

A Geochemical Report on the Dubloon Property

submitted as Representation Work
on the following quartz claims

Work performed on:

Pirate 11-14, YF47061-064

RGS 3,5, YE71437, YE71439

Dubloon 1-6, YF50101-106

Work was applied July 4, 2016

To PIRATE 1-16 claims

YF47051-YF47066

Work performed on:

RGS 5, 7-10, YE71439, 441-444

Dubloon 7-34, YF50107-134

Dubloon 39-46, YF50139-146

Dubloon 51, 53, YF50151, 053

Work to be applied

to DUBLOON and RGS claims

All claims in Dawson Mining District

Owner: Gordon Richards

Location

115P/06

Camp in centre of claims at

UTM 380,030E, 7,030,050N, Elev 699 m

NAD 83, UTM Zone 8

Field work performed by

Gordon Richards & Jeff Mieras

during the period June 12 to June 25, 2016

Report written by Gordon Richards

September 20, 2016

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Table 2. xlsx file. Selected response ratios of MMI samples with UTM co-ordinates

Table 3. xlsx file. Selected results of Twig Values with UTM co-ordinates.

Table 4. xlsx file. Selected results of Silts with UTM co-ordinates.

VC162169.xls file of all MMI results for D1-D118.

VC162161.xls file of all MMI results for D120-D154, T1-T75.

VC162162.xlsx file of all MMI results for T76-T138.

WH16000065.CSV file of all twig sample results for D57-D156, T43-T127.

WH16000065.XML file of all twig sample results for D57-D156, T43-T127.

WH16000066.CSV file of all 6 silt sample results.

WH16000066.XML file of all 6 silt sample results.

INTRODUCTION.

The general area of the DUBLOON claims has been prospected with the aid of YMIP and YMEP grants in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016. The property is located on a gently northward slope east of Robbed Creek, a tributary of Lake Creek, about 10 km southwest of Reid Lake and 40 km due west of Stewart Crossing within NTS map sheet 115P06. Access was made from the helicopter base at Mayo airport, 80 km distant.

The geology of the area has been described on Canadian Geoscience Map 7 of southwestern McQuesten and parts of northern Carmacks by Ryan, J.J., Colpron, M., and Hayward, N., 2010. The area is underlain by the Early Mississippian aged Reid Lakes Batholith Complex, a weakly Kspar-porphyritic, medium-grained granite to quartz monzonite intruding its own volcanic pile. A few unaltered outcrops occur in the east portion of the Dubloon claims. Loess, about 25 cm thick, blankets most slopes. The claims lie entirely within pre-Reid glaciated terrane.

The McQuesten aeromagnetic survey by Kiss, F., and Cryle, M., 2009 is available as Geoscience Data Repository through Natural Resources Canada. Pacific Ridge Exploration (PEX) provided the writer with horizontal and tilt derivative maps derived from the raw aeromagnetic data. These derivatives show structures where magnetite destructive hydrothermal alteration has probably occurred and was used to provide the early targets for prospecting in 2012 and 2013.

Regional Geochemical Data (RGS) is also published, readily available and provides geochemical data for numerous elements of stream sediments collected throughout the area including several creeks draining the general area of the claims. The RGS samples were collected in 1986 (OF 1650) and re-analyzed in 2011 using more sophisticated analytical techniques and released in Open File 2012-09. Geochemical data from 278 selected samples that are lying only within the pre-Reid glaciated area within Yukon Tanana Terrain were used to recalculate thresholds for 70th, 80th, 90th, 95th and 98th percentiles for a number of elements. It was believed that this data would provide a more representative data-set on which to evaluate exploration potential for the area. Recalculated threshold values $\geq 70\%$ for Cu, Mo, Au, As, Sb, Hg, Ba, and Pb from around the RGS Property provided anomalous results for Cu, Mo, Au and other elements with high (>80%) threshold values from creeks immediately down-ice from the area prospected.

The magnetic derivative maps and RGS data were used to identify broad prospecting targets. Very Few Minfile occurrences are known in the general area and none near the Dubloon claims. There is no known previous exploration activity anywhere on or near the Dubloon, RGS or Pirate claims, which have been staked by the writer as a result of the prospecting described.

Previous prospecting work by the writer began in 2012 under a YMIP grant and was followed by additional prospecting and claim staking under YMIP and YMEP grants in 2013 to 2016.

In 2016 the Dubloon 1-60 claims were staked and recorded June 17 to cover extensions of anomalous zones on the RGS and Pirate claims and the intervening ground between the RGS and Pirate claims blocks. A MMI and black spruce twig sampling prospecting program was immediately undertaken on the Dubloon claims and limited portions of the RGS and Pirate claims. Results of that work forms the basis of this report and is used to extend expiry dates of many of the RGS/Pirate/Dubloon claims.

Results of this work were successful in defining the limits of the RGS north and Pirate anomalous zones and found one additional geochemically anomalous zone.

Recommended work includes an induced polarization survey to test for underlying chargeability/resistivity anomalies followed by diamond drilling.

HISTORY.

Work in 2012 produced a cluster of five MMI soils strongly anomalous for Cu, Au, Mo and U near the base of slope on a gentle west facing hillside associated with a horizontal derivative magnetic low.

Follow-up prospecting on a grid in 2013 produced four patterns of MMI soils that were strongly anomalous for several elements. Three of these patterns were of a shape and size that could be indicative of underlying porphyry mineralization. They measure 500 by 1000 m, 900 m by 900 m and 500 m by 700 m based on anomalous Cu, U, and Ni in MMI soil samples. Anomalous Mo forms somewhat smaller anomalous patterns within two of these Cu-U-Ni patterns. A fourth pattern of anomalous metals at the north end of the survey area formed a linear pattern that was thought to be indicative of a structurally controlled mineralized source. The two southernmost porphyry targets were open to the west under adjacent very gently sloping muskeg where MMI soils were impossible to collect due to poor drainage with associated shallow frozen ground. The linear anomalous target in the north of the 2013 survey was open to the east and west.

In 2014, RGS 1-78 quartz claims were staked covering all four anomalous soil patterns. Claims were recorded June 18, 2014. Starting June 19, 2014 vegetative sampling on a grid west of the three previously identified porphyry sized geochemically anomalous targets and MMI sampling over and beyond the linear geochemically anomalous target was undertaken in an attempt to extend and define the geochemically anomalous targets. Sampling of black spruce twigs was used west of the porphyry sized targets because the ground was not amenable to MMI sampling. MMI sampling was used over the linear target where results showed the target not to be linear as previously thought but to be 1000 m by 500 m (open to the north and east) and to have a multi-element geochemically anomalous response similar to the other three porphyry targets. Also several pits dug down to frost on 2013 MMI samples anomalous for Cu, Mo, U, and Ni failed to reach bedrock but did find abundant <5 mm angular chips of granite colluvium displaying limonite and propylitic alteration with a minor till component all of which was probably sourced uphill of the samples sites. No outcrops or mineralized angular boulders have been found anywhere on the property.

Although results of the black spruce twig sampling were limited in defining additional targets, they should not be used to limit the extent of possible underlying mineralization. Twig samples collected over some of the previous anomalous MMI samples failed to yield anomalous results indicating that twig sampling is not a reliable method in this environment. However, a cluster of samples anomalous for Mo was defined measuring 1000 m by 600 m about 300 m west of the previous MMI defined targets. Cs and Rb anomalies, which are surrogates for K, formed coincident large anomalous patterns in these twig samples. MMI anomalies generally are indicative of immediately underlying mineralization so the proposed source of the anomalous MMI soil patterns remains as underlying porphyry style mineralization.

Also in 2014 initial prospecting work was undertaken as follow-up on a single sample collected in 2012 that was highly anomalous for Cu, Mo, Au and U near a creek that was sampled by the RGS survey and was highly anomalous for Cu, Mo, Au, As, Sb, Hg, Pb, and Ag using threshold values recalculated for 278 samples lying within Yukon Tanana Terrane glaciated by pre-Reid glaciation. The aeromagnetic derivative map showed a large pattern of magnetic low measuring 800m by 1500 m along the creek and adjacent hillsides. A MMI and twig sample survey across the creek defined a large pattern of geochemically anomalous Cu measuring up to 1200 m east-west by 1500 m north-south and open to the north containing a central core of geochemically anomalous Mo measuring up to 400 m east-west by 1400 m north-south. Ag is geochemically anomalous over much of the Cu anomalous zone. Au forms a geochemically anomalous cluster of samples on the west portion of the survey area and includes a single sample that has extremely high response ratios of 6134 Au and 402 Ag that could be related to high-grade mineralization.

In 2015 the Pirate 1-16 claims were staked and recorded June 25 to cover the above Cu-Mo-Ag-Au anomalous zone.

In 2016 the Dubloon 1-60 claims were staked over the multi element anomalous pattern at the north end of the RGS claims and southeast of here to tie in with the Pirate 1-16 claims. Following staking a MMI and black spruce twig sampling program was undertaken over the claims and forms the basis of this report.

CLAIMS.

Table 1 is a list of all claims forming the property. The claims lie in the Dawson Mining District. The Registered Owner is Gordon G Richards. The work described in this report was funded largely by YMEP grant 16-057 awarded to Jeff Mieras. A few additional costs were paid for by Richards.

Table 1.5. Claim Status

Claim Name	Grant No.	Expiry Date
RGS 1-31, 33, 35, 37, 39-46, 55-66, 67-78	YE71435-YE71465, 467, 469, 471 YE71473-480, YE71489-500, YE71583-594	2018/06/18
RGS 32, 34, 36, 38 47-54	YE71466, 468, 470, 472 YE71481-488	2019/06/18
PIRATE 1-16	YF47051-YF47066	2021/06/25
DUBLOON 1-60	YF50101-YF50160	2017/06/17

A Certificate of Work was filed July 4, 2016 on the Pirate 1-16 extending their expiry dates to June 25, 2021 using \$8000.00 of the costs of the work.

A second Certificate of Work will be filed on the following claims to extend their expiry dates as shown:

RGS 1-31, 33, 35, 37, 39-46, 55-66, 67-78: YE71435-YE71465, 467, 469, 471, YE71473-480, YE71489-500, YE71583-594: 66 claims.

Apply 2 years work to all 66 claims. New expiry date: 2020/06/18.

RGS 32, 34, 36, 38, 47-52: YE71466, 468, 470, 472, YE71481-486: 10 claims.

Apply 2 years work to all 10 claims. New expiry date: 2021/06/18.

RGS 53, 54: YE71487, 488: 2 claims.

Apply 1 years work to all 2 claims. New expiry date: 2020/06/18

Dubloon 1-10, 12, 14, 16, 23-28, 39, 40, 42, 51, 52, 54, 56, 58. 27 claims.

YF50101-110, 112, 114, 116, 123-128, 139, 140, 142, 151, 152, 154, 156, 158.

Apply 4 years work to all 27 claims. New expiry date: 2021/06/16.

GEOLOGY.

Bedrock geology is best described on Canadian Geoscience Map 7 of *Southwestern McQuesten and Parts of Northern Carmacks* by Ryan, J.J., Colpron, M., and Hayward, N., 2010. See Figure 13. The claims area is shown to be underlain by compositionally monotonous, coarse-grained, massive, quartz-phyric, biotite monzogranite that forms part of the Yukon Tanana Terrain. A few outcrops were seen on the property well away from the geochemically anomalous patterns. All these outcrops and float have a similar texture that includes less than 5% somewhat diffuse phenocrysts of Kspar measuring 5 cm long. Small chips of similar rock type were noted in colluvium in many soil sample pits.

In the north of the claims on the small hill covered by RGS 7 and further north and west, soil pits exposed fine-grained muscovite bearing schists that could be a roof pendant or fault bound block of some other formation.

Glaciation is described as pre-Reid in age. Reid glaciation began 200,000 years ago and ended about 50,000 years ago. Younger McConnell Glaciation ended about 20,000 years ago. The glaciation across the general area of the RGS Property is described as much older than Reid, possibly older than 500,000 years (Jeff Bond, personal communication, 2012). Jeffrey Bond and Panya Lipovsky of the Yukon Geological Survey have recently provided a number of papers, maps and posters on the surficial geology of the pre-Reid glaciated area with descriptions related to exploration. In particular they noted that tills have largely been removed by weathering from hilltops and modest slopes leaving hillsides amenable to soil sampling with effectiveness believed to be similar to unglaciated terrain further west. This relationship is true on modest slopes but on the gentle slopes encountered within the Dubloon claims loess is underlain primarily by tills and colluvium-till mixtures.

Uppermost soil is an organic soil from almost absent to less than one cm thick on dry now aspen-wooded slopes and in excess of 10 cm thick over birch and stunted spruce wooded slopes. Forest fires tend to destroy the organic soil particularly on dryer slopes so that it is continually being formed by the accumulation and decomposition of leaf and needle litter. On stunted spruce

covered gentle slopes fires are less intense and therefore less destructive of the organic soil.

Loess occurs on all slopes, generally about 20 to 30 cm thick beneath the organic soil. This loess is believed to have formed during late McConnell Glacial periods. A few rocks do occur in the loess and have probably worked themselves up into the loess from underlying colluvium and till.

Till is commonly found beneath the loess although colluvium with a very minor content of round till-derived pebbles does occur in some areas. Where colluvium is found, angular pebbles are of typical Reid Lakes Batholith quartz monzonite. In 2012 and 2013 till was found to be largely eroded from steeper slopes immediately east of and upslope from the claim area. Much of the till found in the claims is therefore probably re-worked till and older loess deposits from these steeper slopes with some admixed colluvium. Five pits were dug in 2014 on MMI samples anomalous for several elements without encountering bedrock.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY.

SURVEY METHODS.

General.

J. Mieras and G. Richards flew by helicopter from Mayo to the property on June 15 to stake the Dubloon 1-60 Quartz Claims. They flew out June 17 and drove to Dawson to record the claims. They flew back to the property June 18 to conduct MMI soil sampling and black spruce twig sampling across the Dubloon and adjacent Pirate and RGS claims. **Fourteen man days** were spent by Mieras and Richards from June 18 to June 24 collecting **211 MMI soil samples, 77 black spruce twig samples** and **6 stream sediment samples**.

The survey was divided into two areas. On the west side of the Pirate claims follow-up soil sampling was conducted on a single sample that was highly anomalous for Au, 6134 Response Ratio, and Ag, 402 Response Ratio, in sample L223 in the 2014 survey. Here sample line spaced 50 m apart with sample interval of 25 m was completed over the top of the hill where sample L223 was collected. 28 MMI soil samples were collected from this area.

The second area that formed the bulk of the sampling program was conducted across the Dubloon claims and adjacent part of the RGS claims to prospect the newly staked ground and to find the limits of anomaly 'A' located at the north end of the RGS claims and shown on the figures. During the course of staking a few outcrops of unaltered monzogranite were noted on the hill on the southeast portion of the Dubloon claims. A traverse over this hill at the start of sampling found additional outcrops of unaltered monzogranite that were used to limit the eastern extent of the sampling program. Sampling was conducted along lines spaced 400 m apart with a 100 m sample interval.

All geochemical results are provided in digital form with UTM co-ordinates provided for all sample locations. Response ratios calculated for selected elements of all MMI samples are provided in Table 2. Values of all twig and silt samples for selected elements are provided in Tables 3 and 4. Twig samples were only collected where MMI soil samples could not be collected usually due to thick organic cover underlying frost.

MMI Soil Sampling.

MMI analysis uses a weak partial extraction to improve the conventional geochemical response over buried ore deposits. The process measures the mobile metal ions from mineralization, which have moved toward the surface and are loosely attached to the surfaces of soil particles. Its effectiveness has been documented in over 1000 case histories on six continents and includes numerous commercial successes. The anomalies are sharply bounded and in most cases directly overlie and define the extent of the surface projection of buried primary mineralized zones. The MMI process is a proprietary method developed by Wamtech of Australia. SGS Minerals Services in Toronto purchased all rights to the method and provides analyses in Canada.

Watch and ring were removed prior to sampling. Pits were dug by shovel to a depth of 30 cm in order to expose the soil profile for sampling. The profile was scraped clean with a plastic scoop to remove any metal effect from the digging shovel. A continuous strip of soil was collected by plastic scoop over the interval of 10 to 20 cm below the top of true soil, placed in a pre-numbered zip lock baggie and placed in an 11 inch by 20 inch 2 mil plastic bag. Loess was present at nearly all sample sites and was the sample medium for most samples with a

minor contribution from underlying colluvium or till in some samples. Samples were kept cool until they were shipped to SGS Minerals Services in Vancouver for analyses.

In the SGS Lab, samples are not dried or prepared in any way. The MMI process includes analyses of an unscreened 50-g sample using multi-component extractants. Metals are determined by ICP-MS in the parts per billion range.

Response Ratios were calculated for Cu, Mo, Au, Ag, Ni, U, Ti, Pb, and Zn. The average value for results of the lower quartile was calculated for each element. One-half of detection limit was used for those samples with values reported as less than detection limit. Then each result was divided by the lower quartile average to obtain its response ratio. A response ratio of 10 or more is considered very significant for indicating underlying mineralization. Lesser values of 5 to 10 can also be important particularly where more than one element has such a value. Response ratios can best be thought of as a multiple of background in interpreting results.

Black Spruce Twig Sampling.

The following description of twig sampling that was used in the present survey is taken from: *Heberlein, D.R., Dunn, C.E. and Macfarlane, W. (2013): Use of organic media in the geochemical detection of blind porphyry copper-gold mineralization in the Woodjam property area, south-central British Columbia (NTS 093A/03, /06); in Geoscience BC Summary of Activities 2012, Geoscience BC, Report 2013-1, p. 47–62.*

Samples of black spruce twigs comprising the most recent two years of growth were snipped from around the circumference of a single tree. Black spruce was easily identified by observing with aid of a hand lens minute red hairs on the circumference of twigs of the past few years growth. In central Yukon, this amount of growth is typically about a hand-span in length, at which point, the twig diameter is 4–5mm. This diameter is quite critical because many trace elements concentrate in the bark part of the twig, whereas the woody tissue (the cortex) has lower concentrations of most elements. Consequently, unless there is a consistency in the diameters of the twigs that are collected, any analysis of twig tissue can result in variability among samples simply because of the differing ratios of woody tissue to twig bark. About ten black spruce twigs with needles

were placed into porous polypropylene bags ('Hubco' Inc.'s Sentry II). The use of plastic bags was avoided to minimize the chance of moulds forming thereby losing sample integrity.

Analysis of the black spruce twig samples was carried out at Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Vancouver) using their VG101-EXT method. In the laboratory, twig samples were thoroughly dried at 60°C in an oven with a forced-air fan for 24 hours to remove moisture. The needles could then be separated from the twigs. In preparation for chemical analysis, each twig sample was then milled to a powder using a Wiley mill. A 1 g split of milled material was digested in nitric acid then aqua-regia digestion, and analyzed by ICP-MS ultralow detection limits for 53 elements and selected REE.

Stream Sediment Sampling.

Stream sediment samples were collected from creeks draining the Dubloon claims. Samples were collected by plastic scoop, placed into numbered gusseted kraft sample bags and stored in 11 by 20 cm plastic bags. These samples were collected to corroborate grid soil results and establish effectiveness of silt sampling in the general area. Samples were sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver, B.C., where samples were dried at 60°C, 100g sieved through an 80 mesh screen, digested in 1:1:1 Aqua Regia and then sent for Acme's Ultratrace MS-ICP analysis.

SURVEY RESULTS.

Pirate Au Target.

Results of the 50 m by 25 m soil sample grid over the 2014 MMI soil with high Au and Ag response ratios is provided in Table 4 and shown graphically on Figures 24 to 26. There is no pattern of anomalous values for any element that could be interpreted as representing structurally controlled mineralization. The numerous samples with high Pb values are interpreted to be related to peripheral Pb around the Cu-Mo porphyry target described in the 2014 report on the Pirate project (YMIP 14-051). There are few high Ag values. Two samples 50 m from L223 returned Au response ratios of 154 and 113 which are very high even though much less than the 6134 Au response ratio for L223. These highs could be related

to structural related Au lying downslope to the south in untested ground through glacial smearing or to structurally related Au of local origin to the sample sites.

Dubloon + RGS Sampling.

Results of the 400 m by 100 m soil and twig sample grid over the Dubloon claims and adjacent RGS claims is provided in Tables 2 and 3 and shown graphically on Figures 4 to 12. Target A described in the RGS 13-035 YMIP grant final report has been well constrained by the current work. Another small target leading off the claims further north has been identified. These targets are defined by strong consistently anomalous Cu with nearly identical distributions of anomalous Ni and U. U also forms another target with no support from other elements in the southeast portion of the area sampled. Target A now measures 2000 m east-west and 500 to 1000 m north-south. Cu RRs up to 34 are very strong and encouraging for finding underlying Cu mineralization. The target at the north end of the property measures 1000 m east-west and 400 m north-south and open to the north with RRs up to 20.

Mo forms anomalous patterns central to the Cu anomalous zones and a separate anomalous Mo zone between the two Cu anomalous zones. Mo RRs up to 101 within Target A and 29 in the north zone are encouraging for finding underlying Mo mineralization.

Anomalous Pb and to a lesser extent Zn occur almost exclusively outside the zones of anomalous Cu-Mo-Ni-U, a relationship seen on other zones, B, C, and D on the RGS claims. This relationship is interpreted to represent Pb and Zn mineralization peripheral to the Cu-Mo porphyry targets a phenomenon common in many Cu-Mo porphyry mines around the world.

Anomalous Au and Ag values occur consistently within the zones of anomalous Cu-Mo-Ni-U. This relationship provides encouragement that underlying porphyry mineralization contains significant Au and Ag mineralization. There are also many anomalous Au and Ag values occurring sporadically across the rest of the survey area.

Numerous Ti anomalies occur peripheral to the Cu-Mo-Ni-U anomalous patterns and few within them. Many of the anomalous values are well in excess of 50 with a high of 962. The high values are thought to be related to Ti mineralization, probably illmenite, within unaltered monzogranite and the low

values to the destruction of illmenite by hydrothermal alteration related to a porphyry mineralizing event.

Silt sample T64 was collected from a north flowing stream in the western portion of anomaly A. Using recalculated thresholds based on pre-Reid glaciated terrane, this sample contains 98 %tile Mo, 80 %tile Cu, 98 %tile U, 70 %tile Ni, 90 %tile Pb, 70 %tile Zn, 98 %tile Sb, 80 %tile As, and 80 %tile Bi. Other silt samples had few low level threshold values for various elements.

CONCLUSIONS .

The tight 50 m by 25 m soil sampling grid on the Pirate claims failed to define an anomalous metal pattern that could be interpreted as a mineralized structure. Two samples with high Au response ratios of 154 and 113 occur near the original sample that has a 6132 Au response ratio. They could be related to underlying discontinuous structurally related mineralization or to glacially transported mineralization or to some other cause.

Sampling on the Dubloon and adjacent RGS claims defined the limits of the previously indentified anomaly A on the north end of the RGS claims. This anomaly is 2000 m long east-west and 500 to 1000 m wide north-south. It is best defined by strongly anomalous Cu RRs in MMI samples (up to 34) and supported by anomalous RRs for Mo (up to 101), Au (up to 21), Ag (up to 12), U (up to 480), and Ni (up to 24). No mineralized float was present in the area that might explain the source of the anomalies. It will take trenching or drilling to explain the source.

The anomalous Cu, Mo, Ni, U, Au and Ag MMI response ratio patterns are very strong. MMI anomalies often directly overlie causative mineralization. The location of the anomalous geochemical targets at the base of slope could make interpretation of their occurrence as base of slope transported (false) geochemical anomalies. However the pattern of a central core of Mo within a larger Cu-Ni-U anomalous zone and all with a halo of anomalous Pb, Zn, and Ti is a strong indication that the targets are caused by underlying mineralization. It would be difficult to see development of the anomalous patterns by transportation. The size, signature, and strength of the anomalies are most indicative of porphyry style mineralization. Peripheral anomalous Pb and Zn is

classic zoning around porphyry mineralization. The apparent Ti halo could be caused by destruction of illmenite within the unaltered monzogranite batholith by hydrothermal alteration associated with porphyry mineralization.

A second smaller and only partially defined pattern of anomalous metal values with the same metal signature as anomaly A occurs along the north edge of the Dubloon claims. It measures 1000 m east west by 400 m north-south.

Clustering of five porphyry targets including anomaly A, Pirate, and anomalies B, C, and D on the RGS claims within the Early Mississippian age Reid Lakes Batholith is similar to the clustering of the Bethlehem, JA, Highmont, Lornex and Valley Cu-Mo porphyry deposits within the Jurassic age Guichon Creek Batholith in southern BC. Both batholiths intrude their own volcanic pile and are of similar size.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended that:

- i) Limits of the anomaly lying along the north edge of the Dubloon claims be defined by continuing MMI sampling to the north on east-west lines spaced 300 m apart with a 100 m sample interval.
- ii) An Induced Polarization Survey be conducted over Anomaly A in order to locate and define chargeability and resistivity anomalies associated with the geochemical anomalies.
- iii) Diamond drilling be considered based on the geochemical anomalies described and results of the Induced Polarization Survey.
- iv) The general area has proven to be fertile ground for discovery of geochemical anomalies with porphyry signatures. Prospecting north and west of previously examined ground using similar geochemical techniques is highly recommended.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Certificate of Work, PIRATE Claims, July 4, 2016

Fireweed Helicopters portion of #12297 Jun 18. Mob to Property.	\$1400.00
Geochem: SGS Labs 61 MMI samples @ \$38.60	2470.50
Wages for mob June 14, sampling June 18 and 19:	
G Richards 3 days @ \$600/day	1800.00
J Mieras 3 days @ \$350/day	1050.00
Living Allowance: sample bags, food, sat phone, radios, flagging, etc	
6 man days @ \$100/man day	600.00
Report: 10% of above costs	(\$ 7,320.50)
	732.05
TOTAL	\$8,052.55

Certificate of Work, DUBLOON and RGS claims.

Fireweed Helicopters portion of #12297 Jun 18. Mob to Property.	\$5024.13
Geochem: Bureau Veritas VAN 1255728 6 Silts	158.89
Bureau Veritas VAN1256093 77 Twigs	2526.56
SGS Labs VC162160 MMI samples	3404.52
SGS Labs VC162161 MMI samples	3404.52
SGS Labs VC162161 MMI samples	1742.79
Less 61 MMI samples on Pirate Cert Work @\$38.60	<-2354.60
Less 4 MMI samples off of claims @ \$38.60	<-154.40>
Wages for mob/demob June 13, July 3,4, Sampling June 20-24	
G Richards 8 days @ \$600/day	4800.00
J Mieras 8 days @ \$350/day	2800.00
Living Allowance: sample bags, food, sat phone, radios, flagging, etc	
16 man days @ \$100/man day	1600.00
Truck: Whitehorse-Mayo-Stewart-Mayo-Whitehorse: 1052 kmx\$0.61	641.72
Freight: Air North, MMI samples Whitehorse to Vancouver	230.99
Report: 10% of above costs (\$23,825.12)	2382.51
	2382.51
TOTAL	\$26,207.63

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS.

I, Gordon G Richards, with business address at 6410 Holly Park Drive, B.C., V4K 4W6, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Engineer, registration number 11,411 with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
2. I hold a B.A.Sc. (1968) in Geology from The University of British Columbia, and an M.A.Sc. (1974) in Geology from The University of British Columbia.
3. I have been practicing my profession as a geologist for over 40 years and as a consulting geological engineer since 1985. I have work experience in western areas of the United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico and Africa.
4. I have based this report on my field work and supervision of field work by Jeff Mieras during the period of June 18 to 24, 2016 and on the results generated by that field work.

Respectfully submitted,

Gordon G Richards, P.Eng.