[redacted]

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Geophysical Survey with 2D Resistivity for Placer Investigation, Tatamagouche Creek, Quill Creek 2014

Prospecting Lease IW00421

LOCATION
UTM Zone7 583909 6810183

FOR

Bens Contracting & Rental
PO Box 31636 RPO Main St
Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 6L2

AUTHOR
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WORK PERFORMED
Aug 15th-18th 2014

DATE OF REPORT
January 4th, 2015

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

This geophysical investigation was done for Bens Contracting & Rental. The survey, using 2D Resistivity, was conducted to prospect the placer tenure listed below for the localisation of possible targets for commercial placer gold. The ground was tested with four 2D measuring lines with a length of 118m to 190m. The depth of investigation is 20-30m. In the lower part of the lease in Quill Creek the valley shows a canyon-shaped profile; this is the reason why the maximum length of cross valley profiles were limited at approximately 120m.

2 Placer Tenures

Grant Number	Name	Owner
IW00421	-	Ben Sternbergh - 100%

3 Location

The prospecting lease is located approximately 250km west of Whitehorse (map number 115G06). The lease straddles the pass between Tatamagouche Creek and Quill Creek, both are tributaries of Burwash Creek and both drain into Kluane River just north of Kluane Lake.

Figure 1 Location of survey area

4 Access

The survey crew was able to use the mining road in Quill Creek valley all the way through the pass into Tatamagouche Creek.

5 Goal

The survey was focussed on measuring and interpreting the following subsurface characteristics:

1. Depth and topography of bedrock
   - Paleochannels
   - Bedrock benches
2. Sedimentary stratification
3. Permafrost conditions
4. Groundwater table
5. Mining/prospecting history

6 Geophysical Methods

Resistivity is not a time domain geophysical method such as Ground Penetrating Radar or Seismic. Resistivity measures a material property. In the Resistivity model the different underground zones are material-dependently differentiated according to their electrical conductivity. Thus, Resistivity promises good chances in respect of measuring the kind and character of the subsurface materials as well as the groundwater distribution, which would be of interest for placer mining. The equipment used (see below) allows for measuring of layer interfaces in depths from 0.5m to 100m by varying the electrode spacing. – Therefore, this prospecting concept is based on the use of 2D Resistivity.

Figure 2 : 2D Resistivity measurement, Stefan Ostermaier, Arctic Geophysics Inc., Atlin, BC 2013

7 Use of Geophysical Methods

7.1 Instrumentation

For this survey a lightweight, custom-built 2D RESISTIVITY and INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) imaging system with rapid data acquisition was used. The system includes:

- 4 POINT LIGHT" EARTH RESISTIVITY METER[1]
- 6 ELECTRODE CONTROL MODULES[2]
- 96 STAINLESS STEEL ELECTRODES[3]
- 480m MULTICORE CABLE: CONNECTOR SPACING: 5m[4]

This system weighs approximately 150 kg which is about one third of regular standard equipment. It can be run with a 12V lead battery. The equipment facilitates high mobility and rapid data acquisition with a small crew.

7.2 Data Acquisition

Resistivity

The data acquisition is carried out by the automatic activation of 4-point-electrodes. Thus several thousand measurements are taken, one every 1-2 seconds. The AC transmitter current of 0.26 to 30 Hz is amplified by the electrode control modules, up to a maximum of 100mA and 400V peak to peak. The voltage measured at the receiver electrodes (M, N) is also amplified.
In this geoelectrical survey the Schlumberger-array was used. This array is appropriate to image horizontal structures in the subsurface as is needed for placer prospecting.

7.3 Processing

Resistivity

The measured Resistivity data were processed with the RES2DINV inversion program[5].

7.4 Interpretation

The interpretation of the profile should be verified by physical prospecting methods such as digging test holes/trenches, drilling, or shafting.

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[1] Constructed and produced by LGM (Germany)
[2] Ditto
[3] Constructed and produced by GEOANALYSIS.DE (Germany)
[4] Ditto
[5] Produced by GEOTOMO SOFTWARE SDN. BHD (Malaysia)

8 Profile image

The 2D Resistivity profile is providing a model of the electrical resistivity of the different ground materials/zones.

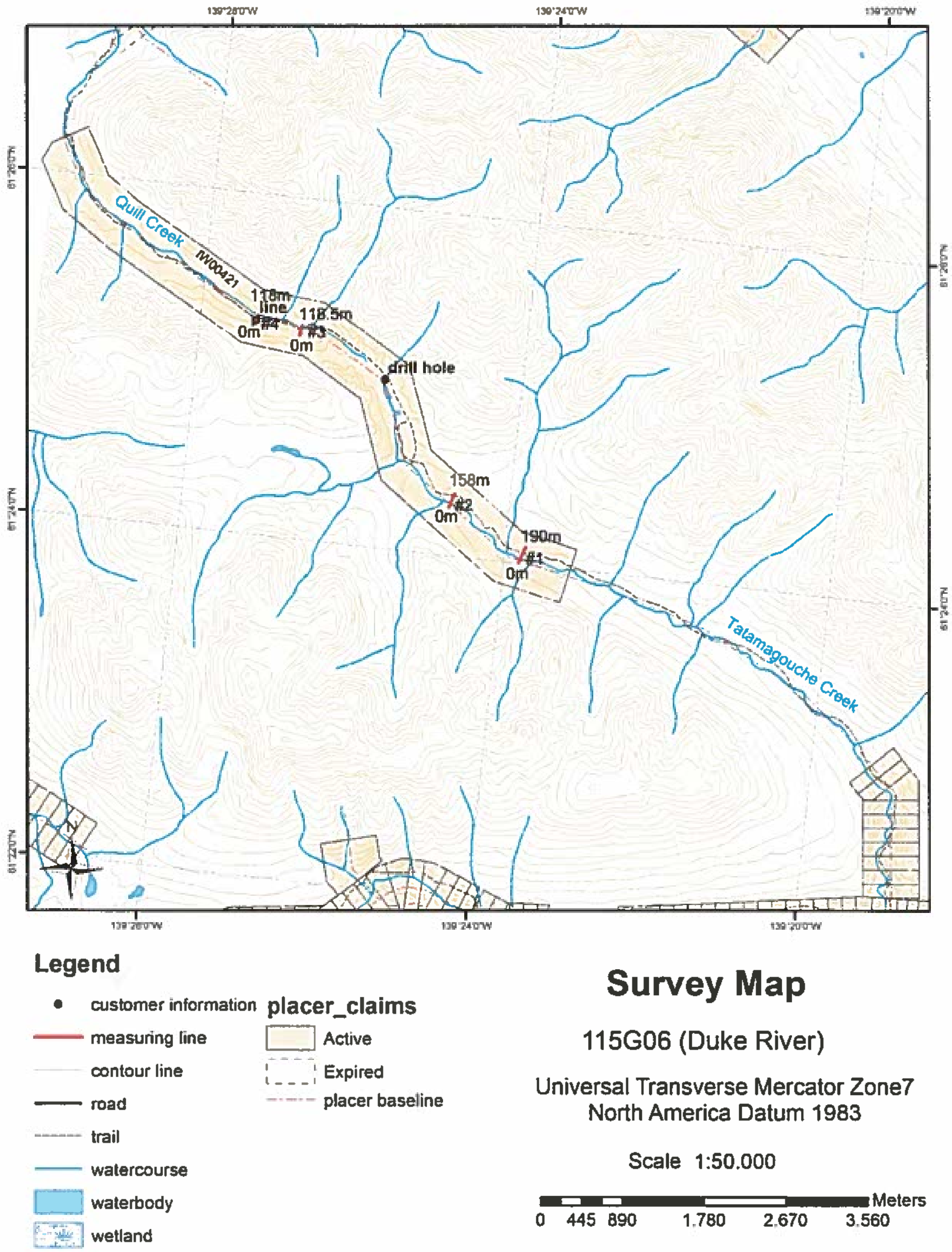
In the Resistivity profile the interpreted bedrock interface is marked with a black line.

9 Resistivity Survey

Preliminary Note!

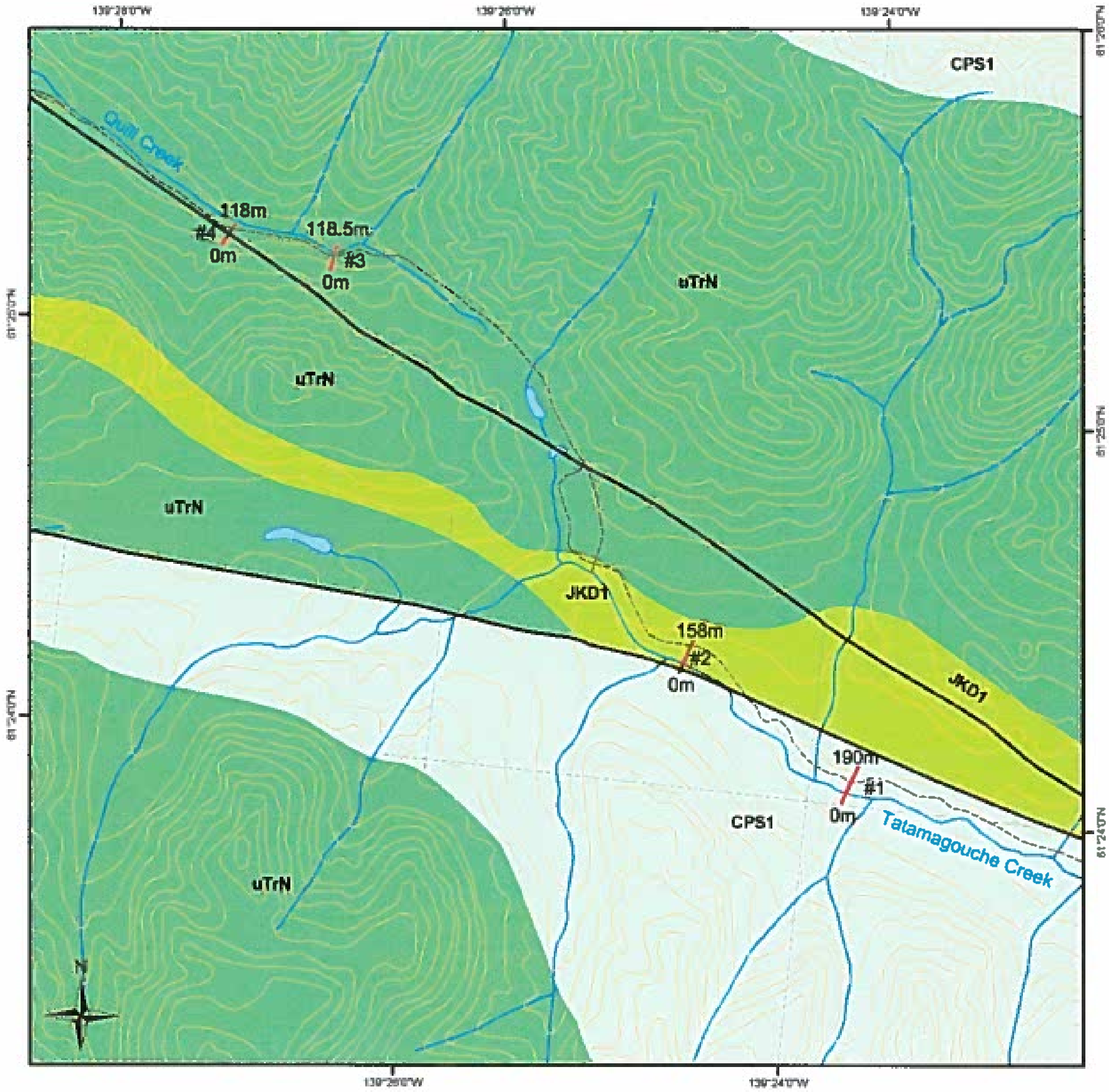
The subsurface information of this study is an interpretation and cannot be guaranteed.

9.1 Survey Map[6]



[6] Government of Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Centre for Topographic Information
ftp://ftp.geomaticsyukon.ca/Mining

9.2 Bedrock Geology Map



Legend

- measuring line
- contour line
- trail
- watercourse
- waterbody

faults

- defined

bedrock

- CPS1
- JKD1
- uTrN

Bedrock Geology Map

115G06 (Duke River)

Universal Transverse Mercator Zone7
North America Datum 1983

Scale 1:25.000

0 225 450 900 1.350 1.800 Meters

Legend

CPS: SKOLAI

volcanics succeeded upward by clastic strata (1) and including minor limestone (2)

1. tuff, breccia, argillite, agglomerate, augite-phyric basaltic to andesitic flows (Station Cr. Fm); succeeded by thin-bedded argillite, siltstone, minor greywacke and conglomerate and local thin basaltic flows, breccia and tuff (Hasen Cr. Fm) **(Skolai Gp., Station Creek and Hasen Creek)**
2. buff bioclastic limestone, calcarenite

JKD: DEZADEASH

clastic succession (1) but locally including undifferentiated younger strata (2)

1. interbedded light to dark buff-grey lithic greywacke, sandstone, siltstone, thin dark grey shale, argillite, phyllite and conglomerate; rare tuff **(Dezadeash)**
2. sandstone, conglomerate, shale, siliceous tuff: shallow-marine shelf deposits

uTrN: NICOLAI

amygdaloidal basaltic and andesitic flows, with local tuff, breccia, shale and thin-bedded bioclastic limestone; volcanic breccia, pillow lava and conglomerate at base; locally includes dark grey phyllite and minor thin grey limestone of Middle Triassic **(Nicolai Greenstone)**

9.3 Foreword / Preface to the interpretation

The prospecting lease straddles the pass between the Quill Creek and Tatamagouche Creek valleys, the two valleys in which the survey was carried out are very different in nature:

Tatamagouche Creek: Lines 01 and 02

The valley is very wide with shallow slopes. Bedrock outcrops close to the streambed indicate shallow sedimentation.

Quill Creek: Lines 03 and 04

The slopes in this valley are very steep, almost vertical walls are on both sides of the narrow valley bottom. Colluvium from the slopes is deposited directly into the valley bottom therefore deep sedimentation is possible. Alternatively with the colluvium being deposited into an active streambed a regular clearing of the colluvium during the spring flooding is also possible.

9.4 Profile: Interpretation, Recommendation

Line 01
2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
96 Electrodes: spacing 2m, Horizontal resolution 1m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display: RES 1.0
Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, 15h August 2014
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, 15th August 2014

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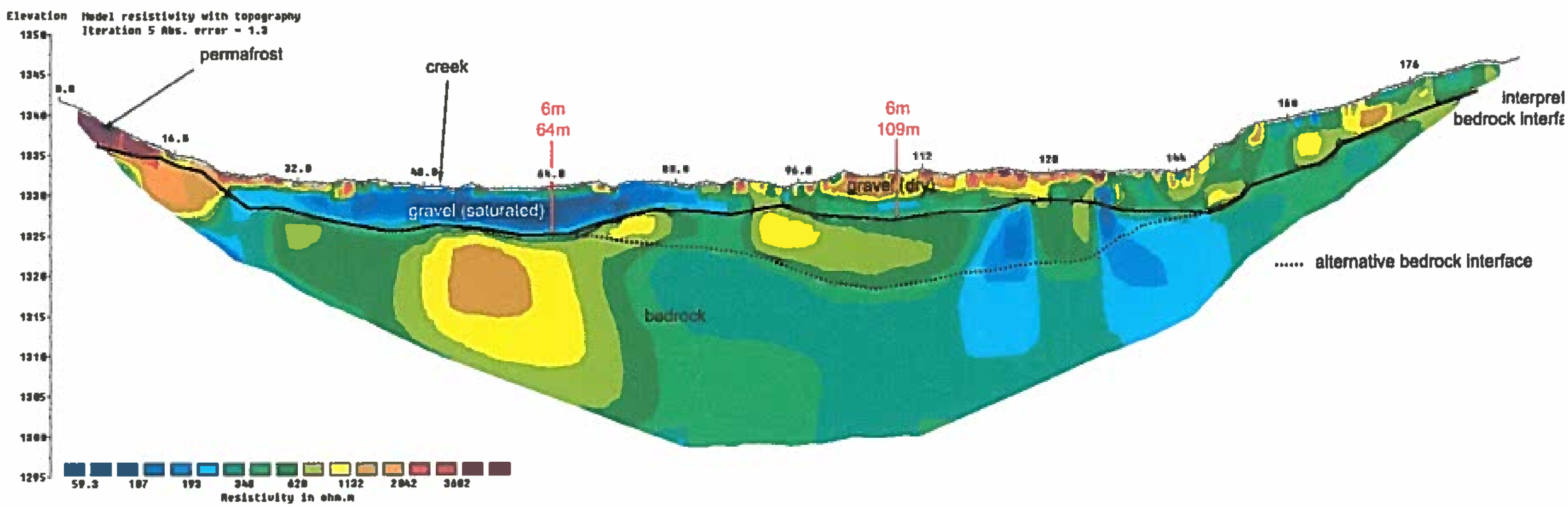
Interpretation



The profile might show the ground-layers up to approximately 15% thicker than they are in reality.

This 2D Resistivity measuring result is an interpretation of geophysical data.
We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with test pits, drilling, or

Line 1

Interpretation

Resistivity Line 01 shows 3-6m of overburden on top of bedrock.

The interpreted overburden shows a two layered data structure throughout most of the resistivity profile. The exception is the left hand side from 0m to 23m (the bottom of the slope) there the overburden interprets as a single layer of frozen gravel.

Layer 1 displays moderate to high resistivity values (green-red), with a thickness of 1-2m, it is interpreted as mostly dry gravel. The variation in water content is responsible for the variation in resistivity. This layer is easily identified at 23m-44m, 54m-72m, and 78m to the end of the profile, from 144m onwards there are even some pockets of well conducting material (blue). The valley bottom from 23m-144m is interpreted as alluvial gravel that is dry due to its location above groundwater. On the right hand slope (144m to the end of profile) it is most likely alluvial gravel with pockets of organics which are responsible for the well conducting (blue) portions.

The second layer from 23m to the end of the profile shows low to moderate resistivity values (blue-green/brown), with a maximum depth to bedrock of 6m. This layers also interprets as consisting of alluvial sediments. The bottom of the left hand slope (23m through to 86m) appears to be water saturated which suggests recent sedimentation with active transport in the streambed. From 86m to the bottom of the right hand slope at 144m the resistivity values show mostly moderate resistivity (green) with only some pockets of low resistivity. This indicates a higher content in clay and silt preventing the easy permeation with groundwater while still retaining moderate resistivity.
On the right hand slope moderate to moderately high resistivity values (green/yellow/brown) are seen, this is an indication of a decreasing amount of water in the sediment or might even indicate patchy permafrost.

The bedrock interface shows several depressions that are interpreted as possible channels. The first between 35m and 75m. The main channel is at 64m, with a depth of 6m, a secondary channel is possible at 45m. This possible channel is located between 95m and 125m at 109m with a maximum depth of 6m. A third channel is also possible at 144m.

The interpreted bedrock shows a large degree of variation from low (blue) to moderately high (yellow/brown) resistivity. The well conducting bedrock portions are most likely shale (see Profile: Line 02 and 10. Gallery) or argillite (9.2 Bedrock Geology Map). The fault line(s) just north of the profile are likely a number of parallel faults, with two smaller ones present between 120m and 140m in the profile causing the better conducting pockets due to accelerated decomposition.

An alternative interpretation derived from the same data (shown by the dotted line in the profile) of the bedrock interface is possible. The additional layer in the alternative interpretation shows moderate resistivity values (green/yellow) with some well conducting pockets (blue). This layer should also be of alluvial origin and contain a fair amount of clay, otherwise it should also be water saturated, If a thin clay layer is present it would be able to insulate the lower gravels from the groundwater. This explains the pockets of well conducting material in this layer since a 'leak' in the clay layer would saturate the gravel underneath.

Recommendation

Test pits at 64m and 109m (See Profile: Line 02) are recommended to test the most likely locations for channels and to test both varieties of overburden in Layer 2. The test pit at 109m has the added benefit of verifying or falsifying the alternative bedrock interface.

Line 02
2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
80 Electrodes: spacing 2m, Horizontal resolution 1m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display: RES 1.0
Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, 16h August 2014
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, 16th August 2014

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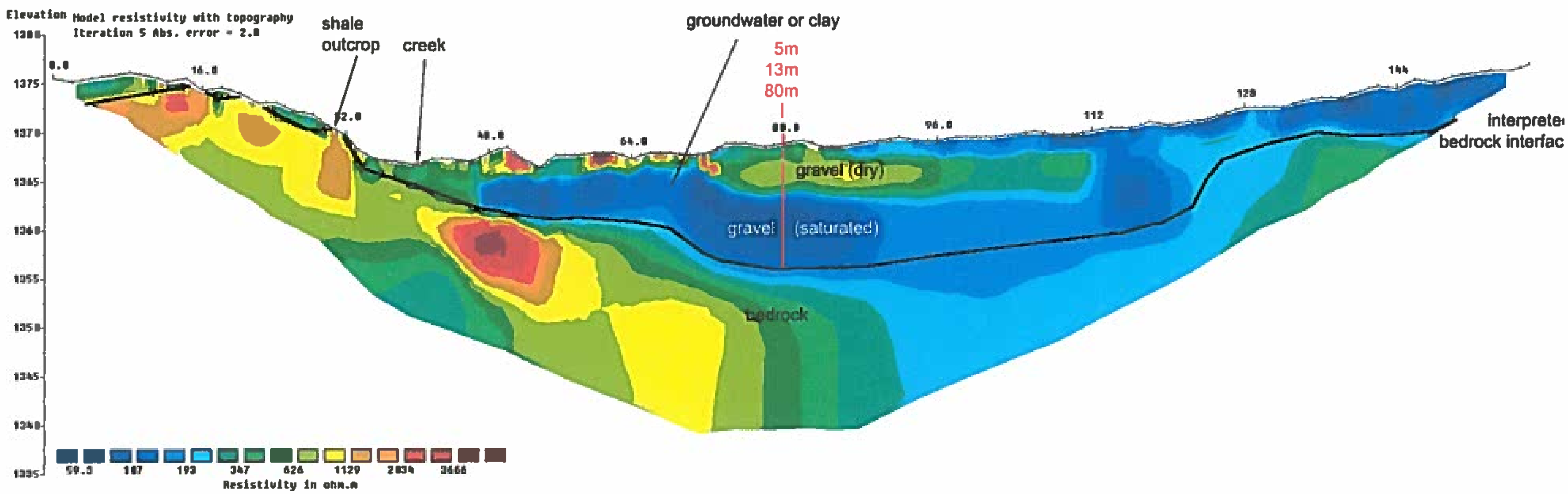
Interpretation



The profile might show the ground-layers up to approximately 15% thicker than they are in reality.

This 2D Resistivity measuring result is an interpretation of geophysical data.
We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with test pits, drilling, or sh

Line 2

Interpretation

Resistivity Line 02 shows up to 13m of overburden on top of bedrock.

From 0m to 48m the overburden is very shallow to nonexistent at the bedrock outcrop at 32m (see 10. Gallery). The overburden in this part of the profile shows moderate resistivity values (green).

From 46m to 72m the resistivity profile shows a two layered structure, with high resistivity values (yellow-red) on top and low resistivity values (blue) underneath. The top layer interprets as dry gravel and the layer underneath is very likely a clay rich sediment[7], both are probably alluvial in nature. An alternative but unlikely scenario is that the lower, well conducting layer is water saturated. As the gravel at the creek (40m) is only moderately well conducting (green) it is unlikely that the significant increase in conductivity is based on groundwater. It is more likely that the reason for the increase in conductivity in this layer is higher amount of clay. This suggests the possibility of a false bedrock layer and the associated possibility of a placer on top of the clay layer.

From 72m to 112m the interpreted overburden shows a three layered structure with the lowermost layer being a continuation of the postulated clay rich sediment. The middle layer shows moderate resistivity values (green), whereas the top layer again shows low resistivity values (blue). This suggests that the intermediate layer is alluvial in nature, with the creek having cut into the well conducting layer while depositing layer 2. Later on the alluvial gravel was covered by a thin layer of colluvial material from the right hand slope. The topography of the profile supports this theory, especially the smoothness of the slope. This should however be tested by sampling the different layers and comparing their composition.

From 112m to the end of the profile the interpreted overburden shows the same low resistivity values (blue) and is presumed to be a continuation of the well conducting material seen on the surface. (Starting at 85m in the profile)

The postulated clay rich overburden (decomposed bedrock) would fit with the phyllite from the bedrock geology map and could for example have been deposited by a succession of minor landslides. The first landslide filled the valley, then the creek cut into the landslide and deposited the interlayer (green), a second

[7] Alternatively it is possible that the decomposed bedrock could have formed a clay layer, but in an active streambed this is very unlikely

landslide covered the interlayer with a thin layer of well conducting material from higher up the hill.

The bedrock interface suggests a wide channel in the bedrock from 70m to 120m with a maximum depth of 13m.

The bedrock in this profile was thought to be shale during observation in the field. However the observed resistivity values appear too high for typical shale. At this point there is no explanation for the discrepancy, a geological investigation into the bedrock would likely provide an explanation. However for placer mining purposes it is unlikely that the geological investigation would be of any value.

The bedrock at the outcrop showed a large amount of fissures therefore it is likely that gold is trapped in these fissures to a considerable depth.

Recommendation

We recommend a test pit at 80m in the profile.
Special attention should be paid to:

A: is there pay in the interlayer?
B: is there a false bedrock layer?
C: is there gold in the fissures of the bedrock?

Line 03

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
80 Electrodes: spacing 1.5m, Horizontal resolution 0.75m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display: RES 1.0
Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, 17h August 2014
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, 17th August 2014

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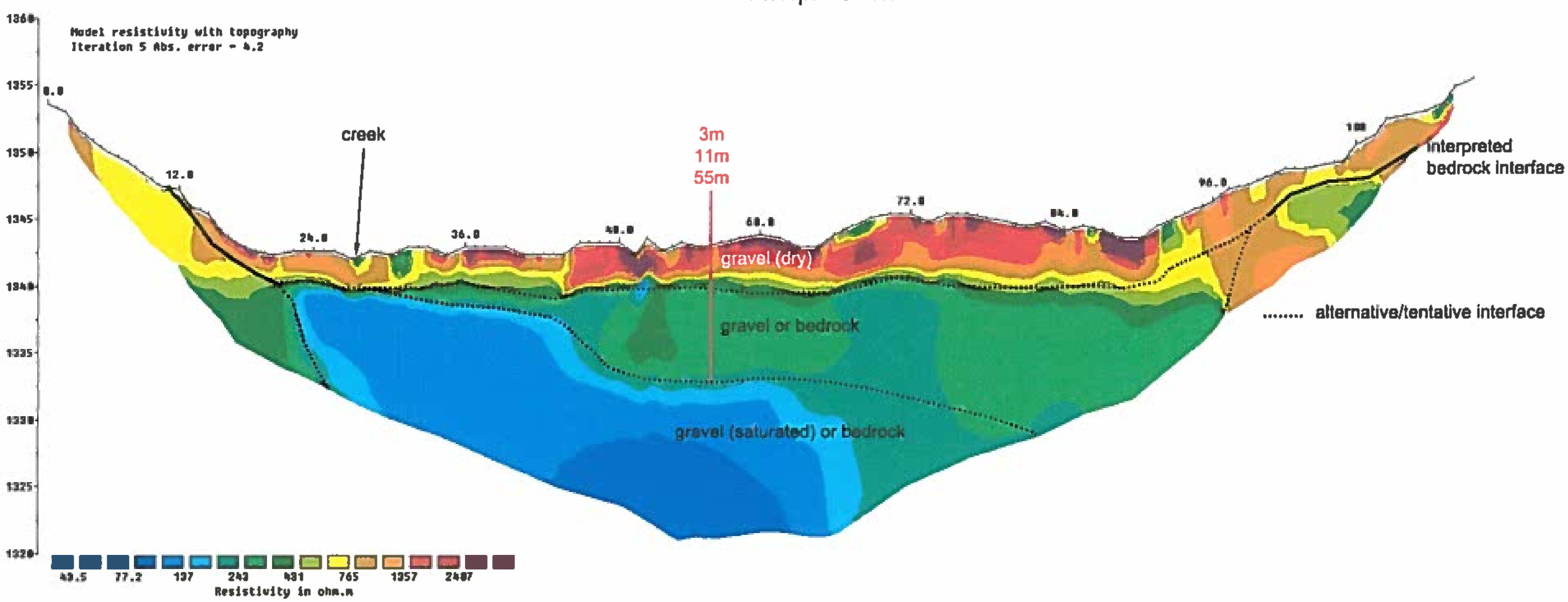
Interpretation



The profile might show the ground-layers up to approximately 15% thicker than they are in reality.

This 2D Resistivity measuring result is an interpretation of geophysical data.
We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with test pits, drilling, or sha'

Line 3

Interpretation

Resistivity Line 03 shows 2-11m of overburden on top of bedrock.

Alternatively, the measurement may not have reached bedrock[8]. The canyon-shaped valley might be deeply filled (more than 20m) with colluvium (slide material).

In the valley bottom between 20m and 96m the resistivity profile shows a three layered data structure, two possible overburden scenarios are discussed consecutively with the more likely scenario first.

Scenario 1: (probability 70%)

Layer 1 displays high resistivity data (red) and is located directly on the surface, with an approximate thickness of 2-4m. This layer most likely consists of dry gravel and should be of alluvial origin. Due to the coarse nature[9] of the gravel there is not much fine sediment and in places (further downstream) the stream totally disappears into the gravel.

Layer 2 with moderate resistivity values (green), up to 8m thick, is also likely of alluvial origin. Due to the almost level transition to Layer 1 it is interpreted as water saturated gravel possibly with a higher content of fine sediments.

Layer 3, with low resistivity values (blue) is in this scenario interpreted as bedrock specifically the shale or grey phyllite of the NICOLAI group (see 9.2 Bedrock Geology Map).

At 55m there appears to be an 11m deep channel in the interpreted bedrock which would be the main target in this scenario.

The problem with this scenario is that the resistivity values in the bedrock seem too low in the valley bottom compared to the slopes. For the phyllite the low resistivity values are possible, even likely, but the slopes show moderate resistivity values (green). These values would necessitate a rapid change in bedrock between the slopes and the valley bottom, this seems unlikely considering the bedrock map shows no fault line in this profile[10]. However the absolute change in resistivity is only from

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[8] Due to the steep walls of the valley it was physically impossible to extend the line to gain more depth

[9] Also the high elevation close to the pass to Tatamagouche Creek means that there was only little time for soil formation and accumulation in the overburden due to erosion, therefore clay and silt would almost exclusively be available from decomposing bedrock.

[10] The bedrock map is based on data with a scale of 1:250 00 therefore a slight discrepancy can be expected also it would seem more plausible if the fault was

80-150 Ohm*m (blue) to 300-500 Ohm*m. This suggests it could still be natural variation especially with the potential influence of a fault line.

A supporting fact for this is that the creek shows the same resistivity values (green) as Layer 2, this suggests that Layer 2 is the postulated water saturated gravel.

Scenario 2: (probability 30%)

Layer 1 with high resistivity values (red) is interpreted the same as in scenario 1 (dry coarse gravel).

Layer 2 with moderate resistivity values (green) is interpreted as gravel with a thickness of 8m or more and a higher water content due to an increased amount of fine material (clay and silt). This layer would be the most interesting in terms of placer gold: first it could be a pay layer, since any potential gold should be in this layer[11], second the postulated clay (see below) could produce false (a) bedrock layer(s).

Layer 3 with low resistivity values (blue) is interpreted as water saturated gravel. No bedrock would have been measured in this scenario.

There are several problems with this scenario. The transition between Layer 1 and Layer 2 is almost level, suggesting groundwater. However a level deposition of finer sediments could also produce this even data structure. The suggested groundwater saturated Layer 3 is nowhere near level in its upper limit/transition to Layer 2. This could be explained if Layer2 were to contain a large enough amount of clay to seal off the gravel above, but then it would also seal off the groundwater from reaching Layer 3. It is possible the groundwater could have entered Layer 3 further upstream then the clay layer would tie in with the groundwater as saturated solution. The actual creek shows higher resistivity values (green) than the postulated water saturated gravel in Layer 3. This could be explained by the slower water flow in the sediments which provides more time for the water to get ions into solution (saturated solution). This in turn increases the conductivity of the water and thus the whole overburden. However further downstream the creek disappears into the overburden which suggests a rapid water flow through the sediments indicating the water flow isn't slow enough to produce the 'saturated solutions'.

Supporting Scenario 2 is the bedrock on both sides of the slopes which could be any of the NICOLAI group, excepting the above

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in the valley rather than high up on a mountain slope, since often faults are a starting point for the erosion that forms a valley

[11] Due to the coarse nature of Layer1 it is very unlikely to contain any placers. Layer3 if it is a groundwater bearing layer should also contain large spaces between particles which would make it impossible to retain gold placers in the overburden (gold should sink to the next impermeable, for gold, layer).

mentioned shale or phyllite. However, there would be no need for a very small scale rapid bedrock change as in Scenario 1 to explain the different resistivity values in the bedrock since Layer 3 is not interpreted as bedrock.

Recommendation

We would recommend a test pit at 33m to confirm one of the scenarios. The first scenario should show bedrock within 4-5m. The second scenario should show water saturated gravel. Another test pit is suggested at 55m where Layer 2 indicates an eleven meter deep possible channel and false bedrock layers, depending on the correct scenario.

Line 04
2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
64 Electrodes: spacing 2m, Horizontal resolution 1m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display: RES 1.0
Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, 18h August 2014
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, 18th August 2014

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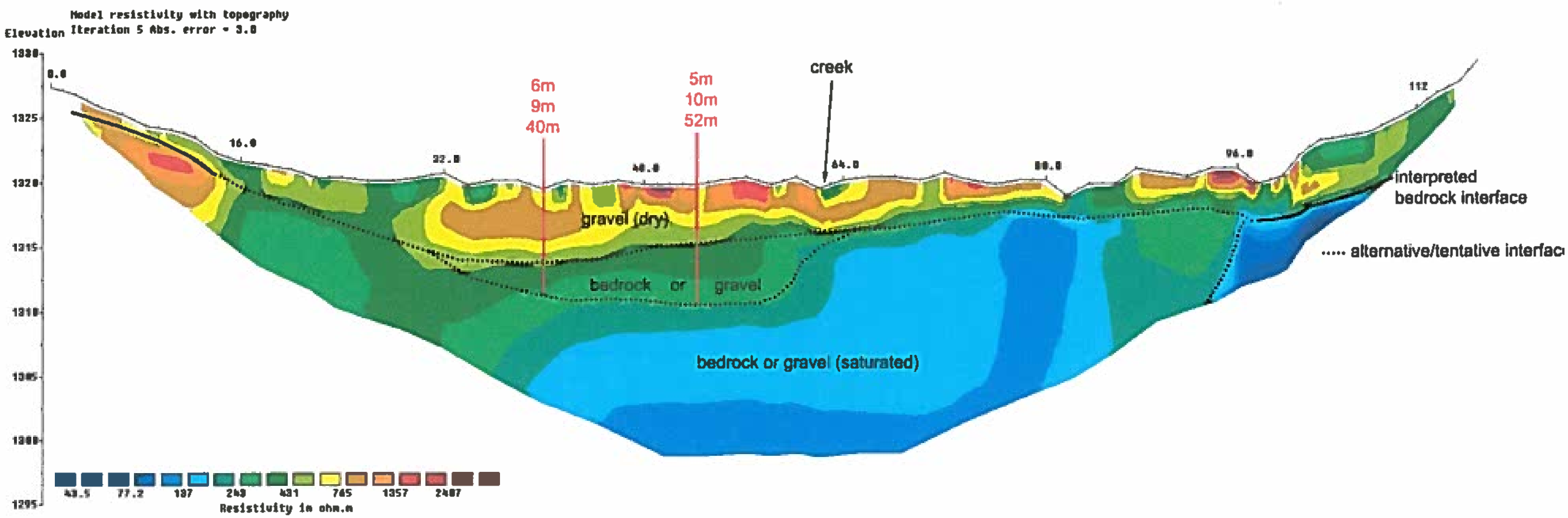
Interpretation



The profile might show the ground-layers up to approximately 15% thicker than they are in reality.

This 2D Resistivity measuring result is an interpretation of geophysical data.
We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with test pits, drilling, or shaft

Line 4

Interpretation

Resistivity Line 04 shows 2-6m of overburden on top of the bedrock. Alternatively the measurement might not have reached bedrock[12]. The canyon-shaped valley might be filled deeply (more than 20m) with colluvium (slide material).

The uppermost layer in the resistivity profile shows a heterogeneous (green-purple), 1-6m thick data structure. It is interpreted as overburden: with mostly coarse and dry gravel (red) on the surface and with areas of lower resistivity (green) that should have a higher amount of silt and clay mixed in with the gravel. The gravel /silt / clay mixture of lower resistivity is able to retain a higher amount of water and thus have higher conductivity. The maximum interpreted depth of 6m, of this layer is at 40m in the profile and is also the most promising placer target.

From 16-60m underneath the topmost layer there is a possible layer of moderate resistivity (green), this layer might just be a data transition between the overburden and the bedrock combined with an artefact[13] from the inversion program.

Alternatively this layer could be overburden with a higher content in fine sediments or water saturated gravel and a depth of up to 9m. The origin of this layer should be alluvial in origin.

The third layer with low resistivity values (blue) is interpreted as bedrock, most likely the phyllite or shale mentioned earlier in profile 03.

The bedrock interface shows a possible depression at 40m if Layer1 is the only overburden layer, and again at 52m should Layer 2 prove to also be overburden.

According to the bedrock map (see 9.2 Bedrock Geology Map) there is a fault line in the middle of the profile. This may be the cause of increased decomposition of the bedrock.

An alternative interpretation for the whole profile would be that no bedrock has been measured in the valley bottom at all. This alternative interpretation would stay the same for Layer 1 but Layer 2 would be interpreted as gravel with higher content in fine sediment. Layer 3 would be interpreted as water saturated gravel. This is essentially the same as Scenario 2 in Line 03 with the same problems identified there. Additionally, the blue area at the bottom of the profile (96m to 105m) is interpreted as

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[12] Due to the steep walls of the valley it was physically impossible to extend the line to gain more depth

[13] The inversion program, Res2DInv tends to 'smear' down in places where there is not enough measured data underneath a high (or low) data area to 'balance' the differing values. Examples: at 90m the red/brown surface material is smeared down as a green 'wake', on a larger scale this seems to be the case at 32m.

bedrock. This suggests that the whole layer 3 is bedrock and is the reason this alternative interpretation is only thought to be 10-20% probable.

Recommendation

A test pit is recommended at 82m where bedrock (main interpretation) should be in no more that 2m depth. Another test pit at 40m or 52m, depending on the results of the first test pit would also be recommended.

10 Conclusion

This conclusion is in two parts to reflect the marked differences in the valleys that were the subject of the survey.

Part 1. Tatamagouche Creek:

A wide valley with relatively shallow bedrock, 6-13m, and the possibility of false bedrock layers that could be worthwhile targets for placer mining in and of themselves. However due to the shale-like bedrock that was exposed the possibility of the clay being decomposed bedrock is very high.

Due to the width of the Tatamagouche valley and the shallowness of the bedrock it might be interesting to contemplate if the streambed as it exists today is in fact the only one in the valley. This means is / are there more paleo-channel(s) in the rest of the valley that was not subject to the survey?

Part 2. Quill Creek

Due to the inconclusive nature of the survey results the conclusion has to reiterate what was already said in the profiles: Bedrock could either be shallow or not be measured at all. With the more likely interpretation that the bedrock is shallow.

The whole valley bottom is practically the active streambed so in conjunction with the narrow width of the valley and the shallow bedrock a mining operation that takes out the whole width of the valley bottom seems the most promising.

11 Gallery

Figure 3 2D Resistivity Line_02 - data acquisition with outcrop left hand side

Figure 4 Shale at outcrop note key for size

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12.2 Maps

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ftp://ftp.geomaticsyukon.ca/Mining

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)

13 Qualification

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- Study of geology, University of Tübingen, Germany
- Visit of geophysical field courses, University of Karlsruhe and University of Stuttgart, Germany
- Working for Arctic Geophysics Inc. since June 2007 (foundation)

  Geophysical field surveys using 2D Resistivity, Induced Polarization, Magnetics: Data acquisition, processing, interpretation, documentation
- Geophysical Surveying for Mining Exploration in the Yukon since 2005
- Geological prospecting for precious metals and minerals in the Yukon and Alaska since 2001
- Study of computer science, University of Stuttgart, Germany
- Publications:
  a. Numerous Assessment Reports about geophysical surveys done for Yukon mining companies, filed at Yukon Mining Recorder
  b. Geophysical survey (45 field days) for Yukon Government: Yukon Geological Survey,
  c. http://virtua.gov.yk.ca:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:164867&theme=emr "2D resistivity / IP data release for placer mining and shallow quartz mining - Yukon 2010 : Los Angeles Creek, Wolf Creek, Ladue River, and Rice Creek ; Philipp Moll and Stefan Ostermaier"

14 Confirmation

I have prepared this report entitled "Geophysical Survey with 2D Resistivity for Placer Investigation, Tatamagouche Creek, Quill Creek 2014" for assessment credit, and have interpreted the data. The survey was carried out by Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Whitehorse, YT , 4th, January, 2015
"Signed" Stefan Ostermaier

Stefan Ostermaier

15 Addendum

15.1 Cost

Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

Arctic Geophysics Inc.
PO Box 31441 RPO Main St
Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 6K8
Phone: 867-660-4343
info@arctic-geophysics.com
www.arctic-geophysics.com

Bens Contracting & Rental
PO Box 31636 RPO Main St
Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 6L2

Survey Location: Tatamagouche Creek
Prospecting Lease IW 00421

INVOICE 20140905 Date: 5th Sept, 2014

Quantity	Description	Amount $CAN
Mob/Demob		
5 days	Vehicle 70.--/ day	350.--
588 Km	Whitehorse – Tatamagouche Creek – Whitehorse , 0.55/km	323.40
1 day	Driving, operator + assistant, 650.--/day	650.--
Geophysical Survey		
4 days	Geoelectrical 2D-Resistivity Imaging System: 96 electrodes, 6 electrode controle moduls, 480m multi-core cable, PC, software, GPS, altimeter etc., plus survey leader, 880.--/day	3 520.--
4 days	Field Assistant, 250.--/ day	1000.--
1 day	Data Processing, Working data, 400.-- /day	400.--
	NET Amount	$ 6 243.40
GST Number 846363216RT0001	**G.S.T. (5%)**	$ 312.17
Total Due		**$ 6 555.57**

Invoices are due upon receipt -
Thank you for your business

Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

INVOICE

RECEIVED
MAY 26 2015
MINING RECORDER
WHITEHORSE, YT
Government of Yukon

DATE: January 5/2015
INVOICE # 15-R-001

BILL TO

Bens Contracting & Rental
PO Box 31636 RPO Main St
Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 6L2

JOB		PAYMENT TERMS
	Geophysical Survey, Tatamagouche Creek, Final Report	Due on receipt

QTY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
2 days	Data Processing / Report production @ $ 400.00 per day	$800.00
	Printing/Binding/Shipping (includes CD)	$80.00
	SUBTOTAL	$880.00
	G.S.T. (5%) #846363216RT0001	$44.00
	TOTAL	$924.00

Please make all checks payable to Arctic Geophysics. Thank you for your business!
If you would like to pay by bank transfer please contact info@arctic-geophysics.com or 867-660-4343 for instructions.

P.O Box 31441 RPO Main St, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 6K8
Phone: 867-660-4343
Fax: 867-660-4342

WWW.ARCTIC-GEOPHYSICS.COM

15.2 GPS-Data

2014 Line01

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Lat/Long WGS 1984	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N61 24 00.4 W139 23 48.9	3	*
2	2	N61 24 00.5 W139 23 48.9	3	
3	4	N61 24 00.5 W139 23 48.8	3	
4	6	N61 24 00.5 W139 23 48.8	3	
5	8	N61 24 00.6 W139 23 48.7	3	
6	10	N61 24 00.7 W139 23 48.6	3	
7	12	N61 24 00.7 W139 23 48.7	3	
8	14	N61 24 00.8 W139 23 48.6	3	
9	16	N61 24 00.9 W139 23 48.7	3	
10	18	N61 24 00.9 W139 23 48.7	3	
11	20	N61 24 01.0 W139 23 48.5	3	
12	22	N61 24 01.1 W139 23 48.5	3	
13	24	N61 24 01.1 W139 23 48.5	3	
14	26	N61 24 01.1 W139 23 48.4	3	
15	28	N61 24 01.2 W139 23 48.4	3	
16	30	N61 24 01.2 W139 23 48.3	3	
17	32	N61 24 01.3 W139 23 48.3	3	
18	34	N61 24 01.3 W139 23 48.2	3	
19	36	N61 24 01.4 W139 23 48.2	3	
20	38	N61 24 01.5 W139 23 48.2	3	
21	40	N61 24 01.5 W139 23 48.2	3	
22	42	N61 24 01.6 W139 23 48.2	3	
23	44	N61 24 01.7 W139 23 48.1	3	
24	46	N61 24 01.8 W139 23 48.0	3	
25	48	N61 24 01.8 W139 23 47.9	3	
26	50	N61 24 01.9 W139 23 47.9	3	
27	52	N61 24 01.9 W139 23 47.9	3	
28	54	N61 24 02.0 W139 23 47.8	3	
29	56	N61 24 02.0 W139 23 47.8	3	
30	58	N61 24 02.1 W139 23 47.8	3	
31	60	N61 24 02.1 W139 23 47.7	3	
32	62	N61 24 02.2 W139 23 47.8	3	
33	64	N61 24 02.2 W139 23 47.6	3	
34	66	N61 24 02.3 W139 23 47.6	3	
35	68	N61 24 02.4 W139 23 47.5	3	
36	70	N61 24 02.5 W139 23 47.5	3	
37	72	N61 24 02.5 W139 23 47.4	3	
38	74	N61 24 02.6 W139 23 47.4	3	
39	76	N61 24 02.7 W139 23 47.3	3	
40	78	N61 24 02.7 W139 23 47.3	3	
41	80	N61 24 02.8 W139 23 47.2	3	
42	82	N61 24 02.8 W139 23 47.2	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Lat/Long WGS 1984	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
43	84	N61 24 02.9 W139 23 47.2	3	
44	86	N61 24 03.0 W139 23 47.2	3	
45	88	N61 24 03.0 W139 23 47.1	3	
46	90	N61 24 03.1 W139 23 47.1	3	
47	92	N61 24 03.2 W139 23 47.0	3	
48	94	N61 24 03.3 W139 23 47.1	3	
49	96	N61 24 03.3 W139 23 47.0	3	
50	98	N61 24 03.3 W139 23 46.9	3	
51	100	N61 24 03.4 W139 23 46.8	3	
52	102	N61 24 03.4 W139 23 46.8	3	
53	104	N61 24 03.5 W139 23 46.7	3	
54	106	N61 24 03.6 W139 23 46.7	3	
55	108	N61 24 03.6 W139 23 46.6	3	
56	110	N61 24 03.7 W139 23 46.5	3	
57	112	N61 24 03.8 W139 23 46.5	3	
58	114	N61 24 03.8 W139 23 46.6	3	
59	116	N61 24 03.9 W139 23 46.5	3	
60	118	N61 24 04.0 W139 23 46.5	3	
61	120	N61 24 04.0 W139 23 46.5	3	
62	122	N61 24 04.1 W139 23 46.5	3	
63	124	N61 24 04.1 W139 23 46.4	3	
64	126	N61 24 04.2 W139 23 46.4	3	
65	128	N61 24 04.3 W139 23 46.4	3	
66	130	N61 24 04.3 W139 23 46.3	3	
67	132	N61 24 04.4 W139 23 46.2	3	
68	134	N61 24 04.4 W139 23 46.2	3	
69	136	N61 24 04.5 W139 23 46.2	3	
70	138	N61 24 04.5 W139 23 46.1	3	
71	140	N61 24 04.6 W139 23 46.1	3	
72	142	N61 24 04.7 W139 23 46.0	3	
73	144	N61 24 04.7 W139 23 45.9	3	
74	146	N61 24 04.8 W139 23 45.8	3	
75	148	N61 24 04.8 W139 23 45.8	3	
76	150	N61 24 04.9 W139 23 45.8	3	
77	152	N61 24 05.0 W139 23 45.7	3	
78	154	N61 24 05.0 W139 23 45.7	3	
79	156	N61 24 05.0 W139 23 45.6	3	
80	158	N61 24 05.1 W139 23 45.7	3	
81	160	N61 24 05.2 W139 23 45.7	3	
82	162	N61 24 05.2 W139 23 45.6	3	
83	164	N61 24 05.2 W139 23 45.5	3	
84	166	N61 24 05.3 W139 23 45.5	3	
85	168	N61 24 05.4 W139 23 45.5	3	
86	170	N61 24 05.4 W139 23 45.5	3	
87	172	N61 24 05.5 W139 23 45.4	3	
88	174	N61 24 05.6 W139 23 45.3	3	
89	176	N61 24 05.6 W139 23 45.3	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Lat/Long WGS 1984	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
90	178	N61 24 05.7 W139 23 45.3	3	
91	180	N61 24 05.7 W139 23 45.2	3	
92	182	N61 24 05.8 W139 23 45.2	3	
93	184	N61 24 05.8 W139 23 45.1	3	
94	186	N61 24 05.9 W139 23 45.0	3	
95	188	N61 24 06.0 W139 23 45.0	3	
96	190	N61 24 06.0 W139 23 45.0	3	*

2014 Line02

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Lat/Long WGS 1984	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N61 24 17.2 W139 24 44.1	3	*
2	2	N61 24 17.3 W139 24 44.1	3	
3	4	N61 24 17.4 W139 24 44.0	3	
4	6	N61 24 17.4 W139 24 44.0	3	
5	8	N61 24 17.5 W139 24 43.9	3	
6	10	N61 24 17.5 W139 24 43.9	3	
7	12	N61 24 17.6 W139 24 43.8	3	
8	14	N61 24 17.6 W139 24 43.8	3	
9	16	N61 24 17.7 W139 24 43.8	3	
10	18	N61 24 17.7 W139 24 43.7	3	
11	20	N61 24 17.8 W139 24 43.7	3	
12	22	N61 24 17.9 W139 24 43.7	3	
13	24	N61 24 17.9 W139 24 43.7	3	
14	26	N61 24 18.0 W139 24 43.7	3	
15	28	N61 24 18.0 W139 24 43.6	3	
16	30	N61 24 18.1 W139 24 43.6	3	
17	32	N61 24 18.1 W139 24 43.6	3	
18	34	N61 24 18.2 W139 24 43.5	3	
19	36	N61 24 18.2 W139 24 43.5	3	
20	38	N61 24 18.3 W139 24 43.5	3	
21	40	N61 24 18.4 W139 24 43.4	3	
22	42	N61 24 18.5 W139 24 43.4	3	
23	44	N61 24 18.5 W139 24 43.3	3	
24	46	N61 24 18.5 W139 24 43.3	3	
25	48	N61 24 18.6 W139 24 43.3	3	
26	50	N61 24 18.7 W139 24 43.3	3	
27	52	N61 24 18.7 W139 24 43.2	3	
28	54	N61 24 18.8 W139 24 43.2	3	
29	56	N61 24 18.8 W139 24 43.1	3	
30	58	N61 24 18.9 W139 24 43.0	3	
31	60	N61 24 19.0 W139 24 43.0	3	
32	62	N61 24 19.0 W139 24 43.0	3	
33	64	N61 24 19.2 W139 24 42.9	3	
34	66	N61 24 19.3 W139 24 42.8	3	
35	68	N61 24 19.3 W139 24 42.8	3	
36	70	N61 24 19.3 W139 24 42.8	3	
37	72	N61 24 19.4 W139 24 42.7	3	
38	74	N61 24 19.4 W139 24 42.7	3	
39	76	N61 24 19.5 W139 24 42.6	3	
40	78	N61 24 19.6 W139 24 42.6	3	
41	80	N61 24 19.6 W139 24 42.5	3	
42	82	N61 24 19.7 W139 24 42.5	3	
43	84	N61 24 19.7 W139 24 42.5	3	
44	86	N61 24 19.8 W139 24 42.4	3	
45	88	N61 24 19.8 W139 24 42.4	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Lat/Long WGS 1984	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
46	90	N61 24 19.9 W139 24 42.4	3	
47	92	N61 24 20.0 W139 24 42.3	3	
48	94	N61 24 20.0 W139 24 42.2	3	
49	96	N61 24 20.1 W139 24 42.2	3	
50	98	N61 24 20.1 W139 24 42.2	3	
51	100	N61 24 20.2 W139 24 42.1	3	
52	102	N61 24 20.2 W139 24 42.0	3	
53	104	N61 24 20.3 W139 24 42.0	3	
54	106	N61 24 20.3 W139 24 42.0	3	
55	108	N61 24 20.4 W139 24 41.9	3	
56	110	N61 24 20.5 W139 24 41.8	3	
57	112	N61 24 20.6 W139 24 41.8	3	
58	114	N61 24 20.7 W139 24 41.7	3	
59	116	N61 24 20.8 W139 24 41.7	3	
60	118	N61 24 20.8 W139 24 41.6	3	
61	120	N61 24 20.8 W139 24 41.6	3	
62	122	N61 24 20.9 W139 24 41.6	3	
63	124	N61 24 20.9 W139 24 41.5	3	
64	126	N61 24 21.0 W139 24 41.5	3	
65	128	N61 24 21.1 W139 24 41.5	3	
66	130	N61 24 21.1 W139 24 41.4	3	
67	132	N61 24 21.2 W139 24 41.4	3	
68	134	N61 24 21.3 W139 24 41.3	3	
69	136	N61 24 21.3 W139 24 41.2	3	
70	138	N61 24 21.4 W139 24 41.2	3	
71	140	N61 24 21.4 W139 24 41.1	3	
72	142	N61 24 21.5 W139 24 41.2	3	
73	144	N61 24 21.5 W139 24 41.1	3	
74	146	N61 24 21.6 W139 24 41.2	3	
75	148	N61 24 21.6 W139 24 41.1	3	
76	150	N61 24 21.7 W139 24 41.0	3	
77	152	N61 24 21.7 W139 24 41.0	3	
78	154	N61 24 21.8 W139 24 40.9	3	
79	156	N61 24 21.9 W139 24 40.9	3	
80	158	N61 24 22.0 W139 24 40.8	3	*

2014 Line03

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Lat/Long WGS 1984	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N61 25 11.7 W139 26 46.4	3	*
2	1.5	N61 25 11.7 W139 26 46.4	3	
3	3	N61 25 11.7 W139 26 46.3	3	
4	5	N61 25 11.8 W139 26 46.3	3	
5	6	N61 25 11.8 W139 26 46.3	3	
6	7.5	N61 25 11.9 W139 26 46.4	3	
7	9	N61 25 11.9 W139 26 46.4	3	
8	10.5	N61 25 11.9 W139 26 46.4	3	
9	12	N61 25 12.0 W139 26 46.4	3	
10	14	N61 25 12.0 W139 26 46.3	3	
11	15	N61 25 12.1 W139 26 46.3	3	
12	16.5	N61 25 12.1 W139 26 46.2	3	
13	18	N61 25 12.1 W139 26 46.3	3	
14	19.5	N61 25 12.2 W139 26 46.2	3	
15	21	N61 25 12.2 W139 26 46.2	3	
16	23	N61 25 12.3 W139 26 46.2	3	
17	24	N61 25 12.3 W139 26 46.2	3	
18	25.5	N61 25 12.3 W139 26 46.2	3	
19	27	N61 25 12.3 W139 26 46.2	3	
20	28.5	N61 25 12.3 W139 26 46.2	3	
21	30	N61 25 12.4 W139 26 46.2	3	
22	32	N61 25 12.6 W139 26 46.1	3	
23	33	N61 25 12.6 W139 26 46.1	3	
24	34.5	N61 25 12.7 W139 26 46.1	3	
25	36	N61 25 12.8 W139 26 46.1	3	
26	37.5	N61 25 12.8 W139 26 46.1	3	
27	39	N61 25 12.8 W139 26 46.0	3	
28	41	N61 25 12.8 W139 26 46.0	3	
29	42	N61 25 12.9 W139 26 46.0	3	
30	43.5	N61 25 12.9 W139 26 46.0	3	
31	45	N61 25 13.0 W139 26 46.0	3	
32	46.5	N61 25 13.0 W139 26 45.9	3	
33	48	N61 25 13.0 W139 26 45.9	3	
34	50	N61 25 13.1 W139 26 45.9	3	
35	51	N61 25 13.1 W139 26 45.9	3	
36	52.5	N61 25 13.2 W139 26 45.9	3	
37	54	N61 25 13.2 W139 26 45.9	3	
38	55.5	N61 25 13.3 W139 26 45.8	3	
39	57	N61 25 13.3 W139 26 45.8	3	
40	59	N61 25 13.4 W139 26 45.8	3	
41	60	N61 25 13.4 W139 26 45.8	3	
42	61.5	N61 25 13.5 W139 26 45.8	3	
43	63	N61 25 13.5 W139 26 45.8	3	
44	64.5	N61 25 13.5 W139 26 45.8	3	
45	66	N61 25 13.6 W139 26 45.8	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Lat/Long WGS 1984	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
46	68	N61 25 13.6 W139 26 45.8	3	
47	69	N61 25 13.7 W139 26 45.8	3	
48	70.5	N61 25 13.7 W139 26 45.8	3	
49	72	N61 25 13.8 W139 26 45.7	3	
50	73.5	N61 25 13.8 W139 26 45.7	3	
51	75	N61 25 13.9 W139 26 45.7	3	
52	77	N61 25 13.9 W139 26 45.7	3	
53	78	N61 25 13.9 W139 26 45.7	3	
54	79.5	N61 25 14.0 W139 26 45.6	3	
55	81	N61 25 14.0 W139 26 45.6	3	
56	82.5	N61 25 14.1 W139 26 45.6	3	
57	84	N61 25 14.1 W139 26 45.6	3	
58	86	N61 25 14.2 W139 26 45.5	3	
59	87	N61 25 14.2 W139 26 45.6	3	
60	88.5	N61 25 14.3 W139 26 45.6	3	
61	90	N61 25 14.3 W139 26 45.6	3	
62	91.5	N61 25 14.3 W139 26 45.5	3	
63	93	N61 25 14.4 W139 26 45.5	3	
64	95	N61 25 14.4 W139 26 45.4	3	
65	96	N61 25 14.5 W139 26 45.4	3	
66	97.5	N61 25 14.6 W139 26 45.5	3	
67	99	N61 25 14.6 W139 26 45.4	3	
68	100.5	N61 25 14.7 W139 26 45.5	3	
69	102	N61 25 14.7 W139 26 45.5	3	
70	104	N61 25 14.7 W139 26 45.4	3	
71	105	N61 25 14.7 W139 26 45.3	3	
72	106.5	N61 25 14.8 W139 26 45.3	3	
73	108	N61 25 14.8 W139 26 45.3	3	
74	109.5	N61 25 14.9 W139 26 45.3	3	
75	111	N61 25 14.9 W139 26 45.3	3	
76	113	N61 25 15.0 W139 26 45.3	3	
77	114	N61 25 15.0 W139 26 45.3	3	
78	115.5	N61 25 15.1 W139 26 45.3	3	
79	117	N61 25 15.1 W139 26 45.4	3	
80	118.5	N61 25 15.1 W139 26 45.3	3	*

2014 Line04

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Lat/Long WGS 1984	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N61 25 13.8 W139 27 21.2	3	*
2	2	N61 25 13.8 W139 27 21.1	3	
3	4	N61 25 13.9 W139 27 21.1	3	
4	6	N61 25 14.0 W139 27 21.0	3	
5	8	N61 25 14.0 W139 27 20.9	3	
6	10	N61 25 14.1 W139 27 20.8	3	
7	12	N61 25 14.1 W139 27 20.8	3	
8	14	N61 25 14.2 W139 27 20.7	3	
9	16	N61 25 14.2 W139 27 20.6	3	
10	18	N61 25 14.3 W139 27 20.5	3	
11	20	N61 25 14.3 W139 27 20.5	3	
12	22	N61 25 14.3 W139 27 20.4	3	
13	24	N61 25 14.4 W139 27 20.4	3	
14	26	N61 25 14.4 W139 27 20.3	3	
15	28	N61 25 14.5 W139 27 20.2	3	
16	30	N61 25 14.6 W139 27 20.1	3	
17	32	N61 25 14.6 W139 27 20.0	3	
18	34	N61 25 14.7 W139 27 20.0	3	
19	36	N61 25 14.8 W139 27 19.9	3	
20	38	N61 25 14.8 W139 27 19.9	3	
21	40	N61 25 14.9 W139 27 19.7	3	
22	42	N61 25 14.9 W139 27 19.7	3	
23	44	N61 25 15.0 W139 27 19.6	3	
24	46	N61 25 15.0 W139 27 19.6	3	
25	48	N61 25 15.0 W139 27 19.6	3	
26	50	N61 25 15.1 W139 27 19.6	3	
27	52	N61 25 15.2 W139 27 19.5	3	
28	54	N61 25 15.2 W139 27 19.4	3	
29	56	N61 25 15.3 W139 27 19.4	3	
30	58	N61 25 15.4 W139 27 19.4	3	
31	60	N61 25 15.4 W139 27 19.3	3	
32	62	N61 25 15.5 W139 27 19.2	3	
33	64	N61 25 15.5 W139 27 19.1	3	
34	66	N61 25 15.6 W139 27 19.0	3	
35	68	N61 25 15.7 W139 27 18.9	3	
36	70	N61 25 15.7 W139 27 18.8	3	
37	72	N61 25 15.8 W139 27 18.7	3	
38	74	N61 25 15.9 W139 27 18.7	3	
39	76	N61 25 15.9 W139 27 18.6	3	
40	78	N61 25 15.9 W139 27 18.5	3	
41	80	N61 25 16.0 W139 27 18.4	3	
42	82	N61 25 16.1 W139 27 18.3	3	
43	84	N61 25 16.2 W139 27 18.3	3	
44	86	N61 25 16.2 W139 27 18.3	3	
45	88	N61 25 16.2 W139 27 18.2	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Lat/Long WGS 1984	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
46	90	N61 25 16.3 W139 27 18.1	3	
47	92	N61 25 16.4 W139 27 18.1	3	
48	94	N61 25 16.5 W139 27 18.1	3	
49	96	N61 25 16.5 W139 27 18.1	3	
50	98	N61 25 16.6 W139 27 18.0	3	
51	100	N61 25 16.6 W139 27 17.9	3	
52	102	N61 25 16.7 W139 27 17.8	3	
53	104	N61 25 16.7 W139 27 17.8	3	
54	106	N61 25 16.7 W139 27 17.8	3	
55	108	N61 25 16.8 W139 27 17.8	3	
56	110	N61 25 16.8 W139 27 17.7	3	
57	112	N61 25 16.9 W139 27 17.6	3	
58	114	N61 25 16.9 W139 27 17.6	3	
59	116	N61 25 17.0 W139 27 17.5	3	
60	118	N61 25 17.1 W139 27 17.5	3	*