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Fargo Exploration

2D Resistivity and Magnetometer Geophysical Surveys for Placer Prospecting on Klaza River, Carmacks, Yukon

Surveying and Assessment Report Prepared for
Xingxin Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

Whitehorse Mining District Placer Claims:
P527164 – P527205, P527017 – P527058
Grouping Number: GW01376

NTS MAPSHEET 115I04
Location(UTM): 366450, 684268
62.15646° N, 137.56486° W

Tenures Owner: Xingxin Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

Operated By: Fargo Exploration Ltd.
Unit 50-10489 Delsom Cres, Delta, BC, V4C 0B9

Author: Tyler Y. Tian, Fargo Exploration Ltd.
Date Submitted: July 14, 2021

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1.0 Introduction

The following report details the geophysics surveying work carried out along Klaza River, West Carmacks, Yukon in 2021. (Figure 1). The ground was tested with seven survey lines. The surveying method was the 2D resistivity and magnetometer methods. The 2D resistivity profiles were conducted to prospect the ground for placer mining interests and generate drill targets. The geophysical prospecting program was focused on measuring and interpreting the following placer-related subsurface characteristics: 1. Depth and topography of bedrock; 2. Stratigraphy of surficial sediments; 3. Location, size, and geometry of buried paleochannels. This document is submitted as part of the requirements for recording assessment work on a placer claim in Yukon.

Figure 1 Location of Klaza River Project (Red Star)

The total length of the seven surveying lines is 1650 meters, five 300-meter lines, and one 150-meter line. The fieldwork started from June 17th until June 20th, 2021.

2.0 Description of Tenure, Access, and Climate

2.1 Tenure Details

The tenures are 100% owned by Xingxin Gold Mining Co. Ltd., claim numbers show in Table 1.

Table 1 Tenure Details

Yukon

Claim Status report

2021-07-12 12:13 PM

Claim status	Claim name and number	Grant number	Claim expiry date	Claim owner	NTS Map	Grouping number	Notification Approval
Active	AM 1 - AM 42	P 527164 - P 527205	2021-12-07	XingXin Gold Mining Co. Ltd. - 100%	115I04	GW01376	P2021_0121 - C1P01029
Active	XIN 1 - XIN 42	P 527017 - P 527058	2021-12-02	XingXin Gold Mining Co. Ltd. - 100%	115I04	GW01376	P2021_0121 - C1P01029

Criteria(s) used for search: Regulation type = Placer, Claim status = Active, Owner company name = Xingxin.

Total claims selected: 84

This claim status report has been generated using the mining claims database online application https://apps.gov.yk.ca/ymcs/ . This site uses a copy of the mining recorder data and is refreshed nightly. Contact the specific district for more information on a claim.

Dawson.mining@gov.yk.ca
867-993-5343

Mayo.mining@gov.yk.ca
867-996-2256

Watson.mining@gov.yk.ca
867-536-7366

Whitehorse.mining@gov.yk.ca
867-667-3190

The tenure map shows as following in Figure 2:

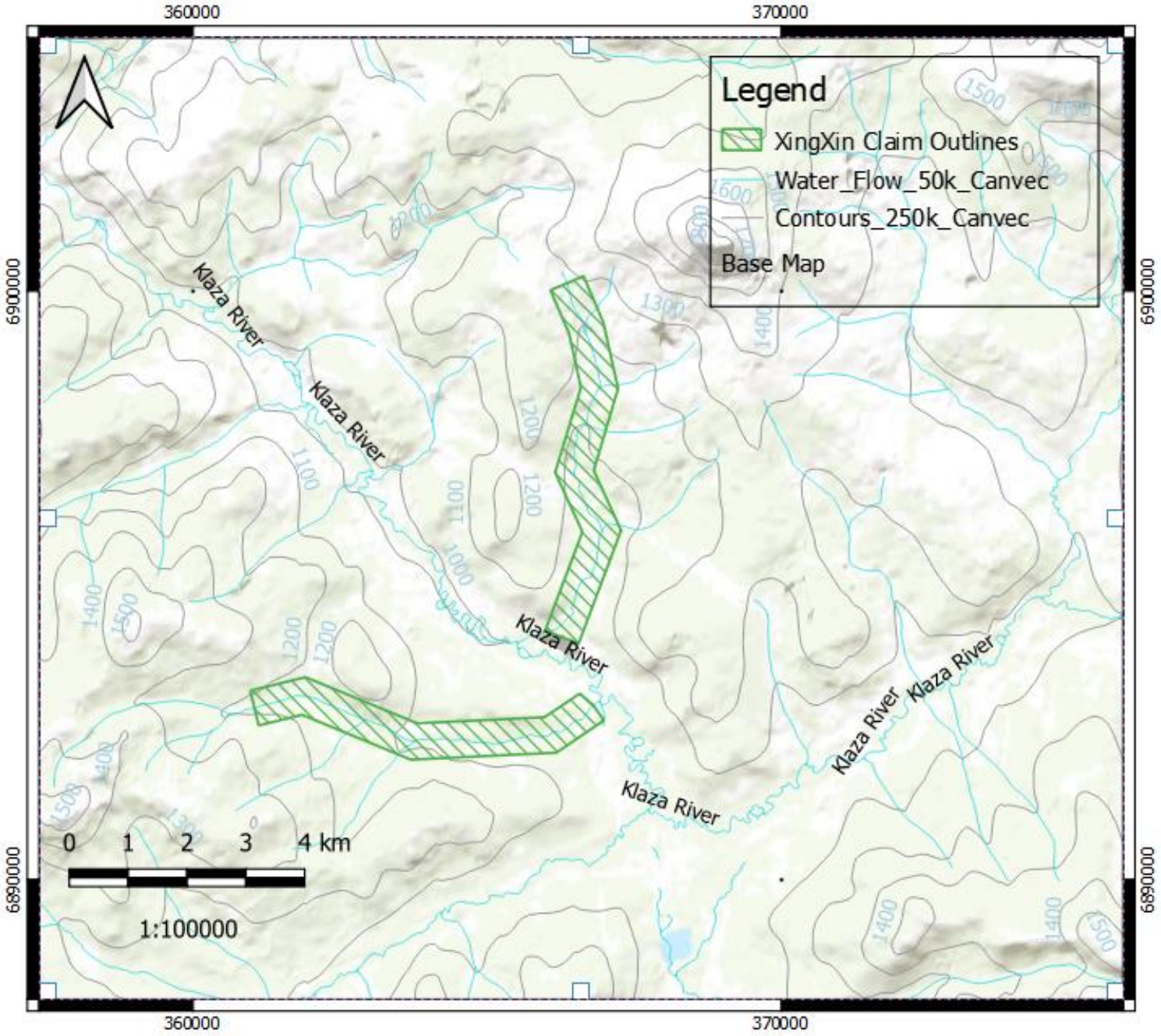


Figure 2 Tenure Map

2.2 Tenure Access

The direct distance from Carmacks to the tenure is roughly 72.53 km. The existing road and trail could not be accessed to the property. Capital Helicopters Ltd. provided transportation support to this geophysics surveying. Workers were sleeping and rest in the tents during this program.

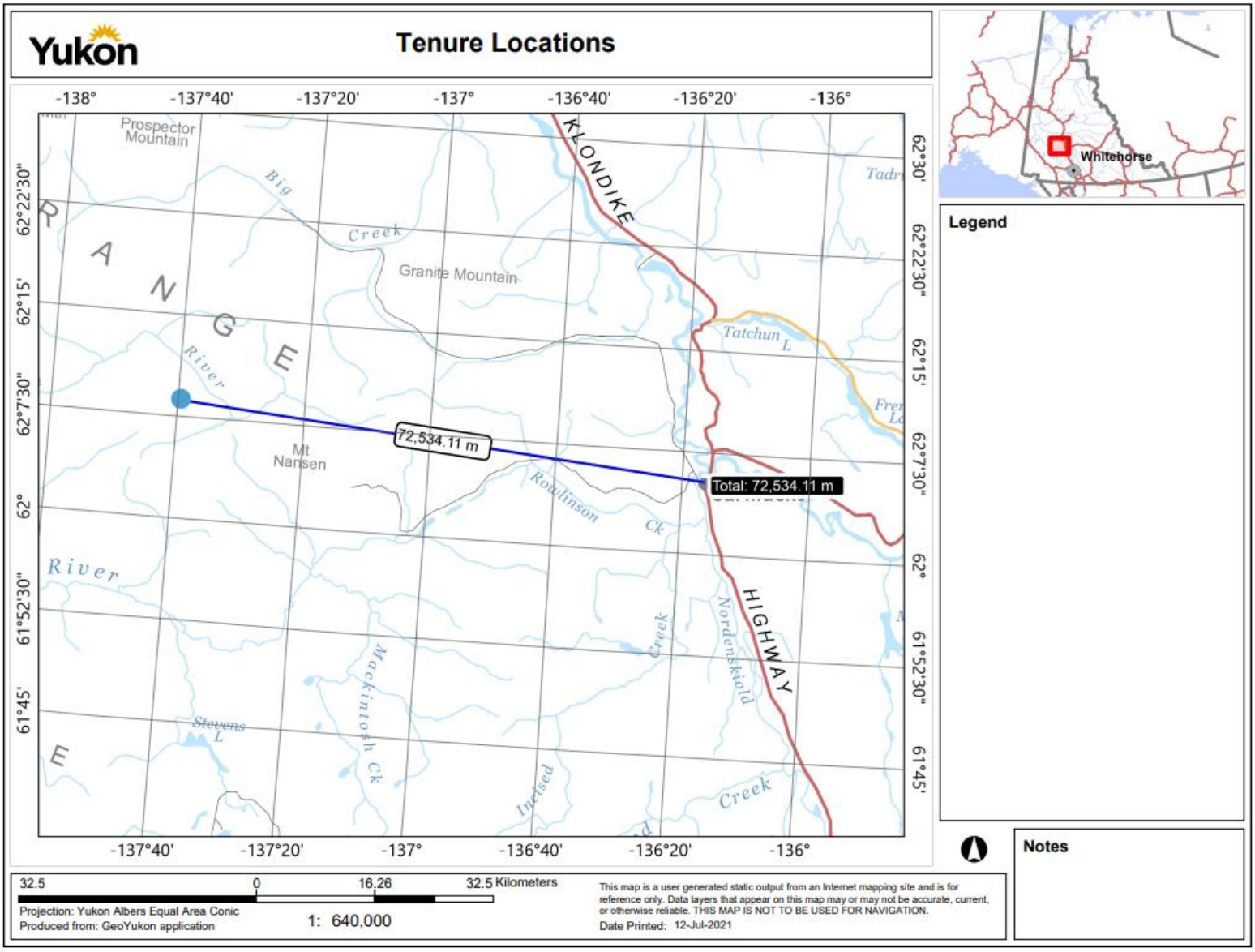


Figure 3 Access Map

Figure 4 Field Tents

2.3 Climate

The region has a continental climate with warm summers and very cold winters. In Carmacks, the closest community, the daily average temperatures range from +15°C in July to -29°C in January. The average total annual precipitation is approximately 280 mm.

Permafrost is discontinuous but widespread. Well-drained dry slopes are less susceptible to permafrost than areas of moist, organic-rich soils such as those found in the lower elevations.

The claim area straddles the treeline with the vegetation varying from predominantly spruce in the valleys and partway up the slopes to alpine tundra on the ridge crests. Buckbrush (dwarf birch) is common on the slopes. Some stream valley bottoms are relatively flat, broad grassy areas.

This property is situated in the Dawson Range within the Klondike Plateau ecoregion of the Boreal Cordillera ecozone. This ecoregion is in an unglaciated area and is characterized by smooth topped ridges incised by deep, narrow, V-shaped valleys, and deep weathering.

Figure 5 The vegetations on property

3.0 Regional Geologic Setting

Xingxin Gold Mining Co. Ltd's property is situated within the southern portion of the Dawson Range within the accreted Yukon Tanana Terrane and close to the southerly margin of the Tintina Gold Province, a broad arcuate belt that extends across central Alaska and the Yukon, and hosts the Fort Knox, Brewery Creek, Dublin Gulch and Pogo gold deposits (Gearailt, 2012).

The Yukon-Tanana terrane (YTT) is a mid-Paleozoic continental arc system that encompasses much of central and western Yukon, and east-central Alaska. It is bounded by the dextral Tintina fault along the northeast and the dextral Denali fault along the southwest. The terrane is comprised of several metamorphic assemblages that were later intruded by post-accretionary, Cretaceous granitic plutons (Hart, 2001).

The Dawson Range is situated in west-central Yukon within the Yukon Plateau and extends approximately 250 km from Mount Nansen former high-grade gold producer located approximately 60 kilometers west of Carmacks, northwest to the Moosehorn high-grade former artisanal gold producer located near the Alaska border. For the most part, it encompasses the area underlain by the Dawson Range batholith, an approximately 300 km long by 60 km wide mid-Cretaceous, granitic intrusive that extends in a northwest direction throughout the length of the Dawson Range (Gearailt, 2012).

4.0 Local Geology

The local geology of this property is relatively simple. The property is predominantly underlain by mid-Cretaceous, porphyritic granodiorite, and granite belonging to the Whitehorse Suite. In the extreme southwest of the property, the claims clip the regional, northwesterly trending fault contact between the granodiorite and the basement Nisling Assemblage schists and orthogneiss. In this same portion of the claim group there exists a small area underlain by the mid to late-Cretaceous Mount Nansen volcanic and related sub-volcanic porphyritic intrusive.

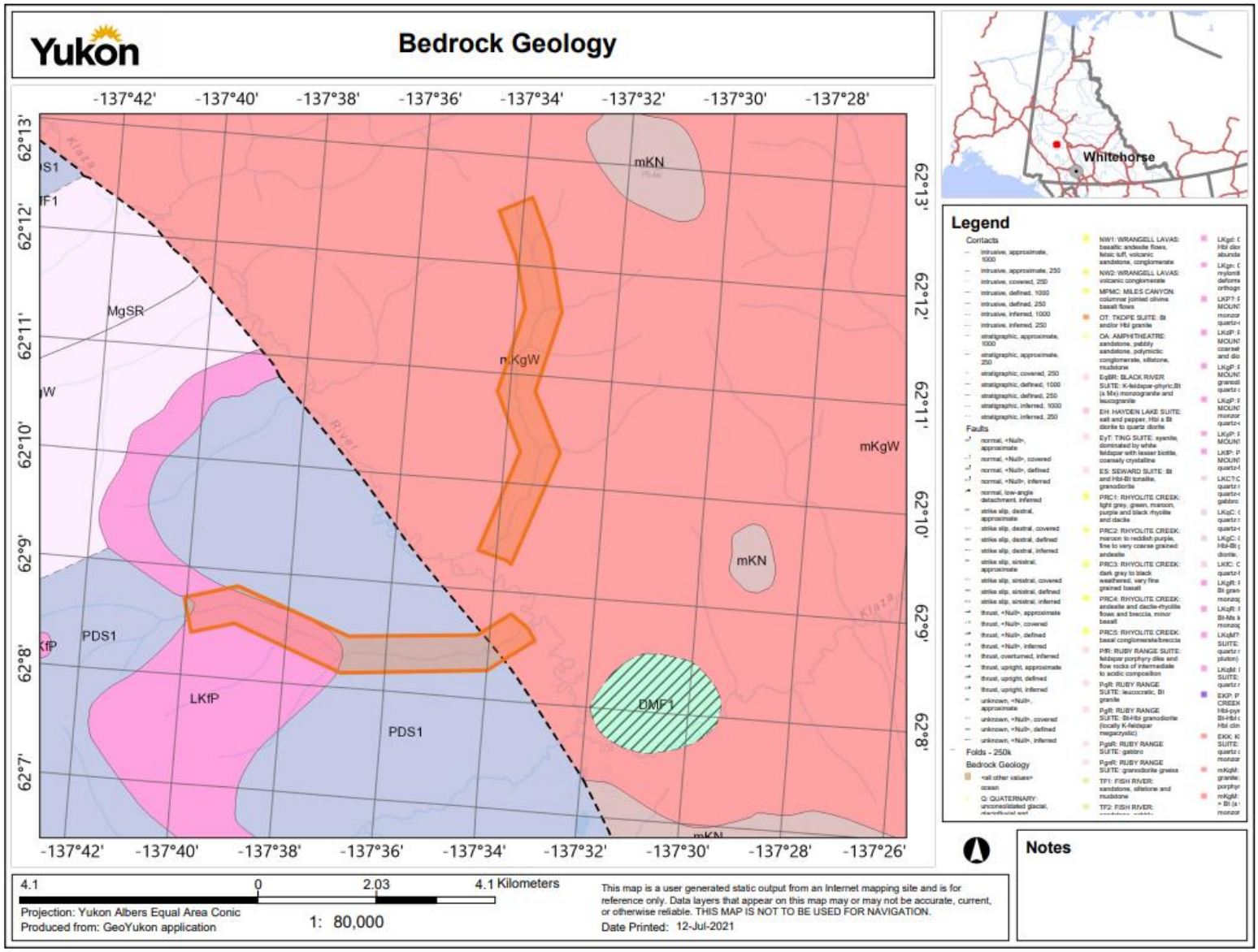


Figure 6 Bed Rock Geology Map

There are four main types of bedrock in this surveying area, which have been marked in Figure 6.

Type 1: mKgW. Whitehorse group, plutonic rock. Mesozoic. Granodiorite and quartz diorite.
Type 2: MgSR. Yukon-Tanana, metamorphic rock, Simpson Range Group. Paleozoic. Metagranpdiorite, metadiorite and metatonalite.
Type 3: PDS1. Yukon-Tanana, metamorphic rock, snowcap group. Paleozoic. quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble; minor greenstone and amphibolite.
Type 4: LKfP. Plutonic, prospector mountain group. Mesozoic. Quartz-feldspar porphyry.

5.0 Geophysical Considerations

In the survey area, the overburden mainly consisting of glacial till, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits contain relatively high amounts of finer sediments such as clay, silt. Thus, the resistivity value could be very low.

The Resistivity pattern in the profiles potentially indicates glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits on top of till, as well as glacial till on top of possible river gravel or bedrock. Clay layers or clay-rich layers acting as water barriers can reveal the layer borders in the sedimentary progression indicating a glacial period. Clay-rich layers could also indicate overlying. Layers characterized by clay are sometimes running uneven which “seals” sedimentary zones against each other producing resistivity alterations running horizontally and inclined. Uneven groundwater horizons are assumed to be common in the Resistivity profiles.

The interpretations of the geophysical profiles try to differentiate between fine and coarser sediments as well as between sediments which are higher water saturated or less, respectively consolidated (or even cemented) or unconsolidated sediments. In some cases, the resistivity models show a very heterogeneous to bizarre data pattern which might realistically image complex subsurface conditions. Zones with different resistivity potentially indicate different layers of ground material. However, strong saturation with groundwater can make those layers indistinguishable. A well-conducting layer below a lower conducting layer is sometimes just indicating a groundwater boundary. But a lower conducting layer below a better-conducting layer might indicate two different ground materials at a higher chance. This scenario could also indicate a clay layer (“false bedrock”) embedded in the overburden as being a possible base for placers. (Moll, 2011)

Changes in resistivity indicate different bedrock types or weathered bedrock zones. Rock erosion produces porosity which allows for the penetration of water. The rock becomes higher conductive. Frequently, the water “trapped” in rocks is rich in solved minerals which increase the conductivity even more. Especially at fault lines and thrusts the resistivity is elevated usually showing heterogeneous resistivity data. Changes in the bedrock are indicated. And the interfaces between rocks and sediments as well as between rocks and rocks are both running in a horizontal direction. The highly changing water saturation increases the heterogeneity of the data. All this

makes a harder interpretation. Thus, the interpretation of the profiles in the location-specific reports must be ambivalent sometimes. This ambivalence can effectively be terminated by drilling. Drilling will clear the very high information content of this geophysical survey. (Moll, 2011)

6.0 History of Work

There is no previous work found on this property as there was no access road to this property.

7.0 Project Crew Member

Geophysical team: Tyler Tian, Weiyang Guo, Eustache Junior Compaore, Simon He
Support, Documentation: Tyler Tian, Hongliang Zhan, Geroge Du
Line Planning, Preparing: Fargo Exploration Ltd.
Transportation Support: Capital Helicopters Ltd.

8.0 Geophysical Method

8.1 Two-dimension resistivity surveying

Resistivity is a material property that measures how strongly a material opposes the flow of electric current. The purpose of resistivity surveys is to measure the subsurface resistivity distribution. The resistivity of earth materials is related to mineral species, fluid content, porosity, and degree of water saturation. Resistivity measurements are commonly performed by injecting current through the ground with two current electrodes and measuring the resultant voltage difference between potential electrodes. The equipment used in this study is designed to measure layer interfaces in depths from 1m to 90m by varying the spacing between electrodes.

8.2 Magnetometer

The magnetometer survey measures the total magnetic field anomaly in the field of interest. Geological units with relatively high total field strength are likely to contain higher concentrations of ferrimagnetic minerals. By far the most common of there is magnetite, which has a specific gravity of 5.2 grams per cubic centimeter. With its high-density magnetite settles on stram beds to form black sand is expected to be associated with heavy minerals, including gold. The total magnetic field is measured in nanotesla (nT). (Storm, 2017)

9.0 Use of Geophysical Method

9.1 Resistivity Instrumentation

For this survey, a lightweight, custom-built imaging system with rapid data acquisition was used. The system includes:

WDZJ-4 Multiplex Electrodes Switcher

WDA-1 Super Digital DC Resistivity/IP meter

60 Stainless Copper Electrodes

300m Multicore Cable: Connector Spacing: 5 meters

PDX-1 Rechargeable power source: 144 voltage

HP wireless Bluetooth iPad Controller

This system weighs approximately 120 kg which is about one-third of regular standard equipment. The equipment facilitates high mobility and rapid data acquisition with a small crew.

9.2 Magnetometer Instrumentation

The equipment used includes: WCZ-3 Proton Magnetometer

9.3 Data Acquisition

Resistivity-The data acquisition is carried out by the automatic activation of 4-point-electrodes. Several thousand measurements are taken one every 1-2 seconds. The AC transmitter current of 0.26 to 30 Hz is amplified by the electrode control modules, up to a maximum of 100 mA and 40 Voltage peaks to peaks.

Figure 7 Working Photos. The geophysical technicians were performing the 2D Resistivity Survey, in Cariboo Regional District, BC. Fargo Exploration Ltd., 2021.

The voltage measured at the receiver electrodes (M, N) is also amplified. In this resistivity survey, the Wenner Alpha and Schlumberger array was used. This array is appropriate to image horizontal layers as is ideal for placer prospecting.

The 2D Resistivity imaging system, used for this survey, allows measurements with a depth of up to 90 meters. An electrode spacing of 5 meters was used, resulting in a horizontal measuring resolution of 2.5 meters. This spacing has proven itself reliable in the determination of bedrock topography and sedimentary stratigraphy for placer investigation under most environmental conditions.

The magnetometer surveying line was on the same surveying line as the resistivity surveying lines. The distance between each station is 5 meters and the magnetometer takes the readings every 5 meters. The magnetometer is set to walking mode. The GPS was installed in the magnetometer, thus the readings include all UTM coordinates.

Figure 8 Magnetic Surveying in Klaza River Property, 2021

9.4 Data Processing

The measured Resistivity data were processed with the Geogiga Rimager and Geotomo Res2dinvx64 inversion software program. Garmin basecamp and QGIS software were used for processing GIS data and mapping.
The WCZ and QGIS software were used to process the magnetic surveying data.

9.5 Interpretation

Using high-quality data, the interpretation of the Resistivity model conforms closely to fact and produces a data structure in the most plausible model. The resistivity profile is the basic source for the interpretation of placer-related subsurface aspects of overburden and bedrock.
The interpretation of the Resistivity profiles is mainly focused on the differentiation of layers with different nature, age, and origin:
1) glacial till being mixed mostly producing heterogeneous resistivity data;
2) glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits usually being well-layered normally produce more homogeneous resistivity data; glaciolacustrine might show lower resistivity data since their sediments are finer.

In the Resistivity profile, the interpreted layer interfaces are marked with a black line. Highly heterogeneous data patterns in the resistivity profiles representing the very various arrangement of the overburden produced by the complicated geology could have caused a higher RMS error at the inversion in a few profiles. Also, some prominent three-dimensional changes in the bedrock were detected in some profiles which may have disharmonized the geoelectrical data producing a higher RMS percentage. The higher RMS error in a few profiles might correlate with the increase of high-contrasted, vertical data boundaries in combination with the Wenner array, Schlumberger array and used in this survey. Nevertheless, the profiles of this series are looking quite realistic, including the ones with a higher RMS percentage.

10.0 Fieldwork Schedule

The field working schedule is summarized in the following Table 3.

Table 2 Working Schedule

Date	Task
Tuesday, June 15, 2021	Fly into the property, perform other tasks.
Wednesday, June 16, 2021	Perform tasks for other client.
Thursday, June 17, 2021	Perform tasks for other client., line cutting line 01 and 02.
Friday, June 18, 2021	Perform tasks for other client., line cutting line 03 and 04.
Saturday, June 19, 2021	Perform 2D resistivity and magnetic surveying, line 01 to line 04, line cutting 05 and line 06. Drone Surveying.
Sunday, June 20, 2021	Perform 2D resistivity and magnetic surveying for line 05 and 06. Fly out from the property.
Monday, June 23, 2021	Data processing
Tuesday, June 24, 2021	Data processing
Friday, July 12, 2021	Report Writing
Saturday, July 13, 2021	Report Writing

11.0 Surveying Line and Point Locations

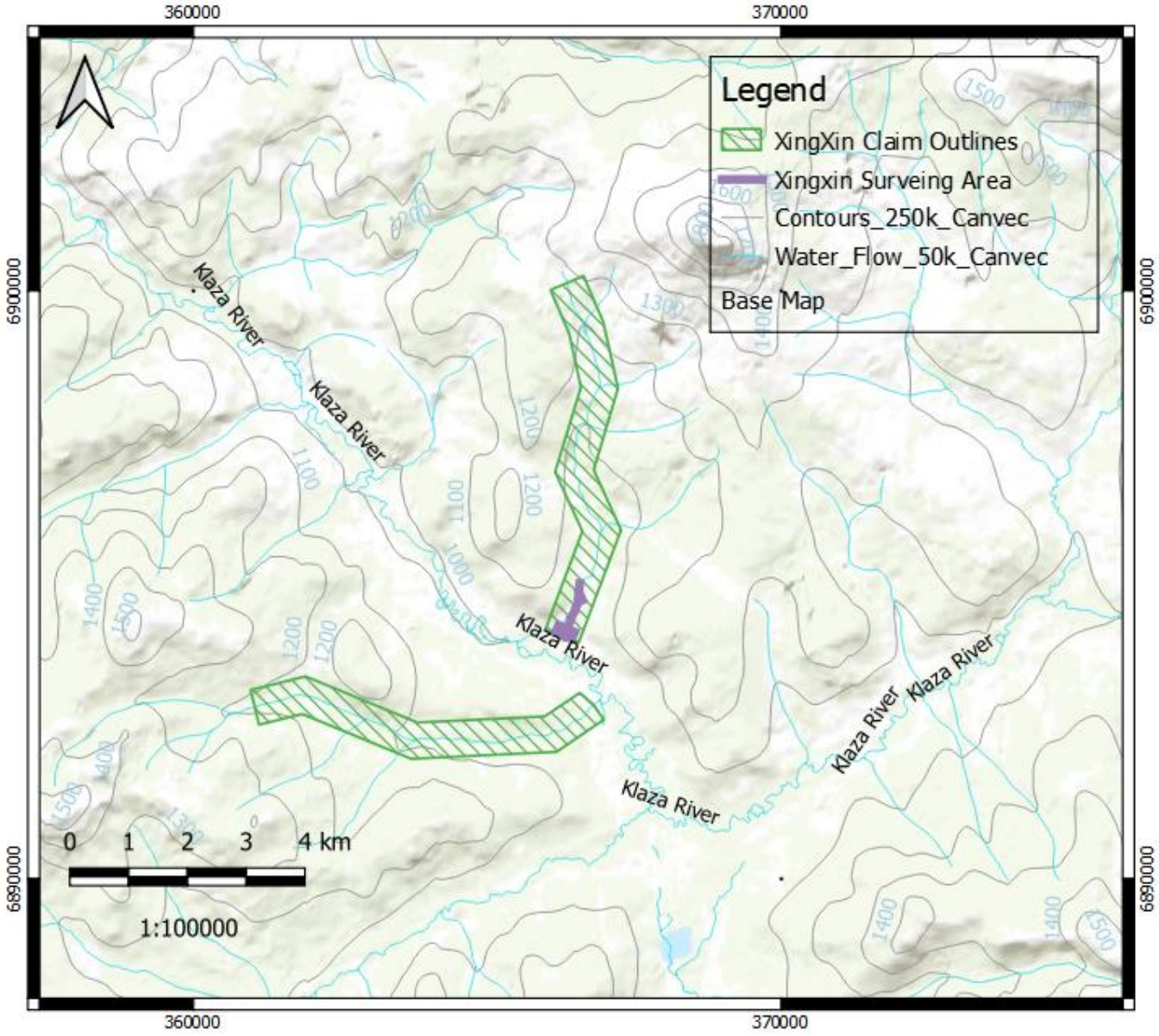
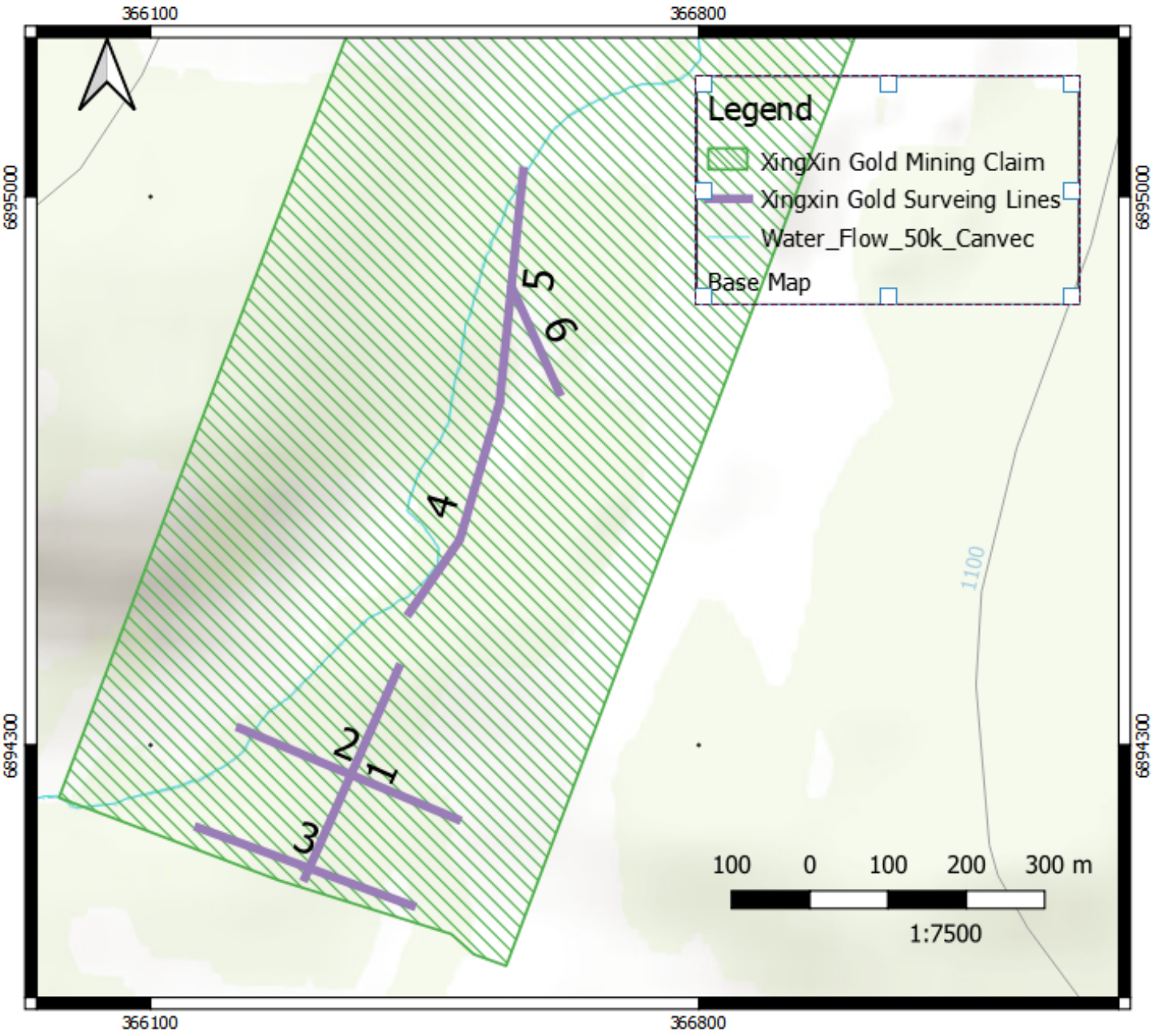


Figure 9 2021 Surveying Area, shows as purple



Line 01 starts from south to north. Line 02 and 03 start from west to east.
Line 04 and 05 from south to north. Line 06 is only 150 meters and ran from northwest to southeast.

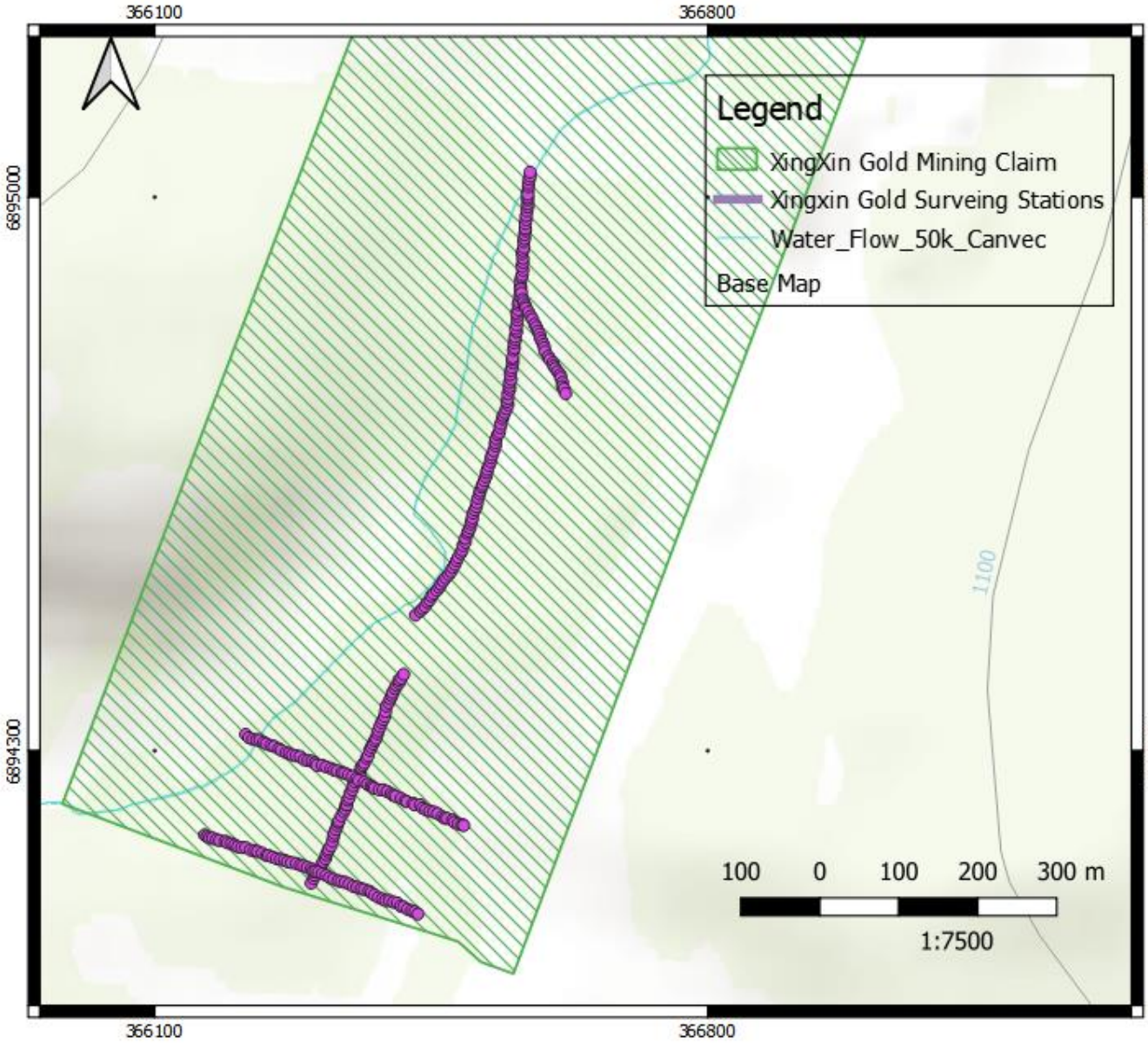


Figure 11 2021 Surveying Point Locations

The weather of the testing days was rainy and cloudy; thus, the GPS error was up to 5 meters. The forest might block the GPS signals and lead to the coordinate recording error.

12.0 Raw Profile

12.1 Line 01 resistivity profile- Schlumberger array

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array 60 Electrodes: spacing 5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], iteration error in [%] Vertical exaggeration in model section display: 1.00
Raw Profile

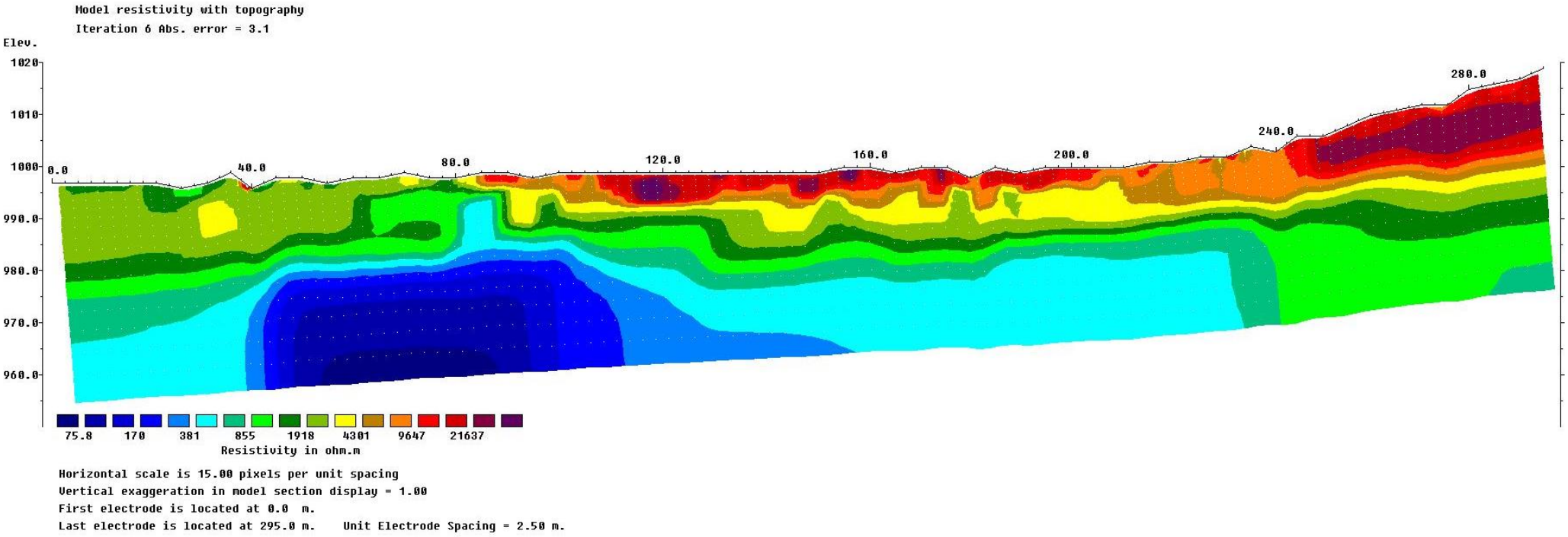


Figure 12 Line 01 resistivity profile *Schlumberger array*

This 2D Resistivity measuring results in an interpretation of geophysical data. We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with the pit testing, drilling, or shafting.

12.2 Line 02 resistivity profile- Schlumberger array

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array 60 Electrodes: spacing 5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], iteration error in [%] Vertical exaggeration in model section display: 1.00

Raw Profile

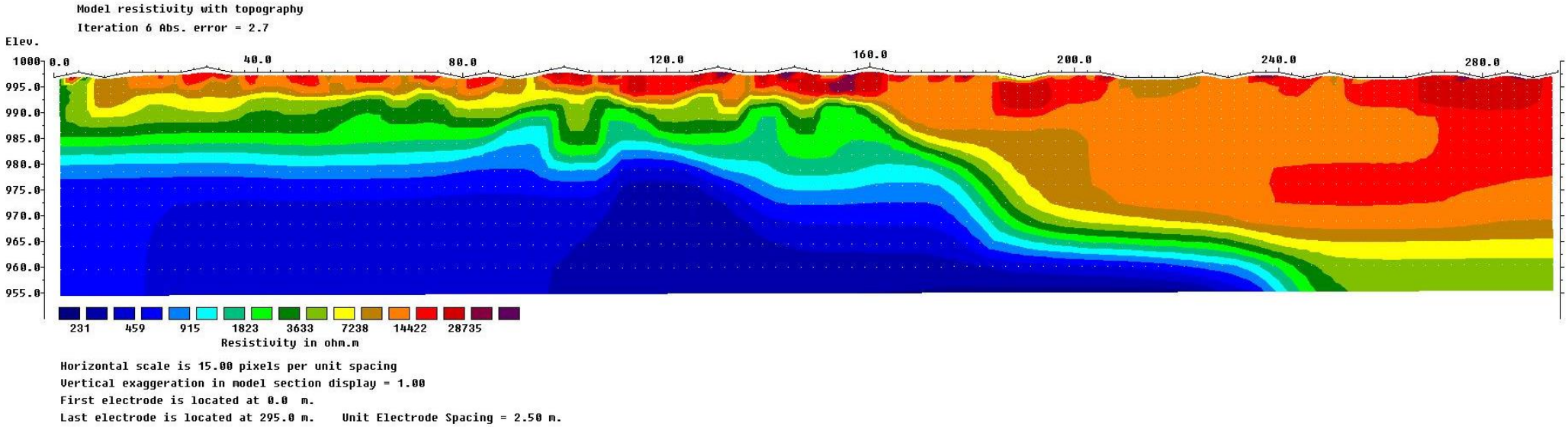


Figure 13 Line 02 resistivity profile Schlumberger array

This 2D Resistivity measuring results in an interpretation of geophysical data. We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with the pit testing, drilling, or shafting.

12.3 Line 03 resistivity profile- Schlumberger array

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array 60 Electrodes: spacing 5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], iteration error in [%] Vertical exaggeration in model section display: 1.00

Raw Profile

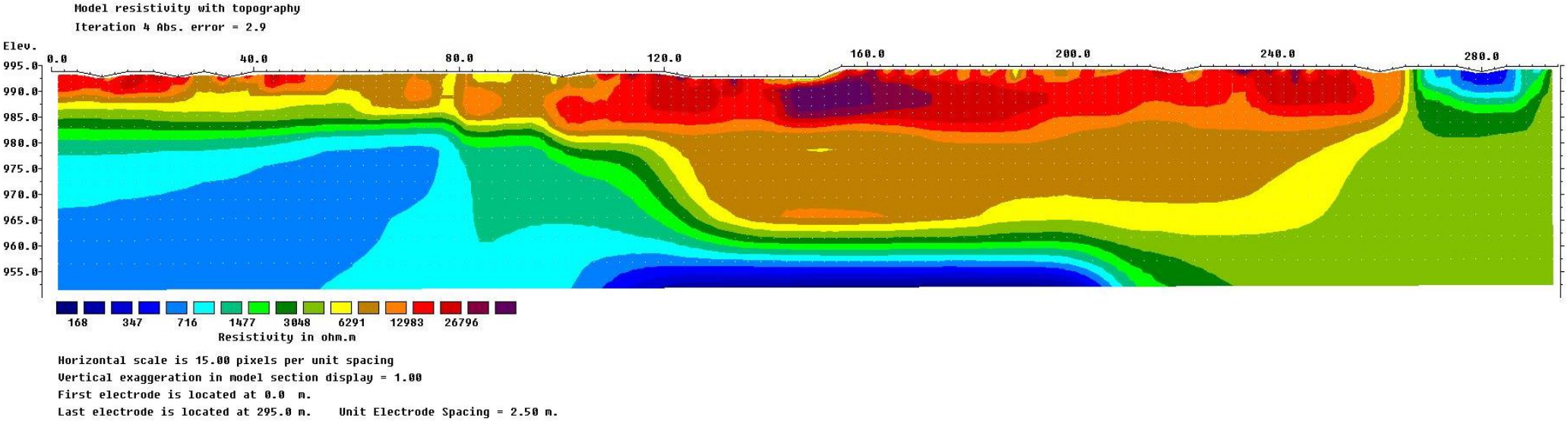


Figure 14 Line 03 resistivity profile Schlumberger array

This 2D Resistivity measuring results in an interpretation of geophysical data. We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with the pit testing, drilling, or shafting.

12.4 Line 04 resistivity profile- Schlumberger array

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array 60 Electrodes: spacing 5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], iteration error in [%] Vertical exaggeration in model section display: 1.00

Raw Profile

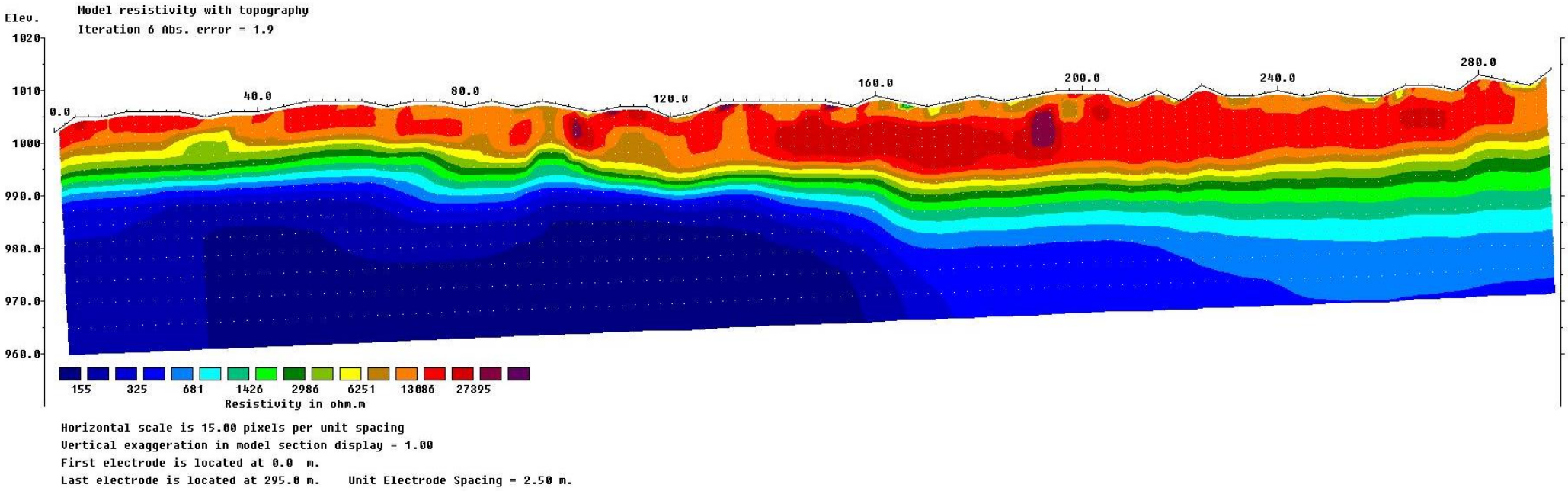


Figure 15 Line 04 resistivity profile Schlumberger array

This 2D Resistivity measuring results in an interpretation of geophysical data. We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with the pit testing, drilling, or shafting.

12.5 Line 05 resistivity profile- Schlumberger array

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array 60 Electrodes: spacing 5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], iteration error in [%] Vertical exaggeration in model section display: 1.00

Raw Profile

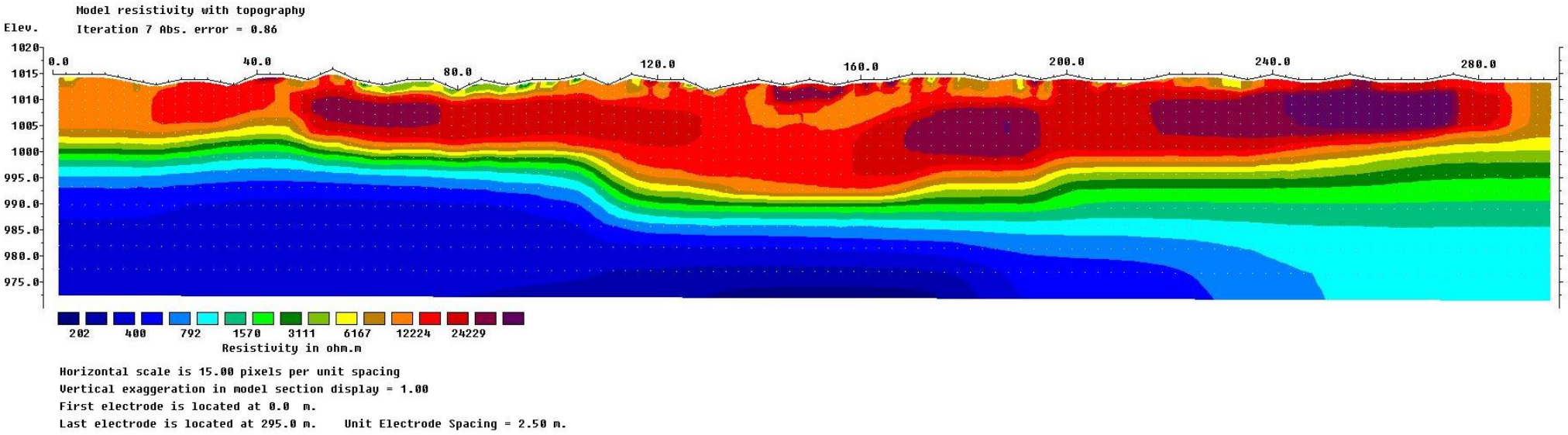


Figure 16 Line 05 resistivity profile Schlumberger array

This 2D Resistivity measuring results in an interpretation of geophysical data. We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with the pit testing, drilling, or shafting.

12.6 Line 06 resistivity profile- Schlumberger array

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array 60 Electrodes: spacing 5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], iteration error in [%] Vertical exaggeration in model section display: 1.00

Raw Profile

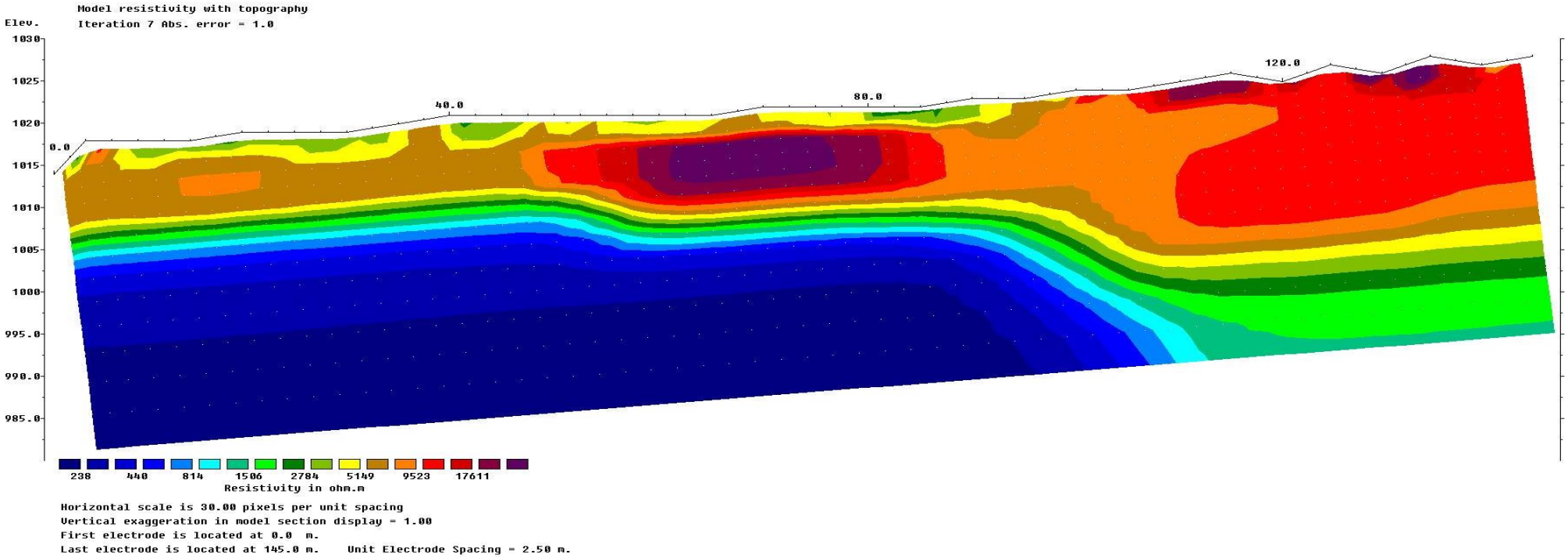
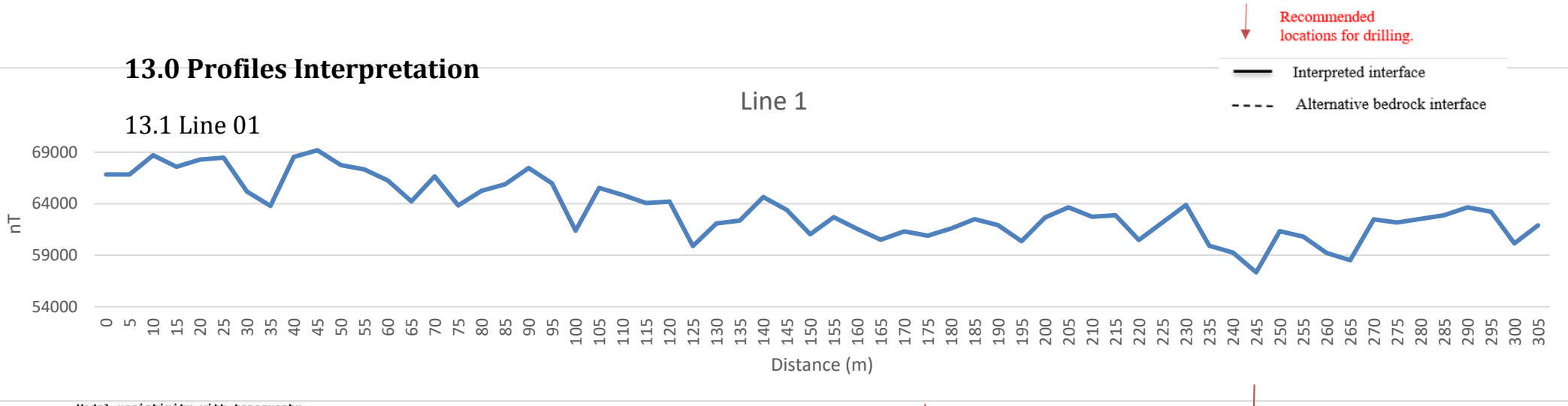


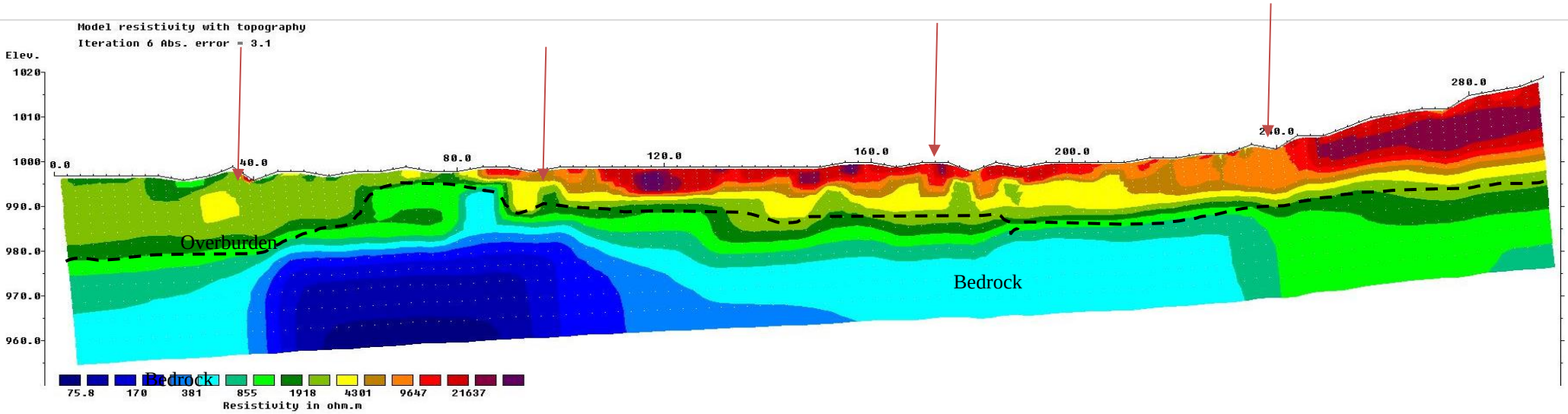
Figure 17 Line 06 resistivity profile Schlumberger array

This 2D Resistivity measuring results in an interpretation of geophysical data. We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with the pit testing, drilling, or shafting.

13.0 Profiles Interpretation

13.1 Line 01





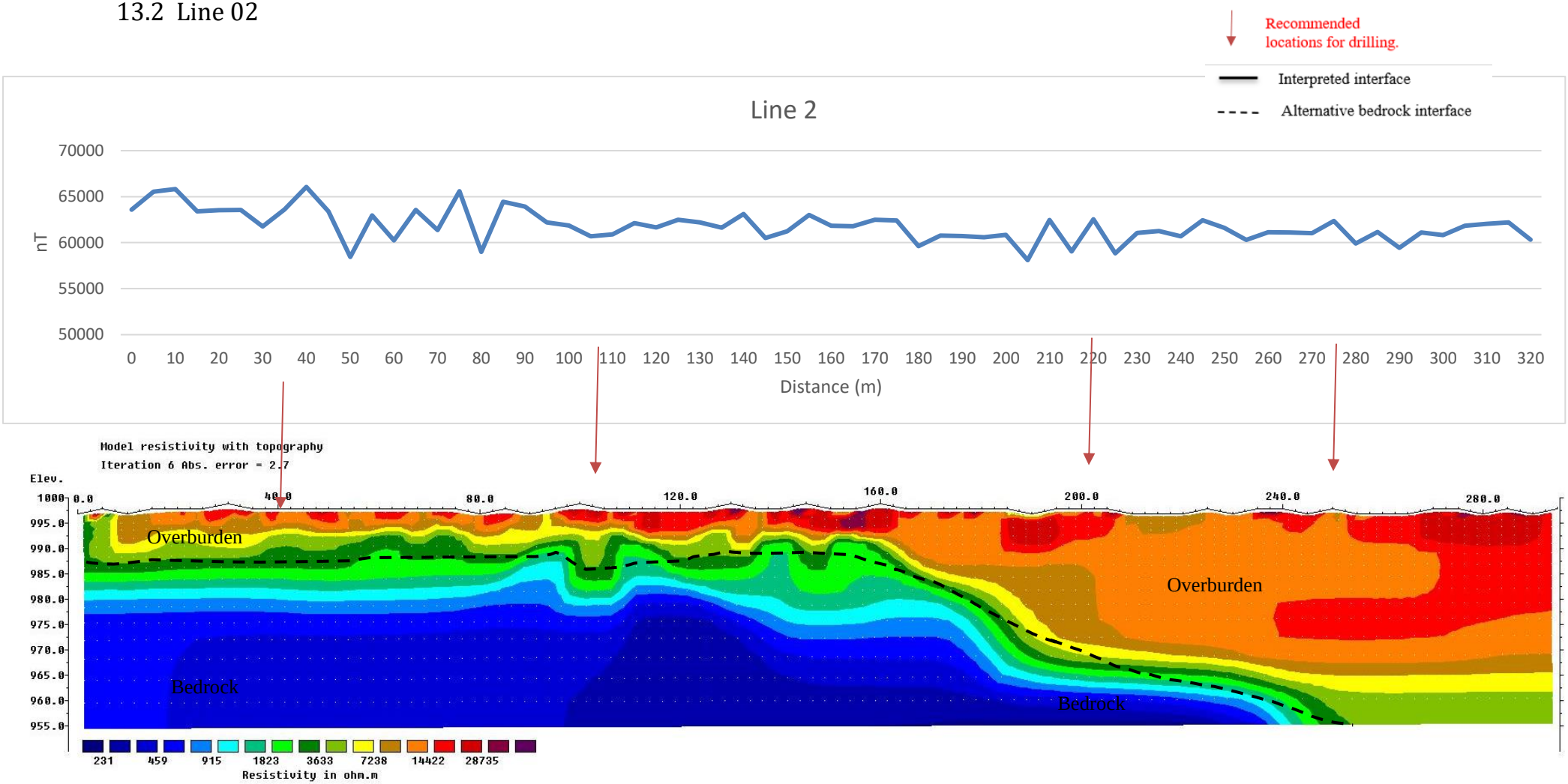
The surveying line runs from south lower bench to the north hill. There was no tree but some bush. The overburden is about 30 centimeters. The gravel could be found when remove the surface moss. It is difficult to punch the copper rods into the ground as the gravel was compacted well.

The bedrock interface has been marked on the graph. The bedrock depth is approximately 15 meters and till up to the east direction.

Drilling is highly recommended on the spots where the red arrow marked.

Recommend drilling on 40 meter mark, 95 meter mark, 180 meter mark and 240 meter mark.

13.2 Line 02

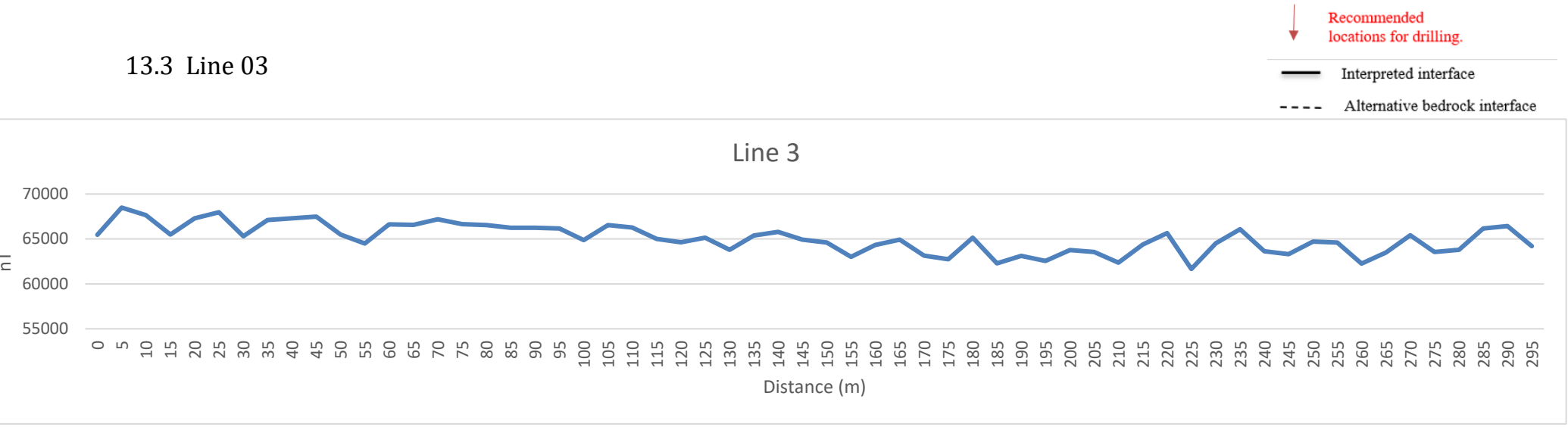


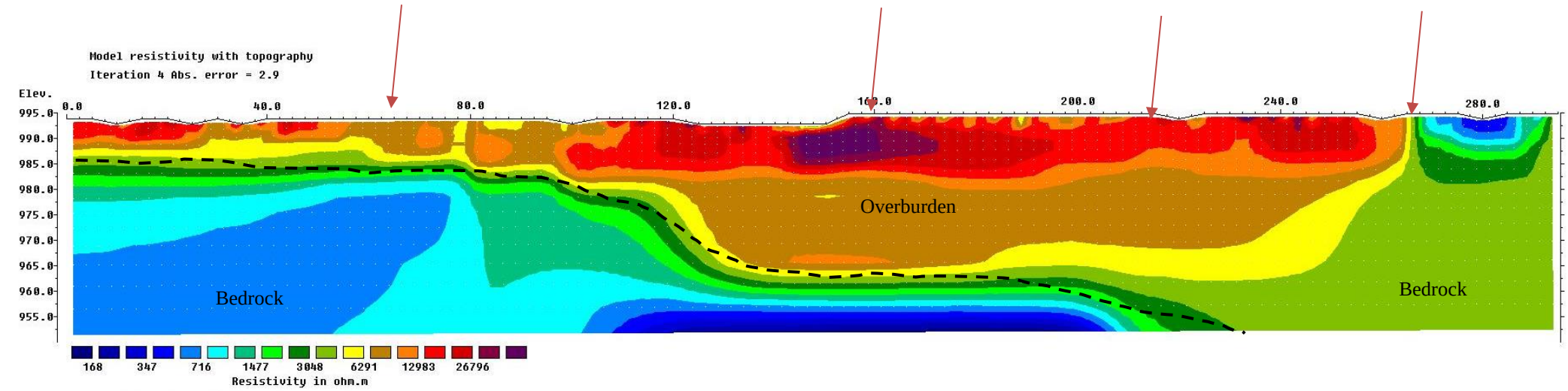
This surveying line runs from the west to the east. The grass and moss are on the surface with the depth of 30 centimeter, then the gravel layer shows up. According to the surveying data, the gravel layer is about 15 meter to 20 meter deep on the west. Pass 160 meter mark, the bed rock dipping down.

The bedrock depth is about 17 meters before 160 meter mark, after than the bedrock dipping down with the unknown depth at the end of the surveying line.

Drilling is highly recommended on the spots where the red arrow marked. Recommend drilling on 40 meter, 100 meter, 200 meter mark and 250 meter mark.

13.3 Line 03



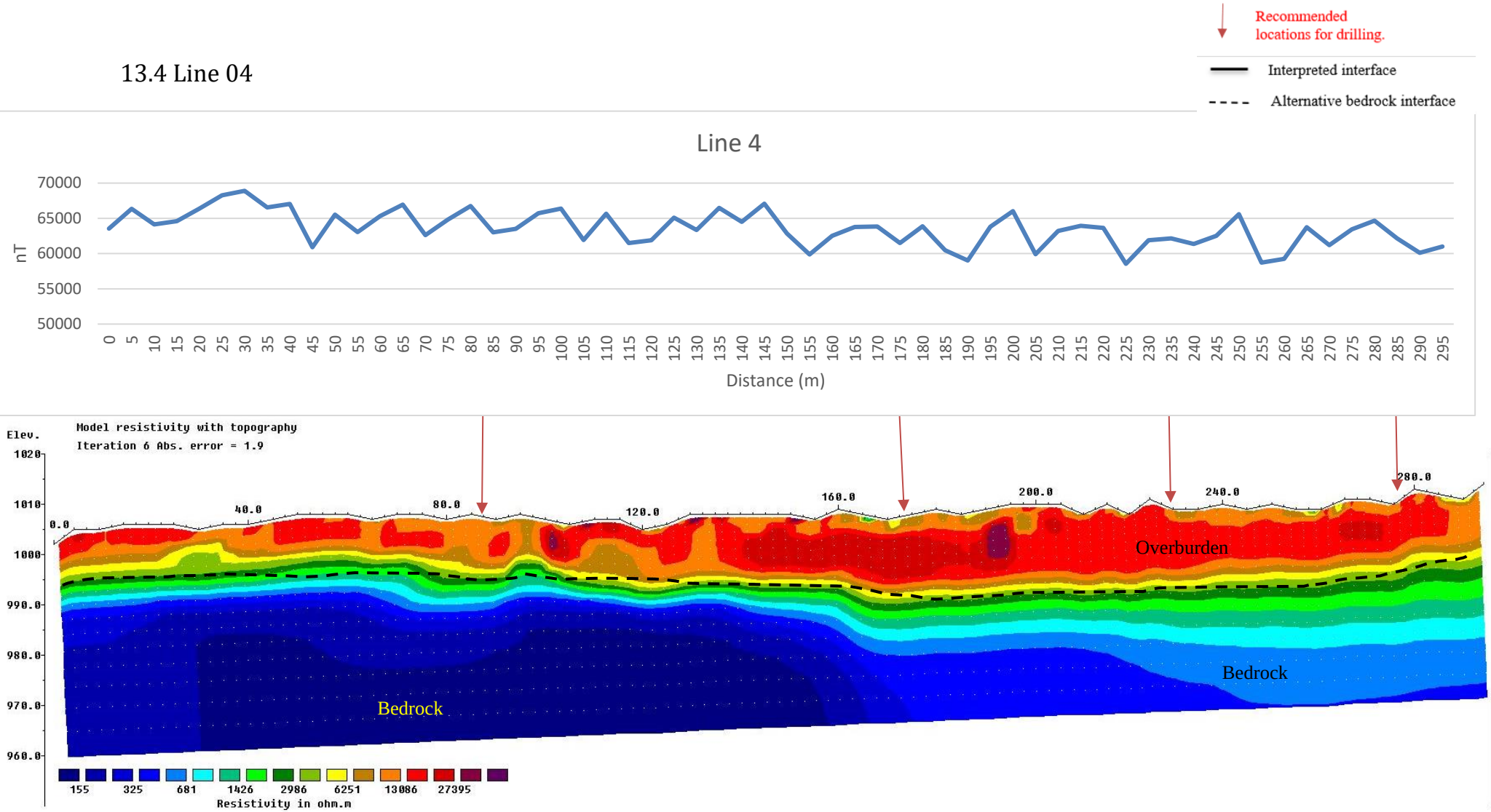


The surface overburden has a large resistivity which are dry grass and moss. The overburden is only about 20 centimeter.

This surveying line runs from the west to the east and shows the similar sub-ground geological feature. Passing 120 meter mark, the bedrock starts dipping down. The 160 meter point, the thickness of the gravel layer is about 30 meters.

Drilling is highly recommended on the spots where the red arrow marked. Recommend drilling on 60 meter, 160 meter, 220 meter, and 270 meter.

13.4 Line 04



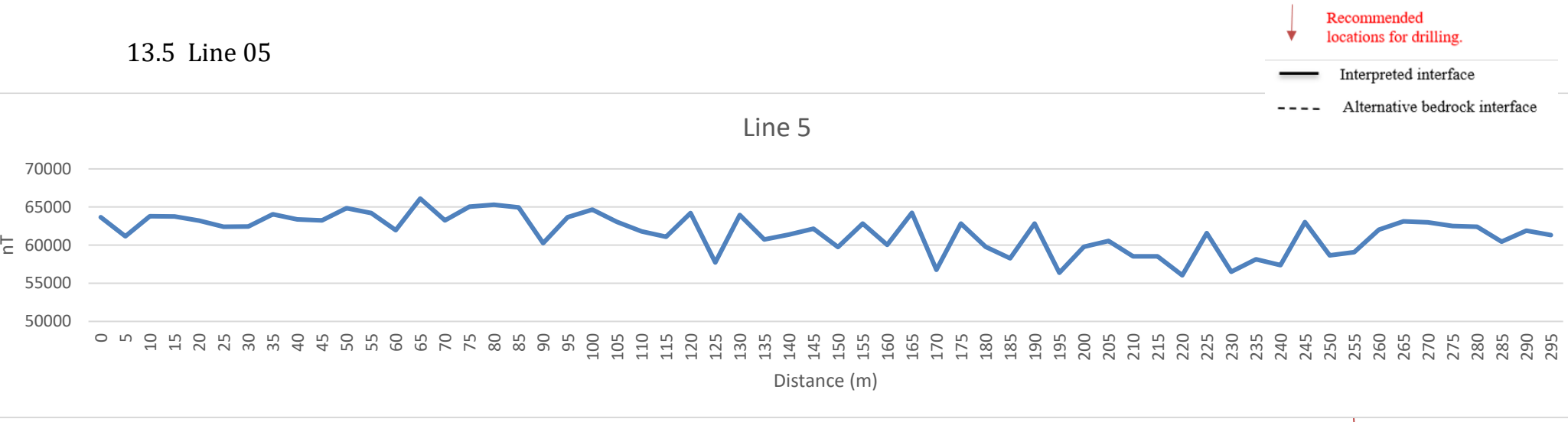
Line 4, 5 and 6 is on the northern area which is close to a local creek. The surface is mostly dry grass and moss, there is no tree on the ground but bush. The outcrop of the bedrock could be noticed on the west bank and the bedrocks are gneiss and granodiorite.

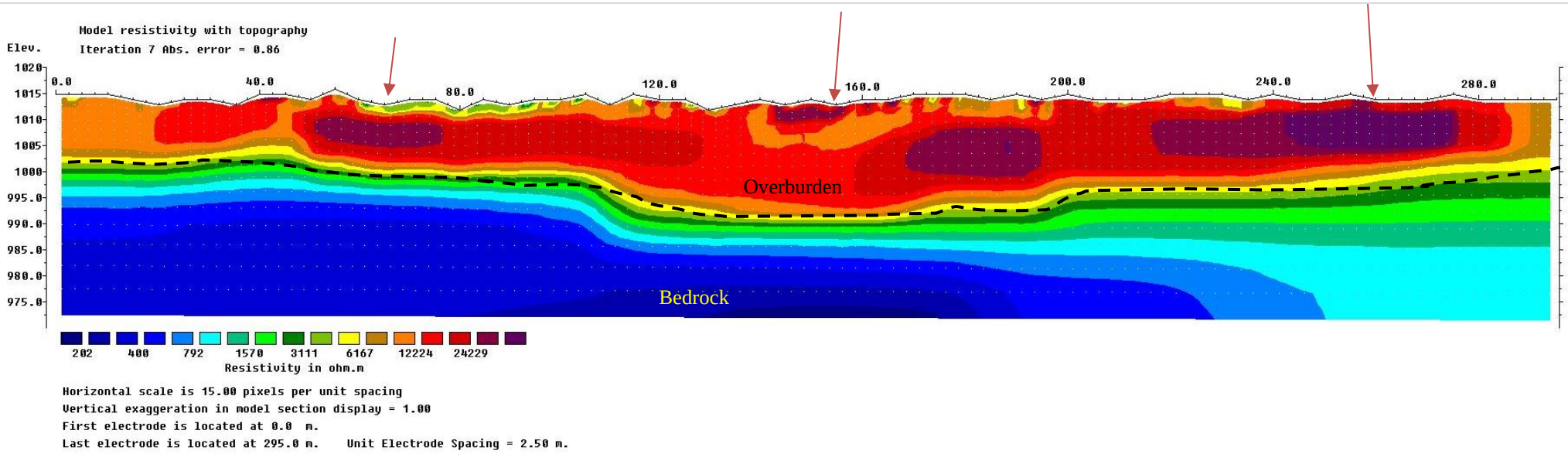
The south portion, bedrock depth is about 12 meters. Passing the 160 meter mark, the bedrock depth increases and tend to alter.

Drilling is highly recommended on the spots where the red arrow marked.

Recommend drilling on 90 meter mark, 170 meter mark, 230 meter mark, and 270 meter mark.

13.5 Line 05



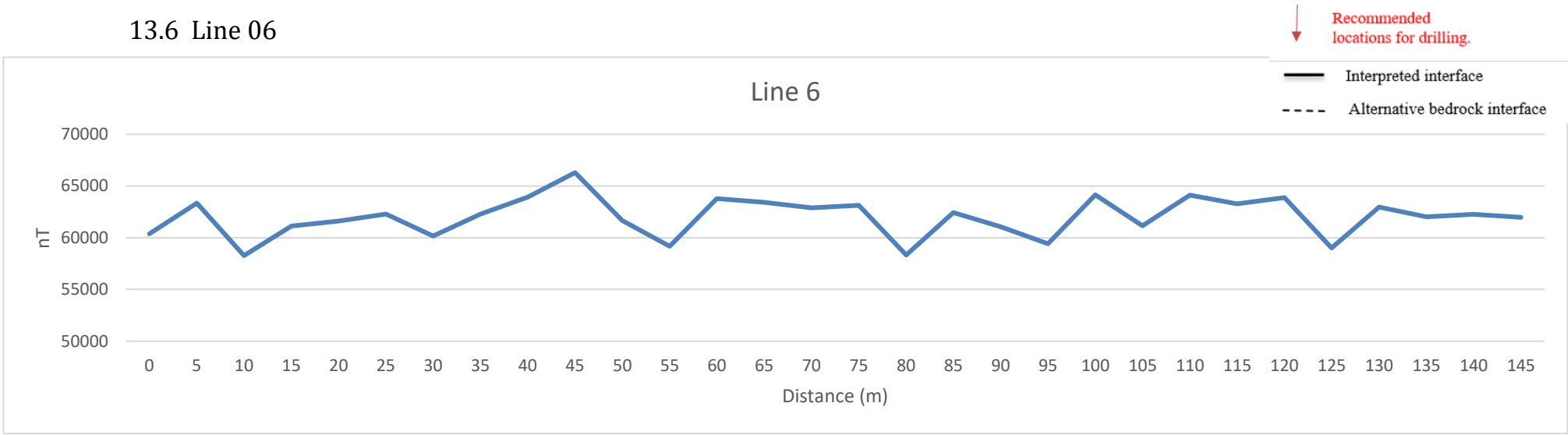


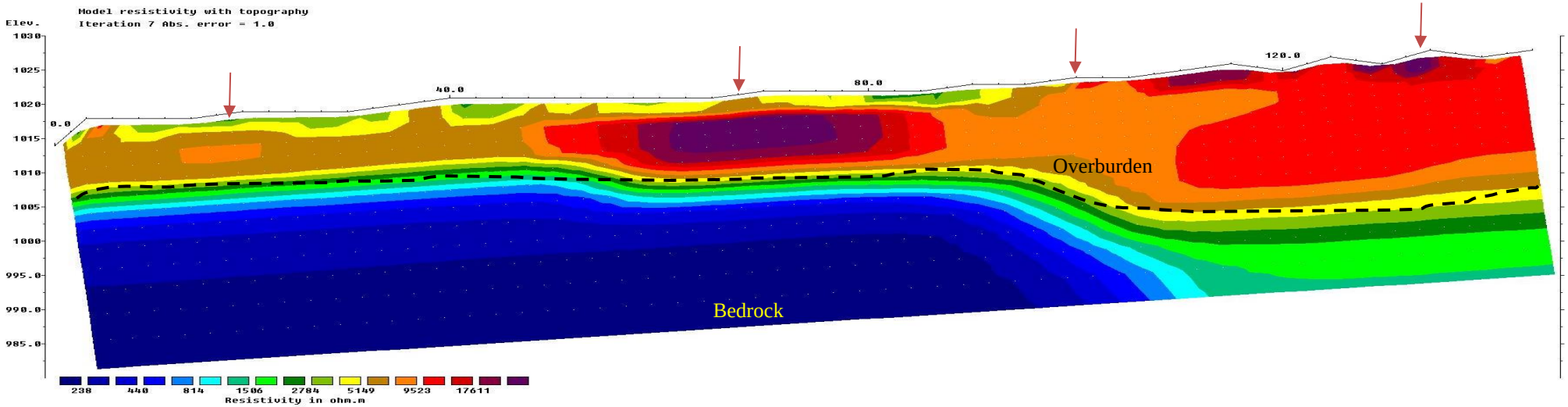
Line 5 is very similar to line 4. The overburden is about 20 centimeter thick and the gravel layer is about 15 meter thick. Dry grass and the moss are on the ground surface. The snow melting water flashed road badly.

Drilling is highly recommended on the spots where the red arrow marked.

Recommend drilling on 60 meter mark, 160 meter mark, and 260 meter mark.

13.6 Line 06





Line 6 is designed to cut cross line 4 and line 5 and runs up to the hill and trace the bedrock. The overburden is about 20 centimeter thick then the gravel layer is about 15 meter thick on the west end, the east end, as goes up to hill, the overburden thickness increases, the depth is about 18 meters.

Drilling is highly recommended on the spots where the red arrow marked.

Recommend drilling 15 meter, 65 meter, 105 meter, and 140 meter mark. The drill depth could be down to 20 meters until reach the bedrock.

13.8 Magnetic Surveying Results

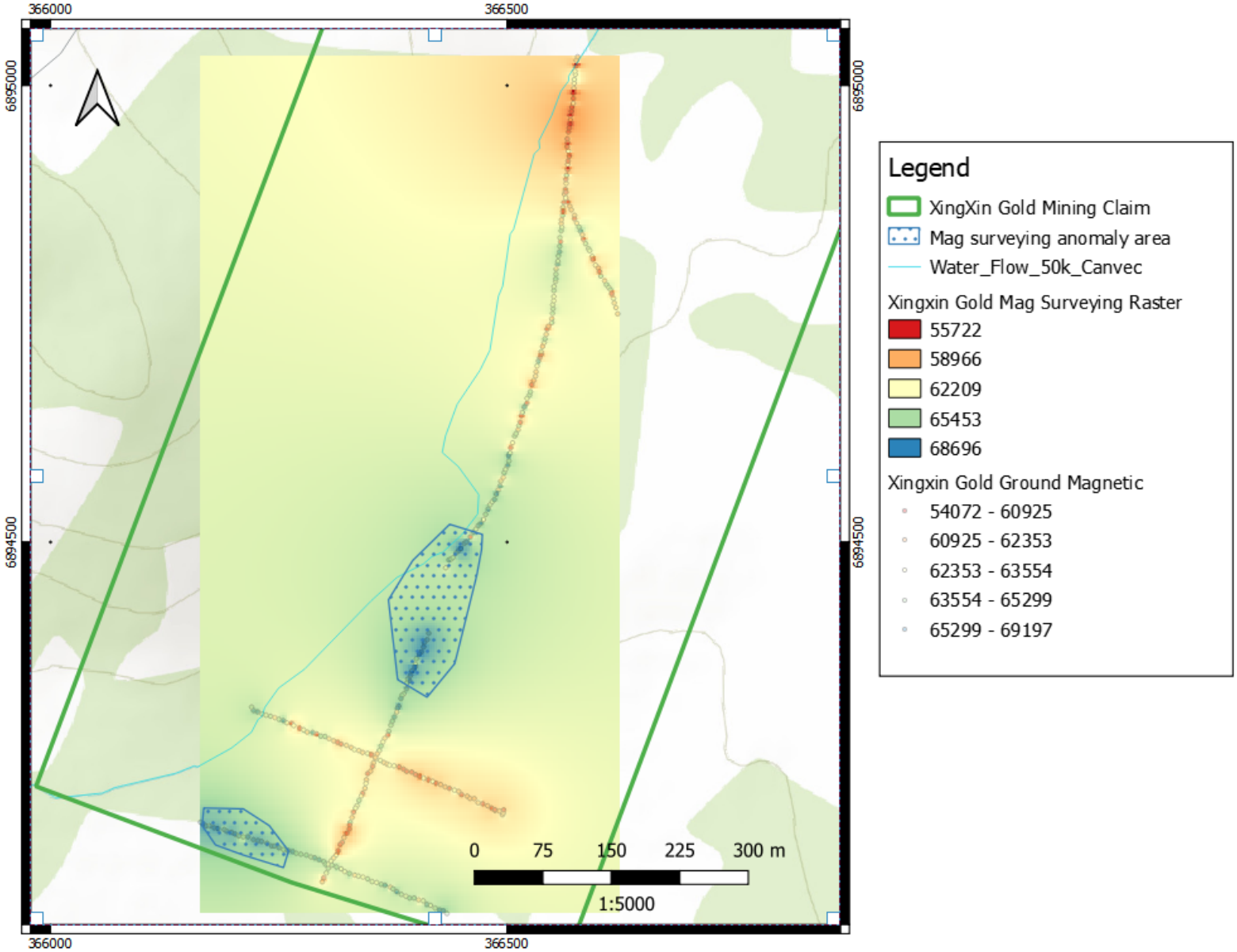


Figure 18 Magnetic Surveying Map

14.0 Summary

The surveying area is flat, and the resistivity profile indicates that the bedrock is roughly 15 to 20 meters deep. There are two or three types of bedrock in this area. The gneiss and granodiorite could be found as outcrop in this surveying area.

This area could be mined the bench gravels where the “old gold” buried there. However, the gravel in this area is commonly angular, which means the gravel did not travel too far from the original bedrock. Drilling and pit testing is highly recommended.

The fault system has gone through this area, soil sampling program is recommended for this area by a grid of 50 meters by 50 meters, as this area also has high potentials for mineralization, especially for hydrothermal gold and porphyry deposit.

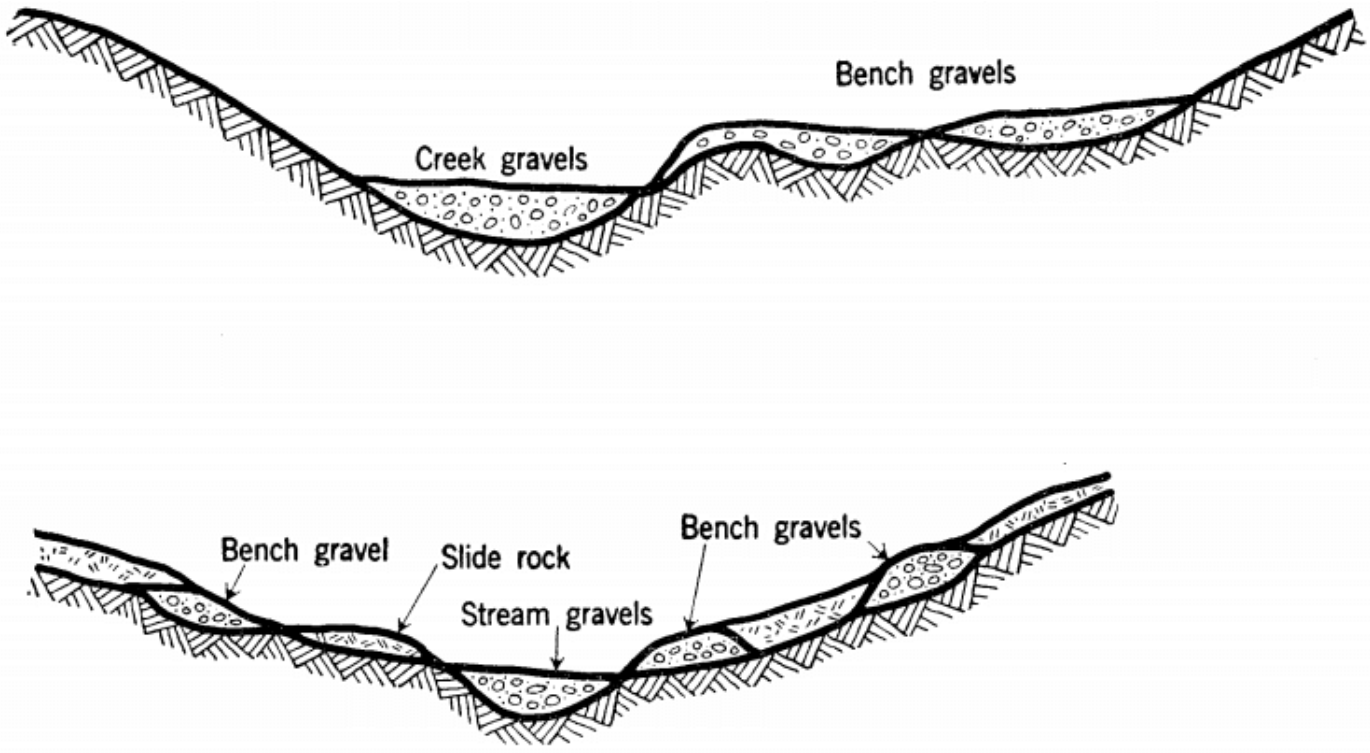


Figure 19 Types of Placer Deposit

This 2D Resistivity measuring results in an interpretation of geophysical data. We recommend the verification of the profile interpretation with the pit testing, drilling, or shafting.

15.0 Recommend

1. Drilling or pit testing is highly recommended. The drilling or pit testing spot has been indicated in the resistivity interpretation profile. The drilling depth should be at least 20 meters or reach the bedrock.

2. Soil sampling program is recommended, to find the anomaly for gold, silver, copper, and lead.

3. Airborne electronic magnetic surveying is recommended to find the magnetic anomaly with a large-scale surveying area.

16.0 Qualifications

Tyler Ye Tian, Geophysical Surveyor, Junior Mining Engineer, Director for Fargo Exploration Ltd.

Address: 50-10489 Delsom Cres, Delta, BC, Canada, V4C 0B9
Tel: 778-319-9997 Email: tyler@fargoexploration.com

Work Experience
Mining technician worked in Zenith Mineral Resource Ltd since 2013
Geophysical Surveying for Mining and Mineral Exploration in Cariboo Region since 2013 Geophysical prospecting for precious metals and mineral in British Columbia since 2013
Pit Testing and Sampling in Little Swift River NI43-101 Report exploration Project in 2016
Pit Testing and Sampling in Downey Pass NI43-101 Report exploration Project in 2016

Perform 2D Resistivity Surveying including:

Year	Company Name	Location	City
2013	QR Placer Mining Ltd	Quesnel River Area	Likely, BC
2013	Hope Mining Ltd	Quesnel Forks Area	Likely, BC
2014	Zenith Mineral Resources Ltd	Mary Creek	Cottonwood, Quesnel, BC
2014	Golden Creek Mining Ltd	Downey Pass	Wells, BC
2015	Sinocan Mining Ltd	Little Swift River	Quesnel, BC
2015	Yale Mining Ltd	Fraser River	Yale, Hope, BC
2015	Zenith Mineral Resources Ltd	Lightning Creek	Stanley, BC
2016	Federation Mining Ltd	Swift River	Quesnel, BC
2016	Zenith Mineral Resources Ltd	Matthew River	Barkerville, BC

2017	Galaxy RT Mining Ltd	Hixon Creek	Hixon, BC
2017	Grandview Mining Ltd	Cottonwood	Cottonwood, Quesnel, BC
2018	Fairview Gold Crop.	Matthew River	Cariboo Regional District
2019	NBC Contracting Ltd.	Cedar Creek	Likely, BC
2020	Swift River Mining Ltd	Swift River	Cariboo Regional District
2021	Three Red Tree Mining Ltd.	Alice Creek	Quesnel, BC
2021	Enviroearth Contracting Ltd	Sovereign Creek	Quesnel, BC

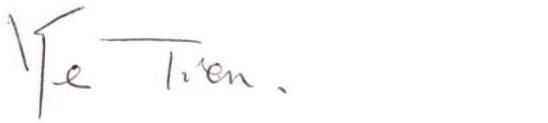
Education

Bachelor of Engineering, Hubei Polytechnic University, China

Mining and Mineral Exploration Diploma and Mineral Resources and Mining Engineering Degree in British Columbia Institute of Technology, Canada

17.0 Confirmation

I have interpreted the data and prepared this report entitled Geophysical Survey with 2D Resistivity for Placer Prospecting along Klaza River, Carmacks, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon for assessment credit, the survey was carried out by Fargo Exploration Ltd, Delta, British Columbia



Tyler Ye Tian

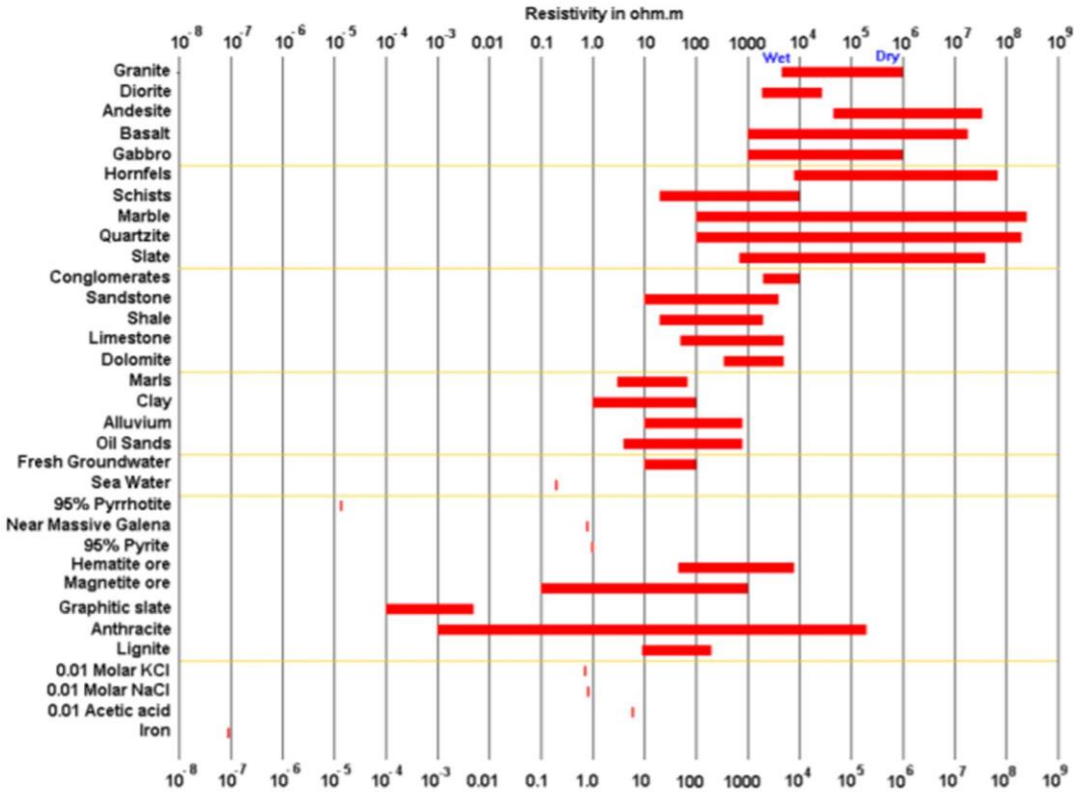
18.0 Appendix

18.1 Resistivity of Common Earth Materials

Work Cited

Loke , M.H., 2015. Tutorial : 2-D and 3-D electrical imaging surveys

Resistivity of Common Earth Materials



From Loke (2015).

18.2 Working Photos

19.0 GPS Coordinates

19.1 Line 01

ID	Dist	Garmin ID	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Error (m)
1	0	210	366299	6894133	997	5
2	5	211	366302	6894139	997	5
3	10	212	366303	6894143	997	5
4	15	213	366306	6894147	997	5
5	20	214	366310	6894152	997	5
6	25	215	366312	6894156	996	5
7	30	216	366314	6894160	997	5
8	35	217	366317	6894164	999	5
9	40	218	366318	6894169	996	5
10	45	219	366320	6894173	998	5
11	50	220	366321	6894176	998	5
12	55	221	366324	6894180	997	5
13	60	222	366326	6894186	998	5
14	65	223	366327	6894192	998	5
15	70	224	366328	6894196	999	5
16	75	225	366330	6894201	998	5
17	80	226	366332	6894206	998	5
18	85	227	366333	6894210	999	5
19	90	228	366334	6894212	999	5
20	95	229	366337	6894218	998	5
21	100	230	366340	6894223	999	5
22	105	231	366342	6894227	999	5
23	110	232	366343	6894232	999	5
24	115	233	366344	6894232	999	5
25	120	234	366345	6894238	999	5
26	125	235	366347	6894241	999	5
27	130	236	366348	6894247	999	5
28	135	237	366351	6894251	999	5
29	140	238	366352	6894256	999	5
30	145	239	366354	6894261	999	5
31	150	240	366356	6894266	999	5
32	155	241	366358	6894269	1000	5
33	160	242	366359	6894269	1000	5
34	165	243	366361	6894274	999	5
35	170	244	366362	6894279	1000	5
36	175	245	366364	6894282	1000	5
37	180	246	366366	6894285	998	5
38	185	247	366369	6894291	1000	5
39	190	248	366371	6894294	999	5

40	195	249	366373	6894301	1000	5
41	200	250	366375	6894305	1000	5
42	205	251	366377	6894309	1000	5
43	210	252	366379	6894313	1000	5
44	215	253	366381	6894316	1001	5
45	220	254	366383	6894322	1001	5
46	225	255	366384	6894326	1002	5
47	230	256	366386	6894331	1002	5
48	235	257	366388	6894336	1004	5
49	240	258	366390	6894340	1003	5
50	245	259	366392	6894344	1006	5
51	250	260	366393	6894350	1006	5
52	255	261	366394	6894357	1008	5
53	260	262	366397	6894361	1010	5
54	265	263	366399	6894366	1011	5
55	270	264	366401	6894370	1012	5
56	275	265	366402	6894374	1012	5
57	280	266	366405	6894379	1015	5
58	285	267	366407	6894383	1016	5
59	290	268	366410	6894386	1017	5
60	295	269	366410	6894390	1019	5

19.2 Line 02

ID	Dist	Garmin ID	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Error (m)
1	0	273	366216	6894321	997	5
2	5	274	366220	6894317	998	5
3	10	275	366225	6894315	997	5
4	15	276	366230	6894314	998	5
5	20	277	366234	6894314	998	5
6	25	278	366239	6894311	998	5
7	30	279	366242	6894309	999	5
8	35	280	366248	6894307	998	5
9	40	281	366252	6894306	998	5
10	45	282	366258	6894303	998	5
11	50	283	366261	6894301	998	5
12	55	284	366267	6894298	998	5
13	60	285	366271	6894297	998	5
14	65	286	366275	6894295	998	5
15	70	287	366280	6894294	998	5
16	75	288	366285	6894293	998	5
17	80	289	366290	6894289	997	5

18	85	290	366295	6894288	998	5
19	90	291	366300	6894287	997	5
20	95	292	366304	6894285	998	5
21	100	293	366306	6894282	999	5
22	105	294	366313	6894282	998	5
23	110	295	366318	6894280	998	5
24	115	296	366324	6894278	998	5
25	120	297	366328	6894276	998	5
26	125	298	366332	6894275	998	5
27	130	299	366338	6894273	999	5
28	135	300	366341	6894272	998	5
29	140	301	366346	6894270	998	5
30	145	302	366351	6894268	999	5
31	150	303	366356	6894265	998	5
32	155	304	366359	6894263	998	5
33	160	305	366366	6894261	999	5
34	165	306	366370	6894258	998	5
35	170	307	366375	6894256	998	5
36	175	308	366377	6894254	998	5
37	180	309	366379	6894253	998	5
38	185	310	366385	6894251	998	5
39	190	311	366390	6894251	997	5
40	195	312	366395	6894249	998	5
41	200	313	366400	6894246	998	5
42	205	314	366403	6894244	998	5
43	210	315	366406	6894243	997	5
44	215	316	366413	6894240	997	5
45	220	317	366418	6894237	997	5
46	225	318	366420	6894236	998	5
47	230	319	366428	6894234	997	5
48	235	320	366430	6894232	998	5
49	240	321	366437	6894232	998	5
50	245	322	366440	6894228	997	5
51	250	323	366444	6894226	998	5
52	255	324	366449	6894224	997	5
53	260	325	366454	6894223	997	5
54	265	326	366459	6894221	997	5
55	270	327	366465	6894217	998	5
56	275	328	366468	6894215	998	5
57	280	329	366471	6894215	997	5
58	285	330	366478	6894213	998	5
59	290	331	366480	6894210	997	5
60	295	332	366485	6894208	998	5

19.3 Line 03

ID	Dist	Garmin ID	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Error (m)
1	0	335	366164	6894194	994	5
2	5	336	366167	6894192	994	5
3	10	337	366170	6894190	993	5
4	15	338	366174	6894190	994	5
5	20	339	366179	6894188	994	5
6	25	340	366183	6894187	993	5
7	30	341	366190	6894186	994	5
8	35	342	366193	6894184	993	5
9	40	343	366198	6894183	994	5
10	45	344	366202	6894181	994	5
11	50	345	366206	6894179	994	5
12	55	346	366211	6894178	994	5
13	60	347	366216	6894178	994	5
14	65	348	366222	6894175	994	5
15	70	349	366227	6894174	994	5
16	75	350	366231	6894173	994	5
17	80	351	366237	6894171	994	5
18	85	352	366242	6894168	994	5
19	90	353	366245	6894168	994	5
20	95	354	366250	6894166	994	5
21	100	355	366255	6894164	993	5
22	105	356	366260	6894163	994	5
23	110	357	366265	6894162	994	5
24	115	358	366269	6894160	994	5
25	120	359	366274	6894159	994	5
26	125	360	366280	6894158	993	5
27	130	361	366285	6894156	993	5
28	135	362	366289	6894155	993	5
29	140	363	366294	6894153	993	5
30	145	364	366299	6894151	993	5
31	150	365	366301	6894148	993	5
32	155	366	366304	6894148	995	5
33	160	367	366308	6894147	995	5
34	165	368	366313	6894145	995	5
35	170	369	366318	6894143	995	5
36	175	370	366322	6894140	995	5
37	180	371	366327	6894138	995	5
38	185	372	366333	6894136	995	5
39	190	373	366337	6894135	995	5
40	195	374	366342	6894134	995	5

41	200	375	366347	6894132	995	5
42	205	376	366352	6894129	995	5
43	210	377	366357	6894128	995	5
44	215	378	366362	6894126	995	5
45	220	379	366366	6894125	994	5
46	225	380	366372	6894123	995	5
47	230	381	366375	6894121	995	5
48	235	382	366379	6894118	995	5
49	240	383	366384	6894115	995	5
50	245	384	366389	6894113	995	5
51	250	385	366393	6894111	995	5
52	255	386	366398	6894111	995	5
53	260	387	366403	6894109	994	5
54	265	388	366408	6894108	995	5
55	270	389	366412	6894104	995	5
56	275	390	366416	6894103	995	5
57	280	391	366421	6894100	994	5
58	285	392	366426	6894098	995	5
59	290	393	366430	6894097	995	5
60	295	394	366434	6894094	995	5

19.4 Line 04

ID	Dist	Garmin ID	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Error (m)
1	0	728	366431	6894472	1002	5
2	5	729	366437	6894477	1005	5
3	10	730	366440	6894480	1005	5
4	15	731	366443	6894483	1006	5
5	20	732	366446	6894488	1006	5
6	25	733	366449	6894491	1006	5
7	30	734	366451	6894496	1005	5
8	35	735	366454	6894499	1006	5
9	40	736	366458	6894503	1006	5
10	45	737	366461	6894507	1007	5
11	50	738	366463	6894511	1008	5
12	55	739	366466	6894515	1008	5
13	60	740	366469	6894519	1008	5
14	65	741	366473	6894523	1007	5
15	70	742	366476	6894527	1008	5
16	75	743	366478	6894532	1008	5
17	80	744	366481	6894536	1007	5
18	85	745	366483	6894541	1008	5

19	90	746	366485	6894545	1007	5
20	95	747	366488	6894550	1008	5
21	100	748	366490	6894554	1007	5
22	105	749	366491	6894560	1006	5
23	110	750	366494	6894564	1007	5
24	115	751	366494	6894569	1007	5
25	120	752	366497	6894575	1005	5
26	125	753	366498	6894578	1006	5
27	130	754	366500	6894582	1008	5
28	135	755	366501	6894587	1008	5
29	140	756	366502	6894591	1008	5
30	145	757	366503	6894595	1008	5
31	150	758	366504	6894601	1008	5
32	155	759	366506	6894605	1007	5
33	160	760	366508	6894609	1009	5
34	165	761	366509	6894614	1008	5
35	170	762	366510	6894620	1007	5
36	175	763	366512	6894625	1008	5
37	180	764	366513	6894629	1009	5
38	185	765	366515	6894634	1008	5
39	190	766	366516	6894637	1009	5
40	195	767	366518	6894642	1010	5
41	200	768	366520	6894647	1010	5
42	205	769	366521	6894652	1010	5
43	210	770	366522	6894656	1008	5
44	215	771	366524	6894661	1010	5
45	220	772	366526	6894666	1008	5
46	225	773	366527	6894671	1011	5
47	230	774	366528	6894675	1009	5
48	235	775	366530	6894680	1009	5
49	240	776	366532	6894686	1010	5
50	245	777	366532	6894690	1009	5
51	250	778	366533	6894695	1010	5
52	255	779	366535	6894700	1009	5
53	260	780	366537	6894703	1009	5
54	265	781	366538	6894709	1011	5
55	270	782	366539	6894714	1011	5
56	275	783	366541	6894720	1010	5
57	280	784	366542	6894724	1013	5
58	285	785	366544	6894728	1012	5
59	290	786	366546	6894733	1011	5
60	295	787	366548	6894738	1014	5

19.5 Line 05

ID	Dist	Garmin ID	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Error (m)
1	0	788	366547	6894742	1015	5
2	5	789	366548	6894746	1015	5
3	10	790	366548	6894752	1015	5
4	15	791	366550	6894757	1014	5
5	20	792	366550	6894761	1013	5
6	25	793	366550	6894766	1014	5
7	30	794	366552	6894770	1014	5
8	35	795	366551	6894776	1013	5
9	40	796	366552	6894781	1015	5
10	45	797	366553	6894785	1015	5
11	50	798	366554	6894791	1014	5
12	55	799	366554	6894795	1016	5
13	60	800	366554	6894798	1014	5
14	65	801	366555	6894807	1013	5
15	70	802	366556	6894810	1014	5
16	75	803	366556	6894816	1014	5
17	80	804	366557	6894820	1012	5
18	85	805	366557	6894824	1014	5
19	90	806	366559	6894830	1013	5
20	95	807	366558	6894834	1014	5
21	100	808	366559	6894839	1014	5
22	105	809	366560	6894845	1015	5
23	110	810	366560	6894850	1013	5
24	115	811	366559	6894854	1015	5
25	120	812	366561	6894858	1014	5
26	125	813	366561	6894865	1014	5
27	130	814	366562	6894868	1012	5
28	135	815	366563	6894875	1013	5
29	140	816	366564	6894880	1014	5
30	145	817	366564	6894886	1013	5
31	150	818	366564	6894888	1014	5
32	155	819	366564	6894894	1013	5
33	160	820	366565	6894899	1014	5
34	165	821	366566	6894902	1014	5
35	170	822	366567	6894908	1015	5
36	175	823	366566	6894913	1015	5
37	180	824	366567	6894918	1015	5
38	185	825	366567	6894923	1014	5
39	190	826	366566	6894929	1015	5

40	195	827	366567	6894933	1014	5
41	200	828	366568	6894937	1015	5
42	205	829	366568	6894944	1014	5
43	210	830	366569	6894948	1014	5
44	215	831	366569	6894953	1014	5
45	220	832	366570	6894958	1015	5
46	225	833	366570	6894961	1015	5
47	230	834	366570	6894967	1015	5
48	235	835	366571	6894972	1014	5
49	240	836	366571	6894977	1015	5
50	245	837	366572	6894983	1014	5
51	250	838	366573	6894988	1014	5
52	255	839	366573	6894992	1015	5
53	260	840	366573	6894997	1014	5
54	265	841	366573	6895000	1014	5
55	270	842	366573	6895008	1014	5
56	275	843	366573	6895004	1015	5
57	280	844	366574	6895014	1014	5
58	285	845	366574	6895018	1014	5
59	290	846	366575	6895023	1014	5
60	295	847	366576	6895027	1014	5

19.6 Line 06

ID	Dist	Garmin ID	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Error (m)
1	0	848	366576	6895032	1014	5
2	5	849	366564	6894884	1018	5
3	10	850	366565	6894879	1018	5
4	15	851	366567	6894871	1018	5
5	20	852	366568	6894867	1019	5
6	25	853	366570	6894863	1019	5
7	30	854	366571	6894860	1019	5
8	35	855	366574	6894855	1020	5
9	40	856	366577	6894850	1021	5
10	45	857	366579	6894846	1021	5
11	50	858	366582	6894840	1021	5
12	55	859	366584	6894836	1021	5
13	60	860	366586	6894831	1021	5
14	65	861	366588	6894827	1021	5
15	70	862	366589	6894822	1022	5
16	75	863	366591	6894818	1022	5
17	80	864	366593	6894814	1022	5

18	85	865	366594	6894810	1022	5
19	90	866	366595	6894805	1023	5
20	95	867	366599	6894799	1023	5
21	100	868	366601	6894795	1024	5
22	105	869	366605	6894791	1024	5
23	110	870	366606	6894787	1025	5
24	115	871	366608	6894784	1026	5
25	120	872	366611	6894780	1025	5
26	125	873	366614	6894776	1027	5
27	130	874	366615	6894772	1026	5
28	135	875	366617	6894766	1028	5
29	140	876	366617	6894761	1027	5
30	145	877	366619	6894758	1028	5

20. Project Cost

INVOICE

Fargo Exploration Ltd.

Unit 50-10489 Delsom Cres,
Delta, BC V4C0B9
tyler@fargoexploration.com
www.fargoexploration.com

Inovice to Xingxin Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

Job:
2D Resistivity Surveying and Magnetic Surveying
Klaza River Project

Invoice Number: 2021011
Date: 2021 July 12

Quality	Unit	Description	Amount
		Mob/Demob	
5	days	Ford F350 Diesel Pickup @ $300	$ 1,500.00
7500	km	Total mileage for Klaza River Project @0.75 /km	$ 5,625.00
6	days	Travel Time @$1000 per day, 4 people	$ 6,000.00
4	days	Meals, 6 people, @$50 per day	$ 1,200.00
1	invoice	Transport by Capital Helicopter Ltd, @50%, shared with Zongshan Mining. Invocie Amount $18270.64, 50%=$9135.32	$ 9,135.32
		Total Mob/Demob Cost	**$ 23,460.32**
		2D Resistivity Surveying and Magnetic Surveying	
6	lines	DJI Drone surveing Line Cutting @$750 per line with drone rental	$ 4,500.00
6	lines	Magnetic Surveing @$1250 per line with equipment rental	$ 7,500.00
6	lines	2D Resistivity Surveying @$2500 per line with equipment rental	$ 15,000.00
4	days	Meals, 6 people, @$50 per day	$ 1,200.00
4	days	Data Processing, interpretation, report writing $1000 per day	$ 4,000.00
4	days	Tents, generator rental, gas, tools @$550 per day	$ 2,200.00
6	days	Carmacks camp rental, share with Zongshan Mining. @$200 per day	$ 1,200.00
		Total Survey Costs	**$ 35,600.00**
		Sub Total	$ 59,060.32
		GST(5%) # 70917 8495	$ 2,953.02
		TOTAL	**$ 62,013.34**

Thanks for your business!

CAPITAL HELICOPTERS (1995) INC.
Suite 3 - 25 Pilgrim Place, Whitehorse, Y.T. Y1A 0M7
Phone: (867) 668-6200 Fax: (867) 668-6201
capitalheli@northwestel.net
www.capitalhelicopters.com

Charter and Contract Service

INVOICE

NO. 147106

DATE 29/06/2021

PAGE 1 of 1

SOLD TO
Fargo Exploration Ltd.
50-10489 Delsom Cres
Delta, BC V4C 0B9

SHIP TO
Fargo Exploration Ltd.
50-10489 Delsom Cres
Delta, BC V4C 0B9

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	GST	PST	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
June 15	3.7	hrs	YXY-Carmacks airport-Fargo camp-drop off-Carmacks-camp-airport-YXY	G		2,165.00	8,010.50
	320.0	ltrs	fuel@YXY	G		1.15	368.00
	420.0	ltrs	fuel@Carmacks	G		2.10	882.00
June 20	5.0	hrs	YXY-Fargo Camp-Demob camp-Carmacks-YXY	G		1,395.00	6,975.00
	122.0	ltrs	fuel@YXY	G		1.15	140.30
	488.0	ltrs	fuel@Carmacks	G		2.10	1,024.80
			"Carmacks Placer Property"				
			G - GST 5.00%				
			GST				870.04

Capital Helicopters (1995) Inc. GST: #899587984

Confidential Contract - Your Business Is Appreciated! Fuel Price includes Federal and Yukon Tax

COMMENTS

TOTAL 18,270.64

PAID June 25

Reference

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Appendix

Drone Surveying Photos