TECHNICAL REPORT

Goliat (Tibiti) Project
Sipaliwini District
Eastern Suriname,
South America

Prepared for

HARVEST GOLD CORP.
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By

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SUMMARY

The Tibiti (Goliat) project of Harvest Gold Corporation lies in east central Suriname west of the Rosebel Gold Mine of IAMGOLD. The Tibiti (Goliat) project, Rosebel Gold Mine of IAMGOLD, and the former Saramacca joint venture of Golden Star and Newmont all occur within the same structural and lithologic trend of the eastern greenstone belt of Suriname. Tibiti has the same structural trends as those associated with gold mineralization at Rosebel based on mapping at Tibiti.

The Tibiti project has merit to define economic gold mineralization with continued exploration, including drilling, based on the location within this structural and mineralized trend of gold mines and exploration projects. In addition, there is significant small scale mining activity in alluvial sediments to provide evidence of the presence of gold on the concession. Examination of the gold grains suggests only local transport within the concession boundaries. The concession is at the structural boundary between rocks of the greenstone belt and a package of granitic intrusive rocks and associated felsic and mafic gneisses. The area has had a history of geologic mapping and gold testing of alluvial drainages by the Geological Survey of Suriname (GMD). This suggests the gold potential of the concession has been known for some time but not explored. Both the rocks of the greenstone belt as well as the granitic terrain can host gold mineralization and both terrains should be explored. The concession represents a priority target area for potential gold mineralization and the project merits continued exploration including drilling.

This technical report has been prepared at the request of a listed company, Harvest Gold Corporation (TSX.V: HVG) whose address is Suite 804 – 750 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6C 2T7. Harvest Gold has signed a LOI with Canasur Gold Ltd. ("Canasur"), a private arm's length Nova Scotia company with mineral interests in Suriname. The LOI provides for the amalgamation of Canasur with Harvest (the "Amalgamation") by way of a three cornered amalgamation under the *B.C. Business Corporation Act* whereby Canasur would continue into British Columbia and amalgamate with a newly formed subsidiary of Harvest. In connection with the Amalgamation, Harvest plans to complete an equity financing.

The concession was converted from an exploration concession on April 27, 2015 for a period of 15 years. The concession number is 465/15. The concession was granted in the name of Caribbean Minerals Company, N.V. (Cariminco, N.V.).

Previously Cariminco, N.V had Exploration Rights for the Goliat (Tibiti) Concession totalling 27,500 hectares. An exploitation concession cannot exceed 10,000 hectares and the current exploitation concession totals that area. Canasur Gold owns 100 percent of a Suriname company, Caribbean Minerals Company N.V." (Cariminco N. V.). Under an Agreement between Cariminco and the original concession holder, Mr. Richard Lambertus Verwey, a Suriname citizen, the concession rights to the Tibiti concession have been transferred to Cariminco N.V.

For purposes of this report, Dr. LaPoint visited the concession on June 7, 2012 to review trench geology and mineralized zones and review on-going exploration. Dr. LaPoint is an independent qualified person for this report as defined by the current definitions for 43-101 technical reports. This report is an update of the original report dated August 27, 2012. There has been no exploration conducted since that report and thus a new site visit was not conducted. This has been confirmed by Dr. LaPoint in a site visit with investors in 2014 and by maintaining communication with Canasur.management in Suriname.

The Tibiti concession is located in the north central portion of Suriname, approximately 100 km southwest of the capital city Paramaribo. It lies on both sides of the upper Tibiti River, a tributary to the Coppename River. The property is reached by travelling by 4X4 truck. The access into the concession is used by loggers and small scale miners and access should be improved.

All known mineralization is from alluvial mining. Based on historic exploration, there are currently no known mineralized zones defined, excluding alluvial. When comparing known mineralization in the Eastern greenstone belt of Suriname, potential mineralized zones can include quartz veins within structural zones, sulfide alteration within structural zones and within or on the borders of intrusive units.

A high resolution fixed-wing geophysical survey was flown by Terraquest Ltd in 2011 and the survey was interpreted by Jeremy Brett in 2011 for Cansur. Discrete magnetic lows, 600m to 3900m in scale, are observed that possibly related to alteration and magnetite destruction, which could be related to gold mineralization. A total of 47 of these discrete magnetic lows are identified, clustering in the north and south parts of the Tibiti Block. Several of these lows are either coincident with or proximal to the mapped alluvial gold workings in the NE corner of the Tibiti Block. They also lie at roughly the same elevation as the alluvial workings. There has as of yet been no work on the southern anomalies. A total of 10 kimberlite targets were identified in the geophysical survey on the original exploration concession. An intrusive diatreme model has been used for diamond exploration by Canasur. Some of these targets occur outside of the current exploitation concession boundaries.

An auger sampling program started in 2010 collected 6235 samples from 4114 sites. The auger sampling defined at least two large areas of significant anomalous values in gold that merit further exploration by trenching. Each area is roughly 1000 by 300 meters in size. Positive results have been received from trenches in the northern area; no trenching has been done in the southern area. Other positive conclusions include:

- Anomalous auger results from ridge crest sampling to west of Tibiti River. This area is based on the geophysical extension of trends from auger sampling and

small scale mining. There has been no small scale mining in this area or any areas to south.
- Anomalous auger results from K-3 area on one line on ATV trail. Additional auger sampling will be proposed in both areas.
- Only scattered anomalous results on areas of duricrust to north, in spite of anomalous pan results. A low cost, small portable drill rig is recommended to better sample the duricrust covered areas. Some of the low results may be due to transported material within duricrust.
- Auger sampling has been very effective at new target generation.

Nine 9 trenches with 1132 m in total sampled length have been completed in two phases of trenching in 2012. From this 691 samples have been collected as well as 16 vertical samples, 26 blanks and 22 standards. The trenching has identified in situ gold mineralization. Panning of trench material from mineralized zones identified pristine gold showing no evidence of transport. Panning of small drainages around target has exceptionally high gold counts with evidence of minimal transport. The mineralization appears to be more intrusive related, but there is too little data and fresh saprolite to develop any significant conclusions without more trenching and later drilling into hard rock. Other targets associated with quartz veining on shear zones have yet to develop, but are likely to occur based on observations from pits for small scale mining and limited trenching.

The reliability of the exploration information and data meets the industry standards. There will be a need for hiring quality experienced technical personnel when exploration resumes, improvement in access to the concession and within the concession, and improved communication.

The author of this report concludes that the Tibiti project continues to develop into a promising and viable exploration project that merits increased funding and continued exploration for gold and possibly diamonds. As new exploration data is completed, the quality of the potential targets will continue to develop. As part of the Eastern greenstone belt gold trend and the geologic proximity to the former Saramacca project (Newmont/Golden Star) and Rosebel Gold Mine (IAMGOLD) this an excellent concession to continue exploration. Harvest Gold should also seek ways to expand project onto adjacent concessions where local owners focus only on alluvial operations.

A first phase of a program is to review all existing data, remap and sample portions of existing trenches that were not well mapped towards the end of the program and to conduct limited trenching to better define geologic controls on mineralization. A second phase will include shallow auger or RC drilling to define potential targets under duricrust and to test geophysical targets to confirm if possible kimberlites.

- Additional trenching in areas defined by auger sampling and mapping.

- Continued re-mapping of trenches, exposures and chip trays to develop better controls on mineralization
- Further interpretation of geophysics.

A budget is proposed of $184,000 US for the first phase.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Reason for Technical Report

This technical report has been prepared at the request of a listed company, Harvest Gold Corporation (TSX.V: HVG) whose address is Suite 804 – 750 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6C 2T7. Harvest Gold has signed a LOI with Canasur Gold Ltd. ("Canasur"), a private arm's length Nova Scotia company with mineral interests in Suriname. The LOI provides for the amalgamation of Canasur with Harvest (the "Amalgamation") by way of a three cornered amalgamation under the *B.C. Business Corporation Act* whereby Canasur would continue into British Columbia and amalgamate with a newly formed subsidiary of Harvest. In connection with the Amalgamation, Harvest plans to complete an equity financing.

This report is to comply with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), Companion Policy 43-101CP to NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 of NI 43-101.

According to information provided by Canasur, they own 100 percent of the Exploration Rights for the Goliat (Tibiti) exploitation Concession in Suriname which contains 10,000 hectares. The project name Goliat refers to a nearby prominent hill with small scale gold mining, while the name Tibiti refers to the river that transects the concession. The concession itself is always referred to Tibiti by local authorities. In this report, the project and concession will be referred to as Tibiti as that is how it is referred to in Suriname and the name Tibiti avoids confusion with other concessions. Canasur owns 100 percent of a Suriname company, Caribbean Minerals Company N.V." (Cariminco N. V.). Under an Agreement between Cariminco and the original concession holder, Mr. Richard Lambertus Verwey, a Suriname citizen, the concession rights to the Tibiti concession have been transferred to Cariminco N.V.

1.2 Sources of Data used in Report

Data used in this report is data produced by Canasur as part of their exploration program and is incorporated in Access databases, MapInfo tables, and private reports. These include:

- LaPoint, D.J., 2010, Technical Report Goliat (Tibiti) Project, Sipaliwini District, Eastern Suriname, South America

- LaPoint, D.J., 2012, Revised Technical Report Goliat (Tibiti) Project, Sipaliwini District, Eastern Suriname, South Americ

- Barrie, Charles, 2011, Operations Report for CANASUR GOLD LIMITED, Fixed-Wing Gradient-Magnetic, Radiometric & XDS VLF-EM Airborne Survey TIBITI and ORIENT DRAGON PROJECTS, Paramaribo, SURINAME

- Brett, J.S., 2011, REPORT ON THE INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA FOR THE GOLIAT AND TIBITI PROPERTIES PREPARED FOR CANASUR GOLD EXPLORATION INC.

- Watson, T., 2011, Tibiti concession geology and reconnaissance report, September, 2011

- Watson, T., 2012a, Report on Trenching Program and Related Work, February 2012

- Watson T., 2012b, Trenching Update March 2012

- Watson, T. 2012c, Exploration Progress and Infrastructure Development of the Tibiti Gold Concession, April 2012

- Speer, E., 2012a, Heavy Mineral Sampling Program, Goliat-Tibiti Project, Suriname March 15, 2012

- Speer, E., 2012b, XRD Results at K-1, K-2 and K-3 Goliat-Tibiti Project, Suriname March 27, 2012

- Speer, E., 2012c, Progress Report for June 2012 Goliat-Tibiti Project, Suriname June 23, 2012

- Wirosono, E., 2012a, SECOND CHIPTRAY EVALUATION REPORT, TIBITI PROJECT August 8th, 2012

- Wirosono, E., 2012b, Trench Evaluation and Sampling Activity Report Project Canasur Gold N.V., August 24th, 2012

1.3 Qualifications of Qualified Person and Site Visit

The author of this technical report has made monthly trips to Suriname since 1999 and has managed and conducted exploration programs throughout Suriname. He has written a number of technical reports, including those for Suparna and Reunion Gold that are available on Sedar. Starting in 2000, he initiated and led the Suriname team that discovered the Nassau gold deposit for Alcoa in 2003. The Merian Mine, as it is called by Newmont, will be in production in 2016. From 2004 till 2007 Dr. LaPoint was employed by Cambior as Exploration Manager for Suriname and was responsible for all exploration within Suriname for Cambior and later IAMGOLD. Since 2007, he has done project management in Suriname for a number of clients including Canasur.

In 2009, he was asked by Canasur Gold to prepare a 43-101 for the company (LaPoint, 2010). He first visited the concession on July 16th and 17th, 2009. Later in 2009, Dr. LaPoint was asked to provide additional exploration services as an independent consultant. This service was provided as part of his company, Appalachian Resources LLC until 2012.

For purposes of this current report, Dr. LaPoint visited the concession on June 7, 2012 to review trench geology and mineralized zones and review on-going exploration. He collected 12 samples from trench 5 to compare results with earlier sampling. On July 13, he conducted a flyover of the concession to observe small scale mining activity. Because there has been no new exploration since 2012, no new site visit was conducted. Dr. LaPoint has confirmed no additional work has been conducted by a visit with an investor in 2014 and maintaining contact with the Management of Canasur.

Dr. LaPoint has no interest, shares or options in Harvest Gold, Canasur Gold or Cariminco and has received no offer or promise of stock, options or future interest in Harvest Gold or the project. He is an independent qualified person for this report as defined by the current regulations for 43-101. Through Appalachian Resources LLC, Dr. LaPoint provides the same services to other concession holders and private and public companies in Suriname, US, Central America and Serbia. Canasur Gold provided less than 50 percent of the total income of Appalachian Resources LLC at all times and no income since 2012. Dr. LaPoint takes full responsibility for this report. Dr. LaPoint is a registered geologist with the Society of Mining Engineers (SME). He is also a licensed geologist in North Carolina (# 625) and South Carolina (#322). He is a Subject Matter Expert for the Council of Examinators of ASBOG and the committee head for International Relations for ASBOG.

1.4 Units used in report

Most of the information on the property and surrounding area are in metric units. Currency is in United States Dollars. The following units of measurement and conversion factors are provided for clarification.

1 troy ounce = 31.103 grams
1 ppm = 1 part per million
1 ppb = 1 part per billion
g Au/t means grams gold per metric tonne
1 oz Au/ton = 34.286 g Au/t

100 hectares = 1 square kilometers
1 foot = 31.28 cm or 0.3128 meters
1 mile = 1.609 km
1 m^3 = 1 cubic meter = 35.31 ft^3
1 ton (Imperial) = 2240 lbs
1 hectare = 10,000 m^2 = 2.471 acres
1 cubic foot = 0.028317 cubic meters
Ma = million years ago

Geologic terms used are those of standard usage.

2.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has reviewed the Agreement and documents regarding the concession, but is not a legal expert in Suriname law, mineral agreements or the rules and laws governing exploration rights and thus relies on the information provided by Harvest Gold. The author saw no obvious issues during his review for this report.

Jeremy Brett of MPH Consulting Limited prepared an interpretation of the airborne magnetic, radiometric and geophysical survey flown by Terraquest Ltd (Brett, 2011). His report defined the potential kimberlite targets on the original exploration concession and assisted in geophysical evaluation of potential gold targets. These maps and interpretations represent additional tools for evaluation of economic potential of concession.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Tibiti exploitation concession consisted of 10,000 hectares located in east central Suriname, South America in the district of Sipaliwini The concession is located approximately 140 kilometers south of Paramaribo, the capital city of Suriname (Figure 1). The concession was converted and renewed as an exploitation concession for 15 years on April 27, 2015.

In an Agreement dated June 25, 2009 between Richard Lambertus Verwey and Caribbean Mineral Company N.V. (Cariminco), Mr. Verwey, the original concession holder, is entitled to 400,000 shares of Canasur Gold stock with 80,000 shares granted each year the Agreement is in effect, a yearly fee equal to 12 percent of exploration expenditures up to a maximum of $50,000 per year, and a one percent NSR which can be repurchased for 1.8 million US Dollars. The author has no information of the current status of this agreement.

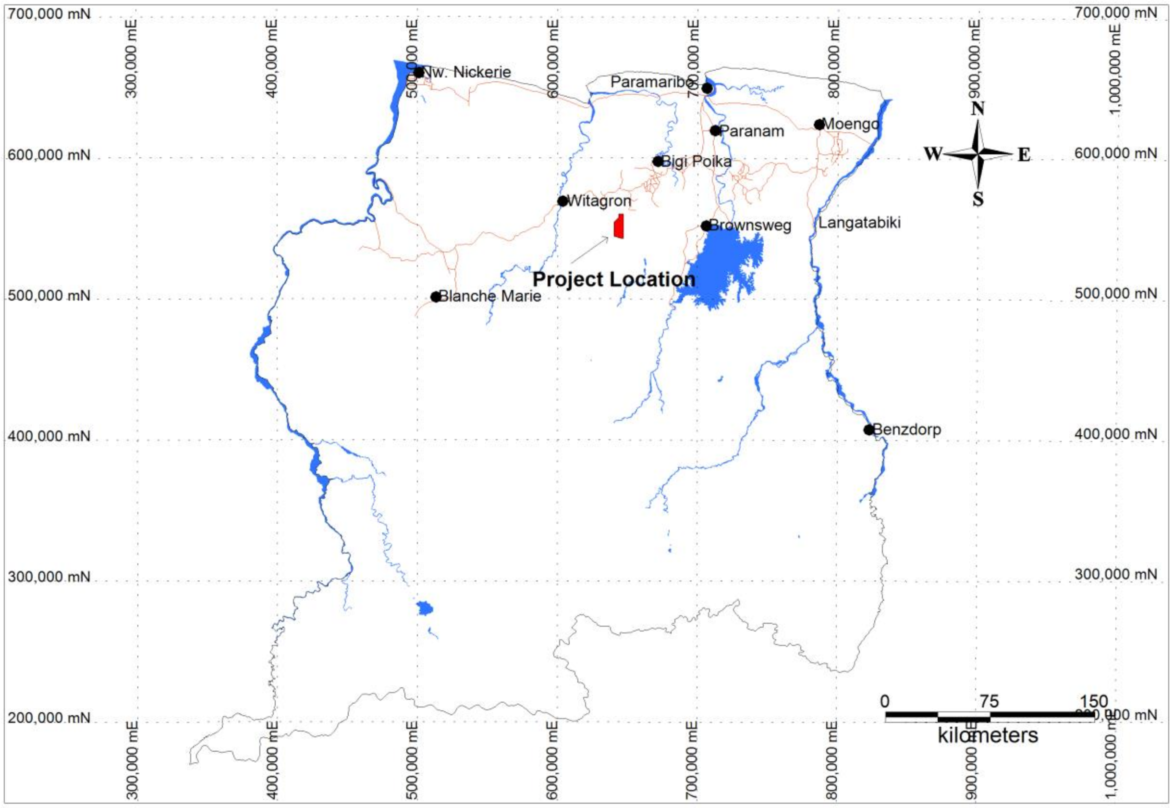


Figure 1. Location of Tibiti Concession of Harvest Gold in Suriname

The concession was first signed by the Minister of Natural Resources on May 27, 2008 and was in effect for three years. The initial Concession number was G.M.D. 465/07, and the concession was recorded in the land office on July 21, 2008 in Register 240, Number 48. At each renewal, the concession holder must reduce the size of the concession by 25 percent, but the Minister has the authority to waive this requirement. At the request of Cansur, the Minister did waive this requirement for the next two (2) year period but stated that a 50 percent reduction was required on the next renewal. That concession number was 465/11. The concession was granted in the name of Caribbean Minerals Company, N.V. (Cariminco, N.V.). It was signed by the Minister on March 26, 2012. Instead of a 50 percent reduction in the exploration concession, Cariminco applied and was granted an exploitation concession for 15 years. An exploitation concession has legal rights to mine (GMD 465/15).

Official coordinates submitted to the GMD are in latitude and longitude with a datum of Zanderji (the regional airport). This coordinate system is not well supported and of limited use in field work. Thus, all data and boundary coordinates in this report are in Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system (UTM) coordinates with WGS 84 as a datum in Zone 21, Northern Hemisphere. Because UTM's are grid based, they are more suitable for field work.

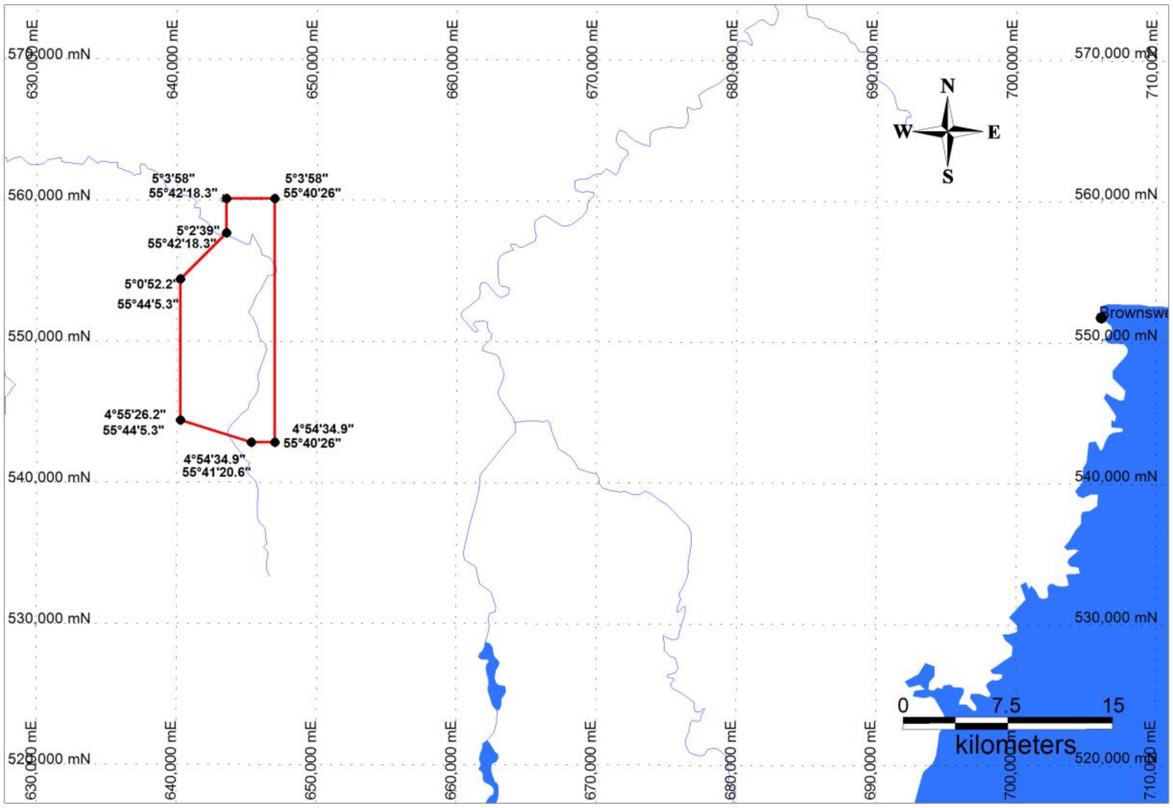


Figure 2. Tibiti Concession of Harvest Gold Ltd. in latitude and longitude, Zanderji datum. Map grid is WGS84 UTM.

The former right of exploration controlled by Canasur did not include any surface rights, which remain with the government of Suriname. An English translation of Mineral Law (Decree 58) states that the holder of an exploration concession is entitled to**:**

- Enter the exploration area for exploration activities.
- To drill holes for sample collection, make excavations and carry out any subsurface work that is judged necessary.
- Erect camps and temporary buildings necessary for personnel and equipment.
- Build necessary infrastructure.
- Use geologic samples collected in the exploration area for tests and analysis.
- After approval by Minister, take samples abroad.

The right of exploration provides all of the permits required to carry out the proposed work program including drilling.

Obligations to Cariminco, as concession holder, defined in Decree E-58 were as follows:

a. To commence exploration within three months following the granting of the right and continue activities without any interruption of longer than four months unless a longer period has been granted by the Minister.
b. To carry out exploration in accordance with the agreed work program and submit each year a detailed work program for the following year, no changes shall be made without prior consent of the Minister.
c. To notify the Minister of every discovery of mineral deposit (s) within 30 days after such discovery.
d. To spend the minimum amount of money committed at the granting of right.
e. To keep complete and accurate records of exploration
f. To refrain from commercial production.
g. To have locally available ½ of each core sample.
h. Report quarterly to Minister on activities.
i. Prepare an annual report.
j. Report all raw data, tests, analyses, detailed reports, and interpretation deemed necessary by Minister.
k. If an enterprise, present the annual report to the Minister.
l. Pay duty of annual rent at the rate of 50 cents per hectare.

The exploitation concession falls under the following rules and regulations in Suriname:

1. "Mining Decree" E-58 (SB 1986 no. 28), laying down general rules concerning the exploration and exploitation of minerals;
2. Decisions of the State May 11, 1989 (SB 1989 No. 39 and 40); (as last amended by SB 1997 No. 44);
3. Brokopondo agreement pertaining to the law January 25, 1958 (GB No. 4) and the Act of August 3, 1977 No.8821 (Bulletin No.45);
4. 'Economic Offences Act of January 9, 1986 "(SB 1986 No.2, as amended by SB 2008 No. 55).
    a. mining activities should be carried out with respect for the rights of others and disputes in this regards treated in accordance with the regulations
    b. within three months, a start should be made to development and mining.
    c. the Head of the Geological Mining Service is officially in possession of a detailed work plan with associated schedule of work likely finished during the first months of fieldwork;
    d. the holder of the mining right is required periodically and every 3 months submit a written report to the Head of the Geological Mining Service, about the work, data and results;

e. The Head of Geological Mining Service and designated by his staff have during the normal hours access to the work area to see that the MINING LAW in general and prevailing work are observed correctly in this MINING LAW

f. the extension of the RIGHT OF EXPLOITATION will be possible only as long as its controller meets in paragraphs b, c, d and e prescribed terms and conditions and are duly fulfilled, and the discretion of the Minister of Natural Resources. The renewal application is least 30 (thirty) days before the expiration of concession rights.

g. All gold produced is for offered for sale to the CENTRAL BANK OF SURINAME;

h. with regard to the requirements of gold produced a ROYALTY is due, which is calculated on the buyout amount paid by the amount of gold presented to the CENTRAL BANK OF SURINAME;

i. only with permission from the Government can multi-nationals be employed but should take into account local conditions;

h. This mining right cannot be exercised by the Government in any designated economic zone, where the communities of tribal citizens live and have economic activities, particularly forestry, small mining, fishing and hunting, except as expressly permitted by us.

j. measures will be taken to safeguard the security of the operation and maintenance of any reservoir basins, for the full use of water which flows into the reservoir basins.

There were no concessions issued due to the unrest of the Interior War in the 1980’s. The early primary focus of small scale mining after the Interior War was dredging of the major rivers. No known prior concessions have been granted for the area of the concession based on discussions with Mr. Verwey, but the GMD conducted test pits in the creeks on the concession in 1969 and finished in 1971 (Arjomandi and Krook, 1973). Later, Bergval (1980) did test dredging of the Tibiti River. Both programs had positive results and Mr. Verwey applied for the concession rights.

There are no local villages or permanent inhabitants on the concession or adjoining the concession.

No additional permits are required for exploration.

There are no known environmental liabilities associated with a right of exploration that affects the ability of Harvest Gold to conduct exploration and later mining activities. To the author’s knowledge, the government has not required any concession holder to take environmental responsibility for the small scale mining activities, but this does remain a potential future risk to Harvest Gold. The ability of Mr. Verwey to assume any environmental costs from small scale mining is not known.

The Mining Law states that a concession holder work according to best international environmental practices but there are no specific requirements. The author knows of no significant factors or risks to prevent exploration by Harvest Gold on the concession in terms of access rights, title, or local community relations.

4.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 Topography

Topographic relief is less than 100 meters and the highest elevations are approximately 150 meters. The relief is highest in the northeast portion of the concession and low throughout the remainder of concession. The slopes can be somewhat steep and thus more difficult to drive when wet due to clay content.

Topographic maps are at scale of 1:25000 or 1:40000. The 1:25000 are hand drawn and difficult to use. Errors are often encountered. Cut lines and GPS coordinates are used as the primary method of location. The DEM from the airborne geophysical survey is also used.

The ground cover is jungle with a tree canopy and understory. Timber companies are working on northern portions of concession where access is better. Trees have a shallow root system and can be dangerous in storms if the root system is damaged by heavy equipment.

4.2 Access

The Tibiti concession is located in the north central portion of Suriname, approximately 100 km southwest of the capital city Paramaribo. It lies on both sides of the upper Tibiti River, a tributary to the Coppename River. The property is reached by travelling by 4X4 truck about 60 km south on the Indira Ghandi - and the J. F. Kennedy roads to the Zanderij airport. These roads are paved, two-lane highways. From Zanderij, a dirt and laterite-covered road to Apoera is followed southwest for 65 km to a turnoff to the Goliath mountain road. The Apoera road a dirt and laterite covered road that is of variable quality depending on the amount of rain and state of road repair. On the Goliath road, it is a 20 km drive over a narrow, in places very rutted, laterite road to the northwest corner of the concession property. This road is very difficult in the rainy season due to high traffic from logging and mining, a poor road bed, and difficult maintenance. Depending on traffic on the way to Zanderji and weather conditions, a total of at least five hours is needed to reach the concession.

The only known access road enters the concession just below the northeast corner. Within the concession access is by road and ATV trail. Where roads are on hills with a laterite base, roads are in reasonable shape. All the roads and trails lead to abandoned placer workings. Access to the area of small scale mining is good, but small scale mining often creates poor road conditions.

Access to the remainder of the concession is created by ATV trails cut by crew. Due to the low relief, these trails can create heavy demands on ATV's and continued maintenance.

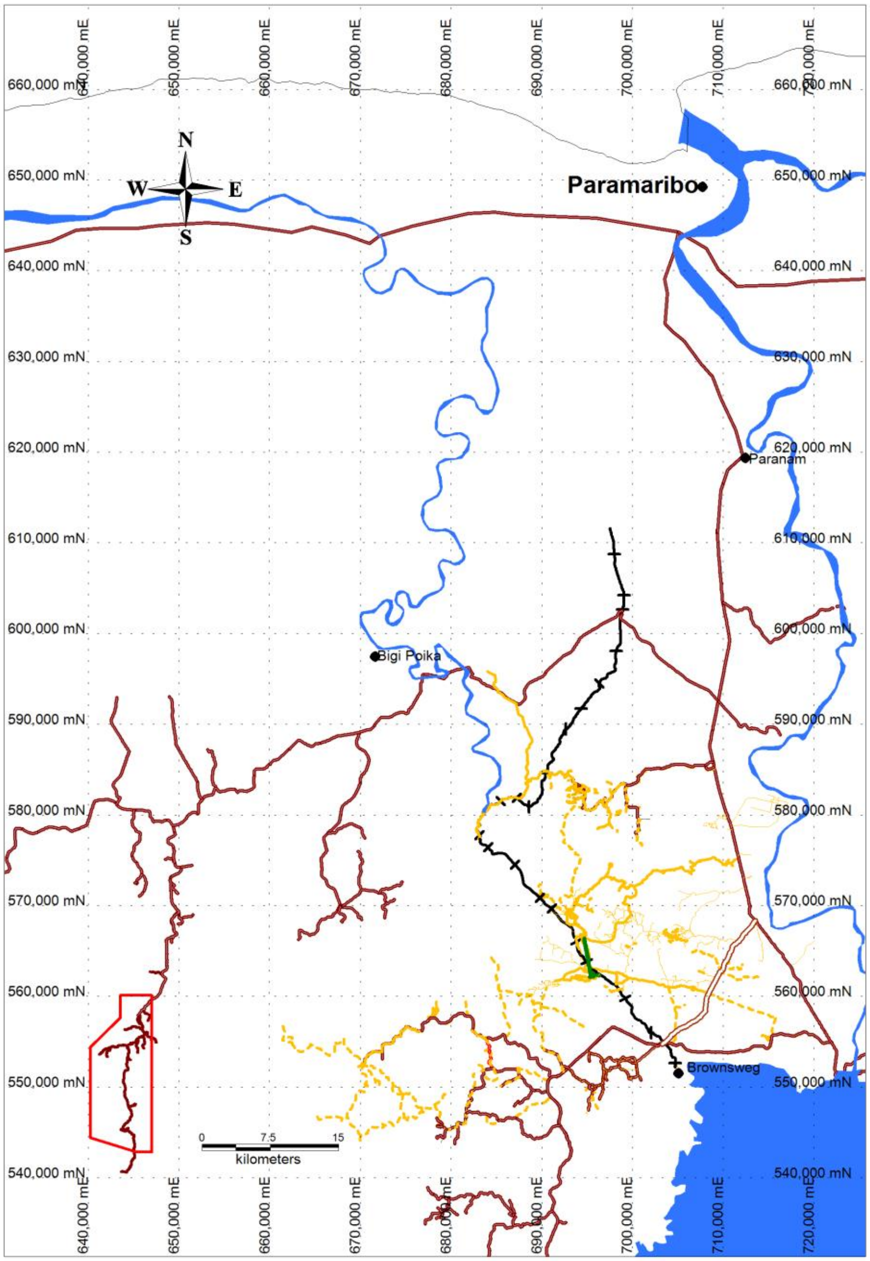


Figure 3. Access to Tibiti Concession

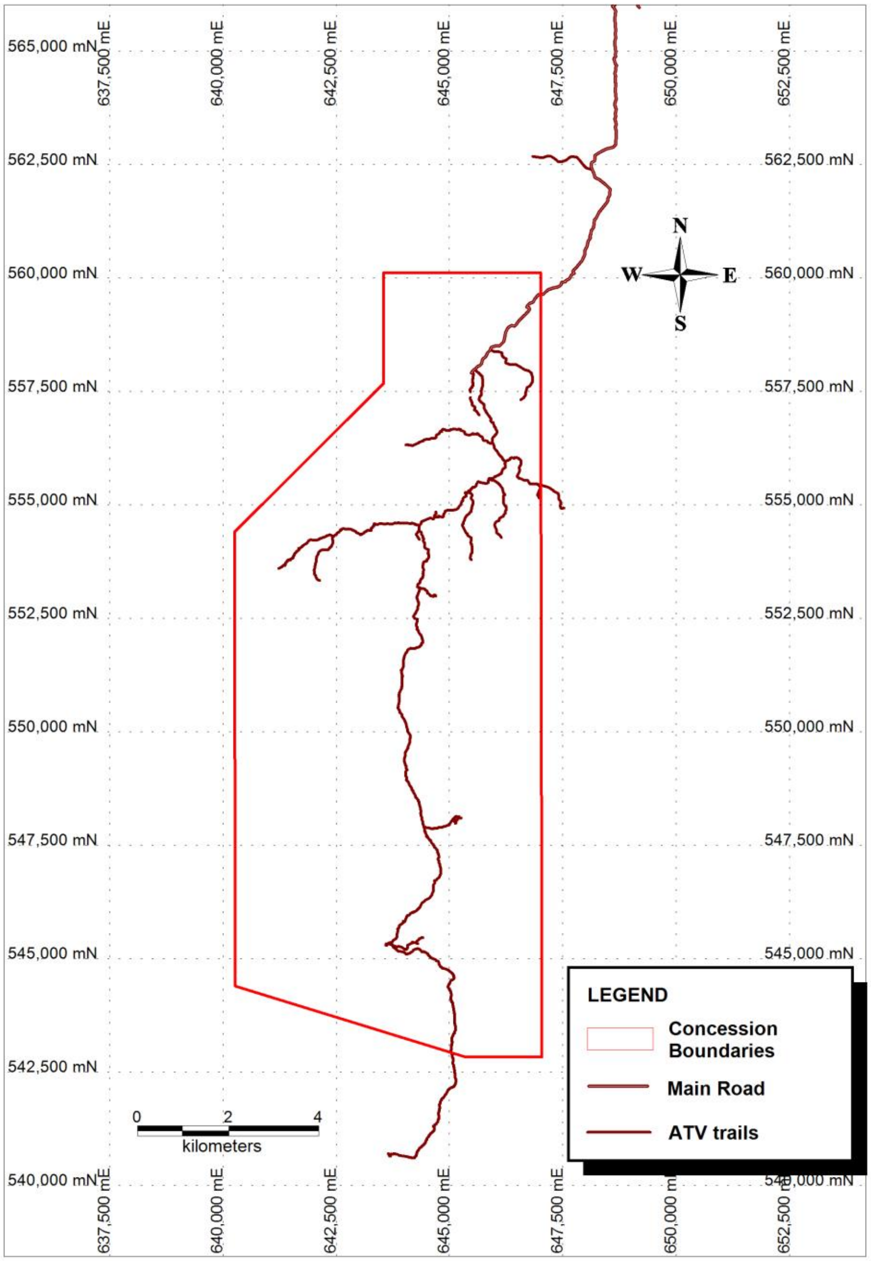


Figure 4. Current access within concession by road and ATV trail.

4.3 Climate

The concession is situated in tropical rainforest 4 degrees north of the equator. Suriname has a tropical climate. There are four seasons: a minor rainy season from early December to early February, a minor dry season from early February to late April, a major rainy season from late April to mid-August and a major dry season from mid-August to early December. Daytime temperatures range between 23° and 31° C, with an annual average temperature of 27°. Nights can be pleasant sleeping by late evening. The range in average temperatures between the warmest month, September, and the coldest, January, is only 2° C. Rainfall is highest in the central and southeastern parts of the country. Annual rainfall averages 1,930 millimeters (m) in the west and 2,400 mm in the town of Paramaribo. The relative humidity is very high, from 70 to 90 percent.

The best period for work is the dry season from August to the end of the year and work programs should attempt to take advantage of this period. Drinking water in remote fly camps may be in short supply in the dry season. Suriname is outside of the hurricane belt, but heavy rains can cause flooding of low-lying areas. In the rainy season, a high water table also causes flooding and swampy conditions in low-lying areas and makes access to the concession more difficult until the road and bridges are improved. This is the case for portions of the concession. Rather that ATV's, more amphibious vehicles such as an Argo may be more effective.

4.4 Physiography

The physiography of the concession (Figure 5) reflects the underlying rock types and regolith (weathering profile). The northeast portion has the remnants of a duricrust plateau that is being dissected by erosion. Here, the terrain is more rugged and hilly with good year around access due to a laterite cap rather than clay. In the interior of Suriname, laterite is prized as a road building material as crushed stone is rare and gravels are very limited supply. Elsewhere on the concession, the granites and gneisses form a terrain of lower, rolling relief with more swampy conditions in the wet season. The Tibiti River runs north-south through the concession and forms a natural barrier to work on the western side of the concession except where bridges are constructed.

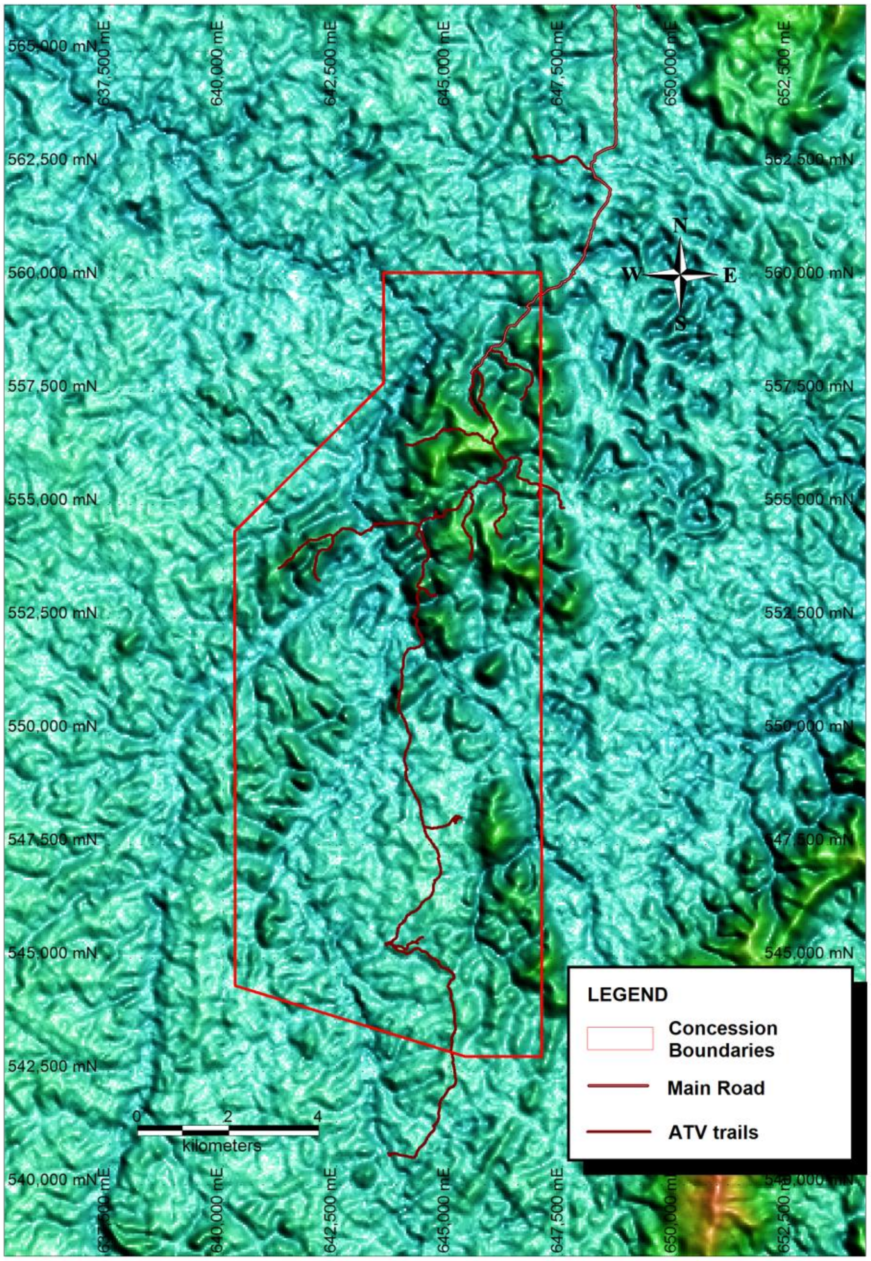


Figure 5. Physiography of Concession.

4.5 Local Resources and Infrastructure

There are no villages on or near the concession. A variable and unknown number of miners, mainly Brazilian, can live in primitive camps to work the alluvial gravels. These camps are like any gold camp in that they are short lived settlements that depend on the level of activity of gold mining. These miners create the road and trail access in the concession and, when actively mining, create exposures for sampling weathered bedrock (saprolite) and quartz veins, but they also destroy access with their pits, heavy equipment and overuse of trails for fuel and other supplies. Logging companies damage access with their equipment and skidding logs. In 2012, Chinese were running a store selling fuel and supplies on the concession.

4.6 Sufficiency of Surface Rights

The sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, the availability and sources of power, water, mining personnel, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites is not required for the rights of exploration and this stage of project. These questions will be addressed by scoping studies, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies once a potential economic resource is located. No information has been disclosed to the author to indicate that there are any issues with surface use for mining, processing and disposal of waste.

5.0 HISTORY

5.1 Prior ownership

Prior to the concession granted to Richard Verwey, there are no known concessions granted. Gold was known on the concession since the GMD conducted geologic mapping and sampling of the drainages for gold. Mr. Verwey is a former head of the GMD. Canasur Gold acquired the concession from Mr. Verwey.

5.2 Prior Exploration

There is no known prior exploration by concession holders except for work by the GMD. The Tibiti area is one of the few gold areas with available geologic mapping that is published by the GMD and test pits on the creeks for gold (Arjomandi and Krook, 1973). Later dredging on the Tibiti River was conducted with positive results (Bergval, 1980) by the GMD. Attempts were made to find the original field geologic maps and sample maps. The map of Bergval (1980) was located, but no earlier maps or field reports from Arjomandi or Krook. Bergval (1980) reports on repeated efforts to collect dredge samples; this suggests that the gold potential was well known by the GMD and that what is now this concession was considered a priority area for developing gold mining and exploration. The unrest in Suriname in the 1980's would have hindered any development.

Test results are reported in Arjomandi and Krook (1973) as figure 1 and in Bergval (1980) for the Tibiti River sampling. A total of 34 test pits were excavated in late 1970. The sterile top layer in pits was 0.00 to 1.0 meters thick, with an average of 0.52 meters. The gold bearing gravel was from 0.20 to 1 meter thick with an average of 0.44 m. In each pit, four bateas of gravel were panned. Gold contents varied from 0.00 to 3.32 gm/m^3. The average was 0.99/m^3 of gravel. They reported clear evidence of alluvial mining prior to 1970. The results demonstrate that the area is attractive for small scale mining of limited duration, but more importantly demonstrate the significant presence of gold on the concession in the regolith and hardrock that has not be fully explored. Bergval (1980) dredged the Tibiti River and measured the total gold extracted as well as gold per hour extracted. The highest values are where the drainage represented by the Sula and Kwatta placer operations intersect the Tibiti River, but gold is also found upstream from this junction. This suggests other possible sources of gold.

5.3 Past Production

There is no past hardrock production known and there are no records of past or current alluvial production or recent alluvial exploration results.

The concession appears to have had a long history of alluvial mining. Recent alluvial workings are significant in size and length of the drainages mined and there is active small scale mining primarily by Brazilians (Figure 6, 7, 8).

Figure 6. Small Scale Mining on Tibiti Concession

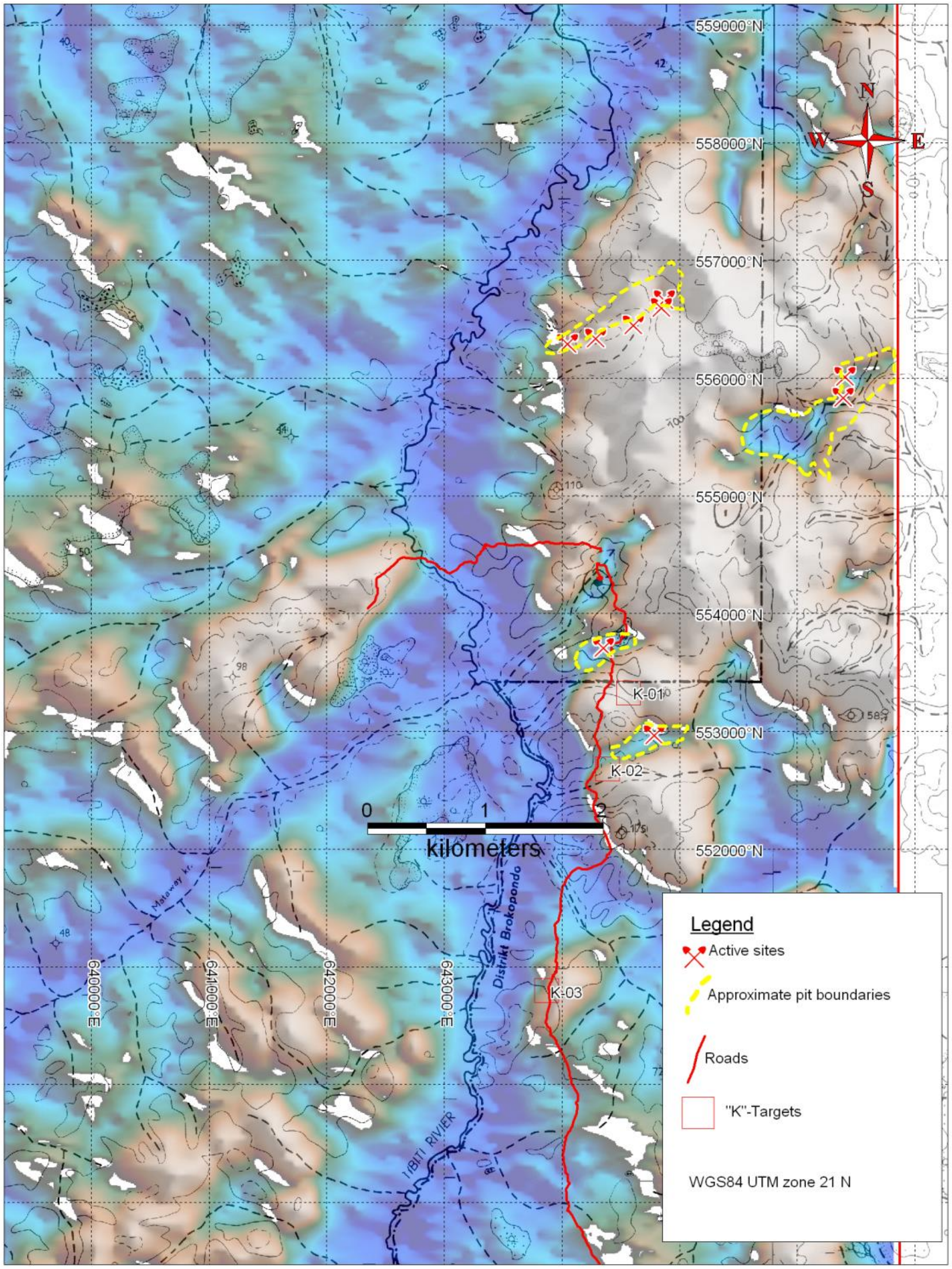


Figure 7. Map of distribution of very recent placer workings of Tibiti Concession.

Figure 8. Harvest Gold Base Camp and Inactive Alluvial workings in flyover July 2012.

6.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING

6.1 Regional Setting

Suriname is set in the Guiana shield, a massif of rocks of Paleoproterozoic age in the northwest corner of South America between the Orinoco and Amazon River basins, to the north and south respectively (Gibbs and Barron, 1993). The majority of the Guiana shield is comprised of granitic rocks associated with the Paleoproterozoic Transamazonian orogeny. Granite-greenstone-belts are present, predominantly in the northern part of the shield between Venezuela and French Guiana, trend roughly NE-SW, and span a geographic distance of about 200km (Figure 9).

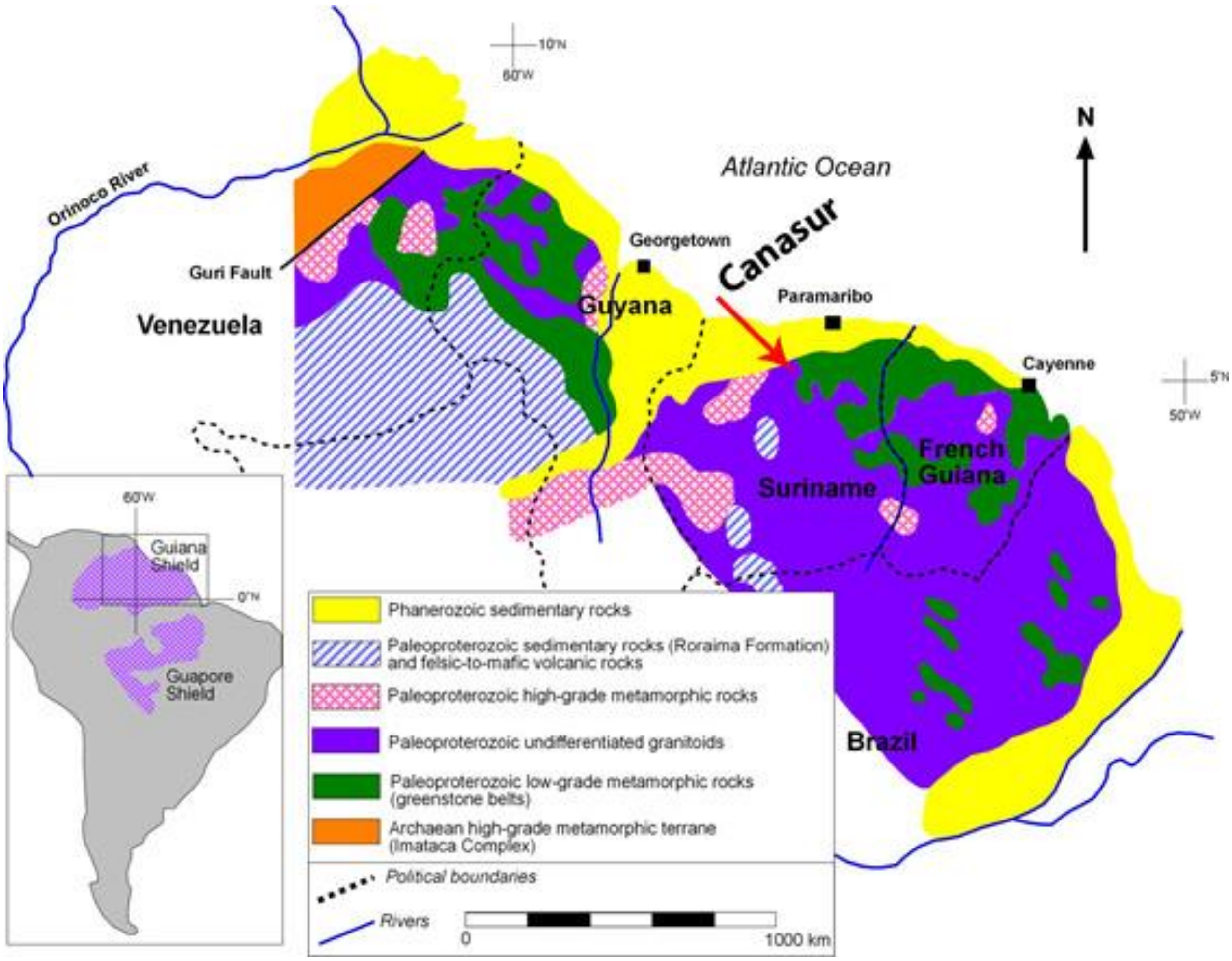


Figure 9. Greenstone belts of Guiana Shield (Watson, 2008).

The lithologic packages of rocks represented by these formations represent an arc-related sequence of rocks found in greenstone belts and gold deposits throughout the world. The Tibiti concession is thought to occur mainly in the lower, more igneous-related, portion of this complex package (Paramaka) while Rosebel and Nassau are in the upper, more sedimentary package (Armina), but there has not been sufficient mapping to confirm these assumptions.

The general lithostratigraphic succession of the greenstone belts that host most of the gold mineralization in the Guiana Shield comprises: 1) a lower sequence of tholeiitic basalt overlain by, 2) a mainly calc-alkaline volcanic suite including felsic to mafic members and, 3) an upper sedimentary succession comprising Lithic sandstone, mudstone, chert and conglomerate. In Suriname, sedimentary and volcanic units of the greenstone belts form the Marowijne Supergroup, which can be subdivided into two formations: the Paramaka and the Armina Formations. The Paramaka Formation mainly consists of volcanic rocks, whereas the Armina Formation is characterized by flysch sequences of lithic sandstone and mudstone. The volcanic succession is associated spatially and temporally to tonalite-trondjhemite-granodiorite (TTG) plutonism. The Marowijne Supergroup is unconformably overlain by an arenitic/conglomeratic sedimentary sequence that is locally termed the Rosebel Formation. This sedimentary sequence is interpreted to have been deposited in a series of intracontinental pull-apart basins that developed along major sinistral strike-slip structures during the later stages of the Trans-Amazonian orogeny. Granitic magmatism occurred synchronously with the formation of these basins in the Eastern part of the Guiana Shield (Voicu, 2010; figures 10 and 11).

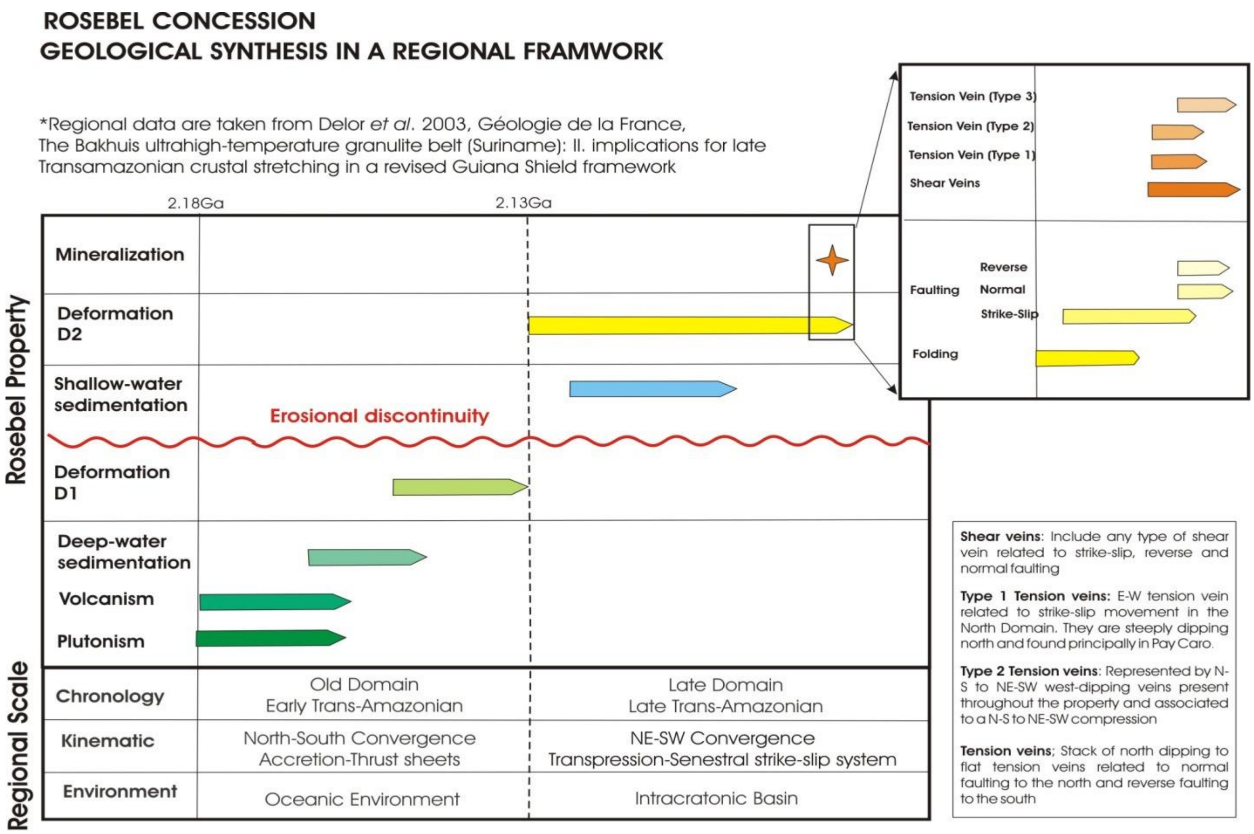


Figure 10. Regional Framework of Guiana Shield (Voicu, 2010)

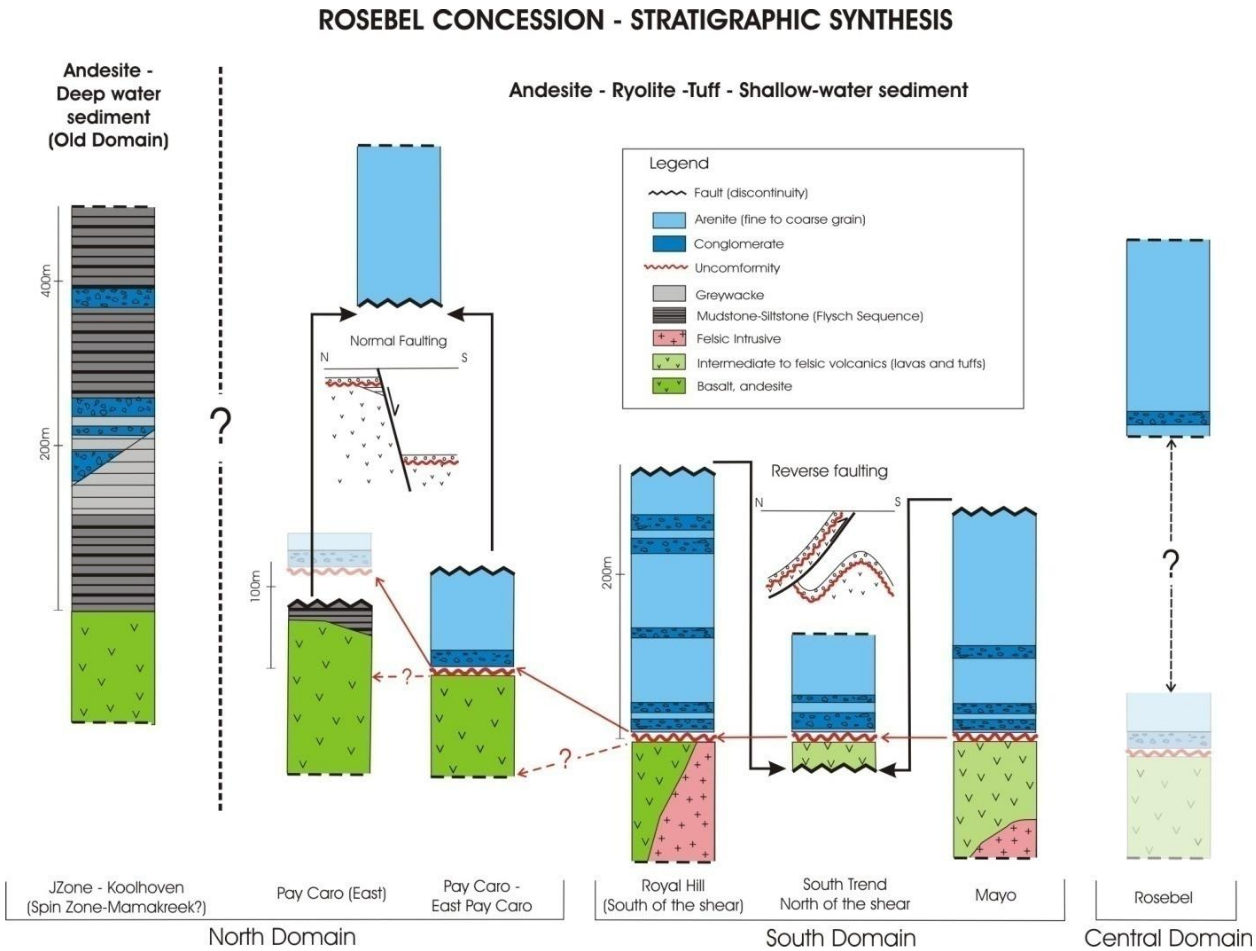


Figure 11. Stratigraphic Synthesis of Rosebel Gold Mine (Voicu, 2010).

Rocks of the Guiana Shield correlate to other rocks in various terranes in the circum-south-Atlantic continents that were involved in the Transamazonian - Eburnean (name used in Africa) orogeny. This age of rocks is a major source of gold production and resources on both South America and Africa which were linked together prior to the opening of the Atlantic Ocean (Figure 12). Thus, similar styles of sedimentation, structural evolution, and igneous evolution are recorded in the rocks of West Africa which host the long-lived and current producing mines.

The entire Guiana Shield has undergone prolonged chemical weathering under a humid, tropical paleoclimate that may have started as far back as the Cretaceous period. Weathering has produced laterite and saprolite profiles up to 100 meters below surface. The chemical effects of the deep weathering include leaching of mobile constituents (alkali and alkali earths), partial leaching of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3, formation of stable secondary minerals (clays, Fe-Ti and Al-oxides), mobilization and partial precipitation of Fe and Mn and the concentration of resistant minerals (zircon, magnetite, quartz).

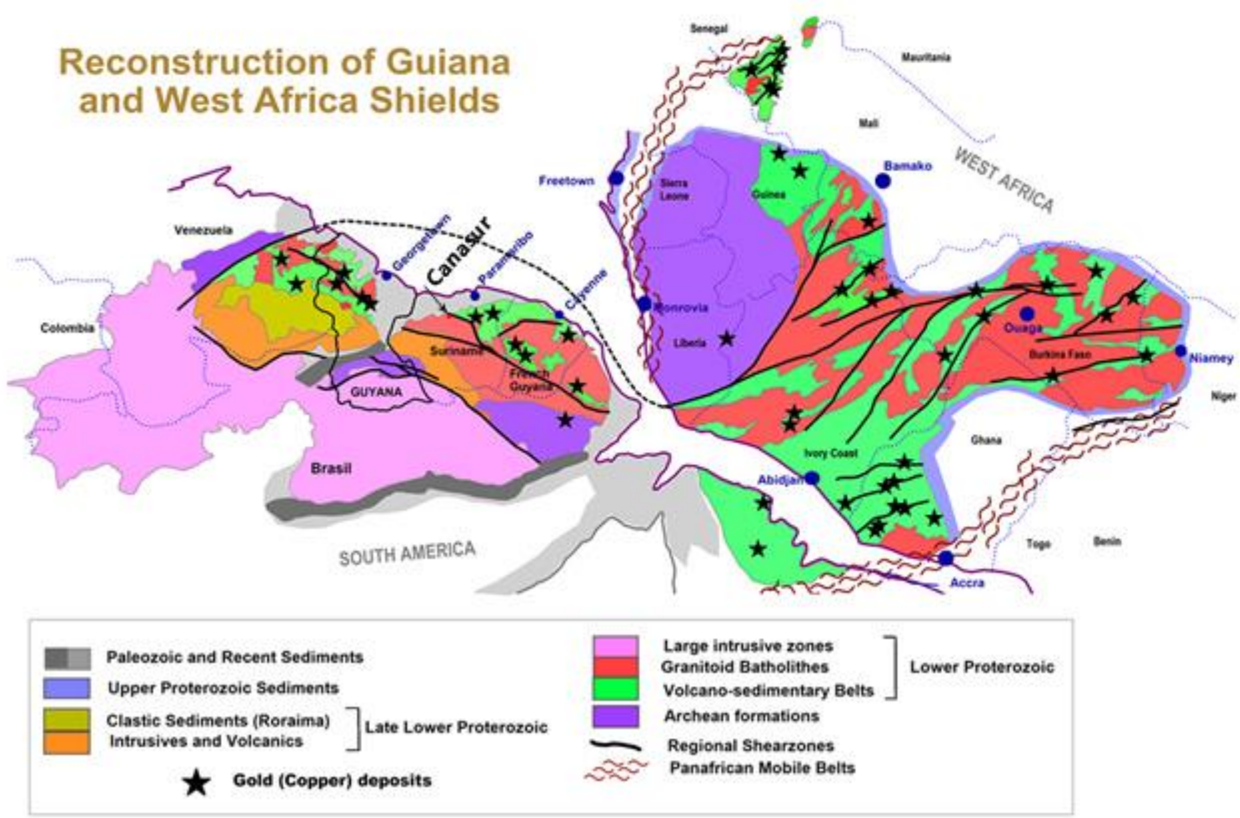


Figure 12. Greenstone belts of West Africa and South America with major gold deposits and mines.

6.2 Local Geology

The concession of Harvest Gold is at a favorable junction for gold mineralization as it occurs near the break between the greenstone belt of east Suriname and the high grade gneisses of west Suriname (Figure 13).

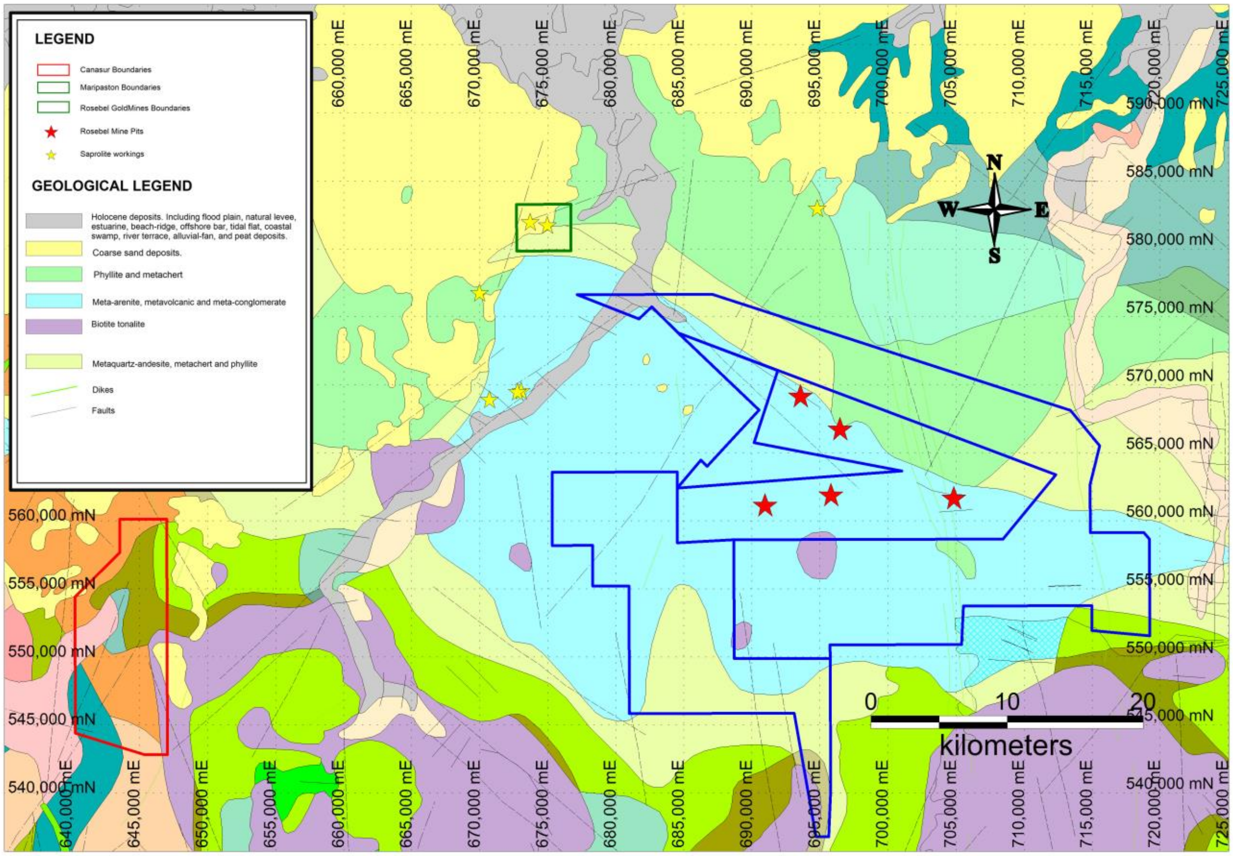


Figure 13. Geologic setting of Tibiti Concession in relation to Rosebel Mine from Suriname geologic map.

The Tibiti-Coppername area is one of the few regions of Suriname with published geology (Arjomandi and Krook, 1973), but like any early work in a deeply weathered terrain, it is of limited use for gold exploration because it is based on widely spaced reconnaissance and stream and river traverses. Exposures are very limited and selective to rock types more resistant to chemical weathering. Structural information was not the focus of the reconnaissance work completed over 40 years ago.

6.3 Property Geology

The property is part of the Tibiti-Coppername area which was published as maps 20 and 29 of the 1:100,000 scale topographic map series of Suriname. Krook supervised field work starting in 1969 that was finished in 1971 by Arjomandi. Arjomandi focused more on the Precambrian rocks while Krook completed a heavy mineral study and mapped the sediments of the Corantijn Group. The area mapped represents the contact between the greenstone belt (Marowijne Group) and rocks of western Suriname, the Falawatra Group and Dalbana rhyolite (Arjomandi and Krook, 1973).

The Tibiti concession lies in the greenstone belt and related granitic and gneissic rocks (Figure 14).

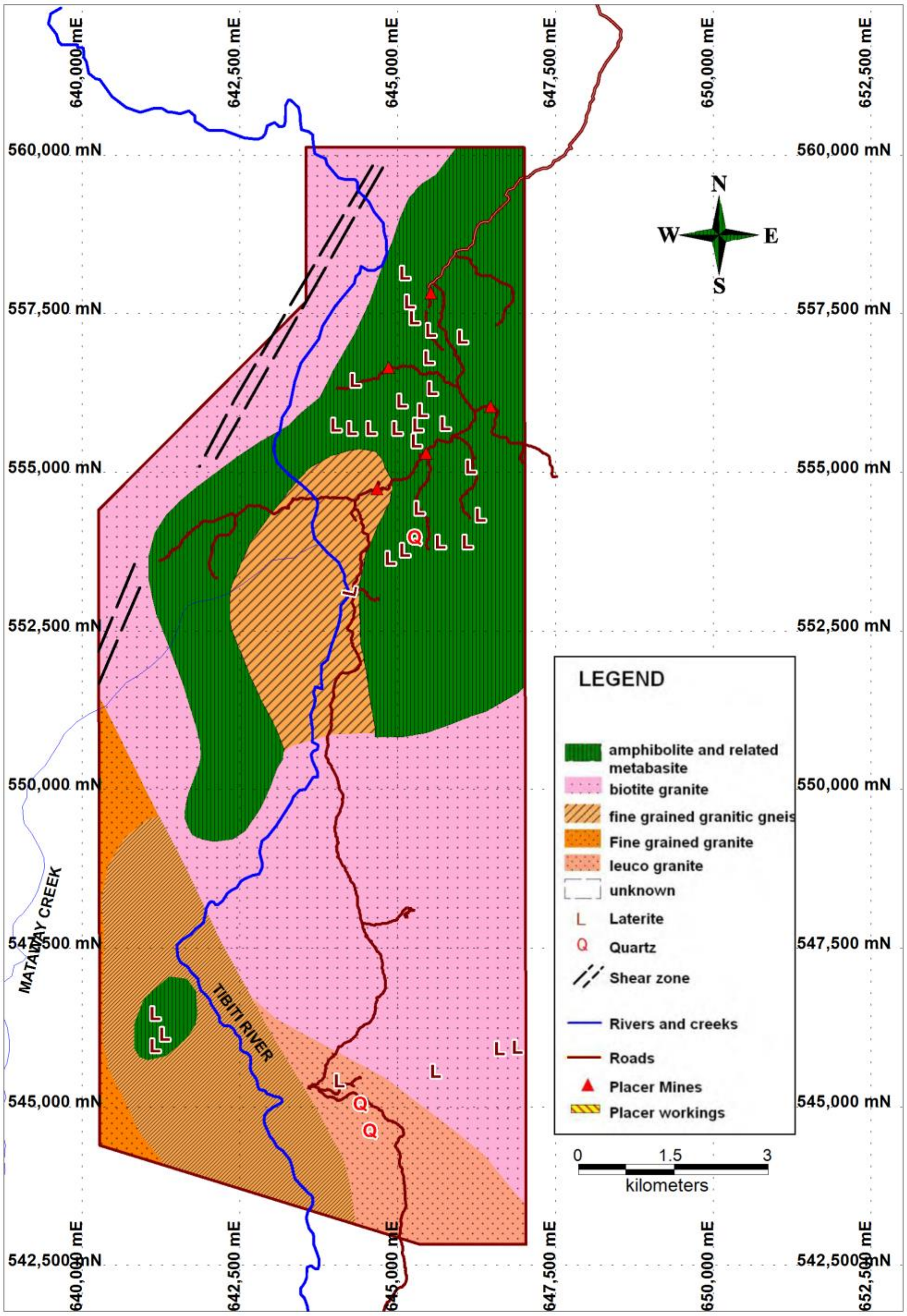


Figure 14. Geologic map of Tibiti concession (adapted from Arjomandi and Krook, 1973).

In mapping by Watson in 2011 rocks encountered on the Tibiti project consist of fine-grained metasediments, felsic to mafic aphanitic metavolcanic rocks, porphyritic felsic volcanic rocks, quartz-diortie, and granite, including granitic gneiss (Figure 15). There are at least three different regolith types reflecting the underlying bedrock geology that include: a sandy brown regolith, associated with the granitic rocks; a purple, pisolitic regolith containing sand, associated with the quartz diorite; and a highly ferruginous regolith generally found along hills associated with the more mafic units and metasedimentary units.

Thick, ferricrete caps are common on most of the hills encountered in the northeast pat of the property. However the quartz-content of the ferricrete varies in response to the underlying rock types. For example, the ferricrete on hills where quartz diorite is found contains a notable content of angular quartz grains, whereas ferricrete where more mafic rocks are thought to occur does not contain quartz. All of the rocks have undergone several episodes of deformation and are folded and faulted extensively. There are two predominant structural fabrics present in the rocks of Tibiti, one 110° foliation, which is most pervasive in the sedimentary rocks, and a more north-south fabric is present, observable in rock cleavage in some instances (Figure 16), and also in the magnetic data. Due to the lack of outcrop, we cannot ascertain a great deal about the structural geology of Tibiti except by trenching and drilling.

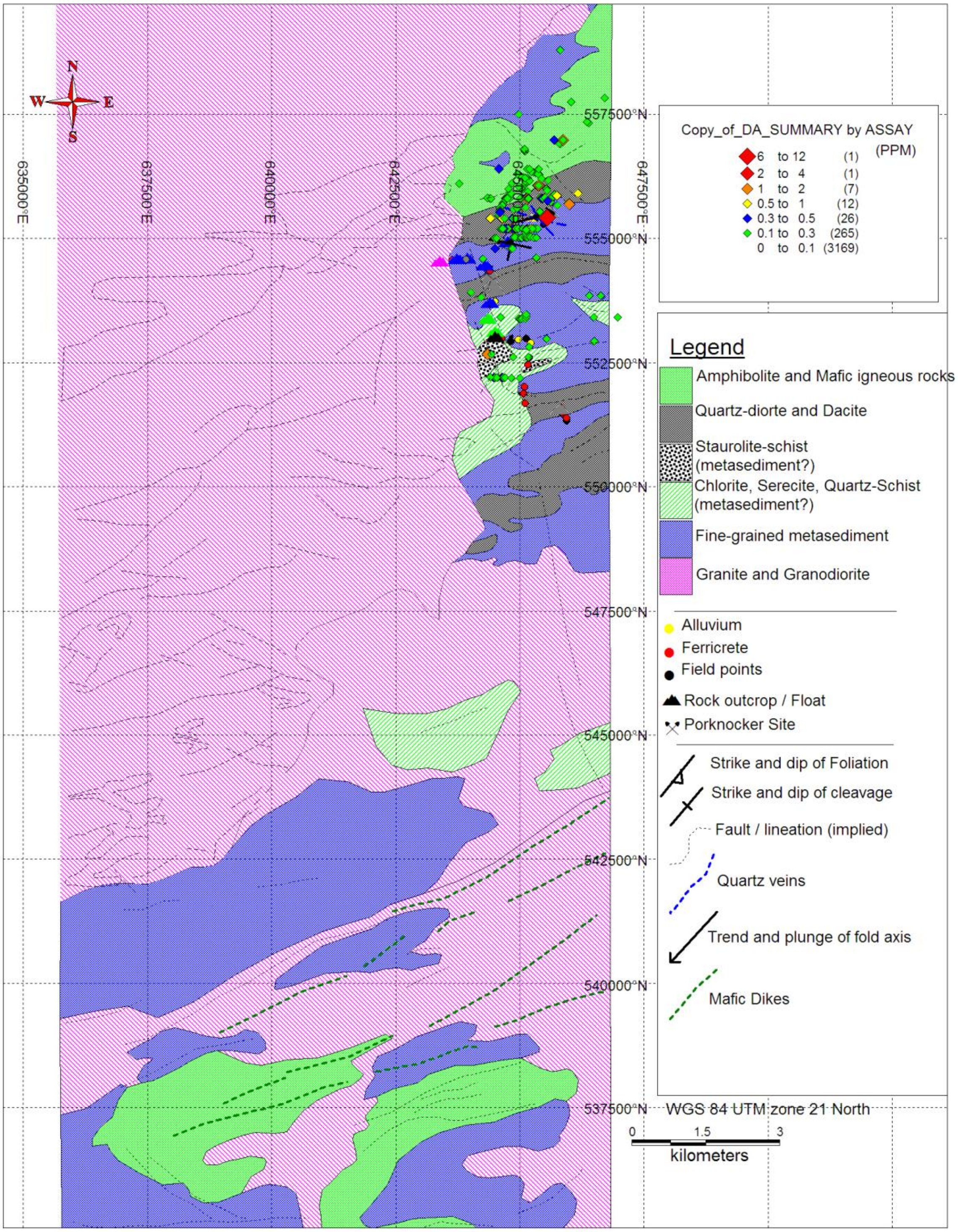


Figure 15: Interpretative Geologic map of Tibiti concession showing auger results and area of field work (Watson, 2011).

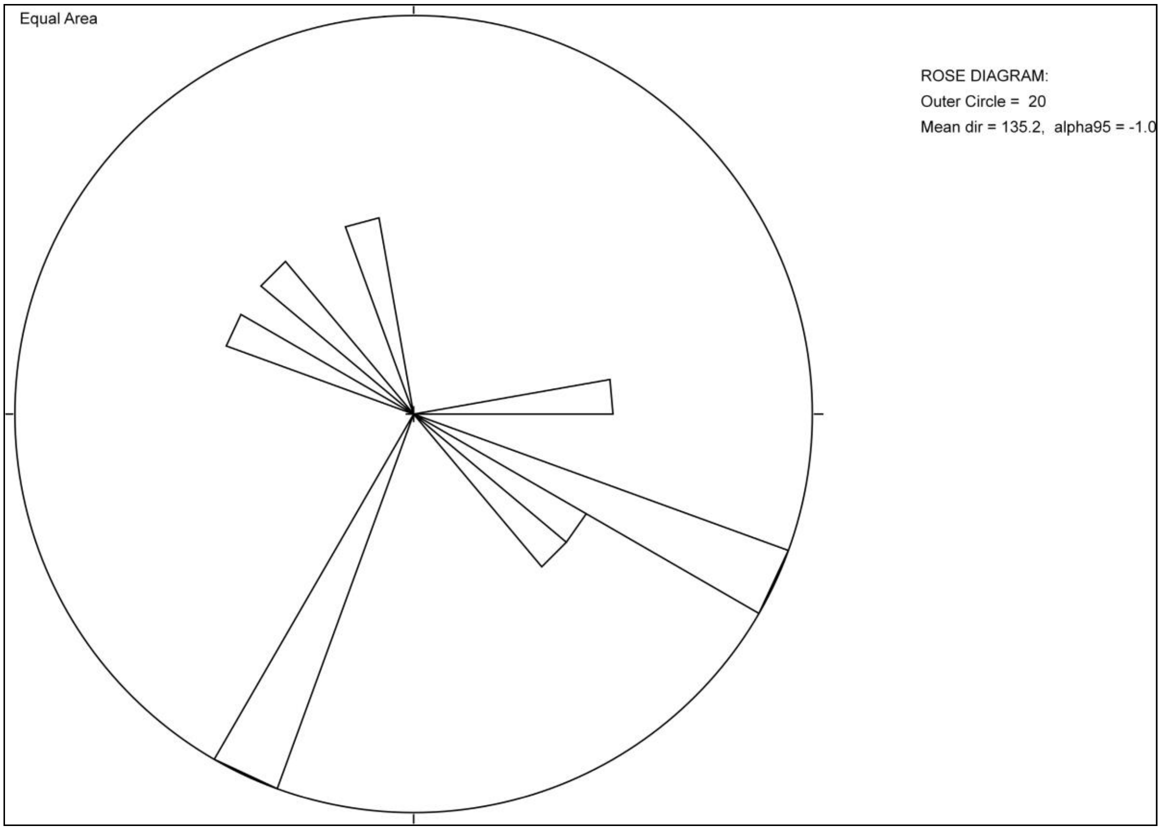


Figure 16: Rose diagram of structural measurements taken, Northeastern Tibiti concession (Watson, 2011).

The metasedimentary units appear to be intruded by a quartz-diorite (Figure 17). The quartz-diorite is a dark gray color and contains quartz, plagioclase, pyroxene, hornblende and magnetite. It is identified in hand sample by a hummocky white weathered surface and dark gray fresh surface with visible quartz and hornblende crystals. This rock is magnetic in all instances of its occurrence. The diorite can further be identified superficially by a purple, pisolitic regolith that also contains sand. A fine-grained blue-gray aphanitic rock (rhyodacite?) is found where the quartz-diorite intrudes the sedimentary rocks in the northern part of the concession. The quartz-diorite usually forms broad hills, whereas the dacite locally forms a steeper terrain. The southern extremity of the northern-most diorite is sheared and metamorphosed, and granitic gneiss is found in this area. The foliation in the gneiss strikes 205° and dips steeply, whereas a fracture cleavage in the gneiss strikes 110° and also dips steeply. The cleavage in the gneiss is parallel to the contact with sedimentary rocks further to the south.

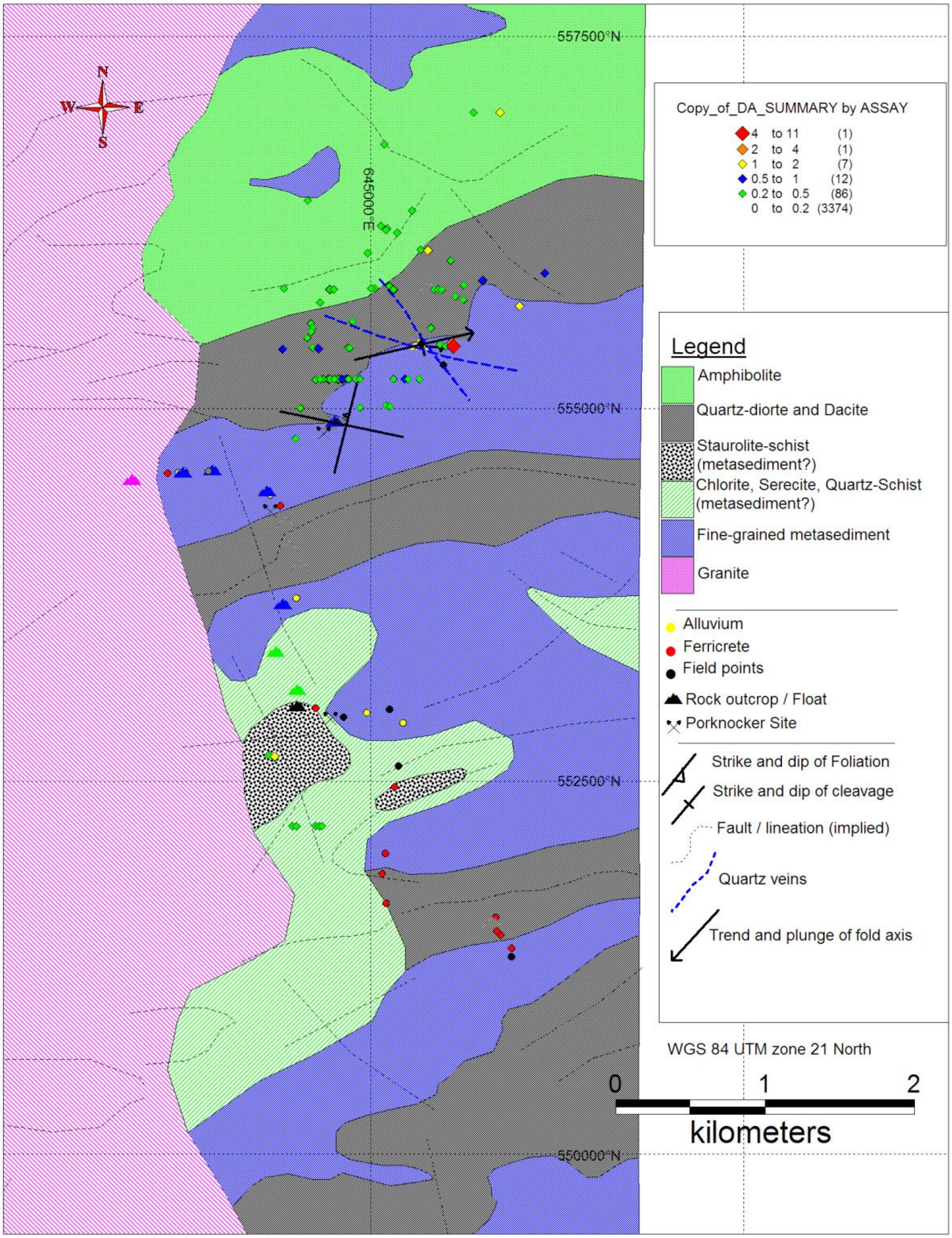


Figure 17: Geologic map of the northeastern section of the Tibiti property with auger sample results (Watson, 2011).

6.4 Mineralized zones

There are no known mineralized zones based on historic work. All known mineralization is from alluvial mining. By comparing with known mineralization in the Eastern greenstone belt of Suriname, mineralization is most likely associated with quartz veins within structural zones, sulfide alteration within structural zones and within or on the borders of intrusive units.

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Historic gold production has been from alluvial mining. In some respects this mining is useful as an exploration tool because it can create exposure for sampling in pits and along access roads. It also indicates the presence of gold on the concession. The alluvial gold is not considered to be a target for exploration and development.

If exploration were to define a large paleo-terrace system or significant quantities of gold in alluvial gravels of large drainages then that could justify the capital investment for an effective process system to recover the finer gold that is lost by present mining methods. Current alluvial mining methods use an excavator to remove the overburden and then pressure from powerful hydraulic hoses to wash the gravels into a sump. The slurry is pumped to a sluice box where gold is concentrated. The efficiency of this process is poor. Mercury is used to recover the gold.

Based on other greenstone gold occurrences in Suriname and West Africa, the target types of most economic interest for major new gold deposits include:

- Shear-hosted gold deposits associated with deformation of the rocks during or after folding and thrusting. This type of deposit created the gold mineralization at the Rosebel gold mine (IAMGOLD) and Nassau deposit (Newmont/Alcoa) in Suriname. It is the classic geologic setting for many of the World's largest and long-lived gold mines. A contrast between various rock units creates zones of extension and high fluid flow during folding and shearing and strike-slip fault movement. This process creates open space for pressure release of the fluids which causes the deposition of silica (quartz) and gold during ductile and brittle faulting events. Fold hinges and intersections of fault and shear zones are typical sites for high grade ore zones. In any one mine, there will be multiple deposits for which a single deposit can exceed a million ounces of gold.
- Intrusive bodies may form a primary host of gold associated with the intrusive event and/or can provide a rock type with more brittle deformation that creates open space for fluid flow. The source of the gold may be from fluids created during deformation or from fluids derived from the intrusive and areas of hydrothermal circulation. The Omai mine in Guyana (Cambior) was mined in this setting (Voicu and others, 2001).

- The Guiana Shield was a part of the Man Shield of West Africa that broke off during the creation of the Atlantic Ocean and is geologic related to the rocks that host gold mineralization on trends such as Ashanti in Ghana. Gold mineralization in Ghana is found in three principal settings (similar to Suriname).
    - Major structures at the Upper and Lower Birimian contact. Deposits are of numerous styles, including quartz reefs hosted within carbonaceous phyllites and greywackes, associated with major semi-conformable shear structures and subsidiary oblique faults. Lower grade mineralization may also be present as disseminations or associated with sheeted quartz veining within tuffs, greywackes and mafic dikes situated in close proximity to major structures (same setting as the shear hosted gold deposits described above).
    - Gold mineralization is associated with sheeted vein swarms and stockwork zones within granitoids that may also be shear related. Newmont's newest mine at Ahafo is thought to be related to this deposit type. This style of mineralization is considered to be an important target at Tibiti because of the structural setting at the junction of several major structural zones and the presence of a complex assemblage of granitic rocks (same setting as item two above).
    - The third style is within sandstone and conglomerate units where gold has been re-deposited as ancient paleo-placers as well as structurally emplaced. This style may occur in unprospected areas south and west of current mining. Because of the Tibiti River, these areas have been less accessible to small scale miners. In Ghana, Damang is a recently recognized style of quartz vein stockwork deposit found in 1990 in sedimentary rocks traced 20 km along strike from the old Abosso underground conglomerate mine.
- Gold in laterite is a target of interest on the Tibiti concession as there is a laterite cap currently being eroded that is surrounded by alluvial gold workings in the creeks. The Boddington mine in Australia is the prime example of this occurrence. Mining and processing costs would be lower and the mine development would be similar to the bauxite mines in Suriname of Alcoa. Early exploration with a small portable rig is needed as an exploration tool.

At Rosebel, mineralization is hosted in spatially and temporally related shear and tension vein arrays. The association of these two vein systems in the Rosebel deposits is typical of orogenic gold systems where tension veins develop in extensional fractures that have accommodated deformation. Tension veins are more important in terms of contained gold, although shear veins can carry significant grades (e.g. Pay Caro Deposit) and are thought to be a fundamental control on hydrothermal fluid circulation (Figure 18; Voicu, 2010).

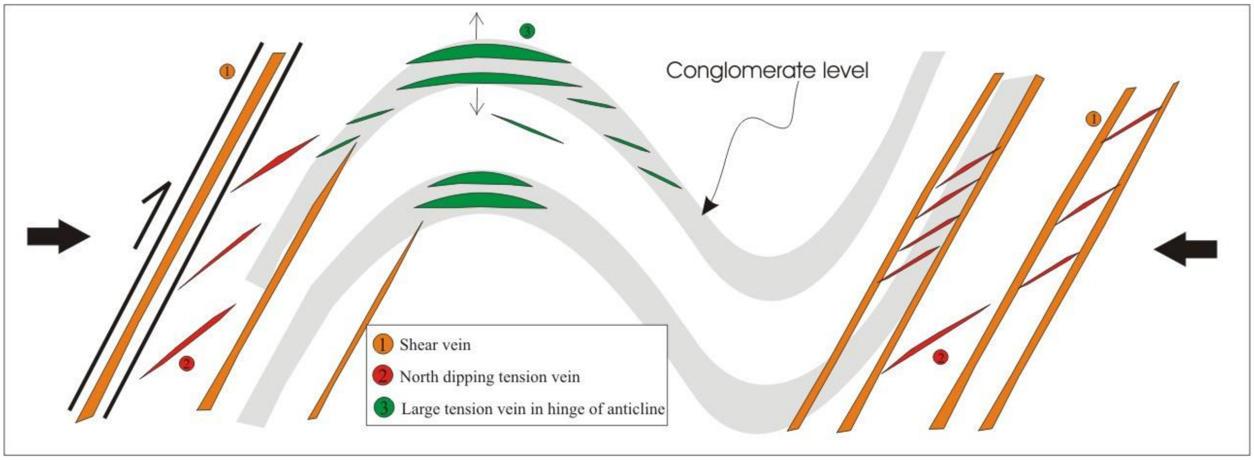


Figure 18. Shear and tension veins as illustrated at Rosebel Gold Mine (Voicu, 2010).

Bulk mineable, open pit targets are the primary focus of exploration, but high grade quartz vein systems that can be mined by both open pit and underground methods are also a viable exploration target. The Aurora deposit in Guyana is being studied as both an open pit and underground mining option. At the Rosebel mine, deep drilling below the Pay Caro pit has provided initial information for the underground mining potential, and at Omai, Cambior tested the underground potential below the Fennell pit.

An airborne geophysical survey was completed in 2011 and identified a series of pipe-like magnetic bodies. These may represent kimberlites and initial exploration to test should continue on targets on the exploitation concession.

8.0 EXPLORATION

8.1 Introduction

In the humid tropics, the bedrock and if present, the mineral deposits are usually masked by a thick regolith cover. In these environments, chemical weathering predominates, in contrast to physical or mechanical weathering. In Suriname, the prolonged chemical weathering has produced a weathering profile up to 100 meters below the surface, depending on the rock composition and steepness of slope. Fresh rock can exist at around 30 meters in depth in valleys, where the water table is less affected by seasonal fluctuations and there has been more erosion.

An ideal humid tropical weathering profile is as follows from top to bottom (Figure 19). There is rarely an entire profile preserved due to erosion, but the lateritic duricrust is preserved and difficult to sample with hand augers. Within the weathering profile, gold can be concentrated or depleted:

- **Residual Soil:** This is the uppermost horizon of the weathering profile and it is composed of the mechanical and chemical weathering products of the underlying horizon mixed with organic material (plant remains and humic matter).
- **Pisolitic Clay Zone:** This zone is a more or less massive clay zone, containing 10 to 95 percent of iron–oxide concretions and pisolites. This zone may vary from 0 to 3 meters in thickness and the color is intense red–brown to orange–brown. Continued growth of pisolites and cementation will eventually lead to development of duricrust.
- **Lateritic Duricrust:** This is the upper part of the main accumulation zone of the weathering profile and is a cemented, massive iron–oxide layer. It is the hardest horizon of the profile due to new formation and re–crystallization of iron minerals. The color varies from intense red-brown to blue–black.
- **Massive Clay Zone:** This is a clay zone with a very massive texture containing less than 10 percent iron–oxide concretions and pisolites. Its thickness may vary between 0 and 10 meters.
- **Mottled Zone**: This horizon is clay–rich and is characterized by localized spots, blotches and streaks of hydrated iron–oxides. With further mobilization and concentration, these will become more reorganized into secondary structures such as pisolites and nodules.
- **Saprolite**: This is weathered bedrock in which the texture, originally expressed by arrangements of primary minerals (e.g. crystal grains), are retained. The primary rock minerals less resistant to weathering have been altered to secondary minerals such as clay minerals, goethite or amorphous iron hydroxides. Only primary minerals that are resistant to chemical weathering such as quartz, tourmaline and magnetite remain. The thickness may vary from 5 to 80 meters.
- **Transition Zone**: This is the zone of transitional material grading from slightly weathered rock through to saprolite. Its thickness may vary from 30 to 100 meters. Primary minerals are starting to be replaced by weathering products (Rapprecht, 2007).

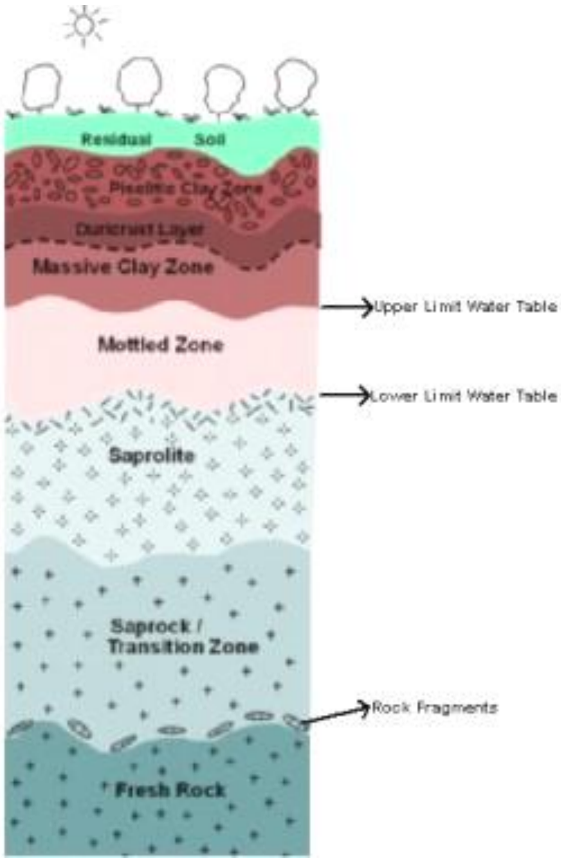


Figure 19. Diagram showing an ideal weathering profile (Rapprecht, 2007)

Weathering of gold–bearing sulfide, carbonate or quartz parent rocks leads to the redistribution of gold. This redistribution is controlled by geochemical, biogeochemical or simple mechanical processes. Gold usually occurs as native gold which is resistant to the effects of normal chemical weathering. Gold has a low mobility and is generally dispersed as clastic fragments by slow mechanical weathering into soils. Under acidic conditions, such as produced by organic acids in the tropical environment, gold can be dissolved. The dissolved gold can then be re-precipitated in the lateritic part of the profile. This gold has a greater fineness or purity than the primary gold.

When gold has been either “residually left behind” by mechanical and chemical weathering or dissolved, it becomes remobilized and therefore, redistributed throughout the regolith by both chemical and mechanical processes. This dispersion can lead to the development of a dispersion halo, commonly called a “mushroom”, because of its shape. For exploration of saprolite and fresh rock gold sources, it is a challenge to fine the “roots” of the gold system. Understanding the importance of regolith development is essential in an exploration program as is an understanding of the structural and geologic controls to mineralization through mapping and recognizing lithologies, structure and alteration in saprolite.

8.2 Exploration Methods at Tibiti

During scouting and mapping, small scale alluvial mining can be used to demonstrate the occurrence of gold and assist in determining source areas for gold deposits based on drainage basins with mining activity. Exposures of saprolite and fresh rock are also usually limited to the small scale mining operations where pits and roads prepared with an excavator or dozer. Geochemical and geophysical exploration methods are essential to defining targets and bedrock sources of gold.

An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was flown by Canasur in 2011 and the results are reported below. Magnetic trends can help define preferred structural orientation, lithologic changes and alteration. At Tibiti, potential pipe-like magnetic features that may represent kimberlites were detected (Brett, 2011). Radiometric data is used to define laterite caps or alluvial terraces with resistant minerals (Th and U highs) that may be gold-rich, sericitic alteration (K) associated with mineralization and intrusive units.

Geochemical exploration is an essential tool:

1. Panning at Tibiti has been done on the less explored areas of concession, potential diamond targets, and in the northeast where there is duricrust cap difficult to penetrate with hand augers.

2. Auger sampling is the primary method to define targets for trenching. In areas that are anomalous, samples up to 5 meters deep are completed. Samples were collected at a depth of one and/or two meters on grids with 200 to 400 meter line spacing and samples collected every 25 meters in the northeastern quadrant of concession. This is effective in regolith with a well-developed laterite profile that represents in situ weathering and not transported material.
   - Line cutting is a significant expense for auger sampling as lines are required. Most lines deviate as they are being cut but with quality GPS units, the lines are surveyed for more accurate station and sample locations.
   1. An experienced local geologist or technician is important to log and describe the material and regolith, especially in situ versus transported material. Quality logging generates a geologic map and potential targets.

3. Trenching is a very effective exploration method. Trenching creates exposure for mapping and sampling, at a lower cost than drilling, and can be a critical first strep to determine core drilling orientation. At times the saprolite is beyond the safe depth to use the excavator or heavy rain can cause the walls to collapse. Safety is always critical. Trenching may require benches and a significant pit to be excavated and reclaimed. Also trenching in saturated soil conditions in the rainy season should be avoided as the walls may collapse. Snakes and other animals may fall into trench and create difficult situations to remove.

8.3 Airborne Geophysical Survey

A fixed-wing airborne geophysical suvery was flown by Terraquest Ltd., a leading airborne geophysical contractor. Magnetic and radiometric data were observed to meet or exceed industry standards for geophysical data. A state of the art VLF (Very Low Frequency) Electromagnetic data set was also provided by Terraquest, which appears to exceed current industry standards for VLF data, and provides superior VLF mapping of the near-surface expressions of structures. Data was collected using 150m spaced lines, at a mean terrain clearance of 70m (Brett, 2011).

All magnetic data was Reduced to Magnetic Equator ("RTE") and then flipped by multiplication by 1 to create a Negative RTE ("NEGRTE"). The resultant grid is an approximation of the Reduction to Pole (RTP,) and creates a magnetic image similar to that observed in the northern hemisphere, with positive magnetic anomalies indicating elevated magnetic mineral content. Normal RTP filters can be unstable at low magnetic latitudes and can produce many artifacts in the data, impeding interpretation. The NEGRTE has been used to create a stable data set, easily interpretable by geologists used to working with magnetic data at high northern latitudes and several derivative products of the NEGRTE have been generated for further interpretation.

A series of other derivative maps was also generated by Teraquest (2011) and Brett (2011) and are imported into MapInfo to use in interpretation (Figure 20).

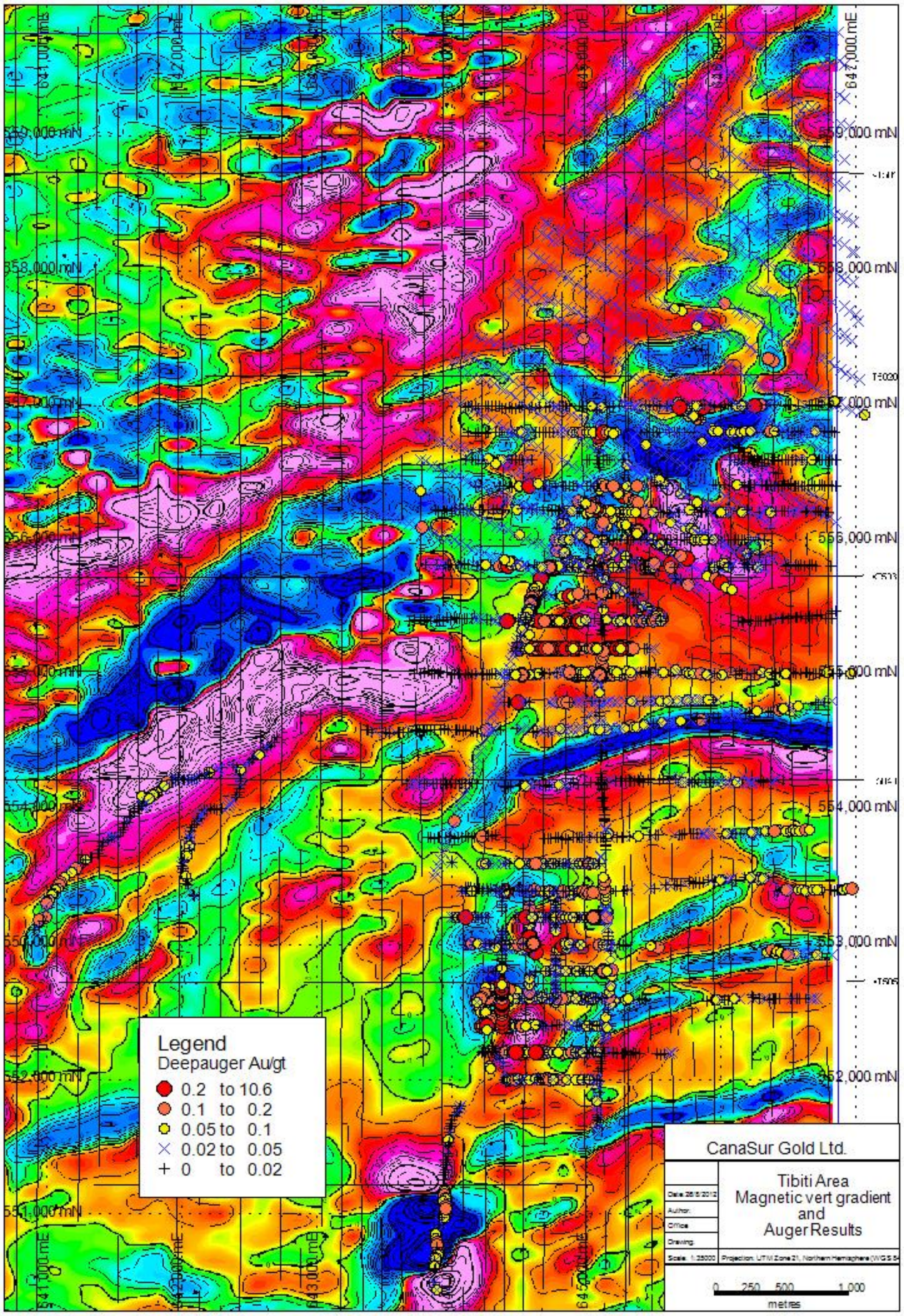


Figure 20. Vertical gradient magnetic map with auger samples superimposed.

A tectonic terrane boundary is interpreted on the Tibiti Block. Magnetic highs to NW are in sharp contrast to moderate and low magnetic responses to the SE. This is interpreted as a regional terrane boundary with a higher magnetite context to the NW of this boundary. It is interesting to note that most of the alteration zones and kimberlite targets occur east of, or in the vicinity of, this interpreted terrane boundary. Further, possible dikes appear to exist primarily within the eastern terrane (Figure 21)

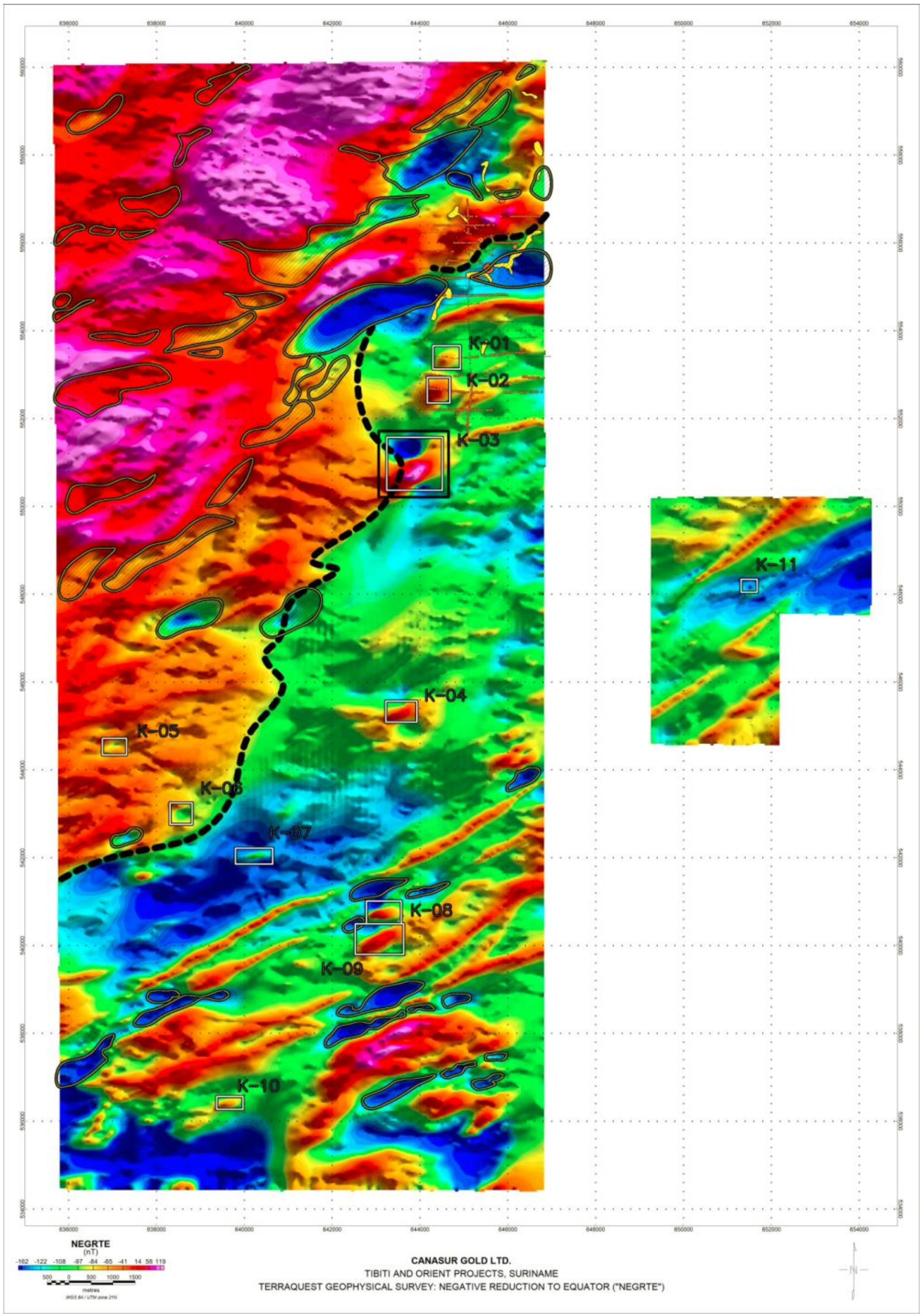


Figure 21. Negative Reduction To Equator (NEGRTE)") showing potential kimberlites and magnetic lows. An additional concession and the original exploration concession are also shown.

Discrete magnetic lows, 600m to 3900m in scale, are observed that possibly related to alteration and magnetite destruction, which could be related to gold mineralization. A total of 47 of these discrete magnetic lows are identified, clustering in the north and south parts of the Tibiti Block. Several of these lows are either coincident with or proximal to the mapped alluvial gold workings in the NE corner of the Tibiti Block. They also lie at roughly the same elevation as the alluvial workings (Figure 17). There has as of yet been no work on the southern anomalies.

A total of 10 kimberlite targets were identified in the geophysical survey on the concession (Table 1: Kimberlite Targets; Figure 22) An intrusive diatreme model has been used for diamonds on this property. A model encompassing secondary reworked sources of diamonds, as seen in Brazil, has not been utilized at this point. Five of the targets stand out, being ranked as B+ or A+. Not all the targets are on the current exploitation concession as shown on Figure 22.

Target K-03 is of special note due to its size (~700m diameter, ~38.5ha) and magnetic characteristics. The 250 nanoTesla anomaly does not 'behave well' and continues to exhibit a dipole anomaly when Reduced to Equator (negative magnetic 'tail' to the NW), which persists into the NEGRTE image. This could be indicative of a magnetic remanence effect and high magnetite content. Although kimberlites of this size are seen in Brazil, a carbonatite model is also a possibility.

TABLE 1: KIMBERLITE TARGETS

TARGET	WGS84_X	WGS84_Y	RANK	Diameter	EST. SIZE	Anomaly
K-01	644563	553328	**B+**	275m	5.9ha	Positive
K-02	644385	552683	**B+**	350m	9.6ha	Positive
K-03	643868	550802	**A+**	700m	38.5ha	Positive
K-04	643604	545307	B-	200m	3.1ha	Positive
K-05	637080	544579	**B+**	265m	5.5ha	Negative
K-06	638596	542970	**B+**	200m	3.1ha	Negative
K-07	640271	542047	B-	125x500m	6.3ha	Positive
K-08	643081	540725	B-	235	4.3ha	Positive
K-09	643051	540133	B-	220x670m	14.7ha	Positive
K-10	639612	536375	C+	150m	1.8ha	Positive

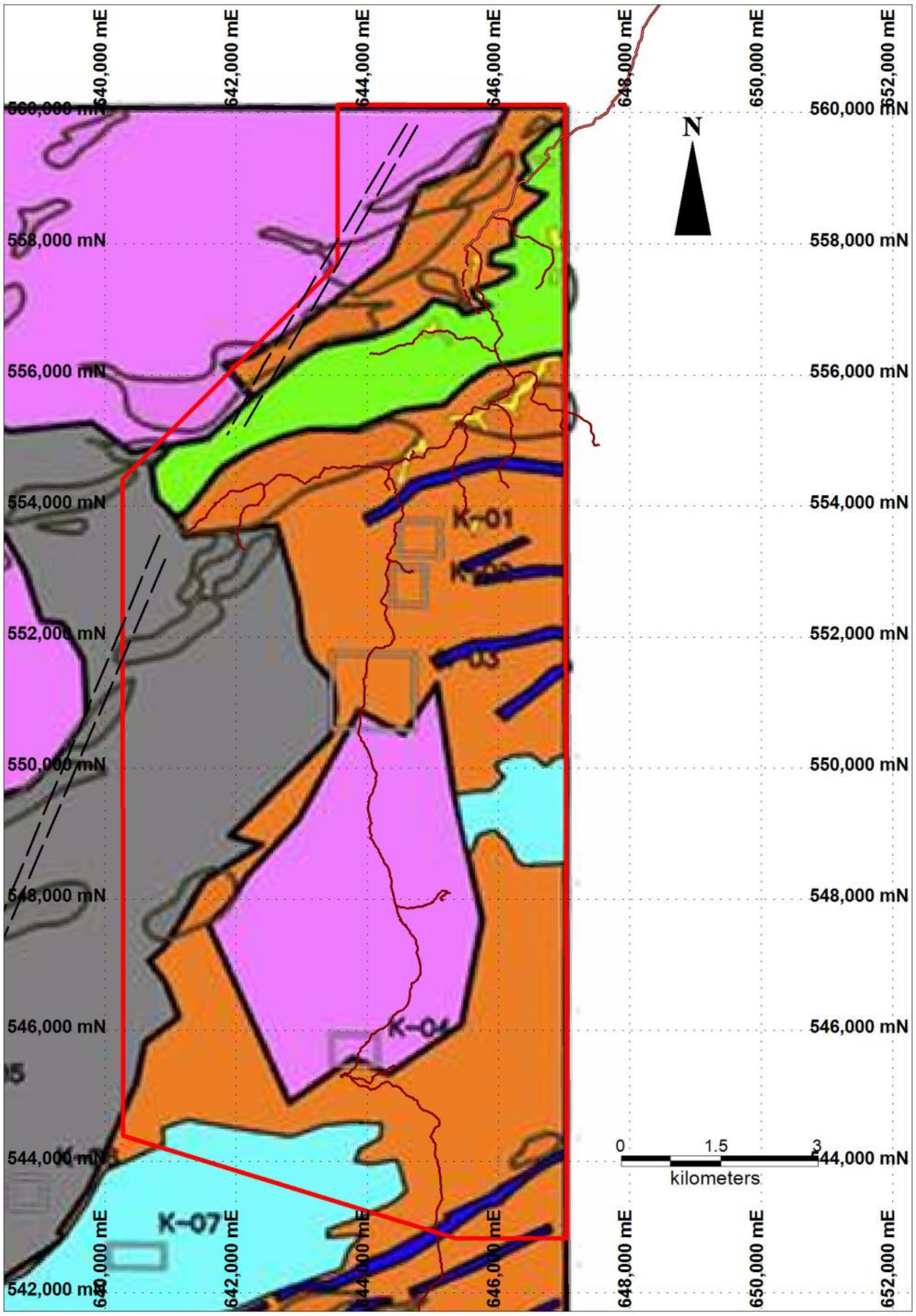


Figure 22. Geologic map based on geophysical interpretation of data with Kimberite targets and alteration possibly related to gold (Brett, 2011).

8.4 Auger Sampling

Hand held augers from US or the equivalent of Suriname origin are used. They are referred to as "bucket augers" and the bucket is 3-4 inches in diameter. Extra rods can be added to the standard length of 5 feet to get to depths of up to 15 meters. At Harvest Gold, a maximum depth of 5 meters is considered more practical for time and relative cost and effectiveness. Using hand augers is more mobile and limits delays due to breakdowns with mechanical augers. The augers cannot penetrate duricrust without great effort or also large buried boulders.

The procedures for auger sampling are as follows:

1. The stations are labeled using tape-and compass method every 25 meters on cut lines.
2. On conventional grid-lines, auger holes are 25 meter spacing. The procedure is the same for ridge-crest sampling except the direction of the line of samples is delineated by the topographic high (ridge) rather than following a grid orientation.
3. GPS points are taken at every station while the samples are being taken.
4. The auger hole should be within a radius of 5 meters around the station, so there is some leeway in avoiding ferricrete or large tree roots.
5. Clean the area around auger hole with machete before starting with augering.
6. Depending on the specifications of the auger sample type (i.e. shallow augering or deep augering), the following procedures are followed:
7. When the sample is to be taken, the first 30 centimeters of material should be discarded as it is generally overburden or organic material.
8. In shallow augering, The first sample is collected at .3 to 1 meter depth, and the second sample is collected at 1 to 2 meters depth.
9. In deeper augering, used as a follow-up to shallow augering, the overburden is discarded as above, and one sample is taken per meter depth (.3 to 1) (1 to 2) (2 to 3) (3 to 4) and so on.
10. Place sample on a tarp or plastic bag and describe sample.
11. Homogenize the sample on the tarp by lifting one corner at a time in a clockwise manner so the material is pushed towards the center of the tarp. The sample is then quartered manually, so that about 2kg of the homogenized material can be put in a sample bag.
12. A small portion of the sample is taken and placed in one compartment of a chip-tray for future reference. The line and station number (i.e. coordinates) is written on the inside lid of the chip tray compartment.
13. Place the sample in a pre-labeled plastic sample bag with a pre-labeled sample tag in the bag, and tie the bag.
14. Place the I-D number of the auger samples, written on flagging tape on a stake left at the hole station.
15. Alluvial samples are not collected. It is up to the geotech or geologist to be able to recognize alluvial material.

16. NO GOLD JEWELRY should be work while taking samples, as this can cause false results.
17. No standards or blanks are used as clusters of anomalies are considered more critical and the relative gold value is used to select areas for additional sampling. There is more risk in sample errors when blanks and standards must be added by field crew.

Auger sampling started in 2010 by Harvest Gold on a grid oriented NW-SE. Samples were taken at a depth of one meter. Later, the grid was reoriented to east-west and samples were typically collected at a depth of one and two meters. Chip trays were used to collect a sample for geologic mapping. Not all samples have chip trays. A total of 6235 samples have been collected to date from 4114 sites. Starting in March, 2012, ridgecrest sampling was initiated over geophysical targets west of the Tibiti River. This work has been suspended during the rainy season due to difficult access (by boat) for safety and performance. Also, as the ATV trail is extended to the south and west to kimberlite targets, samples are collected every 50 meters, excluding alluvial (Figure 23).

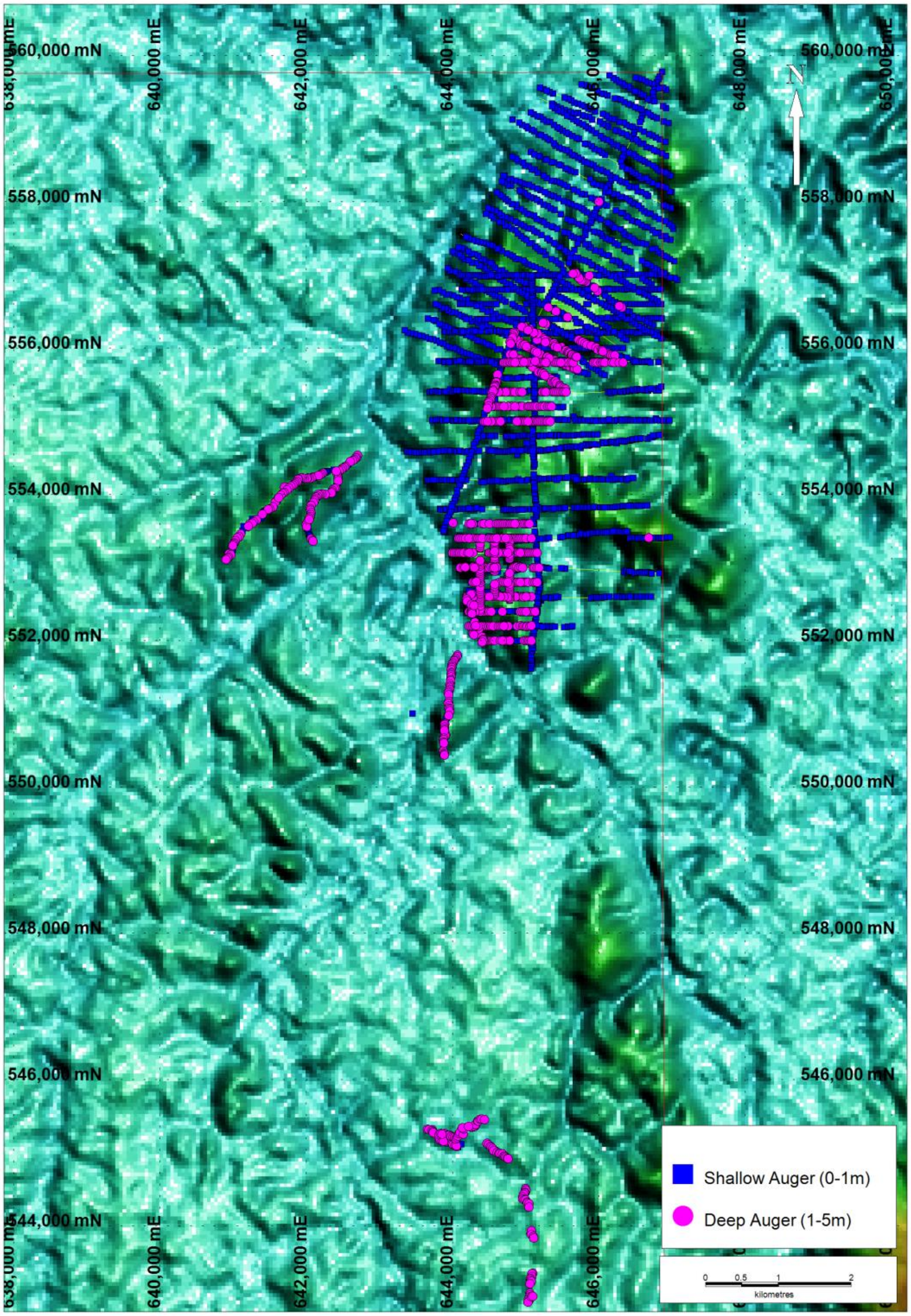


Figure 23. Auger samples collected till effective date of this report.

The main emphasis of the Auger program is to collect soil samples which are more or less insitu and not categorized as to be alluvial. Auger samples can be divided into:

- Shallow augering up till 1 meter depth
- Follow up with deep-augering up till 5 meter depth in anomalous area
- Ridgecrest sampling on strike of hill

The auger sampling has defined at least two areas of significant anomalous values in gold that merit further exploration by trenching (Figure 24). Each area is roughly 1000 by 300 meters in size. Positive results have been received from trenches in the northern area; no trenching has been done in the southern area. In addition other positive conclusions include:

- Anomalous auger results from ridgecrest sampling to west of Tibiti River. This area is based on the geophysical extension of trends from auger sampling and small scale mining. There has been no small scale mining in this area or any areas to south.
- Anomalous auger results from K-3 area on one line on ATV trail. Additional auger sampling will be proposed in both areas.
- Only scattered anomalous results on areas of duricrust to north, in spite of anomalous pan results. A low cost, small portable drill rig is recommended to better sample the duricrust covered areas. So of low results maybe due to transported material.
- Auger sampling has been very effective at new target generation.

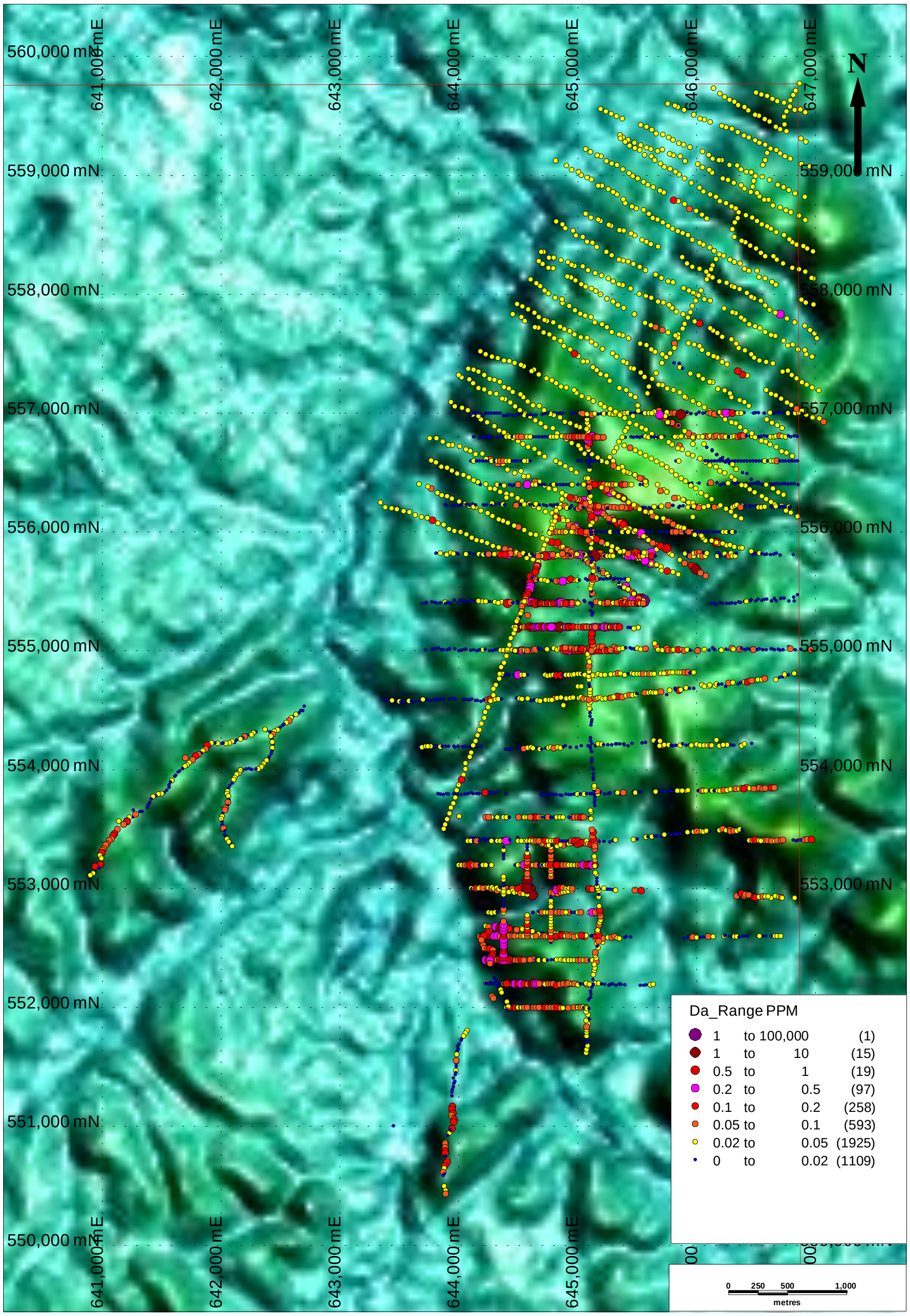


Figure 24. Anomalous auger sample results.

8.5 Geologic mapping, sampling, and chip tray logging

8.5.1 Geologic Mapping and sampling

During scouting, 59 samples have been collected for assay. The two highest values are from quartz float from small scale mining (40 and 36 ppm). Refer to trench results for further discussion, but the high values have not yet been repeated in insitu sampling. Geologic mapping (Watson, 2011) is summarized in the geology section of this report (Figures 15 and 17). He notes the presence of east-west and north-south trending, conjugate fault systems; foliation commonly strikes around 110°, so shear veins should follow suit. He recommends some north-south auger lines and this is recommended as part of the program. Because of the thick ferricrete, the structure is poorly understood.

8.5.2 Chip tray logging

In a tropical weathering environment, as in Suriname, one of the main tools to assist in defining the geology is the mapping the regolith. Based on the protolith, the regolith profile will vary. At Tibiti the mafic lithologies can be distinguished by the high iron-oxide content in the laterite that is reflected as a reddish soil or large boulders of duricrust and iron-oxide-rich laterite. The regolith of the felsic units, granitoid lithologies, will have a large amount of quartz grains in a clayey matrix and soils are beige to pinkish color. In the regolith, original protolith may be masked by transported secondary horizons.

Using the chip trays collected during auger sampling, a generalized geologic map can be prepared by examination of the sample by an experienced geologist. A report by Wirosono (2012a) has the following conclusions and these observations add further support to the targets defined by auger sampling assay results.

- The chip trays samples and data recorded in field logs result in a better delineation of the geology. Typically a detailed interpretation is not possible as the original fabric has been chemically altered by weathering. In the current logging of the chip-tray samples 2 major units can be defined:
    a. A felsic, pinkish sandy grainy soil to be related to the Granitic rock units
    b. A mafic strongly oxidized purple to reddish soil to be related to the amphibolite/ basalt unit
    c. Another unit that is locally found is dark grayish with fine laminated beds that maybe related to a deep water mudstone flanked on both side by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks.

- Transported units can be recognized and draped on top of the assay results to exclude or recognize areas which are not insitu. Surprisingly areas of low gold values in the northeastern portion of the duricrust area may be transported as colluvial material. This requires further follow up (Figure 25).

- Saprolite recorded in the field coincides in many cases with saprolite recorded from chip trays samples with approximately 85 percent accuracy.

- Quartz logged in field is much less than what is noted from the chip tray samples with less than 25 percent correlation. However during the compilation only veins recorded in the database by the field technician were considered. Quartz fragments from chip tray samples can be a result of colluvial "contamination" (Figure 25).

- The preliminary interpretation of the soil data defines 2 major mineralized areas which labeled as T-1 and T-2 with an average dimension of 0.3 X 1 km length. These areas show good potential based on (Figure 26):

  (a) Location near limits of alluvial mining

  (b) Clusters of quartz veining

  (c) Saprolite at relatively shallow depth.

  (d) Anomalous Gold in assay results.

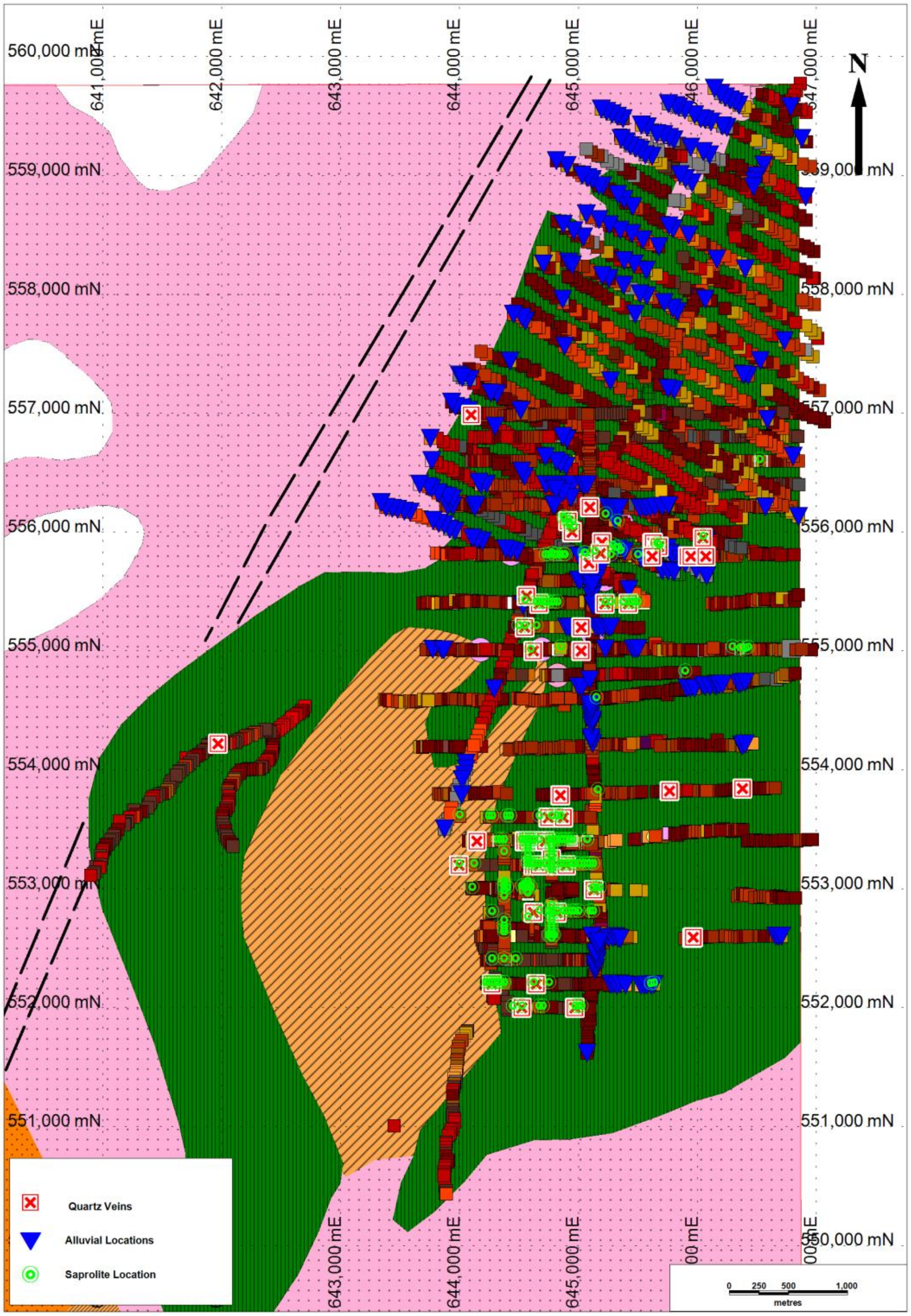


Figure 25. Quartz veins and transported material of auger sampling based on chip tray logging of auger samples

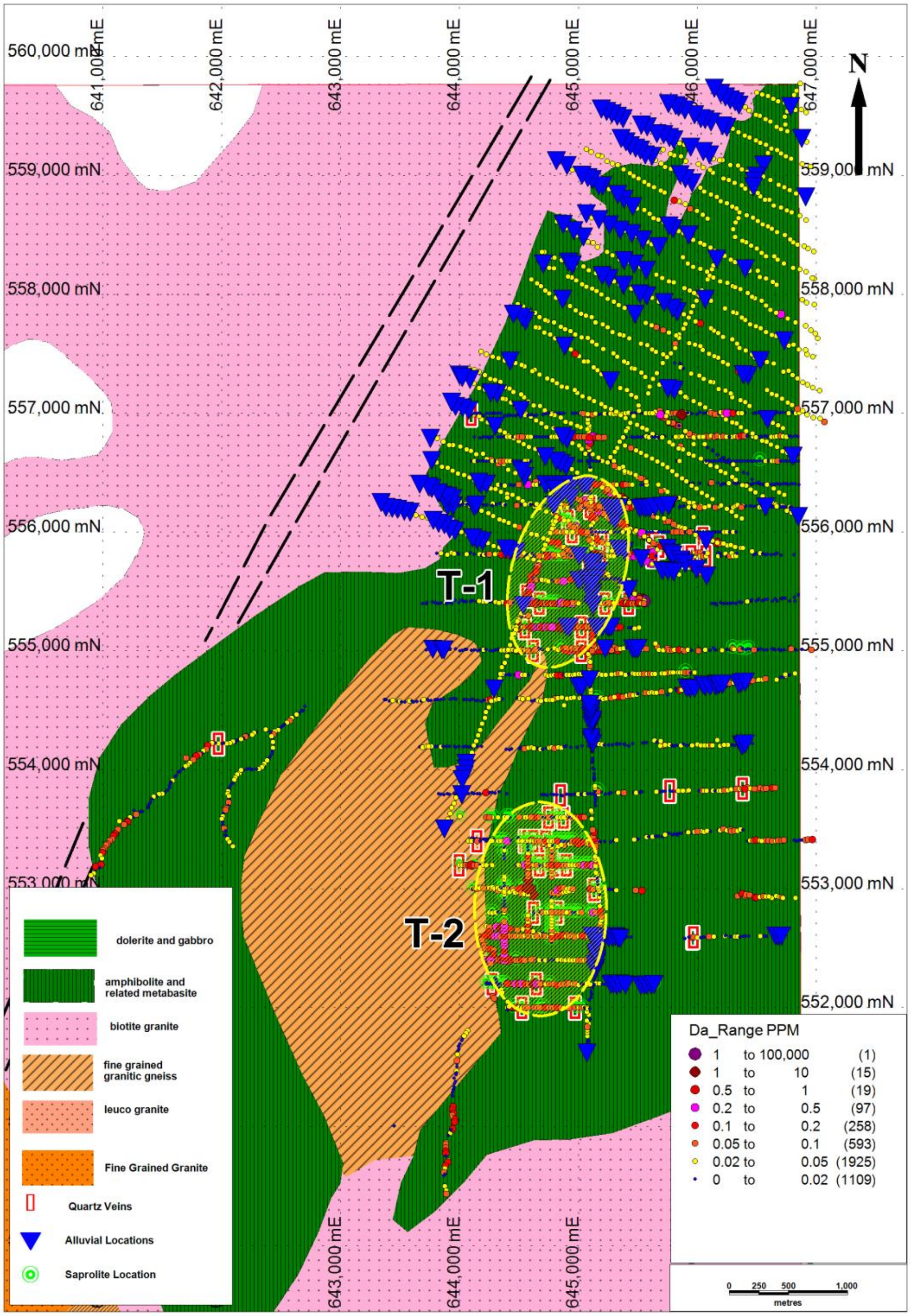


Figure 26. Targets defined from auger sampling and logging chip trays.

8.5.3 Interpretation

The auger sampling has been very effective a detecting clusters of anomalous gold in the regolith. The northern cluster has been partially tested with trenching with very positive results. The next stage is recommended as follows:

- Small portable drill to test targets below duricrust cap.
- Select north-south lines within gold targets to test orientation of anomalies and increase values.
- Follow up on positive results on ridgecrest and along ATV trail on K-3 with further ridgecrest, trail sampling and grids.
- Continue sampling to south as these areas must be tested before next renewal as 50 percent of concession must be returned to Government.
- Continue chip tray logging, scouting and sampling of small scale mining pits.

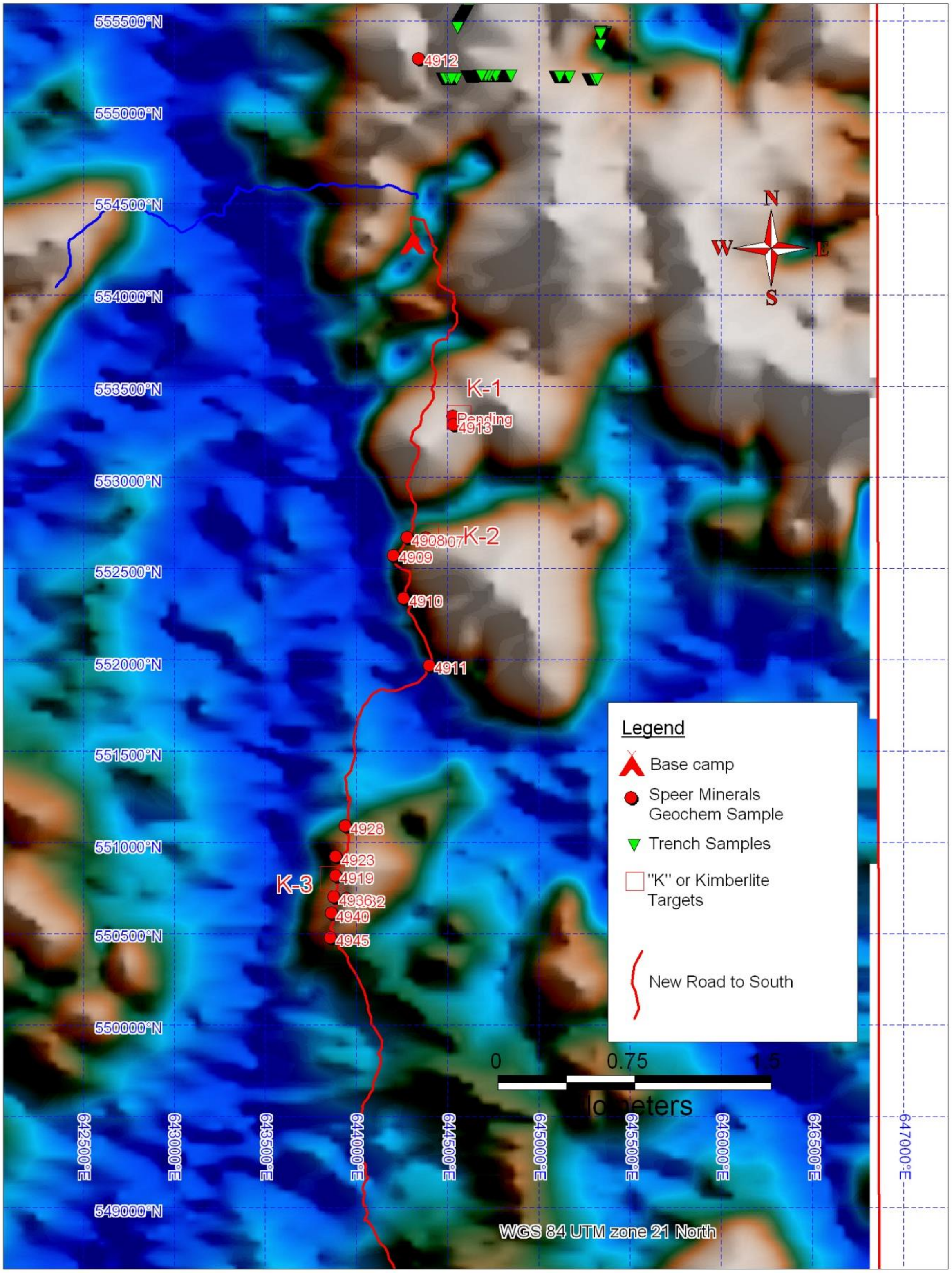
8.6 Panning and diamond prospecting

8.6.1 Gold panning

Several types of panning programs have been conduction on the Tibiti project. In 2011, RAH Associated conducted a limited panning program in the northeastern quadrant where a duricrust cap limits auger sampling and few auger anomalies are found. A panning program using experienced local panners collected samples from 93 sites. The pan was filled with sand and gravel from traps within the small drainages and panned until the size and number of colors could be counted. Up to 129 colors were counted, which is considered highly anomalous. The panning suggests a sampling program with a small portable rig may assist in detecting anomalous gold values below the duricrust cap and this is part of proposed program.

8.6.2 Diamond evaluation

In February, 2012, a total of 83 heavy mineral concentrate samples were collected under the supervision of Mr. Speer (Speer,2012a; Figure 27). Early sampling focused on characterizing weathered profiles of known rock types followed by sampling of the suspected kimberlite targets. Previously dug trenches (3-6 m deep) provided access to laterite and saprolite profiles of fine-grained siliceous metasedimentary rocks. Other major rock types mapped or suspected in the area, but without trench access, include: granitic intrusives; volcanic rocks; mafic units (i.e. gabbro and norite); and ultramafic units (i.e. kimberlitete and/or carbonatite). Heavy mineral concentrates were collected from trench-exposed laterite and saprolite, undisturbed surface laterite soils, and sediments from small streams flowing on laterite and/or saprolite. A Caterpillar 350D tract-mounted excavator with a 1.4 m-wide bucket on a 6.0 m-reach arm was used to collect subsurface samples in 15 separate test pits, which were backfilled immediately after sampling.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4912
K-1
Pending
4913
K-2
4909
4910
4911
4928
4923
4919
4940
4945
K-3
N
S
W
E
Legend
Base camp
Speer Minerals Geochem Sample
Trench Samples
"K" or Kimberlite Targets
New Road to South
0
0.75
1.5
WGS 84 UTM zone 21 North

Figure 27. Sample sites for sampling kimberite targets

Samples were prepared by:

1) First screening to -2 mesh (11 mm openings)
2) Second screening to -8 mesh (3 mm openings)
3) Sluicing to heavy mineral concentrate; and/or
4) Panning using a Batea (Brazilian gold pan) to a heavy mineral concentrate

Steps 1 (-2 mesh screening) and 3 (sluicing) were skipped for small samples (especially those known to initially contain lots of heavy mineral grains). Original sample sizes ranged from approximately 3-5 kg unless noted otherwise. Although much smaller than traditional kimberlite indicator samples, they were chosen for speed and convenience during this initial program and the fact that specific targets (aeromagnetic anomalies) were already identified. Extra care was taken to save mineral grains with greater than 3.0 specific gravity. Sample locations were recorded by hand-held GPS units. All heavy mineral concentrates were collected under the direct supervision of Ed Speer. Samples were examined in the field with a Meiji EMT binocular microscope with 10X and 30X optics. All concentrates were dried to facilitate storage and microscope examination.

Surface, stream sediment, and shallow pit samples of anomalies K-1, K-2 and K-3 found abundant residual quartz grains and fragments of fine-grained quartz sericite schist; suggesting fine-grained siliceous metasedimentary bedrocks. The abundant quartz in these samples differs from the presence of ultramafic host rocks like kimberlite or carbonatite, which contain no free quartz. In addition, abundant maghemite (magnetic hematite) in the laterite horizon and abundant magnetic ilmenite in the underlying laprolite horizon were also found. K-1 and K-2 have both maghemite in laterite and magnetic ilmenite in saprolite, while only maghemite in laterite has been found so far at K-3 where excavator pits did not reach the underlying saprolite. The maghemite is probably weathered ilmenite and the abundant primary ilmenite may be consistent with Lower Proterozoic heavy-mineral sand deposits in the meta-sedimentary rocks. Modeling of the aeromagnetic responses indicated steeply dipping bodies that extend to depth. Thus the surface expression of the potential kimberlites seems to be covered by younger magnetic sedimentary units and drilling or trenching may be required to test the kimberite potential. Trace amounts of visible gold were also found in 5 of the 27 samples collected on the hill where K-2 is centered.

A second round of heavy mineral sampling was conducted in 2012 by Speer Minerals, Inc. The February/March sampling focused on evaluation of aeromagnetic anomalies K-1 K-2, K-3 & K-4, the June sampling focused on gold exploration, while also including the first samples from potentially-diamondiferous K-7, K-8, and K-9. A total of 229 samples were collected during the June visit.

8.6.3 Interpretation of Diamond Targets

The examination of near surface material indicates sedimentary units with high contents of iron-rich minerals over kimberlite targets. This is counter to modeling of the magnetic bodies which indicates steeply dipping bodies that extend to depth. Further evaluation is required, but drilling to depths of 100 meters to test the kimberlite model is recommended (figures 28, 29, 30).

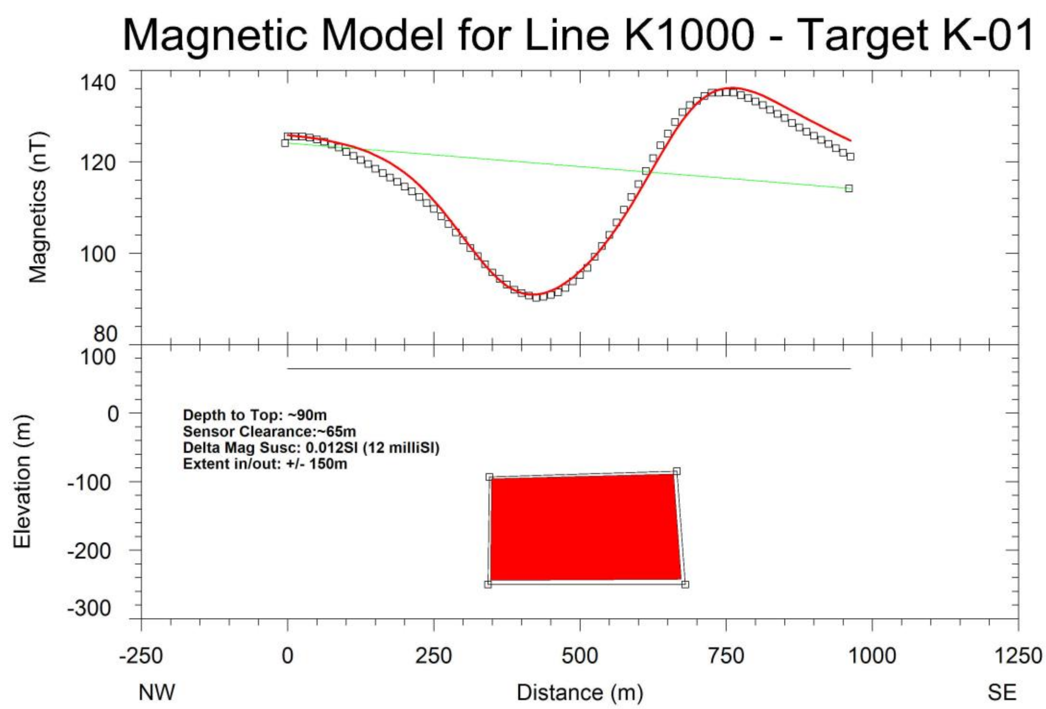


Figure 28. Magnetic Profile K-1

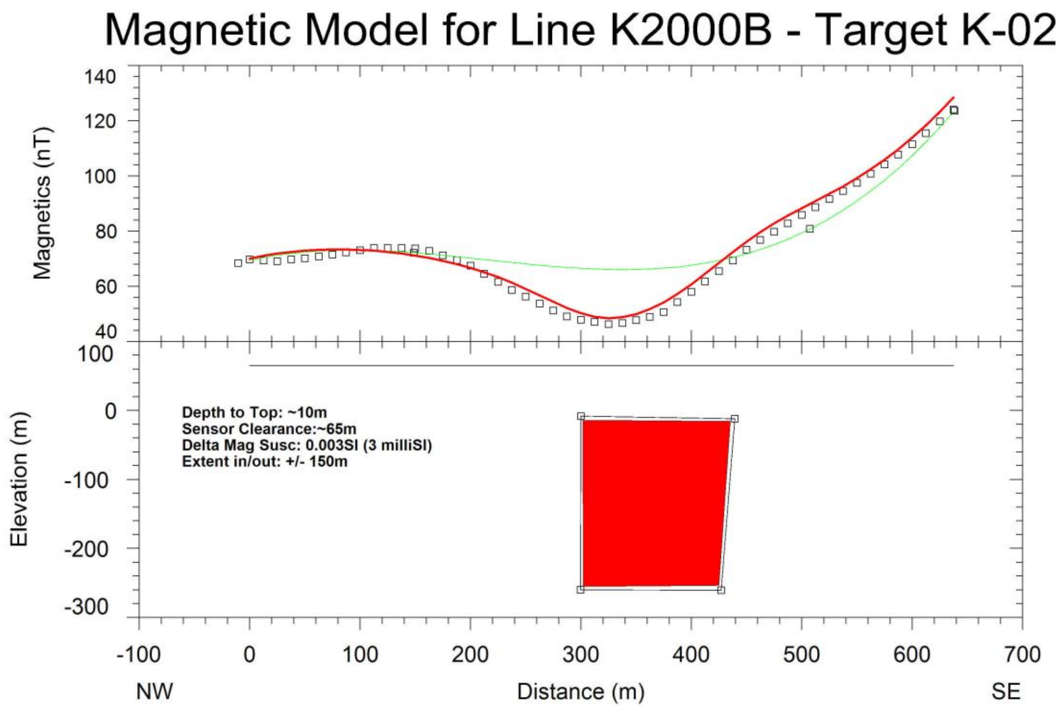


Figure 29. Magnetic Profile K-2

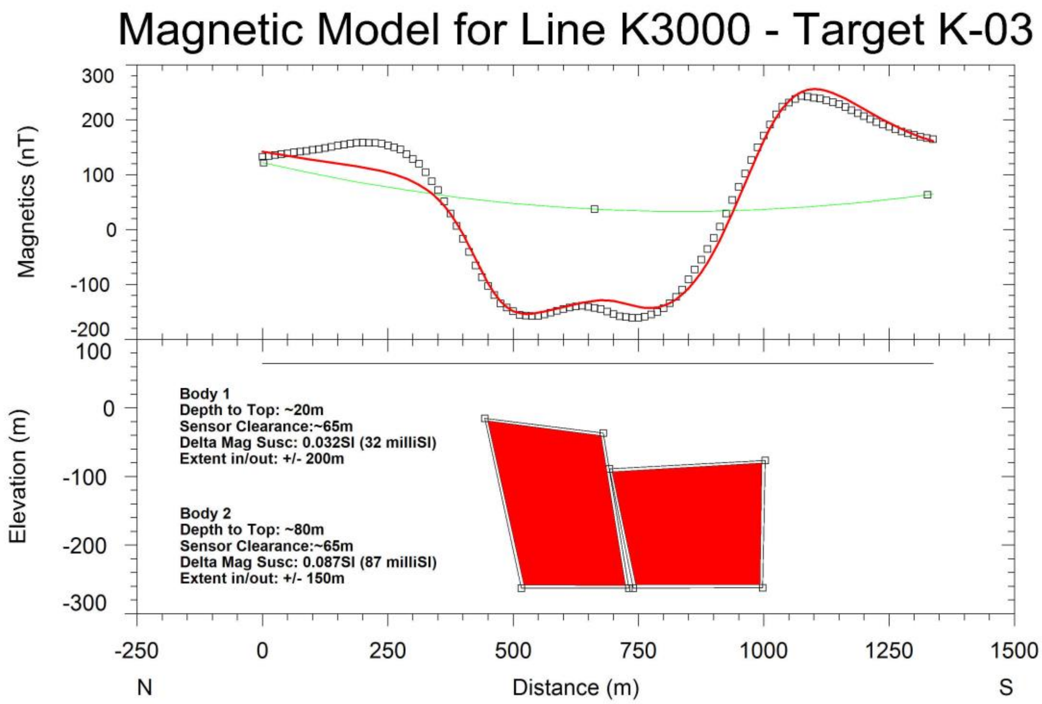


Figure 30. Magnetic Profile K-3

8.6.4 Panning in trenches and small drainages

The morphology (or degree of rounding) of alluvial gold grains can be classified according to transport distance, with ‘pristine’ gold (no alluvial transport) at one end to ‘reworked’ gold (>10 km alluvial transport) at the other end. Everything in between is ‘modified’; however, the degree of modification directly relates to alluvial transport distances with fairly accurate estimates of as little as 300 m intervals.

Heavy mineral panned concentrate samples collected on the project during June 2012:

1) Discovered visible gold in intervals in saprolite in Trenches 1 and 5 (Figure 31).
2) Discovered the pristine (in-situ), 50-300 micron grain size nature of the gold in Trenches 1 and 5.
3) Discovered the wide-spread fracture-controlled nature of the gold in Trenches 1 and 5.
4) Confirmed mineralized mafic igneous rocks (amphibolite?) and sedimentary quartz arenite host rocks in trenches 1 and 5.

5) Discovered alluvial gold (<500 m transport) in several headwater drainages around Trench 5.
6) Documented the 0.5-3.0 km transport distances for alluvial gold in most of the historical placers on the concession.
7) Documented the fine-grained, 50-300 micron grain size of most of the gold in the placers on the concession---note the near lack of larger gold grains.
8) Documented the lack of evidence for significant quartz-vein-hosted gold in the placers on the concession.
9) Documented evidence for minor supergene (authigenic) gold growth.
10) Established the presence of pristine to near-pristine alluvial gold in first-order (seasonal) headwater drainages flowing on, or just downslope of, primary in-situ gold mineralization, while modified to slightly reworked alluvial gold occurs downstream in second-order (year-round) drainages.

Thus the panning and trench sampling to be discussed, confirm the occurrence of insitu gold on the Tibiti concession. Results are positive to merit further exploration including additional trenching and drilling.

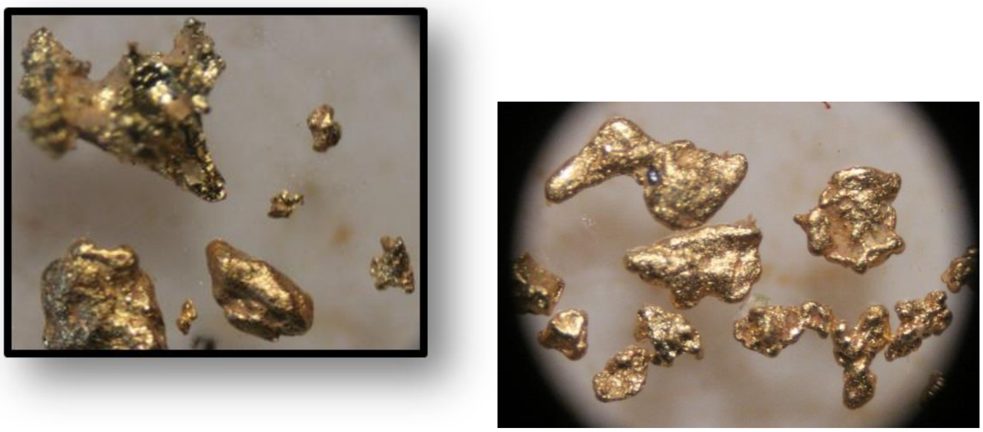


Figure 31. Examples of gold collected from headwaters of small drainages near trench 5 (photos taken in field by Speer). Largest grains are about 1.2 mm.

The results and observations of gold characteristics and the significant amount of gold panned near trenching is very supportive of the generation of a bedrock target that merits further trenching and drilling. Future trenches must excavate deeper into saprolite to better characterize the host lithology and style of mineralization and locate higher grade portions.

8.7 Trenching

8.7.1 Procedures and work completed.

Nine trenches and 1132 m in total sampled length have been completed in two phases of trenching in 2012. From this 691 samples were collected as well as 16 vertical samples, 26 blanks and 22 standards. There were no significant variations in blanks or standards (Figure 32).

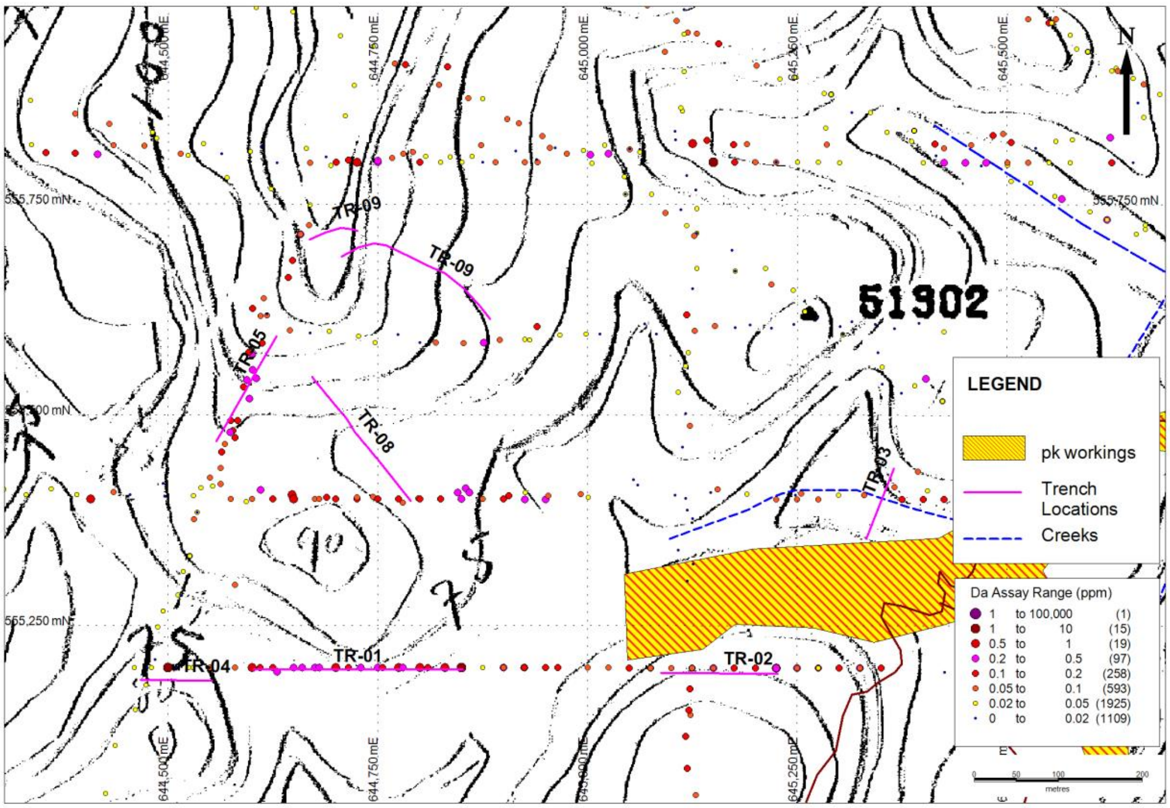


Figure 32. Trench locations excluding 6 and 7 that are close to base camp without significant results.

The target depth is at least 5 meters or to reach saprolite. In order to safely achieve this depth, the first bench is 10 meters wide and 3 meters deep at the top of the trenches, and then a 2-meter-deep, 1.5-meter-wide trench in the center of the 3-meter-deep bench. In order to make a 10-meter-wide trench at the top, at least 15 meters of forest is cleared first, in order to: 1) ensure that no large trees will fall on the trench or on the equipment involved; and to 2) provide space for waste material from the trench. Once the trench has been excavated, only after the stability of the walls is established and clearly observable, the cleaning and sampling procedure begins (Figure 20).

After the trench is completed, a team of 4-5 people, including geologist and three field crew, clean the excavator scrapings off the trench walls to expose any structures and remove potential contamination from the areas sampled. From the origin of the trench a line is marked every 2 meters using spray paint for initial sample intervals. When the sample intervals have been marked, a line is drawn in the trench-wall material using either a cutlass or a rock-hammer, delineating the desired orientation of the sample. The samples are generally taken horizontally unless structure dictates an adjustment in the angle of the channel to take a sample orthogonal to whatever structure present. Samples are collected in pre-labeled bags. One bag out of ten is left empty and is either used for a blank or a standard sample. Once the samples have been taken, a label is attached to the trench interval where the sample was taken, and then the intervals are photographed.

All personnel involved in trench sampling must wear helmets. While the sample is being taken, if quartz veins or other consolidated material has to be broken, safety glasses must be worn. No one is permitted to go into a trench alone, and a ladder must be present near where work is taking place in order to ensure timely evacuation in the event of an accident. An ATV must be present near the trench while work is taking place in order to get anyone in need out. Attention must be paid to rock characteristics, such as competency, faulting, and water-saturation at all times. Work in the trench is contingent on the recognition of safe conditions by the geologist present, but all parties must be attentive to possible danger. No one is permitted in the trench in the event of rain, or shortly after a major rainfall, until competency of the rock can be ensured (Figure 33).

Figure 33. Sampling in trench 9.

8.7.2 Discussion of trench results

Trenches 1, 5, 8, and 9 are the most significant in mineralization. In particular, Trench 5. The controls on mineralization, lithologies and thus direction to follow up are poorly understood at this time. Results from resampling of trenches 8 and 9 are pending at the time of this report. The steep slopes and areas of duricrust make it difficult to place future trenches where they may provide the best information on mineralization based on structural trends.

Composites using at 0.1 gm/ton cutoff and internal waste of < than 3 meters are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Composites of Trench Results with 0.1 gm/ton cutoff

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	LENGTH	COMPOSITE gm/ton
TR001	54	58	4	0.27
TR001	56	58	2	0.40
TR001	64	66	2	0.12
TR001	68	72	4	0.13
TR001	74	84	10	0.16
TR001	88	90	2	0.19
TR001	100	104	4	0.23
TR001	106	110	4	0.32
TR001	114	118	4	0.55
TR001	122	134	12	0.22
TR001	140	142	2	0.12
TR001	144	146	2	0.15
TR001	148	157	9	0.28
TR001	158	162	4	0.15
TR001	168	170	2	0.11
TR001	174	180	6	0.16
TR001	182	190	8	0.14
TR001	192	222	30	0.22
TR001	224	250	26	0.21
TR004	24	32	8	0.24
TR005	22	32	10	0.30
TR005	38	56	18	0.41
TR005	58	62	4	0.17
TR0005	0	12	12	0.53
TR008	100	102	2	0.15
TR008	106	108	2	0.22
TR008	140	164	24	0.15
TR008	166	182	16	0.16
TR009	0	10	10	0.65
TR009	14	16	2	0.49
TR0009	14	16	2	0.60
TR0009	140	142	2	0.33
TR0009	144	150	6	0.30
TR0009	188	190	2	0.97

Trench 1: The first 40 meters was in massive clay and iron-rich clay and did not reach saprolite. Some small purple saprolitic intercalations are present towards the bottom of the clay zone. The purple saprolite is of metasedimentary origin. After 70 meters the trench contains a series of sub-horizontal, iron-bearing-silicious veins. Both horizontal and vertical channel samples prove to be weakly anomalous, carrying between 0.1 to

0.2g/t Au. Near 104 meters, saprolite is composed of purple, finely bedded, weakly foliated saprolite with kaolinite, sericite, and limonite (probably after sulfide) alteration. The best assay result (0.96g/t) was obtained within this interval of purple saprolite. Between 126 and 134 meters, there is an anticlinal fold, with a thick (1 meter) black vein composed of goethite, limonite, and hematite delineating the western boundary of the fold, and a ferruginous quartz vein, some 10cm thick, with a thick selvage of kaolinite on the eastern side. In the center of the fold is very dark-red clay with iron-bearing quartz stringers. The orientation of the fold axis, based on the vein measurements, is about 20°, but the plunge is indeterminable based on present information. The samples taken in this area are anomalous, with assays ranging between 0.2 to 0.34 g/t Au. Samples taken between 134 and 151 meters are composed of similar purple-gray saprolite. However, the results from these samples are not auriferous. The remainder of the trench, from 151 to 250 meters is composed of alternately massive yellow and red clay, and mottled material, with iron-bearing quartz veinlets and larger veins. A large, folded, iron-bearing vein is encountered between 204 and 212 meters. A multitude of ferruginous veins is encountered in the eastern end of the trench. The orientation of these veins is difficult to discern, as they appear in the rock among massive iron flooding, thereby obscuring the original vein fabric. Iron flooding is very pervasive in the eastern end of trench and the rock takes on a very hard, pebbly characteristic, as if very consolidated laterite. The ferricrete is so dense at the eastern end of trench that it is impossible to continue the trench any further to the east. The trench results are positive in being anomalous in gold over wide intervals and within a package of quartz veining and alteration.

Trench 3 is located next to an old Porknocker site, where previously taken channel samples proved to be anomalous. In the pit, quartz cobbles with visible gold were found, and grab samples returned gold assay values of 40.48 g/t and 39.56 g/t. Brazilians who worked the area said that a large gold-bearing quartz vein was present at a depth of approximately 6 meters from the surface of the ground. This trench was completed to a total distance of 80 meters, and a total of 47 samples were taken.

In the initial 10 meters of trench 3, the shear vein, spoken of by the Brazilians was encountered. The vein is over one meter wide, and carries iron oxide. Several 10-20cm subvertical quartz veins carrying limonite, with boxworks of weathered out pyrite, and kaolinitic selvages are also found in the same 10 meter area. The kaolinite-sericite-sulfide alteration is intense. South of the shear vein, a massive, golden yellow saprolite of sedimentary origin, with disseminated, weathered sulfide in some areas is encountered. Quartz and iron-oxide veins persist throughout most of the trench.

Trench 4 occupies a relatively flat area toward the base of a hill, and was excavated for a distance of 82 meters, with a depth of about 5 meters. Forty-five samples were taken from trench 4. The results of trench 4 showed several anomalies, in the range of 0.3g/t Au (Figure 34).

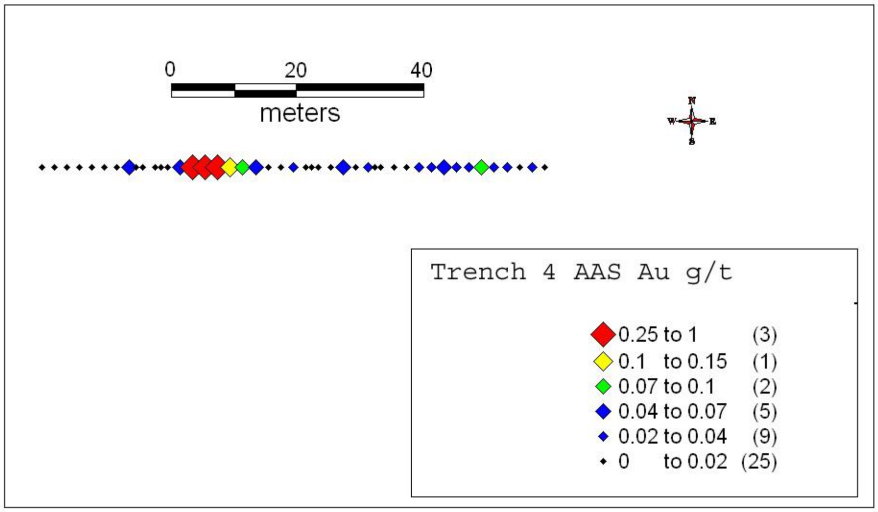


Figure 34: Thematic map of Trench 4 Au assay values

The rocks encountered in trench 4 mainly consist of metasedimentary rocks, with a subordinate presence of a porphyritic volcanic rock. The trench is complex structurally and shows several folds displaying a clear "z and s" pattern towards the western side of the trench, possibly indicating the presence of larger-scale folding in the area. The small folds in trench 4 are isoclinal, with widths of 50 – 100 centimeters. The folds trend northeast and west and plunge gently. Between two of the folds is a zone of small (1-5 centimeter), discontinuous, saccharoidal quartz veins in the saprolite. It is in this area that the anomalous gold values are found.

Trench 5 is located about 300 meters north of trench 4, and is oriented at 20°. The trench begins at the base of a hill at an elevation of about 90 meters, and rises up the flank of the hill to an elevation of about 120 meters. The location and orientation of the trench were chosen because of anomalous auger results in the area, and in order to evaluate the presence of the 120° foliation, and what control if any this has on gold mineralization. Trench 5 was excavated for a total distance of 154 meters, with a depth of 5 meters at the base of the hill, and 6 to 7 meters at the top of the hill. Several phases of sampling were completed, including samples for this technical report (Figure 35). The assay results and the pan results from trench and nearby headwaters of creeks, support a positive target for additional trenching and drilling. Gold values are often over 1 ppm and there are wide zones anomalous in gold.

Beginning at the top of the hill, the first 20 meters of trench 5 are undifferentiated massive red brown clay, ferricrete, and iron pisolites. Following this, clay with intercalated gray-to-white saprolite is encountered. The clay and intercalated saprolite contain saccharoidal quartz veinlets and quartz "blow-outs," areas of large blobs of saccharoidal quartz with no clear orientations. This material persists up until 40 meters from the trench origin, at which point the rock takes on an entirely different characteristic. From 40 to 60 meters, the rock is yellow red in color, and is composed of sericite, quartz, kaolinite, and iron oxide. The rock in this interval is riddled with less-than-one-centimeter thick iron-oxide and sugary quartz veinlets of highly variable orientations. Kaolinite and greater-than-five-percent limonite after sulfide alteration accompanies these veinlets in some areas. It is in this interval that the highest gold anomalies were encountered: 1.12 and 2.02 g/t Au. South of this area, the rock grades into massive yellow saprolite, then massive pink yellow saprolite with fine-grained quartz, reflecting a metasedimentary protolith. The fine-grained metasedimentary saprolite does not host gold mineralization in this area.

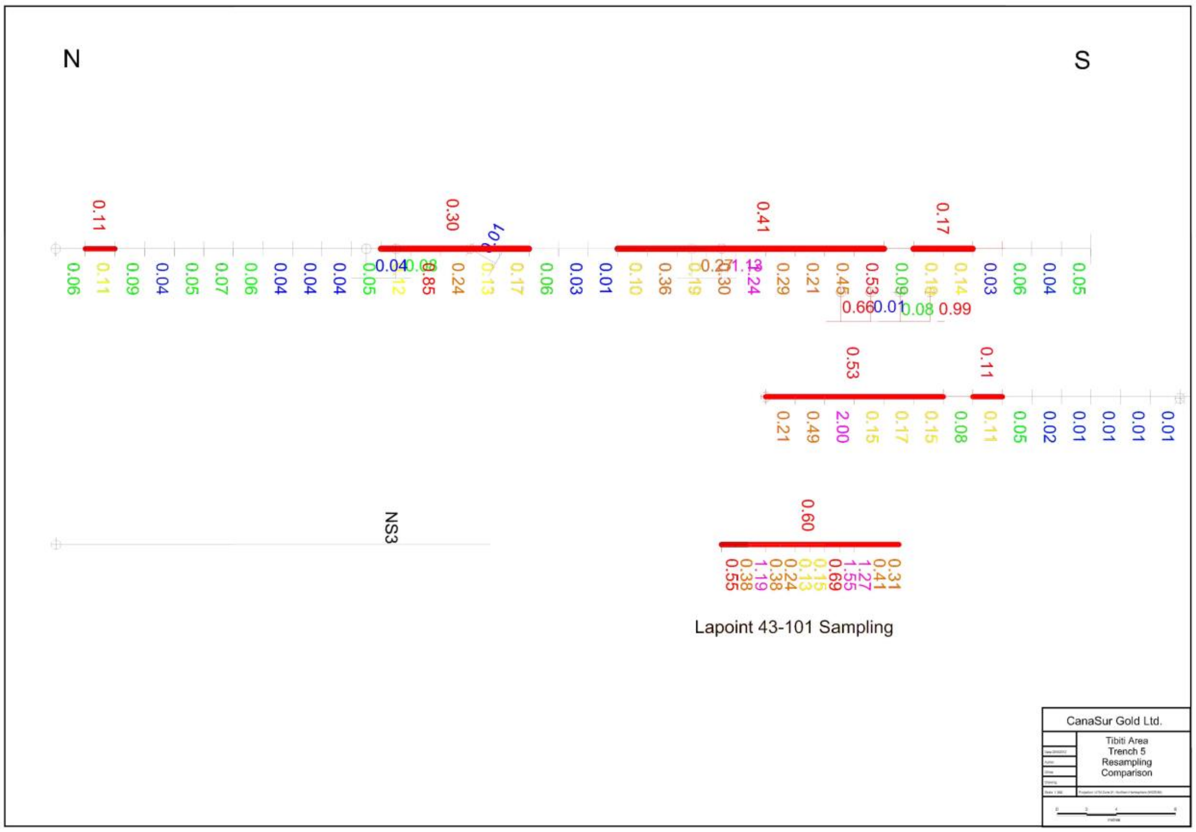


Figure 35: Comparison of sampling at Trench 5 including sampling for this report.

In examining the mineralized interval, there is no quartz in host rock or as quartz veins. Gold seems to be fracture associated. The saprolite is relatively equigranular with no obvious foliation. The protolith seems to either be an intermediate to mafic dike or possible volcanic rock. Better exposures are required with deeper trenching for further interpretation.

Trench 8: the first 13 meters of the most southern part of Trench 08 consist primarily of a reddish ferruginous massive clay soil with the presence of some laterite nodules and pisoliths. To the north, a purple to red brownish saprolite is described as intermediate to mafic fine-grained volcanic units, this may be the same lithology as Trench 5 that is mineralized. Evidence of deformation is indicated by the occurrences of localized boudinated, sheared small quartz veins and strongly foliated fabric between 47 and 55 meters.

Assay results retrieved from the first Sampling indicates an anomalous trend in the first 80 meters of the Trench with assays as high 0.22 g/t. These results are located primarily within the volcanic horizons (Table 3).

TABLE 3. Trench 8 composites

TIBITI						
CHANNEL-ID	**FROM**	**TO**	**LENGTH**	**PPM Au**	**INCLUDING**	**TARGET**
TR-08	140	164	24	0.15		Follow up on Auger Anomaly
TR-08	166	182	16	0.16		Follow up on Auger Anomaly
TR-08	188	190	2	0.1		Follow up on Auger Anomaly
TR-08	100	102	2	0.15		Follow up on Auger Anomaly
TR-08	106	108	2	0.22		Follow up on Auger Anomaly

Trench 09 has 2 segments due to terrain. The Trench is oriented at various orientations starting at 320 degrees changing to 238 degrees SE towards the end. Both Trench 8 and 9 were recently resampled to confirm or improve on initial results by larger samples. In total 174 new samples were collected in Trench 09.

The southern eastern part of the Trench starts within volcanic saprolite alternating between fine-grained andesite and porphyritic andesite with some intercalations of pyroclastic tuffs. This may be equivalent to Trench 5. At 39 meters to north-west, a sharp contact with the sediments shows evidence of shear deformation. The sediments are primarily lithic sandstones grading into mudstone units. Starting at 176 meters, the lithology reverts to a volcanic unit the end of saprolite in trench. Some interesting shear oxidized quartz veins were intercepted at several intervals in Trench 09. Assay results indicate several anomalous values as high 1.81 g/t. These values are located primarily within the mafic horizons and proximal to the contact between the sediments and the volcanic saprolite (Table 4).

Table 4. Mineralized composites in Trench 9.

TIBITI						
CHANNEL-ID	**FROM**	**TO**	**LENGTH**	**PPM Au**	**INCLUDING**	**TARGET**
TR-09	0	10	10	0.22		Follow up on Auger Anomaly
TR-09	14	16	2	0.6		Follow up on Auger Anomaly
TR-09	140	150	10	0.31		Follow up on Auger Anomaly
TR-09	188	190	2	0.97		Follow up on Auger Anomaly
TR-09	0	10	10	0.75	1.81 on 2m	2nd part to north:Follow up on Auger Anomaly
TR-09	14	16	2	0.49		2nd part to north:Follow up on Auger Anomaly

8.8 Interpretation of Exploration Results

When the first technical report was completed in early 2010, there was minimal exploration on the concession and other than the small scale mining, which was inactive, there were no obvious gold targets. The geophysical survey has generated both very promising gold and possible diamond targets. The ridgecrest sampling on magnetic trends west of Tibiti is much more promising than expected and further exploration by auger sampling and perhaps panning is required in this dry season. Trenching has encountered positive results to be further evaluated by trenching and drilling.

The magnetic features that may represent kimberlites may either be magnetic horizons within sedimentary units or are covered by younger (but possibly still Proterzoic age) sediments. More testing, including drilling is required to test the best geophysical targets.

Panning is a low cost early phase of exploration to define gold and diamond targets. The high values in the northeast within duricrust require further exploration. Panning should be accelerated in the south and west to determine other gold targets and to select areas for reduction of concession for next renewal.

Auger sampling represents the best tool for generating gold targets and the following programs and areas are recommended:

- North-South lines in areas of current gold anomalies to determine if higher values are encountered.

- A small portable rig to drill 10-30 meter holes through duricrust in northeast portion of concession.
- Further ridgecrest sampling and grid sampling west and south of Tibiti.
- Continued sampling along new ATV trails and magnetic targets to the south of concession.
- Chip tray logging

The trenching has identified in situ gold mineralization in a number of trenches that represent only a portion of the trench targets. The mineralization appears to be more intrusive related, but there is too little data and fresher saprolite to develop any significant conclusions without more trenching and later drilling. The results are very positive for wide zones of mineralization with portions over 1 ppm gold. Other trenches show positive evidence of shear vein style of mineralization.

9.0 Drilling

No drilling has yet been completed on project.

10.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

10.1 Sample preparation, analyses and security

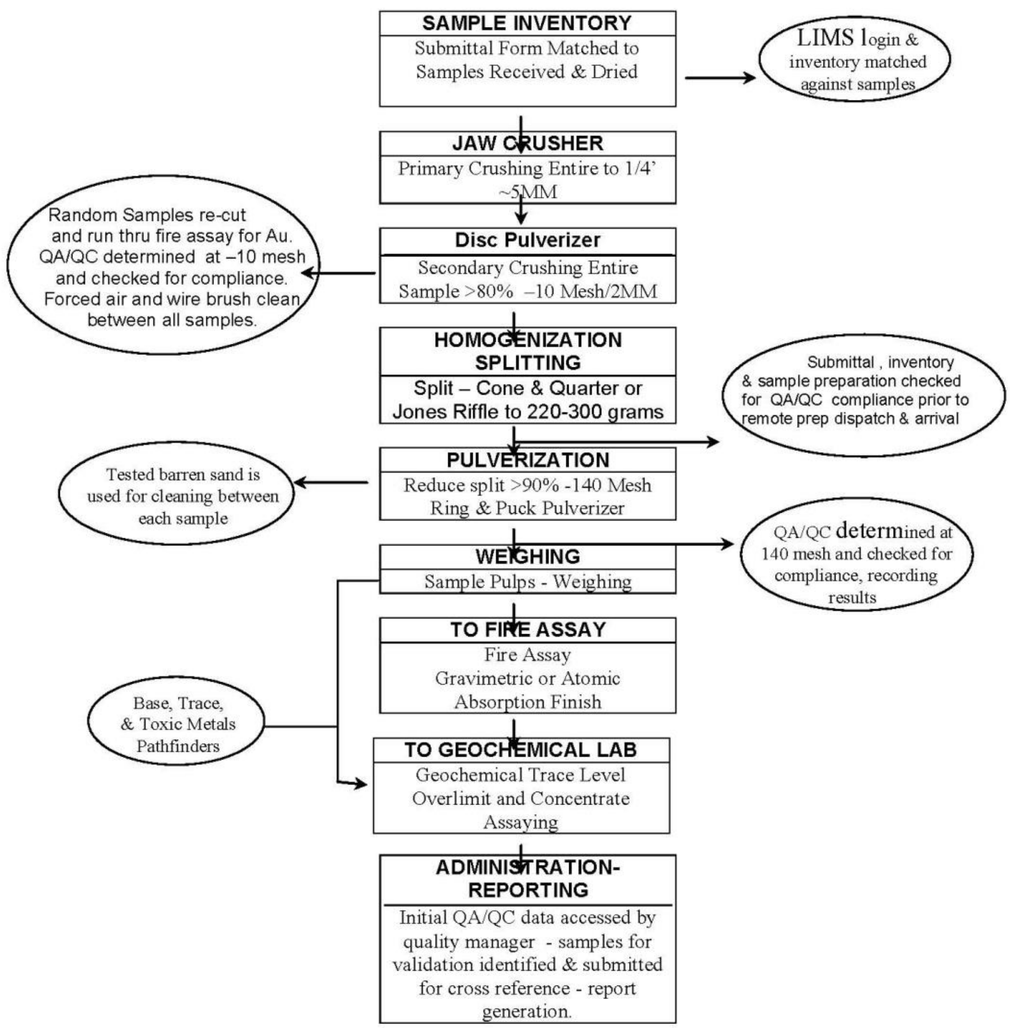
All samples were submitted to The Assay Office located in Paramaribo. The owner of the Assay Office, Robert Parker, has been in business for many years and has been the primary lab for many international gold companies. They are not certified and additional labs would be required to validate the assay data.

There is a chain of custody for samples. Samples are described and recorded in the field and placed in a rice bag for shipment to town. A submittal sheet is included with each shipment. In the field, each sample is in a labeled bag and a tag from a sample booklet is enclosed. The bags are sealed in the field and not opened until done so by lab personnel. Samples are submitted shortly after arrival in town to the assay lab in town. Figure 36 illustrates the procedures of The Assay Office. The Assay Office has a long history in Suriname and has been tested by many international companies. The lab is independent and no employee, contractor, or director of Harvest Gold is involved in any part of the lab procedures.

The Assay Office (Suriname)
Industrieweg Zuid Hal 3
Paramaribo Suriname
Tel/ Fax: 480986

The Assay Office (Suriname)
Box 8109 Gompertstraat / Kaatsbalstraat 3
Paramaribo, Suriname South America
Ph/ Fx: (597) 480986/ 487320 TheAssayOffice@cq-link.sr

The Assay Office (Suriname) SAMPLE PREPARATION PROCEDURES
ROCK CHIPS, DRILL CUTTINGS AND CORE SAMPLES



Optional additional quality control mesures instituted with up to 5% pulps forwarded to ISO certified and accredited SGS Lima Laboratory and ICP's forwarded by us on request at cost.

The Assay Office (Suriname)

Figure 36. Analytical Procedures of the Assay Office

External standards and blanks are added to trench samples as discussed, but not to the auger samples as described. No check samples have been sent to certified labs as of yet, but duplicate samples have been taken. Sampling for this report also supports the mineralized intervals.

For this stage of program, the sample collection, quality control, and sample security are adequate for results that can be relied on. When drilling is started, additional QA/QC procedures must be established.

10.2 Data Verification

All logs sheets from auger samples, panning, grab samples and trench samples are entered into secure access databases. These databases have been reviewed by the author and original datasheets and assay sheets examined. In addition, other experienced Suriname geologists and database personnel have examined the data for errors. The field sheets also have a number of descriptive fields to be filled and recorded that can add useful information. The English writing and comprehension skills are often poor when hiring technicians that are either inexperienced or self-educated and this leads to errors in recording data. There has been a turnover in geologists and technicians and some of the descriptive data is of limited value for using in GIS software. Mapinfo and Discover are used to review and evaluate data and note error in position.

The basic data of sample locations and assay data is verified and is maintained in a secure access database with backup.

The author considered the data accurate for purposes of this report. With further trenching and drilling it is suggested to:

- Training of geologists and technicians in field to record and understand descriptive data in English.
- An experienced data person to oversee data and QA/QC when drilling starts.
- Continual review of data by external reviewer.
- A server to access and store data.
- Storage and organization of chip trays and pulps and rejects.
- Use of standards and blanks plus duplicate samples.
- Multi-element chemistry as this is now available in Suriname.

11.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been done on property.

12.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no mineral resource estimates on project.

13.0 Adjacent Properties

The Tibiti concession is surrounded on the north, east and south by other concessions. Including the Goliath project of Grassalco to the north. And an updated concession map is not publically available. Another Suriname company has acquired the portions of the exploration concession that were returned to the government.

The former Saramacca project of Newmont and Golden Star is relevant to mineralization at Tibiti. However, there is no public data and no publically stated resource. The Rosebel deposit is on the same general trend and represents the primary model type of Tibiti. Figure 37 is a fact sheet from the IAMGOLD website for August 2012. The qualified person for the Tibiti report has been unable to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Tibiti property that is the subject of this technical report.

Rosebel Gold Mine, Suriname

LOCATION: **Suriname, South America**

OWNERSHIP: **95% IAMGOLD, 5% Government of Suriname**

ATTRIBUTABLE GOLD PRODUCTION: **2011 - 385,000 ounces**

TOTAL CASH COST: **2011 - $616 per ounce**

MINE LIFE(E): **14 years**

RESERVES & RESOURCES* (as at December 31, 2011):

Proven and Probable Reserves			Measured and Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources		
Tonnes (000)	Grade (g/t)	Attributable Contained Ounces (000)	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g/t)	Attributable Contained Ounces (000)	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g/t)	Attributable Contained Ounces (000)
186,381	1.0	5,730	263,115	1.0	7,719	13,876	0.7	278

*Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors: The United States Securities and Exchange Commission limits disclosure for U.S. reporting purposes to mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. IAMGOLD uses certain terms on this website, such as "measured," "indicated," or "inferred," which may not be consistent with the reserve definitions established by the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in the IAMGOLD Annual Reports on Forms 40-F. You can review and obtain copies of these filings from the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml or by contacting the Investor Relations department.

MINING & PROCESSING: **Open pit; gravity separation & carbon-in-leach**

TECHNICAL REPORT: **"Rosebel Technical Report, Suriname, South America", March 2010**

Figure 37. Fact sheet summary of Rosebel Gold Mine (IAMGOLD website August, 2012).

14.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

No other additional information or explanation is considered necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

15.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The exploration at the Tibiti Project merits significant further exploration and funding including a drilling program. Although gold has been known on the concession for decades based on the small scale mining activity, the exploration of Canasur Gold is developing areas for potential hardrock exploitation if future drill results are positive. The results of the panning, scouting, geophysics and in particular auger sampling and trenching have all been very positive in generating drill targets. This exploration is on-going and additional work is required prior to drilling. For a junior company, it is critical to drill the best targets to develop positive results to promote the funding required to develop a gold resource.

The trenches indicate gold mineralization in the saprolite (insitu) based on channel samples and panning of the trench walls, but the orientation and style of mineralization remains unclear. The trenches need to be remapped by a geologist experienced in interpreting saprolite and structure to correlate mineralization from one trench to the next. Other trenches will need to be excavated to expand this mineralization and encounter higher grades. The widths of mineralization are promising, but higher grades are required to generate better drill targets. Because of the duricrust and the steep terrain, safe trench sites are difficult to site. A small portable rig that can drill to depths of 30 meters can be of value. Mobility, low cost, and simple use are important in selecting a rig. The intent is to drill many holes as a lower cost versus fewer holes at higher cost in order to create the opportunity for more success.

The auger sampling program is very effective at new target generation and this program should continue with limited new lines within area of the current grid and further lines and grids in the anomalous areas of ridgecrest lines and to the south on the ATV trail and geophysical targets. Panning can also assist as a more rapid means to select areas for auger sampling.

With the new results from mapping, trenching and auger sampling, the geophysical data should be re-examined by a geophysical consultant working with the geologist to select gold targets. This modeling should include 3-D modeling also. The modeling of the diamond targets also should be to be reviewed in light of the indication of the quartz-rich sand cover on top of the kimberlite targets. It seems that a cover of sediments hides the magnetic bodies and drilling will be required to test the presence of kimberlites.

Excellent relationships within Suriname and the Ministry of Natural Resources should be continued by Harvest Gold. In any developing country there are risks associated with decisions of the government in power, but Suriname remains very stable and supportive. In any early stage project, the greatest risk is the exploration risk as the project must move forward to the drilling stage and positive results.

The reliability of the exploration information and data exceeds the industry standards. There is need for developing the support structure prior to the start of drilling by adding new, experienced technical personnel, improvement in access to the concession and within the concession for logistics to support drilling, updating communication, updating data and sample management and QA/QC reporting, and addressing the activities of small scale miners and the supporting stores and individuals associated with small scale mining. Core logging and storage facilities will need to be added.

The author of this report concludes that the Tibiti project continues to develop into a promising and viable exploration project that merits increased funding and continued exploration for both gold and diamonds. As new exploration data develop, the quality of the potential targets will continue to develop. As part of the Eastern greenstone belt gold trend and the geologic proximity to the Saramacca project (Newmont/Golden Star) and Rosebel Gold Mine (IAMGOLD) this an excellent concession to continue exploration. Because of the potential of the region, Harvest Gold should continue their efforts to acquire nearby concessions where local owners focus only on alluvial operations.

16.0 Recommendations

The first phase of Exploration is to re-evaluate and recompile the prior exploration by Canasur as all exploration personnel have departed. This includes remapping trenches, where safe and possible and then use this information to plan additional trenching for developing controls on mineralization and drill targets.

A second phase of exploration would be shallow auger or RC drilling to detect gold mineralization below duricrust cover and to complete initial drilling of magnetic features to determine if kimberlite is present.

A generalized budget for Phase 1 is as follows:

Table 5. Proposed Generalized Budget for Phase 1 at Tibiti, excluding drilling.

ITEM	AVERAGE MONTHLY COST	TOTAL 12 MONTHS
Logistics to maintain camp and personnel for phase 1 (fuel, food, repairs, transport)	**$8,000**	**$32,000**
Database Management logistical support (4 months)	$2,000	$8,000
Camp Management: 4 months	$2000	$8,000
Project Management	$5,000	$20,000
Assays		$12,000
Personnel (Geologist, Technician, crew) for 4 months	$8,000	$32,000
Added Exploration Activities		
Geophysical review	$5,000	$5,000
Trenching (estimate based on $30/meter as above	1000 meters	$30,000
Capital Items		
Upgrade Road		$10,000
Communications		$3,000
ATV's (2)		$24,000
GENERALIZED TOTAL BUDGET		$184,000

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CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR

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I, Dennis J. LaPoint, PhD, Registered geologist in North Carolina, USA do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of Appalachian Resources LLC, a North Carolina Corporation with a physical office at 9601 Gates Lane, Chapel Hill, NC 27516 and provide geological consulting services.   I am an Adjunct Faculty Member in the Department of Geological Sciences at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

2. I have a PhD in Geology from the University of Colorado, Boulder, CO (1977); an M.S. degree in Geology from the University of Montana, Missoula, MT (1971); and a B.A. in Geology from the University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA (1968).

3. I am a registered Geologist with the Society of Mining Engineers (SME) and this organization is approved for a qualifying person to author this report. I am also a Licensed Geologist in North Carolina, #625, and also was appointed to the North Carolina Board of Licensing Geologists by the Governor of North Carolina. I am also a Licensed Geologist in South Carolina, #322. I am a member of various professional organizations including Society of Economic Geologists, Geological Society of America, Society of Exploration Geochemists, Carolina Geological Society (Past President), and Society of Mining Engineers (Past chairman of Carolina Section). I have published and presented many professional papers at Professional meetings including papers on Suriname exploration.

4. I have been employed as a geologist for over 40 years and have managed Exploration Programs in Suriname since 2000. I initiated the exploration program for Alcoa and led the team that discovered the Nassau gold deposit, now nearing production by Newmont and known as Merian. I was Exploration Manager for Cambior and initiated exploration and discoveries on projects at the

mine concession and elsewhere in Suriname. Since 2007, I have provided project management services to clients in Suriname, Central America, Southeastern US and Serbia. I am a Director of a public company and a private company and technical advisor on for a rare earth company. Two 43-101 reports for Suriname are available on Sedar. Other 43-101 reports have been written for clients to seek funding for Suriname projects.

5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” as 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 by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of this report entitled Tibiti Project, Sipaliwini District, Eastern Suriname, South America for Harvest Gold Limited dated March 31, 2016. I have visited the property most recently for purposes of this report on June 7, 2012 and collected samples from recent trenching and reviewed the on-going exploration program.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading. To the best of the author’s information and belief the report contains all scientific and technical info required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

8. I have no affiliation with either Canasur, Harvest Gold Limited, or Affiliated Companies and I am independent of both Canasur and Harvest Gold according to all the criteria as defined. This independent relationship is stated further in section 1.3 as well as reason for no new site visit as I have monitored that no new work has been conducted since the 2012 technical report.

9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F and the Technical Report has been prepared with compliance with that instrument and form.

10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 10th day of July, 2016

(signed) “Dennis J. LaPoint”

Dennis J. LaPoint