Livingstone Placer Project

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory

Final Report for 2015 Grant YMEP15-041

Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP)

Target Evaluation Module

by

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With Contributions from

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Location of property: 61°16'03"N to 61°20'43"N and 134°06'40"W to 134°15'23"W
NTS map sheets: 105E/08
Mining District: Whitehorse
Date: January 23, 2016

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Executive Summary

This is the final report submitted as per the requirements for YMEP15-041, an agreement for funding under the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program, Target Evaluation Module. An exploration program which included prospecting and resistivity geophysics was conducted at various times from May to October, 2015 on prospecting leases on Livingstone Creek and May Creek; and on a discovery claim on a right limit tributary of Cottoneva Creek.

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.

The resistivity geophysical surveys were successful in delineating distinctive contacts (likely bedrock) on all creeks tested in 2015. A right-limit paleochannel was interpreted in the uppermost survey on upper Livingstone Creek, and two paleochannels were interpreted on several profiles on the left limit of May Creek. The geophysical survey results also showed that in several areas, bedrock appears to be only 5 to 6 metres deep, including the upper Livingstone drainage and in the meltwater channel adjacent to Cottoneva Creek (Eva claim). Pan sampling on upper Livingstone and on the Eva claim (right-limit tributary to Cottoneva) recovered consistent fine gold colours and magnetite. Similarly, fine gold was encountered in May Creek sampling; however, larger samples with volumes of nearly ½ cubic yard failed to recover any coarser gold. Access proved to be problematic in the later stages of the program, preventing the project team from bringing the ATVs with the pump and sluice into the upper Livingstone claims.

The presence of buried paleochannels and relatively shallow bedrock in some parts of the drainages resulted in a decision to acquire additional placer tenure at the end of the 2015 program. Further exploration is recommended on all properties, including both the initially-explored drainages and the newly-acquired placer leases. This should take the form of auger drilling (minimum 6-inch) and sampling in concert with further resistivity geophysical surveys, which would be used to calibrate the drilling results. If possible, larger equipment should be mobilized to the area in the form of a small portable excavator or Can-Dig hoe, and bulk sampling should be conducted using a small test trommel. In addition, the small excavator could likely be used to restore the blocked access to the upper Livingstone (LIVN 1-11) claims, and, with proper permitting in place, conduct a series of test holes on all areas including the new placer leases.

Introduction

This is a final report submitted as per the requirements for funding under YMEP15-041, a grant under the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program, Target Evaluation Module. The Livingstone Placer Project is a joint venture between Geoplacer Exploration Ltd and Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.

Personnel and Dates of Work

The senior geologist for the placer exploration program was William LeBarge of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. The geophysical contractor was Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc., and the senior geoscientist for the geophysical surveys was James Coates, President of Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. Astrid Grawehr, Director of Operations for Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc., was the senior geophysical technician and assistant geoscientist. Two field assistants were occasionally employed by Kryotek for the program, which took place at various times between May and October 2015.

Location and Access

Livingstone Creek and May Creek properties are 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 current property is 61°16'03"N to 61°20'43"N and 134°06'40"W to 134°15'23"W; on NTS map sheet 105E/08, in the Whitehorse Mining District. Livingstone Creek and May Creek are both right limit tributaries 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 - General Location of the Livingstone Project, Yukon.

Placer Tenure

Initially, a Discovery claim and two placer prospecting leases were staked in the Livingstone area for the project. The EVA Discovery Claim was staked on a right limit tributary to Cottoneva Creek on October 7, 2014. The Livingstone Creek prospecting lease (IW00445) was staked by Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. on February 4, 2015 and would have expired on February 10, 2016. The May Creek prospecting lease (IW00446) was staked by James Coates on February 9, 2015 and would have expired on February 10, 2016. After completion of the first year of assessment work, the MAY 1-20 claims were staked over prospecting lease IW00446 on September 21, 2015, and then transferred to Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. The LIVN 1-11 claims were staked over prospecting lease IW00445 on September 25, 2015. On October 8, 2015, two new placer prospecting leases were staked in the name of William LeBarge (IW00484) and Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. (IW00485). In December 2015, the MAY 1-14 claims were transferred to Norcope Enterprises Ltd.

Table 1 details the current claim status of the Livingstone properties.

Table 1 – Placer Claims and Prospecting Lease Status, Livingstone Properties

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Staking Date	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Status	Former Lease Number	NTS Map Number
P 510195	EVA	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	10/07/2014	10/09/2015	10/09/2020	Active	-	105E/08
IW00445	-	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	02/04/2015	02/10/2015	02/10/2016	Lapsed	-	105E/08
IW00446	-	James Coates - 100%	02/09/2015	02/10/2015	02/10/2016	Lapsed	-	105E/08
IW00484	-	William LeBarge - 100%	10/08/2015	10/08/2015	10/08/2016	Active	-	105E/08
IW00485	-	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. - 100%	10/08/2015	10/08/2015	10/08/2016	Active	-	105E/08
P 510623	LIVN 1	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510624	LIVN 2	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510625	LIVN 3	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510626	LIVN 4	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510627	LIVN 5	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510628	LIVN 6	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510629	LIVN 7	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510630	LIVN 8	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510631	LIVN 9	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510632	LIVN 10	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510633	LIVN 11	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd - 100%	9/25/2015	9/25/2015	9/25/2016	Active	IW00445	105E/08
P 510634	MAY 1	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510635	MAY 2	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510636	MAY 3	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510637	MAY 4	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510638	MAY 5	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510639	MAY 6	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510640	MAY 7	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510641	MAY 8	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510642	MAY 9	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510643	MAY 10	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510644	MAY 11	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Staking Date	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Status	Former Lease Number	NTS Map Number
P 510645	MAY 12	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510646	MAY 13	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510647	MAY 14	Norcope Enterprises Ltd. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510648	MAY 15	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510649	MAY 16	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510650	MAY 17	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510651	MAY 18	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510652	MAY 19	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08
P 510653	MAY 20	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. - 100%	9/21/2015	9/29/2015	9/29/2016	Active	IW00446	105E/08

Quartz Tenure

The catchment area of the placer prospecting leases on Livingstone and May Creeks is blanketed by over 180 quartz claims held by various owners. These include: 37999 Yukon Inc.; Golden Predator Canada Corp.; Ron S. Berdahl; Larry Carlyle, Gold Spike Exploration Inc., and Mike Power. The EVA claim on Cottoneva Creek is partially underlain by Quartz claim DACX 23 held by Golden Predator Canada Corp. The Peak 1-8 (YF46833-YF46834; YF46836-YF46841) claims were staked on February 4, 2015 by James Coates of Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. at the headwaters of Livingstone and May Creeks.

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

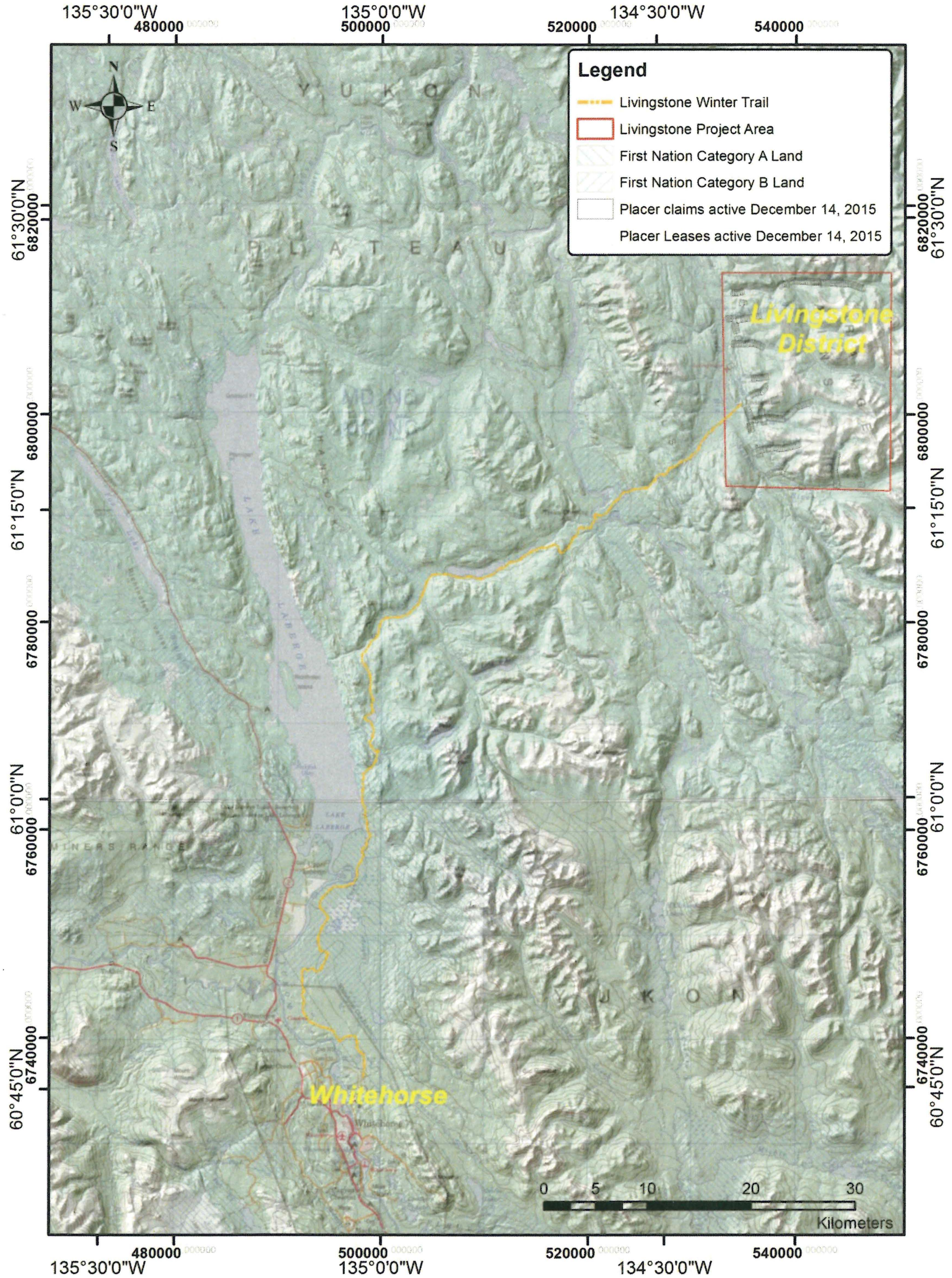

Figure 2 - Location of Livingstone Placer Project, 90 km northwest of Whitehorse. Detailed location map in Figure 3, following.

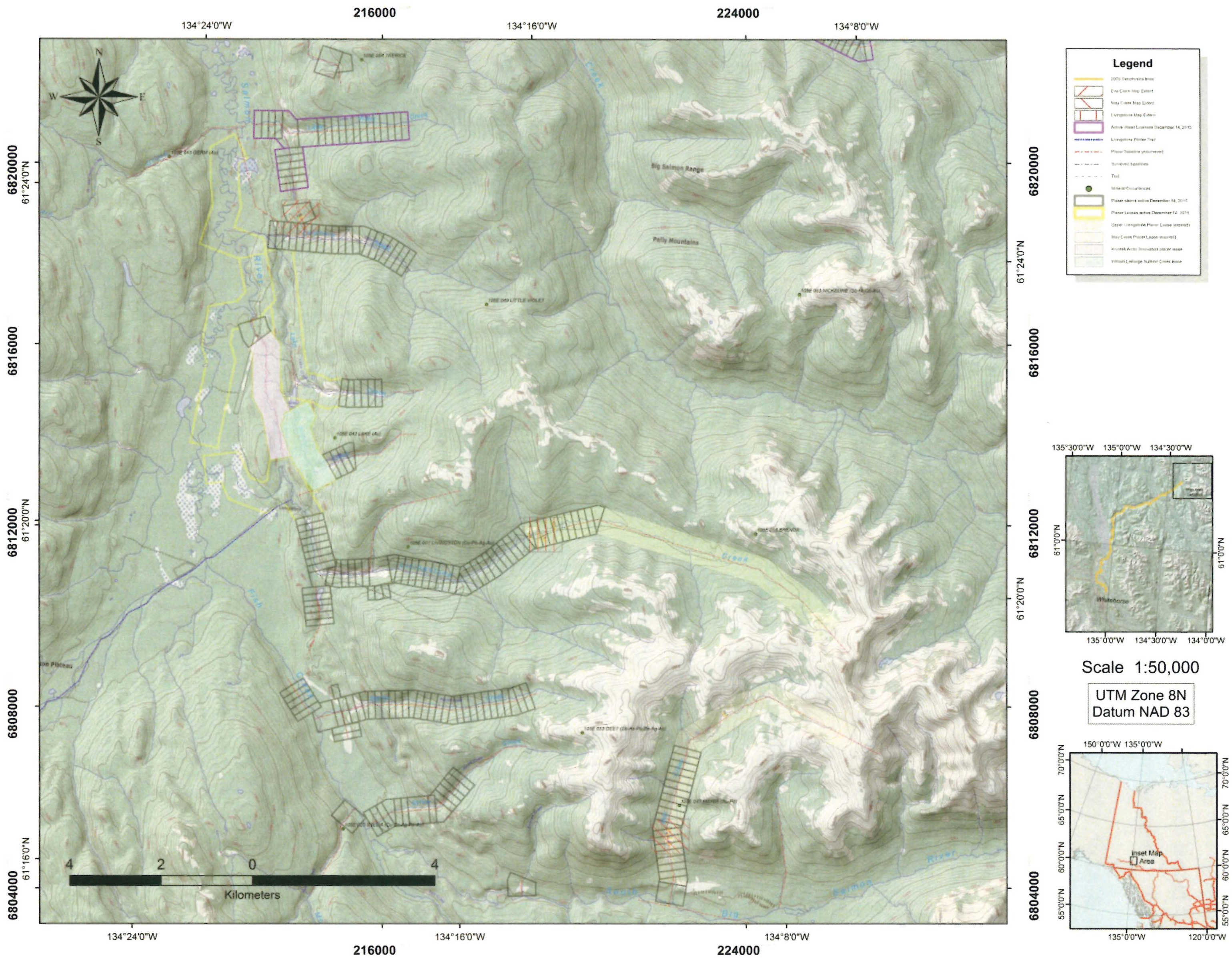

Figure 3 - Livingstone Area placer prospecting leases, placer claims and active water licenses. Mineral occurrences from Yukon Minfile (2014).

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).

May Creek was first prospected at the same time as other Livingstone area creeks, around 1898. Bostock and Lees (1938) mention the presence of old sluice boxes on May Creek at the time of their report. They also mention in the report that some placer gold was recovered from D'Abbadie Creek to the east. There is no record of subsequent activity on May Creek until 1987, when Doug Gonder Jr. conducted test pitting. In 1992, an area on lower May Creek was mined by Mr. Gonder (LeBarge, 2007). No subsequent activity is known.

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, 2005, 2006; Figure 5 and Figure 6). 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, 2006).

Figures 5 and Figure 6 show 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).

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.

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	

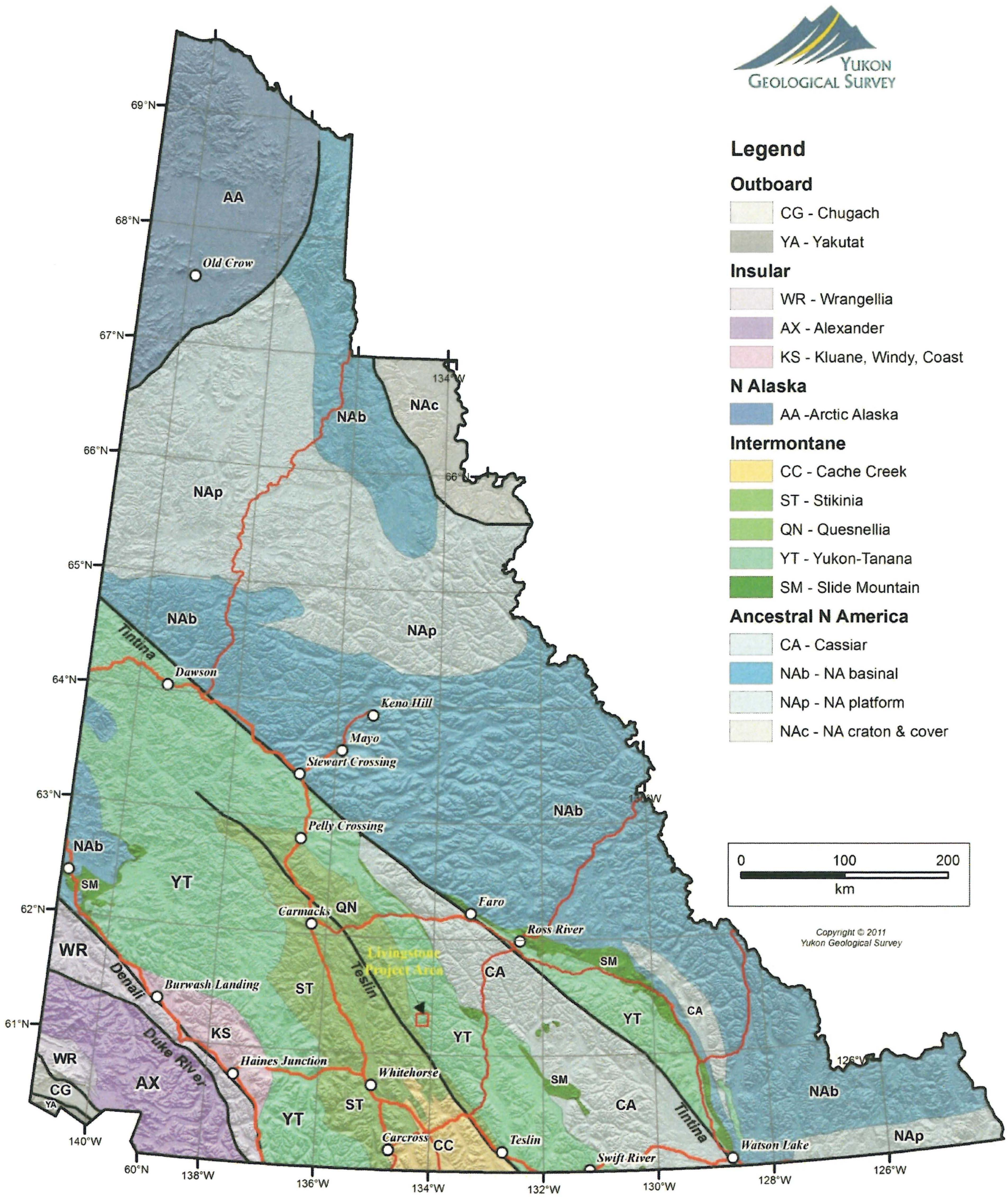

Figure 4 -Yukon Terrane Map, showing location of Livingstone Project Area. Yukon Geological Survey, 2014.

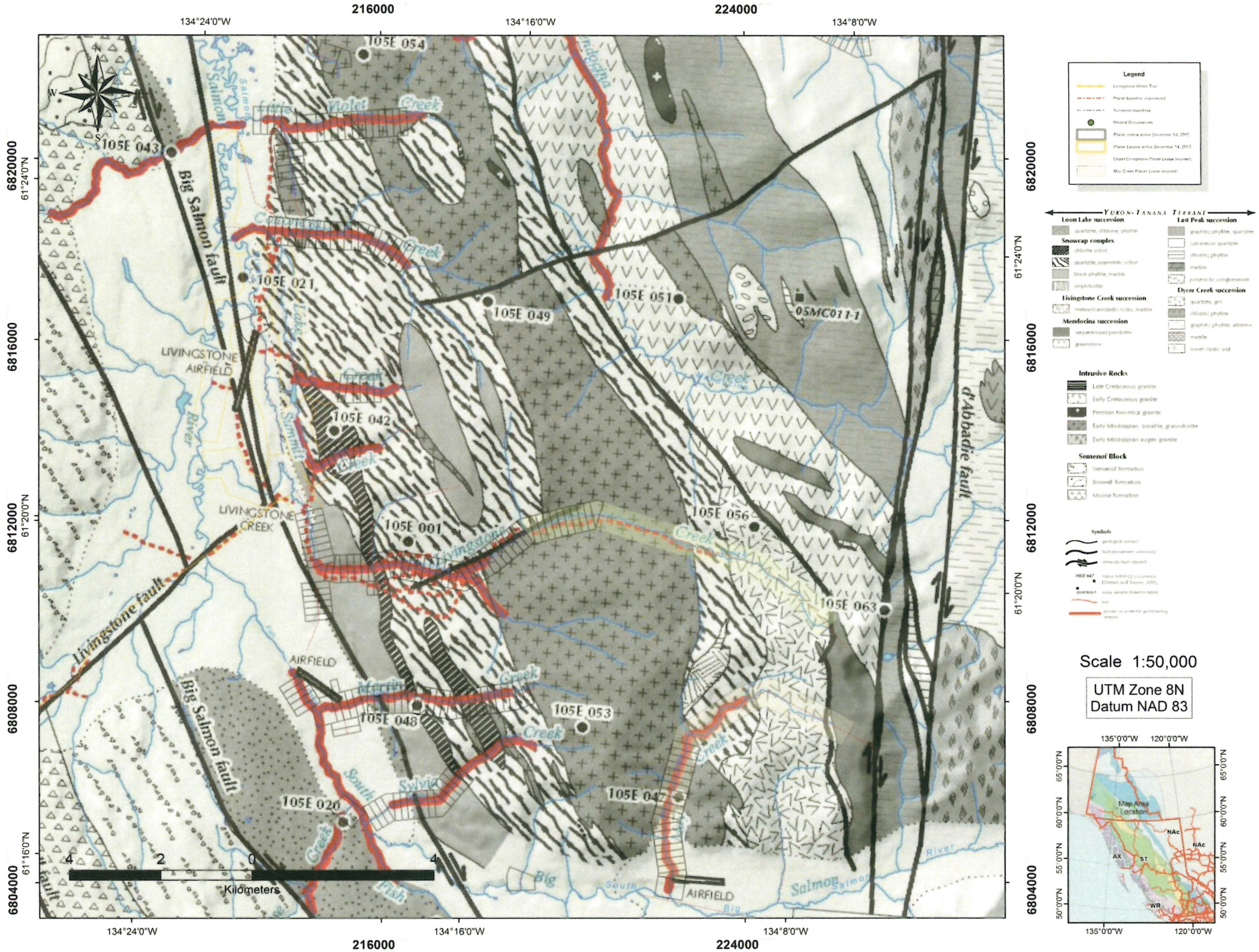

Figure 5 - Bedrock Geology of the Livingstone district, modified after Colpron (2005).

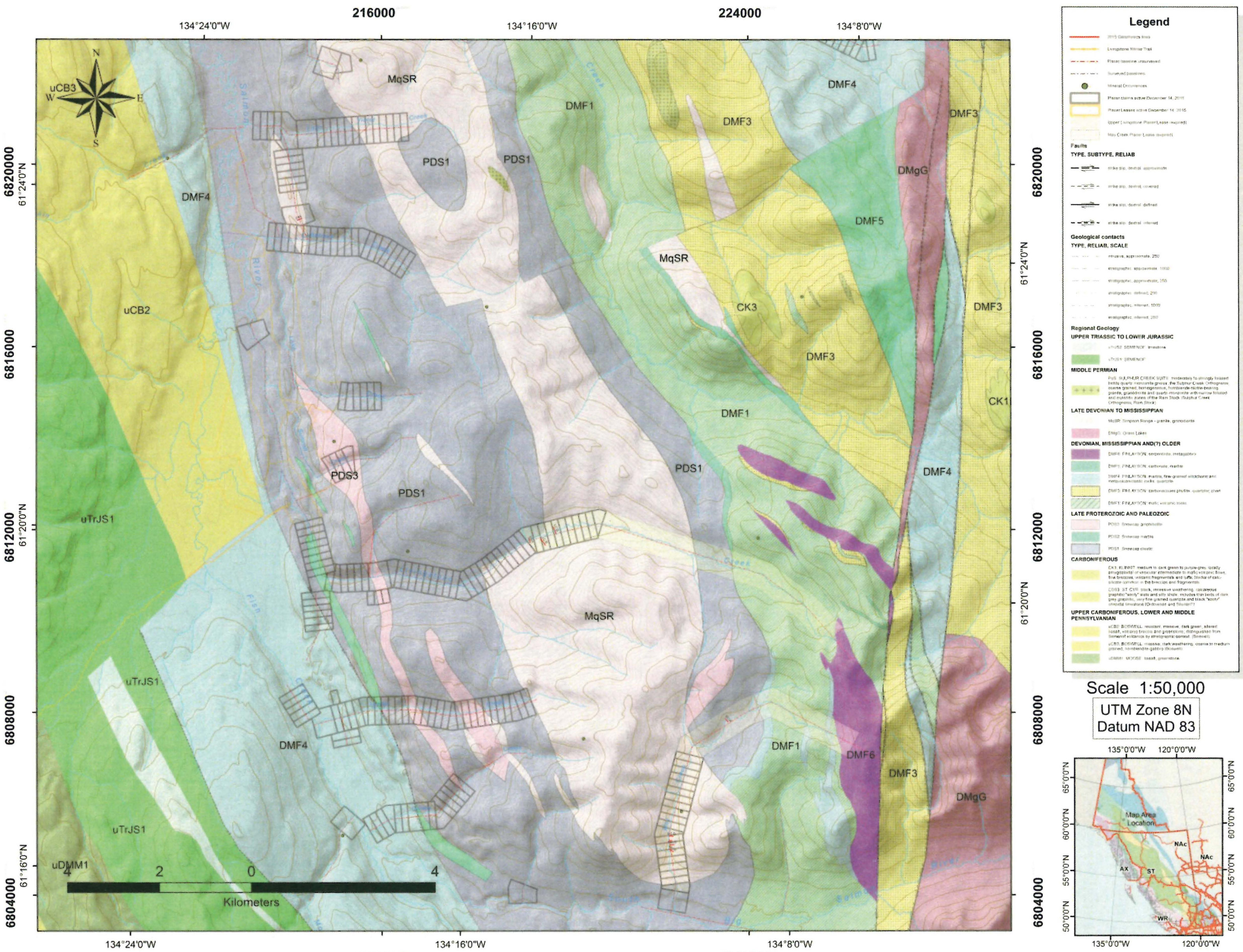

Figure 6 - Bedrock Geology of Livingstone District, modified after Colpron, (2005) and Yukon Geological Survey, (2014).

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 (Figure 7). 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.

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.

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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.

On May Creek, a canyon occurs where the creek reaches the edge of the South Big Salmon River valley. The creek stratigraphy is similar to other Livingstone area creeks, with interglacial gravels overlain by glaciolacustrine and glacial deposits of McConnell age (LeBarge, 2007). Pay gravels lie on bedrock, are rich in boulders and up to 2.5 metres thick. A 15 to 20 metre thick glacial/glaciofluvial complex of stratified sand, silt and boulders overlies the pay gravels in the vicinity of the canyon (LeBarge, 2007).

Placer Gold and Heavy Mineral Characteristics

Cairnes (1910) reported that a third of the gold mined from the Discovery claim on Livingstone Creek was comprised of nuggets over an ounce in weight. The largest nugget reported by that time was valued at $304 (approximately 14 troy ounces). A few nuggets had rough surfaces and included fragments of quartz, but as a rule they were smooth. Magnetite was abundant and occurred as "grains and coarse lumps", along with native copper, garnet, and cinnabar. LeBarge (2007) mentions that other heavy minerals include galena, pyrite, hematite and cassiterite.

The fineness on Livingstone Creek has been reported to be 880, although some miners (Max Fuerstner Jr., pers. comm.) have said that it is usually over 900. Very few other details have been reported about the nature, grade or distribution of the placer gold mined by modern placer miners on Livingstone Creek.

May Creek placer gold is reported to be coarse, with nuggets up to ½ ounce (LeBarge, 2007). Nuggets were both rough and smooth in character, with a fineness of 892.

Plate 2 - Placer gold from Livingstone Creek, mined in 2000 by M. Fuerstner Jr. The smaller piece weighed 5 ounces. The other half is likely over 20 ounces.

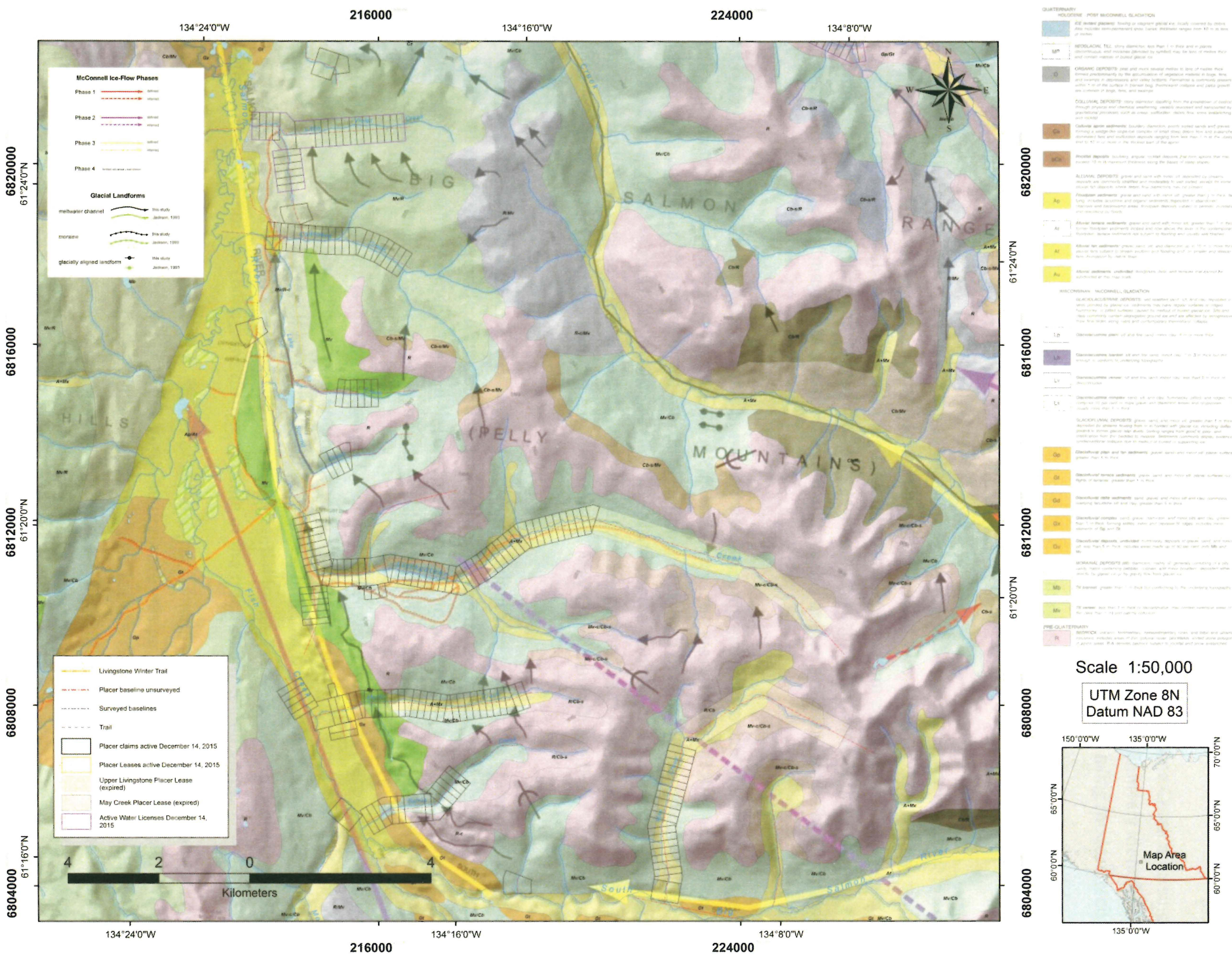

Figure 7 - Surficial geology and glacial features, Livingstone Creek area; after Klassen and Morison, (1987); and Bond and Church, (2006).

Rationale for Exploration

Although over 60,000 ounces of gold has been recovered from placers of the Livingstone Creek area since 1898 (LeBarge, 2007; Bostock and Lees, 1938); the bedrock source of gold has not been definitively identified. In addition, most of the Livingstone area has not seen methodical exploration for placer deposits using modern technology.

It is likely that there is more than one mineral deposit type which may serve as a potential source for placer gold in Livingstone Creek and other area drainages. Many or most of these mineral occurrences remain undiscovered, due to a lack of outcrop and the presence of thick glacial overburden.

Placer gold in Livingstone Creek typically occurs as coarse (>1 cm) nuggets and is commonly associated with magnetite. A nearby source is likely, and may be a skarn style of mineralization (Colpron, 2006). Stroink and Friedrich (1992) noted that quartz veins containing disseminated sulphide minerals occur as foliaform veins at the headwaters of the Livingstone district streams. They considered the veins as a potential source for some of the gold, however Colpron (2006) notes that the lack of magnetite and coarse gold in the veins argues against them being the major source for the placer gold.

Colpron (2006) also offers that placer streams in the Livingstone camp generally occur around the large Early Mississippian metatonalite body that intrudes Snowcap complex in the western part of the area, which supports the skarn theory as a potential for a lode source for the placer gold. The high fineness (880 and over) and associated copper minerals (LeBarge, 2007) supports an intrusion-related bedrock source as described by Dumala and Mortensen (2002). This intrusive body subcrops beneath the upstream reaches of Livingstone Creek in the area of the five-mile prospecting lease of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd., and in the mid-reaches of May Creek beneath the five-mile prospecting lease of James Coates.

Bostock and Lees (1938) mention that the southern (left-limit) paleochannel in on the lower reaches of Livingstone 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. This demonstrates the potential for the existence of further paleochannels in the upstream reaches of Livingstone Creek.

Colpron (2006) notes that there is mineralization on D'Abbadie Creek; new showings were discovered there during the 2005 mapping season including a Pb-Ag vein occurrence and a pyrrhotite skarn. Bostock and Lees (1938) mention the presence of "old, pre-Glacial" gravels on upper D'Abbadie Creek; and that placer gold had been recovered by old timers working there. This further evidence demonstrates the potential for undiscovered bedrock mineralization and placer gold in the eastern part of the Livingstone district, outside of the traditionally-mined areas.

Bond and Church (2006) hypothesize four-phases of the last (McConnell) glaciation in the Big Salmon Range. It is apparent that although the upper part of the Livingstone drainage was parallel to sub-parallel to the regional ice-flow during Phase 2 glacial maximum (Figure 7), it is still possible that ice-marginal lake and deltaic sediments offered some protection from scouring of the deep, pre-glacial paleochannels. In addition, ice-flow during the Phase 3 advance, which followed valley topography and likely had a more erosive effect, is not mapped as having a trajectory along upper Livingstone Creek (Figure 7).

May Creek lies perpendicular to all of the mapped glacial ice flow directions, and the presence of a remnant interglacial paleochannel has been noted by all previous researchers and during past mining activity.

2015 Placer Exploration Program

A two-phase program of exploration was conducted on the Livingstone Creek properties in 2015. Phase 1 included resistivity geophysics and pan-sampling, which was followed by staking the leases into claims. Phase 2 included further resistivity geophysics and long-tom sluicing of several sediment samples. Figure 8 shows the Livingstone project area with current placer claims and leases overlain on available georeferenced satellite imagery. The inset maps of each specific field area are shown as outlines, and contained in the pages following. Table 3 shows the geographic coordinates of resistivity lines conducted in the Livingstone area during the project in 2015.

Geophysical Methods

Resistivity was used for this area as the electrical properties of overburden, bedrock and mineralized fault systems are distinct and easily definable. A Lippmann 4- point Resistivity System was used. This system allows over 100 m of depth penetration. Data was collected and inverted using AGI Earth Imager 2D software. Noisy data points and electrodes with poor contact resistance were removed and data was filtered for spikes or depressions in resistivity. The software produced two- dimensional tomograms using a smoothed, least squares damped and robust inversion parameters. Preliminary interpretations were conducted on the processed data.

Geophysical Disclaimer

Subsurface information shown on these drawings was obtained solely for use in establishing design controls for the project. The accuracy of this information is not guaranteed and it is not to be construed as part of the plans governing construction of the project. It is the client's responsibility to inquire of the owner if additional information is available, to make arrangements to review the same prior development to conduct whatever site investigation or testing may be required, and to make their own determinations as to all subsurface conditions. James Coates and Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. accept no liability whatsoever for any use or application of this information by any and all authorized or unauthorized parties.

Table 3 - Coordinates of endpoints of Resistivity Profiles, Livingstone Project, 2015.

Waypoint	Associated Creek	Latitude Decimal Degrees	Longitude Decimal Degrees	Latitude DMS	Longitude DMS
Eva 1 end	Cottoneva	61.39591	-134.35432	61° 23' 50.016" N	134° 21' 21.155" W
Eva 1 start	Cottoneva	61.39633	-134.35293	61° 23' 51.583" N	134° 21' 14.879" W
LC A end	Livingstone	61.33786	-134.250681	61° 20' 16.280" N	134° 15' 2.450" W
LC A start	Livingstone	61.3387	-134.251461	61° 20' 19.310" N	134° 15' 5.260" W
LC B end	Livingstone	61.33754	-134.24444	61° 20' 15.126" N	134° 14' 39.984" W
LC B start	Livingstone	61.33888	-134.24674	61° 20' 19.968" N	134° 14' 48.264" W
LC C end	Livingstone	61.33989	-134.24037	61° 20' 23.604" N	134° 14' 25.332" W
LC C start	Livingstone	61.34057	-134.24113	61° 20' 26.052" N	134° 14' 28.068" W
LC D end	Livingstone	61.34124	-134.24187	61° 20' 28.464" N	134° 14' 30.732" W
LC D start	Livingstone	61.34056	-134.24107	61° 20' 26.016" N	134° 14' 27.852" W
MC A end	May Creek	61.3058	-134.164721	61° 18' 20.875" N	134° 9' 52.996" W
MC A start	May Creek	61.30639	-134.166089	61° 18' 23.014" N	134° 9' 57.920" W
MC B end	May Creek	61.28094	-134.18265	61° 16' 51.370" N	134° 10' 57.540" W
MC B start	May Creek	61.28079	-134.1842	61° 16' 50.830" N	134° 11' 3.120" W
MC C end	May Creek	61.28168	-134.1838	61° 16' 54.037" N	134° 11' 1.680" W
MC C start	May Creek	61.28141	-134.18522	61° 16' 53.083" N	134° 11' 6.792" W
MC D end	May Creek	61.28251	-134.18349	61° 16' 57.047" N	134° 11' 0.564" W
MC D start	May Creek	61.28251	-134.185	61° 16' 57.018" N	134° 11' 6.000" W
MC E end	May Creek	61.27952	-134.18296	61° 16' 46.279" N	134° 10' 58.656" W
MC E start	May Creek	61.27998	-134.18451	61° 16' 47.928" N	134° 11' 4.236" W

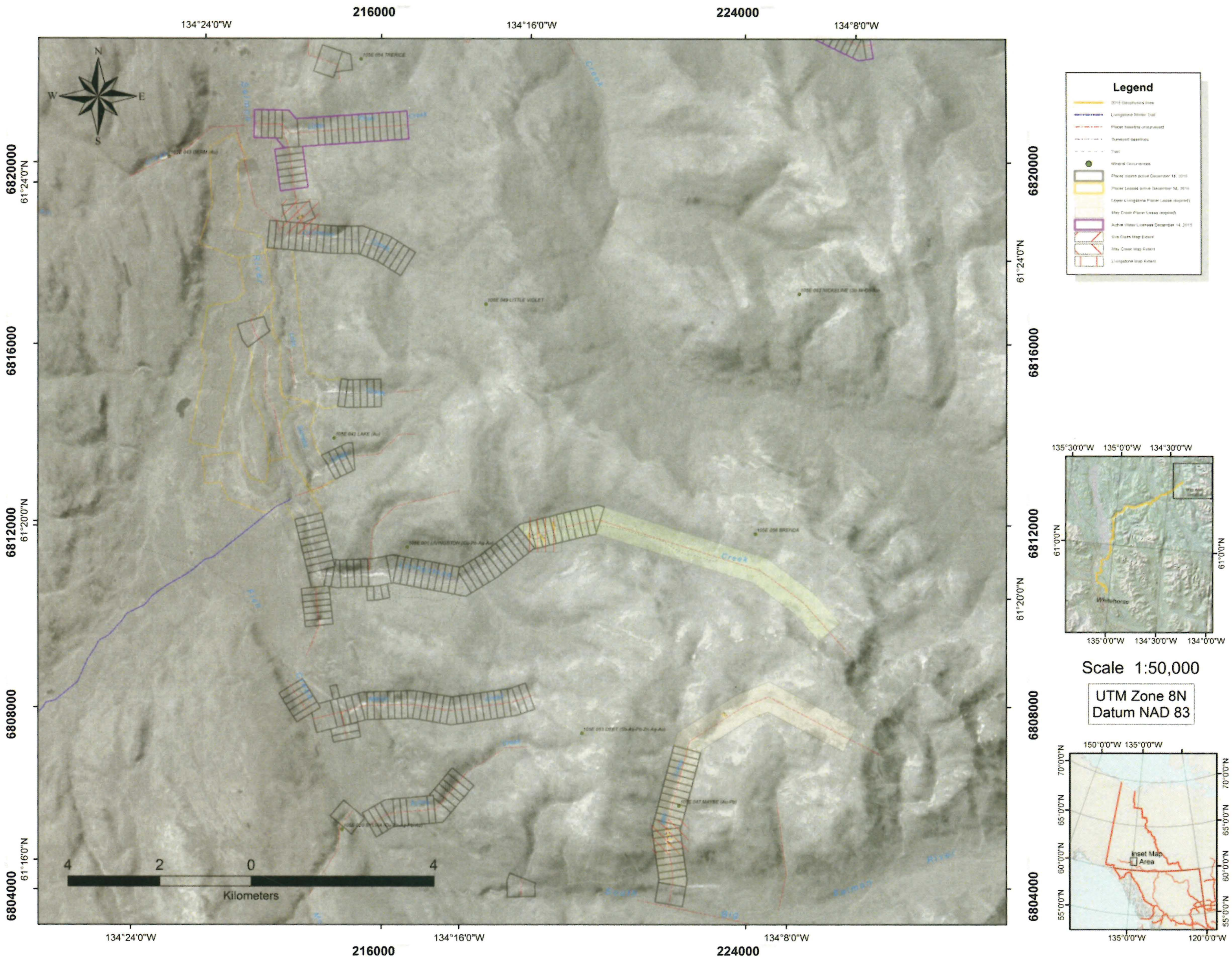

Figure 8 – Location of 2015 exploration program on upper Livingstone, Cottoneva and May Creeks, showing prospecting leases, new placer claims and other placer tenures. Inset maps on following pages. Satellite imagery acquired from Geomatics Yukon.

Eva Discovery Claim – Right limit Tributary to Cottoneva Creek

The Eva Discovery Claim is situated on a right limit tributary of Cottoneva Creek. Although that detail is not shown as such on Bond and Church (2006), it is clearly a glaciofluvial meltwater channel which would have been ice-marginal to the McConnell glacial ice in the valley of South Big Salmon river.

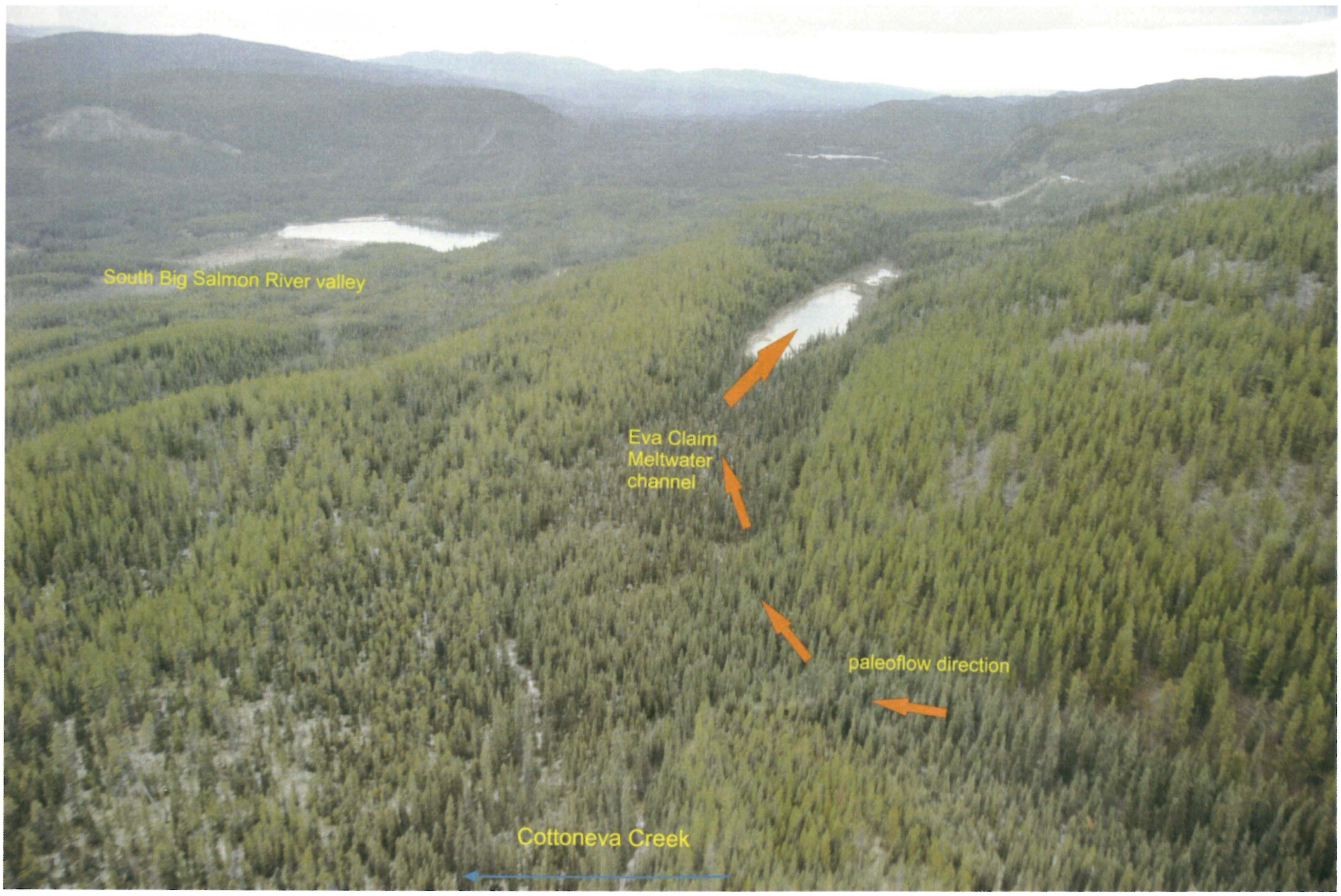

Plate 3 - View of the Eva Discovery Claim meltwater channel looking north. Photo taken October 8, 2015.

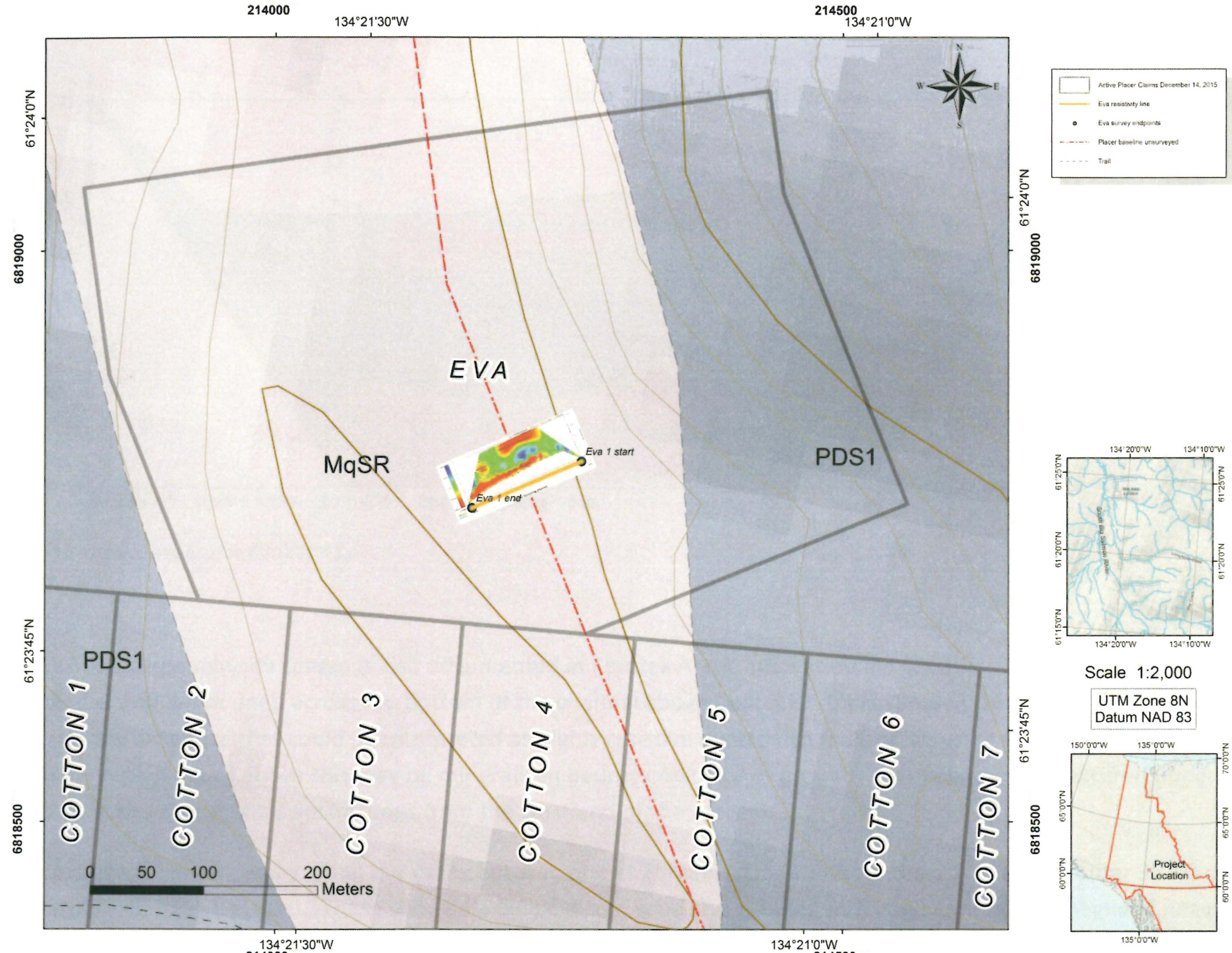

Figure 9 - Compilation map of the Eva Discovery claim with EVA2015-1 resistivity profile overlain. Bedrock geology overlain from Colpron (2006).

The EVA resistivity line was run from east to west across the EVA claim, which straddles a glacial melt-water paleochannel. Bedrock was exposed on each side of the perched valley. According to Colpron (2006), bedrock below the survey consists of MqSR, early Mississippian foliated granodiorite gneiss.

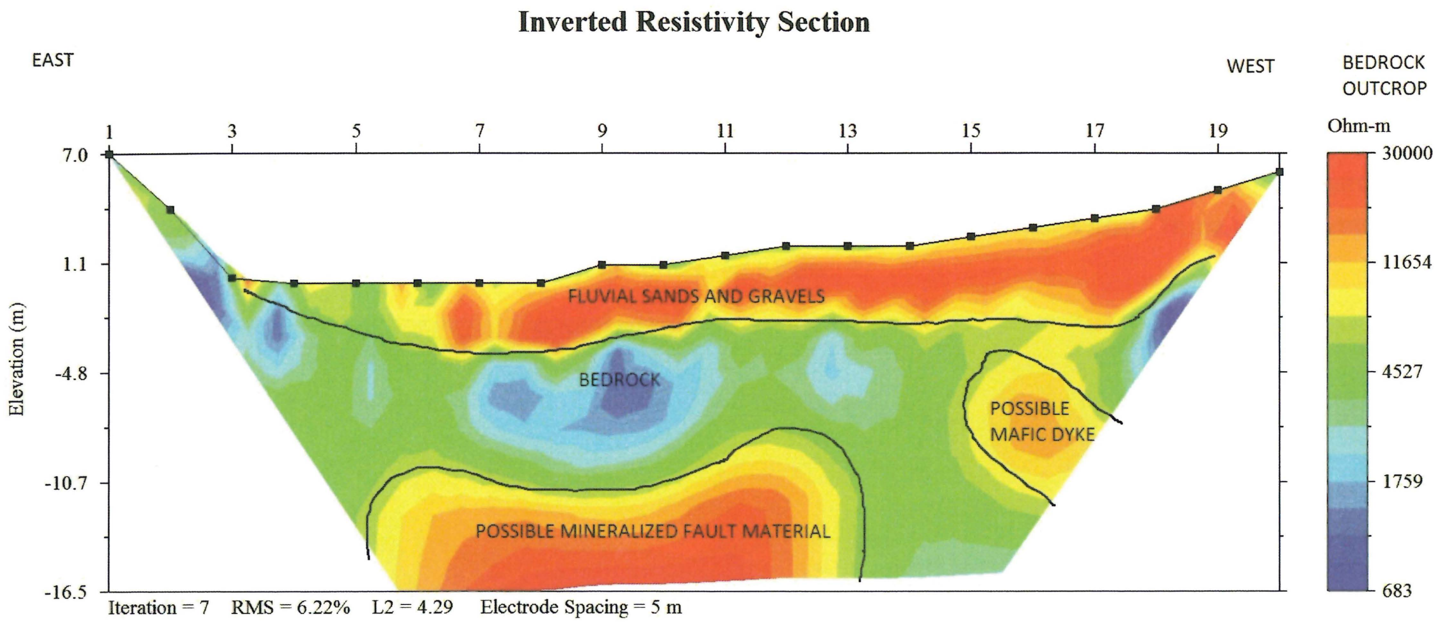

Figure 10 - Resistivity profile EVA2015-1.

The EVA2015-1 geophysics survey is also documented in Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc. (2015a). The profile shows fluvial sand and gravel 3-4 m deep across the bottom of the channel above bedrock. Approximately 10 m below surface is a large vertical structure that could be interpreted as highly resistive quartz-rich fault or intrusive material. A low-resistivity region (blue) above this may be mineralized bedrock material or groundwater collected in fractured upper bedrock. A possible mafic dyke intrudes from the west end of the survey.

Two test pits were excavated along the valley bottom; one at 25m (electrode 5) from the start and the other 35-40 m (electrode 7-8) from the start. These showed a fluvial mix of sand and cobbles with large amounts of magnetic heavy black sand. Two and three small gold flakes were found in two of the pans.

Upper Livingstone Creek

The Upper Livingstone Creek property is located on the upper part of Livingstone Creek, and is bounded on the downstream extent by a shallow canyon which marks a major gradient change in the valley floor. After completion of resistivity line LC A and four pan samples along the line (Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc., 2015b); the upper Livingstone Creek placer lease (IW00445) was converted to the LIVN 1-11 claims, with the remainder allowed to lapse. All pans returned fine gold colours (averaging 1 to 2 each) with a considerable amount of fine magnetite. Three subsequent resistivity profiles were surveyed on the property, documented below.

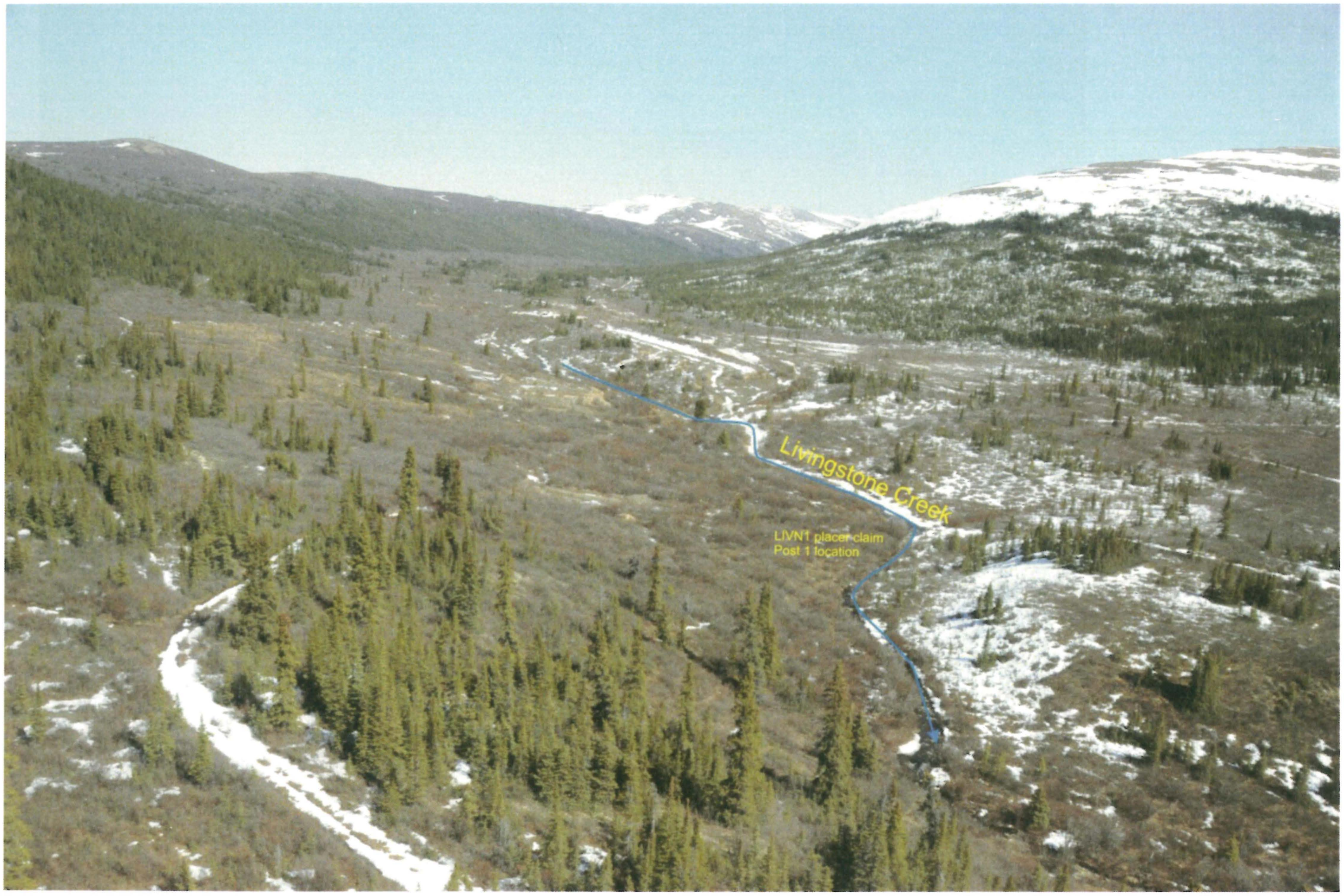

Plate 4 - View of the LIVN claims looking upstream. Photo taken May 12, 2015.

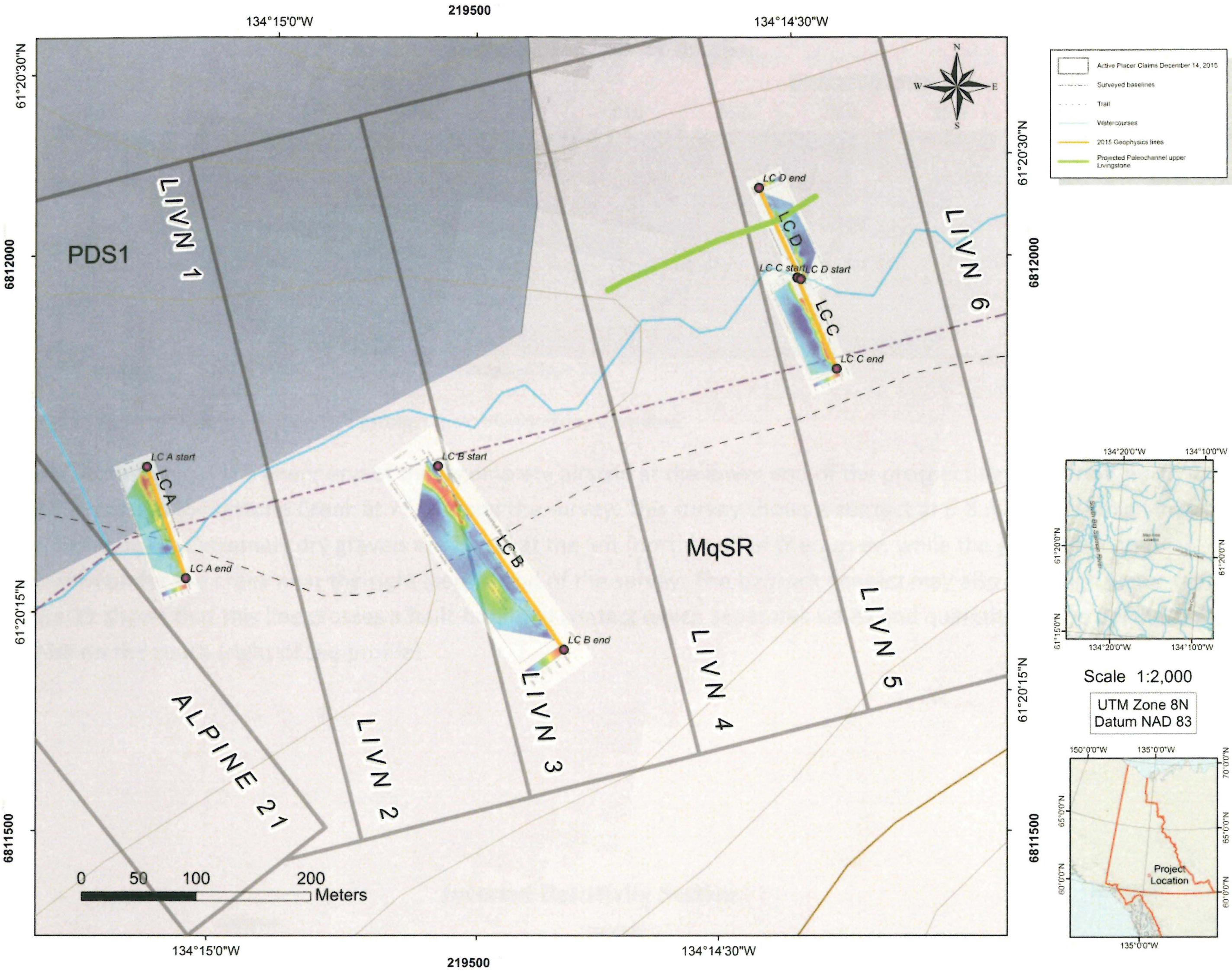

Figure 11 - Compilation map showing resistivity profiles LC A, LC B, LC C and LC D overlain on the LIVN placer claims. A right-limit paleochannel is projected on the map. Bedrock geology after Colpron (2005) is also shown.

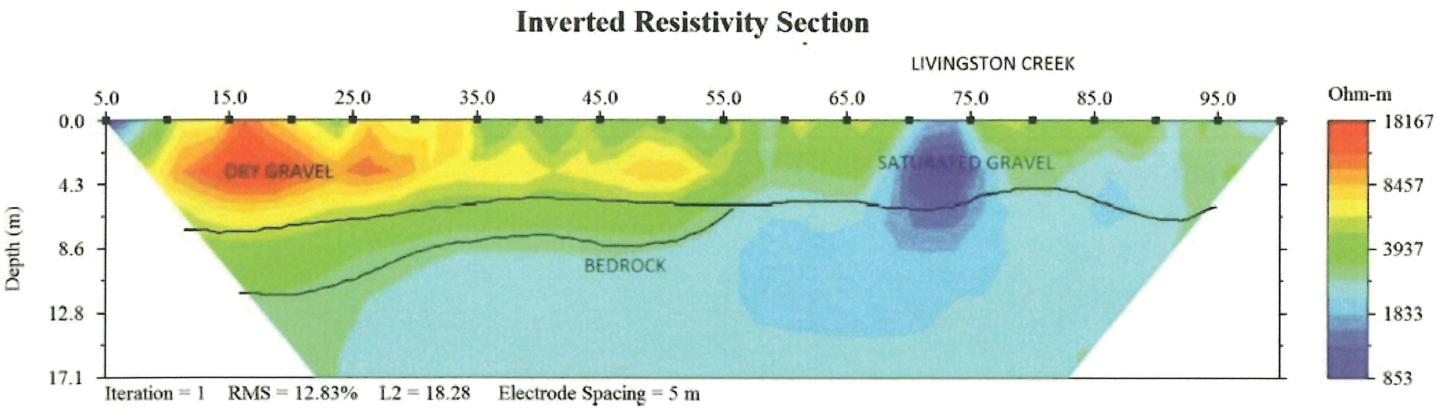

Figure 12 - Resistivity profile LC A on Livingstone Creek. View looking upstream.

Line LC A runs across the lower end of the incomplete airstrip at the lower end of the prospecting lease from north to south. It crosses Livingstone Creek at 75 m along the survey. This survey shows a contact at 6-8 m depths which may be granitic bedrock. Extremely dry gravels are found at the left (north) end of the survey, while the gravels become saturated under the creek near the right (south) end of the survey. The bedrock contact may also be a high water table. Figure 11 shows that this line crosses a fault-bounded contact which separates schist and quartzite on the north from granite on the south (right of the profile).

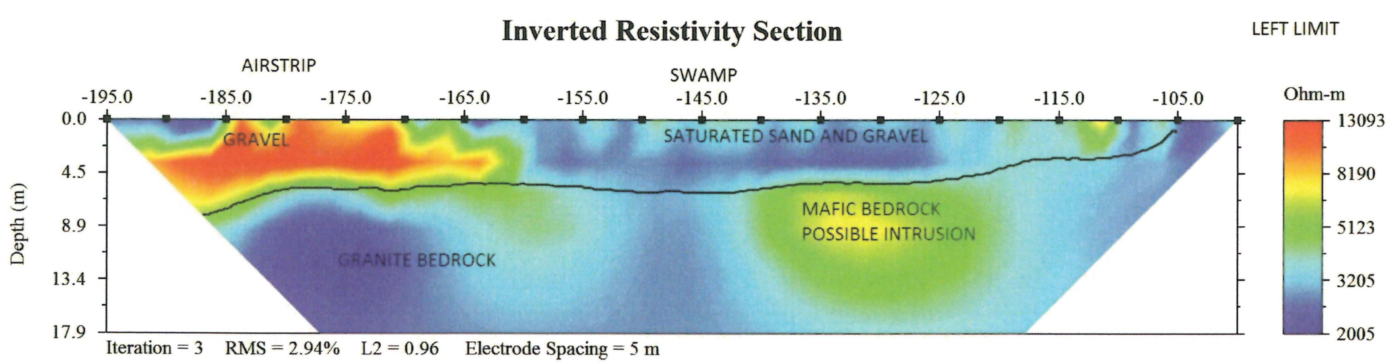

Figure 13 - Resistivity profile LC B on Livingstone Creek. View looking upstream.

Profile LC B is shown on Figure 11, and the underlying bedrock is mapped as MqSR, granite and granodiorite. Gravel thicknesses are shown to be a maximum of 8 metres, averaging 5 to 6 metres. The granitic bedrock is a distinctive contact which appears to be relatively flat across the profile.

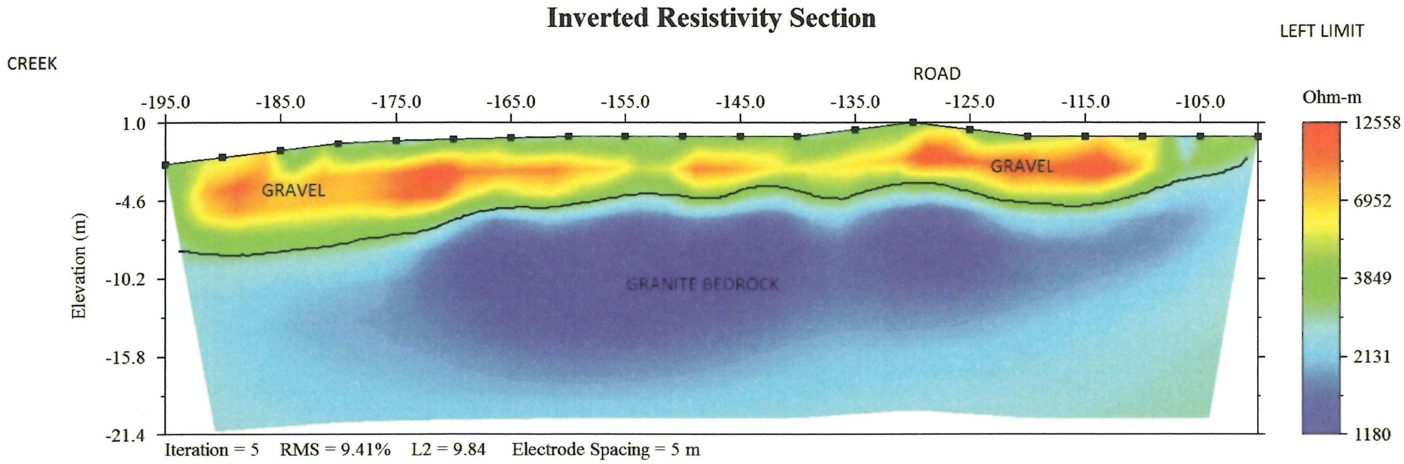

Figure 14 - Resistivity profile LC C on Livingstone Creek. This profile abuts against profile LC D.

This profile is shown on Figure 11, upstream of profile LC B. It shows a gravel with a thickness of 4 to 6 metres overlying a distinctive bedrock contact. Bedrock is mapped as MqSR, granite and granodiorite.

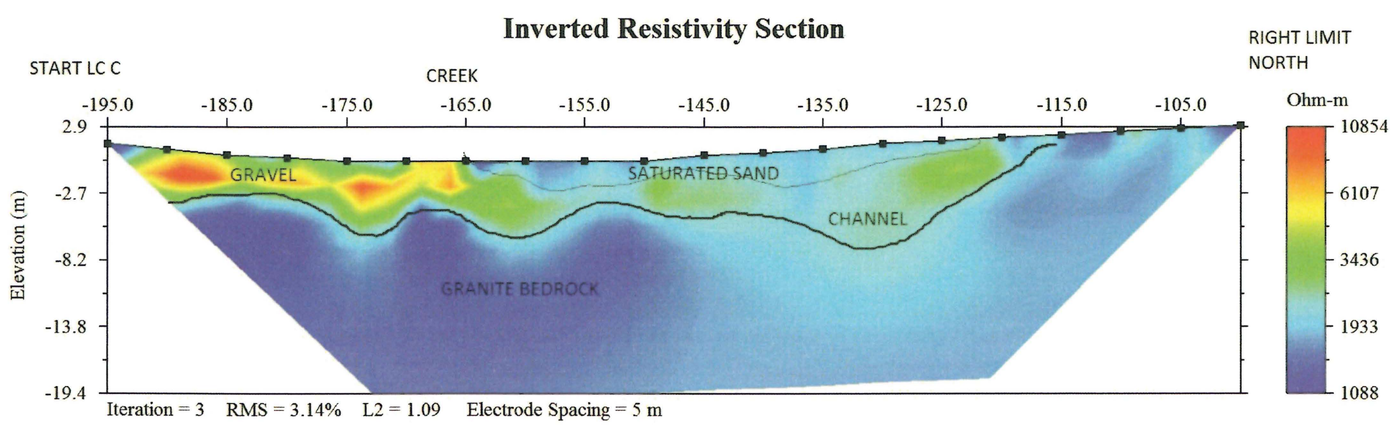

Figure 15 - Resistivity profile LC D on Livingstone Creek. This profile is a continuation of profile LC C.

This profile is shown on Figure 11, and it is a continuation of profile LC C, although it is oriented in the opposite direction with the right limit on the right side of the profile. An undulating bedrock contact is shown, with a possible paleochannel on the right limit. The bedrock contact is distinctive and sharp, and is mapped as MqSR, granite and granodiorite.

May Creek

A total of five resistivity profiles were conducted on May Creek. Initially, profile MC A was surveyed in an upstream location on the prospecting lease IW00446 (Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc., 2015c). After the work was completed and filed and the ground was staked to claims, resistivity profiles MC B, MC C, MC D and MC E were surveyed in the area of the old placer workings.

Plate 5 - View of May Creek looking downstream in the vicinity of the old workings and resistivity lines MC B, MC C, MC D and MC E. Photo taken May 12, 2015.

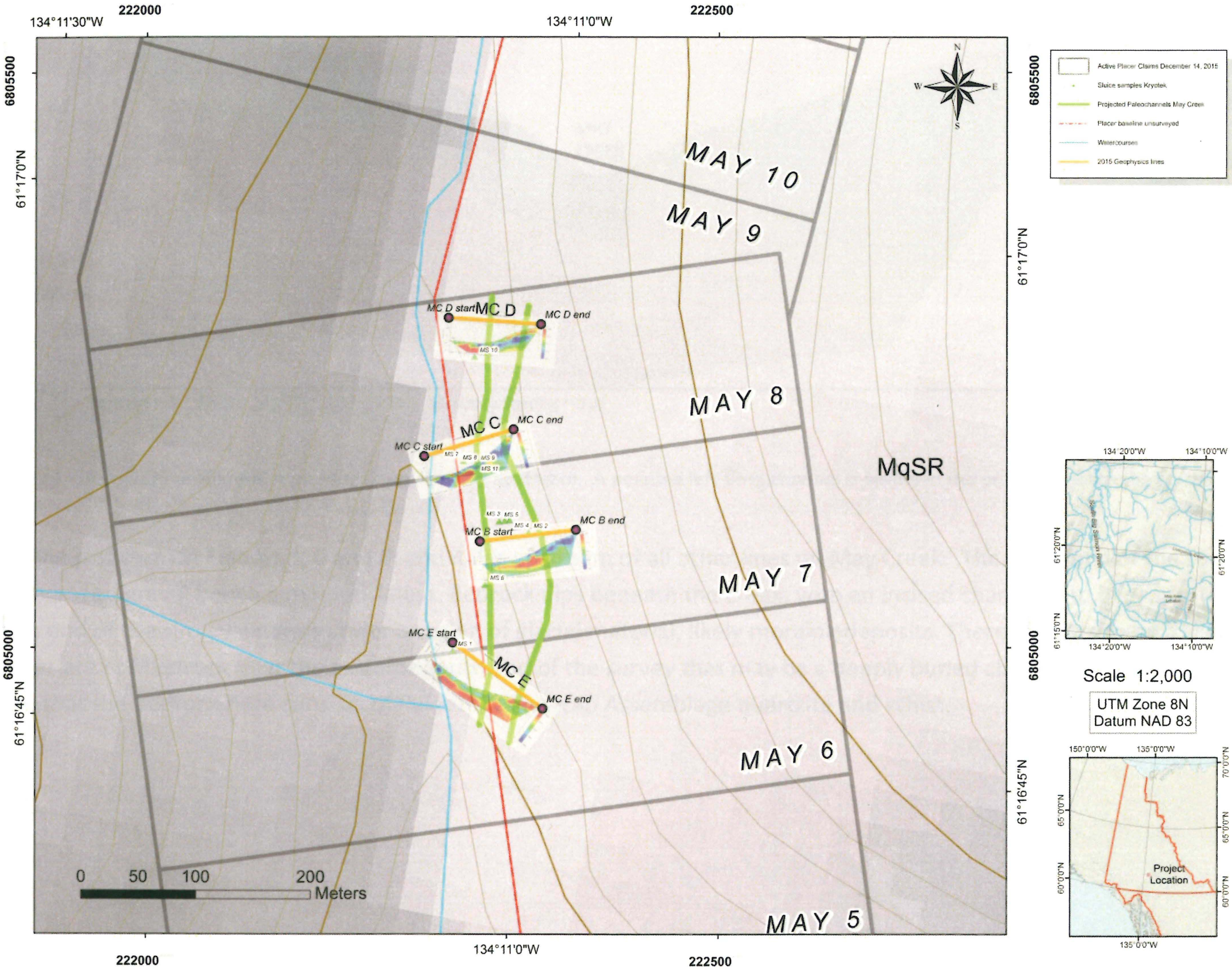

Figure 16 - Compilation map of May Creek showing Resistivity profiles MC B, MC C, MC D and MC E. Resistivity profile MC A is upstream of this area (top of map) and is shown on Figure 8. The traces of two projected paleochannels on the left limit of the creek are shown. Bedrock geology after Colpron (2005).

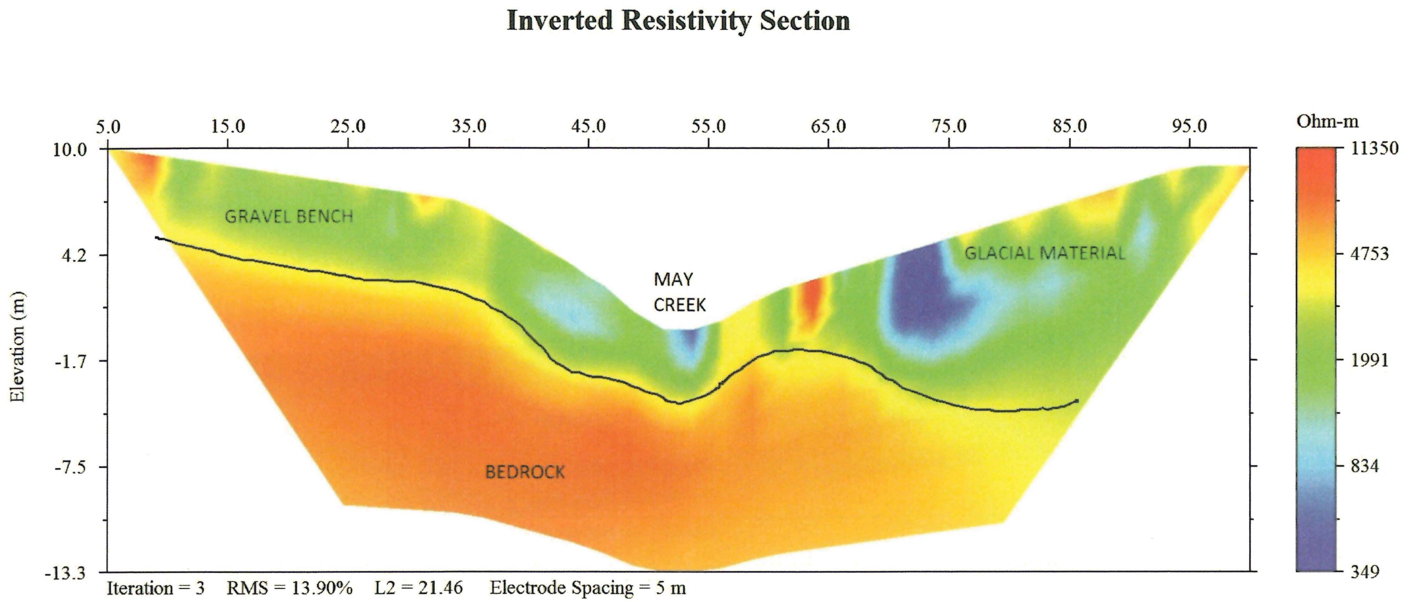

Figure 17 - Resistivity profile MC A on May Creek, looking upstream. A possible left-limit channel is visible in the profile beneath the glacial sediments.

This line is shown on Figures 3, 6 and 8; and it lies upstream of all other lines on May Creek. The north end of the survey runs across a gravel bench 5 m in thickness. Bedrock dips beneath the creek, with an incised channel into bedrock. The south end of the survey extends under a region of glacial material, likely moraine deposits. There appears to be a slightly deeper area of bedrock near the extreme south end of the survey that may be a deeply buried channel. Figures 5 and 6 show that the bedrock here consists of Paleozoic Snowcap Assemblage quartzite and schist.

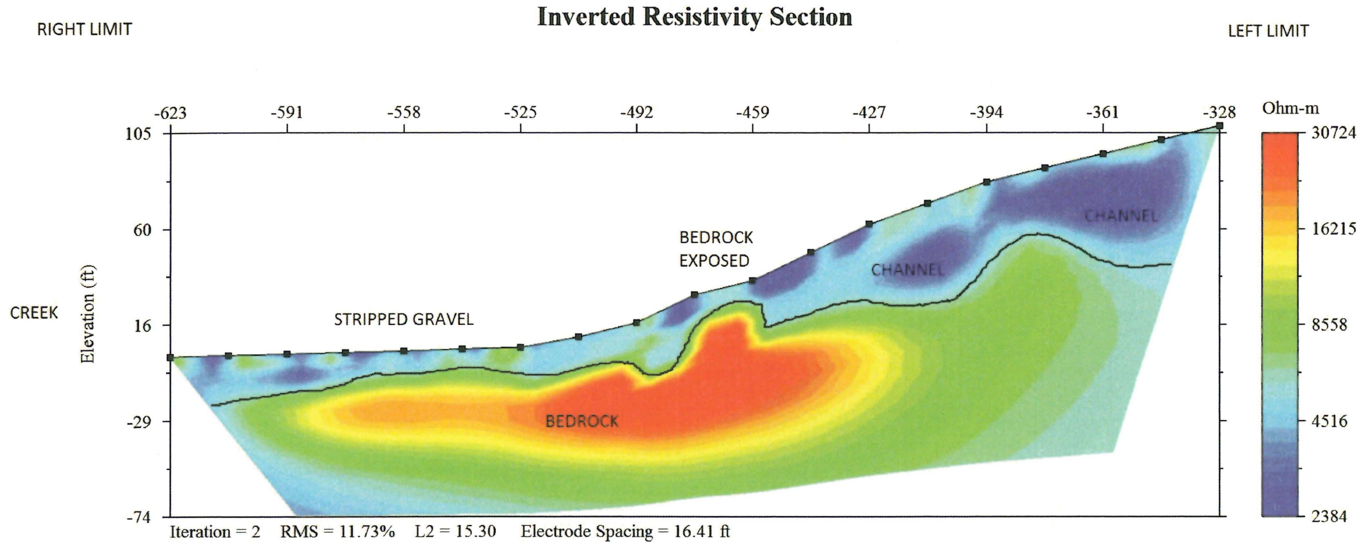

Figure 18 - Resistivity profile MC B on May Creek, looking upstream.

Profile MC B is shown on Figure 16. It shows two apparent paleochannels on the left limit, overlying a distinctive bedrock contact. Bedrock is mapped as MqSR, Simpson Range granite and granodiorite.

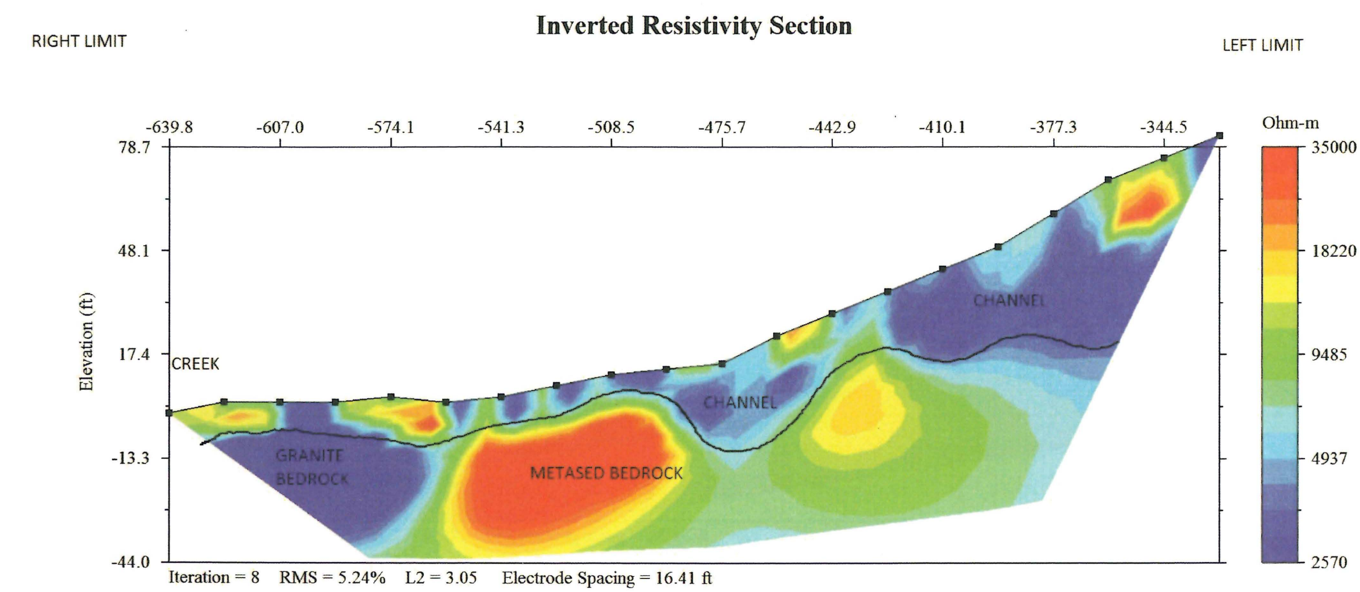

Figure 19 - Resistivity profile MC C on May Creek, looking upstream.

Profile MC C is shown on Figure 16, which also shows that the underlying bedrock is MqSR, Simpson Range granite and granodiorite. Two apparent paleochannels are present in the profile on the left limit of the creek, on the right side of the profile.

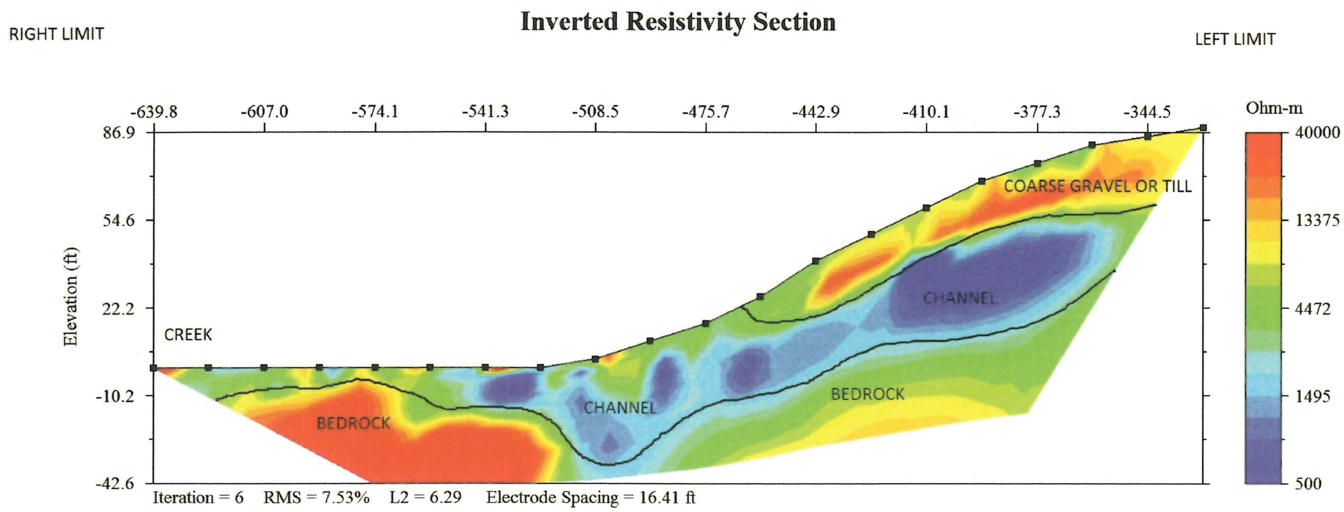

Figure 20 - Resistivity profile MC D on May Creek, looking upstream.

This profile is shown on Figure 16, which also shows that the bedrock is mapped as MqSR, Simpson Range granite and granodiorite. A distinctive paleochannel is interpreted about half-way along the profile, as well as a higher level paleochannel on the left limit (right side of the profile).

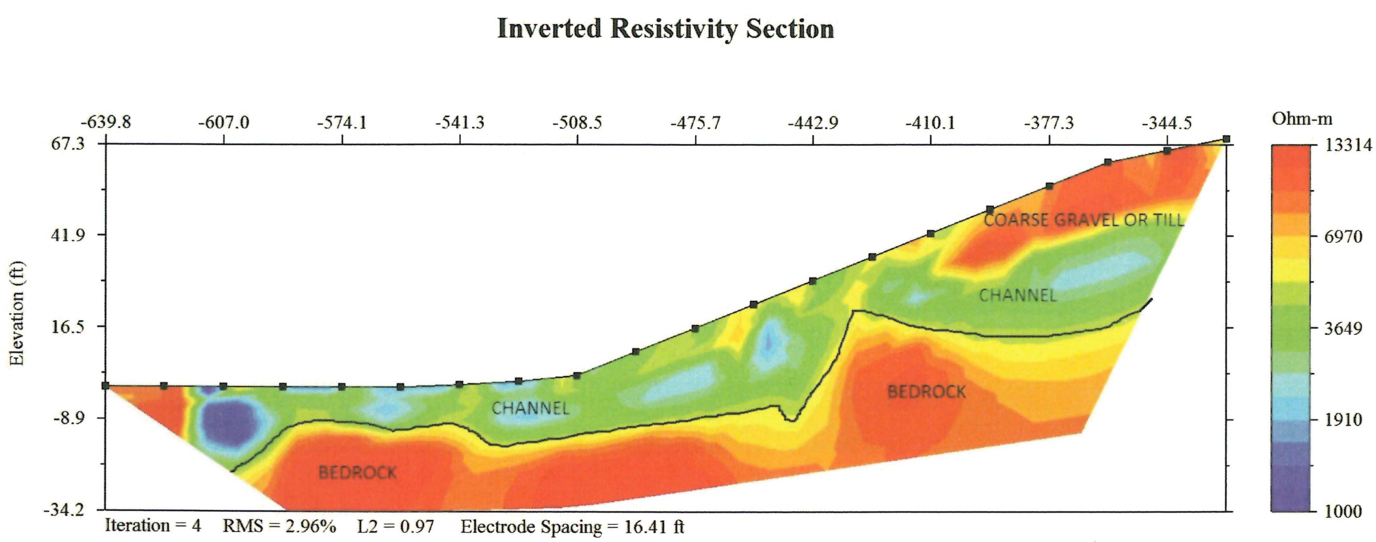

Figure 21 - Resistivity profile MC E on May Creek, looking upstream.

This profile is shown on Figure 16, and the underlying bedrock is mapped as MqSR, Simpson Range granite and granodiorite. A left limit paleochannel appears to underlie glacial sediments on the far right side of the profile. Another possible paleochannel is shown on the left side of a bedrock reef.

Sampling on May Creek

A Le Trap sluice with water supplied by a 2 inch pump was used to sample several places in the area of the old workings on May Creek. Most samples were a mixture of exposed glacial sediments, modern slope material and creek gravels, as it was not possible to sample the paleochannels interpreted to be present using hand excavation methods.

The sample locations are shown on Figure 16, and the results are given in Table 4, below.

Table 4 - Results of sluice sampling on May Creek, 2015.

Sample number	Latitude DMS	Longitude DMS	Approximate Volume (litres)	Gold Results	Comments
MS 1	61° 16' 47.701" N	134° 11' 4.175" W	20	No gold	abundant black sand, some galena
MS 2	61° 16' 51.185" N	134° 11' 0.298" W	400	3 fine colours	abundant black sand
MS 3	61° 16' 51.466" N	134° 11' 1.752" W	400	4 fine colours	abundant black sand
MS 4	61° 16' 51.495" N	134° 11' 1.478" W	400	3 very fine colours	abundant black sand, some garnets
MS 5	61° 16' 51.434" N	134° 11' 2.082" W	100	1 fine colour	abundant black sand
MS 6	61° 16' 49.626" N	134° 11' 2.612" W	400	2 fine colours	moderate black sand
MS 7	61° 16' 53.037" N	134° 11' 4.451" W	140	2 fine colours	abundant black sand
MS 8	61° 16' 52.974" N	134° 11' 3.720" W	400	1 coarse, 8 medium, 2 fine colours	abundant black sand
MS 9	61° 16' 52.965" N	134° 11' 3.725" W	400	12 medium colours	abundant black sand
MS 10	61° 16' 55.982" N	134° 11' 4.290" W	200	2 fine colours	moderate black sand
MS 11	61° 16' 53.157" N	134° 11' 3.730" W	400	7 medium colours	moderate black sand

Conclusions and Recommendations

The resistivity geophysical surveys were successful in delineating distinctive contacts (likely bedrock) on all creeks tested in 2015. A right-limit paleochannel was interpreted in the uppermost survey on upper Livingstone Creek, and two paleochannels were interpreted on several profiles on the left limit of May Creek.

The geophysical survey results also showed that in several areas, bedrock appears to be only 5 to 6 metres deep, including the upper Livingstone drainage and in the meltwater channel adjacent to Cottoneva Creek (Eva claim).

Pan sampling on upper Livingstone and on the Eva claim (right-limit tributary to Cottoneva) recovered consistent fine gold colours and magnetite. Similarly, fine gold was encountered in May Creek sampling; however, larger samples with volumes of nearly ½ cubic yard failed to recover any coarser gold.

Access proved to be problematic in the later stages of the program, preventing the project team from bringing the ATVs with the pump and sluice into the upper Livingstone claims.

On the basis of the favourable results which highlight the significant placer potential of the area (specifically the presence of buried paleochannels and relatively shallow bedrock in some parts of the drainages), additional placer tenure was acquired at the end of the program. This is shown on Figure 3 as two new prospecting leases near Summit Creek.

Further exploration is recommended on all properties, including both the initially-explored drainages and the newly-acquired placer leases. This should take the form of auger drilling (minimum 6-inch) and sampling in concert with further resistivity geophysical surveys, which would be used to calibrate the drilling results.

If possible, larger equipment should be mobilized to the area in the form of a small portable excavator or Can-Dig hoe, and bulk sampling should be conducted using a small test trommel. In addition, the small excavator could likely be used to restore the blocked access to the upper Livingstone (LIVN 1-11) claims, and, with proper permitting in place, conduct a series of test holes on all areas including the new placer leases.

Statement of Costs, 2015 Livingstone Placer Exploration Program

Table 5 – Statement of Costs, 2015 Placer Exploration Program, Livingstone Project

Item	Details	Paid by	Subtotal	GST	Total	Invoice number
William LeBarge, Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. Fieldwork, placer sampling	3 days@$500/day	YMEP rates	$1,500.00	$0.00	$1,500.00	not applicable
William LeBarge, Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. Report production	6 days@$500/day	YMEP rates	$3,000.00	$0.00	$3,000.00	not applicable
William LeBarge Camp costs	3 days@$100/day	YMEP rates	$300.00	$0.00	$300.00	not applicable
Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.	Eva Claim report	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.	$1,142.86	$57.14	$1,200.00	GP2015A
Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.	Livingstone Lease report	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.	$4,952.38	$247.62	$5,200.00	GP2015B
Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.	May Creek report	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.	$11,520.00	$576.00	$12,096.00	YM2015A
Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.	LIVN claim report	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.	$5,238.10	$261.91	$5,500.01	GP2015C
Capital Helicopters Inc.	Flights May 12, 2015	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.	$1,386.00	$69.31	$1,455.31	#12298
Capital Helicopters Inc.	Flights June 27, 2015	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.	$1,297.80	$64.89	$1,362.69	#12340
Capital Helicopters Inc.	Flights Sept 25. 2015	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.	$2,502.90	$125.15	$2,628.05	#12452
Capital Helicopters Inc.	Flights Oct 8, 2015	Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.	$1,761.30	$88.07	$1,849.37	#12438
Alpine Aviation	Flights Sept 19, 2015	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.	$800.00	$40.00	$840.00	#11204
Alkan Air	Flights Sept 26, 2015	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.	$490.00	$24.50	$514.50	#58555
Nomad Air	Flights Sept 26, 2015	Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.	$4,098.50	$204.93	$4,303.43	#1215
Totals			$39,989.84	$1,759.52	$41,749.36	

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 author of the report entitled: "Livingstone Placer Project, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory, Final Report for 2015 Grant YMEP15-041, Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP), Target Evaluation Module"
6. I am President and sole shareholder of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd., a Yukon Registered Company.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 2016

William LeBarge, P. Geo.

James Coates

I, James Coates of 173-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geomorphologist with current address at 173-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, Y1A 6C4.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary (B.Sc., 2004, Geography) and the University of Ottawa (M.Sc., 2008, Geography)
3. I have practiced my Profession as a Geomorphologist continuously since 2008.
4. I am President and sole shareholder of Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc., a Yukon Registered Company.

Astrid Grawehr

I, Astrid Grawehr of 173-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a practicing geoscience technician with approximately 3,000 hours of field experience.
2. I am a geophysics technician with over 1,000 hours of field time conducting resistivity/IP surveys.
3. I am a graduate of Bishop's University (B.A. Geography, 2008).
4. I am Director of Operations of Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.

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