LONGFORD EXPLORATION

Prospecting, Geological and Geochemical Survey Report

On the

Ultra Property

Jarvis River, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Located Within: NTS Sheet 115B16

Centered at Approximately: Latitude 60.54° North by Longitude 138.15° West

Grouping Certificate: HWO7542

GRANT NUMBERS	CLAIM NAME
YC18433 - YC18436	ELI 11 - ELI 14
YC19001 - YC19030	ULTRA 1 - ULTRA 30
YC19079, 81, 83	GAB 35, 37, 39
YC19098 - YC19133	ULTRA 37 - ULTRA 72
YC19376	ULT 1
YC25938 - 943	ULT 2 - ULT 7
YC19398 - YC19405	ULTRA 73 - ULTRA 80
YC19406 - YC19409	TELL 1 - TELL 4
YC25938 - YC25943	ULT 2 - ULT 7
YC26106 - YC26115	ULTRA 81 - ULTRA 90
YC26239 - YC26285	ULT 21 - ULT 67
YC26288, 289, 292, 293, 295, 297, 302, 304, 306, 308	ULT 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 79, 84, 86, 88, 90
YC26323 - YC26341	ULT 105 - ULT 123
YC26359 - YC26372	ULT 8 - ULT 21
YC26373 - YC26383	ULT 142 - ULT 152
YC26408 - YC26447	JEN 1 - JEN 40
YC26448 – YC26449	JEN 120, 251
YC40233 - YC40248	ULT 177 - ULT 192
YC53937 - YC53948	VMS 1 - VMS 12
YE69101 - YE69163	UM 1 - UM 63
YE69701 - YE69789	UZ 1 - UZ 89
YE69899 - YE69902	UZ 199 - UZ 202
YE69919 - YE69959	UZ 219 - UZ 259
YE69974 - YE69976	UM 39 - UM 41
YE69977 - YE69980 YF45969 – YE45986	UM 62 - UM 65 UZE 1 –UZE18

Field Work Conducted August 5-12, 2017

Report Prepared For:
Group Ten Metals Inc.
904-409 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2

Report Prepared by:

Longford Exploration Services Ltd.
460-688 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC, V6B 1P1

Graham Davidson P Geol.
53 Grandin Woods
St. Albert, AB, T8N 2Y4

February 28, 2018

traverse the earth

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1 Introduction

The Ultra Project comprises 465 mineral claims (9050 hectares) located 42 kilometers northwest of Haines Junction and 201km from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is centered at a latitude of 60 54'N and a longitude of 138 15'W. The property comprises the Eli, Ultra, Gab, Ult, Tell, Jen, Um, Uz, Uze and VMS claims, owned by Mr. Tom Morgan and Mr. Vern Matkovitch, their company, 19651 Yukon Limited, and Group Ten Metals Inc. The 2017 work program was undertaken for Group Ten Metals Inc.

The program comprised geological mapping and soil geochemical surveys on the UZ claims to follow up a UAV-MAG survey performed by Pioneer Exploration Consultants in 2016 and a contiguous ground based magnetometer survey by Aurora Geosciences in 2014. Earlier soil geochemical samples on the UZ claims (collected by T. Morgan in 2010) had returned anomalous values associated with a magnetic high as summarized below.

"Results indicated copper, palladium, platinum enrichment along the inner edge of the magnetic high and zinc, copper, silver, nickel, ±molybdenum enrichment at the outer edges over almost 3 km, the latter centred approximately 1 km to the west *(Morgan, 2013)*."

The present report is the summary of the geological and geochemical survey conducted on the UZ 229-244 (YE69929-YE69944) claims from August 6-12, 2017 utilizing ATV and helicopter access. A total of 387 soil samples and 13 rock samples were collected by a four man crew (18 man days) based in a camp located beside the Alaska Highway.

1.1 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian Dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26909 NAD83 UTM Zone 9N unless otherwise stated. The following is a list of abbreviations which may be used in this report:

Table 1.1 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Abbreviation	Description
%	percent
AA	atomic absorption
Ag	silver
AMSL	above mean sea level
as	arsenic
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent grade
Az	azimuth
b.y.	billion years
CAD$	Canadian dollar
cl	chlorite
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
cm^3	cubic centimetre
cc	chalcocite
cp	chalcopyrite

Abbreviation	Description
li	Limonite
m	Metre
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
Ma	million years ago
mg	Magnetite
mm	Millimetre
mm^2	square millimetre
mm^3	cubic millimetre
mn	Pyrolusite
Mo	Molybdenum
Moz	million troy ounces
ms	Sericite
Mt	million tonnes
mu	Muscovite
m.y.	million years

Abbreviation	Description
Cu	copper
cy	clay
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
DDH	diamond drill hole
ep	epidote
ft	feet
ft^2	square feet
ft^3	cubic feet
g	gram
gl	galena
go	goethite
GPS	Global Positioning System
gpt	grams per tonne
ha	hectare
hg	mercury
hm	hematite
ICP	induced coupled plasma
kf	potassic feldspar
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
l	litre

Abbreviation	Description
NAD	North American Datum
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
opt	ounces per short ton
oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Pb	Lead
pf	Plagioclase
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
py	Pyrite
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
qz	Quartz
RC	reverse circulation drilling
RQD	rock quality description
sb	Antimony
Sedar	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SG	specific gravity
sp	Sphalerite
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
to	Tourmaline
um	Micron
US$	United States dollar
Zn	Zinc

2 Summary of Previous Investigations

The project area has been intermittently explored since 1892 during which year Jack Dalton and E.J. Glave made an overland trip with four packhorses from the Chilkat River to the shores of Kluane Lake over a foot path which the Chilkat First Nations had used for the preceding two centuries as a trading route to the interior of the Yukon. Dalton established trading posts and improved the trail as far north as the Nordenskold River. Klondike prospectors used the Dalton Trail extensively during the 1898-1900 period en-route to the goldfields of the Klondike, but prospecting in the Front Ranges was not established until about 1903 when Silver City (or Kluane) was settled at the eastern end of Kluane Lake and became the center of mining activity in the region. Silver City boasted a post office, N.W.M.P. post and Mining Recorder; a wagon road led east through Champagne to Whitehorse. The threat of Japanese invasion sparked the building of the Alaska Highway in 1942 and the Haines Road followed in 1944. Improved access in the post war period brought on an exploration boom, although no lode mining production is known from the immediate project area. Placer mining has been discontinuous with placer activity on Telluride and Kimberly Creeks. Placer miners first noticed massive sulphide boulders in glacial till at the mouth of Telluride Creek in 1904.

The Ultra occurrence covers the Telluride and Boulder volcanogenic massive sulphide showings, the nickel-copper-PGE Frohberg showing and Jesse anomaly and the Jennifer copper-silver vein/stockwork showing.

Initial exploration located the Telluride and Frohberg massive sulphide showings in 1955 & 1958 at the headwaters of Telluride Creek high in the cirque face and below on a glacial moraine. Early work on the Telluride banded massive sulphide showing by Gaymont Prospecting Syndicate included claim staking, prospecting & mapping and geophysical surveys. Various syndicates continued ground exploration and preliminary drilling work primarily in the lower valley in 1964 (Coranex Syndicate), in 1965-67 (Coranex + partners), in 1969 (Dynasty Exploration + partners). Exploration continued on the showings in the 1970's during a regional exploration program by Archer Cathro & Associates who subsequently staked the Ultra 1-22 claims at the head of Telluride Creek in 1975. Initial drilling, geochemistry and ground geophysical surveys were undertaken. The prospect was re staked in 2004 by the Kluane Joint Venture, and later by Tom Morgan and Vern Matkovich with exploration campaigns have targeted massive sulphides, Ni-Cu-PGE and Au mineralization within the Ultra group and a database of geochemical samples, airborne and ground geophysics, and geological mapping has been developed in 2013-2014 by Ashburton Ventures Inc.

The most significant showing on the Ultra Project is the Telluride volcanogenic massive sulphide showing (J. Pautler, 2014), "which appears to be consistent with the Cypress type deposit model. The massive sulphide horizon trends 130-140º/ 45-70ºS, ranges from 0.5 to 4m wide, has been traced for 200m and remains open along strike. The central portion overlies a 35m stockwork zone. The showing itself contains economic values of 3.23% Cu, 6.75% Zn, 17.8 Ag, 0.15 Au over 4m with maximum values of 13.4% Cu, 6.75% Zn, 56 ppm Ag, 0.25 ppm Au. The system has been traced 6 km to the southeast and appears to continue beneath glacier cover to the northwest. The Telluride horizon has been discontinuously traced, due to glacier cover, 6 km along strike to the southeast. The Nunatak Zone, a bedded massive sulphide lens and associated stockwork zone was discovered 3 km southeast of the Telluride showing with results of 11.54% Cu, 1514 ppm Zn and 7.2 g/t Ag over 3m. Four km southeast of the Telluride showing semi massive pyritic horizons, sulphide bearing quartz veins and pyrite chalcopyrite stockwork type mineralization is exposed along a rugged north facing slope with highly anomalous values including 2.34% Cu, 50.9 g/t Ag over 2m. A glacier obscures the northwestern strike extent of the Telluride showing."

The lower elevations near Telluride Creek have been the focus of recent work (2010-2016) consisting of geophysical surveys including aeromagnetic and ground geophysical surveys, soil geochemistry and rock sampling.

3 Property Description and Location

3.1 Location

The Ultra Property is located in southwest Yukon and is centered approximately 40km northwest of Haines Junction, Yukon within NTS map sheet 115B16 (Figure 3.1). The Kluane Front Ranges forms a narrow facade to the St. Elias Mountains, rising steeply from the Shakwak Valley to a maximum elevation of 8500 feet. The slopes are steep and uniform with long straight talus screes; in general terms the Front Ranges comprise two or three major ridges parallel to the main front connected by high saddles and dissected within the project area by major transverse V-shaped valleys containing the Jarvis River and Silver Creek. The forest cover of this area is light, with treeline at approximately 4000 feet elevation. Black spruce, white spruce, balsam, poplar and white poplar dominate the forested slopes; alder willow and sub-alpine flora are found at and above the timberline. Outcrop is extensive on upper alpine slopes, creek gullies and even on lower ridges in the Shakwak valley where glacial action has left bedrock exposures.

Game is plentiful as the project area lies wholly within the Kluane Game Sanctuary. Airstrips are located at Haines Junction and Silver City and charter helicopter and fixed wing service is available at Haines Junction and seasonally at Silver City. Commercial accommodation is available in Haines Junction and Silver City, and the former remains the best venue for staging exploration in the project area with most of the support services and casual labour pool available that early stage exploration requires.

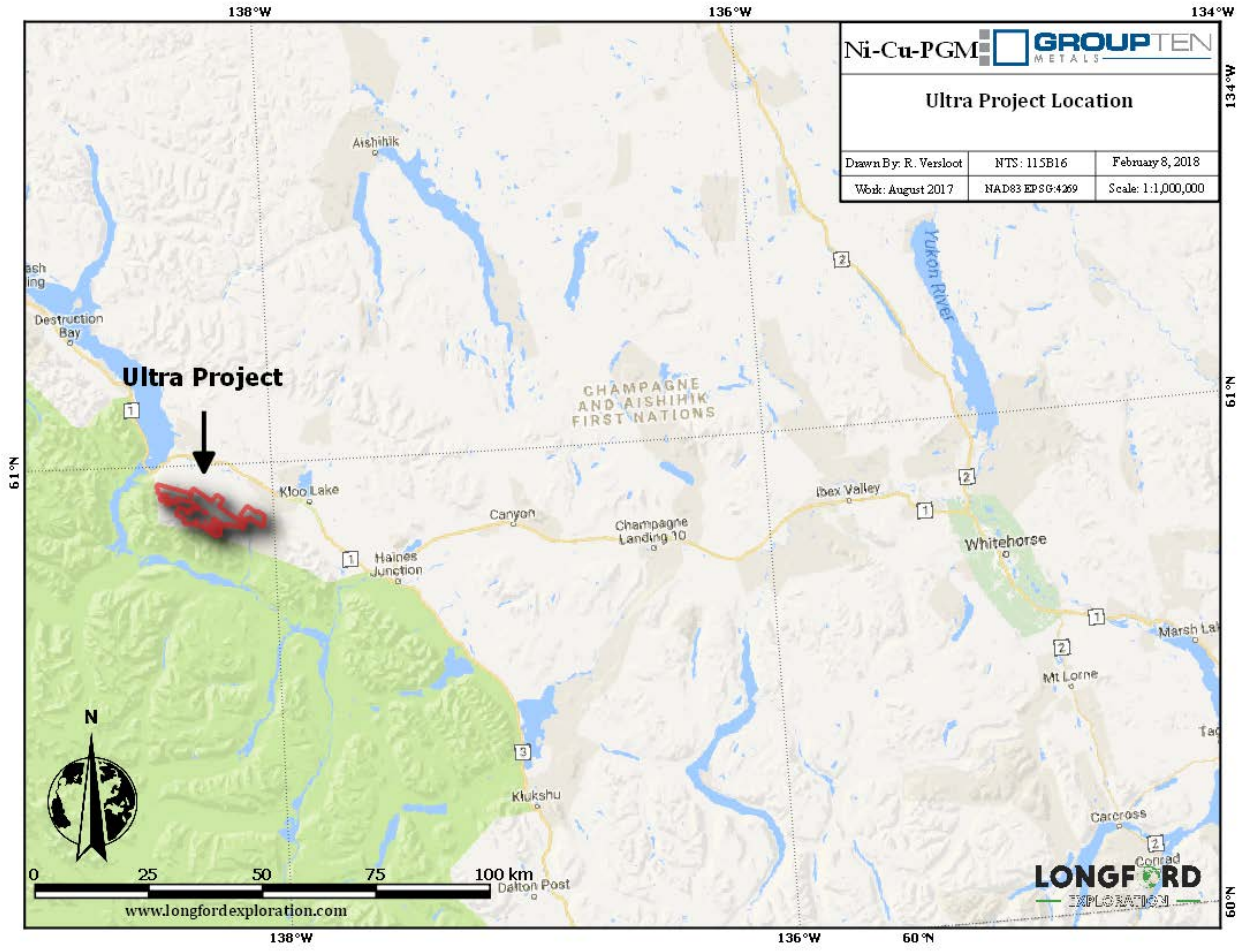

Figure 3.1 Ultra project location.

The claims are bounded to the south by Kluane National Park and lie generally northwest of the Jarvis River on the west side of the Shakwak Valley. The claims encompass the Telluride and Silver Creeks drainages and extend from low valley bottom elevations to the upper alpine slopes of the Kluane Ranges.

The claim group is shielded from the Pacific Ocean by the high St. Elias Mountains and thus has a dry continental climate despite the proximity of tidewater. Summers are short and hot with temperatures up to 35 degrees Celsius; winters are severe with short daylight hours and temperatures down to -50 degrees Celsius.

The Alaska Highway runs parallel and approximately 10 kilometers northeast of the claim group, and the Haines Highway extends 192 miles south from Haines Junction to the deep water port of Haines, Alaska. A narrow four wheel drive road extends from Boutilier Summit south from the Alaska Highway to Telluride Creek on the southern portion of the Ultra Claims. Access to the northwestern portion of the claim group is obtained via a road beside Silver Creek. For the UZ claim work access to the property from the Alaska Highway was facilitated by utilizing ATV's on the Boutilier trail and by helicopter into the lower UZ claim areas.

The area of focus for the 2017 field season was the easternmost claims of the Ultra Project nearest Mount Decoli (Figure 3.2).

3.2 Mineral Titles

Tom Morgan, Vern Matkovich and Group Ten Metals Inc. own claims comprising the Ultra Property. James Rogers of Longford Exploration Services filed an Application to Group Mineral Claims (YQMA Form 12) and an Application for a Certificate of Work (YQMA Form 4) in respect of these claims on September 12th, 2017.

The 465 mineral claims (Figure 3.3) under Grouping Certificate HW07542 that are subject of this Assessment Report are summarized in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Mineral tenure summary

GRANT NUMBERS	CLAIM NAME	OWNER	STAKE DATE	EXPIRY DATE
YC18433 - YC18436	ELI 11 - ELI 14	Tom Morgan - 100%	2000-02-22	2019-02-11
YC19001 - YC19030	ULTRA 1 - ULTRA 30	Tom Morgan - 100%	2000-12-06	2019-02-11
YC19079, 81, 83	GAB 35, 37, 39	Vern Matkovich - 100%	2001-02-09	2019-02-11
YC19098 - YC19105	ULTRA 37 - ULTRA 44	Vern Matkovich - 100%	2001-02-07	2019-02-11
YC19106 - YC19119	ULTRA 45 - ULTRA 58	Tom Morgan - 100%	2001-02-08	2019-02-11
YC19120 -YC19133	ULTRA 59 - ULTRA 72	Vern Matkovich - 100%	2001-02-08	2019-02-11
YC19376	ULT 1	Tom Morgan - 100%	2001-09-05	2022-09-14
YC25938 - YC25943	ULT 2 - ULT 7	Tom Morgan - 100%	2003-05-06	2019-02-11
YC19398 - YC19405	ULTRA 73 - ULTRA 80	Tom Morgan - 100%	2001-10-10	2019-02-11
YC19406 - YC19409	TELL 1 - TELL 4	Tom Morgan - 100%	2001-10-03	2019-02-11
YC26106 - YC26115	ULTRA 81 - ULTRA 90	Tom Morgan - 100%	2003-11-24	2019-02-11
YC26239 - YC26285	ULT 21 - ULT 67	Tom Morgan - 100%	2004-02-09	2019-02-11
YC26288, 289, 292, 293, 295, 297, 302, 304, 306, 308	ULT 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 79, 84, 86, 88, 90	Tom Morgan - 100%	2004-02-09	2019-02-11
YC26323 - YC26341	ULT 105 - ULT 123	Tom Morgan - 100%	2004-02-09	2019-02-11
YC26359 - YC26372	ULT 8 - ULT 21	Tom Morgan - 100%	2004-02-09	2019-02-11
YC26373 - YC26383	ULT 142 - ULT 152	Tom Morgan - 100%	2004-02-12	2019-02-11

YC26408 - YC26447	JEN 1 - JEN 40	Tom Morgan - 100%	2004-02-12	2019-02-11
YC26448, 449	JEN 120, 251	Tom Morgan - 100%	2004-02-12	2019-02-11
YC40233 - YC40248	ULT 177 - ULT 192	Tom Morgan - 100%	2005-09-11	2019-02-11
YC53937 - YC53948	VMS 1 - VMS 12	Tom Morgan - 100%	2006-09-01	2019-02-11
YE69101 - YE69163	UM 1 - UM 63	Tom Morgan - 100%	2011-08-01	2019-02-11
YE69701 - YE69789	UZ 1 - UZ 89	Tom Morgan - 100%	2011-08-16	2019-02-11
YE69899 - YE69902	UZ 199 - UZ 202	Tom Morgan - 100%	2011-08-16	2019-02-11
YE69919 - YE69959	UZ 219 - UZ 259	Tom Morgan - 100%	2011-08-17	2018-08-18
YE69974 - YE69976	UM 39 - UM 41	Tom Morgan - 100%	2011-08-16	2019-02-11
YE69977 - YE69980	UM 62 - UM 65	Tom Morgan - 100%	2011-08-16	2019-02-11
YF45969 - YF45986	UZE 1 - UZE 18	Group Ten Metals Inc. - 100%	2017-08-08	2018-08-11

Figure 3.2 View across the UZE claims southeast toward Mount Decoli.

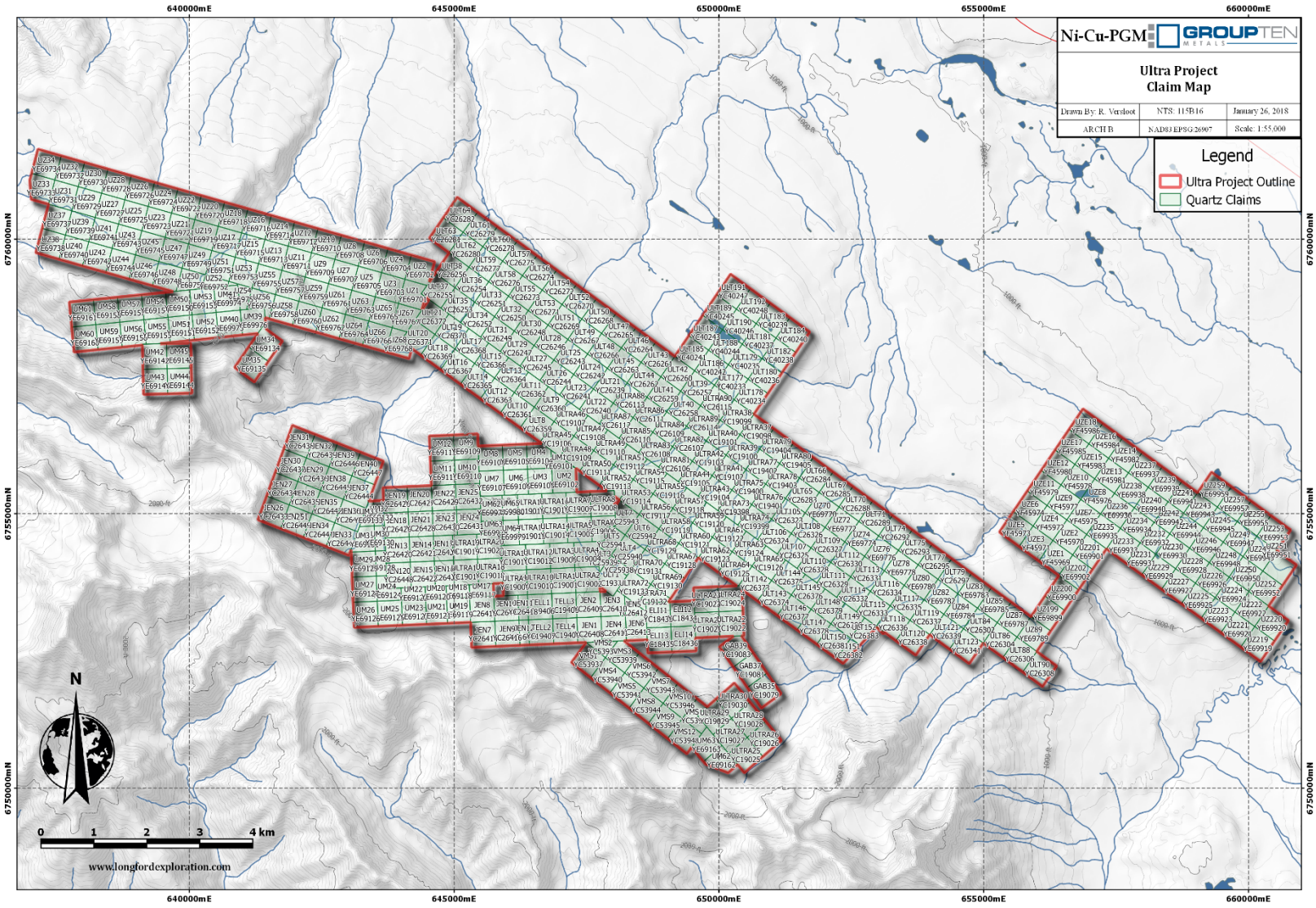

Figure 3.3 Claim map of the Ultra project area.

4 Geological Setting and Mineralization

4.1 Regional Geology

The Ultra Property is underlain by the Alexander Terrane to the southwest and Wrangell Terrane to the northeast, together comprising the accreted Insular Super Terrane. The southwestern portion of the project area is underlain by clastic rocks of the Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Dezadeash formation. To the northeast, the Dezadeash Formation is in fault contact with the Upper Triassic Nikolai Group comprising amygdaloidal basaltic and andesitic flows with local tuff, breccia, thin bedded shale and bioclastic limestone. Towards the northwestern portion of the project area near Silver Creek and Boutilier Creek the Kluane Ranges Intrusive Suite of grey medium to coarse grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite and hornblende diorite locally intrude the Wrangellian strata. The Late Triassic Kluane Ultramafic Suite, thought to be the subvolcanic feeder of the Nikolai volcanics intrudes the Upper Triassic Chitistone Group within the Wrangellian Strata (Figure 4.1).

Topographically, the Kluane Ultramafic Belt is in the Kluane Ranges which are foothills to the St. Elias Mountains that range along the Yukon-Alaska border. The ultramafic rocks are distinctively coloured (glossy black to dark brown or light green to pale grey when altered) and can be seen as distinctive linear features. The dominant structural direction, controlled by the major Duke River and Denali faults, ranges in orientation from 290^{o} to 310^{o}. Movement of Wrangellia northwards along the Denali Fault began in the Tertiary and continues today. The fault is steeply dipping and the order of displacement may be 100s of kilometres. The Duke River Fault is also near vertical and joins the Denali Fault southwest of Haines Junction. Between the major faults small scale faulting is common and faults increase in number to the southeast. Major fold axes are oriented in the same dominant northwest direction. The folds are tight and inclined to the southwest. A later folding episode has refolded the strata at right angles to the dominant direction along northeast axes (Carne, 2001).

The Kluane mafic-ultramafic sills are elongated cumulate bodies than are postulated to be the crystallized magma chambers that fed the overlying Triassic Nikolai basalts. The sills are layered, with a thin rim of gabbro around the margins grading into an ultramafic core of peridotite and dunite (Hulbert, 1997). The width of the sills ranges from less than 10 to 600m and they can cover up to 20 km in strike length. The sills intrude the older Pennsylvanian to Permian Skolai Group near the contact between the lower Station Creek Formation and the overlying Hasen Creek formation. Most of the sills are poorly exposed and some are deformed and altered by faults. Nickel and Copper values increase from east to west along the belt. Compared to other Ni-Cu-PGE deposits worldwide, the belt is known for having high concentrations of PGEs such as Osmium, Iridium, Ruthenium and Rhodium and high Platinum to Palladium ratio (James, 2016).

The Skolai Group contains the oldest rocks in the ultramafic belt, the Station Creek Formation a sequence of volcanic and volcaniclastics rocks with increasing sedimentary content in the upper half. In the upper 400m of the Station Creek formation, shale siltstone, limestone and argillite are interbedded with fine grained tuff layers that decrease in abundance upwards. The contact with the overlying Hasen Creek Formation is gradual and is placed at the top of the tuff layers. The Hasen Creek Formation is a subaqueous sequence consisting of shale, cherty argillite, chert and siltstone grading up into limestone, conglomerate, greywacke and sandstone.

Sill-like gabbroic bodies of the Maple Creek Gabbro intrude the Hasen Creek Formation. They are generally found higher in the sequence than the ultramafic sills and may be feeders to the Nikolai volcanics. Maple Creek gabbros can be distinguished from Kluane gabbros because they do not grade into peridotite or dunite, can be finer grained and may display columnar jointing. They also are not associated with Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization (James, 2016).

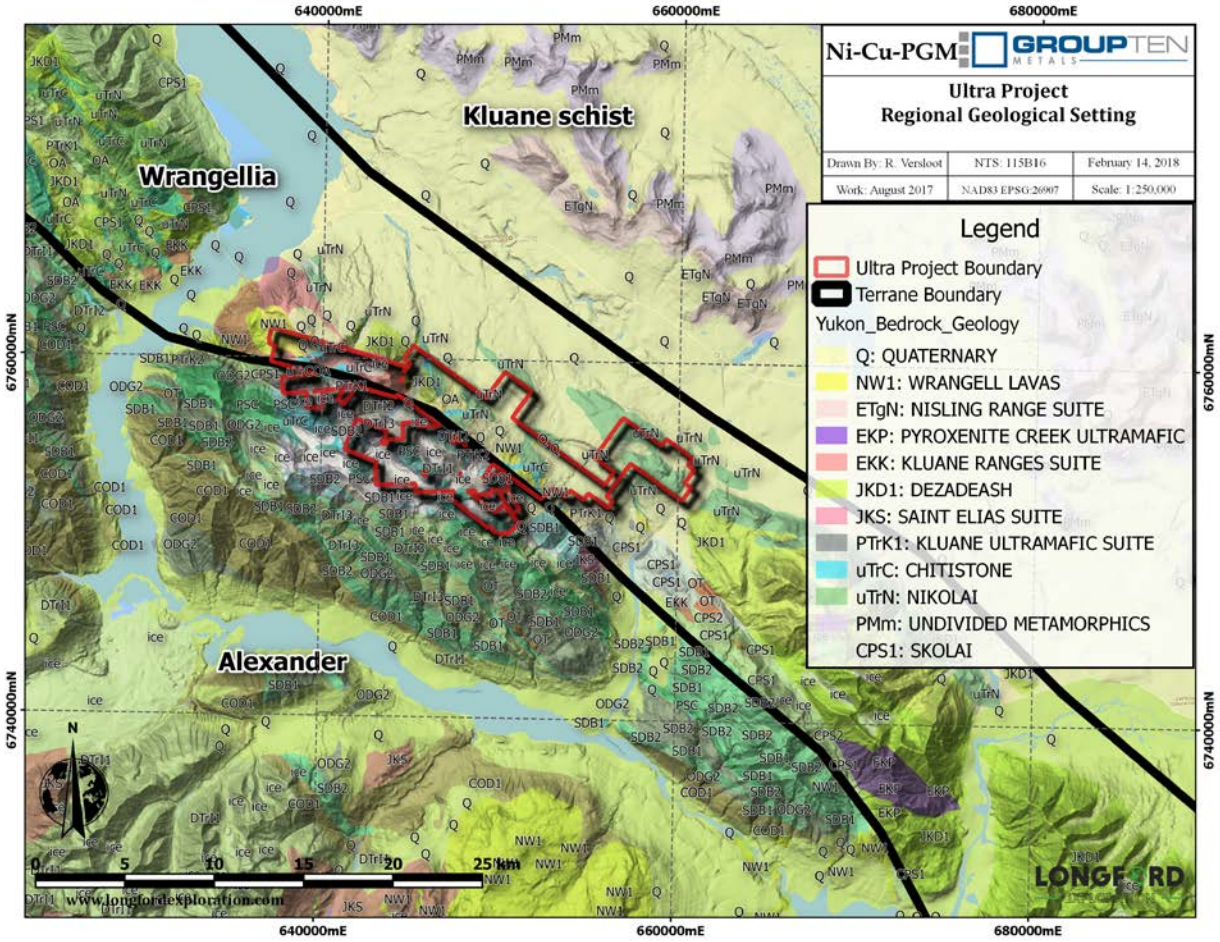

Figure 4.1 Ultra project regional geological setting.

4.2 Regional Mineralization

There are four main types of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in the Kluane Ultramafic Belt found in all the mineralized sills from southeast Alaska to northern B.C. (Hulbert, 1997):

1. Basal accumulations of massive sulphides
2. Disseminated sulphides at the gabbro-ultramafic contact in each intrusion
3. PGE and Au rich zones associated with hydrothermal quartz-carbonate alteration at the edges of the sills and extending into the country rock.
4. Disseminated and lesser net textured or massive sulphides in the ultramafic core of each sill.

Two other types of mineralization have a limited range (Hulbert, 1997):

1. Skarn ores developed in Permian carbonates at Wellgreen.
2. Ni-rich ores within the footwall in the White River sill.

The most common sulphide minerals are pyrrhotite, pyrite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite; the common oxide minerals are magnetite and ilmenite. Figure 4.2 below illustrates a typical, simplified ultramafic sill. The best known deposit and the sole producer in the belt is Wellgreen Platinum's Wellgreen Deposit (Minfile 115G024). At Wellgreen the platinum group metals combine with As, Sb, Te, Bi, Ni, S, Co and Fe to form minerals and alloys. Sperrylite ($PtAs_2$) and Sudburyite (PdSb) are two of the more abundant minerals (Hulbert, 1997).

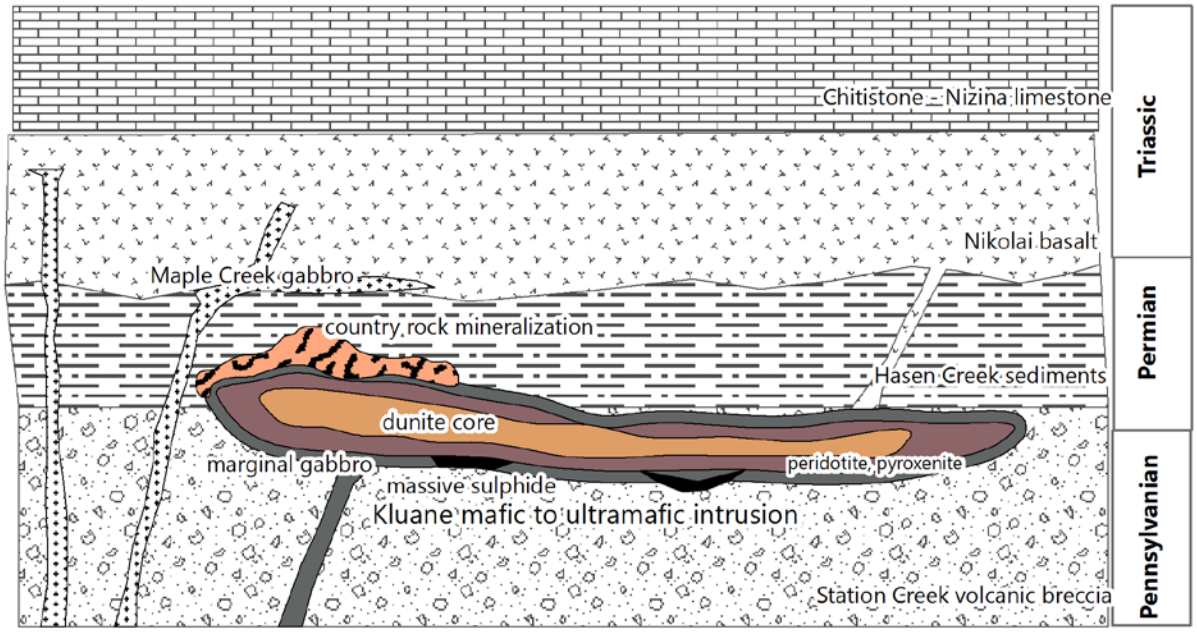

Figure 4.2 Deposit model for the Kluane Belt (modified from Hulbert, 1997)

4.3 Property Geology

In the 2017 work area (UZ 229-244 claims) the Upper Triassic Bear Creek Assemblage outcrops on the glaciated ridge tops consisting of strongly foliated rusty weathering massive intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks, lesser metaclastics, volcaniclastics and carbonate horizons intruded by quartz monzonite, aplite and pegmatite sills and dykes of the Eocene Kluane Ranges Suite. Table 4.1 summarizes the formations encountered on the Ultra property.

Table 4.1 Table of formations (after James, 2016). Units and descriptions from the Yukon Geological Survey digital geology map (Open File 2016-1) with modifications from Hulbert, 1997.

Q – Quaternary	Unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium and glacial deposits.
NW Miocene to Pliocene Wrangell Lavas	NW1 -Extensive volcanic unit, volumetrically significant but not associated with mineralization. Occur on the southwest side of Wrangellia overlapping onto the Alexander Terrane. Abundant west of the Donjek River and typically form piles 400-1000m thick. Mafic to felsic volcanic rock with NW2 – volcanic conglomerate.
MW Mid to late Miocene Wrangell Suite	Youngest intrusions in the area. Related to the Wrangell Lavas. Felsic to mafic composition.
OT Oligocene Tkope Suite	Homogeneous granite with lesser granodiorite, diorite and gabbro. Subvolcanic rhyolite, rhyodacite and dacite.
EKK, Kgd, Kd, Kg late Early Cretaceous Kluane Ranges Suite	Found along the length of the ultramafic belt but are more prevalent in the north. Medium to coarse-grained, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite and hornblende diorite. Minor diorite and gabbro. Pegmatite and porphyry dykes.
uTrC upper Triassic Chitistone	Conformably overlies the Nikolai Group, varying in thickness from zero to several hundred metres. Argillaceous limestone and argillite; massive limestone, limestone breccia and well-bedded limestone, gypsum and anhydrite. (McCarthy, Chitistone and Nazina limestone)
LTrK late Triassic Kluane Ultramafic Suite.	Preferentially intrudes at or near the Hasen Creek-Station Creek contact. LTrK1 - peridotite, dunite and clinopyroxenite, layered intrusions, locally with gabbroic chilled margins.(Kluane-type mafic-Ultramafics Gabbro-Diabase Sills) LTrK2 - Maple Creek gabbro. Fine to coarse grained diabase and gabbro sills and dykes. Intrudes the Skolai Group and locally the Kluane ultramafic suite.
uTrNv upper Triassic Nikolai formation	uTrN3 – thinly bedded grey limestone and argillite. uTrN2 – dark green to maroon amygdaloidal basalt and basaltic andesite flows, locally pyroxene and plagioclase phyric. (Nicolai Greenstone) uTrN1 – light to dark green volcanic breccia, pillow lava and basal conglomerate.
uTrBC	uTrMv-Bear Creek Assemblage, strongly foliated to massive intermediate to mafic metavolcanic rocks, lesser metaclastics, volcaniclastics and carbonate horizons
PH lower Permian Skolai Group - Hasen Creek Fm.	PHp – fine-grained clastic rocks. Lower part contains volcaniclastics, rare basalts, rare chert beds and chert-pebble conglomerate. PHc – limestone, locally fossiliferous, massive to bedded.
PSv Mississippian to Pennsylvanian Skolai Group-Station Creek Fm.	PSv-undifferentiated Skolai Gp; includes Hasen and Station Creek formations PSvb - Dark green basalt flows, pillows, pillow breccia, local magnetite-rich jasper. PSvt – bedded to massive chert, tuff PSv – interbedded volcanic breccia, volcaniclastics; minor basalt flow. PSvt – laminated volcanic tuff and volcanoclastic siltstone.

5 Work Program: Geological and Geochemical Survey

Longford Field Crews conducted geological and geochemical exploration surveys of the UZ 229-244 claims from August 5-12th, 2017. Field personnel included: geologists Graham Davidson and Ryan Versloot, project manager James Rogers and field assistants Josh McKenzie and Matt Martinolich. Field work was staged from a camp beside Alaska Highway and logistical support was provided by Kluane Helicopters based out of Haines Junction. The program focussed on an airborne and ground magnetic anomaly outlined by 2016 & 2014 surveys.

5.1 Soil Geochemical Survey

During the 2017 work program a total of 387 soil samples were collected on soil lines targeting geochemical and geophysical anomalies on the UZ claims. Difficult soil sampling conditions were encountered on north facing slopes due to areas of permafrost, swamp and rocky overburden. South facing slopes generally had better quality soil. The field crew recorded GPS readings at all sample sites and data on the sample site characteristics; including soil type, depth, slope, vegetation and moisture content. It was often necessary to dig several holes to get a good sample. After the fieldwork was completed information from the sample form was entered into an MS Excel spreadsheet. Assay certificates can be found in Appendix A and digital spreadsheets have been submitted electronically.

Samples were collected using soil augers in an attempt to sample below organic, ash and permafrost layers. The target soil horizon was the B horizon, but immature soil development in many areas and shallow permafrost meant that sample quality was not ideal. In many cases the soils were developing on glacial material and were too young to have formed B horizons. Average sample depth was 0.46 m, with a wide range from 0.15 to 1.0 m. Soil descriptions show that while some samples were from the B horizon, many were mixtures of A, B and C horizons. At other locations mainly on south facing slopes, good quality samples were collected below volcanic ash and narrow permafrost layers. Complete results, method descriptions and analysis certificates are in Appendix C.

Results for Ni, Cu and Au+Pt+Pd soils are given in Figures 5.1 – 5.3. Anomalies in the western portion of the survey coincide closely with a magnetic high and a mapped intrusive unit. This suggests that fluids from the intrusive plug have mobilized and concentrated in the host rock. Larger but more subtle anomalies in the east of the survey area correspond to a magnetic high, as well as a previously mapped fault splay running to the northwest.

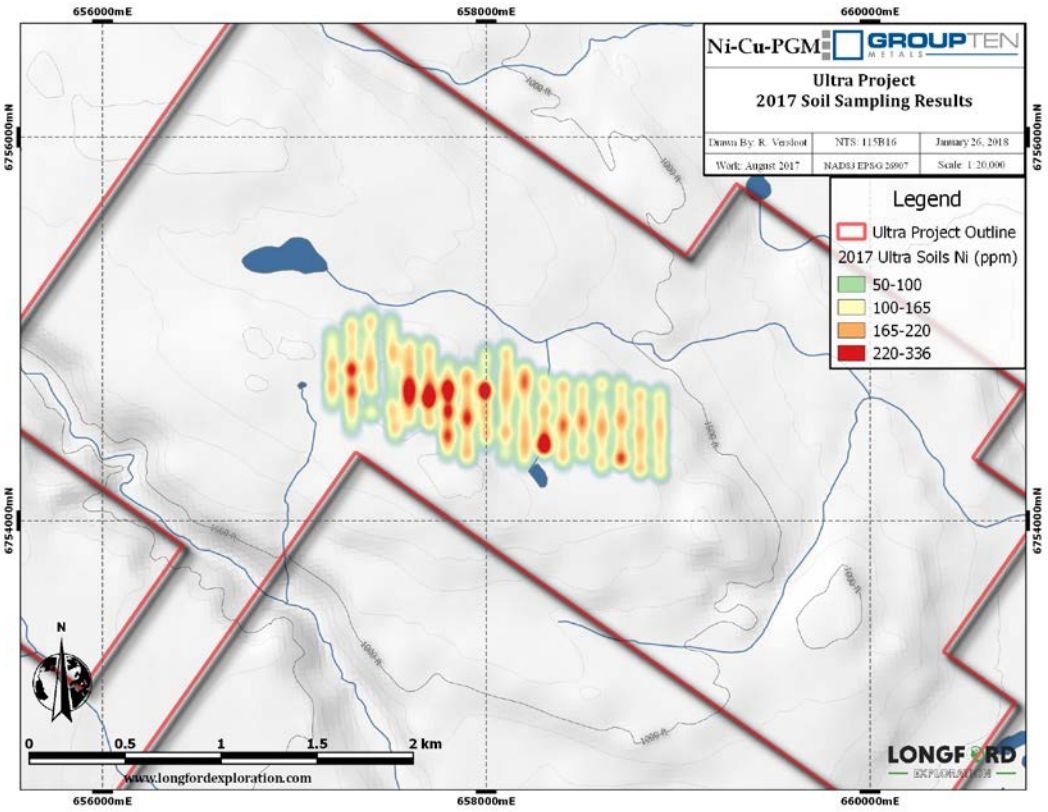

Figure 5.1 Ultra project soil sampling results for Ni.

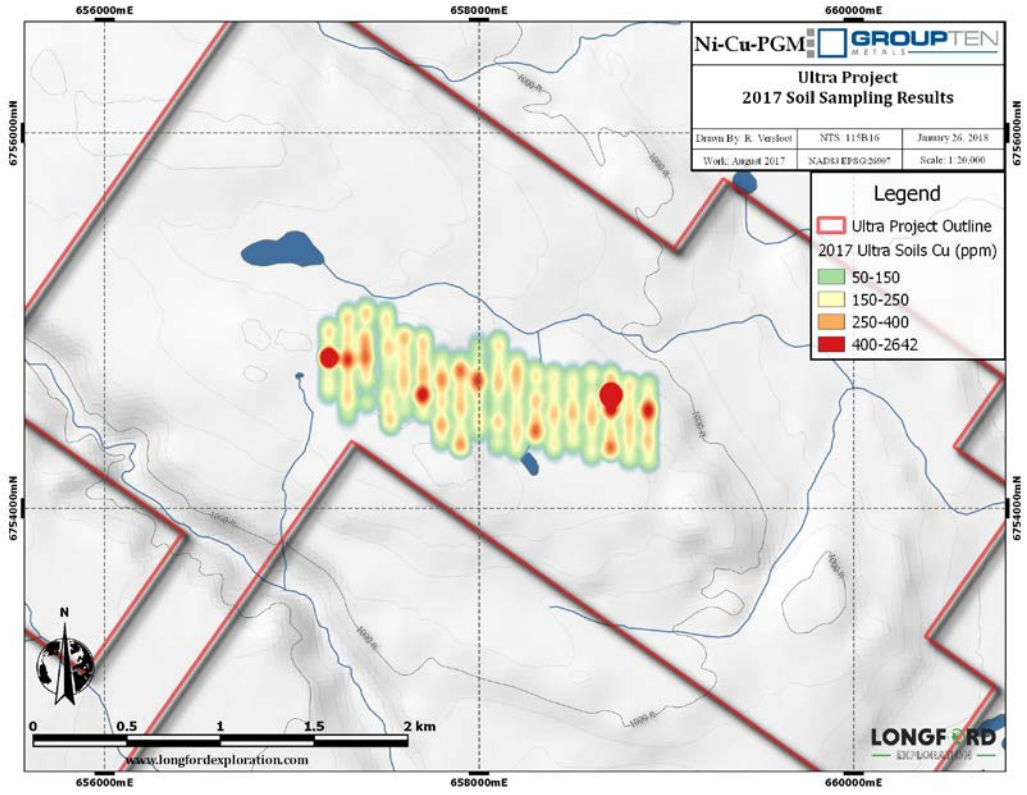

Figure 5.2 Ultra project soil sampling results for Cu.

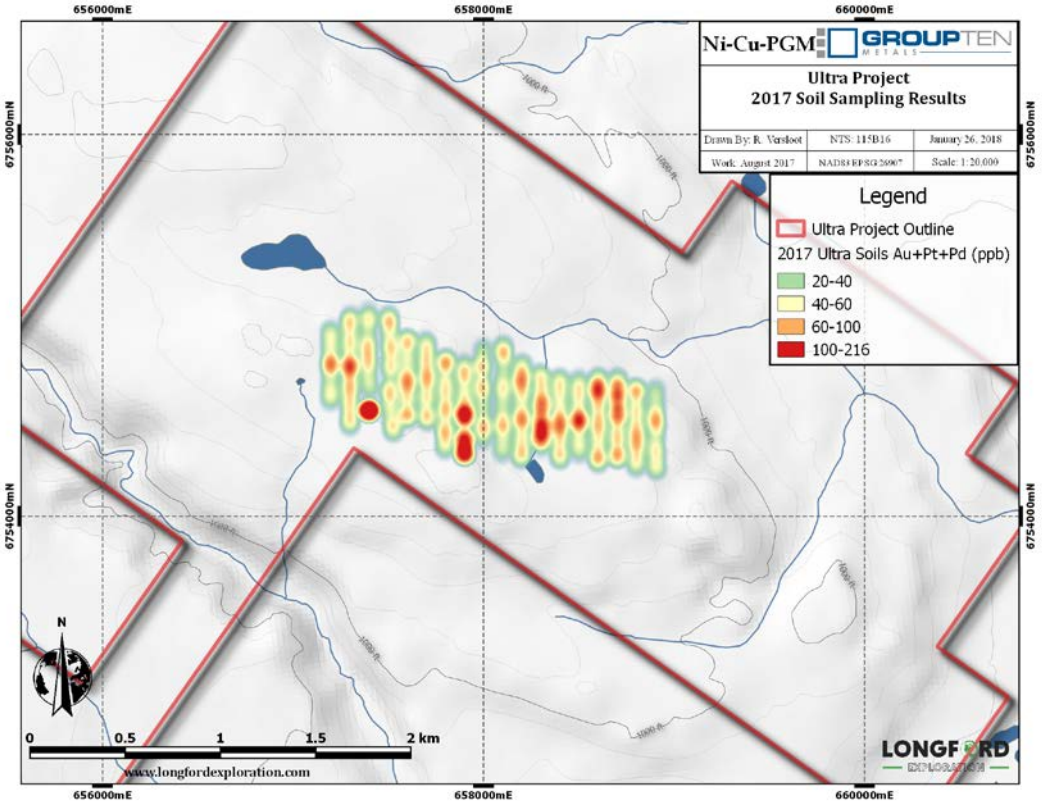

Figure 5.3 Ultra project soil sampling results for Au+Pt+Pd.

5.2 Geological Survey

Preliminary geological mapping and rock sampling of the UZ 229-244 claims was undertaken on traverses across the claims. Bedrock was fairly extensive even in very brushy areas where the occasional rocky rise pierced the foliage. Outcrop consisted of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks intruded by felsic dykes, plugs and sills (Figure 5.4). The Triassic age strongly metamorphosed rocks are phyllites and quartz sericite schist with foliation orientated at 270 deg strike and steep dip to the south, mapped as metavolcanics and metasedimentary units of the upper Triassic Bear Creek assemblage by the YGS. Boudins of bluish and white quartz are common along the foliation and rusty weathering lenses can be traced along strike (Figure 5.5). The lenses contain disseminated to small bands of pyrite and pyrrhotite weathering to a rusty appearance. Discontinuous dykes and lenses of fine grained aplite and coarser pegmatite intrude the metamorphic rocks and a larger plug of pale yellow quartz monzonite outcrops and is outlined by the magnetometer survey. The contacts with the metamorphic rocks were mapped where exposed in outcrop. Several areas of magnetite and epidote bands and lenses of skarn where found in the intrusive rich areas and sampled. Detailed descriptions of samples sent for assay are available in Appendix A. No significant values were obtained from the rock samples (Table 5.1).

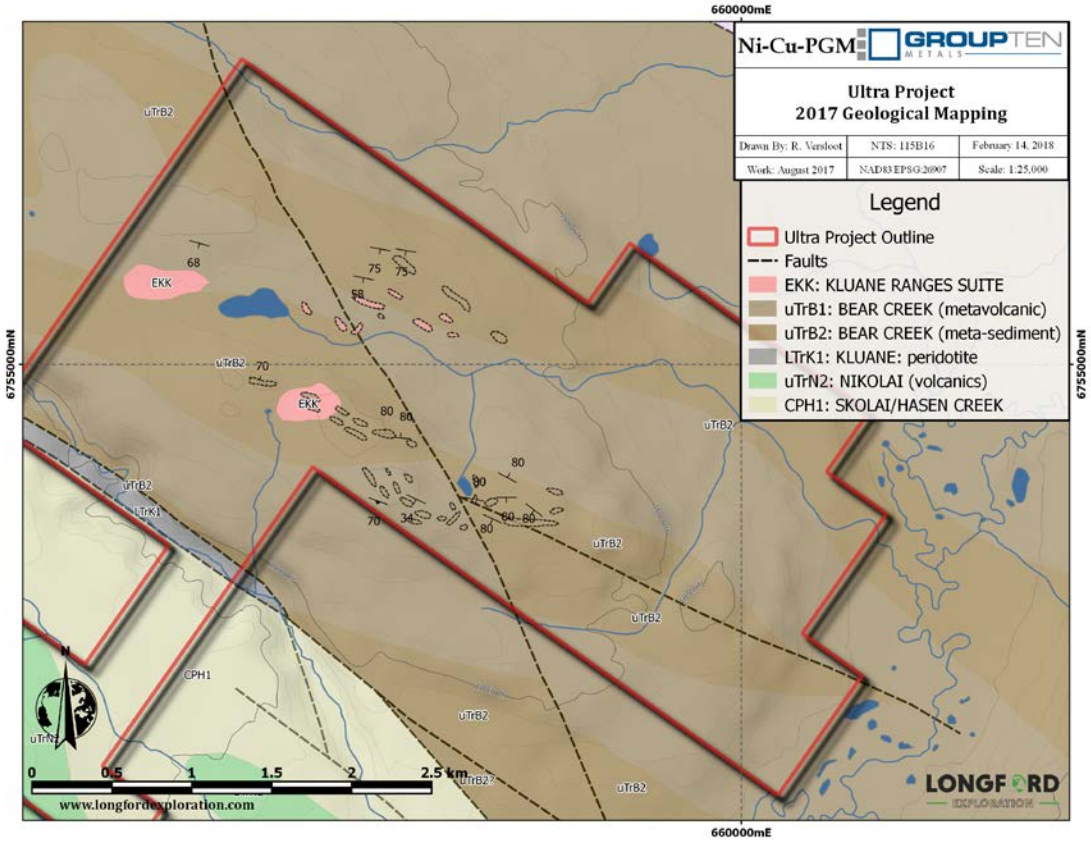

Figure 5.4 Geological mapping after YGS January 2017 dataset

Figure 5.5 Rusty weathering of the Bear Creek metavolcanics.

Table 5.1 Sample locations, descriptions and results from 2017 prospecting.

Sample Number	Location	Width (m)	Description	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ni (ppm)
116946	658370E 6754151N	grab	Phyllite, black, limonite weathering, quartz breccia bands, trace pyrite	64	3	<0.3	2	9
116947	658481E 6754067N	grab	Phyllite, dark gray, quartz breccia lenses, trace pyrite & chalcopyrite	10	<2	0.3	3	12
116948	658748E 6754112N	grab	Argillite, black, graphitic, rusty weathering, trace pyrite	57	40	0.3	5	13
116949	658548E 6754250N	grab	Phyllite, dark gray, rusty lenses with pyrite & pyrrhotite blebs	82	81	0.5	3	33
116950	657747E 6754524N	grab	Phyllite, black, silver, quartz sericite schist, limonite lenses, quartz carbonate boudins	39	<2	0.8	3	30
K736001	657497E 6754612N	grab	Phyllite, dark gray, quartz carbonate veining, limonite	46	<2	0.5	<2	16
K736002	657254E 6754766N	grab	Bull quartz vein, patchy limonite stain, near EKK contact with metvolcanics	23	7	<0.3	<2	6
K736003	656947E 6754863N	grab	Quartz sericite schist, light gray, limonite and manganese staining	32	<2	<0.3	<2	9
K736004	656671E 6755466N	grab	Skarn in EKK, magnetite veins, epidote lenses,	127	<2	<0.3	<2	40
K736005	656691E 6755461N	grab	Skarn, magnetite bands, epidote lenses, siliceous bands	70	<2	<0.3	<2	11
K736006	656705E 6755451N	grab	Skarn, quartz carbonate veining, magnetite bands, epidote lenses	92	<2	<0.3	<2	20
K736007	657453E 6755380N	grab	Skarn in EKK, epidote, actinolite,	38	<2	<0.3	3	3
K736008	657763E 6755422N	grab	Skarn in EKK, epidote, actinolite,	154	<2	0.3	4	8

5.3 Geophysical Surveys

In February 2016, Pioneer Exploration Consultants was contracted to carry out the first ever commercial UAV-MAG survey in Canada over a portion of the Ultra property. This survey was designed to test the northwest continuation of a strong anomaly previously identified in 2014 by a traditional walk-mag survey. The results of the survey showed that the distinct anomaly to the southeast continued to the northwest though in a much more subdued manner (Figure 5.6). Both the UAV and walk-mag techniques provided a high degree of detail and will be useful in delineating other exploration targets on the property.

In July 2017, Aurora Geosciences Ltd. released reprocessed geophysical imagery for map sheet 115B. Magnetic highs from this data not covered by the earlier local surveys are associated with mapped intrusive units and soil geochemical anomalies. A map of the reprocessed data and targets for follow up is given in Figure 5.7.

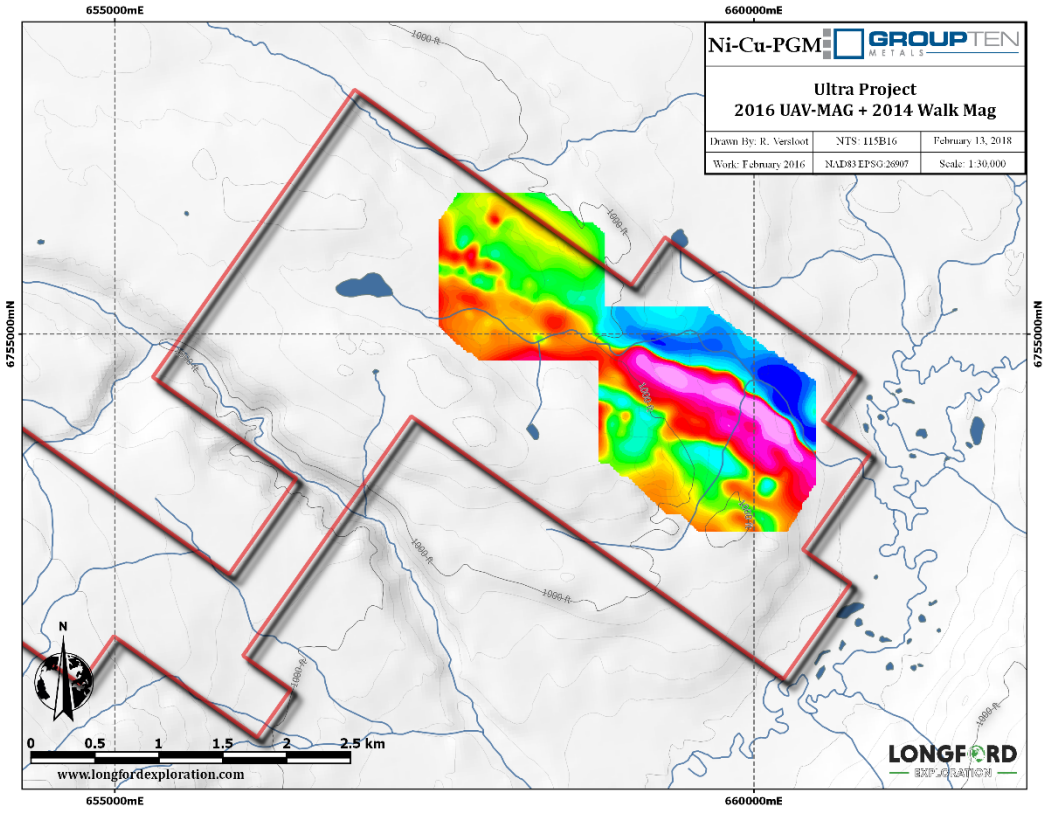

Figure 5.6 UAV-MAG and walk mag total magnetic field.

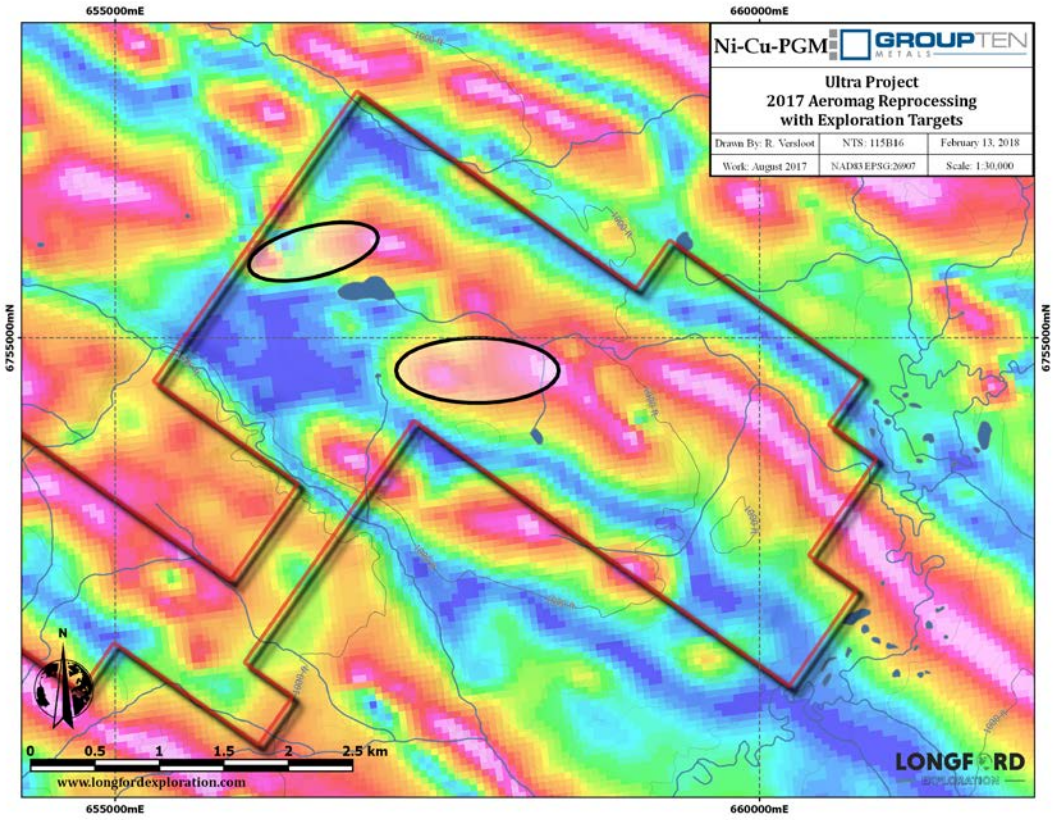

Figure 5.7 2017 aeromagnetic reprocessing: reduced to pole tilt derivative.

6 Interpretation and Conclusions

The 2017 exploration work on the UZ claims identified soil geochemical anomalies in an area underlain by an intrusive body of EKK intruding Bear Formation metavolcanic rocks outlined by mapping and previous geophysical surveys.

Previous conclusions on the claim area in a 2014 report included; “preliminary geological mapping suggests that the geological package is consistent along strike easterly from the Telluride occurrence where encouraging Cu and Au values up to 8.55% Cu and 990 ppb Au have been identified. The sampling of up to 19.7 g/T Au and 2.5% Cu from the original Froheberg showing and the high grade Cu- float sample reported from Telluride Creek by earlier operators together with values of up to 17 g/T Au on the showing suggest that there may be a larger regional scale Cu-Au mineralizing system extending from to the Jarvis River. In addition to the Cu-Au mineralization known to date, the Bear Creek Formation volcanics have the potential to host Ni and PGE mineralization” (J. Pautler, 2014).

Follow up geological mapping, sampling and prospecting is recommended in the area of the soil geochemical and magnetic anomalies.

Depending on results of the initial program, diamond drilling or trenching of significant mineralization could follow late in the 2018 field season.

A budget of $ 100,000 is proposed.

7 Recommendations

Soil sample results on the Ultra Property in 2017 were weakly to moderately anomalous in copper, nickel and gold. A limited program of further prospecting and mapping is outlined below.

Phase I $100,000

- Geological mapping and prospecting $30,000
    - Detailed mapping and sampling to identify additional shear zones and investigate the potential for gold, Pt, Pd, copper, nickel bearing mineralization throughout the property
- Geophysics, mag & VLF survey $25,000
- Soil geochemistry $30,000
- Report and compilation, digitization, and interpretation of all available historic data $15,000

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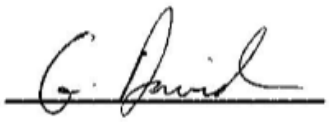
9 Statement of Qualifications

I, Graham Davidson, with business address at 53 Grandin Woods, St. Albert, Alberta T8N 2Y4 hereby certify that:

- I am a practising Geologist, resident in St. Albert, Alberta;
- I am a member in good standing with Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (# 42308);
- I hold a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geology (1982) from the University of Western Ontario;
- I have practiced my profession as a geologist since graduation;
- I have no direct or indirect interest in the Ultra property, which is the subject of this report.
- I have based this report on:
    - Field work conducted by exploration contractors under my direct supervision
    - Historical research into past operations on and adjacent to the subject claims
- I consent to the use of this report for any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, or support document.



Graham Davidson P.Geol.

APPENDIX A: Detailed Descriptions of Samples

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	NAD83 Zone	Date	Lithology	Colour	Alteration	Mineral	Description
116946	658370	6754151	7	2017-08-09	Phyllite	blk		limonite	grey black graphitic schist and phyllite, some breccia, quartz boudins
116947	658481	6754067	7	2017-08-09	Phyllite	dk gy			grey black graphitic schist and phyllite, some breccia, quartz boudins
116948	658748	6754112	7	2017-08-09	Argillite	blk	graphitic	limonite	black graphitic argillite, rusty weathering bands,
116949	658548	6754250	7	2017-08-09	Phyllite	dk gy	limonite		grey brown metasedimentary rock with rusty lenses containg blebs of pyrite and po.
116950	657747	6754524	7	2017-08-09	Phyllite	blk-silver	sericite	limonite	silvery to black phyllite, limonitic lenses, quartz carbonate boudins
K736001	657497	6754612	7	2017-08-09	Phyllite	dk gy	qtz-carb	limonite	metasediment, rusty weathering to grey-black, beside pegmatite dyke.
K736002	657254	6754766	7	2017-08-09	Qtz vn	wh-yel	limonite		bull quartz vein, spotty limonite stain
K736003	656947	6754863	7	2017-08-09	Schist	lt gy	qtz-sericite		rusty weathering quartz sericite schist, limonite and manganese stain
K736004	656671	6755466	7	2017-08-10	EKK	wh-yel	skarn	magnetite	skarn zone consisting of magnetite and epidote bands in white to yellow siliceous rock
K736005	656691	6755461	7	2017-08-10	EKK	gn-gy	skarn	magnetite	epidote-amphibole skarn, siliceous bands
K736006	656705	6755451	7	2017-08-10	EKK	gn-gy	skarn	magnetite	skarn bands in quartz carbonate rock, magnetite and epidote.
K736007	657453	6755380	7	2017-08-10	EKK	yel-wh	skarn	epidote	EKK, mottled yellow orange, quartz monzonite
K736008	657763	6755422	7	2017-08-10	EKK	wh-yel	skarn	epidote	skarn bands in quartz rich intrusive, massive amphibole and epidote.

APPENDIX B: Statement of Costs

DATE: February 13, 2018

LONGFORD EXPLORATION

SEND TO:
Group Ten Metals
#904-409 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada, V6C 1T2
604 357-4790

Longford Exploration Services
#460-688 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
Canada, V6B 1P1
778-809-7009

ULTRA 2017 Cost Summary

			Days	Rate	Line Total
Personnel					
	Pgeo Graham Davidson	August 6 , 9 - 10	4	$ 550.00	$ 2,200.00
	Geologist Versloot	August 6, 8 - 11	5	$ 500.00	$ 2,500.00
	Soil Sampler/assistant- Mckenzie	August 6, 8 - 11	5	$ 300.00	$ 1,500.00
	Soil Sampler/assistant - Martinolich	August 8 - 11	4	$ 300.00	$ 1,200.00
			18	Cat. Total	$ 7,400.00
Food and Lodging			Units	Rate	Line Total
	Food and Groceries	Through to August 11	1	$ 425.00	$ 425.00
				Cat. Total	$ 425.00
Transportation			Units/Days	Unit Price	Line Total
	Truck	1 ton with safety and recovery gear	12	$ 140.00	$ 1,680.00
	Trailer	18' 7000lb covered trailer	8	$ 50.00	$ 400.00
	Fuel	per km for truck	570	$ 0.55	$ 313.50
	ATV's	per days	12	$ 140.00	$ 1,680.00
	Astar B1		3.1	$ 1,900.00	$ 5,890.00
	Jet Fuel		943.5	$ 1.50	$ 1,415.25
				Cat. Total	$ 11,378.75
Equipment Rentals			Units	Unit Price	Line Total
	Electronics Kit	Radios, Sat phones, GPS, per man day	18	$ 20.00	$ 360.00
	Portable XRF with Stand	Per Day	6	$ 177.42	$ 1,064.52
	Fly Camp	4 person setup, per man day	18	$ 40.00	$ 720.00
				Cat. Total	$ 2,144.52
Consumable			Units	Unit Price	Line Total
	Sample Bags		18	$ 5.00	$ 90.00
	Flagging Tape		18	$ 5.00	$ 90.00
	Office Consumables		18	$ 3.00	$ 54.00
				Cat. Total	$ 234.00
Analytical			Units	Unit Price	Line Total
	Analysis - Soil	SS80, AQ300 FA330	387	$ 30.25	$ 11,706.75
	Analysis - Rock	prp70 250, FA330, AQ300	13	$ 34.25	$ 445.25
				Cat. Total	$ 12,152.00
Post Field			Units	Unit Price	Line Total
	Assessment Report prep and work filing		1	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
				Cat. Total	$ 2,500.00

Estimated Sub Total	$ 36,234.27
Management 15%	$ 5,435.14
SUB TOTAL	$ 41,669.41
GST 5 %	$ 2,083.47
Total	$ 43,752.88

APPENDIX C: 2017 Assay Certificates

See separate .pdf file with all assay certificates.