KRYOTEK

Geophysical Results May Creek Property
Livingstone Creek, Whitehorse District

Date: September 18, 2015
NTS Map Sheet: 105E08

Assessment report for Prospecting Lease IW00446

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Dates of Work: June 27, 2015

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Table of Contents

Introduction

Overview

Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. conducted one geophysical survey for Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. on May Creek prospecting lease IW00446 in June 2015. The survey line was conducted using a Lippmann 4-point Resistivity System. Surveys were conducted by James Coates and Astrid Grawehr of Kryotek Inc.

Kryotek also hand panned 3 samples from along the geophysics line. Each pan contained black sand and no pans contained gold.

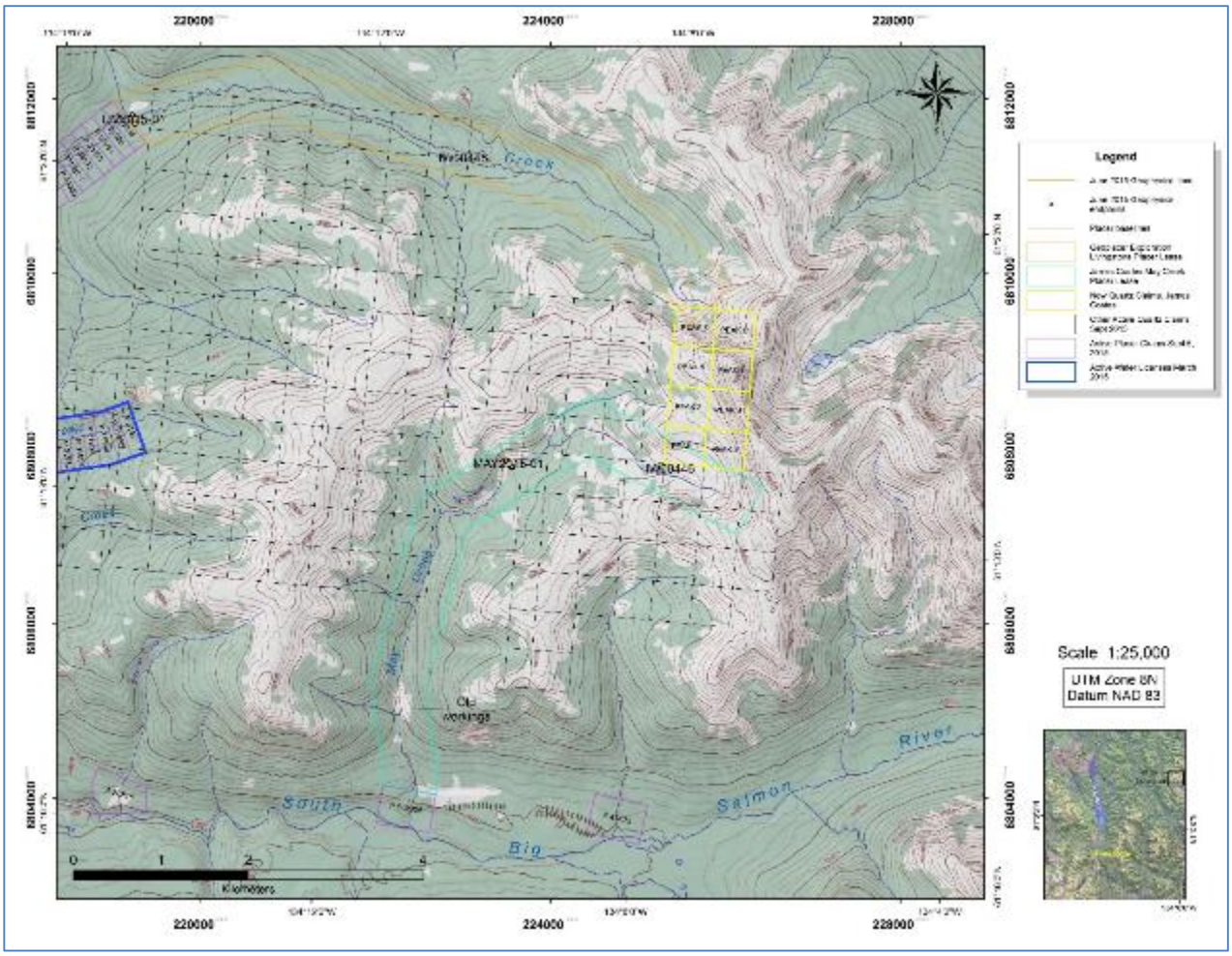

Figure 1 – Location of Geophysical lines conducted by Kryotek in Livingstone region in June, 2015.

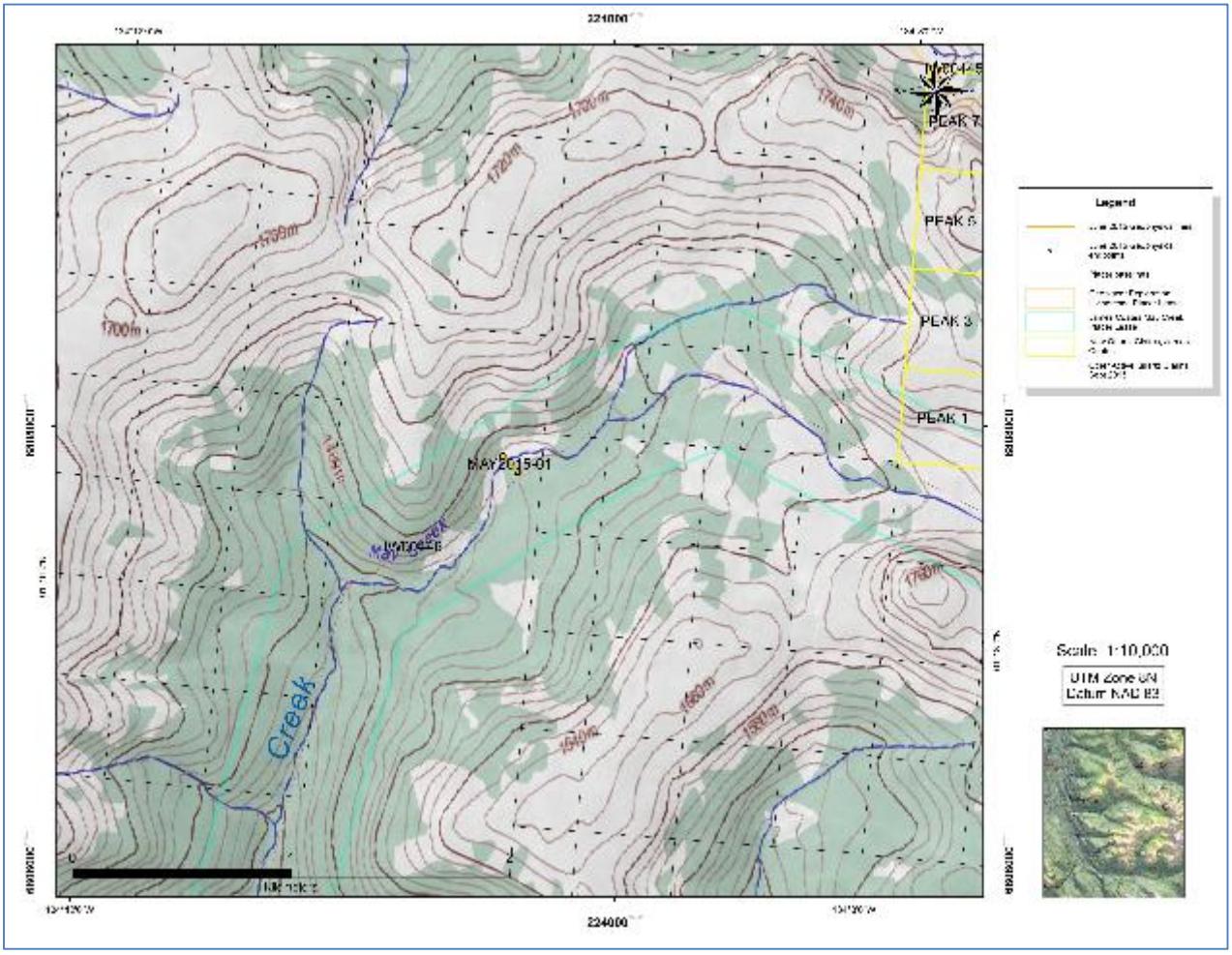

Figure 2 – Location of Geophysical resistivity line MC A (MAY2015-01) conducted by Kryotek on May Creek, on Prospecting Lease IW00446.

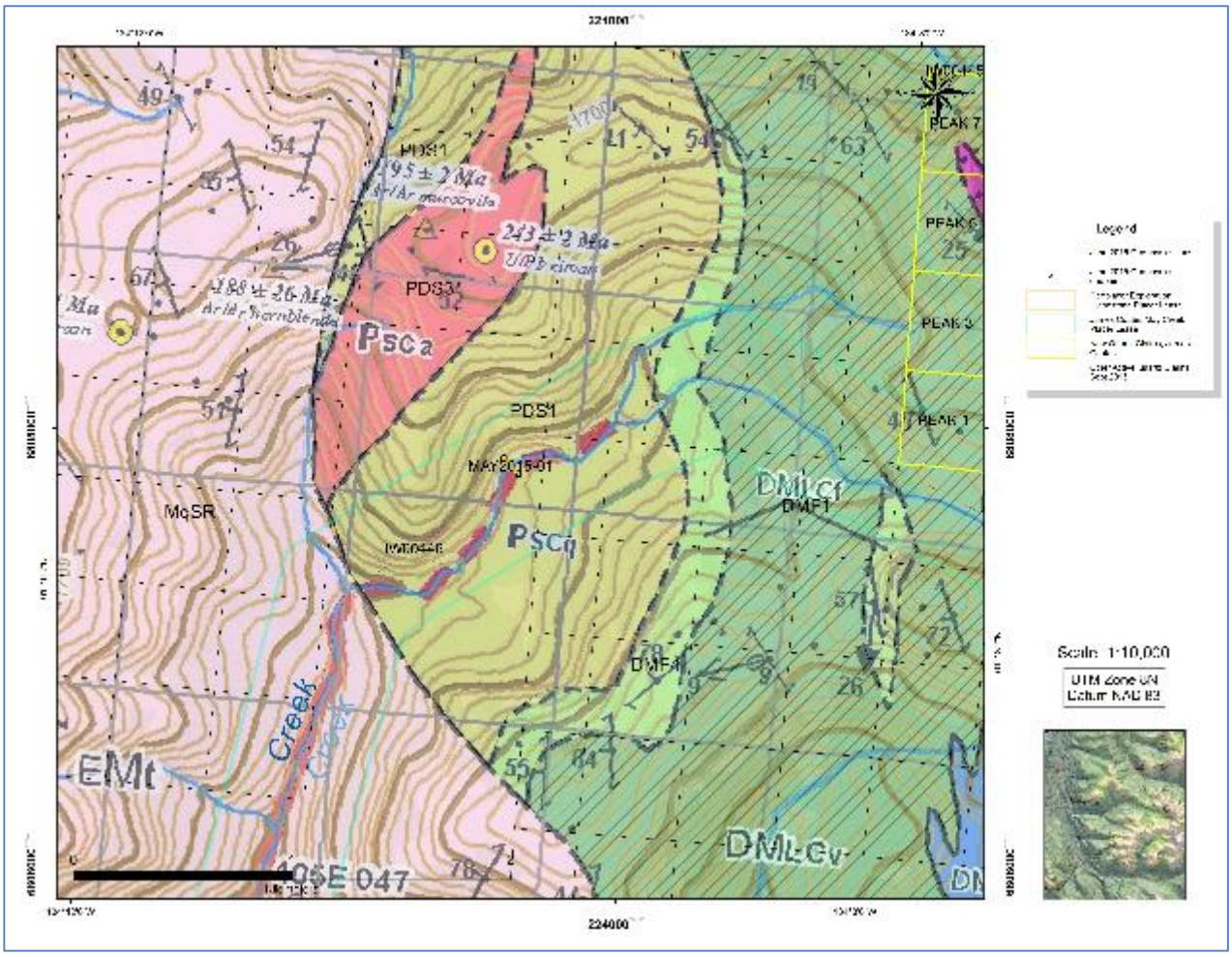

Figure 3 – Bedrock Geology of May Creek at the location of the geophysical resistivity line MC A (MAY2015-01) on Prospecting Lease IW00446. After Colpron, M., 2005. Geological map of Livingstone Creek area (NTS 105E/8), Yukon (1:50 000 scale). Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2005-9.

Methodology

Resistivity was used for this area as the electrical properties of overburden, schist bedrock and mineralized fault systems are distinct and easily definable. A Lippmann 4- point Resistivity System was used. This system allows over 100 m of depth penetration.

Data was collected and inverted using AGI Earth Imager 2D software. Noisy data points and electrodes with poor contact resistance were removed and data was filtered for spikes or depressions in resistivity. The software produced two- dimensional tomograms using a smoothed, least squares damped and robust inversion parameters. Preliminary interpretations were conducted on the processed data.

DC Electrical Resistivity Tomography

This technique injects a direct electrical current into the ground surface, and then measures the voltage that remains at a number of distances from the injection point. As different soils have different resistances to electrical current, a tomogram (subsurface diagram) of resistivity can be produced.

Earth Imager 2D Software

Earth Imager 2D software (Advanced Geosciences Inc.) was used to invert and process the geophysics data. This software produces two-dimensional tomograms of resistivity data. The images were processed using both smoothed and robust inversion parameters in order to clarify transitions between material types as well as resistivity properties of those materials.

Data Interpretation

The images were interpreted by James Coates and features such as thawed regions, ice-rich permafrost, competent bedrock, degraded bedrock and top of bedrock contours were identified. James Coates has ten years of experience performing geophysics surveys in permafrost areas commercially and academically at the doctoral level.

These are preliminary interpretations. The central Yukon area is a unique landscape with complex and poorly understood surficial and bedrock geology. Best efforts were made to identify ground material types based on surface exposure, borehole and test pit data as well as experience in the area.

Geophysical readings and interpretations are complicated by the presence of permafrost, which greatly alters geophysical properties of soil.

Interpretations are subjective and highly dependent on the experience of the

interpreter. General principles and assumptions followed in the interpretation are as follows:

1. Fine-grained materials over 600 Ohm/m are generally frozen.
2. Frozen gravels and ice-rich materials have much higher resistivity (up to 100,000 Ohm/m).
3. Frozen granite bedrock (as well as granite boulders) has a relatively low resistivity, similar to the thawed overburden in the area. There is little difference between frozen and thawed granite.
4. Frozen schist can have a very high resistivity due to the presence of interstitial water.
5. High-induced polarization chargeability in bedrock can indicate mineralization and faulting.
6. Low induced polarization chargeability in bedrock appears to indicate massive buried ice.
7. Low resistivity can indicate thawed and saturated areas.
8. Contrasts between resistivity readings indicate transitions between materials and are more important than absolute values.
9. Resistivity is the primary tool. IP sections are only provided when it provides insights in addition to the findings from resistivity data. As a result only resistivity images will be labeled, with supplementary information on the IP sections where relevant.

Limitations

The electrical resistivity and induced polarizations method provide an estimate of subsurface conditions only at the specific locations where lines were conducted and only to the depths penetrated, and within the accuracy of the method. Data gathered represents a hemispherical cross-section extending downwards from the surface. Results are more accurate closer to the surface and become more general with increasing depths. The presence of permafrost is a major complicating factor and can cause changes in resistivity of up to several orders of magnitude.

These data are indirect and the interpreted features subjective in nature, with identified anomalies based on a visual assessment of the characteristic signatures in the data coupled with information from nearby boreholes and test pits.

Interpretation is largely based on the experience of the operator with the specific equipment and terrain types. Certain material types can be very similar in resistivity, resulting in ambiguous results.

Geophysical Disclaimer

Subsurface information shown on these drawings was obtained solely for use in establishing design controls for the project. The accuracy of this information is not guaranteed and it is not to be construed as part of the plans governing construction of the project. It is the client's responsibility to inquire of the owner if additional information is available, to make arrangements to review the same prior development to conduct whatever site investigation or testing may be required, and to make their own determinations as to all subsurface conditions.

James Coates and Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. accept no liability whatsoever for any use or application of this information by any and all authorized or unauthorized parties.

This is a preliminary report with limited analysis. Complete analysis and detailed interpretation of each geophysics image has not been conducted. This report should serve only as a guide to understanding ground conditions surrounding boreholes and/or test pits, and is not to be used for planning or construction purposes.

Geophysical Survey Locations

Waypoint	Latitude Decimal Degrees	Longitude Decimal Degrees	Latitude Degree Minutes Seconds	Longitude Degree Minutes Seconds
LIV2015-01 Start	61.33869722	-134.2514611	61°20'19.31"N	134°15'5.26"W
LIV2015-01 End	61.33785556	-134.2506806	61°20'16.28"N	134°15'2.45"W
MAY2015-01 Start	61.30639444	-134.1660917	61°18'23.02"N	134° 9'57.93"W
MAY2015-01 End	61.3058	-134.1647111	61°18'20.88"N	134° 9'52.96"W

Table 1. GPS Co-ordinates for geophysical lines

Geophysics Tomograms

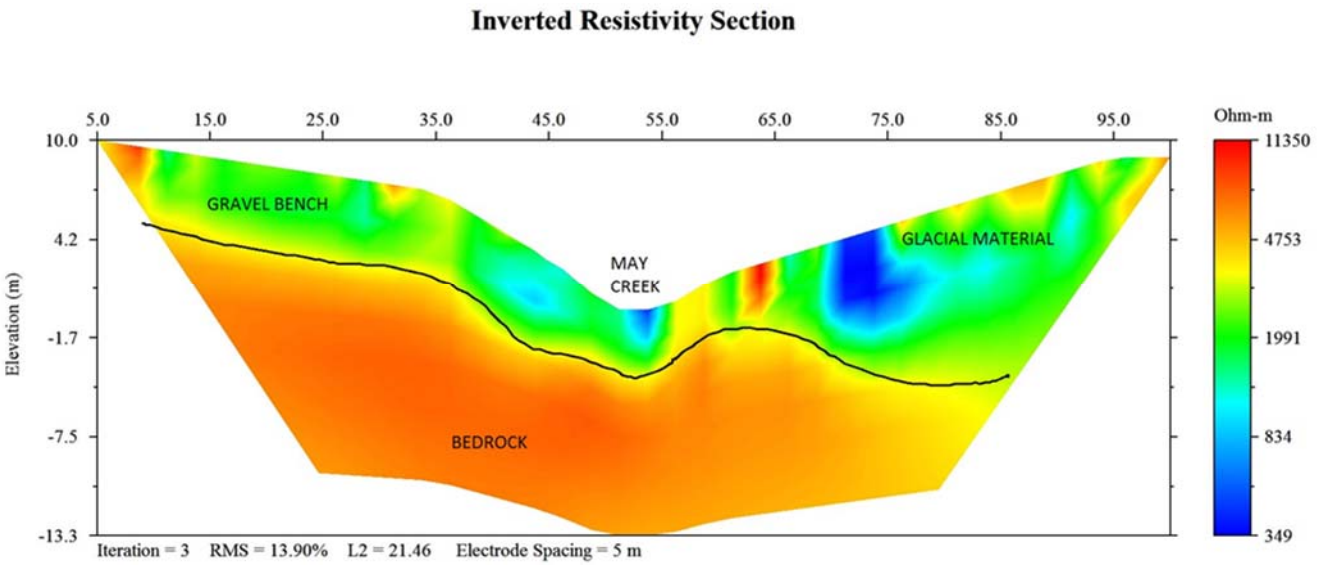

Figure 4 - Geophysics line MC A on prospecting lease IW00446 on May Creek. The left side of the figure is north, and the right side of the figure is south. The location of this survey is shown as MAY2015-01 on Figures 1 to 3.

Line MC A runs across the May Creek valley from north to south. The north end of the survey runs across a gravel bench 5 m in thickness. Bedrock dips beneath the creek, with an incised channel into bedrock. Bedrock then stays relatively level across the rest of the survey. The south end of the survey extends under a region of glacial material, likely moraine deposits. There appears to be a slightly deeper area of bedrock near the extreme south end of the survey that may be a deeply buried channel containing tertiary gravels.

Figure 3 shows the bedrock geology at the location of this line. According to that, the bedrock consists of Paleozoic Snowy Creek quartzite and schist. Further geophysics is recommended to define and confirm these relationships.

Statement of Costs

Expense	Unit	Cost
Field Interpretation and Geological Traverses	1	$1,800.00
Geophysics Day Rate	1	$2,400.00
Placer Sampling (hand panning) for two persons x 1 day	2	$500.00
Total		**$5,200.00**

Statement of Qualifications

James Coates

I, James Coates of 173-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geomorphologist with current address at 173-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, Y1A 6C4.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary (B.Sc., 2004, Geography) and the University of Ottawa (M.Sc., 2008, Geography)
3. I have practiced my Profession as a Geomorphologist continuously since 2008.
4. I am President and sole shareholder of Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc., a Yukon Registered Company.

Astrid Grawehr

I, Astrid Grawehr of 173-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a practicing geoscience technician with approximately 3,000 hours of field experience.
2. I am a geophysics technician with over 1,000 hours of field time conducting resistivity/IP surveys.
3. I am a graduate of Bishop's University (B.A. Geography, 2008).
4. I am Director of Operations of Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.