Assessment Report:
High Resolution DC Resistivity Surveys

Aussie Creek Placer

Lease	**Tenure Holder:**
ID01248	Ryanwood Exploration Inc.
ID01249	Wildwood Exploration Inc.
ID01250	Cathy Wood
ID01251	Daniel Murray

Dawson Mining District

NTS: **116A/04**
Datum: **NAD 83** UTM Zone: **8N**
Easting: **366400** Northing: **7111700**

All Work Performed Between: October 1 - 25, 2015
Date of Report: Dec 09, 2015
AUTHOR OF REPORT: Chad Cote

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1 Introduction

The 2015 field program undertaken on Aussie Creek and IdaOro creek consists of a High Resolution DC Resistivity survey to test the depth and quality of the overburden, followed up with a rotary air blast (RAB) drill survey to test materials for lacer gold and aid in ground-truthing the geophysics survey. Aussie Creek is a placer gold target located in the Klondike River drainage system in the Ogilvie Mountains of the Yukon Territory, Canada.

The High Resolution DC Resistivity survey consists of 24 lines ranging in length from 84m to 625m. All lines cross the river valley perpendicular to the baseline and are centered on the middle of the valley.

The RAB drill program consisted of 19 drill holes along three resistivity profiles (IDPRES15-06, IDPRES15-12, IDPRES15-16).

All work was undertaken by GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

2 History

No placer work has been previously been reported on Aussie Creek. There is, however, some evidence of an old cut line crossing around electrode 27 of line IDARES15-17.

In 2012, GroundTruth Exploration completed a Resistivity program consisting of 8profiles at the junction of IdaOro creek and Aussie Creek in the area around IDPRES15-22, -23 and -17. (figure 1)

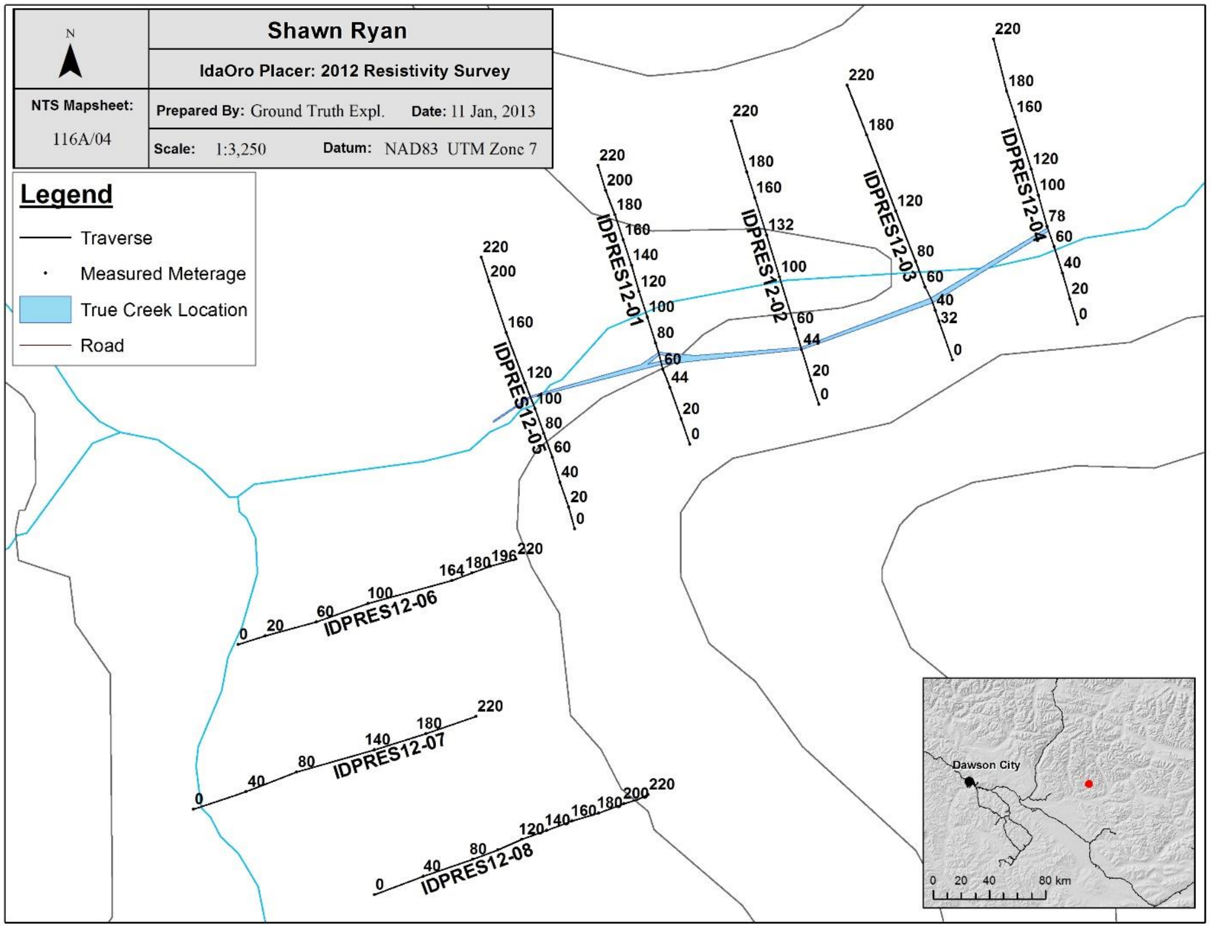


Figure 1: Location of 2012 Resistivity survey

3 Location and Access

The Aussie Creek placer leases ID01248, ID01249, ID01250, and ID01251 are located on Aussie Creek and an unnamed tributary that flows from the IdaOro deposit (IdaOro Creek) (figure 1). They are approximately 51km EastNorthEast of the Dempster Highway turn-off from the Klondike Highway, and 20km EastNorthEast of the Brewery Creek Deposit. (figure 1)

All leases fall within the Dawson Mining District on NTS mapsheet 116A/04.

The property is accessed by helicopter from Dawson City, 82km to the west.

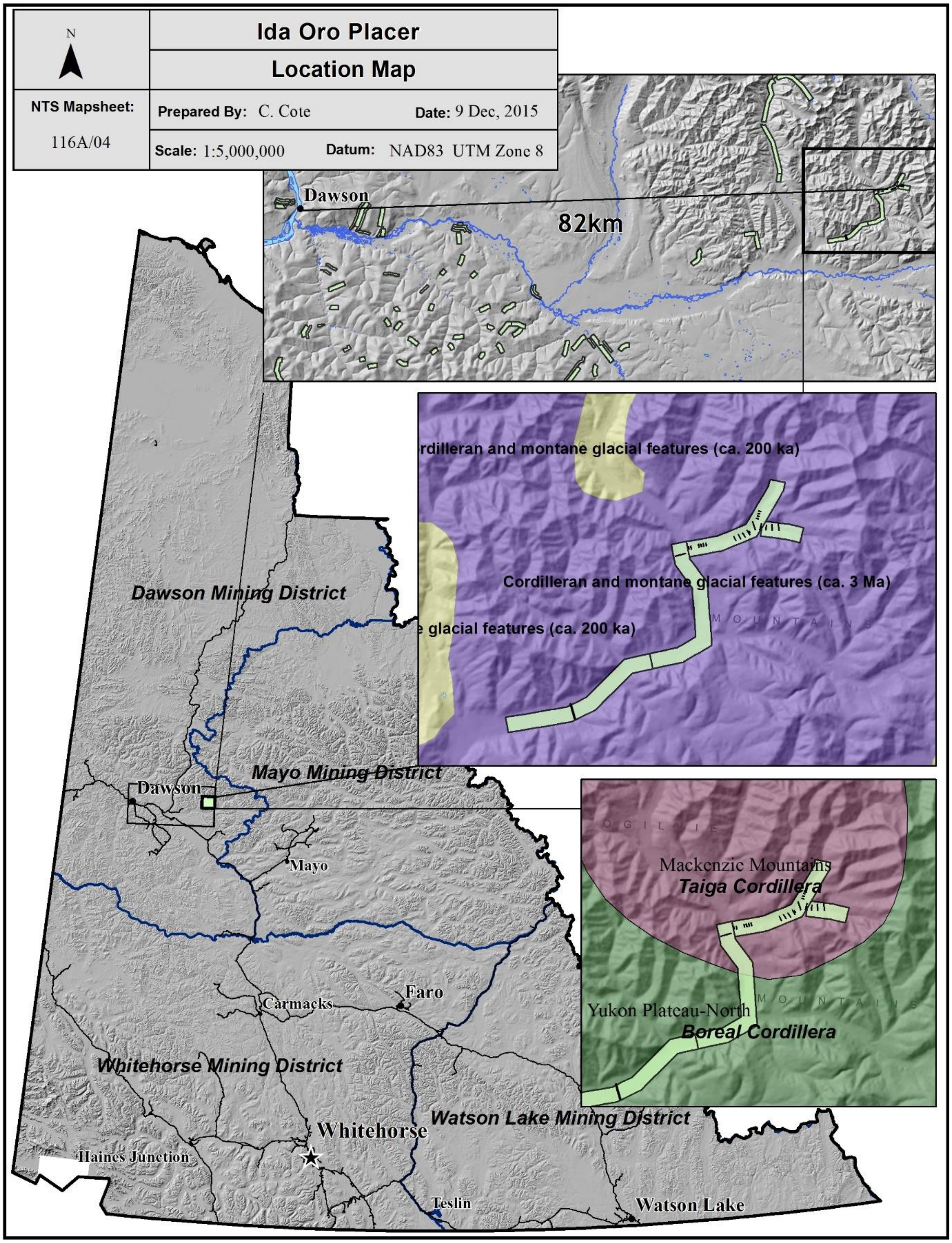


Figure 2: Location, Glacial Extent, and Eco Zones

4 Property Descriptions

The Aussie Creek placer lease ID01248 is a 3 mile long Placer Lease 100% owned by Ryanwood Exploration Inc.

The Aussie Creek placer lease ID01249 is a 1 mile long Placer Lease 100% owned by Wildwood Exploration Inc.

The Aussie Creek placer lease ID01250 is a 4 mile long Placer Lease 100% owned by Cathy Wood.

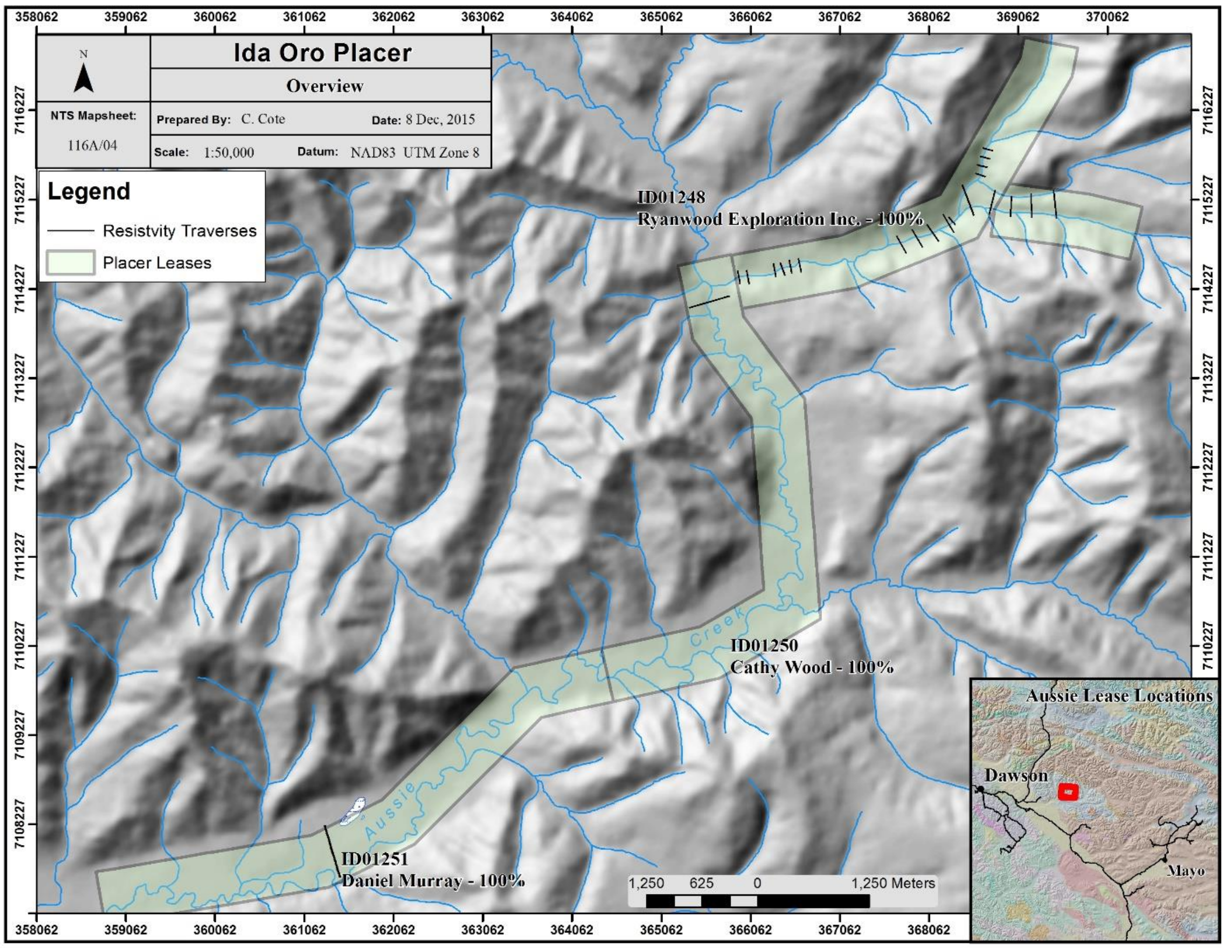


Figure 3: Overview of Placer Leases

5 Physiography

The Aussie Creek placer properties cover Aussie Creek and two forks of an unnamed tributary (IdaOro Creek) that flows into Aussie Creek at E365616E, N7114242N (figure 2).

Lease ID1251 and the southern half of Lease ID01250 lies within the Yukon Plateau-North region of Canada's Boreal Cordillera, while the northern half of Lease ID01250, along with Leases ID01248 and ID01249 are in the Mackenzie Mountain region of Canada's Taiga Cordillera ecozone (figure 1).

Due to its location in Canada's discontinuous permafrost zone, permafrost is distributed unevenly throughout the property. The valley bottoms and northern slopes have thick moss mats, black spruce, and alder thickets over ice rich permafrost, while southern slopes are generally more sparsely vegetated with ground leaf cover and white spruce, aspen and birch forests.

6 Climate

6.1 Yukon Plateau-North

Mean annual temperatures in this ecoregion are near –5°C, but there is a strong seasonal variability accentuated by difference of elevation. Mean January temperatures range from below –30°C in the lower valleys (Fig. 176-3) to above –20°C over the higher terrain. This gradient is dramatically reversed by July as mean temperatures in the lower valley floors of 15°C drop to near 8°C over the higher terrain. Extreme temperatures in the lower valley floors have ranged from –62 to 36°C. Over higher terrain the extremes are more moderate. Frost can occur at any time of the year but is less likely from mid-June to late July.

Precipitation is relatively moderate showing an increase over eastern sections as a result of upslope conditions over the higher terrain of the east. Annual amounts range from near 300 mm in a minor rain shadow along the Tintina Trench, especially near Ross River, to near 600 mm over the higher terrain of the eastern sections. Amounts are fairly low from December through May, being only 20 to 30 mm per month. The wettest period is during July and August, with monthly amounts of 40 to 80 mm from rainshowers and thunderstorms. Winds are generally light, and only moderate to strong in association with thunderstorms or unusually active weather systems.

Section quoted from:
(http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/oilandgas/pdf/bmp_boreal_cordillera_ecozone.pdf)

6.2 Mackenzie Mountain

Mean annual temperatures are near –6°C. There is a seasonal variability, but locally it is not as marked as in many other Yukon ecoregions due to the consistently high elevations here. Mean January temperatures are near –25°C and in July near 8°C. Extreme temperatures from near –50 to 30°C have occurred in the valley floors but probably only range from –35 to 15°C over the highest terrain. In part due to the higher elevations, thawing temperatures can occur in all the winter months and frosts at anytime during the summer. Precipitation is relatively heavy, particularly over the eastern portions of this ecoregion. Typical annual amounts range from 450 to 600 mm, higher in some years. The heaviest precipitation occurs in July and August with monthly amounts of 50 to 70 mm. Even during the summer, this precipitation can occasionally be in the form of snow, particularly over the higher terrain. The least amount of precipitation is from December to May with monthly amounts of 20 to 30 mm

Section quoted from:
(http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/oilandgas/pdf/bmp_taiga_cordillera_ecozone.pdf)

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The entire area is underlain by the Ordovician to lower Devonian ODR unit, primarily composed locally of shale with granitic intrusions up stream of placer claims.

ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

ODR

ODR: ROAD RIVER - SELWYN
black shale and chert (1) overlain by orange siltstone (2) or buff platy limestone (3); locally contains beds as old as Middle Cambrian (4); correlations with basinal strata in Richardson Mountains include: ODR1 with CDR2 (upper part) and ODR2 with CDR4 **(Road River Gp.)**

1. black, gun-blue, or silvery white weathering black graptolitic shale and black chert; resistant grey weathering, thin to medium bedded, light grey to black, greenish grey or turquoise chert; minor argillaceous limestone **(Road River Gp., Duo Lake and Elmer Creek)**

2. rusty dark green to orange buff weathering, pyritic, burrowed, thin to thick bedded, argillite and dolomitic siltstone with members or partings of black shale and chert; minor bright orange dolostone **(Road River Gp., Steel)**

3. blue-grey weathering, black limestone; tan, buff, or dark grey weathering platy, silty limestone **(Sapper)**

4. black shale; limestone, limestone conglomerate, and interstratified argillite and pale yellow limestone

8 Geophysics: High Resolution DC Resistivity Survey

8.1 Introduction

The purpose of the survey is to define the depth to bedrock and outline various overburden units such as muck, sand, gravel, large boulders and permafrost.

21 lines were cut and surveyed with a variety of line lengths and electrode spacings (figure 4). Four of these lines (IDARES15-05 to -08) were analyzed and re-surveyed at a smaller electrode spacing in order to get increased detail in an area of interest.

8.2 Personnel

The survey was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

1. Chad Cote	Lead Geophysical Operator and Crew Chief
2. Daniel Brown-Hozjan	Geo Technician
3. Melina Tessier-Fontaine	Geo Technician
4. Hector Barrientos	Geo Technician
5. Luke Severinson	Geo Technician

8.3 Survey Summary

17 lines and 4 detail surveys were run on placer lease ID01248. 3 lines and 1 detail surveys were run on placer lease ID01249. 1 lines was run on placer lease ID01250. (Table 1)

The line-brushing and High Resolution DC ("HRDC") Resistivity ("Res") survey was conducted between Oct 6-17th, 2015 on Placer Leases ID01248, ID01249, AND ID01250.

Each line was surveyed using the Schlumberger Inverse array. This array is a sounding array optimized to delineate horizontal structures and has the best overall signal-to-noise ratio and the most lateral coverage. It is an ideal array for finding depths to stratigraphic layers such as muck, sand, gravel and bedrock.

The resistivity traverse was surveyed using Advanced Geosciences SuperSting Resistivity Meter. A high resolution system consisting of 84 electrodes, with a range of electrode spacings from 1.5m to 5m. Resolution is defined as half of the electrode spacing at surface, with a decrease in resolution with depth.

The traverse location was surveyed with a ProMark3 differential GPS units and post processed using GNSS Solutions to obtain accurate horizontal and vertical position.

Table 1: Table of resistivity survey details

LineID	EL Spacing (m)	Line Length	# electrodes	Resolution (m)	Placer Lease
IDPRES15-03	3	333	112	1.5	ID01249
IDPRES15-04	3	291	98	1.5	ID01249
IDPRES15-05	3	249	84	1.5	ID01249
IDPRES15-05b	1	83	84	0.5	ID01249
IDPRES15-06	3	291	98	1.5	ID01248
IDPRES15-06b	1	83	84	0.5	ID01248
IDPRES15-07	5	415	84	2.5	ID01248
IDPRES15-07b	1	83	84	0.5	ID01248
IDPRES15-08	3	249	84	1.5	ID01248
IDPRES15-08b	1.5	124.5	84	0.75	ID01248
IDPRES15-09	3	249	84	1.5	ID01248
IDPRES15-10	3	249	84	1.5	ID01248
IDPRES15-11	3	249	84	1.5	ID01248
IDPRES15-12	1.5	124.5	84	0.75	ID01248
IDPRES15-13	1.5	124.5	84	0.75	ID01248
IDPRES15-14	1.5	124.5	84	0.75	ID01248
IDPRES15-15	1.5	124.5	84	0.75	ID01248
IDPRES15-16	1.5	124.5	84	0.75	ID01248
IDPRES15-17	4	500	126	2	ID01250
IDPRES15-18	2	166	84	1	ID01248
IDPRES15-19	2	166	84	1	ID01248
IDPRES15-20	2	166	84	1	ID01248
IDPRES15-21	2	166	84	1	ID01248
IDPRES15-22	2	166	84	1	ID01248
IDPRES15-23	2	166	84	1	ID01248

8.4 Field Survey Operating Procedures:

- A crew of 5 is utilized to run survey.
- The midpoint of a traverse is located and the line is sighted-in using a DGPS.
- Minimal brush is cut along line to sight pickets and lay cables
- Crew places electrode at predefined spacing with measuring rope
- Electrodes are hammered to a depth of 10-50cm (10% of electrode spacing)
- Cables are laid and attached to the electrodes
- Contact resistance test is conducted
- Calcium Chloride (25% solution) added to all electrodes >2k ohms. CRT reread.
- Extra electrodes added to high CR electrodes. CRT reread.
- With satisfactory Contact Resistance, Survey is Read.
- Operator surveys the traverse using DGPS and marks the traverse with pickets every 10 electrodes.

8.5 Data Processing

The collected data is downloaded in the field after every array and checked for integrity. This allows any field errors to be identified before moving the equipment. The RES data is processed daily by the lead operator using EarthImager2D software provided by Advanced Geosciences Inc. Resistivity data-misfits are removed and the cleaned data-set is inverted. Terrain corrections collected using a differential GPS are applied to the inversions. The DGPS data is processed using GNSS Solutions software. A .csv is created containing the DGPS traverse points collected. All instrument raw data from the DGPS and SuperSting are archived.

A .csv file is created containing the traverse points collected.

8.6 Survey Results

Inversions of the results are provided with interpreted depth to bedrock. Confidence of the interpretation is high on lines with drill holes, and diminishes equal to the distance from drill holes.

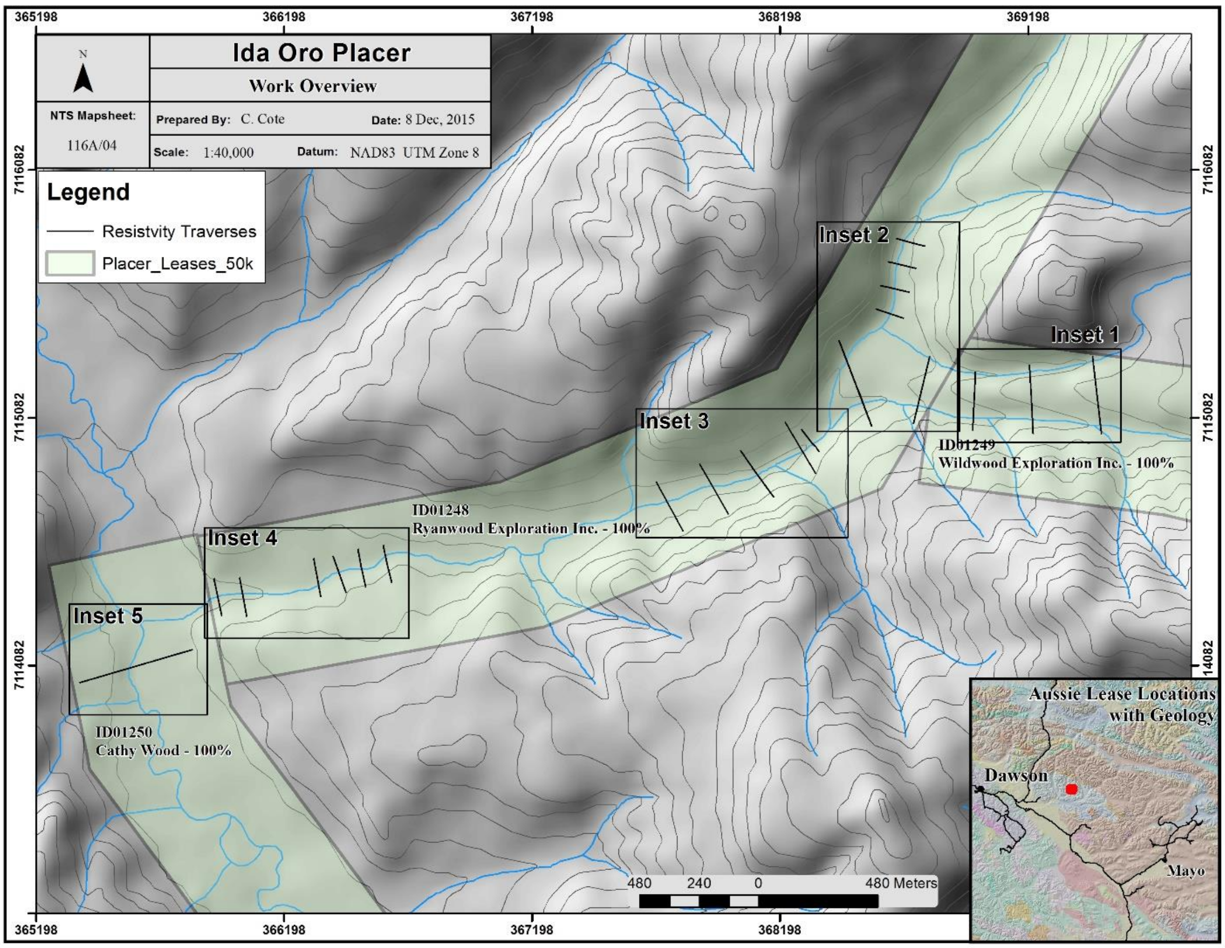


Figure 4: Resistivity Work Overview

8.6.1 Results and Discussion: Placer Lease ID01249

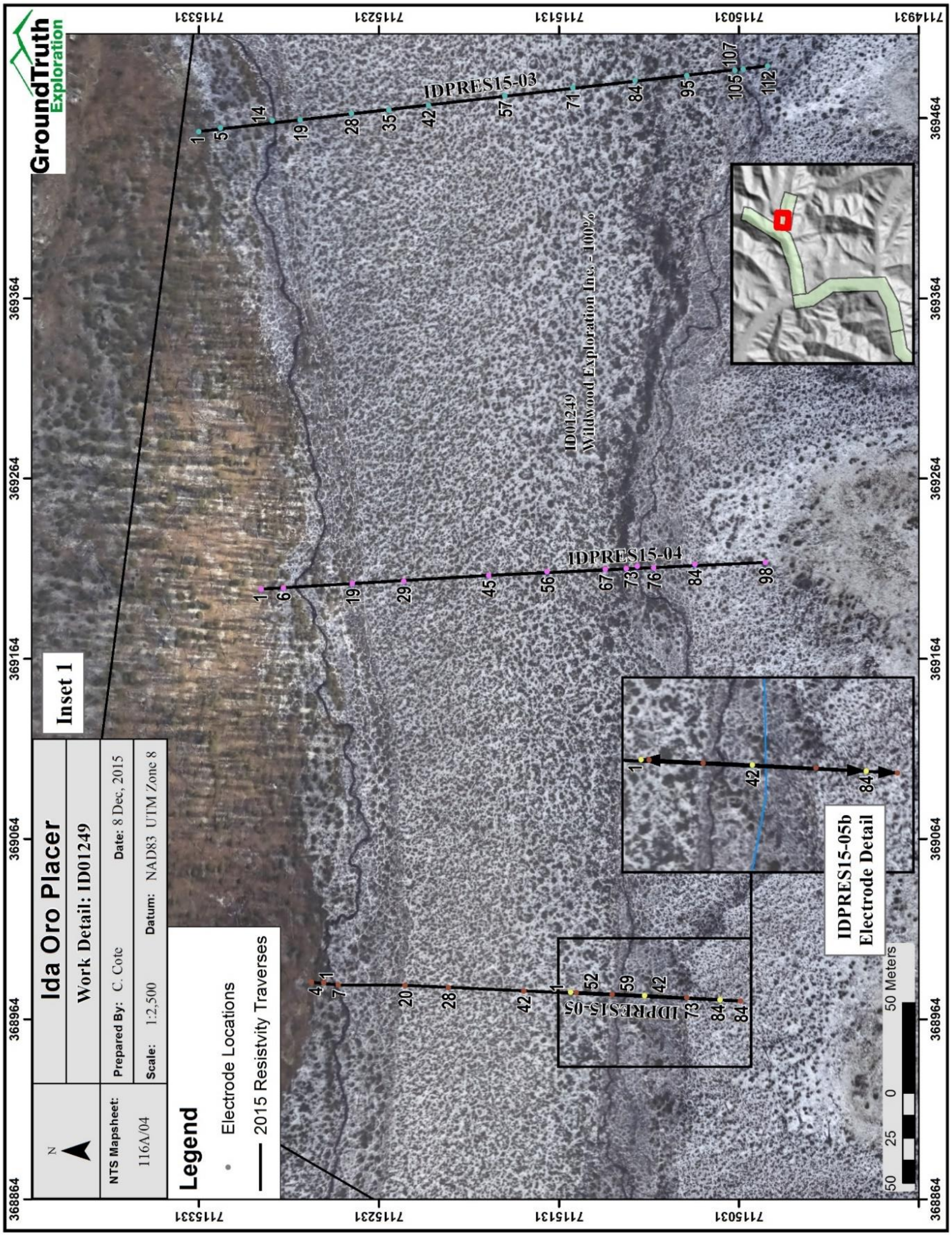


Figure 5: Inset 1, Resistivity on Lease ID01249

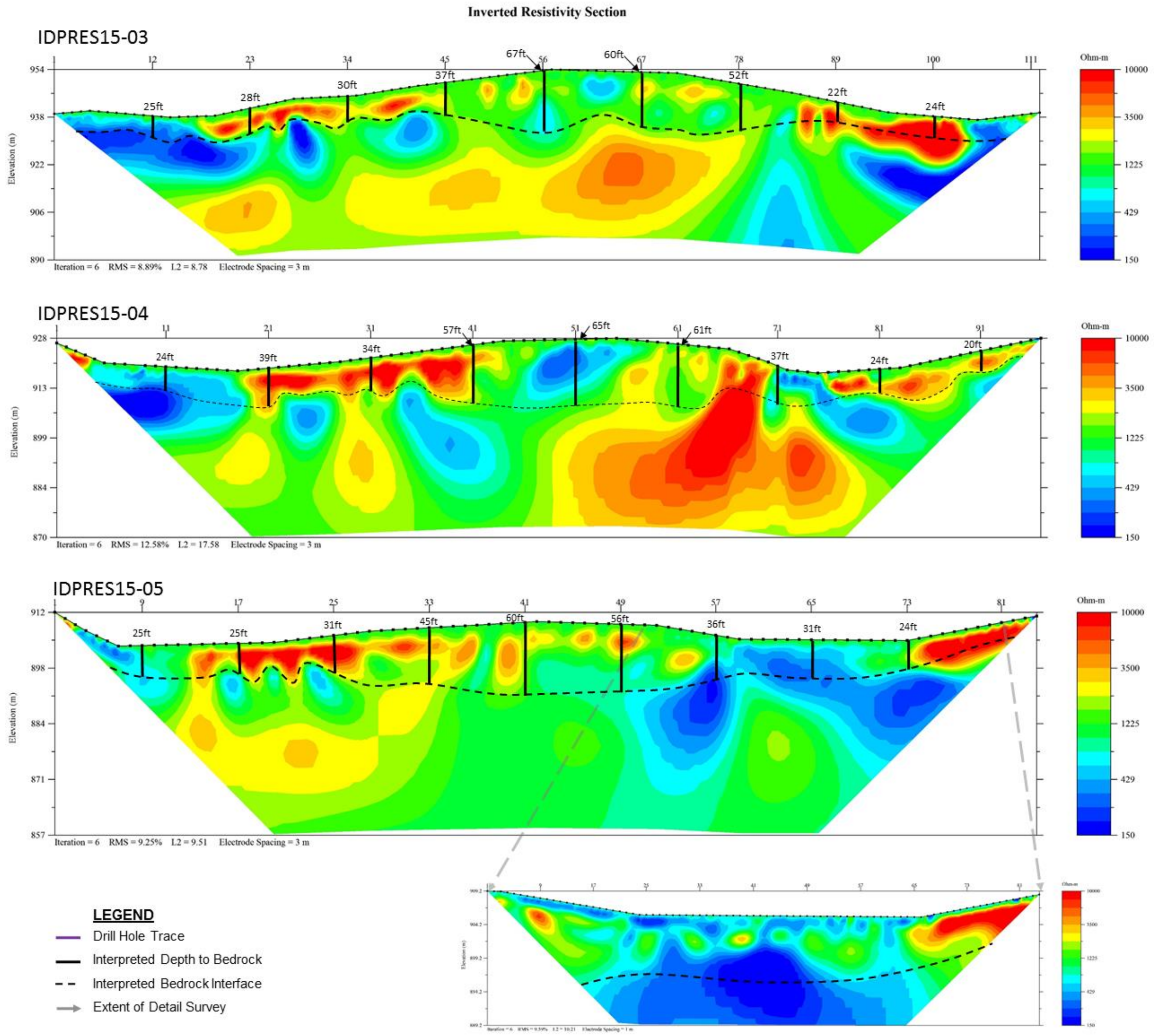


Figure 6: Resistivity Profiles on Placer Lease ID01249

The three profiles on placer lease ID01249 are 250m apart and traverse the narrow valley draining the IDAORO deposit. This valley has a large glacial till deposit blanketing the bottom. From ground observations, the till is composed of unsorted glacial deposit material ranging in size from clay to large boulders up to 6ft in diameter. The till is thickest in the middle of the valley, and thinner on the sides where it is being eroded away by streams.

The resistivity profiles delineate the thickness of the till deposit by defining the bedrock interface boundary. The till increases in thickness up the valley. The thicker mid valley ridge increases in depth from 60ft to 67ft, while the thickness under the streams is fairly consistent at around 25 feet.

The bedrock is interpreted to have three significant channels: One under each stream and one in the middle of the channel. This is an unverified interpretation that should be confirmed by drilling.

8.6.2 Results and Discussion: Placer Lease ID01248

Resistivity line IDPRES15-06 and -07 continue the grid over the glacial till started with lines IDPRES15-03 to -05. The trends identified there continue on down the valley, with three interpreted bedrock channels and a thick till ridge down the center of the valley.

IDPRES15-06 had a detailed 1m spaced traverse done over the southern stream and was drill tested along the length of the line (figure 7). The drilling was essential to accurately understand this line and properly identify a bedrock profile along the length of this line, as well as all the lines transecting the till deposit. The higher resolution detail survey (IDPRES15-06b), does an excellent job defining features in the creek, which is averaged out in the lesser reolution main line. It more accurately defines the near surface permafrost, with the underlying thawed layer over bedrock.

Similar to line 6, the high resolution (0.5m) detail section on line IDPRES15-07 does a better job defining the bedrock interface and depositional layers above. This is especially valuable on the lower address of IDPRES15-07b, where it differentiates between a high resistivity permafrost surface layer, underlain by a thawed sediment layer overlying the competent bedrock. In the 2.5m resolution line, the near surface permafrost layer is combined with the high resistivity bedrock material resulting in deeper interpretations of bedrock depth due to inadequate differentiation between materials.

Lines IDPRES15-12 to -15 form a higher resolution grid up the valley from the main creek junction hosting the IDAORO camp (figure 6). These lines show a fairly consistent pattern of overburden thickness ranging from 16 to 27 feet, with thick permafrost on the eastern valley side and thawed ground in the valley bottom around the creek. Line IDPRES15-12 was drill tested to confirm bedrock contact interpretations.

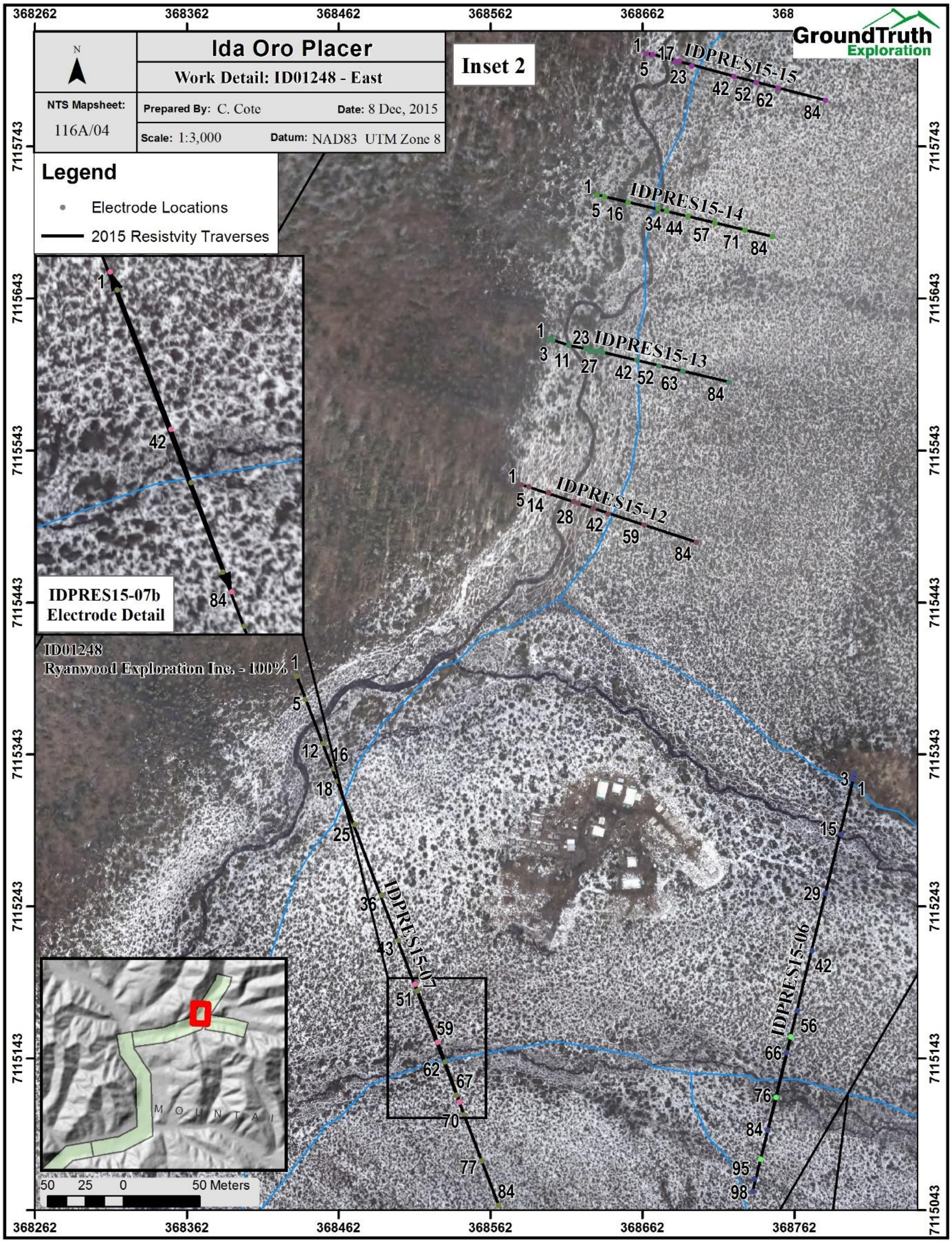


Figure 7: Inset 2, Resistivity on Lease ID01248

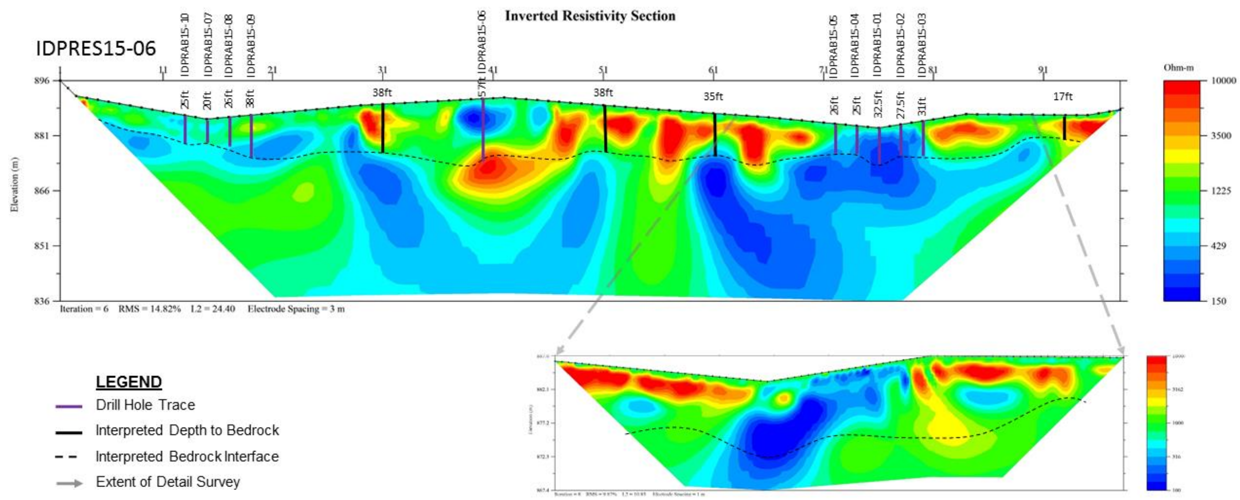


Figure 8: Line 6 with drill holes and detail

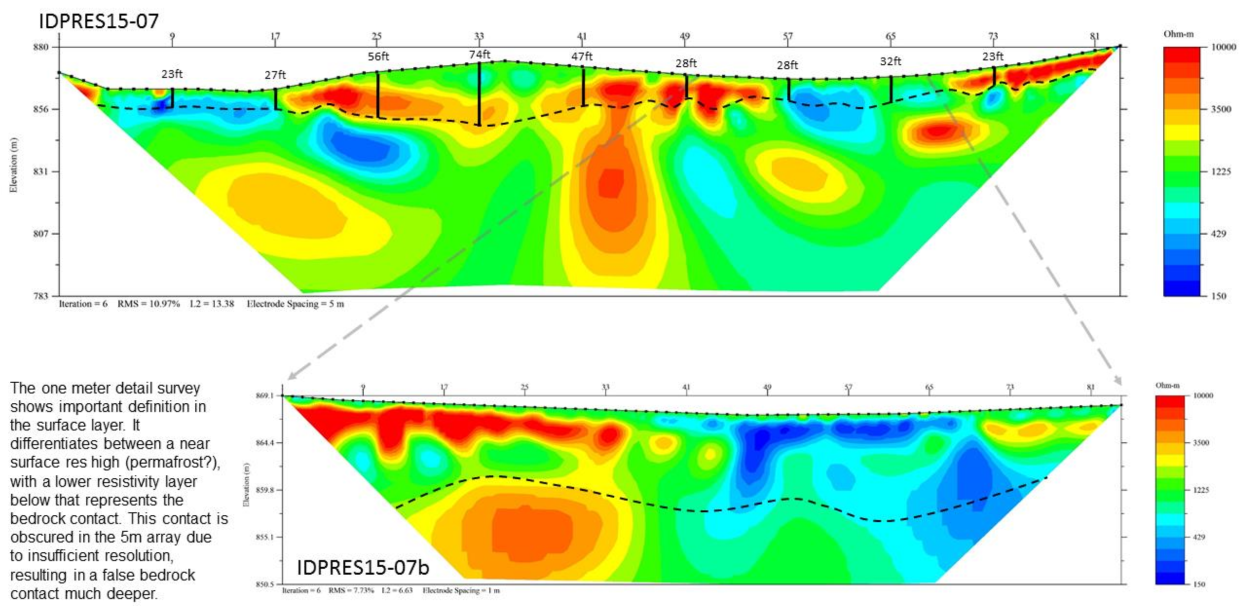


Figure 9: Line 7 over glacial till train

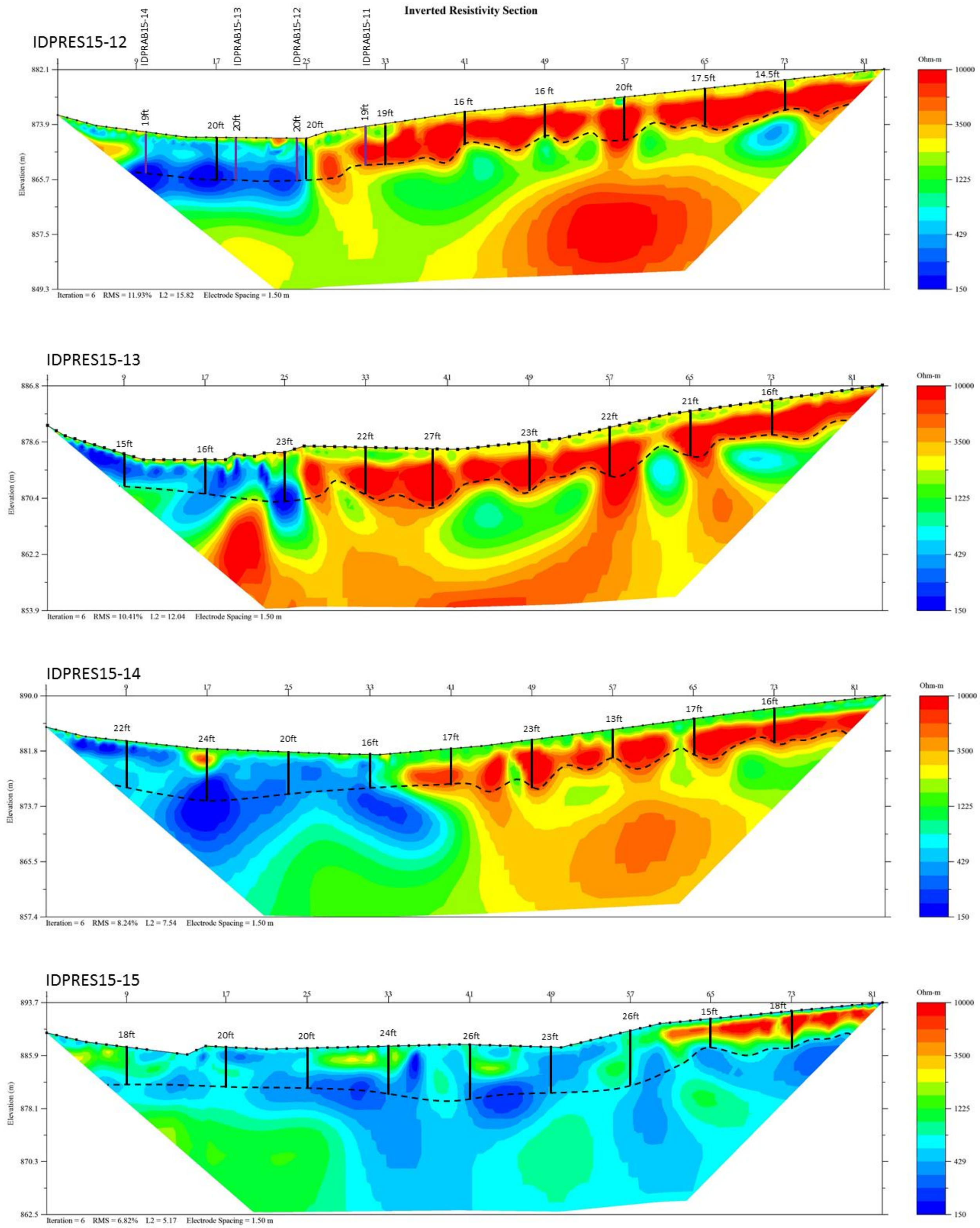


Figure 10: Lines IDPRES15-12 to -15. Upstream of IDAORO camp

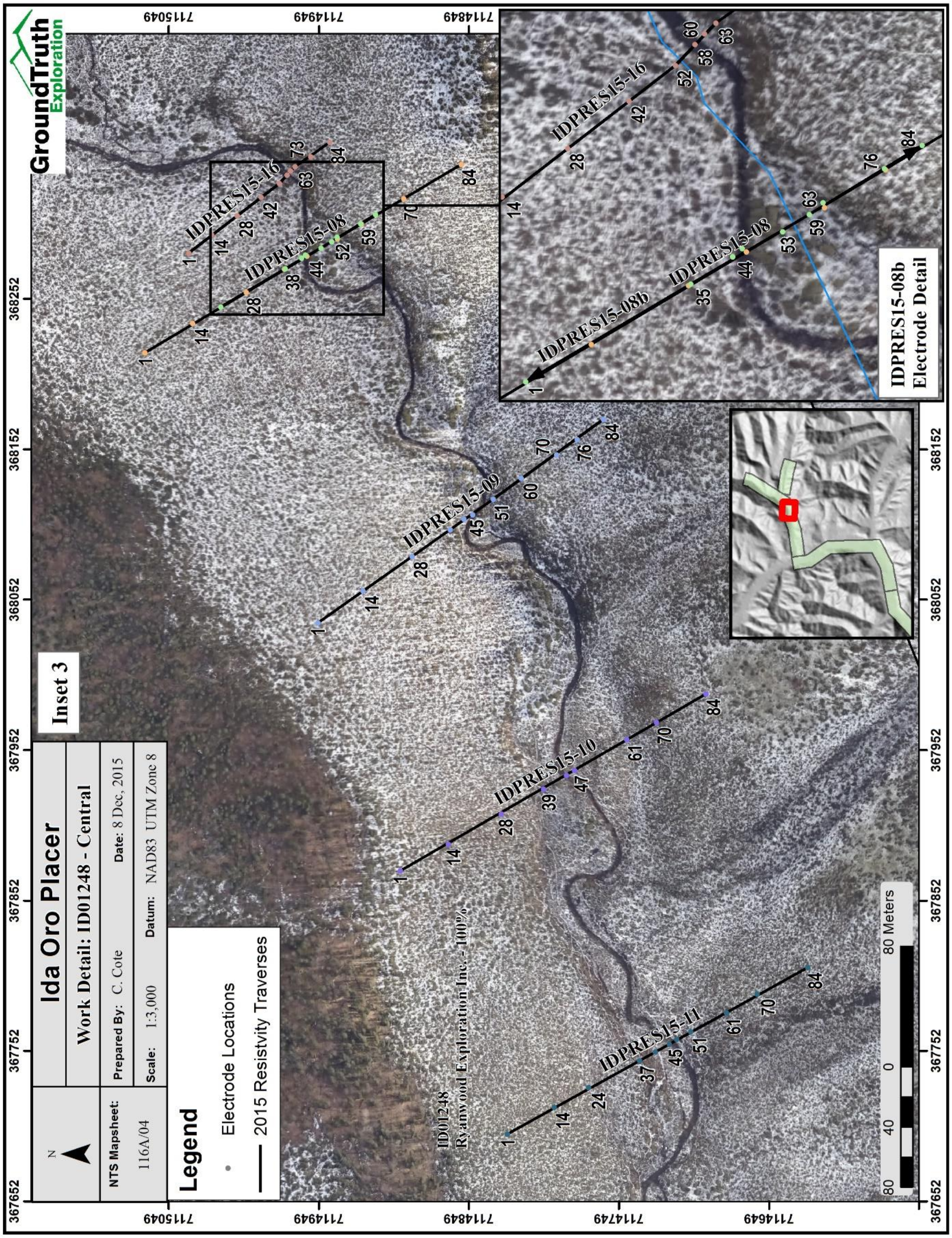


Figure 11: Inset 3, Resistivity on Lease ID01248

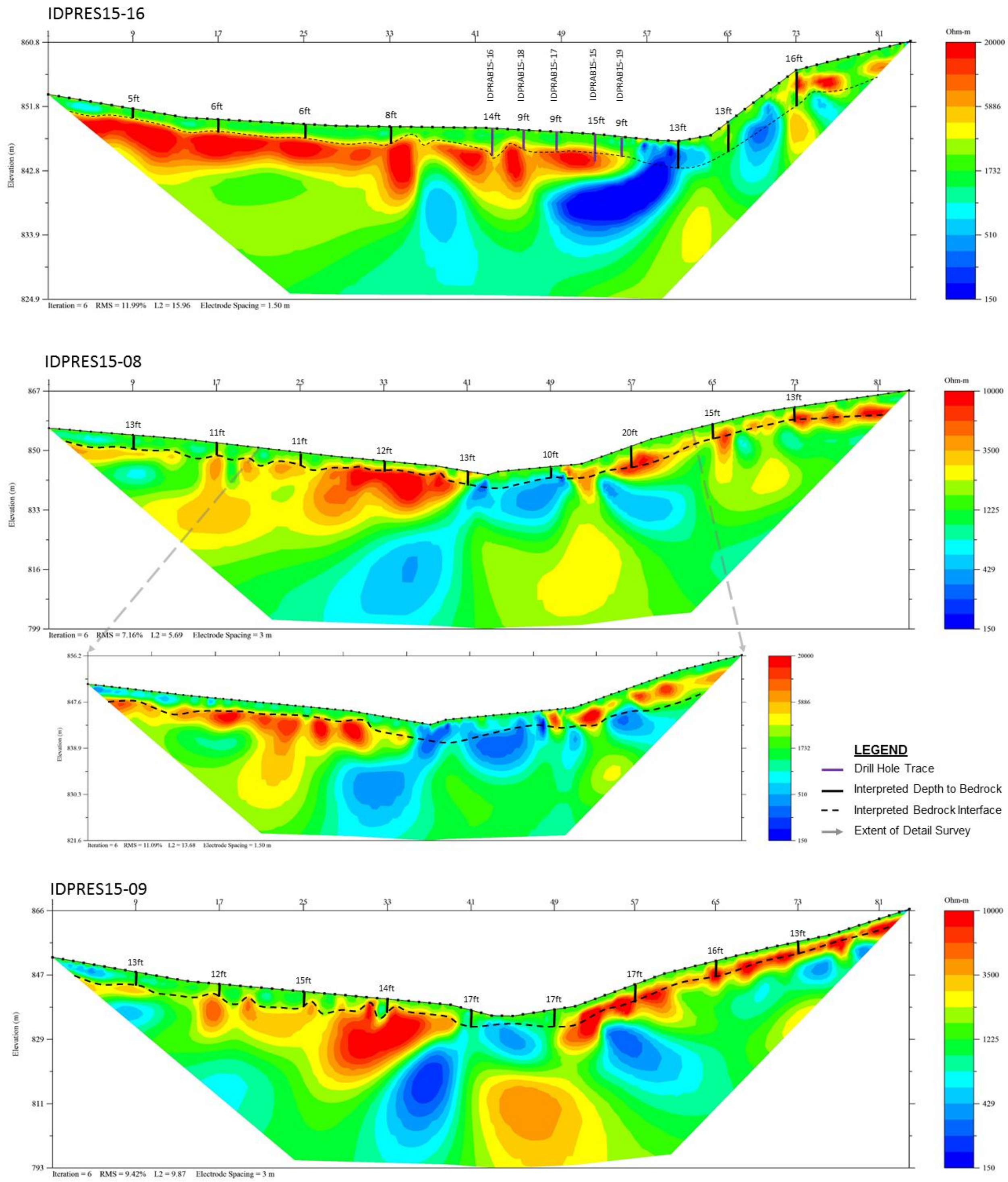
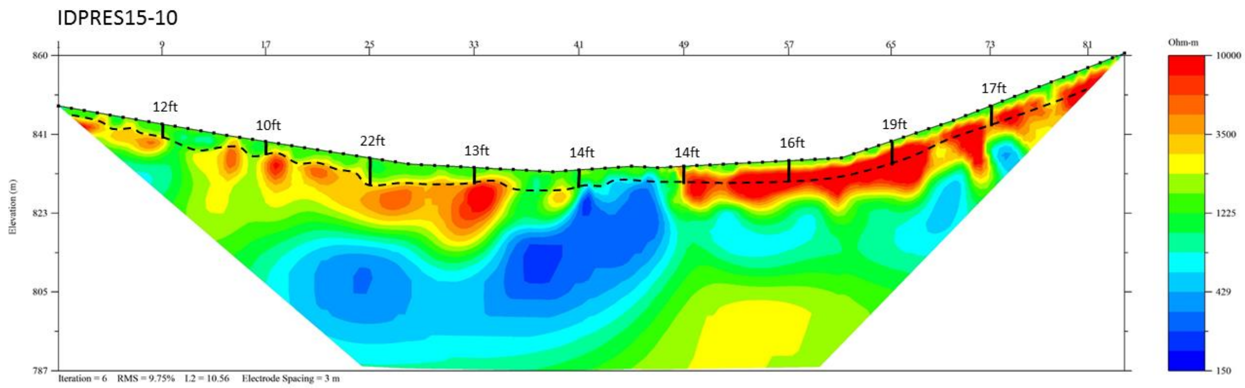


Figure 12: Lines IDPRES15-16, -08, & -09. Downstream of IDAORO camp



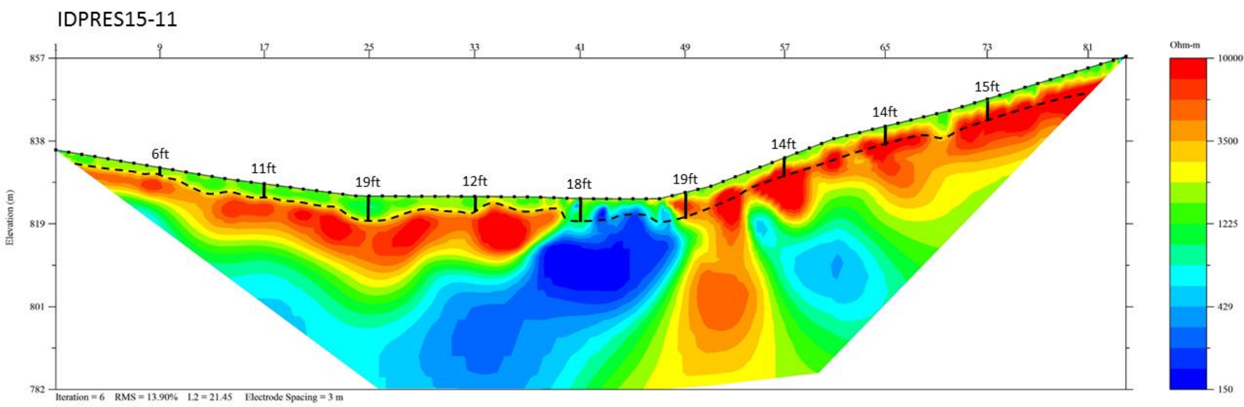


Figure 13: Lines IDPRES15-10 & -11. Downstream of IDAORO camp

IDPRES15-08 to -11 and -16 form a grid of lines downstream of the Glacial till tongue deposit and the valley it occupies. It has a significantly different resistivity profile than the previous two zones analyzed. Line IDPRES15-16 is the upper-most line. It is higher resolution than the downstream lines and drill tested to understand the materials associated with the resistivity highs and lows.

IDPRES15-16 is a 0.75m resolution line that has been drill tested. The overburden is significantly thinner over this line than the lines upstream, with drilled depths ranging from 9 to 15 feet. The south aspect slope has a resistivity high layer that has been drill tested to be the top of the bedrock. This is somewhat surprising, as initial, untested interpretations marked this layer as ice rich overburden permafrost, however this layer could still be ice rich permafrost hosted in the upper layer of bedrock itself. The significantly shallower depths to bedrock in this section of the creek valley could be related to the glacial till deposit located just upstream (figure 6). This deposit crosses the entire creek, which may have blocked it historically, resulting in pooling and increased deposition upstream in the area of lines IDPRES15-12 to -15.

IDPRES15-08 (figure 11) is a 1.5m resolution line with a detailed 0.75m resolution line centered on the creek. This helps the interpretations maintain credibility when transitioning from the high resolution drill tested lines to the lower resolution grid extending down the valley. It shows that the high resistivity bedrock interface on the northern slope of the valley is concurrent at both scale levels due to the high contrast between the low resistivity overburden and high resistivity bedrock. The southern slope of the valley (north aspect) has near surface, high ice content permafrost that is differentiated in the detailed survey and actually transects the high resistivity anomaly near surface on the lower resolution profiles.

Lines IDPRES15-09 to 11 continue the trend, established by line 8, down the valley. Depths to bedrock near the creek range from 17 to 19 feet, with thinner overburden on the slopes to either side. The valley bottom widens out as the creek descends, and another bedrock basin is seen trending on the northern limit of the valley bottom around electrode 41 on line IDPRES15-09, and electrode 25 on lines IDPRES15-10 & -11. This makes an excellent drill or test pit target due to its continuity over multiple lines and thin overburden covering ranging between only 17 and 22 feet.

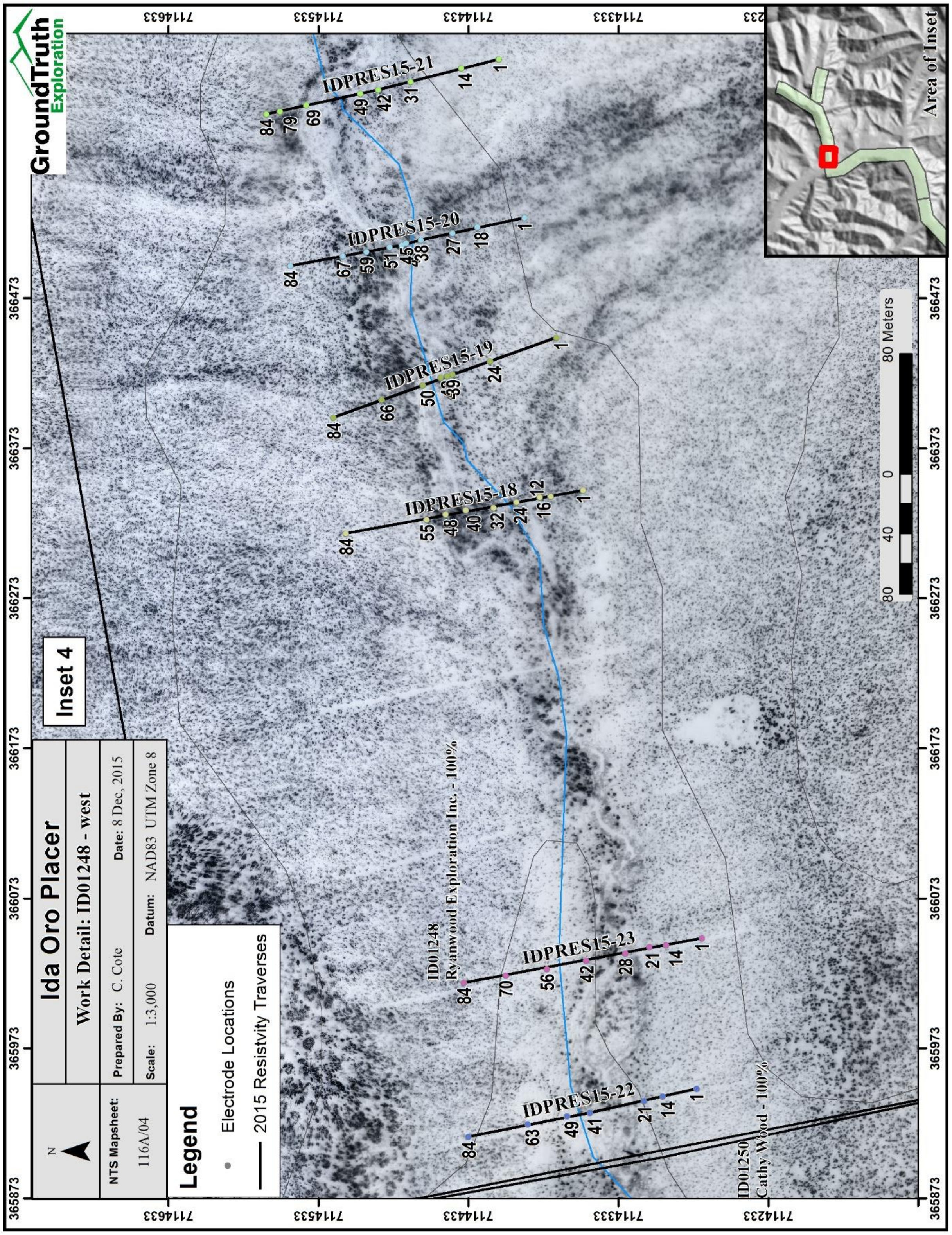


Figure 14: Inset 4, Resistivity on Lease ID01248

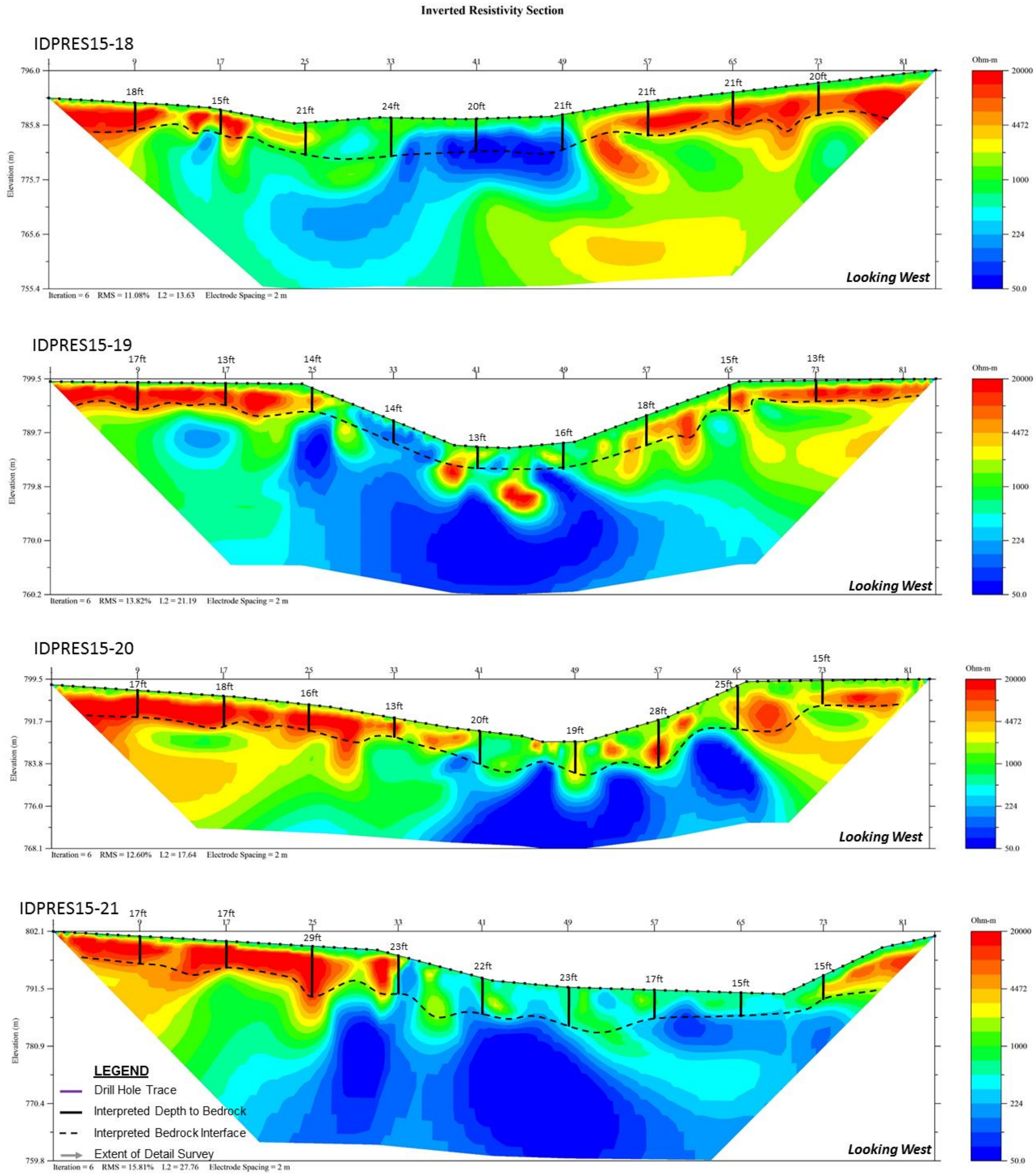


Figure 15: IDPRES15-18 to -21

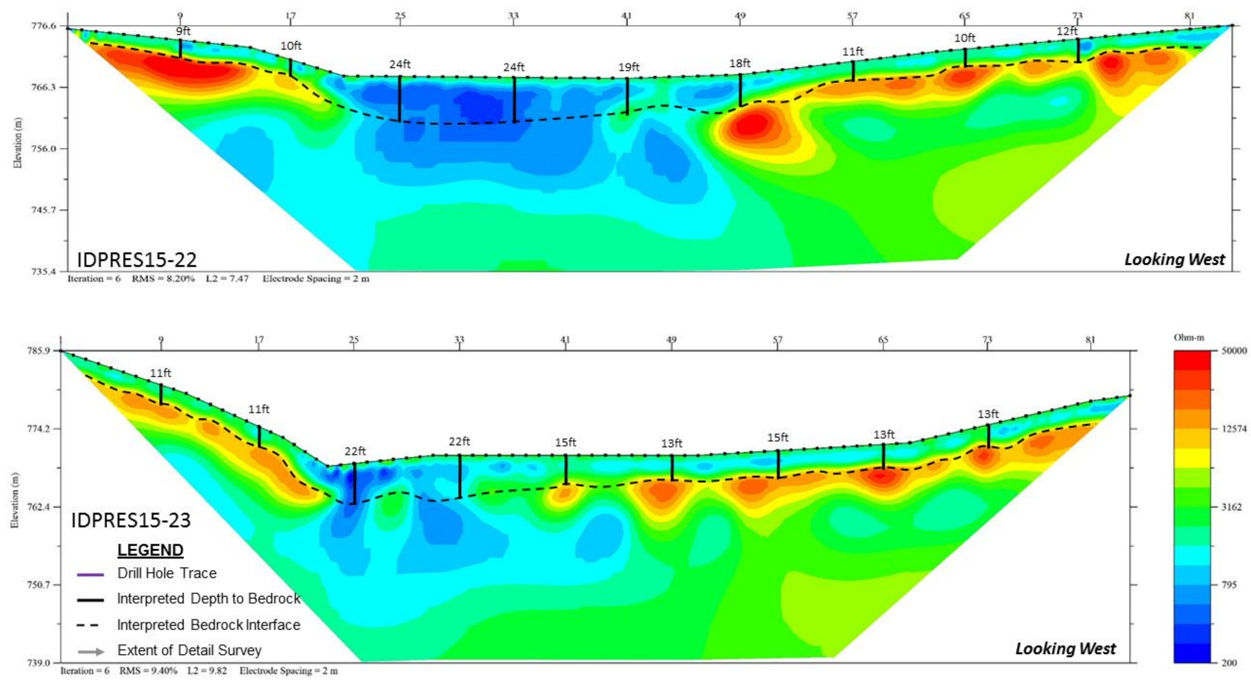


Figure 16: IDPRES15-22 to -23

Lines IDPRES15-18 to -21 are all centered on the creek valley and show a similar resistivity signature with thawed overburden in the valley bottom (low resistivity) ranging from 15 to 24 feet thick, and highly resistive permafrost on the valley side with depths to bedrock ranging from 15 to 25 feet.

This area was also surveyed with a coarser resolution version of the same survey in 2012.

8.6.3 Results and Discussion: Placer Lease ID01250

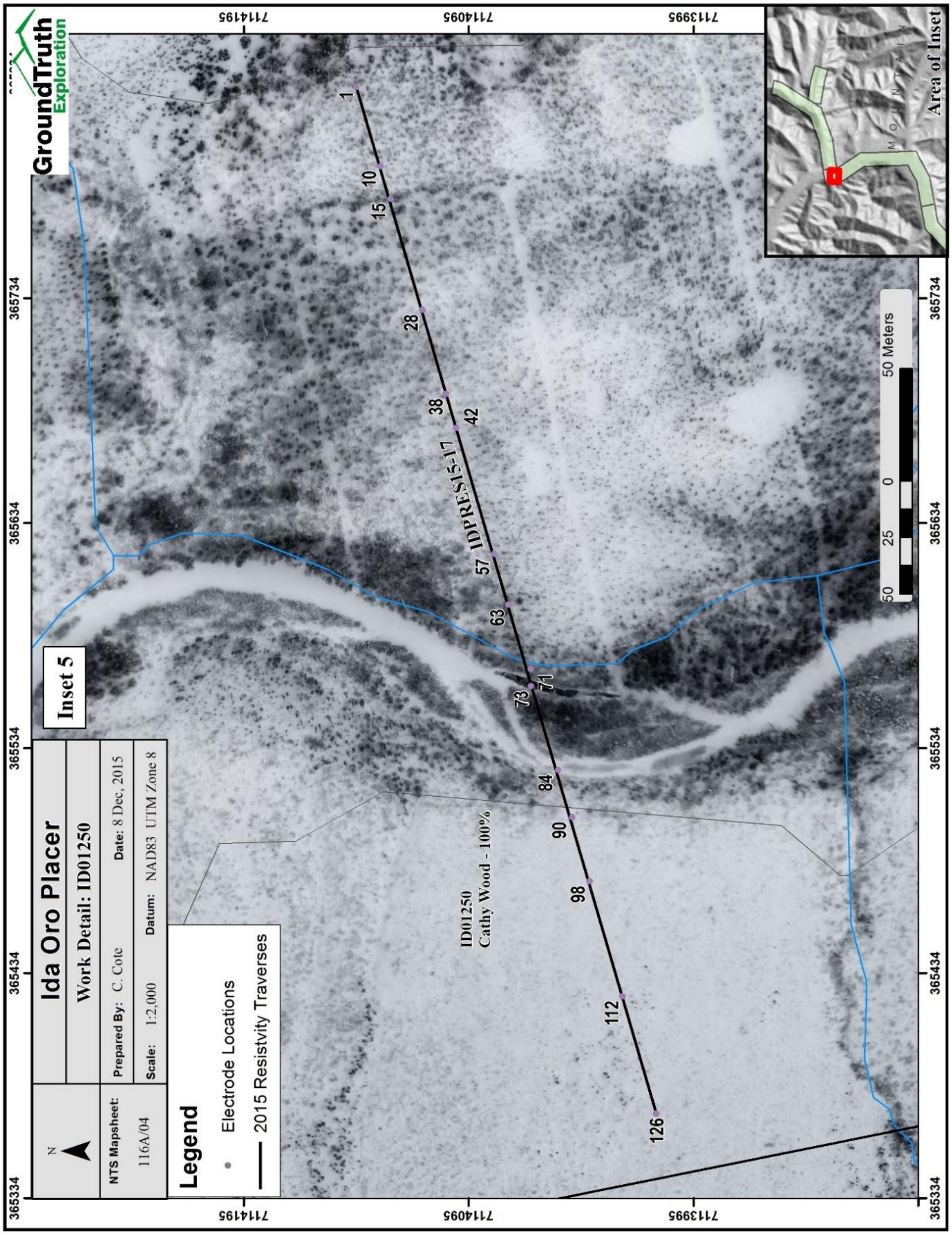


Figure 17: Inset 5, Resistivity on Lease ID01250

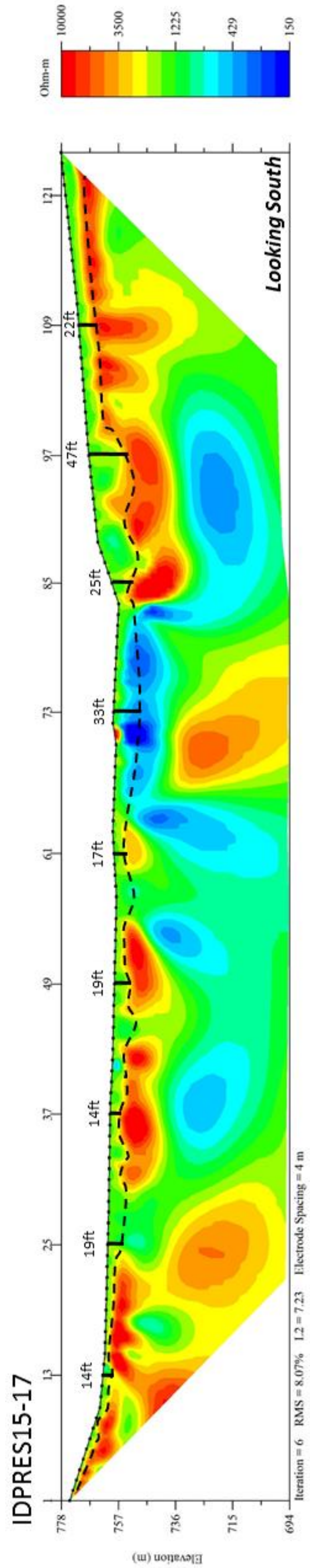


Figure 18: IDPRES15-17 depth to bedrock interpretation

IDPRES15-17 (figure 15) is a 2m resolution line that completely crosses the Aussie Creek Valley, starting on the east bank of the valley and ending on the large bench located on the west side of the valley. This gives a full cross section of the valley, allowing us to find the deepest bedrock channel and thus likeliest spot for gold accumulation. Bedrock is near-surface on the valley side on the east, and represented by a resistivity high 12to14 feet below surface. This layer can be followed across the valley with depths as deep as 33 feet in the area around Aussie Creek (Electrode 71 to 72). The bench on the west side of the valley, from electrode 84 to 126 is underlain by ice rich permafrost with a layer of melt from the summer at surface. The near surface melt is low resistivity, while the ice rich permafrost hosted in the sediments is a resistivity high, that blends with the resistivity high bedrock below, which is also probably permafrost. This makes the exact depth interpretation harder to estimate than the rest of the line, and is why the interpreted depth is within this resistivity high layer. The part of the bench closest to the creek, from electrode 84 to 99 shows two promising target bedrock basins, however with significant amounts of overburden (50 feet).

8.6.4 Results and Discussion: Placer Lease ID01251

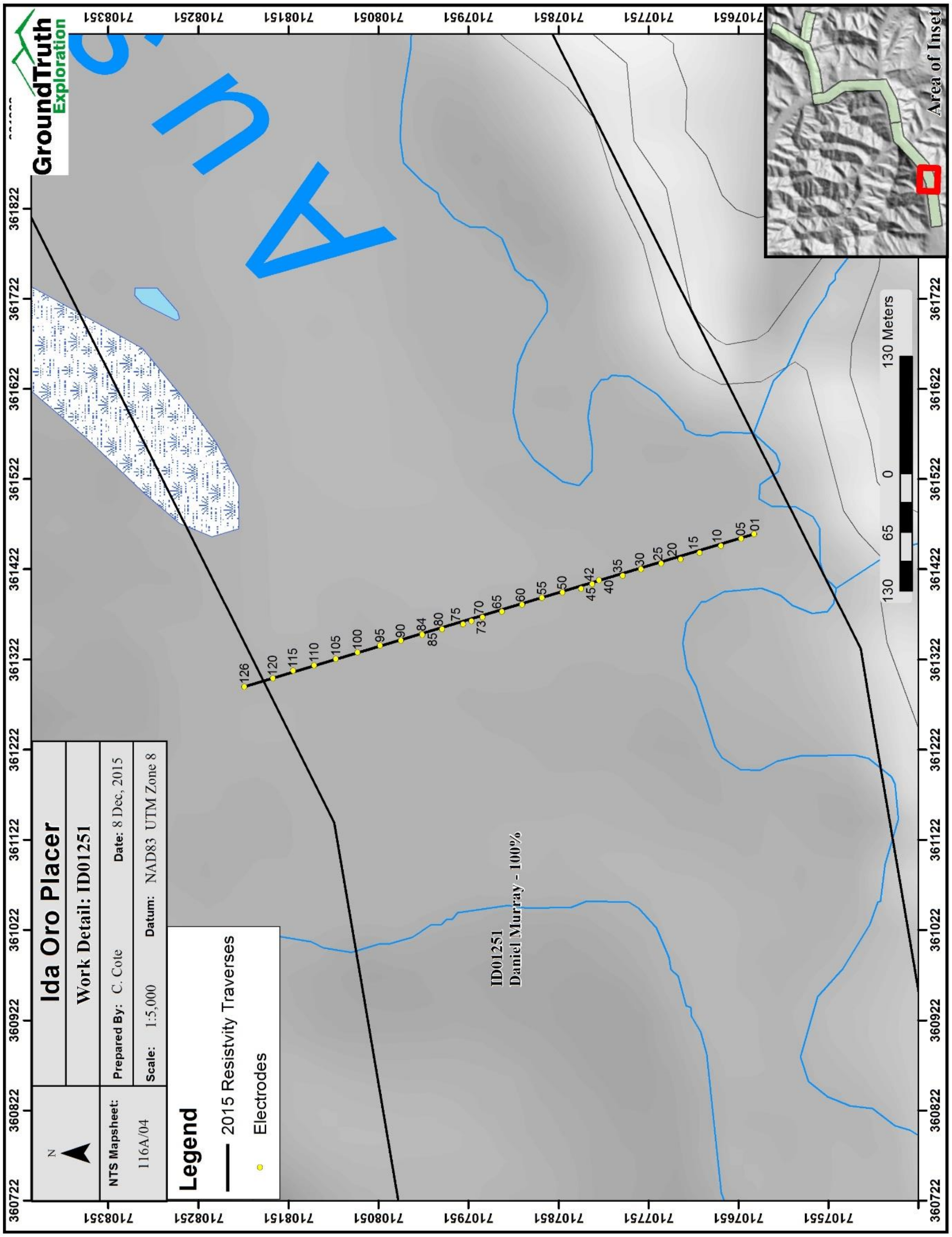


Figure 19: Work detail on Placer Lease ID01251

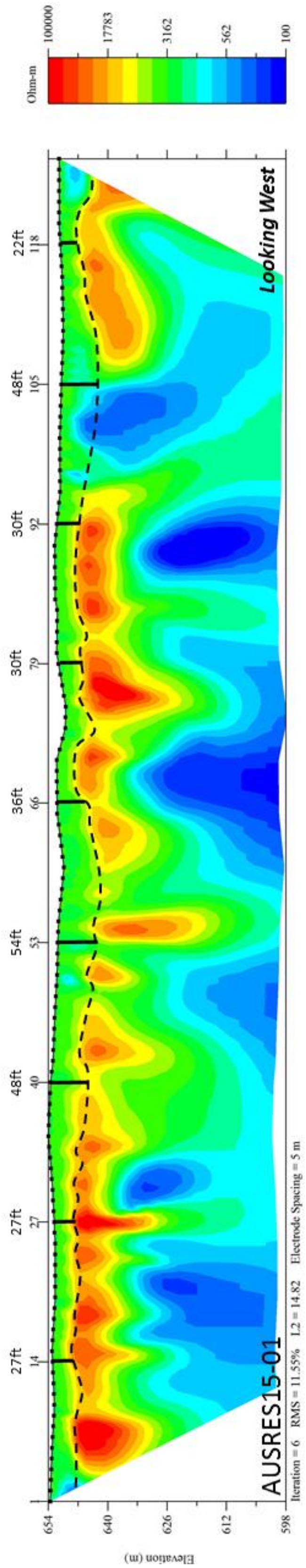


Figure 20: AUSRES15-01 on Lease ID01251

IDPRES15-17 (figure 15) is a 2.5m resolution line that traverses 625m north from the north bank of Aussie Creek. The entire line is in a black spruce bog that is underlain by permafrost. The active layer of permafrost is thawed at the time of reading, so is represented by a resistivity low. The bedrock here is represented by a resistivity high. Overburden thickness ranges from 22 to 54 feet. There are two prominent bedrock channels, one is between electrodes 53 to 56, and the other is between electrodes 99 to 112.

9 Rotary Air Blast Drilling Program

9.1 Introduction

19 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drill Holes were drilled on the Ida Oro Placer Lease ID01248 in order to both groundtruth interpretations on the resistivity profiles, and to sample for gold on targets identified in the resistivity profiles. Results from the sample processing is pending, but depth are plotted to help guide the resistivity interpretations and are presented in this report.

9.2 Personnel

The survey was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

1. Dan Murray	Lead Driller
2. Brett Godwin	Assistant Driller
3. Phillip Severinsen	RAB Geo Technician

9.3 RAB Drill Overview

The RAB Drill (Rotary Air Blast) is a remotely controlled tracked platform with an onboard air compressor, tilting mast and rotary drill head. The RAB Drill has 1650 sq. inches of track coverage with less than 1.0 psi ground pressure allowing it to be extremely versatile and low impact in the field. The unit is powered by a 60hp diesel engine and is air / hydraulically operated. Each drill hole is cased from surface to bedrock and entire sample is collected. Once the casing is seated into bedrock. Drill hole location is surveyed by DGPS. Samples were brought back to Dawson for processing.

<u>RAB Drill Technical Specifications</u>

- Length – 96”
- Width – 50”
- Height – 80”
- Weight – 3400 lbs
- Working Angle – 45 to 90 degree
- Tracks 1.0 psi ground pressure
- Engine 60hp Turbo Charged Kubota
- Hydrostatic Drive
- Wireless Remote Driving

<u>Stationary 300/200 Air Compressor</u>

- Length – 72”
- Width – 32”
- Height – 60”
- Weight – 1750 lbs

<u>Tooling</u>

- Diameter of bit – 90mm
- Drill rod length – 1.5m
- 50m capacity in rod basket

9.4 RAB Drill Results

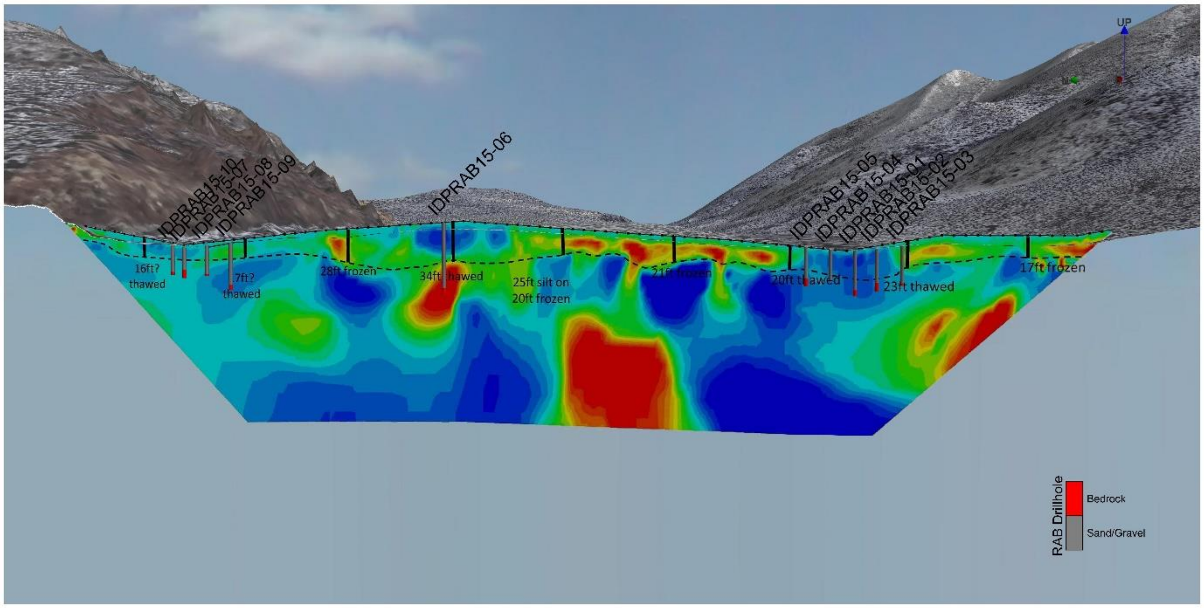


Figure 21: IDPRES15-06 with UAV DEM and Drill Holes

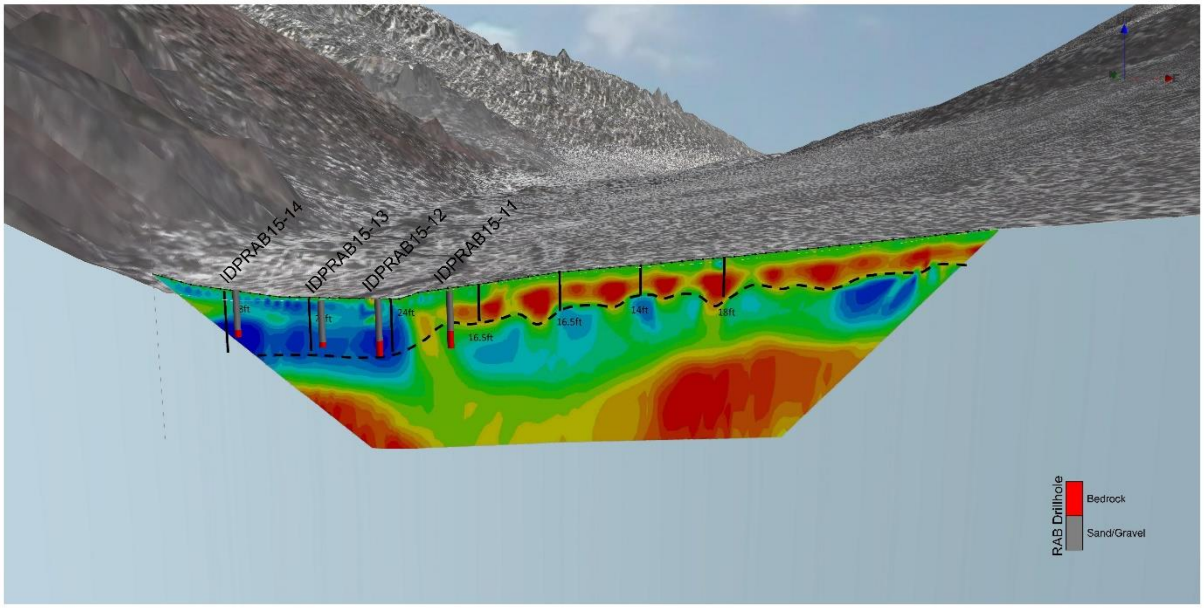


Figure 22: IDPRES15-12 with Drill Hole Depths

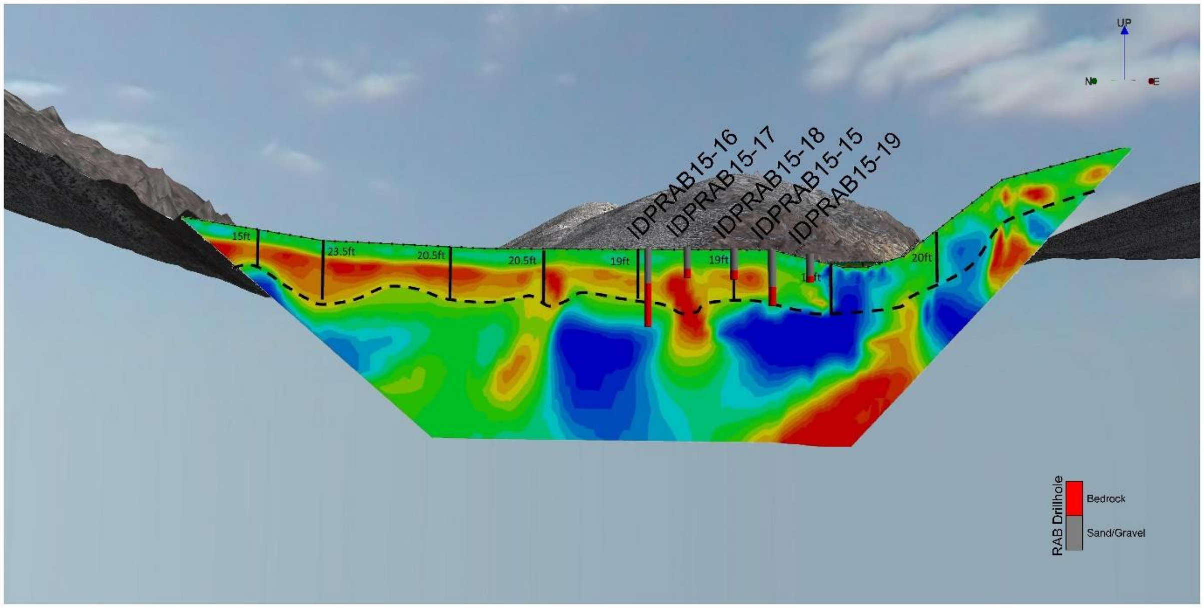


Figure 23: IDPRES15-16 with Drill Hole Depths

10 Conclusion and Recommendations

In locations that were drill tested, the resistivity profiles proved to be quite accurate, and enabled not only the line that was drilled to be interpreted with high confidence, but also all the lines adjacent to that line in the same environment of overburden type, permafrost distribution, and bedrock type. The drill holes groundtruthing the resistivity profiles also highlighted the extreme variation between different environments, however, with the bedrock interface being found in a wide variety of resistivity values and relationships such as at the top of a resistivity high in line -16, the bottom of the resistivity high in line -12, and between specific layers of resistivity highs and lows in line -06.

Our original interpretations of the res profiles were often modified by the drill holes, which changed our understanding of the material and bedrock interface and how these related to our profiles. This can clearly be seen in figures 20 to 22. With our new understanding of the sites, we were able to reprocess the resistivity data, modifying parameters, to better match what we know to be true. These processing setting, once optimized to the known drill holes, was then applied to the whole project to maximize our accuracy in un-tested zones.

Due to normal variation in resistivity values indicating the bedrock interface between different environments, but good correlation between adjacent lines within a given environment, it is essential to drill test each zone to achieve maximum accuracy in both the data processing and the interpretation.

A drill hole or test pit should be drilled on line IDPRES15-07 because it is in the Aussie creek proper so will be composed of different sediment profiles and permafrost distribution due to the watershed geology, stream orientation, and elevation.

A drill hole or test pit should be placed on line IDPRES15-22 or -23. These lines correspond to lines IDPRES12-01 and -02 respectively. This would allow for more accurate interpretation and processing of these lines and the surrounding lines. In addition to the drill holes or test pits, the 2012 survey in this area should be compared to the 2015 survey to determine if the two years agree on the bedrock interface and electrical characterization of the sediments.

11 Statement of Costs

Geophysical Work Performed On: October 1-25th, 2015

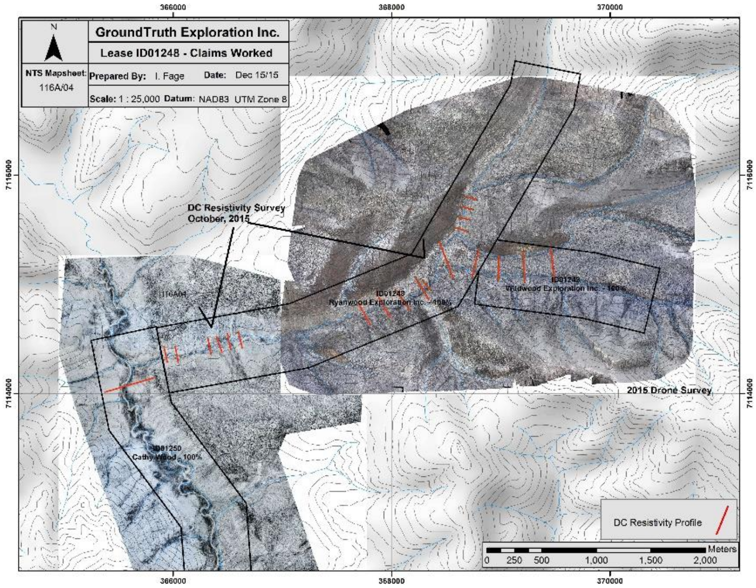
Report Written on: 19 December, 2015

11.1 Claims:

All work was undertaken on Placer Lease ID01248, ID01249, ID01250 and ID01251.

11.2 Expenses:

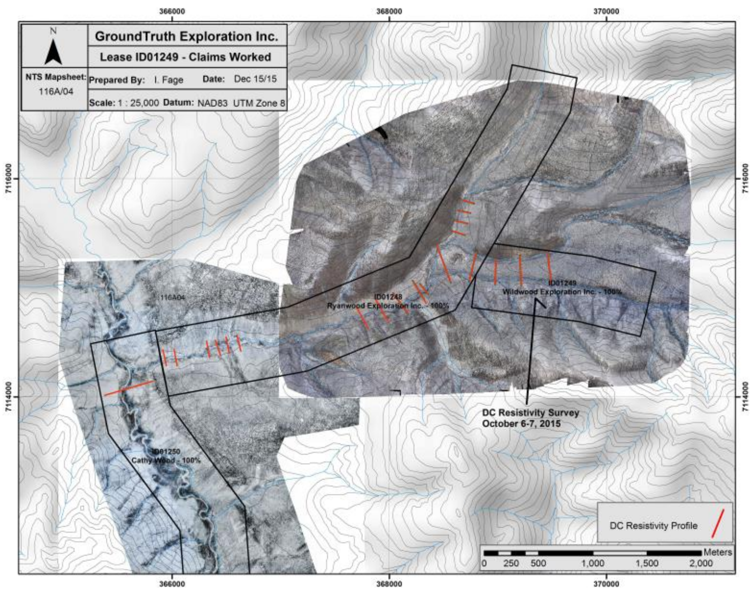
Lease: ID01248



DC Resistivity/Drone Invoice- Aussie Creek Lease ID01248

Overview:		
A GroundTruth Exploration crew of 5 surveyed 16 DC Resistivity profiles and collected 8km2 of Drone Imagery/Topo on the Aussie Creek 3 mile lease ID01248, owned by Ryanwood Exploration Inc., on October 5, 8-13, 16-18, 2015. (10 Days for Res, 1 for Drone)		
DC Resistivity/GPR Survey Daily Cost Breakdown:		
Wages:		
1 Resistivity Geophysical Foreman * $450/day (10 days)	$	4,500.00
1 Resistivity Assistant Operator/DGPS Surveyor * $400/day (10 days)	$	4,000.00
3 Resistivity Field Assistants * $350/day (10 days)	$	10,500.00
1 Drone Operator * $500/day (1 day)	$	500.00
Data Management and Processing Services		
Daily Data Processing: Download/QC, merge DGPS, email to client @ $60/hr	$	600.00
Survey Equipment:		
IP/Resistivity Meter: Supersting 8 Channel meter w/cables, electrodes	$	6,000.00
Ashtech Promark 100 differential GPS for Resistivity Electrode Survey	$	500.00
UAV Drone - Sensefly Ebee @ $500/day	$	500.00
Laptop w/Inversion software for nightly dowload/processing @ $50/day	$	500.00
Iridium Sat Phone @ $35/day	$	350.00
Chainsaw 2 * $50/day	$	1,000.00
Consumable Supplies:		
Stainless Electrodes: wear & tear- 4 per survey day, $6/electrode	$	240.00
Calcium Chloride: 8kg per survey day, $2/kg	$	160.00
Pickets, 18 per survey day, $1/picket	$	180.00
Spray paint: 1 can per survey day, $10/can	$	100.00
Interpretation/ Report:		
Drone Orthorectification Processing - 8 flights @ $100/flight	$	800.00
Resistivity data processing - 16h *$60/h, Reporting 4h * $60/h	$	1,200.00
I. Fage, Oct 20/15 **Invoice Total:**	**$**	**31,630.00**

Lease: ID01249

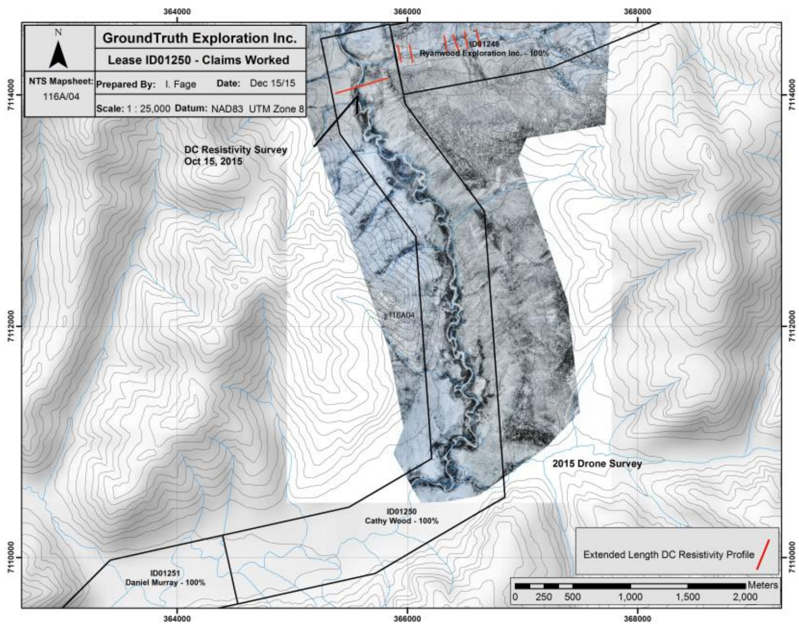


DC Resistivity Invoice- Aussie Creek Lease ID01249

GroundTruth Exploration

Overview:		
A GroundTruth Exploration crew of 5 surveyed 3 DC Resistivity profiles on the Aussie Creek 1 mile lease ID01249, owned by Wildwood Exploration Inc., on October 6-7, 2015.		
DC Resistivity Cost Breakdown:		
Wages:		
1 Resistivity Geophysical Foreman * $450/day * 2 days	$	*900.00*
1 Resistivity Assistant Operator/DGPS Surveyor * $400/day * 2 days	$	*800.00*
3 Resistivity Field Assistants * $350/day *2 days	$	*2,100.00*
Data Management and Processing Services		
Daily Data Processing: Download/QC, merge DGPS, email to client @ $60/hr	$	*120.00*
Survey Equipment:		
IP/Resistivity Meter: Supersting 8 Channel meter w/cables, electrodes * 2 days	$	1,200.00
Ashtech Promark 100 differential GPS for Resistivity Electrode Survey * 2 days	$	100.00
Laptop w/Inversion software for nightly dowload/processing @ $50/day * 2 days	$	100.00
Iridium Sat Phone @ $35/day * 2 days	$	*70.00*
Chainsaw 2 * $50/day * 2 days	$	*200.00*
Consumable Supplies:		
Stainless Electrodes: wear & tear- 2 per profile, $6/ea * 3 profile	$	36.00
Calcium Chloride: 4kg per profile, $2/kg * 3 profiles	$	24.00
Pickets, 9 per profile, $1/picket * 3 profiles	$	27.00
Spray paint: 1/2 can per profile, $10/can * 3 profiles	$	15.00
Interpretation/ Report:		
Resistivity data processing - 4h *$60/h, Reporting 4h * $60/h	$	480.00
I. Fage, Oct 20/15 **Invoice Total:**	**$**	***6,172.00***

Lease: ID01250

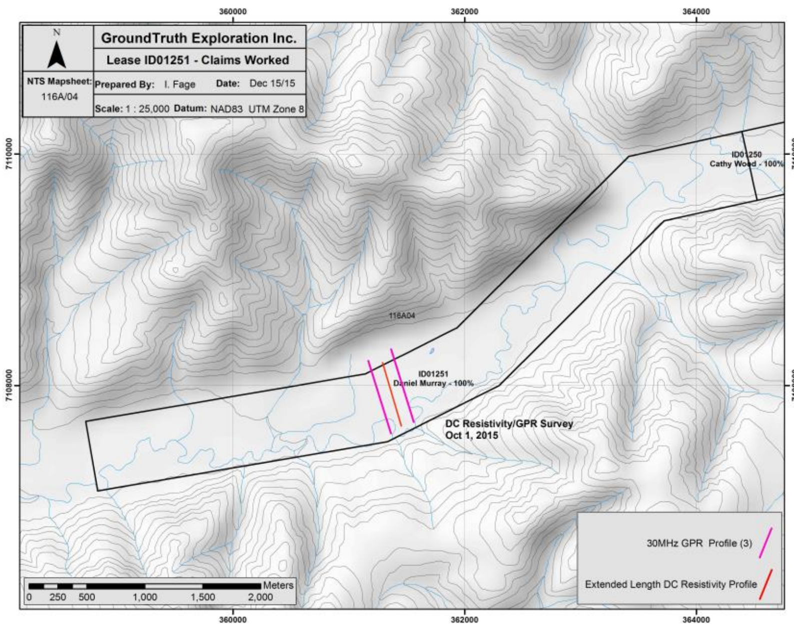


DC Resistivity/Drone Invoice- Aussie Creek Lease ID01250

Overview:		
A GroundTruth Exploration crew of 5 surveyed an extended length DC Resistivity profile and collected 10km2 of Drone Imagery/Topo on the Aussie Creek 4 mile lease ID01250, owned by Cathy Wood, on October 15, 2015.		
DC Resistivity/GPR Survey Daily Cost Breakdown:		
Wages:		
1 Resistivity Geophysical Foreman * $450/day	$	*450.00*
1 Resistivity Assistant Operator/DGPS Surveyor * $400/day	$	*400.00*
3 Resistivity Field Assistants * $350/day	$	*1,050.00*
1 Drone Operator * $500/day	$	*500.00*
Data Management and Processing Services		
Daily Data Processing: Download/QC, merge DGPS, email to client @ $60/hr	$	*60.00*
Survey Equipment:		
IP/Resistivity Meter: Supersting 8 Channel meter w/cables, electrodes	$	600.00
Additional Cables/Switchbox for extended length profile survey	$	300.00
Ashtech Promark 100 differential GPS for Resistivity Electrode Survey	$	50.00
UAV Drone - Sensefly Ebee @ $500/day	$	500.00
Laptop w/Inversion software for nightly dowload/processing @ $50/day	$	50.00
Iridium Sat Phone @ $35/day	$	*35.00*
Chainsaw 2 * $50/day	$	*100.00*
Consumable Supplies:		
Stainless Electrodes: wear & tear- 4 per extended profile	$	24.00
Calcium Chloride: 8kg per extended length profile, $2/kg	$	16.00
Pickets, 18 per extended length profile, $1/picket	$	18.00
Spray paint: 1 can per extended length profile, $10/can	$	10.00
Interpretation/ Report:		
Drone Orthorectification Processing - 8 flights @ $100/flight	$	800.00
Resistivity data processing - 4h *$60/h, Reporting 4h * $60/h	$	480.00

I. Fage, Oct 20/15

Invoice Total:	***$***	***5,443.00***



DC Resistivity/GPR Invoice- Aussie Creek Lease ID01251

GroundTruth Exploration

Overview:		
A GroundTruth Exploration crew of 5 surveyed an extended length DC Resistivity profile and a 30MHz Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey on Aussie Creek 4 mile lease ID01251, owned by Daniel Murray, on October 1, 2015.		
DC Resistivity/GPR Survey Daily Cost Breakdown:		
Wages:		
1 Resistivity Geophysical Foreman * $450/day	$	450.00
1 Resistivity Assistant Operator/DGPS Surveyor * $400/day	$	400.00
3 Resistivity Field Assistants * $350/day	$	1,050.00
1 GPR Operator * $450/day	$	450.00
Data Management and Processing Services		
Daily Data Processing: Download/QC, merge DGPS, email to client @ $60/hr	$	60.00
Survey Equipment:		
IP/Resistivity Meter: Supersting 8 Channel meter w/cables, electrodes	$	600.00
Additional Cables/Switchbox for extended length profile survey	$	300.00
Ashtech Promark 100 differential GPS for Resistivity Electrode Survey	$	50.00
30MHz GPR Survey Unit	$	300.00
Laptop w/Inversion software for nightly dowload/processing @ $50/day	$	50.00
Iridium Sat Phone @ $35/day	$	35.00
Chainsaw 2 * $50/day	$	100.00
Consumable Supplies:		
Stainless Electrodes: wear & tear- 4 per extended profile	$	24.00
Calcium Chloride: 8kg per extended length profile, $2/kg	$	16.00
Pickets, 18 per extended length profile, $1/picket	$	18.00
Spray paint: 1 can per extended length profile, $10/can	$	10.00
Interpretation/ Report:		
Resistivity/GPR data processing - 4h *$60/h, Reporting 4h * $60/h	$	480.00

I. Fage, Oct 20/15

Invoice Total: $ 4,393.00

12 References

Regional Geology: Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 1999: Yukon bedrock geology in Yukon digital geology, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826 and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1999-1(D)

Airborne Geophysics: Lowe, C., Miles, W., and Kung, R. and Makepeace, A.J. 2003: Aeromagnetic data over the Yukon Territory in Yukon digital geology, Version 2.0, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1749 and Yukon Geological Survey Open File 2003-9(D)

Regional Stream Geochemistry: Heon, D. (compiler), Yukon Regional Geochemical Database 2003, http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/databases_gis.html

Yukon Minfile Occurrences: http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/

Yukon Terranes: Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., 2011. A Digital Atlas of Terranes for the Northern Cordillera. Accessed online from Yukon Geological Survey (www.geology.gov.yk.ca), September 23, 2011

Mineral Titles: Yukon Mining Recorder, Mining Claims Database – www.yukonminingrecorder.ca

Topographic data: NR Canada, CanVec Topographic Database- www.geogratis.ca

Additional review of various published scientific and reporting papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region for indirect reference.

13 Qualification

I, Isaac Fage have been president of GroundTruth Exploration in Dawson City since May 2010. I have worked continuously in Mineral Exploration since 2004. I hold an advanced diploma in Remote Sensing from the Centre of Geographic Sciences in Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia.

I have overseen the survey work described in this report on Placer Lease IW00412.

Dated this 19th of December, 2015 in Dawson, YT.

Respectfully submitted

Isaac Fage

14 Appendix A: RES Equipment Specifications

SuperSting R1/IP technical specification

Measurement modes	Apparent resistivity, resistance, self potential (SP), induced polarization (IP), battery voltage
Measurement range	+/- 10V
Measuring resolution	Max 30 nV, depends on voltage level
Screen resolution	4 digits in engineering notation
Output current	1mA – 2 A continuous, measured to high accuracy
Output voltage	800 Vp-p, actual electrode voltage depends on transmitted current and ground resistivity
Output power	200 W
Input gain ranging	Automatic, always uses full dynamic range of receiver
Input impedance	>20 MΩ
SP compensation	Automatic cancellation of SP voltages during resistivity measurement. Constant and linearly varying SP cancels completely.
Type of IP measurement	Time domain chargeability (M), six time slots measured and stored in memory
IP current transmission	ON+, OFF, ON-, OFF
IP time cycles	0.5, 1 , 2 , 4 and 8 seconds (combined resistivity/IP mode)
Measure cycles	Running average of measurement displayed after each cycle. Automatic cycle stop when reading errors fall below user set limit or user set max cycles are done.
Resistivity time cycles	Basic measure time is 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 3.6, 7.2 or 14.4 seconds as selected by user via keyboard, autoranging and commutation adds about 1.4 s.
Signal processing	Continuous averaging after each complete cycle. Noise errors calculated and displayed as percentage of reading. Reading displayed as resistance (ΔV/I) and apparent resistivity (Ωm). Resistivity is calculated using user entered electrode array coordinates.
Noise suppression	Better than 100 dB at f>20 Hz Better than 120 dB at power line frequencies (16 2/3, 20, 50 and 60 Hz) for measure cycles of 1.2 s and above
Total accuracy	Better than 1% of reading in most cases (lab measurements). Field measurement accuracy depends on ground noise and resistivity. Instrument will calculate and display running estimate of measuring accuracy.
System calibration	Calibration is done digitally by the microprocessor based on correction values stored in memory.

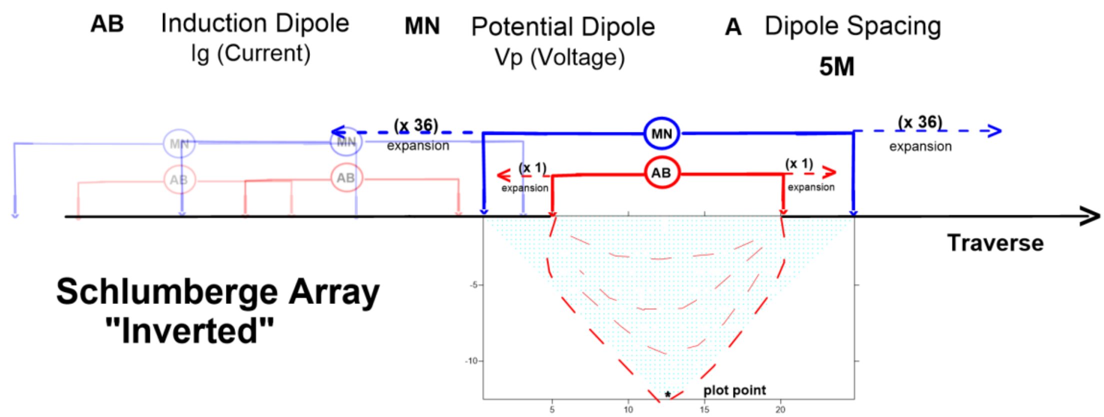
Supported manual	Resistance, Schlumberger, Wenner, dipole-dipole, pole-dipole, pole-pole, SP-absolute, SP-gradient
Operating system	Stored in re-programmable flash memory. New version can be downloaded from our web site and stored in the flash memory.
Data storage	Full resolution reading average and error are stored along with user entered coordinates and time of day for each measurement. Storage is effected automatically in a job oriented file system
Data display	Apparent resistivity (Ohmmeter), injected current (mAmp) and measured voltage (mVolt) are displayed and stored in memory for each measurement
Memory capacity	The memory can store 24,468 measurements in Resistivity Mode and 14,966 measurements in combined Resistivity/IP Mode
Data transmission	RS-232C channel available to dump data from the instrument to a Windows type computer on user command.
Automatic multi-electrodes	The SuperSting is designed to run dipole-dipole, pole-dipole, pole-pole, Wenner and Schlumberger surveys including roll-along surveys completely automatic with the Swift Dual Mode Automatic Multi-electrode system (patent 6,404,203) or with switch box and passive cables. The SuperSting can run any other array by using user programmed command files. These files are ASCII files and can be created using a regular text editor. The command files are downloaded to the SuperSting RAM memory and can at any time be recalled and run. Therefore there is no need for a fragile computer in the field.
Manual measurements	The instrument has four banana pole screws for connecting current and potential electrodes during manual measurments
User controls	20 key tactile, weather proof keyboard with alpha numeric entry keys and function keys. On/off switch. Measure button. LCD night light switch (push to light).
Display	Graphics LCD display (16 lines x 30 characters) with night light.
Power supply, field	12V or 2x12 V DC external power (one or two 12 V batteries), connector on front panel.
Power supply, office	DC power supply
Operating time	Depends on survey conditions and size of battery used. Internal circuitry in auto mode adjusts current to save energy
Operating temperature	-5 to +50ºC
Weight	10.9 kg (24 lb.)

15 Appendix C: RES/IP Survey Theory

Inverse Schlumberger Array setup and survey:

Set-up

Once a designated traverse is located, 84 electrodes are put into the ground pre extending 6 x cables of 14 connections amounting to a **249M Traverse.** The **Supersting** Transmitter/ Receiver (Tx/Rx) along with power-pack and switch-box are always centrally positioned.

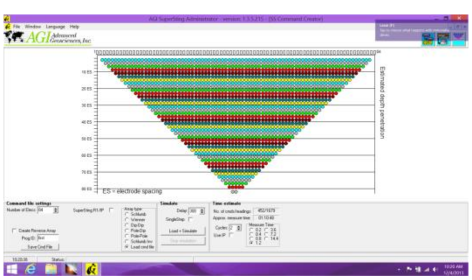


geometry

Symmetric, vertical sounding technique is reliable delineating axis of zones. Termed inverted because the original design of the Schlumberger has inducing current electrodes outside potential electrodes. Also very usefull isolating narrow, weak zones.

Set-up

Once a designated traverse is located, 84 electrodes are put into the ground by extending 6 x cables each with 14 connections amounting to a **249M Traverse.** The **Supersting** Transmitter/ Receiver (Tx/Rx) along with power-pack and switch-box are always centrally positioned.



The Inverse Schlumberger Array command file is loaded in the Supersting performing:

1679 sample points, with an estimated 80:48min lapse-time, Maximum n kept at 8 (for best Signal/Noise), and Maximum dipoles of 26.