Geophysical and Drilling Report

Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP)

Boulevard Creek Placer Property

Whitehorse Mining District

NTS: 115J/13
Latitude: 62º 50.46” N Longitude: -138° 33.08” W

Claim List:

Independence 170-175	P 511348-353
Independence 178-179	P 511356-357
Independence 303	P 512394
Independence 305-307	P 512396-398

Work Performed:

Mobilization:	5 August & 7, 8, 10 September, 2018
Demobilization:	15 August & 17, 26, 27 September, 2018
RES/IP Survey:	6 – 10 & 11 - 14 August, 2018
MAG:	14 September, 2018
GPR:	11, 13, 14 September, 2018
RAB Drilling:	9 – 16 & 23 – 25 September, 2018

Prepared for Shawn Ryan.
By GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

Written by: Allison Feduk January 24, 2019

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1 Introduction

This unnamed creek called 'Boulevard Creek' is a tributary of Independence Creek. Boulevard has been targeted based on the discovery of the Coffee Gold hard rock deposit and the Gold Sunrise-Sunset soil anomaly.

Shawn Ryan reviewed the various placer camps (outside the Klondike gold fields) in the Yukon and noticed a general theme: Creeks flowing from significant gold deposits contain placer gold. Proven examples include Dublin Gulch deposit, Scheelite Dome, Clear Creek, Freegold Area, Moose Horn range, Mt Nansen, White Gold Deposit, and the closest analogy: Casino Deposit with Canadian Creek having placer gold.

This theory was the driving force behind a staking program that encompassed all the creeks around the Coffee Deposit.

Shawn Ryan hired GroundTruth Exploration Inc. to conduct two five profile Resistivity and Induced Polarization surveys between the 6 to10 and 11 to 14 of August 2018, a 2,460 line-m Magnetic Survey performed on 14 of September 2018, and a 2,210 line-m Ground Penetrating Radar Survey completed on 11, 13, and 14 of September 2018. A thirty-four hole drilling program was executed from the 9 to 16 and 23 to 25 September 2018.

The Resistivity, Induced Polarization and Ground Penetrating Radar work was intended to measure the depth to bedrock and to map underlying lithology thickness to determine if any paleochannels favorable to gold deposition could be detected. The Resistivity and Induced Polarization surveys were used to target some of the drill holes. The Magnetic survey was performed to identify the magnetitic response of the black sand present in the pay channel to determine if the survey could be used to detect placer gold. Neither the Magnetic nor Ground Penetrating Radar surveys were processed before drilling; thus the drilling portion of the program was not able to use these surveys.

Property Description

The prospecting leases are located 132 km South of Dawson City within the Yukon River drainage system in west-central Yukon Territory. The target is centered at 62° 52' 9.98" N, Longitude: -138º 33' 23.38" W, and located on NTS map sheet 115J/13 (Figure 1). It is accessible by helicopter year-round. The Coffee Gold Camp has an airstrip 25 km northeast that is reachable year-round and located at the mouth of Coffee Creek.

The landscape is composed broad valleys bordered by moderately sloped, tree-covered hills ranging in elevations from 420 m to 1200 m. The area experiences typical climatic conditions for central Yukon Territory with short, warm and dry summers and cold winters. Temperatures range from 0˚C to -50˚C in the winter and 0˚C to +30˚C in the summer. The property lies within Canada's discontinuous permafrost zone. Most of the valley bottoms in this area are filled with permafrost.

Geology

1.1 Regional Geology

Boulevard Creek, located in the Yukon-Tenana Terrane, flows towards the northeast trending Independence Creek fault, directly below Independence Creek. The upper course of Boulevard Creek is underlain by Cretaceous intermediate plutonic rocks of the Whitehorse Suite, Lower Devonian clastic metamorphic rocks of the Laurentia Terrane and Permian felsic metamorphic rocks of the of the Klondike Assemblage. The Whitehorse Suite consists of biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite (mKgW), the Laurentia Terrane is composed of quartzite, micaceous quartzite, psammitic quartz-muscovite-biotite-garnet schist (ODS) and the Klondike Assemblage consisting of quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist (PK1). The middle course of Boulevard Creek is also underlain by the Klondike Assemblage (PK1), as well as Cretaceous felsic plutonic rocks of the Whitehorse Suite consisting of quartz monzonite, granite, and leucogranite (mKqW). The lower course of this creek is also underlain by mKqW, as well as Upper Devonian clastic metamorphic rocks of the Snowcap Assemblage consisting of quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble with minor greenstone and amphibolite.

Boulevard Creek is intersected by two west-northwest trending dextral strike-slip faults

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approximately 4 km and 5 km upstream from the Independence Creek Fault; these faults are underlain by mKqW. An unknown type of fault with an east-northeast direction intersects Boulevard Creek approximately 6 km upstream from the Independence Creek fault and is entirely underlain by mKqW. Intersecting this fault is the west-northwest trending strike-slip Coffee Creek Fault. The Moose Creek Fault, trending west-northwest, separates the PK1 and ODS units of the upper course of Boulevard Creek. An unknown fault type lies beneath the upper 2.8 kilometers of the upper course of Boulevard Creek.

Our area of study is entirely underlain by mKqW; the property has not undergone glaciation in the past; thus gold should be deposited close to its' hard rock sources (Figure 2).

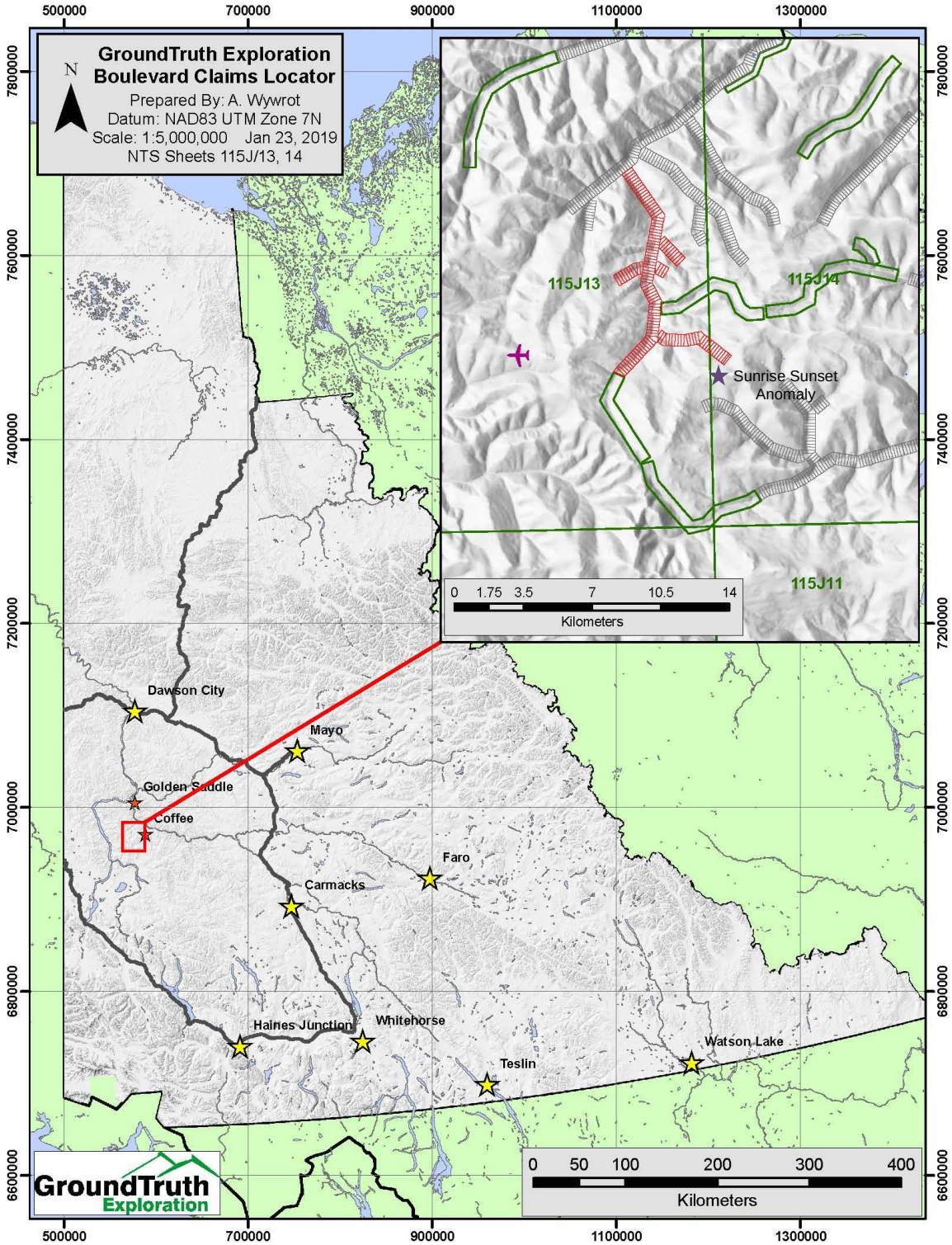

Figure 1: Property Location

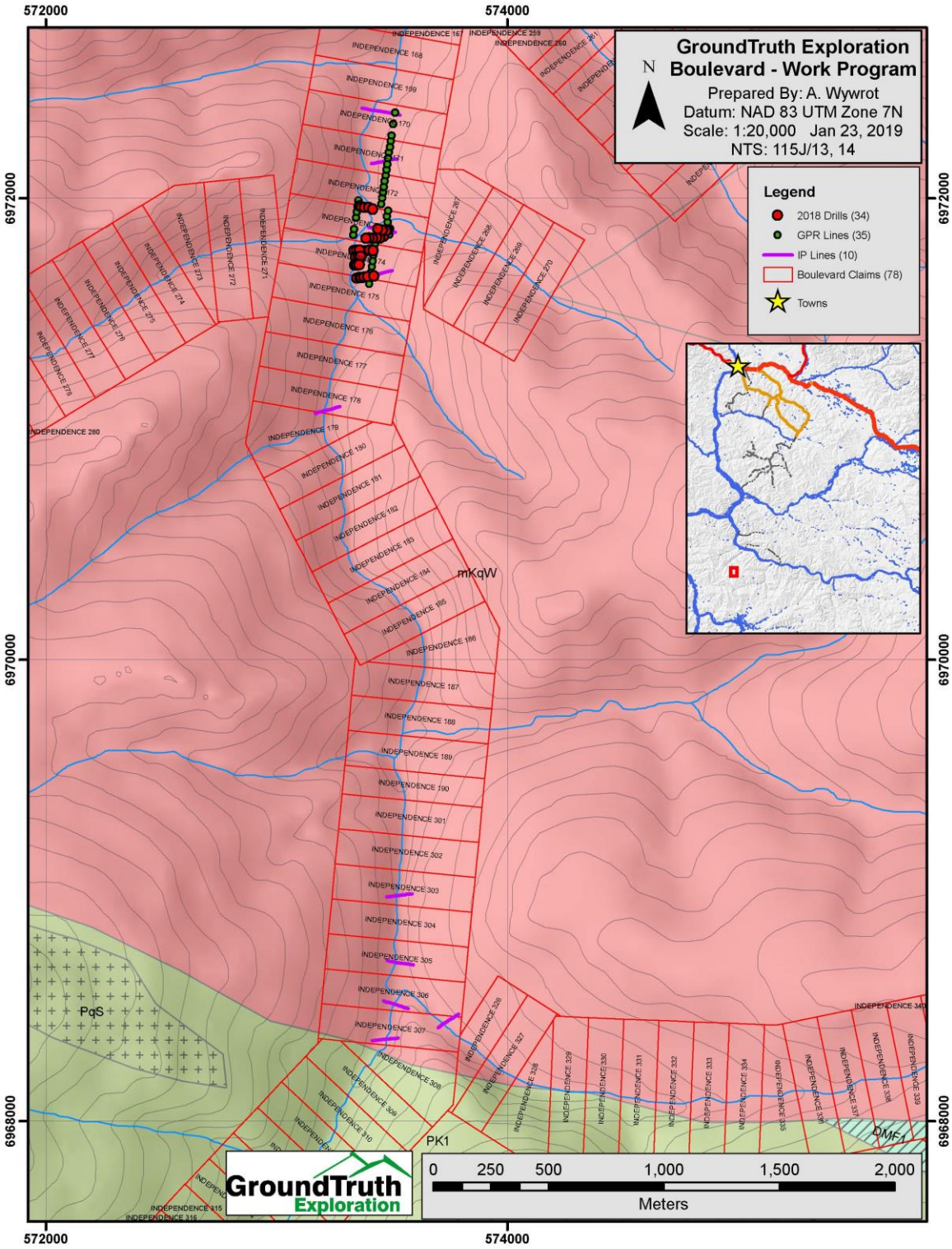

Figure 2: Geology Map and Overview of Boulevard Creek

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2 Resistivity and Induced Polarization Survey

2.1 Work Performed

The DC Resistivity and Induced Polarization (RES/IP) surveys were conducted from the 6 to 10 and 11 to 14 of August 2018, on Boulevard North and Boulevard South, respectively. The placer claims that were under study include INDEPENDENCE 170 to 175, 178 to 179, 303 and 305 to 307. The goal of these traverses is to define the fluvial deposits such as muck, sand, and gravel, and define important contacts such as the permafrost table and bedrock surface.

Survey traverses INPIP18-02 and INPIP18-05 are composed of 84 electrodes spaced at 2m. This electrode spacing results in a total line length of 166 ground meters and a horizontal resolution of 1 m. Traverses INPIP18-03 to INPIP18–04 and INPIP18-07 to INPIP18-12 are composed of 84 electrodes spaced at 1.5m. This spacing results in a total line length of 124.5 ground meters, and a horizontal resolution of 1 m.

The RES/IP surveys are done using Advanced Geoscience's SuperSting high-resolution resistivity meter and passive cables. A modified Schlumberger Inverse array was used on all survey lines. This array is a sounding array optimized to delineate horizontal structures such as bedrock contacts and lithological units, has the best overall signal-to-noise ratio and the most lateral coverage. It is an ideal array for finding depths to stratigraphic layers such as muck, sand, gravel, and bedrock.

A total of ten traverses were completed on the Boulevard Creek study: INPIP18-02 to INPIP-05 and INPIP18-07, BLV-North, and INPIP18-08 to INPIP18-12, BLV-South. (Figure 3 and Figure 4, respectively). The Northern traverses started downstream with INIP18-02 and consecutively ran upstream to INPIP18-05. The southern traverses started downstream with INPIP18-08, moving upstream to INPIP18-11, INPIP18-12 was performed on a tributary of Boulevard Creek. Lines INPIP18-04 and INPIP18-05 were used to target some of the 2018 drill holes.

The traverse location was surveyed with a differential GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy. This data was used to both map the traverses and to create the terrain file that models elevation within the resistivity processing.

The crews camped on site and walked out to the survey lines from camp. A helicopter was used to mobilize and support the camp with supplies.

2.2 Working Procedure:

- A crew of 5 is deployed to run survey.
- The midpoint of a traverse is located and the line is sighted-in using a compass and GPS.
- Minimal brush is cut along line to place pickets and set up equipment.
- Calcium Chloride (CaCl, 25% solution) is added to the base of all electrodes.
- 84 electrodes are inserted into the ground, spaced along the line at 5 m.
- Electrodes are hammered to a depth of up to 50cm (10% of electrode spacing)
- Cables are laid and attached to the electrodes.
- Contact resistance test is conducted.
- Add electrodes and CaCl solution added to each electrode with CR > 2,000 Ohms. Contact resistance test is repeated.
- Continue to add electrodes and CaCl until satisfactory contact resistance values are achieved
- Operator initializes survey and uses DGPS and data collection software to document survey line parameters including electrode locations, topography, and geological/cultural features if present. Pickets are placed along the line every 50 m
- Crew cuts and prepares the next survey line.

Data Processing:

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

The Resistivity and Induced Polarization data from each traverse are inverted separately to minimize the number of resistivity measurements that are filtered based

on chargeability inversion parameters. Once data sets are filtered, measurements associated with the largest model misfit are removed, and the inversion process is repeated until the model L2-norm is calculated as close to 1 as possible. If survey noise was estimated accurately (3 – 5%), when the model L2-norm equates to one, the inversion algorithm has produced a model which has not iterated on measurement noise. This indicates inversion artifacts in the earth model are minimized.

2.3 Results

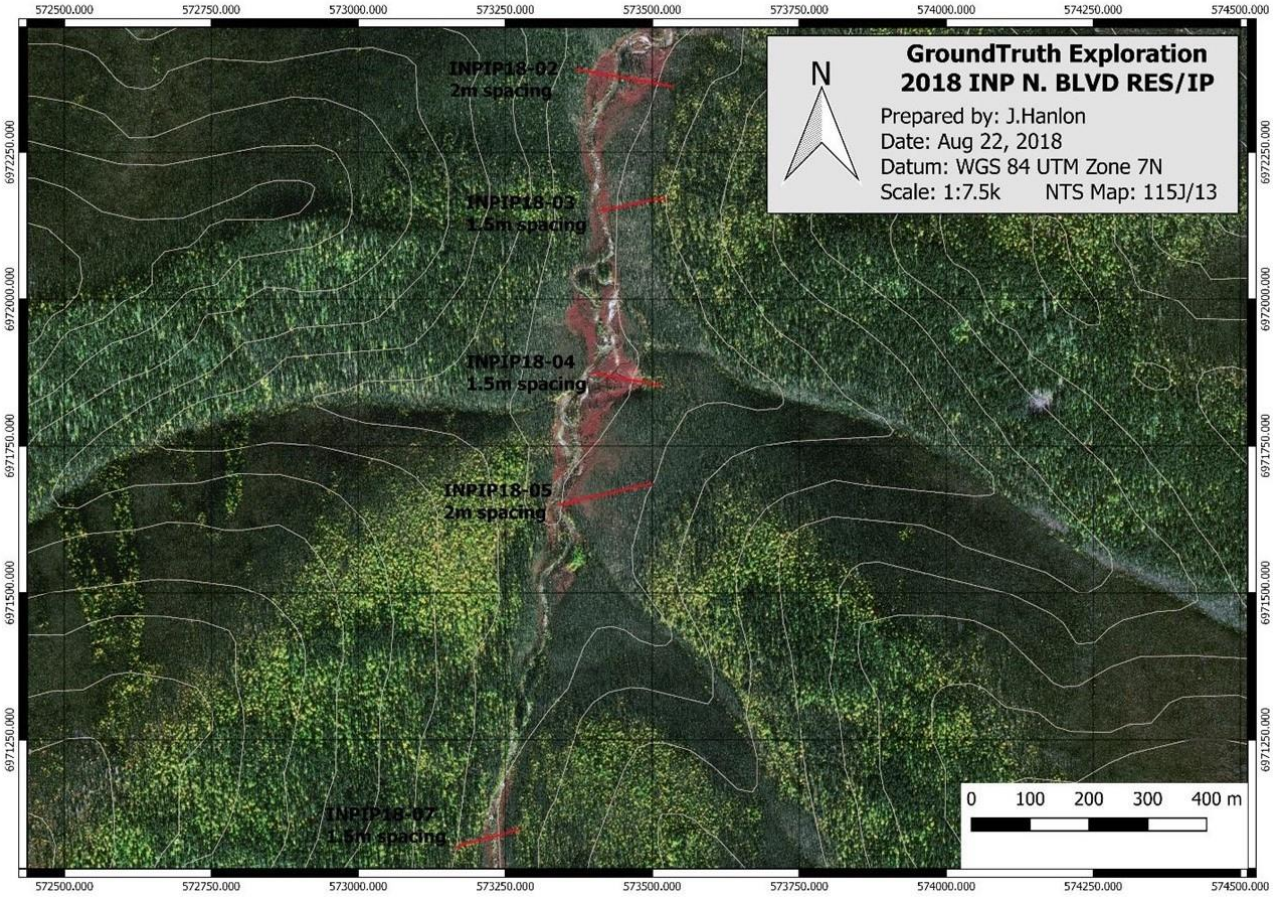

Figure 3: Location of RES/IP Lines for Boulevard North

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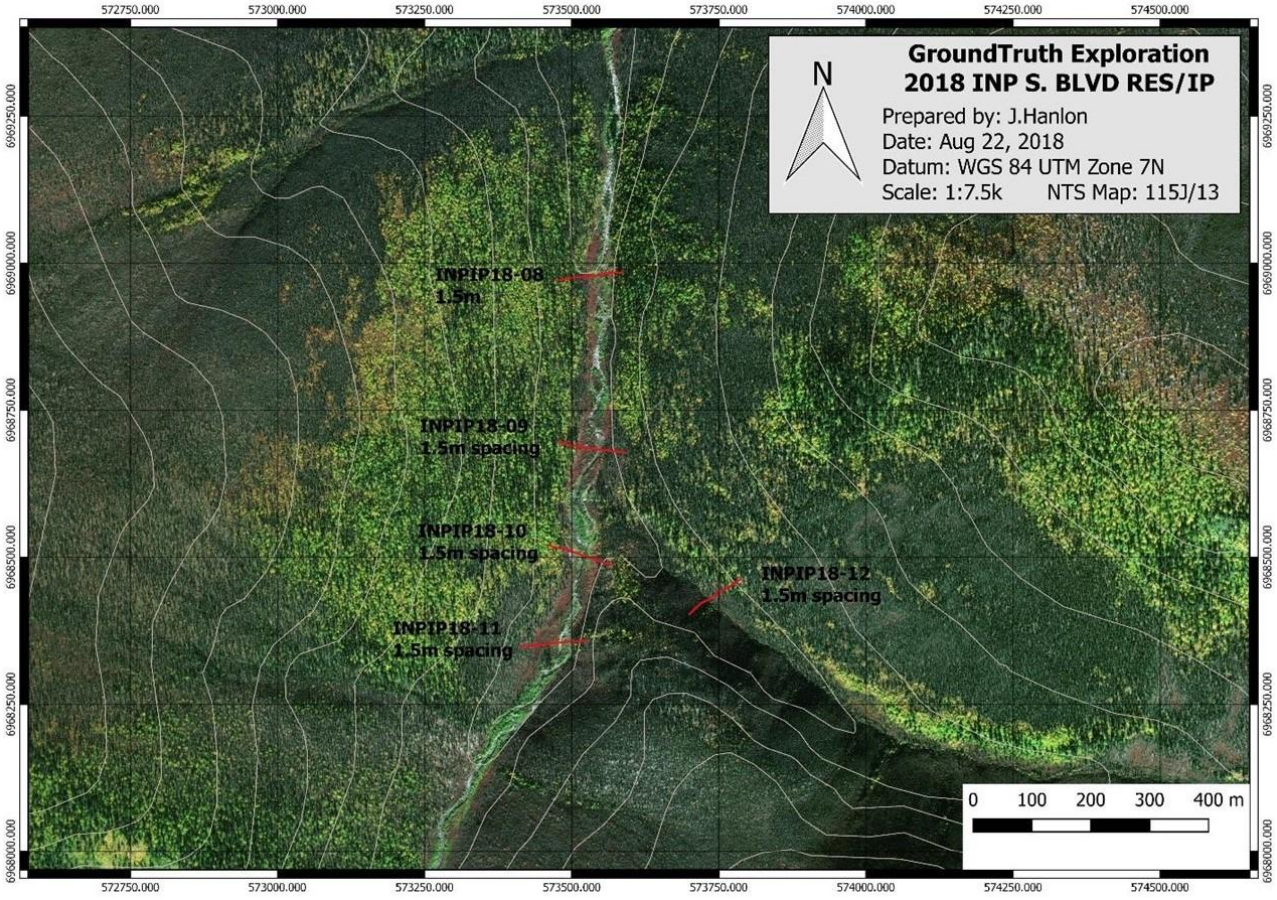

Figure 4: Location of RES/IP Lines for Boulevard South

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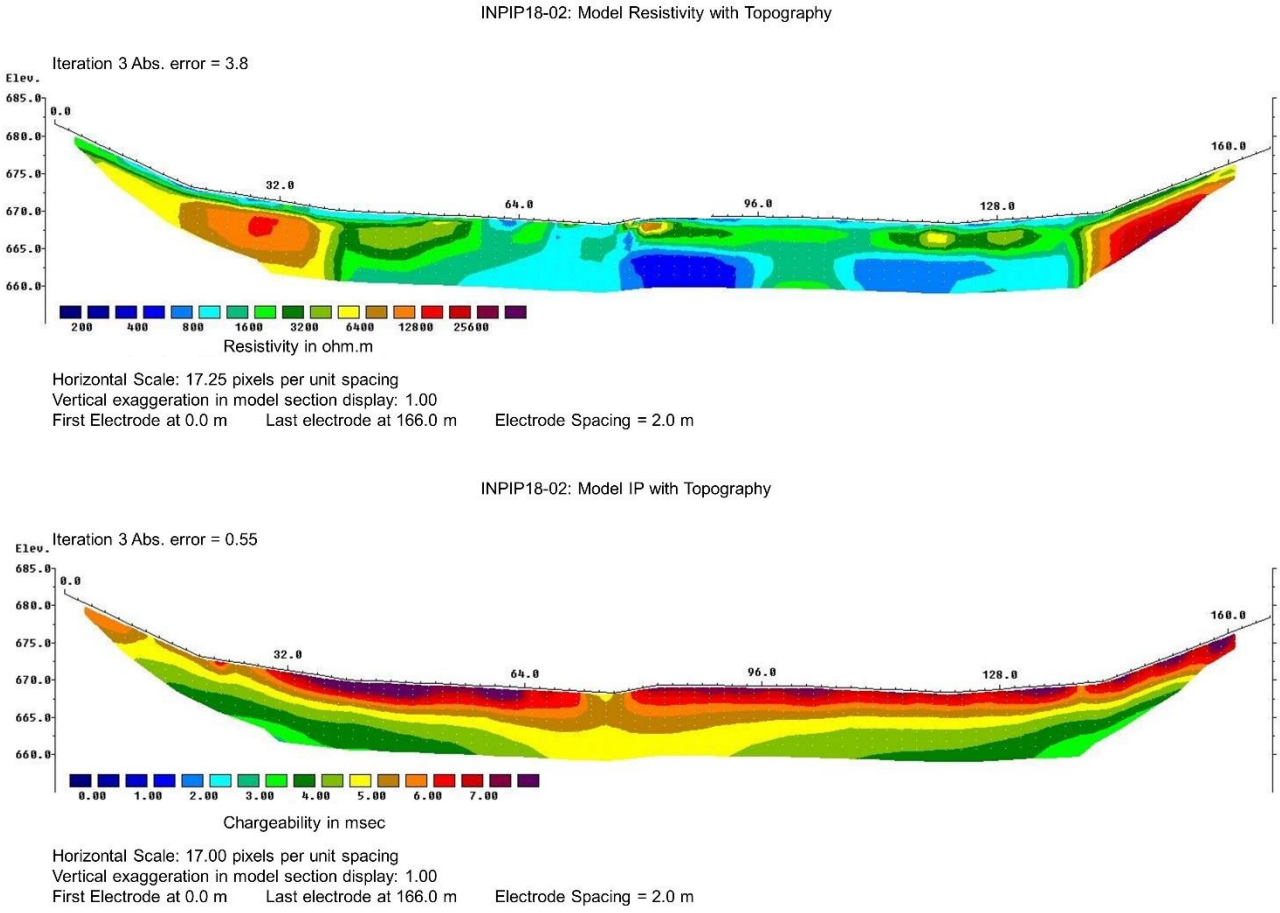


Figure 5: Resistivity and IP Profiles of Line INPIP18-02

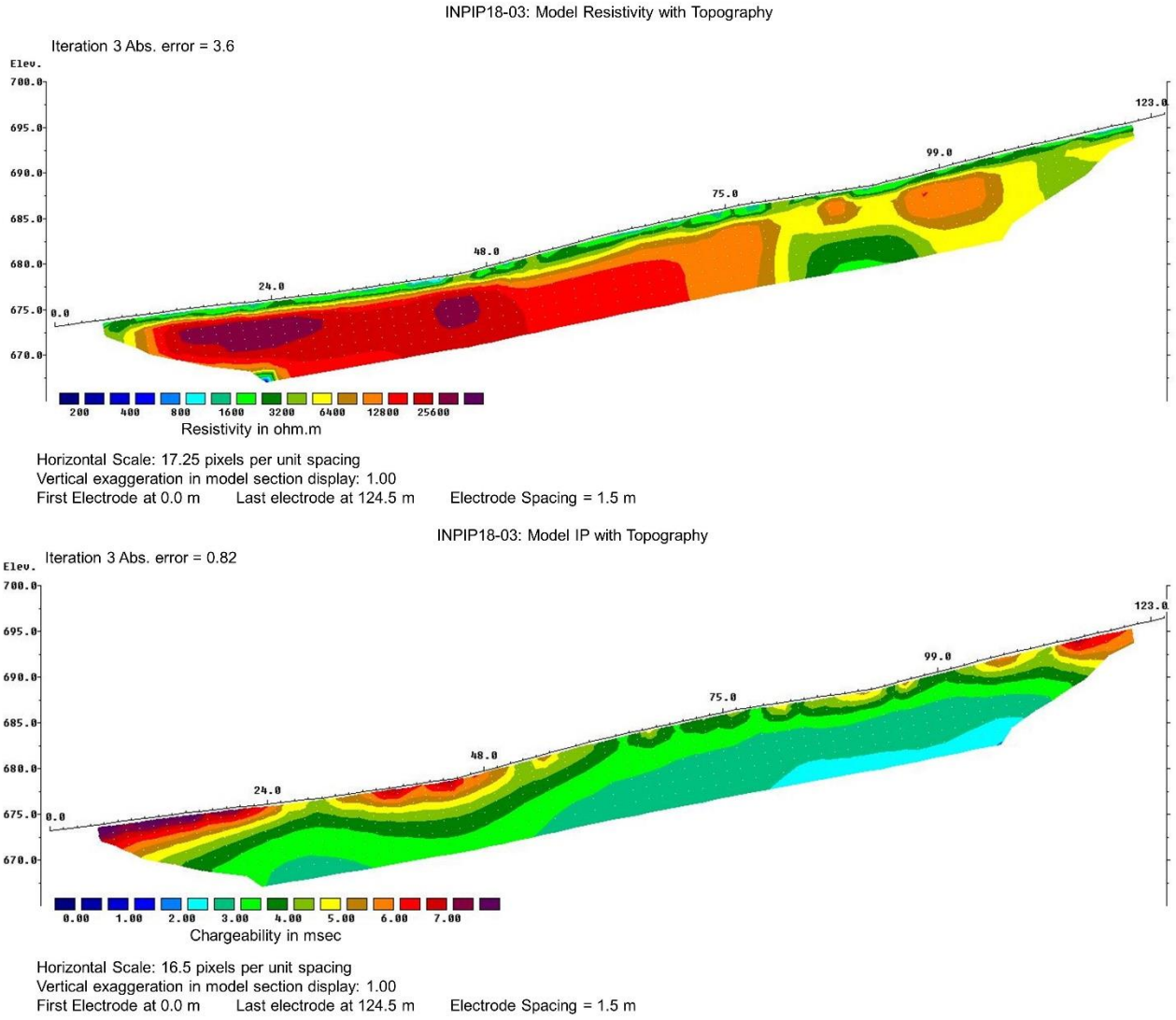


Figure 6: Resistivity and IP profiles of line INPIP18-03

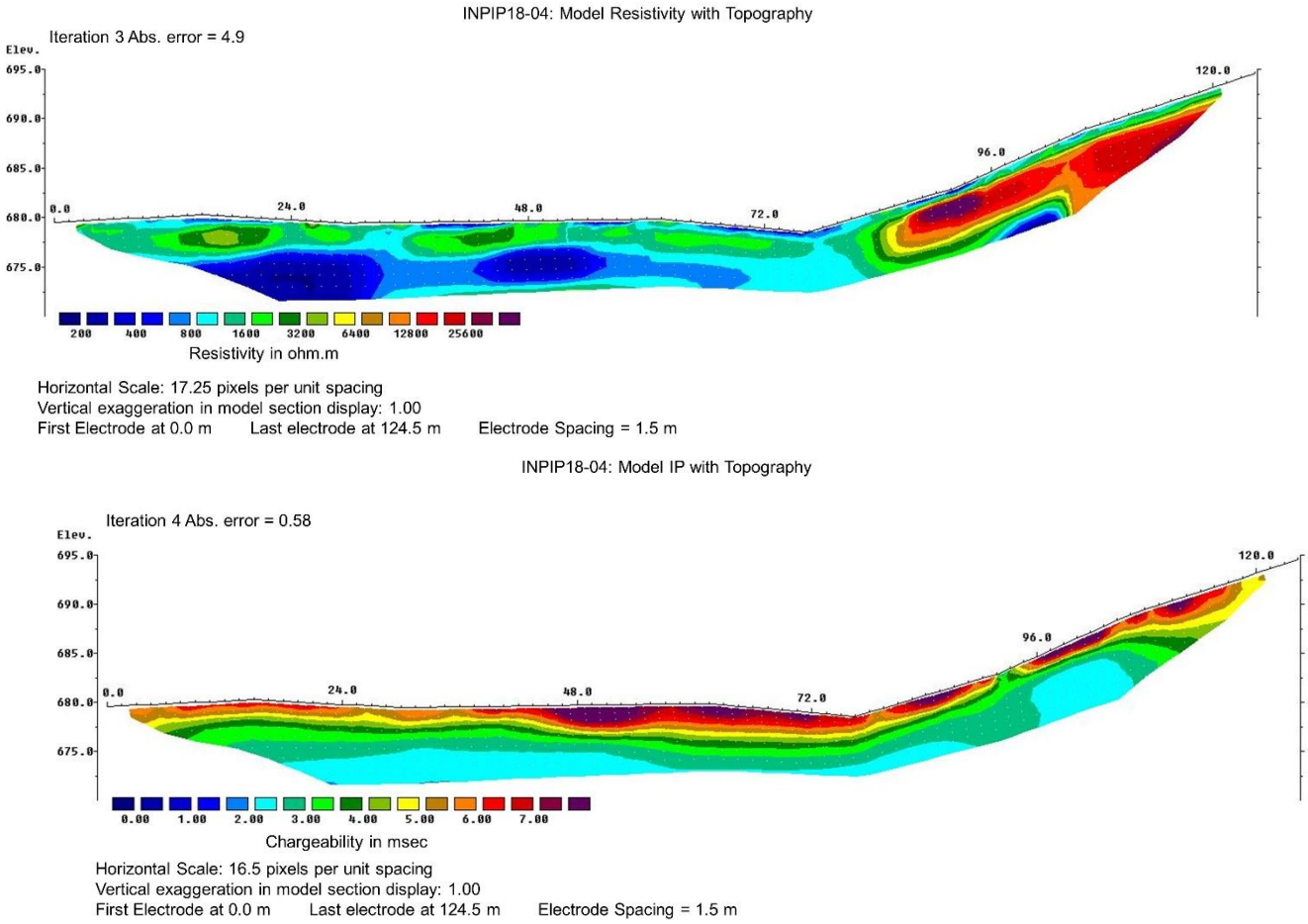


Figure 7: Resistivity and IP profiles of line INPIP18-04

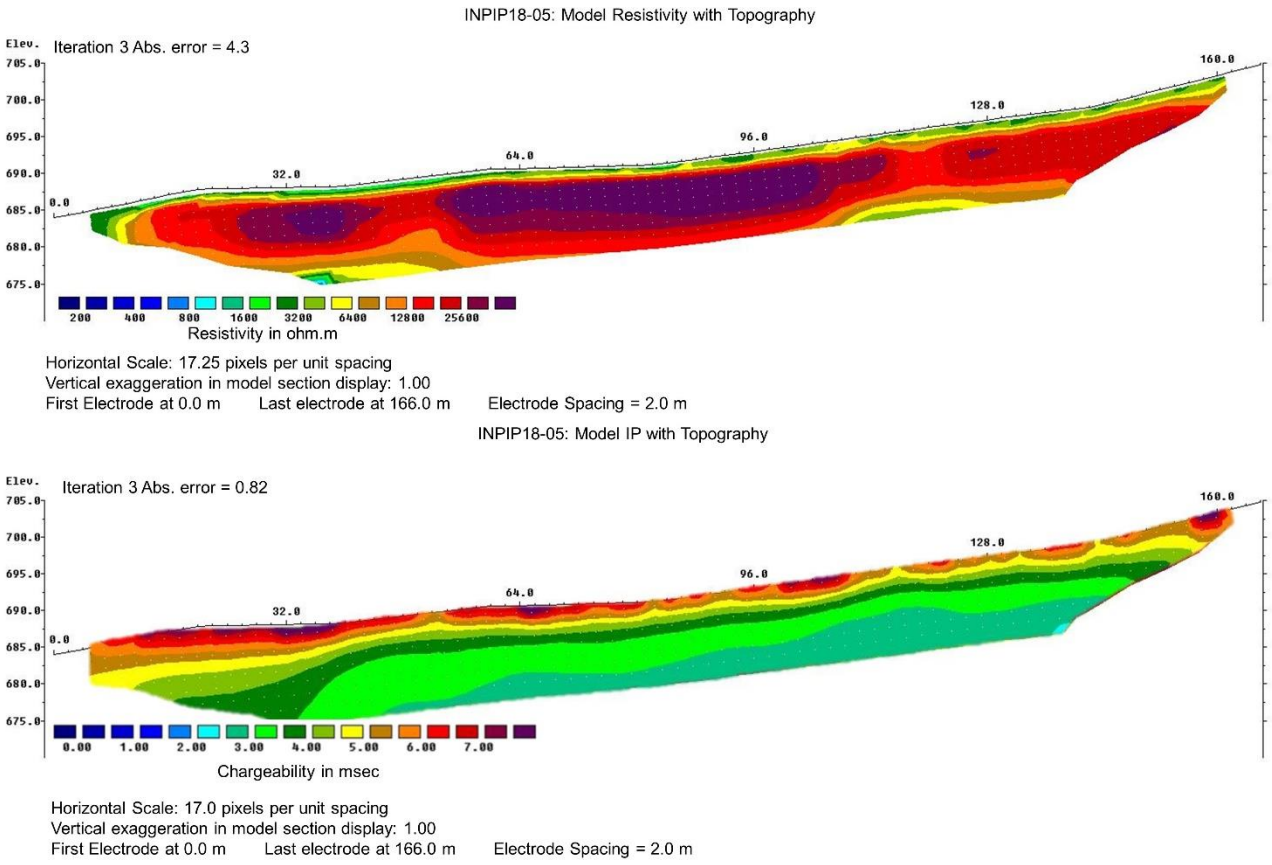


Figure 8: Resistivity and IP profiles of line INPIP-05

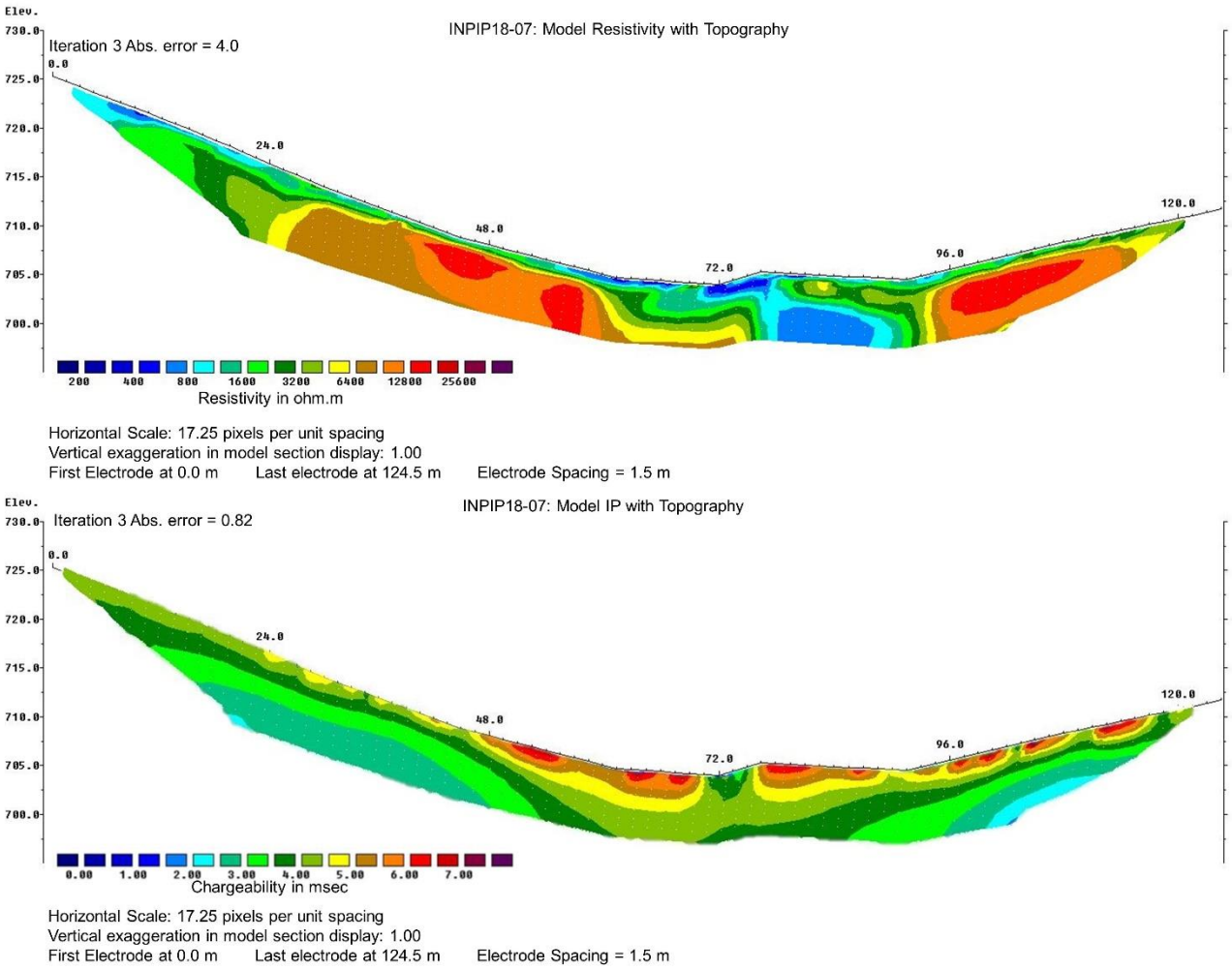


Figure 9: Resistivity and IP profiles of line INPIP18-07

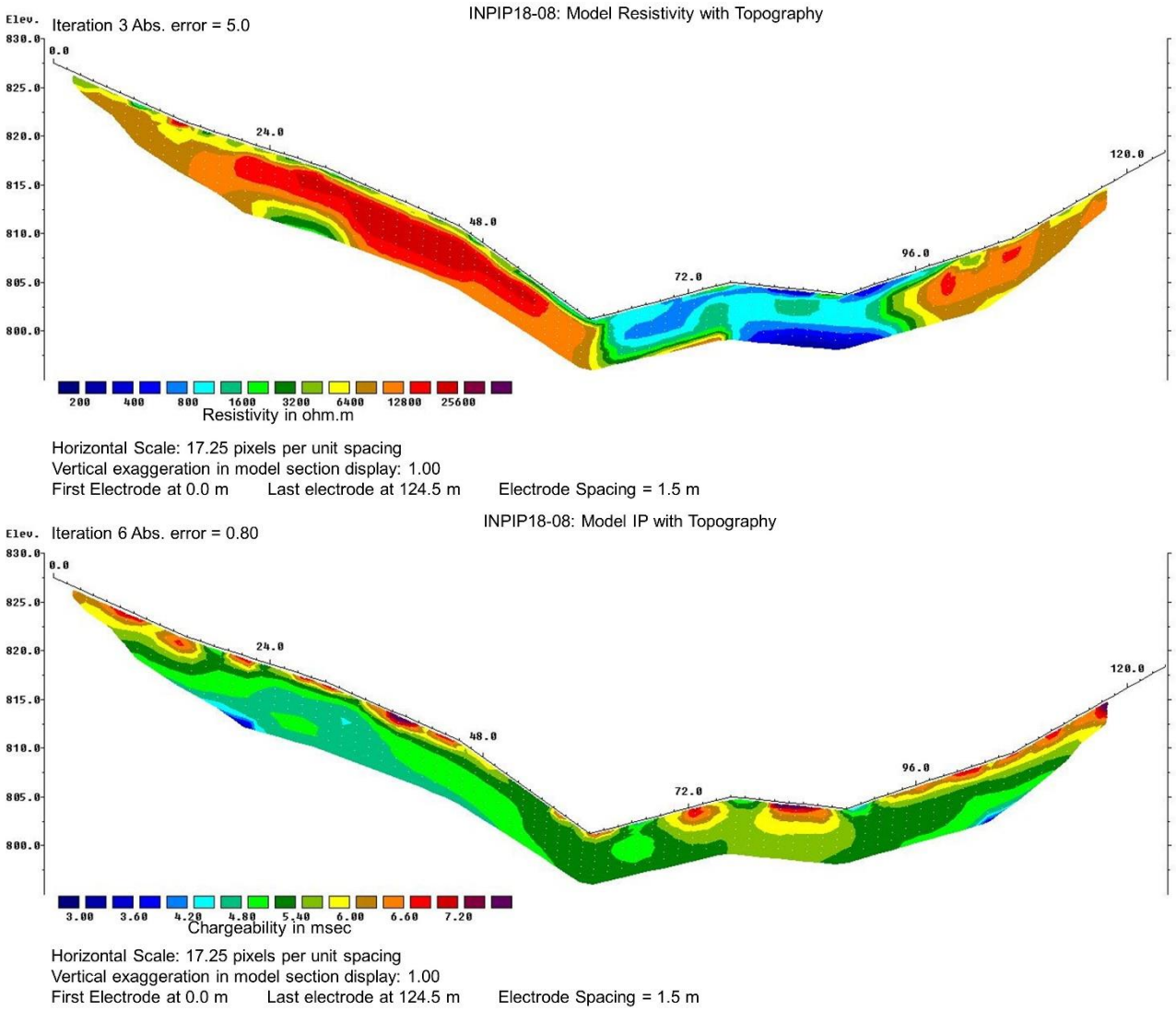


Figure 10: Resistivity and IP profiles of line INPIP18-08

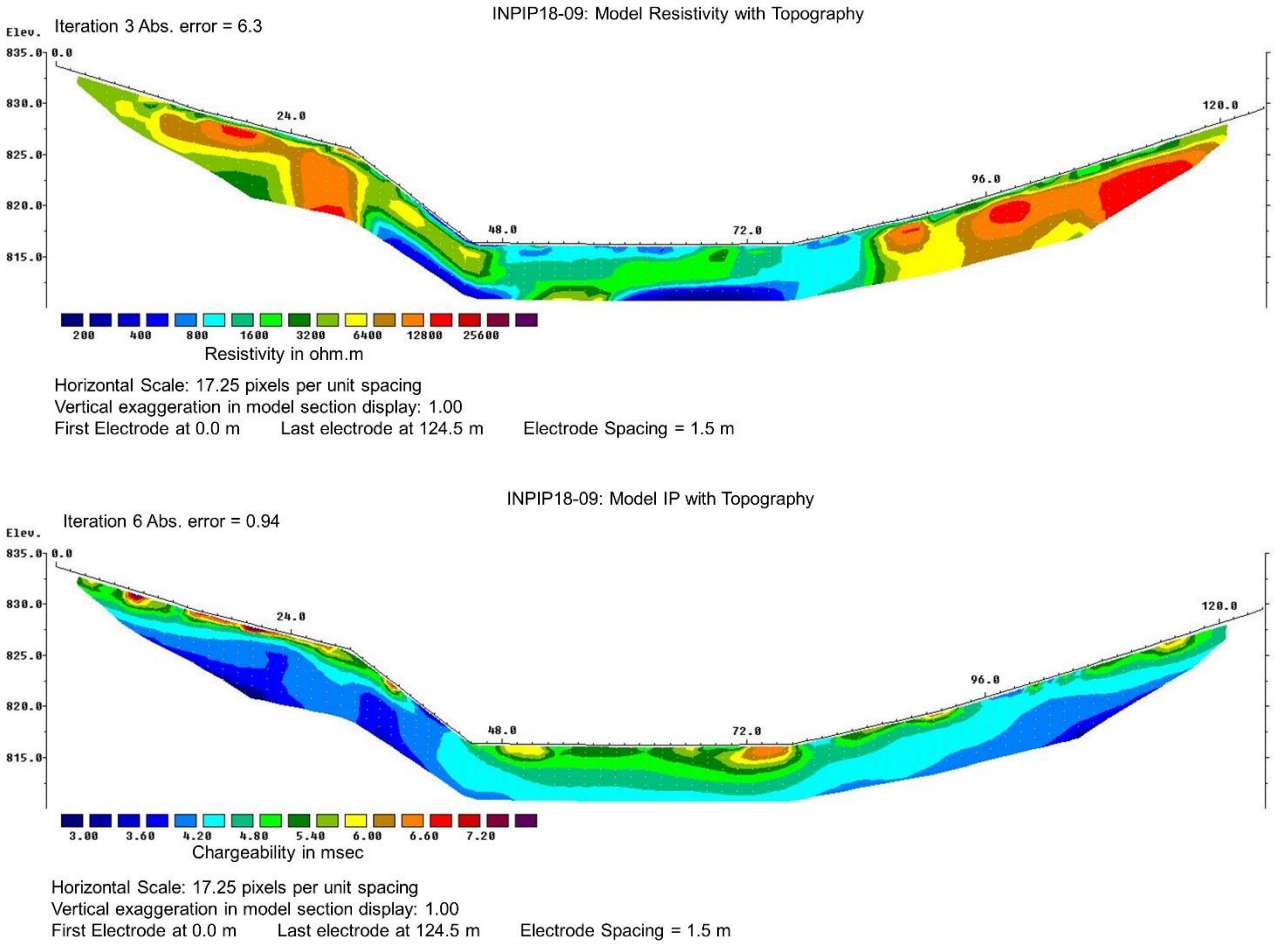


Figure 11: Resistivity and IP profiles of line INPIP18-09

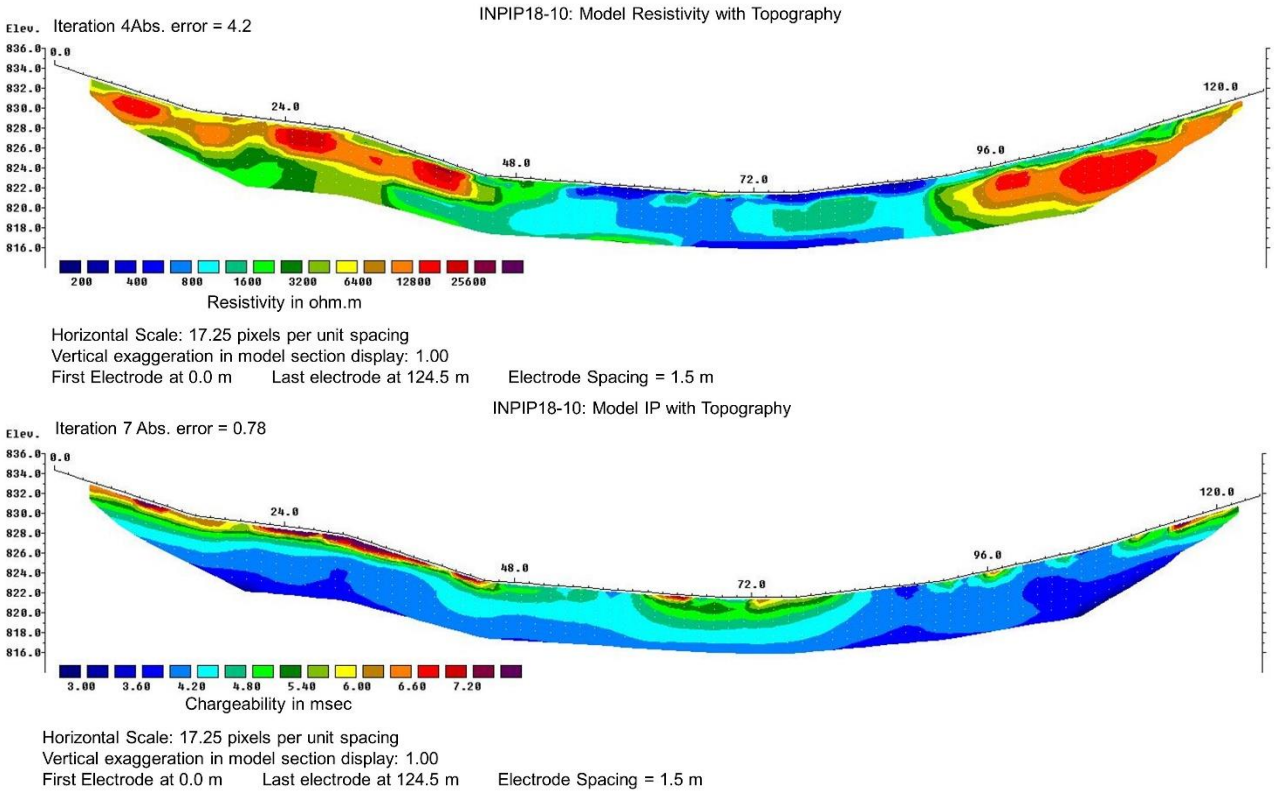


Figure 12: Resistivity and IP profiles of line INPIP18-10

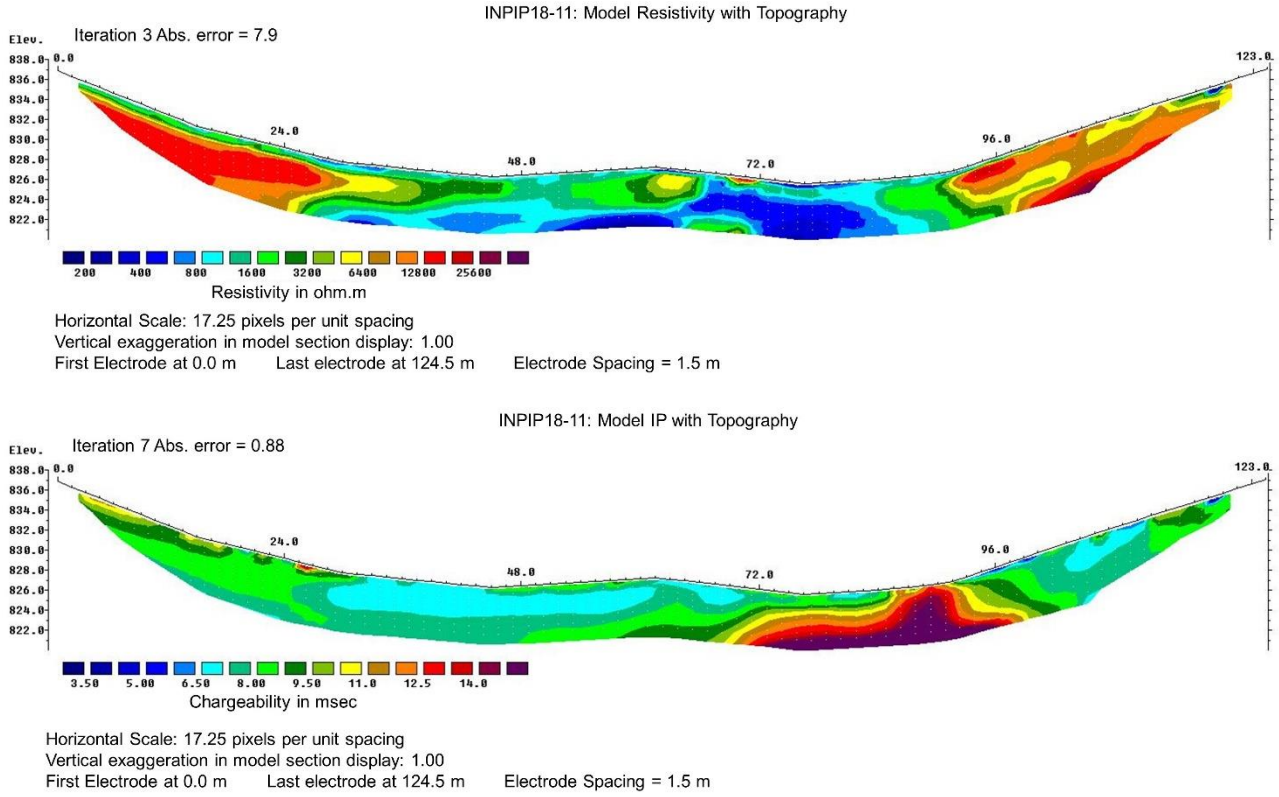


Figure 13: Resistivity and IP profiles of line INPIP18-11

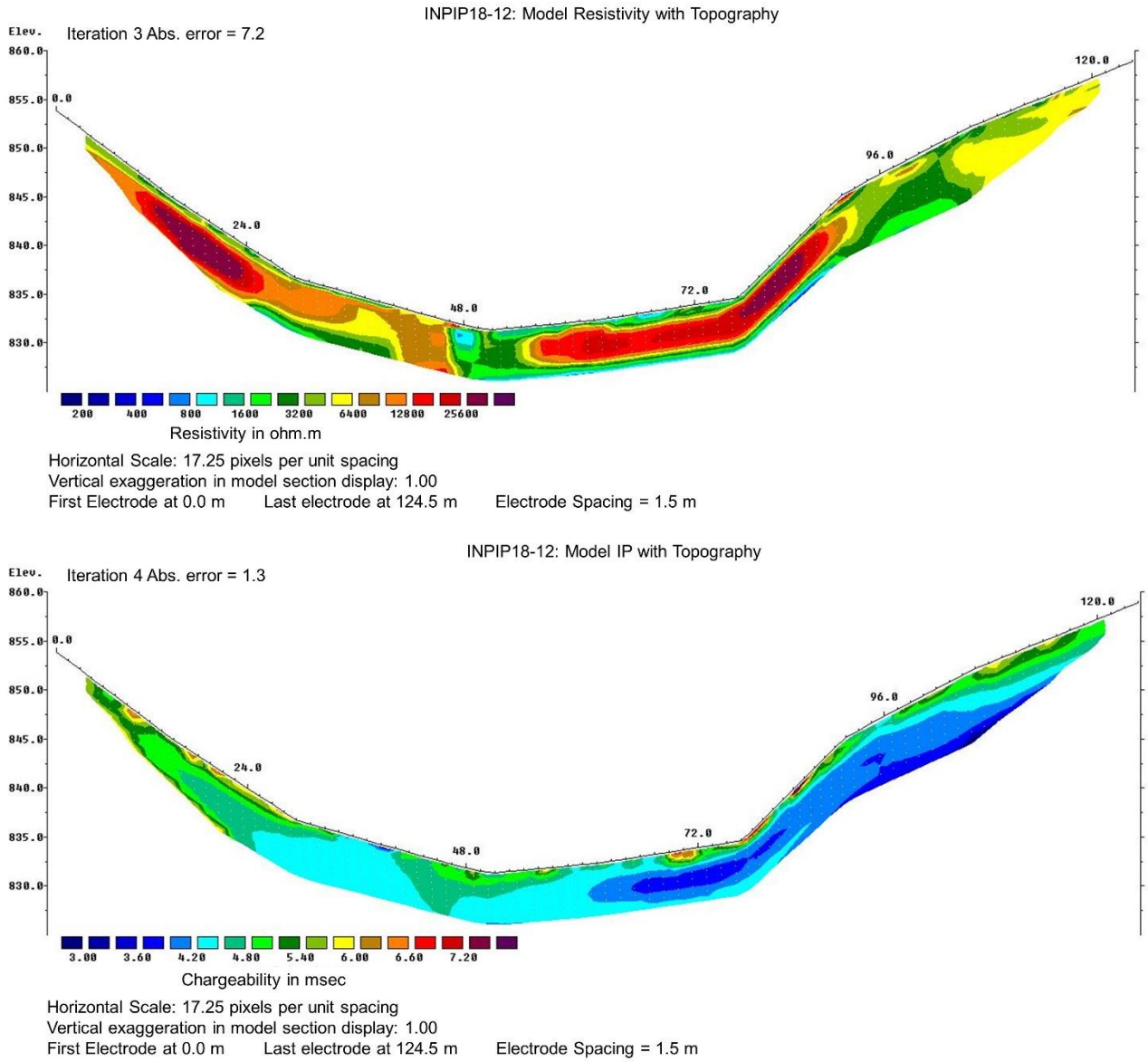


Figure 14: Resistivity and IP profiles of line INPIP18-12

3 Magnetic and Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys

3.1 Work Performed

The Magnetic and Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys were conducted on the 11 and 13 to 14 of September 2018, on Boulevard North. Neither of these surveys were performed on Boulevard South. The placer claims under study include INDEPENDENCE 170 to 175. The goal of the Ground Penetrating Radar survey is to complement the RES/IP surveys for the identification of fluvial deposits and defining important contacts. The Magnetic survey was implemented to identify the magnetitic response of the black sand present to determine if the survey could be used to detect placer gold.

The traverses for the Ground Penetrating Radar consisted of 30 lines, with a total of 2,210 line-m. The traverses for the Magnetic Survey included 20 lines, with a total of 2,460 line-m (Figure 15).

The MAG survey was completed using the GEM Systems GSM-19T Proton Magnetometer for both the Magnetometer Field unit and the Base Station. Software used for MAG upload/download was the GEM Link. For diurnal correction and plotting Mapinfo-Discover software was used.

The crews camped on site and walked out to the survey lines from camp. A helicopter was used to mobilize and support the camp with supplies.

3.2 Working Procedure for the Magnetic Survey

- A crew of 2 is deployed to run the survey.
- Only one operator is required to run the MAG unit; therefore the remining personnel cut minimal brush along lines.
- Equipment is tested and set up.
- Survey grid endpoints are uploaded to the Field magnetometer unit with a frequency of 1 reading per second.
- The base station is established where it will not be disturbed near the survey site.
- The base station is marked with a picket and the location is recorded for future use. The base station magnetometer records an observation every 5 seconds for the entire duration of the survey.
- Lines are surveyed separately with the GPR unit and the MAG Unit
- The crew runs the survey with internal GPS recording position and navigates

survey lines using internal mag GPS.

- At the end of each day Field and Base magnetometers are downloaded, diurnal corrections and surveys are plotted to assess the quality of the data.

Data Processing:

The Total Field Magnetic survey data is georeferenced to NAD83 UTM projected coordinates using the internal GPS in the field magnetometer. Base and rover magnetometers are synchronized to GPS time before each survey day. A reference field is chosen based on International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) calculations. Temporal geomagnetic variation is removed by linear interpolation using the base station data. Corrected data is screened for noisy or erroneous values and then plotted.

Raw data from the base and field magnetometer are outputted as a .csv. Corrected Total Field Mag data files are projected to XYZ locations in a .tab format. Corrected Total field Mag figures of gridded data are stored as a .jpg and geotiff format.

3.3 Working Procedure for Ground Penetrating Radar

- A crew of 3 is deployed to run the survey.
- Two operators run the GPR unit while the remining personnel cut brush along lines. The brush must be cut low to the ground for the best survey results.
- The GX controller and 80MHz HDR shielded antenna are set up on the rough terrain cart.
- The machine is calibrated, and baseline is set for the X and Y coordinates of the start and stop positions.
- The rough terrain cart is rolled over the line.
- The data file is loaded into RadExplorer software for further processing.

Data Processing:

The collected data is downloaded in the field after every survey and checked for integrity. Radargrams are processed, plotted and interpreted by GroundTruth geophysicist using RadExplorer software. Depth sections were created for a based radar wave velocity of 0.085 m/ns which is assumed for the combination of three different mediums with the following dielectric permittivity assumptions: unfrozen wet

sandy/silty sediments K1 = 19, v = 0.70 m/ns; frozen saturated sandy/gravel sediments K = 2, v = 0.1 m/ns; and frozen saturated bedrock, K = 3, v = 0.135 m/ns.

3.4 Results

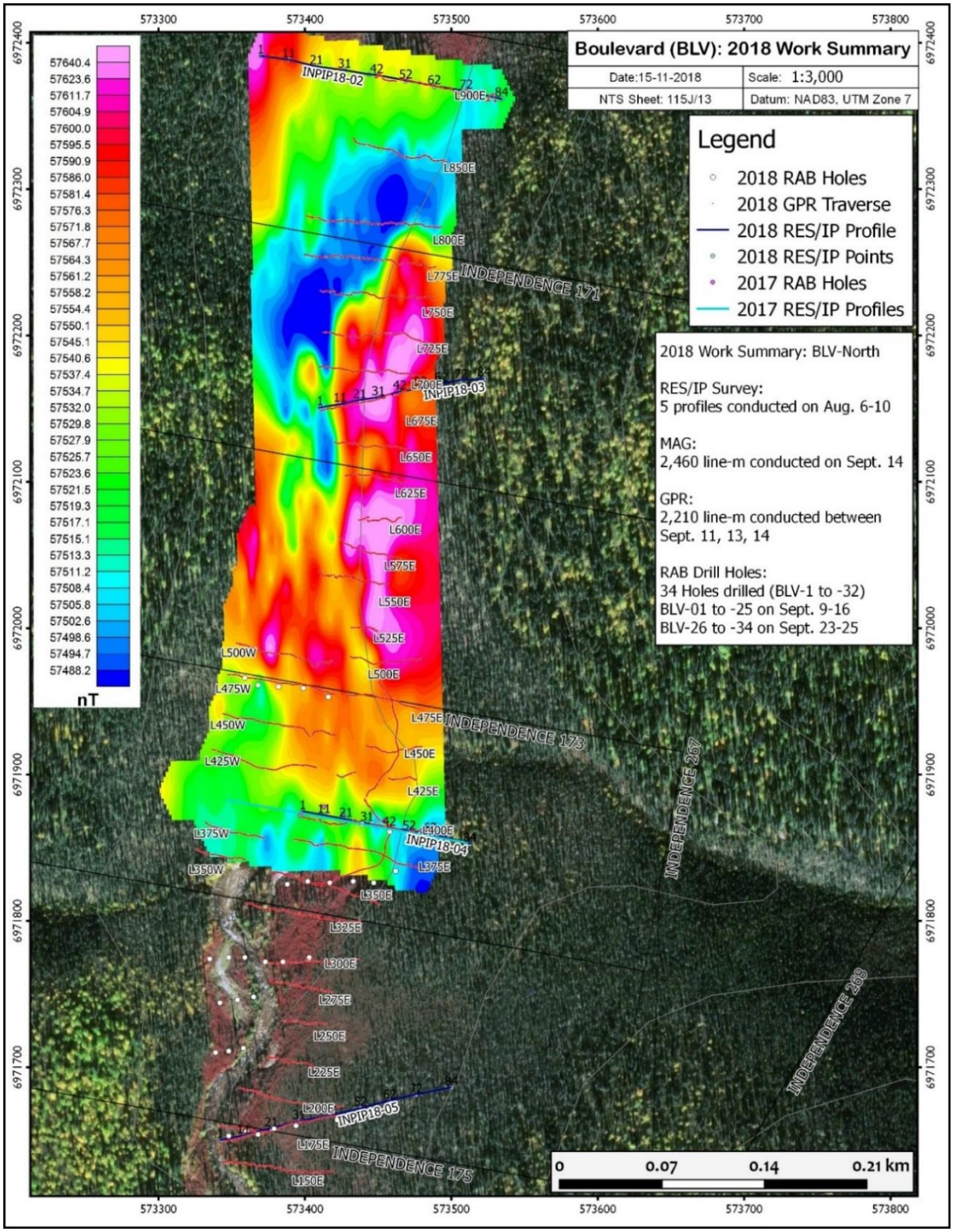


Figure 15: Location of RES/IP and GPR/MAG Lines for Boulevard North

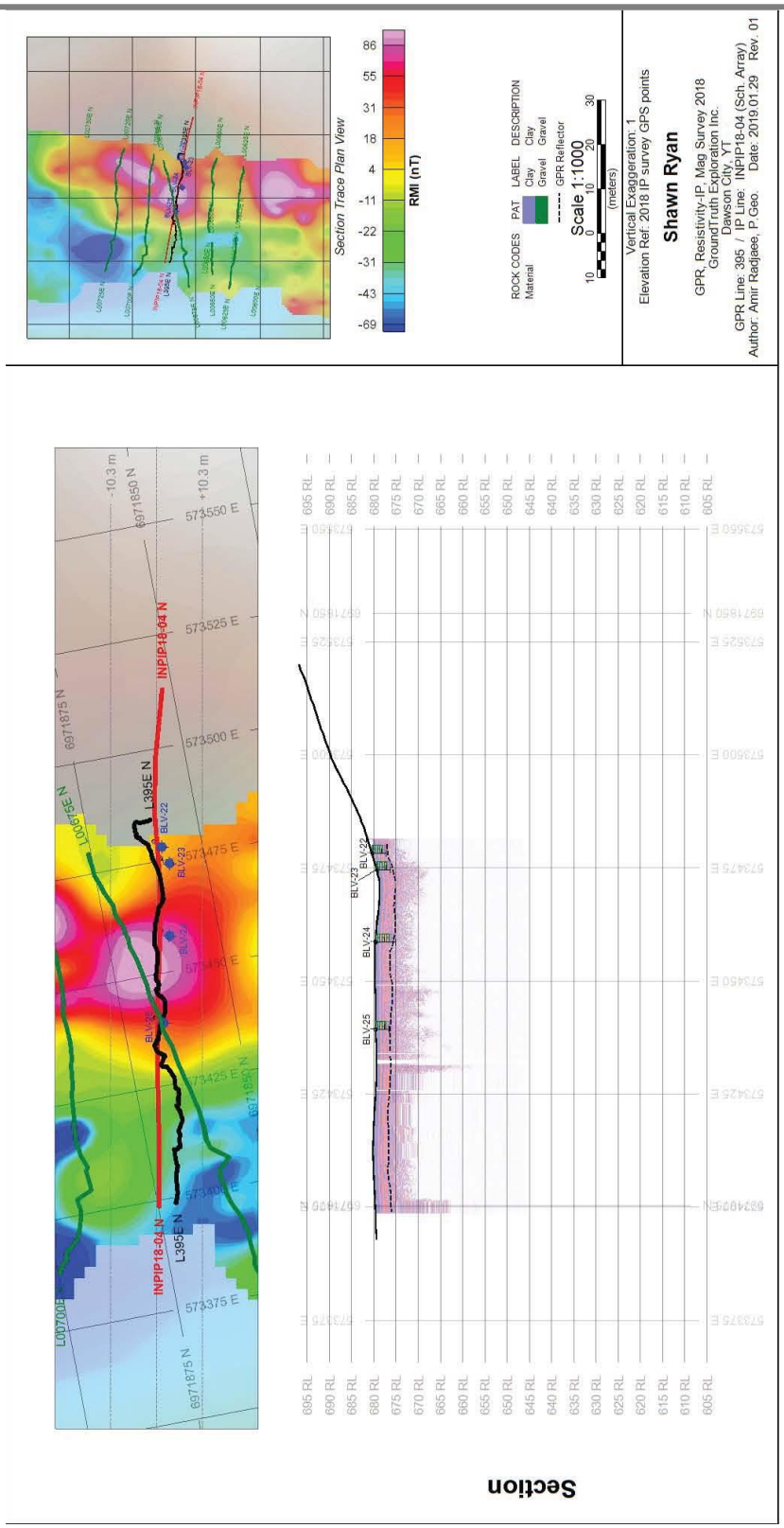


Figure 16: GPR/MAG of L400E (INPIP18-04)

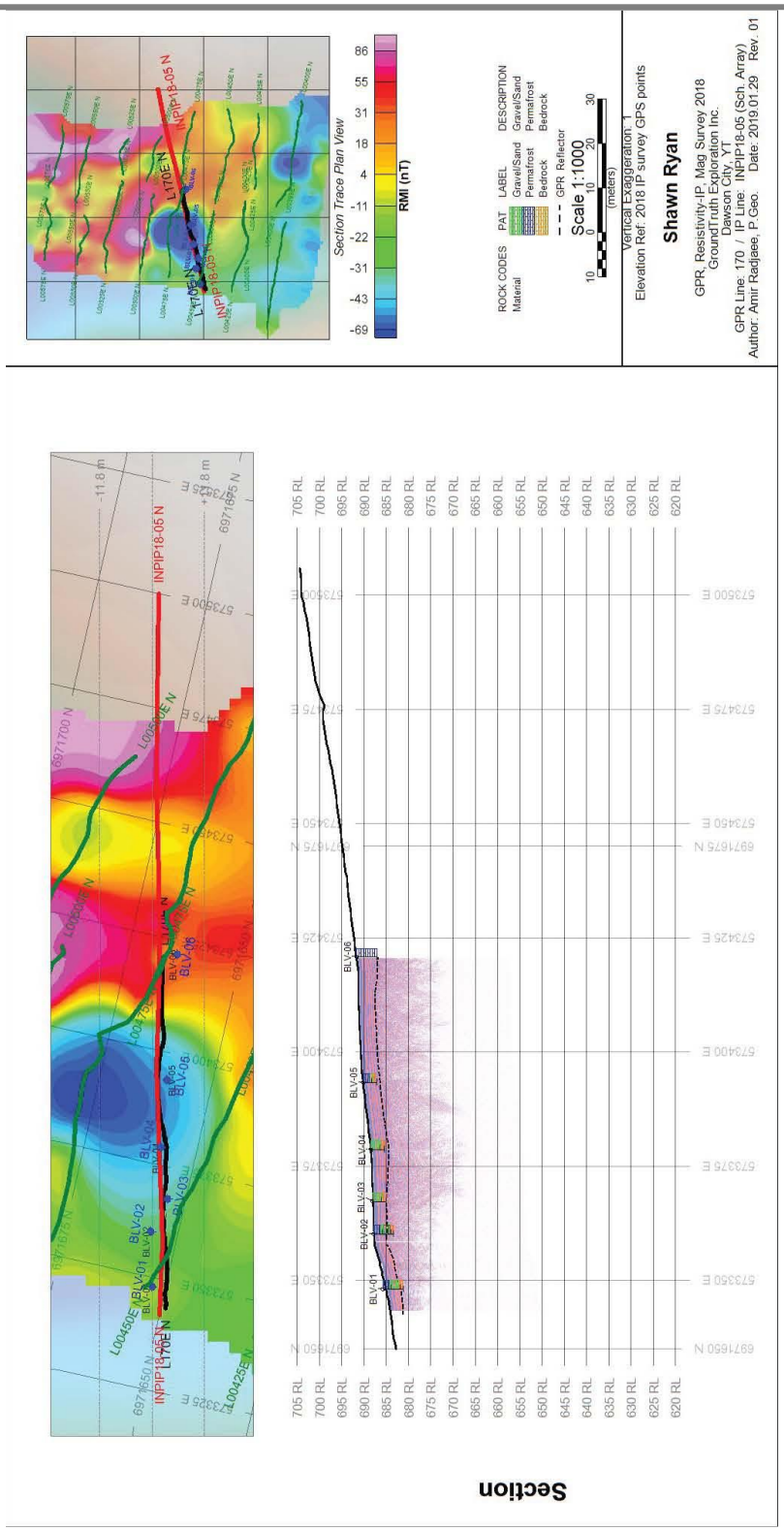


Figure 17: GPR/MAG of L175E (INPIP18-05)

4 UVA Drone Imagery

4.1 Work Performed

The UVA drone was flown over claims INDEPENDENCE 149 to 190, 257 to 263 and 267 to 273 on 9 of October 2018. The survey area consisted of 12 km^2. High resolution aerial imagery was used to create orthomosaics, elevation models and aid in the mapping of Boulevard Creek.

4.2 Working Procedure

- A crew of 1 is deployed to run the survey.
- A flight plan is created using Emotion software with the desired overlap and resolution, the elevation model is downloaded, and flights are orientated.
- A staging area is located, bearing and approach span are set.
- The drone is launched and monitored using a laptop to ensure data is being retrieved and no complications arise.
- Photos are captured and saved to the camera SD card.
- After landing photos are copied to the laptop under a designated flight number.

Data Processing:

Flight data is processed using the Emotion software, flight logs are located and images are imported. The geotags are logged and imagery is imported into Adobe Lightroom. Postflight 3D/P4D Pro Mapper is used to build the orthomosaic and elevation models.

4.3 Results

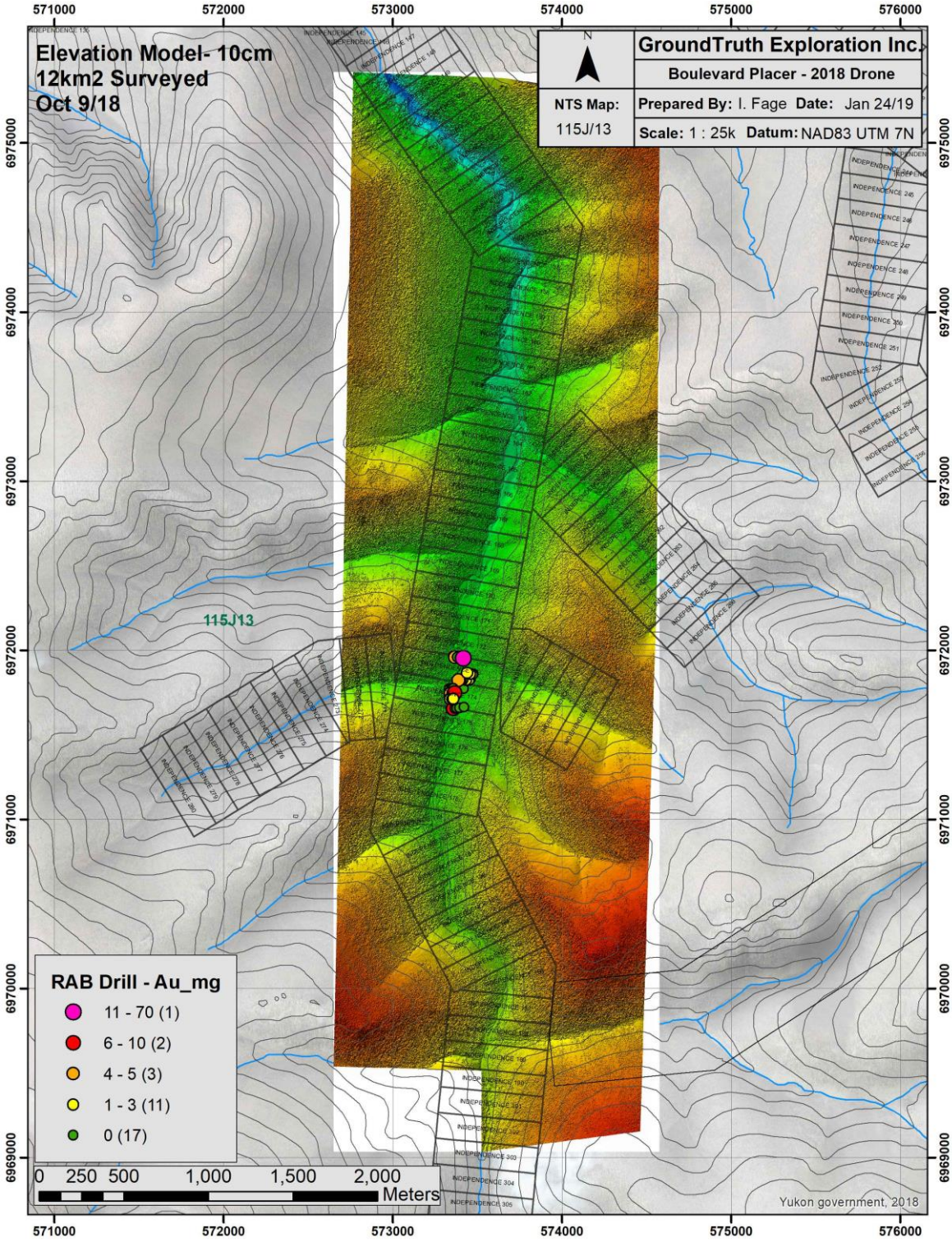


Figure 18: UVA Drone Imagery Overview

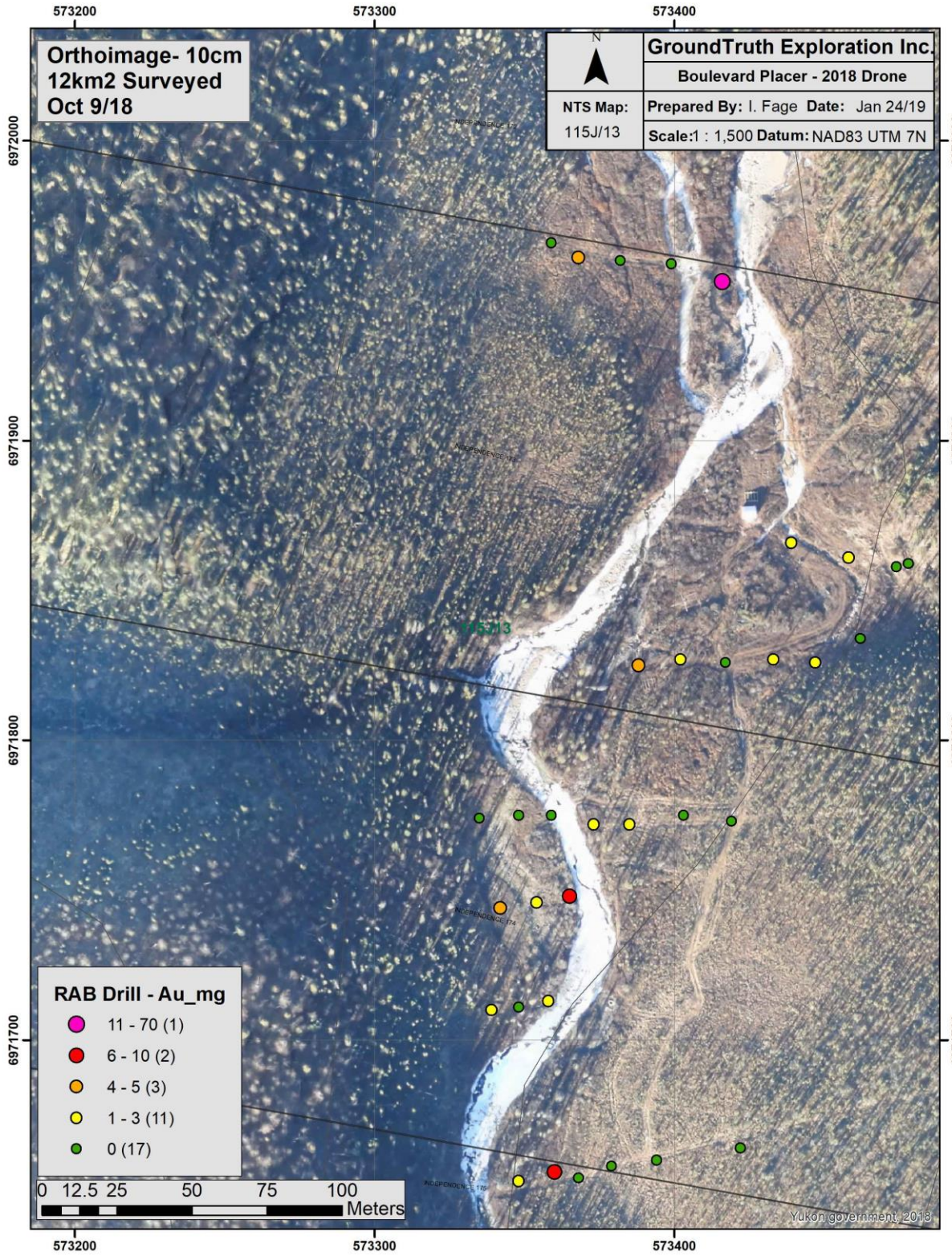


Figure 19: UVA Drone Orthoimage with Gold Occurrences

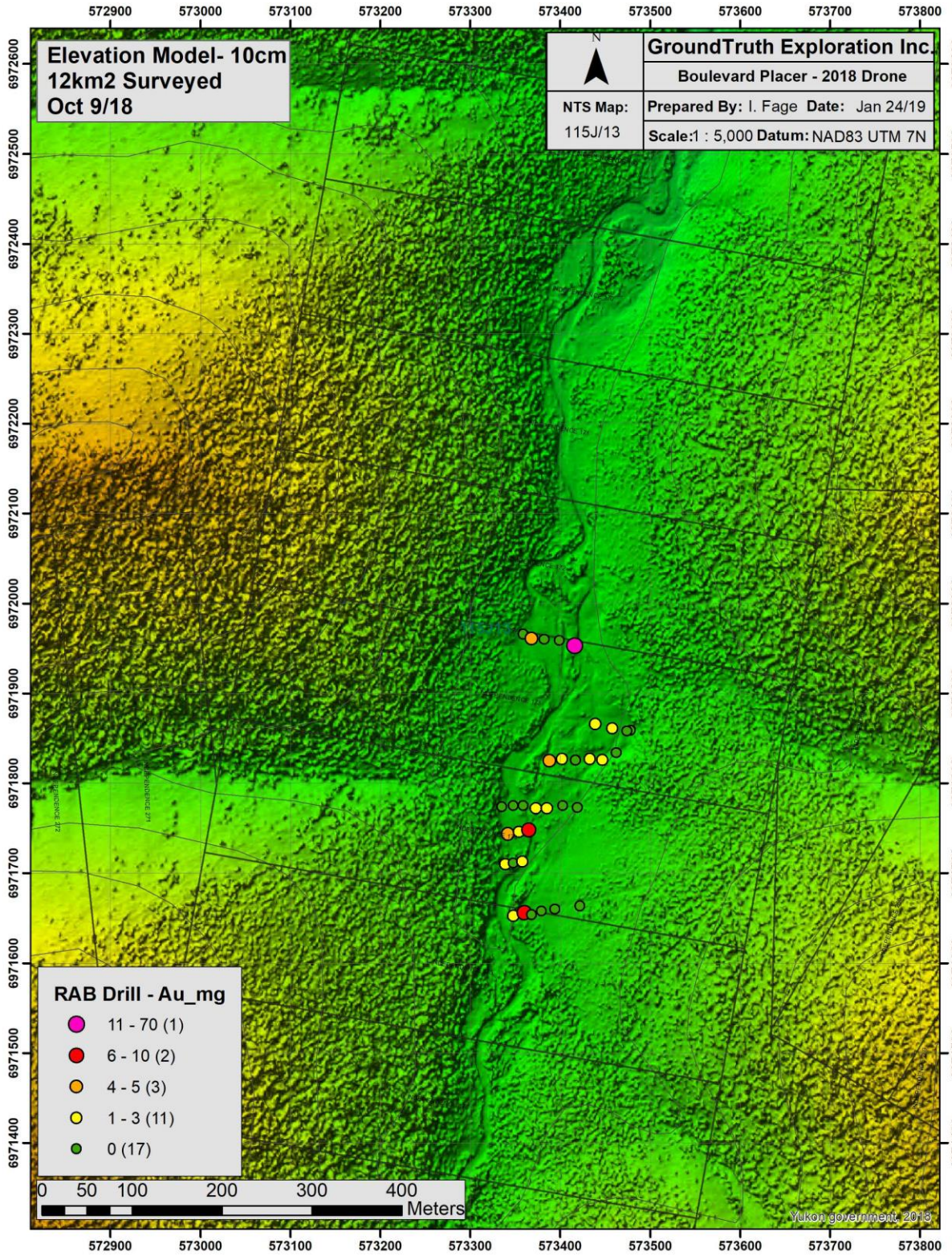


Figure 20: UVA Drone Topography Overview with Gold Occurrences

5 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drilling

5.1 Work Performed

The 2018 RAB Drill program on Boulevard Creek consisted of thirty-four holes: BLV-01 to BLV-34. A total of 95 m was drilled between the 9 to 16 of October, 2018 and 42.7 m between the 23 to 25 October, 2018.

BLV-01 to BLV-06 were positioned to investigate resistivity targets on traverse INPIP18-05 (Figure 19). BLV-22 to BLV-25 were positioned to examine resistivity targets on traverse INPIP18-04. The remainder of the holes were drilled to investigate the GPR and MAG data which would be processed after drilling was complete.

5.2 Field Survey Operating Procedures:

The GT RAB Drill is a light weight rotary percussion drill rig mounted on a set of rubber tracks. The drill itself is powered by a 44.2 hp turbocharged Kubota diesel engine. The placer RAB drives a cased hole 5" in diameter and uses 5' drill rods. The GT RAB Drill is equipped with a wireless remote control system used to drive it between drill sites. There are four hydraulically operated vertical outriggers on the drill for self-leveling on drill sites. The rubber tracked platform on the GT RAB Drill has 2400sq inches of track coverage area giving it 1.8psi ground pressure allowing it to be extremely versatile and low impact in the field.

The GT RAB Drill is a lightweight exploration drill rig that involves the use of DTH rotary percussion drilling equipment using compressed air from a stationary air compressor which is connected to the rubber tracked drill using an air hose. The drill uses a pneumatic reciprocating piston driven 'hammer' to energetically drive a tungsten carbide tipped drill bit into overburden and rock. Compressed air is fed through the drill rod string to the DTH hammer and with rotation from the top drive; cuttings are then returned to the surface through the annulus under pressurized exhaust air. Cuttings then pass through the diverter/BOP and continue to the cyclone and are collected in a

24” x 36” Ore Bag at the bottom of the cyclone. Drill cuttings were logged and sampled at 2.5 feet intervals. Prospective gravel samples were isolated and processed in a Gold Hog Raptor concentrator to find gold.

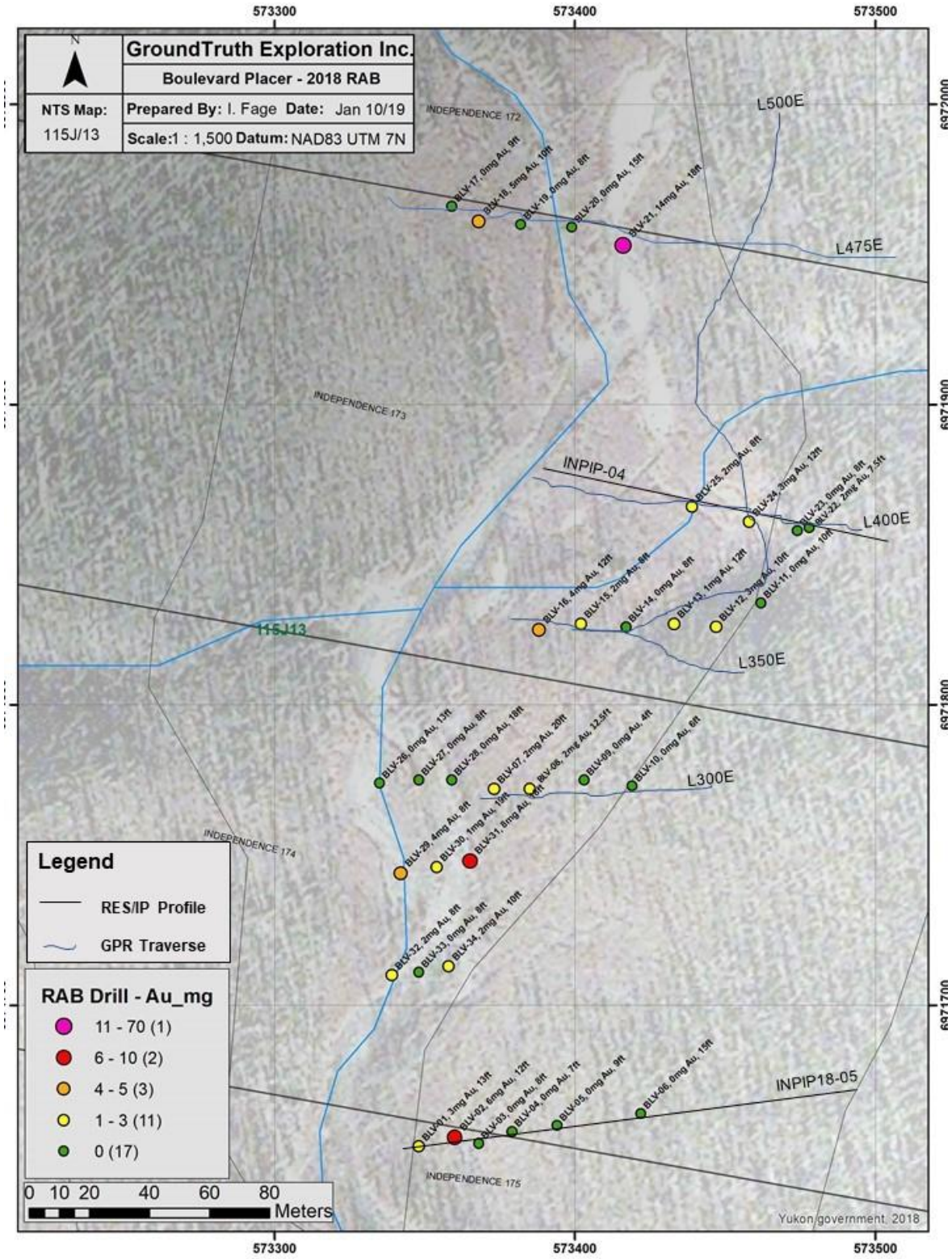


Figure 21: Drill Hole Overview with Au Weight and Bedrock Depth

5.3 Drill Results

Figure 17 outlines the location and summary data of the drill holes. The detailed downhole results of each hole are found Appendix B.

Figure 22: Collar Table and Summary Statistics for Drill Holes

HoleID	X	Y	BRDepth_m	TotDepth_m	DrillDate	Au_mg
BLV-01	573348	6971653	3.9624	4.572	09 Oct, 2018	3
BLV-02	573360	6971656	3.6576	4.572	09 Oct, 2018	6
BLV-03	573368	6971654	2.5908	3.048	09 Oct, 2018	< 1
BLV-04	573379	6971658	2.1336	3.048	10 Oct, 2018	< 1
BLV-05	573394	6971660	2.7432	3.048	11 Oct, 2018	0
BLV-06	573422	6971664	n/a	4.572	11 Oct, 2018	< 1
BLV-07	573373	6971772	4.572 (Clay)	6.096	11 Oct, 2018	2
BLV-08	573385	6971772	3.81	4.572	11 Oct, 2018	2
BLV-09	573403	6971775	1.2192	2.286	12 Oct, 2018	0
BLV-10	573419	6971773	1.8288	3.048	12 Oct, 2018	0
BLV-11	573462	6971834	2.286 (Clay)	3.048	12 Oct, 2018	< 1
BLV-12	573447	6971826	1.542 (Clay)	3.048	12 Oct, 2018	3
BLV-13	573433	6971827	3.81 (Clay)	4.572	13 Oct, 2018	1
BLV-14	573417	6971826	2.286	3.048	13 Oct, 2018	< 1
BLV-15	573402	6971827	2.286	3.048	13 Oct, 2018	2
BLV-16	573388	6971825	3.81 (Clay)	4.572	13 Oct, 2018	4
BLV-17	573359	6971966	2.7432	3.048	14 Oct, 2018	0
BLV-18	573368	6971961	3.048 (Clay)	4.267	14 Oct, 2018	5
BLV-19	573382	6971960	2.286	3.048	14 Oct, 2018	< 1
BLV-20	573399	6971959	4.572 (Clay)	4.572	15 Oct, 2018	< 1
BLV-21	573416	6971953	5.334 (Clay)	6.096	15 Oct, 2018	14
BLV-22	573478	6971859	2.286 (Clay)	3.048	15 Oct, 2018	< 1
BLV-23	573474	6971858	2.286 (Clay)	3.048	15 Oct, 2018	< 1
BLV-24	573458	6971861	3.81 (Clay)	4.572	16 Oct, 2018	3
BLV-25	573439	6971866	2.286 (Clay)	3.048	16 Oct, 2018	2
BLV-26	573335	6971774	3.9624	4.572	23 Oct, 2018	0
BLV-27	573348	6971775	2.286	4.572	24 Oct, 2018	0
BLV-28	573359	6971775	5.334 (Clay)	6.096	24 Oct, 2018	0

HoleID	X	Y	BRDepth_m	TotDepth_m	DrillDate	Au_mg
BLV-29	573342	6971744	2.5908	3.048	24 Oct, 2018	4
BLV-30	573354	6971746	5.7912	6.096	24 Oct, 2018	1
BLV-31	573365	6971748	5.334	6.096	24 Oct, 2018	8
BLV-32	573339	6971710	2.286	3.048	25 Oct, 2018	2
BLV-33	573348	6971711	2.286	4.572	25 Oct, 2018	< 1
BLV-34	573358	6971713	2.8956	4.572	25 Oct, 2018	2

6 Discussion and Interpretation

Resistivity and Induced Polarization transmit an electric current into the ground. In the case of resistivity, once processed, different lithologies will conduct different electric current, and hence can be used for interpretation of geologic features (Figure 23). In the case of induced polarization, the lithologic boundaries are detected by the polarization of the material encountered, which were used to compliment the resistivity profiles, where the bedrock interface is unclear. Since resistivity has ranges up to 100 orders of magnitude, the resistivity survey is only useful when data is high quality with different geologic features having significant contrasts in resistivity. Throughout this project resistivity values were clean, with RMS inversions ranging from 4.95% to 9.63%.

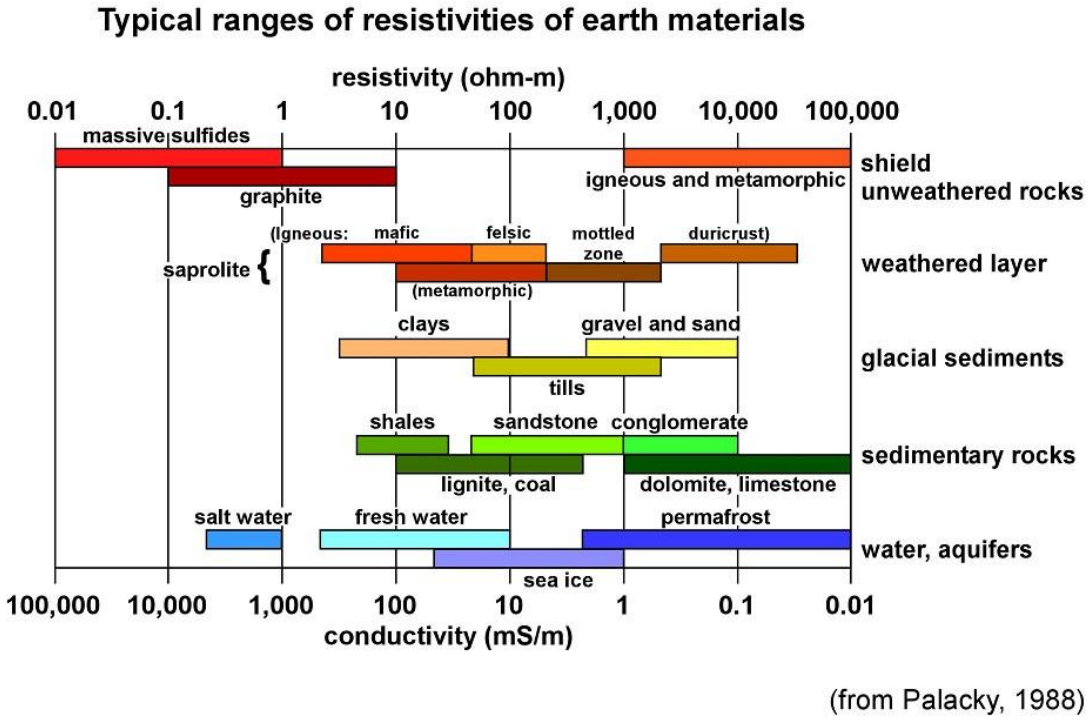


Figure 23: Ranges in resistivity of Various Earth Material

To complement the Resistivity and Induced Polarization surveys a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey was employed. The GPR transmits high-frequency electromagnetic waves into the subsurface. When the electromagnetic waves contact different lithologies, with varying properties, the wave velocity is altered, and some energy is reflected or scattered back to the surface where the amplitude and arrival time are measured. GPR is dependent on differing dielectric permittivity and electrical conductivity which affect the attenuation of the GPR signal. Dielectric permittivity is highly dependent on the water in

the pore space and mineralogy. Electrical conductivity is dependent on porosity, permeability, saturation, fluid salinity, temperature and clay content (Cassidy, 2009).

Imaging of the subsurface with a combination of the described geophysical surveys proved to be of great value to the identification of lithologic boundaries. The bedrock gravel interface is the primary boundary of interest since drilling results indicated all gold was deposited 2.5 feet above the bedrock contact.

A moderate resistivity showed a correlation with coarse-grained fluvial deposits, which produced a weak wave reflection. This correlation is attributed to the high porosity and permeability of the gravel deposits and its' inability to retain water in the upper layers of the stratigraphic column. A low resistivity, corresponded to fine-grained fluvial deposits producing a stronger wave reflection, which is associated with the water retaining capabilities of the clay and other fine-grained sediments. Consolidated material, mainly bedrock, created a high resistivity and the wave velocity is scattered back to the surface.

The detection of fine and coarse-grained fluvial deposits correlated well with the geophysical surveys. All the holes drilled on INPIP18-04 terminated in a saturated clay which can be seen clearly on the resistivity and GPR profiles. The gravels found on this drill line were retaining water due to the clay base, hence the low resistivity signature of the gravels (Figure 24). The gold found on this profile consisted of specks and flour sized particles. There are three targets to be investigated further that are proposed to have a higher grade of gold where the bedrock lows are interpreted to be. On INPIP18-05 all holes, except for BLV-06, terminated in bedrock and a prominent gravel layer can be detected with a moderate resistivity (Figure 26).

The third type of survey implemented was a magnetic survey, and the sole purpose was to detect magnetic anomalies. High concentrations of the magnetic black sand are theorized to be located where the paleochannel has been immobile permitting a concentration of the heavy magnetic black sand and gold. There is a limited correlation between the high magnetic response and the measured weights of the magnetic minerals in the drill holes. This is potentially due to heavy minerals having different magnetic susceptibility; magnetite has a high magnetic susceptibility of 1200 – 19200 x 10^{-3} SI units, chromite ranges from 3 – 1100 x 10^{-3} SI units and ilmenite ranges from 300 – 3500 x 10^{-3} SI units (Clark et al., 1991). A moderate to high residual magnetic intensity correlates with all drill holes on INPIP18-04. The drill holes located on INPIP18-05 show a range, from high to low residual magnetic intensity. Not all high magnetic intensities were shown to have a high magnetic mineral weight, and drill holes with low magnetic mineral weights showed a high magnetic intensity. The area of high-grade gold

deposition, as seen in BLV-01 and BLV-02, depicts a moderate magnetic response. In theory, the higher magnetic response should correlate with the higher-grade gold deposits and show the direction the paleochannel flows. This brings into question if the actual paleochannel with high-grade gold deposition will depict a moderate magnetic response rather than a high magnetic response.

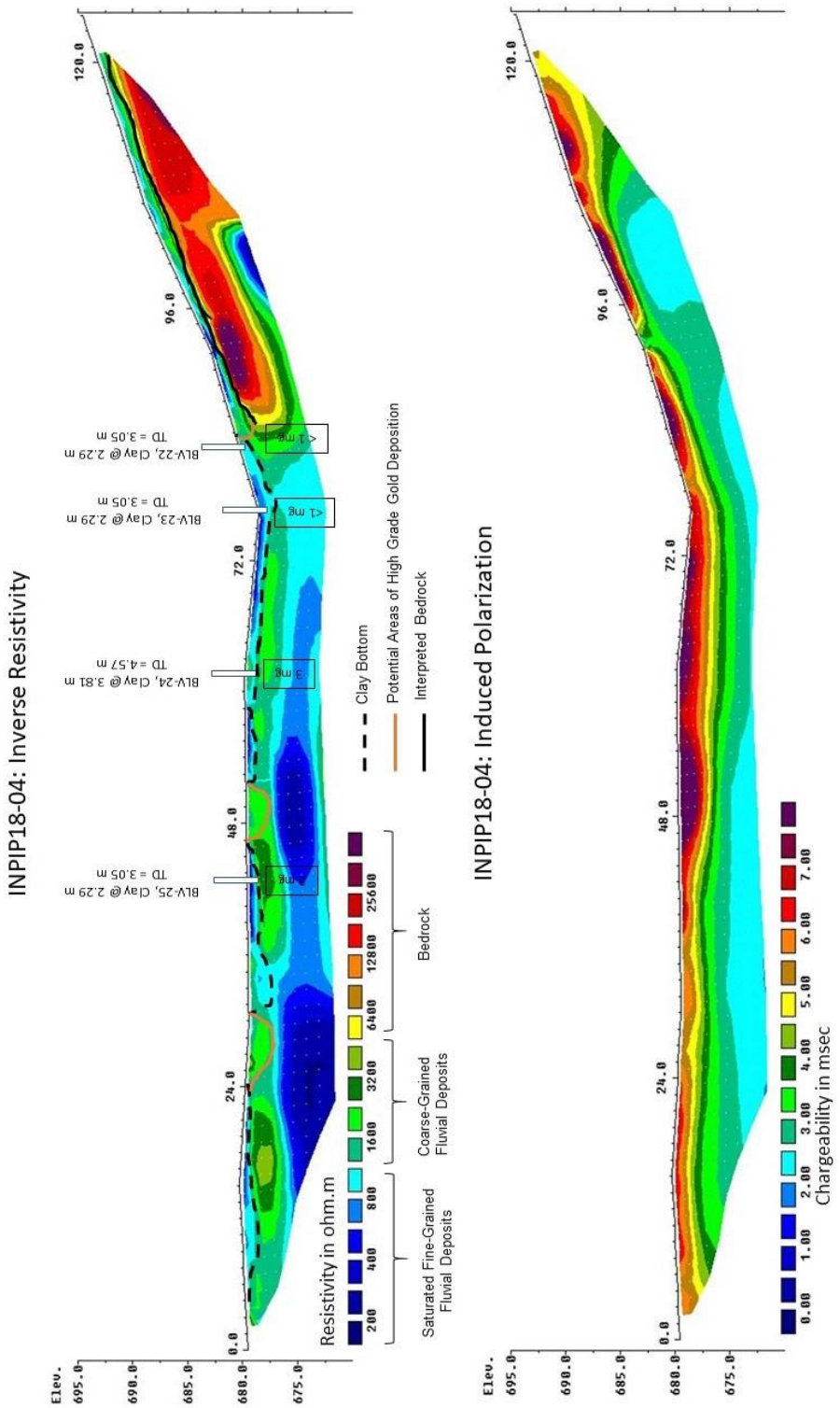


Figure 24: Resistivity of Line INPIP18-04 with Drill Results

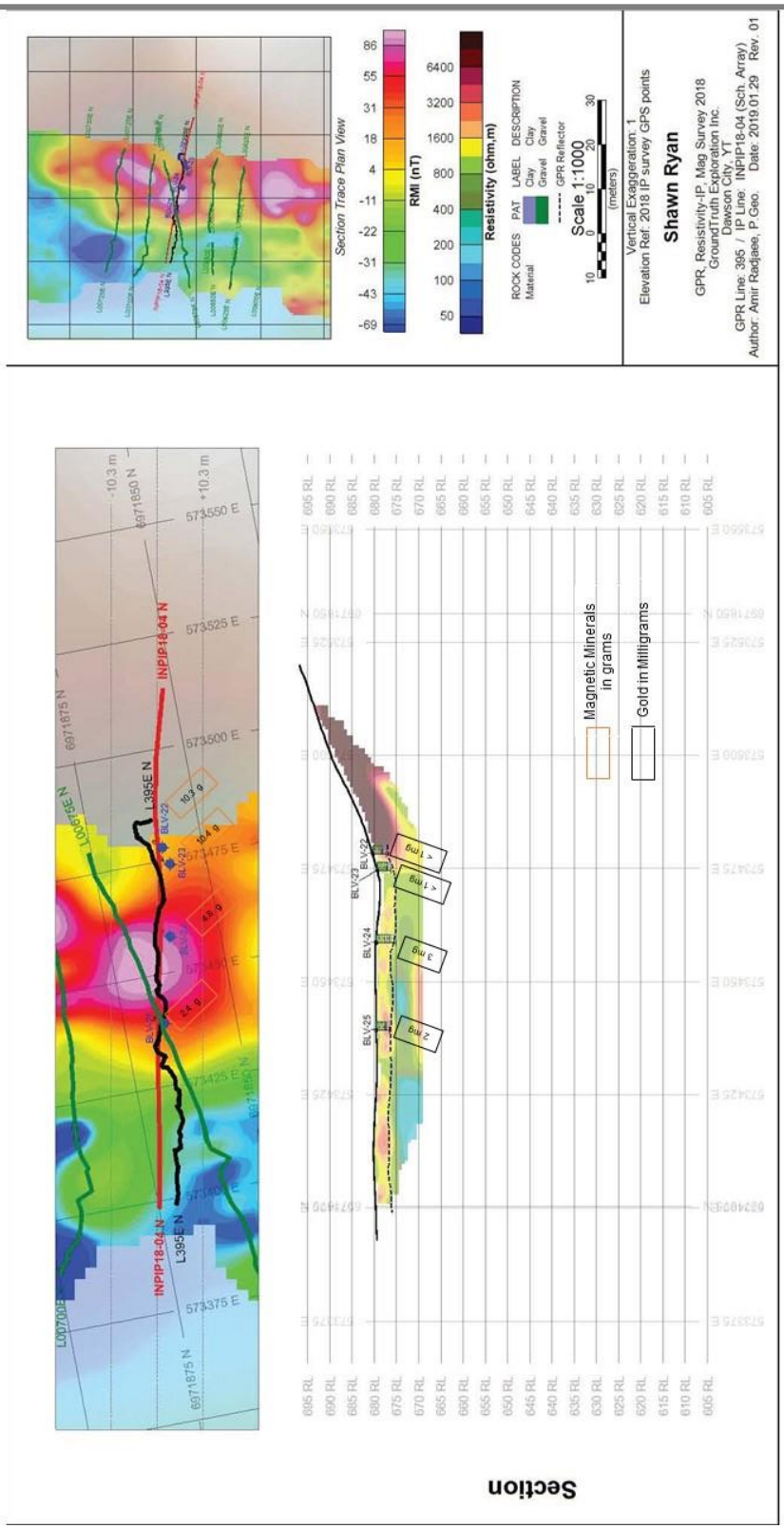


Figure 25: Resistivity, GPR and MAG of INPIP18-04 with Drill Results

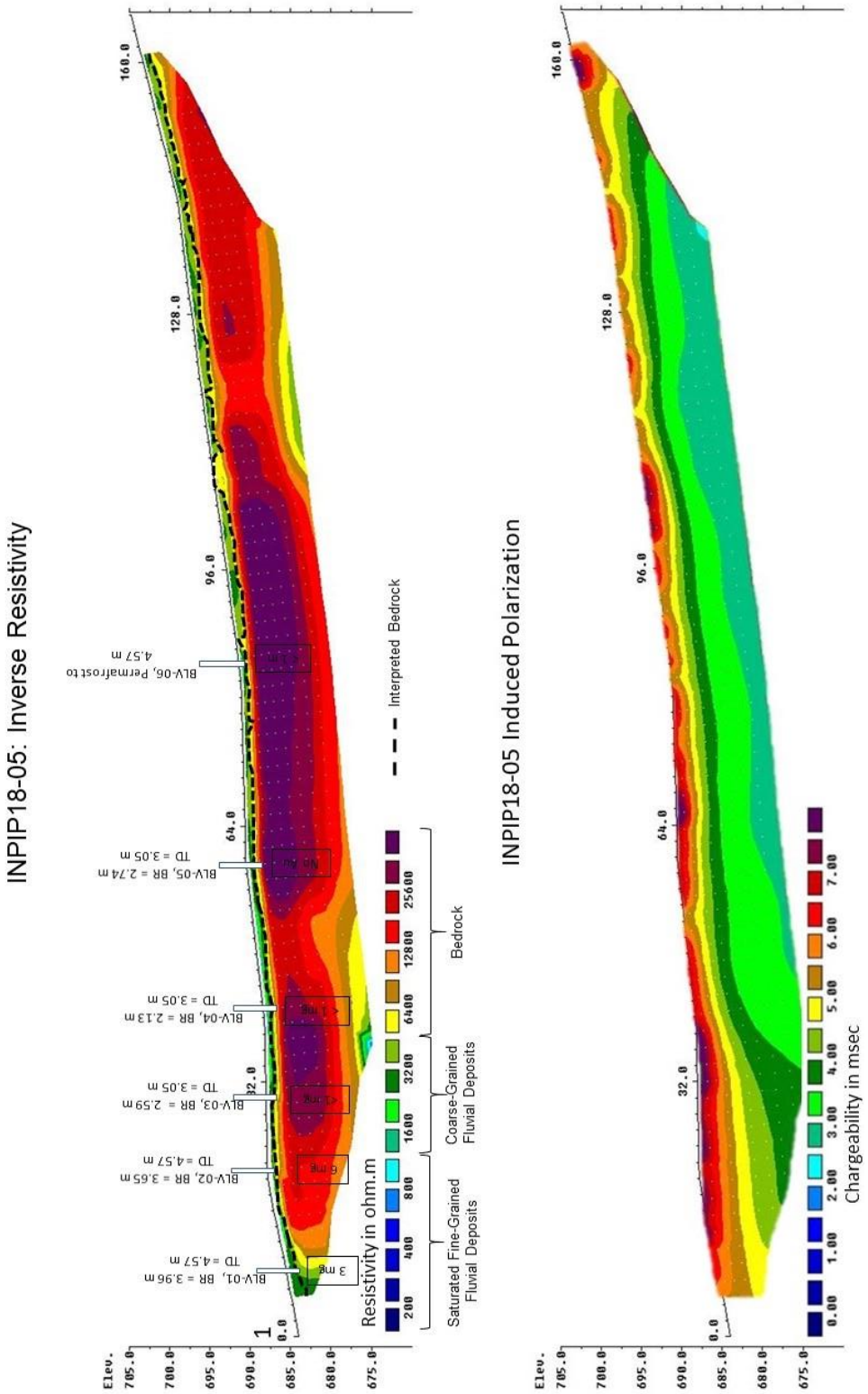


Figure 26: Resistivity of Line INPIP18-05 with Drill Results

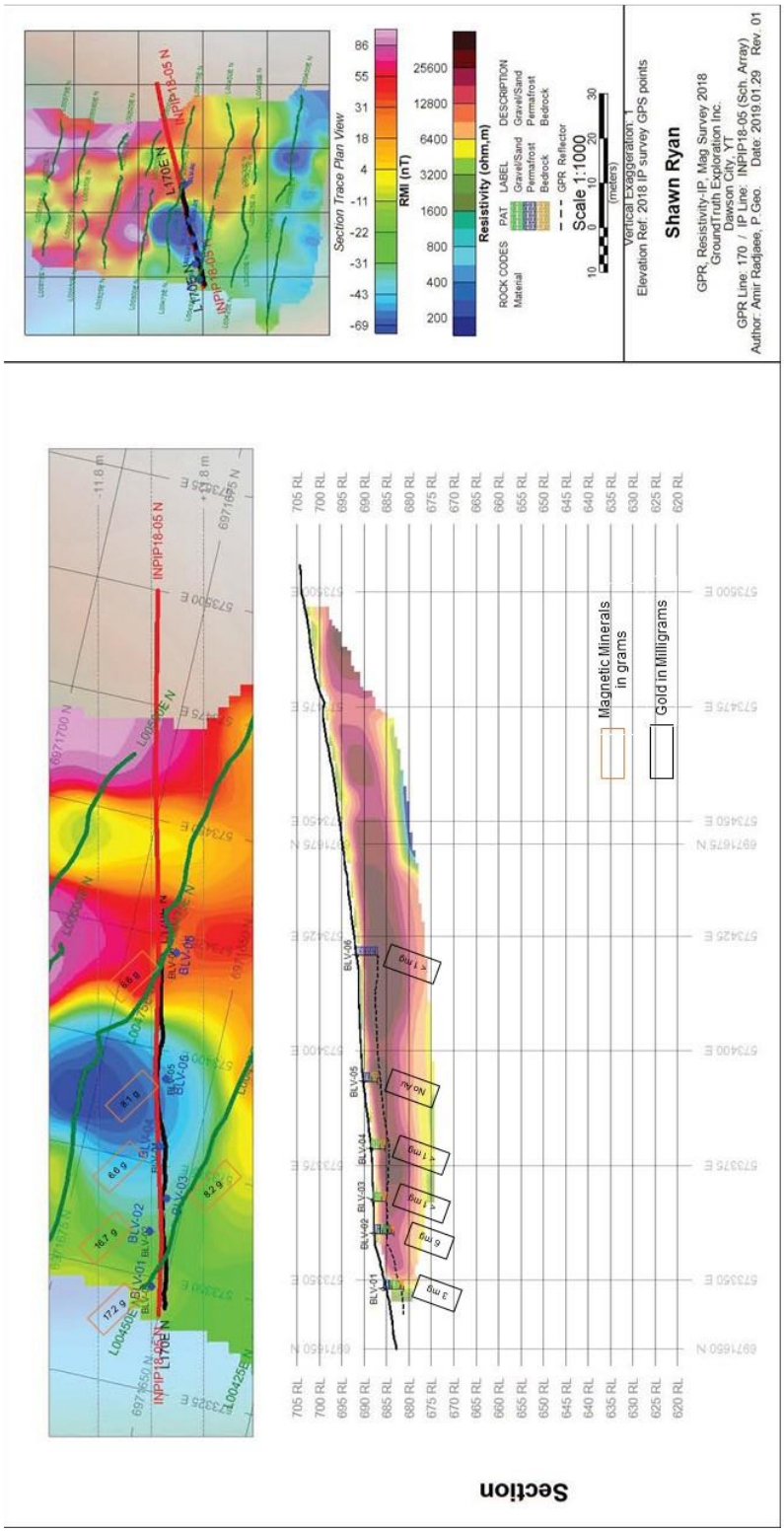


Figure 27: Resistivity, GPR and MAG of INPIP18-05 with Drill Results

Figure 28: Image of Gold Recovered from Drill Hole BLV-02

Figure 29: Image of Gold Recovered from Drill Hole BLV-21

7 Recommendations

The drilling results, completed on Boulevard Creek, have indicated, with certainty, that fine-grained deposits, coarse grain deposits and bedrock depth can all be distinguished using the combined geophysical surveys. Shafting or further drilling is required to confirm and expand the interpretation set forth.

The remaining Magnetic and Ground Penetrating Radar lines should be processed and interpreted to find future drilling targets. Once evidence is collected on these lines, the same iterative process of refining the interpretation and continued drilling can be employed to develop an accurate and expansive model of the gold deposit at this location.

A shaft should be dug and processed in the area of the hole BLV-02 in order to determine the grade of the gold deposit. This can then be used in conjunction with the creek model to start estimating a gold resource and finally determine the economics of mining this creek.

8 Expenditures

DC Resistivity/IP: 10 profiles GroundTruth Exploration Inc. Invoice: GT-BLV2018-01	**$32,535.00**
Placer RAB Drilling: 34 drill holes GroundTruth Exploration Inc. Invoice: GT-BLV2018-01	**$53,100.00**
UVA Drone Survey 12 km^2 Invoice: GT-BLV2018-01	**$ 2,422.00**
GPR/MAG Surveys 30 Profiles Invoice: GT-BLV2018-01	**$ 15,820.00**
Fixed Wing Support Great River Air 5 Trips	**$ 15,453.90**
Helicopter Support Great River Air 22 Trips	**$ 32,040.00**
Report: GroundTruth Exploration:	**$ 1,000.00**
Grand total	**$159,939.45**

9 Qualification

I, Isaac Fage have been president and operations manager of GroundTruth Exploration in Dawson City since May 2010. I have overseen the planning and collection of 300,000
+ soil samples across numerous projects in Yukon Territory, Nunavut and Eastern Canada. I have worked continuously in Mineral Exploration since 2004. I hold an advanced diploma in Remote Sensing from the Centre of Geographic Sciences in Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia.

I have overseen the survey work described in this report on Boulevard Creek and have reviewed the report prepared by Allison Feduk.

Dated this 31st day of January, 2019 in Dawson, YT.
Respectfully submitted

Isaac Fage

10 References

Regional Geology: Colpron, M., Israel, S., Murphy, D.C., Pigage, L.C., and Moynihan, D., 2016. Yukon Bedrock Geology Map. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-1.

Regional Geology: Yukon Mining Map Viewer, Mining Claims Database – http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/Mining/Load.htm

Mineral Titles: Yukon Mining Recorder, Mining Claims Database – www.yukonminingrecorder.ca

Topographic data: Natural Resourses Canada, The Atlas of Canada - Toporama- http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html

Cassidy, N. J., 2009. Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Rocks, Soils and Fluids. In Ground Penetrating Radar: Theory and Applications, p. 41 – 72.

Clark, D. A. and Emerson, D. W.,1991. Notes on Rock Magnetization Characteristics in Applied Geophysical Studies. In Exploration Geophysics, p. 547 – 555.

Mortensen, J.K. and Allan, M.M., 2012. Summary of the Tectonic and Magmatic Evolution of Western Yukon and Eastern Alaska. In Yukon Gold Project Final Technical Report, Edited by Allan, M.M., Hart, C.J.R., and Mortensen, J.K. Mineral Deposit Research Unit, University of British Columbia, p. 7 – 10.

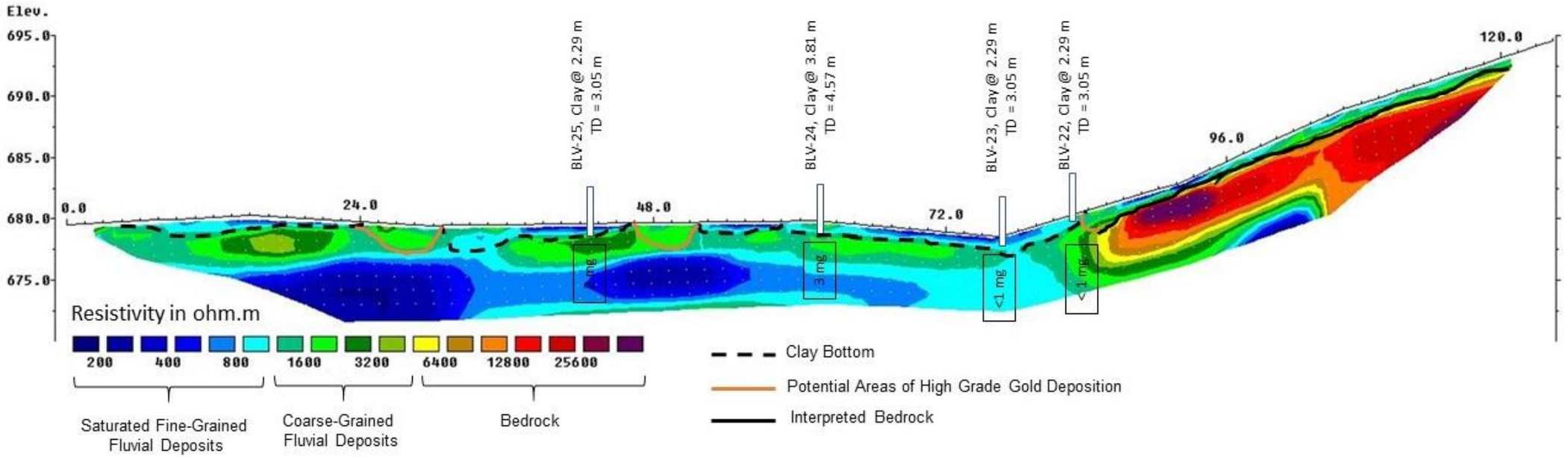
Nelson, J., Colpron, M., and Israel, S., 2013. The Cordillera of British Columbia, Yukon and Alaska: tectonics and metallogeny. In: Colpron, M., Bissig, T., Rusk, B., and Thompson, J.F.H., (Editors), Tectonics, Metallogeny, and Discovery - the North American Cordillera and similar accretionary settings. Society of Economic Geologists, Special Publication 17: 53-109.

Palacky,G. J., 1988. Resistivity Characteristics of Geologic Targets. Electromagnetic Methods in Applied Geophysics. Geological Survey of Canada

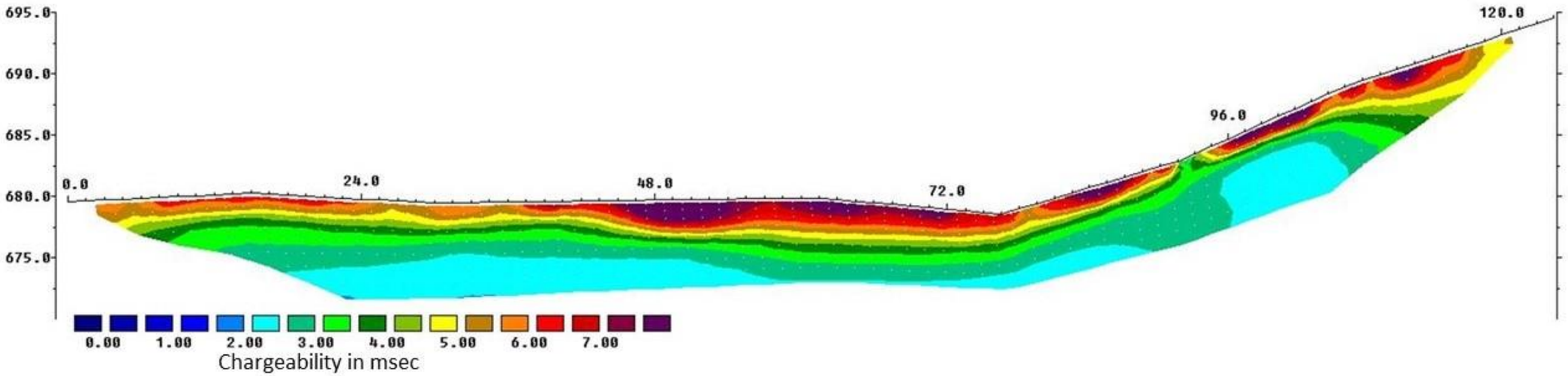
Additional review of various published scientific and reporting papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region for indirect reference.

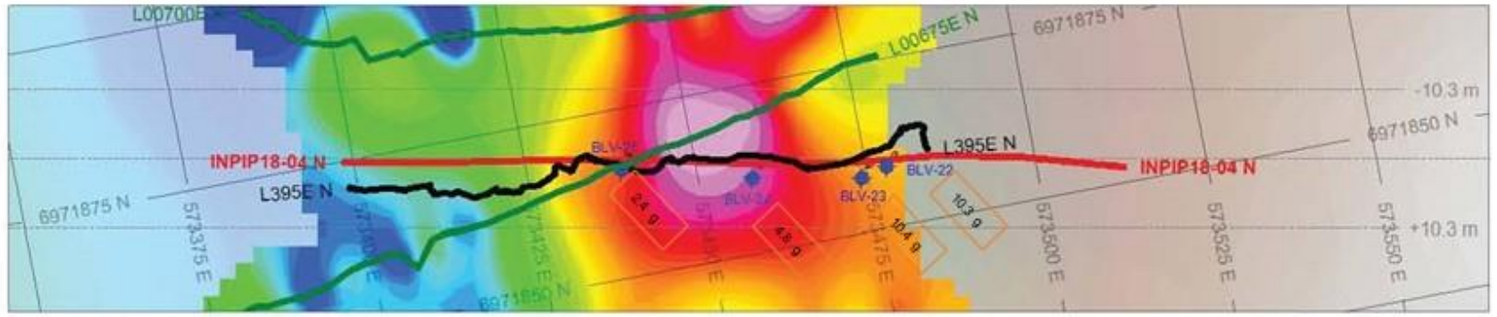
Appendix A: Interpretation Figures

INPIP18-04: Inverse Resistivity

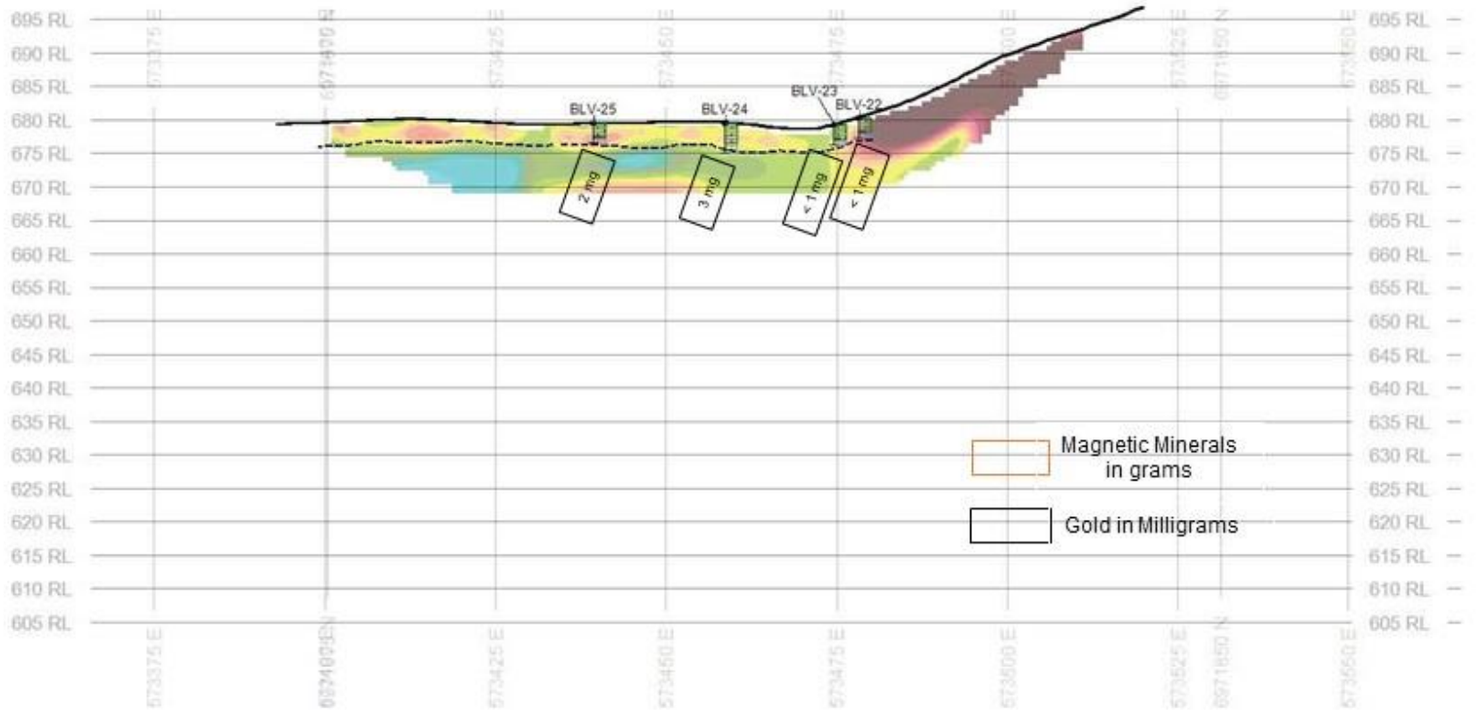


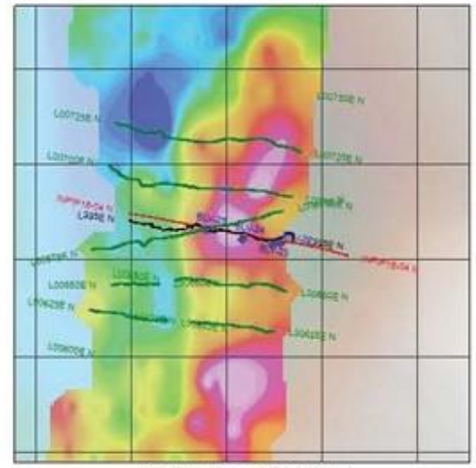
INPIP18-04: Induced Polarization



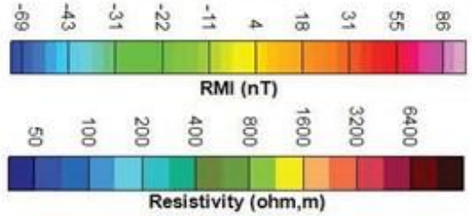


Section





Section Trace Plan View



ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Material		Clay	Clay
		Gravel	Gravel
	-----	GPR Reflector	

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30

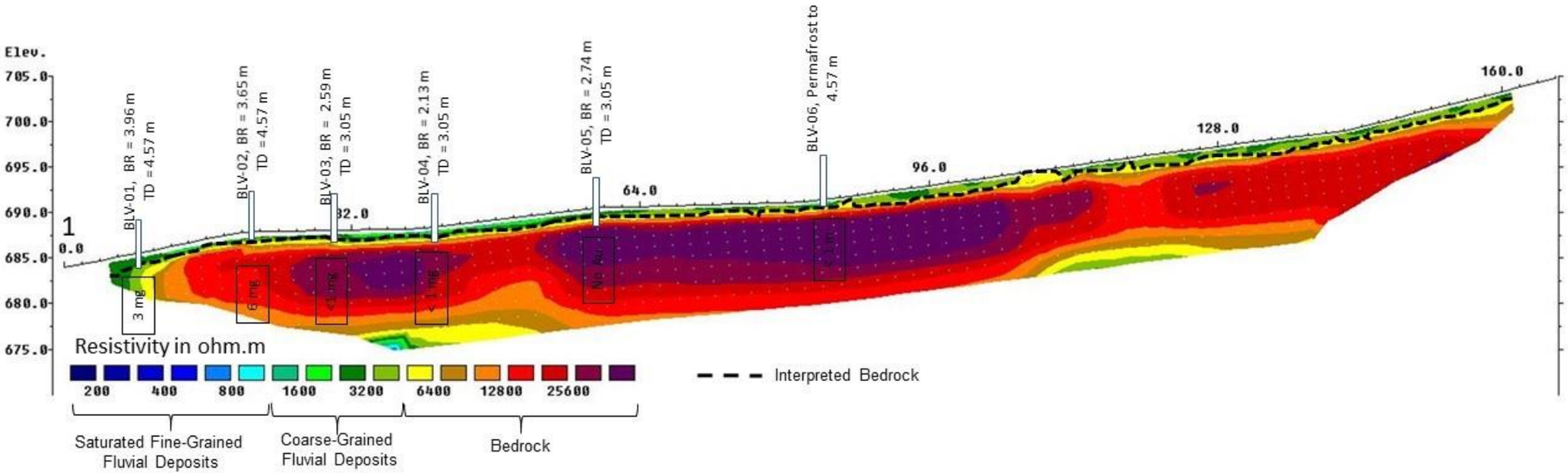
(meters)

Vertical Exaggeration: 1
Elevation Ref: 2018 IP survey GPS points

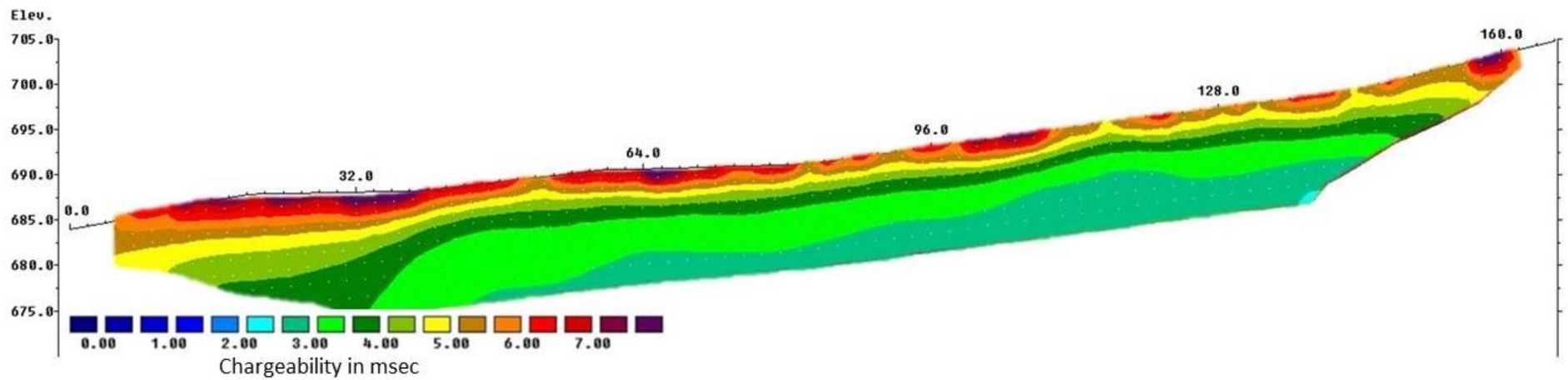
Shawn Ryan

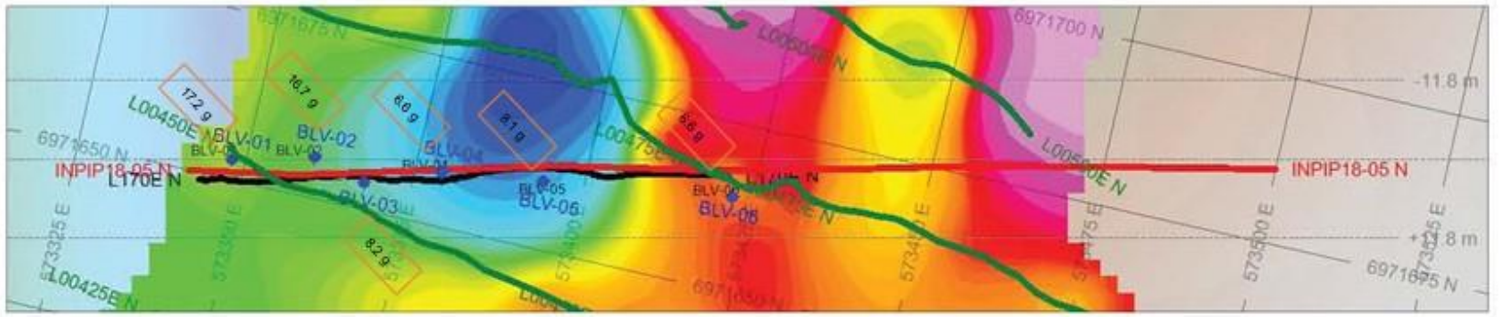
GPR, Resistivity-IP, Mag Survey 2018
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Dawson City, YT
GPR Line: 395 / IP Line: INPIP18-04 (Sch. Array)
Author: Amir Radjaee, P.Geo. Date: 2019.01.29 Rev. 01

INPIP18-05: Inverse Resistivity



INPIP18-05 Induced Polarization





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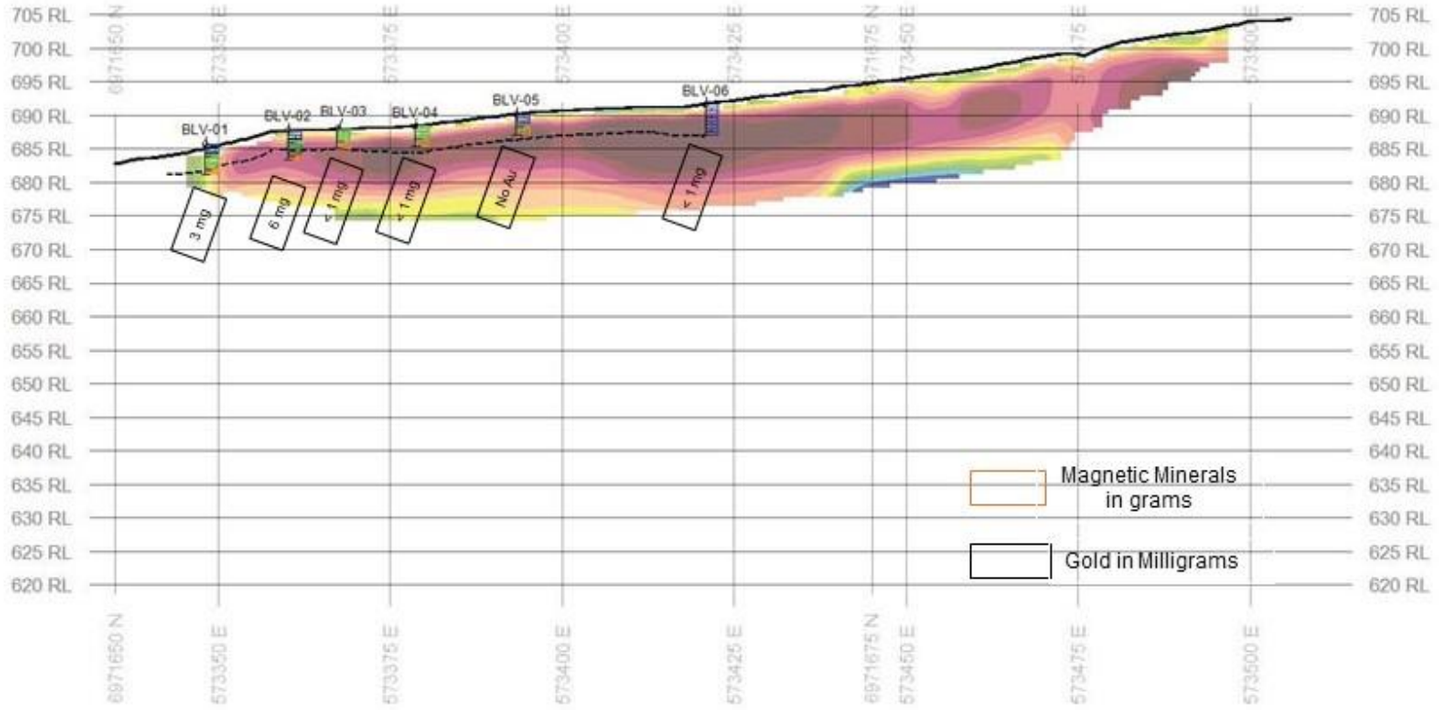

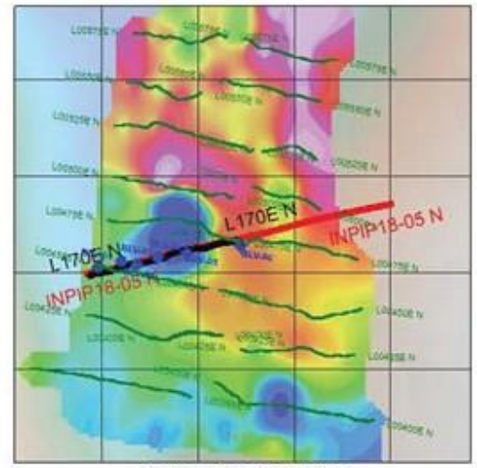

Section Trace Plan View

RMI (nT): -69 -43 -31 -22 -11 4 18 31 55 86

Resistivity (ohm,m): 200 400 800 1600 3200 6400 12800 25600

ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Material		Gravel/Sand	Gravel/Sand
		Permafrost	Permafrost
		Bedrock	Bedrock
		GPR Reflector	

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 (meters)

Vertical Exaggeration: 1
Elevation Ref: 2018 IP survey GPS points

Shawn Ryan

GPR, Resistivity-IP, Mag Survey 2018
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
Dawson City, YT
GPR Line: 170 / IP Line: INPIP18-05 (Sch. Array)
Author: Amir Radjaee, P.Geo. Date: 2019.01.29 Rev. 01

Appendix B: Drill Results

HoleID	X	Y	BRDepth_m	TotDepth_m	DrillDate	Au_mg	BRDepth_ft	TotDepth_ft
BLV-01	573348	6971653	3.9624	4.572	09 Oct, 2018	3	13	15
BLV-02	573360	6971656	3.6576	4.572	09 Oct, 2018	6	12	15
BLV-03	573368	6971654	2.5908	3.048	09 Oct, 2018	< 1	8.5	10
BLV-04	573379	6971658	2.1336	3.048	10 Oct, 2018	< 1	7	10
BLV-05	573394	6971660	2.7432	3.048	11 Oct, 2018	0	9	10
BLV-06	573422	6971664	n/a	4.572	11 Oct, 2018	< 1	n/a	15
BLV-07	573373	6971772	4.572 (Clay)	6.096	11 Oct, 2018	2	15 (Clay)	20
BLV-08	573385	6971772	3.81	4.572	11 Oct, 2018	2	12.5	15
BLV-09	573403	6971775	1.2192	2.286	12 Oct, 2018	0	4	7.5
BLV-10	573419	6971773	1.8288	3.048	12 Oct, 2018	0	6	10
BLV-11	573462	6971834	2.286 (Clay)	3.048	12 Oct, 2018	< 1	7.5 (Clay)	10
BLV-12	573447	6971826	1.542 (Clay)	3.048	12 Oct, 2018	3	5 (Clay)	10
BLV-13	573433	6971827	3.81 (Clay)	4.572	13 Oct, 2018	1	12.5 (Clay)	15
BLV-14	573417	6971826	2.286	3.048	13 Oct, 2018	< 1	7.5	10
BLV-15	573402	6971827	2.286	3.048	13 Oct, 2018	2	7.5	10
BLV-16	573388	6971825	3.81 (Clay)	4.572	13 Oct, 2018	4	12.5 (Clay)	15
BLV-17	573359	6971966	2.7432	3.048	14 Oct, 2018	0	9	10
BLV-18	573368	6971961	3.048 (Clay)	4.267	14 Oct, 2018	5	10 (Clay)	14
BLV-19	573382	6971960	2.286	3.048	14 Oct, 2018	< 1	7.5	10
BLV-20	573399	6971959	4.572 (Clay)	4.572	15 Oct, 2018	< 1	15 (Clay)	15
BLV-21	573416	6971953	5.334 (Clay)	6.096	15 Oct, 2018	14	17.5 (Clay)	20
BLV-22	573478	6971859	2.286 (Clay)	3.048	15 Oct, 2018	< 1	7.5 (Clay)	10
BLV-23	573474	6971858	2.286 (Clay)	3.048	15 Oct, 2018	< 1	7.5 (Clay)	10
BLV-24	573458	6971861	3.81 (Clay)	4.572	16 Oct, 2018	3	12.5 (Clay)	15
BLV-25	573439	6971866	2.286 (Clay)	3.048	16 Oct, 2018	2	7.5 (Clay)	10
BLV-26	573335	6971774	3.9624	4.572	23 Oct, 2018	0	13	15
BLV-27	573348	6971775	2.286	4.572	24 Oct, 2018	0	7.5	15
BLV-28	573359	6971775	5.334 (Clay)	6.096	24 Oct, 2018	0	17.5(Clay)	20
BLV-29	573342	6971744	2.5908	3.048	24 Oct, 2018	4	8.5	10
BLV-30	573354	6971746	5.7912	6.096	24 Oct, 2018	1	19	20
BLV-31	573365	6971748	5.334	6.096	24 Oct, 2018	8	17.5	20
BLV-32	573339	6971710	2.286	3.048	25 Oct, 2018	2	7.5	10
BLV-33	573348	6971711	2.286	4.572	25 Oct, 2018	< 1	7.5	15
BLV-34	573358	6971713	2.8956	4.572	25 Oct, 2018	2	9.5	15

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Rock Chips	Au_mg	Magnetic Minerals_g
BLV-01	0	5	0	1.524	Permafrost / Sand	D./L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Boulders / Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds (Weathered)	3	17.205
BLV-02	0	5	0	1.524	Permafrost / Sand	D./L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	L. Grey	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Gravel	L. Grey	Mix		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	6	16.709
BLV-03	0	5	0	1.524	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	< 1	8.209
BLV-04	0	5	0	1.524	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	< 1	6.722
BLV-05	0	5	0	1.524	Permafrost	D. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	NG	8.123
BLV-06	0	5	0	1.524	Permafrost	D. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Permafrost	D. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Permafrost	D. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Permafrost	D. Brown	Mix		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Permafrost	D. Brown	Mix	< 1	6.601
BLV-07	0	5	0	1.524	Organics	Black	Muskeg/Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organics	Black	Muskeg/Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Clay / Gravel	L. Brown	Clay/Mix		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Clay / Gravel	L. Brown	Clay/Mix		
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Clay	L. Brown	Clay		
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	2	4.761
BLV-08	0	5	0	1.524	Organics / Sand / Gravel	Black / L. Brown	Muskeg/Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	2	17.844
BLV-09	0	5	0	1.524	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	NG	7.811
BLV-10	0	5	0	1.524	Organics / Sand / Gravel	Black / L. Brown	Muskeg/Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	NG	10.516

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Rock Chips	Au_mg	Magnetic Minerals_g
BLV-11	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Boulders / Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	< 1	8.271
BLV-12	0	5	0	1.524	Organics / Sand	Black / L. Brown	Muskeg/Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Clay	L. Brown	Clay		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	3	5.578
BLV-13	0	5	0	1.524	Organics / Sand / Gravel	Black / L. Brown	Muskeg/ Boulders / Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Clay	L. Brown	Clay		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	1	12.618
BLV-14	0	5	0	1.524	Organics / Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Muskeg/Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	< 1	9.49
BLV-15	0	5	0	1.524	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	2	14.871
BLV-16	0	5	0	1.524	Organics / Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Muskeg/ Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Clay	L. Brown	Clay		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	4	11.489
BLV-17	0	5	0	1.524	Organics / sand / gravel	L. Brown	Muskeg/Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Bedrock	L. grey	Plutonic-seds	NG	15.41
BLV-18	0	5	0	1.524	Organics / Sand/ Gravel	L. Brown	Muskeg/Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	MIx		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Clay / Sand	L. Brown	Clay/Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Clay / Sand	L. Brown	Clay/Mix		
	12.5	14	3.81	4.2672	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	5	7.543
BLV-19	0	5	0	1.524	Organics	Black	Poor recovery		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Clay / Sand	L. Brown	Poor Recovery		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	< 1	6.55
BLV-20	0	5	0	1.524	Organics	Black	Poor Recovery		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Clay / Sand	L. Brown	Clay/Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Gravel	L. Brown	Voids/Mix	< 1	10.36

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Rock Chips	Au_mg	Magnetic Minerals_g
BLV-21	0	5	0	1.524	Organics / Gravel	L. Brown	Muskeg/ Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Boulders/Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	L. Brown	MIx		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Clay	L. Brown	Clay		
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Clay	L. Brown	Clay		
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	14	21.498
BLV-22	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	< 1	10.326
BLV-23	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	< 1	10.834
BLV-24	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Boulders / Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	L. Brown	MIx		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Clay	L. Brown	Clay		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	3	4.751
BLV-25	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	2	2.396
BLV-26	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	NG	5.712
BLV-27	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Boulders /Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Boulders /MIx		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Sand / Gravel	L. Brown	MIx		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds	NG	5.029
BLV-28	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Gravel	L. Brown	MIx		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Gravel / clay	L. Brown	Clay/Mix		
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Gravel / Clay	L. Brown	Clay/Mix		
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Clay	L. Brown	Clay	NG	2.671
BLV-29	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Boulders/Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Bedrock	L. grey	Plutonic-seds	4	15.492

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Rock Chips	Au_mg	Magnetic Minerals_g
BLV-30	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Boulders /Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix/ Weathered		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix/Weathered		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix/Weathered		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix/Weathered		
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix/Weathered		
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Bedrock	L. grey	Plutonic-seds	1	7.771
BLV-31	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel / Sand	L. Brown	Boulders /Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel / Sand	L. Brown	Mix/ Weathered		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel / Sand	L. Brown	Mix/Weathered		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Gravel / Sand	L. Brown	Mix/Weathered		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Gravel / Sand	L. Brown	Mix/Weathered		
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Gravel / Sand	Orange	Mix/Weathered		
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Bedrock	L. grey	Plutonic-seds	8	11.082
BLV-32	0	5	0	1.524	Permafrost	D. brown			
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Bedrock	L. grey	Plutonic-seds	2	8.042
BLV-33	0	5	0	1.524	Permafrost	D. Brown			
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel/ Sand	L. Brown	Mix		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Gravel	L. Brown/ Orange	Mix		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Bedrock	L. grey	Plutonic-seds (Weathered)	< 1	15.751
BLV-34	0	5	0	1.524	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Gravel	L. Brown	weathered		
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	L. Brown	Mix		
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Bedrock	L. Grey	Plutonic-seds		
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Bedrock	L. grey	Plutonic-seds (weathered)	2	28.327

Appendix C: Invoices

GroundTruth Exploration

Invoice

Box 70, Dawson, YT Y0B 1G0

Phone (867) 993-5612

Fax: (867) 993-5617

Date	Invoice #
31-Dec-18	GT-BLV2018-01
Terms	**Due**
Net 21	21-Jan-19

Invoice To:

Shawn Ryan

Box 213

Dawson, YT

Y0B 1G0

867-993-2499

Description	Amount
Property: Boulevard Creek Placer Exploration Program 2018	
UAV Drone Survey on Boulevard Creek Placer Property - Oct 9/19 12km2 Surveyed on October 9/18	$2,422.00
DC Resistivity-IP Survey on Boulevard Creek Placer Property - Aug 6-14/18 10 profiles surveyed with crew of 5 camped onsite.	$32,535.00
Ground Magnetic/GPR Survey on Boulevard Creek Placer Property - Sept 11-14/18 30 profiles cleared and surveyed with crew of 5 camped onsite.	$15,820.00
RAB Drilling Program on Boulevard Creek Placer Property - Sept 9-16, Sept 23-25/18 34 cased holes/ 352' drilled with heliportable, track mouted RAB drill	$53,100.00
Boulevard Project Fixed Wing Support	$15,453.90
Boulevard Project Helicopter Support	$32,040.00
YMEP Assessment Report	$1,000.00
See attached breakdown	

GST # 811084268 RT0001

Subtotal	**$ 152,370.90**
GST 5%	$ 7,618.55
Total Due	**$ 159,989.45**

Thank you for your business!

Overview: Boulevard Creek UAV Drone Survey

Invoice: *GT-BLV2018-01*

Survey

12km2 Surveyed on October 9/18

Date: *October 9, 2018*

Aerial SURVEYS - Drone BREAKDOWN	Charge out	Units	Costs		09-Oct
Wages					**Tues**
1 Geophysical Operator	$ 550.00	1	$ 550.00		1
1 Assistant Operator/DGPS Surveyor	$ 440.00	1	$ 440.00		1
Final Deliverables - Ortho post processing at $100/survey flight	$ 100.00	6	$ 600.00	$ 1,590.00	
IP-Res Survey Equipment					
UAV Drone with Base Station	$ 500.00	1	$ 500.00		1
Iridium Sat Phone (per day)	$ 50.00	1	$ 50.00		1
Chainsaw for helipads/camp (per day)	$ 50.00	1	$ 50.00		1
Radios (per man-day)	$ 6.00	2	$ 12.00	$ 612.00	2
Additional Supplies and Support					
Remote Camp Setup for Crew (per man-day)	$ 50.00	2	$ 100.00		2
Food (per man-day)	$ 60.00	2	$ 120.00	$ 220.00	2

DC IP-Resistivity Survey Expense:	**$**	**2,422.00**

Overview: Boulevard Creek DC Resistivity/IP Survey

10 profiles surveyed with crew of 5 camped onsite.

Invoice: ***GT-BLV2018-01***

Survey Date: ***Aug 6-14, 2018***

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS - IP -DC RESISTIVITY BREAKDOWN	Charge out	Units	Costs		06-Aug	07-Aug	08-Aug	09-Aug	10-Aug	11-Aug	12-Aug	13-Aug	14-Aug
Wages					Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue
1 Geophysical Operator	$ 550.00	9	$ 4,950.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 Assistant Operator/DGPS Surveyor	$ 440.00	9	$ 3,960.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Field Assistant(s)	$ 385.00	27	$ 10,395.00	$ 19,305.00	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
IP-Res Survey Equipment													
IP/Resistivity Meter: Supersting 8 Channel meter w/cables, 84 electrodes	$ 600.00	9	$ 5,400.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Additional Cables/Switchboxes for 168 electrode survey configuration	$ 300.00	0	$ -										
Precision GPS: Ashtech Promark 100 differential GPS	$ 50.00	9	$ 450.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Field Laptop/Software for nightly download	$ 75.00	9	$ 675.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iridium Sat Phone (per day)	$ 50.00	9	$ 450.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chainsaw for helipads/camp (per day)	$ 50.00	9	$ 450.00	$ 7,425.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Consumable Supplies													
Stainless Electrodes: wear & tear- 2 per profile, $6 ea *2 profiles/day	$ 24.00	9	$ 216.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calcium Chloride: 4kg per profile, $2/kg*2 profiles/day	$ 16.00	9	$ 144.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pickets/Spray Paint, 9 per profile, $1/picket*2 profiles/day	$ 10.00	9	$ 90.00	$ 450.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Additional Supplies and Support													
Remote Camp Setup for Crew (per man-day)	$ 50.00	45	$ 2,250.00		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Food (per man-day)	$ 60.00	45	$ 2,700.00		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Satellite Internet - per day (connected by Staff)	$ 45.00	9	$ 405.00	$ 5,355.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DC IP-Resistivity Survey Expense:	**$ 32,535.00**

Overview: Boulevard Creek Ground Magnetic/GPR Survey

30 profiles cleared and surveyed with crew of 5 camped onsite.

Invoice: ***GT-BLV2018-01***

Survey Date: ***Sept 11-14, 2018***

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS - MAG-GPR BREAKDOWN	Charge out	Units	Costs		11-Sep	12-Sep	13-Sep	14-Sep
Wages					**Sat**	**Tue**	**Wed**	**Thu**
1 Geophysical Operator	$ 550.00	4	$ 2,200.00		1	1	1	1
1 Assistant Operator/DGPS Surveyor	$ 440.00	4	$ 1,760.00		1	1	1	1
3 Field Assistant(s)	$ 385.00	12	$ 4,620.00	$ 8,580.00	3	3	3	3
IP-Res Survey Equipment								
Mala 80MHz HDR w GX Controller and Software - Terraplus Rental	$ 600.00	4	$ 2,400.00		1	1	1	1
GEM 19T Proton Magnetometer with Base Station	$ 300.00	4	$ 1,200.00		1	1	1	1
Precision GPS: Ashtech Promark 100 differential GPS	$ 50.00	4	$ 200.00		1	1	1	1
Field Laptop/Software for nightly download	$ 75.00	4	$ 300.00		1	1	1	1
Data Processing in the field (per hr)	$ 60.00	4	$ 240.00		1	1	1	1
Iridium Sat Phone (per day)	$ 50.00	4	$ 200.00		1	1	1	1
Chainsaw for helipads/camp (per day)	$ 50.00	4	$ 200.00		1	1	1	1
Radios (per man-day)	$ 6.00	20	$ 120.00	$ 4,860.00	5	5	5	5
Additional Supplies and Support								
Remote Camp Setup for Crew (per man-day)	$ 50.00	20	$ 1,000.00		5	5	5	5
Food (per man-day)	$ 60.00	20	$ 1,200.00		5	5	5	5
Satellite Internet - per day (connected by Staff)	$ 45.00	4	$ 180.00	$ 2,380.00	1	1	1	1

Magnetic-GPR Survey Expense:	**$ 15,820.00**

Overview: RAB Drilling on Boulevard Creek Target

34 cased holes/ 352' drilled with heliportable, track mouted RAB drill

Invoice: ***GT-BLV2018-01***

Survey Date: ***Sept 9-16, 23-25/18***

RAB Drilling BREAKDOWN	Per Shift	Units	Costs		09-Sep	10-Sep	11-Sep	12-Sep	13-Sep	14-Sep	15-Sep	16-Sep		23-Sep	24-Sep	25-Sep
Placer RAB Drilling Services					Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		Sun	Mon	Tue
4 man drilling/sampling crew	$ 2,200.00	11	$ 24,200.00	$ 24,200.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
IP-Res Survey Equipment																
GT RAB Drill - Outfitted for cased 5" Placer RAB Drilling	$ 1,200.00	11	$ 13,200.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Iridium Sat Phone (per day)	$ 50.00	11	$ 550.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Chainsaw for helipads/camp (per day)	$ 50.00	11	$ 550.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
VHF Radios/GPS at $5/person per day	$ 20.00	11	$ 220.00	$ 18,120.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Consumable Supplies																
Diesel Fuel: 200l per day @ $1.40	$ 280.00	11	$ 3,080.00		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Remote Camp Setup for RAB with Cook (per man-day) $100/person/day	$ 100.00	44	$ 4,400.00		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4
Food (per man-day) $60/person/day	$ 60.00	55	$ 3,300.00	$ 10,780.00	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5

RAB Drilling Expense:	**$ 53,100.00**

Boulevard Project Fixed Wing Support: Aug 5-Sept 25/18

Project	Inv Date	Invoice #	Contractor	Description	Amount
BLV-RAB	31-Aug-18	3369	Tintina Air Inc.	26 Aug.,2018/FT# 3369, AC C208 B/ Two round trips Thistle-DA-Thistle/ Camp gear	$ 1,470.00
BLV-RAB	3-Sep-18	3374	Tintina Air Inc.	03 Sept.,2018/FT# 3374, AC C 208 B/ One round trip Thistle-Dawson-Thistle - Camp gear	$ 367.50
BLV-RAB	4-Sep-18	6499	Great River Air	04 Sept..2018/206 RNC / FT # 6499 - DA-Thistle-DA -136 miles - Camp set up	$ 544.00
BLV-RAB	4-Sep-18	6499	Great River Air	04 Sept..2018/206 RNC / FT # 6499 - DA-Independent-DA -172 miles - Camp set up	$ 688.00
BLV-RAB	4-Sep-18	6499	Great River Air	04 Sept..2018/206 RNC / FT # 6499 - DA-Thistle-DA -Fuel - 154 ltrs. - Camp set up	$ 246.40
BLV-IPR	9-Sep-18	6537	Great River Air	09 Sept..2018/206 RNC / FT # 6537 - DA- Independent -DA - 344 miles - Mobe gear	$ 1,376.00
BLV-IPR	9-Sep-18	6537	Great River Air	09 Sept..2018/206 RNC / FT # 6537 - DA- Independent -DA - Fuel 172 miles - Mobe gear	$ 275.20
BLV-IPR	10-Sep-18	6541	Great River Air	10 Sept..2018/206 RNC / FT # 6541 - DA- Independent -DA - 344 miles - Mobe crew	$ 1,376.00
BLV-IPR	10-Sep-18	6541	Great River Air	10 Sept..2018/206 RNC / FT # 6541 - DA- Independent -DA - Fuel 172 ltrs. - Mobe crew	$ 275.20
BLV-RAB	13-Sep-18	6547	Great River Air	13 Sept..2018/206 RNC / FT # 6547 - DA-Independ-DA - 344 miles - Rab Resuppy	$ 1,376.00
BLV-RAB	13-Sep-18	6547	Great River Air	13 Sept..2018/206 RNC / FT # 6547 - DA-Independ-DA - Fuel 172 ltrs. - Rab Resuppy	$ 275.20
BLV-RAB	17-Sep-18	6557	Great River Air	Boulevard Demobe - 2 pax and gear in, 5 pax and gear out	1,651.20
BLV-IPR	19-Sep-18	3881	Tintina Air Inc.	09 Sept.,2018/FT# 3881, AC C 208 /Supervan charter-Minimum leg. / Mobe gear	$ 420.00
BLV-IPR	19-Sep-18	3881	Tintina Air Inc.	09 Sept.,2018/FT# 3881, AC C 208 /Supervan charter- Independence,Whrse / Mobe gear	$ 2,310.00
BLV-RAB	20-Sep-18	6562	Great River Air	Boulevard camp move - RAB	326.40
BLV-RAB	22-Sep-18	6572	Great River Air	Boulevard resupply/Mobe 3 pax	2,476.80
				BLV Fixed Wing Support Total:	**$ 15,453.90**

Boulevard Project Helicopter Support: Aug 5-Sept 25/18

Project	Inv Date	Invoice #	Contractor	Description	Amount
BLV-RAB	18-Sep-18	6893	Trans North Helicopters	Flight ticket 65881 - Supplies, Shane/Dan, Deisel, etc. BLV 2.2	$ 3,300.00
BLV-RAB	18-Sep-18	6893	Trans North Helicopters	Flight Ticket 65887 - Diesel in BLV	$ 1,050.00
BLV-RAB	18-Sep-18	6893	Trans North Helicopters	Flight Ticket 65891 - Diesel in, 4 pax in, Camp, fuel, drill, etc Dan G back to TSL	$ 7,950.00
BLV-RAB	24-Sep-18	6919	Trans North Helicopters	Flight Ticket 65896 - Sling INP to BLV, IP Crew	$ 1,950.00
BLV-RAB	24-Sep-18	6919	Trans North Helicopters	Flight TIcket 65900 - Thistle to BLV, S/O stakers, bump drums, Isaac to TSL	$ 1,650.00
BLV-RAB	24-Sep-18	6918	Trans North Helicopters	Flight Ticket 65894 - Thistle to BLV, 2 trips to sling out 2 Argos	$ 1,500.00
BLV-IPR	27-Sep-18	6965	Trans North Helicopters	13th Sept., 2018 / FT# 66503/ AC-AS350 SD2 / Groc. Resupply - 0.4	$ 600.00
BLV-RAB	27-Sep-18	6963	Trans North Helicopters	24th Sept., 2018 / FT# 66537/ AC-AS350 SD2 / Shawn Ryan Ticket - setouts - 0.6 hrs.	$ 915.00
BLV-RAB	27-Sep-18	6965	Trans North Helicopters	13th Sept., 2018 / FT# 66503/ AC-AS350 SD2 / Fuel Sling - 0.5	$ 750.00
BLV-RAB	27-Sep-18	6965	Trans North Helicopters	17th Sept., 2018 / FT# 66516/ AC-AS350 SD2 / Resupply - 1.1	$ 1,650.00
BLV-RAB	27-Sep-18	6966	Trans North Helicopters	22nd Sept., 2018 / FT# 66532/ AC-AS350 SD2 / Remobe, Resupply - 2.9 hrs.	$ 4,350.00
BLV-RAB	27-Sep-18	6966	Trans North Helicopters	23rd Sept., 2018 / FT# 66536/ AC-AS350 SD2 / setouts, pickups and sling - 1.1 hrs.	$ 1,650.00
BLV-RAB	30-Sep-18	7001	Trans North Helicopters	Flight ticket 66539 - Boulevard RAB	$ 900.00
BLV-RAB	30-Sep-18	7001	Trans North Helicopters	Flight ticket 66540 - Boulevard RAB	$ 3,000.00
BLV-RAB	22-Oct-18	7048	Trans North Helicopters	Flight ticket 66564 - Boulevard MAG GPR Support	$ 825.00
				BLV Helicopter Support Total:	**$ 32,040.00**