Assessment Report:

Ground Penetrating Radar and Magnetometer Geophysical Surveys & UAV Aerial Photogrammetry Survey

Sunshine Creek Placer Lease
Tenure Holder: Hector Barrientos
Placer Lease: IW00413

Isaac Creek Placer Lease
Tenure Holder: Isaac Fage
Placer Lease: IW00412

Whitehorse Mining District

NTS: 115J/15
Latitude: **62° 47.27' N** Longitude: **-138°31.34' W**

All Work Performed On: 30, September 2015
Date of Report: Dec 19, 2015
AUTHOR OF REPORT: Isaac Fage

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION 3
2 HISTORIC WORK 3
3 LOCATION AND ACCESS 4
4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION ....ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
5 PHYSIOGRAPHY 4
6 CLIMATE 4
7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING 7
7.1 GEOLOGICAL LEGEND 8
8 WORK PERFORMED 8
8.1 GEOPHYSICS: PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY 8
8.1.1 Introduction 8
8.1.2 Survey Personnel and Hardware 8
8.1.3 Survey Specifications 9
8.1.1 Magnetic Field Theory Applied to Placer Exploration 9
8.1.2 Field Survey Operating Procedures 9
8.1.3 Data Processing 10
8.1.4 Survey Results 10
8.1.5 Conclusion and Recommendations 14
8.2 GEOPHYSICS: GROUND PENETRATING RADAR 14
8.2.1 GPR system and basic principle 14
8.2.2 Survey Results 16
8.2.3 Conclusion and Recommendations 26
8.3 PHOTOGRAMMETRY: UAV HIGH RESOLUTION IMAGERY/ELEVATION SURVEY 27
8.3.1 Personnel and Equipment 27
8.3.2 Operating Procedure 27
8.3.3 Data Processing 27
8.3.4 Conclusion and Recommendations 33
9 STATEMENT OF COSTS 33
EXPENSES: 34
10 REFERENCES 35
11 QUALIFICATION 35

1 Introduction

The 2015 field program undertaken on Isaac and Sunshine Creeks was done on the 30th of September, and consists of an aerial UAV photogrammetry survey, a ground based proton magnetometer survey, and a 30MHz Ground Penetrating Radar survey covering ground on both leases at the Junction of Isaac and Sunshine creeks.

All work was undertaken by GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

2 Historic Work

In 2014, a field program was undertaken in the same area of Isaac and Sunshine creek, consisting of a High Resolution DC Resistivity survey consists of two 249m long traverse crossing Sunshine Creek on Lease IW00413, and four 249m long traverse crossing Sunshine Creek on Lease IW00412.

There is evidence of historic stripping of trees between electrodes 42 and 65 on SUNRES14-02.

Significant gold-in-soil anomalies have been discovered in the hills within the watershed of Sunshine Creek, which indicate a strong possibility for placer gold at this location.

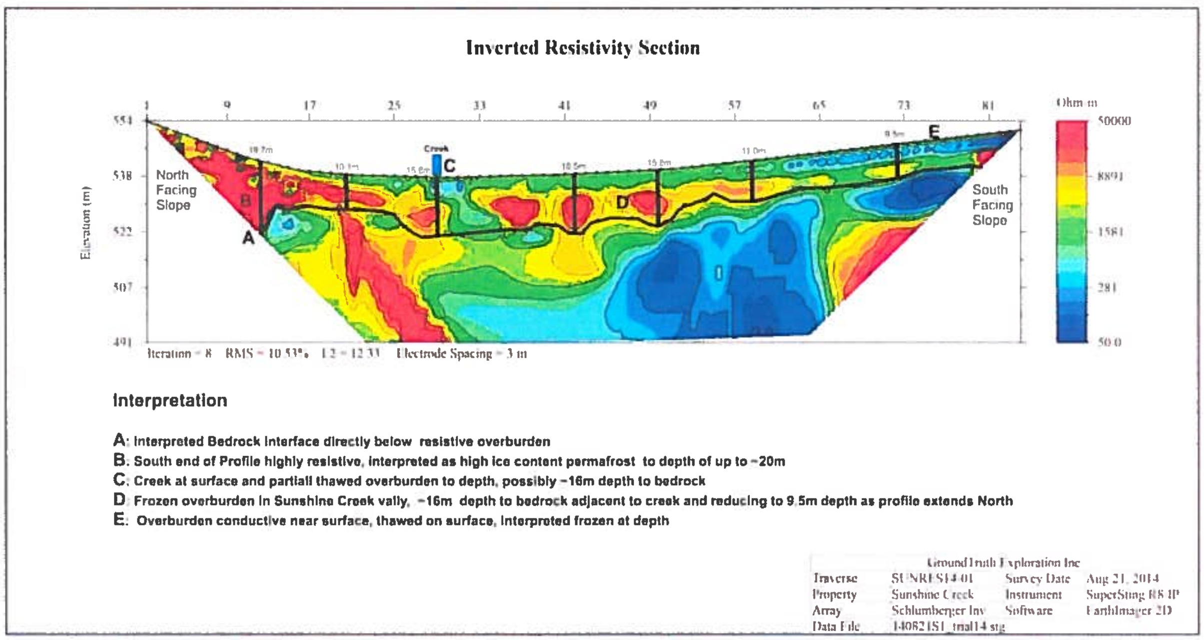
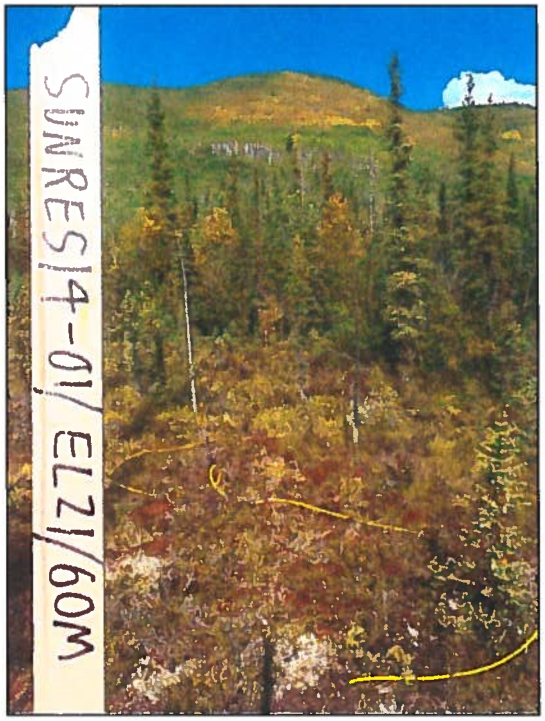


Figure 1: SUNRES14-01 Inverted Resistivity Interpretation

3 Location and Access



Placer lease IW00412 is a five mile lease located on Isaac Creek and IW00413 is a 3 mile lease located on Sunshine Creek starting at the junction with Isaac Creek. They sit 100km west of Pelly Crossing and 150km south of Dawson City.

(figure 3)

They are located within the Whitehorse Mining District on NTS mapsheet 115/J15, 16.

The property was accessed by helicopter from Dawson City.

4 Physiography

The leases are located in an unglaciated zone in the Klondike Plateau region of Canada's Boreal Cordillera ecozone. Due to its location in Canada's discontinuous permafrost zone, permafrost is distributed unevenly throughout the property. The valley bottoms and northern slopes have thick moss mats, black spruce, and alder thickets over ice rich permafrost, while southern slopes are generally more sparsely vegetated with ground leaf cover and white spruce, aspen and birch forests.

5 Climate

The interior intermontane plateau receive about 400 mm of annual precipitation. Snowfall accounts for 35 to 60% of all precipitation. Winters are long and cold, with January mean temperatures between -15°C and -27°C. Summers are warm but short, with July mean temperatures between 12°C and 15°C.

(http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/oilandgas/pdf/bmp_boreal_cordillera_ecozone.pdf)

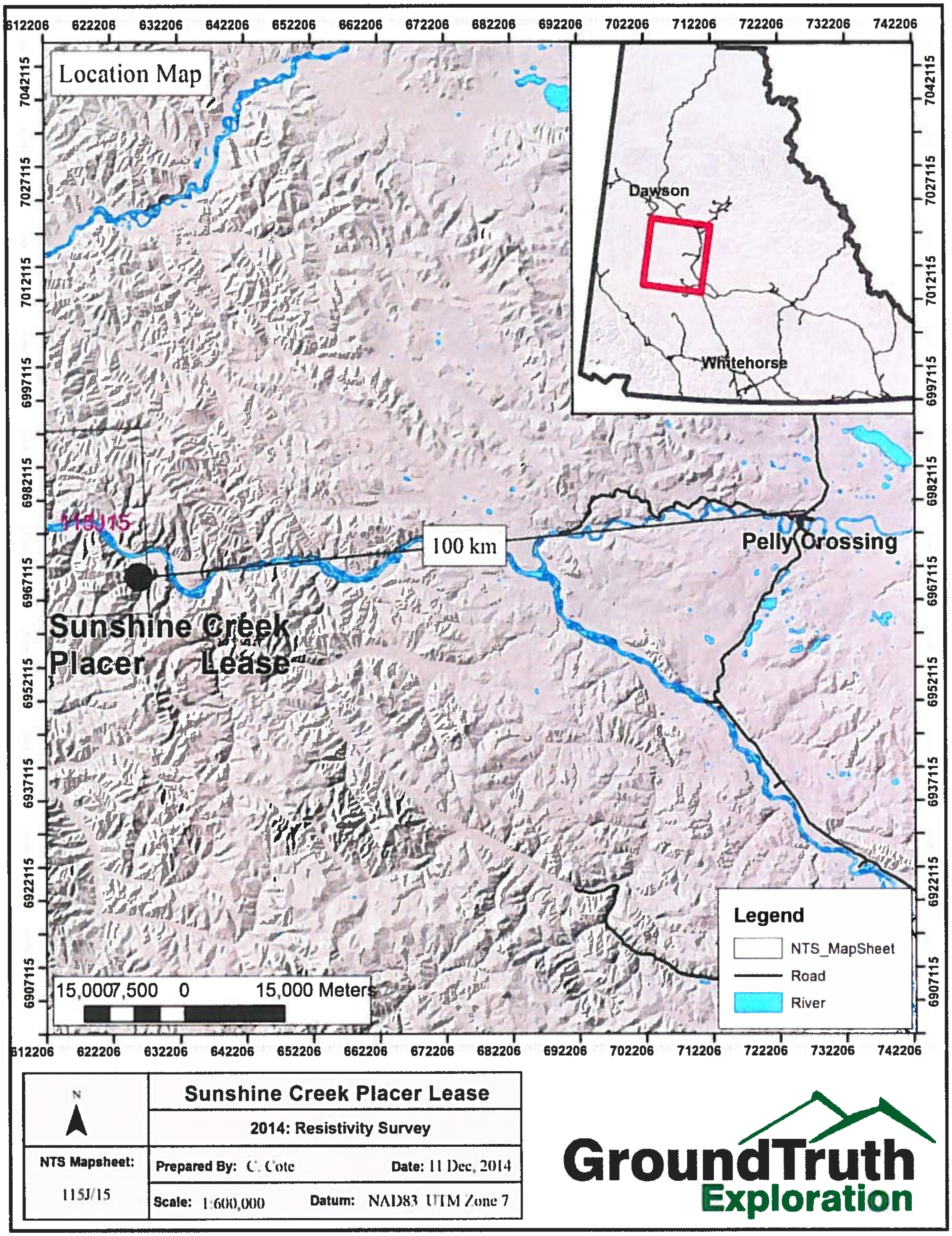


Figure 2: Location Map

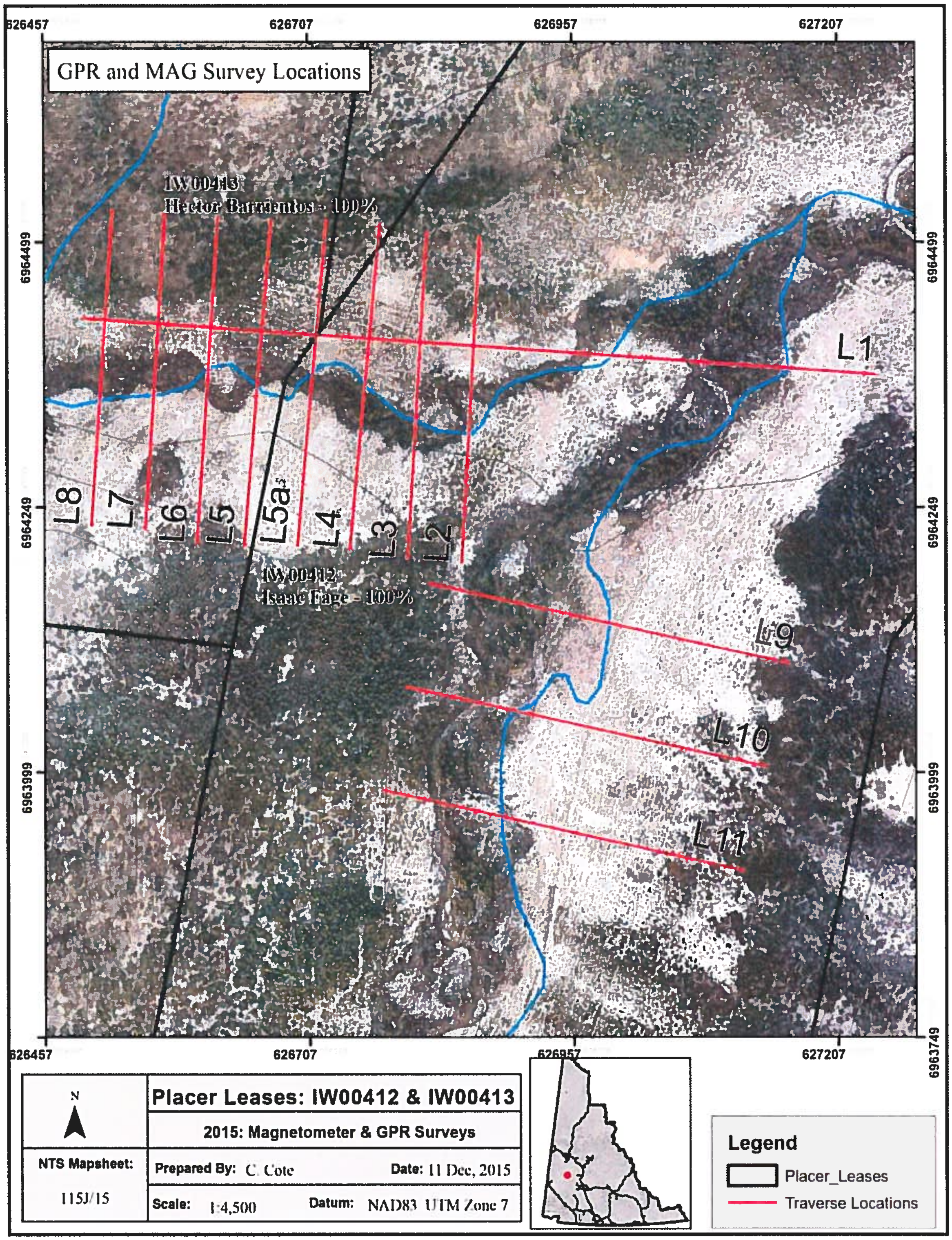


Figure 3: Location of MAG and GPR lines

6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

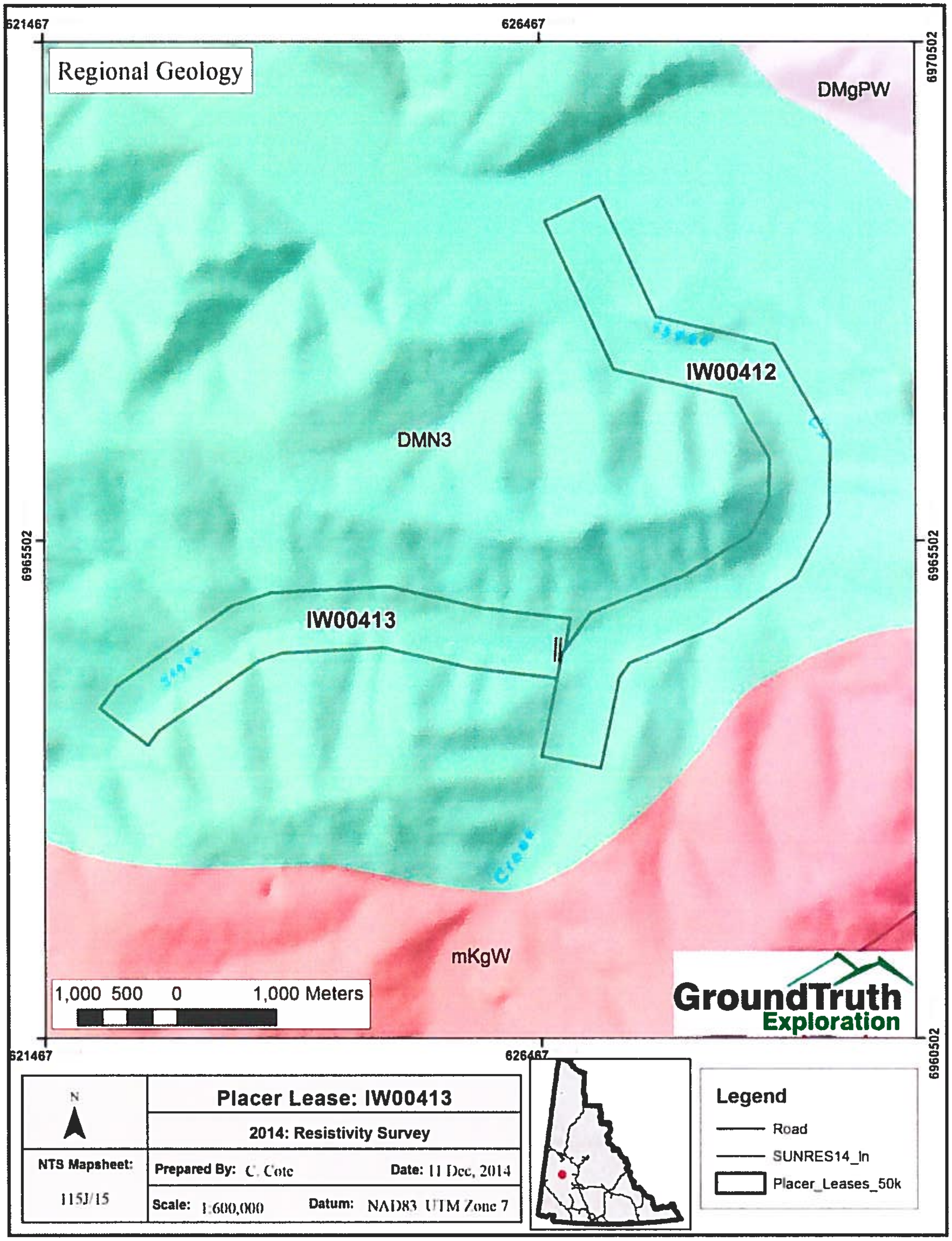


Figure 4: Geology and Placer Leases

6.1 Geological Legend

DEVONIAN, MISSISSIPPIAN AND(?) OLDER

DMN

DMN2

DMN: NASINA

graphitic quartzite and muscovite quartz-rich schist (1), (3)-(5), and(?) (6) with interspersed marble (2) and probable correlative successions (7) - (9)

3. quartzite, micaceous quartzite, quartz muscovite (+/-chlorite; +/- feldspar augen) schist, and minor metaconglomerate and metagrit as in (1), but may locally include significant Nisling Assemblage

The Lease is underlain by a Devonian to Mississippian Nasina assemblage (DMN3) composed primarily of quartzite, micaceous quartzite, quartz schist, and minor metaconglomerate and metagrit.

7 Work Performed

The 2015 field program undertaken on Sunshine Creek was done on the 30th of September, and consists of a ground based proton magnetometer survey, a 30MHz Ground Penetrating Radar survey and an aerial UAV photogrammetry survey.

7.1 Geophysics: Proton Magnetometer Survey

7.1.1 Introduction

The ground based Proton Magnetometer survey was completed on the 30th of September by GroundTruth Exploration at the confluence of Isaac creek and Sunshine Creek in Yukon Territory. A total of 2.7 line km of cross creek profiles were surveyed on Isaac Creek, Placer Lease IW00412. A total of 1.5 line km of cross creek profiles were surveyed on Sunshine Creek, Placer Lease IW00413. The goal of the survey was to detect possible buried channels enriched in magnetite in order to target future shafting and drill exploration.

7.1.2 Survey Personnel and Hardware

The Total Field Ground survey is typically conducted with one operator only. No grid is required as all magnetic readings are read with corresponding GPS location. The operator is responsible for efficient operation of survey and ensuring optimal data quality. The operator downloads, corrects with base and plots all data nightly to ensure ongoing consistency throughout the survey.

The following equipment was used for the completion of the survey:

Magnetometer Field Unit:	GEM Systems GSM-19T Proton Magnetometer
Base Station:	GEM Systems GSM-19T Proton Magnetometer
Processing:	Laptop computer
Software:	GEM Link software for mag upload/download
	Mapinfo-Discover for diurnal correction/plotting

7.1.3 Survey Specifications

The magnetometer survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Field Magnetometer Observation Frequency: 1 reading per 0.5 of a second.

Base Station Magnetometer: Set to record an observation every 10 seconds for the duration of the survey.

Datum: 57500 nT

Levelling: None required

7.1.1 Magnetic Field Theory Applied to Placer Exploration

In a placer setting, magnetite derived from bedrock weathering is concentrated in the main channel of a creek or river where the water flow has the highest velocity and the greatest turbulence. As a result, minerals with high specific gravity (magnetite, ilmenite, gold, etc.) are preferentially concentrated in this region of the stream as material with lower specific gravity in winnowed from the sediment. High concentrations of "black sand" (magnetite, ilmenite, chromite) are often recorded in auriferous pay streaks where the stream bed has remained relatively immobile for some period, permitting hydraulic concentration to build up a significant volume of these materials.

The materials comprising black sand are magnetically susceptible. Magnetite has a very high magnetic susceptibility of 1200-19200 x 10^{-3} SI units, ilmentie ranges from 300-3500 x 10^{-3} SI units, and chromite measures from 3-1100 x 10^{-3} SI units. Average magnetic susceptibilities for sedimentary, igneous (excluding ultramafic) and metamorphic rocks are: 0-10, 3-160 and 0-70 x 10^{-3} SI units respectively. Fluvial sediments register magnetic susceptibility in the range of 0-2 x 10^{-3} SI units. There is consequently a significant susceptibility contrast between gravels enriched with black sand and average gravels/ underlying bedrock.

7.1.2 Field Survey Operating Procedures

The survey is completed in the field according to the following procedure:

Field Magnetometer Observation Frequency: 1 reading per 0.5 of a second.

Base Station Magnetometer: Set to record an observation every 20 seconds for the duration of the survey.

- Operator uploads survey grid endpoints to Field magnetometer unit
- The base station is established in an accessible location that will not be disturbed on or near the survey site.
- Base station site is marked with a picket and location recorded for future use.
- Operator runs survey with internal GPS recording position and navigates survey lines using internal mag GPS.
- At end of day each survey day, Operator downloads Field and Base magnetometers, processes diurnal corrections and plots survey to assess data quality.

7.1.3 Data Processing

The Total Field Magnetic survey data is georeferenced to NAD83 UTM projected coordinates using the internal GPS in the field magnetometer. Base and rover magnetometers are synchronized to GPS time prior to each survey day. Temporal geomagnetic variation is removed by linear interpolation using the base station data. Corrected data is screened for noisy or erroneous values and is then plotted.

The diurnally corrected and filtered data is then Reduced to Pole (RTP) based on the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) (Figure 5).

A high pass filter is applied to the RTP grid, followed by a Tilt Derivative filter being applied to the high pass filter grid. (figures 6 and 7)

Standard data output:

Magnetic: RAW data from base and field magnetometer (.csv)
CORRECTED Total Field Mag figures of gridded data(.jpg and .grd format)
CORRECTED Reduced To Pole (RTP) figure of gridded data (.jpg and .grd formats)
CORRECTED High Pass Filter figure of gridded data (.jpg and .grd formats)
CORRECTED Tilt Derivative (TDR) figure of gridded data (.jpg and .grd formats)

7.1.4 Survey Results

Figure 5 shows the RTP grid with two prospective anomalous magnetic high features parallel to stream flow, labelled as A and B.

Figure 6 shows these same two anomalies with the high pass filter applied. The high pass filter is designed to remove underlying geological signatures that are not related to the sedimentary deposits we are searching for. After applying this filter, anomaly A is enhanced in strength and also extended the length of the grid resulting in a sinuous feature that is in a highly prospective zone. Anomaly B, which was initially a very broad magnetic high feature, becomes fractured into a series of high and low features that concentrates the anomaly into two potential targets on either side of the letter B, allowing for a more efficient and meaningful sampling program to follow.

Figure 7 shows the high pass filter after a tilt derivative is applied. This further enhances and concentrates the linear features defined during the high pass filter.

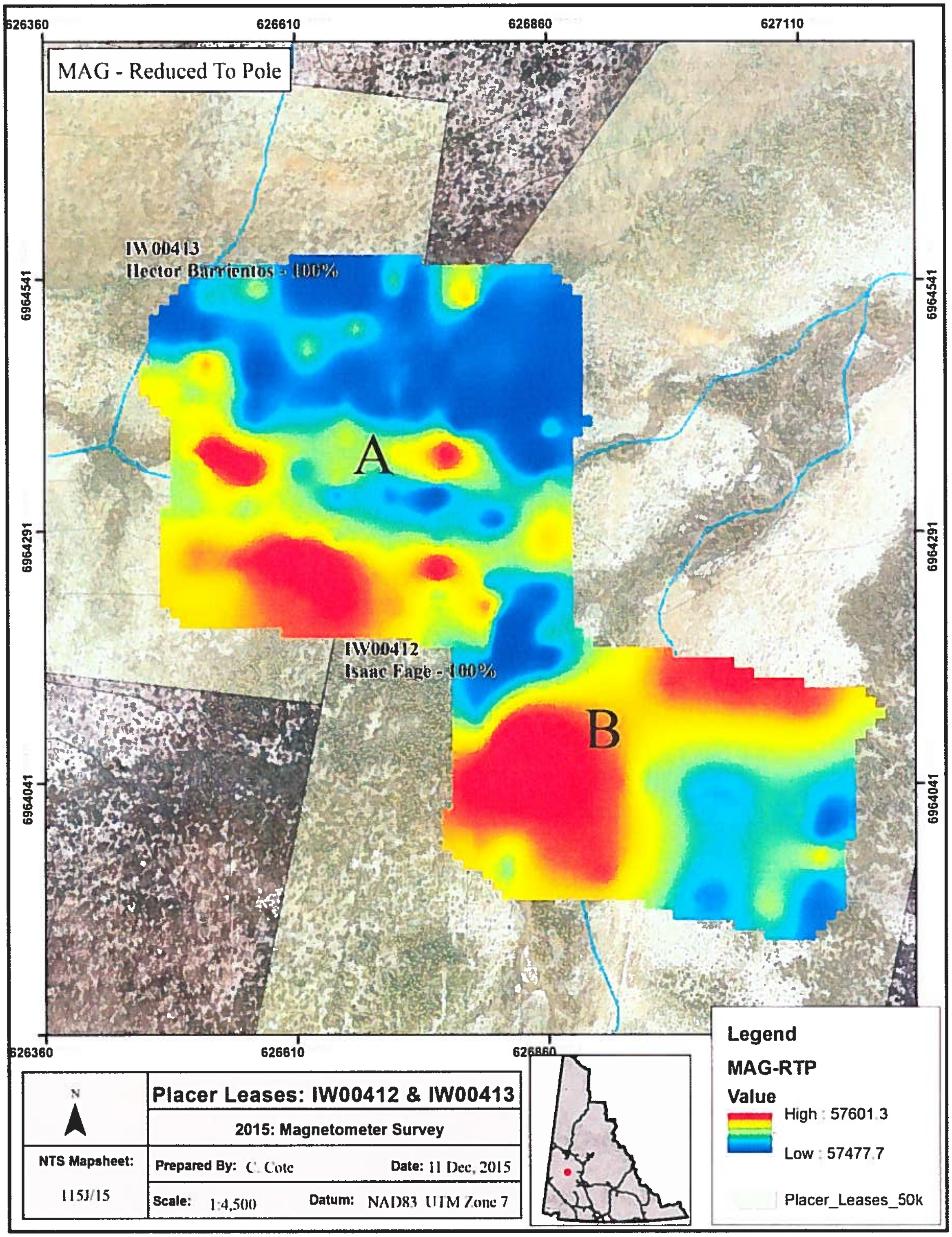


Figure 5: MAG - Reduced to Pole

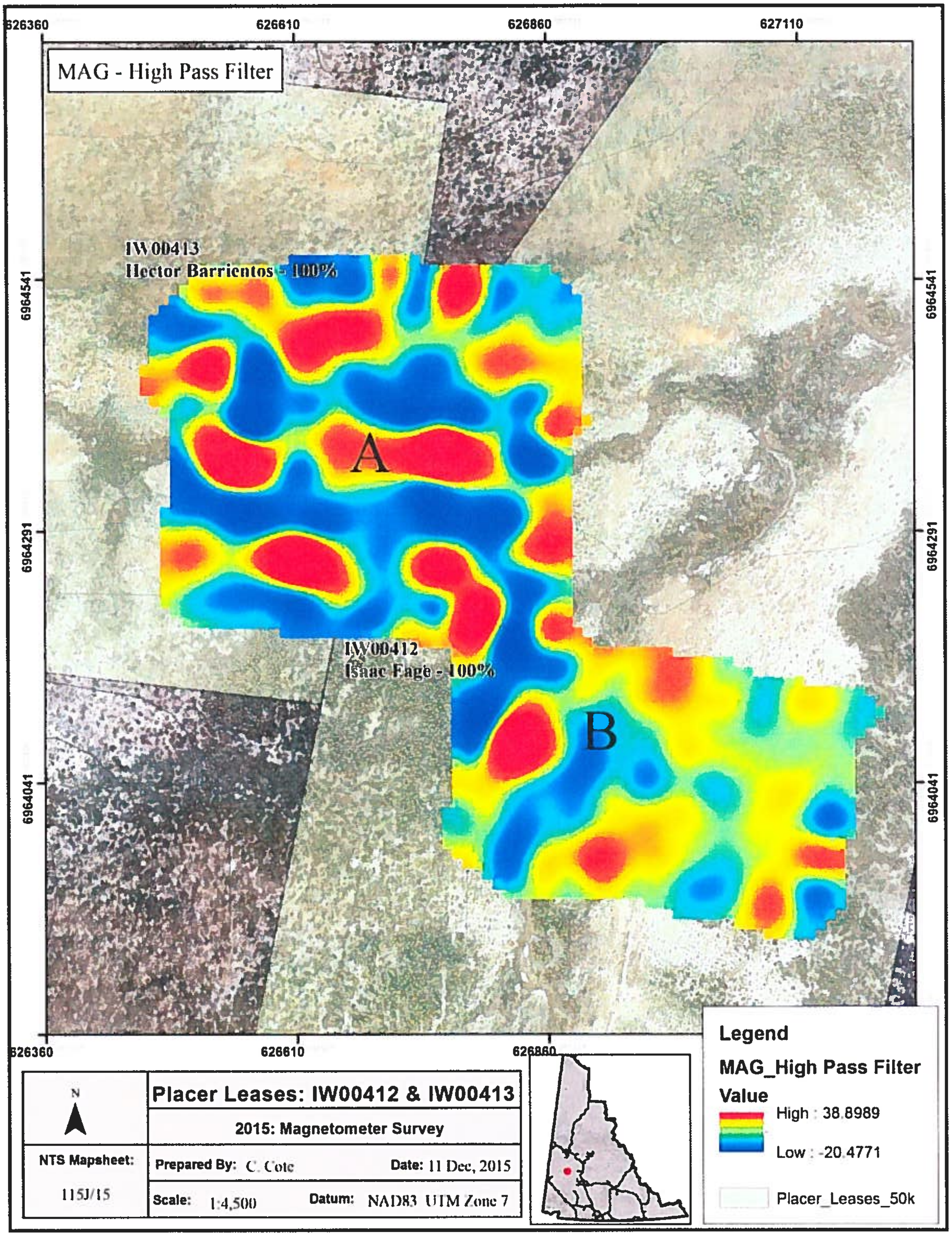


Figure 6: MAG - High Pass Filter

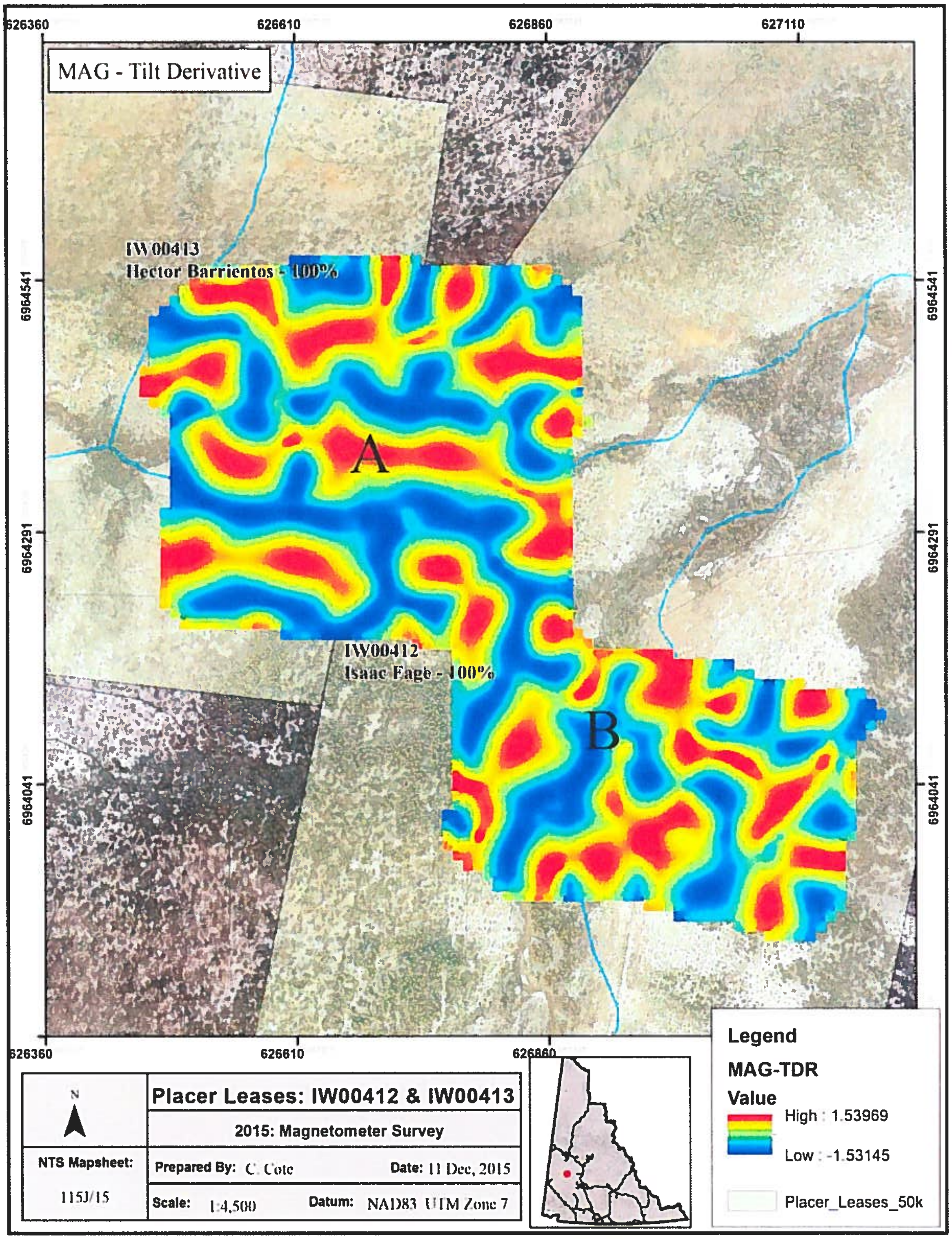


Figure 7: MAG - Tilt Derivative

7.1.5 Conclusion and Recommendations

The MAG data and grid derivatives offer good targeting for further exploration and locating test pits and drill holes, but should not be taken alone as a sign of a placer channel and never indicates the presence of gold. Conversely, the lack of a magnetic anomaly does not necessarily indicate no placer channel is present. Geologic noise can present many false anomalies or hide true anomalies due to the subtle nature of the channels we are looking for. If a channel is drill tested and found that corresponds positively or negatively with the MAG data however, it can be valuable in mapping the channel for mine planning and estimates.

7.2 Geophysics: Ground Penetrating Radar

A high resolution GPR survey was conducted on September 30, 2015 at the confluence of Isaac creek and Sunshine Creek in Yukon Territory. A total of 2.7 line km of cross creek profiles were surveyed on Isaac Creek, Placer Lease IW00412. A total of 1.5 line km of cross creek profiles were surveyed on Sunshine Creek, Placer Lease IW00413. GPR interpretations of the bedrock profile are included for all the lines. The goal of the survey was to collect bedrock depth information to target future shafting and drill exploration.

7.2.1 GPR system and basic principle

Ground penetrating radar(GPR) works like seismic, in that it is based on transmitting energy to the ground and measuring the time taken for the energy to be reflected back at geological targets, be they localized ore-bodies or geological interfaces/boundaries. Instead of seismic or shock waves, GPR transmits electromagnetic energy of high frequency compared to other geophysical methods. It is a very high resolution technique that is very site specific, for example it works very well where the target is within a host rock that has a higher electrical resistivity compared to the target itself, and where there are no conductive surficial layers to absorb radar energy before reaching the target. Another important factor is that radar energy can be scattered and not captured optimally if the reflecting geology or target is not consolidated or of a certain geometry. In conducive settings GPR is a fast high resolution method, can be operated by a single person and can supplement other geophysical methods very well. Depth of penetration can be a few to hundreds of meters in electrically resistive soils and rocks. For this particular project, the "snake" UltraGPR supplied by Groundradar (see www.groundradar.com) was used. The system works together with a differential GPS (RTK-DGPS) for data positioning and a portable data logger

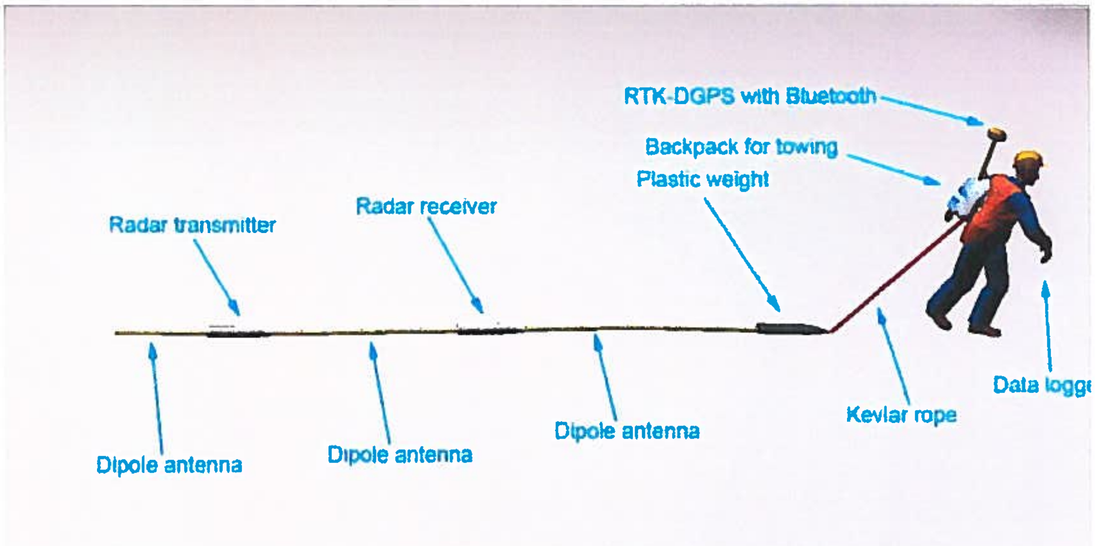


Figure 8: UltraGPR 30MHz system

7.2.2 Survey Results

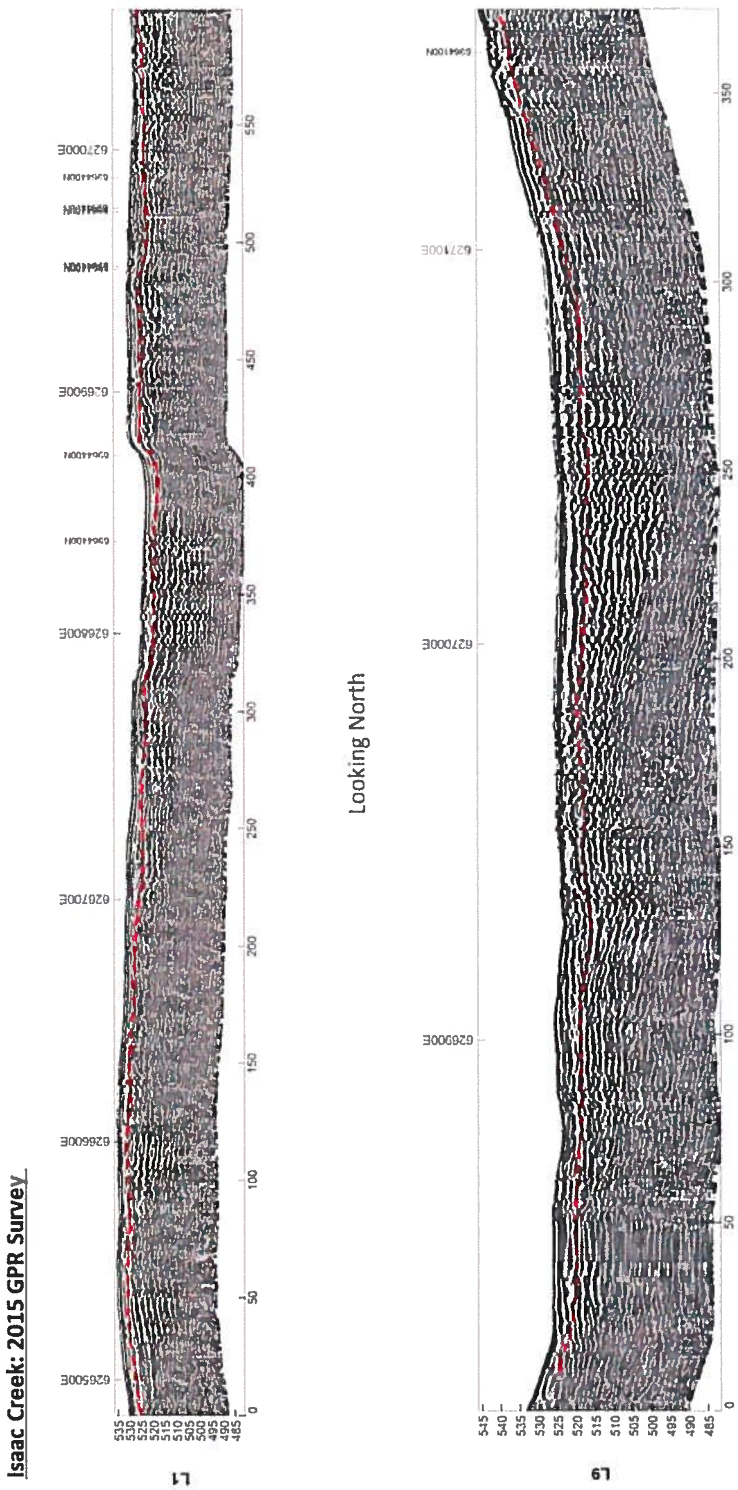


Figure 9: GPR Lines 1 & 9

Placer Lease: IW00412

Line 1 crosscuts both creeks (figure 4). Interpreted depths range from 10 to 26 feet along this profile, with the lowest channel located at 400m

Line 9 crosses Isaac creek (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valley sides), range from 19 to 26 feet along this profile, with the lowest channel located at 125m.

Figure 10: GPR Lines 10 & 11

Placer Lease: IW00412

Line 10 crosses Isaac creek (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valley sides), range from 18 to 36 feet along this profile. The lowest channel is located at 130m with 19 feet of overburden.

Line 11 crosses Isaac creek (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valley sides), range from 16 to 23 feet along this profile, with the lowest channel located at 100m.

Figure 11: GPR Lines 2 & 3

Placer Lease: IW00412

Line 2 crosses Sunshine creek (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valley sides), range from 15 to 26 feet along this profile. The lowest channel is located at 170m with 26 feet of overburden.

Line 3 crosses Sunshine creek (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valley sides), range from 15 to 22 feet along this profile. The lowest channel is located at 210m with 16 feet of overburden. This would make an ideal test pit target due to the minimal overburden.

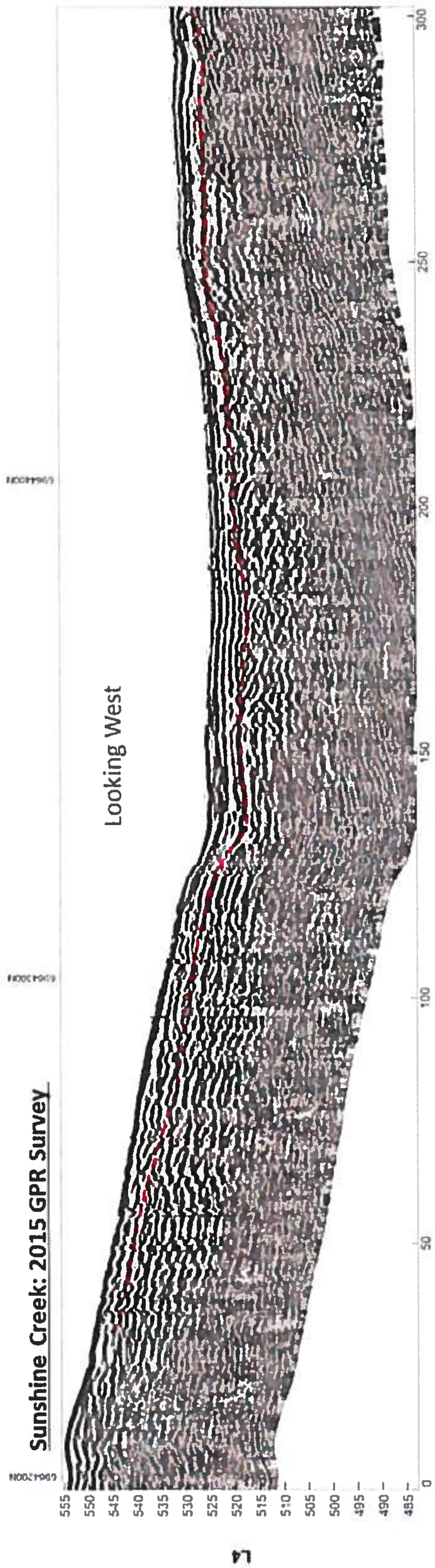


Figure 12: GPR Line 4

Placer Lease: IW00412

Line 4 crosses Sunshine creek (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valley sides), range from 16 to 24 feet along this profile. The lowest channel is located at 135m with 24 feet of overburden.

Figure 13: GPR Lines 5 & 5a

Placer Lease: IW00412 & IW00413

Line 5 crosses Sunshine creek and is located half in lease IW00412 and half in Lease IW00413 (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valleysides), range from 15 to 19 feet along this profile. The lowest channel is located at 200m with 19 feet of overburden.

Line 5a crosses Sunshine creek and is located in Lease IW00413 (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valleysides), range from 15 to 19 feet along this profile. The lowest channel is located at 115m with 19 feet of overburden.

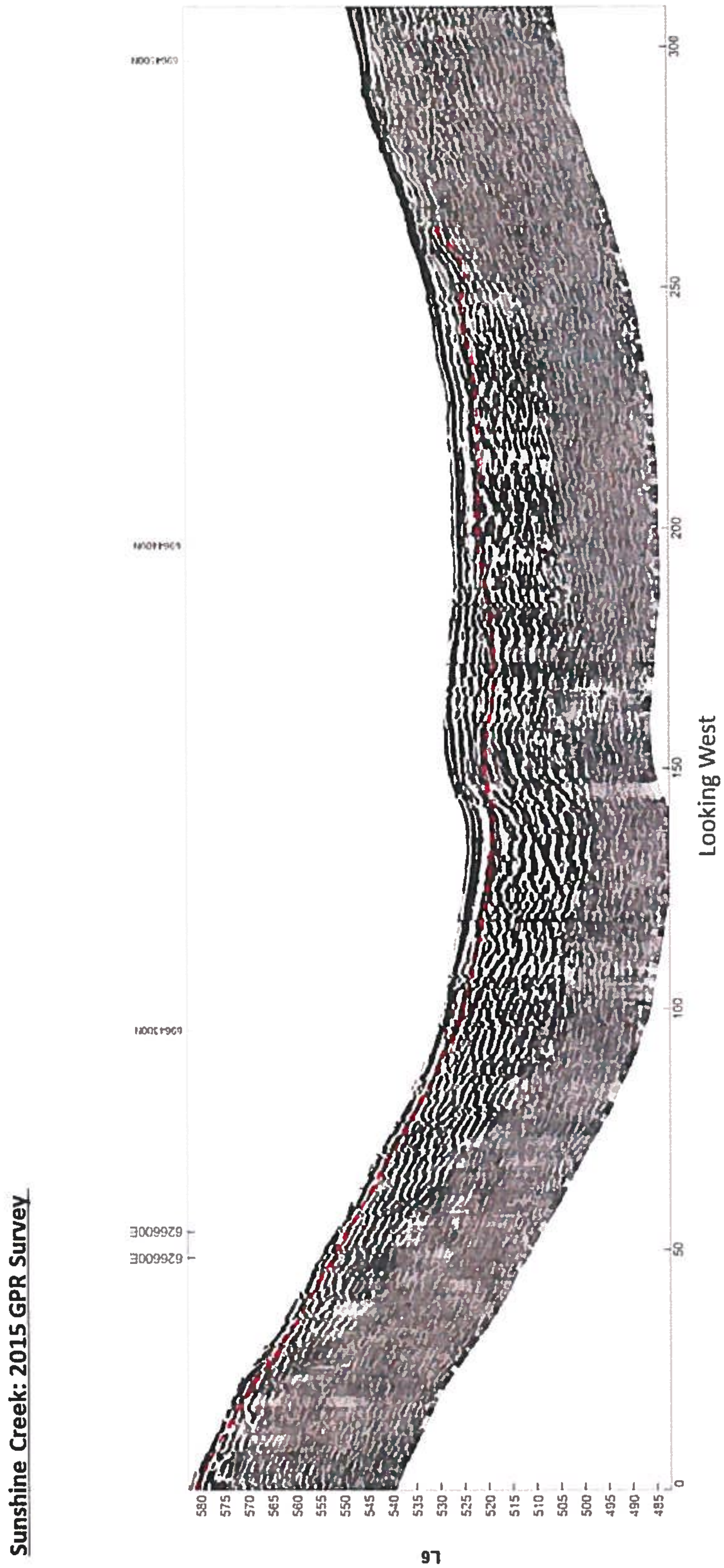


Figure 14: GPR Line 6

Placer Lease: IW00413

Line 6 crosses Sunshine creek (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valleysides), range from 15 to 32 feet along this profile. The lowest channel is located at 140m with 19 feet of overburden.

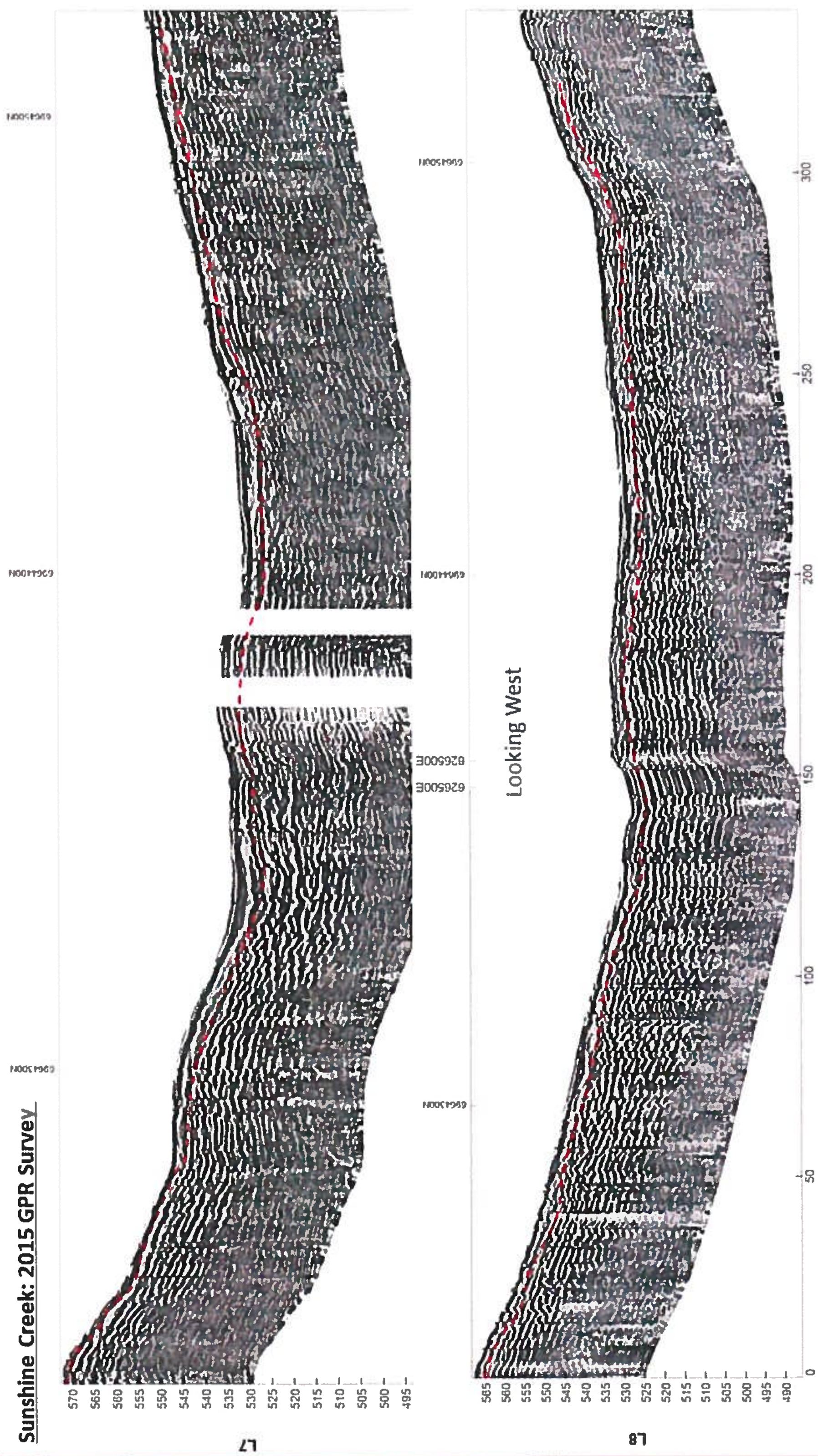


Figure 15: GPR Lines 7 & 8

Placer Lease: IW00413

Line 8 crosses Sunshine creek (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valleysides), range from 15 to 23 feet along this profile. The lowest channel is located at 120m with 23 feet of overburden.

Line 9 crosses Sunshine creek (figure 4). Interpreted depths along the valley bottom (excluding the valleysides), range from 13 to 20 feet along this profile. The lowest channel is located at 140m with 14 feet of overburden.

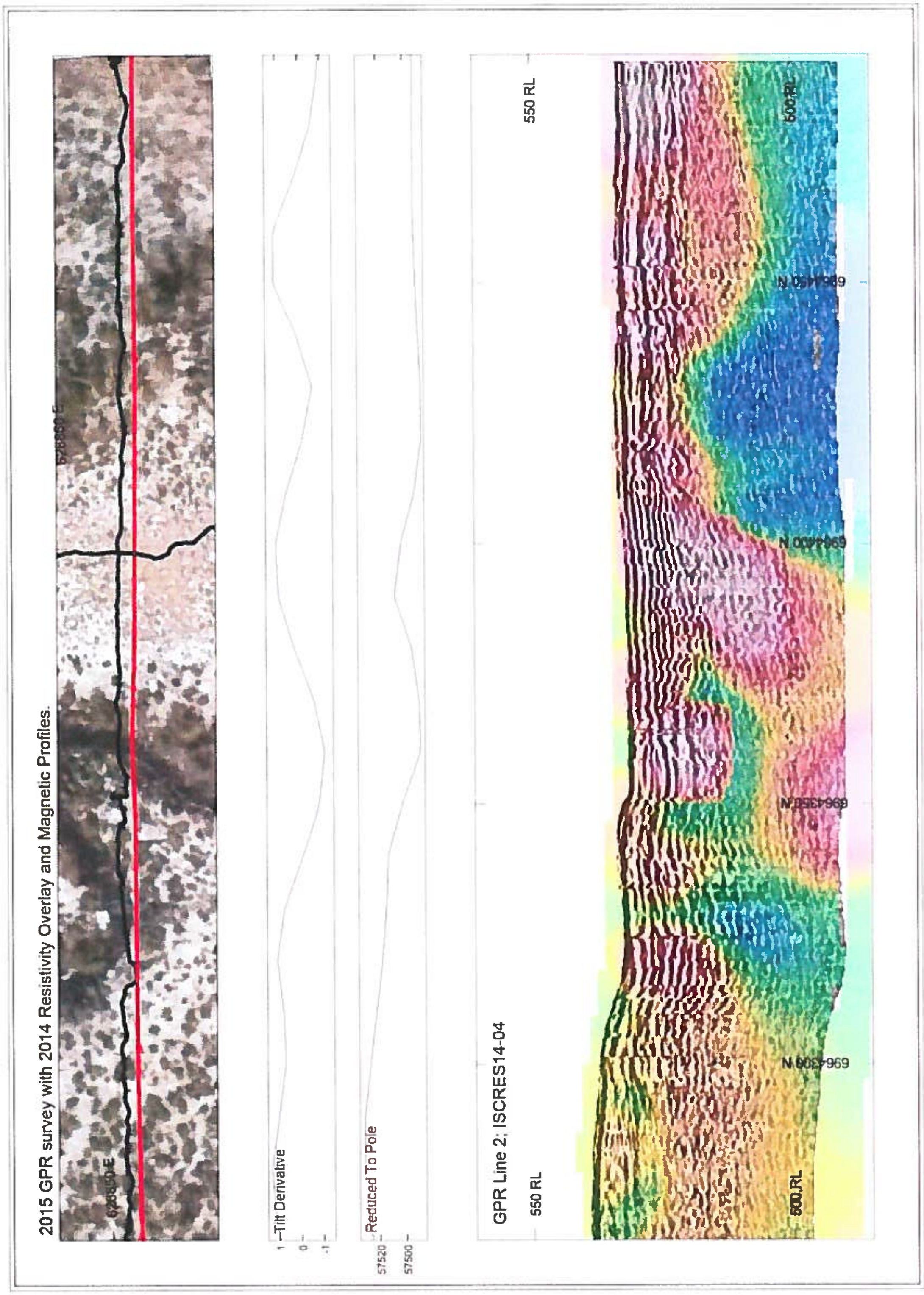


Figure 16: GPR Line 2 with 2014 RES profile (ISCRES14-04) and MAG profiles

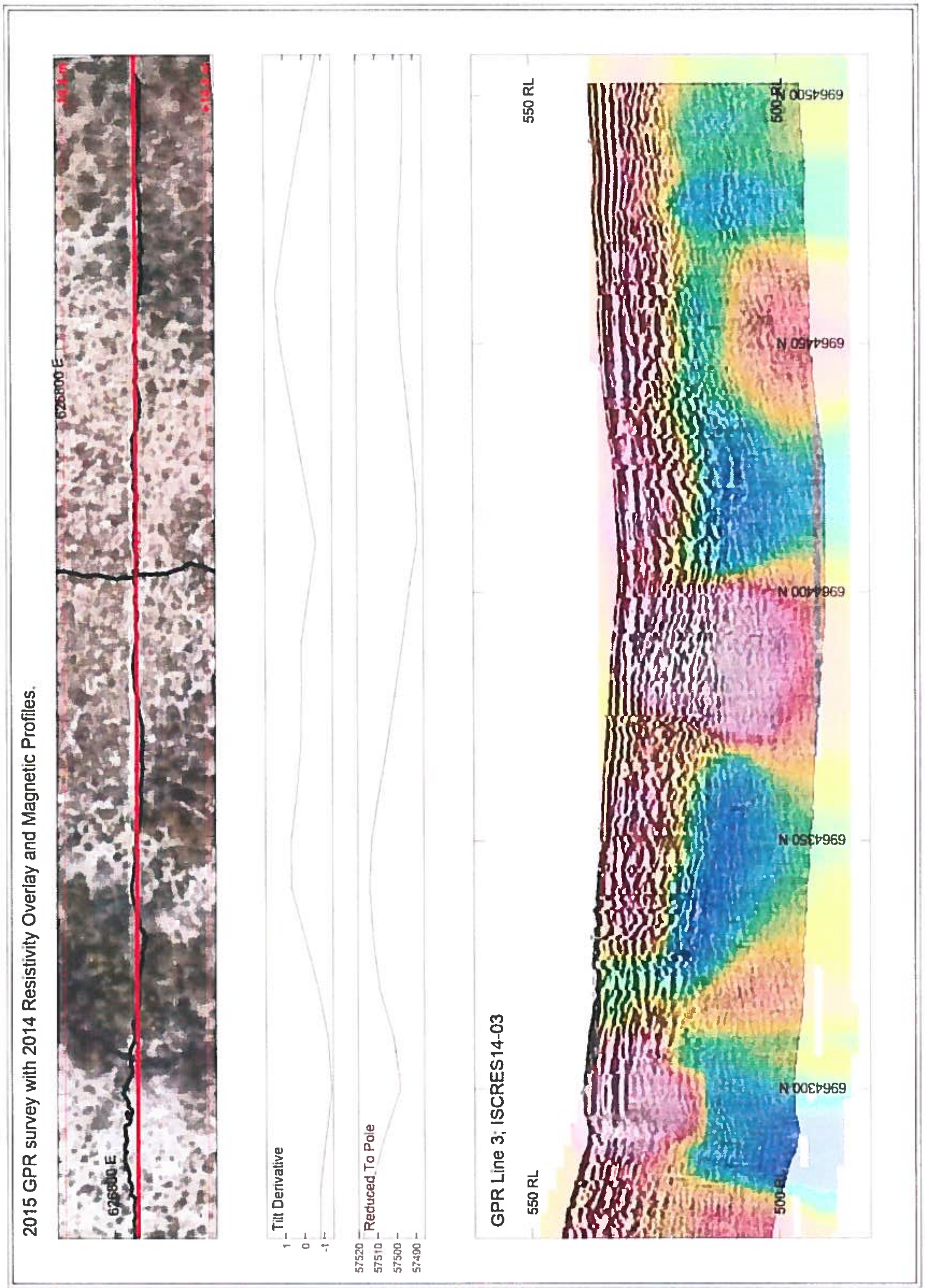


Figure 17: GPR Line 3 with 2014 RES profile (ISCRES14-03) and MAG profiles

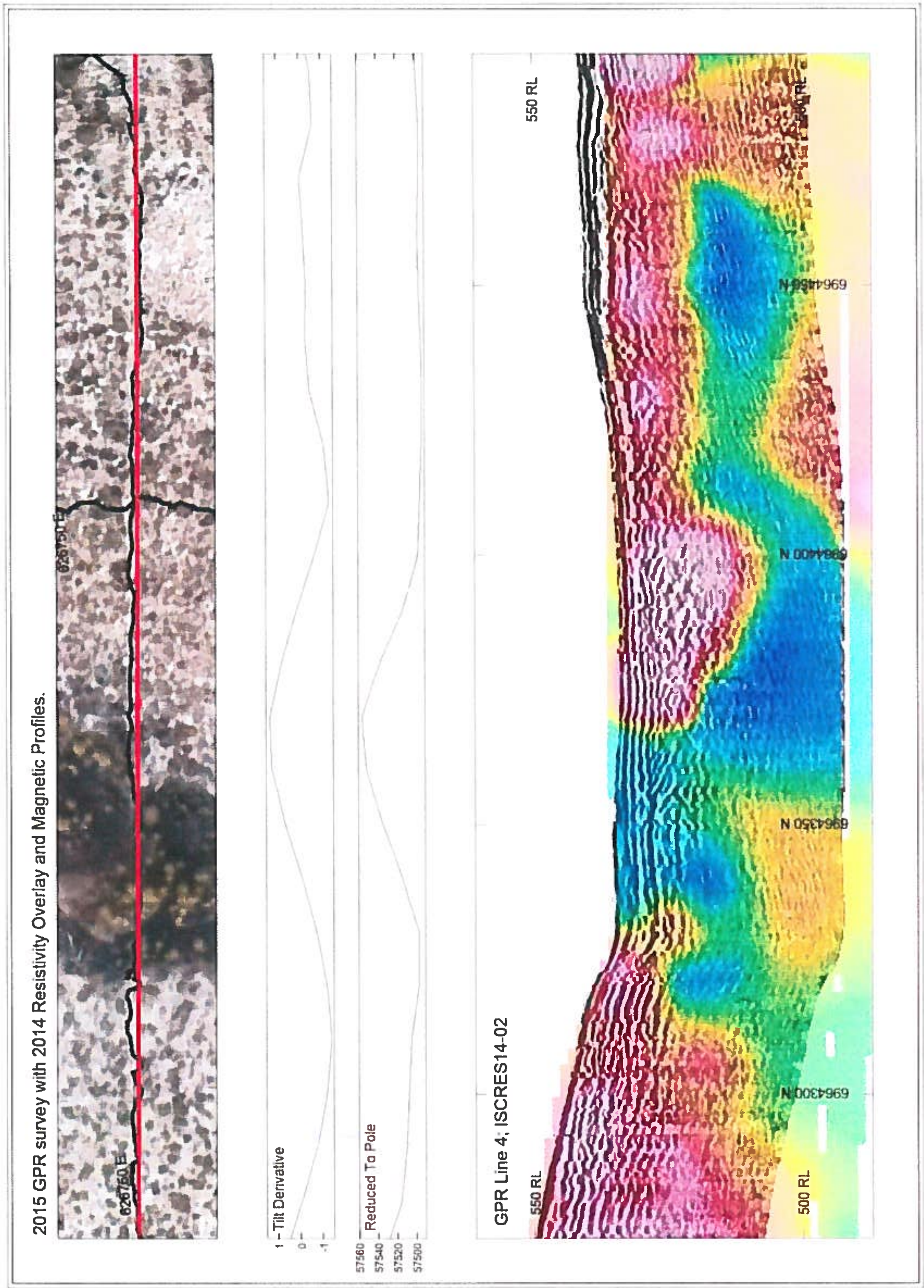


Figure 18: GPR Line 4 with 2014 RES profile (ISCRES14-02) and MAG profiles

7.2.3 Conclusion and Recommendations

The GPR survey worked with moderate success. Line-to-line interpreted overburden in depths and bedrock channels show very good correlation, however there are some sections of each line where interpretation was either very difficult or impossible, resulting in varying levels of confidence along each line.

The data needs to be groundtruthed with either drill holes or shafting to test the deepest bedrock channels and overburden depths calculated from the data. This will allow us to test the accuracy of bedrock channel locations, and also allow for adjustments to be made in the velocity of the material which will in turn adjust the calculated depth to more accurately reflect reality.

7.3 Photogrammetry: UAV High Resolution Imagery/Elevation Survey

The Drone survey lines and spatial resolution are approved by client prior to survey in accordance with Transport Canada UAV operating permit regulations. Typical flight time is approximately 35 minutes per flight and the operator plans accordingly with available time on ground to determine the number of flights possible per day.

7.3.1 Personnel and Equipment

The Drone survey is typically conducted by one trained operator and one spotter. The lead operator is responsible for coordinating efficient operation of survey and ensuring optimal data quality, the spotter is responsible for maintaining visual contact with the drone, monitoring the radio, and looking for flight path conflicts.

The following equipment is used for the completion of the survey:

UAV Drone:	Ebee UAV 'Drone' with internal GPS and radio link
Camera:	Cannon 16 megapixel camera
Base Station:	Panasonic Toughbook laptop with radio link
Power Generation:	1000watt Honda generator (for battery charging)
GPS units:	2x Promark3 GPS receivers (if GCPs are collected)
Radios:	VHF radio with aircraft frequencies
Processing:	Laptop computer with adequate RAM
Software:	Emotion software for flight planning/monitoring
	Postflight Terra3D for image Orthorectification

7.3.2 Operating Procedure

The survey is completed in the field according to the following procedure:

- Survey is planned using Emotion software prior to departing for field.
- Spatial resolution, footprint, number of planned flights and launch location is determined.
- Operator arrives onsite and sets up base station, UAV unit and ensures adequate launch and landing path is available.
- Prior to launch, operator calls out on Aircraft frequencies to notify Drone survey in progress. Through duration of survey, operator calls out every 5 minutes to notify aircraft of survey in progress.
- Operator Hand launches aircraft and flies survey as planned with number of required flights and maintains visual contact with the UAV
- Data is downloaded from drone after each flight and inspected for quality.
- After survey, all imagery and drone data files are Orthorectified using Postflight Terra 3D software package.

7.3.3 Data Processing

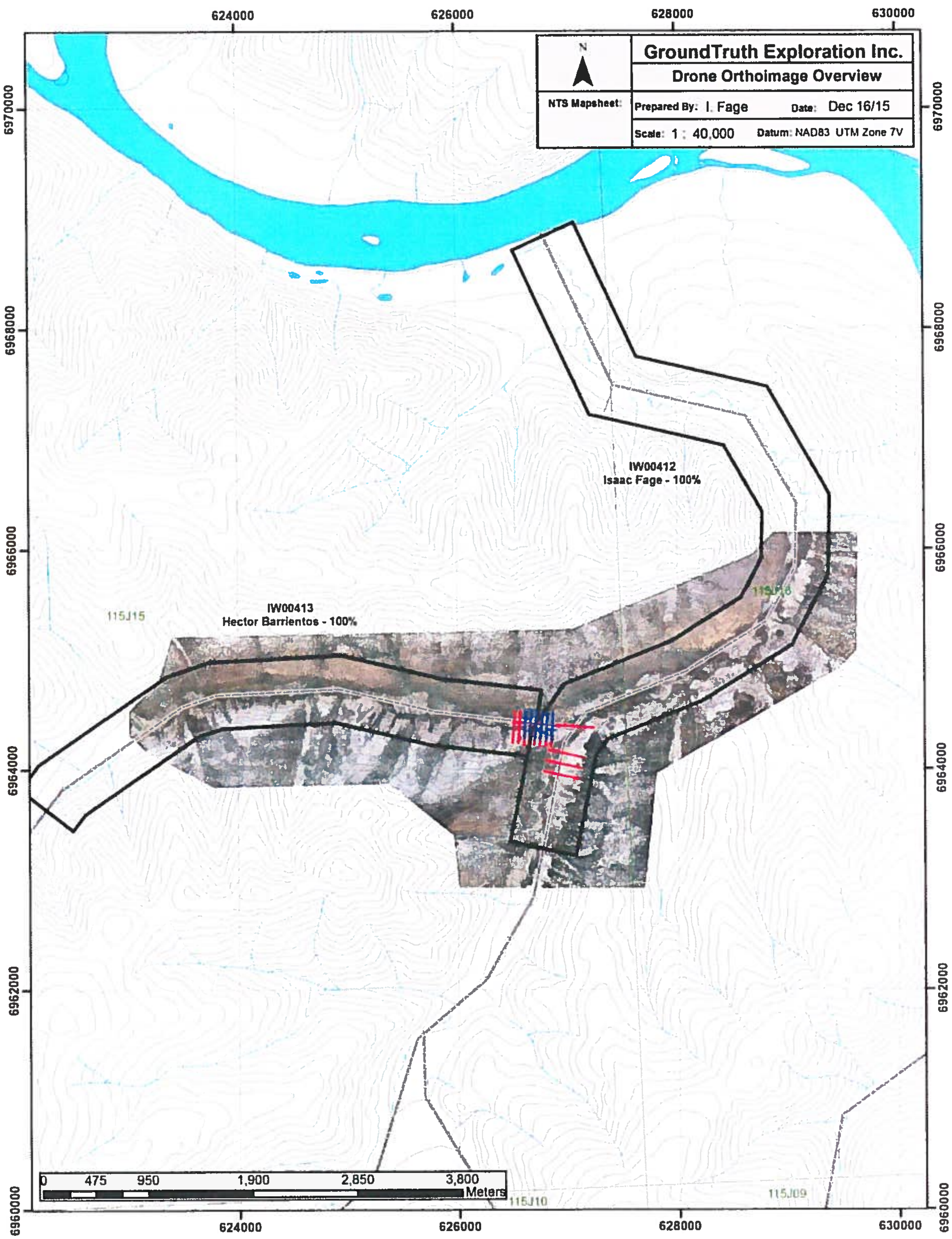
The collected data is downloaded in the field after every flight and checked for integrity. This allows any low quality imagery to be identified and resurveyed while onsite. The drone imagery data is processed every evening by the lead operator in the field using Postflight Terra 3D software provided by Sensefly. The initial orthorectified image product is generated by an automated process. This image is then cleaned up manually within the Postflight software by visually checking for low quality portions of the image and selecting another overlapping image for that location. The final cleaned image and DEM product is the result of this manual QC process. The final Image and DEM are georeferenced to NAD83 UTM projection. A final QC report is generated automatically with the final cleaned product.

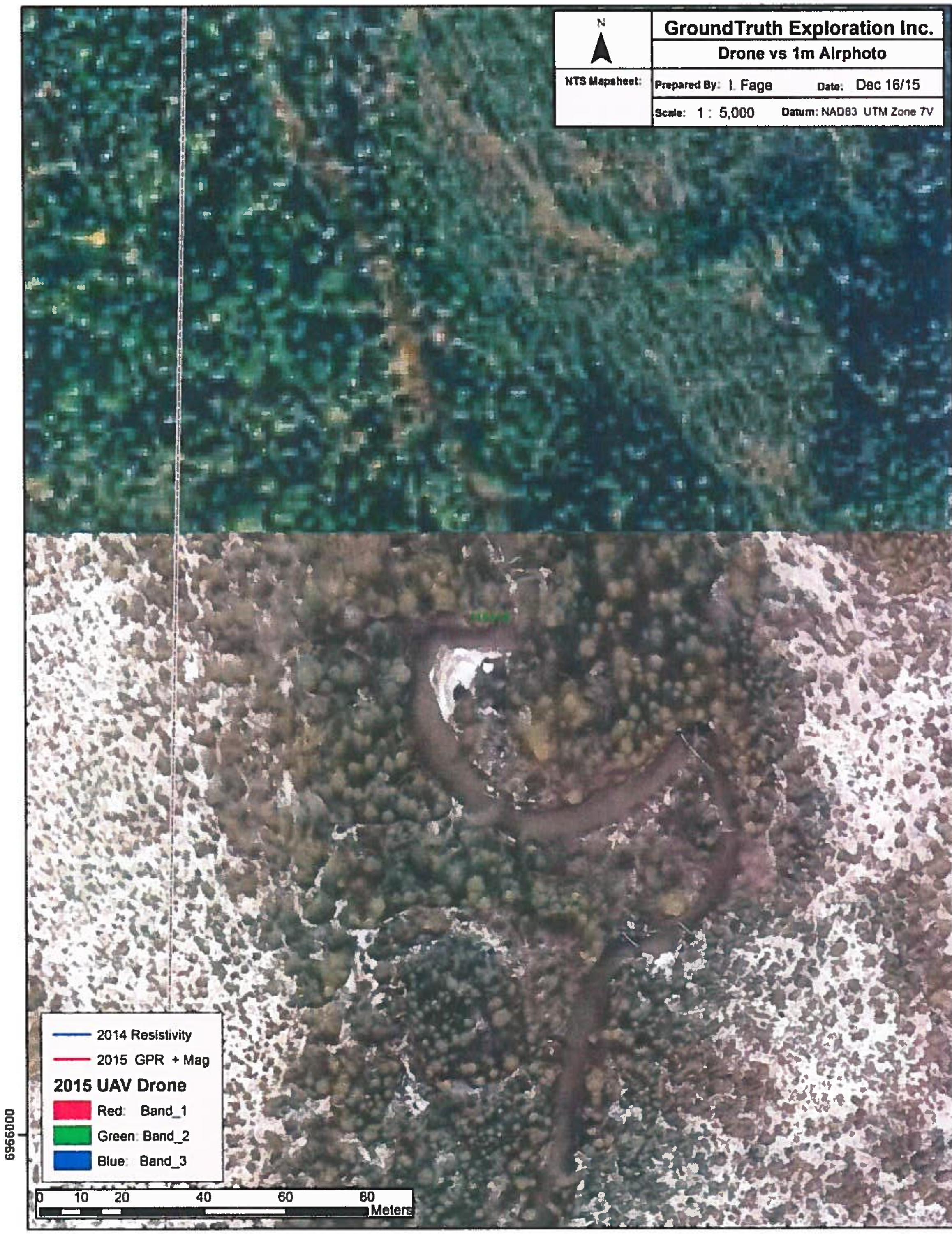
Standard data output:

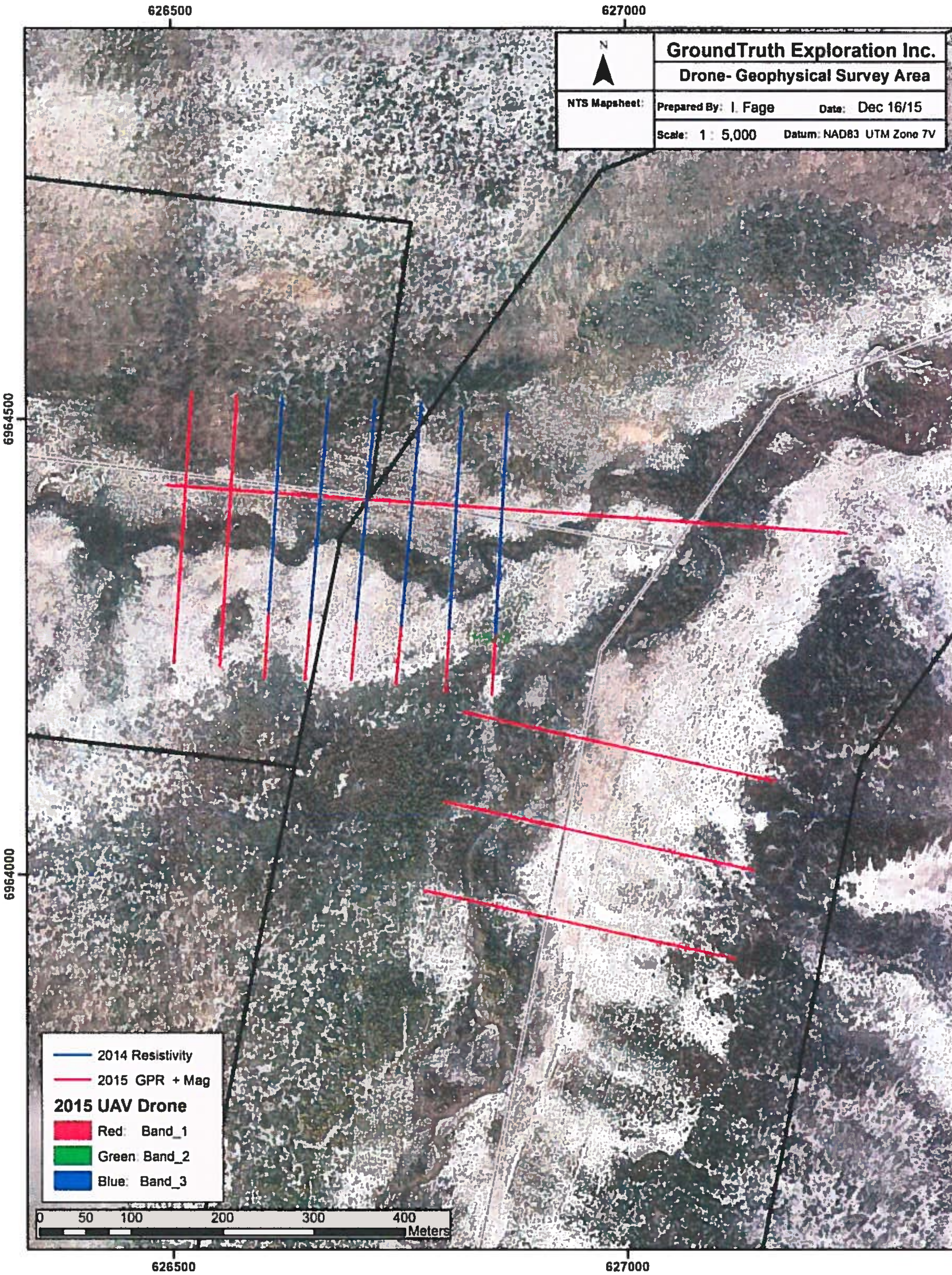
Imagery:	Georeferenced Orthoimage (.geotiff format)
Digital Elevation Model:	Gridded Elevation model (geotiff format)
Automated Quality Report:	Report with survey statistics (.pdf format)

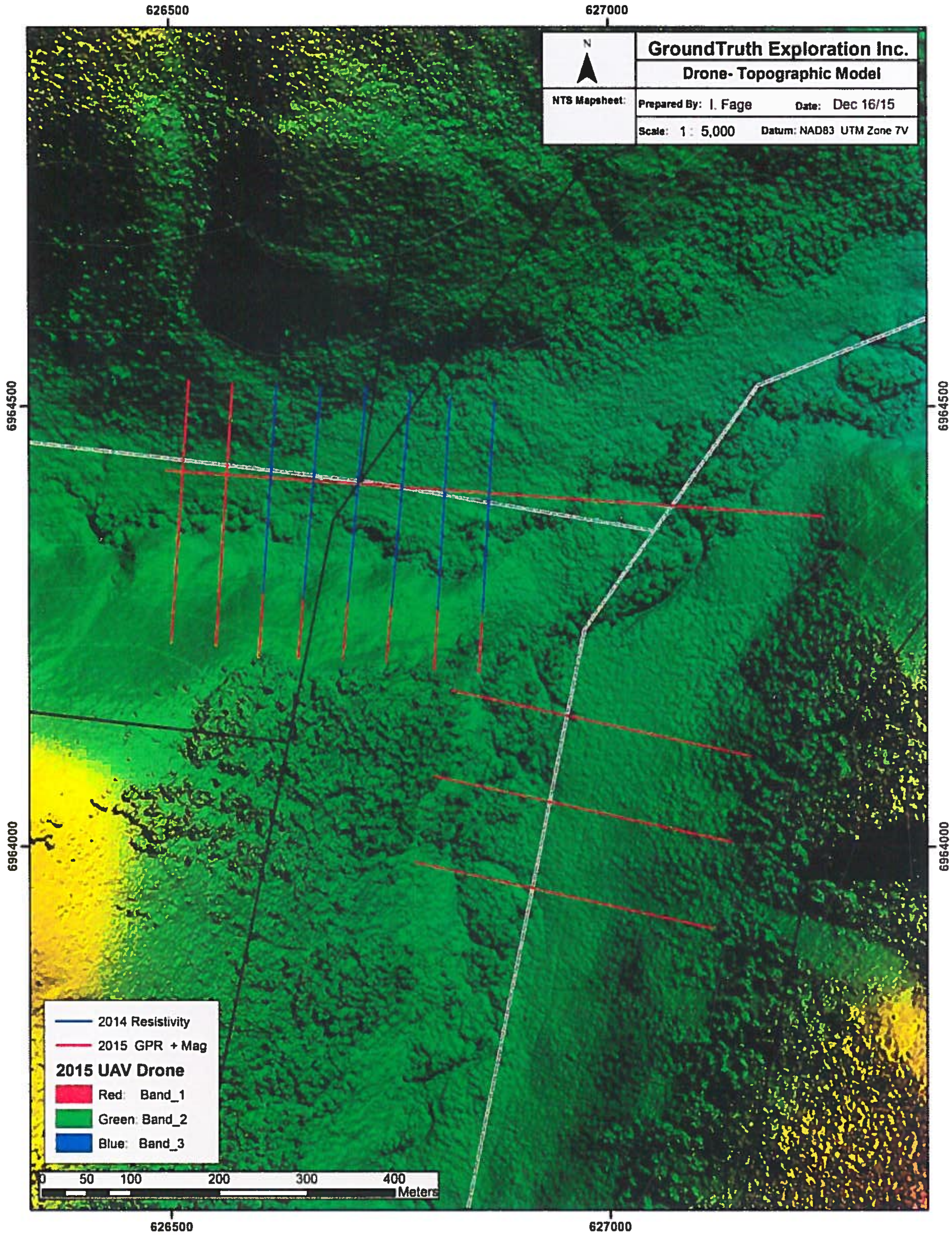
Discussion:

The UAV survey is useful for interpreting the geophysical surveys to know in detail what the ground conditions are. Locations of permafrost, drainage and slope have a significant impact on resistivity and GPR data. The imagery/topography allows us to get an accurate measurement of true valley floor width and margins from creek drainage. Future access and planning of exploration work locations will be planned from this dataset. Figures below show the topographic model and the level of detail which the local topography is imaged. Additionally a figure is included comparing an existing 1m Airphoto with the superior detail of the drone orthoimage.


GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Drone Orthoimage Overview
NTS Mapsheet:
Prepared By: I. Fage
Date: Dec 16/15
Scale: 1 : 40,000
Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 7V
N
IW00412
Isaac Fage - 100%
IW00413
Hector Barrientos - 100%
115J15
115J10
115J09
624000
626000
628000
630000
6970000
6968000
6966000
6964000
6962000
6960000
0 475 950 1,900 2,850 3,800
Meters


N
NTS Mapsheet:
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Drone vs 1m Airphoto
Prepared By: I. Fage
Date: Dec 16/15
Scale: 1 : 5,000
Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 7V
2014 Resistivity
2015 GPR + Mag
2015 UAV Drone
Red: Band_1
Green: Band_2
Blue: Band_3
6966000
6966000
0 10 20 40 60 80
Meters


626500
627000
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Drone- Geophysical Survey Area
N
NTS Mapsheet:
Prepared By: I. Fage
Date: Dec 16/15
Scale: 1 : 5,000
Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 7V
6964500
6964000
2014 Resistivity
2015 GPR + Mag
2015 UAV Drone
Red: Band_1
Green: Band_2
Blue: Band_3
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters


626500
627000
6964500
6964000
N
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Drone- Topographic Model
NTS Mapsheet:
Prepared By: I. Fage
Date: Dec 16/15
Scale: 1 : 5,000
Datum: NAD83 UTM Zone 7V
2014 Resistivity
2015 GPR + Mag
2015 UAV Drone
Red: Band_1
Green: Band_2
Blue: Band_3
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters

7.3.4 Conclusion and Recommendations

A significant base of geophysical data has been collected at the junction of Isaac and Sunshine Creeks. Further testing in this area should involve direct testing by means of drilling, shafting and/or conductivity probing to verify the depth to bedrock from the geophysical interpretations. Once subsurface testing is conducted. Geophysical interpretations should be reevaluated here.

Additional preliminary geophysical and aerial drone survey work should be conducted in other areas deemed to be priority exploration targets.

8 Statement of Costs

Geophysical Work Performed On: 30 September, 2015

Report Written on: 17 December, 2015

Expenses:

Invoice: Sunshine/Isaac Creek Placer Surveys conducted on September 30, 2015

1. UAV Surveys - High Resolution Imagery/Topography (one operator and drone on each lease: 5km2 surveyed on Sunshine, 10km2 surveyed on Isaac Ck.)
2. Ground Penetrating Radar - Bedrock Profiling (1 Operator/GPR unit surveying profiles on both leases: 1.5 line km on Sunshine, 2.7 line km on Isaac Cr.)
3. Ground Magnetic Survey - Magnetite Channel Detection (1 Operator/GPR unit surveying profiles on both leases: 1.5 line km on Sunshine, 2.7 line km on Isaac Ck.)

Sunshine Creek 3 mile lease:

UAV Drone Survey

Overview:		
5km2 surveyed at High Resolution on Sunshine Ck. 1 Operator + 1 Drone		
Drone Acquisition Daily Cost Breakdown:		
Wages		
1 UAV Drone Operator * $500/day	$	500.00
Survey Equipment:		
UAV Drone with Base Station	$	500.00
Other Equipment (dependent on logistical requirements):		
Iridium Satellite Phone @ $35/day	$	35.00
Data Management and Processing Services		
Imagery Processing: Ortho/DEM/ QC check and Report @$100/flight (8 flights)	$	800.00
Additional Data Processing and Derived Products ($75/hour)		
Drone Expense:	$	*1,835.00*

Ground Penetrating Radar

Overview:		
1.5 line km surveyed on 5 profiles		
GPR Daily Cost Breakdown:		
Wages		
1 UAV Drone Operator * $450/day (1/3 applied to Sunshine)	$	150.00
Survey Equipment:		
30MHz GPR System * $300/day (1/3 applied to Sunshine)	$	100.00
Data Management and Processing Services		
GPR Processing* $100/profile 5 profiles on Sunshine	$	500.00
Additional Data Processing and Derived Products ($75/hour)		
GPR Expense:		*$750*

Ground Magnetic Survey

Overview:		
1.5 line km surveyed on 5 profiles		
Mag Daily Cost Breakdown:		
Wages		
1 Mag Operator * $450/day (1/3 applied to Sunshine)	$	150.00
Survey Equipment:		
Proton Mag: Walk unit * $200/day, Base Mag *$100/day (1/3 applied to Sunshine)	$	100.00
Data Management and Processing Services		
Correction/QC + Geosoft Filtering ($75/hour) 2 hours applied to Sunshine	$	150.00
Mag Expense:		*$400*
Assessment Report Preparation:		*$500*
Total Expenditures:		*$3,485*

Isaac Creek 5 mile lease:

UAV Drone Survey

Overview:		
10km2 surveyed at high resolution <10cm on Isaac Ck. 1 Operator + 1 Assistant + 1 Drone		
Drone Acquisition Daily Cost Breakdown:		
Wages		
1 UAV Drone Operator * $500/day	$	500.00
1 UAV Drone Survey Assistant/DGPS Surveyor * $350/day	$	350.00
Survey Equipment:		
UAV Drone with Base Station	$	500.00
Other Equipment (dependent on logistical requirements):		
Iridium Satellite Phone @ $35/day	$	35.00
Data Management and Processing Services		
Imagery Processing: Ortho/DEM/ QC check and Report @$100/flight (12 flights)	$	1,200.00
Additional Data Processing and Derived Products ($75/hour)		
Drone Expense:	$	*2,585.00*

Ground Penetrating Radar

Overview:		
2.7 line km surveyed on 8 profiles		
GPR Daily Cost Breakdown:		
Wages		
1 UAV Drone Operator * $450/day (2/3 applied to Isaac)	$	300.00
Survey Equipment:		
30MHz GPR System * $300/day (2/3 applied to Isaac)	$	200.00
Data Management and Processing Services		
GPR Processing * $100/profile 8 profiles on Isaac	$	800.00
Additional Data Processing and Derived Products ($75/hour)		
GPR Expense:		*$1,300*

Ground Magnetic Survey

Overview:		
2.7 line km surveyed on 8 profiles		
Mag Daily Cost Breakdown:		
Wages		
1 Mag Operator * $450/day (2/3 applied to Isaac)	$	300.00
Survey Equipment:		
Proton Mag: Walk unit * $200/day, Base Mag *$100/day (2/3 applied to Isaac)	$	200.00
Data Management and Processing Services		
Correction/QC + Geosoft Filtering ($75/hour) 3 hours applied to Isaac	$	225.00
Mag Expense:		*$725*
Assessment Report Preparation:		*$500*
Total Expenditures:		*$5,110*

9 References

Regional Geology: Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 1999: Yukon bedrock geology in Yukon digital geology, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826 and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1999-1(D)

Airborne Geophysics: Lowe, C., Miles, W., and Kung, R. and Makepeace, A.J. 2003: Aeromagnetic data over the Yukon Territory in Yukon digital geology, Version 2.0, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1749 and Yukon Geological Survey Open File 2003-9(D)

Regional Stream Geochemistry: Heon, D. (compiler), Yukon Regional Geochemical Database 2003, http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/databases_gis.html

Yukon Minfile Occurrences: http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/

Yukon Terranes: Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., 2011. A Digital Atlas of Terranes for the Northern Cordillera. Accessed online from Yukon Geological Survey (www.geology.gov.yk.ca), September 23, 2011

Mineral Titles: Yukon Mining Recorder, Mining Claims Database – www.yukonminingrecorder.ca

Topographic data: NR Canada, CanVec Topographic Database- www.geogratis.ca

Additional review of various published scientific and reporting papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region for indirect reference.

10 Qualification

I, Isaac Fage have been president of GroundTruth Exploration in Dawson City since May 2010. I have worked continuously in Mineral Exploration since 2004. I hold an advanced diploma in Remote Sensing from the Centre of Geographic Sciences in Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia.

I have overseen the survey work described in this report on Placer Lease IW00412 and IW00413.

Dated this 19th day of December, 2015 in Dawson, YT.

Respectfully submitted

Isaac Fage