2014 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION ON THE BRAEBURN LAKE PROPERTY

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

Grant Numbers: HL 1-26 (YF46142-YF46167)

Geographic Coordinates
61°32’ N to 61°35’ N
135°44’ W to 135°48' W

NTS Sheet 105E12

Owner:	H. Lole (Client ID 4001170) 18, 10509 - 81 Avenue Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1X7
Operator:	Graymont Western Canada Inc. 260, 4311 - 12 Street NE Calgary, Alberta T2E 4P9
Consultant:	Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. 18, 10509 - 81 Avenue Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1X7
Authors:	H. Lole, B.Sc., FGS K. Krueger, B.Sc., Geo.I.T.
Field Work:	September 9, 2014
Date Submitted:	May 4, 2015

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Braeburn Lake quartz claims were staked by Henry Lole in late June 2014; Dahrouge Geological Consulting (Dahrouge) completed a surface sampling program on September 9th, 2014. Exploration consisted of collecting 16 limestone samples, representing approximately 41.75 m of stratigraphy. The majority of the 2014 work on the claims focused on identifying access routes, mapping geological contacts and identifying high-calcium limestone outcrops on the Braeburn Lake Property. This report describes the 2014 exploration and provides an interpretation of the results. Appendix 1 is an itemized cost breakdown of the 2014 work completed on the Braeburn Lake Property. The operator for the 2014 exploration was Graymont Western Canada Inc.

The Braeburn Lake Property is comprised of 26 contiguous quartz claims; the Property has been grouped as per Grouping Certificate HW07572.

Structural measurements were obtained at stations throughout the Property. A magnetic declination of 24° 2' E was used. Attitudes of bedding and other planar features are given as A°/B° NW, where A° is the azimuth of the strike (right-hand rule) and B° is the amount of dip in the direction indicated. Where bedding has been obscured by structure, stratigraphic thicknesses were calculated using orientations from adjacent units. Where more than one bedding orientation was measured, the mean orientation was used.

1.1 GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

1.1.1 Location and Access

The Braeburn Lake Property is located approximately 110 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon at Mile 55 along the Klondike Highway (Yukon Highway 2). The Property is roughly 2.5 km east of the Highway, north of Braeburn Lodge (Fig.'s 3.1 and 3.2). There is a maintained gravel aerodrome across the highway opposite the lodge, known as the Braeburn Airport, or Cinnamon Bun Airport, where flights can be chartered. A well-maintained ATV trail, which is approximately 2 km in length exists north of Highway 2 and can be used to access the claims. Pre-existing helicopter pads atop the higher peaks on the Property were noted in 2014, and could be utilized for access in the future, if needed.

1.1.2 Topography, Vegetation, Wildlife and Climate

Topography in the Braeburn Lake area is characterized by northwest trending broad U-shaped glacial valleys and ridges of relatively low relief. Elevations in the claims group range

from 880 m in the westernmost block up to approximately 1,070 m atop the highest eastern peak within claim HL 10 (Fig. 4.1).

Tree cover in the Braeburn Lake area is moderate to dense. The most common trees are evergreen (spruce, pine and fir), with common birch, poplar, willow, cottonwood and aspen. There is no evidence of recent clear-cutting and logging in the area. A series of past forest fires have left several large areas of burnt timber in the Braeburn Lake vicinity.

The abundance of wetlands and small ponds in the Braeburn Lake area make it an ideal habitat for variety of ungulates, birds and small mammals. The Yukon Government has identified a year-round elk range in the Braeburn Lake Property area. To the authors' knowledge, there are no restrictions on the area due to the presence of these animals. During exploration, Dahrouge endeavored to minimize the disturbance to local flora and fauna.

The area is part of the Boreal Cordillera Eco-zone with generally dry and cool conditions. Climate is alpine to sub-arctic with average summer temperatures of 20° to 25°C and winter temperatures of -15° to -25°C, with extremes of 32°C and -55°C. Rainfall averages about 15 cm per year and maximum snowfall occurs from November to February with an average total of 128 cm. Snow often falls as early as September and as late as April.

1.2 PROPERTY

The Braeburn Lake claims are being held in trust for Graymont Western Canada Inc. by Henry Lole of Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd., based out of Edmonton, AB. The claims were staked from June 25th to 26th, 2014 by a four person crew based out of Whitehorse. The Braeburn Lake Property consists of 26 quartz claims (HL 1-26) with a combined area of 543.5 ha.

TABLE 1 .1 LIST OF BRAEBURN LAKE CLAIMS

Grant Number	Claim Name	Original Size (ha)	Record Date	New Good To Date	Required Spending
YF46142	HL 1	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46143	HL 2	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46144	HL 3	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46145	HL 4	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46146	HL 5	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46147	HL 6	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46148	HL 7	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46149	HL 8	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00

YF46150	HL 9	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46151	HL 10	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46152	HL 11	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46153	HL 12	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46154	HL 13	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46155	HL 14	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46156	HL 15	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46157	HL 16	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46158	HL 17	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46159	HL 18	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46160	HL 19	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46161	HL 20	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46162	HL 21	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46163	HL 22	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46164	HL 23	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46165	HL 24	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46166	HL 25	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
YF46167	HL 26	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-19	$400.00
	Total Area:	543.5		**Representation Work Cost:**	$10,400.00
				Certification Cost:	$520.00
				Total:	**$10,920.00**

1.3 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Braeburn Lake claims were staked in 2014 by Henry Lole and a team from Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. Initial prospecting of the area was completed by Dahrouge during the summer of 2012 to assess the quality of the limestone. Historic exploration in the area surrounding the Braeburn Lake Property has dominantly been focused on limestone.

The LS Property (YC82804-82823) is located approximately 1 km west of the southern half of the Braeburn Lake Property and has been historically explored for high-calcium limestone. The LS claims were first staked in 1995 by 14844 Yukon Inc. as the Mac and Jeannie claims, then optioned to 145976 Yukon Inc. in 1996, and are currently held by Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd. on behalf of Strategic Metals Ltd. Exploration completed in 1997 by 145976 Yukon Inc. consisted of trenching, sampling and the completion of seven RC drill holes which totalled 193.55 m. Only one of the drill holes returned a significant interval (10.67 m) within the Hancock Member limestones with greater than 95% $CaCO_3$, but all other holes assayed well below industrial grade (Doherty, 1999).

In 2008, Casino Mining Corp. staked the BL claim group, which is adjacent to the south of the LS Property. To date, the only known work completed on the BL claims was in 2009, and

consisted of bulk sampling. The results have not yet reached the end of their confidentiality period and are therefore currently unavailable.

From 2005-2008, Cash Minerals Ltd. held a coal license (CYW0079) which overalapped the current Braeburn Lake Property. The license has since expired.

1.4 PURPOSE OF WORK

The work described herein was undertaken to accurately identify the location and extent of limestone units throughout the Braeburn Lake Property, and consisted of mapping and sampling.

1.5 SUMMARY OF WORK

In September 2014, Dahrouge conducted a 1-day geologic mapping and sampling program on the Braeburn Lake Property.

A total of 16 limestone samples were obtained within the Braeburn Lake Property, representing approximately 41.75 m of stratigraphy (Fig. 4.2). Samples were collected by chipping outcrops perpendicular to defined or assumed bedding. Bedding was commonly difficult to identify due to the nondescript and cryptocrystalline nature of the limestone. Where bedding was uncertain or had been obscured by structure, stratigraphic thicknesses were calculated using the best estimated orientation from adjacent units. Where more than one bedding orientation was measured, the mean orientation was used.

Geological observations were recorded, including lithologic information, measurements of structural elements, and other pertinent details (Appendix 4). A solution of 10% HCl was used to assess carbonate quality in the field. Samples were shipped to a lab in Salt Lake City, Utah for preparation and analyses by standard ICP techniques, and LOI. Analytical procedures are described in Appendix 2 and assay sheets are provided in Appendix 3.

Personnel were based in a hotel in Whitehorse, Yukon, and access to and from the Property was by rented four-wheel-drive vehicle. Access throughout the properties was by ATV's and extensive hiking.

2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

2.1 STRATIGRAPHY

The Braeburn Lake Property is located within the Whitehorse Trough, part of the Stikine Terrane. The Whitehorse Trough is a 500 km long, northwest-trending intermontane basin

located in south-central Yukon, which originated as a forearc basin, but progressively developed into a piggy-back basin near the end of the Pliensbachian during orogenic events (Colpron, 2014). The basin straddles the Yukon-British Columbia border, with its northernmost margin in the Carmacks area, approximately 70 km north of the Braeburn Lake Property. The area of the Trough covers approximately 2.44 million hectares. The basin contains up to 3 km thick Jurassic Laberge Group sedimentary rocks, underlain by Triassic Lewes River Group sediments. Overlying the sedimentary sequences are Cretaceous and Neogene volcanics (Fig. 4.3).

2.1.1 Laberge Group

The Jurassic Laberge Group has been informally subdivided into the Richthofen, Nordenskiold and Tanglefoot formations. The Richthofen Formation is characterized by thin- to medium-bedded turbidite beds, massive sandstone intervals, and fossiliferous conglomerates. It ranges from 500-10,000 m in thickness, and is restricted to the southern half of the basin, so is not present in the Braeburn Lake area. The Nordenskiold Formation consists of dark grey, massive dacites with quartz, plagioclase, biotite and hornblende phenocrysts in a cryptocrystalline groundmass. The Tanglefoot Formation consists of coal-bearing, fluvial to marginal marine interbedded sandstones and mudstones, conglomerates, and rare bioclastic limestones. The limestones locally contain abundant ammonites, pelecypods, and carbonaceous material. It is at least 600 m thick and is restricted to the northern half of the Whitehorse Trough, so is present in the Braeburn Lake area, but has not been seen in outcrop to date. The Richthofen, Nordenskiold and Tanglefoot formations unconformably overlie the Triassic Lewes River Group and are unconformably overlain by the Jurassic-Cretaceous Tantalus Formation (Colpron, 2011).

2.1.2 Lewes River Group

The Lewes River Group was determined to range in age from Carnian to Norian, based on dating of spiriferids, pelecypods, ammonites and cerioid corals. It generally consists of limestone, argillite, greywacke and sandstone. Lees (1934) recognized the presence of 3 units: a lower limestone sequence, middle sequence of greywacke and argillite with interbedded limestone intervals, and an upper limestone unit. The Lewes River Group is informally subdivided into the Povoas and Aksala formations. The Povoas Formation is a volcanic unit that consists of basalts and andesites, with minor carbonate rocks. It is overlain by the Carnian-

Norian Aksala Formation, which has been subdivided into 2 main members: Casca and Hancock. Sequences of sandstones, conglomerates and mudstones comprise the Casca Member, which overlies the reefal carbonates of the Hancock Member (Colpron, 2011).

2.2 STRUCTURE

The structural geology of the area is dominated by two major sub-parallel, north-northwest trending faults that divide and define the boundaries between the Cache Creek Terrane (to the east) and the Whitehorse Trough and between the Whitehorse Trough and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (to the west). The Nahlin Fault more or less marks the western extent of the Cache Creek Terrane and eastern extent of the Whitehorse Trough. It is a steeply dipping to vertical fault, or series of faults and has seen intermittent activity from the Late Triassic to Tertiary time. The Llewellyn fault marks the boundary between the regionally metamorphosed Yukon-Tanana Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough. It is also steeply dipping and appears to have been active from Late Triassic to Tertiary time (Shaw, 1989).

3. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

3.1 STRATIGRAPHY & LITHOLOGY

As only initial prospecting work has been performed on the Braeburn Lake claims, a detailed description of the property geology is not yet possible. In the Braeburn Lake area, carbonate lithologies are known to occur within Triassic sequences. The Triassic limestones encountered within the Braeburn Lake Property are from the Hancock and Casca members of the Carnian-Norian Aksala Formation (Fig. 4.2). The massive, resistant limestone exposures in the Braeburn Lake area are likely part of the Hancock Member. The following is a brief summary of the units encountered near Braeburn Lake.

3.1.1 Aksala Formation – Casca Member

Exposures of the Casca Member were mapped and sampled from between 3,500 m to 3,800 m east of the Klondike Hwy within the Braeburn Lake Property. The member outcrops consist of light-grey weathered, medium-grey to dark-grey fresh, micritic to coarse-grained lime mudstones. Outcrops are typically massive and somewhat resistant with minor calcite veining. The 2014 exploration program revealed significant amounts of silica contamination in the Casca Member.

TABLE 2.1 STRATIGRAPHY OF THE BRAEBURN LAKE AREA*

Period	Stage	Stratigraphic Unit			Lithological Description	Approx. Thickness (m)
		Group	Formation/ Member			
Jurassic	Bathenian		Tantalus Fm.		Quartzite, chert and pebble conglomerate, minor sandstone, shale and minor coal	200-300
	Bajocian	Laberge Gp.	Tanglefoot Fm.		Interbedded sandstones and mudstones, conglomerates, rare limestones	Up to 600 m
	Aalenian					
	Toarcian		Nordenskiold Fm.		Volcanics including dacites	unknown
	Pliensbachian					
	Sinemurian		Richtofen Fm.		Massive sandstones, conglomerates	500-900 m
	Hettangian					
Triassic	Norian	Lewes River Gp.	Aksala Fm.	Casca Mbr.	Sandstones, conglomerates and mudstones, limestone	unknown
				Hancock Mbr.	Massive to thick-bedded limestone	Up to 600
	Carnian		Povoas Fm.		Volcanics including basalts and andesites, minor carbonates	

*Adapted from Clapham et al., 2002.

3.1.2 Aksala Formation – Hancock Member

The cliff-forming Hancock Member can be traced from between 1,700 m to 3,500 m east of the Klondike Hwy, within the southern half of the Braeburn Lake Property. The member consists of very light-grey to tan weathered, medium-grey to dark-grey fresh, fine-grained lime mudstones. Both massive and resistant, the Hancock Member limestones have minor carbonaceous stringers and oxide staining along fractures.

3.2 STRUCTURE

Given the early stage of exploration on the Property, the structure is currently largely unknown. Published geological maps suggest the presence of a northwest-southeast trending

fault which bisects the southern portion of the Braeburn Property. No evidence of this fault was observed during the 2014 exploration.

4. RESULTS OF 2014 EXPLORATION

The 2014 exploration program was conducted in order to further assess the limestone quality of the Aksala Formation limestones and provide more constraint on geologic contacts with other units in the area.

The groundwork involved mapping and sampling at several locations along the southern portion of the ridge covered by the Property. In total, limestone outcrops were examined and sampled at eight locations (Fig. 4.2).

During the program, geological observations were recorded, including lithologic information, measurements of structural elements, and other pertinent details (Appendix 4). A solution of 10% HCl was used to assess carbonate quality in the field. In some instances, interval thicknesses were determined by measuring outcrops perpendicular to bedding, where it could be identified. In many cases the interval thickness can only be considered approximate (at best) due to the lack of reliable bedding surfaces.

All samples from the 2014 program were shipped to a lab in Salt Lake City, Utah for preparation and analyses by standard ICP techniques, and LOI (Appendices 2 and 3). Overall, this initial exploration of the southern portion of the Braeburn Lake Property returned lower quality results than expected. The best Hancock Member interval examined in 2014 was Section 2014-02, which averaged 92.33% $CaCO_3$, 2.80% $MgCO_3$ and 3.43% SiO_2 over an estimated 5 m. The best section of Casca Member limestone averaged 83.30% $CaCO_3$, 3.30% $MgCO_3$ and 8.51% SiO_2 over approximately 23 m (Section 2014-03). The poorest quality limestones, including slightly dolomitic and highly silicified limestones, were located along the eastern edge of the Property (Fig. 4.2).

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Within the Braeburn Lake Property, limestones of the Norian-Carnian Casca and Hancock members of the Aksala Formation were mapped and tested by measuring and sampling stratigraphic sections. A total of 16 samples were collected, from both the Casca and Hancock members along the southern portion of the Property. Samples collected from the Hancock Member tend to be of higher quality, generally averaging in excess of 91% $CaCO_3$ over up to 5 m intervals. The best section of Hancock Member (Section 2014-02) averaged over 92% $CaCO_3$ across an estimated 5 m. The most favourable section of Casca Member limestone averaged under 84% $CaCO_3$ over 22.75 m, and had significant dolomite and silica impurities. Unfortunately, limited time and outcrop exposure prevented a conclusive analysis of the quality of these members.

The next phase of exploration on the Braeburn Lake Property should consist of additional mapping and sampling, focusing on the northern half of the Property. Identifying and mapping the contact between the Hancock and Casca members should also be a priority.

6. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Henry Lole, residing at 11023 96 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist of Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd., Suite 18, 10509 - 81 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 1X7.
- I am a 2011 graduate of Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales, with a B.Sc. (Hons) in Exploration and Resource Geology.
- I have practiced my profession as a geologist continuously since 2011.
- I am a registered Fellow of The Geological Society, member 1019264.
- I co-managed the 2014 work described in this report.
- I am co-author of the report entitled “2014 Geological and Geochemical Exploration on the Braeburn Lake Property” and accept responsibility for the veracity of technical data and results.
- I hereby consent to the copying or reproduction of this Assessment Report following the confidentiality period.

Dated this 4th day of May, 2015.

Henry Lole, B.Sc., FGS

FGS 1019264

I, Kelly Krueger, residing at 1820 Rutherford Road, Edmonton, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist of Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd., Suite 18, 10509 - 81 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 1X7.
- I am a 2012 graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta with a B.Sc. in Geology.
- I have practiced my profession as a geologist continuously since 2012.
- I am a registered Geologist in Training with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta, member M96506.
- I co-managed the 2014 work described in this report.
- I am co-author of the report entitled “2014 Geological and Geochemical Exploration on the Braeburn Lake Property” and accept responsibility for the veracity of technical data and results.
- I hereby consent to the copying or reproduction of this Assessment Report following the confidentiality period.

Dated this 4th day of May, 2015.

Kelly Krueger, B.Sc., Geo.I.T.

APEGA M96506

7. REFERENCES

Clapham, M.E., Smith, P.L. and Tipper, H.W., 2002. Lower to Middle Jurassic stratigraphy, ammonoidfauna and sedimentary history of the Laberge Group in the Fish Lake syncline, northern WhitehorseTrough, Yukon, Canada. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston andL.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and NorthernAffairs Canada, p. 73-85.

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ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT FOR THE 2014 EXPLORATION - BRAEBURN

a) Personnel

P. Kluczny, geologist					
1.0	days		Project planning & preparations, supervision, reporting		
1.0	days	@	$ 725.00	$	725.00
H. Lole, geologist					
1.0	days		Field work, September 9		
0.2	days		Project preparations		
1.2	days	@	$ 570.00	$	684.00
K. Krueger, geologist					
1.0	days		Field work, September 9		
7.7	days		Project planning & preparations, reporting		
8.7	days	@	$ 465.00	$	4,045.50
M. Osinowski, geologist					
1.0	days		Field work, September 9		
0.2	days		Project preparations		
1.2	days	@	$ 465.00	$	558.00
B. Hagen, assistant					
1.0	days		Field work, September 9		
0.2	days		Project preparations		
1.2	days	@	$ 410.00	$	492.00
J. Amundsen, geologist					
2.9	days		Data entry, reporting		
2.9	days	@	$ 490.00	$	1,421.00
					$ 7,925.50

b) Food and Accommodation							
3	man-days	@	$ 142.19	Accommodations	$ 426.57		
4	man-days	@	$ 69.51	Meals	$ 278.04		
						$	704.61
c) Transportation							
	Vehicles:			SUV Rental (Whitehorse)	$ 179.85		
				ATV Rental (Whitehorse)	$ 618.70		
				Mileage	$ 1.94		
				Fuel	$ 56.24		
						$	856.73
d) Instrument Rental							
				Laptop	$ 14.29		
				Radios	$ 11.43		
				Satellite Phone	$ 15.60		
				GPS Rental	$ 12.54		
						$	53.86
e) Analyses				Central Lab of Graymont Western U.S. Inc. (16 rock samples)			
16	samples	@	$ 4.50	Preparation fee	$ 72.00		
16	samples	@	$ 25.00	Sample analysis	$ 400.00		
						$	472.00
f) Other							
				Software Rental	$ 345.34		
				Disposable Supplies	$ 68.50		
				Courier & Shipping	$ 4.22		
				Telephone charges	$ 12.43		
				Overhead & Supply	$ 184.08		
						$	614.57
Total						$	10,627.28

Kelly Krueger, B.Sc., Geo. I.T.

Edmonton, Alberta
May 4, 2015

APPENDIX 2: ANALYTICAL LABORATORY INFORMATION AND TECHNIQUES

Name and Address of the Lab:

Graymont Western US Inc., Central Laboratory.
670 East 3900 South, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, Utah, 84107

Statement of Qualifications:

Jared Leikam obtained a B.S. in Chemistry from the University of Utah in the class of 2003. Jared started working for Graymont in February of 2004 and has been working with the ICP Spectrometer for two and a half years, under the direct supervision of Carl Paystrup (Lab Supervisor).

Vonda Stuart obtained a B.S. in Chemistry from Weber State University in 2004. Vonda started with Graymont in August of 2007 and started working in the ICP Lab the following September.

Sample Preparation, Procedures, Reagents, Equipment, etc.:

For the ICP sample preparation, 0.5 grams of the sample is mixed with 3 g of lithium carbonate. The sample and the lithium carbonate are then fused together in a muffle furnace at 850°C. Following the fusion process, the samples are dissolved in 1:1 HCl; a total of 40 mL 1:1 HCl is used in the dissolving process. The samples are then diluted to 200 mL and spiked with 10 ppm Co. Cobalt is used as an internal standard. At this point the samples are ready for analysis on the Perkin Elmer, Optima 7300V.

Mesh Size Fraction, Split and Weight of Sample:

Upon receiving the samples, the prep room technician riffles and then splits the stone down to a manageable size (roughly 200 g). The stone is then dried in an oven at 120ºC. Once the samples have been dried they get pulverized to a -200 mesh size. A split of this pulverized material is then sent for testing in the main part of the lab.

Quality Control Procedures:

The ICP spectrometer is calibrated with two certified reference materials prior to analyzing a batch of samples. A batch typically contains 96 samples. Every 12^{th} sample in a batch is a certified limestone reference sample. In addition to the 8 reference samples imbedded in the batch, there are 2 limestone reference samples analyzed at the beginning and at the end of the batch to ensure the accuracy of our Na and P numbers. Every element being analyzed in a sample is backed up by data from the certified reference materials. We also use an internal standard (10 ppm Co) to further ensure the quality and accuracy of the analysis.

APPENDIX 3: ASSAY RESULTS – CENTRAL ANALYTICAL LABORATORY OF GRAYMONT WESTERN U.S. INC

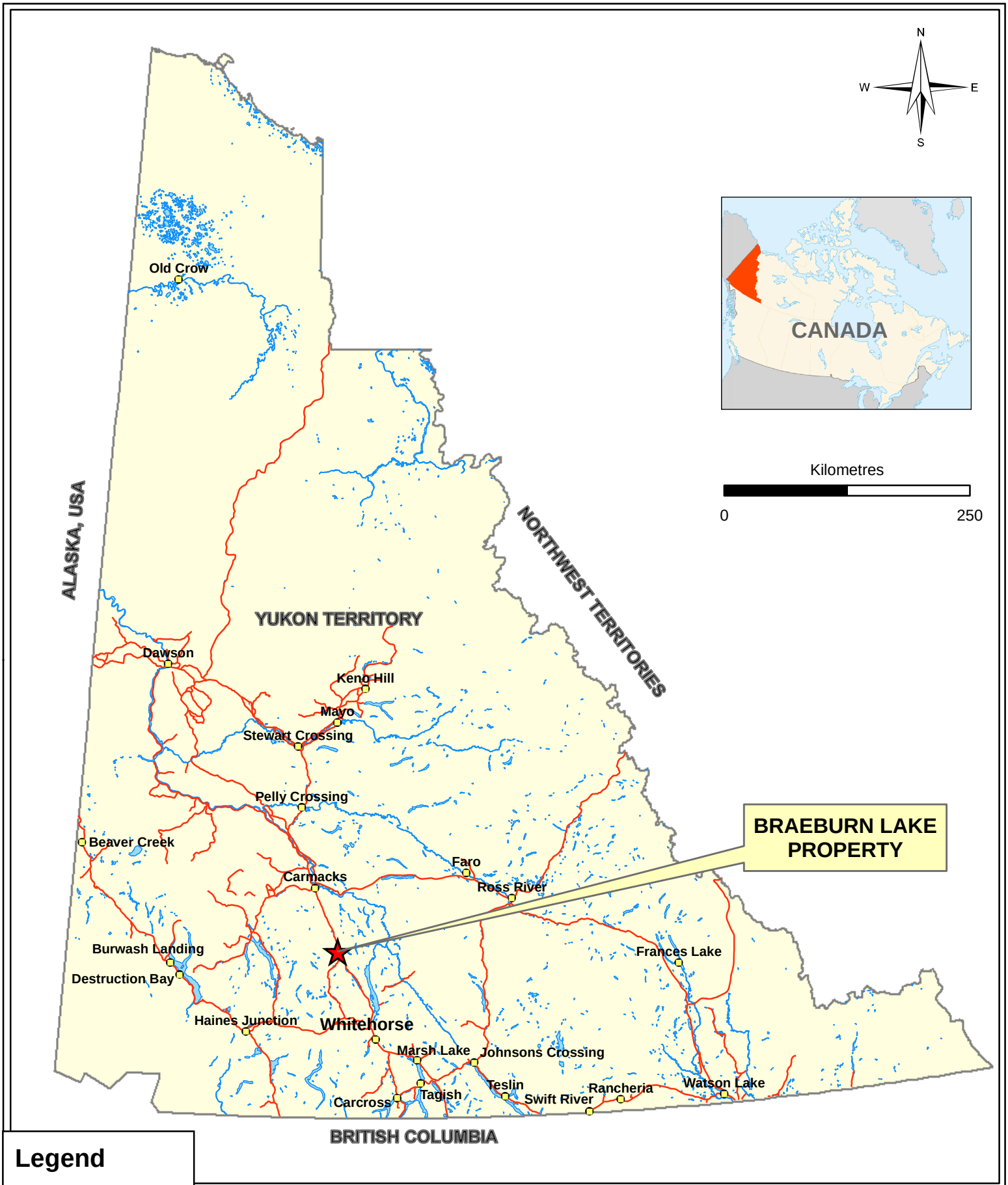
Lab ID	Sample Date	Plant	Lab Owner	Sample Type	Remarks	% CaCO3	% MgCO3	% Fe2O3	% Al2O3	ppm SrO	ppm MnO	% SiO2	ppm BaO	ppm K2O	ppm Na2O	ppm P2O5	ppm TiO2	% Total	% Sulfur	% LOI(1000)
2014106619	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120049	8.71	15.04	1.473	1.156	53	281	39.53	530	1768	340	265	438	66.3	0.014	11.0
2014106620	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120050	9.12	13.12	1.402	1.272	46	263	43.69	588	2242	360	297	518	69.0	0.015	10.4
2014106621	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120051	91.45	2.80	0.349	0.653	992	786	4.1	36	1006	1148	325	261	99.8	0.021	41.9
2014106622	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120052	91.86	2.80	0.344	0.654	1007	824	3.72	36	1016	1237	385	263	99.9	0.032	42.0
2014106623	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120053	92.33	2.82	0.336	0.585	1018	766	3.44	34	970	874	325	225	99.9	0.024	42.0
2014106624	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120054	92.29	2.80	0.393	0.647	1021	866	3.39	35	896	1065	352	279	100.0	0.028	42.0
2014106625	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120055	92.36	2.80	0.331	0.578	1002	752	3.47	37	929	878	339	226	100.0	0.03	42.2
2014106626	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120056	91.61	2.72	0.392	0.724	973	851	4.01	37	1163	1706	380	295	100.0	0.035	41.5
2014106627	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120057	91.81	2.78	0.363	0.739	995	784	3.8	35	1042	1291	381	286	100.0	0.026	41.6
2014106628	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120058	91.69	2.80	0.383	0.714	993	804	3.92	38	1021	1237	380	269	100.0	0.027	41.9
2014106629	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120059	91.88	2.80	0.372	0.697	998	734	3.76	38	984	1018	351	285	100.0	0.029	42.1
2014106630	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120060	77.78	3.62	1.371	1.254	1248	1025	11.83	44	3319	4425	524	637	97.0	0.034	36.2
2014106631	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120061	83.96	3.31	0.902	1.088	1425	793	7.91	39	2260	2035	515	450	97.9	0.036	36.8
2014106632	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120062	78.30	3.64	1.38	1.247	1270	1027	10.99	39	3366	4236	537	583	96.7	0.035	34.5
2014106633	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120063	77.32	3.64	1.39	1.215	1248	1053	11.68	39	3399	4359	544	604	96.4	0.033	35.5
2014106634	9/25/2014	202	202	Limestone	Dahrouge_-Yukon_Territory_-_120064	76.03	3.64	1.524	1.31	1199	1096	12.69	39	3606	4984	535	624	96.4	0.033	35.7

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY RESULTS FROM THE BRAEBURN LAKE PROPERTY

Notes: Stratigraphic thicknesses are based on measured attitudes of bedding listed below, with appropriate interpolations. Attitudes are strike and dip (right-hand rule). Sections are listed in numerical order of samples, which does not necessarily represent stratigraphic order. Most samples consist of chips at 30 cm intervals. UTM coordinates are NAD83, Zone 8N. Section locations are shown in Figure 4.2.
Stratigraphy Abbreviations: Th - Triassic Aksala Formation (Hancock Member); Tc - Triassic Aksala Formation (Casca Member)

Sample	Strat Unit	Strat Tkns (m)	Description	$CaCO_3$ (%)	$MgCO_3$ (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	SrO (ppm)	MnO (ppm)	P_2O_5 (ppm)
Isolated Samples											
120049	Th	1	**Calcareous Mudstone**, medium grey weathered, medium grey to very-dark grey fresh, micritic, massive, resistant, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet weak	8.71	15.04	39.53	1.160	1.470	53	281	265
120050	Th	0.5	**Calcareous Mudstone**, light grey weathered, medium grey fresh, micritic, massive, resistant, moderate HCl reaction	9.12	13.12	43.69	1.270	1.400	46	263	297
120053	Th	3	**Lime Mudstone**, very-light grey to light grey weathered, dark grey to very-dark grey fresh, micritic, massive, resistant, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet	92.33	2.82	3.44	0.590	0.340	1018	766	325
120056	Th	3	**Lime Mudstone**, tan weathered, dark grey to tan fresh, micritic, fissile, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, outcrop-scale, moderate	91.61	2.72	4.01	0.724	0.392	973	851	380
120057	Th	3	**Lime Mudstone**, light grey weathered, medium grey fresh, micritic, fossils: brachiopod, rare, massive, resistant, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): bedding (approximate) 338/18 E	91.81	2.78	3.80	0.739	0.363	995	784	381
Section 2014-01 (UTM 459226E, 6824817N)											
120051	Th	2.5	**Lime Mudstone**, medium grey weathered, medium grey to tan fresh, micritic to fine-grained, fossils: fragment (indeterminate); crinoid ossicle, massive, resistant, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet weak	91.45	2.80	4.10	0.650	0.350	992	786	325
120052	Th	1	**Lime Mudstone**, medium grey weathered, medium grey to tan fresh, micritic to fine-grained, fossils: trace fossil; solitary rugose coral; fragment (indeterminate); crinoid ossicle, massive, resistant, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet weak	91.86	2.80	3.72	0.650	0.340	1007	824	385
Section 2014-02 (UTM 459402E, 6824897N)											
120054	Th	2.5	**Lime Mudstone**, light grey weathered, tan to medium grey fresh, micritic, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet weak	92.29	2.80	3.39	0.650	0.390	1021	866	352
120055	Th	2.5	**Lime Mudstone**, light grey weathered, tan to medium grey fresh, micritic, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet weak	92.36	2.80	3.47	0.580	0.330	1002	752	339
Section 2014-03 (UTM 459588E, 6825356N)											
120058	Tc	3	**Lime Mudstone**, light grey weathered, medium grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to coarse-grained, fossils: fragment (indeterminate); crinoid ossicle; colonial coral; bryozoan; brachiopod, massive, resistant, strong HCl reaction	91.69	2.80	3.92	0.714	0.383	993	804	380
120059	Tc	5	**Lime Mudstone**, light grey weathered, medium grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to coarse-grained, fossils: fragment (indeterminate); crinoid ossicle; colonial coral; bryozoan; brachiopod, massive, resistant, strong HCl reaction	91.88	2.80	3.76	0.697	0.372	998	734	351
120060	Tc	3.5	**Lime Mudstone**, light grey weathered, medium grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to coarse-grained, fossils: fragment (indeterminate); crinoid ossicle; colonial coral; bryozoan; brachiopod, massive, resistant, strong HCl reaction	77.78	3.62	11.83	1.254	1.371	1248	1025	524

Sample	Strat Unit	Strat Tkns (m)	Description	$CaCO_3$ (%)	$MgCO_3$ (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	SrO (ppm)	MnO (ppm)	P_2O_5 (ppm)
120061	Tc	3	**Lime Mudstone,** light grey weathered, medium grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to coarse-grained, fossils: fragment (indeterminate); crinoid ossicle; colonial coral; bryozoan; brachiopod, massive, resistant, strong HCl reaction	83.96	3.31	7.91	1.088	0.902	1425	793	515
120062	Tc	3.75	**Lime Mudstone,** light grey weathered, medium grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to coarse-grained, fossils: fragment (indeterminate); crinoid ossicle; colonial coral; bryozoan; brachiopod, massive, resistant, strong HCl reaction	78.30	3.64	10.99	1.247	1.380	1270	1027	537
120063	Tc	0.5	**Lime Mudstone,** light grey weathered, medium grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to coarse-grained, fossils: fragment (indeterminate); crinoid ossicle; colonial coral; bryozoan; brachiopod, massive, resistant, strong HCl reaction	77.32	3.64	11.68	1.215	1.390	1248	1053	544
120064	Tc	4	**Lime Mudstone,** light grey weathered, medium grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to coarse-grained, fossils: fragment (indeterminate); crinoid ossicle; colonial coral; bryozoan; brachiopod, massive, resistant, moderate HCl reaction	76.03	3.64	12.69	1.310	1.524	1199	1096	535



Legend

- Cities/Towns
- Highway
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Territorial Boundary

1:5,000,000

Coordinate System: UTM NAD83, Zone 8

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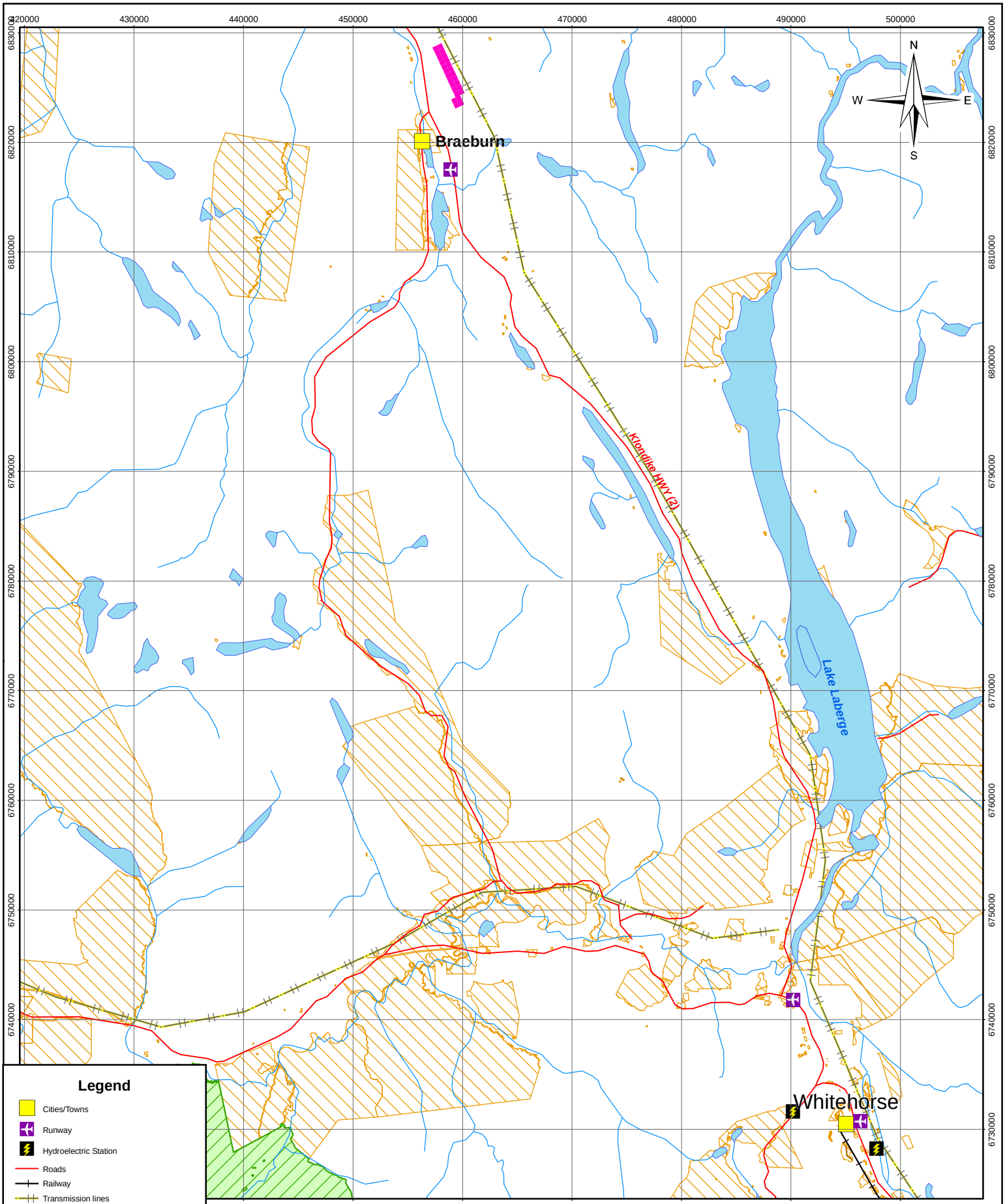
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 3.1
Property Location

KK 2015.02



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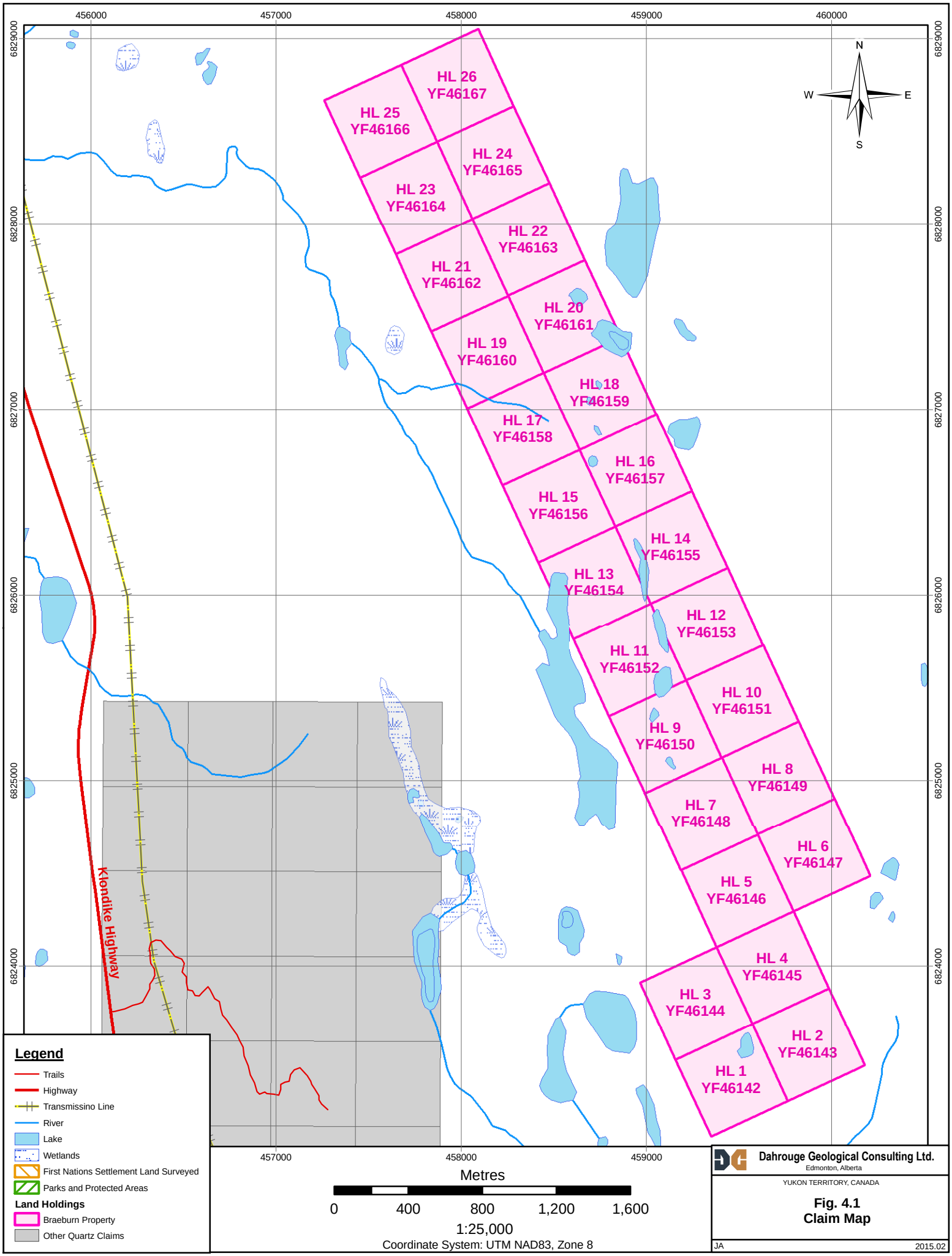
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 3.2
Access Map

JA 2015.02



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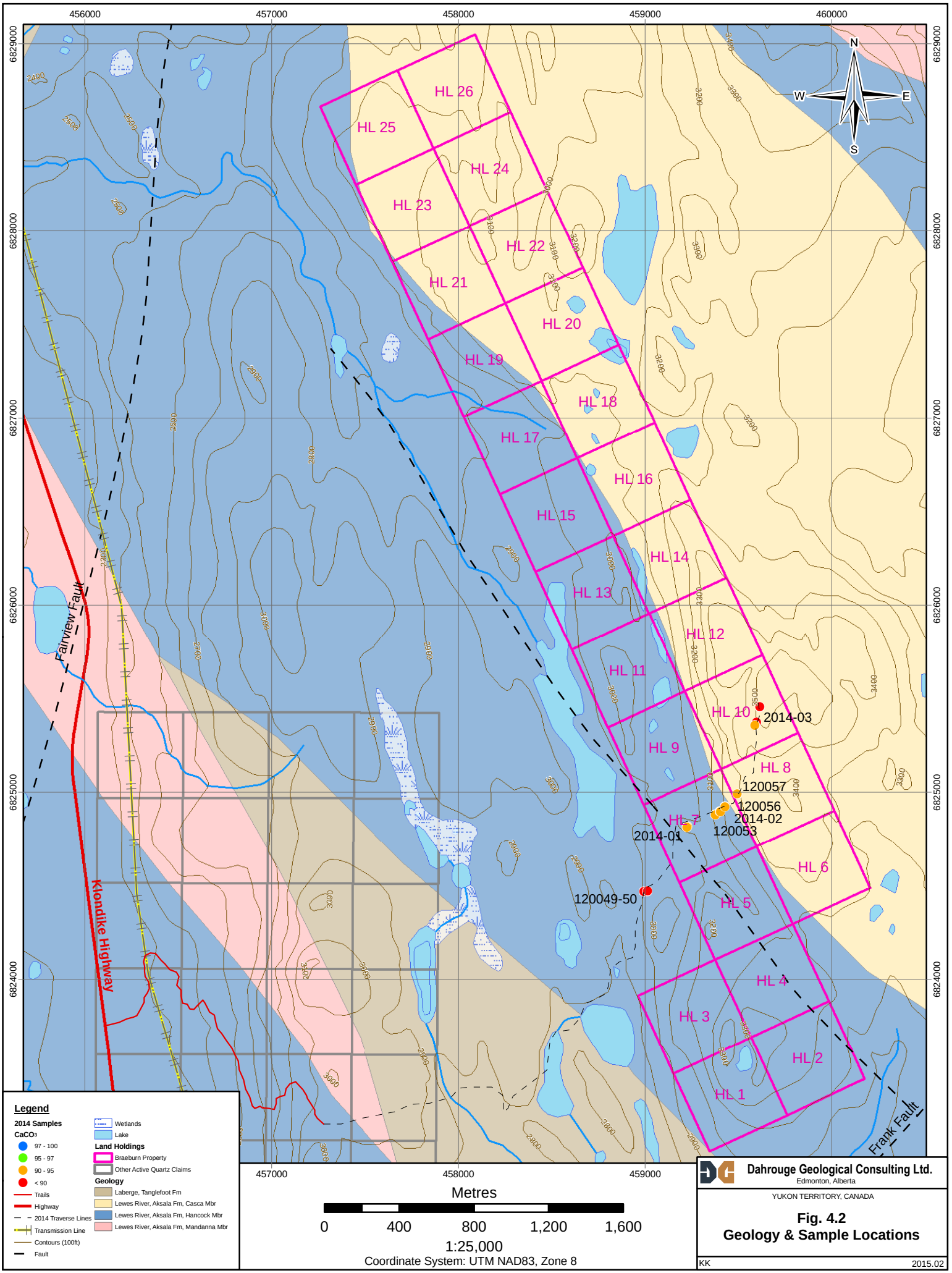
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 4.1
Claim Map

JA 2015.02



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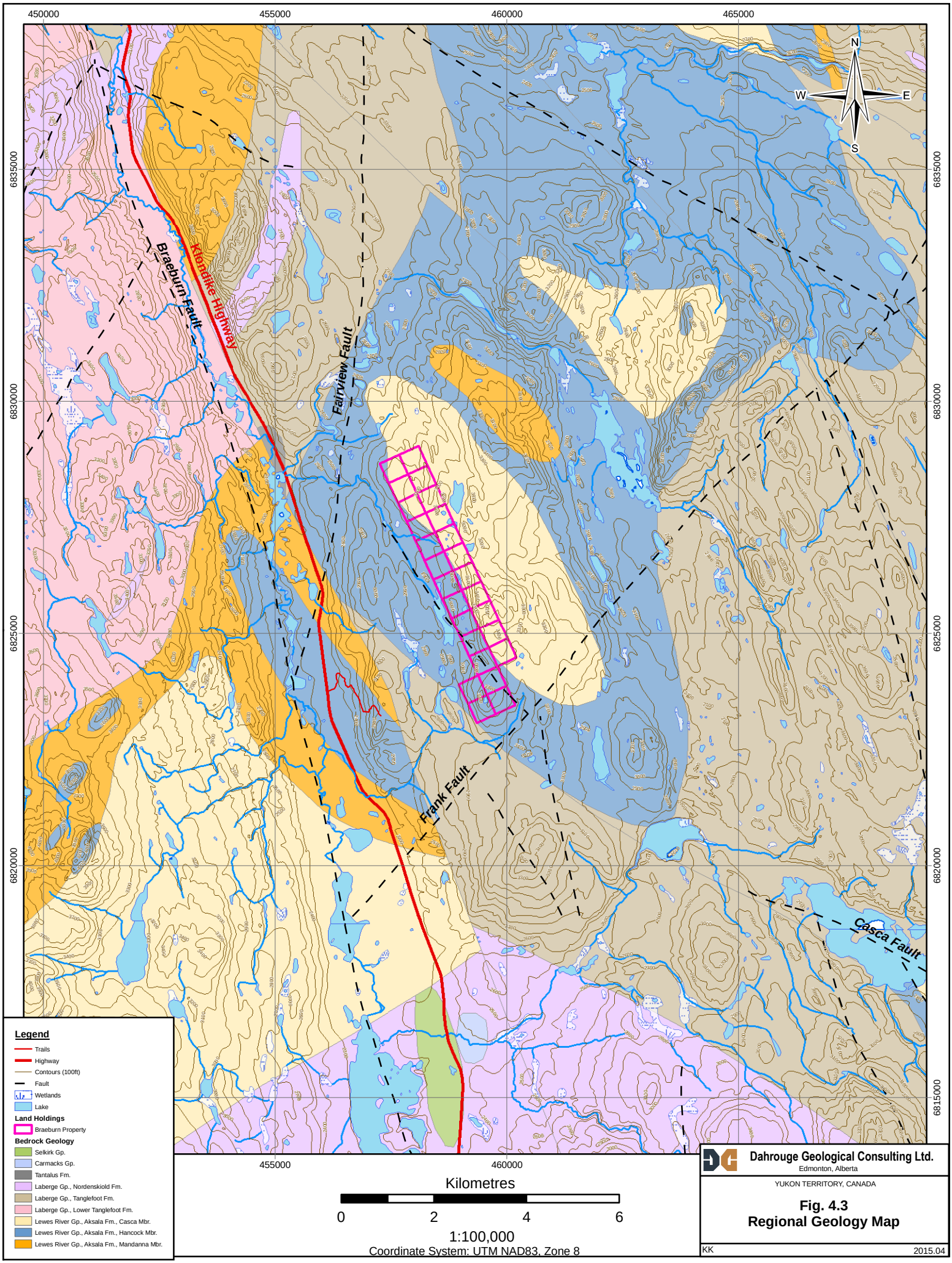
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 4.2
Geology & Sample Locations

KK 2015.02



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YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 4.3
Regional Geology Map

KK 2015.04