Higher Ground Exploration Services

2015 Assessment Report on Prospecting and Geochemical Sampling on the Jakes Claims, Southwest Yukon

Squanga Lake Area; NTS 105C 05

Location: Latitude of 60°22' N, and Longitude 133°54' W

Mining District: Whitehorse

Yukon Territory

By Nicolai Goeppel

March 31, 2015

The total expenditures 2015 exploration program is $6330.93

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Introduction

The Jakes claims are situated within 100 km of Whitehorse, Yukon, and 180 km by highway to the international deep water port in Skagway, Alaska. The project is readily accessible by ATV track, situated only 1.5 km from the Alaska Highway and power. The 32 Jakes claims are in good standing and currently held by Nicolai Goeppel.

The total 70 claims and area of interest is underlain by the lithologies of the Cache Creek terrane. This unit is an exotic accreted terrane consisting of an ophliolite oceanic sequence of ultramafic, volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Historically the unit is known as the "gold series" rocks by due to a strong association with gold in placer deposits. The Cache Creek terrane is attributed to multiple placer fields and lode gold occurrences in British Columbia including; in the Atlin, Dease lake, and Cassiar regions. In addition, there has been notable Jade production in BC particularly the Dease Lake area, and is also sourced from units of the Cache Creek terrane. More recently this package of rocks has been investigated as a potential source of nickel (Ni) in the form of nickel alloy or Awaruite. Spear heading exploration for this unique style of mineralization is First Point Minerals Corp. This includes their Flagship Decar project, which as of January 2013 had an indicated resource of 1,159,510,000 tonnes at 0.124% Ni and an additional 870,400,000 tonnes at 0.125% Ni inferred.

2015 exploration program on the Jakes claims will target for Ni-alloy, Jade and lode gold mineralization. Recent work conducted in the region by the First Point Minerals Corp. and work conducted locally by the author has provided strong evidence for viable Ni-alloy mineralization where the Jakes claims are situated. In addition, limited prospecting carried out in the 2015 season in part funded by a Yukon Mineral Exploration Program grant and lead to a new Jade discovery and zone of intense stockwork veining and lode gold potential. Based on regional government data a well targeted strategic region program can be undertaken cost-effectively with maximum coverage. This report summarises findings and expenditures from the 2015 exploration on the Jakes claims.

Location and Access

The Jakes claims are located is southern Yukon, approximately 87 km south of the City of Whitehorse (Figure 1 and 2). Specifically, the project is situated 20 km to the west of Squanga Lake and is adjacent to the Alaska Highway. The property is located in the Whitehorse Mining District in NTS map sheet 105C05. The project is approximately 5 km from the Alaska Highway and 180 km west of the international port of Skagway, Alaska. Claims are centered on Latitude 60°22' N, and Longitude 133°54' W. The area is largely above treeline ranging in altitude from 800-1700 m (2625-5577 feet). Bedrock outcrop in the area is moderately consistent above the timberline.

The Jakes claims are readily accessible. Access is off the Alaska Highway by old cat road for approximately 5 km. The southern boundary of the claim block is within 1.5km of the highway and power. The easy access and good infrastructure makes for cost-effective exploration on the property and good feasibility if any significant discoveries are made. Claim details are listed below.

District	GrantNumber	ClaimName	ClaimNbr	Claim Owner	StakingDate	ClaimExpiryDat	Status	NTS MapN	Ops Number
Whitehorse	YF46432	JAKES	1	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411893
Whitehorse	YF46433	JAKES	2	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411894
Whitehorse	YF46434	JAKES	3	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411895
Whitehorse	YF46435	JAKES	4	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411896
Whitehorse	YF46436	JAKES	5	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411897
Whitehorse	YF46437	JAKES	6	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411898
Whitehorse	YF46438	JAKES	7	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411899
Whitehorse	YF46439	JAKES	8	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411900
Whitehorse	YF46440	JAKES	9	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411901
Whitehorse	YF46441	JAKES	10	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411902
Whitehorse	YF46442	JAKES	11	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411903
Whitehorse	YF46443	JAKES	12	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411904
Whitehorse	YF46444	JAKES	13	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411905
Whitehorse	YF46445	JAKES	14	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411906
Whitehorse	YF46446	JAKES	15	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411907
Whitehorse	YF46447	JAKES	16	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411908
Whitehorse	YF46448	JAKES	17	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411909
Whitehorse	YF46418	JAKES	18	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411910
Whitehorse	YF46419	JAKES	19	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411911
Whitehorse	YF46420	JAKES	20	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411912
Whitehorse	YF46421	JAKES	21	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411913
Whitehorse	YF46422	JAKES	22	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411914
Whitehorse	YF46423	JAKES	23	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411915
Whitehorse	YF46424	JAKES	24	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411916
Whitehorse	YF46425	JAKES	25	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411917
Whitehorse	YF46426	JAKES	26	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411918
Whitehorse	YF46427	JAKES	27	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411919
Whitehorse	YF46428	JAKES	28	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411920
Whitehorse	YF46429	JAKES	29	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411921
Whitehorse	YF46430	JAKES	30	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411922
Whitehorse	YF46431	JAKES	31	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-22	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411923
Whitehorse	YF46449	JAKES	32	Nicolai Goeppel - 100%	2014-10-26	2016-10-28	Active	105C05	1500411924

Previous History

Earliest recorded work in the area dates back to the early 1950's, involving hand and bulldozer trenching, in pursuit of asbestos. Access from the Alaska Highway was established during this early asbestos exploration. Trenching by bulldozer opened several large exposures of serpentinized ultramafics greater than 100 m long. Minor soil sampling during this time returned up to 646 ppm Ni.

An exploration program conducted by Dodgex Ltd in 1986 examined altered peridotite for PGE potential and located a chromite-rich zone in dunite with layer widths up to 5m. Chip sampling across the zone assayed 52.2% chromium oxide, 145 ppb platinum and 2 ppb palladium. Replicated sample collected by Gordon McLeod in fall 2002 returned a total PGE value of 1740 ppb; this sample was tested using nickel fusion followed by ICP-MS analysis and returned anomalous PGE values: 683 ppb Ru, 417 ppb Ir, 406 ppb Os, 159 ppb Pt, 70 ppb Rh and 5 ppb Pd. The combined PGE assay yielded 39% ruthenium (light PGE) and 56% osmium, iridium and platinum (heavy PGEs). Alternate grab sample form McLeod in 2002 returned peak values of 105ppm Co, 953ppm Cr, and 2293ppm Ni, with 13 out of 14 grabs from assaying over 1400 ppm Ni. During prospecting McLeod used liquid dimethyl-glyoxime (nickel-zap) to test for presence of Ni, of 13 various samples tested, 12 returned positive (Beauregard, 2002).

The Tonnes of Gold (TOG) showing approximately 7 km southeast is the first recorded gold listwanite occurrence in the area; grab samples from the prospect returned peak values of 49.9% chromium oxide and 1422.2 g/t gold, >50 ppm silver, 7128 ppm lead and 3938 ppm zinc. Gold is hosted in translucent smoky quartz veins in shear zones and areas of graphitic alteration.

Recent Work

In 2011 First Point Minerals Ltd staked the Mich property in the same trend. The work that has been since conducted led to the discovery of awaruite within serpentinized ultramafics of the Cache Creek terrane. Currently, on the Mich property, through geological mapping and rock sampling First Point has delineated a 2km long northwest trending zone averaging over 0.111% nickel-in-alloy, with mineralization open to the south. Preliminary metallurgical tests have proven the nickel-in-alloy mineralization along with magnetite, ferrichromite, and trace sulphur to be recoverable using conventional, low-risk, two-stage grinding, magnetic separation and gravity recovery to produce a ferronickel concentrate grading 13.5% nickel, 45-50% iron and about 2% chromium. In addition, on average recoveries have been 21% higher than in other Davis Tube nickel-in-alloy extractions. Based on the positive metallurgical test, First Point Minerals Ltd has designated the Mich property as their highest priority. In 2014 First Point Minerals Corp. drilled 873 m, results include 156 metres averaging a grade of 0.096% Davis Tube magnetically recovered ("DTR") nickel from 3.0 to 159.1 metres in hole 1, and the entire 453.6 metre length of hole 2 averaging 0.087% DTR nickel from 2.7 to 456.3 metres.

Work conducted by the author has led to identifying the strong regional association between the spatial distribution of the Cache Creek ultramafics, the regional total magnetic field from airborne geophysics, and elevated Ni and Co values from government regional stream sediment sampling (Figures 3), prior to First Point Mineral's land acquisition in the area. Prospecting in the area identified multiple areas where disseminated Ni-alloy mineralization can be traced for over hundreds of meters in various bedrock exposures. In addition, a small 50-soil sample line in close proximity to the fore mentioned asbestos trenches yielded up to 1870ppm Ni, 111ppm Co, and 870ppm Cr, and with seven samples having over 1000ppm Ni. The outlined target area contains variably serpentinized, harzburgites, dunites, and peridotites. Contacts and structures act as fluid conduits to serpentinizing and mineralizing fluids. Pervasive serpentinization is widespread with most units entirely replaced with little or no remnant features, and with increasing serpentinization and steatzation towards structures and contacts. Several contacts and structures show extreme alteration from immense fluid flow.

Further work done by the author includes petrographic thin sections taken from Cache Creek serpentinite and altered peridotite; thin sections indicate complete breakdown and replacement of nickeliferous silicates; specifically, olivine and pyroxene by serpentine and that values of 1699, 1950, 3117ppm Ni are attributed to alloy or sulphide host. Furthermore, specific samples locally contained minor amounts of native copper which is indicative of alloy forming conditions. The same thin section returned trace Pt and Pd up to 11ppb.

Placer testing of drainages nearby the target area by the author indicated angular gold in the creek gravels suggests a local source. Concentrates when inspected with microscope contained magnetic and nonmagnetic silvery native metal, interpreted as awaruite and possibly native platinum along with the magnetite and gold. Native platinum occurs with gold in placers located on Wolverine Creek and Moose Brook approximately 20km to the southwest.

Regional Geology

The Jakes claim block is underlain by the lithologies of the Cache Creek terrane (Figure 4). This unit is an exotic accreted terrane consisting of an ophliolite oceanic sequence of ultramafic, volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Cache Creek tectonic assemblage is Mississipian to lower Jurassic in age and is enveloped within the larger Intermontane terrane; comprised of supracrustal rocks, largely magmatic arc rocks and related sedimentary deposits that would have fringed western Laurentia and have been accreted during the Mesozoic (Gordey et al, 1989 & S. Israel, M. Colpron, C. Roots, T. Fraser, nd). The Cache Creek exotic Tethyan affinity was established from fusulinids faunas collected in the Atlin area Cache Creek limestones (Harker, 1953). The Cache Creek units underlying the Jakes claims are part of an ophliolite oceanic succession of ultramafic, volcanic, and sedimentary rocks. This package of rocks has been in turn been intruded by younger plutonic suites, specifically Tertiary quartz monzonite and Cretaceous quartz hornblend diorite. Additionally, the region is located within the Denali and Tintina structural regimes, characterized by post accretion near vertical sub ductile shears and faults.

Ultramafic units within the Cache Creek Atlin Complex approximately 100km to the south display lithological, mineralogical, textural, and structural similarities to other know uppermantle ophliolites (Monger, 1975). In addition, rare earth element and mineral geochemical compositions indicate primarily MORB and EMORB mantle sources and Harzburgites show likeness to those in alpine ultramafic belts around the world (Ash, Arksey, 1990b).

Property Geology and Mineralization

Nickel in form of alloy is generated in sequence following serpentinization of ultramafic lithologies. Dunite, harzburgite and peridotite are most favoured host rocks. Nickel content is primarily magmatic in source with little remobilization during ore genesis. Nickel content would have originated as magmatic sulphide or hosted in nickeliferous silicates olivine and pyroxene. Ni, Ti, and Fe are liberated during the serpentinization process through low temperature (<500°c), low sulphur fugacity, and high oxygen fugacity fluids. Formation of alloy occurs early in serpentinization as fluids are still rich in Fe and in presence of a reducing agent such as graphite, carbonaceous material, or nascent hydrogen; however, alloy forms following precipitation of serpentine (Franklin, et al, 1992). Texturally Ni-alloy will occur as fracture fill in intergranular spaces within serpentinites and within serpentine and chromite veins. Lithological transition zones, contacts and structures are favourable sites for mineralization. Ore can form extensive pervasive disseminations, with higher concentrations in fractures. In the case where a magmatic Cu-Ni sulphide deposit has been infiltrated by the fluids, sites of depositions are the same as those for magmatic Cu-Ni deposits including feeder zones, towards the base of lithological units, and areas in which cumulate textures are evident.

Nephrite jade is produced by either Ca-metasomatism in serpentinite at contacts with silica-rich rocks, or replacement of dolomite by silicic fluids. In turn this requires steatzation of the ultramafic and infiltration of silica-rich, <300 °C temperature fluids. In known jade occurrences, silica originates from inclusions of ribbon chert and where serpentinites are in contact with quartz rich units; for instance, along felsic dykes and fault contacts juxtaposing silica-rich sediments against serpentinite. Several possible sources of silica are present including cross-cutting intermediate dykes and large inclusions of chert within the ultramafic package.

Lode gold in the form of listwanite quartz-carbonate veins are interpreted and recorded through BC as characteristically similar to greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate veins (GQC) a mesothermal style of mineralization and as distal intrusion related hydrothermal veins. Depending on origin of mineralization fluids, whether they are closer associated to serpentinizing or intrusion related fluids would greatly vary the encountered geochemistries and mineral precipitation. GQC are often encountered in subductile-brittle shears, in embayment zones or intersection points with other structures for greater dilation. Ore zones are typically best where Cu or Fe rich horizons are intersected by faults. Vein hosted gold is structurally hosted, occupying zones of weakness such as contacts, transition zones and in faults and shears.

2015 Work Program

Access to the Jakes claim was put in in the early 50s with for asbestos exploration, located off the Alaska Highway at Mile 828, and then by old cat road for approximately 5 km (Figure 2). Travel to the claim block entailed driving from Whitehorse and continuing off the highway by ATV. The 5-day exploration program entailed hand trenching and prospecting (Figure 5 and 6). Initial focus was to locate and inspect trenches associated with Minfile occurrence 105C 010. The trenches are situated at or above treeline and generally persist for over 100m in length and penetrate the shallow overburden, which is 2.5m at its thickest. Nine samples were taken from the Jakes claims (15NI01-15NI09); five samples were taken from various trenches. All samples were analysed with a Niton XRF and submitted for assay at Acme Labs (Figure 7 to9). Samples were prepped using a partial acid digestion and 37 element package with PGMs. A full acid digestion would likely offer stronger results from dissolving and liberating Ni from silicates like olivine; therefore, a partial digestion would represent the fraction hosted in sulphide or alloy form.

Findings and Results

Lithological units encountered in trenches include; harzburgite, serpentinite, and altered greenstone. Beyond the limits of trenching the same units are encountered in addition to pyroxenite, andesitic dykes, rodingite and strongly serpentinized dunite. Structures include steeply dipping subductile faulting and shearing occurring within altered greenstone and serpentinite; northeast-northwest trending high angle brittle faults are also common forming local horst and grabens, and particularly common along contacts. Many of these brittle and sub-brittle structures show indication of later hydrothermal activity and alteration. Encountered listwanite float and presence of serpentinites suggests infiltration of mesothermal fluids and potential mineralization. Internal folding is common within the serpentinite unit, likely from expansion and contraction occurring from dehydration/hydration during serpentinization. Contacts are irregular and variable due to massive nature of units and are most prominent sites of hydrothermal alteration and generally faulted.

Lithologies and Associated Mineralization

The harzburgite expanses the northern portions of the claim block. It is characterized by a pale brown-yellow weathering, with brown green fresh surface (Figure 10). Harzburgite commonly contains large <1cm serpentinite books and crosscutting veins of chromite, awaruite or pyrrhotite, and magnesite +/- serpentinite or chrysotile. Veining locally resembles door and window texture; characteristic of serpentinization and agree with association of chromite and awaruite and serpentinization. Veins are consistent through exposures and generally greater than 1cm and up to 5cm thick. Values returned from sample 15NI04 from the harzburgite unit returned 2167.5ppm Ni, 100.8 ppm Co, 477.7ppm Cr, 4ppb Pt, and 2.8ppb Au.

Serpentinite occurs in several localities on the claim block. The serpentinite is the primary target for potential jade. The unit shows signs of steatzation required for Ca-metasomatism required to produce nephrite. Seams of nephrite were observed with one sample greater than 2cm thick with Tremolite (Figure 11); samples were found in rubble near the serpentinite and harzburgite contact.

Rodingite occurs in contact with serpentinite and altered greenstone; in proximity to andesitic dyke. Rodingite consists of lizardite with distinctive white weathering and dark olive green fresh surface containing fractures and disseminations of magnetite, chromite, and lesser awaruite. Rodingite is a known jade indicator; however, due to excessive overburden the prospective area around the rodingite could not be observed. Sample 15NI05 of the unit returned 2089.5ppm Ni, 71.1ppm Co, 311.4ppm Cr, and 3ppb Pt.

The most sampled and explored unit on the claim block is the altered greenstone and may represent altered peridotite. The unit is pervasively silicified and commonly contains blebs of phyrrotite and other sulphide within a ductile flowing texture (Figure 12). Disseminated sulphide can be traced over 1 km within the altered greenstone and may present a low grade bulk tonnage potential. Samples 15NI01 to 15NI03 and 15NI06 were taken of sulphide and potential awaruite. Sample 15NI06 was taken from the harzburgite-greenstone contact and returned higher values including 951.7ppm Ni, 52.6ppm Co, 115.9ppm Cr, and 3.8ppb Au. Alternate samples 15NI01 to 15NI03 of the greenstone returned around 50ppm Cu, 0.4% Ti, 3.0% Al, 10ppm Ga, and 130ppm V; sample 15NI01 also returned 3ppb Pt. In addition, within the greenstone unit a zone of intense silicification and stock work veining was found. The exposure of strong veining persists for 75m in strike and approximately 3m in width. Veining displays multiple generation with cross cutting veins and veinlets. Lithic fragments within veining consist of intensively silicified greenstone; the intense silicification in the greenstone is observed at various sites and a likely precursor to later developed stockwork veining. Sample 15NI08 was taken from the exposure.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The project is situated in the Yukon's southwestern extent of the Tintina Gold Belt, a zone of gold mineralization between the Tintina and Denali faults. The property is positioned within 150km radius of four past producing mines. To the west of the property, Mount Skukum low sulphidation epithermal Au and Ag mine and historic Conrad Au, Ag epithermal mine; to the south across the high grade epithermal Au and Ag Engineer mine in British Columbia and to the north of property the Whitehorse Copper mine. Both the epithermal mineralization at Engineer and Mount Skukum are linked to the Laramide structural event. Many of the encountered structures and contact zones exposed on the property show signs of intense hydrothermal alteration. Three different styles of mineralization appear present; awaruite, jade and lode gold mineralization.

Based on 2015 results future exploration is recommended. For Ni mineralization all units were assayed and favourable units have been identified. Due to good exposure and existing trenches chip sampling across favourable units is recommended. Trenching is recommended around the Jade occurrence and rodingite to expose Jade potential. Back pack geophysics and soil sampling is recommended over the large mutigenerational vein.

Based on the mode in which these different styles of mineralization occur, future exploration should target zones of primary fluid flow. This includes transition zones, fault and shear zones, and lithological contacts. Rock samples should be tested also for PGEs. Several silt samples should be taken and sent to Overburden Drilling Management for analysis. The property offers good infrastructure which lowers exploration costs and development costs if any significant results are produced.

Expenditures

Personnel

Task	Day Rate	Number of Days	Total
Geologist	$400	5	$2000.00
Prospector / Sampler	$350	5	$1750.00
		Subtotal	**$3750.00**

Gear and Transportation

Task	Rate	Number of Days	Total
Truck	$50.00 per day	5	$250.00
Quad	$40.00 per day per quad	5 days X 2 quads	$400.00
Fuel (general, quads, trucks, etc)		5	$400.00
Daily Expenses	$100 per day per person	10	$1000.00
XRF Rental	$110.00 per day	1	$110.00
Chainsaw	$10 per day	5	$50.00
		Subtotal	**$2210.00**

Analytical

Sample Type	Number of Samples	Cost per sample
Rock with PGE	9	$41.21
	Subtotal	**$370.93**

Total Costs

Personnel	$3750.00
Gear and Transportation	$2210.00
Analytical	$370.93
Total	**$6330.93**

The total expenditures for the 2015 exploration program is $6330.93.

Statement of Qualifications

I Nicolai Goeppel am a local Yukon prospector/geologist and owner to Higher Ground Exploration Services. I'm born and raised in the Yukon with placer roots in the Freegold Mountain area near Carmacks. Earliest involvement in geology includes two field seasons with the Yukon Geological Survey and three years as senior project manager at All-In Explorations. More recently includes managing multiple placer and hard rock projects for Midnight Mining Services and alternate exploration companies. In the last seven field season I've encountered and worked in skarn, porphyry, epithermal and intrusive related vein systems, vms, magmatic Cu-Ni mineralization, and Carlin as well other types of mineralization for various commodities. This includes work in Newfoundland, where I recently completed a BSc in Earth Sciences at Memorial University in January 2014.

Appendix

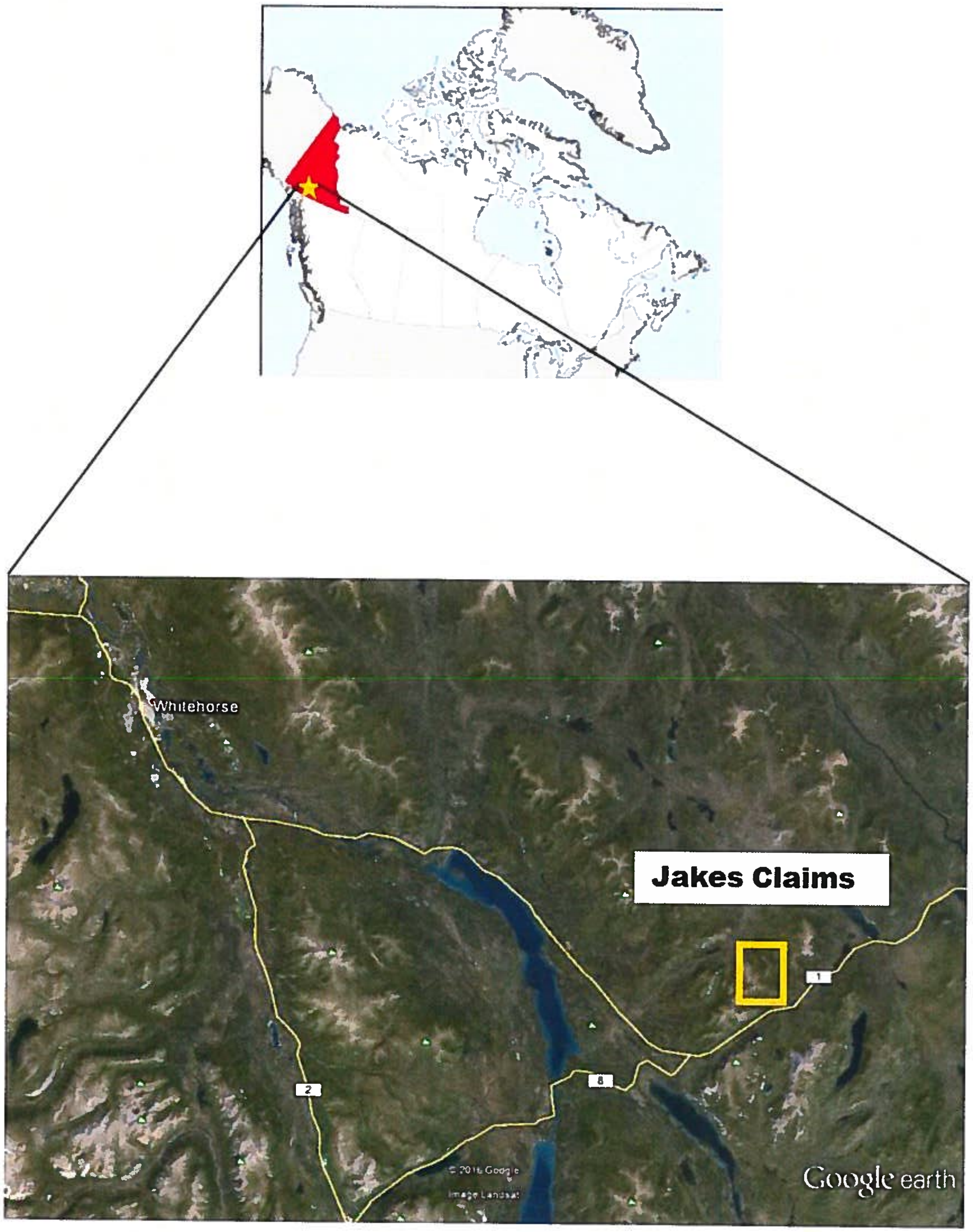

Figure 1. Location

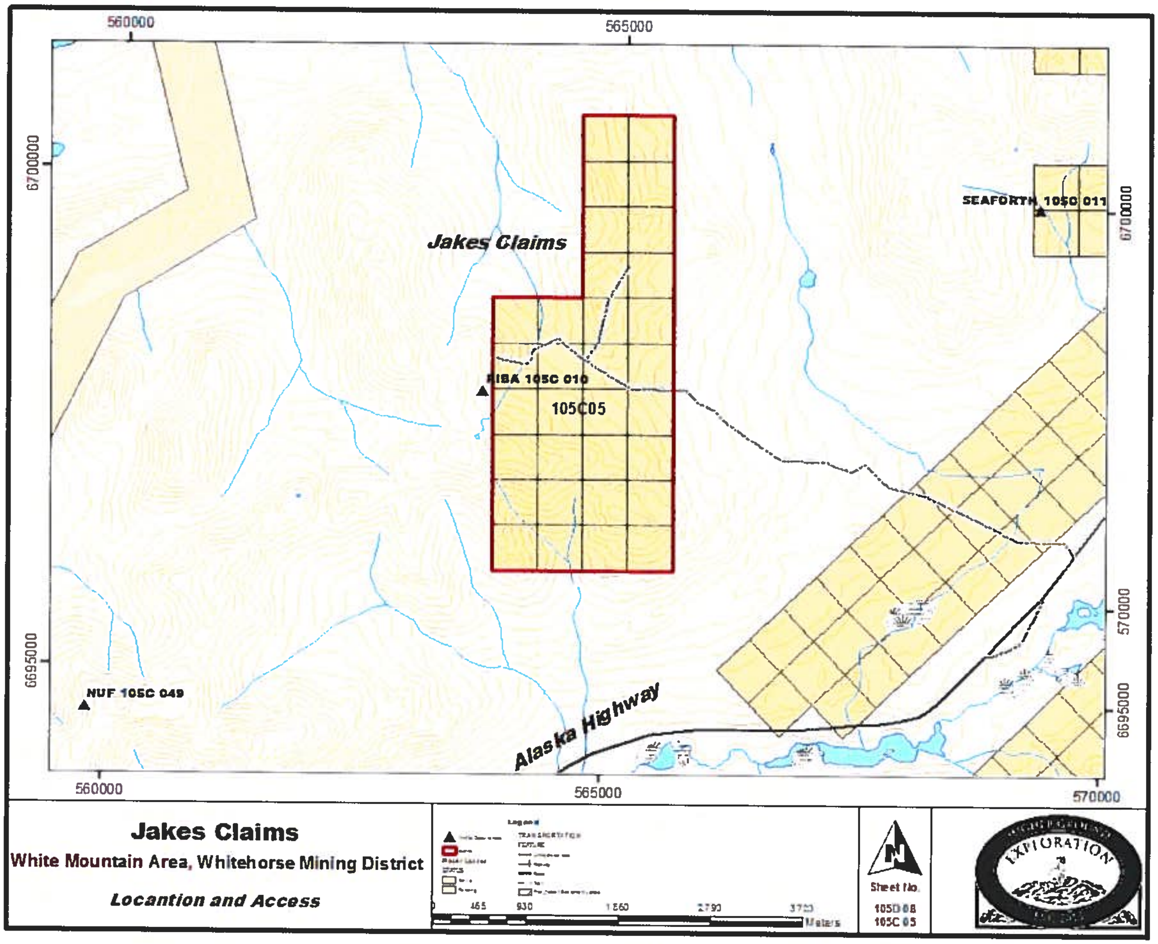

Figure 2. Location and access.

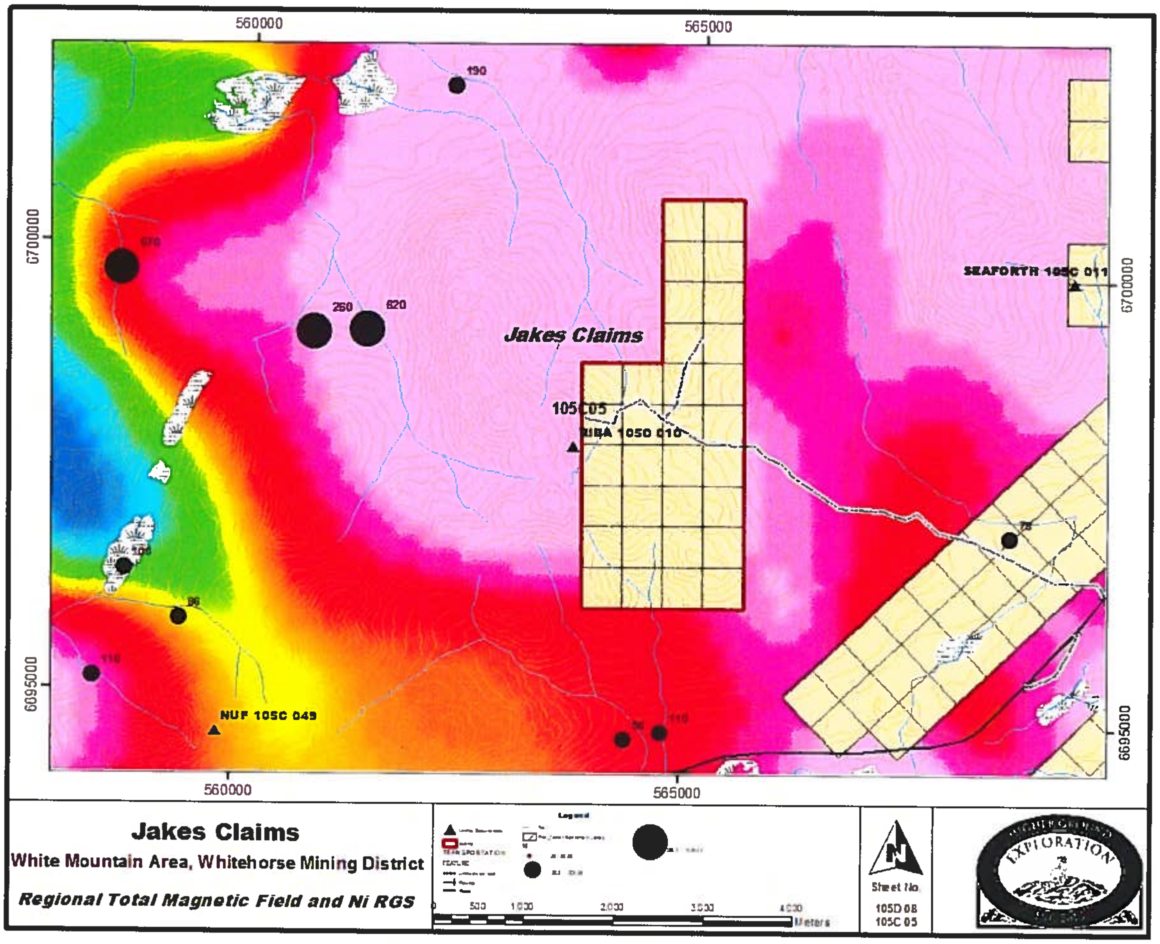

Figure 3. Regional total magnetic field and Ni-in-stream RGS

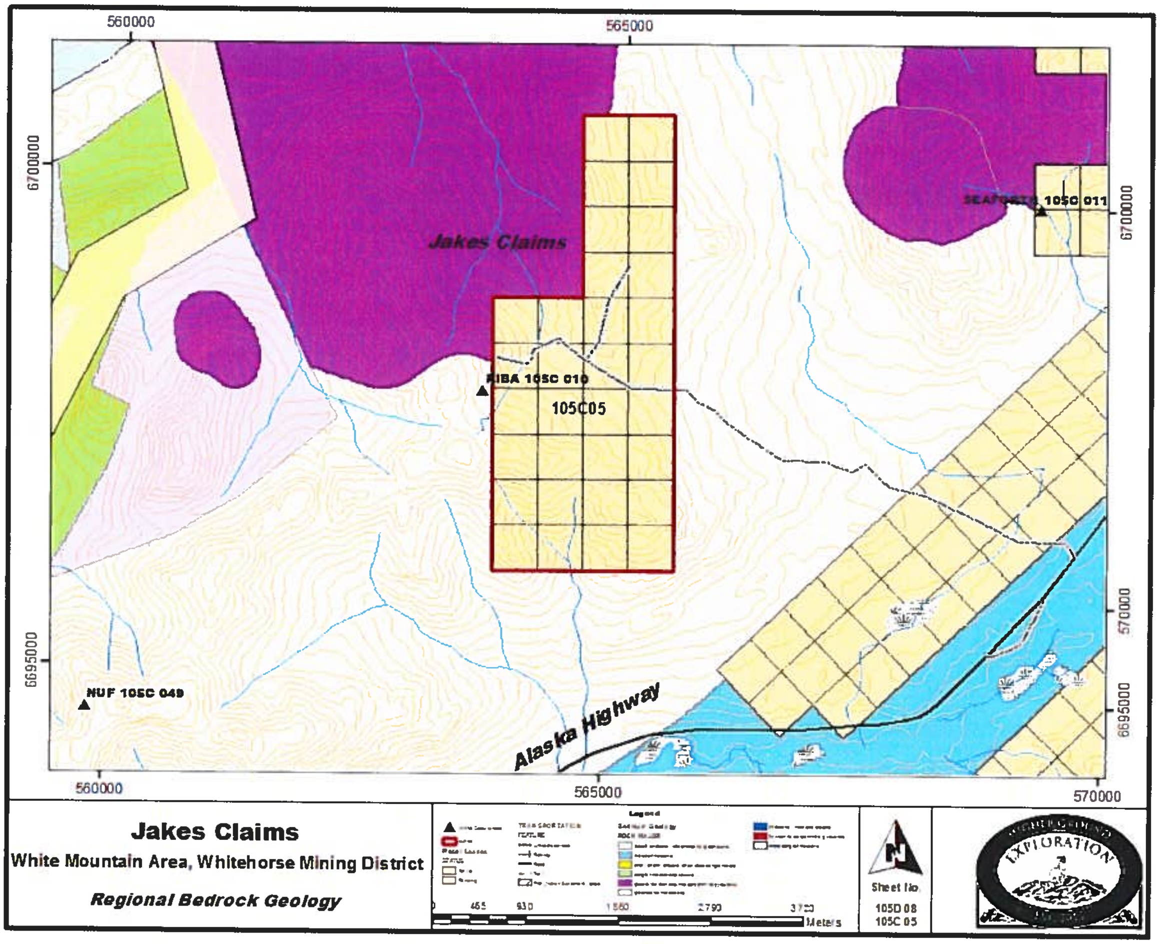

Figure 4. Regional geology.

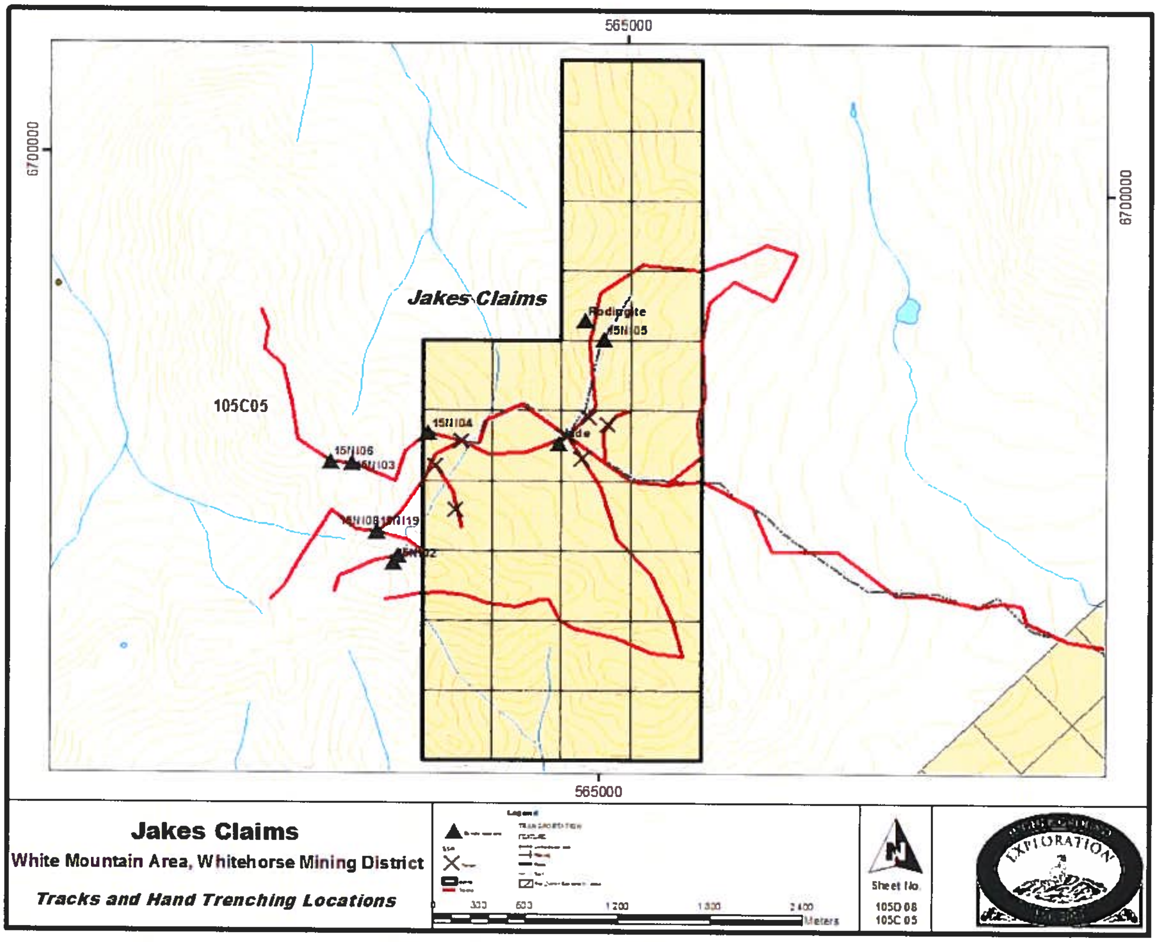

Figure 5. Tracks, hand trenches, and sample locations.

Day	Personnel	Description
1	N. Goeppel & D. Ricard	Drove from Whitehorse to staging area off the Alaska Highway. Took quads and chainsaws removing any deadfall off the trail on the 5 km stretch to the claims and located old bulldozer trenches.
2	N. Goeppel & D. Ricard	Returned to trenches, reopened and sampled promising areas.
3	N. Goeppel & D. Ricard	prospected area around trenched exposures
4	N. Goeppel & D. Ricard	prospected area west of trenches
5	N. Goeppel & D. Ricard	Prospecting of trenched area and prospecting east of trenches

Figure 6. Summary of daily activites.

SAMPLE	Units	Sigma Value	INSPECTOR	Cu	As	Fe	Zn	Mo	Zr	Sr	Rb	Se	Pb	Ni	Co	Mn	Th
15NI01	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	93857.37	94.88	< LOD	140.91	72.84	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	1831.84	< LOD
15NI01	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	97450.48	72.03	< LOD	131.91	52.47	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	242.16	< LOD	1698.89	< LOD
15NI02	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	106562.9	58.81	< LOD	67.95	83.8	20.95	< LOD	< LOD	170.56	< LOD	1041.24	< LOD
15NI02	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	169725.1	97.91	< LOD	97.72	30.41	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	229.94	< LOD	1813.47	< LOD
15NI02	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	104.83	< LOD	116016.8	122.71	< LOD	187.74	65.11	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	273.94	< LOD	3107.36	< LOD
15NI04	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	93.5	< LOD	88323.05	72.09	< LOD	101.24	102.41	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	131.74	< LOD	1421.61	< LOD
15NI04	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	89.47	< LOD	105468.2	56.18	< LOD	179.18	92.81	7.3	< LOD	< LOD	212.68	< LOD	1112	< LOD
15NI04	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	89052.98	87.71	< LOD	186.05	69.57	< LOD	< LOD	17.54	< LOD	< LOD	1112.2	< LOD
15NI04	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	49086.47	37.34	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	1436.83	< LOD	722.87	< LOD
15NI04	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	20676.82	23.42	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	2050.12	< LOD	757.01	< LOD
15NI04	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	26725.45	23.06	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	1773.85	< LOD	635.81	< LOD
15NI05	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	30393.64	21.23	< LOD	< LOD	262.32	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	1968.57	< LOD	555	< LOD
15NI05	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	54537.4	24.64	< LOD	< LOD	104.81	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	2116.37	369.92	458.36	< LOD
15NI05	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	35222.12	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	65.43	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	1959.37	< LOD	327.52	< LOD
15NI06	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	46407.98	72.73	< LOD	< LOD	25.7	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	963.58	< LOD	284.07	< LOD
15NI06	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	244557.1	< LOD	< LOD	134.15	114.65	< LOD	< LOD	26.53	261.57	< LOD	433.42	< LOD
15NI06	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	89966.09	105.2	< LOD	< LOD	21.25	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	740.85	< LOD	615.91	< LOD
15NI07	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	41168.8	22.91	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	1024.85	< LOD	671.6	< LOD
15NI07	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	44642.82	20.01	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	505.02	< LOD	816.01	< LOD
15NI07	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	25876.61	24.01	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	1347.26	< LOD	379.53	< LOD
15NI08	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	1245.14	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6.07	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
15NI08	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	4044.31	< LOD	< LOD	18.6	42.84	50.92	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	161.52	< LOD
15NI08	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	9181.55	22.22	< LOD	8.63	7.47	6.94	< LOD	< LOD	72.17	< LOD	250.59	< LOD
15NI08	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	7264.23	25.12	< LOD	20.18	14.69	6.57	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
15NI09	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	4885.73	< LOD	< LOD	8.93	8.84	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
15NI09	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	48.21	< LOD	5926.28	< LOD	< LOD	9.81	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
15NI09	ppm	2	N.GOEPPEL	< LOD	< LOD	1396.02	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD

Figure 7. XRF values.

Sample Descriptions

NAD 83 **Zone 8V**

Sample ID	**Zone**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Description**
15NI01	8V	563643	6697464	greenstone - altered peridotite; pervasively silicified containing blebs of phyrrotite or awaruite within a ductile flowing texture
15NI02	8V	563611	6697416	greenstone - altered peridotite; pervasively silicified containing blebs of phyrrotite or awaruite within a ductile flowing texture
15NI03	8V	563312	6698057	greenstone - altered peridotite; pervasively silicified containing blebs of phyrrotite or awaruite within a ductile flowing texture
15NI04	8V	563804	6698277	a pale brown-yellow weathering, with brown green fresh surface harzburgite; commonly contains large <1cm serpentinite books and crosscutting veins of chromite, awaruite or pyrrhotite, and magnesite +/- serpentinite or chrysotile.

				Veining locally resembles door and window texture characteristic of serpentinization and agree with association of chromite and awaruite and serpentinization. Veins are consistent through exposures and generally greater than 1cm and up to 5cm thick
15NI05	8V	564916	6698931	Rodingite consists of lizardite with distinctive white weathering and dark olive green fresh surface containing fractures and disseminations of magnetite, chromite, and lesser awaruite

Figure 8. Sample Descriptions.

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Client: **Midnight Mining**
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Submitted By: Nicolai Goeppel
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: January 04, 2016
Report Date: January 18, 2016
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI16000004.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project	Yukon Nickel
Shipment ID	YTN1
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples	23

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP	Return
RTRN-RJT	Return

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	23	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			WHI
AQ252_PGM	23	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN
SHP01	23	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			WHI

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Midnight Mining
Box 31347
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5P7
CANADA

CC: Bill Harris
Sue Craig

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Marcus Lau
MARCUS LAU

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Client: **Midnight Mining**
Box 31347
Whitehorse YT Y1A 5P7 CANADA

Project: Yukon Nickel
Report Date: January 18, 2016

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS   WHI16000004.1

Method		WGHT	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252
Analyte		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01
15NI01	Rock	2.65	0.43	57.87	1.00	65.4	54	54.0	28.2	604	5.21	<0.1	<0.1	2.3	0.3	15.8	0.11	0.04	<0.02	165	2.03
15NI02	Rock	0.81	0.45	43.42	0.35	65.0	25	35.4	18.4	627	4.46	<0.1	<0.1	0.5	0.3	12.9	0.10	0.05	<0.02	130	1.85
15NI03	Rock	1.27	1.23	53.67	0.72	77.5	39	58.3	27.6	622	4.91	<0.1	<0.1	1.6	0.2	11.7	0.15	0.05	<0.02	134	1.81
15NI04	Rock	1.47	<0.01	10.45	0.03	23.3	7	2167.5	100.8	728	3.60	<0.1	<0.1	2.8	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	14	0.04
15NI05	Rock	1.45	0.11	5.14	0.02	19.5	3	2082.5	71.1	614	2.27	0.6	0.1	0.4	<0.1	155.2	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	10	1.50
15NI06	Rock	3.64	0.09	55.44	0.21	28.8	38	951.7	52.6	255	4.17	0.9	<0.1	3.8	<0.1	6.5	<0.01	0.05	<0.02	21	0.83
15NI07	Rock	5.25	0.29	15.65	<0.01	37.1	8	2137.8	101.5	988	5.04	<0.1	<0.1	1.1	<0.1	1.0	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	44	0.12
15NI08	Rock	4.16	0.46	11.03	1.52	18.0	18	10.5	1.5	97	0.25	1.6	<0.1	1.1	0.8	2.6	0.02	0.26	0.06	9	<0.01
15NI09	Rock	1.35	0.20	34.23	0.73	5.6	12	14.0	2.4	102	0.71	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.04	0.31	0.05	10	0.03
15NI10	Rock	0.81	0.24	49.42	0.33	59.2	32	85.7	28.1	674	4.78	0.2	<0.1	1.1	0.2	27.2	0.09	0.03	<0.02	144	2.23
15NI11	Rock	3.03	0.41	11.36	0.25	12.8	22	1220.0	59.9	631	3.33	3.3	<0.1	7.9	<0.1	357.6	0.03	0.37	<0.02	14	8.83
15NI12	Rock	2.05	0.36	105.07	0.56	46.3	24	82.5	30.4	1627	4.88	1.5	0.2	4.3	<0.1	65.5	0.11	0.25	<0.02	147	9.05
15NI13	Rock	3.22	0.23	9.37	1.36	5.7	54	784.8	50.6	996	3.42	18.1	<0.1	1.5	<0.1	2278.5	<0.01	0.41	<0.02	12	8.54
15NI14	Rock	0.92	1.15	15.97	2.44	5.7	15	10.1	1.8	101	0.97	3.9	0.1	<0.2	0.4	25.3	0.10	0.30	0.04	2	0.11
15NI15	Rock	0.65	0.82	5.13	12.21	64.1	118	5.6	0.6	247	1.01	0.2	3.0	1.2	15.0	2.4	0.36	0.15	0.19	<2	0.83
15NI16	Rock	6.95	0.51	5.56	0.45	6.1	37	1350.0	55.1	640	3.65	1.7	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	55.0	0.01	0.21	<0.02	10	0.64
15NI17	Rock	2.16	0.32	6.13	0.30	10.3	10	1212.4	52.9	633	4.21	0.8	<0.1	2.5	<0.1	163.2	<0.01	0.13	<0.02	12	8.72
15NI18	Rock	2.35	0.35	25.17	0.93	19.9	35	1565.0	65.5	711	4.37	0.1	<0.1	2.5	<0.1	272.1	0.04	0.29	0.09	20	11.24
15NI19	Rock	4.75	0.67	3.68	0.22	7.7	7	319.6	15.5	465	2.04	1.3	0.2	0.9	<0.1	322.8	0.02	0.45	<0.02	15	13.36
15NI20	Rock	1.75	0.65	35.16	2.38	35.2	60	421.0	25.9	572	3.23	3.3	1.6	26.4	1.4	324.8	0.10	0.19	0.02	74	8.73
15NI21	Rock	2.72	0.17	17.61	0.23	22.7	18	1671.3	74.7	536	4.09	2.8	2.2	1.3	0.1	259.1	0.05	0.04	<0.02	42	9.10
15NI22	Rock	3.71	17.77	125.20	10.25	137.2	125	79.2	28.7	396	2.58	15.9	3.5	1.8	2.2	34.6	1.03	1.44	0.11	134	0.83
15NI23	Rock	3.39	1.41	53.46	8.22	53.4	103	45.8	8.8	564	1.37	<0.1	0.4	0.4	2.0	20.1	0.04	0.30	0.15	20	1.51

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Client:	Midnight Mining Box 31247 Whitehorse YT Y1A 5P7 CANADA
Project:	Yukon Nickel
Report Date:	January 18, 2016
Page:	2 of 2
Part:	2 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI16000004.1

	Method	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%
	MDL	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01
15NI01	Rock	0.077	3.8	44.1	2.02	11.3	0.498	7	3.02	0.053	0.02
15NI02	Rock	0.085	3.9	38.1	1.68	8.5	0.357	7	2.81	0.057	0.01
15NI03	Rock	0.073	3.2	32.5	1.72	8.7	0.330	5	2.81	0.062	0.02
15NI04	Rock	<0.001	<0.5	477.7	20.34	3.0	<0.001	3	0.14	<0.001	<0.01
15NI05	Rock	0.002	<0.5	311.4	18.75	7.2	0.002	38	0.16	<0.001	<0.01
15NI06	Rock	0.073	1.5	115.9	5.64	12.1	0.069	20	0.63	0.054	<0.01
15NI07	Rock	<0.001	<0.5	1915.3	22.73	0.9	0.005	80	0.82	<0.001	<0.01
15NI08	Rock	0.007	2.2	5.8	0.13	61.4	0.001	<1	0.19	0.003	0.08
15NI09	Rock	0.013	1.1	7.0	0.03	23.2	0.001	2	0.15	0.003	0.04
15NI10	Rock	0.081	1.9	152.2	2.30	37.9	0.464	7	3.40	0.098	0.11
15NI11	Rock	0.004	<0.5	482.5	7.11	53.1	<0.001	2	0.12	0.007	0.02
15NI12	Rock	0.017	1.7	131.7	3.35	222.9	0.181	17	3.38	0.037	0.05
15NI13	Rock	<0.001	<0.5	323.8	11.76	56.3	<0.001	1	0.09	0.004	0.02
15NI14	Rock	0.009	1.1	5.8	0.10	536.8	<0.001	1	0.11	0.002	0.08
15NI15	Rock	0.002	27.0	3.3	0.03	17.6	0.003	<1	0.40	0.059	0.18
15NI16	Rock	0.001	<0.5	238.2	16.01	2511.0	<0.001	8	0.02	0.003	<0.01
15NI17	Rock	0.003	<0.5	440.2	10.04	18.0	<0.001	2	0.11	0.004	0.01
15NI18	Rock	0.005	<0.5	817.7	12.34	28.4	<0.001	1	0.25	0.006	0.02
15NI19	Rock	0.005	<0.5	205.4	9.16	18.3	0.005	<1	0.13	0.005	<0.01
15NI20	Rock	0.039	6.1	380.7	5.20	188.5	0.166	9	1.54	0.037	0.09
15NI21	Rock	0.019	<0.5	1160.1	16.31	174.1	0.011	4	0.73	0.002	<0.01
15NI22	Rock	0.068	10.0	45.1	0.32	15.7	0.200	<1	0.18	0.114	0.03
15NI23	Rock	0.012	11.4	15.9	0.22	16.3	0.033	<1	0.11	0.083	<0.01

	Method	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252
	Analyte	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	10	2
15NI01	Rock	0.2	5.3	<0.02	0.20	5	0.2	<0.02	11.5	<10	3
15NI02	Rock	0.8	4.7	<0.02	0.05	<5	<0.1	<0.02	10.2	<10	<
15NI03	Rock	0.4	6.2	<0.02	0.54	11	<0.1	<0.02	9.8	<10	<
15NI04	Rock	<0.1	9.9	<0.02	<0.02	7	0.1	<0.02	0.3	<10	4
15NI05	Rock	0.1	6.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	0.2	<0.02	0.8	<10	3
15NI06	Rock	<0.1	5.5	0.03	0.55	6	0.4	<0.02	3.3	<10	<
15NI07	Rock	<0.1	14.5	<0.02	0.02	19	0.5	<0.02	1.5	<10	7
15NI08	Rock	<0.1	1.5	<0.02	<0.02	7	0.2	<0.02	1.2	<10	<
15NI09	Rock	<0.1	1.7	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.8	<10	<
15NI10	Rock	<0.1	7.0	<0.02	0.05	<5	<0.1	<0.02	9.9	<10	<
15NI11	Rock	<0.1	6.1	0.02	0.08	173	0.3	<0.02	0.5	<10	3
15NI12	Rock	0.1	24.0	0.04	<0.02	16	<0.1	<0.02	9.1	15	15
15NI13	Rock	<0.1	7.6	<0.02	0.27	31	<0.1	0.03	0.4	<10	3
15NI14	Rock	<0.1	1.1	0.03	0.09	31	<0.1	<0.02	0.6	<10	<
15NI15	Rock	<0.1	1.0	0.09	<0.02	13	<0.1	<0.02	4.6	<10	4
15NI16	Rock	0.2	5.1	<0.02	0.07	90	0.2	<0.02	0.2	<10	<
15NI17	Rock	<0.1	5.3	<0.02	0.04	52	<0.1	<0.02	0.5	<10	3
15NI18	Rock	<0.1	8.9	0.06	<0.02	6	0.3	<0.02	0.8	<10	3
15NI19	Rock	0.2	2.7	<0.02	<0.02	29	<0.1	<0.02	0.4	<10	<
15NI20	Rock	<0.1	8.7	0.03	<0.02	17	0.2	<0.02	4.4	<10	4
15NI21	Rock	<0.1	10.7	<0.02	<0.02	7	0.3	<0.02	1.3	<10	4
15NI22	Rock	0.2	7.9	0.05	0.59	<5	0.9	0.05	1.0	14	3
15NI23	Rock	<0.1	4.8	0.04	<0.02	<5	0.4	0.16	0.8	<10	<

Figure 9. First 9 assays 15NI01 to 15NI09 correspond to the assessment area.

Figure 10. Harzburgite with chromite veins.

Figure 11. Sample of Jade found in 2014, asbestos veinlet transitioning into chrysotile and eventually swells and transitions to jade towards the top of the image.

Figure 12. Pyrrhotite blebs common in greenstone

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