

FINAL YMEP REPORT, 2014 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING
AND PROSPECTING PROGRAM

FORTY MILE PROPERTY

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON, CANADA

NTSMAP SHEETS: 116C/02

UTM-NAD 83 – ZONE 7N

Property Centre – 509500mE 7107630mN

List of claims

Claim Name	Number	Grant Numbers	Registered Owner
DOW	1-106	YD09377-400 YD09537-540 YD31649-658 YD31669-710 YE39661-686	Bernard Kreft – 100%
Brow	1-4	YD06970-973	Bernard Kreft – 100%
MOO	1-108	YE15131-200 YE39621-658	Bernard Kreft – 100%
ZIN	1-38	YF03531-568	Golden Predator Canada Corp – 100%

2014 Final YMEP Report
Field work performed September 4-9, 2014
Golden Predator Mining Corp.
Mike Burke, B.Sc
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1.0 Introduction

The Forty Mile property is a contiguous claim block consisting of the BROW, DOW, MOO and ZIN claims which contains 248 claims total. The property is situated in the Klondike plateau at the north-western border of the Yukon Territory with Alaska. Golden Predator Canada Corp. (Golden Predator) is the outright owner of the ZIN claims, and has signed an option agreement with Bernard Kreft to acquire 100% interest in the DOW, BROW and MOO claims. The target being explored for on the claims is a structurally hosted orogenic gold deposit similar to the discoveries in the White Gold District located to the south of the claims. Recent metallogenic research conducted by the Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU) suggests the Forty Mile area is prospective for this style of deposit (Allan et al, 2013)

The property was explored in 2014 with a crew of four over 3 days. The main geochemical anomaly on the Dow claims was prospected with the crew of four in addition to gaining access to the Brow claims and prospecting along Browns Creek and in the area that has seen historical placer mining. Road access to the Brow claims was heavily overgrown however hand clearing of the road was successful in gaining access to prospect the area.

2.0 Property Location and Description

The property is located in the Klondike Plateau, north-western Yukon. It is located approximately 65 kilometers north-northwest of Dawson City, YT (Figure 1). Access is by the seasonally



maintained Top of the World highway and by non-maintained two wheel and four wheel drive roads that access the claims from the highway. A full claim list can be found in appendix 2. Access is also possible by helicopter, which is a 20 minute flight from Dawson. The property is centered at 509500mE and 7107630mN in Zone 7, NAD 83, on map sheet 116C/02.

3.0 Infrastructure, Climate and Physiography

The nearest Canadian settlement is Dawson City, located approximately 65 kilometers away from the center of the property, or 85 kilometers away southeast via highway #9 (Top of the World Highway). Lying within the Klondike Plateau ecoregion means that the property displays characteristics of a continental climate. The mean annual temperature in this ecoregion is approximately -5.5 degrees C, with a summer mean of 10.5 degrees C and a winter mean of -23 degrees C. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 300-450 mm. (<http://ecozones.ca/english/region/172.html>).

This portion of the Cordillera was unglaciated, and is thus characterized by smooth rolling hills dissected by moderate to deeply incised streams and valleys. Elevations can range from 460 m to 1280 m. Moose Creek has had relatively steady seasonal placer operations since 1978 (Kreft, 2011), and Forty Mile River, a prominent placer area, lies approximately 20 kilometers to the north.

Natural bedrock exposure is rare, and is generally restricted to steep slopes or incised streams and valleys. Overburden and regolith material are approximately 1.0 metre in thickness on hilltops, and deeper in valley bottoms. South facing slopes are generally snow free from early May, with frost leaving the ground by the middle to end of May. North facing slopes are generally free of snow by mid to end of May, with permafrost often remaining year-round. The property lies within tree line and vegetation consists of spruce forests with aspen in areas of heavy moisture accumulation. Areas with permafrost are dominated by birch and black spruce. Balsam poplar occurs along floodplains (<http://ecozones.ca/english/region/172.html>). As the majority of precipitation comes in the winter, dry summers leave the area vulnerable to forest fires, and several recent forest fires have swept through the area leaving large areas devoid of moss and vegetative cover. This results in more bedrock exposure and better soil sampling conditions due to at least partial destruction of permafrost, however also results in difficult traverses due to windfall.

4.0 Exploration History

The Forty Mile property is located in the historic Klondike region northwest of Dawson City. Significant placer operations have taken place here since the late nineteenth century. Very little hard rock exploration however has been undertaken. The table below summarizes the hard rock mineral occurrences and anomalies in the area in an approximate 25km radius.

Table 1		
Minfile Name	Minfile ID	Description
Mickey (north and south)	116C116	Sedex Zn-Pb-Ag drilled prospect
Mort	116C168	Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn showing
Clip	116C115	Sedex Zn-Pb-Ag drilled prospect
Top of the World (east and west)	116C124	Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn showing
Pub	116C112	Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn showing
Cholach	116C135	Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Au showing
Glasmacher	116C153	Au-quartz veins showing
Baldy	116C133	Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn showing
Miller	116C119	Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Au showing
Bedrock	115N123	Au-Quartz veins showing
Per	115N141	Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Au drilled prospect
Swede	116C143	Porphyry Mo (low F-type)
Alaska	116C020	Plutonic-related Au anomaly
Little Gold	116C166	Au-quartz veins prospect
Cedar	116C146	Au-quartz veins anomaly

5.0 Recent Exploration

In recent years (2011, 2012, 2013) the MOO, DOW and TBB (Browns Creek) claims have undergone hard rock exploration under the operation of Golden Predator Canada Corp. or under the direction of Bernard Kreft. Exploration work consisted mostly of prospecting and collection of soil, silt and rock samples.

Results on the TBB did not justify further work and the claims were allowed to expire. Work on the DOW claims (G. Dessureau, Assessment Report 2011 Geochemical Sampling Program, T. Bourne, Assessment Report 2012 Geochemical Sampling Program, M. Burke, Assessment report 2013) has resulted in the definition of a linear gold-arsenic-antimony in soil anomaly which runs parallel with Upper Browns Creek. The anomaly as defined with values greater than 100 ppb Au is approximately 750 metres in length with a peak gold value of 1630 ppb. Twelve soil samples within an approximately 375 metre core area of the anomaly returned values greater than 500 ppb Au in soil. Rock outcrop exposure in the area of the soil anomaly is poor however samples of float material in the area have assayed up to a maximum of 0.53 g/t Au. Limited prospecting was attempted by M. Burke in 2013 within a small area of the main soil anomaly. Minor soil sampling was completed on the Brow claims as access was blocked by deadfall and overgrowth on the access road. Within the MOO claim block 3 of the 30 silt samples contained gold values which assayed greater than the limits of detection. All three were collected from the Moose Trib, with one sample assaying over 193 ppb Au (E. O'Brien, Assessment Report, 2011 Geochemical Sampling Program). No follow-up work was conducted on the silts on the Moo claims in any of the recent programs.

6.0 Geology

6.1 Regional Geology

The property lies within the northern North American Cordillera in the physiographic region of the Yukon Plateau in west-central Yukon. This area underwent deep Tertiary weathering and is largely beyond the limits of Quaternary glaciation. It is consequently characterized by a mature landscape with extensive development of residual soil, poor outcrop exposure, discontinuous permafrost, and locally thick vegetation cover. Tertiary and Quaternary paleoclimatic conditions also contributed to the formation and preservation of oxide and supergene enrichment zones in several mineral occurrences in the region (e.g., Casino Cu-Au-Mo porphyry deposit). In addition, surficial conditions since the Pliocene have been favorable for the deposition and re-concentration of residual placer gold deposits (Lowey, 2004). Historically, the poor bedrock exposure of the region has posed a challenge to bedrock mineral exploration, geologic mapping, and other geoscientific investigations. However, because surficial materials have a limited transport history, soil geochemistry has proven to be a remarkably effective exploration tool in the region and has led directly to bedrock gold discoveries. The Forty Mile property is located on the southwest side of the Tintina fault, a large dextral fault with an estimated 450 kilometres of offset. The property overlies greenschist to lower amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks of the northwestern portion of the allochthonous Yukon-Tanana terrane which can be divided into two main assemblages: metasedimentary rocks with ductile deformation and metavolcanic rocks with brittle shearing and deformation. Panels of massive greenstone and variably serpentinized ultramafic rocks of the Slide Mountain in the region are bounded by thrust faults. These imbricated tectonic slices of Slide Mountain Ocean lithosphere interpreted by Beranek and Mortensen to have been juxtaposed against the Yukon-Tanana terrane during the Late Permian Klondike orogeny, thus providing a maximum age for thrust faulting. In the Fortymile district these thrust faults are cut by dikes that have been dated at 186 Ma and 192 Ma, respectively. Therefore, thrust faulting represents regional shortening in the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic and is broadly synchronous with arc magmatism in this period. A younger suite of Late Cretaceous intrusions (72–67 Ma) overlaps in age with regionally extensive deposition of Carmacks Group volcanic rocks. Intrusive units are typically exposed as small plutons, subvolcanic stocks, or dikes of rhyodacitic to andesitic composition that commonly intrude Carmacks Group volcanic rocks. Intrusions of this age group typically have a small areal footprint, but are geographically widely distributed. In parts of eastern Alaska and western Yukon, magmatism and related hydrothermal mineralization is closely related to NE-trending oblique-extensional fault systems such as the Kechumstuk and Sixtymile-Pika faults (Allan et al, 2013).

6.2 Property Geology

Regional scale maps indicate the property is underlain by multiple gneiss, schist, phyllite, marble and quartzite units. No detailed mapping has been completed on the property however general mapping during the current program identified a white to grey variably biotitic quartzite unit as being the most

abundant lithology on the Dow claims. The quartzites are variably oxidized with iron and manganese oxides. Previous work has identified variably mineralized quartz veins, breccias and stockworks. Regional mapping also indicates a thrust fault that transects the eastern portion of the Dow claims and strikes in a northerly direction with a westerly dip. Geological observations on the property confirm the regional mapping. General observations of bedding in exposures along an old bulldozer trail near the upper portion of Browns Creek on the Dow claims are consistent with those of regional scale mapping. Variably fractured and sheared exposures in the old bulldozer road suggest a proximity to a fault zone presumed to be in the valley bottom or slightly upslope on the eastern side of upper Browns Creek. Fracture sets measured in a quartzite exposure included 018/73E, 314/70E and 068/80S suggesting a conjugate set of fractures related to normal compressional faulting in the area. The fracture set with the 314/70E measurements reflects a similar orientation to the main geochemical anomaly on the Dow claims and may lend a clue to the orientation of the interpreted structure which controls the geochemical anomaly. Only limited structural measurements were obtained from the few exposures observed in the area of the anomaly. The observations and linear soil anomaly indicate a normal fault with a strike of approximately 300 degrees.

7.0 Exploration

7.1 Exploration Program

The 2014 exploration program consisted of a four person crew who drove from Whitehorse to Dawson City and from there made trips on consecutive days to sample, prospect and record geological observations on the property. Road access to the property from Dawson is approximately one hour and fifteen minutes each way so a camp was not established on the claims. A total of 44 soil samples, 2 silt samples and 39 rock samples were collected. The main geochemical anomaly was prospected by the team and several outcrops were discovered. Hand trenching was attempted however deep coarse talus was encountered immediately below the moss layer and the decision to prospect for outcrop exposure, and to sample coarse talus was made in the field. A single soil line with approximately 5 metre spaced samples was collected across the core of the soil anomaly to confirm previous sampling.

A second day was spent clearing deadfall and overgrowth on the access road into the Brow claims using a chainsaw and machetes. Two-thirds of the day was spent gaining access so a limited amount of work was spent prospecting on day two. The area of historical placer mining on Browns Creek was prospected on day two. On day three the Brow claims were once again accessed and prospecting upstream of the placer pits was conducted along Browns Creek. Additionally two soil lines were run parallel to a tributary of Browns Creek which has produced a historical anomalous silt sample. Two other areas with isolated soil anomalies on the Dow claims were also prospected on day three. In the one area a small mini-grid was established in the area of a previous anomalous gold in soil sample.

7.2 Sampling Methodology and Protocols

The 2014 soil sampling program over the property was conducted to confirm and enhance previous areas that had seen limited soil sampling. Samples were collected with a dutch auger at depths of approximately 0.5 to 0.8 metres in "B" horizon material. A total of 45 samples were collected however one sample was lost. Samples were collected in paper Kraft soil sample bags and with an assay tag inserted in the bag. Sample locations were recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS unit with an accuracy of +/- 3 metres.

Samples were kept in the possession of the project geologist and delivered directly to the ALSGlobal Preparatory Laboratory facility located in Whitehorse. Samples were prepared using the Prep 41 method. The entire sample is dried and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. The minus fraction was then analyzed using the Au-AA23 method and ME-ICP41 methods.

A total of 39 rock samples were taken on the property from rock exposures and in float samples assumed to be close to bedrock. Geological observations were recorded from the exposures as well as samples were described in a field note book in the field. Samples were placed in plastic bags and sample locations recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS device with an accuracy of +/- 3 metres. Assay tags were inserted with the sample and the sample. Samples were photographed and any further observations were made in Whitehorse by the author prior to delivery directly to the ALSGlobal Preparatory Laboratory facility located in Whitehorse. The samples were prepared using the Prep-31 method. Samples are logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. The samples were then analyzed using the Au-AA23 method and ME-ICP41 methods.

7.3 Results

Work in 2014 was successful in assessing the highest grade portion of the linear soil anomaly on the Dow claims. Hand trenching was attempted however was abandoned when mostly coarse talus was encountered and prospecting revealed enough subcrop and outcrop that provided sufficient samples. Several outcrops were observed and sampled in addition to coarse rock in talus float. Rock samples collected from prospecting in the soil anomaly consisted mainly of subcrop talus and outcrop samples. A total of 13 samples were collected with a maximum value of 0.455 g/t Au from a black calcareous rock cross cut by a narrow quartz veinlet and limonitic fractures. One other anomalous sample was collected that returned 0.219 g/t Au from a brecciated quartzite with limonite matrix. Samples collected in the area were dominantly quartzites with varying amounts of limonite as veinlets or fracture coatings.



0.445 g/t Au, black carbonaceous schist cut by quartz-carbonate vein.



0.219 g/t Au in a brecciated quartzite with limonite matrix.

A single tightly spaced (5 metre) soil line consisting of 9 samples was collected across the trend of the main soil anomaly in an area that historical soil sampling had returned two samples of 1.63 and 1.03 g/t Au. The sampling confirmed the previous results, every sample returned anomalous gold results with the lowest sample returning 48 ppb Au and two samples returning 1.54 and 1.05 g/t Au with anomalous As and Sb.

A mini soil grid consisting of 25 m spaced soil samples in a 100 metre by 50 metre area was completed upslope from two historical soil samples that returned 288 and 239 ppb gold and centred on a sample described as a yellow-green siliceous rock with pyrite clots that assayed 1.17 g/t Au. The area is located up-slope from the northwestern end of the main soil anomaly. The area was also prospected with five samples collected. No outcrop occurs in the area and only float samples from talus were obtained. Soil samples returned uniformly low gold values in the 15-20 ppb range. The prospecting returned two anomalous rocks including 0.375 g/t Au in a sheared black phyllite with carbonate and limonite veinlets and 0.117 g/t Au from a brecciated phyllite with patchy limonite alteration.



0.375 g/t Au in sheared and brecciated black phyllite



0.117 g/t Au in brecciated phyllite with patchy limonite

An area of historical placer mining located along Browns Creek on claim Brow 2 was prospected. Some bedrock was exposed in the mined areas. Exposures of bedrock in the area consisted of quartzite, quartz-sericite schist and graphitic schist. A steep slope and talus exposure on the east bank of Browns creek produced the highest value sample from the property from a float sample of quartz-sericite schist with a quartz-pyrite veinlet that returned 2.37 g/t Au.



2.37 g/t Au in quartz sericite schist

A limonitic shear x-cutting sericite schist at the same location was sampled over 1 m and returned a value of 0.148 g/t Au. Talus fines collected as soil samples from the base of the same exposure returned value from 40 to 88 ppb Au. Quartzite collected slightly upslope from where the access road end returned two samples of float material that had trace arsenopyrite and limonitic fractures returned values of 0.154 g/t Au and 0.237 g/t Au.



0.154 g/t Au in quartzite with arsenopyrite



0.237 g/t Au in quartzite with limonitic fractures

Rusty weathering quartz-sericite schist crosscut by a quartz vein was exposed in the placer workings. Samples of the schist and the quartz vein failed to produce any anomalous values.



Rusty quartz-sericite schist x-cut by quartz vein in placer cut.

A banded quartz-arsenopyrite hosted in sericite schist was exposed in a bedrock drain in the placer pit. The vein was approximately 10-15 cm wide oriented at 152/90 and was exposed over a 4 metre strike length. A composite chip of the exposed vein returned a value of 0.278 g/t Au.



Quartz arsenopyrite vein that returned 0.278 g/t Au

The last area prospected was upstream along Browns Creek from the historic placer workings. The creek bottom was prospected and an area around a side pup entering the creek was prospected and soil sampled. Quartzite in the creek was noted to contain variable amounts of pyrite and prospecting revealed an exposure upstream of quartzite with massive to semi-massive pyrite.



Massive to semi-massive pyrite from exposure along Browns Creek.

Pyrite content was variable in the quartzite but appeared to form conformable layers. It was not clear whether pyrite was replacing layers in the quartzite or was original depositional pyrite. Sampling of the material was disappointing with the highest gold value being 42 ppb Au. Soil sampling along the side pup returned a highest value of 24 ppb Au.

7.4 Sample Analysis

Samples were preped at the ALSGlobal in Whitehorse Y.T, Canada with final analysis completed at ALS's laboratory facility in Vancouver, British Columbia. Analysis for both rocks and soils were by the Au-AA23 method and ME-ICP41 methods.

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Forty Mile property is an orogenic gold exploration target in the northern extension of the newly emerging White Gold District, Yukon. The Forty Mile property has a coincident Au-As-Sb soil geochemical anomaly with a strike length of approximately one kilometer. Several soil samples have returned greater than 1 g/t Au with a peak value of 1.63 g/t Au. This anomaly is linear and appears to define a fault zone related to regional structures mapped in the area. Prospecting and mapping in the area of the soil anomaly gained valuable observations that support the interpreted fault zone. Anomalous samples collected in 2014 all have in common limonite alteration associated with quartz/carbonate veinlets or fractures. Rock samples from within the soil anomaly have a maximum value of 0.445 g/t Au, a value less than the peak soil samples. The exploration model for the Forty Mile project is a "White Gold" target or orogenic gold vein. The deposits in the White Gold District (Golden Saddle, Coffee, QV) are similar in that gold is associated with quartz veins and stockworks with minor associated sulphides, mainly pyrite. Typically surface sampling of rocks returns low values due to surface oxidation along veins and fractures where gold is liberated and weathered from rocks exposed at surface. This process is consistent with the geological observations at the Forty Mile property and is a likely explanation for soil samples to have

produced higher values than rock sampling. Sampling of the bedrock by trenching or drilling is needed to properly evaluate the anomaly.

The main soil anomaly is located along a steep slope immediately upslope from the valley bottom of Browns Creek. Slopes vary from 25 to 35 degrees. The anomaly can be evaluated by two relatively inexpensive methods, excavator trenching or Rotary Air Blast drilling, prior to a decision to diamond drill. Either a Can-dig mini excavator could be used or a larger track mounted excavator. Access to the area is excellent for both pieces of equipment. A Can-dig excavator may or may not penetrate to bedrock. Given the excellent access into the area a larger track mounted excavator could be utilized. The steep slope would require the excavator to switchback down the slope from a historical bulldozer trail to complete the sampling. The distance from the bulldozer trail to the base of slope varies from 100 to 200 metres. A Rotary Air Blast drill mounted on tracks could also access the main soil anomaly. The drill should be able to drill a fence of holes starting from the base of slope at Browns Creek and with a series of 2-4 angle holes of approximately 50-100 m depth give a nice cross section through the anomaly.

Several other areas of the property require further work. Prospecting on the Brow claims and upslope from the main soil anomaly have produced numerous samples with greater than 100 ppb gold in rock and soil samples. Methodical grid based soil sampling on the Brow claims is recommended in conjunction with prospecting and mapping of the area. The soil anomaly on the Dow 31 and 32 claims has not been assessed and should be prospected.

9.0 References

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

Rock and Soil Sample Descriptions

Rock Samples					
Assay_Tag	Type	Easting	Northing	Description	Au_ppm
K927201	Rock	513429	7115523	Limonitic fractured brecciated Qtz ser schist rep grab large angular cobble in slope	<0.005
K927202	Rock	513066	7115872	At presumed site of Carlos sample brecciated and limonitic Qtz-ser-phyl talus sample	0.013
K927203	Rock	513088	7115872	Limonitic and wkly frac Qtzt with tr to 0.1% diss and frac controlled py and aspy talus sample	0.006
K927204	Rock	513115	7115861	Limonitic and sericitic Qtzt cut by fine Qtz vein stkrk talus sample	0.006
K927205	Rock	510275	7118962	Qtz carb vein, tr py to 0.1%, ?aspy, talus sample in road to placer pit	0.014
K927206	Rock	510243	7119007	grab pyritic Qtz sericite schist, cut by 3mm Qtz pyrite limonite vein	2.37
K927207	Rock chip	510243	7119007	Limonitic shear in schist, gouge, 1.0m chip sample	0.148
K927208	Rock chip	510417	7118897	limonitic schist withand Qtz veinlets 45cm chip	0.034
K927209	Rock	510405	7118895	Sugary quartzose, (?quartzite) min with tr diss aspy and cut by rare limonitic fractures (bleached?)	0.154
K927210	Rock	510405	7118895	Less bleached version of above cut by several gash veins and limonitic fractures	0.237
K927211	Rock chip	511125	7118164	Channel of 45cm wide shear cutting thin bedded Qtzt, shear is near vertical and x-cuts beddings	<0.005
K927212	Rock Chip	511125	7118164	Channel across 45cm wide gossanous bedding near above shear	<0.005
K927213	Rock Chip	511125	7118164	Panel Sample, 3mx2m, Limonitic Qtzt unit basic rock hosting BERB-12-13-15	<0.005
K927214	Rock	511125	7118164	Semi-massive sulphide layer in Qtzt unit; layer approx 15cm thick py poss aspy	0.042
K927215	Rock	513499	7115462	Meduim gray quartzite with minor limonite	0.009

				and hematite alteration - float	
K927216	Rock	513501	7115485	medium gray quartzite, fractures with limonite and Mn oxide on fracs	<0.005
K927217	Rock	513521	7115479	quartzite, finely laminated, slightly decomposed with weak sericite alteration	0.018
K927218	Rock	513523	7115482	quartz-sericite schist, moderate limonite on fractures, trace fine grained cubic pyrite	0.025
K927219	Rock	513538	7115487	Quartzite with iron carbonate veinlets, minor sericite	<0.005
K927220	Rock	513548	7115515	Bull quartz, fractured with minor Mn oxide and limonite on fractures	<0.005
K927221	Rock	513376	7115558	Bull quartz, fractured with minor Mn oxide and limonite on fractures	0.072
K927222	Rock	513328	7115588	Finely laminated dk gray qtzite in O/C, Mn oxide on fractures	0.02
K927223	Rock	513307	7115582	Finely laminated lt gray qtzite with limonite on fractures, trace brassy pyrite euhedral	0.087
K927224	Rock	513300	7115565	lt gray quartzite with trace fine grained brassy euhedral pyrite	0.028
K927225	Rock	513275	7115623	Black limestone? Carbonate/limonite veinlets, limonite stained	0.445
K927226	Rock	513053	7115858	black phyllite, highly strained with carbonate veinlets, punky with boxwork limonite veins	0.375
K927227	Rock	513088	7115869	Highly strained and brecciated phyllite, lt gray with carbonate veinlets and patchy limonite alteration	0.117
K927228	Rock	513304	7115631	Just below 71 ppb Au soil sample, matrix supported brecciated quartzite with limonite matrix	0.219
K927229	Rock	510297	7118915	O/C in road cut to placer workings, random composite chip sample of a 2 m layer of rusty quartzite with diss py, aspy? bounded by black phyllite	0.006
K927230	Rock	510121	7118949	O/C in floor of placer cut, rusty weathering qtz-sericite schist, yellow/green color. Composite chip over 10 m2 area.	<0.005
K927231	Rock	510121	7118949	Quartz vein cross cutting O/C described in R16. 2 metre long vein, pinch and swell 1 mm to 10 cm.	<0.005
K927232	Rock	510014	7119043	Quartz-arsenopyrite vein. 152/90 x-cut 110/30E foliation in graphitic schist host. White quartz with aspy laminae. 10-15 cm wide exposed over 4 m. Composite chip.	0.278
K927233	Rock	510014	7119043	Sample of HW and FW graphitic schist to R18 vein. Narrow carbonate microveinlets perpendicular to vein orientation.	0.028

K927234	Rock	510113	7119009	Rhyolite/andesite dyke, rusty weathering, light green fresh surface with chlorite? Phenocrysts.	<0.005
K927235	Rock	510962	7118201	Float from Browns creek, quartzite/quartz-sericite schist with diss py +/- aspy, clay alteration approx 1% sulphides.	<0.005
K927236	Rock	510962	7118201	Silicified rusty weathering quartzite, approx 1% disseminated brassy euhedral pyrite.	<0.005
K927237	Rock	511059	7118150	O/C on west side of Browns creek. Rusty weathering qtzite with variable trace to 1-2% pyrite. Sugary, with clay alteration.	<0.005
K927238	Rock	511056	7118148	same as R23 different part of O/C	0.008
K927239	Rock	510792	7118314	Massive pyrite-quartz float, angular in Browns Creek.	0.041

Soil Samples					
Assay_Tag	Type	Easting	Northing	Description	Au_ppm
K927240	Silt	511247	7118338	at start of kids soil lines, fine sediment only, graphitic qtzt or schist with minor limonitic frags	<0.005
K927241	Silt	511078	7118211	near end of kids soil line, medium mixed sediment, mixed lithologies, at site of NFS-06	NSS
K927242	Soil	513325	7115566	immediate vicinity of BBD11-08, c-horizon/talus fines	0.892
K927243	Soil	513326	7115572	c-horizon/talus fines	1.535
K927244	Soil	513328	7115577	c-horizon/talus fines	0.281
K927245	Soil	513331	7115582	c-horizon/talus fines	1.05
K927246	Soil	513334	7115587	c-horizon/talus fines	0.225
K927247	Soil	513337	7115592	c-horizon/talus fines	0.161
K927248	Soil	513339	7115598	c-horizon/talus fines	0.49
K927249	Soil	513342	7115602	c-horizon/talus fines	0.042
K927250	Soil	513346	7115606	close to old sample Fill-32, c-horizon/talus fines	0.119
K927251	Soil	513024	7115900	Some limonite, brown dirt	0.012
K927252	Soil	513051	7115899	Brown dirt	0.018
K927253	Soil	513077	7115901	Brown dirt	0.019
K927254	Soil	513100	7115900	Dark brown dirt	0.016
K927255	Soil	513125	7115901	Some limonite, light brown dirt	0.015
K927256	Soil	513126	7115850	Brown/grey dirt with limonite	0.013
K927257	Soil	513101	7115852	Light brown dirt	0.007
K927258	Soil	513074	7115850	Brown dirt, apparently the sample went missing somewhere along the line	
K927259	Soil	510254	7118970	talus fines sample	0.04

K927260	Soil	510245	7119010	talus fines sample	0.088
K927261	Soil	510243	7119007	talus fines sample	0.059
K927262	Soil	510215	7119017	talus fines sample, poor gps reception	0.048
K927263	Soil	511224	7118361	Soil brown, with some rust C horizon	<0.005
K927264	Soil	511181	7118351	Brown soil, with Qtz frags C horizon	<0.005
K927265	Soil	511145	7118331	Brown soil, with speck of rust C horizon	0.007
K927266	Soil	511116	7118308	As above C horizon	0.007
K927267	Soil	511079	7118278	silver brown C horizon	<0.005
K927268	Soil	511065	7118252	good C	0.01
K927269	Soil	511068	7118240	good C, just out of gully facing Browns Creek proper	<0.005
K927270	Soil	511078	7118206	mixed B/C, just out of gully facing Browns Creek proper	0.018
K927271	Soil	513125	7115875	c horizon, partly frozen	<0.005
K927272	Soil	513102	7115876	c horizon	0.005
K927273	Soil	513076	7115875	c horizon	0.02
K927274	Soil	513052	7115875	c horizon	0.028
K927275	Soil	513025	7115875	c horizon	0.021
K927276	Soil	513025	7115850	c horizon, partly frozen	0.01
K927277	Soil	513049	7115850	c horizon	0.014
K927278	Soil	511241	7118332	mixed B/C with very minor organics, part frozen	0.009
K927279	Soil	511221	7118318	mixed B/C with very minor organics, part frozen	<0.005
K927280	Soil	511201	7118303	mixed B/C with very minor organics	<0.005
K927281	Soil	511182	7118292	mixed B/C with very minor organics	0.005
K927282	Soil	511162	7118278	mixed B/C with very minor organics	0.024
K927283	Soil	511142	7118265	mixed B/C with very minor organics	0.007
K927284	Soil	511123	7118252	mixed B/C with very minor organics	0.019
K927285	Soil	511102	7118238	mixed B/C with very minor organics	0.005
K927286	Soil	511083	7118225	mixed B/C with very minor organics	<0.005

Appendix 2

List of Claims

Claim Name	Number	Grant Numbers	Registered Owner	Operator
DOW	1-106	YD09377-400 YD09537-540 YD31649-658 YD31669-710 YE39661-686	Bernard Kreft – 100%	Golden Predator Mining Corp.
Brow	1-4	YD06970-973	Bernard Kreft – 100%	Golden Predator Mining Corp.
MOO	1-108	YE15131-200 YE39621-658	Bernard Kreft – 100%	Golden Predator Mining Corp..
ZIN	1-38	YF03531-568	Golden Predator Canada Corp – 100%	Golden Predator Mining Corp..

Appendix 3

Assay Certificates

Refer to attached digital files

WH14136577

WH14136578

Appendix 4

Statement of Expenditures

DOW Project Statement of Expenditures			
Work Performed September 4 - 9, 2014			
Expenditure	Units	YMEP Rates	Cost
Wages			
Fieldwork (Sept 5,6,7)			
Golden Predator Personnel			
Senior Project Geologist - Mike Burke	3	\$ 500.00	\$1,500.00
B. Kreft	3	\$ 350.00	\$1,050.00
Justin Kreft	3	\$ 350.00	\$1050.00
Jarret Kreft	3	\$ 350.00	\$1,050.00
Field preparation/post fieldwork (Sept 4, 9)			
Golden Predator Personnel			
Senior Project Geologist - Mike Burke	1	\$ 500.00	\$500.00
B. Kreft	1	\$ 350.00	\$350.00
Justin Kreft	1	\$ 350.00	\$350.00
Jarret Kreft	1	\$ 350.00	\$350.00
Travel			
Golden Predator Personnel			
Senior Project Geologist - Mike Burke	1.5	\$ 500.00	\$750.00
B. Kreft	1.5	\$ 350.00	\$525.00
Justin Kreft	1.5	\$ 350.00	\$525.00
Jarret Kreft	1.5	\$ 350.00	\$525.00
Transportation			
Golden Predator (Whse-Dawson return)	1050	\$ 0.62	\$651.00
Kreft truck (Whse-Dawson-Forty Mile daily from Dawson)	1594	\$ 0.62	\$988.28

Field costs	3	\$ 100.00	\$1,200.00
4 people 3 days			
Analytical			
Rock Samples	39		\$1,548.35
Soil Samples	45		\$1,462.70
Silt Samples (included in soil invoice)	2		
Report			
Report writing cost (Golden Predator)			\$1,400.00
Total			\$15,775.33

Appendix 5
Statement of Qualifications

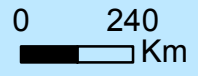
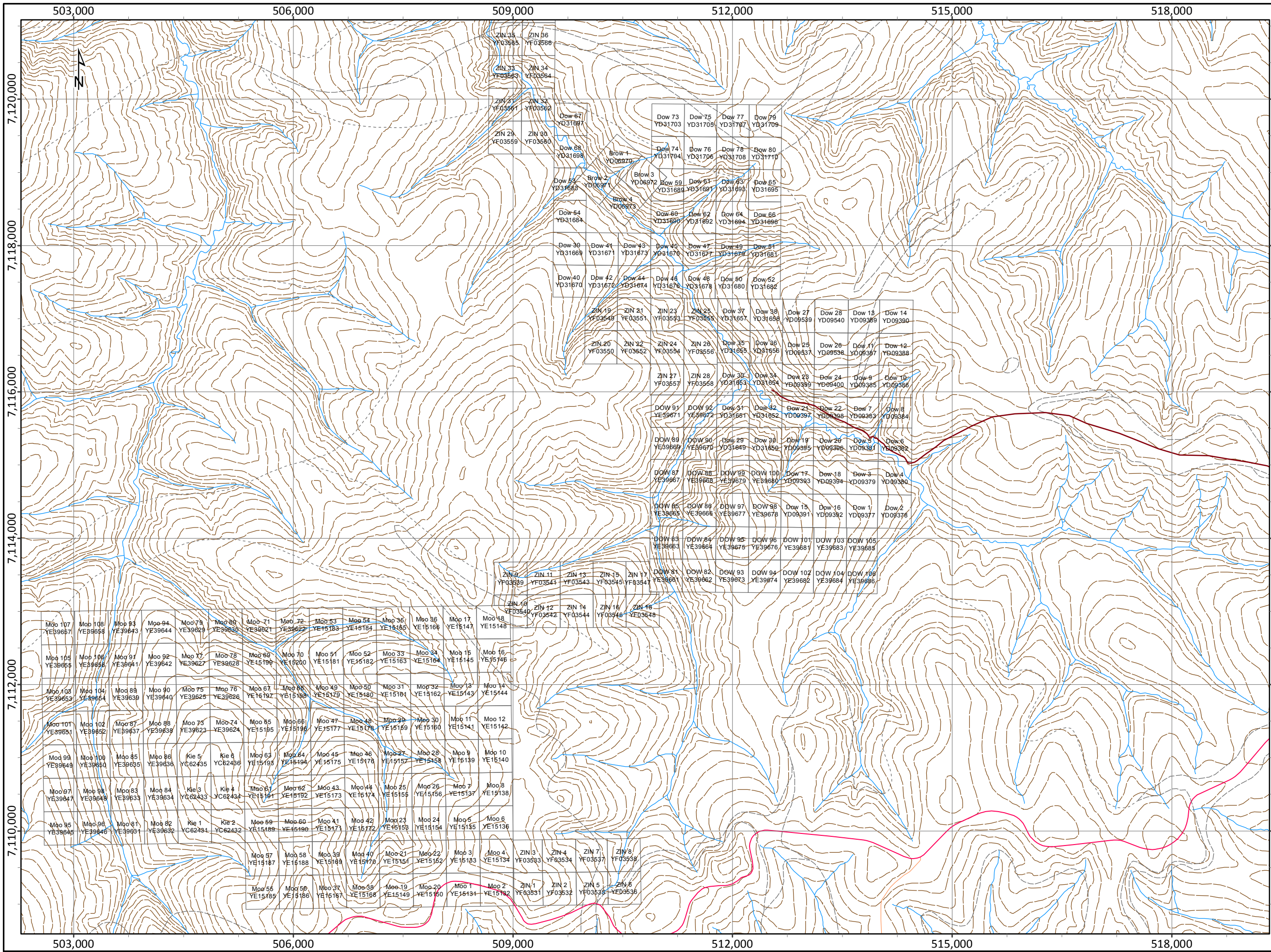
I Mike Burke, of 60 Boswell Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon hereby certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1987 with a B.Sc degree specializing in Geology.

I have worked in Northern British Columbia and Yukon as a geologist since 1987.

I am the author and conducted and supervised the fieldwork contained in this report.

Mike Burke



YUKON

Dawson City
Map Location

Faro

Whitehorse
Watson Lake

Legend

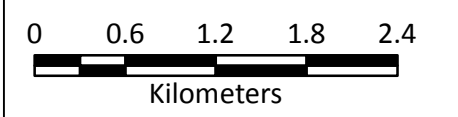
FortyMileClaims

Access Road



Forty Mile Property

Claim Map



Scale:	1:50,000	Map ID:	--
Draw Date:	2014/02/14	Rev. Date:	--
Version:	1	Figure:	--
Author:	Mike Burke	Office:	Whitehorse
Location:	Forty Mile Property		
Projection:	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N		
Filename:	Forty Mile geology 20140214		



0 240
Km




YUKON

Dawson City
Map Location

Faro

Whitehorse
Watson Lake

Legend

-  FortyMileClaims
-  Access Road
-  2014_rocks

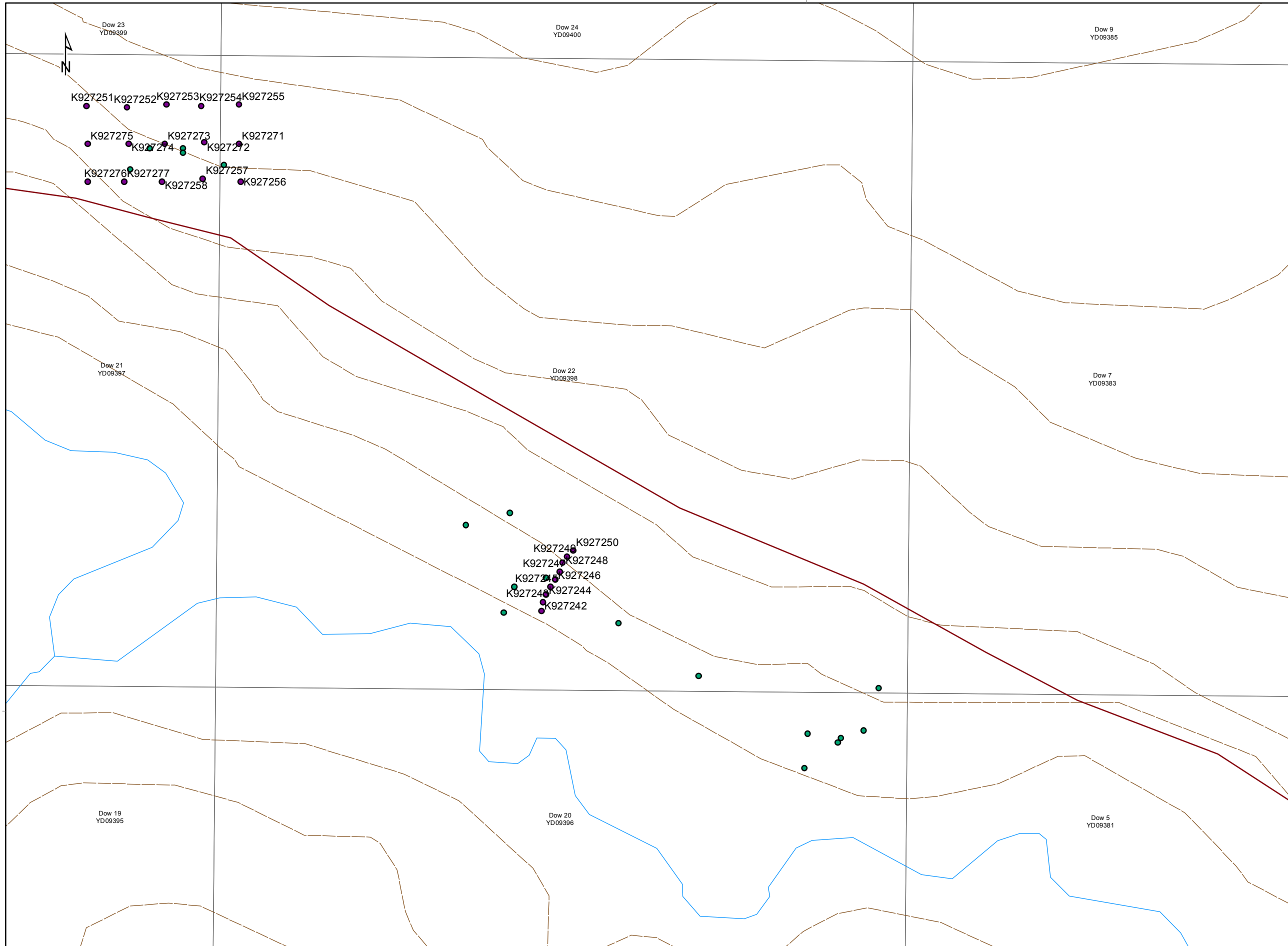


Forty Mile Property

Sample Location - Rocks
Main Anomaly Area

0 0.03 0.06 0.09 0.12
Kilometers

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Version:	1	Figure:	--
Author:	Mike Burke	Office:	Whitehorse
Location:	Forty Mile Property		
Projection:	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N		
Filename:	Forty Mile_geology_20140214		



0 240
Km





YUKON

Dawson City
Map Location

Faro

Whitehorse
Watson Lake

Legend

-  FortyMileClaims
-  Access Road
-  2014_rocks
-  2014 soils

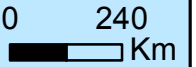
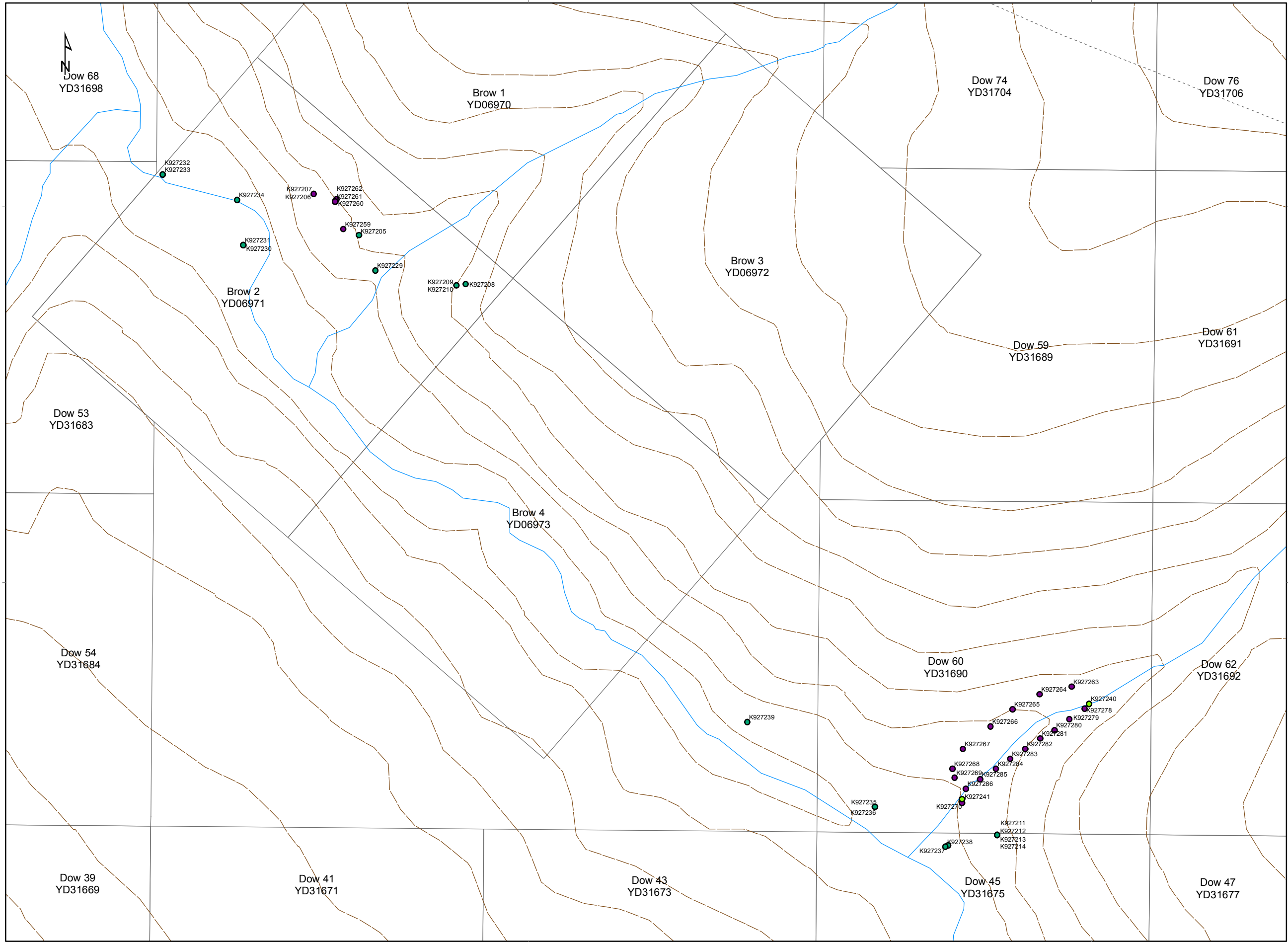


Forty Mile Property

Sample Location - Soils
Main Anomaly Area

0 0.03 0.06 0.09 0.12
Kilometers

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Version:	1	Figure:	--
Author:	Mike Burke	Office:	Whitehorse
Location:	Forty Mile Property		
Projection:	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N		
Filename:	Forty Mile_geology_20140214		







YUKON

Dawson City
Map Location

Faro

Whitehorse
Watson Lake

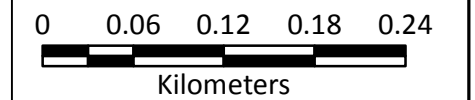
Legend

-  Access Road
-  2014_silts
-  2014 soils
-  2014_rocks



Forty Mile Property

2014 Sample Location
Brow claims area



Scale:	1:5,000	Map ID:	--
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Version:	1	Figure:	--
Author:	Mike Burke	Office:	Whitehorse
Location:	Forty Mile Property		
Projection:	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N		
Filename:	Forty Mile_geology_20140214		