120391

Geophysical Assessment Report on

Fourth of July Creek Placer Property
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory

Placer Leases

IW00610 (P. Sidhu)

IW00611 (Canyon Mining Ltd.)

By

William LeBarge, P. Geo.

and

Selena Magel, G.I.T.

Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.

Location of property: 61°08'23"N and 138°02'15"W
NTS map sheet: 115G/01
Mining District: Whitehorse
Date: May 29, 2018

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Executive Summary

The following is an assessment report on two placer prospecting leases on a left limit bench of Fourth of July Creek. Prospecting lease IW00610 is a two-mile prospecting lease held by Paramjit Sidhu, and prospecting lease IW00611 is a one-mile prospecting lease held by Canyon Mining Ltd.

Fourth of July creek lies in the west-central part of the Yukon, approximately 167 km by air northwest of Whitehorse. The property is located on NTS map sheet 115G/01, in the Whitehorse Mining District. Fourth of July Creek is a left limit tributary of the Jarvis River.

Access to the property from Whitehorse can be gained via the Alaska Highway to Haines Junction (154 km), Haines Junction to Silver City (57 km), and then a gravel, summer-only road along Kluane Lake and Cultus Creek to the mouth of Fourth of July Creek (38 km).

Two resistivity geophysical surveys were completed on May 14, 2018 by Selena Magel and William LeBarge of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. The assessment report was completed by William LeBarge of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd, and is herein filed for assessment credit in the amount of $1260 for one-mile lease IW00611 (Canyon Mining Ltd.), and $2520 for two-mile lease IW00610 (Paramjit Sidhu).

The resistivity surveys on both leases appear to indicate a transition of different materials (potential contact) at approximately 10 metres of depth below surface. This may represent either a false bedrock layer (probably glacial till) or an actual bedrock layer, which is overlain by sand and gravel. In either case, this is a relatively shallow target which is a high priority for further exploration for placer gold.

It is recommended that the area of the ground currently held by the prospecting leases be tested at that depth by either drilling or excavator test-pitting. The most suitable type of drill would be cased reverse-circulation, given the proximity of the water table and the presence of large glacial boulders in the valley.

Introduction

The following is an assessment report on two prospecting placer leases held by Paramjit Sidhu (IW00610 – two miles) and Canyon Mining Ltd. (IW00611 –one mile) in the Fourth of July Creek drainage. Canyon Mining Ltd. is owned wholly by Mr. Paramjit Sidhu.

Location and Access

Fourth of July creek lies in the west-central part of the Yukon, approximately 167 km by air northwest of Whitehorse (Figure 1). The centre of the property is located at approximately 61°08'23"N and 138°02'15"W; on NTS map sheet 115G/01, in the Whitehorse Mining District. Fourth of July Creek is a left limit tributary of the Jarvis River.

Access to the property from Whitehorse can be gained via the Alaska Highway to Haines Junction (154 km), Haines Junction to Silver City (57 km), and then a gravel, summer-only road along Kluane Lake and Cultus Creek to the mouth of Fourth of July Creek (38 km).

Personnel and Dates of Work

Two resistivity geophysical surveys were completed on May 14, 2018 by Selena Magel and William LeBarge of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. The assessment report was completed by William LeBarge of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.

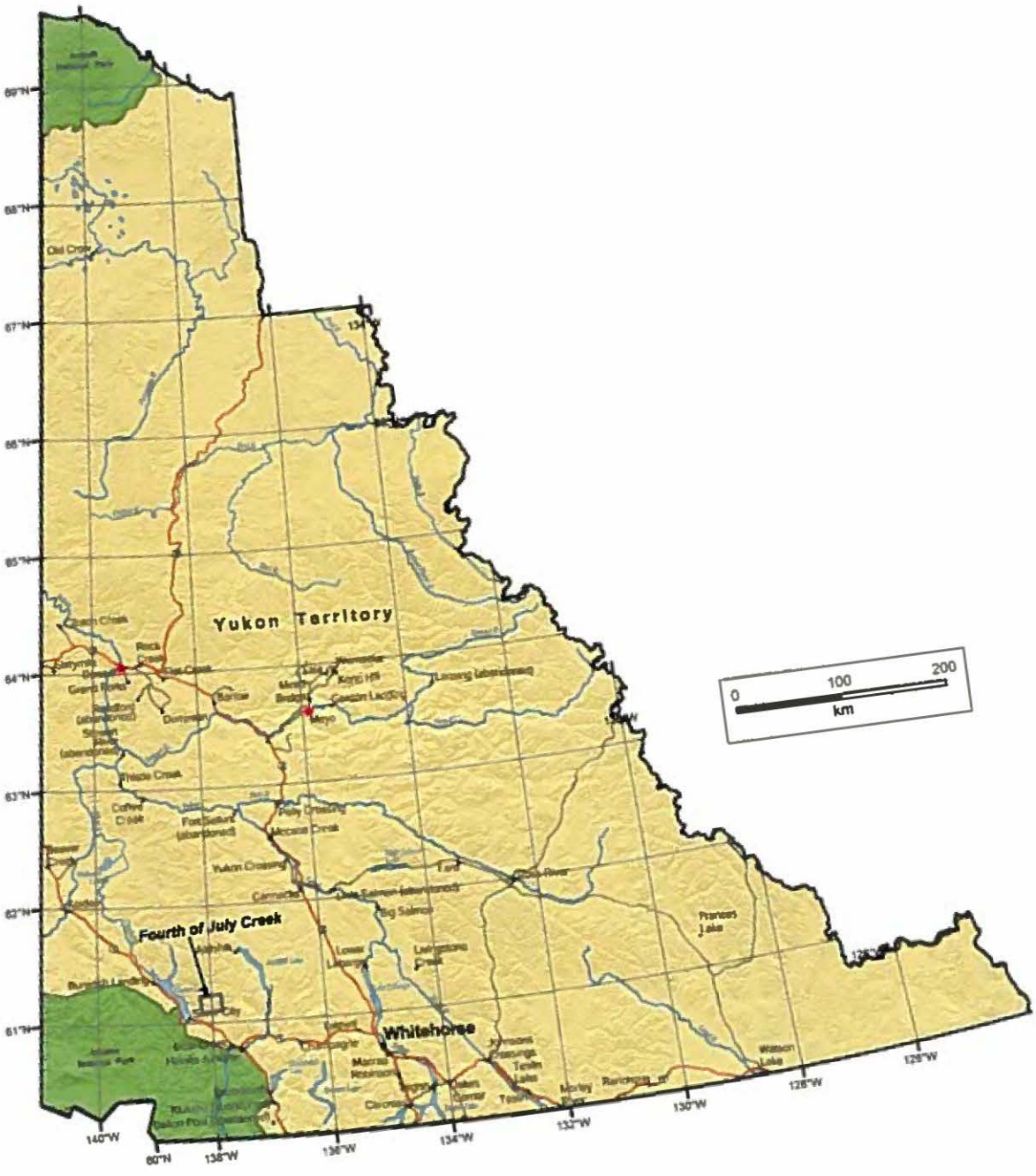

Figure 1 - Location of Fourth of July Creek, Yukon.

Placer Tenure

Table 1 details the current claim status of the Fourth of July Creek property (Yukon Mining Recorder, 2018).

Table 1 – Placer Lease Status, Fourth of July Creek

Lease Number	Length	Claim Owner	Staking Date	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Status	NTS Map Number
IW00610	2 miles	Paramjit Sidhu - 100%	27/06/2017	28/06/2017	28/06/2018	Active	115G/01
IW00611	1 mile	Canyon Mining Ltd - 100%	27/06/2017	28/06/2017	28/06/2018	Active	115G/01

Local Bedrock Geology

Figure 2 shows the bedrock geology of Fourth of July Creek, after Yukon Geological Survey (2016).
According to the Yukon Geological Survey digital bedrock geology files (YGS 2016), the bedrock in the area consists of two major geological units, Cretaceous and older Kluane schist (units KK2, KK3); and Eocene Hayden Lake granodiorite (unit EH).

Plate 1 - Aerial view of the left limit of Fourth of July Creek looking downstream, near its confluence with Twelfth of July Creek. Photo taken June 2017.

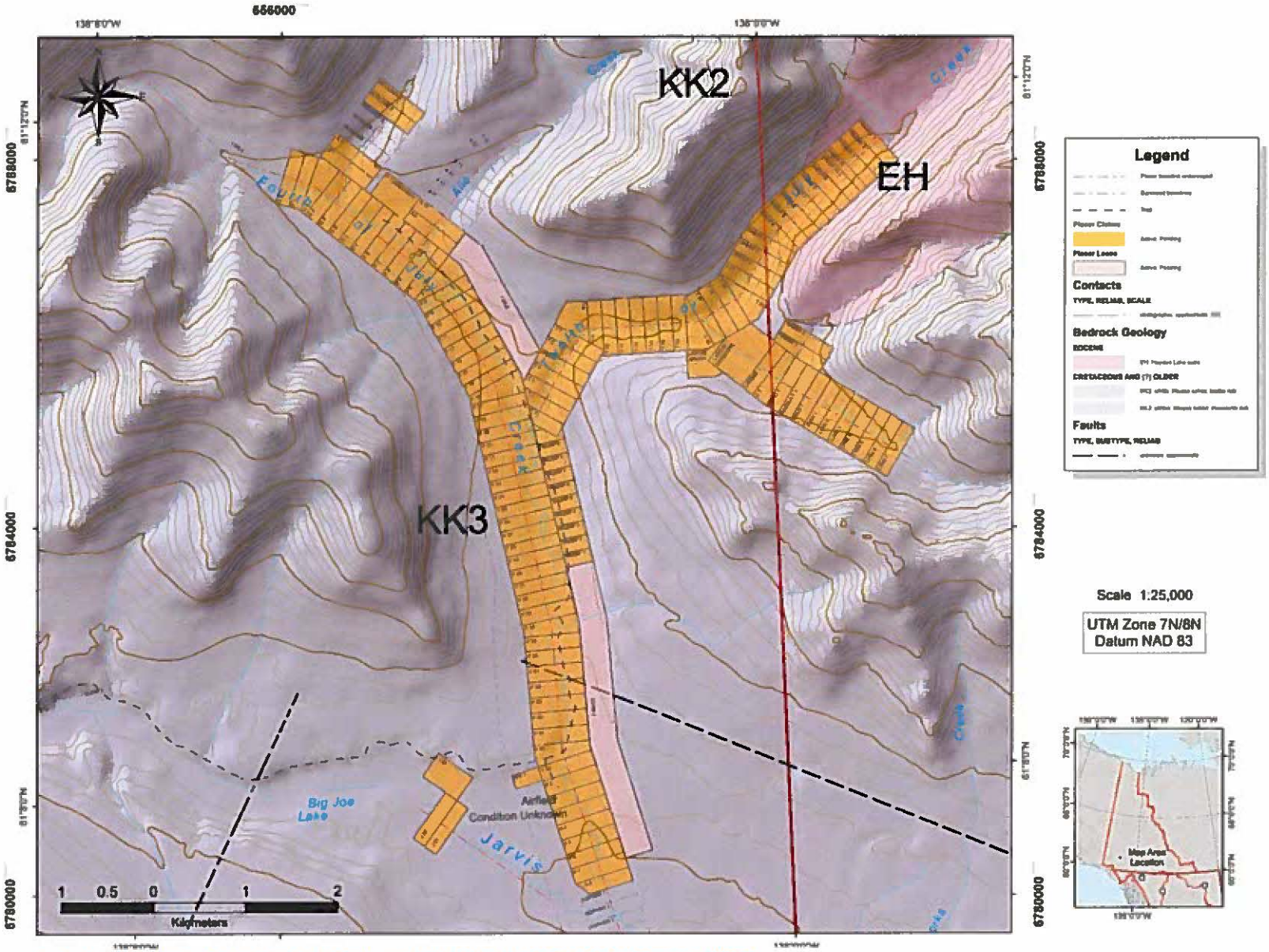

Figure 2 - Bedrock Geology of Fourth of July Creek, modified after Yukon Geological Survey, (2016).

Surficial and Placer Geology

The Fourth of July Creek drainage was glaciated during the most recent glacial episode (Duk-Rodkin, 1999), and late Pleistocene deposits of glacial till, glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial deposits blanket the slopes in the area. The centre of the valley contains a complex of recent alluvial terrace, fan and alluvial valley deposits. Figure 3 shows the surficial geology according to the digital files of the Yukon Geological Survey (2018). The area of the prospecting leases includes alluvial terrace (At) deposits and glaciolacustrine deposits mixed with till (units Lb 1/D, Lb2/D).

The last major mining operation on Fourth of July Creek was Sota Computing Systems Ltd., who finished mining in 2002. Their operation was situated on the left limit of the creek upstream of Twelfth of July Creek.

The stratigraphy on the Sota Computing Ltd. ground consisted of comprised of a 12- to 14-foot thick layer of silt and clay over 4 feet of pay gravel on a false bedrock of glacial till. The placer gold recovered was approximately 14 to 16 mesh in size, and the fineness (purity) s averaged between 800 and 820 (LeBarge 2007).

Plate 2 - The washplant and stratigraphic section of the Sota Computing Ltd. operation on the left limit of Fourth of July Creek, 2002. The stratigraphic section consisted of mixed sand and gravel over a layer of glaciolacustrine silt and clay. These sediments were above a pay gravel which was floored by a "false bedrock" of glacial till.

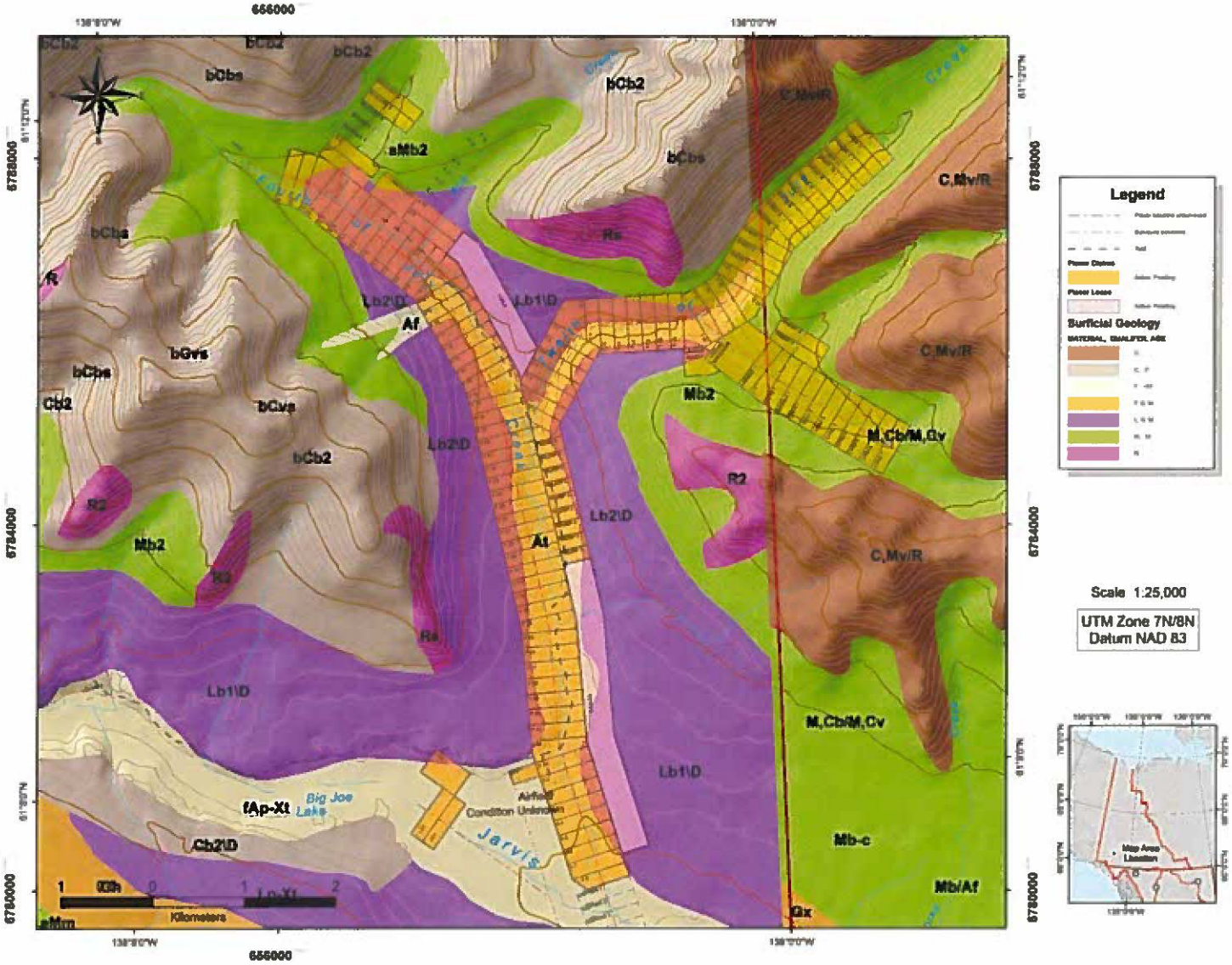

Figure 3 – Surficial geology of Fourth of July Creek, after Yukon Geological Survey, 2018. The area is dominated by glacial deposits of late Pleistocene age.

2018 Geophysical Exploration Program, Fourth of July Creek

Figures 4, 5 and 6 show the location of the Resistivity Geophysical lines on Fourth of July Creek relative to the leases and nearby placer claims.

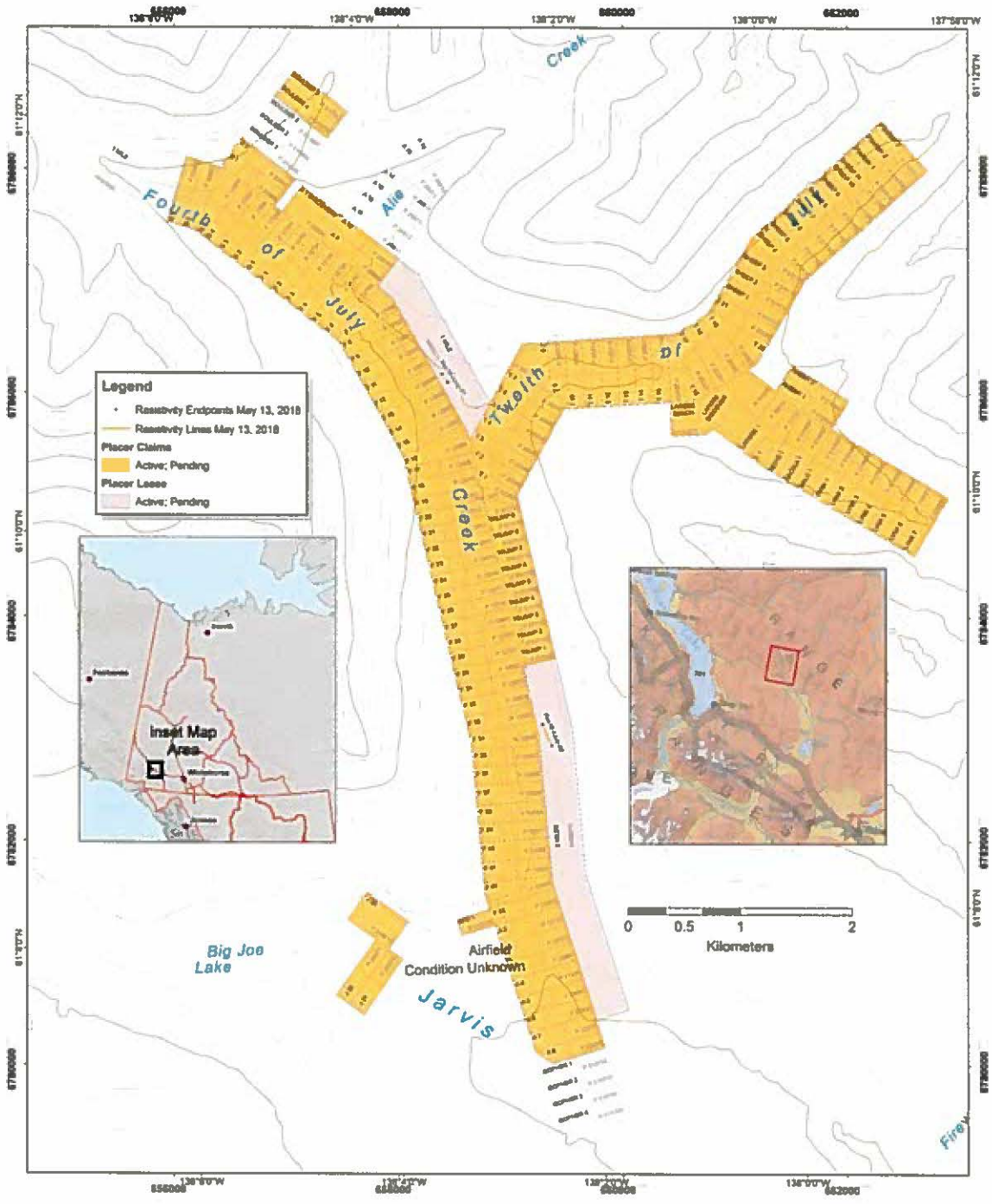

Figure 4 - Location of resistivity geophysical surveys and nearby placer claims, Fourth of July Creek.

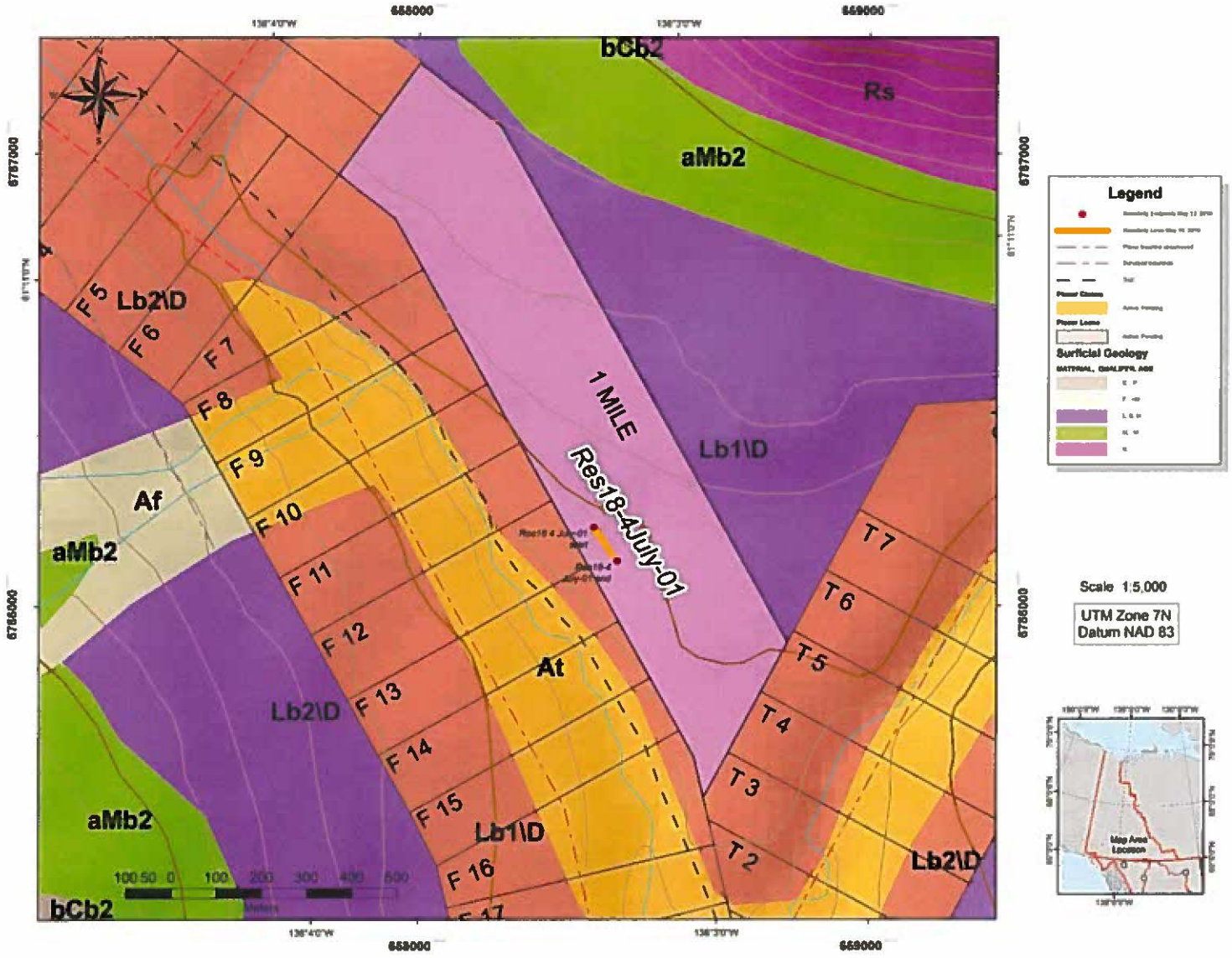

Figure 5 – Surficial geology of the area of one-mile Prospecting Lease IW00611. The lease is on a left-limit bench, and is underlain by various deposits of glacial till, glaciofluvial gravel and glaciolacustrine silts and clays.

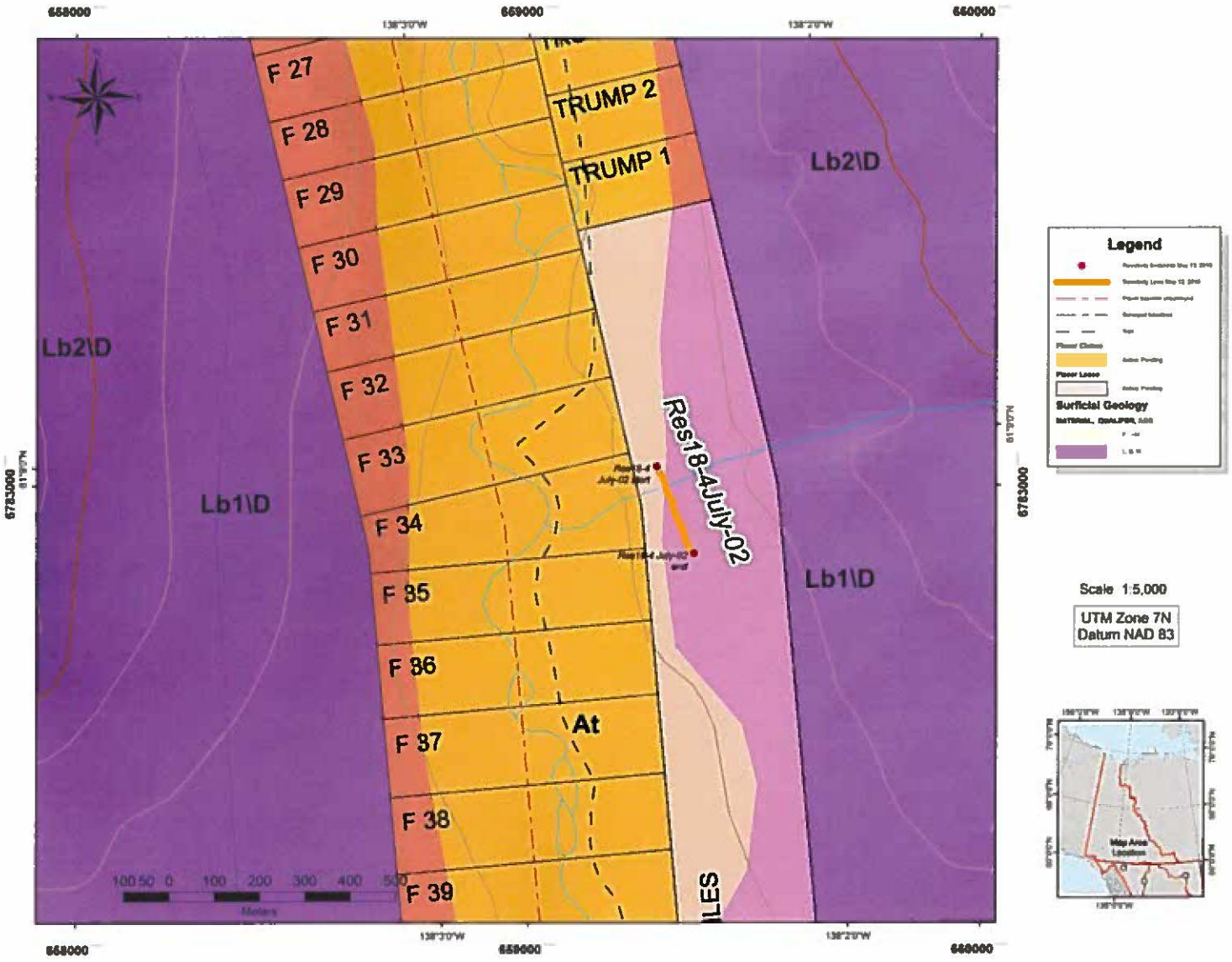

Figure 6 - Surficial geology of the area of two-mile Prospecting Lease IW00610. The lease is on a left-limit bench, and is underlain by various deposits of glacial till, glaciofluvial gravel and glaciolacustrine silts and clays. A recent age alluvial terrace crosses beneath the lease on its western extent.

Resistivity Surveys - Methodology

The resistivity technique injects an electrical current into the subsurface through stainless steel spikes and then measures the remaining voltage at various distances away from the injection point. Ground materials have different resistances to the current, and give data points in a cross section of the subsurface. With the data points, a tomogram or pseudo section can be created representing changes of resistivity in the ground. Data was collected using Geotest software, while the inversion and data filtering was completed with RES2DINV software. Data points with poor contact resistance were exterminated and noisy data was filtered statistically with root mean squared data trimming. Two dimensional tomograms were produced using least squares damped inversion parameters to display the resistivity properties and to display potential contacts.

The two-dimensional images are used for preliminary interpretations of bedrock structure. The images were interpreted by William LeBarge and Selena Magel.

General principles and assumptions of electrical resistivity are:

1. Low resistivity can indicate thawed and water saturated areas, as well as fine grained material.
2. Very high resistivity values can be due to ice rich material and frozen or highly disturbed ground.
3. Dry gravels, cobbles and boulders generally have high resistivity values.
4. The contrasts between values is more important in determining contacts than the absolute values found with resistivity data.

Limitations and Disclaimer

The interpreted sections provide an estimate of the conditions beneath the surface to the depths conducted and are within the accuracy of the system and methods. The data becomes more uncertain with depth and are more accurate toward the surface and is further complicated with permafrost present in the region. The materials are interpreted based upon local geology observed, as well as geologic knowledge of the area. Certain materials may be similar in composition and result in uncertain results. The accuracy of the information presented is not guaranteed and all mine development is the client's responsibility. William LeBarge and Selena Magel of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. accept no liability for any use or application of these data by any and all authorized or unauthorized parties.

Resistivity Survey Results

The coordinates of the surveyed lines are shown in Table 2. The interpreted profiles are shown as Figures 7 and 8.

Table 2 - Coordinates of resistivity geophysical surveys, Fourth of July Creek.

Resistivity Lines- Fourth of July Creek, May 2018					
Line Name (Lease Number)	Length (m)	Start Point		End Point	
		Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
RES18-4July-01 (IW00611)	100	61.177918	-138.05435	61.177229	-138.05344
RES18-4July-02 (IW00610)	200	61.149482	- 138.04038	61.147728	- 138.03900

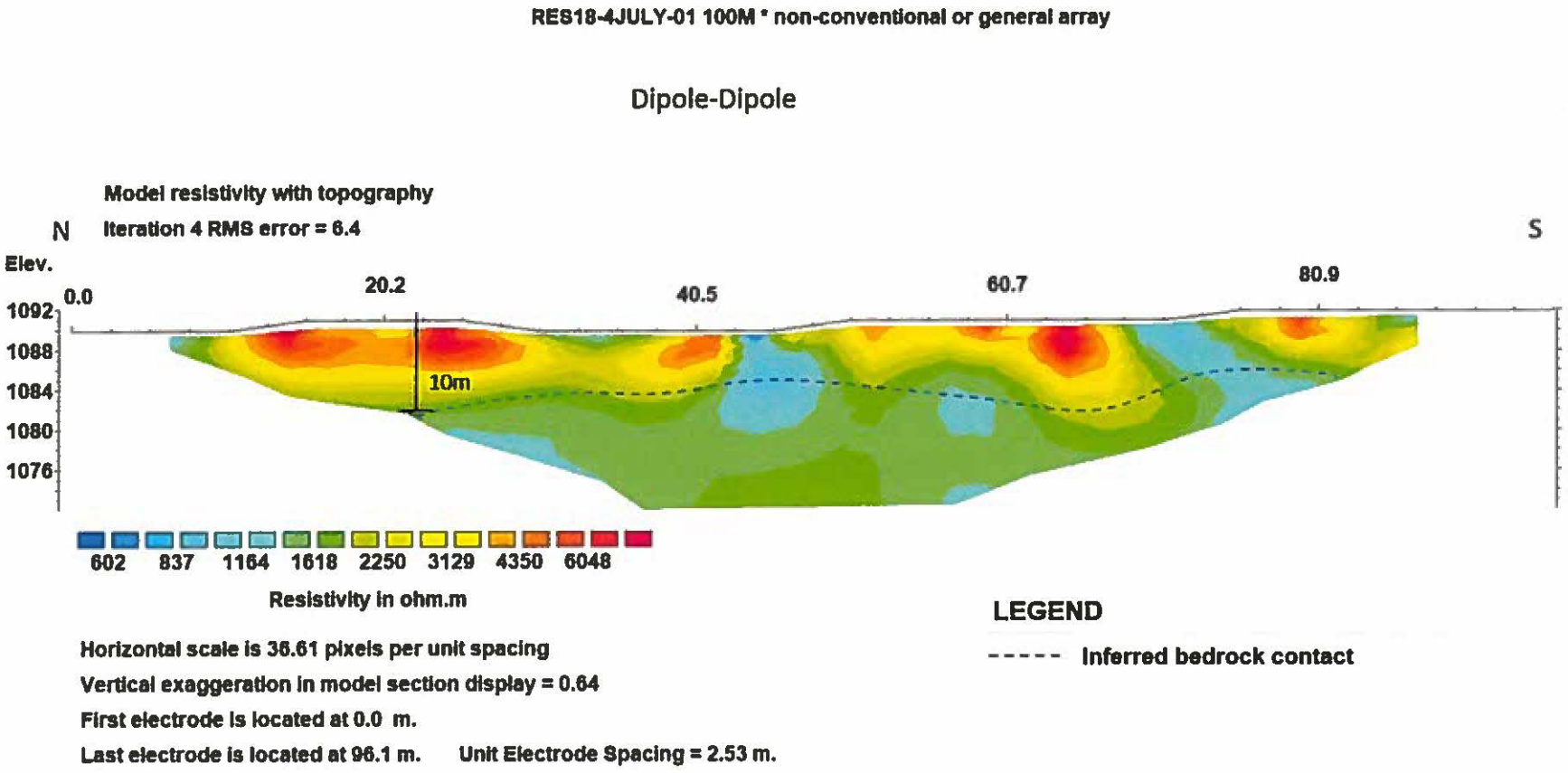

Figure 7 - Resistivity profile RES18-4July-01, on Prospecting Lease IW00611. There is a possible contact (transition) at approximately 10 metres depth below surface.

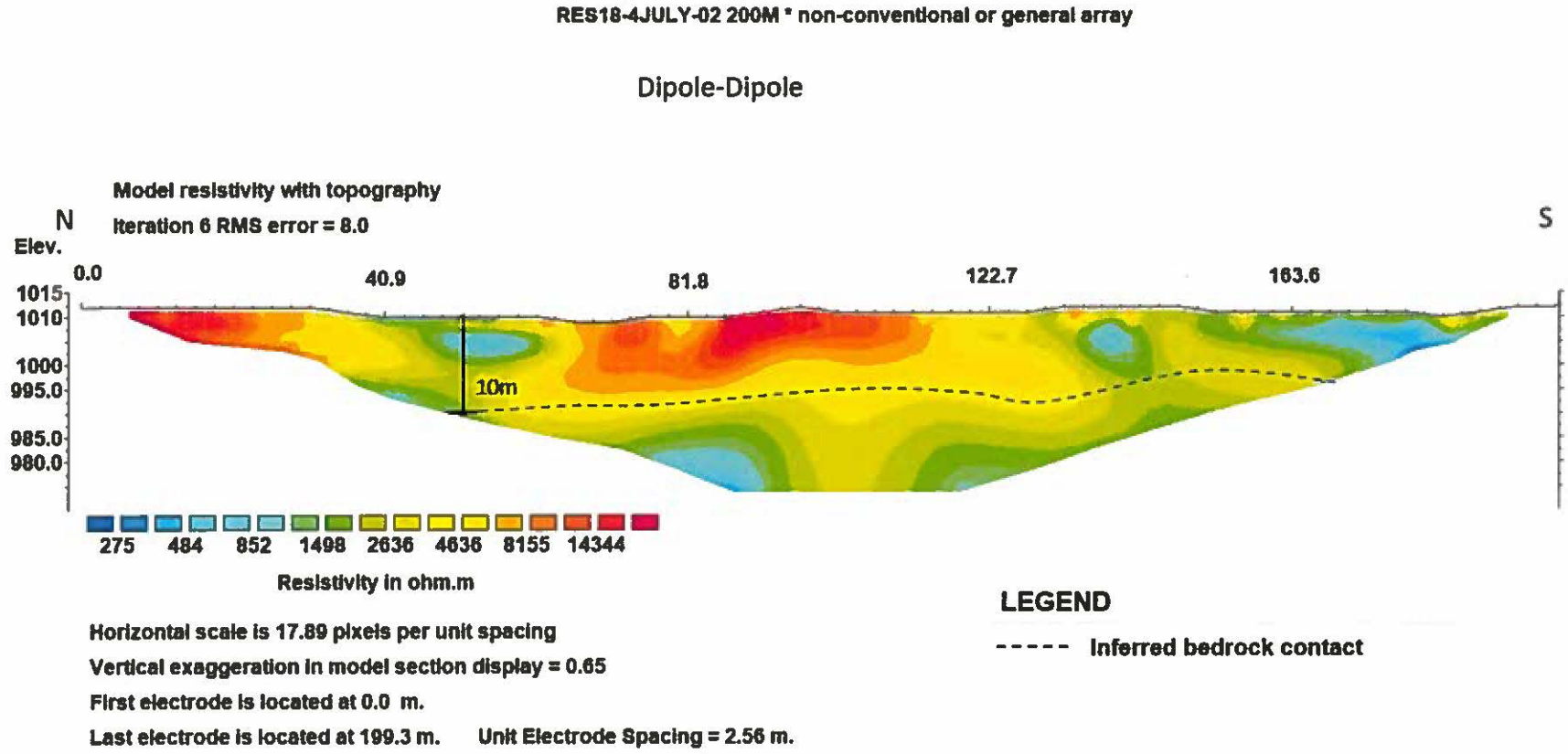

Figure 8 – Resistivity profile RES18-4July-02 , on Prospecting Lease IW00610. There is a rough contact (transition) at approximately 10 metres depth below surface.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The resistivity surveys on both leases (Figures 7 and 8) appear to indicate a transition of different materials (potential contact) at approximately 10 metres of depth below surface. This may represent either a false bedrock layer (probably glacial till) or an actual bedrock layer, which is overlain by sand and gravel. In either case, this is a relatively shallow target which is a high priority for further exploration for placer gold.

It is recommended that the area of the ground currently held by the prospecting leases be tested at that depth by either drilling or excavator test-pitting. The most suitable type of drill in this case would be cased reverse-circulation, given the proximity of the water table and the presence of large glacial boulders in the valley.

Statement of Costs for 2018 Placer Exploration Program

Table 3 – Statement of Costs for 2018 Placer Exploration Program, Fourth of July Creek

Geophysical Exploration Program on 4th of July Creek, May 2018	Rate	Subtotal	GST	Total
Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. – 100 m resistivity survey on IW00611	100 m @ $1200 per 100 m	$1200.00	$60.00	$1260.00
Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. – 200 m resistivity survey on IW00610	200 m @ $1200 per 100 m	$2400.00	$120.00	$2520.00
Total		$3600.00	$180.00	$3780.00

Statements of Qualifications

William LeBarge

I, William LeBarge, of 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with current address at 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, Y1A 6G6.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (B.Sc., 1985, Geology) and the University of Calgary (M.Sc., 1993, Geology – Sedimentology)
3. I am a Practicing Member in Good Standing (#37932) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC).
4. I have practiced my Profession as a Geologist continuously since 1985.
5. I am President and sole shareholder of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd., a Yukon Registered Company.

Dated this 29th day of May, 2018

William LeBarge, P. Geo.

Selena Magel

I, Selena Magel of 2590 Golf View Crescent, Blind Bay, British Columbia, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Geologist in Training with current address at 2590 Golf View Crescent, Blind Bay, British Columbia, Canada, V1E 1H2
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary (B.Sc., 2017, Geology).
3. I have practiced Geology since May 2017.
4. I have conducted and interpreted over 25 km of resistivity lines in 2017 and 2018.

Dated this 29th day of May 2018

Selena Magel

References

Duk-Rodkin, A., 1999. Glacial Limits Map of Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3694, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Geoscience Map 1999-2, 1:1 000 000 scale.

LeBarge, W.P., 2007. Yukon Placer Database–Geology and mining activity of placer occurrences, Yukon Geological Survey, 2 CD-ROMs.

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Yukon Mining Recorder, 2018. Northern Mineral Record System (NMRS). Database of mining records.