

**Surficial Geochemical and Airborne Geophysical Report**  
(Prospecting, GT Probe, Trenching, DIGHEM survey)  
on the  
**MCQ and Moose Properties**  
Mayo, Yukon

Grant Number	Claim Name	Grant Number	Claim Name
MCQ Property		Moose Property	
YF71651 - 842	MCQ 1 - 192	YF71843 - 906	Moose 193 - 256
YF08017 - 148	MCQ 207 - 338	YD131467 - 494	Moose 257 - 284
YF08366 - 401	MCQ 339 - 374	MCQ North Property	
YF08505 - 624	MCQ 375 - 494	YF08625 - 688	MCQ 495 - 558
YF08801 - 940	MCQ 559 - 698		
YF71907 - 70	LIB 257 - 320		

**NTS: 1:50,000 Mapsheets 115P08, 09, 10**

**MCQ Property UTM: 433000E 7048600N**  
**Moose Property UTM: 410000E 7052000N**  
**MCQ North Property UTM: 426700E 7053000N**  
NAD83 Zone 8  
**Mayo Mining District**

Work Performed Between:  
Mapping and Prospecting: August 20<sup>th</sup> – October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
Trenching: August 16<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
GT Probe: June 10<sup>th</sup> – August 12<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
Airborne Geophysics: June 5<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018

Prepared for Tectonic Metals (Sean Ryan and Wildwood Exploration)  
By GroundTruth Exploration

Written By: Matthew Hanewich, Amir Radjaee  
April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2019

## Summary

Tectonic Metals commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Ltd. of Dawson, Yukon to perform geological mapping and prospecting, a GT Probe program and trenching on several of their properties. The MCQ and Moose properties are in Central Yukon approximately 25km west of Mayo in the Mayo Mining District on NTS Map Sheet 115P08, 9 and 10.

The 2011 and 2012 soil program (over 12,500 samples) conducted by the previous group in the area (Ryngold) outlined a large gold in soil anomaly measuring 11 Km E-W by 4 Km N-S centered now on the MCQ claim block. The other gold in soil anomalies are located on the other claim blocks in the area (Moose – Lib) both owed by Shawn Ryan.

The previous claim holder Ryan Gold spent almost 1 million outlining the large gold soil anomaly over the 2-year window with the bulk of the soil grid completed in the summer of 2012 by late fall of 2012 RyanGold pulled out of the Yukon. No follow up work ever occurred, and the claims lapsed. The MCQ claims were then staked in 2017 to be owned by Sean Ryan and Wildwood Exploration.

The 2017 soil sampling survey returned very favorable results, with 245 out of 1392 samples (18%) returning gold values above the lower threshold of 15 ppb gold, and 33 samples in the highly anomalous zone above 75 ppb. The highest result from the 2017 survey is 290.1 ppb gold.

Work done in 2018 consisted of mapping and prospecting, trenching, GT Probe work and airborne geophysics on MCQ, LIB and Moose claims. The geologists that prospected on the properties collected 9 rock samples, 14 soil samples and 15 bulk samples. The GT Probe collected 961 samples over 22 lines and 195 meters were trenched with 57 interval samples and 21 grab samples taken from the trench. The airborne survey flew 965 line-km's over the properties.

Most geochemical samples from the MCQ and Moose properties didn't show significant rare mineral concentrations. The Bulk till samples showed concentrations of gold up to 4.3 g/t. There will have to be discussion on whether to follow up on these samples. The airborne geophysics and probe sampling have potentially identified some WSW-ENE structure on the main MCQ property. However, the mineralization in this area is lacking.

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**Appendix II:** GT Probe Analytical Certificates, Bulk Sample Analytical Cert, Soil Analytical Certs, Rock Samples Analytical Certs

**Appendix III:** Geophysical Report from CGG

**Appendix IV:** Airborne Geophysical data

**Appendix V:** Claim map, Property Geology Map, 2018 Work Summary Map, Rock and Soil Sample Map, Probe Work Map

## Introduction

Tectonic Metals commissioned GroundTruth Exploration Ltd. of Dawson, Yukon to perform geological mapping and prospecting, a GT Probe program and trenching on several of their properties. The MCQ and Moose properties are in Central Yukon approximately 25km west of Mayo in the Mayo Mining District on NTS Map Sheet 115P08, 9 and 10 (Figure 1).

This report will cover the results of mapping and prospecting, trenching, GT Probe work and airborne geophysics done on MCQ, LIB and Moose claims. The geologists that prospected on the properties collected 9 rock samples, 14 soil samples and 15 bulk samples. The GT Probe collected 961 samples over 22 lines and 195 meters were trenched with 57 interval samples and 21 grab samples taken from the trench. The airborne survey flew 965 line-km's over the properties.

## Location and Access

The MCQ and Moose properties are in central Yukon, approximately 25 km West of the community of Mayo. The region is located in the southern limit of the Ogilvie Mountains. The area is composed of moderate, flat top hills below the sub-alpine limit, with elevations on the property ranging from 640 m to 1250 m. The hilltops are wet, with localized bogs and wetlands. Access to the area is by helicopter. The nearest permanent base is in the community of Mayo.

## Claims

The McQuesten properties are made up of 3 different claim groups: The LIB and MCQ claims (684 claims), MCQ North Claims (64 claims), and the Moose claims (92 claims). A summary of these groups is shown in the table below and a full-sized map of the claims can be found in Appendix V. All claims are operated by Tectonic Metals Inc.

*Table 1: Claims Summary*

Grant Number	Claim Name	Expiry	Owner
MCQ Property			
YF71651 - 842	MCQ 1 - 192	2/15/2024	Sean Ryan-70% Wildwood Exploration-30%
YF08017 - 148	MCQ 207 - 338	2/15/2023	Sean Ryan-70% Wildwood Exploration-30%
YF08366 - 401	MCQ 339 - 374	8/30/2019	Sean Ryan-70% Wildwood Exploration-30%
YF08505 - 624	MCQ 375 - 494	2/15/2023	Sean Ryan-100%
YF08801 - 940	MCQ 559 - 698	2/15/2023	Sean Ryan-100%
YF71907 - 70	LIB 257 - 320	2/15/2023	Sean Ryan-70% Wildwood Exploration-30%
Moose Property			
YF71843 - 906	Moose 193 - 256	2/15/2020	Sean Ryan-70% Wildwood Exploration-30%
YD131467 - 494	Moose 257 - 284	2/15/2020	Sean Ryan-100%
MCQ North Property			
YF08625 - 688	MCQ 495 - 558	2/7/2020	Sean Ryan-100%

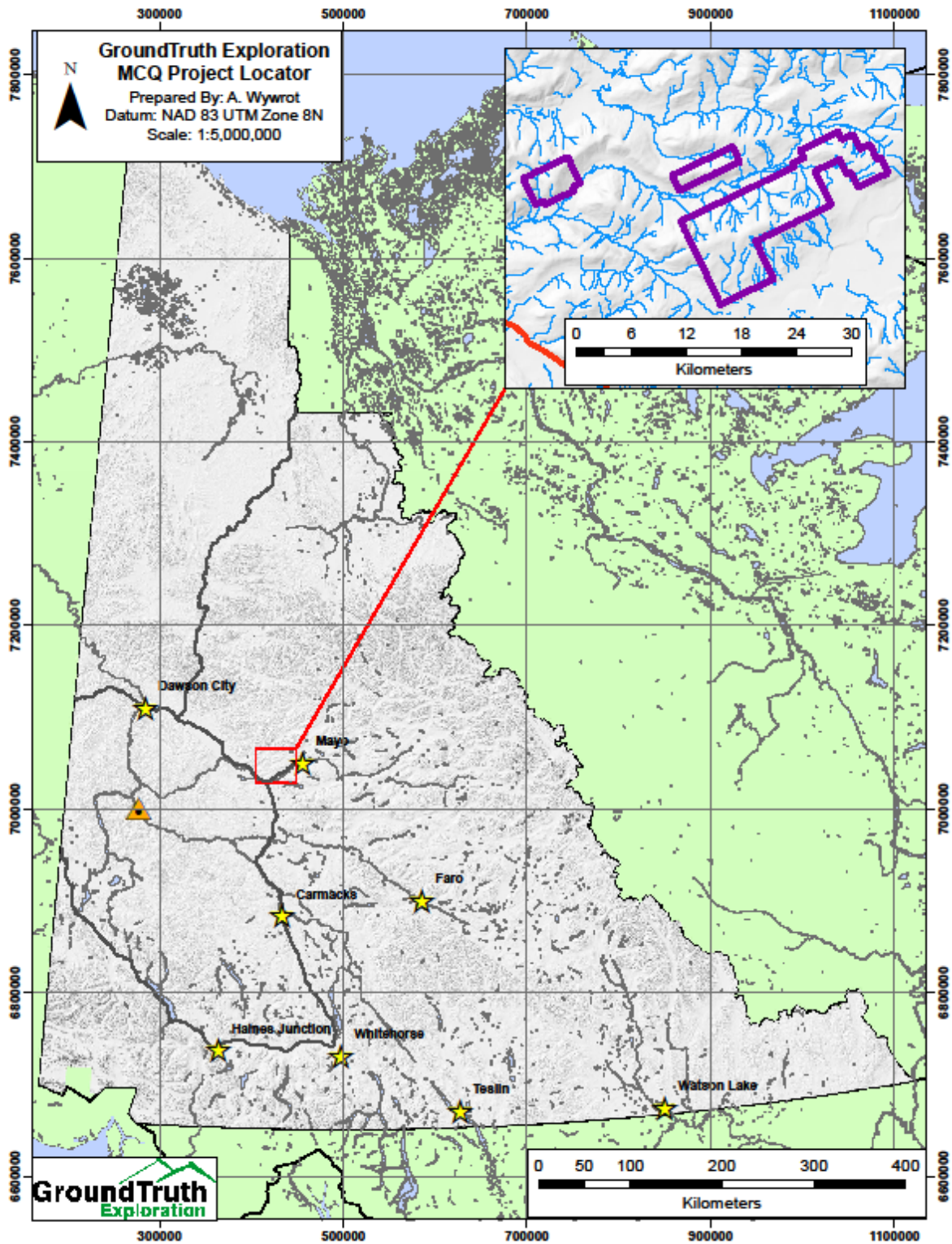


Figure 1: Location of MCQ properties and Moose property

## **History and Previous Work**

The MCQ area has seen over 12,500 soils taken as a regional ridge and spur soil program and follow up with three grids over highly anomalous gold soil anomalies that is now staked and the MCQ Claims are covering the largest gold soil anomaly.

The 2011 and 2012 soil program (over 12,500 samples) conducted by the previous group in the area (Ryngold) outlined a large gold in soil anomaly measuring 11 Km E-W by 4 Km N-S centered now on the MCQ claim block. The other gold in soil anomalies are located on the other claim blocks in the area (Moose – Lib) both owed by Shawn Ryan.

The previous claim holder Ryan Gold spent almost 1 million outlining the large gold soil anomaly over the 2-year window with the bulk of the soil grid completed in the summer of 2012 by late fall of 2012 RyanGold pulled out of the Yukon. No follow up work ever occurred, and the claims lapsed. The MCQ claims were then staked in 2017 to be owned by Sean Ryan and Wildwood Exploration.

The 2017 soil sampling survey returned very favorable results, with 245 out of 1392 samples (18%) returning gold values above the lower threshold of 15 ppb gold, and 33 samples in the highly anomalous zone above 75 ppb. The highest result from the 2017 survey is 290.1 ppb gold.

## **Geology**

### **Regional Geology**

Layered rocks of the Ancestral North American – basinal (NAb) strata terrane that underlie eastern Yukon and British Columbia and western NWT were deposited on the flank of western Laurentia, a craton whose exposed core is the Canadian Shield. Laurentia coalesced around 1.84 billion years ago and its stability has allowed preservation of one of the world's lengthiest sedimentary record, now observed in uplifted strata along the eastern side of the Cordilleran mountain belt from California to east-central Alaska. The Proterozoic part of this record (older than 542 Ma) is deduced from 'inliers' (windows eroded through the covering Paleozoic formations) (Figure 2).

### **Property Geology**

The YTG Yukon geology Map indicates that MCQ property lies in Proterozoic Hyland group sediments (PCH1) from the Selwyn basin which consists of a thick succession of mostly coarse sand, overlain by thin limestone and green and maroon shale (Gordey and Anderson, 1993). There might be an intrusive granite body at the east end of the property, as indicated from the geochemical signature of Lathemum and thorium. A full sized map of the property geology is in Appendix V.

The properties have undergone two phases of glaciation, as seen in Figure 3. The 3 properties were glaciated three million years ago. The majority of the MCQ properties were glaciated 200 thousand



years ago, and both were on the edge of the last glaciation event 22 thousand years ago. The moose property is on the edge of the 3Ma and 200Ka glaciation events. These glaciations have shaped the property and deposited massive amounts of sediment here. Care must be taken when analysing the soil results to determining if the material is in situ or transported.

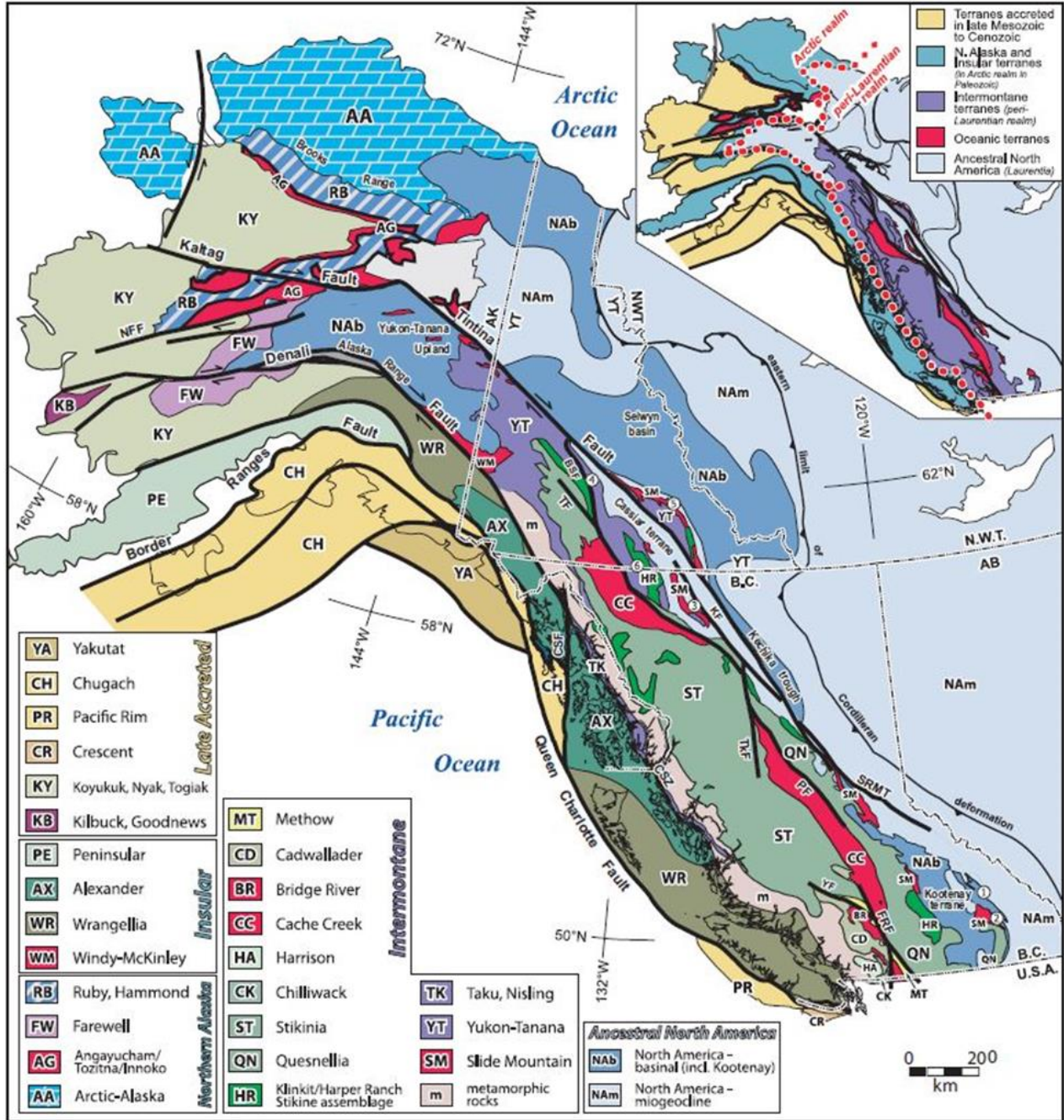


Figure 2: Regional Geology Terrane map



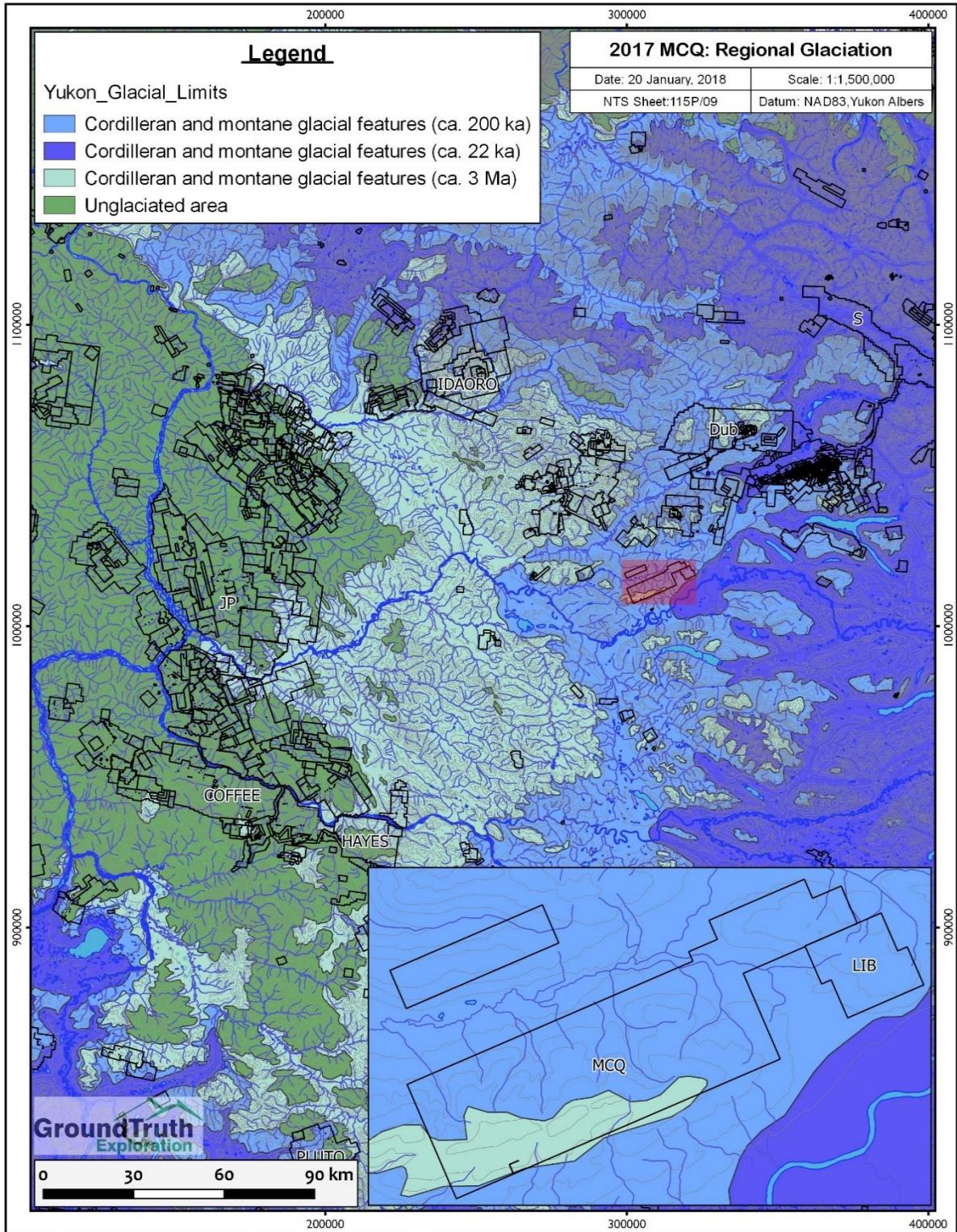


Figure 3: Regional Glacial Map

## **2018 Exploration Program and Results**

There is a full-sized summary map summarizing the 2018 work completed in Appendix V.

### **Field Mapping and Prospecting**

Between August 20<sup>th</sup> and October 16<sup>th</sup> of the 2018 field season, there were 9 rock samples, 14 soil samples and 15 bulk samples taken across the 2 MCQ properties and the Moose property.

### **Analysis**

#### *Rock Samples*

Rock samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed for by the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75-micron material in a lead flux to form a dore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

#### *Soil Samples*

Once received in the lab, soil samples are prepared using the SS80 method. Samples are dried at 60 degrees Celsius and sieved such that up to 100 grams of material passes 180 microns (80 mesh). The samples are then analyzed by the AQ201+U method which involves dissolving 15 grams of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 37 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique.

#### *Bulk Visible Au Grain Samples*

A large sample of material (Till, sand or soil approximately 10kg) is taken from the field and sent to the lab. The sample is halved (+/- 500 grams), one half being analyzed and the other for archive. The sample is density separated by panning to collect all visible gold. The grains are separated into 3 observational categories; reshaped, modified and pristine gold grains. The total weights and number of grains are recorded and used to calculate the concentration of visible gold in the sample. The condition of the gold grains (reshaped, modified, pristine) are indicators of sediment transport parameters.

### **Results**

All descriptions and analytical results are contained in Appendix I, analytical certificates are in Appendix II.

#### *Rock Samples*

There were no rock samples that showed relevant geochemistry. Most of the samples were oxidized micaceous rocks that had been silicified or had smaller quartz veins in the sample. Locations of the samples are on the workings map or the rock and soil sample map in Appendix V.

### *Soil Samples*

There were two soil samples that assayed above 30 ppb Au on the Moose Property. The remaining samples were below 5 ppb Au. The soil samples are shown on the rock and soil sample map in Appendix V.

### *Bulk Samples*

There are 8 samples that were calculated to have greater than 1 ppm visible gold, up to 4.3 ppm Au. There is another sample greater than 0.6 ppm Au, and 3 others that are greater than 0.3 ppm Au. The remaining are not significant. Most of the higher Au grade samples are described to be proximal to a red-brownish silty sand horizon. All samples were collected on the main MCQ block (Figure 4).

### **GT Probe**

Between June 10<sup>th</sup> and August 12<sup>th</sup> on the main MCQ property, the GT Probe completed 22 lines and collected 961 geochemical samples.

### **Methods and Procedures**

The GT Probe is a helicopter portable, track mounted, hydraulically powered hammer drill with capabilities of taking substrate samples from the lower C-horizon/bedrock interface. Lines were laid over areas of interest with samples collected every 5m along the line. Samples were taken as deeply as possible, with sample depths typically between 1 – 2m depth. The lower +/-20cm of C-horizon material was collected for analysis and representative rock chip samples were collected from each interval.

### **Analysis**

Samples were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed for by the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75-micron material in a lead flux to form a dore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

### **Results**

The geochemistry from the probe samples didn't show anything of significance, the highest Au concentrations being less than 1 ppm. Probe sample descriptions and assay are in Appendix I and the analytical certificates are in Appendix II. The Probe sample assay results can be seen on the probe work map in Appendix V. From the Au assay map, there appears that there is a WSW-ENE trend through the middle of the map, but again, the Au values are quite low.

### **Trenching**

Between August 16<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> of the 2018 field season, there were 2 trenches dug for a total of 195 meters on the main MCQ block. There were 57 rock samples taken in intervals and 21 grab samples from the trenches.



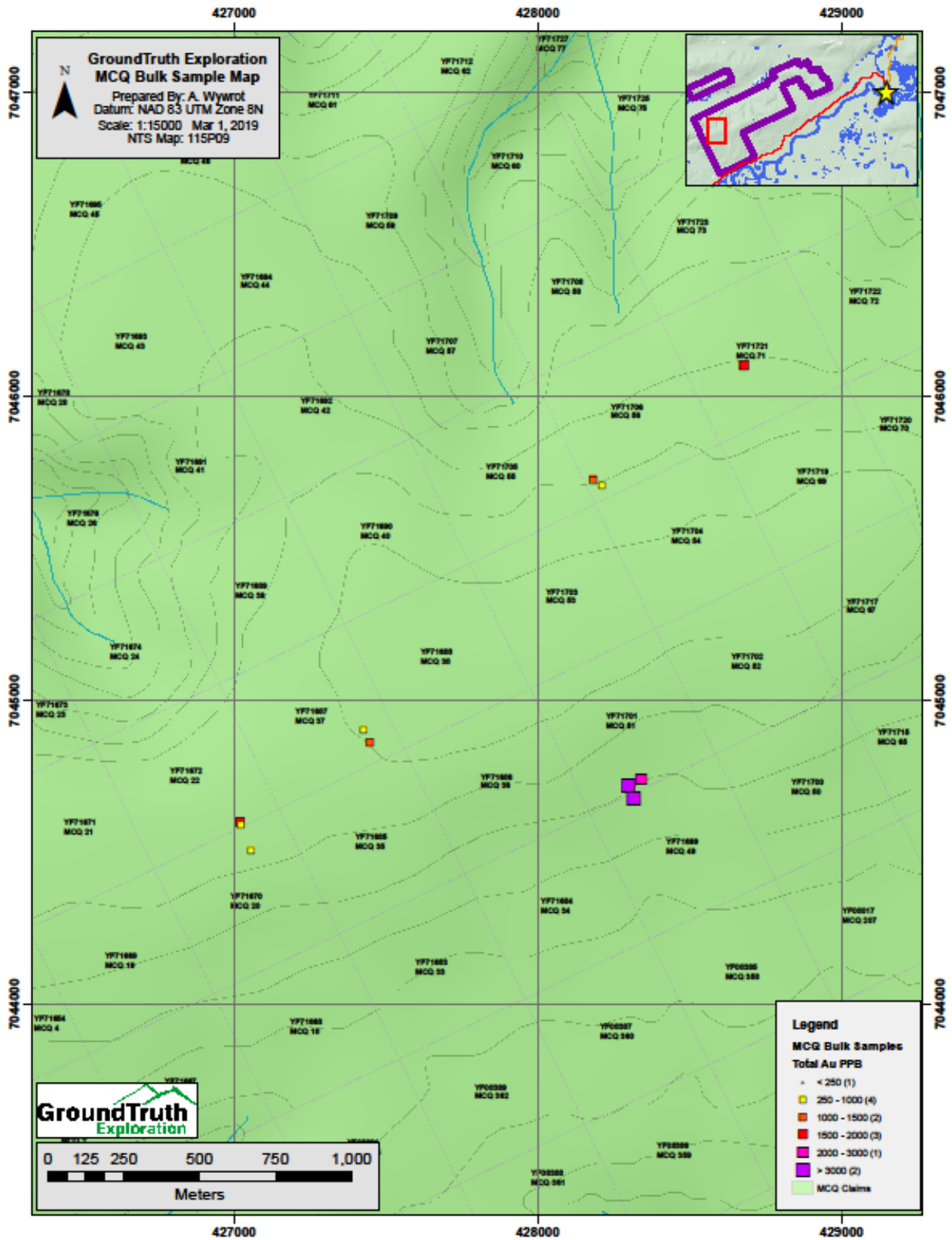


Figure 4: Bulk Sample Gold Grain Analysis Results

## **Methods**

Trenching is done with a small helicopter portable Can-Dig excavator. The trench direction and starting point is given to the operator and assistant and the trench is ideally excavated to bedrock. Reaching bedrock is not always achievable, both deep overburden and permafrost can cause this. Once the desired trench length is reached, a team of geologists will map and take interval rock samples along the trench.

## **Analysis**

Rock samples taken from the trench were prepared using the PRP70-250 method which involves crushing the material to 2 mm and then splitting off and pulverizing up to 250 grams to 75 microns. The resulting pulp was analyzed by the AQ200 method, which involves dissolving 0.5 of material in a hot Aqua Regia solution and determining the concentration of 36 elements of the resulting analyte by the ICP-MS technique. Gold was analyzed for by the FA430 method which involves fusing 30 grams of the 75-micron material in a lead flux to form a dore bead. The bead is then dissolved in acid and the gold quantity determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

## **Results**

Most samples in the trench interval and grab samples were limonitic with some quartz vein material. There were no significant Au assay values from the trench samples. Results can be found in Appendix I and analytical certificates in Appendix II.

## **DIGHEM Survey**

Between June 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of the 2018 field season an airborne geophysical survey covering 965-line kilometers over the main MCQ property was completed.

## **Methods and Procedures**

Data was acquired using a multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high-sensitivity cesium magnetometer. A GPS electronic navigation system ensured accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the base map coordinates. More information on the methods and procedures can be found in the DIGHEM report which can be found in Appendix III.

## **Analysis**

*Refer to Airborne Geophysical Report to gather analysis information.*

## **Results**

A higher magnetic intensity is observed in the western side of the survey block. Magnetic highs also run along the south border of the block and a smaller zone in the NE corner of the survey area. The resistivity models appear to have WSW-ENE trending lineaments across the survey block. See the geophysical report for more details and figures. The data from the survey is in Appendix IV.

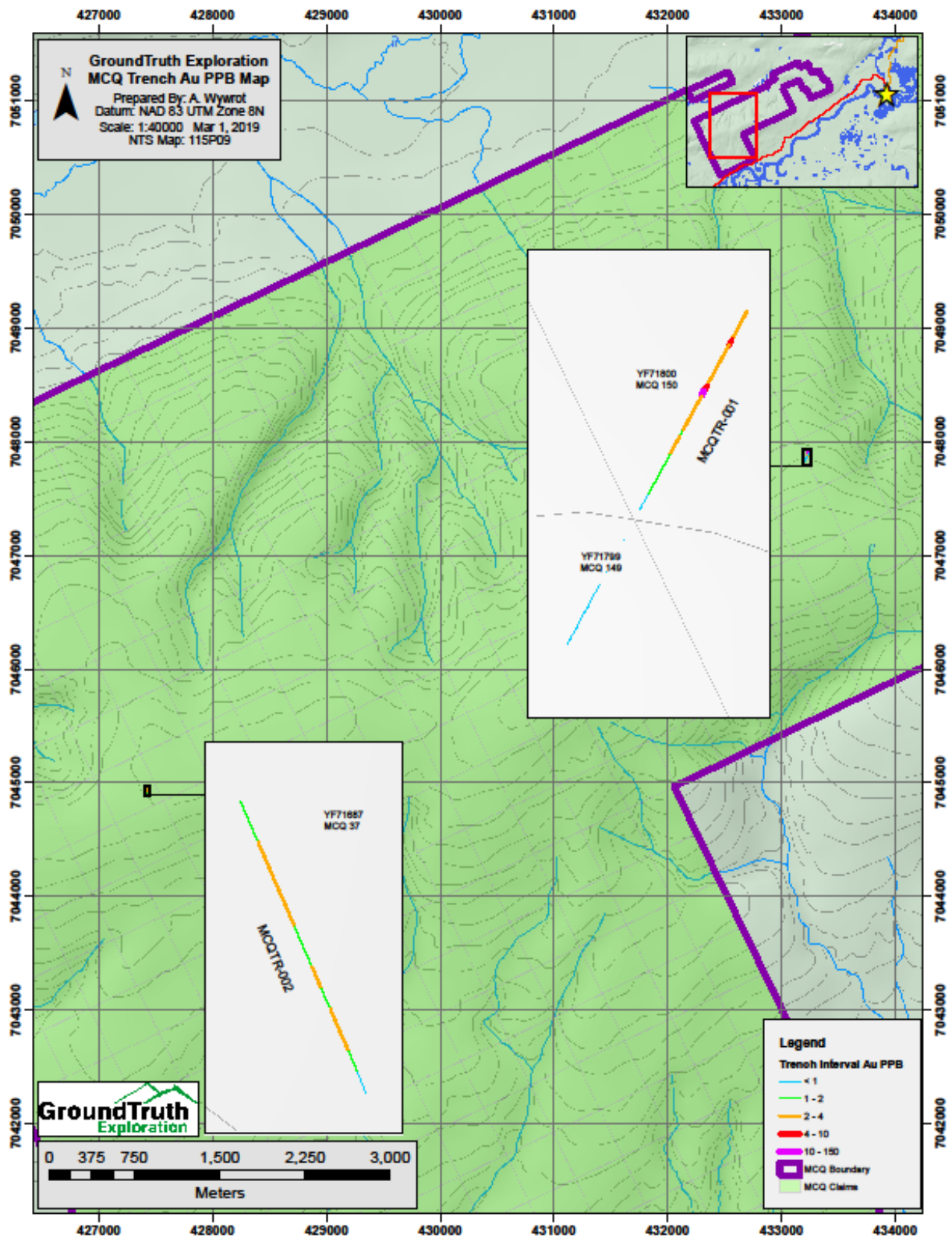


Figure 5: MCQ Trenching and Assay results



## **Interpretation and Conclusions**

Most geochemical samples from the MCQ and Moose properties didn't show significant rare mineral concentrations. The Bulk till samples showed concentrations of gold up to 4.3 g/t. There will have to be discussion on whether to follow up on these samples.

The airborne geophysics and probe sampling have potentially identified some WSW-ENE structure on the main MCQ property. However, the mineralization in this area is lacking.

## **References**

Gordey, S.P. and Anderson, R.G., 1993. Evolution of the northern Cordilleran miogeocline, Nahanni map area (1051), Yukon and Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 428, 214 p.

Israel, S., Colpron, M., Roots, C., and Fraser, T. Overview of Yukon Geology.

[http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/pdf/bedrock\\_full\\_overview.pdf](http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/pdf/bedrock_full_overview.pdf)

Cote, C. 2017. Geochemical Report Target Evaluation (YMEP) MCQ Property, Mayo Mining District. Sean Ryan.

## Statement of Expenditures

<b>MCQ Main Property</b>		
<b>Tectonic Metals</b>		
<b>TIME LINE</b>	June 5 to 8	CCG Dighem Survey
	June 11 to August 12	GTProbe
	August 16 to 28	CanDig Trenching.
<b>GEOLOGIC MAPPING/PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>Geologist/Project Management</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>
Wages	\$ 6,600.00	12 days @ \$550 / day
Report Preparation	\$ 5,500.00	10 days @ \$550 / day
GIS and data management	\$ 2,250.00	5 days @ \$450 / day
Additional Supplies and Support		
Sampling Supplies		
Reporting/Data Interpretation/Data Mangement		
<b>Geologist/Project Management</b>	<b>\$ 14,350.00</b>	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$ 1,148.00</i>	
<b>Total Geologist/Project Management</b>	<b>\$ 15,498.00</b>	
<b>GT Probe Survey</b>		
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>
Wages	\$ 149,850.00	40.5 days @ \$3700/day all in 3 person crew, camp and gear
Mobe / Demobe	\$ 9,000.00	3 days @ \$3000 / day
XRF	\$ 12,450.00	40.5 days @ \$300 / day
Additional Supplies and Support	\$1,051.25	Fuel
Sampling Supplies		
Transportation Support	\$ 2,000.00	16 hours @ \$125/hour
<b>GT Probe</b>	<b>\$ 172,351.25</b>	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	<i>\$ 13,788.10</i>	
<b>Total GT Probe</b>	<b>\$ 186,139.35</b>	
<b>GEOPHYSIAL SURVEYS</b>		
<b>Dighem Airborne Survey</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>
Survey	\$ 101,952.00	965 line km @ 105.65 / km
Mobe / demobe	\$ 12,500.00	lump sum
Stand by	\$ 6,000.00	2 days \$3000/day
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	\$ -	
Additional Supplies and Support	\$ -	
Transportation Support	\$ -	
<b>Dighem Airborne Survey</b>	<b>\$ 120,452.00</b>	

<i>Management Fee (+5%)</i>	\$ 6,022.60	
<b>Total Dighem Surveys</b>	<b>\$ 126,474.60</b>	

### CAN-DIG TRENCHING

Trenching	Amount	Description
Wages	\$ 25,000.00	10 days all in for crew of 2 and CanDig
Program Prep, Mobe/Demobe Rate, Expediting	\$ 3,750.00	2 days @\$1875/day
Transportation Support	\$ 1,750.00	14 hours @\$125/hr
<b>Total Trenching Costs</b>	<b>\$ 30,500.00</b>	
<i>Management Fee (+10%)</i>	\$ 3,050.00	
<b>Total Trenching Costs</b>	<b>\$ 33,550.00</b>	

### LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Soil/Till Samples	Amount	Description
Soil/Till Sample Prep-Analysis-Disposal	\$ -	
Rock/Core Samples	Amount	Description
Rock/GT Probe/RAB Sample Prep-Analysis-Disposal	\$ 29,204.00	1043 samples @ \$28/sampling including shipping
<b>Laboratory Analysis</b>	<b>\$ 29,204.00</b>	
<i>Management Fee (+10%)</i>	\$ 2,920.40	
<b>Total Laboratory Analysis</b>	<b>\$ 32,124.40</b>	

### LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

Helicopter	Amount	Description
ASTAR B2 and/or Jet Ranger	\$ 88,875.00	45 hours @ 1975 / hour with fuel
Fixed Wing	Amount	Description
Islander, 206, Skyvan, etc.	\$ 663.68	flight to drop parts
<b>Logistical Support</b>	<b>\$ 89,538.68</b>	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	\$ 7,163.09	
<b>Total Logistical Support</b>	<b>\$ 96,701.77</b>	

### OTHER/MISC

Room and board	\$ 7,500.00	
Groceries	\$ 2,222.36	
<b>Other/Misc</b>	<b>\$ 9,722.36</b>	
<i>Management Fee (+8%)</i>	\$ 777.79	
<b>Total Other/Misc</b>	<b>\$ 10,500.15</b>	

<b>Total Project Budget Tracking</b>	<b>\$ 500,988.27</b>	
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## MCQ Project Cost Statement

### North Block

#### Work Performed 16-Oct-18

Item	Unit		Unit Cost	Cost	Comment
Geologists	3	Days	\$600	\$1,800	Crew of 3 for one day
Gold Grain Analysis	3	Samples	\$119	\$356	
Soil samples	2	Samples	\$17	\$34	
Rock Samples	1	Samples	\$28	\$28	
Helicopter (wet)	2.8	Hours	\$1,190	\$3,332	Bell 206 Based in Dawson
GIS	0.5	Days	\$450	\$225	
Report	3	Days	\$600	\$1,800	
Geologist R&B	3	Days	\$75	\$225	
Management Fee (10 %)				\$744	
<b>Project Total</b>				<b>\$8,544</b>	

## MCQ Project Cost

### Statement

### Moose Block

#### Work Performed 4-Oct-18

Item	Unit		Unit Cost	Cost	Comment
Mike Cooley Geologist	1	Days	\$900	\$900	Crew of 3 for one day
Jean Pautler Geologist	1	Days	\$600	\$600	
Soil samples	12	Samples	\$17	\$204	
Rock Samples	8	Samples	\$28	\$224	
Helicopter (wet)	2.8	Hours	\$1,190	\$3,332	Bell 206 Based in Dawson
GIS	1	Days	\$450	\$450	
Report	2	Days	\$600	\$1,200	
Geologist R&B	2	Days	\$75	\$150	
Management Fee (10 %)				\$706	
<b>Project Total</b>				<b>\$7,766</b>	

## Statement of Qualifications

I, Matthew Hanewich, do hereby declare that:

1. I am currently assisting with end of season report writing for GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson City, Yukon.
2. I graduated from Carleton University in 2015 with a B.Sc. Honor's degree in Geology.
3. I have worked as a geologist on and off since 2014.
4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

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Dated this 15th day of April 2019

Matthew Hanewich