



**P&E MINING
CONSULTANTS INC.**

Geologists and Mining Engineers

201 County Court Blvd., Suite 401
Brampton, Ontario
L6W 4L2

Tel: 905-595-0575
Fax: 905-595-0578
www.peconsulting.ca

**TECHNICAL REPORT
AND
UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE
ON THE
GROETE GOLD COPPER DEPOSIT,
GROETE PROPERTY,
GUYANA, SOUTH AMERICA**

FOR

CORSUREX RESOURCE CORP.

LATITUDE 6° 37' 42" N, LONGITUDE 58° 43' 07" W

**NI-43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT**

**Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET
David Burga, P.Geo.
Fred Brown, P.Geo.
Alfred Hayden, P.Eng.
Antoine Yassa, P.Geo.**

**P&E Mining Consultants Inc.,
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1.0 SUMMARY

Corsurex Resource Corp. (“Corsurex” or the “Company”) retained P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (“P&E”) to complete an independent National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) compliant Updated Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Groete Gold Copper Deposit (“Groete Deposit”), on the Groete Creek Property (“Groete Property” or the “Property”), located in the Cuyuni Mining District 4, Co-operative Republic of Guyana, in South America. The Mineral Resource Estimate considers gold and copper mineralization at the Groete Deposit that is potentially amenable to surface mining. Corsurex was formerly known as Gold Port Resources Ltd.

1.1 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Groete Deposit contains a pit constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.57 M gold equivalent (“AuEq”) oz (“ounces”) at 0.66 grams/tonne (“g/t”) AuEq including 0.49 g/t gold (“Au”) and 0.12% copper (“Cu”) contained in 74.0 million tonnes (“M t”).

The NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate in the Inferred Mineral Resource classification for an open pit cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t AuEq is summarized in Table 1.1. Mineral Resource estimation parameters including bulk density, metal values, process recoveries and pit optimization costs are detailed in Section 14 of this Technical Report. A gold price of US\$1,275/oz and copper price of US\$3.00/lb were used for the Mineral Resource Estimate.

TABLE 1.1 SUMMARY OF THE GROETE DEPOSIT UPDATED PIT CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE⁽¹⁻⁵⁾						
Classification	Domain	Tonnes (M)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (M oz)
Inferred	Saprolite	5.6	0.48	0.09	0.61	0.11
	Fresh	68.4	0.49	0.12	0.66	1.46
	Total	74.0	0.49	0.12	0.66	1.57

- 1) Mineral Resources are reported inside a constraining pit shell at a cut-off of 0.25 g/t AuEq.
- 2) Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- 3) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
- 4) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
- 5) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.

The Groete Deposit Updated Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 standards by P&E with a database incorporating seven surface diamond drill holes (1,656.5 metres (“m”) drilled by Gold Port Resources Ltd. (“Gold Port”) during 2012, and fifteen

diamond drill holes (4,864.9 m) completed by a previous owner between 1994 and 1996. The Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared with the objective of confirming the historical drill results, and identifying a gold Mineral Resource which would be amenable to open-pit mining methods. Four of the holes drilled by Gold Port utilized in this estimate were twin holes of historic collars 94-3, 94-5, 96-13 and 96-15, all of which were survey confirmed in their original location on the property.

The Groete Gold Copper Project is located in Cuyuni Mining District 4, 64 kilometres (“km”) southwest of Georgetown, the Capital of Guyana, and 26 km northwest of Bartica, a town of 15,000 people. Access is by a 16 km dirt road from Manaka, located on the west bank of the Essequibo River, directly to the project area. The project is one of the most easily accessed large gold copper Mineral Resources in Guyana, having deep water access and electrical power/support infrastructure within approximately 30 km.

This Updated Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 which require that all estimates be prepared in accordance with the “CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions” and in effect as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

1.2 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate demonstrates that the Groete Gold Copper Deposit has the potential for open pit mining and that potential can be further enhanced by Mineral Resource expansion. A review of historical drill data, the presence of significant surface exploitation by artisanal miners, and the evaluation of recent surface drilling on the project by Gold Port, indicates the potential to expand the mineralization on strike east and west for up to 4 km.

The recommended program consists of further drilling and analytical testing. The program will include approximately 500 m of drilling in 50 drill holes with the intention of expanding the known Mineral Resource. Drilling will also better define the depth of the saprolite zone and the grades of the saprolite. The recommended program including drilling, assays, camp expenses, and supervision is estimated to cost US\$ 167,000, as shown in Table 1.2.

The recommendation is made that samples from future drilling programs be analyzed at ISO certified laboratories.

The Company has two drill rigs on site, both need to be re-built prior to beginning the drill program. All support vehicles and heavy equipment, including two CL-320 excavators and a D-6 bulldozer, are on site and also require maintenance. A full camp with core logging and storage facilities is in place.

TABLE 1.2 RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET			
Program	Units	Unit Cost	Budget US \$
Camp Rehabilitation			\$40,000
Equipment Rehabilitation			\$55,000
Analysis (each hole to 10 m)	500	\$60	\$30,000
Manpower/Camp Lodging for 30 days			\$15,000
Geological Interpretation and Mapping			\$5,000
Sub Total			\$145,000
Contingency 15%			\$22,000
Total			\$167,000

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Corsurex retained P&E to complete an independent NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Groete Gold Copper Deposit, on the Groete Creek Property, located in the Cuyuni Mining District 4, Guyana. The Mineral Resource Estimate considers gold and copper mineralization at the Groete Gold Copper Deposit that is potentially amenable to surface mining.

The Updated P&E Mineral Resource Estimate presented in this Technical Report has been prepared in full conformance and compliance with the “CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves – Definitions and Guidelines” as referred to in NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and in force as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

This Technical Report was prepared by P&E, at the request of Mr. Adrian F.C. Hobkirk, President and Chief Executive Officer of Corsurex Resource Corp., a British Columbia registered company with its corporate office at:

750 W. Pender Street, Suite 804,
Vancouver, BC,
Canada,
V6C 2T7

This Technical Report is considered current as of the effective date of January 21, 2019.

Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., an Independent Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, conducted a site visit of the Property on November 12 to 16, 2012. A due diligence validation sampling program was conducted as part of the on-site review. There has been no further work since this site visit.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This Technical Report is based, in part, on internal company technical reports, and maps, published government reports, company letters, memoranda, public disclosure and public information as listed in the References at the conclusion of this Technical Report. Sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted or summarized in this Technical Report, and are so indicated where appropriate.

Parts of this Technical Report refer to the NI 43-101 Technical Reports for the Property by Sharpe (2011), Sharpe (2010), Pelke (2009) and P&E (2013) that were previously filed on SEDAR by Gold Port.

The present Technical Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101 and in compliance with Form NI 43-101F1 of the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) and the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA). The Mineral Resource Estimate is prepared in

compliance with the CIM Definitions and Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves that are in force as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Unless otherwise stated all units used in this Technical Report are metric. Gold assay values (Au) are reported in grams per tonne (“g/t”) of metal unless ounces per ton (“oz/T”) are specifically stated. Copper (Cu) assay values are reported in percentage (%). The US\$ is used throughout this Technical Report unless the CDN\$ is specifically stated. At the time writing of this Technical Report, the rate of exchange between the US\$ and the CDN\$ is 1 US\$ = 1.34 CDN\$.

The coordinate system used by Corsurex for locating and reporting drill hole information is the UTM system. The property is in UTM Zone 21N and the WGS84/NAD83 datum is used. Maps in this Technical Report use either the UTM coordinate system or latitude and longitude.

The following list shows the meaning of the abbreviations for technical terms used throughout the text of this Technical Report.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
“Au”	gold
“AuEq”	gold equivalent
“CIM”	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
“cm”	centimetre(s)
“Cu”	copper
“DDH”	diamond drill hole
“EM”	electromagnetic
“ft”	foot
“Ga”	billions of years
“g/t”	grams per tonne
“ha”	hectare(s)
“km”	kilometre(s)
“M”	million
“m”	metre(s)
“Ma”	millions of years
“mm”	millimetre
“NI”	National Instrument
“NSR”	Net Smelter Royalty
“oz”	troy ounce
“P&E”	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
“PEA”	Preliminary Economic Assessment
“ppm”	parts per million
“t”	metric tonne(s)
“T”	Imperial ton
“UTM”	Universal Transverse Mercator

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

P&E has assumed that all of the information and technical documents listed in the References section of this Technical Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. While P&E has carefully reviewed all of the available information presented to us, P&E cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. P&E reserves the right, but will not be obligated to revise our Technical Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to us subsequent to the date of this Technical Report.

Although selected copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were reviewed, an independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed. P&E has not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties. Information on tenure and permits was obtained from Corsurex. Corsurex has provided a legal opinion from Cameron & Shepherd, Attorneys-at-Law, Georgetown, Guyana dated January 21, 2019, confirming that Mining Permits V3/MP/000, V3/MP/001, and V3/MP/002 are in good standing, that the Acquisition Agreement dated September 19, 2005 is valid and binding, and that Corsurex has full authority to operate, maintain and manage the Properties.

A draft copy of this Technical Report has been reviewed for factual errors by Corsurex. Any changes made as a result of these reviews did not involve any alteration to the conclusions made. Hence, the statement and opinions expressed in this Technical Report are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the effective date of this Technical Report.

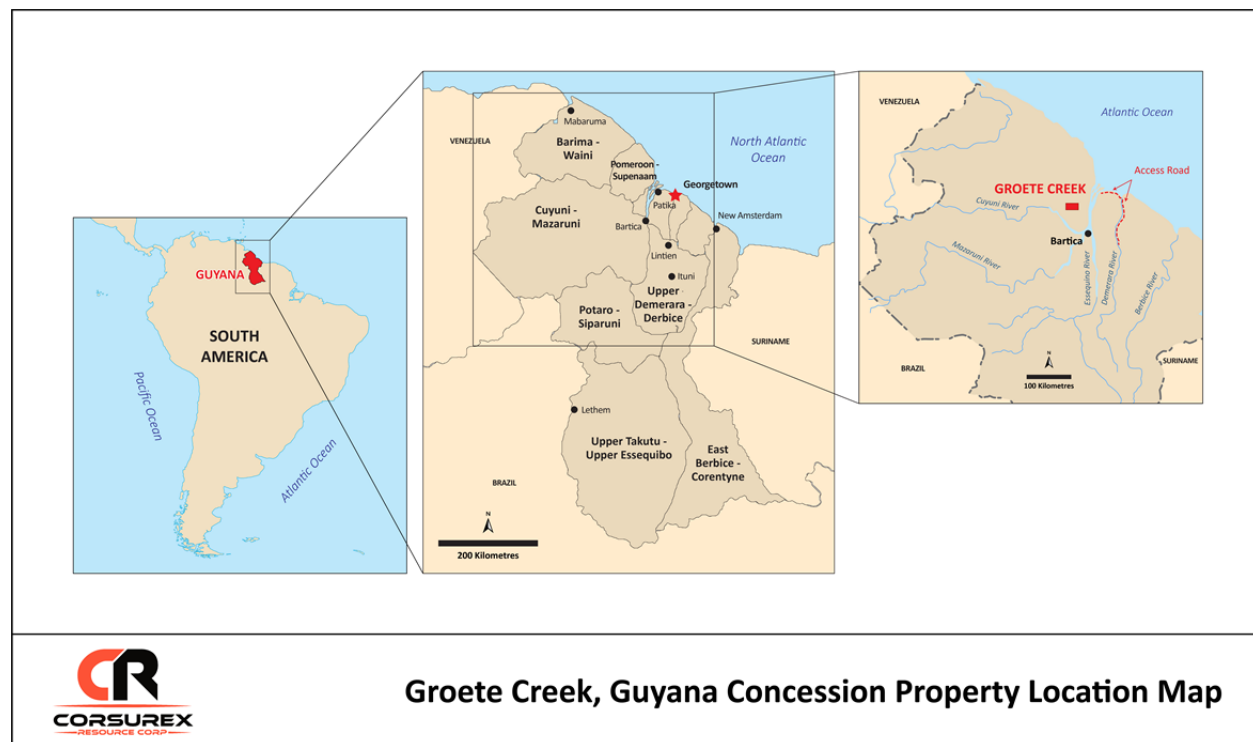
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION

The Groete Gold Copper Property is located in the Essequibo Islands-West Demerara administrative region of Co-operative Republic of Guyana (Guyana) in South America and is located at Latitude 6° 37' 42" N, Longitude 58° 43' 07" W, using the WGS 84 Datum, UTM Zone 21N the coordinates are 310,000 E, 733,000 N.

The Property is located 64 km west-southwest of Georgetown (population 202,500 - 2012 census), the Capital of Guyana, approximately 11 km west of the Essequibo River, and approximately 55 km southwest from the Atlantic Ocean. The town of Bartica (population approximately 15,000) is located 26 km southeast of the Property on the Essequibo River, as shown in Figure 4.1.

FIGURE 4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION MAP



Source: Corsurex Resources Corp.

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE

The Groete Property consists of three Mining Permits (Permit Numbers V3/MP/000, V3/MP/001, and V3/MP/002), totalling 3,421 acres (1,384 ha) (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2). The Mining Permits are issued by the Guyana Geology and Mining Commission for the “purpose of mining gold, precious stones and all other valuable minerals” to Mr. Michael Vieira of Georgetown, Guyana. The Permits were originally issued on July 18, 2002, and may be renewed

in 5 year increments. As at the effective date of this Technical Report, the renewal process has commenced and when granted the life of the mining permits will extend to June 2022.

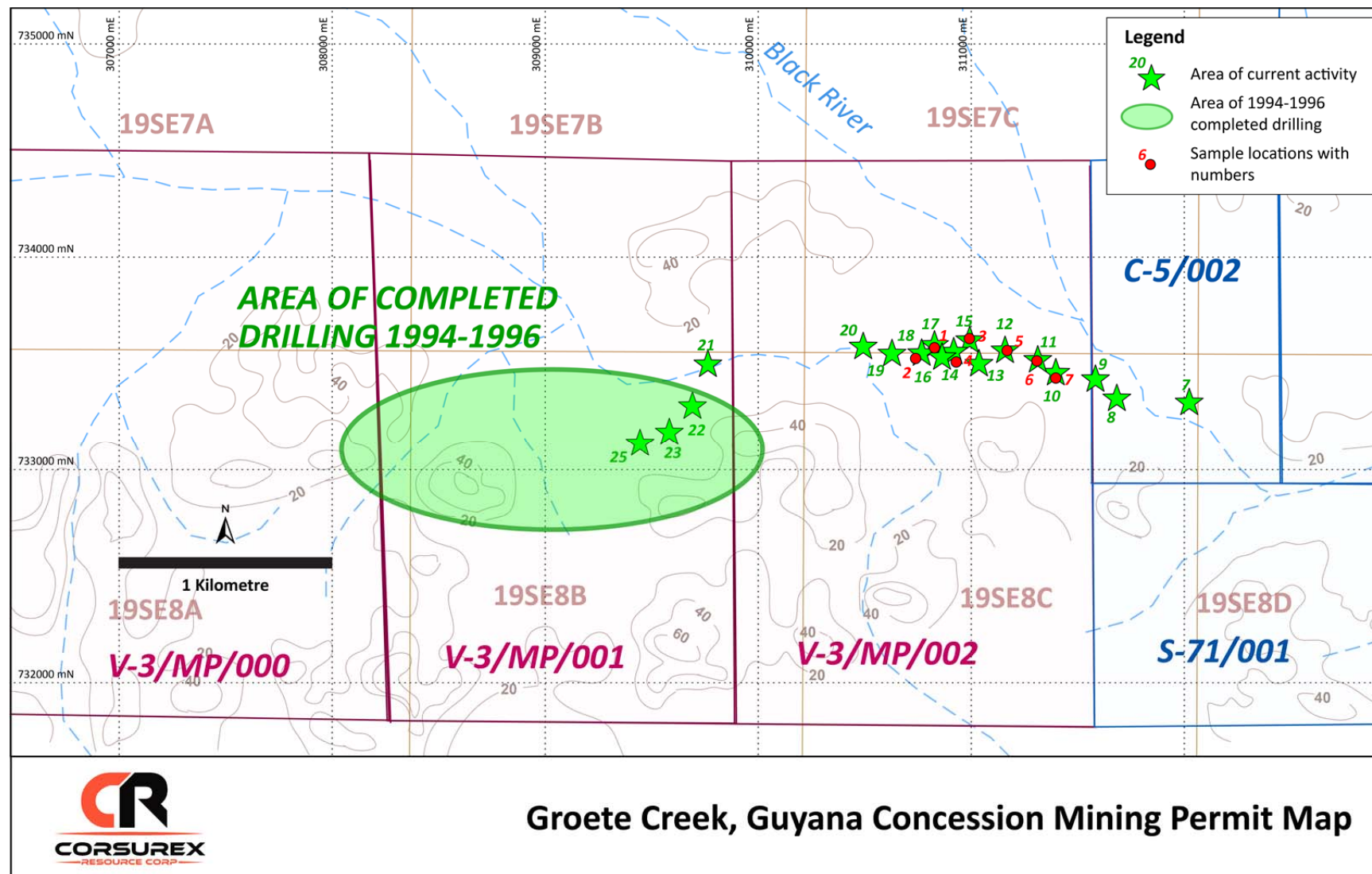
Gold Port acquired the Groete Creek Property through an acquisition agreement with Mr. Michael Vieira dated September 19, 2005. The Property was acquired for total payments of US\$500,000 over a three year period. On October 1, 2018, Gold Port changed its name to Corsurex Resource Corp. Corsurex now holds a 100% interest in the Groete Creek Property subject to a 1.5% NSR in favour of Michael Vieira, which may be purchased for US\$3,000,000.

The three concessions are subject to annual rental payments of US\$3,421 to the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission. Corsurex has provided receipts from the Guyana Geology and Mining Commission showing payment of G\$704,726 (Guyanese dollars) (equivalent to US\$3,421 at the exchange rate of US\$1.00 = G\$206) on March 28, 2018 for rental of the three concessions. Corsurex must negotiate with the Government of Guyana and the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission in regards to royalties payable to the state. Currently Guyana Government documents indicate that foreign companies are required to pay 5% of the net gold price plus an additional windfall royalty payment of 3% when gold is over US\$1,000/oz.

Other conditions of the Permits include: posting an environmental bond of G\$200,000; carrying out operations in a manner that is satisfactory to the Commissioner and complies with the Mining Act 1989; meeting environmental and regulatory compliance; and a requirement to post the Permit boundaries.

TABLE 4.1 MINING PERMIT BOUNDARIES					
Permit Number	Size (acres)	Size (ha)	Corner	Latitude North	Longitude West
MP 32/2002 (V3/MP/001)	1,165	471.5	A	6° 38' 28"	58° 43' 09"
			B	6° 38' 28"	58° 44' 06"
			C	6° 36' 59"	58° 44' 05"
			D	6° 37' 00"	58° 43' 09"
MP 33/2002 (V3/MP/000)	1,134	458.9	A	6° 38' 28"	58° 44' 07"
			B	6° 38' 29"	58° 45' 01"
			C	6° 36' 59"	58° 45' 01"
			D	6° 36' 59"	58° 44' 06"
MP 34/2002 (V3/MP/002)			A	6° 38' 28"	58° 42' 14"
	1,122	454.0	B	6° 38' 28"	58° 43' 09"
			C	6° 37' 00"	58° 43' 09"
			D	6° 37' 00"	58° 42' 14"

FIGURE 4.2 MINING PERMIT MAP



Note: coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 21N

Source: Corsurex Resources Corp.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The Groete Creek Property is located approximately 64 km west-southwest of Georgetown, Guyana, and 11 km west of the Essequibo River (Figure 5.1). The property is accessed by boat from the town of Parika, located 30 km west of Georgetown, on the east bank of the Essequibo River.

From Parika, the Groete Property can be accessed via a number of routes. Gold Port has usually accessed the Property by traveling southwest (upstream) on the Essequibo River for 34 km to the mouth of Groete Creek and then up Groete Creek for another 5 km to a landing just upstream from the mouth of White Creek. This route is not reliable during periods of low tides and or low water levels.

An alternative route has been to take a water taxi from Parika to the town of Bartica, located 57 km upstream on the Essequibo River. From Bartica, an old road provides access to the Groete Creek Property. The Company reports that this road is in disrepair, however, it could be rehabilitated with the use of heavy equipment.

5.2 CLIMATE

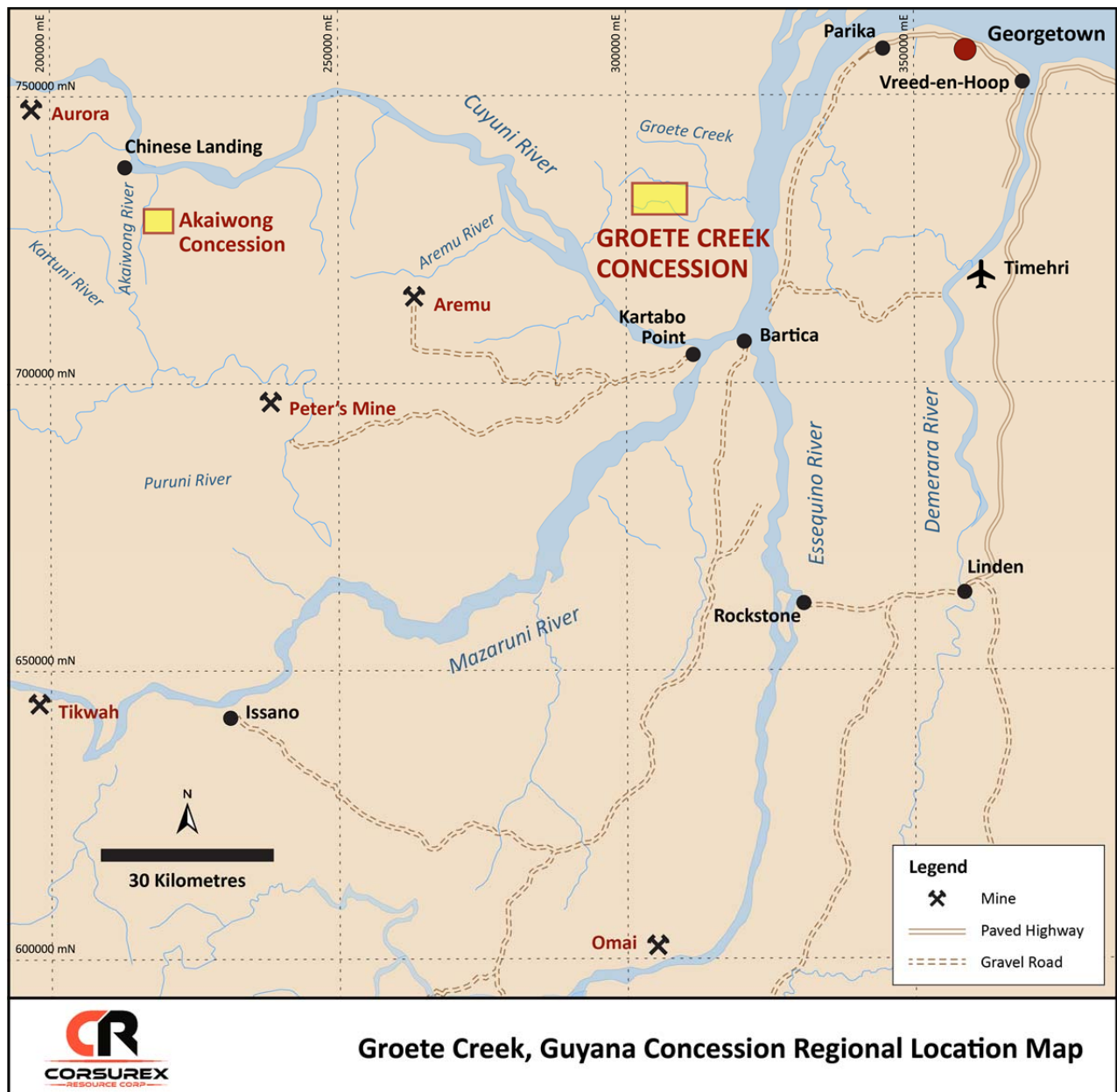
The climate is humid and tropical. Georgetown has an average annual temperature of 27.0°C. Average monthly lows of 24°C occur in December to March and June to August. Average monthly highs of 31°C occur in September and October. Average annual rainfall is 2,418 mm with heaviest rain falling in May to July and October to December. During the May to July wet season, more than half of the annual rainfall takes place, making daily work difficult due to high water levels and flooding.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

Labourers with a variety of experience in heavy equipment operation are available in Georgetown and from villages situated along the rivers. Water for drilling is readily available throughout the year.

The nearest supply center to the Property is the town of Bartica, with a population of 15,000, located 26 km southeast of the Property. All major items must be obtained from Georgetown. There is no habitation within the concessions. The nearest houses are located at the mouth of Groete Creek.

FIGURE 5.1 REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Note: coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 21N

Source: Corsurex Resources Corp.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

The project is one of the most easily accessed gold copper Mineral Resources in Guyana, having deep water and electrical power support infrastructure within approximately 25 km. The nearest electrical power is at Bartica, 26 km to the southeast.

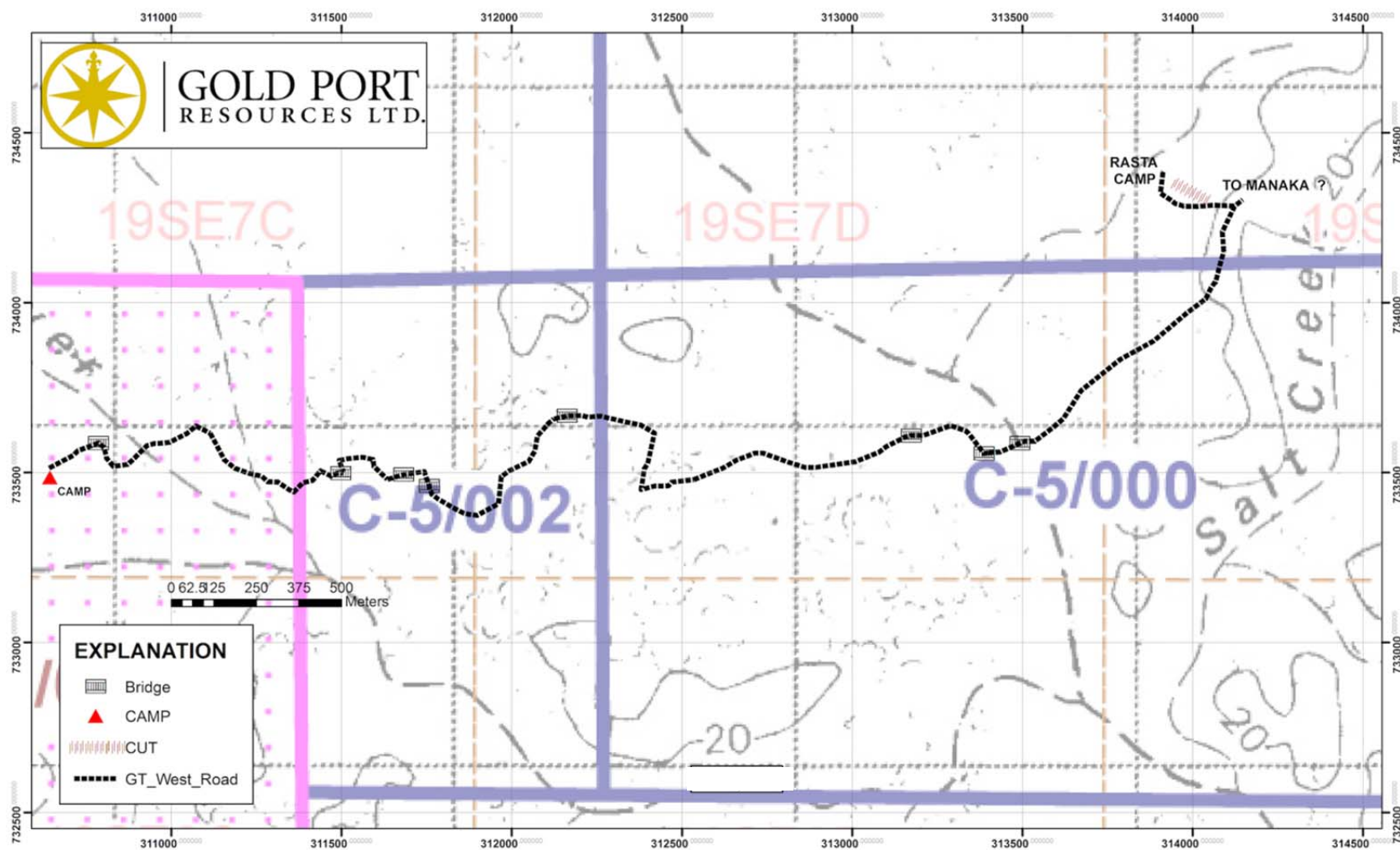
Local Guyanese small scale miners, known as “Porknockers”, were previously operating on the permits under a sub-lease from Mr. Michael Vieira.

A permanent on-site camp was established to house personnel in order to facilitate the next phase of exploration. Road access to the project site via the Manaka landing on the west side of the Essequibo River was completed in 2012 allowing heavy equipment to be moved into place (Figure 5.2).

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area of the Groete Property is covered by dense rain forest and drained by the Groete Creek, a tributary of the Essequibo River. The topography is flat to gently undulating with elevations ranging from under 20 m to 60 m above sea level.

FIGURE 5.2 ROAD ACCESS MAP



Note: coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 21N

Source: Gold Port Resources Ltd.

6.0 HISTORY

Much of the historical summary in this section draws upon material presented in Paul A Pelke's August 2009 NI-43-101 Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Groete Creek Property, Guyana". Exploration history is summarized in Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION ON THE GROETE GOLD COPPER PROJECT		
Year	Company	Exploration
1895		The first known discovery of gold in the general Groete Creek area was in 1895, when gold was recovered from panning along Groete River.
1964	Geological Survey of Guyana	The first systematic exploration of the general Groete region was undertaken in 1964 when the Geological Survey of Guyana completed an area-wide geochemical and geophysical survey. A broad copper in soil anomaly and coincident EM anomaly was identified in the Groete area.
1966	Torbrid Silver Mines Ltd.	During 1966, Torbrid Silver Mines Ltd., in association with the Geological Survey, investigated the geochemical anomaly by drilling six core-drill holes. Results were ambiguous and the program was terminated.
1967-1968	Geological Survey of Guyana / United Nations Mineral Survey Project	Starting in 1967 a joint exploration program between the Geological Survey of Guyana and the United Nations Mineral Survey Project was conducted for the purpose of further testing of the low-grade copper mineralization indicated by the Torbrid Silver Mines drilling program. Forty-two core-drill holes, totalling over 5,500 m, were completed along with further surface soil geochemical sampling. This work confirmed the existence of a broad, low-grade, gold-copper zone hosted in interbedded metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks.
1988	Sudex/SNC Group	After remaining idle since the late 1960's the Sudex/SNC group, in 1998, evaluated the Groete creek claims for their potential to host saprolite related gold mineralization. A geologic resource of 460,000 tons averaging approximately 0.05 oz/t Au was identified. No further work was done on the property until 1994.
1994	CAMDICO / Western Premium Resources Corporation	In 1994, CAMDICO and Western Premium Resources Corporation undertook an extensive geochemical and geophysical survey followed by drilling 9 core-drill holes (94-1 through 94-9) totalling nearly 1,915 m. The presence of low grade gold-copper mineralization at least 1,200 m along strike and several hundred m down dip was confirmed. The mineralized zone remained open both down dip and along strike and although drilling density did not warrant calculation of a resource, it did indicate mineralization is continuous enough and of sufficient grade to warrant further evaluation.

TABLE 6.1 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION ON THE GROETE GOLD COPPER PROJECT		
Year	Company	Exploration
1996 - 1997	Caribbean Basic Industries	In January 1996, Caribbean Basic Industries (CBI), a wholly owned subsidiary of Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation, initiated a review of all of the available geologic data. While it was not possible to verify and thus integrate all of the historical data into a single database CBI was able to use the relevant Western Premium data. However, the data from 1966 through 1968 (Geological Survey of Guyana and Torbrid Silver mines) were never incorporated into the data base. In the 1996 drill program CBI drilled a total of 562 m. At the conclusion of the field program, Coeur d'Alene using a simple polygonal method in drilling by cross section, identified a gold-copper zone comprising approximately 94 million tonnes grading 0.6 grams per tonne gold and 0.11% total copper (Caution: The issuer has not done the work necessary to verify the classification of the resource or reserve, the issuer is <u>not</u> treating them as a NI 43-101 defined Mineral Resource or Reserve verified by a qualified person, and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.). In 1997, Caribbean Basic Industries Ltd. completed a third phase exploration program. The program included a wide area surface sample program, preliminary metallurgical testing of existing drill core, and a further 1,684 m of core drilling in eight holes (97-18 through 97-25). Six (97-18 to 97-23) of the eight holes were completed within the 1,200 m long and previously untested Central Zone and although assay results were not reported it is known that holes encountered similar geology to that of the Central Zone, with the exception of significantly mineralized granitic dykes (gold grades reported to be greater than 1.5 g/t Au within the dykes), which were not encountered in the Central Zone. Holes 97-24 and 97-25 were drilled outside the known mineralized zone and did not yield any significant gold assay values. The 1997 report concluded that the Groete Creek Shear Zone is mineralized over a strike length of at least 4 km east to west.

TABLE 6.1 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION ON THE GROETE GOLD COPPER PROJECT		
Year	Company	Exploration
2008 - 2010	Gold Port Resources Ltd.	During 2008 Gold Port completed the purchase of the Groete Creek Project. Surface artisanal type mining or “pork-knocker” activity from alluvium, saprolite, and bedrock on the Groete Property increased with the rise in the gold price. Gold Port staff and security personnel removed most of these operations during 2009 and the first quarter of 2010.

6.1 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Mineral Resource Estimates in this section of this Technical Report are considered historical in nature and the issuer has not done the work necessary to verify the classification of the Mineral Resources. Therefore, the issuer is not treating them as NI 43-101 defined Mineral Resources verified by an independent Qualified Person, and the historical Mineral Resource Estimates as presented below should not be relied upon.

6.1.1 Geological Survey of Guyana and the UN Mineral Survey 1968 Mineral Resource Estimate

The first reported Mineral Resource Estimate on the Groete Creek Deposit followed from the extensive exploration program conducted in 1967-68 by the Geological Survey of Guyana and the United Nations Mineral Survey. This program which included mapping, sampling and 18,000 feet (5,486 m) of drilling confirmed the location of a large gold-copper zone hosted in interbedded metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. Based on the assay database a drill-indicated geologic Mineral Resource of nearly 17 million tonnes grading 0.6% copper and 0.05 ounces per ton (1.7 g/t) gold was reported. The exact methodology employed is not known to the authors.

6.1.2 Sudex/SNC Group 1988 Saprolite Mineral Resource Estimate

Based on a detailed, grid controlled, soil sampling program a saprolitic resource of approximately 460,000 tons (417,305 t) at a grade of 0.05 oz/ton (1.7 g/t) Au was established.

6.1.3 Caribbean Basic Industries Ltd. 1996 Mineral Resource Estimate

Caribbean Basic Industries Ltd. (CBI), a subsidiary of Coeur d’Alene Mines, initiated a drilling program during early January 1996. A total of 1,562 m were drilled in eight holes. The CBI drilling confirmed the grade and distribution of the mineralized zone indicated by the 1994 Western Premium drilling. It has also provided a much clearer understanding of the structural, stratigraphic and mineralogical controls on the mineralization and the effect these parameters have on its continuity and distribution of grade.

The Mineral Resource Estimate presented by CBI was calculated employing a simple cross-section - polygonal method using only the drill hole data from the 1994 and 1996 drilling programs. The Mineral Resource Estimate utilized a hypothetical-pit outline, assuming a maximum slope angle of 50°, and cut-off grades of 0.10 g/t Au and 0.34 g /t Au.

CBI's polygonal Mineral Resource Estimate calculated 93.653 M t averaging 0.594 g/t Au and 0.11 % Cu at the 0.10 g/t Au cut-off. A similar Mineral Resource Estimate at a 0.34 g/t Au cut-off yielded a geologic resource of 65.436 M t averaging 0.761 g/t Au and 0.13% Cu. No economic parameters were applied to these estimates, other than cut-off grade and a hypothetical-pit boundary. Copper was not considered an economically significant contributor to the project.

Note that the term “drill indicated geologic resource” is a historical term used by CBI, not comparable to the CIM defined Inferred Mineral Resource, and should be considered as a potential mineral deposit requiring further definition. All Mineral Resource Estimates cited in this section are superseded by the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate presented in Section 14.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

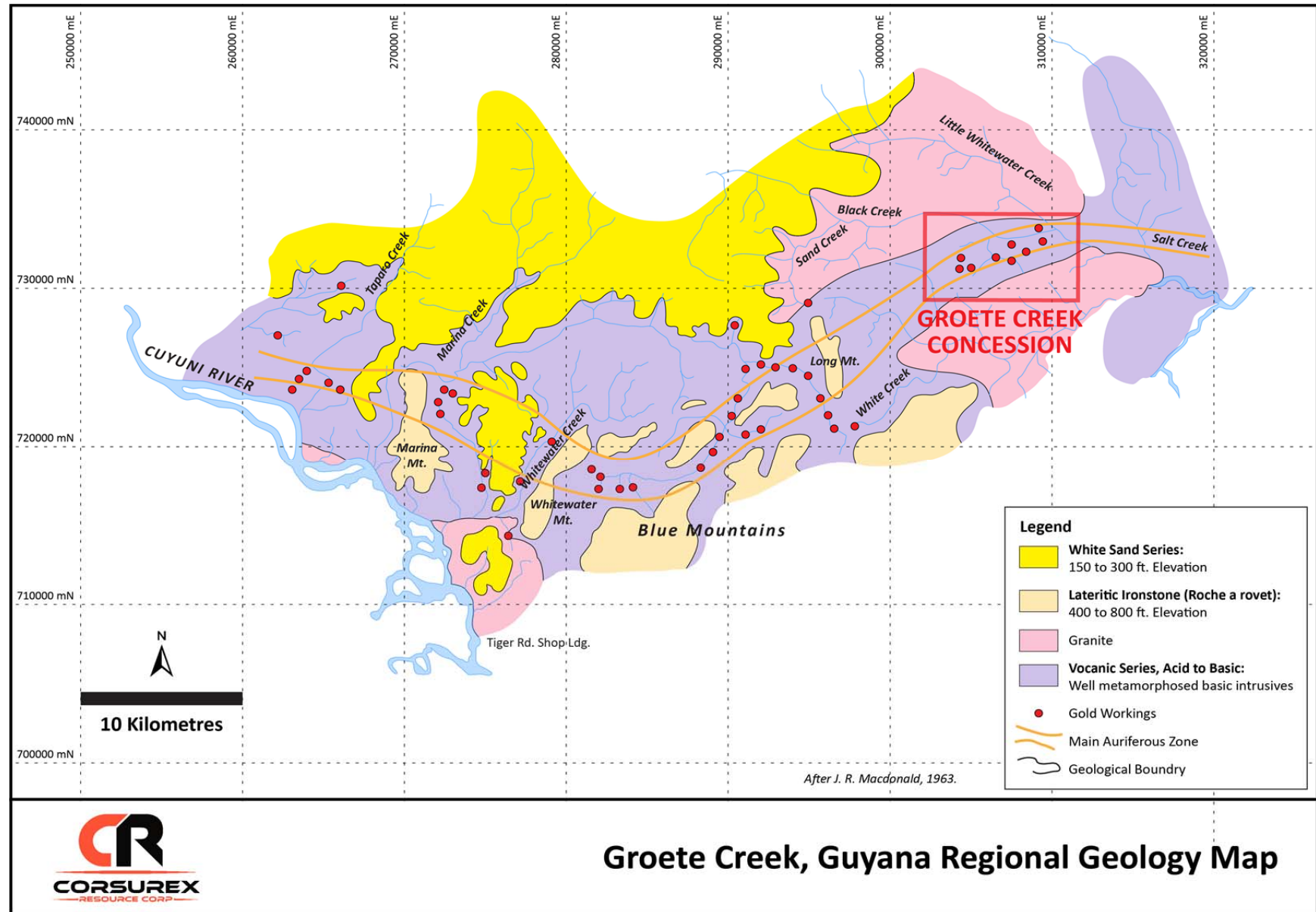
7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Guiana Shield underlies Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, and parts of Brazil and Venezuela, and forms the northern part of the Amazonian Craton. The Guiana Shield consists of Paleoproterozoic supracrustal (metavolcanic and metasedimentary) belts alternating with predominantly granitoid intrusive rocks. These rocks were assembled in the Transamazonian orogenic event from the accretion of several Paleoproterozoic arc systems that formed between 2.26 Ga and 2.08 Ga. The arc accretion is followed by a late collisional orogeny at 2.03–2.01 Ga associated with transcurrent tectonic events and crustal shortening (Hartman 2004).

In the northern part of the Guiana Shield, the supracrustal sequences comprise the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup and form three sub-parallel supracrustal belts with a broad northwest trending orientation that from southwest to northeast are named the Mazaruni, Cuyani, and Barama greenstone belts. Each of the greenstone belts has a similar lithostratigraphy with a base of tholeiitic mafic metavolcanics, overlain by calc-alkaline metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks interpreted to have formed in oceanic arc systems. The supracrustal sequences are intruded by calc-alkaline intermediate to felsic granitoid rocks forming batholithic zones between the supracrustal belts and smaller plutons within the belts. The Guiana Shield is cut by a number of crustal scale regional deformation zones that formed late in the Transamazonian Orogenic events. The northwest trending Makapa-Kuribrong and Issano Appapuru Shear Zones extend for hundreds of km and are considered to be a major control on gold mineralization e.g., at the Omai Deposit (Voicu et al. 1999).

Geological mapping and exploration in the Guiana Shield is handicapped by thick tropical vegetation and deep weathering profiles. Some significant gold deposits in the Guiana Shield include: the past-producing Omai Deposit (formerly Cambior Inc.); the Aurora Deposit (Guyana Goldfields Inc.); and Toroparu Deposit (Sandspring Resources Ltd.) in Guyana; the currently producing Gros Rosebel Deposit (IAMGOLD Corporation) in Suriname; and the Las Christinas and Las Brisas Deposits of the Kilometre 88 District of Venezuela.

FIGURE 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY



Source: Corsurex.

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The local geological setting of the Groete Creek area was originally described by Bryn-Davis (1936) and Hamilton (1968). The information presented here is primarily from the report of Atwood (1997) for Caribbean Basic Industries Ltd. (“CBI”) and the reports of Pelke (2009) and Sharpe (2010, 2011) for Gold Port.

Geological formations in the Groete Creek area are summarized in Table .

TABLE 7.1	
GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHY OF THE GROETE CREEK AREA, GUYANA	
Age	Formation and Rock Types
Cenozoic	
Recent	Alluvial and residual deposits (sand, soil, saprolite)
Quaternary/Late Tertiary	Berbice Formation, white sands
Unconformity	
Precambrian	
Mesoproterozoic	Roraima Intrusive Rocks, Gabbro, diabase
Intrusive Contact	
Mesoproterozoic	Roraima Formation (ca. 1.6 Ga), Quartz arenite, quartzite, interbedded mudstones, pyroclastics
Unconformity	
Paleoproterozoic	Intrusive rocks (ca. 2.14–2.08 Ga)
	Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup (ca. 2.26–2.08 Ga), metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks

Source: Modified from Sharpe (2011)

The Groete Creek Property is underlain by the approximately 2 km wide, east-northeast striking, Barama Greenstone belt that is bounded to the north and south by granitoid plutons (Pelke 2009, Sharpe 2011). In the vicinity of the Property the rocks dip at 45° to the northwest.

Pelke (2009) describes the supracrustal rocks at Groete Creek as consisting of a sequence of complexly interbedded and intercalated felsic to mafic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks with interbedded pelitic sediments. Hamilton (1968) suggests that sedimentary rocks predominate with volcanic rocks being primarily confined to the center of the belt between the granite intrusions. Atwood (1997) and subsequent reports by Pelke (2009) and Sharpe (2010, 2011) indicate that much of what was previously interpreted as sediments are felsic pyroclastic deposits or the partially reworked equivalents.

The northern intrusion is reported by Hamilton (1968) to be a medium-grained biotite-hornblende granite with a melanocratic, granodiorite facies marking its contact with greenstone. The granite is cut by numerous pegmatite and aplite dykes which extend across its contact into the metamorphic rocks. It is marked by a prominent lineation which is parallel to regional foliation at 060–070°. In contrast, the southern granite is a small body of leucocratic biotite granite with distinctive white feldspar and poorly defined foliation (Hamilton, 1968; Gibbs,

1980). The contact of the granite with the greenstone is sharp. Lineation (foliation) is absent or obscure.

Atwood's (1997) report for CBI identifies a sheeted dyke zone that is coincident with the Groete Creek Shear Zone and the higher grade mineralization. CBI geologists identified several types of dykes of intermediate composition based on colour, texture and compositional characteristics. Type A dykes are gray green and contain large clots of plagioclase and distinct hornblende phenocrysts. Type B typically are pale green, aphanitic to very weakly porphyritic with euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts. Type C dykes are least common and are dark green, medium grained, porphyritic dacite with hornblende phenocrysts. In addition, CBI identified late diabase dykes with chill margins that cross cut earlier units.

Hamilton (1968) reported that the regional stratigraphic sequence between the two regional granitic intrusions is suggestive of a broad northeast-trending isoclinal fold that is overturned to the southeast. Foliation strikes east-northeast parallel to this trend. All rocks are foliated except for some, late, intrusive rocks. Two distinct shear zones, an east-trending shear zone, controlling the gold mineralization (Groete Creek Shear Zone), and a near parallel, probably younger, chloritic shear zone, are evident in drill core.

Sharpe (2011) reports that the Mesoproterozoic Roirama Formation that unconformably overlies the Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup is not known to occur within the Groete Creek property. The youngest formations in the Groete Creek area are the regionally widespread white sands of the Tertiary Berbice Formation and recent alluvial deposits.

7.3 DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

Gold Port drilling has defined the Groete Gold Copper Deposit over a 1 km strike length. The Deposit strikes at 070° and dips 45° to the northwest. The Main mineralized zone is approximately 150 m wide. The smaller South Zone is approximately 15 m wide and occurs in the footwall, south of the Main Zone.

Atwood (1997) reports that the higher grade mineralization is associated with a sheeted dyke zone and is coincident with the core of the Groete Creek Shear Zone. Atwood (1997) further indicates that mineralization in the Groete Creek Shear Zone has been traced over a strike length of 4 km and that the sheeted dyke zone has been traced over 2.5 km by CBI drilling.

Drill logs from the 1994 drilling campaign (in Pelke's 2009 report) hole series indicate that felsic-intermediate metavolcanic rocks structurally overlie the mafic-intermediate metavolcanic rocks in the vicinity of the Groete Deposit and the felsic intermediate metavolcanics form the hanging wall (northwest side) of the Main mineralized zone. The sheeted dyke zone is 12 to 30 m in thickness and occurs in the core of the Main mineralized zone. The sheeted dyke zone contains approximately 15 to 30% of predominately type B aphanitic intermediate dykes.

The upper 20 to 25 m of the Groete Deposit has been weathered to become saprolite. Atwood (1997) considers that the surface expression of the mineralized part of the Groete Creek Shear Zone can be defined by gold colour counts and Cu values in excess of 100 ppm in the saprolite.

Pelke (2009) reports that where observed, all of the current mining activity is within alluvium. The upper levels of alluvium are removed by an excavator in order to access the lower, higher grade gravels. No operations in saprolite were seen, but it is possible that this type of deposit is being exploited in this area.

7.4 MINERALIZATION

Pelke (2009) considers that Groete copper gold mineralization is associated with both sulphides and quartz veining.

Pelke (2009) notes that the mineralized zone at Groete contains pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The relative sulphide abundances range from a trace up to +20% locally with pyrrhotite and pyrite more abundant than chalcopyrite. Pyrite occurs ubiquitously throughout the stratigraphic section in concentrations ranging from a trace to in excess of 10%. It is most abundant near the base of the felsic/intermediate sequence. Although pyrrhotite is not as widely distributed as pyrite, its total volume may exceed that of pyrite. Pyrrhotite occurs as fine disseminations, mm wide lenses along foliation, veinlets and irregular patches up to 2 cm diameter. Pyrrhotite was noted to generally correlate with the gold mineralization. Pyrrhotite occurs most abundantly (up to 20%), in the hanging wall of a dyke zone, below the lower contact of the felsic/intermediate sequence.

Pelke (2009) reports that copper sulphides are less abundant than either pyrite or pyrrhotite, and that only chalcopyrite has been identified. It occurs as fine disseminations, lenses and with other sulfides in quartz veinlets. Its concentration locally exceeds a few percent.

Pelke (2009) identifies two types of quartz “veins” in drill core and surface exposures. Most abundant are lenses and streaks of recrystallized quartz ranging from one millimetres (“mm”) to one centimetre (“cm”). They occur parallel to foliation and may contain small amounts of sulphides. These lenses may be metamorphic or sheared quartz veinlets. They are more common within the felsic/intermediate sequence and the mineralized part of the intermediate/mafic sequence.

The second type of quartz veining occurs as white quartz veins ranging from a few mm to 20 cm in width that crosscut foliation and occur in all rock types, including both mineralized and unmineralized host rocks. The veins contain a variety of minerals including, quartz only, quartz-biotite, quartz-chlorite ± biotite, quartz-calcite-epidote ± potassium feldspar, quartz-pyrite, quartz-pyrrhotite and quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite. These veins probably represent several episodes of metamorphic-quartz veining as well as those associated with the peripheral granite bodies. They do not appear to be important controls on the distribution of gold or copper mineralization.

Pelke (2009) reports that silicification is not a common characteristic of the Groete mineralization, however, identification of silicification is greatly complicated by metamorphism. Zones of high sulphide concentrations and gold and/or copper mineralization commonly do not exhibit identifiable silicification.

Pelke (2009) considers that there is no clear correlation between gold and copper. Higher-grade gold concentrations tend to follow the trend of the sheeted dyke zones whereas copper

concentrations appear to intersect this trend at an oblique angle. The gold and copper zones are coincidental west of drill hole 94-2, but diverge to the east. Pelke (2009) concludes that the copper mineralization at Groete Creek may be a distinct zone.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Guiana Shield is a dismembered portion of the West African Craton that was separated by the rifting event that formed the Atlantic Ocean. Both the Guiana Shield and West African Craton are well known for gold mineralization associated with Paleoproterozoic greenstone belts, granitoid magmatism and compressional tectonic events at approximately 2.0 Ga. In Guyana, deep tropical weathering has transformed the upper 20 to 30 m of the shield into saprolite and obscured primary lithology and structure making the interpretation of surface geology more difficult.

As the consequence, of the tropical weathering and vegetation cover, the geological controls and origin of the Groete Deposit are still being established. The Groete Deposit is a gold-copper mineralized system that is hosted in metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Barama Greenstone belt and adjacent to granodiorite and granite intrusions. The copper gold mineralization is associated with disseminated sulphides in the host rocks and with quartz veinlets that may be associated with the Groete Creek Shear Zone.

The geological controls at the Omai Gold Deposit, located 130 km south of Groete and associated with a similar geological environment, have been well documented. The Omai Deposit historically produced 3.8 M oz at a grade of 1.5 g/t (Smith and Lunceford, 2012). Voicu et al. (1999) describe the Deposit as a Paleoproterozoic, hydrothermal, quartz-vein system, hosted in the Barama-Mazauni supracrustal rocks and structurally controlled by the Makapa-Kuribong Shear Zone. Uranium-lead (“U-Pb”) geochronology (Norcross et al. 1998) has dated the host metavolcanics at 2,120 Ma, granitoid intrusions at 2,094 Ma and mineralization at 2,002 Ma. This latter age indicates that mineralization is associated with late phases of the trans-Amazonian orogeny and the mineralization classified as an orogenic, mesothermal type gold deposit.

Compared to other deposits in the Guyana Shield, Sandspring Resources Ltd.’s Toroparu Gold Copper Deposit (Guyana), and Gold Reserve Inc.’s Brisas Gold Copper Deposit (Venezuela) exhibit a similar gold and copper tenor to the Groete Gold Copper Deposit and are hosted in similar Paleoproterozoic greenstone belts. Toroparu, located approximately 148 km west of Groete, has Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources of 241 M T at 0.78 g/t Au and 0.08% Cu (P&E, 2012) whereas Brisas, located 305 km west southwest of Groete, is a larger deposit with a Mineral Resource of 484 M T at 0.66 g/t Au and 0.13% Cu. These deposits are also considered to be related to trans-Amazonian orogenic events.

A similar orogenic, mesothermal deposit classification can probably be inferred for the Groete Deposit.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 2008 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

During 2008, the Gold Port completed the purchase of the Groete Creek Property and set-up an exploration base camp from which preliminary prospecting of the Property was completed. Concurrent with the prospecting activities a reconnaissance geological survey was undertaken with the intent of establishing the locations of prior drill hole collars. Three historical drill holes from previous drill campaigns were located. It was also noted that a small scale unauthorized surface mining operation was being conducted on the property. Efforts to curtail such activity were initiated.

9.2 2009 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Gold Port's initial detailed evaluation of the Groete Creek Property involved a field reconnaissance program over the entire property that included an on-site assessment of the expanding mining activities of the artisanal miners and the sampling of in-situ material from these activities.

By early 2009 approximately twenty pits varying in size and depth were excavated on the Property by unauthorized miners. The largest pit measured approximately 100 m by 100 m by 15 m deep. Grab samples were collected from five unauthorized pits approximately 100 m apart. The pits follow and extend an area of known gold mineralization. Initially, three grab samples of highly weathered rock were taken from a single pit by Mr. Paul Pelke a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101. A further four grab samples of highly weathered rock were taken from four other pits along strike.

The initial three samples returned gold values of 4.7 g/t Au, 1.05 g/t Au, and 0.119 g/t Au. The four separate pit samples returned gold values of 1.5 g/t Au, 0.568 g/t Au, 0.417 g/t Au and 0.108 g/t Au. All assays were completed by Loring Laboratories of Georgetown Guyana and were screened fire assays.

Results indicate gold is widely disseminated within a significant gold zone. The zone as then indicated encompassed not only the original 2 km long area but was extended by at least an additional km to the east through the on-going expansion of unauthorized local mining activity.

9.3 2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

In order to facilitate their own exploration activities on the Property, Gold Port requested the assistance of the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission in the removal of unauthorized mining operations at the Groete Gold Copper Project. This was successfully accomplished in early 2010 and along with construction of a permanent campsite with road access brought stability and security to the site.

In late spring of 2010 a ground reconnaissance and sampling program at the Groete Project was initiated. A total of 47 grab samples were collected at locations shown in Figure 9.1. All anomalous results in excess of 0.1 g/t Au are detailed in Table 9.1.

At Groete, 29 of the samples returned values greater than 0.10 g/t Au, and as high as 2.78 g/t Au. At one pit location, gold was confirmed to be present in the saprolite, exposed bedrock and quartz. Sample GC-32 returned 1.29 g/t Au from piled saprolite awaiting processing, and GC-38 returned 1.09 g/t Au from the wall of the pit. Of further interest is sample GC-23 which returned 2.78 g/t Au, and sample GC-36 which returned 1.79 g/t Au. Both samples were from saprolite recently excavated and piled. Sample GC-37 from the bottom of a working pit returned 2.02 g/t Au and sample GC-39 from piled weathered rock near a pit returned 1.08 g/t Au. Sample GC-41 of a granite outcrop (bedrock) returned 0.80 g/t Au. Sample GC-75 from a quartz pile returned 1.71 g/t Au (Gold Port News Release May 19, 2010).

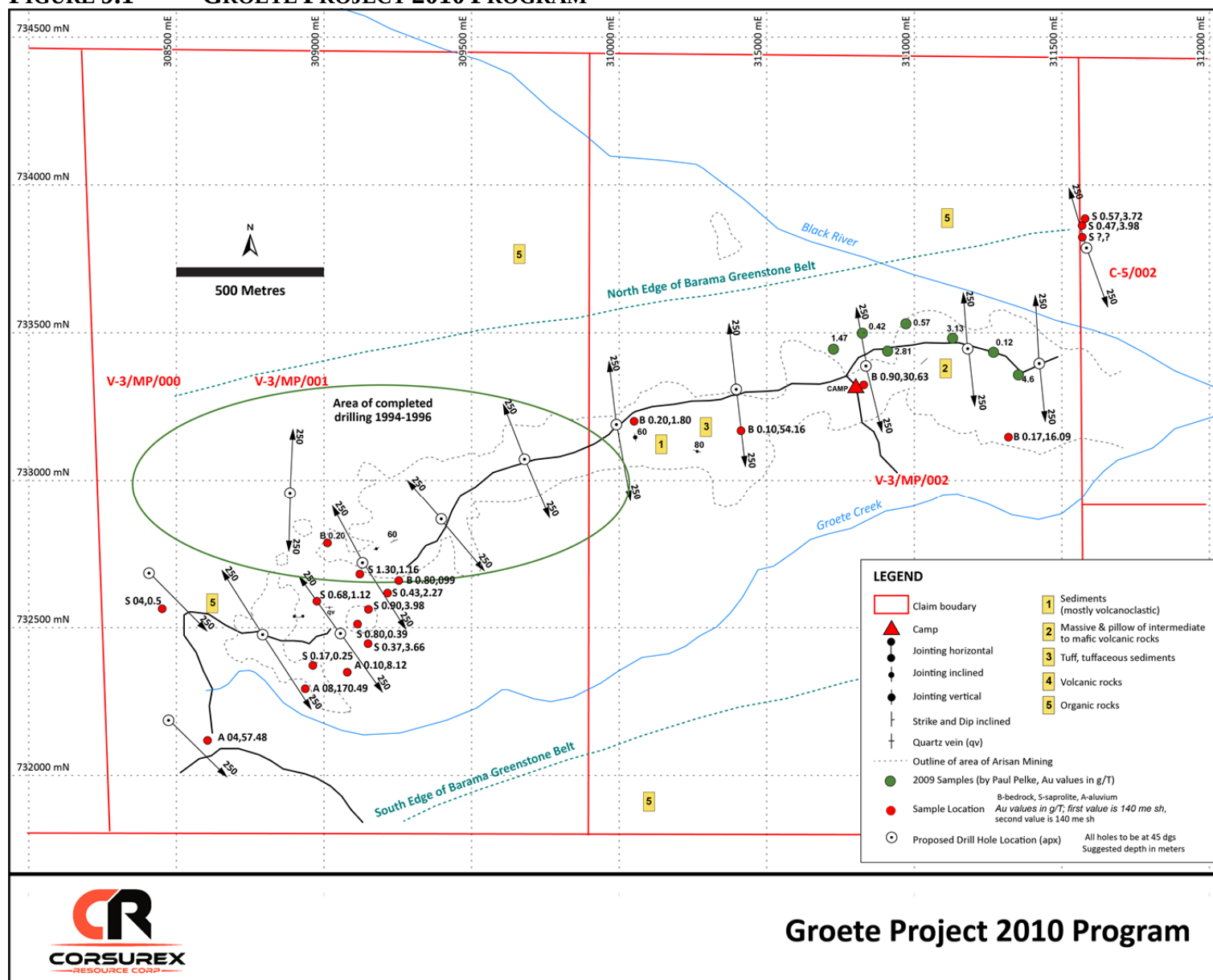
The results of the Groete Project sampling program have confirmed that gold mineralization occurs over the entire west to east strike length of the Property. When combined with Gold Port's sampling results from the Georgetown West Property immediately east of the Groete Project claims it is suggested that gold mineralization occurs over a five km strike from the western most claim of the Groete Project to the eastern claims of the Georgetown West Project. Gold is found in samples of quartz, saprolite and bedrock. A sample program of operating and abandoned sluice boxes, and tails returned insignificant gold values, suggesting that local miners are extracting most of the gold (Gold Port News Release May 19, 2010).

TABLE 9.1 GROETE PROJECT 2010 GRAB SAMPLE RESULTS >0.10 G/T AU		
Sample	Assay Value (g/t Au)	Notes
GC1	0.37	metre vertical chip sample from pit side
GC2	0.75	metre vertical chip sample form pit side
GC3	0.51	metre vertical chip sample form pit side
GC12	0.36	Quartz debris
GC16	0.11	Saprolite from pit sample
GC17	0.15	Saprolite from pit
GC23	2.78	Saprolite pile
GC26	1.94	Quartz sample
GC27	0.10	Saprolite from pit top
GC28	0.18	Saprolite at pit bottom
GC29	0.18	Piled saprolite
GC30	0.79	Soil sample at stripped area
GC31	0.44	Soil sample at stripped area
GC32	1.29	Saprolite pile
GC33	0.64	Saprolite pile
GC34	0.64	Saprolite pile
GC35	0.80	Saprolite pile
GC36	1.79	Saprolite pile
GC37	2.02	Saprolite from working pit

TABLE 9.1 GROETE PROJECT 2010 GRAB SAMPLE RESULTS >0.10 G/T AU		
Sample	Assay Value (g/t Au)	Notes
GC38	1.09	Saprolite from wall of working pit
GC39	1.08	Piled weathered rock
GC40	0.10	Quartz vein
GC41	0.80	Granite outcrop
GC42	0.20	Quartz discard near pit
GC52	0.40	Saprolite from pit wall
GC57	0.39	Quartz discard at pit
GC60	0.60	Saprolite form wall of working pit
GC75	1.71	Quartz pile
GC77	0.20	Quartz pile

The samples in Table 9.1 were collected under the direct supervision of George C. Sharpe, an independent Qualified Person as per NI 43-101. For security, each sample was bagged and tagged by Mr. Sharpe and shipped directly to Loring Laboratories of Georgetown. Loring completed a fire assay for gold with a metallic finish.

FIGURE 9.1 GROETE PROJECT 2010 PROGRAM



Note: coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 21N

Source: Sharpe 2011.

9.4 2011–2012 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Since the diamond drilling programs commenced in the spring of 2011 (Gold Port News Release May 4, 2011) exploration work focused on grid establishment, and reconnaissance mapping/sampling as an aid to facilitate additional step-out drill target locations. Expanded surface mining activity during this period had extended the zone of mineralization to the eastern boundary of the property, some 2,000 m further east from the original boundary of the mineralized zone and onto the adjacent Georgetown West Project area.

The Company purchased a Geoprobe drill in order to complete an extensive soil geochemical drilling program across the entire eastern section of the Property and on-to the adjacent Georgetown West Property.

Starting in late 2011 and continuing into early 2012, survey lines were cut across the eastern Groete / Georgetown West Project areas as advanced preparation for a major Geoprobe soil sampling program that commenced in July 2012. The reader is referred to sub-section 10.4 of the Drilling Section 10.0 of this report for details of the Geoprobe drilling.

As a result of the Geoprobe drill sampling program, additional diamond drill targets are being identified (Gold Port News Release January 22, 2013) and it is anticipated that diamond drilling of these targets will commence in the 2013–14 field seasons. Additional phases of follow-up Geoprobe drilling will also likely be required.

9.5 CURRENT ARTISANAL MINING AND PROSPECTING ACTIVITY

The “artisanal mining” activities of local “pork-knockers” can be used as a somewhat imprecise but initial indication of the tenor and distribution of mineralization in an area. Many companies view such activity as a form of prospecting and such is the case at the Groete Deposit. The Groete Property area was the location of significant exploitation by small scale miners in the past but there is no current mining activity on the property. Much of the past mining activity focused on the area of prior exploration drilling. Most operations involved the hydraulic removal of the overburden, and the recovery of gold using a basic sluice being fed by gravel pumps.

The size of the area of operations indicated that gold mineralization is present outside the previously identified mineralized areas. The expansion of the areas being worked by the unauthorized miners exposed new potential exploration target areas on the property. Future exploration efforts are being expanded to encompass the enlarged area of artisanal activities

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 RECONCILIATION OF HISTORICAL DRILL HOLE LOCATION DATA

One of the first tasks undertaken by Gold Port was to try and reconcile existing historical drill hole locations in an effort to establish a project database. All exploration surveying and drilling campaigns undertaken by Gold Port on the Groete Property are done within the WGS 84 co-ordinate system utilizing data stations and drill hole collar locations established in the field through the use of GPS units. Gold Port is the first Company to use such modern techniques on the project. In order to incorporate historical data into the project database Gold Port's geologists have had to attempt to assess and verify the reliability and accuracy of the original drill hole and survey data point locations. The magnitude of this undertaking is outlined in an internal Company progress report by Paul A Pelke titled "Progress Report and Exploration Direction" dated March 31, 2012 and briefly summarized below.

The previous work done in the late 1980s and 1990s often relied on the Brunton compass and tape method for geochemical sampling lines, location of drill holes etc. This resulted in certain discrepancies between the historical and more modern GPS location data as described below. When possible the older data locations are being re-surveyed using modern GPS methods in an on-going attempt to bring all such information to a common state.

In 1988, Sudex established a field grid beginning at a theoretical point of origin designated 0E/0N. All points east and north of the origin were deemed positive. The entire Project area lay in the north western quadrant of the grid system which was used to locate all Sudex survey stations

In 1994, Western Premium Resources and CADMICO extended the grid and geochemical sampling to outline drill targets. The 1994 drilling program hole locations were based on this extended grid. In 1996, CBI conducted a follow-up drill program based on geologic offsets of the 1994 drill holes. Both of these programs used the extended 1988 Sudex grid. For reasons outlined below, this has caused certain complexities with regard to the reconciliation of the drill collar and other exploration survey data points based on the Sudex grid with subsequent and more modern survey and drill collar location data based on GPS derived locations.

The 1988 Sudex grid was designed on paper with an east-west baseline orientated at 270° but was in fact orientated in the field at an azimuth of 280° resulting in a variable misalignment (depending on the distance of the hole from the origin of the grid) between the hole location on the paper grid and the location in the field. This misalignment was first recognized by CBI who immediately corrected the Western Premium grid and drill hole coordinates. Both the 1996 core holes and the 1994 core holes were then plotted on the same grid, which was orthogonal and is oriented true north-south. Unfortunately use of the field grid continued resulting in a paper grid that accurately represents the spatial relationship between the drill holes but does not accurately represent the true orientation of the mineralization in the field.

In 1996 the WGS 84 coordinate system was adopted using drill hole 96-13 as the origin of the grid. Although the co-ordinate system changed, the existing field grid continued as the basis for the drill programs. This propagated the 10° difference, meaning that the north-south distance is

offset by approximately 10% of the east–west difference in location between 96-13 and a subject drill hole. For example, a drill hole located 600 m east would be shifted approximately 60 m north and drill holes 1,000 m east (e.g. 94-7, 96-15) would lie shifted approximately 100 m north of its position as plotted on the paper grid. Gold Port has found these differences to be generally accurate. The solution to the problem is to have the computer rotate the grid 10° about the location of hole 96-13.

Presently, Gold Port is using GPS's and the WGS 84 coordinate system to locate drill holes and to map the roads and local infrastructure. As of the end of March, 2012 most of the 1994 and 1996 drill hole collars have been found in the field and plotted in WGS 84 coordinates.

Gold Port began a confirmation drill program in July of 2011, the purpose of which was to twin and replicate if possible, the historical results from the Property. The initial Groete Project drill program commenced in early May, 2011 (Gold Port News Release May 4, 2011).

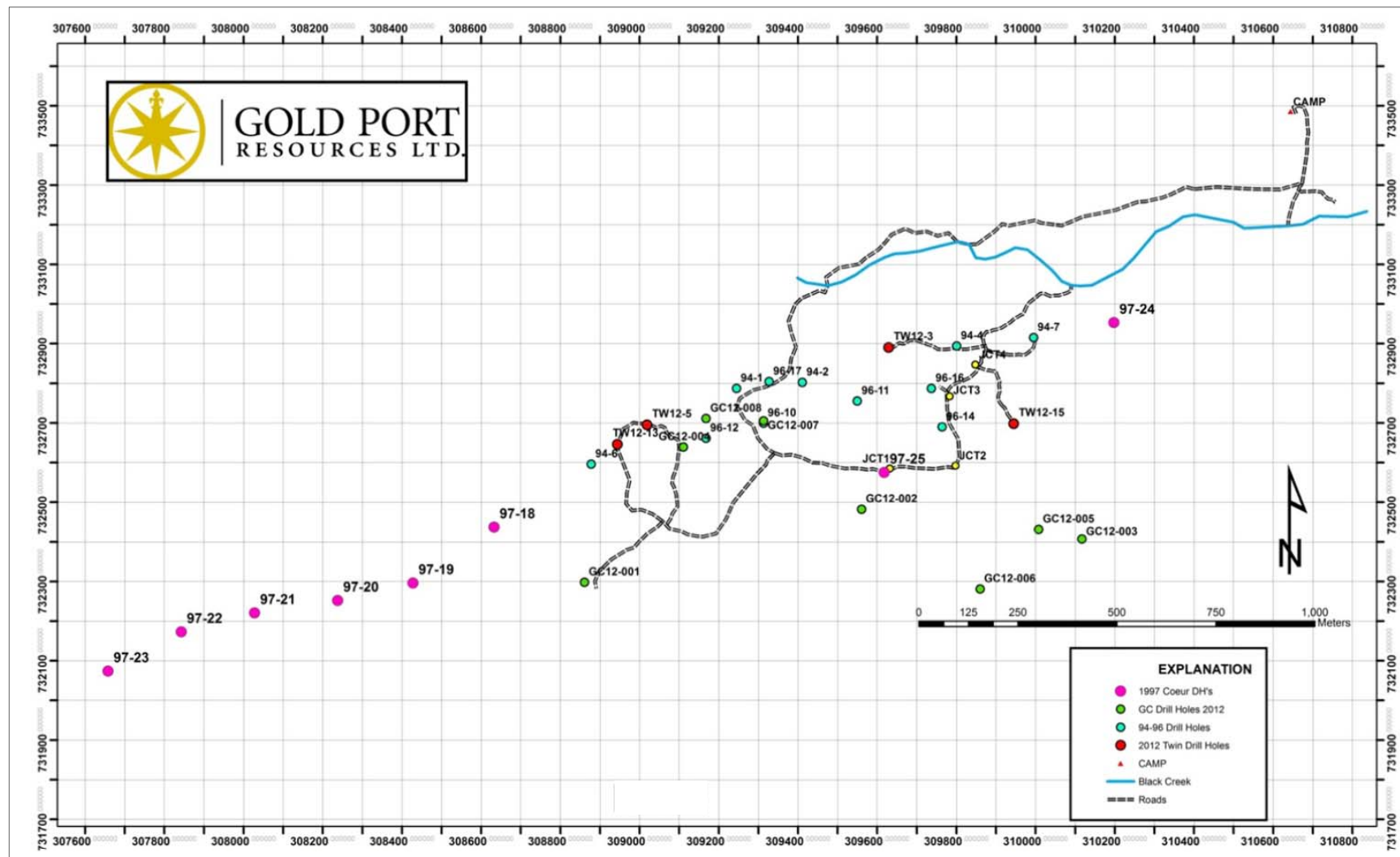
The Company owned Acker MP 8 track mounted drill rig was used to drill the holes. As the drill program progressed, a second Acker MP 8 drill was purchased and delivered to the Property along with a Geoprobe drill in early 2012 (Gold Port News Release Dec 13, 2011).

In general, drill production averaged 30 m per day. Core recovery in the surface layers was often difficult due to past mining activity, while core recovery in the bedrock was 100%. Core was logged and stored on site.

Mr. Antoine Yassa, P. Geo. of P&E defined and implemented the Quality Assurance and Quality Control standards for the program. Drill core from the complete drill program was sent to ACME Laboratories of Guyana for preparation work and to ACME Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. Canada for assaying as depicted in Section 11.0 "Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security" of this Technical Report.

Figure 10.1 is a drill hole location plan map showing the Gold Port drill holes together with those historical holes whose position has been determined and located in the field.

FIGURE 10.1 DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP



Note: coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 21N

Source: Gold Port 2013

10.2 TWIN HOLE DRILLING PROGRAM

The Company completed the following four twin holes at the Groete Project by the end of 2011.

- Hole TW12-13 was located as a twin to historical drill hole C96-13, and is located at the western edge of the known mineralized zone. Hole TW11-013 was located with the identical angle and azimuth as the historical hole, and drilled to 206 m depth.
- Hole TW12-12 was located as a twin to historical drill hole C96-12 and was located approximately 200 m east of TW11-013.
- Hole TW12-03 was located approximately 600 m north east of TW11-013 and was drilled as a twin to historical hole C94-03.
- Hole TW12-15 was drilled approximately 1,000 m east of TW11-013 and is a twin to historical drill hole C96-15.

10.2.1 Drill Hole TW12-13

Drill hole 96-13 was the first drill collar located from the historical drilling completed in the 1994-97 period and provided solid physical evidence that it might be possible to establish the actual location of at least some of the historical holes despite the on-going surface mining activity of the artisanal miners. Hole 96-13 is situated at the western most point of the historical gold zone, on the outer fringe of the known mineralizing system. The twin hole was sited to within 3 m of the original collar location of 96-13. It was drilled at an azimuth of 169 degrees south, and at a 45 degree angle thereby replicating the historical hole parameters as closely as possible.

Drill results for both the historical and twin holes identified the following multiple zones of more intense gold mineralization although the entire hole is more or less mineralized.

- A near surface zone in saprolite.
- An interval from 50.3 m through 100.6 m.
- An interval from 109.8 m through 117.4 m.

10.3 GOLD ASSAY VALUES

For the following comparisons core intercept intervals corresponding as close as possible to those intervals in both the historic and twin holes were selected.

The top 3 m of the historic drill hole 96-13 averaged 0.25 g/t Au, while the top 4.5 m of the 2012 twin drill hole (TW12-13) averaged 0.495 g/t Au. These values clearly show the nugget effect present in the near surface saprolite. For the 50.3 m intervals ranging from 50.3 m through 100.6 m, there were two differences between the recent and the historical drill holes. In the historical drill hole, there were seven sample intervals which were above 1 g/t Au, while four samples above 1 g/t Au were found in the twin drill hole. In addition, one of the seven intervals in the

historic drill hole showed 7.7 g/t Au, while the most closely corresponding interval in the recent TW drill hole showed 0.654 g/t Au. For purposes of comparing the composited assay results over the entire core length of each hole, the 7.7 g/t Au value in the historical drill hole was cut to 1.0 g/t Au and the average of the complete mineralized interval calculated.

Hole TW12-13 averaged 0.276 g/t Au over 238 m total depth, while the historical drill hole averaged 0.297 g/t Au over 206.9 m total depth. For the 50.3 m interval from 50.3 m through 100.6 m, TW12-13 had an average grade of 0.560 g/t Au, while the historical drill hole had an average grade of 0.615 g/t Au. The 7.2 m interval from 109.8 m through 117.4 m had an average grade of 0.423 g/t Au in TW12-13, while the historical drill hole had an average grade of 0.510 g/t Au.

More intense gold mineralization was encountered at the bottom of both the current TW12-13 and historic drill holes, from 117.4 m to the final depth. Twin hole TW12-13 averaged 0.226 g/t Au over 120.6 m, to its bottom at 238 m, while historical hole 96-13 averaged 0.228 g/t Au over 89.5 m to its bottom at 206.9 m.

10.4 COPPER ASSAY VALUES

TW12-13 returned a copper average of 702 ppm over 228 m of total depth, including 971 ppm from 48.9 m to 165.5 m. The historical values for 96-13 returned 0.06% Cu over 206.9 m of total depth, which compares closely with the current results. The twin hole was drilled to a greater depth and confirmed the continuation of mineralization.

10.4.1 Drill Hole TW12-15

TW12-15 was drilled to a total depth of 186 m and returned an average of 0.279 ppm Au and 424 ppm Cu over this length. Historical values for 96-15, which was drilled to a total depth of 138.7 m, are 0.32 ppm Au and 0.05% Cu over this length. Hole TW12-15 was drilled 47.3 m deeper and confirms the continuation of mineralization.

10.4.2 Drill Hole TW12-05

TW12-05 was drilled to a total depth of 221 m, and returned 0.416 g/t Au, including 0.685 g/t Au from 65.5 to 117.1 m, and 0.081% Cu over the entire interval. The historical comparison is 0.282 ppm Au and 0.08% Cu over 227 m.

10.4.3 Drill Hole TW12-03

Twin hole TW12-03 was drilled as an attempted twin to historical hole 94-03. The first attempt was drilled to 65 m where it was terminated due to water flow, and is referred to as TW12-03A. The hole was restarted and successfully drilled to a total depth of 304 m, the deepest hole drilled at the Groete Project to date.

Contained within Hole TW12-03 are multiple zones of increased gold and copper mineralization. The entire 304 m grades 0.368 g/t Au, and includes 12 m of 0.795 g/t Au from 4.56 to 16.72 m,

31.92 m of 0.824 g/t Au from 100.32 to 132.24 m, 24.88 m of 0.759 g/t Au from 176.32 to 205.20 m, and 10.64 m of 0.592 g/t Au from 240.16 to 250.80 m.

Table 10.1 compares the assay results for TW12 -03A to 65 m, TW12-03 to 304 m, and the historical values for hole 94-03.

TABLE 10.1 COMPARISON OF ASSAY RESULTS FOR TW12-03 AND 94-03			
Hole	Total Depth (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
TW12-03A	65.0	0.322	0.155
TW12-03	304.0	0.368	0.076
94-03	270.1	0.405	0.070

Note: The historical value of 31.0 g/t Au from 30.5 to 32.0 m in hole 94-03 cut to 10 g/t Au for calculating the average.

10.5 INFILL DRILLING PROGRAM

10.5.1 Drill Hole GC12-01

Drill Hole GC12-001 was located 300 m southwest of hole TW96-13 and was drilled across a known boundary fault. As expected, it did not encounter gold mineralization and has been interpreted as confirming that the western limit of the mineralization is fault controlled.

10.5.2 Drill Hole GC12-02

Drill Hole GC12-02 was drilled approximately 125 m south of the southernmost historical drill collar, and to 255 m depth. The hole was drilled at minus 45 degrees and at an azimuth of 169 degrees. The drill hole showed gold mineralization in the top 75 m, returning 0.363 g/t Au from surface to 24 m, and averaging 0.231 g/t Au for the entire top 75 m. This drill hole has gold in both the saprolite and the bedrock, and shows that the mineralization extends at least another 125 m further south of the area of historical drilling.

10.5.3 Drill Hole GC12-04

In March 2012, the Company reported results from Hole GC12-04, which was located as an infill not as the original planned twin of historical hole AK96-12. Past mining activity (prior to Gold Port involvement) on the project had resulted in the hole collar of AK96-12 having been removed. A substantial pit from past mining activity made it impossible to re-locate this hole. Hole GC12-04 was therefore moved to the west approximately 35 m, and considered an infill hole. Hole GC12-04 averaged 244 m of 0.5 grams per tonne gold, which includes a 63 m zone of 0.987 grams per tonne gold, from 24 to 87 m. The highest gold value encountered was 2.64 grams per tonne gold over 1.5 m, with the hole requiring no “high cut” in the calculation.

In May 2012, the Company announced results from twin hole TW12-05, an attempted twin of historical hole 94-05. This hole returned 221 m of 0.416 grams per tonne gold. Drilling has continued at the project, with the completion of hole TW12-03, an attempted twin of historical hole 94-03

10.5.4 Drill Hole GC12-07

Hole GC12-07 started as an attempted twin of historical hole 94-10, but the drill hole encountered stability issues due to the presence of surface tailings, and was re-started as a vertical hole. Gold and copper mineralization was encountered throughout the hole. The best gold interval was encountered from 51.68 to 107.92 m and returned 1.02 g/t Au over a true width of 39.27 m. Two significant copper intervals were encountered, the first from 57.20 to 110.96 m, for 0.168% copper over a true width of 38 m, and the second from 117 to 235.6 m returning 0.151% copper over a true width of 83.83 m. The entire hole averaged 0.467 g/t Au and 0.119% copper over the total depth of 253.8 m.

10.5.5 Drill Hole GC12-08

Hole GC12-08 was located as a vertical hole approximately 50 m north of historical 96-12, in an area previously untested. The hole was drilled to a total depth of 219.48 m, encountering gold and copper mineralization to the bottom. The best interval was encountered at 83.6 m to 139.84 m and returned 1.393 g/t Au over a true width of 39.7 m. From 104.88 to 106.40 m, a value of 36.3 g/t Au was returned. This value was cut from 36.3 g/t Au to 18.15 g/t Au for the calculation of the average value for this interval. The best copper interval was between 92.72 m to 205.2 m and returned 0.163% copper over a true width of 79.53 m. The entire hole returned 0.560 g/t Au and 0.093% copper over the total depth of 220.4 m.

10.6 2012 - GEOPROBE DEEP SOIL DRILLING PROGRAM

The track mounted Geoprobe system collects a 1.2 m sample interval via an enclosed plastic lined rod string. Sample recovery was generally high (greater than 70%; mostly 100%).

Beginning in July 2012, the Company conducted a Phase I Geoprobe deep soil drilling program comprised of 29 holes that extended the known surface gold zone by 250 m east of the eastern most historical drill hole. A total of 23 Geoprobe holes were completed as a follow up to this program bringing the total holes completed as of year-end 2012 to 52.

Holes were located approximately 50 m apart, taking into consideration terrain features. The depth of the holes ranged from approximately 3 to 12 m. Samples were labeled on site, and transported by Company staff to Loring Laboratories of Georgetown Guyana. Samples analyzed at Loring Laboratories were only analyzed for gold.

A total of 47 of the 52 holes contained an average gold grade greater than 0.1 g/t Au and are considered anomalous. Five holes returned less than 0.1 g/t Au although all were considered somewhat anomalous. Excluding the five slightly anomalous holes, complete hole average values ranged from 0.1 g/t Au to 2.65 g/t Au. Two holes encountered single sample (1.2 m)

values greater than the upper detection limit, returning 3.4 g/t Au and 3.20 g/t Au. When mapped, a highly anomalous surface gold zone is defined running 200 m east of the last known drill area. Further work east was constrained by the presence of a mined out pit, indicating the prior exploitation of surface gold in that area.

Gold Port completed an additional 5 Geoprobe holes (R1H-ST5 through ST8 and hole R1H6-ST 5) on the Property in late 2012. These step-out holes were located in the area of hole R1H5. The series of holes were located approximately 40 m east, west, north and south of Geoprobe hole R1H5. Hole R1H5-ST5 returned 0.19 g/t gold over 12.5 m. Hole R1H5-ST6 returned 0.55 g/t gold over 12.5 m. Hole R1H5- ST7 returned 0.21 g/t gold over 12.5 m. Hole R1H5-ST8 returned 0.3 g/t gold over 12.5 m. Hole R1H6-ST5 was located approximately 80 m east of hole R1H5 and returned 1.2 g/t gold over 12.5 m.

The locations of the final phase of Geoprobe holes are shown in Figure 10.2 and in greater detail in Figure 10.3 and collar locations are presented in Table 10.2.

Hole R1H1 returned 0.11 g/t gold over 2.4 m. Hole R1H2 returned 0.55 g/t gold over 4.8 m. Hole R1H3 returned 0.57 over 6.1 m. Hole R1H4 returned 0.17 g/t gold over 3.7 m. Hole R1H5 and had one sample above the 1 g/t gold detection limit, sample 3070 taken at 8.54 m returned 3.20 g/t gold. Hole R1H6 returned 1.27 g/t gold over 3.6 m and had one sample above the 1 g/t gold detection limit, sample 3075 returned 3.24 g/t gold.

Hole R2H3 returned 0.55 g/t gold over 7.3 m. Hole R2H4 returned 0.43 g/t gold over the first 2.4 m of the hole. Hole R2H5 returned 0.33 g/t gold over 4.8 m. Hole R2H6 returned 0.37 g/t gold over 7.3 m.

Hole R3H1 returned 0.42 g/t gold over 2.44m. Hole R3H2 returned 0.93 g/t gold over 6.3 m and had two samples that were over the 1 g/t gold detection limit. Sample 3133 taken at a depth of 1.22 m returned 1.50 g/t gold and sample 3134 taken at a depth of 2.44 m returned 1.11 g/t gold. Hole R3H3 returned 0.71 g/t gold over 6.1 m. Hole R3H4 returned 0.38 g/t gold over 4.9 m. Hole R3H5 returned 0.31 g/t gold over 12.2 m. Hole R3H6 returned 0.51 g/t gold over 9.8 m and had two samples over the 1 g/t gold detection limit. Sample 3187 taken at a depth of 3.7 m returned 1.14 g/t gold and sample 3190 taken at a depth of 7.3 m returned 1.26 g/t gold.

Hole R4H2 returned 0.19 g/t gold over 2.4 m. Hole R4H3 returned 0.46 g/t gold over 7.3 m. Hole R4H4 returned 0.32 g/t gold over 9.76 m. Hole R4H5 returned 0.39 g/t gold over 12.2 m. Hole R4H6 returned 0.25 g/t gold over 6.1 m. Hole R4H1 did not return significant results for gold.

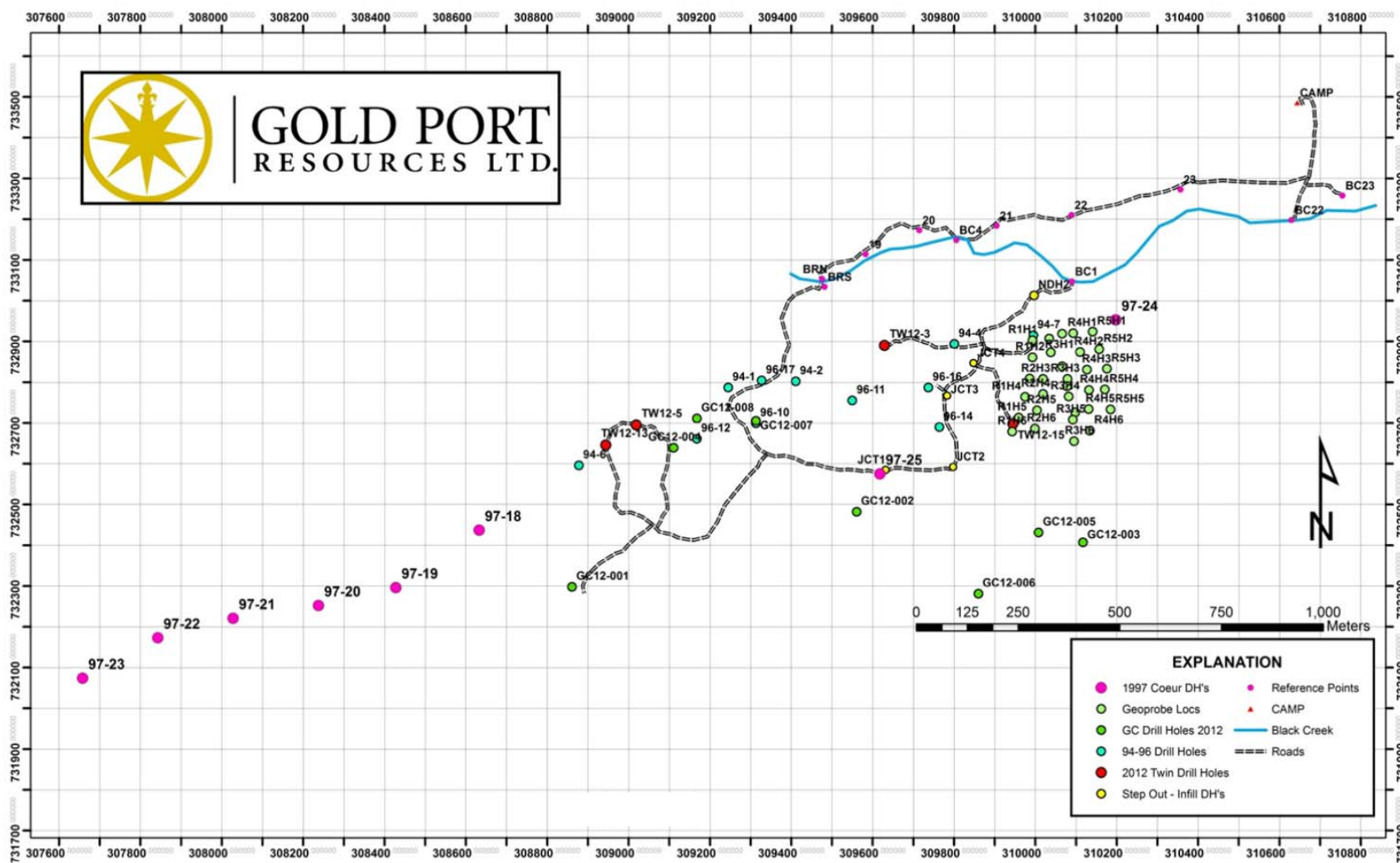
Hole R5H1 returned 0.28 g/t gold over 3.7 m. Hole R5H2 returned 0.17 g/t gold over 3.7 m. Hole R5H3 returned 0.44 g/t gold over 2.4 m and hole R5H4 returned 0.38 g/t gold over 2.4 m. Hole R5H6 did not return significant results for gold.

Results in this area indicate a large soil surface gold anomaly returning high values. Depths to gold mineralization are displayed on Figure 10.4. The area is one of the zones identified for follow up core drilling.

TABLE 10.2
BOREHOLE LOCATIONS – 2012 GEOPROBE HOLES

Count	Hole ID	GPS Location WGS 84 UTM Zone 21N		Depth (m)
		Easting	Northing	
1	R1H1	309,993	732,903	12.20
2	R1H2	309,993	732,861	12.20
3	R1H3	309,986	732,809	12.20
4	R1H4	309,975	732,764	12.20
5	R1H5	309,959	732,713	12.20
6	R1H6	309,943	732,679	12.20
7	R2H1	310,034	732,907	12.20
8	R2H2	310,018	732,773	12.20
9	R2H3	310,019	732,808	12.20
10	R2H4	310,019	732,771	10.98
11	R2H5	310,004	732,731	12.20
12	R2H6	309,999	732,686	12.20
13	R3H1	310,066	732,839	12.20
14	R3H2	310,066	732,839	7.32
15	R3H3	310,079	732,808	7.32
16	R3H3.5	310,078	732,790	12.20
17	R3H4	310,082	732,765	12.20
18	R3H4.5	310,098	732,726	12.20
19	R3H5	310,092	732,708	12.20
20	R3H6	310,095	732,655	12.20
21	R4H1	310,093	732,920	12.20
22	R4H2	310,110	732,874	12.20
23	R4H3	310,127	732,831	7.32
24	R4H4	310,132	732,781	12.20
25	R4H5	310,131	732,734	12.20
26	R4H6	310,134	732,681	12.20
27	R5H1	310,141	732,924	12.20
28	R5H2	310,157	732,881	12.20
29	R5H3	310,176	732,833	12.20
30	R5H4	310,171	732,782	12.20
31	R5H5	310,185	732,733	3.66
Total				353.8

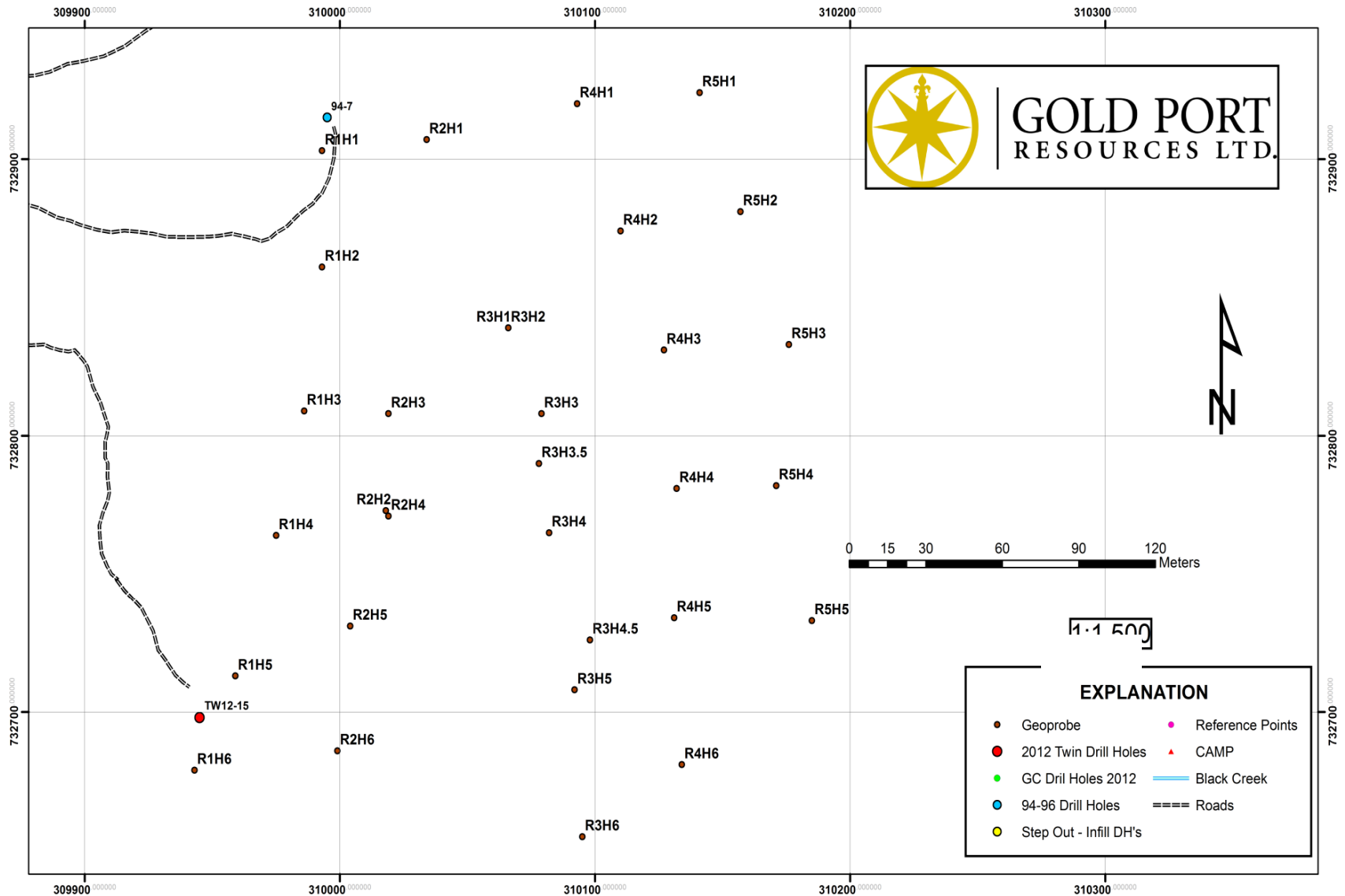
FIGURE 10.2 DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS INCLUDING GEOPROBE DRILL HOLES



Note: coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 21N

Source: Gold Port 2013

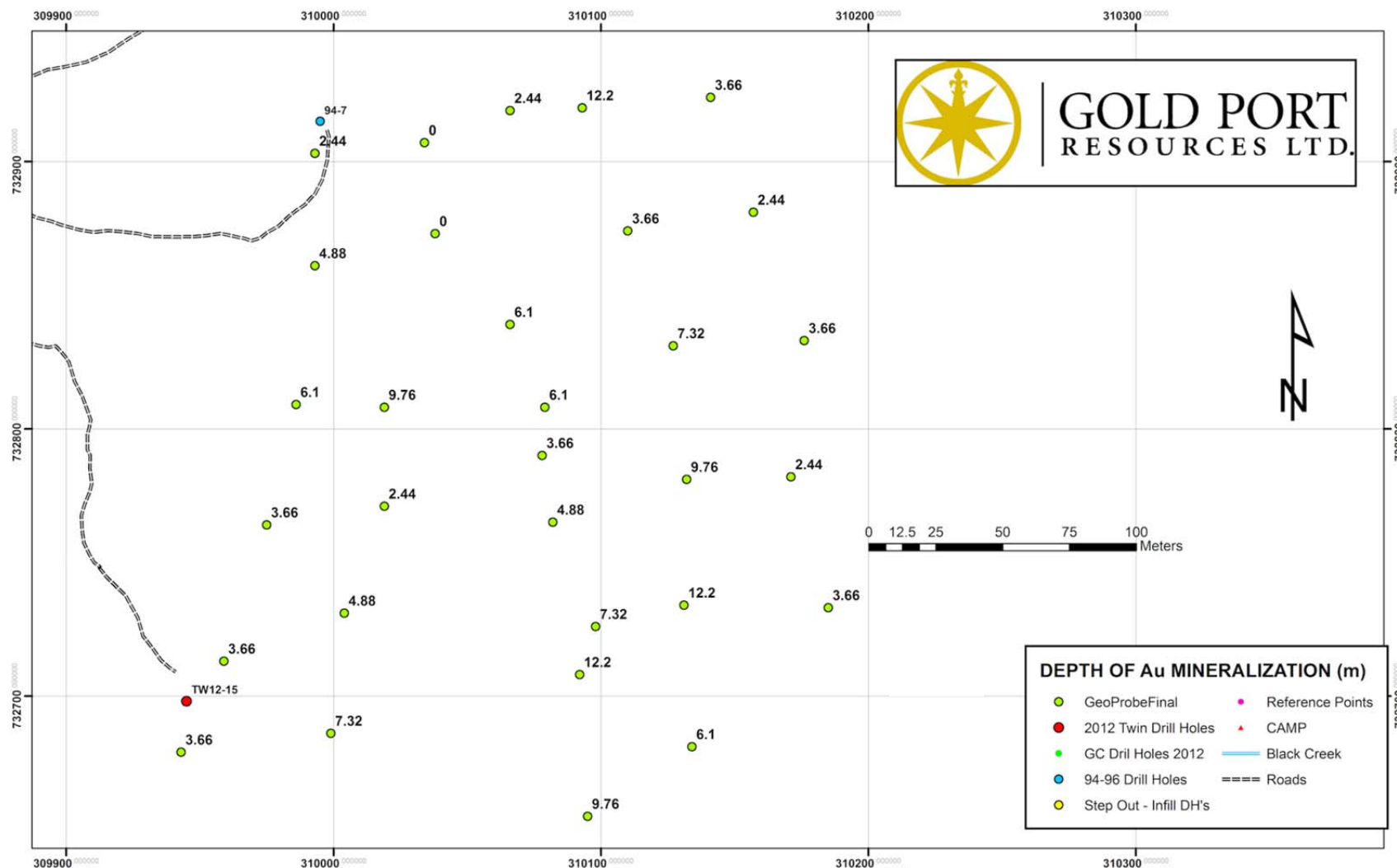
FIGURE 10.3 GEOPROBE DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS



Note: coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 21N

Source: Gold Port

FIGURE 10.4 GEOPROBE DRILL HOLES – DEPTH TO GOLD MINERALIZATION



Note: coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 21N

Source: Gold Port

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND SECURITY

A Gold Port geologist logged and marked the drill core, and supervised the sawing of the samples by a helper. Usual sample lengths were 1.5 m, and one half of the core remained in the box as a witness sample. Samples were bagged with a unique tag and each bag was sealed. For every sequence of 20 samples, a certified reference material, (standard), duplicate and blank were included. The duplicate was obtained by $\frac{1}{4}$ sawing the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the core retained in the box as a witness. The blank material was sourced from what was believed to be barren bedrock in the general project area.

The bagged samples remained locked in the core shack at the Groete Project until hand delivery of them to the ACME prep lab in Georgetown was made by one of the project geologists. Upon reception of the samples, the shipment manifest was signed by lab personnel.

All samples prior to 2013 were submitted to the ACME sample preparation lab in Georgetown, and once pulverized, the pulps were forwarded by ACME to their analytical laboratory in Santiago, Chile for analysis. Analyses for gold and copper for the 2013 drill program were completed by Loring Laboratories in Georgetown.

11.2 LABORATORY PROTOCOL FOR SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Analyses for gold and copper for the drill programs up to 2012 were completed by ACME in Santiago, Chile. Analyses for gold and copper for the 2013 drill program were completed by Loring Laboratories in Guyana.

ACME operates 19 offices in 11 countries. At each lab, a quality system compliant with the International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001 Model for Quality Assurance and ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories is implemented. On November 13, 1996, Acme became the first commercial geochemical analysis and assaying lab in North America to be accredited under ISO 9001. The laboratory has maintained its registration in good standing since that time.

In 2005, the Santiago, Chile laboratories received ISO 9001:2000 registration with the preparation facilities in Mendoza, Argentina and Guyana following in 2006.

In October 2011 the Vancouver laboratory received formal approval of its ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation from the Standards Council of Canada for the tests listed in the approved scope of accreditation. The lab will continue to add methods to this scope.

Acme Labs Santiago received ISO:17025 accreditation from the Standards Council of Canada in November, 2012.

Gold was analyzed by lead collection fire assay with AAS finish. Analyses for copper were completed by 4-acid digest, and analyzed by ICP-ES.

Loring Laboratories in Guyana is not an ISO accredited laboratory but was a subsidiary of an accredited laboratory in Canada. It should be noted that none of the information obtained during the 2013 Geoprobe drilling program was used in the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate presented in Section 14.

Samples at Loring Laboratories were crushed to 95% passing 10 mesh screen and a sub-sample weighing 300 g is riffle split from the crushed sample. The riffle split is pulverized to 80% passing 150 mesh. The pulps are assayed for Au using a 30 g aliquot by lead fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometry finish. Samples with gold assays greater than 1 g/t Au were submitted for fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Blanks and standards were inserted for quality assurance and quality control. The program was supervised by Mr. Paul A. Pelke, an independent Qualified Person under NI 43-101.

P&E considers that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures that were conducted on the drilling prior to 2013 at ACME Laboratories are in keeping with industry best practices and have produced accurate and precise results for the elements in the Mineral Resource Estimate. It is recommended that Corsurex use an ISO certified laboratory for any drilling to be used to update the Mineral Resource Estimate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 SITE VISIT AND INDEPENDENT SAMPLING

The Groete Project was visited by Mr. Antoine Yassa, P. Geo., an independent Qualified Person (“QP”) as defined by Canadian NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, from November 13 to 15, 2012, for the purposes of completing a site visit and independent sampling program.

Access to the Groete Project in Guyana was made by boat to the camp on November 13th. The site visit and sample collection were made that same day, and Mr. Yassa returned to Georgetown November 14th.

A visit was made November 15th to the Georgetown office, where meetings and discussions were held regarding core logging and sampling procedures, QA/QC and general field procedures.

Mr. Yassa collected 12 samples from four holes by sawing a quarter core from the remaining half core in the box. Samples were selected from a range of grades and placed in a plastic bag with a unique tag. Each bag was sealed, and once all the samples had been collected they were placed in a larger bag and taken by Mr. Yassa back to Canada to the offices of P&E. From there the samples were delivered by courier to a certified analytical laboratory.

Mr. Yassa’s 2012 site visit is considered current for this Technical Report since no additional Mineral Resource drilling has occurred beyond that visit.

At no time were any officers or employees of Gold Port notified as to the location of the samples to be collected.

At AGAT Labs in Mississauga, ON, the site visit samples were analyzed for gold and copper, and specific gravities were measured.

Gold was determined by fire assay with an AAS finish. Copper was determined by a four-acid digest and an AAS read.

AGAT has developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.

AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations, which provide independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question. Most AGAT laboratories are registered or are pending registration to ISO 9001:2000.

Results of the Groete samples are presented in Figure 12.1 and Figure 12.2.

FIGURE 12.1 P&E INDEPENDENT SAMPLE RESULTS FOR GOLD

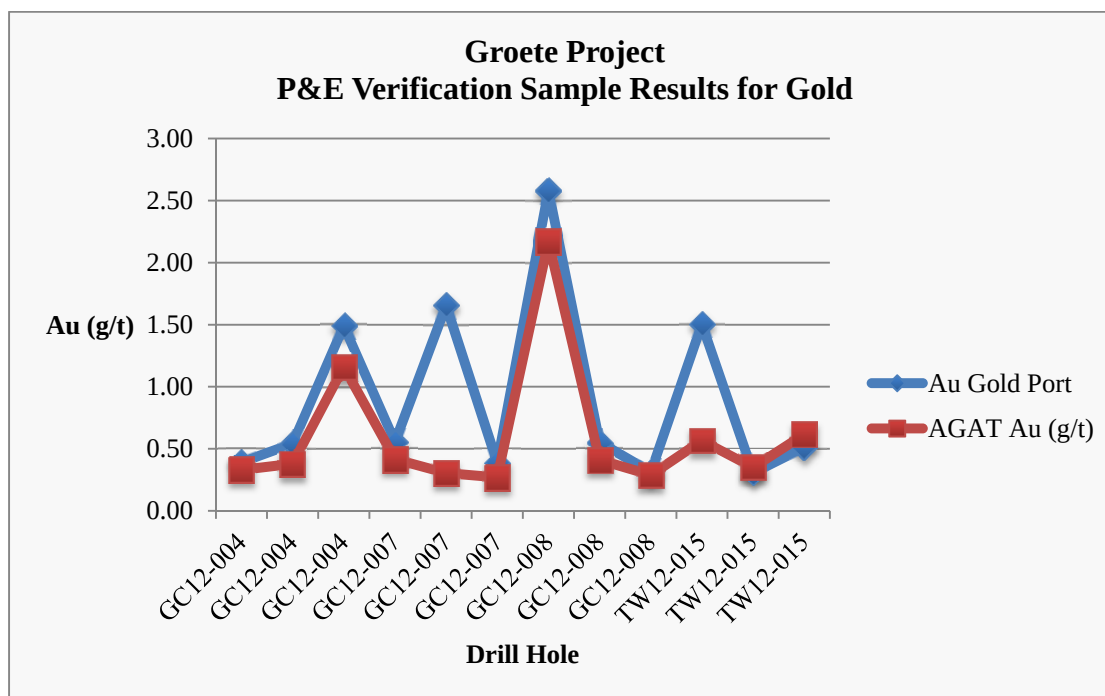
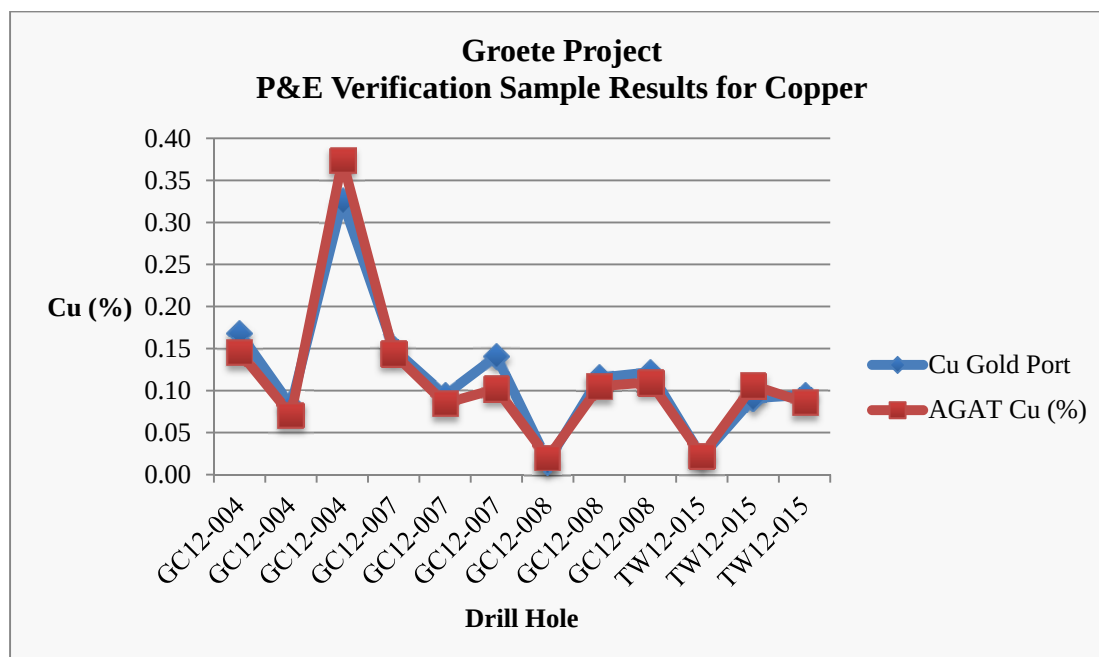


FIGURE 12.2 P&E INDEPENDENT SAMPLE RESULTS FOR COPPER



Verification sampling was not carried out on the 2013 drilling and that information was not used in the Mineral Resource Estimate in Section 14.

12.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM

The Mineral Resource Estimate used a database incorporating 18 diamond drill holes (3,477 m) completed by a previous owner between 1994 and 1996, and eight diamond drill holes (1,426 m) drilled by Gold Port during 2012. Four of the holes drilled by Gold Port were twin holes of historic collars 94-3, 94-5, 96-13 and 96-15, all of which were confirmed by survey coordinates to be in their original location on the property.

In order to verify the integrity of the historical holes, identification in the field of old sites was performed, to ensure that each drill hole corresponded to its reported location. Results on the scanned paper copies of the lab certificates were compared with the data entered on the scanned paper logs and in the database.

Gold Port implemented a quality assurance/quality control (“QA/QC” or “QC”) program in 2012 at the beginning of the diamond drill program, with the addition of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates to the sample stream.

12.2.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

Three certified reference materials, (standards) were purchased from CDN Resource Labs in Langley, BC and used throughout the program. Two of the standards were certified for gold and copper, and the third one was certified for copper only. Fifty-nine reference materials were inserted with the core samples. P&E graphed all samples, along with the mean and the +/- two and three standard deviations from the mean for each reference material.

The standards generally performed well, remaining within the +/- two standard deviations from the mean. The minor number of failures was examined in detail and the lab’s QC was examined on a case by case basis, with no action required.

12.2.2 Performance of Blank Material

The blank material was locally sourced rock. Sixty-five blank samples were inserted into the sample stream and were analyzed for gold and copper. Evaluation of the blank material results revealed many gold and copper values in excess of acceptable limits. Eighty pulps were rerun and six pulps were re-prepared from the coarse reject material. The 86 samples were analyzed at a Canadian lab. All results confirmed the original results, which demonstrated that the blank material was in fact not devoid of mineralization. Another blank material will be sourced for future programs.

12.2.3 Performance of Field Duplicates

Sixty-seven core duplicate pairs were collected and analyzed. Simple scatter graphs were plotted, which indicated that the precision for gold at the core duplicate level was fair to good, and better than expected for this level of homogeneity. Copper had excellent precision.

P&E declares the data to be satisfactory and appropriate for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate.

13.0 METALLURGICAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

A minor amount of scoping level testwork was conducted in 1996 by Metcon Research Inc. on four composite samples from a 1996 drill program. Details of this testwork are not available and the following is extracted from an internal 1997 report by Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp.

The composite samples represented two identified types of mineralization. Head analyses for the samples are presented in Table 13.1.

TABLE 13.1 COMPOSITE HEAD ANALYSES					
Composite	Drill Hole No.	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
1	96-10	6-55	1.097	5.49	0.28
	96-12	18-54			
	96-13	33-69			
2	96-11	8-36	1.234	2.74	0.04
	96-16	21-51			
1A	96-12	18-54	0.96	3.77	0.17
	96-17	122-146			
2A	96-11	14-34	0.617	<0.34	0.03
	96-16	30-49			

Heap leach amenability tests conducted at a 10 mesh grind size on composites 1 and 2 yielded about 50% gold extraction and it was concluded that heap leaching was unlikely to provide satisfactory performance. Rougher flotation tests at grinds as fine as 200 mesh yielded up to 94% copper recovery from Comp. 1; however, the corresponding mass recovery is not reported. Gold recovery to concentrate was 67%.

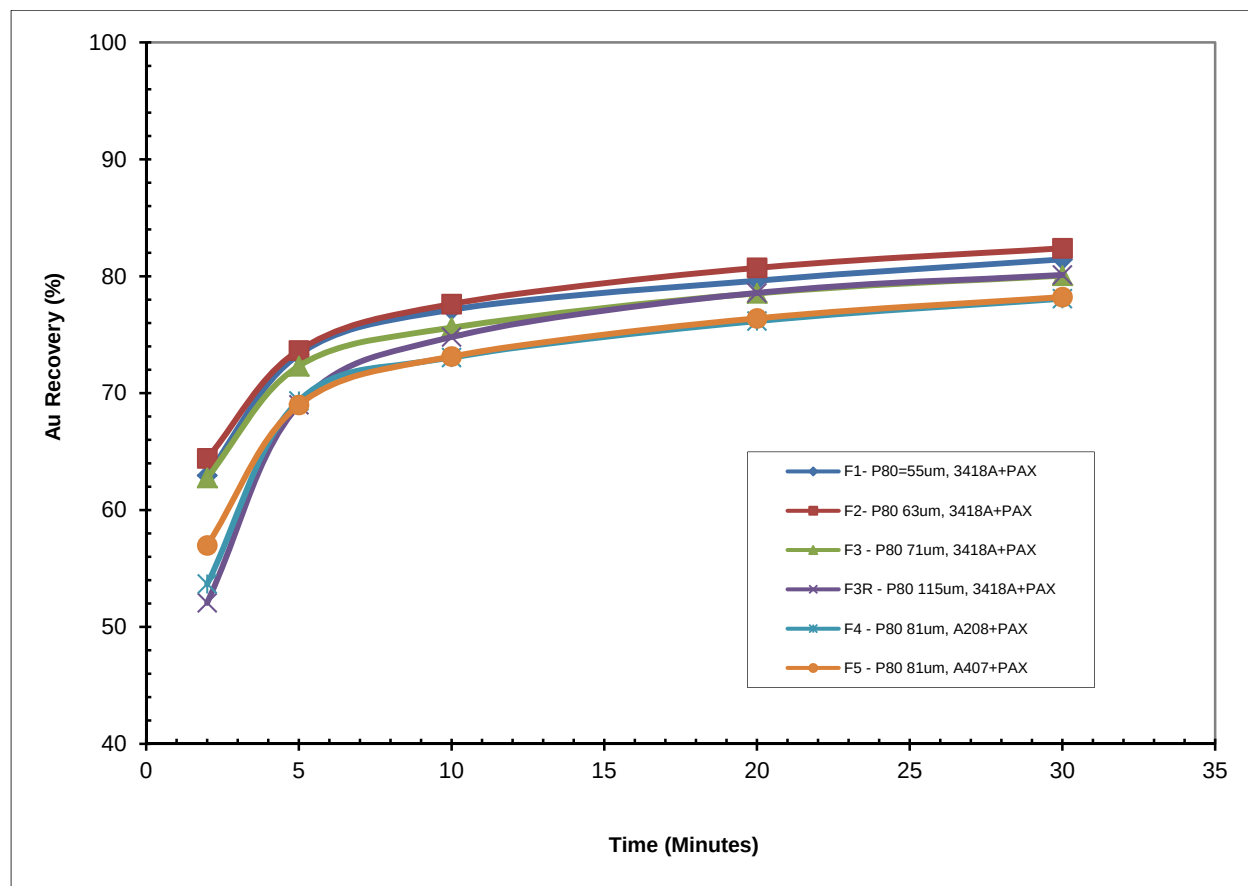
Composites 1A and 2A were subjected to "whole ore" cyanide leaching and flotation followed by cyanidation of the flotation concentrate. At a 200 mesh grind, gold extraction in the whole ore leach was 84.3% for comp 1A and 91.8% for Comp 2A. Flotation followed by cyanidation of concentrate for Comp 1A yielded 82.7% gold recovery and 94.3% copper recovery. Gold recovery for Comp 2A at a similar grind was 76.6%.

The above testwork suggests that reasonable gold and copper recoveries may be achievable but more comprehensive metallurgical information is required to allow a satisfactory prediction of grades and recoveries.

In 2013 a limited flotation test program was undertaken at SGS Lakefield Research. Two composite samples were provided for this work; a "Master Composite (¼ drill core) from the "sulphide" zone)" and a "Saprolite" composite. All tests reported were conducted on the Master Composite only; the Saprolite being of low grade. The Master Composite Assayed 0.44 g/t Au, 0.13% Cu and 0.58 % sulphide sulphur.

A total of five rougher kinetic tests (including one duplicate test) and three open circuit cleaner tests were conducted to characterize the response on the Master Composite to flotation. Grind sizes (80% passing screen size or K_{80}) for the rougher tests ranged from 55 to 115 microns. The results of the rougher tests for gold are shown in the chart in Figure 13.1. Test F2 yielded marginally superior results with a maximum recovery of 82.4% gold and 96.6% copper after 30 minutes of flotation time and a mass pull of 6.1%.

FIGURE 13.1 ROUGHER GOLD FLOTATION VERSUS TIME



A series of three open circuit cleaner tests were conducted on the Master Composite at a primary grind of 161 microns and a rougher pH of 7.8–8. A pH of about 11 was maintained for cleaner flotation and two of the three rougher concentrates were reground to K_{80} of 57 and 37 microns. Overall gold recoveries (based on second cleaner concentrates) ranged from 44.7% to 53.1%. Copper recoveries ranged from 72.6 % to 79.9% and the best copper grade was 11.2%. A locked cycle test would provide a better measure of attainable metal recoveries at acceptable copper grades via flotation and is recommended.

Rougher and cleaner conditions have not yet been fully optimized for the Master Composite and additional bench scale work is recommended, preferably supported by trade-off studies as appropriate.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The Mineral Resource Estimate presented herein is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and has been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Mineral Resources may also be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in changes to subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.

All Mineral Resource estimation work reported herein was carried out by Fred Brown, P.Geo, Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET, all independent Qualified Persons in terms of National Instrument 43-101, from information and data supplied by Gold Port.

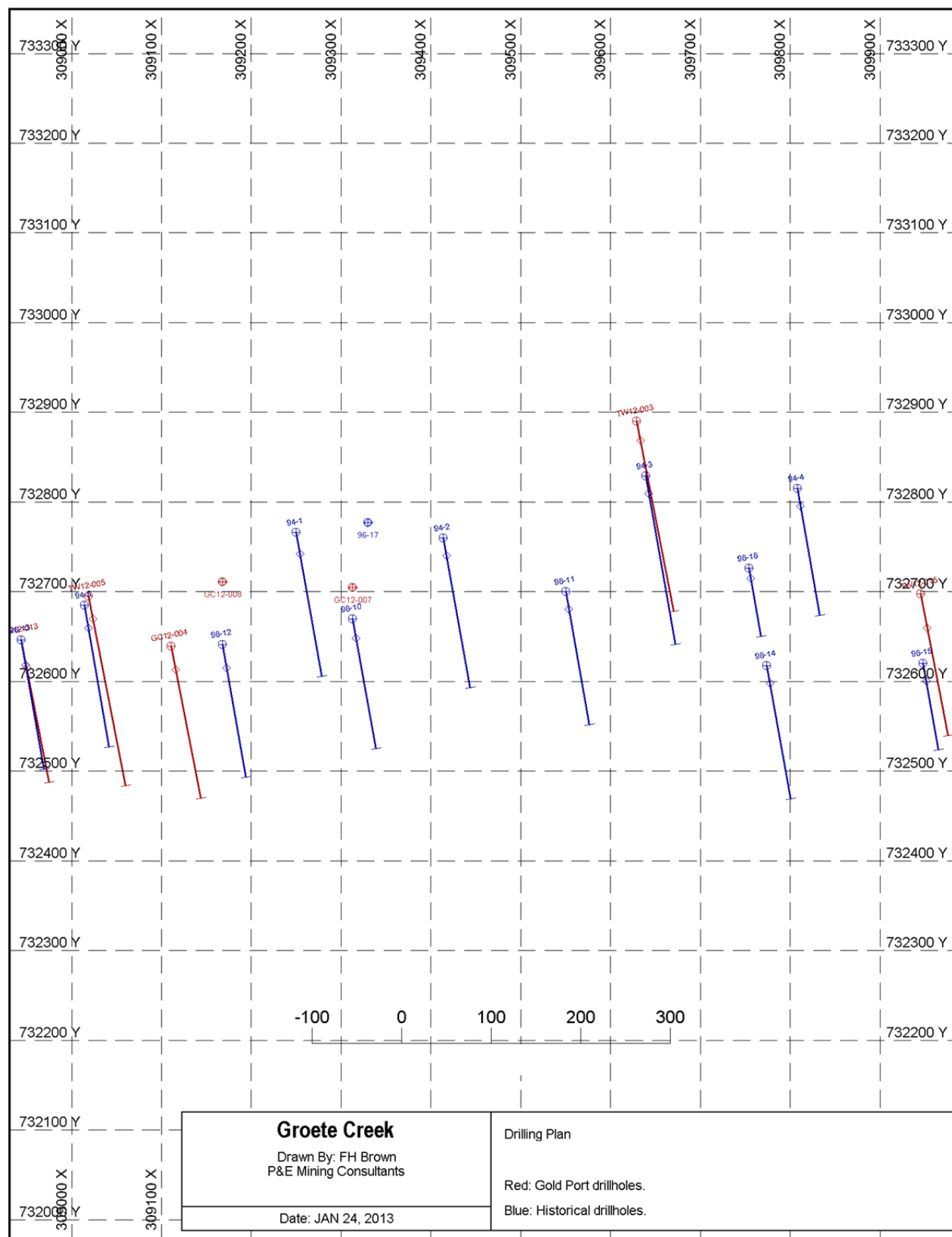
Mineral Resource modeling and estimation were carried out using Gemcom GEMS software.

14.2 DATA SUPPLIED

All data were provided by Corsurex in the form of Excel files and scanned copies of original reports and logs. The database as implemented by P&E contains results from seven surface diamond drill holes completed by Gold Port and fifteen historical diamond drill holes (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.1). Four of the Gold Port drill holes were drilled as twins to historical drill holes.

TABLE 14.1		
DATABASE SUMMARY		
Type/ Source	No. of Drill Holes	Length (m)
Gold Port	7	1,656.5
Historical	15	4,864.9
Total	22	6,521.4

FIGURE 14.1 DRILL HOLE SURFACE PLAN



14.3 DATABASE VALIDATION

Industry standard validation checks were completed on the supplied databases. P&E typically validates a Mineral Resource database by checking for inconsistencies in naming conventions or analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, and missing interval and coordinate fields. Several trivial out-of-sequence errors were noted and corrected. The database was verified for all historical and current assay results using old certificates and digital copies of assay certificates received from the laboratory. P&E believes that the supplied database is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

14.4 BULK DENSITY

The bulk density used for the Mineral Resource Estimate was based on check samples collected from drill hole core by Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. Bulk density values for the twelve samples ranged from 2.80 t/m³ to 3.14 t/m³. The average value of 2.89 t/m³ was used for the mineralized domains. An assumed value of 2.50 t/m³ was assigned to the waste rock and 1.80 t/m³ to the saprolite.

14.5 DOMAIN MODELING

Local topography was derived from the supplied collar elevations, and a saprolite contact was modeled from drill hole logs. Domain models were generated by P&E from successive polylines spaced along drill hole sections oriented perpendicular to the general trend of the mineralization. The domain outlines were influenced by the selection of mineralized material above 0.25 g/t AuEq that demonstrated lithological and grade continuity along strike and down dip. Where appropriate lower grade mineralization was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity. On each section polyline interpretations were digitized from drill hole to drill hole but not typically extended more than 50 m. Where appropriate, edges were smoothed in order to avoid jogs and a saw-tooth appearance. All polyline vertices were snapped directly to drill hole assay intervals, in order to generate a true three-dimensional representation of the extent of the mineralization. Domains were then clipped above the topographic surface.

A total of three domains were developed: the Main domain, with a strike length of approximately 1,250 m, the South domain, with a strike length of approximately 1,200 m, and the Footwall domain, with a strike length of approximately 800 m. Sporadic results were also noted in the saprolitic horizon, but were not included in the current modeling. The modeled domains were used for rock coding, statistical analysis, compositing limits and definition of the mineralization (Figure 14.2).

Note: Red = Main domain, Green = South domain, Blue = Footwall domain. East–west axis is approximately 2,000 m.

14.6 COMPOSITING

Assay sample lengths within the defined domains range from 0.30 m to 3.10 m, with an average sample length of 1.52 m. In order to ensure equal sample support, a compositing length of 1.50 m was therefore selected for Mineral Resource estimation.

Length-weighted composites were calculated within the defined domains, starting at the first point of intersection between the drill hole and the domain intersected, and halting upon exit from the domains. Assays and composites were then assigned a domain rock code value based on the domain that the interval midpoint fell within. A nominal grade of 0.001 was used to populate a small number of un-sampled intervals. After compositing, a small number of short-length residual composites were discarded. The remaining composites were then exported to extraction files for statistical analysis and estimation.

14.7 COMPOSITE SUMMARY STATISTICS

P&E generated summary statistics for the assay and composite samples from the defined domains (Table 14.2 and Table 14.3).

TABLE 14.2 DOMAIN SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR AU						
Gold Assays	Domain	No. of Samples	Minimum Au (g/t)	Maximum Au (g/t)	Mean Au (g/t)	Standard Deviation
Assays	Main	1,313	0.003	10.10	0.61	0.912
	South	158	0.01	5.65	0.44	0.578
	Footwall	96	0.022	10.00	0.65	1.436
	Total	1,567	0.003	10.10	0.60	0.927
Composite Assays	Main	1,300	0.02	10.00	0.62	0.827
	South	138	0.02	4.98	0.48	0.546
	Footwall	86	0.030	9.99	0.70	1.475
	Total	1,524	0.020	10.00	0.61	0.856

TABLE 14.3 DOMAIN SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR CU						
Copper Assays	Domain	No. of Samples	Minimum Cu (%)	Maximum Cu (%)	Mean Cu (%)	Standard Deviation
Assays	Main	1,313	0.0002	2.000	0.117	0.132
	South	158	0.0002	0.450	0.089	0.073
	Footwall	96	0.0100	0.350	0.073	0.059
	Total	1,567	0.0002	2.000	0.112	0.124
Composite Assays	Main	1,300	0.001	1.967	0.118	0.126
	South	138	0.001	0.432	0.095	0.073
	Footwall	86	0.015	0.315	0.076	0.055
	Total	1,524	0.001	1.967	0.114	0.120

14.8 TREATMENT OF EXTREME VALUES

The presence of high-grade outliers for the composite data was evaluated by a review of composite summary statistics, histograms and probability plots. Based on a review of individual domain and global summary statistics, capping levels of 3.0 g/t Au and 1.0 % Cu were selected. In addition, the influence of composite grades over 1.00 g/t Au and 0.40 % Cu were restricted to 60 m. Composite grades were capped to their respective threshold value prior to grade estimation.

14.9 CONTINUITY ANALYSIS

Domain-coded, composited sample data were used for continuity analysis. Due to the relative long distances between drill holes and the limited number of drill holes available, only down hole variograms could be modeled. The results suggest a relatively high nugget effect, on the order of 50%. Examination of the twinned drill holes also suggests a reasonable level of potential continuity down-dip.

14.10 BLOCK MODEL

A rotated block model was established across the property with the block model limits selected so as to cover the extent of the mineralized domains, and the block size reflecting the generally narrow widths of the mineralized zones and the drill hole spacing (Table 14.4). The block model consists of separate attributes for estimated Au and Cu grade, rock code, volume percent, bulk density and classification. A volume percent block model was used to accurately represent the volume and tonnage contained within the constraining domains.

TABLE 14.4 BLOCK MODEL SETUP			
Dimension	Origin	Number of Blocks	Block Size (m)
X	308,600	90	20
Y	732,000	100	10
Z	-300	40	10
Rotation	10° counter-clockwise from the origin		

14.11 GRADE ESTIMATION AND CLASSIFICATION

Mineral Resources were estimated and classified in compliance with guidelines established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. P&E believes that the drill hole data supplied are of a sufficient quality to support an Inferred level Mineral Resource classification.

Inferred Mineral Resource:

“An ‘Inferred Mineral Resource’ is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.”

Anisotropic inverse distance cubed (“ID³”) weighting of capped composite values was used for the estimation of block grades, with the anisotropy oriented along the orientation of the defined domains. Three to twelve composites from one or more drill holes within a search ellipsoid measuring 300 m x 300 m x 30 m were required for estimation. All blocks estimated were classified as Inferred. Composite data used during grade estimation were restricted to samples located within their respective domains.

14.12 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Groete Creek Mineral Resource Estimate is reported inside a constraining pit shell (Figure 14.3). The results from this pit shell are used solely for the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources that have reasonable prospects for economic extraction. Based on these criteria, the Footwall domain remains a potential exploration target, as it was not intercepted by the pit shell. Optimization is based on the following economic parameters:

- US\$1,275/oz Au price (Jan/19 approx. 24 month trailing average).
- US\$3.00/lb Cu price (Jan/19 approx. 24 month trailing average).
- 92% Au recovery.
- 80% Cu recovery.
- US\$8.00/t processing cost.
- US\$1.50/t G&A cost.

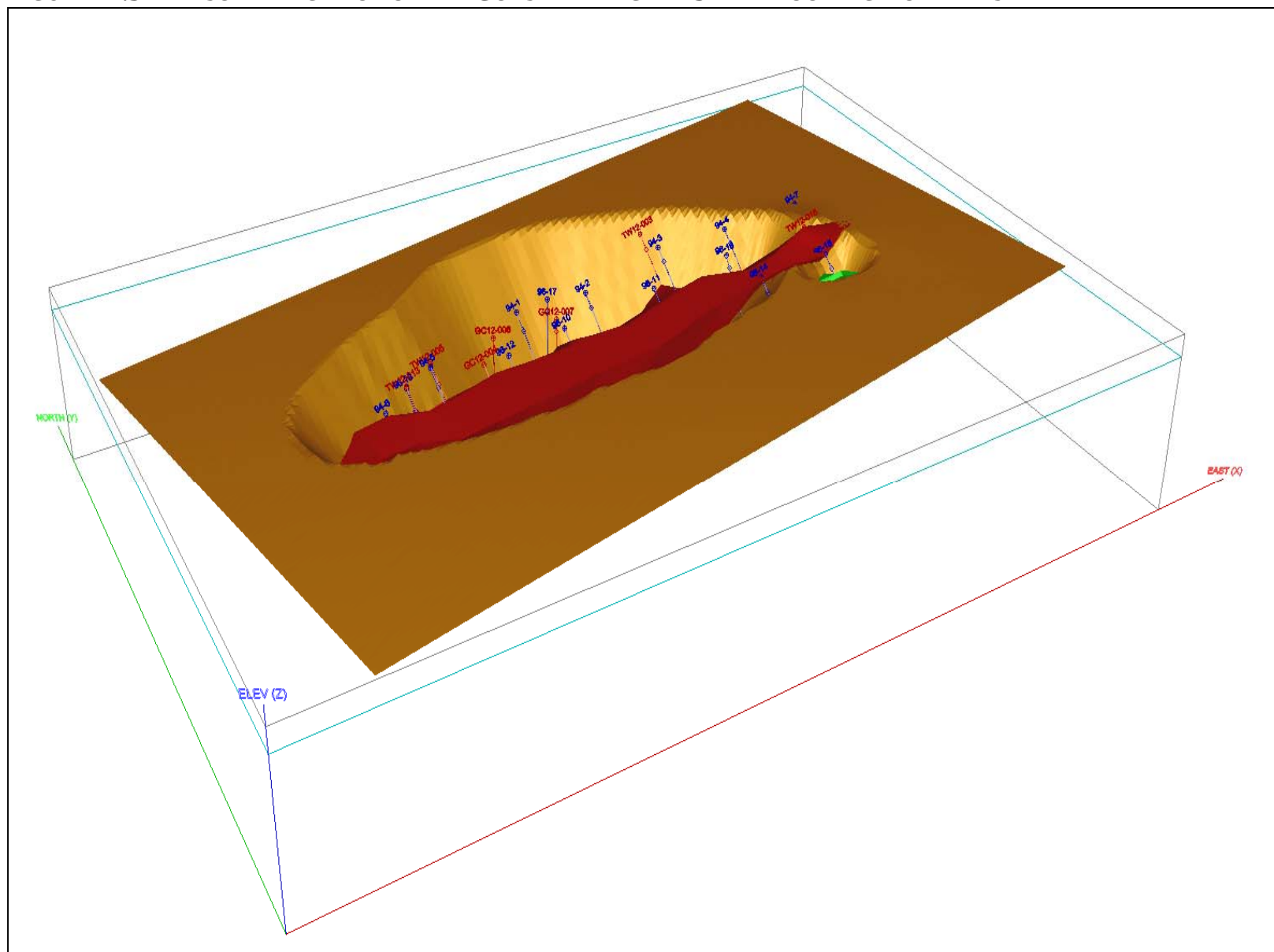
- US\$2.00/t mining cost.
- 45 degree pit slopes.

The AuEq cut-off grade for Mineral Resource reporting is calculated as follows:

$$(\$8.00 + \$1.50)/(\$1,275/31.1035 \times 92\%) = \mathbf{0.25 \text{ g/t AuEq}}$$

Commodity prices are based on the approximate two-year trailing average from March 31, 2019. Gold equivalency was calculated as 1.0% Cu equals 1.4 g/t Au. The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Groete Gold Copper Deposit is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.25 g/t AuEq (Table 14.5), with an effective date of January 21, 2019.

FIGURE 14.3 ISOMETRIC PLOT OF THE CONSTRAINING PIT SHELL LOOKING NORTHEAST



Note: Red = Main domain, Green = South domain, Blue = Footwall domain. East–west axis is approximately 2,000 m.

TABLE 14.5 SUMMARY OF THE GROETE DEPOSIT PIT CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE⁽¹⁻⁵⁾						
Classification	Domain	Tonnes (M)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (M oz)
Inferred	Saprolite	5.6	0.48	0.09	0.61	0.11
	Fresh	68.4	0.49	0.12	0.66	1.46
	Total	74.0	0.49	0.12	0.66	1.57

- 1) Mineral Resources are reported inside a constraining pit shell at a cut-off of 0.25 g/t AuEq.
- 2) Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- 3) The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
- 4) The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
- 5) The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.

14.13 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE SENSITIVITY

A pit constrained sensitivity analysis of the Groete Gold Copper Deposit was also completed, summarized in Table 14.6. The pit constrained cut-off value used in the Mineral Resource model is 0.25 g/t Au.

The inclusion of this sensitivity analysis is not meant to supersede or replace the results of the pit constrained Mineral Resource Estimate and should not be construed as a Mineral Resource.

TABLE 14.6 PIT CONSTRAINED SENSITIVITY OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE					
Cut-Off AuEq (g/t)	Tonnes (M)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (M oz)
0.35	69.6	0.51	0.12	0.68	1.52
0.34	70.4	0.51	0.12	0.68	1.53
0.33	71.1	0.51	0.12	0.68	1.55
0.32	71.7	0.50	0.12	0.67	1.54
0.31	72.1	0.50	0.12	0.67	1.55
0.30	72.5	0.50	0.12	0.67	1.56
0.29	72.8	0.50	0.12	0.67	1.56
0.28	73.0	0.50	0.12	0.67	1.57
0.27	73.4	0.50	0.12	0.67	1.58
0.26	73.7	0.50	0.12	0.67	1.58
0.25	74.0	0.49	0.12	0.66	1.57

14.14 VALIDATION

The block model was validated visually by the inspection of successive section lines in order to confirm that the block model correctly reflects the distribution of high-grade and low-grade samples (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Local trends were also evaluated by comparing the ID³ block estimates to a nearest neighbour estimate (“NN”) at zero cut-off. In general the ID³ block estimates are in good agreement with the NN model, and demonstrate no evidence of systematic bias in the model.

As a further check on the model the average model block grade was compared to the NN block average as well as the de-clustered mean and the mean of the composite data. No significant bias between the block model and the input data was noted (Table 14.7).

TABLE 14.7 DOMAIN VALIDATION STATISTICS				
Commodity	Domain	Composite Mean	Model Mean	NN Mean
Gold	10	0.62	0.46	0.47
	20	0.48	0.47	0.49
	30	0.70	0.50	0.45
	Total	0.61	0.47	0.47
Copper	10	0.118	0.11	0.12
	20	0.095	0.10	0.09
	30	0.076	0.08	0.06
	Total	0.114	0.11	0.11

The total estimated volume reported at 0.001 AuEq cut-off was compared by domain with the calculated volume of the defining mineralization domain (Table 14.8). All reported volumes fall within acceptable tolerances.

TABLE 14.8 VOLUME COMPARISON		
Domain	Resource Volume (1,000 m ³)	Domain Volume (1,000 m ³)
10	31,722	31,695
20	1,913	1,918
30	890	891
Total	34,525	34,504

FIGURE 14.4 CROSS-SECTION SHOWING ESTIMATED GOLD GRADES

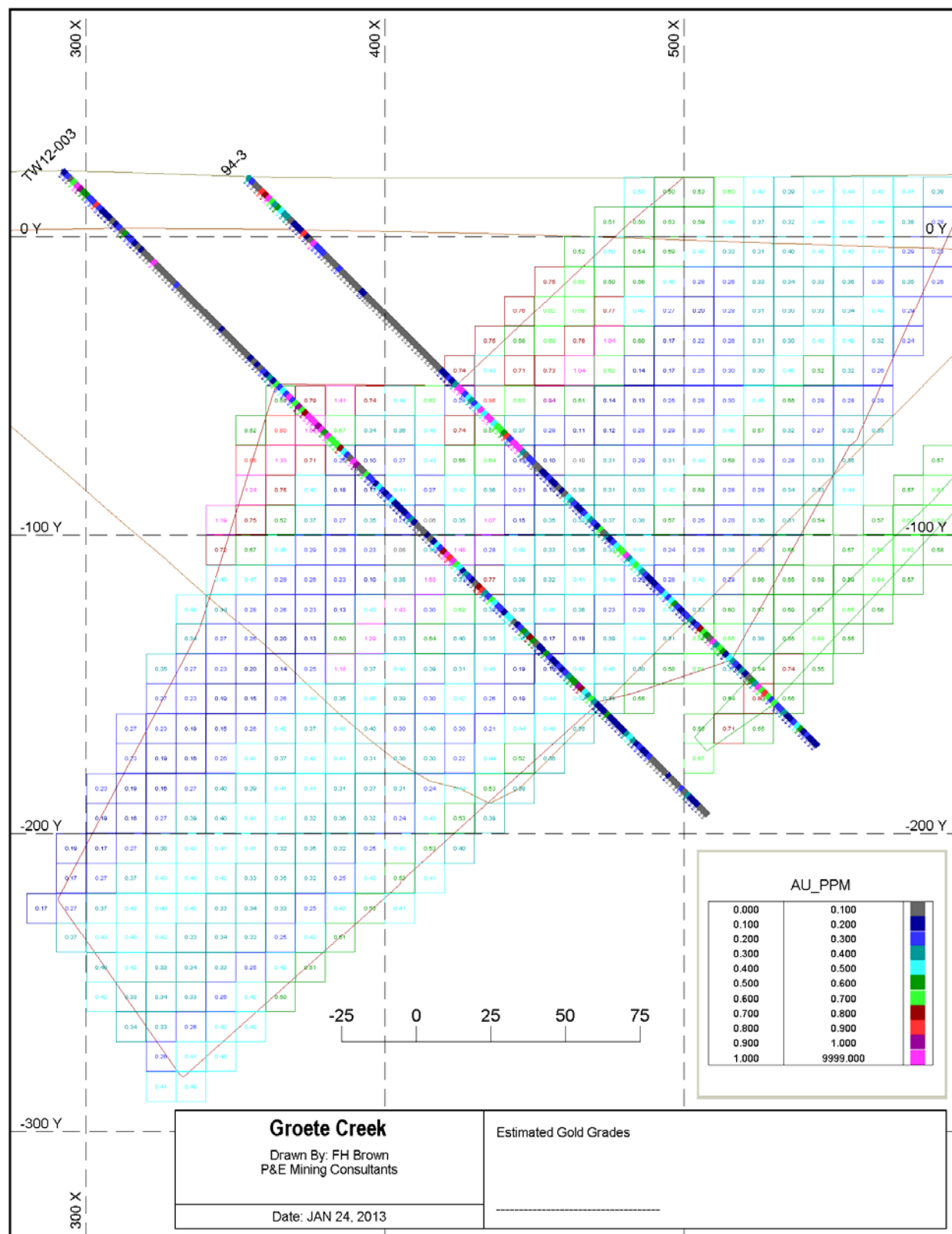
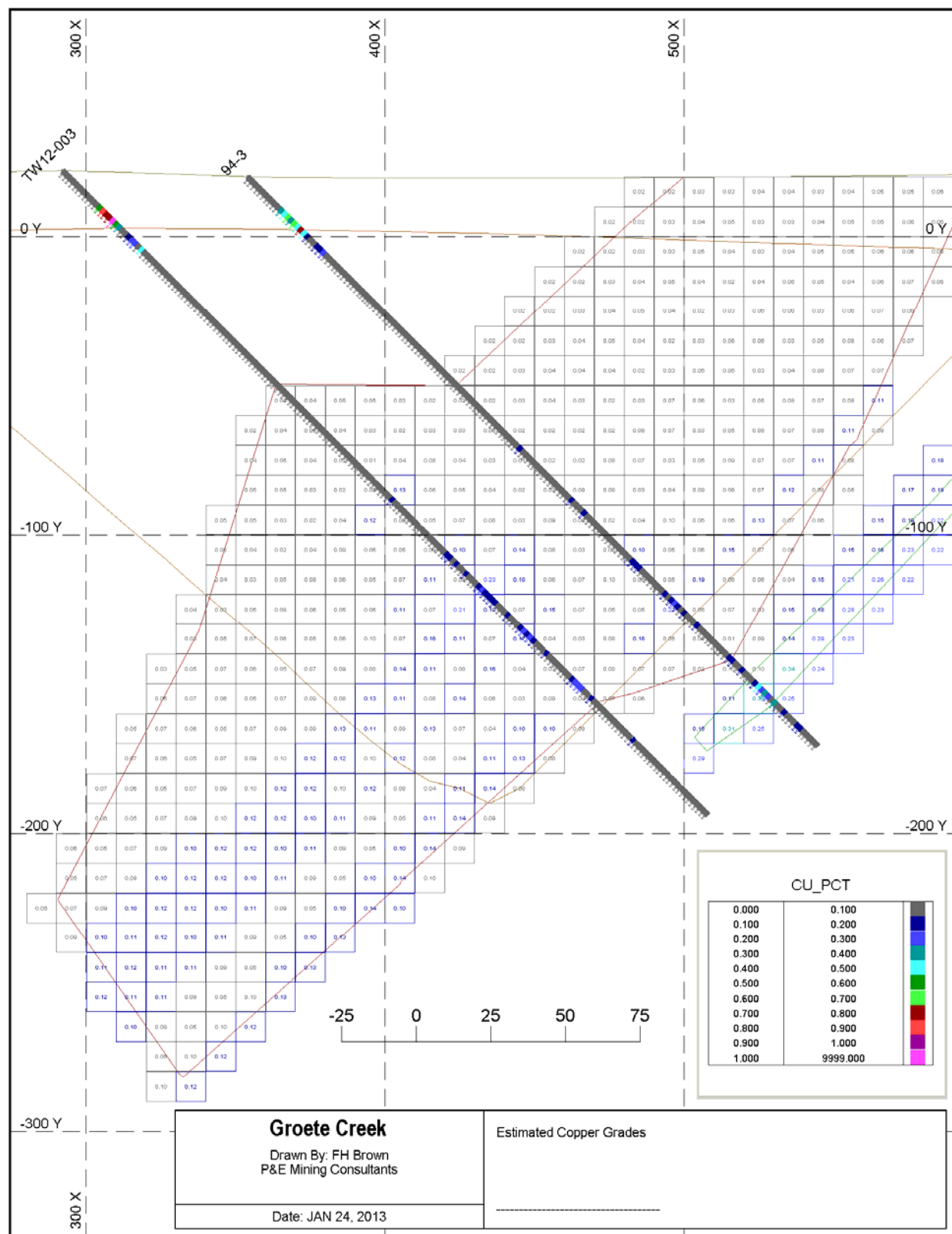


FIGURE 14.5 CROSS-SECTION SHOWING ESTIMATED COPPER GRADES



15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

A full camp with core logging and storage facilities are in place. There is no other infrastructure on the Property except for the bush roads that provide access to the Property. Water and timber are available on the property.

The Company has two drill rigs on site, both having been recently fully re-built and ready for service. All support vehicles and heavy equipment, including two CL-320 excavators and a D-6 bulldozer, are on site.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The Company reports that no permits are required in order to conduct exploration and drilling on the Groete Gold Copper Property. Customarily, the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission is notified when drilling commences.

The Company reports that there are no known environmental liabilities on the Groete Property. The small scale operators do not use mercury in their primary sluicing recovery process, however, gold is recovered from the concentrates by amalgamation, which is then retorted to recover the mercury and the bullion.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Immediately to the east of the Groete Creek Property are the Georgetown West Concessions that are controlled by Corsurex. P&E has not reviewed tenure information or exploration data on the Georgetown West Concession.

Pelke (2009) reports that the closest mineral property to the Groete Property is the Aremu Deposit (see Figure 5.1). At Aremu, the principal gold targets at present are shear zone hosted and gold bearing vein systems. The historic gold mining activities at Aremu date back to the 1940's, when Anaconda Mining carried out a significant gold exploration program which led to the discovery of the Aremu Mine. The Aremu Deposit consisted of several high grade quartz veins located on the contact between granites and metasediments. The area was mined in the late 1940's with reported grades of nearly one ounce per ton.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the best of the authors' knowledge there is no other relevant data, additional information or explanation necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Groete Gold Copper Deposit is located in the Paleoproterozoic Barama greenstone belt of the Guiana Shield, a region known for significant gold mineralization. The Deposit consists of disseminated and vein-related gold and copper mineralization in metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks that are deformed by the Groete Creek Shear Zone and intruded by a sheeted dyke complex. The upper 20 to 30 m of the Deposit is weathered to saprolite.

P&E's NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the Groete Deposit comprises a pit constrained Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.57 M gold equivalent (AuEq) ounces at 0.66 g/t AuEq including 0.49 g/t Au and 0.12% Cu contained in 74.0 M t.

Gold Port's drilling has defined gold and copper mineralization over a 1 km strike length. The Deposit strikes at 070° and dips at 45° to the northwest. The Main mineralized zone is 150 m wide and the smaller South Zone is approximately 15 m wide and occurs in the footwall of the Main Zone. The Mineral Resource Estimate demonstrates that the Groete Deposit has the potential for open pit mining and that the potential can be further enhanced by Mineral Resource expansion.

The Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 which require that all estimates be prepared in accordance with the "CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions" and in effect as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

The Mineral Resource Estimate demonstrates that the Groete Deposit has the potential for open pit mining and that the potential can be further enhanced by Mineral Resource expansion. A review of historical drill data, the presence of significant surface exploitation by artisanal miners, and the evaluation of surface drilling on the project by Corsurex, indicates potential to expand the mineralization on strike east and west for up to 4 km. The Company intends to move the project forward to a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA").

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSED BUDGET

The recommended program is further drilling and analytical testing. The program will include approximately 500 m of drilling in 50 drill holes with the intention of expanding the known Mineral Resource. Drilling will also better define the depth of the saprolite zone and the grades of the saprolite. The recommended program including drilling, assays, camp expenses, and supervision is estimated to cost US\$ 167,000, as shown in Table 26.1.

The recommendation is made that samples from future drilling programs be analyzed at ISO certified laboratories.

The Company has two drill rigs on site, both need to be re-built prior to beginning the drill program. All support vehicles and heavy equipment, including two CL-320 excavators and a D-6 bulldozer, are on site and also require maintenance. A full camp with core logging and storage facilities is in place.

TABLE 26.1			
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET			
Program	Units	Unit Cost	Budget US \$
Camp Rehabilitation			\$40,000
Equipment Rehabilitation			\$55,000
Analysis (each hole to 10 m)	500	\$60	\$30,000
Manpower/Camp Lodging for 30 days			\$15,000
Geological Interpretation and Mapping			\$5,000
Sub Total			\$145,000
Contingency 15%			\$22,000
Total			\$167,000

27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

EUGENE PURITCH, P. ENG., FEC, CET

I, Eugene J. Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET, residing at 44 Turtlecreek Blvd., Brampton, Ontario, L6W 3X7, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent mining consultant and President of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the Groete Gold Copper Deposit, Groete Creek Property, Guyana, South America", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of January 21, 2019.
3. I am a graduate of The Haileybury School of Mines, with a Technologist Diploma in Mining, as well as obtaining an additional year of undergraduate education in Mine Engineering at Queen's University. In addition I have also met the Professional Engineers of Ontario Academic Requirement Committee's Examination requirement for Bachelor's Degree in Engineering Equivalency. I am a mining consultant currently licensed by Professional Engineers and Geoscientists New Brunswick (License No. 4778), Professional Engineers, Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador (License No. 5998), Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Saskatchewan (License No. 16216), Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists (License No. 45252) the Professional Engineers of Ontario (License No. 100014010) and Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 42912). I am also a member of the National Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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.

I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. My summarized career experience is as follows:

- Mining Technologist - H.B.M. & S. and Inco Ltd., 1978-1980
- Open Pit Mine Engineer – Cassiar Asbestos/Brinco Ltd., 1981-1983
- Pit Engineer/Drill & Blast Supervisor – Detour Lake Mine, 1984-1986
- Self-Employed Mining Consultant – Timmins Area, 1987-1988
- Mine Designer/Resource Estimator – Dynatec/CMD/Bharti, 1989-1995
- Self-Employed Mining Consultant/Resource-Reserve Estimator, 1995-2004
- President – P&E Mining Consultants Inc, 2004-Present

4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was an independent Qualified Person for a Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Groete Gold Copper Deposit, Groete Creek Property, Guyana, South America", with an effective date of January 24, 2013.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this 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.

Effective Date: January 21, 2019

Signing Date: April 16, 2019

{SIGNED AND SEALED}

[Eugene Puritch]

Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

FRED H. BROWN, P.GEO.

I, Fred H. Brown, of PO Box 332, Lynden, WA, USA, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant and have worked as a geologist continuously since my graduation from university in 1987.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled “Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the Groete Gold Copper Deposit, Groete Creek Property, Guyana, South America”, (The “Technical Report”) with an effective date of January 21, 2019.
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from New Mexico State University in 1987. I obtained a Graduate Diploma in Engineering (Mining) in 1997 from the University of the Witwatersrand and a Master of Science in Engineering (Civil) from the University of the Witwatersrand in 2005. I am registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions as a Professional Geological Scientist (registration number 400008/04), the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist (171602) and the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration as a Registered Member (#4152172).

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 an independent “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

- Underground Mine Geologist, Freegold Mine, AAC 1987-1995
- Mineral Resource Manager, Vaal Reefs Mine, AngloGold 1995-1997
- Resident Geologist, Venetia Mine, De Beers 1997-2000
- Chief Geologist, De Beers Consolidated Mines 2000-2004
- Consulting Geologist 2004-2008
- P&E Mining Consultants Inc. – Sr. Associate Geologist 2008-Present

4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was an independent Qualified Person for a Technical Report titled “Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Groete Gold Copper Deposit, Groete Creek Property, Guyana, South America”, with an effective date of January 24, 2013.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the date of this 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.

Effective Date: January 21, 2019

Signing Date: April 16, 2019

{SIGNED AND SEALED}

[Fred H. Brown]

Fred H. Brown, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

ALFRED S. HAYDEN, P. ENG

I, Alfred S. Hayden, P. Eng., residing at 284 Rushbrook Drive, Newmarket, Ontario, L3X 2C9, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently President of:
EHA Engineering Ltd.,
Consulting Metallurgical Engineers
Box 2711, Postal Stn. B.
Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4E 1A7
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the Groete Gold Copper Deposit, Groete Creek Property, Guyana, South America", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of January 21, 2019.
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1967 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Metallurgical Engineering. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and a Professional Engineer and Designated Consulting Engineer registered with Professional Engineers Ontario. I have worked as a metallurgical engineer for over 50 years since my graduation from university.

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.

My summarized career experience is as follows:

EHA Engineering Ltd: (President)	1990-Present
EH Associates: (Partner)	1985-1990
A.H. Ross & Associates Ltd. (Senior Associate)	1976-1985
Eldorado Nuclear Limited (Chief Metallurgist/Mill Engineer)	1966-1976

4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 13 and co-authoring Sections 1, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was an independent Qualified Person for a Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Groete Gold Copper Deposit, Groete Creek Property, Guyana, South America", with an effective date of January 24, 2013.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this 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.

Effective Date: January 21, 2019

Signing Date: April 16, 2019

{SIGNED AND SEALED}

[Alfred Hayden]

Alfred S. Hayden, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

ANTOINE R. YASSA, P.GEO.

I, Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo. residing at 3602 Rang des Cavaliers, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, J0Z 1Y2, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled “Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the Groete Gold Copper Deposit, Groete Creek Property, Guyana, South America”, (The “Technical Report”) with an effective date of January 21, 2019.
3. I am a graduate of Ottawa University at Ottawa, Ontario with a B.Sc (HONS) in Geological Sciences (1977) with more than 35 years of experience as a geologist. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Order of Geologists of Québec (License No 224) and by the Association of Professional Geoscientist of Ontario (License No 1890);

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.

My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

- Minex Geologist (Val d’Or), 3D Modeling (Timmins), Placer Dome 1993-1995
- Database Manager, Senior Geologist, West Africa, PDX, 1996-1998
- Senior Geologist, Database Manager, McWatters Mine 1998-2000
- Database Manager, Gemcom modeling and Resources Evaluation (Kiena Mine) 2001-2003
- Database Manager and Resources Evaluation at Julietta Mine, Bema Gold Corp. 2003-2006
- Consulting Geologist 2006-present

4. I have visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on November 12 to 16, 2012.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 11, 12, 14, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was an independent Qualified Person for a Technical Report titled “Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Groete Gold Copper Deposit, Groete Creek Property, Guyana, South America”, with an effective date of January 24, 2013.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this 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.

Effective Date: January 21, 2019

Signing Date: April 16, 2019

{SIGNED AND SEALED}

[Antoine R. Yassa]

Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

DAVID BURGA, P.GEO.

I, David Burga, P. Geo., residing at 3884 Freeman Terrace, Mississauga, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical titled “Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the Groete Gold Copper Deposit, Groete Creek Property, Guyana, South America”, (The “Technical Report”) with an effective date of January 21, 2019.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences (1997). I have worked as a geologist for over 20 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1836).

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.

My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| • Exploration Geologist, Cameco Gold | 1997-1998 |
| • Field Geophysicist, Quantec Geoscience | 1998-1999 |
| • Geological Consultant, Andeburg Consulting Ltd. | 1999-2003 |
| • Geologist, Aeon Egmond Ltd. | 2003-2005 |
| • Project Manager, Jacques Whitford | 2005-2008 |
| • Exploration Manager – Chile, Red Metal Resources | 2008-2009 |
| • Consulting Geologist | 2009-Present |

4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 2 to 12, 15 to 24 and co-authoring sections 1, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the date of this 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.

Effective Date: January 21, 2019

Signing Date: April 16, 2019

{SIGNED AND SEALED}

[David Burga]

David Burga, P.Geo.