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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

at the

RAW GEEF PROPERTY

RAW GEEF 1-66 YE900001-YE900066

NTS 105E/01
Latitude 61°10′N; Longitude 134°05′W

Field work performed between September 19 and September 25, 2018

located in the

Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Ryan Bachynski, B.Sc Geo, GIT

March 2019

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Introduction

Work on the Raw Geef project occurred in fall of 2018 (see Illustration 1). Prospecting and sampling in 2017 lead to the identification of two main targets that were decided to be worthy of follow-up. One was a strongly gossanous sedimentary unit with local stockwork fracturing. The second was intrusion-hosted quartz veining with strong rust bleeds highlighting veining locations. While exploring for the intrusion-hosted veins in 2018, a third target was discovered that appeared to be mudstone-hosted quartz veining with abundant (up to 20%) pyrite, often in pods.

A total of 18 grab or composite rock samples were taken.

See attached Sample Locations map for a visual representation of sample locations of 2017 and 2018 in relation to the claim group.

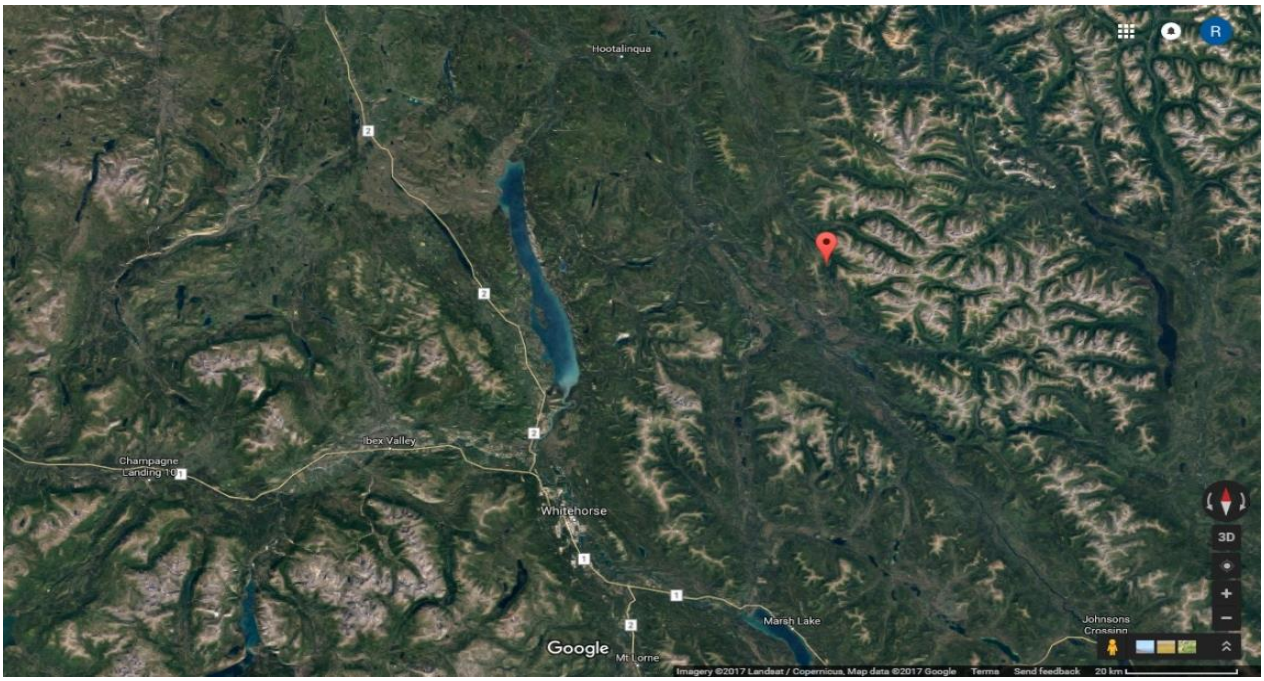


Illustration 1: Project area relative to Whitehorse

Prospecting and Geological/Sample Stations

The area staked under the Raw Geef claims (Raw Geef 1-66; see attached *Claim Location and Numbers* map) was indicated to have recently been staked by Golden Predator and evidence in the field was found of other historical staking of unknown extent. Despite being previously staked, searches with the government in their database did not reveal any information in the map sheet of this project (105 E 01) that was directly related to the area of this project. The only geological information known prior to working was a fairly vague geological map (Illustration

2). A surface evaluation of the project area revealed geology with discrepancies with prior research in regards to unit boundaries. However, unit descriptions analyzed during pre-field research were generally adequate and represented what was observed in the field.

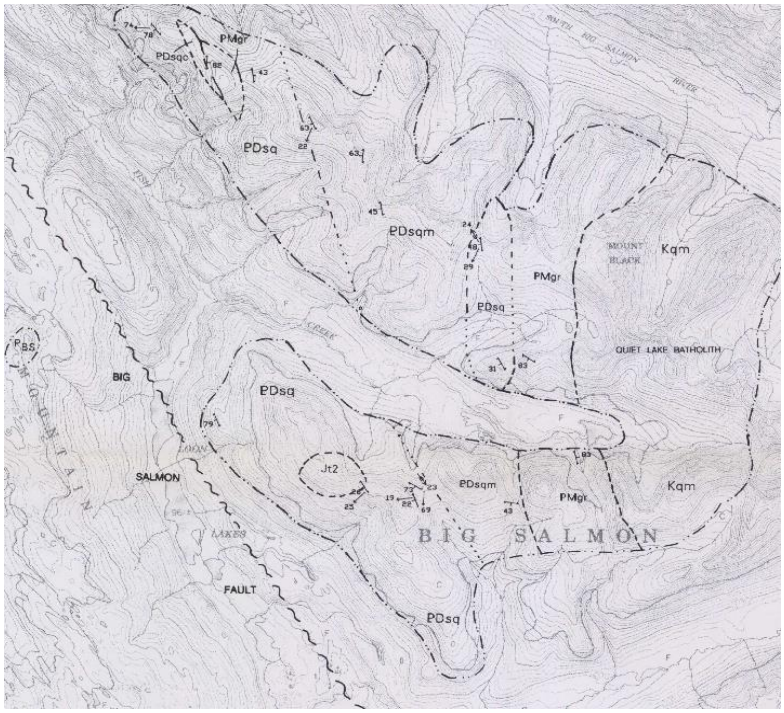


Illustration 2: Preliminary geological map of the area found on the Yukon Government's database

The claim block contains a massive medium-grained intrusive-dominated east end of the project area that was typically tonalitic to granodioritic and occasionally granitic with uncommon and cm-scale diabase units. West of the intrusives are meta-sedimentary rocks that are finely layered and typically pelitic with psammopelitic portions. Within these units, a handful of massive intrusions were observed, one being the intrusion-hosted veining target.

Near the centre of the map along the easternmost stream in the project area, is a small intrusive unit that is depicted to be flanked by meta-sedimentary rocks. While travelling down a fairly treacherous river-gorge attempting to get stream samples, “rust bleeds” (Illustration 3 & 4) were observed quite frequently within the aforementioned intrusive unit. Further investigations lead to an obvious association of rust bleeds with mineralized quartz veining. Fresh samples revealed molybdenite and pyrite that occurred both disseminated and in bands (along fractures? – Illustration 5 & 6).

Illustration 3: Rust bleeds depicted by yellow arrows. Field assistant for scale

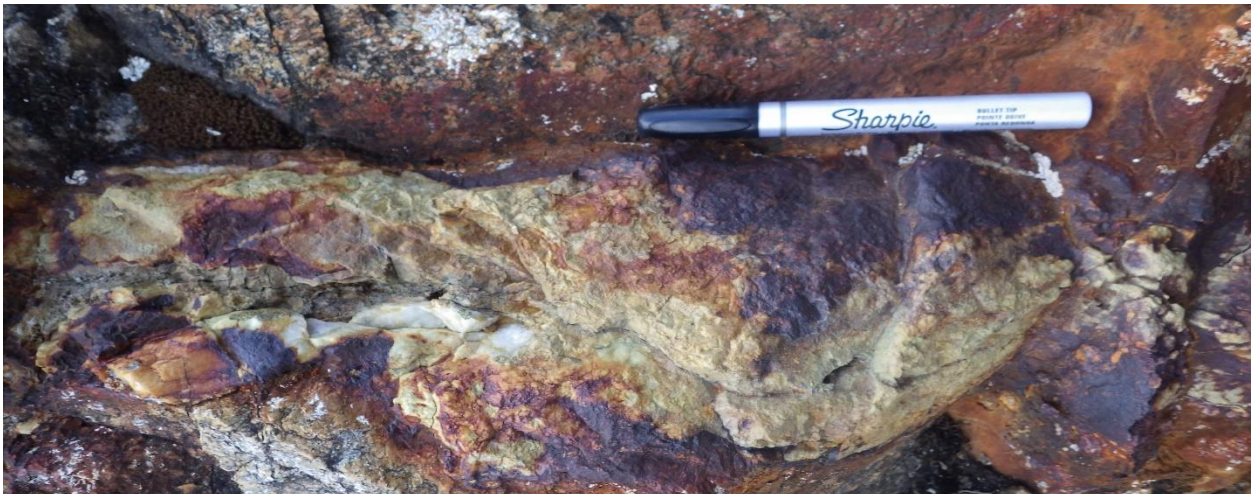


Illustration 4: Close up photo of rust bleed coming off of a discontinuous quartz vein. Yellow to white botryoidal gossan was observed to be quite prominent on some rust bleeds.

Illustration 5: Ankerite and potassic (?) alteration adjacent to intrusion-hosted veining

Figure 6: Molybdenite and pyrite within intrusion-hosted quartz veining

Sampling of intrusion related veining revealed fairly consistent Mo, Bi, Ag, and Pb values. Their respective highest values are 2280ppm Mo, 1745ppm Bi, 35.1ppm Ag, and 1625ppm Pb. Additionally, sample RG18-13 contained 0.047ppm Au– although this is a very small amount, it might hint that other zonations within this intrusion-related veining system may be the source of Au anomalies in stream sediments as shown in the government geochemical datasets. The intrusive host of these veins was traced several hundred meters down stream and veining density varied. The intrusion's extent remains open-ended in the downstream direction.

In the north-central portion of the project area, satellite images showed a red hue in the area and field observations identified a scree slope with extremely abundant gossanous flakes covering a hillside with an estimated area of at least 2km^2 (Illustration 7). No sulphides were observed in the gossanous chips and assay results (RG17-G-13) only showed slightly elevated base metal values. Just over 500m to the southeast a 4-5m thick strongly gossanous unit that appeared to be traceable for at least several hundred meters is exposed on the west side of a steep, north-south trending valley (Illustration 8 & 9). This area was the second primary target for the 2018 field season.

This unit is flanked by more weakly gossanous units on either side. The gossanous units are strongly folded and appear to be traceable across to the east side of the valley, albeit significantly higher in elevation and difficult to reach. The unit has a mudstone protolith and contains varying extents of cm-scale quartz veining. Sample results do not appear to show any significant anomalies.

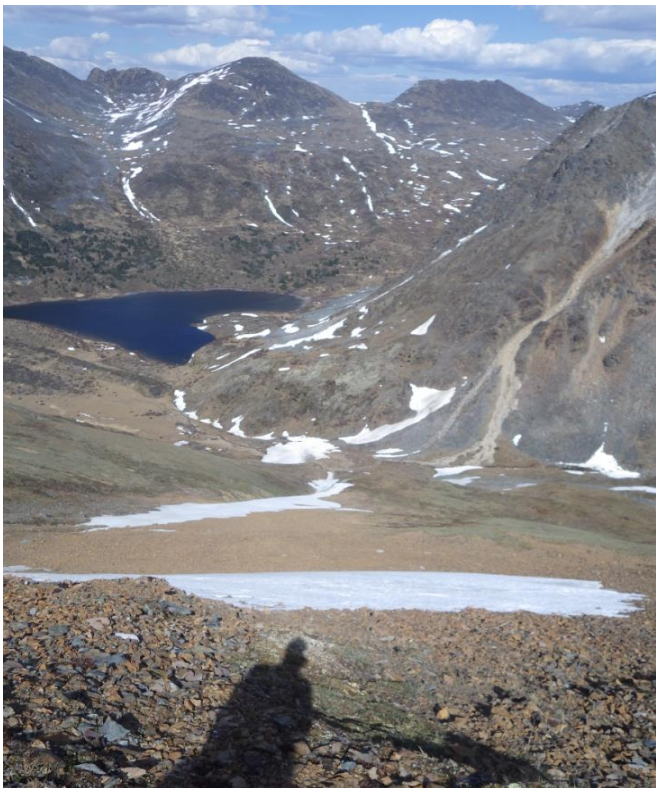


Illustration 7: View looking north with abundant gossanous chips on the mountain-side.

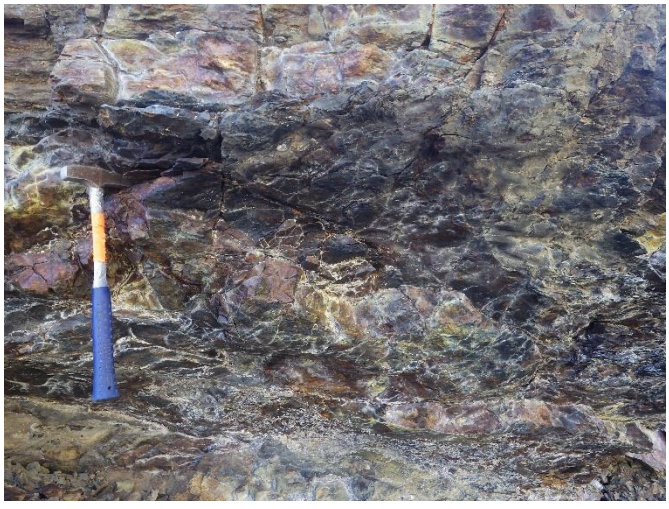


Illustration 8: Close up of strongly gossanous layer.

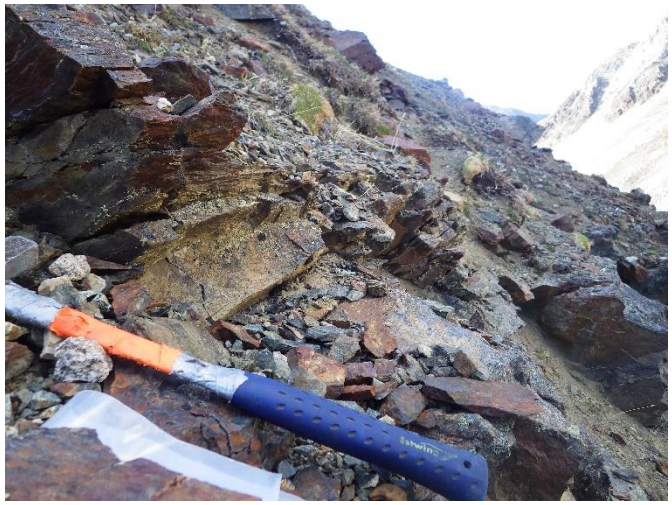


Illustration 9: View looking north attempting to depict the lateral continuity of the gossanous units.

Due to the difficult of obtaining a relatively fresh sample with conventional rock-hammer/chisel methods, a Hilti drill was commissioned to drill a grid into the unit of interest and Dexpan expanding grout was used to emphasize any pre-existing fractures with hopes that larger and deeper samples could be obtained (Illustrations 10 through 12). Initially, a peacock-like sheen was interpreted to be related to chalcopyrite but further evaluation concluded it to be the result of a more ‘oil rainbow’-like phenomena.

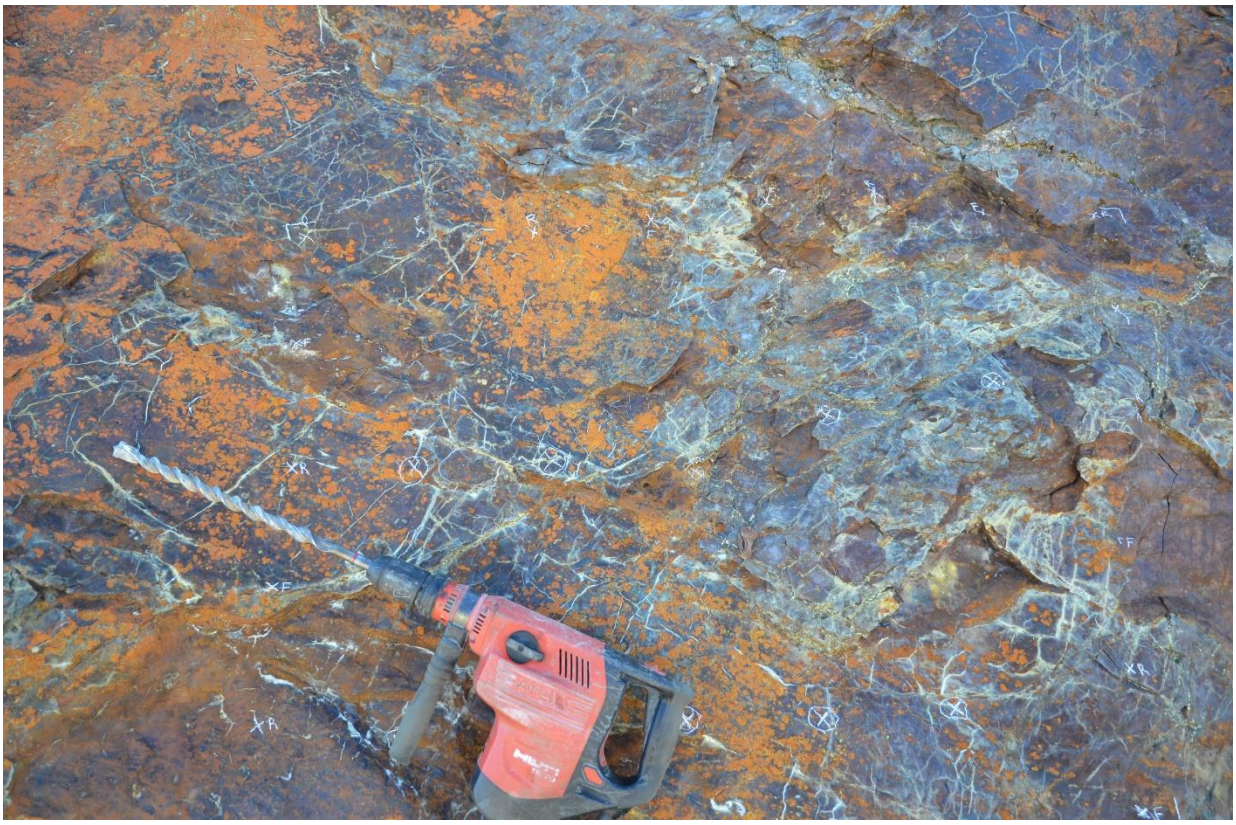


Illustration 10: Drilling grid marked in white China marker

Illustration 11: Field assistant drilling grid.

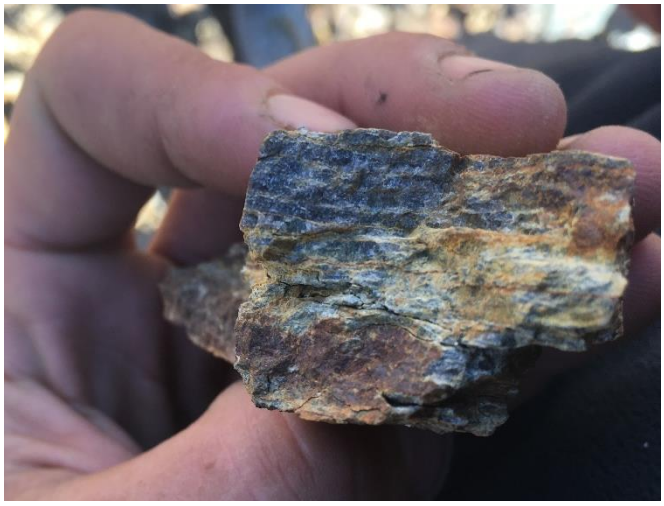


Illustration 12: Typical rusty mudstone with varying extends of quartz mineralization

The third, newly discovered target is just upstream from the intrusion-hosted veining. It was likely just barely missed in the 2017 season due to slightly different routing during navigating back up the stream-gorge. The unit is characterized by a dark, muddy colour but with a siliceous texture, pyrite-filled pods (up to 3x3cm), and quartz veining that often depicts severalgenerations of vein events (Illustrations 13 & 14). A few fragments of the unit were noticed along the stream bed near the intrusion-related veining and traced back up to their *in situ* source (Illustration 15). Sample results do not appear to show any anomalies.

Illustration 13: Pyrite-filled pods within siliceous, dark rock

Illustration 14: Abundant fine-grained pyrite pods within quartz vein with several generations of veining apparent

Illustration 15: The outcrop source of pyritic, quartz-veining, siliceous mudstone fragments found near the intrusion-hosted veining a few hundred meters downstream

Future Work Recommendations

It is recommended to abandon exploration of the gossanous units and to focus on the intrusion-hosted veining. It is the only unit hinting at notable mineralization that also could be used to vector in on other zonations with potentially more valuable contents (Au). Additionally, the extent of the intrusive host of these veins is poorly confined and open in the west, east, and south directions, leaving room for further expansion of the area of interest. It should be noted, however, that overburden will limit delineation of this unit to the east and west (the stream runs south and should be able to provide further insights through its bedrock exposure) and that geophysical and/or geochemical methods may be needed to provide better resolution of the intrusive host's footprint and to identify further prospective sub-surface anomalies.

Summary of 2019 Raw Geef Field/Claim Work Expenses

Item	Date	Cost per Unit	Units	Total	Description
Travel					
Truck travel in Yukon ($0.60/km*1,267km)	Sept 18, Sept 26	$0.60	1267	$760.20	Vehicle travel from Watson Lake to Whitehorse with supply gathering, prior to Whitehorse to claims helicopter travel
Helicopter (round trip to claims)	Sept 19, Sept 25			$3,032.40	
Drilling for Sample Exploration					
Hilti drill kit	Sept 19-Sept 25			$273.00	
Drilling gas	18-Sep			$140.30	
Drill bit rental	Sept 19-Sept 25			$105.00	
Expanding grout	30-Aug			$582.75	
Personnel (field)					
Ryan Bachynski	Sept 18-Sept 26	$500.00	9	$4,500.00	
Sean Lobb	Sept 19-Sept 25	$500.00	7	$3,500.00	
Personnel (report writing)					
Ryan Bachynski	March 10-12	$500.00	3	$1,500.00	
Sample Analysis					
ALS Rock Sample Geochemistry	08-Nov			$773.48	
			Total	**$15,167.13**	

RYAN BACHYNSKI – NAPEG-Registered G.I.T.

Employment History

Voyageur Exploration – Co Owner/Manager (June 2018-present)

- Client-based geological services provider
- Use of in-house resources to advance company-owned mineral prospects

Teniki Exploration – Sole Proprietor (July 2017-present)

- Contracted to TerraX Minerals as an Exploration Geologist to perform mapping, channel logging, general prospecting, and map digitizing with ArcGIS
- 5 gov't-funded prospecting programs since 2017 (2 Yukon, 3 NWT
- 66 claims in the Yukon with intrusion-related molybdenum mineralization

Aurora Geosciences – Junior Geologist (2016-2017)

- Reverse circulation Drill Rig Geologist – Kennady Diamond's Kelvin Camp
  - Surveying drill locations
  - Sorting bulk sample bags by different kimberlite units and sub-units
  - Overseeing operations for the drill site as a whole
- Claim-staking Crew Chief – TerraX Mineral's Yellowknife Gold Property
  - Use of QGIS and Esri ArcGIS to make claim maps
  - Digitally mapped and physically staked 253km^2 of contiguous land while managing a crew of up to 7 people
  - Coordination of helicopter transport and winter survival plans and gear
- Magnetic Geophysical Survey – TerraX Mineral's Yellowknife Gold Property
  - Coordinating transport to daily start locations (quad, boat, truck)

Saskatchewan Geological Survey – Senior Summer Field Assistant (2015)

- Leader of a regional bedrock mapping crew
- Undergrad research on VMS deposit: outcrop and regional-scale maps, structural interpretations, petrographic and geochemical analysis
- Modelling and mapping with ArcGIS

Saskatchewan Geological Survey – Junior Summer Field Assistant (2014)

- Focus on Au mineralization within quartz veins and Ni-Cu deposits
- Regional and outcrop-scale mapping of metamorphic and structural elements

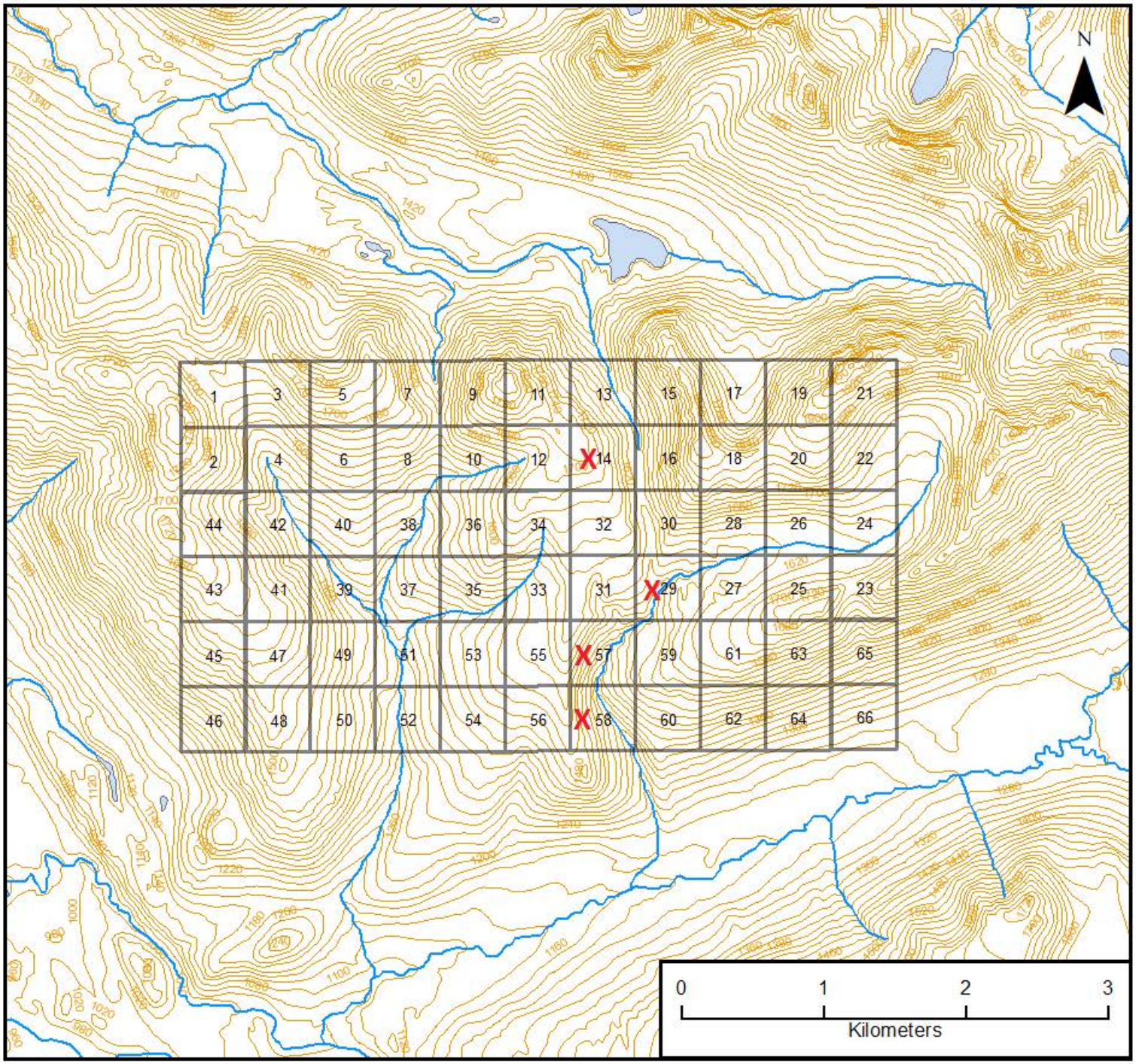
Education

University of Regina (2011-2016)

- Geology major, physical geography minor
- Undergraduate thesis focusing on field, structural, and petrographic analyses of VMS systems in northern Saskatchewan


Whitehorse

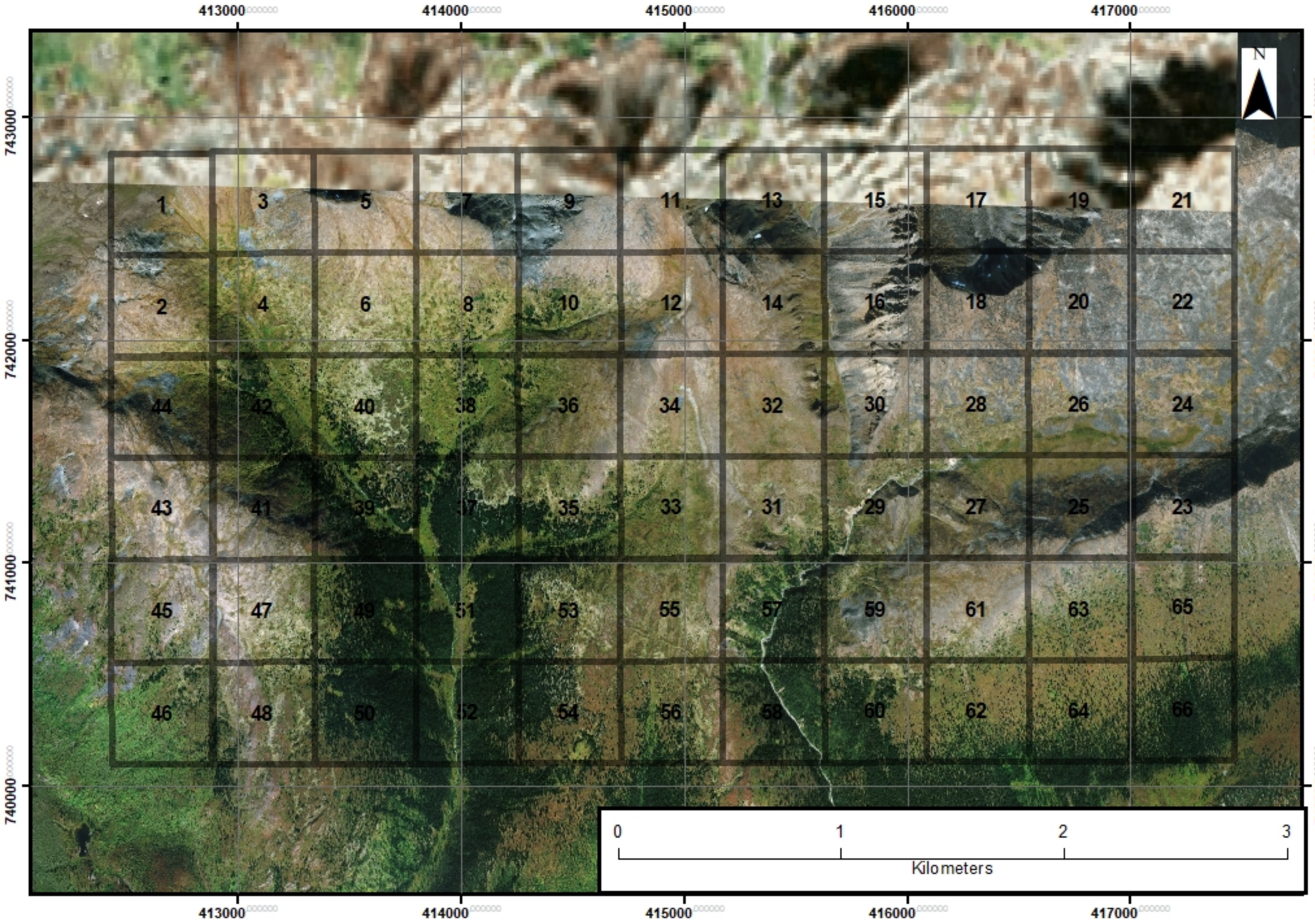
Claim Locations and Numbers



Legend

- Claims
- River
- Lake
- Contours - 20m
- X Claims with work performed on them

Claim Locations & Numbers



Claim Name + Number	Owner (100%)
Raw Geef 1	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 2	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 3	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 4	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 5	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 6	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 7	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 8	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 9	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 10	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 11	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 12	Ryan Bachynski
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Raw Geef 36	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 37	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 38	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 39	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 40	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 41	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 42	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 43	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 44	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 45	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 46	Ryan Bachynski

Claim Name + Number	Owner (100%)
Raw Geef 47	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 48	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 49	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 50	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 51	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 52	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 53	Ryan Bachynski
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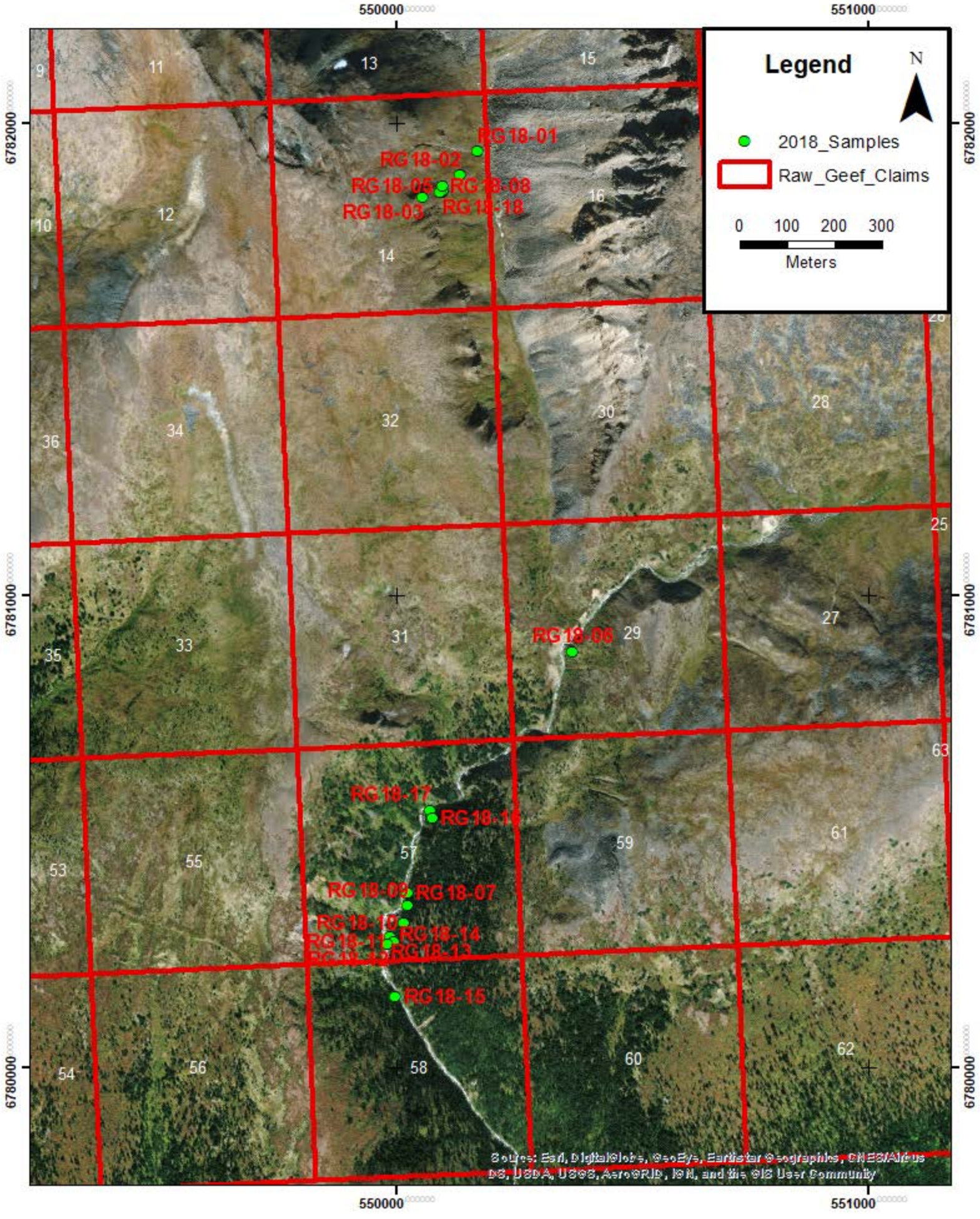
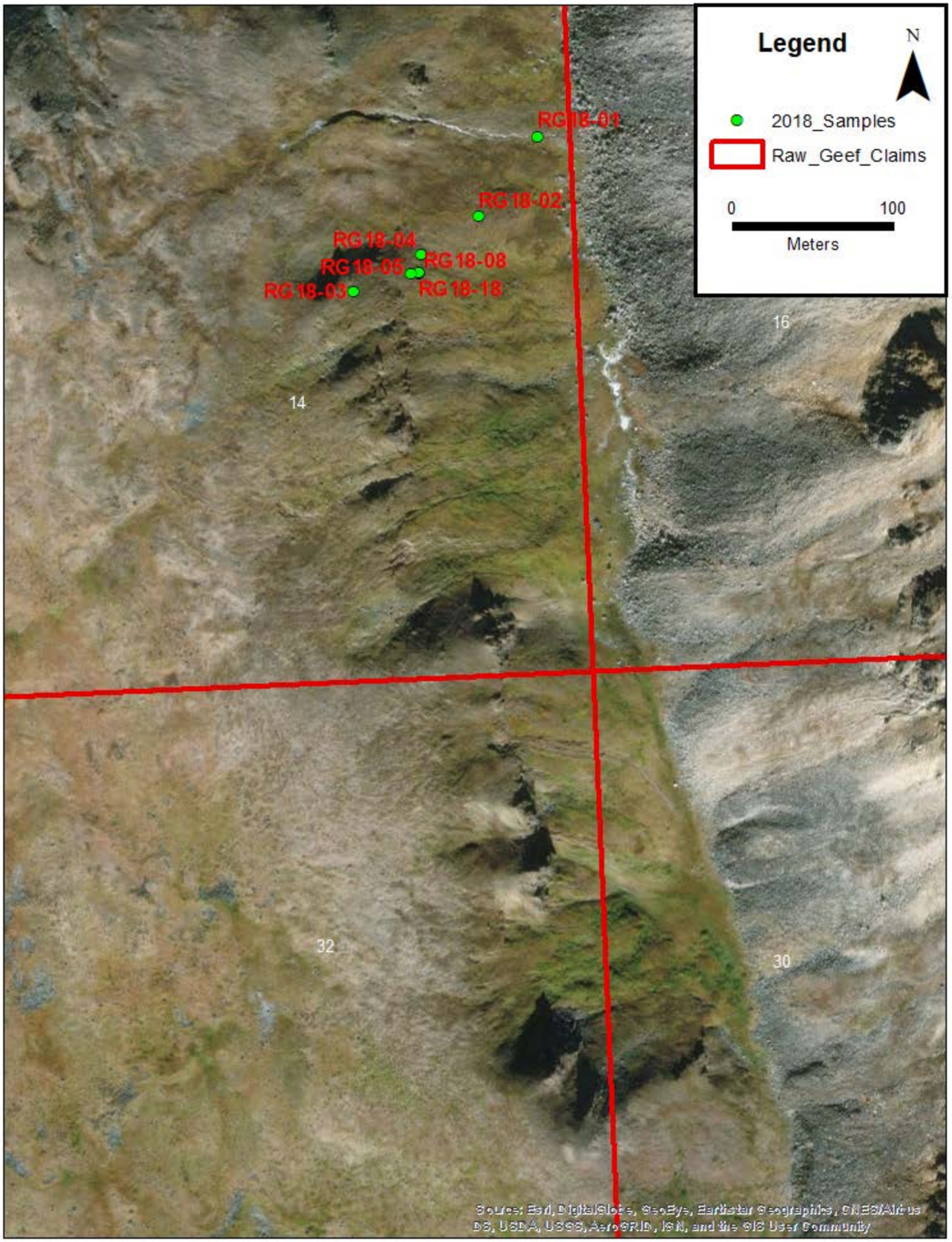
Raw Geef 55	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 56	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 57	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 58	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 59	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 60	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 61	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 62	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 63	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 64	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 65	Ryan Bachynski
Raw Geef 66	Ryan Bachynski

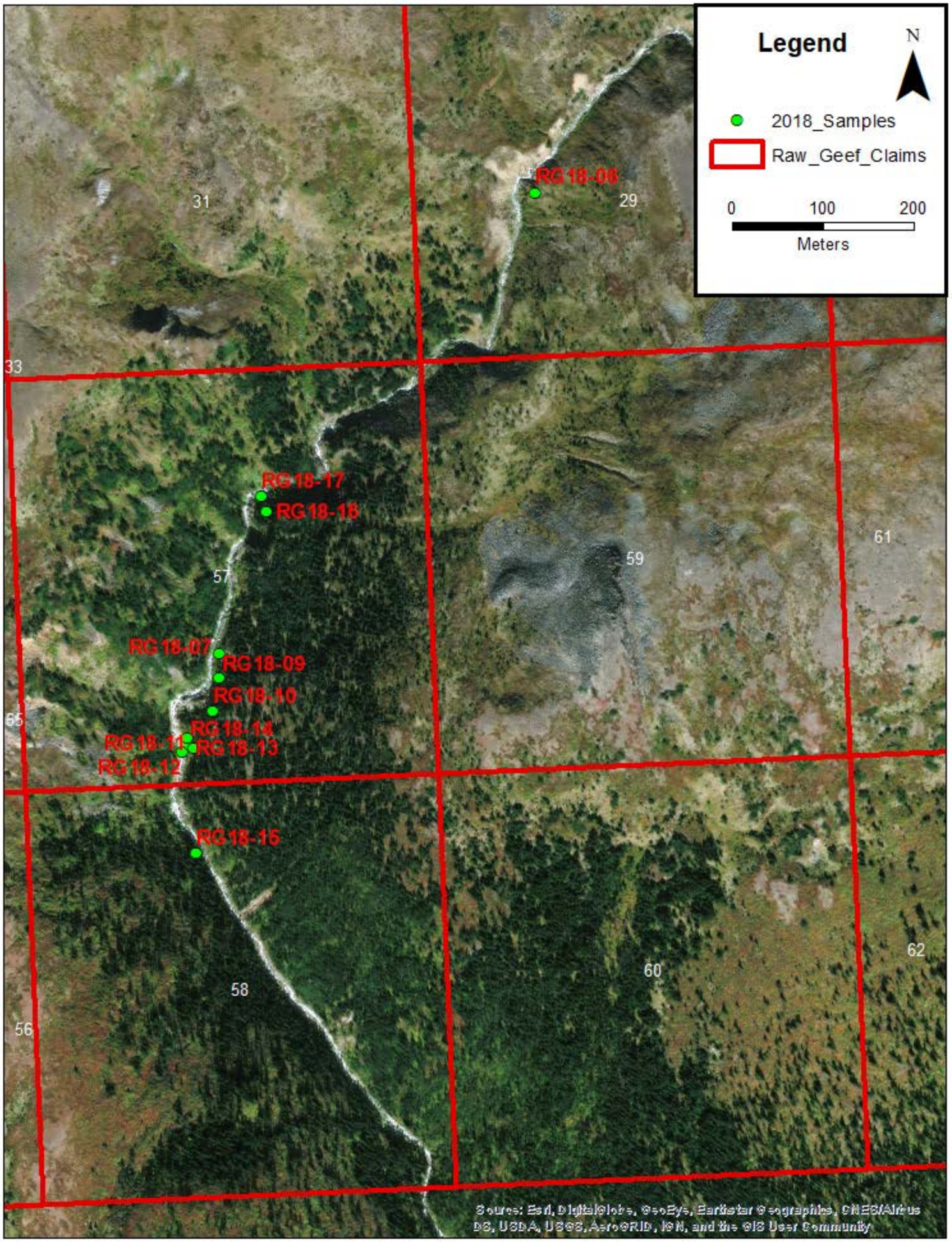
All 2018 Sample Locations w/ Grid



Target 1 Sample Locations



Target 2 & 3 Sample Locations



Sample #	Easting	Northing	Lithology_Major	Sampled	Lithology_Minor	Sampled	Min1	%	Min2	%
RG18-01	550171	6781939	Siliceous mudstone	Yes			Py	2		
RG18-02	550135	6781890	Gossanous mudstone	Yes			Py	5		
RG18-03	550057	6781843	Gossanous mudstone	No	Quartz veining	Yes	Py	3		
RG18-04	550098	6781866	Gossanous mudstone	Yes						
RG18-05	550092	6781854	Gossanous mudstone	Yes	Quartz veining	Yes	Py	2		
RG18-06	550373	6780880	Pegmatite	Yes						
RG18-07	550023	6780370	Tonalite	No	Quartz veining	Yes	Py	4		
RG18-08	550097	6781854	Granite	Yes	Quartz veining	Yes	Py	2		
RG18-09	550023	6780343	Mudstone (hydrothern	Yes	Quartz veining	Yes	Py	12		
RG18-10	550016	6780306	Tonalite (ankerite alter	Yes	Quartz veining	Yes	Py	2		
RG18-11	549995	6780265	Tonalite (ankerite alter	Yes	Quartz veining	Yes	Mo	2	Py	3
RG18-12	549982	6780261	Tonalite	No	Quartz veining	Yes	Mo	2	Py	4
RG18-13	549988	6780277	Tonalite	No	Quartz veining	Yes	Mo	4	Py	2
RG18-14	549988	6780270	Tonalite	No	Quartz veining	Yes	Mo	4	Py	4
RG18-15	549998	6780149	Tonalite	Yes	Quartz veining	Yes	Mo	1	Py	1
RG18-16	550076	6780528	Mudstone (hydrothern	Yes			Py	15		
RG18-17	550070	6780544	Mudstone (hydrothern	Yes	Quartz veining	Yes				

Sample #	Description
RG18-01	Loose boulder w/ high confidence of nearby source. Fine grained v/ siliceous rock w/ 3-4% cleavage-bound pyritic (?) surfaces -- gives appearance of cross between oil slicking and peacock ore. 5-10% minor sub-cm qtz veins. Strongly gossanous.
RG18-02	Composite sample across gossanous boulder w/ high near-source confidence. Quasi-stockwork yellow-rusted fracturing. Mostly gently folded mudstone w/ siliceous portions. 5% m-cg py in concentrated irregular blebs/bands.
RG18-03	Qtz veining (various 2cm thick veins) w/in strongly gossanous weakly pyritic mudstone. Amount and continuity of veins unknown.
RG18-04	Composite sample of powders from drilling holes in mx storngly gossanous unit w/ stockwork fractures that are yellow. Composite of about 6 holes.
RG18-05	Grab sample of loose but v. close to source gossanous (yellow-red-purple) QV hosting rock. Smokey grey QV in 3mm bands/fracture intervals. 2% mg disseminated pyrite.
RG18-06	0.3-1.0m boudins of pegmatite within mafic seds. Plag, quartz, musc, garnet. Moderately (pervasive yellow-orange) to intensly (red) gossanous.
RG18-07	15cm wide x 1m (open-ended, eroded and veg covered) v. rusty QV in felsic mg mx intrusive. Pyrite vugs, veinlets/fracturing =4%. 1 other nearby vein w/ same orientation -sheets? 1 vein/meter. 10cmx>4m average.
RG18-08	10cm thick strongly rusty QV and rusty felsic granitic mx mg gossanous crumbly host rock w/ muscovite. Pyritic vugs and fracture-filling veinlets (1-2% overall).
RG18-09	Loose fragment of gossanous, pyritic vein amongst other boulders, all of which are rounded granitoids, not jagged rusty QV much like the veining in the nearby vicinity. Vuggy qtz, mx-fg pyrite (10-15%). Reps taken.
RG18-10	Comp of vein and host. 1-2% pyrite in vein. 1% mg disseminated pyrite in host rock, with concentrations up to 4% in ankeritic portions.
RG18-11	Composite sample of 8cm wide vei and ankeritic host rock. Yellow-green plagioclase in HR. Average 15% ankerite in host rock, mg muscovite also. 1 moly crystal 1x1cm. Fg pyrite disseminations and mx mats.
RG18-12	5-10cm wide white to light grey quartz vein w/ 1-2% moly and 2-4% pyrite. Pyrite along qtz fabric. Moly is mx and in mats. Traceable for 6m, open ended. Mineralization extends to host rock.
RG18-13	Rusty QV w/ 1-5% moly and 1-3% pyrite. Pyrite is granular, disseminated. Moly is in blebs 2-3mm and streaks. QV is 5cm wide, milky.
RG18-14	10cm QV w/ rusty bleeds into wallrock. Py and moly both patchy/blebby 2-5mm. 2-5% each. Milky qtz. Right along the water. Probably same vein as RG18-13.
RG18-15	Sample of both tonalite host rock and quartz vein, still within intrusive unit.
RG18-16	2-3m wide "main" hydrothermal zone in mudstone. Black siliceous host w/ white bx fragments. 15% 1-2cm round mx fg py pods.
RG18-17	12m wide composite sample including "main zone" (but above the area with abundant pyrite vugs). Composite including mx, white quartz veins, irregular intense calcite veins, siliceous rock, abundant and variable gossan. No observed minerals.

Sample #	Structure1	Strike1	Dip1
RG18-01			
RG18-02			
RG18-03			
RG18-04			
RG18-05			
RG18-06			
RG18-07	Veins	164	65
RG18-08	Veins	344	45
RG18-09			
RG18-10			
RG18-11			
RG18-12	Veins	24	55
RG18-13			
RG18-14			
RG18-15			
RG18-16			
RG18-17			

See Data Folder for Secured Assay Certificate