YMEP CALDER CREEK PROJECT # 16-022

SUMMARY REPORT

Dawson Mining District

NTS 115/14
Easting 590000 Northing 7976470
UTM Zone 7N NAD83

Claims worked on:
CAL 1 – 15 P515238 – P515252

Work performed May 31 to August 18, 2017

Ground Truth Resistivity survey

UAV Drone Aerial Photogrammetry survey

RAB Drilling

Staking claims, lease Calder Creek

Prepared by Grant Allan March 10, 2017

STAKING EXPEDITION Aug. 17 and 18 2017

Travel to Calder Creek, hiked in from Calder Rd. and staked 3 placer claims and one placer lease on right limit of Calder Creek
(see Map 1)

Personnel: Grant Allan, Kane Morgan

Ground Truth Resistivity survey and UAV Drone Aerial Photogrammetry survey May 31 – June 1   2017
RAB Drilling - June 22 – 24   2017
(see attached report)

Holes 16CLD002 to 16CLD006 were tested using a small sluicebox and a gold table and pan. Hole 2 had approximately 20 mg. of gold and Hole 6 had approximately 55 mg. of gold.

Summary and Recommendations

The UAV Drone Aerial Survey was useful for mapping the area and the results.

The DC Resistivity gave some insight into the location of water, gravel and bedrock. The drilling determined the bedrock was shallower than anticipated, resulting it new bedrock interpretation.

The RAB drill wasn't effective in wet ground, though it managed to drill through 22.5 feet of wet clay/silt inone of the holes.

The discovery of a small but significant amount of gold is worth following up with a shafting program of perhaps 4 shafts, located where the gold was found to get to bedrock and elsewhere on the bench. Digging shafts and drifting at bedrock to get large samples would determine a grade of gold at those locations. A drill program with the RAB drill or and auger drill would be useful to determine bedrock and test for gold at other locations on the right limit bench.

DC Resistivity Survey
Aerial Photogrammetry
and RAB Drilling Report

Calder Creek Placer Exploration Program

Dawson Mining District

NTS: 115O/14
Easting 590000 Northing 7076470
UTM Zone 7N, NAD83

Claim worked on with Resistivity survey and RAB Drilling:

CAL 1	P515238

Claims worked on with UAV Drone Aerial Photogrammetry:

CAL 1-15	P515238-P515252

Work Performed:

Resistivity/IP Survey:	May 31, June 1 2016
RAB Drilling:	June 22-24, 2016
Aerial Photogrammetry	June 1 2016

Prepared for Grant Allan
By GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

Written by: Chad Cote January 25, 2017

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Y0B 1G0

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1 Introduction

Grant Allen hired GroundTruth Exploration Inc. to assess the depth to bedrock and find some placer targets on his Calder Creek claims. GroundTruth employed a multi-stage approach to reaching this goal:

First, by crossing the valley with three parallel DC resistivity traverses designed to map the depth to the bedrock interface, identify any bedrock troughs, and differentiate between permafrost and potential gold bearing gravels.

The area was then flown by a UAV drone to generate a digital elevation model (DEM) and orthoimage to aid in the interpretation and identify any micro-topography hard to see on the ground.

Drill targets were identified from the analyzed resistivity and UAV data, and the drill was deployed to both groundtruth the resistivity interpretation and test the gold targets identified with a five hole program.

Finally all the data was compiled and a final interpretation of the site is made.

2 Property Description and Access

The property is easily accessed by truck along 55 km of maintained mining roads from Dawson City, or 32 km in a straight line (Figure 1). Calder Creek is South-East flowing tributary of Quartz Creek. The claims are located 4km up Calder Creek from its termination in Quartz Creek. The property consists of 25 contiguous placer claims: CAL 1-25 (figure 2).

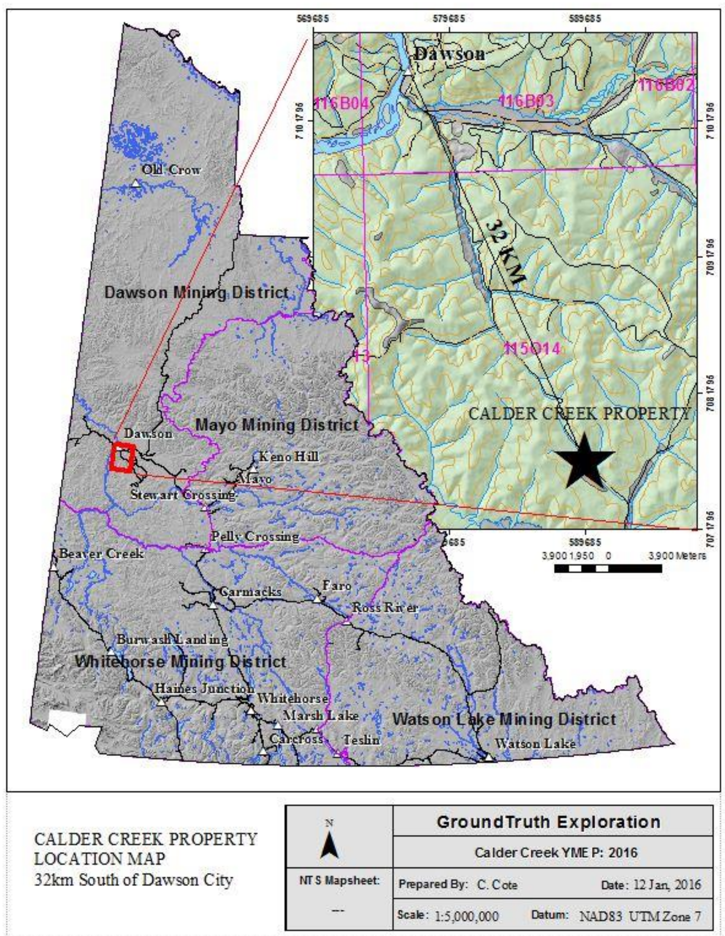

Figure 1: Property Location

3 Physiography

The Calder Creek placer property is in an unglaciated, south-east flowing creek valley located in the Klondike Plateau region of Canada’s Boreal Cordillera ecozone. Due to its location in Canada’s discontinuous permafrost zone, permafrost is distributed unevenly throughout the property. The valley bottoms and northern slopes have thick moss mats, black spruce, and alder thickets over ice rich permafrost, while southern slopes are generally more sparsely vegetated with ground leaf cover and white spruce, aspen and birch forests.

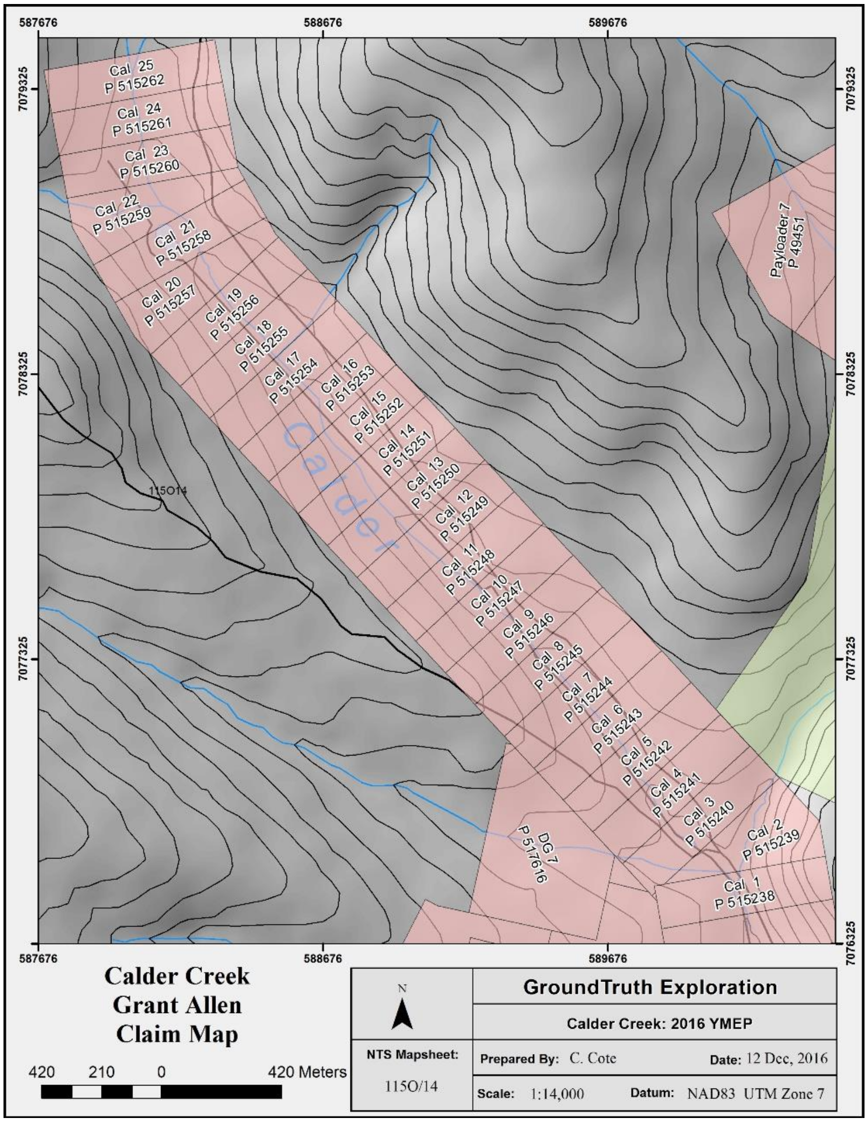

Figure 2: CAL Claims

4 Climate

The interior intermontane plateau receive about 400 mm of annual precipitation. Snowfall accounts for 35 to 60% of all precipitation. Winters are long and cold, with

January mean temperatures between -15°C and -27°C. Summers are warm but short, with July mean temperatures between 12°C and 15°C.
(http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/oilandgas/pdf/bmp_boreal_cordillera_ecozone.pdf)

5 Geology

5.1 Bedrock Geology

The northern Calder group claims (CAL 14-25) are covering metamorphic, Klondike schist (**CPK1**), while the southern claims CAL 1-14 are over the Sulphur Creek Schist (**PqS**)

MIDDLE PERMIAN

PqS	**PqS: SULPHUR CREEK SUITE** moderately to strongly foliated biotite quartz monzonite gneiss, the Sulphur Creek Orthogneiss; coarse grained, homogeneous, hornblende-biotite-bearing granite, granodiorite and quartz-monzonite with narrow foliated and mylonitic zones of the Ram Stock **(Sulphur Creek Orthogneiss, Ram Stock)**

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN

CPK CPK2	**CPK: KLONDIKE SCHIST** poorly understood assemblage of metamorphosed pelitic/volcanic rocks (1) and minor marble (2), including phyllite of uncertain association (3) 1. tan to rusty and black weathering muscovitic and/or chloritic quartzite and quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist; quartz and/or feldspar augen-bearing quartz-muscovite (+/-chlorite) schist; includes augen gneiss and amphibolite **(Klondike Schist)**

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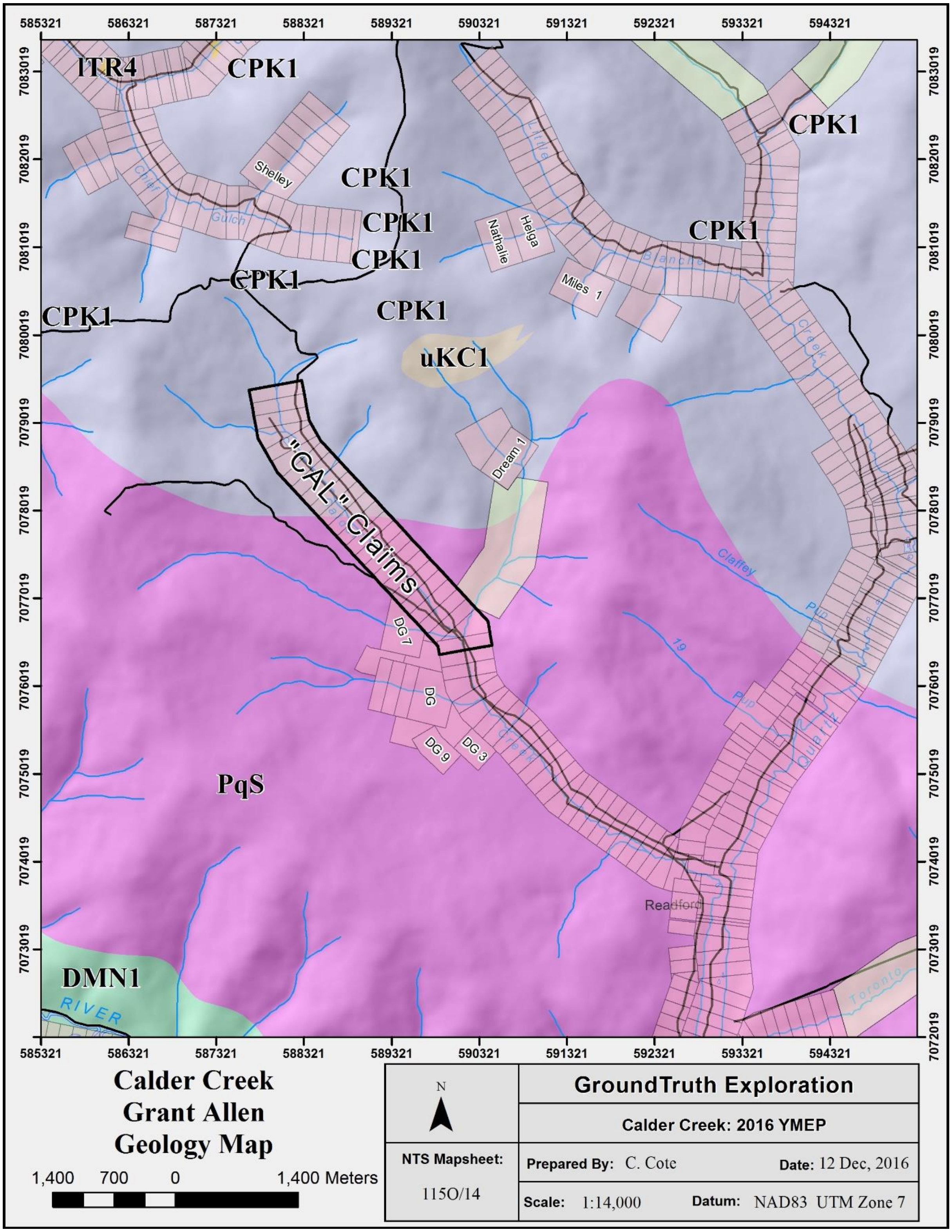

Figure 3: Cal geology map

6 Resistivity and Induced Polarization Survey

6.1 Personnel

The survey was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

1. Chad Cote	Project Manager
2. Jennifer Hanlon	Foreman
3. Patrick Dunbar	Field Technician
4. Luke Severinsen	Field Technician
5. Peter Leith	Field Technician
6. Norbert Kappa	Field Technician

6.2 Work Performed

The line-brushing and High Resolution DC Resistivity (Res) survey was conducted on May 31st and June 1st, 2016 on Placer Claim Cal 1, P515238. (figure 2)

The three lines were surveyed using the Schlumberger Inverse array. This array is a sounding array optimized to delineate horizontal structures and has the best overall signal-to-noise ratio and the most lateral coverage. It is an ideal array for finding depths to stratigraphic layers such as muck, sand, gravel and bedrock.

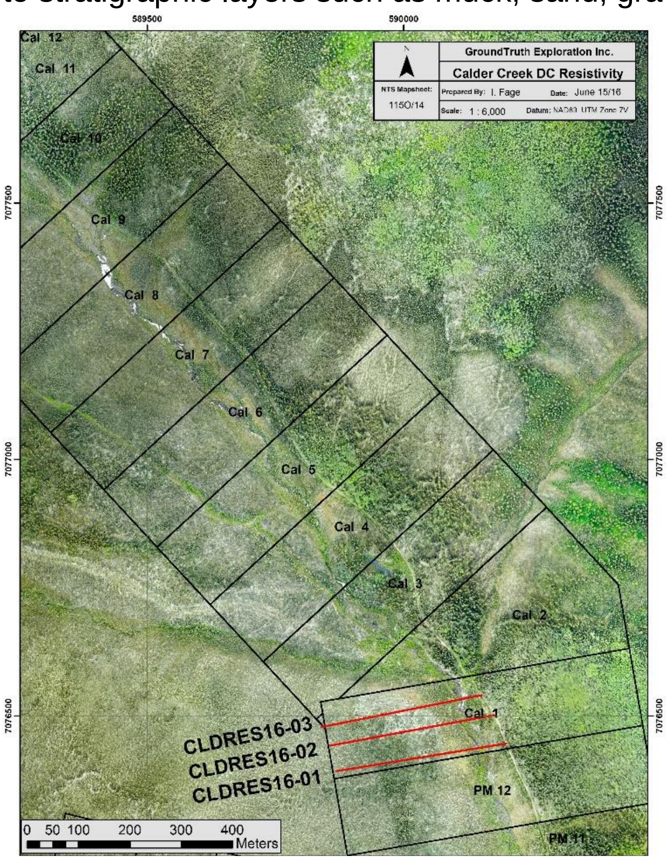

Figure 4: Location of work in claims

Each traverse was surveyed using Advanced Geosciences SuperSting Resistivity Meter: A high resolution system consisting of 84 electrodes. Electrodes were spaced at 4m, giving a horizontal resolution of 2m and a potential depth of investigation of 60m at the middle of the traverse. (figure 3)

The traverse location was surveyed with a ProMark3 differential GPS units and post processed using GNSS Solutions to obtain accurate horizontal and vertical position.

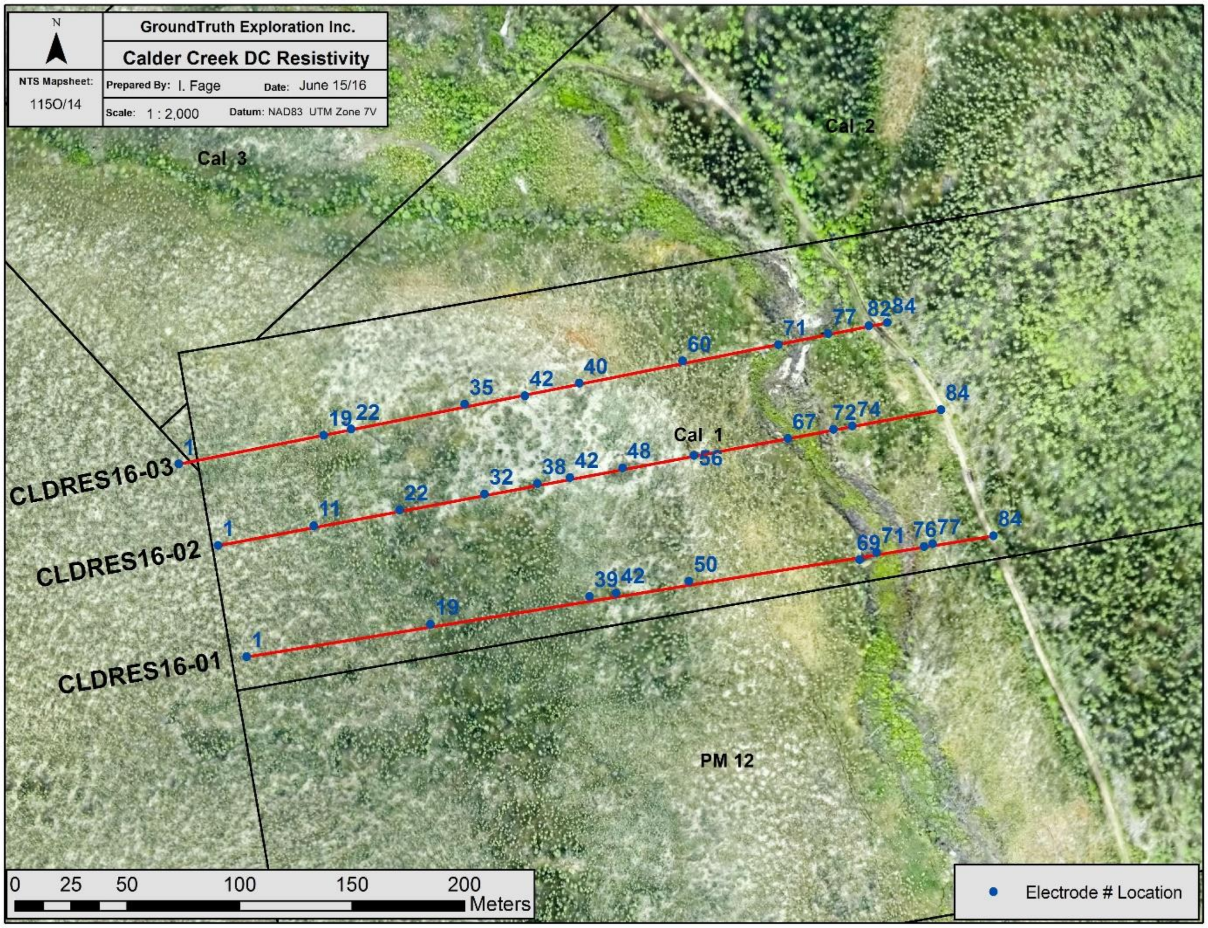

Figure 5: Detail of Resistivity Survey

6.3 Field Survey Operating Procedures:

- A crew of 5 is utilized to run survey.
- The midpoint of a traverse is located and the line is sighted-in using a DGPS.
- Minimal brush is cut along line to sight pickets and lay cables
- Crew places electrode at 5m spacing with measuring tape
- Electrodes are hammered to a depth of 30cm (10% of electrode spacing)
- Cables are laid and attached to the electrodes
- Contact resistance test is conducted
- Calcium Chloride (25% solution) added to all electrodes >2k ohms. CRT reread.
- Extra electrodes added to high CR electrodes. CRT reread.
- With satisfactory Contact Resistance, Survey is Read.
- Operator surveys the traverse using DGPS and marks the traverse with pickets every 10 electrodes.

6.4 Data Processing

The collected data is downloaded in the field after every array and checked for integrity. This allows any field errors to be identified before moving the equipment. The RES data is processed daily by the lead operator using EarthImager2D software provided by Advanced Geosciences Inc. Resistivity data-misfits are removed and the cleaned data-set is inverted. Terrain corrections collected using a differential GPS are applied to the inversions. The DGPS data is processed using GNSS Solutions software. A .csv is created containing the DGPS traverse points collected. All instrument raw data from the DGPS and SuperSting are archived. A .csv file is created containing the traverse points collected.

6.5 Initial Interpretation

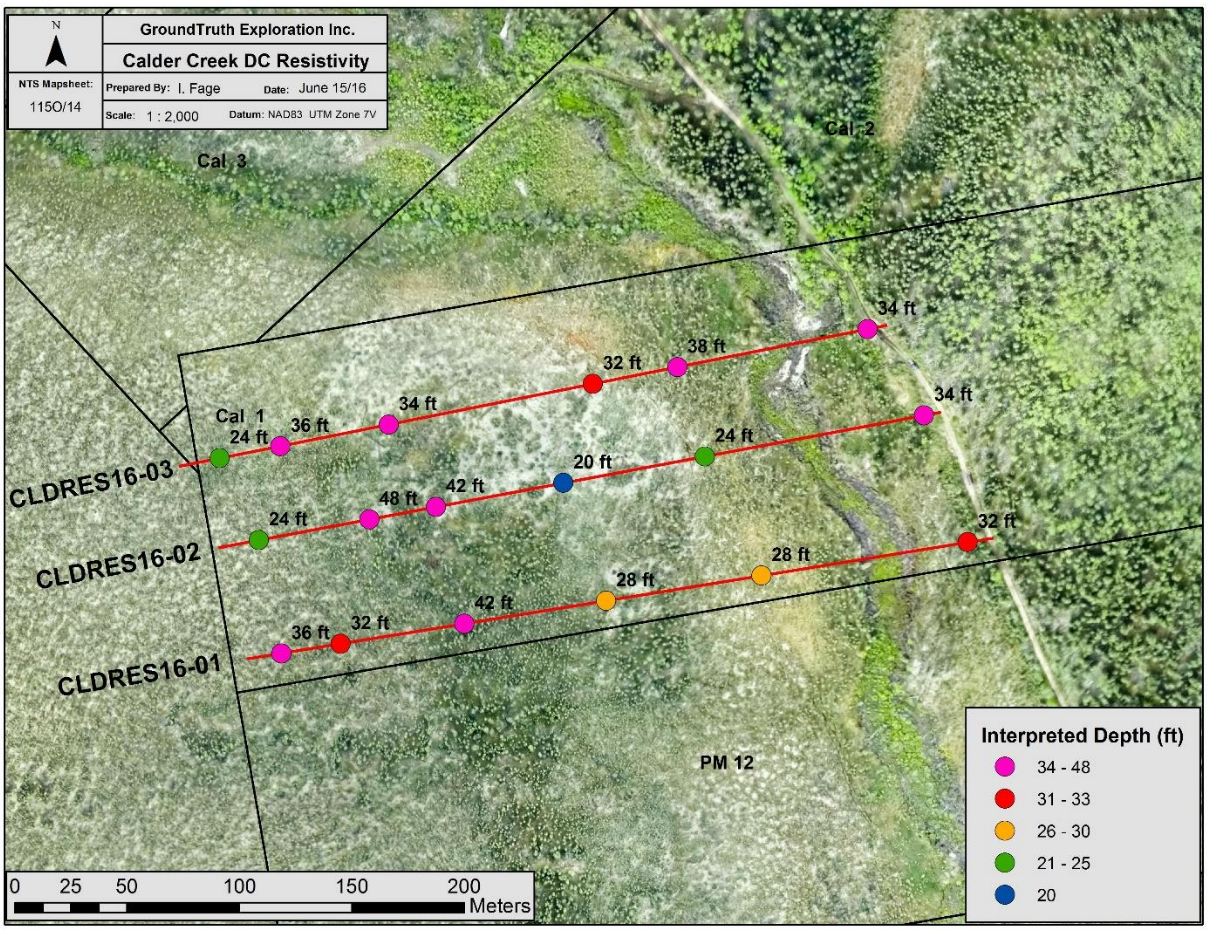

Figure 6: Plan map with interpreted depths

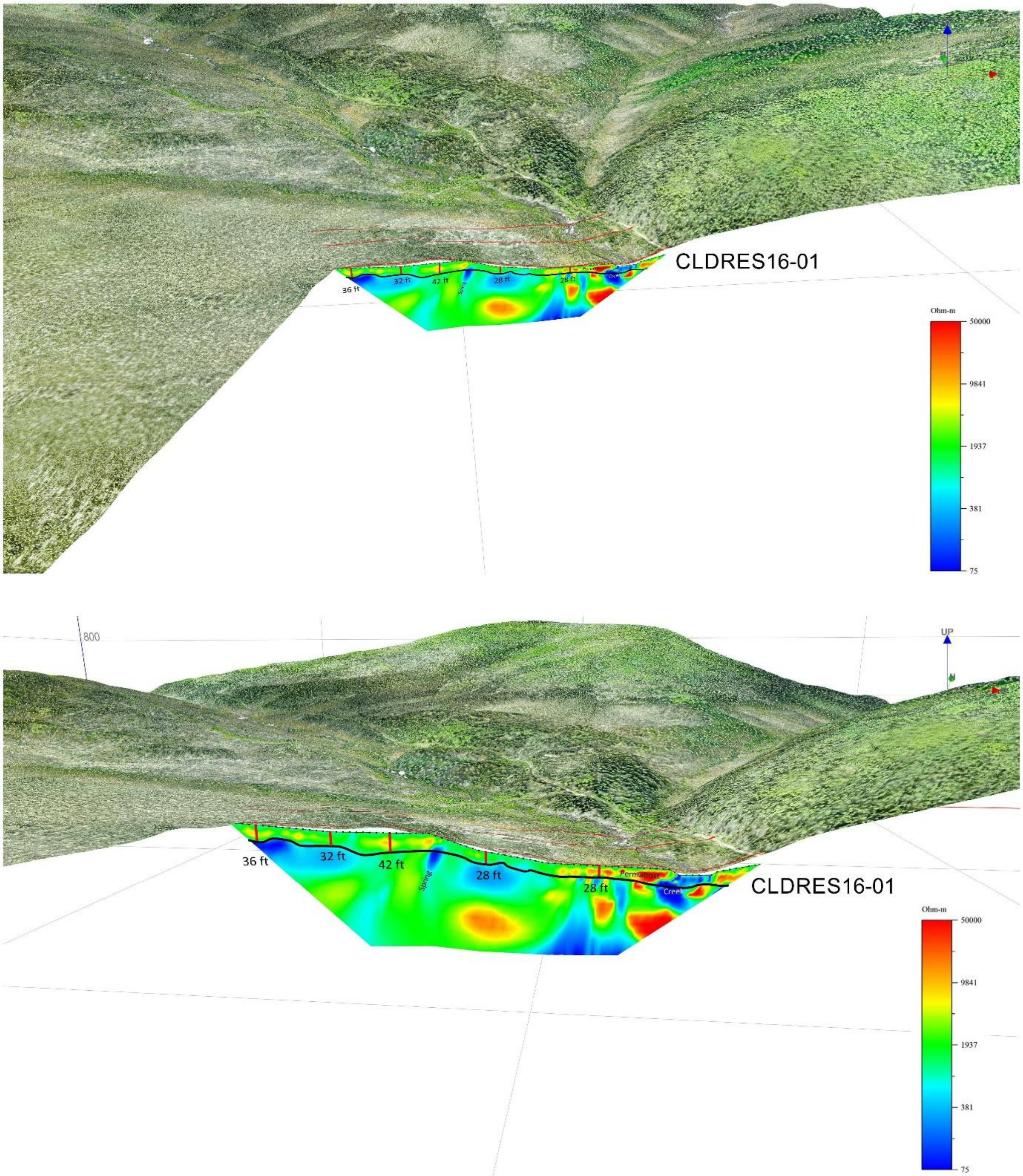

Figure 7: Resistivity line CLDRES16-01 with interpreted depths

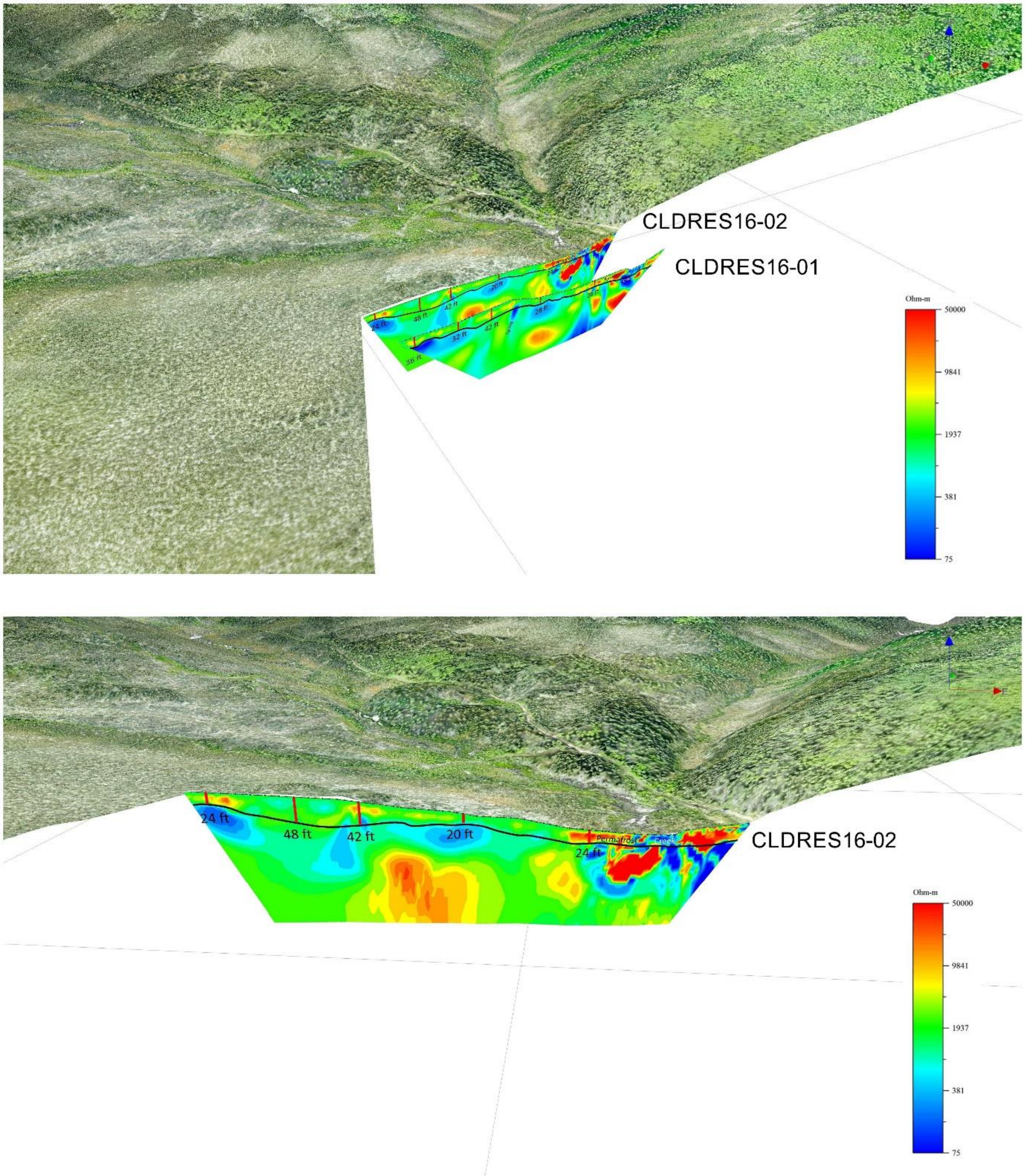

Figure 8: Resistivity line CLDRES16-02 with interpreted depths

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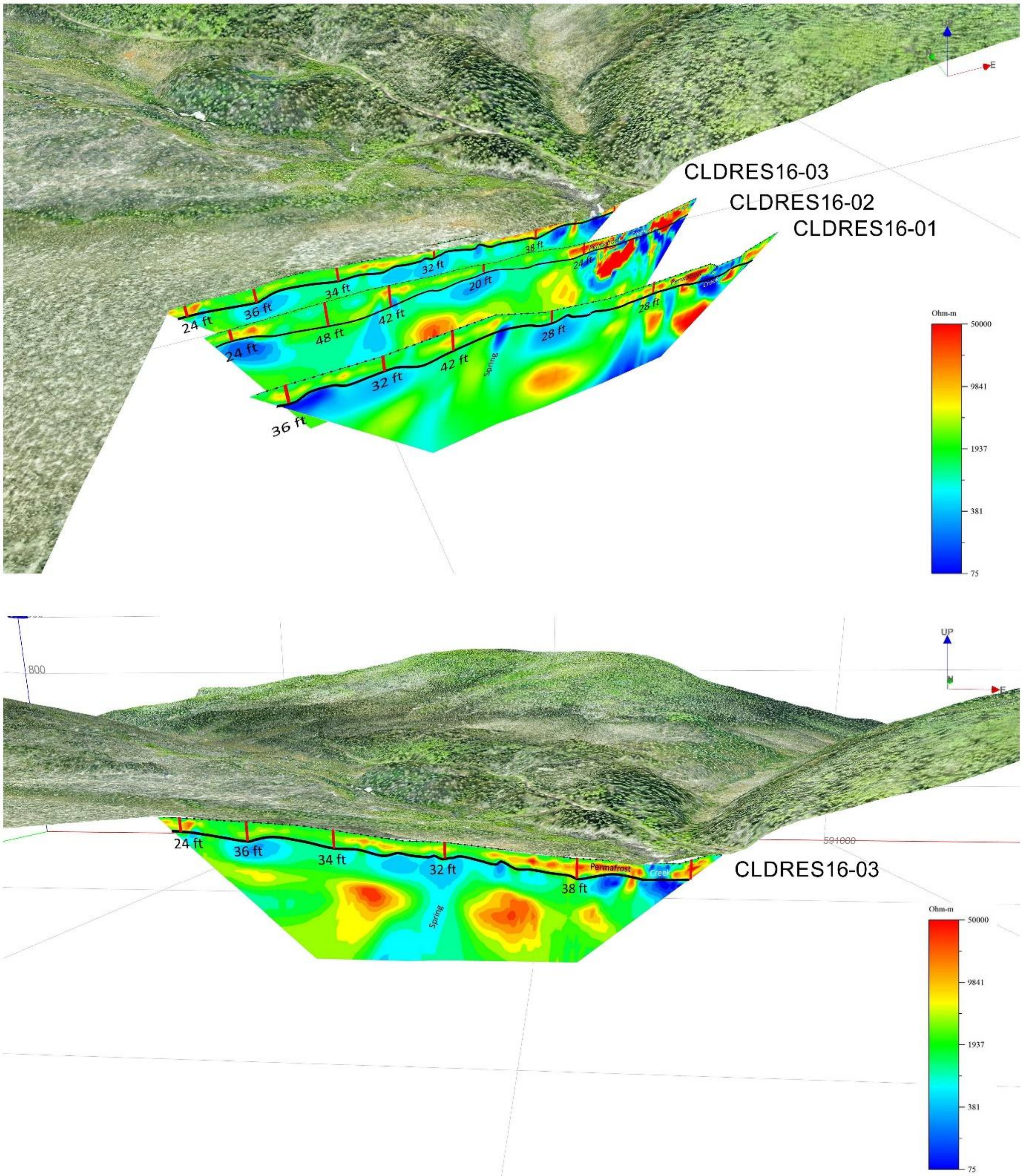

Figure 9: Resistivity line CLDRES16-03 with interpreted depths

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7 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drilling

7.1 Personnel

The drilling was conducted by the following GroundTruth Exploration personnel:

1. Chris Miller	Lead Driller
2. Yudii Mercredi	Drill Helper
3. Tom Griffis	Drill Sampler

7.2 Work Performed

Figure 10: RAB Drill

The 2016 Drill program on the Calder project consists of five holes: CALRAB16-01 to 02, and CALRAB16-04 to 06 (figure 9). All the drill holes were positioned to confirm the depth to bedrock interpreted from the resistivity survey, map the bedrock geology, define the sediment types throughout the profile to aid in a more detailed interpretation of the resistivity results, and to test for intervals of gold-bearing gravels.

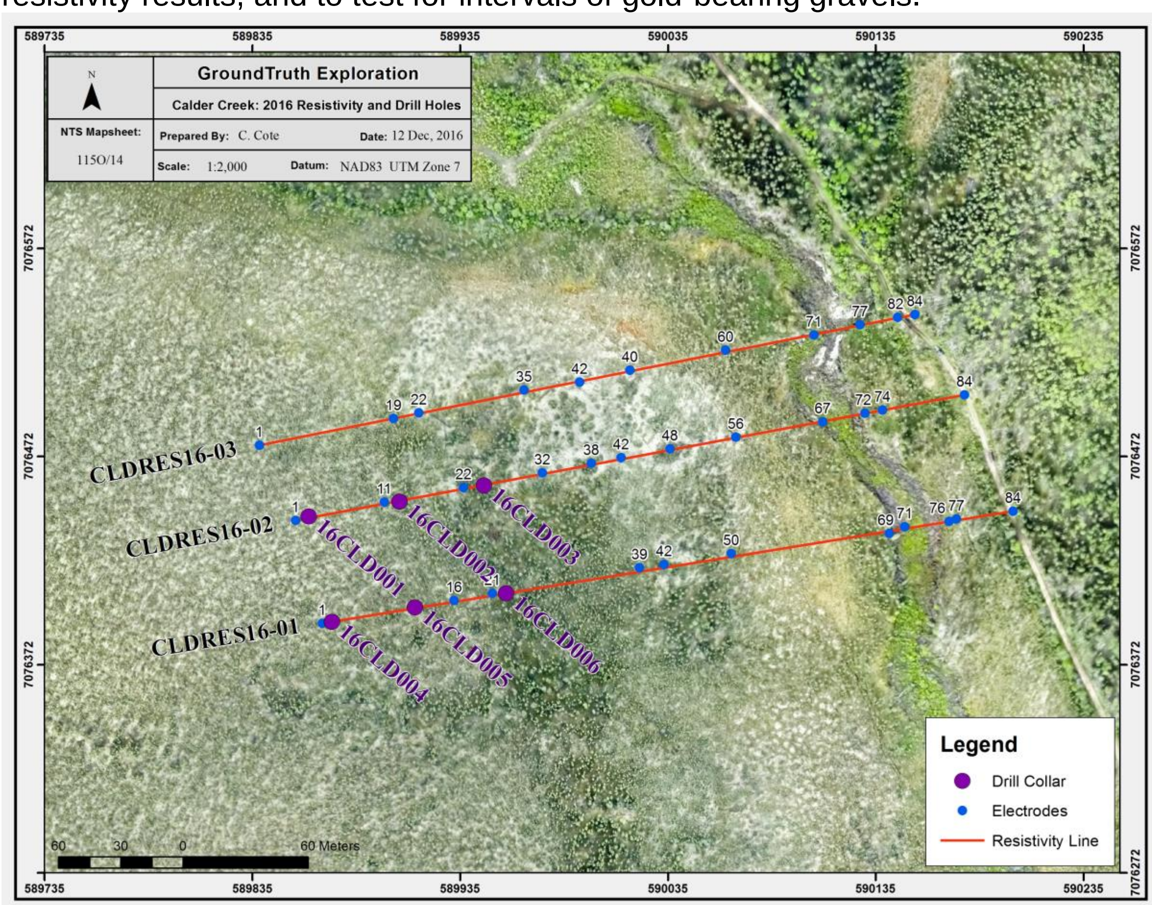

Figure 11: Drill Hole Locations

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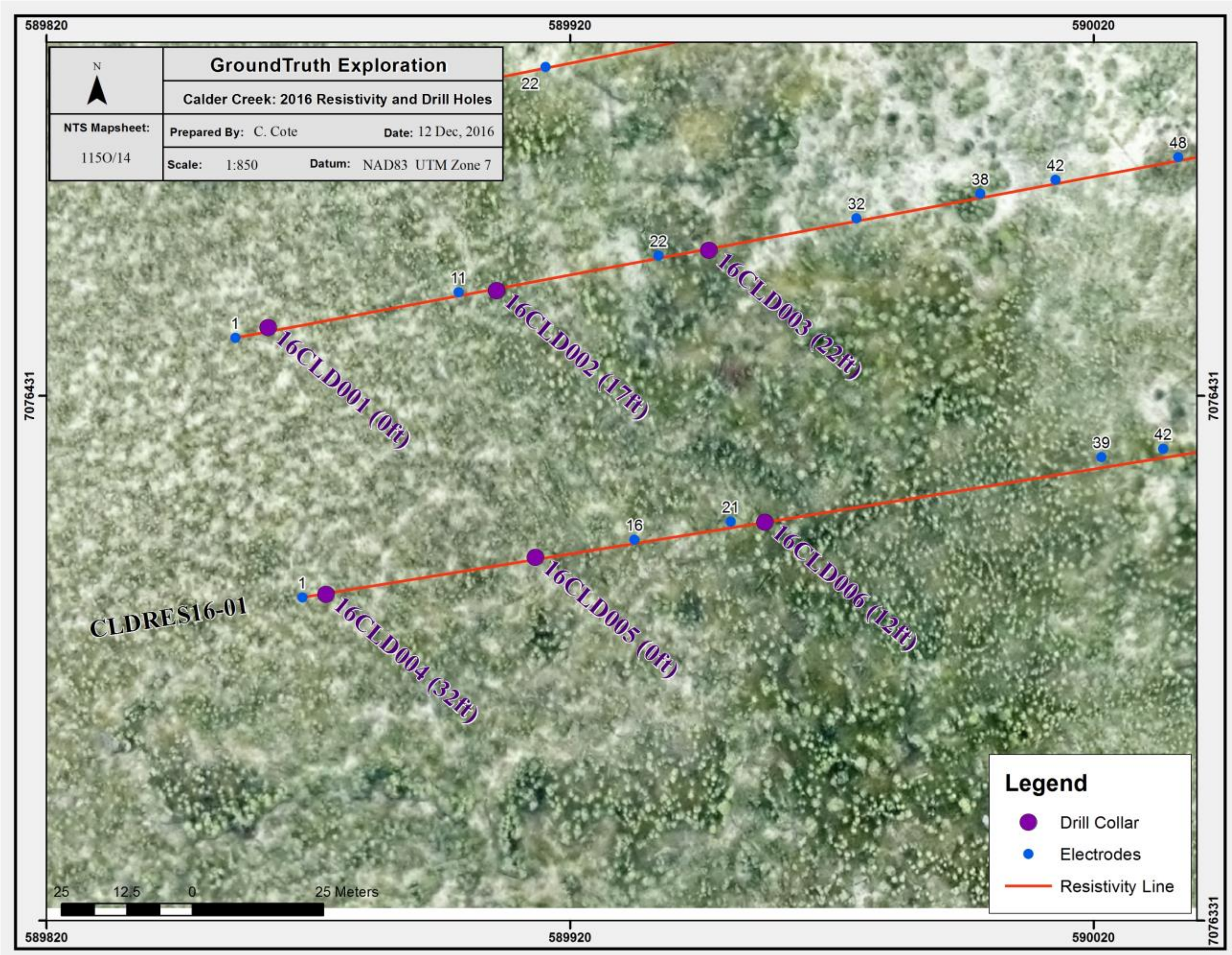

Figure 12: Drill Depths

7.3 Field Survey Operating Procedures:

The GT RAB Drill is a light weight rotary percussion drill rig mounted on a set of rubber tracks. The drill itself is powered by a 44.2 hp turbo charged Kubota diesel engine. It has a hydraulically operated tilting mast capable of drilling angles from 55 – 90 degrees and uses 1.5m drill rods. There are 4 hydraulically operated vertical outriggers on the drill for self-leveling on drill sites. The GT RAB Drill is also equipped with a wireless remote control system used to drive it between drill sites. The rubber tracked platform on the GT RAB Drill has 2400sq inches of track coverage area giving it 1.8psi ground pressure allowing it to be extremely versatile and low impact in the field.

The GT RAB Drill is a grassroots exploration drill rig that involves the use of DTH rotary percussion drilling equipment using compressed air from a stationary air compressor which is connected to the drill using air hose. The drill uses a pneumatic reciprocating piston driven ‘hammer’ to energetically drive a drill bit into the rock. The drill bit, which is tungsten carbide tipped, is inserted into the end of the hammer which is then threaded to the end of a drill rod string. Compressed air is fed through the drill rod string to the DTH hammer and with rotation from the top drive; cuttings are then returned to the surface through the annulus under pressurized exhaust air. Cuttings then pass through the diverter/BOP and continue to the cyclone and are collected in the 20L container at the bottom of the cyclone. The cuttings are then put through an 8:1 splitter and split, the homogenous sample is then logged and chips inserted into a chip tray indicating depth.

7.4 Drill Results

The folowing tables outlines the results from the five drill holes:

hole_id	sample_id	from_ft	to_ft	notes
16CLD001	1418202	2.5	5	Wet
16CLD002	1418203	2.5	5	Damp
16CLD002	1418204	5	7.5	Damp
16CLD002	1418205	7.5	10	Damp
16CLD002	1418206	10	12.5	Damp
16CLD002	1418207	12.5	15	Damp
16CLD002	1418208	15	17.5	Damp
16CLD002	1418209	17.5	20	Bedrock
16CLD002	1418210	20	22.5	Bedrock
16CLD003	1418211	2.5	5	Dry
16CLD003	1418212	7.5	10	Dry
16CLD003	1418213	7.5	10	Dry
16CLD003	1418214	10	12.5	Dry
16CLD003	1418215	12.5	15	Dry
16CLD003	1418216	15	17.5	Dry
16CLD003	1418217	17.5	20	Dry
16CLD003	1418218	20	22.5	Dry
16CLD004	1419461	2.5	5	Wet
16CLD004	1419462	5	7.5	Wet
16CLD004	1419463	7.5	10	Wet
16CLD004	1419464	10	12.5	Wet
16CLD004	1419465	12.5	15	Wet
16CLD004	1419466	15	17.5	Wet
16CLD004	1419467	17.5	20	Wet
16CLD004	1419468	20	22.5	Wet
16CLD004	1419469	22.5	25	Damp
16CLD004	1419470	25	27.5	Damp
16CLD004	1419471	27.5	30	Damp
16CLD004	1419472	30	32.5	Dry

16CLD004	1419473	32.5	35	Bedrock
16CLD004	1419474	35	37.5	Bedrock
16CLD004	1419475	37.5	40	Bedrock
16CLD004	1418201	40	42.5	Bedrock
16CLD005	1419457	2.5	5	Wet
16CLD005	1419458	5	7.5	Wet
16CLD005	1419459	7.5	10	Wet
16CLD005	1419460	10	12.5	Wet
16CLD006	1419451	2.5	5	Wet
16CLD006	1419452	5	7.5	Damp
16CLD006	1419453	7.5	10	Damp
16CLD006	1419454	10	12.5	Dry
16CLD006	1419455	12.5	15	Bedrock
16CLD006	1419456	15	17.5	Bedrock

8 UAV Photogrammetry Survey

8.1 Personnel and equipment

The Drone survey was conducted by Matthew Emmett as the lead flier, and Chad Cote as a spotter. The lead operator is responsible for coordinating efficient operation of survey and ensuring optimal data quality, the spotter is responsible for maintaining visual contact with the drone, monitoring the radio, and looking for flight path conflicts.

8.2 Operating Procedure

The survey is completed in the field according to the following procedure:

- Survey is planned using Emotion software prior to departing for field.
- Spatial resolution, footprint, number of planned flights and launch location is determined.
- Operator arrives onsite and sets up base station, UAV unit and ensures adequate launch and landing path is available.
- Prior to launch, operator calls out on Aircraft frequencies to notify Drone survey in progress. Through duration of survey, operator calls out every 5 minutes to notify aircraft of survey in progress.
- Operator Hand launches aircraft and flies survey as planned with number of required flights.
- Data is downloaded from drone after each flight and inspected for quality.
- After survey, all imagery and drone data files are Orthorectified using Postflight Terra 3D software package.

8.3 Survey Equipment

The following equipment is used for the completion of the survey:

UAV Drone:	Ebee UAV ‘Drone’ with internal GPS and radio link
Camera:	Cannon 16 megapixel camera
Base Station:	Panasonic Toughbook laptop with radio link
Power Generation:	1000watt Honda generator (for battery charging)
GPS units:	2x Promark3 GPS receivers (if GCPs are collected)
Radios:	VHF radio with aircraft frequencies
Processing:	Laptop computer with adequate RAM
Software:	Emotion software for flight planning/monitoring
	Postflight Terra3D for image Orthorectification

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8.4 Data Processing

The collected data is downloaded in the field after every flight and checked for integrity. This allows any low quality imagery to be identified and resurveyed while onsite. The drone imagery data is processed every evening by the lead operator in the field using Postflight Terra 3D software provided by Sensefly. The initial orthorectified image product is generated by an automated process. This image is then cleaned up manually within the Postflight software by visually checking for low quality portions of the image and selecting another overlapping image for that location. The final cleaned image and DEM product is the result of this manual QC process. The final Image and DEM are georeferenced to NAD83 UTM projection. A final QC report is generated automatically with the final cleaned product.

8.4.1 Standard data output:

Imagery:	Georeferenced Orthoimage (.geotiff format)
Digital Elevation Model:	Gridded Elevation model (geotiff format)
Automated Quality Report:	Report with survey statistics (.pdf format)

8.5 Work Performed

The UAV Drone collected imagery and DEM data over claim CAL 1-15.

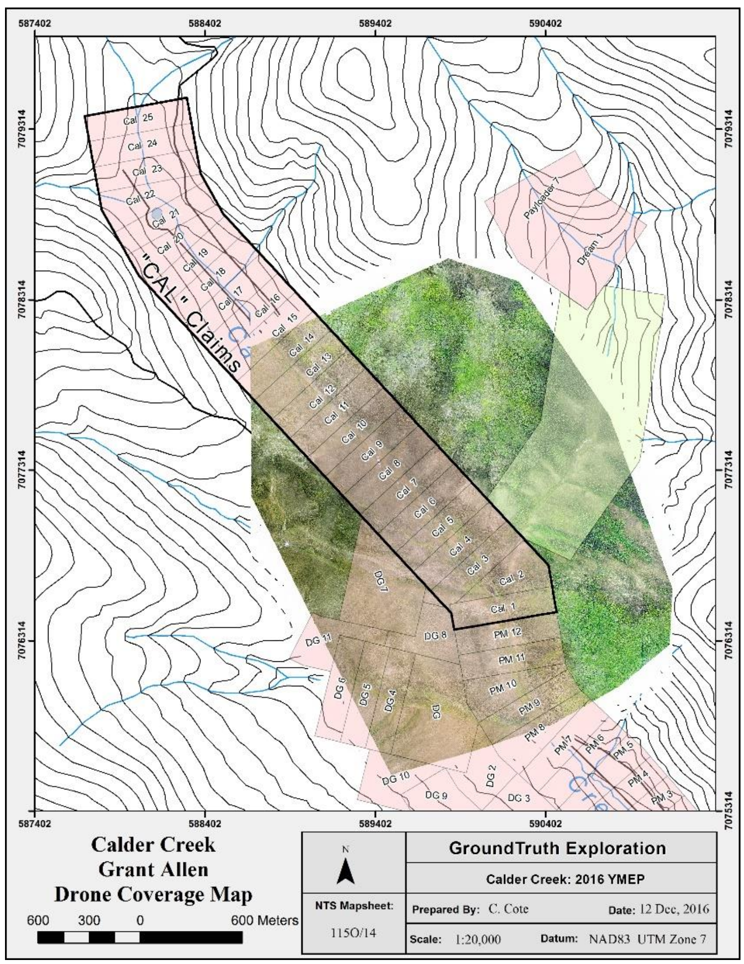

Figure 13: Drone Orthoimage with `Cal`Claims

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8.6 Survey Results

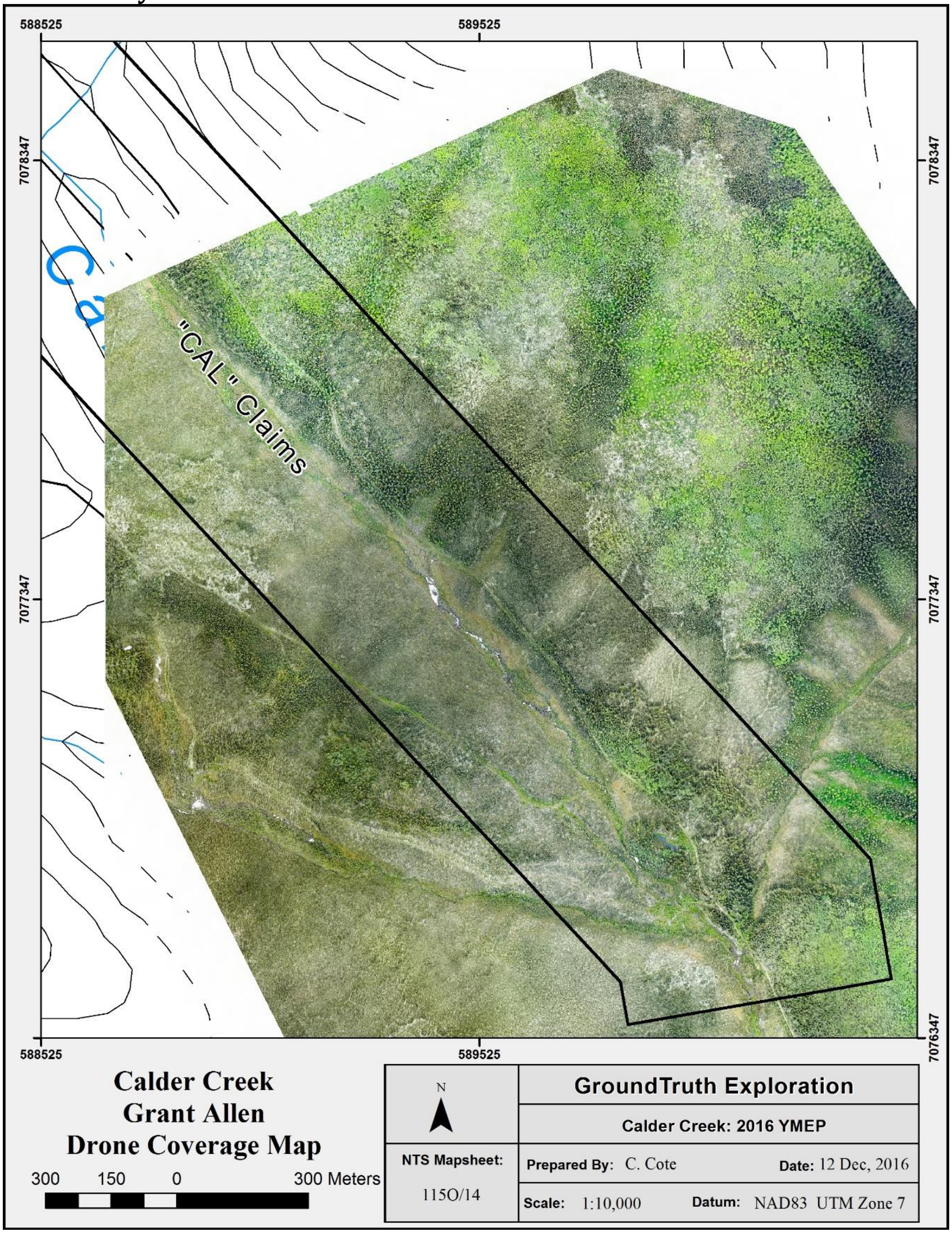


Figure 14: Drone Orthoimage over `Cal`Claim Block

9 Results

The drill results are compared with the interpreted bedrock depth from the resistivity survey in figures 14 to 17.

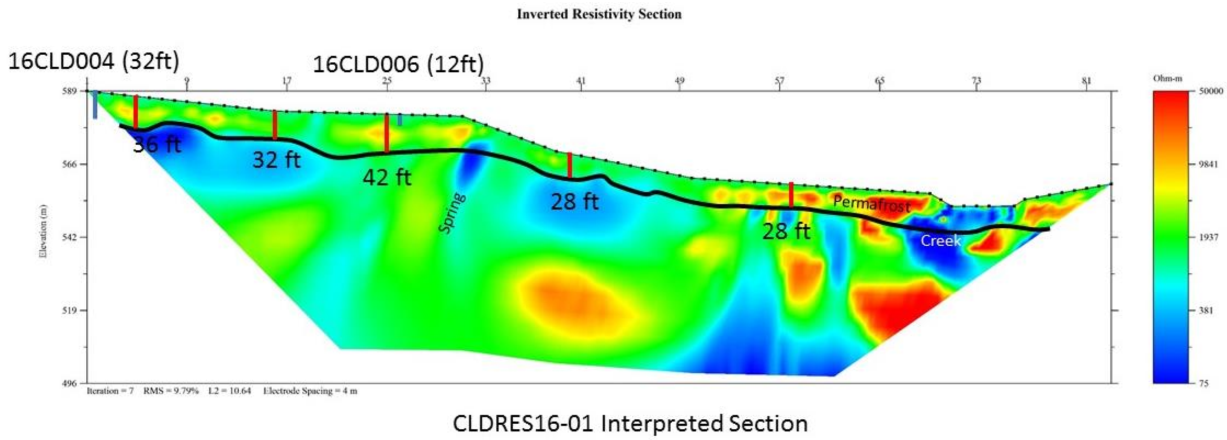


Figure 15: Resistivity section 1 with drill holes plotted

Resistivity profile CLDRES16-01 has drill holes 16CLD004 and 16CLD006 plotted, as hole 16CLD005 was ended prematurely due to poor drilling environment. As can be seen the estimated depth to bedrock was significantly deeper then the actual depth to bedrock on the bench where the drilling occurred. Hole 4 was only 4 feet shallower then expected so was actually quite a close fit, but hole 6 is 30 feet shallower. Figure 15 shows the new interpreted bedrock taking into consideration the drill hole data.

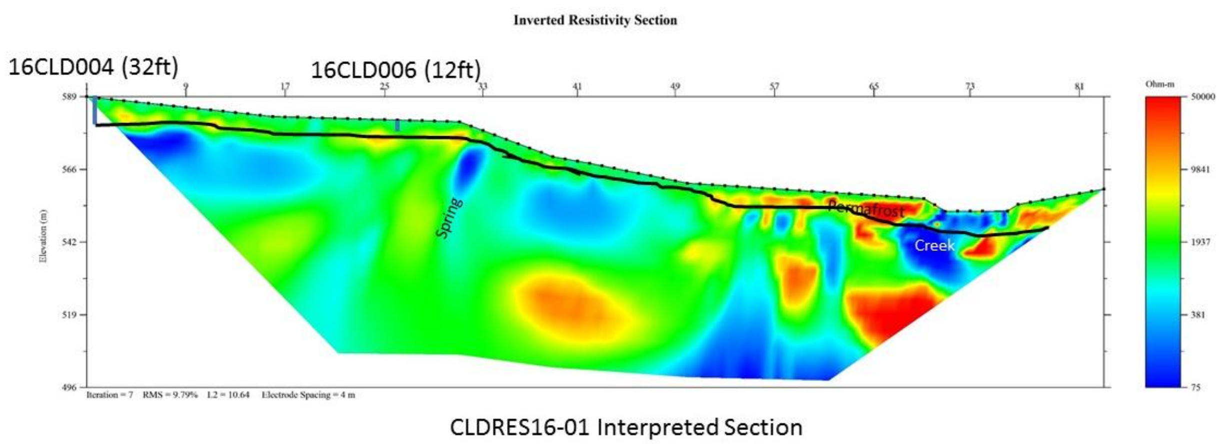
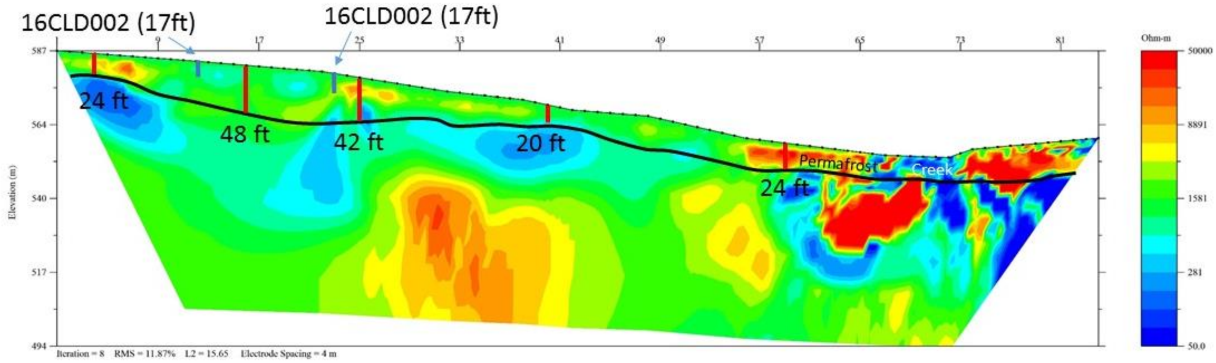


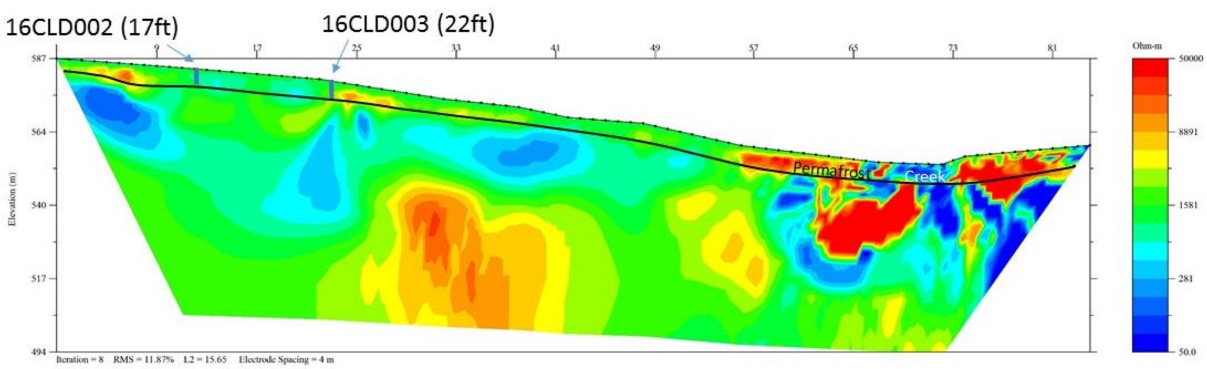
Figure 16: CLDRES16-01 with new bedrock interpretation

Figures 16 show the original interpreted bedrock with drill hole 16CLD002 overlayed. Figure 17 shows the new bedrock interpretation, much shallower then previously interpreted along the bench, but a similar depth in the creek valley.



CLDRES16-02 Interpreted Section

Figure 17: CLDRES16-02 with drill holes plotted



CLDRES16-02 Interpreted Section

Figure 18: CLDRES16-02 with new bedrock interpretation

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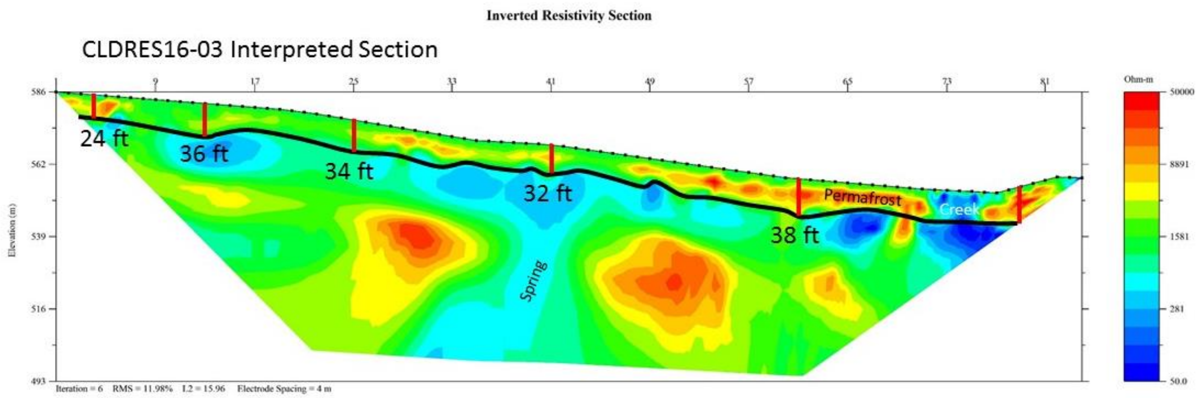
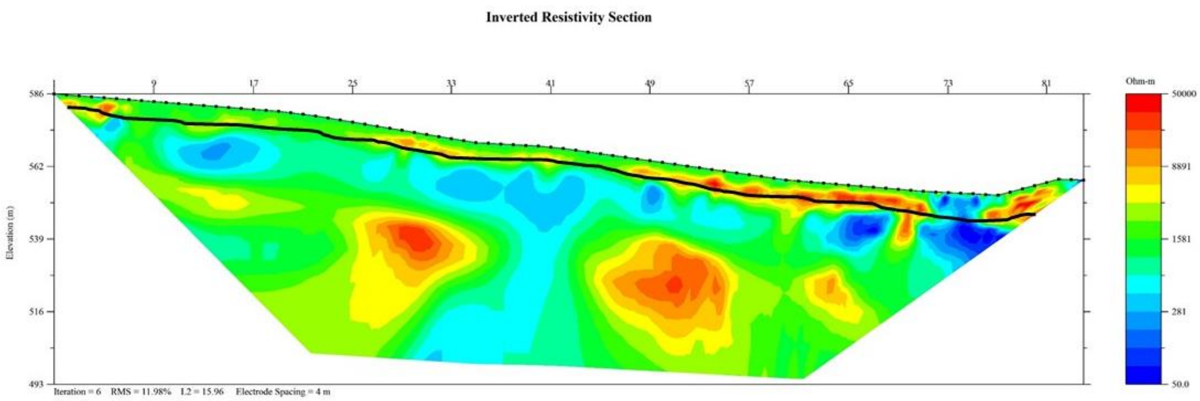


Figure 19: CLDRES16-03 with original bedrock interpretation



CLDRES16-03 Interpreted Section

Figure 20: CLDRES16-03 with new bedrock interpretation

Figures 18 show the original interpreted bedrock. Although no holes were drilled on this line, taking what we learned from the other two lines and applying it here, we have interpreted a new bedrock depth much shallower then previously interpreted along the bench, but a similar depth in the creek valley. (figure 19)

10 Recommendations

Drill holes along the resistivity lines, but on the lower bench and by the creek need to be completed and tested for gold in order to fully evaluate this site. Once this is done and the interpretation is more confident, we can expand the resistivity survey up the valley in order to find more gold targets and evaluate potential production volume to start a mine plan using the 3d imagery already collected from the UAV Drone.

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11 Expenditures

1. UAV Drone Survey Imagery/Topography: Calder Creek

GroundTruth Exploration

Overview:

GroundTruth Exploration Inc. conducted a 1 day UAV Drone Survey on the Calder Creek Placer Project on May 31, 2016. Drone Operator travelled from Dawson for the survey. The valley was covered from claims PM 8 downstream to Cal 15 upstream.

DC Resistivity Survey Daily Cost Breakdown:

	Rate	Units	Total
Wages:			
1 UAV Drone Operator * $500/day	$ 500.00	1	$ 500.00
Survey Equipment and Processing:			
UAV Drone with Base Station @ $500/day	$ 500.00	1	$ 500.00
Data Management and Processing Services			
Imagery Processing - $100 per 35 min flight	$ 100.00	4	$ 400.00
Produce 3d model with Drone - Resisisivity	$ 75.00	3	$ 225.00
		UAV Drone Survey Invoice	$ 1,625.00

2. DC Resistivity Survey for Placer: Calder Creek

Overview:

GroundTruth Exploration Inc. conducted a 2 day DC Resistivity Survey on the Calder Creek Placer Project on May 31 - June 1, 2016. A total of 3 profiles with a Supersting R8 DC Resistivity system using 84 electrodes spaced at 4m. Crew travelled from Dawson on both days. Data was processed and interpreted to target on drilling program.

DC Resistivity Survey Daily Cost Breakdown:

	Rate	Units	Total
Wages:			
1 Geophysical Operator * $450/day	$ 450.00	2	$ 900.00
4 Field Assistants * $350/day	$ 350.00	8	$ 2,800.00
Data Management and Processing Services			
GIS/Job Layout/Mapping/Results Plotting @ $75/hr	$ 75.00	4	$ 300.00
Daily Data Processing: Download/QC, merge DGPS, email to client @ $60/hr	$ 60.00	2	$ 120.00
Survey Equipment:			
IP/Resistivity Meter: Supersting 8 Channel meter w/cables, electrodes	$ 600.00	2	$ 1,200.00
Precision GPS: Ashtech Promark 100 differential GPS	$ 50.00	2	$ 100.00
Laptop w/Inversion software for nightly dowload and review @ $50/day	$ 50.00	2	$ 100.00
Iridium Sat Phone @ $35/day	$ 35.00	2	$ 70.00
Chainsaw 2 * $50/day (fuel incl.)	$ 100.00	2	$ 200.00
Radios: 5 * $5/day	$ 25.00	2	$ 50.00
Truck for Crew,gear at $150/day on mobe days, $75/day on standby plus fuel.	$ 200.00	2	$ 400.00
Consumable Supplies:			
Stainless Electrodes: wear & tear- 2 per profile, $6 ea *2 profiles/day	$ 24.00	2	$ 48.00
Calcium Chloride: 4kg per profile, $2/kg *2 profiles/day	$ 16.00	2	$ 32.00
		Total DC Resistivity Invoice:	$ 6,320.00

3. GT RAB Placer Drilling: Calder Creek

Overview:

GroundTruth Exploration drillled a total of 6 cased RAB drillholes over 3 days including mobe/demobe on the Calder Creek placer property between June 22-24, 2016.

RAB Shift Cost Breakdown:

		Drill Shift		
Wages:				
1 RAB Operator * $700/day		$ 700.00	3	$ 2,100.00
1 RAB Assistant Driller * $500		$ 500.00	3	$ 1,500.00
1 Logger/Sampler/ 2nd Drill Assistant * $450/day (where required)				
Equipment:				
Track Mounted RAB Drill w/Compressor, Tooling, Iron Horse rod carrier @ $1500/day		$ 1,500.00	3	$ 4,500.00
Iridium Satellite Phone @ $35/day		$ 35.00	3	$ 105.00
Consumable Supplies/Fuel:				
DTH Hammer Bits, Rods, Casing, Air hose- wear and tear, + Fluids/Lubricants		$ 150.00	3	$ 450.00
Other Expense Items:	*Shift Chargeout*	**$ 2,885.00**	**Total:**	**$ 8,655.00**
Drilling Fuel: estimated at 200l/day (cost +10% if GT required to supply)		$ 1.25	600	$ 750.00
Large Ore Bags for Samples (if required to be supplied by GT) at $0.75/sample		$ 0.75	44	$ 33.00
Truck/Trailer to transport Drill at $250/day on mobe days, $125/day on standby plus fuel		$ 250.00	2	$ 500.00
Food+Camp for drilling staff at $85/man day if (if required to be supplied by GT)		$ 85.00	4	$ 340.00
			Total Other:	$ 1,623.00
I.Fage, Sept 8/16			Total RAB Drilling:	$ 10,278.00

12 Qualification

I, Chad Cote, located in Dawson City, Yukon work as a Geophysical Project Manager for GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

I have worked in the mineral exploration field since 2007. From 2007 to 2010 I worked the summer field seasons as a soil sampling crew boss, MAG operator, and prospector. I joined GroundTruth Exploration for full time employment when it formed in 2010, expanding my role into GIS mapping and data management, and leading the expansion of our geophysics branch to include high resolution DC resistivity/IP and GPR surveys.

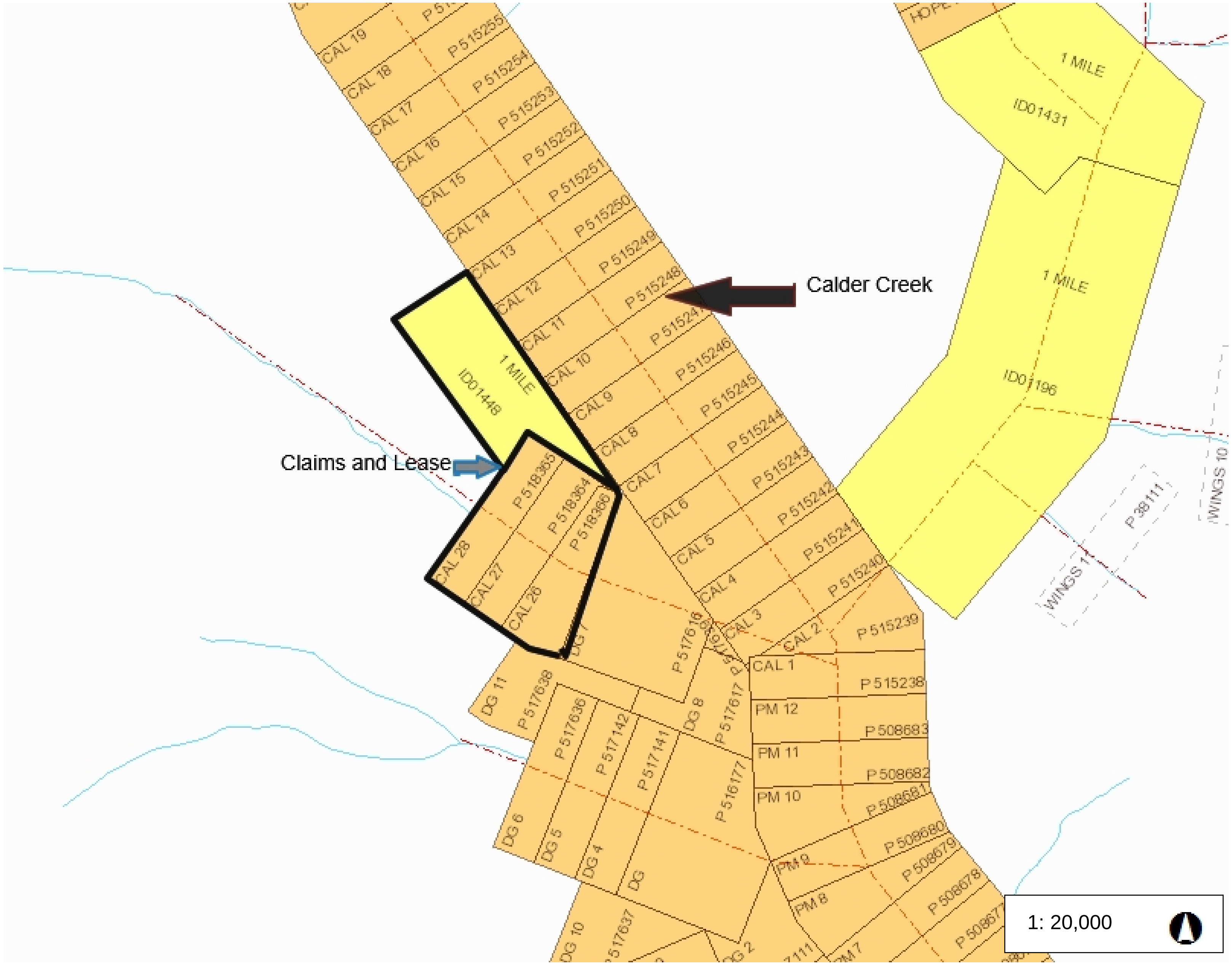
I graduated from the University of Victoria in December of 2010 with Bachelor of Science in Geography, specializing in physical systems and GIS.

Dated this 20 of January 2016 in Dawson City, YT.

Respectfully submitted

Chad Cote

MAP 1 Calder Creek Project - Staking



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)

Notes

CAL 26 - Cal 28
P518364 - P518366
1 Mile Placer Lease ID01448

1.0 0 0.51 1.0 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: 12-Mar-2017