YMEP 15 – 003

LAURA CREEK

SHAFT TEST PROGRAM

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

CLAIMS: BUDWEISER 1 – 29 (P516404 – P516432)

DESCRIPTION: LAURA CREEK, RLT OF KLONDIKE SOUTH RIVER

NTS MAP SHEET: 116B01

UTM COORDINATES: 07N 632430 m E 7102655 m N

FIELD WORK COMPLETED APRIL 7, 2015 – AUGUST 7, 2015

BY

CLAYTON JONES

December 1, 2015

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The 2015 Yukon Mineral Exploration Incentive Program (YMEP) 15 - 003 summarized in this report, represents a portion of a larger exploration project that has been testing the placer potential of the Brewery Creek Mine area since the spring of 2013. The Brewery Creek placer project has received government funding from the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program with a total of $15 000 of funding allocated under the "grassroots' module. Geologist Clayton Jones (author of the report and YMEP applicant) managed the program with help from friend Milo Mielniczuk. This summary report documents the YMEP 15 -003 and was compiled to satisfy the reporting requirements of the grassroots module of the YMEP reporting guidelines. Refer to the YMEP 15 – 003 prospector journals for additional details, maps, and photographs from the program.

Between the dates of April 4th to August7th, 2015, Clayton Jones completed a placer test program on Laura Creek using hand shafting methods. Laura Creek is a right limit tributary of the Klondike South River and drains the past producing Brewery Creek hard rock gold mine. The Brewery Creek placer property consists of 31 contiguous placer claims and one 2 mile placer prospecting lease. The property is located 55 km due east of Dawson City YT, accessible via a 45 minute drive from Dawson City via paved and gravel roads. The program was designed to test the lower end of Laura Creek for its placer potential and confirm the continuity of placer gold downstream from the 2014 discovery shaft, located 3 km upstream. The 2014 discovery shaft averaged 0.29 grams gold or $10.07 (assuming $1350/Oz @ 80 % purity) / firm cubic yard of gravel and the 2015 shaft location contained historic shafts immediately upstream. Refer to figure 2 for the 2015 shaft location in relation to the 2014 shaft. The program was dived into two phases: the spring shaft excavation stage and the summer sluicing stage. The program consisted of a total of 56 man days. All equipment used was owned by Clayton Jones or rented from Druid Exploration Incorporated, based out of Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

The spring shaft excavation stage consisted of 43 man days and took place between the dates of April 7th to May 6th 2015. Milo Mielniczuk was hired as a field assistant for 19 days. The shaft was accessed daily via an 8 km snowmobile trail from a Camper Van base camp set up on the Brewery Creek Access Road near the Lee Cree Bridge. A day shelter was also set up at the shaft site. The shaft was excavated using electric jack hammers powered by a generator. The shaft excavations were brought to the surface using a windlass and stored in piles on the surface for sluicing in the summer. The vertical shaft dimensions were approx. 29' X 3' X 3'. The entire stratigraphy was frozen with 20.5 ft. of alternating units of organic muck and gravel overlying 7.5ft. of auriferous disorganized cobble boulder gravel resting on an irregular decomposed bedrock (mineralized limestone surface) at 28 ft. The bottom of the shaft was expanded into a 4.5' X 4' X 5' chamber. A total of 12 ft. of horizontal drift with approximate dimension of 4.5' high and 3' wide were completed. A total of approximately 16 cubic yards of material was excavated from the shaft.

The summer sluicing phase of the program was completed by Clayton Jones. This phase was completed over a few different times frames due to his personal work schedule conflicts; the sluicing program consisted of a total 11 days that took place over three distinct time frames: May 8th – 12th, May 24th – 28th, and August 3rd – 7th. The broken programs resulted in additional mob and demob of the camp and sluice equipment that in combination with the remote setting and unforeseen problems that arose, the sluice program took longer than anticipated. All sluice equipment was hiked into site via a 2 km walking trail that followed a portion of the snowmobile trail route used during the shafting phase of the program. A pup tent camp was erected on site for the duration of the program.

A total of 7.4 cubic yards of gravel was sluiced using a portable 4 ft long High Banker Keen sluice box powered by a gas powered 3" water pump. The specific location of the gravel, volume of gravel processed, and weight of gold recovered was recorded for later grade calculation. A total of 0.365 grams of gold was recovered from 5.4 cubic yards of chamber and drift material. This equates to an average of 0.068 gram gold or $ 2.36 per loose cubic yard (assuming $1350/Oz Au @ 80 Percent Purity) of the lower 3.5 ft gravel and 1 ft of bedrock. A 1

cubic yard of test from the upper 5 ft of gravel resting on the pay gravel (18.5 – 23.5 ft) contained anomalous course gold . A total of 2 days was used for demob of all the program equipment and reclamation of the shaft site.

The two isolated shafts completed on Laura Creek to date, separated by 3 km, have shown course placer gold exists throughout the length of the Laura Creek valley. The average grade of gravels encountered in the shafts are not economic for bulk mining of the entire valley bottom, however; there is a strong possibility both of these shafts did not intersect channelized paleo deposits that are narrower and contain higher grades. A few drill holes, strategically placed across the valley, will quickly and cost effectively, determine if a richer paleo channel exists along the valley bottom.

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 both firm cubic yard and loose cubic yards when dealing with gravel volumes, unless otherwise indicated. A firm cubic yard is calculated using the shaft dimensions and represents the in-situ volume of gravel in the ground. The excavated material has a swell factor of approximately 30 percent and is referred to as a loose volume of gravel. A loose cubic yard volume is measured on surface with known volume of buckets.

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 Brewery Creek placer property consists of 31 contiguous placer claims and one 2 mile placer prospecting lease. Refer to figure 2 for the claim map. 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. Laura Creek directly drains the past producing Brewery Creek gold mine deposit.

The Budweiser 1 – 29 (P516404 – P516432) claims cover the lower end of Laura Creek. The Brewmaster 1 -2 (P515798 – P515799) claims are sandwiched between the Budweiser claims and a 2 mile prospecting lease (ID01194) that covers the upper end of Laura Creek. The Budweiser and Brewmaster claims are grouped and expire September 26, 2016 and prospecting lease ID01194 expires July 2, 2016.

The shaft is located on the Budweiser claim 9 (P516412) at approximate GPS coordinates: UTM Zone 7 633997 m E 7100771 m N. All claims and leases are 100% owned by Clayton Jones.

The 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 2 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 December 5, 2015)

GRANT_NUM	TENURE	STATUS	LENGTH_MI	OWNER	STAKE_DATE	RECORDED	EXPIRY_DAT	DISTRICT
ID01194	Placer prospecting lease	Active	2 MILES	Clayton Jones - 100%	6/27/2014	7/2/2014	7/2/2016	Dawson

TABLE 3: PLACER CLAIM INFORMATION

Shows all placer claim information for claims staked on Laura creek (as of December 5, 2015)

ID	GRANT_NUM	TENURE	STATUS	LABEL	OWNER	STAKE_DATE	RECORDED	EXPIRY	DISTRICT
35319478.00	P 515978	Placer	Active	Brewmaster 1	Clayton Jones - 100%	5/26/2014	5/27/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35328187.00	P 515979	Placer	Active	Brewmaster 2	Clayton Jones - 100%	5/26/2014	5/27/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35314006.00	P 516404	Placer	Active	Budweiser 1	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35316755.00	P 516405	Placer	Active	Budweiser 2	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35312733.00	P 516406	Placer	Active	Budweiser 3	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35315484.00	P 516407	Placer	Active	Budweiser 4	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35327552.00	P 516408	Placer	Active	Budweiser 5	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35309686.00	P 516409	Placer	Active	Budweiser 6	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35309682.00	P 516410	Placer	Active	Budweiser 7	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35324430.00	P 516411	Placer	Active	Budweiser 8	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35326595.00	P 516412	Placer	Active	Budweiser 9	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35320020.00	P 516413	Placer	Active	Budweiser 10	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35309314.00	P 516414	Placer	Active	Budweiser 11	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35310348.00	P 516415	Placer	Active	Budweiser 12	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35311200.00	P 516416	Placer	Active	Budweiser 13	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35319950.00	P 516417	Placer	Active	Budweiser 14	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35330538.00	P 516418	Placer	Active	Budweiser 15	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35311804.00	P 516419	Placer	Active	Budweiser 16	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35311801.00	P 516420	Placer	Active	Budweiser 17	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35316843.00	P 516421	Placer	Active	Budweiser 18	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35315988.00	P 516422	Placer	Active	Budweiser 19	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35317403.00	P 516423	Placer	Active	Budweiser 20	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/22/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35325541.00	P 516424	Placer	Active	Budweiser 21	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/23/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35322856.00	P 516425	Placer	Active	Budweiser 22	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/23/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35321601.00	P 516426	Placer	Active	Budweiser 23	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/23/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35318135.00	P 516427	Placer	Active	Budweiser 24	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/23/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35316249.00	P 516428	Placer	Active	Budweiser 25	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/24/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35309199.00	P 516429	Placer	Active	Budweiser 26	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/24/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35309200.00	P 516430	Placer	Active	Budweiser 27	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/24/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35315837.00	P 516431	Placer	Active	Budweiser 28	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/25/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	Dawson
35326450.00	P 516432	Placer	Active	Budweiser 29	Clayton Jones - 100%	9/25/2014	9/26/2014	9/26/2016	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 1 for the property location map. The 2015 shaft is located on the Budweiser claim 9 (P516412) at approximate GPS coordinates: UTM Zone 7 633997 m E 7100771 m N on the NTS 1:50 000 map sheet 116B01. The elevation at the top of the proposed shaft is approximately 560 meters. The shaft site was accessed via a snowmobile using the combination of the old Ditch Rd that connects with the well maintained Brewery Creek mine access road and Budweiser placer claim staking line. The lower end of Laura Creek can be accessed by vehicle from the Yukon Ditch Road in the summer months. Refer to figure 2 (claim map) showing the road access.

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP *(modified from Lindsey, 2006)*

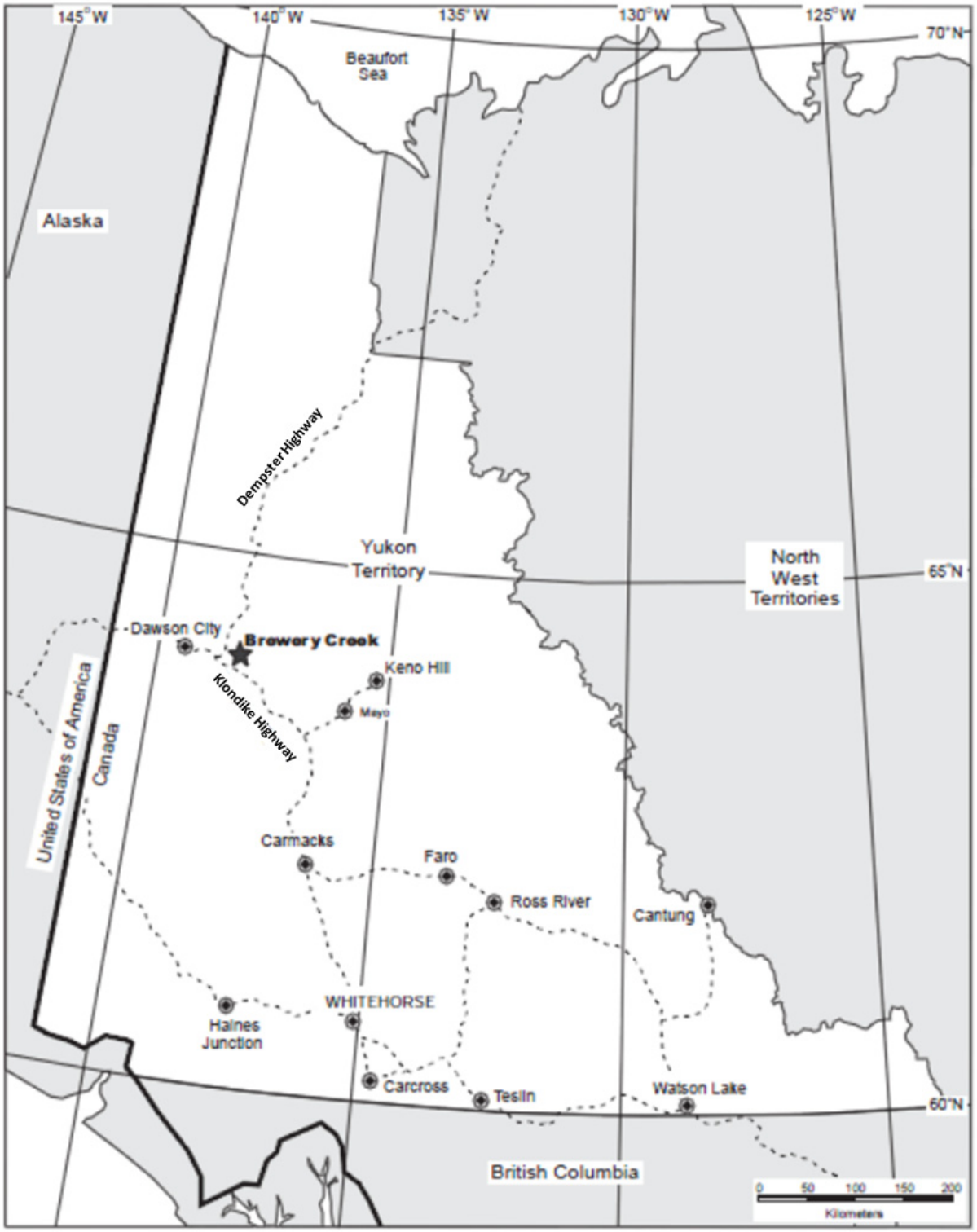
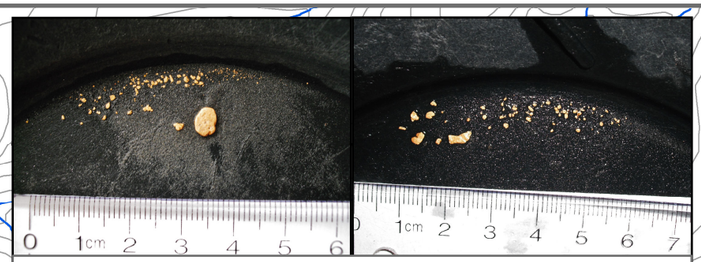


Figure 2: Laura Creek Claim Map

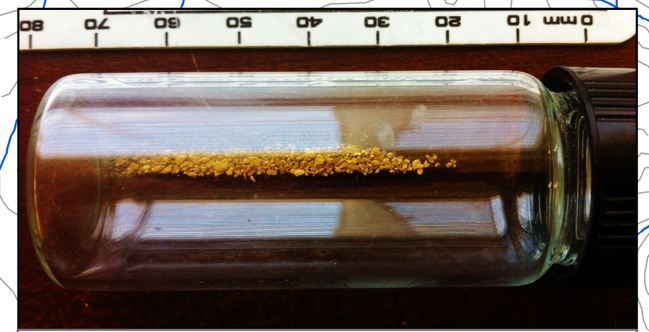
Lease ID01194
Budweiser 1 - 29 & Brewmaster 1-2 Claims

Legend

- 2015 Shaft
- 2014 shaft
- Yukon Ditch Road
- Mine and Exploration Road
- Brewery Creek Access Road
- ATV trail
- Placer Claim
- First Nation Settlement Lands
- Prospecting Lease
- Quartz Mining Lease (surveyed Claims)



GOLD RECOVERED FROM 2014 SHAFT



GOLD RECOVERED FROM 2015 SHAFT

32 ft to bedrock
2.09 firm cubic yards (3.5 ft gravel/bedrock) = 0.6 g raw gold
(0.22 gram raw Au / loose cubic yard)
course gold with 200 mg nugget
no drift completed

28 ft to bedrock
5.4 loose cubic yards (4.5 ft gravel/bedrock) = 0.365 g raw gold
(0.068 g Au / loose cubic yard)
Gold grade increase to the left limit and valley bottom deepens with grade.
3 historic pits/shafts are located across the valley
immediatly upstream from 2015 test shaft.

road plowed in winter to this point

Mine Lease
Access Road
ID01194
Laura Creek
Lee Creek
Ditch Road (2 Wheel Drive)
Klondike South River
Classic Zone
97 000 Oz Au Resource
Free Gold (under explored)

Ditch Girl
Cooky 4

Brewmaster 2
Brewmaster 1
Budweiser 29
Budweiser 28
Budweiser 27
Budweiser 26
Budweiser 25
Budweiser 24
Budweiser 23
Budweiser 22
Budweiser 21
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628000 630000 632000 634000 636000
7104000 7102000 7100000

N
1:25,000
Kilometers
0 0.5 1 2 3

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

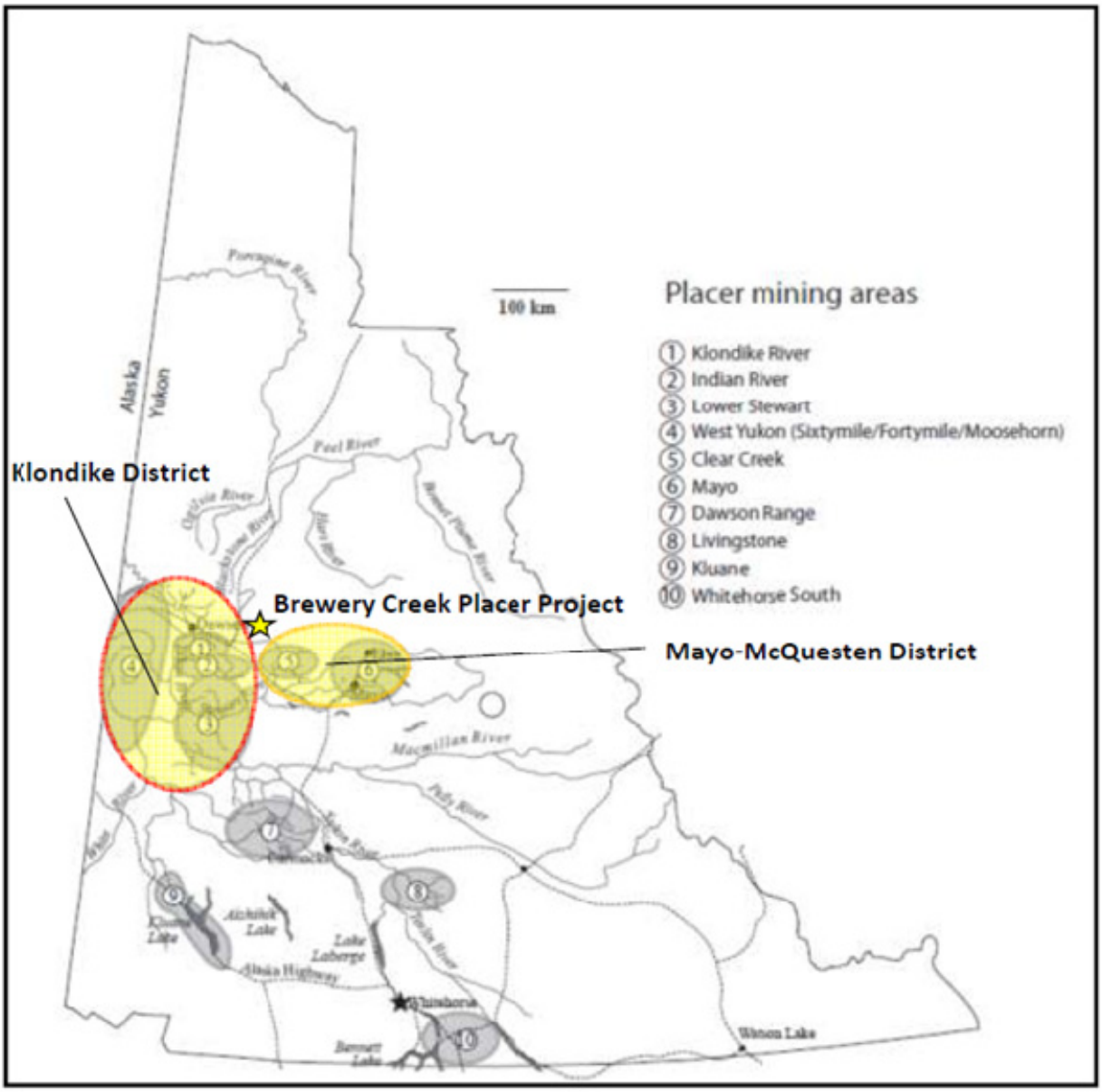
3.0 HISTORY

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 Budwesier property 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 Klondike placer district includes the Fortymile, Sixtymile, Klondike, Indian, Moosehorn, and Lower Stewart placer areas; refer to figure 3 for map showing Yukon's placer districts. The majority of this area was unglaciated during the Quaternary time period (> 1.8 ma to present), as is the Brewery Creek area, and it is believed to be a significant contributing factor for such rich gold deposits. Some of the creeks in the Klondike goldfields were fifteen times richer in gold than those in California, and richer still than those in South Africa (Wiki). For example, in just two years, $18 million (at 2013 prices) worth of gold was brought up from just one claim on the Eldorado Creek (Wiki).

The Mayo – McQuesten placer mining district is the second most productive placer district in the Yukon and is situated only 60 km south - east of the Budweiser property. This district includes Clear Creek placer area and the Dublin Gulch placer deposit near the town of Mayo, Yukon Territory. This placer district differs from the Klondike district and Brewery Creek mine area, as it was subjected to various degrees of glaciation during the Quaternary time period; however the source of gold resembles the mid cretaceous intrusion related quartz vein hosted gold at the Brewery Creek deposit, compared to that of the Klondike's quartz veins in Palaeozoic meta-sediments (Klondike schist's).

FIGURE 3: PLACER MINING DISTRICTS *(modified from 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). Refer to figure 4 illustrating the deposits in relation to Laura Creek.

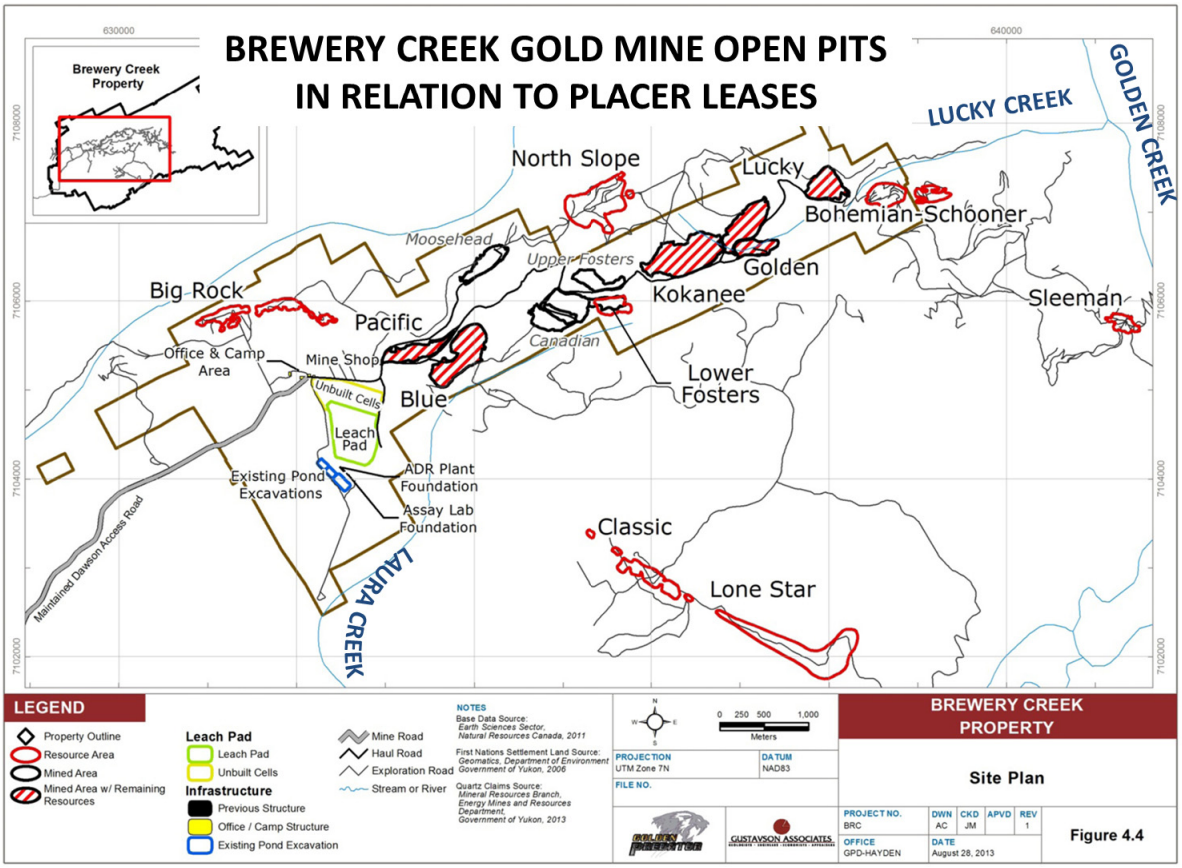
To date the Brewery Creek property has been explored for shallow oxide gold deposits as it is much easier to extract the gold from the oxide ore compared to deeper seated sulphide ore. Sulphide ore at depth has seen limited exploration to date and has strong potential to host a large low grade bulk tonnage 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).

FIGURE 4: BREWERY CREEK MINE

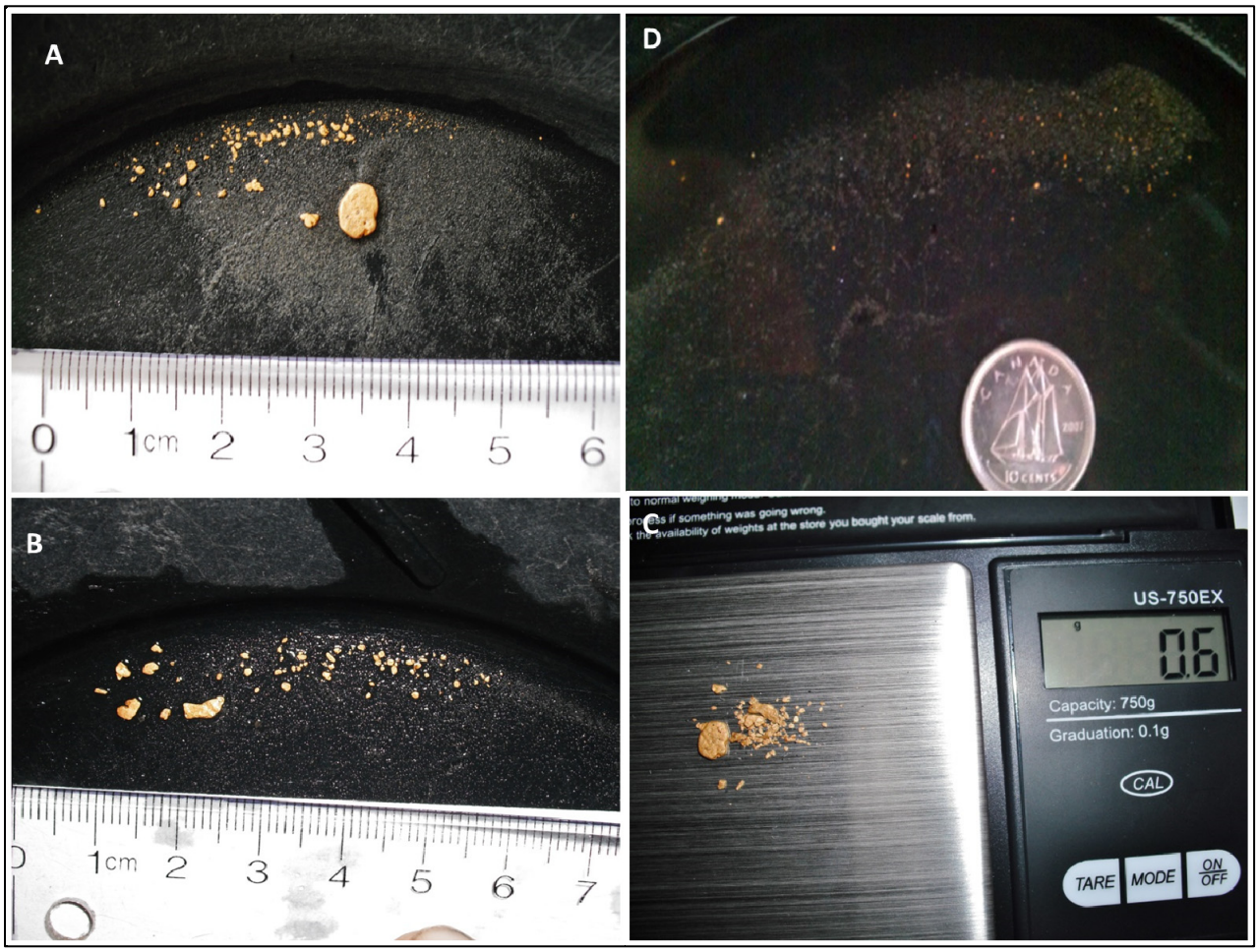


Modified from www.goldenpredator.com

The first known placer exploration on Laura Creek was conducted in spring of 2014, which consisted of sinking a shaft to bedrock and sluicing the gravels. This shaft is located 3 km upstream from the 2015 YMEP shaft. The program revealed a 3.5 ft. thick, weakly auriferous gravel on top of the bedrock at a depth of approximately 32 ft. . The 28 ft. of frozen overburden consists of 21 feet of organic muck and 7 feet of gravel. A 2.07 cubic yard bulk sample of the bottom 3.5 ft. of 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 surprisingly coarse with grains mainly flattened, tabular and smooth. The largest gold grain was 7mm (<3.5 mesh) in length and weighed 0.2 grams. Refer to figure 5 showing photographs of the gold obtained from the test shaft. 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.

FIGURE 5: 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.*

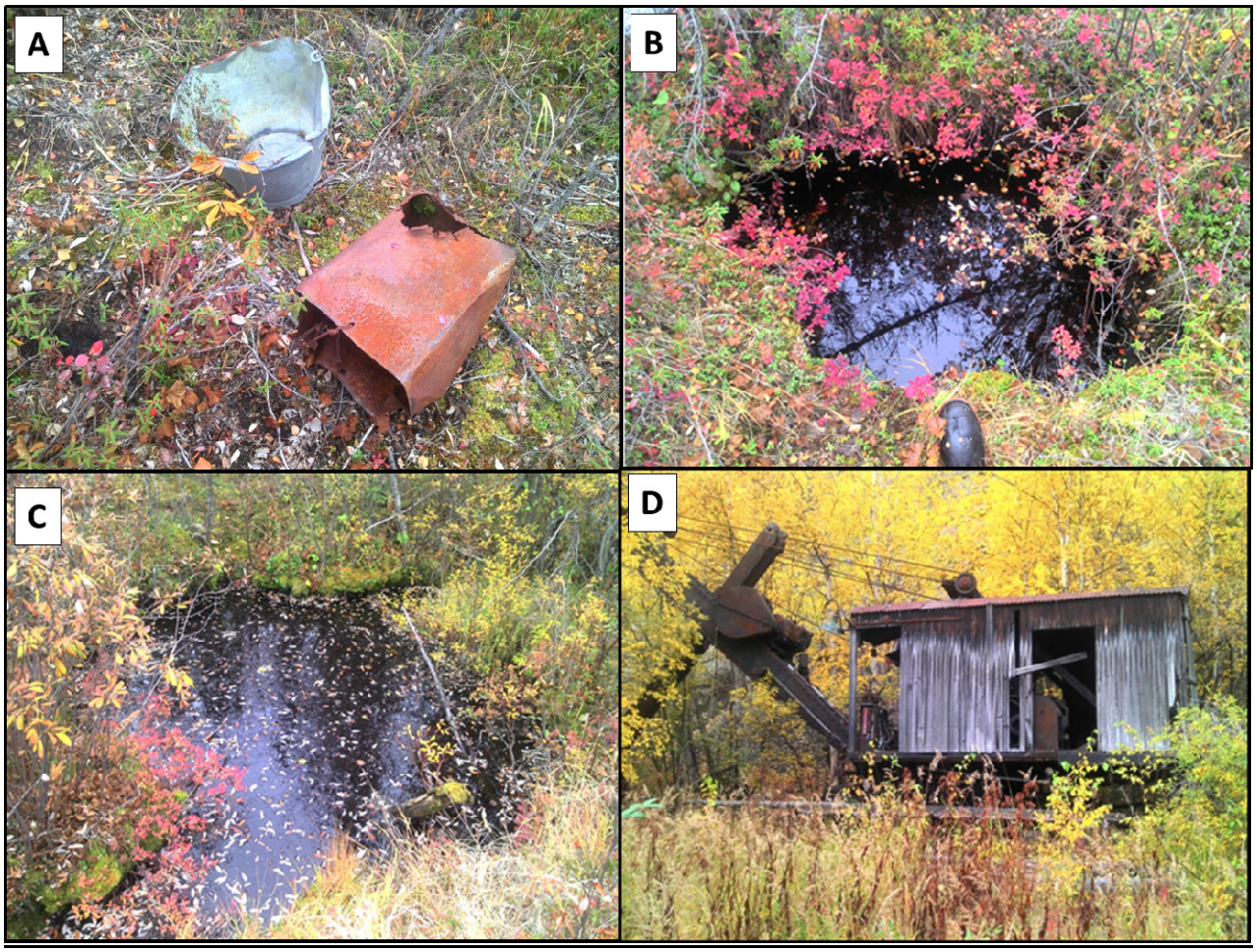


After completion of the 2014 shaft and while staking the lower end of Laura Creek, historic placer workings were discovered. The old workings discovered on Laura Creek are undocumented and remain a mystery. The working included three old pits/shafts located approximately 1 mile up the Laura Creek valley. The pits ranged from 8X8ft to 3x3ft and were spaced approximately 3 - 5 meters along the width of the valley floor. The pits were all caved in and filled with water and one contained wood cribbing at the top. It is unclear if bedrock was reached but all shafts penetrated the organic layer as moss covered gravel piles existed beside the pits. The largest tree growing on top of the gravel piles was estimated to be 70 years old (number of growth rings at the base). Several artifacts were discovered including a couple of rusted out buckets and what appeared to be the remains of a rusted stove. Refer to figure 6 showing photographs of the old shaft and some artifacts.

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 the 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 and whether bedrock was reached. 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 6: HISTORIC TEST SHAFTS

A.) *shows historic artifacts 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 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 7 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 to 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 7 for property scale glacial geology.

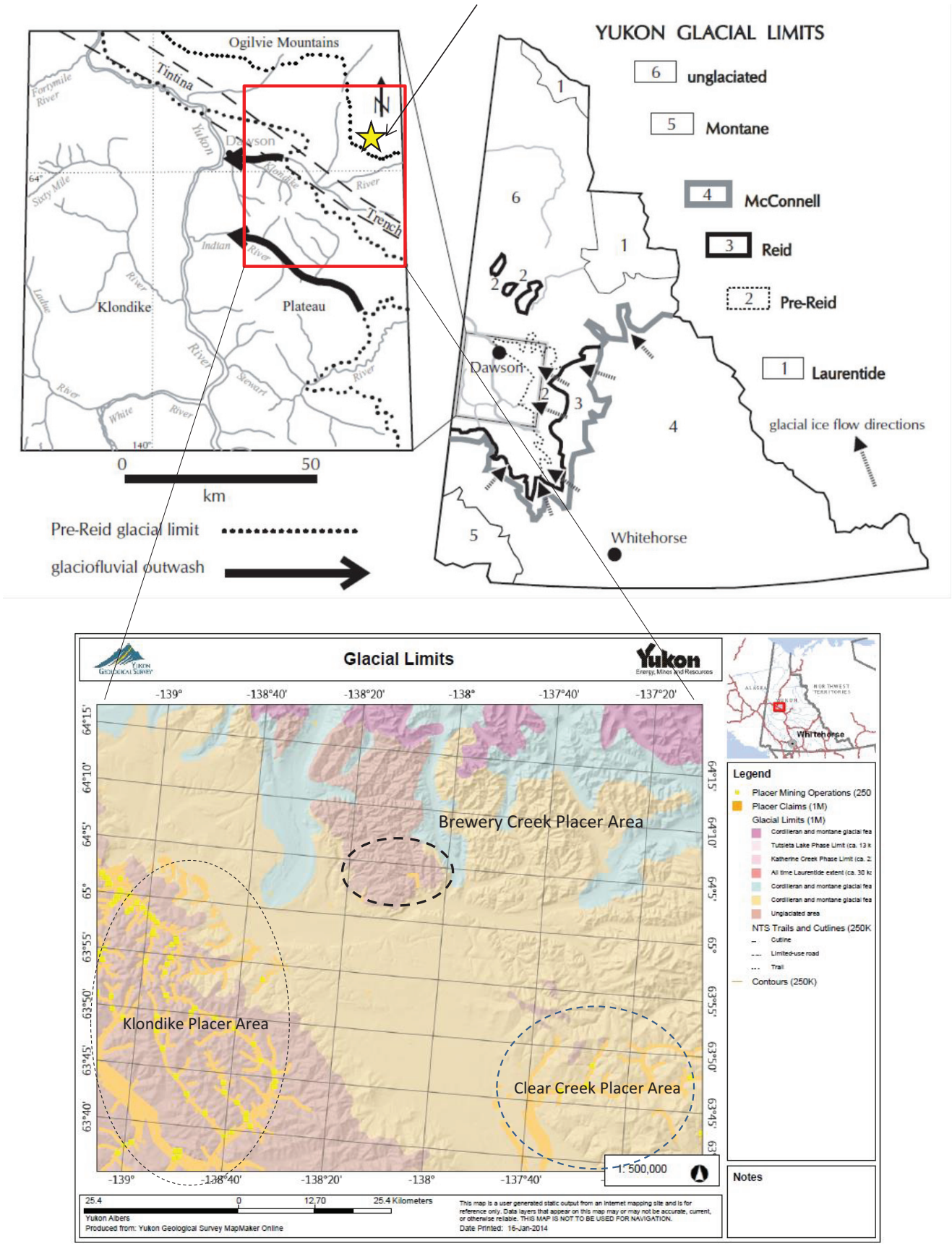


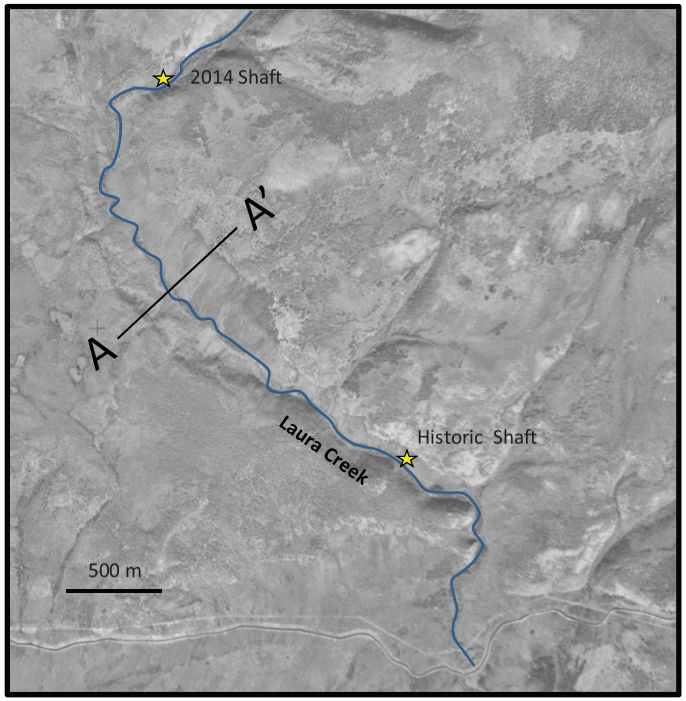
FIGURE 7: Yukon Wide Glacial Limits map (modified from Lowey,2004) and Brewery Creek area glacial limits map (produced from YGS map maker online)

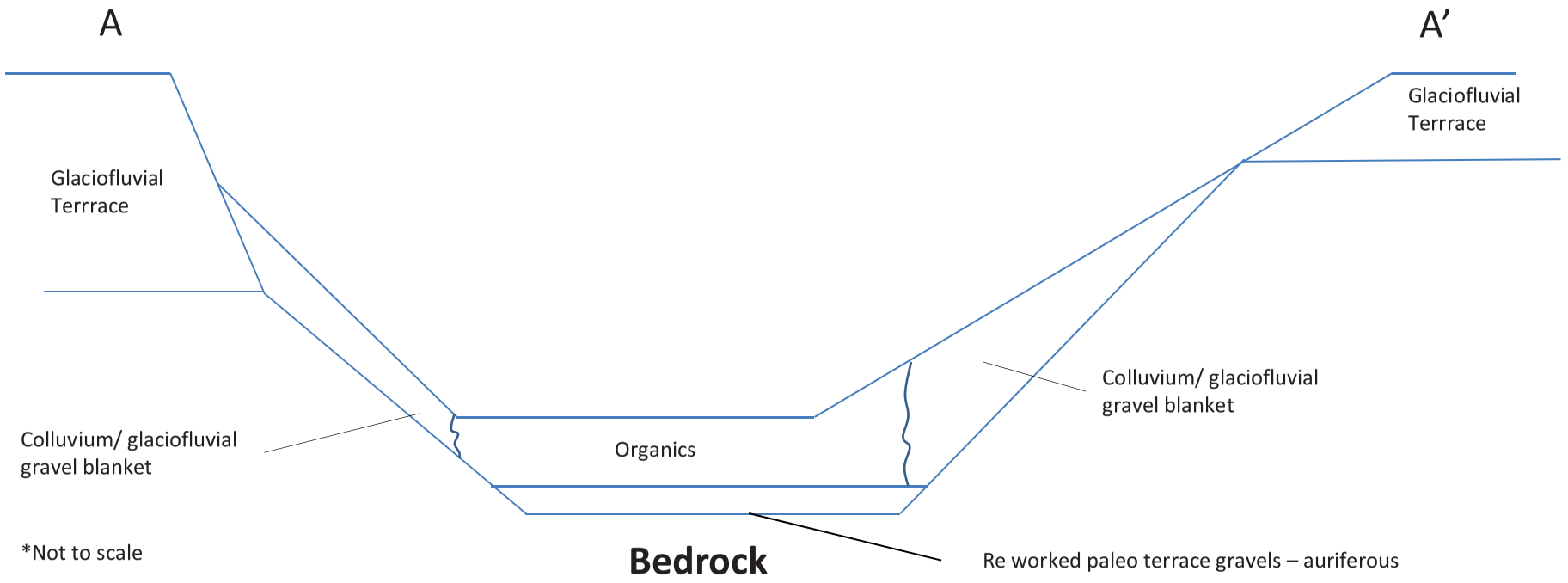
4.2 Surficial Geology

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 8. 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 resemble 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 confluence with the Klondike Valley. Refer to figure 9 for regional surficial geology map of the Brewery Creek area.

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 consists of a wide, moderate to gentle sloping, valley walls while the lower potion contains a narrower, steep walled valley.

FIGURE 8: LAURA CREEK VALLEY PROFILE





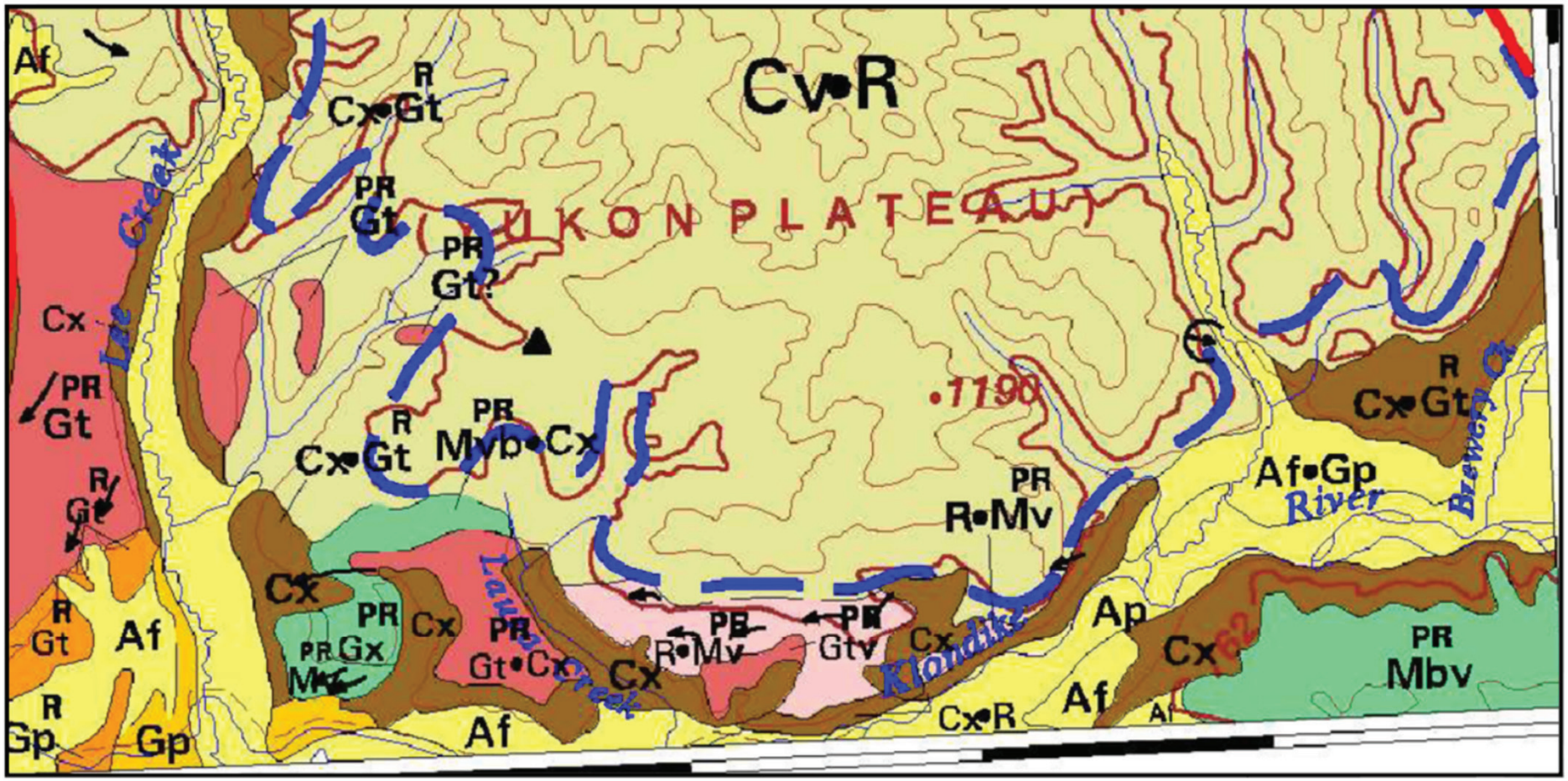


FIGURE 9: REGIONAL SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

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 9B: REGIONAL SURFICAL GEOLOGY LEGEND

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.

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 GEOLOGY MAP *(modified from Lindsey 2006)*

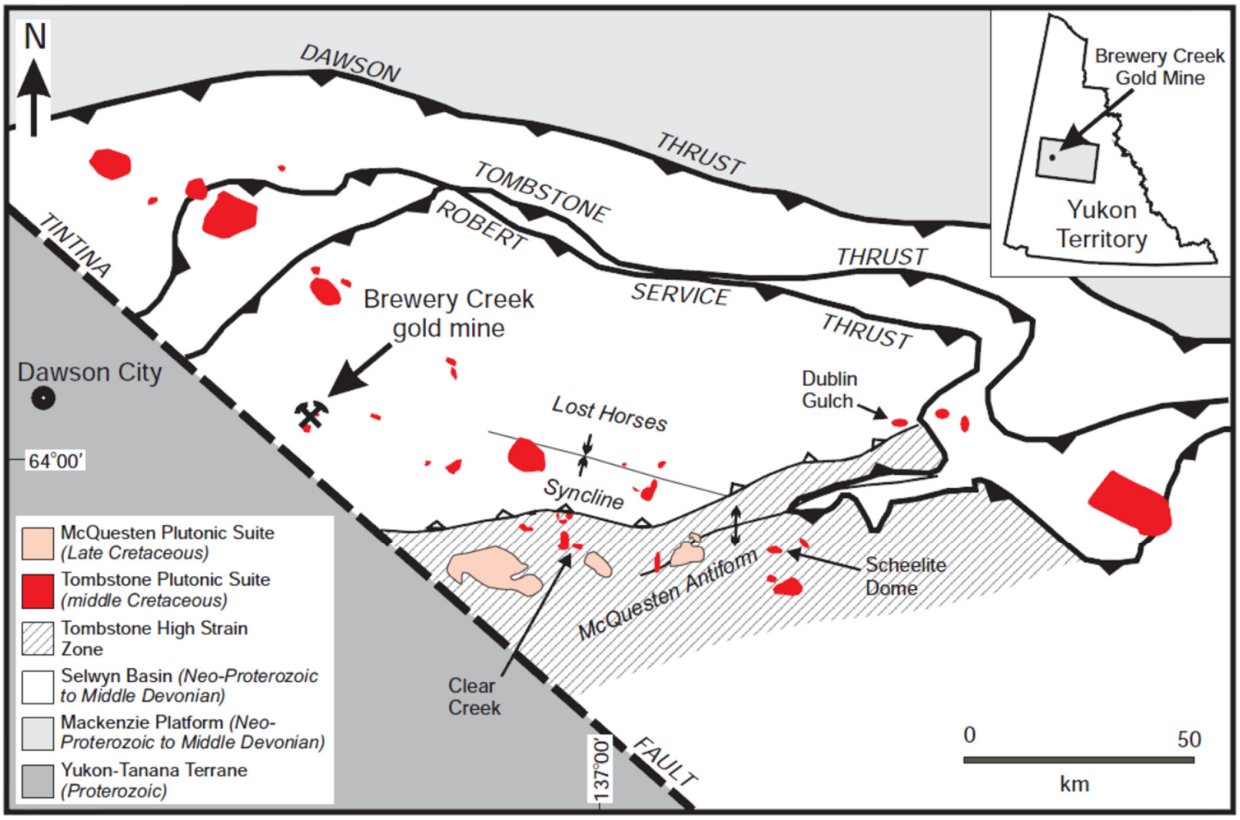
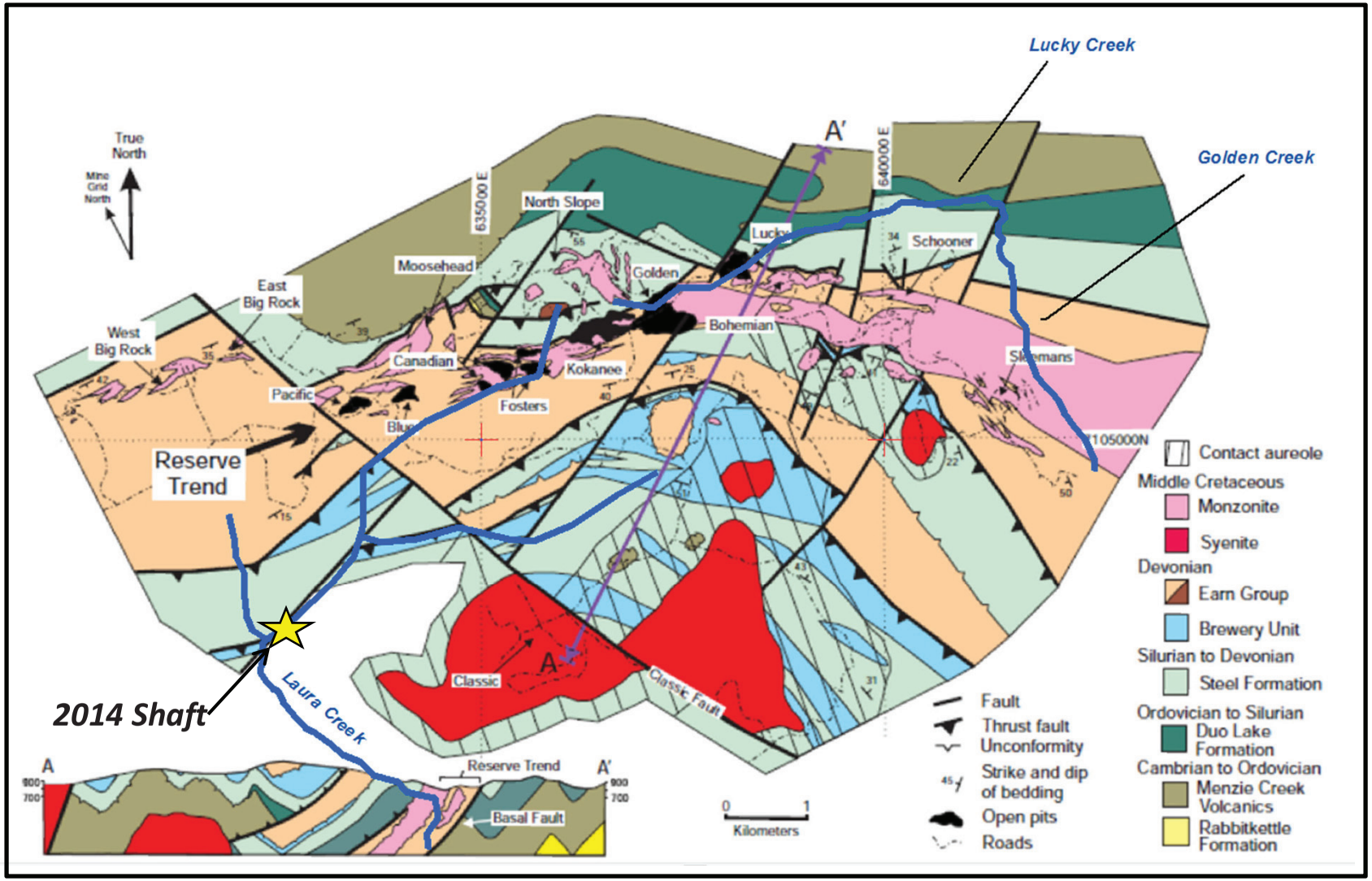


FIGURE 11: BREWERY CREEK AREA GEOLOGY MAP *(modified from Lindsey 2006)*



5.0 METHODS

5.1 Shafting

The shaft was excavated using a combination of a HILTI TE 905 AVR and Princess Auto 100 lb (36 ft – lb) demolition 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 3' X 30' . No cribbing was used.

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 a hand cranking (manual) winch. A small 12 volt 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 large 30 gallon barrel. The winch was powered by a deep cycle battery that was constantly charged by the gas generator. A remote control was used to control the winch and aided in pulling material out of the shaft and lowering tools into the shaft.

The organic material excavated from the shaft was set aside and later used for reclamation purposes. The gravels in the shaft were stock piled to thaw and the depths associated with each gravel pile were noted for volume calculations. A tape measure was used to determine gravel depths. No water was encountered during the shafting program.

5.2 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. 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 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 set up 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 set up 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 was swept out and the process was continued.

The upper mat was cleaned out approximately every 1 cubic yard processed. 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 stored 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 scale with a graduation of 0.001 grams.

5.3 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 was permanently sealed by screwing down 2"X 6" boards across the opening.

6.0 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSION

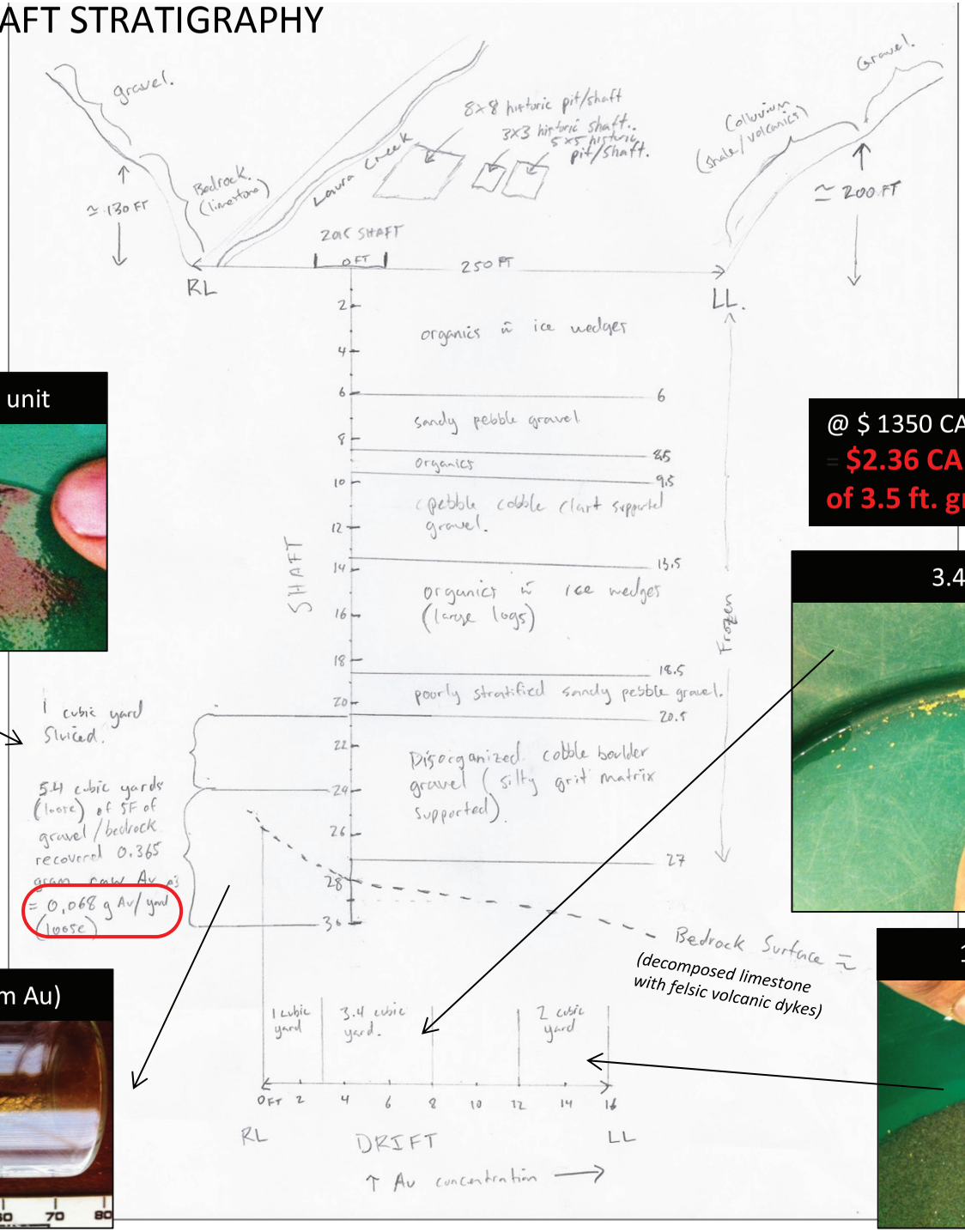
The 2015 shaft was sunk on the right limit side of the valley, 15 meters downstream from an 8 X 8 ft historical shaft where the valley bottom width is approximately 250 ft across. The shaft reached bedrock at approximately 28 ft. The entire stratigraphy was frozen with 20.5 ft. of alternating units of organic muck and gravel overlying 7.5 ft. of disorganized cobble boulder gravel resting on irregular decomposed bedrock (mineralized limestone surface). Refer to figure 12 for stratigraphy of the shaft.

The vertical shaft dimensions were approx. 29' X 3' X 3'; the bottom was expanded into a 4.5' X 4' X 5' chamber and a total of 12 ft. of horizontal drift was completed outward from the chamber. The approximate drift dimensions were 3 ft wide by 4.5 ft high with tapered walls (semi-circle). A total of approximately 16 cubic yards of material was excavated from the shaft

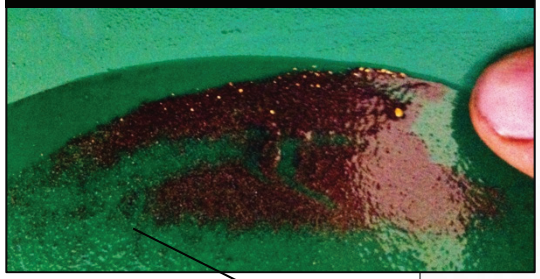
and only 7.4 cubic yards was processed with the sluice box. A bulk test of 5.4 yard^3 of the bottom 3.5 ft. of gravel and 1 ft. of bedrock from shaft and drift material returned 365 mg raw gold. This works out to an average of $ 2.36 / loose yard^3 assuming $1350 CDN / Oz Au & estimated 80 % finess. The entire lower disorganized cobble boulder gravel contained gold concentrations with a 1 cubic yard test of the upper portion (20.5 – 24 ft.) showing color with some coarse grains.

The 2015 shaft has shown that Laura Creek does contain previously unknown buried gold bearing gravels with course gold grains throughout the length of the creek. The 2015 shaft is approximately 3 X less rich than the 2014 shaft that was sunk 3 kilometers upstream and does not represent economic bulk mining of the valley bottom. The combination of higher grade and course gold discovered upstream in 2014, presence of weakly auriferous gravel discovered in 2015 downstream shaft, historic workings, and wide valley bottom, the author strongly believes much richer paleo channel will be discovered with a systematic auger drilling program.

FIGURE 12: 2015 SHAFT STRATIGRAPHY



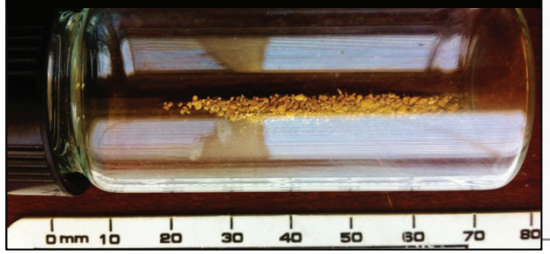
1.0 yard^3 of upper gravel unit



@ $ 1350 CAN/ OZ Au & 80 % fine
= **$2.36 CAN / loose cubic yard of 3.5 ft. gravel / 1 ft. of bedrock**

3.4 yard^3 of Drift

5.4 yard^3 drift (0.365 gram Au)



1.4 yard^3 of LL drift

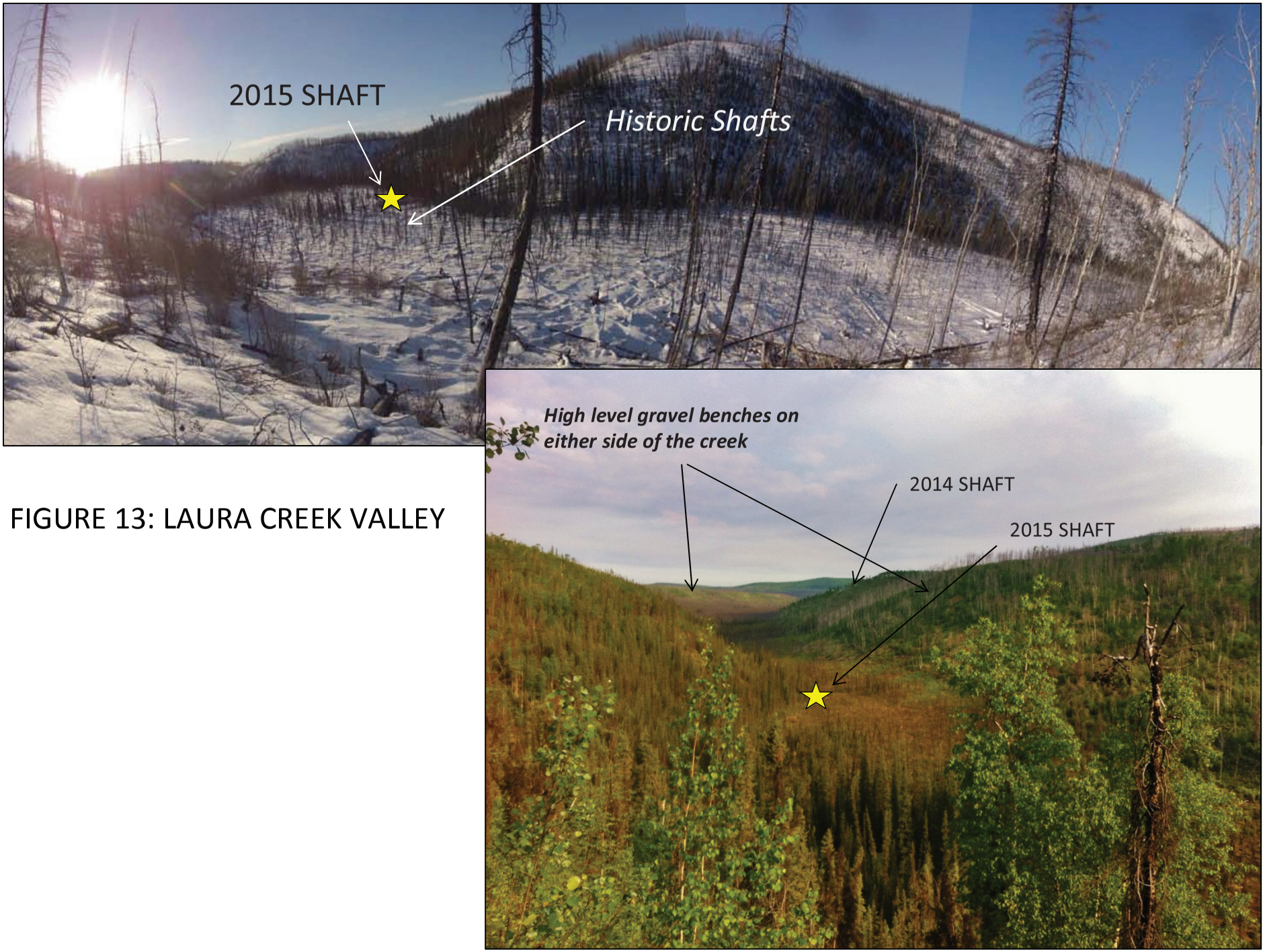


FIGURE 13: LAURA CREEK VALLEY

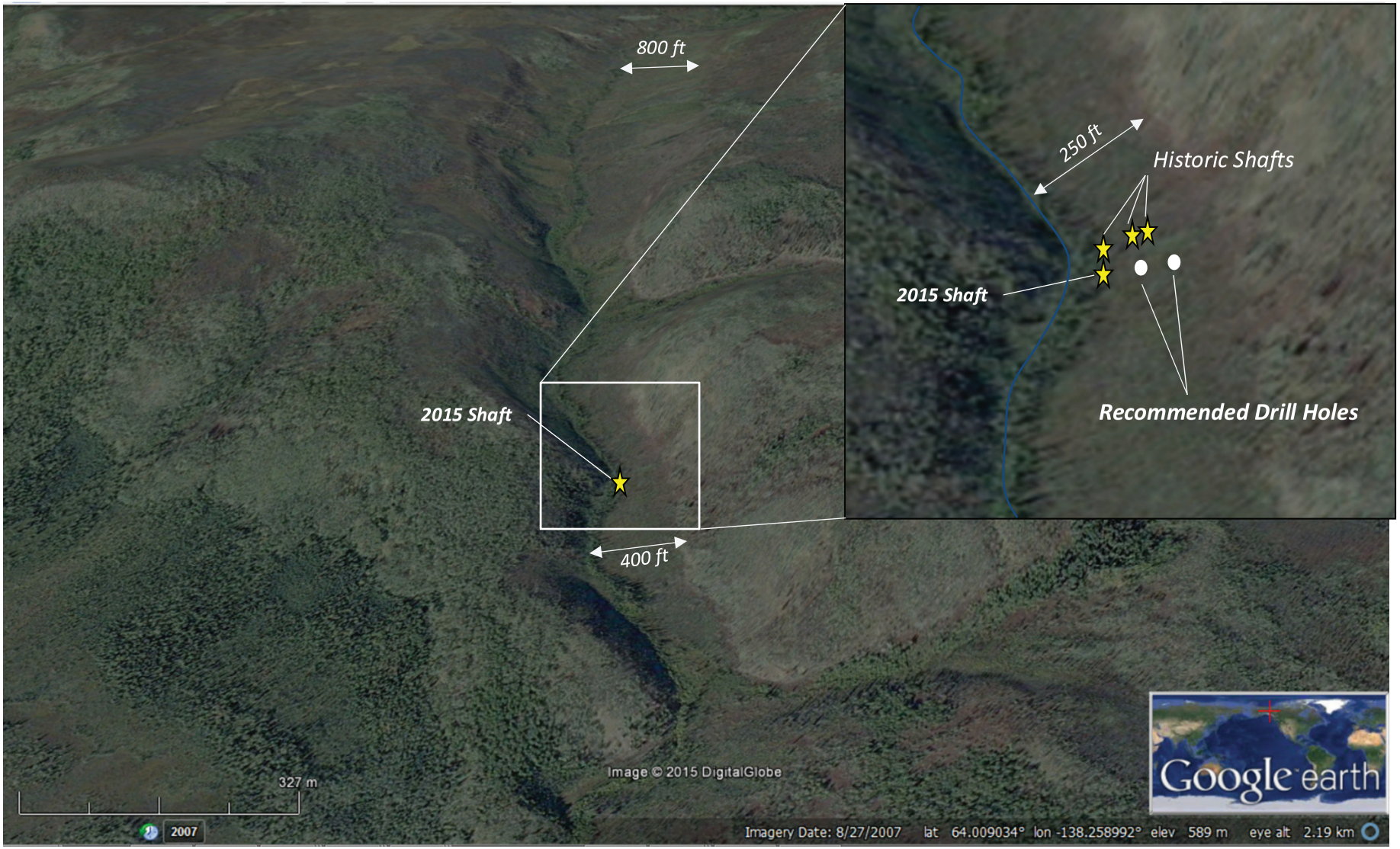
7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The two isolated shafts completed on Laura Creek, separated by 3 km, have shown coarse placer gold exists throughout the length of the Laura Creek Valley. The average grade of gravels encountered in the shafts are not economic for bulk mining of the entire valley bottom, however; there is a strong possibility both of these shafts did not intersect channelized paleo deposits that are narrower and contain higher grades. A few drill holes, strategically placed across the valley, will quickly determine if a richer paleo channel exists along the valley bottom. The good access and close proximity to Dawson City will allow for a relatively cost effective first pass drill program that will be able to quickly determine if Laura Creek warrants additional exploration. If a richer channel can be delineated it is highly likely it will be continued for the length of the creek which could result in a very robust deposit.

Lower Laura Creek Drill Plan

A minimum of two drill holes should be drilled towards the left limit, outward from the 2015 shaft. This will determine if a richer channel exists towards the center valley and left limit. The holes will be located 15 m downstream from the 2 smaller center valley bottom historic shafts. Refer to figure 13 showing the drill plan map for lower Laura Creek. This drill target has great access as one can drive a truck and trailer within 1.5 km from the target.

FIGURE 14: LOWER LAURA CREEK DRILL PLAN



Upper Laura Creek Drill Plan

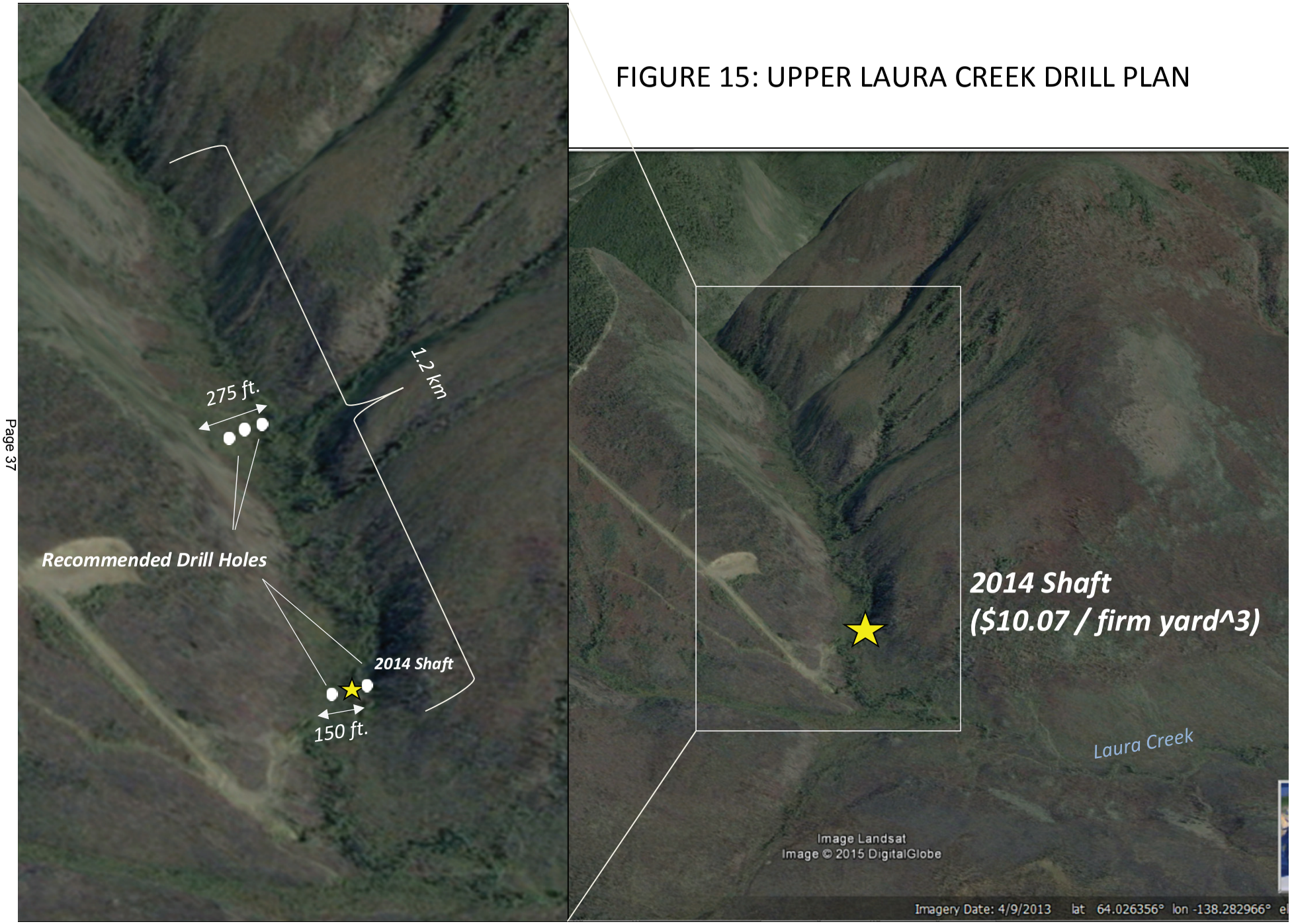
The stratigraphy, closer proximity to the hard rock source, and topography of the creek valley upstream from the 2014 shaft, all suggests it may have escaped the scouring effects of the Pre Reid ice sheet and could contain much higher grades.

- The upper shaft contains a gold grade 3 X richer than the downstream 2015 shaft and hosted much coarser gold (up to 0.2 g grain).
- The upper shaft pay gravel is unique from the downstream shaft pay gravel with elevated clay content and no striated clasts.
- The 90 degree bend towards the east and into the Brewery Creek mountains may have sheltered it from the Pre Reid ice sheet advancing from the SE.
- The narrow deep valley directly drains the Brewery Creek hard gold deposit.

The upper Laura Creek is still relatively wide over a 1.2 km section, ranging from 150 – 275 ft. across, which would still allow for a robust deposit. Two drill holes should be drilled on either side of the 2014 shaft in order to determine if higher grade channelized deposits exist. In addition to this a series of no less than 3 holes across the valley should be conducted upstream from the 2014 shaft. Refer to figure 14 showing drill plan map for upper Laura Creek.

Access is good as one can drive a truck, via the past producing Brewery Creek mine road, directly to the 2014 shaft location; however, current mine owners have not allowed permission to use their roads. Despite this, access is still good as one can use the mine access road (public/maintained year round) to get a truck and trailer to the start of an ATV trail that is only a 2 km distance to the 2014 shaft location.

FIGURE 15: UPPER LAURA CREEK DRILL PLAN



Respectfully submitted,

Clayton Jones
B.Sc., (Geology)
December 1, 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 7 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 YMEP 15 - 003, located in the Dawson, Mining District, Yukon. The report is based on my personal examination of the ground from April 7, 2015 – August 7, 2015.

Clayton Jones, B.Sc.

December 1, 2015

APPENDIX I

Costs

YMEP Expense Claim Form - Client Copy

YMEP no: 15- 003	project name: Laura Creek		Applicant name Clayton Jones
Expense Claim no: 1	program type: ~~hard rock~~ Placer		program module: ~~focused regional~~ grassroots
date submitted May 29, 2015	phone: 604 989 7898		email: claytonjeremiahjones@hotmail.com
address 1898 Ranch Rd, Roberts Creek, B.C. V0N 2W5			
Start/ end dates of fieldwork for this claim:	April 6, 2015 (start)	April 27, 2015 (end)	no of field days/ this claim: 19

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

item		unit/days	rate	total
daily field expenses	no persons: 2	19	$100/day	$ 3,800.00
Personnel	*Name (supply statement of qualifications)*			
	Milo Mielniczuk	21	$ 250/day	$ 5,250.00

equipment (rental)	private or commercial	unit/days	rate	total
Snowmobile	private	19 days	$ 50/day	$ 950.00
3500 W Generator	private	19 days	$ 13/day	$ 247.00
Hilti 905 jack hammer	private	19 days	$ 591/month	$ 591.00
Power Fist 36 lb/Ft jack hamm.	private	19 days	$ 591/month	$ 591.00
Chain Saw	private	19 days	$ 10/day	$ 190.00
Truck - Whitehorse → Dawson (Return)	private	1064 km	$ 0.625/km	$ 665.00
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
other	*please provide details*			
			Grand total this claim:	$ 12,284.00 ~~$0.00~~

* Jack Hammer Rental → Private → 75% of Macpherson Rentals (Whitehorse)
→ 2014 1 month rental receipt included
($788 x 0.75 = $591)

Milo Mielniczuk

Email: Milosz@aurumvena.com
Phone: 250 306 7803

INVOICE

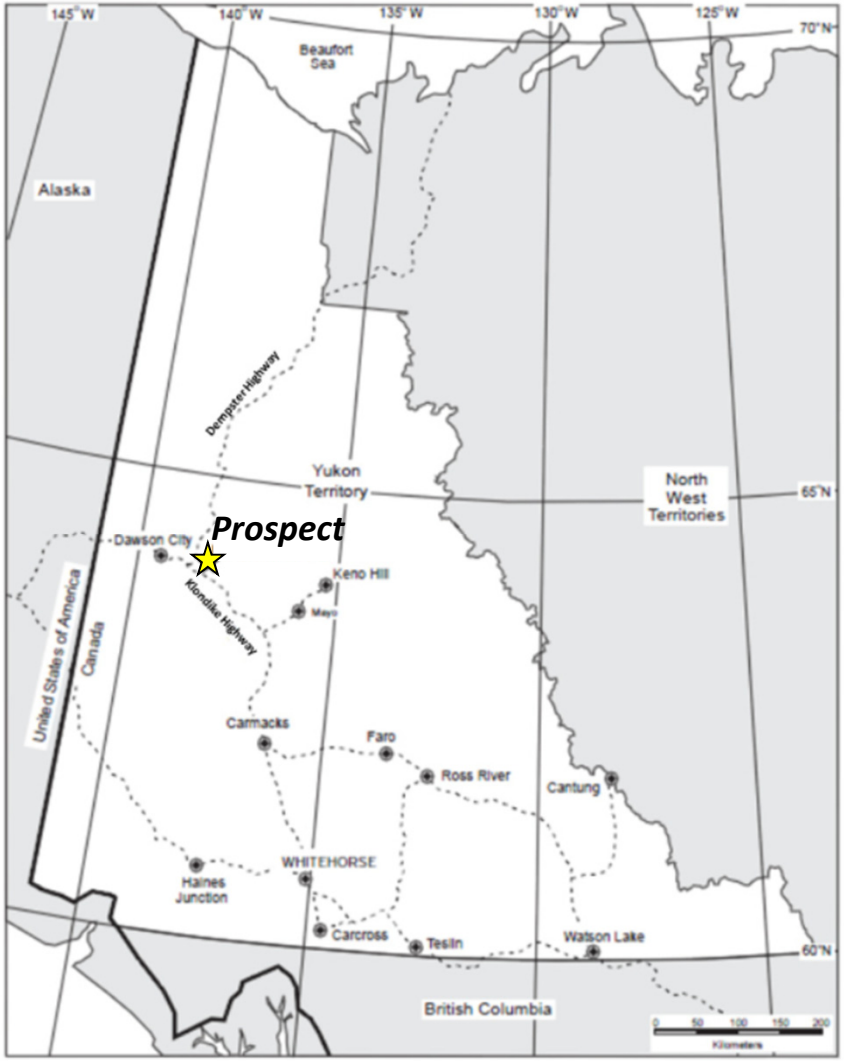
INVOICE #	DATE
001	April 27, 2015

BILL TO

Clayton
Jones
1898 Ranch Rd
Roberts Creek, V0N 2W5
604 989 7898
claytonjeremiahjones@hotmail.com

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Shafting Helper – Laura Creek, Yukon Labor: 21 days at $250/day (April 6 – April 26)	$ 5250.00
Thank you for your business!	**TOTAL** **$ 5250.00**

Laura Creek Placer Prospect



The property is located **55 km due east of Dawson City**, accessible by a **45 minute drive** via paved and gravel roads from Dawson City.

31 placer claims and a 2 mile prospecting lease.

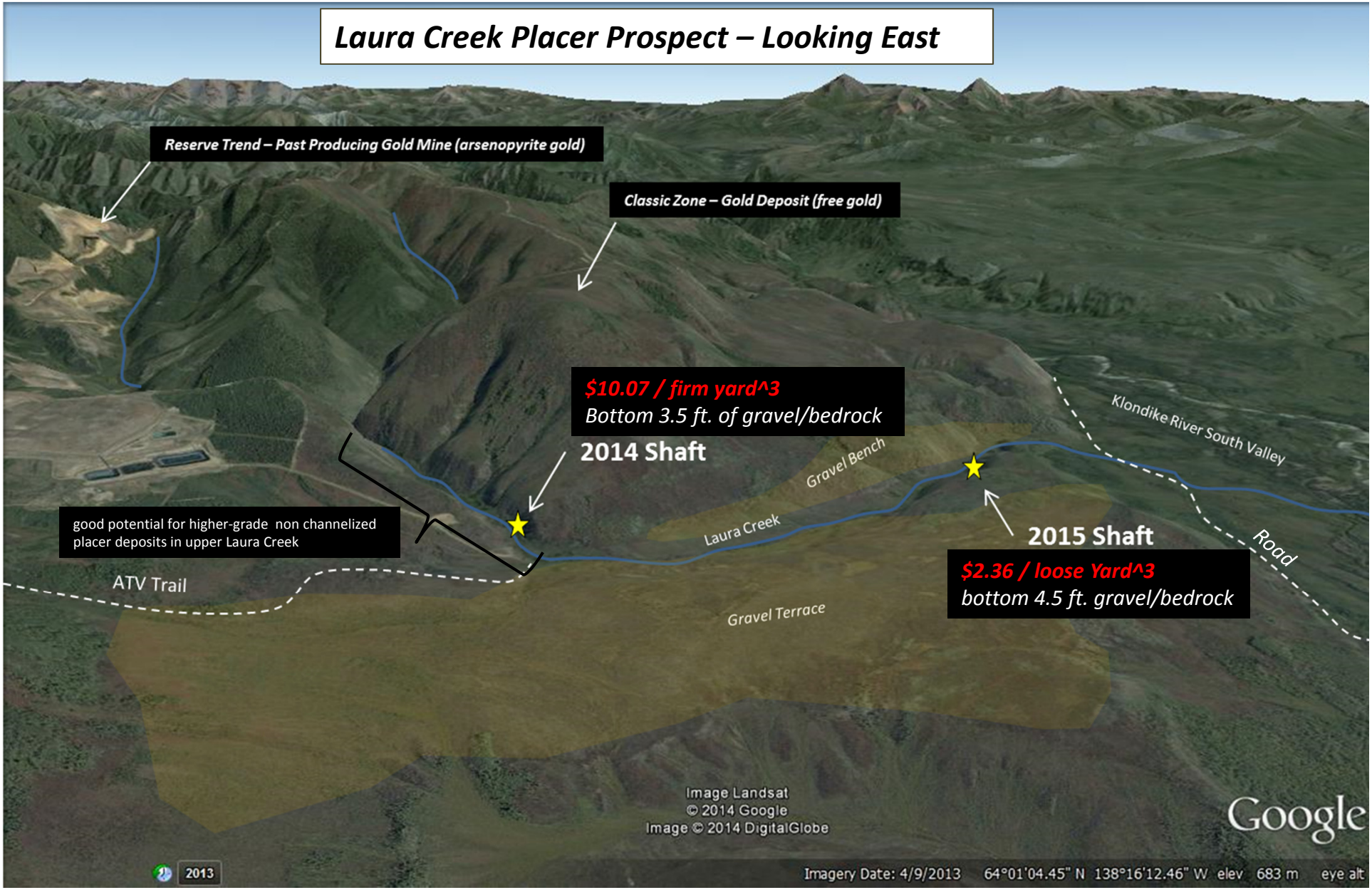
Only two isolated shafts, approximately 3 km apart, have been conducted to date.

- The upper shaft (2014) contained course gold with an average grade of **$ 10.07 / yard^3** of the bottom 3.5 ft of material.
- The lower shaft (2015) contained an average grade of **$2.36 / yard^3** of the bottom 4.5 ft of material.
- **28 ft. frozen overburden** average

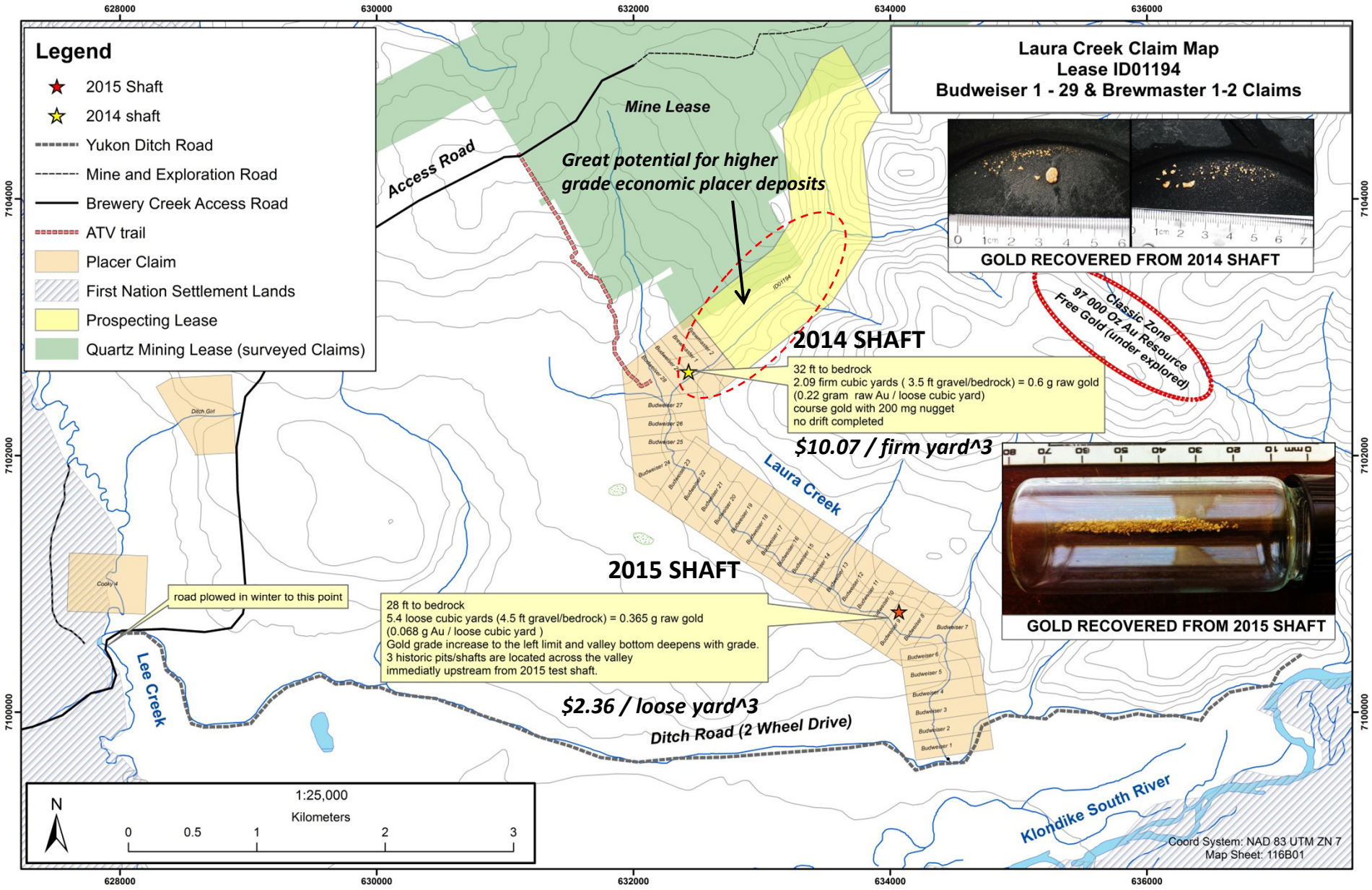
***** *Grade calculated using $1350 CAN/Oz & 80% gold finess.*

The valley bottom is wide, ranging from **50 – 200 m** across and provides strong potential to host incised paleo channel pay streaks that were not encountered in the isolated shafts to date (drilling is required to delineate higher grade channels).

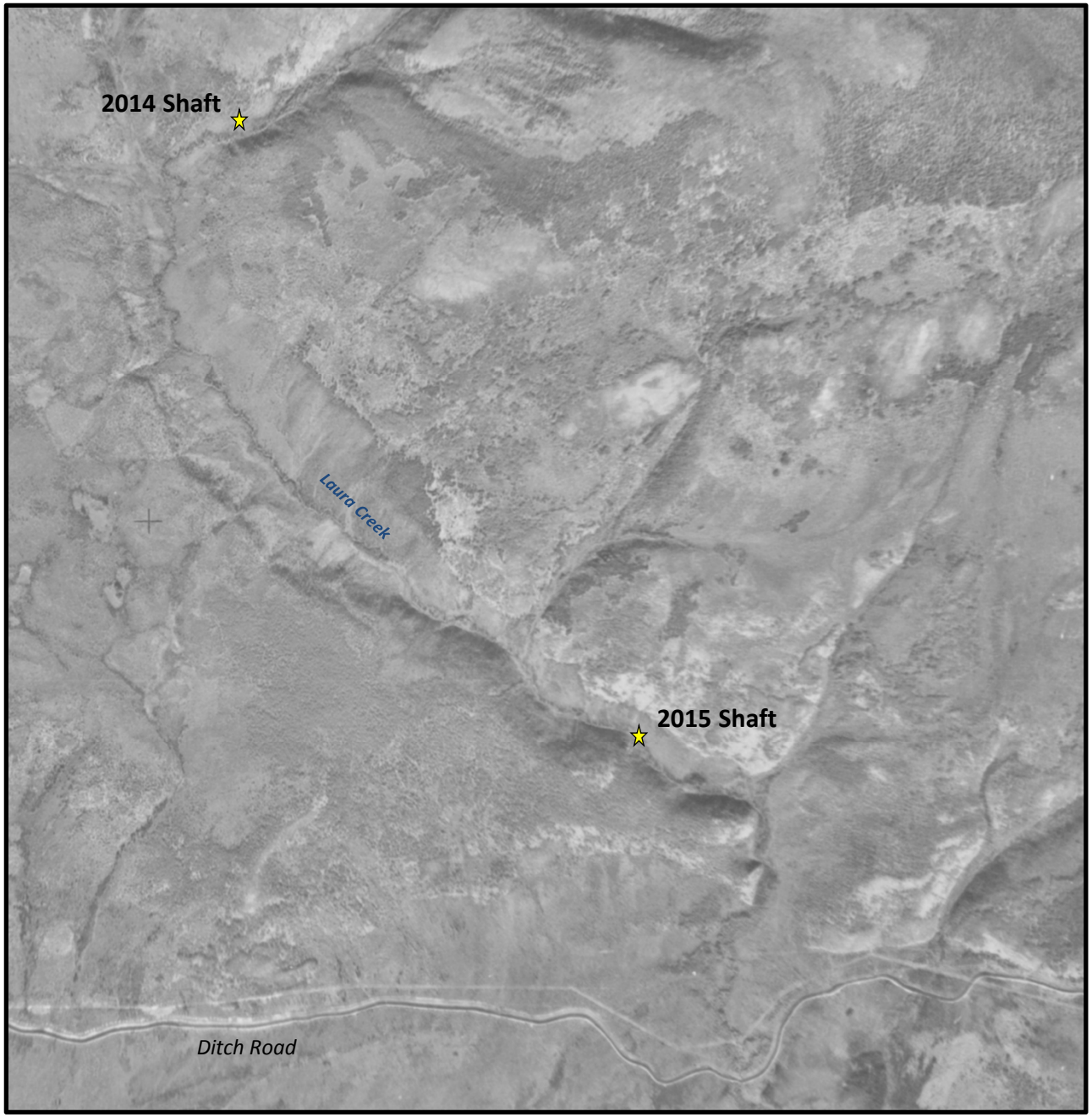
There is significant **historical shafting** that took place just upstream from the lower shaft (2015).


Laura Creek Placer Prospect – Looking East
Reserve Trend – Past Producing Gold Mine (arsenopyrite gold)
Classic Zone – Gold Deposit (free gold)
$10.07 / firm yard^3
Bottom 3.5 ft. of gravel/bedrock
2014 Shaft
Klondike River South Valley
Gravel Bench
Laura Creek
2015 Shaft
$2.36 / loose Yard^3
bottom 4.5 ft. gravel/bedrock
Road
good potential for higher-grade non channelized placer deposits in upper Laura Creek
ATV Trail
Gravel Terrace
Image Landsat
© 2014 Google
Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe
Google
2013
Imagery Date: 4/9/2013 64°01'04.45" N 138°16'12.46" W elev 683 m eye alt

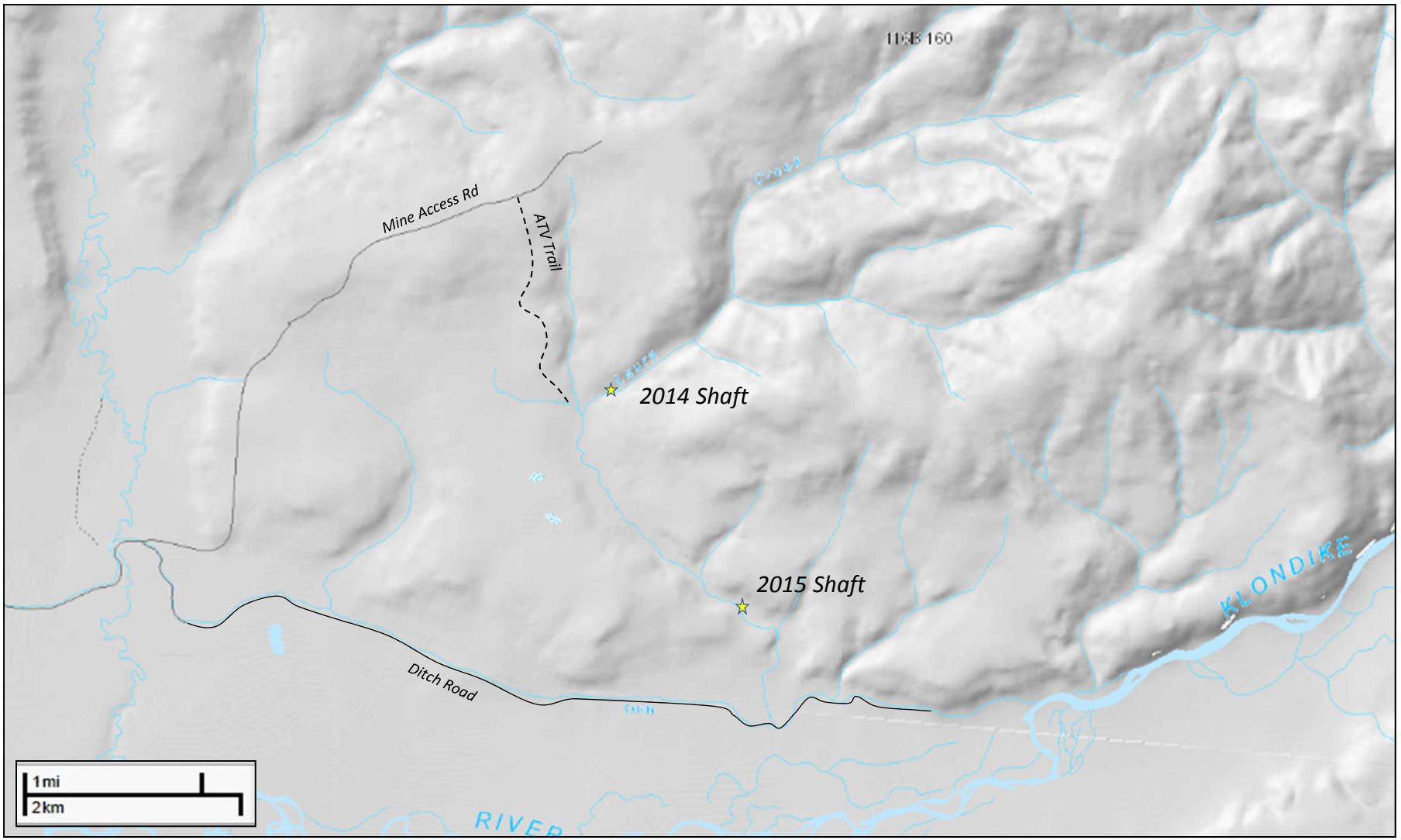
Claim Map


628000
630000
632000
634000
636000
7104000
7102000
7100000
Legend
2015 Shaft
2014 shaft
Yukon Ditch Road
Mine and Exploration Road
Brewery Creek Access Road
ATV trail
Placer Claim
First Nation Settlement Lands
Prospecting Lease
Quartz Mining Lease (surveyed Claims)
Laura Creek Claim Map
Lease ID01194
Budweiser 1 - 29 & Brewmaster 1-2 Claims
Mine Lease
Access Road
Great potential for higher grade economic placer deposits
GOLD RECOVERED FROM 2014 SHAFT
Classic Zone
97 000 Oz Au Resource
Free Gold (under explored)
2014 SHAFT
32 ft to bedrock
2.09 firm cubic yards (3.5 ft gravel/bedrock) = 0.6 g raw gold
(0.22 gram raw Au / loose cubic yard)
course gold with 200 mg nugget
no drift completed
$10.07 / firm yard^3
Laura Creek
GOLD RECOVERED FROM 2015 SHAFT
2015 SHAFT
road plowed in winter to this point
28 ft to bedrock
5.4 loose cubic yards (4.5 ft gravel/bedrock) = 0.365 g raw gold
(0.068 g Au / loose cubic yard)
Gold grade increase to the left limit and valley bottom deepens with grade.
3 historic pits/shafts are located across the valley
immediatly upstream from 2015 test shaft.
$2.36 / loose yard^3
Ditch Road (2 Wheel Drive)
Lee Creek
Ditch Girl
Cooky 4
Klondike South River
N
1:25,000
Kilometers
0
0.5
1
2
3
Coord System: NAD 83 UTM ZN 7
Map Sheet: 116B01

Air Photo – Laura Creek



DEM – Laura Creek



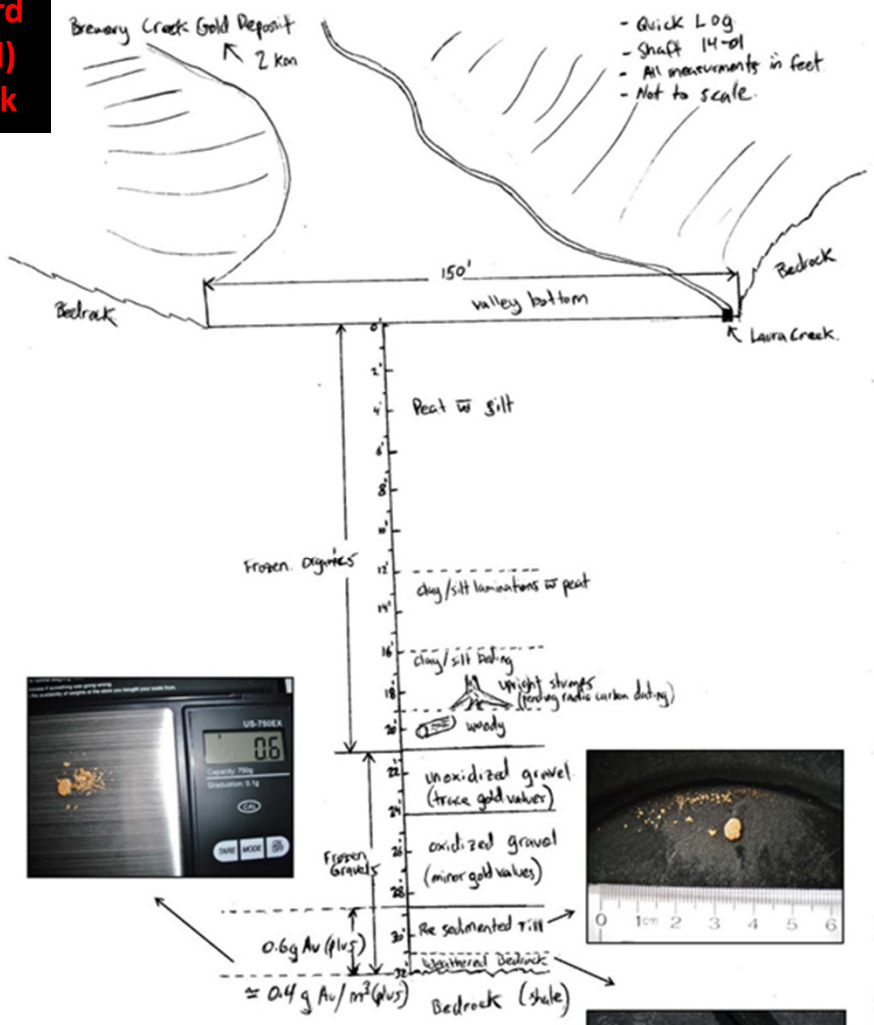
2014 SHAFT

- Shaft sunk close to center valley bottom, just upstream from the 90 degree bend in Laura Creek where the valley walls become much steeper.
- **Valley width is 150 ft.**
- **31 ft. to bedrock**
- Entire stratigraphy was frozen with **21 ft. of muck overlying 10 ft. of gravel** resting on bedrock.
- The **bottom 2.5 ft. of gravel and 1 ft. bedrock** from the 4' X 4' shaft (2.09 yard^3 firm)returned **600 mg raw gold** with a **single grain weighing 200 mg**
- No drift was completed
- This works out to an average **of $ 10.07 / firm yard^3** (or $ 7.64 / loose yard^3) assuming $1350 CDN / Oz & estimated 80 % finess.

@ $ 1350 CAN/ Oz Au & 80 % finess

$7.64 CAN / loose cubic yard
($10.07 CAN/ firm cubic yard)
of 2.5 ft. gravel / 1 ft bedrock

2014 Shaft Stratigraphy




Classic Zone
Hard Rock Gold Deposit
2014 Shaft
2015 Shaft
River Gravel Terrace
Laura Creek – Looking East

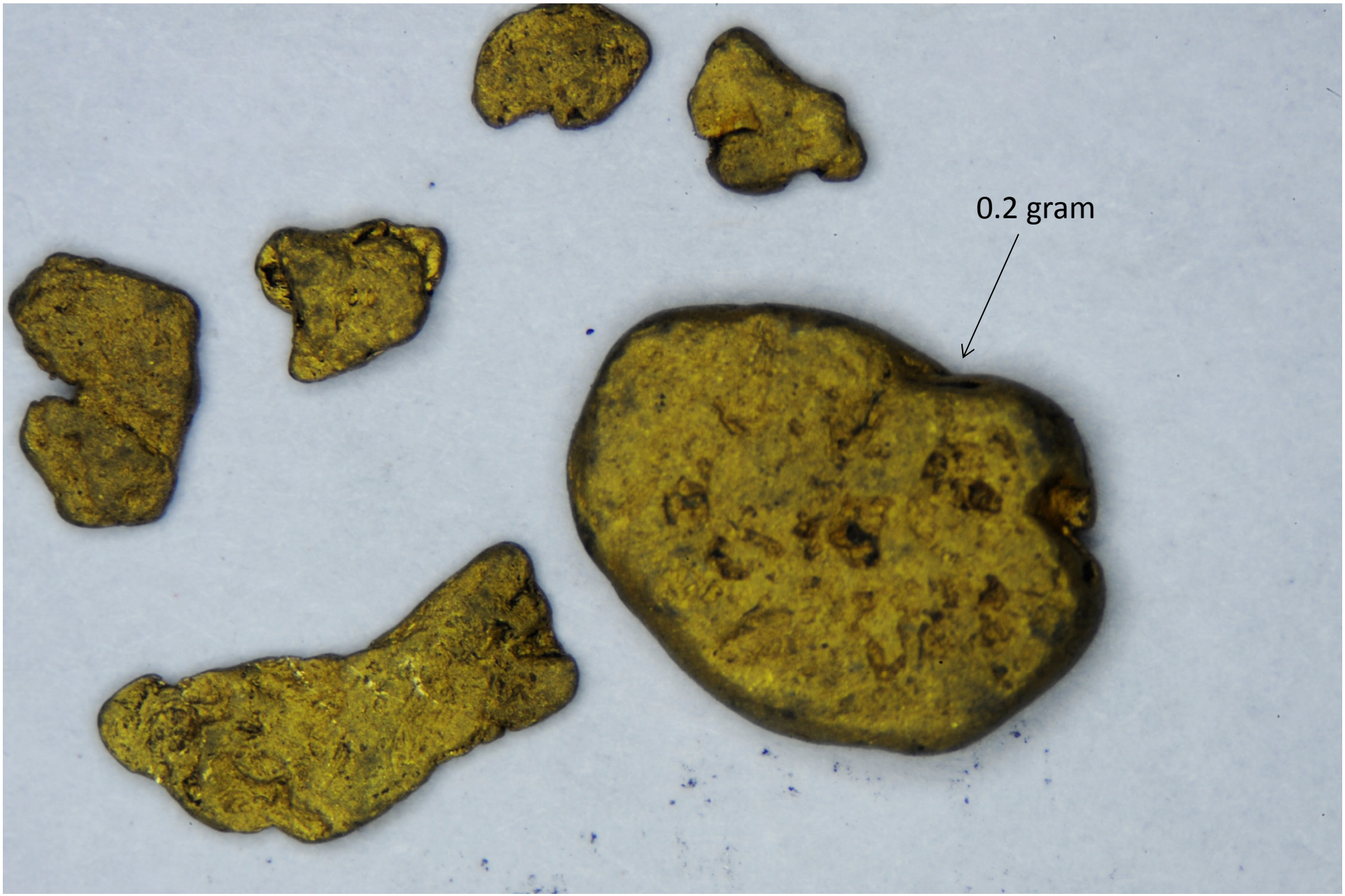
2014 SHAFT is located 300 m upstream from where Laura Creek takes a 90 degree bend eastward. This shaft contained higher grade and much courser gold than the lower 2015 shaft. The higher grade is believed to be attributed to its closer proximity to the hard rock gold source and the unique east draining orientation and deeper narrow valley. It is possible this valley was protected from the full scouring effects of the pre Reid glacial ice sheet that advanced from the south east along the Tintina Trench; resulting in richer placer deposits.

Laura Creek Valley – looking west – located between 2014 and 2015 shafts

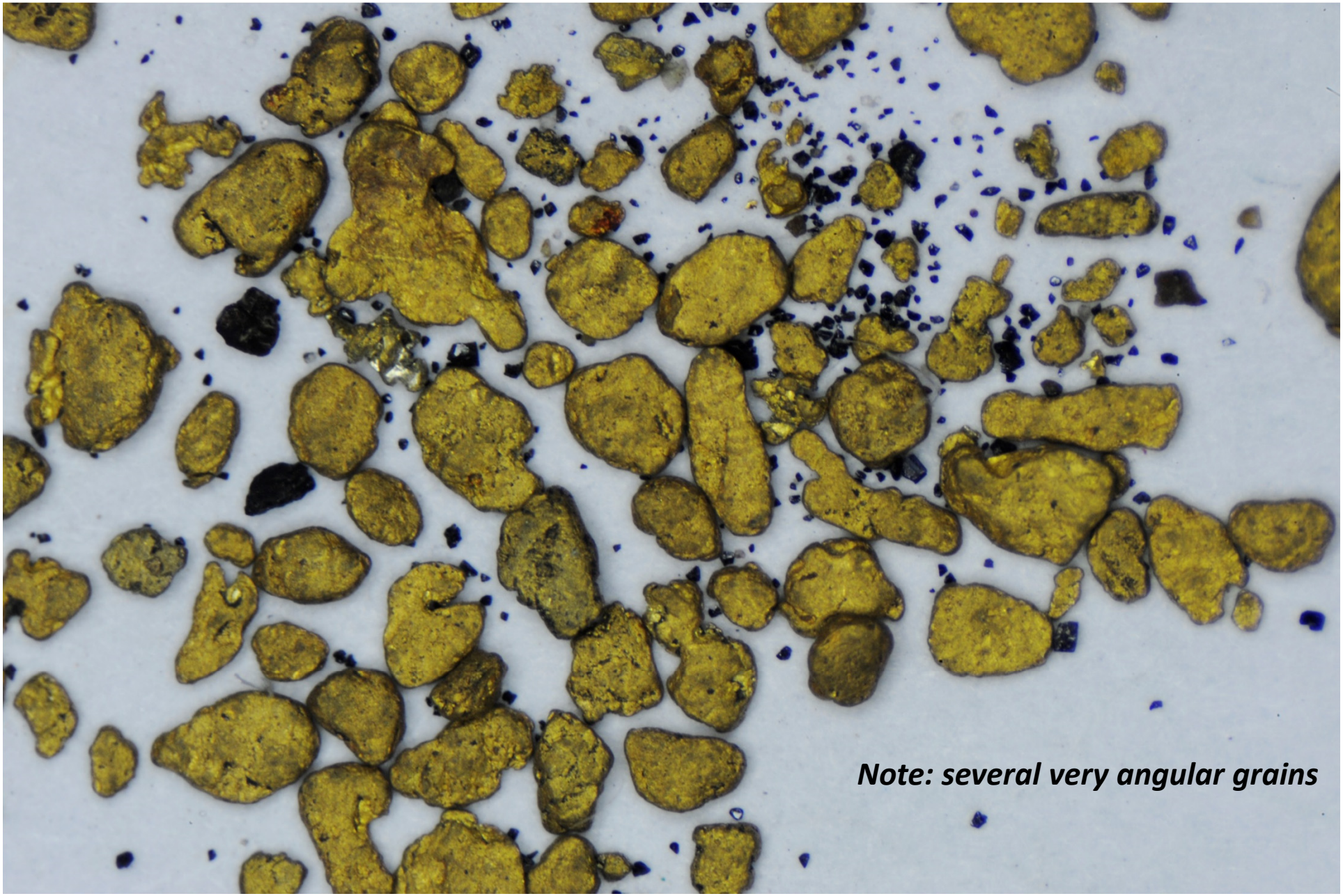
Does this look auger drillable?

- Largest boulders were 1.5 – 2 ft. in diameter
- Shale bedrock

Larger Gold Pieces (6.7X)

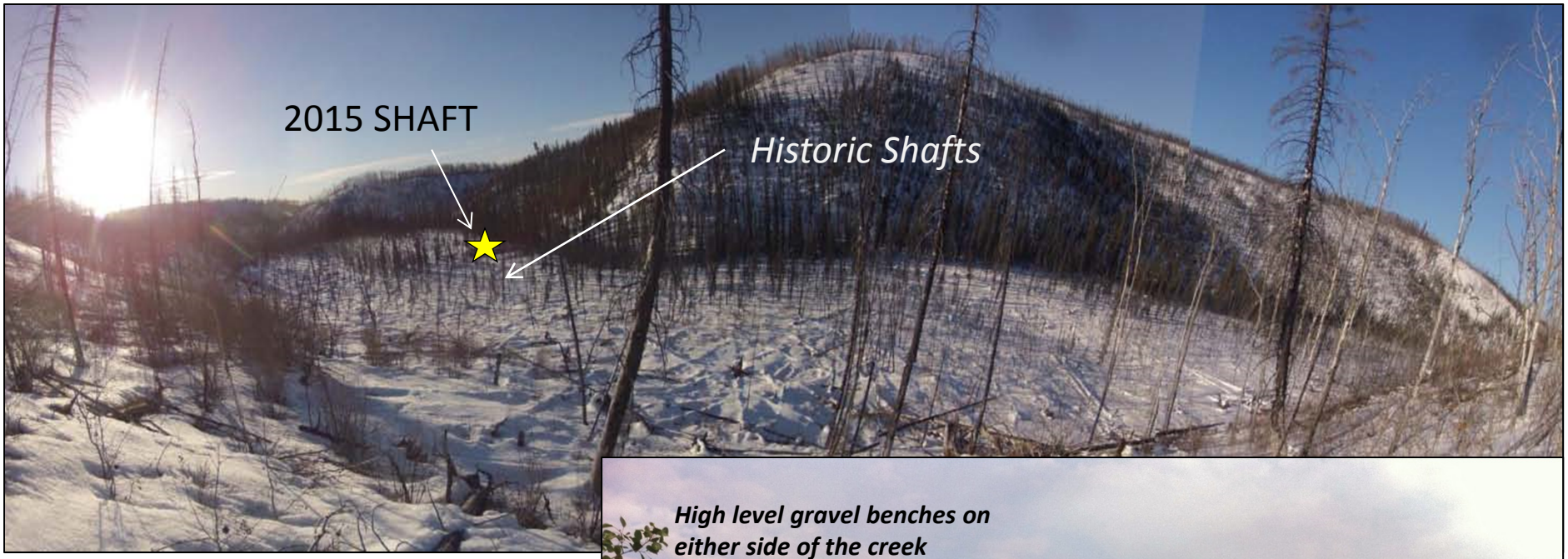


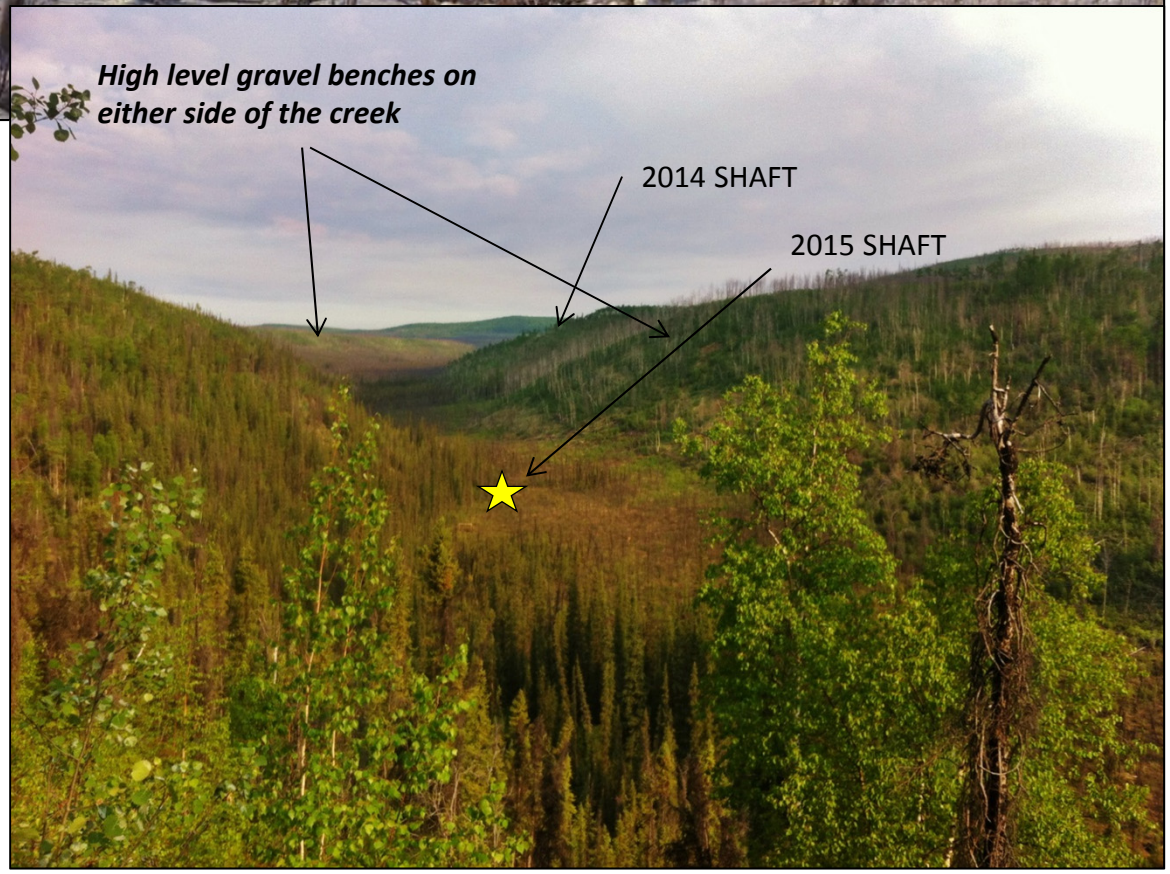
Small Gold Pieces (6.7X)



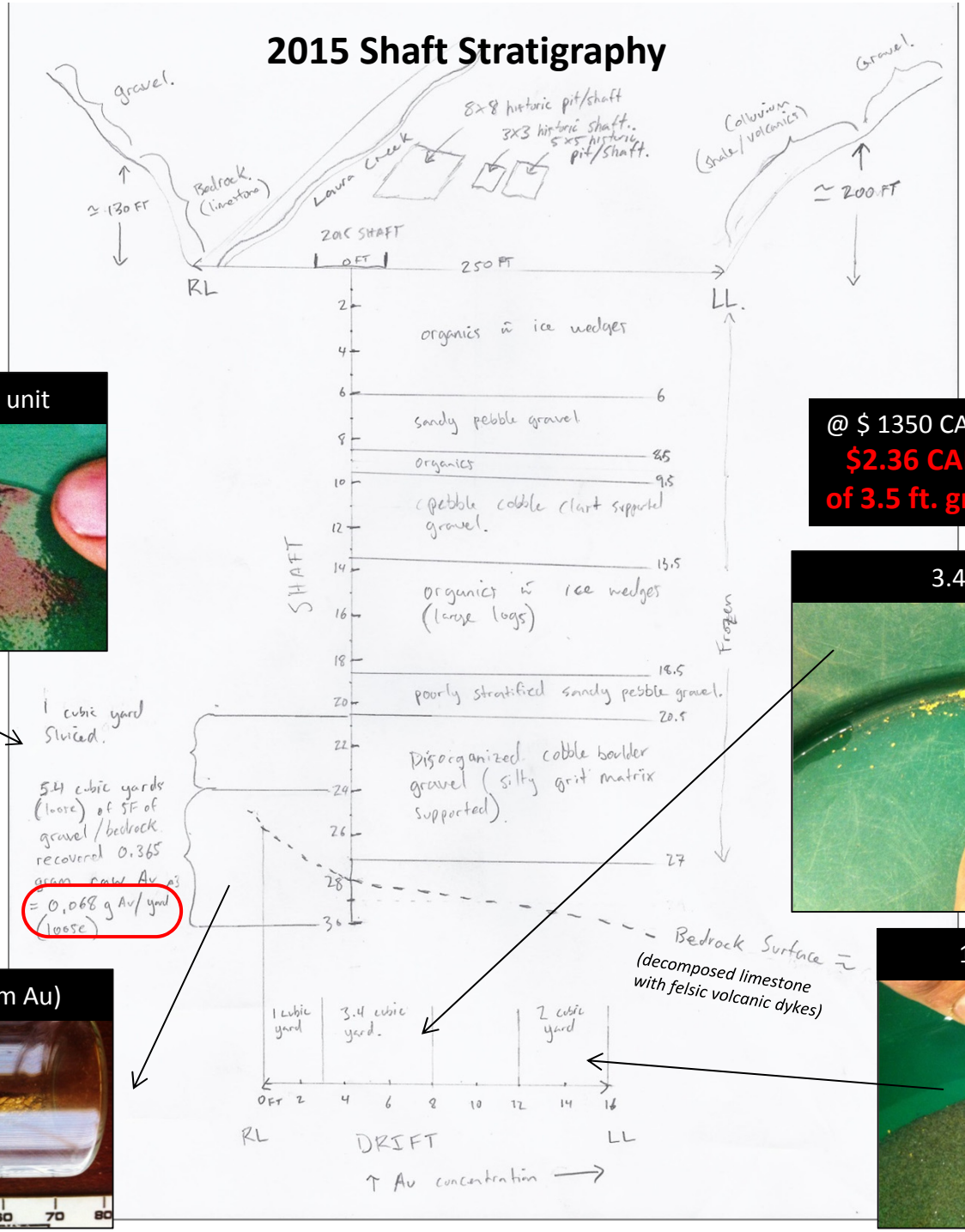
2015 SHAFT

- Shaft was sunk on the **Right Limit side of the valley, 15 meters down stream from an 8 X 8 historical shaft.**
- **Valley width is 250 ft.**
- **28 ft. to bedrock.**
- Entire stratigraphy was frozen with **20.5 ft. of alternating units of organic muck and gravel** overlying **7.5 ft. of disorganized cobble boulder gravel** resting on an irregular decomposed bedrock (mineralized limestone surface).
- A bulk test of **5.4 yard^3 of the bottom 3.5 ft. of gravel and 1 ft. of bedrock** from shaft and drift material returned **365 mg raw gold**
- 13 ft. of drift was completed
- This works out to an average of **$ 2.36 / loose yard^3** assuming $1350 CDN / Oz & estimated 80 % finess.
- The **entire lower disorganized cobble boulder gravel contained gold concentrations** with a 1 cubic yard test of the upper portion (20.5 – 24) showing color with some course grains (see pic on page 16).

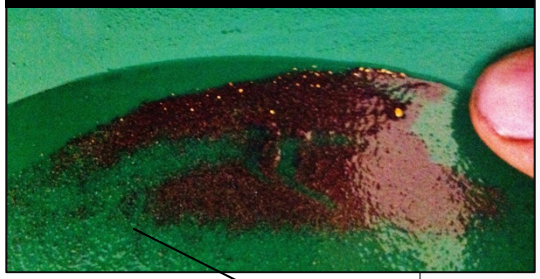

2015 SHAFT
Historic Shafts


High level gravel benches on either side of the creek
2014 SHAFT
2015 SHAFT

2015 Shaft Stratigraphy



1.0 yard^3 of upper gravel unit



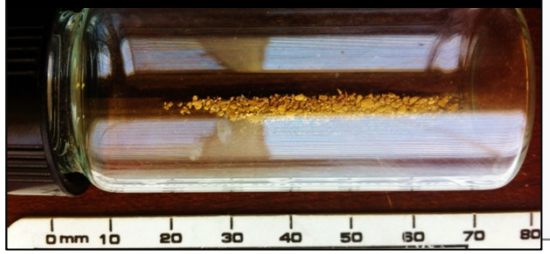
@ $ 1350 CAN/ OZ Au & 80 % fine

$2.36 CAN / loose cubic yard of 3.5 ft. gravel / 1 ft. of bedrock

3.4 yard^3 of Drift

1.4 yard^3 of LL drift

5.4 yard^3 drift (0.365 gram Au)




Gold is still relatively course – very little fine gold
(or I am loosing it all via the sluice box?)
0.365 gram raw Au - obtained from 5.4 loose cubic yards

Does this look auger drillable?

- 2 ft boulders of colluvium are rare
- Cobbles are abundant

Bedrock

- Bedrock was not a good gold trap like the 2014 upstream shaft .
- Contained decomposed limestone bedrock
- Undulating hummocky surface?
- no competent rock, just crumbly highly fractured limestone with qrtz veining
    - Probably a poor trap for gold?
- Hopefully not weathered Colluvium capping additional gravel?

8 X 8 ft. historic shaft close to RL (15 m upstream from 2015 Shaft)

3x3 ft. historic shaft located 10 m towards the LL from the 8 X 8 shaft

some old buckets at the historic shafting sites.

- The presence of 3 shafts strung across the valley just upstream from the 2015 shaft, suggests the placer deposit being targeted historically was highly channelized? And that it is possible the 2015 shaft missed a richer pay channel that exists further to the left limit.

- **The grade visually appeared to increased toward the left limit and with the dipping bedrock surface.**

- Why is there an 8 X 8 shaft and two smaller shafts across the valley? **They must have found something?**

- The vegetation growth over the old gravel piles suggest the working **are > 70 years old (Au price = $30/Oz)**

Recovery?

- Assumed to be loosing the fine flat gold (very little fine gold was observed?).
- Keen Sluice box with grizzly was used (see picture below).

Political Issues

- Claim owner was denied access to use existing mining and exploration roads that provide great vehicle access to the upper end of Laura Creek (see letter, page 24).

- Claim owner is not allowed to set foot on Golden Predators quartz mining lease. Only a small, far right limit, portion of prospecting lease ID01194 (upper Laura Creek) overlaps with the quartz mining lease. This overlap is not located in the valley bottom and would never contain placer deposits (see signed security agreement).

- Claim owner received a solicitor letter on behalf of Golden Predator threating to sue the claim owner if any " costs and damages" resulted from any placer activity overlapping there quartz mining property (refer to solicitor letter for definition of cost & damages and the map showing the location of the quartz mining property (page 27) .

- Prior to the MR granting the first lease on Laura Creek, the Yukon Water Board (YWB) did a review with regards to potential mining on Laura Creek with respect to the past producing mines main water monitor station (BC-03) . The documents states that for mining to take place upstream from monitor BC-03 , an agreement would need to reached between the hard rock mining company (Golden Predator Mining Corp) and the placer claim owner. The quartz mining water license(QZ96 – 007) would need to be amended. Refer to the full YWB review document and the water monitor location map (page 25) .

Solicitor Letter

DAVIS | LLP

Please be advised that we will take all legal steps necessary to ensure that, pursuant to section 18 of the *Placer Mining Act*, each of you gives adequate security for any loss or damage that you may cause. Pursuant to section 19 of the *Placer Mining Act*, the Company will hold you personally liable for damages and costs. Damages and costs include delays of the proposed development of the Brewery Creek mine, extra costs of environmental monitoring and environmental assessment and delays or negative impacts on the Executive Committee submission as well as environmental damages, remediation and reclamation costs to the lands and water.

The Company estimates immediate potential aggregate costs and damages of up to $50,000 per lease or claim, depending on the extent of your activities; this sum may drastically increase should your activities adversely impact the timing of or granting of any licenses associated with our project.

The Company would prefer to avoid unnecessary and expensive legal proceedings with respect to costs and damages. To that end, my client and I are available to meet with you to provide you with further information on the current and historical occupancy and use for quartz mining.

Yours truly,
DAVIS LLP
Per:

Rodney A. Snow, Q.C.
RAS/mdb

cc: Minister Scott Kent, Government of Yukon

**** For full letter see separate pdf document***

Access Denied Letter

AMERICAS BULLION ROYALTY CORP.
TSX: AMB

BY EMAIL

April 4, 2014

Clayton Jones
1898 Ranch Road
Roberts Creek, BC
V0N 2W5

Dear Mr. Jones:

Request for Access to Brewery Creek Site

Thank you for your email dated March 19, 2014 requesting permission to use the Brewery Creek mine and exploration roads for access to your prospecting leases #ID01099 and #ID01105. The roads and our facilities are considered private property and our property is subject to a Quartz Mining License, Water License, Class 4 exploration permit and a Socio-Economic Accord ("Accord") with the Tr'ondek Hwech'in. The Brewery Creek property has also entered the YESAA assessment process for amendments to our Quartz Mining License.

We are accountable and responsible for personal and workplace safety, ongoing environmental remediation, environmental and water monitoring and specific clauses including, but not limited to, heritage, firearms and hunting under our Accord. Due to these factors, and others, we are forced to deny your request for access to the Brewery Creek roads and facilities.

A copy of this letter is being sent by mail to the above address.

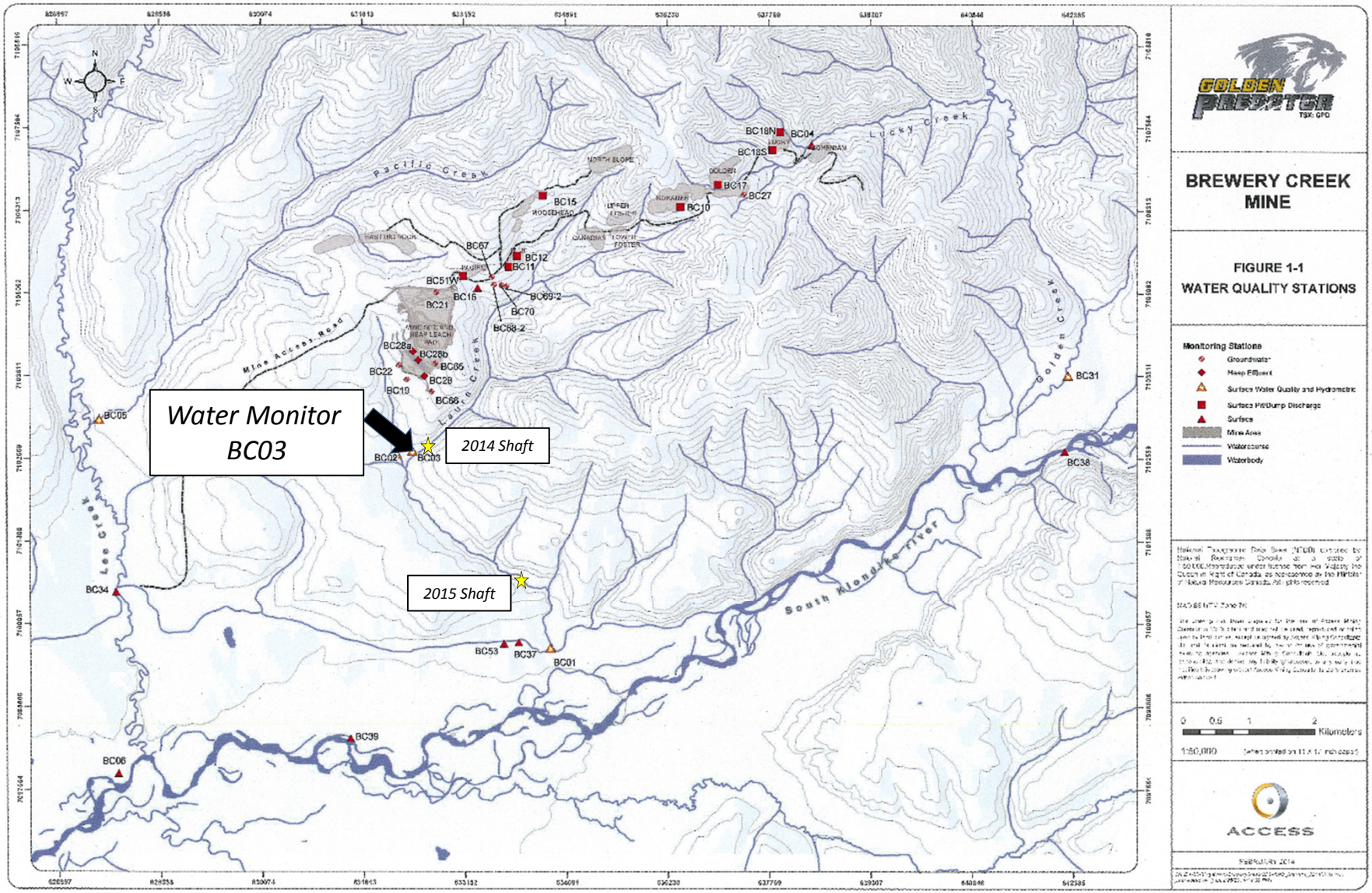
Good luck in your venture and should you have any questions I am available at 208-635-5415 or jel@aubullion.com.

Sincerely,

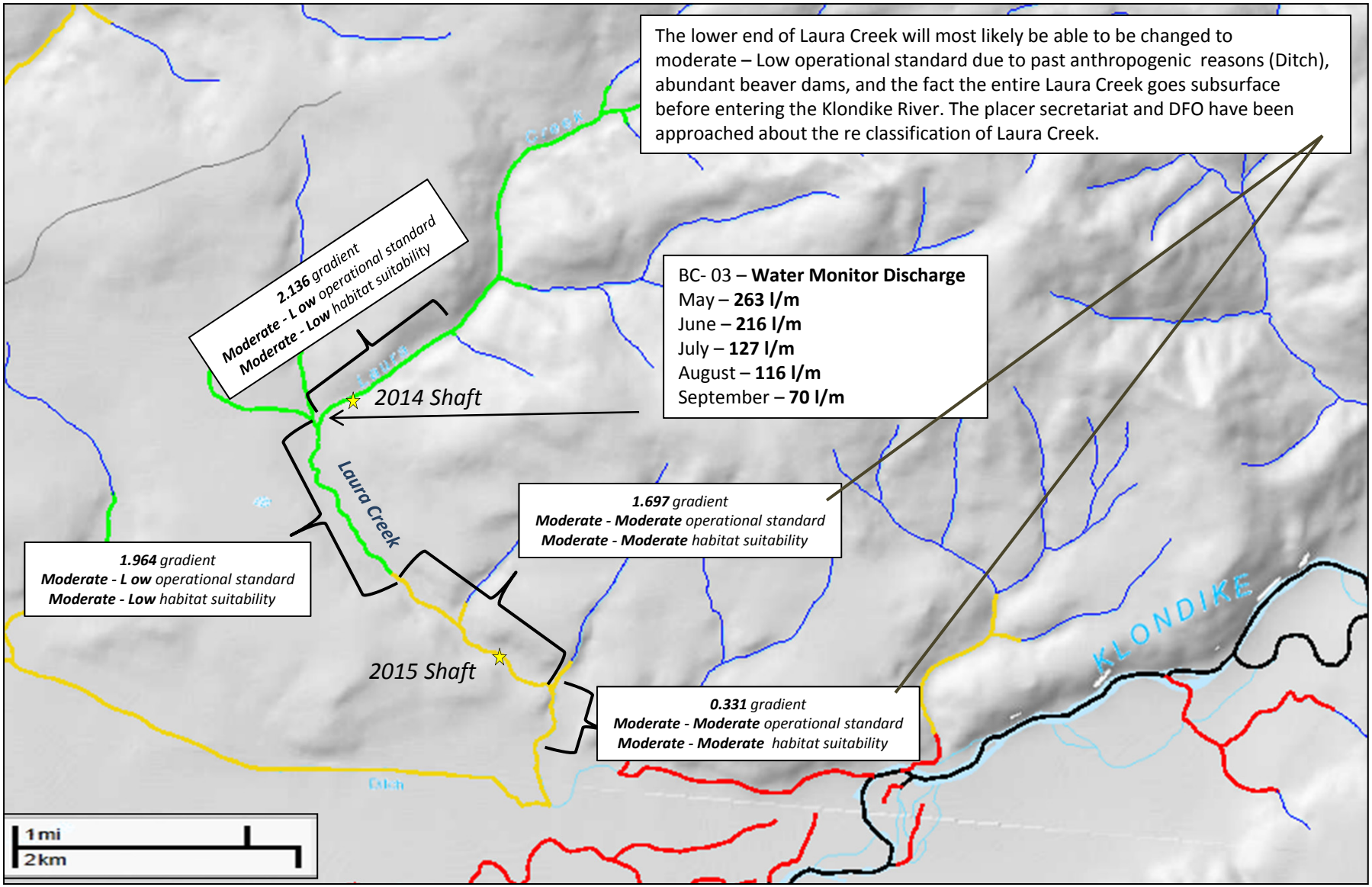
Janet Lee-Sheriff
Vice-President

Americas Bullion Royalty Corp.
11521 Warren Street, Hayden, Idaho | Tel: 208-635-5415 | Fax: 208-635-5465 | www.aubullion.com

Water monitor station map (YWB)

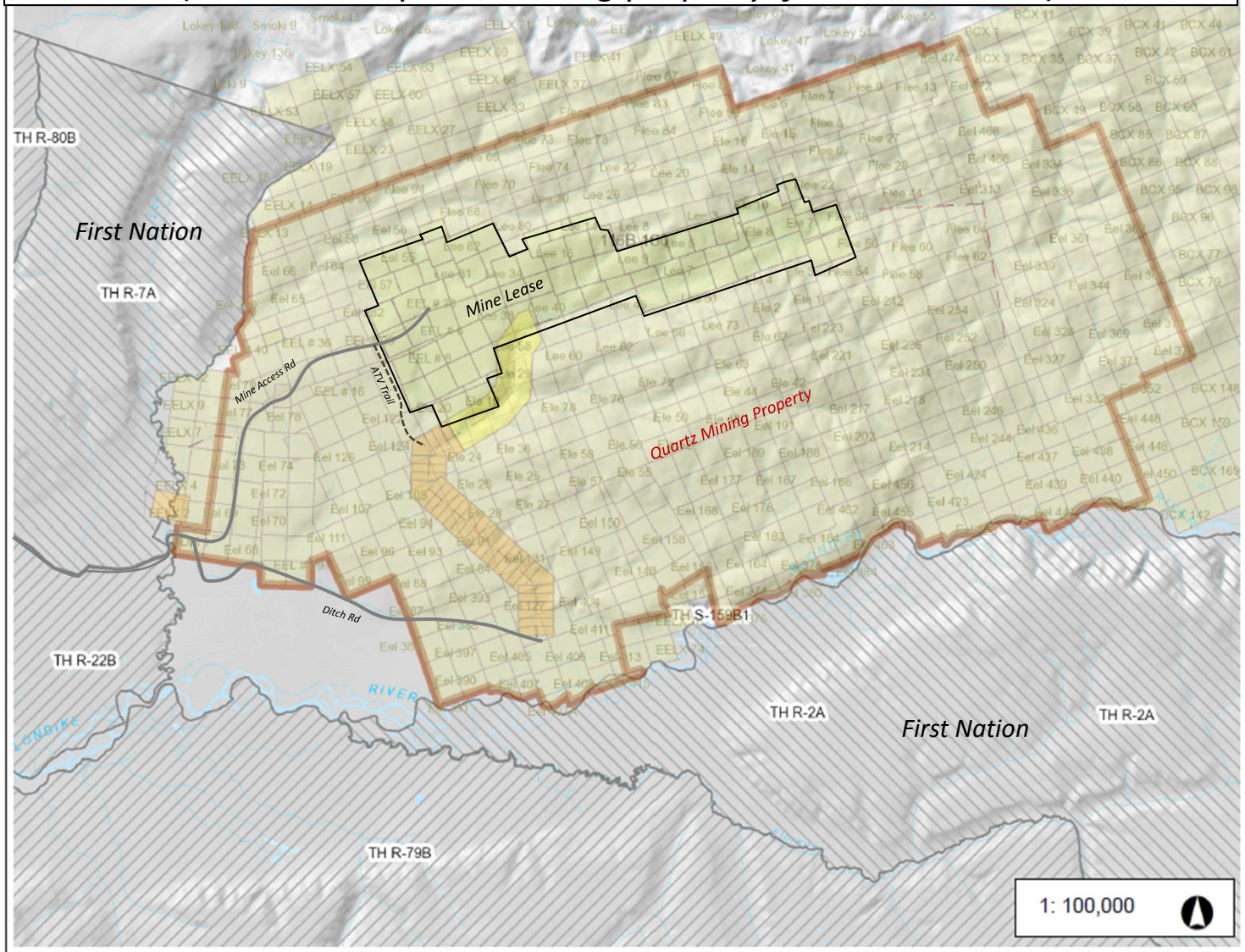


Classification, Gradient, and Flow



Property Map

(mine lease, quartz mining property, first nation land)



Legend

- Placer Claims (50K)
  - Active and Pending
  - Expired
- Prospecting Leases
  - Active and Pending
  - Expired
- Placer Mining Land Use Permi
  - Class 3
  - Class 4
- Placer Baselines (50K)
- Placer Baselines (surveyed)
- Quartz Claims (50K)
  - Active and Pending
  - Expired
- Quartz Leases (50K)
- Quartz Mining Land Use Perm
  - Class 3
  - Class 4
- Coal Exploration License
  - Active and Pending
  - Expired
- Coal Mining Lease
  - Active and Pending
  - Expired
- Mineral Occurrences (MINFILE
  - Anomaly
  - Deposit

Notes

5.1 0 2.54 5.1 Kilometers

Yukon Albers

Produced from: Yukon Geological Survey MapMaker Online

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Date Printed: 13-Sep-2015

Claim Details

- **All 31 placer claims expire September 26, 2016 (plus banked 3 years work assessment)**
  - Budweiser 1 – 29 (P516404 – P516432)
  - Brewmaster 1-2 (P515978 – P515979)

- **2 mile Placer Prospecting Lease expires July 7, 2015**
  - Lease ID01196
  - The drill plan laid out in this document has been accepted by MR.

- See claim map (page 3).

Future Exploration

- Two isolated shafts separated by 3 km apart have shown course placer gold exists throughout the length of the Laura Creek Valley. The average grade of gravels encountered in the shafts are not economic for bulk mining of the entire valley bottom, however; there is a strong possibility both of these shafts did not intersect channelized paleo deposits that are narrower and contain higher grades. A few drill holes, strategically placed across the valley, will quickly determine if a richer paleo channel exists along the valley bottom. The good access and close proximity to Dawson City will allow for a relatively cheap first pass drill program that will be able to quickly determine if Laura Creek is worth additional exploration. If a richer channel can be delineated it is highly likely it will be continues for the length of the creek which could result in a very robust deposit.

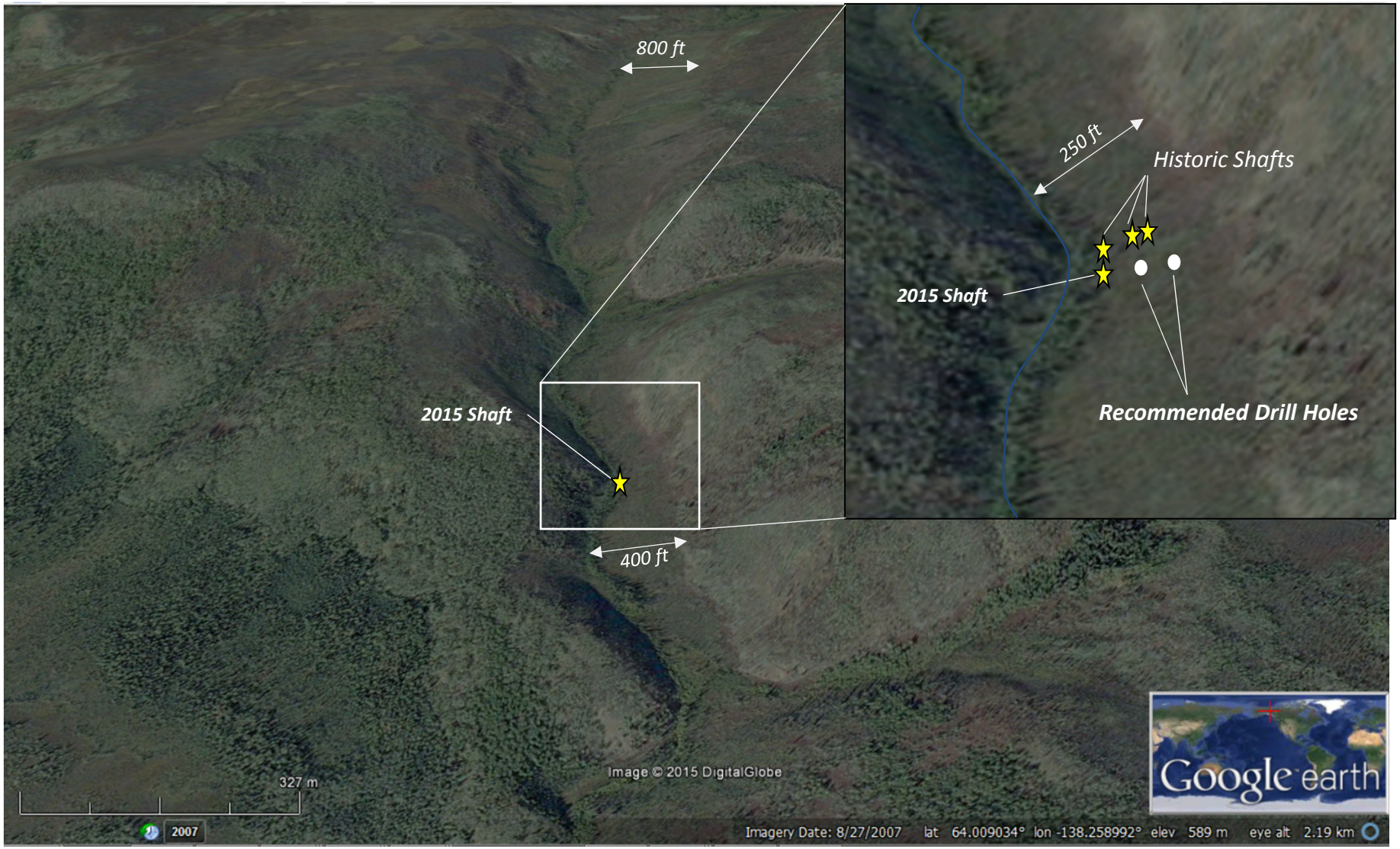
- **Lower Laura Creek**

  - Two drill holes should be drill towards the left limit outward from the 2015 shaft (see drill plan map). This will determine if a richer channel exists towards the center valley and left limit. The holes will be located 15 m down stream from the 2 smaller center valley bottom historic shafts .

  - **You can drive a truck and trailer within 1.5 km from the drill target (2015 shaft location).**

Lower Laura

Drill Targets



- **Upper Laura Creek**

  - Stratigraphy, closer proximity to the hardrock source , and topography of the creek valley upstream from the 2014 shaft, all suggest it may have escaped the scouring effects of the Pre Reid ice sheet and could contain much higher grades.

    - *The upper shaft contains a grade 3 X richer than the downstream 2015 shaft and hosted much courser gold.*
    - *The upper shaft pay gravel is unique from the downstream shaft pay gravel with elevated clay content and no striated clasts.*
    - *The 90 degree bend towards the east and into the Brewery Creek mountains may have sheltered it from an ice sheet advancing from the SE.*
    - *The narrow deep valley directly drains the Brewery Creek Hard gold deposit.*

  - Upper Laura Creek is still relatively wide over a 1.2 km section ranging from 150 – 275 ft. across, which would allow for a robust deposit.

  - Two drill holes should be drilled on either side of the 2014 shafts in order to determine if higher grade channelized deposits exist (see drill map).

  - A series of 3 holes across the valley should be conducted upstream from the 2014 shaft (see drill map).

  - You can drive a truck via the past producing Brewery Creek mine roads directly to the 2014 shaft location (however, **current** mine owners have not allowed permission to use their roads). One can also get a truck and trailer to the start of an ATV trail that is a only a 2 km distance to the 2014 shaft location (see map).

Upper Laura

Drill Targets