2016 Technical Review

Juan de Herrera Project

Dominican Republic

Topographic map areas 6072-I, 5973-III, 5972-I and IV

Centred at
Latitude 18º 56' 23.0" N Longitude 71º 23' 16.8" W
UTM Zone 19Q (NAD 83) 267831E 2095608N

Prepared for

Precipitate Gold Corp.
625 Howe Street, Suite 1020
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Effective date: September 30, 2015
Report date: March 7, 2016

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1.0 SUMMARY

This technical report summarizes information related to the **Juan de Herrera Project,** an **early stage gold exploration venture.** The report describes the underlying geology of the project area, summarizes the property's exploration history, reviews the nature of property gold mineralization and makes recommendations for further exploration. The report was prepared at the request of **Precipitate Gold Corp. ("Precipitate")** and was written under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101. The effective date of this report is September 30, 2015.

The Juan de Herrera ('JDH') property is located in west central Dominican Republic, approximately 140 kilometres northwest of country's capital Santo Domingo. The property borders the west and south side of GoldQuest Mining Corp.'s Tireo Project (previously known as Las Tres Palmas), which hosts the Romero Au-Cu deposit.

The JDH property consists of eight concessions, covering an estimated 12,746.28 hectares (31,495.6 acres) over a NW to SE distance of about 52 kilometers. On September 28, 2012, Precipitate entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% of the Juan de Herrera and Los Pinalitos concessions. The Company subsequently added six additional concessions via direct staking. To date, Precipitate has paid the optionees a total of $225,000, issued 2 million common shares, and incurred more than $1.0 million in exploration expenditures. Finalization of the option agreement requires a final payment of $75,000 and 1.0 million Precipitate common shares, plus an additional $150,000 worth of Precipitate common shares upon an election issue selected by the Vendors by December 12, 2016. A 3% net smelter royalty is payable to the optionees on the Juan de Herrera and Los Pinalitos concessions and an encompassing one kilometer area of mutual interest. The property concessions are wholly owned by two Dominican Republic companies which are controlled by Precipitate.

The property is accessed from the largest nearby community of San Juan de la Maguana, from which minor paved or dirt roads and walking paths access various parts of the project area. There is no infrastructure within the main property exploration areas to assist exploration, although cell phone communication is available from the property's southern and western ridge tops.

At the main exploration target **Ginger Ridge Zone**, Precipitate has secured a government environmental permit for drilling, and local land owner surface access agreements. This report's recommended exploration program will require maintaining the environmental permit and surface access agreements. As part of the 2014 maiden drill program at Ginger Ridge, Precipitate has suitably reclaimed all program related surface disturbances. To the best of the author's knowledge there are no existing environmental liabilities for the property.

The JDH concessions are located on the southwest flank of Dominican Republic's Central Cordillera Mountains. Topography for most property exploration areas is rugged with elevations ranging 600 m (1,970 feet) above sea level to 1,200 m (3,940 feet). Much of the local forest has been cut and burned for agriculture, industrial or personal uses; a cover of grass or dense scrub brush is common. Property rock exposure is generally poor, with most outcrops found on ridge tops and within drainages. Small local landslides and soil slumps are common. The property's semi-tropical climate is best worked from December to July, as abundant rain and tropical cyclones occur from August through November.

Geologically, the property is situated in the southwestern Hispaniola Central Cordillera, which is a composite of oceanic-derived accreted terranes, that generally young to the southwest, and are bound by stacked and roughly parallel left-lateral strike-slip fault zones and low angle thrusts. Central Cordillera lithologies run northwest-southeast from northern Haiti through to south-central Dominican Republic. The JDH property is dominantly underlain by two major rock packages: the calc-alkaline volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Tireo Formation (upper Cretaceous to Eocene age) and flysch sedimentary rocks of Trois Rivieres-Peralta Formation (upper Cretaceous to Paleogene age). Tireo Formation rocks have been extensively intruded by granitoid and lesser gabbroic stocks and batholiths. Tireo and Trois Rivieres-Peralta formations are separated by the San Juan-Restauracion fault zone (SJRFZ); with Tireo lithologies lying to the northeast. The SJRFZ and other northwest trending faults and thrusts, are commonly cut by younger north and northeast trending faults showing moderate right-lateral offsets

The primary focus of gold + copper exploration is Tireo Formation volcanic rocks which host a variety of mineral occurrence types including: volcanogenic massive sulphide, porphyry-skarn and low to high sulphidation epithermal. In the immediate JDH area, Tireo Formation polymetallic (Au-Cu-Ag) silica + sulphide mineralization is commonly proximal to andesitic-dacitic contacts and/or in close association with dacitic-rhyolitic volcanic domes. Target areas are characterized by: argillic alteration; soil geochemical anomalies including Au, Ag, As, Sb, Cu, Pb and Zn; and coincident induced polarization (IP) chargeability high and magnetic low geophysical anomalies.

The JDH property has seen very little historical exploration. Only small portions of the property have seen limited early stage prospecting, stream sediment sampling and regional scale mapping by the Dominican Republic Government (SYSMIN program, 2002-2012) and GoldQuest Mining Corp. (2003-2009).

Local geology and mineralization at the Ginger Ridge Zone is not well understood, as exploration remains in the early stages. Mineralization appears to demonstrate some characteristics of a volcanogenic massive sulphide model and possibly a low sulphidation epithermal type. An inferred regional northwest-tending thrust fault (SJRFZ) cuts through the Ginger Ridge area separating sedimentary Trois Rivieres Formation rocks to the southwest and Tireo Formation intermediate dacitic volcanic rocks to the northeast. Trois Rivieres flysch sedimentary rocks dip moderate to steeply to the northeast, while Tireo volcanic rocks (dacite and andesite flows and tuffs) and intercalated sediments (shale, siltstone and limestone) dip moderately to the southwest (?) into the eastern slope of Ginger Ridge. A light coloured rhyolite flow dome overlays (and possibly intrudes?) dacite tuffs in the central Ginger Ridge zone.

Collectively, surface soil geochemical sampling, geological mapping, ground geophysics (IP and magnetics) and a six hole (1,193 m) diamond drill program have outlined a linear, northwest trending zone of gold-enriched, disseminated to massive sulphide (very fine-grained pyrite) + silica mineralization hosted within dacitic crystal tuffs. Two-dimensional IP chargeability geophysical sections outline this zone sulphide mineralization well, and have revealed a near surface exploration target measuring about 1,000 m long by 50-200 m wide (between grid lines 2 and 12). Vertically oriented diamond drill hole 14-05 (collared 60 m northwest of grid line 10) intercepted a section of 98.1 metres of strongly disseminated, semi-massive and massive pyrite starting from a depth of 25.0 m, and yielded an interval of 18.0 m that assayed 4.54 g/t gold (including 5.0 m of 13.37 g/t gold). Elevated gold values within the pyritic mineralization are strongly associated with quartz veining,

silica alteration and intervals of low magnetism (interpreted magnetite destruction).

Gold mineralization on the JDH property is not limited to the Ginger Ridge zone, as preliminary regional-scale geochemical sampling and airborne magnetic surveys have identified other areas of interest. Soil sampling has proven a fairly effective method for delineating areas for follow-up ground geophysical testing. Likewise, IP surveying has proven effective in defining drill targets.

It is recommended that Precipitate carry out additional exploration on the JDH property. At an estimated cost of $850,000, the suggested program focuses primarily on the Ginger Ridge Zone, and secondarily on anomalies elsewhere on the JDH property. At Ginger Ridge, detailed geological mapping followed by an eight hole, 1,600 m diamond drill program is proposed. The primary objective of the drill program is to extend known gold mineralization northwestward from DDH 14-05, with early emphasis on drill testing between grid lines 6 and 10. This is where the strongest IP chargeability readings, and surface rock samples with elevated gold and base metal values are located. The secondary goal of the program is to follow up on geochemical and airborne magnetic anomalies identified in other parts of the JDH property. Basic prospecting and detailed surface geochemical sampling (rock and soil) are recommended.

2.0 INTRODUCTION and TERMS of REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

This technical report summarizes the exploration history and geological information for the **early stage gold exploration Juan de Herrera Project** ("**JDH**"). The property is located in west central Dominican Republic, approximately 140 kilometres northwest of country's capital Santo Domingo and 23 kilometres south of GoldQuest Mining Corp.'s ("GoldQuest") Romero Au-Cu discovery. The JDH concessions cover outcrops of Cretaceous-aged Tireo Formation volcanic rocks, which are known to host gold and copper mineralization with volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") intermediate sulphidation epithermal style affinities. Much of Precipitate's recent exploration work has focused on the **Ginger Ridge Zone,** where combined surface geochemical and induced polarization chargeability anomalies, and a limited drill program have identified gold enriched semi-massive to massive pyrite mineralization hosted in Tireo volcanic rocks.

Precipitate Gold Corp. has secured 100% of the mineral rights to the JDH tenures via a share purchase option agreement (dated 28 September 2012) and also by subsequent staking of additional contiguous ground. Recommendations contained herein are for an exploration program of follow-up drill testing of the Ginger Ridge Zone, and follow-up of geochemical and airborne geophysical target areas throughout the rest of the property.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Mr. Michael Moore, VP Exploration of Precipitate Gold Corp. requested the authors review the Juan de Herrera Project and prepare a technical summary for the property. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), and is to be submitted as a Technical Report to the TSX Venture stock exchange ("TSX.V") and the BC Securities Commission ("BCSC"). Precipitate is a publically trading company with shares trading on the TSX.V (symbol PRG), with an office at 625 Howe Street, Suite 1020, Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6. Precipitate's legal counsel are Owen Bird Law Corporation (29th Floor, 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V7X 1J5) and Marat Legal (Gustavo Mejía Ricart No. 138-A, Ensanche Evaristo Morales, Santo Domingo, DN, Dominican Republic).

0945044 B.C. Ltd. is a private British Columbia registered company with an office at 1518-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 2V6, and is owned in three equal portions by Beneath The Surface Capital Inc., Aquarius Exploration Management Inc. and Mr. E. Coffin. Corporación Minera San Juan SRL is a private Dominican Republic registered company with an office at Calle Federico Geraldino #94, Ensanche Paraiso, DN, Dominican Republic, and is a subsidiary of 0945044 B.C. Ltd. Precipitate Dominicana SRL is a private Dominican Republic registered company with an office at Calle Federico Geraldino # 94, Ensanche Paraiso, DN, Dominican Republic, and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Precipitate Gold Corp.

2.3 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to submit an independent evaluation of the exploration potential of the Juan de Herrera Project and to summarize the underlying data from which that evaluation is made. Recommendations are made herein to undertake further exploration in order to determine the extent of the mineralization currently known on the property. The report conforms to the guidelines of Canadian NI 43-101.

2.4 Sources of Information

Sources of information used for this report include exploration, geological and other reports available in the public record and from private corporate files. Where cited, references are referred to in the text by author and date. Complete references are provided in Section 27. This report relies largely on the information contained in private Precipitate corporate data, published Dominican Republic Government reports and maps, Dominican Republic and Canadian government websites, and also System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") files of other public exploration companies. Recommendations made herein are based on these documents. The authors have had conversations with Precipitate's principals and its legal counsel regarding the property and Precipitate's plans for the JDH property.

2.5 Field Examination

The co-author of this report, W. Kornik P.Geo. was an onsite supervising independent geologist during the July-September 2014 Ginger Ridge drill program, and has also assisted at Ginger Ridge and regional exploration work on other parts of the JDH property at various times in 2013-14.

In March 2014, designated areas of the Ginger Ridge grid were verified and GPS data collected for station locations. Trench 1 ("RC1") was extended, documented and sampled with the remediation of the trenched area supervised. The co-author also conducted infill soil sampling and prospecting in select areas on the Ginger Ridge grid.

During the 2014 Ginger Ridge drill program co-author Kornik completed the following objectives: project site examination, inspection of select showings/drill core, and a review of geology and styles of mineralization and alteration. At the start of the drill program, Kornik helped organize the construction and setup of the core processing and storage facility in the village of Maguana Arriba. The co-author verified the quality and security of the core packaging and transport from the drill camp to the core processing facility. The co-author supervised company protocol for sample cutting, collection, documentation, packaging and security sealing of samples for transport directly to the processing facility in Maimón. Blank, duplicate and standard sample insertion into the sample stream was predominantly conducted personally by the co-author W. Kornik as per the company QA/QC procedures. The co-author was present on site from the implementation of the drill program until the last core samples were shipped to Maimón and all remaining core was secured within core storage area**.**

The co-author believes that sufficient sites of significance were inspected to make a quality assessment of the JDH property.

Co-author L. Gal P.Geo. visited the JDH Property in September and December 2012, and again in February 2013, undertaking early stage geological mapping and sampling.

2.6 Definitions and Abbreviations

cm	centimetre(s)	ft	feet
DDH	diamond drill hole (core)	FA	fire assay

in	inch(es)	kg	kilogram
km	kilometre(s)	lb	pound
ton (s)	imperial short ton	tonnes	metric ton
m	metre(s)	mi	miles
Ma	millions of years	oz Au/t	ounces of gold per short ton
opt	ounces per ton	ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million	g/t	grams per tonne

Outcrop: a surface exposure of bedrock
Subcrop: a poor exposure of bedrock, which is not fully in place
Float: rock found on surface from an undetermined bedrock source
Silt or stream sediment sample: transported fine materials collected from a stream or river drainage for the purposes of regional reconnaissance geochemical surveying.

All currencies are in Canadian dollar denominations and measurements are in metric units (unless noted otherwise).

3.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

The authors have relied on both private corporate and publicly available information on the JDH Project. Critical components include various private and public company reports/data as well as Canadian and Dominican Republic government publications and websites. The authors have reviewed these private and public data, and on the whole, believe them to be accurate and reliable; and therefore can be relied upon and used for project evaluation and determination of the exploration value of the JDH project. In cases of uncertainty, the authors have qualified that information with accompanying clarification and explanation.

The authors, while not experts in legal matters, are required by NI 43-101 to include a description of the property title, terms of legal agreements and related information in Sections 4.2 and 4.3 of this report. The authors have relied on Precipitate and its legal counsels to provide property title and agreement information. Information provided by Precipitate and observed by the authors on the Dominican Republic's Ministreo de Energia y Minas, Direccion General de Minera website (www.dgm.gov.do) have assisted the authors in providing summaries of concession title, ownership and related information. The property agreements and other relevant legal and corporate documents were prepared or reviewed by Precipitate's legal counsels. The authors have relied on the expert opinion and documents provided by Precipitate management, Davidson & Company LLP (Vancouver BC), Owen Bird Law Corporation (Vancouver BC) and Marat Legal (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic) in these matters. An independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed by the authors, and as such this report does not represent a legal title opinion.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

4.1 Area and Location

The JDH property is located in west-central Dominican Republic on the island of Hispaniola, predominantly within the province of San Juan, although small portions of the property are in Azua and Elias Pina provinces (Figure 4.1). Project concessions are located approximately 140 kilometres northwest of country's capital Santo Domingo, and 14 kilometres north of the community of San Juan de la Maguana (the closest community with logistical support amenities). JDH is centred approximately at latitude 18º 56' 23.0" North and longitude 71º 23' 16.8" West; UTM coordinates 267831 East 2095608 North (UTM Zone 19Q, NAD 83). The following Dominican Republic country NTS 1:50,000 scale map sheets cover the JDH: Arroyo Limon (5973-III), Lamedero (5973-II), Pedro Corto (5972-IV), Juan de Herrera (5972-II) and Gajo de Monte (6072-IV). Most of the concessions are covered by the aforementioned Arroyo Limon and Juan de Herrera map sheets.

The property is approximately 23 km south of GoldQuest Mining Corp.'s Romero Au-Cu discovery (19.4 million tonnes 2.6 gpt Au and 0.63% Cu indicated resource; 10.0 million tonnes 1.6 gpt Au and 0.36% Cu inferred resource; Makarenko et al., 2015) and about 63 km southeast of Unigold Inc.'s Candelones discovery (5.2 million tonnes 5.27 gpt Au and 0.35% Cu inferred resource; Lewis et al., 2015).

Precipitate Gold Corp.

Juan de Herrera Project

Dominican Republic

LOCATION MAP

Date: January 2016 | **FIGURE 4.1**

4.2 Claims and Title

The Juan de Herrera property consists of eight concessions, covering an estimated area of 12,746.28 ha (31,495.6 acres; Figure 4.2). Much of the property comprises a single contiguous block about 52 kilometers long in a NW to SE direction, with an additional separate concession ("Hercules") located a few kilometres east of the main block. The main block borders the west and south side of GoldQuest Mining Corp.'s Tireo Project (previously called Las Tres Palmas). Concession details are summarized in Table 4.2 below.

As of the effective date of this report, five of Precipitate's concessions are fully granted, with the remaining three concessions in the final stage of the application process (Tapia, 2016; Appendix A Title Opinion). Precipitate expects the remaining concession applications to be granted in 2016 (pers. comm. M. Moore, February 2016). Minor adjustments to application concession borders by Dominican Republic legal authorities are common before the final grant; therefore the final cumulative area of the eight concessions may vary slightly from the estimate given above. Dominican Republic mining law allows an applicant to carry out low level, non-disruptive surface exploration before the final concession grant. Precipitate's main exploration target, the Ginger Ridge Zone, is located on the fully granted concession "Juan de Herrera".

The initial concession renewal dates for the five granted concessions range from December 13, 2016 to December 15, 2018. The remaining three concession applications will receive an initial renewal date when fully granted. Exploration concessions can be granted for up to ten years before a decision to apply for an exploitation concession is necessary; assuming the concession holder completes all fee payments and obligations, and concession extensions are granted by Direccion General de Minera ("DGM"). See Section 4.3 Dominican Republic Mining Law and Royalties below for more mineral title related information.

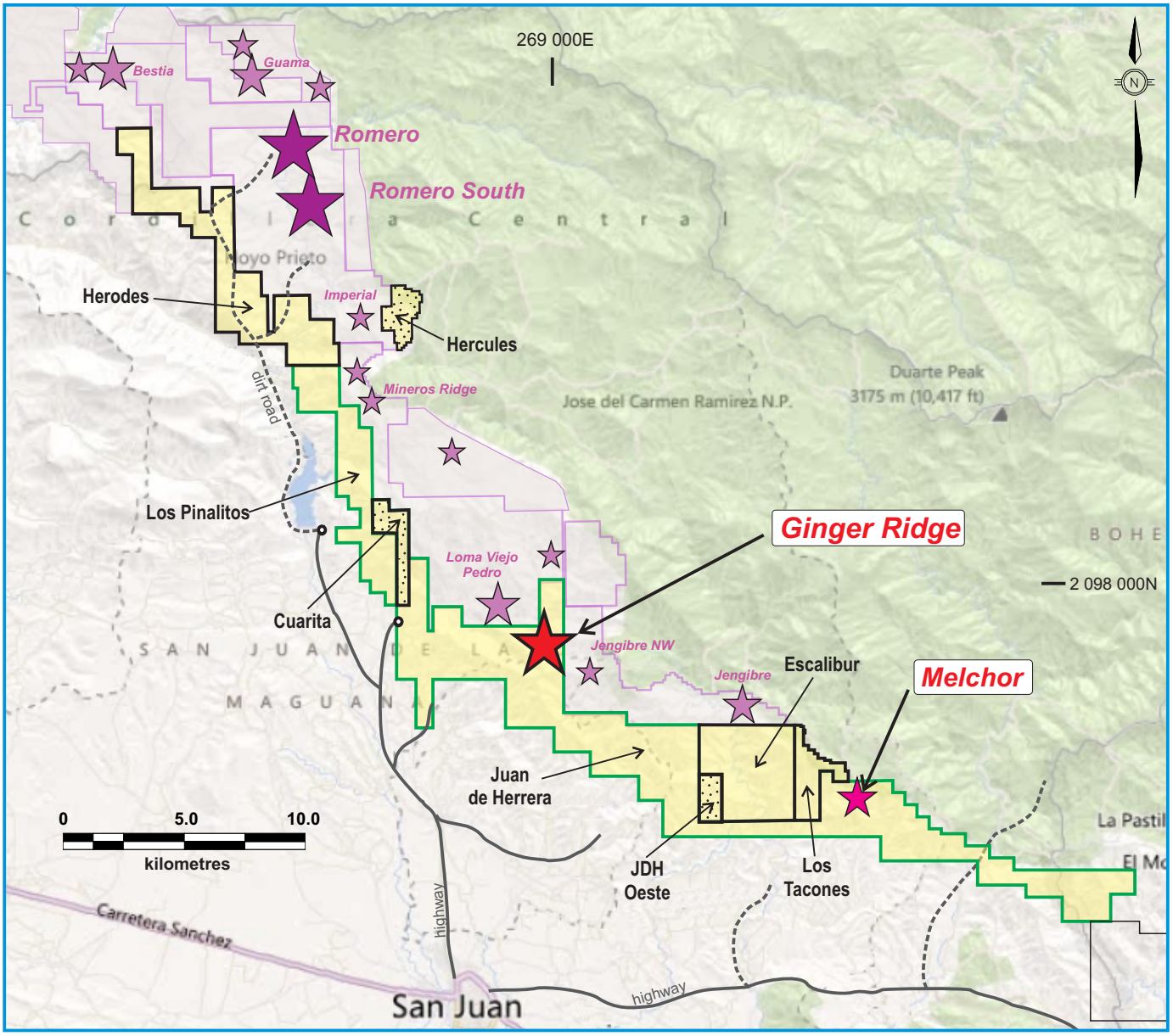
Table 4.2: Juan de Herrera Property Concession Details

Name	**Area** hectares	**Resolution #**	**Application Date**	**Grant Date**	**1st Renewal Date**	**Province**	**Registered Owner**
Juan de Herrera	6,542.32	R-I-14	2012/Jul/13	2013/Dec/13	2016/Dec/13	San Juan, Azua	CMSJ
Los Pinalitos	1,364.00	R-MEM-CM-6-2015	2012/Jul/13	2015/Jul/15	2018/Jul/15	San Juan	CMSJ
Cuarita	335.00	pending	2014/June/20	pending	pending	San Juan	CMSJ
Hercules	258.28	pending	2015/June/05	pending	pending	San Juan	CMSJ
Escalibur	1,400.00	R-MEM-CM-26-2015	2015/Jan/30	2015/Dec/15	2018/Dec/15	San Juan	PDOM
Herodes	2,272.50	R-MEM-CM-27-2015	2014/May/27	2015/Dec/15	2018/Dec/15	San Juan, Elías Piña	CMSJ
JDH Oeste	200.00	pending	2014/May/30	pending	pending	San Juan	CMSJ
Los Tacones	374.18	R-MEM-CM-25-2015	2015/June/05	2015/Dec/15	2018/Dec/15	San Juan	CMSJ
total area	12,746.28						

NOTES:

(1) The information in Table 4.2 is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of concession data based on the author's review of the Dominican Republic government and Company legal tenure documents and the February 2016 Marat Legal JDH Property Title Opinion (Appendix A).

(2) CMSJ = Corporación Minera San Juan SRL; PDOM = Precipítate Dominicana SRL



Precipitate Gold JDH Project

- 8 concession areas - totalling ~ 12,746 hectares
- Dot pattern: concession grant pending as of January 04, 2016

Option agreement concessions with 1 kilometre perimeter area of mutual interest

Tireo Project, GoldQuest Mining

Precipitate Gold Corp.

Juan de Herrera Project
Dominican Republic
Concession MAP

Date: January 2016

FIGURE 4.2

By virtue of the Dominican Republic's General Mining Law No. 146 and the recently amended share purchase option agreement with 0945044 B.C. Ltd., Precipitate has the right to access the land it legally controls for the purposes of conducting mineral exploration. General Mining Law 146 states: "the mineral substances of every nature in the soil and subsoil of the National Territory belong to the Dominican State, which will grant the right to explore, exploit or benefit through a mining concession." Furthermore, as per Article 38 of the Mining Law, private land owners cannot refuse access to private lands for the purposes of exploration.

The surface rights status for JDH concession land areas, particularly those areas which are underlain by the target volcanic lithologies, is not well known. These isolated areas have few to no inhabitants; most are informal occupants or squatters. While there are few formal government registered surface land titles in these remote areas, Precipitate endeavours to engage the land occupants with respect, by initially requesting access when conducting early stage exploration work; and where advanced exploration work is warranted, access and compensation agreements are established with potentially affected land occupants (pers. comm. M. Moore February 2016).

Ownership of the JDH concessions is divided between two private Dominican Republic registered companies, Corporación Minera San Juan SRL ("CMSJ") and Precipitate Dominicana SRL. CMSJ is a subsidiary of 0945044 B.C. Ltd. and Precipitate Dominicana SRL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Precipitate Gold Corp. (99.9% Precipitate Gold and 0.1% M. Moore, VP Exploration of Precipitate Gold). To accommodate both the share purchase agreement and Dominican Republic law, the current ownership of CMSJ is 51% Precipitate Gold, 48.9% 0945044 B.C. Ltd. and 0.1% L. Guzman (Precipitate Gold country manager). 0945044 B.C. Ltd. is a private British Columbia registered company owned in three equal parts by Beneath The Surface Capital Inc., Aquarius Exploration Management Inc. and Eric Coffin; collectively termed the "Vendors". Beneath The Surface Capital Inc. is controlled by Scott Gibson and Aquarius Exploration Management Inc. by Campbell Graham.

On September 28, 2012 Precipitate entered into a share purchase option agreement with 0945044 B.C. Ltd. to acquire 100% of the Juan de Herrera, Higos Blancos and the later added Los Pinalitos concessions. The Higos Blancos concession application has been cancelled and is no longer included in the agreement. The agreement has an effective date of September 28, 2012 and has undergone revisions dated October 10, 2012, October 08, 2013 and January 04, 2016. The current agreement details are as follows:

In order for Precipitate to maintain its full right, title and interest in 0945044 B.C. Ltd. (the "Vendors"), the company must complete the following cash payments, exploration expenditures and share issuances based on the Juan de Herrera concession anniversary grant date of December 13, 2013:

Initial cash payment purchase price of $60,000 (paid).

Cash payments totalling $240,000 as follows:

- $90,000 on or five days after December 13, 2013 (paid);
- $75,000 on or before December 13, 2015 (paid); and
- $75,000 on or before December 13, 2016.

Incur exploration expenditures totalling $1,000,000 as follows: (complete)

- $250,000 on or before December 13, 2013 (incurred);
- $300,000 on or before December 13, 2015 (incurred); and
- $450,000 on or before December 13, 2016 (incurred).

Issue a total of 3,000,000 Precipitate common shares as follows:

- 1,000,000 common shares on or 5 days after December 13, 2013 (issued);
- 1,000,000 common shares on or before December 13, 2015 (issued); and
- 1,000,000 common shares on or before December 13, 2016.

Issue Precipitate common shares having a value of $150,000 based on the weighted average trading price of Precipitate shares during the 10 trading days immediately prior to the Vendors' giving notice of election to be issued such shares (minimum price of $0.055 per share). Such notice must be received by Precipitate no sooner than July 31, 2016 and no later than December 13, 2016.

To date, Precipitate has paid the Vendors a total of $225,000, issued 2 million common shares and incurred more than $1.0 million in exploration expenditures.

An **Area of Mutual Interest**, in favour of the Vendors, extends one kilometre from the outer concession boundaries of the Juan de Herrera and Los Pinalitos concessions, and is established for the term of the agreement and an additional five years thereafter.

The Juan de Herrera and Los Pinalitos concessions, as well as the encompassing one kilometer area of mutual interest, are subject to a 3% **net smelter royalty** ("NSR") payable to the Vendors from any base and precious metal commercial production. Precipitate may acquire half of the NSR by paying $2.0 million to the Vendors.

Exploitation concessions in the Dominican Republic are subject to annual surface fees, a 5% Federal royalty or minimum tax on product sales price FOB Dominican Republic port, and a 5% net benefits fee payable to the municipality in which mining occurs as an environmental consideration. The Federal royalty tax is deductible from income tax and is assessed on concentrates, but not smelted or refined product in the same fiscal year. An advance to Federal income tax of 1.5% annual gross proceeds of production is also payable. See Section 4.3 Dominican Republic Mining Law and Royalties for more information.

4.3 Dominican Republic Mining Law and Royalties

The following section is after Makarenko et al. (2015), excerpts from Dominican Republic General Mining Law No. 146, and Precipitate management personal communications.

Mining in the Dominican Republic is governed by the General Mining Law No. 146 (June 04, 1971) and Regulation No. 207-98 (June 03, 1998). The mining authority is the General Mining Directorate (Dirección General de Minería or "DGM") which is part of the Ministry of Energy and Mines as of July 30, 2013, governed by Law 100-13.

Concession titles are identified and recorded by their unique property name as a "Licence of Metallic Exploration Concession". Title is initially valid for three years from the grant date, after which two separate one-year extensions are allowed. After five years, concession holders may reapply for a further three to five year extension. In practice, the maximum duration of an exploration concession can exceed the allotted ten calendar years, as a consequence of time delays during interim concession extension applications.

Exploration concession applicants are frequently vetted by DGM for technical ability, financial means and general integrity before a concession is granted. DGM continues to evaluate a concession owner's means and their recent activities when an application for concession extension is submitted.

Concession taxes ("La Patente Minera Annual") are due every six months during the first week of January and June; however due to the relatively small amount involved the full annual amount is typically paid at the start of the year. The table below shows annual fees payable for both exploration and exploitation concessions. When fully granted the JDH Project estimated annual fees are about CDN $113 (at a conversion rate of Dominican Peso (RD$) 33 to CDN $1).

Table 4.3: Exploration and Exploitation Concession Annual Fees

Total area of concession (ha)	RD$ per ha Exploration	RD$ per ha Exploitation
< 1,000	0.10	0.20
1,000 to 5,000	0.20	0.50
5,000 to 10,000	0.40	0.80
10,000 to 15,000	0.60	1.20
15,000 to 20,000	1.00	2.00
20,000 to 30,000	1.50	-----

Note: After General Mining Law No. 146.

A report is submitted to DGM every six months summarizing work completed during the previous six months, with relevant technical data, plans and budget for the following six months. There is no specified level of work commitment per concession.

Concessions borders do not have to be surveyed; however concession applicants are required to erect a reference monument centrally located within the concession. This reference monument is surveyed by the DGM, thus establishing a fixed point ("Punto de Partida or PP"') from

which the concession borders are defined. A detailed description of the exploration concession staking procedure follows:

- The concession system revolves around one principal survey Departure Point (Punto de Partida or PP), as opposed to physically staking all concession corner points;

- Three types of survey points need to be calculated: a Departure Point (PP), a Reference Point (Punto de Referencia or PR), and three visually recognizable Visual Points (Visuales, V1, V2 and V3);

- The PP point is a visual point from which the proposed concession boundary point can be clearly seen by line of sight. The PP point is usually a topographic high with a distance to the proposed concession boundary greater than 100 m;

- From the PP point a second point, the PR is selected. The PR point is usually another topographic high or a distinctive topographic feature such as river confluence or a road/trail junction. The bearing and distance between the PP and PR points are calculated and tabulated;

- From the PR point three separate visually identifiable points, V1, V2 and V3, are selected, usually distinctive topographic feature such as confluences of rivers or road/ trail junctions. The bearing and distances between the PR point and three visual points, V1, V2 and V3, are calculated and tabulated;

- From the PP point the distance to the proposed concession boundary on a north-south or east-west line of not less than 100 m is calculated. The corner points of the concession are calculated from the point at which this line intersects the concession boundary. The corner points (Puntos de connección) are defined by north-south or east-west lines from the point at which the line intersects the boundary and then from each other until the boundary is completed.

- There is no limit to the number of points that can be used and no minimum size of concession, although an applicant will not be granted exploration concession(s) exceeding 30,000 hectares, in one or more concessions in aggregate;

- A government surveyor reviews all survey points in the field after legal and fiscal verification of the concession application by DGM. The exploration concession grants its holder the right to carry out activities above or below the earth's surface in order to define the areas containing mineral deposits by using any technical and scientific methods. For such purposes the holder may construct buildings, install machinery, communication lines and any other equipment that the exploration work requires. No additional permitting is required until the drilling stage, which requires an environmental permit.

An exploitation concession may be requested at any time during the exploration stage of a concession. The exploitation beneficiary is granted the right to prepare and extract all mineral substances, to exploit, smelt and use the extracted materials for any business purpose for a

period of 75 years. The total country-wide exploitation concession area for a single beneficiary cannot exceed 20,000 ha. The exploitation area is exclusive of the national 30,000 ha exploration concession limit. Exploitation properties in the Dominican Republic are subject to are subject to annual surface fees ('La Patente Minera Annual"; see table above), a 5% Federal royalty or minimum tax ("Regalía o Impuesto Mínimo") on product sales price FOB Dominican Republic port, and a 5% net benefits fee ("Cargo de Medio Ambiental") payable to the municipality in which mining occurs, as an environmental consideration. The Federal royalty tax can be deducted from income tax and is assessed on concentrates, but not smelted or refined product produced in the same fiscal year of export; and it cannot be credited against the payment of income tax for future years or offset with other taxes. An advance to Federal income tax of 1.5% annual gross proceeds of production is also payable. The Dominican Republic value added tax (known locally as "ITBIS") is 18%.

4.4 Environmental Regulations, Permits, Bonds and other Significant Risk Factors

The authors, not experts in political, environmental or societal matters, are required by NI 43-101 to comment on the environmental, permitting, indigenous peoples, social and community factors related to the project. To this end, the authors have relied on a variety of publically available Dominican Republic reports and websites, guidance by Precipitate and its legal counsels, and a general working knowledge of the mineral exploration industry in the Dominican Republic. The authors have reviewed these data and believe them to be accurate and reliable in their collection and disclosure. In general, exploration, development and mining projects in Dominican Republic require a high level of environmental and societal conscientiousness; therefore all of Precipitate's work must adhere to high standards.

To the best of the author's knowledge there are no existing environmental liabilities for the property, as JDH is an early stage exploration venture and has seen only minor historical greenfields level work. During the 2014 Ginger Ridge drill program, co-author W. Kornik P. Geo. co-supervised the core cutting and storage site, the camp/drilling area, and visited select mineralized outcrops. The exploration and core storage areas are clean and well maintained. Recent drill pad and hand trench areas have been suitably reclaimed; disturbed soils have been re-contoured and reseeded with grass and pine tree seedlings. The co-author's inspection was limited to the Ginger Ridge zone and he therefore cannot comment on other areas of the JDH project.

Dominican Republic environmental regulations are governed by the General Law of the Environment and Natural Resources No. 64-00 of August 18, 2000. The Dominican Republic environmental authority is the Vice-Minister of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (until 2010 called the Subsecretary of Environmental Affairs of the Secretary of State of the Environment and Natural Resources). An environmental permit is required when surface disturbance is likely (i.e., access roads, trenching, drilling). The main permitting requirements are as follows:

- Complete the 'Prior Analysis Form' with the project data including name of the project, name of the company, location on a 1:50,000 scale map and name of the legal representative;

- Present a description of work planned including type of equipment to be used, size of the drill platforms, water requirements, management plans for fuel, oil and grease, and recirculation of water;
- Obtain authorization of the surface rights holders with copy of property title, where available;
- Pay a tax of RD $5,000.00 (approximately CDN $152);
- Provide a copy of the Exploration Concession Title Resolution; and
- Provide UTM coordinates of the vertices of the exploration concession.

Precipitate has an environmental permit for drilling at the Ginger Ridge Zone (Juan de Herrera concession). Permit No. 2622-13-renovada is valid until November 18, 2016 and allows for a total 15 drill pads; four pads have been used to date. Before drill testing began in mid-2014, Precipitate collected and analyzed three water samples from three different stream drainages in the Ginger Ridge area, establishing a baseline for future environmental reviews. Laboratory results for the three water samples identified no industrial or natural contamination other than very high coliform bacteria and fecal concentrations, likely due to local cattle and horses.

The surface rights holder status for the JDH property, particularly in those areas which are underlain by target volcanic lithologies, is not well known; as these isolated areas have few to no inhabitants (most are informal land occupants or squatters). There are few formal government registered surface land titles for these remote areas. Precipitate engages land occupants with respect by requesting land access when conducting early stage exploration work, then in those locations where advanced exploration work is warranted, the Company establishes access and compensation agreements with the potentially affected land occupants (pers. comm. M. Moore February 2016). At the Ginger Ridge zone, Precipitate has a number of land occupant agreements covering the drilling area which outline mutual obligations and compensation for surface disturbances related to drilling work.

An archaeological survey has not been carried out on the JDH project. There are no reported indigenous peoples located on the property concessions.

The authors are not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties or any reasonably foreseeable impacts thereof that could reasonably be expected to affect the JDH project future potential. It is the authors' understanding that further permitting and environmental studies would be required if the project were to advance beyond the current exploration stage.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The JDH property is located on the island of Hispaniola, in west-central Dominican Republic. Project concessions dominantly lie about 140 km northwest of the capital city Santo Domingo. Concessions are largely within the province of San Juan, and are approximately 14 kilometres north of the provincial capital San Juan de la Maguana (estimated population 169,000). Access to the property from Santo Domingo is by combined multi-lane and two lane highways to San Juan de la Maguana (driving distance of about 190 km), from which minor paved or dirt roads and walking paths access

various parts of the project area. Access to the Ginger Ridge core storage site, and a foot trail to the drilling area, is via a minor paved road from San Juan de la Maguana to the village of Maguana Arriba. The Ginger Ridge drill/camp area is accessed by foot or horse via an eight kilometer trail leading east from Maguana Arriba. Flying time by helicopter from Santo Domingo to the project area is about 40 minutes.

San Juan de la Maguana is the closest major community offering suitable medical and logistical support. The villages of Juan de Herrera and Maguana Arriba offer modest logistical support and a ready if unskilled labour source. Generally there is no infrastructure within the main property exploration areas to assist exploration. Cell phone (and therefore internet) communication is often available on ridge tops with line of sight to the San Juan Valley (south and west of the property).

JDH concessions are located on the southwest side of Hispaniola's Central Cordillera Mountains, with elevations ranging from 450 m above sea level (asl; 1,470 feet) in the San Juan Valley to 1,800 m asl (5,900 feet) on local ridge tops. The topography in most JDH exploration areas is rugged with elevations in the 600 to 1,200 m asl range. Pico Duarte is the highest mountain in the Caribbean at 3,087 m asl (10,127 feet), and lies about 16 km east of JDH in the José del Carmen Ramírez National Park. The José del Carmen Ramírez National Park borders both the JDH and GoldQuest properties to the east. No exploration or mining is allowed in Dominican Republic national parks.

Most rivers on the JDH property flow south or westward from the Central Cordillera Mountains into the San Juan valley. The three major rivers are Rio San Juan, Rio Mijo and Rio Yaque del Sur. On west side of the property the Rio San Juan flows south into the Sabaneta Reservoir (Sabaneta dam has a 6.3 megawatt hydroelectric capacity) and in the central area the Rio Yaque del Sur flows south to a reservoir impounded by the Sabana Yegua dam (13 megawatt hydroelectric capacity).

The region's neotropical mixed alpine forest vegetation varies in character with elevation: below 800 m is subtropical wet forest, 800 m to 2,100 m comprises lower montane wet forest and above 2,100m is upper montane wet forest. Much of the local forest has been cut and burned to clear land for agriculture, industrial or personal uses. In the project area the lower valleys and slopes are variably cleared and cultivated while the upper land is commonly grass and dense shrub covered. North facing slopes are often more densely vegetated than south facing slopes. Vegetation is regularly burned to aid cultivation and to clear new animal pasture land.

Typical agricultural commodities include black beans (habichuela), pigeon peas (guandulies), maize, yucca, plantain, bananas and coffee. Cattle, horses, goats and pigs are raised; oxen are used for ploughing and rare wild pigs are hunted.

Figure 5.0: Typical topography and vegetation in the JDH area.

Bedrock exposure on the property is moderate to poor, with outcrops generally restricted to ridge tops and incised drainages. Bedrock in flat or low lying areas can be weathered to depths of 70 metres. Small local landslides and soil slumps are common as a result of the combination of heavy seasonal rains, locally poor vegetative cover and steep terrain.

The property's climate is semi-tropical with an average annual daytime temperature of 25°C and humidity ranging between 60 and 90%. Temperatures vary modestly with elevation, being generally hot and humid in the San Juan Valley and more temperate on elevated ridges. Climatic data nearest to the JDH property is collected at San Juan de la Maguana (elevation 450 m asl) where the average annual rainfall is 961 mm with 91.5 days of rain per year, mostly between May and October. The dry season is from December to March and the rainy season from April to November. The Atlantic hurricane season extends from June through November, with the largest number of tropical cyclones occurring in August and September.

Table 5.0: San Juan de la Maguana Annual Climate Data

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain (mm)	13	16	27	77	139	92	106	120	134	142	55	28
Average T (^{o}C)	22.6	23.4	24.6	25.5	25.9	26.1	26.4	26.4	26.2	25.3	24.2	23.1
Minimum T (^{o}C)	16.2	17.0	18.1	19.3	20.3	20.4	20.3	20.4	20.4	19.9	18.7	17.2
Maximum T (^{o}C)	29.0	29.8	31.1	31.7	31.5	31.8	32.5	32.5	32.0	30.7	29.7	29.0

Note: after website http://en.climate-data.org/location/3044/.

6.0 HISTORY

The exploration history of the JDH area is compiled from Dominican Republic government sources and corporate reports (particularly Gowans et al., 2013). The authors have endeavoured to completely compile all historical exploration data, but make no warranty as to whether the following historical information is complete or wholly accurate. Overall, the authors believe the information presented herein is reliable and reflective of historical documents and information.

Mitsubishi Metals Co. Ltd. 1960s-1970s

Japan's Mitsubishi Metals carried out regional-scale exploration, focused on copper, through much of the Dominican Central Cordillera from 1965 to 1971 (Watanabe et al., 1972; Watanabe, 1974). The company collected stream sediment samples and then followed up with detailed surface geochemical sampling, IP geophysics and some drilling in areas of interest (Lewis et al., 2013). Reports indicate that Mitsubishi focused much of its work on anomalies identified in the northwest ('Nieta') and eastern ('Las Animas') areas of the Cordillera. There is no record or evidence of Mitsubishi work in the JDH project area.

Dominican Government SYSMIN I and II and BGR-DGM Regional Surveys 2002-2010

From 2002 to 2010, the European Union funded and carried out country-wide geological surveys in conjunction with the Dominican Republic DGM. The surveys consisted of three programs called SYSMIN I, SYSMIN II and BGR-DGM. BGR is an acronym for Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe Federal, or Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources of Germany. Work included geological mapping, stream sediment and rock sampling, and a fixed wing airborne aeromagnetic-radiometric geophysical survey of the Central Cordillera.

JDH property concessions overlay five 1:50,000 scale Dominican Republic government map sheet areas: Arroyo Limon (5973-III), Lamedero (5973-II), Pedro Corto (5972-IV), Juan de Herrera (5972-II) and Gajo de Monte (6072-IV). Most of the concessions lie on the Arroyo Limon sheet (SYSMIN I - Project K) and the Juan de Herrera sheets (a BGR-DGM survey). Full reports and maps are available for the SYSMIN I Project K survey area; however no data is currently available for the BGR-DGM survey as there is an ongoing dispute between the German and Dominican Republic authorities.

GoldQuest Mining Corp. and Gold Fields Ltd. 2003-2009 and current

Exploration & Discovery Latin America Inc. (Panama) formed a joint venture with Gold Fields Ltd. on June 1, 2003 to carry out regional exploration focused on the Tireo Formation of the Dominican Central Cordillera, with EDLA as the initial operator. A regional stream sediment exploration program was carried out between June 2003 and April 2004. GoldQuest Mining Corp. (GoldQuest) became the owner of EDLA in April 2004. Gold mineralization was discovered in the Romero area in late 2003 by EDLA-Gold Fields, where stream sediment samples yielded gold anomalies between 12 and 42 ppb and select rock outcrop samples assayed up to 5.62 g/t gold from Hondo Valle and up to 2.2 g/t gold from Escandalosa Creek. The ensuing Las Tres Palmas (now Tireo Project) exploration project comprising the Romero and adjoining areas was operated by GoldQuest between 2003 and 2007, by Gold Fields from May 2007-November 2009, and subsequently by GoldQuest.

As part of the early EDLA-Gold Fields regional exploration work, a modest number of rock, silt and soil samples were collected on what is now Precipitate's JDH property; particularly the Ginger Ridge Zone and portions of the Los Pinalitos and Herodes concessions.

On September 30, 2015, Precipitate and GoldQuest signed a data sharing and collaboration agreement whereby the companies plan to share current and future Tireo related exploration data in a collaborative effort to assist and accelerate each company's search for new gold discoveries in the Tireo Formation volcanic belt. As a result of this agreement Precipitate has gained access to the historical EDLA-Gold Fields-GoldQuest surface sampling data and also to results of the GoldQuest 2014 airborne geophysical survey. The recent GoldQuest heliborne magnetic-ZTEM geophysical survey covers the Tireo Project area and a contiguous part of Precipitate's JDH Project to the west.

Santo Mining Corp. (Gexplo SRL) 2013

In January 2014, Precipitate applied for the Escalibur concession, which covers the expired David concession previously controlled by Santo Mining Corp., via its Dominican Republic subsidiary Gexplo SRL. Santos Mining collected 42 rock, 25 stream sediment and 9 soil samples for geochemical analysis from their area. Precipitate has received copies of these data from Santos Mining Corp.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology and Mineralization

7.1.1 Central Cordillera Regional Geology

This section is modified after Gowans et al., 2014; Lewis et al., 2015; Lewis et al., 1991; Escuder Viruete et al., 2008; and Pauca, 2014.

The island of Hispaniola is located on the northern margin of the Caribbean tectonic plate at a left-lateral transform plate boundary. Hispaniola is a tectonic collage resulting from the WSW to SW directed oblique convergence, from Miocene to modern times, of the continental margin of the North American plate with the early Cretaceous to Paleogene aged Greater Antilles island arc. Hispaniola's Central Cordillera region is a composite of oceanic-derived accreted terranes, which generally young to the southwest and are bound by stacked and roughly parallel left-lateral strike-slip fault zones and low angle thrusts. Central Cordillera terranes run northwest to southeast from northern Haiti through to south-central Dominican Republic.

Northeast of the Central Cordillera, primitive island arc volcanic rocks of early Cretaceous Los Ranchos Formation (hosting the Pueblo Viejo mine) and Maimón Formation (hosting the Cerro Maimón mine) in the Eastern Cordillera are interpreted to be related to northward subduction. Cessation of northward subduction in the mid Cretaceous is marked by accretion of Loma del Caribe peridotite (hosting the Falcondo mine) between the Eastern and Central Cordilleras, and by early Cretaceous greenstones and intrusions of Duarte Complex in the Central Cordillera, interpreted to be of ocean island or seamount origin. This was followed by arc reversal and southward subduction, with formation of calc-alkaline volcanic and sedimentary rocks of **Tireo Formation** of upper Cretaceous to Eocene age in the Central Cordillera. Post Eocene Central Cordillera tectonics has been dominated by left lateral transpressional strike slip movement related to the Caribbean-North American plate boundary (Figure 7.1).

Tireo Formation extends through Haiti and Dominican Republic for an estimated distance of 290 km in a belt up to 40 km wide. In the Dominican Republic, Tireo Formation is bound to the northeast by the La Meseta and Bonao-La Guacara fault zones and to the southwest by flysch sedimentary lithologies including calcareous slates, limestones, sandstones and shales of Trois Rivieres and/or Peralta Formations of upper Cretaceous (Campanian) to Paleogene age. Tireo and Trois Rivieres-Peralta Formations are separated by the San Juan-Restauracion fault zone (SJRFZ); a northwest-trending, southwest dipping reverse fault. Further to the south is the east-southeast-trending San Juan Valley graben, containing a thick sequence of Oligocene to Quaternary molasse sediments deposited in a marine to lagoon environment. Tireo volcanic and sedimentary lithologies follow the regional structural trend and generally strike northwest with moderate to steep northeastward dips. Many northwest trending faults and thrusts within Tireo Formation are cut by younger north and northeast trending faults showing moderate right lateral offsets. Tireo Formation rocks have been extensively intruded by numerous granitoid (mainly tonalite) stocks and batholiths and lesser gabbroic lithologies. Regional greenschist grade metamorphism is likely, as evidenced by the widespread chloritization of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks.

Tireo Formation is comprised of two members: Lower and Upper. The Lower member is a 4,000 m thick sequence of massive, green, vitric-lithic basic tuffs and basalt flows with intercalated mudstones, siltstones, cherts and limestones. Near the community of Restauracion (within Unigold's Neita property), the Lower Tireo consists of interbedded red-green tuffs, well stratified lithic tuffs, silicified tuffs, andesite flows and pyroclastic basaltic rocks.

Lower Tireo passes conformably into more acidic rocks of Upper Tireo member, which consist of an unknown thickness of volcanic flows, pyroclastics and reworked tuffs of dacitic to rhyolitic composition. Upper Tireo volcanic rocks represent mainly explosive volcanism and related sub-volcanic domes in both subaerial and aerial environments, with dacitic to rhyolitic chemistry and calc-alkaline affinity.

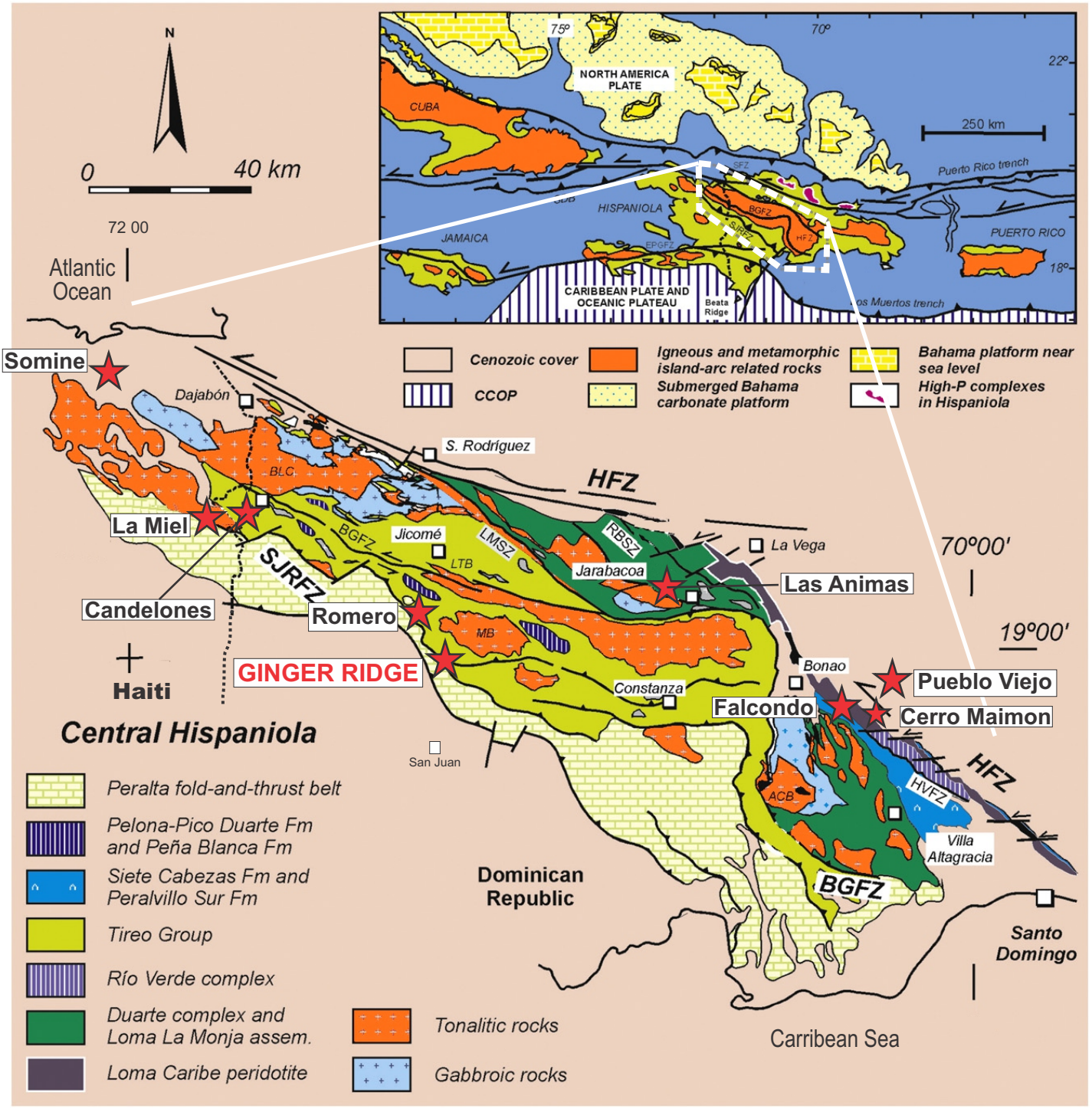
In Haiti, the Lower Tireo rocks correlate with the Terrier Rouge Formation and the Upper Tireo member with the La Mine Series.

7.1.2. Regional Mineralization

Tireo Formation volcanic rocks are the primary gold-copper exploration focus in the region. Mineral occurrences in Hispaniola's Central Cordilleran include volcanogenic massive sulphide, porphyry-skarn and intermediate to high sulphidation epithermal styles. Typical polymetallic (Au-Cu-Ag) silica + sulphide mineralization is often hosted near an andesitic-dacitic contact (e.g., Gran Bois, Morne Bossa, Candelones and Romero) and/or in close association with a dacitic/rhyolitic volcanic dome (e.g., Ginger Ridge, Romero and La Miel).

Some significant regional mineral occurrences within Tireo Formation include:

- Romero (Dominican Republic) 19.4 million tonnes @ 2.6 g/t Au and 0.63% Cu indicated resource; 10.0 million tonnes 1.6 g/t Au and 0.36% Cu inferred resource (Makarenko et al., 2015).
- Candelones (Dominican Republic) 5.2 million tonnes @ 5.27 g/t Au and 0.35% Cu inferred resource (Lewis et al., 2015).
- La Miel (Haiti) Trench results 243m @ 1.71 g/t Au and 96m @ 2.50 g/t Au. (Eurasian Minerals News Release June 11, 2007 and Pauca, 2014).
- Somine (Haiti) Historic non-NI 43-101 compliant 'indicated' mineral resource 69.4 million tonnes @ 0.39% Cu in the East and West Douvray zones (Barrie, 2009).
- Grand Bois (Haiti) Historic non-NI 43-101 compliant oxide resource of 4.3 million tonnes @ 2.24 g/t gold and 14.92 g/t silver (Eurasian Minerals News Release January 26, 2009).
- Morne Bossa (Haiti) Historic non-NI 43-101 compliant resource 2.24 million tons @ 1.84 g/t Au (Pauca, 2014).



Map modified after Escuder Viruete et al 2008

Mine, Deposit or Showing ★

SJRFZ - SanJuan - Restauracion fault zone
BGFZ - Bonao - La Guacara fault zone
LMSZ - La Meseta structural zone
RBSZ - Rio Baiquaque structural zone
HFZ - Hispaniola fault zone
HVFZ - Hato Viejo fault zone

Precipitate Gold Corp.	
Juan de Herrera Project Dominican Republic **Regional Geology**	
Date: January 2016	**FIGURE 7.1**

Table 7.1: Select Regional Mineral Occurrences.

Name	Company	Commodities	Mineralization Type or Model
Dominican Republic			
Ginger Ridge	Precipitate Gold	Au	VMS affinity, ?low sulphidation epithermal
Romero	GoldQuest Mining	Au, Cu	VMS affinity, sulphide-rich epithermal
Candelones (Neita)	Unigold Inc.	Au, Cu	VMS affinity, sulphide-rich epithermal
Las Animas*	GoldQuest Mining	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn	VMS
Pueblo Viejo *	Gold Corp - Barrick	Au, Cu, Ag	High sulphidation epithermal
Falcondo *	American Nickel	Fe Ni	Ferronickel laterite
Cerro Maimon *	Perilya Ltd.	Cu, Au	VMS
Haiti			
Somine	Majescor Resources	Au, Cu	Porphyry – Skarn – related epithermal vein
La Miel (Savane La Place)	Newmont Mining	Au	Intermediate sulphidation epithermal
Gran Bois	Eurasian Minerals	Au	VMS affinity
Morne Bossa Choiseul Pele	VCS Mining	Au	VMS affinity

*Note: * Not hosted in Tireo Formation volcanic lithologies. After various company website sources.*

7.2 Local Geology and Mineralization

7.2.1 Juan de Herrera Property Geology

JDH property concessions are covered by portions of five 1:50,000 scale Dominican Republic government map sheet areas; two of these map areas, Arroyo Limon (5973-III) and Juan de Herrera (5972-II), cover most of the property's current exploration target areas. Detailed government geology maps and reports are available for the Arroyo Limon map area (covering the northwest portion of the JDH property), however the Juan de Herrera map area covering the remainder of the JDH property, including Ginger Ridge, has dated and low quality government geology maps and reports (1:100,000 scale regional mapping). Property bedrock exposure is moderate to poor, with most outcrops found on ridge tops and in drainages. Bedrock in flat or low lying areas can be weathered to depths of 70 m.

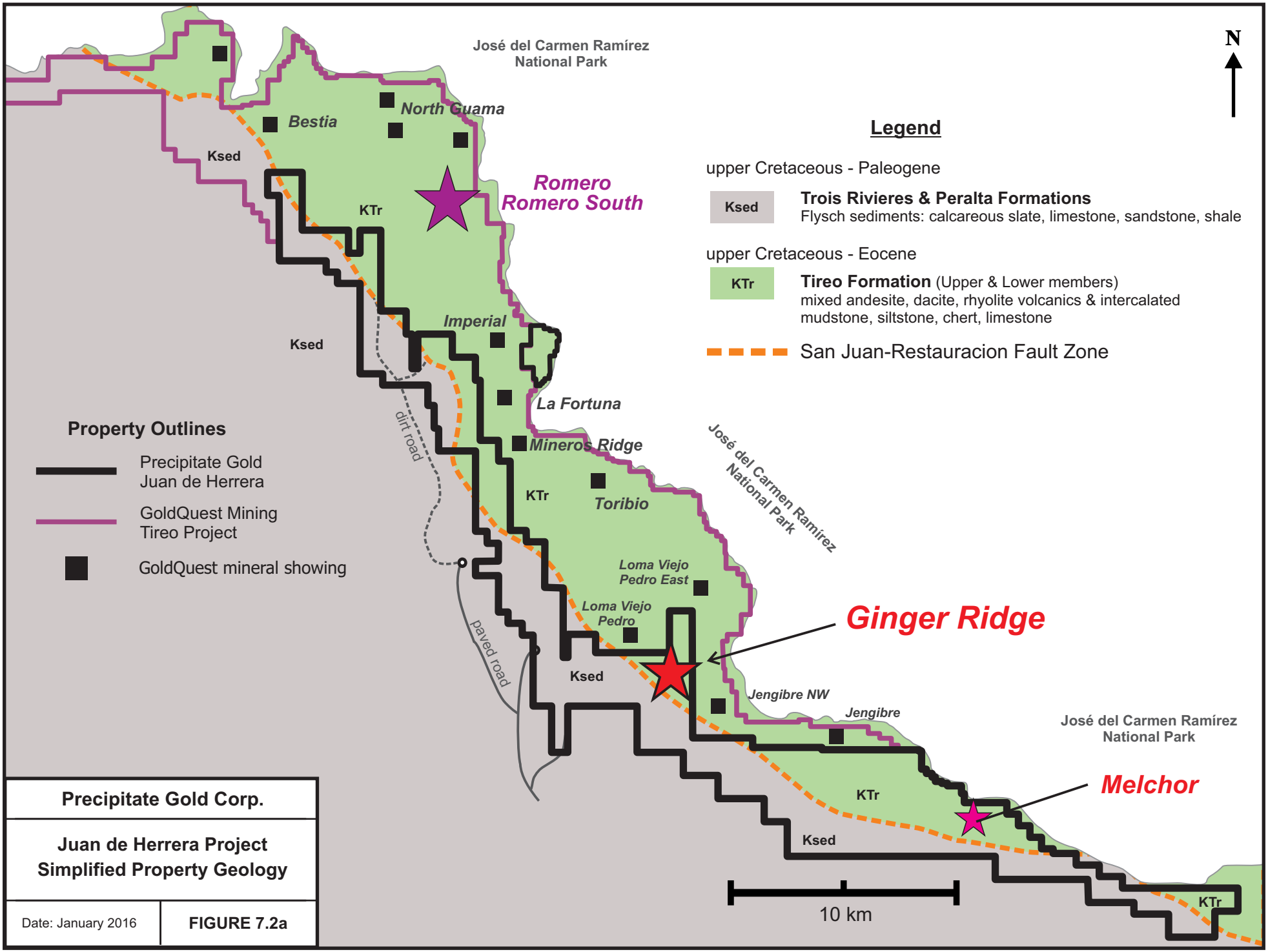
The JDH property is dominantly underlain by upper Cretaceous to Eocene Tireo Formation volcanics and upper Cretaceous (Campanian) to Paleogene Trois Rivieres-Peralta Formation sediments. Separating these formations is the San Juan-Restauracion fault zone (SJRFZ), a northwest trending reverse fault which lies partly within the JDH property (Figure 7.2a). Tireo Formation rocks occur on the northeast side of the SJRFZ.

Tireo Formation is divided into Upper and Lower Tireo members, where the younger Upper member is largely comprised of mixed felsic (acidic) volcanics and the Lower member is predominantly basaltic (basic) lithologies. Lower Tireo rocks comprise mixed red-green, lithic basalt tuffs and flows with intercalated mudstone, siltstone, chert and limestone. The Lower unit is conformably overlain by mixed volcanic flows, domes, pyroclastics and reworked tuffs of dacitic to rhyolitic composition with intercalated mudstones, shale and limestones. JDH property is largely underlain by Upper Tireo member.

On the JDH Property volcanic and interbedded sedimentary lithologies generally strike northwest. Obtaining reliable bedding orientation measurements of the volcanic lithologies can be challenging, and these are often inferred from intercalated sedimentary units. Major property structures include northwest trending faults and thrusts (e.g., SJRFZ), which are cut by younger north-south and northeast trending faults showing moderate right lateral offsets. Tireo Formation rocks have been intruded by tonalites and lesser gabbroic lithologies.

7.2.2. Property and Neighbouring Areas Mineralization

Tireo Formation volcanic rocks are the primary exploration focus in the region, where gold-copper occurrences include volcanogenic massive sulphide, porphyry-skarn and low to high sulphidation epithermal styles of mineralization. Notable mineralization identified to date at JDH and the neighbouring Tireo Project property (GoldQuest) show volcanogenic massive sulphide and low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal deposit style affinities. Gold (± copper, silver) mineralization occurs in silica + sulphide (typically pyrite) enriched/altered zones typically near an andesitic-dacitic contact and often in close proximity to a dacitic/rhyolitic volcanic dome. Exploration target areas are commonly marked by a magnetic low signature, argillic alteration, and surface geochemical anomalies in a variable suite of elements that includes Au, Ag, As, Sb, Cu, Pb and Zn. Stream sediment sampling is an effective primary exploration tool. Drainages cutting the Romero (Escandalosa) and Ginger Ridge zones have yielded gold values to 42 ppb and 16 ppb respectively. The JDH property hosts a number of surface geochemical (silt, soil and rock samples) and airborne magnetic anomalies which have had little or no follow up exploration.


José del Carmen Ramírez National Park
N
Legend
upper Cretaceous - Paleogene
Ksed
Trois Rivieres & Peralta Formations
Flysch sediments: calcareous slate, limestone, sandstone, shale
upper Cretaceous - Eocene
KTr
Tireo Formation (Upper & Lower members)
mixed andesite, dacite, rhyolite volcanics & intercalated mudstone, siltstone, chert, limestone
San Juan-Restauracion Fault Zone
Property Outlines
Precipitate Gold Juan de Herrera
GoldQuest Mining Tireo Project
GoldQuest mineral showing
Bestia
North Guama
Romero
Romero South
Imperial
La Fortuna
Mineros Ridge
Toribio
Loma Viejo Pedro East
Loma Viejo Pedro
Ginger Ridge
Jengibre NW
Jengibre
Melchor
dirt road
paved road
Ksed
KTr
10 km
Precipitate Gold Corp.
Juan de Herrera Project
Simplified Property Geology
Date: January 2016
FIGURE 7.2a

7.2.3. Ginger Ridge Geology

A systematic geological mapping study of the Ginger Ridge area has not been completed. Geological data recording and sporadic mapping was carried out in concert with various stages of prospecting and surface geochemical sampling from 2012 to 2014. Figure 7.2b is a compilation of these geological data. A petrographic study of six drill core samples from holes 5 and 6 was carried out by Colombo (2014) and a petrophysical study of 12 select drill core samples by Hall (2014). Infra-red spectrometry (Pima) readings were collected on core sample pulps from holes 5 and 6 by Acme Labs.

The stratigraphy and geometry of local Ginger Ridge lithologies and the main gold enriched silica-pyritic body are not well understood; additional detailed mapping and drill testing are required. The current working hypothesis infers a regional northwest tending thrust-fault (SJRFZ or a parallel splay fault?) cutting across the Ginger Ridge area separating flysch-like sedimentary rocks (Trois Rivieres Formation) to the southwest and Tireo Formation volcanics to the northeast. The inferred surface trace of the fault zone lies near the crest of Ginger Ridge and likely has a steep northeast dip, as none of the nearby 2014 drill holes intercepted any Trois Rivieres Fm lithologies. Flysch sedimentary rocks dip moderately to steeply (65º to 85º) to the northeast, while Tireo volcanic rocks (dacite and andesite flows and tuffs) and intercalated sediments (shale, siltstone and limestone) appear to dip moderately to the southwest (?) into the eastern slope of Ginger Ridge. A hypabyssal hornblende crystic mafic intrusive dyke is mapped on surface in the northeast Ginger Ridge area and was also intercepted at the bottom of DDH 6. A northeast trending right lateral fault (with vertical dip?) is indicated in the north part of Ginger Ridge area and appears to cut all structure and stratigraphy, offsetting by 50-100 m the inferred SJRFZ (or splay), most lithologies and the main gold enriched pyrite body (as evidenced by the IP conductivity response). Regional metamorphism is greenschist grade as indicated by generally pervasive moderate to locally strong chlorite alteration observed in the Tireo volcanic rocks (and mafic dyke); and also widespread calcite-siderite veining in flysch sediments and Tireo volcanic and sedimentary lithologies. However, this chloritization may also be partly due to more local alteration effects. Surface rock exposures commonly show hematite as irregular masses, clots and fracture infills (sometimes after pyrite) resulting from weathering processes.

7.2.4. Ginger Ridge Lithologies and Mineralization

See Appendix B select Ginger Ridge rock and core photos

7.2.4.1. Tireo Formation

Andesite
Andesitic ash tuffs and flows outcrop on the eastern side of the Ginger Ridge map area and are typically coarse grained, green to purple-green, variably chlorite altered and moderate to strongly magnetic.

Limestone, Siltstone, Shale
Intercalated within dacitic volcanic rocks are grey to buff coloured limestone, maroon shale and pale green siltstone. Shale and siltstone units are typically narrow (< 1 metre thick), weak to moderately bedded, variably fissile and can demonstrate a northwestward trending foliation. Limestone units are thin to medium bedded and display occasional local tight metre-scale folds.

Dacite Volcanics
Mixed dacitic volcanic flows, tuffs and breccias variably outcrop throughout the northeast side of Ginger Ridge and are the favoured host rock for gold mineralization. These green to dark green intermediate volcanic rocks vary in character: hornblende crystal tuff, lapilli tuff, coarse agglomerate and autobreccias have all been observed. During the 2014 drill program most dacitic volcanic units were simply described as intermediate hornblende crystal tuff. Dacitic lithologies range from weak to strongly magnetic, except in proximity to silica - sulphide (pyrite) mineralization where magnetite destruction is apparent. Petrographic study of two samples selected from barren crystal tuff in DDH 6 describes the lithologies as quartz-plagioclase-phyric andesite and trachyte, with weak and strong chlorite alteration and calcite-hematite infills (Colombo, 2014).

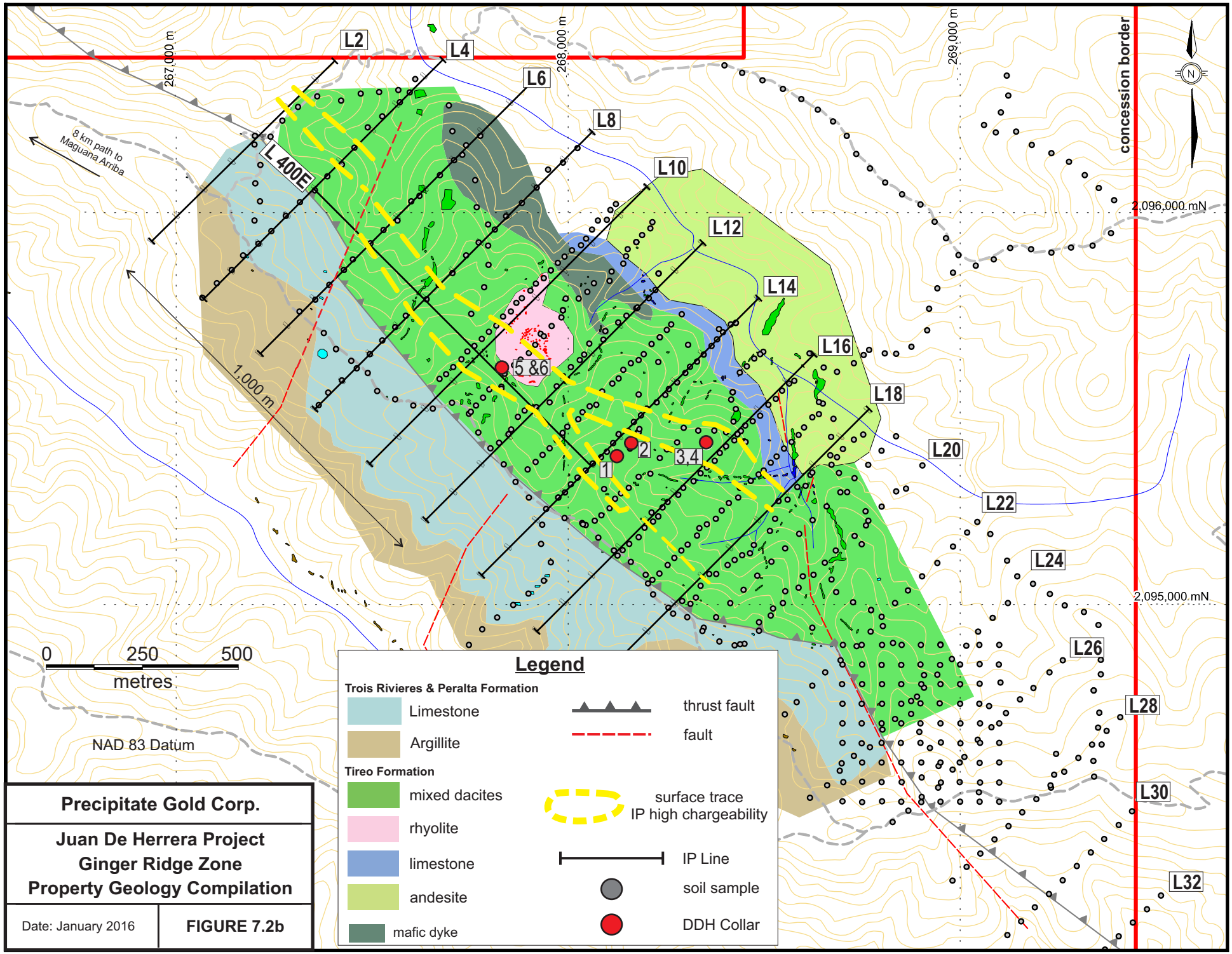
Rhyolite
A grey-white to blue-grey coloured rhyolite flow overlies (and possibly intrudes) dacite volcanic hornblende tuffs in the central map area, where coarse scale outcrop mapping has identified a loosely circular shaped exposure measuring about 200 metres across (a possible flow dome?). The rock is siliceous and hard with phenocrysts of quartz and plagioclase; on weathered surfaces ‘quartz eyes’ are apparent. Drill holes 5 and 6 cored 21.5 m and 37.0 m of the rhyolite unit from surface, respectively. The rhyolite commonly shows moderate to strong argillic alteration (possibly due to surface weathering?). The rhyolite is non-magnetic.

7.2.4.2. Trois Rivieres-Peralta Formation (?)

Flysch Sediments, Limestone, Siltstone-argillite
Buff-grey to tan limestone and maroon to orange weathering siltstone-argillite outcrop near the crest and on the southwest side of Ginger Ridge. These units likely correspond to Trois Rivieres-Peralta Formation flysch sediments on the southwest side on the major regional SJRFZ. These sedimentary rocks dip moderately to steeply (65º to 85º) to the northeast. Siltstone-argillite units are finely interlaminated and variably fissile. Limestone units are medium to thick-bedded.

7.2.4.3. Intrusive Rocks

Hypabyssal hornblende mafic intrusive dyke
A hypabyssal hornblende mafic intrusive dyke is mapped on surface in the northeast map area and was also intercepted at the bottom of DDH 6, where it displays a sharp contact with a dacitic hornblende crystal tuff. Petrographic study of a dyke sample in DDH 6 characterized it as a fractured and altered feldspar-phyric hypabyssal rock with weak/moderate clay/white mica-calcite infill and weak chlorite-calcite alteration (Colombo, 2014). The rock is moderate to locally strongly magnetic.


L2
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metres
NAD 83 Datum
Legend
Trois Rivieres & Peralta Formation
Limestone
Argillite
Tireo Formation
mixed dacites
rhyolite
limestone
andesite
mafic dyke
thrust fault
fault
surface trace
IP high chargeability
IP Line
soil sample
DDH Collar
Precipitate Gold Corp.
Juan De Herrera Project
Ginger Ridge Zone
Property Geology Compilation
Date: January 2016
FIGURE 7.2b

7.2.4.4. Ginger Ridge Mineralization

The stratigraphy and geometry of local Ginger Ridge lithologies and the main gold enriched silica-pyritic exploration target are not well understood; additional detailed geological mapping and drill testing are required.

Results from multiple phases of surface geochemical sampling (rock and soil), geological mapping, ground geophysics (IP and magnetics) and a six hole (1,193m) diamond drill program collectively outline an exploration target zone of gold-enriched, disseminated to massive sulphide (pyrite) + silica mineralization hosted within dacitic crystal tuff volcanic units. The zone follows a northwest trend along the eastern slope of Ginger Ridge, over an estimated strike length of 2,000 metres (as indicated by surface geochemical sampling). Mineralization is well outlined via 2-D IP chargeability sections which show a high priority exploration target strike length of about 1,000 metres (between grid lines 2 and 12). The IP chargeability anomaly is open on strike to the northwest and to the southeast; however the chargeability signature is reduced in relative strength, and deepens away from the main exploration target area. IP chargeability sections indicate that the mineralized zone varies from 50-200 m wide and is at, or close to surface over much of the 1,000 metre long priority target area. Silica and pyrite mineralization sporadically outcrops over much of the zone and has been sampled by surface chip samples and limited systematic hand trenching. Vertical DDH 5 (located at grid line 10+60) intercepted 98.1 m of strongly disseminated and semi- to massive pyrite starting from a depth of 25.0 m and yielded the best result of the drill program: 18.0 m of 4.54 g/t gold (including 5.0 m of 13.37 g/t gold). The 2014 drill campaign showed that oxidation effects could be observed to a depth of 60 m from surface.

Barite

White to grey barite is often observed in surface rocks and in the upper portions of the drill cores as irregular clots, veinlets and veins; in places with quartz and/or calcite. Colombo's (2014) petrographic review of a DDH 5 sample (at 42.95 m) of siliceous semi-massive pyrite noted 5-6% barite as anhedral to prismatic crystals (up to 1.5 mm) dispersed within the quartz-pyrite aggregates. In drill holes sample analyses, barium concentrations are notably elevated from surface to depths of up to 62 m. This may be an effect of near surface oxidation, or it may be a primary association with sulphide mineralization.

Pyrite - Silica

The main target zone pyrite mineralization is very fine-grained and occurs as disseminations and semi-massive to massive lenses (90%+ pyrite). Pyrite tends to form irregular clusters or aggregates and occasional wispy, narrow (< 0.5 cm) discontinuous bands. Petrographic observations are that pyrite forms quasi-massive aggregates made of very fine-grained and sub-rounded crystals, which in some cases coalesce and define a relatively homogeneous domain with subordinate and interstitial intergrowths of very fine-grained quartz (Colombo, 2014). Quartz veining and silica flooding seem to be critical for emplacement of gold mineralization, as indicated by observation and analyses of both surface rock and core samples which yield elevated gold values. White to grey-white quartz vein/veinlets are typically narrow (< 1.0 cm) and zones of fine-grained silica flooding display a grey to white hue. Colombo (2014) mentions that some quartz fragments exhibit strong undulose extinction, indicating a brittle deformation event accompanying the early stages of the quartz and pyrite crystallization.

Clay Oxidation and Alteration
Infra-red spectrometry (Pima – TerraSpec 4) readings were collected on core sample pulps from holes 5 and 6 by Acme Labs. This preliminary clay-carbonate study indicates that kaolinite, montmorillonite and goethite are dominant in the top 35-50 m of the holes; generally above the sulphide mineralization. This correlates well with reported surface oxidation in drill holes to depths of 60 metres. Intervals of semi massive to massive sulphides typically yield 'nul' or 'aspectral' readings due to very low light reflectance, though some readings do indicate the presence of montmorillonite and siderite (the latter in carbonate veining).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Hispaniola Central Cordillera may host a number of mineral deposit types including:

- Porphyry (Cu, Cu-Au and Cu-Au-Mo)
- Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)
- Low sulphidation epithermal
- High sulphidation epithermal

Current early stage data indicates that mineralization identified at Ginger Ridge exhibits a VMS affinity and/or perhaps a low sulphidation epithermal type. However, aspects of the mineralization also suggest high sulphidation epithermal type mineralization. GoldQuest geologists characterize the Romero Au-Cu deposit "epithermal" with high sulphides. Below, the authors have provided further information on the models of these mineralization styles.

8.1. Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide

Volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") style mineralization, as a group, are stratiform accumulations of sulphide minerals that formed on or near the seafloor, by precipitation from hydrothermal fluids discharging from a vent (or vents). They form polymetallic ore bodies and commonly contain economic concentrations of Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, and Au. Many VMS deposits occur in clusters, with several individual ore bodies occurring within a multi-kilometer scale trend, and they are often stacked above one another at different stratigraphic levels.

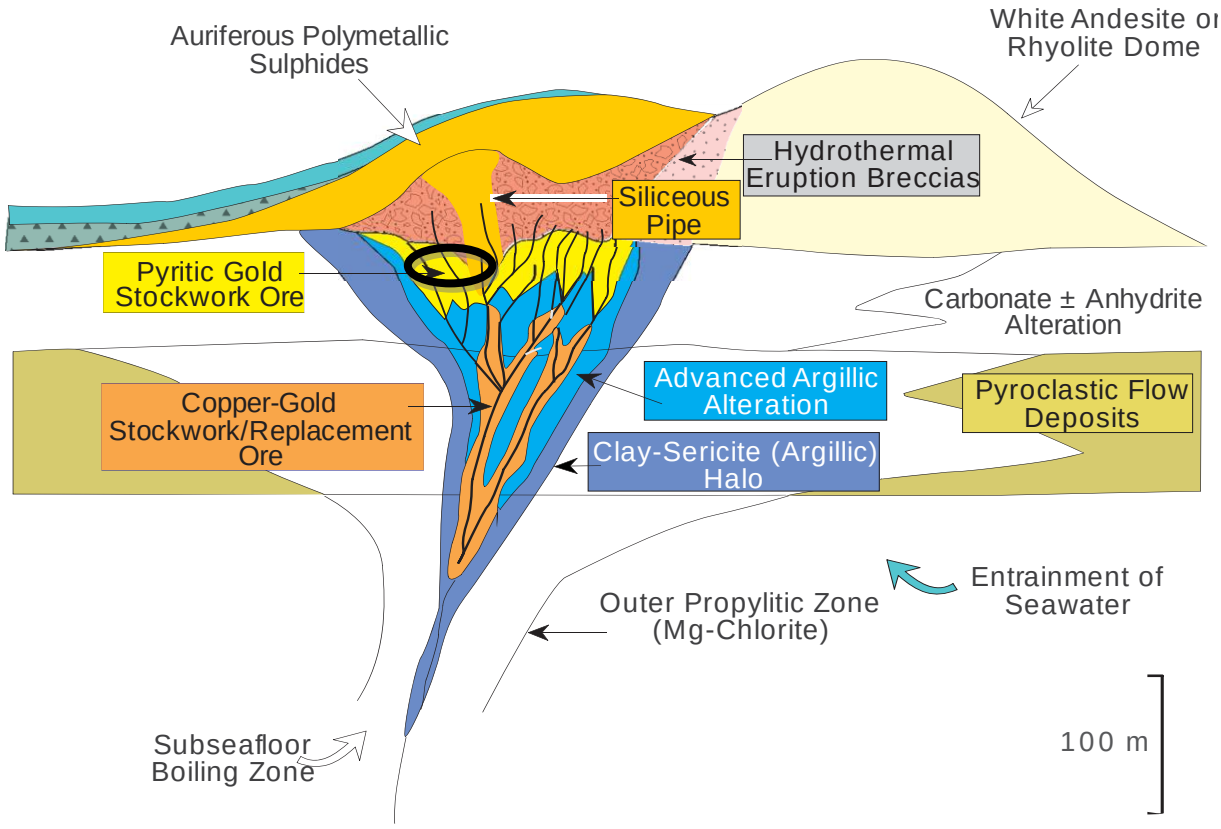

Figure 8.1: Schematic cross section of a high sulphidation VMS hydrothermal System (Dube et al., 2007). Bold black oval could represent relative situation of pyritic-silica mineralization at Ginger Ridge.

8.2. High and Low sulphidation epithermal

High sulphidation epithermal deposits ("HS") form in geothermal systems where hot acidic hydrothermal fluid emanates directly from an alkaline intrusion and remains undiluted by ground water. By comparison low sulphidation ("LS") deposit fluids are cooled and diluted (not as acidic) by groundwater. HS mineralization is generally dominated by disseminated or replacement style ore, which often contain copper minerals such as covellite or enargite, along with gold. This mineralization is commonly developed within zones of "vuggy" silica and alunite alteration which is surrounded by a broader zone of pyrophyllite-illite dominated alteration. HS systems are characterized by development of broad alteration haloes, resulting from high temperature, acidic, oxidized, hydrothermal fluids, which result in pervasive alteration of the original host rock. LS systems are characterized less by replacement ore bodies and more by stockworks, breccias and veins, often displaying multiple generations of fracturing and ore emplacement. Base metal mineralization may accompany Au-Ag, and Cu is not so dominant. Quartz-chalcedony-adularia-illite and calcite are characteristic minerals in contrast to quartz-alunite-kaolinite-pyrophylllite in HS systems.

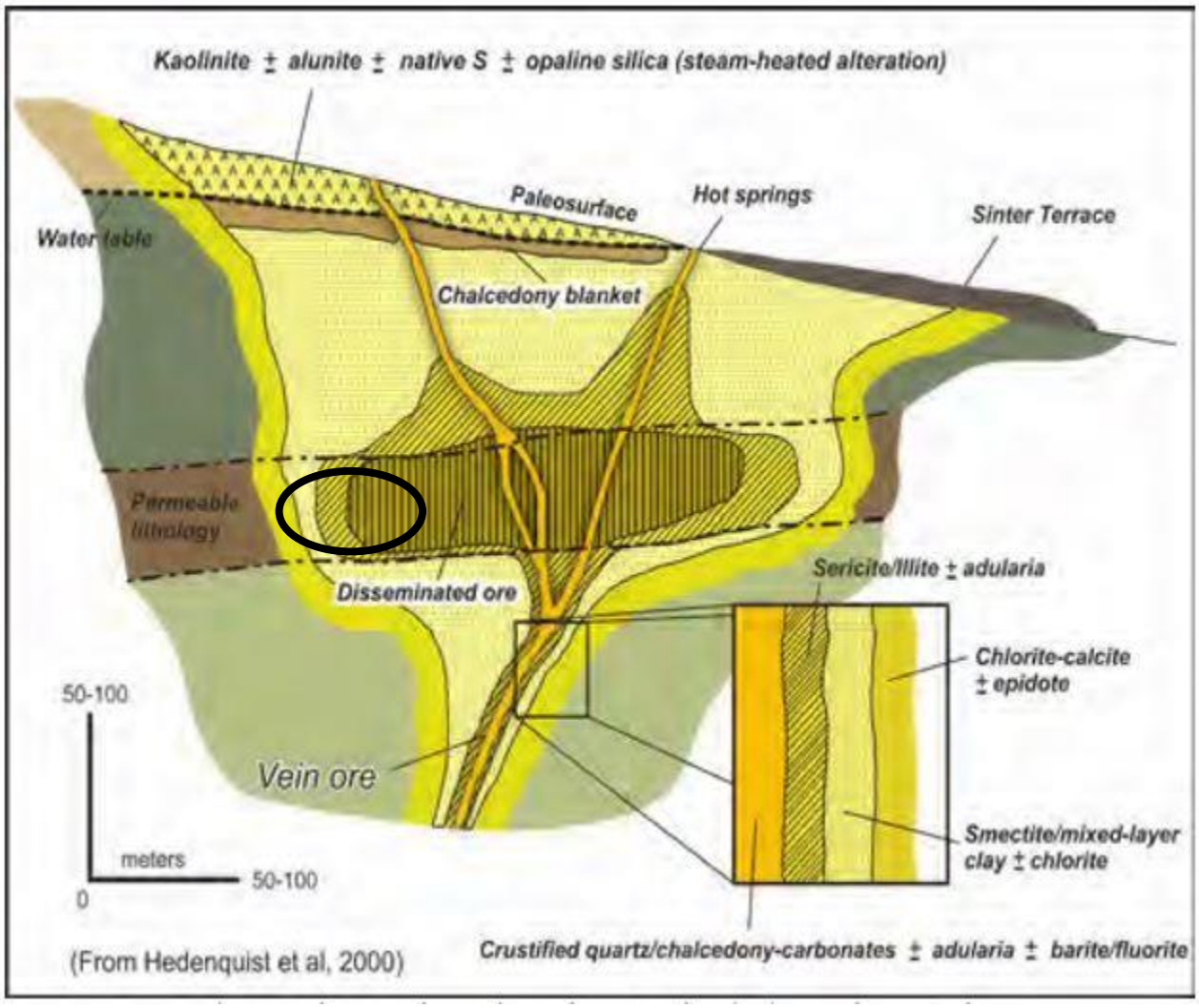

Figure 8.2: Schematic cross section of a low sulphide (LS) epithermal gold system (Robert el al., 2007 after Hedenquist et al., 2000). Bold "GR" could represent relative situation of pyritic-silica mineralization at Ginger Ridge.

Some features of the mineralization at Ginger Ridge as currently understood, are:

- Pyritic disseminated, replacement (of dacitic crystal tuff) and locally finely banded mineralization is more characteristic of HS and VMS than of LS;
- Base metal anomalies accompanying Au mineralization (in particular the lack of dominant Cu) are more characteristic of LS and VMS than of HS;
- Quartz –calcite veinlets (although not a dominant feature) may be more characteristic of LS than HS. If adularia (a feldspar) were also identified that would strengthen the case for LS;
- Barite is generally more common in HS than LS, but is not diagnostic. Bedded barite (rather than just fracture filling) is a feature of many VMS; and,
- Kaolinite is common in the upper part of many DDH. Kaolinite is a feature of HS, but in the case of Ginger Ridge kaolinite is probably a surface weathering alteration rather than related to

mineralization. In general the clay mineral assemblage in DDH 5 and 6 determined by the Pima study is not conclusive in supporting HS or LS.

The goals and methodologies of the Phase 1 exploration program recommended in this report are tailored to the identification of gold/pyrite/silica mineralization in a VMS / epithermal deposit setting. The combined use of soil sampling, prospecting, trench sampling, geological mapping and particularly induced polarization geophysical surveys are considered effective for the delineation and drill testing of mineralization at Ginger Ridge. Continued exploration will no doubt lead to refinement of the deposit model, which will in turn aid continued exploration. Specialized mineralogical and fluid inclusion studies could help determine whether the HS or LS model is more appropriate.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Precipitate Gold Corp. Exploration (2012 – 2015)

From late 2012 to September 2015, Precipitate carried out multiple phases of exploration at Ginger Ridge and parts of the surrounding Juan de Herrera property. These programs include:

- Regional scale stream sediment sampling and prospecting
- Phases of ridge-spur and grid soil sampling
- Geological mapping and prospecting
- Surface rock and hand trench sampling
- Induced polarization (IP) and magnetic ground geophysics (April and December, 2014)
- Six hole (1,193 m) diamond drill program (July-September, 2014)
- Heliborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey (June, 2015)

9.1 Geochemical Sampling

In 2012 and 2013, Precipitate carried out property-wide stream sediment sampling, prospecting and mapping. A number of sediment samples collected from drainages in and around the Ginger Ridge Zone yielded anomalous gold values ranging from 7.0 to 16.9 ppb. For comparison, initial stream sediment sampling in 2003 at the neighbouring Romero deposit area gave gold anomalies of 42 ppb, 36 ppb and 12 ppb (Gowans et al., 2013). Early surface rock select grab sampling at Ginger Ridge yielded gold values of 5.8 g/t and 11.8 g/t, which was followed by grid soil sampling and limited hand trenching.

A total of 673 soil samples (ridge-spur and control grid) have been collected at Ginger Ridge; mostly focused on the Tireo Formation volcanics. Sampling at Ginger Ridge covers an area measuring 2,200 m by 750 m, blanketing most of the eastern slope. Samples were collected at 50 metres stations on 045º oriented grid lines separated at 100 or 200 metre intervals. Property soils are relatively well developed consisting of light brown to red brown clay rich material. Small soil slumps are common as a result of heavy seasonal rains, locally poor vegetative cover and steep terrain; consequently some down slope dispersion of geochemical anomalies is interpreted. Soil (+ rock) sampling has established a northwest-southeast trending gold anomaly (plus other "pathfinder" elements) about two km long over the east slope of Ginger Ridge. The multi-element anomaly core (measuring about 1,200 m long), shows gold and silver correlate with several pathfinder elements which variably include arsenic, antimony, barium, lead, copper, thallium and zinc. This multi-element soil anomaly coincides fairly well with the IP chargeability anomaly surface trace.

Table 9.1: Select Soil Sample Statistics

Percentile	Au ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Tl ppm
70	6.6	3.9	0.3	65	10.0	68	0.1
80	10.1	6.7	0.5	73	12.5	81	0.2
90	26.5	16.3	1.0	86	22.9	105	0.3
95	53.6	30.9	1.5	102	41.8	134	0.4
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	975	2201	88	207	541	415	2.0

Note: "0" minimum value indicates below analytical detection limit.

A total of 282 rock samples have been collected on surface during various prospecting and sampling programs. Almost all rock samples collected are from Tireo volcanic lithologies. Limited hand-dug trench channel sampling was completed over the area where the highlight 11.8 g/t Au select grab sample was collected (at about what was to be grid line 14). A total of 37 channel chip rock samples were collected from two roughly perpendicular trenches measuring 32.5 m and 15.0 m. Laboratory analyses yielded weighted values of 32.5m @ 1.0 g/t Au (including 23.0m @ 1.3 g/t Au) and 15.0m @ 1.6 g/t Au. The numerical average for the all 37 rock samples is 1.2 g/t Au. Diamond drill hole 1 subsequently tested mineralization below these trenches but yielded only very weak gold values over a seven metre interval.

9.2 Induced Polarization and Magnetics Geophysical Surveys

See Figures 7.2b, 9.2a and 9.2b

Two phases of induced polarization surveying were completed by Insight Geophysics Inc. of Oakville ON in April and December of 2014. The December Phase 2 IP survey (lines 2, 4, 6, 8 and 400E) was carried out a few months after the completion of the maiden drill program, with the goal of defining the northern extent of sulphide mineralization identified in DDH 14-05. Combined Phase 1 and 2 surveys cover an area measuring 1.6 km by 1.0 km, over much of the multi-element surface geochemical soil anomaly. A total of 10 grid line kilometres were surveyed; nine grid lines at 200 metre intervals (045º orientation) and single perpendicular line along stations 400E (from line 4 to 14, @ 135º orientation). All IP surveyed lines are one kilometre in length.

Sulphide mineralization is readily mapped via 2-D IP chargeability sections. These sections highlight a priority exploration target strike length of about 1,000 metres (from grid lines 2 to 12). The IP high chargeability anomaly is open on strike to the northwest and to the southeast; however the chargeability signature is reduced in relative strength at both ends of the grid. IP chargeability indicates the sulphide mineralized zone varies from 50 to 200 metres wide, and is at or near surface over much of the 1,000 metre priority target. Chargeability readings lines are notably elevated on lines 6, 8, 10 and 12 (up to 13.5mV/V on line 8). Readings on lines 2 and 18 indicate that the chargeability anomaly lies deeper to the northwest and the southeast near the respective edges of the grid area, with reduced chargeabilities of 4.5 to 5.5 mV/V. A petrophysical study carried out on select DDH 5 drill core indicates that massive and disseminated pyrite samples have chargeability responses of 84 and 27 mV/V, respectively. Together, the IP resistivity and chargeability readings appear to map sulphide mineralization, major rock types and inferred structures fairly well.

In December 2014, a ground magnetic survey was carried during the second phase IP survey; covering 13 grid line kilometres over the Ginger Ridge zone. The survey outlined an irregular linear magnetic

low measuring about 800 m, roughly coincident with the main sulphide-silica-gold zone (that is, coincident with the IP chargeability high anomaly) and also provided additional data to assist the interpretation of lithological and structural features.

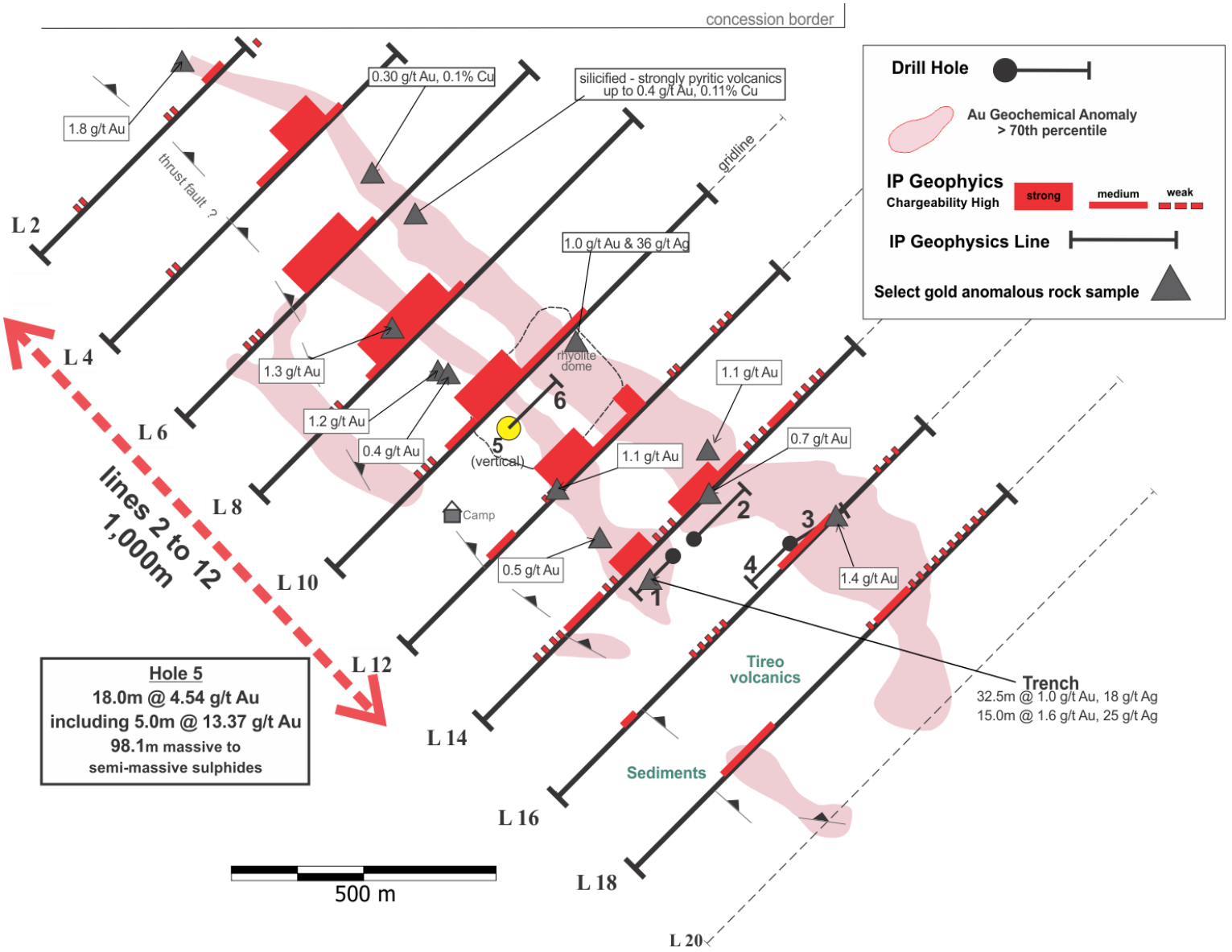

Figure 9.2a: Schematic compilation surface soil gold geochemistry anomalies, IP chargeability anomalies and drill hole locations.

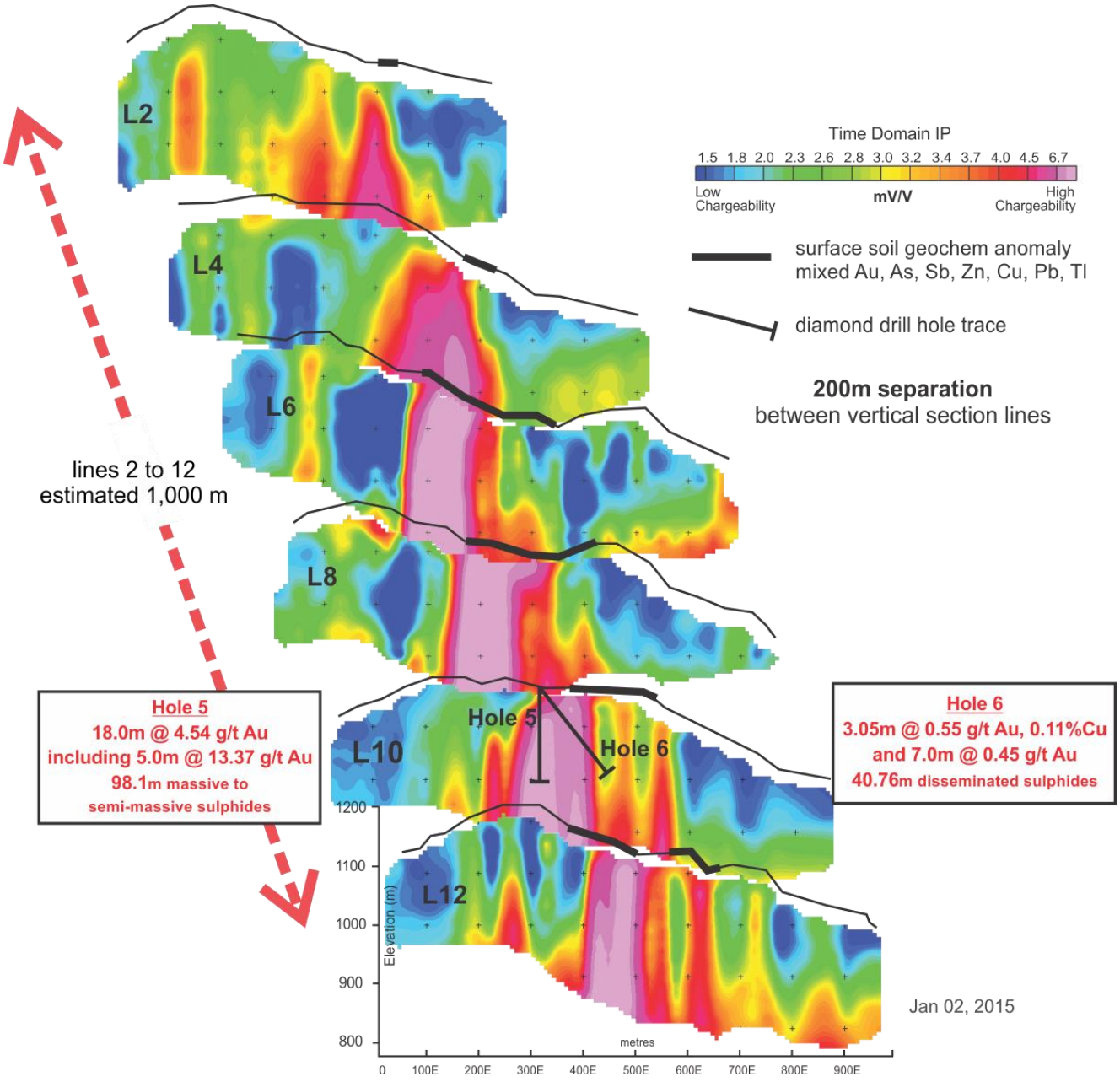

Figure 9.2b: Schematic compilation of 2-D IP chargeability stacked cross sections from lines 2 to 12, with surface soil geochemical anomalies and traces of DDH 5 and 6.

9.3 Heliborne Magnetic and Radiometric Geophysics

In June 2015, MPX Geophysics Ltd. (Newmarket, Ontario) completed a helicopter-borne geophysical survey covering two survey blocks (Areas 1 and 2) in the southcentral and east parts of the JDH property. The survey was conducted using high sensitivity magnetic and radiometric detectors. A total of 487 line kilometres were surveyed, with north-south oriented lines at 120 metre wide line spacing and a mean terrain clearance of 30 metres. Four test lines (two kilometer long @ 045º) were flown over Ginger Ridge. The test lines identified a northwest trending magnetic high over the Ginger Ridge zone. This Ginger Ridge magnetic high anomaly is part of an estimated 15 km long regional magnetic high that extends from the Loma Viejo Pedro occurrence (GoldQuest) to Precipitate's JDH Oeste concession in the southeast (Figure 9.3). The larger Area 1 survey block covering the Escalibur concession has outlined other anomalous magnetic trends (low and high) that should be assessed in the future, as this area is partly underlain by Tireo Formation volcanic rocks.

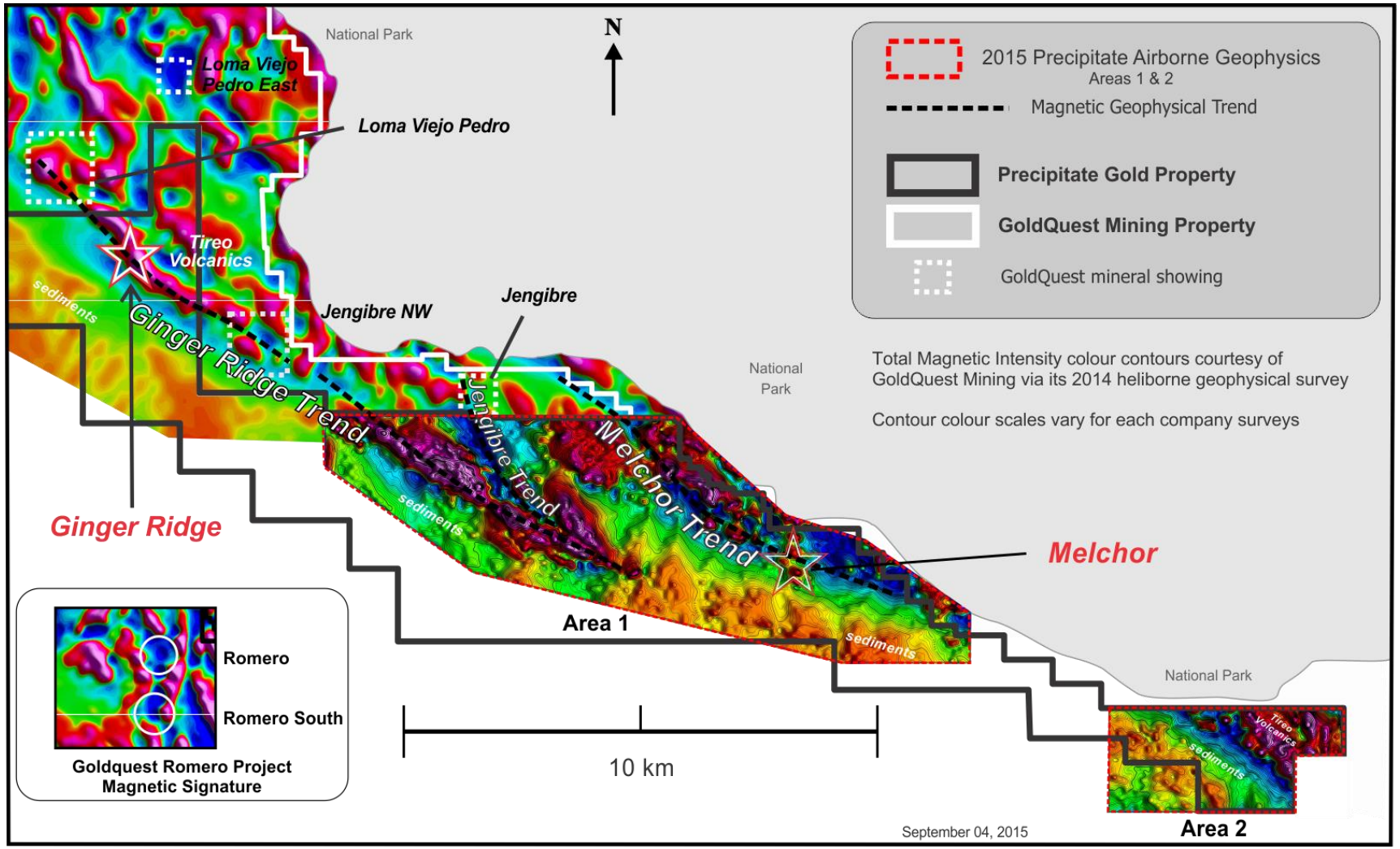

Figure 9.3: Airborne Magnetic Geophysical Survey Compilation.

10.0 DRILLING

Precipitate 2014 Diamond Drilling

A six hole diamond drill program, totaling 1,193 m of combined HQ (63.5 mm core diameter) and NTW (57.1 mm) drill core, was conducted at the Ginger Ridge zone by Precipitate from July 23 to August 24, 2014. The purpose of the 2014 drilling was to complete a maiden investigation of surface geochemical anomalies (soil and hand trench) and Phase 1 IP geophysical anomalies. The Phase 2 IP geophysical survey was completed in December 2014, some months after the drill program. Figures 7.2b, 9.2a and 9.2b illustrate the drill hole locations at the Ginger Ridge zone.

The 2014 drill program was performed by Energold Drilling Corp. (Vancouver, BC), using a low impact portable Hydrocore Gopher diamond drill. Core logging and sampling supervision was carried out by independent geological consultants and Precipitate's VP Exploration. Core sample analysis was performed by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, BC (now Bureau Veritas).

Table 10.0a: Ginger Ridge 2014 Diamond Drilling Summary Data

DDH	East	North	Elev. (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Start Date	End Date
14-01	268125	2095382	1214	225	-60	199.64	23-07-14	29-07-14
14-02	268161	2095416	1207	045	-60	256.03	29-07-14	06-08-14
14-03	268353	2095414	1157	058	-55	225.55	06-08-14	11-08-14
14-04	268353	2095414	1157	225	-70	163.07	11-08-14	15-08-14
14-05	267831	2095608	1174	000	-90	152.40	16-08-14	20-08-14
14-06	267831	2095608	1174	045	-50	196.59	20-08-14	24-08-14

Note: East and North coordinates are NAD 83 datum Zone 19N, collar locations via Garmin Map 62 GPS, accuracy ± 3 metres

The initial four drill holes focused on the area between grid lines 14 and 16, testing anomalies related to the hand-dug trenches, surface soil geochemistry, IP chargeability/resistivity geophysics, and a siliceous outcrop topographic knob. The initial two holes were drilled 40 metres south of grid line 14. Hole 1 tested the main hand trench and its associated IP high chargeability anomaly; lab results yielded very weak gold values over a seven metre interval. Hole 2 tested coincident IP high chargeability and soil geochemical anomalies to the east of DDH 1. Holes 3 and 4, drilled from the same pad 30 metres north of grid line 16, tested coincident multi-element soil geochemical and IP anomalies and an outcropping siliceous knob. Holes 2, 3 and 4 yielded weak gold values, with weakly anomalous base metals and other pathfinder elements over widths from 8 to 72 m. Hole 2 yielded a narrow interval of 5.14 g/t Au, 3.7 g/t Ag, 0.12% Pb and 0.46% Zn over 0.7 m.

Holes 5 and 6 were drilled from the same pad about 60 m south of grid line 10. The pad was centered over the strongest chargeability anomaly from the Phase 1 IP survey and on the west side of outcropping rhyolite. Vertical oriented DDH 5 intercepted 98.1 m (24.90-123.00 m) of strongly disseminated, semi- to massive sulphides. Sulphide mineralization is very fine-grained, non-magnetic, locally very siliceous and dominantly pyrite. Analytical results from DDH 5 identified two intervals of elevated gold and base metal mineralization. Starting from 25.0 m depth, the upper 21.15 m interval contains 0.62 g/t Au, 3.9 g/t Ag, 0.12% Cu; including 8.15 m @ 0.87 g/t Au, 2.7 g/t Ag, 0.16% Cu. The lower 18.0 m wide interval, starting from 84.0 m depth, yields 4.54 g/t Au; and includes a highlight interval of 5.0 m @ 13.37 g/t Au. Hole 6 drilled at a dip of -50º to the northeast intercepted

40.76 m (47.24-88.00 m) of moderately disseminated sulphides (pyrite) with local semi-massive intervals. Lab results indicate two narrow intervals of moderate gold and base metal values: 3.05 m @ 0.55 g/t Au and 7.00 m @ 0.41 g/t Au. Sulphide intervals in DDH 5 and 6 have a geochemical signature marked by variably elevated Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, S, Bi, Te and Tl.

All six drill holes intersected dacitic volcanics (intermediate hornblende dacite) and no sedimentary lithologies; although local surface mapping noted intercalated narrow widths of limestone, mudstone and siltstone within the volcanics.

Table 10.0b: Ginger Ridge Drill Result Summary

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Inter-val (m)	Gold (g/t)	Drill Target	Other
DDH 14-01	-	-	-	-	L14 IP Chargeability anomaly; Main hand trenches; Au in soil geochemical	No significant values
DDH 14-02	207.75	208.45	0.70	5.14	L14 IP Chargeability anomaly; Au in soil geochemical	Weak gold values over wide intervals with anomalous Ag, As, Zn, Cu, Pb
DDH 14-03	-	-	-	-	L16 IP Resistivity anomaly; Au in soil geochemical; Siliceous outcrop knoll; Trois Rivieres limestone and thrust contact	Weak gold values over wide intervals with anomalous Ag, As, Zn, Cu, Pb
DDH 14-04	-	-	-	-	L16 IP Resistivity anomaly; Trois Rivieres limestone and thrust contact	Weak gold values over wide intervals with anomalous Ag, As, Zn, Cu, Pb
DDH 14-05	25.00	46.15	21.15	0.62	L10 IP Chargeability anomaly; Au in soil geochemical; rhyolite flow outcrop	3.9 g/t Ag, 0.12% Cu, anomalous Pb
including	38.00	46.15	8.15	0.87		2.7 g/t Ag, 0.16% Cu, anomalous Pb
	84.00	102.00	18.00	4.54		0.6 g/t Ag, anomalous Cu, Zn
including	86.00	102.00	16.00	5.05		0.5 g/t Ag, anomalous Cu, Zn
including	88.00	93.00	5.00	13.37		0.7 g/t Ag, anomalous Zn, Cu
DDH 14-06	47.24	50.29	3.05	0.55	L10 IP Chargeability and Resistivity anomalies; Au in soil geochemical; rhyolite flow outcrop	0.55 g/t Ag, 0.11% Zn, anomalous Cu
	80.00	87.00	7.00	0.41		anomalous Cu, Ag

Note: Measured values are core lengths, true widths are unknown. Gold values for Hole 5 are uncut.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Sampling Method and Approach

Soil Sampling

Soil samples were collected on topographic ridges and spurs and on a local control grid. The majority of samples were collected at 50 m intervals on 045º oriented grid lines separated at 100 and 200 m. Grid lines and line stations were established using a Garmin GPS following preloaded data points. Grid lines were cleared of vines and low hanging vegetation by machete; pickets and orange flagging tape marked 50 m station intervals. Soil samples were collected using a shovel from depths of 15 to 40 cm below the organic layer. The shovel was hand cleaned after each sample to avoid contamination. Sample materials were placed in kraft paper soil bags and uniquely numbered to correspond with the grid coordinates from where they were collected. Samples were air-dried, then packaged in large rice bags for shipment to Acme's preparation lab in Maimón, Dominican Republic. No blanks, standards or field duplicates were submitted for soil sampling.

Rock Sampling

Rock samples were collected by use of a rock hammer or Geotul as random or representative chips (grab) or systematic channel samples from outcrop, float, or hand-dug trenches. Typically samples weighed 2-4 kg. Rock samples were placed in plastic sample bags, secured with flagging tape or zip tie and uniquely numbered to correspond with the GPS coordinate from where they were collected. Samples were packaged in large rice bags for shipment to Acme's preparation lab in Maimón. No blanks, standards or field duplicates were submitted for surface rock sampling.

Drilling, Core Logging and Sampling

The 2014 drill program was performed by Energold Drilling Corp. (Vancouver, BC), using a human portable Hydrocore Gopher diamond drill. Core logging and sampling was completed/supervised by independent geological consultants C. Macdonald and W. Kornik P.Geo. and M. Moore P.Geo. (Precipitate VP Exploration). Core sample analysis was performed by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, BC (now Bureau Veritas).

The six hole diamond drill program totaled 1,193 m of combined HQ (63.5 mm core diameter) and NTW (57.1 mm) drill core and was conducted from July 23 to August 24, 2014. A month of access and on-site preparation work proceeded drilling. For all holes, HQ core drilling was completed to an average depth of 61 m from surface, after which NTW core was drilled. Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a Garmin Map 62 GPS (accuracy ± 3 m) and initial hole bearing and dip using Silva and Brunton compasses, respectively. A Reflex multi-shot survey tool was used at 100 m downhole and the bottom of most holes to provide in-hole survey data. The Reflex tool was not continually available to Precipitate during the drill program. Very little deviation was noted in the holes tested. The completed drill hole collars are marked white PVC plastic capped pipes secured in cement blocks.

Drill core was removed from the core tube and placed in wooden core boxes that were labelled with the unique hole number and the interval of each core run. Core boxes were sealed at the drill site and transported to the nearby field camp on Ginger Ridge. On-site geologists completed a geological quick

log for each core box, calculated core recovery and photographed individual core boxes (wet and dry). Core boxes were re-sealed and delivered by horse, via an eight km dirt trail, to the purpose-built core logging/cutting facility in Maguana Arriba (near the trail head to access the drilling area). Core was then left justified, a second core recovery calculation completed, and magnetic susceptibility readings collected at one meter spot intervals. Core recoveries were calculated using total length of rock core contained in a length of run divided by the length of run, multiplied by 100%. Core recoveries were good with a calculated median recovery of 93% for all six drill holes.

Geological logging was performed by a qualified geologist, who recorded lithological-structural descriptions and selected sample intervals for each hole. Drill core sample intervals were marked directly on the core with red lumber crayon and each sample interval is marked with an Acme paper sample tag and stapled to the start of each sample interval. Most sample intervals were 1.5 metres long, except for strongly mineralized zones as in holes 5 and 6, where a 1.0 metre interval was employed. Sample intervals were adjusted to reflect the lithological-structural contacts identified during logging. Once sampling intervals were selected by the geologist, core was moved to the cutting facility where each length of core was cut in half lengths using an electric diamond blade circular saw. The cut half core sample was then placed into a plastic sample bag, the paper sample tag placed in the bag and the sample ID written on the outside of the bag. Each sample bag was secured with a zip tie to prevent any material entering or exiting the bag. Individual samples were placed in a uniquely numbered rice bag and sealed with a zip tie and duct tape. The rice bags were labelled with a list of the contained samples. All geotechnical and logging information was initially recorded on paper sheets and was then input into a digital database (Microsoft Excel and MapInfo). The remaining half core boxes were stacked, covered by tarps, and are currently stored at the core logging facility in Maguana Arriba.

A certified reference standard and blank samples were alternately added into the core sample sequence at 10 to 15 sample intervals; comprising 7% of the total number of samples analysed. The reference material (individual 100 gram packages of CDN-GS-P7J rock pulp) was supplied by CDN Resource Laboratory (Langley BC) and blank material used was barren limestone collected from a local outcrop.

Induced Polarization Geophysics

Two phases of induced polarization/resistivity surveying were completed by Insight Geophysics Inc. (Oakville ON) in April and December of 2014. Insight used a 10 kW generator Time Domain IP system using the Elrec Pro 10 channel receiver with a receiver dipole spacing of 50 m, which provided quality subsurface resolution for each 2-D section Schlumberger-style array (or "Insight Array").
Phase 1 covered grid lines 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18; Phase 2 survey covered lines 2, 4, 6, 8 and 400E. During the Phase 2 survey, Line 10 was re-surveyed using a pole-dipole array to compare to the earlier Schlumberger-style array. Phase 1 and 2 surveying covered an area measuring 1.6 km by 1.0 km, over much of the multi-element surface geochemical soil anomaly. A total of 10 grid line kilometres were surveyed; nine grid lines at 200 metre intervals (045º bearing) and single perpendicular line joining the 400E stations (the 400E line from grid lines 4 to 14 @ 135º bearing). All surveyed IP lines are one kilometre in length.

Ground Magnetic Geophysics

Magnetic survey data was collected under the supervision by J. Thom, independent consulting geologist. Data was collected at 12.5 metre station intervals along 100 m and 200 m grid lines and on select topographic ridges, with a GSM-19 version 7 Overhauser magnetometer. Post survey data

processing and the generation of various map and figure derivatives were completed by S. Walker of Campbell & Walker Geophysics Ltd. (North Vancouver BC).

Heliborne Magnetic and Radiometric Geophysics

In June 2015, MPX Geophysics Ltd. (Newmarket, ON) completed a helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey covering two survey blocks (Areas 1 and 2) in the south central and eastern parts of the JDH property. The MPX crew mobilized to Barahona, Dominican Republic on June 12, 2015. The MPX equipment was previously installed into a Bell 206 L3 Helicopter in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The first survey flight was completed on 12 June, 2015 and the final survey flight was completed 13 June, 2015. A total of 485.0 line-kilometres of data were acquired over a total area of 51.5 km². Four test lines (two km long @ 045º) were flown over Ginger Ridge. The survey was flown at a nominal mean terrain clearance of 30 m along flight lines separated at 120 m, and tie lines at a line separation of 1000 m. Geophysical data acquisition involved the use of precision differential GPS positioning, a Pico-Envirotec GRS-10 multi-channel gamma-ray spectrometer system, and a high sensitivity magnetometer installed in a stinger. The Bell 206 L3 helicopter with Dominican Republic registration HI 893 was used for this survey. The survey data were saved as digital ASCII databases and Geosoft grid files. All map products were prepared in WGS84, UTM zone 19N with latitude and longitude edge ticks. Map deliverable items were as follows:

Magnetic Maps (colour image with contour lines): Flight path map, digital terrain model (DTM) calculated from the GPS and radar altimeter data, leveled total magnetic intensity (TMI), International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) removed TMI (TMI-IGRF), calculated first vertical derivative (1VD), TMI reduced to the magnetic pole (RTP); and

Gamma-Ray Spectrometry Maps (colour image with contour lines): Total Count (TC), Potassium (K), Thorium (Th), Uranium (U), U/K ratio, U/Th ratio, Th/K ratio and ternary map (no contour lines).

Survey data was forwarded to Campbell & Walker Geophysics Ltd. (North Vancouver BC) for QA/QC review and secondary derivative processing of the magnetic data.

11.2 Sample Security and Chain of Custody

Surface rock, soil and sediment samples were collected by or under the supervision of a qualified geologist. Individual samples were placed in a paper or plastic bag and secured with either a zip tie or flagging tape. Samples were then placed in rice bags with the sample series written on the outside of the bag in permanent marker. The rice bags were sealed using duct tape or a zip tie, then stored in a secure location.

Access to the core logging facility was not formally restricted, but generally only geologists and local labourers had access. A security guard monitored the core facility at night. Company personnel or contractors directly transported all rock, soil, silt and core sample rice bags to Acme Analytical Laboratories preparation laboratory in Maimón, Dominican Republic. The authors are not aware of any relationship between Acme Analytical Laboratories (now Bureau Veritas) and Precipitate.

11.3 Sample Preparation and Analyses

All samples were delivered directly by a Precipitate representative to Acme Analytical Laboratories ("Acme") preparation laboratory in Maimón, Dominican Republic, where they were dried, sieved or

crushed and pulped. Sample pulps were then delivered to Acme's laboratory facilities in Vancouver BC for analysis (Acme is an ISO 9001 accredited facility).

Soil and silt samples were dried and sieved to -80 mesh from which an estimated 100 g pulp was collected (Acme prep code SS80).

Rock and core samples were dried and crushed with up to 80% passing 2 mm and split using a riffle splitter. An approximately 250 g sub-sample split was pulverized to minus 200 mesh (74µ; Acme prep code R200-250, also PRP70-250).

A 15 g sub-split from the resulting pulps (rock, core, soil and silt) was then subjected to aqua regia digestion and multi-element ICP-ES/MS analysis (Acme analysis code AQ201, also 1DX2). Surface rock sample results with gold greater than 1,000 ppb were subjected to fire assay analysis for gold (ICP-ES finish; Acme code FA330-Au, also 3B-Au).

A 30 gram pulp spilt from all core samples was subjected to fire assay for gold (ICP-ES finish; Acme code FA330-Au, also 3B-Au). Samples with results with gold greater than 5 ppm were subjected to a second fire assay analysis and a gravimetric finish (30 g pulp; Acme code FA530-Au).

Surface rock and soil sample rejects and pulps have been discarded. Core sample rejects and pulps are currently stored at Acme facilities. The analytical data is tabulated in electronic files in a metric database (Microsoft Excel and PDF).

11.4 Authors Comments

It is the opinion of the authors, that the sampling methods, analytical procedures and security protocols employed by Precipitate are accepted industry practice and have produced samples of appropriate quality and reliability. There is no reason to believe that either sampling integrity or security was jeopardized at any time during the 2012-14 sampling programs.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION-QUALITY ASSURANCE-QUALITY CONTROL

12.1 Authors Database Audit

A formal audit of the property database was not undertaken by the authors. The authors have selectively verified a small number of soil, rock and core sample data for Precipitate's work against original assay certificates and their associated maps and figures. No errors were identified as a result of this selective audit. The authors recommend that during future project data compilation and exploration, the database should be carefully audited and, if errors are found, corrected.

12.2 Author Independent Samples

The co-author of this report, W. Kornik P.Geo. was an onsite supervising independent geologist during the July-September 2014 Ginger Ridge drill program, and has also assisted on Ginger Ridge and regional exploration work on other parts of the JDH property at various times in 2013-14. As a result, the co-author is familiar with the Ginger Ridge zone and can comment on the verification of the following independent observations: project site examination, inspection of select showings/drill core and geology, mineralization and alteration.

In February 2015, the co-author requested Precipitate to re-run select reject sample material from DDH 14-05. The sample reject material has been in secure storage at Acme Labs facility in Maimón, Dominican Republic since completion of the 2014 drill campaign. In total, 26samples were re-analyzed for comparison to the original analytical results, including two blank samples. These core samples underwent the same preparation and analytical process as completed for the original samples in 2014 (Section 11.3). A comparison of the new data (certificate DRG14000166P) and the original data (certificate DRG14000166) shows acceptable repeatability in the analyses. For gold fire assay analyses, the average percentage difference between the repeat sample values and the original assays in 24 samples (the sample blanks were discounted) was 6%. Gold assay values for original and repeat analyses are plotted in Figure 12.2. A calculated regression line (R^2 = .9979) confirms the very good reproducibility between the original and re-assay values. The two highest grade (>10 g/t Au) sample pairs (437954 and 437957) showed agreement within 22% and 15%, respectively between original assay and re-assay. The analytical results for other elements were visually inspected and a good agreement with the original samples was confirmed.

The author's analytical results from DDH 14-05 indicate that the mineralization identified in this drill hole at Ginger Ridge is as reported. The authors believe that sufficient sites of significance were inspected to make a quality assessment of the Ginger Ridge zone at the JDH property. The authors report that overall; the geology, mineralization and showings referred to in Precipitate's records are genuine. Based upon the property examination and review of past exploration results, it is the authors' opinion that this is a property of merit and worthy of further exploration.

Appendix C contains the co-authors Acme Labs analysis certificates, assay data comparison table and selected property and drill core related photos taken by the authors.

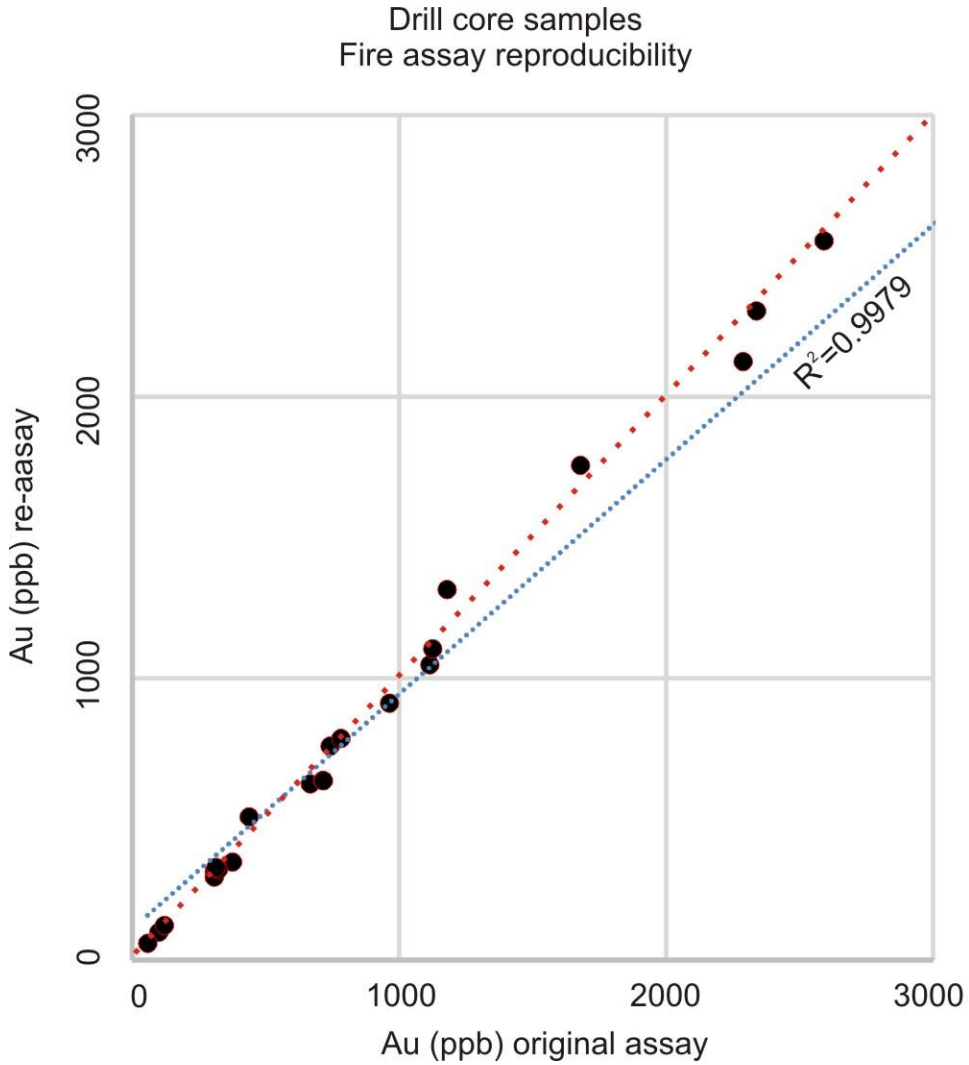

Figure 12.2: Cross-plot of 22 samples from DDH 14-05, with original fire assay results on x-axis and re-assay of the coarse rejects on the y-axis. Dashed red line with a slope =1 is for reference. The actual calculated R^2 value (dashed blue line) for the entire data set of 24 samples is 0.9979.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section is not applicable as the JDH property and Ginger Ridge zone is an early stage prospect.

14.0 MINERAL RESORUCE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable as the JDH property and Ginger Ridge zone is an early stage prospect.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable as the JDH property and Ginger Ridge zone is an early stage prospect.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable as the JDH property and Ginger Ridge zone is an early stage prospect.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS
This section is not applicable as the JDH property and Ginger Ridge zone is an early stage prospect.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE
This section is not applicable as the JDH property and Ginger Ridge zone is an early stage prospect.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES and CONTRACTS
This section is not applicable as the JDH property and Ginger Ridge zone is an early stage prospect.

20.0 ENVIRNOMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, and SOCIAL-COMMUNITY IMPACT
This section is not applicable as the JDH property and Ginger Ridge zone is an early stage prospect.

21.0 CAPITAL and OPERATING COSTS
This section is not applicable as the JDH property and Ginger Ridge zone is an early stage prospect.

22.0 ECONONMIC ANALYSIS
This section is not applicable as the JDH property and Ginger Ridge zone is an early stage prospect.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES
Contiguous on the north and east of the JDH property is the Tireo Property controlled by GoldQuest Mining Corp. About 60 km to the northwest is the Candelones property controlled by Unigold Inc.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION
The authors are not aware of any other relevant information that would change the conclusions or recommendations of this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

The findings of the Juan de Herrera property evaluation are as follows.

The Juan de Herrera ("JDH") project is an early-stage gold exploration venture situated in the politically stable and mineral exploration friendly province of San Juan, Dominican Republic. The property is located in the west central region of the Dominican Republic, where access and logistics are basic and reasonably inexpensive. Property terrain is typical of the country's Central Cordillera Mountains, having rugged topography with steep sided ridges, and narrow incised streams and valley bottoms. Much of the project is best travelled by foot or horse on a network of trails, as local helicopter support is costly. The rugged topography and generally poor rock exposure present a challenge, but not a major limiting factor. Property overburden and/or weathering depths will not hamper future exploration efforts. The property's semi-tropical climate is best worked from December to July, as abundant rain and tropical cyclones occur from August through November.

Precipitate Gold Corp. ("Precipitate") has secured 100% of the mineral rights to the JDH project tenures via a near complete option agreement and by company staking. To date, Precipitate has secured an environmental drilling permit and surface access agreements for its primary target area, the Ginger Ridge zone, in a timely and straightforward manner.

Since the early 2000's, Tireo Formation volcanic rocks of Hispaniola's Central Cordillera region have seen increased mineral exploration focus for precious and base metal deposits; predominantly elevated sulphide VMS and epithermal type systems. The recent Dominican Republic gold and gold-copper deposit discoveries, at Candelones and Romero, respectively, have helped to establish a credible Tireo volcanic-hosted mineral exploration corridor. The JDH property is variably underlain by exposures of prospective rocks as indicated by Dominican Republic government and Precipitate's own mapping, and by airborne magnetic geophysical surveying.

A systematic exploration progression from basic prospecting and stream sediment sampling, rock and soil sampling, IP geophysics through to drilling at the Ginger Ridge zone has identified gold enriched disseminated, semi-massive to massive pyrite + silica mineralization hosted in Tireo dacitic volcanic rocks. Together, surface geochemical sampling results, IP chargeability anomalies and DDH 5 and 6 intersections reveal a linear and near surface target with a potential exploration strike length of about 1,000 metres. Notably elevated gold values, within the pyrite mineralization, are associated with quartz veining and finely crystalline silica. Therefore, drilling should initially test zones of coincident IP high chargeability and high resistivity readings. Currently, the local Ginger Ridge zone stratigraphy and geometry of the mineralization are poorly understood; additional detailed geological mapping and drill testing will greatly aid future interpretations.

Property gold mineralization is not limited to the Ginger Ridge zone, as preliminary regional-scale geochemical sampling and airborne magnetic surveys have identified other areas of interest within JDH property limits. Field staff should note that regionally; polymetallic sulphide mineralization is commonly hosted near andesitic-dacitic contacts and/or in proximity to dacitic/rhyolitic volcanic domes. Areas and features suggesting apparent magnetite destruction are also an important guide. Soil sampling is a fairly effective and economical method for delineating areas for focused ground geophysical testing. IP geophysical surveying has proven effective in defining drill targets, as verified by work at Ginger Ridge and other notable regional occurrences.

The authors are not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties, or any reasonably foreseeable impacts thereof that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence of this report's exploration information and/or the Juan de Herrera project future potential.

None of the property priority showings and anomalies have been fully tested by modern systematic physical, geochemical, geophysical or drilling methods. Based upon the property examination and review of past exploration results, it is the authors' opinion that this is a property of merit and worthy of further exploration.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended herein that Precipitate complete detailed geological mapping and additional diamond drill testing on the Ginger Ridge zone of the JDH property. An $850,000 exploration program is recommended. See Table 26.0.

The JDH property highest priority Ginger Ridge zone is an intriguing early stage gold exploration target. Recommended exploration concentrates on the linear, northwest trending gold enriched pyrite + silica body hosted in Tireo dacitic volcanic rocks. The program focuses on extending and refining the nature of the higher grade gold mineralization identified in DDH 14-05. The program assigns a secondary focus to property-wide prospecting and geochemical sampling outside of the priority target area.

Detailed geological mapping by experienced geologists should be carried out on the area between grid lines 2 to 14. Particular importance should be placed on interpretation of local structural and lithological features and any association with sulphide-silica mineralization. Additional mapping data will be important for directing future drill location and orientation. Following the mapping study, a diamond drill program of an estimated 1,600 metres in eight holes is suggested. Drilling should focus on extending gold mineralization northwestward from DDH 5, with early emphasis between grid lines 6 and 10. This part of the Ginger Ridge zone shows elevated gold-base metal surface rock samples and the strongest IP chargeability readings.

The secondary goal of the recommended program is to follow up on regional geochemical sampling and airborne magnetic surveys anomalies identified in surrounding areas of the JDH property. Low level prospecting and more detailed surface geochemical sampling (rock and soil) are recommended.

Table 26.0: Ginger Ridge Exploration Budget

Geological Mapping and DDH Program

- Detailed geological mapping → 2.5 weeks
- Preparation, mob/demob, reclamation → 4 weeks
- Drilling: 1,600m, estimate 8 holes, average depth 200m, 35m drilling per day → 46 drill days

Geologists …….…….	117,000
Labourers, horses, support ……..	55,000
Consultants ……..	14,000
Diamond Drilling (~8 holes, 1,600m @ $US 100/meter)…….....	224,000
Core boxes, Mob/demob, standby, surveying …….....	30,000
Core sample analyses 1,600 @ $40 per sample……...……..….	64,000
Reclamation, fees, support and related…….	16,000
Camp, fuel, food, equipment etc.……..	95,000
Travel, accommodations……	20,000
Rentals (Vehicle, generator, misc.) ……..……..	17,000
Permitting, Community, Legal……..	12,000
Miscellaneous and Contingency …….....……..	36,000
	$700,000

Regional Prospecting and Geochemical Sampling (~ 3-4 weeks, property wide)….. 150,000

Total **$850,000**

27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 AUTHOR CERTIFICATE, SIGNATURE AND CONSENT

LEONARD P. GAL, P. GEO.
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Leonard P. Gal, P. Geo., HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at 5977 Littlefield Road, Courtenay, British Columbia, Canada V9J 1T6, phone (250) 650 7756.

2. I am a graduate of University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, with a Bachelor of Science in Geology (1986). I am a graduate of University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, with a Master of Science in Geology (1990).

3. I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC), license number 20425.

4. I have worked as a geologist for 29 years since graduation, including about 8 years as a government geoscientist. I have work experience throughout western and northern Canada, as well as the United States, Brazil, Peru, New Guinea, Greenland and Dominican Republic. I have VMS and epithermal gold-copper deposit exploration experience in Dominican Republic, British Columbia, Arizona, Papua New Guinea and Northwest Territories.

5. 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 NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all items and sections, except section 2.5 Field Examination and section 12.2 Data Verification – Author Independent Samples, of the technical report titled "2016 Technical Review, Juan de Herrera Project" prepared for Precipitate Gold Corp. with effective date September 30, 2015 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Juan de Herrera Property.

7. I personally did not complete a recent inspection the Juan de Herrera Property. Report co-author W. Kornik P. Geo. carried out the property inspection during the 2014 Ginger Ridge drill program.

8. I have prior involvement with the Juan de Herrera property, having carried out and supervised various early stage work on parts of the property, including the Ginger Ridge zone, in late 2012 and early 2013.

9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

10. I am independent of Precipitate Gold Corp applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

"signed & sealed"
Leonard P. Gal M.Sc. P. Geo.
Dated at Courtenay, BC
March 7, 2016

WADE KORNIK, P. GEO
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Wade T. Kornik, P. Geo., HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at 34 Corkstown Road, Ottawa, Ontario K2H 5B4, phone (613) 858-3527.

2. I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa Ontario, with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geology and Chemistry (1986).

3. I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), member number 2186.

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 21 years since graduation from university. I have work experience in most parts of Canada, as well as in the Dominican Republic.

5. 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 NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all items and sections related solely to section 2.5 Field Examination and section 12.2 Author Independent Samples, of the technical report titled "2016 Technical Review, Juan de Herrera Project" prepared for Precipitate Gold Corp. with effective date September 30, 2015 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Juan de Herrera Property.

7. I personally completed an inspection the Juan de Herrera Property as part of my independent consulting work during the July - September 2014 Ginger Ridge drill program.

8. I have prior involvement with the Juan de Herrera property, the subject of the Technical Report, having carried and supervised various early stage work on parts of the property (2013 - 2014) and drilling at the Ginger Ridge Zone (2014).

9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

10. I am independent of Precipitate Gold Corp applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

__"signed & sealed"__
Wade Kornik B.Sc. P. Geo.
Dated at Jarabacoa, Dominican Republic.
March 7, 2016

Appendix A: Property Title Opinion – Marat Legal

February 5th, 2016.-

To Whom it May Concern.-

Dear Sirs,

We have been requested to prepare a legal opinion on the titles held by Precipitate Gold Corp. and its subsidiaries in the Dominican Republic with relation to gold mining exploration concessions.

Precipitate Gold Corp. is shareholder of two Dominican companies. One is Corporacion Minera San Juan, S. R. L., in which Precipitate holds a 51% of the shares (48.9% of shares are held by 0945044 B.C. Ltd. and 0.1% is held by Ines Leonor Guzman, Country Manager of Precipitate Gold Corp.), and the other is Precipitate Dominicana, S. R. L. in which Precipitate Gold Corp. holds 99.9% of the shares (the remaining 0.1 % shares are held by M. Moore, VP Exploration of Precipitate Gold Corp.).

On this regard and to our greater knowledge, as to the documents presented to us for study and elaboration of this legal opinion, Precipitate Gold Corp. has exclusive rights over ten (10) areas of which it's title owner of six (6) mining exploration concessions and four (4) mining exploration concession applications in the Dominican Republic.

These are:

1. **LOS PINALITOS** Mining Exploration Concession. Held 100% by Corporacion Minera San Juan, S. R. L.

   Mining Exploration Concession Resolution No. **R-MEM-CM-0006-2015**.
   This Mining Exploration Concession is granted for basic and precious metals and affects the areas of Los Pinalitos, Los Mineros, Las Auyamas, Arroyo Limon, El Rodeo, Guayayal, Las Cañitas El Quemado, El Palero, Pozo Prieto, La Cana De Hato Nuevo, Los Arroyos, Lamedero and San Pedro; Sections of Rio Arriba del Norte, La Lometa, Los Arroyos, Higuerito, Hato Nuevo and Carpintero; Municipal Districts of Las Maguanas, Hato Nuevo and Sabaneta; Municipality of San Juan de la Maguana; Province of San Juan with a superficial extension of 1,364 hectares.

This concession was granted on June 15th, 2015 and is valid through July 15th, 2018.

According to Article 31 of the Dominican Mining Law, a first one (1) year extension term can be requested prior to its expiration date and later a second one (1) year extension term if all of the General Mines Direction requirements are met.

As of today and to our greater knowledge, this concession is valid and complies with all legal requirements. The company filed its first semestral operation report on December 30th, 2015.

2. **JUAN DE HERRERA** Mining Exploration Concession. Held 100% by Corporacion Minera San Juan, S. R. L.

Mining Exploration Concession Resolution No. **R-I-14**.
This Mining Exploration Concession is granted for basic and precious metals and affects the areas of Managua Arriba, El Coco, Loma La Peña, Loma Los Jengibres, Loma Melchor, Loma del Pinito Solo, La Cueva, El Alto de los Montacitos, El Gajo, del Corozo, La Cucarita and El Alto del las Cañitas; Sections El Pinal, La punta del Quemado, Fransuá, Tierra Colorada, Manacles, Los Berracos, El Cadelon, Los Platanitos, El Guayabal, El Jugadero and Los Montes Frios; Municipal Districts of Jinova, Yaque, Las Zanjas, Las Maguanas, Hato Nuevo, Sabaneta, Arroyo Cano and Los Frios; Municipalities of San Juan de la Maguana, Juan de Herrera, Bohechio and Padre las Casas; Provinces of San Juan and Azua with a superficial extension of 6,542.32 hectares.
This mining concession was granted on Dec. 13th, 2013 and is valid through Dec. 13th, 2016.

According to Article 31 of the Dominican Mining Law, a first one (1) year extension term can be requested prior to its expiration date and later a second one (1) year extension term if all of the General Mines Direction requirements are met.

This concession was granted with Environmental Permit No. 2622-13 since November 18th, 2013, which was renewed for a three (3) year term on May 5th, 2015 with number 2622-13-RENOVADA. This permit limits concession exploration operation to fifteen (15) two hundred meters (200m) drill holes inside the concessioned area.

As of today and to our greater knowledge, this concession is valid and complies with all legal requirements having filed its latest annual operation report on January 14th, 2016.

3. **JDH OESTE** Mining exploration concession application. Application submitted 100% by Corporacion Minera San Juan, S. R. L.

   This concession application was filed on May 30th, 2014 and has been requested for basic and precious metals and affects the areas of Las Auyamas; Section El Batey; Municipal District of Las Zanjas; Municipality of San Juan de la Maguana; Province of San Juan with an extension of 200 mining hectares.

   Its notices of publication extracts were published on national newspapers on March 18th and 28th, 2015.

   At this point, the file is at the Mines and Energy Ministry for review and concession grant. As to this point, and to our greater knowledge, there's no reason why this concession would be denied.

4. **HERODES** Mining exploration concession. Held 100% by Corporacion Minera San Juan, S. R. L.

   Mining Exploration Concession Resolution No. **R-MEM-CM-0027-2015**
   This Mining Exploration Concession is granted for basic and precious metals and affects the areas of Los Pinalitos, Jaquime, La Ciénaga Vieja, Hoyo Prieto, La Higuera, El Chicharron, Gajo del Bohío, La Guama, Palo del Viento, Boca de los Arroyos and San Pedro; Sections of Rio Arriba del Norte, La Ciénaga Vieja, Los Gajitos and La Sierrecita; Municipal Districts of Rio Limpio and Sabaneta; Municipalities of San Juan de la Maguana and Pedro Santana; Provinces of San Juan and Elias Piña with a superficial extension of 2,272.50 mining hectares.

   This mining concession was granted on Dec. 15th, 2015 and is valid through Dec. 15th, 2018.

   According to Article 31 of the Dominican Mining Law, a first one (1) year extension term can be requested prior to its expiration date and later a second one (1) year extension term if all of the General Mines Direction requirements are met.

5. **CUARITA** Mining exploration concession application. Application submitted 100% by Corporacion Minera San Juan, S. R. L.

   This concession application was filed on June 20th, 2014 and has been requested for basic and precious metals and affects the settings of El Quemado, Guayayal, La Cana de Hato Nuevo, Maguana Arriba, Pozo Prieto, Los Arroyos and Lamedero; Sections of Rio Arriba del Norte, Los Arroyos and Higuerito; Municipal Districts of Las Maguanas-Hato Nuevo and Sabaneta; Municipality of San Juan de la Maguana; Province of San Juan with an extension of 335 mining hectares.

   Its notices of publication extracts were published on national newspapers on March 31st, 2015 and April 10th, 2015.

   At this point, the file is at the Mines and Energy Ministry pending review for concession grant. As to this point, and to our greater knowledge, there's no reason why this concession would be denied.

6. **LOS TACONES** Mining exploration concession. Held 100% by Corporacion Minera San Juan, S. R. L.

   Mining Exploration Concession Resolution No. **R-MEM-CM-0025-2015**
   This Mining Exploration Concession is granted for basic and precious metals and affects the areas of El Quemao or El Quemao de Santiago, El Yugal (El Palmarito) and El Corozo; Sections El Cacheo and La Florida; Municipal District of Las Zanjas; Municipality of San Juan de la Maguana; Province of San Juan with a superficial extension of 374.18 hectares.

   This mining concession was granted on Dec. 15th, 2015 and is valid through Dec. 15th, 2018.

   According to Article 31 of the Dominican Mining Law, a first one (1) year extension term can be requested prior to its expiration date and later a second one (1) year extension term if all of the General Mines Direction requirements are met.

7. **ESCALIBUR** Mining exploration concession. Held 100% by Precipitate Dominicana, S. R. L.

   Mining Exploration Concession Resolution No. **R-MEM-CM-0026-2015**
   This Mining Exploration Concession is granted for basic and precious metals and affects the areas of Las Auyamas, El Quemao or El Quemao de Santiago and El Yugal (El Palmarito); Sections El Batey, La Florida and

El Cacheo; Municipal Districts of Las Zanjas; Municipalities of San Juan de la Maguana; Province of San Juan with a superficial extension of 1,400 mining hectares.

This mining concession was granted on Dec. 15th, 2015 and is valid through Dec. 15th, 2018.

According to Article 31 of the Dominican Mining Law, a first one (1) year extension term can be requested prior to its expiration date and later a second one (1) year extension term if all of the General Mines Direction requirements are met.

8. **HERCULES** Mining exploration concession application. Application submitted 100% by Corporacion Minera San Juan, S. R. L.

   This concession application was filed on May 27th, 2014 and has been requested for basic and precious metals and affects the Settings of La Cienaga Vieja and San Pedro; Section of Río Arriba del Norte; Municipal District of Sabaneta; Municipality of San Juan de la Maguana; Province of San Juan with an extension of 258.28 mining hectares.

   Its notices of publication extracts were published on national newspapers on April 29th, 2015 and May 9th, 2015.

   At this point, in order to be granted, the file is ready and pending shipment from the General Mines Direction to the Mines and Energy Ministry for review and concession grant. As to this point, and to our greater knowledge, there's no reason why this concession would be denied.

9. **ARTUR** Mining exploration concession. Held 100% by Precipitate Dominicana, S. R. L.

   Mining Exploration Concession Resolution No. **R-MEM-CM-0024-2015**
   This Mining Exploration Concession is granted for basic and precious metals and affects the areas of La Jagua Mocha, Las Tres Bocas, Las Dos Palmas and Las Lajas; Sections of Zambrana Abajo and Las Lagunas; Municipalities of Cotui; Province of Sanchez Ramirez with a superficial extension of 220 mining hectares.
   This mining concession was granted on Dec. 15th, 2015 and is valid through Dec. 15th, 2018.

   According to Article 31 of the Dominican Mining Law, a first one (1) year extension term can be requested prior to its expiration date and later a

second one (1) year extension term if all of the General Mines Direction requirements are met.

10. **TORO NEGRO** Mining exploration concession application. Application submitted 100% by Corporacion Minera San Juan, S. R. L.

    This concession application was filed on September 25th, 2013 and has been requested for basic and precious metals and affects the Settings of Agua Clara, Buena Vista, Cañanda de los Puercos, Cañada Grande, Corte Nuevo, El Barro, El Bejucal, El Genaré, El Picao, El Ríto, El Salto, Iguana Abajo, Iguana Arriba, La Cuaba or Cubana, La Gina, Las Yaguas, Los Guanabanos, Los Naranjos, Palo Bonito and Rancho Agustin; Sections of El Recodo, Valdesia, La Iguana, Arroyo Salado, Los Jobitos and Rio Arriba; Municipal District of El Limonal; Province of Peravia with an extension of 2,109 mining hectares.

    Its notices of publication extracts were published on national newspapers on February 18th and 28th, 2015.

    At this point, in order to be granted, the Mines and Energy Ministry are reviewing the file for concession grant. As to this point, and to our greater knowledge, there's no reason why this concession would be denied.

Regarding the mining exploration concessions applications, the General Mines Direction has acknowledged receipt and as to this date all of the applications are in the final stages of the concession application process.

With nothing more to add,

Lic. Ramón Oscar Tapia Marion-Landais
Attorney

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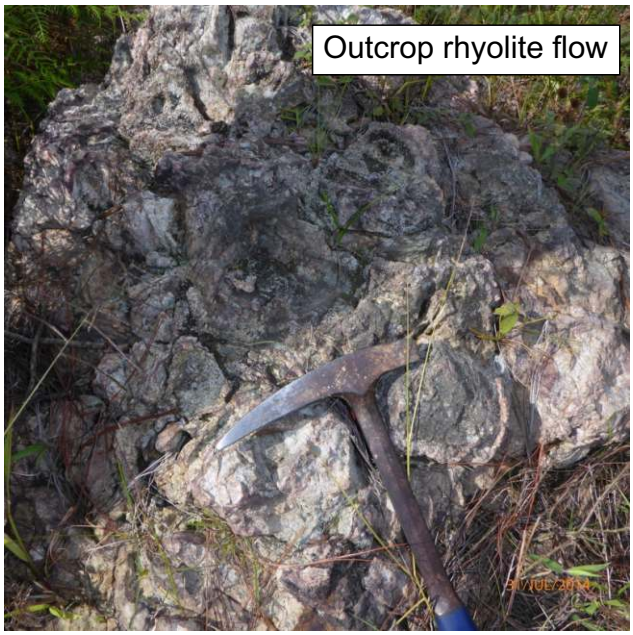
Appendix B: Select Ginger Ridge Rock and Core Photos

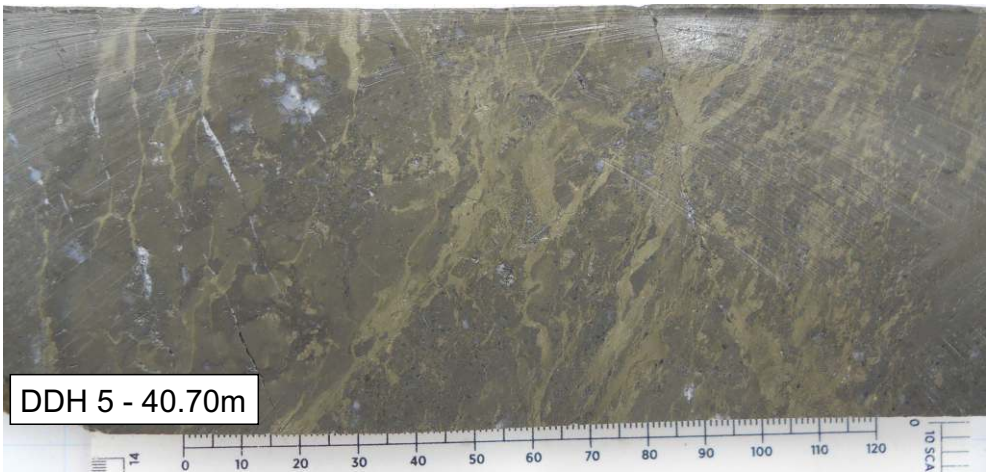
Ginger Ridge
Dominican Republic

Select Photos
DDH 5 & Outcrop


Outcrop rhyolite flow


DDH 5 - 45.0m


DDH 5 - 42.62m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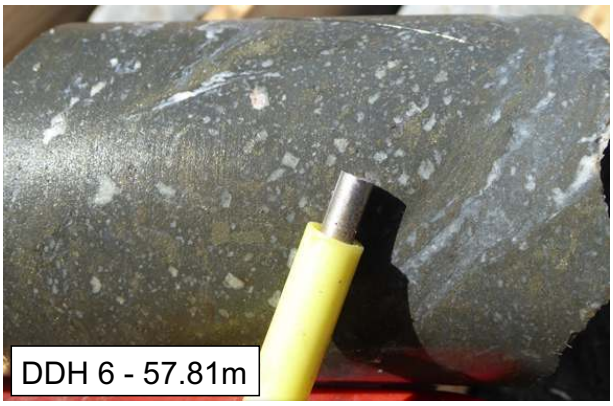
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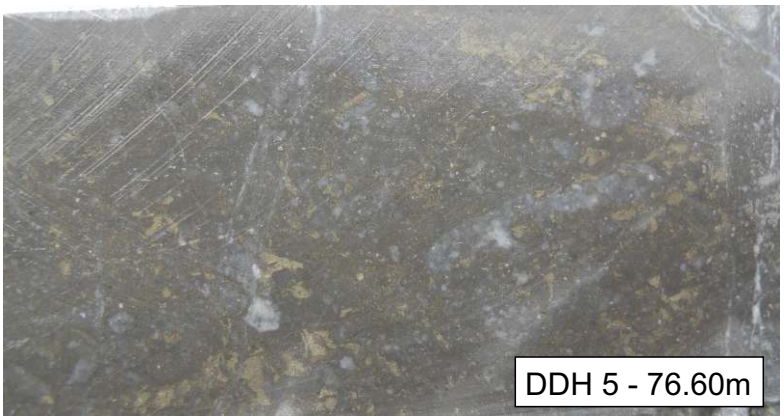
DDH 5 - 76.60m

Appendix C Author Examination Sample Analyses Certificates & Table & Photos

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Client: **Precipitate Gold Corp**
1020 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver BC V6C 2T6 CANADA

Submitted By: Michael Moore
Receiving Lab: Dominican Republic - Maimon
Received: February 10, 2016
Report Date: February 25, 2016
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS DRG14000166P.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: GINGER_RIDGE
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number N/A
Number of Samples: 26

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return
RTRN-RJT Return

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PUL85	26	Pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh			DRG
SPTRF	26	Split samples by riffle splitter			DRG
FA430	26	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	VAN
EN002	26	Environmental fee - lead waste disposal			VAN
AQ201	26	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
Ship	26	Shipping charges for collect packages			VAN
FA530	2	Lead collection fire assay 30G fusion - Grav finish	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Precipitate Gold Corp
1020 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver BC V6C 2T6
CANADA

CC: Michael Moore

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Geochemical Laboratory Manager

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Precipitate Gold Corp**
1020 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver BC V6C 2T6 CANADA

Project: GINGER_RIDGE
Report Date: February 25, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS DRG14000166P.1

Method		WGHT	FA430	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
Analyte		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL		0.01	0.005	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
437885	Drill Core	3.02	0.313	10.2	1145.8	163.7	81	7.8	34.6	46.3	53	10.68	121.5	293.4	<0.1	23	0.4	3.6	5.5	52	0.05
437886	Drill Core	0.77	0.625	10.5	853.7	161.5	63	4.2	40.6	47.1	42	10.59	174.3	619.7	<0.1	21	0.7	8.6	10.3	39	0.03
437887	Drill Core	3.58	0.759	12.0	1334.9	233.2	74	9.5	37.1	46.2	36	12.55	199.8	825.0	<0.1	17	1.0	8.8	10.2	53	0.02
437888	Drill Core	2.18	1.048	13.0	2491.7	158.9	81	10.5	41.2	44.1	47	13.90	253.9	1091.6	<0.1	21	0.7	14.8	10.4	69	0.02
437889	Drill Core	2.66	0.787	17.7	1371.5	359.5	61	10.3	30.4	33.0	57	12.91	168.3	812.8	<0.1	16	0.6	10.7	11.2	59	<0.01
437890	Drill Core	1.11	<0.005	0.2	3.9	5.5	10	<0.1	3.9	1.0	112	0.14	5.5	0.5	0.1	788	0.3	0.1	<0.1	4	32.52
437891	Drill Core	2.12	0.348	11.8	1386.9	142.1	47	4.4	29.9	30.7	41	11.44	216.7	313.2	<0.1	19	0.5	5.4	10.0	73	0.02
437892	Drill Core	3.62	0.294	25.9	587.4	194.7	55	3.4	28.8	28.3	61	9.02	175.0	220.6	<0.1	14	0.7	3.5	6.3	26	<0.01
437893	Drill Core	1.51	0.099	10.0	328.3	54.2	40	0.6	20.7	27.9	37	7.77	74.8	88.7	<0.1	10	0.2	1.3	3.4	21	0.01
437894	Drill Core	2.84	0.321	20.5	637.1	91.5	69	2.0	21.5	26.9	46	9.36	129.7	322.0	<0.1	13	0.4	1.9	9.1	30	0.01
437948	Drill Core	1.00	0.059	2.2	476.3	47.6	234	0.9	23.8	31.1	219	8.33	17.9	48.8	0.2	48	0.4	1.8	0.6	53	1.01
437950	Drill Core	2.11	0.508	2.0	537.3	23.9	273	2.3	39.4	25.7	393	5.42	14.9	508.4	0.3	58	0.4	1.1	0.8	55	1.29
437952	Drill Core	2.73	2.124	3.8	256.9	13.2	147	0.7	20.6	27.1	317	5.14	16.5	2058.4	0.3	67	0.4	1.4	2.8	46	1.43
437953	Drill Core	2.67	0.328	1.1	87.1	12.8	114	0.1	20.0	26.0	444	4.01	11.1	336.7	0.4	53	0.4	1.2	0.1	49	1.96
437954	Drill Core	2.34	>5	16.9	343.1	15.6	304	1.3	20.9	27.1	502	5.21	17.7	15406.3	0.3	69	0.6	0.8	61.6	43	1.67
437955	Drill Core	2.71	1.105	1.9	158.1	11.8	198	0.2	19.0	24.5	510	4.77	15.9	1029.4	0.4	75	0.4	0.9	0.6	55	1.74
437956	Drill Core	3.78	2.553	3.9	354.3	16.8	231	0.6	23.7	31.7	455	5.64	19.9	2643.3	0.3	61	0.6	0.7	9.5	48	1.52
437957	Drill Core	4.77	>5	3.0	191.6	14.3	184	0.9	18.7	24.2	431	5.06	12.3	27634.0	0.3	69	0.4	0.5	9.5	49	1.77
437958	Drill Core	0.86	<0.005	0.3	3.8	5.5	10	<0.1	4.3	1.7	118	0.16	5.3	2.5	0.1	765	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	5	33.89
437959	Drill Core	4.34	0.637	1.6	289.3	13.3	194	0.3	16.6	24.3	753	5.14	9.1	647.8	0.3	69	0.3	0.6	2.1	63	1.79
437960	Drill Core	3.22	0.636	1.6	193.8	8.9	117	0.2	17.1	21.0	841	4.60	7.5	590.4	0.3	99	0.1	0.5	0.7	74	2.05
437961	Drill Core	4.40	1.756	3.2	234.5	10.1	170	0.4	20.3	24.2	994	5.28	15.6	1867.1	0.3	62	0.2	0.4	6.1	77	2.12
437962	Drill Core	4.37	0.912	3.6	442.8	11.6	533	0.4	19.0	24.5	403	4.46	17.5	972.8	0.3	44	0.8	0.5	3.4	39	1.33
437963	Drill Core	3.87	1.315	14.2	437.0	18.6	240	0.5	21.9	30.9	328	5.22	21.9	1310.1	0.3	52	0.5	1.1	5.4	34	1.08
437964	Drill Core	4.21	2.304	5.4	667.4	16.9	229	0.7	18.3	26.2	434	5.39	20.5	2443.2	0.3	47	0.6	0.9	2.5	41	1.39
437965	Drill Core	4.14	0.123	1.7	142.2	8.7	167	0.2	16.9	20.1	745	4.58	7.4	124.3	0.3	47	0.4	0.8	0.4	66	1.72

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

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Client: **Precipitate Gold Corp**
1020 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver BC V6C 2T6 CANADA

Project: GINGER_RIDGE
Report Date: February 25, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS DRG14000166P.1

		Method	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	FA530
		Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au
		Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
		MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	0.9
437885	Drill Core		0.003	1	15	0.02	4	<0.001	2	1.23	0.047	0.32	<0.1	1.57	3.1	4.4	>10	16	3.3	4.1	
437886	Drill Core		0.003	<1	19	0.01	3	<0.001	3	1.56	0.053	0.16	<0.1	1.71	2.7	5.9	>10	14	5.0	5.2	
437887	Drill Core		0.003	<1	18	0.01	3	<0.001	<1	1.31	0.043	0.12	1.1	1.82	1.8	7.3	>10	17	6.1	7.2	
437888	Drill Core		0.005	<1	15	<0.01	2	<0.001	<1	1.16	0.043	0.12	0.2	1.99	2.0	7.3	>10	36	15.0	12.5	
437889	Drill Core		0.004	<1	17	<0.01	2	<0.001	<1	0.96	0.024	0.06	0.6	1.58	2.0	6.3	>10	12	46.9	8.1	
437890	Drill Core		0.019	2	3	0.23	10	<0.001	<1	0.05	0.005	0.01	<0.1	0.05	0.5	<0.1	0.11	<1	<0.5	<0.2	
437891	Drill Core		0.020	<1	14	<0.01	5	<0.001	<1	0.96	0.044	0.11	<0.1	1.33	1.8	7.0	>10	27	16.1	9.6	
437892	Drill Core		0.006	<1	21	<0.01	4	<0.001	<1	0.85	0.024	0.10	0.2	0.83	1.4	13.2	>10	6	18.8	4.6	
437893	Drill Core		0.008	<1	12	<0.01	7	<0.001	<1	0.85	0.024	0.10	0.3	0.26	1.7	3.5	9.34	3	6.9	3.0	
437894	Drill Core		0.007	1	14	<0.01	6	<0.001	<1	0.80	0.029	0.11	0.6	0.79	1.8	4.9	>10	5	16.3	6.9	
437948	Drill Core		0.032	4	14	0.37	15	0.061	2	2.08	0.088	0.29	1.6	0.12	11.1	0.8	9.56	4	6.9	2.2	
437950	Drill Core		0.034	4	17	0.52	25	0.023	1	2.43	0.019	0.21	>100	*	8.4	0.4	4.89	6	3.1	1.4	
437952	Drill Core		0.029	4	14	0.36	24	0.064	2	2.14	0.065	0.24	1.5	0.20	9.7	0.4	5.08	4	1.4	2.1	
437953	Drill Core		0.031	6	17	0.55	42	0.080	2	1.63	0.089	0.25	0.3	0.16	10.7	0.2	3.53	4	1.2	1.1	
437954	Drill Core		0.027	5	16	0.65	38	0.059	2	1.82	0.029	0.23	1.4	0.24	9.3	0.4	4.88	5	11.3	18.0	13.3
437955	Drill Core		0.028	5	18	0.72	44	0.068	<1	2.36	0.047	0.21	0.2	0.23	10.5	0.3	4.30	5	2.6	2.7	
437956	Drill Core		0.031	5	16	0.64	26	0.071	3	1.95	0.036	0.24	0.2	0.42	9.8	0.4	5.54	5	6.1	7.1	
437957	Drill Core		0.027	5	16	0.60	31	0.066	3	2.04	0.077	0.21	0.2	3.62	9.9	0.3	4.79	5	5.2	20.4	25.5
437958	Drill Core		0.020	3	4	0.24	13	<0.001	1	0.07	0.006	0.02	<0.1	0.05	0.6	<0.1	0.12	<1	<0.5	<0.2	
437959	Drill Core		0.030	5	23	1.10	58	0.073	3	2.07	0.064	0.26	0.2	0.14	13.2	0.2	3.83	5	5.3	1.5	
437960	Drill Core		0.028	5	27	1.19	76	0.084	2	2.17	0.081	0.17	0.2	0.11	13.1	0.1	2.86	6	1.4	0.6	
437961	Drill Core		0.027	6	25	1.24	60	0.069	3	2.10	0.095	0.24	0.2	0.22	13.2	0.5	3.25	6	3.0	3.4	
437962	Drill Core		0.022	4	13	0.50	49	0.048	6	1.31	0.040	0.36	0.3	0.42	11.1	0.3	4.30	4	5.5	6.2	
437963	Drill Core		0.029	5	13	0.40	35	0.048	3	1.22	0.037	0.30	0.2	0.18	9.0	0.5	5.37	3	4.1	3.1	
437964	Drill Core		0.034	5	16	0.67	47	0.057	3	1.44	0.046	0.29	0.2	0.26	10.6	0.3	5.14	4	5.8	3.2	
437965	Drill Core		0.028	6	25	1.34	74	0.081	3	2.13	0.057	0.21	0.2	0.16	11.9	0.5	2.55	6	<0.5	0.3	

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Client: **Precipitate Gold Corp**
1020 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver BC V6C 2T6 CANADA

Project: GINGER_RIDGE
Report Date: February 25, 2016

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT DRG14000166P.1

	Method	WGHT	FA430	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	0.01	0.005	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
437954	Drill Core	2.34	>5	16.9	343.1	15.6	304	1.3	20.9	27.1	502	5.21	17.7	15406.3	0.3	69	0.6	0.8	61.6	43	1.67
REP 437954	QC		>5																		
437959	Drill Core	4.34	0.637	1.6	289.3	13.3	194	0.3	16.6	24.3	753	5.14	9.1	647.8	0.3	69	0.3	0.6	2.1	63	1.79
REP 437959	QC			1.6	295.7	12.8	188	0.3	17.8	23.2	741	5.05	7.8	622.9	0.2	66	0.3	0.6	2.1	62	1.78
437965	Drill Core	4.14	0.123	1.7	142.2	8.7	167	0.2	16.9	20.1	745	4.58	7.4	124.3	0.3	47	0.4	0.8	0.4	66	1.72
REP 437965	QC		0.126																		
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD DS10	Standard			16.7	146.2	158.4	378	1.9	78.3	13.8	887	2.81	46.4	68.4	8.2	65	2.8	8.8	12.1	44	1.10
STD OXC129	Standard			1.4	28.6	7.1	47	<0.1	79.5	21.4	407	3.10	0.7	179.7	2.1	199	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	52	0.69
STD OXD108	Standard		0.422																		
STD OXD108	Standard		0.407																		
STD OXD108	Standard		0.411																		
STD OXI121	Standard		1.860																		
STD OXI121	Standard		1.849																		
STD OXI121	Standard		1.840																		
STD OXN117	Standard		>5																		
STD OXN117	Standard		>5																		
STD OXN117	Standard		>5																		
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD DS10 Expected				15.1	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	46.2	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.62	9	11.65	43	1.0625
STD OXC129 Expected				1.3	28	6.3	42.9		79.5	20.3	421	3.065	0.6	195	1.9					51	0.665
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					

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Project: GINGER_RIDGE
Report Date: February 25, 2016

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT DRG14000166P.1

	Method	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	FA530
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
	MDL	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2	0.9
Pulp Duplicates																				
437954	Drill Core	0.027	5	16	0.65	38	0.059	2	1.82	0.029	0.23	1.4	0.24	9.3	0.4	4.88	5	11.3	18.0	13.3
REP 437954	QC																			
437959	Drill Core	0.030	5	23	1.10	58	0.073	3	2.07	0.064	0.26	0.2	0.14	13.2	0.2	3.83	5	5.3	1.5	
REP 437959	QC	0.029	5	21	1.08	47	0.069	3	2.01	0.061	0.25	0.2	0.13	12.0	0.2	3.80	6	4.6	1.3	
437965	Drill Core	0.028	6	25	1.34	74	0.081	3	2.13	0.057	0.21	0.2	0.16	11.9	0.5	2.55	6	<0.5	0.3	
REP 437965	QC																			
Reference Materials																				
STD AGPROOF	Standard																			<0.9
STD AGPROOF	Standard																			<0.9
STD DS10	Standard	0.073	19	56	0.79	354	0.082	6	1.10	0.073	0.35	3.4	0.31	3.1	5.2	0.29	5	2.5	5.1	
STD OXC129	Standard	0.107	13	53	1.59	53	0.406	<1	1.62	0.605	0.37	<0.1	0.02	1.1	0.2	<0.05	6	<0.5	<0.2	
STD OXD108	Standard																			
STD OXD108	Standard																			
STD OXD108	Standard																			
STD OXI121	Standard																			
STD OXI121	Standard																			
STD OXI121	Standard																			
STD OXN117	Standard																			
STD OXN117	Standard																			
STD OXN117	Standard																			
STD SP49	Standard																			18.3
STD SP49	Standard																			18.4
STD SQ70	Standard																			39.6
STD SQ70	Standard																			40.0
STD DS10 Expected		0.0765	17.5	54.6	0.775	359	0.0817		1.0755	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.3	3	5.1	0.29	4.5	2.3	5.01	
STD OXC129 Expected		0.102	13	52	1.545	50	0.4	1	1.58	0.6	0.37			1.1			5.6			
STD AGPROOF Expected																				0
STD SP49 Expected																				18.34

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Project: GINGER_RIDGE
Report Date: February 25, 2016

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT DRG14000166P.1

		WGHT	FA430	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	0.005	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01
STD SQ70 Expected																					
STD OXD108 Expected			0.414																		
STD OXN117 Expected			7.679																		
STD OXI121 Expected			1.834																		
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank			<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	0.7	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
Prep Wash																					
QUARTZ_MAI	Prep Blank		<0.005	1.0	3.8	1.3	4	<0.1	1.4	0.3	83	0.69	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	0.02
QUARTZ_MAI	Prep Blank		<0.005	1.0	3.9	0.4	4	<0.1	1.3	0.3	84	0.70	<0.5	1.3	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	0.02

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT DRG14000166P.1

		AQ201 P % 0.001	AQ201 La ppm 1	AQ201 Cr ppm 1	AQ201 Mg % 0.01	AQ201 Ba ppm 1	AQ201 Ti % 0.001	AQ201 B ppm 1	AQ201 Al % 0.01	AQ201 Na % 0.001	AQ201 K % 0.01	AQ201 W ppm 0.1	AQ201 Hg ppm 0.01	AQ201 Sc ppm 0.1	AQ201 Tl ppm 0.1	AQ201 S % 0.05	AQ201 Ga ppm 1	AQ201 Se ppm 0.5	AQ201 Te ppm 0.2	FA530 Au gm/t 0.9
STD SQ70 Expected																				39.62
STD OXD108 Expected																				
STD OXN117 Expected																				
STD OXI121 Expected																				
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			<0.9
BLK	Blank																			<0.9
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			
Prep Wash																				
QUARTZ_MAI	Prep Blank	<0.001	<1	12	<0.01	5	<0.001	<1	0.03	0.002	<0.01	0.3	0.05	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	
QUARTZ_MAI	Prep Blank	<0.001	<1	12	<0.01	5	<0.001	3	0.03	0.002	<0.01	0.2	0.05	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2	

Table comparing original assays (certificate DRG14000166) with re-assays (certificate DRG14000166P) for selected elements.

Sample	Certificate #	FA330 Au PPB	AQ201 Cu PPM	AQ201 Pb PPM	AQ201 Zn PPM	AQ201 Ag PPM	AQ201 As PPM	AQ201 Au PPB	AQ201 Sb PPM	AQ201 Bi PPM	AQ201 Hg PPM	AQ201 Tl PPM	AQ201 Te PPM	FA530 Au GM/T
437885	DRG14000166	307	1134.6	189.7	78	7.6	135.8	277.9	5.7	6.9	1.54	5	3.8	
437885	DRG14000166P (20267)	313	1145.8	163.7	81	7.8	121.5	293.4	3.6	5.5	1.57	4.4	4.1	
437886	DRG14000166	667	893.9	190.9	62	4.3	192.6	643.1	7.7	12.6	1.7	6.6	5.3	
437886	DRG14000166P (20267)	625	853.7	161.5	63	4.2	174.3	619.7	8.6	10.3	1.71	5.9	5.2	
437887	DRG14000166	741	1342.7	246.4	69	8.8	181.2	749.2	4.3	11.7	1.66	7.5	6.4	
437887	DRG14000166P (20267)	759	1334.9	233.2	74	9.5	199.8	825	8.8	10.2	1.82	7.3	7.2	
437888	DRG14000166	1115	2422.4	184.7	72	10.5	238	1171.5	5.2	13.1	2.04	8.4	11.1	
437888	DRG14000166P (20267)	1048	2491.7	158.9	81	10.5	253.9	1091.6	14.8	10.4	1.99	7.3	12.5	
437889	DRG14000166	782	1366.2	363	60	9.4	173.7	716.9	6.8	12.9	1.57	6.7	7.1	
437889	DRG14000166P (20267)	787	1371.5	359.5	61	10.3	168.3	812.8	10.7	11.2	1.58	6.3	8.1	
437890	DRG14000166	4	3.6	5.6	10	<0.1	7.5	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	0.04	<0.1	<0.2	
437890	DRG14000166P (20267)	<5	3.9	5.5	10	<0.1	5.5	0.5	0.1	<0.1	0.05	<0.1	<0.2	
437891	DRG14000166	375	1467.1	179	50	4.8	224.2	340.7	5.8	12	1.54	8.4	10.1	
437891	DRG14000166P (20267)	348	1386.9	142.1	47	4.4	216.7	313.2	5.4	10	1.33	7	9.6	
437892	DRG14000166	307	738.6	238	74	4.6	216.5	306.9	2.9	8.5	1.13	17.2	8.3	
437892	DRG14000166P (20267)	294	587.4	194.7	55	3.4	175	220.6	3.5	6.3	0.83	13.2	4.6	
437893	DRG14000166	99	340.9	57.9	43	0.9	72.3	101.7	1.2	3.4	0.31	3.9	4.1	
437893	DRG14000166P (20267)	99	328.3	54.2	40	0.6	74.8	88.7	1.3	3.4	0.26	3.5	3	
437894	DRG14000166	322	684.5	97.8	60	2	131.5	318.3	2.3	10.1	0.7	5	10.2	
437894	DRG14000166P (20267)	321	637.1	91.5	69	2	129.7	322	1.9	9.1	0.79	4.9	6.9	
437948	DRG14000166	57	448.7	42.3	227	0.9	17.1	50.3	1.4	0.6	0.12	0.8	2.5	
437948	DRG14000166P (20267)	59	476.3	47.6	234	0.9	17.9	48.8	1.8	0.6	0.12	0.8	2.2	
437949	DRG14000166	649	43.9	22.7	55	0.2	272.9	604.4	2.7	0.1	0.08	<0.1	<0.2	
	no repeat of original assay (inserted standard)													
437950	DRG14000166	438	483.7	21.1	263	1.6	13.6	356.6	1	0.7	<0.01	0.3	1.2	
437950	DRG14000166P (20267)	508	537.3	23.9	273	2.3	14.9	508.4	1.1	0.8	*	0.4	1.4	
437952	DRG14000166	2288	225.7	12	117	0.5	14.6	1583	1.3	2.5	0.15	0.3	2	
437952	DRG14000166P (20267)	2124	256.9	13.2	147	0.7	16.5	2058.4	1.4	2.8	0.2	0.4	2.1	
437953	DRG14000166	313	78.3	11.3	103	0.1	9.5	246.6	1.1	<0.1	0.14	0.2	0.8	
437953	DRG14000166P (20267)	328	87.1	12.8	114	0.1	11.1	336.7	1.2	0.1	0.16	0.2	1.1	

Table continued.

Sample	Certificate #	FA330 Au PPB	AQ201 Cu PPM	AQ201 Pb PPM	AQ201 Zn PPM	AQ201 Ag PPM	AQ201 As PPM	AQ201 Au PPB	AQ201 Sb PPM	AQ201 Bi PPM	AQ201 Hg PPM	AQ201 Tl PPM	AQ201 Te PPM	FA530 Au GM/T
437954	DRG14000166	>10000	347.4	14.6	344	1.1	17	14948	0.6	66.4	0.22	0.4	21.5	17
437954	DRG14000166P (20267)	>5000	343.1	15.6	304	1.3	17.7	15406	0.8	61.6	0.24	0.4	18	13.3
437955	DRG14000166P	1125	158.5	11.9	202	0.2	15.6	959.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	3.3	
437955	DRG14000166P (20267)	1105	158.1	11.8	198	0.2	15.9	1029.4	0.9	0.6	0.23	0.3	2.7	
437956	DRG14000166	2591	337	15.3	232	0.5	19.7	2260.1	0.7	9.4	0.39	0.4	7.7	
437956	DRG14000166P (20267)	2553	354.3	16.8	231	0.6	19.9	2643.3	0.7	9.5	0.42	0.4	7.1	
437957	DRG14000166	>10000	185.5	13.4	166	1	11	25622	0.6	8.7	4.24	0.2	28.3	29.9
437957	DRG14000166P (20267)	>5000	191.6	14.3	184	0.9	12.3	27634	0.5	9.5	3.62	0.3	20.4	25.5
437958	DRG14000166	2	4.4	6.1	11	<0.1	7.7	3.8	<0.1	<0.1	0.03	<0.1	<0.2	
437958	DRG14000166P (20267)	<5	3.8	5.5	10	<0.1	5.3	2.5	<0.1	<0.1	0.05	<0.1	<0.2	
437959	DRG14000166	713	267.5	12.1	173	0.3	7.8	665.3	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.3	1.3	
437959	DRG14000166P (20267)	637	289.3	13.3	194	0.3	9.1	647.8	0.6	2.1	0.14	0.2	1.5	
437960	DRG14000166	715	209.3	8.7	130	0.2	7.3	588.2	0.5	0.8	0.11	0.2	1	
437960	DRG14000166P (20267)	636	193.8	8.9	117	0.2	7.5	590.4	0.5	0.7	0.11	0.1	0.6	
437961	DRG14000166	1679	225.8	10.2	177	0.3	14.3	1534.3	0.4	5.6	0.16	0.5	3.6	
437961	DRG14000166P (20267)	1756	234.5	10.1	170	0.4	15.6	1867.1	0.4	6.1	0.22	0.5	3.4	
437962	DRG14000166	964	446.5	12	495	0.4	16.6	931.8	0.6	3.6	0.52	0.3	6.9	
437962	DRG14000166P (20267)	912	442.8	11.6	533	0.4	17.5	972.8	0.5	3.4	0.42	0.3	6.2	
437963	DRG14000166	1180	471.8	19.3	239	0.5	21.6	1229.8	0.9	6.1	0.19	0.5	3	
437963	DRG14000166P (20267)	1315	437	18.6	240	0.5	21.9	1310.1	1.1	5.4	0.18	0.5	3.1	
437964	DRG14000166	2339	774.5	17.2	240	0.7	20.7	2594.3	0.9	2.9	0.27	0.3	4	
437964	DRG14000166P (20267)	2304	667.4	16.9	229	0.7	20.5	2443.2	0.9	2.5	0.26	0.3	3.2	
437965	DRG14000166	120	130.5	8.1	164	0.2	8.7	128	0.7	0.4	0.17	0.4	0.5	
437965	DRG14000166P (20267)	123	142.2	8.7	167	0.2	7.4	124.3	0.8	0.4	0.16	0.5	0.3	

Drill set-up at hole 2
(photo courtesy C. Mcdonald)

Pyritic silicified rock (grab sample 437126)

Drill collar at hole 1
(photo courtesy M. Moore)

Core layout in core shack

Fenced core facility in Maguana Arriba

Core storage

CORE FACILITY at MAGUANA ARRIBA

Another view of the core facility

View toward interior of the core facility