LAURA CREEK

SHAFTING PROGRAM

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

CLAIMS: BREWMASTER 1 – 2 (P 515978 – P 515979)

DESCRIPTION: LAURA CREEK, RLT OF KLONDIKE SOUTH RIVER

NTS MAP SHEET: 116B01

UTM COORDINATES: 07N 632430 m E 7102655 m N

FIELD WORK COMPLETED MAY 23 – JULY 13, 2014

BY

CLAYTON JONES & MARK LAM

January 15, 2015

SUMMARY

In spring/early summer of 2014, a shafting program was conducted on the Brewmaster placer claims located on Laura Creek. Laura Creek is located 55 kilometers east of Dawson City and is accessible by paved and gravel roads from the junction of the North Klondike and Dempster Highways. Clayton Jones, author of the report, led the program with support from Jay Jones and Mark Lam. The shafting program received government funding through the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP). This technical report describes the shafting program portion of the 14-046 YMEP program.

A 4' X 4' shaft was hand excavated using an electric jack hammer and reached bedrock at a depth of 32 feet. Select gravel units encountered in the shaft were processed through sluice box and gold concentrations were calculated.

Prior to the 2014 shafting program on Laura Creek, there was limited exploration for placer gold in the area. The first placer leases were staked in spring of 2013 and a detailed ground based magnetic survey followed in spring 2014.

Laura Creek drains a major portion of the past producing Brewery Creek gold mine that was active between 1996 thru to 2002. The headwaters of Laura Creek have seen a significant amount of hard rock exploration since the discovery of the gold deposit in the late 1980's.

The 2014 test shaft revealed a 3.5 ft. thick, weakly auriferous gravel on top of the bedrock. A 2.07 cubic yard bulk sample of the 3.5 ft. gravel and bedrock yielded a total of 0.6 grams of gold. The gold was recovered using a standard 4.5 ft. long sluice box. The gold was surprising coarse with grains mainly flattened, tabular and smooth. The largest grain weighed 0.2 grams. The approximate grade of the gravel unit encountered is CDN $10.07/cubic yard at CDN $1350/ounce with an estimated finesse of 80%. The actual gold content is believed to be significantly higher (10 – 20% more) as elevated clay content made sluicing difficult and resulted in poor gold recovery.

The heavy mineral contents and clast geology observed in in the auriferous gravels suggests a local gold source from the numerous sheeted quartz veins associated with the cretaceous age monzonite and syenite plutons that represents a portion of the past producing Brewery Creek gold mine. The placer gold in Laura Creek is hosted in reworked glacial till and glaciofluvial

outwash sediments. It is postulated that these weakly auriferous gravels were reworked and thus re concentrated along the valley during interglacial periods which resulted in the incision of the glaciofluvial gravels to bedrock, forming the present day Laura Creek valley.

The program included staking two leases totaling 5 miles along Laura Creek; both upstream and downstream from the 2014 test shaft.

The authors of this report believe that the brewery creek mine area is underexplored for placer gold. The purpose of this test shafting program was to definitively determine if there is placer gold in the area. The shafting program was completed successfully, revealing a significant amount of coarse placer gold in the drainage system, proving the placer potential in the brewery creek mine area and warranting further exploration.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....1
1.1 GENERAL.....1
1.2 LEASE INFORMATION.....3
2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS.....4
3.0 HISTORY.....7
4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING.....10
4.1 GLACIAL GEOLOGY.....14
4.2 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY.....16
4.3 BEDROCK GEOLOGY.....21
5.0 METHODS.....26
5.1 GENERAL.....26
5.2 SHAFTING.....28
5.3 SLUICING.....30
5.4 HEAVEY MINERALS, GOLD & GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS.....33
5.5 RECLAMATION
6.0 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSION.....35
6.1 SEDIMENTOLOGY & STRATIGRAHPY.....35
6.2 HEAVY MINERALS AND GOLD.....46
6.3 ECONOMICS.....51
7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....53
8.0 REFERENCES.....56
9.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS OF AUTHOR.....58

TABLES

TABLE 1: Cenozoic Time Scale.....4
TABLE 2: Placer Lease Information.....6
TABLE 3: Placer Claim Information.....6
TABLE 4: Rock Description & Geochemistry.....45
TABLE 5: Heavy Minerals Concentrate Information.....49

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: Brewery Creek Placer Project.....2
FIGURE 2: Location Map.....8
FIGURE 3: Laura Creek Claim Map.....9
FIGURE 4: Historic Shafts.....13
FIGURE 5: Glacial Geology.....15
FIGURE 6: Air Photos – Cross Section.....17
FIGURE 7: Regional Surficial Geology.....18
FIGURE 8: Laura Creek Surficial Geology.....19
FIGURE 9: Laura Creek Physiography.....20
FIGURE 10: Regional Geology map.....23
FIGURE 11: Brewery Creek Area Geology Map.....24

FIGURE 12: Laura Creek (Budweiser Claims) Geology..... 25
FIGURE 13: Camp Photos.....27
FIGURE 14: Shafting Site Photos.....27
FIGURE 15: Shafting Photos 29
FIGURE 16: Sluicing Photos.....32
FIGURE 17: Shaft Stratigraphy.....36
FIGURE 18: Middle Gravel Facies 39
FIGURE 19: Gravel Clasts.....40
FIGURE 20: Gold (middle facies) 41
FIGURE 21: Gold (lower facies) 42
FIGURE 22: Lower Gravel Facies.....43
FIGURE 23: Rock Photos 44
FIGURE 24: Heavy Mineral Photos.....50
FIGURE 25: Proposed 2015 exploration program 54

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Costs (2015 YMEP)

APPENDIX II: Rock Sample Location Map

APPENDIX II: Rock Geochemical Assays

APPENDIX IV: Heavy Mineral Concentrate Geochemical Assays

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The 2014 shafting program outlined in this report represents a portion of a larger exploration program that was executed on Laura Creek throughout the 2014 season. The Brewery Creek Placer Exploration project is designed to test the placer gold potential in the Brewery Creek mine area. Refer to figure 1 showing the Brewery Creek Placer Exploration area. The program received government funding from the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP). A total of $15 000 of funding was allocated for the Brewery Creek placer project. The shaft was completed on Brewmaster 1 claim (P 515978) located on Laura Creek. Refer to figure 3 showing the shaft location.

Geologist Clayton Jones (author of the report and YMEP applicant) managed the shafting program with help from Father Jay Jones and business partner Mark Lam (Co – Author of the report). Clayton Jones has been continuously practising Geology in the Yukon since graduating from University of British Columbia Okanagan (UBCO) in 2011. Jay Jones is a registered Carpenter and owns and operates a British Columbia based construction company called Excelsa Enterprises Ltd. Geologist Mark Lam graduated from UBCO in 2012 and has since been continually practising geology in the Yukon, British Columbia, and Alberta.

This technical report documents the shafting portion of the 2014 YMEP and was compiled to satisfy the reporting requirements of the grassroots module of the YMEP reporting guidelines. Refer to the YMEP 14 – 046 (Laura Creek) Prospector Journal and the Laura Creek Geological Evaluation report which documents the remainder of the 2014 YMEP in the Brewery Creek mine area. Digital copies of these reports have been included with this technical report. Refer to appendix I for cost associated with YMEP program.

FIGURE 1:
BREWERY CREEK PLACER PROJECT

628000 630000 632000 634000 636000 638000 640000 642000 644000 646000

7110000 7108000 7106000 7104000 7102000 7100000 7098000

Magnetic Anomally, un tested

Lucky Creek

Golden Creek

ID01099

ID01105

Mine Property

ID01194

Brewery Creek

2014 YMEP Shaft - 0.29 gram gold / cubic yard

Budweiser Claims 1 - 29

Historical Workings

Lee Creek

Laura Creek

Klondike South River

Legend

- 2014 shaft
- Yukon Ditch Road
- Mine and Exploration Road
- Brewery Creek Access Road
- ATV trail
- First Nation Settlement Lands
- Placer Claim
- Prospecting Lease
- Quartz Mining Lease (surveyed Claims)

N

1:48,218

Kilometers

0 0.5 1 2 3 4

Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7
Map Sheet: 116B01

1.2 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Metric units are used throughout this report. Tonnages are shown as tonnes (1,000 kg), linear measurements as metres ("m"), or kilometres ("km") and precious metal values as grams per tonne ("g/t") and/or parts per billion ("ppb").

Conversions:
31.1034 grams = 1 troy ounce
1 gram per tonne = 0.0292 troy ounces per ton
1.0 metric ton (1,000 kg) = tonne ("t") = 1.10231 short tons ("T")
1 part per million ("ppm") = 1000 parts per billion ("ppb")
1.0 metre ("m") = 3.28 feet
1.0 hectare ("ha") = 2.47105 acres
1 cubic meter (m^3) = 1.31 cubic yards (yd^3)

Currency amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars ("CDN$"), unless indicated otherwise. Geological time scale units are used throughout the report. Billions of Years ago is denoted as (Ba), Millions of years ago is denoted as (Ma), and Thousands of years ago is denoted as (Ka). The Cenozoic time scale is frequently referred to in this report and can be found in table 1.

This report uses compact cubic yards when dealing with gravel volumes, unless otherwise indicated. A compact cubic yard is calculated using the shaft dimensions and represents the in situ volume of gravel. Excavated material has swell factor of approximately 30 percent and is referred to loose volume of gravel.

TABLE 1: CENOZOIC TIME SCALE *(Lowey, G.W., 2004)*

Quaternary	0	Holocene
	10 Ka	Upper Pleistocene
	125 Ka	Middle Pleistocene
	750 Ka	Lower Pleistocene
	1.8 Ma	
Tertiary		Pliocene
	5 Ma	Miocene
	22.5 Ma	Oligocene
	38 Ma	Eocene
	54 Ma	Paleocene
	65 Ma	

1.3 CLAIM INFORMATION

The claims and leases are located in the Dawson Mining District within the 1:50 000 NTS map sheet 116B01 and situated along Laura creek, a right limit tributary of the Klondike South River.

The shaft was completed on the Brewmaster 1 claim (P 515978) located on Laura Creek. The first placer lease on Laura Creek was staked in spring of 2013. On May 26, 2014, just prior to commencing the shafting program, this 0.6 mile lease (ID01106) was converted to two placer claims, Brewmaster 1 -2 (P 515978 – P 515979). These claims were grouped and have 5 years of work credits applied to the claim grouping. The Brewmaster 1-2 claims are 100% owned by Clayton Jones and expire May 27, 2016.

Since finishing the shafting program, additional claims and leases have been staked along Laura Creek. A 2 mile placer lease covering the upper end of the Laura Creek drainage was staked by Power of Attorney Clayton Jones for Marc Goodwin and expires July 2, 2015. A second 3 mile placer lease, covering the lower end of Laura Creek, was staked by Jay Jones on June 26, 2014 and has since been staked into 29 placer claims (Budweiser 1-29). The Budweiser claims are congruent to the Brewmaster claims and have

been grouped together to form a 31 claim grouping. The Budweiser claims expire September 26, 2015 and are 100% owned by Clayton Jones.

All placer leases and claims overlap a large package of 1075 quartz claims that make up the Brewery Creek Quartz Mining Property that is owned by Golden Predator Mining Corporation. The Brewery Creek quartz mining property contains a class 4 quartz land use permit. Refer to figure 3 for the claim map and table 2 for placer lease information and table 3 for placer claim information.

TABLE 2: PLACER LEASE INFORMATION

Shows all prospecting lease information for the leases that make up the Brewery Creek placer project (as of January 7, 2014)

Creek	*Grant Number*	*Owner*	*Staking Date*	*Recorded Date*	*Expirery Date*	*Mining District*	*Status*	*Length*
Laura Creek	ID01194	Mark Goodwin	6/27/2014	7/2/2014	7/2/2015	Dawson	Active	2 mile
Lucky Creek	ID01099	Clayton Jones	5/18/2103	5/21/2013	5/21/2015	Dawson	Active	1 mile
Golden Creek	ID01106	Clayton Jones	5/23/2013	5/27/2013	5/27/2015	Dawson	Active	2 mile

TABLE 3: PLACER CLAIM INFORMATION

Shows all placer claim information for claims staked on Laura creek (as of January 7, 2015)

CLAIM LABEL	*GRANT NUMBER*	*STATUS*	*OWNER*	*STAKEING DATE*	*RECORDED*	*EXPIRY*	*DISTRICT*
Brewmaster 1	P 515978	Active	Clayton Jones - 100%	5/26/2014	5/27/2014	5/27/2016	Dawson
Brewmaster 2	P 515979	Active	Clayton Jones - 100%	5/26/2014	5/27/2014	5/27/2016	Dawson
Budweiser 1	P 516404	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 2	P 516405	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 3	P 516406	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 4	P 516407	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 5	P 516408	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 6	P 516409	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 7	P 516410	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 8	P 516411	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 9	P 516412	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 10	P 516413	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 11	P 516414	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 12	P 516415	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 13	P 516416	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 14	P 516417	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 15	P 516418	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 16	P 516419	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 17	P 516420	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 18	P 516421	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 19	P 516422	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 20	P 516423	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 21	P 516424	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/23/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 22	P 516425	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/23/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 23	P 516426	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/23/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 24	P 516427	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/23/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 25	P 516428	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/24/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 26	P 516429	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/24/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 27	P 516430	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/24/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 28	P 516431	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/25/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson
Budweiser 29	P 516432	Pending	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/25/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2015	Dawson

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Budweiser placer claims are located approximately 55 kilometers east of Dawson City, Yukon Territory and drain the western extension of the Brewery Creek gold mine that was operated by Viceroy Resources Corporation from 1996 to 2002. Laura Creek is accessible by paved and gravel roads from the junction of the North Klondike and Dempster Highways. Refer to figure 2 for the property location map. The 2014 shaft is located at approximately UTM 07N 632430 m E 7102655 m N on the NTS 1: 50 000 map sheet 116B01. The elevation at the top of the shaft is approximately 619 meters. The shaft site was accessed via a combination of a 2.5 km ATV trail and 300 m walking trail that starts from the Brewery Creek Access Road. These trails were specifically constructed for the 2014 shafting program. Refer to figure 3 showing the access route to the shaft. The lower end of Laura Creek can be accessed by vehicle from the Yukon Ditch Road that connects to the Brewery Creek Access Road. Figure 3 illustrates access trails and roads.

FIGURE 2: LOCATION MAP *(modified from Lindsey, 2006)*

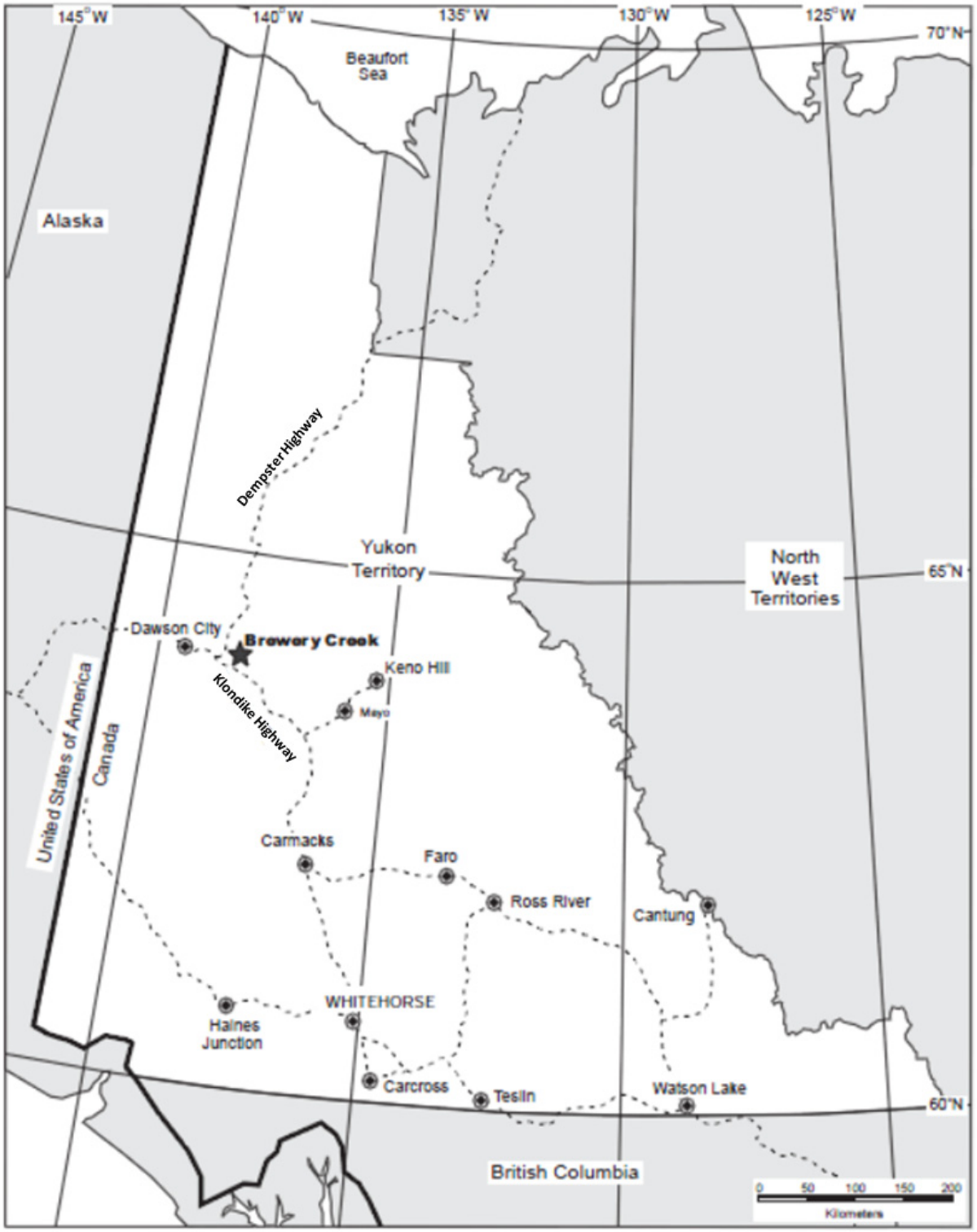

FIGURE 3:

LAURA CREEK CLAIM MAP

628000 630000 632000 634000 636000 638000

7104000 7102000 7100000

Mine Property

ID01194

2014 YMEP Shaft - 0.29 gram gold / cubic yard

Budweiser Claims 1 - 29

Historical Workings

Laura Creek

Lee Creek

Klondike South River

Ditch Girl

Cooky 4

Brewmaster 2
Brewmaster 1
Budweiser 29
Budweiser 28
Budweiser 27
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Budweiser 7
Budweiser 6
Budweiser 5
Budweiser 4
Budweiser 3
Budweiser 2
Budweiser 1

Legend

- 2014 shaft
- Yukon Ditch Road
- Mine and Exploration Road
- Brewery Creek Access Road
- ATV trail
- First Nation Settlement Lands
- Placer Claim
- Prospecting Lease
- Quartz Mining Lease (surveyed Claims)

N

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Kilometers

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2

Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7
Map Sheet: 116B01

3.0 HISTORY

The Brewery Creek area is located between Yukon's richest historical and currently producing placer districts. The Klondike gold fields are located 40 km west of the Budweiser Claims and have produced over 20 million ounces of gold since its discovery in 1896 and remains the top producing placer district in the Yukon with over 33 337 ounces of gold produced in 2011 (Bond, 2012).

The Brewery Creek area has been subjected to significant historical hard rock exploration in the past 25 years. Anomalous gold concentrations were first discovered in stream sediment samples conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in the mid 1980's. The hard rock source of gold was later discovered by Noranda Exploration in 1987 and was subsequently mined by Viceroy Resources Corp. from 1996 to 2002 (YGS, 2008). The Brewery Creek mine recovered 266 537 oz. of gold from near surface oxide deposits and Golden Predator Mining Corporation (GPMC), now owner of the deposit, has demonstrated the deposit contains an Indicated oxide resource total of 577,000 troy ounces of contained gold in 14,152,000 tonnes of material at 1.27 g/t Au and Inferred oxide resource total of 279,000 troy ounces of contained gold in 9,309,000 tonnes of material at 0.93 g/t Au (Husle, 2012).

To date the Brewery Creek property has been explored for shallow oxide gold deposit as it is much easier to extract the gold from the oxide ore compared to deeper seated sulphide ore. Sulphide ore at depth has seen limited exploration to date and has strong potential to host a large low grade bulk tonnage gold deposit similar to the 32 million oz. gold Donlin Creek deposit in south western Alaska, USA. Despite the limited sulphide ore exploration, GPMC has demonstrated an Indicated sulphide resources total of 142,000 troy ounces of contained gold in 3,459,000 tonnes of material at 1.28 g/t Au (GPMC website).

The gold contained in the Brewery Creek deposit is hosted in Cretaceous (65 – 100 ma) porphyritic intrusive and surrounding meta-sediments and is structurally controlled by an east west thrust fault. A total of 8 main oxide deposits are located along a 12 km east west mineralized corridor. Laura Creek directly drains the Pacific, Blue, Moosehead, Canadian, Foster, and Kokanee open pits of the western extension of the mineralized corridor.

The gold mineralization at Brewery Creek consists primarily of micron sized particles contained within fine disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite grains. This is not a standard lode source for placer deposits, however many coarse placer gold deposits throughout Yukon and Alaska are located near low grade, bulk tonnage gold deposits or no known hard rock gold source at all. The best example of this phenomenon is the numerous placer gold deposits that surround the low grade bulk tonnage Donlin Creek gold deposit in the Iditarod placer district in Alaska, USA. The Donlin Creek gold deposit shares very similar geological and mineralogical characteristics to that of the Brewery Creek gold deposit. The gold at the Donlin Creek hard rock deposit is also micron size and contained in fine pyrite and arsenopyrite grains. Recent Research has shown that organic microbes in supergene conditions can cause gold dispersion and secondary precipitation of gold potentially aiding in the coarsening of gold grains and formation of gold nuggets (Reith 2006, Reith 2010).

The first placer lease staked on Laura Creek was in the spring of 2013. Prior to the 2014 shafting program, the only documented placer exploration on Laura Creek was a ground based magnetic survey completed in spring of 2014 on lease ID01106. The magnetic survey was completed by Clayton Jones and the results were inconclusive and unsuccessful in identifying targets for the shafting program. Refer to the Geophysical Technical Report (ID01106) for details on the ground magnetic survey conducted on Laura Creek.

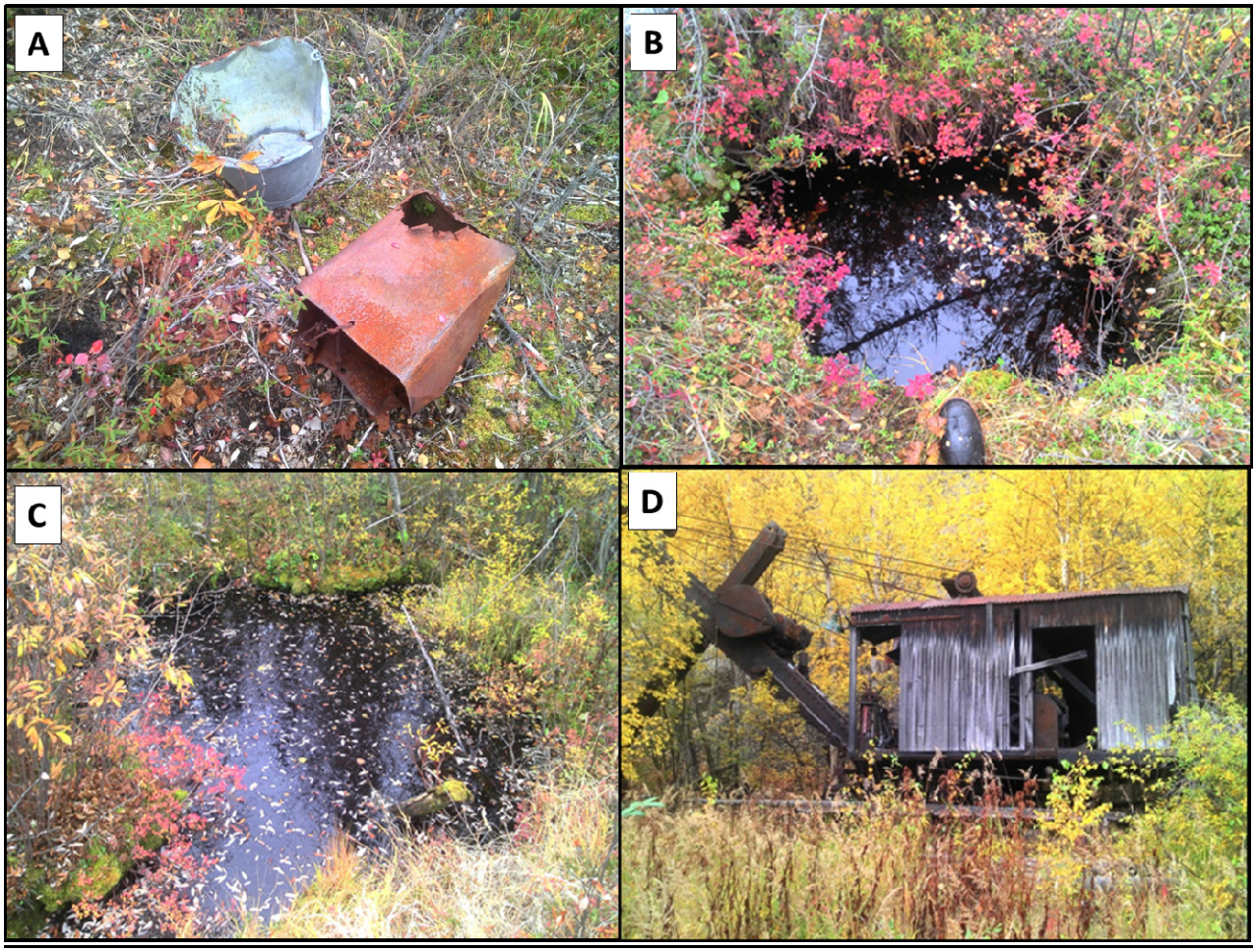
The successful results of the 2014 shafting program prompted additional staking and exploration programs along the Laura Creek drainage. Two new leases were staked and Geological Evaluation was conducted by Clayton Jones on prospecting lease ID01195 on the dates of August 29 - 30, 2014. The purpose of the geological evaluation was to ground truth the regional surficial mappings conducted by A. Duk Rodkins in 1996 and ultimately determine a general placer gold evolution model to explain the gold discovered in the 2014 shaft. For additional information regarding the geological evaluation conducted on Laura Creek, refer to the digital copy included with this report. In addition to the geological evaluation, a few shallow hand excavated pits were executed along the right limit terrace in order to help draw conclusions on the source of gold and deposit model.

Late in the 2014 season three old pits/shafts were discovered approximately 1 mile up the Laura Creek valley. In addition to the shafts, several artefacts were discovered. The artefacts included three rusted out buckets and some sheet metal. The pits ranged from 6X6ft to 3x3ft

and were spaced approximately 3 - 5 meters apart and lined up across the width of the valley floor. The pits were all caved in and filled with water. It is unclear if bedrock was reached but all shafts penetrated the organic layer as there were moss covered gravel piles beside the pits. The size of the dirt piles suggests the pits/shafts were relatively shallow (< 20 ft.). The largest tree growing on top of the gravel piles was estimated to be 70 years old (number of growth rings at the base). It is postulated that the shaft was sunk around the time the historical Yukon ditch was being constructed. The Yukon ditch was a water canal diverting water from the south Klondike River to the North Klondike River and provided additional water to the hydroelectric plant when the North Klondike water supply could not keep up with the demand. The construction of ditch was financed by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation and commenced around 1928 and finished in 1937. It is hypothesized that gold was encountered from the ditch excavations at the mouth of the Laura Creek drainage. Workers subsequently followed up by minimal test shafts upstream in search of richer and shallower ground. It is unclear why there are 3 pits/shafts in one locality. Either the pits were abandoned half way through for whatever reason or gold was encountered in the first one and the additional shafts were sunk nearby to find the richer pay streaks.

FIGURE 4: HISTORIC TEST SHAFTS

A.) *shows historic artefacts observed at the shaft site* ***B.)*** *shows small 3'X3' shaft with log cribbing at top (assumed to be initial test shaft)* ***C.)*** *shows larger 6'X6' (assumed to be second follow up or production shaft).****D.)*** *shows the old steam powered shovel that the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation used to excavate excavated the water canal (ditch) in the 1930's.This shovel is located 3 km east of the Laura creek mouth, at the intake of the old canal.*



4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

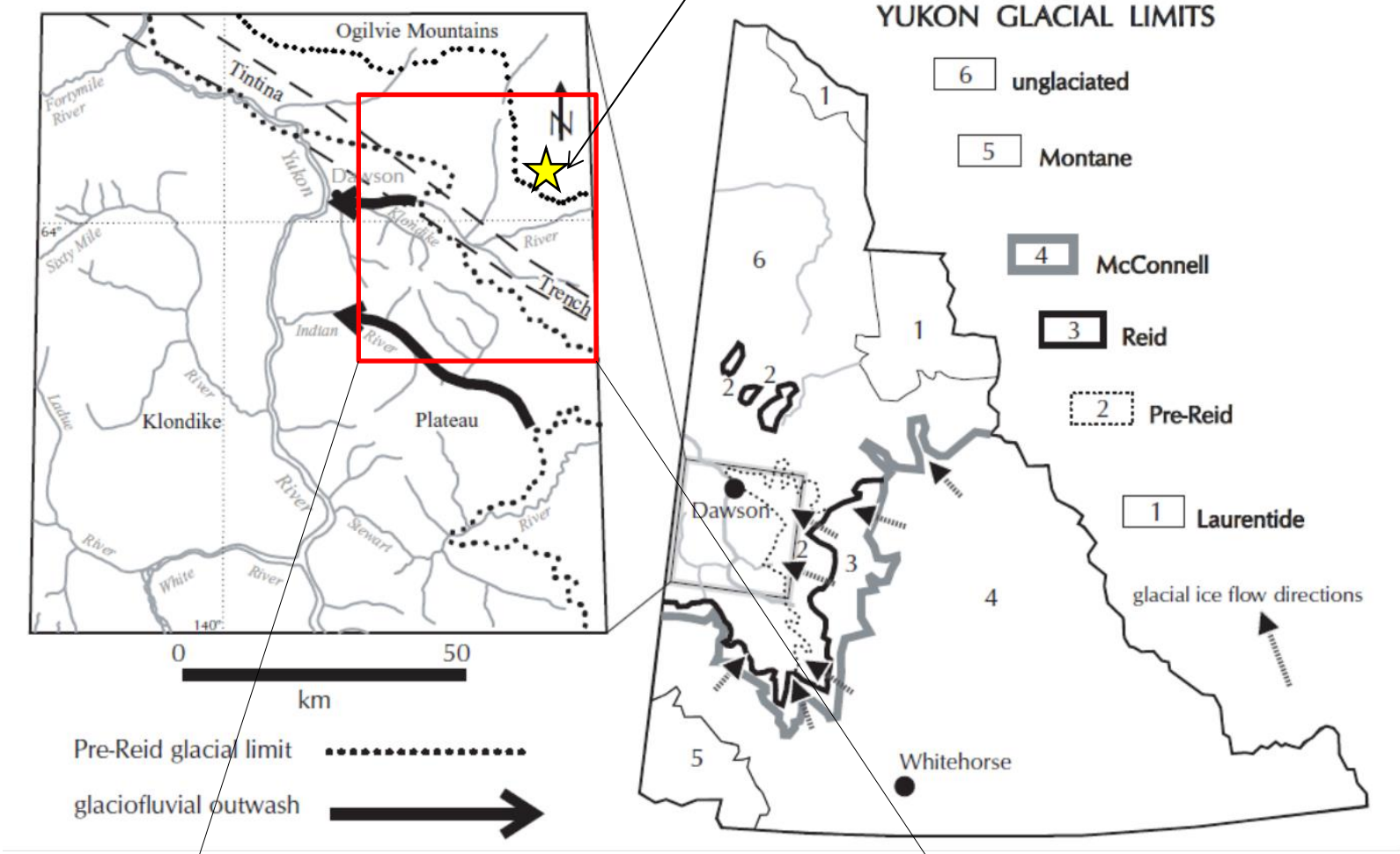
4.1 Glacial Geology

There has been several glacial advances in the Yukon during the Pleistocene (1.8 ma – 10 Ka) and these be can be divided in to three episodes commonly known as the Pre Reid, Reid, and McConnell, in order of oldest to most recent (La Barge, 2006). Refer to figure 5 depicting the glacial extent of the glacial episodes in the Yukon.

The Pre Reid glacial episode occurred in the early Pleistocene, approximately 2.6 ma to 200 Ka (La Barge, 2006). The Pre Reid was the most extensive episode, advancing up the Tintina Trench as far as Dawson City, Yukon. Glacial outwash and gravels (known as the Klondike gravels) from the Pre Reid glacier covered portions of t the gold rich Tertiary (5 – 2 ma) White Channel gravel's in the Hunker and Bonanza Creeks of the Klondike gold fields. The Reid Glaciation episode included multiple glacial advances that persisted from 200 to 20 ka (La Barge, 2006). The Reid glaciation was less extensive than the Pre Reid glaciation. The most recent McConnell glaciation was the least extensive and occurred between 20 and 10 ka (La Barge, 2006). The glacial deposits of the McConnell glaciation are easily observed in air photos and in the field as they have been subjected to limited colluvial and alluvial processes over the past 10 ka. Interpretations of glacial deposits from the Pre Reid glacial episode are much more difficult due the long time period of weathering.

The lower end of Laura Creek is situated at the fringe of un-glaciated terrain and the maximum extent of the Pre Reid glaciation. Based on the stratigraphy observed in the 2014 shaft, it is believed the Pre Reid Ice sheet inundated the Laura Creek drainage. Refer to figure 5 for property scale glacial geology.

Brewery Creek Mine Area



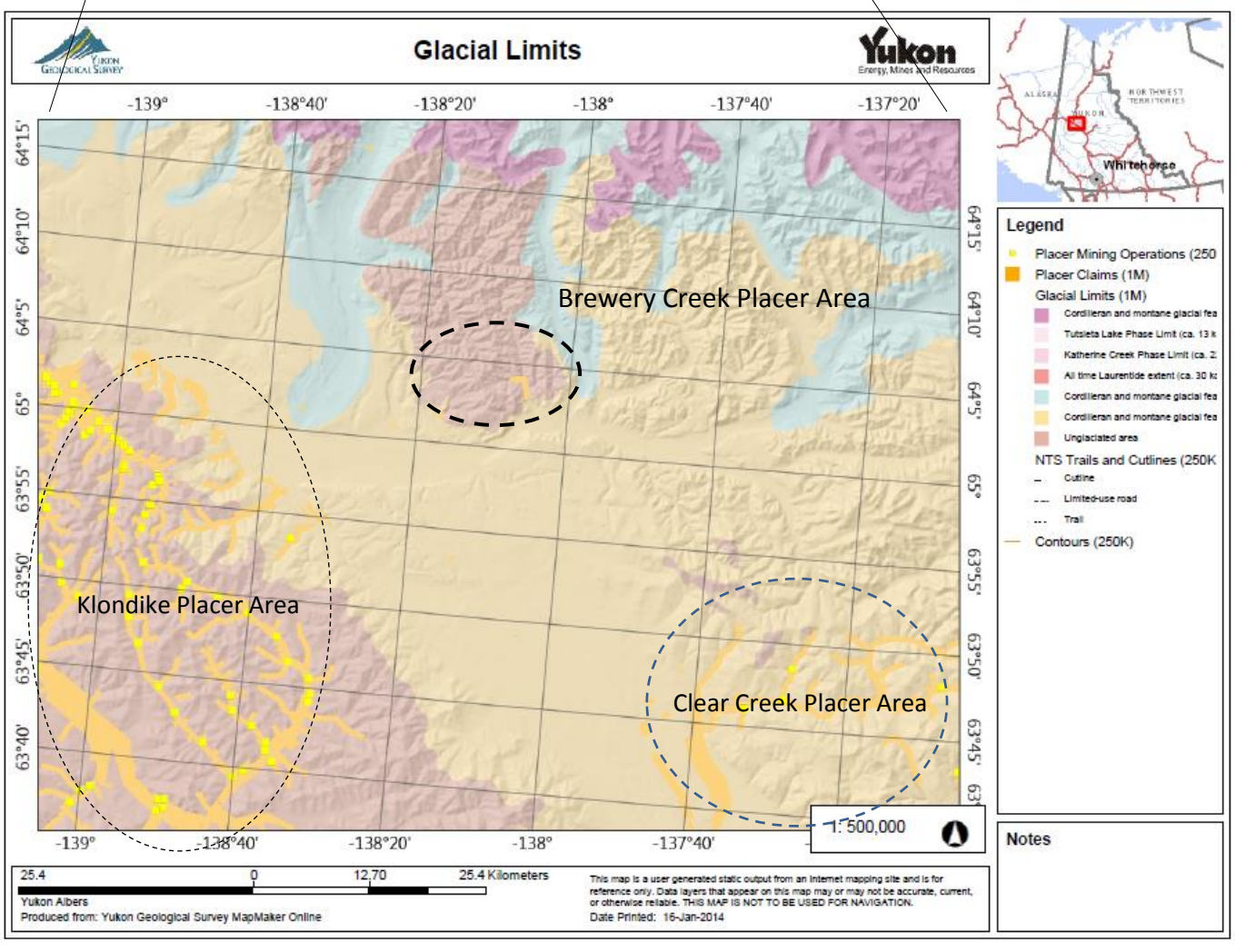


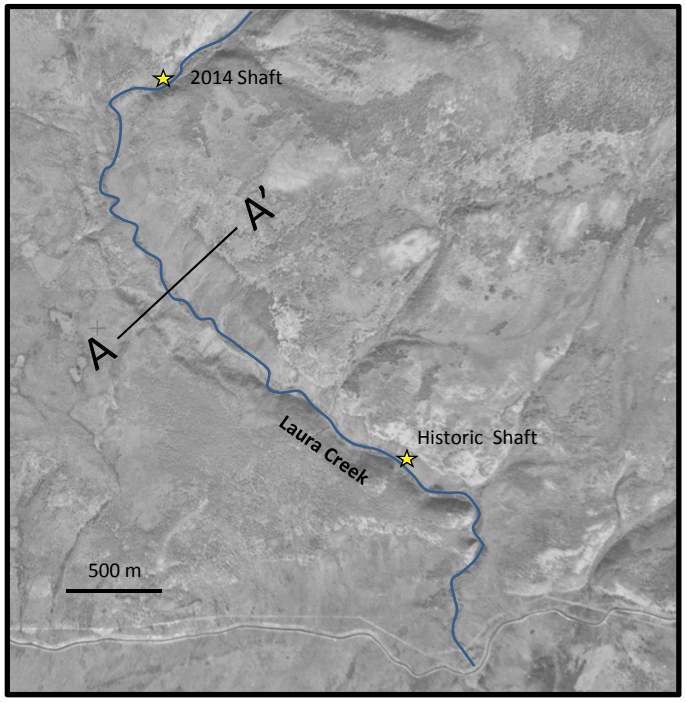
FIGURE p: Yukon Wide Glacial Limits map (modified from Lowey,2004) and Brewery Creek area glacial limits map (produced from YGS map maker online)

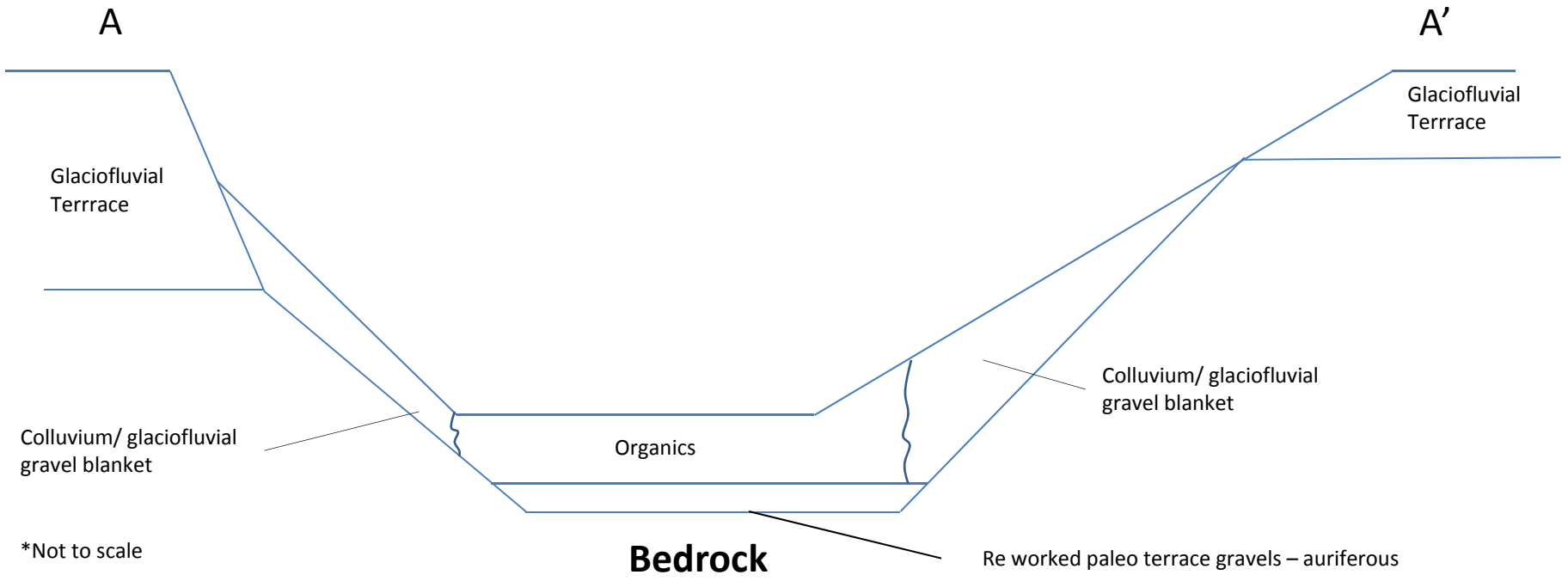
4.2 Surficial Geology and Physiography

Laura Creek is situated at the fringe of un-glaciated terrain and the maximum extent of the Pre Reid glaciation. The maximum extent of the Pre Reid ice sheet can be observed near a bench like formation scarred into the left limit of the Laura creek valley. This feature can be clearly seen in figure 6. The right limit of the lower end of Laura Creek contains a Pre Reid glaciofluvial outwash terrace with limited outcrop exposure. The left limit of Laura Creek also contains glaciofluvial gravels which appear to be conforming to a bedrock terrace. The outwash gravels resembles braided river deposits and are similar to the Klondike valley fill (dredge tailings). The gravel is poorly sorted sandy cobble boulder gravel. The clasts are rounded and derived from the local geology. Towards the end of the valley, outcrop becomes pervasive along either side of Laura Creek. There appears to be some landsides and slumping along the left limit near the near the confluence with the Klondike Valley. Refer to figure 8 for the slope complex map showing the surficial geology mapped along the valley walls.

The majority of the lower Laura Creek drainage experienced a major forest fire approximately 20 years ago. The majority of the forest is burnt along the valley bottom and the dead trees have since fallen to the ground. There are local pockets of evergreen forest that survived the forest fire, in particularly straddling the margins of the creek. The valley floor contains a thick spongy moss mat. The valley bottom is wide with a flat surface width ranging from 50 – 200 m wide. The upper portion of the Budweiser claim block consist of a wide, moderate to gentle sloping, valley walls while the lower potion contains a narrower, steep walled valley. Refer to figure 9 for pictures of the Laura Creek drainage.

FIGURE c: LAURA CREEK VALLEY PROFILE





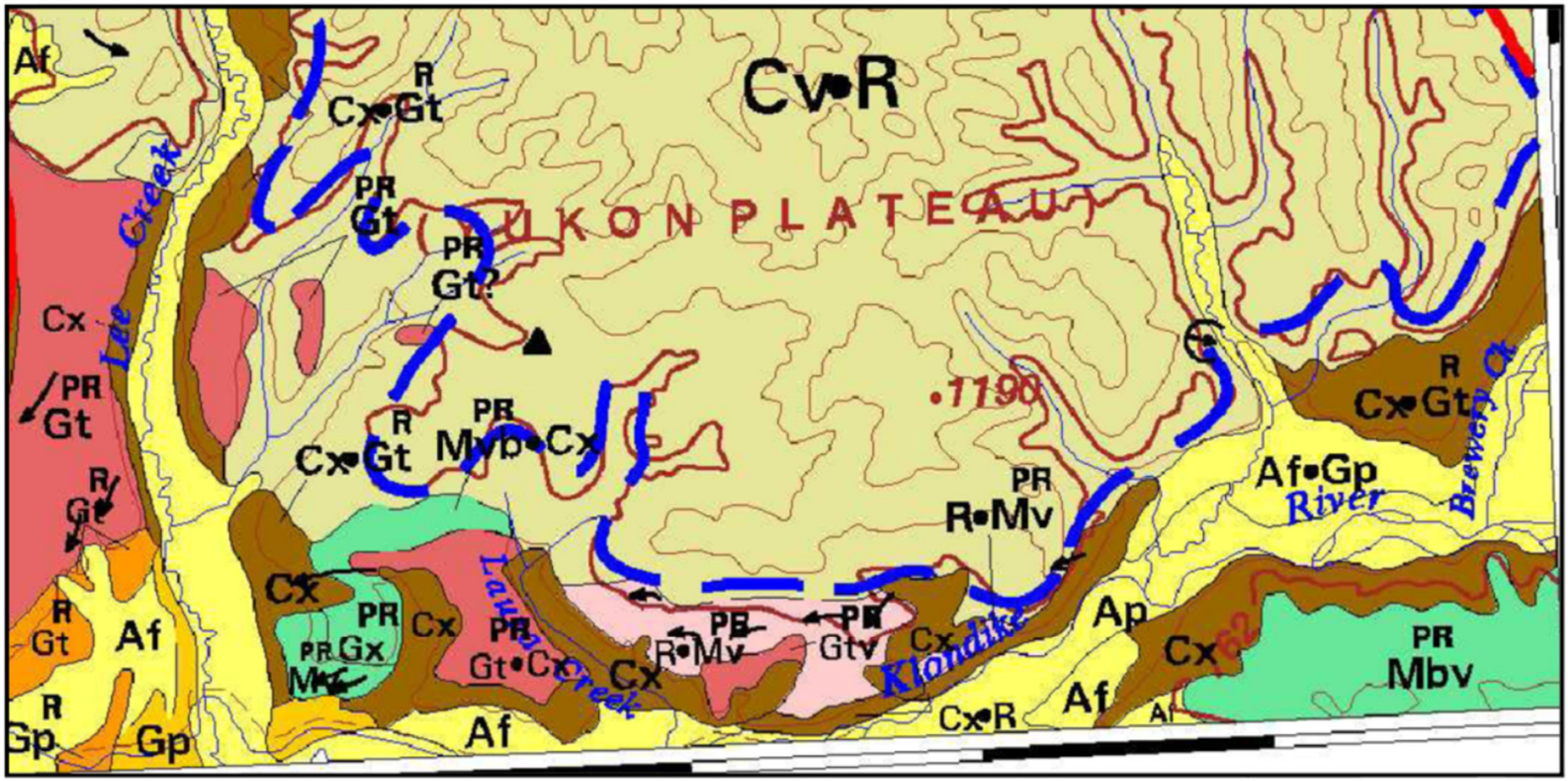


FIGURE T: REGIONAL SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

DAWSON

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:250 000

Transverse MercatorProjection - North American Datum 1983

Duk-Rodkin, A
1996: Surficial geology, Dawson, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3288, scale 1:250,000

FIGURE TB: REGIONAL SURFICAL GEOLGOY LEGEND

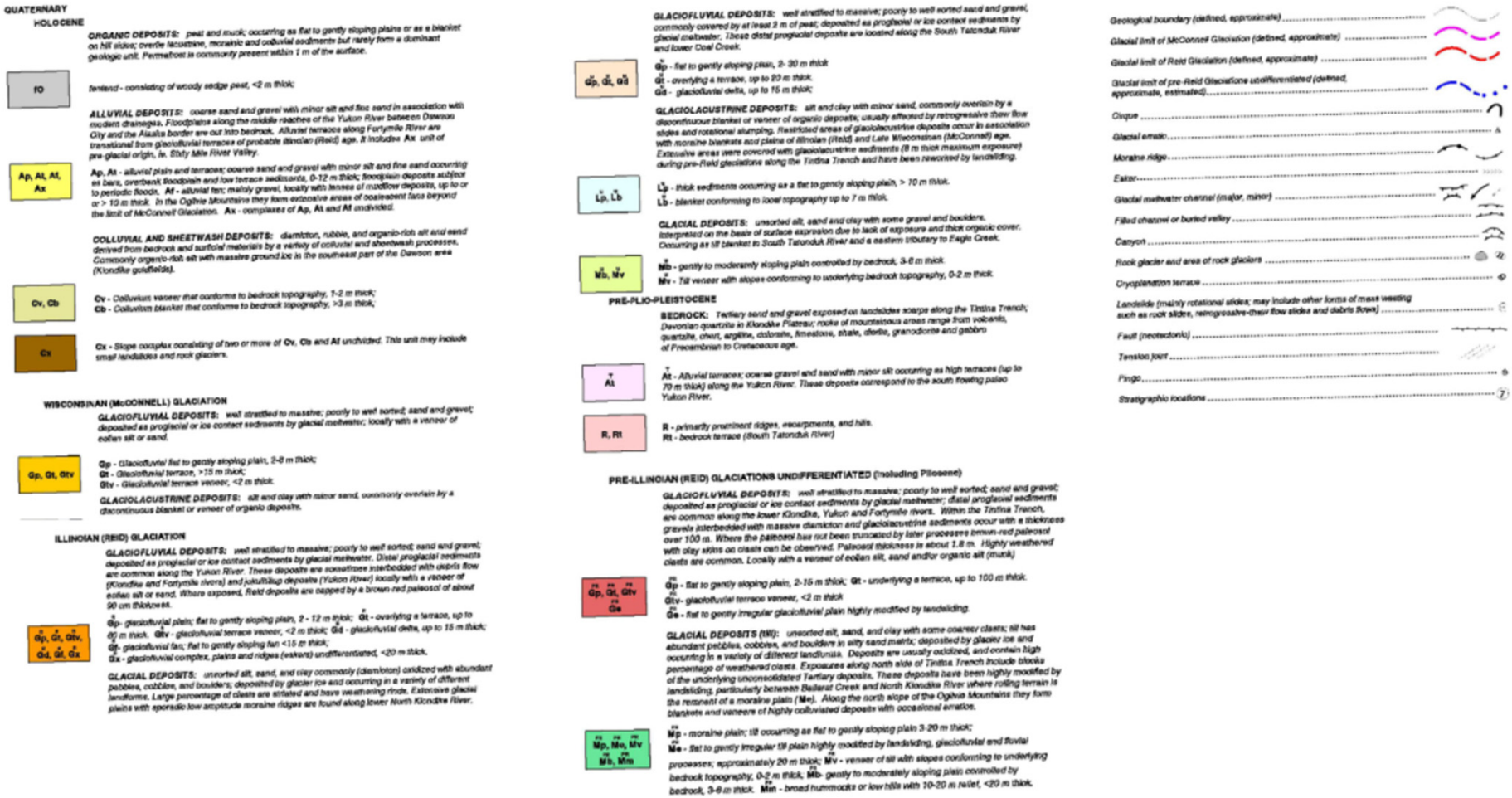


FIGURE y: SLOPE COMPLEX MAP

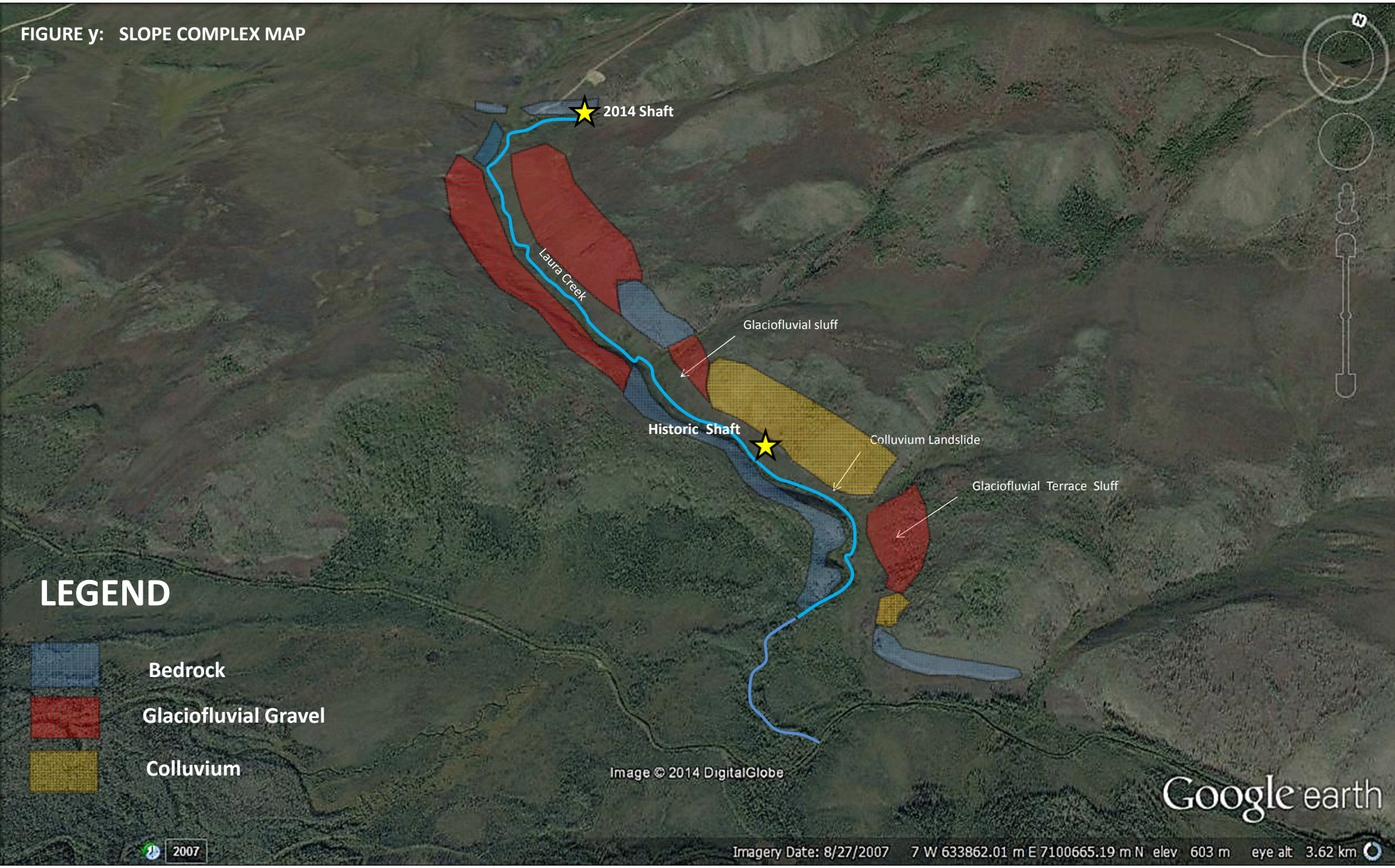


FIGURE ϕ: LAURA CREEK PHYSIAGRAPHY

Upper Laura Creek – looking upstream

Right Limit Glaciofluvial Terrace – looking west

Bedrock valley walls – looking downstream

Lower Laura Creek – looking downstream

2014 Shaft

Historic Shaft

Laura Creek

Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe
© 2014 Google
Image Landsat
Image IBCAO

Google earth

2009

Imagery Date: 4/9/2013 7 W 634373.25 m E 7100511.57 m N elev 573 m eye alt 1.93 km

4.3 BEDROCK GEOLOGY

Laura Creek is located in the Selwyn Basin Stratigraphic package. The Selwyn Basin is located within the mineral rich Tintina Gold Belt. The Tintina gold belt is a 400 km wide mineral rich province spanning 2000 km from Fair Banks, Alaska to Watson Lake, Yukon Territory and hosts world class gold deposits such as the 32 million oz. Donlin Creek, 5 million oz. Fort Knox deposits in Alaska and the 4 million oz. Dublin Gulch deposit of Yukon Territory. Refer to figure 10 for regional geology map. The miogeocline is a westward thickening, then tapering, sedimentary prism that accumulated on the westerly sloping Precambrian basement of Ancestral North America from late Proterozoic to mid-Jurassic time (Héon, 2003). Deposition of the Earn Group during lower Devonian to mid Mississippian time marks the subsidence of the entire miogeocline (transgression) and local uplift and faulting caused by localized secondary basins. In Jurassic and Early Cretaceous time the miogeocline was deformed by northeast-directed compression caused by plate convergence and the accretion of pericratonic terranes onto North America, which lead to complex thrust faulting and the development of northwest regional scale folds. Widespread Early to mid-Cretaceous granitic magmatism intruded the deformed rocks of the miogeocline. Spatially, the Selwyn Basin is bound to the north by the Dawson Fault; it grades into platformal facies to the east (Mackenzie Platform) and southwest (Cassiar Platform); may be bound by a Mesozoic thrust fault separating it from the Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the Anvil district; and is offset to the southwest by the Tintina Fault (Héon, 2003).

Laura Creek drains Ordovician - Mississippian sediments primarily consisting of the Road River and Earn group that have been intruded by several phases of the mid Cretaceous aged Tombstone Suite Pluton. Refer to figure 11 for the property bedrock geology map. The Laura Creek drainage represents a thrust fault separating the Devonian Earn Group sediments and Silurian to Devonian Road River Group. The Road River Group consists of black shale, chert and limestone. This group is composed of two formations: the basal, dark-weathering Duo Lake Formation and the overlying tan to orange-weathering Steel Formation. The Earn Group is the remnants of a regional marine transgression event. This group can be divided into two units

separated by an unconformity: the Lower to Middle Devonian Portrait Lake chert and shale unit and the overlying Upper Devonian to Mississippian coarse clastic Prevost Formation. These sedimentary packages are intruded by mid Cretaceous felsic sills and dykes that intruded along a mid-cretaceous thrust fault. Refer to figure 12 for the Laura Creek Geology map.

The majority of the Brewery Creek gold is hosted in Tombstone Suite quartz monzonite dykes and sills that range from 5 to 100 m wide (Dimment, 1999). The gold exists as very fine (micron size) particles within the fine disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite mineral grains. This type of gold mineralization and deposit style is known as an intrusion related gold deposit (IRGS). The Donlin Creek Gold Deposit in Alaska, USA, is also an intrusion related gold deposit and shares many similar characteristics to that of Brewery Creek. Donlin Creek contains 34 million oz. gold at an average grade of 2.1 g/t Au (nova gold website). The creeks and rivers draining the Donlin Creek deposit contain numerous placer gold deposits that include the Crooked Creek, Lewis Gulch, and Snow Gulch placer operations.

FIGURE 10: REGIONAL GEOLGOY MAP *(modified from Lindsey 2006)*

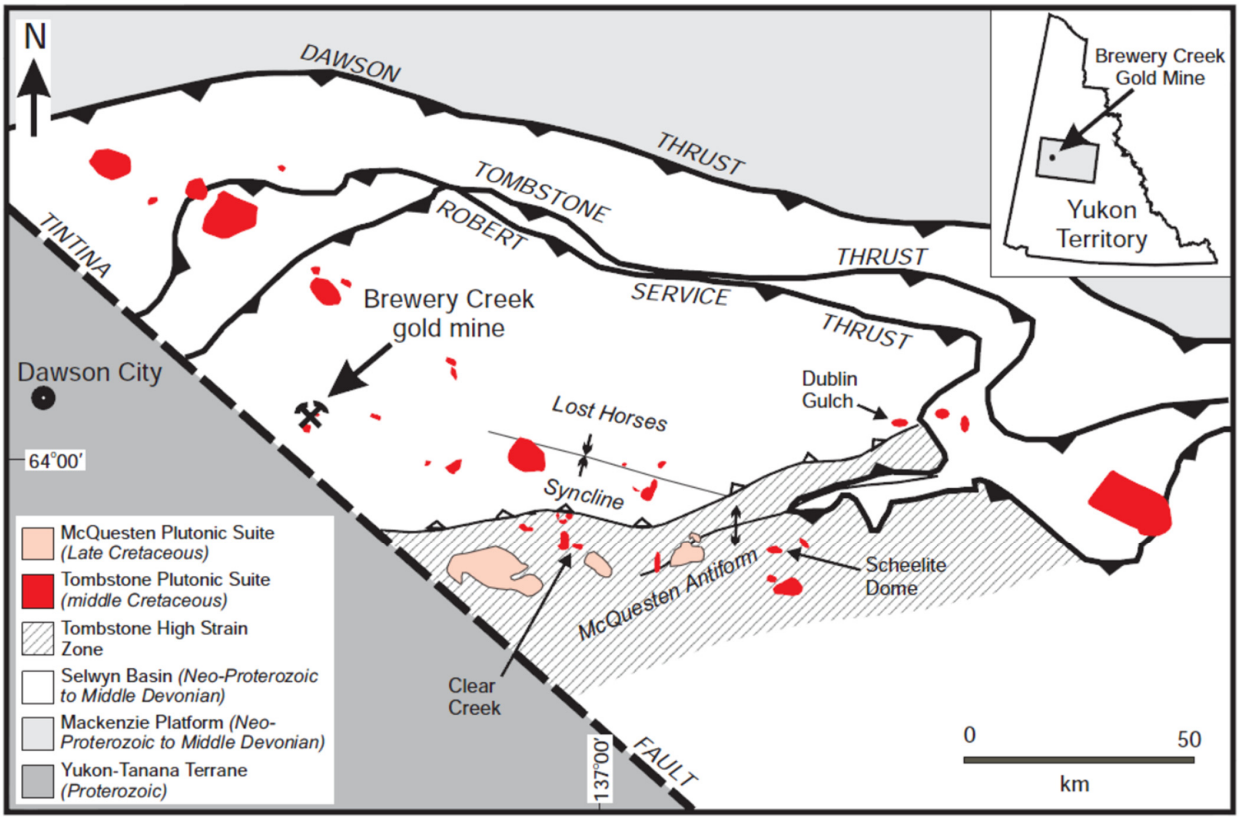


FIGURE 1M: BREWERY CREEK AREA GEOLOGY MAP *(modified from Lindsey 2006)*

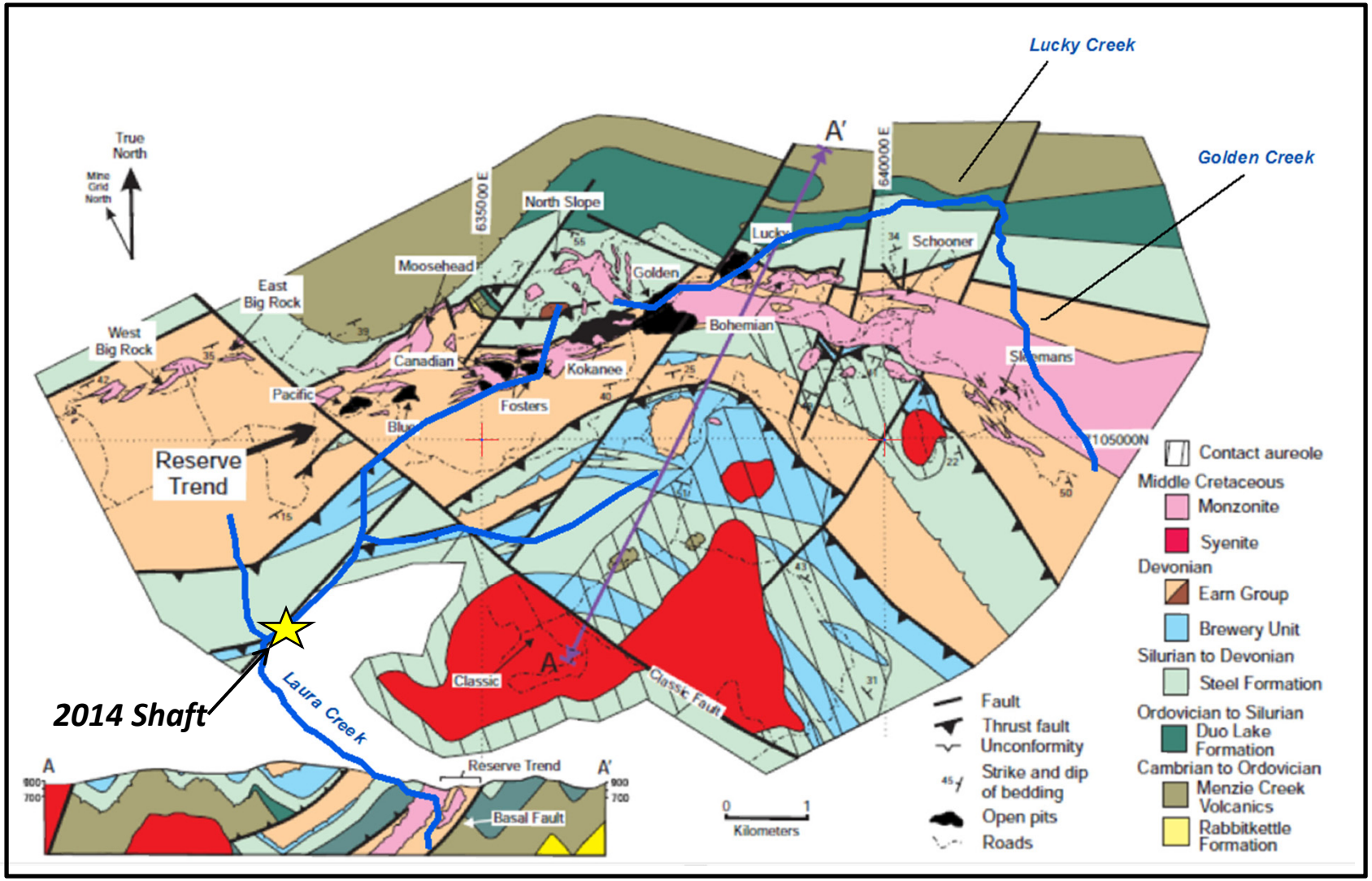


FIGURE 12 LAURA CREEK BEDROCK GEOLOGY

631000 632000 633000 634000 635000

7103000 7102000 7101000 7100000

2014 Shaft

shale/sandstone

light grey shale/chert

chert breccia/sandstone

Laura Creek

Chert/shale

Limestone

Shale/Sandstone

Gabbro

Legend

- 2014 Geological Assesment Traverse
- Outcrop
- Colluvium
- Placer Claim
- Glaciofluvial Sediments
- Quaternary - Un Consolidated River Deposits (Bench Gravels)
- Mid - Cretaceous - Tomstone Suite Syenite
- Ordovician - Silurian Road River Group
- Dovonian - Mississippian Earn Group

N

1:13,000

Kilometers

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7
Map Sheet: 116B01

5.0 METHODS

5.1 General

The shafting program took place between the dates of May 23 to July 13, 2014. This does not include the construction of the ATV trail and hiking trail that were used to access the shafting site. The property was accessed by a combination of the all-weather Brewery Creek mine access road, Yukon Ditch road, and an ATV trail constructed in the spring of 2014. A total of 36 field days were spent conducting the program; the crew varied from 1 -3 men throughout the duration of the program(21 days @ 3 man crew, 11 days @ 2 man crew, and 4 days with 1 man). All crew members shared activities equally. Refer to the 2014 YMEP Prospector Journal for details on crews, logistics and dates (digital copy included with this report).

The program gear and supplies were provided by a combination of rental companies in Whitehorse, Clayton Jones, and Druid Exploration Inc. of Dawson City. All gear and supplies were transported from Dawson City to the ATV trail entrance located off the Brewery Creek access road. The gear and supplies were transported via multiple trips using a pickup truck equipped with a flat deck trailer. The round trip was approximately 130 km form Dawson City, Yukon. All gear and supplies were then transported a further 2.5 km via an ATV equipped with a tub trailer. A camp was constructed at the end of the ATV trail and all shafting gear and supplies was further hiked 300 m to the shafting site. Refer to figure 3 for a map showing the camp location in relation to the shafting site. Figure 13 - 14 shows photographs of the camp and shaft site.

FIGURE 13: CAMP & ATV TRAIL

A.) shows the atv trail constructed for the program B.) shows the camp and the atv arriving with a load of shaft cribbing.

FIGURE 14: SHAFT SITE

The shafting site was conveniently sunk between to large trees approximately centre valley bottom.

5.2 Shafting

The shafting site was chosen primarily based on its close proximity to the camp and presence of two large trees that acted as supports for the windlass setup. The shaft was excavated using a combination of a HILTI TE 905 AVR and HILITI TE 1500 AVR jack hammers. These jack hammers are 120 volt electric jack hammers that were powered using a Champion 3500 W gas generator. A 3" chisel bit was used to break up the frozen organic muck and gravels. The broken up material was then removed from the shaft via a shovel and bucket. The shaft dimensions were 4' X 4' X 32' and was reinforced with 2" X 6" dimensional rough cut lumber purchased from Arctic Inland Resources Ltd based in Dawson City. The rough cut lumber was pre-cut into 4 ft. lengths in Dawson City and transported to the shafting site. The boards were notched in the field using a chain saw and then slid into place along the shaft wall. The boards were temporarily held in place with screws using a battery powered drill. The boards were later permanently anchored in with perpendicular pieces of wood obtained from the property.

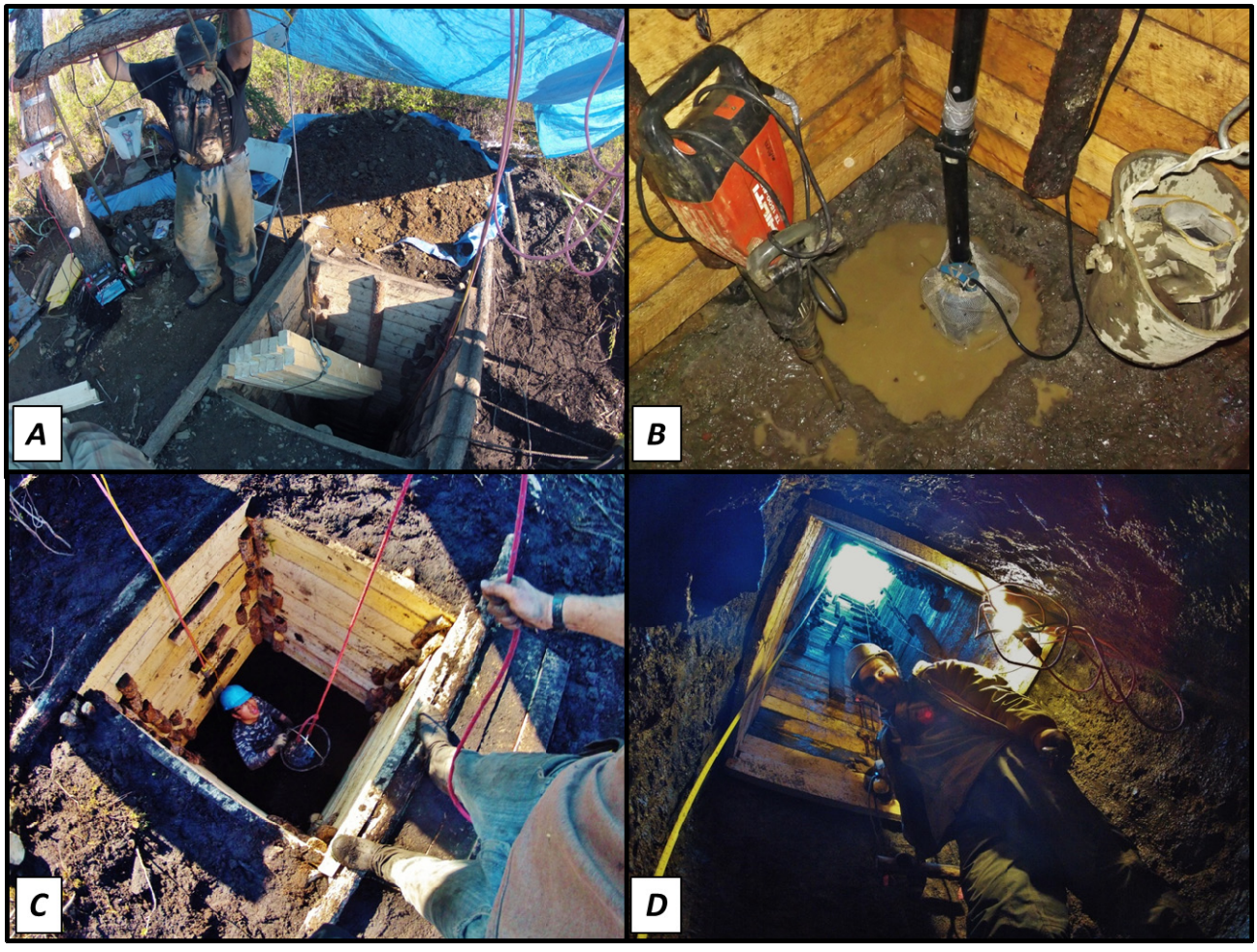
As the shaft became deeper, a ladder and windlass setup was installed. A beam created from timber on the property was mounted between two trees and overhung the centre of the shaft. A rope and pulley system was installed on the beam overtop the shaft and broken material in the shaft was then removed from the shaft by manually pulling the bucket up with hand cranking (manual) winch. A small 12 volt 1000 lb electric ATV winch was later used near the end of the program. The winch was mounted to the tree beside the shaft and the cable was passed through a second pulley directly overtop the shaft and connected to a bucket. The winch was powered by a deep cycle battery that was charged by the gas generator. A remote control was used to control the winch and aided in pulling material out of the shaft and lower tools and cribbing down into the shaft.

A 1 HP 120 volt electric sewage pump was used to dewater the shaft periodically. The pump was powered by the gas generator. The pump was placed at the bottom of the shaft and 2" PVC piping was used to transport the water to the top of the shaft.

The organic material excavated from the shaft was set aside and later used for reclamation purposes. The gravels in the shaft were set a side in piles to thaw and the depths associated with each gravel pile were noted for volume calculations. A tape measure was used to determine gravel depths.

FIGURE 15: SHAFTING

A.) shows cribbing being lowered down the shaft using the electric winch. B.) show the shaft getting dewatered. C.) shows manual winching of buckets of frozen muck to the surface. D.) show the shaft looking up from 25 ft. below.



5.3 Sluicing

A Keen A52 sluice box was used for processing the gravel. The sluice box is 10” wide and 4.5 ft. long and is equipped with patented keen rifles and blue 3M miner’s moss and green miner’s carpet. The sluice box was equipped with a Keen highbanker hopper. The hopper base is 18”X 18” and has spray bars incorporated into the design. There is 0.5” metal classifier at the base of the hopper. Refer to figure 16 showing the Keen sluice box used. A 3” Honda GX 6.5 HP gas trash pump was used to provide water to the sluice box. Water was pumped from Laura Creek via 100 ft. of 3” fire hose. The desired water flow was regulated at on the Honda pump. The sluice box was periodically moved around to different thawed gravel piles and a small settling pit was excavated at each site to ensure suspended sediment settled before returning to the creek. The sluice box angle varied between 10 – 15 degrees and was dependent on the water flow. A second sluice box was setup below the first sluice box and acted as a quality control measure. If any gold was discovered in the lower box, this meant the sluice box was not setup correctly and recovery of gold in the first sluice box was not optimal. Poor recovery was combated by changes in the sluice box slope, water velocity, and washing efficiency. Flat rocks often created debris jams in the sluice box so these were broken up periodically as they occurred.

Dirt from a stock pile of thawed gravel was shovelled into the hopper and a gloved hand would manually move the gravel around the hopper until all the dirt was thoroughly washed by the water jets. All rocks or woody debris greater than the half inch classifier is swept out and the process was continued. If the clay content was particularly high, a shovel of gravel would be placed into the hopper (not dropped in) and manual washing of the gravel was conducted over top the shovel blade to ensure no large clay ball fell through the half inch classifier and washed through the sluice box without breaking up. This was a common problem observed in the lower gravel unit encountered in the shaft.

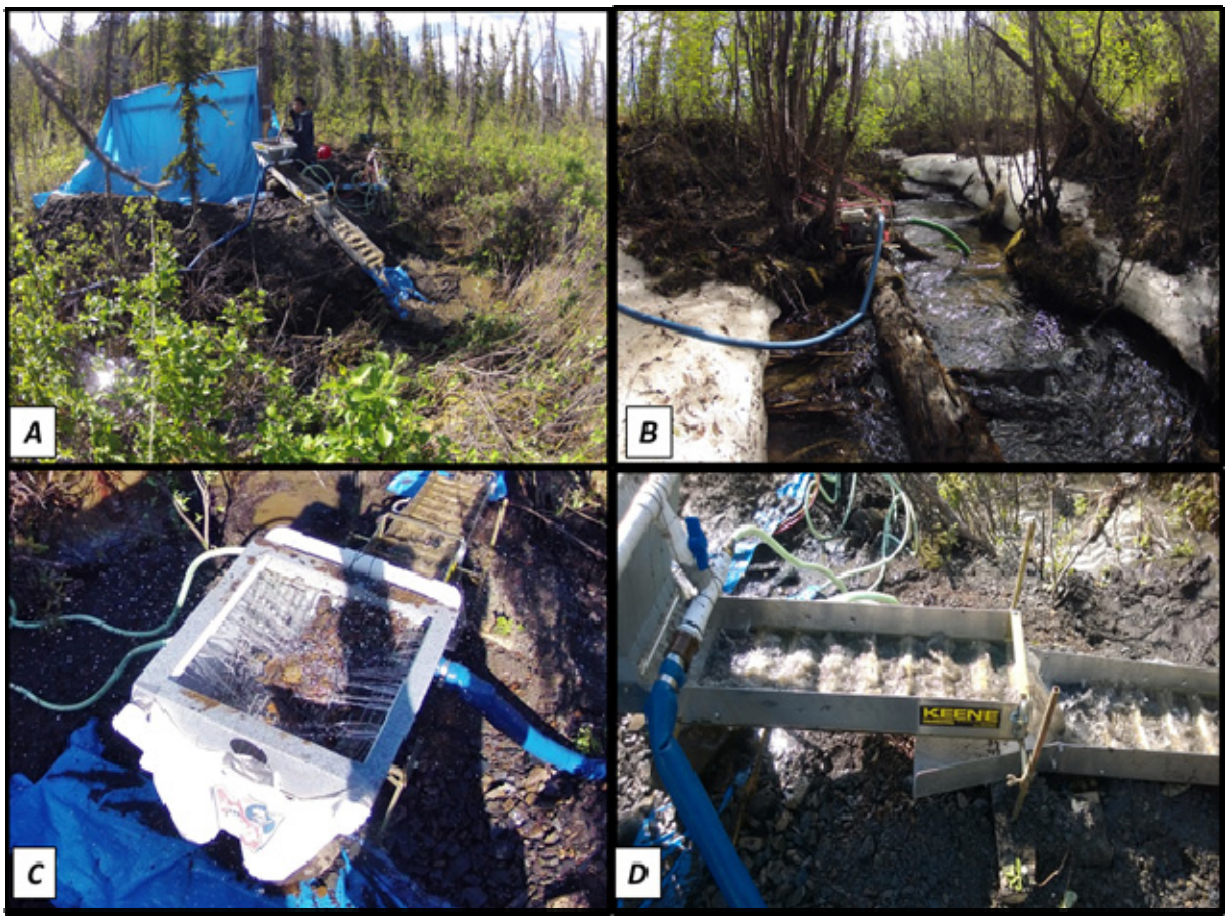
The upper mat was cleaned out approximately every half cubic yard. The lower mat was cleaned out periodically for quality control measures. The mats were thoroughly washed out

in a 2’ by 3’ rubber bin and the sluice box and riffles were rinsed into the bin as well. The bin was left for 30 seconds for debris to settle and excess water was poured out. The concentrate at the bottom of the bin was then carefully washed into a large gold pan (1.5 ft. diameter) using a spray nozzle on a rubber hose. The concentrate in the sluice box, after 1 cubic yard of sluiced gravel, was approximately a 1 litre volume of material. The concentrate was then carefully panned down to 1/3 of the original volume, using the fresh creek water. All visible gold was sucked out using a snuffer bottle and store in plastic labelled vials. The remainder of the concentrate was then placed in a labelled poly bag for further processing in the office and analytical laboratory.

The gold bearing vials were then further cleaned in the office and gold content for the specific unit of gravel was weighed using a US BALANCE, US-750EX, scale with a capacity of 750 grams and a graduation of 0.1 grams.

FIGURE 16: SLUICING

A.) shows shafting site and sluice box setup. B.) show the trash pump that supplied water to the sluice box from Laura Creek. C.) shows gravel being washed in the sluice box hoper D.) shows the upper sluice box processing gravel (note, the second sluice box was used for quality control measures).



5.4 Heavy Mineral, Gold, and Geochemical Analysis

Microscope Work

A heavy mineral concentrate was recovered from the bottom 3.5 feet of gravel (2.07 cubic yards). All material recovered by the sluice box was further reduced to a small plastic vial (138 g), using a gold pan to manually concentrate the heavy minerals. The concentrate and gold was examined by Clayton Jones using the University of British Columbia Okanagan's (UBCO) Olympus SZ40 zoom stereo microscope. The Microscope was equipped with a digital 16 MP SLR Canon camera. The approximate mineral percentages were determined using physical and optical properties such weight, magnetic susceptibility, florescence, colour, lustre and crystal habit.

The 50 ml concentrate was panned and only a small portion (<1 cm^3) of the heaviest minerals that accumulated along the bottom edge of the pan were examined under the microscope. The Hervey mineral percentages outlined in table 5 represent only a small sample of the much larger lower gravel concentrate (B-4) that was later sent to the laboratory for geochemical analysis.

Clayton Jones does not specialize in mineral identification and thus cautions the potential for error in mineral identification and percentages. The Absolute Mineral identification by XRD (X – Ray Diffraction) analysis, offered by Acme Laboratories, was not completed on the heavy mineral concentrate because the cost of this analysis was very costly and it was decided at this this stage of exploration the cost was not warranted.

Analytical Work

All Analytical work was conducted by Acme Laboratories located in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Rock

A total of 3 mineralized rock samples (Brew 1 – Brew 3) were sampled from the shaft gravel and Laura Creek drainage. Refer to appendix II for the sample location map and table 4 for detailed sample descriptions. The goal was to help provide an insight on the placer gold encountered in the gravels.

All samples were crushed to 1 kg and 80% passing 10 mesh, split to 250g and pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh. A sample split of 0.5 g is leached in hot modified Aqua Regia and 36 element inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) analysis was conducted. Refer to appendix III for the elements analysed and results.

Heavy Mineral Concentrates

A total of 4 heavy mineral samples (B1 – B4) were taken from the gravels encountered in the shaft. The samples consisted of a panned concentrate from the sluiced gravel units. Refer to table 5 for details and descriptions for the concentrate samples. The samples were sent to Acme Laboratories in plastic vials. The samples were analysed to determine the amount of fine gold that was too difficult to separate from the concentrate and determine if economic concentrations of other metals (Pt & Pd) or rare earth elements (REE) are associated with the gravels. All samples were crushed to 1 kg and 80% passing through 10 mesh, split to 250g and pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh. All samples were analysed by a Lead collection fire assay fusion for total sample decomposition, digestion of the Ag dore bead and ICP-MS. The analysis analysed for Gold, Platinum, and Palladium. Sample B4 was also analysed for 65

elements including Rare Earth Elements. A 30 g split is leached into a hot modified Aqua Regia and analysed by ICP-MS. Refer to appendix IV for the elements analysed and results.

5.5 Reclamation

All shaft excavation piles were smoothed out and stock piled organic material excavated from the top of the shaft was scattered over the site. The shaft has been temporally sealed by screwing down 2”X4” boards across the opening. The shaft has not been permanently sealed as there is potential for re- activating the shaft next year. A final permanent metal cap will be installed this spring in the event the shaft is not reworked.

6.0 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSION

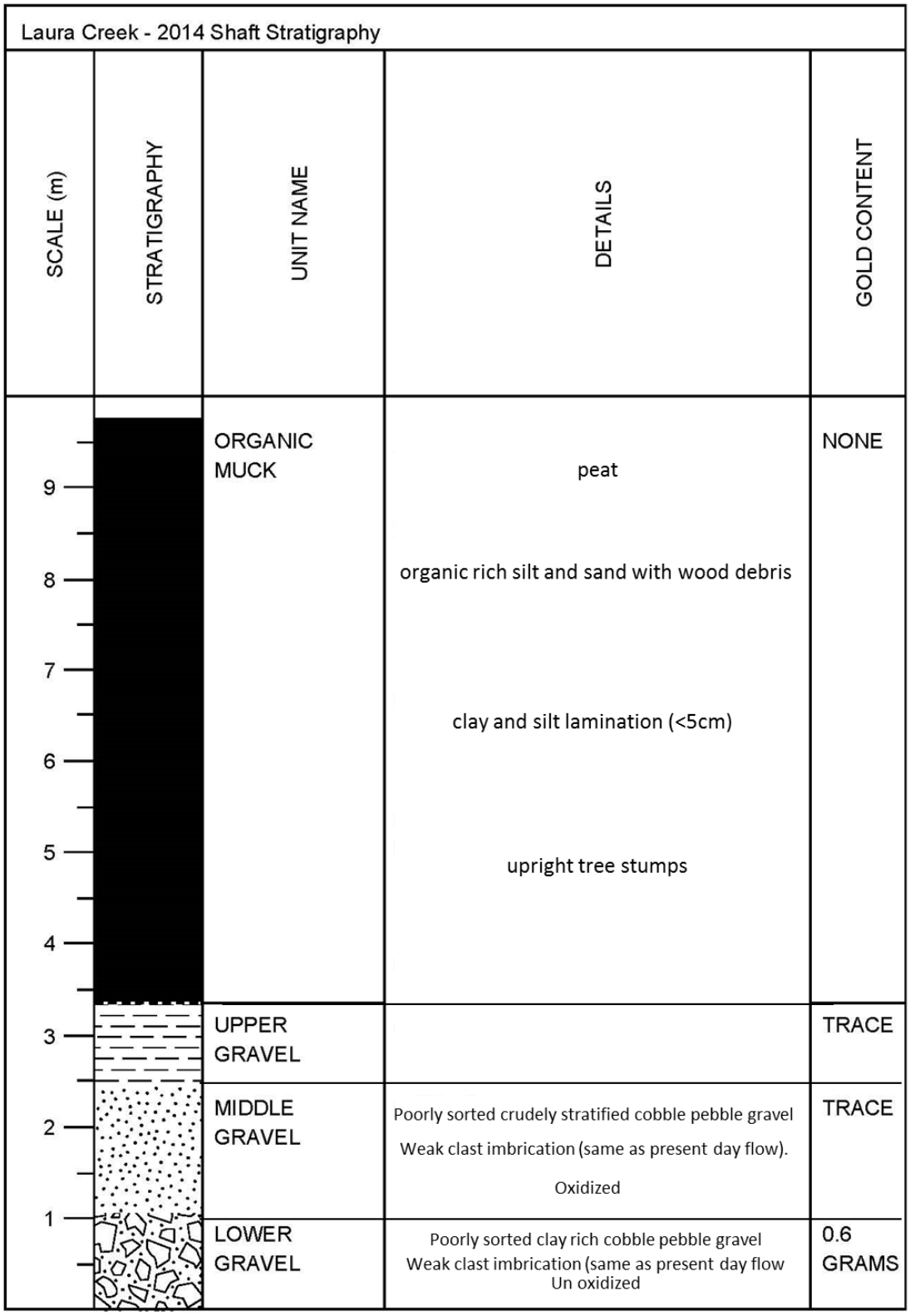
6.1 SEDIMONTOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY

The surface of the shaft to bedrock was approximately 32 ft. Four major facies were encountered and described in the shaft. The facies, from top to bottom, include: organic muck (0 – 21 ft.), upper gravel (21 – 24 ft.), middle gravel (24 – 28.5 ft.), and lower gravel (28.5 – 32 ft). Refer to figure 17 for a summary of the facies and stratigraphic section.

The physical excavation of the shaft was very time consuming and took precedence over sedimentology observations, however, each unit was described and photographed as best as possible. Poor lighting, wet conditions, and poor camera equipment did not allow for good quality photographs of the stratigraphic units encountered in the shaft. Absolute dating of the gravel was not determined as no ash layers were observed in the section and carbon dating of organic debris in the upper gravel is too expensive to be justified. Organic debris from the organic muck facies and upper gravel facies has been stored in the event financing for carbon dating becomes available. It is estimated the organic material encountered in the upper gravel is much greater than the 40 000 year maximum limit of carbon Dating.

FIGURE 17: SHAFT STRATIGAPHY

Note: scale is in meters not feet.



Organic Muck Facies *– peat, wood, clay, silty sand (0 – 21 ft.)*

The gravels are capped by a thick frozen unit of organic material. The upper portion (0 – 10 ft.) was primarily peat with minor amounts of silt. From 10 – 16 ft., thin silt laminations mixed with peat material and small woody debris dominated. From 16 – 21 ft., a combination of thin grey clay and black silt laminations ranging from < 1 cm to 5 cm in width was observed. Perfectly preserved birch bark and leaves were abundant in the clay layers. Larger sticks and upright stumps (with a diameter up to 20 cm) were encountered near the base of the organic /gravel layer. It is postulated the alternating layers of clay and silt represent varves formed in a paleo pond or lake setting.

Upper Gravel Facies *– moderate stratified organic silt sand cobble gravel*

The contact between the overlying organic muck and underlying middle gravel facies had a steep gradient of 25% or 15 degrees, sloping down the present day Laura Creek valley. The facies unit is approximately 3 ft. thick and had a weak cobble clast imbrication suggesting similar flow direction to present day Laura Creek. The dark grey, poorly sorted gravel unit appears to have a fining upward sequence with the largest cobbles located at the base. The matrix supported pebble cobble gravel consists of a silty sand, grit, and organic rich matrix. Leafs, peat and sticks were abundant throughout. The gravel clasts are all derived from a local bedrock source and mainly consisted of sub rounded clasts. The gravel unit is weakly anomalous with very fine placer gold throughout. The fining upward sequence and the steep gradational contact suggest the gravel represent a paleo debris flow deposit. This hypothesis compliments the lake sediments that overlie the facie unit as the debris flow may have resulted in damming of the creek and subsequent ponding of the creek.

Middle Gravel Facies *– massive to crudely stratified silt sand cobble gravel (24 -28.5 ft.)*

This 4.5 ft. unit of gravel consist of poorly sorted silty sand matrix supported cobble pebble gravel. Stratification is poorly developed throughout the unit however larger cobble clasts show weak imbrication suggesting paleo flow in the same direction as the present day Laura Creek. The matrix is oxidized with a brown - orange colour with many of the clast containing iron stained coatings. The iron rich matrix is believed to be derived from the abundant pyritic shale clasts in the gravel and surrounding sulphide rich met sediments. The cobbles and pebbles represent 25% of gravel while the remainder of gravel is composed of sand, grit, and silt. A few boulders (greater than 30 cm) were encountered in the facies. There are some local thin lenses of dark coloured sandy silt and highly oxidized silt that exist in the gravel facies. Refer to figure 18 for pictures illustrating these lenses. The clasts are angular to sub-rounded and consistent with local geology. Approximately 80% of the gravel clasts are derived from the shale, conglomerate, and siltstones of the Road River and Earn group sedimentary packages; while the remaining 20% is derived from the Tombstone Suite plutonic rocks including syenite, monzonite, and diorite. Figure 19 shows a sample of washed boulders, cobbles, and pebbles from the middle gravel facies. Several mineralized monzonite and quartz cobbles contain significant concentrations of stibnite, arsenopyrite, and galena. The entire unit contains fine gold with a few gold grains > 1mm. Refer to figure 20 showing gold recovered from sluicing 1.8 cubic yards or 3 ft. of shaft excavations. This unit does not contain any organic material. The gravel is believed to represent a braided stream environment in the late Tertiary period or early Pleistocene.

FIGURE 18: MIDDLE GRAVEL FACIES

A.) shows an excavated pile of the middle facies gravel. B.) shows the strong oxidation and characteristic silty grit matrix supported pebble gravel. C.) shows the dark silt - fine sand lenses that are locally found in the gravel. D.) shows the contrast in colour between the upper and middle gravel facies (left: middle gravel, right: upper gravel).

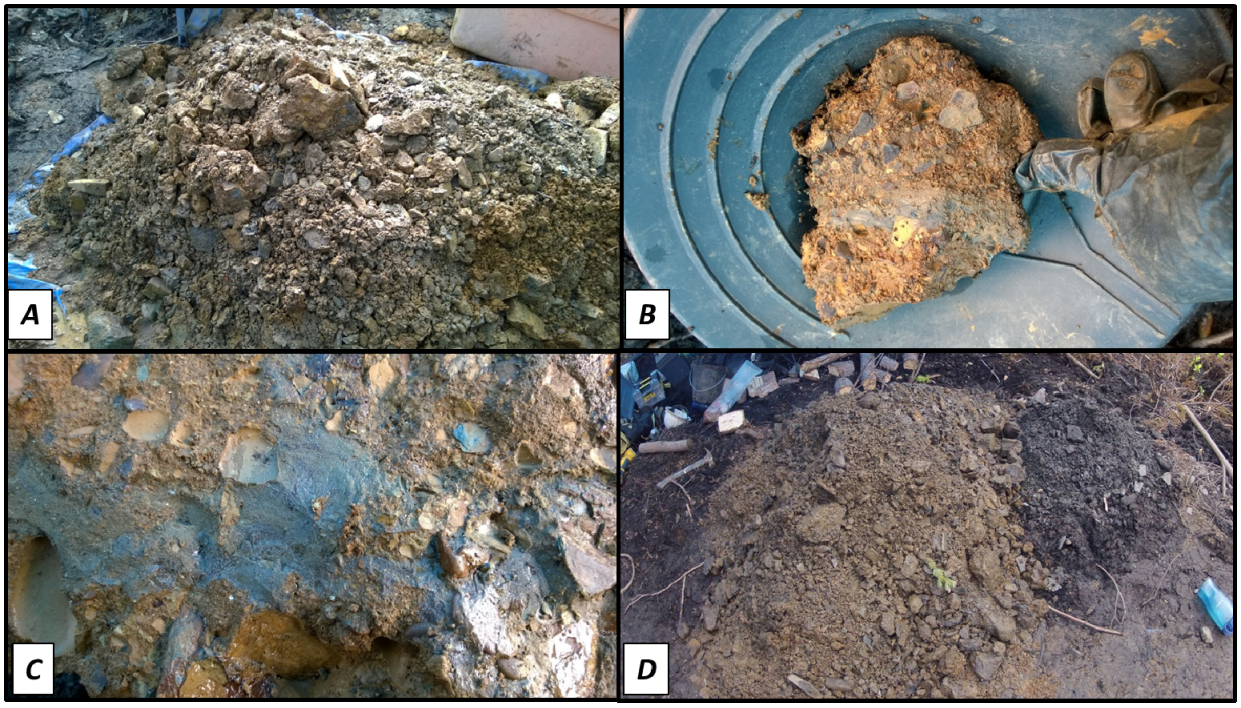


FIGURE 19: CLASTS

A.) shows the boulder size clasts encountered in the gravel units. B.) shows the cobble size clasts observed in the gravels C.) shows the pebble size clasts observed in the gravels D.) shows iron staining on angular clasts in the lower gravel.

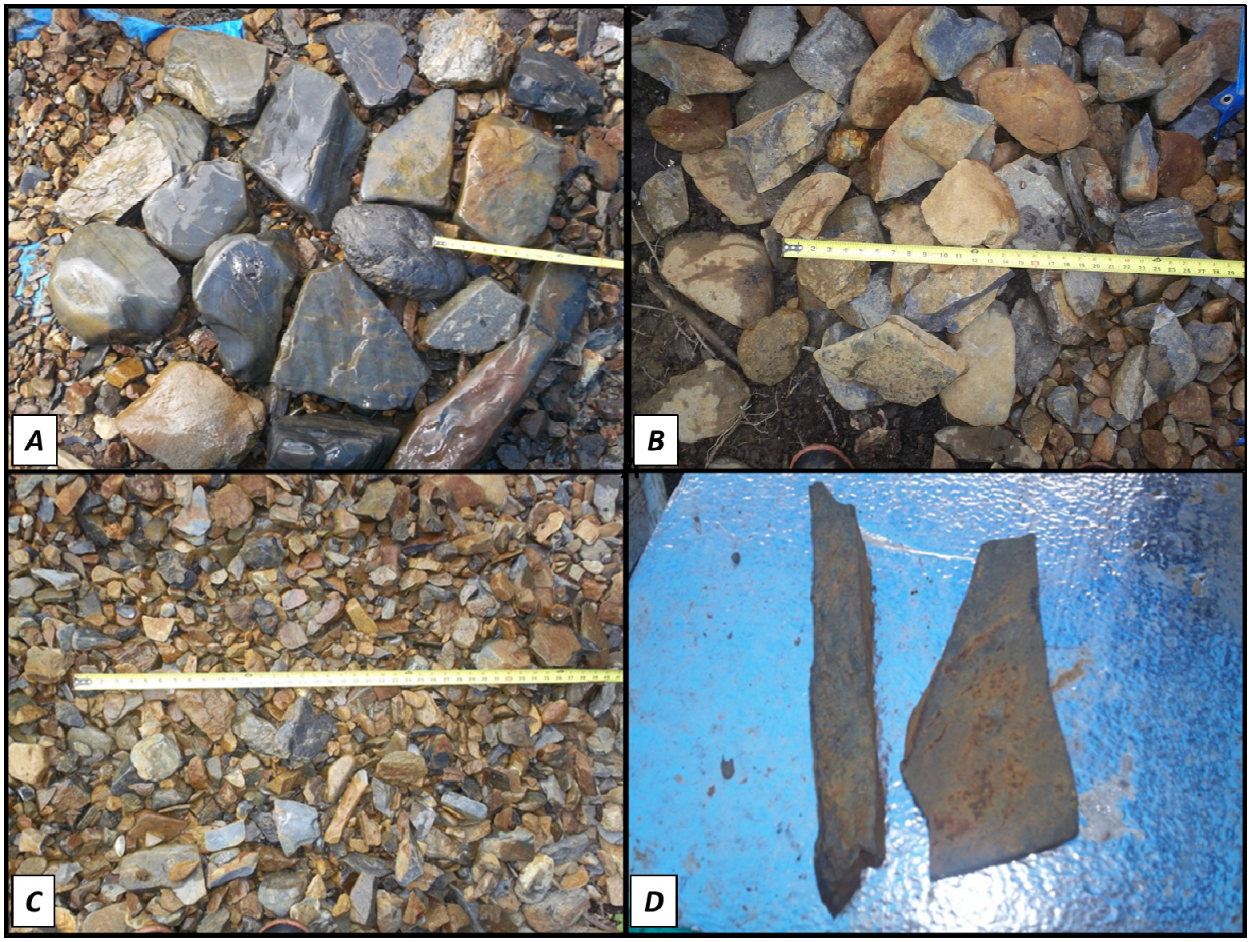


FIGURE 20: FINE GOLD IN MIDDLE GRAVEL FACIES

Shows fine gold recovered from approximately 1.8 compact cubic yards or 3 ft. of shaft excavations (24' – 27') of the middle gravel facies.

Lower Gravel Facies *– disorganized clay grit pebble cobble gravel*

This facies rests on bedrock and is approximately 3.5 ft. thick, including the decomposed bedrock. The poorly sorted gravel with a clay sand matrix was observed from top of the facies and slowly grads into bedrock, starting at approximately 2 ft. down (30.5 ft. depth). The upper contact is gradational and is represented in a change in colour from brown-orange to grey. The change in colour is likely caused by the elevated clay content and weaker oxidation of clasts. The gravel clasts are identical to the overlying gravel facies with angular to surrounded clasts derived from local geology. Bullet shaped clasts, ventifacts, and glacial scour marks on some boulders were locally seen in the gravels. Figure 22 shows some these glacially affected clasts observed in the lower gravel facies. The combination of these glacial features observed in the gravel clasts and elevated concentration clay content suggest the gravel is partially re sediment till. The larger cobbles still show weak clast imbrication suggesting paleo flow direction similar to present day Laura Creek. The increased clay content is believed to be derived from glacial till

and or a paleo water table. A total of 0.6 grams of placer gold was recovered from this unit. The majority of the gold is smooth and flattened and consists of very fine grains to larger grains up to 2 grams or 5mm in length. Refer to figure 21 for pictures of the gold recovered. The bedrock was very soft and a highly fractured/foliated shale with a strike of 300° and a shallow dip of 20° north - east. The bedrock at the bottom of the shaft was incised irregular with an undulating surface; with an estimated maximum depth to bedrock of 32 ft.

FIGURE 21: GOLD

A.) shows the larger grains recovered from lower gravel and bedrock (note the large grain weighs 0.2 grams). B.) shows the smaller grains recovered from the lower gravel and bedrock (note the few sub crystalline grains). C. shows gold recovered from the upper 2' of the lower gravel (28.5' - 30.5'). D.) shows gold recovered from the 1.5' of lower gravel – bedrock interface (30.5' – 32').

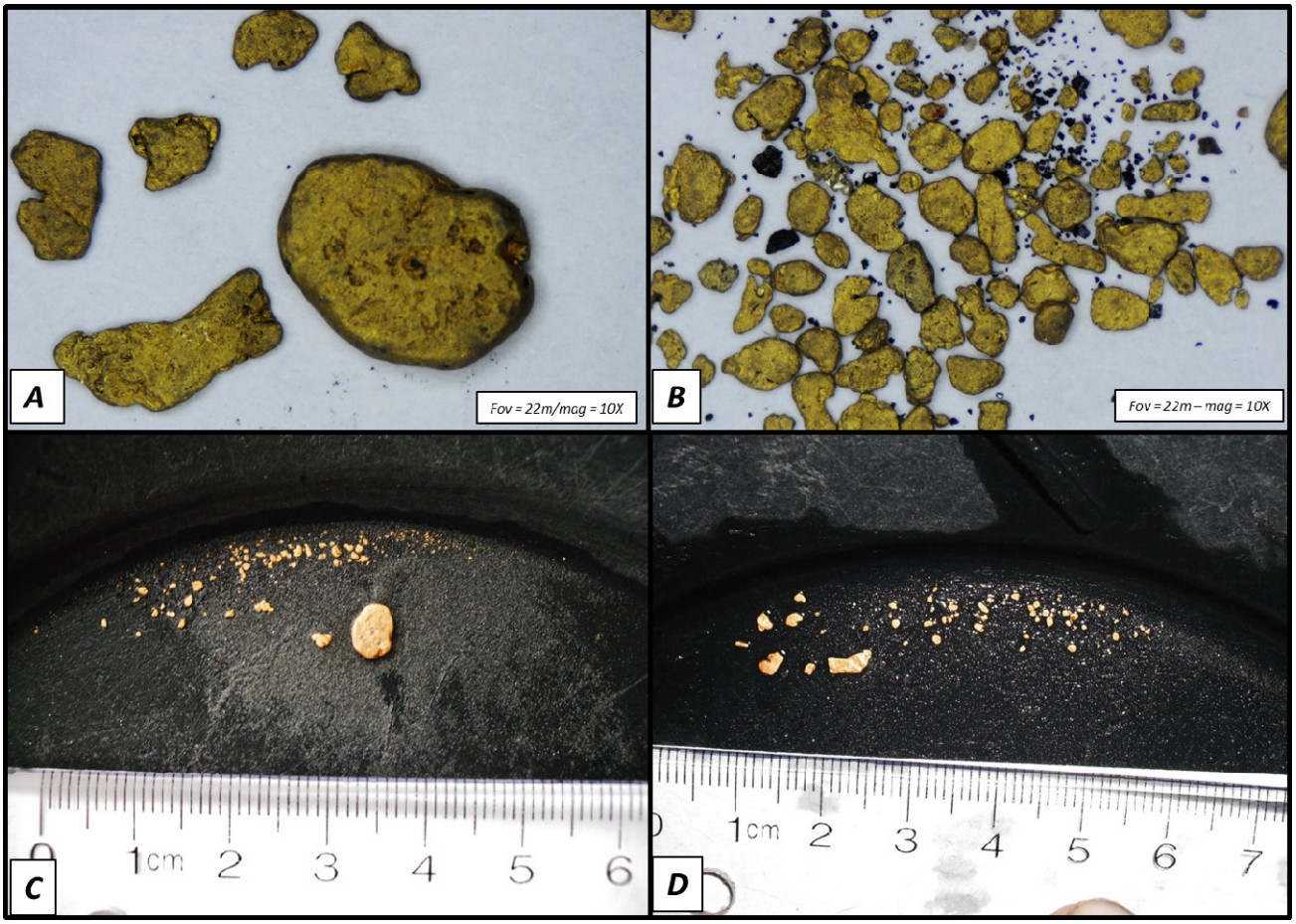


FIGURE 22: LOWER GRAVEL FACIES

A.) shows a boulder that contains scour marks that resemble glacial striations. B.) shows a boulder that contains a unique ripple surface that resembles ventifacts which are formed in glacial periods when extreme cold temperatures and wind cause blowing sand to sculpt a unique pattern into rock. C.) shows some of the bullet shaped clasts encountered in both the middle and lower gravel facies. D.) shows a few of the flat rocks that were common in the middle and lower gravel facies.

Rock Samples

A total of 3 rock samples were sent to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver for multi elemental analysis. The rocks were sampled in hopes it could provide insight on the source of the placer gold discovered in the shaft. Only one rock was sampled from the middle gravel facies encountered in the shaft, while the other two samples were taken from outcrops along the lower end of Laura Creek. Refer to table 4 for sample descriptions and geochemical results, figure 23 for photographs of samples, and appendix II for a map depicting sample locations. None of the rocks contained significant values of gold.

FIGURE 23: ROCK SAMPLES

A.) Brew 2 – med sediment with 20% very fine pyrite disseminated throughout. B.) Brew 1 – highly oxidized and clay altered monzonite dyke material in siltstone. C.) Brew 3 - quartz vein material in monzonite with large blebs of stibnite and galena (this sample was recovered from the middle gravel facies). D.) show the plastic vials of heavy mineral concentrate samples that were sent to the laboratory for geochemical analysis.

TABLE 4: ROCK SAMPLE INFORMATION

ID	rock type	Description	location	Assays								
				Au (PPB)	Ag (PPM)	As (PPM)	Sb (PPM)	Pb (PPM)	Zn (PPM)	Ba (PPM)	W (PPM)	Fe (%)
Brew 1	Monzonite	Outcrop - very broken and oxidized monzonite dike material in siltstone stone, strong clay alteration with green yellow staining, no visible sulphide.	right limit of Laura creek (800 m downstream from shaft)	58	0.7	92.6	28.2	82.3	296	>10000	0.4	2.14
Brew 2	Medasediment/skarn	Subcrop 5 - 10% fine disseminated sulphide in calcareous sandstone	left limit of lower Laura Creek	3.7	0.4	8.2	1.1	17.7	69	51	0.2	5.23
Brew 3	quartz vein	Float - angular beige quartz vein boulder with large (1 -2 cm) blebs of galena/stibnite.	middle gravel facies in the shaft (25 ft. depth)	42.1	31	16.1	>2000.0	>10000.0	>10000	54	<0.1	0.94

Placer gold Evaluation

The shaft location where placer gold was discovered in Laura Creek has been subjected to the Pre Reid Ice Sheet that reached its maximum extent approximately 2.5 ma. The placer gold discovered in the shaft is believed to originate in the sheeted quartz veins associated with Cretaceous age monzonite and syenite plutons that represent a portion of the Brewery Creek hard rock gold mine. The rock fragments in the gravel encountered in the shaft appear to be derived from local geology in the area. The gold in Laura Creek appears to be hosted in reworked glacial till and glaciofluvial outwash sediments. It is postulated that weakly auriferous gravel from the pre Reid outwash deposits was reworked and thus gold was re concentrated along the valley floor during interglacial periods and subsequent incision of the glaciofluvial gravels and glacial till to bedrock. Supporting evidence for this hypothesis is the fact that fine gold was encountered throughout all the gravel encountered in the shaft; and similar thick units of Pre Reid glaciofluvial outwash terraces flank either side of the Laura Creek valley and appear to be resting on top of a bedrock plateau above the creek valley.

6.2 HEAVY MINERALS, GOLD & GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

The heavy mineral identification and description was done using a stereomicroscope and observing physical and optical properties such as weight, magnetic susceptibility, florescence, colour, lustre, and crystal habit. Unfortunately, the expensive absolute mineral identification by XRD (X – Ray Diffraction) analysis was not completed; however visual mineral identification of the concentrate will provide a basic insight on placer gold origin. The mineral identification process was more difficult than anticipated so the reader is cautioned about the quality of the mineral identification and percentages reported in table 5. Refer to figure 24 for microscope pictures of the heavy minerals observed in the lower level gravel concentrate (sample B4).

The heavy minerals observed in the concentrate are all common mineral within the Brewery Creek Gold deposit and skarn style mineralization. The heavy mineral concentrations observed in the three different gravel units are all very similar. Both dark and light mineral are of equal concentrations and contained relatively minor amounts of magnetite and sulphides. The dominant heavy minerals appear to be barite, ilmenite, and scheelite. Garnet, monzanite, sphene, antimony, and gold are all other heavy minerals identified in the concentrate. Refer to

table 5 for the heavy mineral concentrate descriptions, including estimated percentages and geochemical results for the individual concentrate samples.

The analytical assays for the concentrates helped to confirm mineral identification and abundance estimates. The Tungsten content was over the detection limit (>100 ppm) which confirms scheelite was an abundant heavy mineral. The lack of Iron (< 2.5%) confirms magnetite and hematite make up a very small portion of the heavy minerals. The element thorium was significantly enriched in the concentrate (556 X that of the average Th content of the 3 rock samples taken). This enrichment is assumed to be linked to the monzanite mineral observed in the concentrate. Barium was also enriched in the concentrate which is attributed to the abundance in barite grains identified in the concentrate.

There is virtually no Platinum or Palladium observed in the concentrates; values were below detection limit in all the gravel concentrates. There was no significant enrichment in any rare earth elements. Refer to appendix IV for the concentrate assays.

Gold Characteristics

A total of 0.6 grams of gold was recovered from the lower 3.5 ft. of gravel and bedrock excavated from the shaft. The majority of the gold grains were flattened, tabular and smooth. There is an exception of some course sub crystalline grains. The gold discovered was surprising coarse with an estimated 70% grains having lengths greater than 1mm (18 mesh). The largest gold grain was 7mm (<3.5 mesh) in length and weighed 0.2 grams. Refer to figure 21 showing gold grain variation observed in the pay gravel. There is no coarse gold (visible) lode deposit or showing in the area however, Laura Creek directly drains a low grade intrusion related gold deposit that contains micron size gold (invisible) incorporated in the crystal lattice of the mineral arsenopyrite. The associated heavy minerals, clast geology, and proximity to the Brewery Creek gold intrusion strongly suggest the gold is derived from the Tombstone Suite intrusive in the immediate area.

The gold content for each concentrate sample was determined in order to conclude the gold content in upper and middle gravel units as well as the gold missed in the lower gravel unit. This gold calculation includes the gold contained in the heavy minerals and does not represent

free placer gold grains only. Refer to table 5 to see gold content recovered from the different gravel units.

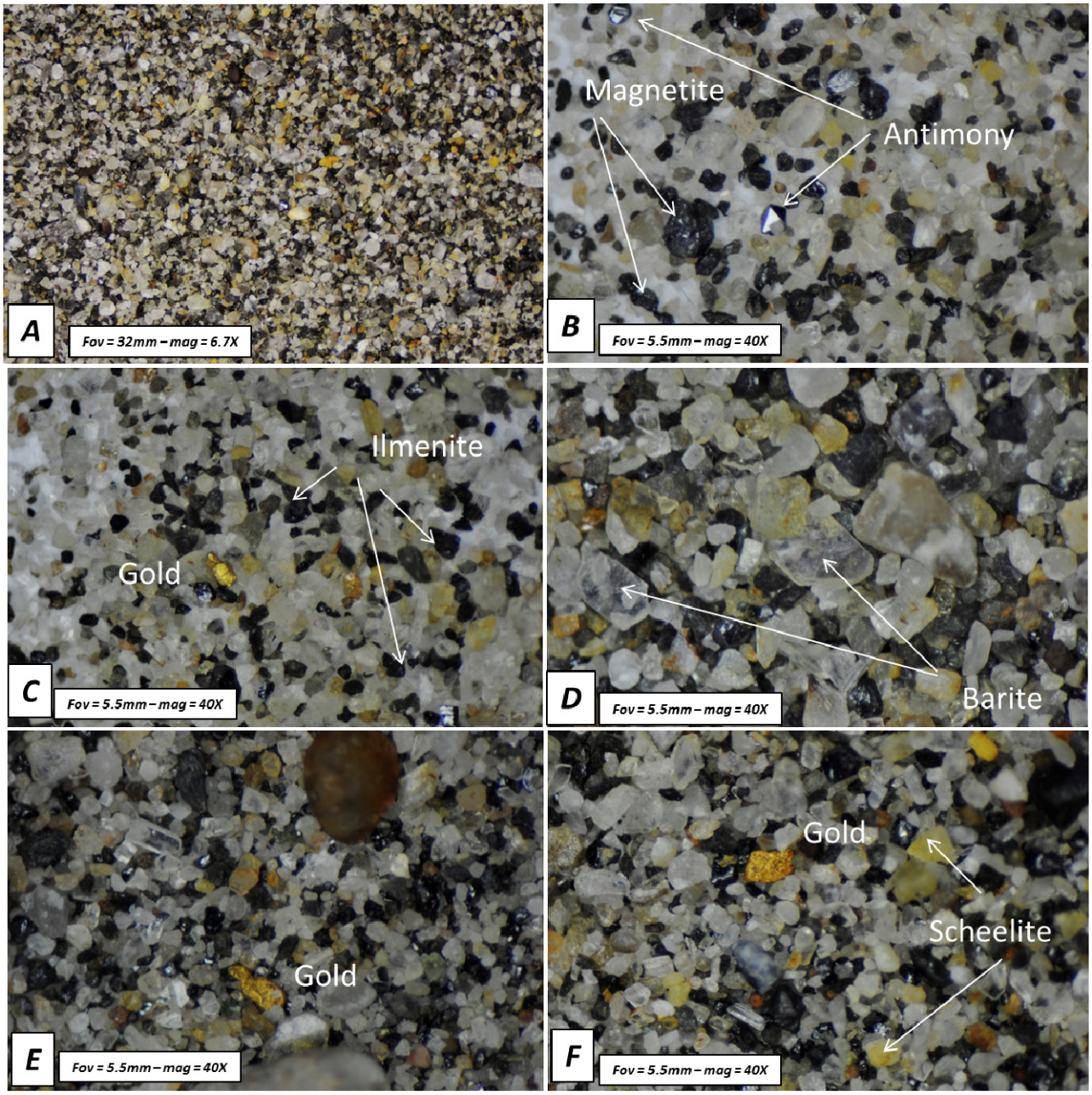
The bottom 1.5 ft. (0.9 cubic yards) of the middle gravel contained a total of 25 mg of very fine gold. This equates to approximately $1.08 worth of gold per cubic yard assuming $1350 CAN per ounce gold. The concentrate from the pay dirt (bottom 3.5 ft. or 2.07 cubic yards) contains 9 mg. In the event all 9 mg of gold in the concentrate is free placer gold; one can add this value to the 600 mg manually recovered from the same gravel unit for a total of 0.609 grams. This represents a potential 1.5 % increase in gold content. Several placer grains were identified in the concentrate under the microscope before being sent to the laboratory for analysis; so it is assumed the majority of the 9 mg of gold is free placer gold that could have been manually separated and added to the total placer gold content recovered from the lower gravel unit.

TABLE 5: HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLE INFORMATION

ID	Description	Sample Weight	Heavy Mineral Contents	Gold	Weight of Gold (sample)	Assays												
						Au (GM/T)	Pd (PPB)	Pt (PPB)	Ag (PPM)	As (PPM)	Pb (PPM)	Sb (PPM)	Th (PPM)	Ti (PPM)	W (PPM)	Sn (PPM)	Zr (PPM)	Fe (%)
B1	**Upper Gravel Facies** - Panned concentrate from 2 ft (21 - 23 ft) of gravel in shaft (1.2 cubic yards)	18 g	<5% magnatite, 10 - 20% scheelite , 20 - 30% Ilmenite, 5 - 10% monzanite, 20 - 30% barite, tr arsenopyrite, tr sphen, tr zirconium, tr garnet,	trace - fine gold	11 mg	588.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
B2	**Middle Gravel Facies** - Panned concenrate from (24 - 27) 1.8 cubic yards	79g	<5% magnatite, 10 - 20% scheelite , 10 - 20% Ilmenite, 5 - 10% monzanite, trace arsenopyrite trace zirconium,	trace - fine gold	3 mg	40.1	<10	<2	5.156	58.7	31.2	34.42	728	0.153	>100.0	2.8	44	2.56
B3	**Middle Gravel Facies** - Panned concentrate from bottom 0.9 cubic yards (27 - 28.5)	149g	<5% magnatite, 10 - 20% scheelite , 10 - 20% Ilmenite, 5 - 10% monzanite, trace arsenopyrite trace zirconium,	trace - fine gold	25 mg	169.5	<10	<2	8.291	40.5	185.03	122.76	980	0.051	>100.0	1.2	16.1	2.57
B4	**Lower Gravel Facies** - Concentrate from bottom 3.5 feet (28.5 - 32 ft) of gravel and bedrock (2.07 cubic yards gravels).	138 g	<5% magnatite, 10 - 20% scheelite , 10 - 20% Ilmenite, 5 - 10% monzanite, trace arsenopyrite trace zirconium,	trace - fine gold	9 mg	67.8	<10	3	9.042	25.9	75.43	51.23	604	0.033	>100.0	0.8	10.5	1.94

FIGURE 24: HEAVEY MINERALS

A.) shows the contrast of dark and light minerals (approximately 50/50). B.) shows a few large grains of magnetite and antimony. C.) shows the abundant ilmenite mineral (all black minerals in field of view) D.) shows a few large barite grains, the dominate white – transparent tabular mineral is believed to be barium minerals. E.) shows a gold grain. F.) shows a few scheelite grains (white – yellow) and large gold grain.



6.3 ECONOMICS

One cannot determine economic viability based on a single shaft however, one can speculate. In order to determine if Laura Creek contains economic placer gold deposits, many more tests are required. It is important to remember that this single shaft is the first placer gold exploration on Laura Creek and that of the entire Brewery Creek Mine area in general. On this note, it is extremely encouraging results.

A total of 0.6 grams of gold was recovered from a 3.5 ft. thick unit of gravel resting on bedrock. A total of 2.07 cubic yards of gravel yielded an average 0.29 gram per compact cubic yard (0.0093 Oz/cubic yard) of gravel. The 28 ft. of frozen overburden consists of 21 feet of organic muck and 7 feet of gravel. With the current gold a price at $1350CAN/Oz gold and assuming gold fineness of 80 %, the grade is equal to $10.07 per compact cubic yard.

GRADE CALCULATIONS:

0.6 gram / 2.07 cubic yards = ***0.29 gram / cubic yard***

0.29 gram / 31.1 (31 g per troy Oz) = ***0.0093 Oz / cubic yard***

*0.0093 Oz/ cubic yard X $1350 CAN/Oz =* ***$ 12.59 / cubic yard @100% gold***

*$12.59 X 0.80 (80 percent gold) =* ***$ 10.07 / cubic yard @ 80% gold***

There are currently operating placer gold mines in the Yukon with similar grades and overburden depths. Assuming the auriferous gravel encountered in the single shaft on Laura Creek represent an average gold grade and thickness of the valley bottom, one can extrapolate this information to determine very rudimentary calculation of the amount of placer gold along the Laura Creek valley bottom. Assuming the 5 km lower section of Laura Creek contains a conservative 75 m average width of the lower gravel facies (3.5 ft. thick auriferous gravel unit grading 0.29 grams) one can estimate contained gold content of 4562 Oz of raw gold with an estimated value of over 4.94 million (assuming 80% gold @ $1350 CAN). This estimate assumes the auriferous gravel unit discovered in the 2014 shaft is continuous throughout the valley bottom.

CONTAINED GOLD CONTENT CALCULATION

Volume of Gravel =

Length of Gravel Unit (5000 m) X Width of Gravel Unit (7r m) X Thickness of Gravel Unit (1.07 m) = ***375 000 cubic meters of gravel***

321 000 cubic meters X 1.308 (1 cubic yard = 1.308 cubic meter) = ***490 500 cubic yards of gravel***

Gold Content =

490 500 cubic yards of gravel X 0.0093 Oz/cubic yard = ***4562 Oz raw Au***

Gold Value (lower 5 km of Laura Creek) =

*490 500 cubic yards X $10.07/cubic yard (grade) =* ***$ 4 939 335***

The gold grade determined for the gravel is believed to be lower than true values. The main factor contributing to poor recovery was encountered while sluicing the lower gravel unit. The gravel contained very sticky clay that was very difficult to break up, resulting in clay balls to pass through the classifier screen in the hopper box and pass through the entire sluice box without breaking up and releasing gold particles locked in the clay. Fine gold was almost always observed in the lower sluice box which provided evidence gold was getting past the first sluice and confirmed poor recovery. It is estimated that up to 20 - 30% of very fine gold was lost in the sluicing process.

Because there is only a single shaft to date, the gold content discovered is extremely encouraging and proves the area does host placer gold despite a no close course visible gold source and subsequently has greatly reduced the risk factor for future exploration programs. In addition to this, the course nature of the gold (up to 0.2 gram grains) show there is strong potential for narrow very rich pay streaks, which increases the economics largely. Future testing will focus on the continuity and grade of the auriferous gravel unit within the Laura Creek drainage and depths of overburden which will ultimately determine the economic viability of the placer deposit.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

There are two main questions that remain to be answered and are critical to determinating whether or not Laura Creek contains economic placer gold deposits. The number one objective is to determine if the gold is continues through the valley floor and thus a second shaft should be conducted in the vicinity of the historic shafts discovered at the lower end of the drainage. The second objective is to conduct a geophysical survey to determine bedrock depths at certain localities to get an estimate of gravel volume and gravel depths, both variables to economic viability of a placer project. Refer to figure 25 illustrating the proposed program on Laura Creek.

The potential for placer gold deposits in the surrounding area should not be discounted as the 2014 shaft remains the only documented placer gold test in the area. The proposed placer gold evolution model for Laura Creek suggests that other creeks such Pacific and Predator Gulch likely contain gold as well. Laura Creek, Pacific Creek and Predator Gulch are flanked by a thick unit of late Tertiary to early Pleistocene glaciofluvial river deposits (similar in composition to the gravels encounter in the shaft) and are interpreted as high level terraces or bench deposit of massive paleo channels. It is hypothesised this gravel terrace contains sporadic and weakly anomalous placer gold that later became enriched as modern day creeks incised the gravel unit 60 – 150 m into bedrock, re concentrating the gold along the valley bottom. Figure 24 highlights the creeks that show potential to contain placer gold based on the hypothesized placer gold evolution of Laura Creek.

FIGURE 25: LAURA CREEK EXPLORATION TARGETS

626000 628000 630000 632000 634000 636000 638000 640000

7106000 7104000 7102000 7100000 7098000

Pacific Creek

Mine Property

ID01194

Lee Creek

Predator Gulch

Laura Creek

Klondike South River

2014 YMEP Shaft - 0.29 gram gold / cubic yard

Budweiser Claims 1 - 29

Historical Workings

Legend

- 2014 shaft
- 2015 Drll Target
- Proposed IP Survey Lines
- Yukon Ditch Road
- Mine and Exploration Road
- Brewery Creek Access Road
- ATV trail
- Potential Lease (Exploration Target Area)
- Placer Claim
- First Nation Settlement Lands
- Prospecting Lease
- Quartz Mining Lease (surveyed Claims)
- Potential Lease (Exploration Target Area)

N

1:40,000

Kilometers

0 0.5 1 2 3 4

Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7
Map Sheet: 116B01

Respectfully submitted,

Clayton Jones
B.Sc., (Geology)
January 15, 2015

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9.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION OF AUTHOR[S]

I, Clayton Jones, of:

1898 Ranch Road,
Roberts Creek B.C.,
V0N 2W5

Do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral exploration geologist with over 5 years of experience working in the Yukon and British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia Okanagan (UBCO), with a degree in Earth and Environmental Sciences (B.Sc., 2011) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 2009.

3. I am a registered geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Geologists and Engineers of British Columbia (APEGBC) and hold the title “geologist in training”.

4. I am the author of this report on the Brewery Creek Mine Placer Project, located in the Dawson, Mining District, Yukon. The report is based on my personal examination of the ground from May 15, 2014 – July 23, 2014.

Clayton Jones, B.Sc.

January 15, 2015

I, Mark Lam, of:

459 Hyde Park Road,
London ON
N6H 3R9

Do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral exploration geologist with 4 years of experience working in the Yukon, British Columbia, and Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia Okanagan (UBCO), with a degree in Earth and Environmental Sciences (Honors B.Sc., 2012) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 2011.

3. I am a registered geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Geologists and Engineers of British Columbia (APEGBC) and hold the title “geologist in training”.

4. I am the author of this report on the Brewery Creek Mine Placer Project, located in the Dawson, Mining District, Yukon. The report is based on my personal examination of the ground from May 24 2014 to June 16, 2014.

Mark Lam, Hon. B.Sc.

January 15, 2015

APPENDIX I

Costs

YMEP Expense Claim Form - Client Copy

YMEP no: 14- 046	*project name:*	Laura Creek		*Applicant name*	Clayton Jones
Expense Claim no: ?	*program type:*	placer		*program module:*	grassroots
date submitted 15-Jan-15	*phone:*	604 989 7898		*email:*	claytonjeremiahjones@hotmail.com
address	1898 Ranch Rd, Roberts Creek, BC, V0N2W5				
Start/ end dates of fieldwork for this claim:	20-May-14 *start*	25-Sep-14 *end*		*no of field days/ this claim:*	52

eligible expenses *Please refer to rate guidelines. Provide photocopy of receipts.*

item		unit/days	rate	total
daily field expenses	no persons: 3	60	$100/day	$6,000.00
Personnel	*Name (supply statement of qualifications)*			
	Jay Jones	30	200	$6,000.00
	Mark Lam	21	0	$0.00
	Clayton Jones	52	0	

equipment (rental)	private or commercial	unit/days	rate	total
ATV (Yamaha Grizzley 650)	private	30	40	$1,200.00
chain saw (Poulan P3816 16" bar)	private	40	10	$400.00
jack hammer rental (Hilti TE1500)	commercial		827.40	$827.40
pump (Honda GX 6.5 HP 3")	private	15	13	$195.00
generator (3500 W Champion, gas)	private	36	13	$468.00
atv tub trailer	private	30	10	$300.00
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
other	*please provide details*			
gas AFD (generator, atv, tools)	commercial			$417.37
shaft lumber	commercial			$960.83
Acme Labs	commercial			$466.32
truck rental (Dawson - Brewery return X2)	private	300	0.62/km	$186.00
			Grand total this claim:	$17,420.92

APPENDIX II

Rock Sample Location Map

Laura Creek
Rock Sample Location Map

630000 632000 634000 636000

7104000 7102000 7100000

Mine Property

ID01194

2014 Shaft - 0.29 gram gold / cubic yard

BREW 3

BREW 1

Laura Creek

Historical Workings

BREW 2

Legend

- Rock Samples
- 2014 shaft
- Yukon Ditch Road
- Mine and Exploration Road
- Brewery Creek Access Road
- ATV trail
- Placer Claimffff
- Prospecting Lease
- Quartz Mining Lease (surveyed Claims)

N

1:20,000

Kilometers

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6

Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7
Map Sheet: 116B01

APPENDIX III

Rock Sample Geochemical Assays

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Submitted By: Clayton Jones
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: November 12, 2014
Report Date: December 22, 2014
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14003695.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Brew
Shipment ID: BREW-2014
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 3

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
BAT01	1	Batch charge of <20 samples			VAN
PRP70-250	3	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
AQ201	3	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	3	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
DRRJT	3	Warehouse handling / Disposition of reject			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Clayton Jones
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5
CANADA

CC: Mark Lam

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Geochemical Laboratory Manager

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

www.acmelab.com

Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: December 22, 2014

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14003695.1

Method		WGHT	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
Analyte		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Unit		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
MDL		0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Brew 1	Rock	1.94	4.9	127.6	82.3	296	0.7	31.5	48.1	861	2.14	92.6	58.0	3.7	553	4.1	28.2	0.2	1108	0.12	0.704
Brew 2	Rock	0.58	0.9	73.0	17.7	69	0.4	90.4	39.4	330	5.23	8.2	3.7	1.1	190	0.2	1.1	0.2	118	3.92	0.144
Brew 3	Rock	1.16	0.5	96.4	>10000	>10000	31.0	11.5	5.8	116	0.94	16.1	42.1	0.4	17	284.1	>2000	<0.1	7	0.07	0.004

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www.acmelab.com

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: December 22, 2014

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14003695.1

		Method	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
		Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
		Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
		MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Brew 1	Rock		21	150	0.06	>10000	0.059	5	1.62	0.001	0.22	0.4	2.42	10.2	2.5	<0.05	5	<0.5	0.6
Brew 2	Rock		9	75	1.14	51	0.417	6	6.15	0.292	0.93	0.2	0.07	3.7	0.3	2.00	13	<0.5	<0.2
Brew 3	Rock		<1	11	0.04	54	<0.001	1	0.05	0.002	0.03	<0.1	13.90	0.5	<0.1	2.61	21	>100	<0.2

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9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

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Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: December 22, 2014

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN14003695.1

	Method	WGHT	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Reference Materials																					
STD DS10	Standard		14.9	157.3	150.1	360	1.9	77.8	12.8	866	2.73	42.7	86.1	8.3	78	2.4	9.2	13.0	45	1.10	0.070
STD OXC109	Standard		1.4	34.4	11.6	39	<0.1	71.7	18.2	415	2.84	0.6	184.4	1.6	163	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	50	0.80	0.098
STD DS10 Expected			14.69	154.61	150.55	370	2.02	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	43.7	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.49	8.23	11.65	43	1.0625	0.073
STD OXC109 Expected													201								
BLK	Blank		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		0.4	3.0	1.4	29	<0.1	1.4	4.0	454	1.79	0.9	2.9	2.4	40	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	23	0.65	0.037

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Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: December 22, 2014

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN14003695.1

	Method	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201	AQ201
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Reference Materials																		
STD DS10	Standard	20	55	0.78	348	0.092	6	1.13	0.074	0.35	3.0	0.29	3.1	4.9	0.28	5	2.0	4.4
STD OXC109	Standard	13	58	1.44	57	0.406	<1	1.59	0.696	0.42	0.2	0.02	1.2	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
STD DS10 Expected		17.5	54.6	0.775	359	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	0.3	2.8	5.1	0.29	4.3	2.3	5.01
STD OXC109 Expected																		
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																		
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	7	6	0.42	75	0.082	2	1.00	0.116	0.10	<0.1	<0.01	3.1	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2

APPENDIX IV

Heavy Mineral Concentrate Sample Geochemical Assays

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

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Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Submitted By: Clayton Jones
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: November 12, 2014
Report Date: January 15, 2015
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14003706.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Brew
Shipment ID: BREW-2014
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 4

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
BAT01	1	Batch charge of <20 samples			VAN
PUL85	4	Pulverize to 85% passing 200 mesh			VAN
FA130	4	Fire assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-MS	30	Completed	VAN
AQ252_EXT_REE	3	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN
DRPLP	4	Warehouse handling / disposition of pulps			VAN
FA530-Au	4	Lead collection fire assay fusion - Grav finish	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The results for FA130-Pt Pd not reportable.

Invoice To: Clayton Jones
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5
CANADA

CC: Mark Lam

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Geochemical Laboratory Manager

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9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: January 15, 2015

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14003706.1

		Method	FA130	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252
		Analyte	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		Unit	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		MDL	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01
B1	Sand		>1000	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.
B2	Sand		>1000	4.16	12.80	31.20	78.0	5156	14.1	4.9	257	2.56	58.7	537.8	36091.7	728.0	260.0	0.32	34.42	5.14	88	0.43
B3	Sand		>1000	2.57	13.02	185.03	151.3	8291	20.0	3.9	77	2.57	40.5	846.9	>100000	980.0	258.2	0.36	122.76	1.21	61	0.25
B4	Sand		>1000	1.93	20.94	75.43	128.7	9042	30.2	5.2	69	1.94	25.9	610.3	>100000	604.0	256.0	0.23	51.23	0.58	49	0.15

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Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: January 15, 2015

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14003706.1

	Method	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1
B1	Sand	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.
B2	Sand	0.084	68.0	43.0	0.14	3502.2	0.153	4	0.31	0.007	0.06	>100	1.6	0.07	0.12	5738	0.4	0.11	2.0	0.81	<0.1
B3	Sand	0.070	28.0	21.1	0.09	1514.3	0.051	3	0.22	0.003	0.04	>100	1.3	0.06	0.06	3565	1.7	0.23	1.3	0.76	<0.1
B4	Sand	0.042	18.2	23.1	0.10	1293.2	0.033	3	0.34	0.002	0.06	>100	1.0	0.04	0.05	4964	0.7	0.04	1.6	0.52	<0.1

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Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: January 15, 2015

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14003706.1

		Method	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252
		Analyte	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho
		Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		MDL	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
B1	Sand		I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.
B2	Sand		1.11	4.00	5.1	2.8	<0.05	44.0	17.97	133.4	<0.02	7	0.6	4.5								
B3	Sand		0.26	1.26	2.9	1.2	<0.05	16.1	16.04	61.8	<0.02	1	1.0	3.0								
B4	Sand		0.23	0.44	4.1	0.8	<0.05	10.5	9.73	40.8	<0.02	1	0.5	7.6	4.95	16.81	3.22	0.73	2.88	0.41	1.84	0.34

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: January 15, 2015

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN14003706.1

Method		AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	FA530
Analyte		Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Pd	Pt	Au
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	gm/t
MDL		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	10	2	0.9
B1	Sand	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	I.S.	588.7
B2	Sand					<10	<2	40.1
B3	Sand					<10	<2	169.5
B4	Sand	0.82	0.09	0.69	0.07	<10	3	67.8

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: January 15, 2015

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN14003706.1

		Method	FA130	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252
		Analyte	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		Unit	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		MDL	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																						
B3	Sand		>1000	2.57	13.02	185.03	151.3	8291	20.0	3.9	77	2.57	40.5	846.9	>100000	980.0	258.2	0.36	122.76	1.21	61	0.25
REP B3	QC			2.53	14.65	192.16	160.7	10006	21.3	4.2	79	2.64	41.8	857.4	>100000	1000.9	276.2	0.35	137.16	1.24	63	0.26
B4	Sand		>1000	1.93	20.94	75.43	128.7	9042	30.2	5.2	69	1.94	25.9	610.3	>100000	604.0	256.0	0.23	51.23	0.58	49	0.15
REP B4	QC		>1000	1.89	21.79	71.73	121.1	10621	30.5	5.1	72	1.93	25.1	561.1	>100000	552.7	237.6	0.22	48.21	0.52	49	0.15
Reference Materials																						
STD AGPROOF	Standard																					
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard		230																			
STD DS10	Standard			14.90	150.87	157.97	374.5	1949	74.5	12.6	959	2.78	45.7	2.8	92.3	7.5	68.2	2.83	7.91	12.36	42	1.09
STD DS10	Standard			14.31	142.16	149.80	345.2	2019	71.1	12.4	885	2.78	46.0	2.6	88.6	7.4	70.7	2.57	7.96	12.59	42	1.06
STD OXC129	Standard			1.29	27.14	5.69	41.0	28	80.6	20.1	434	3.04	0.4	0.7	209.0	1.7	185.8	0.04	0.03	0.02	50	0.67
STD OXC129	Standard			1.24	24.95	5.21	38.1	24	74.3	19.2	405	2.98	0.7	0.6	190.3	1.7	189.2	0.01	0.02	0.04	49	0.61
STD SP49	Standard																					
STD SQ70	Standard																					
STD CDN-PGMS-19			230																			
STD AGPROOF Expected																						
STD SP49 Expected																						
STD SQ70 Expected																						
STD DS10 Expected				14.69	154.61	150.55	370	2020	74.6	12.9	875	2.7188	43.7	2.59	91.9	7.5	67.1	2.49	8.23	11.65	43	1.0625
STD OXC129 Expected															205							
BLK	Blank		3																			
BLK	Blank																					
BLK	Blank			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2	<0.01
BLK	Blank			<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	11.9	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2	<0.01
Prep Wash																						
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank		1	2.59	4.21	1.01	28.2	11	1.0	3.7	445	1.75	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.3	24.6	0.03	0.04	0.03	20	0.57

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: January 15, 2015

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN14003706.1

	Method	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252
	Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge
	Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
B3	Sand	0.070	28.0	21.1	0.09	1514.3	0.051	3	0.22	0.003	0.04	>100	1.3	0.06	0.06	3565	1.7	0.23	1.3	0.76	<0.1
REP B3	QC	0.071	31.9	22.3	0.10	3672.1	0.069	3	0.23	0.003	0.04	>100	1.5	0.05	0.11	3428	1.9	0.16	1.5	0.79	<0.1
B4	Sand	0.042	18.2	23.1	0.10	1293.2	0.033	3	0.34	0.002	0.06	>100	1.0	0.04	0.05	4964	0.7	0.04	1.6	0.52	<0.1
REP B4	QC	0.043	16.8	25.9	0.10	1385.3	0.032	3	0.31	0.002	0.06	>100	1.0	0.04	0.05	4439	0.8	0.04	1.6	0.49	<0.1
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard																				
STD DS10	Standard	0.085	17.3	58.6	0.79	350.7	0.079	7	1.07	0.067	0.34	3.3	3.1	5.27	0.28	318	2.5	5.31	4.6	2.73	<0.1
STD DS10	Standard	0.075	17.5	52.6	0.79	409.4	0.074	7	1.05	0.068	0.33	3.4	3.2	5.19	0.27	297	2.5	5.01	4.7	2.73	<0.1
STD OXC129	Standard	0.109	12.0	53.5	1.55	52.4	0.409	<1	1.54	0.583	0.35	0.1	0.9	0.03	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	5.6	0.16	<0.1
STD OXC129	Standard	0.100	11.5	48.6	1.52	58.2	0.375	<1	1.52	0.581	0.35	<0.1	0.9	0.04	<0.02	<5	0.1	<0.02	5.6	0.15	<0.1
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD CDN-PGMS-19																					
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
STD DS10 Expected		0.073	17.5	54.6	0.775	359	0.0817		1.0259	0.067	0.338	3.32	2.8	5.1	0.29	300	2.3	5.01	4.3	2.63	0.08
STD OXC129 Expected																					
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	1.3	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	0.043	6.6	2.6	0.45	76.8	0.073	2	0.93	0.087	0.08	<0.1	2.7	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	4.0	0.08	<0.1

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Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: January 15, 2015

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN14003706.1

	Method	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252
	Analyte	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Pulp Duplicates																					
B3	Sand	0.26	1.26	2.9	1.2	<0.05	16.1	16.04	61.8	<0.02	1	1.0	3.0								
REP B3	QC	0.54	2.09	3.1	1.5	<0.05	25.3	16.72	68.6	<0.02	2	0.9	3.1								
B4	Sand	0.23	0.44	4.1	0.8	<0.05	10.5	9.73	40.8	<0.02	1	0.5	7.6	4.95	16.81	3.22	0.73	2.88	0.41	1.84	0.34
REP B4	QC	0.24	0.42	3.8	0.8	<0.05	10.3	9.01	37.8	<0.02	1	0.4	7.5	4.67	15.75	3.00	0.73	2.44	0.39	1.77	0.31
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard																				
STD DS10	Standard	0.08	1.55	27.6	1.6	<0.05	2.7	8.37	35.4	0.25	40	0.4	19.4	4.24	15.18	2.76	0.54	2.33	0.35	1.55	0.28
STD DS10	Standard	0.08	1.84	30.4	1.6	<0.05	3.0	8.32	38.7	0.26	56	0.6	20.5	3.99	14.90	2.89	0.50	2.02	0.29	1.62	0.29
STD OXC129	Standard	0.23	1.13	15.1	0.7	<0.05	19.4	4.73	23.3	<0.02	<1	0.9	2.3	2.87	9.65	1.59	0.48	1.36	0.21	0.98	0.17
STD OXC129	Standard	0.26	1.07	15.1	0.7	<0.05	19.8	4.55	22.6	<0.02	<1	0.7	2.1	2.49	9.00	1.68	0.47	1.27	0.15	0.97	0.19
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD CDN-PGMS-19																					
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
STD DS10 Expected		0.06	1.62	27.7	1.6		2.8	7.77	37	0.23	50	0.63	19.4	3.89	14.07	2.51	0.48	1.97	0.29	1.53	0.29
STD OXC129 Expected																					
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
BLK	Blank	<0.02	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	0.15	0.17	2.1	0.3	<0.05	4.4	7.72	13.4	<0.02	<1	0.3	2.8	1.85	6.67	1.47	0.27	1.43	0.26	1.48	0.29

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver BC V6P 6E5 CANADA
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Clayton Jones**
1898 Ranch Rd.
Roberts Creek BC V0W 2W5 CANADA

Project: Brew
Report Date: January 15, 2015

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN14003706.1

	Method	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	AQ252	FA530
	Analyte	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Pd	Pt	Au
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	gm/t
	MDL	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	10	2	0.9
Pulp Duplicates								
B3	Sand					<10	<2	169.5
REP B3	QC					11	<2	150.9
B4	Sand	0.82	0.09	0.69	0.07	<10	3	67.8
REP B4	QC	0.77	0.10	0.64	0.06	<10	2	
Reference Materials								
STD AGPROOF	Standard							<0.9
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard							
STD DS10	Standard	0.77	0.12	0.81	0.11	102	181	
STD DS10	Standard	0.82	0.12	0.76	0.13	125	195	
STD OXC129	Standard	0.47	0.06	0.41	0.04	<10	<2	
STD OXC129	Standard	0.44	0.05	0.36	0.05	<10	<2	
STD SP49	Standard							17.9
STD SQ70	Standard							39.8
STD CDN-PGMS-19								
STD AGPROOF Expected								0
STD SP49 Expected								18.34
STD SQ70 Expected								39.62
STD DS10 Expected		0.79	0.11	0.74	0.11	110	191	
STD OXC129 Expected								
BLK	Blank							
BLK	Blank							<0.9
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<10	<2	
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<10	<2	
Prep Wash								
ROCK-VAN	Prep Blank	0.88	0.12	0.86	0.11	<10	<2	

YMEP Prospector Journal

Laura Creek Exploration Program

YMEP # 14-046

Type: Placer

Module: Grassroots

Work Done: May 17, 2015 – September 25, 2015

December 28, 2014

Written By: Clayton Jones

Summary

The following journal outlines the work conducted for the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) 14-046. The journal was authored by YMEP applicant Clayton Jones. A separate technical report was completed for the shafting program and geological evaluation portion of the YMEP 14-046 and contains additional detailed technical information than this prospector journal.

The YMEP program was amended from the original proposal due to access issues. The owners of the past producing gold mine (Brewery Creek Mine) denied access to the historic mine and exploration roads that provided direct access to the shafting locations on Both Golden and Lucky Creeks. The amended program changed the shaft location to Laura Creek, a creek that also drains a major portion of the Brewery Creek gold deposit. A 2.5 km ATV trail was constructed as access to the shaft location and the shaft was worked by a 3 man crew based out of a camp constructed onsite.

A 32 foot 4'X4' shaft was excavated by manual labour with help from an electric powered jack hammer. A total of approximately 19 compact cubic yards was removed from the shaft and selected units of gravel encountered in the shaft were sluiced using a standard high banker Keen sluice box. Fine gold was seen throughout the gravel units however nothing of economic grades. A total of 0.6 gram of gold was recovered from the bottom 2 compact cubic yards (or 3.5 ft) of gravel and bedrock.

Two leases, totaling 5 miles, were staked along Laura creek, both upstream and downstream from the shaft location. A geological evaluation, prospecting and hand excavated pits were completed on the lower Laura Creek lease (ID01195). The Lease was then staked into 29 claims (Budweiser 1 -29).

Clayton Jones, Mark Lam, and Jay Jones conducted the work on the property between the dates of May 17 – September 25, 2014. Clayton Jones is the YMEP applicant and personally spent 52 field days on the property. Jay Jones spent 40 field days on the project and Mark Lam spent 25 field days on the project.

Clayton Jones and Mark Lam are friends and both graduated from the University of British Columbia Okanagan with a Bachelor of Science degree, majoring in Earth and Environmental Sciences. Clayton Jones and Mark Lam have been actively practicing geology in BC and the Yukon since 2009. Jay Jones is the father of Clayton Jones and owns his own construction company operating in BC.

The majority of the program supplies were purchased from Dawson stores such as Northern Industrial Sales (NIS), Trading Post, Home Hardware, NAPA, General Store, AFD petroleum, Arctic Inland, and Druid Exploration Inc.

This program could never have happened without support/funding from the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS), hardworking and determined Mark Lam and Jay Jones, and Daithi Mac Gearailt of Druid Exploration Inc. whom was extremely generous with equipment rentals and accommodation in Dawson.

April 4, 2014

- *Received letter from Golden Predator Mining Corp denying my request to use the past producing mine and exploration roads to gain access to my shafting targets on Lucky and Golden Creeks.*
    - *The original YMEP shafting targets can now only be accessed via helicopter or snowmobile in the winter.*
    - *Golden Predator adds new private property and video surveillance signs to mine entrance gate.*
        - *Prior to my request to use the roads there was only one sign that read "all visitors report to the office" (left photo is before, right photo is after).*

May 5

- *Received solicitor letter from Davis LLP, on behalf of Golden Predator Mining Corporation, threatening to sue me for any "costs and damages" that might arise due to my overlapping placer leases on their quartz claims. They estimated $50 000 per lease or claim.*
    - *I think they were hopeing to scare me off?*

May 14

- *More bad news!*
- *My Father Jay Jones and I are driving up from BC on our way to conduct the shafting program; and to our surprise we found ourselves on the front page of the Yukon News Paper while having breakfast at the Teslin gas station. The article talks about how our placer leases that overlap with Golden Predators Brewery Creek quartz mining property are going delay the reopening of the mine and demanded the leases be vacated. They referred to our leases as "Nuisance Staking".*

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 2014 YUKON NEWS 3

Overlapping leases could kibosh Brewery Creek reboot

Jacqueline Ronson
News Reporter

Three prospecting leases overlapping Golden Predator's Brewery Creek property could threaten plans to re-open the mine, according to a letter from the company's lawyers to the Yukon government.

"The company views these leases and any further placer claims as conflicting activities, nuisance staking and potentially fatal to the successful restart of the Brewery Creek mine," the lawyers wrote.

If the government does nothing, the company will hold it responsible for costs and damages, according to the letter.

Janet Lee Sheriff, the company's vice president of communications and First Nation relations, said Golden Predator is primarily worried about maintaining control over its environmental impact.

The company holds a quartz mining licence, a Class 4 land use permit and a water licence at the former gold mine, located about 50 kilometres east of Dawson. It has a $725,000 bond with the government that holds it responsible for any environmental damage to the area.

"When you start allowing other activity to happen in that vicinity ... you lose control over environmental stewardship, and you can't control what the results are, and you can't say who is doing what."

The company has plans to submit an application to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board for the re-opening of the mine later this year.

That process, too, could be affected by the overlapping leases, said Sheriff.

"The Yukon government has placed a new party into the mix."

The lawyers suggested that while some jurisdictions do not allow overlapping placer and quartz claims at all, it may be more appropriate in the Yukon to protect properties with a Class 4 permit.

At that stage, "the project is well advanced and needs to be protected from conflicting interests and nuisance staking," according to the letter.

Golden Predator has already invested $30 million in the property, said Sheriff.

Liberal Leader and Klondike MLA Sandy Silver asked Monday what the government has done to resolve the issue.

Mines Minister Scott Kent dodged the question by saying that the government won't comment on legal issues.

He also declined to be interviewed for this story. A spokesperson for cabinet also said that the government does not typically comment on legal issues.

Energy, Mines and Resources, however, did make someone available to answer questions about the overlapping claims.

"The legislation completely allows for it," said Briar Young, a manager with the mineral resources branch.

Because quartz claims deal with everything below the bedrock and placer claims deal with everything above, there is no inherent conflict in overlapping claims, he said.

The prospecting leases that have been granted on the Brewery Creek property allow for "very, very minimal work," said Young. The land cannot be mined or prepared for mining – only grassroots prospecting is permitted.

Prospectors are responsible for any impacts caused through their activities, said Young.

"These two tenure systems, of quartz and placer, have been around for over a hundred years. I think in most cases they have been able to work harmoniously together."

Lawyers for the Yukon government responded to Golden Predator's lawyers in a letter on May 5.

According to the letter, the government does not intend to withdraw Golden Predator's property from further placer dispositions and will not vacate the existing leases.

The letter encouraged Golden Predator to communicate with the prospectors with overlapping claims in order to avoid or manage conflicts.

Golden Predator has denied one of the prospector's request to access his lease by the company's private roads, said Sheriff. The prospectors may still access the site by helicopter.

The heart of the problem is that Yukon's mining rules are outdated and don't reflect the complex environmental considerations of today's mining regime, said Sheriff.

"I think the Yukon needs to have modern legislation that adequately considers water licences, Class 4 exploration permits, land claims and devolution – factors that may not have been present when the legislation was originally drafted."

Contact Jacqueline Ronson at jronson@yukon-news.com

www.archbould.com
Golden Predator's Brewery Creek mine is 50 kilometres east of Dawson City.

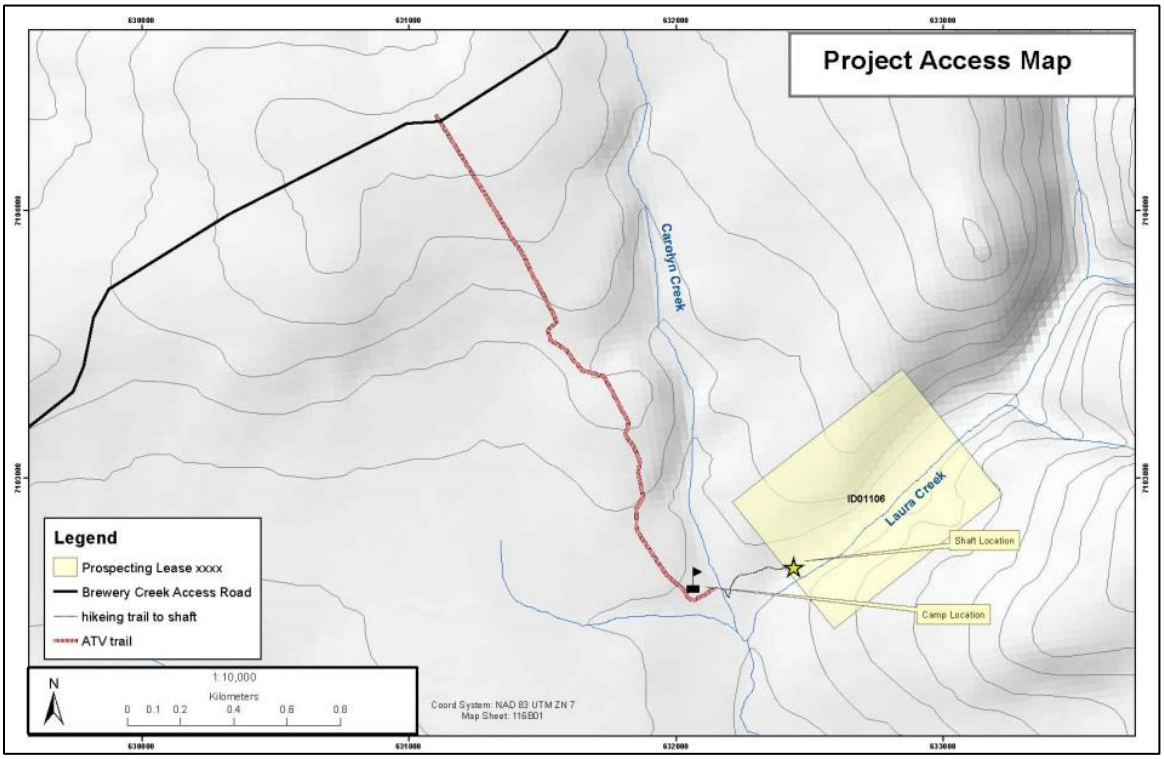
May 17

- *The original YMEP targets (Golden and Lucky Creek) on the east side of the mine are no longer accessible as access to use the historic mine and exploration roads were denied. A helicopter supported program was the next option, however, we decided because this was our first shafting experience, many unforeseen problems would likely arise, requiring multiple trips to Dawson. This would not be financially feasible using a helicopter so we were about to give up.*

- *Luckily, 2 weeks prior, my third lease on Laura Creek (staked almost 1 year ago) finished review stage and my proposed work program on the lease was granted. The shaft location on Laura Creek was going to be difficult to access and an ATV trail was going to have to be constructed. I contacted Golden Predator letting them know what I was doing and that by preventing me from using the roads, I was actually increasing my footprint on their overlapping quartz property. They refused to return my calls and emails. This was very frustration as a beautiful road gets within 20 m from the shaft location. We decided to go for it! Permission to construct the ATV road was received from Yukon lands department.*

- *Commenced ATV trail construction.*
    - *Chain saw was used to cut trail 1.5 m wide to accommodate ATV*
    - *75% of trail was revamping existing survey lines while the remainder 25% of the trail passes through a recent burn.*
    - *No merchant timber was cut down and all dead timber was stacked alongside the trail for firewood at the camp.*
    - *The trail does not overlap with Golden Predators private property mine leases.*

- *The trail is 2.5 km starting from the Brewery Creek mine access road (Public) and finished at a camp constructed near the confluence of Laura Creek and Carolyn Creek.*
- *A 300 m walking trail was constructed between camp and the shafting location as we did not want to disturb Carolyn Creek with the ATV (see program access below for camp location)*



May 18

- *Continued ATV trail construction.*
  - *Commute from Dawson in Pickup truck (120 km round trip)*
  - *ATV remains in the field*

May 19

- *Finished ATV trail*
    - *Still commuting from Dawson each day*
- *Purchase 2X6 true dimensional rough cut lumber from Arctic Inland*
    - *Use skill saw to cut 4 ft lengths for shaft cribbing, prior to transportation to site.*

May 20

- *Camp Mob*
    - *Camp equipment, gear and food is hauled into camp via the ATV and trailer.*
    - *ATV trail is rough and return trip is approx. 45 minutes.*
    - *Picture below shows both the ATV trail constructed (foreground) and the abandoned well maintained mining road (background) which both leads to the same location. Urgg!*

May 21

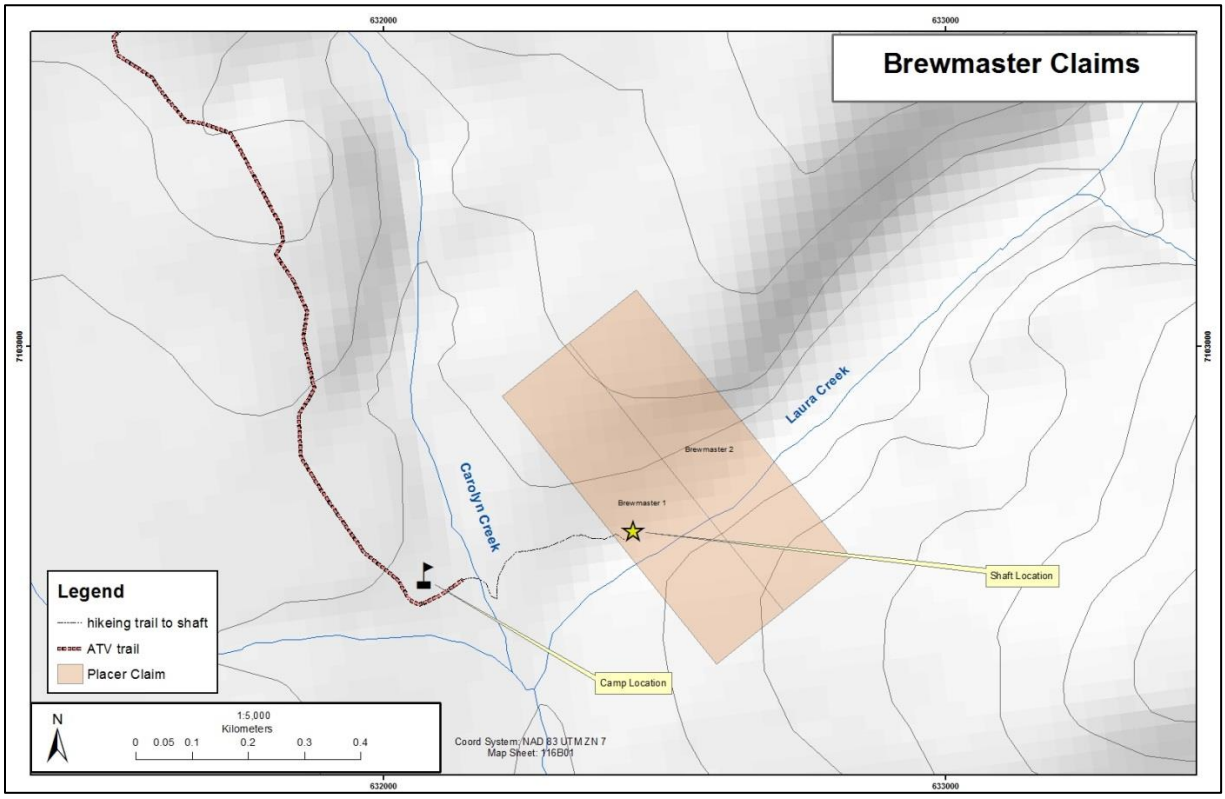
- *Camp Setup*
    - *Wall tent*
    - *Kitchen tarp area*
- *Continue to haul gear/cribbing to site*
- *Cut out trail to shafting location*
- *Mark Lam (3rd crew member) arrives from BC to help out.*
- *Pictures below show the camp constructed near the Carolyn Creek and Laura Creek confluence.*


May 22

- *Finish setting up camp*
    - *Firewood cut*
    - *Ice blocks cut out of creek for coolers*
    - *Outhouse constructed*
    - *Shower area setup*
- *Start mobbing gear from camp to shafting location*
    - *300 m trail*
    - *Cribbing, generator, jack hammer, fuel, etc (not fun!)*
    - *Picture below show the walking trail over Carolyn Creek.*
- *Crews stays first night in the field.*


May 23

- *Stake the lease into two claims (Brewmaster 1 – 2)*
    - *See claim map below for claim location.*
- *Gear was continued to be hiked to shafting site via walking trail*
- *Shafting location was determined and the windlass platform construction commenced*



May 24

- *Clayton returns to Dawson to record claims at Mine Recorder*
    - *Upon returning Clayton was run off the road by a moose and had to hitchhike back to Dawson and find someone to winch him out of the ditch (Thanks Daithi).*
- *Jay and Mark continued to setup the windlass platform and commenced excavation*
    - *1 foot was excavated (4'X4')*
    - *Bucket and pulley system installed*
    - *See picture below of the shaft site.*

May 25

- *Excavation continued (2.5 feet)*
- *Learning best techniques for most efficient way to break the permafrost*
- *Slow going at first, but gets more efficient with practice.*
- *Pictures below show the start of the excavation without cribbing yet.*


May 26

- *First cribbing was installed (2 feet)*
    - *Once again slow going as we experiment with different methods.*
- *Additional cribbing boards were notched with chain saw.*
- *Additional cribbing was hauled to site from camp via the walking trail.*
- *Pictures below show first cribbing being installed.*


May 27

- *Excavated to 6ft*
- *Permafrost starts to melt at camp and cause problems in the accommodation wall tent*
    - *Our nice firm Moss floor became water logged with pooling water*
    - *Picture below show our wall tent home.*

May 28

- *Excavated to 8 ft*
- *Cribbed to 7 ft*
- *Started using the bucket and pulley system*
- *Less peat and more muck (easier to break up permafrost now)*

May 29

- *Excavated to 12 ft*
- *Cribbed to 10 ft*
- *Rope is damaged due to friction on Pulley (operation stopped!)*

May 30

- *Try to use non braided rope but only works for short period of time before rope disintegrates and unravels (stop operation).*
- *Build and install rope ladder*
- *Return to Dawson in the afternoon*
    - *Laundry*
    - *Nice dinner*
    - *Get needed supplies (rope, screws, gloves, etc)*


May 31

- *Excavate to 14ft*
- *Crib to 12 ft*
- *Woody material in the muck causes problems.*
    - *Increased wood absorbs jack hammer vibration reducing excavation rate by over 50%*
- *Helicopter circles our camp in morning while having coffee*
    - *Golden Predator is curious…*

June 1

- *ATV is problematic to start*
- *Additional cribbing is brought in from access road with ATV (45 minute round trip).*
- *Excavate to 16 ft*
    - *Upright stumps slow production hugely (Large stumps with root systems)*
- *Crib to 14 ft*

June 2

- *ATV is getting harder to start.*
- *Excavated to 18 ft*

June 3

- *Hilti Jack Hammer service light turns on*
    - *The instruction manual informed us we now only have 10 running hours until the machine cuts out and renders unusable until serviced by a Hilti dealership in Vancouver. We called Hilti and it turns out there is a computer chip inside that needs to be reset by a special computer program that only Hilti has. That phone call did not end nicely!*
    - *Cribbed to 17 ft*

June 4

- *Excavate to 19 ft until jack hammer dies*
- *Crew returns to Dawson to get a replacement jack hammer, additional lumber for cribbing, solution for ATV problems, fuel, and sluicing gear (optimistic!)*
- *Crew returns to camp with gear that night.*

June 5

- *Clayton's Birthday!*
- *Everything that can go wrong does go wrong!*
    - *Alternate (backup) jack hammer is too small and inefficient to excavate shaft*
    - *ATV will not start anymore*
    - *Bear chews two jerry cans of fuel (50 liters lost)*
- *Clayton hikes out to access road and returns to Dawson to organize a jack hammer rental from MacPherson Rentals in Whitehorse and get some supplies to fix/diagnose the ATV.*
    - *Jack hammer cannot get delivered to Dawson for another 3 days.*
- *Return to camp in the afternoon*
- *Jay and Mark troubleshoot ATV all day.*

June 6

- *Work on ATV all day.*
    - *Discovered there was no electricity getting to the spark plug (no spark)*
    - *Determined it needs a new capacitor.*
- *Crew hikes out and returns to Dawson*
    - *Laundry, shower, dinner.*
    - *Discover part cannot get delivered to Dawson from Toronto for 3 weeks and it cost $700!*
    - *Could not find an ATV to rent, borrow, or buy in Dawson*

June 7

- *Jay drives to Whitehorse and purchases a used ATV from craigslist and returns to camp in the evening.*
- *Mark and Clay attempt to dig with small jack hammer (1 foot gained.. maybe… waste of time/energy)*
- *Jay returns to camp with the rental jackhammer and new ATV in the evening.*

June 8

- *Excavate to 21 ft*
- *First rock was discovered (very exciting as we have only seen muck and wood for the past 2 weeks).*
- *Woke up in the morning to find out the baby birds that hatched while we were in camp were all eaten by something (sad morning).*
- *More cribbing was hauled into camp and hiked into the shafting site.*

June 9

- *Sluicing equipment was setup*
- *1.5 foot of shaft material or or 0.6 m^3 of thawed gravel from previous day was sluiced*
- *Excavation of shaft continued simultaneously with sluicing.*
- *A few very fine colors were observed from panned sluice box concentrate*
- *Fine Au particles were seen in both the upper and lower sluice indicating recovery was poor*

June 10

- *Excavated and cribbed to 23 ft*
- *Gravel is piled up to be thawed and then sluiced.*
- *Sluice box set up is modified to hopefully increase recovery.*
    - *Decrease tilt and less water (Slow rate of gravel washed down box).*

June 11

- *Excavate to 24 ft, encounter very orange oxidized gravel*
    - *No organics contents in gravel anymore, less clay/silt content, cobbles and boulders becoming problematic*
    - *Picture below shows oxidized lower level gravel on the left and upper level grey organic rich gravel to the right*
- *Sluiced another 0.6 m^3 thawed grey gravel and continued to see fine gold, unfortunately fine gold was observed in both upper and lower boxes still (poor recovery of fine gold).*

June 12

- *Generator shuts off unexpectedly but turns out to be just low oil level (phew!)*
- *Remainder of grey upper level gravel sluiced (similar results).*

June 13

- *First 1 foot (0.5 m^3) of orange oxidized gravel sluiced*
    - *Large 1.5 mm flake of gold discovered by Mark and very fine specks of gold (similar to the overlying un- oxidized gravel) was observed. Very exciting! We now know the gravel unit contains at least some courser gold and provides hope that the bedrock contact is much richer.*
- *Excavation to 25 ft*
    - *Run out of cribbing lumber*

June 14

- *Sluiced another 1 ft or 0.5 cubic meters of gravel and did not get any more large flakes of gold*
    - *Very disappointing, we thought we were in pay dirt. We are still hopeful gold is concentrated at the bottom bedrock/gravel interface.*
    - *The picture below shows Au obtained from the upper 1.5 cubic meters of the oxidized gravel sluiced (minus the large flake).*
- *Excavation to 26 ft*

June 15

- *Return to Dawson (rest/supply day)*
    - *Laundry and showers*
    - *Get additional lumber for cribbing*
    - *Groceries*
- *Mark almost loses the only flake of gold found due to tomfoolery.*
    - *The gold was stuck in the keyboard of the laptop. We eventually fished it out. Very stressful 10 minutes.*

June 16

- *Mark Lam fly's out of Dawson at 1 pm*
    - *His BC jobs starts for the Summer*
- *Clayton and Jay Jones return to camp with supplies*

June 17

- *Hiked additional 5 ft cribbing lumber to site.*
- *Sluiced remainder of oxidized gravel with similar results.*
    - *Decided to not sluice anymore gravel until change in gravel or bedrock is encountered*
- *Rain and wind storm wreaked havoc on camp (damage to stove pipe and tarps).*

June 18

- *Excavated to 27 ft and cribbed to 26 ft*
    - *Stock piled gravel for later sluice if deemed necessary*
- *Set up electric winch to help move gravel, tools, and lumber in and out of the shaft*
    - *Winch is very slow but makes it easier for my Dad (58 years too old!)*


June 19

- *Excavated to 28 ft*
    - *Large boulders are causing problems both for excavation and cribbing*
    - *Some boulders had to be smashed in place to accommodate cribbing*
        - *Very time consuming!*

June 20

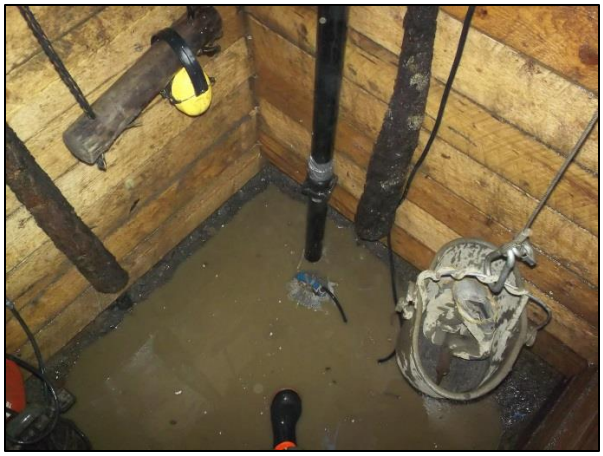
- *Excavated to 29 ft*
    - *Encountered an un-oxidized clay rich gravel at approximately 28.5 ft*
    - *Single small pan showed 2, 1 mm size gold particles, extremely stoked!*

June 21

- *Excavated to 30 ft*
- *Sluiced 1/3 m^3 of un oxidized gravel*
    - *Very slow going as clay balls are problematic to break up*
    - *Got really good result!*
    - *Fine gold still in bottom box (recovery seems to be better)*
- *Heavy rain all day and night*

June 22

- *Disaster strikes! The gold does not want to be found!*
    - *The shaft starts taking on lots of water (combination of heavy rainfall and shaft walls thawing)*
    - *3 feet water at base in the morning*
    - *Use buckets to clear water*
    - *Walls are thawing quick*
- *Cribbed 4 feet to reach 30 ft. (last of cribbing)*
- *Dewatering pump is partially installed in the shaft (need supplies from Dawson to complete pump installation).*
- *Pictures below show the dewatering of shaft.*




June 23

- *Return to Dawson to get parts for pump installation, more cribbing lumber and other equipment*

June 24

- *Much needed rest day.*

June 25

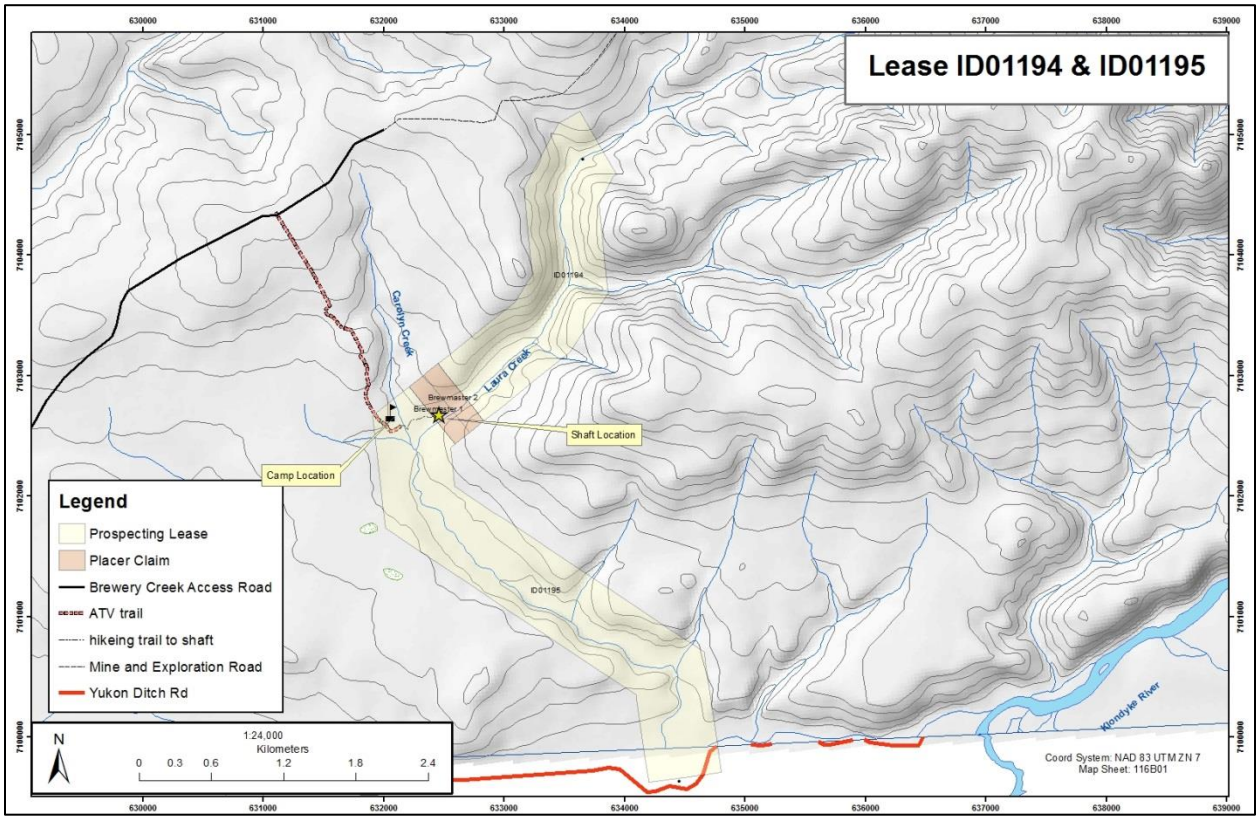
- *Rain and wind storms continue, decide to stay in Dawson another day and weather out the storm.*

June 26

- *Return to shafting location to find out our trash pump (provides water to sluice box) was flooded by a rise in creek flow (5 feet) due to the abnormal amount of rain.*
- *Clayton decides to stake the 2 mile upper Laura Creek lease (ID01194) while Jay fixed the pump*
    - *Clayton cut his leg pretty good with the chain saw and learnt chaps should always be worn*
    - *See placer lease map below for lease locations.*

June 27

- *Clayton did much needed maintenance on generators, ATV, pumps, jack hammers, etc.*
- *Clayton finished installing dewatering pump in the shaft.*
- *Jay Jones staked the 3 mile lower Laura Creek lease (ID01195)*
    - *Map below shows new leases staked*



June 28

- *Back to shafting (No more fear of others staking the drainage!)*
    - *11 ft (4 days of accumulation) of water was pumped out of shaft*
    - *Excavated to 30 ft*
    - *Appear to be reaching bedrock (very angular rock frags mixed with gravel)*
    - *Picture below shows water being pumped out of shaft*

June 29

- *Reached bedrock! Yahoo!*
    - *Solid bedrock (shale) was reached at the maximum depth of 32 feet.*
    - *Very broken foliated shale/siltstone (300/20).*
    - *The picture below shows the bedrock encountered at the bottom of the shaft.*
- *Sluiced bedrock material for 2 hours to see if material was very rich*
    - *Similar results compared to overlying clay rich gravel (good but not our bonanza dreams)*

June 30

- *Demob camp*
    - *All camp equipment and supplies were dismantled and transported by the ATV via trail to the Brewery Creek mine access road.*
    - *3 trips with pickup truck and trailer returned gear to Dawson*
- *Shafting and sluicing site remains intact.*

July 1 – 4

- *Jay Jones and Clayton become tourists in Dawson and celebrate reaching bedrock.*

July 5

- *Broken down ATV is pulled out with other ATV.*

July 6

- *Jay Jones returns to BC*
- *Clayton Jones returns to shaft to finish sluicing gravel*
    - *Pup tent is set up at old camp location for 5 days while sluicing is completed*
    - *1/3 cubic meters sluiced to bedrock material (mostly bedrock)*
    - *good results*

July 7

- *Sluice 1/3 cubic meter bedrock gravel mix*
    - *Very slow going, one shovel at a time is hand washed to ensure no clay balls are washed through the sluice box*
    - *Results seems better than the pure bedrock washed the other day.*

July 8

- *Sluice 1/3 cubic meter of bedrock gravel mix*
    - *Similar results to previous day*

July 9

- *Sluice last (upper most portion) of un oxidized pay dirt*
    - *Very good results with large 0.2 gram grain*
    - *See picture below of large grain.*

July 10 - 11

- *Sluice 1 m^3 of oxidized orange gravel overlying the pay dirt.*
    - *Much faster to sluice due to less clay content*
    - *Poor results*

July 12

- *Demob all sluicing and shafting equipment.*
- *Left generator on site and dewatering pump in the shaft so it can be easily switched on and pumped out at the end of the summer for a potential drift.*

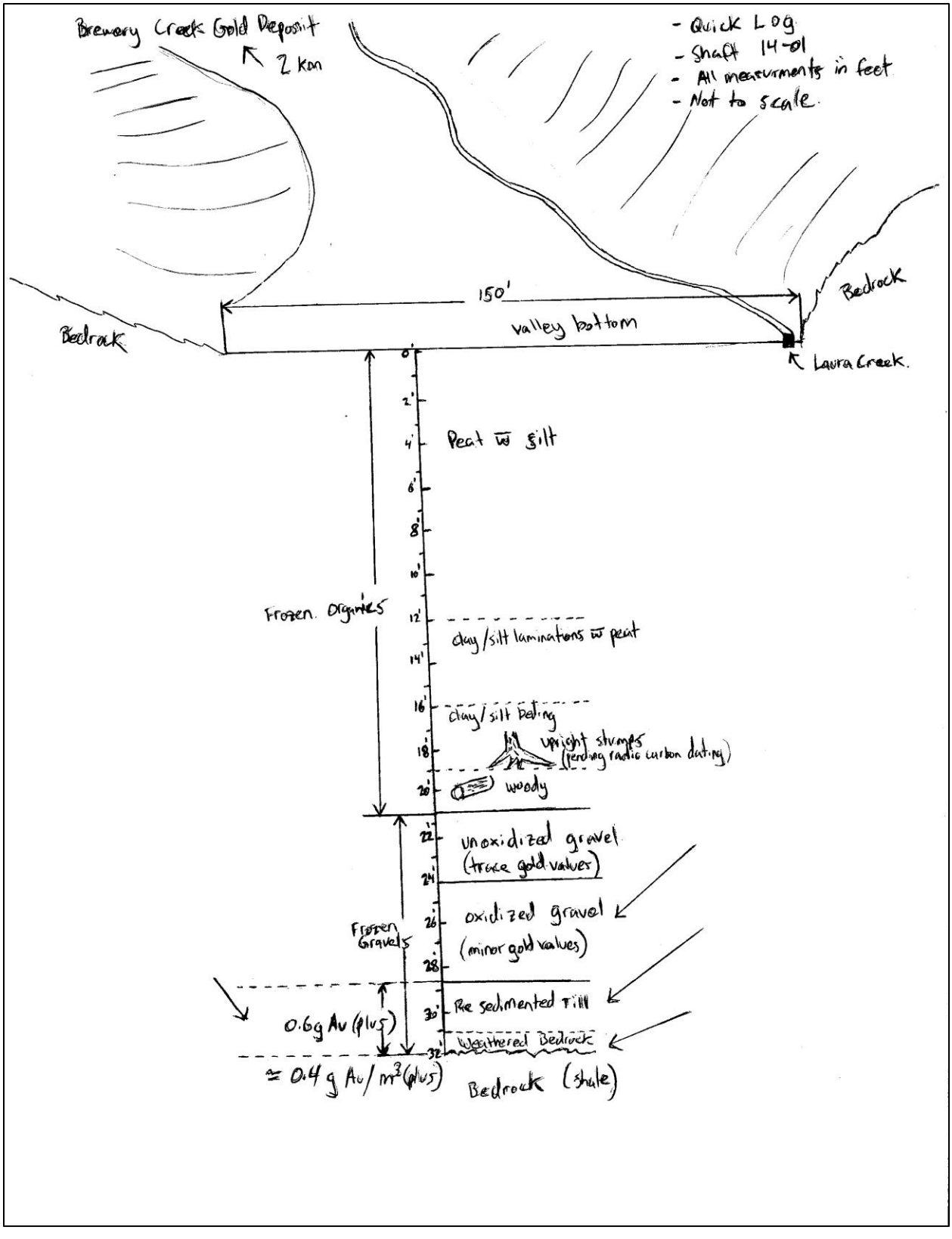
July 13

- *Weighed gold content and determined grades*
    - *Total of 0.6 grams was collected from the bottom 3.5 ft of the shaft (28.5 – 32 ft) or 1.6 cubic meters (2.07 cubic yards).*
        - *This equals 0.29 gram Au/cubic yard or 0.38 gram per cubic meter.*
        - *At current gold price ($1350CAN/Oz or $43.4CAN/gram) and assuming gold finness of 80 % the value per cubic yard = $ 10.07*
        - *(43.4X0.6X2.07)*
    - *The left hand side picture shows gold collected from the top 2 feet and the right hand picture shows gold collected from the lower 1.5 feet bedrock gravel mix.*
- *Completed shaft stratigraphy log*


0 1cm 2 3 4 5 6


1cm 2 3 4 5 6 7


process if something was going wrong.
the availability of weights at the store you bought your scale from.
US-750EX
0.6
Capacity: 750g
Graduation: 0.1g
CAL
TARE
MODE
ON OFF


Brewery Creek Gold Deposit
2 km
- Quick Log
- Shaft 14-01
- All measurements in feet
- Not to scale.
150'
valley bottom
Bedrock
Bedrock
Laura Creek.
0'
2'
4'
6'
8'
10'
12'
14'
16'
18'
20'
22'
24'
26'
28'
30'
32'
Peat w silt
Frozen organics
clay/silt laminations w peat
clay/silt bedding
upright stumps
(pending radio carbon dating)
woody
unoxidized gravel
(trace gold values)
oxidized gravel
(minor gold values)
Frozen Gravels
Re sedimented Till
0.6g Au (plus)
Weathered Bedrock
≃ 0.4 g Au/m³ (plus)
Bedrock (shale)

August 26

- *Return to shaft to dewater it (60 days since last worked) to expand the base of the shaft to get a larger sample.*
    - *Shaft was full of water*
    - *Pump only pumps out trickle of water*
    - *Pump cannot be pulled up, it appears the shaft froze from the bottom up, locking the pump to bottom (live and learn!)*
- *Tried using come-along and winch but rope snapped*
    - *Goodbye brand new $700 sewage pump!*
    - *Picture below shows 32 ft deep shaft full of water to the top.*

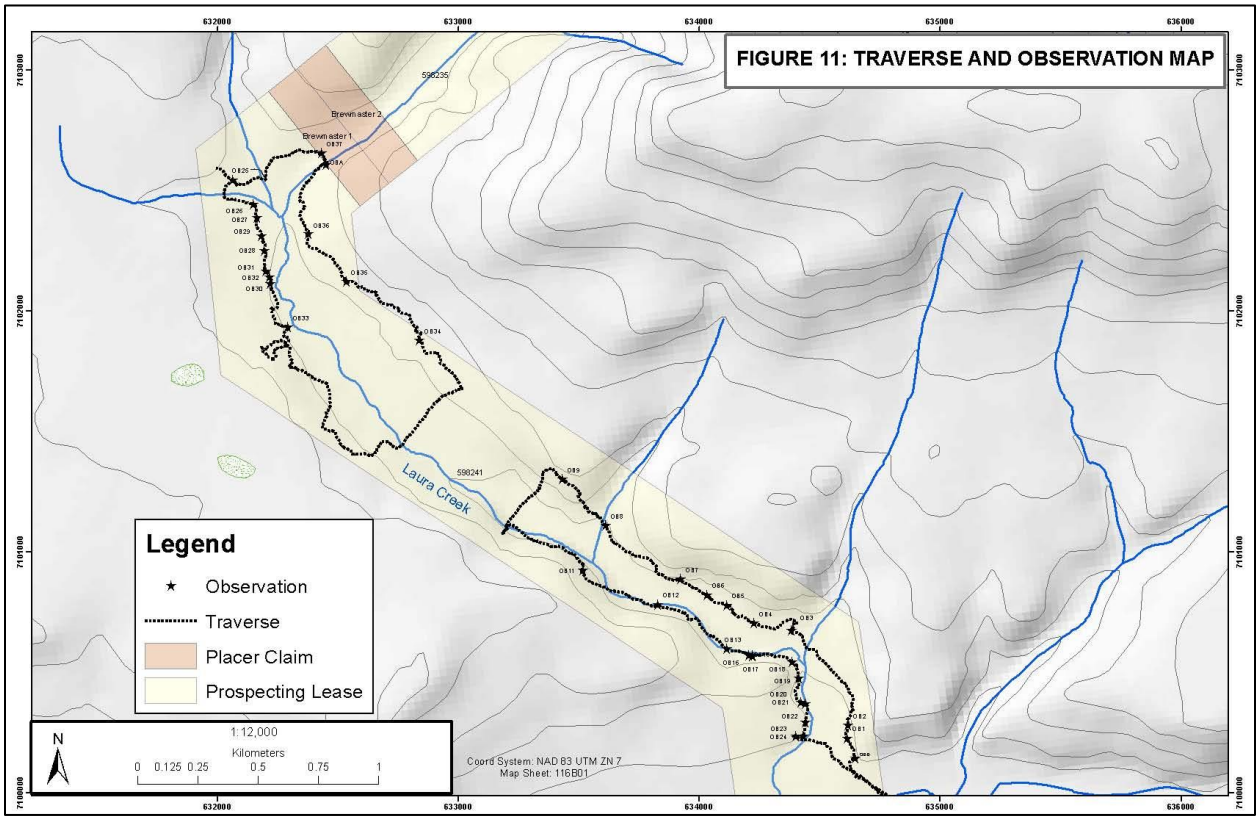

August 27

- *All remaining shaft equipment was demobbed*
- *Shaft area was reclaimed.*
    - *Piles of gravel were smoothed out*
    - *Excavated organics were placed over gravel excavations.*
    - *The shaft was securely capped.*

August 29 – 31

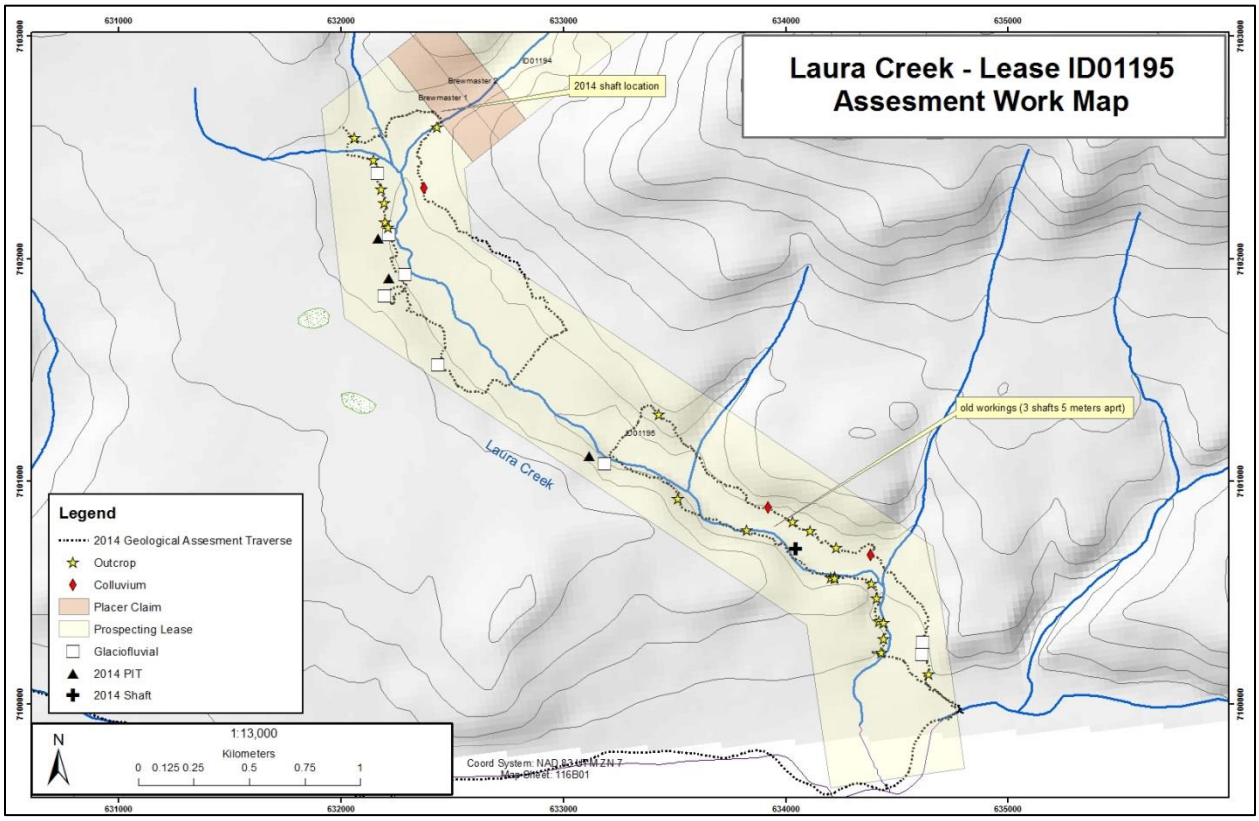
- *The second phase of the YMEP program consists of conducting assessment work on the lower lease (ID01195) on Laura Creek and then staking it into claims. All assessment work and staking was conducted by Clayton Jones.*

- *Conducted a Geological Assessment on lease ID01195*
    - *The valley walls were traversed and surficial and bedrock geology was mapped*
        - *See traverse and observation map below*
    - *A report was completed and used for assessment work credits. Refer to the report for details.*
    - *Discovered old historic shafts at lower end of Laura Creek (looks like the gold might be continues throughout the length of the valley)*



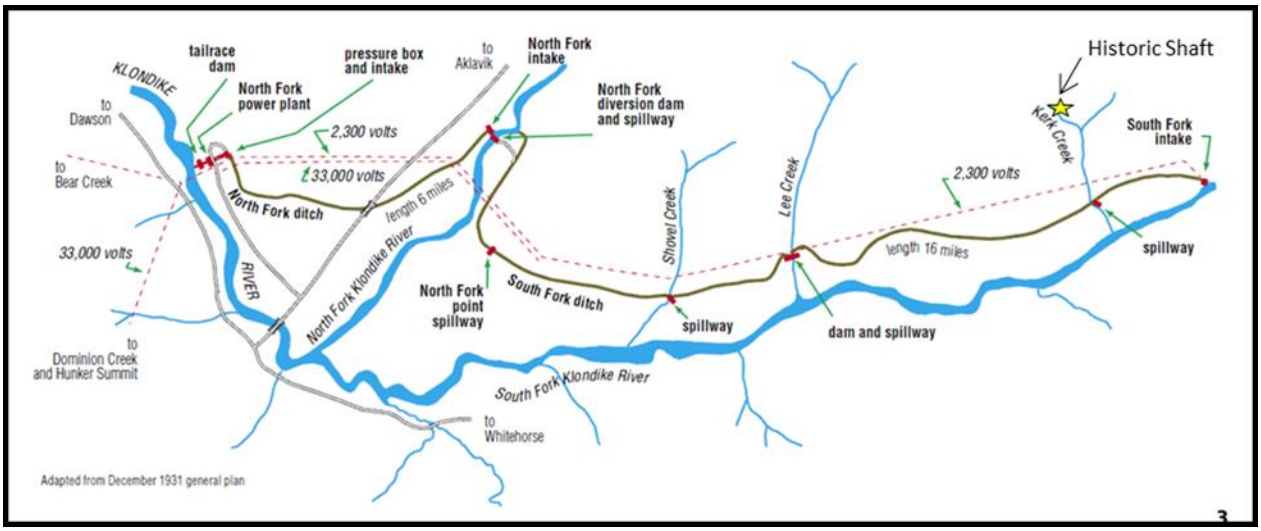
September 8 - 14

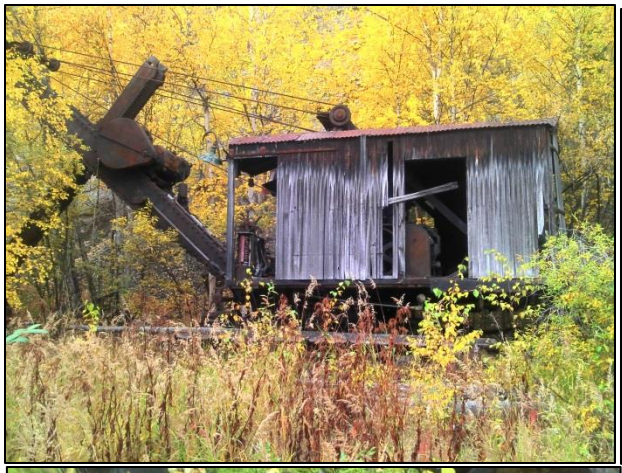
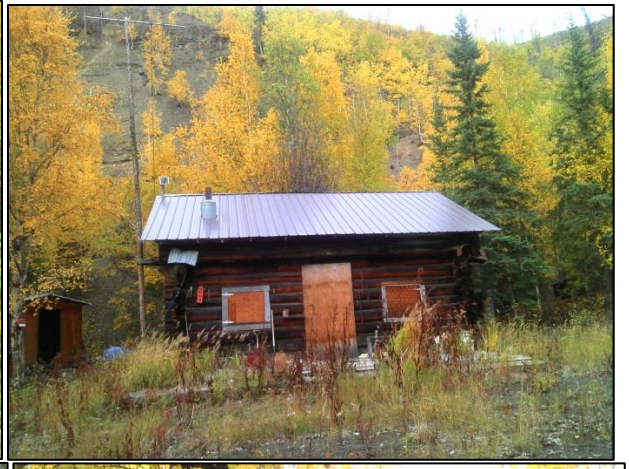
- *Additional assessment work was conducted on lease ID01195*
    - *Built windlass setup for winter shafting program and started a 4'X4'X6' shaft (3 days) See picture below.*
    - *Completed hand pits along the right limit terrace and panned gravel contents (2 days)*
        - *A few colors were noted but nothing significant however does provide potential source for Au discovered in the shaft.*
    - *Excavated the old piles of dirt at the historic shaft sites (1 day)*
        - *No colors were observed in the historically excavated shaft material, it appears the old timers may not have reached bedrock?*
    - *Prospecting the lower end of Laura for additional old workings (1 day)*
        - *None found.*
    - *See map below for location of hand excavated pits and newly discovered old workings*




September 15

- *Follow up on Ditch Rd History*
    - *Hiked east along the Yukon Ditch road, past Laura Creek, until it meets up with the Klondike South River. The Yukon Ditch Road follows an old canal (or ditch) that diverted water from the Klondike South River to the Klondike North River and was used to power an electric power plant. The construction of Yukon Ditch was financed by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation and commenced around 1928 and finished around 1937.*
        - *See map below of the old ditch canal and road (Note Kerk Creek on the map is now called Laura Creek).*
    - *The road is washed out approximately 2 km east of Laura Creek. A portion of the Klondike South River now permanently flows through the old canal. The canal can be crossed here by canoe (permanently left there) and a 1 km hiking trail leads you to the original cabin that housed personnel that were in charge of the control gate at the intake of the canal, regulating the flow of water from the Klondike River into the canal.*
    - *The original General Electric shovel that helped construct the canal was also parked beside the cabin. The identical rusted out square cans, found at the old shaft workings on Laura Creek are littered around the old electric shovel.*
        - *See pictures below of the old electric shovel, old cabin, and same rusted out buckets observed at the cabin.*
    - *The cabins may be a good staging place for a winter shaft on both Laura and Golden Creeks; however the owners need to be contacted first to see if this is an option.*
    - *There is no question in my mind that employees of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation discovered gold from canal excavation at the mouth of Laura Creek and later tried their luck upstream where they thought overburden would be shallower (outcrop along valley walls). It is unclear why there are three test shafts, 5 meters apart. They either failed to reach bedrock or gold values were not good enough to stake the creek into claims and further explore?*

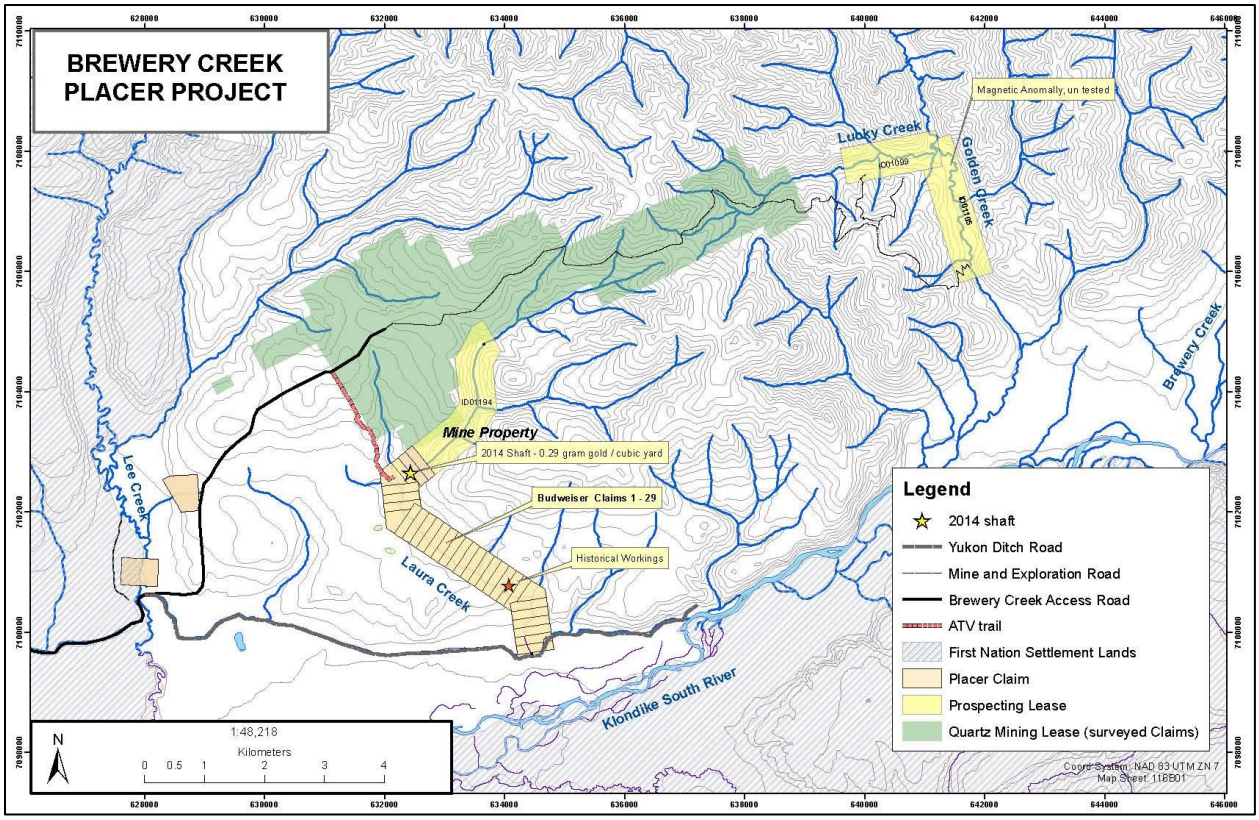

KLONDIKE
tailrace dam
pressure box and intake
to Aklavik
North Fork intake
Historic Shaft
North Fork power plant
North Fork diversion dam and spillway
to Dawson
2,300 volts
Kirk Creek
South Fork intake
to Bear Creek
33,000 volts
North Fork ditch
length 6 miles
Shovel Creek
Lee Creek
2,300 volts
length 16 miles
spillway
33,000 volts
RIVER
North Fork Klondike River
North Fork point spillway
South Fork ditch
spillway
dam and spillway
to Dominion Creek and Hunker Summit
South Fork Klondike River
to Whitehorse
Adapted from December 1931 general plan
3

- *Truck broke down on the Brewery Creek Mine Access Road on the way back to Dawson.*
  - *Hitchhiked back to Dawson.*
  - *Got it towed to Endurance Automotive Shop in Dawson.*
  - *Turns out the fuel pump and ignition coil need to be replaced and the cost to fix this was approximately the same as the truck value ($1000). And the Parts won't be in for 2 weeks. The gold really doesn't want to be found!*

September 21 – 25

- *Lease ID01195 was staked into 29 claims (Budweiser 1 -29)*
    - *Commuted from Dawson each day with ATV.*
    - *The recent burn and lack of large non rotten trees made post making and transport difficult.*
    - *Limited access (access at top and bottom of 3 mile lease only) made for lots of walking.*
    - *I slipped and dropped the chain saw in the creek one day (that sucked!).*
    - *See map below for claim location.*


BREWERY CREEK
PLACER PROJECT
Magnetic Anomally, un tested
Lucky Creek
ID01099
Golden Creek
ID01115
Brewery Creek
ID01194
Mine Property
2014 Shaft - 0.29 gram gold / cubic yard
Budweiser Claims 1 - 29
Historical Workings
Laura Creek
Lee Creek
Klondike South River
Legend
2014 shaft
Yukon Ditch Road
Mine and Exploration Road
Brewery Creek Access Road
ATV trail
First Nation Settlement Lands
Placer Claim
Prospecting Lease
Quartz Mining Lease (surveyed Claims)
N
1:48,218
Kilometers
0 0.5 1 2 3 4
Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7
Map Sheet 116B01

THE END

LAURA CREEK

GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

PROSPECTING LEASE CERTIFICATE NUMBER: ID01195

DESCRIPTION: RLT OF KLONDIKE SOUTH RIVER

NTS MAP SHEET: 116B01

UTM COORDINATES: 07N 633406 m E 7101146 m N

FIELD WORK COMPLETED AUGUST 29 - 30, 2014.

BY

CLAYTON JONES, B.SC.
1898 RANCH RD, ROBERTS CREEK, B.C. V0N 2W5

September 15, 2014

SUMMARY

A Geological Evaluation was conducted on prospecting lease ID01195 on the dates of August 29 - 30, 2014. Clayton Jones, author of the report, traversed the valley walls of Laura Creek and mapped the surficial and bedrock geology.

A test shaft conducted upstream from lease ID01195 in the spring of 2014 encountered significant placer gold values with an average of 0.4 g Au per cubic meter. The pay dirt was approximately 1 m deep and overlain by approximately 28 ft of overburden. Lease ID01195 was subsequently staked after the discovery.

Prior to the 2014 test shaft, no documented exploration for placer has occurred on the drainage. However, test pits and shafts were noted a mile up the Laura Creek drainage while conducting the geological evaluation. The trees growing on top of the tailings piles suggest they were excavated more than 70 years ago. This correlates with the time period when the Ditch Road was being constructed and it is hypothesized that gold was discovered during the excavation of the ditch across the Laura Creek mouth and workers subsequently decided to test the drainage for richer and shallower areas.

The purpose of the geological evaluation was to ground truth the regional surficial mappings conducted by A. Duk Rodkins in 1996 and ultimately determine a general placer gold evolution model to explain the gold currently discovered upstream. In addition the geological evaluation will help to design future exploration programs.

The evaluation showed that lease surficial geology was relatively consistent with regional surficial mapping. The upper portion of the lease contains increased valley fill with limited outcrop. The right limit of the valley contains a steep terrace wall of glaciofluvial gravel presumed to be derived from outwash deposits of the Pre Reid glaciation. It is postulated that the glaciofluvial terrace has sluffed down the hillside and is in fact conforming to an incised bedrock wall as seen at the lower end of Laura Creek. Geophysical induced polarity (IP)/resistivity survey lines are highly recommended to be conducted perpendicular to the valley in order to determine the depth to bedrock and channel width.

The lower portion of Laura Creek valley contains much less valley fill as both valley walls contain primarily bedrock or colluvium. A test shaft is recommended at the lower portion of Laura Creek as overburden thickness near the center valley bottom may be significantly less than the upper portion.

Based on the two day field work, 2014 shaft stratigraphy and regional surficial geological mapping; a placer evolution model has been hypothesized. It appears the Pre Reid glaciation flowed from the east south east (following the Tintina Trench) crossing over the paleo Laura valley perpendicular/obliquely. As observed in other glaciated placer districts (Livingstone), it is theorized that original auriferous gravels developed in the paleo Laura Creek valley, prior to the Pre Reid glaciation (Late Pliocene (10 – 3 ma), may have been preserved and not scattered by the advancing ice sheet. The subsequent retreat of the Pre Reid ice sheet resulted in valley fill in Laura Creek with weakly auriferous glaciofluvial outwash deposits derived from local periglacial gravels in the area. Post pre Reid, Paleo Laura Creek was not exposed to any more ice sheets and the glaciofluvial outwash terrace would have incised the weakly auriferous glacial fluvial outwash gravels, further concentrating the gold along the bedrock channel forming present day Laura Creek Valley. And lastly the valley was capped with colluvium and organic matter the formed during the Upper Quaternary period (50 Ka to present).

The placer evolution model resembles that of the Bonanza and Hunker Creeks of the Klondike gold fields however the re - concentrated gravels are compositionally and depositional different. The source of gold is presumed to be derived from the Tombstone suite intrusives and associated mineralized quartz veins of the Brewery Creek area.

Several small test pits along the right limit gravel terrace are recommended to be excavated and material panned in order to determine if the glaciofluvial terrace in fact contain weakly anomalous gold and further supports the placer evolution model suggested in this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION....1
1.1 GENERAL....1
1.2 LEASE INFORMATION....1
2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS....4
3.0 HISTORY....6
4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING....12
4.1 GLACIAL GEOLOGY....12
4.2 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY....14
4.3 BEDROCK GEOLOGY....20
5.0 FIELD PROCEDURE....23
6.0 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSION....25
6.1 STRATIGRAHPY....25
6.2 PLACE EVOLUTION....29
7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS....32
8.0 REFERENCES....36
9.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS OF AUTHOR....38

TABLES

TABLE 1: Placer Lease Information....1

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: Lease map....3
FIGURE 2: Lease location map....5
FIGURE 3: 2014 Shaft Results....9
FIGURE 4: 2014 Shaft Stratigraphy....10
FIGURE 5: Historic Shafts....11
FIGURE 6: Yukon glacial geology....13
FIGURE 7: Regional Surficial Geology map....16
FIGURE 8: Slope Complex Map....18
FIGURE 9: Lease Physiography....19
FIGURE 10: Bedrock Geology map....22
FIGURE 11: Geological Evaluation Traverse and Observation Map....24
FIGURE 12: Upper Laura Creek Profile....27
FIGURE 13: Oxidized Glaciofluvial gravel....28
FIGURE 14: Pre Reid Ice Sheet and Outwash Deposits....31
FIGURE 15: Recommended Placer Exploration Program....34

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Costs

APPENDIX II: Field Observation Descriptions

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Placer Lease ID01195 was staked by Jay Jones on June 26, 2014. The lease was staked after obtaining good results from a test shaft located upstream on the Brewmaster claims. Refer to figure 1 showing the shaft location. Geologist Clayton Jones conducted the geological evaluation on the lease during the dates of August 29 to 30, 2014. The following report was compiled from data obtained in the field and in addition from data obtained from government geological and surficial mapping. The main purpose of the report was to derive a general placer gold evolution model and using this model, design an exploration program to test for placer gold. The costs of the geological evaluation will be used as a portion of the assessment work required for the lease.

1.2 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Metric units are used throughout this report. Tonnages are shown as tonnes (1,000 kg), linear measurements as metres ("m"), or kilometres ("km") and precious metal values as grams per tonne ("g/t") and/or parts per billion ("ppb").

Conversions:
31.1034 grams = 1 troy ounce
1 gram per tonne = 0.0292 troy ounces per ton
1.0 metric ton (1,000 kg) = tonne ("t") = 1.10231 short tons ("T")
1 part per million ("ppm") = 1000 parts per billion ("ppb")
1.0 metre ("m") = 3.28 feet
1.0 hectare ("ha") = 2.47105 acres

Currency amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars ("CDN$"), unless indicated otherwise. Geological time scale units are used throughout the report. Billions of Years ago is denoted as (Ba), Millions of years ago is denoted as (Ma), and Thousands of years ago is denoted as (Ka).

1.3 LEASE INFORMATION

The geological evaluation was conducted on placer lease ID01195. The lease is located in the Dawson Mining District within the 1:50 000 NTS map sheet 116B01 and situated along the lower portion of Laura Creek, a right limit tributary of the Klondike South River. The 3 mile placer lease was staked by Jay Jones on June 26, 2014 and is 100% owned by Jay Jones. The lease expires July 2, 2015.

The prospecting lease is located within a large package of 1075 quartz claims that make up the Brewery Creek Property that is owned by American Bullion Royalty Corporation and Golden Predator Mining Corporation. The Brewery Creek quartz property contains a class 4 quartz land use permit. Refer to figure 1 for the prospecting lease map and table 1 for detailed lease information.

TABLE 1: LEASE INFORMATION

Placer Prospecting Lease Information							
Grant Number	***Owner***	***Staking Date***	***Recorded Date***	***Expirery Date***	***Mining District***	***Status***	***Length***
ID01195	Jay Jones	6/26/2014	7/2/2014	7/2/2015	Dawson	Active	3 Mile

FIGURE 1: LEASE MAP

626000 627000 628000 629000 630000 631000 632000 633000 634000 635000 636000 637000 638000

7106000 7105000 7104000 7103000 7102000 7101000 7100000 7099000

Lee Creek

Brewery Acess Road

ATV trail

ID01194

Brewmaster 2
Brewmaster 1

Ditch Girl

Laura Creek

ID01195

Cooky 4

Yukon Ditch Road

Klondike South River

Legend

- Placer Claim
- Prospecting Lease

N

1:30,000

Kilometers

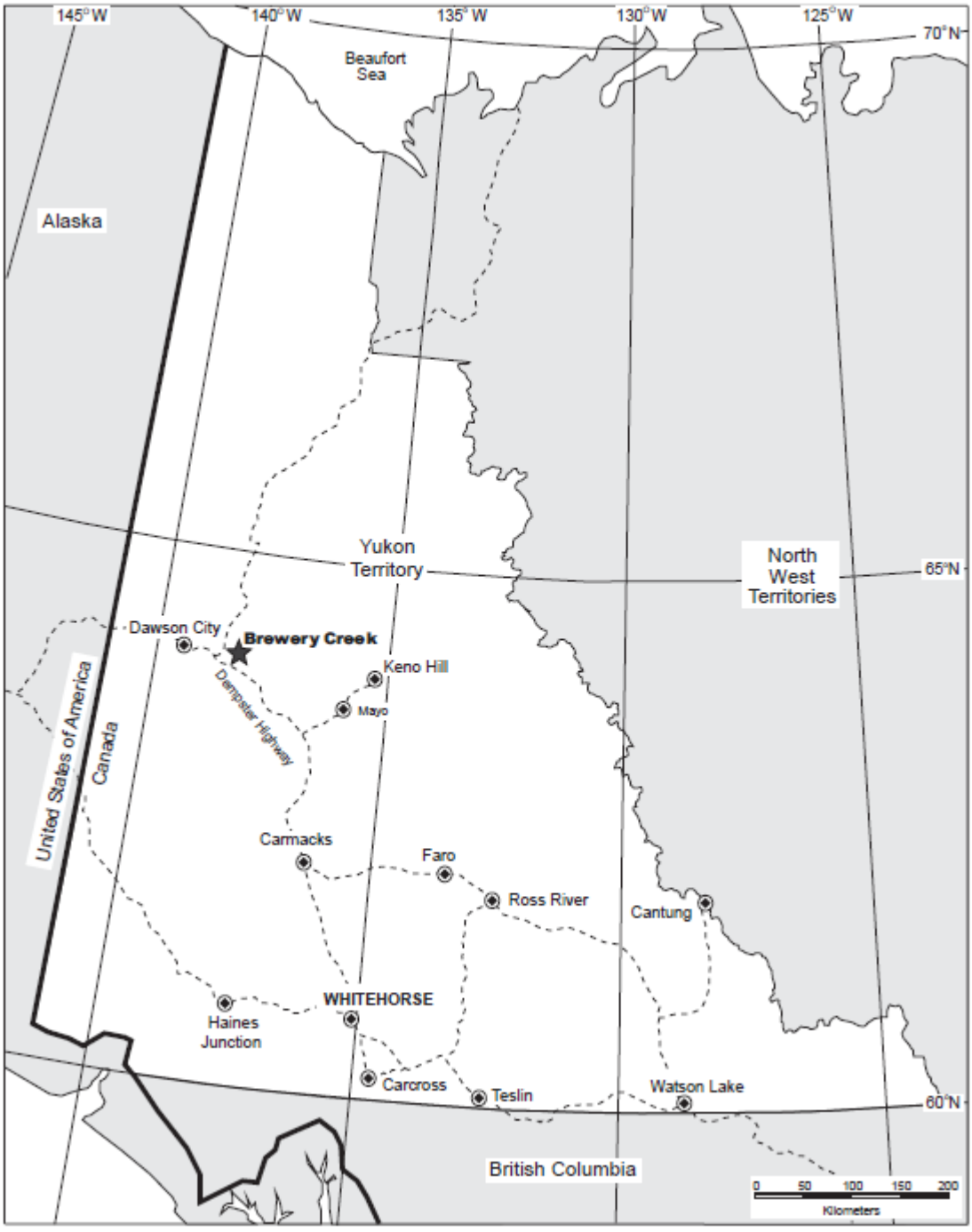
0 0.5 1 2 3

Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7
Map Sheet: 116B01

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The lease is centered at approximately UTM 07N 633406 m E 7101146 m N on the NTS 1: 50 000 map sheet 116B01. The Lease is located approximately 55 kilometers east of Dawson City, Yukon and drains the western extension of the Brewery Creek gold mine that was operated by Viceroy Resources Corporation from 1996 to 2002. Refer to figure 2 for the property location map. The area can be accessed from Dawson City, Yukon by taking Highway 7 (Klondike Hwy.) and Highway 5 (Dempster Hwy.) and the Brewery Creek Mine access road (public). The upper portion of the lease can be accessed via an ATV trail and the lower portion of the lease can be accessed by a 4 wheel drive vehicle via the Yukon Ditch rd. Refer to figure 1 showing access roads. The Brewery Creek mine area lies between the two richest placer districts in the Yukon Territory (Klondike and Mayo-McQuesten).

FIGURE 2: LOCATION MAP *(modified from Lindsey, 2006)*



3.0 HISTORY

The Brewery Creek area is located between Yukon's richest historical and currently producing placer districts. The Klondike gold fields are located 40 km west of the leases and have produced over 20 million ounces of gold since its discovery in 1896 and remains the top producing placer district in the Yukon with over 33 337 ounces of gold produced in 2011 (Bond, 2012).

The general area that prospecting lease covers has been subjected to significant historical hard rock exploration in the past 25 years. Anomalous gold concentrations were first discovered in stream sediment samples conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in the mid 1980's. The hard rock source of gold was later discovered by Noranda Exploration in 1987 and was subsequently mined by Viceroy Resources Corp. from 1996 to 2002 (YGS, 2008). The Brewery Creek mine recovered 266 537 oz of gold from near surface oxide deposits and Americas Bullion Royalty Corporation (ABRC), now owner of the deposit, has demonstrated the deposit contains an Indicated oxide resource total of 577,000 troy ounces of contained gold in 14,152,000 tonnes of material at 1.27 g/t Au and Inferred oxide resource total of 279,000 troy ounces of contained gold in 9,309,000 tonnes of material at 0.93 g/t Au (Husle, 2012). To date the Brewery Creek property has been explored for shallow oxide gold deposit as it is much easier to extract the gold from the oxide ore compared to deeper seated sulphide ore. Sulphide ore at depth has seen limited exploration to date and has strong potential to host a large low grade bulk tonnage gold deposit similar to the 45 million oz gold Donlin Creek deposit in south western Alaska, USA. Despite the limited sulphide ore exploration, ABRC has demonstrated an Indicated sulphide resources total of 142,000 troy ounces of contained gold in 3,459,000 tonnes of material at 1.28 g/t Au (ABRC website).

The gold contained in the Brewery Creek deposit is hosted in Cretaceous (65 – 100 ma) porphyritic intrusives and surrounding meta-sediments and is structurally controlled by an east west thrust fault. A total of 8 main oxide deposits are located along a 12 km east west mineralized corridor. The placer lease drain the Pacific, Blue, Moosehead, Canadian, Foster, and Kokanee open pits of the western extension of the mineralized corridor.

The gold mineralization at Brewery Creek consists primarily of micron sized particles contained within fine disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite grains. This is not a standard lode source for

placer deposits, however many course placer gold deposits throughout Yukon and Alaska are located near low grade, bulk tonnage gold deposits or no hard rock gold source at all. The best example of this phenomenon is the numerous placer gold deposits that surround the low grade bulk tonnage Donlin Creek gold deposit in the Iditarod placer district in Alaska, USA. The Donlin Creek gold deposit shares very similar geological and mineralogical characteristics to that of the Brewery Creek gold mine. The gold at the Donlin Creek hard rock deposit is also micron size and contained in fine pyrite and arsenopyrite grains. Recent Research has shown that organic microbes in supergene conditions can cause gold dispersion and secondary precipitation of gold potentially aiding in the coursing of gold grain, forming gold nuggets (Reith 2006, Reith 2010).

In the spring of 2014 a single shaft was sunk on the Brewmaster 1 claim. The bottom 3.5 feet contained 0.6 gram gold witch averages to about 0.4 gram per cubic meter. Refer to figure 3 for results obtained from the shaft. The pay dirt (3.5 feet) is a poorly sorted and crudely stratified, matrix supported clay sand cobble boulder gravel and is overlain by approximately 5 feet of similar but more oxidized and less clay bearing sandy muddy cobble gravel. This unit is capped by a 3 ft organic rich silty clay gravel followed by 21 feet muck (approx. 28.5 feet overburden). Refer to figure 4 for shaft stratigraphy.

Three old pits/shafts were discovered approximately 1 mile up the Laura Creek valley. In addition several artefacts were discovered. The artifacts included three rusted out buckets and some sheet metal. The pits ranged from 6X6ft to 3x3ft and were spaced 5 meters apart across the width of the valley floor. The pits were all caved in and filled with 1 m water. It is unclear if bedrock was reached but all shaft penetrated the organic layer as there were gravel piles beside the pits. The size of the piles of dirt suggest the pits/shafts were relatively shallow (< 15 ft). The gravel piles are subtle humps with a 30 cm moss mat growing on top. One pit may be the remnants of an old shaft and contains cribbing at the base. The largest tree growing on top of the gravel piles was estimated to be 70 years old (number of rings at base). It is postulated that the shaft was sunk around the time the Yukon Ditch was being constructed. The Yukon Ditch was a water canal diverting water from the south Klondike River to the to the North Klondike River and provided additional water to the hydroelectric plant when the North Klondike water supply could not keep up with the demand. The construction of Yukon Ditch was financed by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation and commenced around 1928 and finished in 1937. It is hypothesized that gold was encountered from the ditch excavations at the mouth of the Laura Creek drainage. Workers subsequently followed up by minimal test shafts

upstream in search of richer and shallower ground. It is unclear why there are 3 pits/shafts 5 meters apart. Either the pits were abandoned half way through for whatever reason or gold was encountered in the first one and the additional shafts were sunk nearby to find the richer pay streaks.

FIGURE 3: 2014 SHAFT RESULTS

A.) *shows gold recovered from 2'x4'x4' gravel at bottom of shaft* ***B.)*** *Shows gold recovered from 1.5'x4'x4' gravel / bedrock mix at bottom of shaft* ***C.)*** *Total gold recovered from shaft (0.6 grams)* ***D.)*** *fine gold recovered from 1.5 cubic meter of oxidized gravel overlying the pay dirt.*

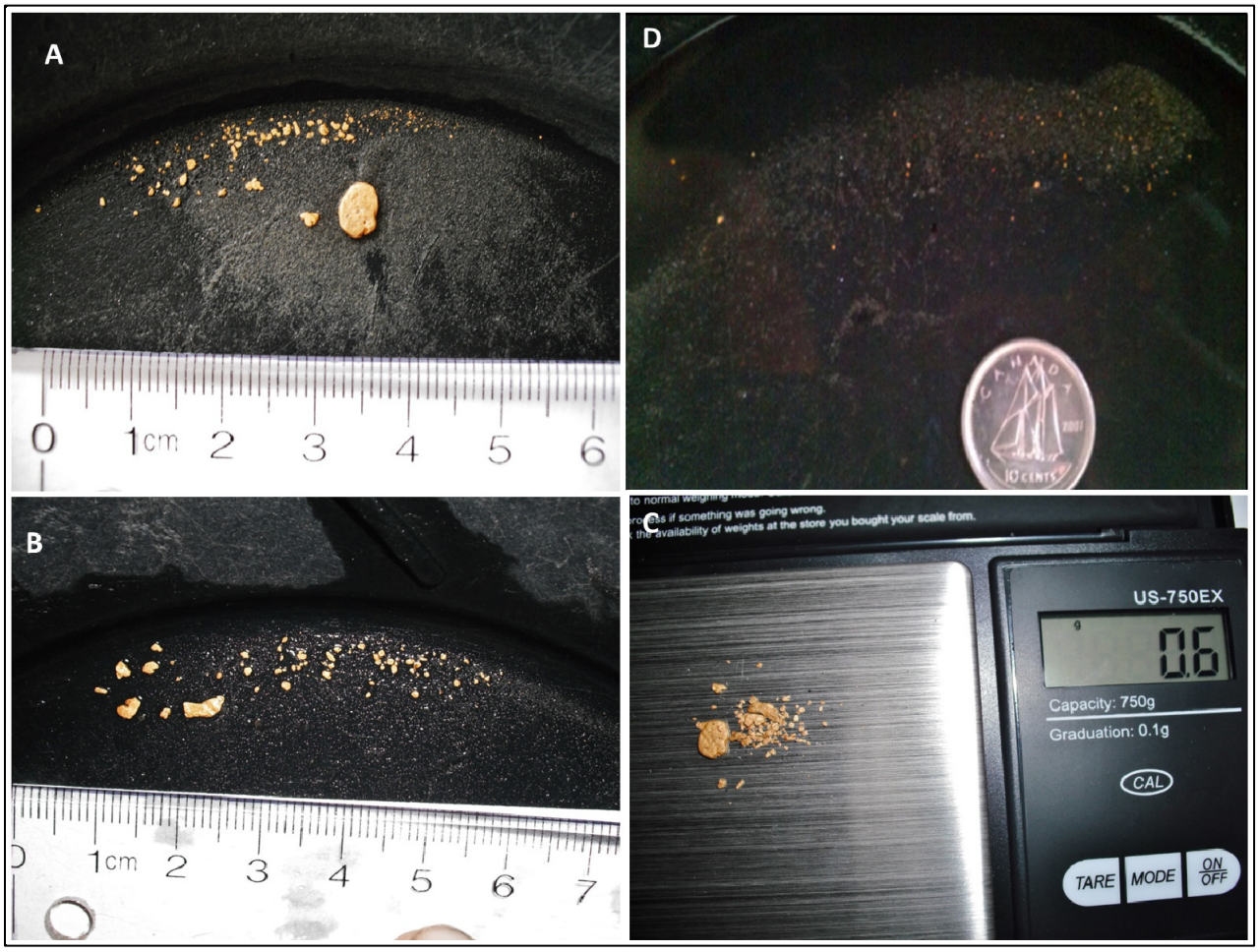


FIGURE 4: 2014 SAHFT STRATIGRAPHY

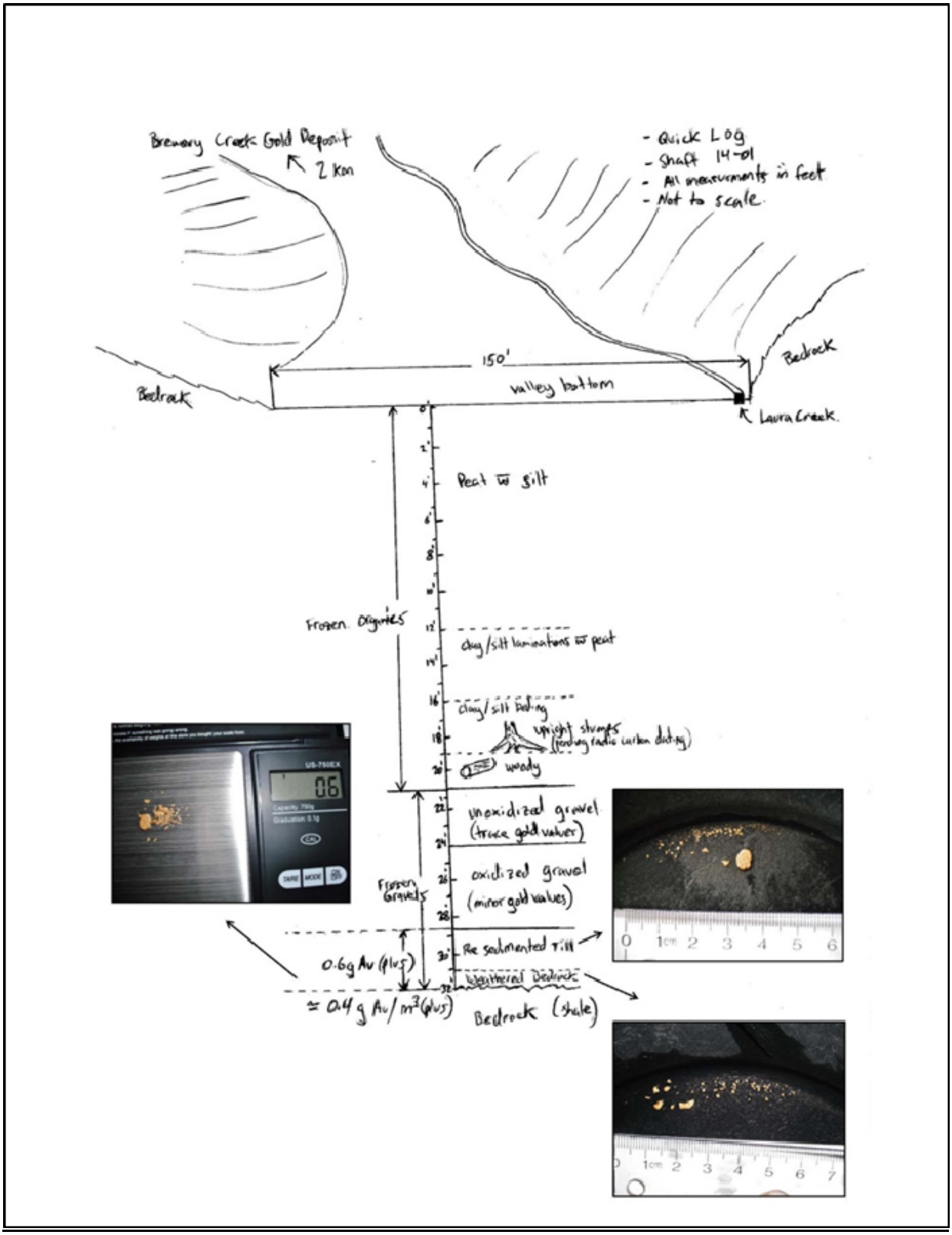
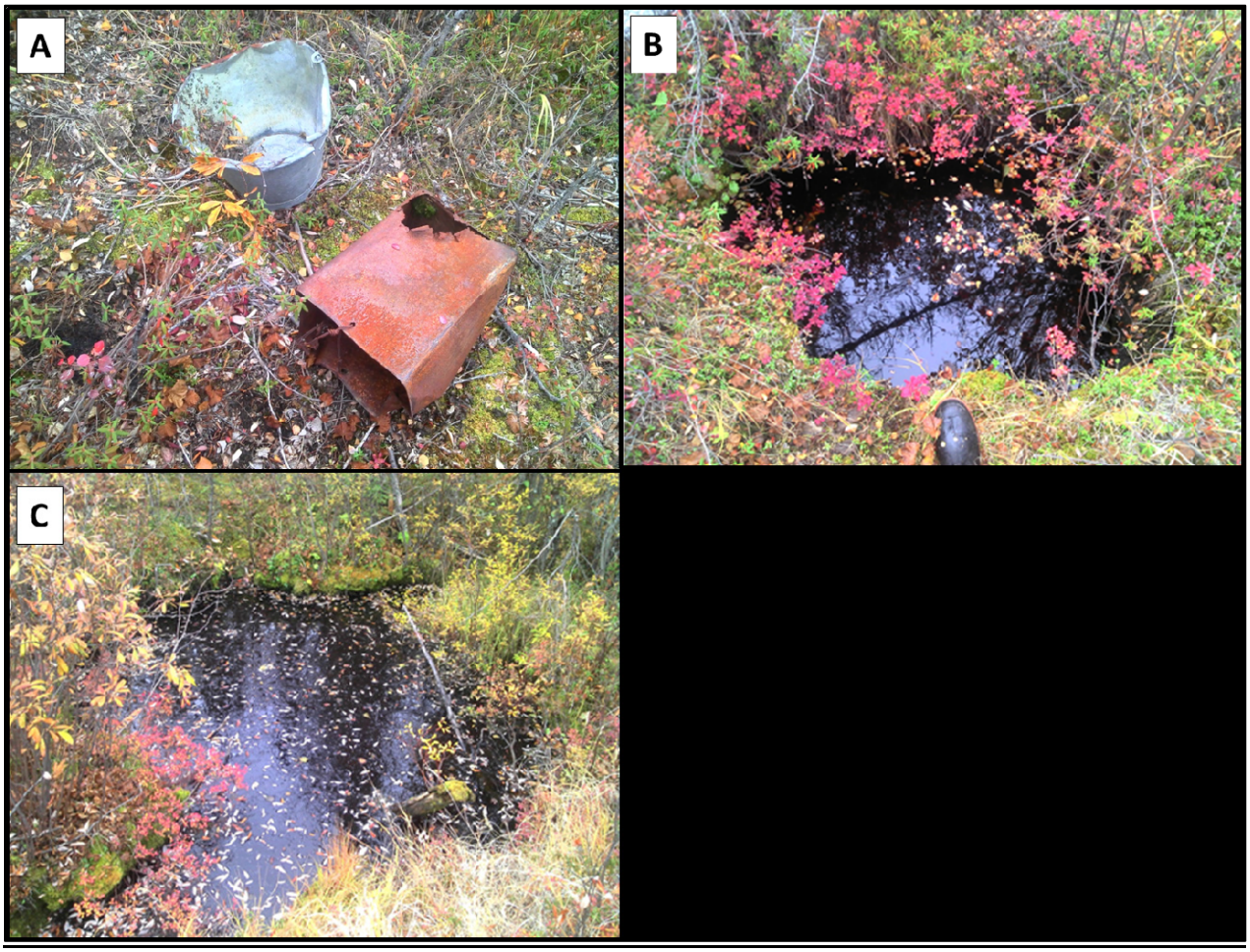


FIGURE 5: HISTORIC TEST SHAFTS

A.) *shows buckets used to remove dirt from pits* ***B.)*** *shows small 3'X3' shaft with log cribbing at top (assumed to be initial test shaft)* ***C.)*** *Larger 6'X6 '(assumed to be second follow up or production shaft)*



4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

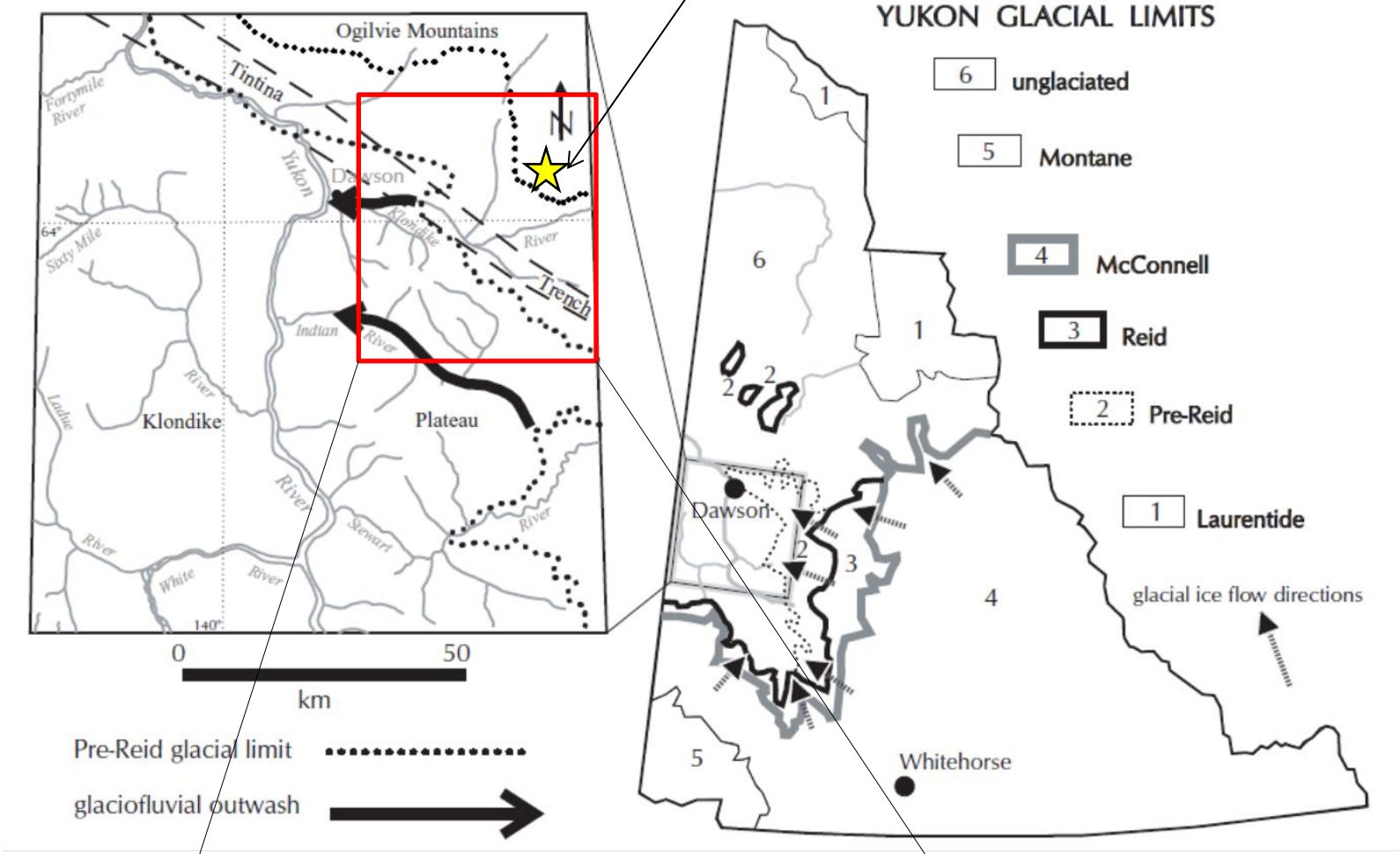
4.1 Glacial Geology

There has been several glacial advances in the Yukon during the Pleistocene (1.8 ma – 10 ka) and these be can divided into three episodes commonly known as the Pre Reid, Reid, and McConnell, in order of oldest to most recent (La Barge, 2006). Refer to figure 6 depicting the glacial extent of the glacial episodes in the Yukon.

The Pre Reid glacial episode occurred in the early Pleistocene, approximately 2.6 ma to 200 ka (La Barge, 2006). The Pre Reid was the most extensive episode, advancing up the Tintina Trench as far as Dawson City, Yukon. Glacial outwash and gravels (known as the Klondike gravels) from the Pre Reid glacier covered portions of the famous gold rich White Channel gravel's in the Hunker and Bonanza Creeks of the Klondike gold fields. The Reid Glaciation episode included multiple glacial advances that persisted from 200 to 20 ka (La Barge, 2006). The Reid glaciation was less extensive than the Pre Reid glaciation. The most recent McConnell glaciation was the least extensive and occurred between 20 and 10 ka (La Barge, 2006). The glacial deposits of the McConnell glaciation are easily observed in air photos and in the field as they have been subjected to limited colluvial and alluvial processes over the past 10 ka.

Lease ID01195 is situated at the fringe of unglaciated terrain and the maximum extent of the Pre Reid glaciation. Refer to figure 6 for property scale glacial geology. The unglaciated terrain in the Yukon is responsible for the majority of the placer production as gold rich paleo-placers are preserved from scouring effects of the ice sheets and melt water. The Klondike, Fortymile, Sixtymile, Indian, and Moosehorn placer districts are all located in unglaciated or mildly glaciated terrain and in 2006 accounted for approximately 85% of Yukon's placer gold production (Lowey, 2004).

Brewery Creek Mine Area



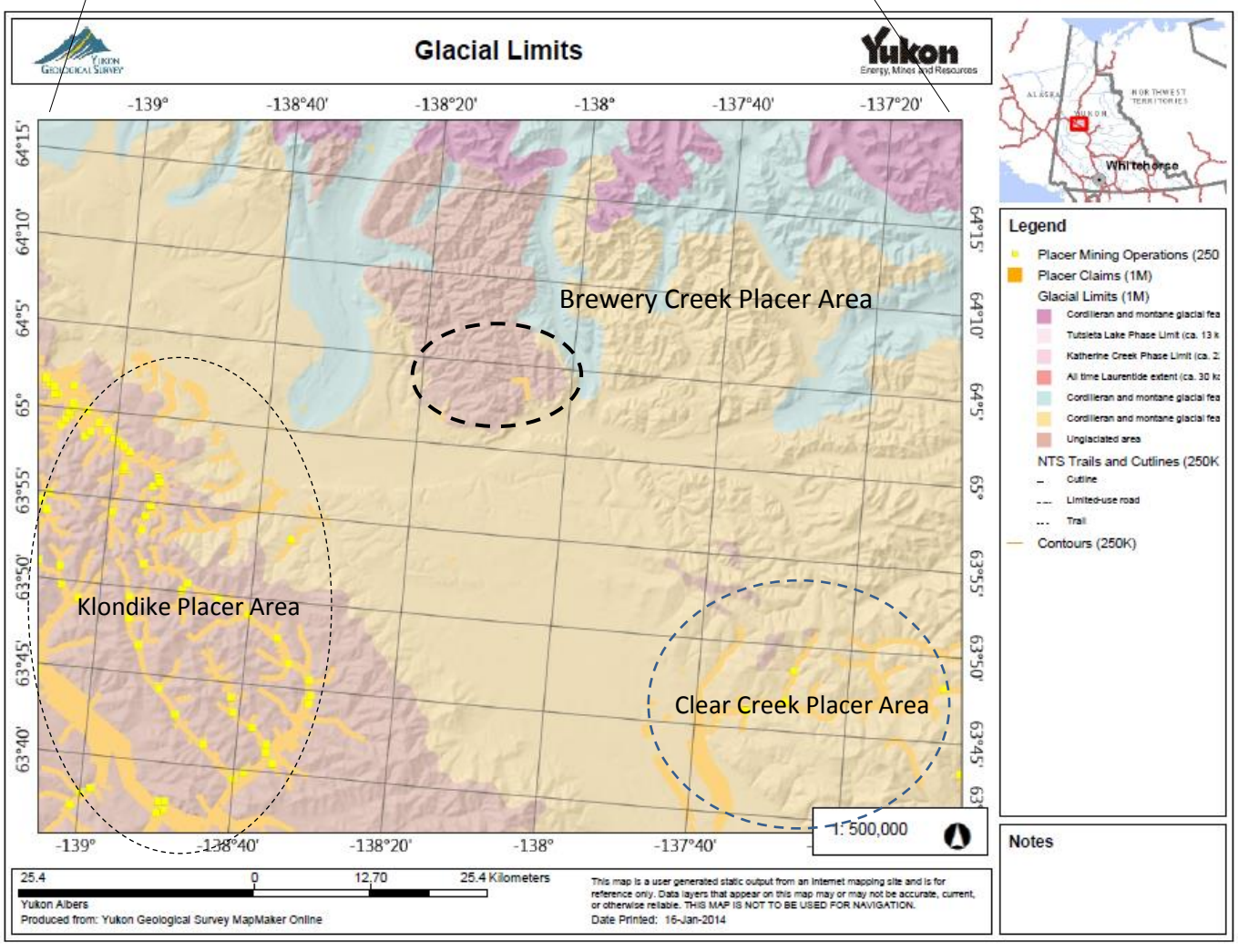


FIGURE 6: Yukon Wide Glacial Limits map (modified from Lowey,2004) and Brewery Creek area glacial limits map (produced from YGS map maker online)

4.2 Surficial Geology and Physiography

Lease ID01195 is situated at the fringe of unglaciated terrain and the maximum extent of the Pre Reid glaciation. The maximum extent of the Pre Reid ice sheet can be observed in a bench like formation scared into the left limit of the Laura Creek valley. This can be clearly seen in the air photo (figure 12) and google earth image (figure 14). The upper portion of the right limit of lease ID01195 contains a steeply dipping glaciofluvial terrace deposit with limited outcrop exposure. The upper left limit contains a gentler slope of glaciofluvial gravel which is thought to be conforming to a bedrock channel wall. A geophysical survey is required to confirm this hypothesis.

The right limit terrace consists of what is presumed to be glaciofluvial outwash that was deposited during the retreat (melting) of the Pre Reid ice sheet. The gravel resembles braided river deposits and is s similar to Klondike valley fill (dredge tailings). The gravel is framework supported sandy cobble boulder gravel. The clasts are well rounded and mainly local rock types.

A slightly different gravel unit is observed locally as a 1 m veneer conforming to bedrock and appears to stratigraphically underlie the terrace outwash unit. This unit is characterized by a bright orange oxidation, smaller clast sizes (pebbles to cobbles), and less round fragments. This unit is observed in a few localities along the upper right limit of lease ID01195 and in the 2014 shaft. It is possible this gravel represents the peri glacial gravel that was deposited before the pre Reid glaciation? It may also represent lower level gravel that was deposited post pre Reid outwash deposits?

The lower half of the creek valley contains outcrop along the right limit and a colluvium veneer on the left limit. There appears to be some landsides and slumping along the left limit near the end of the drainage. Refer to figure 7 for the regional surficial geology mapped by A. Duk Rodkins in 1996. Rodkins mapping was surprisingly accurate. A more detailed geological map (figure 8) was produced that further breaks down Rodkins slope complex (CX) unit into bedrock, colluvium, and glaciofluvial sub units.

The entirety of the Laura Creek drainage experienced a forest fire approximately 20 years ago. The majority of the forest is burnt throughout valley and the dead trees have since fallen to the

ground making navigation by foot very difficult. There are local pockets of evergreen forest that survived the forest fire, in particularly straddling the margins of the creek. The valley floor contains a thick spongy moss mat. The upper portion of the lease consist of wide open, moderate to gently sloping valley walls while the lower potion contains steep valley walls. Refer to figure 8 showing pictures of the Laura Creek valley.

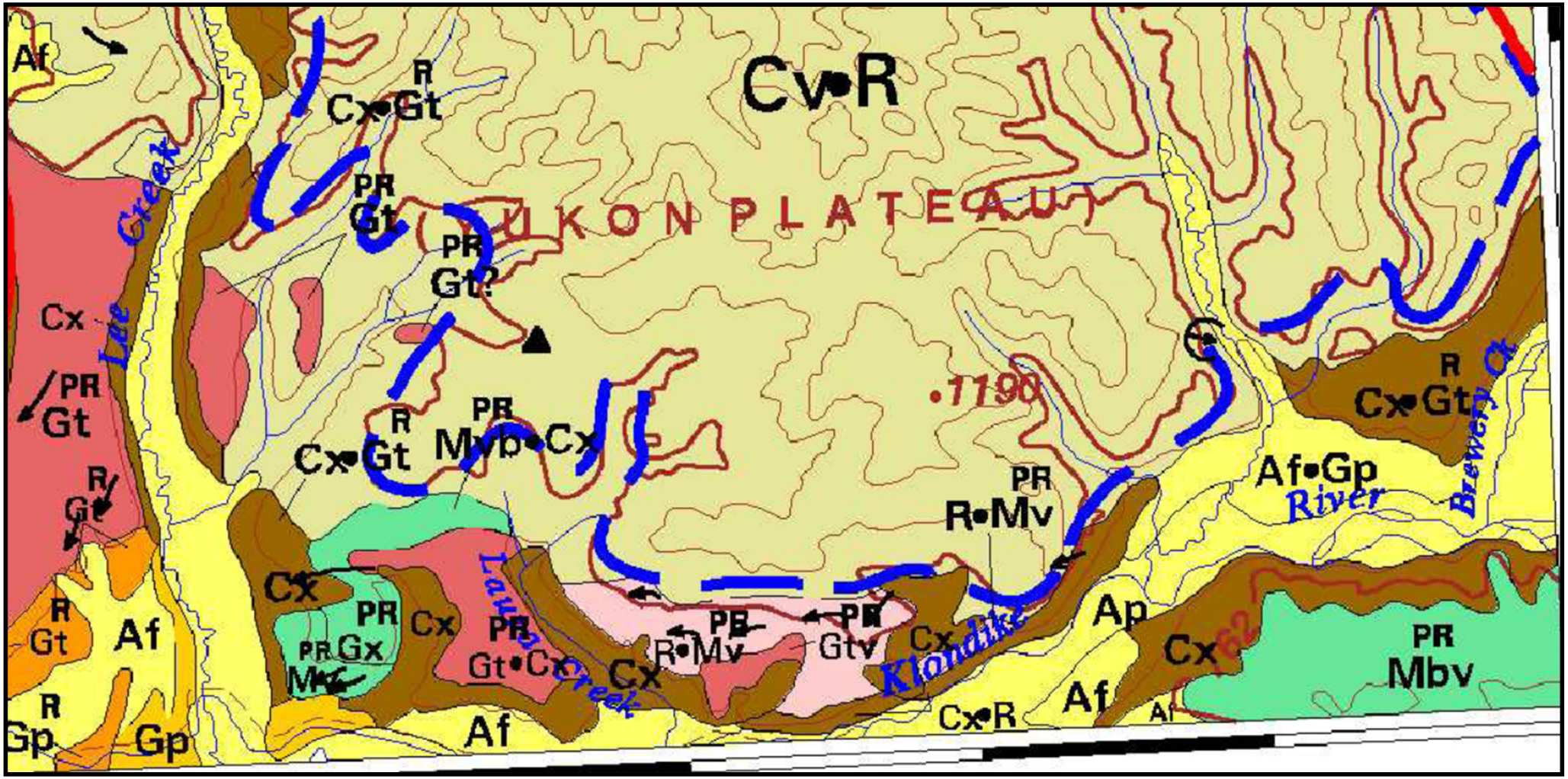


FIGURE 7: Regional Surficial Geology Map

DAWSON

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:250 000

Transverse MercatorProjection - North American Datum 1983

Duk-Rodkin, A
1996: Surficial geology, Dawson, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3288, scale 1:250,000

FIGURE 7b

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

ORGANIC DEPOSITS: *peat and muck; occurring as flat to gently sloping plains or as a blanket on hill sides; overlie lacustrine, morainic and colluvial sediments but rarely form a dominant geologic unit. Permafrost is commonly present within 1 m of the surface.*

fO — *fenland - consisting of woody sedge peat, <2 m thick;*

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *coarse sand and gravel with minor silt and fine sand in association with modern drainages. Floodplains along the middle reaches of the Yukon River between Dawson City and the Alaska border are cut into bedrock. Alluvial terraces along Fortymile River are transitional from glaciofluvial terraces of probable Illinoian (Reid) age. It includes* **Ax** *unit of pre-glacial origin, ie. Sixty Mile River Valley.*

Ap, At, Af, Ax — **Ap, At** *- alluvial plain and terraces; coarse sand and gravel with minor silt and fine sand occurring as bars, overbank floodplain and low terrace sediments, 0-12 m thick; floodplain deposits subject to periodic floods.* **Af** *- alluvial fan; mainly gravel, locally with lenses of mudflow deposits, up to or > 10 m thick. In the Ogilvie Mountains they form extensive areas of coalescent fans beyond the limit of McConnell Glaciation.* **Ax** *- complexes of* **Ap, At** *and* **Af** *undivided.*

COLLUVIAL AND SHEETWASH DEPOSITS: *diamicton, rubble, and organic-rich silt and sand derived from bedrock and surficial materials by a variety of colluvial and sheetwash processes. Commonly organic-rich silt with massive ground ice in the southeast part of the Dawson area (Klondike goldfields).*

Cv, Cb — **Cv** *- Colluvium veneer that conforms to bedrock topography, 1-2 m thick;*
Cb *- Colluvium blanket that conforms to bedrock topography, >3 m thick;*

Cx — **Cx** *- Slope complex consisting of two or more of* **Cv, Cb** *and* **Af** *undivided. This unit may include small landslides and rock glaciers.*

WISCONSINAN (McCONNELL) GLACIATION

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *well stratified to massive; poorly to well sorted; sand and gravel; deposited as proglacial or ice contact sediments by glacial meltwater; locally with a veneer of eolian silt or sand.*

Gp, Gt, Gtv — **Gp** *- Glaciofluvial flat to gently sloping plain, 2-8 m thick;*
Gt *- Glaciofluvial terrace, >15 m thick;*
Gtv *- Glaciofluvial terrace veneer, <2 m thick.*

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: *silt and clay with minor sand, commonly overlain by a discontinuous blanket or veneer of organic deposits.*

ILLINOIAN (REID) GLACIATION

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *well stratified to massive; poorly to well sorted; sand and gravel; deposited as proglacial or ice contact sediments by glacial meltwater. Distal proglacial sediments are common along the Yukon River. These deposits are sometimes interbedded with debris flow (Klondike and Fortymile rivers) and jokulhaup deposits (Yukon River) locally with a veneer of eolian silt or sand. Where exposed, Reid deposits are capped by a brown-red paleosol of about 90 cm thickness.*

Gp, Gt, Gtv, Gd, Gf, Gx — **Gp** *- glaciofluvial plain; flat to gently sloping plain, 2 - 12 m thick;* **Gt** *- overlying a terrace, up to 60 m thick.* **Gtv** *- glaciofluvial terrace veneer, <2 m thick;* **Gd** *- glaciofluvial delta, up to 15 m thick;* **Gf** *- glaciofluvial fan; flat to gently sloping fan <15 m thick;* **Gx** *- glaciofluvial complex, plains and ridges (eskers) undifferentiated, <20 m thick.*

GLACIAL DEPOSITS: *unsorted silt, sand, and clay commonly (diamicton) oxidized with abundant pebbles, cobbles, and boulders; deposited by glacier ice and occurring in a variety of different landforms. Large percentage of clasts are striated and have weathering rinds. Extensive glacial plains with sporadic low amplitude moraine ridges are found along lower North Klondike River.*

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *well stratified to massive; poorly to well sorted sand and gravel, commonly covered by at least 2 m of peat; deposited as proglacial or ice contact sediments by glacial meltwater. These distal proglacial deposits are located along the South Tatonduk River and lower Coal Creek.*

Gp, Gt, Gd — **Gp** *- flat to gently sloping plain, 2- 30 m thick*
Gt *- overlying a terrace, up to 20 m thick.*
Gd *- glaciofluvial delta, up to 15 m thick;*

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: *silt and clay with minor sand, commonly overlain by a discontinuous blanket or veneer of organic deposits; usually affected by retrogressive thaw flow slides and rotational slumping. Restricted areas of glaciolacustrine deposits occur in association with moraine blankets and plains of Illinoian (Reid) and Late Wisconsinan (McConnell) age. Extensive areas were covered with glaciolacustrine sediments (8 m thick maximum exposure) during pre-Reid glaciations along the Tintina Trench and have been reworked by landsliding.*

Lp, Lb — **Lp** *- thick sediments occurring as a flat to gently sloping plain, > 10 m thick.*
Lb *- blanket conforming to local topography up to 7 m thick.*

GLACIAL DEPOSITS: *unsorted silt, sand and clay with some gravel and boulders. Interpreted on the basis of surface expression due to lack of exposure and thick organic cover. Occurring as till blanket in South Tatonduk River and a eastern tributary to Eagle Creek.*

Mb, Mv — **Mb** *- gently to moderately sloping plain controlled by bedrock, 3-8 m thick.*
Mv *- Till veneer with slopes conforming to underlying bedrock topography, 0-2 m thick.*

PRE-PLIO-PLEISTOCENE

BEDROCK: *Tertiary sand and gravel exposed on landslides scarps along the Tintina Trench; Devonian quartzite in Klondike Plateau; rocks of mountainous areas range from volcanic, quartzite, chert, argillite, dolomite, limestone, shale, diorite, granodiorite and gabbro of Precambrian to Cretaceous age.*

At — **At** *- Alluvial terraces; coarse gravel and sand with minor silt occurring as high terraces (up to 70 m thick) along the Yukon River. These deposits correspond to the south flowing paleo Yukon River.*

R, Rt — **R** *- primarily prominent ridges, escarpments, and hills.*
Rt *- bedrock terrace (South Tatonduk River)*

PRE-ILLINOIAN (REID) GLACIATIONS UNDIFFERENTIATED (Including Pliocene)

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *well stratified to massive; poorly to well sorted; sand and gravel; deposited as proglacial or ice contact sediments by glacial meltwater; distal proglacial sediments are common along the lower Klondike, Yukon and Fortymile rivers. Within the Tintina Trench, gravels interbedded with massive diamicton and glaciolacustrine sediments occur with a thickness over 100 m. Where the paleosol has not been truncated by later processes brown-red paleosol with clay skins on clasts can be observed. Paleosol thickness is about 1.8 m. Highly weathered clasts are common. Locally with a veneer of eolian silt, sand and/or organic silt (muck)*

Gp, Gt, Gtv, Ge — **Gp** *- flat to gently sloping plain, 2-15 m thick;* **Gt** *- underlying a terrace, up to 100 m thick.*
Gtv *- glaciofluvial terrace veneer, <2 m thick*
Ge *- flat to gently irregular glaciofluvial plain highly modified by landsliding.*

GLACIAL DEPOSITS (till): *unsorted silt, sand, and clay with some coarser clasts; till has abundant pebbles, cobbles, and boulders in silty sand matrix; deposited by glacier ice and occurring in a variety of different landforms. Deposits are usually oxidized, and contain high percentage of weathered clasts. Exposures along north side of Tintina Trench include blocks of the underlying unconsolidated Tertiary deposits. These deposits have been highly modified by landsliding, particularly between Ballarat Creek and North Klondike River where rolling terrain is the remnant of a moraine plain (***Me***). Along the north slope of the Ogilvie Mountains they form blankets and veneers of highly colluviated deposits with occasional erratics.*

Mp, Me, Mv, Mb, Mm — **Mp** *- moraine plain; till occurring as flat to gently sloping plain 3-20 m thick;*
Me *- flat to gently irregular till plain highly modified by landsliding, glaciofluvial and fluvial processes; approximately 20 m thick;* **Mv** *- veneer of till with slopes conforming to underlying bedrock topography, 0-2 m thick;* **Mb** *- gently to moderately sloping plain controlled by bedrock, 3-8 m thick.* **Mm** *- broad hummocks or low hills with 10-20 m relief, <20 m thick.*

Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
Glacial limit of McConnell Glaciation (defined, approximate)
Glacial limit of Reid Glaciation (defined, approximate)
Glacial limit of pre-Reid Glaciations undifferentiated (defined, approximate, estimated)
Cirque
Glacial erratic
Moraine ridge
Esker
Glacial meltwater channel (major, minor)
Filled channel or buried valley
Canyon
Rock glacier and area of rock glaciers
Cryoplanation terrace
Landslide (mainly rotational slides; may include other forms of mass wasting such as rock slides, retrogressive-thaw flow slides and debris flows)
Fault (neotectonic)
Tension joint
Pingo
Stratigraphic locations (7)

FIGURE 8: SLOPE COMPLEX MAP

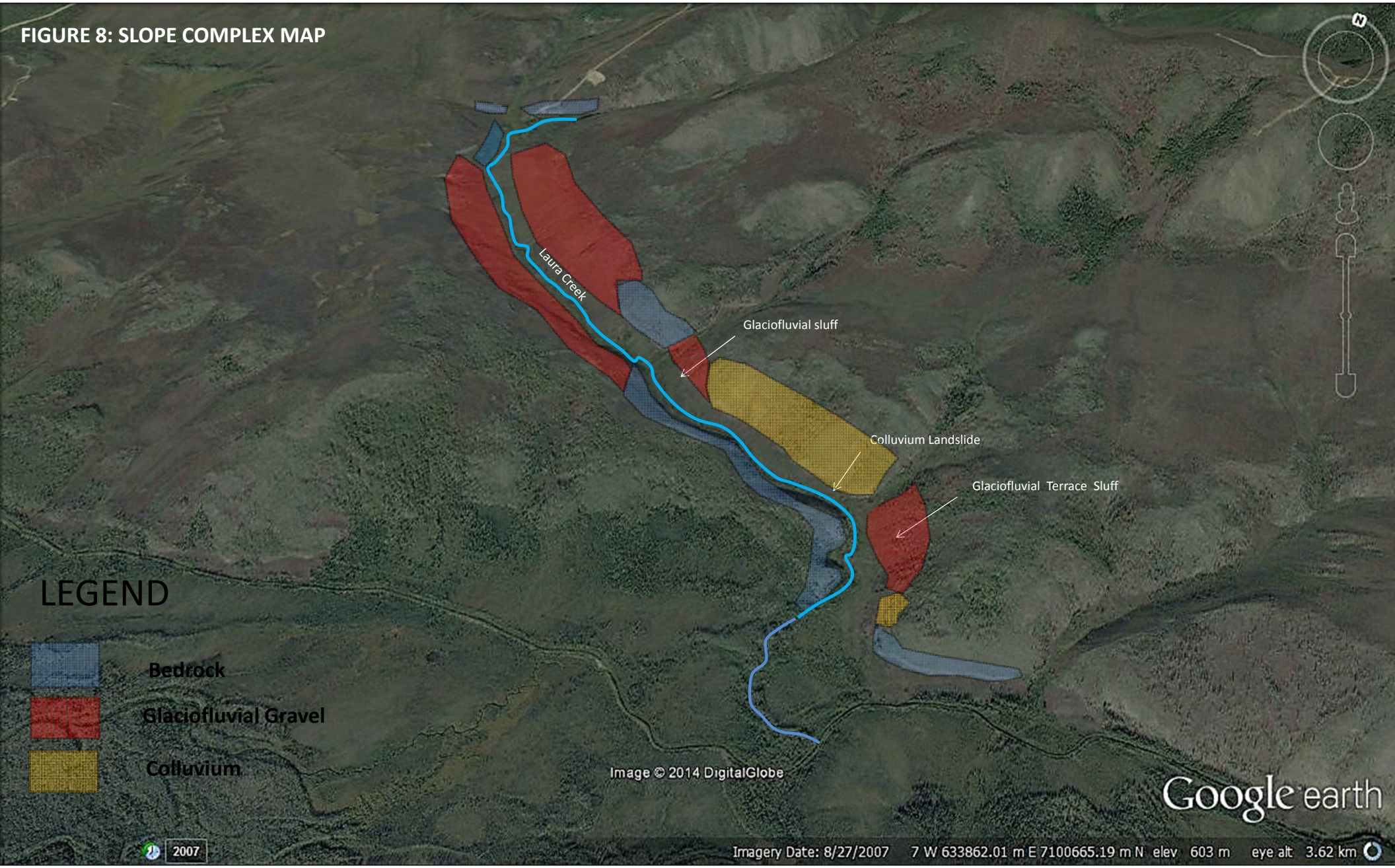


FIGURE 9: PHYSIAGRAPHY

Upper Laura Creek – looking upstream

Lower Laura Creek – looking downstream

Right Limit Glaciofluvial Terrace – looking west

Bedrock valley walls – looking downstream

2014 Shaft

Historic Shaft

Laura Creek

Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe
© 2014 Google
Image Landsat
Image IBCAO

Google earth

2009

Imagery Date: 4/9/2013 7 W 634373.25 m E 7100511.57 m N elev 573 m eye alt 1.93 km

4.3 BEDROCK GEOLOGY

The leases are located in the Selwyn Basin Stratigraphic package. The Selwyn Basin is located within the mineral rich Tintina Gold Belt. The Tintina Gold Belt is a 400 km wide mineral rich province spanning 2000 km from Fair Banks, Alaska to Watson Lake, Yukon Territory and hosts world class gold deposits such as the 45 million oz Donlin Creek, 5 million oz Fort Knox deposits in Alaska USA and the 4 million oz Dublin Gulch deposit of Yukon Territory. The miogeocline is a westward thickening, then tapering, sedimentary prism that accumulated on the westerly sloping Precambrian basement of Ancestral North America from late Proterozoic to mid-Jurassic time (Héon, 2003). Deposition of the Earn Group during lower Devonian to mid Mississippian time marks the subsidence of the entire miogeocline (transgression) and local uplift and faulting caused by localized secondary basins. In Jurassic and Early Cretaceous time the miogeocline was deformed by northeast-directed compression caused by plate convergence and the accretion of pericratonic terranes onto North America, which lead to complex thrust faulting and the development of northwest regional scale folds. Widespread Early to mid-Cretaceous granitic magmatism intruded the deformed rocks of the miogeocline. Spatially, the Selwyn Basin is bound to the north by the Dawson Fault; it grades into platformal facies to the east (Mackenzie Platform) and southwest (Cassiar Platform); may be bound by a Mesozoic thrust fault separating it from the Yukon- Tanana Terrane in the Anvil district; and is offset to the southwest by the Tintina Fault (Héon, 2003).

The lease drains Ordovician - Mississippian sediments primarily consisting of the Road River and Earn group and several phases of Tombstone Suite intrusives. Refer to figure 9 for the regional geology map with local property geology observations noted during the geological survey. The Laura Creek drainage represents a thrust fault separating the Devonian Earn Group sediments and Silurian to Devonian Road River Group. The Road River Group consists of black shale, chert and limestone. This group is composed of two formations: the basal, dark-weathering Duo Lake Formation and the overlying tan to orange-weathering Steel Formation. The Earn Group is the remnants of a regional marine transgression event. This group can be divided into two units separated by an unconformity: the Lower to Middle Devonian Portrait Lake chert and shale unit

and the overlying Upper Devonian to Mississippian coarse clastic Prevost Formation. These sedimentary packages are intruded by mid Cretaceous felsic sills and dykes that intruded along a mid-cretaceous thrust fault.

The majority of the Brewery Creek gold is hosted in quartz monzonite dykes and sills of the Tombstone Suite that range from 5 to 100 m wide (Dimment, 1999). The gold exists as very fine (micron size) particles within fine disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite mineral grains. This type of gold mineralization and deposit style is known as an intrusion related gold deposit (IRGS). The Donlin Creek Gold Deposit in Alaska, USA, is also an intrusion related gold deposit and shares many similar characteristics to that of Brewery Creek. Donlin Creek contains 34 million oz gold at an average grade of 2.1 g/t Au (nova gold website). The creeks and rivers draining the Donlin Creek deposit contain numerous placer gold deposits that include the Crooked Creek, Lewis Gulch, and Snow Gulch placer operations.

The only major difference noted in the geological evaluation compared to the regional geology mapping was a course textured mafic intrusive (gabbro) noted at the very end of the Laura Creek valley on the left limit. This suggests the Tombstone Intrusive is much more pervasive than previously thought.

FIGURE 10: BEDROCK GEOLOGY

631000 632000 633000 634000 635000

7103000 7102000 7101000 7100000

ID01194

Brewmaster 2

Brewmaster 1

shale/sandstone

light grey shale/chert

chert breccia/sandstone

ID01195

Laura Creek

Chert/shale

Limestone

Shale/Sandstone

Gabbro

Legend

- 2014 Geological Assesment Traverse
- Outcrop
- Colluvium
- Glaciofluvial Sediments
- Quaternary - Un Consolidated River Deposits (Bench Gravels)
- Mid - Cretaceous - Tomstone Suite Syenite
- Ordovician - Silurian Road River Group
- Dovonian - Mississippian Earn Group
- Placer Claim
- Prospecting Lease

N

1:13,000

Kilometers

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7
Map Sheet: 116B01

5.0 FIELD PROCEDURE

The survey took place on August 28 and 29, 2014. The property was accessed by a combination of the all-weather Brewery Creek mine access road, Yukon Ditch road, and an ATV trail constructed in the spring of 2014. Geologist, Clayton Jones traversed the Laura Creek Valley walls and mapped the surficial and hard rock geology. A small shovel was used to dig a few small pits along the hillsides in order to determine if bedrock was buried by a thin veneer of overburden. Refer to figure 11 for a map showing the traverse and observation locations. Descriptions of the observations can be found in appendix 1.

The purpose of the Geological Evaluation was to ground truth the regional surficial mappings conducted by A. Duk Rodkins in 1996 and ultimately determine a general placer gold evolution model to explain the gold currently discovered upstream. The evaluation will help to determine future exploration programs on the lease.

FIGURE 11: TRAVERSE AND OBSERVATION MAP

632000 633000 634000 635000 636000

7103000 7102000 7101000 7100000

598235

Brewmaster 2

Brewmaster 1

OB37

OBA

OB25

OB26

OB27

OB29

OB28

OB31

OB32

OB30

OB36

OB35

OB33

OB34

598241

Laura Creek

OB9

OB8

OB11

OB7

OB6

OB5

OB12

OB4

OB3

OB13

OB14

OB16

OB17

OB18

OB19

OB20

OB21

OB22

OB23

OB24

OB2

OB1

OBB

Legend

- Observation
- Traverse
- Placer Claim
- Prospecting Lease

N

1:12,000

Kilometers

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7

Map Sheet: 116B01

6.0 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSION

STRATIGRAPHY

One of the major concerns is that the placer gold discovered in the 2014 shaft was not continuous down the remainder of the Laura Creek valley. It is possible that paleo Laura Creek may have continued to flow in an east – west direction (not conforming to present day valley) and the remainder of the paleo creek was now buried by the glaciofluvial outwash terrace (as observed along the right limit of Laura Creek). The geological mapping confirmed bedrock walls along the right limit where Laura Creek takes a sharp 90 degree and flows south toward the Klondike South River. This supports that the present day drainage represent the original paleo Laura Creek valley and hence placer gold should be continuous along the length of the valley. In addition the presence of historic shaft at the lower end further strengthens this assumption.

The second major concern is the depth of overburden (valley fill) at the upper part of lease ID01195. The right limit glaciofluvial terrace does not appear to end directly at the centre valley bottom but rather appears to be conforming to a flat lying bedrock terrace situated above the valley bottom. The terrace wall is marked by a steep (angle of repose) greater than 10 m wall that dips toward the valley. The terrace wall is located approximately 50 – 100 mr from the centre valley bottom. The area between the terrace and valley bottom is much more subdued (gentler slope) and ranges from colluvium to a glaciofluvial blanket (> 2m) derived from the terrace above. Refer to figure 12 showing a cross section of the valley illustrating the interpreted stratigraphy. An IP/resistivity program is highly recommended in order to determine the depth to bedrock and overall valley profile to confirm the following interpretations.

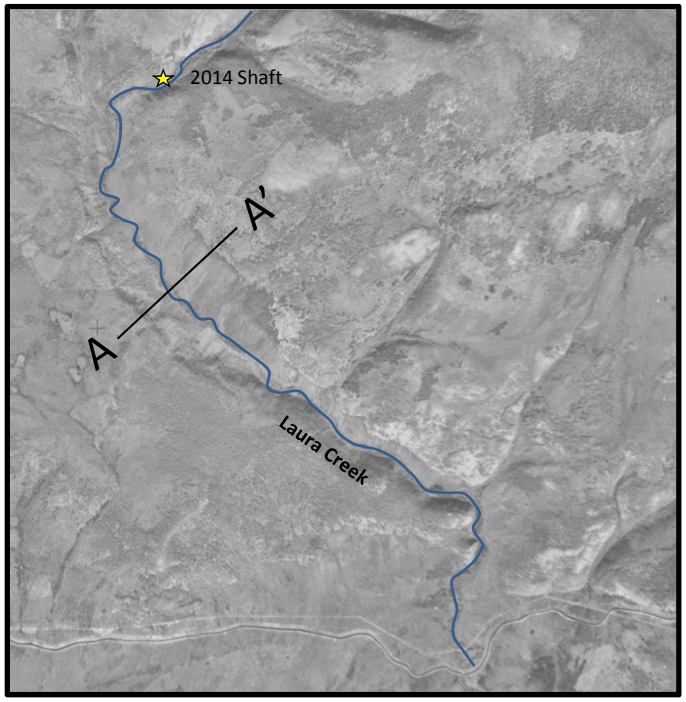
A single test pit located directly below the terrace wall showed bedrock was capped by a thin 1 m veneer of glacioflvuial sediment. This glaciofluvial veneer had a highly oxidized (orange) matrix and the clasts were all heavily oxidized and less rounded than the terrace gravel located above. Figure 13 shows a picture of the orange gravel observed in the pit. The very same gravel type capped the auriferous pay dirt in the 2014 shaft and is presumed to represent a different depositional event than the glaciofluvial outwash terrace that flanks the right limit of the Laura Creek. It is postulated this different gravel may represent a lower level gravel deposited post pre Reid outwash or peri glacial gravel that formed during the onset of the Pre Reid glaciation

and in fact survived the scouring force of the ice sheet. In the 2014 shaft, this oxidized unit contained weakly anomalous placer gold concentration. Refer to figure 3d showing placer gold recovered from 1 cubic yard of the gravel sluiced.

The left limit along the upper end of lease ID01195 appears to contain glaciofluvial gravel similar to the left limit terrace and presumed to be of the same outwash event. The terrace is not as pronounced as the right limit as increased sloughing has smoothed the terrace wall. The right limit bench is flat lying along the length of Laura Creek and at similar elevation (650 m) to the terrace on the opposite side of the creek valley. The lower mile of the lease contains mainly outcrop or a colluvium veneer along the valley walls. However, glaciofluvial terrace deposits still flank the flat lying bench along the left limit. It is hypothesized the outwash terrace was continuous and conformed to a bedrock during deposition (3 ma).

The lower end of the lease is highly perspective as overburden does not appear to be an issue. In addition the discovery of the historic shafts further shows the lower end deserves a good look. The 3 shafts were spaced 5 meters apart with one small 3X3 ft shaft in the middle and two large 6X6 ft pits on either side. It is guessed that gold was encountered in the small shaft and the other two bigger pits may have been production shafts? The site deserves good examination.

FIGURE 12: Upper Laura Creek Geological Profile



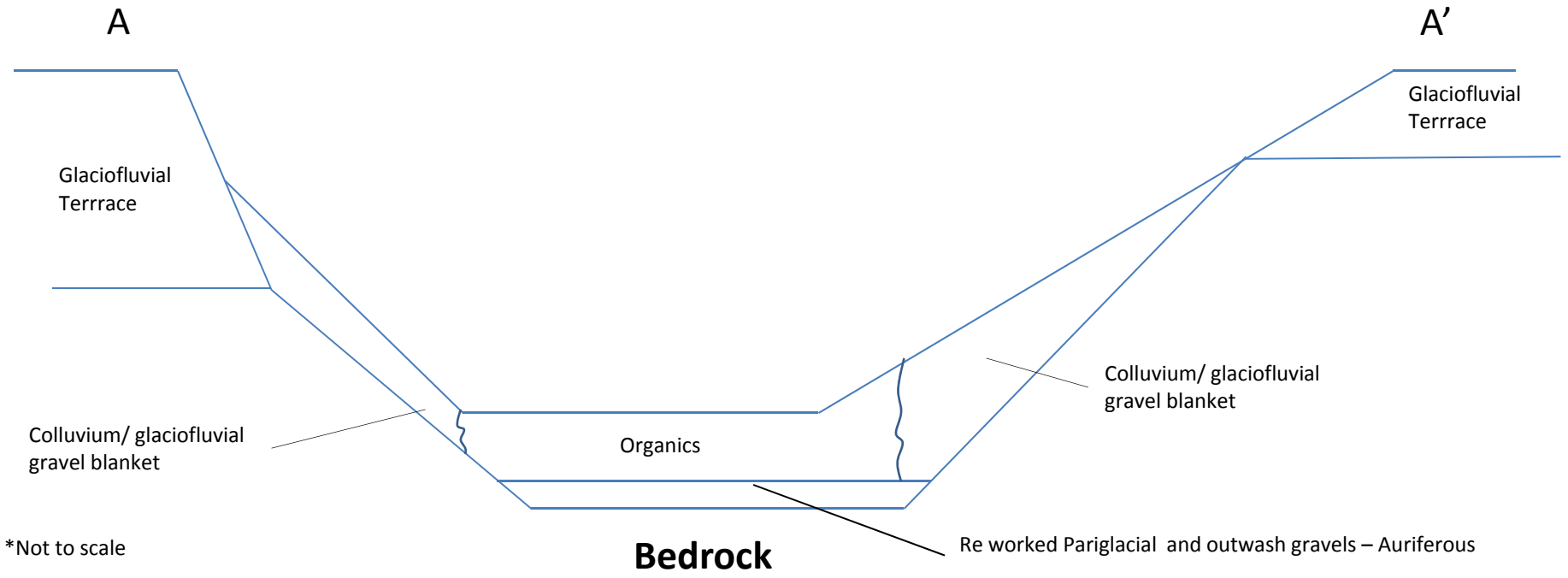


FIGURE 13 OXIDIZED LOWER LEVEL GRAVEL

Shows characteristic bright orange oxidized gravel unit observed along the right limit on the upper end of the lease as well as in the shaft stratigraphy.

PLACER EVOLUTION

Based on the information obtained from the two day program as well as stratigraphy logs from the 2014 shaft; a placer evolution model has been hypothesised.

It is postulated the gold discovered in the 2014 shaft was derived by reworking and concentration of pre Reid glaciofluvial outwash gravel. The lower Laura Creek appears to have incised a deep (>20 m) flat lying glacial fluvial outwash gravel through to bedrock, re concentrating a weakly anomalous gravel to a much richer auriferous gravel at the valley bottom. Further testing needs to be done on the terrace gravel in order to confirm this theory. This model is similar to the Klondike Gold field's evolution model as described by Lowey 2004, however the deposition and source of gold is obviously different.

The source of gold is no doubt derived from the Tomstone suite instrusives and associated mineralized quartz veining at head waters of Laura Creek. The course nature of the gold discovered in the shaft does not resemble the gold that was mined from 1996 – 2002. The gold mined was mainly from the reserve trend which consisted of a series of mineralized quartz monzonite sills containing very fine disseminated artesian pyrite with micron size (invisible to the naked eye) gold grains locked up in the crystal lattice (refractory ore). Metallurgical testing conducted on the reserve trend showed less than 10% of the ore contained free gold (Lindsay, 2006).

It is interesting to note though metallurgical testing showed 36% of sedimentary ore contained free gold that is associated with carbonatious material and iron oxides (Lindsay, 2006). The bulk of placer gold discovered in the 2014 shaft is believed to be coming from a separate intrusive phase than the reserve trend. The placer gold is believed to be sourced from a syenite/diorite stock that hosts the un mined Classic deposit which is a low grade deposit consisting of sheeted quartz pyrite veins and hosts 183 000 Oz Au resource (Lindsay, 2006). The gold associated with the classic zone is believed to be entirely free gold as the bottle roll test recoveries were similar for both oxidized and unoxidized ore (Lindsay, 2006). This is significant as Laura Creek directly drains the classic zone and associated intrusive stock which represents approximately 13% of the total resource for the Brewery Creek gold deposit. The Classic zone has seen very little drilling due to its low grade and proximity to the mining facilities and thus has potential to host

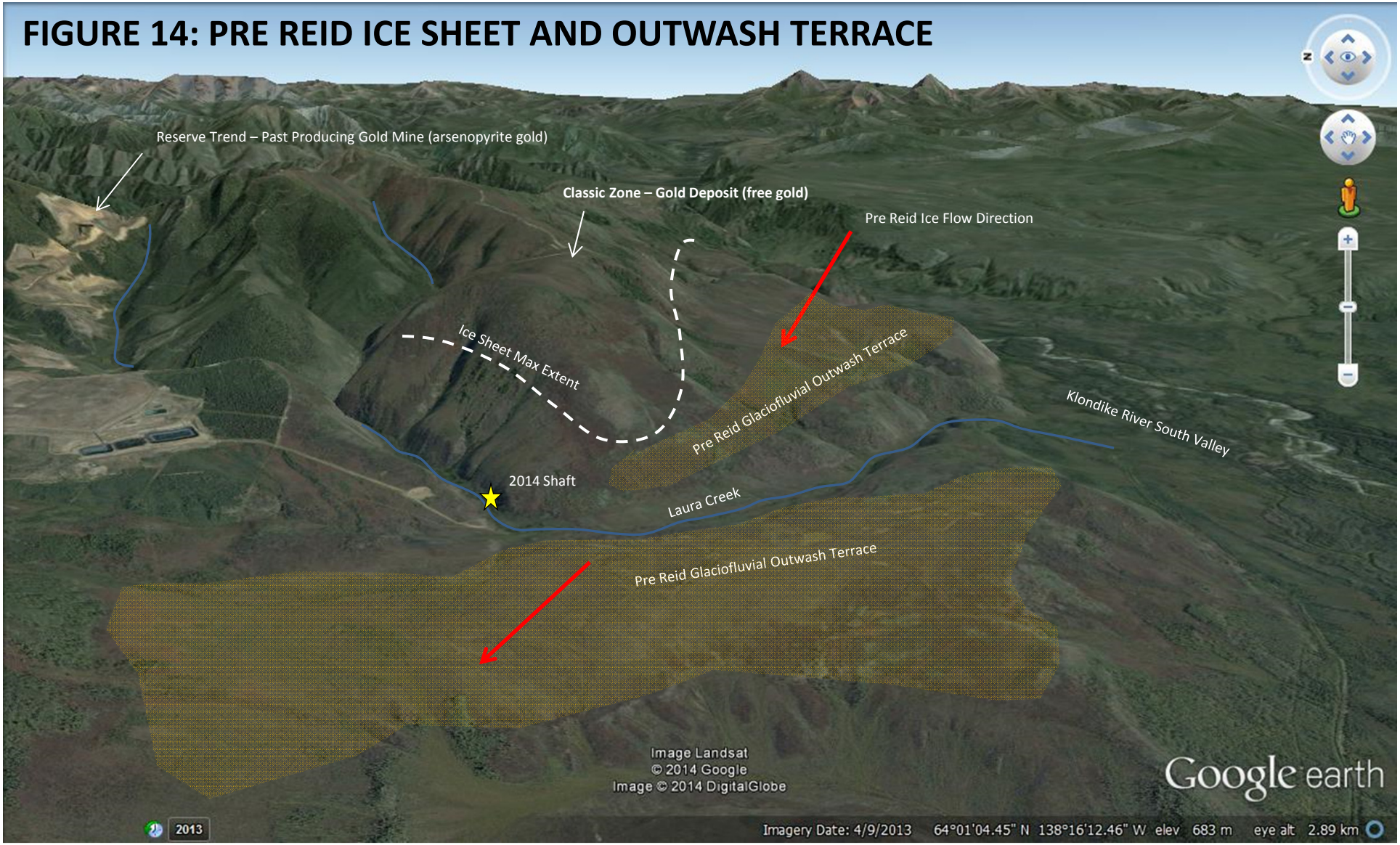
much higher grade and perhaps visible gold minimization that is assumed to be the source of the placer gold.

The following breaks down the placer gold evolution:

Approximately 10 million years ago, a rich auriferous saprolite layer would have formed in the Brewery Creek Mountains. The initial placer deposition would have begun to accumulate at the base of the mountains that make up the Brewery Creek Property. It is possible that a much more subdued paleo Laura Creek Valley may have formed during this time and resembled the present day drainage. During the advance of the Pre Reid ice sheet, approximately 3 -5 million years ago, climatic condition would have changed drastically resulting in a rise of base level and increased accommodation space. The resisting power of the bedrock would have been greater than the stream erosion power and hence deep peri glacial gravel was deposited at the base of the mountains (analogous to the white channel gravels of the Klondike placer district). Eventually this auriferous peri glacial gravel would have been scrambled by the advancing ice sheet and subsequently re sediment as outwash gravel as the ice sheet receded, approximately 3 million years ago. This glaciofluvial outwash gravel is analogous to the Klondike gravel of the Klondike placer district. The outwash gravel deposited a deep terrace that lay on top a gently sloping plain formed by the advancing ice sheet. It is postulated that meltwater flowed in an east to west direction following the Klondike South river valley.

Since the retreat of the maximum extent of the pre Reid glaciation, many interglacial glacial and delgaciations resulted in a low base level, where stream power was much greater than resisting power of the rock and sediment supply was less than transport capacity. This would have resulted in the incision of the weakly anomalous Pre Reid outwash sediments, forming the present day Laura Creek drainage and placer gold along the valley bottom. It is also postulated that placer gold formation in paleo Laura Creek valley, before the pre Reid glaciation may have been preserved as the advancing ice sheet crossed the present day valley obliquely and potentially did not scour and dilute the valley bottom placers. Refer to figure 14 showing the ice sheet movement and outwash terrace deposits in relation to Laura Creek.

FIGURE 14: PRE REID ICE SHEET AND OUTWASH TERRACE



7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

There are three main questions that remain to be answered and are critical to finding out whether or not the creek will contain economic placer gold deposits and thus warrants continued exploration efforts. The number one objective is to determine if the gold is continuous throughout the valley floor; thus a second shaft should be conducted in the vicinity of the historic shafts at lower end of the drainage. The second objective is to conduct a geophysical survey to determine bedrock depths at certain localities along the valley bottom and hence see if placer gold can be economically be extracted. And lastly, the terrace gravels should be tested for potential to yield bulk tonnage low grade deposits and other creeks in the area that are flanked by glaciofluvial terrace deposits should be explored. Refer to figure 15 for proposed exploration work on the lease.

Geophysical Survey

An IP/resistivity program should be conducted on the lease in order to determine depths to bedrock. Several lines perpendicular to the valley should be completed, in particular the upper half of the lease where there is limited outcrop and abundant glaciofluvial sediment. Also, areas with landslides and major hillside slump should receive survey lines to determine bedrock depth. Refer to figure 15 for a map showing the proposed IP/Resistivity survey lines.

Test Pits and Shafts

A few small test pits should be conducted along the glaciofluvial terrace that straddles the upper right limit of the lease. If minor gold values are obtained from the gravels; it will help conclude that the gold in Laura Creek is derived from the concentration of glaciofluvial terrace material. In addition, if the results are significant, terrace gravel on either side may warrant further exploration for a low grade bulk tonnage placer deposit.

The old working discovered in the geological evaluation should be followed up. The piles of gravels that were removed from the shafts should be thoroughly examined to see if bedrock was reached and if the contents contain gold. A shaft to bedrock should be conducted centre valley bottom near the old workings.

Other Targets

The creek due north of Laura Creek, draining west into Lee Creek shares very similar glacial, surficial, and bedrock geology and shows strong potential to host placer gold deposit. The creek drains a portion of the past producing Brewery Creek gold mine and has incised a pre Reid Glaciofluvial terrace similar, if not the same, as the one observed along the edges of Laura Creek.

FIGURE 15: RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

632000 633000 634000 635000 636000

7102000 7101000 7100000

ID01194

Brewmaster 2

Brewmaster 1

2014 Shaft - 0.4 g Au / m^3

3 test pits along terrace wall

ID01195

Laura Creek

Historic Shafts

Proposed Shaft Location

hillside sluff, thick sand deposit?

dig up old workings and test tailing for palcer gold

colluvium landslide

glaciofluvial hillside sluff

klondike south valley - assumed to be deep

Legend

- Winter 2015 Shaft Location
- IP/Resistivity Lines
- Test Pits
- Placer Claim
- Prospecting Lease

N

1:12,000

Kilometers

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7
Map Sheet: 116B01

Respectfully submitted,

Clayton Jones
B.Sc., (Geology)
September 15, 2014

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9.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION OF AUTHOR[S]

I, Clayton Jones, of:

1898 Ranch Road,
Roberts Creek B.C.,
V0N 2W5

Do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral exploration geologist with over 5 years of experience working in the Yukon and British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia Okanagan (UBCO), with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 2011) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 2009.

3. I am a registered geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Geologists and Engineers of British Columbia (APEGBC) and hold the title “geologist in training” (ID # 164436).

4. I am a member of The Association for Mineral Exploration British Columbia, AME BC.

5. I am the author of this report on the Brewery Creek Mine Placer Project, located in the Dawson, Mining District, Yukon. The report is based on my personal examination of the ground between the dates of May 15 – September 15 2014.

Clayton Jones, B.Sc.

September 15, 2014

APPENDIX I

Costs

Laura Creek - Lease ID01195 Geological Evaluation - Costs Occurred August 28 - September 14, 2014				
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	COST/UNIT	# of UNITS	TOTAL
Geologist Wage	Geological Traverse	400/day	2	800
Report	Maps and Interpretation	400	1	400
TOTAL				$1,200

APPENDIX II

Laura Creek - Lease ID01195					
Geological Evaluation - Waypoints August 29 - 30, 2014					
		COORDINATES (NAD 83 UTM)			
ID	TYPE	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION	DETAILS
OB1	GLACIOFLUVIAL	7100226	634614	547	Glaciofluvial, unsorted matrix supported sandy pebble cobble gravel
OB2	GLACIOFLUVIAL	7100279	634617	549	Glaciofluvial, unsorted matrix supported sandy pebble cobble gravel
OB3	Coluvium	7100673	634382	552	black shale colluvium
OB4	Outcrop	7100704	634227	552	black shale colluvium
OB5	Outcrop	7100778	634112	562	grey chert
OB6	Outcrop	7100821	634030	559	grey limestone
OB7	Colluvium	7100886	633922	574	black shale colluvium
OB8	OTHER	7101110	633610	569	<1m deep fine brown sand
OB9	Outcrop	7101301	633430	623	black shale
OB11	Outcrop	7100922	633516	592	large limestone outcrop (cliff) with qrtz and clacite stockwork
OB12	Outcrop	7100781	633826	556	limestone
OB13	Organic	7100597	634114	554	thick organics (<1m over talus), interpreted
OB15	Outcrop	7100568	634204	552	shale
OB16	Outcrop	7100571	634221	551	Limestone
OB17	Outcrop	7100566	634221	553	oxidized shale/chert 356/75 , large cliff outcrop
OB18	Outcrop	7100540	634386	556	shale
OB19	Outcrop	7100475	634412	546	black shale outcrop
OB20	Outcrop	7100373	634422	542	shale
OB21	Outcrop	7100367	634440	545	shale.sandstone 40/55 E, large outcrop @ valley bottom
OB22	Outcrop	7100293	634441	542	dark grey sandstone
OB23	Outcrop	7100233	634430	541	dark grey sandstone
OB24	Road	7100233	634400	542	old road
OB25	Outcrop	7102540	632061	691	grey chert
OB26	Outcrop	7102442	632147	676	grey chert
OB27	GLACIOFLUVIAL	7102385	632164	673	Glaciofluvial, unsorted matrix supported sandy pebble cobble gravel
OB28	Outcrop	7102249	632195	666	dark grey chert
OB29	Outcrop	7102310	632183	615	grey chert to shale
OB30	Outcrop	7102165	632200	665	soft beige siltstone
OB31	Outcrop	7102140	632214	658	very oxidized glaciofluvial sediment
OB32	GLACIOFLUVIAL	7102110	632217	654	Glaciofluvial
OB33	GLACIOFLUVIAL	7101931	632290	646	orange silty clay glacifluvial sediment, same unit seen in shaft
OB34	Boulder	7101878	632837	636	qrtz, 2 ft
OB35	Boulder	7102121	632534	635	granite boulder
OB36	Colluvium	7102318	632376	618	dark grey shale
OB37	SHAFT	7102653	632431	628	2014 Shaft location
OBA	Outcrop	7102583	632424	n/a	128/65, greywakie, large cliff outcrop
OBB	Outcrop	7100090	634633	n/a	course textured mafic intrusive, gabbro