



**Jon Claims, Tributary to Sulphur Creek, Yukon
Dawson Mining District**

Geophysics Report

May 11, 2015

NTS Map: 115O10h

GPS Co-ordinates: 63° 40' 23.9270", 138° 41' 2.0479"

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For
Bud Davis
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Introduction

Overview

Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. conducted two geophysics surveys on the Jon claim P515873 on a tributary to Sulphur Creek on April 28, 2015 for La Tierra Resources Ltd. The survey lines were conducted across the creek valley over an abandoned channel and up the left limit bench using a Lippmann 4-point Resistivity System.

Location

The Jon claims are located on an unnamed left-limit tributary of Sulphur Creek. The confluence with Sulphur Creek is located approximately 500 m downstream the unnamed tributary from where the geophysics survey was conducted.

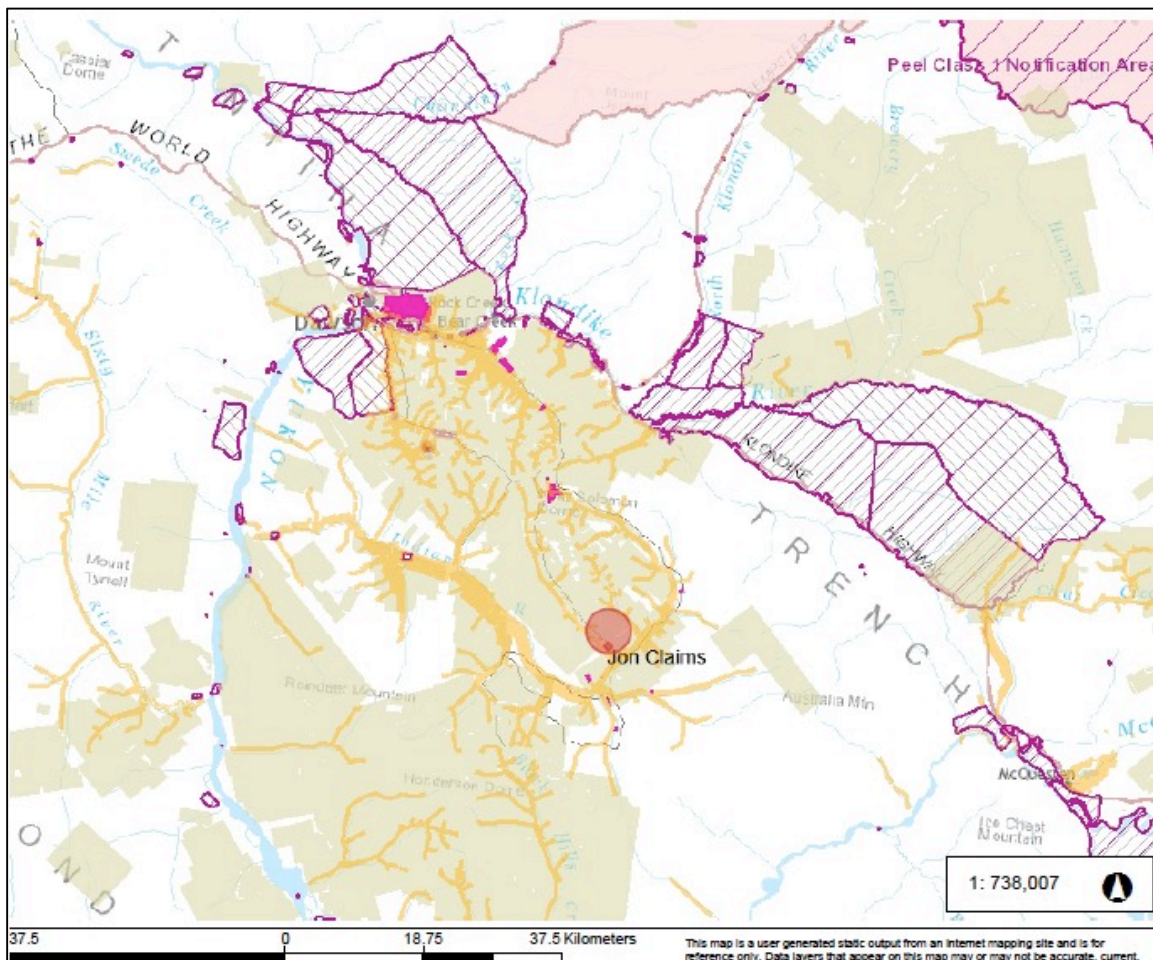


Figure 1. General Project Location, Jon Claims located south/south---east of Dawson City

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 up to 40 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.

Induced Polarization Tomography

This technique is conducted simultaneously with the DC electrical resistivity. As the electrical current is injected into the ground, a charge is retained in soil and rock materials and then decays as a function of time. This differs according to the electrical properties of the ground materials and can be useful in differentiating subsurface material types and boundaries.

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.

63 40 24.8N
138 40 51.8W

63 40 23.4N
138 40 45.8W

Inverted Resistivity and IP Sections

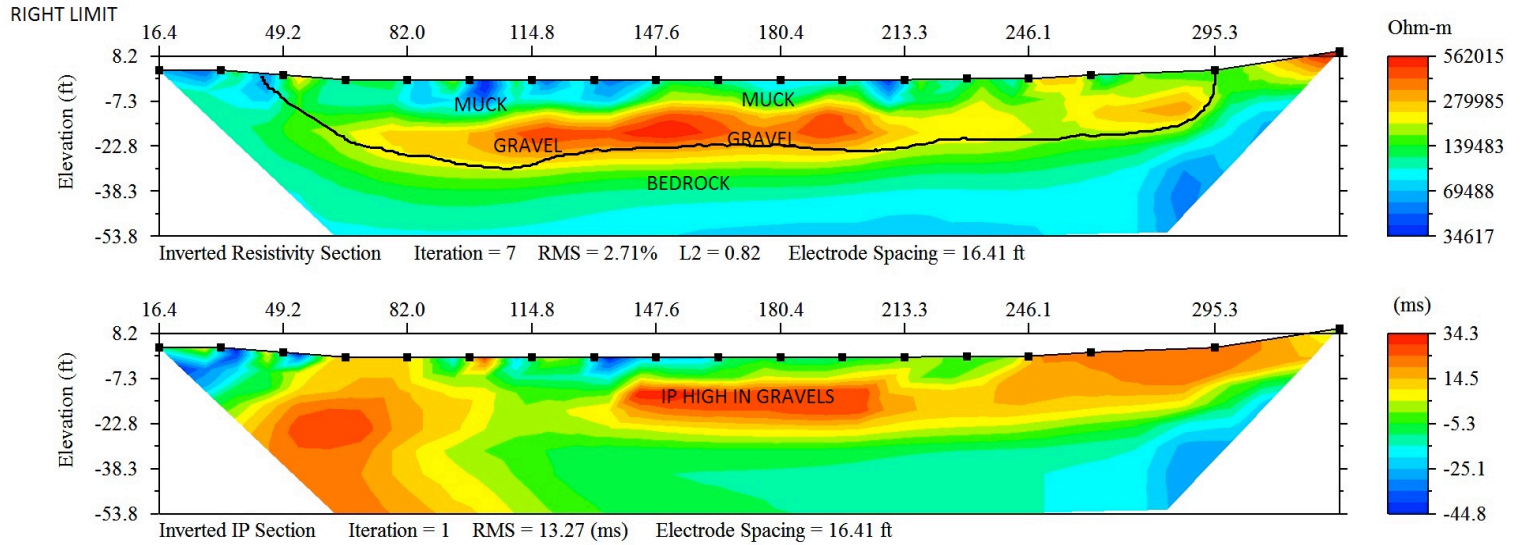


Figure 3. Line JC B Inverted Resistivity and Induced Polarity Tomogram

Interpretations Line JC-B

This line runs from the right limit to left limit of a plateau to the south of the existing creek valley. Bedrock is exposed on the surface near the start of the line at the right limit. A defined channel is present across the length of the line. Bedrock appears to be between 15 and 20 feet below the surface. Above bedrock is an 8-10 foot deep layer of sands and gravels. 5-7 feet of organics and frozen muck are present above the gravels. Permafrost is found throughout the survey. A slightly deeper channel appears on the north end (right limit) of the survey. High IP values are found in the gravels in both channels indicating conductive mineralization in the gravels – likely magnetic black sands or heavily oxidized ancient gravels. Actual depths to bedrock may be slightly shallower than indicated by geophysics.

GPS Co-ordinates

Start of Line: N 63° 40' 24.8", W 138° 40' 51.8"

End of Line: N 63° 40' 23.4", W 138° 40' 45.8"

63 40 23.5N
138 40 46 W

63 40 23.2N
138 40 39.5W

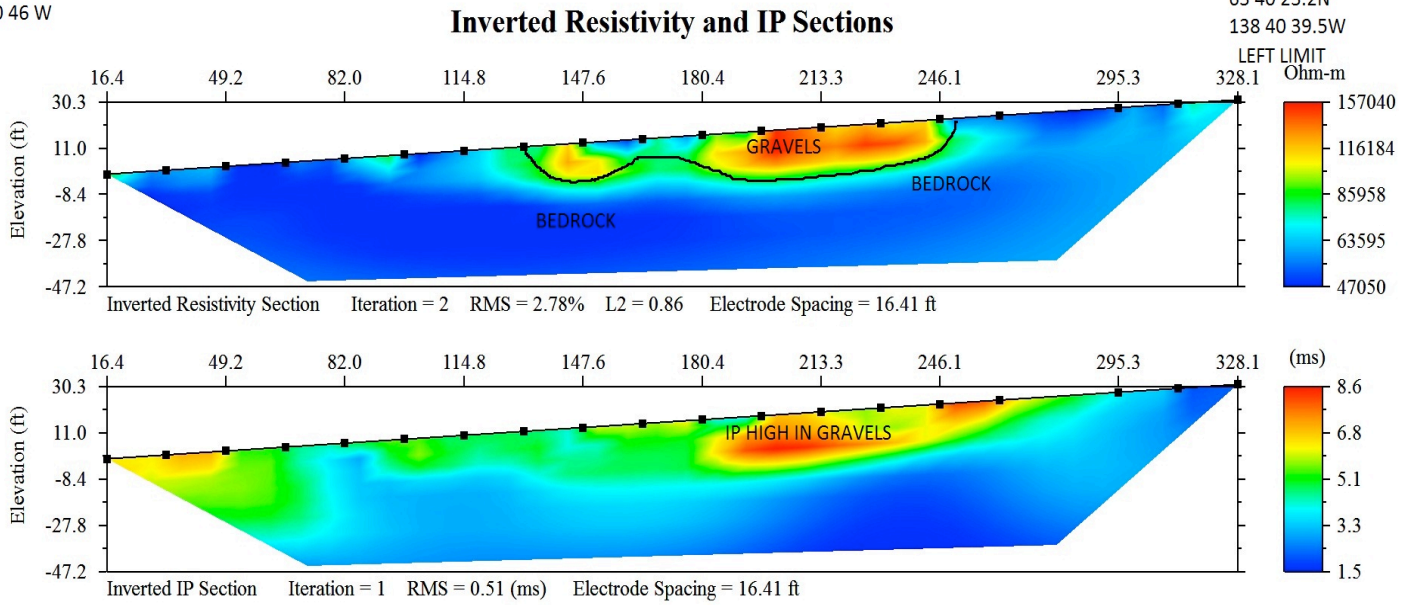


Figure 4. Line JC C Inverted Resistivity and Induced Polarity Tomogram

Interpretations Line JC-C

This line extends uphill from Line JC-B and runs up a hillside on the left limit of Jon Creek. The survey shows a defined channel mid-way up the line with depths to bedrock of 7-12 feet. Alluvial gravels are likely found at depths of 3-12 feet and are covered by colluvium materials. Permafrost is found throughout the survey. This high-level channel crosses the slope from east to west and requires follow up drilling or geophysics for confirmation. Again, high IP values indicate mineralization in gravels.

GPS Co-ordinates

Start of Line: N 63° 40' 24.5", W 138° 40' 46"

End of Line: N 63° 40' 23", W 138° 40' 39.5"

Statement of Qualifications

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 have practiced Resistivity Geophysics for approximately 10 years.
5. I am President and sole shareholder of Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc., a Yukon Registered Company.