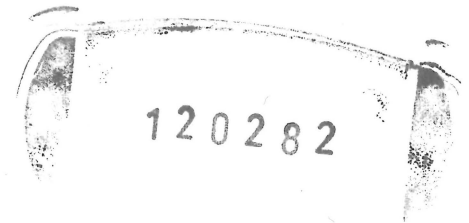


**NINES and MINES CREEK PLACER PROPERTY**

**WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY**

for

**Xiang Li**



Report prepared for Assessment Credit by William LeBarge,  
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Sample Processing by Bud Davis, La Tierra Resources Ltd.

Location: Between 61°08'08 "N to 61°13'17"N and 138°40'52"W to 138°53'02" W  
NTS: 115G/02  
Mining District: Whitehorse  
Dates of Work: July 22 to July 28, 2013  
Date of Filing: August 16, 2013

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An exploration program was conducted on Nines and Mines Creeks between July 22 and July 28, 2013. The program consisted of 2D resistivity geophysical surveys, sonic drilling and drill sample processing and description.

There are currently 46 placer claims which are 100% owned by Xiang (Walter) Li on Nines and Mines creeks. These are in good standing until August 20, 2013 and with the filing of this report should be in good standing until August 20, 2018.

Several types of placer deposits likely exist on Nines and Mines creeks. These include gulch placers, alluvial fan placers and glaciofluvial placers. The gulch placer is situated in the canyon of the valley of Nines Creek upstream of the alluvial fan, and would be an area of coarser gold due to the scouring and transport of finer gold downstream during flood events. The alluvial fan placer would be most concentrated at the apex of the fan, at the point of widening of the canyon into the main valley where the streams lose their transport energy and ability to carry gold. Further down the fan, finer gold would be distributed in a series of anastomosing channels and overbank deposits. Glaciofluvial deposits may have placer gold which has been incorporated from pre-existing alluvial placer deposits. Their distribution is somewhat unpredictable.

The program included 14 lines of two-dimensional Resistivity Surveys, for a total combined length of approximately 1971 metres. The geophysics results showed a depth to bedrock of 5 to 7 metres in the upper claim area, with several deeply incised channels. Farther downstream, bedrock was smoother, with indicated depths between 8 and 14 metres.

The sonic drill program consisted of 43 drill holes in varying depths up to 5 metres. There were mixed results - the drill was unable to effectively penetrate boulders when encountered and did not reach bedrock in any of the holes. It was however effective in recovering shallow samples in quick succession in the downstream part of the fan where there were less boulders. Drill samples overall recovered only a few grains of gold in several samples, with the most gold recovered in the mid-reaches of the fan. The lack of gold recovered in the upper claim area is likely not due to an absence of gold, but rather a function of the small diameter of the drill. The coarseness of the gold in the upstream area near and within the canyon would demand a larger volume sample, as coarser gold is generally more discontinuously distributed than finer gold.

Follow-up testing by excavator is therefore recommended for further defining placer gold values and confirming bedrock depths. Bulk excavator tests should be a minimum volume of 5 cubic metres each to adequately test for the presence of coarse gold values. The most prospective areas for testing are the uppermost upstream claims at the mouth of the Nines Creek canyon. The author also observed that there was 1000 feet of open ground just upstream of the property boundary. It is recommended that this area be staked for placer claims.

## Introduction

This report is to support and document an exploration program conducted on Nines and Mines Creeks between July 22 and July 28, 2013. The program consisted of 2D resistivity geophysical surveys, sonic drilling and drill sample processing and description.

## Location and Access

Nines and Mines creeks both drain SW to NE into Kluane Lake with their headwaters in the Kluane Front Ranges. The area of the claims is located between 61°08'08 "N and 61°13'17"N Latitude and 138°40'52"W to 138°53'02" W Longitude, on NTS Map Sheet 115G/02. It is approximately 260 km west of Whitehorse along the Alaska Highway, approximately 9 km southeast of the village of Destruction Bay. A good quality road leads from a gravel pit on the west side of the Alaska Highway, and up until the July flooding event, was 4WD truck passable up to the canyon of Nines Creek. The flooding event on July 22 washed out the upper creek road all the way down to the spillway channel near the gravel pit access. Currently access to the upper claims is only by ATV or on foot. Mines Creek is also accessible only by ATV or on foot.



Plate 1 - View of Nines Creek looking upstream at the spillway channel, which usually is not occupied by water. The access road was washed out at this point.



Figure 1 - Location of Nines and Mines Creeks, Yukon.

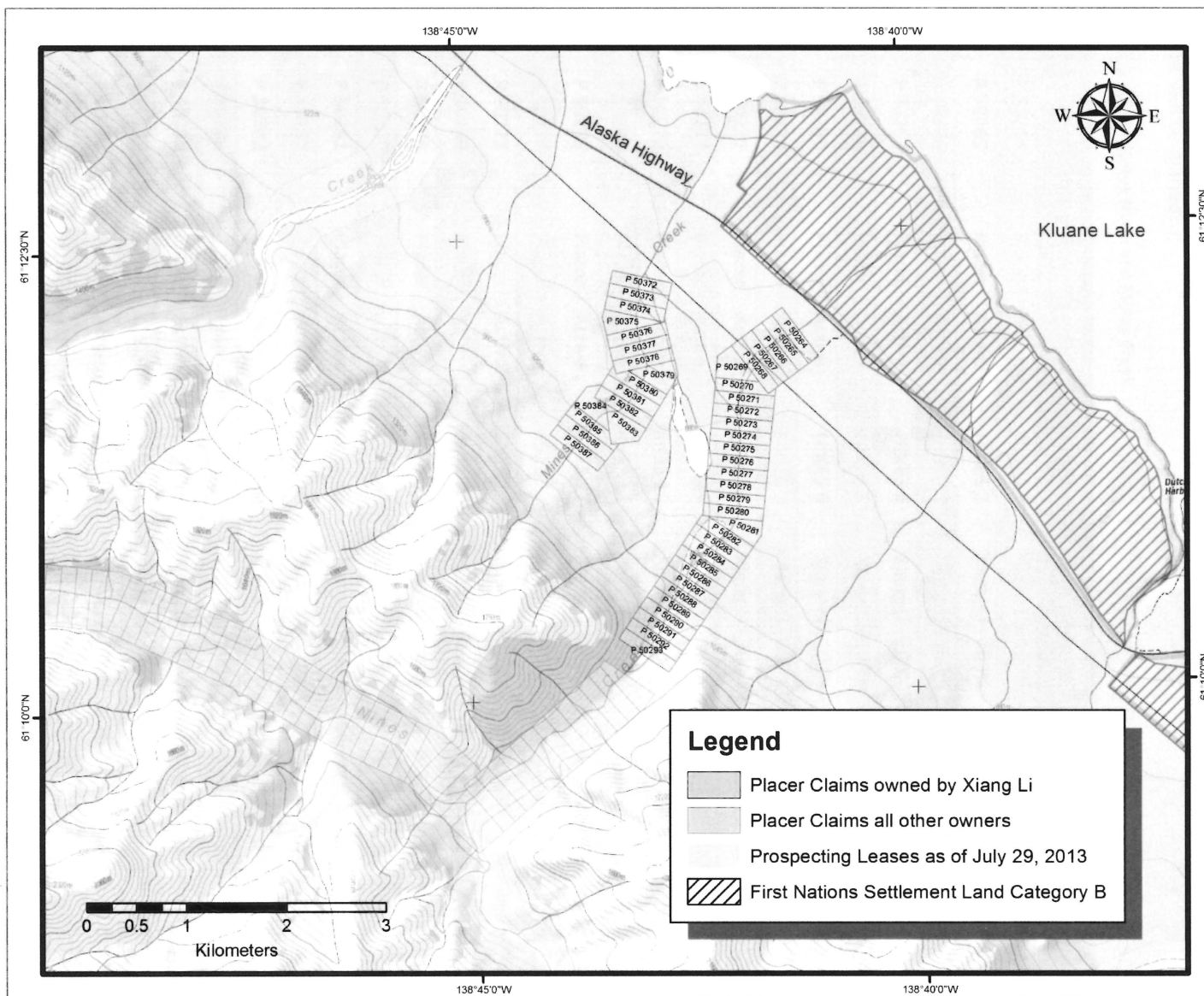


Figure 2 - Placer Claims and Leases, Nines and Mines Creeks.

## Claim Status and Tenure

Table 1 and Figure 2 show the status and location of the 46 placer claims which 100% are owned by Xiang (Walter) Li. With the filing of the current program's assessment work, an additional five years credit will be gained.

Table 1 - Claim Status Nines and Mines Creek.

Grant Number	Tenure Type	Status	Claim Name	Owner	Staking Date	Recorded Date	Expiry Date
P 50264	Placer	Active	NINES 1	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50265	Placer	Active	NINES 2	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50266	Placer	Active	NINES 3	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50267	Placer	Active	NINES 4	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50268	Placer	Active	NINES 5	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50269	Placer	Active	NINES 6	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50270	Placer	Active	NINES 7	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50271	Placer	Active	NINES 8	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50272	Placer	Active	NINES 9	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50273	Placer	Active	NINES 10	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50274	Placer	Active	NINES 11	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50275	Placer	Active	NINES 12	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50276	Placer	Active	NINES 13	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50277	Placer	Active	NINES 14	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50278	Placer	Active	NINES 15	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50279	Placer	Active	NINES 16	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50280	Placer	Active	NINES 17	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50281	Placer	Active	NINES 18	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50282	Placer	Active	NINES 19	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50283	Placer	Active	NINES 20	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50284	Placer	Active	NINES 21	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50285	Placer	Active	NINES 22	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50286	Placer	Active	NINES 23	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50287	Placer	Active	NINES 24	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50288	Placer	Active	NINES 25	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50289	Placer	Active	NINES 26	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50290	Placer	Active	NINES 27	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50291	Placer	Active	NINES 28	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13

Grant Number	Tenure Type	Status	Claim Name	Owner	Staking Date	Recorded Date	Expiry Date
P 50292	Placer	Active	NINES 29	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50293	Placer	Active	NINES 30	Xiang Li - 100%	16-Aug-08	20-Aug-08	20-Aug-13
P 50372	Placer	Active	MINES 1	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50373	Placer	Active	MINES 2	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50374	Placer	Active	MINES 3	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50375	Placer	Active	MINES 4	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50376	Placer	Active	MINES 5	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50377	Placer	Active	MINES 6	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50378	Placer	Active	MINES 7	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50379	Placer	Active	MINES 8	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50380	Placer	Active	MINES 9	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50381	Placer	Active	MINES 10	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50382	Placer	Active	MINES 11	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50383	Placer	Active	MINES 12	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50384	Placer	Active	MINES 13	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50385	Placer	Active	MINES 14	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50386	Placer	Active	MINES 15	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13
P 50387	Placer	Active	MINES 16	Xiang Li - 100%	25-Sep-08	02-Oct-08	02-Oct-13

## History of Exploration

The current claims owned by Xiang Li on Nines and Mines Creeks were staked in August 2008. Nines Creek has been staked and dropped several times without significant work done, although there was reportedly some testing done near the gravel pit on the downstream part of the alluvial fan (Galambos, 2009). Several claims upstream of the property were staked and tested in 2008 and 2009, and were the subject of a Yukon Mining Incentives Program Grant. Testing on that property was done with a small excavator, and gold values of up to 4.02 g/t were recovered in pan concentrates as well as assay values of 9.61 g/t from a float sample of massive magnetite with 2-3% pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite (Galambos, 2009).

## Regional Bedrock Geology

The Nines Creek area is part of the Duke River area as described by Israel et al. (2005) and Israel et al (2006). This area is comprised of Late Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks, Triassic basalts, and carbonate and sedimentary rocks which are overlain by Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Plutons, sills and dykes of Upper Triassic to Miocene age intrude these rocks. Paleozoic rocks are thrust over Triassic rocks and post-Cretaceous, steeply dipping strike-slip faults dissect the sequence. One of these is the Denali Fault within the Shakwak trench which forms a major terrane boundary a few km to the northeast. The most significant mineral deposit in the area is the Wellgreen Ni-Cu-PGE deposit, which is hosted in Upper Triassic ultramafic intrusions of the Kluane Ultramafic complex.

## Local Bedrock Geology and Mineralization

Figure 3 shows the bedrock geology in the Nines Creek area, after Israel et al (2005). The legend for the rock units is shown in Figure 4. Local bedrock mapping shows that rocks of PSv (Station Creek Formation volcanic breccia, tuff, sandstone and basalt) and PHp (Hasen Creek Formation siltstone, argillite, chert and minor sandstone and tuffs) as well as UTrg (Triassic Kluane ultramafic complex gabbro), UTrKp (Triassic Tatamagouche Formation phyllite, coarse-grained sandstone and pebble conglomerate) and UTr Nv ( Triassic Nikolai Formation basalt and andesitic flows) transect the Nines Creek drainage with fault-bounded contacts trending in a NW-SE direction. The lower part of Nines and Mines creeks in the vicinity of the claims are mapped as PSv (Station Creek Formation volcanic breccia, tuff, sandstone and basalt). The closest mineral occurrence is Minfile #115G003 Congdon, a Ni-Cu, Pb, Zn showing hosted in ultramafic rocks. In this occurrence, disseminated chalcopyrite and nickeliferous pyrrhotite are found at the base of a peridotite dyke, and galena and sphalerite in quartz-carbonate veins up to 30 cm wide cut the dyke (Deklerk and Traynor, 2005). One vein assayed 1.2% Zn and 0.25% Pb.

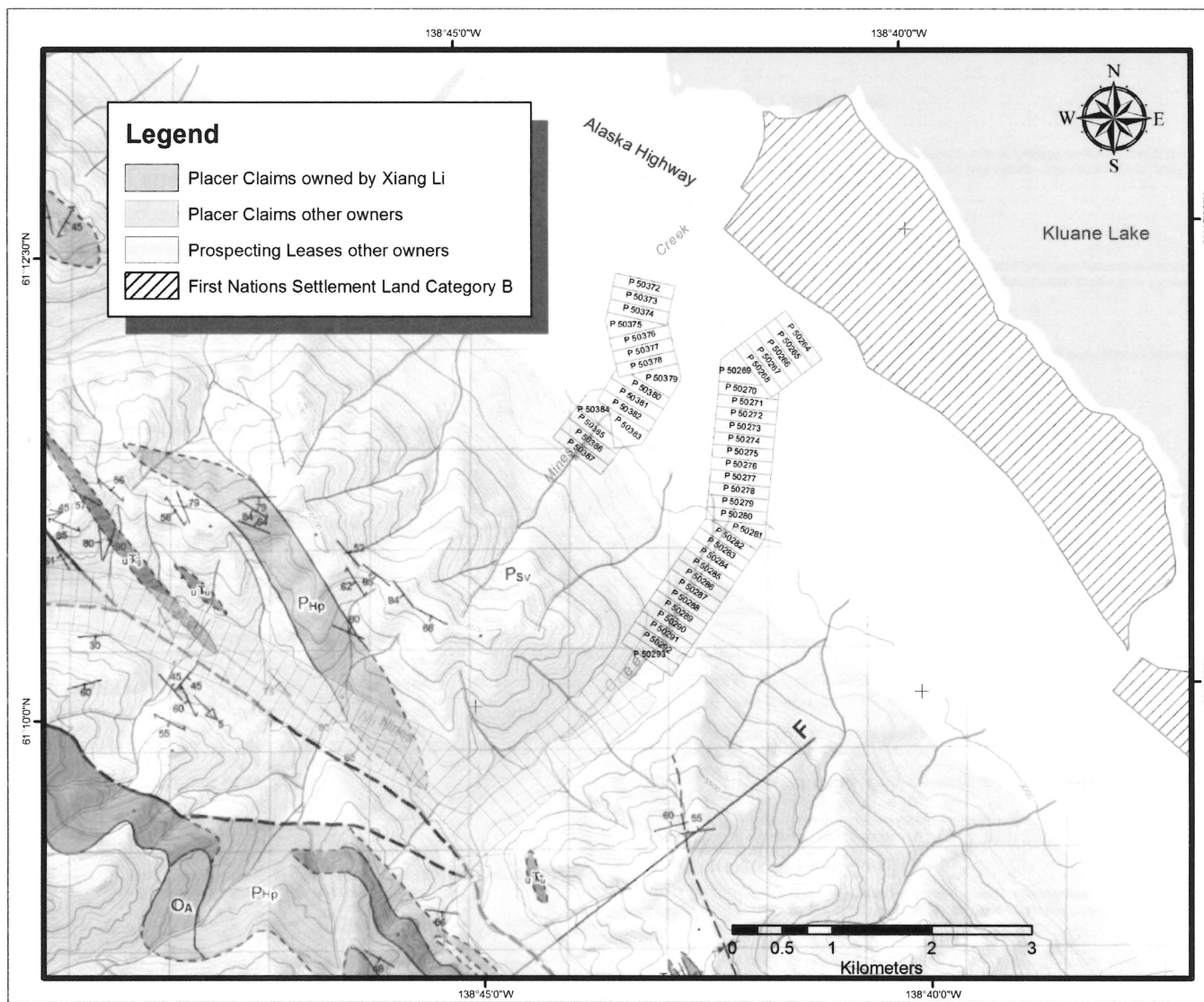


Figure 3 - Bedrock Geology, Nines Creek area (Geology legend on Figure 4, following). Modified after Israel et al., 2005.

## LEGEND

### QUATERNARY

**Q** unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium and glacial deposits

### INTRUSIVE ROCKS

#### MIOCENE

##### *Wrangell Suite*

**Mw** fine- to medium-grained, hornblende +/- biotite granodiorite and medium-grained biotite diorite and pyroxene gabbro

#### OLIGOCENE

##### *Tkope suite*

**Ofp** fine- to medium-grained, equigranular hornblende +/- biotite quartz-feldspar porphyry

#### CRETACEOUS

##### *Kluane Ranges suite*

**Kd** fine- to medium-grained, equigranular hornblende +/- pyroxene diorite and gabbro

#### TRIASSIC

##### *Maple Creek gabbro*

**uTMg** fine- to coarse-grained diabase and gabbro sills and dykes, locally abundant epidote and chlorite alteration; locally, columnar jointed

##### *Kluane mafic-ultramafic complex*

**uTg** coarse-grained and pegmatitic gabbro

**uTu** peridotite, dunite and clinopyroxenite, layered intrusions, locally with gabbroic chilled margins

#### PENNSYLVANIAN to PERMIAN (?)

##### *Mt. Hoge Pluton*

**PPg** coarse- to medium-grained, hornblende, biotite granite and granodiorite

### LAYERED ROCKS

#### PALEOGENE TO NEOGENE

##### *Wrangell Lava*

**Nw** rusty red, brown phyrlic and non-phyric basalt and andesite flows, interbedded with felsic tuff, volcanic sandstone and conglomerate

##### *Amphitheatre Formation*

**OA** yellow-buff to grey-buff sandstone, pebbly sandstone, polymictic conglomerate, siltstone and mudstone; minor brown-grey carbonaceous shale and thin lignitic coal

#### TRIASSIC TO CRETACEOUS

##### *Tatamagouche succession*

**uTKp** dark to light grey phyllite, medium- to coarse-grained sandstone minor greywacke and pebble to cobble conglomerate, may include upper parts of McCarthy Formation

#### UPPER TRIASSIC

##### *Chitstone Limestone*

**uTC** light grey to beige, massive to thickly bedded limestone, limestone breccia and rare, thinly bedded limy mudstone; includes white to pale grey gypsum

##### *McCarthy Formation*

**uTM** light to dark grey shale and argillite interbedded with buff-coloured limestone

##### *Nikolai formation*

**uTNC** thinly bedded grey limestone and minor maroon to olive green argillite

**uTNv** dark green to maroon amygdaloidal basalt and basaltic andesite flows, locally pyroxene and plagioclase-phyric; developed pillows; rare olivine crystals

**uTNb** light to dark green volcanic breccia: angular clasts of amygdaloidal and pyroxene porphyry volcanic rocks and minor argillite in a fine-grained matrix

#### MIDDLE (?) TRIASSIC

##### *Hoge Creek succession*

**MTH** dark grey phyllite, locally limy, thin grey limestone

#### PENNSYLVANIAN (?) AND PERMIAN

##### *Hasen Creek Formation*

**PHc2** light to dark grey limestone, fossiliferous and frequently pebbly, commonly graded and cross-bedded

**PHc1** light grey to white bioclastic limestone, local cherty interbeds

**PHp** dark to light grey-brown siltstone turbidites, siliceous argillite, chert and minor volcanoclastic sandstone and tuffs

##### *Station Creek Formation*

**PSv** dark to light green volcanic breccia, crystal tuff and tuffaceous sandstone; breccia clasts consist of augite phyrlic basalt within tuffaceous matrix; minor augite phyrlic, local amygdaloidal basalt flows

#### UPPER PALEOZOIC/PERMIAN (?)

**uPPpc** grey and brown phyllite, metasandstone, unfossiliferous carbonate

Figure 4 - Legend to Bedrock Geology, from Israel et al., 2005.

## Physiography, Quaternary History and Surficial Geology

Nines and Mines creeks lie within the Kluane Ranges physiographic region of the Yukon. At their lower reaches they drain into the western mapped boundary of the Shakwak Trench (Mathews, 1986). As documented by Muller (1967), several glacial episodes have occurred in the area in the last 3 million years. Each has resulted in deposition of ice-related sediment, followed by a cycle of base-level adjustments through downcutting, canyon formation and reworking of unconsolidated sediments.

The surficial geology of the Nines and Mines creek area was mapped by Rampton (1980a). Local surficial units include Mb2 (moraine blanket, early Wisconsinian age) and Cvs (colluvial veneer, sandy) in the slopes above the valley to Mp (moraine plain) on the slope edges at the mouth of Nines creek canyon. The main valley of Nines Creek is mapped as Ap (alluvial plain) which is bounded on both sides by Af (alluvial fan). These features are shown in Figure 5.

### Placer Setting and Potential

The Nines Creek surficial geology indicates that several types of placer deposits exist there. These include gulch placers, alluvial fan placers and glaciofluvial placers. The gulch placer would exist in the canyon of the valley of Nines Creek upstream of the alluvial fan, and would be an area of coarser gold due to the scouring and transport of finer gold downstream during flood events. The alluvial fan placer would be most concentrated at the apex of the fan, at the point of widening of the canyon into the main valley where the streams lose their transport energy and ability to carry gold. Further down the fan, finer gold would be distributed in a series of anastomosing channels and overbank deposits. Glaciofluvial deposits may have placer gold which has been incorporated from pre-existing alluvial placer deposits. Their distribution is somewhat unpredictable.

In general, higher concentrations of gold would be expected upstream although this area would be more difficult to sample due to the coarseness of the gold grains. Larger volume samples would be warranted. Lower concentrations of finer, more evenly distributed gold would be found at the farthest downstream extents of the alluvial fan.

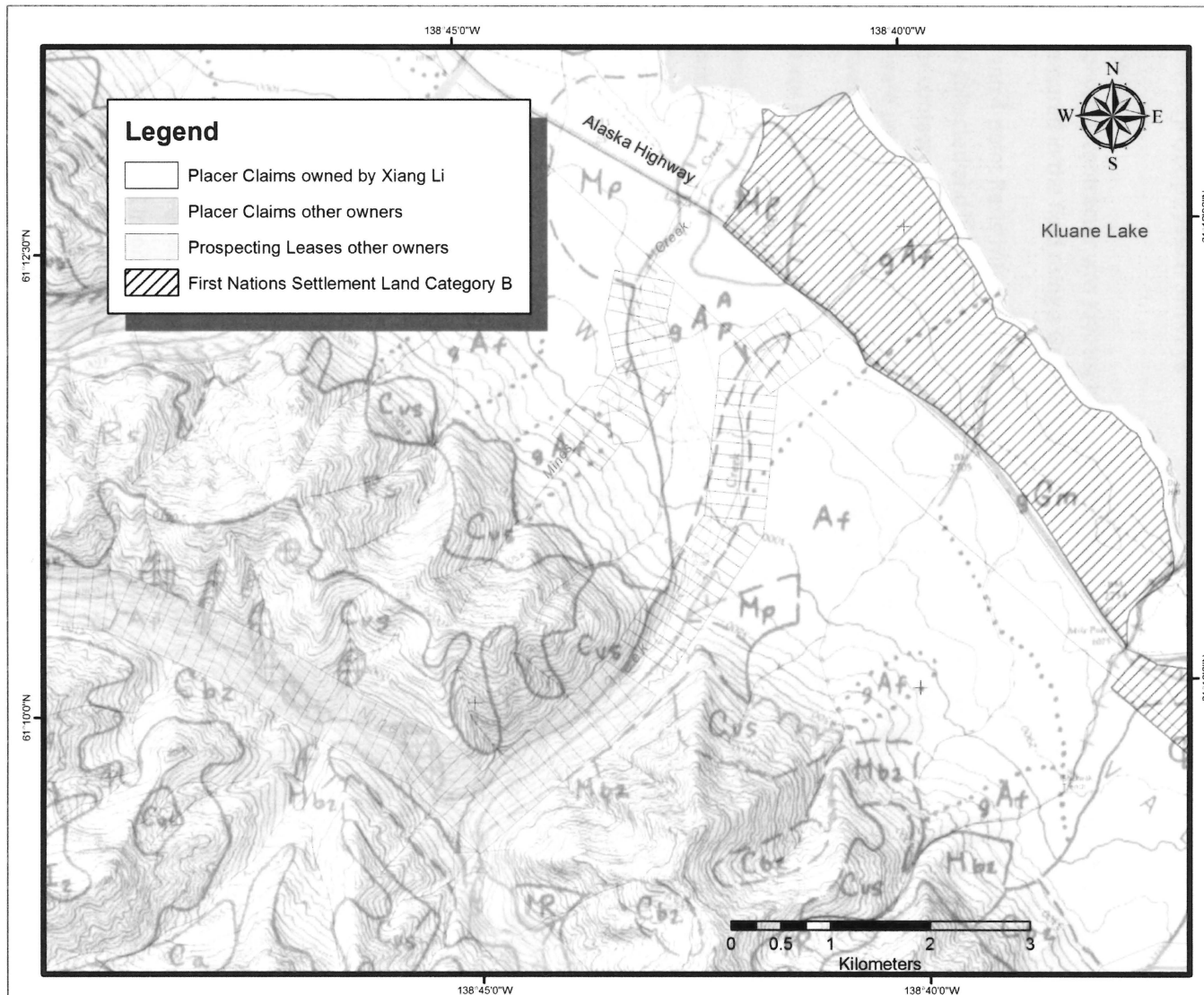


Figure 5 - Surficial Geology, Nines and Mines Creek area (Legend in text). After Rampton, 1980a.

## Exploration Program 2013

The 2013 exploration program consisted of 2D Resistivity geophysical surveys, sonic drilling and processing of sonic drill samples for gold content. These are discussed in the sections following.

### 2D Resistivity Geophysical Surveys

#### *Methodology*

The geophysical contractor was Kryotek Inc. of Whitehorse. The start and end points of each survey line were measured in the field using a Garmin 60CSx GPS.

A Lippmann 4-point Resistivity System was used. This system allowed up to 30 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.

#### *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 resistivities can be produced. This technique is useful for displaying the high-resistance regions of bedrock and ground-ice.

#### *Earth Imager 2D Software*

Earth Imager 2D software by Advanced Geosciences Inc. was used to invert and process the geophysics data. This software produced 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. 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.

#### *Geophysical Disclaimer (Kryotek Inc.)*

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 bidder's responsibility to inquire of the owner if additional information is available, to make arrangements to review the same prior to bidding, to conduct whatever site investigation or testing may be required, and to make his 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.

## Results

A total of 14, 2D Resistivity Lines were measured on the property using 362 electrodes, for a total combined length of approximately 1971 metres. The start and endpoints of the lines are compiled in Table 2, and the geophysical lines are plotted on Figures 6 to 9. Each profile is shown and summarized in the section following.

Table 2 - Start and end points of Geophysical Survey lines, Nines Creek.

Name of waypoint	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)
NC Line 1 Start	61° 10' 20.63" N	138° 42' 47.26" W	989
NC Line 1 End	61° 10' 23.75" N	138° 42' 53.86" W	985
NC Line 2 Start	61° 10' 29.70" N	138° 42' 36.49" W	972
NC Line 2 End	61° 10' 31.86" N	138° 42' 43.90" W	973
NC Line 3 Start	61° 10' 42.78" N	138° 42' 32.10" W	959
NC Line 3 End	61° 10' 43.50" N	138° 42' 34.09" W	955
NC Line 4 Start	61° 10' 20.68" N	138° 42' 53.95" W	990
NC Line 4 End	61° 10' 22.83" N	138° 42' 48.98" W	985
NC Line 5 Start	61° 10' 18.11" N	138° 42' 51.13" W	998
NC Line 5 End	61° 10' 19.20" N	138° 42' 54.46" W	993
NC Line 6 Start	61° 10' 18.12" N	138° 42' 53.60" W	991
NC Line 6 End	61° 10' 21.08" N	138° 42' 50.44" W	986
NC Line 7 Start	61° 10' 17.74" N	138° 42' 52.29" W	991
NC Line 7 End	61° 10' 20.11" N	138° 42' 48.77" W	986
NC Line 8 Start	61° 10' 29.30" N	138° 42' 39.54" W	973
NC Line 8 End	61° 10' 33.52" N	138° 42' 33.20" W	968
NC Line 9 Start	61° 10' 40.90" N	138° 42' 25.97" W	959
NC Line 9 End	61° 10' 43.37" N	138° 42' 22.98" W	955
NC Line 10 Start	61° 10' 50.90" N	138° 42' 8.73" W	936
NC Line 10 End	61° 10' 54.03" N	138° 42' 6.87" W	921
NC Line 11 Start	61° 11' 19.74" N	138° 41' 57.36" W	861
NC Line 11 End	61° 11' 19.10" N	138° 41' 50.57" W	895
NC Line 12 Start	61° 11' 19.74" N	138° 41' 57.36" W	861
NC Line 12 End	61° 11' 19.76" N	138° 41' 57.16" W	904
NC Line 13 Start	61° 11' 34.61" N	138° 42' 1.16" W	881
NC Line 13 End	61° 11' 19.86" N	138° 41' 57.35" W	876
NC Line 14 Start	61° 11' 34.61" N	138° 42' 1.16" W	881
NC Line 14 End	61° 11' 29.25" N	138° 41' 54.19" W	876

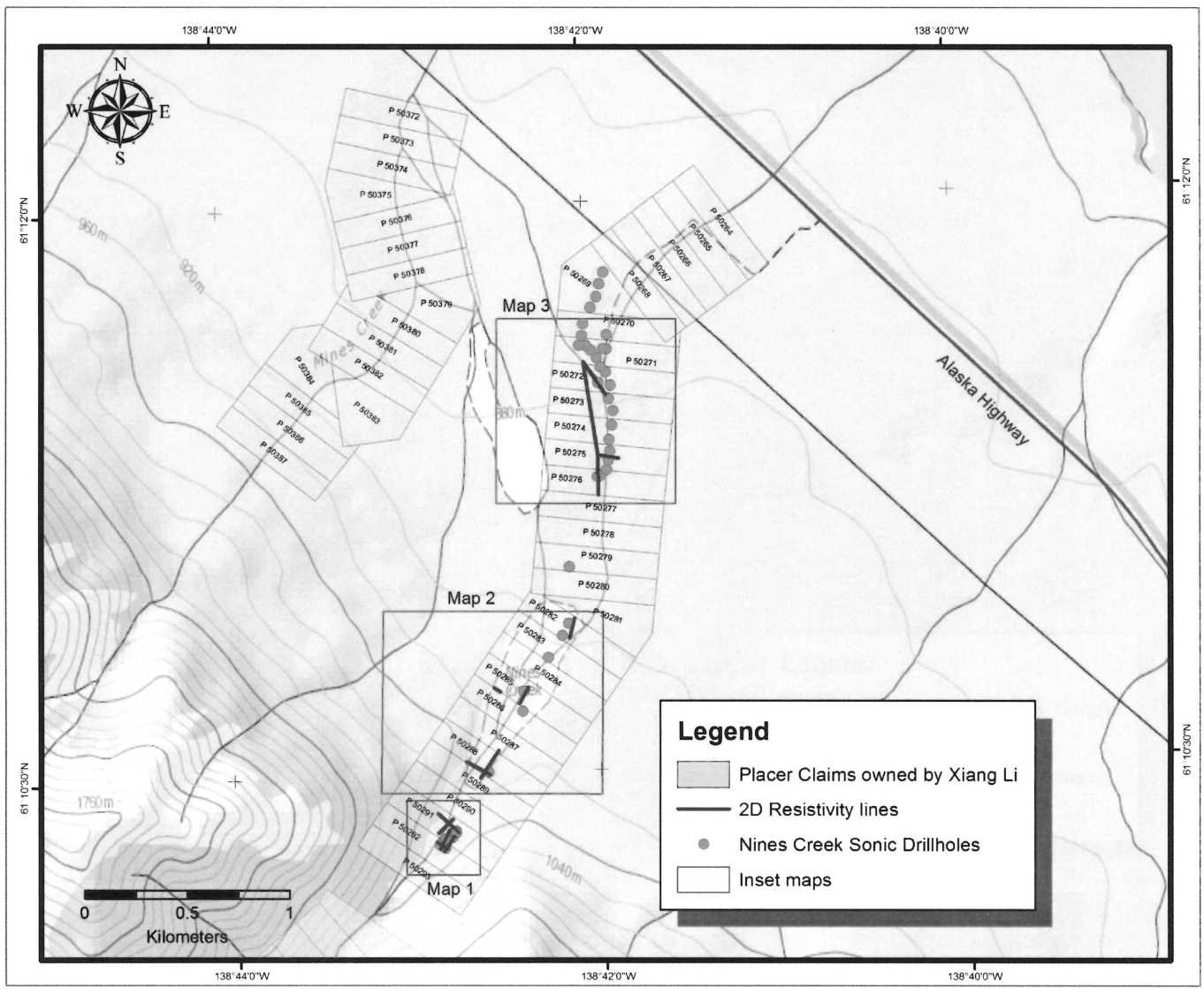


Figure 6 - Location of 2D resistivity lines and sonic drill holes, Nines Creek.

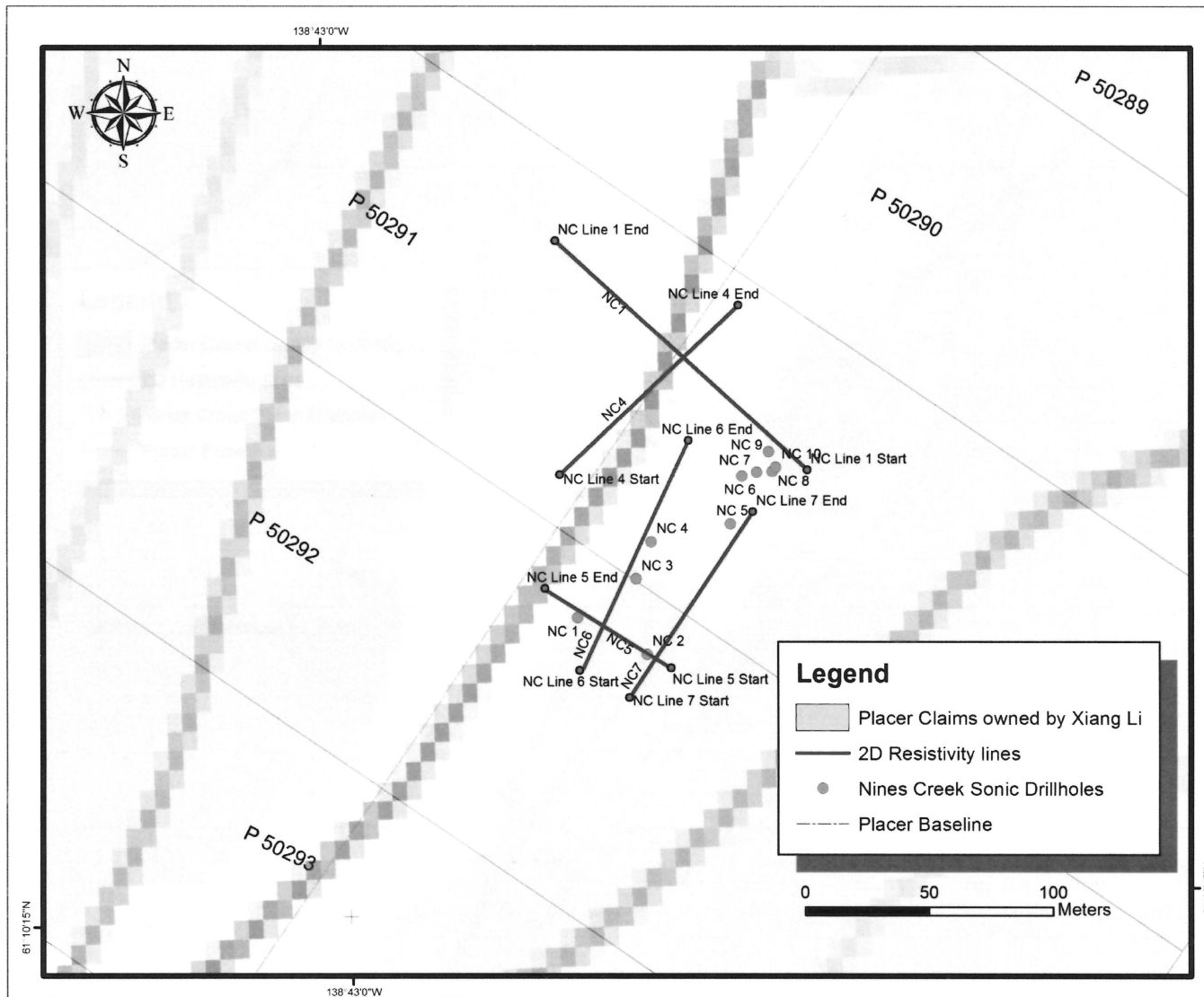


Figure 7 - Inset map 1 showing location of 2D resistivity lines and sonic drill holes, Nines Creek.

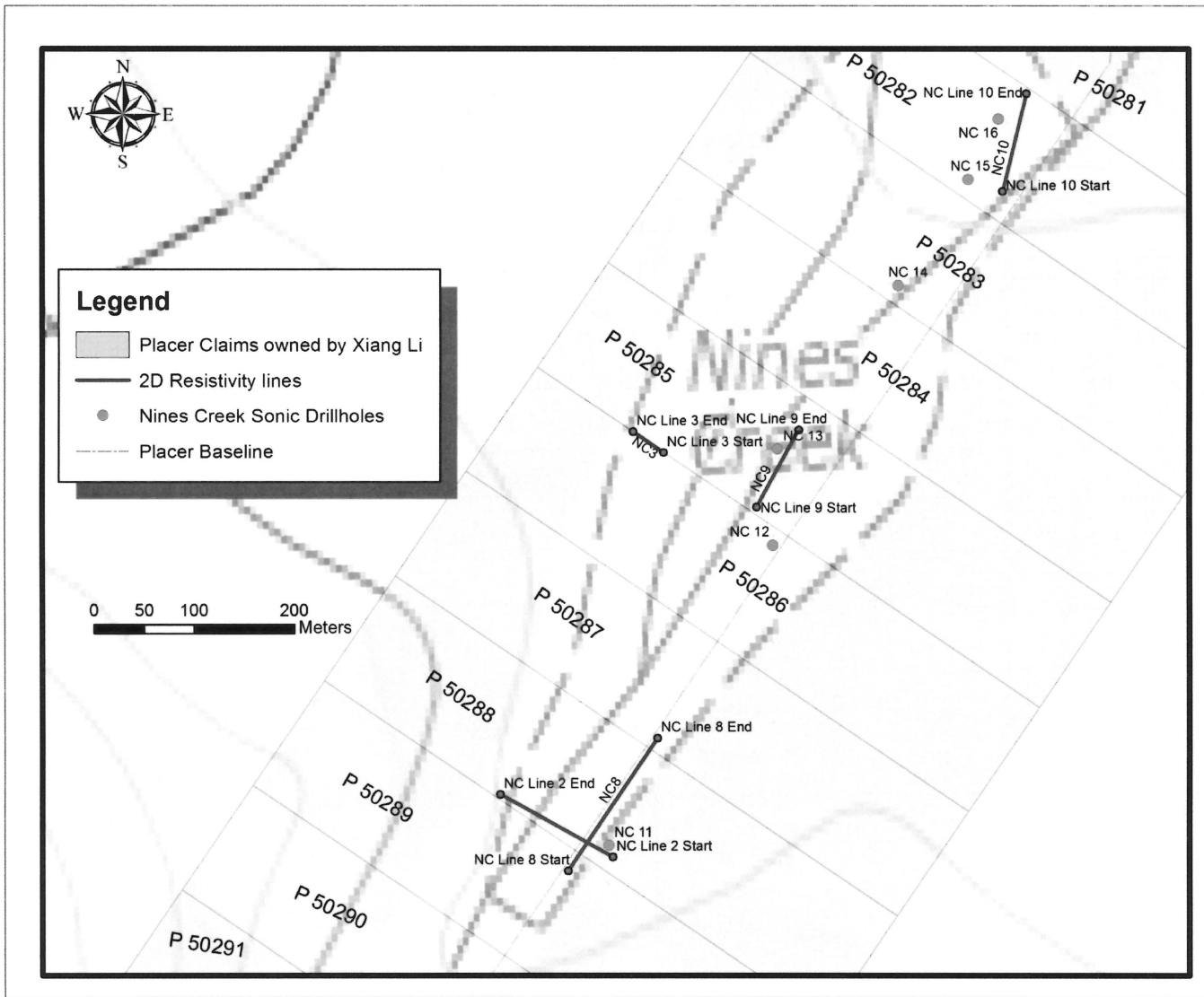


Figure 8 - Inset map 2 showing location of 2D resistivity lines and sonic drill holes, Nines Creek.

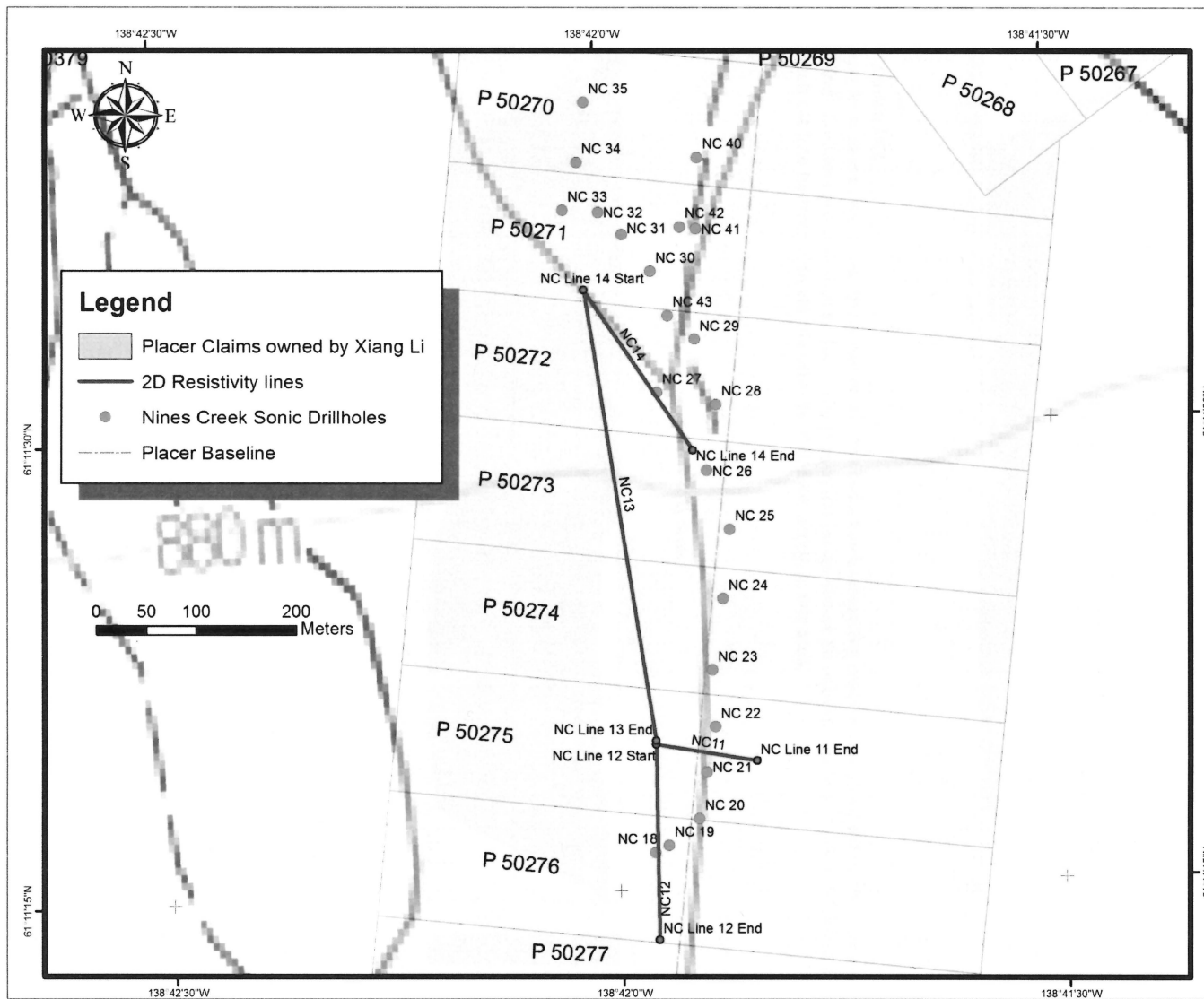


Figure 9 - Inset map 3 showing location of 2D resistivity lines and sonic drill holes, Nines Creek.

## Profiles and Interpretations

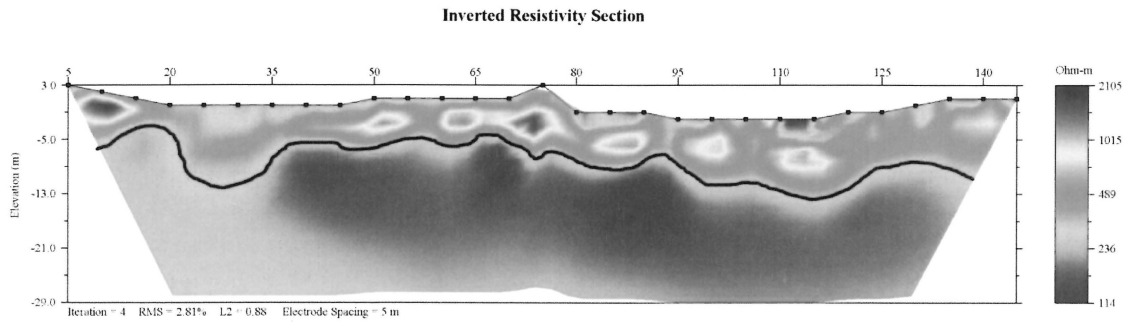


Figure 10 - Profile NC1

This line runs from east to west near the upper end of the claim block where the creek is contained within the canyon. Numerous large boulders are visible on surface. The geophysics image shows an uneven top of bedrock at 5-10.0 m depths. Deep channels cut into bedrock indicate the severity of erosive action in this area.

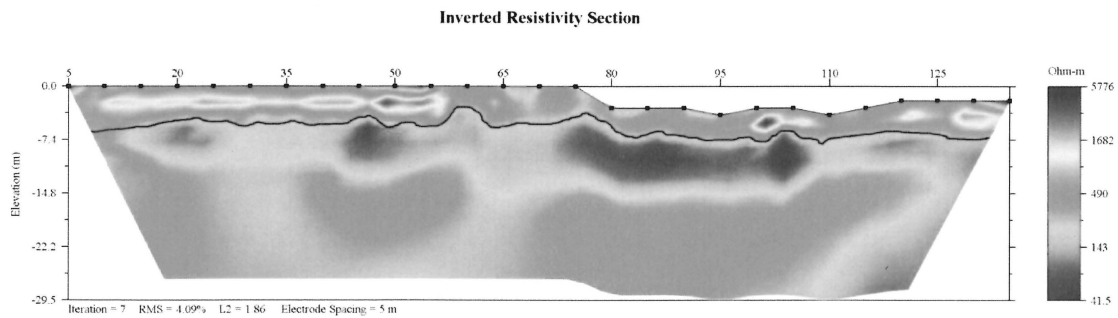


Figure 11 - Profile NC2

This line runs across the valley from east to west near where the creek emerges from the mountains. While the top of bedrock is still uneven, it is much less channelized than at NC1, indicating less erosive action. Bedrock depths range from 2 to 7.0 m in depth.

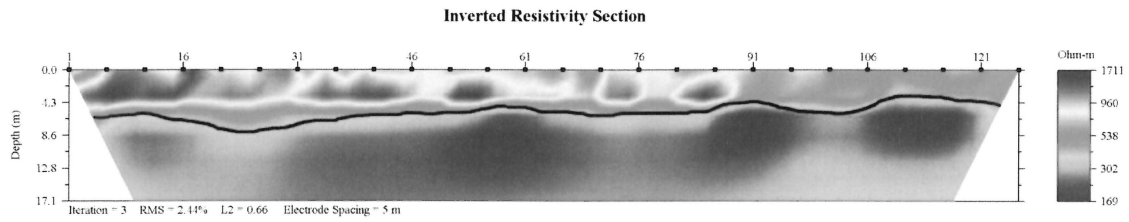


Figure 12 - Profile NC3

Bedrock contact in this line is less defined than upstream, but is consistent between 5 and 9 m of depth. Some channelization is apparent.

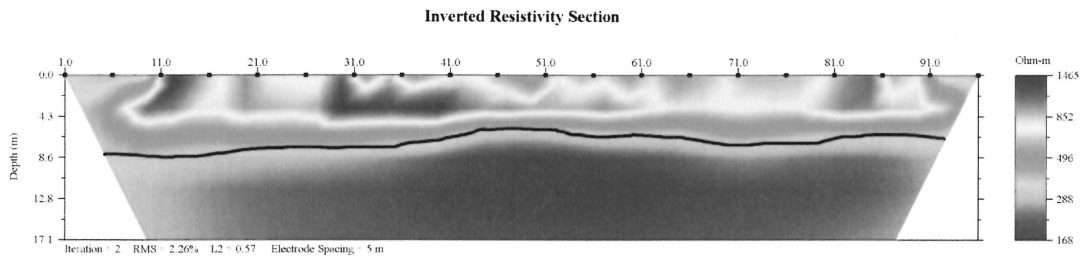


Figure 13 - Profile NC4

Bedrock contact on this line is smooth and consistent at 7 to 8 m depth across the image.

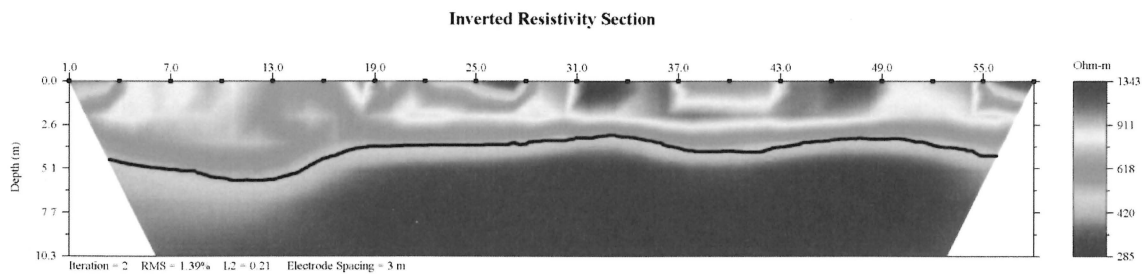


Figure 14 - Profile NC5

Bedrock contact on this line is smooth and consistent at 3 to 5 m depth across the image.

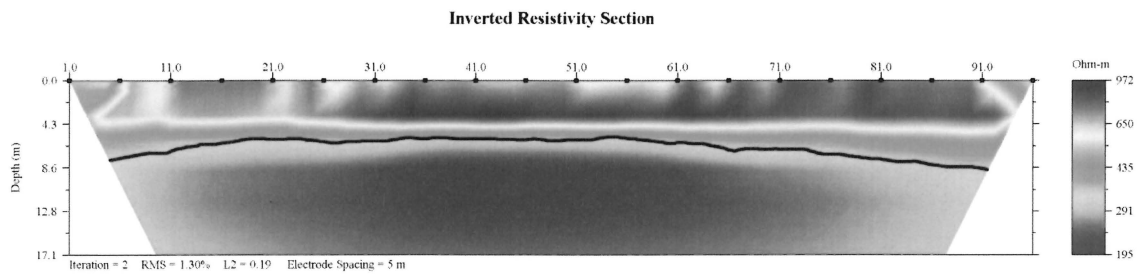


Figure 15 - Profile NC6  
Bedrock contact on this line is smooth and consistent at 5 to 8 m depth across the image.

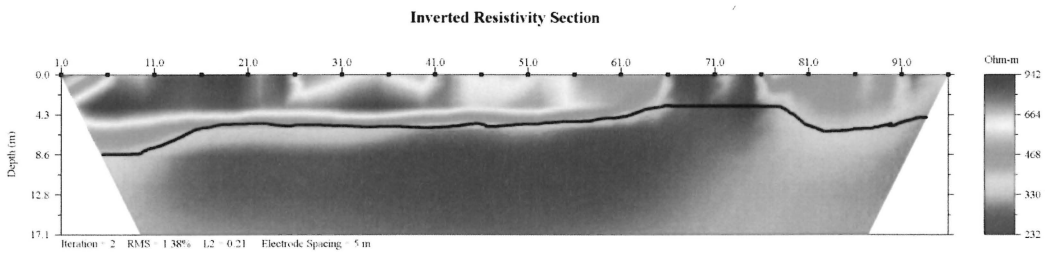


Figure 16 - Profile NC7  
Bedrock contact on this line is smooth and consistent at 5 to 7 m depth across the image.

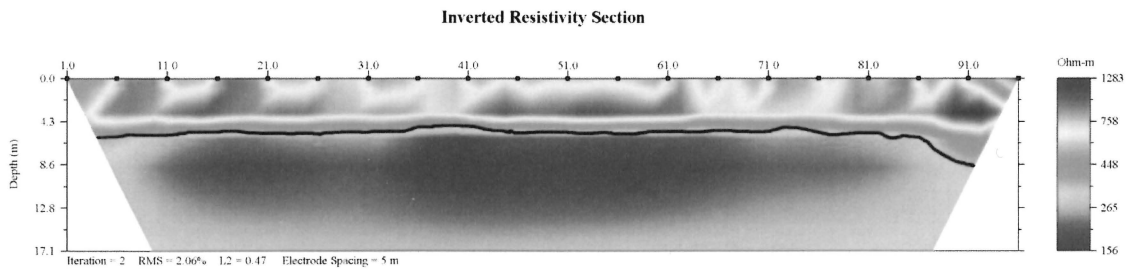


Figure 17 - Profile NC8  
Bedrock contact on this line is smooth and consistent at 4.5 to 7 m depth across the image.

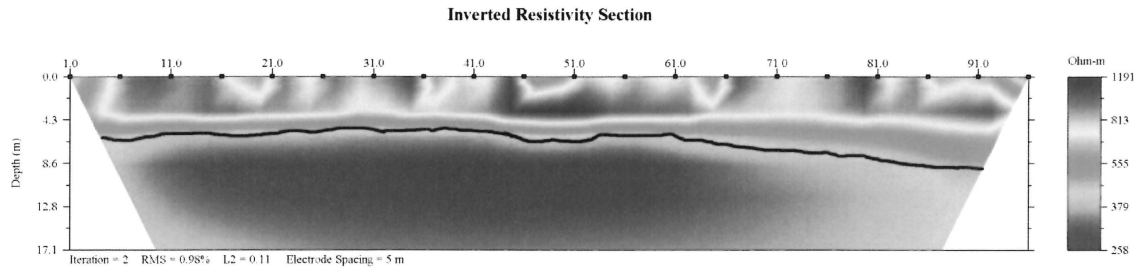


Figure 18 – Profile NC 9  
Bedrock contact on this line is smooth and consistent at 4.5 to 8 m depth, dipping towards the west.

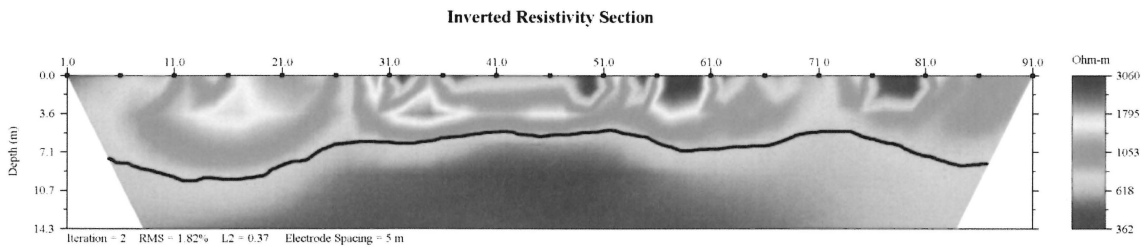


Figure 19 – Profile NC 10  
Bedrock contact on this line varies between 4.5 to 8 m depth, with some evidence of an eroded bedrock surface.

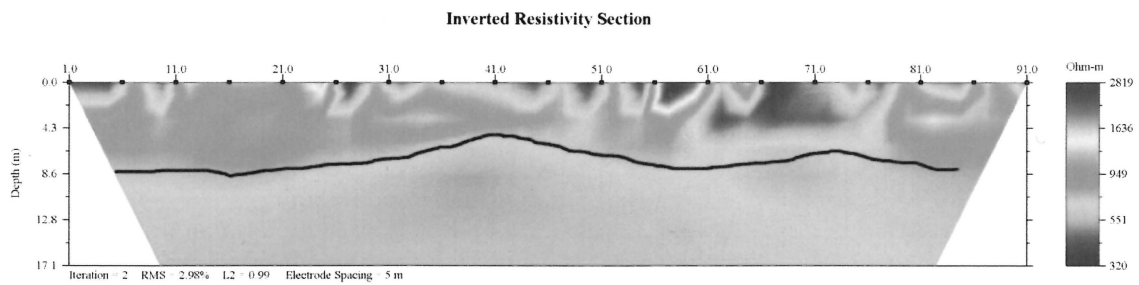


Figure 20 – Profile NC 11  
Subsurface interference makes bedrock determination difficult at this location.

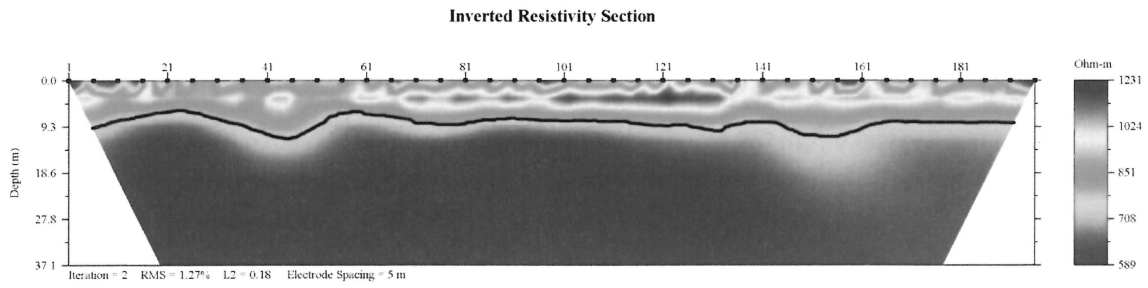


Figure 21 – Profile NC 12  
 Bedrock contact on this line varies slightly from 8 to 10 m depth across the image.

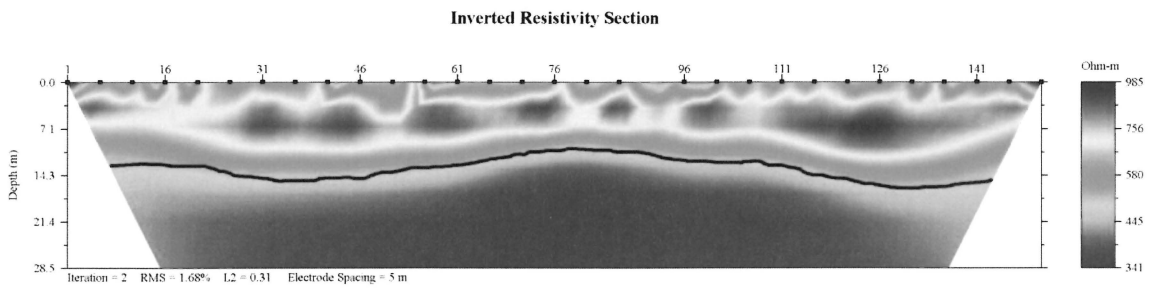


Figure 22 - Profile NC 13  
 Bedrock contact on this line varies very gently from 10 to 14 m in depth.

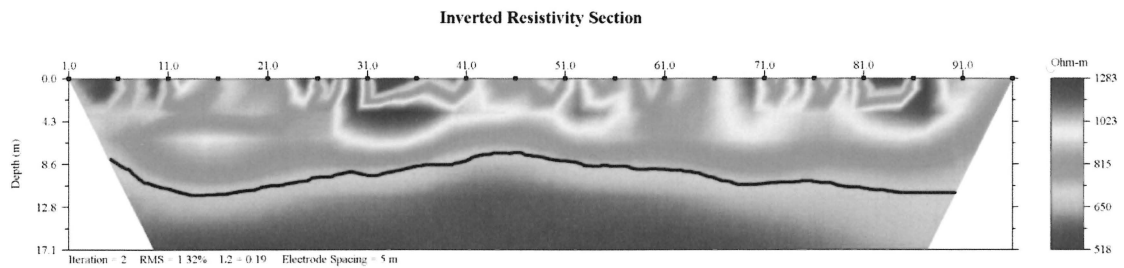


Figure 23 - Profile NC 14. Bedrock contact undulates between 8 and 10 m in depth.

## Sonic Drilling

### *Methodology*

The contractor, Kryotek Inc./Dark Side Drilling, used a track-mounted Sonic Drill Corporation SDC 150 sonic drill with a power plant upgraded to 85 hp from the standard 35hp. The borehole size used was 85mm. Samples were recovered in 1.5 metre increments, which correspond with the length of the drill rods. Occasionally an extender was used which resulted in some 2.0 metre interval samples. Samples were recovered in rice bags and labelled as to drillhole number and interval. Drillhole locations were positioned with a Garmin 60CSx GPS.

### *Results*

The sonic drill reached a maximum depth of 5 metres but most of the holes averaged 3 metres in depth. Bedrock was not reached in any holes, as the drill was not able to penetrate boulders when encountered. The location of the drillhole collars are shown in Figures 6 to 9 and in Table 3.



Plate 2 - Sonic drill collaring a drill hole in the lower claim area.

## Sample Processing

### *Methodology*

The contractor used to process samples in the field was Bud Davis of La Tierra Resources Ltd. Samples were washed from the rice bags into a Keene A52 sluicebox with a wet hopper, fed by a 1 ½ inch Honda pump. The sluicebox was lined with angle iron and expanded metal riffles and ribbed rubber matting. A gold pan was used at the outflow of the sluicebox to recover any gold which was not caught in the sluice. Samples were hand-panned and examined for heavy minerals and gold. Lithologies and other characteristics were noted for the gravel in each sample. The heavy minerals were archived into medium size freezer bags after examination.



Plate 3 - Drill samples were processed in the field using a Keene A52 sluicebox.

### *Results*

The results of processing the drill samples are shown in Table 3 below. In general, not much gold was recovered from the samples. Although more colours were noted in downstream samples than in upstream samples, this trend is likely a result of the more even distribution of fine gold in the downstream area of the alluvial fan. Coarser gold, as is expected in the upstream areas, is more sporadically distributed and would therefore have a statistically lower chance of recovery in a small drill sample. Interestingly, two platinum grains were observed in the samples.

Table 3 - Sonic drill sample results, Nines Creek.

Drillhole	Interval (m)	Gold or Platinum Colours	Heavy minerals	Lithology notes	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)
NC 1	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 18.81" N	138° 42' 53.62" W	996
NC 1	1.5 to 3	none	few	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 18.81" N	138° 42' 53.62" W	996
NC 2	0 to 1.5	none	fine magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 18.30" N	138° 42' 51.76" W	997
NC 2	1.5 to 3	4 fine gold	fine magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 18.30" N	138° 42' 51.76" W	997
NC 3	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 19.29" N	138° 42' 51.99" W	988
NC 3	1.5 to 3	none	fine magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 19.29" N	138° 42' 51.99" W	988
NC 4	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 19.76" N	138° 42' 51.55" W	990
NC 4	1.5 to 3	none	magnetite, barite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 19.76" N	138° 42' 51.55" W	990
NC 5	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 19.96" N	138° 42' 49.39" W	989
NC 5	1.5 to 3	none	magnetite, pyrite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 19.96" N	138° 42' 49.39" W	989
NC 5	3 to 4.5	none	few	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 19.96" N	138° 42' 49.39" W	989
NC 6	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 20.58" N	138° 42' 49.04" W	991
NC 7	0 to 1	none	fine magnetite	Angular volcanics, jasper	61° 10' 20.63" N	138° 42' 48.63" W	989
NC 8	0 to 1	none	fine magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 20.63" N	138° 42' 48.21" W	990
NC 9	0 to 1.5	none	fine magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 20.89" N	138° 42' 48.30" W	990
NC 9	1.5 to 3	none	fine magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 20.89" N	138° 42' 48.30" W	990
NC 10	0 to 1	none	magnetite, barite	Subangular volcanics, sedimentary rocks	61° 10' 20.68" N	138° 42' 48.11" W	991
NC 10	1 to 2	several very fine gold	magnetite, pyrite	Subangular volcanics, sedimentary rocks	61° 10' 20.68" N	138° 42' 48.11" W	991
NC 11	0 to 1.5	none	coarse magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 30.08" N	138° 42' 36.75" W	977
NC 11	1.5 to 3	none	coarse magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 30.08" N	138° 42' 36.75" W	977
NC 11	3 to 4.5	none	coarse magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 30.08" N	138° 42' 36.75" W	977
NC 12	0 to 1	none	fine magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 39.64" N	138° 42' 25.01" W	966
NC 13	0 to 1	none	fine magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 42.77" N	138° 42' 24.44" W	961

Drillhole	Interval (m)	Gold or Platinum Colours	Heavy minerals	Lithology notes	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)
NC 14	0 to 2	none	fine magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 47.98" N	138° 42' 15.96" W	954
NC 15	0 to 2	none	fine magnetite	Subangular volcanics	61° 10' 51.33" N	138° 42' 11.02" W	948
NC 16	0 to 3	none	fine magnetite	Subangular to subrounded volcanics	61° 10' 53.24" N	138° 42' 8.84" W	943
NC 16	3 to 4.5	none	fine magnetite	Subangular to subrounded volcanics	61° 10' 53.24" N	138° 42' 8.84" W	943
NC 17	0 to 2	none	fine magnetite	Subangular to subrounded volcanics	61° 11' 2.14" N	138° 42' 7.98" W	933
NC 18	0 to 2	1 fine gold, 3 very fine gold	fine magnetite	Subangular to subrounded volcanics	61° 11' 16.22" N	138° 41' 57.62" W	913
NC 19	0 to 2	none	fine magnetite	Subangular to subrounded volcanics	61° 11' 16.43" N	138° 41' 56.71" W	913
NC 20	0 to 2	1 fine platinum	fine magnetite	Subangular to subrounded volcanics	61° 11' 17.27" N	138° 41' 54.60" W	912
NC 21	0 to 2	1 fine platinum	fine magnetite	Subangular to subrounded volcanics	61° 11' 18.77" N	138° 41' 53.99" W	912
NC 22	0 to 2	1 fine gold	magnetite, pyrite	Subangular to subrounded volcanics	61° 11' 20.26" N	138° 41' 53.31" W	909
NC 23	0 to 2	1 fine tabular gold	fine magnetite	Subangular to subrounded volcanics	61° 11' 22.09" N	138° 41' 53.37" W	909
NC 24	0 to 2	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 24.39" N	138° 41' 52.50" W	908
NC 24	2 to 3	3 very fine gold	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 24.39" N	138° 41' 52.50" W	908
NC 25	0 to 2	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 26.63" N	138° 41' 51.88" W	907

Drillhole	Interval (m)	Gold or Platinum Colours	Heavy minerals	Lithology notes	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)
NC 26	0 to 2	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 28.58" N	138° 41' 53.28" W	901
NC 27	0 to 2	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 31.19" N	138° 41' 56.49" W	898
NC 28	0 to 2	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 30.74" N	138° 41' 52.53" W	898
NC 29	0 to 1.5	1 fine gold	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 32.89" N	138° 41' 53.83" W	898
NC 29	1.5 to 2.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 32.89" N	138° 41' 53.83" W	898
NC 30	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 35.14" N	138° 41' 56.65" W	897
NC 30	1.5 to 3	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 35.14" N	138° 41' 56.65" W	897
NC 31	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 36.36" N	138° 41' 58.50" W	893
NC 32	0 to 1.5	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 37.10" N	138° 42' 0.02" W	891
NC 32	1.5 to 3	2 fine gold	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 37.10" N	138° 42' 0.02" W	891

Drillhole	Interval (m)	Gold or Platinum Colours	Heavy minerals	Lithology notes	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)
NC 33	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 37.21" N	138° 42' 2.41" W	887
NC 33	1.5 to 3	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 37.21" N	138° 42' 2.41" W	887
NC 34	0 to 1.5	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 38.75" N	138° 42' 1.35" W	890
NC 34	1.5 to 3	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 38.75" N	138° 42' 1.35" W	890
NC 34	3 to 4.5	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 38.75" N	138° 42' 1.35" W	890
NC 35	0 to 1.5	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 40.68" N	138° 42' 0.75" W	888
NC 35	1.5 to 3	1 fine gold	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 40.68" N	138° 42' 0.75" W	888
NC 36	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 43.17" N	138° 41' 58.19" W	885
NC 36	1.5 to 3	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 43.17" N	138° 41' 58.19" W	885
NC 37	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 44.88" N	138° 41' 56.12" W	883

Drillhole	Interval (m)	Gold or Platinum Colours	Heavy minerals	Lithology notes	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)
NC 37	1.5 to 3	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 44.88" N	138° 41' 56.12" W	883
NC 38	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 46.91" N	138° 41' 55.03" W	881
NC 38	1.5 to 3	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 46.91" N	138° 41' 55.03" W	881
NC 38	3 to 4.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 46.91" N	138° 41' 55.03" W	881
NC 39	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 48.68" N	138° 41' 53.51" W	882
NC 39	1.5 to 3	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 48.68" N	138° 41' 53.51" W	882
NC 39	3 to 4.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 48.68" N	138° 41' 53.51" W	882
NC 40	0 to 1.5	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 38.77" N	138° 41' 53.22" W	887
NC 40	1.5 to 3	none	few	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 38.77" N	138° 41' 53.22" W	887
NC 41	0 to 1.5	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 36.47" N	138° 41' 53.48" W	892

Drillhole	Interval (m)	Gold or Platinum Colours	Heavy minerals	Lithology notes	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (m)
NC 42	0 to 1.5	none	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 36.55" N	138° 41' 54.56" W	888
NC 42	1.5 to 2	1 fine gold	fine magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 36.55" N	138° 41' 54.56" W	888
NC 43	0 to 1.5	1 very fine gold	pyrite, magnetite	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 33.69" N	138° 41' 55.59" W	895
NC 43	1.5 to 3	1 fine gold	pyrite, magnetite, garnet	Subrounded volcanics, sedimentary and rare intrusives	61° 11' 33.69" N	138° 41' 55.59" W	895

## Discussion

The geophysics results showed a depth to bedrock of 5 to 7 metres in the upper claim area, with several deeply incised channels. Farther downstream, bedrock was smoother, with indicated depths between 8 and 14 metres. A "boulder layer" appears to be present some distance above bedrock.

The sonic drill proved to have mixed results. It was unable to effectively penetrate boulders when encountered and did not reach bedrock in any of the holes. It was however effective in recovering shallow samples in quick succession in the downstream part of the fan, where there was more sand and silt in the sediment and boulders were more rare.

Only two of the drill holes out of 10 in the upstream claims were found to have gold colours (NC2 and NC10). Farther downstream, more colours were found in drill samples from the mid-reaches. Two closely-spaced drill holes in this area recovered platinum grains (NC 20 and NC21). All of the gold was very fine-grained with the exception of one or two tabular but small grains.

Lithologies were a mixture of volcanic, sedimentary and occasional intrusive rocks. A general increase in rounding was seen in the gravel in the samples with distance downstream, as was a moderate increase in the amount of intrusive rocks.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

Ground geophysical exploration using 2D Resistivity techniques has allowed the definition of bedrock depths in a much more economic and timely manner than previous methods. In the Nines Creek area, these techniques have defined areas of relatively shallow bedrock within the upstream claims that are the most prospective for placer potential testing.

The lack of gold recovered by the sonic drill in the upper claim area is likely not due to an absence of gold, but rather a function of the small diameter of the drill (85mm). The coarseness of the gold in the upstream area near and within the canyon would demand a larger volume sample, as coarser gold is nearly always more discontinuously distributed than finer gold. Similarly, more gold grains were recovered in downstream samples as finer gold is more evenly distributed and more likely to be recovered in a small drill sample.

Since the sonic drill samples proved inadequate to sample coarser gold and in several cases was unable to reach shallow bedrock, follow-up testing by excavator is recommended for further defining placer gold values and confirming bedrock depths interpreted by the 2D resistivity surveys. Bulk excavator tests should be a minimum volume of 5 cubic metres each to adequately test for the presence of coarse gold values. The most prospective areas for testing are the uppermost upstream claims at the mouth of the Nines Creek canyon. The author also observed that there was 1000 feet of open ground just upstream of the property boundary. It is recommended that this area be staked for placer claims.

## Statement of Expenditures

### Nines and Mines Creeks

#### Statement of Expenditures

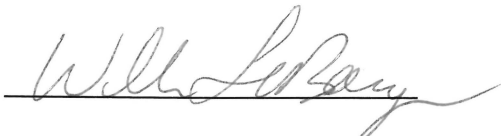
Company	Item	Details	Amount and Unit Cost	Total
Kryotek Inc	2D Resistivity Geophysics	Includes basic interpretation	360 electrodes@\$14 per electrode	\$5,040.00
Kryotek Inc	Sonic drilling	43 drill holes, various depths	415 feet@\$65 per foot	\$26,975.00
Kryotek Inc	Geophysics and drill crew camp costs	food and accommodation	does not include GST	\$2,637.20
La Tierra Resources Ltd.	Sample processing	Sluicing of 73 drill samples	7 days@\$425/day	\$2,975.00
La Tierra Resources Ltd.	Sampling crew camp costs	food and accommodation	does not include GST	\$925.33
Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.	Program supervision	Includes sample logging, assessment report	8 days@\$650	\$5,200.00
Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.	Geologist camp costs	food and accommodation	does not include GST	\$925.33
Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.	Mobilization/demob for drill crew, sampling crew and geologist		does not include GST	\$2,465.98
<i>All costs non- inclusive of GST</i>			Total for assessment credit	\$47,150.45

## Statement of Qualifications – William LeBarge

I, William LeBarge, M.Sc., of the City of Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am the President and Principal Geologist of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd., a consulting company registered at 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 6G6.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (B.Sc., 1985, Geology) and the University of Calgary (M.Sc., 1993, Geology – Sedimentology)
3. I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. I have practiced my Profession as a Geologist for 28 years, specializing for 23 years in Placer Geology.
5. I am the author of the report entitled: “NINES and MINES CREEK PLACER PROPERTY, WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY for Xiang Li, by William LeBarge, Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.” dated August 16, 2013.
6. The aforementioned report is based on my personal observations and interpretation during supervision of the July 22-28, 2013 exploration program and previously existing public data.
7. The geophysical surveys contained herein are included for completeness and are entirely based upon the interpretations of Jim Coates of Kryotek Inc.
8. I have no financial interest in the property described in the report.

Signed, this 16<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2013.



William LeBarge, P. Geol., P. Geo.

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