

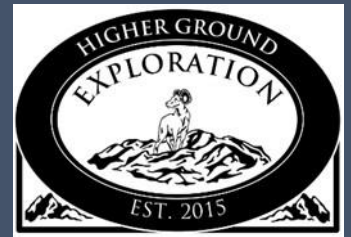
2018 Final Technical Report

GOLD RUN CREEK PLACER PROPERTY

PLACER CLAIMS

GRANT NUMBER	CLAIM NAME
P 519211	Discovery
P 48855 – P 48867	GH 1-13
P 48915 – P 48918	GH 14-17
P 519212 – P 519214	GH 18-20
P 44982 – P 44983	Gold Run 1,2
P 45560 – P 45562	GR 5-7
P 517711 – P 517712	GRP 1, 2
P 519908 – P 519910	GRP 3-5
P521084 – P521094	LLB1 - LLB11

Gold Run Creek area, Dawson Mining District
Location of property: 63°46'05.5"N, 138°44'19"W
NTS map sheets: 1150/15
Date: March 31, 2019



By Nicolai Goepfel and
Chris Arsenault on Behalf
of Bill Harris Submitted
to:

Derek Torgerson, Mineral
Development Geologist
Yukon Geological Survey

Executive Summary

The Gold Run property comprises of 52 placer claims on upper Gold Run creek and 4 tributaries. The property is road accessible, situated approximately 45 km southeast of Dawson City, Yukon. In fall of 2018 and spring of 2019 a placer exploration program consisting of auger drilling and shafting was carried out on the Gold Run property. The program was in part funded by the Yukon Mining and Exploration Program (YMEP). The program entailed the completion of an 18 m (59 ft) placer shafting with 13 ft of drifting along bedrock and 94 m (305 ft) of 6inch auger drilling in 7 holes. The shaft was excavated by hand using electric jack hammers and a hand drawn windlass. Material from the shaft yielded grades of up to 2.73 grams from 50 pan test or 8.367 grams per yard a value of \$463.92 Canadian per yard or \$347.52 USD per yard (as of 2019/03/30 \$41.54 USD/gram gold). A secondary 21 pan test returned 1.046 grams of gold or a value of 7.62 grams per yard. Multiple individual panned samples produced over 100 mg of gold per pan. Approximately 400 - 500 m downstream preliminary auger drilling was completed using a 6-inch auger drill mounted on a FN160 nodwell; 7 holes were drilled in the southern area of the property and downstream side. Drill holes values include approximately 125-150 mg of gold from 19GR5 and 3 mg of gold from a pan test in 19GR03.

The program was successful in discovering economic gold-bearing horizons on upper Gold Run creek through shafting and auger drilling. The program provided much insight into alluvial history of the drainage and distribution of gold. Results from the 2018-2019 program lead to a property visit by a prominent Klondike miner and is now in the final negotiations to further explore, develop and mine the property. The total expenditures for the 2018 placer exploration program was \$109,290.36. Further work is warranted to determine the full extent of gold deposition on the Gold Run property. A future program consisting of auger drilling, magnetometer geophysical survey, and shafting is recommended. These methods should be then followed up with mechanical test pitting and processing of larger bulk samples. Drilling should be carried out to delineate economic areas expanding from the shaft, to test resistivity targets and explore the remainder of the creek. Expanding the magnetometer geophysical survey would aid in detecting magnetite channels and has been proven useful in previous exploration on the property. Follow up shafting on prospective drill results provides larger sample volume and a visual section through the stratigraphy.

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Introduction

The Gold Run Creek property consists of 52 placer claims. The project area is road accessible, situated approximately 45 km southeast of Dawson City, Yukon. The property covers approximately 3.2 km of upper Gold Run Creek and portions of left and right limit tributaries as well as the right limit bench. Gold Run creek is historically a prolific placer gold producing drainage in the Klondike. Gold Run Creek has consistently been one of the top ten producing creeks annually in the Yukon since placer mining began there early in Klondike history. Since the discovery of gold on Gold Run creek in 1898 the drainage has yielded close to 300,000 ounces of gold, of which approximately 70,000 ounces was mined by Yukon Gold Consolidated Company (YCGC) Dredge #6 between 1911 and 1923. The Gold Run Placer Project is located upstream of most of the significant placer mining on Gold Run Creek. However, surprisingly little exploration and no mechanical mining has historically taken place in the project area.

Recent exploration on the Gold Run Creek property includes auger drilling, shafting, and geophysical surveys. Results from 2007 auger drilling include 181 mg of gold from hole 2003DH07 and hole 2003DH04 with 117 mg of gold. Further drilling in 2013 produced results from trace to 60 mg of gold. Recent geophysical surveys include magnetometer, ground-penetrating radar, and resistivity surveys. Results from the 2017 resistivity survey which was in-part funded by Yukon Mining and Exploration Program (#YMEP17-032) indicated that maximum interpreted bedrock depths in each profile varied between 15 and 25 meters, with possible paleochannel features represented as depressions or undulations in the bedrock contacts. This corresponded with GPR that indicated the presence of two paleochannels for approximately 1 km that merged towards the downstream side.

The 2018 program entailed the completion of an 18 m (59 ft) placer shafting with 13 ft of drifting along bedrock and 94 m (305 ft) of drilling in 7 holes. The shaft determined 14 m (46.5 ft) of overburden to top gravels. Tested material returned grades of up to 2.73 grams from 50 pan test or 8.367 grams per yard a value of \$463.92 Canadian per yard or \$347.52 USD per yard (as of 2019/03/30 \$41.54 USD/gram gold). Based on drilling overburden consisting of organic clayey black muck and colluvium ranged from 9 to 42 ft, gravels were between approximately 3 to 19 ft thick, and bedrock varied from 4 to 50 ft. Drill holes values include approximately 125-150 mg of gold from 19GR5 and 3 mg of gold from a pan test in 19GR03. The purpose of this report is to summarize and detail the 2018 YMEP program and results. The total expenditures of the 2018 YMEP exploration program on the Gold Run Placer project is \$109,290.36.

Location and Access

The Gold Run Creek Placer Project is located in northwest-central Yukon approximately 45 km by air southeast of Dawson City (Figure 1, Figure 2). Gold Run Creek is a right limit tributary of Dominion Creek, which it enters approximately 6.5 km above its confluence with Sulphur Creek. The center of the property is at 63°46'05.5"N Latitude and 138°44'19"W Longitude, on NTS map sheet 1150/15 (Figure 2). The claims can be accessed from Dawson City via either the Hunker Creek or Bonanza Creek roads. The usual access from there is along a 4X4 road which begins at the top of the Sulphur Creek Road near Green Gulch. This road extends southeast from the Sulphur Creek road junction a further 14 km, transecting the top of Dominion Mountain and leading to the upstream part of the project claims on Gold Run Creek (Figure 2).

Alternatively, road access can be gained to the claims by proceeding downstream along either the Dominion or Sulphur Creek roads to the mouth of Gold Run Creek, and thence upstream along the left limit of the Gold Run Creek valley, a total distance of 11 km to the downstream extent of the Gold Run Creek project claims (Figure2).

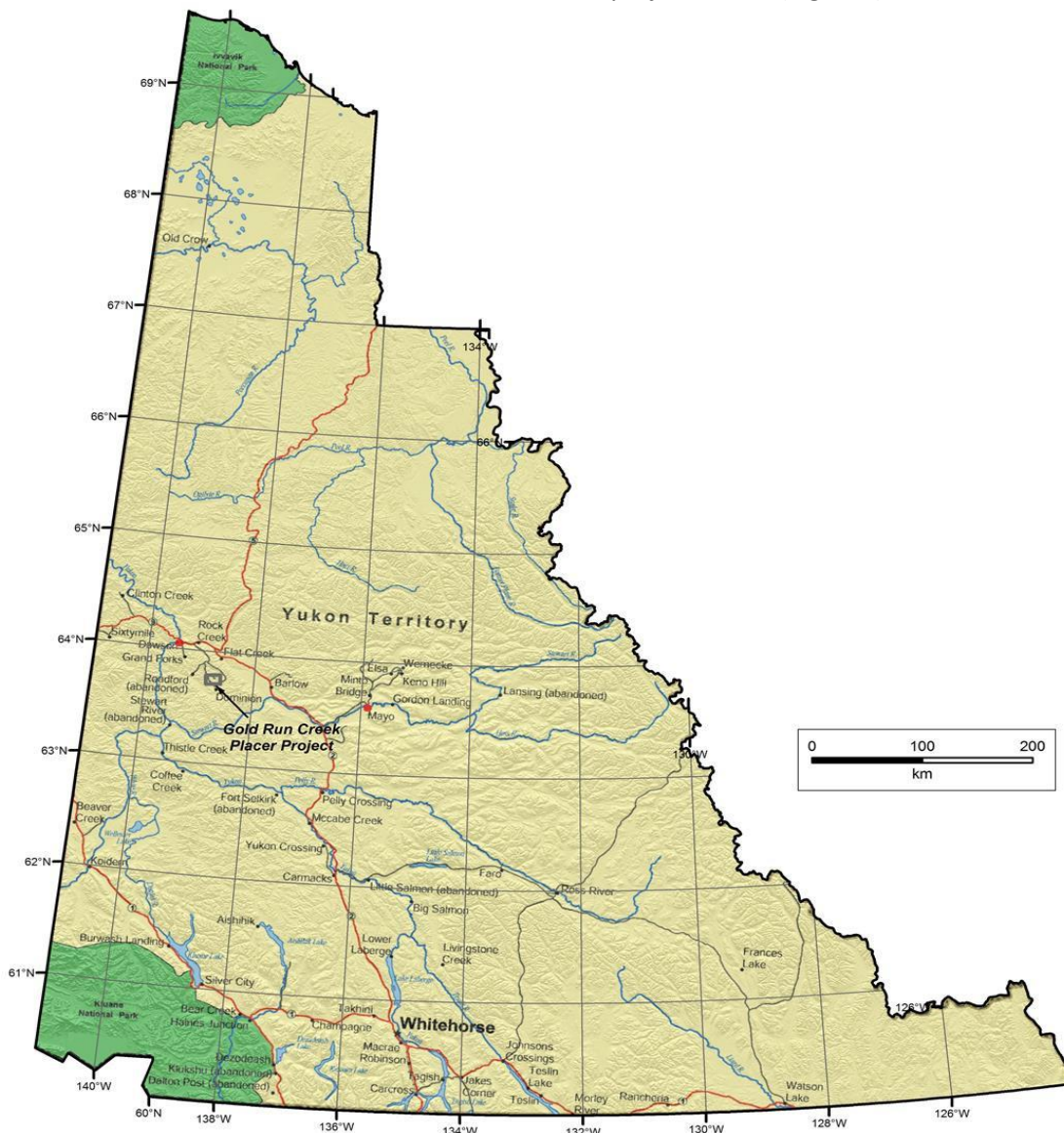


Figure 1 - General Location of Gold Run Creek Placer Project, Yukon.

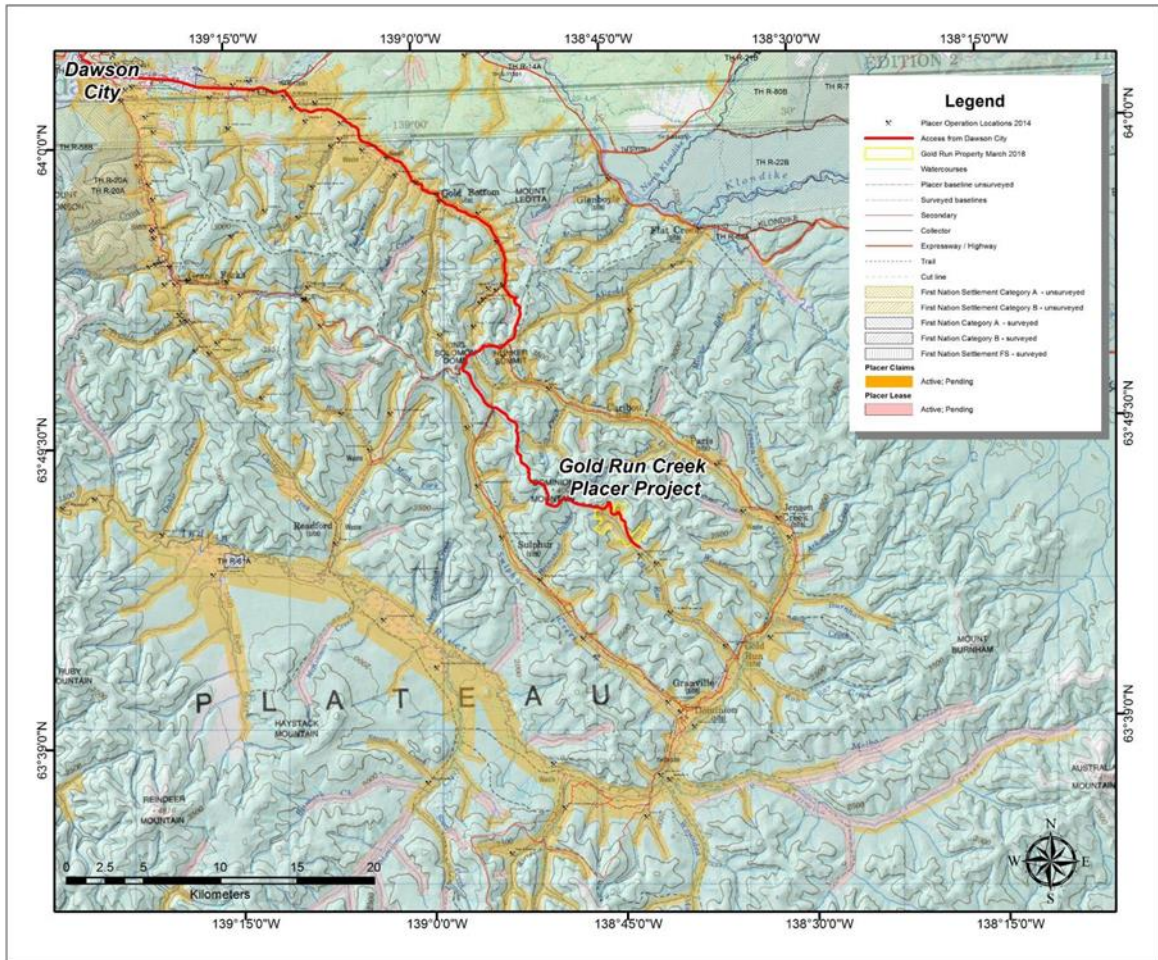


Figure 2- Location of the Gold Run Creek Placer project with reference to Dawson City. Access from Dawson City is indicated with a red line.

Placer Tenure

The Gold Run Creek placer property is in good standing and held by Bill Harris or are held in trust by others under agreement. The current placer tenure status is shown in Appendix I of this report.

Permitting

A Class IV Placer Mining Land Use permit (AP17051) and Class IV Water Licence (PM17-051) are in place for the claims. Both permits are valid until July 5, 2027.

Regional Bedrock Geology

The project area is situated within the Yukon-Tanana terrane, an accreted pericratonic sequence that covers a large part of the northern Cordillera from northern British Columbia to east-central Alaska (Gordey and Ryan, 2005; Colpron and Nelson, 2006). The Yukon Tanana Terrane consists of Paleozoic schist and gneiss that were deformed and metamorphosed in the late Paleozoic, and intruded by several suites of Mesozoic intrusions that range in age from Jurassic to Eocene (Colpron and Nelson, 2006). The Paleozoic rocks are pervasively foliated with at least two overprinting fabrics (MacKenzie and Craw, 2010; MacKenzie et al, 2008). During Late Permian to Early Jurassic time these rocks were tectonically-stacked along thrust faults which were parallel to regional foliation. Later tensional- extensional tectonics occurred during the mid-Cretaceous, and this resulted in brittle fracture of the Paleozoic rocks, which is likely responsible for structurally-controlled gold mineralization in the south Klondike area including the White Gold exploration camp (MacKenzie et al, 2008; MacKenzie and Craw, 2010; MacKenzie and Craw, 2012).

Major units in the Klondike area include: The Snowcap (Nasina) Assemblage, the Klondike Series, the Slide Mountain (Moosehide) Assemblage, upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanics/volcanoclastics, and Eocene intrusives (Figure 3). The basement unit is the Snowcap (Nasina) Series, consisting of metamorphosed schist and quartzite. It is overlain by the Klondike Series, a dominantly quartzofeldspathic schist of Early Permian (280 m.y.) age. Mid-Permian Sulphur Creek orthogneiss cuts the Klondike Schist extensively especially along Sulphur Creek. In the south and west Klondike, the Klondike Series is in contact with Late Devonian to Mississippian Simpson Range orthogneiss. Structurally overlying the Klondike and Nasina Series are greenstone and altered ultramafic of the Slide Mountain (Moosehide) Assemblage. In the east and south Klondike, upper Cretaceous andesitic volcanics and clastic sediments occur. These units are intruded by Eocene age rhyolite and diorite dykes and sills. Significant lode gold has been found throughout the Klondike and south Dawson areas (Chapman et. al., 2011 and others). The precise relationship between lode gold sources and local placer gold deposits is enigmatic and has been the subject of many scientific studies.

Local Bedrock Geology and Mineral Occurrences

Figure 3 shows the local bedrock in Gold Run Creek as Klondike Schist (map unit PK 2) in its headwaters and western boundaries, and Snowcap assemblage quartzite and schist (map unit PDS1) in the lower reaches and eastern extents.

The nearest mineral occurrences are Minfile numbers 1150 062 BRIMSTONE, 1150 138 COWAN (Ba-Ag-Au), 1150 063 GOLD RUN (Au-Ag). The latter is the most significant, with exploration activity dating back to 1910 including underground workings and trenching. The occurrence is described as a foliaform vein with free gold and galena, hosted in schist. Historical assays returned values up to 5.7 ounces per ton (195.43 g/t) (YGS, 2016).

Quaternary History

Most of the Klondike region has not been glaciated (Duk-Rodkin, 1999; Jackson et al., 2001). However, the marginal effects of a pre-Reid glaciation deposited glaciofluvial gravel along Australia Creek and Indian River. These were sourced from meltwater channels which breached the divide in the headwaters to the east. There is no evidence that glacial ice advanced into the drainage, although the pre-Reid glaciofluvial terraces covered pre-existing Tertiary White Channel gravels. These are especially evident in downstream reaches above Indian River (Froese and Jackson, 2005).

Surficial and Placer Geology

The surficial geology of the project area was mapped by Froese (2005) and Froese and Jackson (2005) and is given in Figure 4. Placer gravels in Dominion Creek and its tributaries (Gold Run and Sulphur) are divided into 5 types of deposits: Pliocene White Channel gravel; Pleistocene terraces; early Pleistocene incised-valley gravel (Ross gravel); Pleistocene Dominion Creek gravel; and creek and gulch deposits (Froese et al., 2001). LeBarge (2007) describes a portion of the lower part of the creek (downstream) as follows: The Gold Run Creek valley is narrow, and deposits thicken rapidly away from the center of the valley. The center of the valley consists of 4.6 to 5.2 metres (15 to 17 feet) of black muck overlying 1.2 metres (4 feet) of yellow quartz-rich gravel. Deposits 15 metres (50 feet) from the center of the valley along the left limit consist of 10 to 12 metres (35 to 40 feet) of black muck overlying 3.6 metres (12 feet) of gravel and broken bedrock.

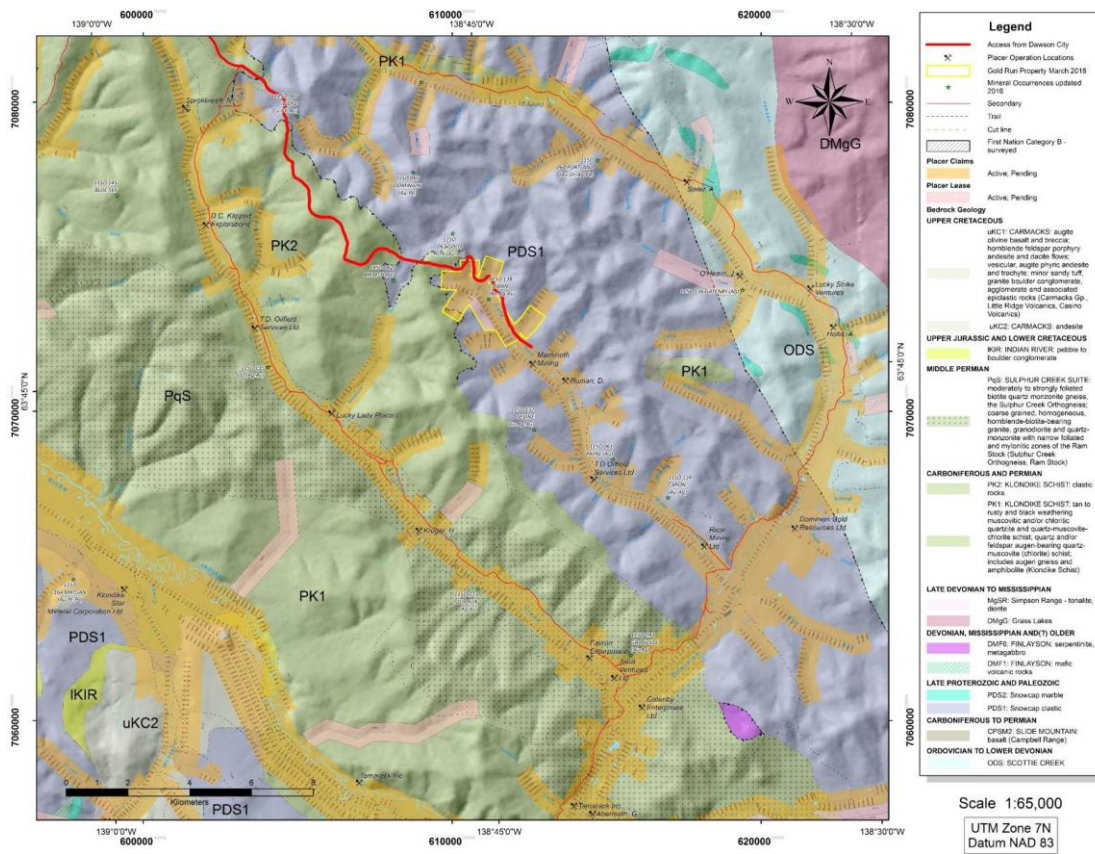


Figure 3- Bedrock geology of the Gold Run Creek area, with project area outlined in yellow, and surrounding placer claims shown (modified from YGS 2016).

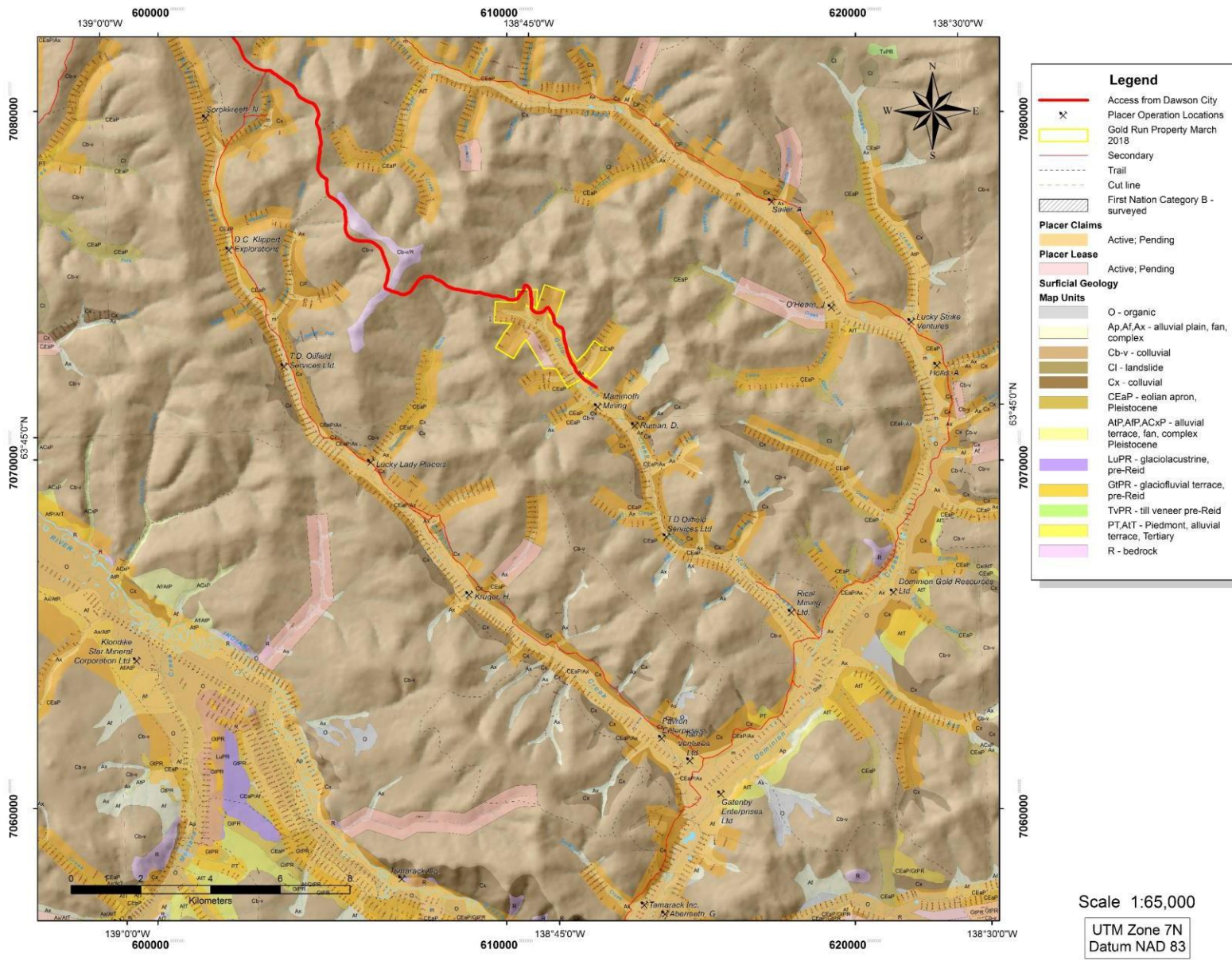


Figure 4- Surficial geology of the Gold Run Creek area with project area outlined in yellow (modified from Froese and Jackson, 2005, Froese, 2005)

History of Exploration and Mining on Gold Run Creek

Early History

Gold was first discovered in the Klondike on August 17, 1896. The first discovery of gold on Gold Run Creek occurred in February of 1898 when Billy Leake, Robert Ennis and his brother David Ennis set up camp at the mouth of the creek. The Ennis brothers continued to mine on Gold Run Creek for many years (Gates, 2013).

The early mining on the creek was by hand, using the traditional drift mining method. One of the early miners on the creek left the Yukon in 1899 with \$13,000. His name was John W. Nordstrom, and he used the money to establish what became one of the largest retail chains in the United States (Gates, 2013). The first steam equipment was introduced to the creek one year later, and soon most of the mining operations on the creek were using boilers to generate steam to operate pumps and winches and thaw the frozen muck. The demand for firewood consumed thousands of cords of wood each year (Gates, 2013). When the government road was completed to Gold Run by November of 1899, easier transportation made the creek more profitable, and the population exploded. By 1900, 699 people were reported to be living and working there (Gates, 2013).

Gold Run and adjacent Dominion Creek continued to be worked by hand methods (shafts and drifts) until about 1911, when most of the claims were acquired by Yukon Gold Company (YGC). Dredging was first conducted on Gold Run Creek by the Yukon Gold Company (YGC), which later became Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation (YCGC). YGC dredge #6 on Gold Run Creek mined 6 to 7 million cubic yards between 1913 and 1922, recovering approximately 70,000 fine ounces (Green, 1977; Ross, 1982; Froese et al., 2001).

Options were taken by the Murphy Brothers of Portland, Oregon, on most of the claims on Gold Run Creek in 1940. They prospected a large part of the creek, at first sinking shafts, and later by prospect drilling. However, by 1941 the options had been dropped (Bostock, 1941).

A proposal to develop the entire Gold Run block of claims owned by Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation (YCGC) in 1942 was not adopted, and the lower ground was allowed to come open in 1974 (Ross, 1982). The lower Gold Run ground in the Dominion Creek valley was then staked by Consolidated Mines (Yukon) Ltd. and optioned by Territorial Gold Placers (Ross, 1982).

In 1978, YCGC was absorbed by Teck Corporation who proceeded with infill drilling on Gold Run Creek to verify earlier drill results and to determine values in the dredge tailings. The dredge tailings were subsequently re-mined by Teck, and the unmined right and left limit portions of lower Gold Run Creek were also mined from 1997 to 2000 (Mining Inspection Division, 2003).

Mary-Ange Resources Ltd. acquired the Teck ground in 2001 and mined until 2005. They describe that early dredging by YCGC had very little pre-stripping, resulting in 30 to 45 feet high faces during dredging. As the dredge dug the face, large slough-ins would occur, pushing pay gravels under the bucket chain, and that pay gravel was thus lost to the dredge. In addition, the frozen ground during that time was not thawed correctly; any frozen ground could not be dug out and as a result up to 15% of the pay gravel was not recoverable at the time. These gravels were the main pay material for Mary Ange Resources Ltd. (LeBarge, 2007).

Chronology of Exploration and Mining

Table 1- Work done in Gold Run Creek, sorted chronologically (sources including Bostock, 1941; LeBarge, 2007; LeBarge & Nordling, 2011; Van Loon & Bond, 2014; Froese et. al. 2001).

Year	Work	Results
1898	Gold discovered at Gold Run	
1898-1911	Hand workings of shafts and drifts	
1913-1923	Yukon Consolidated Dredge #6	~70,000 fine ounces (Froese et. al, 2001).
1940	Historical exploration by Murphy Brothers	Claims dropped following sinking shafts, and power drilling.
1967-1968	Consolidated Mines (Yukon) Ltd.	Constructed drainage ditch, mining commenced.
1962-1970	Gold Run Placers	Total gold reported of 8,886 ounces.
1977-1978	Mr. Rintoul	Upper portion Gold Run Creek. Monitor used to strip ground on left limit of the creek.
1982	M. Mynot	Former location of Rintoul's work. Mined a cut along right limit of creek.
1983-1984	Hakonson & Mynot	Located on Gold Run Creek, ~5,000 ft. from mouth of Laskey Pup; second property ~1,000 ft. upstream from mouth of Laskey Pup. 100,000 cu yards stripped, 25,000 cu yards sluiced.
1985-1986	Haakon Placers & Granville Placers	Mining took place, yet no production or gold recovery figures provided. Sluiced 2 feet of gravel and 4 feet of bedrock.
1993-1994	Ross Mining Ltd.	Confluence of Gold Run and Dominion Creeks. 1993 - 3 cuts mined. 1994 - One large cut mined.

Year	Work	Results
1986, 1988-1997	Teck Mining Group	<p>1986 – Right limit of creek ~1/2 mile below right limit tributary of 24 pup.</p> <p>1989 – Cut in Gold Run Creek from Laskey Pup to upstream boundary of the property.</p> <p>1994 – Right limit of creek ~3/4 mile upstream from confluence with Dominion Creek.</p> <p>Significant work programs including sluicing of >2.2 million cu yards.</p>
1999-2003	Lizotte & Brent Construction Ltd.	<p>Mouth of Laskey Pup, a right limit tributary to Gold Run Creek ~ 3 miles from confluence with Dominion Creek</p> <p>Cuts and sluiced ~340,000 cu yards</p>
1993-2004	D & P Mining Exploration Ltd.	<p>Purchased ground from Teck Mining (1992). At that time, this ground included the claims that are part of this report.</p> <p>1993 – One cut, 26,000 cu yards sluiced.</p> <p>1994 – One cut, 13,500 cu yards sluiced.</p> <p>1995-1997 – Valley bottom mined, test holes drilled upstream; no sluicing in 1995.</p> <p>1996 – Additional stripping.</p> <p>1997 – Sluicing and new cuts; additional test holes drilled upstream with 6 inch auger drill.</p> <p>1998-2001 – Stripping and sluicing (new plant in 1999).</p> <p>2002 –Sluicing.</p> <p>2003 – Two cuts mined.</p> <p>2004 – One cut mined.</p> <p>Overall: 10 to 12 m of mud over 0.5 to 1.5 m of gravel; underlain by wavy blue and green fractured, decomposed bedrock; many old shafts and ancient bones; average sluice was 1 m of gravel with 1 m of decomposed bedrock.</p>
2001-2005	Mary Ange Resources Ltd.	<p>Purchased ground from Teck Mining (Gerry Klein) in 2001.</p> <p>Sluiced 213,685 cu yds; 11,560 oz. reported.</p>
2005-2009	Alberta Gold Diggers Ltd.	<p>Gold Run Creek ~8 km from confluence of Dominion Creek – bought from D & P Mining. Several cuts mined each year.</p> <p>Sluiced 0.9 m of gravel and 0.9 m of decomposed bedrock.</p>

Year	Work	Results
2005-2009, 2011	Ruman	Upper Gold Run Creek, ~1.2 km downstream from 71 Pup. Sluicing and stripping occurred in 2011.
2006-2014	T.D. Oilfields Services Ltd.	Purchased ground from Mary Ange in 2005. Gold Run Creek, confluence with Whitman Gulch and 0.5 km downstream from Laskey Creek. Mined multiple cuts over the years on Gold Run Creek and Whitman Gulch.
2012-2014	Mammoth Mining	Gold Run Creek, 200m downstream from the mouth of 71 Pup. Test pitting led to mining in 2013 and 2014. Bottom 1.2 m of gravel, considered the pay unit consists of cobble-pebble-gravel that is clast supported, moderately to pervasively oxidized, with 30% fine grained sandy matrix and contains an abundance of quartz clasts.
2012-2014	Rical Mining	Gold Run Creek, approximately 1.8 km upstream from its confluence with Dominion Creek. Stripping in 2012 led to mining in 2013 & 2014. Bottom 0.6 m of gravel and up to 0.3 m of bedrock was sluiced.

Placer Gold Production

Gold Run Creek has consistently been one of the top ten producing creeks annually in the Yukon since placer mining began there early in Klondike history. Detailed information on gold production has been documented from many sources including Bostock (1941), Green (1977), Lowey (2004), LeBarge (2007), Froese et. al. (2001) and subsequent annual reports on the Yukon Placer Mining Industry (LeBarge & Nordling, 2011, Van Loon & Bond, 2014 and others). Table 3 indicates the amount of placer gold reported to Government for royalty purposes on Gold Run Creek from 1961 to 2013 – this tally is over 155,000 crude ounces. Lowey (2004) states that between 1978 and 2001, Gold Run Creek ranked 6th in the Klondike and produced a minimum of 187,885 ounces of gold. Based upon this value, the values in Table 3, and the approximately 70,000 ounces indicated by Froese et al. (2001) and Green (1977); a total of 292,540 crude ounces have been well-documented from Gold Run Creek. As royalty records consistently under-report the actual gold production of any one creek, there is likely to be well over 300,000 crude ounces of placer gold produced to date on Gold Run Creek.

Table 2- Gold Run Creek placer gold production by year as indicated by royalty records (Yukon Mining Recorder).

Year	Quantity (crude oz)	Year	Quantity (crude oz)	Year	Quantity (crude oz)
2013	2,416	1998	308	1983	550
2012	1,405	1997	20,108	1982	126
2011	1,327	1996	10,963	1980	21
2010	1,090	1995	13,551	1969	1,536
2009	1,057	1994	8,669	1968	2,004
2008	2,136	1993	11,182	1967	1,019
2007	2,611	1992	9,655	1966	1,254
2006	2,308	1991	7,891	1965	536
2005	2,141	1990	10,172	1964	916
2004	2,744	1989	5,464	1962	1,918
2003	3,637	1988	8,520	1961	162
2002	2,451	1987	7,288		
2001	1,890	1986	1,129		
2000	859	1985	1,127		
1999	318	1984	944		

Recent Exploration on Gold Run Creek Property

Total Field Magnetic and Gradiometer Survey - 2002

A total field magnetic survey and gradiometer survey was conducted by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. on the Gold Run Creek Property in 2002 (Midnight Mines Ltd., 2002). A total of approximately 4.0 line kilometers were surveyed on a prepared grid. The vertical gradient of the total magnetic field is shown in Figure 5, along with the 2003 and 2013 drill holes.

Several magnetic anomalies were detected. A broad, magnetic high zone along the right limit from the bottom of the grid (claim Gold Run 2) to about mid-way on the grid (claim GH 2) may be due to a bedrock anomaly rather than a placer anomaly. However, a smaller magnetic anomaly upstream of grid line 450N-500N may be indicative of a paleochannel proceeding out of a right limit pup that enters Gold Run Creek in this area. Additionally, a semi-continuous moderate to high anomaly which runs along the left limit (east side) of the creek could be a result of a placer paleochannel showing accumulations of placer magnetite, with associated placer gold.

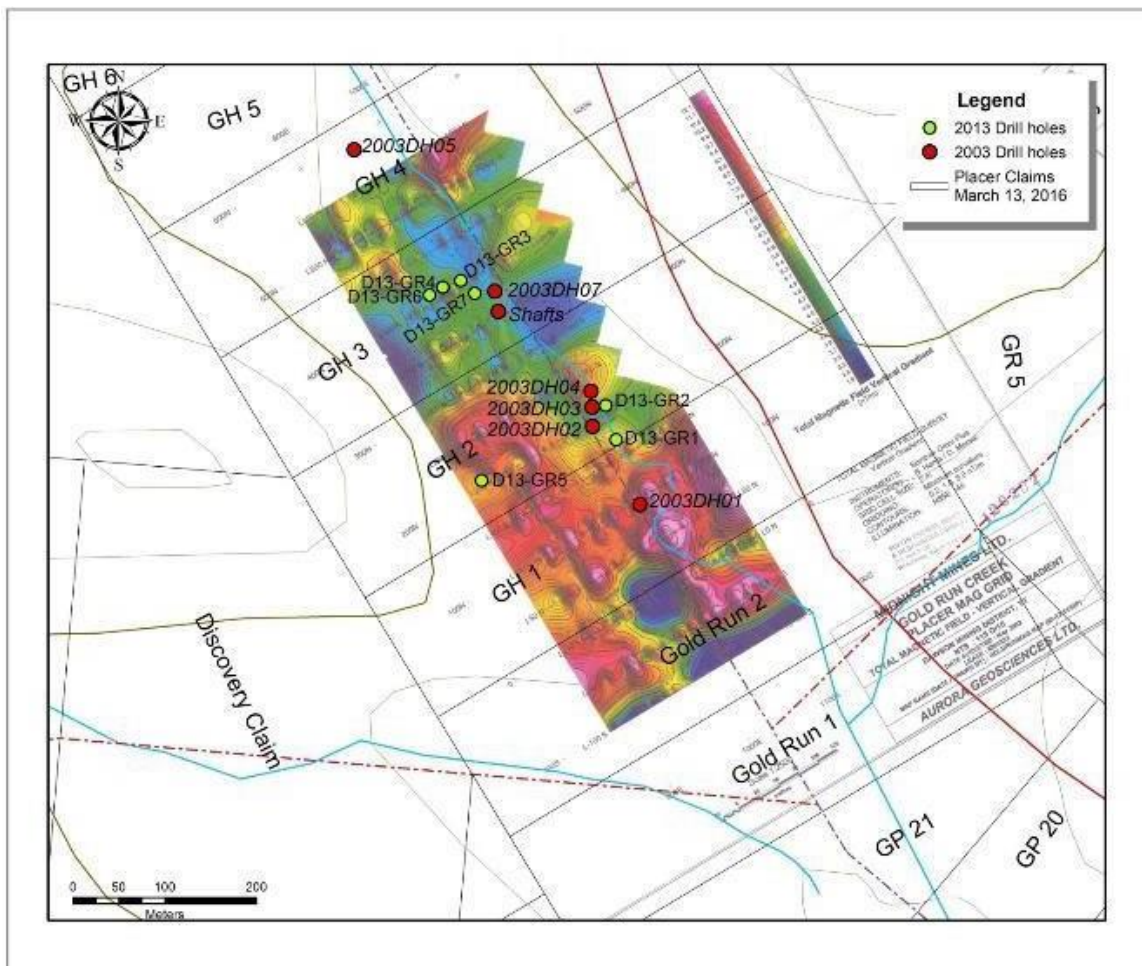


Figure 5- 2002 Total Magnetic Field, vertical gradient, at Gold Run Placer project. Auger drill holes from 2003 and 2013 also shown.

Auger Drilling Programs – 2003 and 2013

In 2003, an auger drill program was undertaken by Bill Harris on what are now the GH 1 to 4 claims (shown on Figures 5 and 6). A bombardier-mounted 6-inch auger was used to complete six drill holes. Gravel layers were sluiced and concentrates were panned to recover gold. The best results included 181 mg of Au from drill hole 2003DH07, and drill hole 2003DH04 with 117 mg of Au (B. Harris, pers. comm.). The depth to bedrock encountered was between 14 and 20 metres (B. Harris, pers. comm.). In 2013, a program of seven auger holes was conducted (Christie, 2013) by Gimlex Mining under contract to B. Harris (Figures 5 and 6). Gravel layers were sluiced and concentrates were panned to recover gold. These drill holes returned gold values from trace to 60 mg. Significant magnetic black sand was present in the concentrate, which indicate a magnetic survey may be an effective tool for discovering placer paleochannels.



Photo 1 - During the 2003 auger drilling program, drill samples were processed in the field using a Le Trap long tom. Concentrates were then panned and the gold dried and weighed. The highest grade samples contained 181 mg Au (drill hole 2003DH07) and 117 mg Au (drill hole 2003DH04) respectively.

Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys – March 2017

A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was undertaken on the property in March of 2017 (Logutov, 2017). A total of 3.58 line km were surveyed. Figure 6 shows the location of the GPR lines, as well as the interpreted location of two paleochannels. These paleochannels were interpreted to have a maximum depth to bedrock of 15m. They are approximately 100 metres apart although they are interpreted to merge in their downstream extent. There is a rough correlation between the location of these interpreted paleochannels and the two linear magnetic high features delineated in the 2002 magnetometer survey.

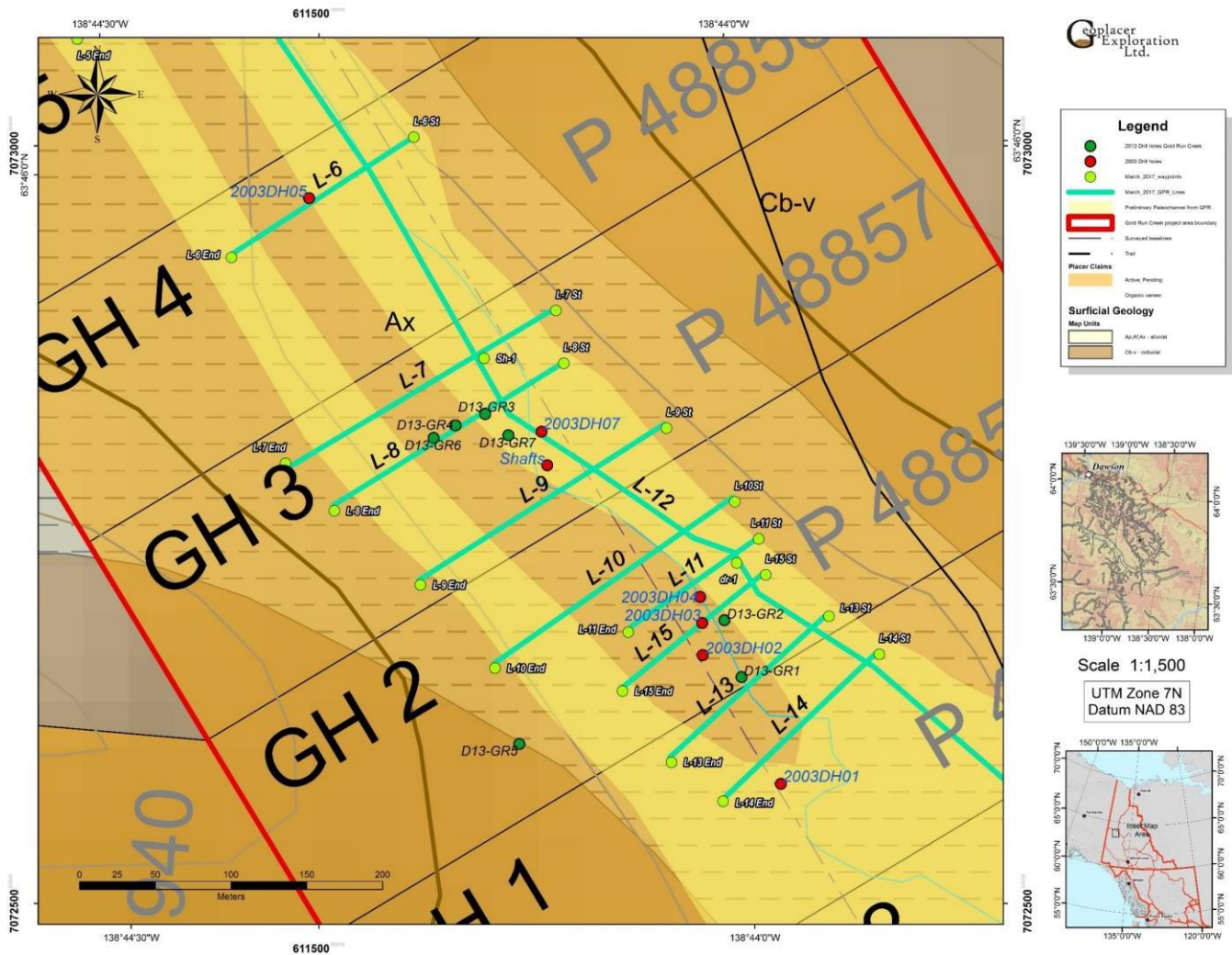


Figure 6- Location of interpreted paleochannels in yellow from the March 2017 GPR survey. The green lines indicate the GPR survey line locations. The auger drill holes from the 2003 and 2013 programs are also shown.

2017 Resistivity Geophysical Survey and Shafting

The 2017 Placer Exploration program on the Gold Run Creek property consisted of resistivity geophysical surveys, placer claim and lease staking, and hand-shafting. The resistivity surveys were conducted for Midnight Mining Services Ltd. by geologists William LeBarge and Selena Magel.

Based in part on the geophysical results from October 2017, three shafts were located and hand-excavated on the property in late March 2018. All three shafts terminated in black muck.

Throughout the surveys, low resistivity values corresponded with thawed, water-saturated material in valley bottoms, while high resistivity areas corresponded with either permafrost zones near the ground surface, or gravel bodies in the subsurface. The geophysical lines were proximal to some of the auger drill holes from the 2003 and 2013 programs, in particular survey lines RES17-GR-03 and RES17-GR-04. Bedrock outcrops (decomposed schist under a colluvium blanket) were observed 50 to 100 meters from the beginning of the survey lines on the access road. These factors aided in the interpretation of the bedrock contact in the surveys.

Figure 8 (line RES17-GR-01) shows a gently undulating bedrock surface with a moderate bedrock depression. There is a drill target chosen in the center (approximately 130m from the start point) of the line, with a potential bedrock depth of 25m. Line RES17-GR-02 began approximately 30m away from a bedrock outcrop at the access road (Figure 9). There appears to be a rising contact in the NE side of the pseudo section (near the access road) that could represent bedrock sloping toward the valley.

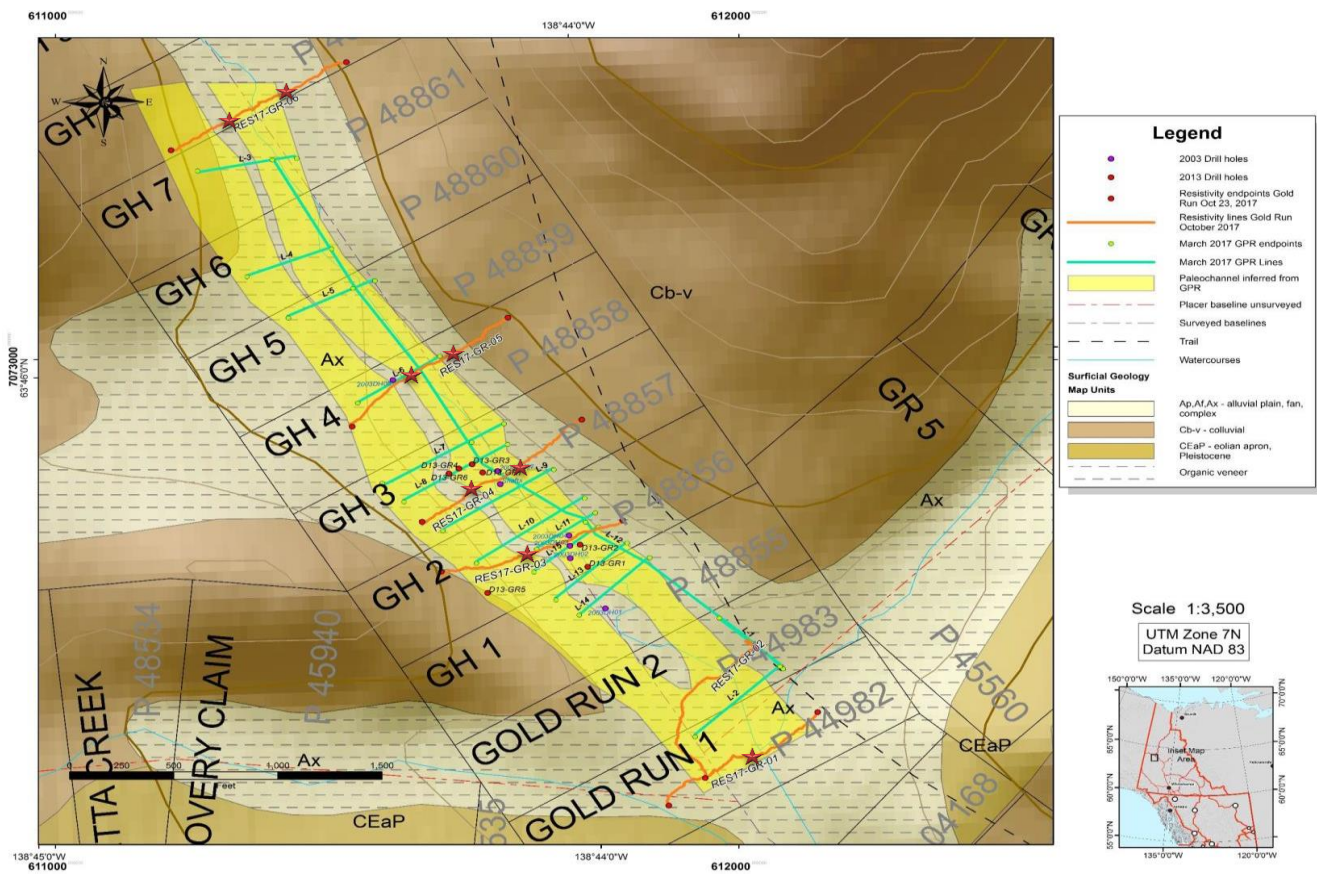


Figure 7- Local surficial geology map showing locations of resistivity lines RES17-GR-01 to RES17-GR-06 outlined in orange. Paleochannels interpreted from 2017 GPR surveys are indicated in yellow. Drill targets are displayed with stars on this map. Adapted from Froese and Jackson 2005.

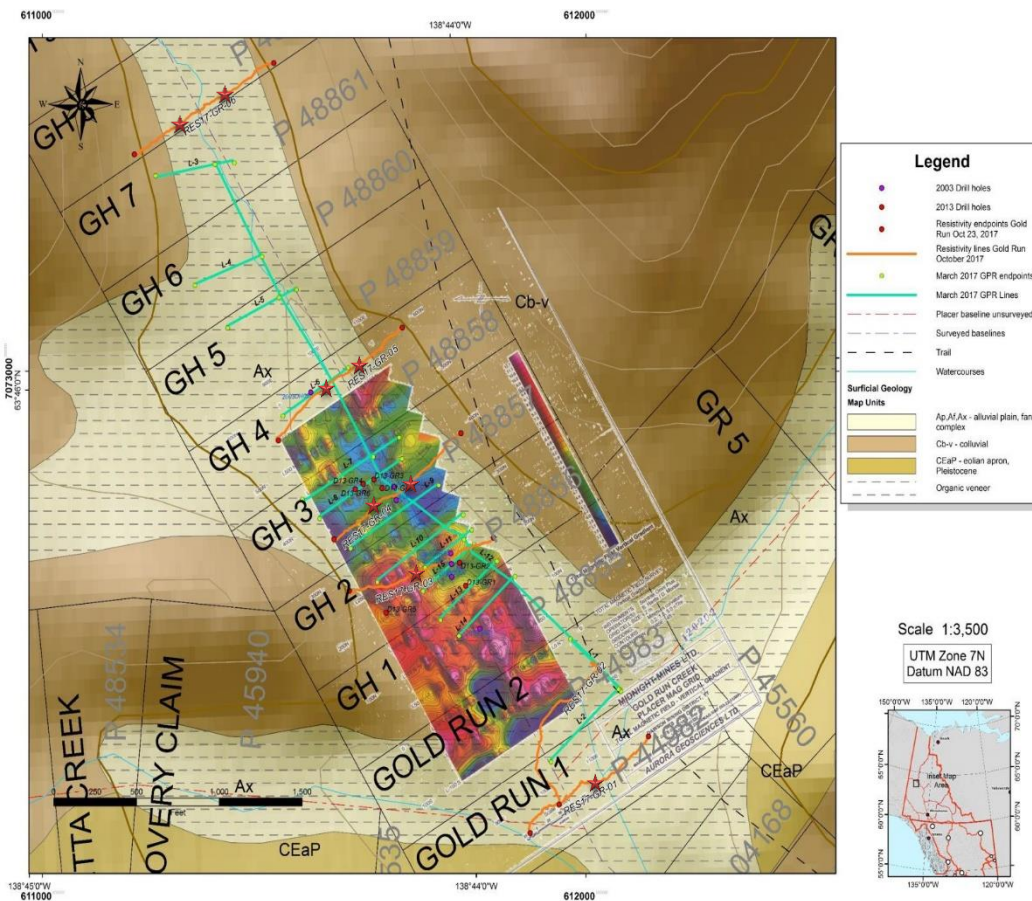


Figure 8- Surficial geology map with total field (vertical gradient) ground magnetic survey superimposed. Drill targets are displayed with stars on this map. ★ Adapted from Froese and Jackson 2005.

2018 Placer Exploration Program & Results

Summary

The 2018 placer program was initiated on October 3rd, 2018 with shafting on the Gold Run property. The first several days were spent mobilizing to the site and setting up camp. The claims were accessed from Dawson City via the Hunker Creek road. The usual access from there was by trucks, atvs or snow machine along a 4X4 road which begins at the top of the Sulphur Creek Road near Green Gulch. This road extends southeast from the Sulphur Creek road junction a further 14 km, transecting the top of Dominion Mountain and leading to the upstream part of the project claims on Gold Run Creek. A previously started shaft on the right western limit of Gold Run creek was re-opened pumped out and ice was removed (Figure 9). After removal of ice the shaft was 8.5 m (28ft) deep. The first soil was removed November 20th; excavations were completed by hand using generator powered electric jackhammers with shovels, picks and sledge hammers to break up the frozen alluvium. The excavations continued intermittently till Jan 3rd, 2019 and completed 57.5 ft of shafting, cold weather and mechanical issues caused delays. The deeper the shaft became the slower the progress. A 6inch nodwell mounted auger drill was mobilized to the Gold Run site early December. The program continued with a total of 18 m (59 ft) shafting with 13ft of drifting along bedrock and 94 m (305 ft) of auger drilling in 7 holes that was completed intermittently between mid-February to March 17th.

Shafting and drifting indicates 46.5 ft of black muck and overburden, 46.5 to 49 ft of interbedded clay and gravel, 49 – 53.5 ft of gravels with up to 6-inch clasts and 53.5 ft of organic clay-fine sand with quartz boulders up to 3ft wide terminating into quartz-chlorite-muscovite-schist bedrock. Material from the shaft yielded grades of up to 2.73 grams from 50 pan test or 8.367 grams per yard a value of \$463.92 Canadian per yard or \$347.52 USD per yard (as of 2019/03/30 \$41.54 USD/gram gold). A secondary 21 pan test returned 1.046 grams of gold or a value of 7.62 grams per yard. Multiple individual panned samples produced over 100 mg of gold per pan.

Auger drilling completed 305 ft in 7 holes on the downstream end of the property (Figure 9). Based on drilling overburden consisting of organic clayey black muck and colluvium ranged from 9 to 42 ft, gravels were between approximately 3 to 19 ft thick, and bedrock varied from 4 to 50 ft. Overflow on Gold Run Creek and mechanical breakdown limited the extent of drilling. Due to deep decomposition of the bedrock and possibly the drill bit used, drilling penetrated deep into the bedrock, up to 29ft. Therefore, material sampled from the bottom of some holes did not produce gold where as material higher up in the sampled column closer to the bedrock contact produced gold. The decomposed bedrock was pulverized by the bit into a micaceous fine sand or clay with angular bedrock chips; based on the strong colour variation of the material (red, white, green, yellow-brown) it would suggest a more complex bedrock geology with several bedrock changes underlying the Gold Run valley. Furthermore, this may explain the undulating bedrock depths in drilling, shafting and the GPR/resistivity surveys that suggest a resistant ridge that separate two potential pay channels. Drill holes values include approximately 125-150 mg of gold from 19GR5. A pan test in 19GR03 which is on the right west limit consisting of a 19ft thick gravel layer with 4 ft of overburden, suggesting potential side pay in a remnant bench, produced 3 mg of gold from one pan.

The 2018 exploration program was successful in discovering economic gold-bearing horizons on upper Gold Run creek through shafting and auger drilling. The program provided much insight into alluvial history of the drainage and distribution of gold.

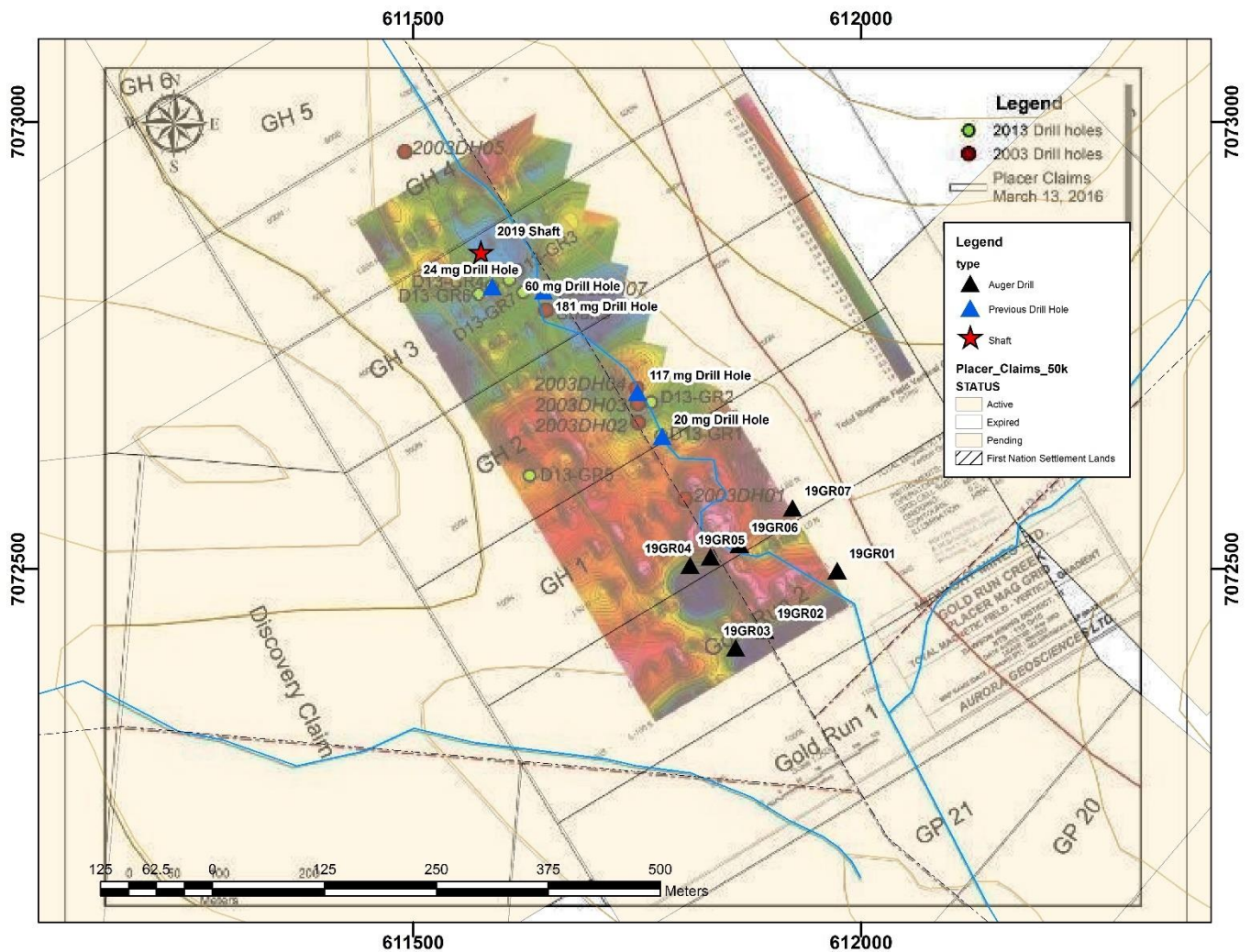


Figure 9. 2018-2019 shafts and drill hole locations

2018 Shaft Results

Shafting was completed by Kane Morgan and an assistant, excavations were completed by hand using generator powered electric jackhammers with shovels, picks and sledge hammers to break up the frozen alluvium. An air supply pump was set up to ensure air flow and a hand-crank windlass was used for lowering and raising of gear and material excavated from the shaft. Safety ropes and harnesses were used to ensure safe travel in and out of the shaft. Proper personal protective equipment was used during excavations. The shaft was located on the right western limit of Gold Run Creek (Figure 9). The shaft reached a total depth of 59 ft, on bedrock an additional 12 ft of drifting was completed with 7 ft to the west and 5ft to the east. Material from



the shaft was thawed using hot water and panned on site. At the end of the program the hole was capped with insulation and 2x4 lumber to ensure no wildlife enter the hole and to keep the shaft insulated and preserved.

Shafting indicates 46.5 ft of black muck and overburden, 46.5 to 49 ft of interbedded clay and gravel, 49 – 53.5 ft of gravels with up to 6-inch clasts and 53.5 ft of organic clay-fine sand with quartz boulders up to 3ft wide terminating into quartz-chlorite-muscovite-schist bedrock. Material from the shaft yielded grades of up to 2.73 grams from 50 pan test or 8.367 grams per yard a value of \$463.92 Canadian per yard or \$347.52 USD per yard (as of 2019/03/30 \$41.54 USD/gram gold). A secondary 21 pan test returned 1.046 grams of gold or a value of 7.62 grams per yard. Multiple individual panned samples produced over 100 mg of gold per pan.

At 46.5 ft depth at the base of the black muck consisting of organics, fine sand and clay, woody debris and organic material overlaid interbedded black muck and sand/gravels (46.5 - 49 ft). This would have suggested a very low energy, basin fill or lacustrine environment. The organic moss and woody debris would indicate a possible paleo surface and brief period of vegetative growth following the deposition of gravels. The gravels are from 53.5 – 59 ft and are imbricated dominated by clasts <6-inches of qtz-chlorite-muscovite schist, quartz and occasional gabbro packed with fine to coarse sand and local magnetite grains. Imbrication would suggest the lower gravel was deposited by a flow coming in approximately 310 degrees that would have migrated up stream to produce a flow direction of 305 degrees in the upper gravels. These gravels through pan testing are gold bearing. From 53.5 ft to 59ft, base of the gravels to bedrock, consists of a matrix of fine sand, organics, clay with quartz cobbles and boulders up to 3ft wide and enclaves and lenses of remnant orange-brown gravels (Figure 10). This layer likely represents a high velocity mud flow which would have scoured gravels off of the overlying bedrock redistributing any gold. This is further substantiated by the amount of magnetite present in the muddy organic matrix, random imbrications of the cobbles and boulders indicating an abrupt and violent flow and lenses of gold bearing gravels within the flow. The bedrock consisted of a quartz-chlorite-muscovite-schist very fractured, decomposed and dipping to the southwest; gold was still found one and a half feet into the bedrock. This would signify an approximately 15.5 ft wide minable horizon that includes 3 ft of decomposed bedrock. Bedrock forms a reef through the center of the shaft and is sloped to the southwest and right-limit. This may indicate the central ridge dividing the two channels as gold was increasing downslope and would suggest that the shaft is on the inner edge of the channel. The shaft results match bedrock depth on nearby 2017 resistivity line.

Gold recovered was characterizable as either rounded and well-traveled or dendritic and locally sourced, suggesting distal and proximal sources. Gold was accompanied with abundant magnetite in the heavies. In addition, gold was generally coarse with very little fine gold. Material from the shaft yielded grades of up to 2.73 grams from 50 pan test or 8.367 grams per yard a value of \$463.92 Canadian per yard or \$347.52 USD per yard (as of 2019/03/30 \$41.54 USD/gram gold). A secondary 21 pan test returned 1.046 grams of gold or a value of 7.62 grams per yard.

Multiple individual panned samples produced over 100 mg of gold per pan. Below are photos from individual panned samples.





At 46.5 ft base of overburden consisting of organics, fine sand and clay, woody debris and organic material



black muck consisting of organics, fine sand and clay, woody debris and organic material overlaid interbedded black muck and sand/gravels (46.5 - 49 ft).



The gravels are from 49 - 53.5 ft and are imbricated dominated by clasts <6-inches of qtz-chlorite-muscovite schist and quartz with lesser gabbro packed with fine to coarse sand and local magnetite grains. Imbrication would suggest the lower gravel was deposited by a flow coming in approximately 310 degrees that would have migrated up stream to produce a flow direction of 305 degrees in the upper gravels.



From 53.5 ft to 59ft, base of the gravels to bedrock, consists of a matrix of fine sand, organics, clay with quartz cobbles and boulders up to 3ft wide and enclaves and lenses of remnant orange-brown gravels.

Figure 10. Sections of Shaft and Drift

2018 Drilling Results

Auger drilling completed 305 ft in 7 holes on the downstream end of the property (Figure 9). Based on drilling overburden consisting of organic clayey black muck and colluvium ranged from 9 to 42 ft, gravels were between approximately 3 to 19 ft thick, and bedrock varied from 4 to 50 ft. Overflow on the creeks and mechanical breakdown limited the extent of drilling. Due to deep decomposition of the bedrock and possibly the drill bit used, drilling penetrated deep into the bedrock, over 20ft in some holes. Therefore, material sampled from the bottom of some holes did not produce gold whereas material higher up in the sampled column closer to the bedrock contact produced gold. The decomposed bedrock was pulverized by the bit into a micaceous fine sand or clay



with angular bedrock chips; based on the strong colour variation of the material (red, white, green, yellow-brown) it would suggest a more complex bedrock geology with several bedrock changes underlying the Gold Run valley. Furthermore, this may explain the undulating bedrock depths in drilling and indicated by shafting and the GPR/resistivity surveys that suggest a resistant ridge that separate two potential pay channels. Drill holes values include approximately 125-150 mg of gold from 19GR5 and 3 mg of gold from a pan test in 19GR03. Drilling summary is tabulated below whereas detailed drill logs can be found in Appendix I of this report.

2018 Auger Drilling on Gold Run Creek						
ID	Easting	Northing	Depth of Overburden (ft)	Depth of Gravels (ft)	Depth to Bedrock (ft)	Total Depth of Hole (ft)
19GR01	611948	7072465	42	42-50	59	63
19GR02	611889	7072431	12	12-31	31	48
19GR03	611856	7072408	4	4-23	23	33
19GR04	611793	7072500	4	no gravels	4	18
19GR05	611832	7072514	12	12-15	15	38
19GR06	611866	7072526	29	29-43	43	53
19GR07	611920	7072570	9	9-14	14	56

Table 3. Summary of 2018 Auger Drilling

2018 Placer Exploration Expenditures

Gold Run Statement of Costs

2018-008

Description		Amount
Shafting Program - October - January		
Prospector/Management	Planning/mobing (3 days @\$500/day)	\$ 1,500.00
Labour	Mobing fuel to site (2 days @ \$350/day)	\$ 700.00
Shafter	23 days @\$450/day	\$ 10,350.00
Helper	24 days @ \$350/day	\$ 8,400.00
Shafter 1/2 day & travel days	6 days @ \$225/day	\$ 1,350.00
Helper 1/2 day & travel day	7 days @ \$175/day	\$ 1,225.00
Genset	23 days @\$15/day	\$ 345.00
Truck #1	23 days @\$100/day	\$ 2,300.00
Daily Field Expenses	47 days @ \$100/day	\$ 4,700.00
Snowmobile #1	24 day @\$75/day	\$ 1,800.00
Snowmobile #2	24 day @\$75/day	\$ 1,800.00
ATV	2 weeks @ 350/week	\$ 700.00
ATV on tracks	2 weeks @ \$525/week	\$ 1,050.00
Shafting Equipment (jackhammer windless, headframe, safety gear)	23 days @ \$50/day	\$ 1,150.00
Expenses	fuel etc.	\$ 965.07
		\$ 38,335.07
Shafting/Drilling- (preparation October-December); Program February/March		
Labour	remobing equipment to Gold Run (2 days @\$200/day)	\$ 400.00
Labour	drivers helping with remob (2 days @\$150/day)	\$ 300.00
Labour	Mobing trailers/drill/gear to Gold Run (3 days @ \$350/day)	\$ 1,050.00
Shafter	10 days @\$450/day	\$ 4,500.00
Helper	11 days @ \$350/day	\$ 3,850.00
Shafter - non digging days	7 days @ \$450/day	\$ 3,150.00
Shafter 1/2 day	1 day @ \$225/day	\$ 225.00
Helper 1/2 day	1 days @ \$175/day	\$ 175.00
Prospector/Management	7 days @\$500/day	\$ 3,500.00
Miner/Consultant	2 days @ \$500/day	\$ 1,000.00
Miner/Safety	1 day @ \$500/day	\$ 500.00
Driller	6 days @ \$500/day	\$ 3,000.00
Driller's Helper/Field Assistant	10 days @ \$350/day	\$ 3,500.00
Mob/Demob of Nodwell with Auger	3 days @ \$960/day	\$ 2,880.00
F160 Nodwell with Auger	6 days @ \$960/day	\$ 5,760.00
Genset	18 days @\$15/day	\$ 270.00
Trucks (3)	30 days @\$100/day	\$ 3,000.00
Daily Field Expenses	45 days @ \$100/day	\$ 4,500.00
Snowmobile #1	18 day @\$75/day	\$ 1,350.00

Snowmobile #2	18 day @\$75/day	\$ 1,350.00
Snowmobile #3	6 day @\$75/day	\$ 450.00
Trailer(s)	1 month @\$600/month	\$ 600.00
Shafting Equipment (jackhammer windless, headframe, safety gear)	10 days @ \$50/day	\$ 500.00
Expenses	fuel, etc.	\$ 1,105.59
		\$ 46,915.59
3rd Party Expenses		
Higher Ground Invoice	site visit and laying out drill holes Oct- Nov	\$ 6,590.80
Higher Ground Invoice	drill locations, shaft inspection Feb 2019 support drill, processing samples Mar 2019	\$ 1,926.96
Higher Ground Invoice	Gold Run final technical report Mar 2019	\$ 12,896.94
Higher Ground Invoice		\$ 2,625.00
		\$ 24,039.70

Total

\$109,290.36

The total expenditures for the 2018-2019 exploration program on the Gold Run Placer Project is \$109,290.36.

Conclusions & Recommendations

The Gold Run Creek property consists of 52 placer claims. The project area is road accessible, situated approximately 45 km southeast of Dawson City, Yukon. The property covers approximately 3.2 km of upper Gold Run Creek and portions of left and right limit tributaries and right-limit bench. Gold Run creek is historically a prolific placer gold producing drainage in the Klondike. Gold Run Creek has consistently been one of the top ten producing creeks annually in the Yukon since placer mining began there early in Klondike history. Since the discovery of gold on Gold Run creek in 1898 the drainage has yielded close to 300,000 ounces of gold, of which approximately 70,000 ounces was mined by Yukon Gold Consolidated Company (YCGC) Dredge #6 between 1911 and 1923. The Gold Run Placer Project is located upstream of most of the significant placer mining on Gold Run Creek. However, surprisingly little exploration and no mechanical mining has historically taken place in the project area.

The 2018 - early 2019 program entailed the completion of an 18 m (59 ft) placer shafting and 13ft of drifting along bedrock and 94 m (305 ft) of drilling in 7 holes. Drill holes values include approximately 125-150 mg of gold from 19GR05 and 3 mg of gold from a pan test in 19GR03. Material from the shaft yielded grades of up to 2.73 grams from 50 pan test or 8.367 grams per yard a value of \$463.92 Canadian per yard or \$347.52 USD per yard (as of 2019/03/30 \$41.54 USD/gram gold). A secondary 21 pan test returned 1.046 grams of gold or a value of 7.62 grams per yard. Multiple individual panned samples produced over 100 mg of gold per pan. Shafting also confirmed accuracy of the 2017 resistivity survey. 2018 drilling suggests overburden consisting of organic clayey black muck and colluvium ranged from 9 to 42 ft, gravels were between approximately 3 to 19 ft thick, and bedrock varied from 4 to 50 ft. Previous geophysical work on the property has outlined two potential deep channels on Gold Run creek and has been further substantiated based on 2019 results.

The 2018 – early 2019 program was successful in discovering economic gold-bearing horizons on upper Gold Run creek through shafting and auger drilling. Results from the 2018-2019 program lead to a property visit by a prominent Klondike miner and is now in the final negotiations to further explore, develop and mine the property. The program provided much insight into alluvial history of the drainage and distribution of gold. Further work is warranted to determine the full extent of gold deposition on the Gold Run property. A future program consisting of auger drilling, magnetometer geophysical survey and shafting is recommended. Drilling should be carried out to delineate economic areas expanding from the shaft and higher-grade drill holes, to test extent of shallow side pay located in 19GR03, resistivity targets and explore the remainder of the creek. Auger drilling is recommended to be completed in 25m spaced intervals perpendicular through the creek and on 100 m or less intervals up the creek. Tighter drilling should be done in prospective areas and where encouraging results are met. Expanding the magnetometer geophysical survey would aid in detecting magnetite channels and has been proven useful in previous exploration on the property. Follow up shafting on prospective drill results provides larger sample volume and a visual section through the stratigraphy. In order to ensure cost-effectiveness, future drilling programs should have samples processed through a sluice as the program is being done to provide real time results and shafting should be completed following drilling in determined shallow economic areas. Following magnetometer, drilling and shafting test pitting and bulk sampling should be carried out in economic areas. These methods should be then followed up with mechanical test pitting and processing of larger bulk samples.

Statement of Qualifications

Nicolai Goepfel

I Nicolai Goepfel, of the city of Whitehorse, Yukon, certify that:

1. I worked and carried out work on the Gold Run Property in 2018 and 2019
2. I have completed an Earth Sciences B.Sc. at Memorial University of St. John's, Newfoundland in 2014
3. I have worked in the mineral exploration industry in the Yukon, Newfoundland, and British Columbia since 2009
4. I have been involved in the placer industry my whole life and engaged in placer gold exploration in the Yukon since 2009
5. Owner and founder of Higher Ground Exploration Services since 2015

Chris Arsenault

I, Chris Arsenault, of 105 Granite St, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the current address at 105 Granite St. Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, Y1A 2V8.
2. I am a graduate of the Acadia University (B.Sc., 2014, Geology)
3. I have practiced my Profession as a Geologist continuously since 2014.

Dated this 29th day of March 2019

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Appendix I

2018 Gold Run Creek Placer Drill Log

Date:	Driller: Jeff Dubois	Drill Helper: Jordan Lord	
Type of Drill: FN110 Nodwell Mounted Auger Drill	Total Footage for Assessment: 305 ft	Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch	
Location: Gold Run Creek, Dawson Mining District		Grants Numbers: P48855 & P44983	
Hole Number	Interval (ft)	Description	Total Footage
19GR01	0-42	frozen black organics fine sand, clay overburden	63 ft total on hole 19GR01
	42-48	medium-fine gravel and sand	
	48-50	hard drilling medium brown gravel	
	50-59	soft bedrock brown	
	59-63	hard bedrock pink-brown	
19GR02	0-12	frozen black organics fine sand, clay overburden	48 ft total on hole 19GR02
	12-23	coarse brown gravel	
	23-27	hard drilling green medium gravel	
	27-31	hard drill green cobble	
	31-41	soft bedrock green chloritic schist	
	41-48	hard bedrock green chloritic schist	
19GR03	0-4	frozen black organics fine sand, clay overburden	33 ft total on hole 19GR03
	4-23	medium-fine brown gravels	
	23-28	soft brown bedrock	
	28-33	hard bedrock light brown muscovite-chlorite-schist	
19GR04	0-2	frozen black organics fine sand, clay overburden	14 ft total on hole 19GR04
	2-4	colluvium with angular bedrock	
	4-9	soft bedrock dark brown	
	9-14	hard red bedrock	
19GR05	0-12	frozen black organics fine sand, clay overburden	38 ft total on hole 19GR05
	12-15	fine gravel	
	15-32	soft white bedrock	
	32-38	hard white bedrock	
19GR06	0-29	frozen black organics fine sand, clay overburden	53 ft total on hole 19GR06
	29-43	medium gravel hard drilling at base of gravels	
	43-48	soft green chloritic schist bedrock	
	48-53	hard green chloritic schist bedrock	
19GR07	0-9	frozen black organics fine sand, clay overburden	22ft total on hole 19GR07
	9-12	yellow-brown medium gravels with black fine clayey muck	
	12-14	yellow-brown medium gravels	
	14-56	becomposed soft-hard bedrock	

Figure 1. 2019 Auger Drill Log

GRANT_NUM	TENURE	STATUS	LABEL	OWNER	STAKE_DATE	RECORDED	EXPIRY	DISTRICT
P 521093	Placer	Pending	LLB 10	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 521084	Placer	Pending	LLB 1	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 48864	Placer	Active	GH 10	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 48916	Placer	Active	GH 15	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-12 0:00	2007-07-13 0:00	2020-07-13 0:00	Dawson
P 521092	Placer	Pending	LLB 9	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 520004	Placer	Active	GRP 1	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-01-18 0:00	2018-01-24 0:00	2020-01-24 0:00	Dawson
P 519910	Placer	Active	GRP 5	Mike Linley - 100%	2017-10-17 0:00	2017-10-20 0:00	2019-10-20 0:00	Dawson
P 48861	Placer	Active	GH 7	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 48859	Placer	Active	GH 5	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 48866	Placer	Active	GH 12	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 519213	Placer	Active	GH 19	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2017-06-09 0:00	2017-06-13 0:00	2019-06-13 0:00	Dawson
P 48862	Placer	Active	GH 8	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 45562	Placer	Active	GR 7	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2004-06-23 0:00	2004-06-24 0:00	2019-06-24 0:00	Dawson
P 48917	Placer	Active	GH 16	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-12 0:00	2007-07-13 0:00	2020-07-13 0:00	Dawson
P 45560	Placer	Active	GR 5	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2004-06-23 0:00	2004-06-24 0:00	2019-06-24 0:00	Dawson
P 44983	Placer	Active	Gold Run 2	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2001-06-11 0:00	2001-06-22 0:00	2019-06-22 0:00	Dawson
P 48860	Placer	Active	GH 6	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 521094	Placer	Pending	LLB 11	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 521089	Placer	Pending	LLB 6	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 521087	Placer	Pending	LLB 4	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 48857	Placer	Active	GH 3	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 45561	Placer	Active	GR 6	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2004-06-23 0:00	2004-06-24 0:00	2019-06-24 0:00	Dawson
P 48858	Placer	Active	GH 4	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson

P 48856	Placer	Active	GH 2	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 48918	Placer	Active	GH 17	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-12 0:00	2007-07-13 0:00	2020-07-13 0:00	Dawson
P 48863	Placer	Active	GH 9	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 519211	Placer	Active	Discovery	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2017-06-09 0:00	2017-06-13 0:00	2019-06-13 0:00	Dawson
P 521090	Placer	Pending	LLB 7	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 44982	Placer	Active	Gold Run 1	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2001-06-11 0:00	2001-06-22 0:00	2019-06-22 0:00	Dawson
P 48867	Placer	Active	GH 13	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 48855	Placer	Active	GH 1	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 521086	Placer	Pending	LLB 3	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 48865	Placer	Active	GH 11	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-06 0:00	2007-07-09 0:00	2020-07-09 0:00	Dawson
P 519214	Placer	Active	GH 20	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2017-06-09 0:00	2017-06-13 0:00	2019-06-13 0:00	Dawson
P 519212	Placer	Active	GH 18	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2017-06-09 0:00	2017-06-13 0:00	2020-06-13 0:00	Dawson
P 521088	Placer	Pending	LLB 5	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 519909	Placer	Active	GRP 4	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2017-10-17 0:00	2017-10-20 0:00	2019-10-20 0:00	Dawson
P 521091	Placer	Pending	LLB 8	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 521085	Placer	Pending	LLB 2	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-10-08 0:00	2018-10-19 0:00	2019-10-19 0:00	Dawson
P 48915	Placer	Active	GH 14	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2007-07-12 0:00	2007-07-13 0:00	2020-07-13 0:00	Dawson
P 519908	Placer	Active	GRP 3	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2017-10-17 0:00	2017-10-20 0:00	2019-10-20 0:00	Dawson
P 520005	Placer	Active	GRP 2	Bill G. Harris - 100%	2018-01-18 0:00	2018-01-24 0:00	2020-01-24 0:00	Dawson

Figure 2 Claim Status