



GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

NICKEL PROJECT

Dawson, Yukon Territory

Nickel 1-100	YD54385-484
Nickel 101-538	YD95021-458
Nickel 539-598	YD133621-680

NTS: 115N/09 & 115O/12

Latitude 63°31'N Longitude 140°01'W

Dawson Mining District

For:

White Pine Resources Inc.
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Toronto, ON, M5H 3L5

By:
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November 20, 2013



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1.0 Executive Summary

The Nickel Project covering 121.8 km² is comprised of 598 quartz claims and is located on NTS map sheets 115N/09 & 115O/12. The Nickel project covers a portion of the Lower Sixtymile river and extends Southwest over the Twentymile creek drainage. The project is within the unglaciated Yukon Plateau, approximately 50 km southwest of Dawson City, which is 538 km by paved highway north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is situated in the Dawson Mining District centered at a latitude of 63°31'N and a longitude of 140°01'W. The Nickel group of claims is part of a larger claim block call the 'Money Project' comprised of the Nickel, Penny and Toonie claims, Penny and Nickel claims, which are owned by Shawn Ryan of Dawson City, Yukon Territory. White Pine Resources Inc. of Toronto, Ontario currently holds an option the Money Project.

The Money Project is underlain by Devono-Mississippian metasedimentary rocks including metamorphosed fine clastic rocks, quartzite and local marble horizons, which are intruded by plugs and stocks of probable Jurassic aged granite to granodiorite and related Jurassic and Permian dykes and/or sills. The above units are unconformably overlain by rhyodacite to dacite and lesser andesite to basalt flows of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group, locally with Early Cretaceous conglomerate at the base of the sequence, and intruded by an Eocene rhyodacite quartz feldspar porphyry stock and possible related dykes. Limited mapping has been done on the Nickel project to date.

The Money Project had a detailed Airborne survey conducted on the entire property in 2011. Magnetic and Radiometric data was collected. Flightlines were flown East-West at 100m spacing with North-South tie lines flown at 1000m spacing. No significant followup work has been conducted based on the results of the airborne survey.

This report is the interpretation of the airborne Magnetic and Radiometric survey for the purpose of generating exploration targets within the context of regional geophysics, regional geology and property geochemical sampling.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

2.1 Location (Figure A)

The NICKEL Project, NTS map sheets 115N/9 & 115O/12 covers a portion of the lower Sixtymile River and covers much of the land that is drained by the Twenty Mile creek. It is approximately 65 km southwest of Dawson City, Yukon Territory (*Figure A*). Dawson City is 538 km by paved highway north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory (*Figure A*). The property is centered at a latitude of 63°31'N and a longitude of 140°01'W.

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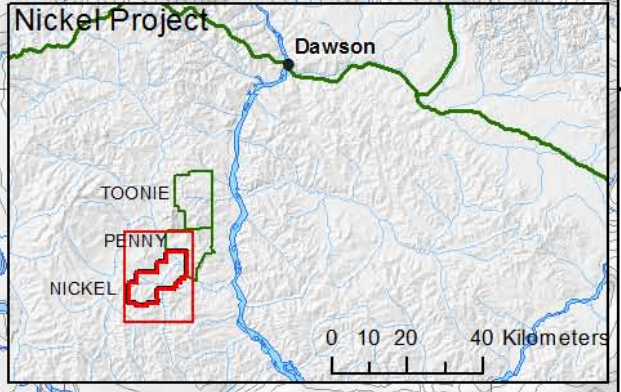
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	Ground Truth Exploration	
	NICKEL PROJECT: Locator Map	
NTS Mapsheet:	Prepared By: I. Fage	Date: Nov 20, 2013
115N/09	Scale: 1 : 85,000	Datum: NAD83, UTM 7



Nickel Project

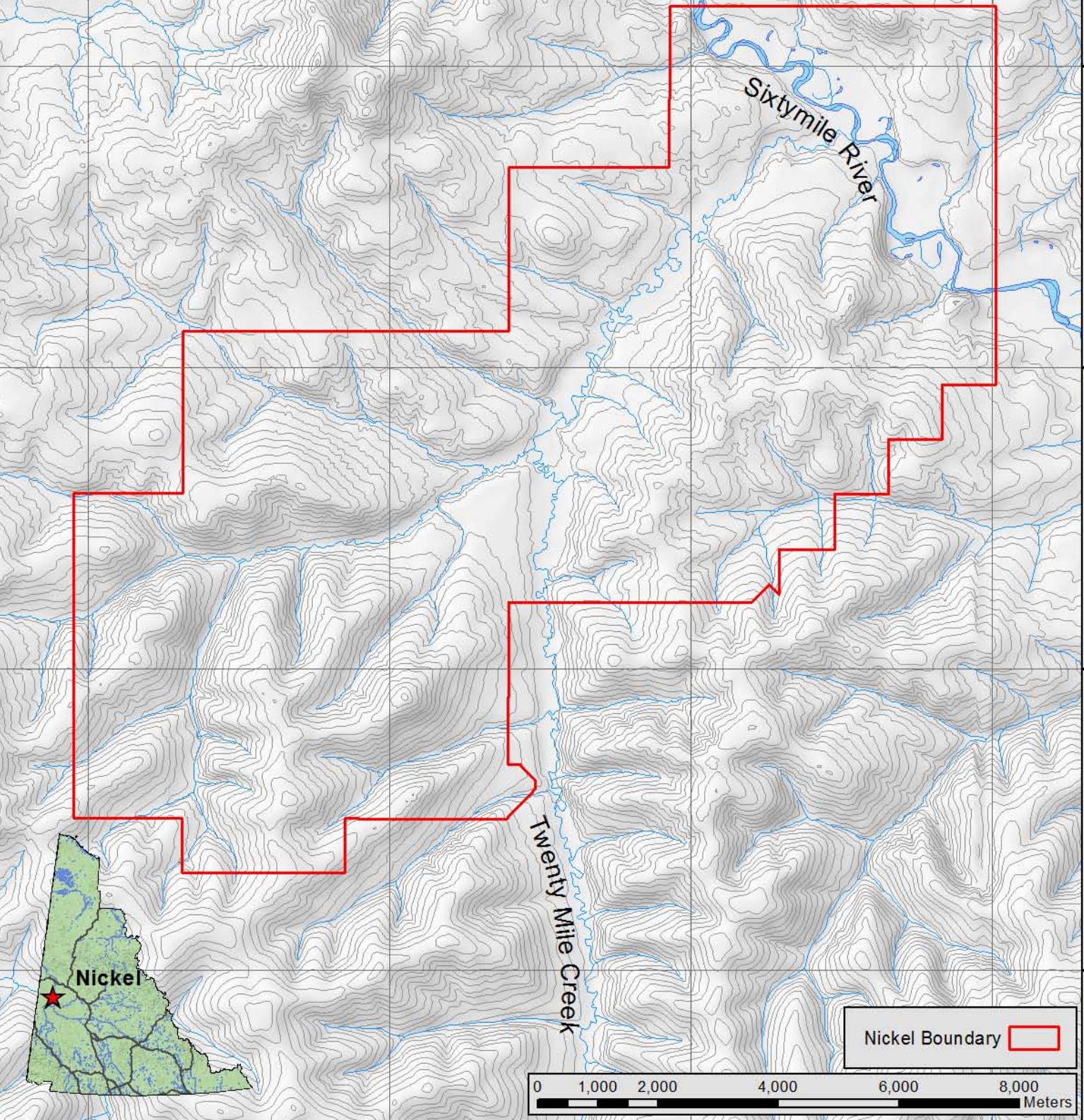

Dawson

TOONIE


PENNY

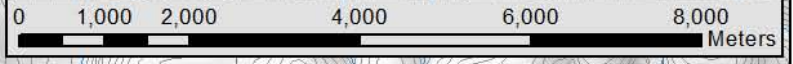
NICKEL

0 10 20 40 Kilometers

Nickel

Nickel Boundary 



0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 Meters



2.2 Claim Tenure (Figure B)

The NICKEL Project consists of 598 contiguous Yukon Quartz Mining claims covering an area of approximately 121 km² in the Dawson Mining District (*Figure B*). The mineral claims were located by GPS and compass and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheets 115N/9 & 115O/12 and are available for viewing in the Dawson Mining Recorder's Office. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows and a detailed statement of claims is shown in Appendix.

TABLE 1: Claim data summary

Claim Name	Grant No.	No. of Claims
Nickel 1-100	YD54385-484	100
Nickel 101-420	YD95021-340	320
Nickel 421-538	YD95341-458	118
Nickel 539-598	YD133621-680	60
	Total	598

The owner of all of the Nickel 1-598 claims is Shawn Ryan 70%, Wildwood Exploration Inc. 30%. White Pine Resources Inc. holds an option for the claims.

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

3.1 Access and Infrastructure

The property is accessible via helicopter from Dawson City, 65km to the northeast. Access is also available by fixed wing aircraft to the Lammers Airstrip, which is located at approximately 7046980mN, 554360mE, Nad 83, Zone 7, at the mouth of Ten Mile Creek. There is barge access along the Yukon River to the mouth of the Sixty Mile River, 7 km east of the airstrip by road, but separated by a ford across the Sixty Mile River. A road accessed placer operations along Ten Mile Creek upstream from the Lammers airstrip. Water is available in the project area from Sixty Mile River and its main local tributary, northerly flowing Twenty Mile Creek, and tributaries of Twenty Mile Creek.

Dawson City is the closest town of significant size, with a population of approximately 2000. Facilities include an airport, with regular air service from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. It has two helicopter bases, and all reasonable amenities for logistical support.

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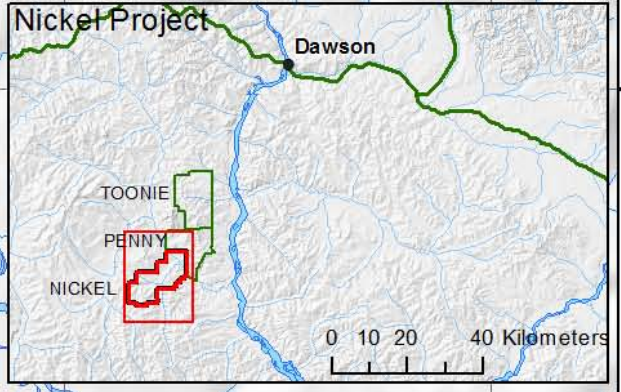
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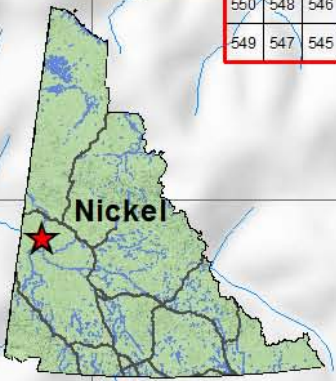
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	Ground Truth Exploration	
	NICKEL PROJECT: Claim Map	
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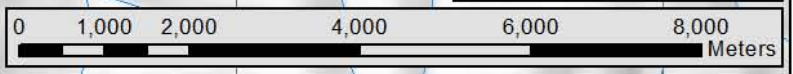


NICKEL 1-598

239	240	420	418	416	414	412	410	408	406	404	402
237	238	419	417	415	413	411	409	407	405	403	401
235	236	279	280	315	316	400	398	396	394	392	390
233	234	277	278	313	314	399	397	395	393	391	389
231	232	275	276	311	312	343	344	367	368	387	388
229	230	273	274	309	310	341	342	365	366	385	386
131	132	163	164	195	196	227	228	271	272	307	308
129	130	161	162	193	194	225	226	269	270	305	306
127	128	159	160	191	192	223	224	267	268	303	304
125	126	157	158	189	190	221	222	265	266	301	302
123	124	155	156	187	188	219	220	263	264	299	300
121	122	153	154	185	186	217	218	261	262	297	298
119	120	151	152	183	184	215	216	259	260	295	296
475	476	487	488	499	500	511	512	535	536	523	524
473	474	485	486	497	498	509	510	533	534	521	522
471	472	483	484	495	496	507	508	531	532	519	520
469	470	481	482	493	494	505	506	529	530	517	518
467	468	479	480	491	492	503	504	527	528	515	516
576	575	552	551	465	466	51	52	63	64	75	76
578	577	554	553	463	464	49	50	61	62	73	74
580	579	556	555	461	462	47	48	59	60	71	72
582	581	558	557	459	460	45	46	57	58	69	70
584	583	560	559	457	458	43	44	55	56	67	68
586	585	562	561	455	456	41	42	53	54	65	66
588	587	564	563	453	454	39	40	51	52	63	64
590	589	566	565	451	452	37	38	49	50	61	62
592	591	568	567	449	450	35	36	47	48	59	60
594	593	570	569	447	448	33	34	45	46	57	58
596	595	572	571	445	446	31	32	43	44	55	56
598	597	574	573	443	444	29	30	41	42	53	54
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Nickel Boundary 



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3.2 Physiography and Climate

The NICKEL Project covers moderate rolling hills transecting the placer drainage of the Sixty Mile River. It is located within the unglaciated Yukon Plateau (*Figure A*). The property is drained by the Sixty Mile River and its northerly flowing tributary Twenty Mile Creek. Elevation ranges from just under 1200 feet along the Sixty Mile River to just over 3300 feet on the ridgetops at the southern limit of the property.

Vegetation is typical boreal forest consisting of white spruce, birch and poplar on well-drained slopes and black spruce on poorly drained frozen north facing slopes. Exposure is extremely poor but does exist along ridgetops, along some slopes as talus boulders and locally along creeks. Portions of the Nickel claims were burned in 2004..

The area has a northern interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with warm summers, long cold winters and light precipitation. Approximate daily averages in July are 20°C, dropping to 5°C at night, and in January -25°C during the day, dropping to -35°C overnight with -50°C not uncommon. Annual precipitation for Dawson averages about 325 millimetres, including close to 200 mm of rain and 160 mm of snow. The exploration season lasts from late May until late September.

4.0 Geology

4.1 Regional Geology (Figure C)

The following regional geology of the Stewart River map sheet (115N-O) is primarily summarized from Gordey et al. (2006) and the YGS digital Bedrock Geology compilation. (*from: MONEY PROJECT Technical Report, Dec 15, 2010, J. Pautler*)

The Nickel Project occurs within the Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana Terrane, southwest of the Tintina Fault, dominated in the regional area by Devonian to Mississippian metasiliciclastic rocks (**DMps**), which interfinger with, and are stratigraphically overlain by, intermediate to mafic amphibolite (**DMA**). The metasiliciclastic rocks include metamorphosed fine clastic rocks, quartzite (**DMq**) and conglomerate (**DMcg**). The above lithologies include marble horizons (**DMc**) and are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade. Devonian to Mississippian metasedimentary rocks (quartzite and metapelite) of the Nasina Assemblage (**DMNq**) lie structurally above and/or may partly be equivalent to the above metaclastic unit.

Abundant orthogneiss bodies of Devonian to Mississippian (**DMog** - undivided, **DMogg**, **DMoga**, **DMogta**) and Permian ages (**Pog**- undivided, **Pogg**, **Poga**), with compositions ranging from granite (**g**) to K-spar augen bearing (**a**), to tonalite and diorite (**t**), occur within Yukon-Tanana Terrane. Narrow bodies of Paleozoic ultramafic rocks (**mPum**), commonly



serpentinized (**mPums**) also occur within the area.

The above units are interpreted to represent two arcs, an older Devonian to Mississippian arc consisting of amphibolite (**DMa**) and associated subvolcanic intrusions (**DMogg**, **DMoga**, **DMogt**) built on a siliciclastic basement (**DMps**, **DMq**, **DMcg**, **DMNq**) and a Permian arc of granitic orthogneiss (**Pogg**, **Poga**) and coeval metavolcanic rocks (**PKs**) built on the Devonian-Mississippian arc.

The above lithologies are intruded by small plugs and stocks of Cretaceous and/or Jurassic aged quartz monzonite and granodiorite (**Kg**) and Jurassic aged granodiorite (**eJgd**), and unconformably overlain by massive andesite flows and breccias of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKv**), locally with Early Cretaceous coarse clastic to conglomerate sedimentary rocks (**IKcg**) at the base of the sequence. Eocene feldspar ± quartz porphyry stocks and dykes (**Er**) intrude the above. All of the above lithologies are overlain by small, isolated occurrences of Quaternary basalt (**Qb**).

Northwest trending faults predominate on the map sheet, locally with more northerly trends (particularly in the central map area) and fewer (or more poorly documented) northeast trends. The author has interpreted a northwest trending fault along the lower Stewart, Yukon and lower Sixty Mile rivers (*Figure C*).

4.2 Property Geology (Figure D)

(from: MONEY PROJECT Technical Report, Dec 15, 2010, J. Pautler)

The oldest rocks shown to underlie the Money Project are Devonian-Mississippian quartz-mica schists, grading to paragneiss (**DMps**), representing metasiliciclastic rocks, which are primarily exposed on the Nickel and southwest Penny claims. The metasiliciclastic rocks include metamorphosed fine clastic rocks, quartzite (**DMq**), rare conglomerate (**DMcg**) and local marble horizons (**DMc**), and are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade. The quartzite member of this unit (**DMq**) is documented on the northeast Penny to southeast Toonie claims. Marble, calc-silicate and hornfelsed metasedimentary rocks are exposed in the southern Nickel claims.

The above lithologies are intruded by plugs and stocks of probable Jurassic aged granite to granodiorite (**Kg**), and related dykes and/or sills, and unconformably overlain by primarily rhyodacite to dacite flows of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKv**), locally with Early Cretaceous conglomerate at the base of the sequence (**IKTcg**).



An intrusion is documented on the eastern Penny claims (*Ryan and Gordey, 2005*), which will be referred to as the Penny stock. The Jual stock has been outlined just south of the Nickel claims and may extend onto it (*Pautler, 1999*). This stock is similar to the Ten stock, two km to the south (*Pautler, 1999*). Float/subcrop of a similar intrusion (Nickel stock) was noted on the southern Nickel claims and its presence is supported by the Geological Survey of Canada airborne potassium (*Figure 7*) and thorium/potassium (*Figure 8*) data (*Shives et al., 2002*), which show a potassium high and a thorium/ potassium low for the intrusions. A similar signature occurs on the western Penny claims along the Sixty Mile River, possibly defining another stock which will be referred to as the Sixty stock.

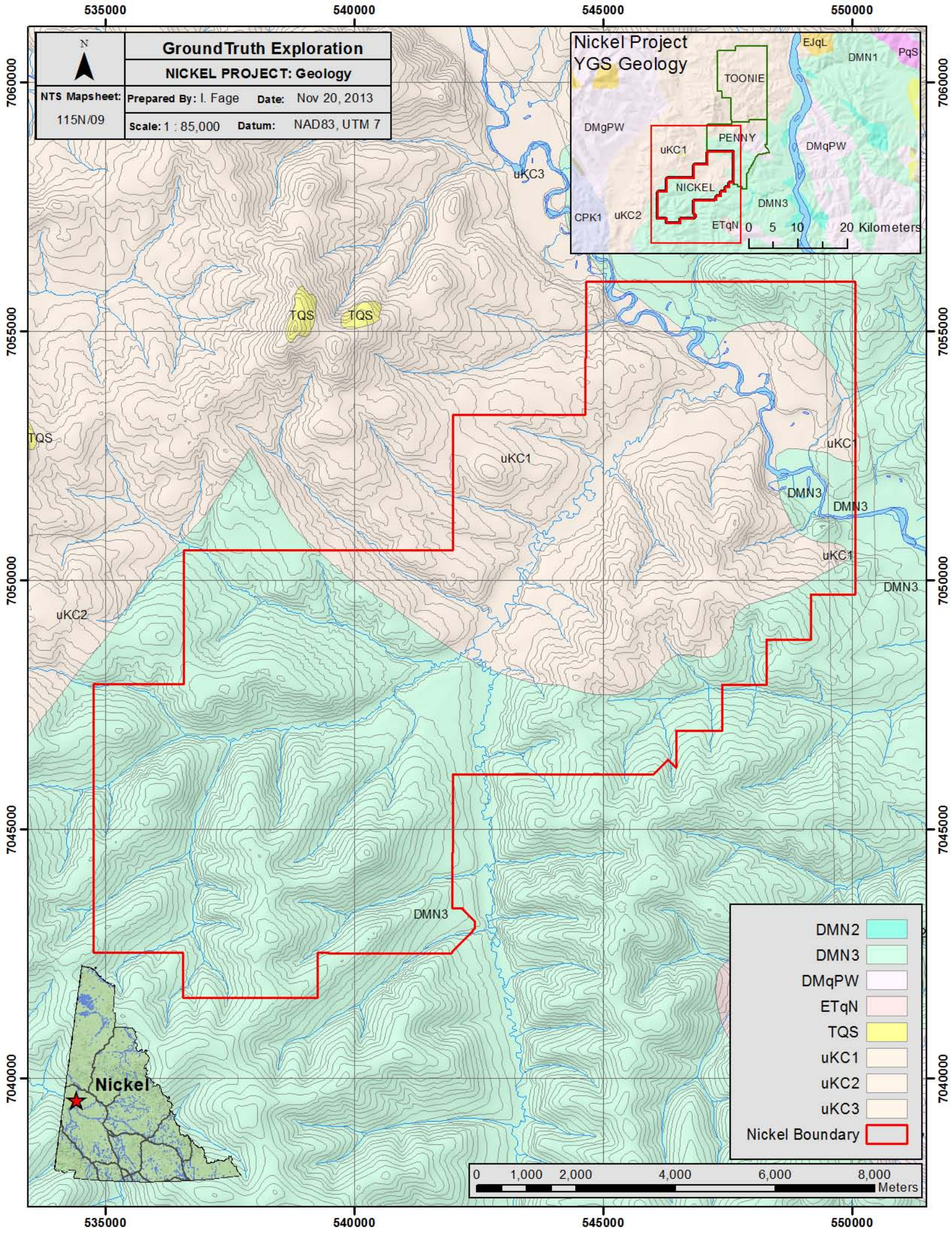
The intrusions in the area have been mapped as Cretaceous but a Jurassic date has been obtained for the Ten stock (*Mortensen, 2010 personal communication*), which is similar to the Jual stock. A recent date on dykes outboard of the Ten stock on the Dime property show a Permian age (*Bennett, 2010 personal communication*), similar to dates obtained from dykes at the Teacher showing at White Gold (*Mortensen, 2010 personal communication*).

Extensive rhyodacite to dacite, with lesser andesite and basalt flows of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKCv**), underlie the Toonie, northern Penny and northern Nickel claims, masking the older lithologies. An Early Cretaceous conglomerate (regolith) is exposed locally at the base of the sequence (**IKTcg**) on the northeastern Toonie claims, northern Penny claims and northeastern Nickel claims. The older lithologies may be exposed in creek valleys beneath the Carmacks Group and basal conglomerate.

A stock of Eocene rhyodacite quartz feldspar porphyry underlies Mt. Tyrrell just west of the Toonie claims and extends onto the northwestern Penny claim area. This stock also exhibits a potassium high signature, similar to the possible Jurassic aged intrusions (Ten, Jual, Nickel and Penny), but not a thorium/potassium low.

Geology Legend for Figures C & D:

TQS	resistant, brown weathering, columnar jointed, vesicular to massive basalt flows; minor pillow basalt; basaltic tuff and breccia (Selkirk Volcanics)
uKC	a volcanic succession dominated by basic volcanic strata (1), but including felsic volcanic rocks dominantly (?) at the base of the succession (2) and locally, basal clastic strata (3) (70 ma approx)1. augite olivine basalt and breccia; hornblende feldspar porphyry andesite and dacite flows; vesicular, augite phyric andesite and trachyte; minor sandy tuff, granite boulder conglomerate, agglomerate and associated epiclastic rocks (Carmacks Gp., Little Ridge Volcanics, Casino Volcanics)
DMN	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 Nising Assemblage



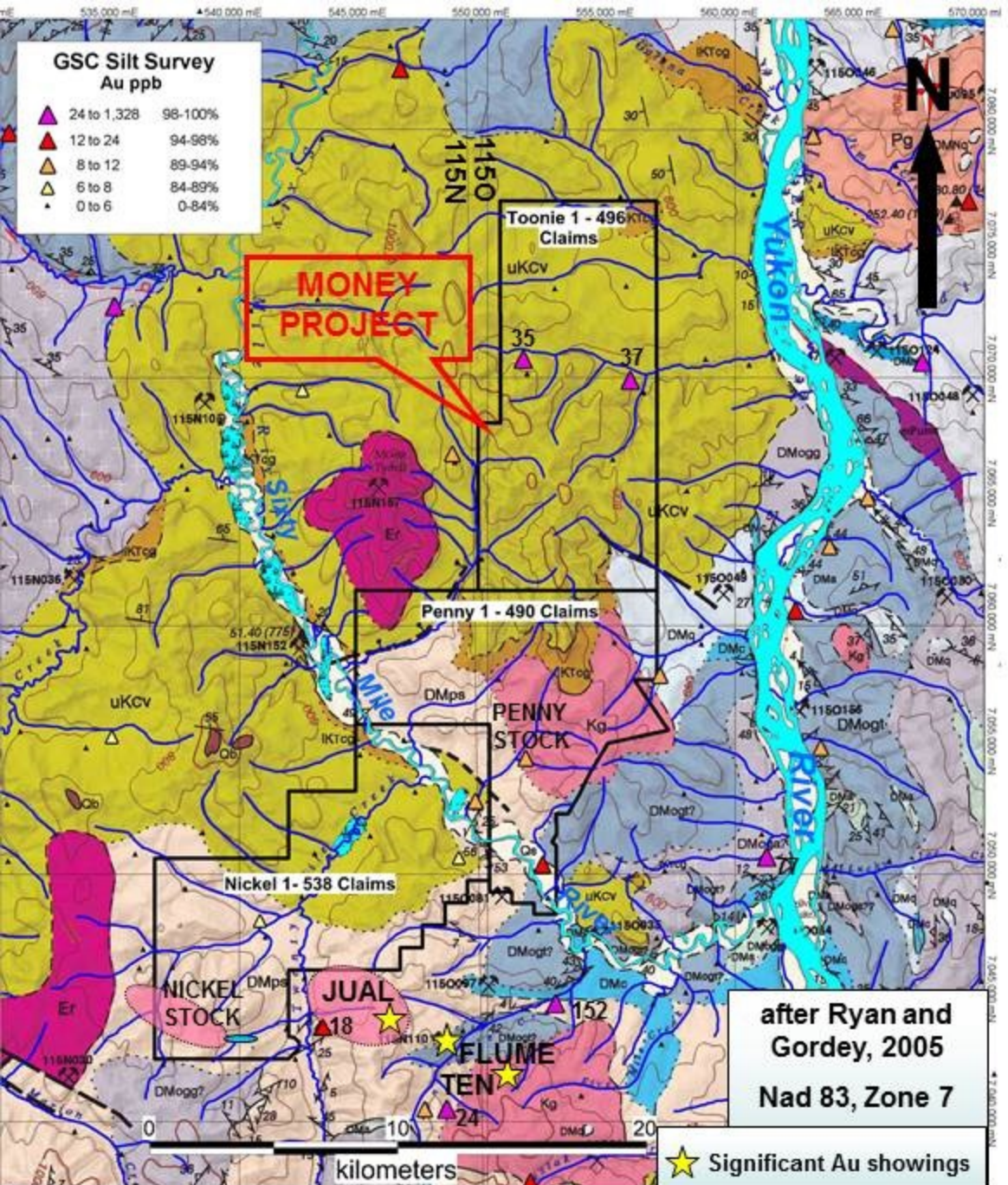


FIGURE 4: PROPERTY GEOLOGY MONEY PROJECT



5.0 EXPLORATION

5.1 Historic Exploration

To date, an extensive regional soil sampling program was conducted along major ridges and spurs with a small follow-up soil grid over an Au-As-Sb anomaly on the SE extent of the NICKEL property in 2011. A small prospecting and mapping program was conducted by Jean Pautler as follow-up to this anomaly. Additionally, a property wide airborne magnetic/radiometric survey was flown by Precision Geosurveys in 2011. This report shows the results of an interpretation of the NICKEL airborne dataset in the context of existing neighboring exploration targets with available data and of regional geophysical data.

The following is a brief summary of exploration work conducted on the Nickel Project to date:

2011: GroundTruth Exploration, Soil Sampling- 1763 Soil Samples collected on Nickel Claims. 1567 Reconnaissance ridge and spur soil samples and a followup grid of 196 soils.

2011: Precision Geosurveys, Airborne Survey- Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey over entire Nickel project at 100m E-W flightline spacing.

2011: Cantex Ltd., Heavy Mineral Sampling- Limited sampling of heavy minerals in silts on selected locations on Nickel project.

2012: GroundTruth Exploration, Soil/Silt Sampling- 128 infill ridge and spur soil samples and 20 silt samples collected on Nickel Claims.

2012: JP Exploration Services, Geology and Prospecting- 25 rock samples were collected on Nickel Claims.

5.2 Current Exploration

2013: Shawn Ryan, Airborne Interpretation- Study of NICKEL Airborne survey dataset with regional Geophysics and property + neighboring geochemical data.



6.0 Interpretation of NICKEL Airborne survey

This study was a combination of interpreting the GSC 2001 - 2002 Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric survey over known mineralization found during the last 4-5 years just east of the Nickel Property (Dime, Jual, Ten and Flume) and applying the same marker airborne geophysical signatures to the Penny 2011 Airborne Survey.

Part of this study I also digitize or gather all the known digitize soil work and created a 20 ppb Au contour line (yellow or black) to overlay on the various geophysical survey maps.

Some definite geophysical marker signature appeared and have led to coming up with six different target areas (Target A - F) for future soil work. Three of these areas have had some soil work and three of them have had no soil work done.

The main criteria for picking out potential gold bearing targets and ranking in priority were the Potassium Map, the RTK Ratio Map, the Ternary Map, and Thorium map. I will describe below what the signature were and how I used them.

- 1) Potassium Alteration Map, here we could see that the known gold in soil was associated with or along the contact area of potassium high (red) areas.
- 2) Thorium Alteration Map, here we could see that the known gold in soil was associated with mid-range (yellow-greenish) thorium values and where the higher intensity thorium anomalies (red) were associated with Eocene dikes and or Carmack volcanics and it looks like the lower thorium values (blue areas) were indicating quartz mica schist meta-sediments area.
- 3) RTK ratio Map, this is a ratio map of thorium over potassium and it's another good alteration map, here we could see a nice clear relationship with the known gold soil anomalies and RTK low areas (blue), you can also use this map to see the Eocene dikes standing out as RTK highs (red) areas.
- 4) The fourth map used was the Ternary alteration map; this is map that uses a ratio of potassium, thorium and uranium to come with a color map. Again we could see a clear association with known gold mineralization and Ternary pink areas and the Eocene



dikes stand out as green areas.

The Regional GSC Magnetic Map and the Penny Property Tilt Derivative Magnetic Maps

The next set of maps used based on the airborne surveys were the magnetic maps, here the MDRU Research has shown that many of the known gold mineralization such as the White Golden Saddle, QV (VG Zone) are associated north northwest structures intersected with east trending structures. So priority was given to areas with multiple cross structure. We also produce a nice new magnetic interpreted map called a Magnetic Tilt Derivative Map, which can be calculated from the existing airborne magnetic survey data. This is relatively new magnetic map produced has had great success in mapping out narrow gold bearing structures (Coffee Creek Geoscience Presentation, 2013), so we produce the same kind of map for with the Penny Airborne data and used it as primary structure interpretation map.

Now I will present the compilation maps and description for each Figure produced.

- Figure # 1 Here we have the GSC Regional Potassium Airborne Map showing the known gold in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jual and Flume properties, associated with potassium highs (red areas). I also highlighted the best potential targets found on the Penny Claims.
- Figure # 2 Here we have the GSC Regional RTK Airborne Map showing the known gold in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jual and Flume properties associated with RTK lows (blue areas). I also highlighted the best potential targets found on the Penny Claims.
- Figure # 3 Here we have the GSC Regional Thorium Airborne Map showing the known gold in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jual and Flume properties associated with thorium mid-range values (yellow-greenish areas). We can also clearly see the Eocene dikes, thorium high (red areas). I also highlighted the best potential targets found on the Penny Claims.
- Figure # 4 Here we have the GSC Regional Ternary Airborne Map showing the known gold in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jual and Flume properties associated with Ternary pink areas. We can also clearly see the Eocene dikes, showing up as ternary green areas. I also highlighted the best potential targets



found on the Nickel Claims.

- Figure # 5 Here we have the GSC Regional Magnetic Airborne Map showing the known gold in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jual and Flume properties associated with north northwest trending magnetic low structures and the Dime areas also is associated with east west off set thought to be a cross structure. I also highlighted the best potential targets found on the Nickel Claims.
- Figure # 6 Here we have the GSC Regional Potassium Airborne Map showing the known gold in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jual and Flume properties with the Nickel Property detail Potassium Map. I highlighted the targets (white solid lines) taken from the GSC Potassium map and we can see the Penny Airborne survey is correlating nicely (which it should) but also given us a little better resolution. I also plotted out the Thorium highs Red solid lines to show how some potassium high anomalies are also with thorium high anomalies, most likely Eocene dikes. I also highlighted the best potential targets found on the Nickel Claims.
- Figure # 7 Here we have the GSC Regional Thorium Airborne Map showing the known gold in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jual and Flume properties with the Nickel Property detail Thorium Map. I highlighted the targets (white solid lines) taken from the GSC Potassium map. We can see the known gold mineralization is associated with mid-range thorium anomalies. I also plotted out the Thorium highs Red solid lines; with the Potassium highs Black dashed lines to show the relationship between the two elements. I also highlighted the best potential targets found on the Nickel Claims.
- Figure # 8 Here we have the GSC Regional RTK Ratio Airborne Map showing the known gold in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jual and Flume properties with the Nickel Property detail RTK Ratio Map. I highlighted the targets (white solid lines) taken from the GSC Potassium map. We can see the known gold mineralization is associated with RTK low areas (blue). I also plotted out the Thorium highs Red solid lines and you can see a clear relationship with the RTK highs (red areas). This map Nickel Claims.
- Figure # 9 Here we have the GSC Regional Ternary Airborne Map showing the known gold



in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jua and Flume properties. I could not get the exact color ratio for the Nickel Airborne so I just presented the GSC data. We can see that the known gold mineralization is associated with Ternary pink areas, I highlighted the Nickel potential targets (white solid lines) taken from the GSC Potassium map and they also associated with the Ternary pink areas.

- Figure # 10 Here we have the GSC Regional Magnetic Airborne Map showing the known gold in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jua and Flume properties associated with north northwest trending magnetic low structures. I added the Nickel detail Airborne magnetic survey and you can see some nice regional north northwest trending structures running up through Target A, B, C and F zone. We can also see Target E is at the intersection of cross east west trending structure.
- Figure # 11 Here we have the GSC Regional Magnetic Airborne Map showing the known gold in soil mineralization found on the Dime, Ten, Jua and Flume properties associated with north northwest trending magnetic low structures. I added the Nickel detail Airborne magnetic Tilt Derivative survey and you can see some nice regional north northwest trending structures running up through Target A, B, C and F zone. We can also see Target E is at the intersection of cross east west trending structure.
- Figure # 12 Same magnetic Tilt Derivative map as above (Figure 11) but with interpreted north northwest trending magnetic lows (Black line) and east west trending magnetic low (Red lines) cross structure.
- Figure # 13 Target - A Magnetic Tilt Derivative Map showing more detail with structure interpretation, I also put in suggested (black dashed circles) of where to target the next round of soil work.
- Figure # 13-A Target - A RTK Ratio Map with structural interpretation lines and outline of potassium anomaly (solid white outline). Also include suggested soil sampling location in black dashed line circles. As you can see there is a strong RTK alteration (blue area) zone. Even though there was some past soil work on ridge tops and along creek valleys bottom, I feel more soil work should be undertaken



before dropping claims.

Figure # 14 Target - B Magnetic Tilt Derivative Map showing more detail with structure interpretation, I also put in suggested (black dashed circles) of where to target the next round of soil work.

Figure # 14-A Target - B RTK Ratio Map with structural interpretation lines and outline of potassium anomaly (solid white outline). Also include suggested soil sampling location in black dashed line circles. As you can see there is a strong RTK alteration (blue area) zone in between the proposed soil sampling location. I feel the north east soil sampling location is of merit even though it is not in the RTK low, but because the structure complexity it is a worthwhile soil target.

Figure # 15 Target - C Magnetic Tilt Derivative Map showing more detail with structure interpretation, I also put in suggested (black dashed circles) of where to target the next round of soil work. As you see all three areas are in structure complex areas associated with potassium high area.

Figure # 15-A Target - C RTK Ratio Map with structural interpretation lines and outline of potassium anomaly (solid white outline). Also include suggested soil sampling location in black dashed line circles. As you can see there is a strong RTK alteration (blue area) zone associated with all three proposed soil sample location areas

Figure # 16 Target - D Magnetic Tilt Derivative Map showing more detail with structure interpretation, I also put in suggested (black dashed circles) of where to target the next round of soil work. As you see the proposed soil area is sitting in between two large regional north trending magnetic low structures with a complex structure breaking pattern associated with a potassium anomaly. This area has had no soil work in the past.

Figure # 16-A Target - D RTK Ratio Map with structural interpretation lines and outline of potassium anomaly (solid white outline). Also include suggested soil sampling



location in black dashed line circles. As you can see there is a strong RTK alteration (blue area) zone associated with the proposed soil sampling area and is also associated with a potassium high anomaly.

Figure # 17 Target - E Magnetic Tilt Derivative Map showing more detail with structure interpretation, I also put in suggested (black dashed circle) of where to target the next round of soil work. As you see the proposed soil area is sitting along a couple of large regional north trending magnetic low structures with a complex structure breaking pattern associated with a potassium anomaly on the western part of the proposed soil sampling area. This target also hold a large amount of east west trending cross structure creating good opportunity for gold mineralization.

Figure # 17-A Target - E RTK Ratio Map with structural interpretation lines and outline of potassium anomaly (solid white outline). Also include suggested soil sampling location in black dashed line circle. As you can see there is a strong RTK alteration (blue area) zone associated with the proposed soil sampling area. This area is also new to soil sampling so a ridge and spur sampling program is warranted.

Figure # 18 Target - F Magnetic Tilt Derivative Map showing more detail with structure interpretation, I also put in suggested (black dashed circle running north-west) of where to target the next round of soil work. As you see all three areas are in structure complex areas associated with potassium high area.

Figure # 18-A Target - F RTK Ratio Map with structural interpretation lines and outline of potassium anomaly (solid white outline). Also include suggested soil sampling location in black dashed line circle (north west trend). As you can see there is a strong RTK alteration (blue area) zone associated with the proposed soil sampling area and the potassium high anomaly. Again this will be an interesting area to soil as we have historical soil from the area.

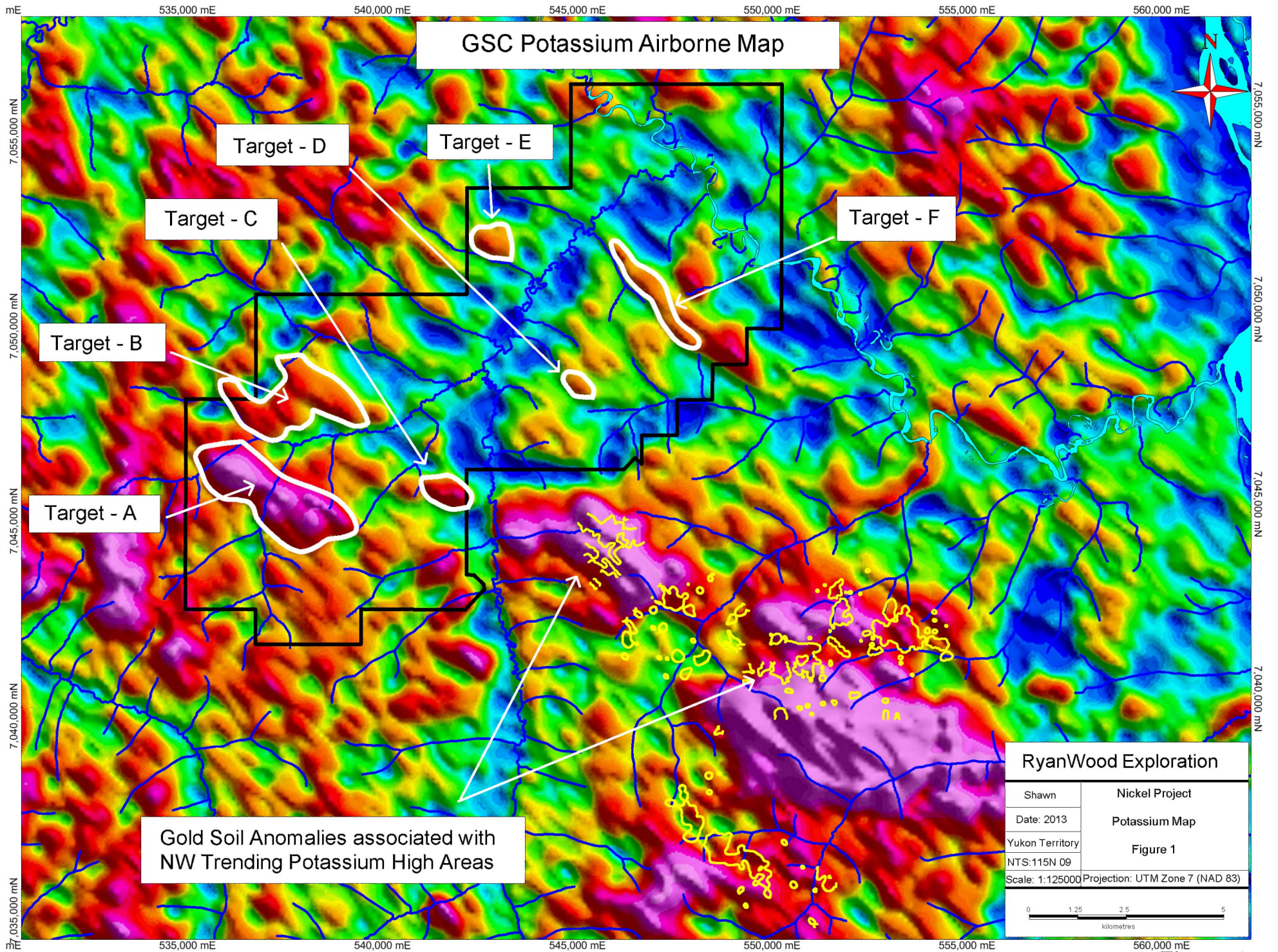


Figure 1

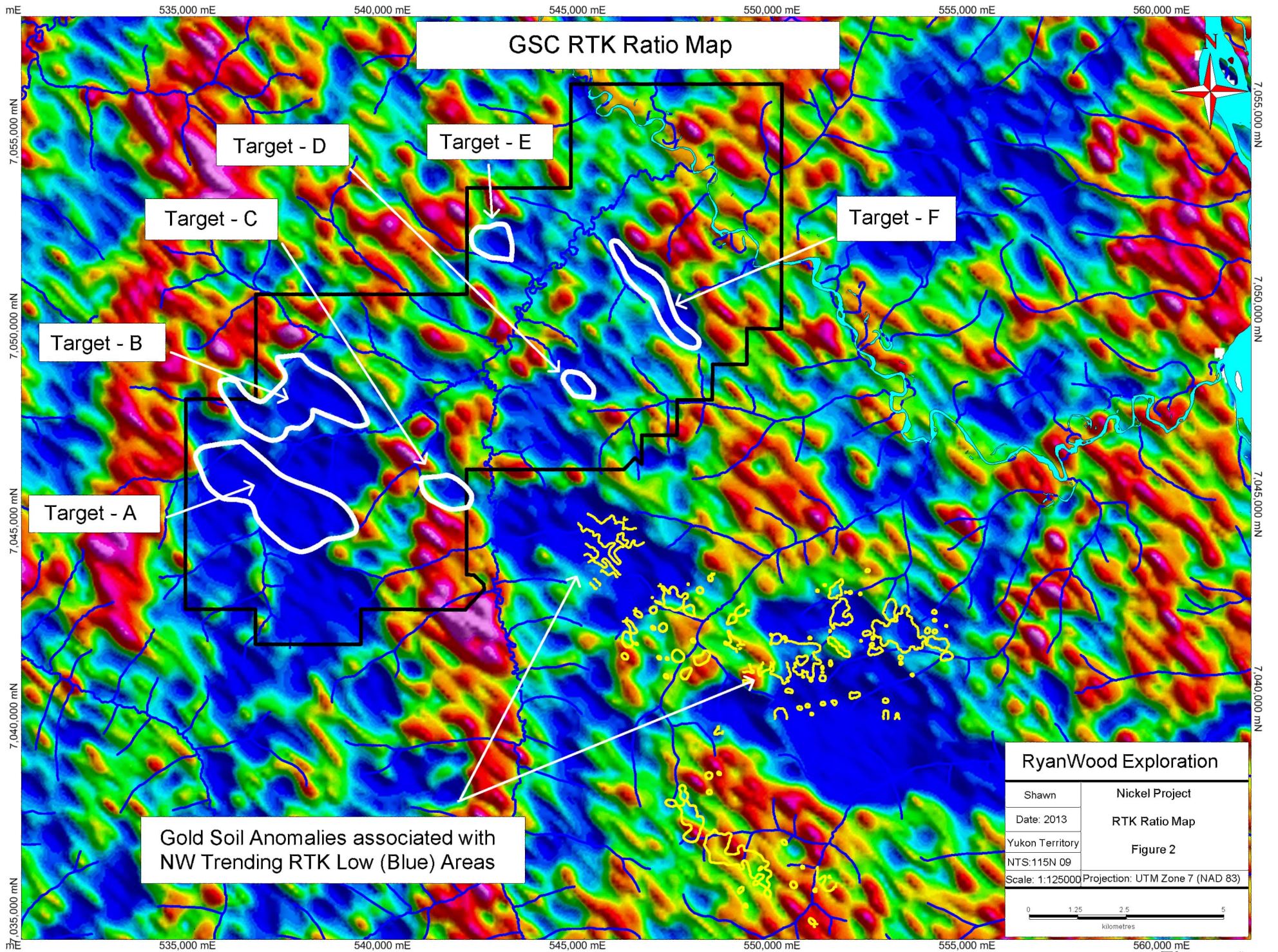


Figure 2

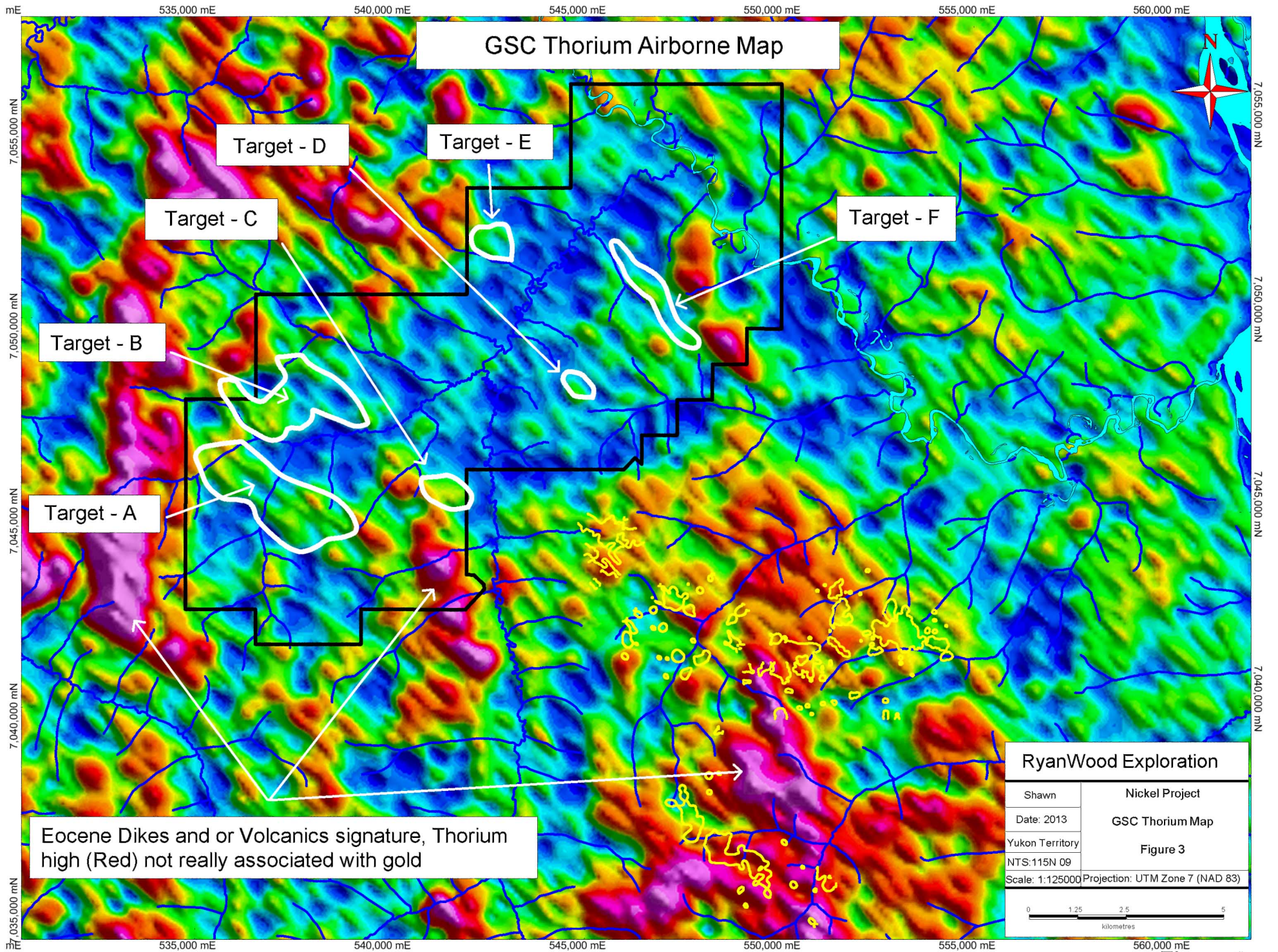


Figure 3

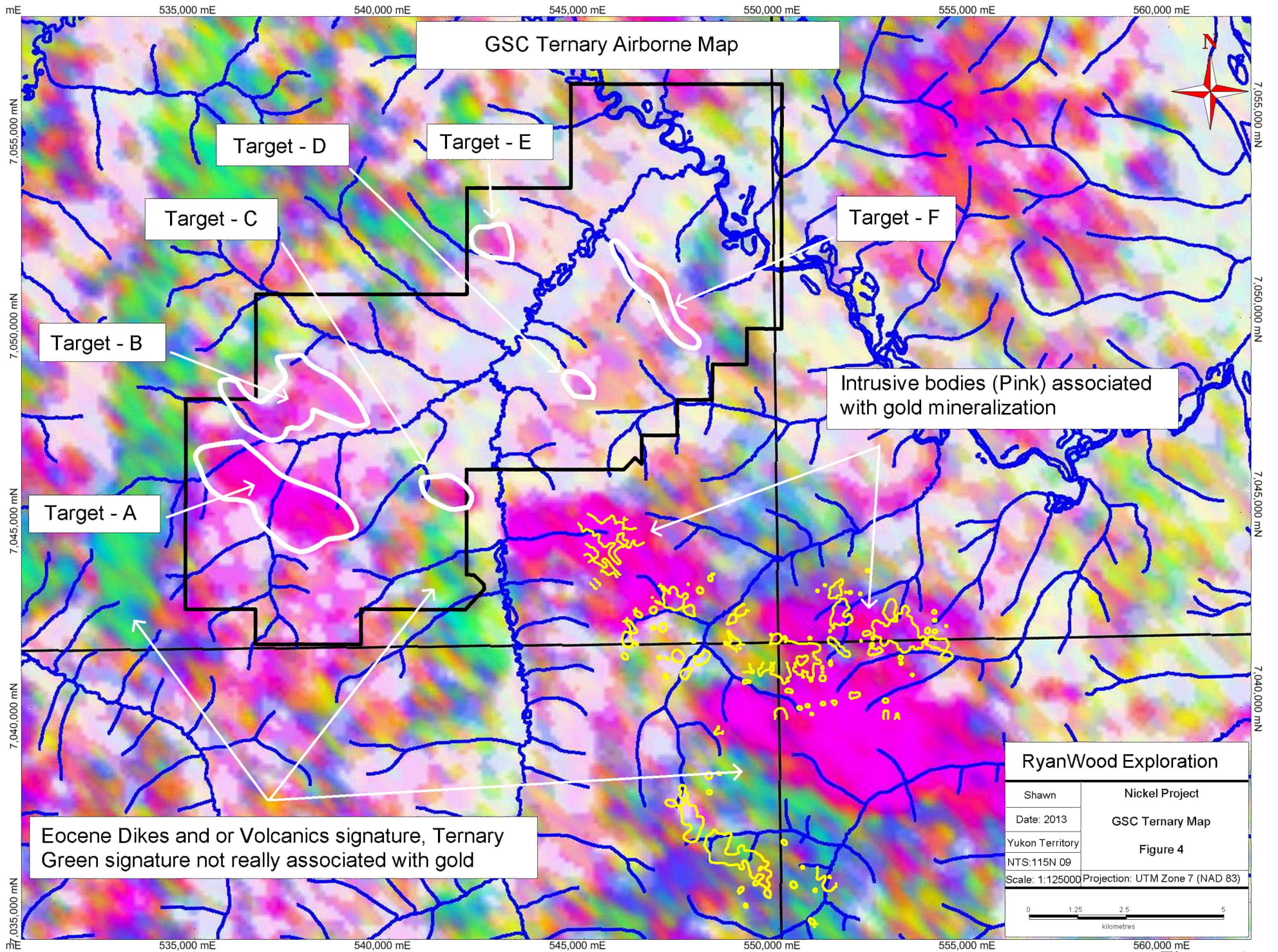


Figure 4

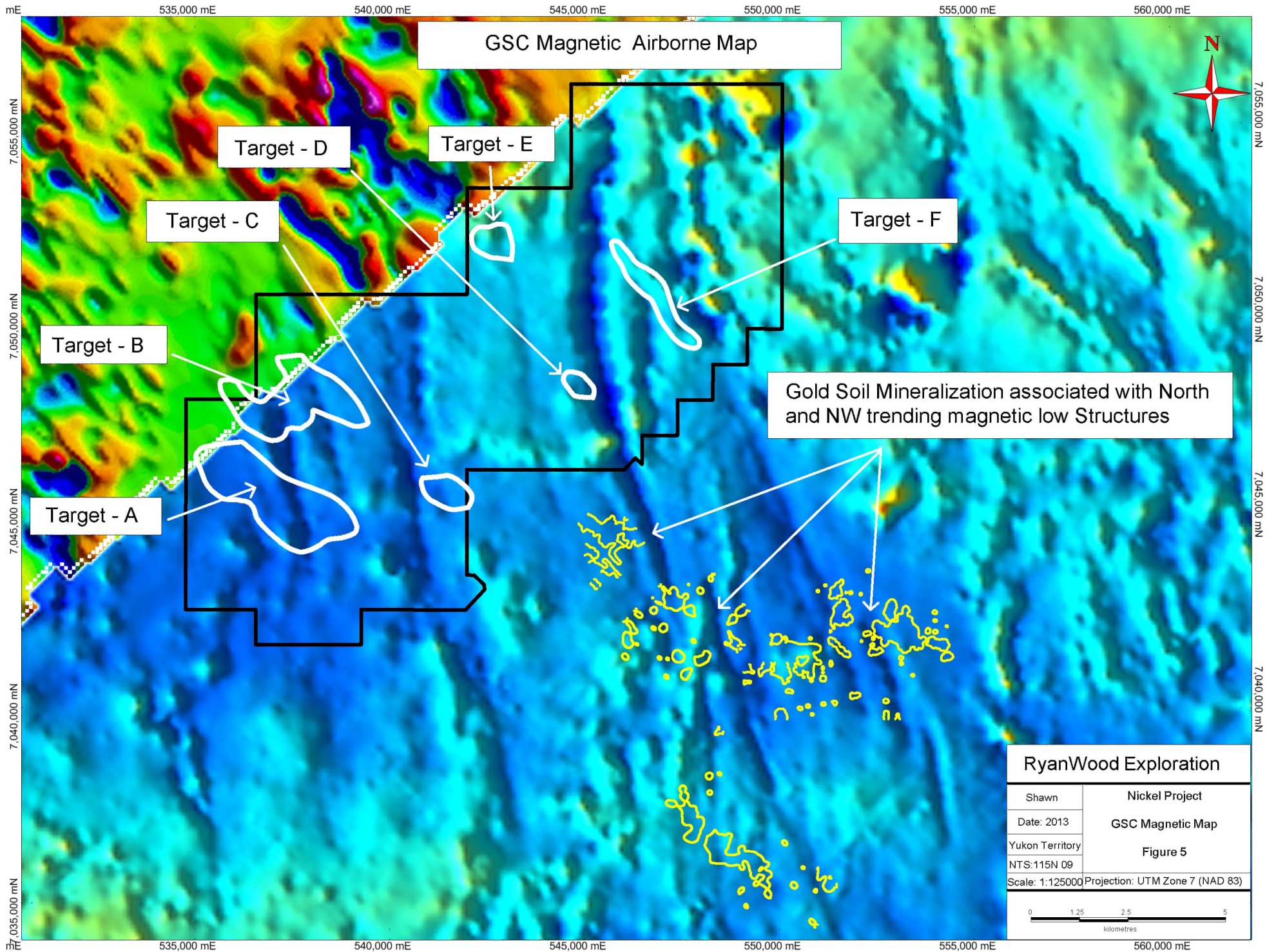
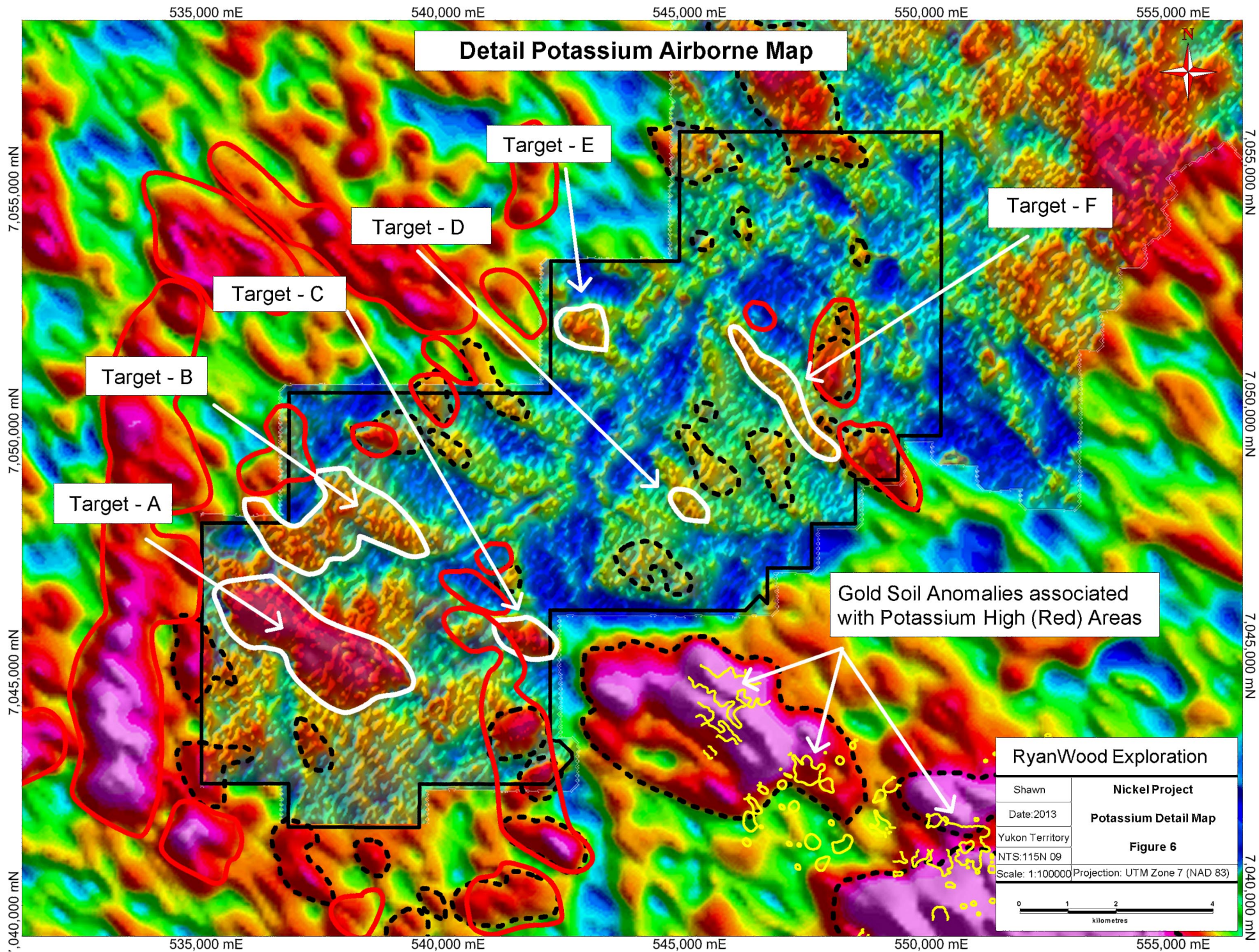


Figure 5



Detail Potassium Airborne Map

Target - A

Target - B

Target - C

Target - D

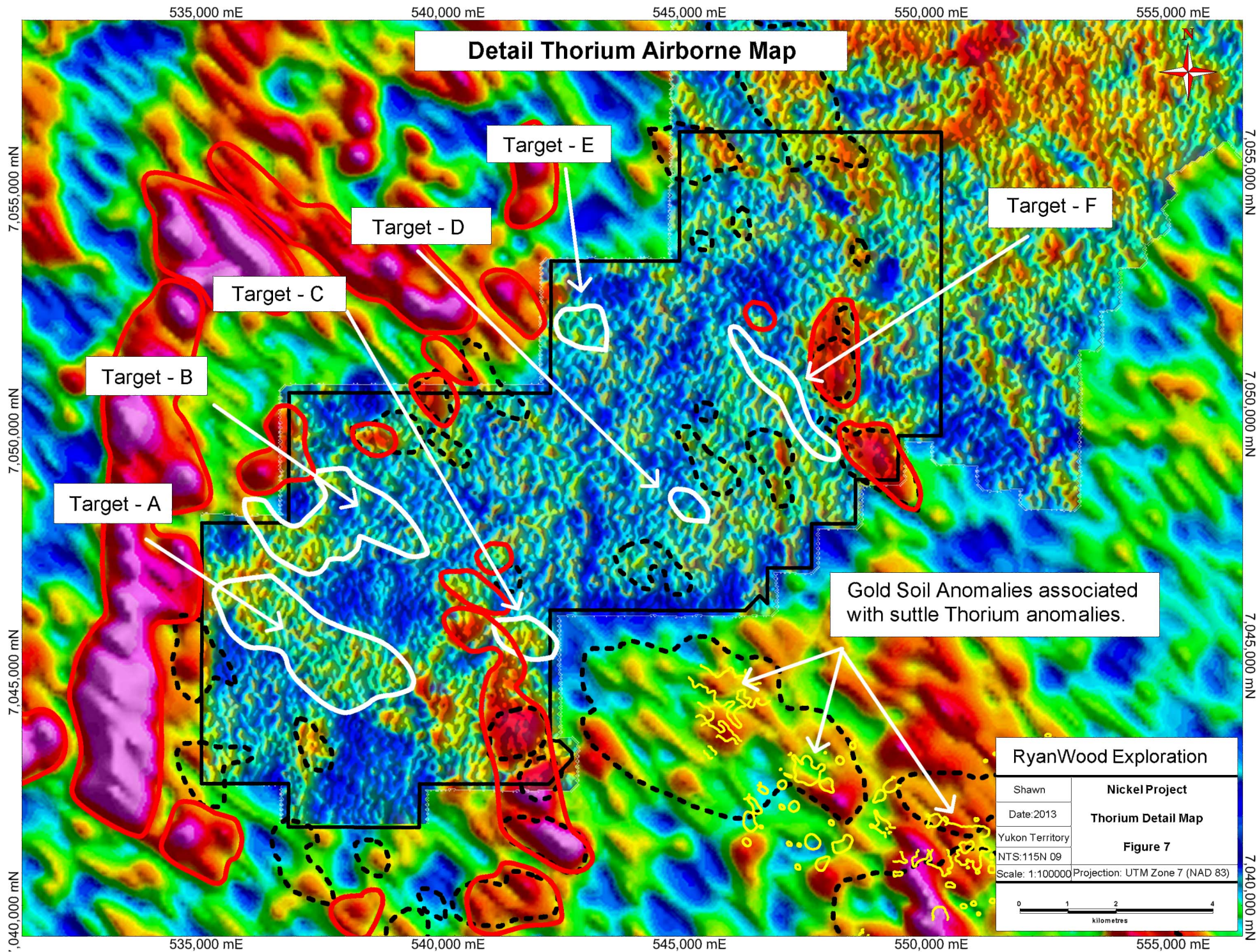
Target - E

Target - F

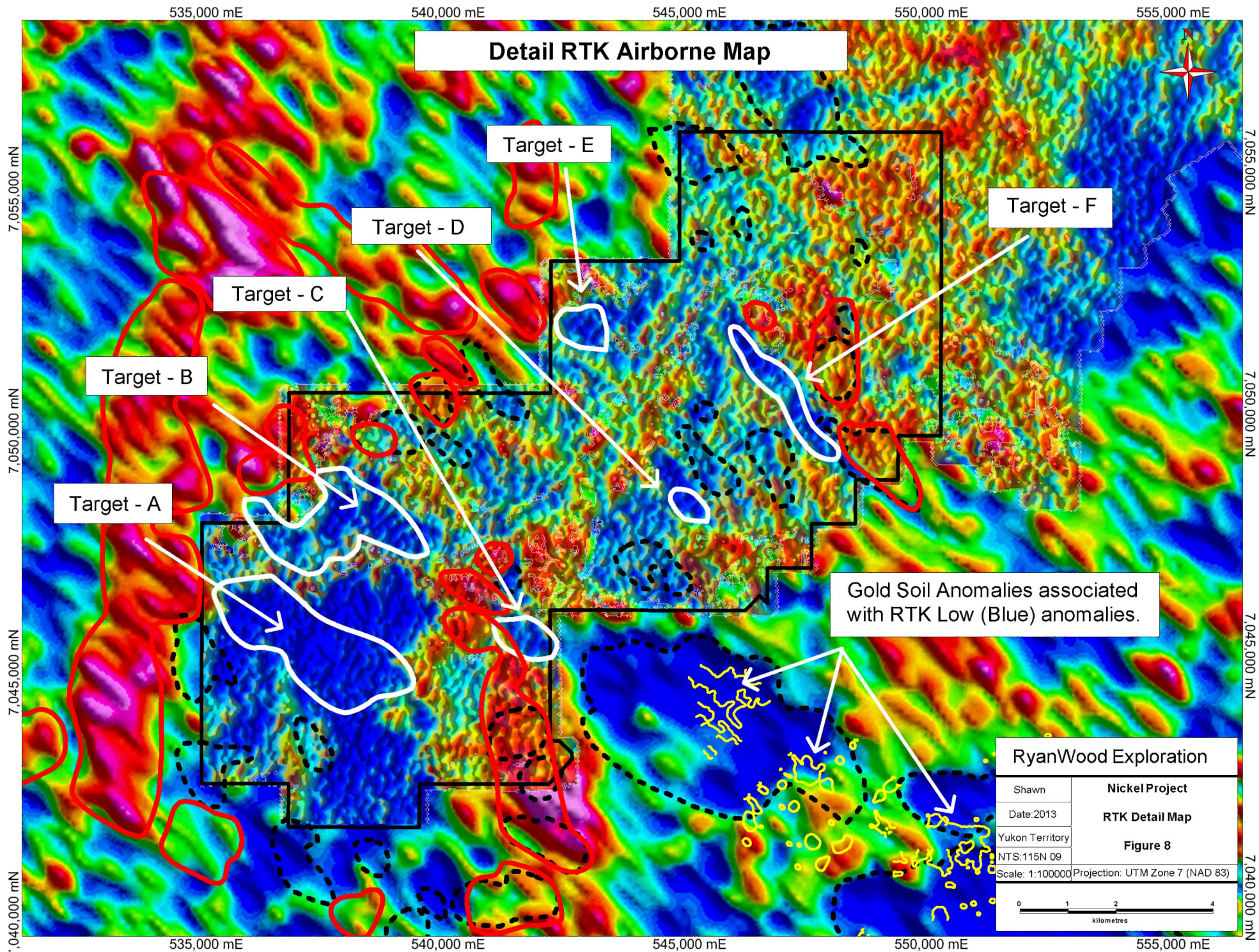
Gold Soil Anomalies associated with Potassium High (Red) Areas

RyanWood Exploration	
Shawn	Nickel Project
Date: 2013	Potassium Detail Map
Yukon Territory	Figure 6
NTS: 115N 09	Projection: UTM Zone 7 (NAD 83)
Scale: 1:100000	

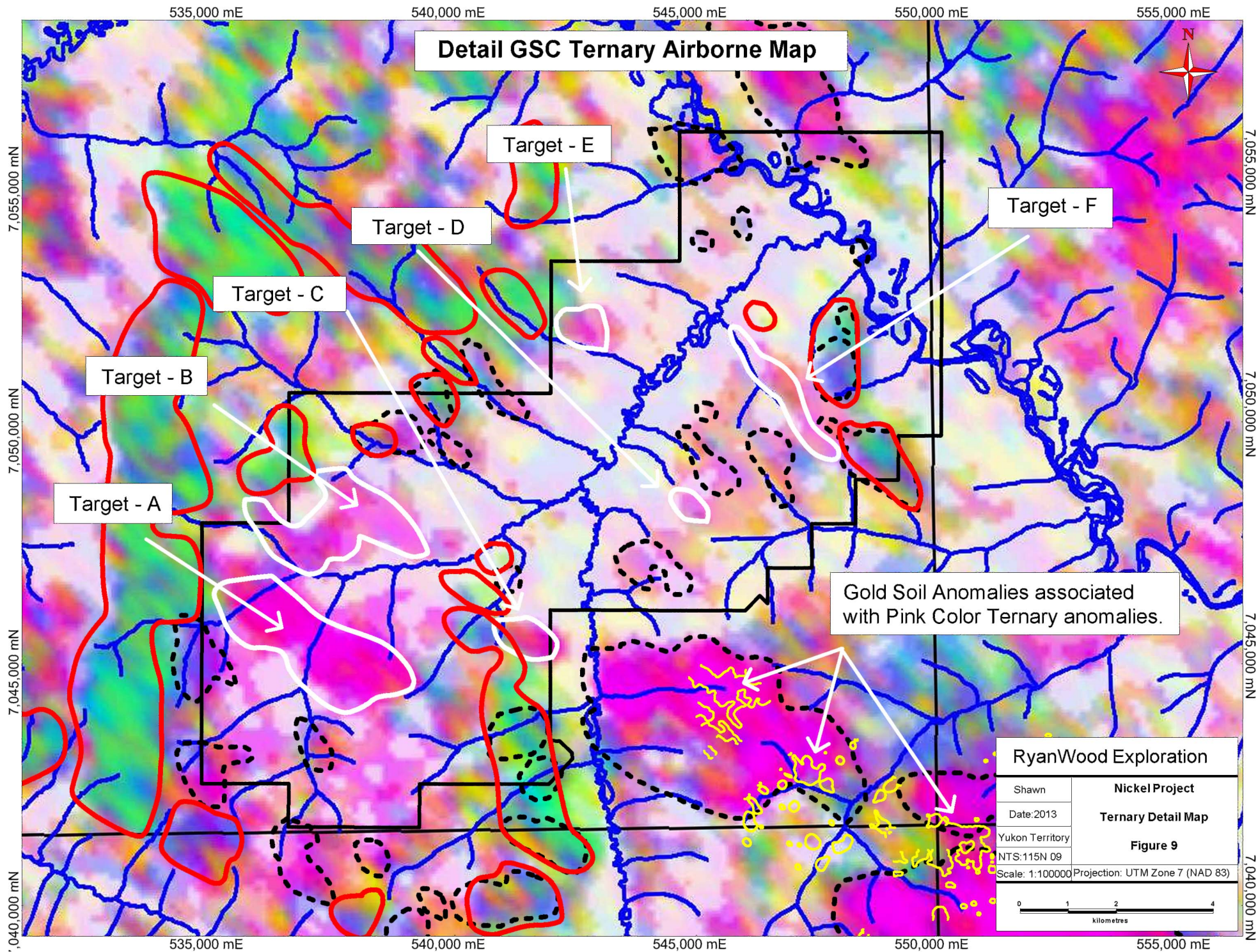
Black and White lines are the Potassium High Areas - Red Solid Lines are Thorium High Anomalies as indicated by the GSC Airborne Survey **Figure 6**



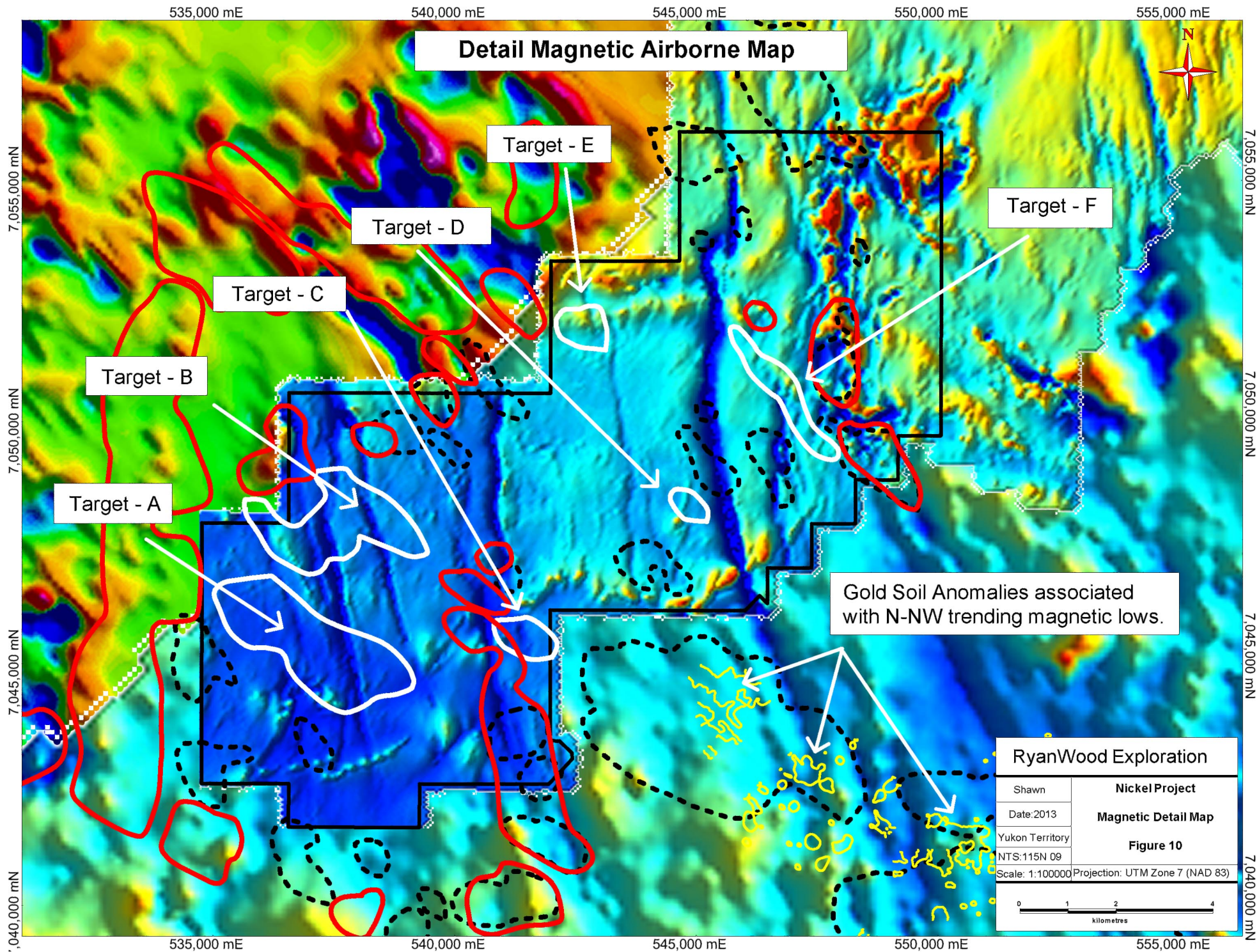
Black and White lines are the Potassium High Areas - Red Solid Lines are Thorium High Anomalies as indicated by the GSC Airborne Survey **Figure 7**



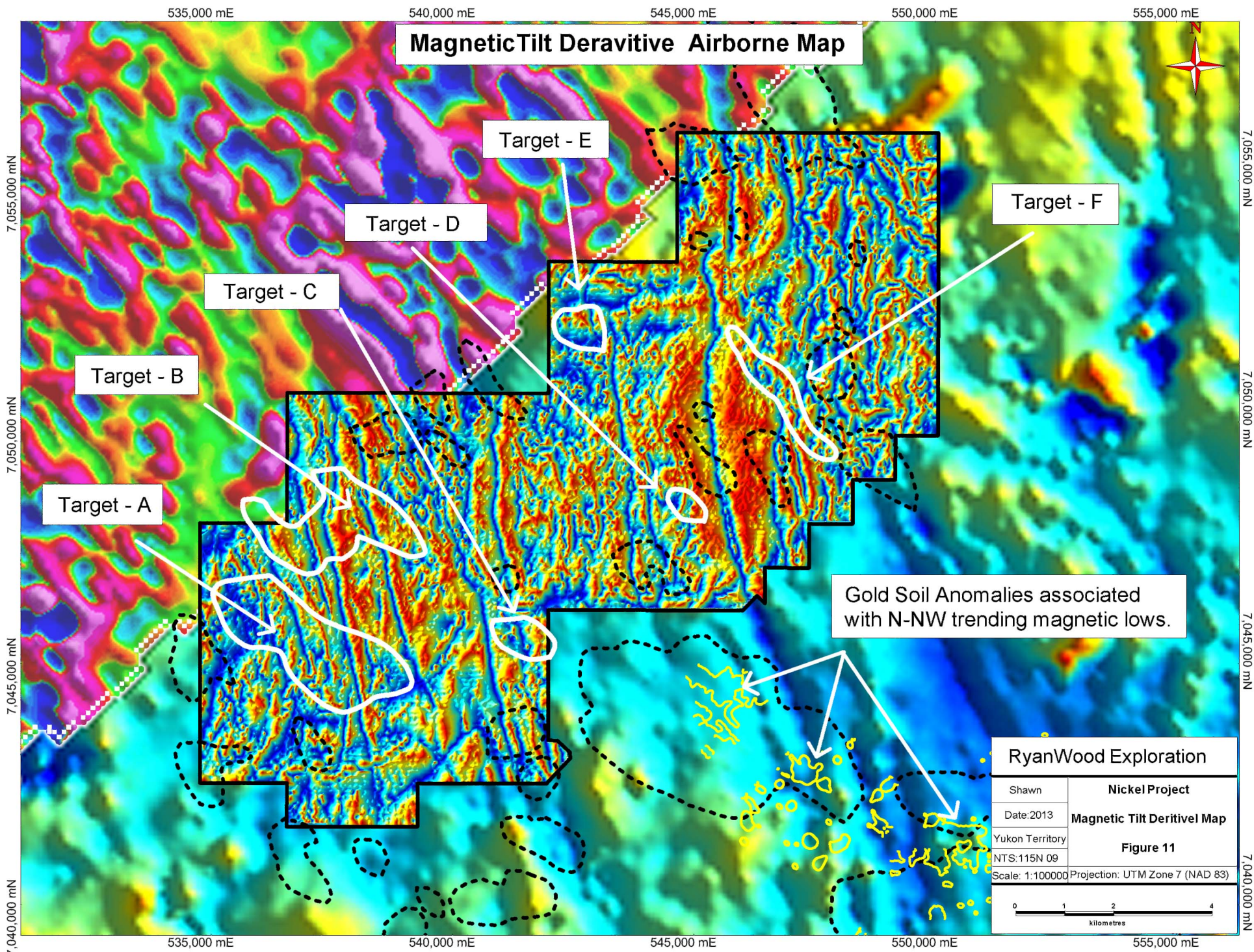
Black and White lines are the Potassium High Areas - Red Solid Lines are Thorium High Anomalies as indicated by the GSC Airborne Survey **Figure 8**



Black and White lines are the Potassium High Areas - Red Solid Lines are Thorium High Anomalies as indicated by the GSC Airborne Survey **Figure 9**

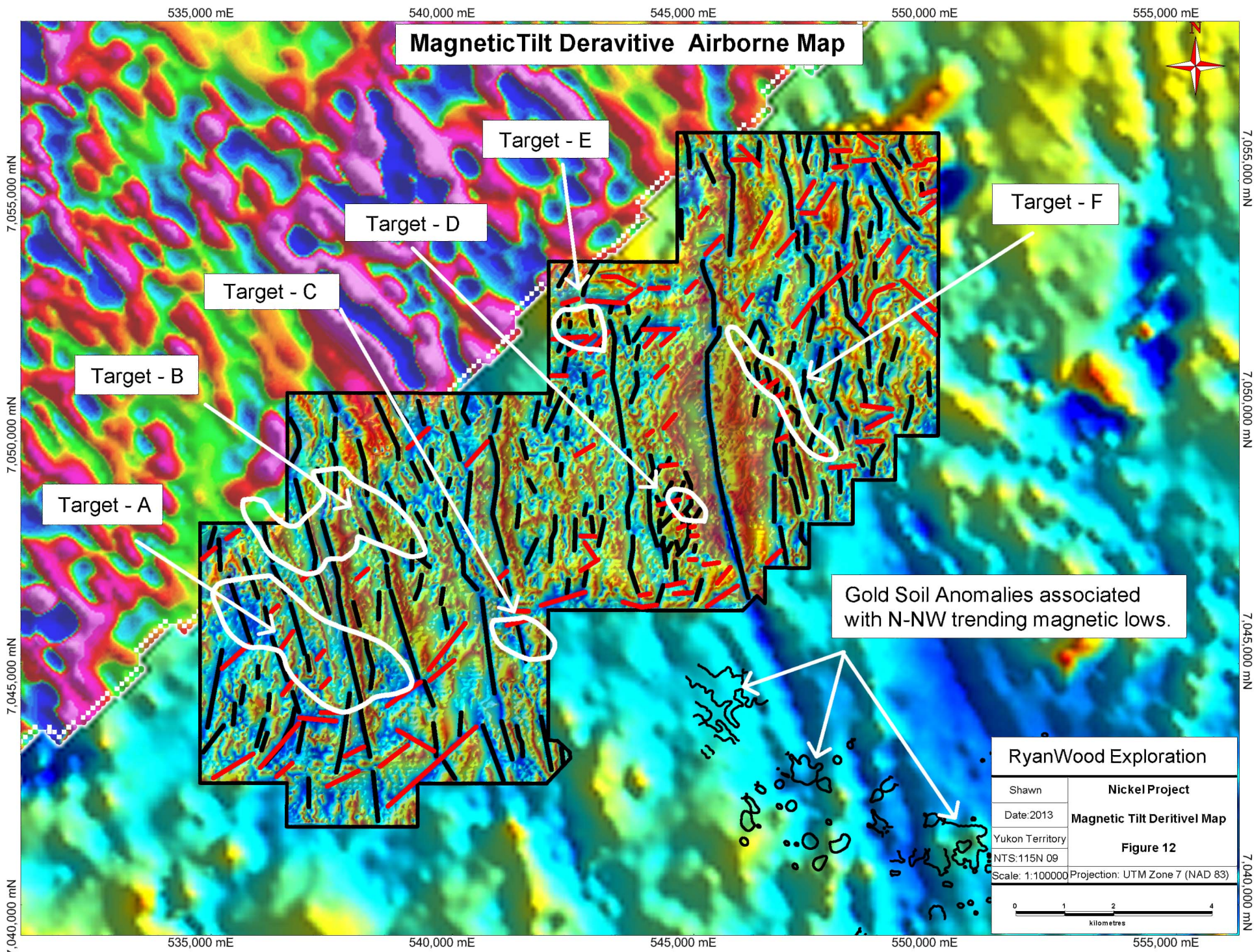


Black and White lines are the Potassium High Areas - Red Solid Lines are Thorium High Anomalies as indicated by the GSC Airborne Survey **Figure 10**



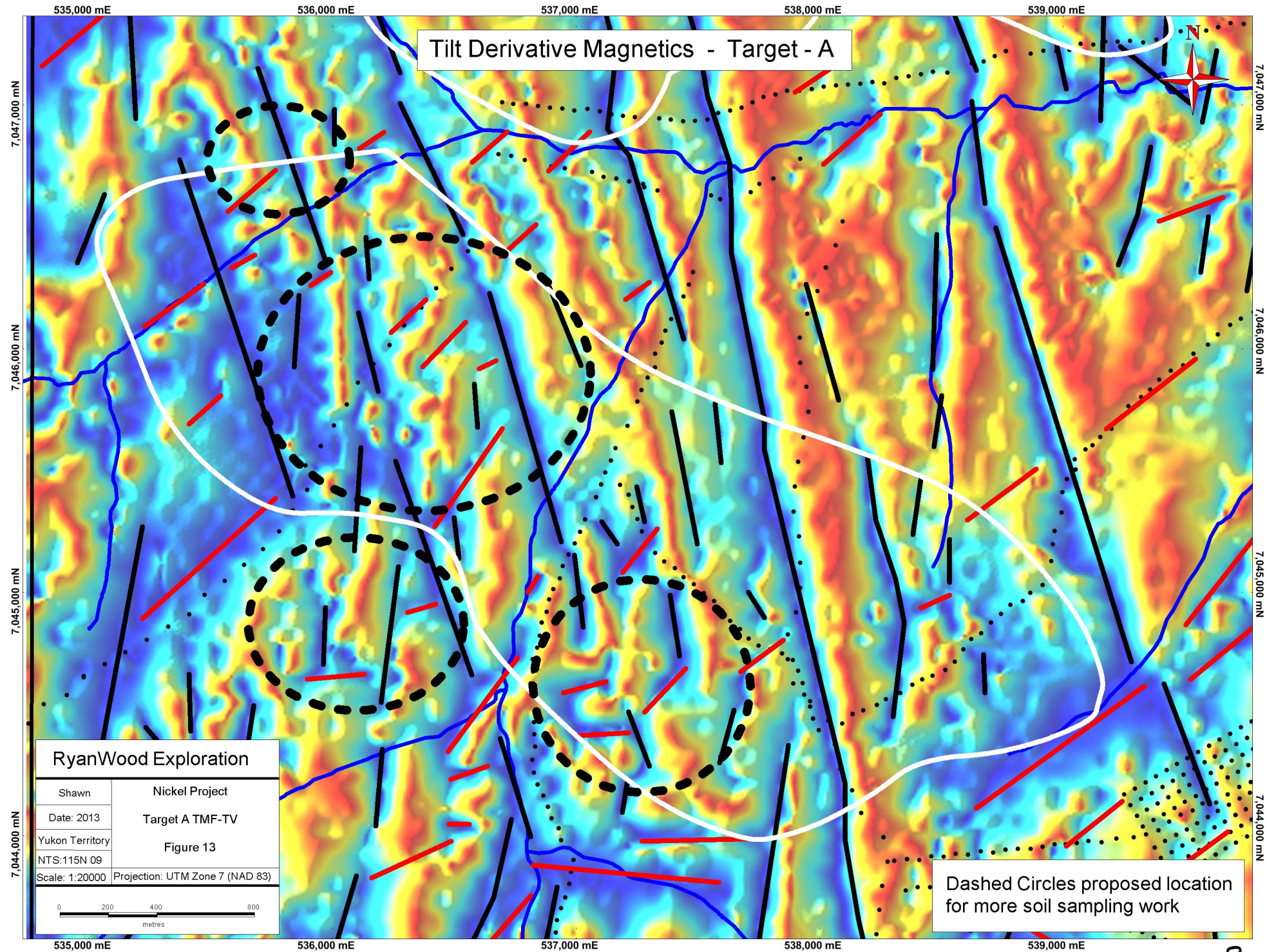
Black and White lines are the Potassium High Areas indicated by the GSC Airborne Survey

Figure 11



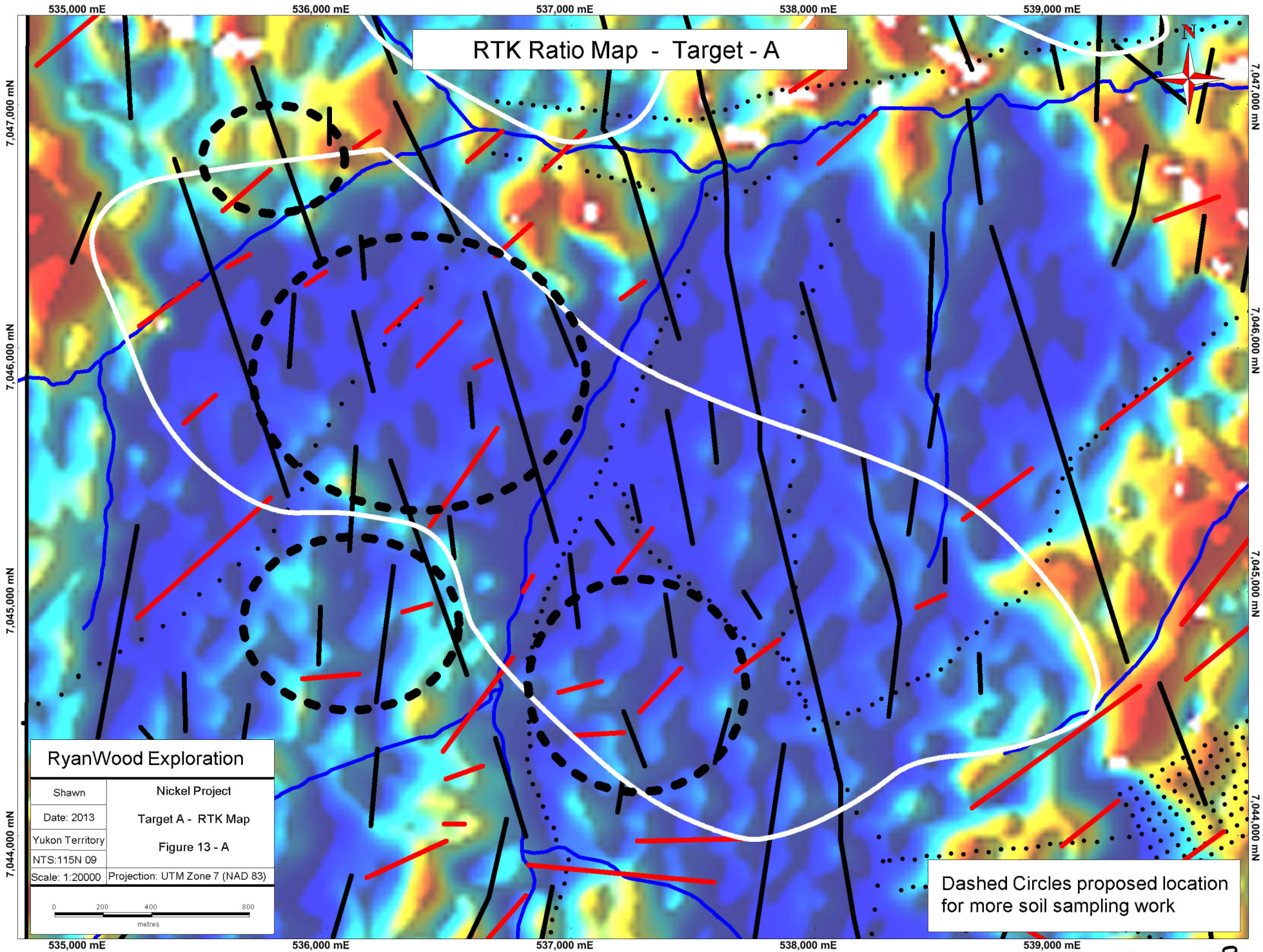
Black and White lines are the Potassium High Areas indicated by the GSC Airborne Survey

Figure 12



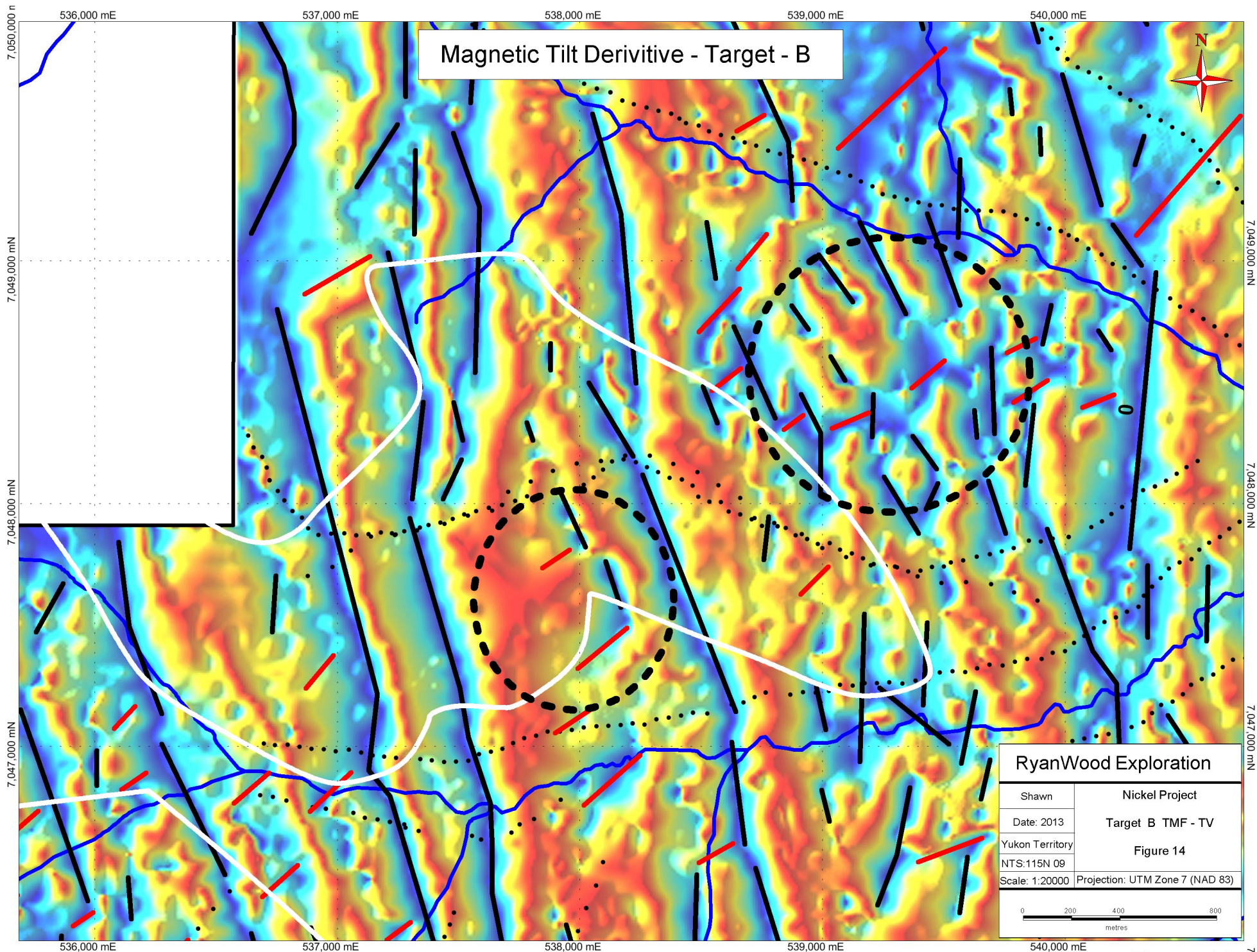
Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending structures in Red

Figure 13



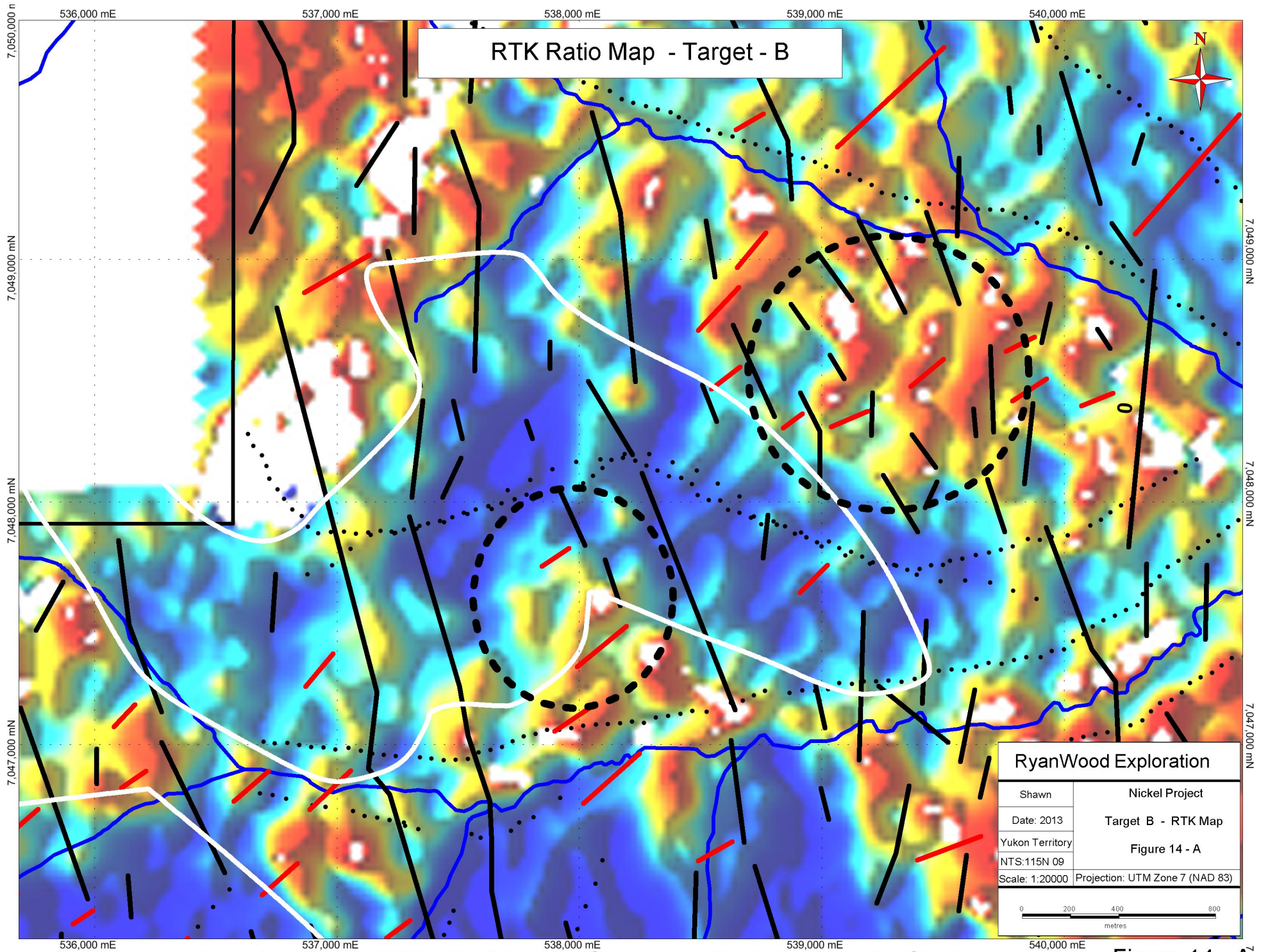
Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending structures in Red

Figure 13 - A

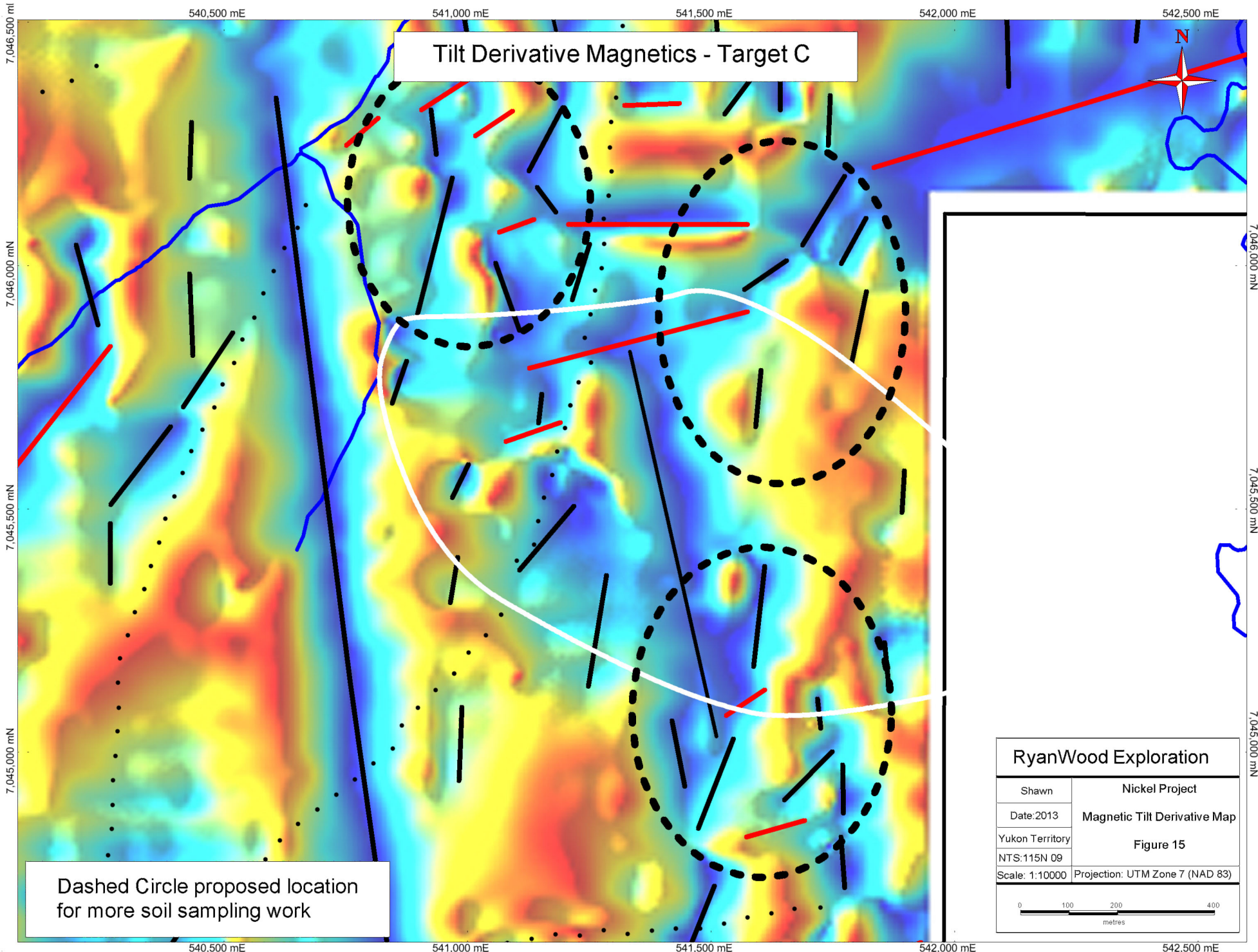


Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending Structures in red

Figure 14



Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending Structures in red Figure 14 - A^N



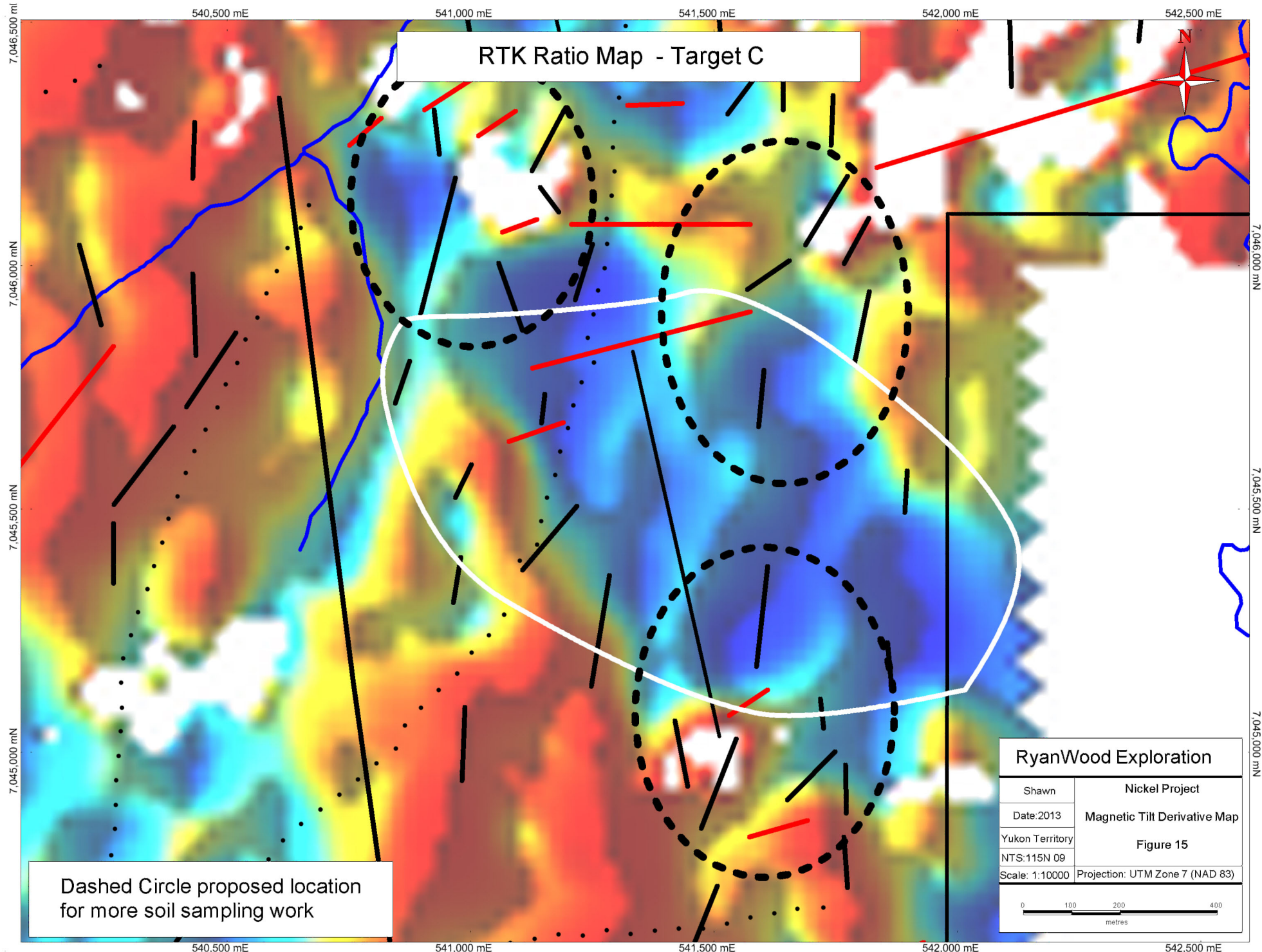
Tilt Derivative Magnetics - Target C

Dashed Circle proposed location for more soil sampling work

RyanWood Exploration	
Shawn	Nickel Project
Date: 2013	Magnetic Tilt Derivative Map
Yukon Territory	Figure 15
NTS: 115N 09	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 7 (NAD 83)

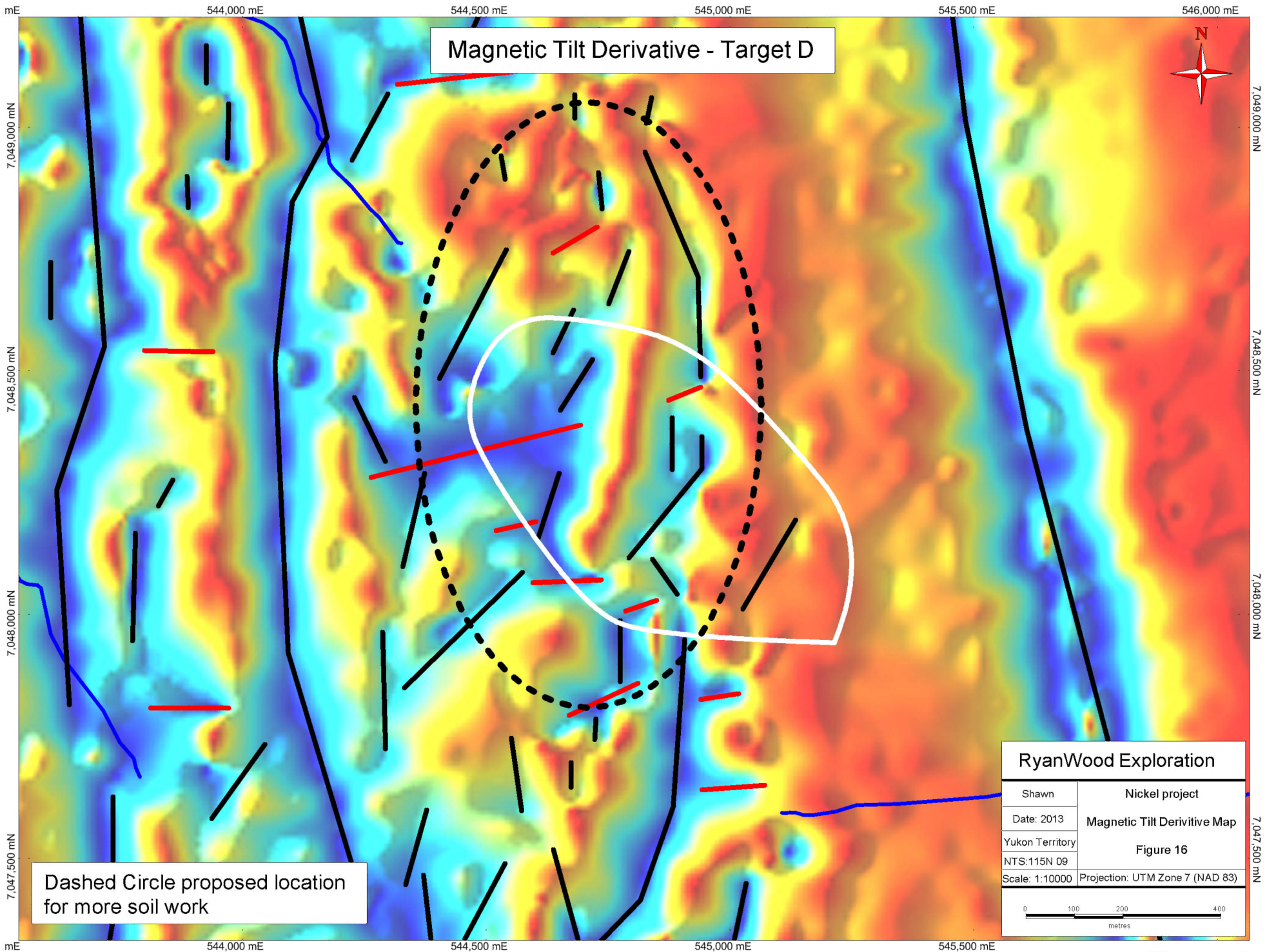
Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending Structure in Red

Figure 15



Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending Structure in Red

Figure 15 - A



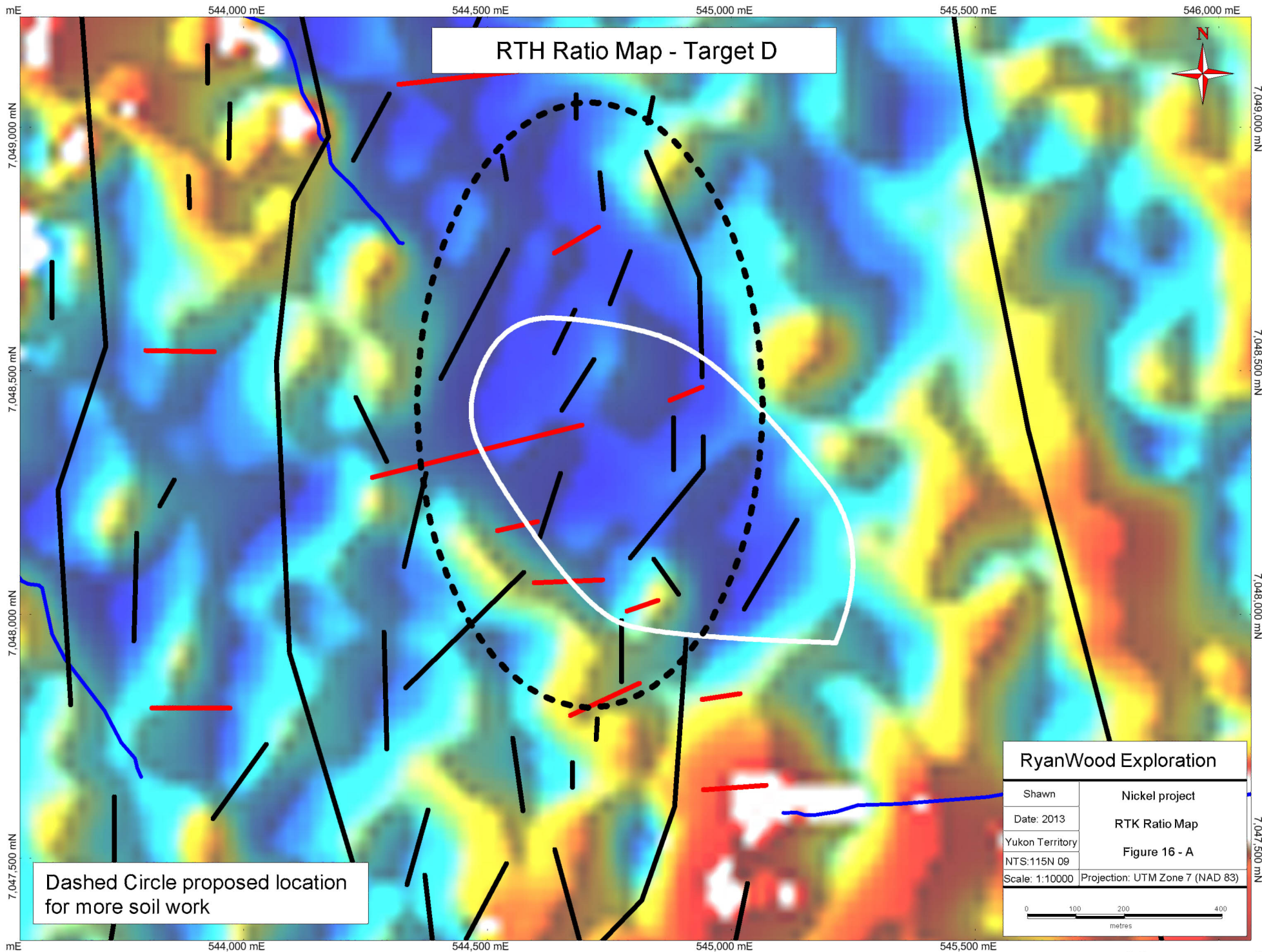
Magnetic Tilt Derivative - Target D

Dashed Circle proposed location for more soil work

RyanWood Exploration	
Shawn	Nickel project
Date: 2013	Magnetic Tilt Derivative Map
Yukon Territory	Figure 16
NTS: 115N 09	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 7 (NAD 83)

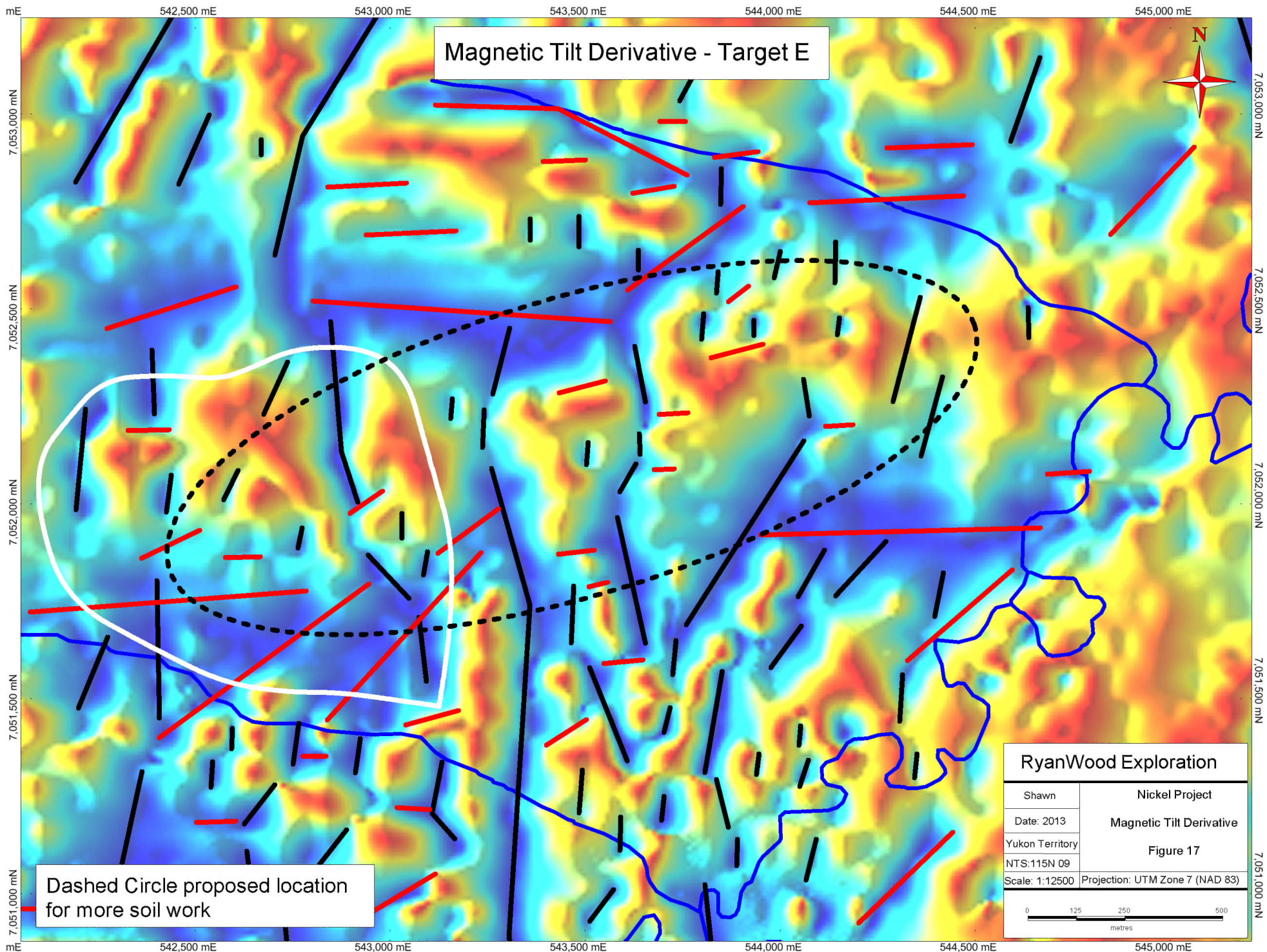
0 100 200 400 metres

Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending Structures in Red **Figure 16**



Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending Structures in Red

Figure 16 - A



Magnetic Tilt Derivative - Target E

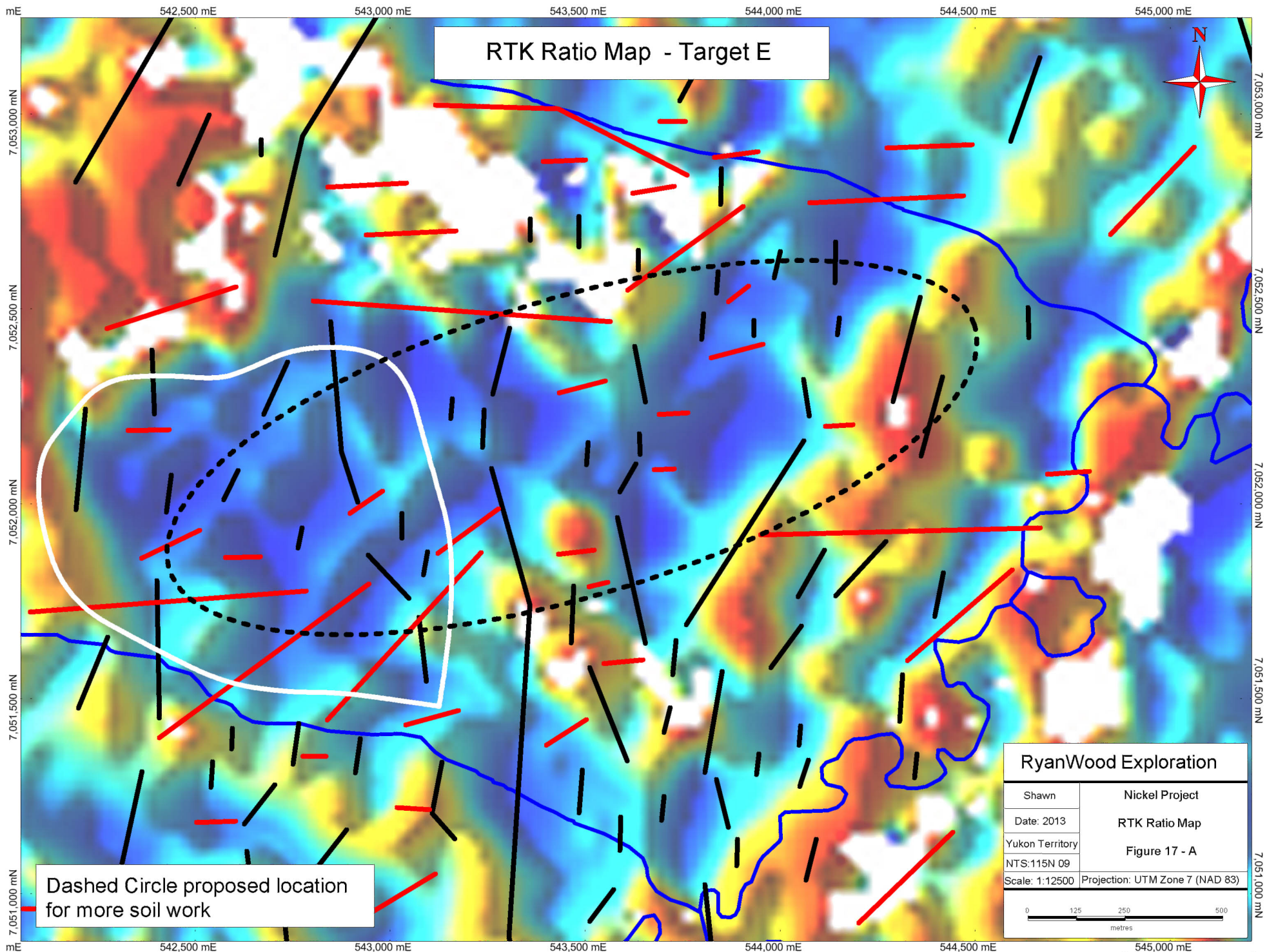
Dashed Circle proposed location for more soil work

RyanWood Exploration	
Shawn	Nickel Project
Date: 2013	Magnetic Tilt Derivative
Yukon Territory	Figure 17
NTS:115N 09	Scale: 1:12500
	Projection: UTM Zone 7 (NAD 83)

0 125 250 500 metres

Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending Structures in Red

Figure 17



RTK Ratio Map - Target E

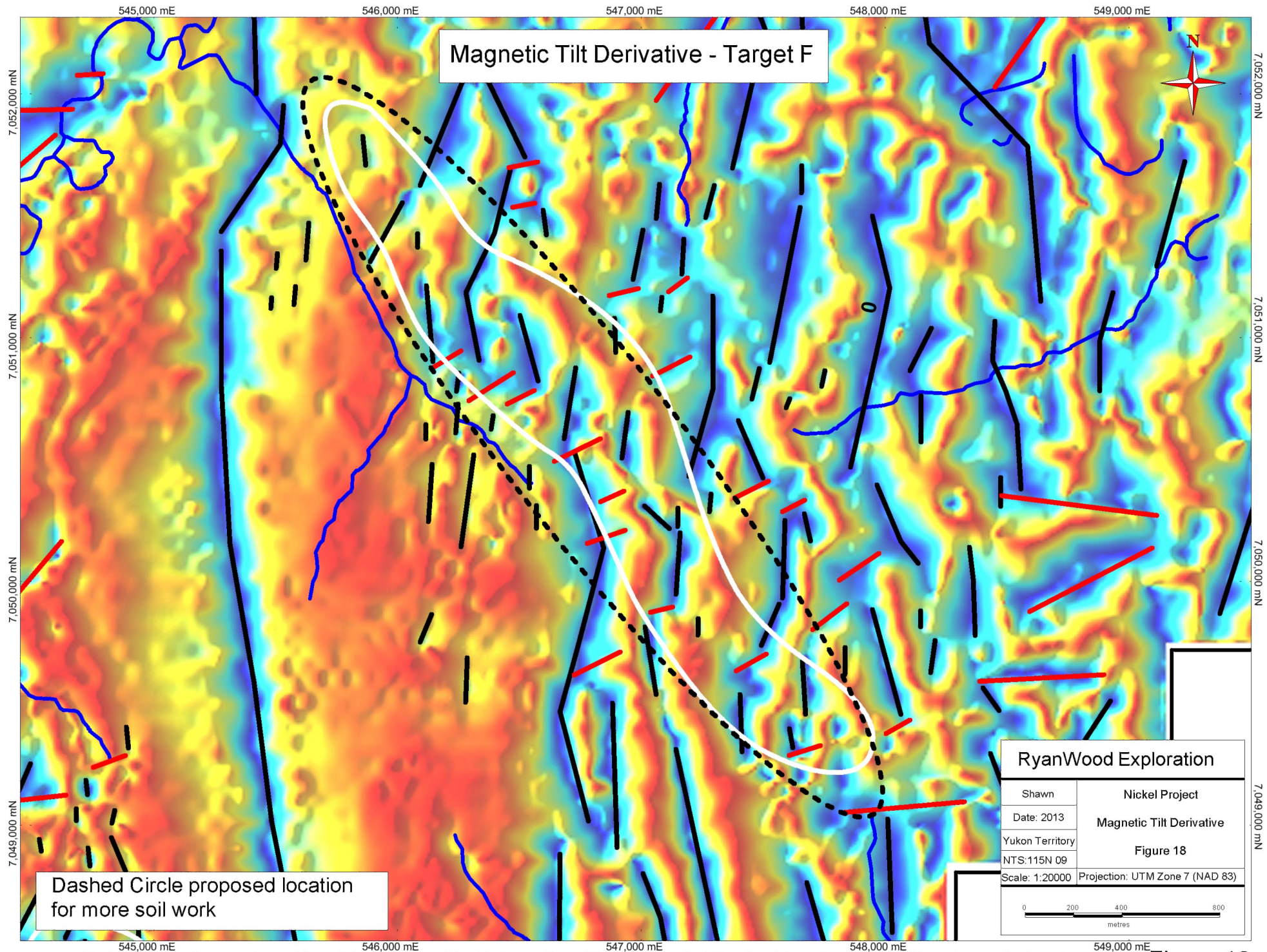
Dashed Circle proposed location for more soil work

RyanWood Exploration	
Shawn	Nickel Project
Date: 2013	RTK Ratio Map
Yukon Territory	Figure 17 - A
NTS:115N 09	
Scale: 1:12500	Projection: UTM Zone 7 (NAD 83)

0 125 250 500 metres

Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending Structures in Red

Figure 17 - A



Magnetic Tilt Derivative - Target F

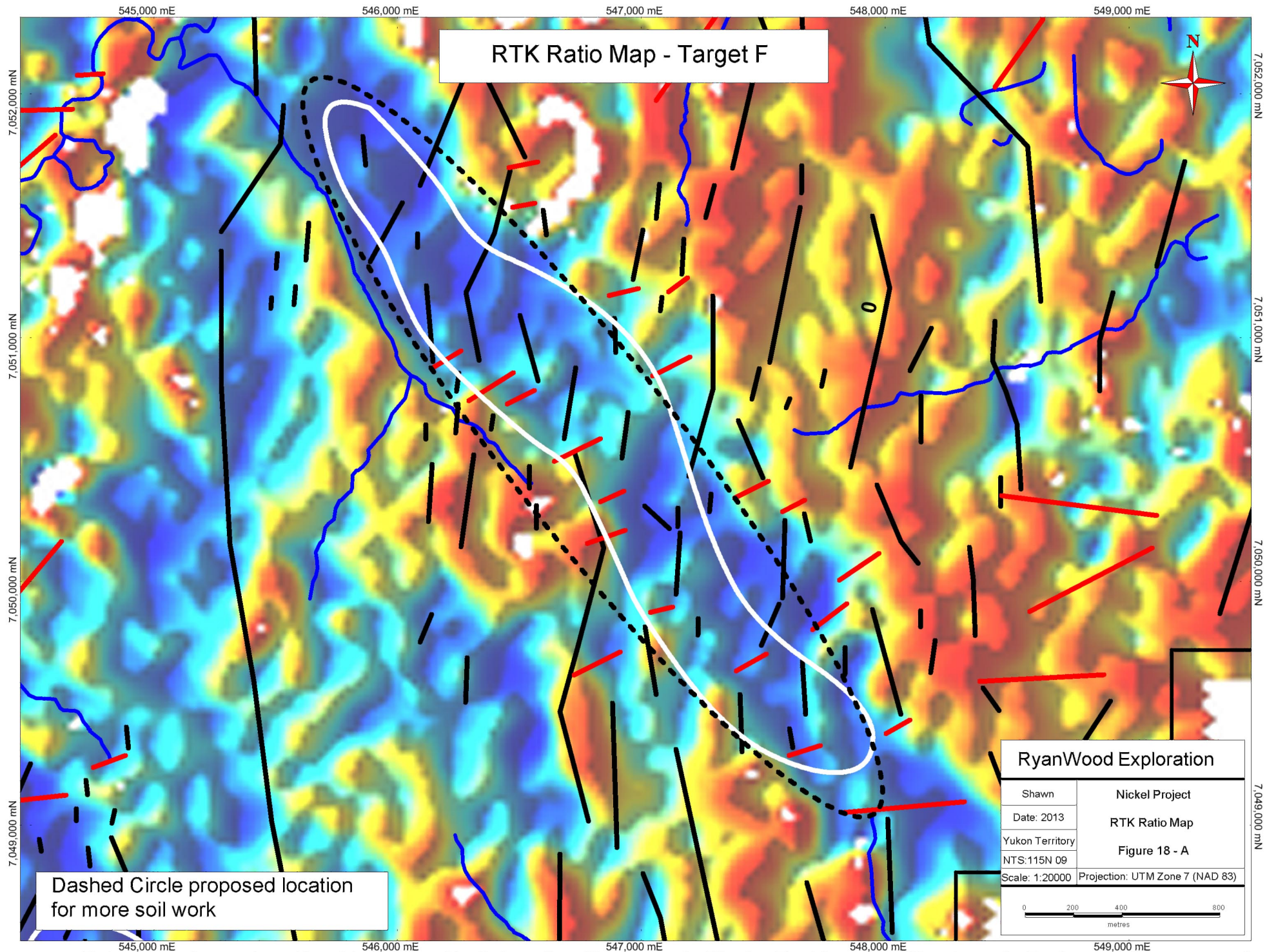
Dashed Circle proposed location for more soil work

RyanWood Exploration	
Shawn	Nickel Project
Date: 2013	Magnetic Tilt Derivative
Yukon Territory	Figure 18
NTS:115N 09	
Scale: 1:20000	Projection: UTM Zone 7 (NAD 83)

0 200 400 800 metres

Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending Structures in Red

Figure 18



Potassium Anomaly outlined in White - North trending Structures in Black - East trending Structures in Red **Figure 18 - A**



7.0 Statement of Expenditures

Airborne Data formatting and Processing:

Format and Import: 4h

Radiometric Gridded Images: 3h

Radiometric Ternary Plots: 4h

Magnetic Gridded Images: 3h

Magnetic Tilt Derivative Plots: 4h

Richard Daigle, GroundTruth Exploration: 18h @ \$60/h: \$1080

Data Digitizing, Interpretation and Presentation Figures:

Shawn Ryan, Digitizing 10h, Interpretation/maps 43h @ \$75/hour \$3975

Report Preparation:

Isaac Fage, 16h @ \$60/h \$ 960

Binding and Printing: \$40 \$ 40

Total: \$6055

8.0 Statement of Qualifications, Date and Signature

Shawn Ryan Resume

I have been working in the Exploration business for the last twenty-five years. I started in 1982 with Kidd Creek Exploration. A Kidd Creek, geophysicist and geologist trained me for eight years. During this time I learned how to conduct magnetic surveys, Induced Polarity surveys, max-min EM surveys, VLF surveys.

I have now been prospecting for the last sixteen years. I have taken numerous geology courses during this time period studying various deposit models.

I won Prospector of the Year in the Yukon in 1999 and my company Ryanwood Exploration won Yukon Prospector of the year in 2009. I also won Vancouver Prospector of the year in 2010, and the Prospector of the Year at the PDAC in 2011.

I have staked and found many good showings such as Lucky Joe, Shell Creek, Mahtin, Hem, Horn Deposit, Aldrin Resources' Keystone Gold Project, Underworld's White Gold Deposit, and Kaminak's Coffee Gold showings and Comstock QV new gold showing.

I have optioned out well over 40 projects during the last 8 years.

My biggest strength is in research and planning. A well planned survey can create incredible results. So, attention to detail is a must.

Isaac Fage

Date



GROUND TRUTH
EXPLORATION

GROUND TRUTH EXPLORATION INC

Nov 20, 2013

APPENDIX I: Statement of Claims

Grant Number	Claim Number	Owner	Expiry
YD133677	NICKEL 595	Shawn Ryan - 70%, Wildwood Exploration Inc. - 30%	03/12/2013
YD133678	NICKEL 596	Shawn Ryan - 70%, Wildwood Exploration Inc. - 30%	03/12/2013
YD133679	NICKEL 597	Shawn Ryan - 70%, Wildwood Exploration Inc. - 30%	03/12/2013
YD133680	NICKEL 598	Shawn Ryan - 70%, Wildwood Exploration Inc. - 30%	03/12/2013