576,915	6,973,306	1,026	176.8	1.1	-50.0	Americano
CFD063	578,019	6,973,950	1,077	146.3	270.0	-50.0	Americano
CFD064	578,019	6,973,950	1,077	249.9	268.8	-69.3	Americano
CFD065	583,140	6,973,940	1,136	184.4	0.0	-50.0	Latte North
CFD066	577,399	6,974,009	983	162.8	7.2	-50.5	Americano
CFD067	585,227	6,972,901	1,034	266.7	5.1	-51.6	Double Double
CFD068	577,823	6,974,197	1,059	246.9	2.1	-49.8	Americano
CFD069	583,999	6,973,287	978	285.0	274.3	-50.0	Connector A
CFD070	578,124	6,972,435	1,058	285.0	0.0	-50.0	Espresso
CFD071	583,999	6,973,287	978	367.3	270.0	-70.0	Connector A
CFD072	578,350	6,972,850	1,157	249.0	4.4	-49.3	Espresso
CFD073	583,896	6,973,090	954	242.6	0.6	-51.5	Latte
CFD074	578,349	6,972,852	1,157	260.6	3.2	-70.0	Espresso
CFD075	584,012	6,973,888	1,161	212.8	269.7	-49.8	Connector B
CFD076	575,460	6,973,320	972	184.4	325.6	-48.1	Americano

Table 6: Salient Assay Results from the 2010 Drilling Program.

Hole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect	Hole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	Length* (metre)	Gold (gpt)	Prospect
CFD001	15.0	30.5	15.5	17.07	Supremo	CFD043	13.0	19.0	6.0	0.76	Regional
CFD002	18.0	78.3	60.3	1.26	Supremo	CFD044	99.0	157.0	58.0	1.83	Latte
CFD002	122.4	173.8	51.3	1.15	Supremo	CFD045	110.7	203.7	93.0	1.10	Latte
CFD003	37.0	54.4	17.4	3.26	Supremo	CFD046	56.0	59.0	3.0	1.21	Kona
CFD004	50.0	70.0	20.0	2.47	Supremo	CFD046	113.0	118.0	5.0	1.87	Kona
CFD005	99.0	104.6	5.6	0.55	Supremo	CFD047	9.0	11.0	2.0	2.13	Regional
CFD006	28.1	112.0	83.9	1.08	Latte	CFD047	60.0	61.0	1.0	1.31	Regional
CFD007	34.0	88.0	54.0	1.12	Latte	CFD047	63.0	64.0	1.0	0.97	Regional
CFD007	101.0	109.0	8.0	1.24	Latte	CFD048	90.0	99.0	9.0	5.55	Latte
CFD008	7.0	58.0	51.0	1.32	Latte	CFD049	5.0	6.0	1.0	1.38	Regional
CFD009	6.0	46.0	40.0	1.12	Latte	CFD049	12.0	13.0	1.0	1.98	Regional
CFD009	84.0	111.0	27.0	0.72	Latte	CFD049	21.0	22.0	1.0	1.14	Regional
CFD010	119.0	135.0	16.0	3.71	Latte	CFD049	32.0	36.0	4.0	1.46	Regional
CFD011	19.0	89.0	70.0	1.83	Latte	CFD050	169.0	174.0	5.0	8.15	Latte
CFD012	24.0	102.0	78.0	1.27	Latte	CFD051	9.0	34.0	25.0	0.47	Kona
CFD012	176.0	177.0	1.0	17.40	Latte	CFD051	67.0	85.0	18.0	1.05	Kona
CFD013	112.0	117.0	5.0	1.43	Double D,	CFD053	3.3	60.0	56.8	2.21	Kona
CFD015	68.0	70.0	2.0	0.58	Supremo	CFD053	156.0	179.0	23.0	1.92	Kona
CFD016	53.0	67.0	14.0	12.43	Supremo	CFD055	65.0	78.0	13.0	1.87	Americano
CFD018	71.0	78.0	7.0	6.93	Supremo	CFD056	21.0	26.0	5.0	1.55	Americano
CFD018	127.0	134.0	7.0	2.51	Supremo	CFD057	25.0	32.0	7.0	2.37	Latte North
CFD021	60.0	82.0	22.0	1.38	Supremo	CFD057	44.0	48.0	4.0	1.55	Latte North
CFD022	143.0	146.0	3.0	1.32	Supremo	CFD057	96.0	98.0	2.0	1.16	Latte North
CFD023	82.0	133.0	51.0	1.27	Supremo	CFD058	35.0	37.0	2.0	1.65	Americano
CFD024	146.0	162.0	16.0	0.55	Supremo	CFD058	120.0	122.0	2.0	6.50	Americano
CFD025	4.0	10.0	6.0	1.37	Supremo	CFD059	29.0	49.0	20.0	1.02	Americano
CFD026	8.0	12.0	4.0	4.66	Supremo	CFD059	70.0	77.0	7.0	1.48	Americano
CFD027	34.0	43.0	9.0	2.04	Double D,	CFD060	31.0	44.0	13.0	2.63	Latte North
CFD027	139.0	174.0	35.0	6.30	Double D,	CFD061	85.0	88.0	3.0	1.09	Latte Extn
CFD028	213.0	218.0	5.0	15.91	Double D,	CFD061	101.0	103.0	2.0	1.09	Latte Extn
CFD028	299.0	302.0	3.0	2.13	Double D,	CFD061	111.0	117.0	6.0	3.04	Latte Extn
CFD028	327.0	330.4	3.4	1.37	Double D,	CFD062	38.0	42.0	4.0	2.42	Americano
CFD029	92.0	108.0	16.0	3.73	Supremo	CFD063	49.0	85.0	36.0	0.92	Americano
CFD029	178.0	180.0	2.0	7.07	Supremo	CFD064	150.0	168.0	18.0	2.36	Americano
CFD030	175.0	176.0	1.0	2.15	Supremo	CFD065	8.0	10.0	2.0	0.47	Latte North
CFD031	90.0	114.0	24.0	1.20	Latte	CFD068	3.9	6.0	2.1	1.28	Americano
CFD032	129.0	131.0	2.0	2.32	Latte	CFD069	2.5	7.0	4.5	1.42	Connector A
CFD033	77.0	84.0	7.0	3.63	Supremo	CFD069	23.0	27.0	4.0	2.47	Connector A
CFD034	4.0	18.0	14.0	2.11	Supremo	CFD069	133.0	144.0	11.0	5.50	Connector A
CFD034	33.0	52.0	19.0	2.38	Supremo	CFD069	172.0	175.0	3.0	4.67	Connector A
CFD034	114.0	124.0	10.0	0.59	Supremo	CFD069	185.0	187.0	2.0	1.06	Connector A
CFD035	117.0	198.0	81.0	1.39	Latte	CFD069	203.0	205.0	2.0	1.73	Connector A
CFD035	222.0	230.0	8.0	1.40	Latte	CFD070	179.0	187.0	8.0	1.36	Espresso
CFD037	60.0	67.0	7.0	1.57	Supremo	CFD071	24.0	25.0	1.0	3.65	Connector A
CFD037	90.0	97.0	7.0	1.11	Supremo	CFD071	49.0	57.0	8.0	0.73	Connector A
CFD038	71.0	90.0	19.0	1.00	Latte	CFD071	65.0	67.0	2.0	2.09	Connector A
CFD038	142.0	149.0	7.0	1.41	Latte	CFD071	195.0	202.0	7.0	3.16	Connector A
CFD039	118.0	129.0	11.0	1.64	Supremo	CFD071	234.0	237.0	3.0	5.67	Connector A
CFD039	175.0	186.0	11.0	1.00	Supremo	CFD071	254.0	256.0	2.0	2.32	Connector A
CFD039	199.0	209.0	10.0	1.04	Supremo	CFD073	239.0	240.0	1.0	1.98	Latte
CFD040	114.0	116.0	2.0	8.05	Latte	CFD074	6.0	8.0	2.0	2.29	Espresso
CFD040	207.0	208.0	1.0	10.45	Latte	CFD075	183.0	186.0	3.0	1.71	Connector B
CFD040	226.0	228.0	2.0	4.28	Latte	CFD076	68.0	71.0	3.0	2.24	Americano
CFD041	187.0	204.0	17.0	0.49	Latte	CFD076	78.0	80.0	2.0	1.73	Americano
CFD042	20.0	24.0	4.0	0.90	Regional	CFD076	124.0	129.0	5.0	2.18	Americano

* There is insufficient information to determine if the reported core length intervals represent true widths.

9.1 Supremo

Twenty four boreholes (4,568 metres) were drilled at Supremo on thirteen sections spaced between 50 and 200 metres. Drilling aimed at investigating north-south structures inferred from soils and trenching sampling results and ground magnetic data (Figure 22). All boreholes were drilled to the east or west at angles of 50 and 70 degrees from the horizontal. Nine sections received two boreholes. Schematic vertical sections of the Supremo boreholes are presented in Appendix B.

9.2 Latte

Seventeen boreholes (3,815 metres) were drilled across the Latte Structure (inferred from soils and trench sampling results and ground magnetic data suggesting the presence of an east-west trending structure; Figure 22). The Latte Structure was investigated over a strike length of approximately 600 metres on six sections spaced between 50 to 200 metres to a depth of approximately 300 metres from the surface. Figure 24 summarizes the drilling results at Latte on a vertical longitudinal section. All boreholes were drilled to the north at angles of 50, 70 and 80 degrees from the horizontal. Schematic vertical sections of the Latte boreholes are presented in Appendix B.

An eighteenth borehole was drilled along the Latte Structure approximately 350 metres east of the easternmost section (CFD073).

9.3 Double Double

Four boreholes (964 metres) were drilled to investigate the Double Double target on two sections spaced by 200 metres with two holes per section inclined at 50 and 70 degrees from the horizontal. A fifth borehole was drilled 300 metres to the south to investigate a sub-parallel structure inferred from magnetic data (Figure 22).

Boreholes CFD013, CFD014 drilled on the western section and borehole CFD067 testing the southern inferred structure did not intersect any significant gold mineralization. Borehole CFD027 and CFD028 drilled on the eastern section intersected structural zones characterized by silica altered breccias anomalous in arsenic, antimony and barium and gold. Drilling information suggests that the inferred auriferous structures dip steeply north such that borehole CFD028 may be too short to undercut the thick auriferous sections intersected by borehole CFD027. Schematic vertical sections of the boreholes are presented in Appendix B.

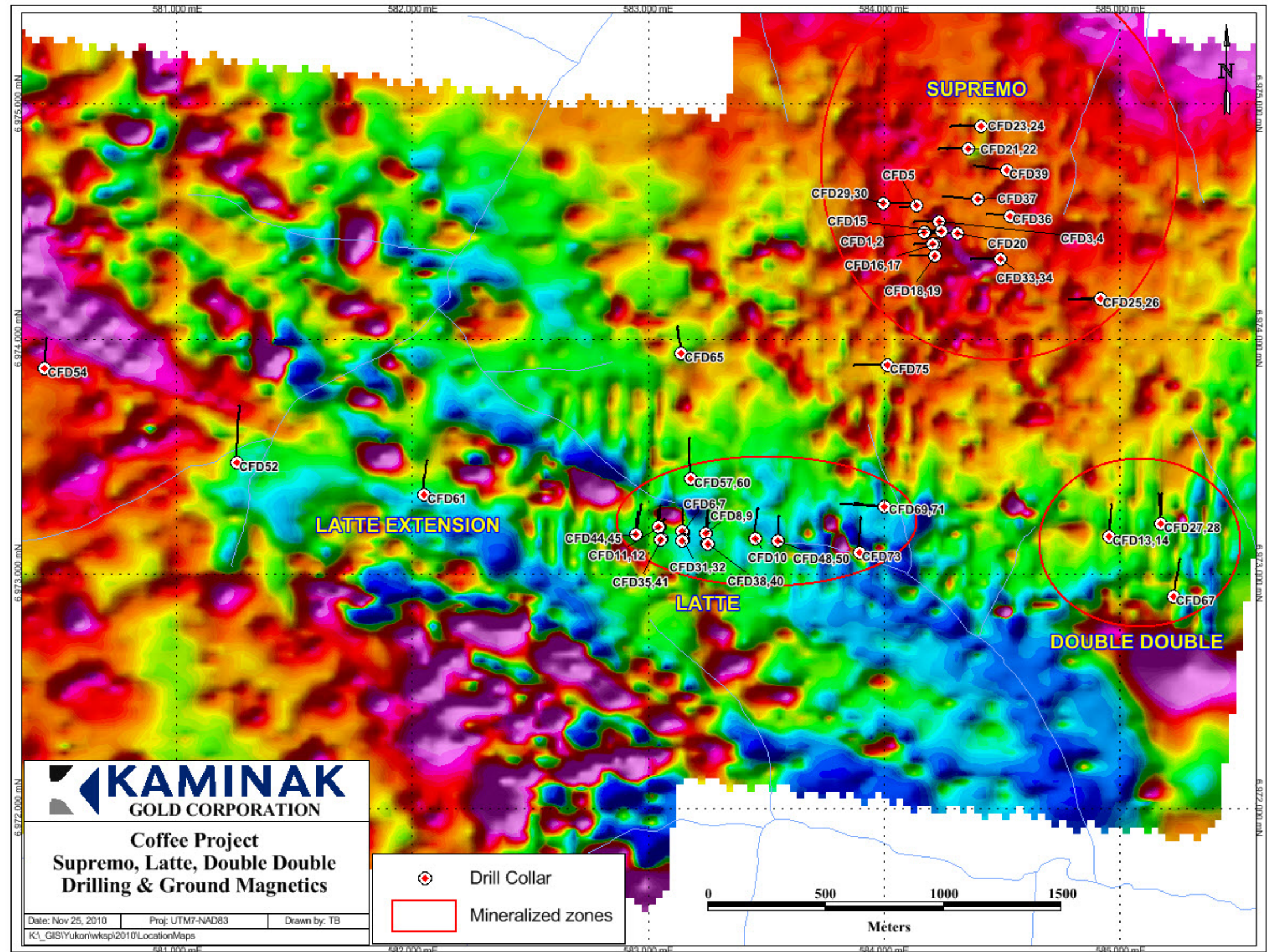


Figure 22: Drill Hole Locations of Targets Located on the Eastern Side of the Coffee Project.

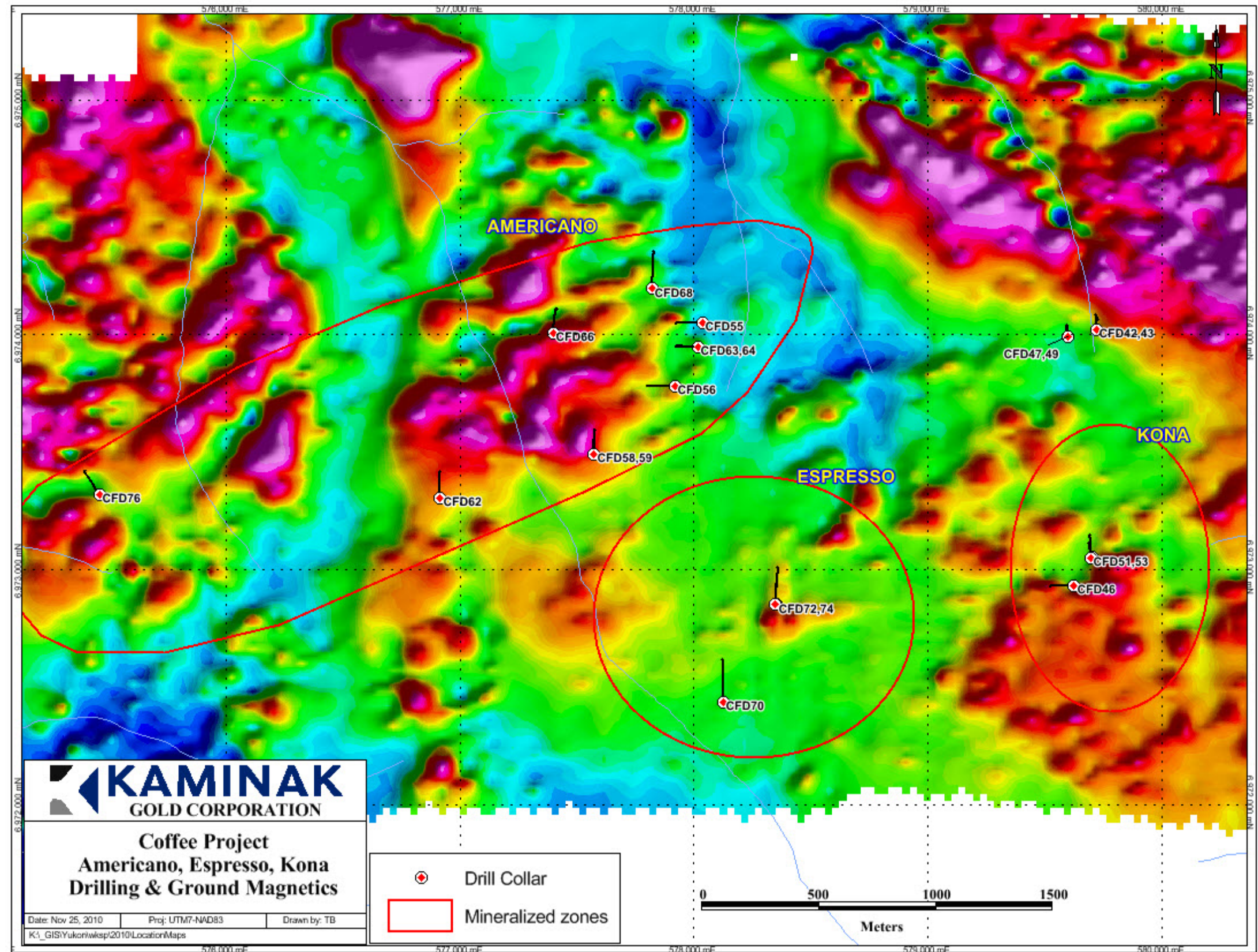


Figure 23: Drill Hole Locations for Targets on the Western Side of the Coffee Project.

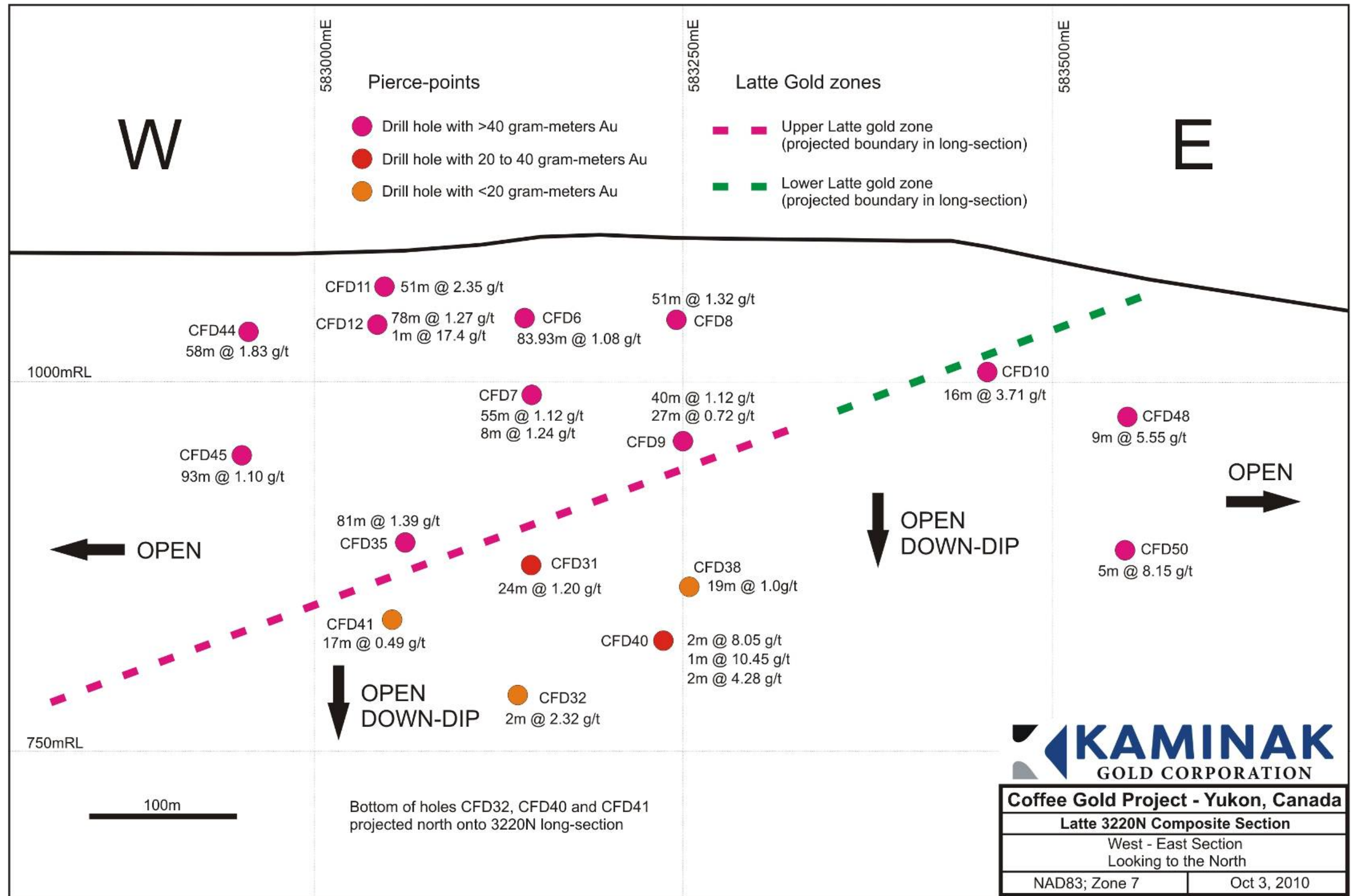


Figure 24: Longitudinal Section (Looking North) of the Area Investigated by Drilling at Latte. Shown are Piercing Points of Boreholes Drilled in 2010 and Salient Assay Results.

9.4 Kona

Three boreholes (499 metres) were drilled to investigate the Kona target on two sections at right angles to each other (Figure 23). Each borehole targeted soils and trench sampling anomalies. Two boreholes (CFD051 and CFD053) were drilled in a fence to investigate an inferred east-northeast magnetic trend coincident with the soil and trenching anomalies. Both boreholes intersected thick zones of gold mineralization associated with sericite and limonite which define two sub-parallel vertical zones. The third borehole (CFD046) was drilled with a western azimuth to investigate a north-trending extension of the main gold-in-soil anomaly. That borehole intersected two narrow auriferous zones. Schematic vertical sections of the boreholes are presented in Appendix B and a plan view summary map for the area is given in Figure 25.

9.5 Espresso

Three boreholes (795 metres) were drilled at Espresso (Figure 23). Two boreholes (CFD072 and CFD074) were drilled on a section oriented north-south to investigate gold-in-soil anomalies. The third borehole (CFD070) was drilled approximately 500 metres south-southwest to investigate another gold-in-soil anomaly and two inferred structural trends. Short intervals of low-grade gold were intersected (Table 6) and cross-sections are not provided in this report; however a plan view summary map for the area is given in Figure 25.

9.6 Americano

Ten boreholes (1868 metres) were drilled at Americano to investigate two sub-parallel east-northeast structural trends defined by soil geochemistry and magnetic data (Figure 23). The northern and southern trends were each investigated with three northerly directed boreholes on widely spaced sections centered on best gold-in-soil anomalies (northern trend: CFD066, CFD068 and CFD076; and southern trend: CFD058, CFD059 and CFD62). Four boreholes (CFD055, CFD056, CFD063 and CFD064) were drilled on three east-west sections to investigate a strong gold-in-soil anomaly connecting between the two inferred structural trends. A schematic vertical section of the boreholes 63 and 64 are presented in Appendix B and a plan view summary map for the area is provided in Figure 25.

9.7 Regional Targets (includes B52/Latte North/Connector zones)

Thirteen boreholes (3085 metres) were drilled to investigate other regional targets across the property (summarized in Figure 22 and Figure 23). At B52, three northerly directed boreholes (CFD052, CFD054 and CFD061) were drilled at approximately 1,000 metre spacing to test the western extension of the Latte Structure. The Latte North target was tested with three boreholes (CFD057, CFD060 and CFD065) also along a north azimuth to investigate strong gold-in-soil anomalies north of the Latte Structure. Three boreholes were also drilled along a west azimuth in the Connector Zone area to test the possible extension of north-south trending structures connecting the Supremo area with the Latte Structure (CFD069, CFD071 and CFD075). These nine holes are shown in Figure 26. For other holes (CFD042, CFD043, CFD047 and CFD049) were drilled north of the Kona zone did not intersect significant grades (Figure 23).

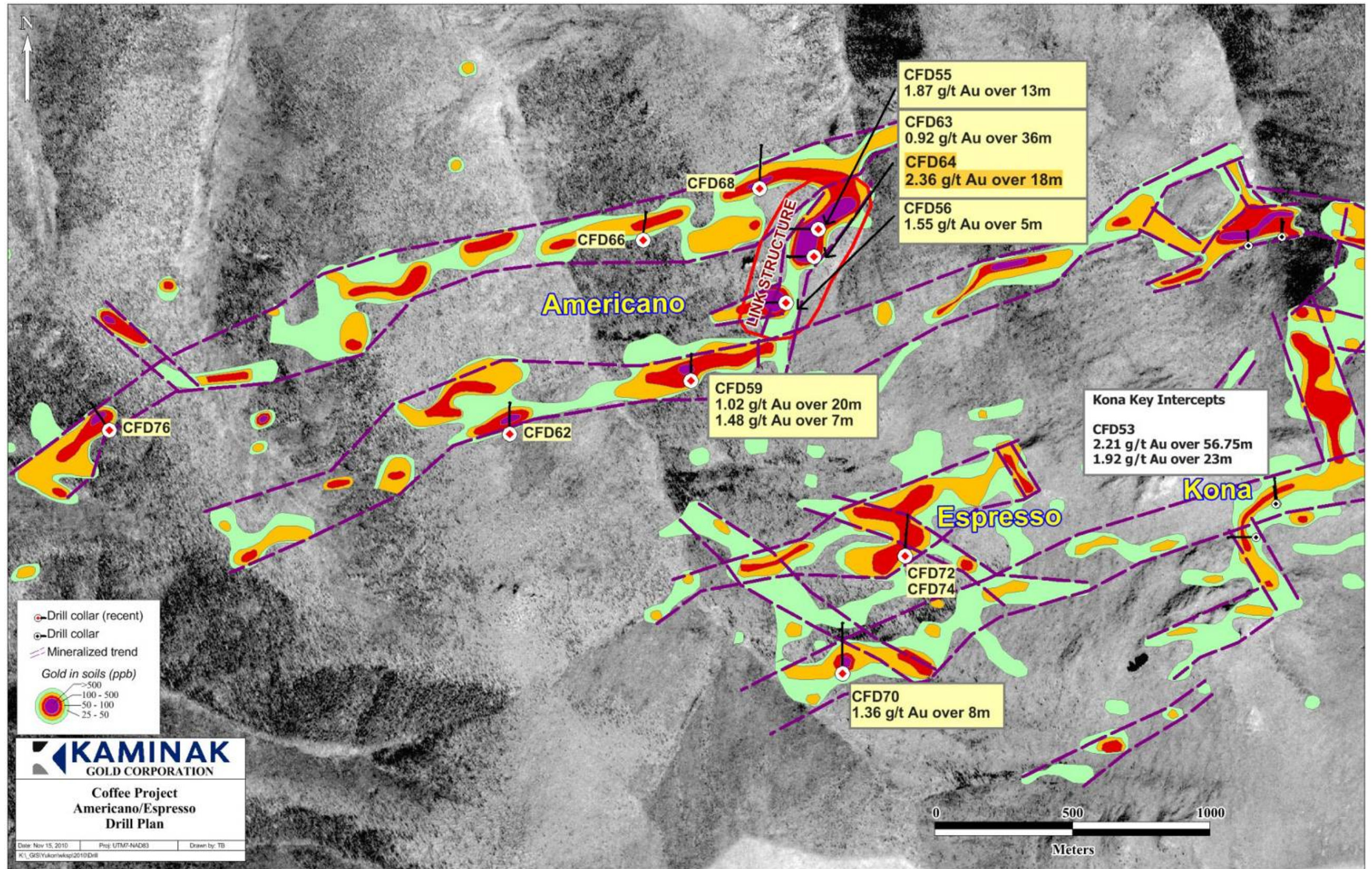


Figure 25: Plan Map Showing Significant Drill Results from Kona, Espresso and Americano.

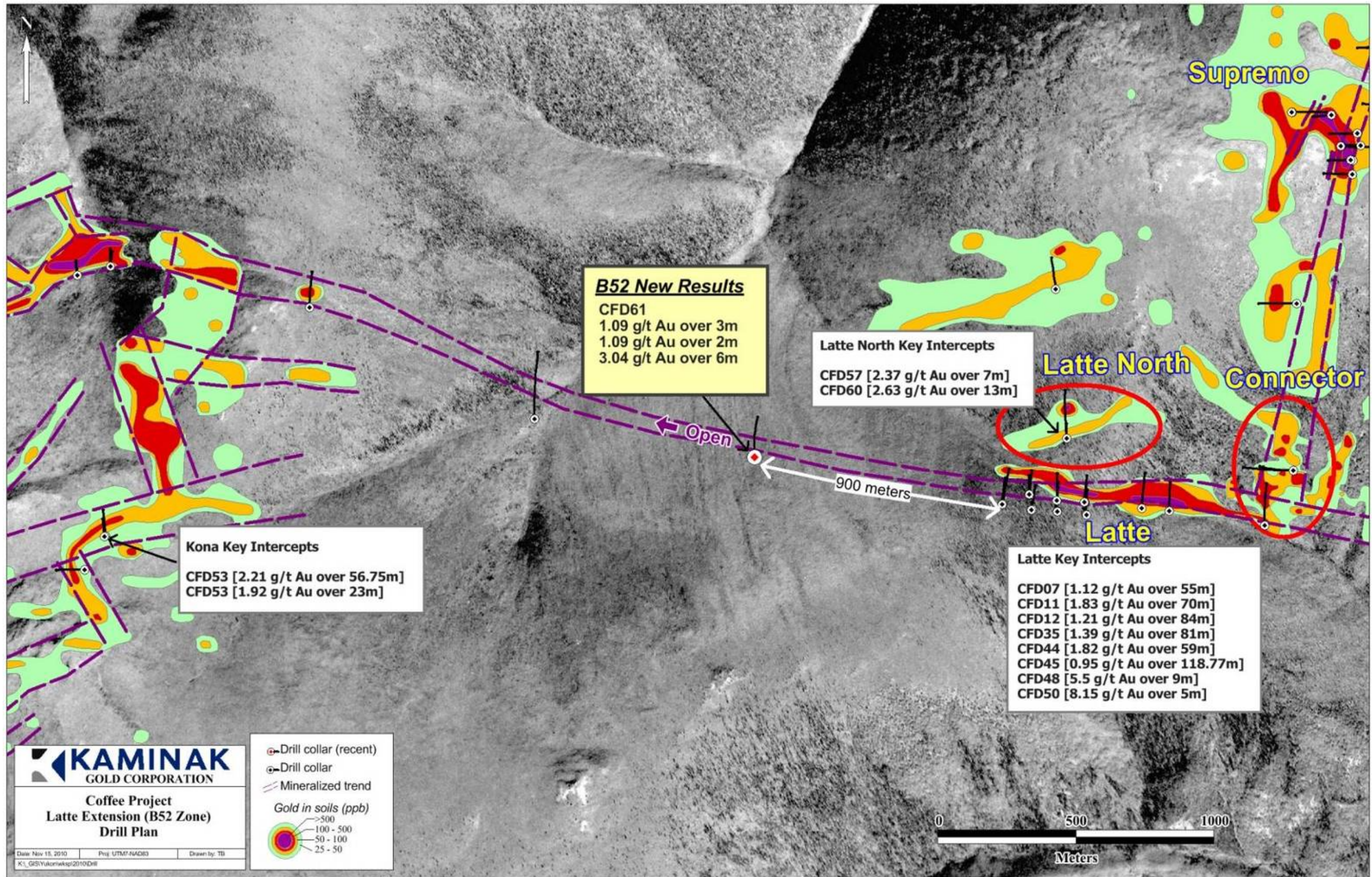


Figure 26: Plan Map Showing Significant Results from Regional Targets B52, Latte North, and Connector.

10 Sampling Method and Approach

10.1 Sampling by Kaminak

Sampling of geological materials (core, rock, and soil samples) completed by Kaminak during 2009 and 2010 was performed by experienced geological technicians under the supervision of appropriately qualified geologists. The following paragraphs summarize the sampling methodology and approach.

10.1.1 Soil Sampling

The purpose of the soil sampling was to map the distribution of gold and associated metals in the soils with the hypothesis that gold (and other metals) in soil bears a direct relationship with gold mineralization in bedrock that outcrops poorly over the project area.

Soil sampling was carried out by Ground Truth Exploration from Dawson City, Yukon. Soil samples were collected over a grid pattern of northerly directed lines spaced by 100 metres with sampling stations spaced by 50 metres.

Samples were collected using a hand auger to various depths depending on the soil profile. The organic A horizon material was discarded, and augering continued until the C horizon rock chips were encountered, checking for false bottoms on the A horizon profile. Soil samples were collected over intervals varying from 60 to 70 centimetres, with maximum depth not exceeding the 1.25 metre length of the auger. Samples were placed directly in pre-marked bags. A field duplicate sample was collected at a rate of one every twenty-five samples. Sample number, location, depth, and geological parameters were recorded directly into a hand-held computer with a GPS reading of sample location also stored separately as a backup. The sample location was marked with flagging tape and a metal tag on a nearby tree.

Samples were submitted by the contractor to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia. The sample information was downloaded from the hand-held computers into spreadsheets, and subsequently integrated into Kaminak's Coffee Project database.

10.1.2 Rock Chip Sampling

Rock samples were taken in trenches over five metre horizontal intervals. Samples were collected by chipping sub-cropping rock with a rock hammer on the wall of the trench over the desired interval taking care to collect a representative sample of the interval. Inherently, this selective sampling approach can introduce sampling bias, but the purpose of this sampling was to link gold-in-soil anomalous areas to outcropping or sub-cropping bedrock and to define worthy drilling targets. In such circumstances a positive sampling bias is generally desirable.

The location of the centre of each sample was recorded using a handheld GPS unit. Other descriptive attributes and other geological information about the sample were recorded into logging software on a daily basis and incorporated into the project database.

10.1.3 Drill Core Sampling

In 2010 Kaminak completed the first drilling program on the Coffee Project. The purpose of the core drilling program was to investigate as many targets as possible and test the lateral and depth potential of several structural trends inferred from soil geochemistry and ground magnetic data.

The drilling approach was to target the structural trends with fences of one or more core boreholes drilled perpendicular to the strike of the inferred structures on variably spaced sections. Most sections received pairs of boreholes designed to sample the targeted structures at different depths (between 50 and 150 metres from the surface) and provide at least two profiles to aid geological interpretation. This strategy was used to provide maximum geological information about each target. The drilling approach was adjusted during drilling to allow testing extensions of interesting geology or assay results on adjacent sections.

Drill core was transported daily by helicopter to the logging facility at the Thistle Creek camp. Core was initially reviewed for consistency and distance markers were converted into metric measurements. Core recovery and rock quality designation were measured and recorded, and the core oriented, when possible. Core was then logged by a geologist, recording lithology, alteration, structure and mineralogy, directly into a laptop computer.

Core samples were taken from half core sawed length-wise with a diamond saw. Half core samples were bagged and prepared for dispatch to the assay laboratory. The remaining half was replaced in core boxes. Sample blank and commercial control samples were inserted at a rate of one every 10 samples, alternating between a blank and a reference material sample. Following sampling, core boxes were photographed, labelled with metal tags and stored on site in core racks at the Thistle Creek Camp for future reference and testing. Sample books provided by ALS Chemex were used to record borehole number, location, sampling interval and date of sampling. All sample books were organized and archived at Kaminak's Vancouver office, for future reference.

10.2 SRK Comments

In the opinion of SRK the sampling methodology and procedures used by Kaminak are appropriate. The soil, rock and core samples were collected by competent personnel using procedures meeting generally accepted industry best practices. SRK concludes that the samples are representative of the gold mineralization in source materials and there is no evidence of bias.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Historical Sampling

Soil samples collected by Mr. Shawn Ryan in 2007 on the Coffee Project were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia. The management system of the Acme laboratory is accredited ISO 9001:2008 by BSI America Inc. Acme implements a quality system compliant with the International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001 Model for Quality Assurance and ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories. Acme also participates in the CANMET and Geostats round robin proficiency tests.

Soil samples were prepared using a conventional preparation procedure and analyzed for a suite of 36 elements using aqua regia digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry on fifteen gram sub-samples (“ICP ES”, method code 1DX2).

11.2 Sampling by Kaminak

Kaminak used two primary laboratories for assaying samples collected in 2009 and 2010 on the Coffee Project. Soil samples collected in 2009 and 2010 were submitted to the accredited Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia. The samples were prepared and assayed using the same methodology used to assay samples submitted by Mr. Shawn Ryan in 2007. Soil samples were prepared using standard preparation procedures and analysed for a suite of 36 elements using aqua regia digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry on fifteen gram sub-samples (“ICP ES”, method code 1DX2).

All rock (chip and grab samples) and core samples collected in 2010 were submitted to ALS Chemex for preparation and assaying. The management system of the ALS Group laboratories is accredited ISO 9001:2000 by QMI Management Systems Registration. Samples were prepared by the ALS Chemex Whitehorse preparation facility and shipped to the ALS Chemex North Vancouver laboratory for pulverization and assaying. The North Vancouver laboratory is accredited ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for certain testing procedures including those used to assay samples submitted by Kaminak. ALS Chemex laboratories also participate in international proficiency tests such as those managed by CANMET and Geostats Pty Ltd.

All samples were individually sealed in separate polyore bags and shipped to ALS Chemex’s preparation facility in Whitehorse, Yukon from site in rice sacks sealed by uniquely numbered security tags to minimize voluntary or inadvertent tampering. Security tags were tracked through the transport until the receipt by ALS Chemex and no rice sacks were reported tampered with during the 2010 exploration project.

Rock and core samples were prepared for assaying at the ALS Chemex preparation facility using a conventional preparation procedure (dry at 60 degrees Celsius, crushed and sieved to 70 percent passing -10 mesh ASTM). Prepared samples were then transferred to the ALS Chemex North Vancouver laboratory for pulverization and assaying.

Rock and core samples were then split and pulverized (250 grams) to 85 percent passing -200 mesh. Pulverized samples were then assayed for gold using a conventional fire assay procedure (atomic absorption finish) on fifty gram sub-samples and a suite of 35 elements using an aqua regia digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry on five gram sub-samples.

Samples grading in excess of 10 gpt gold were re-assayed from a second fifty gram split using a fire assay procedure and a gravimetric finish. Samples assaying more than 100 gpt silver were re-assayed using either an “ore grade” digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry or by conventional fire assay with gravimetric finish on fifty gram charges.

Kaminak did not use an umpire laboratory to verify the assay results delivered by Acme and ALS Chemex.

Kaminak also submitted two composite core samples to Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services Ltd. in Burnaby, British Columbia for preliminary metallurgical testing. The Inspectorate laboratory is part of the Veritas Bureau Group, providing a wide range of testing services to the mineral industry. The Inspectorate laboratories are accredited to relevant national and international standards including ISO 17025.

11.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

Quality control measures are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of exploration data. These measures include written field procedures and independent verifications of aspects such as drilling, surveying, sampling and assaying, data management and database integrity. Appropriate documentation of quality control measures and regular analysis of quality control data are important as a safeguard for project data and form the basis for the quality assurance program implemented during exploration.

Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation and assaying processes. They are also important to prevent sample mix-up and monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples. Assaying protocols typically involve regular duplicate and replicate assays and insertion of quality control samples. Check assaying is typically performed as an additional reliability test of assaying results. This typically involves re-assaying a set number of sample rejects and pulps at a secondary umpire laboratory.

The exploration work conducted by Kaminak was carried out using a quality assurance and quality control program meeting industry standards for early stage exploration properties. Standardized procedures are used in all aspects of the exploration data acquisition and management including mapping, surveying, drilling, sampling, sample security, assaying, and database management.

During 2009, Kaminak did not implement specific analytical quality control measures to monitor the assay results delivered by Acme. That exploration program involved primarily soil sampling and trenching. Kaminak relied on the laboratory internal analytical quality control measures to monitor the reliability of assay results delivered by Acme.

With the beginning of core drilling in 2010, Kaminak began implementing external analytical quality control measures, in addition to choosing an ISO accredited primary laboratory. The analytical quality control measures involved the use of control samples (certified reference material, blanks, field and preparation duplicates).

Certified reference materials were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. from Langley, British Columbia. Kaminak used eight different reference materials with certified assay values ranging from 100 ppb to 10 gpt gold and a certified blank. For drill core samples, blanks and certified references materials were alternated and inserted at a rate of one every ten samples. For rock samples, certified reference materials were inserted approximately at a rate of one every 30 samples.

Field and laboratory duplicates were also inserted within the samples submitted for assaying. Field duplicate samples were collected by splitting the remaining half core in half and assigning a separate sample number out of sequence from the original samples. Laboratory duplicates are repeat assays on pulverized samples originally assayed by ALS Chemex.

The external analytical quality control data produced by Kaminak in 2010 is summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Core Samples Analytical Quality Control Data Produced by Kaminak for the Coffee Project.

	Core	(%)	Comment
Sample Count	18,623		
Blanks	856	4.60%	
QC samples	1,350	7.25%	
CGS-19	65	0.35%	CDN Resource Laboratories (0.740 ppm Au)
CGS-23	36	0.19%	CDN Resource Laboratories (0.218 ppm Au)
CGS-24	128	0.69%	CDN Resource Laboratories (0.487 ppm Au)
GS-1F	121	0.65%	CDN Resource Laboratories (1.160 ppm Au)
GS-3F	135	0.72%	CDN Resource Laboratories (3.100 ppm Au)
GS-3G	133	0.71%	CDN Resource Laboratories (2.590 ppm Au)
GS-5F	117	0.63%	CDN Resource Laboratories (5.300 ppm Au)
GS-10C	110	0.59%	CDN Resource Laboratories (9.710 ppm Au)
Lab Duplicates	289	1.55%	
Field Duplicates	298	1.60%	
Total QC Samples	2,495	13.40%	

11.4 SRK Comments

In the opinion of SRK the sampling preparation, security and analytical procedures used by Kaminak on the Coffee Gold Project are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are therefore adequate.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Verification by Kaminak

The exploration work carried out on the Coffee Project is conducted by Kaminak personnel and qualified sub-contractors. Kaminak implements a series of routine verifications to ensure the collection of reliable exploration data. All work is conducted by appropriately qualified personnel under the supervision of qualified geologists. In the opinion of SRK, the field exploration procedures used at the Coffee Project generally meet industry practices.

The quality assurance and quality control program implemented by Kaminak is comprehensive and supervised by adequately qualified personnel. Exploration data are recorded digitally to minimize data entry errors. Core logging, surveying, and sampling is monitored by qualified geologists and verified routinely for consistency. Electronic data are captured and managed using Maxwell GeoServices software applications and tools and electronic data are backed up daily. Initially the exploration database was managed by Maxwell. This responsibility was later transferred to a Kaminak database manager.

Assay results are delivered electronically by the primary laboratory to Maxwell and Kaminak and are examined for consistency and completeness. Kaminak personnel reviews assay results for analytical quality control samples using bias charts to monitor reliability and detect potential assaying problems. Potential failures are recorded on paper, investigated and corrective measures are taken when required.

Failure threshold for control samples is set at two times the standard deviation, based on recommended values provided by CDN Resource Laboratories. Quality control samples exceeding that threshold were investigated. Batches of barren samples containing a quality control failure were not re-assayed. Batches of samples containing more than one quality control failures were re-assayed completely. In batches containing one control sample failure, samples surrounding the failed control sample were re-assayed. After review, Kaminak requested 44 batches or partial batches of samples to be re-assayed by ALS Chemex. Re-assayed batches passed the quality control failure thresholds and were accepted. The assay database was updated, accordingly.

12.2 Verification by SRK

12.2.1 Site Visit

In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, SRK visited the Coffee Project in September 2010 while active drilling was ongoing. The purpose of the site visit was to inspect the property and ascertain the geological setting of the Coffee deposit, witness the extent of historical exploration work carried out on the property and assess logistical aspects and other constraints relating to conducting exploration work in the area. SRK was given full access

to project data. During the visit, SRK personally inspected an active drilling site, several trenches, and recent drilling sites. All drilling sites remain clearly visible. While on site, SRK interviewed project personnel regarding the exploration strategy and field procedures used by Kaminak. Core from six boreholes (CDF001, CDF006, CDF007, CDF027, CDF068 and CDF069) was examined.

Considering the comprehensive quality control program used by Kaminak, SRK did not deem it necessary to collect independent verification samples.

12.2.2 Verification of Analytical Quality Control Data

Kaminak made available to SRK the Coffee Project data in the form of MsExcel spreadsheets aggregating the assay results for the quality control samples accompanied with comments by Kaminak personnel.

SRK aggregated the assay results for the external quality control samples for further analysis. Sample blanks and certified reference materials data were summarized on time series plots to highlight the performance of the control samples. Paired data (field and laboratory duplicate) were analyzed using bias charts, quantile-quantile, and relative precision plots. The analytical quality control data produced by Kaminak in 2010 are summarized in Table 7. Analytical quality control data are summarized in graphical format in Appendix C.

In general, the performance of the control samples inserted with samples submitted for assaying is acceptable. A few potential failures identified in the dataset relate to sample mislabelling and have been investigated by Kaminak. ALS Chemex delivered assay results within two standard deviations of the mean for all eight reference samples, with few exceptions.

The performance of the certified reference material samples used by Kaminak is also acceptable, although ALS Chemex appears to have more difficulty in delivering assay results within two standard deviations for the medium grade GS-3G sample, especially early in the program, as evidenced by higher scatter on time series plots (Appendix C).

Paired assay data produced by ALS Chemex and examined by SRK suggest that gold grades can be reasonably reproduced. As expected, the variance of field duplicate sample pairs is higher than lab duplicate paired data. Rank half absolute difference (“HARD”) plots suggest that thirty-three percent of the field duplicate sample pairs have HARD below twenty percent. The precision is better for lab duplicate pairs with forty-six percent showing a HARD number below ten percent. Quantile-quantile plots show good reproducibility of duplicate assay data for both types of duplicate pairs; however, a slight bias towards higher values in the duplicate assays is apparent at low values. SRK does not consider this bias material. In general, however, the reproducibility is worse nearing the detection limits, as expected.

In the opinion of SRK, the analytical results delivered by ALS Chemex are reliable and can be eventually considered for supporting mineral resource evaluation.

13 Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties considered relevant to this technical report.

14 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Kaminak has contracted SRK to undertake preliminary metallurgical testing on core samples collected on the Coffee Project. The metallurgical testing work was conducted at Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services Ltd. (“Inspectorate”) of Richmond, British Columbia under the supervision of Mr. John Starkey, P.Eng of Starkey & Associates Inc., an SRK associated metallurgist. A copy of the Inspectorate report is presented in Appendix D. The following summary of the Inspectorate report was reviewed by John Starkey, P.Eng, an adequate qualified person for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101.

The scope of work includes preliminary cyanide leach on two composite pulverized samples and leaching tests on different reagent levels to investigate commercial recovery levels. The purpose of the testing was to investigate preliminary cyanide leaching potential of the oxidized gold mineralization of the Supremo and Latte gold zones. The scope of work also includes preliminary mineralogy characterization. At the time this report was prepared mineralogy characterization results are not available.

14.1 Preparation of Testing Samples

Testing material was collected from coarse assay rejects from oxidized core samples from the 2010 drilling program. Two composite samples were prepared: a higher grade sample (Sample 1) from the Supremo zone and a lower grade sample (Sample 2) from the Latte zone. Both samples were prepared by ALS Chemex in Whitehorse by mixing and homogenizing selected coarse assay rejects. Sample 1 from Supremo weighs approximately 42 kilograms and grades approximately 3.94 gpt gold. Sample 2 from Latte weighs 50 kilograms and grades approximately 2.52 gpt gold (Table 8).

Table 8: Characteristics of Testing Samples.

Sample #	Borehole ID	From (metre)	To (metre)	No. of Samples	Weight (kilogram)	Grade (gpt)	Head Grade (gpt)
Supremo							
Sample A	CFD001	15	31	20	40.52	16.56	
Sample B	CFD023	115	133	18	36.24	1.95	
Sample 1					41.88	3.94	4.01
Latte							
Sample 2	CFD011	45	68	23	49.88	2.52	2.45

Sample 1 from Supremo was derived from a blend of coarse assay rejects from two boreholes (CFD001 and CFD023). Sample A includes twenty samples of hydrothermal breccia hosted in felsic augen gneiss, with a weighted average grade of 16.56 gpt gold. Sample B includes eighteen samples of fractured and brecciated dacite dike and felsic augen gneiss, with a weighted average grade of 1.95 gpt gold. Samples A and B were homogenized individually and assayed separately to determine their gold grade. Fractions of each sample

were mixed to yield a calculated weighted average grade 3.94 gpt gold. Sample 1 was re-homogenized and a split was assayed using a fire assay procedure yielding a grade of 4.01 gpt gold.

Sample 2 from Latte was derived from a blend of coarse assay rejects from one borehole (CFD011). The sample includes a blend of twenty-three samples of strongly fractured and brecciated quartz-ribbon mylonite, with a weighted average grade of 2.52 gpt gold. Sample 2 was homogenized and a split was assayed using a fire assay procedure yielding a grade of 2.45 gpt gold.

14.2 Test Work Results

The testing program examined three leaching processes including standard seventy-two hour cyanide bottle roll, Carbon in Leach (“CIL”) and Carbon in Pulp (“CIP”) tests. Each composite sample was homogenized, pulverized and assayed using a fire assay procedure and multi-element Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry, and split into two-kilogram sub-samples for testing. Each sub-sample was pulverized separately to yield at least eighty percent passing eighty microns.

The results of the testing program are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9: Summary of Gold Extraction Results.

Extraction Method	Sample 1 Supremo	Sample 2 Latte	Average
Cyanidation (bottle roll)	96.3%	97.9%	97.1%
Carbon-in-leach (CIL)	96.6%	98.5%	97.6%
Carbon-in-pulp (CIP)	96.7%	97.4%	97.1%

The salient conclusions of the tests completed by Inspectorate are as follows:

- All three variations of leaching methods produced very similar results with high levels of gold extraction;
- Basic cyanidation yields high extraction rates. There is no benefits to higher cyanide dosages;
- Carbon-in-leach results are very similar at 96.6 and 98.5 percent for Sample 1 and Sample 2, respectively;
- Carbon-in-pulp testing yields similar results with 96.7 and 97.4 percent extraction for Sample 1 and Sample 2, respectively;
- In all cases, the residues contain very low levels of gold, indicating that the tailings are ready for discharged; and
- There is no indication of refractory or coarse free gold in the two samples tested.

The results of the preliminary test work suggest that the oxidized gold mineralization tested at Supremo and Latte is amenable to conventional cyanide leaching and that excellent gold extraction can be achieved. Future testing should investigate grinding and benefits of a coarser grind for the oxidized ores to reduce grinding requirements and flotation of the sulphide ore zones to determine recoveries and reduce leaching requirements.

15 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The exploration data acquired to date are insufficient to support geological modelling and estimation of mineral resources on the Coffee Project. Accordingly, there are no mineral resources on the Coffee Project.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

SRK is not aware of any other information that is relevant to this technical report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusion

SRK reviewed and audited the exploration data available for the Coffee Project. The exploration work carried out by Kaminak is conducted using procedures that generally meet industry best practices and SRK is of the opinion that the exploration data are reliable.

Exploration work to date on the Coffee Project has identified widespread gold mineralization associated with fractured and hydrothermally altered rocks. The areas of gold mineralization occur over an area measuring approximately twelve by four kilometres, representing only a small portion of the large Coffee Project.

This area is characterized by deep surface weathering profiles such that the majority of the gold mineralization investigated by Kaminak to date is oxidized. Preliminary cyanide leaching tests completed by Inspectorate on two composite core samples from the Supremo and Latte zones yielded excellent gold extraction (averaging 97.3 percent), indicating that the oxidized gold mineralization is not refractory and is amenable for conventional cyanide extraction.

The host rocks include older metamorphic and younger felsic intrusive rocks. The gold mineralization occurs in steeply dipping structural zones characterized by fragmental rock, silica and muscovite alteration, minor veining and is associated with mafic and felsic dikes. The nature of the relationship between lithology, alteration, structure, and gold mineralization is not yet understood.

18 Recommendations

In the opinion of SRK, the results of the exploration work completed by Kaminak on the Coffee Project are of sufficient merit to recommend additional exploration expenditure.

The proposed work program recommended by SRK includes core drilling to investigate the gold mineralization intersected in 2010 and test its lateral and depth continuity. The recommended program includes approximately 45,000 metres of drilling targeting:

- Delineation drilling of the Latte and Supremo zones along regularly spaced sections to define the boundaries of the gold mineralization, to understand its geological and structural setting, and support an initial evaluation of mineral resources;
- Step-out drilling at the Supremo, Double Double, Kona, Connector, Latte North, and Americano areas to investigate the defined geometry and distribution of the gold mineralization and test its lateral continuity with the view of delineating the extent of the gold mineralization and supporting an initial mineral resource evaluation; and
- Parametric drilling of other gold-in-soil anomalies including Espresso, Americano West, Macchiato, Cappuccino, Mocha, and Java.

SRK considers that the proposed drilling program should provide sufficient information to delineate and model with confidence the boundaries of the gold mineralization and support the preparation of an initial mineral resource statement for the Coffee Project.

SRK also recommends that Kaminak consider conducting orientation electrical geophysical surveys over known areas of gold mineralization to assess if deeper sulphide-bearing gold mineralization can be effectively detected using electrical methods.

Finally, SRK recommends that the field exploration procedures include determination of specific gravity on core samples, either in the field using a water immersion methodology or measured by the assay laboratory as part of the assaying protocols.

The exploration work to date has clearly demonstrated that soil sampling is an effective exploration targeting tool at the Coffee Project. Accordingly, SRK recommends expanding the soil sampling to cover the entire Coffee Project area. The proposed sampling program should be completed in stages. Soils over ridges and spurs should be systematically sampled as a first pass evaluation of the entire Coffee Project. Soils from any anomalous areas should be subsequently sampled on regular grids to delineate the shape and extent of anomalous soils.

The nature and characteristics of the gold mineralization identified to date are poorly constrained. SRK recommends that additional mineralogical,

petrographic, and geochemical studies be completed to complete the characterization of the gold mineralization and help understand its geological and structural setting. Geochronological studies would help to understand the timing of the gold mineralization with respect to the metamorphic and magmatic history of the Coffee Project area.

The total cost for the proposed exploration program is estimated at CN\$15,000,000 (Table 10).

Table 10: Estimated Costs for the Recommended Exploration Program for the Coffee Project.

Work Program	Amount	Units	Unit Cost (CN\$)	Sub-Total (CN\$M)
Planning and Supervision				\$1.70
Camp Operation				\$0.60
Equipment Rental (camp, infrastructure)				\$0.20
Fix Wing Charter Air Service				\$0.40
Helicopter Charter				\$1.50
Barging				\$0.30
Mobilization / Demobilization				\$0.30
Geophysical Surveys				\$0.50
Rehabilitation (trenching, drill pads)				\$0.20
Core Drilling & Assaying (all inclusive)	25,000	metres	\$250	\$6.25
RC Drilling & Assaying (all inclusive)	20,000	metres	\$50	\$1.00
Soil Sampling (all inclusive)	10,000	samples	\$50	\$0.50
Mineral Resource Estimation				\$0.10
Preparation of Technical Report				\$0.05
	Sub-Total			\$13.60
	Contingency (10%)			\$1.36
TOTAL				\$14.96

19 References

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APPENDIX A

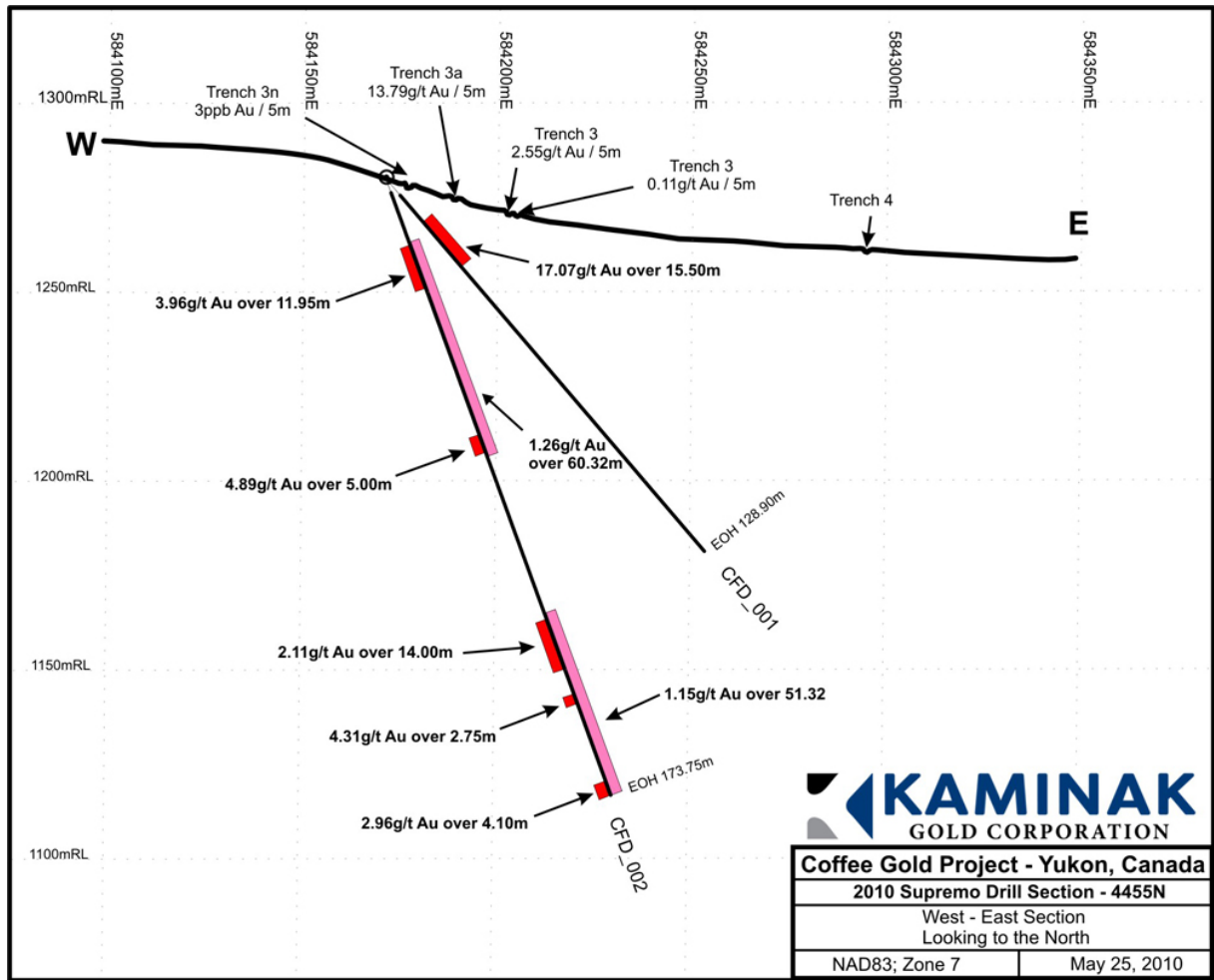
Kaminak claims

District	Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Owner	Record Date	Expiry Date	Status	District	Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Owner	Record Date	Expiry Date	Status
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42709	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Lion	YC83772	KAM	13/02/2009	15/12/2015	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42710	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Lion	YC83773	KAM	13/02/2009	15/12/2015	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42711	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Lion	YC83774	KAM	13/02/2009	15/12/2015	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42712	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Lion	YC83775	KAM	13/02/2009	15/12/2015	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42713	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Lion	YC83776	KAM	13/02/2009	15/12/2015	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42714	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Sugar	YC95568	KAM	24/06/2009	15/12/2016	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42715	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Sugar	YC95569	KAM	24/06/2009	15/12/2016	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42716	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Sugar	YC95570	KAM	24/06/2009	15/12/2016	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42717	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Sugar	YC95571	KAM	24/06/2009	15/12/2016	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42718	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Sugar	YC95572	KAM	24/06/2009	15/12/2016	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42719	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Sugar	YC95573	KAM	24/06/2009	15/12/2016	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42720	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Sugar	YC95574	KAM	24/06/2009	15/12/2016	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42721	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Sugar	YC95575	KAM	24/06/2009	15/12/2016	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42722	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Sugar	YC95576	KAM	24/06/2009	15/12/2016	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42723	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active	Whitehorse	Sugar	YC95577	KAM	24/06/2009	15/12/2016	Active
Whitehorse	Coffee	YD42724	KAM	25/02/2010	15/12/2015	Active							

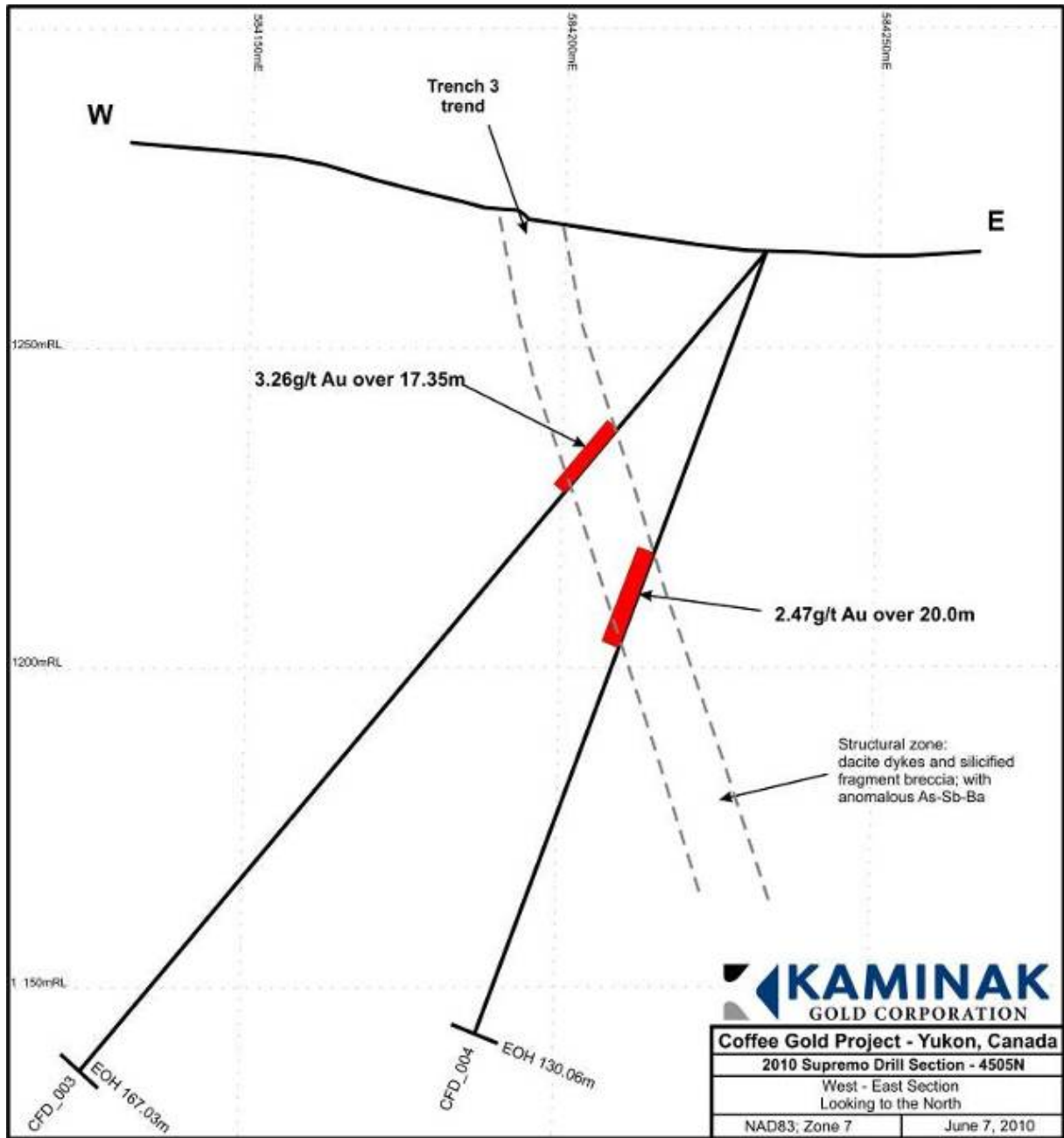
APPENDIX B

Vertical Sections

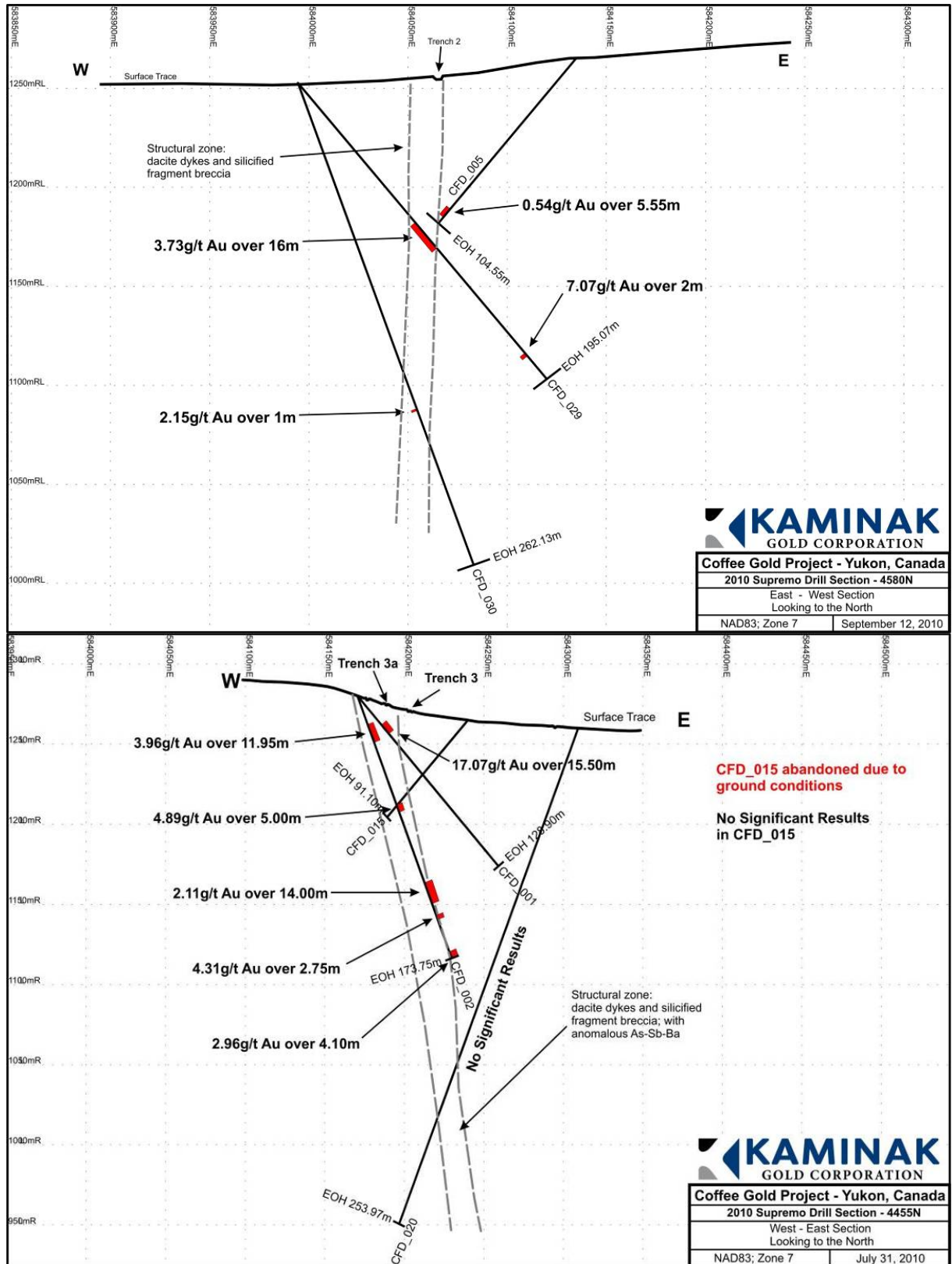
Cross section for boreholes CFD001 and CFD002



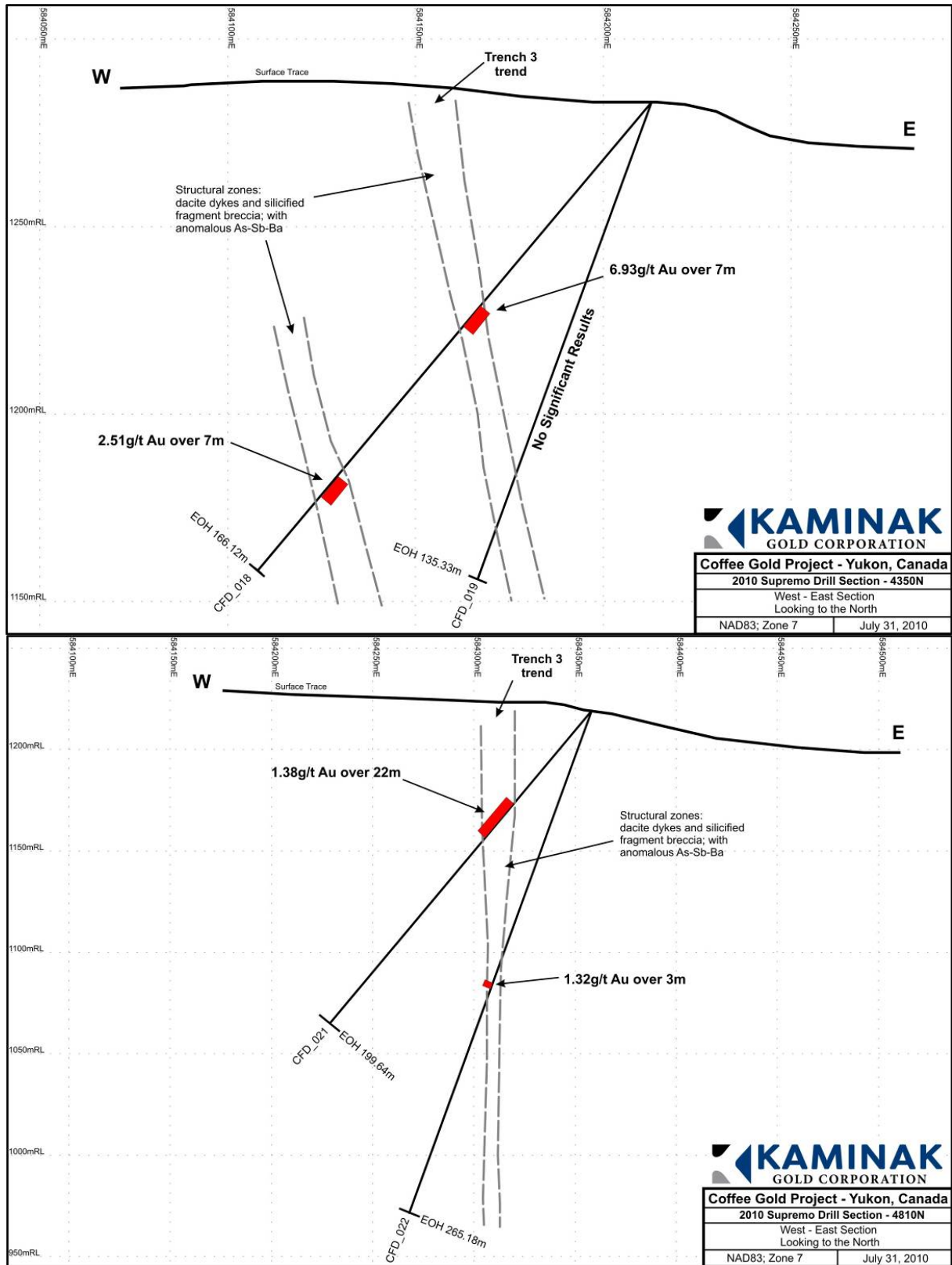
Cross section for boreholes CFD003 and CFD004



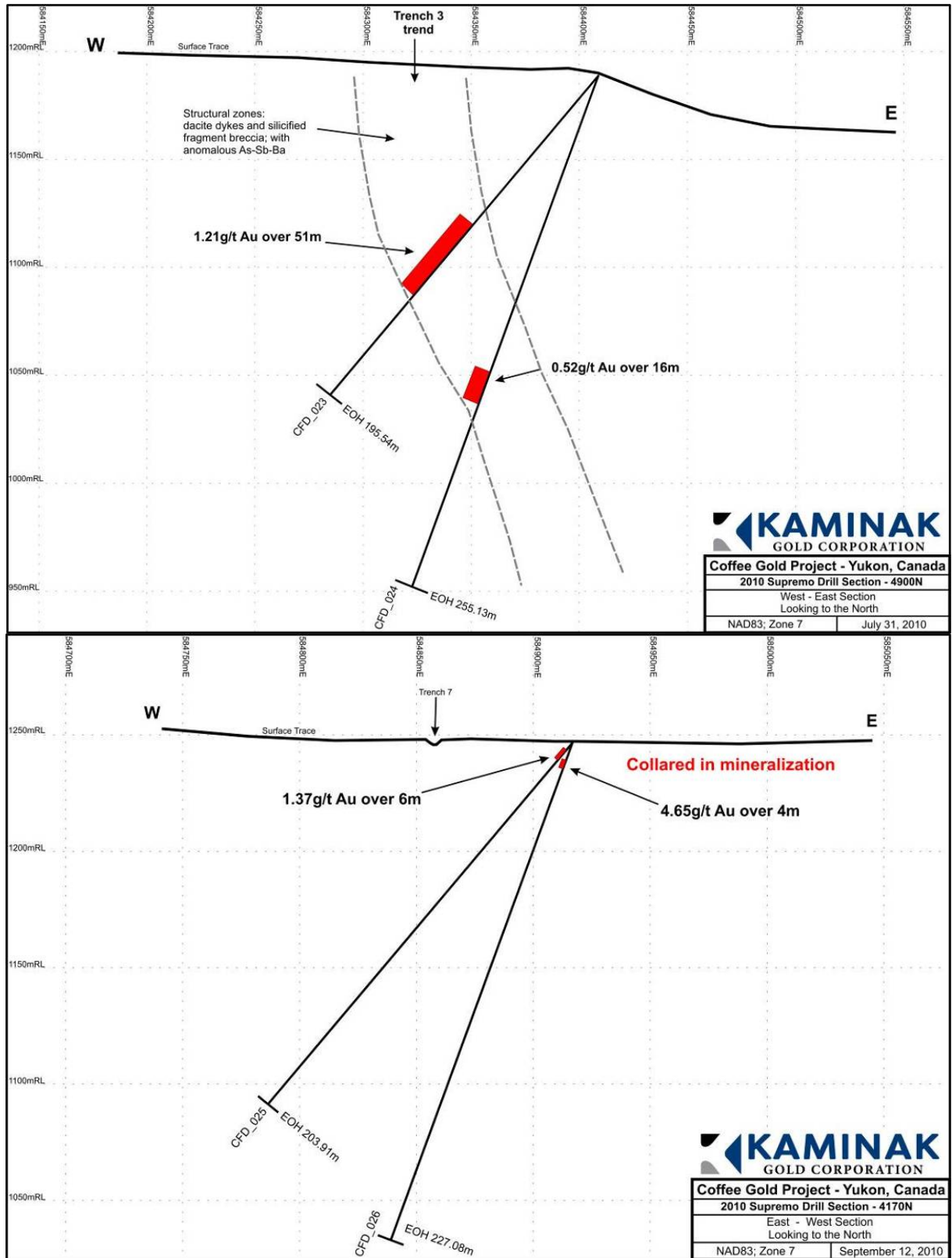
Top cross section for bore holes CFD005, CFD030 and CFD029; bottom cross section for boreholes CFD015 and CFD020



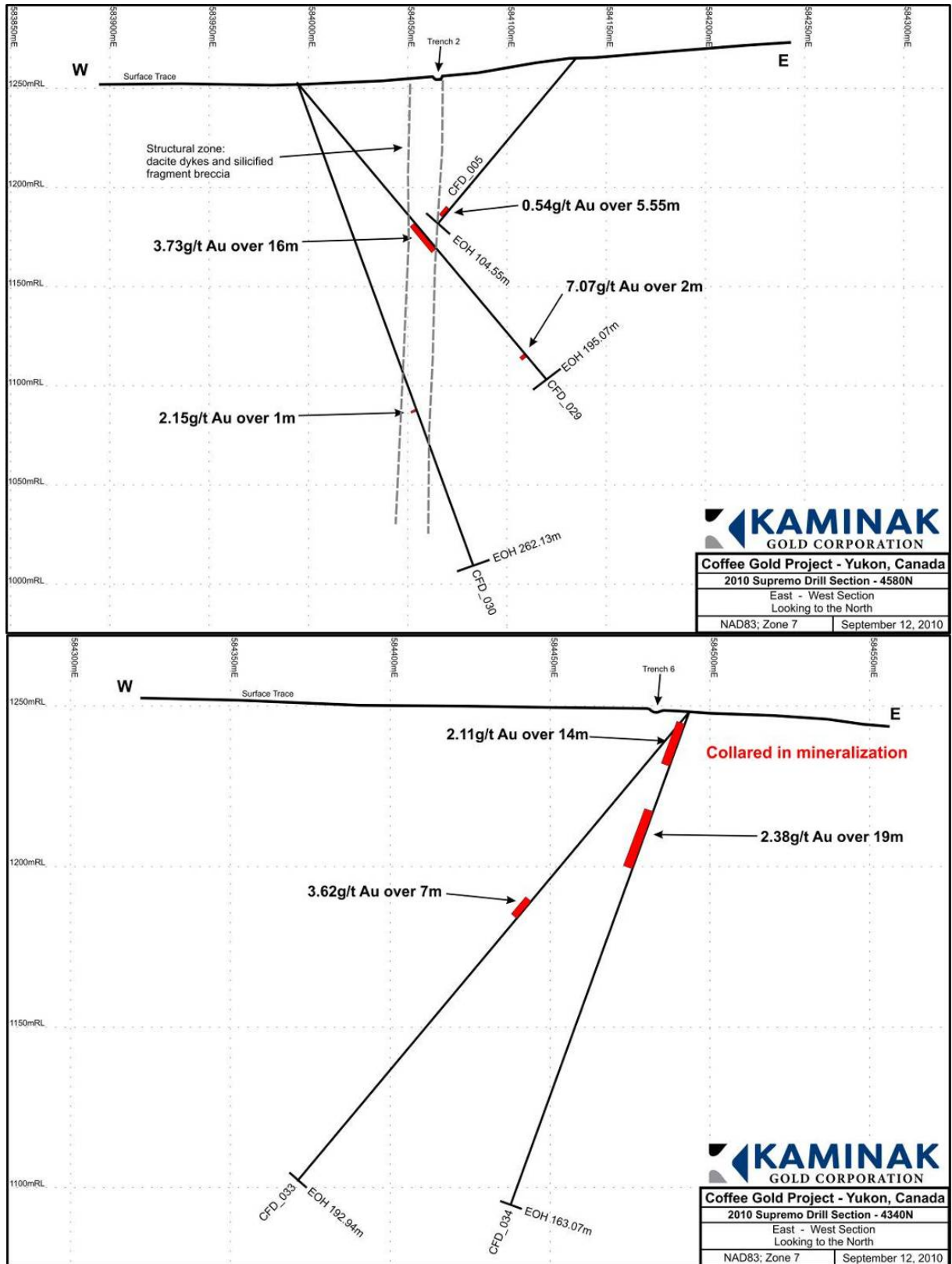
Top cross section for boreholes CFD018 and CFD019. Bottom cross section for boreholes CFD021 and CFD022



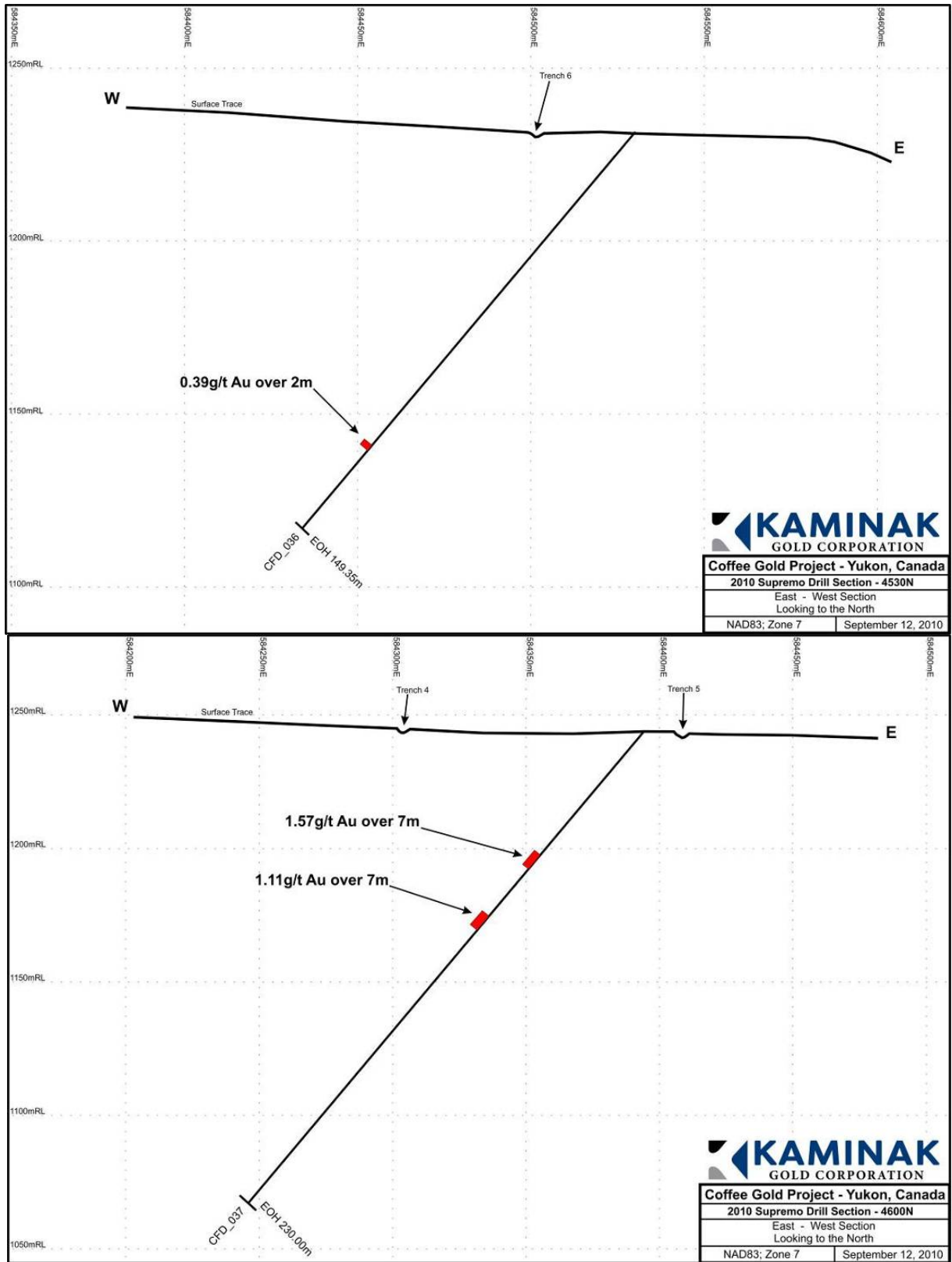
Top cross section for boreholes CFD023 and CFD024. Bottom cross section for boreholes CFD025 and CFD026.



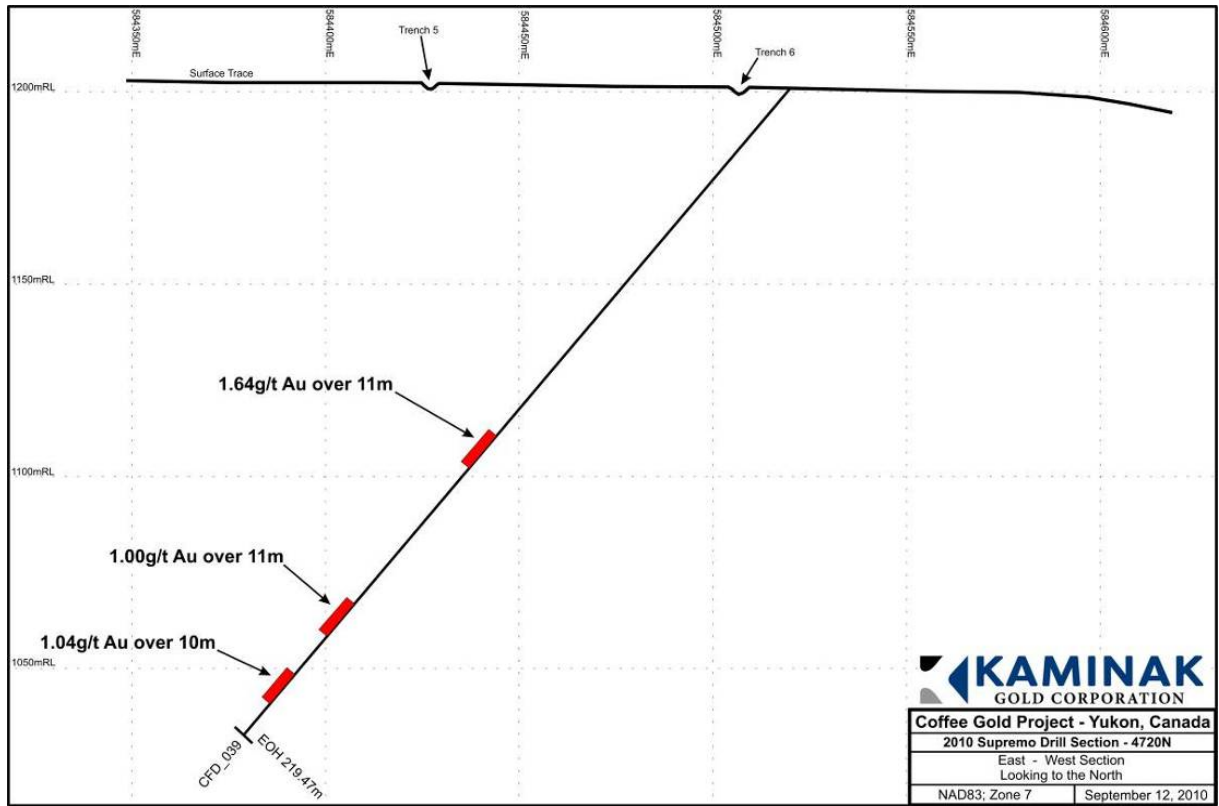
Top cross section for holes CFD029 and CFD030. Bottom cross section for holes CFD033 and CFD034



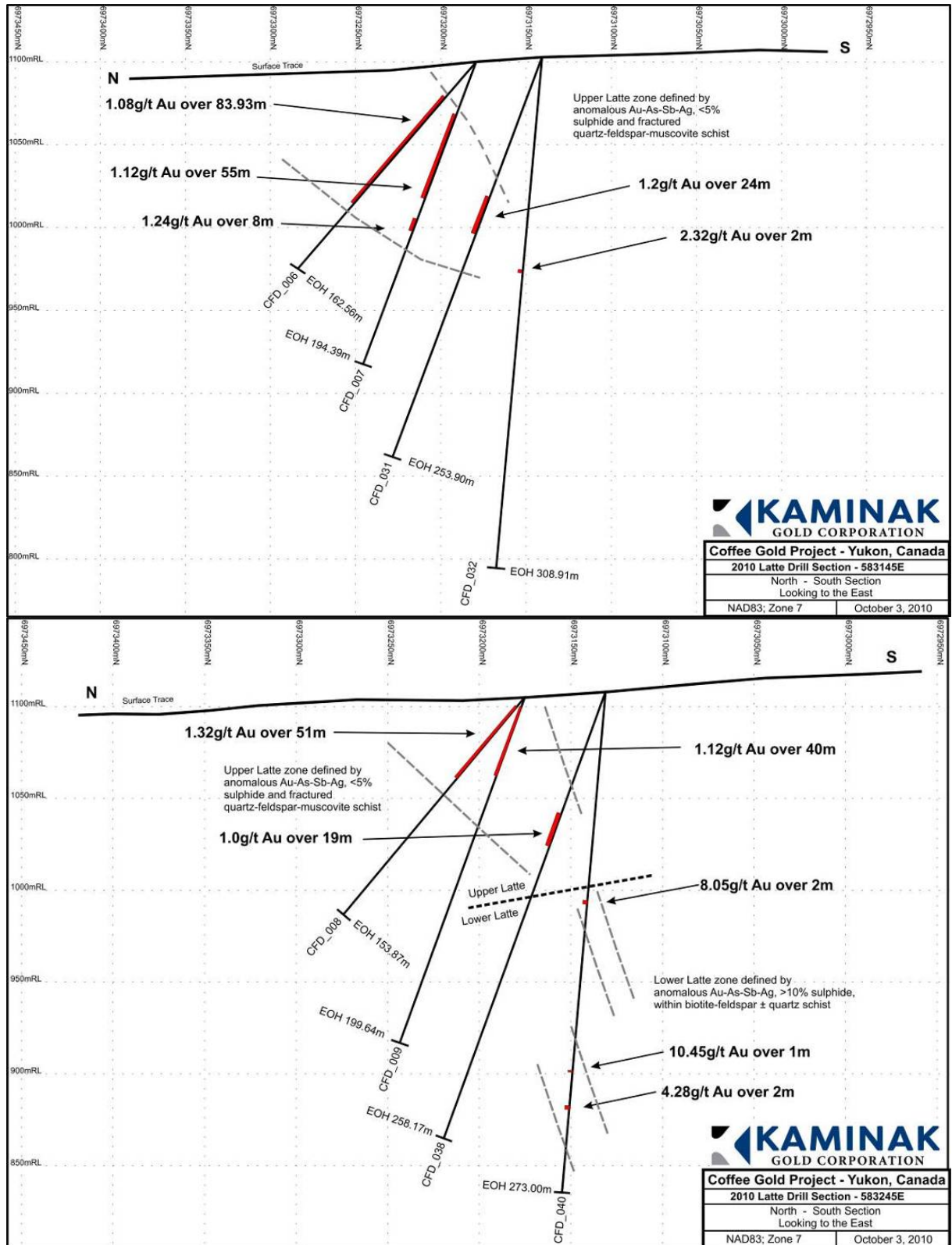
Top cross section for hole CFD036. Bottom cross section for hole CFD037.



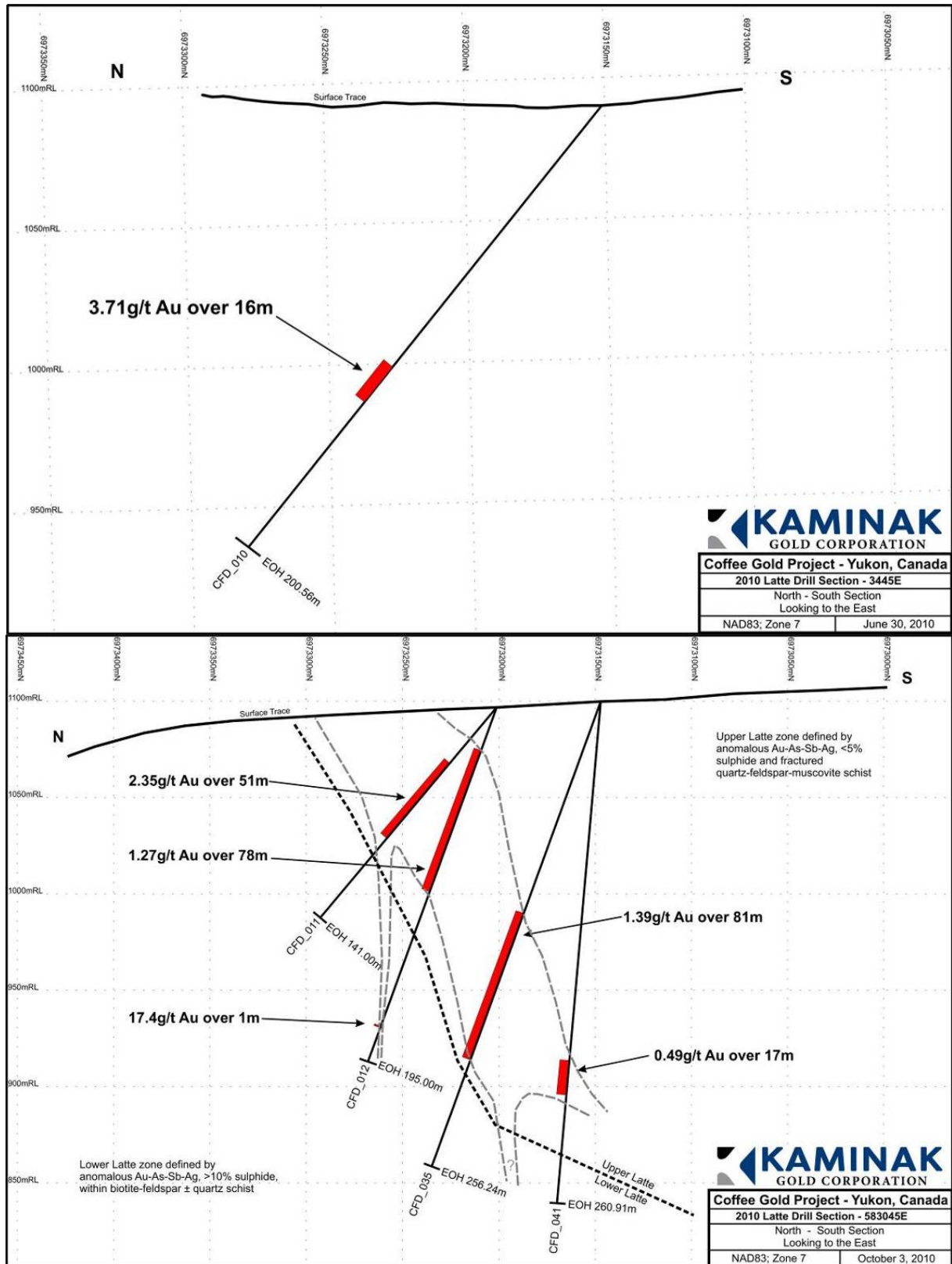
Cross section for borehole CFD039.



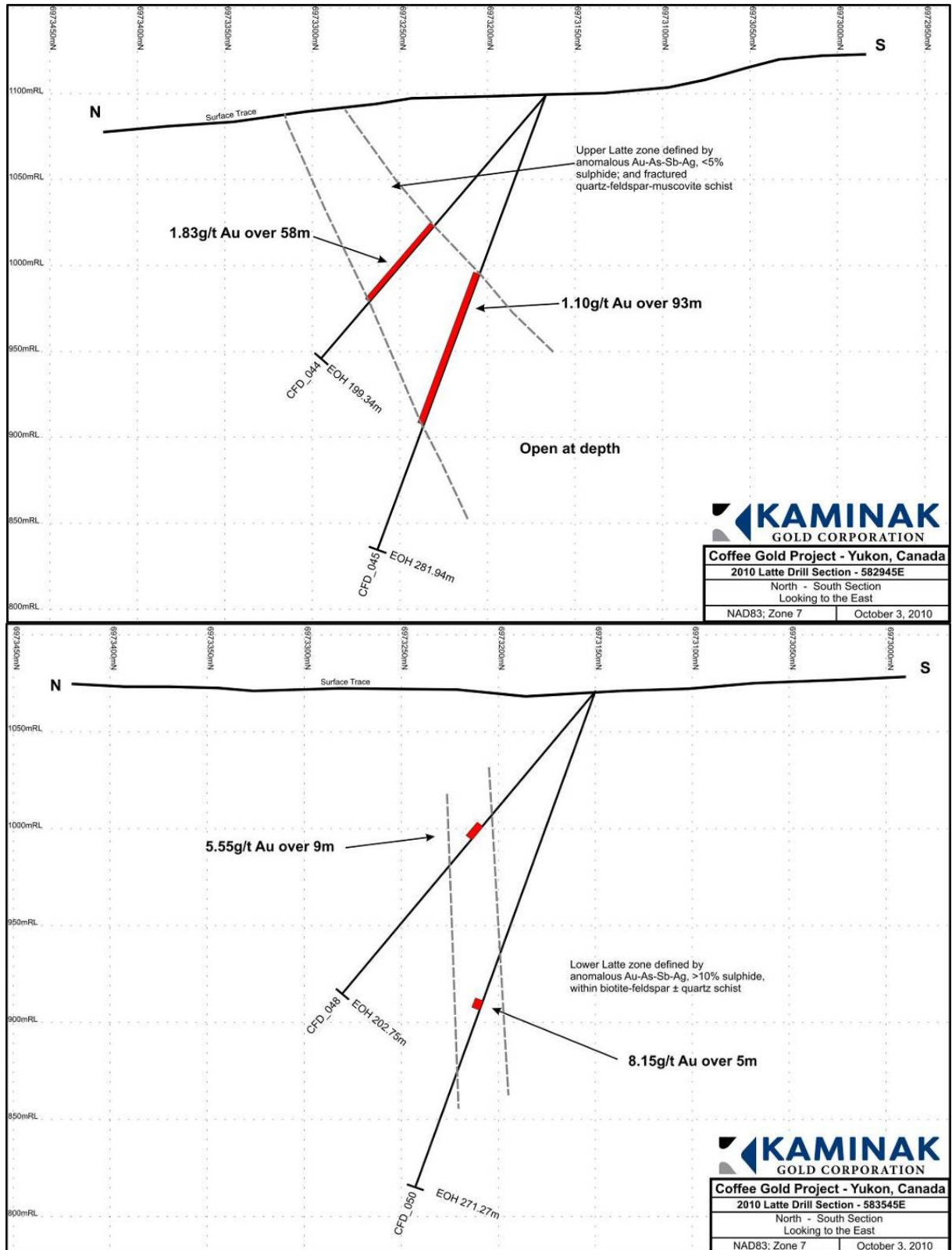
Top cross section for boreholes CFD006, CFD007, CFD031 and CFD032.
 Bottom cross section for boreholes CFD008, CFD009, CFD038 and CFD040



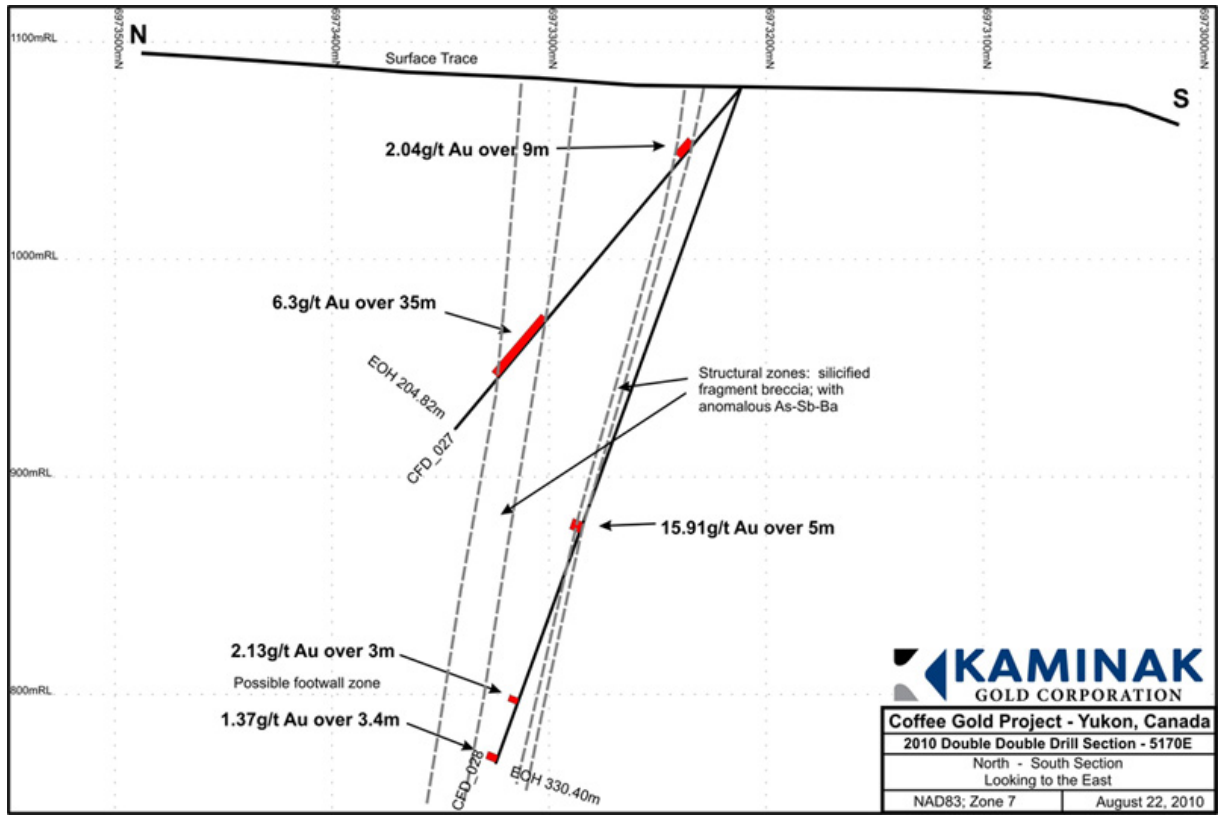
Top cross section for borehole CFD010. Bottom cross section for boreholes CFD011, CFD012, CFD035 and CFD041.



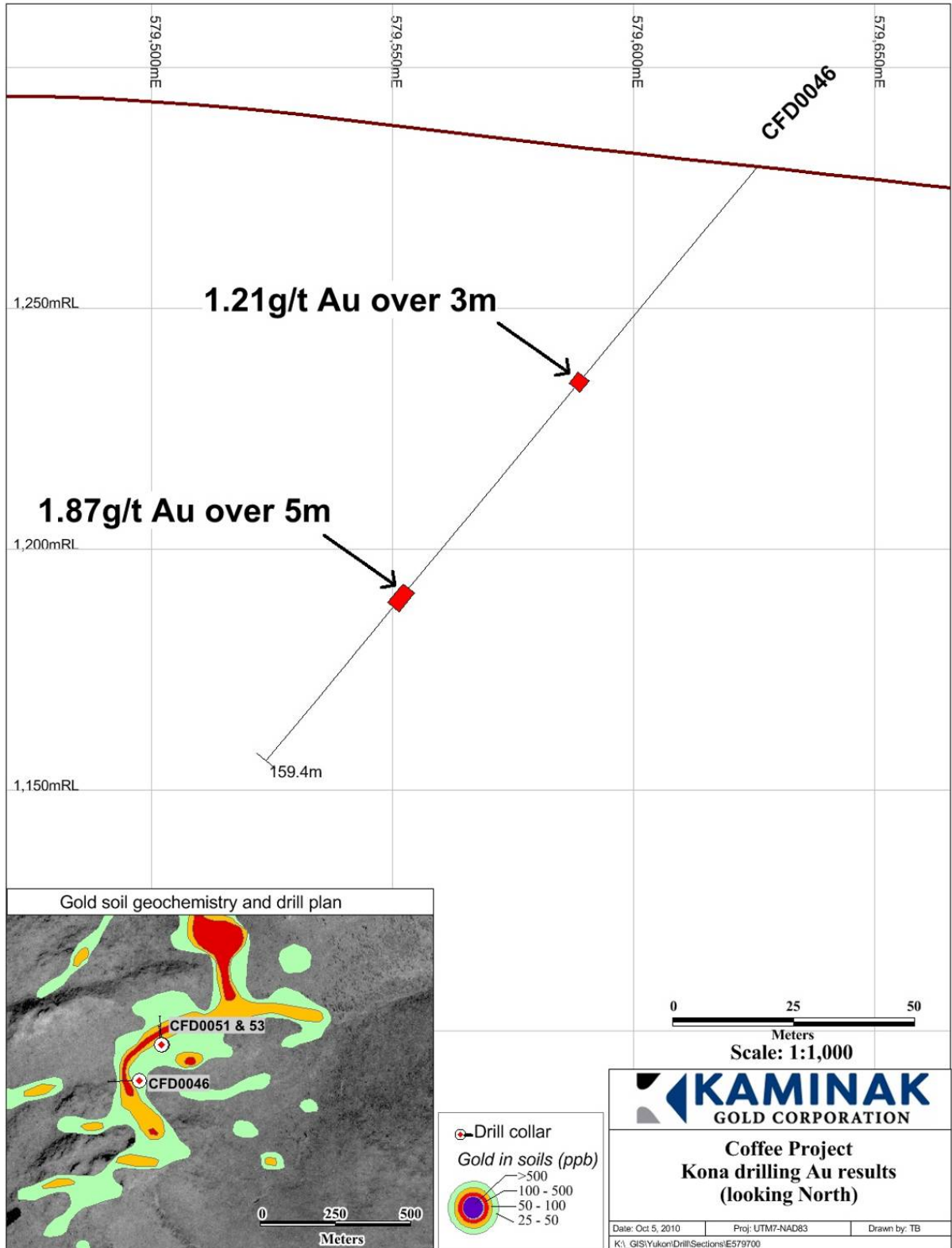
Top cross section for boreholes CFD044 and CFD045. Bottom cross section for boreholes CFD048 and CFD050



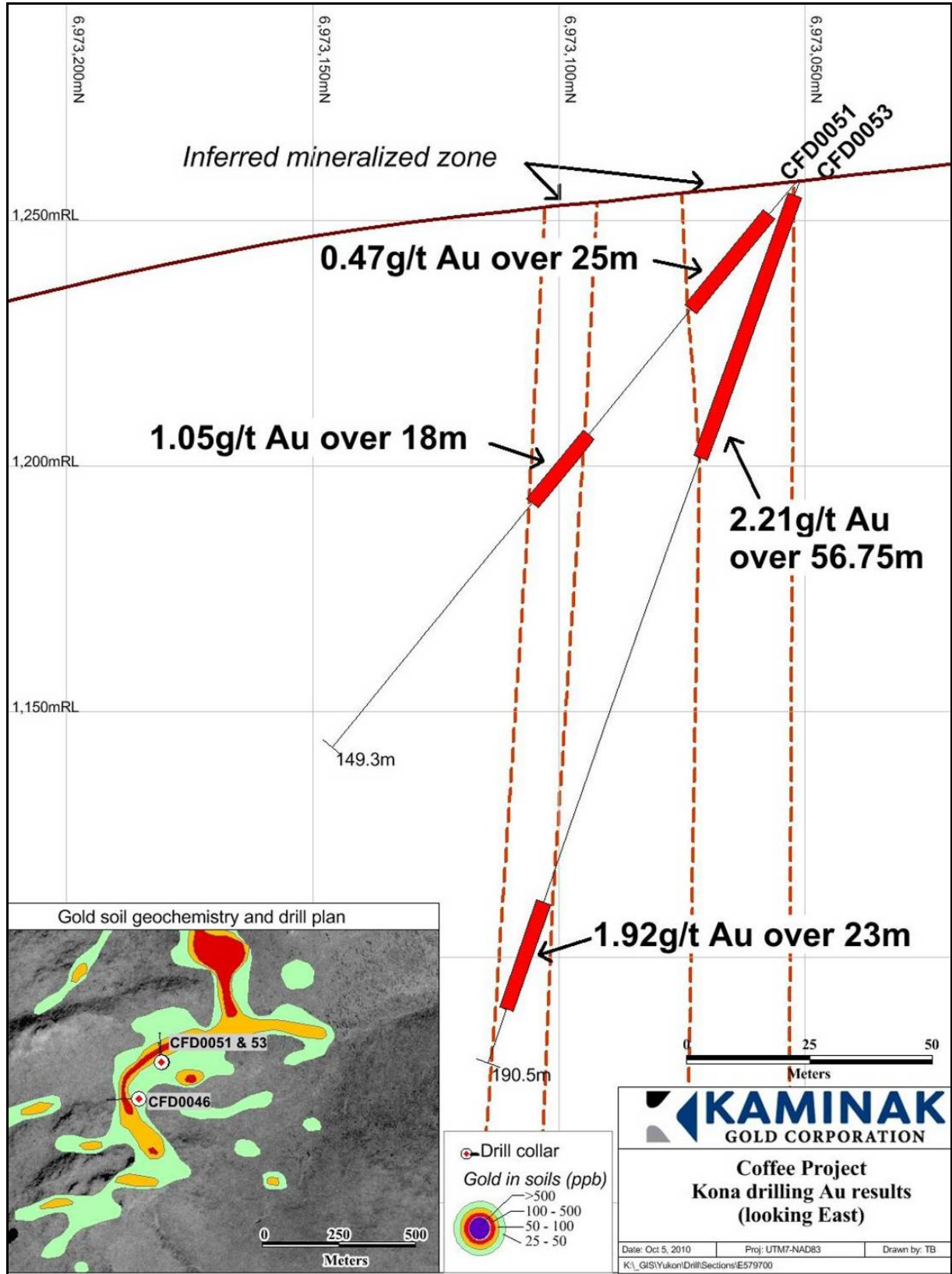
Double Double area cross section for boreholes CFD027 and CFD028



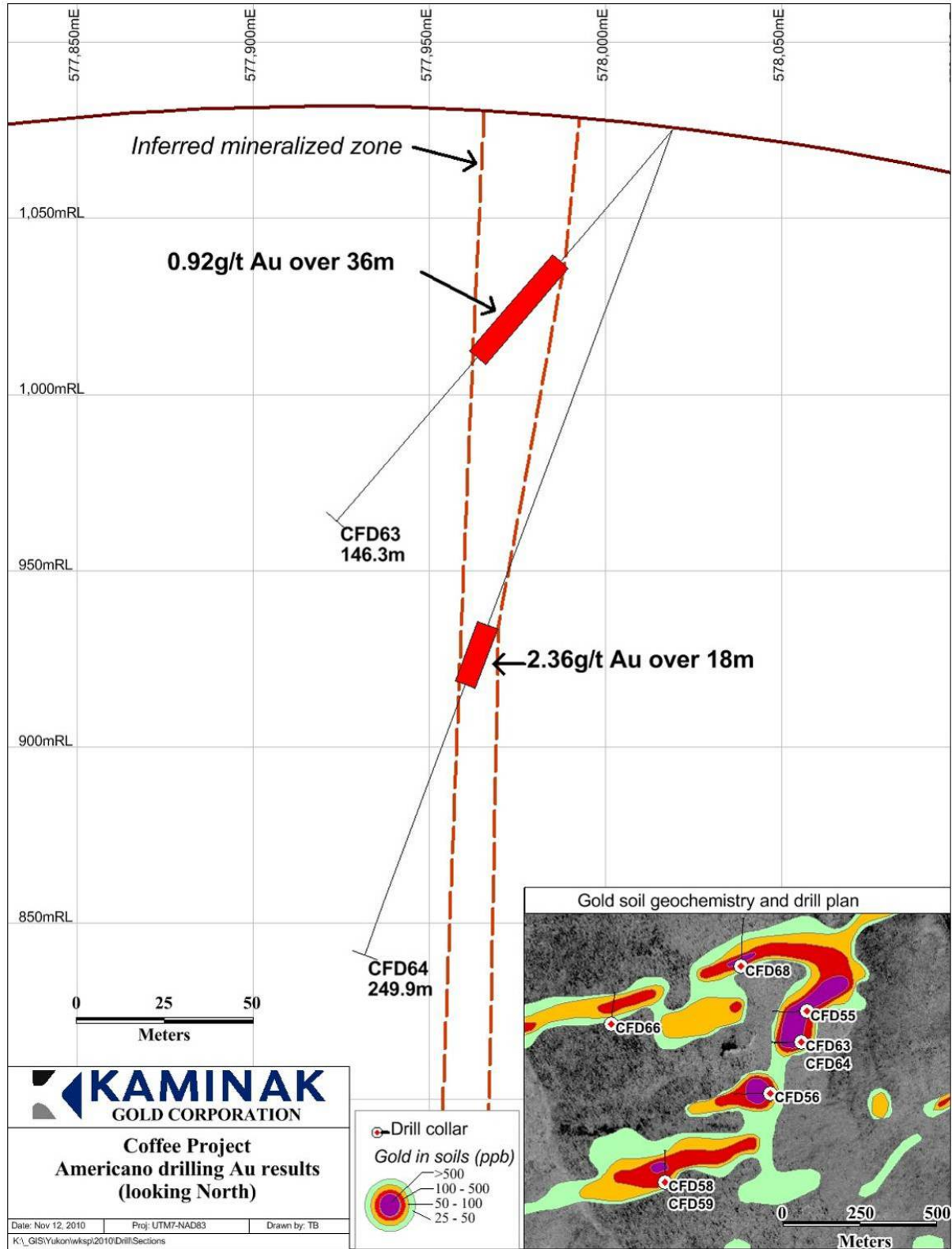
Kona; Cross section for borehole CFD046



Kona: Cross section for boreholes CFD051 and CFD053




Americano: Cross section for boreholes CFD63 and CFD64



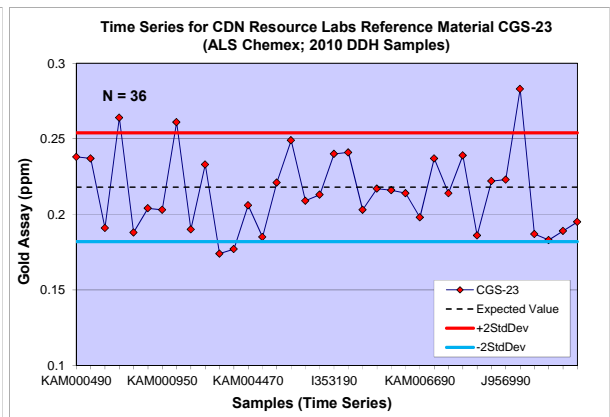
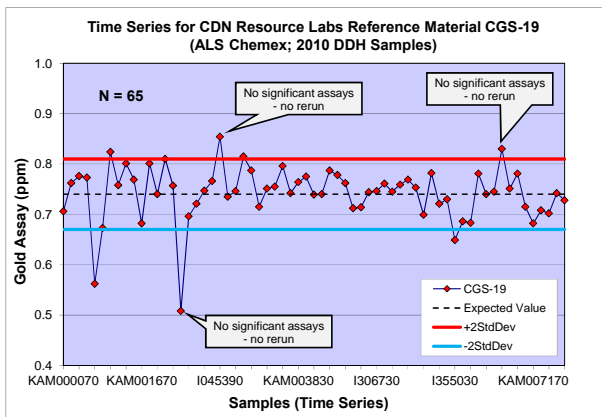
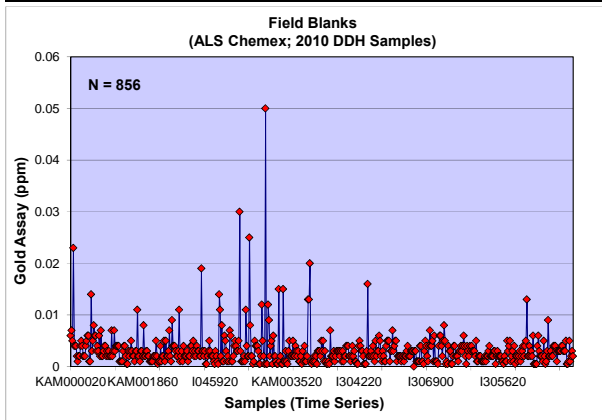
APPENDIX C

Analytical Quality Control Charts


Time series plots for Blank and Certified Reference Material Samples Assayed by ALS Chemex during 2010.

	
Project	Coffee
Data Series	2010 CDN Standards
Data Type	DDH Samples
Commodity	Au in ppm
Laboratory	ALS Chemex (Certified)
Analytical Method	ICP and Fire assay - gravimetric finish
Detection Limit	0.001 ppm

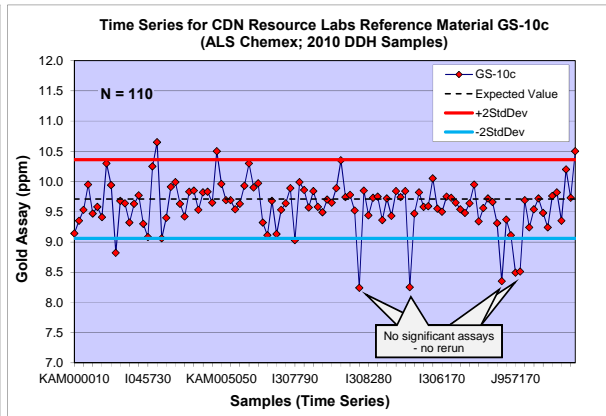
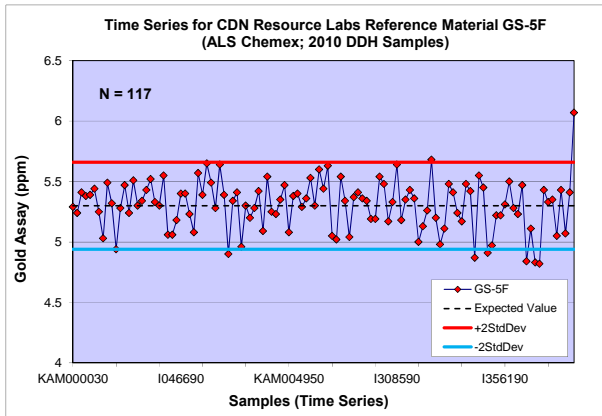
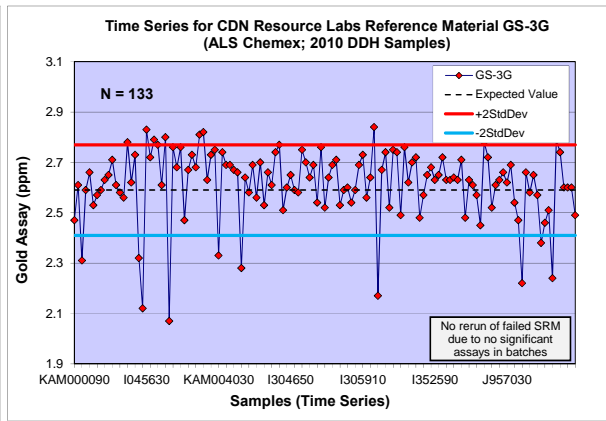
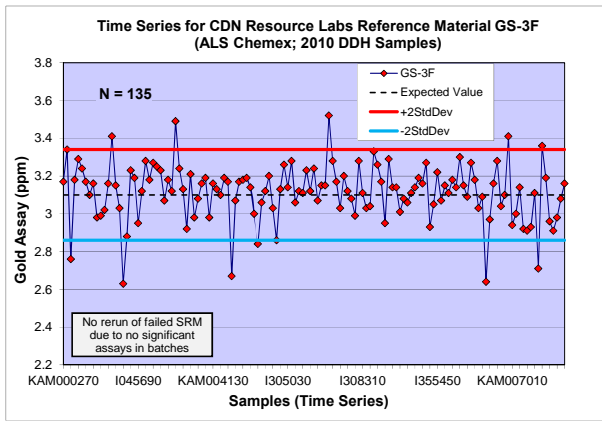
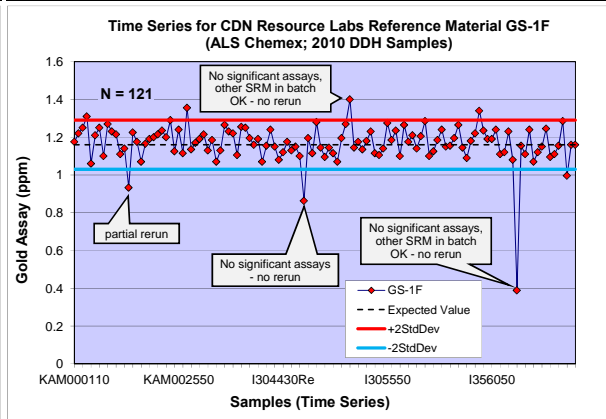
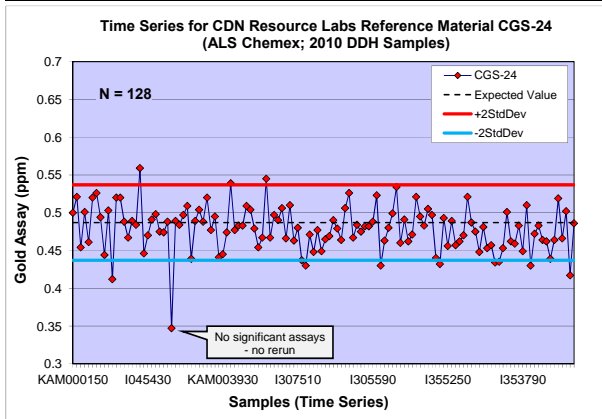
Statistics	CGS-19	CGS-23	CGS-24	GS-1F
Sample Count	65	36	128	121
Expected Value	0.740	0.218	0.487	1.160
Standard Deviation	0.035	0.018	0.025	0.065
Mean	0.740	0.210	0.480	1.167
Outside 2StdDev	10.8%	13.9%	9.4%	6.6%
Below 2StdDev	3	2	9	4
Above 2StdDev	4	3	3	4




Time series plots for Blank and Certified Reference Material Samples Assayed by ALS Chemex during 2010.

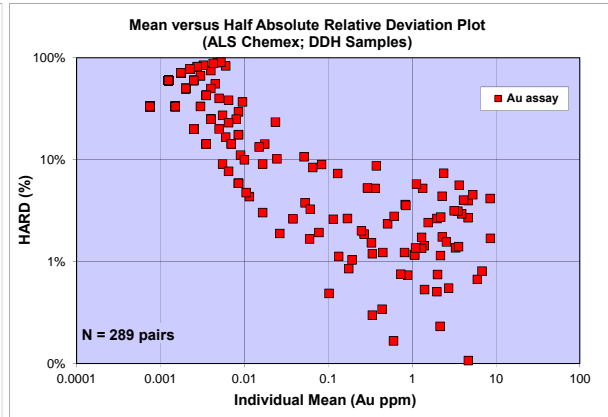
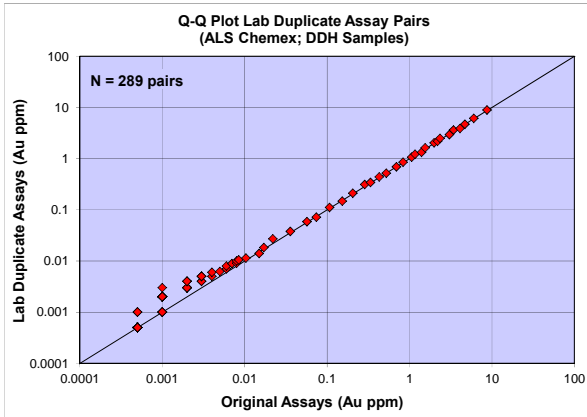
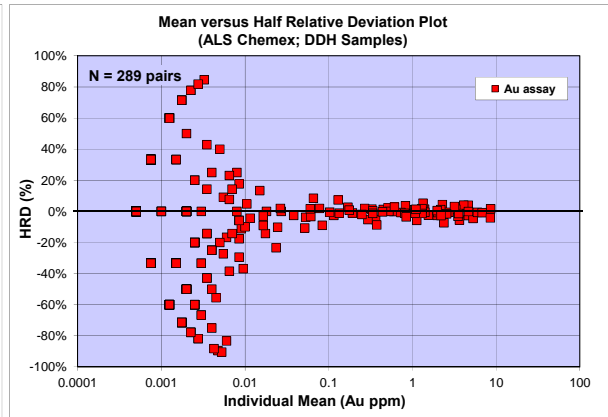
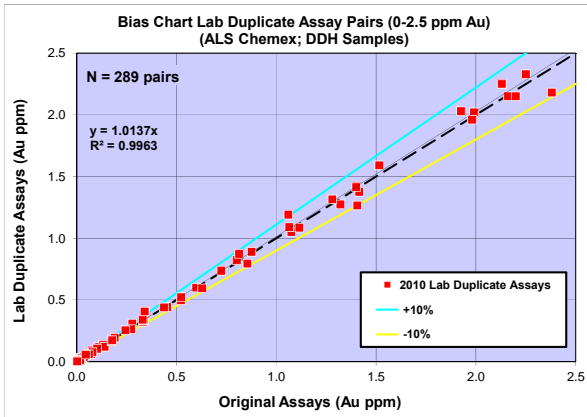
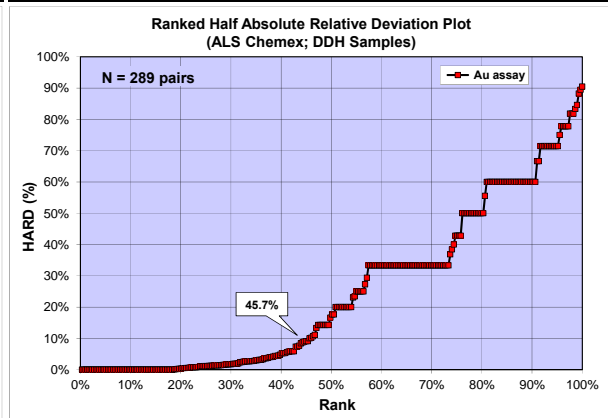
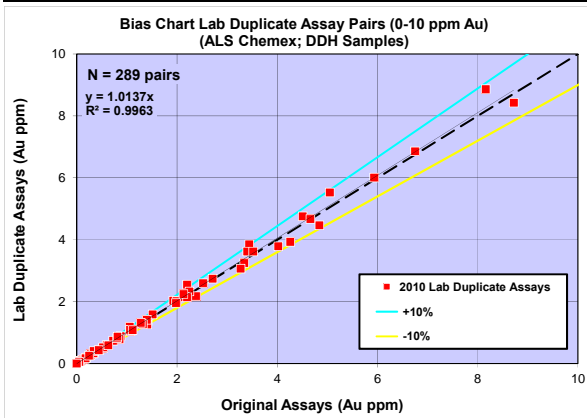
	
Project	Coffee
Data Series	2010 CDN Standards
Data Type	DDH Samples
Commodity	Au in ppm
Laboratory	ALS Chemex (Certified)
Analytical Method	ICP and Fire assay - gravimetric finish
Detection Limit	0.001 ppm

Statistics	GS-3F	GS-3G	GS5F	GS-10C
Sample Count	135	133	117	110
Expected Value	3.100	2.590	5.300	9.710
Standard Deviation	0.120	0.090	0.180	0.325
Mean	3.115	2.614	5.305	9.603
Outside 2StdDev	8.1%	14.3%	6.8%	9.1%
Below 2StdDev	6	10	6	7
Above 2StdDev	5	9	2	3




Precision and Bias Charts for Laboratory Duplicate Samples Assayed by ALS Chemex during 2010.

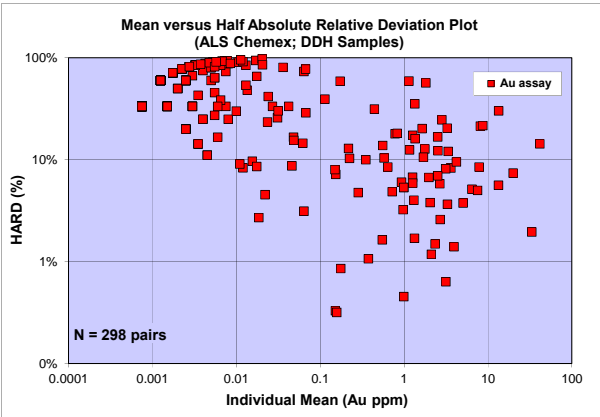
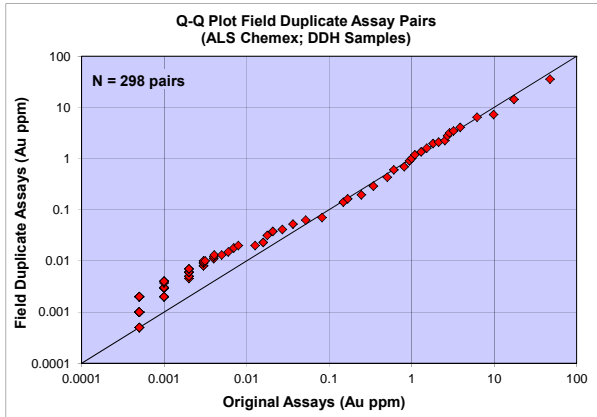
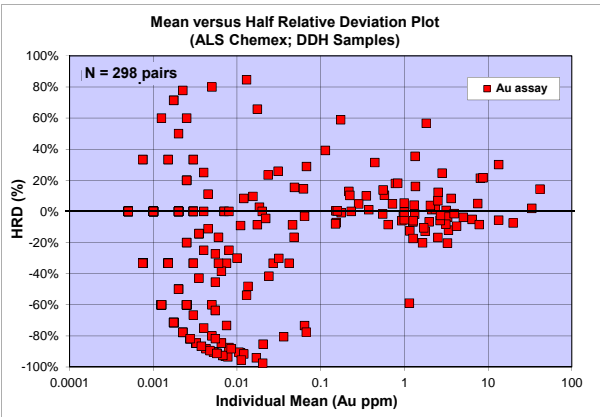
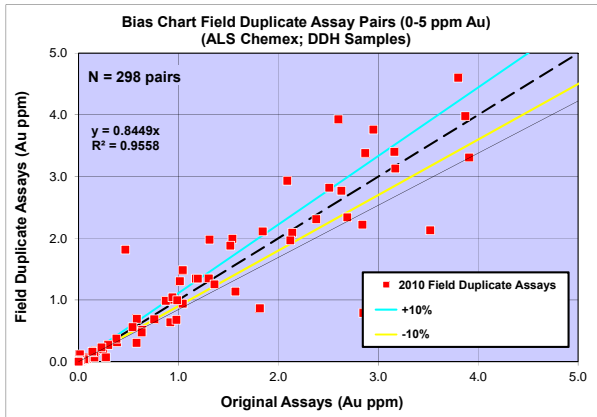
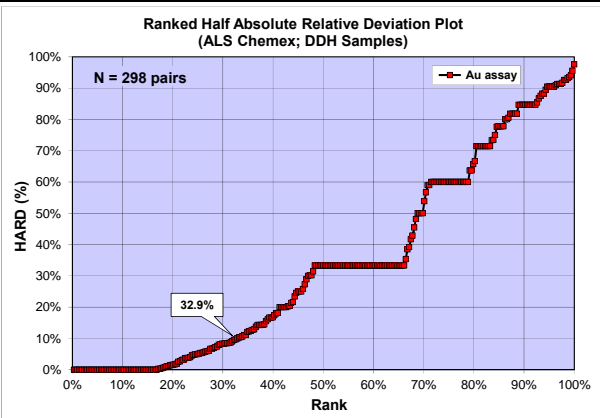
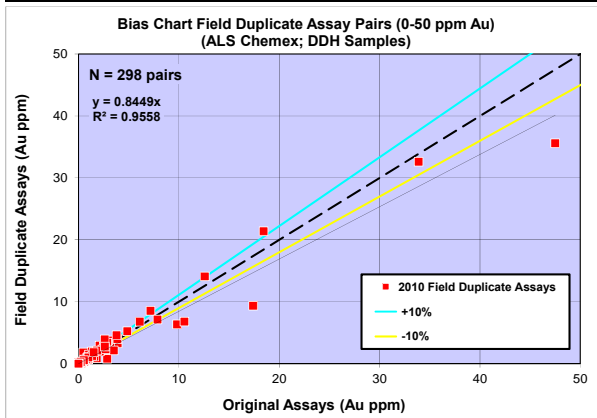
 Project Coffee Data Series 2010 Lab Duplicate Assays Data Type DDH Samples Commodity Au in ppm Analytical Method ICP and Gravimetric Detection Limit 0.001 ppm Original Dataset Original Assays Paired Dataset Lab Duplicate Assays		Statistics	
		ALS	ALS Duplicate
Sample Count		289	289
Minimum Value		0.00	0.00
Maximum Value		8.72	8.87
Mean		0.42	0.43
Median		0.00	0.00
Standard Error		0.07	0.07
Standard Deviation		1.22	1.24
Correlation Coefficient		0.9981	
Pairs ≤ 10% HARD		45.7%	



Precision and Bias Charts for Laboratory Duplicate Samples Assayed by ALS Chemex during 2010.

 <p>SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists</p>	
Project	Coffee
Data Series	2010 Field Duplicate Assays
Data Type	DDH Samples
Commodity	Au in ppm
Analytical Method	ICP and Gravimetric
Detection Limit	0.001 ppm
Original Dataset	Original Assays
Paired Dataset	Field Duplicate Assays

Statistics	ALS	ALS Duplicate
Sample Count	298	298
Minimum Value	0.00	0.00
Maximum Value	47.50	35.60
Mean	0.87	0.80
Median	0.00	0.01
Standard Error	0.23	0.20
Standard Deviation	3.92	3.37
Correlation Coefficient	0.9778	
Pairs ≤ 10% HARD	32.9%	



APPENDIX D

Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services Ltd Report



Metallurgical Division

**Metallurgical Testing of Samples from the
Kaminak Gold Corp., Coffee Project
of the White Gold District, Yukon**

Prepared for: **Kaminak Gold Corporation**
1440 – 625 Howe Street,
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6

Attention: **Mr. Tim Smith, Vice President Exploration**
Mr. John Starkey, Starkey & Associates Inc.

Prepared by: Metallurgical Division
Inspectorate Exploration and Mining Services Ltd.
11620 Horseshoe Way,
Richmond, BC V7A 4V5 Canada

Project No.: 1006411

Alice Shi, Ph.D.
General Manager

Boja Grcic, B.Sc.
Laboratory Manager

Michael Redfearn, P.Eng.
Director Metallurgical Services

Date: March 18, 2011

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II Test Results and Balances	
III Size Analysis Data	

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Objective

Inspectorate Exploration and Mining Services Ltd., Metallurgical Division submitted a metallurgical testing proposal to Mr. John Starkey on behalf of Kaminak Gold Corporation. The test program for the Coffee Project was designed to investigate preliminary cyanide leaching potential on samples.

The test program incorporated three leaching processes including baseline CN bottle roll tests, CIL tests and CIP tests.

1.2 Conclusions

- a. All three variations of leaching methods produced very similar results with high levels of gold extraction.
- b. Basic cyanidation resulted in extraction rates of 96.2 – 96.3% for composite 1 and 97.4 – 98.3 for composite 2. There were no benefits to higher cyanide dosages.
- c. Carbon-in-leach (CIL) results were very similar at 96.6% for composite 1 and 98.5% in composite 2.
- d. Carbon-in-pulp (CIL) testing produced similar results to the previous eight tests with 96.7% extraction for composite 1 and 97.4% for composite 2.
- e. In all cases, the residues contained very low levels of gold, indicating the the residue or tailings is ready for discard.
- f. There were no indications of refractory or coarse free gold in either sample.

1.3 Recommendations

- a. It is recommended further testing look at the benefits of a coarser grind, which could significantly reduce plant grinding costs.

2. Project Details

2.1 Introduction

Inspectorate Exploration and Mining Services Ltd. was retained by Mr. John Starkey on behalf of Kaminak Gold Corporation to perform metallurgical testing on samples from the Coffee Project. The objective of this program was to assess cyanidation response on two samples, including the following:

- head sample analysis
- bottle roll cyanide leach tests at 1, 2 and 3 g/L NaCN
- CIL leach at 1 g/L NaCN
- CIP leach at 1 g/L NaCN

Two oxide ore composite samples representing the Supremo and Latte Zones were received for testing as follows:

Comp 1 Supremo Zone – drill cutting rejects – approx. grade 3.8 g/t Au

Comp 2 Latte Zone – drill cutting rejects – approx. grade 2.5 g/t Au

2.2 Discussion of results

2.2.1 Head Analysis

A representative head sample of each composite was submitted for analysis including key elements, carbon and sulphur speciation and ICP-MS.

Table 1 Key Elements

Element	Unit	Comp1	Comp 2
Au	g/t	4.006	2.451
Ag	g/t	0.4	0.4
As	%	0.2	0.23
Hg	ppm	3.37	1.15
C (organic)	%	0.05	0.12
C (graphite)	%	<0.01	<0.01
C (inorganic)	%	<0.01	0.58
C (total)	%	0.05	0.71
S (tot)	%	0.09	0.06
S (sulphide)	%	0.06	0.03

Head Analysis (con't)

Table 2 ICP-MS Analysis of Minor Elements

Element	Unit	Comp 1	Comp 2
Al	%	8.61	6.57
Sb	ppm	178	151
As	ppm	2074	2531
Ba	ppm	851	1227
Bi	ppm	<2	7
Cd	ppm	2.7	1.9
Ca	%	0.2	1.8
Cr	ppm	77	183
Co	ppm	32	19
Cu	ppm	18	27
Fe	%	5.68	3.74
La	ppm	20	36
Pb	ppm	13	14
Mg	%	0.35	0.65
Mn	ppm	1141	678
Mo	ppm	<1	<1
Ni	ppm	12	43
P	ppm	915	811
K	%	2.85	3.16
Sc	ppm	22	9
Na	%	0.06	0.03
Sr	ppm	393	333
Tl	ppm	<10	<10
Ti	%	0.44	0.26
W	ppm	<10	<10
V	ppm	212	81
Zn	ppm	97	72
Zr	ppm	57	20

2.2.2 Cyanidation

2.2.2.1 Bottle Roll Cyanide Leach

Standard 72 hour cyanidation bottle roll tests were conducted on both composites at three different dosages of NaCN, including 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 g/L NaCN at a nominal target grind size of P80 = 74µm. The results are listed in Table 3 and graphed in Figures 1 and 2.

Table 3 Cyanidation Results at Varying CN Dosages

Test No.	Sample ID	Grind P80 µm	NaCN g/L	Measured Head Au (g/t)	Calculated Head Au (g/t)	Overall Recovery Au (%)	Residue Au (g/t)	Consumption kg/t	
								NaCN	Lime
C1	Comp 1	94	1.0	4.0	4.4	96.3	0.16	1.78	1.36
C2	Comp 1	95	2.0	4.0	4.4	96.3	0.16	2.84	1.16
C5	Comp 1	97	3.0	4.0	4.4	96.2	0.17	2.78	1.77
C3	Comp 2	81	1.0	2.5	2.6	98.1	0.05	1.65	0.65
C4	Comp 2	85	2.0	2.5	2.7	97.4	0.07	2.36	0.55
C6	Comp 2	84	3.0	2.5	2.6	98.3	0.04	2.48	1.00

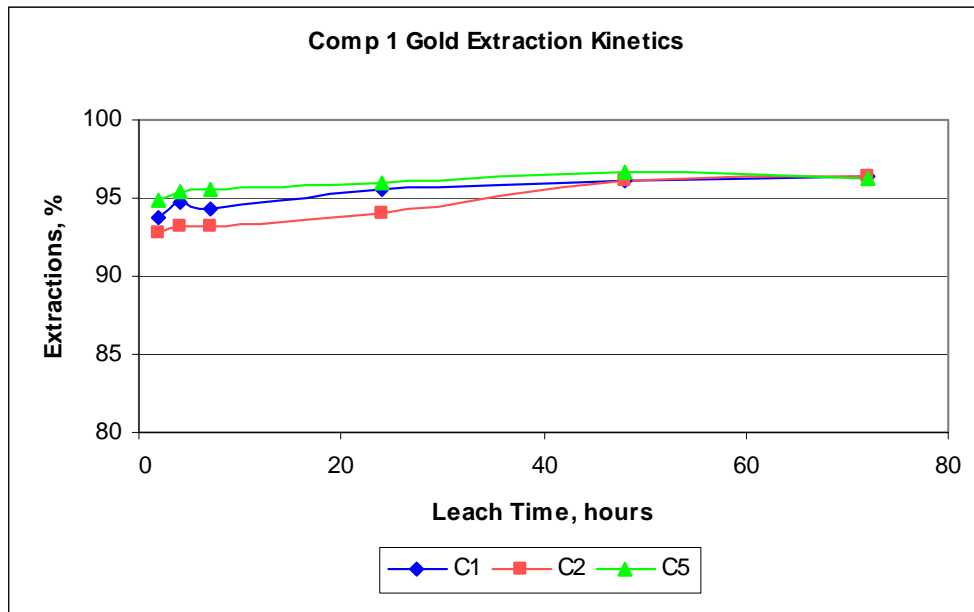


Figure 1 Extraction Kinetics – Composite 1

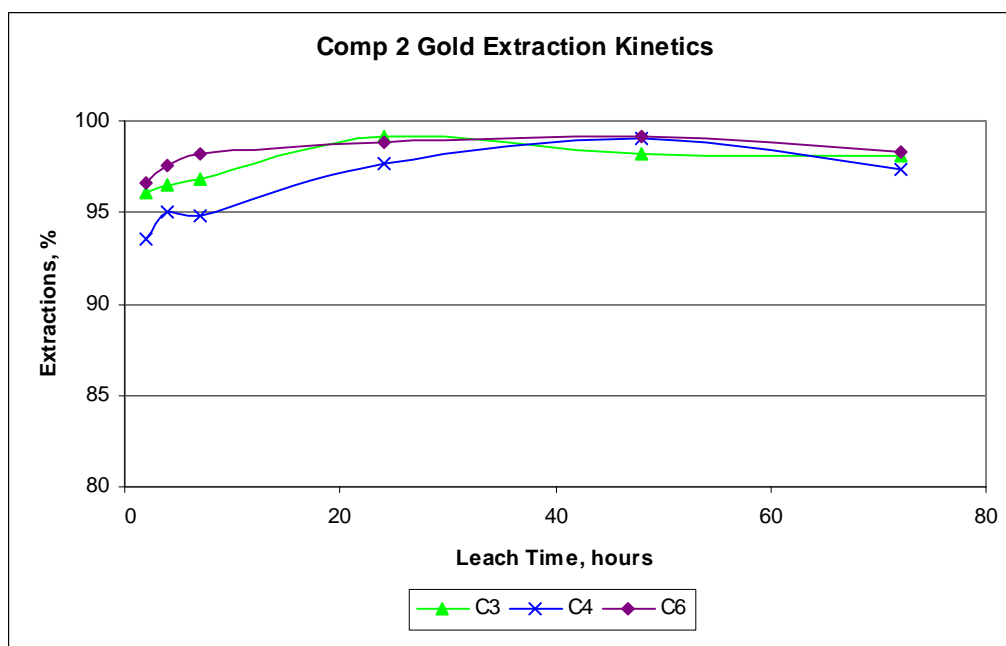


Figure 2 Extraction Kinetics – Composite 2

Extraction rates for both samples were high. There appears to be no difference in results at higher dosages of cyanide. Further testing should look at lower cyanide levels and the effect of a coarser grind.

2.2.2.2 CIL Leach Tests

A single Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) test was conducted on each composite as listed in Table 4. The results indicate a high level of extraction in both samples with no improvement over those in the basic cyanidation studies.

Table 4 CIL Leach Results

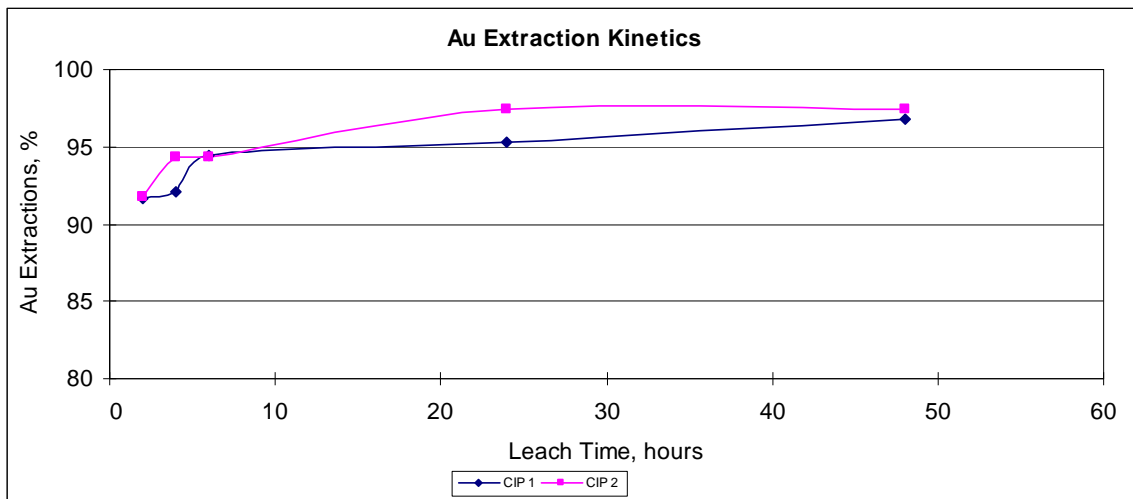
Test No.	Sample ID	Grind P80 μm	NaCN g/L	Measured Head Au (g/t)	Calculated Head Au (g/t)	Overall Recovery Au (%)	Residue Au (g/t)	Consumption kg/t	
								NaCN	Lime
CIL 1	Comp1	99	1.0	4.0	4.4	96.6	0.15	2.08	1.93
CIL 2	Comp2	84	1.0	2.5	2.7	98.5	0.04	1.91	1.10

2.2.2.3 CIP Leach Tests

A single Carbon-in-Pulp (CIP) test was conducted on each composite with the results detailed in Table 5. Extraction rates were almost identical to those in all previous tests. Details of each test will be found in the Appendix.

Table 5 CIP Leach Results

Test No.	Sample ID	Grind P80 μm	NaCN g/L	Measured Head Au (g/t)	Calculated Head Au (g/t)	Overall Recovery Au (%)	Residue Au (g/t)	Consumption kg/t	
								NaCN	Lime
CIP 1	Comp 1	86	0.5	4.0	4.4	96.7	0.14	0.64	3.14
CIP 2	Comp 2	75	0.5	2.5	2.7	97.4	0.07	0.64	2.32



2.3 Assaying Methodology

Analytical methods used during the testing are as follows:

Ore and Rock samples:

Au	Fire assay (1 AT) and AA
Ag	4 Acid digest and ICP-MS
As	4 Acid digest and AA
Hg	Aqua regia digestion, cold vapour and AA
Minor elements	by 4 acid digestion and ICP-MS
C,S	Speciation methods

Test Products:

Solutions	AA
Residues	Fire assay (1 AT) and AA

2.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

All three variations of leaching methods produced very similar results with high levels of gold extraction.

Basic cyanidation resulted in extraction rates of 96.2 – 96.3% for composite 1 and 97.4 – 98.3 for composite 2. There were no benefits to higher cyanide dosages.

Carbon-in-leach (CIL) results were very similar at 96.6% for composite 1 and 98.5% in composite 2.

Carbon-in-pulp testing produced similar results to the previous eight tests with 96.7% extraction for composite 1 and 97.4% for composite 2.

In all cases, the residues contained very low levels of gold, indicating the the residue or tailings is ready for discard.

There were no indications of refractory or coarse free gold in either sample.

It is recommended further testing look at the benefits of a coarser grind, which could significantly reduce plant grinding costs.

**METALLURGICAL TESTING OF SAMPLES FROM THE
KAMINAL COFFEE PROJECT**

APPENDICIES

- I SAMPLE DESCRIPTION and LOG**
- II TEST RESULTS and BALANCES**
- III SIZE ANALYSIS DATA**

**METALLURGICAL TESTING OF SAMPLES FROM THE
KAMINAK COFFEE PROJECT**

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION and LOG

A shipment of 2 bags of crushed – ¼ “ pulp samples weighing 98.8 kg. were received on December 9, 2010 from Kaminak Gold Corp., representing samples for metallurgical testing from the Coffee Project in the Yukon.

Each composite was air dried, mixed and riffle split into 2 kg batches for testing. Each 2 kg sample for testing was ground in a stainless steel rod mill individually to the required P80 grind size. Test products were mixed, split and pulverized as required for assay.

150 grams of each feed composite was split out, pulverized and submitted for assay.

SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Receiving Date: 9-Dec-10	Project No: 1006411
Carrier: From ALS Chemex TR#4154319	Client: Kaminak Gold
Receiver: Joe	Page: 1 of 1

Count	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
1	Comp 1 (sample 2 VA10173680 Sample B to Sample B)	Plastic bag	P	D	10 mesh	41.0
2	Comp 2 (sample #1 VA10175152)	Plastic bag	P	D	10mesh	49.8
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

Note :

90.8

Core, Rock, Pulp, Slurry, Solution

**METALLURGICAL TESTING OF SAMPLES FROM THE
KAMINAK COFFEE PROJECT**

APPENDIX II

TEST RESULTS and BALANCES

Test	Data	Page
C1	Cyanidation Comp 1 1.0 g/L	1
C2	Cyanidation Comp 1 2.0 g/L	2
C3	Cyanidation Comp 2 1.0 g/L	3
C4	Cyanidation Comp 2 2.0 g/L	4
C5	Cyanidation Comp 1 3.0 g/L	5
C6	Cyanidation Comp 2 3.0 g/L	6
CIL1	Cyanidation Comp 1 CIL	7
CIL2	Cyanidation Comp 2 CIL	8
CIP1	Cyanidation Comp 1 CIP	9
CIP2	Cyanidation Comp 2 CIP	10

CYANIDATION TEST REPORT

1

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: C1
Sample: Comp 1

Date: 26-Jan-2011
Project: 1006411

Objective: 72 hours cyanide bottle roll at two different NaCN dosage

TEST CONDITIONS

Solids: 1,979 g
 Solution: 3,000 g
 Solids: 40 %
 Grind Size - P₈₀: 94 µm
 Initial NaCN: 1.0 g/L
 Target pH: 10.5 -11.0
 Test Duration: 72 hours

TEST DESCRIPTION

- repulped to 40% solids
 - adjusted to and maintained pH 10.5-11.0
 - adjusted to and maintained at 1.0g/L NaCN
 - sampled at 2,4,7,24,48 and 72 hours
 - test ended after 72 hours
 - filtered and displacement washed with hot cyanide solution followed by two hot water displacement washes
 - solution and solids assayed for Au content

HEAD GRADE

Au

Calculated Total: 4.4 g/t
 Measured Total: 4.0 g/t

LEACH TEST DATA

Time (hours)	NaCN		Lime (g)	pH		dO ₂ (mg/L)	Slurry Weight (g)	Solution				
	(g/L)	(g)		before	after			Vol. (mL)	Assay Vol. (mL)	Au (mg/L) (mg)		
0	1.00	3.00	2.00	6.7	10.6		4,979	3,000				
2	0.86	0.42	0.50	10.2	10.7		5,006	3,027	30		2.67	8.1
4	0.98	0.06		10.5		7.1	4,998	3,019	30		2.68	8.2
7	0.96	0.12		10.5			5,000	3,021	30		2.64	8.1
24	0.80	0.60	0.20	10.4	10.6	6.9	4,988	3,009	30		2.66	8.2
30	0.90	0.30		10.6					5			
48	0.80	0.60		10.5		6.8	4,992	3,013	30		2.64	8.3
54	0.90	0.30		10.5					5			
72	0.62			10.5		6.8	4,998	3,019			2.61	8.3
Total		5.40	2.70									

SOLIDS

Time (hours)	Total Residue Weight (g)	Au	
		(g/t)	(mg)
72	1,979	0.16	0.32

CYANIDATION RESULTS

Time (hours)	Distribution	Reagent Consumption		Reducing Power
	Au (%)	NaCN (kg/t)	Ca(OH) ₂ (kg/t)	0.1 N KMnO ₄ /L (mL)
2	93.7	0.20		
4	94.8	0.23		
7	94.4	0.29		
24	95.6	0.60		
48	96.1	1.06		
72	96.3	1.78	1.36	25
Residue	3.7			
Total	100.0			

CYANIDATION TEST REPORT

2

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: C2
Sample: Comp 1

Date: 26-Jan-2011
Project: 1006411

Objective: 72 hours cyanide bottle roll at two different NaCN dosage

TEST CONDITIONS

Solids: 1,978 g
 Solution: 3,000 g
 Solids: 40 %
 Grind Size - P₈₀: 95 µm
 Initial NaCN: 2.0 g/L
 Target pH: 10.5 -11.0
 Test Duration: 72 hours

TEST DESCRIPTION

- repulped to 40% solids
- adjusted to and maintained pH 10.5-11.0
- adjusted to and maintained at 2.0g/L NaCN
- sampled at 2,4,7,24,48 and 72 hours
- test ended after 72 hours
- filtered and displacement washed with hot cyanide solution followed by two hot water displacement washes
- solution and solids assayed for Au content

HEAD GRADE

Au

Calculated Total: 4.4 g/t
 Measured Total: 4.0 g/t

LEACH TEST DATA

Time (hours)	NaCN		Lime (g)	pH		dO ₂ (mg/L)	Slurry Weight (g)	Solution				
	(g/L)	(g)		before	after			Vol. (mL)	Assay Vol. (mL)	Au (mg/L) (mg)		
0	2.00	6.00	1.80	6.9	10.7		4,978	3,000				
2	1.80	0.60	0.50	10.3	10.7		5,004	3,026	30		2.66	8.0
4	1.92	0.24		10.5		7.3	4,996	3,018	30		2.65	8.1
7	1.88	0.36		10.5			5,004	3,026	30		2.62	8.1
24	1.70	0.90		10.6		6.8	4,986	3,008	30		2.63	8.1
30	1.80	0.60		10.6					5			
48	1.70	0.90		10.7		6.7	4,988	3,010	30		2.66	8.3
54	1.80	0.60		10.7					5			
72	1.52			10.8		6.8	4,994	3,016			2.63	8.4
Total		10.20	2.30									

SOLIDS

Time (hours)	Total Residue Weight (g)	Au	
		(g/t)	(mg)
72	1,978	0.16	0.32

CYANIDATION RESULTS

Time (hours)	Distribution	Reagent Consumption		Reducing Power
	Au (%)	NaCN (kg/t)	Ca(OH) ₂ (kg/t)	0.1 N KMnO ₄ /L (mL)
2	92.8	0.28		
4	93.1	0.41		
7	93.3	0.58		
24	94.0	1.05		
48	96.1	1.81		
72	96.3	2.84	1.16	25
Residue	3.7			
Total	100.0			

CYANIDATION TEST REPORT

3

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: C3
Sample: Comp 2

Date: 26-Jan-2011
Project: 1006411

Objective: 72 hours cyanide bottle roll at two different NaCN dosage

TEST CONDITIONS

Solids: 1,994 g
 Solution: 3,000 g
 Solids: 40 %
 Grind Size - P₈₀: 81 µm
 Initial NaCN: 1.0 g/L
 Target pH: 10.5 -11.0
 Test Duration: 72 hours

TEST DESCRIPTION

- repulped to 40% solids
- adjusted to and maintained pH 10.5-11.0
- adjusted to and maintained at 1.0g/L NaCN
- sampled at 2,4,7,24,48 and 72 hours
- test ended after 72 hours
- filtered and displacement washed with hot cyanide solution followed by two hot water displacement washes
- solution and solids assayed for Au content

HEAD GRADE

Au

Calculated Total: 2.6 g/t
 Measured Total: 2.5 g/t

LEACH TEST DATA

Time (hours)	NaCN		Lime (g)	pH		dO ₂ (mg/L)	Slurry Weight (g)	Solution				
	(g/L)	(g)		before	after			Vol. (mL)	Assay Vol. (mL)	Au (mg/L) (mg)		
0	1.00	3.00	0.90	8.1	10.7		4,994	3,000				
2	0.90	0.30	0.30	10.4	10.8		5,000	3,006	30	1.68	5.0	
4	0.98	0.06		10.5		7.5	5,002	3,008	30	1.67	5.1	
7	0.95	0.15		10.5			5,000	3,006	30	1.66	5.1	
24	0.85	0.45	0.10	10.4	10.6	7.1	4,988	2,994	30	1.69	5.2	
30	0.88	0.36		10.6					5			
48	0.82	0.54		10.6		6.8	4,994	3,000	30	1.65	5.2	
54	0.90	0.30		10.5					5			
72	0.62			10.5		6.9	4,994	3,000		1.63	5.2	
Total		5.16	1.30									

SOLIDS

Time (hours)	Total Residue Weight (g)	Au	
		(g/t)	(mg)
72	1,994	0.05	0.10

CYANIDATION RESULTS

Time (hours)	Distribution	Reagent Consumption		Reducing Power
	Au (%)	NaCN (kg/t)	Ca(OH) ₂ (kg/t)	0.1 N KMnO ₄ /L (mL)
2	96.1	0.15		
4	96.6	0.18		
7	96.9	0.25		
24	99.2	0.48		
48	98.2	0.93		
72	98.1	1.65	0.65	25
Residue	1.9			
Total	100.0			

CYANIDATION TEST REPORT

4

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: C4
Sample: Comp 2

Date: 26-Jan-2011
Project: 1006411

Objective: 72 hours cyanide bottle roll at two different NaCN dosage

TEST CONDITIONS

Solids: 1,995 g
 Solution: 3,000 g
 Solids: 40 %
 Grind Size - P₈₀: 85 µm
 Initial NaCN: 2.0 g/L
 Target pH: 10.5 -11.0
 Test Duration: 72 hours

TEST DESCRIPTION

- repulped to 40% solids
- adjusted to and maintained pH 10.5-11.0
- adjusted to and maintained at 2.0g/L NaCN
- sampled at 2,4,7,24,48 and 72 hours
- test ended after 72 hours
- filtered and displacement washed with hot cyanide solution followed by two hot water displacement washes
- solution and solids assayed for Au content

HEAD GRADE

Au

Calculated Total: 2.7 g/t
 Measured Total: 2.5 g/t

LEACH TEST DATA

Time (hours)	NaCN		Lime (g)	pH		dO ₂ (mg/L)	Slurry Weight (g)	Solution				
	(g/L)	(g)		before	after			Vol. (mL)	Assay Vol. (mL)	Au (mg/L) (mg)		
0	2.00	6.00	0.90	8.2	10.7		4,995	3,000				
2	1.85	0.45	0.20	10.5	10.7		5,000	3,005	30		1.69	5.1
4	1.92	0.24		10.6		7.4	5,000	3,005	30		1.70	5.2
7	1.90	0.30		10.6			4,998	3,003	30		1.68	5.1
24	1.70	0.90		10.6		6.8	4,990	2,995	30		1.72	5.3
30	1.85	0.45		10.6					5			
48	1.76	0.72		10.7		6.8	4,996	3,001	30		1.72	5.4
54	1.85	0.45		10.7					5			
72	1.60			10.8		6.9	4,996	3,001			1.67	5.3
Total		9.51	1.10									

SOLIDS

Time (hours)	Total Residue Weight (g)	Au	
		(g/t)	(mg)
72	1,995	0.07	0.14

CYANIDATION RESULTS

Time (hours)	Distribution	Reagent Consumption		Reducing Power
	Au (%)	NaCN (kg/t)	Ca(OH) ₂ (kg/t)	0.1 N KMnO ₄ /L (mL)
2	93.6	0.22		
4	95.1	0.34		
7	94.8	0.49		
24	97.7	0.95		
48	99.0	1.53		
72	97.4	2.36	0.55	25
Residue	2.6			
Total	100.0			

CYANIDATION TEST REPORT

5

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: C5
Sample: Comp 1

Date: 1-Feb-11
Project: 1006411

Objective: 72 hours cyanide bottle roll at higher NaCN dosage

TEST CONDITIONS

Solids: 1,975 g
 Solution: 3,000 g
 Solids: 40 %
 Grind Size - P₈₀: 97 µm
 Initial NaCN: 3.0 g/L
 Target pH: 10.5 -11.0
 Test Duration: 72 hours

TEST DESCRIPTION

- repulped to 40% solids
- adjusted to and maintained pH 10.5-11.0
- adjusted to and maintained at 3.0g/L NaCN
- sampled at 2,4,7,24,48 and 72 hours
- test ended after 72 hours
- filtered and displacement washed with hot cyanide solution followed by two hot water displacement washes
- solution and solids assayed for Au content

HEAD GRADE

Au

Calculated Total: 4.4 g/t
 Measured Total: 4.0 g/t

LEACH TEST DATA

Time (hours)	NaCN		Lime (g)	pH		dO ₂ (mg/L)	Slurry Weight (g)	Solution				
	(g/L)	(g)		before	after			Vol. (mL)	Assay Vol. (mL)	Au (mg/L) (mg)		
0	3.00	9.00	3.20	6.8	10.7		4,975	3,000				
2	2.70	0.90		10.5	10.5		5,084	3,109	30		2.62	8.1
4	2.80	0.60	0.30	10.5	10.6		5,072	3,097	30		2.62	8.2
7	2.90	0.30		10.6		6.4	5,048	3,073	30		2.44	7.7
24	2.70	0.90		10.6		6.8	5,032	3,057	30		2.62	8.2
30	2.80	0.60		10.7					5			
48	2.65	1.05		10.7		6.7	5,010	3,035	30		2.63	8.3
54	2.75	0.75		10.8					5			
72	2.85			10.9		7.0	4,994	3,019			2.60	8.3
Total		14.10	3.50									

SOLIDS

Time (hours)	Total Residue Weight (g)	Au	
		(g/t)	(mg)
72	1,975	0.17	0.33

CYANIDATION RESULTS

Time (hours)	Distribution	Reagent Consumption		Reducing Power
	Au (%)	NaCN (kg/t)	Ca(OH) ₂ (kg/t)	0.1 N KMnO ₄ /L (mL)
2	94.8	0.31		
4	95.4	0.62		
7	89.1	0.80		
24	95.9	1.29		
48	96.7	2.16		
72	96.2	2.78	1.77	25
Residue	3.8			
Total	100.0			

CYANIDATION TEST REPORT

6

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: C6
Sample: Comp 2

Date: 1-Feb-11
Project: 1006411

Objective: 72 hours cyanide bottle roll at higher NaCN dosage

TEST CONDITIONS

Solids: 1,997 g
 Solution: 3,000 g
 Solids: 40 %
 Grind Size - P₈₀: 84 µm
 Initial NaCN: 3.0 g/L
 Target pH: 10.5 -11.0
 Test Duration: 72 hours

TEST DESCRIPTION

- repulped to 40% solids
- adjusted to and maintained pH 10.5-11.0
- adjusted to and maintained at 3.0g/L NaCN
- sampled at 2,4,7,24,48 and 72 hours
- test ended after 72 hours
- filtered and displacement washed with hot cyanide solution followed by two hot water displacement washes
- solution and solids assayed for Au content

HEAD GRADE

Au

Calculated Total: 2.6 g/t
 Measured Total: 2.5 g/t

LEACH TEST DATA

Time (hours)	NaCN		Lime (g)	pH		dO ₂ (mg/L)	Slurry Weight (g)	Solution				
	(g/L)	(g)		before	after			Vol. (mL)	Assay Vol. (mL)	Au (mg/L) (mg)		
0	3.00	9.00	2.00	8.0	10.7		4,997	3,000				
2	2.72	0.84		10.7			5,000	3,003	30		1.67	5.0
4	2.90	0.30		10.7			5,000	3,003	30		1.67	5.1
7	2.92	0.24		10.7		7.0	5,000	3,003	30		1.61	4.9
24	2.70	0.90		10.7		7.0	4,998	3,001	30		1.66	5.1
30	2.78	0.66		10.8					5			
48	2.70	0.90		10.9		7.2	4,990	2,993	30		1.65	5.1
54	2.78	0.66		10.9					5			
72	2.88			11.0		7.0	4,966	2,969			1.63	5.1
Total		13.50	2.00									

SOLIDS

Time (hours)	Total Residue Weight (g)	Au	
		(g/t)	(mg)
72	1,997	0.04	0.09

CYANIDATION RESULTS

Time (hours)	Distribution	Reagent Consumption		Reducing Power
	Au (%)	NaCN (kg/t)	Ca(OH) ₂ (kg/t)	0.1 N KMnO ₄ /L (mL)
2	96.6	0.42		
4	97.6	0.57		
7	95.1	0.69		
24	98.8	1.14		
48	99.1	1.93		
72	98.3	2.48	1.00	25
Residue	1.7			
Total	100.0			

CYANIDATION TEST REPORT

7

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: CIL1
Sample: Comp 1

Date: 1-Feb-11
Project: 1006411

Objective: 72 hours cyanide bottle roll with carbon-in leach

TEST CONDITIONS

Solids: 1,973 g
 Solution: 3,000 g
 Solids: 40 %
 Size - P₈₀: 99 µm
 Active Carbon: 20 g/L
 Initial NaCN: 1.0 g/L
 Target pH: 10.5 -11
 Test Duration: 72 hours

TEST DESCRIPTION

- repulped to 40% solids
- adjusted to and maintained pH 10.5-11
- adjusted to and maintained at 1.0g/L NaCN
- added active carbon 20g/L
- test ended after 72 hours
- filtered and displacement washed with hot cyanide solution followed by two hot water displacement washes
- All samples assayed for Au content

HEAD GRADE

Au

Calculated Total: 4.39 g/t
 Measured Total: 4.01 g/t

LEACH TEST DATA

Time (hours)	NaCN		Lime (g)	pH		dO ₂ (mg/L)	Slurry Weight (g)	Solution			
	(g/L)	(g)		before	after			Vol. (mL)	Assay Vol. (mL)	Au (mg/L) (mg)	
0	1.00	3.00	3.00	6.8	10.7		4,973	3,000			
2	0.82	0.54	0.30	10.3	10.6				5		
4	0.90	0.30	0.30	10.5	10.7				5		
7	0.94	0.18		10.6		5.3			5		
24	0.70	0.90	0.20	10.5	10.6	5.6			5		
30	0.90	0.30		10.6					5		
48	0.70	0.90		10.6		5.8			5		
54	0.90	0.30		10.7					5		
72	0.75			10.8		5.6	5,050	3,077		0.04	0.12
Total		6.42	3.80								

SOLIDS

Time (hours)	Total Residue			Carbon		
	Weight (g)	Au (g/t) (mg)		Weight (g)	Au (g/t) (mg)	
72	1,973	0.15	0.3	60.6	135.99	8.24

CYANIDATION RESULTS

Time (hours)	Distribution	Reagent Consumption		Reducing Power
	Au (%)	NaCN (kg/t)	Ca(OH) ₂ (kg/t)	0.1 N KMnO ₄ /L (mL)
72	1.4	2.1	1.93	25
Carbon Residue	95.1			
Total	3.4			
	100.0			

CYANIDATION TEST REPORT

8

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: CIL2
Sample: Comp 2

Date: 1-Feb-11
Project: 1006411

Objective: 72 hours cyanide bottle roll with carbon-in leach

TEST CONDITIONS

Solids: 2,002 g
 Solution: 3,000 g
 Solids: 40 %
 Size - P₈₀: 84 µm
 Active Carbon: 20 g/L
 Initial NaCN: 1.0 g/L
 Target pH: 10.5 -11
 Test Duration: 72 hours

TEST DESCRIPTION

- repulped to 40% solids
- adjusted to and maintained pH 10.5-11
- adjusted to and maintained at 1.0g/L NaCN
- added active carbon 20g/L
- test ended after 72 hours
- filtered and displacement washed with hot cyanide solution followed by two hot water displacement washes
- All samples assayed for Au content

HEAD GRADE

Au

Calculated Total: 2.69 g/t
 Measured Total: 2.45 g/t

LEACH TEST DATA

Time (hours)	NaCN		Lime (g)	pH		dO ₂ (mg/L)	Slurry Weight (g)	Solution			
	(g/L)	(g)		before	after			Vol. (mL)	Assay Vol. (mL)	Au (mg/L)	(mg)
0	1.00	3.00	2.00	8.1	10.7		5,002	3,000			
2	0.84	0.48	0.20	10.4	10.7				5		
4	0.90	0.30		10.6					5		
7	0.94	0.18		10.6		5.0			5		
24	0.72	0.84		10.6		5.3			5		
30	0.90	0.30		10.6					5		
48	0.72	0.84		10.6		5.6			5		
54	0.90	0.30		10.7					5		
72	0.80			10.8		5.8	5,030	3,028		0.03	0.09
Total		6.24	2.20								

SOLIDS

Time (hours)	Total Residue			Carbon		
	Weight (g)	Au (g/t)	(mg)	Weight (g)	Au (g/t)	(mg)
72	2,002	0.04	0.1	59.6	87.53	5.21

CYANIDATION RESULTS

Time (hours)	Distribution	Reagent Consumption		Reducing Power
	Au (%)	NaCN (kg/t)	Ca(OH) ₂ (kg/t)	0.1 N KMnO ₄ /L (mL)
72	1.7	1.9	1.10	25
Carbon Residue	96.8			
Total	100.0			

CYANIDATION TEST REPORT

9

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: CIP 1
Sample: Composite 1

Date: 25-Feb-11
Project: 1006411

Objective: To determine Au extractions by cyanidation with 0.5g/L NaCN followed by CIP

TEST CONDITIONS

Solids: 1,963 g
 Solution: 3,000 g
 Solids: 40 %
 Grind Size - P₈₀: 86 µm
 Carbon: 20 g/L
 Initial NaCN: 0.5 g/L
 Target pH: 10.5 -11.0
 Test Duration: 54 hours

TEST DESCRIPTION

- repulped to 40% solids
- adjusted to and maintained pH 10.5-11
- adjusted to and maintained at 0.5g/L NaCN
- sampled at 2, 4, 7, 24 hours and before adding carbon
- add 20 g/L carbon at 48 hours
- test ended 6 hours after carbon addition
- filtered and displacement washed with hot cyanide solution followed by two hot water displacement washes
- solution, carbon and solids fire assayed for Au content

HEAD GRADE

Au

Calculated Total: 4.39 g/t
 Measured Total: 4.01 g/t

LEACH TEST DATA

Time hours	NaCN		Lime g	pH		dO ₂ mg/L	Slurry Weight g	Solution			
	g/L	g		before	after			Vol. mL	Assay Vol. mL	Au mg/L mg	
<i>Direct cyanide leach with kinetic sampling</i>											
0	0.50	1.50	2.64	7.4	10.7		5,000	3,037			
2	0.40	0.30	0.22	9.7	10.8	8.4	5,002	3,039	30	2.60	7.90
4	0.50		0.88	10.2	10.8		5,010	3,047	30	2.58	7.94
6	0.49	0.03	0.88	10.3	10.9		5,012	3,049	30	2.62	8.14
24	0.42	0.24	0.66	10.3	10.8	8.2	5,008	3,045	30	2.62	8.21
30	0.42	0.24	0.22	10.5	10.8				5		
48	0.42	0.24	0.66	10.4	10.8	8.2	4,998	3,035	30	2.64	8.34
<i>CIP circuit with 20g/L activated carbon</i>											
54	0.42				10.6		5,118	3,090		0.01	0.42
Total		2.55	6.16								

SOLIDS

Time hours	Total Residue			Total Carbon		
	Weight g	Au g/t mg		Weight g	Au g/t mg	
54	1,963.0	0.14	0.28	65.4	111.72	7.31

CYANIDATION RESULTS

Time hours	Distribution	Reagent Consumption		Reducing Power
	Au %	NaCN kg/t	Ca(OH) ₂ kg/t	0.1 N KMnO ₄ /L mL
2	91.7	0.14		
4	92.1	0.14		
6	94.5	0.16		
24	95.3	0.28		
48	96.7	0.53		
54	89.6	0.64	3.14	20

BALANCE

Time hours	Distribution
	Au %
54	4.9
Carbon	84.8
Residue	3.3
Total	92.9

CYANIDATION TEST REPORT

10

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: CIP 2
Sample: Composite 2

Date: 11-Mar-11
Project: 1006411

Objective: To determine Au extractions by bottle-roll cyanidation with 0.5g/L NaCN followed by CIP

TEST CONDITIONS

Solids: 1,992 g
 Solution: 3,000 g
 Solids: 40 %
 Grind Size - P₈₀: 79 µm
 Carbon: 20 g/L
 Initial NaCN: 0.5 g/L
 Target pH: 10.5 -11.0
 Test Duration: 54 hours

TEST DESCRIPTION

- repulped to 40% solids
- adjusted to and maintained pH 10.5-11
- adjusted to and maintained at 0.5g/L NaCN
- solution sampled before adding carbon
- added 20 g/L carbon at 48 hours
- test ended 6 hours after carbon addition
- filtered and displacement washed with hot cyanide solution followed by two hot water displacement washes
- solution, carbon and solids fire assayed for Au content

HEAD GRADE

Au

Calculated Total: 2.61 g/t
 Measured Total: 2.45 g/t

LEACH TEST DATA

Time hours	NaCN		Lime g	pH		dO ₂ mg/L	Slurry Weight g	Solution		
	g/L	g		before	after			Vol. mL	Assay Vol. mL	Au mg/L mg
Direct cyanide leach										
0	0.50	1.50	0.66	8.8	10.7		5,000	3,008		
2	0.44	0.18	0.22	10.1	10.7				5	
4	0.46	0.12	0.66	10.3	10.6	7.6			5	
24	0.38	0.36	0.33	10.1	10.6	7.4			5	
29	0.46	0.12	0.55	10.3	10.6				5	
48	0.40	0.30		10.1	10.6	7.4	5,022	3,030	30	1.68 5.12
CIP circuit with 20g/L activated carbon										
54	0.30			10.2			5,008	2,955		0.02 0.14
Total		2.58	2.42							

SOLIDS

Time hours	Total Residue			Total Carbon		
	Weight g	Au g/t mg		Weight g	Au g/t mg	
54	1,991.7	0.06	0.12	61.3	80.36	4.93

CYANIDATION RESULTS

Time hours	Distribution	Reagent Consumption		Reducing Power
	Au %	NaCN kg/t	Ca(OH) ₂ kg/t	0.1 N KMnO ₄ /L mL
48	98.8	0.54		
54	97.7	0.85	1.22	20

BALANCE

Time hours	Distribution
	Au %
54	2.8
Carbon	95.0
Residue	2.3
Total	100.0

**METALLURGICAL TESTING OF SAMPLES FROM THE
KAMINAK COFFEE PROJECT**

APPENDIX III

SIZE ANALYSIS DATA

Test No.	Product	P80 (μ)	Page
C1	Cyanidation Feed Sample	94	1
C2	Cyanidation Feed Sample	95	2
C3	Cyanidation Feed Sample	81	3
C4	Cyanidation Feed Sample	85	4
C5	Cyanidation Feed Sample	97	5
C6	Cyanidation Feed Sample	84	6
CIL1	Cyanidation Feed Sample	99	7
CIL2	Cyanidation Feed Sample	84	8
CIP1	Cyanidation Feed Sample	86	9
CIP2	Cyanidation Feed Sample	75	10

SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

1

Client: Kaminak Gold

Date: 26-Jan-11

Test: C1

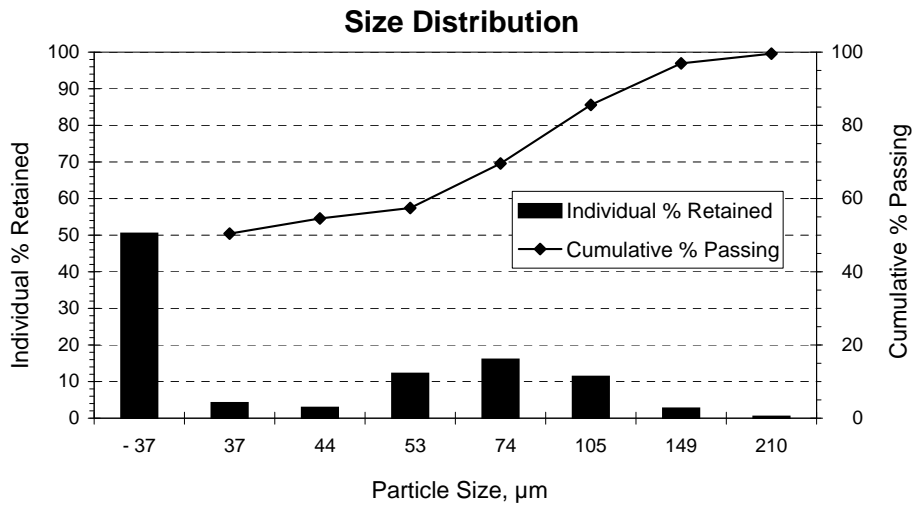
Project: 1006411

Sample: Cyanidation Residue

Grind: 2kg of sample ground for 14 minutes at 65% solids in Mill #3

Sieve Size		Individual	Cumulative
Tyler Mesh	Micrometers	% Retained	% Passing
65	210	0.4	99.6
100	149	2.6	96.9
150	105	11.3	85.6
200	74	16.0	69.6
270	53	12.2	57.4
325	44	2.9	54.6
400	37	4.1	50.4
Undersize	- 37	50.4	-
TOTAL:		100.0	

80 % Passing Size (μm) = 94



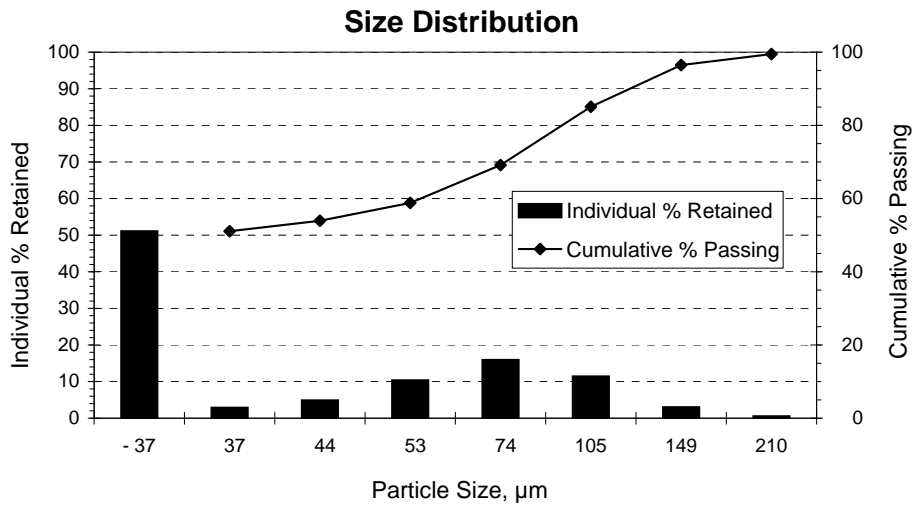
SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: C2
Sample: Cyanidation Residue
Grind: 2kg of sample ground for 14 minutes at 65% solids in Mill #3

Date: 26-Jan-11
Project: 1006411

Sieve Size		Individual	Cumulative
Tyler Mesh	Micrometers	% Retained	% Passing
65	210	0.5	99.5
100	149	3.0	96.5
150	105	11.4	85.1
200	74	15.9	69.1
270	53	10.3	58.8
325	44	4.9	53.9
400	37	2.9	51.1
Undersize	- 37	51.1	-
TOTAL:		100.0	

80 % Passing Size (μm) = 95



SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

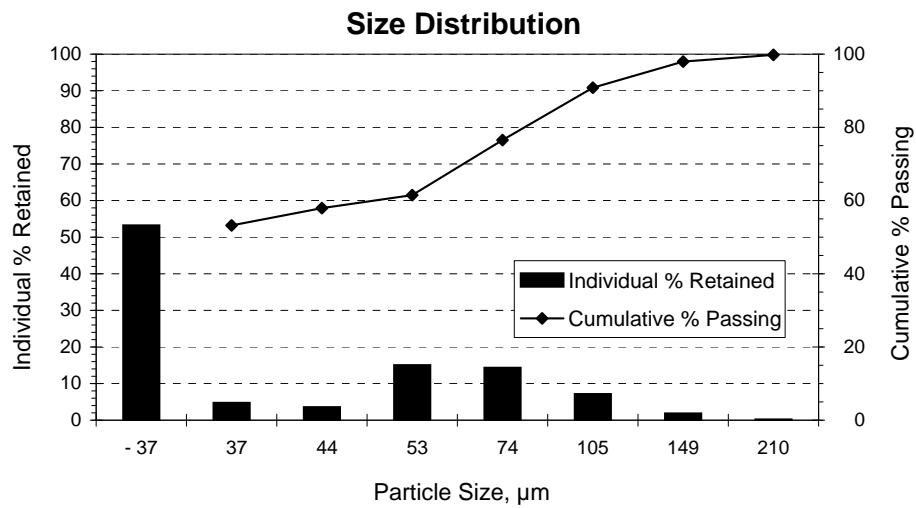
3

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: C3
Sample: Cyanidation Residue
Grind: 2kg of sample ground for 14 minutes at 65% solids in Mill #3

Date: 26-Jan-11
Project: 1006411

Sieve Size		Individual	Cumulative
Tyler Mesh	Micrometers	% Retained	% Passing
65	210	0.2	99.8
100	149	1.8	98.0
150	105	7.1	90.8
200	74	14.3	76.5
270	53	15.0	61.5
325	44	3.6	57.9
400	37	4.7	53.2
Undersize	- 37	53.2	-
TOTAL:		100.0	

80 % Passing Size (μm) = 81



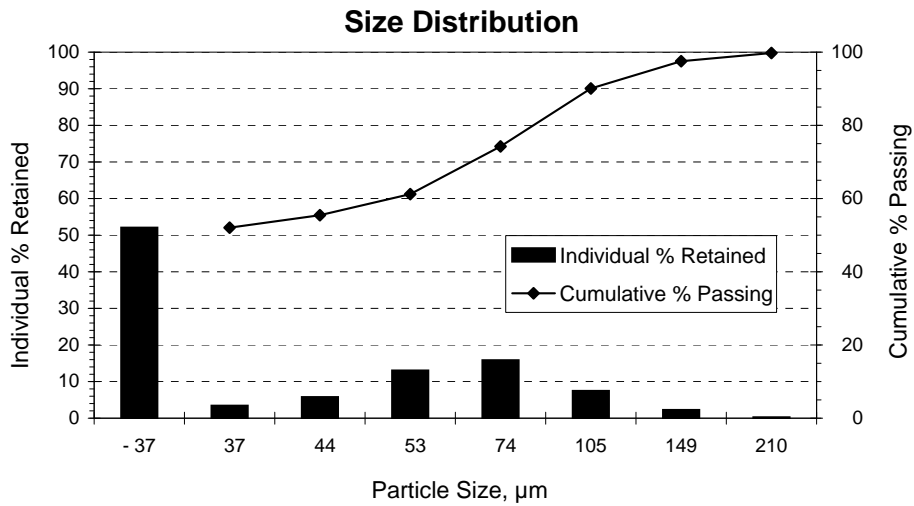
SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: C4
Sample: Cyanidation Residue
Grind: 2kg of sample ground for 14 minutes at 65% solids in Mill #3

Date: 26-Jan-11
Project: 1006411

Sieve Size		Individual	Cumulative
Tyler Mesh	Micrometers	% Retained	% Passing
65	210	0.2	99.8
100	149	2.2	97.5
150	105	7.4	90.1
200	74	15.8	74.2
270	53	13.0	61.2
325	44	5.8	55.5
400	37	3.4	52.0
Undersize	- 37	52.0	-
TOTAL:		100.0	

80 % Passing Size (μm) = 85



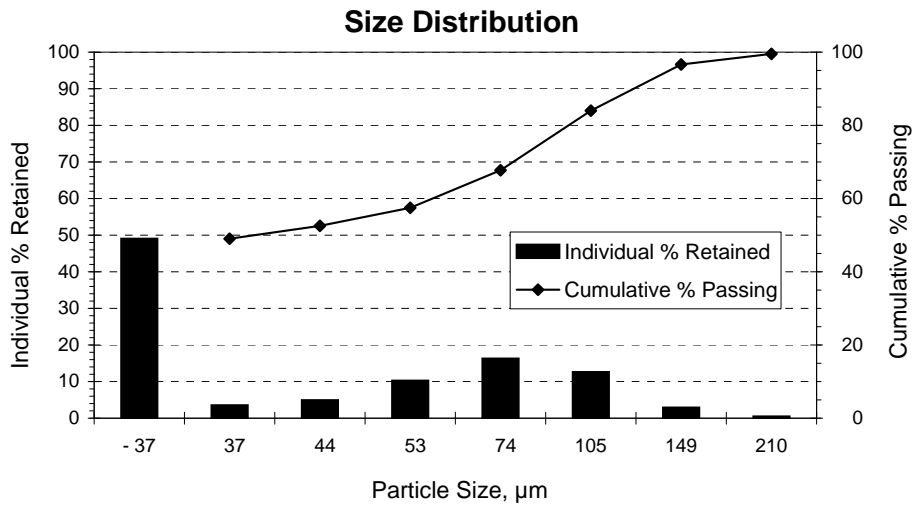
SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

Client: Kaminak Gold
Test: C5
Sample: Cyanidation Residue
Grind: 2kg of sample ground for 14 minutes at 65% solids in Mill #3

Date: 2-Feb-11
Project: 1006411

Sieve Size		Individual	Cumulative
Tyler Mesh	Micrometers	% Retained	% Passing
65	210	0.5	99.5
100	149	2.9	96.6
150	105	12.6	84.0
200	74	16.3	67.7
270	53	10.3	57.5
325	44	4.9	52.6
400	37	3.5	49.0
Undersize	- 37	49.0	-
TOTAL:		100.0	

80 % Passing Size (μm) = 97



SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

Client: Kaminak Gold

Date: 2-Feb-11

Test: C6

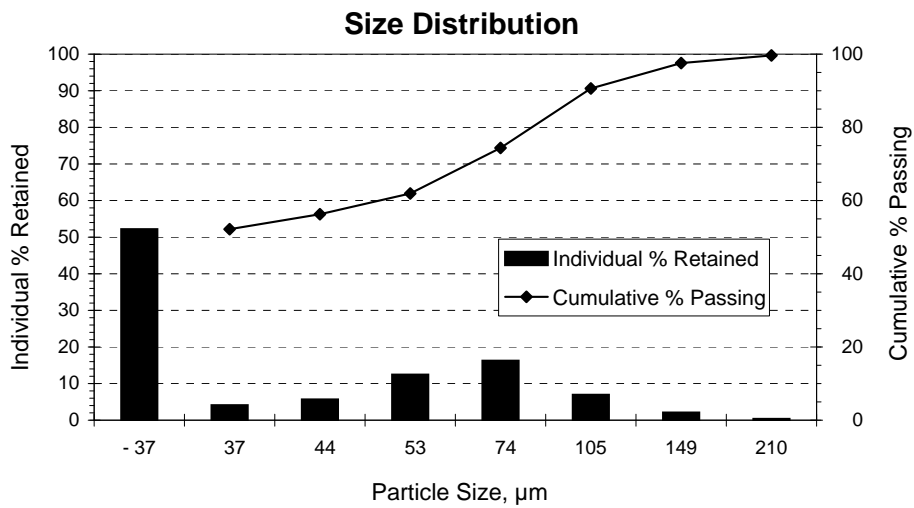
Project: 1006411

Sample: Cyanidation Residue

Grind: 2kg of sample ground for 14 minutes at 65% solids in Mill #3

Sieve Size		Individual	Cumulative
Tyler Mesh	Micrometers	% Retained	% Passing
65	210	0.4	99.6
100	149	2.1	97.6
150	105	6.9	90.6
200	74	16.2	74.4
270	53	12.4	61.9
325	44	5.7	56.3
400	37	4.1	52.2
Undersize	- 37	52.2	-
TOTAL:		100.0	

80 % Passing Size (μm) = 84



SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

7

Client: Kaminak Gold

Date: 2-Feb-11

Test: CIL1

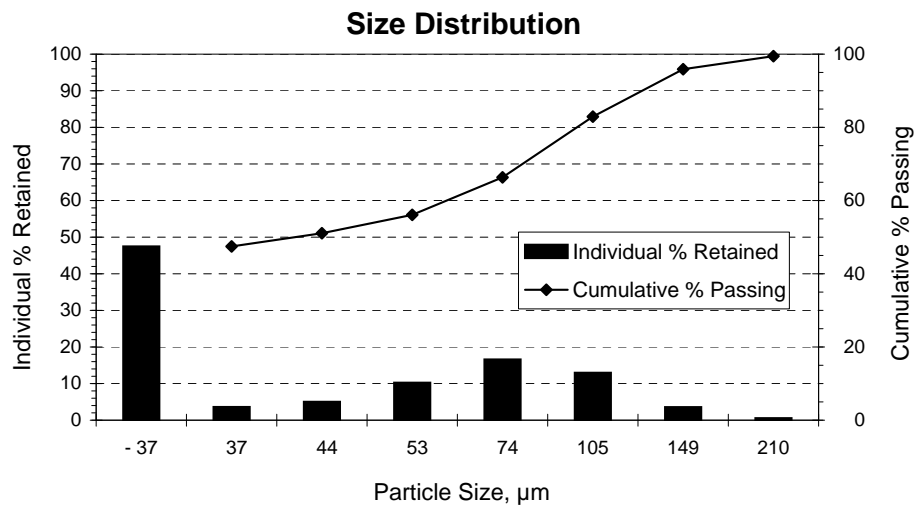
Project: 1006411

Sample: Cyanidation Residue (Comp 1)

Grind: 2kg of sample ground for 14 minutes at 65% solids in Mill #3

Sieve Size		Individual	Cumulative
Tyler Mesh	Micrometers	% Retained	% Passing
65	210	0.6	99.4
100	149	3.6	95.9
150	105	13.0	82.9
200	74	16.6	66.3
270	53	10.2	56.1
325	44	5.0	51.1
400	37	3.6	47.5
Undersize	- 37	47.5	-
TOTAL:		100.0	

80 % Passing Size (μm) = 99



SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

Client: Kaminak Gold

Date: 2-Feb-11

Test: CIL2

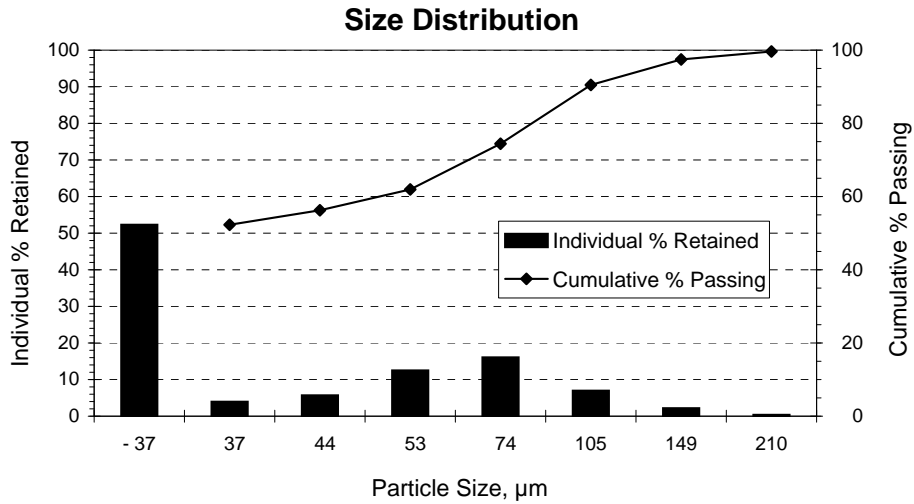
Project: 1006411

Sample: Cyanidation Residue (Comp 2)

Grind: 2kg of sample ground for 14 minutes at 65% solids in Mill #3

Sieve Size		Individual	Cumulative
Tyler Mesh	Micrometers	% Retained	% Passing
65	210	0.4	99.6
100	149	2.2	97.5
150	105	7.0	90.5
200	74	16.1	74.4
270	53	12.5	61.9
325	44	5.7	56.3
400	37	4.0	52.3
Undersize	- 37	52.3	-
TOTAL:		100.0	

80 % Passing Size (μm) = 84



SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

Client: Kaminak Gold

Test: CIP1

Sample: Composite 1

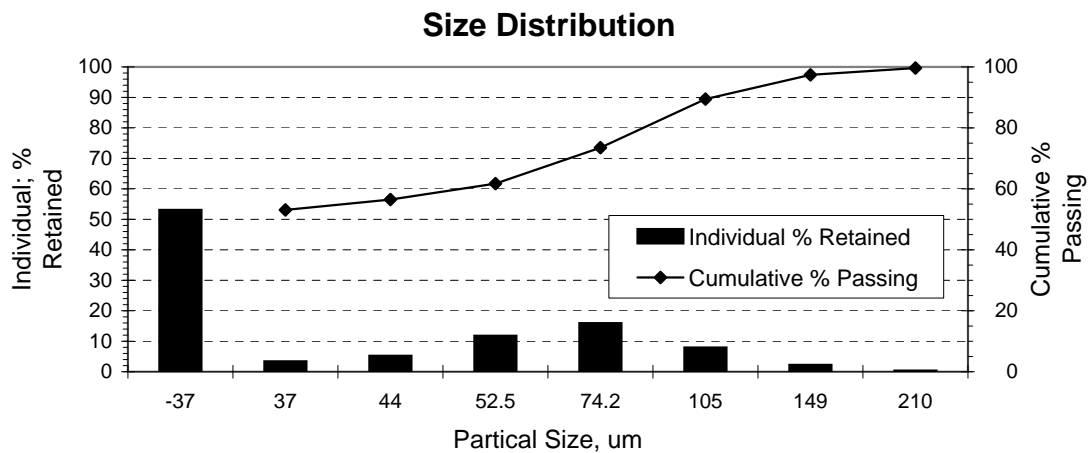
Grind: 2 kg grind 14 min @ 65% solids in stainless steel rod mill #3

Date: 25-Feb-11

Project: 1006411

Sieve Size		Individual	Cumulative
Tyler Mesh	Micrometers	% Retained	% Passing
65	210	0.4	99.6
100	149	2.2	97.4
150	105	7.9	89.5
200	74	15.9	73.5
270	53	11.8	61.7
325	44	5.2	56.5
400	37	3.4	53.1
Undersize	- 37	53.1	-
TOTAL:		100.0	

80 % Passing Size (µm) = 86



SIZE ANALYSIS REPORT

10

Client: Kaminak Gold

Test: CIP2

Sample: Composite 2

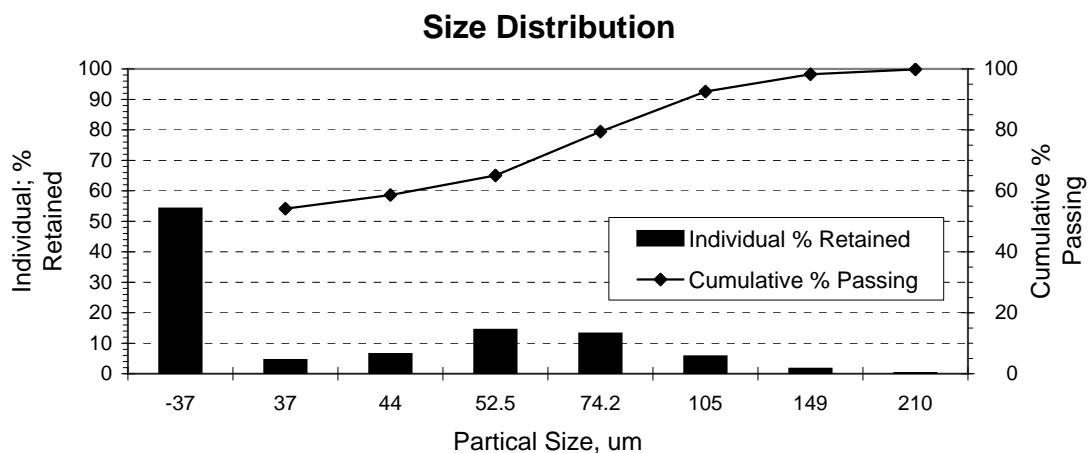
Grind: 2 kg grind 14 min @ 65% solids in stainless steel rod mill #3

Date: 25-Feb-11

Project: 1006411

Sieve Size		Individual	Cumulative
Tyler Mesh	Micrometers	% Retained	% Passing
65	210	0.1	99.9
100	149	1.6	98.2
150	105	5.7	92.6
200	74	13.1	79.4
270	53	14.4	65.1
325	44	6.4	58.6
400	37	4.5	54.2
Undersize	- 37	54.2	-
TOTAL:		100.0	

80 % Passing Size (µm) = 75



CERTIFICATE AND CONSENT

To accompany the report entitled: Technical Report, Coffee Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada dated March 12, 2011.

I, Jean-Francois Couture, residing at 59 Tiverton Avenue, Toronto, Ontario do hereby certify that:

- 1 I am a Principal Geologist with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. with an office at Suite 2100, 25 Adelaide Street East Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 3A1;
- 2 I am a graduate of the Université Laval in Quebec City with a BSc. in Geology in 1982. I obtained an MSc.A. in Earth Sciences and a Ph.D. in Mineral Resources from Université du Québec à Chicoutimi in 1986 and 1994, respectively. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1982. From 1982 to 1988, I conducted regional mapping programs in the Precambrian Shield of Canada, from 1988 to 1996, I conducted mineral deposit studies for a variety of base and precious metals deposits of hydrothermal and magmatic origins. From 1996 to 2000, I was a Senior Exploration Geologist responsible for the development, execution and management of exploration program for base and precious metals in Precambrian terranes, including volcanogenic sulphide deposits. Since 2001 I have authored and co-authored several independent technical reports on several base and precious metals exploration and mining projects in Canada, United States, China, Kazakhstan, Northern Europe, South America, West Africa and South Africa;
- 3 I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of the province of Ontario (APGO#0197) and l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ#1106);
- 4 I have visited the subject property on September 13 and 14, 2010;
- 5 I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101;
- 6 I, as a qualified person, am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101;
- 7 I am the author of this technical report and I accept professional responsibility for this technical report;
- 8 I have had no prior involvement with the subject property;
- 9 I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;
- 10 SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was retained by Kaminak Gold Corp. to prepare a technical report for the Coffee Gold Project in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines. The preceding technical report is based on a site visit by a co-author, our review of project files and discussions with Kaminak Gold Corp. personnel;
- 11 I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Coffee Gold Project or securities of Kaminak Gold Corp.;
- 12 That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading;
- 13 I consent to the filing of the technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the technical report; and
- 14 I confirm that I have read the disclosure in which the findings of the technical report have been disclosed publically and have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information derived from the report contains any misrepresentations of the information contained in the report.

Toronto Canada
March 12, 2011

["signed and sealed"]
Jean-François Couture, Ph.D, P.Geo.
Principal Geologist

Signature Page

Technical Report Coffee Gold Project Yukon Territory, Canada

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SRK Project Number 3CK008.000

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Effective date: March 12, 2011

Compiled by:



Dr. Jean-François Couture, P. Geo
Principal Geologist

Reviewed by:

James P. Siddorn, Ph.D., P. Geo
Principal Structural Geologist

Project number: 3CK008.000

Toronto, March 21, 2011,

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

TO: All Applicable Securities Regulatory Authorities

RE: Technical Report, Coffee Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada

A technical report entitled “Independent Technical Report, Coffee Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada” dated March 12, 2011 (the “**Technical Report**”) was prepared by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. on behalf of Kaminak Gold Corp. in compliance with Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects by Dr. Jean-Francois Couture, P.Geo. The undersigned hereby consents to the filing with all applicable securities regulatory authorities of the Technical Report and to the written disclosure of the Technical Report.

Dated this 21st day of March 2011



Dr. Jean-François Couture, P.Geo
Principal Geologist

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