

TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE OROGRANDE GOLD PROJECT, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO, USA

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1 Summary

Altiplano Minerals Ltd.'s (Altiplano) Orogrande Gold Project (the "Project" or the "Property") is located in Idaho County, Idaho, USA, near the head waters of the Crooked River within the Nez Perce National Forest. It is located approximately 100 km southeast of Grangeville, Idaho and approximately 15 km southwest of Elk City, Idaho. The Orogrande Gold Project is at an early stage of exploration but is considered by the authors to be a property of merit based upon the local geology, the presence of gold in soil anomalies and lode veins on the Property in conjunction with the history of local placer and lode gold production in the Elk City – Orogrande District.

APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) of Edmonton, Alberta was engaged in October, 2016 by Altiplano to complete a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Technical Report for the Orogrande Gold Property, including a review of the available historic exploration data and an evaluation of the precious metal potential of the Project. The Orogrande Gold Project is located in Idaho County, Idaho, USA, near the head waters of the Crooked River approximately 15 km southwest of Elk City, Idaho. The Property is comprised of 167 mineral claims, including existing and recently staked mineral claims, which amounts to approximately 3,450 acres (1,396 hectares). Altiplano, which is based out of Edmonton, Alberta, has optioned the Property from Velocity Minerals Ltd. (Velocity) a private Richmond, BC based company at arm's length to Altiplano. Altiplano has paid Velocity CDN\$25,000 in cash and must issue 3.75 million shares and spend CDN\$2.0 million over three years to purchase a 100% interest in the Property subject to a 1.5% standard next smelter royalty. The Technical Report has been written on behalf of Altiplano Minerals Ltd. (TSX-V: APN), a junior minerals exploration company.

Placer gold was first discovered in Idaho County in the Elk City - Orogrande District in 1861. There have been numerous small "rich" placers and a number of small historic hard rock mining operations in the Elk City - Orogrande District with the bulk of the total placer gold being produced between 1861 and 1872. Total placer gold production for the district is estimated at somewhere between 550,000 and 800,000 ounces. Historic lode gold production did not commence in any significant fashion until about 1902. Total historic lode gold production for the district is estimated at about 100,000 ounces of gold. A couple of small historic lode gold producers including the Homestake, Penman, Badger Shaft, Badger Summit, Gold Master, Gold Bug and Eutopia are covered by the existing and newly staked claims. The historic Penman Mine, which produced close to 2,000 ounces of gold from the Penman Vein, exists on two small patented mineral claims currently owned by National Gold Inc. and not under option to Velocity or Altiplano.

The Orogrande Gold Project is hosted within or at the edge of the Orogrande Shear Zone, a 40 km long north-south regional shear zone roughly at the contact between the Cretaceous Idaho Batholith and metamorphosed Proterozoic Belt-Purcell sedimentary rocks. The shear zone, or at least discrete faults associated with the shear zone, are reported to range from 100 to 200 m in width. Numerous outcrops of metasedimentary rocks are reported as "roof pendants" floating in granodiorite. Numerous leucocratic pegmatite and aplite dykes along with small late Cretaceous to Tertiary felsic intrusions

are present in the area. These features appear to be closely associated with the areas gold mineralization. The Orogrande Gold Project falls just on the edge of a southern portion of the shear zone. Gold mineralization in the district can be classified into two types with native (high grade) gold associated with quartz vein lodes and lenses within granodiorite, dacite or at contacts between granodiorite and metasedimentary schist and/or gneiss. The second type of gold mineralization is associated with zones of disseminated pyrite in silicified shear zones and breccias sometimes with a network or stockwork of thin veins and veinlets. This style of gold mineralization is well exhibited by Premium Exploration Inc.'s (Premium) Friday-Petsite gold deposit immediately adjacent to Altiplano's Orogrande Gold Project.

Recent work on the property and in the vicinity of the property included a soil sampling program that was completed by Velocity in 2011 and included 1,548 samples. This was mainly carried out over what was then the northern claim block. It revealed two targets of interest which are situated over gold bearing structures or vein zones. These two anomalies are named the Summit anomaly and the Friday Fault - Badger Shaft anomaly. Newly staked ground covers a potentially mineralized zone in the southern portion of the center claim block, which has been previously explored by Premium.

Based upon the favourable geological setting of the Orogrande Gold Project and the results of exploration work completed to date which includes the mapping of significant areas of hydrothermal alteration and the identification of gold mineralization on surface and in historic lode mines, the Project is considered by the authors of this report to represent a 'property of merit' and warrants further exploration. Given the early stage of exploration on the Property, further work including additional soil sampling, geological mapping along with airborne and ground geophysical surveys is strongly recommended for Altiplano's Orogrande Gold Project. Based upon the results of this work, a program of exploration drilling should follow the initial surface exploration program.

A phased approach to future exploration at the Orogrande Gold Project is recommended. Based upon a review of the available exploration data for Project, the authors recommend a Phase 1 field program comprising soil sampling, an airborne time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey paired with detailed geological and structural mapping. It is estimated that the Phase 1 field program (and subsequent reporting), for the Orogrande Gold Project would require an expenditure of approximately CDN\$300,000.

Dependent upon the results of the Phase 1 program described above, the following Phase 2 exploration program is recommended. The Phase 2 program should include one or more of further soil sampling, ground geophysical surveys and drilling targeting areas of mineralization on the Property. The Phase 2 program should include additional data compilation and validation of historic data. The Phase 2 sampling, ground geophysics and drilling is estimated to cost approximately CDN\$965,000.

2 Introduction

Altiplano Minerals Ltd.'s (Altiplano) Orogrande Gold Project (the "Project" or the "Property") is located in Idaho County, Idaho, USA, near the head waters of the Crooked River within the Nez Perce National Forest. It is located approximately 100 km southeast of Grangeville, Idaho and approximately 15 km southwest of Elk City, Idaho (Figure 1). The Orogrande Gold Project is at an early stage of exploration but is considered by the authors to be a property of merit based upon the local geology, the presence of gold in soil anomalies and lode veins on the Property in conjunction with the history of local placer and lode gold production in the Elk City – Orogrande District.

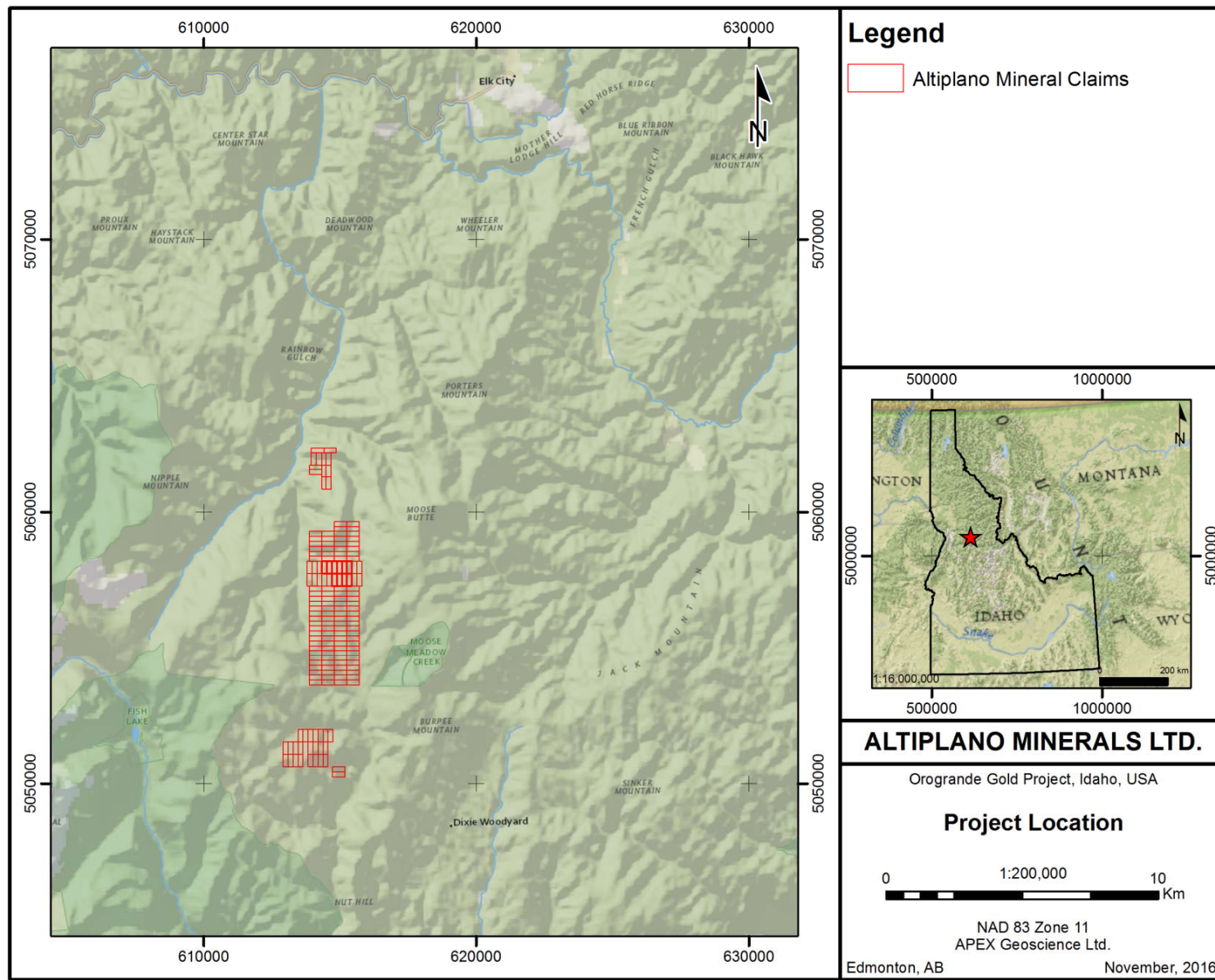
APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) of Edmonton, Alberta was engaged in October, 2016 by Altiplano to complete a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Technical Report for the Orogrande Gold Property, including a review of the available historic exploration data and an evaluation of the precious metal potential of the Project. The Orogrande Gold Project is located in Idaho County, Idaho, USA, near the head waters of the Crooked River approximately 15 km southwest of Elk City, Idaho. The Property is comprised of 167 mineral claims, including existing and recently staked mineral claims, which amounts to approximately 3,450 acres (1,396 hectares). Altiplano, which is based out of Edmonton, Alberta, has optioned the Property from Velocity Minerals Ltd. (Velocity) a private Richmond, BC based company at arm's length to Altiplano. The Technical Report has been written on behalf of Altiplano Minerals Ltd. (TSX-V: APN), a junior minerals exploration company.

This Report was prepared by Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo. and Mr. Edward Parker, B.Sc., GIT., both of whom are independent geological consultants with APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Canadian Securities Association and National Instrument (NI) 43-101. The Technical Report has been written on behalf of Altiplano Minerals Ltd. (TSX-V: APN), a junior minerals exploration company.

The Property is comprised of 167 mineral claims, including existing and recently staked mineral claims, which amounts to approximately 3,450 acres (1,396 hectares). Altiplano, which is based out of Edmonton, Alberta, has optioned the Property from Velocity Minerals Ltd. (Velocity) a private Richmond, BC based company at arm's length to Altiplano. Altiplano has paid Velocity CDN\$25,000 in cash and must issue 3.75 million shares and spend CDN\$2.0 million over three years to purchase a 100% interest in the Property subject to a 1.5% standard next smelter royalty.

This report summarises publicly available information as listed in the reference section as well as information in the 2012 Orogrande Gold Project NI 43-101 Technical Report written for Velocity by David S. Boyer, M.Sc., CPG. The data discussed in this report was provided by Velocity in digital and paper format and was compiled and examined by the authors who have conducted data verification. The data provided included all previous technical reports, exploration data and all modern and historical surface exploration and drilling data. The primary author, Mr. Dufresne, conducted a field visit to the Orogrande Gold Project on October 13th and 14th, 2016. Mr. Dufresne

Figure 1: Orogrande Gold Project Property Location



was accompanied by Velocity's geologist Mr. Gerry Diakow. The site visit comprised an examination in the field of the main mineralized zones within the Project area. During the site visit, Mr. Dufresne observed significant zones of hydrothermal alteration and quartz veins throughout the property. The supporting documents which were used as background information are referenced in the 'History', 'Geological Setting and Mineralization', 'Deposit Types', 'Adjacent Properties' and 'References' sections. Mr. Dufresne, the lead author of the Technical Report has supervised the preparation of and has taken responsibility for all sections of the report. The authors, based upon the property visit and work performed to date, believe that work performed by others described in this report and listed in the References section are substantially accurate and complete.

Units of measure and imperial to metric conversions used throughout this report are provided in Appendix 1. Assay and analytical results for precious metals are quoted in parts per million ("ppm"), parts per billion ("ppb"), ounces per ton ("opt"), or ounces gold per short ton ("oz Au/st"), where "ounces" refers to "troy ounces" and "ton" means "short ton", which is equivalent to 2,000 lbs. Where ppm (also commonly referred to as grams per metric tonne [g/t]) have been converted to opt (or oz/t), a conversion factor of 0.029166 (or 34.2857) was used. Assay and analytical results for base metals are reported in percent ("%"). Temperature readings are reported in degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Lengths are quoted in feet ("ft"), kilometers ("km"), meters ("m") or millimeters ("mm"). All currency descriptions in this document are reported in either Canadian (CDN) or United States dollars (USD).

3 Reliance of Other Experts

The Orogrande Gold Project is comprised of 167 mineral claims, including 10 existing and 157 recently staked claims, which amount to approximately 3,450 acres (1,396 hectares). Altiplano has optioned the Property from Velocity, a private Richmond, BC based company at arm's length to Altiplano. The authors have not attempted to determine the legal status of land and/or mineral claims for The Project. However, the authors have been provided with maps and official notarized Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Notices of Location for all newly staked mineral claims by Velocity. The authors have confirmed these have been accepted for recording by the BLM using the LR2000 register and are in good standing as of November 30th, 2016. Velocity's existing 10 BLM mineral claims A18 to A23 and A26 to A29 also appear to be in good standing as of November 30th, 2016 based upon a check of the BLM's LR2000 Register.

The main workings and surface disturbances at the Property appear to be associated with the Penman (sometimes called the Homestake) Vein which are part of the Homestake and Pennsylvania patented claims which are not owned by or under option to Velocity or Altiplano. There appears to be little to no significant environmental concerns based upon the observations from the property visit by Mr. Dufresne, however, the authors have not conducted a legal review or environmental audit of the Project area.

4 Property Description and Location

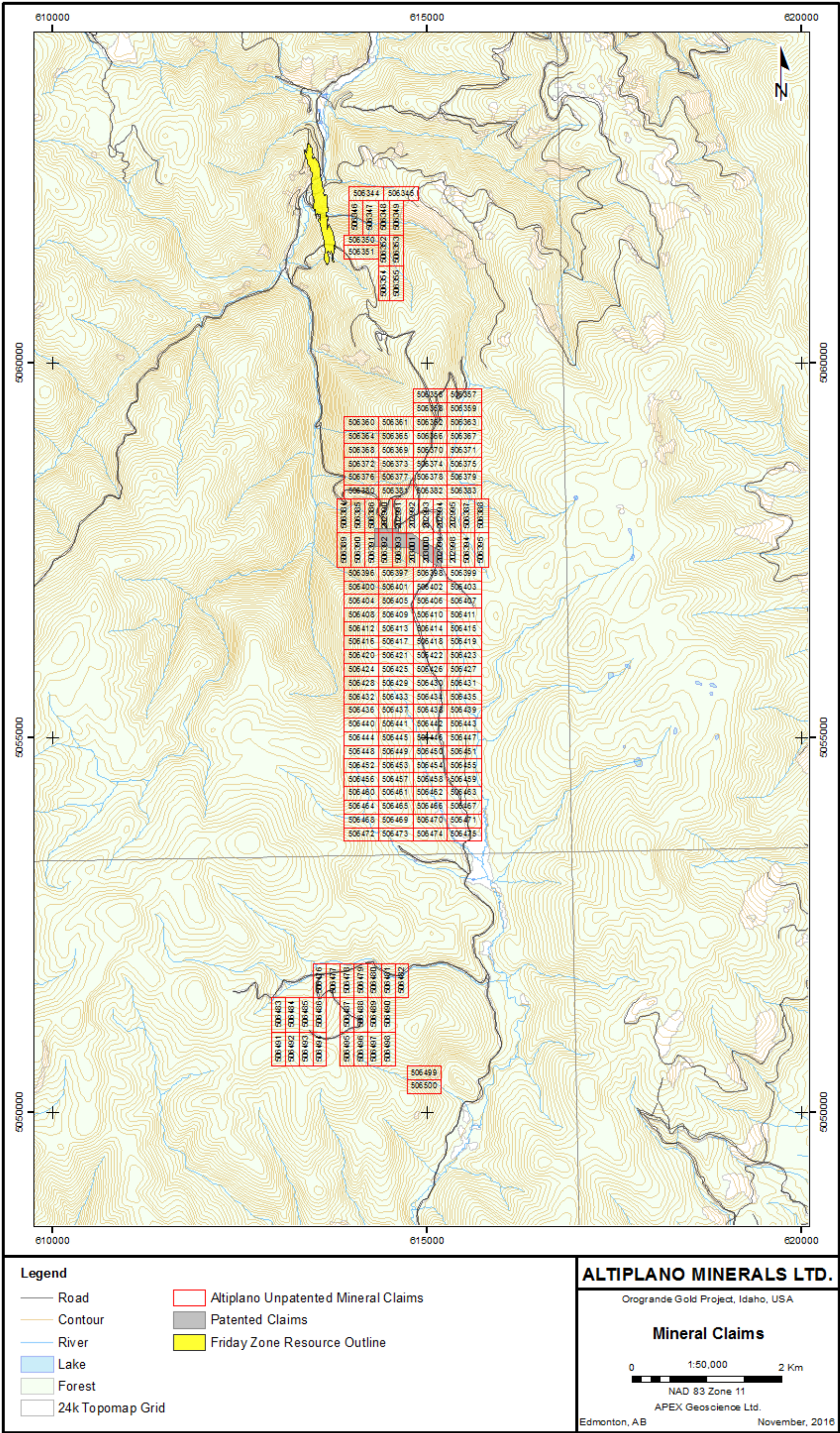
The Project is located in Idaho County in north central Idaho within the Nez Perce National Forest, approximately 322 km north-northeast of Boise, Idaho, and 15 km south-southwest of Elk City, Idaho (Figure 1). The approximate centre of The Project in Universal Traverse Mercator (UTM) NAD83 Zone11 co-ordinates is Easting 614800 m and Northing 5056600 m. The Property location is provided in Figure 1. The 167 mineral claims that make up the Project cover an area of 14.2 km². The 167 claims that comprise the Property have been optioned by Altiplano from Velocity. The Option Agreement states that Altiplano Minerals Ltd. (TSXV: APN) has entered into an option to purchase agreement with Velocity USA, Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Velocity Minerals Ltd., to acquire 167 mining claims located in Idaho, known as the Orogrande Gold Property, subject to a 1.5% standard net smelter return royalty (NSR). To exercise the option to purchase Altiplano must:

- i) Issue 1,250,000 common shares and pay CDN\$25,000 to Velocity, provided that Velocity shall immediately use such cash to stake in its name further claims near or adjacent to the Orogrande Property and all such newly staked claims shall thereafter form a part of the property for the purpose of this Option;
- ii) On or before the first anniversary of the Option, incur exploration expenditures on the property of not less than CDN\$500,000, and issue a further 1,250,000 common shares;
- iii) On or before the second anniversary of the Option, incur exploration expenditures on the property of not less than CDN\$750,000, and issue a further 1,250,000 common shares; and
- iv) On or before the third anniversary of the Option, incur exploration expenditures on the property of not less than \$750,000.

The 167 claims that make up the Project include claims staked by Velocity in October, 2016 as part of the option agreement using the initial payment of CDN\$25,000. The Projects claims are broken up into three blocks the North Block, the Centre Block, and the South Block. The North Block contains 12 claims, the South Block contains 25 claims, and the Centre Block contains 130 claims and makes up the majority of The Project. A complete list of claim numbers and AMC numbers is attached in Appendix 2 and shown in Figure 2.

There are two sets of private patented mineral claims that overlap and predate Velocity's BLM mineral claims under option to Altiplano. National Gold Inc. has two patented claims that lay near the north end of the Centre Block and cover the Penman Mine on the main Penman Vein. There is also a claim near the southern edge of the southern block of claims that is privately owned by a "SS Ellie" IMC 66885 and is currently in good standing (Boyer, 2012). The exact location of the claim was unable to be determined and may or may not be within Altiplano's claim holdings due to a change in claim locations from Velocity's 2012 claim layout.

Figure 2: Velocity Mineral Claims Under Option to Altiplano



The author who conducted the Property visit, Mr. Dufresne, did verify the location of a couple of the claim posts for the A series claims owned by Velocity and under option to Altiplano. Location for all of the corner posts for all 167 claims under option was provided by Velocity geologist Gerry Diakow along with maps and recording certificates.

All of the 167 mineral claims that are part of the Project are BLM federal lode claims and are administered by the U.S Forest Service (USFS). The Mining Law of 1872 states that with respect to unpatented mining claims on Federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop and mine mineral mining claims. No payment of production royalties to the Federal government is required. To maintain existing unpatented claims in good standing an annual maintenance fee of \$155.00 must be made per claim to the BLM. New lode mining claims require a \$10 recording fee payable at the County Courthouse of the relevant jurisdiction in which the claims are located. In addition, the BLM requires a further maintenance fee of \$155.00, a \$20.00 processing fee and a \$37.00 claim location fee making the new claim recording fee payable to BLM \$212.00 per claim. All 167 mineral claims are understood to be in good standing based on the information received from Velocity and spot checked against the BLM LR2000 registration database. All 157 new minerals claims have been registered by the BLM.

Permits to drill on federal land BLM mineral claims for the Project are also administered by the BLM and USFS. For drilling on USFS land, a Notice of Intent or Plan of Operations must be submitted and accepted prior to disturbance. If the surface area disturbance is expected to be less than 5 acres, drilling and/or trenching can be conducted with a Notice of Intent which is typically obtained within 60 to 180 days. If there is more than 5 acres of disturbance expected then a Plan of Operations is required at which point reclamation bonds, archeological surveys and other requirements may be requested by the USFS.

Velocity engaged Transect Archaeology to conduct an Archaeological Study in 2011 in order to submit with the application for drilling within the northern part of the central claim block, which is currently part of the Velocity claims under option to Altiplano. The study was submitted with a Plan of Operations to the USFS as part of a permit application for diamond core drilling on the property. On August 22, 2012 the USFS Minerals Administrator and a Velocity representative conducted a property visit as a final step in the application process. Velocity has since obtained a Plan of Operations permit for drilling on the Property, however no drilling has been conducted to date.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Project can be accessed by way of State highway 14 from Grangeville, Idaho 80 km to Crooked River Road. This road is an all-weather secondary road and is taken south for 18 km at which point a less used 5 km secondary road can be taken to The Project location. The nearest town is Elk City, Idaho with a population of ~200. The nearest moderate population centre is Grangeville with Lewiston, Idaho being the regional center for this part of Idaho. Grangeville is about ~1.0 hours to the northwest of the Project and Lewiston is ~2.5 hours away from The Project.

The climate at The Project is warm and humid in the summer ~27°C and cool in the winter ~ -8°C. There is ~760mm of annual precipitation which falls somewhat evenly over the year with a decline in late summer and early fall. Snow accumulation in the winter is three to six feet. The Project property topography is made primarily of gently sloping ridges. There is limited, 1200 foot, elevation differences present between the ridge tops and valley bottoms. The ridges tops sit at ~7000 feet and are primarily covered with disperse lodge pole pines. The valleys containing the historical mine workings are at ~6000 feet of elevation and contain denser spruce and poplar vegetation.

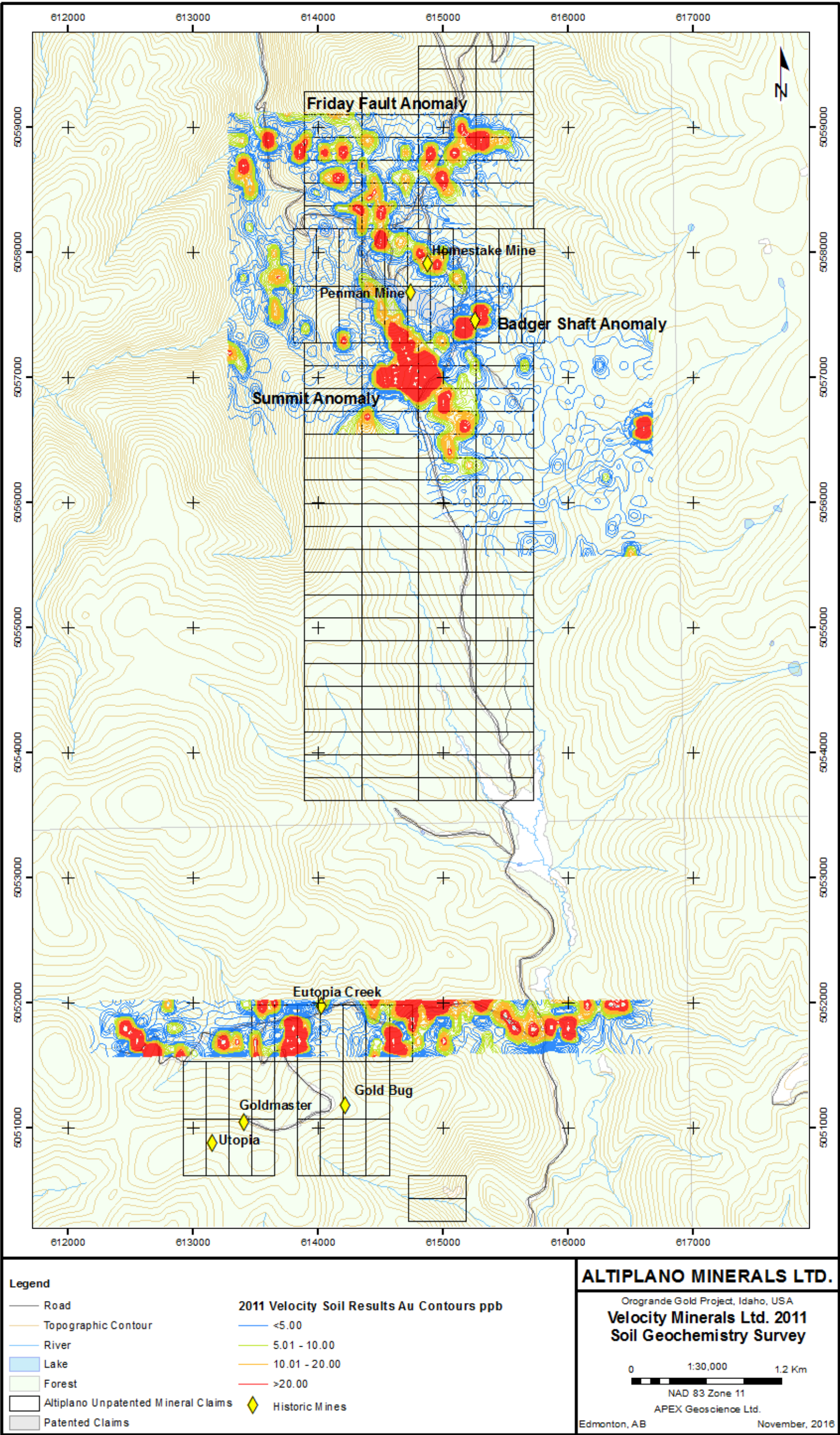
Surface exploration can operate as long as there is not snow on the ground which generally means April to November. Drilling and other subsurface exploration can operate year round. There is sufficient space for tailings and waste dump sites as well as other processing operations. If needed The Project area could be expanded to accommodate larger operations. Water can be sourced from local watercourses and electricity from diesel generators. There is no cellular service in the town of Elk City but there is land line telecommunications service. Most supplies and materials can be obtained in Grangeville.

6 History

Placer gold was first discovered in Idaho County in the Elk City - Orogrande District in 1861. There have been numerous small “rich” placers and a number of small historic hard rock mining operations in the Elk City - Orogrande District with the bulk of the total placer gold being produced between 1861 and 1872 (Gillerman and Bennett, 2011; Koschman and Bergandahl, 1968). Total placer gold production for the district is estimated at somewhere between 550,000 and 800,000 ounces. Historic lode gold production did not commence in any significant fashion until about 1902 (Koschman and Bergandahl, 1968). Total historic lode gold production for the district is estimated at about 100,000 ounces of gold. A couple of small historic lode gold producers including the Homestake, Penman, Badger Shaft, Badger Summit, Hematite, Gold Master Gold Bug and Eutopia are covered by the existing and newly staked Velocity claims under option to Altiplano. The historic Penman Mine, which produced close to 2,000 ounces of gold from the Penman (sometimes called Homestake) Vein, exists on two small patented mineral claims currently owned by National Gold Inc. and not under option to either Velocity or Altiplano (Figure 3).

The Elk City - Orogrande Mining District in Idaho dates back to the discovery of placer gold in the Crooked River. These placer deposits were discovered in the 1860's. The first hard rock mine, the Orogrande Mine, was established in 1903 and operated until 1938. Boyer (2012) indicates that approximately 30,000 ounces of gold were extracted during this period. Koschman and Bergandahl (1968) indicate that between 1930 to 1942 approximately ~100,000 oz of gold were reported to have been mined from ~900,000 tons of material at the Orogrande Mine and other smaller hard rock operations in the Elk City area.

Figure 3: Velocity Minerals Ltd. 2011 gold in soil geochemistry survey



There are a number of historic mines located within The Project boundaries. The Badger Shaft Mine, the Homestake Mine and the Penman Mine (Figure 3). The Penman Mine and Vein are located within National Gold's patented mineral claims. The history of the Penman, Homestake and Badger Shaft mines is well summarized by Van Angeren (1985), Erdman *et al.* (2003) and Boyer (2012). The Penman Mine, which is hosted on the Penman Vein, operated for a little over a decade until 1942. Its production peaked in 1940 with 5,325 feet of workings and a total production of 8,255 tons of ore resulting in 1,925 oz of gold and 1,843 oz of silver. The mine was closed in 1942 as a result of World War II and the War Production Board Limitation Order L-208. Ross Brattain acquired ownership after 1934, and then Don Alm became the owner from Ross Brattain in 1989 (Rains, 1991). The Penman Mine is located on the pre-existing Homestake and Pennsylvania Patented mineral claims owned by National Gold. They Pre-exist and take precedent over the overlapping Velocity mineral claims.

To the north and east approximately 250 m is the Homestake and Badger-Shaft mines which are similar in style and mineralization to the Penman Mine. To the South ~5 km are three smaller historic gold mines, the Gold Master, Eutopia, and Goldbug mines (Figure 3). These mines are much smaller in extent of workings and appear to have been much more limited operations in comparison to the Penman Mine.

Velocity conducted a large soil sampling program over a large portion of the current claim area in 2011. Lines running east-west spaced at 100 m were sampled at 50 m intervals. A total of 1,548 soil samples were collected in the A claim area which represents much of the same area as Velocity's current Centre Block of mineral claims. Senior staff at velocity supervised the collection of the samples. The soil samples were taken from the "B" horizon which was at an approximate depth of 20 cm in this area. ACME laboratories in Vancouver conducted standard soil multi-element geochemistry on the samples. The analysis of the former A claim samples by Velocity shows three distinct surface geochemical gold anomalies. These anomalies are named the Summit Anomaly, The Friday Fault and the Badger Shaft Anomaly. The anomalies and soil sampling results can be seen on Figure 3.

The Friday Fault anomaly appears to trend northwest-southeast and is ~2 km long and up to 300 m wide. It is likely that the Friday Fault anomaly represents an extension of Premium Gold Inc.'s gold geochemical anomaly that is proximal to and associated with a number of north to northwest trending fault lines to the north of Velocity's Centre Block of claims and is associated with the Friday Gold Deposit. The Summit Anomaly appears to be bound between the Friday Fault and an inferred splay fault to the east. It is ~1000 m by 500m in size and has consistent high grade soil assays up to 439 ppb gold. The anomaly appears to show a spatial association with a northwest trending fault zones similar to the structural setting of the X Zone anomaly discussed below.

The bottom of the Centre Block has been expanded to the south to cover a portion of a target, the X Zone anomaly, which Premium had been exploring. This has allowed the bottom of the Centre Block to cover a large portion of the X Zone identified by Premium in historic work. The X Zone has been explored by Premium using airborne magnetics, conductivity, IP (induced polarization), and a soil geochemistry survey between 2009 and 2011. All of these surveys have identified the X Zone as an anomaly

with strong evidence for potential mineralization related to a northwest trending structural element. Figures 4 to 7 show the various anomalous signatures over the X Zone and the current Velocity Centre Block claim outline in black.

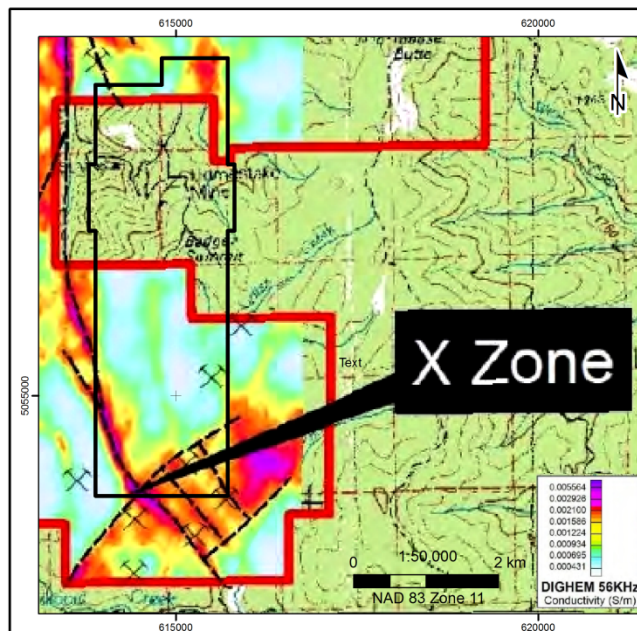


Figure 4: X Zone Conductivity

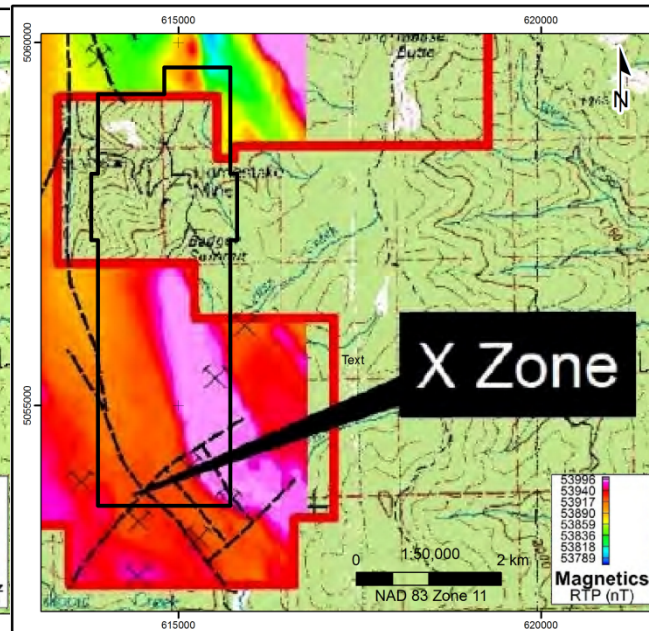


Figure 5: X Zone Magnetics

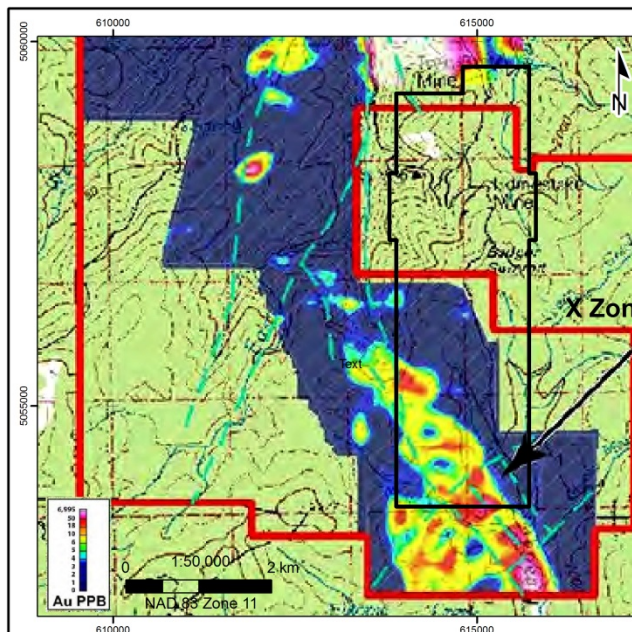


Figure 6: X Zone Gold in Soils

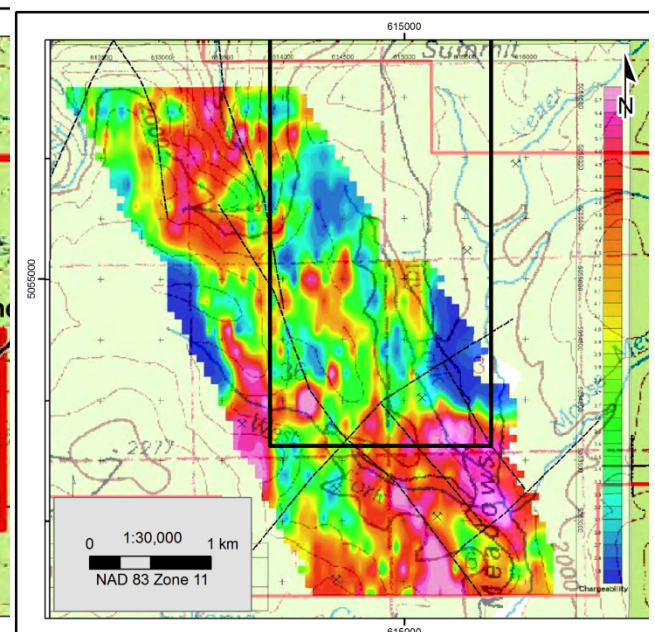


Figure 7: X Zone Chargeability

The Friday Fault Anomaly, the Summit Anomaly and the X Zone Target all warrant further work based upon the historic results to date. All warrant further surface

geochemical and geophysical surveys along with careful geological mapping leading to reconnaissance drill testing.

Velocity's North Block of mineral claims covers a weak magnetic anomaly identified by Premium in an airborne geophysical survey immediately adjacent to Premium's Friday - Petsite Gold Deposit. The anomaly was previously covered by Premium's mineral claims and contains evidence of historic lode workings. The proximity to Premium's Friday - Petsite Deposit along with the historic workings indicates that these newly acquired claims require for further investigation.

Velocity also conducted a soil sampling program (Boyer, 2012) over a portion of the South Claim Block, at the time denoted as the T claims, which correspond to Velocity - Altiplano's current South Block. Only ~25% of the claim area was sampled totaling 324 samples. Significant gold in soil anomalies were identified (Figure 3), indicating that the South Claim Block warrants further surface soil sampling and one or more of airborne and ground geophysical surveys.

The Orogrande Property contains little to no evidence of prior drilling and there is no known historic mineral resource or reserve estimates for the Project.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Project area is underlain by Proterozoic age metasedimentary rocks which include greenschist to amphibolite grade schists, gneisses, calc-silicates and amphibolites of the Belt - Purcell Group (Figure 8). These rocks have been intruded by the Cretaceous aged southern lobe of the Idaho Batholith. The Idaho Batholith in the region is comprised primarily of stocks and small batholiths of granodiorite, quartz monzonite and Alaskite. The metamorphosed rocks have a steep west dipping trend.

Locally, the Crooked River area has a series of shear structures with north to northwest trends and steep west facing dips (Figure 8). These collectively are known as the Orogrande Shear Zone (OSZ). Regionally, the OSZ roughly represents the contact zone between Belt – Purcell Group rocks and the Idaho Batholith. Boyer (2012) suggests that the OSZ in later years may in fact have been a graben like structure, which also might be consistent with the continued intrusive events indicated by the presence of numerous and abundant pegmatite, aplite and felsic dykes and small intrusions many of which are interpreted as Tertiary in age.

There is little evidence of glacial activity recorded and the valley fill surface sediments are mainly comprised of fluvial and lacustrine deposits.

7.2 Property Geology

The geology within the bounds of the Project is primarily the Elk City Metamorphic sequence of the Belt – Purcell Group along with numerous outcrops of granite and granodiorite related to the Idaho Batholith. Many of the outcrops of metasedimentary

biotite gneiss and schist along with quartzite are postulated to be either roof pendants within the Atlanta lobe of the Idaho Batholith or are large rotated blocks within the OSZ structure (Boyer, 2012; Shenon and Reed, 1934). The Project area shows a large number of pegmatite, aplite and andesite to felsic dykes.

The OSZ strikes roughly north - south through the property and is expressed as a number of steeply west dipping structures. This zone is bound on the west by the Monday Fault and on the east by the Friday Fault (Figure 8). The north – south OSZ shear zone hosts hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization over its entire 40 to 45 km of strike length. Hydrothermal alteration zones are spatially associated with the OSZ and northwest trending ancillary faults and include zones of silicification, argillization chloritization and dolomitization. Discreet shear zones and faults range from approximately 90 to 180 m in width (Boyer, 2012). Figure 8 shows the bedrock geology as well as a number of discreet faults that are part of the north – south trending OSZ.

Detailed geological mapping has not completed on the Velocity – Altiplano mineral claims.

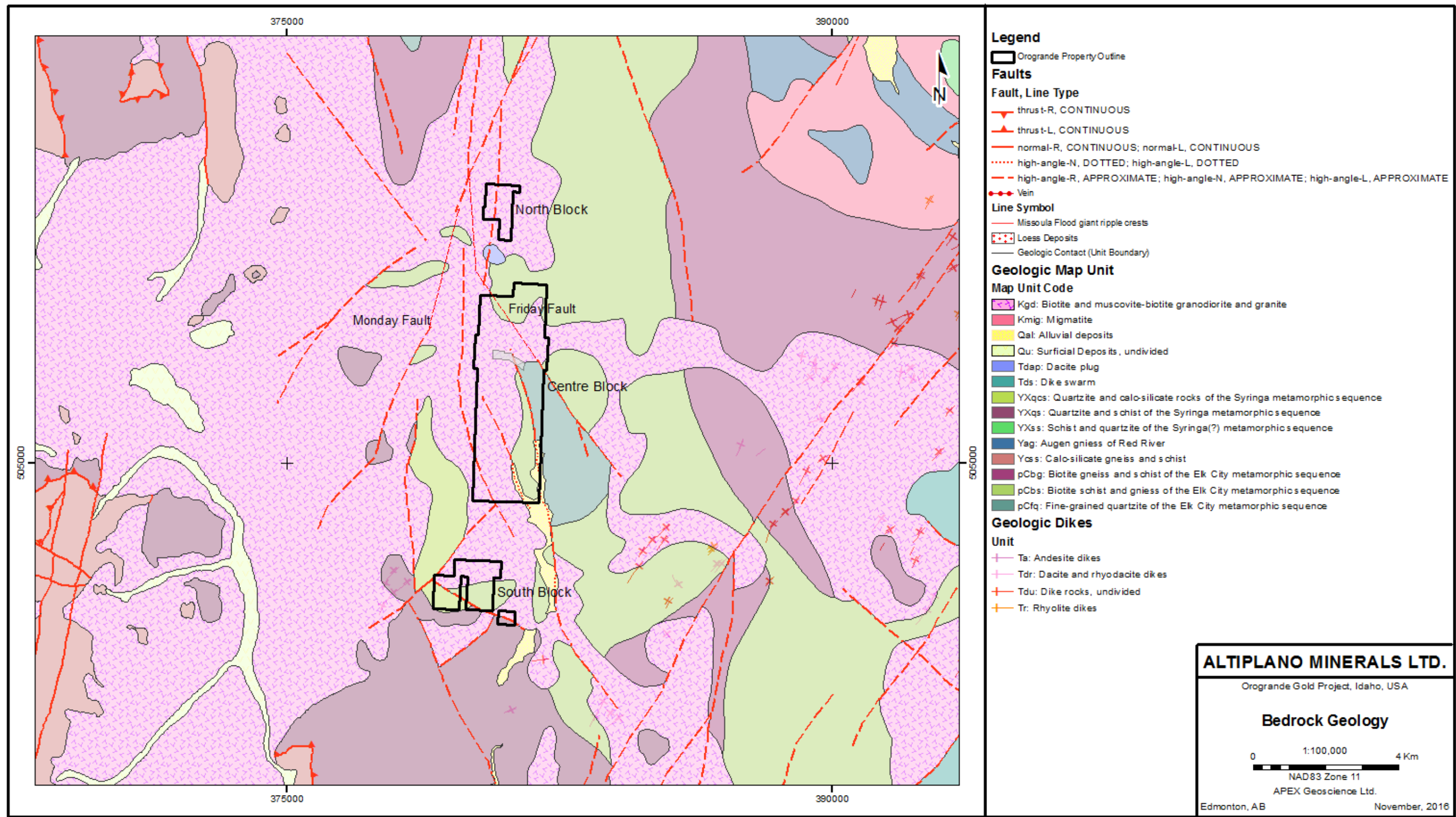
7.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization in the Project area is mostly hosted in veins and hydrothermal alteration zones that are spatially associated with the OSZ and associated discreet fault zones. Gold mineralization is associated with zones of pyrite and minor arsenopyrite. Two styles of gold mineralization have been identified historically in the Project area and in recent work by Premium, including disseminated low grade values (along with pyrite) in broad zones of shearing and alteration, with high grade gold and silver associated with discreet lode quartz veins and silicified breccia zones (Boyer, 2012; Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968). Either style can be hosted in granodiorite or metasedimentary rocks but both are often associated with pegmatites or small late stage intrusive bodies. Minor amounts of tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and tungsten minerals can be found associated with gold mineralization (Boyer, 2012; Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968).

The Penman Vein (historically also called the Homestake Vein), on National Gold's patented mineral claims, is a discreet quartz vein that trends west-northwesterly and represents the main known mineralization on the Property. The Penman Vein is known to be present and is fairly continuous over a strike length underground of more than 700 feet (210 m) and a vertical extent of more than 300 feet (90 m) as described by Shenon and Reed (1934). Van Angeren (1985) indicates that the Penman Vein is in fact traceable on surface for more than 2,300 feet (950 m) and averages 1.5 (0.45 m) to 2.0 feet (0.61 m) in width, rarely exceeding 3 feet in width (0.91 m).

The Badger Vein and other associated veins of the Badger Shaft and Homestake mines are similar in style and mineralization to the Penman Vein and are located about 250 m northeast of the Penman Vein on Altiplano's mineral claims. The Badger Vein is traceable on surface and in old workings for a distance of about 1,000 feet (300 m). Van Angeren (1985) describes the Badger Vein as being exposed to depths of 150 feet (45 m) and is up to 3.5 feet (1 m) in width with grades that are in the 0.1 to 0.3

Figure 8: Bedrock Geology



ounce per ton (opt) range (3.4 to 10.3 grams per tonne [gpt]). The Penman (Homestake) and Badger veins are typically white quartz hosted and cut by faults and are typically 1 to 2 feet wide with minor pyrite and arsenopyrite and rare base metal sulphides. At the Homestake and Badger Shaft mines there are up to five veins of this type each separated by between 500 to 600 feet of wallrock metasedimentary rocks and/or granodiorite. They have 115 to 120 degree strikes and steep ~80 degree dips to the southwest. These veins are often cross cut and offset by up to 100 feet by faulting and dykes.

Precious metal mineralization at Premium's nearby Friday - Petsite Deposit is complex. Gold-silver mineralization is within the OSZ and is associated with stockwork disseminated zones, breccias, discreet shears and is hosted in both metasedimentary rocks and intrusive bodies (Simpson, 2013). Friday Deposit mineralization consists of native gold, electrum, pyrite, with minor arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite. Petsite stock mineralization consists of gold-silver-arsenic, with gold, electrum, and unidentified tellurium minerals (Simpson, 2013).

8 Deposit Types

The potential for Lode precious metal deposit types at the Orogrande Project area can be broadly divided into Cretaceous to Tertiary epithermal deposits and potentially older orogenic shear zone related deposit types. Both generic deposit types may be divisible into subtypes based upon the nature of the gold distribution, i.e. disseminated low grade precious metal mineralization over large widths and associated with stockwork veins, breccias and extensive widespread alteration versus high grade precious metals associated with discreet lode quartz veins and/or silicified zones. Both subtypes of mineralization have been identified at the Orogrande Project area and on the adjacent Premium Property.

In the case of precious metal epithermal deposit type, late stage intrusions, widespread alteration, metal zonation, host rock rheology and structural geology may all play important roles in the distribution and related deposition of precious metals and perhaps even in the re-distribution of earlier older gold mineralization. Both high grade and low grade precious metal mineralization has been identified in and spatially associated with Tertiary aged felsic porphyritic intrusives. This type of mineralization may be representative of the epithermal deposit type.

The second type of potential precious metal mineralization in the district is the orogenic precious metal (mainly gold) deposit type. Orogenic style of precious metal mineralization would be significantly older than the epithermal type of mineralization and would be likely much more structurally controlled as it would be related to extensive fluid migration during shearing and metamorphism of the surrounding country rock associated with deep seated orogenic events. In this deposit model, deep seated structures, fluid pathways and host rock rheology and geochemistry play a strong role in focusing fluid migration and precious metal deposition. Silicification and higher temperature gangue and ore mineralogy are diagnostic of this deposit type. Perhaps

some of the precious metal mineralization identified associated with the OSZ is representative of this type or style of mineralization, however, the genetic origin of precious metal mineralization in the Elk City – Orogrande District is poorly understood. Exploration methodologies and strategies need to be designed to identify both epithermal and orogenic types of precious metal mineralization.

9 Exploration

Altiplano has not conducted any surface exploration at the Orogrande Gold Project to date. Previous exploration was completed by Velocity and/or Premium as recently as 2013. The most recent work by Premium and Velocity is detailed in reports by Simpson (2013) and Boyer (2012), respectively, and is summarized in the history section.

Velocity in conjunction with Altiplano staked 157 new BLM mineral claims during October, 2016 as part of the option agreement. These claims have been included in all figures. A site visit on October 13th and 14th was completed by the lead author, Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo., Principal and President of APEX Geoscience Ltd., and a Qualified Person.

10 Drilling

To the knowledge of the authors there has been no drilling conducted on the Project lands by Altiplano or Velocity or any previous owner of the recent mineral claims in the area. There is also no record of any historic drilling being conducted. There were a number of proposed drill holes by Premium that now fall within Velocity - Altiplano's claim boundaries but there is no evidence that these have been drilled.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The 2011 soil sampling program was overseen by Gerry Diakow who is a geologist and Velocity's president. All logistics and site management was carried out by local persons.

All soil samples were collected from the "B" horizon when able and placed in water proof paper envelopes which were marked with a sample number. Where the "B" horizon was not present or poorly defined samples were collected from the "C" horizon at ~15-30cm depths. No samples were collected from rock outcrops or areas in which the soil had been disturbed and potentially mixed with old workings or displaced from another location. Samples were taken at 50m intervals along the lines which had 100m spacing. Exact sample locations were recorded in field note book and a wire flag stake with the sample number marked on it were placed in the ground. The exact locations were later entered into excel spreadsheets. Samples were stored in a locked vehicle until they could be taken to a secure storage building in Grangeville. At this point the

samples were dried and then shipped via United Parcel Service to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (ACME) in Vancouver British Columbia. David S. Boyer reviewed Velocities field procedures and sample handling and determined that the samples were collected in a proper manner and that sample security was preserved.

Acme Analytical Laboratories processed all samples following their standard protocols: soils were dried at 60° C then sieved through a -80 mesh screen to yield 100g of material from which a 15 g split was taken for aqua regia digestion. The sample is then analysed for 36 elements by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma- Mass Spectrometer). ACME is an ISO 9001:2008 certified laboratory and is entirely independent from Velocity. ACME followed ISO quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) protocols including duplicate samples, blanks and standard samples with each set of soil samples from the Project. The QA/QC reporting was attached to the assay sheets and fell within industry standards. The assay results were made available online as well as mailed to Velocity. The authors of this report believe that the samples taken for The Project were correctly and securely handled and processed.

12 Data Verification

Velocity did not use any of its own blanks or standards for the purpose of QA/QC during its sampling and subsequent analysis of the samples. ACME internal controls and procedures were relied upon for QA/QC. The authors believe given the area and the historic information that the quartz veins and some of the alteration zones are likely gold bearing and further field work and drilling are recommended to determine the Projects validity. The authors also recommend that randomized insertion of blanks, duplicates and standards in all sample streams be conducted in future in order to insure data integrity going forward.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

To the authors knowledge no recent or publicly available metallurgical or mineral processing testing has been done in relation to the Project.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There has been no mineral resource estimates completed for any part of the Project.

15 Adjacent Properties

Premium had claims totaling approximately 180 km² centered on the OSZ immediately adjacent to Altiplano's North and Center claim blocks. The North Block and part of the Center Block claims now encompass portions of what was Premium mineral

claims that are no longer in good standing. Premium completed soil sampling grids and geophysical surveys in the past which have resulted in the identification of geochemical and geophysical anomalies on newly staked Velocity – Altiplano lands.

In prior exploration, Premium identified the Friday - Petsite Gold Zone, which has a NI 43-101 compliant pit constrained indicated mineral resource of 647,000 oz of gold and an inferred mineral resource of 590,000 oz of gold (Simpson, 2013). The authors of this report have not verified or validated this resource and nor have they have visited the Project. Velocity - Altiplano's North Block of mineral claims, is directly to the east of Premium's Friday Zone mineral resource. The western boundary of the North Block is ~500 m east of the Friday-Petsite mineral resource area and covers a weak positive magnetic anomaly. Figure 9 shows the Friday Zone within Premiums claims and the adjacent North Block recently staked by Velocity - Altiplano on airborne magnetics. Table 1 shows significant drill intercepts that occur within close proximity to the North Block of claims. Figure 10 shows the gold in soils contours from Premium's geochemical soil survey as well as those of Velocity. There is reasonable continuity between both of these soil geochemical surveys. The gold in soils anomaly associated with the Friday – Petsite Gold Zone appears to continue onto the Altiplano Centre Block of mineral claims. Mineralization in the Friday - Petsite Gold Zone ranges from wide low grade intervals to more narrow high grade intervals. Precious metals are associated with quartz veining and sulphides along with strongly altered shear zones.

Table 1: Significant Drill Intercepts at the Friday Gold Zone

Hole ID	Depth (m)	Intercept (m)	Au (g/t)
PFR2009_1	57.0-73.50	16.50	5.47
PFR2009_10	201.80-353.80	152.00	3.28
PFR2010_2	14.60-289.60	275.00	1.84
PFR2010_2	213.40-228.30	14.90	22.18
PFR2010_3	221.00-378.90	157.90	2.23
PER2010_21	29.90-64.30	34.40	7.00

The other zone identified by Premium, of note in reference to Altiplano's Project, is the X Zone. A large portion of the X Zone now falls within the southern end of the Centre Block of Velocity - Altiplano's mineral claims. This Zone has been identified as anomalous with regards to IP, magnetics, conductivity, and gold in soil geochemistry.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant information or data to which the authors are aware that has not already been presented in the preceding sections of this report.

Figure 9: Adjacent Properties Magnetic Survey and Friday Zone Proximity

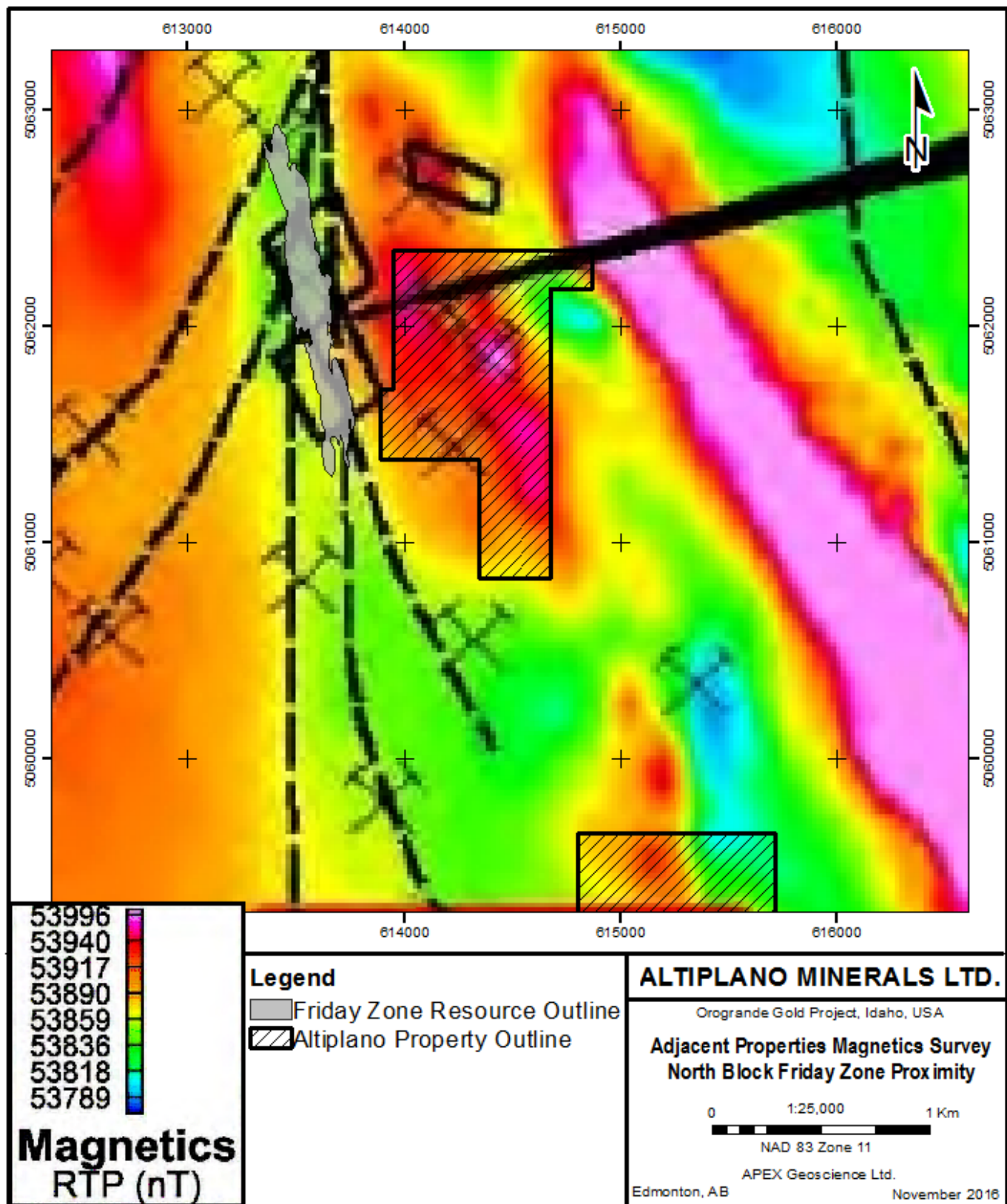
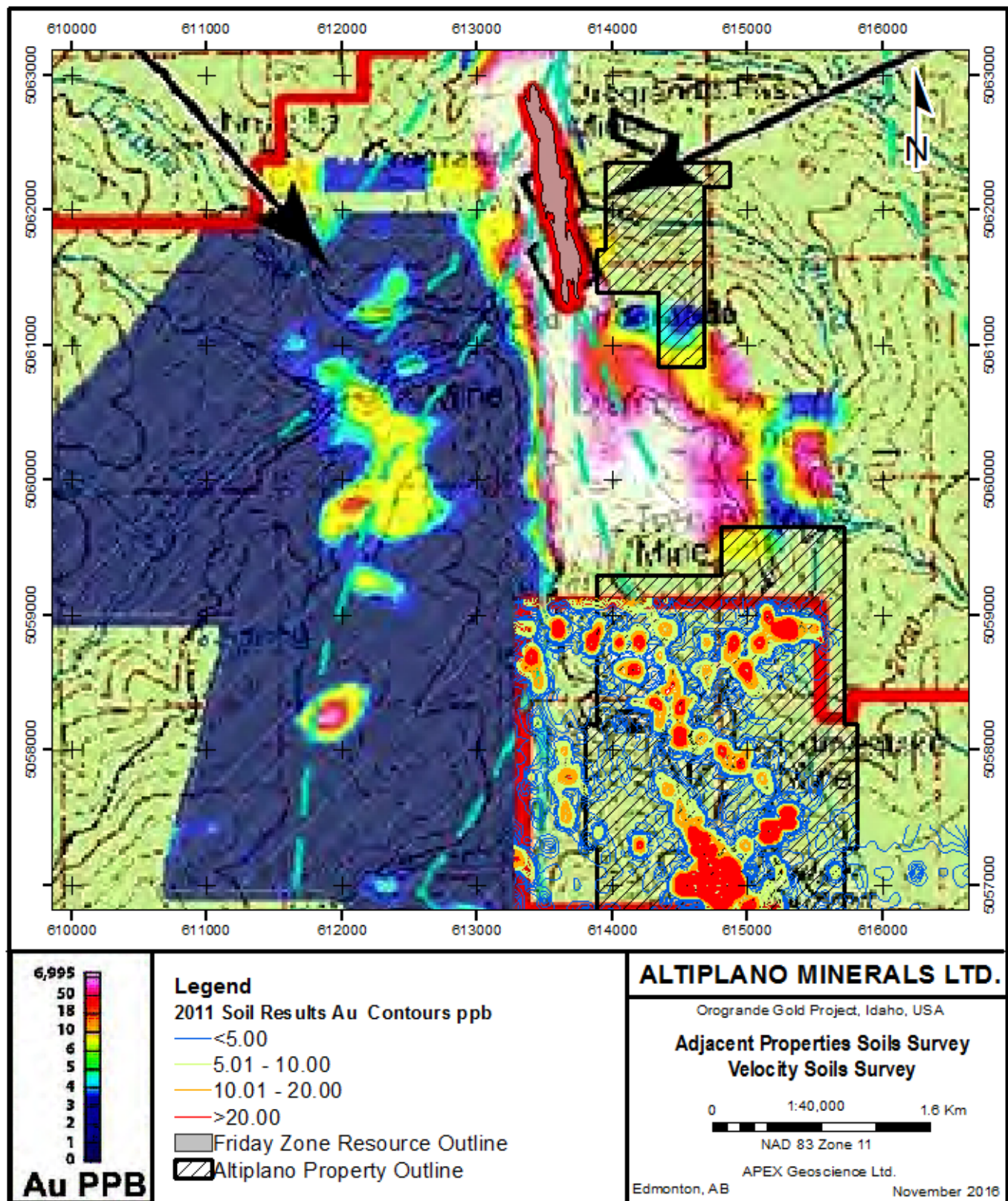


Figure 10: Adjacent Property Gold in Soil Survey Results



17 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Orogrande Gold Project is hosted within or at the edge of the Orogrande Shear Zone, a 40 to 45 km long north-south regional shear zone roughly at the contact between the Cretaceous Idaho Batholith and metamorphosed Proterozoic Belt - Purcell sedimentary rocks. The shear zone, or at least discrete faults associated with the shear zone, are reported to range from 100 to 200 m in width. Numerous outcrops of metasedimentary rocks are reported as “roof pendants” floating in granodiorite. Numerous leucocratic pegmatite and aplite dykes along with small late Cretaceous to Tertiary felsic intrusions are present in the area. These features appear to be closely associated with the areas gold mineralization. The Orogrande Gold Project falls just on the edge of a southern portion of the shear zone. Gold mineralization in the district can be classified into two types with native (high grade) gold associated with quartz vein lodes and lenses within granodiorite, dacite or at contacts between granodiorite and metasedimentary schist and/or gneiss. The second type of gold mineralization is associated with zones of disseminated pyrite in silicified shear zones and breccias sometimes with a network or stockwork of thin veins and veinlets. This style of gold mineralization is well exhibited by Premium’s Friday - Petsite gold deposit immediately adjacent to Altiplano’s Orogrande Gold Project.

Recent work on the property and in the vicinity of the property include a soil sampling program that was completed by Velocity in 2011 and included 1,548 samples. This was mainly carried out over what was then the northern claim block. It revealed two targets of interest which are situated over gold bearing structures or vein zones. These two anomalies are named the Summit anomaly and the Friday Fault - Badger Shaft anomaly. Newly staked ground covers a potentially mineralized zone in the southern portion of the center claim block, which has been previously explored by Premium.

Based upon the favourable geological setting of the Orogrande Gold Project and the results of exploration work completed to date which includes the identification of significant areas of hydrothermal alteration and the identification of gold mineralization on surface and in historic lode mines, the Project is considered by the authors of this report to represent an early stage ‘property of merit’ and warrants further exploration.

18 Recommendations

Given the early stage of exploration on the Property, further work including additional soil sampling, geological mapping along with airborne and ground geophysical surveys is strongly recommended for Altiplano’s Orogrande Gold Project. Based upon the results of this work, a program of exploration drilling should follow the initial surface exploration program.

A phased approach to future exploration at the Orogrande Gold Project is recommended (Table 2). Based upon a review of the available exploration data for Project, the authors recommend a Phase 1 field program comprising soil sampling, an airborne time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey paired with detailed

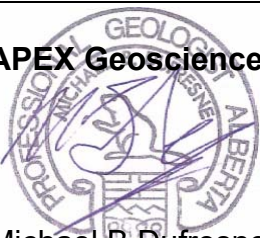
geological and structural mapping. It is estimated that the Phase 1 field program (and subsequent reporting), for the Orogrande Gold Project would require an expenditure of approximately CDN\$300,000 (Table 2).

Dependent upon the results of the Phase 1 program described above, the following Phase 2 exploration program is recommended. The Phase 2 program should include one or more of further soil sampling, ground geophysical surveys and drilling targeting areas of mineralization on the Property. The Phase 2 program should include additional data compilation and validation of historic data. The Phase 2 sampling, ground geophysics and drilling is estimated to cost approximately CDN\$965,000 (Table 2).

Table 2: Recommended Work Program and Budget

Exploration Program Budget Based on Recommendations		
Exploration	Cost/Unit (CAD\$) Comment	Total Cost (CDN\$)
Phase 1		
Project planning and permitting		\$15,000.00
Detailed geological and structural mapping/interpretation	One Geologist for 2 Months plus expenses @ \$30,000/mth	\$60,000.00
Additional Soil & Rock Sampling Survey	Four Man Sampling Crew for 1 month @ \$2,500/day	\$75,000.00
Geochemistry of Rocks and Soils	2,000 samples at \$40/sample	\$80,000.00
Geophysical Survey (Vtem) and report of findings	400 line km @\$125/km Mobilization/Demob \$10,000 Data processing and report \$10,000	\$70,000.00
	Subtotal Phase 1	\$300,000.00
Phase 2 (Dependent upon results of Phase 1)		
Project planning and permitting		\$25,000.00
Ground Geophysical IP & Magnetic Surveys	1 month of ground Geophysical Surveys at \$2,500/day	\$75,000.00
15 diamond core holes	3000 m total @ \$225/m	\$675,000.00
Core assay (prep & multi-element)	2000 samples @ \$40/sample	\$80,000.00
3 months Supervision (time, travel, per diem)	\$20,000 / month	\$60,000.00
	Subtotal Phase 1	\$915,000.00
Allowance for unforeseen costs	10%	\$50,000.00
Total		\$1,265,000.00

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

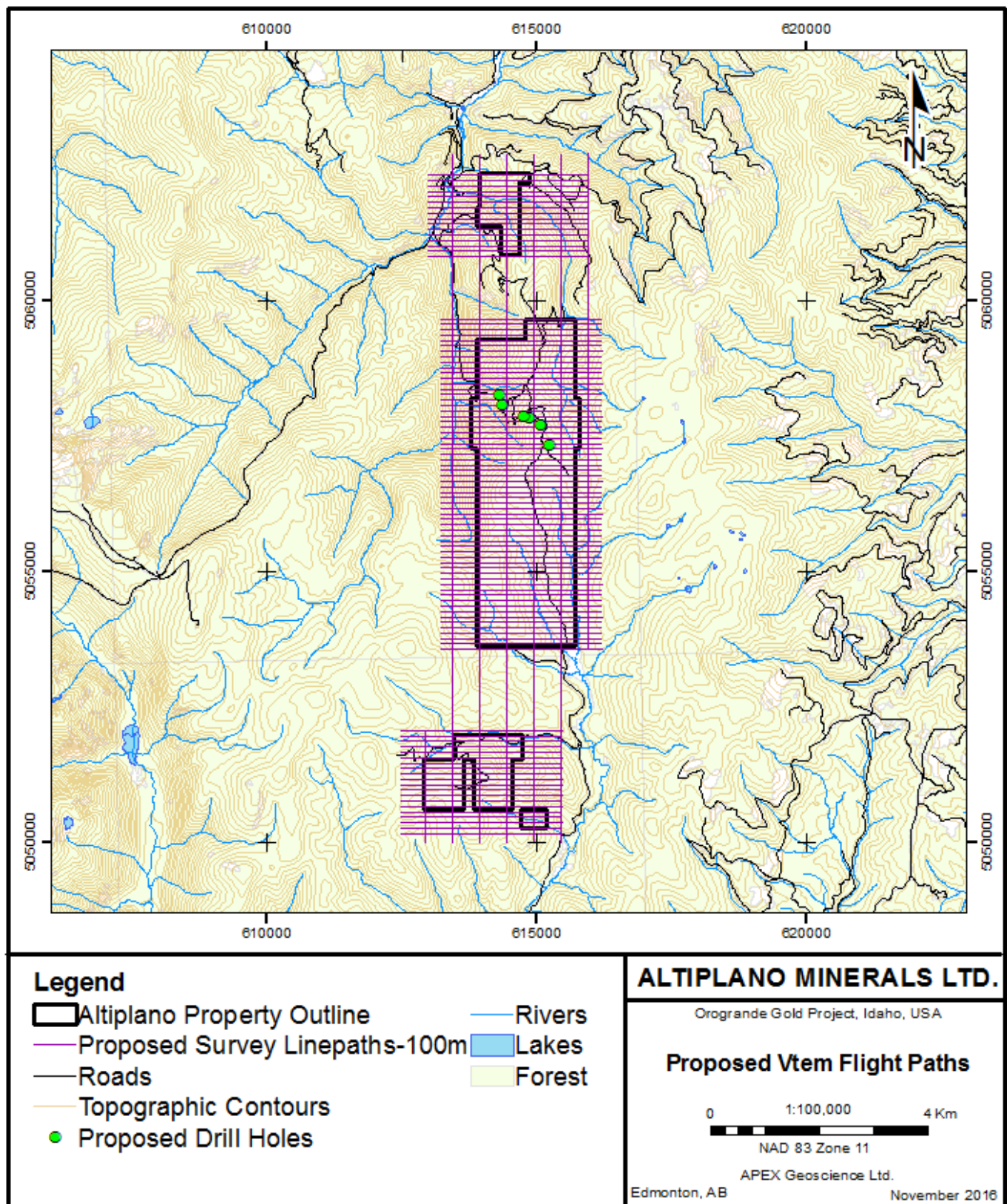


Michael B Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo.
Effective Date: November 30th, 2016
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Edward Parker

Edward Parker. B.Sc., P.Geo.I.T.

Figure 11: Proposed VTEM Flight Path and Proposed Drillhole Survey Sites



19 References

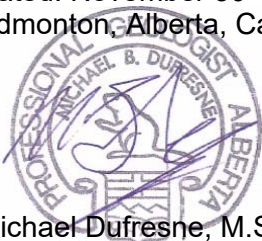
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20 Certificate of Author

I, Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President and Principal with: APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Suite 110, 8429 – 24th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6P 1L3
Phone: 780-467-3532
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1983 and with a M.Sc. in Economic Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987.
3. I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA) since 1989. . I have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC since 2011.
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 30 years since my graduation from university.
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 requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for and have directly supervised the preparation of all sections of the Technical Report titled “Technical Report Orogrande Gold Project, Idaho County, Idaho, USA”, dated November 30, 2016 (the “Technical Report”). I visited the Property on October 13th and 14th, 2016.
7. I am not aware of any scientific or technical information with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
8. I am independent of the property and issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. 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.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files or their websites.

Dated: November 30th, 2016
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

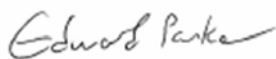


Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo.

I, Edward Parker, B.Sc., G.I.T., do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed by: APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Suite 110, 8429 – 24th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6P 1L3
Phone: 780-467-3532
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Alberta in 2011.
3. I am and have been registered as a Geologist in Training (G.I.T.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA) since 2011.
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 2 years since my graduation from university.
5. I have aided in the preparation of the Technical Report titled “Technical Report Orogrande Gold Project, Idaho County, Idaho, USA”, dated November 30, 2016 (the “Technical Report”). I have not visited the Property.
6. I am not aware of any scientific or technical information with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
7. I am independent of the property and issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. 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.
9. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files or their websites

Dated: November 30th, 2016
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



Edward Parker, B.Sc., P.Geo.IT.

Appendix 1: List of Units, Abbreviations and Measurements

\$	- Dollar amount
%	- Percent
'	- Minutes (in the context of latitude and longitude coordinates)
"	- Seconds (in the context of latitude and longitude coordinates)
°	- Degrees
°C	- Degrees Celsius
°F	- Degrees Fahrenheit
%RS	- Percentage of the Standard Deviation to the Mean
AA/AAS	- Atomic Absorption (Spectrometry)
ac	- Acre (0.0040469 km ²)
Ag	- Silver
ALS	- ALS Global (analytical laboratories)
APEX	- APEX Geoscience Ltd.
As	- Arsenic
Au	- Gold
BFC	- Bullion Fault Corridor
BLM	- Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CDN	- Canadian Dollar
CHIINV	- Chi Inverse statistical Analysis
cm	- Centimeter (0.3937 in)
Corp.	-Corporation
CSAMT	- Controlled Source Audio MagnetoTellurics
Cu	- Copper
EM	- Electromagnetic
et al.	- and others
FA	- Fire Assay
FA-AA	- Fire Assay with Atomic Absorption (Spectrometry) finish
Fm	- Formation
ft	- Feet (0.3048 m)
g	- Gram
g/t	- Grams per tonne (equivalent to ppm, 1 g/t Au = 0.29167 oz/ton Au)
GIS	- Geographic Information System
GPS	- Global Positioning System
GSR	-Gross Smelter Royalty
GSV	- Gold Standard Ventures Corp.
Hz	- Hertz (cycles per second)
ICP	- Inductively Coupled Plasma geochemical analysis (ICP-AES, Atomic Emissions Spectrometry and ICP-MS, Mass Spectrometry)
ID	- Idaho
ID²	- Inverse Distance Squared
in	- Inch (2.54 cm)
Inc.	- Incorporated
IP	- Induced Polarization
ISO	- International Standards Organization
kg	- Kilogram (2.2046 lbs)
km	- Kilometers (0.6214 mi)
km²	- Square Kilometers (247.105 acres)
lb(s)	- Pound(s)
m	- Meter (3.2808 ft)
M	- Million
mi	- Mile (1.6093 km)
MIK	- Multiple Indicator Kriging
ml	- Milliliters
mm	- Millimeters

Mt	- Million tonnes
N	- North
NAD	- North American Datum (NAD27 – 1927 datum, NAD83 – 1983 datum)
NI	- National Instrument
NOI	- Notice of Intent
NPV	- Net Profit Interest
NV	- Nevada
NSR	- Net Smelter Royalty
oz	- ounce (always referring to troy ounce when referring to gold grade)
oz/st	- ounces (eg. Gold) per short ton (equivalent to ounce per ton – opt or 1 oz/st = 34.286 g/t or ppm)
Pb	- Lead
PLSS	- Public Land Survey System
PoO	- Plan of Operations
ppb	- Parts per billion
ppm	- Parts per million (equivalent to grams per tonne, 1 g/t Au = 0.29167 oz/ton Au)
QAQC	- Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QC	- Quality Control
R	- Range (as in T30N, R53E)
RC	- Reverse Circulation Drilling
SAD	- Surface Area Disturbance
Scorpio	- Scorpio Mineral Corporation
SD	- Standard Deviation
SG	- Specific Gravity or Density
SGS	- SGS Mineral Services
st	- short ton (2,000 lbs)
SW	- Southwest
t	- metric tonne (1000 kg = 2,204.6 lbs)
T	- Township (as in T30N, R53E)
ton	- imperial ton or short ton (2,000 lbs)
USA	- United States of America
USD	- US Dollar
UTM	- Universal Transverse Mercator
Velocity	- Velocity Minerals Ltd. or Velocity USA a wholly owned subsidiary of Velocity Minerals Ltd.
wt%	- Weight percentage
Zn	- Zinc

Appendix 2: Claim Information

Instrument #	IMC #	Claim name
506356	216530	P1
506357	216531	P2
506358	216532	P3
506359	216533	P4
506360	216534	P5
506361	216535	P6
506362	216536	P7
506363	216537	P8
506364	216538	P9
506365	216539	P10
506366	216540	P11
506367	216541	P12
506368	216542	P13
506369	216543	P14
506370	216544	P15
506371	216545	P16
506372	216546	P17
506373	216547	P18
506374	216548	P19
506375	216549	P20
506376	216550	P21
506377	216551	P22
506378	216552	P23
506379	216553	P24
506380	216554	P25
506381	216555	P26
506382	216556	P27
506383	216557	P28
506384	216558	P29
506385	216559	P30
506386	216560	P31
506387	216561	P32
506388	216562	P33
506389	216563	P34
506390	216564	P35
506391	216565	P36
506392	216566	P37
506393	216567	P38
506394	216568	P39
506395	216569	P40
506396	216570	P41
506397	216571	P42

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506398	216572	P43
506399	216573	P44
506400	216574	P45
506401	216575	P46
506402	216576	P47
506403	216577	P48
506404	216578	P49
506405	216579	P50
506406	216580	P51
506407	216581	P52
506408	216582	P53
506409	216583	P54
506410	216584	P55
506411	216585	P56
506412	216586	P57
506413	216587	P58
506414	216588	P59
506415	216589	P60
506416	216590	P61
506417	216591	P62
506418	216592	P63
506419	216593	P64
506420	216594	P65
506421	216595	P66
506422	216596	P67
506423	216597	P68
506424	216598	P69
506425	216599	P70
506426	216600	P71
506427	216601	P72
506428	216602	P73
506429	216603	P74
506430	216604	P75
506431	216605	P76
506432	216606	P77
506433	216607	P78
506434	216608	P79
506435	216609	P80
506436	216610	P81
506437	216611	P82
506438	216612	P83
506439	216613	P84
506440	216614	P85
506441	216615	P86

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506442	216616	P87
506443	216617	P88
506444	216618	P89
506445	216619	P90
506446	216620	P91
506447	216621	P92
506448	216622	P93
506449	216623	P94
506450	216624	P95
506451	216625	P96
506452	216626	P97
506453	216627	P98
506454	216628	P99
506455	216629	P100
506456	216630	P101
506457	216631	P102
506458	216632	P103
506459	216633	P104
506460	216634	P105
506461	216635	P106
506462	216636	P107
506463	216637	P108
506464	216638	P109
506465	216639	P110
506466	216640	P111
506467	216641	P112
506468	216642	P113
506469	216643	P114
506470	216644	P115
506471	216645	P116
506472	216646	P117
506473	216647	P118
506474	216648	P119
506475	216649	P120
506476	216650	P121
506477	216651	P122
506478	216652	P123
506479	216653	P124
506480	216654	P125
506481	216655	P126
506482	216656	P127
506483	216657	P128
506484	216658	P129
506485	216659	P130

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506486	216660	P131
506487	216661	P132
506488	216662	P133
506489	216663	P134
506490	216664	P135
506491	216665	P136
506492	216666	P137
506493	216667	P138
506494	216668	P139
506495	216669	P140
506496	216670	P141
506497	216671	P142
506498	216672	P143
506499	216673	P144
506500	216674	P145
506344	216518	K1
506345	216519	K2
506346	216520	K3
506347	216521	K4
506348	216522	K5
506349	216523	K6
506350	216524	K7
506351	216525	K8
506352	216526	K9
506353	216527	K10
506354	216528	K11
506355	216529	K12
202990	202990	A18
202991	202991	A19
202992	202992	A20
202993	202993	A21
202994	202994	A22
202995	202995	A23
202998	202998	A26
202999	202999	A27
203000	203000	A28
203001	203001	A29