096249

2011 Prospecting Traverse Report
Ten Mile Creek Project

Claim Names:

RDU 152 - 155 and RDU 180-182

Grant Numbers:

YC93961 - YC93964 and YC93989 - YC93991

Grouping Certificate:

HD03182

NTS: 115N/09 and 115O/12

Latitude 63^0 30' N Longitude 140^0 00' W

Dawson Mining District

Work performed June 7th 2011

Registered Owner: Rackla Metals Inc.
650-200 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3L6

Operator: Solomon Resources Limited
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Report written by: Randall S. Rogers, P.Geo.
September 14th, 2012

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Introduction

The Ten Mile Creek Gold Project comprises 309 mineral claims located 75 kilometers southwest of Dawson City and approximately 30 kilometers north-northwest of the White Gold Property of Kinross Gold Corp. and 60 kilometers north of the Coffee Gold Project of Kaminak Gold Corp.

Recent exploration developments at the Kinross Gold Corp. and Kaminak Gold Corp. White Gold and Coffee properties have been the catalyst for a great deal of new exploration projects in this portion of the Dawson Range and the Ten Mile Creek Gold Project is one of these.

Solomon's exploration program at Ten Mile Creek was initially focussed on the Jual Vein System identified by former operators of this property but as the results from the 2010 soil geochemical and surface geophysical surveys were received, it became readily apparent that the Jual Vein System was a very small component of a much larger gold target on the northernmost JV claim group extending over an area 3.0 kilometers by 1.5 kilometers in extent. Three extensive new soil geochemical anomalies were discovered within this broad target area, and the high gold values up to 1436 parts per billion (ppb) gold and 4630 parts per million (ppm) arsenic and the pronounced linearity of these anomalies suggest that the Jual Vein System is a spatially limited expression of what may be an extensive structurally controlled gold system that dominates the northernmost JV claim group.

The 2011 exploration program was focussed on expanding the geochemical soil sampling coverage on both the Jual-Val Claims and the Ten Claims and on obtaining airborne geophysical survey data on selected portions of the property. A Prospecting Traverse was conducted on June 7th, 2011 on the RDU 153, 155, 180 and 181 Val Claims which is part of an isolated block of seven claims located generally between what is known locally as the Jual-Val Claim Group to the north and the Ten Claim Group to the south.

The present report is the summary of the Prospecting Traverse conducted in 2011 on the RDU 153, 155, 180 and 181 Claims.

Summary of Previous Investigations

In the spring of 1998, Teck Corporation began exploration in the Ten Mile Creek area. The release of government Regional Geochemical Surveys had indicated anomalous gold and arsenic in stream sediments that were the catalyst for drawing attention to this area which had been historically underexplored. The area does have a rich history of placer mining and Ten Mile Creek has been actively mined since 1898.

In the course of their exploration program Teck staked the Ten 1 - 123 claims, the Jual 1 - 41 claims, the Five 1 - 10 claims and the Val 1 - 32 claims. From 1998 to 2000 Teck conducted exploration programs on these properties which included stream sediment, soil and rock sampling and geological mapping. Teck excavated a limited number of trenches over the most promising anomalies, but lost interest in the area and in 2008 some of the claims started to lapse. In April 2009 Radius Gold Corp. staked the RDU claims over a portion of the lapsed Teck claims while Yukon prospector Bernie Kreft negotiated acquisition of the surviving Teck claims subject to a right of first refusal. In 2009, Radius made a proposal to Kreft to acquire his

claims and Teck waived their right of first refusal. Radius (now Rackla Metals Inc.) then optioned the consolidated Ten Mile Creek Gold Project claims to Solomon Resources Limited.

In the 2010 field season, Solomon collected 2,650 soil geochemical samples on grids established in the central portion of the JV claim group and the northern portion of the Ten Mile claims.

Four significant soil geochemical anomalies were discovered in the 2010 field program:

> The Skukum Zone is a significant sinuous gold in soil geochemical anomaly located on the JV claim group approximately 900 meters by 700 meters in extent with values up to 1436 parts per billion (ppb) gold and 4630 parts per million (ppm) arsenic.
>
> The Jack London Zone is located one kilometer north of the Skukum Zone and is a soil geochemical anomaly 1600 meters by 600 meters in extent with a peak soil geochemical value of 260 ppb Gold. This highly prospective target will be trenched early in the 2011 exploration season.
>
> The Sourdough Joe Zone is located one kilometer north-northeast of the Jack London Zone and is an elongated east-west soil geochemical anomaly measuring 1400 meters by 300 meters with a peak soil geochemical value of 141 ppb Gold. This highly prospective target will also be trenched early in the 2011 exploration season.
>
> The Klondike Kate Zone is an east-west anomaly in the northern portion of the Ten Mile claim group four kilometers east of the Skukum Zone measuring approximately 1600 meters in length and 400 meters in width with gold in soil geochemical results as high as 698 ppb gold and 570 ppm arsenic.

Trenching of selected anomalies in 2010 returned gold values as high as 1.5 g/t gold over 2.0 meters.

Six exploratory diamond drill holes were completed in 2010, primarily directed at providing a better understanding of the historical mineralization of the property and to set the stage for drilling the highly anomalous soil geochemical anomalies discovered late in the 2010 field season.

The 2011 exploration program included expanded soil geochemical grids, airborne geophysics and geological mapping and demonstrated that these gold in soil geochemical anomalies are far more extensive than indicated by the 2010 results and the pronounced linearity of the anomalies suggests that the Jual Vein System is the surface expression of an extensive structurally controlled gold system that dominates the northernmost portion of the property and extends over an area 2700 meters by 3880 meters in size.

> The Skukum Zone was extended to the west to cover an area in excess of 2000 meters by 800 meters in extent. The anomaly remains open to the east and mechanized trenching will be the next step in defining drill targets in this zone.

The Jack London Zone, located on the JV Claim Group north of the Skukum Zone, was significantly expanded northwesterly in the 2011 field program to 1600 meters by 600 meters in extent with a peak soil geochemical value of 787 ppb gold. This highly prospective target will be trenched in the next phase of the exploration program.

The Klondike Kate Zone was extended westerly in the 2011 field season to measure approximately 1950 meters by 800 meters in extent with gold in soil geochemical results as high as 698 ppb gold. This target displays a unique geochemical signature that suggests a different mineralization event from the other zones discovered to date on the property and further work is required before we commit to drilling here in the 2012 exploration season.

A helicopter-borne gamma-ray spectrometry and magnetic survey was contracted to Precision GeoSurveys Inc. and flown in July 2011 comprising acquisition of 296 line-kilometers of geophysical data.

A Prospecting Traverse was conducted on June 7th, 2011 on the RDU 153, 155, 180 and 181 Val Claims which are part of an isolated block of seven claims located generally between what is known locally as the Jual-Val Claim Group to the north and the Ten Claim Group to the south.

The present report is the summary of the Prospecting Traverse conducted in 2011 on the RDU 153, 155, 180 and 181 Claims.

List of Claims

Solomon held an option from Radius Gold Inc. (now Rackla Metals Inc.) to earn a 51% interest in the property. The original Solomon-Radius option agreement covered 266 claims located under the *Yukon Quartz Mining Act* in the Dawson Mining District. On October 12th, 2010 Solomon acquired a further 43 mineral claims to protect the northern extension of the mineralized zones discovered in 2010 on the JV claim group as well as the southeastern flank of the Ten claim group which has yet to be explored. The option agreement was amended to include the 309 claims that comprise the Ten Mile Creek Gold Project but the option was abandoned during the 2012 field season.

The 7 mineral claims that are subject of this Assessment Report are:

Claims for renewal		Ownership		Expiry Date
Claim name	Grant number	Claim Holder	Operator	
RDU 152	YC93961	Rackla Metals Inc.	Solomon Resources Limited	29-Apr-15
RDU 153	YC93962	Rackla Metals Inc.	Solomon Resources Limited	29-Apr-15
RDU 154	YC93963	Rackla Metals Inc.	Solomon Resources Limited	29-Apr-15
RDU 155	YC93964	Rackla Metals Inc.	Solomon Resources Limited	29-Apr-15
RDU 180	YC93989	Rackla Metals Inc.	Solomon Resources Limited	29-Apr-15
RDU 181	YC93990	Rackla Metals Inc.	Solomon Resources Limited	29-Apr-15
RDU 182	YC93991	Rackla Metals Inc.	Solomon Resources Limited	29-Apr-15

Table 1: Claims for Renewal

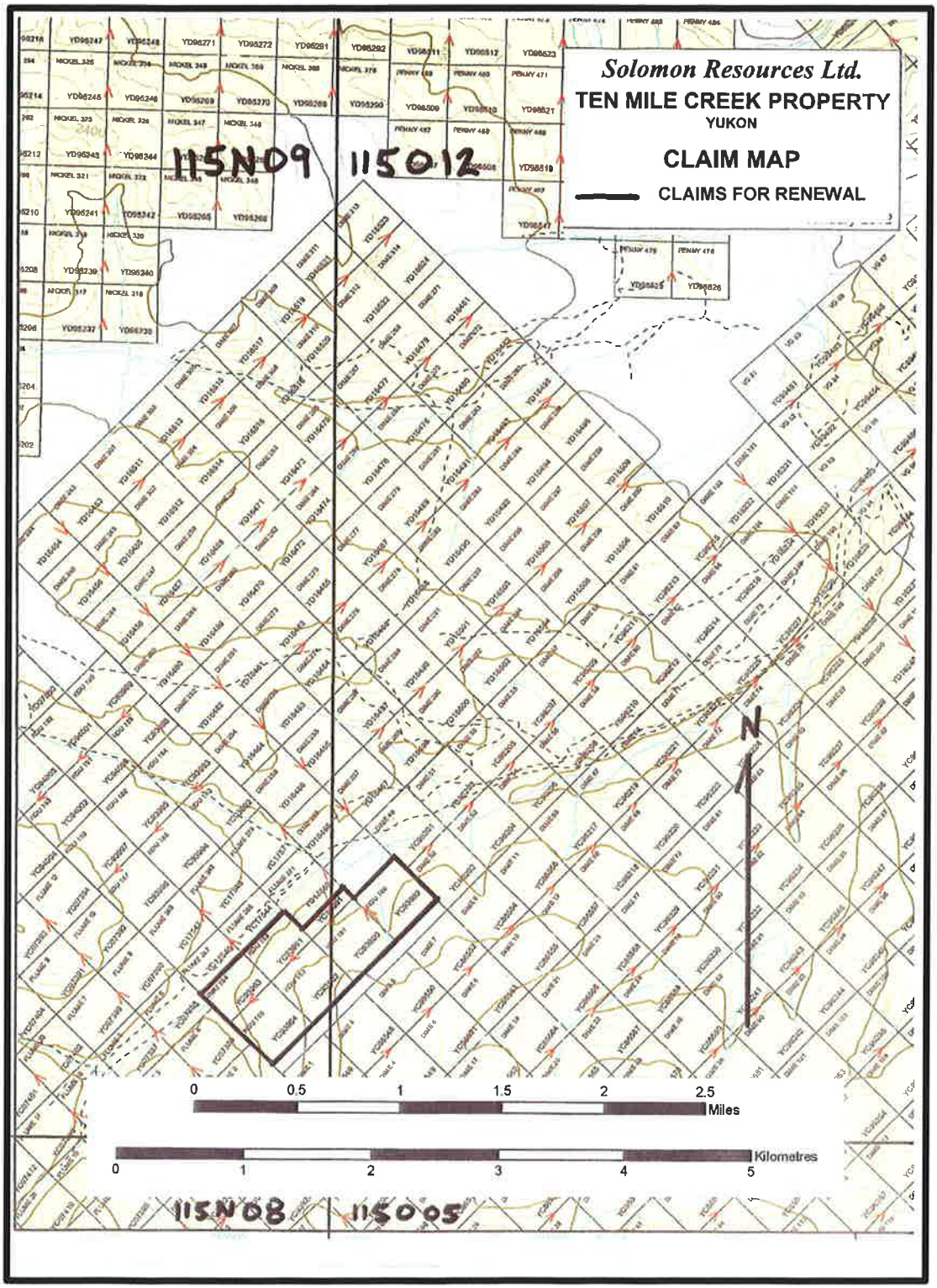
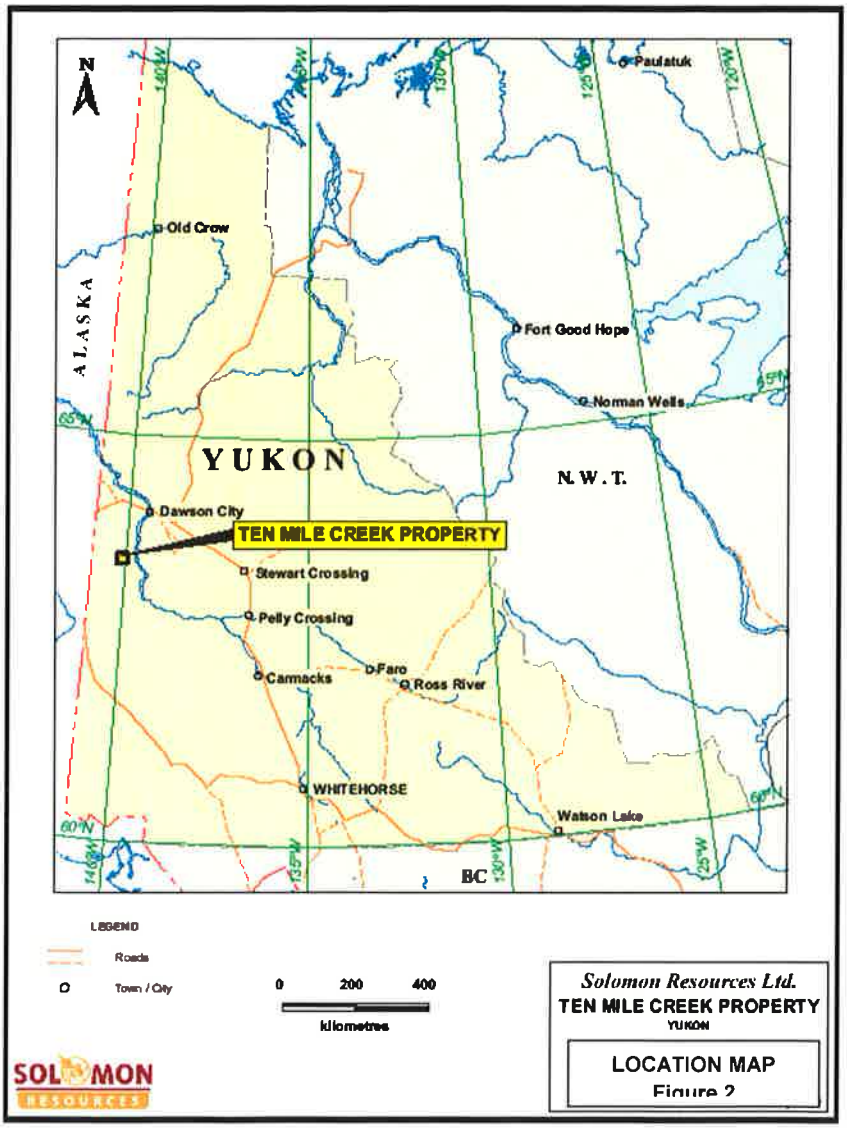


Figure 1: Claims for Renewal RDU 152 – 155 and 180 - 182

Physiography and Location

The property is located approximately 75 kilometers southwest of Dawson City, 10 kilometers south of the Sixty Mile River and 10 kilometers west of the Yukon River.



Ten Mile Creek divides the northernmost Jual-Val claims from the southernmost Ten Claims. The RDU 153, 155, 180 and 181 Claims lie in the Ten Mile Creek valley between these two Claim Groups. Topography on the property is typical of the Dawson Range, with rolling hills incised by steep sloped gullies, which is representative of water run-off being the major contributor to morphology, rather than glaciation. Permafrost typically covers the northern slopes, which are underlain by a thick cover of moss. South slopes are typically covered in

alders and black spruce, while the highest elevation above 3000 feet ASL is above the tree line and covered with a layer of felsenmeer and/or thin layer of soil.

A serviceable four wheel drive road extends from the Lammers Airstrip at the conjunction of Ten Mile Creek with the Sixty Mile River to the creek valley immediately north of the RDU 153, 155, 180 and 181 Claims. There are at present no trails accessing the RDU 153, 155, 180 and 181 Claims.

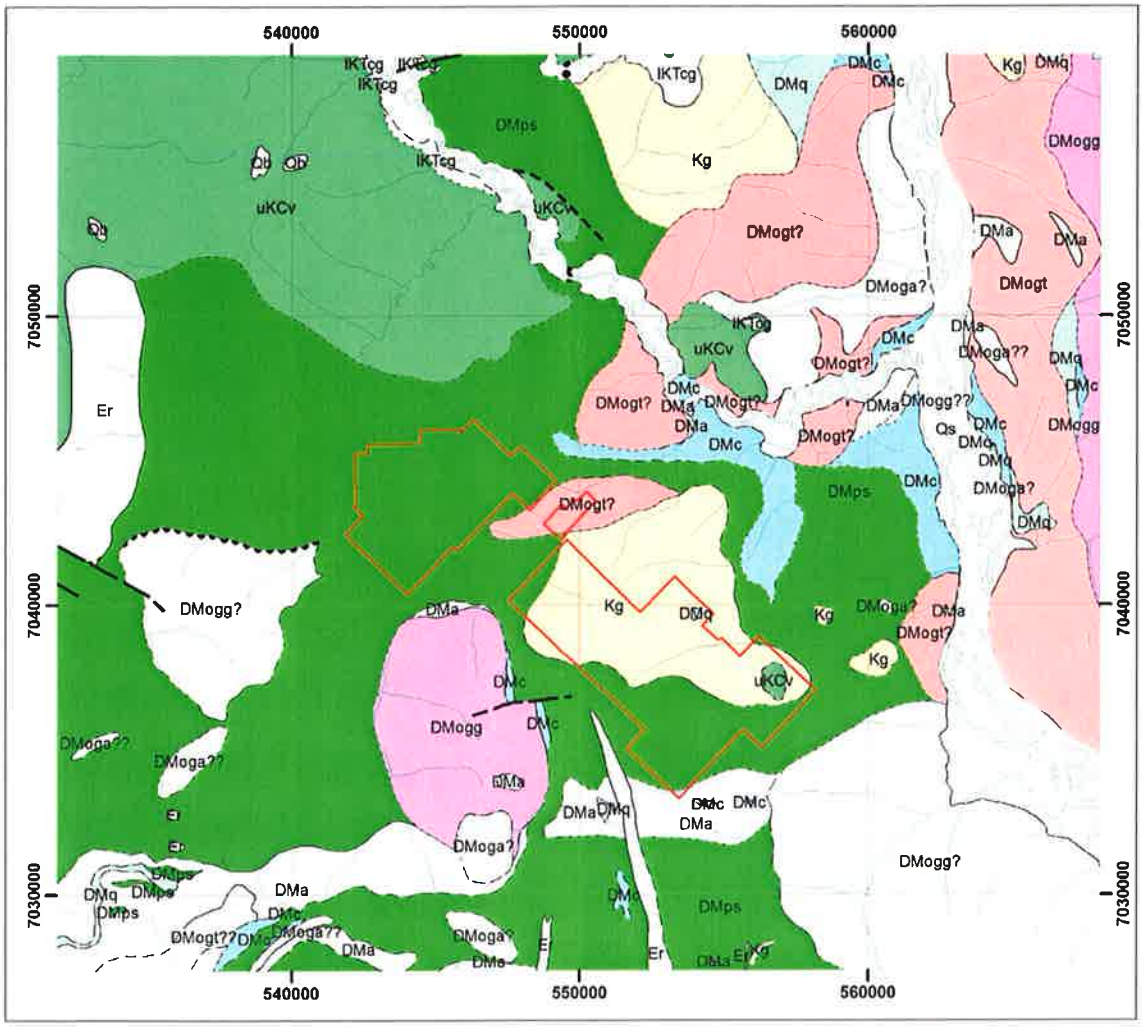
The Ten Mile Creek Gold Project is readily accessible by roll-on/roll-off barge from the Yukon River. The 2011 exploration camp was situated on Ten Mile Creek two kilometers upstream from Lammers Airstrip and exploration was supported by fixed wing aircraft based out of Dawson City.

Geological Setting

The Ten Mile Creek area was regionally mapped by Tempelman-Kluit (1974) on map sheet 115N and Bostock (1942) on map sheet 115O. A multi-disciplinary program, consisting of regional bedrock and surficial geological mapping, and airborne geophysics, was undertaken by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) over the Stewart River area, which included Solomon's claim area from 2000 to 2003. Debicki (1984) and Mortensen (1996) mapped the area immediately north and northeast of the project area, while Wheeler et al (1991), and Gordey and Makepeace (2001) compiled the geology of the territory. In 2006 a compilation map of the area was put together in conjunction with the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) (M. Colpron, OF 2006-1).

In the central Yukon, two main geological components are separated by the major, northwest-trending Tintina Fault. Rocks northeast of this fault represent the Ancient North American margin. Rocks southwest of the fault are accreted crustal fragments, including the pericratonic Yukon- Tanana Terrane, the Intermontane Superterrane consisting of the Stikinia, Quesnellia, Slide Mountain, Cache Creek and Windy-McKinley Terranes, and the Insular Superterrane of the Wrangellia and Alexander Terranes.

The Ten Mile Property is located within the Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) and is comprised of the Upper Devonian Snowcap assemblage, which consists of polydeformed and metamorphosed quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble (M. Colpron 2006).



Legend

solomon's claims

UNIT

- Er
- uKCv
- Kg
- DMogg
- DMogt
- DMogt?
- DMc
- DMps
- DMq

1:200,000

N
W
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S

Figure 3: Geology of the Ten Mile Area

Digital data provided by OF 5122
Digital geology, Stewart river area, Yukon

Figure 3 shows the location of Solomon's claims in relation to the regional geology of the area. Intruded into this assemblage are a series of granitic plutons, varying from highly deformed to almost fresh looking. Dating of the Ten Mile intrusion has revealed a history of multi events dating as old as the Permian (263 Ma), and as young as the early Jurassic (174 Ma).

Much younger Palaeocene (56 Ma) feldspar porphyritic dikes cut the older rocks in a north, north-west direction.

The property scale geology has been found to consist primarily of Permian metamorphic rocks locally exhibiting schistose to gneissic deformation. The schists are mainly silicic and micaceous and the gneiss appears to be of felsic intrusive origin. A large Jurassic-Cretaceous granitic to monzonitic (locally highly silicic) intrusive body underlies the central portion of the property and mapping in the 2010 field season indicates that a larger and possibly coeval intrusive body underlies a portion of the northern JV claim group. Late stage feldspar porphyry dykes related to the Carmacks Volcanic package cut through the country rock in a northerly trend.

Structurally, the Paleozoic rocks exhibit a regional foliation characterized by high strain transposition of layering in the gneiss and schist with abundant intrafolial isoclinal folding that appears to be rootless. The intensity of strain locally grades to mylonitic facies. Primary compositional layering in metasedimentary rocks, unit contacts, and a pre-existing foliation can be traced around closures of the transposition folds, indicating they are at least S2 structures. Secondary deformation appears to accompany the regional metamorphism, which occurred during the mid-Permian.

Geological mapping of the area has proven difficult due to a paucity of outcrop.

Work Program: Prospecting Traverse

A helicopter supported Prospecting Traverse was conducted over the RDU 153, 155, 180 and 181 Claims on June 7th, 2011 by Solomon's Yukon Project Manager James Rogers.

The traverse was designed to search for outcrop in an area that has so far proved resistant to conventional geochemical soil surveys due to persistent permafrost on the north facing slope of the claims.

Rogers was dropped off on the ridge above the planned traverse by helicopter and extracted from the valley below. No outcrop was encountered, and the traverse encountered only thick subalpine vegetation and moss covered slopes. The traverse failed to determine contacts between rock units. It is anticipated from regional mapping that the traverse area is largely underlain by orthogneiss.

Based on this traverse it is believed that only detailed ground geophysics or trenching will determine if the claims deserve any more attention.

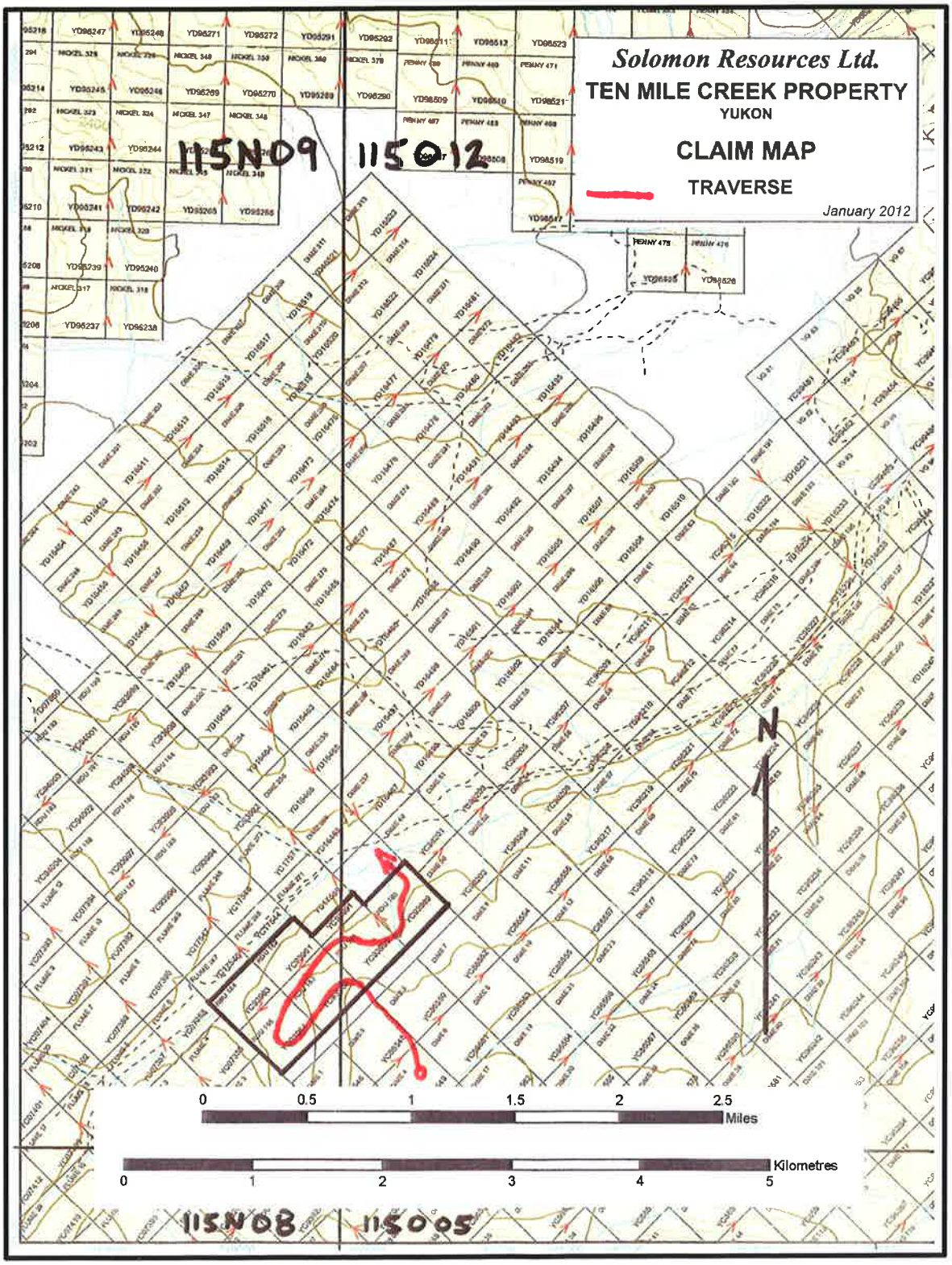


Figure 4: Generalized Extent of Prospecting Traverse

Interpretation and Conclusions

The 2011 Prospecting Traverse failed to identify any outcrop on the RDU 153, 155, 180 and 181 Claims, and confirmed the localized extent of permafrost that complicates traditional soil geochemical surveys.

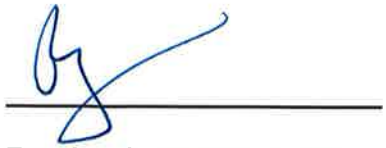
Given the highly prospective nature of the Jual-Val claims to the north and the Ten claims to the south, it is recommended that this outlier be explored on a low priority basis in the course of future programs on the property with ground geophysics consisting of magnetics and 3D induced polarization / resistivity to identify any conductive zones present and possible identify disseminated sulphides which in turn could indicate anomalous gold mineralization.

A watching brief should be maintained over the RDU 152-155 and 180-182 Claims in the event that the operator of the placer leases in the Ten Mile Creek valley to the north extends his operation onto these claims, which may mitigate access and provide some insight into underlying geology and mineralization.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Randall Stewart Rogers, with business address at Solomon Resources Limited, PO Box 938, Vernon, B.C., V1T 6M8, hereby certify that:

- I am a practising Geologist, located in Vernon B.C.;
- I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Licence 35584) and the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (Licence 36474);
- I hold a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geology (1980) from the University of British Columbia;
- I hold a Master of Science degree in Mineral Exploration (1981) from Queen's University at Kingston;
- I have practiced my profession as a geologist since graduation;
- I have a direct interest in the operations of Solomon Resources Ltd.: I am the Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company and a shareholder.
- I have based this report on:
    - Field work conducted by exploration contractors under my direct supervision
    - Historical research into past operations on the claims and adjacent to the claims
- I consent to the use of this report for any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, or support document.



Randall S. Rogers P.Geo.

2012-09-14

Statement of Expenditures

An Application for a Certificate of Work (Grouping HD03182) was filed at Dawson Mining Recorder May 2nd, 2012 allocating $ 2,100.00 in work to the renewal of these claims.

Detailed Cost Breakdown:

Reconnaissance Flight and Traverse support:

Prorated portion of Lakehead Helicopters Inc. flight manifest on June 7th, 2011

2.0hrs @ $950.00/h:		$1,630.00	
GST (12%):		$ 195.00	
	Total	**$ 1,825.00**	**$ 1,825.00**

Field Labour James Rogers @ 275.00/day for 1 day: **$ 275.00**

Total assessment credit for claim renewal = **$ 2,100.00**

Item	Notes	Cost
Reconnaissance Flight and Traverse Support Lakehead Helicopters	June 7th, 2011	$ 1825.00
Field Labour		$ 275.00
	TOTAL	**$ 2,100.00**

Table 2: Statement of Expenditures

Selected References

Campbell, Christopher, 2012. Airborne Geophysical Interpretation of the Ten Mile Creek Property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon (Internal Solomon Resources Limited Report.)

Colpron, M., 2006. Tectonic assemblage map of Yukon-Tanana and related terranes in Yukon and northern British Columbia (1:1,000,000 scale); Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2006-1.

Gordey, S.P. and Ryan, J.J., 2003. Geology, Stewart River area (parts of 115 N/1, 2, 7, 8 and 115 O/2 - 7, 12), Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1772.

Ryan, J.J. and Gordey, S.P. 2004. Geology, Stewart River area, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4641.

Gordey S.P., Williams S.P., Cocking R.B., and Ryan J.J., 2006. Digital Geology, Stewart River area, Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada OF 5122

Pautler, J., 2001. 2000 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Ten Mile Creek Property. Assessment Report 094163

Poon, Jenny, 2011. Precision Geosurveys Inc.: Airborne Geophysical Survey Report, Ten Mile Creek Gold Project – Block and Block B (Internal Solomon Resources Limited Report.)

Potts, Steve, 2011. Ten Mile Property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon: 2010 Geological Report - Soil Sampling, Trenching And Drill Program (Internal Solomon Resources Limited Report.)