

Geochemical Report
On The
Ten and RDU Claims:

Ten 19-22	YC07001 to YC07004	Bernard Kreft
Ten 24	YC07006	"
Ten 42	YC07024	"
Ten 43	YC07025	"
Ten 44	YC07026	"
Ten 45	YC07027	"
Ten 47	YC07029	"
Ten 49-62	YC07031 to YC07044	"
Ten 63-68	YC07045 to YC07050	"
Ten 70	YC07052	"
Ten 72	YC07054	"
RDU 82-85	YC93891 to YC93894	"
RDU 86-88	YC93895 to YC93897	"
RDU 100-106	YC93909 to YC93915	"
RDU 107-109	YC93916 to YC93918	"
RDU 111-113	YC93920 to YC93922	"
RDU 114	YC93923	"
RDU 115	YC93924	"
RDU 128-135	YC93937 to YC93944	"

Work Period September 6th to 8th, 2016

Located In
Dawson Mining District
On
NTS 115-O-05, 115-N-08
63° 29' Latitude, 139° 59' Longitude

By
Bernie Kreft
November 11th, 2016

Table Of Contents

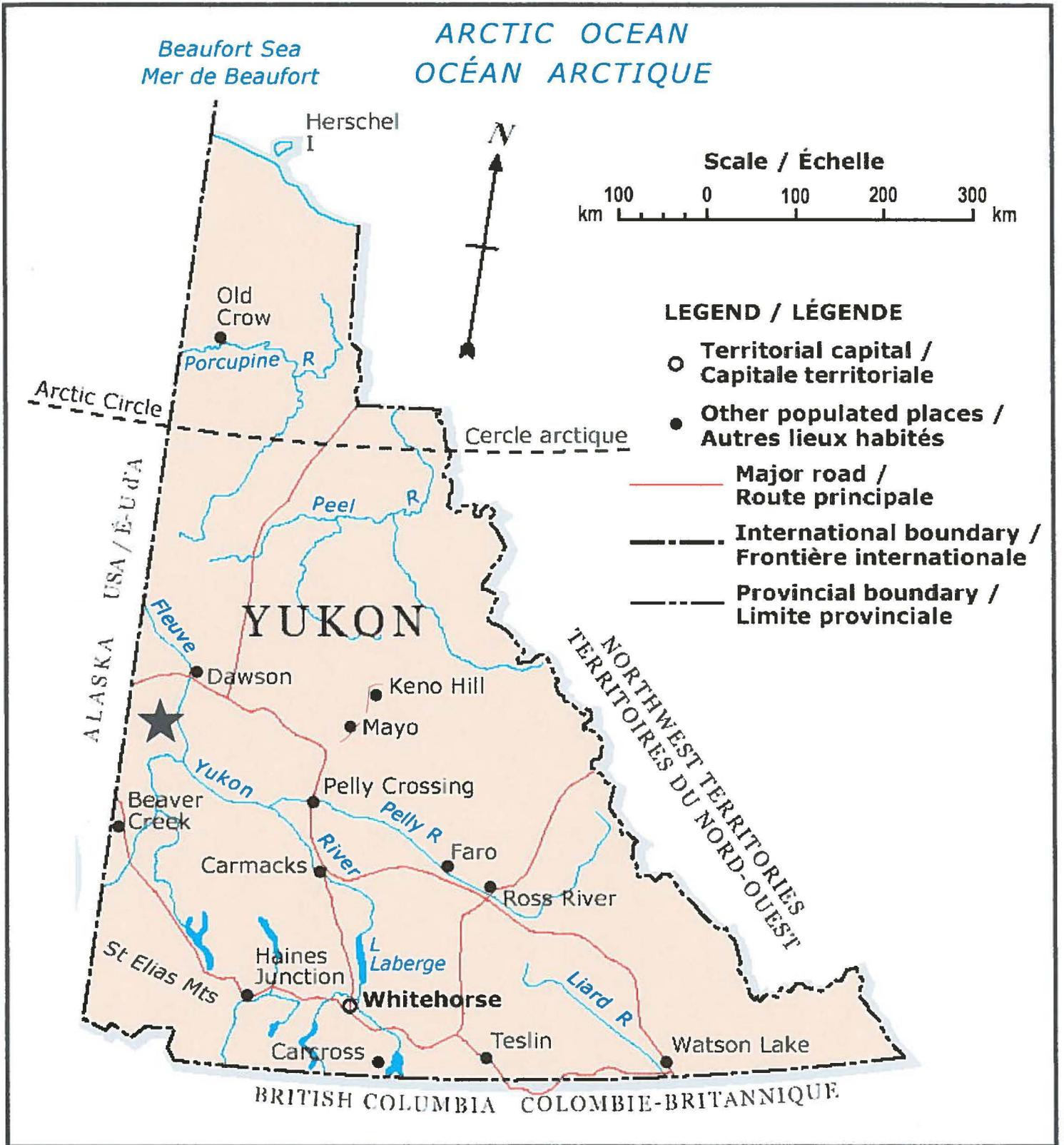
Location	Page 1
Claim Status Table	Page 1
Access	Page 1
Topography And Vegetation	Page 1
Yukon Map (figure 1)	Page 2
Regional Map (figure 2)	Page 3
Claim Map (figure 3)	Page 4
History And Previous Work	Page 5
Compilation Map (figure 4)	Page 7
Geology And Mineralization	Page 8
Geology Map (figure 5)	Page 10
Geophysical Data	Page 11
Current Work And Results	Page 12
Conclusions	Page 13
Recommendations	Page 13
Sample Label Map (figure 6)	Page 14
Gold Value Map (figure 7)	Page 15
Soil Sample Table	Page 16
Statement Of Qualifications	Page 17
Statement Of Costs	Page 18
Assay Sheets	At Back

Location – The Ten Project is located on NTS mapsheets 115-0-05 and 115-N-08, 70 kilometres south of Dawson City, Y.T, in the Dawson Mining District. It is situated south of the Sixty Mile River extending from Ten Mile Creek (tributary of the Sixty Mile River) through to Sestak Creek (tributary of the Yukon River). Latitude and longitude of the property is approximately 63°29'N, 139°59'W. Claims comprising the project are listed on the following table.

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Registered Owner	Expiry Date Y/M/D
Ten 19-22	YC07001 to YC07004	Bernard Kreft	2017/10/29
Ten 24	YC07006	"	2016/10/29
Ten 42	YC07024	"	2016/10/29
Ten 43	YC07025	"	2017/10/29
Ten 44	YC07026	"	2016/10/29
Ten 45	YC07027	"	2017/10/29
Ten 47	YC07029	"	2016/10/29
Ten 49-62	YC07031 to YC07044	"	2016/10/29
Ten 63-68	YC07045 to YC07050	"	2017/10/29
Ten 70	YC07052	"	2017/10/29
Ten 72	YC07054	"	2016/10/29
RDU 82-85	YC93891 to YC93894	"	2016/10/29
RDU 86-88	YC93895 to YC93897	"	2017/10/29
RDU 100-106	YC93909 to YC93915	"	2016/10/29
RDU 107-109	YC93916 to YC93918	"	2017/10/29
RDU 111-113	YC93920 to YC93922	"	2016/10/29
RDU 114	YC93923	"	2017/10/29
RDU 115	YC93924	"	2016/10/29
RDU 128-135	YC93937 to YC93944	"	2016/10/29

Access– Access is best achieved by helicopter from Dawson City, with numerous landing sites available at higher elevations and along the placer mined portion of Ten Mile Creek valley. Fixed wing aircraft can access the Lammers Airstrip, which is located at the mouth of Ten Mile Creek approximately 8.0 kilometres north of the centre of the property. A large river barge suitable for transporting heavy equipment (operated by Stuart Schmidt) can land at the mouth of the Sixtymile River, 7.0 kilometres east of the airstrip. Recent road construction has connected the barge landing to the airstrip and beyond to the network of placer mining roads running along Ten Mile Creek valley. There is also barge access to the mouth of Sestak Creek, approximately 6.0 kilometres east of the east edge of the property. Rough mining roads extend up Sestak Creek from the barge landing for a distance of approximately 2.5 kilometres, or to within 3.5 kilometres of the property boundary. A fixed wing landing strip is located on the ridge just north of the placer workings along lower Sestak Creek, but it is well overgrown and would require de-bushing prior to use.

Topography And Vegetation– The property lies within the un-glaciated Klondike Plateau, which is characterized by low rolling hills dissected by deeply incised stream valleys. This region experienced strong surface weathering during the early and mid-Tertiary, as a result, bedrock exposure is extremely limited with the effects of surface



Ten-RDU Project

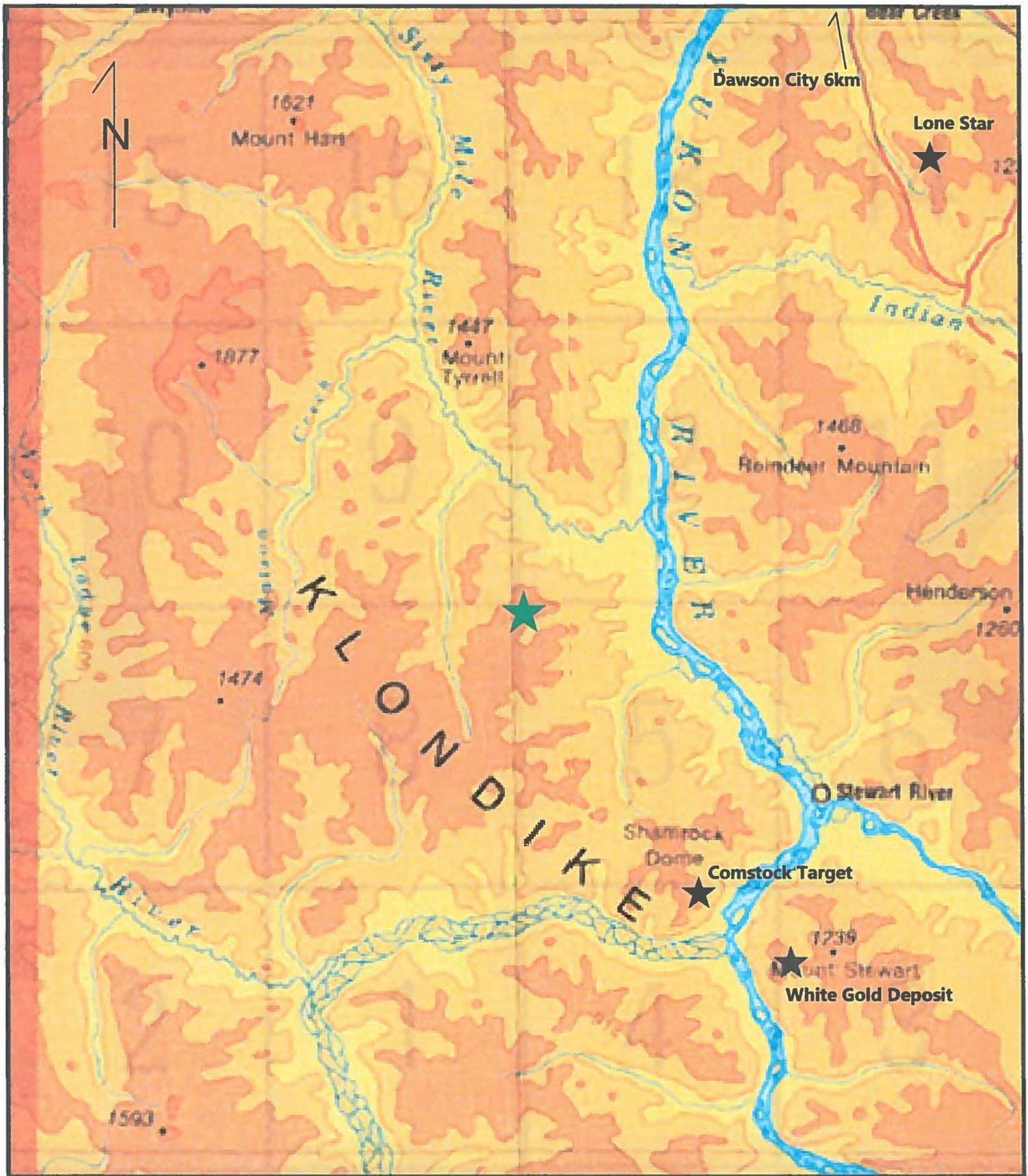


To Accompany: 2016 Ten Report

November 4th, 2016

By: Jarret Kreft

Figure 1



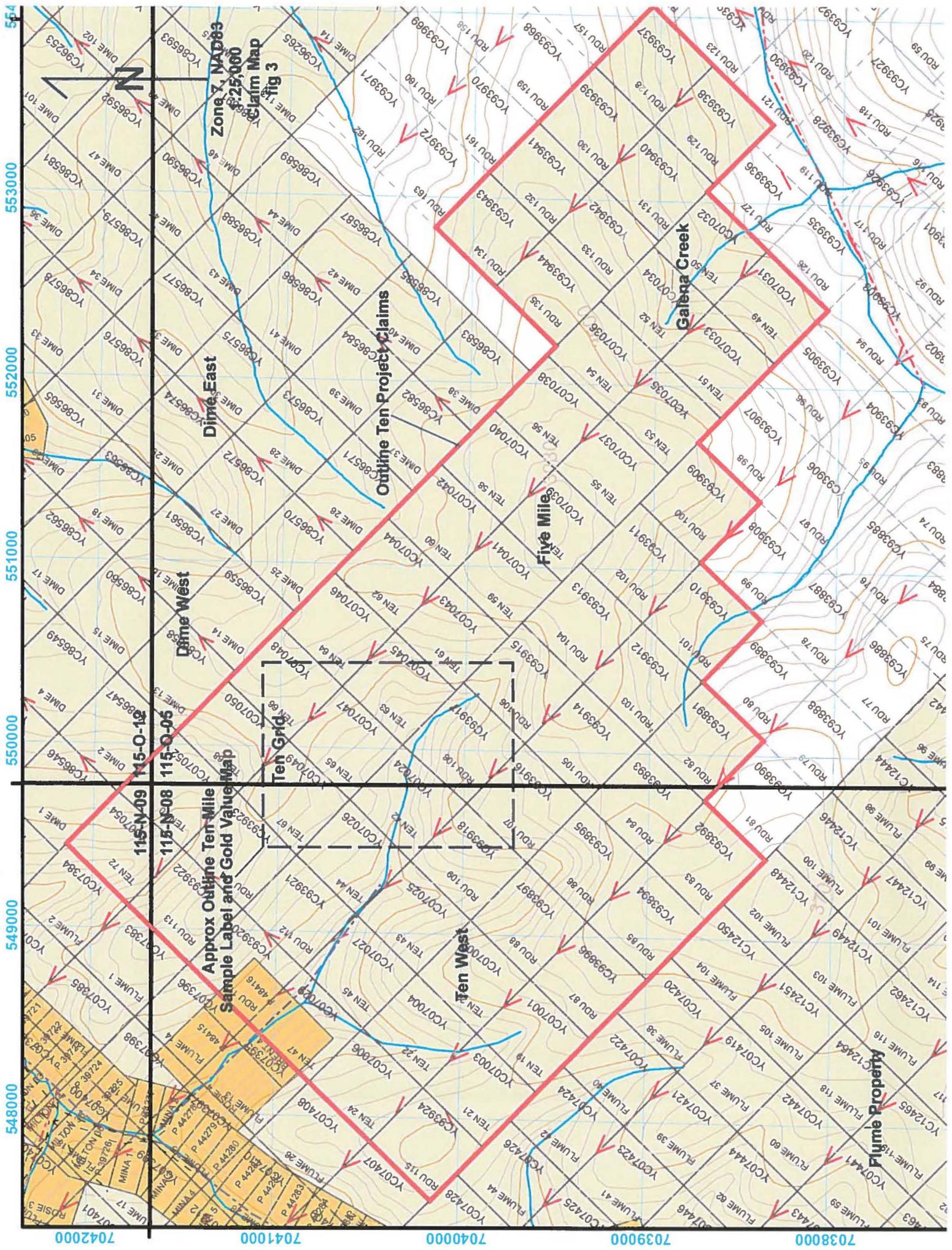
Ten Project



By: Jarret Kreft, November 4th, 2016

0km 10km 25km

115-N E-1/2 and 115-O W-1/2 Figure 2



548000 549000 550000 551000 552000 553000 554000

7042000 7041000 7040000 7039000 7038000

Zone 7, NAD83
625,000
Claim Map
Fig 3

Dime East

Dime West

Approx Outline Ten Mile
Sample Label and Gold Value Map

Ten Grid

Five Mile

Galena Creek

Ten West

Flume Property

7042000 7041000 7040000 7039000 7038000

weathering extending to depths of as much as 80 metres or more. Overburden and regolithic averages 1-2 metres in thickness, necessitating the use of mechanized trenching to effectively expose bedrock. Permafrost is widespread on north facing slopes, and sporadically occurs in other areas. Although snow cover is mostly gone by mid-May, frost does not leave the ground sufficiently for exploration purposes until about mid-June. The property is mostly below tree line, higher elevations are covered by mixed spruce, birch, poplar and brush, with tree cover generally increasing at lower elevations and on south facing slopes, with brush and stunted trees predominating on north facing slopes, at higher elevations, and in areas of permafrost.

History and Previous Work – Placer gold mining has been conducted on Ten Mile Creek and Sestak Creek since 1898, with a total of 31,754 ozs of gold reportedly recovered from Ten Mile Creek, and 1050 ounces reportedly recovered from Sestak Creek, during the 1978-2006 period. Given that gold production records are often incomplete and gold is commonly not reported by the producer, it is likely that the actual amount is much higher.

Placer gold from Ten Mile Creek generally occurs as small flakes and chunks with some quartz attached, with rare nuggets up to 3.5 ozs in size. Raw gold ranges in purity from 83%-84.5%, which is comparable in purity to gold from Thistle Creek (84%-89%), which is the closest significant placer gold producing creek to the White Gold deposit. Given the generally narrow valley and overall small deposit size, the ground is considered rich by placer mining standards, with the current placer workings ending at the mouth of a right limit tributary draining the Ten West Zone. The placer deposit characteristics are suggestive of a locally derived bedrock source(s), with a limited amount of associated sulphide mineralization.

Placer gold from Sestak Creek generally occurred as small flat pieces with occasional quartz attached. Raw gold ranges in purity from 81% to 81.5% which is slightly less than the purity of gold from Thistle Creek (84%-89%), which is the closest significant placer gold producing creek to the White Gold deposit. Mining operations were conducted from the mouth to a point approximately 2.5 kilometres upstream. The ground is low grade by placer mining standards, but it should be noted that the mineable portion of the valley is wide, therefore the placer deposit is somewhat analogous to a bulk-tonnage low-grade hard-rock deposit. The placer deposit characteristics are suggestive of a locally derived bedrock source(s), with a limited amount of associated sulphide mineralization.

Although hardrock prospecting efforts in the area likely began immediately following the discovery of placer gold deposits along Ten Mile Creek and Sestak Creek, the first documented exploration efforts available in the public domain relate to work completed by Teck Corporation in 1998 as part of a regional exploration program designed to explore for Pogo type occurrences in the Yukon. Significant placer gold production from Ten Mile and Sestak Creek, as well as highly anomalous gold-arsenic RGS stream silt geochemistry in the greater Ten Mile Creek region helped focus exploration efforts to this area. Work by Teck Corp during 1999-2001 included prospecting, mapping, limited

grid based and reconnaissance soil sampling and a minor amount of hand trenching. Although lack of outcrop hampered mapping and prospecting efforts, and soil samples were taken from the B horizon (which in the un-glaciated Dawson Range invariably yields low and erratic metal values when compared to sampling within the C horizon), results from the Teck programs were very encouraging, and helped partially define 3 main mineralized areas:

Ten Grid: Soil sampling partially outlined a generally northwest trending 1600m x 500m soil anomaly with values of up to 255 ppb gold, 1280 ppm arsenic and anomalous antimony that remains open to the southeast and west. Only weakly anomalous gold in rock values were returned from limited prospecting and sampling within this anomaly which straddles the contact between intrusive and metamorphic rocks.

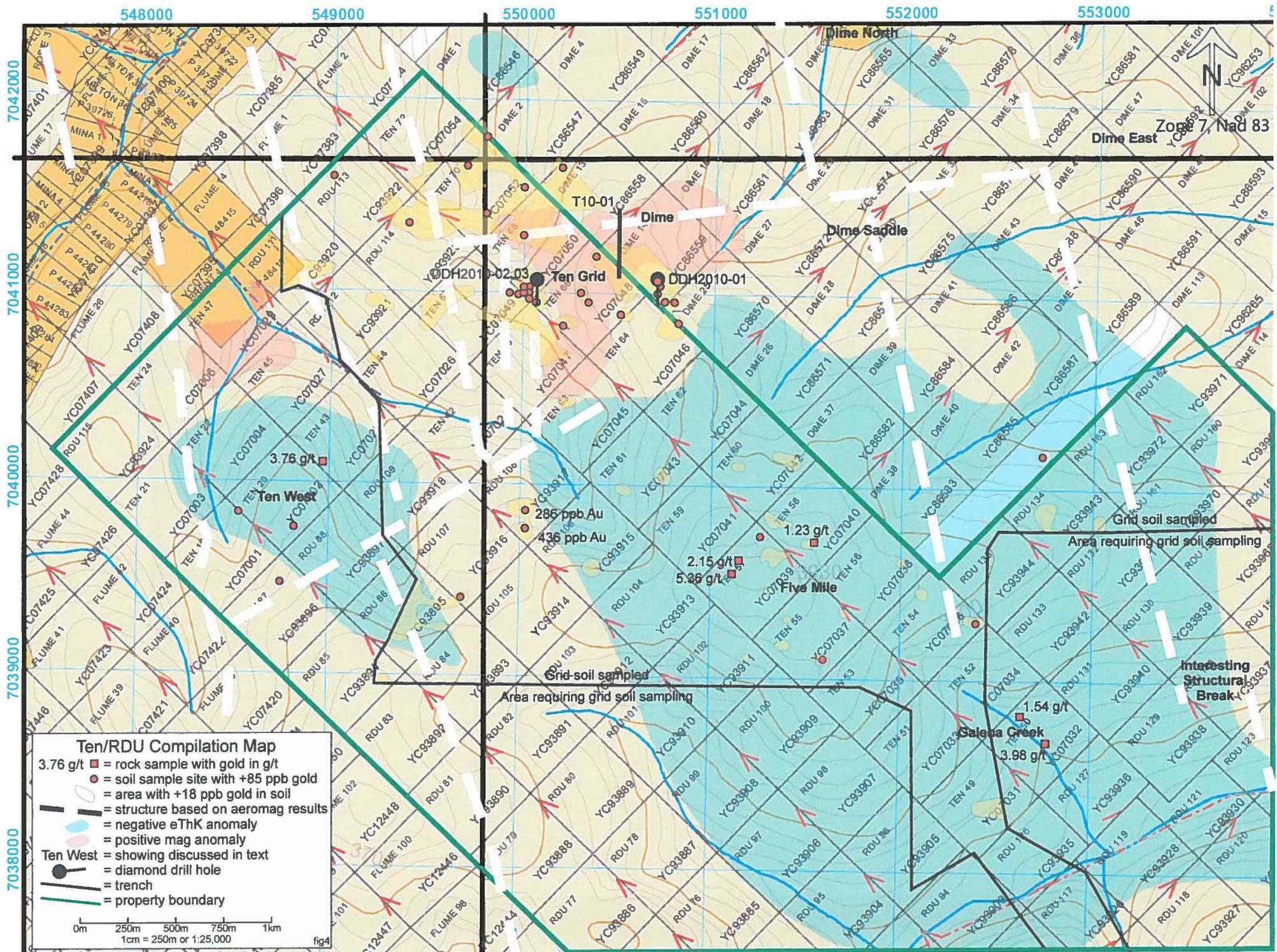
Ten West: This zone is located 1.5 kilometres south-west of the Ten Grid. A sample of quartz-galena vein subcrop returned 3760 ppb gold while several nearby soils returned up to 150 ppb gold along with highly anomalous lead and weakly anomalous arsenic. These wide-spaced anomalous sites occur in an area mapped as intrusive.

Galena Creek/Five Mile: Intrusive hosted quartz-galena veins, and sheeted veins, grading up to 5.36 g/t gold are scattered throughout a 2600m x 1500m area southeast of the Ten Grid. Teck's soil sampling in this area was mostly reconnaissance in nature and returned only scattered anomalies of up to 70 ppb gold along with weakly anomalous lead values. Mineralized veins were thought to be related to northwest trending fault structures.

Exploration by Solomon Resources during the 2010 and 2011 field seasons consisted of soil sampling, trenching and airborne geophysical surveying which resulted in exploration successes at the Ten Grid and Galena Creek/Five Mile areas culminating in a 3 hole 425m diamond drilling program at Ten Grid. Results from the Solomon Program are discussed on a zone by zone basis as follows:

Ten Grid: Work consisted of grid based soil sampling covering the Ten Grid area and extending to the Galena Creek/Five Mile area, a single trench and 3 diamond drill holes. Soil sampling returned numerous anomalous sample sites as well as two distinct clusters with highly anomalous values of up to 698 ppb Au along with highly anomalous arsenic and lead. The trench totaled 350 metres in length and was cut in a north-south direction in an area with only weakly anomalous gold in soil values. No mineralization was encountered and no sampling was completed. Drill holes were spotted adjacent to the strongest clusters of gold soil geochemistry; however the 3 holes were improperly oriented to test the apparent trend of the anomalous geochemistry. Several scattered intervals of 150 ppb Au or less over 2 to 6 metre intervals were encountered along with widespread highly anomalous arsenic.

Ten West: No surface work was completed in the immediate area of the historical showings. Several gold soil anomalies from work in the Ten Grid and Galena



Ten/RDU Compilation Map

- 3.76 g/t ■ = rock sample with gold in g/t
- = soil sample site with +85 ppb gold
- = area with +18 ppb gold in soil
- = structure based on aeromag results
- = negative eThK anomaly
- = positive mag anomaly
- = Ten West
- = showing discussed in text
- = diamond drill hole
- = trench
- = property boundary

0m 250m 500m 750m 1km
 1cm = 250m or 1:25,000

fig4

Creek/Five Mile areas remain open into this area.

Galena Creek/Five Mile: Grid based soil sampling was conducted throughout this area unfortunately only a few highly anomalous values were returned. Of interest is that several of the anomalous sites remain open into the area east of Galena Creek which contains an interesting structural break, inferred from an aeromagnetic survey, located at the margin of a negative eTh/K anomaly the combination of which is thought to represent a favourable setting for gold mineralization.

Kreft 2014: Exploration during the 2014 field season was focused on the interesting structural break located east of Galena Creek. A total of 75 soil samples and 3 rock samples were taken and although a few soil samples returned anomalous values to 67.8 ppb Au, overall results were low and did not suggest the presence of a target of significance within the area tested.

Geology And Mineralization: The project is situated on the southwest side of the Tintina Fault, within Yukon Tanana Terrane (YTT) strata. The YTT has proven to be an under-explored, yet highly prospective belt of rocks, as witnessed by the recent significant discoveries at Underworld, Wolverine, Kudz Ze Kayah, Coffee and Pogo. The potential for bulk-tonnage gold targets has been recognized in the Yukon portion of the YTT, with the area south and west of Dawson receiving considerable attention since 1993 from numerous companies, including Newmont, Teck, Kennecott and Phelps Dodge as well as a plethora of junior exploration companies. This area is part of the Tintina Gold Belt that extends from south-eastern Yukon to south-western Alaska, and includes the Fort Knox, Victoria Gold, Brewery Creek, Pogo, Coffee, White Gold and Donlin Creek deposits. Mineralization at these deposits covers a wide spectrum of high-grade mesothermal veins, intrusion hosted sheeted veins, large-tonnage and low-grade disseminations and stockworks, skarns and mantos, with the majority of this mineralization being intrusion related.

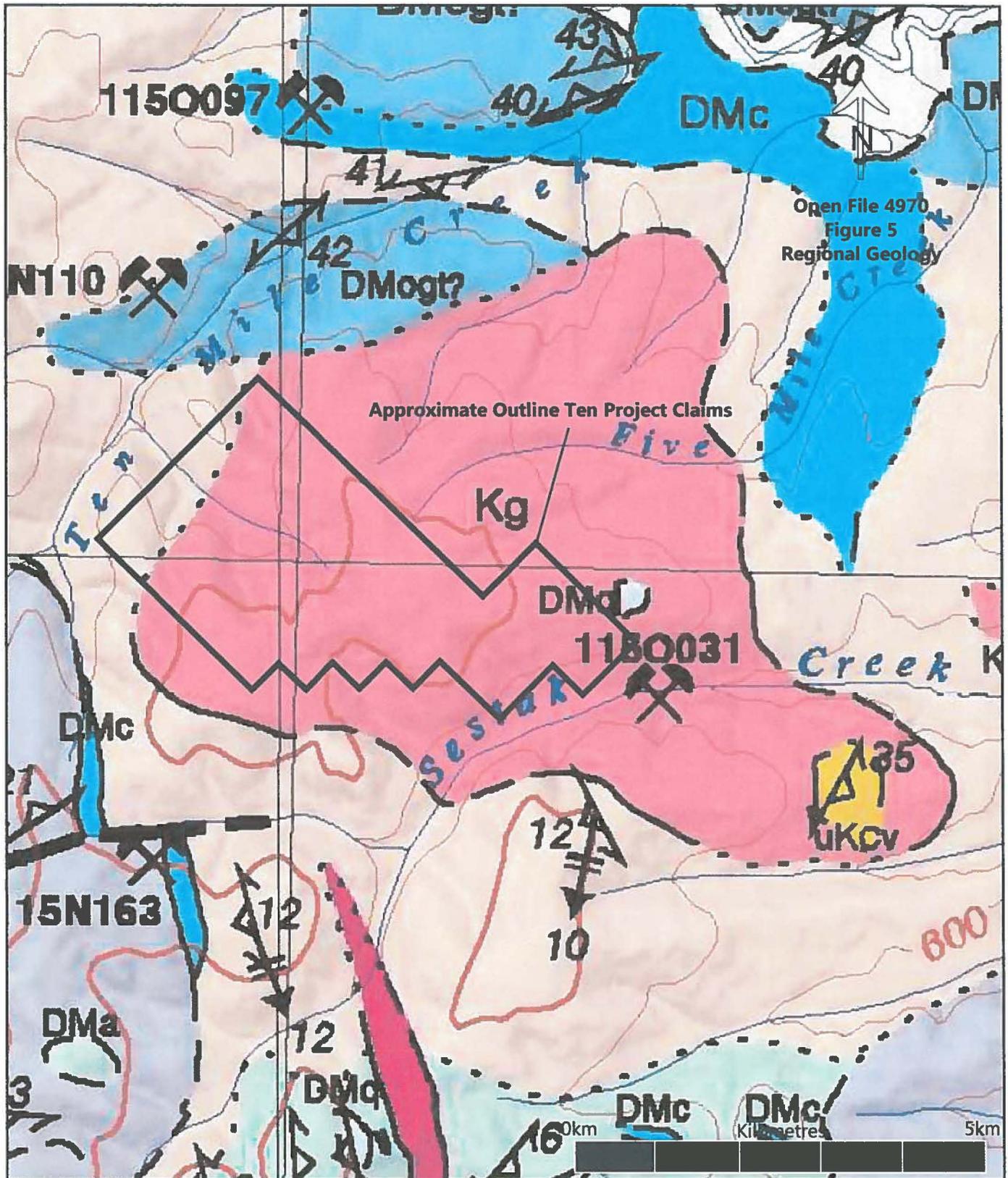
A significant surge in gold exploration activity within the Yukon has occurred since the discovery by Underworld Resources of the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits at the White Gold Project. At Golden Saddle, intrusion-related gold mineralization is preferentially hosted within metamorphosed felsic intrusive units, as well as felsic and mafic metavolcanic rocks, with the principal host rock a granitoid that has been metamorphosed to an augen gneiss. Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins, stockwork and breccia zones, as well as pyrite veinlets and disseminations, with better-grade gold mineralization found in proximity to ultramafic units. The alteration assemblage includes pervasive albite, carbonate, sericite and silicification. The main mineralized zone strikes to the northeast, with a gentle to moderate dip to the northwest. The generally lower grade and smaller Arc Deposit is hosted by metasedimentary rocks (quartzite), and is typified by hydrothermal breccias and silicification, with mineralization associated with arsenic, which is distinct to the Golden Saddle deposit which contains limited to no arsenic.

Work by Phelps Dodge and Ryan Gold on Commander Resources Flume property, which is adjacent to the southwest side of the Ten Project, encountered gold values within quartz +/- arsenopyrite +/- galena veins, narrow pyrite and arsenopyrite bearing fault zones, calc-silicate skarn material with galena and sphalerite as well as silicified and bleached felsic or granitic intrusive material with variable amounts of sulphide. Property wide soil sampling and limited trenching were followed up by a 9-hole diamond drill program returning a maximum value of 2.0m grading 5.76 g/t Au.

Work by Stina Resources on the Dime project, which is adjacent to the northeast side of the Ten Project, included property wide soil sampling and trenching which were followed up by 19 ddh's over two years and which intersected a brecciated and silicified east-west trending south-dipping fault zone in the West Anomaly and a Northwest-Southeast trending zone of gold mineralization associated with silicified zones and quartz sulphide veins in a cupola zone at the top of a mafic-poor intrusion in the East Anomaly. Mineral zones contain elevated pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization. Results of up to 9.6m of 1.1 g/t Au and 10.65m of 1.07 g/t Au were reported from drill holes located in the Western Anomaly which is located immediately northeast of the Ten Grid Zone.

Auriferous mineralization on the authors nearby Val-Jual property is predominantly associated with vein or stockwork zones within fractured and brecciated, silicified and occasionally bleached (albitized?) intrusive and lesser metasedimentary rocks. Two styles of quartz veins occur, a brittle milky white variety with aggregates of minor galena and/or pyrite and a cryptocrystalline pale coloured, commonly vuggy variety with minor galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite. The vuggy vein and stockwork zones with minor fine galena tend to carry higher gold values. Significant gold values associated with minor amounts of disseminated pyrite and/or galena have also been noted within altered areas of the intrusion. The Teckphel Zone is located at the contact between intrusive and metasedimentary units which are variably silicified, carbonate altered, bleached (albitized?) and faulted or brecciated. Soil and rock sample data shows a strong gold-arsenic correlation, suggesting the style of mineralization here is distinct to that at the Jual and Cupid Zones which commonly contain only limited arsenic.

The Ten Project is primarily underlain by a quartz monzonite body dated at 262ma with a strong 173ma overprint which cuts Proterozoic and/or Palaeozoic metamorphic basement rocks comprised of brown weathering muscovite biotite psammitic schist, biotite schist, graphitic schist, muscovite-biotite quartzite, variable quartz-mica schist, and muscovite-chlorite granodiorite gneiss. These metasedimentary rocks locally exhibit hornfelsing at the contact with the intrusion. Structurally interleaved with the metasedimentary rocks are a suite of deformed and metamorphosed Middle Palaeozoic intrusions represented by melanocratic quartz augen gneiss, leucocratic feldspar augen gneiss and granitic pegmatite. Two main phases of the Jurassic to Cretaceous intrusion have been distinguished. One phase consists of a fresh, pink coloured, medium grained to rarely fine grained, equigranular biotite quartz monzonite with 10-15% biotite. The second phase is white in colour, fine grained to almost aphanitic with 4% fine biotite, commonly exhibits clay alteration along with possible potassic alteration, and generally



Open File 4970
Figure 5
Regional Geology

Approximate Outline Ten Project Claims

UPPER CRETACEOUS

uKcv CARMACKS GROUP: rhyodacite and dacite, commonly biotite and hornblende phytic, dominated by lesser andesite and basalt; minor rhyolite

MID?-CRETACEOUS

Kg Kgd GRANITE/GRANODIORITE: Kg, pink to grey, locally porphyritic syenogranite to monzogranite plutons and dykes; Kgd, biotite-hornblende bearing granodiorite, locally foliated

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN?

DMogq DMoga ORTHOGNEISS (OLDER, 363-343 Ma): DMog, undivided orthogneiss; DMoga, pink to orange K-feldspar rich, granitic orthogneiss, commonly with biotite, banded to layered, commonly includes or associated with DMoga; DMoga, mainly K-feldspar augen orthogneiss, commonly includes or associated with DMog; DMogt, mainly tonalitic to intermediate to mafic orthogneiss, generally grey, banded to layered, commonly veined; commonly interlayered with amphibolite schist and gneiss, biotite and/or hornblende bearing; ?-age assignment probable, ??-age assignment assumed (alternatively could be part of Pog)

DMa AMPHIBOLITE: amphibolite schist and gneiss; metabasite; probably derived from mafic to intermediate volcanic or volcanoclastic rocks; locally associated with pegmatite or interlayered with orthogneiss

DMc MARBLE: marble (metacarbonate) derived from pure to impure limestone; associated calc-silicate schist derived from calcareous metapelite

DMps QUARTZ-MICA SCHIST: undivided metasedimentary rocks dominated by metapsammite, semipelite and metapelite; commonly quartz-garnet-biotite-muscovite schist possibly derived from siliceous siltstone; commonly finely interlayered with garnet metapelite; commonly contains members of micaceous quartzite; rare conglomerate; grades locally to paragneiss

Eocene

Er PORPHYRY: Smokey quartz and K-feldspar phytic rhyolite to rhyodacite stocks and dykes, and possible rare flows

resembles an altered intrusive occurring at Pogo. Cutting these units are several north-south trending diabase to trachyte 56.2ma dykes related to regional east-west extension.

Significant gold values on the Ten Project are found in the Ten Grid, Ten West and Galena Creek-Five Mile areas within quartz veins with occasional galena as well as brecciated or fractured quartzite with arsenopyrite. The table below summarizes historical geochemical data of rock grab samples with the highest gold values from various zones on the Ten Mile and Val-Jual properties. See figure 3, Claim Map, for locations of the various zones.

Sample	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Pb ppm	Lithology	Zone	Assessment Report
00520	3760	1.0	<5	356	quartz vein	Ten West	094041
7186	3810	>30.0	>10000	524	quartz vein	Jual Zone	094041
7193	11130	<0.2	<5	12	intrusive	Jual Zone	"
596	11280	0.6	<5	2	intrusive	Jual Zone	"
598	8710	4.2	<5	2578	quartz vein	Jual Zone	"
6794	2050	10.0	260	1468	?	Jual Zone	"
11088	1290	8.0	<5	>10000	quartz vein	Galena Cr-Five Mile	"
536	3980	8.6	<5	8458	quartz vein	Galena Cr-Five Mile	"
540	1540	>30.0	10	>10000	quartz vein	Galena Cr-Five Mile	"
7100	5360	0.6	30	50	qtz stringers	Galena Cr-Five Mile	094447
565	960	0.4	5	66	intrusive	Cupid	094041
6875	3540	1.4	<5	368	intrusive	Cupid	"
77093	102	1.6	71	146	brx intrusive	Teckphel	094202
77094	159	0.7	150	92	intrusive	Teckphel	"
64651	180	2.3	2052	1695	quartz vein	Ten Grid	"
64653	180	<0.2	4085	15	sil metased	Ten Grid	"
185417	134	<0.4	646	11	veined int.	Ten Grid	094447
75393	2750	0.2	9031	6	sil+bleach ?	Pdod	094202

Geophysical Data – During 2002 the GSC sponsored an airborne geophysical survey (Multisensor Airborne Geophysical Survey; GSC Open File 4310) which covered the area of the Ten-RDU Project. Subsequent Solomon Resources work programs included an airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey. When combined this work shows that the Ten West and Galena Creek/Five Mile zones are associated with strong negative eTh/K anomalies. Given that thorium enrichment generally does not accompany potassium during hydrothermal alteration processes, eTh/K ratios provide an excellent way to distinguish between potassic alteration and anomalous potassium related to normal lithological variations. The gold bearing zones defined to date show an excellent correlation with this “potassic” zone, with the majority of the alteration zone surrounding Ten West remaining relatively un-explored.

Magnetic data shows numerous parallel north to northwest trending magnetically low lineaments which likely represent fault structures dissecting the project. These structures appear to end within, or be sinistrally offset as much as 1.0 kilometre by later east northeast trending cross-faults. This proposed structural regime would contain numerous dilatant zones favourable for the introduction of mineralization. A similar structural regime occurs at the White Gold deposit's Golden Saddle Zone, which is located where a north-south structure is sinistrally offset by an east-west cross-fault.

Property scale aero-magnetic data clearly shows two mag highs which may represent intrusive bodies or hornfelsed bedrock adjacent to an intrusive. One anomaly underlies, or is closely associated with, many of the gold in soil anomalies in the Ten Grid area while the other anomaly is located just north of Ten West and remains untested by sampling or prospecting.

Current Work And Results – The 2016 field program on the Ten-Rdu project consisted of prospecting and hand-trenching at two sites in the Ten Grid area, yielding a total of 1 soil sample and 13 rock samples. The soil sample was taken from the C horizon exposed in a hand trench in an effort to confirm previous high gold in soil results at that site. Rock samples consisted of angular locally derived rubble found within hand trenches excavated at soil sample sites with highly anomalous gold values. Sample sites were marked in the field using flagging inscribed with the sample code, with the soil sample placed in an industry standard soil sample envelope and the rock samples in industry standard poly sample bags. All samples were analyzed by Bureau Veritas, with soils prepped by SS80 (100g to -80 mesh assay), rocks prepped by PRP70-250 (250g split and pulverize), with analyses on all samples consisting of FA430 (30 gram fire assay) and AQ300 (35 element aqua regia ICP-MS) packages.

Exploration was conducted at two sites within the Ten Grid area.

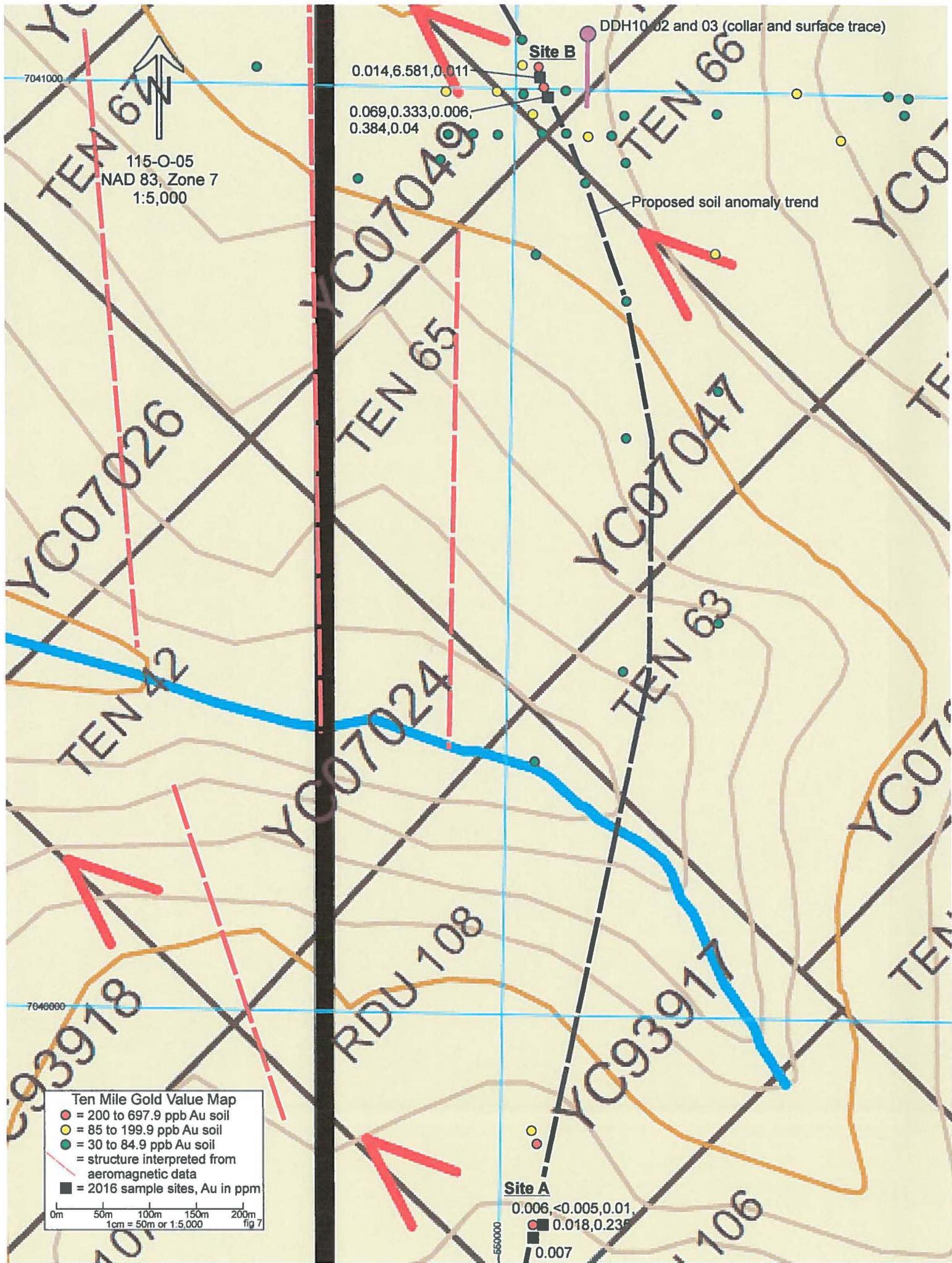
Site A was located approximately 1.2 kilometres due south of Solomon Resources diamond drill holes DDH10-02/03, at a 436 ppb Au (background values for As-Sb-Pb) in soil anomaly located near the terminus of a series of north-south trending narrow linear magnetic lows interpreted to be structures. The 2016 fieldwork at this site consisted of hand-trenching, rock-sampling and the collection of a single soil sample. Two trenches, each measuring 3 metres long by 0.6 metres deep and 0.9 metres wide were excavated at and approximately 6 metres directly uphill of, the 436 ppb Au soil sample site. Although bedrock wasn't exposed in either trench, abundant likely locally derived talus consisting of weakly fractured and limonitic quartzite and granite gneiss with lesser amounts of fine-grained quartz porphyry dyke material were encountered. A total of 5 rock samples were taken from the 3 main rock-types exposed, with a maximum value of 0.018 ppm gold returned. A single soil sample taken from c-horizon material exposed in the lower trench returned 0.235 ppm gold and background values for pathfinder elements such as As-Pb-Sb.

Site B was located 75 metres southwest of Solomon Resources diamond drill holes DDH10-02/03 in the immediate vicinity of a soil sample that returned 698 ppb Au along with highly anomalous arsenic and lead. The 2016 fieldwork at this site consisted of hand-trenching and rock-sampling. Two trenches, one measuring 4.5 metres long by 1.0 metre deep and 0.6 metres wide and the other measuring 1.7 metres long by 1.2 metres deep and 1.0 metre wide were dug on either side of the 698 ppb Au soil sample site. Although bedrock wasn't exposed in either trench, abundant locally derived talus consisting of brecciated quartzite with limonite lined fractures and variably mineralized with trace disseminated pyrite and lesser arsenopyrite was encountered. A total of 7

rock samples were taken with a maximum value of 6.581 ppm Au (along with highly anomalous arsenic) returned from a sample of quartzite with limonite on fractures, as veins, and within small weathered vuggy patches. A survey of the 2010 Solomon Resources drill site showed the presence of a vertical hole as well as an angled hole (dip approx. 50°) drilled almost due south or oblique to the gold in soil anomaly and parallel to a series of north-south trending narrow linear magnetic lows interpreted to be structures. The field information regarding hole azimuth and dip is in contrast to that which was reported in the Solomon Resources datafile and news releases pertaining to the drilling. Reported data consisted of holes at azimuth 180° and 225°, both with 50°dips.

Conclusions – Although hand trenching, prospecting and rock sampling was unable to define a source for the 436 ppb Au in soil anomaly at Site A, a soil sample taken within a trench wall returned 0.235 ppm gold, thereby confirming the presence of gold in the area. Work at Site B returned up to 6.581 ppm Au from a sample of eluvium consisting of brecciated and limonitic quartzite mineralized with trace pyrite and arsenopyrite. Both Site A and Site B are close to a north-south trending linear magnetic low interpreted to be a structure. Assuming the anomalous gold values found in rock and soil at Sites A and B are associated with the interpreted north-south trending structure, the 2010 Solomon drill holes at Site B, which were collared approximately 75 metres to the east and drilled vertical as well as roughly parallel to these features, would have provided a poor test of the areas potential. The geometry (curvilinear) of the proposed soil anomaly trend is consistent with what would be produced by a north-south mineralized auriferous structure with a slight dip to the east.

Recommendations – Follow up work consisting of detailed soil sampling and prospecting to cross-cut the inferred north-south structure is recommended. This work should commence late in the season to ensure that the north facing slopes north of Site A are thawed sufficiently to allow for proper soil sample depths to be reached. Anomalies defined by this work should be mechanically trenched and sampled. Depending on the results of this work, a 4-hole 800 metre diamond drill program designed to “scissor” the soil geochemistry and inferred structure should be contemplated.



DDH10-02 and 03 (collar and surface trace)

Site B

0.014,6.581,0.011

0.069,0.333,0.006,
0.384,0.04

Proposed soil anomaly trend

115-O-05
NAD 83, Zone 7
1:5,000

Ten Mile Gold Value Map

- = 200 to 697.9 ppb Au soil
- = 85 to 199.9 ppb Au soil
- = 30 to 84.9 ppb Au soil
- - - = structure interpreted from aeromagnetic data
- = 2016 sample sites, Au in ppm

0m 50m 100m 150m 200m
1cm = 50m or 1.5,000 fig 7

Site A

0.006,<0.005,0.01
0.018,0.235
0.007

Ten Mile Sample List

Code	Type	Easting	Northing	Description	Wgt	Au	Pb	Ag	Fe	As	Sb
TENR-01	Rock	550025	7039766	qtzt with lim lined fracs	0.45	0.006	<3	<0.3	0.77	2	<3
TENR-02	Rock	550025	7039766	weakly lim qtz ppy dyke	0.08	<0.005	12	<0.3	1.74	6	<3
TENR-03	Rock	550025	7039766	weakly brx and lim qtzt with carbonate infilling	0.62	0.01	<3	<0.3	0.79	5	<3
TENR-04	Rock	550025	7039766	weakly frac granite gneiss tr diss py weak bleaching	1.06	0.018	<3	<0.3	0.44	5	<3
TENR-05	Rock	550025	7039762	as above	0.91	0.007	<3	<0.3	0.36	5	<3
TENR-06	Rock	550079	7040950	weakly lim and frac qtzt tr diss py and minor veining	0.47	0.069	69	<0.3	0.85	554	<3
TENR-07	Rock	550024	7041000	lim and frac qtzt with tr diss and frac control py aspy	0.46	0.333	32	<0.3	0.86	1102	<3
TENR-08	Rock	550024	7041000	weak lim brx qtzt with qtz filling	0.52	0.006	4	<0.3	1.02	77	<3
TENR-09	Rock	550024	7041000	heavily lim qtzt with tr diss py and py + lim on fracs	0.65	0.384	22	0.3	1.78	2730	<3
TENR-10	Rock	550024	7041000	bleached qtzt with lim on fracs tr diss py	0.52	0.04	17	<0.3	0.57	506	<3
TENR-11	Rock	550015	7041020	thin bedded un-altered schist	0.45	0.014	6	<0.3	2.14	102	<3
TENR-12	Rock	550015	7041020	qtzt with lim on fracs, in veins and weathered vugs	0.21	6.581	15	1.3	4.37	>10000	8
TENR-13	Rock	550015	7041020	hornfelsed weakly pyritic and lim qtz chlorite schist	0.82	0.011	14	<0.3	1.16	39	<3
TEND-01	Soil	550025	7039766	c-horizon soil sample	NA	0.235	18	<0.3	1.55	8	<3

Statement Of Qualifications

I Bernie Kreft directed and participated in the exploration work described herein.

I have 31 years prospecting experience in the Yukon and BC.

This report is based on fieldwork directed or conducted by the author, and includes information from various publicly available assessment reports.

This report is based on fieldwork completed during the 2016 field season.

This report is based on fieldwork completed on the Ten-RDU Project

Respectfully submitted,

Bernie Kreft

Statement of Costs

Truck Travel (to Dawson/around town, 1074.8km x 0.60/km)	\$644.88
Acme Analytical (1 soil, 13 rocks) (FA430 and AQ300)	\$423.15
Report Writing, Mailing and Duplication	\$1,275.00
Wages Jarret Kreft (1.5 field days x \$275/day)	\$412.50
Wages Justin Kreft (1.5 field days x \$275/day)	\$412.50
Wages Bernie Kreft (1.5 days x \$350/day)	\$525.00
Helicopter: TNTA (1 round trip)	\$2,457.84
Food And Camp Supplies (3 people x 1.5 days x \$100/day)	\$450.00
Sample Shipping Greyhound	<u>\$25.00</u>
	Total \$6,625.87
	5% Management Fee \$331.29
	Grand Total \$6,957.16



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Client: Kreft, Bernie
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9 Canada

Submitted By: Bernie Kreft
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: September 15, 2016
Report Date: September 30, 2016
Page: 1 of 3

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

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001643.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 49

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	49	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
FA430	49	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	VAN
AQ300	39	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	49	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	47	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN
FA530	3	Lead collection fire assay 30G fusion - Grav finish	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

Invoice To: Kreft, Bernie
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9
Canada

CC:



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



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Client: **Kreft, Bernie**
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 30, 2016

Page: 2 of 3

Part: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001643.1

Method	WGHT	FA430	AQ300																		
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	kg	ppm	%	ppm	%	%															
MDL	0.01	0.005	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001	

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TENR-01	Rock	0.45	0.006	<1	<1	<3	9	<0.3	1	<1	152	0.77	2	<2	18	<0.5	<3	<3	7	0.01	0.012
TENR-02	Rock	0.08	<0.005	<1	3	12	83	<0.3	3	1	129	1.74	6	19	14	<0.5	<3	<3	5	0.05	0.008
TENR-03	Rock	0.62	0.010	<1	1	<3	31	<0.3	2	<1	81	0.79	5	<2	15	<0.5	<3	<3	9	0.04	0.004
TENR-04	Rock	1.06	0.018	<1	1	<3	2	<0.3	<1	<1	44	0.44	5	2	14	<0.5	<3	<3	4	<0.01	0.003
TENR-05	Rock	0.91	0.007	<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	47	0.36	5	<2	18	<0.5	<3	<3	2	<0.01	0.003
TENR-06	Rock	0.47	0.069	<1	14	69	6	<0.3	3	2	154	0.85	554	5	13	<0.5	<3	<3	7	0.02	0.005
TENR-07	Rock	0.46	0.333	<1	4	32	4	<0.3	2	<1	87	0.86	1102	15	17	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	0.02	0.003
TENR-08	Rock	0.52	0.006	<1	2	4	<1	<0.3	1	2	110	1.02	77	7	4	<0.5	<3	<3	1	<0.01	0.005
TENR-09	Rock	0.65	0.384	<1	5	22	1	0.3	6	2	135	1.78	2730	27	32	<0.5	<3	<3	2	0.02	0.006
TENR-10	Rock	0.52	0.040	<1	3	17	1	<0.3	1	<1	34	0.57	506	12	14	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	0.003
TENR-11	Rock	0.45	0.014	<1	12	6	34	<0.3	20	8	217	2.14	102	9	15	<0.5	<3	<3	13	0.19	0.056

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Kreft, Bernie**
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 30, 2016

Page: 2 of 3

Part: 2 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001643.1

Method	AQ300	FA530														
Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au
Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.9

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TENR-01	Rock	2	3	0.01	338	<0.001	<20	0.17	0.05	0.12	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
TENR-02	Rock	3	3	0.09	303	0.002	<20	0.51	<0.01	0.32	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	5	<5
TENR-03	Rock	4	3	0.08	167	0.001	<20	0.35	0.02	0.11	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
TENR-04	Rock	3	2	0.01	93	<0.001	<20	0.17	0.04	0.11	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
TENR-05	Rock	3	3	<0.01	81	<0.001	<20	0.17	0.04	0.16	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
TENR-06	Rock	8	5	0.02	62	0.002	<20	0.20	0.06	0.09	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
TENR-07	Rock	19	1	<0.01	88	<0.001	<20	0.14	0.05	0.10	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
TENR-08	Rock	8	2	<0.01	15	<0.001	<20	0.15	0.09	0.03	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
TENR-09	Rock	44	2	<0.01	176	<0.001	<20	0.15	0.04	0.11	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
TENR-10	Rock	23	<1	<0.01	47	<0.001	<20	0.15	0.07	0.09	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5
TENR-11	Rock	17	15	0.38	91	0.078	<20	1.02	0.01	0.69	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	<5



Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Kreft, Bernie**
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 30, 2016

Page: 3 of 3

Part: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001643.1

Method	WGHT	FA430	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300										
Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	
Unit	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%									
MDL	0.01	0.005	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001	
TENR-12	Rock	0.21	6.581	<1	8	15	5	1.3	3	1	155	4.37	>10000	8	206	<0.5	8	<3	4	0.11	0.024
TENR-13	Rock	0.82	0.011	<1	9	14	14	<0.3	28	9	258	1.16	39	<2	93	<0.5	<3	<3	11	1.48	0.030



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Client: **Kreft, Bernie**
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 30, 2016

Page: 3 of 3

Part: 2 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001643.1

Method	AQ300	FA530														
Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	Au
Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	0.9
TENR-12	Rock	33	3	0.03	589	0.003	<20	0.26	0.06	0.49	<2	0.83	<1	<5	<5	<5
TENR-13	Rock	8	8	0.13	143	0.121	<20	0.60	0.01	0.02	<2	0.12	<1	<5	<5	<5



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Client: **Kreft, Bernie**
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9 Canada

Submitted By: Bernie Kreft
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: September 15, 2016
Report Date: September 21, 2016
Page: 1 of 2

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001642.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 10

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT-SOIL Immediate Disposal of Soil Reject

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
Dry at 60C	10	Dry at 60C			VAN
SS80	10	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh			VAN
SVRJT	10	Save all or part of Soil Reject			VAN
FA430	10	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	VAN
AQ300	1	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	10	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

Invoice To: **Kreft, Bernie**
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9
Canada

CC:



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



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Client: Kreft, Bernie
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 21, 2016

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
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Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001642.1

Method	FA430	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300	AQ300
Analyte	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	
Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm							
MDL	0.005	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001	1	
FASD-01	Soil	<0.005																			
FASD-02	Soil	0.008																			
FASD-03	Soil	<0.005																			
FASD-04	Soil	<0.005																			
FASD-05	Soil	0.058																			
FASD-06	Soil	0.007																			
FASD-07	Soil	<0.005																			
FASD-08	Soil	0.006																			
FASD-09	Soil	0.007																			
TEND-01	Soil	0.235	<1	8	18	53	<0.3	9	4	279	1.55	8	3	36	<0.5	<3	<3	31	0.22	0.033	12



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Client: Kreft, Bernie
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: September 21, 2016

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Page: 2 of 2

Part: 2 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN16001642.1

Method	AQ300														
Analyte	Cr	Mg	Ba	Tl	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Hg	Tl	Ga	Sc	
Unit	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	1	5	5	5	
FASD-01	Soil														
FASD-02	Soil														
FASD-03	Soil														
FASD-04	Soil														
FASD-05	Soil														
FASD-06	Soil														
FASD-07	Soil														
FASD-08	Soil														
FASD-09	Soil														
TEND-01	Soil	11	0.26	341	0.024	<20	0.96	<0.01	0.05	<2	<0.05	<1	<5	<5	