

YUKON MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (YMEP)

**TARGET EVALUATION PROGRAM ON THE
DOMINION CREEK PLACER PROPERTY, YUKON**

FINAL REPORT

YMEP 17-005

NTS 1150/10

Latitude 63.67°N Longitude 138.62°W
Dawson Mining District

Claim Names: B 12 -15, 11 B 1-2, Lucky Lady 3
Grant Numbers: 42844-42847, 42632, 42843, 38909

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1.0 INTRODUCTION and SUMMARY

This report describes a Target Evaluation auger drilling program (YMEP # 17-005) on the Dominion Placer claims, of Gimlex Enterprises Ltd. ("Gimlex").

In 2015, a target evaluation auger drilling program resulted in the calculation of a preliminary estimate of 3,896 troy ounces of gold within the target area, but additional drilling was needed to better evaluate this area before decisions on mining method, cut boundaries and overall economic viability could be considered. Gimlex proposed 27 more auger holes and the objectives of the drilling program were three-fold:

- 1) To evaluate the vertical distribution of gold in the gravel section of the 5.9 hectares (634,000 square feet) area containing a preliminary estimate of the 3,896 troy ounces gold;
- 2) To demonstrate the continuity between previously drilled holes via infill drilling; and ;
- 3) To identify deeper gold rich paleo-channels to add gold ounces to the preliminary estimate.

The program was carried out in the month of June and 37 holes were completed, 10 more than planned on account of finding most of the original 1974 claim posts and tags and determining that the claim boundary was 500 feet further downstream than previously believed and some additional drill holes were needed. Also, 2 of the 37 holes were re-drilled to confirm and properly sample bedrock.

The Dominion Placer property is an advanced stage placer-gold-exploration project located within the Granville map area (115O/10). The Property has a Class 4 mining land use permit and water license valid through 2025. The Granville map area lies within the unglaciated region of the Klondike Plateau, and includes the placer-gold-producing basins of lower Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Wounded Moose and Eureka Creeks as well as the upper Indian River. Dominion creek fluvial deposits are divided into: 1) Pliocene terraces (equivalent in age to White Channel gravel); 2) Pleistocene terraces; 3) incised-valley-fill gravel (Ross gravel); 4) Dominion Creek gravel; and 5) gulch and stream deposits. Ross gravel is volumetrically the most significant source of gold found in placer deposits on Dominion Creek (Froese et al. 2001).

Surficial geological mapping and stratigraphic sections by Froese and Jackson (2005) indicate the ground covered by the Dominion Placer claims is composed of a 2m to 16m section of Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene (<0.125 Ma) silt (organic rich), peat, fine sand, and organic detritus (collectively called muck), a 3m to 4m section of Middle Pleistocene (<0.785 Ma) Dominion Creek gravel, and a >5m section of (>0.785 Ma) of Ross gravel.

The area covered by the placer claims in this YMEP proposal have been repeatedly staked since the gold rush and many of the claims, especially upstream towards Gold Run creek were heavily developed via shafts and hand mining operations during the early 1900's to the extent that dredging hand mined areas was deemed uneconomic on

account of insufficient gold remaining. A dredge was built on the claims by North West Company in 1922 and utilized to mine a swath of ground north of the hand mined area from 1922 to about 1928. During the 1980's Lorne Ross (Consolidated Mines Yukon Ltd) mined all of the ground between the dredge tailings and the Miner's ditch. South of the Miner's ditch, from 1994-97, Gimlex mined an area immediately east of this proposed YMEP. There are 16 old timbered shafts within the unmined area of the claims which lie between the Miners ditch and the current channel of Dominion Creek.

Gimlex Enterprise Ltd. has conducted the only modern systematic exploration on the claims to date. In 1993-94 Gimlex drilled 14 auger holes in this target area. Results from that drilling program did not indicate an economic deposit at the 1994 gold prices. Gimlex revisited the area in 2014 and 2015, and carried out a detailed auger drilling and sampling program of 83 holes that greatly expanded the size of the target and identified a potentially mineable placer gold resource that was calculated to contain 3,896 troy ounces of gold. This Preliminary Gold Estimate was divided into West and East blocks that averaged 58.25 and 44.2 mg, respectively, in 8 inch auger holes. Generally, 8 inch holes containing 30 mg or more of placer gold are of interest for modern large scale placer mining although lower values must occasionally be included in bulk mining scenarios. The above results indicate there is high probability that a mineable placer deposit is present on the unmined part of the claims.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Dominion property consists of 7 Placer Claims totaling approximately 64.36 hectares (as detailed in Table 1 and Figures 1-3) and lies approximately 60 kilometres South of Dawson City, YT within the Dawson Mining District (Figure 1). The property is centered at 63.67° N Latitude; 138.62° W Longitude near Dominion Creek and Sulphur Creek. The Project area is covered by NTS map sheets NTS 1150/10.

The office of the Yukon Mining Recorder lists Gimlex Enterprises Ltd. as owner of 100% of all claims, and Gimlex acts as operator of the mineral exploration activities thereon.

Table 1: Dominion Placer Project – Placer Claims Summary List

Grant Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Claim Number	Owner Name	Recorded Date	Expiry Date
42847	Placer	B	15	Gimlex Enterprises Ltd. – 100%	10/28/1974	10/28/2017
42846	Placer	B	14	Gimlex Enterprises Ltd. – 100%	10/28/1974	10/28/2017
42845	Placer	B	13	Gimlex Enterprises Ltd. – 100%	10/28/1974	10/28/2017
42844	Placer	B	12	Gimlex Enterprises Ltd. – 100%	10/28/1974	10/28/2017
42843	Placer	11B	2	Gimlex Enterprises Ltd. – 100%	10/28/1974	10/28/2017
38909	Placer	Lucky Lady	3	Gimlex Enterprises Ltd. – 100%	6/30/1972	10/28/2017
42632	Placer	11B	1	Gimlex Enterprises Ltd. – 100%	6/9/1974	10/28/2017

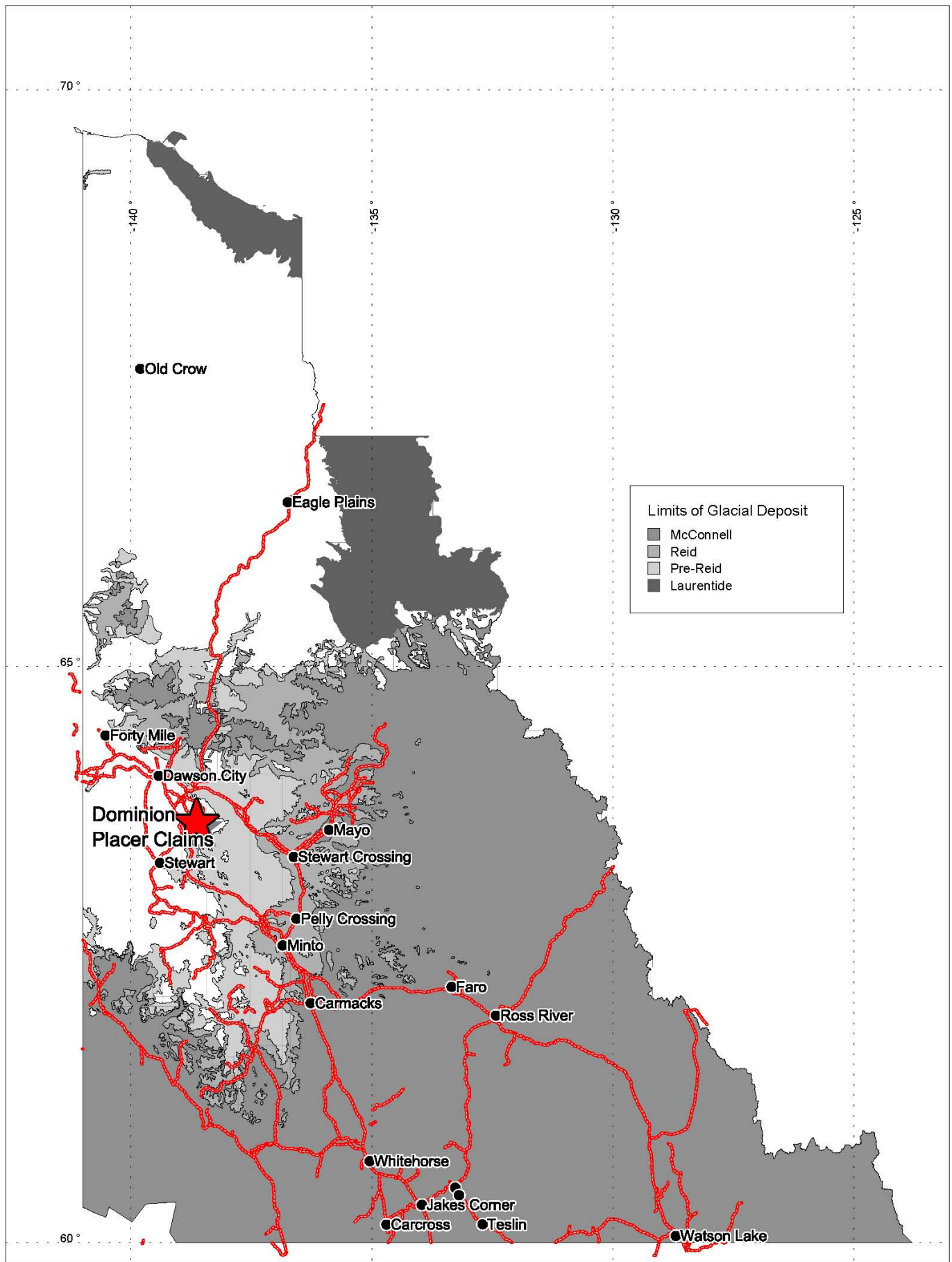


Figure 1: Yukon Location Map showing glacial deposit limits

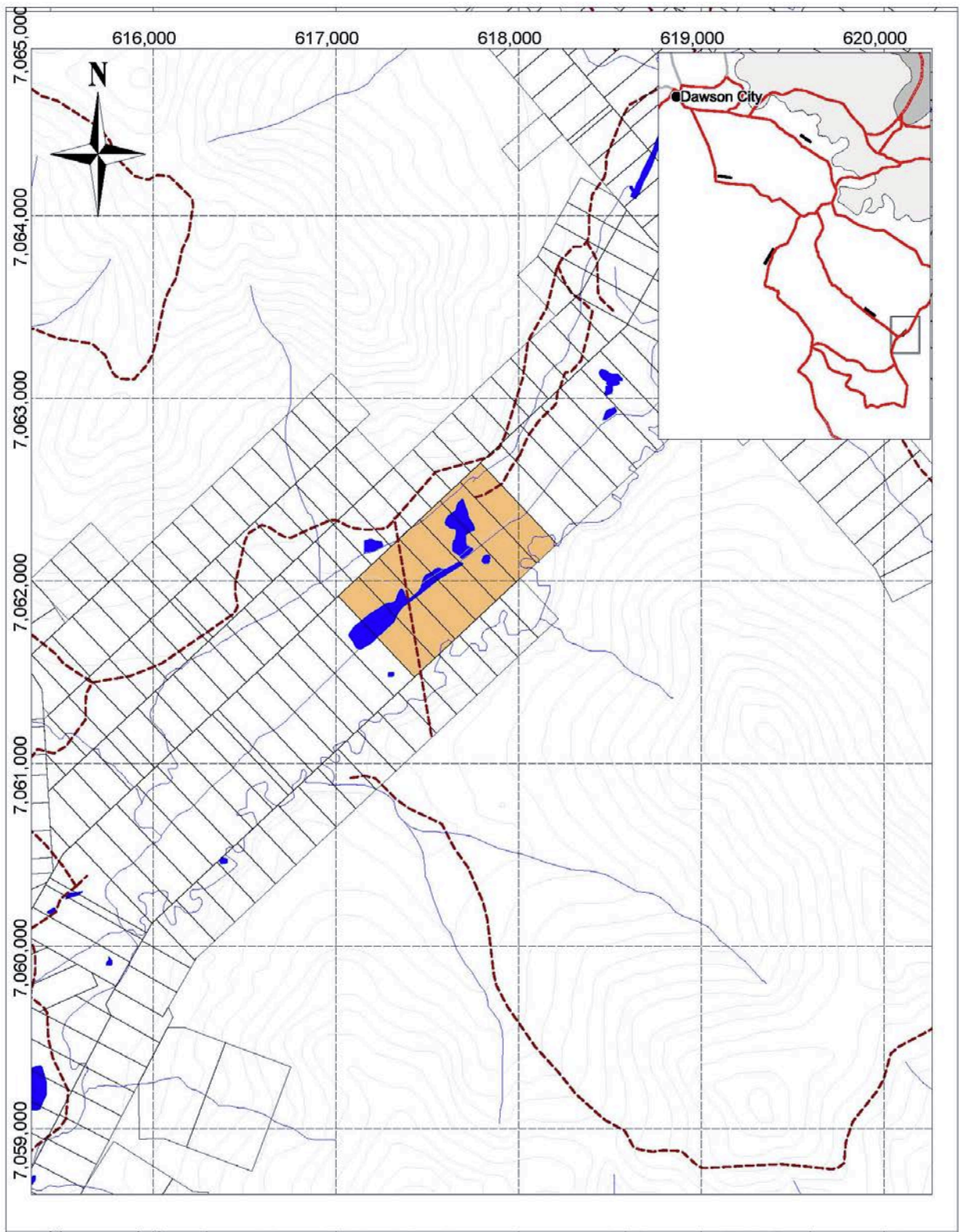


Figure 2: Dominion Project Regional Location Map – Access and Claim Block Boundary

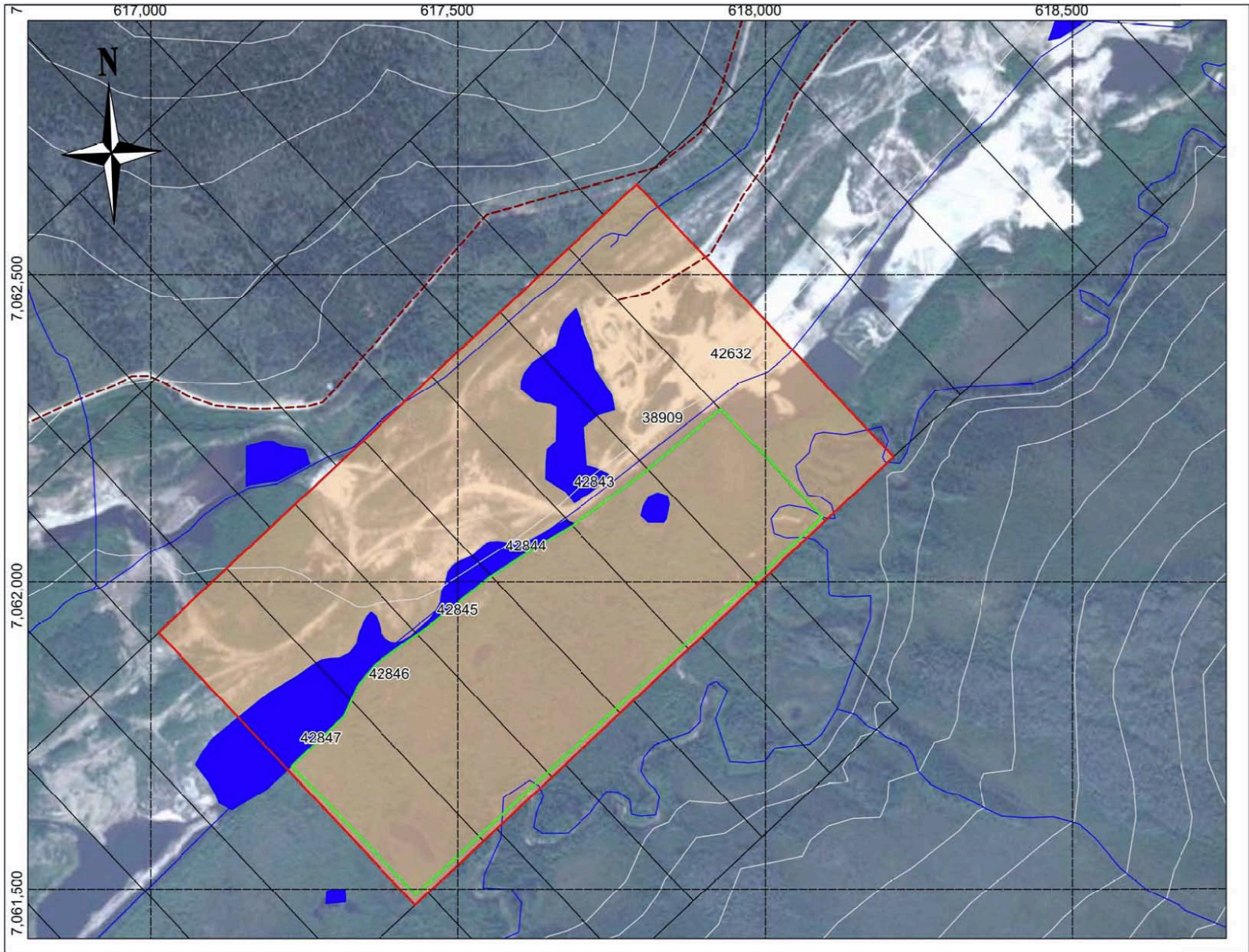


Figure 3: Tenure Grant Number Map – Showing claim outline (Red) and unmined section of Dominion Creek (Green)

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims are easily accessed by the Dominion loop road from Bonanza or Hunker Creek roads (Figure 2) approximately 60 km south of Dawson City, Yukon. Dawson City itself is located approximately 500 km from Whitehorse, YT and is accessible via the well maintained, year-round paved, Klondike Highway. Bonanza and Hunker Creeks offer summer maintained graded gravel roads linking with Dawson City and the Klondike Highway, as well as the Dawson City airport; a full service airfield with regularly scheduled flights. Several smaller, gravel airstrips exist in the significant placer workings of the Quartz creek and Indian River valley floors. Dawson City is the closest population center and affords all facilities; hotels, restaurants, grocery/hardware stores, and fuel bunkers.

The Dominion Property covers an unglaciated region of the Klondike Plateau. The property encompasses an unmined section of Dominion Creek at an elevation of 530 meters. The unmined section lies between the Miners ditch and Dominion Creek (Figure 3).

The climate of the claim block, and region can be described as sub-arctic, with a low annual precipitation. The “summer”, or field workable portion of the season, begins in late May and lasts through mid-October annually. A few centimeters of snow fall is common in early October and can remain on the ground therefrom. Winter temperatures can fall -- below -40°C during the January through February period, however in the past decade winters in the region have been milder than in previous years. Rainfall in summers is variable as some years can be excessively dry and others excessively wet.

4.0 HISTORY

The Dominion project is comprised of 7 contiguous placer claims that were originally staked by Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. in 1974. Prior to that in the early 1900's there was extensive underground hand mining on these claims extending upstream to the confluence of Gold Run creek along the main paystreak of Dominion. By 1910 hand mining was declining and large blocks of claims were being acquired by dredging companies. During the period 1911-1921 the North West Company, Limited acquired the ground and began exploration shafting and testing in the area with a view to future dredging. There are partial records of this work in documents recently recovered from the Archives in Ottawa by the Yukon Geological Survey. In the annual reports of the Company for 1917 and 1918 there are records of over 60 shafts, (557 meters; 1,826 feet of shafts), some in hand mined ground, and it was determined that there was insufficient gold content remaining and therefore dredging would be uneconomic in hand mined areas. No records of work done in other years has been uncovered however there is a possibility that some of the 16 old timbered shafts mapped on the unmined part of the claims could be from that period or the earlier hand mining era. This unmined area on the southeast side of the miner's ditch was likely deemed uneconomic at the time for the same reasons described above.

In 1922 North West Company moved and re-assembled the dredge known as North West #2 on claim 249 below lower discovery on Dominion and began dredging upstream. This site is believed to have been on current claim 11B2 (42843) and the dredging extended to within a few hundred feet of the current area of interest in 1922. By 1925 dredging had reached the upstream end of Companies claims just short of Gold Run creek and the dredge turned back downstream. No dredging records have been found for the years 1926 to 1932 but by 1933 production had reached "claim 257" below the lower discovery (approximately 4 claims downstream of the current property boundary). Dredge #2 was possibly mining the swath along the north side of the current claims from 1926 to 1929 (no dredging records but 2 ages of dredging are obvious in the dredge tailings upstream of claim 11B2), leaving a strip of hand mined and uneconomic ground between the dredge tailings and the Miner's ditch. This unmined strip was completely mined by Lorne Ross (Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd). by 1990. Dredge #2 was acquired by YCGC and after 1935 was re-named YCGC #5. It continued to mine downstream until 1943 when it was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire near Sulphur creek.

In 1993, Gimlex Enterprise Ltd. leased claims from Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. which included the claims in this YMEP application as well as claims upstream and downstream. From 1993 to 1997 Gimlex drilled and mined an area south of the Miner's ditch immediately upstream from the claims in this YMEP Application. Further downstream on the right limit of Dominion Creek, from 1997 to 2004 Gimlex drilled and subsequently mined another large area northwest of where the dredges and Lorne Ross had mined.

In 1993 and 1994, Gimlex Enterprise Ltd. drilled 14 auger dill holes in the current proposed YMEP target area. Results from that drilling program did not indicate an economic deposit at then current gold prices. Gimlex revisited the target area, in 2014

and 2015, expanding it to the west, and carried out a detailed auger drilling and sampling programs that consisted of a total of 83 holes. On completion of the 2015 drilling Gimlex calculated a Preliminary Gold Estimate for West and East blocks. The average amount of gold recovered from processed drill samples was 58.25mg for the West block and 44.2 mg in the East block (see YMEP 15-017 Final Report). Generally, 8 inch drill-holes yielding greater than 30 mg are of interest for large scale modern placer mining. The area included in the calculation covers approximately 5.9 hectares (634,000 square feet) and is estimated to contain 3,896 troy ounces of gold. The results from drilling therefor indicate that there is high potential for a mineable placer deposit in the unmined area on the property.

Figure 4 shows the location of the 2015 and earlier drill holes, depth to bedrock, and their total contained gold (mg)-. It is evident that bedrock is rising to the southeast towards present day Dominion Creek. Also evident are higher gold values associated with deeper bedrock which is interpreted as part of an older incised channel of the creek.

The auger drilling and sampling completed to date have been conducted in a careful and controlled manner intended to accurately identify and measure the placer potential on the property. All of the gravel and bedrock obtained from each drill hole was collected in buckets and processed through a longtom to yield a heavy mineral concentrate., The concentrate was then sieved into 4 sizes (+6, +12, + 20, and -20 mesh) and then carefully panned separately to a small volume before transferring to a Miller table for recovery of the individual gold grains. All gold collected from the various sizes was then re-combined before drying and weighing on an electronic scale accurate to 2 mg.

Previous, successful mining on adjoining ground upstream in the mid 1990's by Gimlex was based on sluicing 1.5 – 2.1 metres (5 – 7 feet) of the lower Ross gravel and upper sections of bedrock. This ground was drilled using the same single sample per auger-hole method described above and results were used to calculate a gold reserve prior to mining. The YCGC triangle method which assumed a 1.8 metre (6 foot) thick paystreak was used and was accurate enough even though mining did not happen that way. In practice, a decision was made as mining progressed based on panning the cut exactly where to start and stop sluicing and sometimes a thicker section of bedrock and/or gravel had to be sluiced.

Of interest in the North West Company's annual report for 1918 an average section based on samples from a line of 22 shafts across the main paystreak was given as follows:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Thickness</u>	<u>Value</u>
SITE 1	Feet	cents/cu.yd
Muck	14.0	
Yellow gravel (Dominion gravel?)	8.9	6.26
White gravel (Ross gravel?)	14.9	17.08
Bedrock	1.3	884.39
Average		57.74
SITE 2		
Yellow gravel	10.9	6.5
White gravel	10.26	25.33
Bedrock	1.37	790.9
Average		57.89

From these results near the centre of the main paystreak on Dominion it is clear that most of the gold was found in bedrock and the Ross gravel, but the present target is along the edge of the main channel and in secondary peripheral channels where the depositional setting was likely dissimilar.

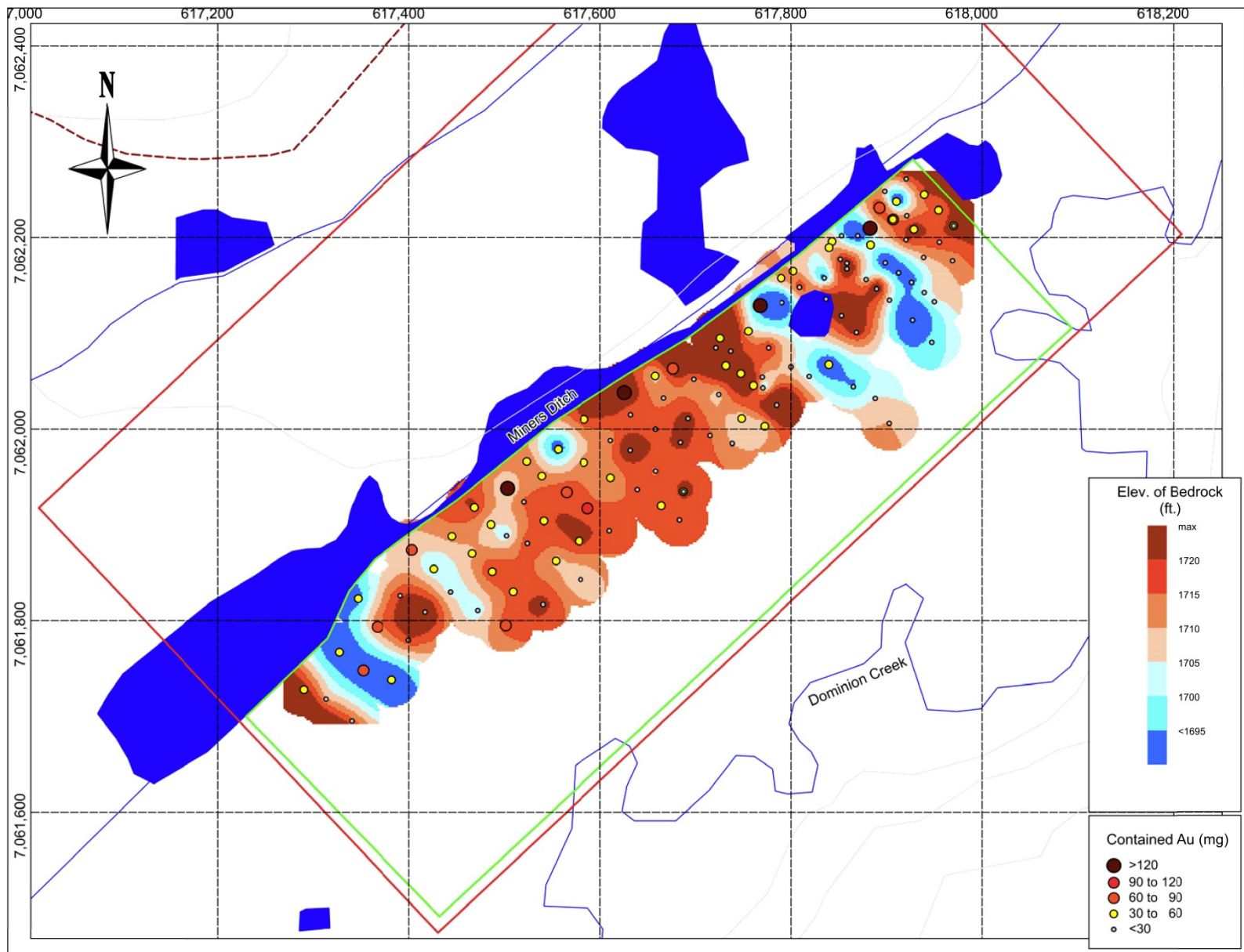


Figure 4: Drill-hole location map – Showing drill-holes by total contained gold (mg) and bedrock surface map (Blue colors are indicating deeper paleo-channels)

5.0 BEDROCK and SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

Regional Bedrock Geology

The Klondike goldfield is underlain by highly deformed, greenschist-facies, Paleozoic metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of the Klondike Schist and Finlayson assemblage that form part of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, and by slices of ultramafic rocks of the Slide Mountain terrane (Figure 5). Regional-scale thrust faulting in the Early Jurassic stacked these rocks into a series of thrust slices that are locally separated by lenses of sheared ultramafic rocks (Mackenzie et al. 2007). The thrust slices were then uplifted through the brittle-ductile transition in the crust during the Jurassic and unconformably overlain by locally derived sedimentary and volcanogenic rocks in the Late Cretaceous (Mortensen, 1996). The Klondike goldfield was then offset approximately 450 km along the Tintina fault (Gabrielse et al., 2006). Erosion and minor regional uplift continued in the late Tertiary and resulted in the deposition of the Pliocene White Channel Gravels and their contained placer gold deposits (Lowey, 2005). Figure 5 highlights the fact bedrock covered by the Dominion placer claims in this report consist of mafic Klondike schist and Sulphur Creek orthogneiss. Mining in the adjacent areas has exposed mafic schist and granodioritic gneiss.

Surficial Geology

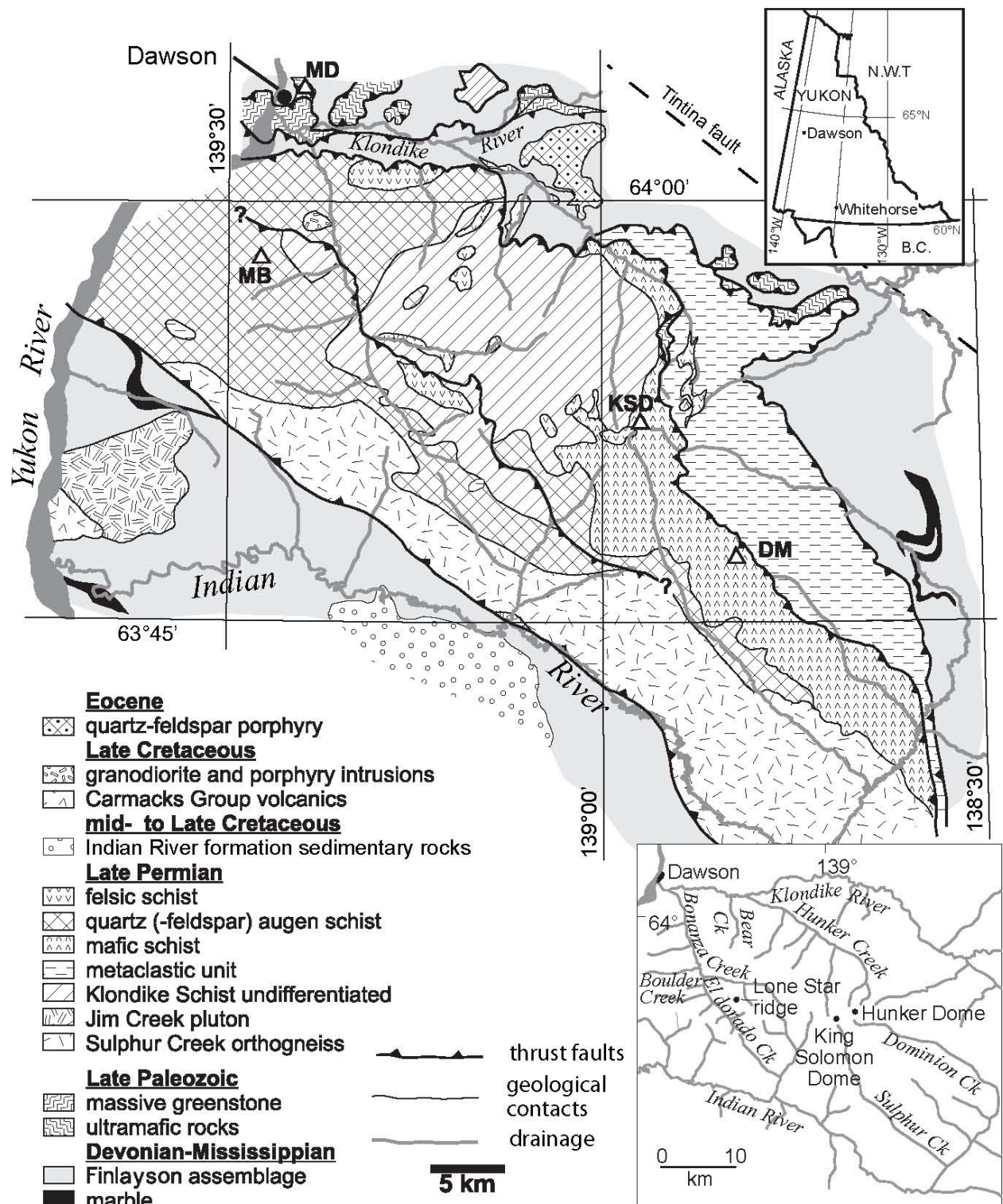
The Granville map area lies within the unglaciated region of the Klondike Plateau. It includes placer-gold-producing basins of lower Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Wounded Moose and Eureka creeks and the upper Indian River. Surface geology consists largely of colluvial cover of varying thickness on the uplands and valley margins, with alluvium preserved on terraces and in valley bottoms with aeolian and colluvial covers.

Dominion creek fluvial deposits are divided into: 1) Pliocene terraces (equivalent to White Channel gravel); 2) Pleistocene terraces; 3) incised-valley-fill gravel (Ross gravel; >0.785 Ma); 4) Dominion Creek gravel (<0.785 Ma); and 5) gulch and stream deposits (<0.125 Ma). Ross gravel is volumetrically the most significant source for placer deposits on Dominion Creek (Froese et al. 2001).

Surficial geological mapping and stratigraphic sections by Froese and Jackson (2005) indicate that the ground covered by the Dominion Placer claims is composed of a 2m to 16m section of silt (organic rich), peat, fine sand, and organic detritus (collectively called muck), a 3m to 4m section of Dominion Creek Gravel, and a >5m section of Ross gravel (Figure 6).

Ross gravel underlies the contemporary flood plain gravels of Dominion, Sulphur, and Gold Run creeks and overlies bedrock. Ross gravel is a light-grey to white, quartz rich gravel that occurs below the modern creek level. Pebble counts of Ross gravel on Dominion creek are approximately 80% quartz with remaining lithologies derived from local metamorphic and volcanic rocks. The Ross gravel was deposited during an early Pleistocene interglacial period.

Dominion Creek gravel immediately overlies Ross gravel and also occurs in contact with bedrock upstream of Jensen Creek and along valley margins. The gravels are strongly iron stained. Pebble counts from the Dominion creek gravel are dominated by locally-derived schist and meta-volcanic clasts with quartz pebbles representing only 20-30%.



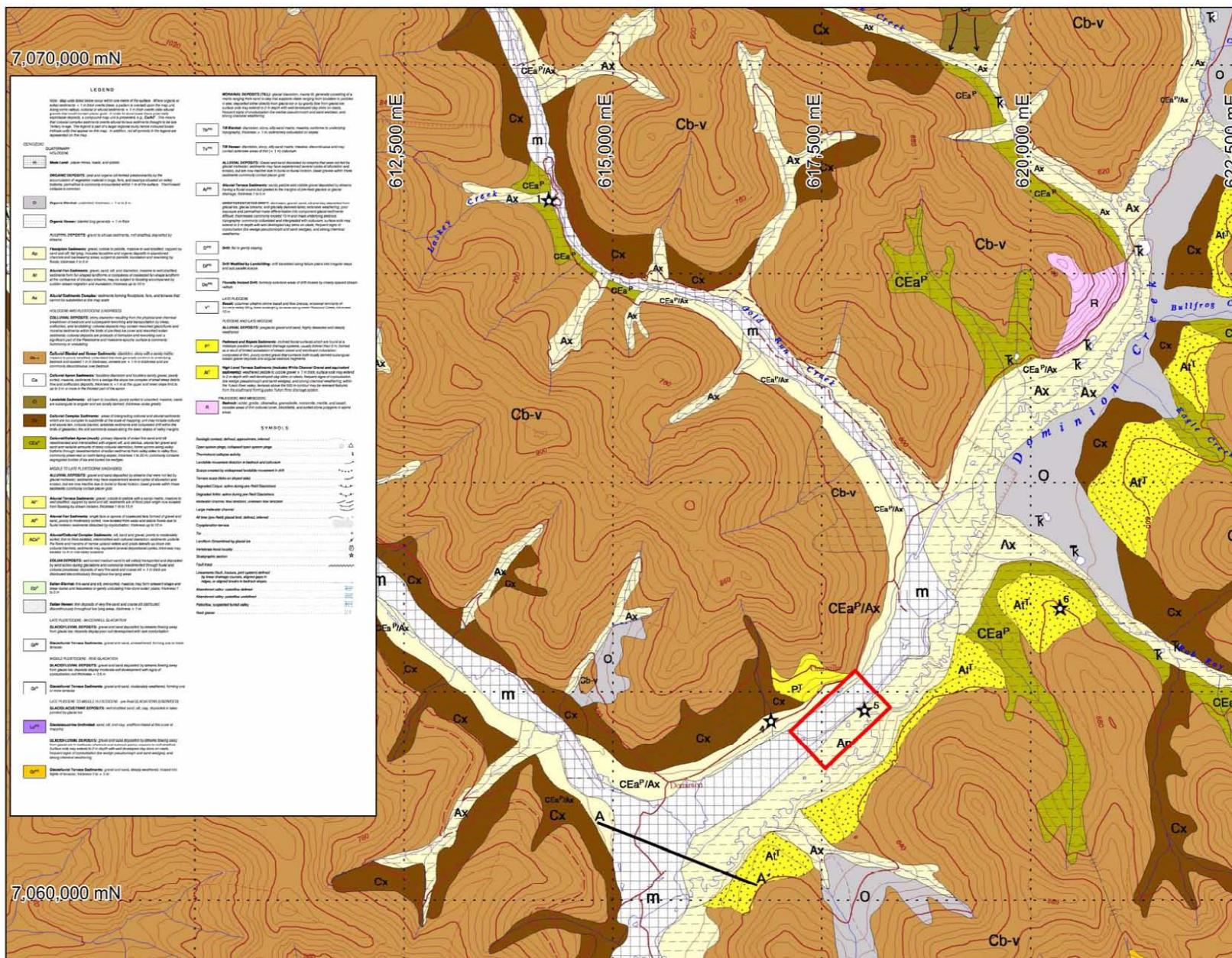


Figure 6. Simplified Surficial Geology showing Gimlex Dominion placer claims in this proposal. (from Froese and Jackson, 2005)

6.0 2017 Auger Drilling

On site based on field conditions, 31 drill sites were identified and flagged along the same lines where 27 holes were originally planned. A small PC60 excavator was used to remove trees and brush along the access trails and drill sites prior to drilling and only minor earthwork was required as the area is in large part a gently sloping featureless floodplain of Dominion Creek. During the course of drilling by chance, the original 1972 claim line was discovered and the location of all of the original post and tags soon followed and as a result the actual claim boundary was determined to be 500 feet further downstream than believed previously. Replacement posts placed by an unrelated party had been presumed to be correctly located but were not so. Six auger holes on 2 lines were drilled in this area bringing the total to 37 holes in 2017. In addition 2 holes (#'s 2 and 13) were re-drilled because after processing the samples it was uncertain that enough bedrock had been sampled.

Drilling was done by a Mobile B31 auger drill mounted on an FN110 Nodwell tracked carrier which is owned by Gimlex (Photo 1). All holes were drilled with an 8 inch diameter bit and standard 7 3/8 inch diameter augers which were maintained at the standard sizes by daily welding.

Table 2: Locations of 2017 Drill Holes - Thicknesses of Gravels – Depth to Bedrock

ID	East (NAD83 Z-7)	North (NAD83 Z-7)	Elev. GPS (ft.)	Ross Gravel Thickness (ft.)	Dominion Gravel Thickness (ft.)	Depth to Bedrock (ft.)
D17-1	617503	7061939	1729	8	13.0	26
D17-2	617520	7061925	1742	6.5	10.0	25.5
D17-3	617541	7061905	1745	13.5	n/a	26
D17-4	617556	7061980	1719	15	n/a	30
D17-5	617583	7061966	1742	12.5	4.5	30
D17-6	617611	7061950	1736	12.5	n/a	26
D17-7	617639	7061938	1739	7.5	n/a	23
D17-8	617664	7061921	1742	5.5	3.0	25
D17-9	617683	7061906	1742	6	n/a	26
D17-10	617632	7062016	1742	8	n/a	26
D17-11	617658	7062001	1729	8.5	n/a	26
D17-12	617684	7061987	1736	13	n/a	24
D17-13	617445	7061889	1745	12.5	2.5	18
D17-14	617466	7061871	1742	13.5	4.5	26
D17-15	617487	7061852	1745	8	4.0	25
D17-16	617509	7061831	1749	12	3.0	26
D17-17	617540	7061818	1745	12.5	0.0	23
D17-18	617578	7061884	1759	13	n/a	26
D17-19	617391	7061827	1742	8	n/a	26
D17-20	617417	7061810	1736	8	14.0	26
D17-21	617501	7061796	1732	8	8.0	24
D17-22	617738	7061986	1729	6.5	2.0	26

ID	East (NAD83 Z-7)	North (NAD83 Z-7)	Elev GPS (ft.)	Ross Gravel Thickness (ft.)	Dominion Gravel Thickness (ft.)	Depth to Bedrock (ft.)
D17-23	617770	7062044	1736	13	4.0	32
D17-24	617721	7062086	1726	>17	n/a	n/a
D17-25	617747	7062059	1745	>17	n/a	n/a
D17-26	617772	7062004	1729	6	7.0	22
D17-27	617748	7062012	1742	15	10.0	35
D17-28	617724	7062037	1736	8	6.0	28
D17-29	617698	7062053	1742	14	n/a	28
D17-30	617819	7062056	1726	15	n/a	25
D17-31	617800	7062066	1732	13.5	n/a	26
D17-32	617290	7061729	1749	9	7.0	25
D17-33	617313	7061719	1736	13.5	n/a	26
D17-34	617340	7061696	1742	6	8.0	26
D17-35	617382	7061739	1709	4	13.5	25
D17-36	617352	7061749	1713	5.5	11.0	24
D17-37	617327	7061768	1713	11	8.0	26



Photo 1: Gimlex's B31 Drill mounted on FN110 Nodwell carrier.

a. Sample Collection and Processing

Samples were collected from the augers on 4x4 foot steel tray and shoveled into buckets that were numbered consecutively and kept in numerical order. After the hole was completed and the augers and bits cleaned the geologist subdivided the buckets for separate processing of Dominion and Ross gravel. The samples were then transported by the Bombardier muskeg carrier and or pickup truck to the longtom processing site (Photo 2) for concentration of heavy minerals and then further processing by sieving, panning, gold recovery on a Miller table and finally drying and weighing of the gold using an electronic scale with 2 mg accuracy.



Photo 2: Gimlex drill sample Long tom with finger grizzly expanded metal and angle iron riffles used for processing samples.

One of the objectives of the project was to sample Ross and Dominion gravel separately and it was thought that quartz pebble counting might be useful for this purpose (basis YCGC textual date). As it turned out the auger drilling in permafrost resulted in destroying most pebbles and there were few to count although there were obvious differences in the volume of quartz chips in the samples. In the end we went with the presence or absence of rusty coatings on the quartz chips as the basis of distinguishing Dominion (rusty) from Ross gravel and this proved to simply be the same as the color difference of the samples as collected in buckets. Further in 18 of the 37 holes there was insufficient or zero Ross gravel to sample, some within and some beyond the Trial Cut-off Line shown on accompanying maps. Results were as follows.

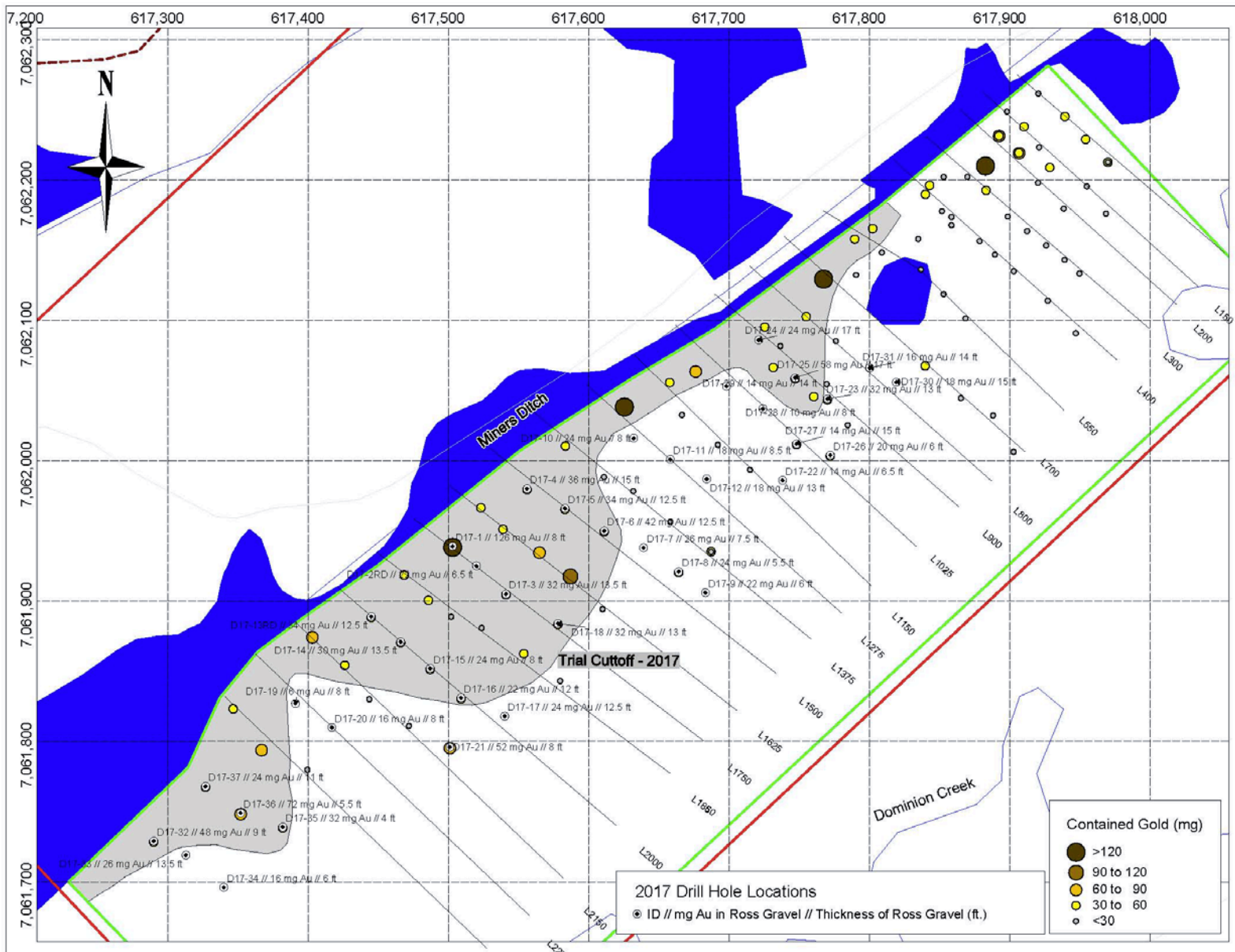


Figure 7: Drill-hole location map – Showing 2017 drill-holes with thickness (ft.) of the Ross gravels and its contained mg of Au. Also shown is total contained gold (mg) of all holes drilled to date. Grey area outlines the area included in the 2017 trial cut-off.

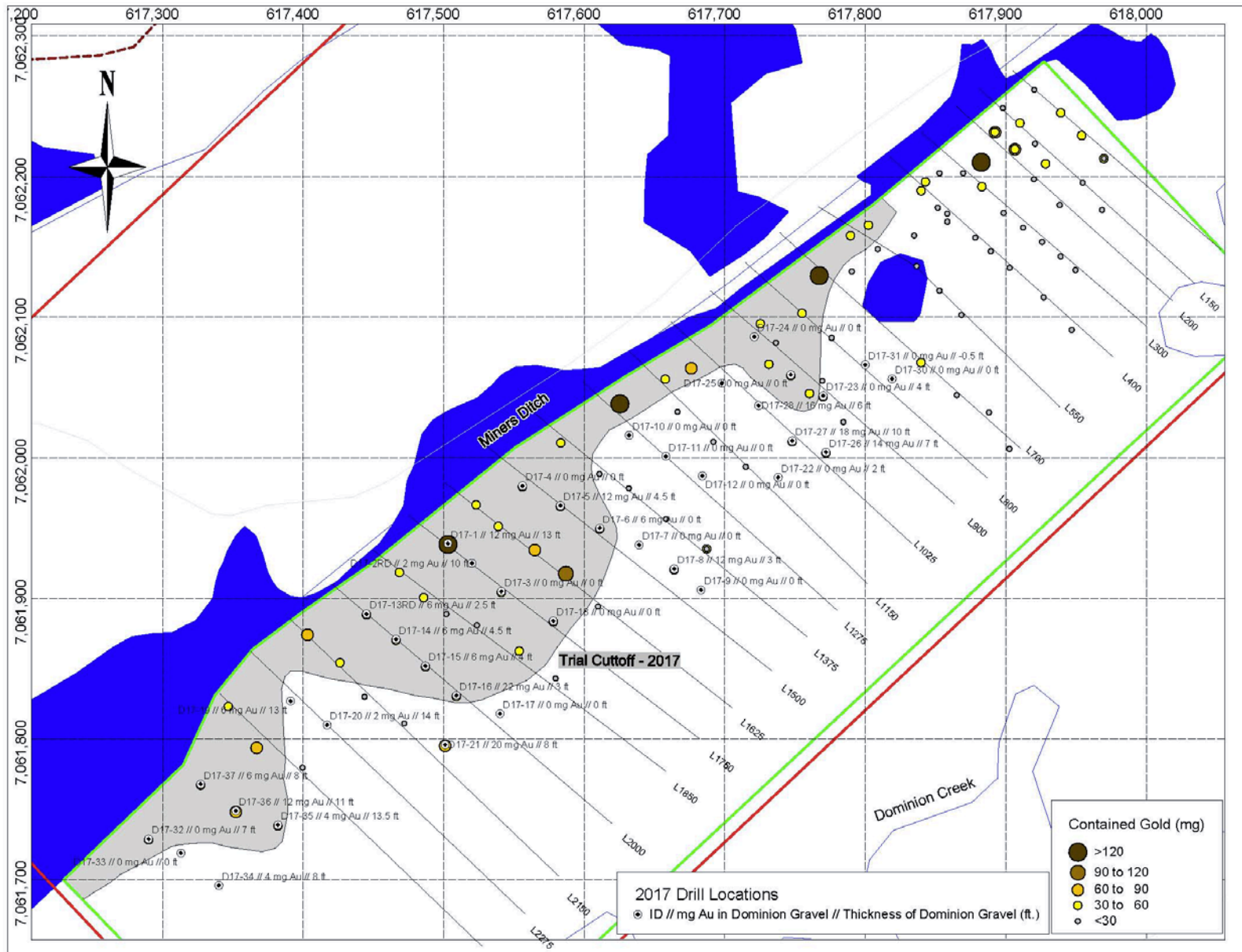


Figure 8: Drill-hole location map – Showing 2017 drill-holes with thickness (ft.) of the Dominion gravels and its contained mg of Au. Also shown is total contained gold (mg) of all holes drilled to date. Grey area outlines the area included in the 2017 trial cut-off.

c. Overburden

Overburden consists of frozen black muck with peat and sandy layers. Along the southeast side of the Miner's ditch there is a zone of thawed materials as much as 100 feet wide and then permafrost. Inside the 2017 Trial Cut-off Line from 41 drill holes the average thickness of frozen mud/sand is 7.6 feet and beyond it continues to become thicker towards the southeast to as much as 20 feet at the edge of the drill pattern.

d. Bedrock

Bedrock consists of a variety of muscovite and biotite quartz schists with the quartz occurring as layers, segregated blebs and veinlets. These are interpreted to be metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Klondike Schist assemblage. Depth to bedrock averages 27 feet from 38 holes inside the 2017 Trial Cut-off Line and the range is 20-35 feet. Three very deep holes in bedrock have been identified in drill holes outside the Cut-off Line to the southeast between Lines 700-300. The deepest on Line 700 is 59 + feet deep and filled with sand and sandy grey gravel unlike the dense clay rich Ross gravel. These holes are thought possibly to be ancient plunge pools formed during high water events and related to slides or debris flows that temporarily altered or restricted normal flow in Dominion Creek.

e. Gold

A total of 60 samples were collected and processed from 2017 drill holes and all contained measurable quantities of gold. The primary goals were to validate and increase certainty about the 2015 gold estimate of 3,896 raw ounces with infill drilling and step-out drilling. A new higher gold estimate of 4840 raw ounces was calculated due to some higher grade holes and inclusion of results from drilling of the new area at the southwest end of the claims that was previously not thought to be part of the property and could be added only after the original 1974 claim posts and tags were found.

TABLE 4: 2017 PRELIMINARY GOLD ESTIMATE

Line	Width Ft.	Au mg drill holes	Avg. mg
550	50	40-54	46
700	80	410	410
800	140	36	36
900	250	24-36-58-38	39
1025	100	66	66
1150	90	58	58
1275	100	142	142
1375	170	36	36
1500	380	36-46-48	43
1625	430	38-54-76-110	70
1750	450	138-26-32-32	57
1850	410	46-56-28-20-34	37
2000	375	50-36-30-44	40
2150	200	70-46	58
2275	100	60	60
2400	190	52-66	59
2600	250	30-84-36	50
2800	100	48	48
<u>3000</u>	<u>100</u>	48	<u>48</u>
19 Line		3965/19 =209 Ft Avg	1403/19 =74 Mg Average x3.4=252Mg(.252g)

Area of West Block 209 x 2600 = 543,400 Sq Ft x .252 g = 136,937g = 4403 oz troy

2017 PRELIMINARY GOLD ESTIMATE West Block 4403 oz + East Block 437 oz

TOTAL

4840 OZ TROY(RAW)

There were on the other hand some significant losses from the 2015 gold estimate from infill drilling along lines 1025, 1275, and 2275 which indicated sizeable reductions inside the 2015 Trial Cut-off Line (See Figure 9). Details of the new gold estimate are given for the West Block—4403 raw ounces troy—in the Table above. No new work was done in the East Block during 2017 and the gold estimate there remains at 437 raw ounces for a Total of 4840 raw ounces.

The 2017 work resulted in a calculation that 88 % of the total gold in the West Block occurs in the lower Ross gravel and bedrock, the remaining 12% in the overlying

Dominion gravel. Gold in Dominion gravel may not be recoverable depending on stripping and mining practice.

A set of 4 larger scale maps are included in the pocket on which the 2017 and all previous drill holes are shown.

Map 1	Drill hole data and the 2015 and 2017 Trial Cut-off Lines
Map 2	Total Gold in Mg
Map 3	Depth to Bedrock
Map 4	Total Gravel Thickness

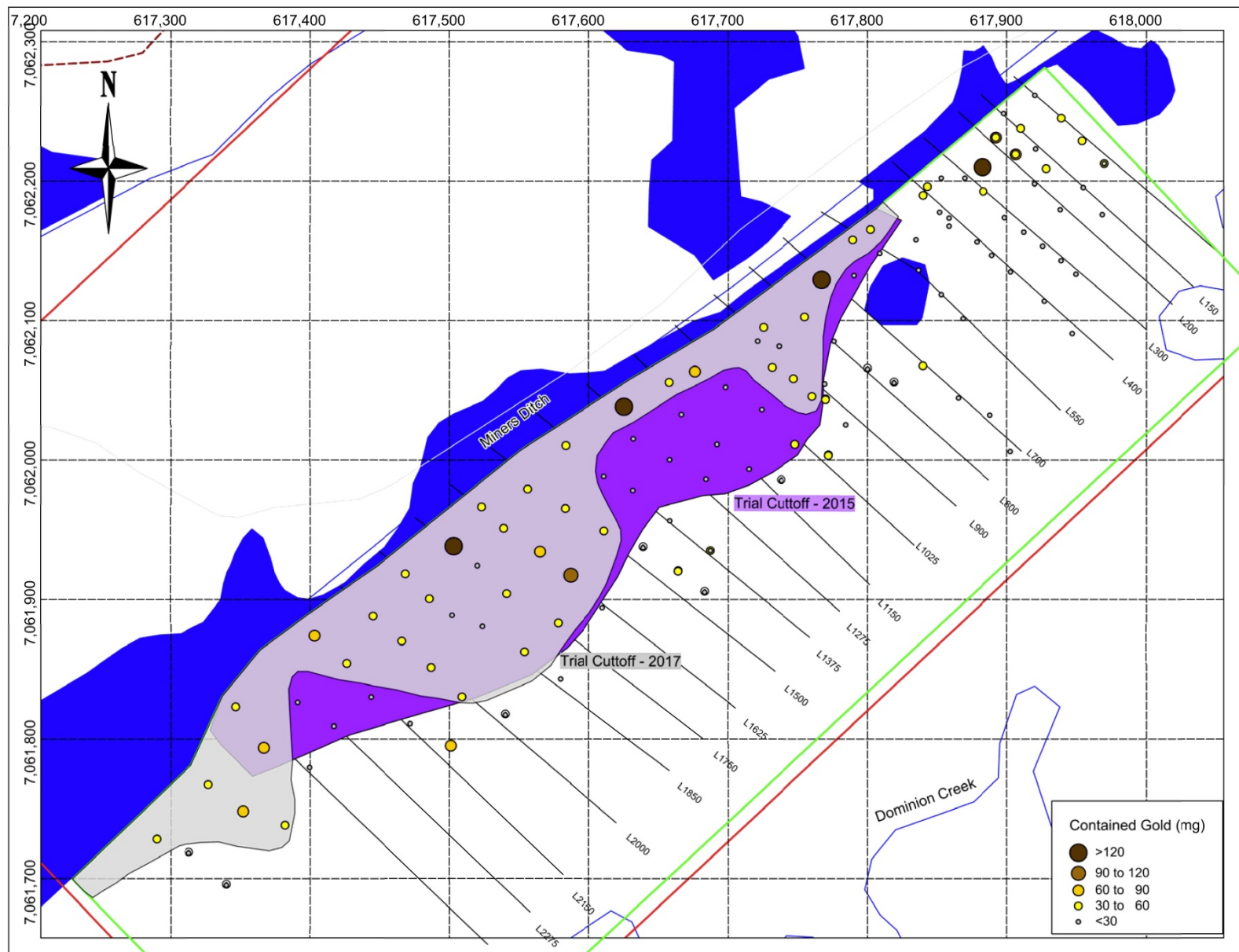


Figure 9: Drill-hole location map – Showing total contained gold (mg) of all holes drilled to date. Grey area outlines the area included in the 2017 trial cut-off. Purple area outlines the area included in the 2015 trial cut-off.

7.0 EXPENDITURES

Item	No. items	Type	Rate	Unit	No. Units	Cost
Field Crew						
Project Manager / Senior Geologist - J.S Christie, Ph.D.	1	person	\$ 500	day	22	\$11,000.00
Driller / Mechanic/ Welder - C.Upton	1	persons	\$ 450	day	15	\$6,750.00
Operator/Technician/ First Aid	1	persons	\$ 350	day	15	\$5,250.00
Technician/helper	1	persons	\$ 350	day	25	\$8,750.00
Sample processing, Final processing, and logistics/ first aid	1	person	\$ 375	day	19	\$7,125.00
WCB - 5% Estimate						\$1,456.30
Equipment						
Vehicles - Crew and equipment	2	4WD ccab	\$ 50	day	17.5	\$1,750.00
Service truck with tools and welder	1	4WD ccab	\$ 100		15	\$1,500.00
Horse trailer + Equipment Trailer	1		\$ 64		15	\$960.00
12 kVa generator	1	generator	\$ 40	day	20	\$800.00
ATV	2		\$ 40		20	\$1,600.00
Heavy equipment and Support						
Mobile B31 Drill on FN110 Nodwell - Drilling time	1	Ft	\$ 37.5	per ft	945	\$35,437.50
Bombardier Carrier - sample and supply transport	1		\$ 75	day	15	\$1,500.00
Hauling - Kenworth T800 and Lowboy	1		\$ 210	hour	12	\$2,520.00
Pc60 Excavator/ with blade and spare bucket (75% of third party rate)	1	5	\$ 97.5	hour	24	\$2,340.00
In-Yukon travel (Whitehorse to Dawson return on air north)						\$598.00
Total camp person days						
Daily Field Expenses	1	pers days	\$ 100	day	71	\$7,100.00
Report						
GIS Support						\$200.00
Preparation and writing						\$2,000.00
Total						\$96,636.80

8.0 References

Froese, D.G., Enkin, R.J., and Smith, D.G. Placer depositional settings and their ages along Dominion Creek, Klondike area, Yukon in Yukon Exploration and Geology 2000.

Froese, D.G., and Jackson, Jr., L.E. Surficial Geology Granville, Yukon Territory GSC Open File 4587, 2005

MacKenzie, D.J., Craw, D., Mortensen, J.K. and Liverton, T., 2006. Structure of schist in the vicinity of the Klondike goldfield, Yukon. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2006*, D.S. Emond, L.L. Lewis and L.H. Weston (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 197-212.

YGCG Archival Maps and Textural Documents----YGS Ottawa retrieved Information

File—Granville Dominion Prospecting 1917

File Dominion Day Hill 1922 NNWCL map plan 247

File Dominion Granville 1923 NNWCL map plan 288

File Dominion Granville 1924 NNWCL map plan 333

Dredge Summary Various 1931 E Davidson

Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources/YGS Website –

<http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/mining/mapsdatapubs.html>

Statement of Qualifications

I, **James Stanley Christie**, of Dawson City, in Yukon Territory, Canada

Hereby certify:

1. That my address is P.O. Box 660, Dawson City, YT, Y0B 1G0;
2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia:
 - a) Ph.D., Geology. 1973,
 - b) B.Sc., Honors, Geology, 1965;
3. That I have been practicing my profession in geology, placer mining and mining exploration continuously since 1965 and since 1984 in the Yukon;
4. That I have over 20 years experience with using auger drilling for placer exploration and evaluation of placer deposits;
5. That this proposal is based on my knowledge of the district and the applicability of auger drilling to placer exploration deposits in the area.

Dated this 29th day of **January, 2018** at Vancouver, B.C.,



James S. Christie

Drill logs for Auger Drilling on Dominion Creek, 2017

Dates of Work June 2-22, 2017

Drillers: Donjek Upton and Alex Gunn

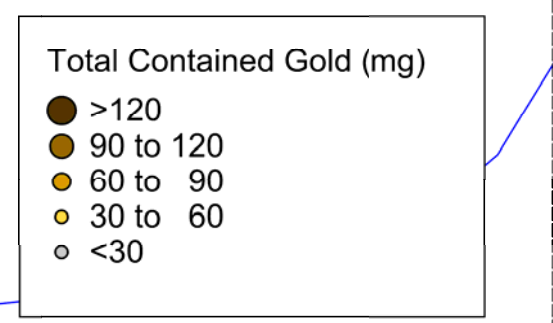
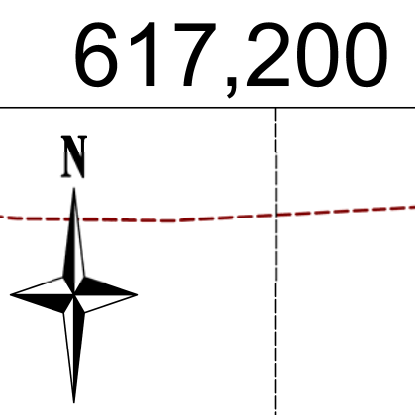
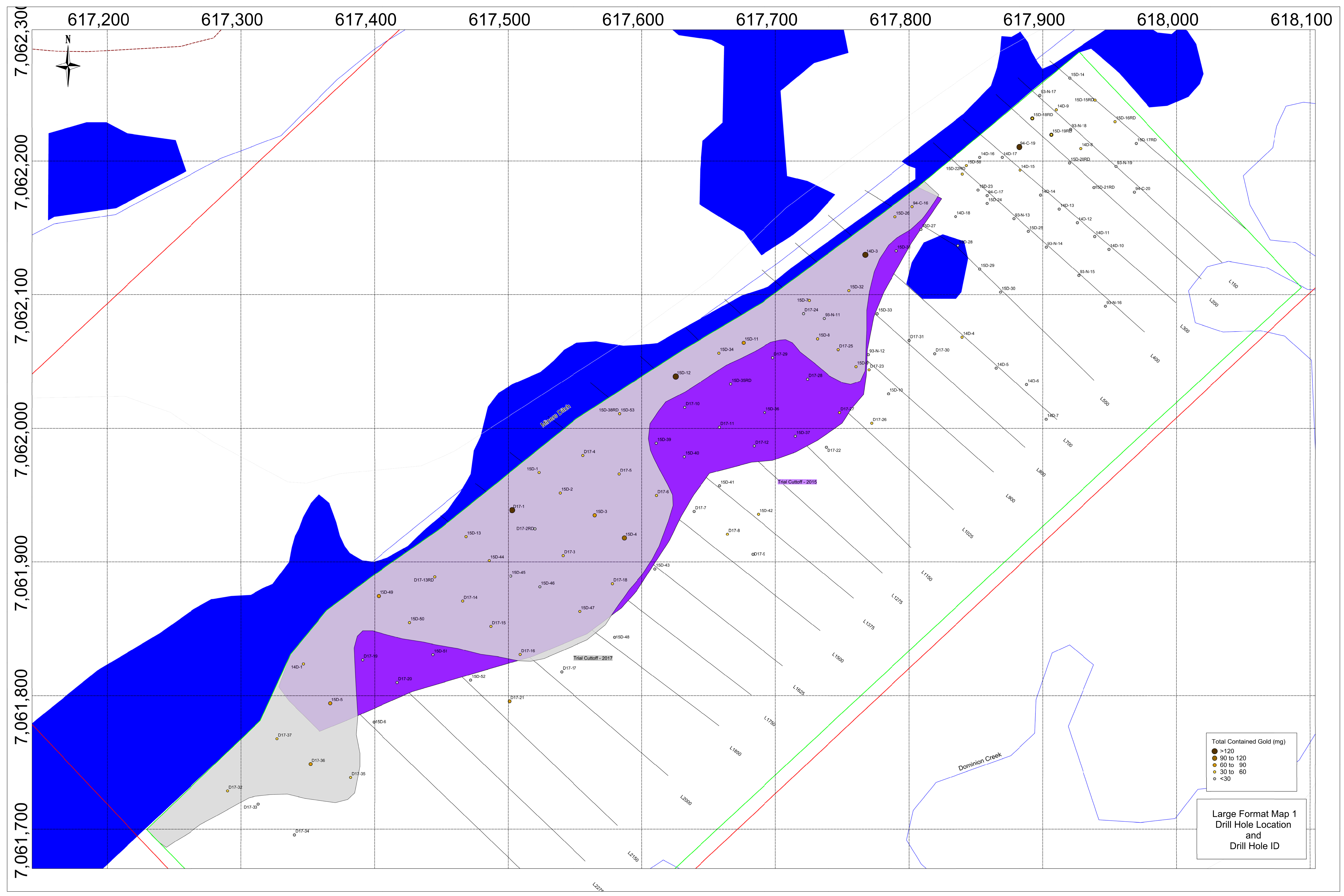
Geologist: Jim Christie

Logistics, sample processing, expediting, etc: Dagmar Christie

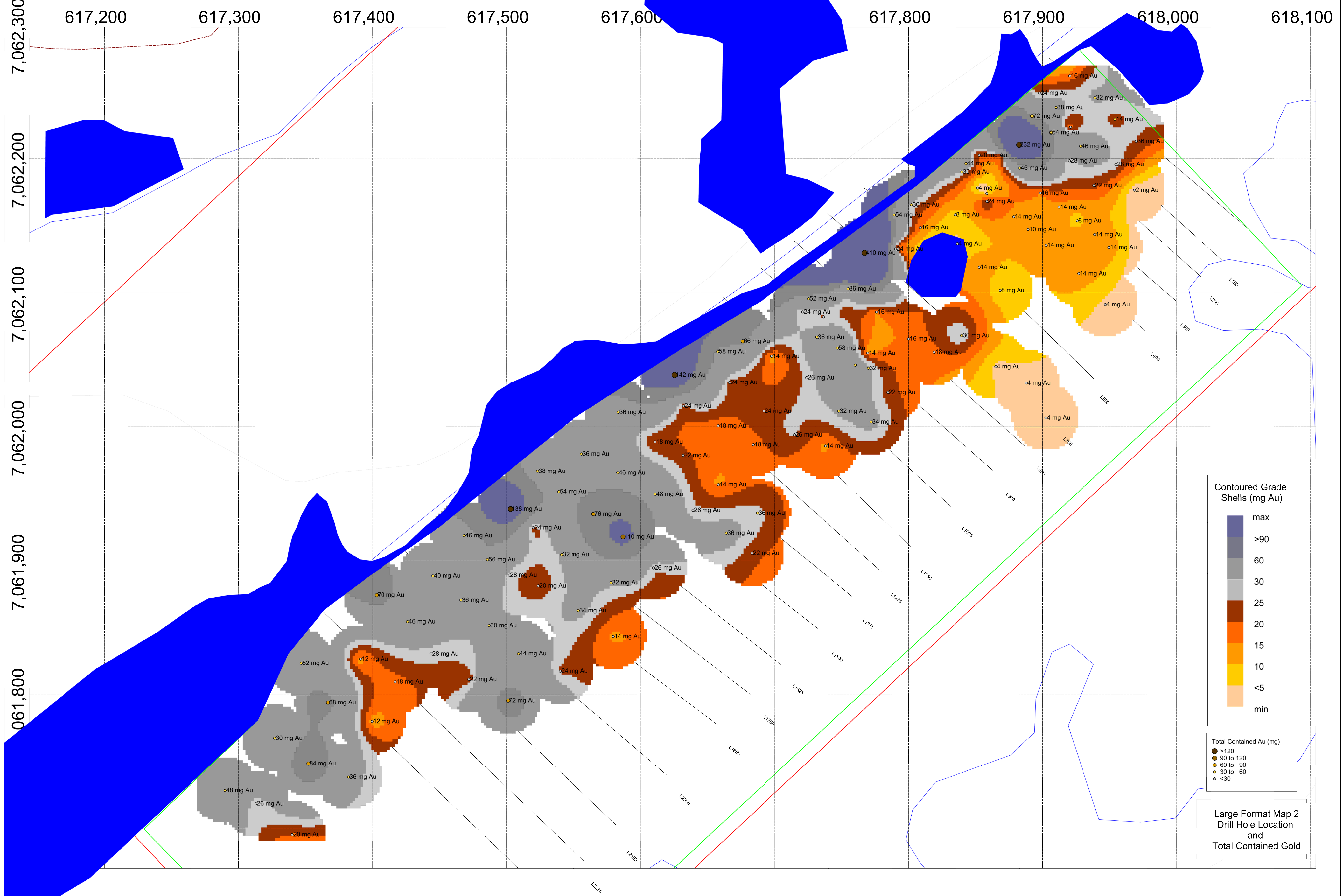
Hole #	Interval	AU mg	Total Au mg	Mud	Gravel Sand	Gravel thickness	Depth to B/R	Total Depth	Sample description	Bedrock description and Notes
17D-1	1a(18-33)	126	138	0-5	5-26	21	26	33	Ross gravel and bedrock-24bkt	light silvery grey muscovite and med grey biotite quartz rich schists--quartz cobbles 20-25'
17D-1	1b(5-18)	12		5(orgnics /sand)					Brown Dom gravel-8bkt	
17D-2	2a(12,5-29)	16	18		5-27.5	22	27.5	29	Ross gravel and bedrock-16bkt	No bedrock found when processing sample(decomposed?)--tough drilling at 15'--hole redrilled
17D-2	2b(5-12.5)	2		9 (mud/sand)					Brown Dom gravel-7bkt	
17D-2rd	2a(19-33)	22	26		9-25.5	16.5	25.5	33	Ross gravel and bedrock 18bkt	quartz rich silvery grey muscovite schisr very decomposed to clay and quartz sand
17D-2rd	2b(9-19)	4		12.5(frzn mud)					Brown Dom gravel 9bkt	
17D-3	3a(12.5-30)	32	32	15 (soil)	12.5-26	13.5	26	30	Ross gravel and bedrock	silvery grey muscovite schist and quartzite with minor pyrite Tough drilling 22-25 in quartz rocks
17D-4	4a(15-33)	36	36	13(frzn mud)	15-30	15	30	33	disturbed ground-in situ Ross gravel and bedrock bottom 10 feet	med grey quartz biotite schist with muscovite on foliation
17D-5	5a(20-32.5)	34	46		13-30		30	32.5	Ross gravel and bedrock 12bkt	Med silvery grey quartz muscovite schist -broke bit in larger quartz rock 17-20'
17D-5	5b(13-20)	12		13.5(frzn mud)					Brown Dom gravel /sand 7bkt	
17D-6	6a(17.5-34)	42	48		13.5-26	12.5	26	34	Ross gravel and bedrock 15bkt	Med grey quartz biotite muscovite schist-hard quartz rocks 17.5-22'
17D-6	6b(13-17.5)	6		15(frzn mud)					Brown Dom gravel 4bkt	
17D-7	7a(15-27.5)	26	26	16.5(frzn mud)	15-22.5	7.5	22.5	27.5	Ross gravel sand and bedrock 13 bky	quartz muscovite schist and quartzite and minor biot schist-lots of quartz in gravel
17D-8	8a(22-27.5)	24	36		16.5-25	8.5	25	27.5	Ross gravel and bedrock 9 bkt	Med grey quartz biot. Musc. Schist and quartzite lots of quartz pebbles in sample
17D-8	8b(16.5-22)	12		20(frzn mud)					Brown Dom gravel 4 bkt	
17D-9	9a(20-31)	22	22	20(frzn mud)	20-26	6	26	31	Ross gravel and bedrock 11 bkt	med to dark grey quartz biot musc. Schist
17D-10	10a(18-28)	24	24	18(frzn mud)	18-26	8	26	28	Ross gravel and bedrock-much hard quartz rocks	Dark grey biotite schist but lots of rounded quartz-Not definite bedrock??
17D-11	11a(17.5-28)	18	18	17.5(frzn mud)	17.5-26	8.5	26	28	Minor brown then Ross gravel and bedrock	No definite bedrock in sample found during final processing-seiving sample not collected
17D-12	12a(11-26)	18	18	4(frzn mud)	11-24	13	24	26	Minor brown then Ross gravel and bedrock	Med to dark grey quartz biot musc. Schist-lots od quartz chips in sample
17D-13	13a(10-20)	22	26		7.5-20	12.5	?	20	Bedrock and Ross gravel 10 bkt	No bedrock in sample- redrilled
17D-13	13b(7.5-10)	4		3(frzn mud)					Dominion gravel 4 bkt	
17D-13rd	13a(10-28)	46	50		5-28'	23	22.5	28	Ross gravel and bedrock 28bkt	Light grey quartz muscovite schist and quartzite
17D-13rd	13b(3--5)	4		8(frzn mud/ice)					Brown Dom gravel 4 bkt	
17D-14	14a(12.5-28)	30	36		8-26	18	26	28	Ross gravel and decomposed bedrock -lots of quartz and quartz rocks at 22.5	Light light an med grey quartz muscovit and biotite schist
17D-14	14b(8-12.5)	6		13(frzn mud)					Brown Dom gravel- rusty stains and much quartz garnet sand	
17D-15	15a(17-27.5)	24	30		13-25	12	25	27.5	Ross gravel and bedrock	Light to med silvery grey quartz muscovite and biotite schists with strong quartz layering-segregations?
17D-15	15b(13-17)	6		11(frzn mud)					Brown Dom gravel	

17D-16	16a(14-28)	22	44		Oct-26	16	26	28	Ross gravel and bedrock	Light to dark grey varieties of quartz muscovite and biotite schist--lots of white segregation quartz
17D-16	16b(10-13)	22		10(frzn mud)					Brown rusty stained Dom sandy gravel	
17D-17	17a(10-24)	24	24	13(frzn mud)	10-22.5	12.5	22.5	24	7' of brown gravel, 5.5 ' of ross gravel and 1.5 feet of bedrock combined in single sample	Med silvery grey quartz biotite muscovite schist quartz layering and retrograde chlorite alteration
17D-18	18a(13-31)	32	32	5(frzn mud)	13-26	13	26	31	Ross gravel and bedrock	Med grey and greenish grey quartz muscovite biotite chlorite schist with layered and irregular quartz
17D-19	19a(16-28)	6	12		5-26	21	26	28	Ross gravel and bedrock	very quartz rich silvery grey quartz muscovite schist and quartzite with strong quartz layering
17D-19	19b(5-16)	6		4(frzn mud)					Rusty brown Dom gravel	
17D-20	20a(14-30)	16	18		4-26	22	26	30	Sandy grey Ross gravel and bedrock	Med to dark grey quartz muscovite biotite schist- drill broke large pieces
17D-20	20b(4-14)	2		4'(frzn mud)					Brown rusy stained Dom gravel -much quartz sand and garnet	
17D-21	21a(16-26)	52	72		8-24	16	24	26	Ross gravel and bedrock	Med and light silvery grey quartz biotite muscovite schist
17D-21	21b(8-16))	20		17.5(frzn mud /sand)					Brown rusty Dom gravel	
17D-22	22b(17.5-28)	14		15(Frzn mud/ice)	17.5-26	8.5	26	28	Not much bedrock in sample -small chips of schist-sample mostly qtz pebbles	No definite bedrock in sample-Just a few chips of schise and some angular quartz
17D-23	23a(15-32)	32	32	15(soil /mud)	15-28	13	28	32	Ran as a single sample due to only grey Ross gravel and bedrock	Light to dark grey quartz muscovite biotite schist-lots of quartz-some larger chunks of biotite schist
17D-24	24a(15-32)	24mg	24mg	18 soil	15-32	17	?	32	Water at 32', flooded sample , possibly no bedrock	No bedrock sample
17D-25	25(18-35)	58mg		9(frzn mud /sand)	18-35	17		35	Sandy/grey gravel and bedrock-not sure where bedrock starts-thawed all the way	Light to med grey quartz biotite muscovite schist-strong quartz segregation layering along foliation or quartzite ?
17D-26	26a(16-25)	20	34		9-22	13	22	25	Ross gravel and bedrock-tough drilling 12-16 quartz rocks	Med silvery grey quartz muscovite biotite schist with quartz layers along foliation
17D-26	26b(9-16)	14		10(frzn orgncs)					Brown Dominion gravel	
17D-27	27a(20-37)	14	32		12.5-37	25	35	37	Ross gravel and bedrock--hard with quartz cobbles	Med silvery grey quartz rich schist togneiss(semi-schist)-strong quartz segregation layering
17D-27	27b(12.5-20)	18		14 (frzn orgncs/sand)					Hard brown Dominion gravel	
17D-28	28a(20-32)	10	26		14-28	14	28	32	Dark grey Ross gravel--lots of quartz and bedrock	Med silvery grey quartz schist to semi-schist-drill broke some large chunks
17D-28	28b(14-20)	16		14(frzn mud)					Brown Dominion gravel	
17D-29	29a(14-32)	14	14	10(frzn orgncs/sand)	14-28	14	28	32	Brown gravel, sand and sandy quartz gravel and bedrock	Med to dark grey soft muscovite biotite schist- drill broke some large pieces
17D-30	30a(10-26.5)	18	18	12.5(bad frzn mud)	10-25	15	25	26.5	4' brown gravel, 2' sand, 5' grey gravel and bedrock	Brownish grey oxidized quartz biotite schist with blebs of segregated quartz
17D-31	31a(12.5-31)	16	16	9(frzn mud /sand)	12.5-26	13.5	26	31	3' of brown gravel then 10' grey Ross gravel and bedrock	Brownish weakly oxidized med to dark grey quartz biotite schist-laminar andbleb quartz segregations
17D-32	32a(15-30)	48	48	12.5(frzn mud/orgncs)	15-25	10	25	30	Thawed grey Ross gravel and bedrock	Med silvery grey quartz biotite muscovite schist and some larger pieces of white segregation quartz
17D-33	33a(12.5-34)	26	26	12(frzn mud/orgncs)	12.5-26	13.5	26	34	Grey Ross gravel and bedrock-tough drilling at 22.5 in quartz rocks	Light silvery grey biotite speckled and layered semi-schist-lots of quartz-some larger chunks
17D-34	34a(20-31)	16	20		12-26	14	26	31	Ross grey quartz gravel and bedrock	Light silvery grey quartz biotite muscovite schist to semi schist some pieces biotite speckled-some large quartz chunks
17D-34	34b(12-20)	4		7.5(frzn mud /sand)					Brown Dominion sandy gravel	
17D-35	35a(18-26)	32	36		7.5-25	17.5	25	26	Grey Ross gravel and bedrock	Light grey quartz muscovite schist and semi-schist(quartzite?)-quartz segregations and veinlets

17D-35	35b(7.5-18)	4		7.5(frzn mud/ice)					Brown Dom gravel	
17D-36	36a(16-34)	72	84		7.5-34	26.5	21.5	24	Gery Ross gravel and bedrock	Light and med grey quartz muscovit biotite semi-schist-larger quartz chunks and veinlet material
17D-36	36b(7.5-16)	12		7(frzn mud)					Brown Dominion sandy gravel	
17D-37	37a(15-32)	24	30		7-26	19	26	32	Grey Ross gravel and bedrock	Light and med grey biotite speckled quartz muscovite schist-some coarse quartz and finer matrix quartz semi-schist
17D-37		6							Brown Dominion gravel	



Large Format Map 1
Drill Hole Location
and
Drill Hole ID



617,200

617,300

617,400

617,500

617,600

617,800

617,900

618,000

618,100

7,062,300

7,062,200

7,062,100

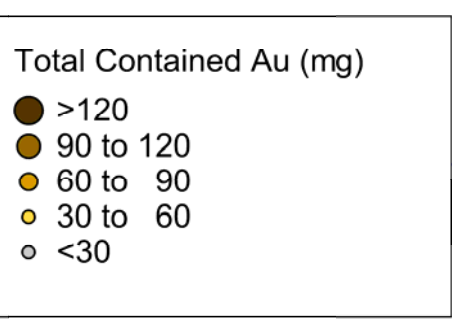
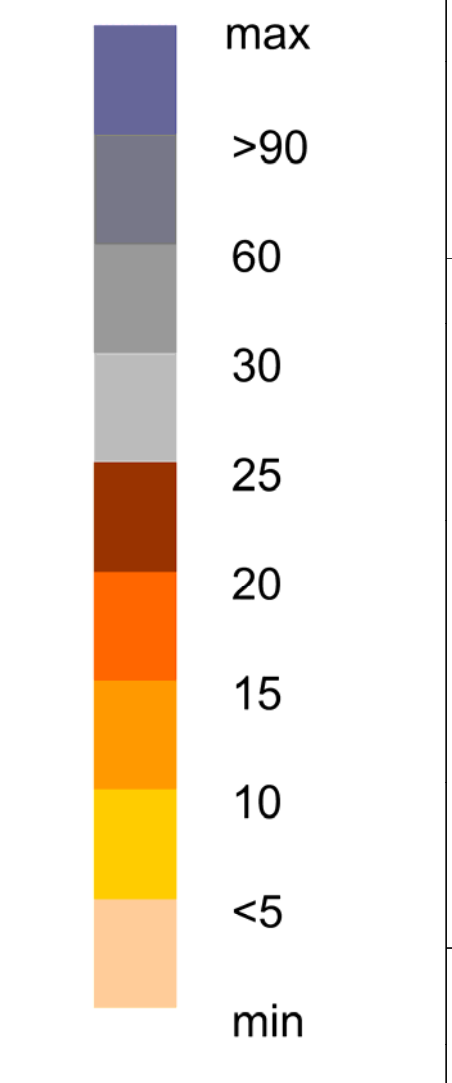
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7,061,900

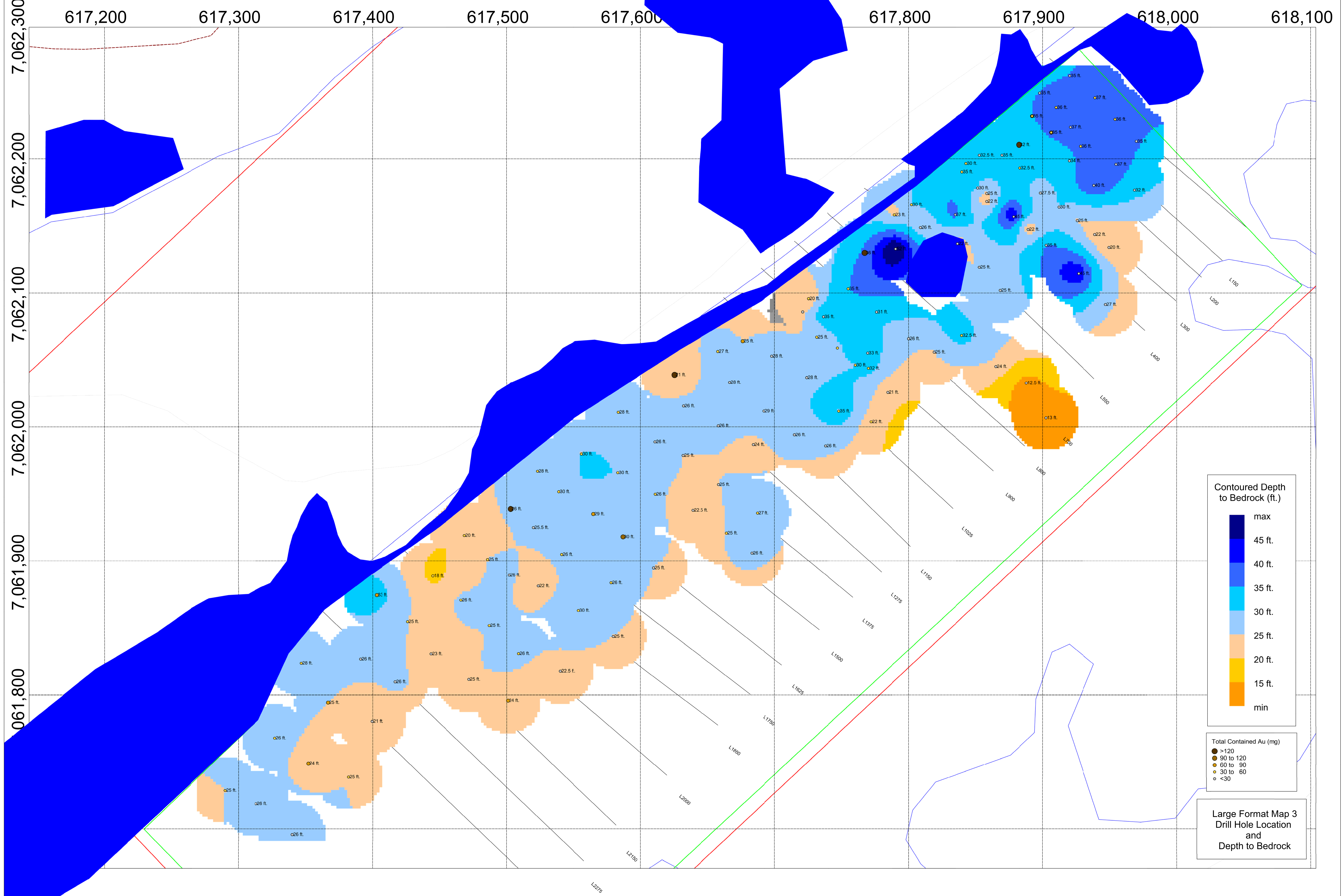
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7,061,700

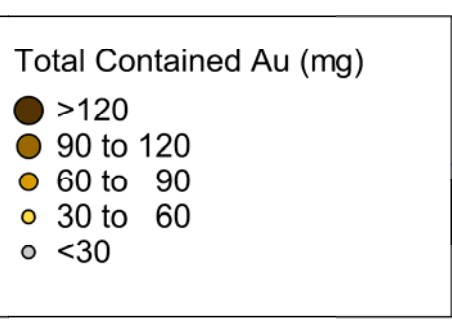
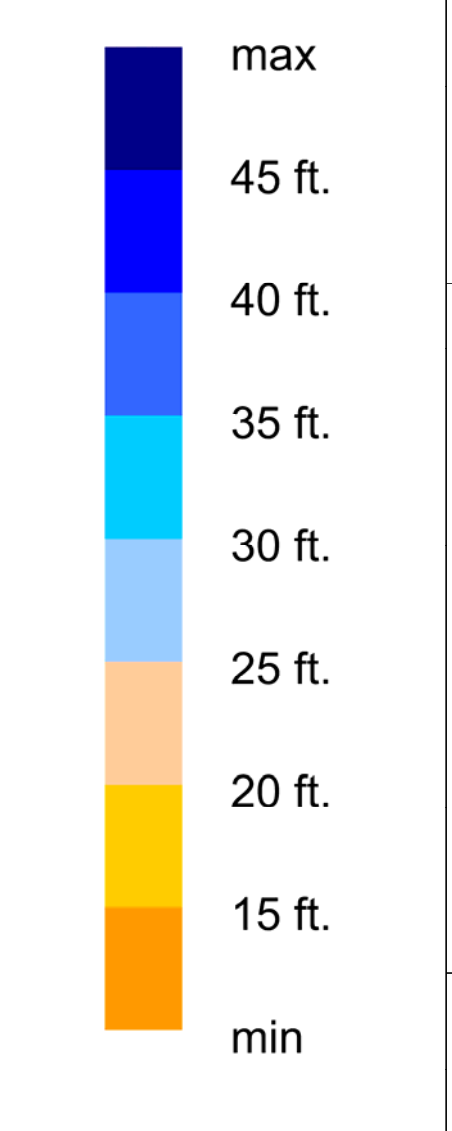
Contoured Grade Shells (mg Au)



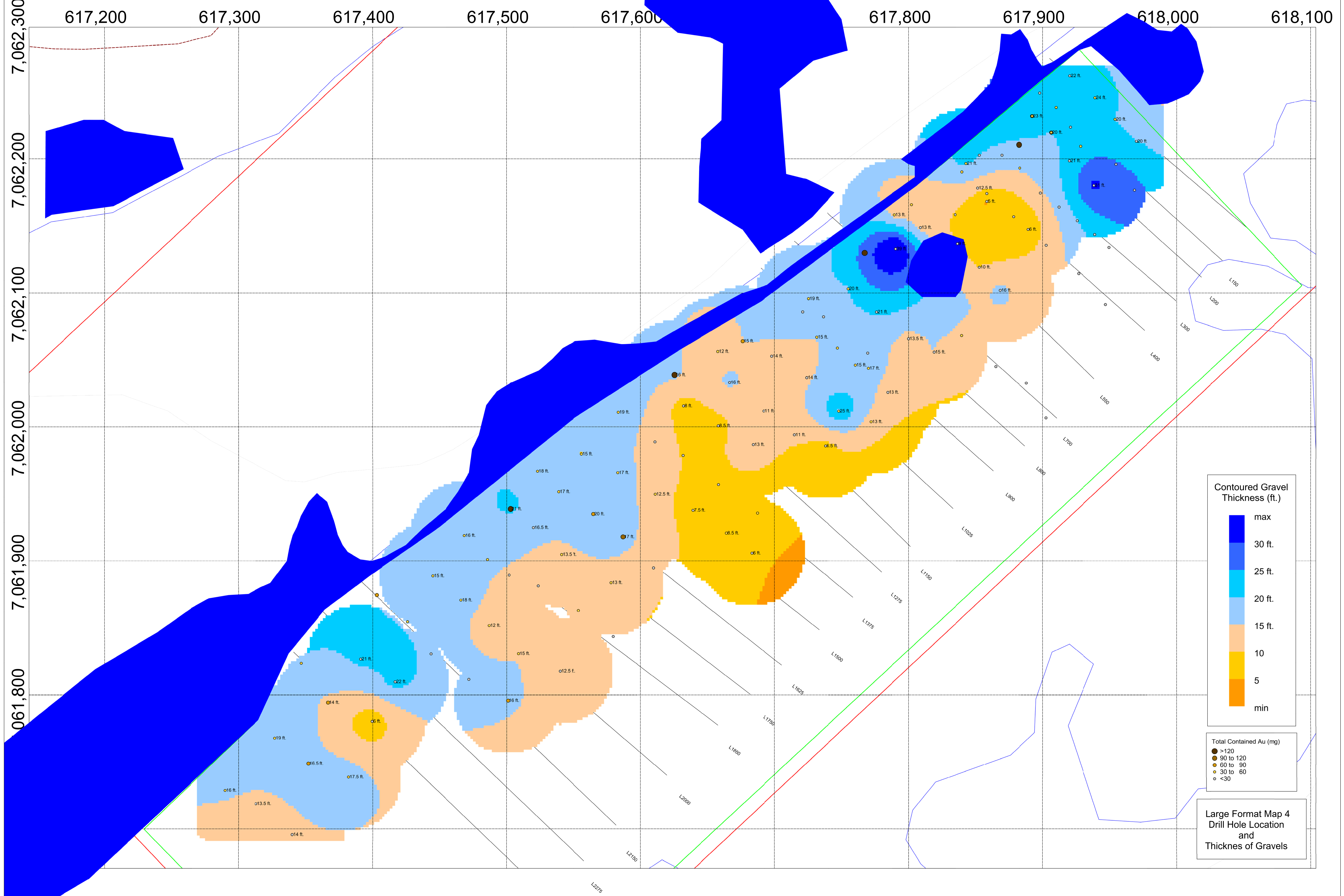
Large Format Map 2
Drill Hole Location
and
Total Contained Gold



Contoured Depth to Bedrock (ft.)



Large Format Map 3
Drill Hole Location
and
Depth to Bedrock



617,200

617,300

617,400

617,500

617,600

617,800

617,900

618,000

618,100

7,062,300

7,062,200

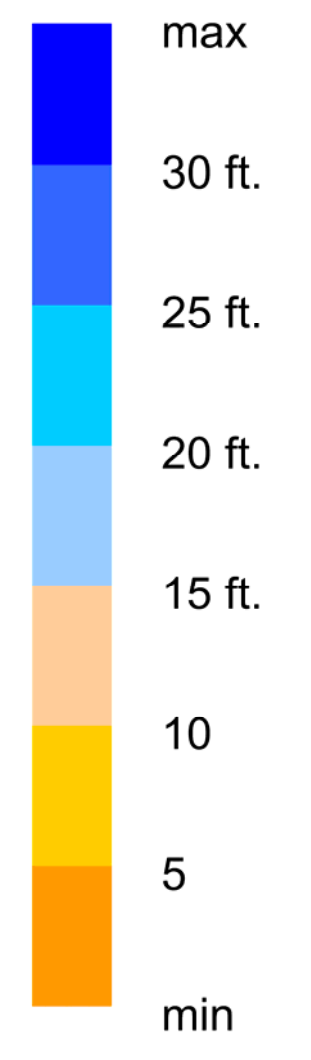
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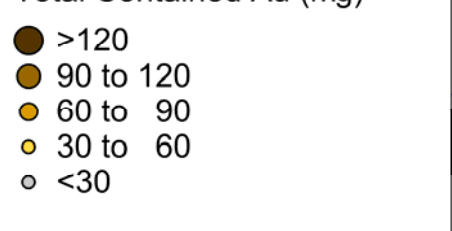
7,061,900

7,061,800

Contoured Gravel Thickness (ft.)



Total Contained Au (mg)



Large Format Map 4
Drill Hole Location
and
Thickness of Gravels

L2275

L2150

L2000

L1800

L1750

L1625

L1500

L1375

L1275

L1150

L1025

L900

L800

L700

L550

L400

L300

L200

L150

