2017 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Wellgreen Ni-Cu-PGM Project

Yukon, Canada

June 26, 2017

Prepared by :

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Wellgreen Platinum Ltd.

2017 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Wellgreen Ni-Cu-PGM Project, Yukon Canada

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Report Date: June 26, 2017
Drill Data Cut-off Date: September 07, 2016

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Units of Measure

Above mean sea level	amsl
Acre	ac
Ampere	A
Annum (year)	a
Billion	B
Billion tonnes	Bt
Billion years ago	Ga
British thermal unit	BTU
Centimetre	cm
Compounded Annual Growth Rate	CAGR
Cubic centimetre	cm3
Cubic feet per minute	cfm
Cubic feet per second	ft3/s
Cubic foot	ft3
Cubic inch	in3
Cubic metre	m3
Cubic yard	yd3
Coefficients of Variation	CVs
Day	d
Days per week	d/wk
Days per year (annum)	d/a
Dead weight tonnes	DWT
Decibel adjusted	dBa
Decibel	dB
Degree	°
Degrees Celsius	°C
Diameter	ø
Dollar (American)	US$
Dollar (Canadian)	C$
Dry metric ton	dmt
Foot	ft
Gallon	gal
Gallons per minute (US)	gpm
Gigajoule	GJ
Gigapascal	GPa
Gigawatt	GW
Gram	g
Grams per litre	g/L

Grams per tonne	g/t
Greater than	>
Hectare (10,000 m2)	ha
Hertz	Hz
Horsepower	hp
Hour	h
Hours per day	h/d
Hours per week	h/wk
Hours per year	h/a
Inch	"
Kilo (thousand)	k
Kilogram	kg
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m3
Kilograms per hour	kg/h
Kilograms per square metre	kg/m2
Kilometre	km
Kilometres per hour	km/h
Kilopascal	kPa
Kilotonne	kt
Kilovolt	kV
Kilovolt-ampere	kVA
Kilovolts	kV
Kilowatt	kW
Kilowatt hour	kWh
Kilowatt hours per tonne (metric ton)	kWh/t
Kilowatt hours per year	kWh/a
Less than	<
Litre	L
Litres per minute	L/min
Megabytes per second	Mb/sec
Megapascal	MPa
Megavolt-ampere	MVA
Megawatt	MW
Metre	m
Metres above sea level	masl
Metres Baltic sea level	mbsl
Metres per minute	m/min
Metres per second	m/s
Metric ton (tonne)	t
Microns	µm
Milligram	mg
Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Millilitre	mL

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Absolute Relative Difference	ABRD
Acid Base Accounting	ABA
Acid Rock Drainage	ARD
Alpine Tundra	AT
Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer	AAS
Atomic Absorption	AA
British Columbia Environmental Assessment Act	BCEAA
British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office	BCEAO
British Columbia Environmental Assessment	BCEA
British Columbia	BC
Canadian Dam Association	CDA
Canadian Environmental Assessment Act	CEA Act
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency	CEA Agency
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum	CIM
Canadian National Railway	CNR
Carbon-in-leach	CIL
Caterpillar's® Fleet Production and Cost Analysis software	FPC
Closed-circuit Television	CCTV
Coefficient of Variation	CV
Copper equivalent	CuEq
Counter-current decantation	CCD
Cyanide Soluble	CN
Digital Elevation Model	DEM
Direct leach	DL
Distributed Control System	DCS
Drilling and Blasting	D&B
Environmental Management System	EMS
Flocculant	floc
Free Carrier	FCA
Gemcom International Inc.	Gemcom
General and administration	G&A
Gold equivalent	AuEq
Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning	HVAC
High Pressure Grinding Rolls	HPGR
Indicator Kriging	IK
Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy	ICP-AES
Inductively Coupled Plasma	ICP
Inspectorate America Corp.	Inspectorate
Interior Cedar – Hemlock	ICH
Internal rate of return	IRR
International Congress on Large Dams	ICOLD

International Nickel Study Group	INSG
Inverse Distance Cubed	ID3
Land and Resource Management Plan	LRMP
Lerchs-Grossman	LG
Life-of-mine	LOM
Load-haul-dump	LHD
Locked cycle tests	LCTs
London Metal Exchange	LME
Loss on Ignition	LOI
Metal Mining Effluent Regulations	MMER
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol	MIBC
Metres East	mE
Metres North	mN
Mineral Deposits Research Unit	MDRU
Mineral Titles Online	MTO
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Nearest Neighbour	NN
Net Invoice Value	NIV
Net Present Value	NPV
Net Smelter Prices	NSP
Net Smelter Return	NSR
Neutralization Potential	NP
Nickel Pig Iron	NPI
Northwest Transmission Line	NTL
Official Community Plans	OCPs
Operator Interface Station	OIS
Ordinary Kriging	OK
Organic Carbon	org
Potassium Amyl Xanthate	PAX
Predictive Ecosystem Mapping	PEM
Preliminary Assessment	PA
Preliminary Economic Assessment	PEA
Qualified Persons	QPs
Quality assurance	QA
Quality control	QC
Rhenium	Re
Rock Mass Rating	RMR '76
Rock Quality Designation	RQD
SAG Mill/Ball Mill/Pebble Crushing	SABC
Semi-autogenous Grinding	SAG
Standards Council of Canada	SCC
Stanford University Geostatistical Software Library	GSLIB
Tailings storage facility	TSF

Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping .... TEM
Total dissolved solids .... TDS
Total Suspended Solids .... TSS
Tunnel boring machine .... TBM
Underflow .... U/F
Valued Ecosystem Components .... VECs
Very Low Frequency Electromagnetics .... VLF
Waste rock facility .... WRF
Water balance model .... WBM
Work Breakdown Structure .... WBS
Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System .... WHMIS
X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometer .... XRF

Forward Looking Statements

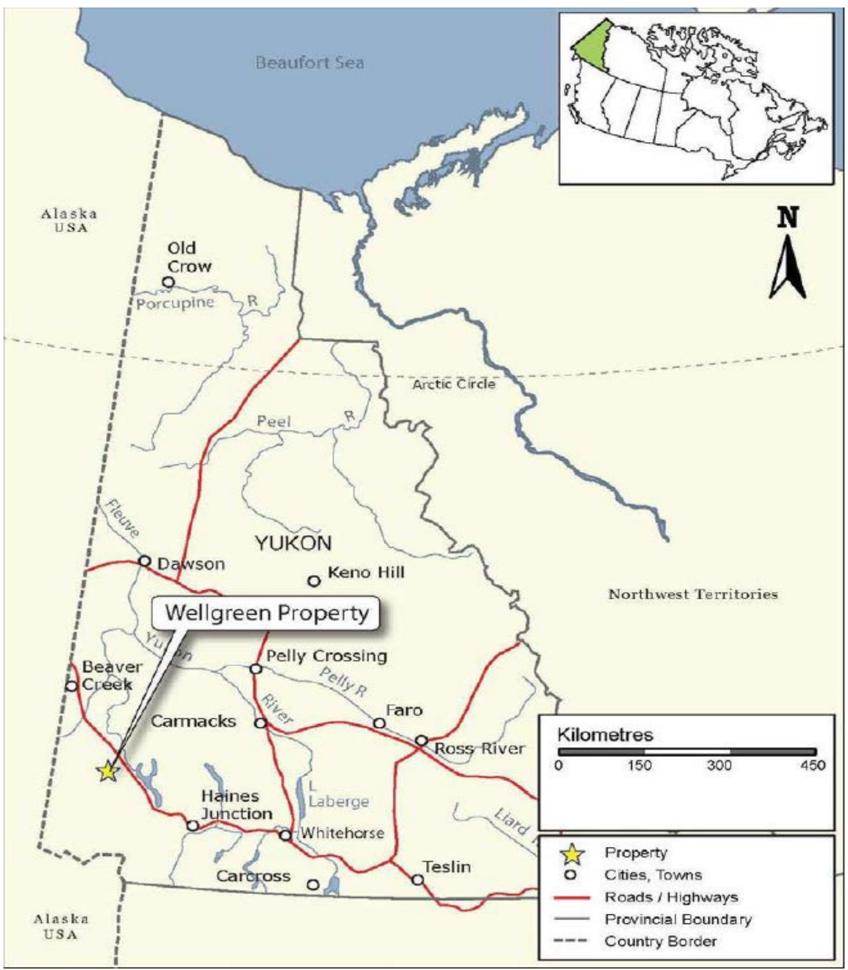
This report, including the economics analysis, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. While these forward-looking statements are based on expectations about future events as at the effective date of this report, the statements are not a guarantee of Wellgreen Platinum Ltd.'s future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties, factors and assumptions include, amongst others but not limited to metal prices, Mineral Resources, smelter terms, labour rates, consumable costs and equipment pricing. There can be no assurance that these forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

1 SUMMARY

This document reports the mineral resources at the Wellgreen NI-PGM-Cu Project in the Yukon Territory, Canada (Wellgreen Project). The project is 100% owned by Wellgreen Platinum Ltd. (Wellgreen, Wellgreen Platinum, or the Company). The Company assembled a team of contractors and corresponding qualified persons (QPs) to assemble this statement of mineral resources. The QPs and their affiliations are summarized in Section 2.0

The Wellgreen Project is located approximately 317 km northwest of Whitehorse in southwestern Yukon, at an approximate latitude of 61°28'N, and longitude of 139°32'W (Figure 1-1). It is accessible by a 14-km road from the paved all-weather Alaska Highway to the northeast. The nearest villages are Destruction Bay and Burwash Landing, both located on the Alaska Highway. The Wellgreen Project lies within the Kluane First Nation "core area" as defined under the Umbrella Final Agreement between the Government of Canada, Government of Yukon and Yukon First Nations.

Figure 1-1: Wellgreen Platinum Location Map (GeoSim, Wellgreen 2015)



The Wellgreen Project contains potentially economic values of nickel, copper, platinum palladium, cobalt and gold. It is located within the Insular Superterrane that is comprised of island arc and ocean floor volcanic rocks overlain by thick assemblages of oceanic sedimentary rocks that are Pennsylvanian to Permian in age. Those units were intruded by ultramafic units of the Quill Creek Complex. The mineralization occurs within the Quill Creek Complex of variably serpentenized ultramafic-gabbroic units.

The ultramafic ore hosts are broadly segregated into peridotite, clinopyroxenite and gabbro. The mineralization of the Wellgreen deposit strikes nearly east-west for roughly 2 km, with a width of 200 to 400 m in the north-south direction and varies in depth up to 650 m. The ultramafic intrusion is in contact with barren metasediments and volcaniclastic units to the north. The highest-grade mineralization lies at that contact within the ultramafic units. The most abundant economic minerals are pentlandite-pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite.

Wellgreen previously published mineral resources and a PEA on March 19, 2015. An additional 74 drill holes were completed during four drill programs from 2013 through 2016 which were not incorporated in the previous mineral resource. Those drill holes and assay data were incorporated into this current statement of mineral resources.

A considerable amount of technical work has been performed on the Wellgreen Project over the past 12 months. Due to the changes in the resource estimate, improved understanding of the geologic model, current work underway on relocation of the plant and tailings facilities and other factors that have changed since the publication of the PEA filed on SEDAR by the Company on March 19, 2015 (the “2015 PEA”), the Company advised, in a news release dated June 26 2017, that the 2015 PEA has become outdated and should not be relied upon.

The QP for the mineral resource supported by this technical report (John Marek of IMC), studied the reliability of the current and historic drilling at the Wellgreen Project. As a result, he formed the opinion that the historic assay information prior to 1987 should not be used for the estimation of mineral resources.

The resulting data base includes drilling completed during 1987 through 2016. The 1987 to 1988 drilling has been re-sampled and assayed using the same techniques currently in use at Wellgreen. The mineral resource is based on a total of 386 holes, containing roughly 23,730 assays for the economic minerals from 62,800 m of drilling.

The mineral resource for the Wellgreen Project was developed using a computer based block model of the deposit. The block model was assembled based on the drill hole data base and interpreted geology by Wellgreen geologist James Berry after review and verification of that information by the QP (John Marek). Mineral resources were estimated using the block model and the Lerchs-Grossman open pit software to establish the component of the deposit with reasonable prospects of economic extraction. John Marek, of IMC, acted as the QP for the development of the block model and the estimation of mineral resources.

The final statement of mineral resources reflects material that is inside of a computer-generated pit. The purpose of using Lerchs-Grossman is to provide some assurance that the mineral resource has "reasonable prospects of economic extraction" as required by CIM best practices. The economic assumptions that were used for that pit are broadly summarized in the footnotes below the table.

The block model was assembled using blocks that are 10x10x10 m. Grade domain boundaries were evaluated and respected where appropriate during the estimation process. The inverse distance squared method was applied for block grade estimation within the respective grade domains.

A mineral resource is a concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material, including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity, and of such a grade or quality, that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geologic characteristics, and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

The phrase 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction' implies a judgment by the QP in respect to the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospects of economic extraction. A mineral resource is an inventory of mineralization that, under realistically assumed and justifiable technical and economic conditions, might become economically extractable. These assumptions must be presented explicitly in both public and technical reports.

The current process concept envisions a large-scale process facility that produces and markets a bulk nickel concentrate. To capture the potential economic contributions of multiple metals and process recovery formulas, a NSR value was estimated for each mineralized block and used for cut-off application. The internal or marginal mill cut-off is equal to the sum of the process, G&A, and tailing management operating costs, because the NSR value considers process recoveries, assumed smelter terms, and concentrate transport costs. The process recoveries and smelter terms vary by rock type and head grade within some of the rock types.

Table 1-1 summarizes the resulting mineral resources. The reader is cautioned that mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be realized, or that they will convert to mineral reserves. John Marek of IMC is the QP for this statement of mineral resources. Currently there are no mineral reserves at the Wellgreen.

The risks associated with the statement of mineral resources include, metal price impacts, changes to process recovery as more testing is complete, and permit risks that are typical of any North American mineral development.

Mineral resource classification was determined based on the number of drill holes, number of composites, and the average distance of composites to the estimated block. Classification was completed, by reference to the definitions within NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards.

Figure 1-2 is an illustration of the mineral resource blocks within the resource pit geometry looking to the northwest.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The mineral resources at the Wellgreen Project were estimated using conventional resource modeling techniques based on 386 reliable drill holes. The resources are contained within a pit geometry with reasonable prospects of economic extraction.

There is potential to add to the Wellgreen Project deposit with additional drilling and there are additional exploration targets on the Wellgreen Project controlled by Wellgreen to the East and West. Geologic mapping and drill target generation is planned for the current field season.

A focused drill program is planned with the goals of adding confidence, providing samples for metallurgical testing, and potentially adding to the mineral resources. The initial phase of drilling is planned to be 3,600 m. Additional detail is discussed in Section 26.

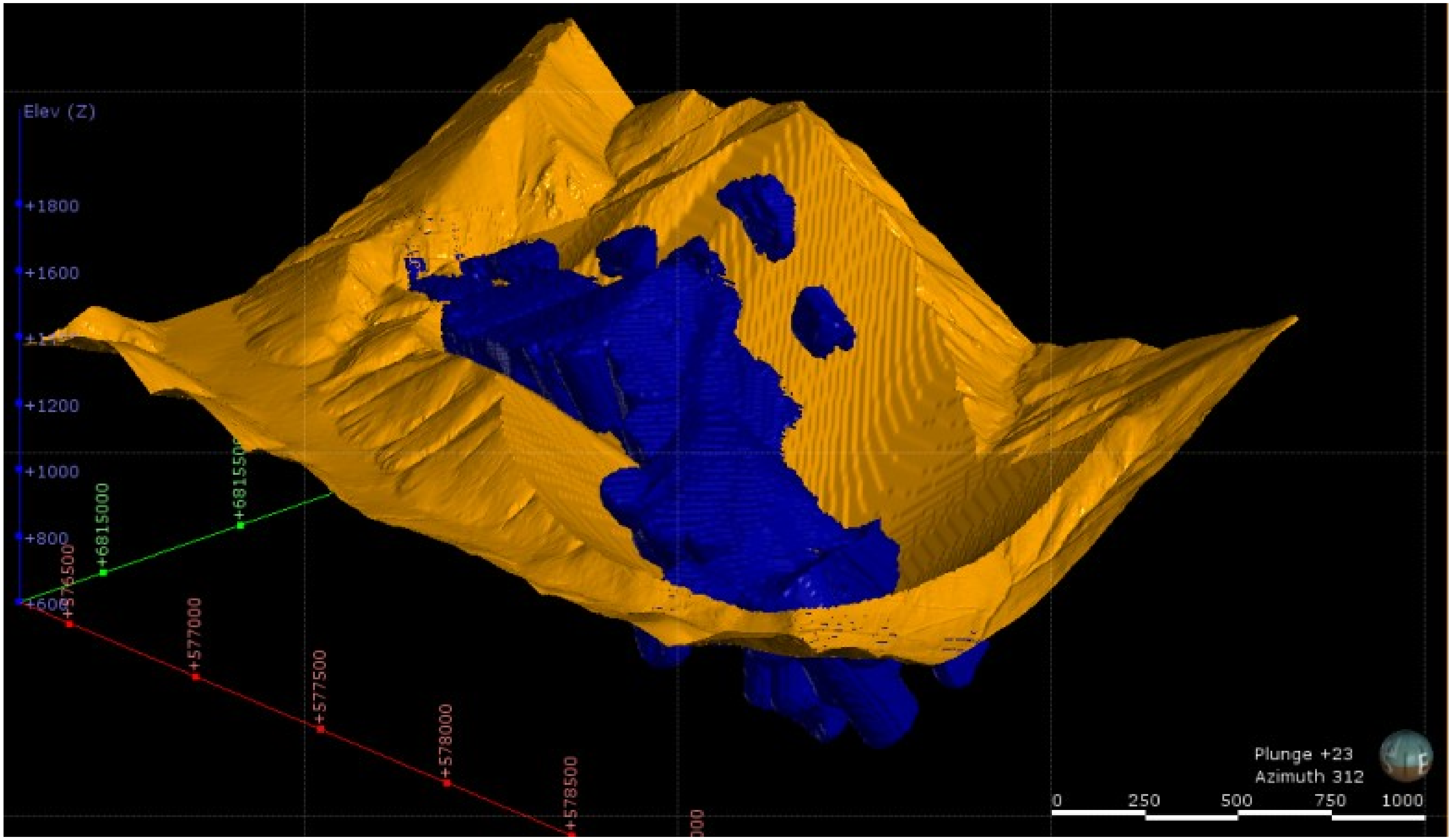
Additional metallurgical testing is contemplated that would evaluate and confirm that two concentrates could be produced rather than a single bulk concentrate as applied to this estimate of mineral resources. Bench scale tests indicate that two marketable concentrate products may be possible. Desktop economic evaluations indicate a positive impact on the economics of the Wellgreen Project if two concentrate products can be produced.

Table 1-1: Wellgreen Project Mineral Resources June 2017

Mineral Resources, US $13.85/tonne NSR Cut-off															
Prices, US$		$7.75	$3.00	$11.80	$1,350	$860	$1,400		Contained Metal					
		/lb	/lb	/lb	/oz	/oz	/oz		Ni	Cu	Co	Pt	Pd	Au
Class	Ktonnes	Ni %	Cu%	Co%	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t		M Lbs	M Lbs	M Lbs	K Ozs	K Ozs	K Ozs
Measured	98,800	0.25	0.16	0.015	0.253	0.243	0.051		544	356	33	805	773	160
Indicated	263,200	0.26	0.13	0.015	0.223	0.244	0.036		1,531	733	88	1,887	2,067	308
Total M+I	**362,000**	0.26	0.14	0.015	0.231	0.244	0.040		**2,075**	1,089	121	2,692	2,840	468
Inferred	**118,600**	0.28	0.12	0.015	0.217	0.253	0.032		**741**	312	40	829	964	124

Notes
Average grade calculations on are impacted by rounding.
Tonnages are reported in units of 1,000 metric tonnes (Ktonnes).
Contained Base Metal reported in units of 1,000,000 lbs (M Lbs).
Contained Precious Metal reported in units of 1,000 troy ounces (K Ozs).
Average Strip ratio: 2:22 to 1
Metal Prices for Resource Determination in US$
Nickel: $7.75/lb; Copper: $3.00/lb; Cobalt: $11.80/lb; Platinum: $1,350/troy oz; Palladium: $860/troy oz; Gold: $1,400/troy oz.
Mining and Processing Costs in US$
Exchange Rate: $1.00 CDN = $0.78 US
Mining costs, vary by bench, separately for ore and waste.
Average mining costs for ore and waste within the resource pit: $1.85/tonne of total material moved.
Processing plus General and Administration: $13.85/tonne Ore.
Process recoveries, to bulk concentrate, vary by rock type for all metals and head grade for copper and nickel.
The average calculated process recoveries for the metals in the mineral resource are:
Ni: 59.2%; Cu: 77.7%; Co: 60.9%; Pt: 53.3%; Pd: 60.4%; and Au: 78.3%
Smelting, refining, freight, and royalty costs vary by rock type and metal.
The average of these calculated costs in US$ are:
Ni: $3.25/lb; Cu: $1.81/lb; Co: $7.71/lb; Pt: $692/troy oz; Pd: $441/troy oz; and Au: $1,342/troy oz
Overall slope angles vary from 38 to 42 degrees depending on the geotechnical domain

Figure 1-2: View of Mineral Resource in Resource Pit Geometry ($13.85 USD NSR/tonne) looking Northwest and Down 23 Degrees (Source IMC, 2017)



2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

This report was prepared at the request of the Company to provide an updated mineral resource on the Wellgreen Project.

This report was prepared in accordance with the standards and requirements set out in the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

2.2 Qualified Persons

This report was prepared under the direct supervision of:

John Marek, P.E. – President of IMC, is a Registered Member of the Society of Mining Engineers. Mr. Marek visited the Wellgreen Project site from April 25th to 27th, 2017 to review drill core logging and sampling procedures, verify drill hole collar locations, and gain knowledge of the geological setting of the deposit. Mr. Marek is the QP for the estimation of mineral resources. Mr. Marek's responsibility excludes the portion of the report dealing with land title, permits, legal, political, environmental, socio-economic and tax matters as indicated in Section 3 titled "Reliance on Other Experts."

Lyn Jones, P. Eng – Senior Metallurgical Associate with AGP, is a registered professional engineer in the provinces of Ontario and Newfoundland with extensive metallurgical experience on projects worldwide. Mr. Jones did not visit the Wellgreen Project site. Mr. Jones reviewed all the testwork and results contracted by Wellgreen metallurgical laboratories. He is responsible for Sections 13, 17, and portions of the Summary, Sections 25, and 26 that pertain to the metallurgical aspects of the Wellgreen Project.

Gordon Zurowski, P. Eng – Principal Mine Engineer with AGP, is a registered professional engineer in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Ontario and Newfoundland with extensive mining experience worldwide. Mr. Zurowski visited the Wellgreen Project on April 29th and 30th, 2017 to review drill core, gain knowledge of the geologic setting of the deposit, and other potential mining and infrastructure considerations. He is responsible for Sections 2, 3, 15, 16, 18, 20, and portions of Sections 1, 25 and 26.

Heida Mani, MSc, MBA is a Principal at Gems Unlimited Consulting Ltd in Ontario, Canada. She is a process mineralogist and nickel market specialist with extensive experience in the nickel industry. Ms. Mani prepared and is responsible for Section 19 of this report regarding market outlook for nickel, pricing and nickel concentrate marketing. Ms. Mani did not visit the site.

All QP's listed are independent of Wellgreen or any associated company.

2.3 Site Visits and Responsibilities

IMC and AGP have conducted site visits to the Wellgreen Project as shown inTable 2-1.

Table 2-1: Date of Site Visits and Areas of Responsibility

QP Name	Site Visit Dates	Area of Responsibility
John Marek	25 – 27 April 2017	Sections 1, 4 to 12, 14, 23, 25.1, 26.2, 26.3, and 27
Lyn Jones	No Site Visit	Sections 13, 17, 25.2, and 26.1
Gordon Zurowski	29 – 30 April 2017	Sections 2, 3, 15,16,18, 20, 21, 22, and 24
Heida Mani	No Site Visit	Section 19

Mr. Roland Tosney of JRT GeoEngineering (JRT) contributed to the geotechnical slope components of the resource shell. Mr. Zurowski accepts responsibility for the geotechnical contribution provided by JRT.

Ms. Loralee Johnstone, Director of Community and Social Affairs, JDS Silver Inc., contributed to Section 20 on environmental aspects of the Wellgreen Project. Mr. Zurowski accepts responsibility for Section 20.

2.4 Effective Dates

The effective date of this technical report is June 26, 2017. It is noted that this technical report is based on drill data and information for the Wellgreen Project that is current to September 7, 2016.

2.5 Previous Technical Reports

Previous NI 43-101 technical reports on the Wellgreen Project are listed below:

1. McCracken, T., 2011. Technical Report on the Wellgreen Ni-Cu-Pt-Pd Project, Yukon, Canada. Report to Prophecy Resource Corp. and Pacific Coast Nickel Corp. Wardrop Document No. 1055400400-REP-R0001-04. Effective Date: April 14, 2011.
2. McCracken, T., 2011. Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Wellgreen Platinum-Palladium-Nickel-Copper Project, Yukon, Canada. Report to Prophecy Platinum Corp. Wardrop Document No. 1155400200-REP-R0001-02. Effective Date: July 21, 2011.
3. Carter, A., Corpuz, P., Brisson, P., McCracken, T., 2012. Wellgreen Project Preliminary Economic Assessment, Yukon, Canada. Report to Prophecy Platinum Corp. Wardrop Document No. 1193460500-REP-R0001-02. Effective Date: August 1, 2012.
4. Simpson, R.G., 2014. 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Wellgreen PGM-Ni-Cu Project, Yukon, Canada. Report to Wellgreen Platinum Ltd. Effective Date: September 8, 2014.
5. Makarenko, M., Eggert, J., Simpson, R.G., Levy, M., Darling, G., 2015. Preliminary Economic Assessment Technical Report Wellgreen Project, Yukon, Canada. Report to Wellgreen Platinum Ltd. Effective Date: February 2, 2015.

These reports are filed on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com). Background information and a portion of the technical data for this report were obtained from these reports. For the avoidance of doubt, this technical report replaces and supercedes all prior technical reports of the Company.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

AGP and IMC have followed standard professional procedures in preparing the content of this resource estimation report. Data used in this report has been verified where possible, and the report is based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of completion.

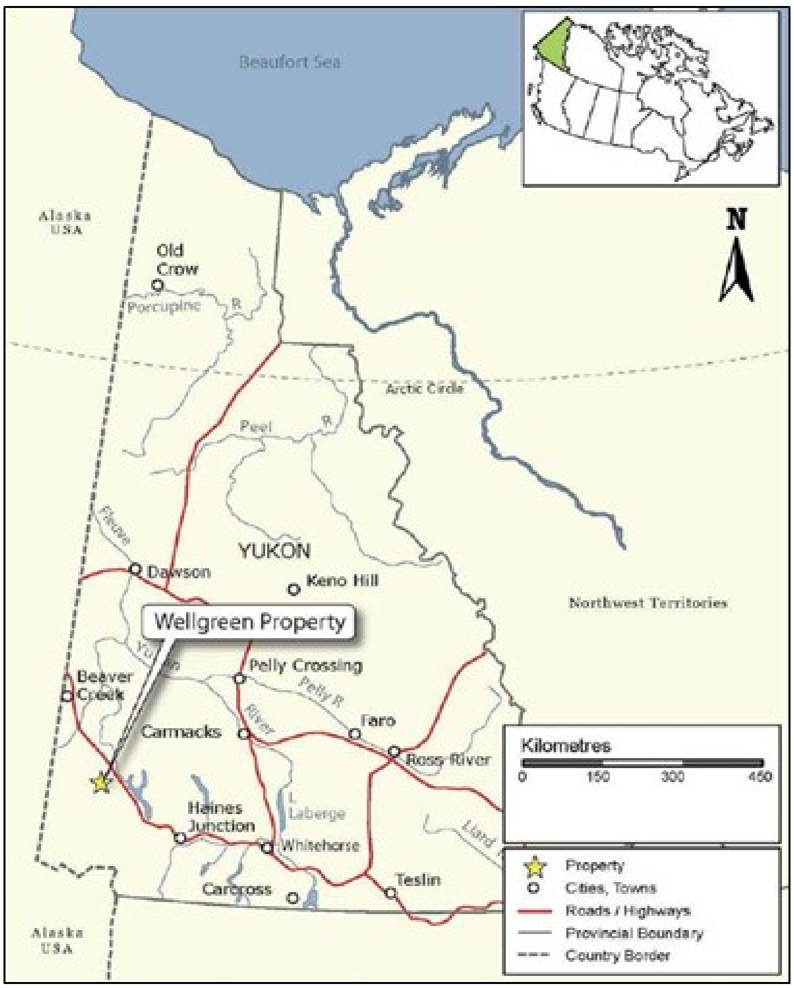
AGP and IMC have not verified the legal status, legal title to any permit, or the legality of any underlying agreements for the subject properties regarding mineral rights, surface rights, permitting, and environmental issues in sections of this technical report. AGP and IMC have relied on information provided by Mr. James Berry, Chief Geologist for Wellgreen, which forms the basis for Section 4 of this report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Wellgreen Project is located approximately 317 km northwest of Whitehorse in southwestern Yukon, at an approximate latitude of 61°28'N, and longitude of 139°32'W on NTS map sheet 115G/05 and 115G/06 (Figure 4-1). The Wellgreen Project is accessible by a 14-km road from the paved all-weather Alaska Highway to the northeast. The Wellgreen Project lies within the Kluane First Nation core area as defined by their treaty with Canada and the Yukon Government.

Figure 4-1: Wellgreen Platinum Location Map



Source: GeoSim, Wellgreen Platinum, 2015

4.2 Tenure History

Prospectors W. Green, C. Aird and C. Hankins staked the first recorded mineral claims on the property in 1952. Underground mining operations were initiated in 1972 by Hudson Yukon Mining Co. Ltd. (Hudson Yukon Mining), a subsidiary of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. (HudBay) and ceased in 1973. The property has changed ownership several times over the last sixty years as outlined in Section 6. Wellgreen has had ownership of the property since 2011.

4.3 Mineral Tenure

The description below and the list of claims provided in Table 4-1 have been derived from records and information supplied by Wellgreen and sourced from the Yukon Mining Recorder. A map of the Wellgreen Project claims is shown in Figure 4-2.

The Wellgreen Project is comprised of 902 mineral claims in seven groups totaling 16,766 ha. The claims were staked as early as 1952. Each claim is a Quartz Mining Claim with expiry dates that range from January 2018 to February 2036. The claims cover the known Wellgreen Project deposit as well as the Quill, Burwash, Arch and Formula properties. The Wellgreen Project deposit and resource cone is located on forty-six Quartz Mining Leases which all have an expiry date of December 5, 2020. The Arch, Quill, Burwash and additional Wellgreen Project claims are located contiguous to the known deposit, whereas the Formula and Musk claims are separate. The Wellgreen Project claims are 100% owned, directly or indirectly, by Wellgreen.

In the Yukon, all work undertaken on the surface for hard rock mineral claims and leases is regulated under the Quartz Mining Act (QMA) through the Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation and is managed by the Mining Recorder's Office.

A mineral claim is a parcel of land located or granted for hard rock mining. A claim also includes any ditches or water rights used for mining the claim, and all other things belonging to, or used in, the working of the claim for mining purposes. The holder of a mineral claim is entitled to all minerals found in veins or lodes, together with the right to enter on, and use and occupy, the surface of the claim for the efficient and miner-like operation of the mines and minerals contained in the claim. Continued tenure to the mineral rights is dependent upon work performed on the claim or a group of claims. Renewal of a quartz claim requires C$100 of work be done per claim per year. Where work is not performed, the claimant may make a payment in lieu of work.

A Quartz Mining Lease is the most secure form of mineral title in the Yukon as the claims are held for a longer period of time (21 years instead of annually) and the claims are surveyed. A lease is applied for when a company is contemplating production and would like to advance their claims to lease. This relieves the company of the annual work requirement; there are however, annual rental fees of C$200 per lease. Quartz Mining Leases are issued for 21 years and can be renewed for an additional 21-year term, provided that during the original term of the lease, all conditions of the lease and provisions of the legislation have been adhered to.

Wellgreen's interest in the property also consists of two surface leases issued by the Government of Canada and administered by the Government of Yukon: Lease 115G05-001 and 115G11-003, as described below and inTable 4-2.

Lease 115G05-001 covers a 69.7 ha parcel of land located near the headwaters of Nickel Creek proximal to the known Wellgreen Project deposit (Figure 4-3). Various operators have conducted historic exploration activities on this parcel of land since the 1950s, and exploration activities were carried out by Northern Platinum Ltd. (Northern Platinum) and Coronation Minerals Ltd. (Coronation Minerals) since the late 1990s. Northern Platinum held a lease on this same area from the early 1990s until October 31, 2011. Prior to expiration, the 21-year lease was assigned to Prophecy Platinum Corp. (now Wellgreen Platinum), who then applied for renewal of the lease. This lease was renewed on June 1, 2013 and expires on May 31, 2034.

Table 4-1: Mineral Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YF44098	ARCH	97	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.76	2018-02-13
YF44099	ARCH	98	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.09	2018-02-13
YF44100	ARCH	99	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.88	2018-02-13
YF44101	ARCH	100	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.45	2018-02-13
YF44102	ARCH	101	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-02-13
YD87935	ARCH	102	0905144 B.C. Ltd	3.72	2018-02-13
YD87936	ARCH	103	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.84	2018-02-13
YD87937	ARCH	104	0905144 B.C. Ltd	18.70	2018-02-13
YD87938	ARCH	105	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-02-13
YD87939	ARCH	106	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-02-13
YD87940	ARCH	107	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-02-13
YD87941	ARCH	108	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.57	2018-02-13
YD87942	ARCH	109	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-02-13
YD87943	ARCH	110	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.48	2018-02-13
YD87944	ARCH	111	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-02-13
YD87945	ARCH	112	0905144 B.C. Ltd	6.96	2018-02-13
YD87946	ARCH	113	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-02-13
YD87947	ARCH	114	0905144 B.C. Ltd	1.05	2018-02-13
YD87948	ARCH	115	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.28	2018-02-13
YD87949	ARCH	116	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.81	2018-02-13
YD87950	ARCH	117	0905144 B.C. Ltd	8.29	2018-02-13
YD87951	ARCH	118	0905144 B.C. Ltd	1.94	2018-02-13

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD87952	ARCH	119	0905144 B.C. Ltd	0.60	2018-02-13
YD87953	ARCH	120	0905144 B.C. Ltd	7.57	2018-02-13
YD87954	ARCH	121	0905144 B.C. Ltd	3.52	2018-02-13
YD87955	ARCH	122	0905144 B.C. Ltd	0.01	2018-02-13
YD87956	ARCH	123	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.16	2018-02-13
YD87957	ARCH	124	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.65	2018-02-13
YD87958	ARCH	125	0905144 B.C. Ltd	12.23	2018-02-13
YD87959	ARCH	126	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.07	2018-02-13
YD87960	ARCH	127	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.37	2018-02-13
YD87961	ARCH	128	0905144 B.C. Ltd	8.57	2018-02-13
YD87962	ARCH	129	0905144 B.C. Ltd	0.63	2018-02-13
YA94968	BARNY	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.77	2019-02-11
YA94969	BARNY	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.91	2019-02-11
YA94970	BARNY	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.3	2019-02-11
YA94971	BARNY	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.27	2019-02-11
YA94972	BARNY	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.28	2019-02-11
YA94973	BARNY	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.66	2019-02-11
YA96002	BARNY	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.86	2020-02-11
YA96003	BARNY	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.28	2020-02-11
YA96004	BARNY	9	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.82	2020-02-11
YA96005	BARNY	10	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.33	2020-02-11
YA96006	BARNY	11	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.45	2020-02-11
YA96007	BARNY	12	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.97	2020-02-11
YA96008	BARNY	13	0905144 B.C. Ltd	18.56	2020-02-11
YA96009	BARNY	14	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.43	2020-02-11
YA96867	BARNY	19	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.4	2020-02-11
YA96868	BARNY	20	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.55	2020-02-11
YA96869	BARNY	21	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.28	2020-02-11
YA96870	BARNY	22	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.46	2020-02-11
YA96871	BARNY	23	0905144 B.C. Ltd	22.38	2020-02-11
YA96872	BARNY	24	0905144 B.C. Ltd	22.2	2020-02-11
YA96873	BARNY	25	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.01	2020-02-11

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YA96874	BARNY	26	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.26	2020-02-11
YA96875	BARNY	27	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.67	2020-02-11
YA96876	BARNY	28	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.86	2020-02-11
YA96877	BARNY	29	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.61	2020-02-11
YA96878	BARNY	30	0905144 B.C. Ltd	8.9	2020-02-11
YA96879	BARNY	31	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.52	2020-02-11
YA96880	BARNY	32	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.44	2020-02-11
YA97896	BARNY	33	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.83	2020-02-11
YA97897	BARNY	34	0905144 B.C. Ltd	12.61	2020-02-11
YA97898	BARNY	35	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.53	2020-02-11
YA97899	BARNY	36	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.97	2020-02-11
YA97900	BARNY	37	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.73	2020-02-11
YA97901	BARNY	38	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.22	2020-02-11
YA97902	BARNY	39	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.49	2020-02-11
YA97904	BARNY	41	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.04	2020-02-11
YA97905	BARNY	42	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.77	2020-02-11
YA97906	BARNY	43	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.13	2020-02-11
YA97908	BARNY	45	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.8	2020-02-11
YA97910	BARNY	47	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.04	2020-02-11
YA97911	BARNY	48	0905144 B.C. Ltd	9.37	2020-02-11
YA97912	BARNY	49	0905144 B.C. Ltd	12.96	2020-02-11
YB08307	BARNY	50	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.32	2020-02-11
63029	BETTY	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.38	2020-12-05
63030	BETTY	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.58	2020-12-05
63031	BETTY	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.83	2020-12-05
63032	BETTY	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.93	2020-12-05
63033	BETTY	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	18.41	2020-12-05
63034	BETTY	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.59	2020-12-05
63035	BETTY	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.5	2020-12-05
63036	BETTY	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.2	2020-12-05
YC26564	BUR	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26565	BUR	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.92	2032-02-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YC26566	BUR	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26567	BUR	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26568	BUR	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26569	BUR	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26570	BUR	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2032-02-23
YC26571	BUR	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26572	BUR	9	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.88	2032-02-23
YC26573	BUR	10	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26574	BUR	11	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.91	2032-02-23
YC26575	BUR	12	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26576	BUR	13	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26577	BUR	14	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26578	BUR	15	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.86	2032-02-23
YC26579	BUR	16	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26580	BUR	17	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.88	2032-02-23
YC26581	BUR	18	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.88	2032-02-23
YC26582	BUR	19	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.86	2032-02-23
YC26583	BUR	20	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26584	BUR	21	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.86	2032-02-23
YC26585	BUR	22	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26586	BUR	23	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.86	2032-02-23
YC26587	BUR	24	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26588	BUR	25	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.86	2032-02-23
YC26589	BUR	26	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26590	BUR	27	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26591	BUR	28	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26592	BUR	29	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26593	BUR	30	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26594	BUR	31	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26595	BUR	32	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26596	BUR	33	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26597	BUR	34	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YC26598	BUR	35	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26599	BUR	36	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.84	2032-02-23
YC26600	BUR	37	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26601	BUR	38	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26602	BUR	39	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26603	BUR	40	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26604	BUR	41	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26605	BUR	42	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26606	BUR	43	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26607	BUR	44	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26608	BUR	45	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.93	2032-02-23
YC26609	BUR	46	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26610	BUR	47	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26611	BUR	48	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26612	BUR	49	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26613	BUR	50	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26614	BUR	51	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26615	BUR	52	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26616	BUR	53	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26617	BUR	54	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26618	BUR	55	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26619	BUR	56	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26620	BUR	57	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC26621	BUR	58	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YB36423	BURWASH	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2036-02-23
YB36424	BURWASH	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2036-02-23
YB36425	BURWASH	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2036-02-23
YB36426	BURWASH	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2036-02-23
YB36427	BURWASH	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2036-02-23
YB36428	BURWASH	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2036-02-23
YB36429	BURWASH	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2036-02-23
YB36430	BURWASH	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2036-02-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YB36431	BURWASH	9	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2036-02-23
YC18485	BURWASH	10	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.35	2032-02-23
YC18486	BURWASH	11	0905144 B.C. Ltd	3.55	2032-02-23
YC18487	BURWASH	12	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18488	BURWASH	13	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18489	BURWASH	14	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18490	BURWASH	15	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18491	BURWASH	16	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2032-02-23
YC18492	BURWASH	17	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18493	BURWASH	18	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18494	BURWASH	19	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18495	BURWASH	20	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18496	BURWASH	21	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18497	BURWASH	22	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18498	BURWASH	23	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.92	2032-02-23
YC18499	BURWASH	24	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18500	BURWASH	25	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.92	2032-02-23
YC18501	BURWASH	26	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.88	2032-02-23
YC18502	BURWASH	27	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18503	BURWASH	28	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18504	BURWASH	29	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18505	BURWASH	30	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18506	BURWASH	31	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18507	BURWASH	32	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
YC18508	BURWASH	33	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2032-02-23
60775	DISCOVERY	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.49	2020-12-05
60776	DISCOVERY	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.5	2020-12-05
60777	DISCOVERY	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.08	2020-12-05
60778	DISCOVERY	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.82	2020-12-05
60779	DISCOVERY	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.35	2020-12-05
60780	DISCOVERY	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.69	2020-12-05
60781	DISCOVERY	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.66	2020-12-05

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
60782	DISCOVERY	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.57	2020-12-05
YE60861	FORMULA	1	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60861	FORMULA	1	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60862	FORMULA	2	1043704 B.C. Ltd	13.74	2018-07-23
YE60862	FORMULA	2	1043704 B.C. Ltd	13.74	2018-07-23
YE60863	FORMULA	3	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60863	FORMULA	3	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60864	FORMULA	4	1043704 B.C. Ltd	13.74	2018-07-23
YE60864	FORMULA	4	1043704 B.C. Ltd	13.74	2018-07-23
YE60865	FORMULA	5	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60865	FORMULA	5	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60866	FORMULA	6	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60866	FORMULA	6	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60867	FORMULA	7	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60867	FORMULA	7	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60868	FORMULA	8	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60868	FORMULA	8	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60869	FORMULA	9	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60869	FORMULA	9	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60870	FORMULA	10	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60870	FORMULA	10	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60871	FORMULA	11	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60871	FORMULA	11	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60872	FORMULA	12	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60872	FORMULA	12	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60873	FORMULA	13	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60873	FORMULA	13	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60874	FORMULA	14	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60874	FORMULA	14	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60875	FORMULA	15	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60875	FORMULA	15	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60876	FORMULA	16	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YE60876	FORMULA	16	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60877	FORMULA	17	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60877	FORMULA	17	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60878	FORMULA	18	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60878	FORMULA	18	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60879	FORMULA	19	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60879	FORMULA	19	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60880	FORMULA	20	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60880	FORMULA	20	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60881	FORMULA	21	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60881	FORMULA	21	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60882	FORMULA	22	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60882	FORMULA	22	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60883	FORMULA	23	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60883	FORMULA	23	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60884	FORMULA	24	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60884	FORMULA	24	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60885	FORMULA	25	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60885	FORMULA	25	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60886	FORMULA	26	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60886	FORMULA	26	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60887	FORMULA	27	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60887	FORMULA	27	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60888	FORMULA	28	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60888	FORMULA	28	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60889	FORMULA	29	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60889	FORMULA	29	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60890	FORMULA	30	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60890	FORMULA	30	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60891	FORMULA	31	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60891	FORMULA	31	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60892	FORMULA	32	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YE60892	FORMULA	32	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60893	FORMULA	33	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60893	FORMULA	33	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60894	FORMULA	34	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60894	FORMULA	34	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60895	FORMULA	35	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60895	FORMULA	35	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60896	FORMULA	36	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60896	FORMULA	36	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60897	FORMULA	37	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60897	FORMULA	37	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60898	FORMULA	38	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60898	FORMULA	38	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60899	FORMULA	39	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60899	FORMULA	39	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60900	FORMULA	40	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60900	FORMULA	40	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60901	FORMULA	41	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60901	FORMULA	41	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60902	FORMULA	42	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60902	FORMULA	42	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60903	FORMULA	43	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60903	FORMULA	43	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60904	FORMULA	44	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60904	FORMULA	44	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60905	FORMULA	45	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60905	FORMULA	45	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60906	FORMULA	46	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60906	FORMULA	46	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60907	FORMULA	47	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60907	FORMULA	47	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60908	FORMULA	48	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YE60908	FORMULA	48	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60909	FORMULA	49	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60909	FORMULA	49	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60910	FORMULA	50	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60910	FORMULA	50	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60911	FORMULA	51	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60911	FORMULA	51	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60912	FORMULA	52	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60912	FORMULA	52	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60913	FORMULA	53	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60913	FORMULA	53	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60914	FORMULA	54	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60914	FORMULA	54	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60915	FORMULA	55	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60915	FORMULA	55	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60916	FORMULA	56	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60916	FORMULA	56	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60917	FORMULA	57	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60917	FORMULA	57	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60918	FORMULA	58	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.16	2018-07-23
YE60918	FORMULA	58	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.16	2018-07-23
YE60919	FORMULA	59	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60919	FORMULA	59	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60920	FORMULA	60	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.19	2018-07-23
YE60920	FORMULA	60	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.19	2018-07-23
YE60921	FORMULA	61	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60921	FORMULA	61	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60922	FORMULA	62	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.22	2018-07-23
YE60922	FORMULA	62	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.22	2018-07-23
YE60923	FORMULA	63	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60923	FORMULA	63	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60924	FORMULA	64	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.25	2018-07-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YE60924	FORMULA	64	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.25	2018-07-23
YE60925	FORMULA	65	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60925	FORMULA	65	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60926	FORMULA	66	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.28	2018-07-23
YE60926	FORMULA	66	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.28	2018-07-23
YE60927	FORMULA	67	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60927	FORMULA	67	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60928	FORMULA	68	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.3	2018-07-23
YE60928	FORMULA	68	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.3	2018-07-23
YE60929	FORMULA	69	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60929	FORMULA	69	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60930	FORMULA	70	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.34	2018-07-23
YE60930	FORMULA	70	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.34	2018-07-23
YE60931	FORMULA	71	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60931	FORMULA	71	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60932	FORMULA	72	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.36	2018-07-23
YE60932	FORMULA	72	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.36	2018-07-23
YE60933	FORMULA	73	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60933	FORMULA	73	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60934	FORMULA	74	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.39	2018-07-23
YE60934	FORMULA	74	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.39	2018-07-23
YE60935	FORMULA	75	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60935	FORMULA	75	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60936	FORMULA	76	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.42	2018-07-23
YE60936	FORMULA	76	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.42	2018-07-23
YE60937	FORMULA	77	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60937	FORMULA	77	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60938	FORMULA	78	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.44	2018-07-23
YE60938	FORMULA	78	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.44	2018-07-23
YE60939	FORMULA	79	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60939	FORMULA	79	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60940	FORMULA	80	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.47	2018-07-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YE60940	FORMULA	80	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.47	2018-07-23
YE60941	FORMULA	81	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60941	FORMULA	81	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60942	FORMULA	82	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60942	FORMULA	82	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60943	FORMULA	83	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60943	FORMULA	83	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60944	FORMULA	84	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60944	FORMULA	84	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60945	FORMULA	85	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60945	FORMULA	85	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60946	FORMULA	86	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60946	FORMULA	86	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60947	FORMULA	87	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60947	FORMULA	87	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60948	FORMULA	88	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60948	FORMULA	88	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60949	FORMULA	89	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60949	FORMULA	89	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60950	FORMULA	90	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60950	FORMULA	90	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60951	FORMULA	91	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60951	FORMULA	91	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60952	FORMULA	92	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60952	FORMULA	92	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60953	FORMULA	93	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60953	FORMULA	93	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60954	FORMULA	94	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60954	FORMULA	94	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60955	FORMULA	95	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60955	FORMULA	95	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60956	FORMULA	96	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YE60956	FORMULA	96	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60957	FORMULA	97	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60957	FORMULA	97	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60958	FORMULA	98	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60958	FORMULA	98	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60959	FORMULA	99	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60959	FORMULA	99	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60960	FORMULA	100	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60960	FORMULA	100	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60961	FORMULA	101	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60961	FORMULA	101	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60962	FORMULA	102	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60962	FORMULA	102	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60963	FORMULA	103	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60963	FORMULA	103	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60964	FORMULA	104	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60964	FORMULA	104	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60965	FORMULA	105	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60965	FORMULA	105	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60966	FORMULA	106	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60966	FORMULA	106	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60967	FORMULA	107	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60967	FORMULA	107	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60968	FORMULA	108	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60968	FORMULA	108	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60969	FORMULA	109	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60969	FORMULA	109	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60970	FORMULA	110	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60970	FORMULA	110	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60971	FORMULA	111	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60971	FORMULA	111	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60972	FORMULA	112	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YE60972	FORMULA	112	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60973	FORMULA	113	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.77	2018-07-23
YE60973	FORMULA	113	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.77	2018-07-23
YE60974	FORMULA	114	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60974	FORMULA	114	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60975	FORMULA	115	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60975	FORMULA	115	1043704 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2018-07-23
YE60976	FORMULA	116	1043704 B.C. Ltd	13.74	2018-07-23
YE60976	FORMULA	116	1043704 B.C. Ltd	13.74	2018-07-23
YD80503	GWG	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80504	GWG	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80505	GWG	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80506	GWG	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80507	GWG	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80508	GWG	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80509	GWG	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80510	GWG	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80511	GWG	9	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80512	GWG	10	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80513	GWG	11	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80514	GWG	12	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80515	GWG	13	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80516	GWG	14	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80517	GWG	15	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80518	GWG	16	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80519	GWG	17	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80520	GWG	18	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80521	GWG	19	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80522	GWG	20	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80523	GWG	21	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80524	GWG	22	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80525	GWG	23	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD80526	GWG	24	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80527	GWG	25	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80528	GWG	26	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80529	GWG	27	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80530	GWG	28	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80531	GWG	29	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80532	GWG	30	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80533	GWG	31	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80534	GWG	32	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80535	GWG	33	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80536	GWG	34	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80537	GWG	35	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80538	GWG	36	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80539	GWG	37	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80540	GWG	38	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80541	GWG	39	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80542	GWG	40	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
63001	IRISH	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.66	2020-12-05
63002	IRISH	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.14	2020-12-05
63003	IRISH	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.06	2020-12-05
63006	IRISH	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.41	2020-12-05
64742	JEEP	96	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.93	2020-12-05
64828	JEEP	234	0905144 B.C. Ltd	4.22	2020-12-05
64830	JEEP	236	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.61	2020-12-05
64122	JEEP	238	0905144 B.C. Ltd	6.75	2020-12-05
64832	JEEP	240	0905144 B.C. Ltd	6.21	2020-12-05
64834	JEEP	242	0905144 B.C. Ltd	8	2020-12-05
64836	JEEP	244	0905144 B.C. Ltd	12.24	2020-12-05
66569	JEEP	265	0905144 B.C. Ltd	9.98	2020-12-05
66571	JEEP	267	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.7	2020-12-05
66572	JEEP	268	0905144 B.C. Ltd	18.46	2020-12-05
YD127061	KAT	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.6	2019-12-05

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD127062	KAT	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2019-12-05
YD127063	KAT	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	18.08	2019-12-05
YD127064	KAT	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.39	2019-12-05
YD127065	KAT	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.65	2019-12-05
YD127066	KAT	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.11	2019-12-05
YD127067	KAT	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.45	2019-12-05
YD127068	KAT	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	6.6	2019-12-05
YD127069	KAT	9	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.1	2019-12-05
YD127070	KAT	10	0905144 B.C. Ltd	3.06	2019-12-05
YD127071	KAT	11	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.63	2019-12-05
YD127072	KAT	12	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.87	2019-12-05
YD127073	KAT	13	0905144 B.C. Ltd	2.73	2019-12-05
YD127074	KAT	14	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.57	2019-12-05
YD127075	KAT	15	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.94	2019-12-05
YD127076	KAT	16	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2019-12-05
YD127077	KAT	17	0905144 B.C. Ltd	6.52	2019-12-05
YD127078	KAT	18	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2019-12-05
YD127079	KAT	19	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.07	2019-12-05
YD127080	KAT	20	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2019-12-05
YD127081	KAT	21	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.54	2019-12-05
YD127082	KAT	22	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2019-12-05
YD127083	KAT	23	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.86	2019-12-05
YD127084	KAT	24	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2019-12-05
YD127085	KAT	25	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.9	2019-12-05
YD127086	KAT	26	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2019-12-05
YD127087	KAT	27	0905144 B.C. Ltd	7.65	2019-12-05
YD127088	KAT	28	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.69	2019-12-05
YD127089	KAT	29	0905144 B.C. Ltd	7.86	2019-12-05
YD127090	KAT	30	0905144 B.C. Ltd	2.44	2019-12-05
YD127091	KAT	31	0905144 B.C. Ltd	2.1	2019-12-05
YD127092	KAT	32	0905144 B.C. Ltd	0.92	2019-12-05
YD127093	KAT	33	0905144 B.C. Ltd	1.14	2019-12-05

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD127094	KAT	34	0905144 B.C. Ltd	2.84	2019-12-05
YD127095	KAT	35	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.49	2018-12-05
YD127096	KAT	36	0905144 B.C. Ltd	3.26	2018-12-05
YD127097	KAT	37	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.92	2018-12-05
YD127098	KAT	38	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.02	2018-12-05
YD127099	KAT	39	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.97	2018-12-05
YD127100	KAT	40	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.02	2018-12-05
YD127101	KAT	41	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.02	2018-12-05
YD127102	KAT	42	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.02	2018-12-05
YE70953	KAT	43	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.24	2018-12-05
YE70954	KAT	44	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.02	2018-12-05
YE70955	KAT	45	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.36	2018-12-05
YE70956	KAT	46	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.02	2018-12-05
YE70957	KAT	47	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.69	2018-12-05
YE70958	KAT	48	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.71	2018-12-05
YE70959	KAT	49	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70960	KAT	50	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.89	2018-12-05
YE70961	KAT	51	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70962	KAT	52	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.92	2018-12-05
YE70963	KAT	53	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70964	KAT	54	0905144 B.C. Ltd	12.49	2018-12-05
YE70965	KAT	55	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70966	KAT	56	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70967	KAT	57	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70968	KAT	58	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70969	KAT	59	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70970	KAT	60	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70971	KAT	61	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70972	KAT	62	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70973	KAT	63	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70974	KAT	64	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70975	KAT	65	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YE70976	KAT	66	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70977	KAT	67	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70978	KAT	68	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2018-12-05
YE70979	KAT	69	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.97	2018-12-05
YE70980	KAT	70	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.65	2018-12-05
YE70981	KAT	71	0905144 B.C. Ltd	8.54	2018-12-05
YE70982	KAT	72	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.65	2018-12-05
YE70983	KAT	73	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.09	2018-12-05
YE70984	KAT	74	0905144 B.C. Ltd	18.21	2018-12-05
YE70985	KAT	75	0905144 B.C. Ltd	2.86	2018-12-05
YE70986	KAT	76	0905144 B.C. Ltd	7.56	2018-12-05
YE70987	KAT	77	0905144 B.C. Ltd	4.35	2018-12-05
YE70988	KAT	78	0905144 B.C. Ltd	8	2018-12-05
YE70989	KAT	79	0905144 B.C. Ltd	9.84	2018-12-05
YE70990	KAT	80	0905144 B.C. Ltd	8.44	2018-12-05
YE70991	KAT	81	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.92	2018-12-05
YE70992	KAT	82	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.71	2018-12-05
YE70993	KAT	83	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.7	2019-12-05
YE70994	KAT	84	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.6	2019-12-05
YE70995	KAT	85	0905144 B.C. Ltd	8.78	2019-12-05
YE70996	KAT	86	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.49	2019-12-05
63021	MAC	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	12.62	2020-12-05
63022	MAC	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	12.47	2020-12-05
63023	MAC	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.2	2020-12-05
63024	MAC	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.19	2020-12-05
63025	MAC	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	9.82	2020-12-05
63026	MAC	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	8.44	2020-12-05
63027	MAC	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	7.64	2020-12-05
63028	MAC	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.84	2020-12-05
YA94966	MUS	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.87	2020-02-11
YA94967	MUS	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.74	2020-02-11
YA96015	MUS	12	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.99	2020-02-11

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YA96017	MUS	14	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.37	2020-02-11
YA96019	MUS	16	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.12	2020-02-11
YD80544	MWSK	42	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80545	MWSK	43	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80546	MWSK	44	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80547	MWSK	45	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80548	MWSK	46	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80549	MWSK	47	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80550	MWSK	48	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80551	MWSK	49	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80552	MWSK	50	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80553	MWSK	51	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80554	MWSK	52	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80555	MWSK	53	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80556	MWSK	54	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80557	MWSK	55	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80558	MWSK	56	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80559	MWSK	57	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80560	MWSK	58	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80561	MWSK	59	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80562	MWSK	60	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80563	MWSK	61	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80564	MWSK	62	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80565	MWSK	63	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80566	MWSK	64	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80567	MWSK	65	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80568	MWSK	66	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80569	MWSK	67	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80570	MWSK	68	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80571	MWSK	69	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80572	MWSK	70	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80573	MWSK	71	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD80574	MWSK	72	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80575	MWSK	73	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80576	MWSK	74	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80577	MWSK	75	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80578	MWSK	76	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80579	MWSK	77	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80580	MWSK	78	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80581	MWSK	79	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80582	MWSK	80	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80583	MWSK	81	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80584	MWSK	82	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80585	MWSK	83	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80586	MWSK	84	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80587	MWSK	85	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80588	MWSK	86	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80589	MWSK	87	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.45	2018-06-22
YD80590	MWSK	88	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80591	MWSK	89	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80592	MWSK	90	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80593	MWSK	91	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80594	MWSK	92	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80595	MWSK	93	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80596	MWSK	94	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80597	MWSK	95	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YE32227	MWSK	96	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YE32228	MWSK	97	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80600	MWSK	98	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80601	MWSK	99	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80602	MWSK	100	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80603	MWSK	101	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80604	MWSK	102	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80605	MWSK	103	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD80606	MWSK	104	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80607	MWSK	105	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80608	MWSK	106	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80609	MWSK	107	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80610	MWSK	108	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80611	MWSK	109	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80612	MWSK	110	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80613	MWSK	111	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80614	MWSK	112	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80615	MWSK	113	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80616	MWSK	114	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80617	MWSK	115	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80618	MWSK	116	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80619	MWSK	117	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80620	MWSK	118	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80621	MWSK	119	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80622	MWSK	120	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80623	MWSK	121	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80624	MWSK	122	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80625	MWSK	123	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80626	MWSK	124	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80627	MWSK	125	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80628	MWSK	126	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80629	MWSK	127	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80630	MWSK	128	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80631	MWSK	129	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80632	MWSK	130	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80633	MWSK	131	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80634	MWSK	132	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.62	2018-06-22
YD80635	MWSK	133	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80636	MWSK	134	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80637	MWSK	135	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD80638	MWSK	136	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80639	MWSK	137	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80640	MWSK	138	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80641	MWSK	139	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80642	MWSK	140	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80643	MWSK	141	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80644	MWSK	142	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80645	MWSK	143	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80646	MWSK	144	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80647	MWSK	145	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80648	MWSK	146	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80649	MWSK	147	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YE32229	MWSK	148	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YE32230	MWSK	149	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80652	MWSK	150	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80653	MWSK	151	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80654	MWSK	152	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80655	MWSK	153	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80656	MWSK	154	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80657	MWSK	155	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80658	MWSK	156	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80659	MWSK	157	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80660	MWSK	158	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80661	MWSK	159	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80662	MWSK	160	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80663	MWSK	161	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80664	MWSK	162	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80665	MWSK	163	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80666	MWSK	164	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80667	MWSK	165	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80668	MWSK	166	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80669	MWSK	167	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD80670	MWSK	168	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80671	MWSK	169	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80672	MWSK	170	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80673	MWSK	171	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80674	MWSK	172	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80675	MWSK	173	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80676	MWSK	174	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80677	MWSK	175	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80678	MWSK	176	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.02	2018-06-22
YD80679	MWSK	177	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80680	MWSK	178	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80681	MWSK	179	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80682	MWSK	180	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80683	MWSK	181	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80684	MWSK	182	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80685	MWSK	183	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80686	MWSK	184	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80687	MWSK	185	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80688	MWSK	186	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80689	MWSK	187	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80690	MWSK	188	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80691	MWSK	189	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80692	MWSK	190	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80693	MWSK	191	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80694	MWSK	192	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80695	MWSK	193	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80696	MWSK	194	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80697	MWSK	195	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80698	MWSK	196	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80699	MWSK	197	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80700	MWSK	198	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80701	MWSK	199	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD80702	MWSK	200	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80703	MWSK	201	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80704	MWSK	202	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80705	MWSK	203	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80706	MWSK	204	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80707	MWSK	205	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80708	MWSK	206	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80709	MWSK	207	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80710	MWSK	208	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80711	MWSK	209	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80712	MWSK	210	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80713	MWSK	211	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80714	MWSK	212	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80715	MWSK	213	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80716	MWSK	214	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80717	MWSK	215	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80718	MWSK	216	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80719	MWSK	217	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80720	MWSK	218	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80721	MWSK	219	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80722	MWSK	220	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80723	MWSK	221	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80724	MWSK	222	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80725	MWSK	223	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80726	MWSK	224	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80727	MWSK	225	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80728	MWSK	226	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80729	MWSK	227	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80730	MWSK	228	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80731	MWSK	229	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80732	MWSK	230	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80733	MWSK	231	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD80734	MWSK	232	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.92	2018-06-22
YD80735	MWSK	233	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.92	2018-06-22
YD80736	MWSK	234	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.92	2018-06-22
YD80737	MWSK	235	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.92	2018-06-22
YD80738	MWSK	236	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.92	2018-06-22
YD80739	MWSK	237	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.92	2018-06-22
YD80740	MWSK	238	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80741	MWSK	239	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80742	MWSK	240	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80743	MWSK	241	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.55	2018-06-22
YD80744	MWSK	242	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80745	MWSK	243	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80746	MWSK	244	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80747	MWSK	245	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80748	MWSK	246	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80749	MWSK	247	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80750	MWSK	248	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80751	MWSK	249	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80752	MWSK	250	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80753	MWSK	251	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80754	MWSK	252	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80755	MWSK	253	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80756	MWSK	254	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80757	MWSK	255	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80758	MWSK	256	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80759	MWSK	257	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-06-22
YD80760	MWSK	258	0905144 B.C. Ltd	9.33	2018-06-22
YD80761	MWSK	259	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.92	2018-06-22
YD80762	MWSK	260	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.94	2018-06-22
YD80763	OX	261	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.49	2018-06-22
YD80764	OX	262	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.19	2018-06-22
YD80765	OX	263	0905144 B.C. Ltd	9.29	2018-06-22

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD80766	OX	264	0905144 B.C. Ltd	3.28	2018-06-22
YD80767	OX	265	0905144 B.C. Ltd	1.09	2018-06-22
YD80768	OX	266	0905144 B.C. Ltd	3.11	2018-06-22
YD80769	OX	267	0905144 B.C. Ltd	9.34	2018-06-22
YD80770	OX	268	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.76	2018-06-22
YD80771	OX	269	0905144 B.C. Ltd	5.13	2018-06-22
YD80772	OX	270	0905144 B.C. Ltd	0.94	2018-06-22
YF35387	QC	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-01-09
YF35388	QC	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-01-09
YF35497	QC	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-01-09
YF35498	QC	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-01-09
YF35499	QC	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-01-09
YF35500	QC	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-01-09
60767	QUILL	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.78	2020-12-05
60768	QUILL	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	17.13	2020-12-05
60769	QUILL	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2020-12-05
60770	QUILL	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.55	2020-12-05
60771	QUILL	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2020-12-05
60772	QUILL	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.78	2020-12-05
60773	QUILL	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.01	2020-12-05
60774	QUILL	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.52	2020-12-05
70829	QUILL		0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.14	2020-12-05
60791	RAM	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.76	2020-12-05
60792	RAM	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.88	2020-12-05
60793	RAM	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.07	2020-12-05
60794	RAM	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.86	2020-12-05
60795	RAM	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	7.89	2020-12-05
60796	RAM	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	22.07	2020-12-05
60797	RAM	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.18	2020-12-05
60798	RAM	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.55	2020-12-05
63037	RED	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.34	2020-12-05
63038	RED	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.53	2020-12-05

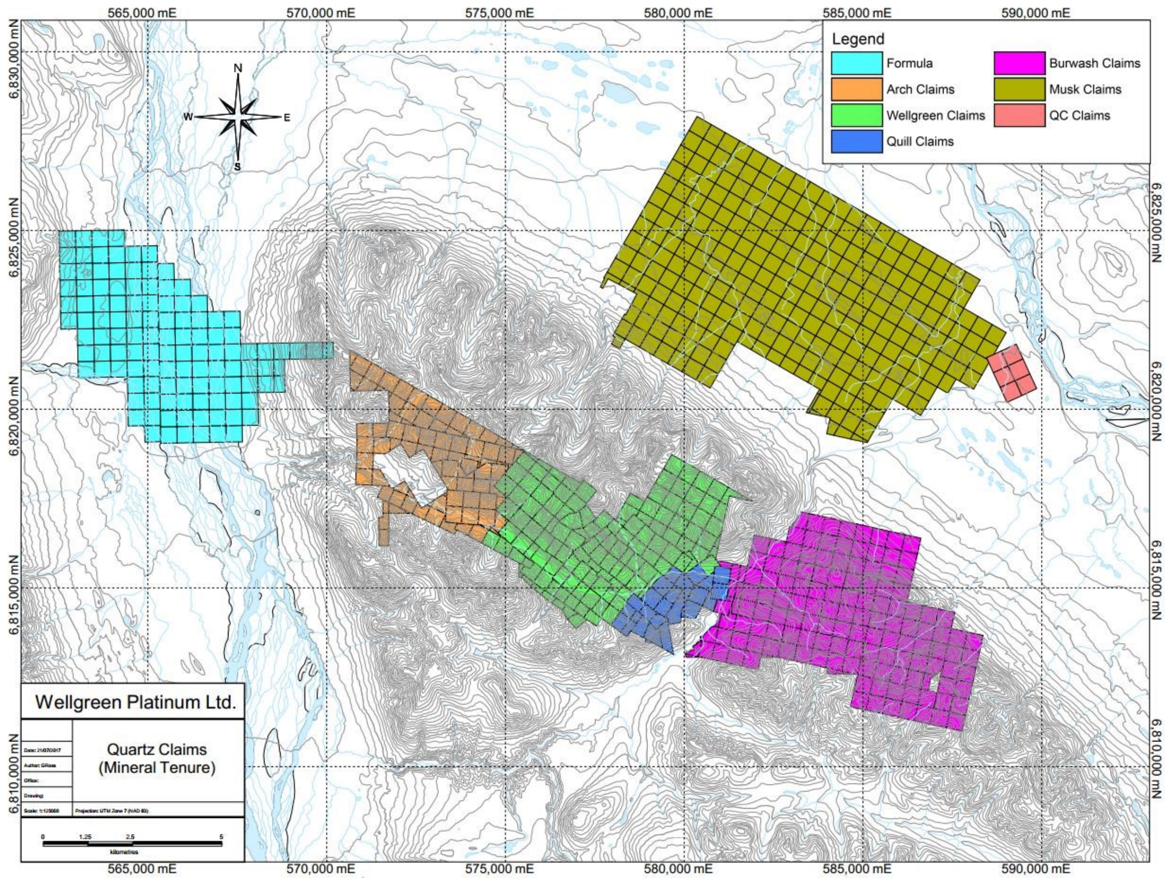
Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
63039	RED	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.09	2020-12-05
63040	RED	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.69	2020-12-05
63041	RED	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.87	2020-12-05
63042	RED	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.65	2020-12-05
63043	RED	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.46	2020-12-05
63044	RED	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.1	2020-12-05
71432	ROSS	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.47	2020-12-05
71433	ROSS	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	19.75	2020-12-05
71434	ROSS	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.18	2020-12-05
71435	ROSS	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	11.97	2020-12-05
64076	ROSS	15	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.74	2020-12-05
64077	ROSS	16	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.74	2020-12-05
64066	ROSS	25	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.94	2020-12-05
64086	ROSS	85	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.88	2020-12-05
64087	ROSS	86	0905144 B.C. Ltd	21.11	2020-12-05
64084	ROSS	94	0905144 B.C. Ltd	22.04	2020-12-05
64085	ROSS	95	0905144 B.C. Ltd	23.86	2020-12-05
64587	ROSS	96	0905144 B.C. Ltd	23.98	2020-12-05
YC40144	RUB	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40145	RUB	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40146	RUB	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40147	RUB	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40148	RUB	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40149	RUB	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40150	RUB	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40151	RUB	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40152	RUB	9	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40153	RUB	10	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40154	RUB	11	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40155	RUB	12	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40156	RUB	13	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40157	RUB	14	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YC40158	RUB	15	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40159	RUB	16	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40160	RUB	17	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40161	RUB	18	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40162	RUB	19	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40163	RUB	20	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40164	RUB	21	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.77	2029-02-23
YC40165	RUB	22	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40166	RUB	23	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.03	2029-02-23
YC40167	RUB	24	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40168	RUB	25	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40169	RUB	26	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40170	RUB	27	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40171	RUB	28	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
YC40172	RUB	29	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.9	2029-02-23
63013	SAM	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	6.04	2020-12-05
63014	SAM	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	9.72	2020-12-05
63015	SAM	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.78	2020-12-05
63016	SAM	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.64	2020-12-05
63017	SAM	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	12.55	2020-12-05
63018	SAM	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.92	2020-12-05
63019	SAM	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.27	2020-12-05
63020	SAM	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.32	2020-12-05
60783	WAGONER	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	18.46	2020-12-05
60784	WAGONER	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	18.46	2020-12-05
60785	WAGONER	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.58	2020-12-05
60786	WAGONER	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	14.37	2020-12-05
60787	WAGONER	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16	2020-12-05
60788	WAGONER	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16	2020-12-05
60789	WAGONER	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.88	2020-12-05
60790	WAGONER	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	15.14	2020-12-05
YD87963	WG	1	0905144 B.C. Ltd	1.99	2018-02-13

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
YD87964	WG	2	0905144 B.C. Ltd	3.51	2018-02-13
YD87965	WG	3	0905144 B.C. Ltd	3.92	2018-02-13
YD87966	WG	4	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.89	2018-02-13
YD87967	WG	5	0905144 B.C. Ltd	1.58	2018-02-13
YD87968	WG	6	0905144 B.C. Ltd	1.10	2018-02-13
YD87969	WG	7	0905144 B.C. Ltd	2.34	2018-02-13
YD87970	WG	8	0905144 B.C. Ltd	0.00	2018-02-13
YD87971	WG	9	0905144 B.C. Ltd	2.55	2018-02-13
YD87972	WG	10	0905144 B.C. Ltd	4.86	2018-02-13
YD87973	WG	11	0905144 B.C. Ltd	0.71	2018-02-13
YD87974	WG	12	0905144 B.C. Ltd	20.07	2018-02-13
YD87975	WG	13	0905144 B.C. Ltd	16.83	2018-02-13
YD87976	WG	14	0905144 B.C. Ltd	13.43	2018-02-13
YD87977	WG	15	0905144 B.C. Ltd	10.03	2018-02-13
YD87978	WG	16	0905144 B.C. Ltd	6.64	2018-02-13
YD87979	WG	17	0905144 B.C. Ltd	3.24	2018-02-13

Lease 115G11-003 covers a 21.7 ha parcel of land located adjacent to kilometre 1728 on the Alaska Highway (Figure 4-3). This 10-year lease was granted on November 1, 2012 and expires on October 31, 2022. Northern Platinum held a similar but larger (62.7 ha) lease parcel from November 1, 2001 until October 31, 2011. This lease included the historic Hudson Yukon Mining mill site used in the 1970s as part of the Wellgreen Project underground mining operation. Since the late 1990s, Northern Platinum used the old mill site (Mill Site) for its core shack and as access to the Wellgreen Project. Pursuant to the requirements of the previous surface lease, which included the Mill Site, Northern Platinum finalized a reclamation plan (Reclamation Plan) for the Mill Site, which was approved by the Government of Yukon in early 2010. Final accepted closure of the Reclamation Plan remains ongoing and is still being evaluated and to be cost shared between HudBay, the Government of Yukon and Wellgreen.

Figure 4-2: Mineral Tenure



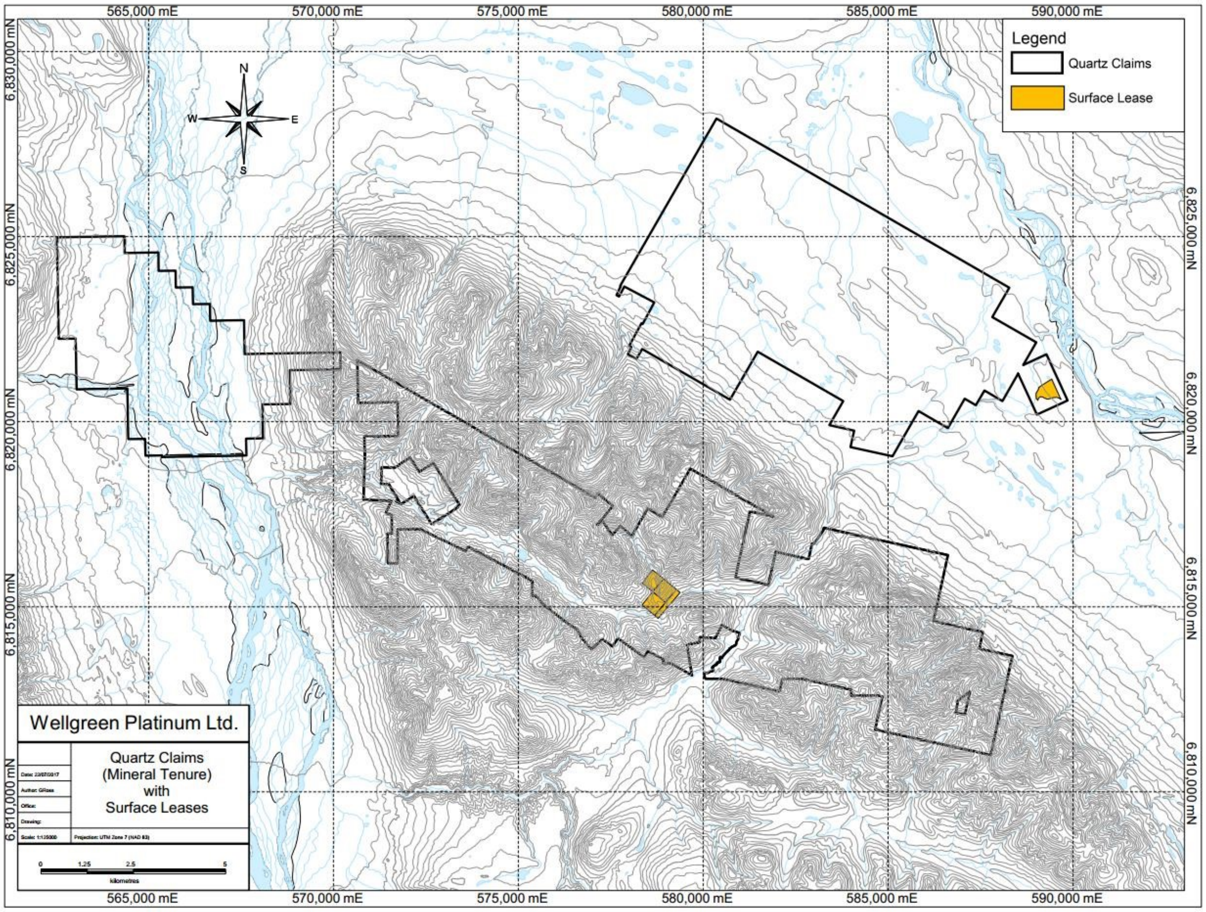
Source: Wellgreen Platinum, 2017

Table 4-2: Surface Leases

Land Disposition#	Pid	Application	Disposition	Tenure Purpose	Area (ha)	Disposition Date	Expiry Date
2753634	100015069	2363L	115G05-001	Industrial	69.7	24/08/1971	31/05/2034
2753541	100023288		115G11-003	Commercial	21.7	20/01/1971	31/10/2022

Source: Wellgreen Platinum, 2017

Figure 4-3: Surface Leases



Source: Wellgreen Platinum, 2017

4.4 Property Ownership and History

Wellgreen has owned a consolidated 100% interest in the Wellgreen Project property since June 2011. Details of how Wellgreen acquired its 100% ownership of the Wellgreen Project property are summarized below.

An underlying agreement dated April 27, 1999 relating to Northern Platinum's interest in the Arch Joint Venture (Arch Agreement) was entered into between Kaieteur Resource Corporation (Kaieteur) (formerly International All-North Resources Ltd. (All-North)), Northern Platinum, and J. Patrick Sheridan. Under the Arch Agreement, Northern Platinum agreed to purchase from Kaieteur all of its All-North interest in the property, and its interest in the Arch Joint Venture on an "as is" basis for a sum of CDN$62,500 to be paid in cash and shares. The Arch Agreement acknowledged that Northern Platinum had already earned a 20% interest in the property and, under the Arch Agreement, Northern Platinum acquired the remaining 80% interest. Kaieteur warranted it was the beneficial owner of All-North's interest in the property interest but did not provide the same warranties for the Arch Joint Venture because certain historical documentation for underlying agreements was incomplete; hence the "as is" stipulation. On September 22, 2010, Northern Platinum (who at that time owned a 100% interest in the Property, subject to a 50% back-in right held by Belleterre Quebec Mines Ltd.) was acquired by Prophecy Resource Corp. As a result, Prophecy Resource Corp. became the owner of a 100% interest in the Property (subject to the 50% back-in right held by Belleterre Quebec). Subsequently on September 24, 2010, Prophecy Resource Corp. acquired the 50% back-in right held by Belleterre Quebec, resulting in Prophecy Resource Corp. acquiring a 100% interest in the Wellgreen Project, free of any back-in rights.

In June 2011, Prophecy Resource Corp. spun out all of its North American platinum and nickel assets, including its entire 100% interest in the Wellgreen Project, to 0905144 B.C. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pacific Coast Nickel Corp. (Wellgreen's predecessor company). As a result of the spin-out transaction, Pacific Coast Nickel Corp. acquired 100% ownership of the Wellgreen Project.

Immediately upon completion of this spin-out transaction, Pacific Coast Nickel Corp. changed its name to Prophecy Platinum Corp., and in December 2013, Prophecy Platinum Corp. changed its name to Wellgreen Platinum Ltd.

4.5 Royalties

On November 4, 2015, the company entered into a transaction whereby it sold to Resource Capital Fund VI L.P., Australind Limited, and Vernon Taylor III, collectively, an aggregate 1% NSR royalty on future production from the Wellgreen Project.

4.6 Permits

In the Yukon, the Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation and the Placer Mining Land Use Regulation consist of a classification system based on varying levels of specific activities. These threshold levels categorize exploration activities into four classes of operation. Classes 1 through 4 represent activities with increasing potential to cause adverse environmental impacts.

Wellgreen currently holds one Class 3 Operating Plan permit through the Yukon Government Mining Land Use Division (see Figure 4-4).

Permit LQ00323f covers a portion of the claims on which the current mineral resource has been delineated, as well as the upper camp of the Wellgreen Project located on surface Lease 115G05-001. This permit expires July 20, 2021.

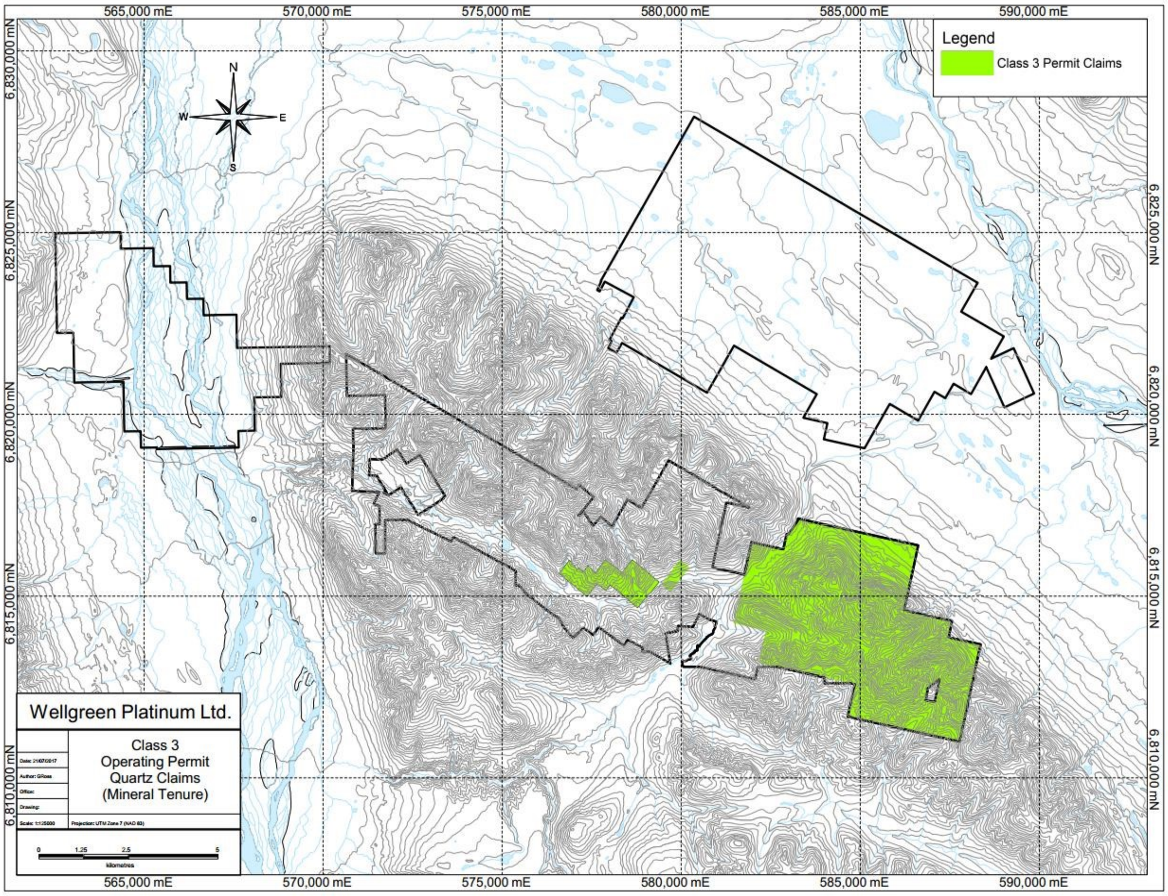
Class 3 Programs require:

- submission of a detailed operating plan to the Mining Lands Office
- assessment through Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board

- that the operating plan be approved before any other exploration activities can proceed

The operating plan may entail multi-year exploration programs to allow greater flexibility for the operator. Class 3 Program terms and conditions are presented in Table 4-3.

Figure 4-4: Class 3 Operating Permit



Source: Wellgreen Platinum, 2017

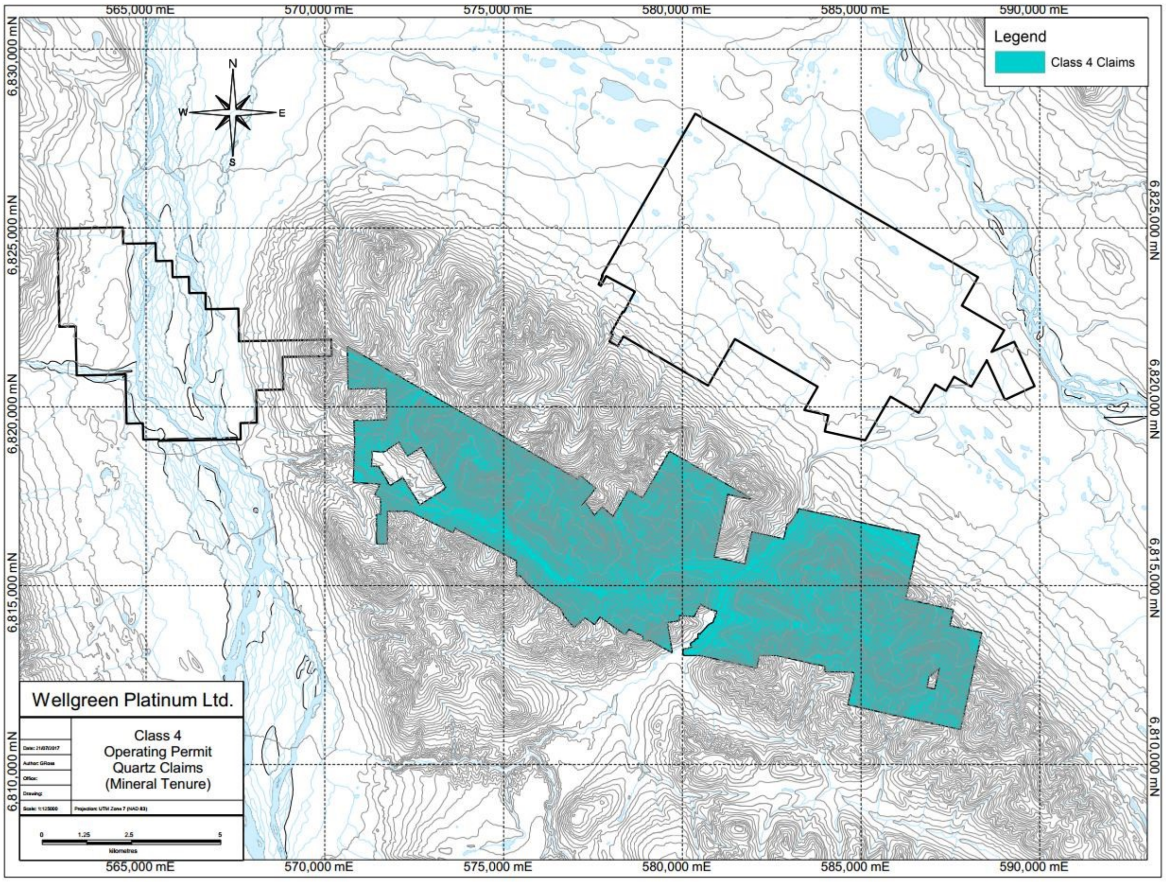
Table 4-3: Class 3 Operating Permit Terms

Element	Terms and Conditions
Establishing new access roads per program	[NIL]
Off-Road use of vehicles in summer	On claims for approximately 2 kms
Corridor width	1 m wide x 4000 m over the length of the project
Lines	Vegetative mat will not be disturbed
Establishment of trails per program	Spurs from main road to access drills sites
# of clearings per claim, including existing clearings	Up to 10 clearings per claim
Surface area of each clearing	Approximately 300 m^2.
Total volume of trenching	Up to 1,800 m^3
# of person days per camp	More than 250
# of persons in a camp at any one time	50 persons
Fuel Storage in a stationary container	Diesel: 10,000 L
	Gasoline: 500 L
Upgrading of access roads per	On claims for approximately 5 kms
Use of vehicles on existing roads or trails	Annually from June to October

Source: Wellgreen Platinum, Yukon Government - Energy, Mines and Resources, 2017

In December 2016, Wellgreen submitted an application for a Class 4 permit which will consolidate its Class 1 and Class 3 permits and will allow for additional exploration activities to be performed. The Evaluation Report was issued on June 29, 2017 and is now in the consultation process and is expected to be received during the month of August 2017. The area of the Class 4 permit is shown in Figure 4-5.

Figure 4-5: Class 4 Operating Permit



Source: Wellgreen Platinum, 2017

Currently, exploration at the Quill claims is taking place under a Class 1 "threshold", i.e. in the Yukon a written Class 1 permit is not issued.

4.7 Environmental Liabilities

Wellgreen has cleaned up surface debris at the old mill site and removed contaminated soils, pursuant to the Reclamation Plan referred to in Section 4.3 and in accordance with the terms of the old surface lease. These activities were initiated in 2009 and completed in 2013 under the direction of Access Consulting Group of Whitehorse. The majority of the contaminated soils on the existing Lease 115G11-003 have now been removed and disposed of in Tervita's Northern Rockies Landfill in Fort Nelson, B.C.

Some additional reclamation activities remain outstanding associated with the historic Hud Bay Mill Site and 1970s tailings impoundments which are not on Wellgreen controlled lands. The Company has entered into a preliminary cooperative working arrangement with the Yukon Government and HudBay to assess the reclamation work that will need to be conducted. The financial effect and timing of the reclamation work is indeterminable at this time. Once the assessment is completed and a contractual agreement is entered into, a portion of the financial cost for reclamation may be incurred by the Company.

4.8 First Nations

Surface rights legislation for Yukon First Nations is provided under the Umbrella Final Agreement between the Government of Canada, Government of Yukon, and Yukon First Nations. This legislation provides a mechanism to resolve disputes over access rights (Mining Yukon 2011 and Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada 2003).

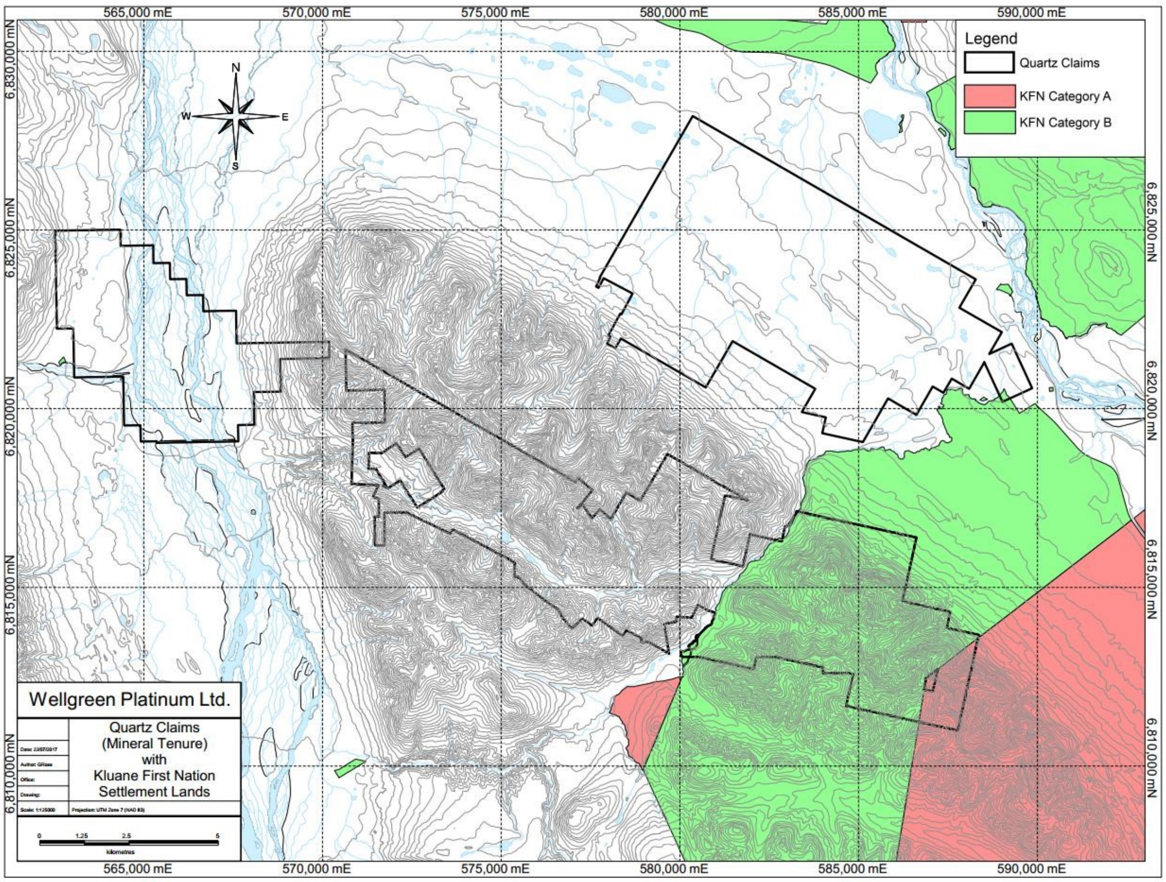
The Kluane First Nation has a settled land claim, which provides them with access, rights and obligations to land and resources, and the right to govern their own affairs. The Kluane First Nation signed final and self-government agreements with the Yukon and Canadian governments on October 18, 2003. The effective date of these agreements was February 2, 2004 (Yukon ECO 2011a).

The Wellgreen Project is located in the "core area" of the Kluane First Nation as defined by the Umbrella Final Agreement. The Wellgreen Project partially overlaps on Category B land (R-49 B) and Category A (R-01A) land owned by the Kluane First Nation (Figure 4-6) (Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada 2003). As of the signing of the Kluane First Nation Final Agreement, the Kluane First Nation holds both the surface rights and the subsurface/mineral rights on Category A land, while on Category B land, the Kluane First Nation owns the surface rights to this land, but not that which is below the surface. However, land belonging to persons holding a right, title, interest, license, and permit on the land prior to the time the area was claimed as Settlement Land are not subject to this legislation (Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada 2003). The Burwash claims, which are on Category B land, were held prior to the settlement agreement.

The White River First Nation finalized negotiations toward final and self-government agreements with the Canadian and Yukon governments in 2002, when a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed, signifying the completion of the negotiation process. However, the White River First Nation decided not to ratify the negotiated agreements and there have been no negotiations since. As such, the White River First Nation does not have a settled land claim. Under the terms of the Umbrella Final Agreement, the White River First Nation was allocated Category A and Category B land in their "core area", which have been "interim protected" from third-party interests, pending the settlement or abandonment of a land claim agreement (Yukon ECO 2011b). The "core area" for White River First Nation lies well to the west and north of the Wellgreen Project and is separated from the Kluane First Nation "core area" by an area of overlapping traditional use. On December 18, 2014, the White River First Nations and Government of the Yukon Territory jointly announced that the two parties have initiated preliminary negotiations with the goal of reaching a reconciliation agreement. The intent of the reconciliation agreement discussions is to provide the parties with a process to constructively resolve issues relating to land use and other matters.

Wellgreen signed an exploration co-operation agreement (ECA) with the Kluane First Nation effective August 1, 2012, pursuant to which regular ECA meetings are held between Wellgreen and the Kluane First Nation. The ECA also provides that Wellgreen will continue to engage the White River First Nation with respect to discussions related to community presentations as well as training and employment opportunities.

Figure 4-6: Kluane First Nations Land Status



Source: Wellgreen, 2017

4.9 Significant Risk Factors

Other than as set out in this Section 4, to the extent known, there are no other environmental liabilities to which the Wellgreen Project is subject and no other significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Wellgreen Project.

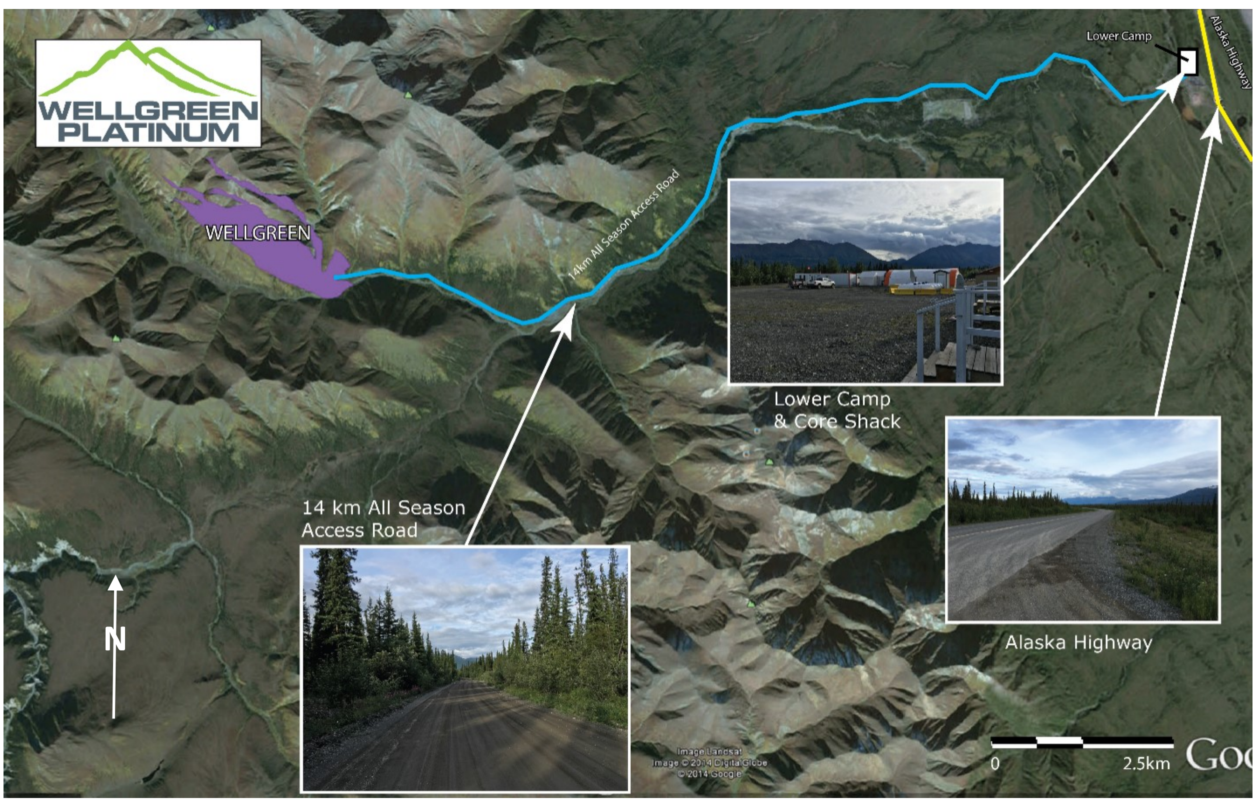
5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Wellgreen Project is located approximately 317 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon and can be reached via the paved all-weather Alaska Highway which is maintained by the Government of Yukon (approximately kilometre 1,726). From the highway to the Wellgreen Project deposit, travel is by gravel road (mine access road) that runs southwest beside Quill Creek for a distance of 14 km (Figure 5-1).

An all-weather airstrip is also located approximately 28 km southeast of the Wellgreen Project at Burwash Landing. It is maintained by NAV CANADA and presently sees limited winter maintenance.

All-season, deep-sea ports are located in Haines, Alaska, 390 km to the southeast, as well as Skagway, Alaska, which is currently utilized by Capstone Mining Corp. and Alexco Resources Corp. for the transport of mining concentrate material on bulk container ships to smelters. Both ports are year-round ice-free ports and are accessible by high-quality paved highways.

Figure 5-1: Project Access and Location, Source: Wellgreen 2017



5.1 Climate

The regional climate is semi-arid, sub-arctic with relatively warm, dry summers and winters characterized by relatively dry, cold interior conditions, but tempered by west coast climate influences. Weather records have been historically recorded at the Burwash Landing weather station (806.8 masl). The area lies in the rain shadow of the Saint Elias Mountains, with average annual total precipitation for the Burwash Landing station of 27.97 cm (11 inches) of which 19.2 cm (7.6 inches) typically falls as rain in summer and the remainder as snow in winter.

Exploration drilling has historically been done sporadically throughout the year, but potential future operations would be configured for year around operations.

A meteorological station was installed near the Upper Camp approximately 600 m southeast of the adit portal on October 27, 2012 by Tetra Tech EBA from Whitehorse. It consists of a standard 10 m tower with instrumentation to measure wind speed and direction, air temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure, incident solar radiation, and water-equivalent precipitation. An evaporation pan was installed in June 2013 at the same location to enable evaporation rates to be recorded over the summer months. Data is collected and stored on a regular basis by EBA.

Data collection recorded over the past four years returned the following:

- maximum air temperature was 27.5°C on June 10, 2017
- minimum air temperature was -37.4°C on January 28, 2013
- greatest monthly precipitation was 27.5 cm in December 2013
- least monthly precipitation was 0.0 cm in November 2014

5.2 Local Resources Infrastructure

The villages of Burwash Landing and Destruction Bay are located 15 km and 30 km, respectively, southeast from the Wellgreen Project. In addition to the airstrip at Burwash Landing, these towns have lodging, food, and fuel with the potential for future subdivision development to provide housing for mining personnel.

5.2.1 *Power*

Generators installed for the exploration programs currently supply power to the Wellgreen Project. Haines Junction is the current limit of the high capacity grid and hydroelectric system of Yukon Energy Corporation (YEC), which is approximately 140 km from the Wellgreen Project along the Alaska Highway. Currently, it is believed that there are 20 megawatts of surplus capacity on the YEC grid.

5.2.2 *Water*

Water supply adequate for drilling operations can be pumped from local creeks. Potable and non-potable water has been sourced from a shallow well at Lower Camp. In 2015, a new well was drilled at Lower Camp to provide water during exploration. It is assumed that sufficient water supplies from pit dewatering and surface runoff will be available for the mill processing needs of the Wellgreen Project.

5.2.3 *Mining Personnel*

Yukon has no net government debt, no territorial sales tax and a highly competitive taxation regime; all of which encourage investment in the mining sector. Skilled labour and equipment are available in the city of Whitehorse (population approximates 25,000) and the community of Haines Junction (area population of approximately 800). Limited services are also available in the two closest communities, Burwash Landing and Destruction Bay.

5.3 Physiography

The Wellgreen Project is located in the Kluane Ranges, which are a continuous chain of foothills situated along the eastern flank of the Saint Elias Mountains. The topography across the Wellgreen Project is typical of the interior Yukon with slopes of 250 to 300 m, and the highest peaks exceed an elevation of 1,800 m.

The main mineralized zone on the Wellgreen Project lies between an elevation of 1,250m and 1,700m on a moderate to steep south-facing slope. Water drainage on the Wellgreen Project is mainly east and then north into the Quill Creek drainage.

Vegetation consists of typical alpine vegetation on the hillsides, along with a mixture of pine, spruce, and poplar trees located in the lower elevations and creek beds.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes

W. Green, C. Aird, & C Hankins were the prospectors who discovered the surface showing near Arid Creek in 1952. The Property was optioned to Yukon Mining Company, a subsidiary of HudBay that same year, which was then transferred to another subsidiary called Hudson Yukon Mining in 1955.

The Wellgreen Project was optioned to a joint venture between All North Resources Ltd. (All-North) and Chevron Minerals in 1986 (Kluane JV) which acquired a 50% interest in the Wellgreen Project. That same year, Galactic Resources Ltd. purchased the Hudson Yukon Mining interest and NSRs royalty on the Property, and merged with All-North. In 1989, All-North purchased Chevron Minerals Ltd.'s 25% interest to acquire 100% interest in the Wellgreen Project. Other joint ventures were formed on the Arch property, which lies west of the Wellgreen Project.

In 1994, Northern Platinum acquired an 80% interest in the Wellgreen Project from All-North, with the remaining 20% purchased in 1999. Coronation Minerals optioned the Wellgreen Project in 2005, but dropped the option in 2009. The Wellgreen Project was then returned to Northern Platinum.

Prophecy Resource Corp. purchased Northern Platinum near the end of 2010. The Property and other nickel assets were spun out to its subsidiary Pacific Coast Nickel Corp., which then changed its name to Prophecy Platinum Corp. in 2011. Prophecy Platinum Corp. changed its name to Wellgreen Platinum Ltd. in 2013.

6.2 Previous Exploration and Development

During the tenure of HudBay, a total of 25,017 m of drilling was completed in 60 surfaces and 481 underground drill holes. Additionally, HudBay undertook 4,267 m of underground development including internal shafts. Ground geophysics and a soil geochemical survey were also conducted.

Between 1987 and 1988 during the Kluane JV, 16,648 m of drilling was completed in 83 surfaces and 34 underground holes with some rehabilitation of the underground workings and slashing of new drill stations. Additional exploration included geological mapping and sampling, Very Low Frequency Electromagnetics (VLF), magnetic surveys and surface trenching.

From 1996 to 2005, Northern Platinum drilled 4,471 m of surface diamond (10 holes) and reverse circulation (57) holes.

Coronation drilled 7,248 m in 24 surfaces and three underground holes from 2006 to 2008. This program resulted in the discovery of the deep mineralization in the East Zone. An aeromagnetic survey of 854 linear km was also carried out.

[NTD: Fix page number inconsistencies throughout report.]

In 2009 and 2010, Northern Platinum drilled 4,190 m in 16 core holes, prior to its acquisition by Prophecy Resources Corp., Prophecy Resources Corp. drilled one more 117 m hole.

In 2011, Prophecy Platinum Corp. (now Wellgreen) drilled 1,925 m in six core holes. This drill program resulted in an updated resource and PEA.

In 2012, Prophecy Platinum Corp. (now Wellgreen) drilled 10,983 m in 51 core holes.

In 2013, Prophecy Platinum Corp. (now Wellgreen) drilled 104 m in one diamond hole, 831 m in one diamond-tail hole and 1,858 m in 25 reverse circulation (RC) holes, totalling 2,793 m of new drilling, along with assaying another 8,462 m of core from approximately 21,784 m of re-logged historical drill core from 108 holes.

In 2014, Wellgreen drilled 773 m in one diamond hole, 2,024 m in 4 diamond-tail holes and 120 m in one RC hole, totalling 2,917 m of new drilling. The resource was updated during the year to include the 2013 drilling.

In 2015, Wellgreen drilled 5,668 m in 21 diamond holes and 3,336 m in 27 RC holes, totalling 8,904 m of new drilling.

In 2016, Wellgreen drilled 1,364 m in seven diamond holes and 1,139 m in 11 RC holes, totalling 2,503 m of new drilling.

Additional information regarding a brief description of the exploration programs, to the extent known, is discussed in Section 9.

6.3 Historic Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

The QP (John Marek) has not completed sufficient work to classify any historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Therefore, Wellgreen is not treating the historical estimates as mineral resources or mineral reserves. Any previous statements of mineral resources have been superseded by the current resource presented in this document.

6.4 Historic Production

Hudson Yukon Mining commenced commercial production in 1972. Mined mineralized material was trucked down from the mine to the mill site near the current lower camp beside the Alaska Highway at approximately kilometer 1727. Production ceased in 1973 due to falling metal prices and discontinuous massive sulphide horizons. A total of 171,652 tonnes grading 2.23 % Ni, 1.39 % Cu, 1.3 g/t Pt, 0.92 g/t Pd, 0.17 g/t Au, 0.40 g/t Rh, 0.42 g/t Ru, 0.25 g/t Ir, 0.20 g/t Os, and 0.20 g/t Re were milled to produce 33,853 tonnes of concentrate, which was shipped to Sumitomo in Japan.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Wellgreen Project is located within the Insular Superterrane, which is dominantly composed of two older terranes (Wrangellia and Alexander) that were amalgamated at approximately 320 million years (Ma) (Figure 7-1). These terranes are comprised of island arc and ocean floor volcanic rocks overlain by thick assemblages of oceanic sedimentary rocks that range in age from 220 to 400 Ma. Wrangellia exhibits a package of platform-type limestones that are several kilometres thick conformably overlying a 230 Ma old package of volcanic rocks (the Nikolai Group) that are present on the Wellgreen Project.

The Wellgreen Project lies within the Kluane Ultramafic Belt, situated in the southwest portion of the Wrangellia Terrane that spans from Vancouver Island, north and through BC, into Alaska (Figure 7-2). The Northern Wrangellia terrane is fault bound by the dextral strike-slip Denali Fault to the northeast (Yukon-Tanana Terrane) and the Duke River Thrust Fault to the southwest (Alexander Terrane, Cobbett and others, 2010). In the southwest Yukon, Wrangellia comprises Paleozoic through to mid-Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that are overlain by Triassic subaerial flood basalts and complementary intrusive rocks, and is designated a Large Igneous Province (LIP). The ultramafic intrusives of the Wrangellia Terrane represent one of the largest tracts of nickel-copper-PGM mineralization in North America, second in size to the Proterozoic Circum-Superior Belt in Northern Quebec that rims the Archean Superior province (Hulbert, 1997).

The oldest stratified rocks that represent the base of the Yukon Wrangellia Terrane belong to the Skolai Group (Smith and MacKevett, 1970; Read and Monger, 1976). This group consists of the Pennsylvanian to Permian Station Creek and the Hasen Creek Formations. The Station Creek Formation, named for the type section in eastern Alaska, include Early Mississippian (354 Ma) mafic volcanic rocks overlain by volcanic breccia, tuffs and volcanogenic sandstone. The Station Creek Formation is considered to represent back-arc oceanic crust that was overlain by arc volcanic detritus. Conformably overlying the Station Creek Formation is the Hasen Creek Formation, a sequence of conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone turbidites, and limestone. The Hasen Creek Formation is Permian in age and is likely the result of sedimentation occurring during the subsidence of the Mississippian-Pennsylvanian Arc.

The Skolai Group is unconformably overlain by the Middle and Late Triassic Nikolai Group generally consisting of basalt flows with minor intercalated limestone. Mafic and ultramafic intrusions are common throughout the area and are generally located near the contact between the Station Creek and Hasen Creek Formations. The intrusions commonly exhibit magmatic sulphide associated nickel-copper-PGM and gold mineralization. These sills, which represent individual members of the Kluane Ultramafic Belt, along with the 232 + 1 Ma Maple Creek Gabbro (Mortensen and Hulbert, 1991) are interpreted as feeders for the Nikolai Formation flood basalts (Israel and van Zeyl 2005). The Maple Creek Gabbro occurs as a series of dikes and plugs that are observed to crosscut the sills of the Kluane Ultramafic Belt and in one case are exposed as feeders to the Nikolai Group basalt (Hulbert, 1997). A 2008). These rocks had been previously mapped as the Cretaceous Kluane Ranges Plutonic Suite.

Figure 7-1: Regional Geological Setting (modified from Yukon Geological Survey 2016)

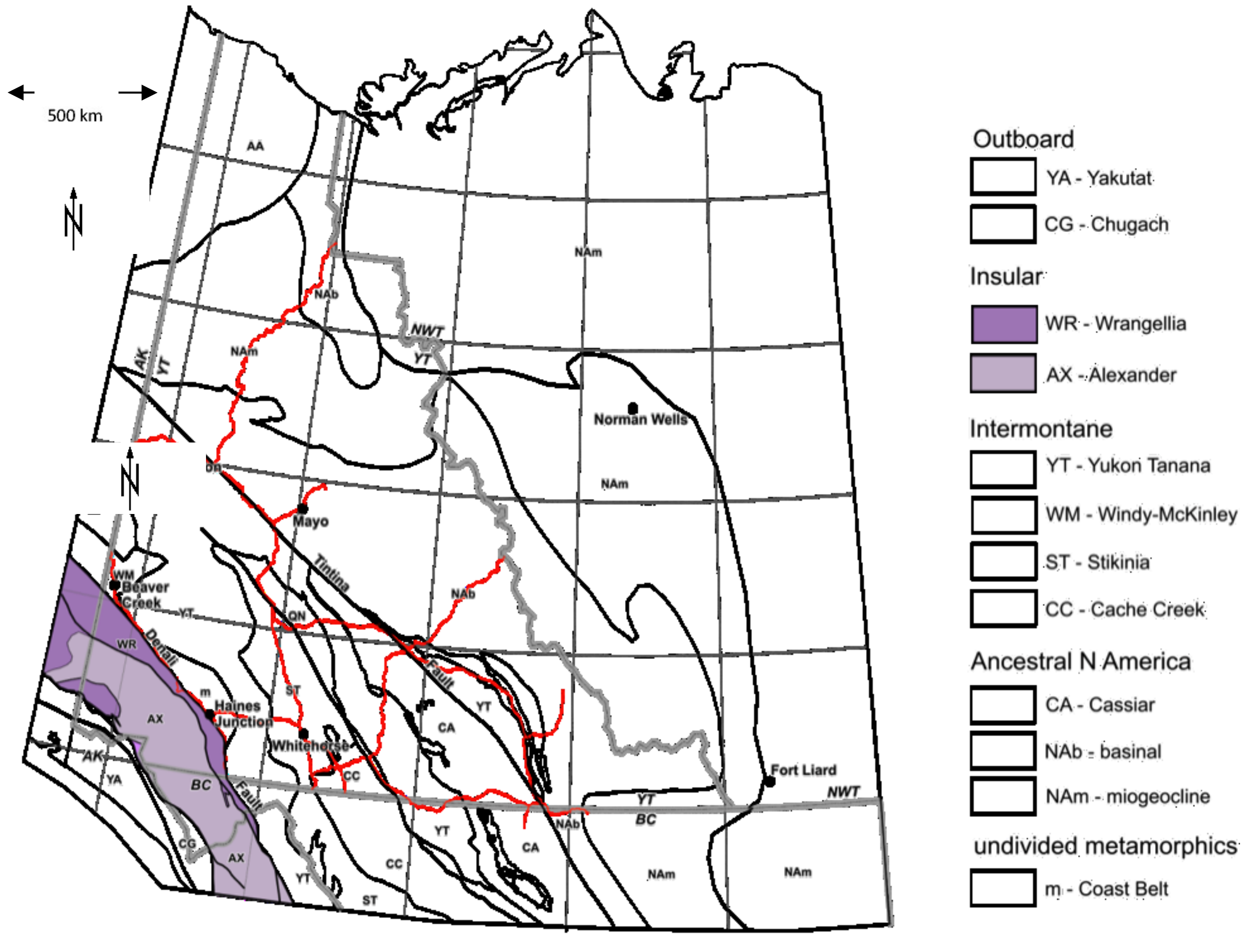
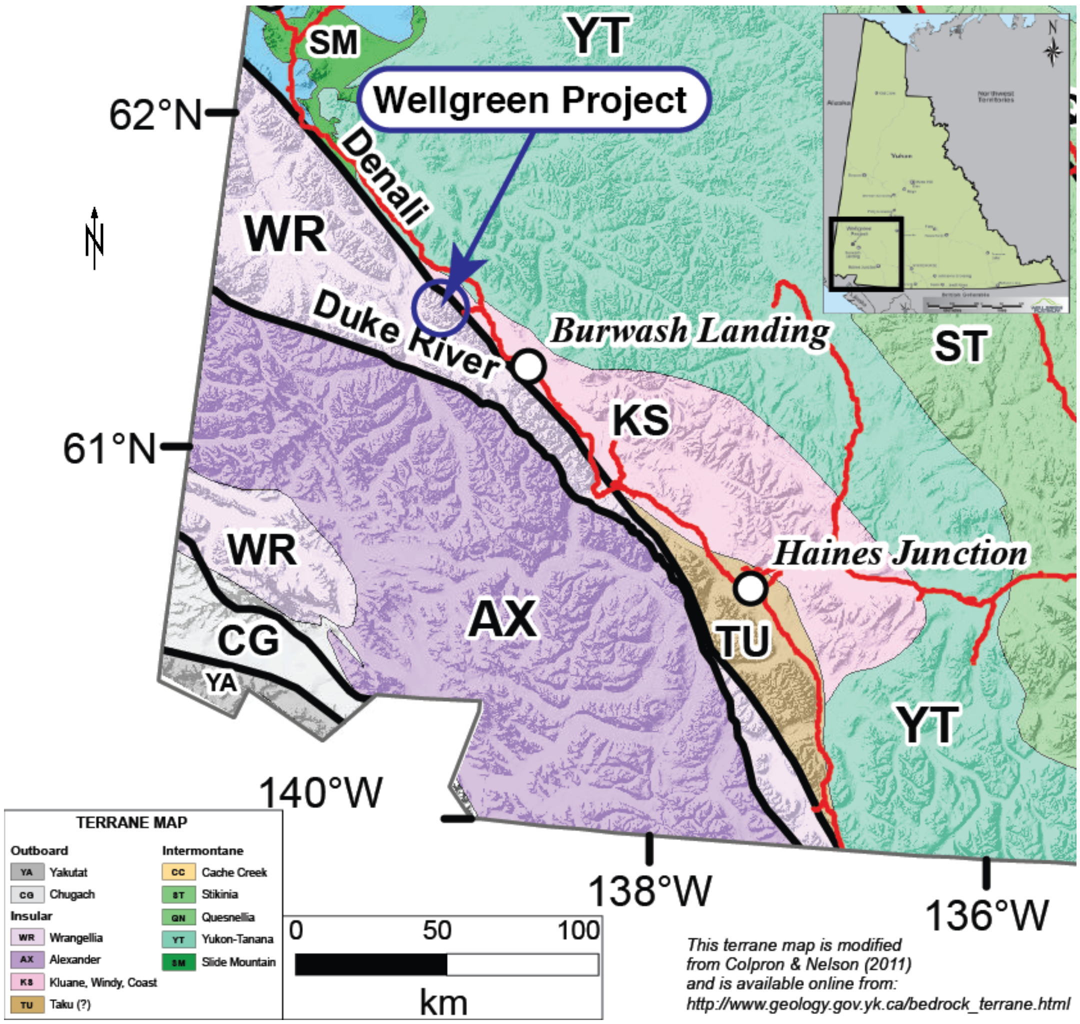


Figure 7-2: Regional Geologic Setting



7.2 Local Geology

Israel and van Zeyl (2005) provide the most recent, complete regional geological mapping for the Wellgreen Project as illustrated in Figure 7-3. Hulbert (1997) also provides a description and discussion of detailed geology and interpretation covering the Wellgreen Project deposit area from maps completed by Archer, Cathro and Associates, who have compiled and reinterpreted exploration results for the Kluane JV programs carried out on behalf of All-North. However, the descriptions and classifications of the geological framework for the Wellgreen Project from these sources are not consistent.

The oldest rocks at the Wellgreen Project are represented by the Pennsylvanian and/or Permian Station Creek Formation that underlies significant portions of the Wellgreen Project. The formation consists of light to medium green volcanic breccia, tuffs and tuffaceous sandstones, and also contains a component of basalt. The Station Creek Formation is conformably overlain by the Permian Hasen Creek Formation, which consists of a range of metasediments; greywacke, thin- bedded siltstone turbidites, chert/quartzite, argillite, and limestone, as well as volcaniclastics and tuffs. These rocks are folded into a series of parallel, sometimes overturned, synclines and anticlines.

The Hasen Creek Formation rocks are unconformably overlain by locally amygdaloidal flood basalt, volcanic breccias, and metasediments of the Upper Triassic Nikolai Group. The Nikolai Group rocks are also folded into a series of southeast-northwest trending anticlines and synclines.

In the Wellgreen Proejct deposit area, Nikolai Group mafic volcanics occur in the area immediately south of the Quill Creek Complex. The volcanics have been interpreted to be in fault contact with the upper part of the Quill Creek Complex and Station Creek Formation rocks (Israel and van Zeyl 2005).

There is an abundant series of relatively small intrusions into Paleozoic metasediments and the Quill Creek Complex. They are mapped as andesitic to gabbroic dikes and plugs that are part of the Maple Creek Gabbro, and are likely correlated with the Nikolai Formation. Hulbert (1997) describes these same rocks as felsic dikes, which may have been gabbro dikes that experienced post-emplacement alteration. Many of these small intrusions are associated with the northeast-southwest oriented faults that cut the stratigraphic sequence and the Quill Creek Complex, while others are parallel to the structural grain of the Station Creek and Hasen Creek Formations.

The Early Cretaceous intermediate and felsic intrusives belonging to the Kluane Ranges Suite represent the youngest rocks on the Wellgreen Project.

Longitudinal faults and/or shears are common in the ultramafic rocks and some of these faults occur along lithological contacts. Hulbert (1997) describes two western faults as west-dipping reverse faults. Two faults present in the western portion of the Wellgreen Project intrusion offset the mafic-ultramafic rocks and dip steeply to the southeast.

7.3 Property Geology

The Wellgreen Project deposit occurs within, and along, the lower margin of an Upper Triassic ultramafic-mafic body, within the Quill Creek Complex. This assemblage of mafic-ultramafic rocks is 20 km long and closely intrudes along the contact between the Station Creek and Hasen Creek formations. The main mass of the Quill Creek Complex, the Wellgreen Project, and Quill intrusions, is 4.7 km long and up to 1 km wide. A smaller mass of similar intrusive located along strike to the northwest is known as the Arch intrusive. The Burwash intrusion is located to the southeast and may be a continuation of the Quill intrusion. The Quill Creek Complex consists of a main intrusion and an associated group of upright to locally overturned, steeply south dipping sills. Based on drill information, the northernmost sill called the North Arm, and the main Wellgreen Project sill, appear to be contiguous at depth in the eastern end of the deposit. The Quill Creek Complex layered intrusion which gradationally transitions from peridotite to clinopyroxenite to gabbro with a corresponding increasing sulphide and mineralization content through this sequence toward contact with the Paleozoic sedimentary country rocks (Figure 7-4). The intrusions are variably serpentenized and locally deformed. Locally, the sills have a lower gabbroic margin adjacent to a chilled contact with Paleozoic rocks. Recent observations indicate that many of these marginal gabbros may actually be endo-skarn units that appear to be the direct result of digestion and hybridization of limestone present in the Hasen Creek country rocks by the Wellgreen Project parent magma(s). Mafic-rich exo-skarns also occur in the floor rocks adjacent to the marginal facies gabbro, particularly where the metasediment host includes limestone or calcareous rocks. The intrusives are zoned upwards/southward away from the lower gabbroic zone through zones of clinopyroxenite and peridotite. This zonation may be directly related to the degree of interaction with the reactive wall-rocks and appears to reflect the relative sulphide content of the rocks with the highest sulphide content at the lower margins grading up to the least sulphide content in the upper parts of the tabular intrusion, mostly as peridotite.

Table 7-1 lists the regionally mapped units and how they relate to the lithologies used in the geologic model for the resource.

Figure 7-3: Geology of the Quill Creek Area

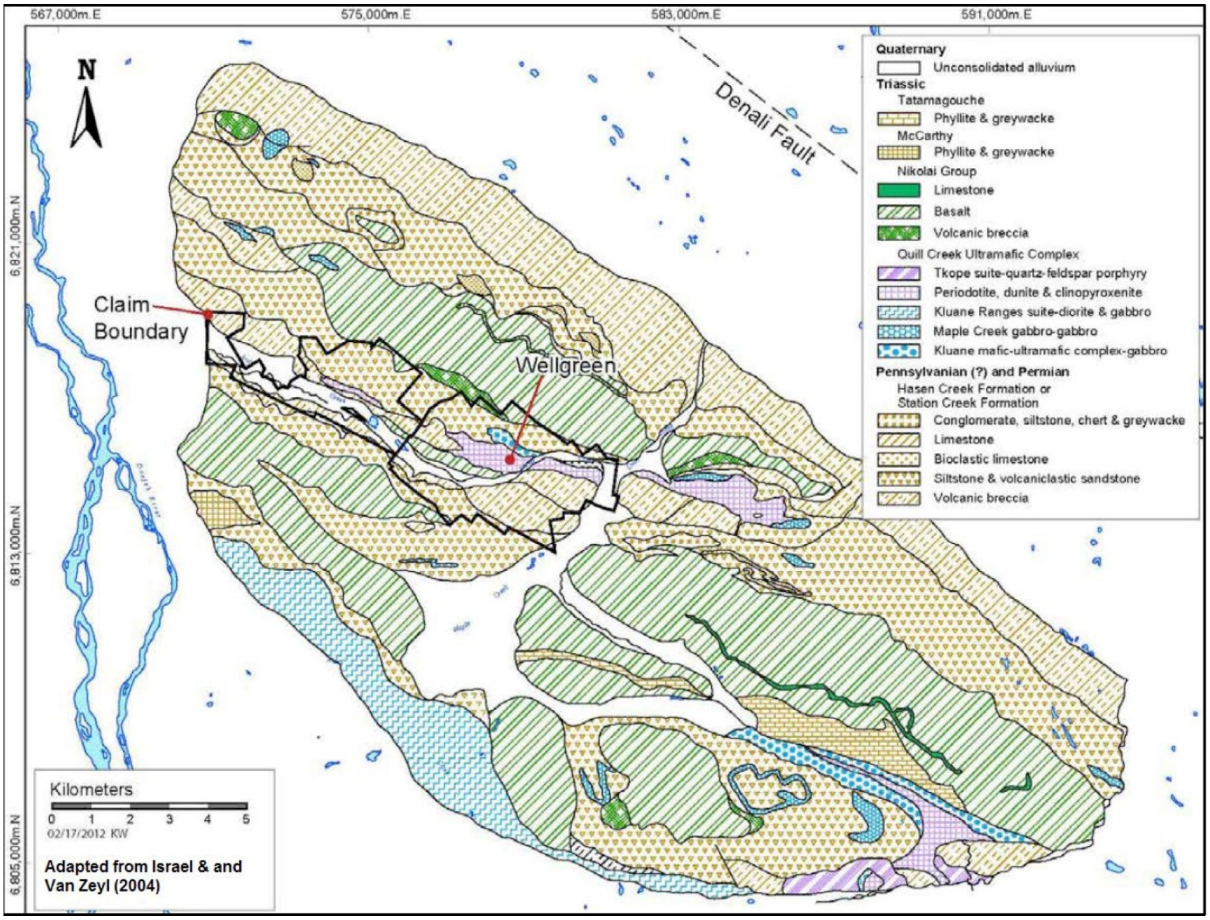


Table 7-1: Wellgreen Lithologies

Model Code	Lithologic Description	Mineralization Status	Regionally Mapped Lithology
7	Clinopyroxenite	Ore Host	Quill Creek Clinopyroxenite
20	Mineralized Gabbro	Ore Host	Quill Creek Marginal Gabbro
24	Peridotite	Ore Host	Quill Creek Peridotite
29	Massive Sulfide	Ore Host	Quill Creek Massive-Sulphide
26	Metasediments	Generally Barren	Hasen Creek Formation
5	Basalt	Barren	Nikolia Basalt
21	Maple Creek Gabbro	Barren	MC Gabbro
32	Volcaniclastic	Barren	Station Creek Formation

7.4 Mineralization

Mineralization on the Wellgreen Project occurs within the Quill Creek Complex. This variably serpentenized, ultramafic-gabbroic body intrudes Pennsylvanian-Permian sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Historic exploration and development programs defined two main zones of gabbro-hosted massive and disseminated sulphide mineralization known as the East Zone and West Zone. These zones have since been determined to be contiguous and are known as the Far East, East, West, and Far West Zones with the connecting Central Zone. The North Arm Zone is interpreted to be a splay off of the Far East Zone. Geologic controls on mineralization are discussed in Section 14.

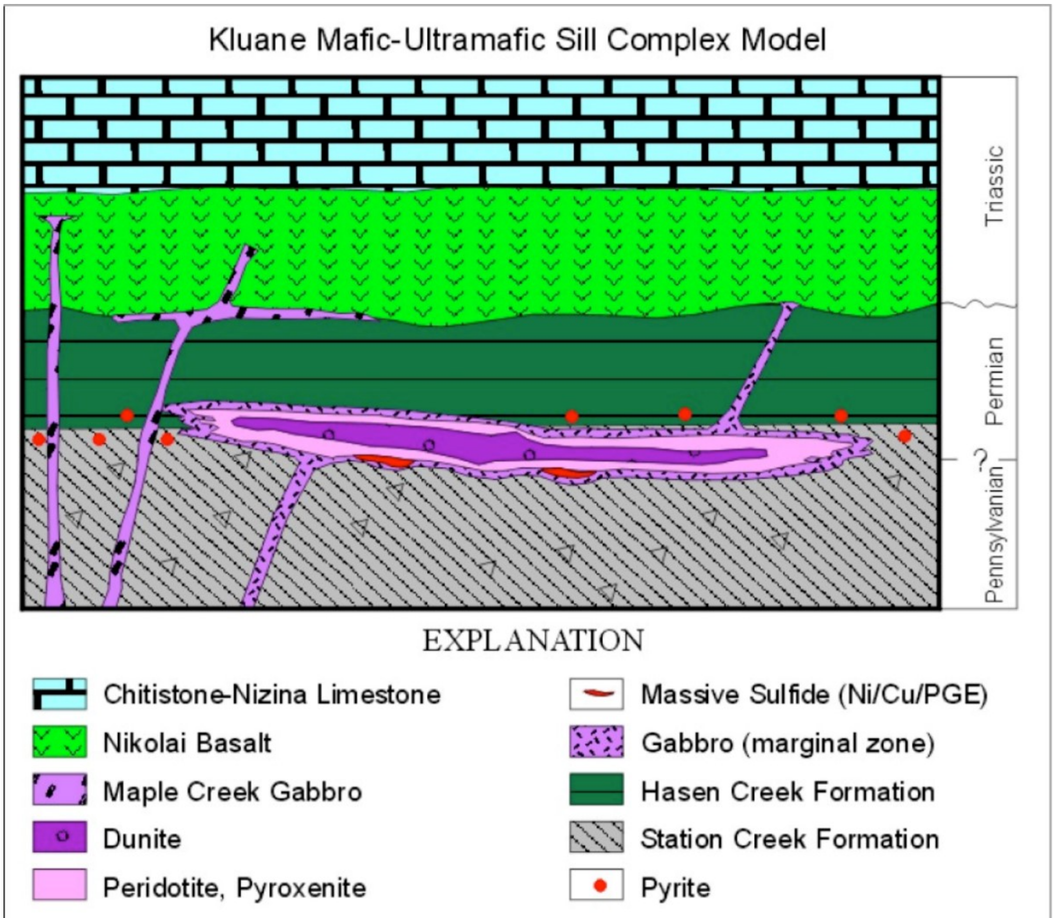
7.4.1 *Far East Zone*

The Far East Zone represents the easternmost part of the Wellgreen Project intrusion. The zone lies between 578250E and Arid Creek, at approximately 578750E (coordinate system North American Datum 1983, Zone 7N). The large plug of Maple Creek Gabbro represents the eastern boundary of the zone (Figure 7-5). In both the current East and Far East Zones, historic exploration efforts focused on defining massive sulphide horizons and lenses near the contact between the Wellgreen Project Intrusion and Hasen Creek metasediments and as such this contact is very well defined. This sedimentary contact was historically interpreted to be the steeply dipping southern footwall to mineralization based on the data available at the time, but more recent work in the East Zone showed that the sedimentary contact was a wedge of metasediments in a much larger ultramafic body. This change in understanding in the nature of the sedimentary contact was demonstrated in the Far East Zone by drill holes 154, 160 and 165.

The typical steeply-dipping lithological sequence of peridotite, clinopyroxenite, and gabbro with massive sulphide is very well defined in the Far East Zone. The core of the Far East Zone shows a broad sub-horizontal sulphide-rich, clinopyroxenite, and gabbro/skarn horizon with a second clinopyroxenite and gabbro enriched zone at the lower contact with the metasediments.

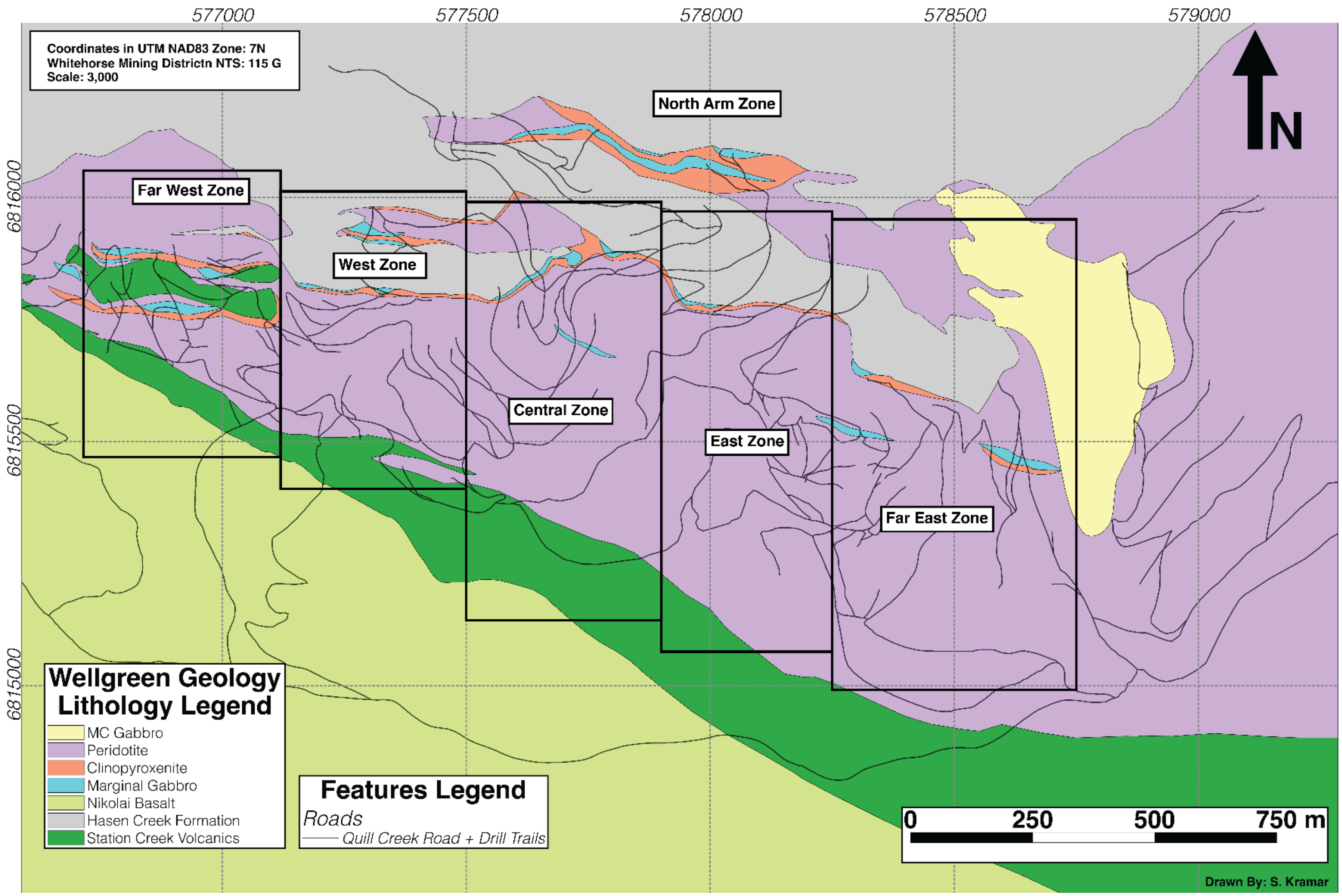
In the easternmost portion of the Far East Zone, all lithologies exhibit a similar sub-horizontal dip to the symmetrical sequence further west: with peridotite transitioning to clinopyroxenite, and gabbro with skarn units and massive sulphide immediately prior to the basal contact with Station Creek volcaniclastics and Hasen Creek metasediments. This lower sequence is interpreted to be contiguous with the basal sequence observed 350 m farther to the west. In addition, the foot-wedge pinches out to the east such that in the upper portion of the intrusion, the various contact-proximal lithologies are absent.

Figure 7-4: Kluane Mafic-Ultramafic Sill Complex Model



Schematic section of typical Kluane mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex model (pre-deformation) showing the outer marginal gabbroic envelope, and the zonal development of progressively more ultramafic rocks (i.e. Pyroxenite, peridotite and dunite, respectively) towards the core of the intrusion. Note the massive sulphide concentrations at the base of the complex and the intrusions preferential emplacement at or near the pyritic Station Creek-Hasen Creek Formations contact zone. (L. Hulbert 1995, GSC OF3057)

Figure 7-5: Property Geology (Wellgreen, 2017)



7.4.2 *East Zone*

The East Zone lies between 577900E and 578250E, and was historically explored for massive sulphide at the footwall contact. As mentioned above, this zone was the first in which the change in the footwall contact's orientation was observed in drill core. The peridotite-clinopyroxenite-gabbro sequence is observed to wrap around the base of the wedge in the East Zone.

The historic East Zone (current East and Far East Zones combined) was mined by Hudson Yukon Mining in 1972 and 1973, and approximately 171,652 t of mineralized material was extracted.

7.4.3 *Central Zone*

The Central Zone lies between 577500E and 577900E. The eastern portion of the zone is similar to the East Zone whereby well-mineralized peridotite gradationally transitions to clinopyroxenite and gabbro, and units are observed near the contact with dominantly Hasen Creek metasediments. The western portion of the Central Zone exhibits a sub-horizontal, symmetrical, mineralized unit similar to that intersected at depth in the Far East Zone. Additional drilling will be required to test whether the higher-grade, sub-horizontal, mineralization intersected in the Central Zone connects with that in the East and Far East zones. This represents a high priority exploration target, and currently is the least drilled zone on the Wellgreen Project.

7.4.4 *West Zone*

The West Zone lies between 577120E and 577500E. Similar to the western portion of the Central Zone, well-mineralized peridotite overlies a comparatively thick package of clinopyroxenite and gabbro with significant semi-massive and massive sulphide zones.

7.4.5 *Far West Zone*

The Far West Zone lies between 576720E and 577120E, and the northern part of the zone is interpreted to be a branching sill from the main Wellgreen Project Intrusion. This sill is generally zoned outwards, well mineralized in the centre, grading from peridotite to clinopyroxenite and gabbro towards the contact with the metasedimentary country rocks. Grades in the Far West Zone are significantly elevated starting at surface with high sulphide content.

7.4.6 *North Arm Zone*

The North Arm Zone is located in the east-central portion of a narrow 1,200 m long sill, positioned approximately 150 m below the main Wellgreen Project Intrusion. It was discovered by Hudson Yukon Mining in the 1950s and explored in 1987 with three drill holes by All-North. All of these drill holes intersected mineralization. The geology of this zone is similar to both the East and West Zones. Mineralization consists of massive sulphide lenses, disseminated sulphide in gabbro and clinopyroxenite, and fracture fillings in footwall Hasen Creek metasediments. The North Arm Zone was tested in 1988 and 2005 by limited drilling and was determined to have a sub-vertical dip. The information collected to date suggests that the North Arm Zone is relatively narrow in comparison with the main Wellgreen Project body at surface, but it does represent a prospective area of nickel-copper mineralization that warrants further work and may be contiguous with the main Wellgreen Project intrusion at depth towards the eastern end of the deposit.

7.5 Prospects / Exploration Targets

7.5.1 *Quill Target*

The Quill ultramafic body is interpreted to be contiguous (based on geophysical response) with both the Wellgreen Project to the west and Burwash to the east and is the least explored ultramafic occurrence in the Wellgreen Project's land package due to its lack of surface exposure. While Archer Cathro mapped continuous outcrops up one small creek on the western end of the Quill intrusion in 1988, the extent of the intrusions is currently primarily defined by magnetic/VLF surveys only. However, the Quill target has significant exploration potential and limited drilling had intersected ultramafic material, which is encouraging (Figure 7-6).

7.5.2 *Burwash Target*

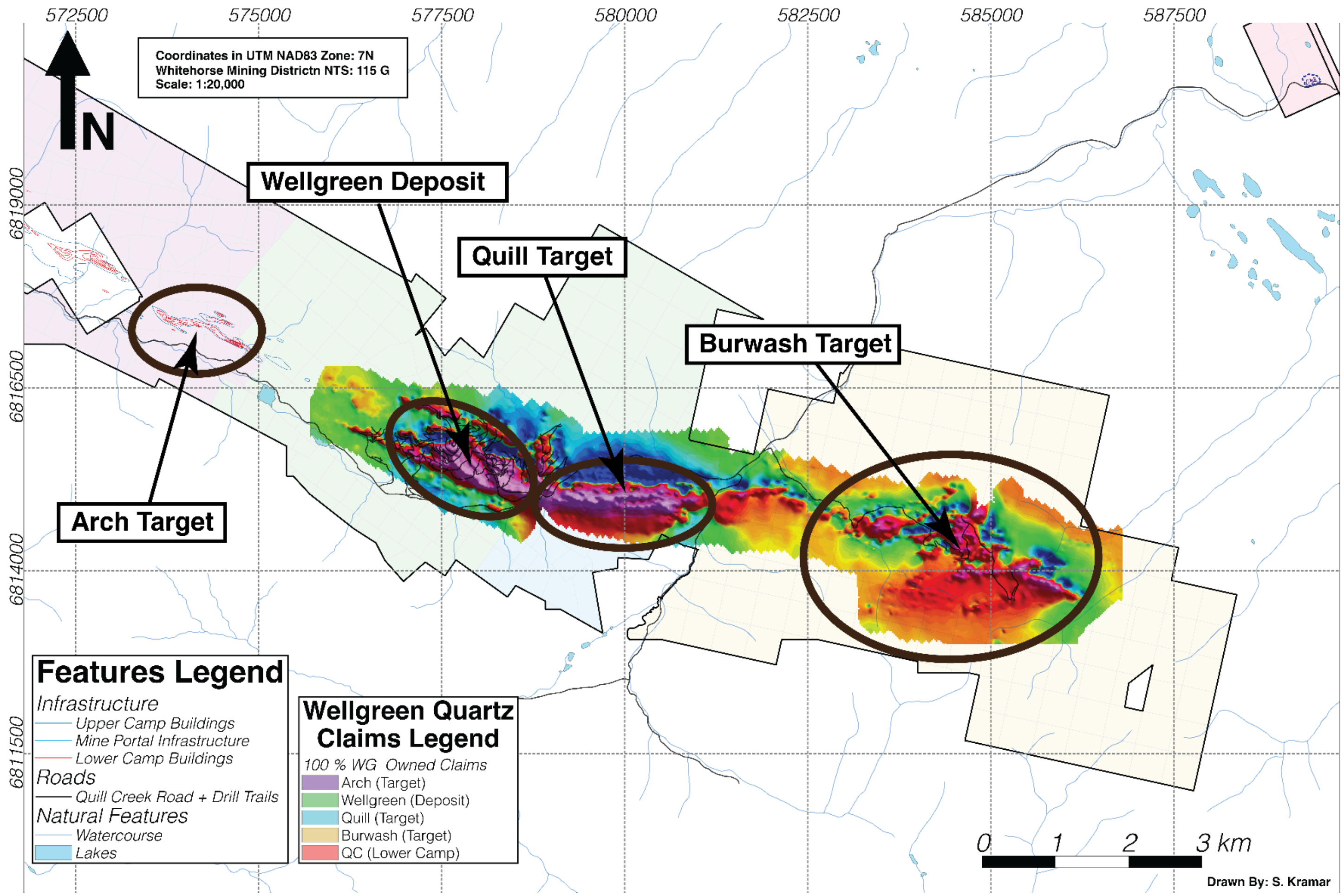
The Burwash Target area (Figure 7-6) covers part of the Wellgreen Project's ultramafic complex and is located east of both the Wellgreen Project and Quill (Deposit and Target, respectively) areas. The northern and southeastern portions of the Burwash area have had little exploration carried out and/or reported. The northern part of Burwash only has limited soil sampling. Both a Mag/VLF ground geophysical survey and a small soil-sampling program was conducted in the central part of the Burwash since the Wellgreen Project was acquired by the Company, with geophysical anomalies similar to that of the Quill target and the Wellgreen Project deposit.

Historic drilling efforts at Burwash have been limited to a number of shallow holes, which appear to have targeted showings and areas of magnetic anomaly and/or soil geochemical highs. These historic campaigns were testing primarily for high-grade massive sulphide zones. Based on subsequent work by Wellgreen, it is now recognized that mineralization may occur throughout the ultramafic bodies as disseminated mineralization, in addition to contact related mineralization; however, it is to be noted that the Burwash target is interpreted to be a 'stacked sill' system, and ultramafic material may occur in thin stacked sills rather than a large sill system like the Wellgreen Project deposit. With that in mind, the Burwash target still has exploration potential (Figure 7-6).

7.5.3 *Arch Target*

The Arch Property was discovered as a western extension of the Wellgreen Project (Figure 7-6). Over the last nearly 40 years, mapping, geochemical soil sampling, geophysics, and trenching were performed on the Arch Target. Historical drilling produced some encouraging results having intersected ultramafic material, however exploration efforts were sparse and as a result, information (at this time) about the Arch target is not very well known.

Figure 7-6: Regional Targets Adjacent to Wellgreen (Quill and Burwash – defined by Mag/VLF; Arch – defined by Mag Contours), (Wellgreen, 2017)



7.6 Minerals

Table 7-2, Table 7-3, and Table 7-4 after Cabri et al. (1993) list the opaque minerals and PGM-bearing minerals found in the deposit. The elevated presence of rhodium, iridium, osmium, rhenium, and ruthenium within the mineral suite provide an opportunity for additional potential economic contributions from these metals. Rhodium is present on the Wellgreen Project in highly anomalous concentrations as compared to the concentrations found in Noril'sk ores in Russia and other significant ultramafic systems globally (Hulbert 1997).

Table 7-2: Opaque Minerals Observed in the Wellgreen Project Deposit

Major Minerals*	
Pyrrhotite	$Fe_{1-x}S$
Pentlandite	$(Fe, Ni)_9S_8$
Chalcopyrite	$CuFeS_2$
Magnetite	Fe_3O_4
Ilmenite	$FeTiO_3$
Less Common to Rare Minerals *	
Violarite	FeNi2S4
Sphalerite	(Zn,Fe)S
Chromite	FeCr2O4
Cobaltite**	CoAsS/NiAsS
Arsenopyrite	FeAsS
Ullmannite	NiSbS
Siegenite Argentopentlandite	(Ni, Ag)(Fe, Ni)8S8
Gold/Electrum	(Au/Ag)
Melonite	NiTe2
Bismuth Tellurides	Bi-Te (?)
Galena	PbS
Altaite	PbTe
Kickline	NiAs
Covellite	CuS
Breuithauptite	NiSb
Barite	BaSO4
Titanite Hessite	CaTiSiO2Ag2Te
Matildite	AgBiS2
Undefined	Cu-Fe-Ba-S**

Source: Cabri et al., 1993

Notes: *Ideal Formula

Unidentified mineral of the cobalt-gersdorffite series

Table 7-3: Primary PGM-Bearing Minerals

Mineral	Formula
Sperrylite	$PtAs_2$
Sudburyite	PdSb
Testibiopalladite	PdSbTe
Merenskyite	$PdTe_2$
Moncheite	$PtTe_2$
Michernerite	PdBiTe
Stibiojaiadinite	Pd_5Sb_2
Mertielte II	Pd_8Sb_3
Geversite	$PtSb_2$
Hollingworthite	RhAsS
Froodite	$PdBi_2$
Unidentified	$(Pd,Ni)_2(Te,Sb)_3$
Unidentified	$(Pd,Ni)_3(Te,Sb)_4$
Unidentified	Pd(Bi,Te)
Unidentified	$Pd_3Ni(Sb,Te,Bi)_5$
Laurite	RuS_2
Kotuiskite	$PdTe_2$
Pt-Fe alloy(s)	Pt_3Fe or PtFe(?)
Unidentified	Re>Ir>Os>Ru alloy
Unidentified	Pd-Hg
Iridium	Ir
Unidentified	Re sulphide (?)

Source: Cabri et al., 1993

Table 7-4: Additional PGM-Bearing Minerals

Mineral	Formula	Metal Content
Melonite	$(Ni,Pd,Pt)Te_2$	Up to 15.1%Pd; up to 9.37% Pt
Unidentified	$(Ni,Pd)_2(Te,Sb)_3$	Up to 22.8% Pd
Unidentified	$(Ni,Pd)_3(Te,Sb)_4$	Up to 15.9% Pd
Breuithauptite	(Ni,Pd)Sb	Up to 18.9% Pd
Hextestibio-panickelite	$(Ni,Pd)_2SbTe$	Up to 15.9% Pd
Ullmannite	(Ni,Pd)SbS	Up to 0.09% Pd
Cobaltite	(Co,Rh)AsS	Up to 2.7% Rh, in zones
Pentaldite	(Pt,Rh,Ru)*	Up to 34 Pd, 12 Rh, 13 Ru (ppm)
Chalcopyrite	(Ru,Rh,Pd)*	Up to 10 Ru, 10 Rh, 9 Pd (ppm)
Pyrrhotite	(Pd)*	Up to 5.6 Pd (ppm)

Source: Cabri et al., 1993

Note: *Trace levels as determined by proton microprobe

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Wellgreen Project deposit is hosted in the Quill Creek Complex, one of a number of mafic-ultramafic sills that are enriched in nickel-copper-PGM mineralization that outcrop within the Kluane Ultramafic Belt of the Wrangellia Terrane in southwestern Yukon. The sills which form the Kluane mafic-ultramafic complex are thought to be part of a sub-volcanic system that feed the Nikolai Formation flood basalts and have been compared to the Noril'sk in Russia.

Similar deposits also occur elsewhere in Canada (Franklin sills; Bedard et al., 2011; Cape Smith Belt; Giovenazzo et al., 1989), in China (Yangluiping Instrusions; Xie-Yan Song et al. 2003, Jinchuan; Tonnelier, 2010), and southern Africa (Uitkomst intrusion; Maier et al., 2013, floor of eastern Bushveld Complex; Maier et al., 2001).

Many sill-hosted Ni-Cu-PGM deposits are generally considered to be part of a large, interconnected magmatic system that feed voluminous flood basalts and result from the impingement of a mantle plume upon the base of the crust. At Noril'sk, the main sulfide bodies formed from segregated sulfide at the base of magmatic conduits through which multiple pulses of magma travelled, and this mechanism is also believed to have occurred at the Wellgreen Project. The Quill Creek complex intruded a Pennsylvanian-Permian island arc, whereas many of the other deposits are Precambrian and all intruded into cratons. Greene et al. (2010) offers compelling evidence that the mafic-ultramafic intrusions and flood basalts of Wrangellia were formed in an oceanic plateau, which itself was formed by a mantle plume (Richards, 1991), and the terrane was subsequently accreted to the margin of North America in the Jurassic. These circumstances make Wellgreen unique among other sill-hosted Ni-Cu-PGM deposits.

9 EXPLORATION

Historic exploration carried out by previous operators is summarized in Section 6. Exploration relevant to the mineral resource update is presented below.

9.1 Exploration Potential

The Wellgreen Project extends over an 18-km mineralized trend with multiple exploration targets. Identified zones of Kluane ultramafics from mapping, soil sampling and geophysics include Formula, Arch, Wellgreen, Quill, and Burwash.

9.2 Grids and Surveys

In 2013, Wellgreen conducted a collar monument and surveying program. This effort was undertaken to modernize the Wellgreen Project's drill database by changing the coordinate system for all data from local mine grid to Universal Transverse Mercator, North American Datum 1983, Zone 7. Many holes on the Wellgreen Project were never surveyed or designated with monuments, and those that were surveyed used the mine grid coordinate system. A differential global position system (DGPS) was used to survey 58 holes. Most collar positions were changed by a few metres; however, some collars were more than 30 m away from their supposed locations.

For road and trail surveys, the Trimble unit was carried on the operator's back whilst they were driving an all-terrain vehicle (ATV). The instrument took a measurement every few seconds. For drill collar surveys, the Trimble was activated directly over the collar and its position was measured every few seconds for one minute. The average of the measurements was then corrected using the base station located in Juneau, Alaska.

9.3 Geological Mapping

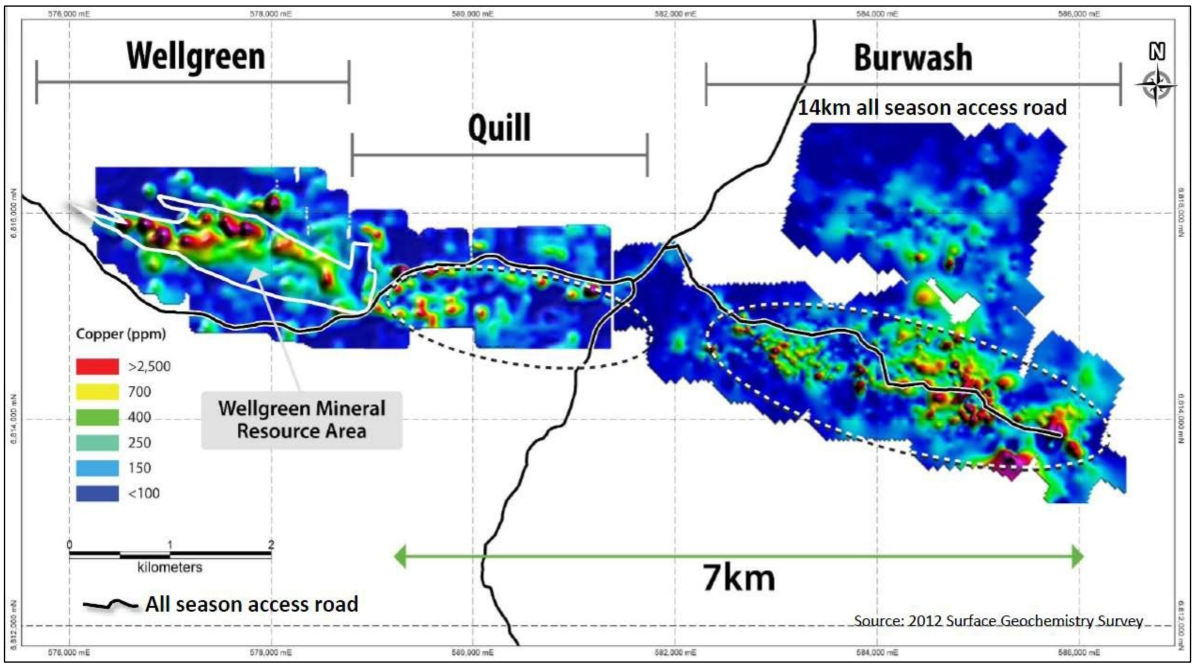
In 2013, a three-day mapping program was undertaken on the eastern portion of the Wellgreen Project, east of Arid Creek and northeast of the upper camp. Parts of this area were exposed by undocumented bulldozer trenching. This mapping effort led to a better understanding of the contacts between the Wellgreen Project intrusion, the Maple Creek Gabbro, and the Hasen Creek sediments. In 2015 a mapping program was completed over the Wellgreen Project deposit by Craig Bow in order to better understand the site geology. The results of this mapping have been utilized in the current site geologic model.

9.4 Geochemical Sampling

In 2012, a soil sampling survey was undertaken over the Wellgreen Project/Quill, Burwash and Arch properties. Results for Cu are presented in Figure 9-1.

Soil samples were taken on a 25-m nominal spacing across the Wellgreen Project, and soil augers and mattocks were used to try to get to the B or C horizons. The samples were placed in Kraft sample bags and shipped to the ALS Global preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT. Sample pulps were then sent to ALS Global's lab in Vancouver, BC for assay. This form of sample is appropriate for exploration geochemistry and were not used for determination of mineral resources.

Figure 9-1: Cu Soil Geochemistry - 2012

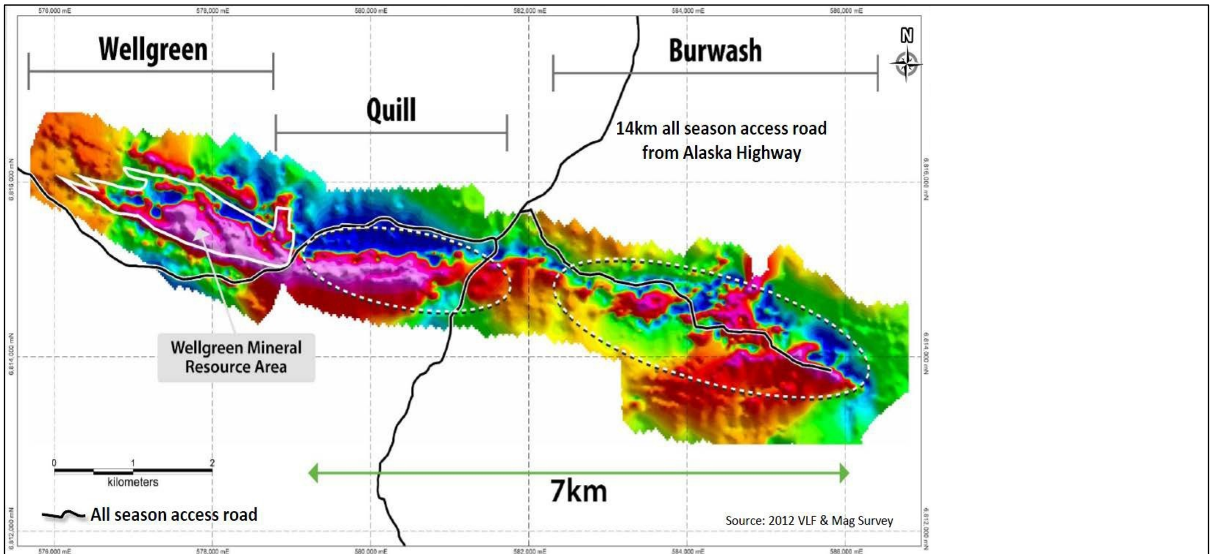


Source: Wellgreen Platinum, 2017

9.5 Geophysics

In 2012, a Magnetics-Very Low Frequency Electromagnetics (VLF) survey was conducted over the Wellgreen Project/Quill, Burwash, and parts of the Arch property. The survey over the Wellgreen Project/Quill consisted of 57 lines for a total of 62.74-line kilometres (Figure 9-2).

Figure 9-2: Magnetic-VLF Survey Extent



Source: Wellgreen Platinum, 2017

9.6 Petrology, Mineralogy, and Research Studies

There have been several petrological, mineralogical and geological studies done at the Wellgreen Project deposit. A Ph.D. thesis was done by S. W. Campbell in 1981, a M.Sc. thesis by S. Miller in 1991 and a B.Sc. thesis by M. Fayak in 1989. Earlier petrologic, mineralogic, and isotopic studies are provided in Hulbert's 1997 Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin (506) of the Ni-Cu-PGE deposits in the terrane. Israel and van Zeyl (2005) completed a preliminary regional geology report on the area. Vancouver Petrographics completed petrography on the Wellgreen Proejct samples in 2010.

9.7 Geotechnical and Hydrological Studies

SRK Consulting conducted a site visit and logged two core holes in 2015 in order to make recommendations for future geotechnical work. Further geotechnical work will be required to determine pit slopes and pit phase sequencing.

Since 2013, 27 monitor wells have been drilled within and adjacent to the deposit in order to conduct baseline water quality studies. This work will be used to characterize the background groundwater conditions around the site. Additional groundwater studies will be required to further advance the Wellgreen Project.

9.8 Metallurgical Studies

Metallurgical testwork is discussed in detail in Section 13 of this document.

9.9 Priority Exploration Targets

Exploration potential exists throughout the Kluane Ultramafic Belt. These rocks are elevated in Ni, Cu, and PGM's. Current understanding indicates that higher grade mineralization occurs where magmatic melts have interacted with carbonate bearing country rock. Potential areas for exploration include the Arch, Quill, and Burwash areas.

The Arch target area is located 2 km west and on strike with the Wellgreen.Project The target was discovered in 1952 and has been explored by surface sampling, geologic mapping, geophysics, trenching and minor drilling. Three holes have been drilled on the prospect and occurred in 1955, 1988, and 2001. The drilling done in 2001 encountered massive sulfides that contained 1 m of 4.18% Cu and 1.98% Ni.

Quill is located east and along strike with the Wellgreen Project. A magnetic high trend from the Wellgreen Project to Quill, as shown in Figure 9-2 and ultramafics have been continuously mapped between the two areas. The Quill target area has a strike length of 2 km and surface soil samples across the area are anomalous in Ni and Cu. Peridotite and favorable country rock have been mapped within the target area. Three holes were drilled in the target area during the 1950's when HudBay was exploring for higher-grade massive, semi-massive sulfides. The lack of additional drilling indicates they did not encounter the higher-grade material in these holes. The holes did encounter peridotite, which was not sampled.

The Burwash target is east of Quill and is along strike with the Wellgreen Project. The target area begins about 4 km east of the Wellgreen Project and has a strike length of almost 3 km. The magnetic high observed at the Wellgreen Project and Quill, broadens and becomes subtler at Burwash. The Ni and Cu soil sampling results at Burwash are similar to the Wellgreen Project. Drilling at Burwash and geologic mapping indicate that the ultramafics are a series of bifurcating thin sills and are not as wide as the main sill at the Wellgreen Project. Drilling was done at Burwash in 2005 and 2008. One of the holes drilled in 2008 (BR-08-05) encountered 67.8 m of 0.363 ppm Pt+Pd+Au, 0.22% Ni and 0.07% Cu.

10 DRILLING

Drilling has been completed by several companies over an extended period of time on the Wellgreen Project and Table 10-1 summarizes the drilling history. Section 12 establishes that drilling completed prior to 1987 was not used in the estimation of the updated mineral resource. The drill count at the bottom of the table illustrates the 1987 and newer drilling that was used for the determination of mineral resources. John Marek of IMC (QP) holds the opinion that the 1987 and newer drilling can be used for the determination of mineral resources.

The following information regarding historic drilling has been summarized from the Technical Report titled Preliminary Economic Assessment, Technical Report, Wellgreen Project, Yukon Territory, Canada. Report Date: March 18, 2015.

10.1 Historic Drilling

Considerable surface and underground drilling was completed in the 1950s by Hudson Yukon Mining, an operating subsidiary of HudBay. Additional drilling was completed under the auspices of the Kluane JV (All-North, Chevron and Galactic Resources) in the 1980s by Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd. Drill logs, assay summaries and certificates for many of these historic drill holes are available, and have been compiled into a database along with more recent drill data. This historic work has not been completely documented, however much of the data has been located and digitized. Drilling prior to 1987 has not been used for the resource estimation other than to guide the construction of the geologic model. The pre-1987 drilling was removed because: 1) long intervals of the holes were not assayed, 2) the criteria to assay or not assay does not appear consistent, and 3) high-grade intervals appear to be high biased relative to the Wellgreen Project drilling.

10.2 Northern Platinum Drilling

Northern Platinum conducted numerous drill campaigns on the Wellgreen Project between 1996 and 2010. The drilling conducted by Northern Platinum in 2009 and 2010 was designed to extend and expand the potential resource of the Wellgreen Project deposit by targeting mineralization up dip of the East Zone and east along strike. Drilling was completed by E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse. All holes drilled in 2009 and 2010 were HQ diameter and all drilling was run in five-foot intervals (1.52 m). Ten holes were drilled in the East Zone in 2009, totaling 2051.75 m. In 2010, prior to its acquisition by Prophecy Resources Corp., Northern Platinum drilled six holes in the East Zone. After the acquisition, one more hole was drilled, bringing the 2010 total to 2,254.77 m.

10.3 1996 Drill Program

In 1996, Northern Platinum conducted a reverse circulation (RC) program that focused on the historic East and West Zones. Drilling was completed by Northern Platinum staff using an Ingersoll Rand ECM-

350 3.5” diameter RC drill. A total of 57 holes totaling 3,873.7 m were drilled, and drilling was run on five-foot intervals (1.52 m).

Table 10-1: Wellgreen Drill Hole Summary

Surface Drilling						Underground Drilling		Total	
Year	Company	Diamond		RC or Partial RC		Diamond Drilling		Reported Drilling	
		Holes	Metres	Holes	Metres	Holes	Metres	Holes	Metres
1952	Yukon Mining	18	1,982					18	1,982
1953	Yukon Mining	27	2,500			27	693	54	3,192
1954	Yukon Mining	2	193			159	3,940	161	4,132
1955	Hudson Yukon Mining					154	9,019	154	9,019
1956	Hudson Yukon Mining					38	1,904	38	1,904
1969	Hudson Yukon Mining	13	1,314					13	1,314
1971	Hudson Yukon Mining					81	2,522	81	2,522
1972	Hudson Yukon Mining					23	990	23	990
1987	All North / Galactic Resources	46	5,027					46	5,027
1988	All North / Chevron	37	6,050			34	5,571	71	11,621
1996	Northern Platinum			57	3,874			57	3,874
2001	Northern Platinum	6	530					6	530
2005	Northern Platinum	4	67					4	67
2006	Coronation Minerals	11	2,017					11	2,017
2007	Coronation Minerals					3	577	3	577
2008	Coronation Minerals	13	4,655					13	4,655
2009	Northern Platinum	10	2,052					10	2,052
2010	Northern Platinum	7	2,255					7	2,255
2011	Wellgreen Platinum	6	1,925					6	1,925
2012	Wellgreen Platinum	22	5,566			29	5,417	51	10,983
2013	Wellgreen Platinum	1	104	26	2,689			27	2,793
Drilling Added Since 2015 Resource Statement									
2014	Wellgreen Platinum	1	773	7	2,144			8	2,917
2015	Wellgreen Platinum	21	5,668	27	3,336			48	9,005
2016	Wellgreen Platinum	7	1,364	11	1,139			18	2,503
Total Project Drilling to Date		252	44,041	128	13,182	548	30,633	928	87,855
Drilling from 1987 through 2016		192	38,053	128	13,182	66	11,565	386	62,799

10.4 2001 Drill Program

The 2001 program targeted mineralization along the historic footwall contact and drill-tested the Middle Arm, a splay off the main property intrusion in the West Zone. Drilling was conducted by E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse. A total of six drill holes were completed on the Wellgreen Project and one hole on the adjacent Arch property, for a total of 591.92 m. All 2001 drilling was HQ diameter, sampled on 5 ft. intervals (1.52 m).

10.5 2005 Drill Program

A small program was conducted in 2005. This program focused on the North Arm and the drilling was completed by Northern Platinum staff using an Ingersoll Rand (ECM)-350 3.5" diameter RC drill. A total of four holes were completed totaling 67.05 m. Sampling was on 5 ft. intervals (1.52 m).

10.6 2006-2008 Coronation Minerals Drill Program

The holes drilled on the Wellgreen Project by Coronation Minerals in 2006 were for the purpose of validating the historical drilling done by the Kluane JV in 1987 and 1988. The program was designed by Watts, Griffis, and McQuat, Ltd. (WGM) with a total of 24 holes proposed. Coronation Minerals engaged E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon as the drill contractor. All the surface drilling was HQ, and holes were reduced to NQ as the depth increased and ground conditions became unfavorable. The underground drilling was all BTW core size. The drilling began in late July 2006 and a total of 11 holes were completed for 2,016.87 m. Ten of the holes drilled in 2006 were drilled to "twin" historical holes drilled by the Kluane JV. In 2007, three underground holes were completed totaling 576.99 m. Two of the holes were designed to "twin" historical holes. In 2008, 13 additional surface diamond drill holes were drilled by Coronation Minerals.

10.7 2011 Wellgreen Drill Program

The drilling conducted by Wellgreen in 2011 was designed initially to delineate the resource potential of the Wellgreen Project deposit by targeting the area between the East and West Zones to prove that the zones are not separate, but rather one continuous zone. The focus of the program evolved to test the hanging wall disseminated sulfides located in the ultramafic unit. Drilling was completed by E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse. A total of nine drill holes were completed during the 2011 drill program from June to October, however three collar locations were never recorded and are considered lost. All holes were drilled HQ and all drilling was run in 5 ft. intervals (1.52 m). Including the lost holes, a total of 2269.17 m was drilled in 2011.

10.8 2012 Wellgreen Drill Program

The surface drilling conducted by Wellgreen in 2012 was designed to infill the potential resource of the Wellgreen Project deposit in the East and West Zones. The underground program focused on upgrading the resource category of the high-grade hanging-wall gabbro in the East Zone. Surface drilling was completed by Foraco International SA of Toronto, ON, while underground drilling was completed by DMAC Drilling of Aldergrove, BC. A total of 22 drill holes from surface and an additional 29 drill holes from underground were completed during the 2012 drill program from February to November, totaling 10,983.11 m. All the holes were HQ diameter.

10.9 2013 Wellgreen Drill Program

The drilling conducted by Wellgreen in 2013 was designed to extend, expand, and upgrade the resource of the Wellgreen Project deposit. The program initially focused on defining and expanding the Far East Zone and a second program drilled in-fill holes in the resource with dual purpose geologic definition and ground water monitoring wells in the Wellgreen Project and in areas of potential future mine infrastructure. The first drill program was completed by Boart Longyear of South Jordan, Utah, USA. A total of nine drill holes were completed during the 2013 drill program from July to October, totaling 2,027 m. Eight of the nine holes were drilled with 5.5" RC, one of which was continued in HQ and later downsized to NQ, and one other hole was drilled HQ. All drilling was run in 3 m intervals. The second program was completed by Midnight Sun Drilling of Whitehorse. A total of 18 vertical holes were completed during the program from October to November, totaling 765.93 m. All of those holes were drilled with 4.5" RC and were run in 5 ft. intervals (1.52 m).

10.10 2014 Wellgreen Drill Program

During October and November of 2014, the Company completed 2,916.49 m of drilling in eight holes. Most holes were started with an RC rig and finished with HQ core.

10.11 2015 and 2016 Wellgreen Drill Program

A mix of core and RC drilling was completed by the Company during 2015 and 2016. Starting in 2015, HQ drill core was sawn in half and ½ of the core was sawn again to generate ¼ core samples that were used for assay. This procedure was intended to ensure that samples for metallurgical testing were available (½ core) but still retain ¼ of the core for verification.

10.12 Wellgreen Re-Sampling of Historic Drill Core

The Company sampled and assayed previously non-sampled core intervals and re-assayed all available sampled intervals from the 1987-1988 programs in 2013. A total of 3,087 samples were analyzed from 108 holes (8,462 m). The existing half core was sawn so that ¼ core samples were sent for assay and the Company's preparation and assay protocols were applied.

Missing intervals within the 2006 through 2007 programs were also resampled with ¼ core and assayed using the Company's preparation and assay protocols.

10.13 Collar Survey Procedures

Prior to the 2013 field season, drill collars were spotted with a compass and chain off the local mine grid, with the final completed collars surveyed with a hand-held GPS, compass and chain or a total station GPS, or not at all. In 2013 all collars were spotted using a hand-held GPS and later surveyed with a differential GPS.

All early drilling in mine grid has been converted to the UTM Zone 7V coordinates.

10.14 Downhole Survey Procedures

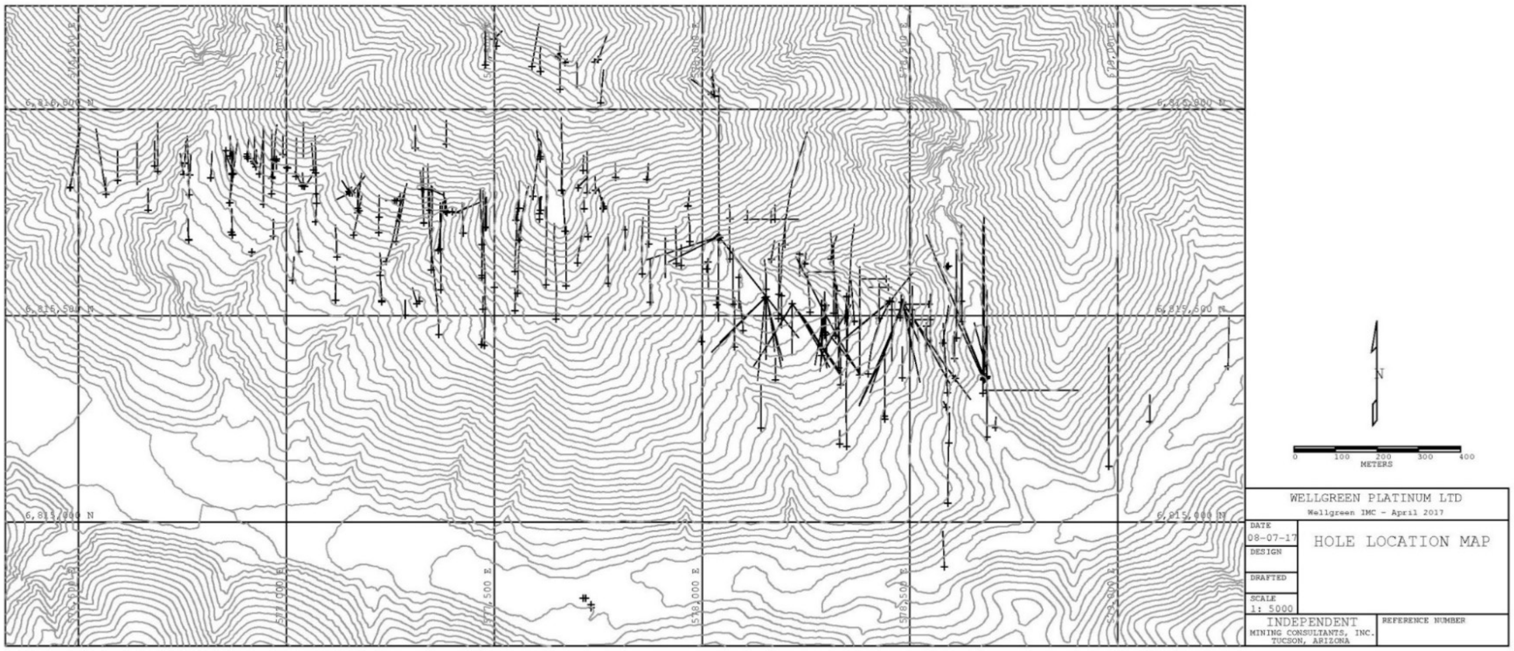
Down-hole surveys were performed differently in different years depending on the operator at the time. HudBay, Archer-Cathro, and Northern Platinum (from 1996-2005) used acid dip tests to determine hole deviation, either at regular intervals or, in the case of Northern Platinum, at the end of each hole. Coronation Minerals used acid dip tests in 2006 and 2007, and used a Reflex Single Shot magnetic tool in 2008. Northern Platinum (from 2009-2010) and Prophecy Resources Corp. (2011) reported use of a ReflexIt© tool, and survey readings were collected approximately 9 m off the bottom of the hole and at approximately 152 m intervals up the hole, however no azimuth data was recorded.

In 2012, Wellgreen completed down-hole surveys using the Reflex Maxibor II© tool. Survey readings were collected every 3 m up the hole. Some measurements or surveys were subject to tool malfunction and deemed unreliable. In 2013, Wellgreen completed down-hole surveys using the Icefield Tools Gyro Shot® tool. Survey readings were collected approximately 9 m off the bottom of the hole and at every 18 m up the hole. Geotechnical/groundwater holes drilled in the Wellgreen Project deposit were spotted with a hand-held GPS and were surveyed with differential GPS (DGPS). Down-hole surveys were not conducted due to the shallow lengths and vertical dips of the holes.

10.15 Drill Holes for Mineral Resource Estimation.

Figure 10-1 is a map of the drill hole collar locations that were selected for input to the estimation of mineral resources. As noted in earlier, the drill holes prior to 1987 were not used in this estimate of resources. Figure 10-1 illustrates the locations 386 holes used in the resource estimate.

Figure 10-1: Drill Hole Location Map, 1987 and Newer Holes Used in Estimation of the Mineral Resource



(Source IMC, 2017)

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Sample collection and preparation protocols have changed over the 65 years of drilling that have occurred at the Wellgreen Project. This section will focus on the procedures that have been followed by Wellgreen on their drilling and sampling as well as the resampling of the 1987 to 1988 historic holes.

The available knowledge of the historic drilling is briefly discussed below and the outcome of data verification is provided indicating if the information package was utilized in this statement of mineral resources. Information on the historic programs has been summarized from the Technical Report titled: Preliminary Economic Assessment, Technical Report, Wellgreen Project, Yukon Territory, Canada. Report Date: March 18, 2015.

IMC has formed the opinion that the sampling protocols and procedures that were applied to the data applied to the mineral resource estimate are appropriate for the determination of mineral resources. Additional discussion of specific programs and procedures are detailed in this section and Section 12.0

11.1 Programs Prior to Wellgreen Platinum

11.1.1 *Historic Drill Programs 1952-1988*

Sampling details for historic programs have not been verified by IMC. No documented Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) programs are available for review. Based on assay results, it appears that Hudson Yukon Mining only sampled intervals considered to be well mineralized. Long drill intervals were not sampled, and the determination of when to and when not to assay was inconsistent. Hudson Yukon Mining assayed the core at their internal lab in Flin Flon, Manitoba.

Drill programs in 1987-1988 were supervised by Archer Cathro & Associates Ltd. on behalf of All North Resources, Ltd. Assessment reports filed during these years do not document sampling or analytical details, however it appears only "mineralized" intervals were sampled.

Archer-Cathro assayed the core at Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. in North Vancouver.

File information suggests Archer-Cathro core was analyzed for Pt and Pd by fire assay, and Cu and Ni by atomic absorption (AAS). In addition, some samples were analyzed for the other PMEs and as such underwent neutron activation.

Wellgreen sampled and assayed previously non-sampled core intervals, and re-assayed all available sampled intervals from the 1987-1988 programs in 2013. A total of 3,087 samples were analyzed from 108 holes (8,462 m). Most of these samples were ¼ core.

The resampled intervals from 1987 and 1988 were used in the estimation of mineral resources. Otherwise, the pre-1987 data was rejected by IMC and not used in the estimation of mineral resources. Details are provided in Section 12.

11.1.2 *Coronation Minerals Programs 2006-2008*

The drill core was logged and sampled by the company's geologist and assistants under the direct supervision of Mr. Rory Calhoun, P.Geo., at the designated facilities of the Coronation Minerals base camp on site. The geologists recorded lithology, mineralization, structures, sample numbers etc., and assistants would record the geotechnical data [rock quality designation (RQD)] and core recovery.

Sample length was variable based on lithology and mineralization observed by the geologist, and the core was marked accordingly. Most sampled intervals were 1.52 m or 5 ft in length. The assistant transported the core into the saw shack and cut it in half using a core saw. After cutting, the core was returned to the core tray and the geologist would sample it. Half of the split core would be placed in a plastic sample bag with the sample tag. The sample number was also written on the outside of each bag for easy identification. No sample tags were left in the core trays. All of the data from logging the core was recorded in hand written logs and then transferred to Microsoft Excel™ spreadsheets, for later import into a geological software package.

IMC has verified this data can be used by comparing it to nearby recent Wellgreen Project drilling. Details are provided in Section 12.

11.1.3 *Northern Platinum Programs 1996-2005 and 2009-2010*

There is no available documentation on sampling details for the older Northern Platinum programs, however based on handwritten assays in paper drill logs, samples were taken every 5 ft (1.52 m) and were assayed for Cu, Ni, and Co, and sometimes for Pt, Pd, and Au.

Northern Platinum sampled core based on lithology and observed mineralization, and where no contacts were present used a nominal 5 ft (1.52 m) sample interval.

Most samples, including field-inserted Standards and Blanks, were sent to Loring Laboratories in Calgary, AB for assaying. In 2009, samples were also analyzed at ALS Global in North Vancouver, BC. Loring Laboratories has ISO 9001:2000 certification and ALS Global has ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2000 certification. A 30-element package, including copper, nickel, and cobalt reported in parts per million was analyzed by aqua regia "partial digestion" followed by ICP analyses. Gold, platinum, palladium, and rhodium were analyzed by four acid digestion followed by a 30-g fire assay with an atomic absorption (AA) finish.

IMC has verified the Northern Platinum data from 1996 through 2010 can be used by comparing it to nearby recent Wellgreen Project drilling. Details are provided in Section 12.

11.2 Wellgreen Platinum Sampling Protocols

11.2.1 *Wellgreen Platinum Programs 2011-2013*

The sampling methodology adopted by Wellgreen was as follows:

The drill contractor delivers the drill core to the core shack and the core boxes are sorted and placed in groups of three. The group of boxes is photographed, and run markers and other marker blocks are checked for accuracy. The geologist or technician collects RQD and recovery data, and the geologist logs the core. Prior to 2013 all recovery, RQD, and geology data was hand-written onto paper forms that were then entered into spreadsheets. From 2013 onwards, all of this data is captured digitally in an Access database.

Ideally there is only one geologist logging each individual hole for consistency. Most of the samples vary in length from 0.5 to 3.5 m with 96% of the intervals falling in this range.

In 2013, the sample interval was written on a lab-provided tag that was then stapled onto the box. The tag displays the sample number and interval. Previously, the sample was marked on the box with the footage and sample number in permanent marker. Processed boxes of core are taken to the core cutting facility for cutting by a technician. The saw uses fresh water for cooling that is not recycled. The core is cut and the technician places the samples in clean plastic bags with a sample tag. The sample number is written on the outside of the sample bag and the bag is then sealed using a heavy-duty zip tie rendering it impermeable to outside contamination.

Starting in 2012 through 2016, the core was sawn twice:

- entire core was sawn in half
- one of the core halves was sawn again to generate two, quarter samples

The half core is maintained for possible future metallurgical sampling, while one quarter is left in the box and the other quarter is sent to the lab for assay.

All samples collected in 2011 and 2012, including field-inserted Standards and Blanks, were sent to ALS Global in Vancouver, BC, for assaying. All samples in 2013 were sent to Bureau Veritas (formerly ACME Laboratories) in Vancouver, BC, for analysis. Both labs have ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2000 certification, and are independent of Wellgreen.

The samples were assayed for copper, nickel, cobalt, gold, platinum, and palladium. The following is a brief description of the sample preparation:

- samples are sorted into numerical order and then dried
- once dried, the material was crushed using a jaw crusher
- the sample is then split to get a 250-g sample for pulverizing
- the total 250 g of split sample is pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns (µm)
- gold, platinum and palladium were assayed by fire assay fusion of 30 g with an ICP-ES finish; the resulting values were reported in parts per million
- copper, nickel and cobalt were assayed by four-acid "near total" digestion ICP-ES

During 2015 the primary assay lab was Bureau Veritas Labs in Vancouver (using Bureau Veritas preparation facility in Whitehorse) and the check lab is AGAT Laboratories. AGAT is ISO 9001:2015 certified. Bags of ¼ core are shipped to Bureau Veritas in lots of 50 to 100 samples. For every batch of samples, Bureau Veritas sends a second pulp to AGAT as a check assay as directed by the Wellgreen geology staff.

The QA/QC procedure for sample shipment, based on the sequential sample number with samples ending with the following values, is as follows:

- 000 Inserted Standard CDN-ME-1309
- 002 Lab Check to AGAT of Sample 001 (Pulp)
- 020 Standard CDN-ME-1310
- 025 Field duplicates (other ¼ of the core)
- 030 Coarse Blank
- 040 Standard CDN-ME-09
- 050 Pulp Blank
- 060 Standard CDN-ME-09
- 075 Field duplicates (other 1/4 of the core)
- 080 Standard CDN-ME-1310
- 090 Coarse Blank

The same QA/QC protocols are used when drilling Reverse Circulation (RC). RC samples are collected at the rig with a rotary splitter. Water was added to all RC sampling to facilitate sample collection.

The sample shipments are transferred from the site to Bureau Veritas preparation facility in Whitehorse by a 3rd party transport service. The transmittal list from the mine is confirmed by the lab upon arrival in Whitehorse.

11.2.2 *Wellgreen Density Measurement*

Wellgreen completes specific gravity measurements with one sample from each core box prior to sawing the core. Core boxes hold approximately 5 m of core. Samples are solid pieces of core between 10 and 20 cm long.

The sample is weighed directly from the core box for the "in air" weight and suspended in water for the wet weight. Both weights are recorded in the database and the relative specific gravity is calculated from those values. Samples are air-dried and not oven dried before testing. There is no provision for sealing the sample in wax or vacuum bags to prevent water from entering the samples.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The database verification for the Wellgreen Project utilized the following approach:

- The drilling completed by Wellgreen from 2011 through 2015 was confirmed using their QAQC procedures with check assays, blank insertions, duplicates and standards.
- Alternative sample methods utilized by Wellgreen were checked against one another including: Reverse Circulation to Diamond Drilling and ¼ versus ½ core sampling.
- Once the reliability of the Wellgreen Project drilling was established, it was used as the basis to compare with the other historic data sets on a nearest neighbour basis.
- John Marek of IMC acted as the QP for the data verification and determination of mineral resources. As a result of the data verification work that is summarized in this section, Mr. Marek and IMC find that the selected database is reliable for the determination of mineral resources and mineral reserves. The selected data is the drilling completed between 1987 and 2016 inclusive of the re-assay of core during 2013 that was originally drilled during 1987 and 1988.

12.1 Wellgreen Platinum Data Verification

The following checks were performed on the Wellgreen Project data drilled between 2011 and the present.

- collar survey check and confirmation of the drill holes
- spot check of certificates of assay versus the electronic database
- statistical analysis of the inserted standards
- statistical analysis of the inserted blank
- statistical analysis of the field duplicates
- statistical analysis of the check assays samples

12.1.1 *Drill Hole Collar Survey Checks*

Drill hole collars at the Wellgreen Project have not been routinely monumented after completion of each hole. Occasional collars and monuments do exist for verification. Drill pads are prevalent all over the mountain and pads do exist where drill collars are plotted on topographic maps.

During the site visit, the QP (John Marek) and Wellgreen team members hiked to 5 drill holes that could be observed during an afternoon of walking. Their collar coordinates were spot checked by GPS or by recording the collar ID and back calculating the location against the GPS estimate. Table 12-1 summarizes the field check of the few holes that could be accessed at the time. The error on Table 12-1 is the difference between the hand-held GPS and the database coordinates that were based on high precision differential GPS.

Table 12-1: Spot Check of Drill Hole Coordinates

Collar Search	Lat deg-min-sec (dec)	Long deg-min-sec(dec)	UTME (7N) NAD83	UTMN (7N) NAD83	Elevation (m)	Hole ID	Error metres	Comment(s)
1	61°27'53.47"	139°31'48.22"	578,324	6,815,450	1,445	WS09-170	3	PVC w/ concrete rod/monument
2	61°27'55.04"	139°31'46.31"	578,361	6,815,497	1,452	WS52-009	3.5	Possible collar location (from map) no marker found in snow
3	61°27'55.2"	139°31'49.60"	578,312	6,815,502	1,466	WS09-169	6.1	4x4 post with label. PVC pipe with concrete pad
4	61°27'50.28"	139°31'44.19"	578,395	6,815,353	1,373	WS15-271	8	HQ rod or casing @ ground surface
5	61°27'44.76"	139°31'48.23"	578,340	6,815,181	1,364	WS13-215	8	RC casing with HWT insert

12.1.2 *Wellgreen QAQC Verification – Certificate Check*

IMC requested the original certificates of assay for 24 drill holes contained in the database. The selection of holes was established by IMC to cover the entire life of the Wellgreen Project drill program from 1988 through the end of 2016 and the spacial distribution of the deposit.

Assay certificates for the historic work prior to Wellgreen involvement are not available electronically, and the paper files are incomplete. All of the Wellgreen Project drilled holes in the request list were available and are summarized below in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2: Drill Holes Available for Certificate Check

Year Drilled	Drill Hole Certificates Received			
2012	WS12-211			
2013	WS13-215	WS13-222		
2014	WS14-231			
2015	WS15-255	WS15-257	WS15-263	WS15-271
2016	WS16-283			

The 9 holes received contained 1,253 assay intervals or about 5% of the database used for resource estimation. Within those 1,253 intervals, IMC did not find any situation where the Wellgreen Project database did not match the certificate of assay.

12.1.3 *Statistical Analysis of Wellgreen Standards*

Certified standards are inserted by Wellgreen geologists with each laboratory submission of samples. Thirteen Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) have been, or are currently in use to monitor laboratory performance.

Six of these are site specific CRMs collected from the Wellgreen Project and prepared by CANMET Mining and Mineral Sciences Laboratory in Ottawa as part of the Canadian Certified Reference Material Project (CCRMP). Two of the standards were purchased from Ore Research and Exploration Pty. Ltd. (OREAS from Australia), another two standards were purchased from African Mineral Standards (AMIS from South Africa) and three from CDN Resource Laboratories Limited (CDN from Canada). The certified values of the standards are summarized on Table 12-3.

Table 12-3: Certified Values of Standards Used by Wellgreen

Standard Name	Nickel %		Copper %	Cobalt %	Platinum gm/t	Palladium gm/t	Gold gm/t
AMIS 0253	0.035		0.014	0.002	4.030	2.340	0.060
AMIS 0326	0.224		0.142	0.006	1.040	1.250	0.170
CDN-ME-09	0.912		0.654	0.017	0.664	1.286	0.154
CDN-ME-1309	0.194		0.519	0.014	0.707	0.363	0.113
CDN-ME-1310	0.379		0.276	0.019	0.433	0.563	0.063
OREAS 13P	0.226		0.250	0.009	0.047	0.070	0.047
OREAS 14P	2.090		0.997	0.075	0.099	0.150	0.051
WGB-1	0.008		0.011	0.003	0.006	0.014	0.003
WMG-1	0.270		0.590	0.020	0.731	0.382	0.110
WMG-1A	0.248		0.712	0.019	0.899	0.484	0.062
WMS-1A	3.020		1.396	0.145	1.910	1.450	0.300
WPR-1	0.290		0.164	0.018	0.285	0.235	0.042
WPR-1a	0.439		0.021	0.021	0.452	0.614	0.050

Provisional Values Not Certified

These standards reflect a range of values for the six elements that span the grade ranges at the Wellgreen Project. Where certified values were not present, the provisional values were used.

Since the lab does the sample preparation, and the standards are pulps, the lab obviously knows which samples are standards; however, they do not know which standard or pulp blank has been inserted in the sample steam.

The standard results sent to IMC have dates from 2007 through 2016. This period corresponds to the drilling completed by Coronation, Northern Platinum and Wellgreen. No standards were inserted in previous drill programs.

This data set contained 1,010 standards (not including blanks) and amounts to roughly one standard insertion for every 20 assay values during the 2006 to 2016-time frame.

Figure 12-1 and Figure 12-2 are summary plots of the certified sample values on the X axis versus the laboratory reported result on the Y axis. The graph indicates that there are numerous sample swaps for all elements being studied. It is likely that the wrong standard was either recorded or inserted in the sample submission.

The standard WMS-1A shows numerous sample swaps in Ni, Pt, Pd, Au and Cu as well as a wide scatter in the high-grade nickel result. The 3 high values that are shown above the line for the 3.02% Nickel value should have been considered for re-assay.

The OREAS 14P standard does not have certified values for cobalt, only recommended values which is noticeable in the cobalt graph as a low bias for the sample in the middle of the plot.

The graphs do not indicate any substantial bias in the results for the certified values. Except for the WMS-1A standards, the other 12 standards perform well in all grade ranges. Gold results indicate some scatter, which prompted the tabulations below:

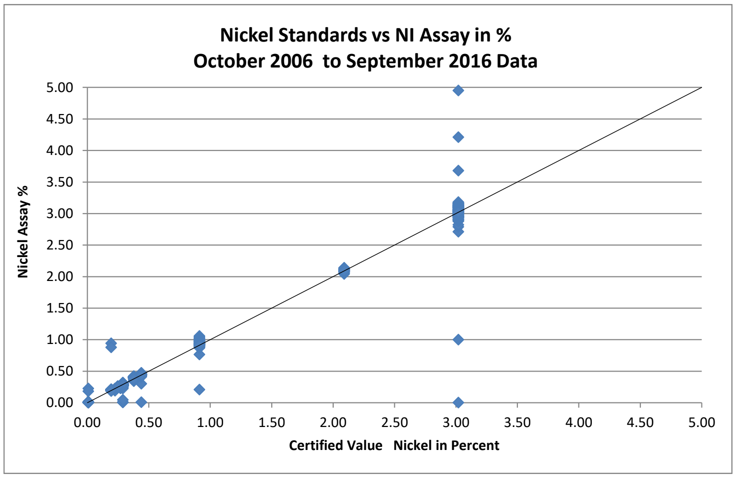
Table 12-4 summarizes the number of standards that are outside of a 10% error band when compared against the standard value. The detection limit has been added to the 10% error to account for the variation in the very low-grade range.

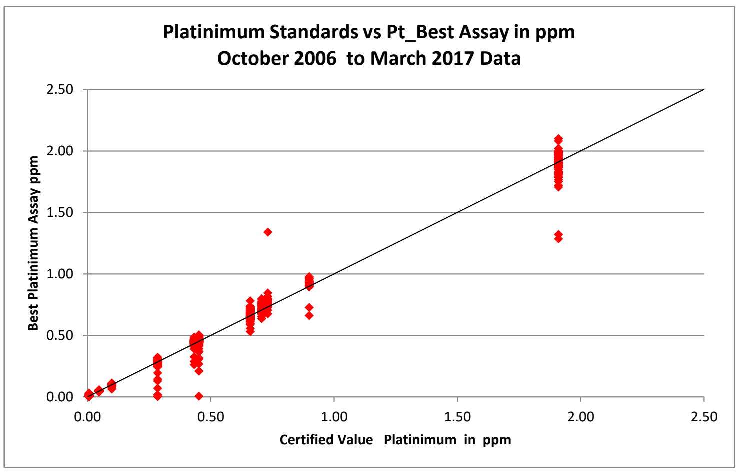
Table 12-4: Standards out of 10% Tolerance from CRM Value

Wellgreen Standards Assay Statistics, 2006 - 2016						
	Ni, %	**Cu, %**	**Co, %**	**Pt, ppm**	**Pd, ppm**	**Au, ppm**
Number of Standards Assays	1010	1008	1010	1006	1006	1006
Number Greater than 10% Error	36	25	17	45	38	39
Percentage Outside 10%	3.56%	2.48%	1.68%	4.47%	3.78%	3.88%

The error rates are similar for all metals which may be more of an indication of sample swapping than assay issues.

Figure 12-1: Standards Results, Ni, Pt, Pd





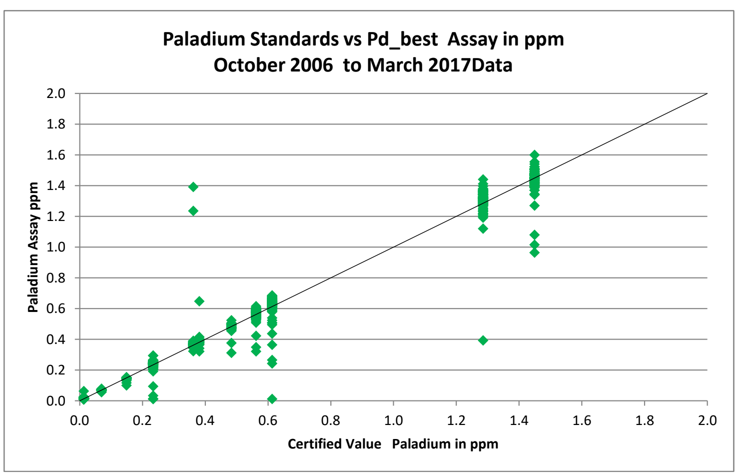
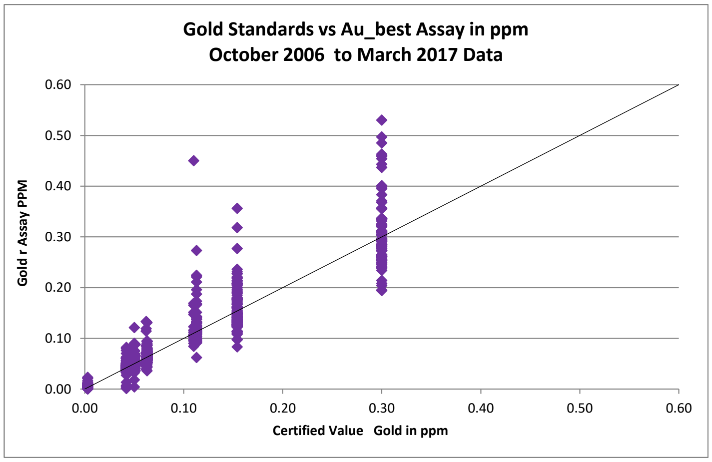
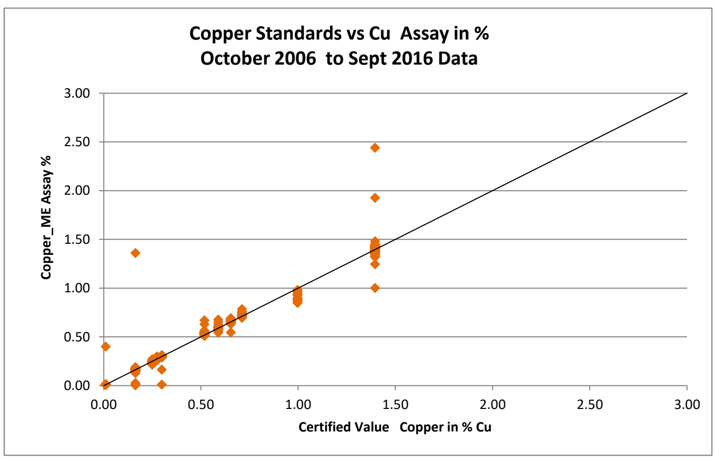
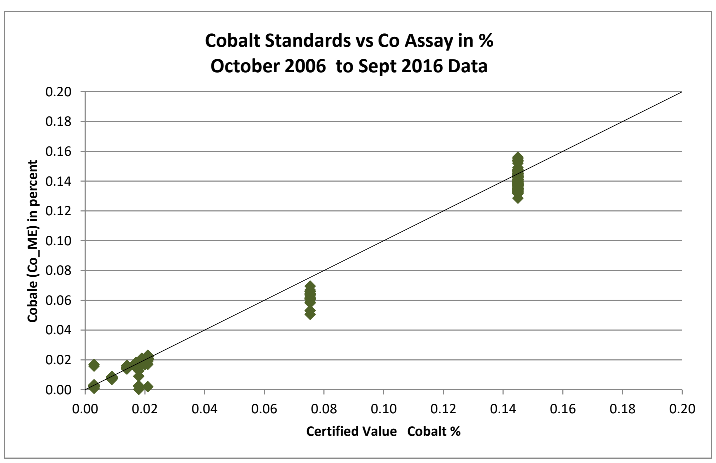


Figure 12-2: Standards Results, Au, Cu, Co







12.1.4 *Statistical Analysis of Wellgreen Blanks*

Blank samples were used to check for contamination during sample preparation. The coarse blank material was obtained from two sources: granodiorite from a nearby road quarry, and garden marble from hardware stores in Whitehorse, Yukon. Pulp blanks are sourced from commercial labs.

2015 sample submission protocols state that there are two coarse blanks and one pulp blank inserted into every standard submission of samples. The blank data sent to IMC have dates from 2007 through 2016. This period corresponds to the drilling completed by Coronation, Northern Platinum and Wellgreen. No standards were inserted in previous drill programs.

This data set contained 909 blanks (not including standards) and amounts to roughly one blank insertion for every 20 assay values during the 2006 to 2016-time frame.

Figure 12-3 and Figure 12-4 show the blanks by date assayed for Ni, Pt, Pd, Au, Cu and Co. IMC established levels for reporting high valued blanks based on detection limit, and practical low values for resource modeling. Table 12-5 summarizes the number of blanks that were higher than expected. In summary, the out of tolerance blanks are few in the data set.

Table 12-5: Blanks above IMC Threshold Value

Wellgreen Blanks Assay Statistics, 2006 to 2016						
	Ni, %	**Cu, %**	**Co, %**	**Pt, ppm**	**Pd, ppm**	**Au, ppm**
Number of Blank Assays	907	907	907	909	909	909
Threshold Grade Level for test	0.02 %	0.02 %	0.002 %	0.05 ppm	0.05 ppm	0.05 ppm
Number Above Blanks Grade Level	7	9	21	10	10	7
Percentage Above Threshold	0.77%	0.99%	2.32%	1.10%	1.10%	0.77%

Figure 12-3: Blank Results, Au, Cu, Co, 2006 to 2016

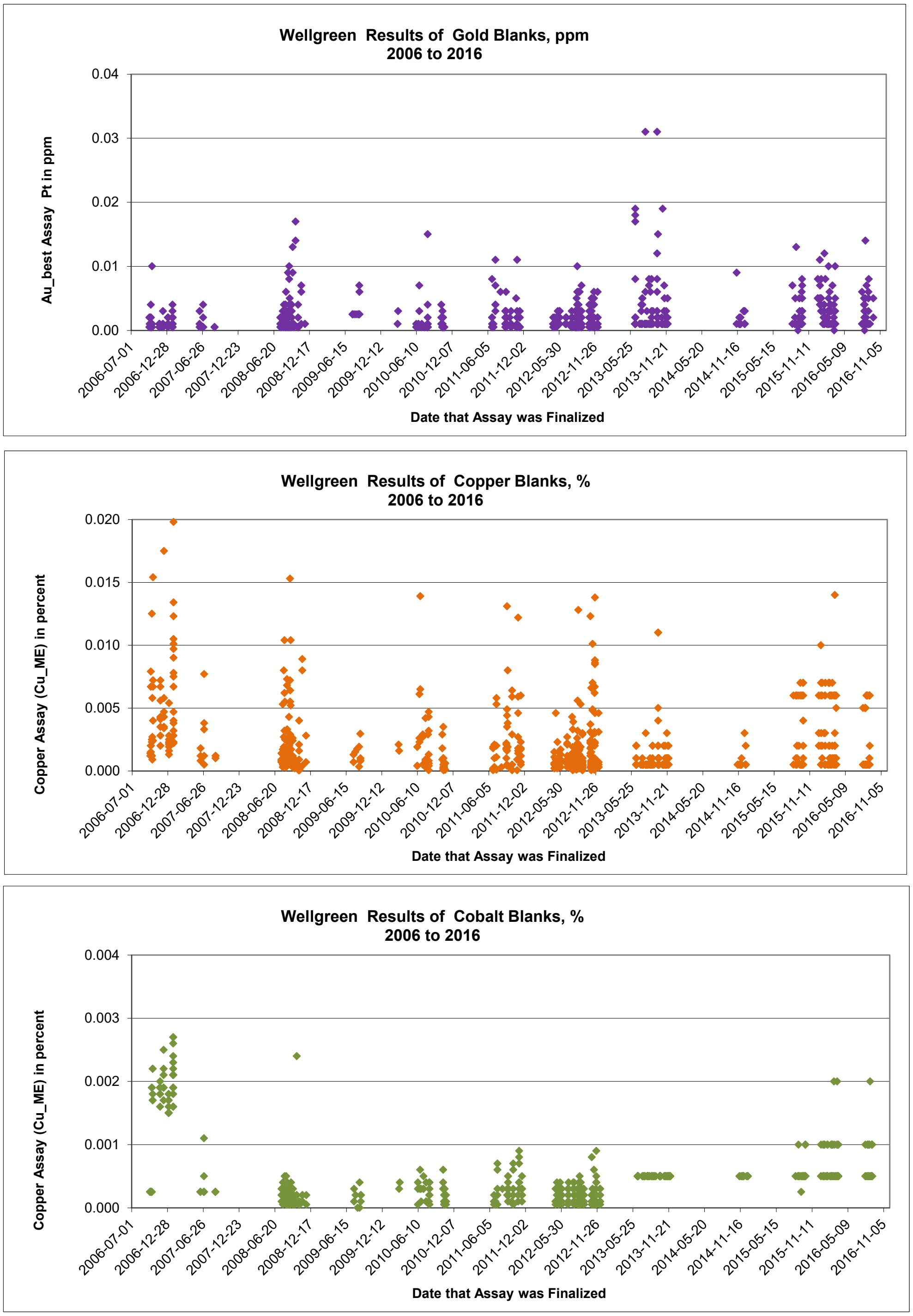
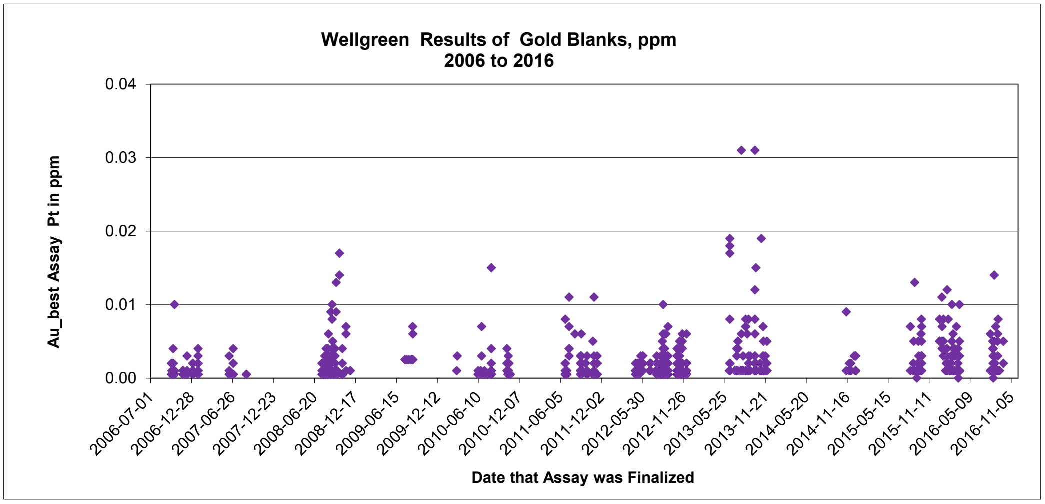
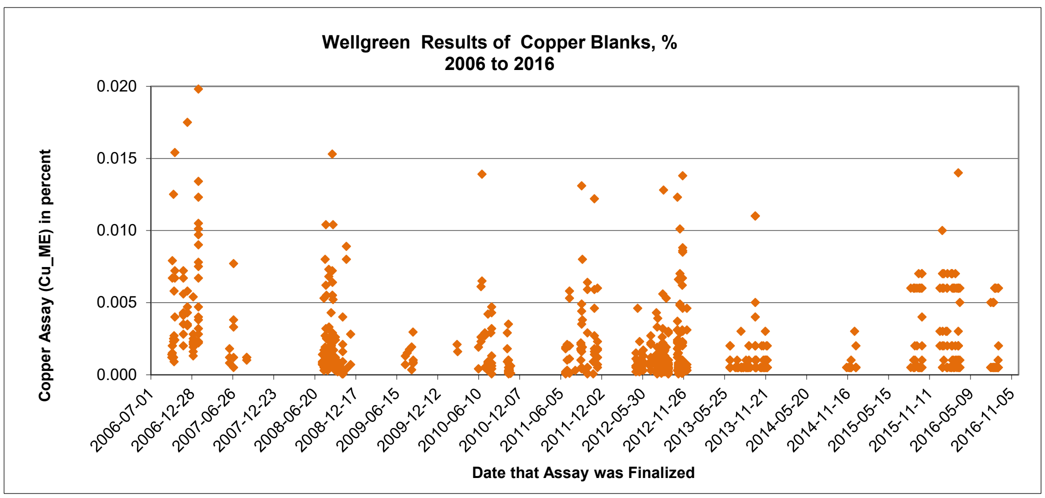
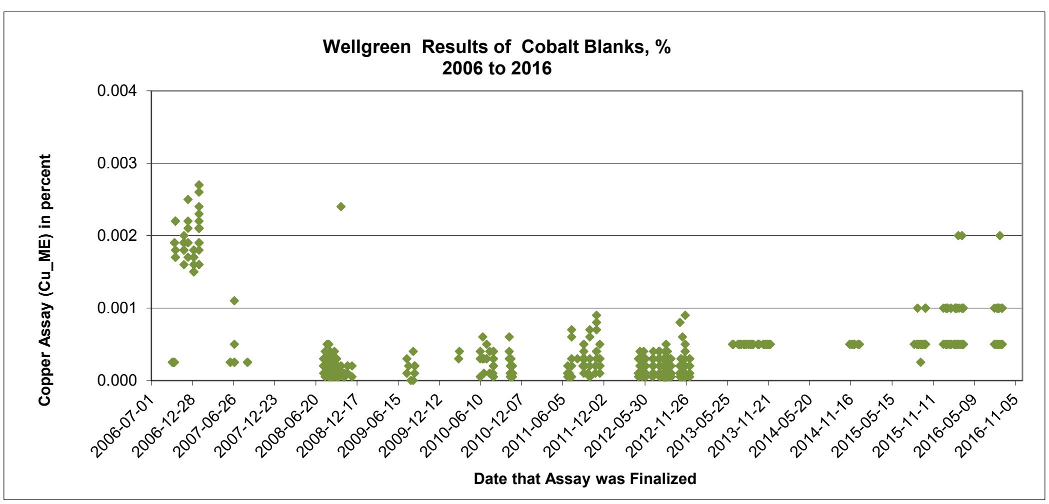


Figure 12-4: Blank Results, Au, Cu, Co, 2006 to 2016







12.1.5 *Statistical Analysis of Lab Duplicates*

Several types of duplicate samples have been utilized from 2006 through 2016. There is a total of 831 duplicates from 206 drill holes completed during that period.

- 2006 - 2011 ¼ core samples sent as "field duplicates"
- 2012 - 2014 Crusher duplicates from the lab
- 2015 - 2016 Reverse Circulation duplicates on the RC holes.
- 2016 - 2016 ¼ core samples sent as "field duplicates"

The duplicates are intended to confirm the repeatability of the sample preparation procedures and assay procedures combined. They are not intended to measure bias of sampling or assay.

IMC combined all of the duplicate types together for statistical analysis. Figure 12-5 and Figure 12-6 illustrate all of the duplicate results, showing the grade difference between the original and duplicate versus the original sample value.

A 20% error envelope added to the assay threshold is shown on each graph.

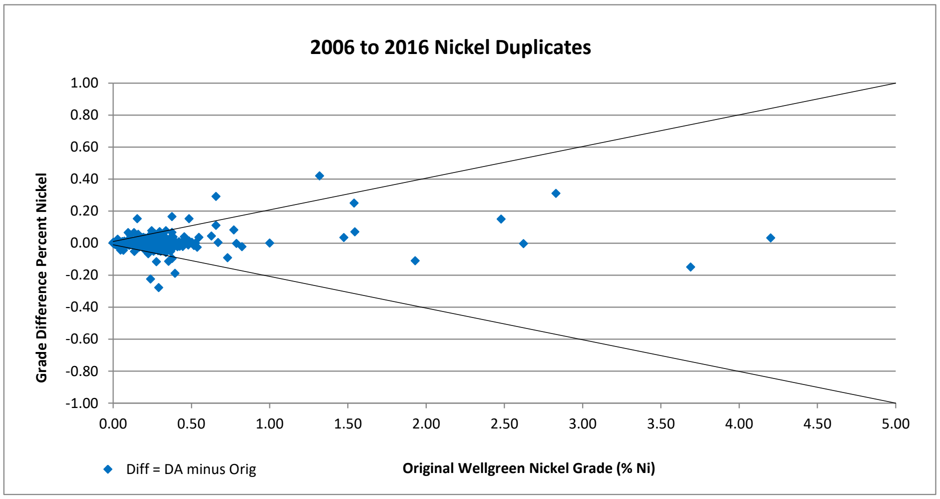
Table 12-6 is a count of the number of duplicates that are outside of the 20% error bounds. The detection limit has been added to the 20% error bound to provide more realistic results at grades near detection.

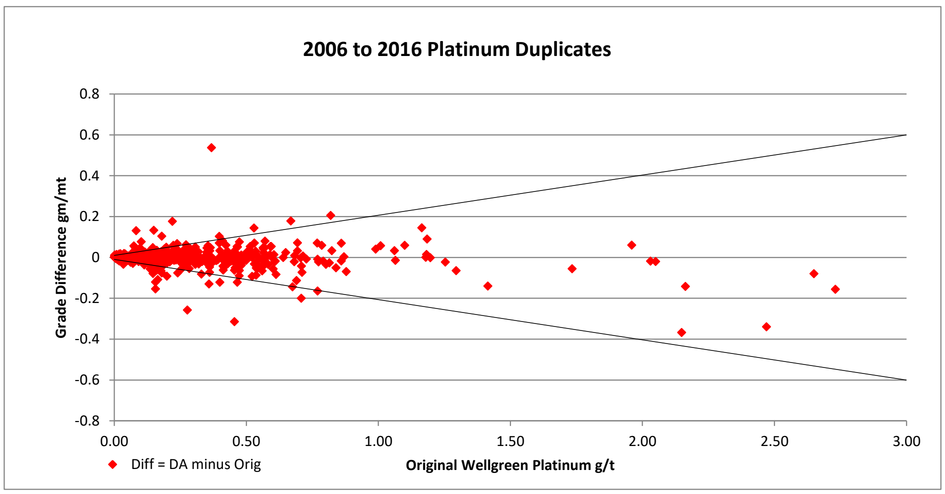
Table 12-6: Duplicate Count Outside of 10% Error

Wellgreen Duplicate Assay Statistics, 2006 to 2016 (All Duplicate Types)						
	Ni%	**Cu%**	**Co%**	**Pt ppm**	**Pd ppm**	**Au ppm**
Number of Duplicate Assays	829	832	829	831	830	832
Number More than 20% Different	46	76	13	67	55	94
Percentage, More than 20% Different	5.55%	9.13%	1.57%	8.06%	6.63%	11.30%
Mean of First Assay	0.240	0.171	0.014	0.252	0.225	0.052
Mean of Second Assay	0.240	0.173	0.014	0.253	0.225	0.054

All of the results are typical for ¼ core and RC samples. The results indicate the level of uncertainty with the ¼ samples. For example, for copper the results are not repeatable within 20% about 9% of the time.

Figure 12-5: Duplicate Results for Ni, Pt, Pd, All Duplicate Types





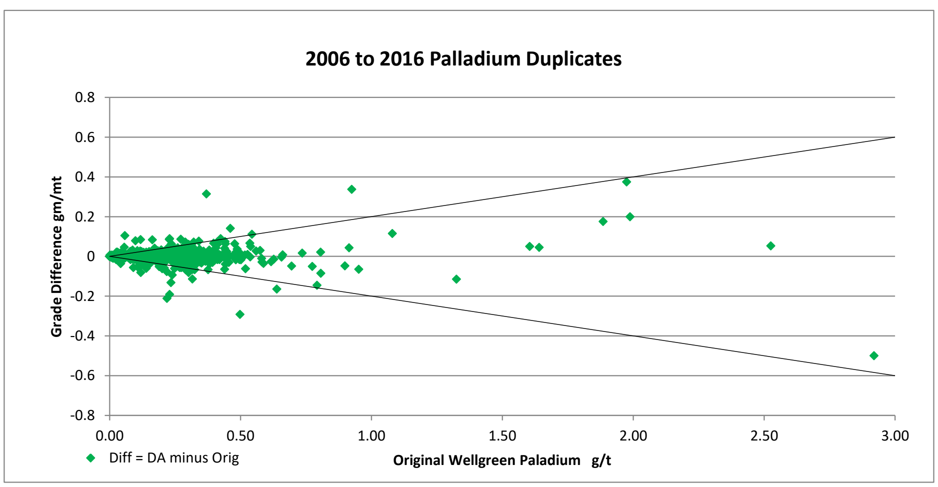
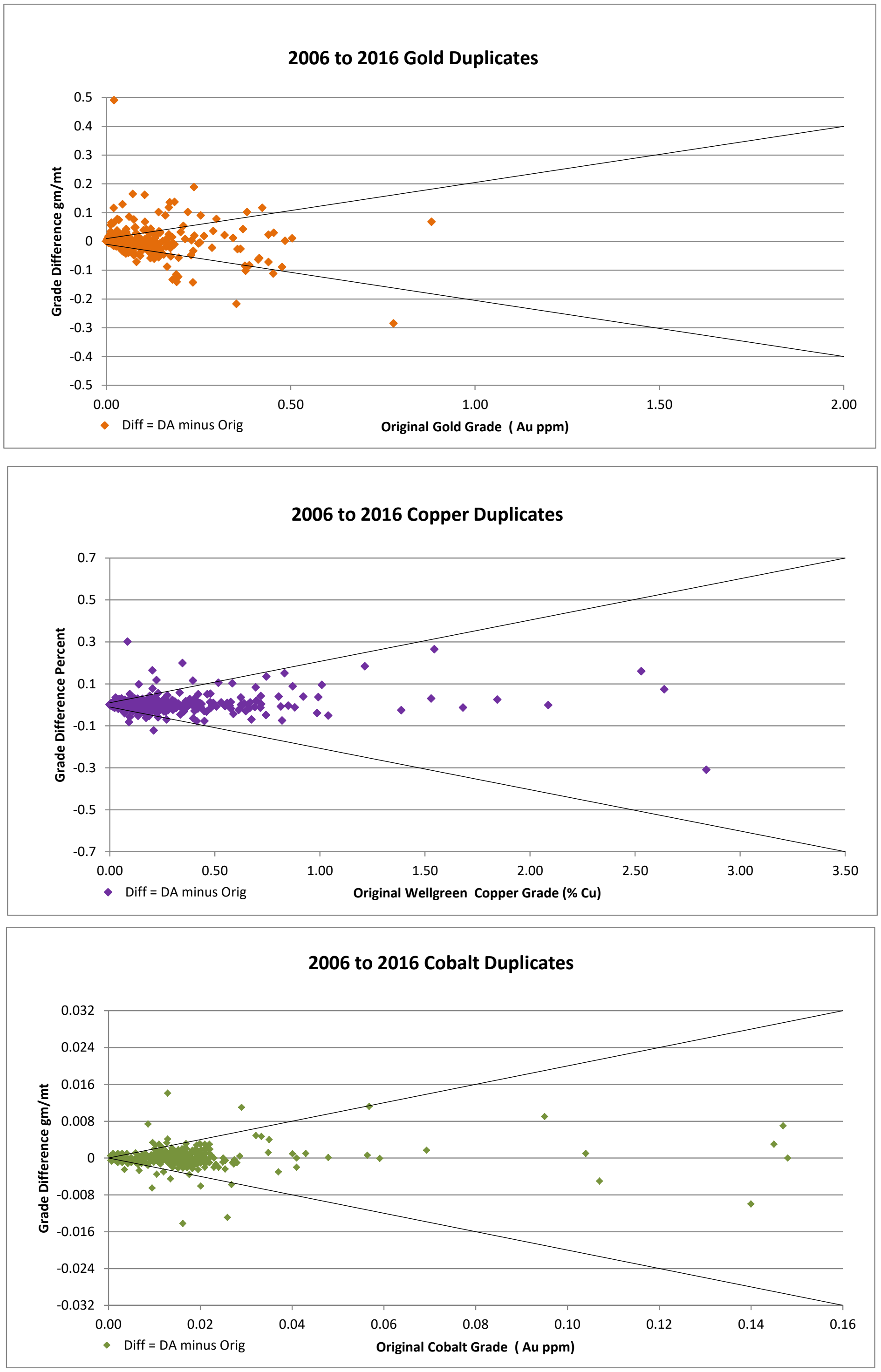


Figure 12-6: Duplicate Results for Au, Cu, Co, All Duplicate Types



12.1.6 *Check Assays*

Beginning in 2014, Wellgreen personnel requested the ACME (Bureau Veritas) lab to send a split of selected assay pulps to the AGAT Laboratory in Whitehorse. This is reportedly every 22nd sample.

These check assays are intended to be a measure on the precision of the ACME (Bureau Veritas) pulverizing, pulp splitting and assay procedure in combination.

Figure 12-7 and Figure 12-8 illustrate XY plots of the lab checks. A scan of the graphs indicates that AGAT is reporting low relative to ACME (Bureau Veritas) on the same pulps, particularly for the ICP analysis of Ni, Co, and to a lesser degree Cu. The standard results discussed earlier did not indicate a bias for these metals. The assay of the standards did have substantial scatter due to sample swaps in the data set.

Both AGATS and ACME (Bureau Veritas) procedures are four acid digestion with ICP-OES finish for base metals. A review of the standards sent to the AGAT lab should be implemented to confirm that there are no issues with the check assay lab.

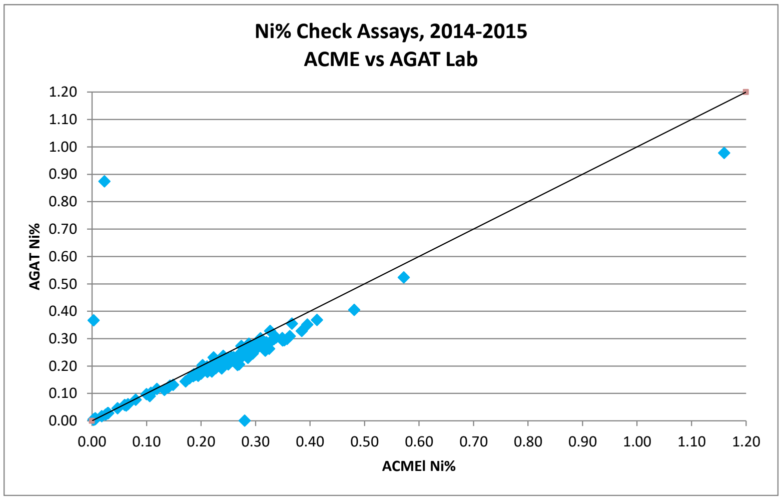
Table 12-7 is comparison of the reported means of the original ACME (Bureau Veritas) check assays and the AGAT check assays. The table also provides the results of a "students-t" hypothesis test to provide an indication of the impact of the bias.

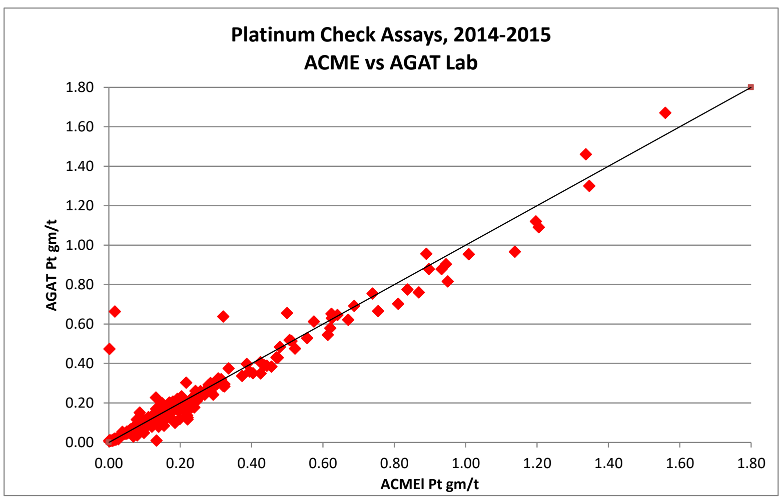
Table 12-7: Check Assay Summary, 2014-2015

Metal	Number of Checks	ACME Mean	AGAT Mean	Hypothesis Test	
				Students-T	Paired-T
Ni%	119	0.233	0.214	Pass	Fail
Pt gm/t	237	0.260	0.254	Pass	Pass
Pd gm/t	237	0.238	0.234	Pass	Pass
Au gm/t	237	0.050	0.052	Pass	Pass
Cu%	119	0.131	0.135	Pass	Pass
Co%	119	0.014	0.012	Pass	Fail

The Student's-T statistic indicates that all the observed bias is sufficiently small that there is a 95% chance that the two data sets could have come from the same population. The reason for the bias in Nickel should be further investigated, but there is not sufficient evidence to reject one data set or the other.

Figure 12-7: Check Assays, 2014-2015





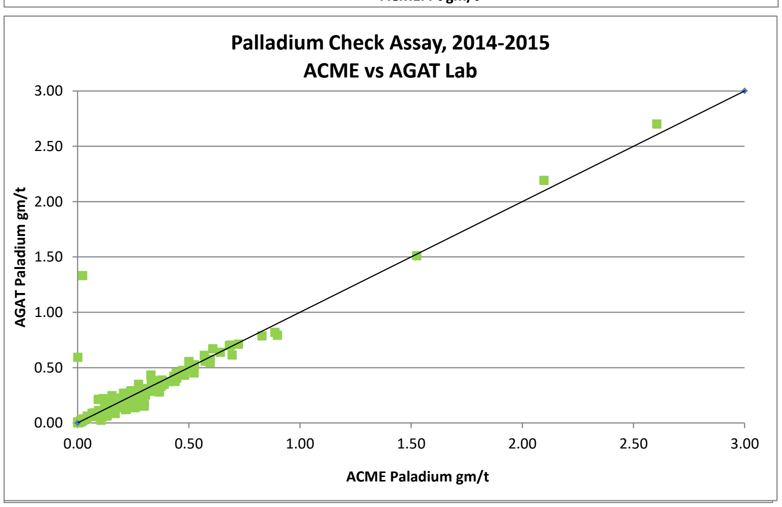
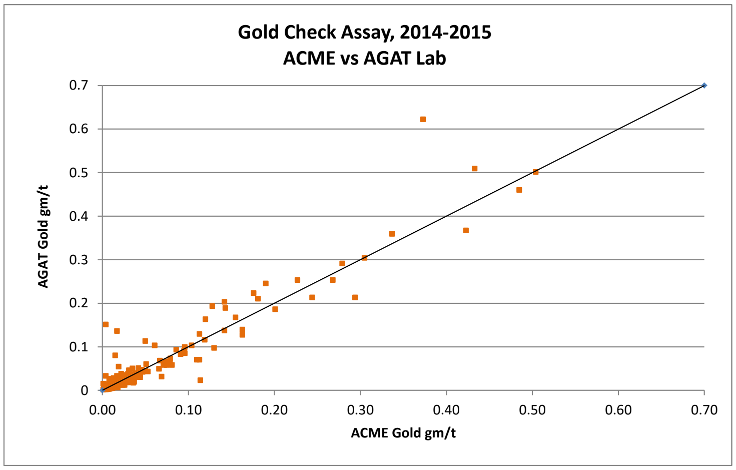
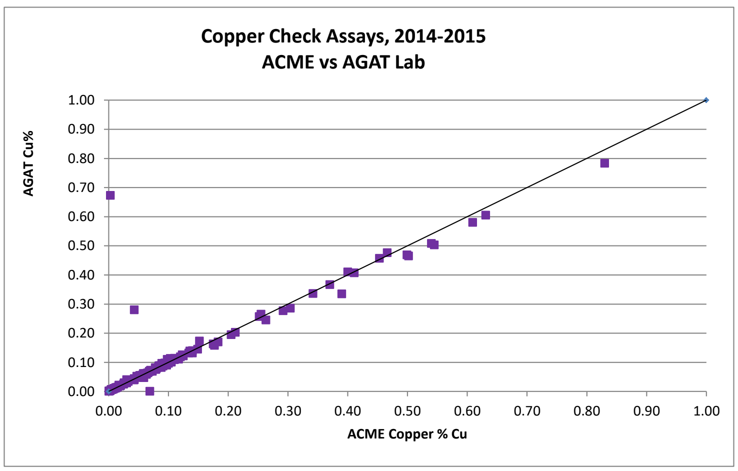
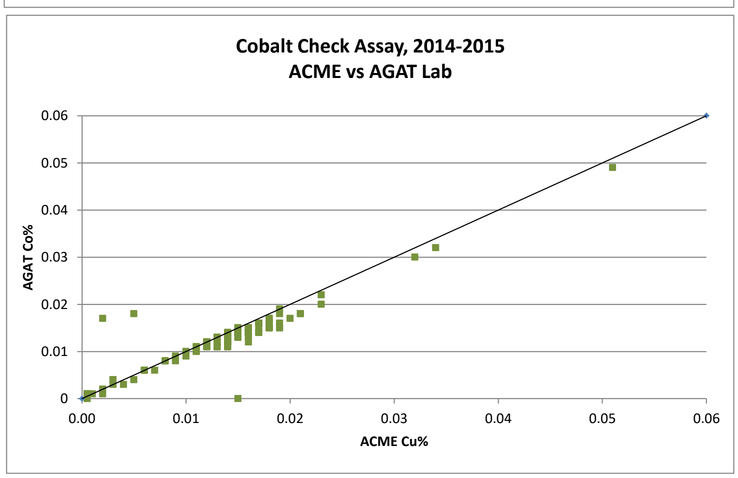


Figure 12-8: Check Assays, 2014-2015







12.2 Verification of Sampling Procedures

12.2.1 *Reverse Circulation versus Diamond Drilling*

There have been two periods of reverse circulation drilling (RC) at the Wellgreen Project. The most recent has been controlled by Wellgreen and amounted to 71 holes from 2013 through 2016. During 1996, Northern Platinum completed 57 holes amounting to 3874 m of drilling

IMC completed a nearest neighbour comparison between RC and diamond drilling holes (DDH) based on 10m composites of the drill database. The composite procedure will be described in Section 14.

The 10 m down hole composites of the RC holes were located and a search completed to find nearby DDH composites. The paired sets of RC and DDH data were compared statistically at several separation distances. The results are summarized onTable 12-8.

Table 12-8: Nearest Neighbour Comparison RC to DDH Drilling 1987 thru 2016

		Separation	Number	DDH	RC	Students-T Test	
Metal		**Distance**	**Pairs**	**Mean**	**Mean**	**T-Statistic**	**Test Result**
Ni %		0 - 10m	33	0.339	0.284	1.339	Pass
		0 - 20m	95	0.256	0.240	0.681	Pass
Pt gm/t		0 - 10m	33	0.451	0.321	1.357	Pass
		0 - 20m	95	0.377	0.308	1.361	Pass
Pd gm/t		0 - 10m	33	0.337	0.253	1.762	Near Fail
		0 - 20m	95	0.258	0.239	0.686	Pass
Au gm/t		0 - 10m	33	0.097	0.094	0.093	Pass
		0 - 20m	95	0.008	0.094	0.433	Pass
Cu%		0 - 10m	33	0.301	0.240	0.756	Pass
		0 - 20m	95	0.274	0.238	0.998	Pass
Co%		0 - 10m	33	0.020	0.018	0.996	Pass
		0 - 20m	95	0.017	0.016	0.898	Pass

The table does indicate a bias where RC drilling averages lower grade that nearby DDH drilling. However, the differences are not sufficiently significant to reject the RC data set.

If the 1987 RC data is analyzed separately from the Wellgreen Project 2013-2016 data, the 1987 RC information low bias is more apparent. The Wellgreen Project 2013-2016 RC data compares well to nearby DDH information with minor low bias.

The 1987 RC data statistical analysis indicates it is on the border line for possible rejection. However, it's inclusion is conservative in that the values are lower grade than surrounding DDH. As additional drilling is complete in the future, the inclusion of historic RC data should be reevaluated.

12.2.2 *Quarter Core versus Half Core*

Starting in 2012, Wellgreen began to sample ¼ of their HQ drill core as opposed to the common practice of assaying ½ of the core. The core is sawn in half and then half is sawn again. The purpose is to assay ¼ of the core leaving ½ for metallurgical testing and still have ¼ core in the tray for confirmation or check assays, the argument being that ¼ of HQ core is about 90% of the volume of ½ NQ core. The same practice was applied to historic core that was drilled in 1987 and 1988 to develop fresh samples to reliably assay that old core.

IMC completed a nearest neighbour comparison between ¼ core and ½ core based on 10m composites of the drill database. The composite procedure will be described in Section 14.

The 10 m down hole composites of the ¼ core samples were located and a search completed to find nearby ½ core composites. The paired sets of ¼ core and ½ core data were compared statistically at several separation distances. The results are summarized onTable 12-9.

Table 12-9: Nearest Neighbour Comparison ¼ Core DDH to ½ Core DDH, 1987 thru 2016

	Separation	Number	1/4 Core	1/2 Core	Students-T Test	
Metal	Distance	Pairs	Mean	Mean	T-Statistic	Test Result
Ni %	0 - 10m	40	0.288	0.263	0.764	Pass
	0 - 20m	101	0.243	0.237	0.280	Pass
Pt gm/t	0 - 10m	40	0.347	0.272	0.895	Pass
	0 - 20m	101	0.279	0.240	0.950	Pass
Pd gm/t	0 - 10m	40	0.271	0.229	0.995	Pass
	0 - 20m	101	0.220	0.210	0.418	Pass
Au gm/t	0 - 10m	40	0.080	0.075	0.205	Pass
	0 - 20m	101	0.066	0.067	0.129	Pass
Cu%	0 - 10m	40	0.230	0.201	0.470	Pass
	0 - 20m	101	0.201	0.183	0.564	Pass
Co%	0 - 10m	40	0.017	0.016	0.700	Pass
	0 - 20m	101	0.015	0.015	0.544	Pass

The table does indicate the potential for ¼ to be slightly high biased relative to the ½ core. The hypothesis tests indicate that both ¼ core and ½ core can be comfortably merged for determination of mineral resources.

The slight high bias of the ¼ core is likely caused by the fact that it has a higher variance than ½ core. The proportional effect that is common in metal distributions could explain the occurrence.

12.2.3 *Comparison of Historic Drill Programs by Company*

The drill data collected from 1987 onward has been used for estimation of mineral resources by IMC. That information has been gathered by: All North, Coronation Minerals, and Northern Platinum prior to Wellgreen drilling and sampling.

The All North drilling during 1987 and 1988 has been resampled by Wellgreen and so has the same sample practices applied as the 2011 and newer drilling by Wellgreen.

Each of the historic programs was compared with nearest neighbour methods using the 20-m maximum separation distance and the same 10 m composites as the previous test. Table 12-10 summarizes the results.

Table 12-10: Nearest Neighbour Compare, Previous Company Drilling to Wellgreen Drilling 1987-2016

Metal	Company Tested	Separation Distance	Number Pairs	Wellgreen Mean	Company Mean	Students-T Test T-Statistic	Students-T Test Test Result
Ni%	Coronation 2006-2008	0 - 20m	53	0.289	0.260	0.870	Pass
	Northern Plat 96-05, 09-10		42	0.230	0.195	1.287	Pass
	All North 1987 -1988		96	0.242	0.264	0.919	Pass
Pt gm/t	Coronation 2006-2008	0 - 20m	53	0.456	0.439	0.250	Pass
	Northern Plat 96-05, 09-10		42	0.372	0.265	1.310	Pass
	All North 1987 -1988		96	0.296	0.400	2.214	Fail
Pd gm/t	Coronation 2006-2008	0 - 20m	53	0.282	0.280	0.044	Pass
	Northern Plat 96-05, 09-10		42	0.233	0.233	0.019	Pass
	All North 1987 -1988		96	0.217	0.270	2.026	Fail
Au gm/t	Coronation 2006-2008	0 - 20m	53	0.116	0.122	0.298	Pass
	Northern Plat 96-05, 09-10		42	0.095	0.089	0.202	Pass
	All North 1987 -1988		96	0.083	0.105	1.436	Pass
Cu%	Coronation 2006-2008	0 - 20m	53	0.347	0.574	0.711	Pass
	Northern Plat 96-05, 09-10		42	0.245	0.188	1.020	Pass
	All North 1987 -1988		96	0.255	0.298	1.081	Pass
Co%	Coronation 2006-2008	0 - 20m	53	0.020	0.017	1.319	Pass
	Northern Plat 96-05, 09-10		42	0.015	0.014	1.007	Pass
	All North 1987 -1988		96	0.016	0.018	1.317	Pass

The All North program of 1987 and 1988 with the re-assayed intervals seems to be the only program with observed high bias when compared to the Wellgreen Project drilling. Both the Platinum and Palladium results for the All North data are clearly high biased. The other metals are within tolerance. A partial reason for the observed bias in the All North drilling and sampling could be the ¼ sampling that was observed in the previous sub-section.

12.3 Removal of Pre-1987 Drilling

The historic drilling from 1952 to 1972 was primarily completed by Hudson Yukon Mining. The location and assay selections from the holes indicate that they were likely intended to be stope definition drilling for the underground mine.

The pre-1987 drilling amounted to 542 holes with 25,050 m of drilling and 5,100 Nickel assays. The holes were often short underground holes. Assays were selectively high-grade. In the long drill holes, there were often long intervals with no assay data. The indication is that the average grades targeted by the Wellgreen Project mineral resource were not of sufficient grade to suggest assay for underground stope design in the 1950's through 1970's. In addition, the decision to assay or not assay is inconsistent when viewed in the current context.

One option was to use the pre-1987 (old) data and set the un-assayed intervals to zero as they were likely low grade. IMC devised a check to determine if that was a sound policy.

All of the pre-1987 drilling that was coded as no-assay was broken into 3 m composite intervals and paired with the 1987 to 2016 drill hole data on a nearest neighbour basis. Table 12-11 indicates the results of the test.

Table 12-11: Pre-1987 No Assay versus Nearest Neighbour Data 1987 – 2016

Distance to New		Number of New	Mean Ni Grade % of
from	to		
0	5	34	0.234
5	10	96	0.211
10	15	128	0.220
15	25	373	0.231
25	50	900	0.213
50	75	890	0.228
75	100	883	0.199
100	125	504	0.229

Table 12-12 indicates that as spacings as close as 5 m and as far as 120 m, the average grade of surrounding drill hole data is the average nickel grade of the deposit. If one were to assign zero to the un-assayed intervals, a low bias would be superimposed on the block model.

The option of continuing to treat those intervals as "no-assay" in the estimation process was considered. However, the available grades in the old data appear to be substantially high biased.

Another nearest neighbour comparison was completed where the assayed values in the pre-1987 work was compared to nearby assays from the 1987 to 2016 drilling and sampling. This comparison selected the high-grade component of the new drilling for comparison.

This analysis used 10 m composites as many of the previous tests. The pre-1987 data contained many very short intervals and the composite process was used to reduce variability of the small samples. Table 12-12 summarizes the results.

Table 12-12: Pre-1987 Assays versus Nearest Neighbour Data 1987-2016

Maximum Separation Meters	Number of Samples Pairs	Old Drilling Mean Ni%	New Drilling Mean Ni%	T Test	Paired T Test
5	11	1.158	0.628	Fail	Fail
10	23	1.021	0.616	Fail	Fail
15	37	1.120	0.654	Fail	Fail
20	65	0.955	0.646	Fail	Fail
25	78	0.977	0.648	Fail	Fail

The test area is the Nickel Population above 0.35% Nickel. The pre-1987 (old) drilling is substantially high biased when compared to the surrounding drilling from 1987 to 2016. All of the hypothesis tests fail. Of interest is the stability in grade of the selected high-grades from 1987 through 2016, indicating a relatively robust sampling. The old drilling however, is substantially higher grade and substantially high biased. As a result of these tests, all of the pre-1987 drilling was removed and not used in the estimation of mineral resources for the Wellgreen Project.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Introduction

Metallurgical testwork on samples from the Wellgreen Project deposit has been conducted during numerous test programs since 1987. Programs have investigated both bulk and sequential flotation options, as well as copper/nickel separation from a bulk concentrate.

In addition, several programs have characterized the mineralogy of the deposit, dividing the material into four principal domains: peridotite, clinopyroxenite, gabbro/massive sulfide, and dunite. Dunite has been combined with Peridotite within the current resource and geologic model. Testwork samples have been composited to represent these domains as well as overall "Master Composites" and production composites.

The most recent flotation program was completed in February 2017 at Xstrata Process Support (XPS) in Sudbury, Ontario, with corresponding grindability program carried out at SGS Minerals Services, in Lakefield, ON. These latter programs form the basis of the preliminary design criteria contained herein, with a summary of the historical testwork included as background.

13.2 Historical Testwork

13.2.1 *Lakefield Research 1988*

Initial testwork on samples from the Wellgreen Project deposit was conducted at Lakefield Research (now SGS) in 1988. Two separate programs were conducted to develop a flowsheet to produce a concentrate product. A composite was generated from five area samples that graded 0.91% Cu, 0.65% Ni, 1.05 g/t Pt, and 0.60 g/t Pd.

A sequential flowsheet was developed that yielded a copper concentrate grading 22% Cu and 0.27% Ni at 82% Cu recovery, however Pt and Pd recovery was adversely affected and a bulk Cu/Ni flowsheet was deemed to be better suited to the material.

Locked cycle testing of the bulk flowsheet indicated a final concentrate grading 10.3% Cu and 5.7% Ni to Cu and Ni concentrate recoveries of 94% and 77%, respectively. In the second phase of the work, high-speed conditioning was added to the flowsheet which improved recoveries to 96% Cu and 81% Ni, while maintaining comparable concentrate grades. Platinum and palladium recoveries were measured at 68% and 71%, respectively.

13.2.2 *G+T 2011*

A limited test program consisting of six batch flotation tests was carried out at G&T Metallurgical Services in Kamloops, BC in the spring of 2011. A single composite, labeled as "Peridotite", was prepared from ~600 kg of coarse crushed material. The composite graded 0.29% Cu, 0.26% Ni, 0.28 g/t Pt, and 0.25 g/t Pd.

Mineralogical characterisation of the composite at a grind P_{80} (80% passing size) of 93µm indicated low liberation of pentlandite and chalcopyrite on the order of 35%. Pyrrhotite liberation was found to be slightly higher at the same grind size: 41%. Major non-sulfide components of the composite included serpentine, amphibole, chlorite, goethite, and magnetite/hematite, as shown in Table 13-1.

Table 13-1: Peridotite Composite Mineral Composition

Mineral	Content, %
Chalcopyrite	0.82
Pentlandite	0.8
Pyrite	0.09
Pyrrhotite	3.32
Magnetite/Hematite	1.36
Goethite	5.64
Quartz	0.04
Micas	1.89
Feldspars	0.1
Chlorite	8.51
Talc	0.96
Amphibole	22.1
Serpentine	51.4
Calcite	0.83
Olivine	0.81
Ti Minerals	0.44
Others	0.86
Total	100.0

Three rougher kinetics flotation tests were carried out using Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX) as the collector and Methyl Isobutyl Carbonyl (MIBC) as the frother. Variations in the second and third tests consisted of lowering the grind P_{80} from 93µm to 63µm and increasing the PAX dosage. Overall, metal recoveries were slightly improved at the finer grind and higher collector additions, largely due to increased mass pull.

Three cleaner tests, each consisting of three cleaner stages, were conducted. In the final test, a combination of a finer primary grind (P_{80} 63µm) and the addition of Calgon (Sodium Hexametaphosphate) as a dispersant resulted in the highest copper and nickel recoveries to the 3rd cleaner concentrate: 64% and 62%, respectively. Combined copper plus nickel grade of the final concentrate was low however, at 7.4%.

13.2.3 *SGS Vancouver 2012*

In 2012, samples were sent to SGS in Vancouver, BC and used to prepare a Master Composite and High Ni Composite for additional testwork. The Master Composite was generated from domain sub-composites and represented 80% Peridotite, 15% Gabbro, and 5% Massive Sulphide. The Master

Composite graded 0.33% Cu and 0.42% Ni, but sulfide, and therefore float recoverable, nickel was assayed at 0.37%.

Quantitative mineralogy on the Master Composite confirmed the results of the earlier work, and indicated that fine grinding (to a P_{80} of less than 30µm) was likely required for good liberation of chalcopyrite and pentlandite minerals.

Grindability testing was completed on the Master Composite, consisting of a standard Bond Ball Work Index (BBWI) and Abrasion Index (AI) tests. The BBWI value of 19.7 kWh/t indicates that the material is very hard compared to other deposits, whereas the AI value of 0.088 suggests that the composite is not very abrasive.

Rougher flotation tests looked at the effects of grind size, collector type, collector addition, talc pre-float, higher pH, CMC addition, and pre-aeration. Finer grinding improved the rougher recovery of copper, but had little effect on nickel. SIPX was found to result in higher sulfide recovery (in particular pyrrhotite) as compared to PAX.

No positive effect in controlling silicate was observed from the addition of CMC or a talc pre-float. Similarly, increasing the rougher pH from 8.8 to 9.5 through the addition of soda ash was also not observed to improve rougher kinetics, or overall recovery.

Based on the batch test results, baseline rougher test conditions were established consisting of a primary grind to a P_{80} of 90 µm, 70 g/t SIPX, 25 g/t MIBC, and 20 minutes of flotation time at natural pH.

A total of 15 batch cleaner tests were carried out to optimize concentrate grade and recovery, and reject silicate gangue. The best open-circuit bulk concentrate results were achieved without a regrind, by adding 200 g/t CMC in the cleaners to reject silicates and 245 g/t $CuSO_4$ to condition the sulphides. Open-circuit recoveries for copper and nickel were 79% and 64%, respectively, to a combined Cu+Ni grade of 12.1%. MgO in the 3rd cleaner concentrate was measured at 1.0%.

Additional cleaner tests looked at producing separate copper and nickel concentrates using both a split flowsheet and a MF2 (mill-float-mill-float) arrangement. The split flowsheet approach involved producing a bulk concentrate only from the fast-floating rougher concentrate, and then separating the bulk concentrate. The bulk tails were combined with the rougher-scavenger concentrate, reground, and cleaned to generate the nickel concentrate. A locked cycle test was conducted on this flowsheet, with the projection from this test presented in Table 13-2 below.

Table 13-2: Split Flowsheet Locked Cycle Test Results

Product	Wt.	Assays						Distribution					
		Cu	Ni	Pt	Pd	Au	MgO	Cu	Ni	Pt	Pd	Au	MgO
	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	g/t	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cu Conc	1.00	23.2	0.88	2.16	4.83	1.44	2.83	68.2	1.8	4.9	11.0	31.2	0.1
Cu Ro Tl (Ni Conc.)	1.78	2.55	14.4	3.34	10.9	0.32	4.55	13.4	53.9	13.5	44.6	12.4	0.4
Ni 3rd Clnr Conc	0.48	3.24	7.03	5.72	5.90	0.43	5.04	4.6	7.0	6.2	6.5	4.5	0.1
Ni 1st Clnr Tail	15.0	0.13	0.48	1.02	0.61	0.05	20.4	5.6	15.0	34.7	21.0	16.3	13.5
Ni Scav Tail	81.7	0.03	0.13	0.22	0.09	0.02	23.8	8.0	22.2	40.7	16.9	35.6	85.9
Total Ni Conc.	2.26	2.69	12.9	3.84	9.84	0.34	4.66	18.0	60.9	19.7	51.1	16.9	0.5
Head (calc.)	100	0.34	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.05	22.7	100	100	100	100	100	100

The combined nickel concentrate, consisting of the copper circuit cleaner tailings added to the nickel circuit 3rd cleaner concentrate, graded 12.9% Ni at 60.9% recovery.

13.2.4 *SGS Lakefield 2014*

In 2014, 10 variability composites representing the three identified domains of the deposit (peridotite, clinopyroxenite, and gabbro) and one master composite were submitted for testwork at SGS Mineral Services in Lakefield, ON. Mineralogical study of the composites indicated that peridotite domain samples could be characterized by high serpentine content, lower nickel grades, and a lower portion of the contained nickel present as pentlandite, as compared to samples from the gabbro domain.

Grindability testwork on the composites, consisting of Bond Ball Work Index (BBWI) and Bond Rod Work Index (BRWI) testing, was carried out on each of the composites. Results indicated a high degree of variability, with BBRI values ranging from 9.4 to 19.3 kWh/t, and BBWI values ranging from 14.6 to 21.3 kWh/t.

Flotation testwork focused on a sequential flowsheet, whereby the copper minerals would be recovered to a separate concentrate in the early stages of rougher flotation. Locked cycle testing of the optimized flowsheet on the LUC composite resulted in recovery of 62% copper to the copper concentrate and 63% nickel to the nickel concentrate (see Table 13-3). However, the copper concentrate graded 1.78% Ni, which is considered too high to be marketable.

13.2.5 *XPS 2014*

A peridotite domain composite from the previous SGS program was the focus of a series of flotation tests completed at Xstrata Process Support, also in 2014. The composite is described as 203 Lower, and represents a single drill hole in the peridotite zone. Head assays indicated that the composite graded 0.18% Cu, 0.33% Ni, 0.38 g/t Pt, and 0.32 g/t Pd.

Rougher flotation tests were conducted at primary grind P_{80}'s of 75, 50, and 35µm. The results indicated optimum copper and nickel recovery at 50µm, but PGM recovery to a subsequent magnetic separation step on the flotation tailings was improved at the coarser grind.

In addition, nickel recovery in the roughers was found to be enhanced by the addition of dispersants or gangue depressants. Rougher stage recoveries were estimated at 69% Cu, 62% Ni, 40% Pt, and 55% Pd.

A pair of cleaner tests were carried out using a conventional flowsheet consisting of rougher flotation, regrinding of the rougher concentrate, and then three stages of open circuit cleaning to produce a bulk product. A magnetic concentrate scavenged from the flotation tails was separately reground and cleaned to generate a second concentrate. The combined concentrate graded 5.4% Cu and 8.8% Ni with copper and nickel recoveries of 63% and 58%, respectively.

13.3 Current Testwork: XPS 2016-2017

A comprehensive metallurgical testwork program was undertaken at XPS beginning in the spring of 2016. The objective of the program was to advance the flowsheet for the two principal geometallurgical domains in the deposit: peridotite and clinopyroxenite.

The program included mineralogical characterization of the domain and grade variability composites. In addition, grindability testing was carried out on selected samples, and the flowsheet was confirmed by locked cycle flotation testing.

13.3.1 *Sample Selection and Compositing*

A total of 9 initial composites were prepared from ~1950 kg of split core samples. The samples were divided into the two main domains of peridotite and clinopyroxenite. Individual composites were generated to represent specific periods of Yr 1-16, Yr 1-5, Yr 6-10, and Yr 2 of the mine plan as proposed at the time of compositing. For the PERD (Peridotite) domain an additional composite was included to compare spatial variation in one of the production periods and was labeled as Yr 1-5 sp.

Each composite was prepared from ¼ core samples selected by Wellgreen geologists to represent the production period. The samples were crushed to either 8 mesh or 10 mesh and blended using XPS' odds/evens blending method, before being spin riffled into test charges. A summary of the weights and head assays of the composites are provided in Table 13-3.

Table 13-3: Head Assays for the Domain Composites

Comp #	Domain	Period Yr	weight kg	Co %	Cu %	Ni %	Fe %	CaO %	MgO %	SiO2 %	S %	Au g/t	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Ag g/t
1	PERD	1-16	263	0.02	0.15	0.30	10.1	2.19	32.7	36.9	0.87	0.04	0.25	0.23	0.60
2	PERD	1-5	156	0.02	0.22	0.30	10.5	2.81	29.9	36.7	1.05	0.08	0.29	0.32	0.90
3	PERD	6-10	139	0.02	0.11	0.29	9.48	1.53	33.2	37.2	0.61	0.05	0.24	0.17	0.53
4	PERD	2	130	0.02	0.35	0.30	11.6	3.21	28.1	36.2	1.80	0.08	0.35	0.43	1.50
5	CLPX	1-16	265	0.02	0.37	0.27	11.6	5.79	23.8	38.4	1.55	0.15	0.33	0.50	0.87
6	CLPX	1-5	131	0.02	0.24	0.29	11.2	4.85	24.8	39.4	1.35	0.09	0.36	0.52	1.23
7	CLPX	6-10	136	0.02	0.16	0.24	10.5	6.23	23.4	40.3	1.08	0.04	0.32	0.56	0.50
8	CLPX	2	132	0.02	0.33	0.28	11.5	6.16	23.1	39.0	1.73	0.11	0.35	0.58	0.97
9	PERD	1-5 sp	129	0.02	0.21	0.31	10.1	1.95	32.1	36.7	0.86	0.06	0.31	0.32	0.93

The bulk of the testwork was carried out on the PERD Yr1-16 and CLPX Yr 1-16 composites due to their representation of the overall domain and the larger mass of composite available.

In addition, two more composites, “Gabbro” and “Blend” were prepared solely for hardness testing. No head analysis was completed on these composites.

13.3.2 *Mineralogy*

Composites 1-8 were submitted for mineralogical characterisation by QEMSCAN and EPMA. Samples were analyzed at a coarse size of ~1.2 mm in order to preserve textures and grain sizes.

Analysis of the peridotite composites indicated that the domain is approximately 60-70% serpentine by mass. Other gangue minerals include actinolite, clinopyroxenite, chlorite, magnetite and Cr-spinels. EPMA revealed that nickel is found in trace amounts in solid-solution in most of these minerals, and this contributes to the non-recoverable nickel in the sample. The estimated grade of non-recoverable nickel in the peridotite domain ranges from 0.06% to 0.11%.

In contrast, copper was found only as sulfide minerals, and PGM’s were found only in association with sulfides, magnetite, and Cr-spinels. However, the PGM’s were noted to be very fine grained, <10 microns, and finely disseminated.

By comparison, the CLPX composite samples were characterised by less serpentine and greater amounts of chlorite and actinolite. Secondary minerals include mica, magnetite, and Cr-spinels. Similar levels of nickel were found in solid solution in the gangue minerals, and as a result the CLPX is expected to contain comparable levels of unrecoverable nickel as the PERD samples.

Again, copper was not found in solid solution in minerals other than chalcopyrite, although some of the copper was very fine grained, < 5 microns. PGM’s were found to be very fine grained, but with lesser association with magnetite as compared to the PERD composites. Greater association with pyrrhotite was noted, which favours PGM recovery to the sulfide concentrate.

13.3.3 *Hardness Testing*

Grindability testwork was carried out on the two composites prepared for that purpose, Gabbro and Blend, as well as the main composites for the peridotite and clinopyroxenite domains. Results of the testing is presented in Table 13-4.

Table 13-4: Grindability Testwork Results

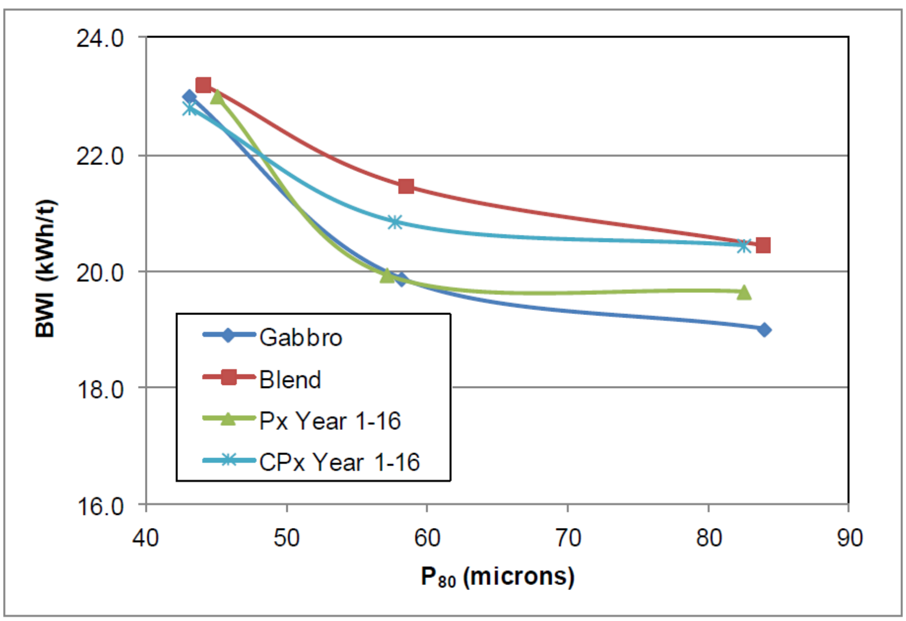
Sample Name	JK Parameters		HPi	BBWI (150#)	BBWI (200#)	BBWI (270#)
	Rel. Dens.	A x b	kWh/t	kWh/t	kWh/t	kWh/t
Gabbro	3.16	36.8	17.4	19	19.9	23.0
Blend	2.90	33.9	18.0	20.5	21.5	23.2
PERD Yr 1-16	--	--	15.0	19.6	19.9	23.0
CLPX Yr 1-16	--	--	21.3	20.4	20.9	22.8

SAG Mill Comminution (SMC) testing consisting of an abbreviated JK drop weight test on a single size fraction, in this case 26.5-31.5mm, was conducted on the Gabbro and Blend composites. Both samples fell in the moderately hard range compared to the database of samples for this testwork, with Blend being slightly harder than Gabbro. Static pressure testing was completed to assign a High-Pressure Index (HPi) value for each composite.

Bond Ball Work Index (BBWI) testing was carried out on both grindability composites and the main domain composites of PERD Yr1-16 and CLPX Yr1-16. For each composite, the test was conducted at three different closing grind sizes: 100µm (150#), 75µm (200#), and 53µm (270#).

The effect of closing size on BBWI for the four composites is summarized in Figure 13-1. At the coarsest closing size (P_{80} ~ 85µm), the BBWI values are in the very hard category, ranging from 19.0 kWh/t to 20.5 kWh/t. As the closing size is reduced there is a significant increase in work index, particularly at the finest closing P_{80} of ~45µm. Part of this effect may be attributable to the fibre component of the material, which becomes increasingly difficult to screen through the finer openings.

Figure 13-1: Effect of Closing Size on Bond Ball Work Index



13.3.4 *Flotation Flowsheet Development*

Rougher flotation testwork consisted of grind, collector, and depressant optimization. For the peridotite composite 400 g/t of CMC and 750 g/t of soda ash were found to be required for good dispersion and control of gangue in the rougher circuit. The highest copper and nickel recoveries to the rougher concentrate we observed at a primary grind P_{80} of 53 µm. Collectors consisted of PIBX for the recovery of sulfides, combined with the dithiophosphate Aero 3477 to target the PGM's and gold. Similar rougher conditions were selected for the clinopyroxenite composite.

The potential for an MF2 circuit was revisited using a primary grind P_{80} of 120µm and 17 minutes of rougher flotation followed by a regrind of the tailings to a P_{80} of 53µm and an additional 17 minutes of flotation. Final recoveries were found to be comparable to a single stage grind to 53µm and 34 minutes of flotation, and thus an MF1 rougher flowsheet was adopted.

Additional recovery was achieved through magnetic recovery of magnetite from the rougher tails. Due to the fine grain sizes of the PGM's associated with the magnetite, this stream was reground to a P_{80} of 10µm prior to scavenger flotation. The addition of copper sulfate was found to improve metal recovery during flotation of the magnetic fraction.

The cleaner circuit was optimized to include 3 stages of conventional flotation without regrind on the rougher concentrate. Due to accumulation of reagents and fine slimes in the cleaner circuit it was found to be necessary to add additional dispersant and defoamer in the form of Cyquest 4000 and Flottec X600-2.

Open circuit cleaner testing on the PERD Yr 1-16 composite resulted in final concentrates grading 14-15% combined Cu+Ni. Recoveries were low however, due to the open circuit nature of the test and metal units reporting to the magnetic concentrate. Higher combined grades of up to 18% Cu+Ni were achieved with the CLPX Yr 1-16 composite due to the higher copper head grade of the sample.

13.3.5 *Grade Variability*

A series of grade-based variability composites were prepared for both the peridotite and clinopyroxenite domains in order to evaluate the effect of head grade on recovery. In total, 26 such composites were prepared, 14 peridotites and 12 clinopyroxenite, ranging in nickel grade from 0.15% to 0.60% Ni.

The samples were selected from specific intersections based on grade. Table 13-5 summarizes the head assays for the variability composites.

Table 13-5: Head Assays for the Grade Variability Composites

			Head Assays							
Sample ID		Lithology	Cu	Ni	Pt	Pd	Au	Ag	S	MgO
			%	%	%	g/t	g/t	g/t	%	%
WM16-	336	PERD	0.18	0.14	0.29	0.18	0.06	1.55	0.61	34.5
WM16-	326	PERD	0.02	0.21	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.25	0.10	35.0
WM16-	317	PERD	0.03	0.2	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.35	0.17	35.7
WM16-	323	PERD	0.21	0.24	0.40	0.29	0.03	0.60	1.43	32.9
WM16-	330	PERD	0.06	0.27	0.11	0.16	0.05	0.40	0.45	38.9
WM16-	319	PERD	0.12	0.28	0.17	0.24	0.02	0.55	0.50	39.0
WM16-	335	PERD	0.12	0.28	0.19	0.25	0.02	0.70	0.50	35.9
WM16-	331	PERD	0.1	0.32	0.18	0.25	0.02	0.40	0.59	37.8
WM16-	334	PERD	0.17	0.37	0.26	0.40	0.03	1.15	0.85	37.9
WM16-	284	PERD	0.5	0.38	0.48	0.26	0.15	0.95	3.74	24.9
WM16-	325	PERD	0.22	0.41	0.34	0.50	0.04	0.65	1.41	35.6
WM16-	329	PERD	0.55	0.49	0.62	0.37	0.12	1.05	4.97	26.6
WM16-	328	PERD	0.53	0.55	0.36	0.24	0.04	0.85	6.12	25.6
WM16-	327	PERD	0.48	0.6	0.24	0.15	0.05	0.80	7.96	24.6
WM16-	333	CLPX	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.60	0.72	28.3
WM16-	112	CLPX	0.19	0.14	0.29	0.18	0.09	1.10	0.77	29.0
WM16-	332	CLPX	0.21	0.17	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.50	0.63	27.0
WM16-	318	CLPX	0.18	0.17	0.52	0.26	0.07	0.55	0.99	27.2
WM16-	321	CLPX	0.31	0.19	0.47	0.22	0.09	2.05	1.09	16.5
WM16-	320	CLPX	0.3	0.26	0.32	0.26	0.06	1.05	1.67	27.1
WM16-	337	CLPX	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.08	1.05	2.70	22.9
WM16-	250	CLPX	0.21	0.37	0.61	0.41	0.02	0.50	2.45	32.5
WM16-	84	CLPX	0.38	0.42	0.88	0.52	0.11	0.85	3.02	22.5
WM16-	77	CLPX	0.32	0.38	0.61	0.42	0.11	0.70	1.62	27.9
WM16-	324	CLPX	0.48	0.45	0.57	0.46	0.41	0.95	4.41	23.3
WM16-	322	CLPX	0.16	0.43	0.74	0.64	0.01	0.75	1.28	29.8

For each variability composite a single rougher flotation test was completed. The test conditions were taken from the optimized bench program and were the same as those used in the locked cycle testing described in the next section. The target primary grind was a P_{80} of 53 µm followed by 34 minutes of rougher flotation and then magnetic separation on the rougher tailings.

Combined recoveries, rougher flotation plus magnetic recovery from the tailings, are compared against head grade in Figure 13-2 and Figure 13-3. For the clinopyroxenite domain the dependence of nickel recovery on head grade is very clear. A trend is also evident for the peridotite domain, although there is a lot of variation, particularly at the lower end of the scale below 0.3% Ni head grade.

Figure 13-2: Effect of Head Grade on Combined Nickel Recovery

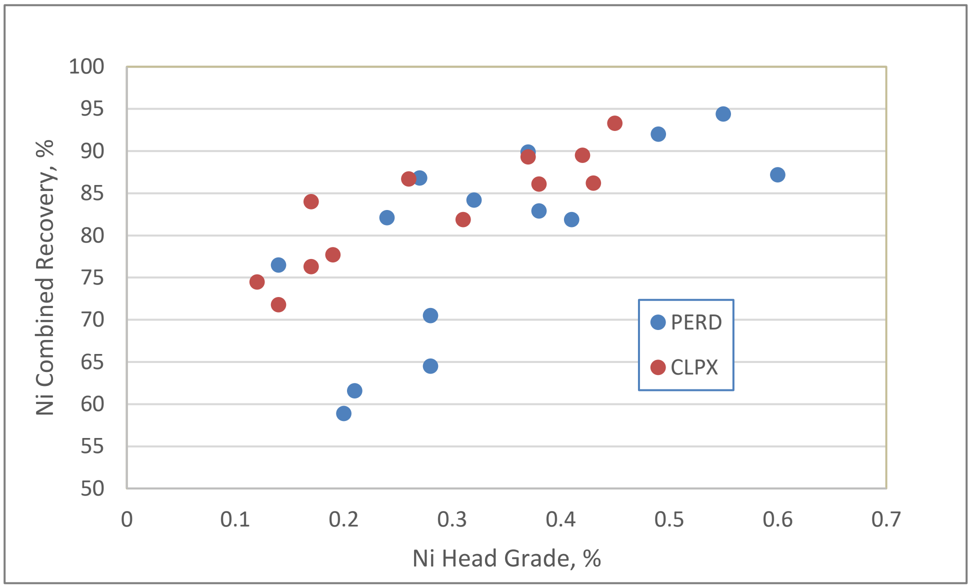
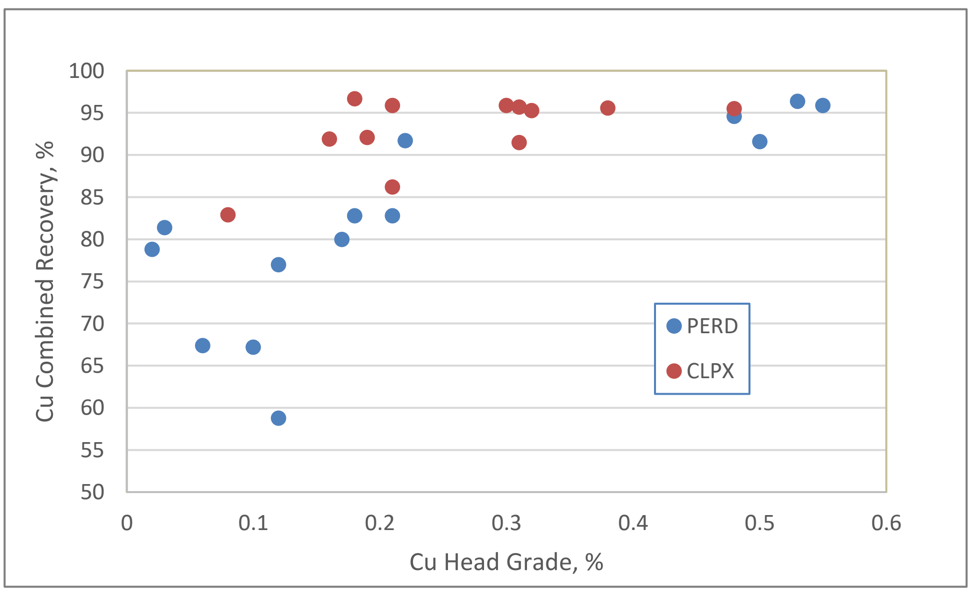


Figure 13-3: Effect of Head Grade on Combined Copper Recovery



A similar relationship is observed for copper with the CLPX composites reaching a maximum of about 95% combined copper recovery at grades above 0.3% Cu head grade. Copper recovery in the PERD samples demonstrates high variability below about 0.15% Cu head grade.

Based on the results of the grade variability testwork, linear models were proposed to describe the effect of mill feed head grade on rougher recovery from each domain. The results have been used to develop block by block estimates of metal recovery for the purposes of establishing reasonable prospects of economic extraction.

13.3.6 *Locked Cycle Testwork*

A series of locked cycle tests were conducted in order to evaluate the effect of recycle streams on the flowsheet, to provide estimates of final grades and recoveries, and to generate representative concentrates for minor element characterization.

Initial testwork with the peridotite composite indicated that excessive frothing in the cleaner circuit would warrant review of the flowsheet and optimization of the depressant/defoamer scheme in this stage. Subsequent tests demonstrated that stable operation in the cleaners could be achieved.

All tests consisted of six cycles, with the first cleaner tailings, reground mag concentrate, and second cleaner tailings combining as feed to the first cleaner scavenger stage. The first cleaner scavenger concentrate was combined with the rougher concentrate as feed to the first cleaner. The final product for the locked cycle tests was a third cleaner bulk concentrate.

In Table 13-6 the projection from test #144 on the PERD composite is presented. The final concentrate achieved a combined Cu+Ni grade of 11.9%, at copper and nickel recoveries of 73% and 58%, respectively. Nickel losses were split between the rougher scavenger tailings and the first cleaner scavenger tailings, with a lesser amount to the mags flotation tailings.

Table 13-6: Locked Cycle Test Projection for Test #144 on the PERD Yr 1-16 Composite.

Product	Mass	Grade, %		Grade, g/t			Distribution, %				
	%	Cu	Ni	Pt	Pd	Au	Cu	Ni	Pt	Pd	Au
3rd Clnr Conc	2.33	4.58	7.27	4.67	5.68	1.34	73.4	58.8	53.8	58.8	79.0
1st Clnr Scav Tails	20.9	0.07	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.02	9.6	11.8	18.1	17.2	9.4
Mag Ro Tails	11.0	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.01	2.7	4.1	8.5	10.3	2.7
Scav Tails	65.8	0.03	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.01	14.3	25.3	18.0	12.2	8.1
Head	100	0.15	0.29	0.20	0.23	0.04	100	100	98	99	99

A similar flowsheet was used for the clinopyroxenite domain, except that for this zone both the rougher concentrate and the magnetic concentrate were reground before combining with the first cleaner scavenger concentrate to serve as feed to the first cleaner. In Table 13-7 the projection from test #124 on the CLPX composite is presented.

Table 13-7: Locked Cycle Test Projection for Test #124 on the CLPX Yr 1-16 Composite.

Product	Mass	Grade, %		Grade, g/t			Distribution, %				
	%	Cu	Ni	Pt	Pd	Au	Cu	Ni	Pt	Pd	Au
3rd Clnr Conc	3.67	9.50	4.83	7.41	6.84	3.20	93.2	70.5	59.3	80.3	86.3
1st Clnr Scav Tails	26.1	0.04	0.13	0.33	0.12	0.04	2.8	13.4	18.7	10.2	7.5
Scav Tails	70.3	0.02	0.06	0.14	0.04	0.01	4.0	16.0	22.0	9.5	6.3
Head	100	0.37	0.25	0.46	0.31	0.14	100	100	100	100	100

13.3.7 *Minor Elements*

Representative concentrate samples were submitted for minor element analysis including a multi-element ICP scan. Results are summarized in Table 13-8. Due to the small amount of concentrate generated in the tests described in the previous section, sufficient 3rd cleaner concentrate was not available. As a result, for the PERD composite the concentrate used was taken from locked cycle test #143 which graded 3.68% Cu and 6.10% Ni. Similarly, the 3rd cleaner concentrate for the CLPX concentrate was taken from test #145, and graded 3.37% Cu and 5.15% Ni.

Table 13-8: Minor Element Analysis for Selected Concentrates

Analyte	Units	PERD	CLPX		Analyte	Units	PERD	CLPX
		3rd Clr Conc	3rd Clr Conc				3rd Clr Conc	3rd Clr Conc
Al	%	0.55	0.78		Mo	ppm	11	11
As	ppm	117	1490		Nb	ppm	< 2.4	< 2.4
B	ppm	70	50		Nd	ppm	1.2	1.1
Ba	ppm	4	5		Ni	ppm	> 10000	> 10000
Be	ppm	< 3	< 3		Pb	ppm	45.2	30.6
Bi	ppm	< 2	< 2		Pr	ppm	< 0.1	< 0.1
Ca	%	0.66	1.57		Rb	ppm	< 0.4	1.4
Cd	ppm	5	3		S	%	18.1	12.8
Ce	ppm	2.1	1.8		Sb	ppm	14	13
Co	ppm	4160	3660		Se	ppm	94.4	78.4
Cr	ppm	1690	1270		Si	%	6.89	13.2
Cs	ppm	< 0.1	2		Sm	ppm	0.3	0.3
Cu	ppm	> 10000	> 10000		Sn	ppm	1.1	< 0.5
Dy	ppm	< 0.3	0.3		Sr	ppm	6	12
Er	ppm	0.2	0.2		Ta	ppm	< 0.2	< 0.2
Eu	ppm	< 0.1	< 0.1		Tb	ppm	< 0.1	< 0.1
Fe	%	> 30.0	18.9		Te	ppm	12	12
Ga	ppm	1.6	2.4		Th	ppm	0.1	0.2
Gd	ppm	0.4	0.4		Ti	%	0.08	0.1
Ge	ppm	4.2	3.4		Tl	ppm	0.6	0.8
Ho	ppm	< 0.2	< 0.2		Tm	ppm	< 0.1	< 0.1
Hf	ppm	< 10	< 10		U	ppm	< 0.1	< 0.1
In	ppm	< 0.2	< 0.2		V	ppm	12	29
K	%	< 0.1	< 0.1		W	ppm	< 0.7	< 0.7
La	ppm	0.8	0.7		Y	ppm	1.8	2.9
Li	ppm	< 3	7		Yb	ppm	0.1	0.2
Mg	%	6.86	10.6		Zn	ppm	1070	540
Mn	ppm	701	559					

Both concentrates contain elevated levels of Mg, which are likely to incur a penalty. Additional cleaning stages, or cleaning in column cells, would improve copper and nickel grades and potentially lower the grade of deleterious elements.

Production of separate copper and nickel concentrates is another opportunity to add value to the final concentrate. This potential was investigated in a series of scoping level tests in the present program, but effective separation was not achieved due in large part to limitations in the lab procedure and the subsequent low mass of bulk concentrate available for the separation step. Future testwork should focus on larger test charge sizes to ensure good cell hydrodynamics during copper-nickel separation.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The mineral resource for the Wellgreen Project was developed using a computer based block model of the deposit. The block model was assembled based on the drill hole data base and interpreted geology by geologist James Berry after review and verification of that information by IMC. Mineral resources were estimated using the block model and the Lerchs-Grossman open pit software to establish the component of the deposit with reasonable prospects of economic extraction. John Marek, of IMC acted as the QP for the development of the block model and the estimation of mineral resources.

The final statement of mineral resources is presented at the end of this section and reflects material that is inside of a computer-generated pit. The Lerchs-Grossman pit algorithm was used to provide some assurance that the mineral resource has "reasonable prospects of economic extraction" as required by CIM best practices. The economic assumptions that were used for that pit are also summarized later in text.

14.1 Model Location

The Wellgreen Project block model was assembled using the project coordinate system of: UTM North American Datum 1983, Zone 7. The model blocks are 10 x 10 x 10 m cubes.

Table 14-1 below summarizes the size and location of the block model.

Table 14-1: Wellgreen Model Size and Location

Outside Edges of the Model				
	Coordinates (metres)		Number of Blocks	Block Size
East	576,325	579,305	298	10 m
North	6,814,700	6,816,600	190	10 m
Elevation	600	1,960	136	10 m

Future work should consider alternative block sizes once the process plant production rate is well established.

14.2 Data Base

Section 12, regarding data verification, has indicated the opinion of the QP that the historic assay information prior to 1987 should not be used for the estimation of mineral resources. As a result, Table 14-2 summarizes the amount of drilling and raw assay information within the block model volume that was used to estimate this statement of mineral resources.

Table 14-2: Assay Information Used to Develop the Block Model

1987 and Newer Drilling Used in the Model	
386	Drill holes
24,341	Sample Intervals
62,799	Meters of Drilling
Number of Assays Used for Modeling	
23,732	Ni
23,732	Cu
23,635	Co
23,730	Pt
23,730	Pd
23,650	Au
20,622	Ag
20,622	Mg (by ICP)
19,266	Sulfur (by ICP)

14.2.1 *Bench Height for Compositing*

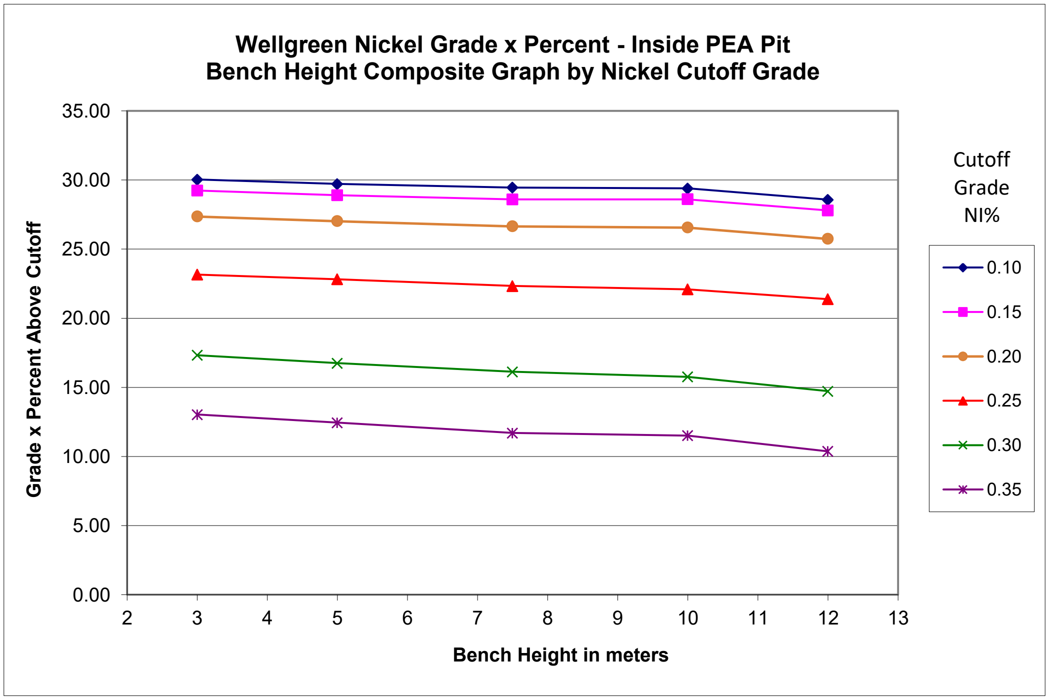
A bench height analysis was completed to measure the potential change in metal production due to alternative mining bench heights. As higher bench heights and larger blocks are utilized, additional dilution would be incorporated into the feed to the process plant.

As a preliminary measure for model assembly, IMC completed the following test:

- The drill hole data was composited at alternative sample lengths of: 3,5,7.5, 10, and 12 m.
- For each bench height (composite length), the mean grade for nickel and the number of composites above alternative cut-offs were tabulated. Cut-offs were: 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.25., 0.30, and 0.35% Ni.
- The product of mean grade x composite count is used as a relative measure of contained metal.
- All the composites were contained within a PEA pit design from earlier work to establish a consistent total volume for comparison.

Figure 14-1, summarizes the results. There is little change in contained metal between 7.5 m and 10 m bench heights. A bench height (composite length) of 12 m begins to show losses of metal in the range of 3% in the cut-off range of 0.10% to 0.25% nickel. As a result, the 10-m bench height and composite length was selected.

Figure 14-1: Composite Length and Bench Height Analysis for Contained Metal



14.3 Geology and Data Populations

The geologic interpretation was discussed in Sections 7 and 8. The resulting interpretation includes the rock types detailed in Table 14-3 below.

Table 14-3: Interpreted Rock Types

Model Code	Lithologic Description	Mineralization Status
7	Clinopyroxenite	Ore Host
20	Mineralized Gabbro	Ore Host
24	Peridotite	Ore Host
29	Massive Sulfide	Ore Host
26	Metasediments	Generally Barren
5	Basalt	Barren
21	Maple Creek Gabbro	Barren
32	Volcanoclasitic	Barren

As noted in the table, clinopyroxenite, mineralized gabbro, peridotite, and massive sulfide are rock types that can act as hosts to mineralization. Metasediments can host sulfide mineralization when in close contact with the intrusive units of clinopyroxenite, mineralized gabbro, and peridotite. The extent of ore into the sediments is minor, but it can be locally high-grade.

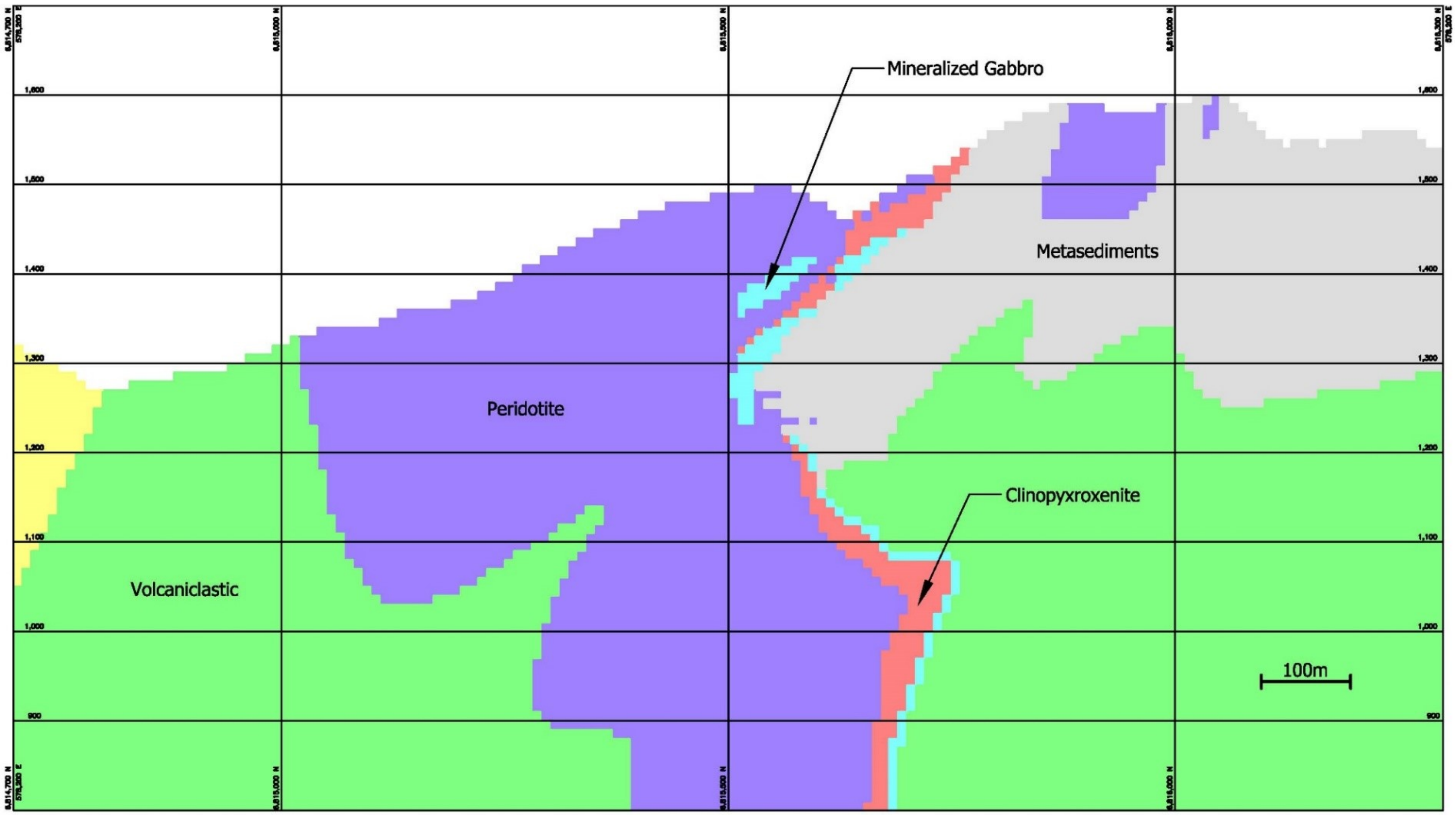
The recoverable metal in the deposit is associated with sulfide mineralization. The sulfides are associated with the contact metamorphism at the intrusive – sediment contact. The mineralized gabbro, and clinopyroxenite units are generally near to the sediment contact and they are consistently mineralized. Massive sulfide material is also typically close to the contact and is consistently high-grade.

Peridotite is well mineralized near the contact and becomes lower grade as one migrates to the south, away from the sediment contact. The southernmost distal peridotite mineralization reflects the increased nickel contained in olivine and is not expected to be recovered.

Peridotite near the contact contains more sulfides and is consequently higher grade and more recoverable.

Figure 14-2 is a north-south cross section through the deposit looking west. The mineral bearing rock types, as well as the barren sediments and volcaniclastics, are shown on the section.

Figure 14-2: North-South Section 578,200 E, looking West (Source, IMC 2017)



14.4 Statistical Evaluation

Basic statistics and variography were completed to establish the best method for block grade estimation. All statistics and analysis presented in this section apply to the drilling and re-assay completed from 1987 through 2016. No further reference will address the historic drilling completed before 1987.

Sulfur and magnesium have been estimated because they may potentially be used to establish improved process recovery estimates in the future. There is no commercial benefit from magnesium or sulfur so they are not included in the final statement of mineral resources.

14.4.1 *Grade Capping*

Cumulative frequency plots were completed for each metal, in each of the potential ore host rock types. High-grade outliers were determined by studying those plots. A cap level was established for each population so that any assay that was above that value was replaced with the cap value prior to further statistical analysis, or used in the block model. Table 14-4 summarizes the cap values applied to the individual assays.

Table 14-4: Cap Values Applied to Assay Intervals

	Model	Metal or Element to be Estimated							
Rock Type	Code	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Pt gm/t	Pd gm/t	Au gm/t	S%	Mg%
Clinopyroxenite	7	3.00	3.00	0.150	4.00	3.50	1.50	10.0	20.0
Mineralized Gabbro	20	1.50	3.00	0.150	4.50	3.50	1.50	10.0	20.0
Peridotite	24	3.50	3.20	0.150	4.50	3.00	1.00	10.0	20.0
Massive Sulfide	29	3.20	2.70	0.150	2.00	2.50	1.50	9.0	20.0
Metasediments	26	4.00	2.50	0.150	2.50	2.70	0.80	10.0	20.0
Volcanoclasitic	32	1.20	1.00	0.060	1.90	1.50	0.40	4.0	20.0

The assay methods for magnesium, report maximum values of 20%, so that cap the value reflects the assay maximum rather than a statistical outlier.

14.4.2 *Compositing*

The rational for a 10-m target composite length was reported on previous pages. The procedure for compositing respected the rock type boundaries and resulted in composites that vary in length around the 10-m target.

The procedure is as follows:

- the length of each of the rock types is established within each drill hole
- that length is divided by 10 m and the resulting number of composites rounded to an integral number

- the integral number of composites defines a new composite length within each rock type intercept within each drill hole
- the down hole composites are calculated at the target length that respects the rock type boundaries

The population statistics for rock types, that are the primary hosts for mineralization, are summarized in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5: Basic Statistics of 10 m Composites

Rock Type	Statistic	Statistics of Nominal 10m Down Hole Composites							
		Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Pt gm/t	Pd gm/t	Au gm/t	S%	Mg%
Clinopyroxenite	Number	830	830	823	830	830	823	675	693
	Mean	0.235	0.254	0.016	0.357	0.264	0.090	1.10	13.44
	Std Dev	0.128	0.219	0.001	0.275	0.177	0.092	0.86	4.02
Mineralized Gabbro	Number	585	585	576	585	585	576	462	479
	Mean	0.212	0.286	0.014	0.339	0.235	0.073	1.31	7.58
	Std Dev	0.220	0.286	0.012	0.379	0.253	0.090	1.03	4.12
Peridotite	Number	3,094	3,094	3,073	3,094	3,094	3,077	2,610	2,722
	Mean	0.253	0.124	0.015	0.209	0.224	0.040	0.61	16.95
	Std Dev	0.108	0.139	0.005	0.200	0.133	0.057	0.72	4.56
Massive Sulfide	Number	21	21	21	21	21	21	14	17
	Mean	1.148	1.054	0.056	0.870	0.772	0.121	4.780	3.690
	Std Dev	0.649	0.735	0.029	0.577	0.587	0.088	2.83	5.07

14.4.3 *Domain Boundaries*

Table 14-5 indicates that the massive sulfide is a different high-grade population from the rest of the rock types. To determine the proper treatment of rock type or other boundaries, a statistical evaluation was completed. Sometimes called "boundary analysis", the procedure pairs composites from opposite sides of rock type borders and compares their statistical properties to understand if they are similar or different populations.

Table 14-6 summarizes the results of the boundary analysis. The term "hard" means that block estimation will only use composites where the rock type matches the composite time. "Soft" boundaries allow for composites from either side of the rock type boundary to be used for grade estimation.

In all cases, the massive sulfide rock type (Code 29) appears to be a separate population from all others and is treated as a hard boundary.

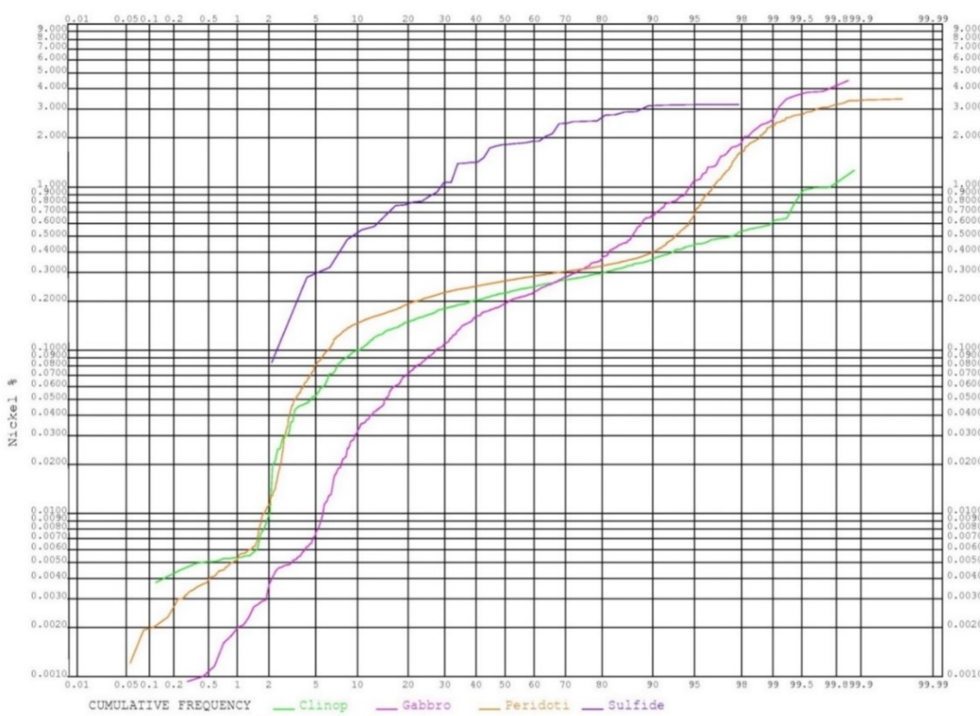
Table 14-6: Summary Results of Boundary Analysis

Rock Type	Paired With	Summary of Boundary Analysis							
		Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Pt gm/t	Pd gm/t	Au gm/t	S%	Mg%
Clino	Gabbro	soft	soft	hard	soft	soft	soft	soft	hard
Clino	Peridotite	soft	soft	soft	soft	soft	hard	soft	hard
Clino	Mass Sulf	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard
Gabbro	Peridotite	soft	hard	soft	soft	soft	hard	hard	hard
Gabbro	Mass Sulf	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard
Peridotite	Mass Sulf	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard	hard

Table 14-6 indicates that for nickel, the only boundary should be massive sulfide and all other rock types should be allowed to be treated as soft boundaries. This prompted more investigation of the grade distribution for nickel.

Figure 14-3 is a cumulative frequency plot showing the distribution of the nickel composites for each of the four mineral host rock types. The clinopyroxenite, peridotite, and gabbro all show a population break at about 0.35% Ni.

Figure 14-3: Cumulative Frequency Plot for 10 m Nickel Composites



A review of cross sections also indicates that each of the rock types contain a component of +0.35% Ni with limited areal extent. Those high-grade zones often appear to connect across the rock type boundaries. This outcome prompted a different approach for nickel estimation compared with the other rock types.

A separate indicator estimation was completed for nickel to establish the volume of the 0.35% population, independent of rock type boundaries. Once the 0.35% volume was defined, the grade inside was estimated with that boundary and treated as a "hard" bound. Additional discussion will follow in sub-section 14.3.

14.4.4 *Variography*

Variograms were developed for each metal in each rock type as a guide to the search radius for block grade estimation. In addition to the variograms on grade, a series of 0.35% Ni indicator variograms were run for nickel to set the parameters for the indicator estimate of that grade range.

Figure 14-4 and Figure 14-5 are examples of the variograms obtained for nickel. The summarized results from the variograms are shown in the tables defining the estimation methods in the next sub-section.

Figure 14-4: Example Indicator Variograms for Nickel Indicator at 0.35% Ni

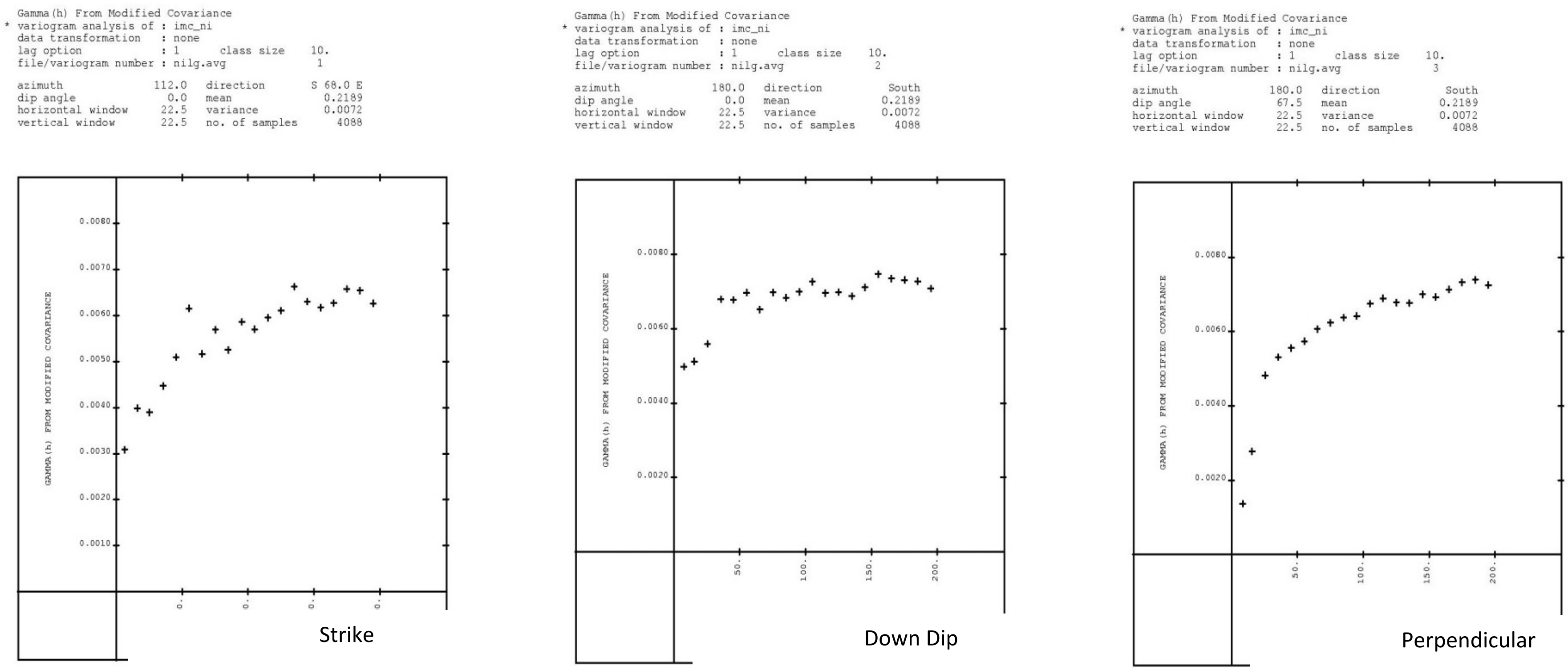
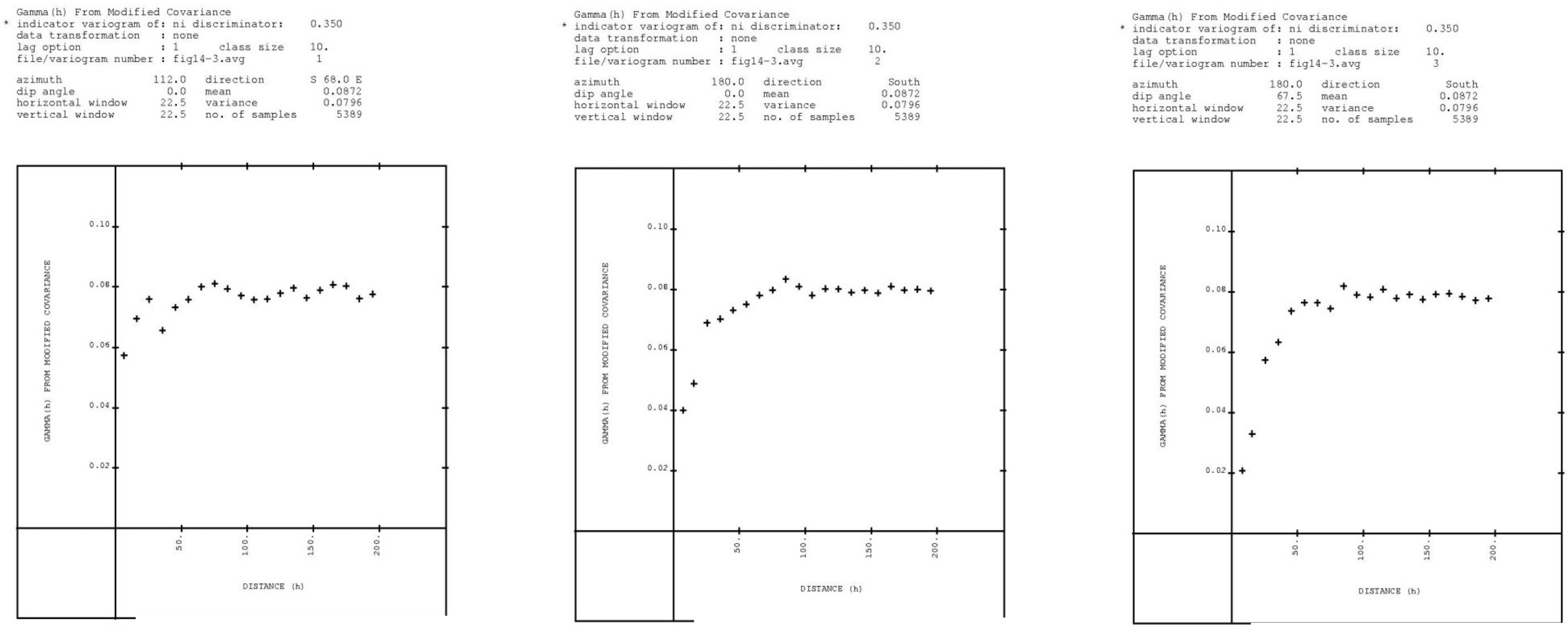


Figure 14-5: Example Grade Variograms for Nickel Less than 0.35% Ni



Strike

Down Dip

Perpendicular

14.5 Block Model Assembly Procedures

The Wellgreen Project block model was assembled with conventional methodology. Block grades were assigned using Inverse Distance squared ($1/D^2$) for all metals. Nickel used an indicator boundary rather than a rock type boundary. All other metals utilized the rock type boundaries for estimation.

The indicator process for nickel did allow some mineralization to be estimated in the metasediments and volcaniclastics. However, the amount of that material was specifically limited to be only one block width into either rock type. The mineralization on sediment or volcanoclastic contact is of minor tonnage and does not penetrate those units any substantial distance. The mineralized blocks in sediment or volcaniclastics combined, amount to less than 0.33% of the total number of grade assigned blocks in the model.

Block grades were assigned by $1/D^2$ methods. Tests were completed comparing ordinary kriging with the $1/D^2$ method which indicated that ordinary kriging would tend to smooth the grade distribution more than $1/D^2$.

The grades of most metals are highest near the intrusive – sediment contact. As one moves southward, the metal grades begin to reduce. It is important that the relatively high-grade values near the contact not be smeared to the south as that would overestimate mineable tonnage above cut-off. As a result, the estimation methods maintained relatively tight search radii perpendicular to the contact and selected the $1/D^2$ method so that the block grades would look like the local composite grades.

The mineralization is generally conformal to the intrusive-sediment contact. The higher-grade values tend to be proximal to the contact. To model that occurrence, a series of sub-domains were established that allow the search orientations to be parallel and perpendicular to the intrusive-sediment contact. The domains were selected on plan and section to reflect the changes in strike and dip of the intrusive sediment contact. There were 19 sub-domains established to reflect the variability in the contact. Those domains were not hard boundaries for grade estimation, but reflected a local change in search orientation.

Table 14-7 illustrates the sediment contact orientation in each domain. Domain boundaries are established by coordinate and elevation limits across the deposit. In some areas, the dip orientation changes three times with increasing depth. Detailed illustration of the domain boundaries would take several level maps and sections to present, but the codes are available in the model. Table 14-8 summarizes the estimation parameters by metal, indicator, and rock type. References to strike and dip reference the orientations in Table 14-8. The following rock types were estimated: Clinopyroxenite, Mineralized Gabbro, Peridotite, Massive Sulfide, and the few boundary blocks of sediments and volcaniclastics.

Table 14-7: Search Orientation by Domain

Search Domain Orientations		
Domain	Strike Degrees	Dip Degrees
1	90	45 S
2	90	90 S
3	90	90 S
4	90	60 S
5	120	65 SW
6	120	90 SW
7	120	45 SW
8	120	65SW
9	300	60 NE
10	120	60 SW
11	120	45 SW
12	300	60 NE
13	120	75 SW
14	120	45 SW
15	300	45 NE
16	120	75 SW
17	120	50 SW
18	120	75 SW
19	120	50 SW

Table 14-8: Block Grade Estimation Parameters

Orientation Domains	Search Distance Meters			Estimation Method	High-Grade Limit	Search Limit on HG meters
	Strike	Down Dip	Perpendicular			
Nickel Indicator at 0.35% Ni Discriminator						
3 and 4	75	120	15	$1/D^2$		
1, 2 and 5 to 19	75	90	15	$1/D^2$		
Nickel Grade inside the Indicator Zone						
3 and 4	75	120	15	$1/D^2$	3.00%	25
1, 2 and 5 to 19	75	90	15	$1/D^2$	3.00%	25
Nickel Grade Outside the Indicator Zone						
3 and 4	75	120	75	$1/D^2$	0.40%	25
1, 2 and 5 to 19	75	90	75	$1/D^2$	0.40%	25
Copper Grade						
3 and 4	75	120	75	$1/D^2$	1.00%	25
1, 2 and 5 to 19	75	90	75	$1/D^2$	1.00%	25
Cobalt Grade						
3 and 4	75	120	75	$1/D^2$	0.05%	25
1, 2 and 5 to 19	75	90	75	$1/D^2$	0.05%	25
Platinum Grade						
3 and 4	75	120	75	$1/D^2$	1.00 gm/t	25
1, 2 and 5 to 19	75	90	75	$1/D^2$	1.00 gm/t	25
Palladium Grade						
3 and 4	75	120	75	$1/D^2$	0.75 gm/t	25
1, 2 and 5 to 19	75	90	75	$1/D^2$	0.75 gm/t	25
Gold Grade						
3 and 4	75	120	75	$1/D^2$	0.30 gm/t	25
1, 2 and 5 to 19	75	90	75	$1/D^2$	0.30 gm/t	25
Sulfur Grade						
3 and 4	75	120	75	$1/D^2$	10.00%	25
1, 2 and 5 to 19	75	90	75	$1/D^2$	10.00%	25
Magnesium Grade						
3 and 4	75	120	75	$1/D^2$	20.00%	25
1, 2 and 5 to 19	75	90	75	$1/D^2$	20.00%	25

All grade estimates use the following number of composites:
Maximum = 10, Minimum = 1, Maximum per hole = 3

14.5.1 *Block Grade Check Procedure*

IMC utilizes a simple method to compare the block model results against the composite grades used to estimate the block model. The test is applied to each metal separately and is summarized as follows:

- The following steps are repeated at multiple cut-off grades to understand the response of the block model relative to composites over a range of cut-off grades:
- a test cut-off grade is selected and the block model is used to establish the number of blocks above that cut-off and the average grade of those blocks
- the drill hole composites that are contained within that group of blocks are identified, and the average grade of the composites calculated
- the percentage of the composites less than the grade outline value that are contained within the selected cut-off zone is tabulated

The comparison of the composite mean to the block mean should generally result in the average grade of the composites being higher than the average grade of the blocks. This is because the block grades are usually impacted by surrounding lower grade samples. If the block grades are higher than the average of the contained composites, additional investigation is warranted.

The calculation of the percentage of composites that are less than the block outline cut-off is an indication of the amount of smearing of high-grade over lower grade that has occurred in the model. For reference, values in the range of 15 to 20% are typical for block models estimated by ordinary kriging.

Table 14-9 summarizes the results of the grade outline to contained composite check for nickel, copper, platinum, and palladium as examples. All metals received the same test procedure.

The results of the test also indicate that reasonable amounts of dilution are included in the model and IMC does not recommend the addition of dilution factors to the block model for determination of mineral resources or any mine planning that may follow.

The test addresses the following combined rock types: Clinopyroxenite, Mineralized Gabbro, Peridotite, and Massive Sulfide.

Table 14-9: Block Model to Composite Check, Selected Metals

Cut-off	Number of	Average	Percentage of	Number of Blocks	Average Block Grade
Nickel Estimation Test, Grades in Ni%					
0.00	4,530	0.248	0.00%	255,107	0.237
0.05	4,353	0.256	2.85%	250,799	0.242
0.10	4,143	0.266	3.21%	241,018	0.247
0.15	3,858	0.277	4.12%	226,247	0.255
0.20	3,183	0.299	5.94%	181,784	0.274
0.25	2,181	0.332	9.08%	112,309	0.303
0.30	943	0.404	9.86%	32,491	0.378
0.35	417	0.501	15.83%	11,343	0.494
0.40	224	0.617	16.96%	6,463	0.587
0.45	152	0.710	19.08%	4,344	0.667
Copper Estimation Test, Grades in Cu%					
0.00	4,530	0.172	0.00%	259,263	0.128
0.05	3,786	0.200	4.46%	197,008	0.163
0.10	2,558	0.259	10.63%	126,725	0.210
0.15	1,569	0.349	11.98%	70,201	0.282
0.20	1,154	0.416	11.70%	47,000	0.337
0.25	896	0.470	11.72%	34,373	0.379
0.30	691	0.530	11.57%	24,041	0.424
0.35	537	0.589	12.10%	15,986	0.473
0.40	401	0.661	11.97%	10,305	0.529
0.45	313	0.722	11.18%	6,978	0.580
0.50	242	0.791	11.57%	4,301	0.648
Platinum Estimation Test, Grades in Pt gm/t					
0.00	4,530	0.256	0.00%	261,826	0.209
0.10	3,669	0.302	5.39%	198,450	0.256
0.20	2,113	0.416	11.26%	104,620	0.348
0.30	1,192	0.554	10.99%	54,180	0.449
0.40	771	0.668	9.73%	32,543	0.515
0.50	506	0.779	11.86%	14,262	0.605
0.60	306	0.922	11.44%	5,269	0.713
0.70	186	1.079	11.83%	1,737	0.864
0.80	139	1.179	15.83%	832	0.999
0.90	97	1.291	19.59%	524	1.088
1.00	71	1.400	15.49%	299	1.198
Palladium Estimation Test, Grades in Pd gm/t					
0.00	4,530	0.235	0.00%	262,099	0.216
0.10	3,898	0.264	5.54%	262,281	0.240
0.20	2,681	0.319	10.18%	148,492	0.288
0.30	1,017	0.441	11.90%	49,169	0.375
0.40	399	0.582	14.54%	12,051	0.483
0.50	170	0.734	17.65%	3,322	0.606
0.60	93	0.879	17.20%	1,257	0.715
0.70	46	1.063	19.57%	420	0.859
0.80	34	1.129	26.47%	165	0.105
0.90	20	1.313	20.00%	98	1.178
1.00	13	1.473	23.08%	67	1.285

14.5.2 *Bulk Density*

Bulk density assignment to the model was based on the samples collected at the core shed by Wellgreen geologists. Selected samples from each core box are weighed wet and dry to calculate specific gravity. IMC completed the calculation of specific gravity for those samples in the Wellgreen Project data base where the weights had been collected, but the specific gravity field was not populated.

IMC completed several class regression analyses to determine if there was a correlation between fracturing represented by RQD and specific gravity. The average RQD for each rock type was then used to determine the density reduction factor used from the RQD plots. In summary, a 2% reduction of measured specific gravity was applied across the board to all the mineral bearing rock types.

Table 14-10 illustrates the results of the specific gravity tests and the actual density value assigned to the respective rock type in the block model.

Table 14-10: Bulk Density Assignment to the Block Model

Rock Type	Model Code	Number of Samples	Mean of Samples Sp.G	Model Assignment Bulk Density
Clinopyroxenite	7	773	2.919	2.861
Mineralized Gabbro	20	484	3.040	2.979
Peridotite	24	3,251	2.806	2.750
Massive Sulfide	29	13	3.104	3.042
Sediments	26	142	2.747	2.692
Volcanics	32	297	2.814	2.758
Basalt	5			2.770
Maple Creek Gabbro	21			2.800
Unassigned				2.770

Topographic codes are stored in the block model to reflect the amount of each block that exists below topography. Since there has been historic stoping at Wellgreen, there is a second model code that reflects the fraction of each block remaining after the underground mining. Those variables have been combined for the determination of mineral resources so that the underground volumes are removed from the calculations of remaining mineral resource.

14.5.3 *Classification*

The classification categories of Measured, Indicated, and Inferred were based on the number of samples used to estimate the block and the average distance from the block to the data used for block grade estimation.

The classification codes were based on the estimation parameters for nickel. This is appropriate because all metals were estimated with nearly the same number of composites.

Measured

- 10 composites were used (At least 4 holes)
- average distance of the searched samples was <= 45 m (½ of range)

Indicated

- at least 4 composites were used (minimum 2 drill holes)
- average distance of the searched samples was <=70m (78% of range)

Inferred

- any remaining block with a nickel grade out to the search distance

14.6 Mineral Resource

Mineral resources for the Wellgreen Project deposit were developed based on the block model described in this section. A computer-generated pit geometry for the resource was developed by AGP using the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm. The QP (John Marek), checked the results using the floating cone algorithm and confirmed the resource pit has reasonable prospects of economic extraction.

A mineral resource is a concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material, including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity, and of such a grade or quality, that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geologic characteristics, and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

The phrase 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction' implies a judgment by the QP (John Marek) in respect to the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospects of economic extraction. A mineral resource is an inventory of mineralization that, under realistically assumed and justifiable technical and economic conditions, might become economically extractable. These assumptions must be presented explicitly in both public and technical reports.

The current process concept envisions a large-scale process facility that produces and markets a bulk nickel concentrate. To capture the potential economic contributions of multiple metals and process recovery formulas, a NSR value was estimated for each mineralized block and used for cut-off application. The internal or marginal mill cut-off is equal to the sum of the process, G&A, and tailing management operating costs, because the NSR value considers process recoveries, assumed smelter terms, and concentrate transport costs. The process recoveries and smelter terms vary by rock type and head grade within some of the rock types. presents the calculated average of those parameters in $USD.

Table 14-11 summarizes the resulting mineral resources. The reader is cautioned that mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be realized, or that they will convert to mineral reserves. John Marek of IMC is the QP for this statement of Resources. Currently there is no mineral reserve at Wellgreen.

The risks associated with the statement of mineral resources include, metal price impacts, changes to process recovery as more testing is complete, and permit risks that are typical of any North American mineral development.

Figure 14-6 illustrates the mineral envelope on the same section as Figure 14-2. Figure 14-7 presents a 3D illustration of the resource and the resource pit geometry.

Table 14-11: Wellgreen Project Mineral Resources June 26, 2017

Mineral Resources, US $13.85/tonne NSR Cut-off															
Prices, US$ →		$7.75 /lb	$3.00 /lb	$11.80 /lb	$1,350 /oz	$860 /oz	$1,400 /oz		Contained Metal					
									Ni	Cu	Co	Pt	Pd	Au
Class	Ktonnes	Ni %	Cu%	Co%	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t		M Lbs	M Lbs	M Lbs	K Ozs	K Ozs	K Ozs
Measured	98,800	0.25	0.16	0.015	0.253	0.243	0.051		544	356	33	805	773	160
Indicated	263,200	0.26	0.13	0.015	0.223	0.244	0.036		1,531	733	88	1,887	2,067	308
Total M+I	**362,000**	0.26	0.14	0.015	0.231	0.244	0.040		**2,075**	1,089	121	2,692	2,840	468
Inferred	**118,600**	0.28	0.12	0.015	0.217	0.253	0.032		**741**	312	40	829	964	124

Notes: Average grade calculations on Table 14-11 are impacted by rounding.
Tonnages are reported in units of 1,000 metric tonnes (Ktonnes).
Contained Base Metal reported in units of 1,000,000 lbs (M Lbs).
Contained Precious Metal reported in units of 1,000 troy ounces (K Ozs).
Average Strip ratio: 2:22 to 1

Metal Prices for Resource Determination in US$
Nickel: $7.75/lb; Copper: $3.00/lb; Cobalt: $11.80/lb; Platinum: $1,350/troy oz;
Palladium: $860/troy oz; Gold: $1,400/troy oz.

Mining and Processing Costs in US$
Exchange Rate: $1.00 CDN = $0.78 US
Mining costs, vary by bench, separately for ore and waste.
Average mining costs for ore and waste within the resource pit: $1.85/tonne of total material moved.

Processing plus General and Administration: $13.85/tonne Ore.

Process recoveries, to bulk concentrate, vary by rock type for all metals and head grade for copper and nickel.

Average calculated process recoveries for the metals in the mineral resource are:
Ni: 59.2%; Cu: 77.7%; Co: 60.9%; Pt: 53.3%; Pd: 60.4%; and Au: 78.3%

Smelting, refining, freight, and royalty costs vary by rock type and metal. The average of these calculated costs in US$ are:
Ni: $3.25/lb; Cu: $1.81/lb; Co: $7.71/lb; Pt: $692/troy oz; Pd: $441/troy oz;
Au: $1,342/troy oz

Overall slope angles vary from 38 to 42 degrees depending on the geotechnical domain

Figure 14-6: North-South Section 578,200 E, looking West, showing Mineralization Overlay on Geology (source IMC 2017)

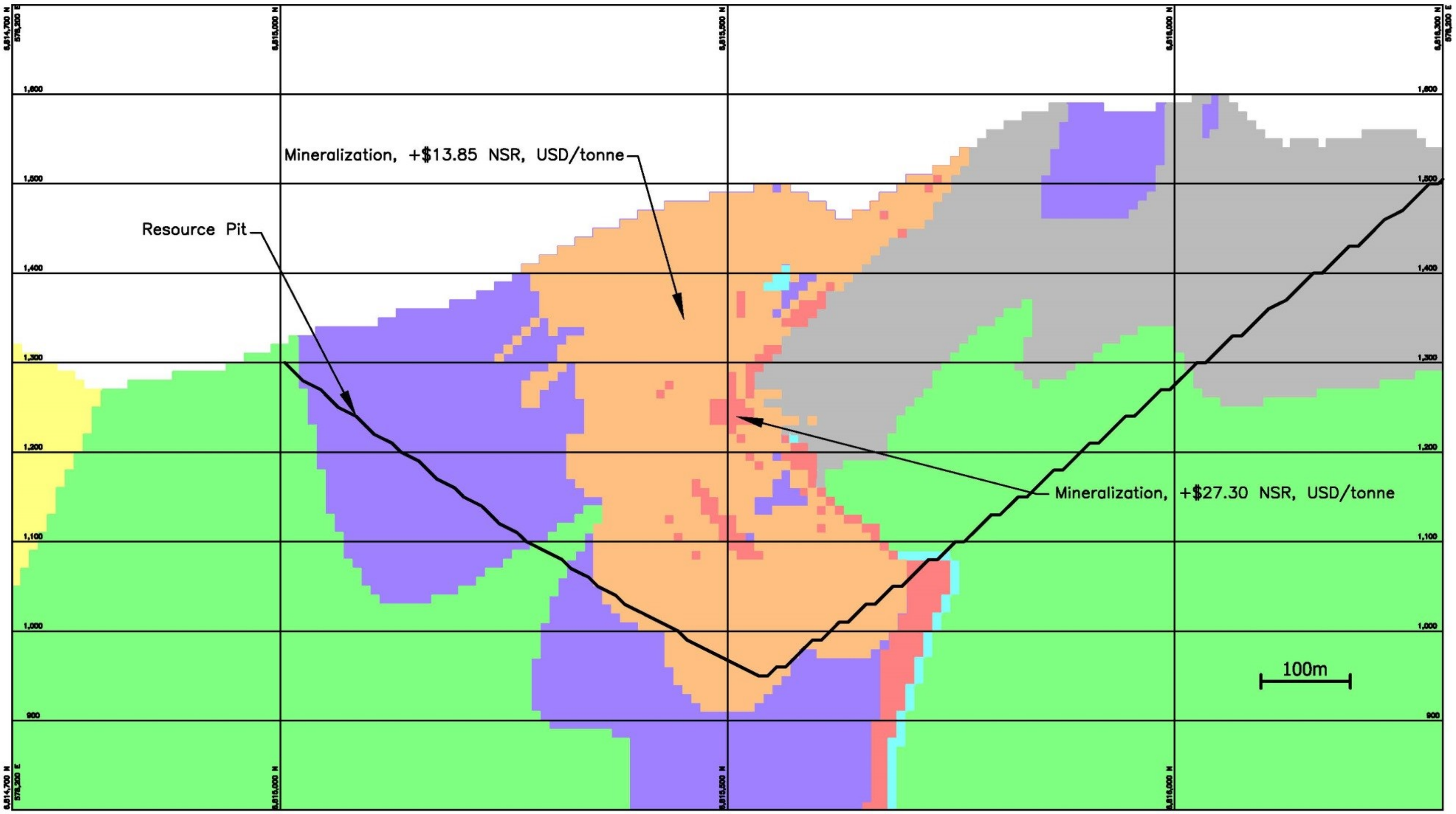
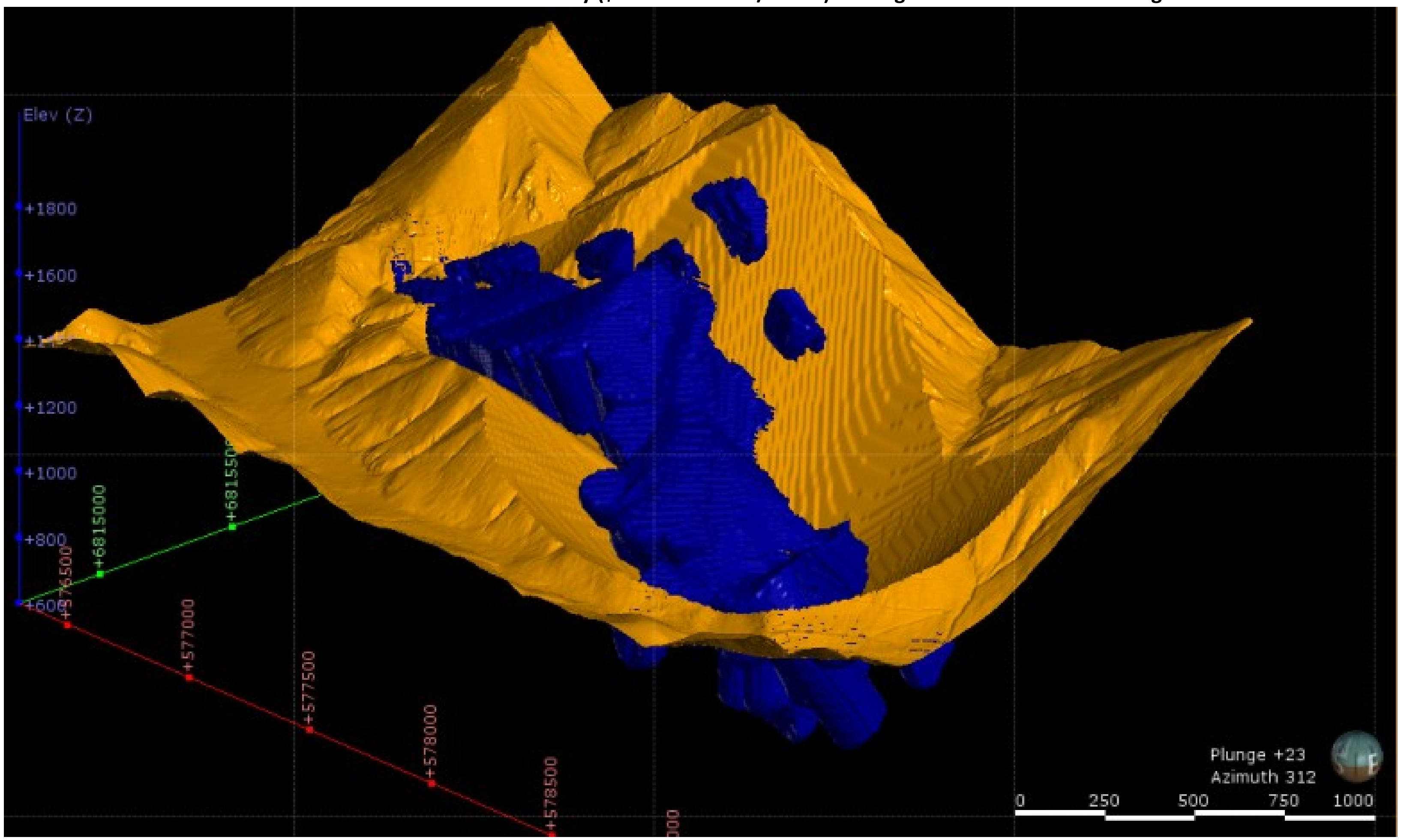


Figure 14-7: View of Mineral Resource in the Resource Pit Geometry ($13.85 USD NSR/tonne) looking Northwest & Down 23 degrees



(Source IMC 2017)

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This report is an update of the mineral resources present at the Wellgreen Project. No additional work considering economics has been performed to bring the resources to a level of reserves and therefore, no mineral reserves have been estimated.

16 MINING METHODS

16.1 Introduction

Open pit mining was selected as the method to examine the development of the Wellgreen Project. This is based on the size of the resource, tenor of the grade, grade distribution, and proximity to topography. AGP is of the opinion that with current metal pricing levels and knowledge of the mineralization, large scale open-pit mining offers the most reasonable approach for development.

16.2 Geotechnical

A review of existing information in the Wellgreen database was completed by JRT GeoEngineering for AGP. They completed a high-level review and assessment of the geotechnical data and information for the proposed large open pit.

Data and information reviewed included exploration drilling logs and core photographs, recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) data, LG pit shells, geologic models, and relevant background reports. No geotechnical drilling, logging, mapping, sampling, or laboratory testing were conducted for the current resource determination.

Historically recorded RQD values were reviewed and analyzed to develop a 3D approximation of the condition and variability of the rock mass in the vicinity of the proposed slopes. From these models, AGP notes a limited amount of drilling data for the bulk of the proposed north slope high-wall (south facing), and an apparent variability of rock quality, even as lithology remains constant over large areas.

The orientation and extent of major structures and jointing are also unknown at this time and may have significant impacts on achievable slope angles at later stages of project development. A number of faults and/or fault systems have been intersected by drill holes and are interpreted to exist within the resource pit extents. The current level of knowledge regarding these faults and their geotechnical conditions is low. Additional work to collect and refine structural information is required as the Wellgreen Project advances.

Hydrogeological conditions are not well known for the site; however, it is understood that the lower levels of the underground workings located within the future east-central portion of the proposed pit are flooded below the portal elevation (approximate elevation 1280 m), suggesting pit slopes will be at least partially saturated.

Based on the review, and the limited geotechnical and hydrogeological data available, AGP recommends following simplified initial slope design criteria for the resource pit in the range of 40 – 45 degrees inter-ramp. With the addition of expected ramps in the walls, the overall slope angles for use in the resource pit dropped to 38 to 42 degrees depending on the geotechnical domain.

In AGP's experience, and following our review of the limited dataset, the noted criteria appear to be relatively lower-bound estimates of achievable slope configurations, and this is by design to provide some conservatism to the resource.

16.3 Mining Costs

For the development of the resource pit shell, representative mining costs needed to be developed. Local vendors were contacted for mine equipment costing, tires, explosives, and other consumables. The large-scale nature of the Wellgreen Project meant that 200-ton class trucks and their respective loaders were considered.

The mine costing scenario featured 22 m^3 diesel hydraulic shovels as primary loaders together with the 200-ton haul trucks on 10 m benches. Drilling would be performed by track mounted diesel drills capable of single pass drilling on the planned 10 m bench. A standard suite of support and ancillary equipment was also considered. Truck productivities were estimated based on high level ore and waste haul profiles at different potential resource pit levels. This was to consider the topography present at the location and significant downhill haulage component possible for both ore and waste.

This information was placed in AGP's operating cost model to determine a realistic mining cost representative of the deposit for resource determination. This approach could be considered as somewhat more rigorous than what is normally accomplished for resource pit shells, however it adds to the confidence required for "reasonable prospects of economic extraction" and the Wellgreen Project management. The resulting costs are shown inTable 16-1.

Table 16-1: Ore and Waste Mining Costs – Resource Definition

Resource Pit		
Ore		
Base mining cost	$CDN/t mined	2.09
down increment	$CDN/t/10m bench above 1260 masl	+0.03
up increment	$CDN/t/10m bench below 1260 masl	+0.02
Waste		
Base mining cost	$CDN/t mined	2.40
down increment	$CDN/t/10m bench above 1260 masl	-0.01
up increment	$CDN/t/10m bench below 1260 masl	+0.03

Mining costs were determined in Canadian dollars internally as vendor quotes were provided in that manner. The final values were converted using an exchange rate of $1.00 CDN = $0.78 US. These costs were provided to IMC to develop the resource pit shell. On average, they equated to $US 1.85/tonne ($CDN 2.37/tonne) of total material moved.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

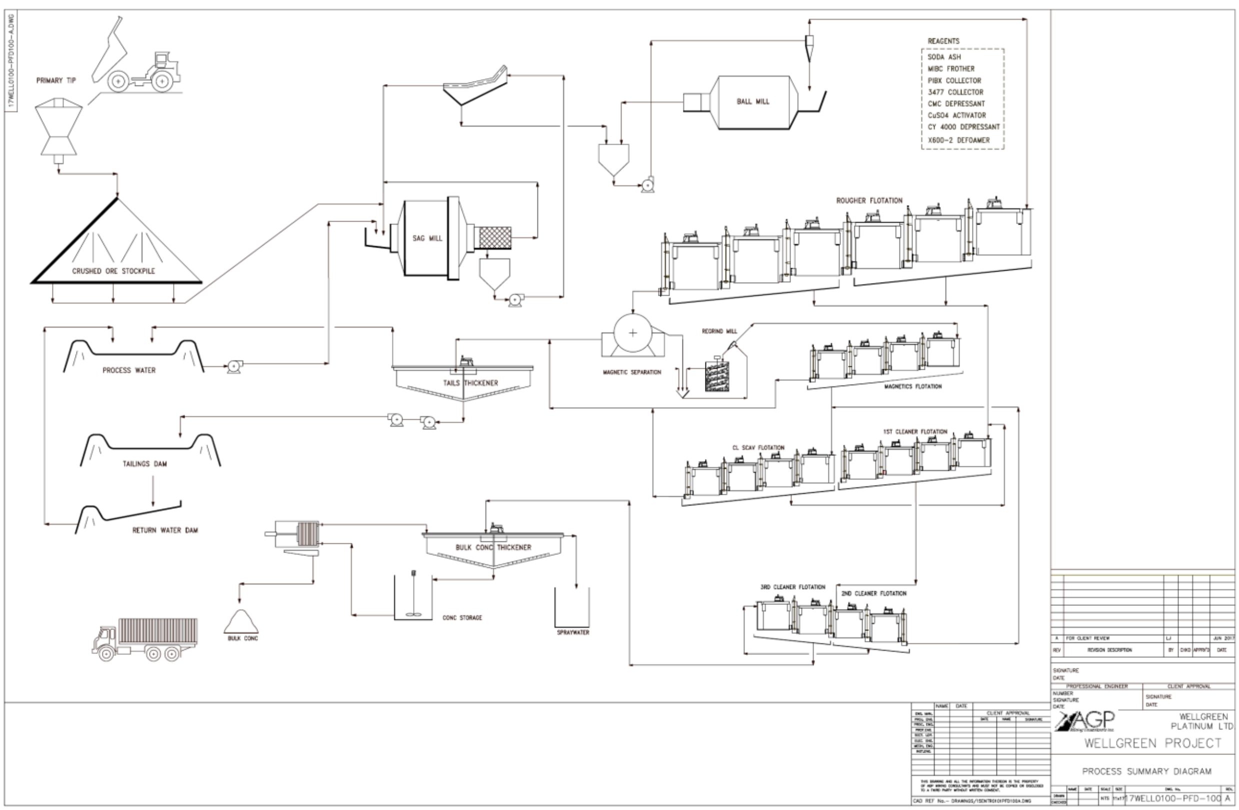
17.1 Introduction

The proposed method of metal recovery from the Wellgreen Project deposit consists of conventional crushing and milling, followed by rougher flotation and magnetic separation, regrinding and cleaner flotation. The final product consists of a bulk Cu/Ni concentrate with Au, Ag, Pt, and Pd credits. This section presents the flowsheet, design criteria, and process description for a 25,000 tpd processing plant.

17.2 Process Flowsheet

From the testwork conducted, a flowsheet was developed consisting of primary crushing, SAG and ball mill grinding, froth flotation, magnetic separation, concentrate dewatering, and tailings thickening. A schematic of the proposed flowsheet is presented in Figure 17-1.

Figure 17-1: Flowsheet for the Wellgreen Processing Plant



17.3 Design Criteria

Based on the available testwork, a set of preliminary plant design criteria was developed which provides all the specific unit operation process detail required for the equipment sizing and selection. A summary of some of the key criteria is presented inTable 17-1.

The fundamental design criteria have been developed using limited testwork and should be considered preliminary.

Table 17-1: Summary of Process Design Criteria

Parameter	Design Data
Nickel Head Grade	0.30 %
Copper Head Grade	0.15 %
Sulfur Head Grade	1.0 %
Plant Throughput	25,000 tpd
Crushing Circuit Availability	86.0 %
Grind/Float Circuit Availability	92.0 %
SAG Mill Feed Size, F100	200 mm
SAG Mill Transfer Size, T100	1.2 mm
Primary Grind size, P80	53 µm
Rougher/Scavenger Float Time	84 min
Magnetics Regrind Size, P80	10 µm
Magnetics Flotation Time	59 min
1st Cleaner Flotation Time	30 min
1st Cleaner Scav Flotation Time	35 min
2nd Cleaner Flotation Time	20 min
3rd Cleaner Flotation Time	20 min
Process Plant Fresh Water Consumption	0.5 m3/t
Process Plant Power Consumption	41.3 kWh/t

17.4 Process Description

The Wellgreen concentrator is designed as a nominal 750,000 tonnes per month plant. Mine haul trucks will tip into a primary gyratory crusher station that is designed for 86% availability. Surge capacity between the mill and crusher stations is handled by a 20,000-tonne stockpile.

Material is drawn off the stockpile using apron feeders. Grinding area feed control would consist of variable speed feeders plus mill feed size distribution measurement. The SAG mill consists of a single, 11m diameter by 6m long, semi-autogenous grinding mill with a 15MW drive. Discharge classification is achieved as follows:

- Trommel screen (40mm) directs oversize to a series of recycle conveyors and allows undersize to gravitate to the SAG mill discharge sump.

- Trommel screen undersize material is further classified by a vibrating, multi-angle scalping screen which cuts at 1.2 mm, oversize recycling back to the SAG mill, undersize feeding forward to the ball mill circuit.

Scalping screen undersize flows by gravity to the ball milling circuit. The ball mills consist of two, 7.9m diameter by 12.4m long grinding mills, each driven by a 13 MW motor. The mills operate in closed circuit with cyclones, which cut at a P_{80} of ~ 53 µm, providing the required liberation for good flotation.

The cyclone overflow reports to the feed box of the rougher flotation circuit. The rougher flotation plant consists of eight tank cells in series. Each cell would have independent air flow control. The rougher flotation tails report to the magnetic separation circuit to recover additional PGM's associated with magnetite.

Magnetic concentrate is reground in a high intensity mill to an 80% passing size of 10µm. The regrind mill operates in closed circuit with a cyclone cluster, with the cyclone overflow reporting to the magnetic rougher flotation circuit. Rougher flotation concentrate is fed to the 1st Cleaner feed box, whereas magnetic rougher concentrate reports to the 1st Cleaner Scavenger feed box.

The 1st cleaner/1st cleaner scavenger circuit consists of six tank cells in series. The 1st cleaner concentrate reports to the 2nd cleaner. Scavenger concentrate is returned to the 1st cleaner. 1st cleaner scavenger tailings are fed by gravity into the rougher tailings pump box. The 2nd cleaner consists of four tank cells in series, whereas the 3rd cleaner consists tank or column cells (to be confirmed by future testwork).

The third cleaner concentrate is thickened and press filtered. The final concentrate is conveyed to the concentrate loadout area where it is loaded onto trucks and/or stockpiled.

Final combined tailings from the rougher, magnetic rougher, and 1st cleaner scavenger circuits are thickened and pumped to the tailings management facility.

Reagents are stored, mixed and distributed from a central reagents area. Frother, collector and depressant are fed to the process using peristaltic reagent pumps.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Wellgreen Project is expected to be a large scale open pit operation due to the nature and tenor of the grade present. This would include the open pit, waste dumps, access roads, process facility, power generation, concentrate storage, camp facilities and tailings storage.

Location and types of various infrastructure has only been considered to help in determining potential operating costs for use in the resource constraining pit shell.

Waste dumps were expected to be located in close proximity to the open pit. They would utilize the nearby valleys for storage. Assumed hauls were used to generate the open pit cost for use in the resource pit shell determination.

The process facility will require significant power for the considered large scale operation. Currently power of this quantity is not readily available near the Wellgreen Project site. LNG power generation is currently in use in Whitehorse to supply power to the local grid. For the process cost, LNG power generation was considered. This included transportation from a LNG facility in British Columbia.

It is anticipated that camp facilities will be required for the work force due to the Wellgreen Project's location. While local road infrastructure is excellent, the population is sparse within reasonable commuting distances. This has been considered and the G&A cost used in the resource pit shell generation reflects this reality.

Supplies for mine operation, processing and the camp need to be transported from larger centres. Allowances for freight cost has been included in the costs.

The cost of trucking the concentrate to port facilities in Alaska has also been included in the calculation of the NSR.

Tailings facilities may be located near the mine in an adjacent valley or further downstream in the flatter areas near the Alaska Highway. A cost allowance for the operating cost of this facility is also part of the cost package used in the resource pit shell development.

These items discussed would all be expected to be detailed in later engineering studies but are not required for the statement of the resources. They were only considered to ensure that proper costs were applied to generate the resource constraining pit shell.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

According to INSG the global nickel market demand slightly outpaced supply in 2016 and registered a deficit of 49.7 mt compared with a surplus of 91.4 mt in 2015. The nickel market has been largely oversupplied for the last five years contributing to a significant build of inventory on the LME. The market surplus was largely a result of unprecedented growth in NPI production in China, which was enabled by the Indonesian laterite ore exports. In accordance with their mining law, in January 2014 Indonesia implemented the ore bans however, large inventories of laterite stockpiles plus increase in export of laterite ore from the Philippines supported NPI production in China even after the ore bans, at just below peak levels. In January 2017, Indonesia reversed that ban introducing more uncertainty in the nickel outlook while the supply chain was still dealing with the consequences of the over supply since 2009 which was by-in-large a response to the price run up in the 2006-2007 era to the US$24-25/lb range.

Multi-year deficits will be required to balance the market with improved demand growth rates in stainless steel being a key driver. Between 1980 to 2015, demand for nickel grew at approximately 5% CAGAR with China accounting for over 50% of the demand by 2015. Most analysts believe there will be a return to the long-term growth rates for stainless steel of about 5%, but differ on demand growth rates by region for different periods. Prior to the Indonesian ore ban reversal, there was a general expectation that rate of supply growth will not keep up with demand and a draw-down in stocks will ensue and be supportive to the price. Since the ore ban reversal, there is a question as to whether or not the market can sustain the multi-year deficits. Currently, the nickel price in the first half of 2017 has averaged US$4.43/lb, cutting into the cost curve and supply is under pressure. In the long term, higher prices will be required to incentivize the development of nickel projects which will be needed to avoid another price run up.

19.1 Commodity Price Projection

A review of metal pricing forecasts from many different analysts and bank forecasts was conducted to determine average long-term prices to be used by Wellgreen. These are shown in Table 19-1.

Table 19-1: Long Term Price Projection

	Avg Price	Minimum	Maximum	Units
Nickel	7.40	6.80	8.00	US$/lb
Copper	2.85	2.65	3.05	US$/lb
Platinum	1,350	1,200	1,600	US$/oz
Palladium	860	800	900	US$/oz
Cobalt	11.80	11.0	13.0	US$/lb
Gold	1,245	1,055	1,325	US$/oz
Silver	19.10	16.19	20.5	US$/oz

19.2 Nickel Concentrate Market

Wellgreen intends to produce marketable Ni and Cu bearing bulk sulfide concentrate and further work is planned to understand the benefit of producing separate Cu and Ni concentrates. The concentrate will be transported by the existing roads, rail, and port facilities to the smelter(s). A nickel concentrate market has developed in the last 25 years with growing need by smelters to replace nickel sulfide concentrate units as older mines are depleted. Unlike markets such as copper, zinc, and lead, the nickel concentrate market does not have global benchmarks and commercial terms are negotiated individually with the off-take terms between the buyer and seller held confidentially. No contracts have been negotiated for the Wellgreen Project concentrates.

20 ENVIRONMENT

Environmental management issues associated with the Wellgreen Project are primarily, but not limited to, water quality and proximity to sensitive wildlife areas. Baseline environmental studies were initiated in 2012 and have been ongoing intermittently until fall 2016. In the fall of 2016, a complete environmental and socioeconomic baseline data collection program was kicked off and is anticipated to take two years to complete.

20.1 Existing Permits

Wellgreen does not hold any of the permits required to operate a mine. Wellgreen carries out its site and exploration activities under the following permits/licences:

- Class 3 Quartz Mining License, LQ00323
- Class 4 Quartz Mining License, (in process) will expire in 2022
- Surface Lease, 115 G11-003
- Special Waste Permit, 41-229
- Waste Management Permit, 81-019

20.2 Baseline Environmental Studies

Baseline environmental studies were first undertaken by Wellgreen in 2012. The area has undergone numerous baseline studies including the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project baseline work which runs adjacent to the Wellgreen Project. In 2012, a comprehensive baseline program was outlined for the Wellgreen Project. Work undertaken to date includes:

- weather
- hydrology, including initial hydrogeology
- monthly water quality
- initial fishery studies
- wildlife – aerial ungulate surveys and wildlife observations

20.3 Weather

There is a weather station on site, located near the portal. The data logger has been in place since 2013. Snow surveys were conducted in the winter of 2016/17.

20.4 Hydrology

The main objective of the hydrologic monitoring program has been to characterize the timing and magnitude of stream flow at various locations within the Wellgreen Project area. This data will be used to make management, design, and development decisions in the future. Five hydrometric stations were installed in October 2012 and are monitored monthly. Additional stations and further hydrologic monitoring may be required moving forward toward the development of a project proposal in order to determine the site wide water balance.

20.5 Aquatic Resources and Fishery Studies

In order to monitor potential changes related to the development of this project, water, sediment quality, and aquatic biology baseline studies were initiated in 2016 and will be continued in 2017 and 2018. Monthly water quality sampling commenced in 2012 at 15 locations in the Wellgreen Project area. A total of 35 monthly datasets of sample data from October 2012 to June 2017 have been gathered from locations on Kluane River and its tributaries Nickel, Quill, Swede Johnson, and Arch Creeks, representing the watershed catchments potentially affected by the Wellgreen Project.

These studies were intermittent between 2014 and September 2016 when the monthly program was re-initiated and has since been designed to support the development of a project proposal.

20.5.1 *Wildlife Monitoring*

Wildlife baseline information, including aerial moose and sheep surveys, have been collected since 2012 by Environment Yukon, Parks Canada, and Kluane First Nation, with support from Wellgreen. Wellgreen has worked closely with Parks Canada, Department of Environment Yukon and Kluane First Nation to understand what additional baseline information and data collection is required. The Wellgreen Project area is located adjacent to Kluane National Park and Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary. Over 30 years of wildlife data has been collected for the park and sanctuary. In addition, Kluane First Nation has numerous years of ground based data for the Wellgreen Project area. The information collected to date by all parties, combined with close review, has supported a gap analysis to help identify additional requirements that contribute to the comprehensive wildlife baseline study being conducted in 2017.

The wildlife monitoring program will need to be expanded in 2018 to include breeding bird surveys, raptor surveys, carnivore/den surveys, vegetation and habitat mapping, and any additional ungulate surveys identified.

20.6 Environmental Management

Wellgreen will be developing a number of management plans as part of the Mine Licensing application process as the Wellgreen Project moves toward development. These management plans include, but are not limited to:

- spill response
- emergency response
- reclamation and closure
- wildlife

- environmental monitoring
- explosives management
- fuel storage
- water management
- water quality, erosion, and sediment control
- hazardous materials and waste managementheritage and archaeological sites protection
- access management

20.7 Site Reclamation and Closure

A site reclamation and closure plan will be required as part of the design and project proposal submission. The expectation would be that all facilities would be removed from the site and that surface disturbance would be modified to minimize the impact upon wildlife and other land users. As part of the Wellgreen Project design, the area of disturbance will be minimized and, as much as possible, there will be progressive reclamation activities concurrent with operations. The site reclamation plan will be developed with input from Kluane First Nation that, at a minimum, meets the requirements outlined in the Yukon Government reclamation policy.

Financial assurance must be posted to secure the rehabilitation work, and the determination of the outstanding mine reclamation and closure liability associated with the Wellgreen Project technical features and structures, must be sealed by a professional engineer.

The Government of Yukon determines the amount, and form of financial assurance [to be provided by the Company. The government will also ensure that financial assurance is maintained at all times. Financial assurance will be comprised of an initial payment, prior to commencement of development, and a periodic adjustment to ensure that full amount of financial assurance is held for outstanding reclamation and closure liability throughout the development, operation, and closure of the mine site. Progressive reclamation may reduce the amount of financial assurance required to be provided and maintained by the Company.

The Company must file an annual report stating what progressive reclamation has been accomplished and the results of environmental monitoring programs. The Company will monitor the Wellgreen Project to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures as progressive reclamation and closure work is completed. (Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources, 2006).

20.8 Environmental Assessment and Permitting

Before projects proceed to the licensing phase, they are first assessed through an Environmental Assessment (EA). The Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) administers EAs in Yukon. The Wellgreen Project will be subject to an EA under the Yukon Environmental Assessment Act (YESAA) conducted by YESAB.

20.8.1 *Environmental Assessment*

The Wellgreen Project requires an Executive Committee screening because it is a quartz mining program that involves the movement of 250,000 t or more of rock. Projects assessed by the Executive Committee of YESAB generally require between one and three years (not more than 918 days, including time required for a government decision) to receive a Decision Document that will inform the Quartz Mining License (QML) and Yukon Water License (YWL).

Detailed information requirements for this process are outlined in the Information Requirements for Executive Committee Project Proposal Submissions under the YESAA, which is available through the YESAB office.

Once assessments are complete, recommendations are forwarded to a decision body or bodies. The recommendations will be one of the following (YESAB 2011):

- the Wellgreen Project will not have significant adverse effects and should proceed, or
- the Wellgreen Project will have significant adverse effects that cannot be mitigated and should not proceed, or
- the Wellgreen Project should proceed with terms and conditions that will mitigate the effects, or
- the Wellgreen Project should be assessed at a higher level. (NOTE: this can only occur when the assessment was done at the Designated Office (DO) or Executive Committee level.)

In some cases, assessments may also recommend project audits or effects monitoring.

20.8.2 *Licensing*

The Wellgreen Project will be subject to territorial legislation, and will require a number of permits and approvals. The Wellgreen Project may also be subject to federal legislation depending upon specific project features and details.

Quartz Mine License

All hard rock mining claims are administered through the Quartz Mining Act (QMA) in Yukon. The QMA enables the Government of Yukon to issue licenses and regulate mining developments. The Government of Yukon - Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources administer the Quartz Mine License (QML) following the EA. Although permits and licenses cannot be issued in advance of completing the assessment, regulatory processes can be initiated simultaneously while the assessment is underway (Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources 2010).

Water License

The Yukon Water Board is responsible for licensing the use of water and the discharge of wastes into waters within the Yukon Territory under the Yukon Waters Act (Yukon Water Board 2006). The Wellgreen Project will require a Type A water license.

Storage Tank Systems Permit

All fuel storage is regulated under the Storage Tank Regulation of the Yukon Environment Act. All storage tanks require a Storage Tank Permit and must be installed according to territorial and federal standards.

20.9 Socio-Economic Considerations

20.9.1 *First Nations and Project Location*

The Wellgreen Project and all infrastructure are located on Crown Land and potentially settlement lands within the traditional territory of the Kluane First Nation. Kluane First Nation is a self-governing nation with a settled land claim agreement.

20.9.2 *Communities*

The primary communities affected by the Wellgreen Project and related infrastructure are Burwash Landing, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction, and Beaver Creek. The Wellgreen Project is located in western Yukon, within the Whitehorse Mining District 30 km northwest of Burwash Landing.

20.9.3 *Studies and Consultation*

Wellgreen initiated engagement with Kluane First Nation and White River First Nation beginning in 2010. An exploration co-operation agreement (ECA) was signed with Kluane First Nation August 1, 2012 and regular ECA meetings are held between the Company and Kluane First Nation. In addition, quarterly meetings have been facilitated by Wellgreen with Kluane First Nation and regulatory agencies to support the baseline monitoring plans to support the permitting. Wellgreen attended two community meetings in Burwash related to employment opportunities in the mining industry and a Moose Management Workshop put on by Kluane First Nation. See Section 4.7 for greater detail.

In 2018, Wellgreen plans to undertake data collection towards a socio-economic assessment.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

These items are not applicable at this stage of the Wellgreen Project in the statement of mineral resources.

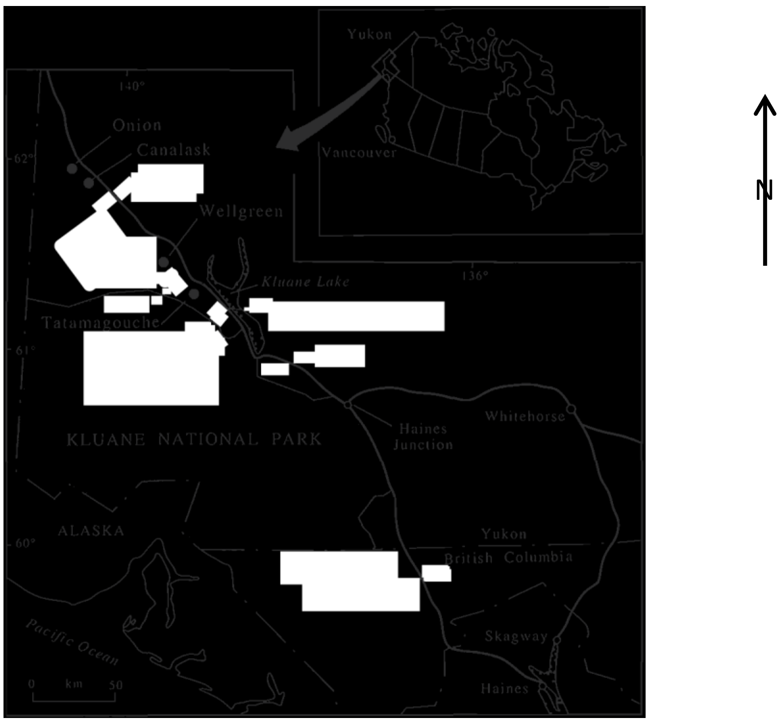
22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

These items are not applicable at this stage of the Wellgreen Project in the statement of mineral resources.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Several mafic-ultramafic bodies similar to the Wellgreen Project, extend in a northwest to southeast trend in the southwestern part of the Yukon. The location of these deposits relative to the Wellgreen Project are shown in Figure 23-1. Information for this section has been summarized from Hulbert, 1997 and none of the QP's involved in this report have verified the data presented below or have visited the properties.

Figure 23-1: Location Map of Ni-Cu-PGM Deposits Discussed in this Section



Source: Hulbert 1997

23.1 Onion

The Onion property is located approximately 80 km northwest of the Wellgreen Project and is hosted within the White River Intrusive Complex. The White River Intrusive Complex is the second largest mafic-ultramafic body in the Kluane belt and is 16 km long. The Onion property was discovered in 1952 and was staked for Prospectors Airways Ltd. Work on the property up until the time of Hulbert's report (1997), included prospecting, mapping, hand trenching, and geophysics. The property consists of a sill like body of peridotite that intrudes volcanic breccias of the Pennsylvanian Station Creek Formation. The sill is about 3 km long, ranges in thickness from 100 m to 150 m and dips at about 50 degrees to the southwest. A zone of quartz carbonate alteration rims the sill and reaches thicknesses of 50 m. Ni-Cu-PGM mineralization has been noted at four locations at the lower contact of the sill with the Station Creek volcanics. The Onion Southwest showing contains malachite and minor limonite that assays up to 19.2% Ni, 0.02% Cu, 100 ppb Pd, 50 ppb Pt and 4100 ppb Au. The Discovery showing contains semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite-pendlandite-chalcopyrtie bands that are up to 10 cm thick. Samples from the Discovery show assays as high as 4.5% Ni, 0.9% Cu, 1700 ppb Pd, 2000 ppb Pt and 56 ppb Au (Hulbert, 1997).

23.2 Canalask

The Canalask property is located approximately 70 km northwest of the Wellgreen Project in the White River Intrusive complex. The property was discovered in 1952 and exploration on the property up to 1997, included 7,317 m of drilling, 518 m of underground drifting, surface sampling, mapping, and geophysics. The length and width of the deposit has been largely determined from the drilling and trenching due to poor surface exposure. The exploration area covers a strike length of 2.7 km and averages 430 m in width. Geophysics and drilling indicate that the intrusion has not been significantly folded or faulted, and dips approximately 45 degrees to the southwest. Massive sulfide mineralization is found in the footwall within the Station Creek Formation. A 20-m thick zone of mixed mineralized gabbro and sediments is located next to the massive sulfide mineralization and extends eastward for 1 km. The mineralization within this zone is 5 m to 8 m thick and contains 5 to 8% disseminated sulphides with occasional net-textured sulphides. This zone assays as high as 0.78% Ni and 0.27% Cu. The massive sulfide mineralization is discordant to the country rock – intrusion contact and is hosted within bedded andesitic tuffs and volcanic breccias. Much of the early work on the deposit has been lost, but available maps show Ni grades as high as 6%. Assays from the gabbro-sedimentary mineralization are also limited but 0.92% Ni and 0.22% Cu have been reported (Hulbert, 1997).

23.3 Tatamagouche

The Tatamagouche Creek Intrusive Complex is the largest mafic-ultramafic body in the Kluane belt. The intrusion is located 40 km southeast of the Wellgreen Project and is 14 km west of Burwash Landing. The Wellgreen Project was first staked in 1952 and 998 m of drilling, mapping, surface sampling, and geophysical surveys had been completed on the Wellgreen Project area at the time of Hulbert's report. The mafic-ultramafic rocks are poorly exposed and the complex has seen limited exploration relative to other deposits in the belt. The intrusion is 17 km in length and is 1.4 km wide in the central portion and thickens to 3 km wide near the northwest and southeast ends. The northern end of the complex intrudes the Station Creek and Hasen Creek formations. The southern end of the complex is cut by a latter granitic intrusion. Chilled margins within the ultramafic body and xenoliths of ultramafic rocks indicate that this is an intrusive contact. A grab sample of the marginal gabbro containing 50% sulphides assayed 3.6% Ni and 0.7% Cu. Diamond drilling was conducted near the sample location but the results are unavailable. Two diamond drill holes, targeting a geophysical anomaly west of the showing, yielded disappointing results. Grab samples near Tatamagouche Creek yielded assays as high as 1.1% Ni and 2% Cu from semi-massive sulphides. Gabbro samples from this site yielded results as high as 0.32% Ni and 0.85% Cu (Hulbert, 1997).

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information for this report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Mineral Resource

The Wellgreen Project is a large tonnage deposit of Ni-PGM-Cu mineralization that has potential for large scale bulk mining. There is sufficient drilling, interpretation, process concept testing, and analysis to estimate a mineral resource.

The mineral resource for the Wellgreen Project was developed using a computer based block model of the deposit using conventional resource modeling techniques based on 386 reliable drill holes. The geologic interpretation was completed by Wellgreen geologist James Berry after review and verification of that information by the QP. Mineral resources were estimated using the block model and the Lerchs-Grossman open pit software to establish the component of the deposit with reasonable prospects of economic extraction.

The final statement of mineral resources reflects material that is inside of a computer-generated pit. The purpose of using Lerchs-Grossman is to provide some assurance that the mineral resource has "reasonable prospects of economic extraction" as required by CIM best practices.

Table 1-1 and Table 14-11 summarize the resulting mineral resources and the economic assumptions that were used are broadly summarized in the footnotes below this Resource table. The reader is cautioned that mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be realized, or that they will convert to mineral reserves. John Marek of IMC is the QP for this statement of Resources. Currently there is no mineral reserve at the Wellgreen Project.

The risks associated with the statement of mineral resources include, metal price impacts, changes to process recovery as more testing is complete, and permit risks that are typical of any North American mineral development.

The current process concept envisions a large-scale process facility that produces and markets a bulk nickel concentrate. To capture the potential economic contributions of multiple metals and process recovery formulas, a NSR value was estimated for each mineralized block and used for cut-off application. The internal or marginal mill cut-off is equal to the sum of the process, G&A, and tailings management operating costs, because the NSR value considers process recoveries, assumed smelter terms, and concentrate transport costs. The process recoveries and smelter terms vary by rock type and head grade within some of the rock types.

There is potential to add to the Wellgreen Project resource tonnage with additional drilling and there are additional exploration targets on property controlled by Wellgreen to the East and West.

25.2 Metallurgy

Composite samples from the Wellgreen Project have been submitted for several metallurgical testwork programs since 1988. The most recent program, completed in February 2017 at XPS, focused on composite samples from the two key domains: peridotite and clinopyroxenite.

The study confirmed that the Wellgreen Project deposit samples are amenable to concentration using a conventional SAG mill/ball mill grinding circuit, followed by flotation and magnetic separation. The following conclusions regarding the Wellgreen Project deposit composites can be drawn from the metallurgical testwork completed to date:

- Grindability testing of composited samples revealed a relatively hard Bond Ball Work Index ranging from 19.9 kWh/t to 21.5 kWh/t, and JK Drop-weight Axb and ta parameters of 33.9 and 0.30, respectively.
- The composite samples were found to be amenable to conventional concentration using froth flotation followed by magnetic scavenging of the rougher tailings at a primary grind size P80 of 53 µm.
- The rougher concentrate was found to be well liberated at the target grind size, and was upgraded to final concentrate in three stages of cleaning. Magnetic scavenger concentrate was reground to a P80 of 10µm to liberate fine pentlandite and PGM's, prior to rougher flotation and three-stage cleaning.
- Locked cycle testing of the peridotite composite produced a bulk final concentrate with a combined Cu+Ni grade of 11.9%, at copper and nickel recoveries of 73.9% and 58.8%, respectively.
- Locked cycle testing of the clinopyroxenite composite produced a bulk final concentrate with a combined Cu+Ni grade of 14.3%, at copper and nickel recoveries of 93.2% and 70.5%, respectively.

Based on the results of the testwork, a scoping level plant design was completed to process material from the Wellgreen Project at a nominal rate of 25 ktpd. The design combines industry standard unit process operations into a flowsheet that can be considered to be of moderate complexity.

Metallurgical testing to date indicates that there is the potential to produce separate, marketable nickel and copper concentrates as opposed to the bulk concentrate approach used for the resource. Desktop economic evaluations indicate the potential to positively impact the economics of the Wellgreen Project if two concentrate products can be produced.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Metallurgy

To complement the results achieved to date, and to advance the metallurgy to the Pre-Feasibility level, the following additional metallurgical testwork is recommended:

- flowsheet confirmation testing, including re-evaluation of the potential for MF2, desliming, and an upfront magnetic separation stage
- development of a copper-nickel separation step to improve the value of the final product
- a grindability study to include detailed characterization of domain and production composites and modeling of potential grinding circuit configurations
- mini-piloting to validate the flowsheet and provide representative product samples for downstream testwork and characterization
- settling testwork on tailings and concentrate samples
- rheology and environmental testing on tailings slurry
- filtration testwork on concentrate samples

The budget for the next phase of metallurgical study is estimated to cost CDN$725,000.

26.2 Drilling

In order to advance the Wellgreen Project to the pre-feasibility stage, it is recommended that additional drilling be conducted to convert Inferred material to Measured and Indicated. A 3,600-m drill program has been designed at an estimated cost of CDN$3 million to target larger areas of Inferred for conversion within the current resource pit constraining shell. This program may also add Inferred mineralization to the resource as well as provide sufficient metallurgical samples to conduct the recommended next phase of met work referenced above in Section 26.1.

26.3 Exploration

The Wellgreen Project deposit is located within a portion of the Kluane Ultramafic Suite. Favourable host rocks and country rocks are also located outside of the deposit area. Surface mapping, surface sampling, and geophysics have been conducted beyond the deposit and within Wellgreen controlled claims. It is recommended that additional geologic mapping be conducted in these areas to better develop drill targets. This work is estimated to cost CDN$45,000.

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28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORS

28.1 John M. Marek, P.E.

I, John M. Marek P.E. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as the President and a Senior Mining Engineer by:
   Independent Mining Consultants, Inc. 3560 E. Gas Road, Tucson, Arizona, USA 85714
2. I graduated with the following degrees from the Colorado School of Mines
   Bachelors of Science, Mineral Engineering – Physics 1974
   Masters of Science, Mining Engineering 1976
3. I am a Registered Professional Mining Engineer in the State of Arizona USA, Registration # 12772.
   I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Colorado USA, Registration # 16191.
   I am a Registered Member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Society of Mining Engineers, Registration # 2021600.
4. I have worked, geoscientist, and reserve estimation specialist for more than 40 years. I have managed drill programs, overseen sampling programs, and interpreted geologic occurrences in both precious metals and base metals for numerous projects over that time frame. My advanced training at the university included geostatistics and I have built upon that initial training as a resource modeler and reserve estimation specialist in base and precious metals for my entire career. I have acted as the Qualified Person on these topics for numerous Technical Reports.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI43-101.
6. I am responsible for Sections1, 4 through 12, 14, 23, 25.1, 26.2, 26.3, and 27 of the Technical Report titled: 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Wellgreen Ni-Cu-PGM Project, Yukon, Canada with an effective date of 26 June 2017.
7. I visited the Wellgreen Project between April 25-27, 2017 during which times I reviewed the drill core, core handling procedures, sample preparation, core logging and site conditions.
8. Independent Mining Consultants, Inc., and this author have not worked on the Wellgreen Project prior to this engagement.
9. As of the date hereof, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
11. I am independent of the issuer applying the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
12. I have read national Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and to my knowledge, the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated: 9 August 2017

"signed and sealed"

John M. Marek, P.E.

Registered Member of the SME #2021600

28.2 Lyn Jones, P.Eng.

I, Lyn Jones, P.Eng. of Peterborough, Ontario Canada as a QP of this technical report titled "2017 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Wellgreen Ni-Cu-PGM Project, Yukon Canada (the "technical report") prepared for Wellgreen Platinum Ltd. with an effective date of June 26, 2017 and a report date of August 9, 2017, do hereby certify that:

- I am employed as an Senior Process Engineer with AGP Mining Consultants Inc. located at #246-132 Commerce Park Drive, Unit K, Barrie Ontario L4N 0Z7.
- I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Metals and Materials Engineering, 1998.
- I am a member in good standing of Professional Engineers of Ontario, membership #100067095.
- I have practiced my profession in the mining industry continuously since graduation. My relevant experience includes 19 years of direct involvement with plant operations, metallurgical testing, flowsheet development, and process engineering, worldwide.
- I am responsible for Sections 13, 17, 25.2 and 26.1 as they pertain to the metallurgical aspects of the technical report.
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43–101 (NI 43-101) and certify, that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional associated (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.
- I have not visited the Wellgreen Yukon Project.
- I am independent of Wellgreen Platinum Ltd. as described by Section 1.5 of the instrument.
- I have had no previous involvement with Wellgreen Yukon Project.
- I have read NI 43-101 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
- As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections of the technical report that I am responsible for, contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those sections of the technical report not misleading.

Dated at Peterborough, Ontario Canada this 9th day of August 2017.

"Signed and Sealed"

Lyn Jones, P.Eng.

28.3 Gordon Zurowski, P.Eng.

I, Gordon Zurowski, P.Eng., of Stouffville, Ontario, Canada as a QP of this technical report titled "2017 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Wellgreen Ni-Cu-PGM Project, Yukon Canada" (the "technical report") prepared for Wellgreen Platinum Ltd. with an effective date of June 26, 2017 and a report date of August 9, 2017, do hereby certify that:

- I am employed as a Principal Mine Engineer with AGP Mining Consultants Inc. located at #246-132 Commerce Park Drive, Unit K, Barrie Ontario L4N 0Z7.
- I graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a B.Sc. Geological Engineering, 1989.
- I am a member in good standing with the Professional Engineers of Ontario (PEO) in Canada, membership #100077750.
- I have practiced my profession in the mining industry continuously since graduation. My relevant experience includes the design and evaluation of open pit mines for over 25 years.
- I am responsible for Sections 2, 3, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, and 24 of the technical report.
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify, that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.
- I visited the property that is the subject of the technical report on April 29th and 30th, 2017 and inspected the Wellgreen Project site and examined typical core.
- I am independent of Wellgreen Platinum Ltd. as described by Section 1.5 of the instrument.
- I have had no previous involvement with Wellgreen Yukon Project.
- I have read NI43-101 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
- As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections of the technical report that I am responsible for, contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those sections of the technical report not misleading.

Dated at Stouffville, Ontario Canada this 9th day of August 2017

"Signed and sealed"

Gordon Zurowski, P.Eng.

28.4 Heida Mani, MSc, MBA

I, Heida Mani, MSc, MBA am employed as the Principal with Gems Unlimited Consulting Ltd. located at 21 Leacrest Road, Toronto ON M4G 1E4.

This certificate applies to the technical report titled 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate on the Wellgreen Ni-Cu-PGM Project, Yukon Canada (the "technical report") with an effective date of June 26, 2017 and a report date of August 9, 2017.

I graduated from University of Alberta with an MSc in Geology, 1990 and from the University of Toronto with an MBA in 2000.

I have practiced my profession for 26 years since graduation. As a result of my technical and commercial experience, I am a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43–101.

I have not visited the Wellgreen Yukon Project.

I am responsible for Section 19 of the technical report.

I am independent of Wellgreen Platinum Ltd. as described by Section 1.5 of the instrument.

I have had no previous involvement with the Wellgreen Platinum Ltd.

I have read NI 43–101 and the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument.

As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections of the technical report that I am responsible for, contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those sections of the technical report not misleading.

Dated: Aug 9th, 2017

"Signed and sealed"

Heida Mani, MSc, MBA