

Dawson City, 10 July 2017

-Geological and Geophysical survey-

Big Creek

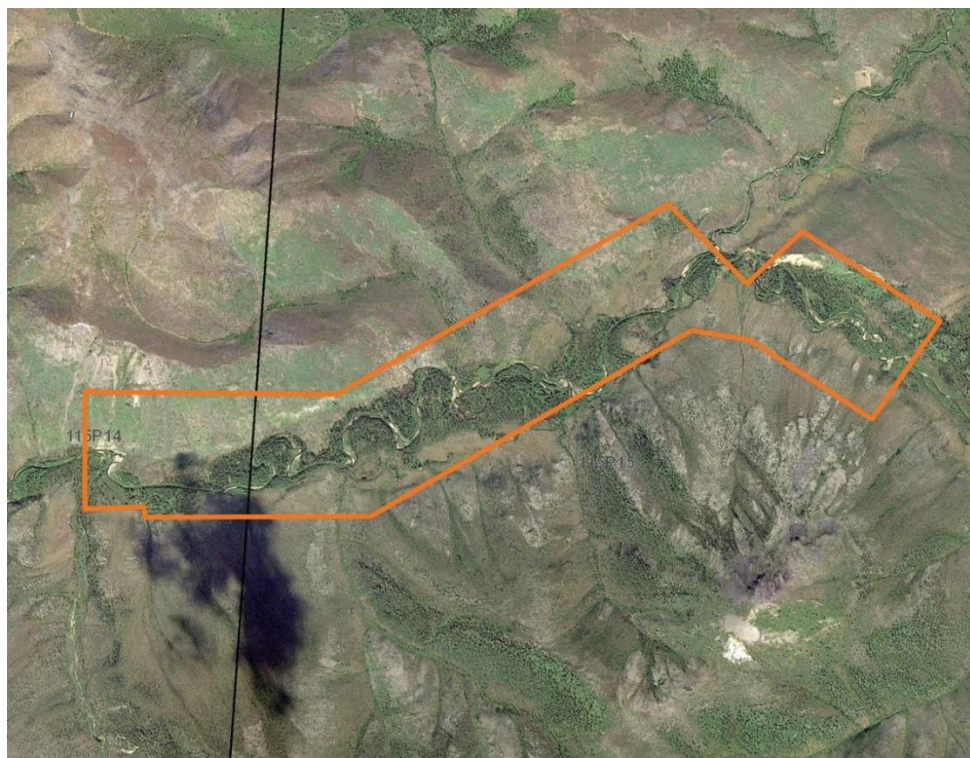
“OZ2” Property

“Prospecting for placer deposits with a Ground Penetrating Radar”

on

Lease ID 01455

maps 115P14-15



*Satellite view of prospecting lease ID 01455
(scale 1:30,000)*

Report and GPR survey done by Sandro Frizzi, geologist and prospector

Introduction:

The 15th and 16th of June 2017 geologist Sandro Frizzi, with the help of civil engineer Joerg Lotz, conducted an expedition to Big Creek to perform a geophysical/geological survey along the three miles of prospecting lease ID 01455, located along the mid-lower part of Big Creek (Yukon government map 115P14-15).

This geophysical/geological campaign followed several expeditions organized by Yukon Exploration Green Gold Inc. along the entire Big Creek Valley in 2013, 2014, and 2015.

During summer of 2016 a well-established, local placer mining company started a successful mining operation on the upper part of the creek, on virgin areas discovered and tested by our team. In summer 2017 the mining progresses downstream and requires continuous investigations aimed to locate new areas to be mined.

This GPR survey has been planned with the purpose to determine depths and profiles of the bedrock across several sections of the floodplain, in prevision of a successive bulk-sampling campaign to be conducted with conventional heavy equipment. The results achieved by this new geophysical survey will help the miners to locate appealing areas to test (the lowest depressions of bedrock's profile will be our targets).

The GPR surveying campaigns performed by us during the past years on many different properties produced mostly reliable results, their accuracy has been confirmed in the successive exposures of the bedrock done by excavators: the GPR expectations regarding the bedrock's depths have been confirmed within ± 1 m of accuracy.

The ground penetrating radar proved its efficiency as a preliminary geophysical tool, despite some limitations (clay layers are impermeable to the ultra-wideband frequencies and the groundwater slows them down).

This modern electronic device confirmed its potential as an extremely handy tool for the exploration of placer deposits: it's economical, easy to pack and use (especially in remote areas), eco-friendly (non invasive), and produces fast and reliable results.

Sandro Frizzi

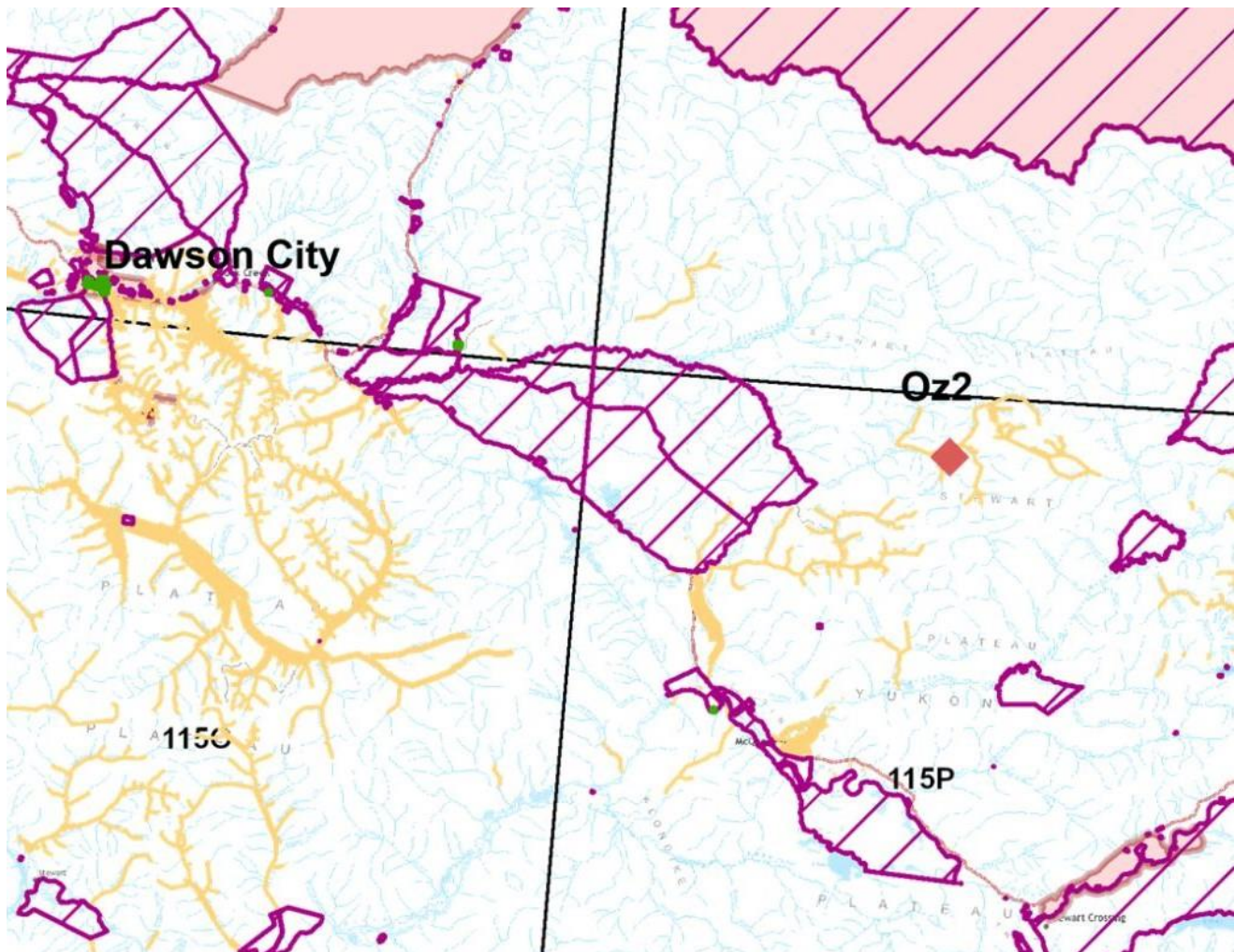
P.S.: while I'm writing this report, Mr. Anton Doychev, electronic engineer and CEO of Easyrad (Plovdiv, Bulgaria), is working with his team on a new model of GPR based on our experience: (the "Prospector 100") with augmented capacity of ground penetration (more depth) and especially made for placer and geological exploration.

Location of Big Creek

The 3 miles lease ID 01455 has been staked along the mid-lower part of Big Creek, a tributary of the South Little Klondike River located 120 km E-SE of Dawson City (on a straight line) and 66 km NW of Mayo. The creek is accessible by secondary roads and trails; the turnoff to this back-country roads is at km 609 of the Klondike Highway, where the Clear Creek road starts.

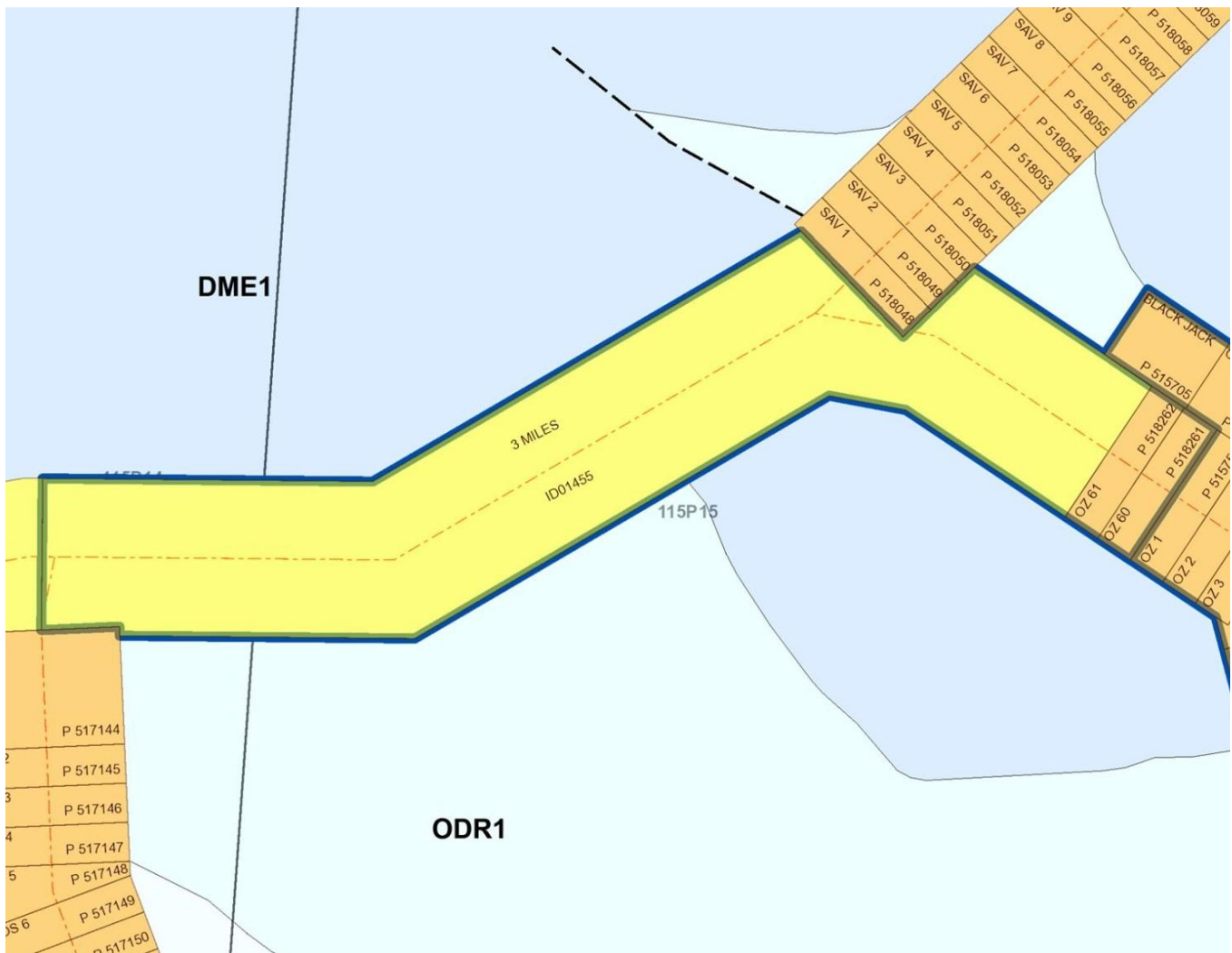
After driving along Clear Creek road for 40 km, to the junction for the right fork of the creek, is starts a new road (build specifically for our camp) for 25 km, up to the camp of “Oz” Property. From there starts a smaller trail, which runs 7 km downstream along Big Creek.

“Oz2” Property starts just by the end of “Oz” and finishes at the mouth of Josephine Creek.



location of “Oz2” on lease ID 01455 (scale 1:640,000)

Bedrock geology



Geological map. Scale 1:25,000

Legend:

- **ODR1:** Laurentia, Ordovician to Silurian (479-426).

Shale, Chert.

- **DME1:** Laurentia, Devonian to Carboniferous (385-345).

Slate, Quartz-arenite.

Metamorphic rocks.

This vast territory is part of that geological region called “Selwyn Basin”, a continental rift that underwent episodic extensions and associated subsidences throughout the Lower Paleozoic. The rocks of these areas are typically represented by deep water clasts (shale, chert, basinal limestone, etc.).

Several big intrusive granitic and granodioritic bodies are well recognizable in the surroundings and they are often associated with gold occurrences.

Outcrops are well exposed all along the valley sides and are sticking out here and there from the modern riverbeds.

The area is also interested by an important structure oriented SSE-NNW (visible on the map toward the east).

Surficial geology

The morphology of Big Creek Valley is clearly revealing fluvial origins with signs of glacial episodes: the majority of the valley shows an unmistakable “U” shape (also present on the valleys of some tributaries). The floodplain is well flattened and wide along the majority of the portion of the creek (along just few section is narrowing down into a “V” shape type of morphology: those areas have not been affected by glacial activities).

The upper part of the creek has apparently been interested by small Alpine glaciers during the most recent ice-ages: big surficial boulders (erratics) and remains of minor lateral moraines have been localized during three years of exploration in the area, to confirm these observations.

The lower portion of Big Creek was actually interested by more important glacial events, coming up from the south Little Klondike Valley and down from Hobo Creek Valley.

Here the remains of glacial activities are conspicuous.

Note: several glacial events rearranged and complicated the placer gold distribution in the entire area; between 2013 and 2015 we managed to locate (with a lot of random testing performed by excavator and auger drill) few corners salvaged from the violent action of the glaciofluvial water floods and today those areas are successfully producing gold.

Along the wide floodplain of Big Creek the gravel is mostly exposed, thanks to a partial lack of overburden; the vegetation (buckbrush, grass and minor patches of moss) is directly covering the alluvium. The majority of the ground is unfrozen with groundwater running just a couple of feet under the surface.

The alluvium is mostly composed by very well rounded fluvial rocks of different size (boulders, cobbles, pebbles, medium size gravel, sand, silt) mixed with more angular ones coming from the rocky hillsides which are surrounding the floodplain (mostly quartzite).

Part of the rounded rocks are showing local provenience (autochthonous) and part of those (20-30%) are allochthonous (coming from far away) due to glacial-related transportation.

A selection of angular and sub-angular material, belonging to colluvium (rock debris), is mostly exposed in direct proximity of the valley-sides.

A meticulous microscope examination of the heavy minerals (“black sand”) collected from the sluice box confirmed the field observations.

Geophysical survey

The geophysical survey conducted along the three miles of prospecting lease ID 01455 staked along the mid-lower portion of Big Creek, has been performed by geologist Sandro Frizzi, during a short campaign done with the help of engineer Joerg Lotz.

Sandro used a ground penetrating radar of Bulgarian fabrication: EasyRad Scudo dipole 500, especially customized for the Yukon terrains and equipped with an antenna of 300 MHz. This machine is able to reach depths of up to 20 meters (in favourable conditions). The data produced by this electronic device have been elaborated with the use of Prizm 2.5 software and analyzed by Sandro.

Previous exploration campaigns (Big Creek, Clear Creek, Excelsior Creek and Flat Creek) proved the validity of the information produced by the ground penetrating radar. The accuracy of the determination of the bedrock depths has been confirmed by successive digging performed by excavators.



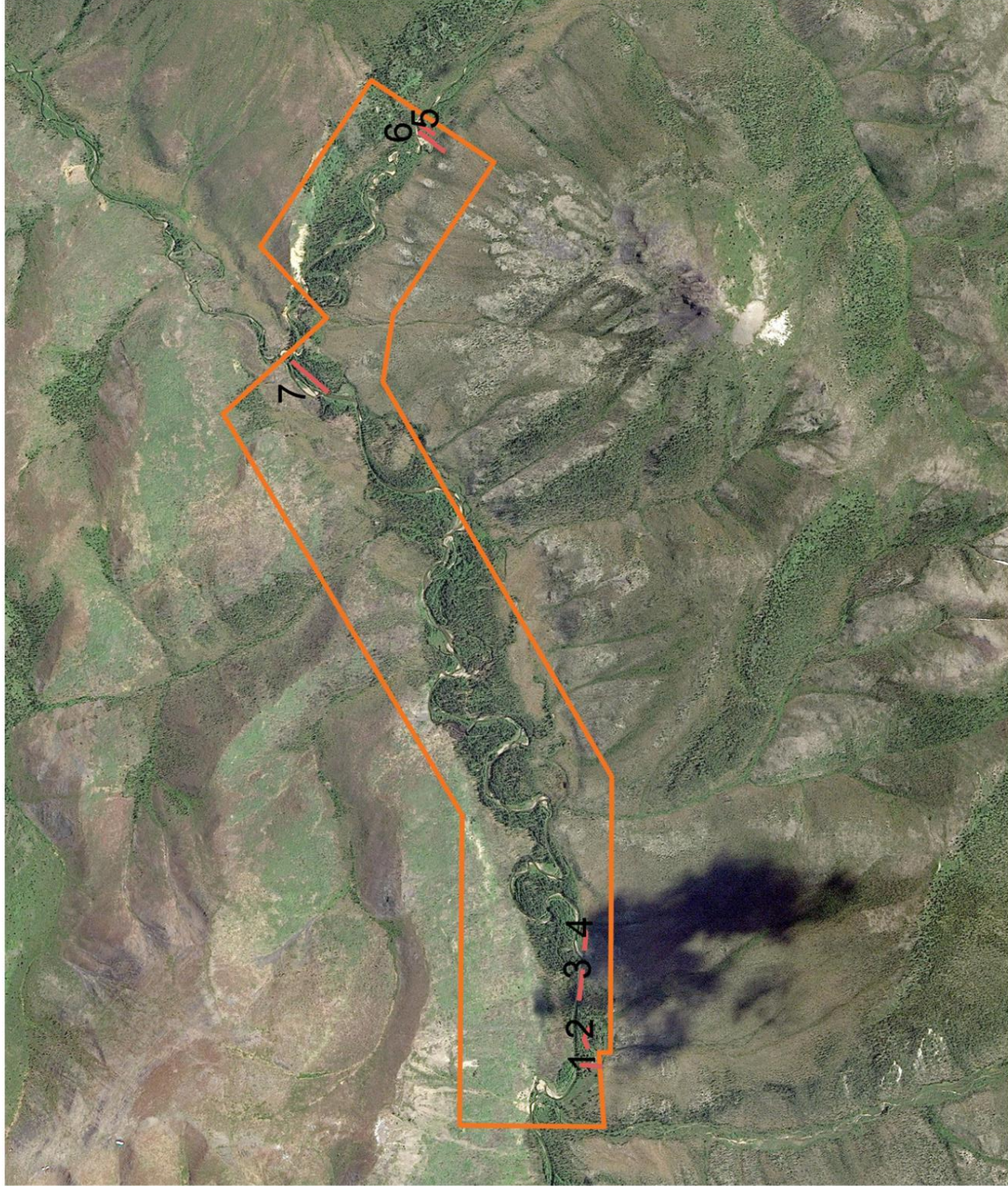
Sandro with his georadar at Big Creek mine

Yukon Exploration Green Gold Inc. is an exploration company with a strong 'green ethical code' and deeply committed in developing and promoting non-invasive prospecting techniques.

The efficiency of our exploration campaigns has been proven in the past years on our properties staked on virgin grounds of new areas, which are today been successfully mined.

In the next pages are published the results (cross-sections of GPR lines and elevations) of our geophysical survey. The graphic representation of GPR data's has been elaborated and converted in simplified drawings of the bedrock-profile

GPR lines on lease ID 01455



1:3

0 0.64

1.3 Kilometers

Yukon Albers

Produced from: Yukon Mining Viewer

1: 25,000



Notes

Lease ID 01455 is outlined in orange

GPR lines are in red and numbered

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.
Date Printed: 06-Jul-2017



Legend

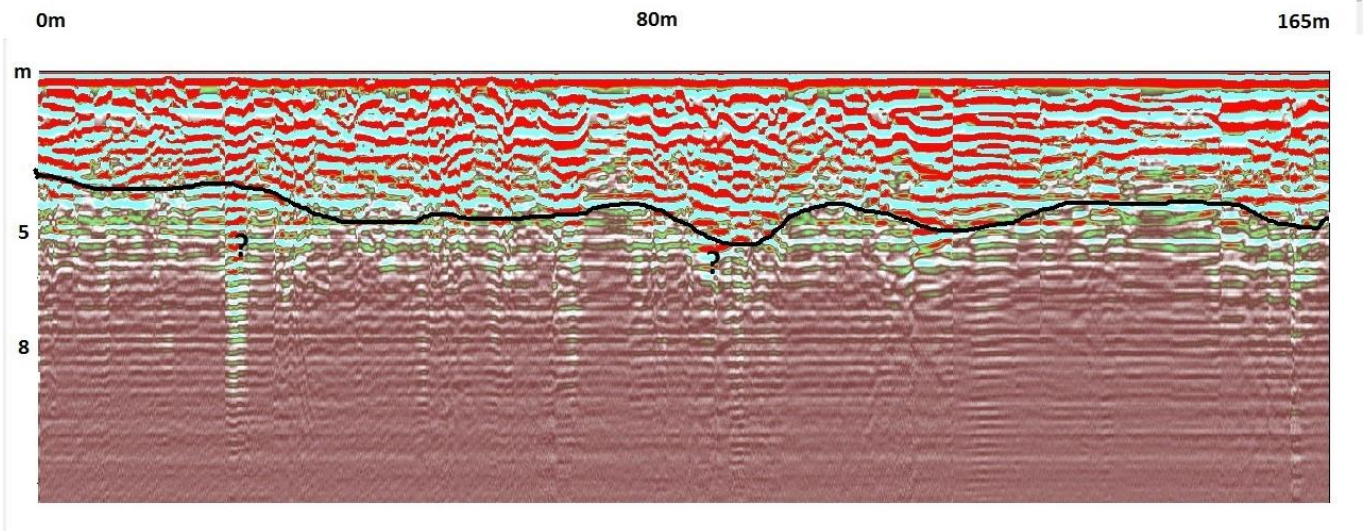
- Current Class 1 Notifications
- Areas defined by OIC
- First Nation Surveyed Lands - Category A, B, B
- First Nation Unserved Lands - Category A, B
- Areas withdrawn from staking mineral claims
- Settlement Lands (Surveyed)
 - A: Surface and Subsurface Right
 - B: Surface Rights
 - FS: Fee Simple
- 4.1.1 Retained Reserve
- Settlement Lands (Unsurveyed)
 - A: Surface and Subsurface Right
 - B: Surface Rights
 - FS: Fee Simple
- Interim Protected Lands (Unsurveyed)
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 - FS: Fee Simple
- Interim Protected Lands (Unsurveyed)

Locations of GPR lines (UTM, zone 8N Nad83):

line 1: start	401333 - 7090346	length: 165 m
end	401319 - 7090499	
line 2: start	401415 - 7090511	length: 129 m
end	401543 - 7090506	
line 3: start	401742 - 7090550	length: 80 m
end	602965 - 6971710	
line 4: start	401822 - 7090559	length: 121 m
end	401941 - 7090571	
line 5: start	405221 - 7091351	length: 36 m
end	405200 - 7091330	
line 6: start	405179 - 7091370	length: 72 m
end	405142 - 7091307	
line 7: start	404230 - 7091850	length: 46 m
end	404183 - 7091845	

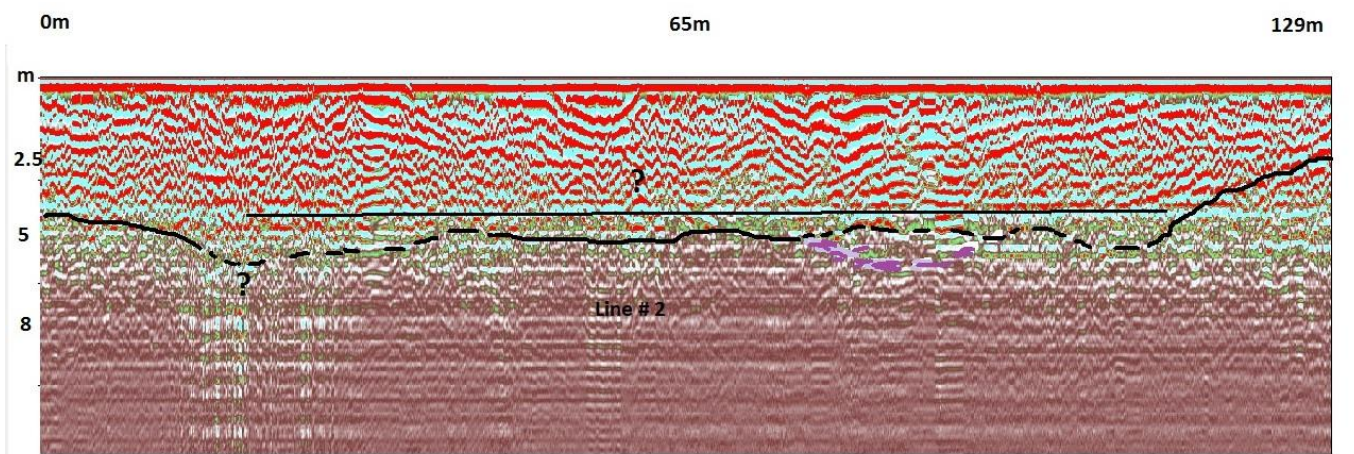
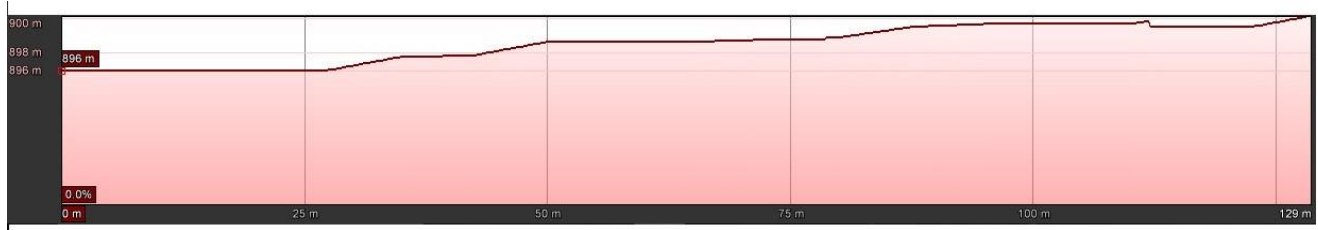
Surficial elevation and bedrock profiles along the surveyed lines

line 1



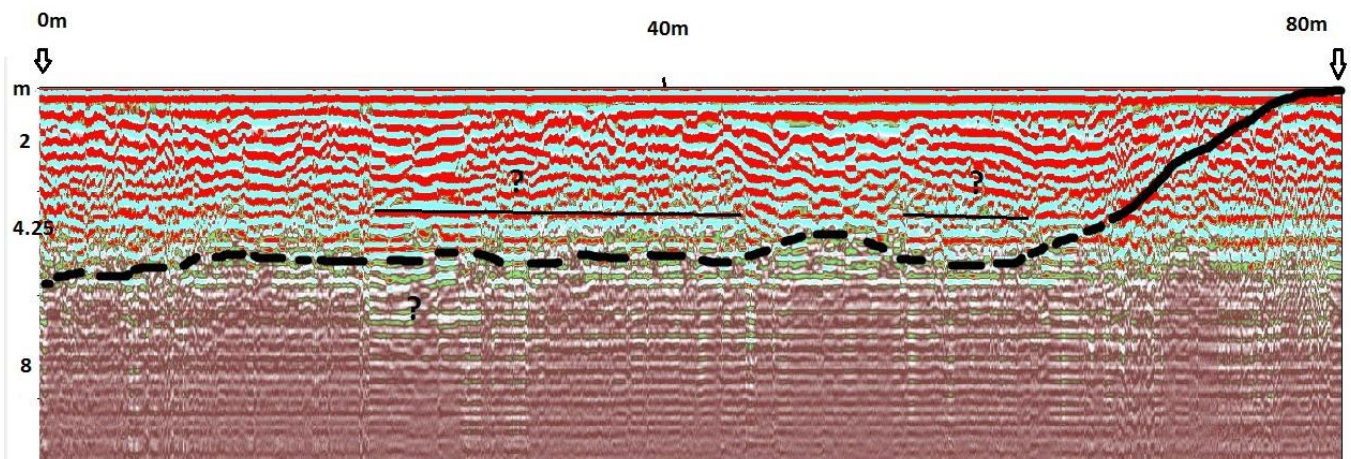
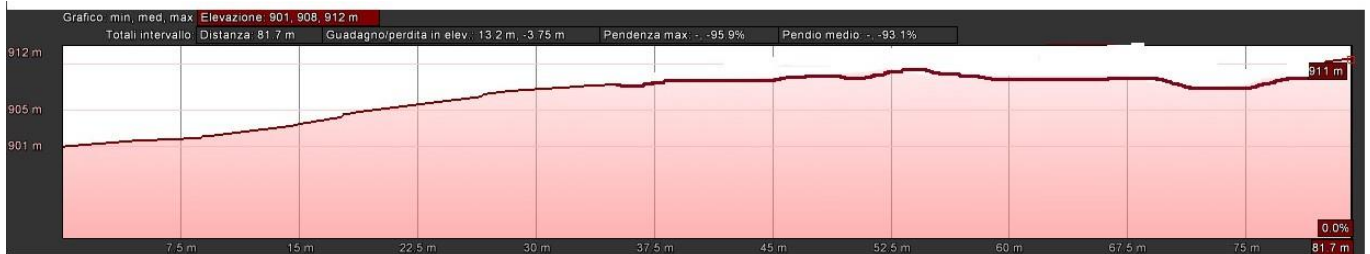
Note: this line starts toward the hillside and ends at the creek (south to north). It's evident the presence of an older channel in the middle of the line and the bedrock getting shallow toward the hill (left on picture) where there is a possible presence of an ancient channel (where the question mark is).

line 2



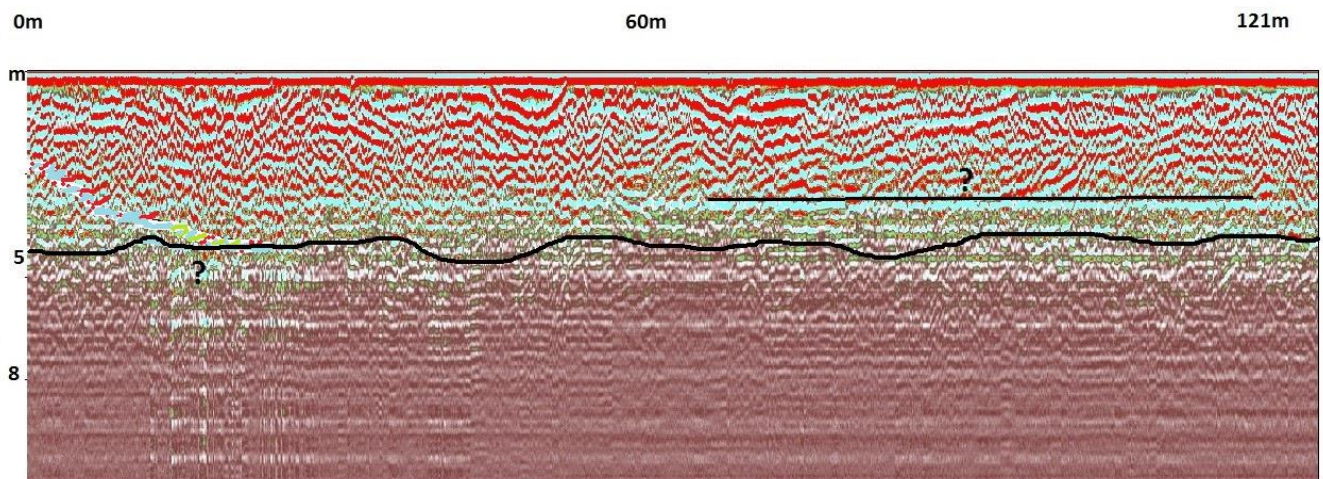
Note: this line is running parallel to the creek, few meters away, along an old trail, from west to east. The bedrock possibly lies to a depth of (\pm) 6m. At -4.5 m there is a low permeable/ “reflectant” layer probably made of clay or silt. The dashed section of the bedrock profile is uncertain.

line 3



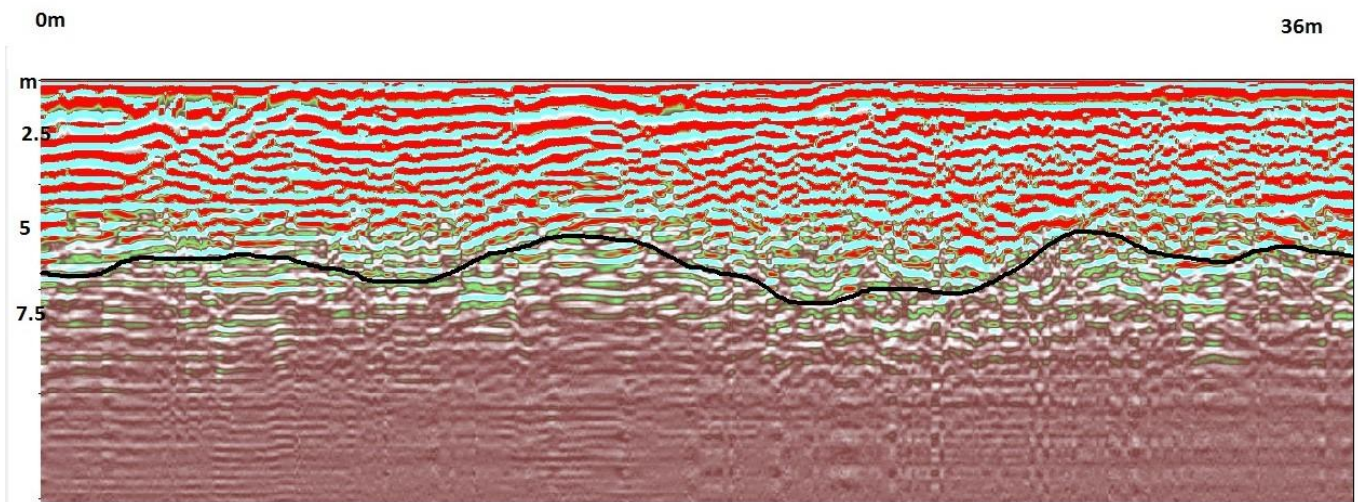
Note: this line is also running parallel to the creek, right along its left limit side. At its end the bedrock is sticking out to form an outcrop of quartzitic/layered hard rock. At -4.25 m is still present the horizontal layer of (possibly) fine material, which could be clay.

line 4



Note: line 4 is parallel to the creek, as line 3 and 2. The bedrock is located around 5m of depth. Like for the two previous lines, around 4 meters of depth the radar shows an homogenous layer of different material, presumably fine, which could be silt or clay. This is an important line because is covering an area where in 1981 Queenstake Resources Ltd dug some test pits with excellent gold recovery.

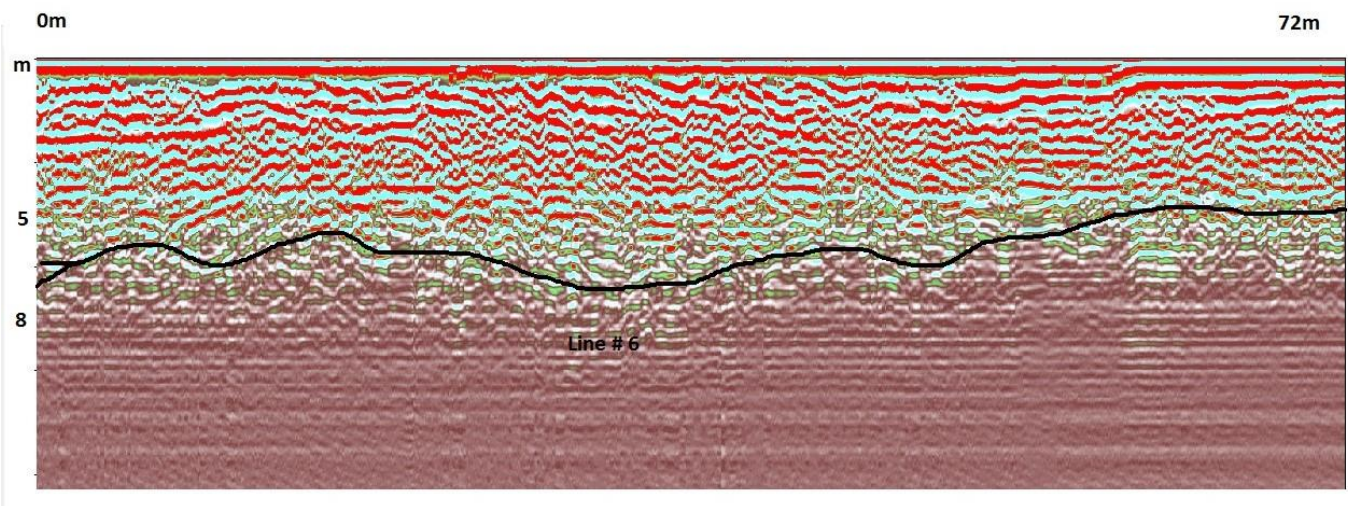
line 5



Note: this short line is crosscutting the left limit of the floodplain, lies toward the top end of the lease (east), upstream from the point where Big Creek joins Hobo Creek.

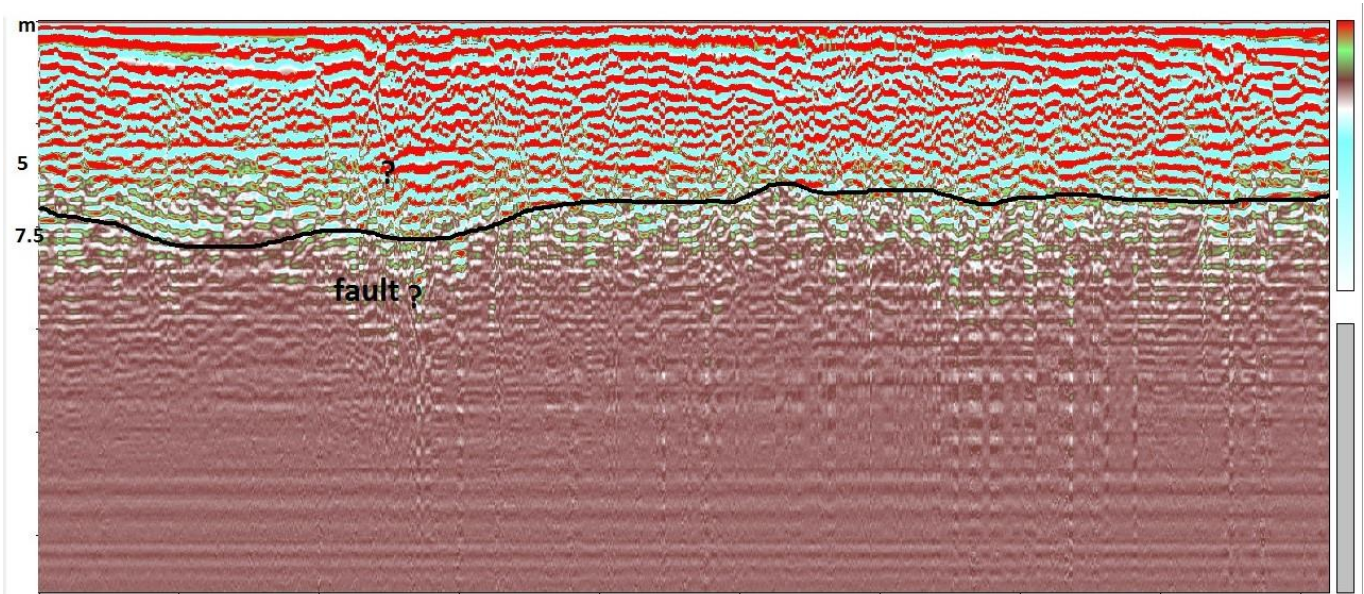
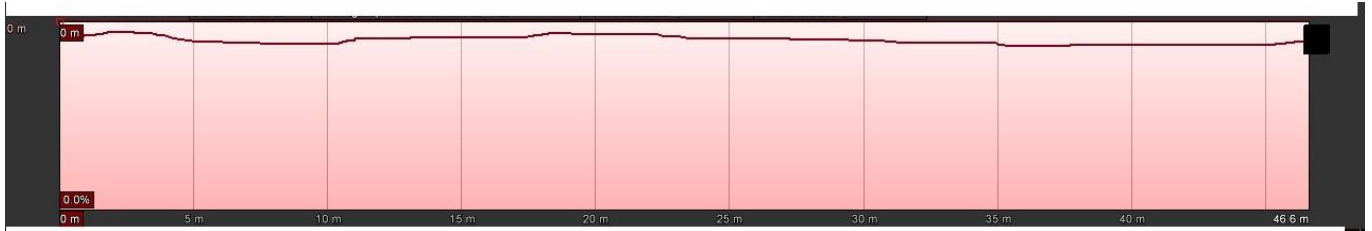
The bedrock is deeper than in the previous lines (> 7 m) and an old riverbed is well visible at 24 meters from the starting point. The floodplain seems to be composed by two different type of depositions (changing at $- 5$ m), possibly recent alluvial mixed with glaciofluvial (the upper portion in red) and older alluvial material (the lowest portion, in green).

line 6



Note: this line is parallel to line # 5 and is located just few meters downstream. The scope of it is to verify the eventual existence of the paleochannel revealed in the last line (see previous page). The radar confirmed the presence of this channel which located on the left limit of our modern Big Creek, just 20-30 m of distance from it. The bedrock lies at > 7 m of depth.

line 7



Note: this last line is located where Big Creek turn of 90 degrees into the main valley to receive Hobo Creek and to flow into Little South Klondike. This GPR section lies right at the elbow. On the left side of the picture is well visible the ancient Big Creek channel which was running right along a SSE-NNW fault (see map of bedrock geology). The bedrock is 7.5 meters depth.

Conclusions

The geophysical survey of June 2017 conducted on lease ID 01455 by geologist Sandro Frizzi with the help of civil engineer Joerg Lotz was planned with the intention to locate depth and profile of the bedrock under the alluvial mattress of mid-lower Big Creek.

Being able to trace the bedrock profile under the surface has always been the dream of every placer miner; to be able to locate the lowest point of the bedrock (paleochannels and deep holes) of a placer deposit could lead to discovering pockets of better concentrated gold pockets. A GPR surveying could produce reliable results (it much depends from the skill of the operator) in a very short time and with reasonable expenses. The new advanced technologies and the modern/sophisticated software available today are busting this recent geophysical technique and making it more popular and easy to interpret.

There are still few limitation to the use of this devices (clay and silt are 'blocking' the signals, groundwater is reducing the depth of prospection, weathered bedrock is hard to interpret, etc.), but in the last decade the GPR is becoming one of the most helpful tool to rapidly locate the best targeting areas where to dig test holes and to save conspicuous amount of money (by avoiding to choose the wrong places to dig).

In our recent years of placer mining exploration, the GPR proves to us its efficiency as a prospecting tool.

At Big Creek during this geophysical campaign we managed to trace the profile of the bedrock along the areas where we intend to perform a following bulk sampling campaign with the use of heavy equipment.

These new maps of the bedrock profile will help us to screen the most promising areas where to dig for gold and to avoid the ones not favorable for placer deposition.

Sandro Frizzi, geologist and prospector

Yukon Exploration Green Gold Inc.

yukonexploration.ca

List of expenses

Field expenses:	1 Geologist for 2 days (at \$400/day)	= \$ 800
	1 Technician for 2 days (at \$350/day)	= \$ 700
	Camp cost for 2 days (\$ 100 person/day)	= \$ 400
	Transportation (\$ 50 truck/day)	= \$ 100
Data interpretation and report:	1 Geologist for 3 (at \$400/day)	= \$ 1200
	GPR rental	= \$
	TOTAL	= \$

Sandro Frizzi

