PATTON CREEK PLACER PROPERTY

2019 GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

ALEX 1-31 (P 516012-P 516042), ALEX CODISCOVERY (P 521159),

ALEX CODISCOVERY 1 (P 521158), IRINA (P 515225), MILA (P 515224)

GROUPING GD 01631

by

William LeBarge

Selena Magel

Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.

Location of property: 63°18'36"N to 63°19'26"N and 138°58'46"W to 139°4'22"W
NTS map sheets: 115O/06, 115O/07
Mining District: Dawson
Date: February 25, 2020
Date of Work: September 24-27, 2019.

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Executive Summary

The following is a geophysical assessment report on the 2019 exploration program on Patton Creek, by Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. The Patton Creek Property is located on an un-named right-limit tributary of Maisy May Creek, which is locally known as Patton Creek. The placer claims of the Patton Creek Property are all adjoining.

Maisy May Creek is a right limit tributary of the lower Stewart River, located in central Yukon approximately 100 km by air south of Dawson City, Yukon. The extent of the current property is 63°18'36"N to 63°19'26"N and 138°58'46"W to 139°4'22"W; on NTS map sheets 115O/06 and 115O/07, in the Dawson Mining District. Access to the property can be gained by fixed-wing air or summer road. Surface access is via secondary gravel roads - the usual route runs along Hunker Creek to King Solomon Dome, down Sulphur Creek to Indian River, then up Eureka Creek to Eureka/Black Hills Dome. From Eureka/Black Hills Dome, a relatively new access road forks right (southwest) towards Rosebute Creek and Henderson Dome. At Henderson Dome, a south-fork turn leads down Maisy May Creek road towards the property. The total road distance from Dawson City to the Patton Creek placer claims is approximately 140 kilometres. A 600 metre-long "bush" airstrip is located in the valley of Maisy May Creek a distance of 1.4 km from the Patton Creek property. The geographic coordinates of the airstrip are 63°20'05"N and 138°59'02"W. An improved road is proposed as part of the Newmont Coffee mine. This road is currently routed through Maisy May Creek and will pass by the mouth of Patton Creek.

The 2019 program consisted of six resistivity geophysical surveys with a combined length of 1415 metres, and a drone survey which covered 1.272 creek-miles. The resistivity surveys provided good signal response with low contact resistance. However, the presence of discontinuous permafrost and water-saturated areas complicated the interpretation of the bedrock profiles.

The surveys appear to delineate bedrock contacts varying between 8 and 16 metres below the surface. Of particular note is the presence of a high-level left limit bench, which runs parallel to the Patton Creek valley and can be discerned as a low-resistivity (thawed) layer of silt overlying gravel and bedrock at depths of between 10 and 16 metres. This bench was confirmed to have gravel underlying silt in test pits which were excavated near and along the survey lines. Another bench (low-level) can be seen on some of the profiles which cross to the south (north-facing) part of Patton Creek valley. This bench is frozen, as are most of the sediments and bedrock near the centre of Patton Creek valley.

Several potential drill targets have been chosen on the profiles. These were mainly selected at low points in bedrock both in the valley and on the bench, which may represent buried paleochannels.

A cursory examination of the drill targets shows that there appears to be a trend of potential paleochannels running along the bench, parallel to the main Patton Creek valley. This potential trend should be investigated further, beginning with auger drill testing (6-inch or larger size) of the chosen drill targets. This should be followed up by excavator test-pitting and bulk processing of prospective alluvial gravels. Further geophysical surveys and drilling should be conducted to determine the extent of any gold-bearing paleochannels on the bench and in the valley.

Introduction

The following is an assessment report on the 2019 geophysical exploration program on the Patton Creek property, by Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.

Location and Access

The Patton Creek Property is located on an un-named right-limit tributary of Maisy May Creek, which is locally known as Patton Creek. The placer claims of the Patton Creek **p**roperty are all adjoining.

Maisy May Creek is a right limit tributary of the lower Stewart River, located in central Yukon approximately 100 km by air south of Dawson City, Yukon (Figure 1). The extent of the current property is 63°18'36"N to 63°19'26"N and 138°58'46"W to 139°4'22"W; on NTS map sheets 115O/06 and 115O/07, in the Dawson Mining District (Figure 2).

Access to the property can be gained by fixed-wing air or summer road. Surface access is via secondary gravel roads - the usual route runs along Hunker Creek to King Solomon Dome, down Sulphur Creek to Indian River, then up Eureka Creek to Eureka/Black Hills Dome. From Eureka/Black Hills Dome, a relatively new access road forks right (southwest) towards Rosebute Creek and Henderson Dome. At Henderson Dome, a south-fork turn leads south across the ridgeline and then down Maisy May Creek road towards the property. The total road distance from Dawson City to the Patton Creek placer claims is approximately 140 kilometres. A 600 metre-long "bush" airstrip is located in the valley of Maisy May Creek a distance of 1.4 km from the Patton Creek property. The geographic coordinates of the airstrip are 63°20'05"N and 138°59'02"W.

Personnel and Dates of Work

The 2019 exploration program was planned and conducted by William LeBarge and Selena Magel of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. Fieldwork for the resistivity surveys was conducted between Sept 24 and 27, 2019, and the final report was completed on February 25, 2020.

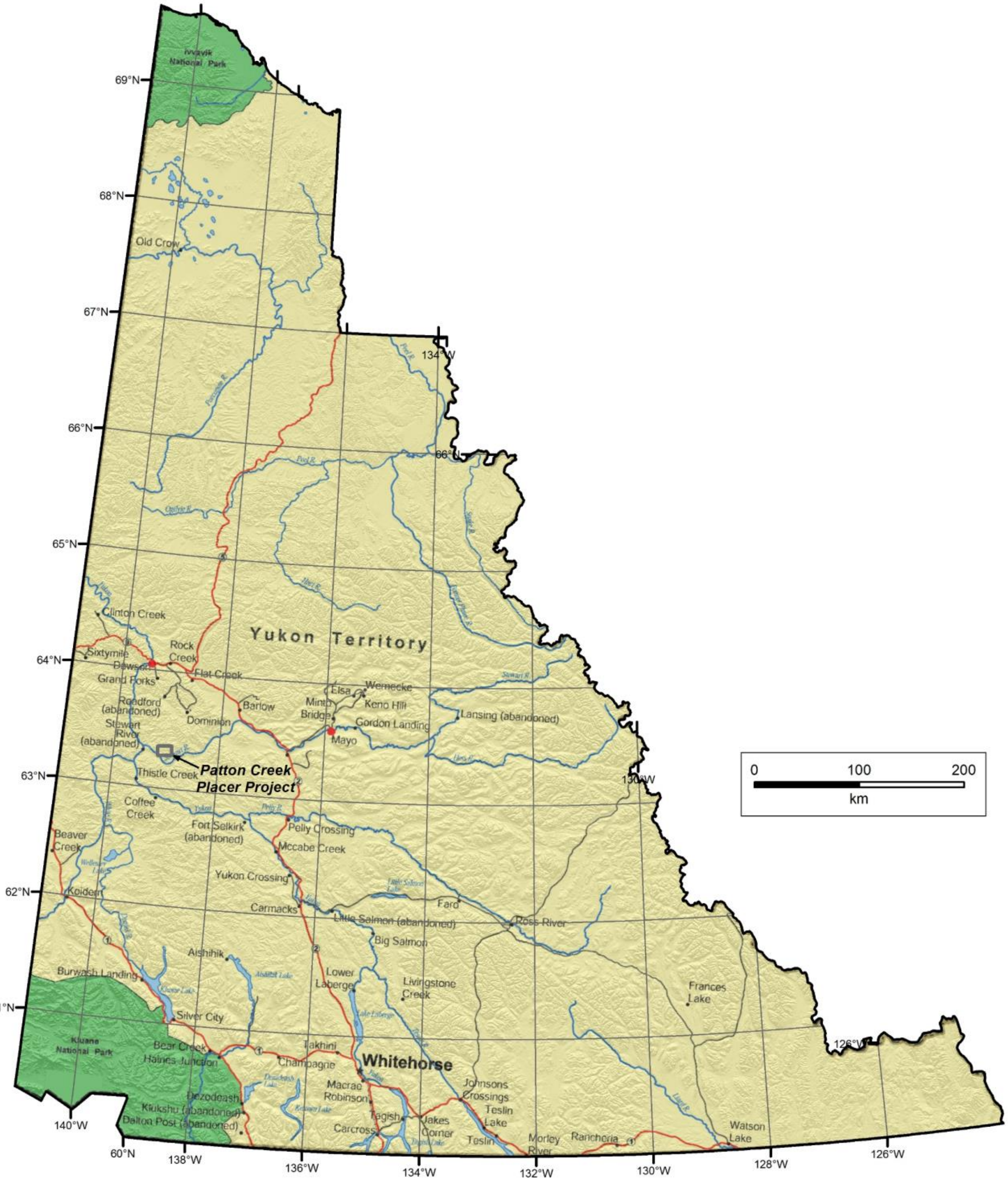

Figure 1 - General Location of Patton Creek Project, Yukon.

Placer Tenure

Table 1 shows a summary of the current claims grouped under GD01631 on Patton Creek.

Table 1 - Claim status, Patton Creek property.

STATUS	CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBER	OWNER NAME	STAKING DATE	RECORDED DATE	EXPIRY DATE	EXCESS CREDIT
Active	Alex1	P 516012	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/31/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	7
Active	Alex2	P 516013	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/31/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	7
Active	Alex3	P 516014	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/31/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	7
Active	Alex4	P 516015	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/31/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	7
Active	Alex5	P 516016	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/31/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	7
Active	Alex6	P 516017	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/31/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	7
Active	Alex7	P 516018	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/31/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	7
Active	Alex8	P 516019	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/31/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	7
Active	Alex9	P 516020	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/31/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	7
Active	Alex10	P 516021	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/31/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	7
Active	Alex11	P 516022	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/1/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	6
Active	Alex12	P 516023	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/1/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex13	P 516024	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/1/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex14	P 516025	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/1/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex15	P 516026	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex16	P 516027	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex17	P 516028	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex18	P 516029	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex19	P 516030	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex20	P 516031	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex21	P 516032	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex22	P 516033	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex23	P 516034	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex24	P 516035	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex25	P 516036	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex26	P 516037	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex27	P 516038	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex28	P 516039	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex29	P 516040	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	6
Active	Alex30	P 516041	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex31	P 516042	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/2/2014	6/3/2014	12/3/2020	5
Active	Alex Co Disc1	P 521158	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/4/2019	5/6/2019	11/6/2021	3
Active	Alex Co Disc	P 521159	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	5/4/2019	5/6/2019	11/6/2021	3
Active	Irina	P 515225	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/12/2013	6/13/2013	12/12/2020	4
Active	Mila	P 515224	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	6/12/2013	6/13/2013	12/12/2020	5

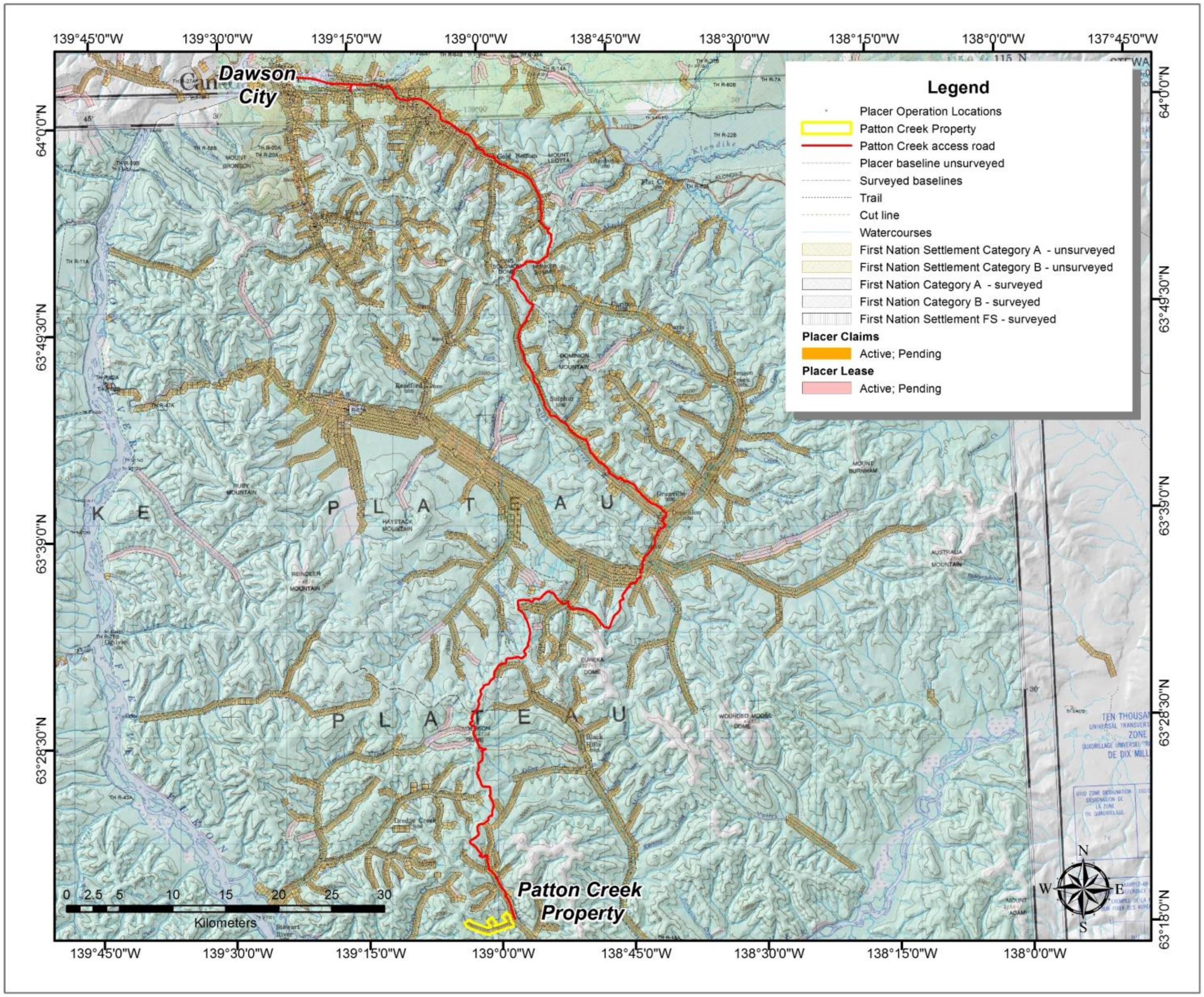

Figure 2 – Location of Patton Creek claims and Dawson region placer tenures.

History of Exploration and Mining – Maisy May Creek

The first documented mining activity on Maisy May Creek was by Maisy May Mines Ltd., who operated from 1980 to 1983 at a location about 11.7 km upstream of the confluence with the Stewart River.

According to Government royalty records, Maisy May Creek produced at least 25,926 crude ounces of gold between 1980 and 2010 (LeBarge, 2007; LeBarge and Nordling, 2011). The majority of that gold (19,202 crude ounces) was produced by Queenstake Resources in the period 1984 to 1989 (LeBarge, 2007).

Based on the work done during the 1984 season, Queenstake estimated that with selective mining, there were (pre NI43-101, non "compliant") "reserves" of 200,000 cubic yards (152, 911 cubic metres) of gravel with a recoverable grade of 0.012 ounces of fine gold per cubic yard (0.488 grams per cubic metre) at the property (LeBarge, 2007). This estimate was limited to their claim holdings at the time.

From 1990-1994, Jasper Equipment continued mining upstream from where Queenstake had finished mining in 1989, recovering approximately 2,650 crude ounces (LeBarge, 2007).

From 1993 to 1998, John VanEvery and Richard Fitch intermittently mined under VanEvery Inc. upstream near the headwaters of Maisy May Creek (LeBarge, 2007). Art Christiansen operated a small mine in the same area from 2007 to 2009 (LeBarge and Nordling, 2011). Mr. Christiansen was active in the area again in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

35249 Yukon Inc. mined Maisy May Creek approximately 3.5 miles (5 km) upstream from its confluence with the Stewart River from 2001 until 2003. Maisy Mae Mining Inc. bought the operation in 2006 and processed a mine cut in 2007 and 2008 located about 4 miles (7 km) upstream of the confluence (LeBarge and Nordling, 2011). The claims were later returned to 40419 Yukon Inc, which conducted a limited test program in late 2014.

H.C. Mining Ltd. conducted a test mining program on an upper right-limit Maisy May tributary in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

In 2013, Bedrock Mining Ltd. bought many of the Maisy May Creek claims (in the middle reaches) from 40419 Yukon Inc., and subsequently conducted a program of camp and access construction as well as limited test mining. In 2014, the test mining was expanded to an area on Maisy May creek downstream of the confluence of Candace Creek and just upstream of the 2014 test cut of 40419 Yukon Inc. The operation was active again from 2015 to 2019.

Candace Creek Mining Ltd. conducted a placer testing program on left-limit tributary Candace Creek (also known as Moosetooth Creek) in 2013, 2014 and 2015. The program consisted of access construction, resistivity geophysics, sonic drilling, auger drilling, bulldozer trenching and excavator test-pitting.

Exploration History – Patton Creek and Adjacent Maisy May Creek

Queenstake Resources (1987a, 1987b) mention that hand-mining took place on a left-limit bench at the mouth of Patton Creek, beginning in the 1920s. This work was done by a Mr. Patton, for whom the creek is named. Reportedly 500 crude ounces were recovered during this time, although this is not recorded in any government royalty records. The area of these old bench workings is shown on Figure 5 and Figure 12.

In the early 1930s and again in the late 1970s, Mr. J. McDiarmid and partners (Maisy-May Mines Ltd.) dug hand shafts on Maisy May Creek beginning 1 mile from the confluence with Stewart River (Queenstake 1987a, 1987b). The best values encountered both times were at the mouth of Patton Creek (Queenstake, 1987a).

Queenstake Resources Ltd. had Patton Creek staked as a one-mile lease (PL6352) in 1987. Although no work by Queenstake is known on Patton Creek, a mining cut on Maisy May just downstream of the mouth of Patton Creek was the highest grade gravel they encountered (Queenstake 1987a; G. Gutrath 2013 pers. comm.). A total of 3892 fine ounces (at a fineness value of 780) was recovered in this area over a 300 foot mining width. The average grade was 0.016 fine oz/cubic yard (0.65 grams/cubic metre) although grades were encountered up to 0.019 fine oz/cubic yard (0.773 grams/cubic metre). This mined area is shown in Queenstake's report and on Figure 5.

Mr. Wayne Lerner also staked Patton Creek as a one-mile prospecting lease on Sept. 14, 1992. Some evidence of small collapsed excavations can be seen although no documented results of that work have been found.

Regional Bedrock Geology

The project area is situated within the Yukon-Tanana terrane, an accreted pericratonic sequence that covers a large part of the northern Cordillera from northern British Columbia to east-central Alaska (Gordey and Ryan, 2005; Colpron and Nelson, 2006). The Yukon Tanana Terrane consists of Paleozoic schist and gneiss that were deformed and metamorphosed in the late Paleozoic, and intruded by several suites of Mesozoic intrusions that range in age from Jurassic to Eocene (Colpron and Nelson, 2006). The Paleozoic rocks are pervasively foliated with at least two overprinting fabrics (MacKenzie and Craw, 2010; MacKenzie et al, 2008). During Late Permian to Early Jurassic time these rocks were tectonically-stacked along thrust faults which were parallel to regional foliation. Later tensional-extensional tectonics occurred during the mid-Cretaceous, and this resulted in brittle fracture of the Paleozoic rocks, which is likely responsible for structurally-controlled gold mineralization in the south Klondike area including the White Gold exploration camp (MacKenzie et al, 2008; MacKenzie and Craw, 2010; MacKenzie and Craw, 2012).

Local Bedrock Geology

Maisy May Creek area bedrock is mapped as several metamorphic, metaplutonic and volcanic bedrock types (Figure 3). These include Late Proterozoic clastics and marble (map units PDS1 and PDS2); Devonian-Mississippian mafic volcanic rocks and serpentinite (map units DMF1 and DMF6); Late Devonian tonalite and diorite - orthogneiss (map unit MgSR); middle Permian Sulphur Creek quartz monzonite gneiss (map unit PgS); Late Triassic/early Jurassic Minto Suite intrusives (map unit LTrEJgM); and Upper Cretaceous Carmacks volcanics (map unit uKC3).

The most recent map by Yukon Geological Survey (2018) shows that the Patton Creek transects Late Proterozoic Snowcap clastics - schist (PDS1) at the mouth; Late Devonian tonalite and diorite – orthogneiss (map unit MgSR) in the mid-reaches; and Late Proterozoic Snowcap assemblage marble (map unit PDS2) in the mid- to upper reaches. Geological contacts trend N-S and NNW-SSE. Recent mapping by MacKenzie and Craw (2012) shows a thrust fault trending SE-NW along Maisy May Creek and several associated E-W and W-NW trending faults. One fault which appears to be a splay from the Maisy May thrust fault transects the lower portion of Patton Creek from SE to NW, roughly following the valley of the upper part of the lowermost left-limit tributary of Patton Creek (Figure 3).

Quaternary History

Most of the south Klondike region has not been glaciated (Duk-Rodkin, 1999) and in fact strong evidence exists that all of Maisy May creek and most of Black Hills Creek escaped glaciation altogether (Jackson et al., 2001). As such, the south Klondike region is dominated by colluvium on the upper slopes and ridges, variably-buried Tertiary to Late Pleistocene alluvial terraces in mid-slope reaches and Late Pleistocene to modern alluvial fans, stream complexes and gulch deposits in the lowermost points of valleys (Jackson, 2005a; 2005b). Major trunk valleys such as the Stewart River were the locale for meltwater channels during the Pleistocene glaciations and contain glaciofluvial terraces well beyond the maximum extent of the Cordilleran ice, however these did not affect most major tributaries (such as Black Hills, Maisy May and Henderson creeks) except at their confluence.

Property Surficial Geology

Along Patton Creek lie surficial units of several ages and types, as mapped by Jackson (2005a, 2005b) and shown in Figure 4. These include: CEaP/AtT (Pleistocene Colluvial-Aeolian sediments overlying Tertiary Alluvial Terrace sediments) on the left limit of Patton at the confluence with Maisy May Creek; CEaP (Pleistocene Colluvial-Aeolian sediments) along the southern slope of the valley (right limit); and Cb-v (Colluvial blanket-veneer) on the hills above the creek.

Much of the valley centre is mapped as Cx (Colluvial complex); however recent field examination by the author revealed that the centre of the narrow valley should be mapped as ACxP (Pleistocene Alluvial Complex sediments) and Ax (alluvial complex sediments). In addition, field observations reveal that the buried Tertiary alluvial terrace found at the mouth continues up the valley some distance, and therefore parts of the valley on both sides should be mapped as CEaP/AtT (Pleistocene Colluvial-Aeolian sediments overlying Tertiary Alluvial Terrace sediments). The scale of regional mapping by Jackson (2005a, 2005b) was too large to include that level of detail in the published surficial maps.

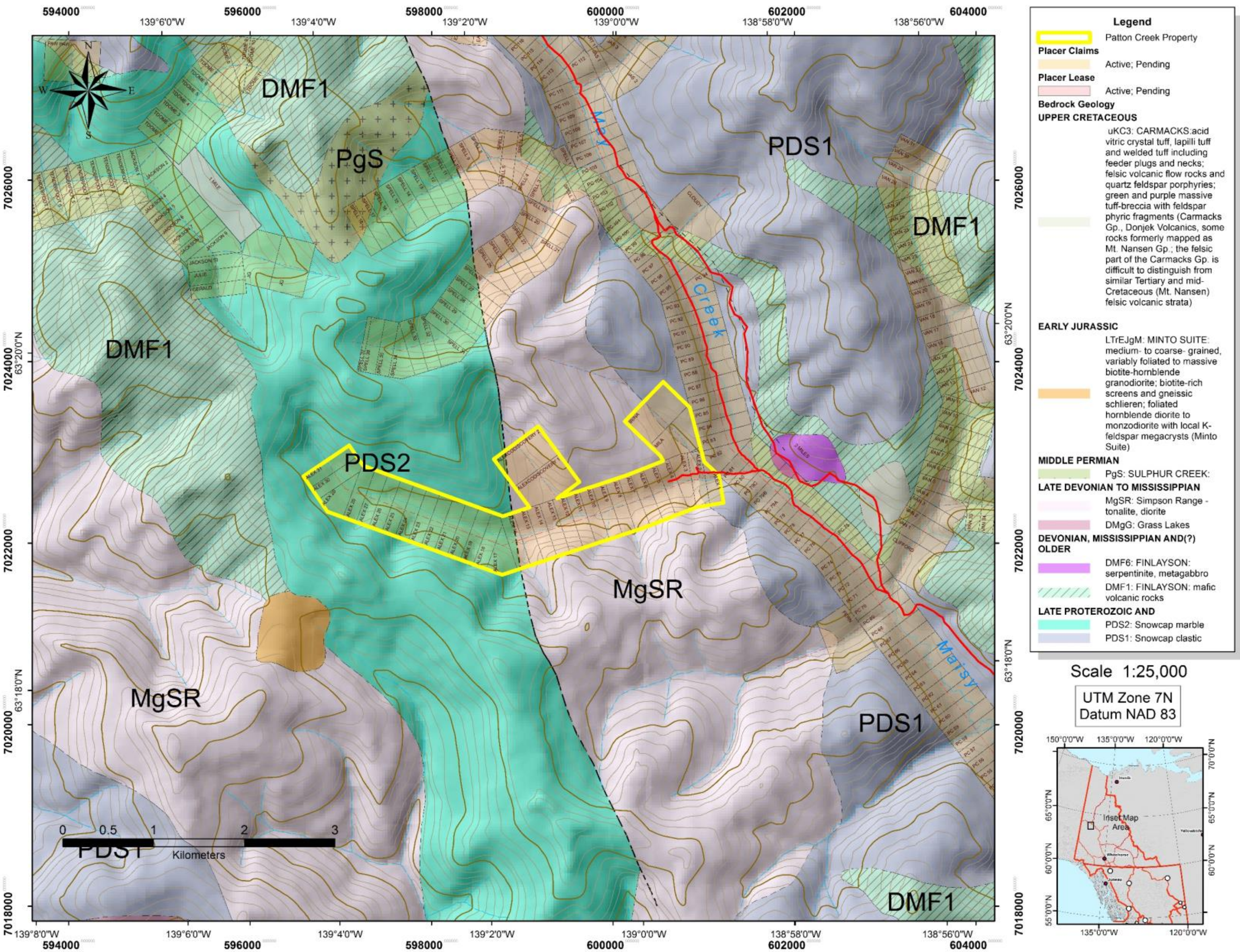

Figure 3 - Bedrock Geology of Patton Creek area, after Yukon Geological Survey (2018).

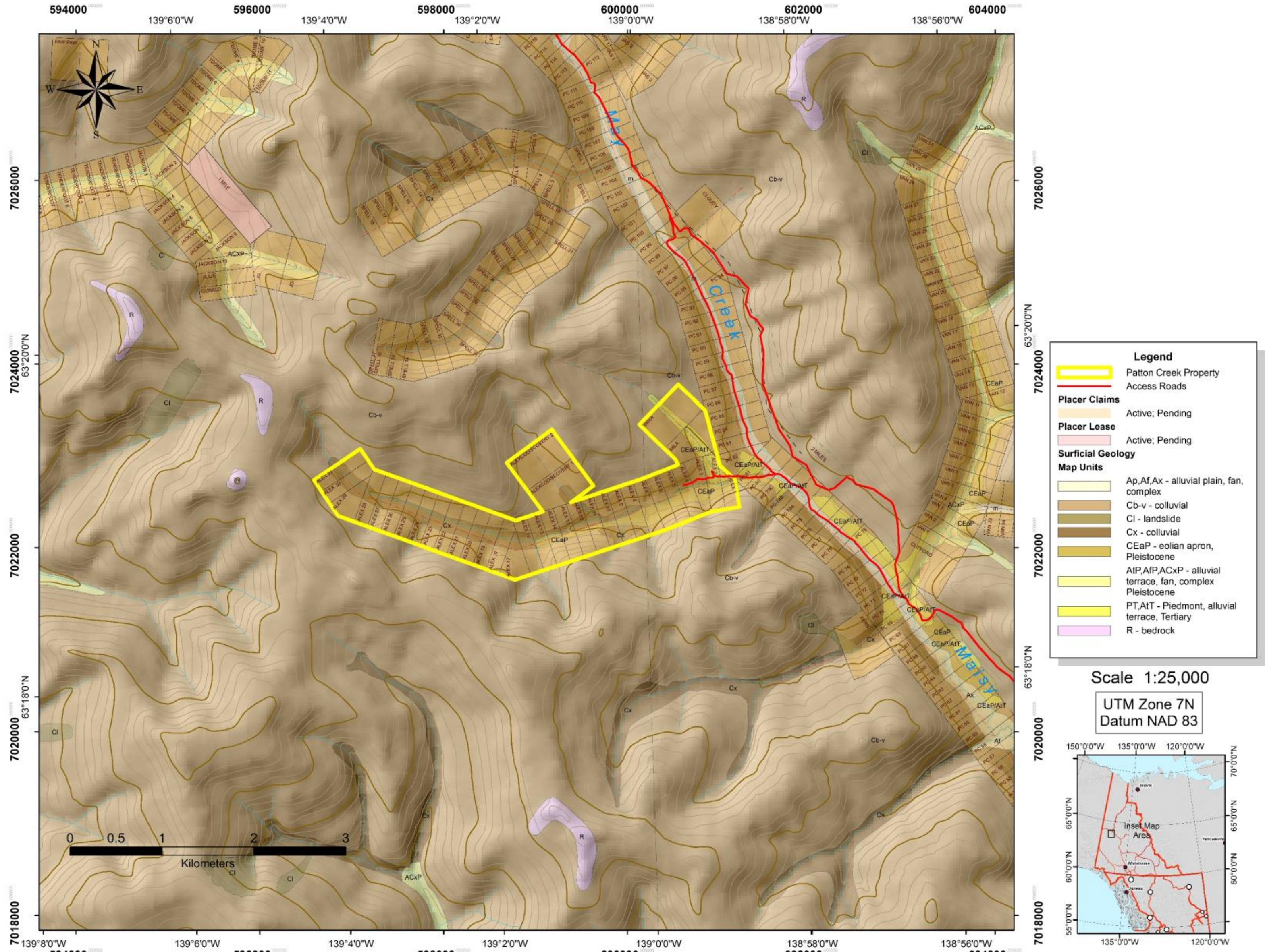

Figure 4 - Surficial Geology, Patton Creek, after Jackson (2005b).

2019 Placer Exploration Program

Drone Survey

In order to facilitate exploration and accurately plot the location of test pits and geophysical surveys, a drone survey was flown over the Patton Creek claims. The survey covered 1.272 creek-miles. A Mavic Pro was used to fly the survey, and the images were processed using specialized drone imagery software. The processed image is included as Appendix A.

Resistivity Surveys

Introduction

Six resistivity lines totalling 1415 metres were surveyed by William LeBarge and Selena Magel of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd, between September 24 and 27, 2019.

Methodology

The Lippmann 4-Point Light Resistivity System was used to conduct the survey. The resistivity 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.

The two-dimensional images were used for preliminary interpretations of bedrock structure. The images were interpreted by William LeBarge and Selena Magel.

General principles and assumptions of electrical resistivity are:

1. Low resistivity can indicate thawed and water saturated areas, as well as fine-grained material.
2. Very high resistivity values can be due to ice-rich material and frozen or highly disturbed ground.
3. Dry gravels, cobbles and boulders generally have high resistivity values.
4. The contrasts between values is more important in determining contacts than the absolute values found with resistivity data.

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.

Results

Contact resistivity was generally low in the survey which provided good quality data. However, the presence of discontinuously thawed surface areas within the permafrost increased the uncertainty of the interpreted results, as those parts of the valleys which had been disturbed were usually associated with high water saturation. In these areas, contrasts between low and high resistivity values were partially or wholly a reflection of varying groundwater and permafrost conditions, rather than strictly lithological boundaries.

The geographic coordinates of the endpoints of the surveyed lines are shown in Table 2. The interpreted profiles are shown as Figures 5-10, and the lines are plotted on Figure 11.

Table 2 – 2019 resistivity survey line endpoint coordinates, grant numbers and lengths, Patton Creek.

Survey Name	Grant Number (s)	Start Point		End Point		Length (m)
		Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	
RES19-ALEX2-01	P 516012, P 516013	63.319403	-138.986444	63.319506	-138.982603	200
RES19-ALEX4-01	P 516015	63.319539	-138.991847	63.318006	-138.990922	200
RES19-ALEX5-01	P 516016	63.319698	-138.995835	63.3174	-138.99451	300
RES19-ALEX7-01	P 516018, P 516019	63.318545	-139.001613	63.316026	-139.001558	310
RES19-ALEX7-02	P 516018, P 516019	63.318283	-138.999786	63.318038	-139.003667	200
RES19-ALEX7-03	P 516018	63.317401	-138.999143	63.319128	-139.000235	200

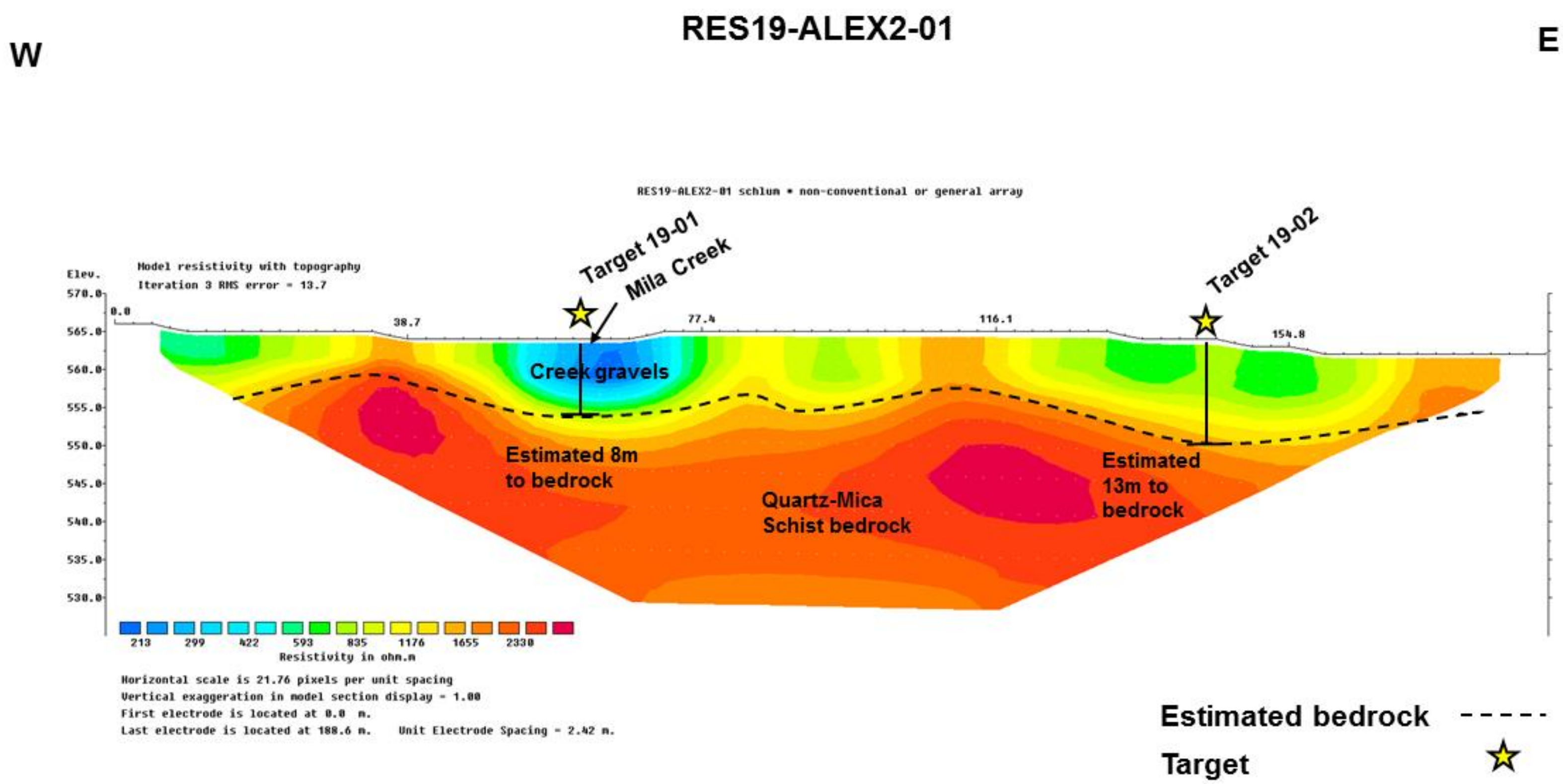

Figure 5 – Resistivity line RES19-ALEX2-01 on Patton Creek. Two drill targets were chosen with estimated depths of 8 and 13 metres to bedrock below surface.

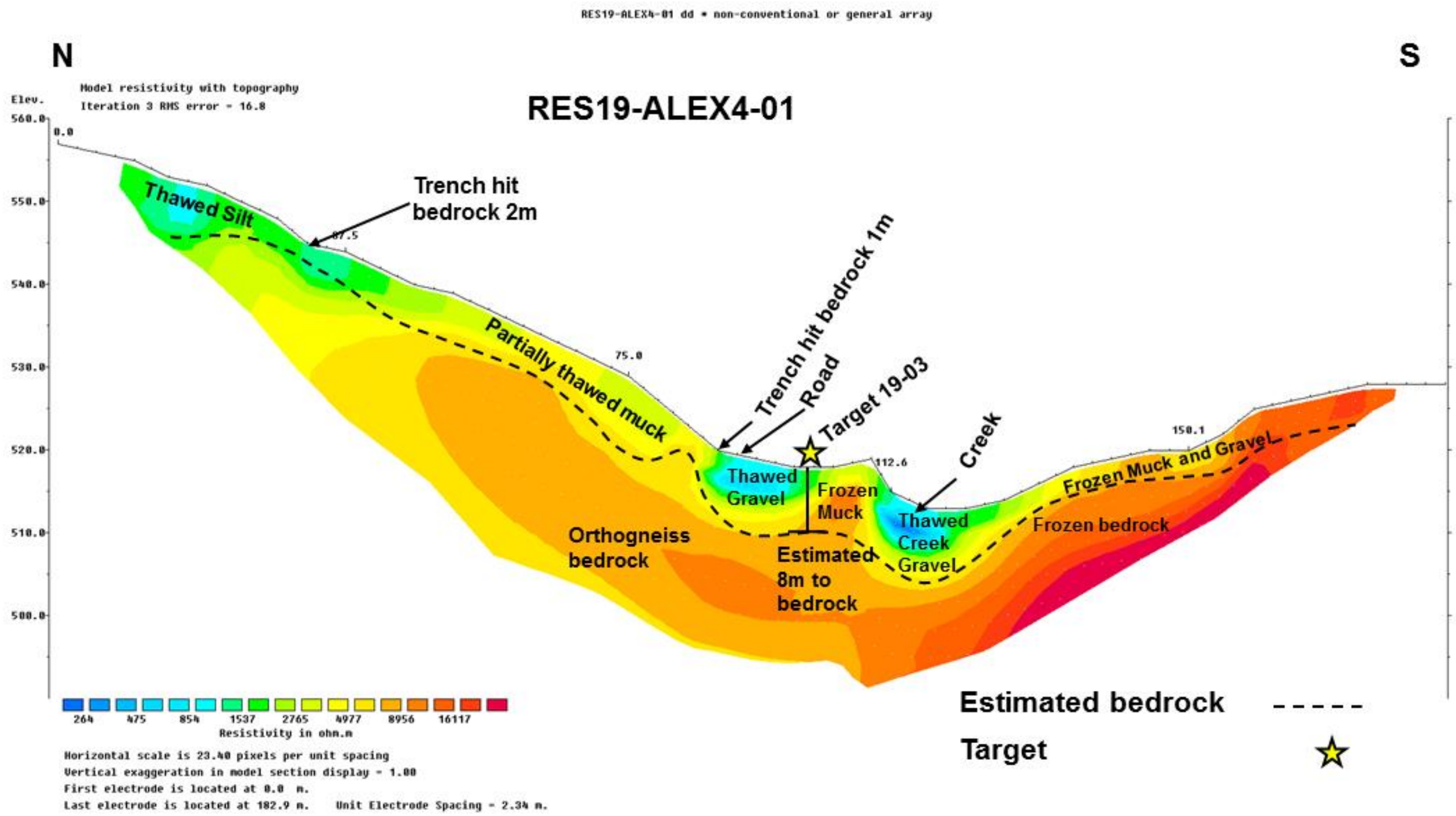

Figure 6 - Resistivity line RES19-ALEX4-01 on Patton Creek. One drill target has been chosen with an estimated depth of 8 metres to bedrock below surface.

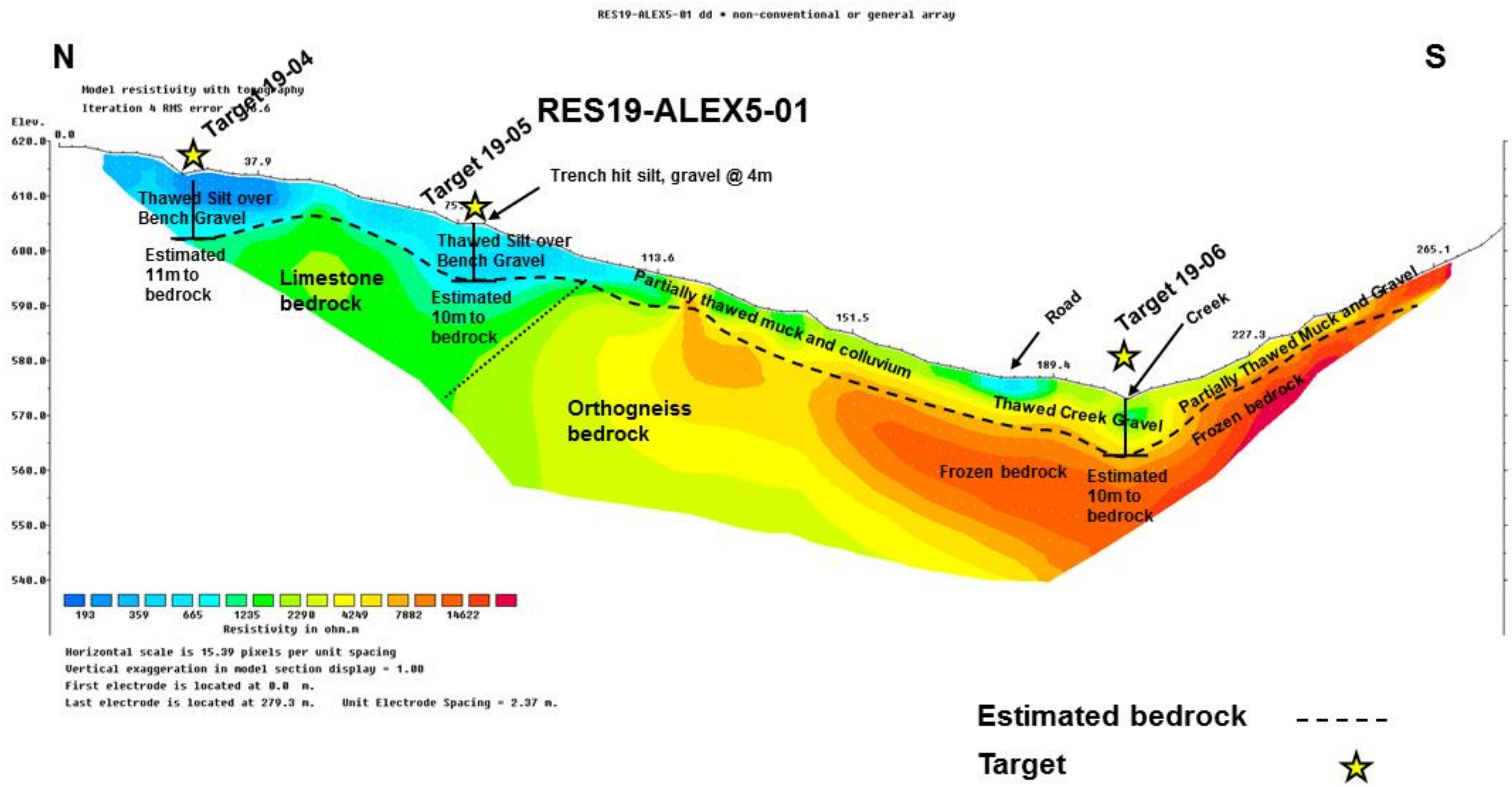

Figure 7 - Resistivity line RES19-ALEX5-01 on Patton Creek. Three drill targets have been chosen with estimated depths of 10 to 11 metres to bedrock below surface.

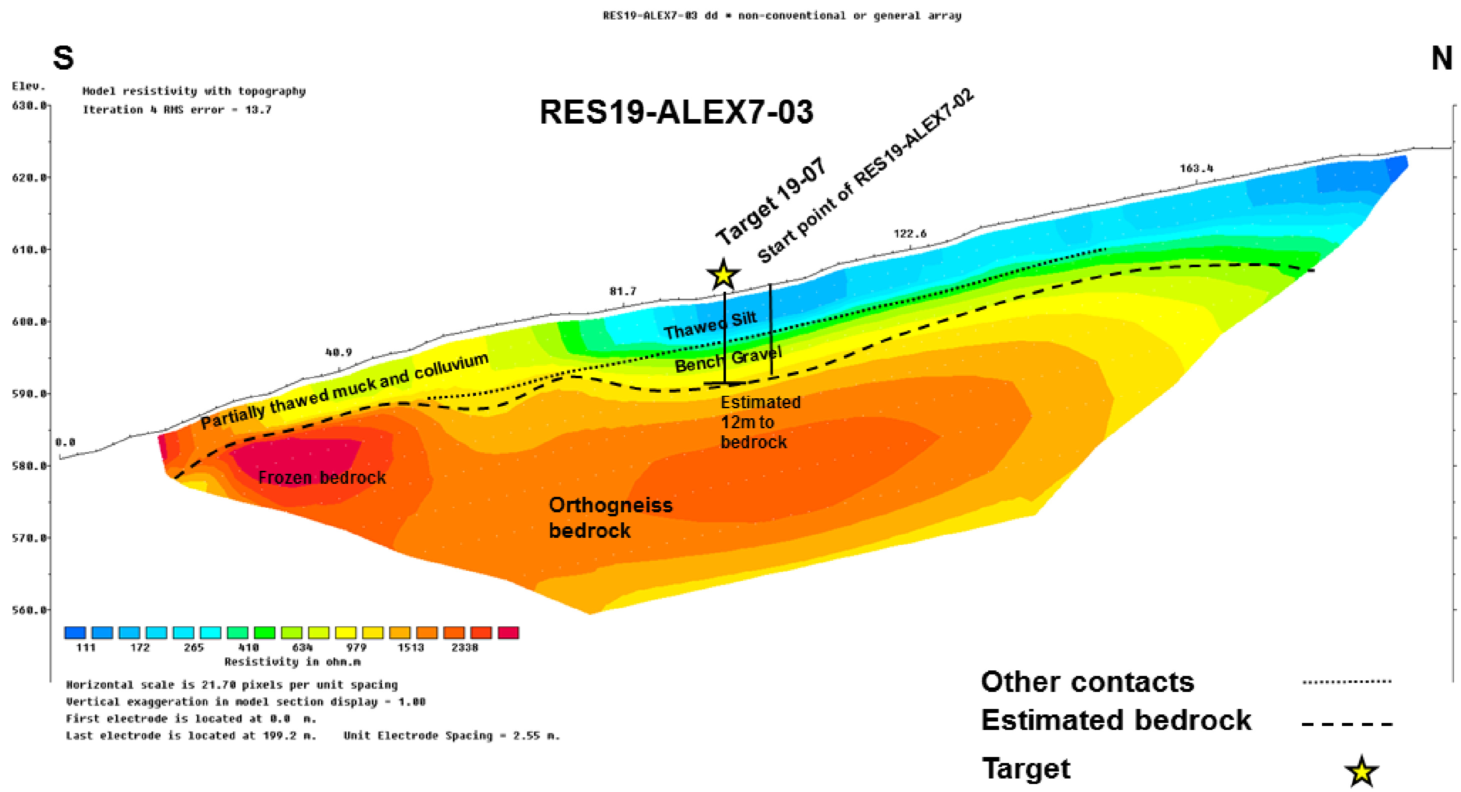

Figure 8 - Resistivity line RES19-ALEX7-03 on Patton Creek. One drill target has been chosen with an estimated depth of 12 metres to bedrock below surface.

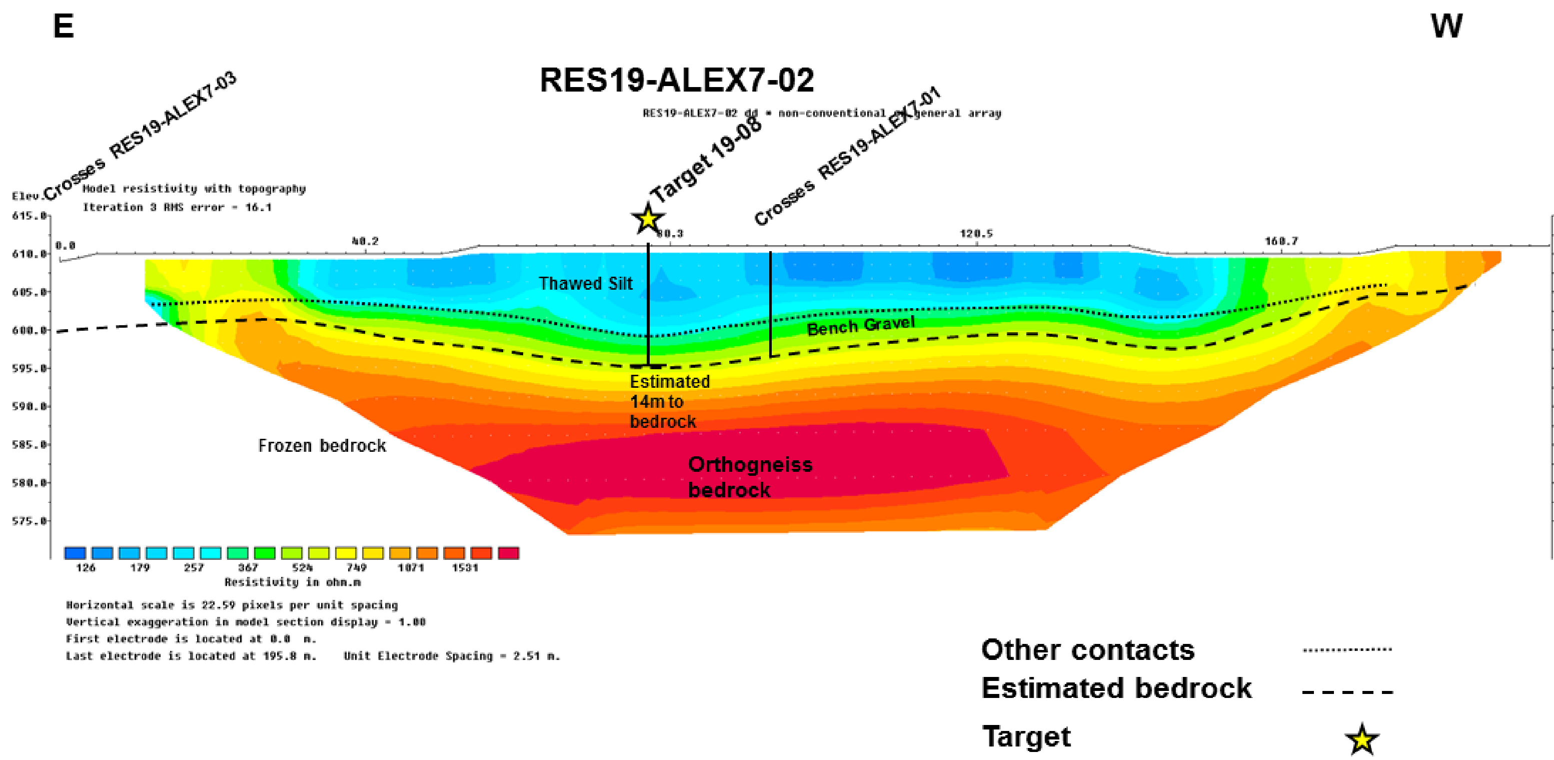

Figure 9 - Resistivity line RES19-ALEX7-02 on Patton Creek. One drill target was chosen with an estimated depth of 14 metres to bedrock below surface.

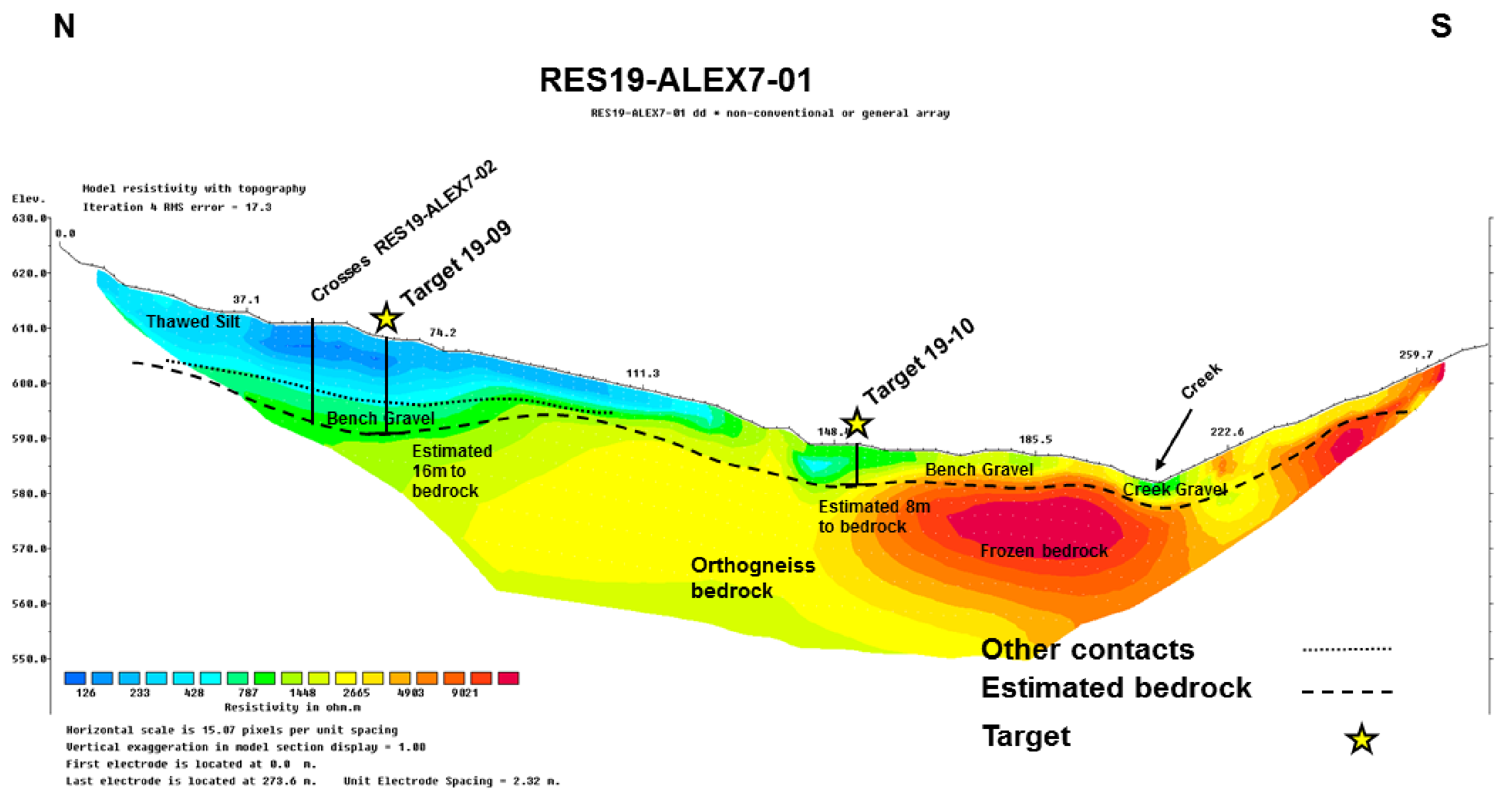

Figure 10 - Resistivity line RES19-ALEX7-01 on Patton Creek. Two drill targets have been chosen with estimated depths of 8 and 16 metres to bedrock below surface.

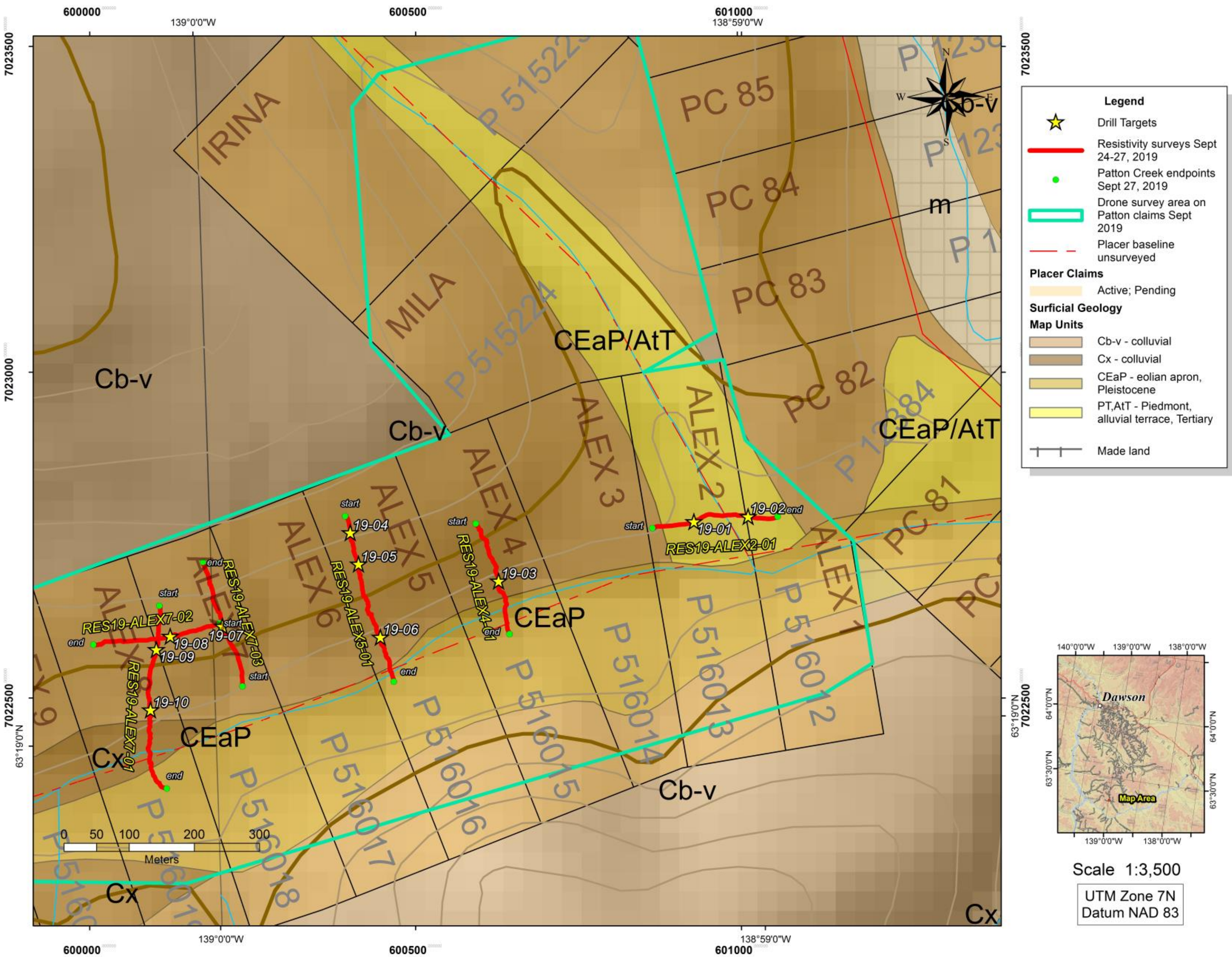

Figure 11 – Surficial map of Patton Creek property (after Jackson, 2005b) showing resistivity surveys and drill targets from the 2019 program.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The surveys appear to delineate bedrock contacts varying between 8 and 16 metres below the surface. Of particular note is the presence of a high-level left limit bench, which runs parallel to the Patton Creek valley and can be discerned as a low-resistivity (thawed) layer of silt overlying gravel and bedrock at depths of between 10 and 16 metres. This bench was confirmed to have gravel underlying silt in test pits which were excavated near and along the survey lines. Another bench (low-level) can be seen on some of the profiles which cross to the south (north-facing) part of Patton Creek valley. This bench is frozen, as are most of the sediments and bedrock near the centre of Patton Creek valley.

Several potential drill targets have been chosen on the profiles. These were mainly selected at low points in bedrock both in the valley and on the bench, which may represent buried paleochannels.

Figure 11 is a surficial map showing the surficial geology, resistivity lines and proposed drill targets. Coordinates for the drill targets are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3 - Coordinates for the drill targets generated from the Resistivity profiles.

Target Name	Survey Line	Latitude	Longitude	Approximate Depth to bedrock (m)
19-01	RES19-ALEX2-01	63.319476	-138.985173	8
19-02	RES19-ALEX2-01	63.319522	-138.983506	13
19-03	RES19-ALEX4-01	63.318742	-138.991206	8
19-04	RES19-ALEX5-01	63.319472	-138.995701	11
19-05	RES19-ALEX5-01	63.319036	-138.995481	10
19-06	RES19-ALEX5-01	63.318021	-138.994878	10
19-07	RES19-ALEX7-03	63.318239	-138.999705	12
19-08	RES19-ALEX7-02	63.318124	-139.001309	14
19-09	RES19-ALEX7-01	63.317947	-139.001749	16
19-10	RES19-ALEX7-01	63.317119	-139.001983	8

A cursory examination of the drill targets shows that there appears to be a trend of potential paleochannels running along the bench, parallel to the main Patton Creek valley. This potential trend should be investigated further, beginning with auger drill testing (6-inch or larger size) of the chosen drill targets. This should be followed up by excavator test-pitting and bulk processing of prospective alluvial gravels. Further geophysical surveys and drilling should be conducted to determine the extent of any gold-bearing paleochannels on the bench and in the valley.

Statement of Costs, 2019 Placer Exploration Program, Patton Creek property.

Table 4 - Statement of Costs, 2019 Placer Exploration, Patton Creek Property

2019 Placer Exploration Program Statement of Costs	Amount	Rate	Subtotal	GST	Total
Resistivity survey line data acquisition, compilation and interpretation, Patton Creek	1415 metres	$12/m	$16,980.00	$849.00	$17,829.00
Drone survey	1.272 miles	$1000/mile	$1272.00	$63.60	$1335.60
Mob/Demob from Whitehorse to Dawson	1060 km	0.61/km	$646.60	$32.33	$678.93
Total					$19,843.53

The above total does not include 12 test pits totalling 282 cubic yards (and 126 ft. of depth), which was credited as $1260.00 of physical work filed on Oct 15, 2019.

Statement 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 26th day of February, 2020

William LeBarge, P. Geo.

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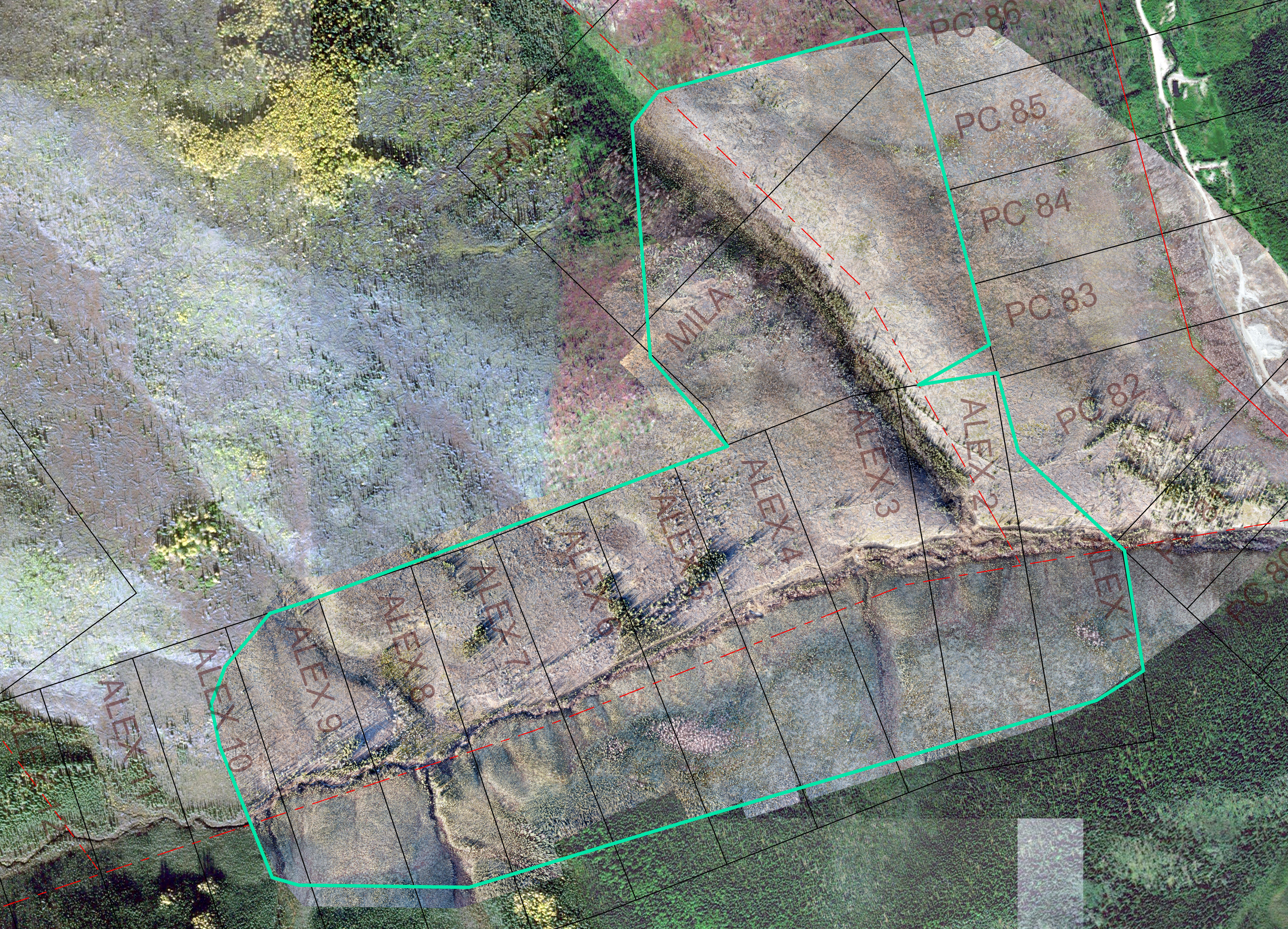
Appendix A – Drone Survey Image


PC 86
PC 85
PC 84
PC 83
PC 82
MILA
ALEX 1
ALEX 2
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ALEX 6
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