Livingstone Creek

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory

Geophysical Assessment Report on

Prospecting Leases IW00687, IW00688, IW00689

for

Golden Ram Inc.

by

William LeBarge

and

Selena Magel

Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.

Location of property: 61°19'00"N to 61°20'23"N and 134°14'51.9"W to 134°20'49.4"W
NTS map sheets: 105E/08
Mining District: Whitehorse
Date: July 14, 2019

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Executive Summary

The following is an assessment report documenting geophysical work conducted in May, 2019 on prospecting leases IW00687, IW00688 and IW00689 on Livingstone Creek, for Golden Ram Inc.

The Livingstone Creek project area is in the south-central part of the Yukon, and lies approximately 90 km by air northeast of Whitehorse and 50 km east of Lake Laberge. Although Yukon Government royalty records show only about 18,000 ounces credited from Livingstone area creeks to 2014, the actual production is estimated to be at least 60,000 ounces. The Livingstone Creek area was first prospected in 1894 and mined shortly after. Mining has been intermittent since then, with the majority of activity taking place between 1898 and 1920.

The Livingstone District is underlain primarily by metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of Yukon-Tanana Terrane, and is bounded on the west with late Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Semenof Formation) along the Big Salmon Fault. Several bedrock mineral occurrences are noted in the area. The placer gold-bearing creeks in the Livingstone area are characterized by a sequence of interglacial stream gravels which are overlain by McConnell-age glaciolacustrine silts, glaciofluvial deltaic sandy gravel and boulder-rich glacial till.

Placer gold in the Livingstone district is characteristically coarse, with the largest reported nugget weighing over 14 ounces. A third of the gold mined from the Discovery claim on Livingstone Creek was comprised of nuggets over an ounce in weight. The fineness of placer gold on Livingstone Creek has been reported to be 880 and higher.

Most of the Livingstone area has not seen methodical exploration for placer deposits using modern technology, and it is likely that there is more than one mineral deposit type which may serve as a potential source for placer gold. Many or most of these mineral occurrences remain undiscovered, due to a lack of outcrop and the presence of thick glacial overburden. According to Bostock and Lees (1938), the southern (left-limit) paleochannel in on the lower reaches of Livingstone Creek lies about 1000 feet south of the modern creek as it tracks upstream, separated by a reef of bedrock. They also note that a northern (right-limit) paleochannel occurs on the upstream end of the workings of the time above the canyon. Bond and Church (2006) hypothesize four-phases of the last (McConnell) glaciation in the Big Salmon Range. It is apparent that the middle part of the Livingstone drainage was transverse to the regional ice-flow during Phase 2 glacial maximum, and therefore ice-marginal lake and deltaic sediments likely offered protection from scouring of the deep, pre-glacial paleochannels.

In May, 2019, an exploration program consisting of 558 metres of geophysical (resistivity) surveys was conducted on three of the prospecting leases in the project area. The data obtained by the geophysical surveys appeared to be relatively high quality, with a low RMS error. The resistivity survey profiles appear to indicate a number of contacts, including a possible bedrock contact varying between 10 and 20 metres below surface. The interpreted contacts may represent the boundaries between colluvial, fluvial, glaciolacustrine, glaciofluvial and glacial materials and older, consolidated layers which could be either interglacial fluvial gravels, till, or bedrock.

With the possible exception of survey RES19-LIVINGSTONE-01, there were no distinctive buried paleochannels indicated on the surveys; however, the area covered during this program was very limited. Therefore, further geophysical surveys are recommended, including one or more lengthy cross-valley transects. This will provide the best opportunity to intersect and detect potential buried paleochannels in the sides of the valley.

Introduction

The following is an assessment report documenting resistivity geophysical work conducted on May 24, 2019 on prospecting leases IW00687, IW00688 and IW00689 on Livingstone Creek, for Golden Ram Inc.

Location and Access

Livingstone Creek lies in the south-central part of the Yukon, and lie approximately 90 km by air northeast of Whitehorse and 50 km east of Lake Laberge (Figure 1, Figure 2).

The extent of the property is 61°19'00"N to 61°20'23"N and 134°14'51.9"W to 134°20'49.4"W; on NTS map sheet 105E/08, in the Whitehorse Mining District. Livingstone Creek is a right limit tributary of the South Big Salmon River (Figure 3).

Access to the property from Whitehorse can be gained by fixed-wing, helicopter or winter road. The winter road crosses the Teslin River and is available usually only at the height of the winter season.

There are several intermittently-maintained bush airstrips in the area. Several all-terrain vehicle suitable trails traverse the field area and connect Livingstone Creek and May Creek to the local airstrips. A 1700 metre airstrip is situated in the South Big Salmon river valley near Lake Creek. The geographic coordinates of that airstrip are 61°21'58"N and 134°22'19"W. Another, unknown quality airstrip approximately 1 km in length is located at the mouth of Martin Creek at geographic coordinates 61°18'14"N and 134°19'42"W. Finally, a 700 metre-long airstrip of unknown condition is located at the mouth of May Creek, at geographic coordinates 61°16'19"N and 134°10'16"W

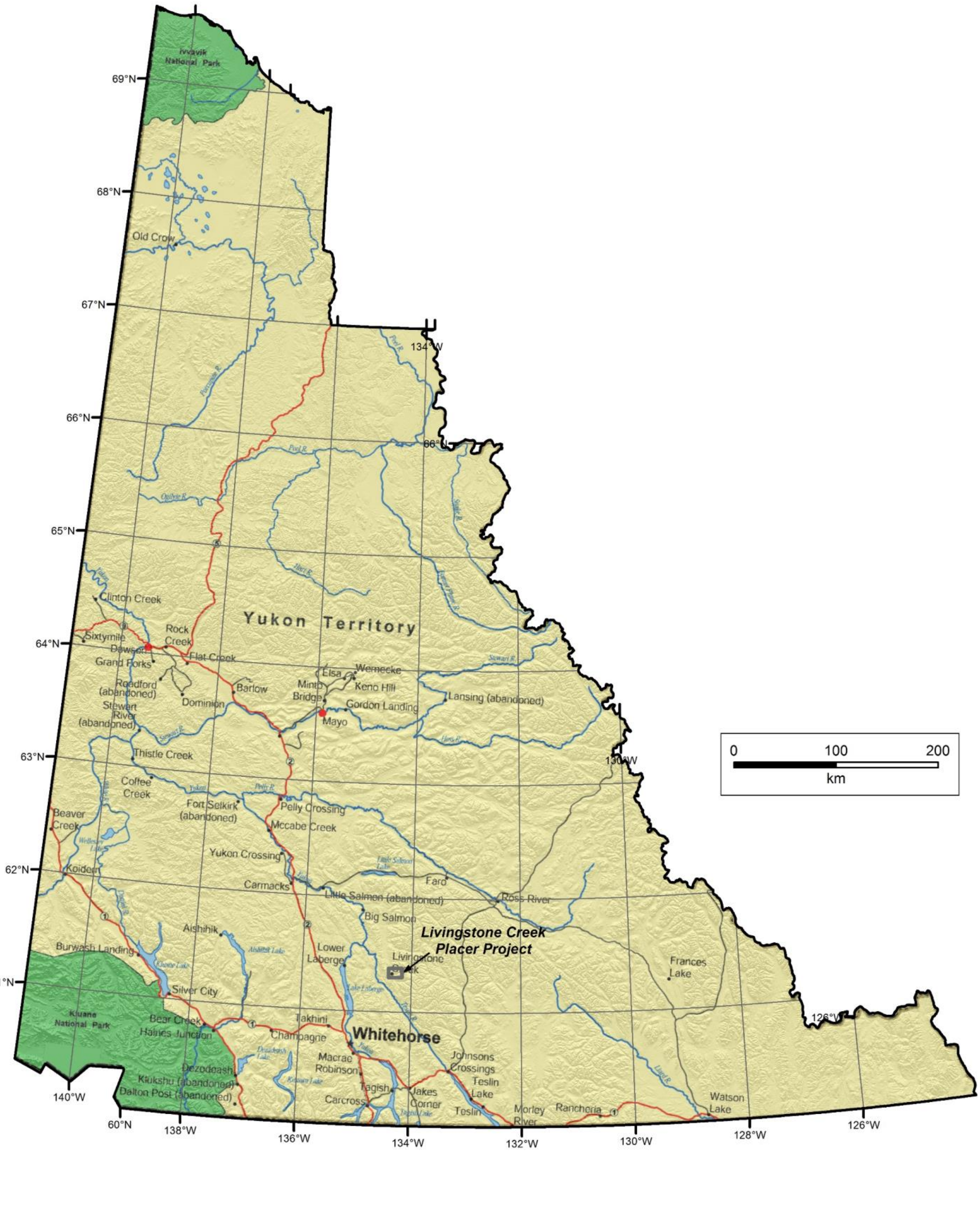


Figure 1 - Location of the Livingstone Creek Project, Yukon.

Placer Tenure

Table 1 details the prospecting lease status of the Livingstone project.

Table 1 –Prospecting Lease Status, Livingstone Property.

Grant Number	Status	Length	Claim Owner	Staking Date	Recording Date	Expiry Date
IW00687	Active	1 mile	Regan Fuerstner - 100%	2019-03-28	2019-03-28	2020-03-28
IW00688	Active	2 miles	Gail Foote - 100%	2019-03-19	2019-03-28	2020-03-29
IW00689	Active	2 miles	Golden Ram Inc. - 100%	2019-03-26	2019-03-27	2020-03-27
IW00672	Active	1 mile	Max Fuerstner - 100%	2018-10-22	2018-10-24	2019-10-24

Plate 1 - View of Livingstone Creek, looking downstream (west). Photo taken October 8, 2015.

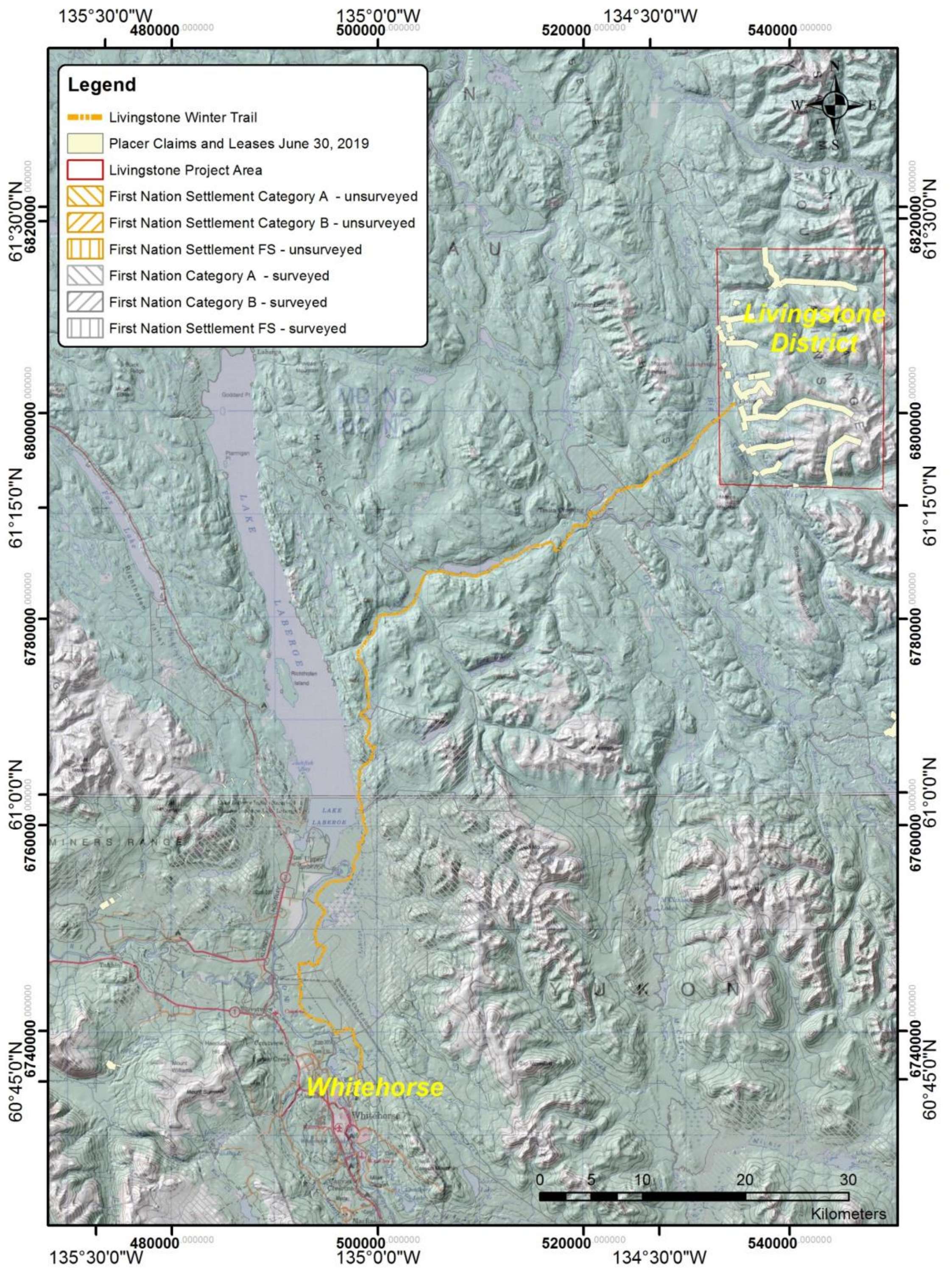


Figure 2 - Location of Livingstone Placer Project, 90 km northwest of Whitehorse. Detailed location map in Figure 3, following.

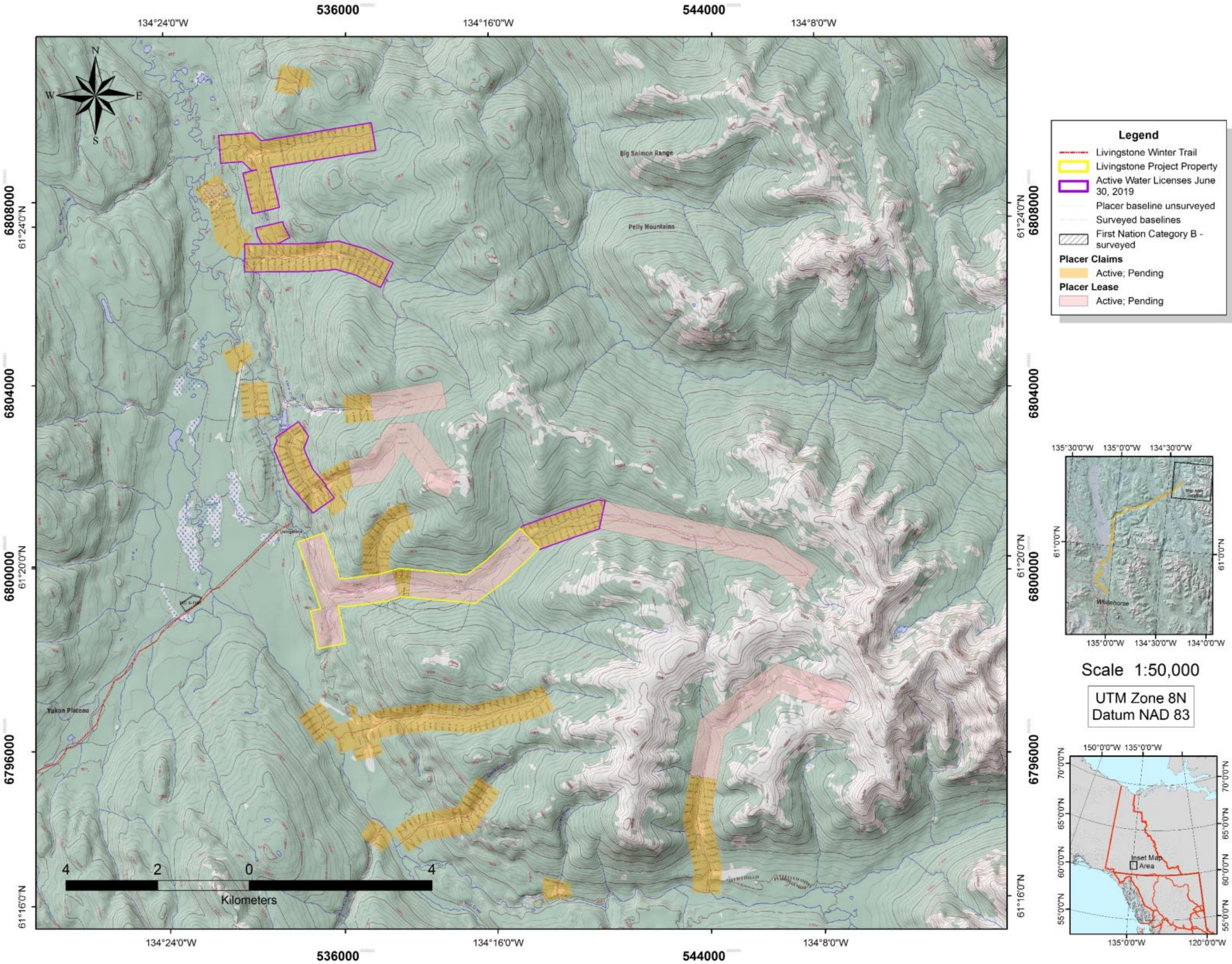


Figure 3 – Livingstone Creek area placer prospecting leases, placer claims and active water licenses, June 30, 2019.

History of Exploration and Mining

Although Yukon Government royalty records show only about 18,000 ounces credited from Livingstone area creeks to 2014 (Yukon Mining Recorder, 2014), the actual production is known to be several times higher. One of the reasons is that since most of the gold from Livingstone creeks is coarse, the modern market is mainly local jewelers and collectors, who would not be intending to export the raw gold out of the Yukon. Since placer gold which is sold for use within the Yukon is not required to have royalties paid, it is often not recorded in any government ledgers.

The Livingstone Creek area was first prospected in 1894 by Joseph E. Peters (LeBarge, 2007). In 1898, Mr. Peters returned to the area with Mr. George Black and together they discovered gold on the Livingstone Creek itself, naming it after Black's friend M. Livingstone. That year, in the four weeks before freeze-up, they mined about 200 ounces. Bostock (1957) mentions that that production between 1898 and 1920 produced over $1,000,000 in placer gold, which roughly calculates to 46,000 troy crude ounces using a gold price of $19/ounce and a fineness of 880. Cairnes (1910) stated that the claims on the “old channel” on Livingstone Creek had produced, on the average, about $25,000 (1157 troy crude ounces) each. The total production in 1906 was about $90,000 (4168 troy crude ounces). Discovery Claim is stated to have yielded $11,000 (509 troy crude ounces) in 1900.

Interest in the Livingstone area was revived by T. Kerruish's new discovery on Lake Creek in 1930; and during the 1930's there were 10 to 15 men on Livingstone Creek each year involved in mining a buried left limit channel and "sniping" on the worked over ground in the canyon (Bostock and Lees, 1938).

During the 1940's, J. Stenbraten held much ground on Livingstone Creek, but most of his work was preparatory in nature and little gold was produced (LeBarge, 2007).

During the late 1950s and early 1960s L. Engle and C. Emminger prospected on Discovery Claim. In 1961 G. Murdock and J. Ballentine prospected on the creek. In 1967 M. Fuerstner and E. Kreft staked a one mile lease. Max Fuerstner Jr. took over the mining from Max Sr. in the 1980's. Mining has been intermittent since then, with the most recent mining activity on Livingstone Creek taking place in the late 1990's. Seismic refraction was attempted on some placer leases upstream of the canyon in 1981, but was unsuccessful due to attenuation by permafrost (LeBarge, 2007).

Regional Bedrock Geology

Yukon-Tanana terrane is an accreted pericratonic sequence that covers a large part of the northern Cordillera from northern British Columbia to east-central Alaska (Colpron and Nelson, 2006; Figure 4). The Livingstone District is underlain primarily by metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of Yukon-Tanana Terrane, and is bounded on the west with late Paleozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Semenof Formation) along the Big Salmon Fault. The Semenof block is assigned to Quesnellia Terrane, and those units are bounded on the west by metasedimentary rocks of the Stikinia terrane (Colpron, 2005, 2006). The eastern part of the Livingstone Creek area is dissected by the north-striking d’Abbadie fault zone. Metasedimentary rocks in the east and northeast part of the area were previously assigned to Cassiar Terrane; however Colpron (2006) has assigned them to Yukon Tanana Terrane.

Local Bedrock Geology and Mineral Occurrences

East and north of the South Big Salmon River lie five successions of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks: the Snowcap complex, and the Livingstone Creek, Mendocina, Last Peak and Dycer Creek successions (Colpron, 2006, 2017; Figure 5). These occur in two structural domains separated by d'Abbadie fault. The Dycer Creek succession occurs east of the fault while all other successions occur west of the fault (Figure 5; Colpron, 2017).

Figure 5 shows that the area between the upper reaches of Livingstone Creek and the middle reaches of May Creek is dominated by metasedimentary rocks of the Snowcap complex; which are in turn intruded by strongly foliated and locally gneissic Early Mississippian tonalite to granodiorite. Along a north-south trend between the upper-most reaches of Livingstone Creek and the South Big Salmon River, lays metavolcanics, metasediments and marble of the Livingstone Creek succession; and serpentinized peridotite and greenstone of the Mendocina succession (Colpron, 2006; 2017).

Several bedrock mineral occurrences are noted in the area. These are given in Table 2, below.

Table 2 - Mineral Occurrences (MINFILE) of the Livingstone Creek area, YGS 2018.

MINFILE NUMBER	NAME	DEPOSIT TYPE	STATUS	PRODUCER	COMMODITY
105E 001	**LIVINGSTON**	**Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au**	**Showing**	**N**	**Copper, Silver, Lead, Gold**
105E 020	**SYLVIA**	**Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au**	**Showing**	**N**	**Copper, Gold, Zinc, Silver, Lead**
105E 042	**LAKE**	**Vein Au-Quartz**	**Showing**	**N**	**Gold**
105E 043	**GERM**	**Unknown**	**Anomaly**	**N**	**Gold**
105E 047	**MAYBE**	**Unknown**	**Anomaly**	**N**	**Gold, Lead**
105E 053	**DEET**	**Vein Polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au**	**Showing**	**N**	**Antimony, Gold, Arsenic, Lead, Silver, Zinc**
105E 049	**LITTLE VIOLET**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**N**	
105E 063	**NICKELINE**	**Ultramafic - Nickel**	**Showing**	**N**	**Antimony, Cobalt, Nickel, Arsenic**
105E 054	**TRERICE**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**N**	
105E 056	**BRENDA**	**Unknown**	**Unknown**	**N**	

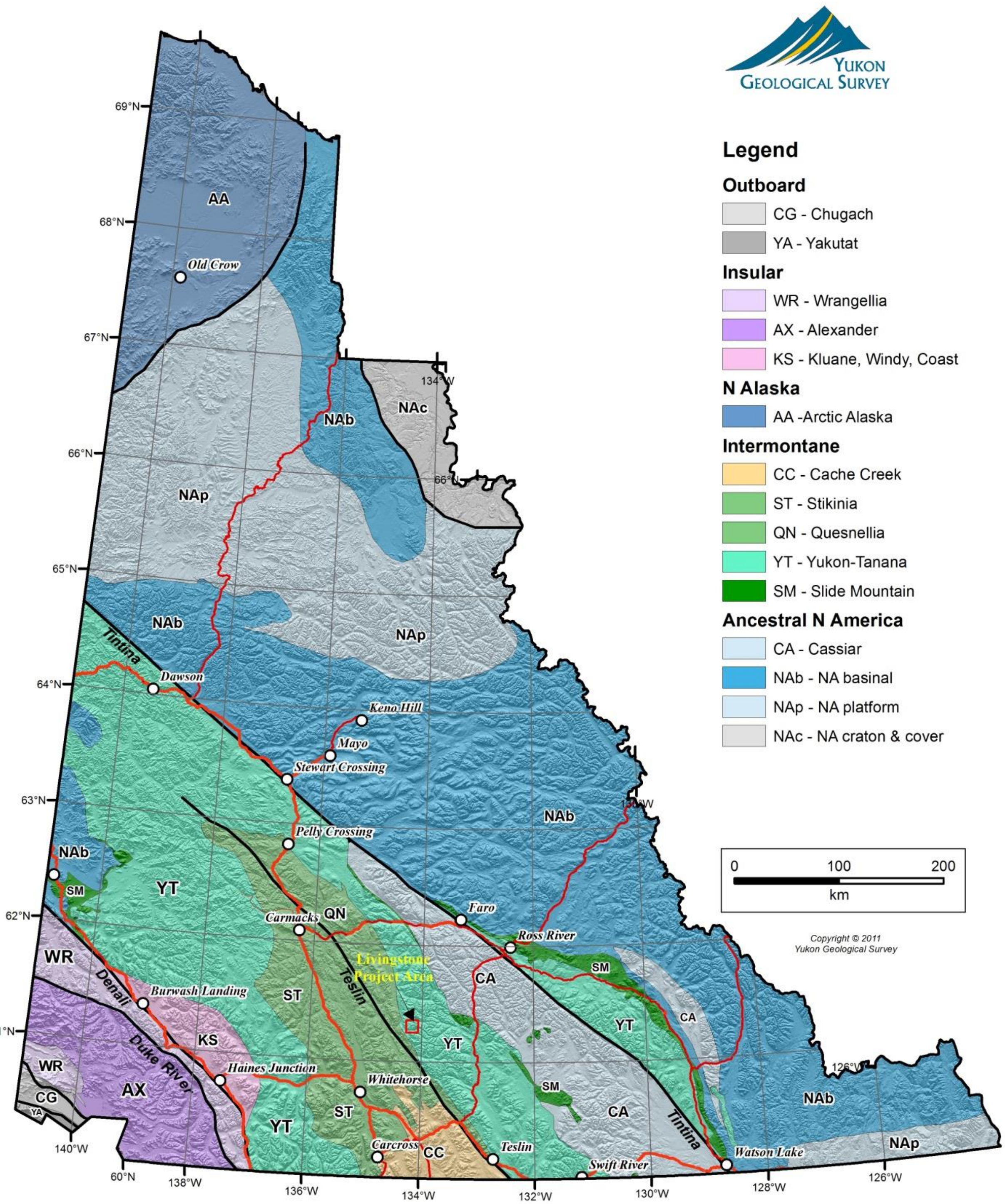


Figure 4 -Yukon Terrane Map, showing location of Livingstone Project Area. Yukon Geological Survey, 2018.

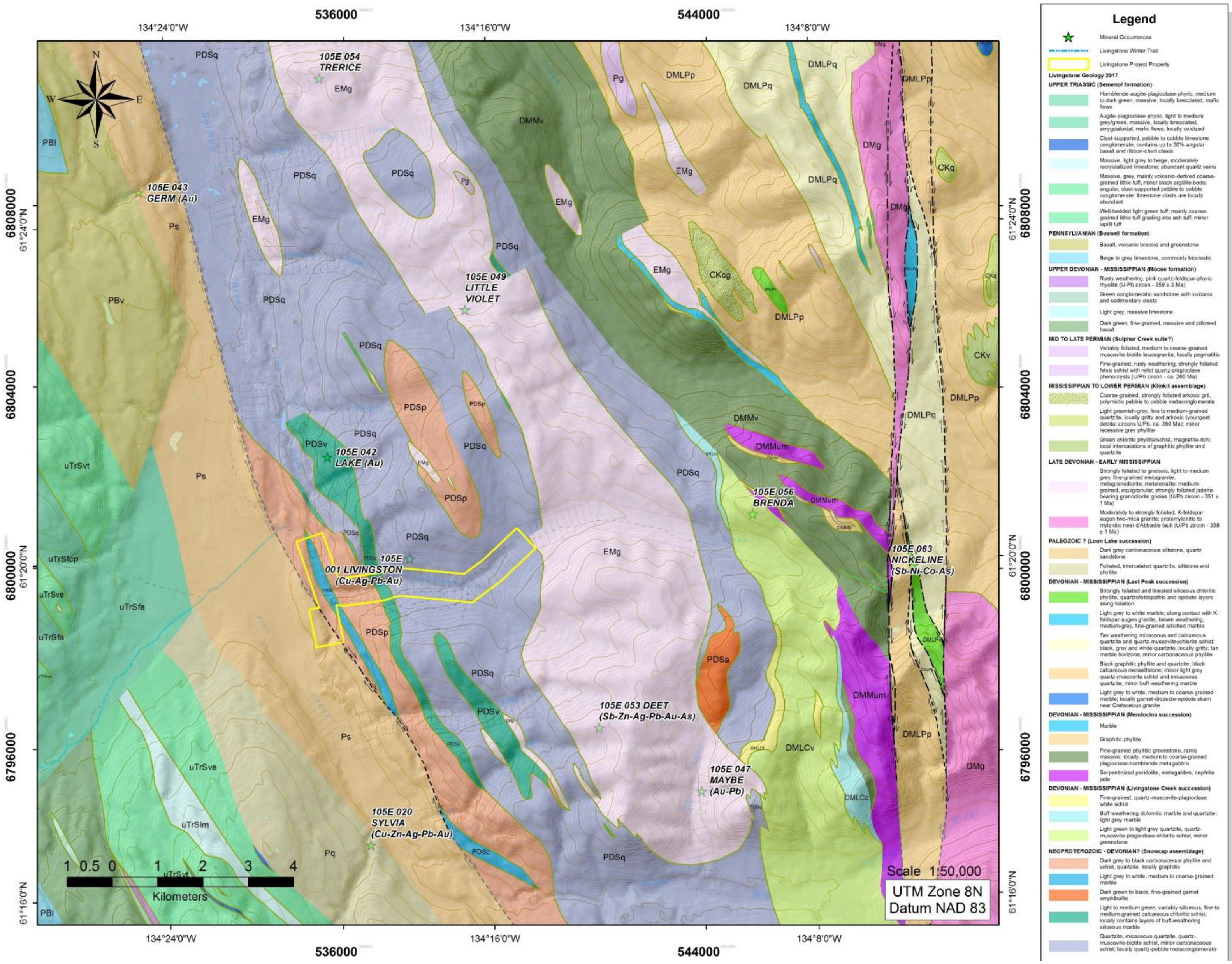


Figure 5 - Bedrock Geology of Livingstone District, modified after Colpron, (2017) and Yukon Geological Survey, (2018).

Regional Surficial Geology and Glacial History

The Livingstone District lies well within the late Wisconsinan McConnell glaciation (Duk-Rodkin, 1999) and the most obvious glacial features are of that age. Older glaciations certainly would have blanketed the area, however all features of those earlier episodes have been overprinted by the most recent glacial advance.

Glacial features and surficial deposits in the Livingstone District were mapped by Hughes et al (1969) and Klassen and Morison (1987). Surficial deposits in the area are mainly till and colluvium, while an irregular glaciofluvial complex occurs in the South Big Salmon Valley near the mouth of Martin Creek (Klassen and Morison, 1987). The prominent valley that diverts the westerly flow of Livingstone and Summit Creeks is an ice-marginal channel (Hughes et al, 1969).

Indicators of former ice flow direction, mapped by Hughes et al (1969) and Klassen and Morison (1987) suggest that glaciers flowed north along the low valleys that cross the Semenof Hills into the South Big Salmon River Valley in the Livingstone Creek area.

Bond and Church (2006) proposed a four-phase ice-flow history for the Big Salmon Range. This is briefly summarized as following:

Phase 1, a locally derived ice advance, marks the initial accumulation of ice at the onset of glaciation. Geological evidence of this phase is either eroded or buried by later glacial phases. General zones of ice accumulation are inferred from well-developed cirques.

Phase 2 occurred when Cordilleran ice advanced northwest and overtopped the Big Salmon Range at its glacial maximum. High-elevation ice-flow indicators suggest the Cassiar lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet moved across the range virtually unobstructed by the underlying topography.

Phase 3 occurred when the Cassiar lobe retreated from the Big Salmon Range. With reduced ice thickness during glacial recession the Cassiar lobe became increasingly directed by underlying topography. East-flowing drainages in the Big Salmon Range experienced up-valley ice-flow as the Cassiar lobe maintained a regional northwest flow, while westward- oriented drainages would have been glaciated by down-valley flowing ice. Retreat of the Cassiar lobe to the east of the north-south trending drainage divide resulted in ponding of meltwater in the eastern drainages. This meltwater drained westward across mountain passes and flowed down the western drainages shortly after these were deglaciated. Meltwater erosion was significant enough in some valleys to erode through the surficial deposits and into bedrock, which would have completely reworked pre-existing placer deposits.

A late glacial re-advance of local alpine glaciers (Phase 4) was mapped in the Pelly Mountains further east, however in the Big Salmon Range; the glaciers are less abundant and generally restricted to less than 1 km in extent.

Placer Geology and Stratigraphy

Overall, the placer gold-bearing creeks in the Livingstone area are characterized by a sequence of interglacial stream gravels which are overlain by McConnell-age glaciolacustrine silts, glaciofluvial deltaic sandy gravel and boulder-rich glacial till (Levson, 1992). Within the interglacial gravels, concentrated fluvial and debris flow sedimentation likely occurred in response to unusually high storm or spring runoff events. The advance of a glacier down the South Big Salmon River valley resulted in damming of the channelized flows that deposited the underlying gravels. Ice-marginal lakes formed in each of the tributary valleys, and parallel-laminated clays, silts and sands were deposited in the ice-dammed lakes along with debris flow deposits derived mainly from the ice margin. At Summit Creek, a thick glaciofluvial delta complex developed in the lake ponded in that valley. As the glacier in the South Big Salmon River valley expanded, the lakes diminished in size and debris flow sedimentation increased until the area was overridden by ice. Subsequently, a thick till was deposited at the base of the glacier. During deglaciation, a glaciofluvial complex developed along the ice margin. The series of meltwater channels that extend from south of Martin Creek to well north of Summit Creek, formed along the side of the South Big Salmon Valley in association with the ice-marginal deposits. Post-glacial river erosion incised through all of the overlying glacial deposits and re-exposed the placer gold bearing interglacial gravels.

The stratigraphy of Livingstone Creek in the lower reaches as described by Levson (1992) consists of approximately 5 metres (15 feet) locally-derived, coarse-grained, crudely-stratified, poorly-sorted and clast-supported gravels immediately overlying the bedrock. This is the main pay unit, and is interpreted as an interglacial (pre-McConnell) high energy stream channel and gulch sediments deposited by channelized fluvial flows and gravelly debris flows. This unit is overlain by up to 5 metres (15 feet) of parallel-laminated silts and clays with numerous erratic dropstones and pebble intrabeds. This unit is interpreted as proximal glaciolacustrine sediment, which would have formed when a glacier, flowing down the South Big Salmon River valley, blocked Livingstone Creek and other tributaries, causing small ice-marginal lakes to form. A thick, 15 metre (50 feet) matrix-supported diamicton with numerous striated clasts caps the sequence. This is interpreted as a glacial till, deposited directly by ice during the glacial maximum.

Early workers (Cairnes, 1910; Bostock and Lees, 1938) describe an “old boulder channel” on the south side of Livingstone creek, which was quite rich in placer gold. The “old channel” is described as being lower in gradient than the present channel, and within “half a mile” upstream of the canyon (800 m) is about 40 feet (12 metres) lower than the present channel and 1000 feet (300 metres) to the south. The present channel and the paleochannel are separated by a reef of bedrock which was tunneled through by the old timers. The placer gold was reported to lie on bedrock and in the crevices in it.

Cairnes (1910) reported that at some distance up the present creek channel, at a point across from the higher workings in the old, buried channel, a second buried channel is reported to have been discovered on the north side of the creek. An adit was run along it, but the results of that work were not known.

Subsequent placer miners are believed to have worked various parts of the south paleochannel, and gravels adjacent and north of the present creek by sniping under the overburden on the north bank.

May 2019 Placer Exploration Program

Overview

A program of resistivity geophysical surveys was conducted in May, 2019. Figures 6 and 7 show the location of the resistivity surveys in the Livingstone Creek target area relative to the local surficial and bedrock geology, and Table 3 shows the coordinates and other details of the survey lines.

Table 3 - Geographic coordinates and lengths of resistivity lines, Livingstone Creek, May, 2019.

Livingstone Creek May 24, 2019						
			Start Point		End Point	
Name	Lease Number/Length	Length (m)	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
RES19-LIVINGSTONE-01	IW00688 - 2 Miles	153	61.32613	-134.31008	61.32735	-134.31073
RES19-LIVINGSTONE-02	IW00688 - 2 Miles	96	61.32662	-134.31050	61.32683	-134.30881
RES19-LIVINGSTONE-03	IW00689 - 2 Miles	202	61.33156	-134.29780	61.33018	-134.29848
RES19-LIVINGSTONE-04	IW00687 - 1 Mile	107	61.32484	-134.33347	61.32401	-134.33428
	Total	558				

Personnel and Methodology

The geophysical surveys were conducted, processed and interpreted by William LeBarge and Selena Magel of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. The Lippmann 4-Point Light Resistivity System was used, and this technique injects an electrical current into the subsurface through stainless steel spikes and then measures the remaining voltage at various distances away from the injection point. Ground materials have different resistances to the current, and give data points in a cross section of the subsurface. With the data points, a tomogram or pseudo section can be created representing changes of resistivity in the ground. Data was collected using Geotest software, while the inversion and data filtering was completed with RES2DINV software. Data points with poor contact resistance were exterminated and noisy data was filtered statistically with root mean squared data trimming. Two-dimensional tomograms were produced using least squares damped inversion parameters to display the resistivity properties and to display potential contacts.

Limitations and Disclaimer

The interpreted sections provide an estimate of the conditions beneath the surface to the depths conducted and are within the accuracy of the system and methods. The data becomes more uncertain with depth and are more accurate toward the surface and is further complicated if there is permafrost present in the region. The materials are interpreted based upon local geology observed, as well as geologic knowledge of the area. Certain materials may be similar in composition and result in uncertain results. The accuracy of the information presented is not guaranteed and all mine development is the client’s responsibility. William LeBarge and Selena Magel of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. accept no liability for any use or application of these data by any and all authorized or unauthorized parties.

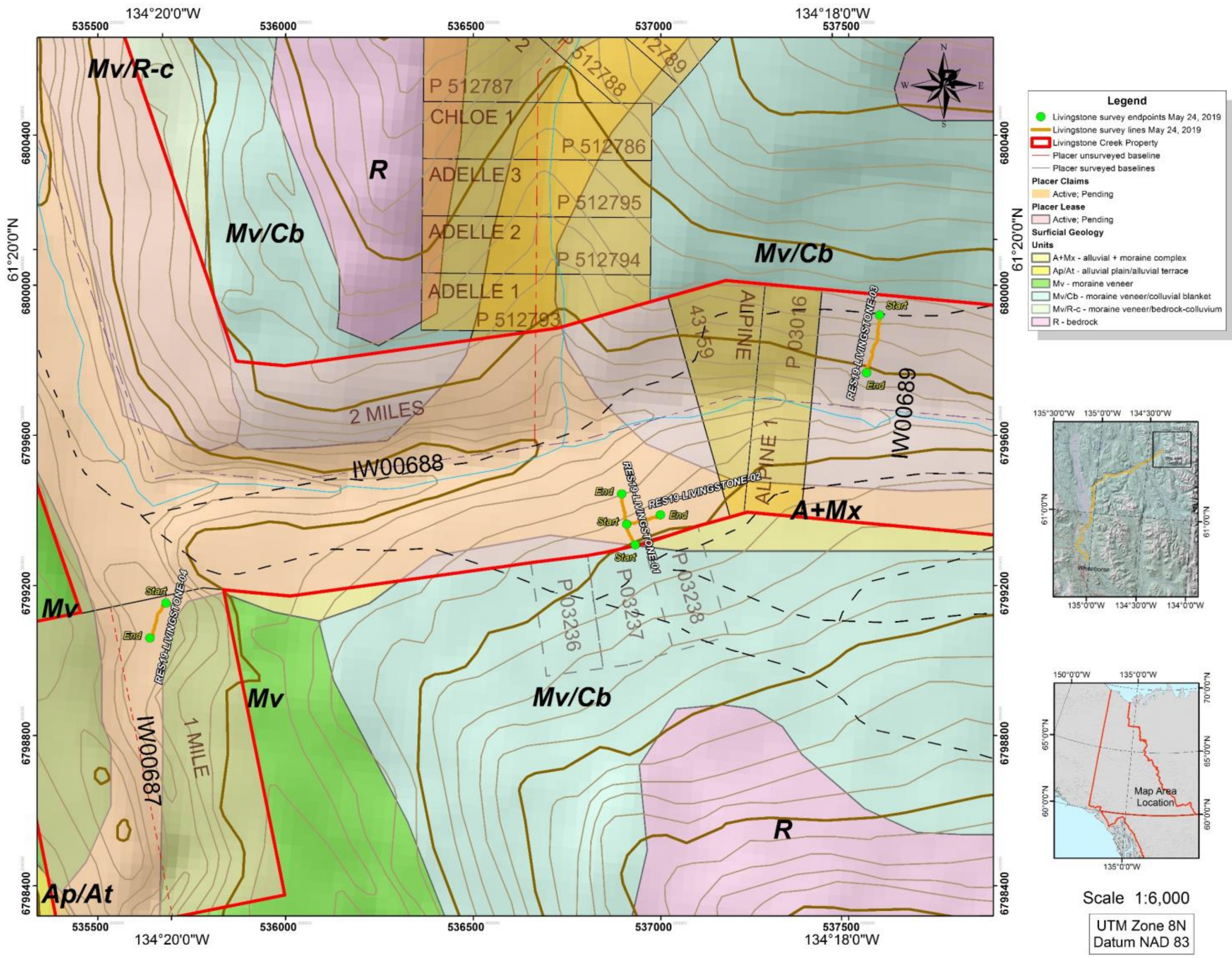


Figure 6 – Surficial geology (after Klassen and Morison, 1987) and location of resistivity geophysical lines, Livingstone Creek prospecting leases, May 24, 2019.

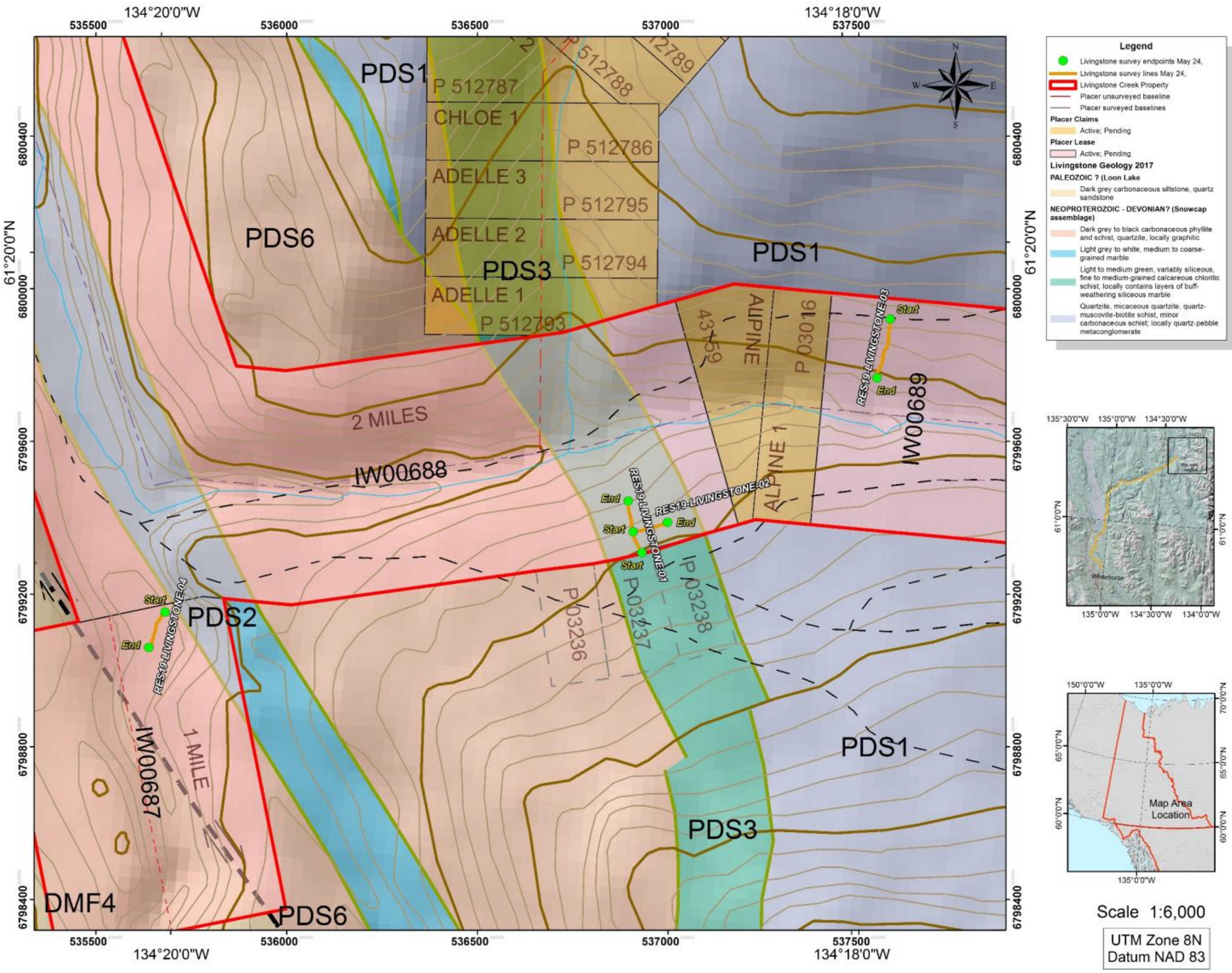


Figure 7 - Bedrock geology (after Colpron, 2017) and location of resistivity geophysical lines, Livingstone Creek prospecting leases, May 24, 2019.

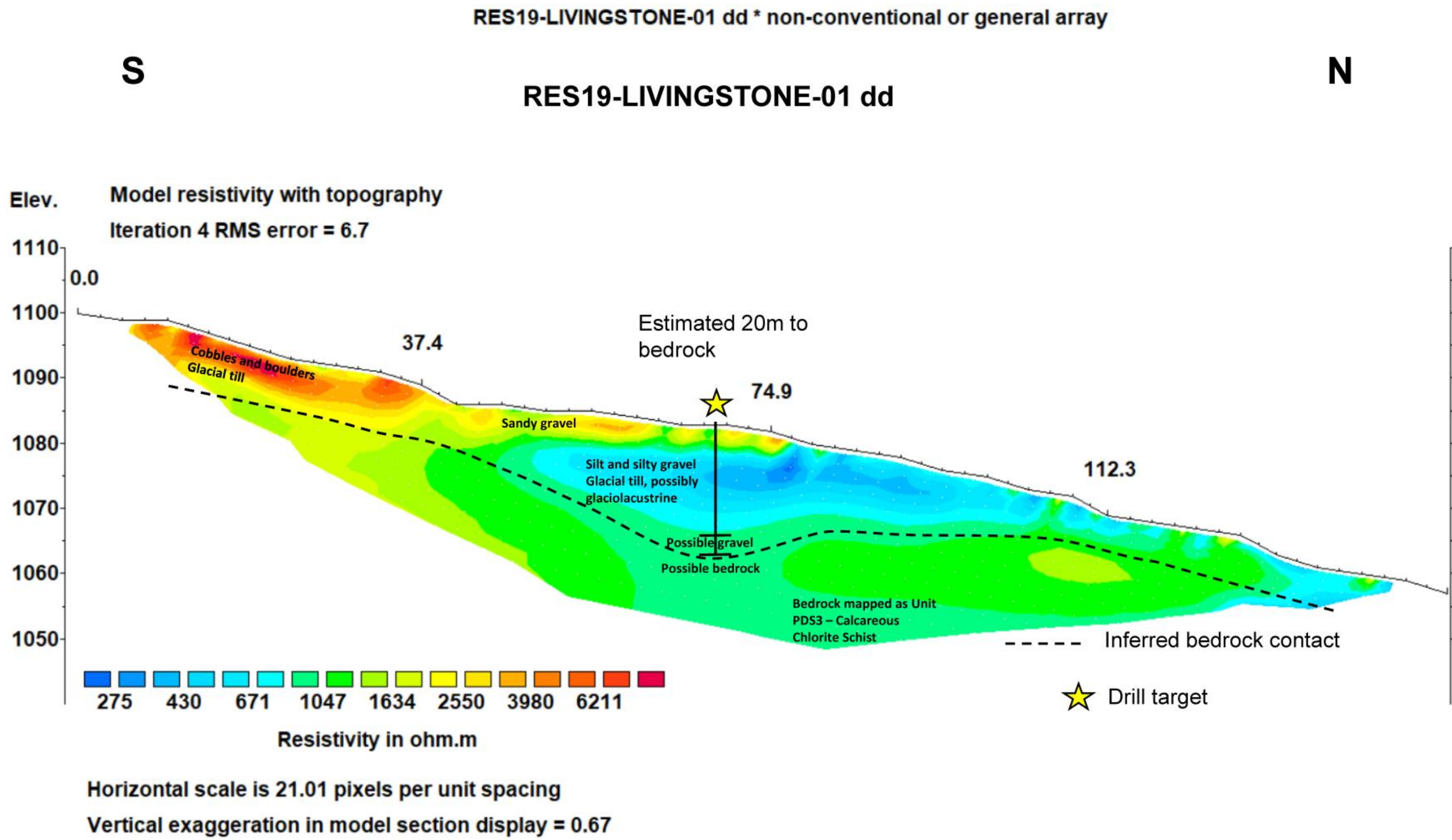


Figure 8 – Resistivity profile RES19-LIVINGSTONE-01 shows a possible paleochannel target beneath gravel and till at a depth of approximately 20 metres below surface.

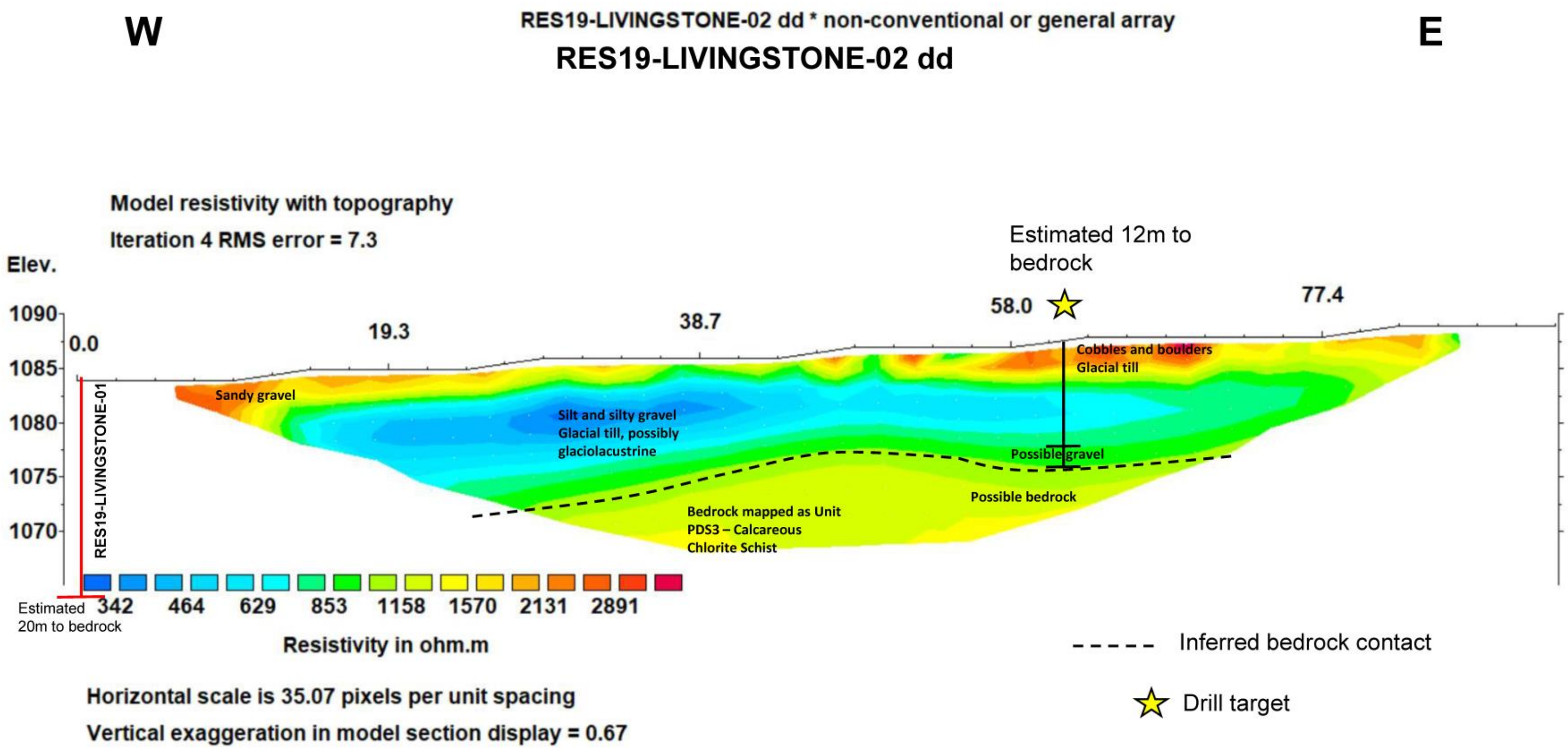


Figure 9 - Resistivity profile RES19-LIVINGSTONE-02 shows a number of different materials and transitional contacts with a potential bedrock contact at a depth of approximately 12 metres below surface. This line started approximately half-way along line RES19-LIVINGSTONE-01 and ran perpendicular to it.

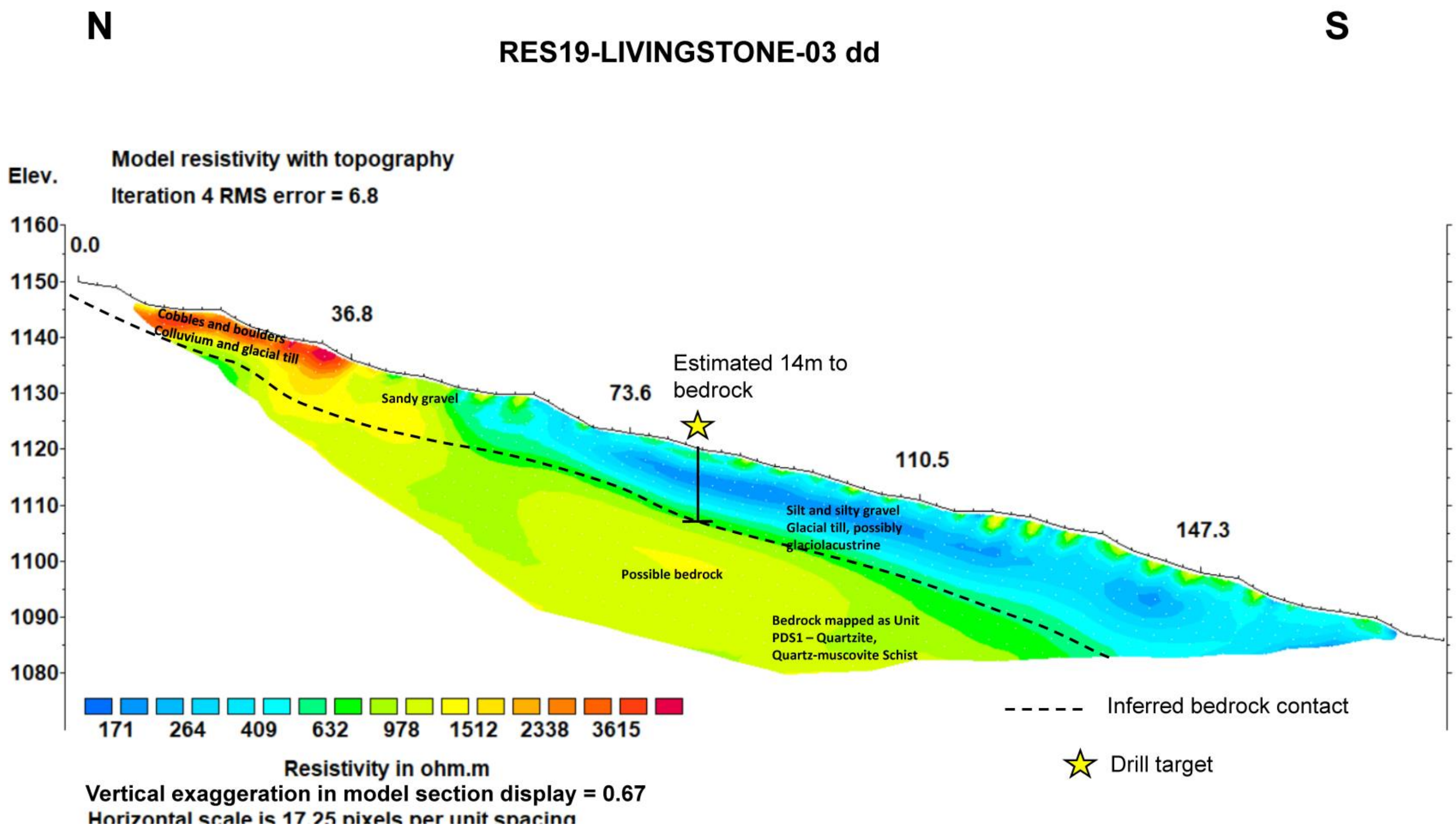


Figure 10 - Resistivity profile RES19-LIVINGSTONE-03 shows a number of transitional contacts with a potential bedrock contact at a depth of approximately 14 metres below surface.

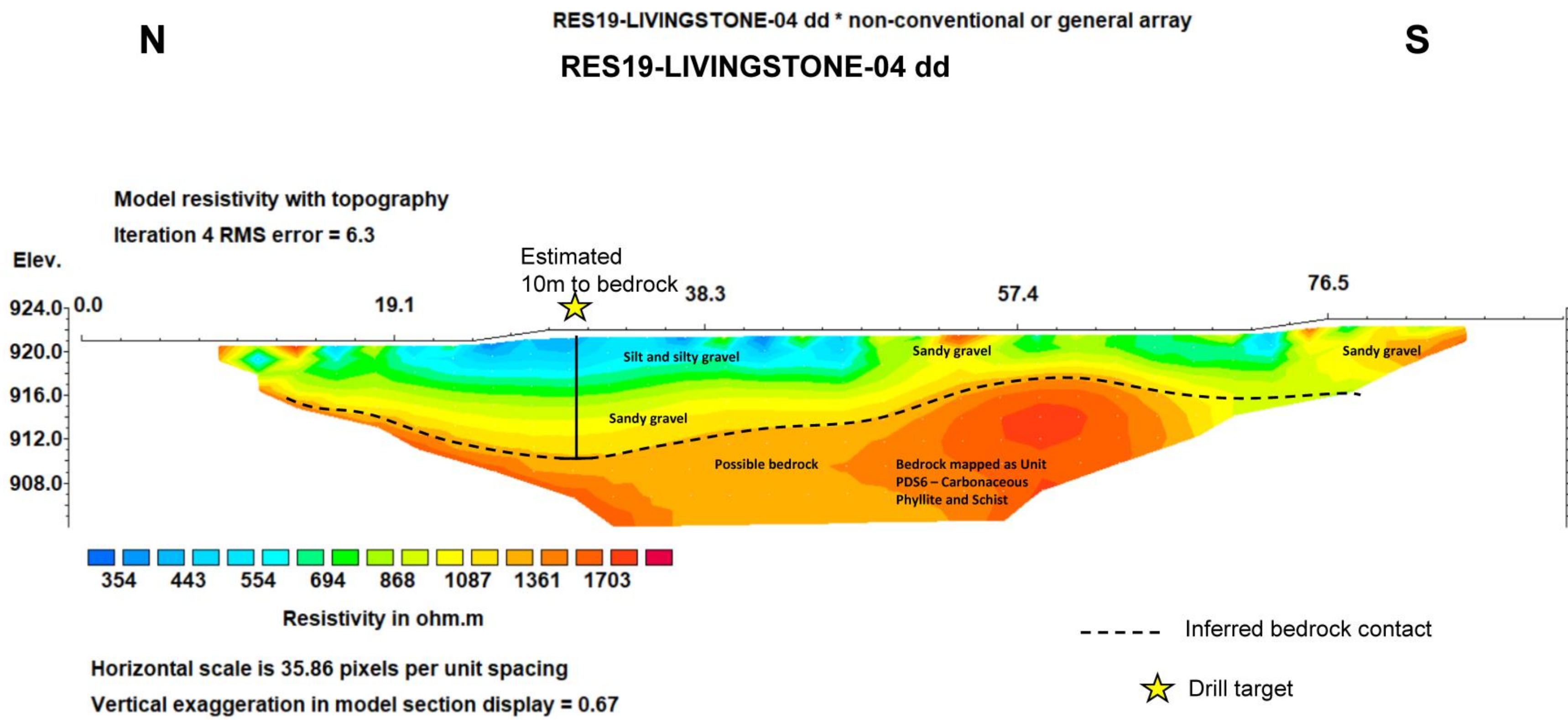


Figure 11 - Resistivity profile RES19-LIVINGSTONE-04 was surveyed in an old meltwater channel south of the Livingstone Creek drainage, and it shows a number of transitional contacts with a potential bedrock contact at a depth of approximately 10 metres below surface.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The data obtained by the geophysical surveys appeared to be relatively high quality, with a low RMS error. The resistivity survey profiles appear to indicate a number of contacts, including a possible bedrock contact varying between 10 and 20 metres below surface. The interpreted contacts may represent the boundaries between colluvial, fluvial, glaciolacustrine, glaciofluvial and glacial materials and older, consolidated layers which could be either interglacial fluvial gravels, till, or bedrock.

Drilling conducted along any or all of the profiles will aid in calibrating the contacts, and will help determine if they represent lithological boundaries which could be the locale of placer gold concentrations. Several drill targets were chosen on the profiles, the coordinates of which are given in Table 4. The recommended type of drill is cased reverse-circulation (R/C), given the presence of large glacial boulders in the valley.

Table 4 - Coordinates and depths of drill targets, Livingstone Creek, May 2019.

Resistivity Line	Lease number	Target Depth (metres)	Latitude	Longitude
RES19-LIVINGSTONE-01	IW00688	20	61.326665	-134.310531
RES19-LIVINGSTONE-02	IW00688	12	61.326739	-134.309341
RES19-LIVINGSTONE-03	IW00689	14	61.330902	-134.297962
RES19-LIVINGSTONE-04	IW00687	10	61.324587	-134.333875

With the possible exception of survey RES19-LIVINGSTONE-01, there were no distinctive buried paleochannels indicated on the surveys; however the area covered during this program was very limited. Therefore, further geophysical surveys are recommended, including one or more lengthy cross-valley transects. This will provide the best opportunity to intersect and detect potential buried paleochannels in the sides of the valley.

Statement of Costs, May 2019 Program, Livingstone Creek

Table 5 - Statement of Costs, May 2019 Program

Livingstone Creek Surveys, May 2019	Total Survey Length	Rate	Subtotal	GST	Total
Prospecting Lease IW00687 – 1 mile lease	**107 metres**	**$12/metre**	**$1,284.00**	**$64.20**	**$1,348.20**
Prospecting Lease IW00688 – 2 mile lease	**249 metres - billed as 200 m**	**$12/metre**	**$2,400.00**	**$120.00**	**$2,520.00**
Prospecting Lease IW00689 – 2 mile lease	**202 metres**	**$12/metre**	**$2,424.00**	**$121.20**	**$2,545.20**
Total Cost					**$6,413.40**

Statements of Qualifications

William LeBarge

I, William LeBarge, of 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with current address at 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, 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 in Good Standing (#37932) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC).
4. I have practiced my Profession as a Geologist continuously since 1985.
5. I am President and sole shareholder of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd., a Yukon Registered Company.

Dated this 13th day of July, 2019

William LeBarge, P. Geo.

Selena Magel

I, Selena Magel of 210B Strickland Street, Whitehorse, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Geologist in Training, registered with APEGA with current address at 210B Strickland Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 2J8.

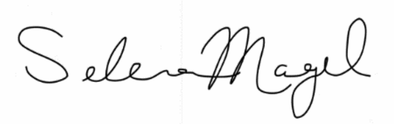
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary (B.Sc., 2017, Geology).

3. I have practiced Geology since May 2017.

4. I have conducted and interpreted over 60 km of resistivity surveys since the summer of 2017.

Dated this 13th day of July, 2019

Selena Magel, G. I. T.



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