LONGFORD EXPLORATION

Prospecting, Geological and Geochemical Survey Report

On the

Pacer Property

Jarvis River, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

Located Within:
NTS Sheet 115A13

Centered at Approximately:
Latitude 60.77° North by Longitude 137.75° West

PACER 25-56: YD90865 – YD90896
PACER 104-120: YE33068 – YE33084
PACER 144, 146, 148, 150: YE33418, 420, 422, 424
PCR1-2: YF45987 – YF45988

Field Work Conducted August20-23, 2017

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March 29, 2018

traverse the earth

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

1 Introduction

The Pacer claim group (NTS 115A13) lies 15 kilometers west of Haines Junction and 160 kilometers west of Whitehorse on the southwest side of the Shakwak Valley in the front ranges of the Kluane Mountains, Yukon Territory. The 1,053 hectare property is underlain by several gold, base metal and platinum-group element occurrences thought to represent magmatic mafic-ultramafic massive sulphide mineralisation. The project consists of 2 claim blocks, the Pacer NW and Pacer SE.

The 2017 work program on the Pacer claim group was undertaken from August 20-23 by James Rogers, Ryan Versloot and Josh McKenzie of Longford Exploration Services Ltd. A total of 16 rock samples and 68 soil samples were collected for assay during the 2017 season. The purpose of the 2017 program was to: 1) investigate a new ultramafic showing on Pacer SE 2) further delineate the extent of copper mineralization on Pacer NW.

The 2017 field program in conjunction with previous work and historic data identifies; 1) gabbro-peridotite dykes and sills within deformed volcano-sedimentary and arc volcanic rocks display encouraging potential to host Cu-Ni-PGE massive sulphide mineralisation and 2) a Cu-Au mineralising system is present which may have regional scale and a follow up program is recommended consisting of property-scale mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys on prospective targets.

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
Cu	copper
cy	clay
°C	degree Celsius

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
NAD	North American Datum
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
opt	ounces per short ton
oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)

Abbreviation	Description
°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
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

Previous exploration in the area of the Pacer claim group is described in Yukon Geological Survey assessment reports available from the Yukon Geological Survey website (data.geology.gov.yk.ca). Reports pertaining to Pacer include: 92766 (Davidson 1989), 92830 (Davidson 1990), 92902 (Héon 1990) and an unpublished report by Rogers (2012; attached).

The area surrounding the Pacer Claim Group has been intermittently explored since 1892 when Jack Dalton and E.J. Glave first made an overland trip from the Chilkat River to the shores of Kluane Lake. 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 enroute to the goldfields of the Klondike, but prospecting in the Front Ranges was not established until approximately 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 a Mining Recorder Office; 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 area outside of the Wellgreen deposit 100km on strike. Placer mining has been discontinuous in the immediate area with limited placer testing reported on Thunderegg Creek and the north flank of Mt. Decoeli. Kimberley Creek a recent producing creek fed partially by the Western portion of the Pacer claim group was sold in 2013. The new owners are rumored to be commencing mining in 2014.

A number of regional exploration programs focused on the Front Ranges from 1966 through 1986, including programs conducted by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.

Three MINFILE occurrences of note are known in the vicinity of the Pacer Claim Group. The following is a summary, please see Appendix III for the MINFILE datasheets.

1) The Archibald showing (MINFILE 115A036) was originally staked in 1966 by Golden Gate Exploration following an airborne magnetic survey. This showing, known locally as the Colton showing, was explored intermittently from 1988 to 1989 in conjunction with work on the northerly Decoeli showing. Gold was reported with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in a quartz-carbonate stockwork cutting rusty siliceous argillite in the hanging wall of a serpentinized gabbro-peridotite sill that was found to be 150 meters thick and at least 4000 meters long. A specimen from the main showing assayed 19.7 g/t Au and a nearby quartz-sericite vein returned 2.5% Cu and 1.5 g/t Au. High grade copper float was found in foliated greenstone boulders in what is now known as Thunderegg Creek. Noranda defined a gold in soil geochemical anomaly 1500 meters long and 20 meters wide with values up to 1270 ppb Au extending north to the Decoeli showing. Rock samples assayed as high as 3.1 g/t Au. Noranda abandoned the option on this showing in 1991 as part of a corporate reorganization. The main Archibald showing is now covered by the Pacer Claim Group.

2) The Decoeli showing (MINFILE 115A040) was initially staked in 1966 and ultimately optioned to Noranda in 1989 following a brief surface exploration program targeting a serpentinized peridotite-dunite-gabbro sill cutting argillite and metavolcanics of Triassic age on the northern flank of Mt. Archibald. Chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occur in rusty silicified argillite in the hanging wall of a gabbro sill. Gold values of up to 17 g/t Au were reported in this zone. The Decoeli showing languished for a number of years, and was staked as the Haine Claims by prospector Shawn Ryan on April 20th, 2007 and is now owned by Ryan Gold Corp. and 45127 Yukon Inc.

3) The Kloo showing (MINFILE 115A041) was first staked as the Jude claims in 1953 and optioned to Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Ltd. who drilled five holes and built an access road. The property was re-staked as the MC Claims in 1962 by T. Worbetts and optioned to Canadian Barranca Mines Ltd in 1965 who added more claims, improved the road, carried out geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, geophysical surveying and drilled 3 holes. The property was re-staked as the Ellen Claims in 1987 by Ron Stack. The property was examined in subsequent years by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd., Total Energold Corporation and Placer Dome Exploration Ltd. and both Stack and Graham Davidson added more Ellen claims. In 1993 Probe Resources Ltd. optioned the Ellen claims and carried out rock and soil sampling, geophysical surveys and drilled 5 holes. Davidson added the Preston and Jim claims and Stack added the Brand claims.

In 2001, Ron Stack and Bill Harris of Midnight Mines Ltd. carried out prospecting, hand trenching and geochemical rock sampling in areas of known mineralisation and investigated the upland plateau area northwest of the main showing.

The Ellen property is underlain by a thick, layered felsic to mafic volcanic sequence of the Upper Triassic Nikolai Formation. Volcanics are conformably overlain to the south by limestone, schist and green tuffaceous volcanics of the Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Dezadeash Formation. Mineralisation at the main showing consists of intense malachite staining and massive chalcopyrite/pyrrhotite stringers hosted in a series of thick andesite flows and tuffs. Stringer zones show dark green to black chloritic alteration up to 30 centimeters thick. Surface sampling in 1966 returned 3.0% Cu across a width of 9.1 meters and 2.0% Cu across 4.6 meters for the south side of a creek gully. Analysis of samples of the 1966 drill core returned 3.15% Cu over 5.2 meters from hole MC-1, 1.64% Cu over 10.4 meters (including 6.4 meters of 2.20 % Cu) in hole MC-2 and 1.20% Cu over 5.2 meters in hole MC-3. In 1969 hole MC-7 intersected 1.5 meters of 0.8% Cu below the 1966 holes. Holes MC-5 and 6, stepped out 61 meters along strike to the northwest from the 1966 holes, cut 0.9 meters of 1.1% Cu and 4.3 meters of 0.6% Cu respectively. Hole MC-4 tested an EM and magnetic anomaly to the east of the main showing and intersected graphite schist and two bands of serpentine, 7.9 meters and 9.4 meters thick, containing Ni values up to 0.11%. (Pautler 2006).

Trenching in 1989 exposed additional massive chalcopyrite in two layers of shale interbedded with andesitic tuff and banded siliceous tuff, as well as a third pyritic sulphide layer in the metavolcanic rocks over a strike length of approximately 100 meters. A 2.0 meter chip sample across the uppermost layer returned 8.55% Cu and 789 ppb Au. Specimens containing up to 990 ppb Au, 10.1 g/t Ag, 126 ppm Mo and 2,900 ppb Hg were also reported. A fourth massive chalcopyrite layer was found in 1990 and disseminated sulphides were found over a thickness of 152.4 meters. The 1995 drilling by Probe Resources returned one 5 meter intersection grading 1.94% Cu. The other two holes drilled on the main showing returned several intersections 3 to 7 meters in length which returned 0.5 to 1.96% Cu. The two holes drilled to the northeast intersected a serpentinite sill approximately 30 meters thick, containing disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Exploration in 2001 and 2002 revealed chalcopyrite stringer mineralisation with associated quartz/chalcopyrite veins up to 300 meters to the northwest and 200 meters to the southeast. There are indications that the Kloo showing may represent a Besshi-style massive sulphide occurrence. (Pautler 2006).

2006 Exploration yielded 7.23% Cu, 1.01 g/t Au, 1.01 g/t Pd over 2.5m of the Kloo prospect (Pautler 2006).

Table 2.1 Tabulated history of Pacer Claim Group.

YEAR	DESCRIPTION
1966	JS claims staked by Golden Gate EL following airborne magenetometer survey
1987	Green claims staked by B. Lueck
1988	Colton claims staked by Harjay EL
1989	Vail claims staked to the north by B. Lueck after mapping and prospecting
1989	Vail claim prospected and mapped by Noranda ECL
1990	Colton and Vail claims transferred to Noranda
1990	Mapping, soil sampling and magnetometer survey done by Noranda
1991	Noranda relinquished its option
2008	WRR claims staked by White River Resources
2009	WRR claims lapse; no significant work completed
2010	Pacer claims staked by Solomon Resources following YGS aeromag survey (Open File 2010-21) showing a mag-high anomaly.
2011	Solomon Resources conducts minor geologic mapping, sediment sampling and stakes 24 additional claims securing more of the 2010 mag anomaly and Nikolai Formation.
2013	Longford Exploration Services LTD acquires 100% ownership of Pacer claims

3 Property Description and Location

3.1 Location

The Pacer claim group (NTS 115A13) lies 15 kilometers west of Haines Junction (population 600) and 160 kilometers west of Whitehorse by paved road within the Kluane Front Ranges of Yukon Territory (Figure 3.1). Centered over 60^{0} 47' N x 137^{0} 50' W, the claims lie on the southern margin of the Shakwak Valley and are bound to the south by Kluane National Park, adjacent and southeast of Jarvis River and northwest of Alsek River, encompassing Mt. Decoeli and portions of Mt. Archibald. The area adjacent and immediately west of the Pacer claims is withdrawn from exploration by First Nations Settlement Land CAFN R-47A.

The Alaska Highway parallels the claim group approximately 5 kilometers northeast, and the Haines Highway extends 255 kilometers south from Haines Junction to the deep-water port of Haines, Alaska. A four-wheel-drive road extends from Bear Creek on the Alaska Highway southerly along the Alsek River and Archibald Creek (locally Thunderegg Creek) to the southern portion of the Pacer claims. The majority of the claim area is accessed by helicopter, a 0.2hr round trip in a Long Ranger from Haines Junction Regional Airport. Year-round charter helicopter and fixed wing service, RCMP, health clinic, ambulance, fuel, lodging, restaurants and limited groceries are available in Haines Junction. All services are offered 160km East on Highway 1 in Whitehorse. Haines Junction is on grid power and has diesel generator backups. 3G cellular covers Haines Junction and a significant portion of the claim group.

The Kluane Front Ranges have steep uniform scree slopes reaching to 8500ft with treeline around 4000ft. Vegetation on lower slopes consists of white and black spruce, poplar and balsam. Sub-alpine to treeline is generally thick with alder willows. Outcrop is present at higher altitudes and in many creek beds (Figure 2).

The local climate is strongly influenced by the St Elias Mountains and proximal icefields. Average summer temperatures are 20^{o} Celsius reaching low thirties while winter averages sit around -20^{o} Celsius. The exploration season extends from mid-May through early October.

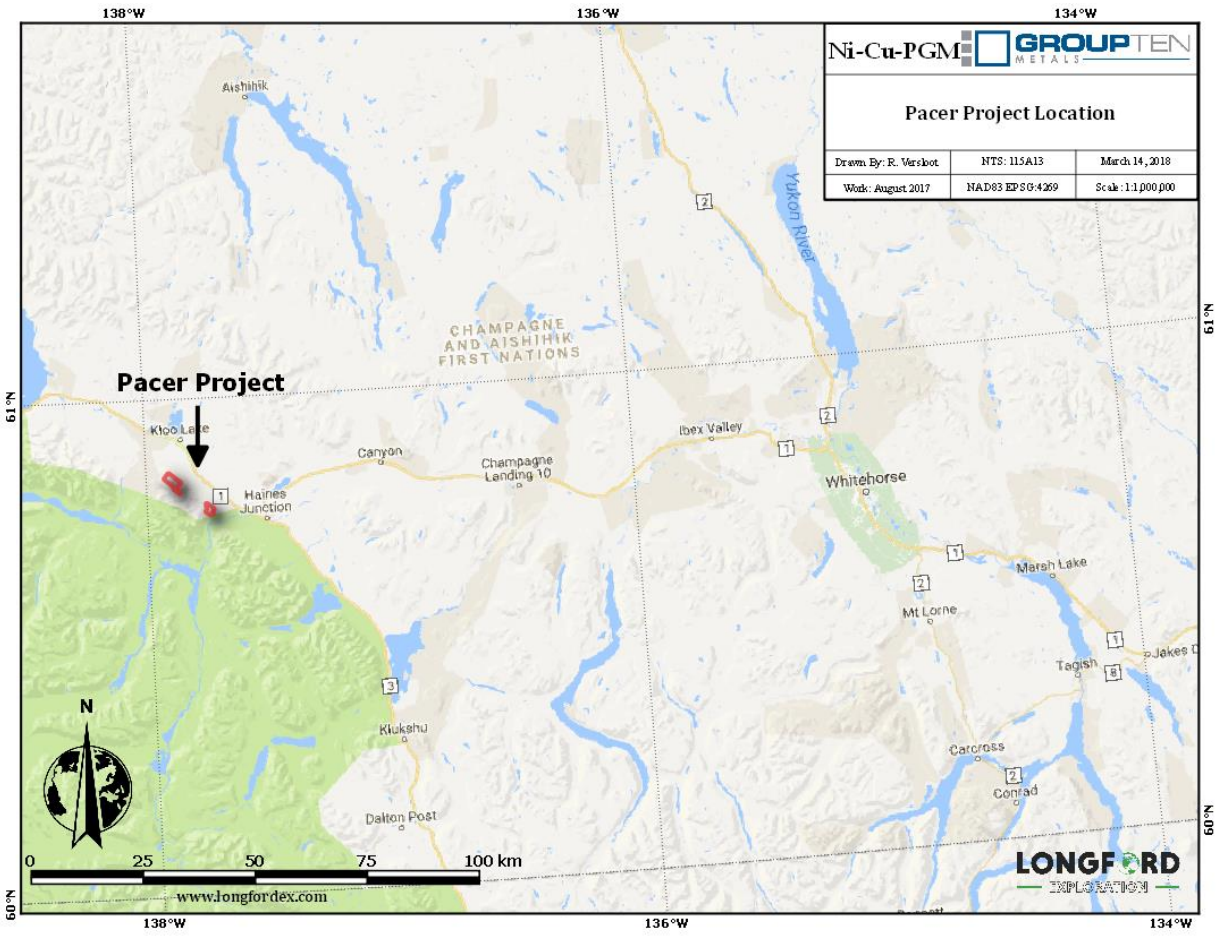

Figure 3.1 Pacer project location.

3.2 Mineral Titles

The Pacer claim group is comprised of 52 mineral claims in good standing, 100% owned by Longford Exploration Services Ltd. with a corporate address at 460-688 West Hastings St. Vancouver, BC V6B 1P1. The current property boundary is presented in Figure 3.2. The claims were acquired by Longford in 2013 as part of a settlement with the original owner, Solomon Resources and are summarized in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Claim summary for the Outpost Project.

Claim name	Grant number	Ownership	Expiry Date
PACER 25-56	YE33717-YE33787	Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (100%)	November 5, 2018
PACER 104-120	YE33068-YE33084	Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (100%)	November 5, 2022
PACER 144	YE33418	Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (100%)	November 5, 2018
PACER 146	YE33420	Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (100%)	November 5, 2018
PACER 148	YE33422	Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (100%)	November 5, 2018
PACER 150	YE33424	Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (100%)	November 5, 2018
PCR 1-2	YF45987-YF45988	Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (100%)	November 5, 2022

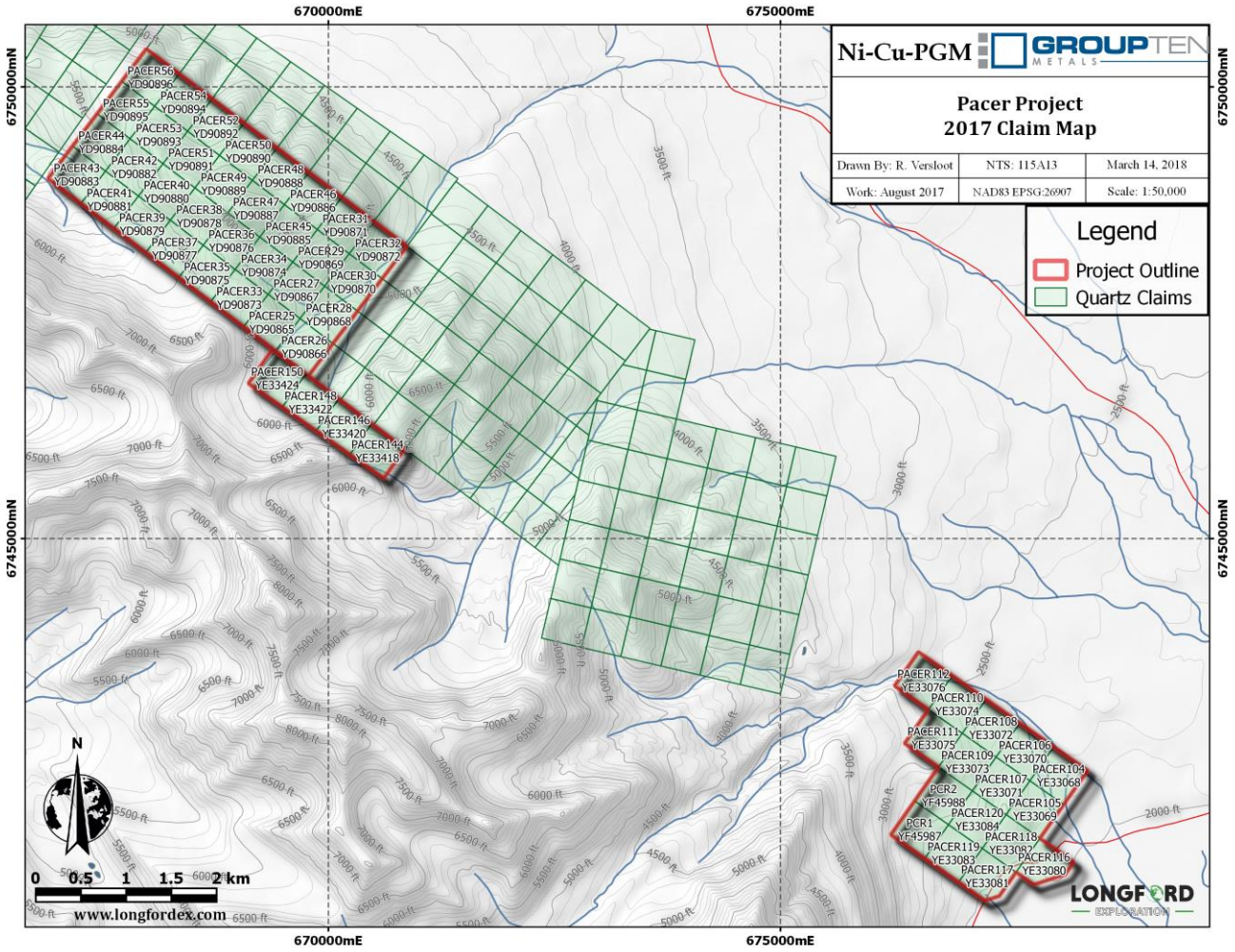

Figure 3.2 Claim map of the Pacer Project.

4 Geological Setting and Mineralization

4.1 Regional Geology

The Pacer Claim Group is located within the Insular Superterrane which is primarily composed of two older terranes, Wrangellia and Alexandria, which were amalgamated about 320 million years ago. These terranes are composed of island arc and ocean floor volcanic rocks with thick assemblages of overlying oceanic sedimentary rocks that range in age from 400 to 220 million years old (Greene et al 2004, Israel and Zeyl 2004).

The Wrangellian Terrane is an extensive accreted oceanic plateau characterized by widespread Triassic flood basalts and complementary intrusive rocks (Figure 4.1). Flood basalts in this region are believed to have originated by in a mantle plume which erupted onto the extinct Pennsylvanian and Permian Sicker-Skolai island arc.

The Upper Triassic Nikolai Formation forms a discontinuous linear belt extending 300 kilometers across southwest Yukon and is characterized by basal conglomerate and/or volcanic breccia, amygdaloidal basalt and andesitic flows and local tuff, breccia, shale and limestone. The Nikolai Formation was initially mapped in the Kluane Front Ranges by Kindle (1976) as partly serpentinized peridotite, talc schist and green serpentine schist of Lower Cretaceous or later age, and reported upon by Read and Monger (1976) as Upper Triassic and "typically sparsely porphyritic (augite and plagioclase) meta-basalt with large amygdules of chlorite, pumpellyite, prehnite, quartz, albite, epidote and quartz."

Mafic rocks of similar age and composition to the Nikolai Formation occur in northwestern BC where they are referred to as the Tats Volcanic Complex.

Several stratigraphic sequences overlie the Alexander Terrane and Wrangellia in Southwest Yukon; the oldest of these overlap assemblages are the Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous turbidites of the Dezadeash Formation, one of several packages of similar age that were deposited in basins that developed between the Insular and Intermontane superterranes during the middle Mesozoic.

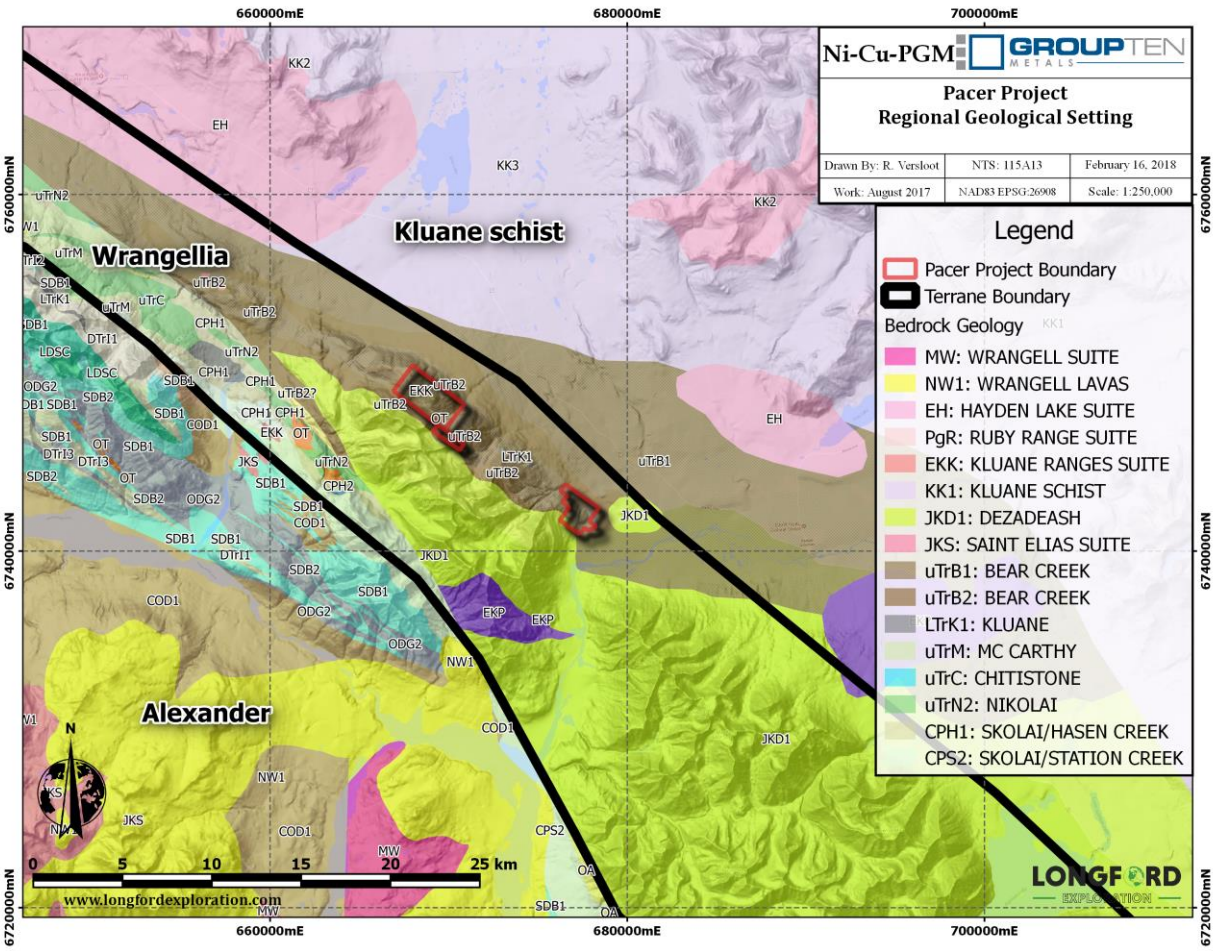

Figure 4.1 Pacer Project regional geological setting.

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).

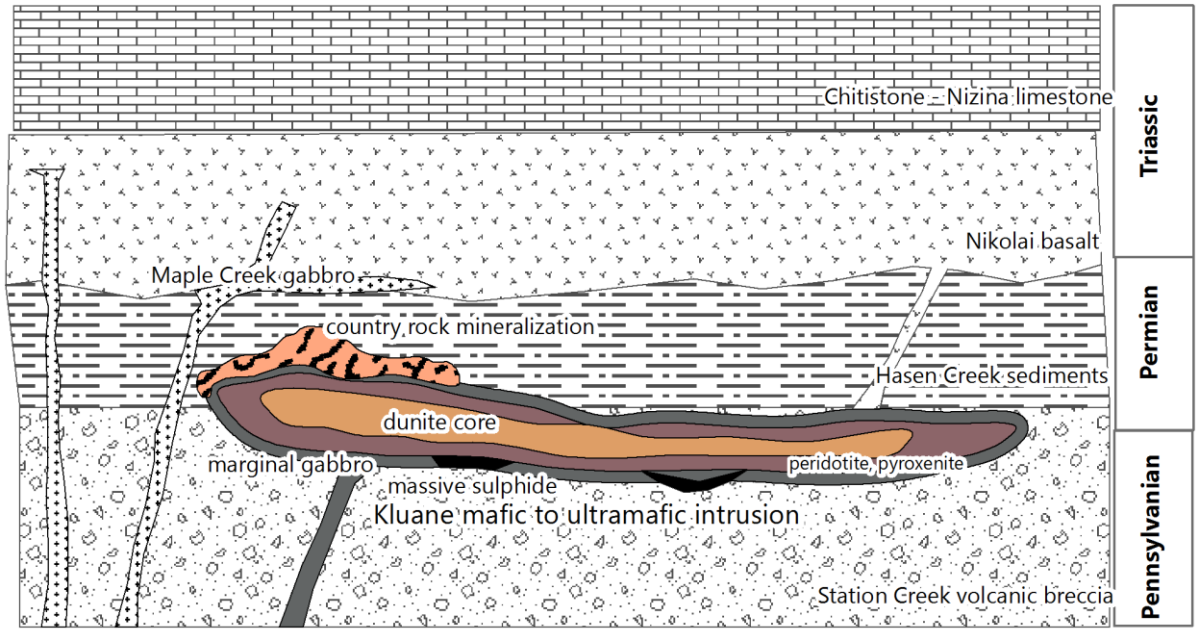

Figure 4.2 Deposit model for the Kluane Belt (modified from Hulbert, 1997)

4.3 Property Geology

The Pacer claim group is dominated by two main lithological groups (J. Rogers, 2013):

1) The Upper Triassic Nikolai Formation, more recently labelled as the Upper Triassic Bear Creek formation, occurs in a discontinuous sinuous band on the northeast portion of the Pacer Claim Group. An abundance of chlorite, epidote ± serpentine occur as alteration products of clino- and othopyroxenes, amphiboles and feldspar. Small sections of fibrous chlorite and serpentine are seen in various areas throughout the greenstone. Other mineralisation includes quartz and feldspars, both within the rock and as veins, as well as actinolite and stilbite as alteration minerals. Arsenopyrite and pyrite are also seen, generally in the less weathered areas of the greenstone and usually disseminated throughout the rock with larger crystal forms up to 5mm in diameter. Field mapping observed poly-deformed pillows in the Nikolai Formation on the eastern property margin. After Greene et al 2004, these pillows suggest proximity to the base of the formation. Nearby peridotite sills hosted in Nikolai basalt as well as anomalous PGE in soils and sediments in the general area are consistent with regional expectations of the Nikolai formation overlying the Hasen formation of the Skolai Group. Local flow banding includes layers of fine-grained sulphides. The Nikolai Formation has been slightly metamorphosed on the claims, and a large variety of metamorphism is seen throughout the property ranging from clean, unaltered greenstone to an almost schistose greenstone. An igneous, porphyritic greenstone is seen at the top of Mt. Decoeli, displaying feldspar and chlorite crystals. Weathered areas are generally strongly iron-stained with alteration minerals present. This is shown along the contact with schists of the Dezadeash Formation.

2) The Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Dezadeash Formation (JKD) is currently found in the southwest of the Pacer SE claims, although little work has been completed to confirm age and stratigraphic relationships. Locally, multiple structural stages are evident in crenulations and folding and in many instances feldspar pressure solutions are seen along pyrite crystals. Observed variations in the schist suggest disparities in parent rock from mudstone (argillite/shale) to a more silicified greywacke to conglomerate. The majority of outcrops are a slightly weathered argillite with fine to medium-grained pyrite crystals

Weathered exposures of the Dezadeash Formation are most commonly stained a dark red or brown, but may also be yellow, orange, purple, or black. Sulphides are usually present, and fresh rock will generally contain disseminated sulphides (arsenopyrite and pyrite), while strongly weathered rock displays pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (J. Rogers, 2013). Quartz carbonate veins are seen throughout the unit both cross-cutting and parallel to schistosity.

A significantly more deformed package of Dezadeash (JKD2) in the southern claim portions has been separated from the lesser deformed and more metamorphosed Dezadeash (JKD1). A third Dezadeash unit (JKD3) is described by 2013 mapping in the northeast portions of the claims. It should be noted that fine grained turbidite sequences in JKD3 were found to be overturned perhaps suggesting a regional thrust event.

The Dezadeash Formation lies in unconformable contact over the Wrangell flood basalts of the Nikolai Formation and a large wedge is juxtaposed against the Nikolai in a phyllitic (variably graphitic) shear zone where hydrothermal alteration and quartz carbonate veining is noted. Where visible in the field, the contact ranges from unaltered to heavily oxidised orange and weathered rock. A small lens of shale was identified on the East slope of Decoeli.

South of the shear zone, between Nikolai and Dezadeash, further evidence of local thrust faulting was observed and an antiform is described proximal to the shear zone in the steeply dipping Nikolai. Nearby, a small massive sulphide lense occurs in greenstone. It is believed that carbonate alteration proximal to the shear zone is responsible for this mineralisation.

Significant copper results were found in several float rocks near the top of and on the eastern slope of Mt. Decoeli in 2013. Malachite stained basalt float returned 2.144% Cu, 3071ppb Ag (sample 1494944; Figure 14a); 6511ppm Cu, 2265ppb Ag (sample 1494919; Figure 14b (J. Rogers, 2013).

Younger intrusives are seen cross cutting and parallel to stratigraphy of the Nikolai and Dezadeash formations. Small felsic dykes are common and occur in swarms.

Mapping during the 2013 field season focused on contact relationships between peridotite and gabbro of the Kluane Mafic-Ultramafic Complex (PTrKp and PTrKg respectively) and basalt of the Nikolai Formation (UTrN) and sedimentary and metavolcanic rocks thought to host sulphide mineralisation. The Dezadeash Formation (JKD) is regionally known to be highly deformed yet unmetamorphosed (Eisbacher 1976). The level of deformation and metamorphism, shearing and alteration of sedimentary and metavolcanic units on the Pacer property seem to suggest a much older age than Cretaceous Dezadeash rocks display. It is suggested that sedimentary and metavolcanic units comprising 2013 field mapped unit JKD1 may in fact represent Permian Station Creek and Hasen Formation rocks. Until detailed regional mapping and age dating can be completed in the area, it is unclear to which formation these rocks belong.

Regional aeromagnetic data published by the Yukon Geological Survey (Kiss 2010) and first vertical derivative of the magnetic field (Kiss 2010) display a significant magnetic anomaly occurring over the southern portion of

the Pacer claim group. The anomaly correlates to what is presumed to be the base of the Nikolai formation where the anomaly reflects pyrrhotite-rich ultramafic rocks (J. Rogers, 2013).

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

During the 2017 field program a total of 16 rock samples, 68 soils were collected for assay in addition to preliminary property-scale lithological and structural mapping and prospecting.

Longford Field Crews conducted geological and geochemical exploration surveys of the Pacer claims from August 20-23rd, 2017. Field personnel included: project manager James Rogers, geologist Ryan Versloot and field assistant Josh McKenzie. Field work was staged from a camp beside the Alaska Highway and logistical support was provided by Trans North Helicopters based out of Haines Junction. The program focussed on magnetic anomalies outlined by airborne magnetic surveys.

5.1 Soil Geochemical Survey

During the 2017 work program a total of 68 soil samples were collected on soil lines targeting geochemical and geophysical anomalies on the Pacer SE block. Soil sampling conditions were generally good in the Pacer SE block where abundant vegetation and soft slopes has allowed for a well-developed soil profile. 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. 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.

Results for Ni and Cu soil samples are given in Figures 5.1 – 5.2.

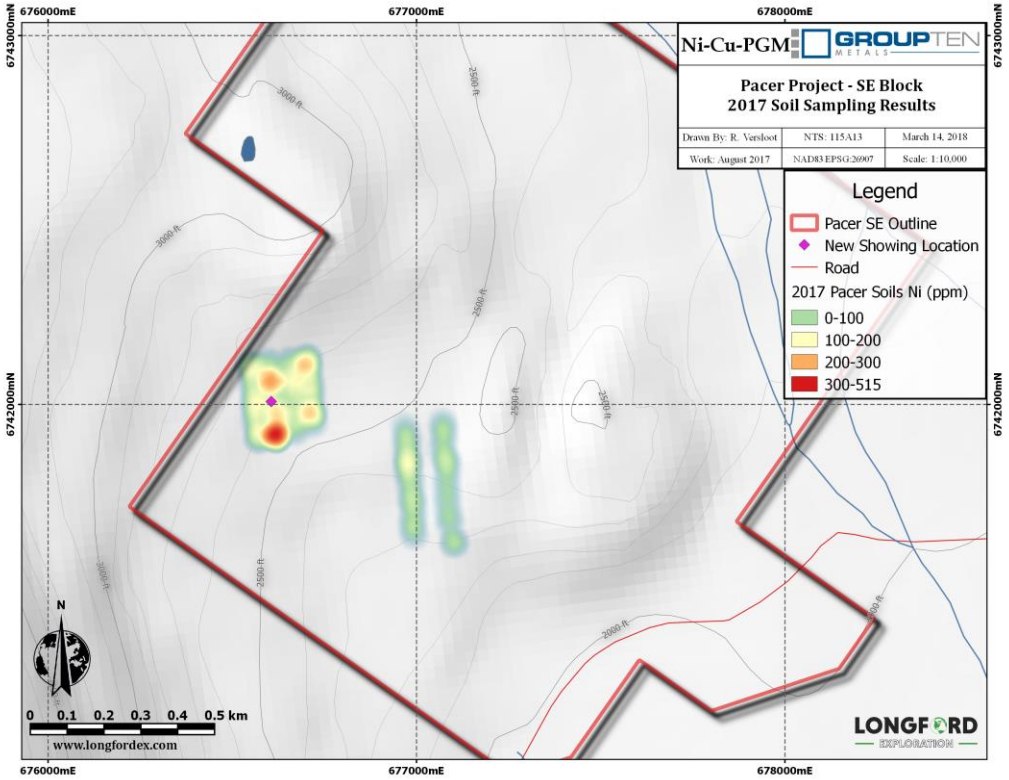

Figure 5.1 Pacer SE Project soil sampling results for Ni.

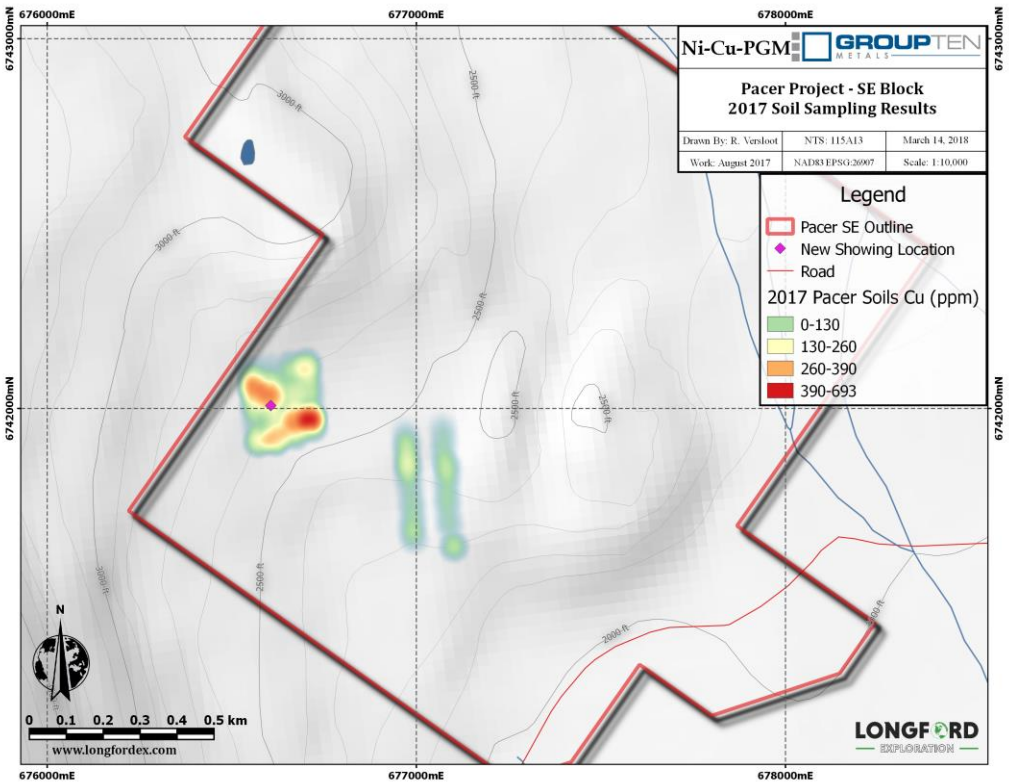

Figure 5.2 Pacer SE Project soil sampling results for Cu.

5.2 Bedrock Sampling

A total of 15 rock samples points were collected: 6 from a traverse on Pacer NW and 9 from the new showing on Pacer SE. Access to the NW block was limited due to weather on the only day where schedules permitted a visit. The team hiked up a ridge from a much lower elevation off the claims and sought out copper mineralization associated with intrusive rocks, one sample of which returned 0.45% Cu.

On the SE block, a recently discovered showing was dug out for better exposure (Figure 5.3). Increased exposure allowed for multiple samples to be taken across the showing in order to better understand the extent and continuity of nickel mineralization. Results are given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Results from sampling of new showing at Pacer SE.

Sample No.	Date	Ni_PPM	Cr_PPM	Mg_per
K896658	8-23-2017	947	635	10.57
K896659	8-23-2017	1838	1090	11.42
K896660	8-23-2017	2184	1216	17.35
K896661	8-23-2017	684	1270	6.71
K896662	8-23-2017	2141	1251	21.81
K896663	8-23-2017	1708	1383	21.08
K896666	8-23-2017	2297	877	20.19
K896669	8-23-2017	1313	667	15.09

Figure 5.3 Site of 2017 samples across new showing.

5.3 Geophysical Surveys

In July 2017, Aurora Geosciences Ltd. released reprocessed geophysical imagery for map sheet 115A. Magnetic highs from this data correspond closely with the ultramafic outcrop which was the subject of investigation within the SE block during the 2017 program and may point to other areas for follow up examination (Figure 5.4). In the NW block, a strong magnetic high corresponds to the ridge where a traverse encountered copper mineralization associated with an intrusive unit in the Upper Triassic Bear Creek Assemblage (Figure 5.5).

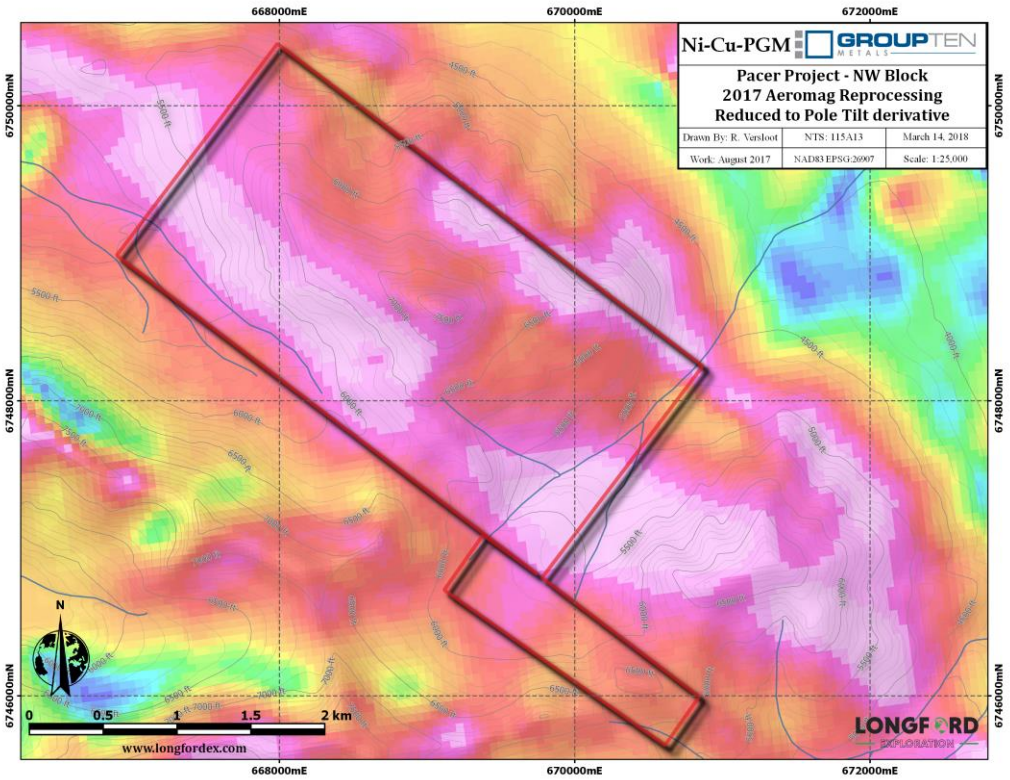

Figure 5.4 Pacer NW Block: 2017 aeromagnetic reprocessing, reduced to pole tilt derivative.

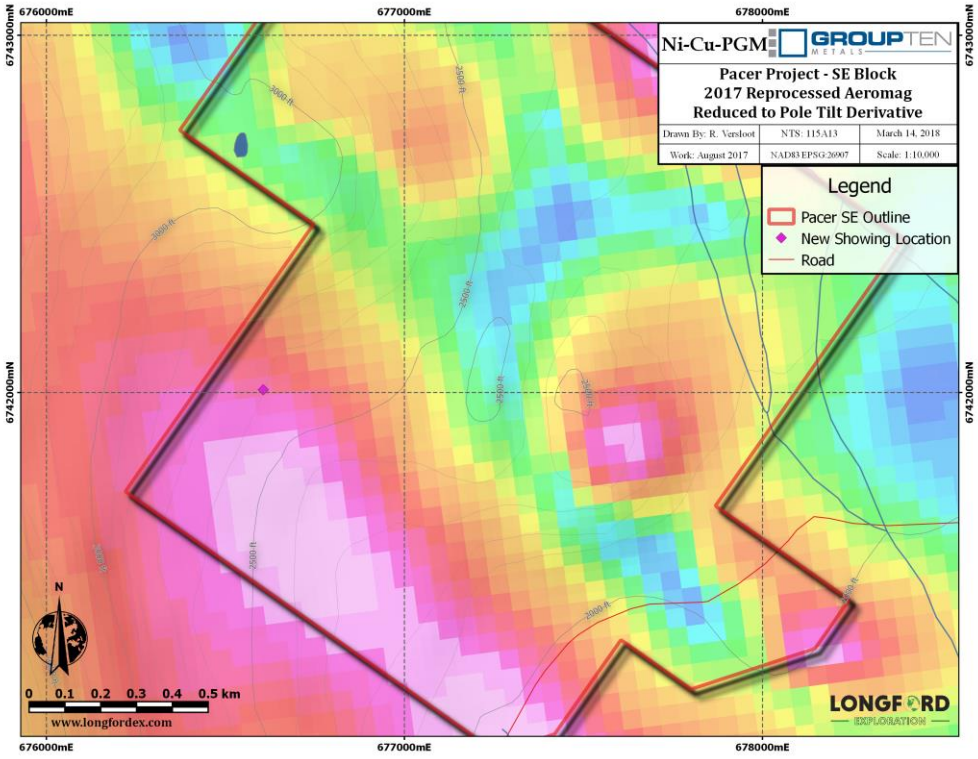

Figure 5.5 Pacer SE Block: 2017 aeromagnetic reprocessing, reduced to pole tilt derivative.

6 Interpretation and Conclusions

The 2017 exploration work on the Pacer SE claims focussed on a recently discovered ultramafic outcrop on a small slope in thick brush. Geochemical results from soil sampling show the elevated values corresponding directly to the geophysical anomaly. Geochemical results from the sampling across the outcrop show up to 0.23% Ni suggesting this to be a compelling target for future work.

In the Pacer NW block, a traverse covered a small portion of the claims and produced a grab sample with 0.45% Cu in metasediment. Malachite and bornite staining was observed in other samples in the vicinity of a diorite intrusion that often appeared as dykes within the metasediment unit. The strong geophysical anomaly, elevated copper values in grab samples, and the fact that only a small portion of the property was covered, makes this another promising target for future work.

7 Recommendations

Soil sample results on the Pacer SE block in 2017 were weakly to moderately anomalous in copper and nickel while corresponding to a geophysical anomaly mapped as ultramafic in nature. A limited program of further soil sampling as well as prospecting of adjacent creek gullies is recommended. Depending on results from this phase, follow up trenching may be conducted later in the season or the following year.

Prospecting on the Pacer NW block was limited due to schedules and weather and thus, a more extensive program of mapping and prospecting is recommended for 2018.

Phase I $115,000

- Geological mapping and prospecting $35,000
- Geophysics, mag & VLF survey $25,000
- Soil geochemistry $40,000
- Report and compilation, digitization, and interpretation of all available historic data $15,000

8 References

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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 Pacer property, which is the subject of this report.
- I have based this report on:
    - Field work conducted by Longford Exploration Services Ltd.
- 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: Statement of Costs

DATE: March 27, 2018

LONGFORD EXPLORATION

SEND TO:
Group Ten Metals
#214 - 675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6B 1N2
604 357-4790

Longford Exploration Services
14501 Kidston Road
Coldstream, BC
Canada V1B1R7
778-809-7009

PACER NW 2017 Cost Summary

Personnel		Days	Rate	Line Total
Geologist-Versloot	August 22	1	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Project Manager - Rogers	August 22	1	$ 800.00	$ 800.00
Soil Sampler/assistant- Mckenzie	August 22	1	$ 300.00	$ 300.00
				$ -
				$ -
		3	Cat. Total	$ 1,600.00
Food and Lodging		**Units**	**Rate**	**Line Total**
Food and Groceries		1	$ 180.00	$ 180.00
			Cat. Total	$ 180.00
Transportation		**Units/Days**	**Unit Price**	**Line Total**
Truck	1 ton with safety and recovery gear	2	$ 140.00	$ 280.00
Trailer	18' 7000lb covered trailer	1	$ 50.00	$ 50.00
Fuel	per km for truck	180	$ 0.55	$ 99.00
Jet Ranger		0.9	$ 950.00	$ 855.00
Jet Fuel		99	$ 1.40	$ 138.60
			Cat. Total	$ 1,422.60
Equipment Rentals		**Units**	**Unit Price**	**Line Total**
Electronics Kit	Radios, Sat phones, GPS, per man day	3	$ 20.00	$ 60.00
Portable XRF with Stand	Per Day	1	$ 177.42	$ 177.42
Fly Camp	4 person setup, per man day	3	$ 40.00	$ 120.00
			Cat. Total	$ 357.42
Consumable		**Units**	**Unit Price**	**Line Total**
Sample Bags		3	$ 5.00	$ 15.00
Flagging Tape		3	$ 5.00	$ 15.00
Office Consumables		3	$ 3.00	$ 9.00
			Cat. Total	$ 39.00
Analytical		**Units**	**Unit Price**	**Line Total**
Analysis - Rock	prp70-250, FA330, AQ300	7	$ 34.25	$ 239.75
			Cat. Total	$ 239.75
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	$ 6,338.77
			Management 15%	$ 950.82
			SUB TOTAL	$ 7,289.59
			GST 5 %	$ 364.48
			Total	$ 7,654.06

DATE: March 27, 2018

LONGFORD EXPLORATION

SEND TO:
Group Ten Metals
#814 - 675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6B 1N2
604 357-4790

Longford Exploration Services
14501 Kidston Road
Coldstream, BC
Canada V1B1R7
778-609-7009

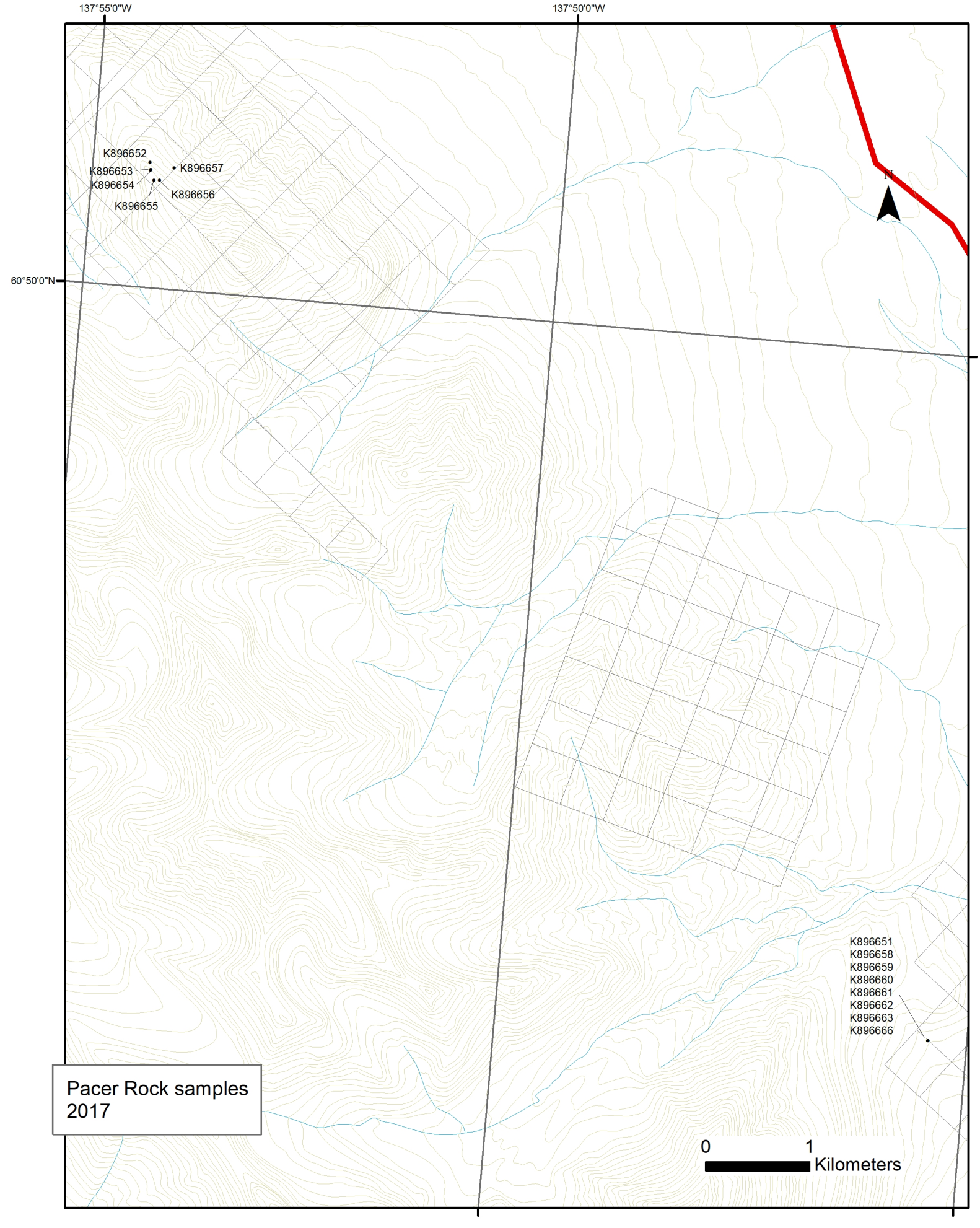
PACER SE 2017 Cost Summary

Personnel			Days	Rate		Line Total	
	Geologist-Versloot	August 20, 21, 23	3	$	500.00	$	1,500.00
	Project Manager - Rogers	August 23	1	$	800.00	$	800.00
	Soil Sampler/assistant- Mckenzie	August 20, 21, 23	3	$	300.00	$	900.00
	Soil Sampler/assistant - Martinolich	August 20, 21	2	$	300.00	$	600.00
			9	Cat. Total		$	3,800.00
Food and Lodging			Units	Rate		Line Total	
	Food and Groceries		1	$	253.38	$	253.38
				Cat. Total		$	253.38
Transportation			Units/Days	Unit Price		Line Total	
	Truck	1 ton with safety and recovery gear	4	$	140.00	$	560.00
	Trailer	18' 7000lb covered trailer	6	$	50.00	$	300.00
	Fuel	per km for truck	440	$	0.55	$	242.00
	ATV's	per day x 2 machines	6	$	140.00	$	840.00
				Cat. Total		$	1,942.00
Equipment Rentals			Units	Unit Price		Line Total	
	Electronics Kit	Radios, Sat phones, GPS, per man day	9	$	20.00	$	180.00
	Portable XRF with Stand	Per Day	3	$	177.42	$	532.26
	Fly Camp	4 person setup, per man day	9	$	40.00	$	360.00
				Cat. Total		$	1,072.26
Consumable			Units	Unit Price		Line Total	
	Sample Bags		9	$	5.00	$	45.00
	Flagging Tape		9	$	5.00	$	45.00
	Office Consumables		9	$	3.00	$	27.00
				Cat. Total		$	117.00
Analytical			Units	Unit Price		Line Total	
	Analysis - Soil	SS80, AQ300 FA330	68	$	30.25	$	2,057.00
	Analysis - Rock	prp70-250, FA330, AQ300	9	$	34.25	$	308.25
				Cat. Total		$	2,365.25
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	$	12,049.89
Management 15%	$	1,807.48
SUB TOTAL	$	13,857.37
GST 5 %	$	692.87
Total	$	14,550.24

APPENDIX B: 2017 Assay Certificates

See data folder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