Geophysical and Geological Report on

Trump Bench Placer Property

YMEP Grant #2018-057

Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory

Placer Claims Trump 1-11 (P 511164–P 511174);

Placer Leases IW00657 (1 mile – Riley Gibson) and

IW00658 (2 miles - All-In Exploration Solutions Inc.)

by

William LeBarge, P. Geo. and

Selena Magel, G.I.T

Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.

for

FTG Mining Ltd.

Location of centre of lease IW00657: 61°07'35"N and 138°02'54"W
Location of centre of lease IW00658: 61°06'41"N and 138°00'21"W
Location of centre of work on Trump claims: 61°10'00"N and 138°02'45"W
NTS map sheets: 115G/01; 115H/04
Mining District: Whitehorse
Dates of Work: August 21-23, 2018
Date: October 24, 2018

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Executive Summary

The following is the final report on work conducted by Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. on Fourth of July Creek for FTG Mining Ltd. under YMEP Grant Number YMEP18-057. All claims and leases are 100% held by All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. or principals in the company.

Fourth of July creek lies in the west-central part of the Yukon, approximately 167 km by air northwest of Whitehorse. The geographic coordinates of the centre of the work on the Trump claims are 61°10'00"N and 138°02'45"W, on NTS Map Sheet 115G/01, in the Whitehorse Mining District. Fourth of July Creek is a left limit tributary of the Jarvis River.

Access to the property from Whitehorse can be gained via the Alaska Highway to Haines Junction (154 km), Haines Junction to Silver City (57 km), and then a gravel, summer-only road along Kluane Lake and Cultus Creek to the mouth of Fourth of July Creek (38 km).

The bedrock geology of Fourth of July Creek consists of two major geological units, Cretaceous and older Kluane schist (units KK2, KK3); and Eocene Hayden Lake granodiorite (unit EH). The surficial geology of the area of the claims includes alluvial terrace (At) deposits and glaciolacustrine deposits mixed with till (unit Lb2/D).

During the 2018 placer exploration program, three resistivity geophysical surveys were completed on the Trump claims, two resistivity geophysical surveys were completed on the prospecting leases, and one resistivity survey was completed on open ground north of the Trump bench.

Overall, the data response was good and contact resistances were relatively low. The resistivity survey profiles near or on the Trump claims appear to indicate distinctive boundaries or transitions at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 metres below surface. Target number T4 on Resistivity profile RES18-TRUMP9-01 is of particular prospective interest due to its distinctive subsurface linear transitions between resistivity contour values. Resistivity profile RES18-TRUMP11-01 bears some resemblance to RES18-TRUMP9-01 and is therefore also prospective. The resistivity survey profiles on the prospecting leases on the southern extent of the property appear to indicate depressions at 5 to 8 metres and 15 to 18 metres below surface.

In all profiles, the distinctive transitions between contoured resistivity values may represent the contacts between glaciolacustrine, glaciofluvial and glacial materials and older, consolidated layers which could be interglacial fluvial gravels or even bedrock. In terms of placer potential, many of these contacts could act as a false bedrock layer where there is an increased potential to form a placer deposit.

Drilling conducted along these profiles will aid in determining which of the transitions represent significant lithological boundaries, which could be the locale of placer gold concentrations. Several depressions on the profiles also appear to be paleochannels, and these are targets which should also be tested by drilling. The recommended type of drill is cased reverse-circulation (R/C), given the shallow water table and the presence of large glacial boulders in the valley. Drilling should be followed up by excavator test-pitting and bulk sampling, with a transition to mining should results be favourable.

Introduction

The following is the final report on geophysical work conducted by Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. on Fourth of July Creek for FTG Mining Ltd. under YMEP Grant Number YMEP18-057.

Location and Access

Fourth of July creek lies in the west-central part of the Yukon, approximately 167 km by air northwest of Whitehorse (Figure 1). The geographic coordinates of the centre of the work on the claims are 61°10'00"N and 138°02'45"W, on NTS Map Sheet 115G/01, in the Whitehorse Mining District. Fourth of July Creek is a left limit tributary of the Jarvis River.

Access to the property from Whitehorse can be gained via the Alaska Highway to Haines Junction (154 km), Haines Junction to Silver City (57 km), and then a gravel, summer-only road along Kluane Lake and Cultus Creek to the mouth of Fourth of July Creek (38 km).

Personnel and Dates of Work

A total of six resistivity geophysical surveys were completed on the property between August 21 and 23, 2018 by Selena Magel and William LeBarge of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. Processing of the data took place in the days immediately following.

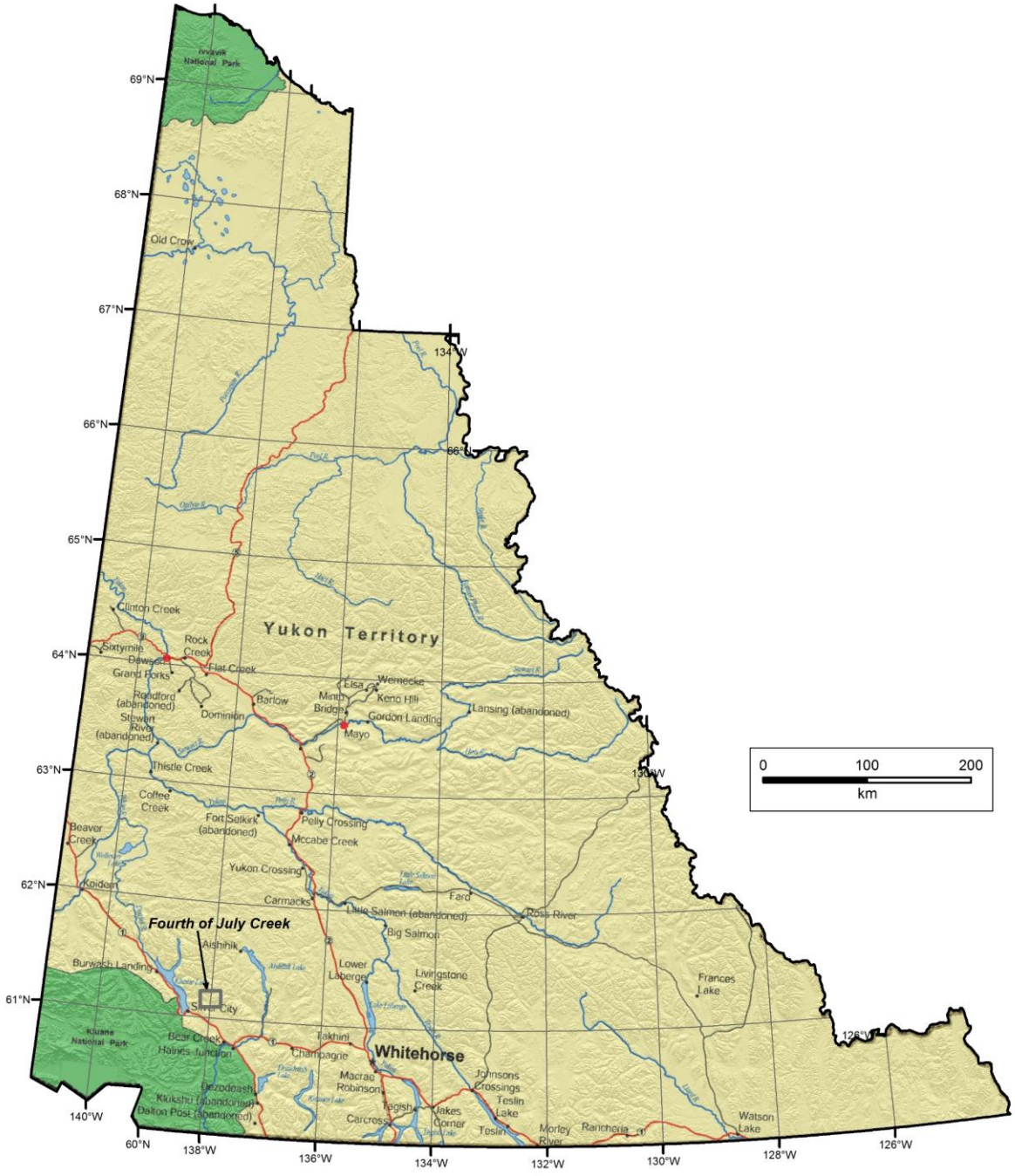

Figure 1 - Location of Fourth of July Creek, Yukon.

Placer Tenure

Table 1 details the current claim status of the Trump claims and Placer Prospecting Leases owned by All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. and their affiliates on Fourth of July Creek (Yukon Mining Recorder, 2018).

Table 1 – Placer Claim and Lease Status, Fourth of July Creek

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Staking Date	Expiry Date	Status	Excess Credits	NTS Map Number
P511164	TRUMP 1	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G/01
P 511165	TRUMP 2	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G01
P 511166	TRUMP 3	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G01
P 511167	TRUMP 4	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G01
P 511168	TRUMP 5	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G01
P 511169	TRUMP 6	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G01
P 511170	TRUMP 7	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G01
P 511171	TRUMP 8	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G01
P 511172	TRUMP 9	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G01
P 511173	TRUMP 10	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G01
P 511174	TRUMP 11	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	2/14/2017	2/8/2017	2/14/2019	Active	1	115G01

Lease Number	Length	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Staking Date	Expiry Date	Status	NTS Map Number
IW00657	1 mile	Riley Gibson - 100%	29/05/2018	23/05/2018	29/05/2019	Active	115G/01
IW00658	2 miles	All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. - 100%	29/05/2018	23/05/2018	29/05/2019	Active	115G/01, 115H/04

Local Bedrock Geology and Mineral Occurrences

Figure 2 shows the bedrock geology of Fourth of July Creek, after Yukon Geological Survey (2018). According to the Yukon Geological Survey digital bedrock geology files (YGS 2018), the bedrock in the area consists of two major geological units, Cretaceous and older Kluane schist (units KK2, KK3); and Eocene Hayden Lake granodiorite (unit EH). The area of the claims is mapped as Kluane Schist (unit KK3). The only mineral occurrence known in the area is YUKON MINFILE 115G 082 ALTE, which was staked as a single quartz claim in 1973. No geological work has been documented on this occurrence (Yukon Minfile, 2018).

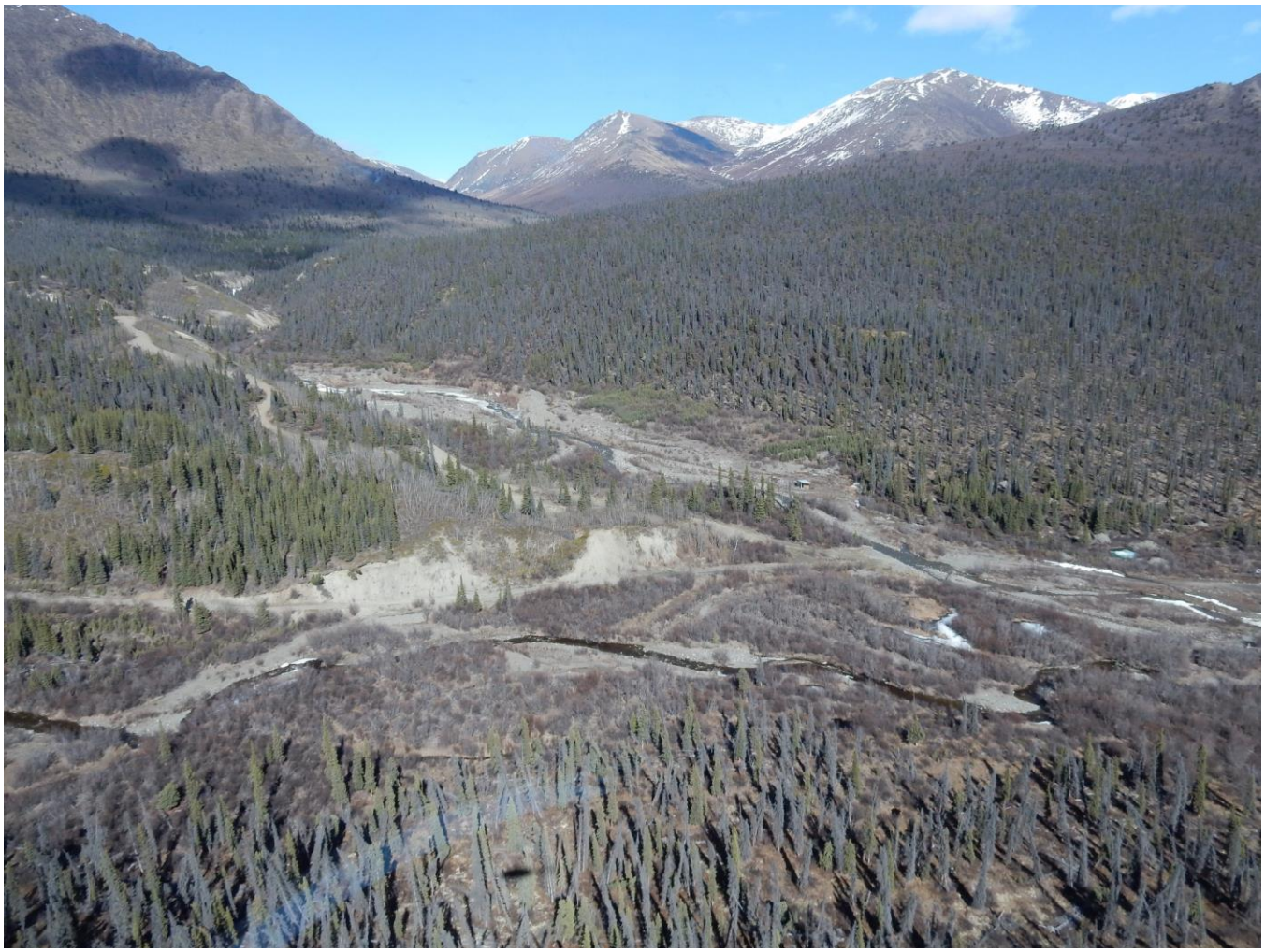

Plate 1 - Aerial view of the confluence of Twelfth of July Creek and Fourth of July Creek looking east. Photo taken May, 2018.

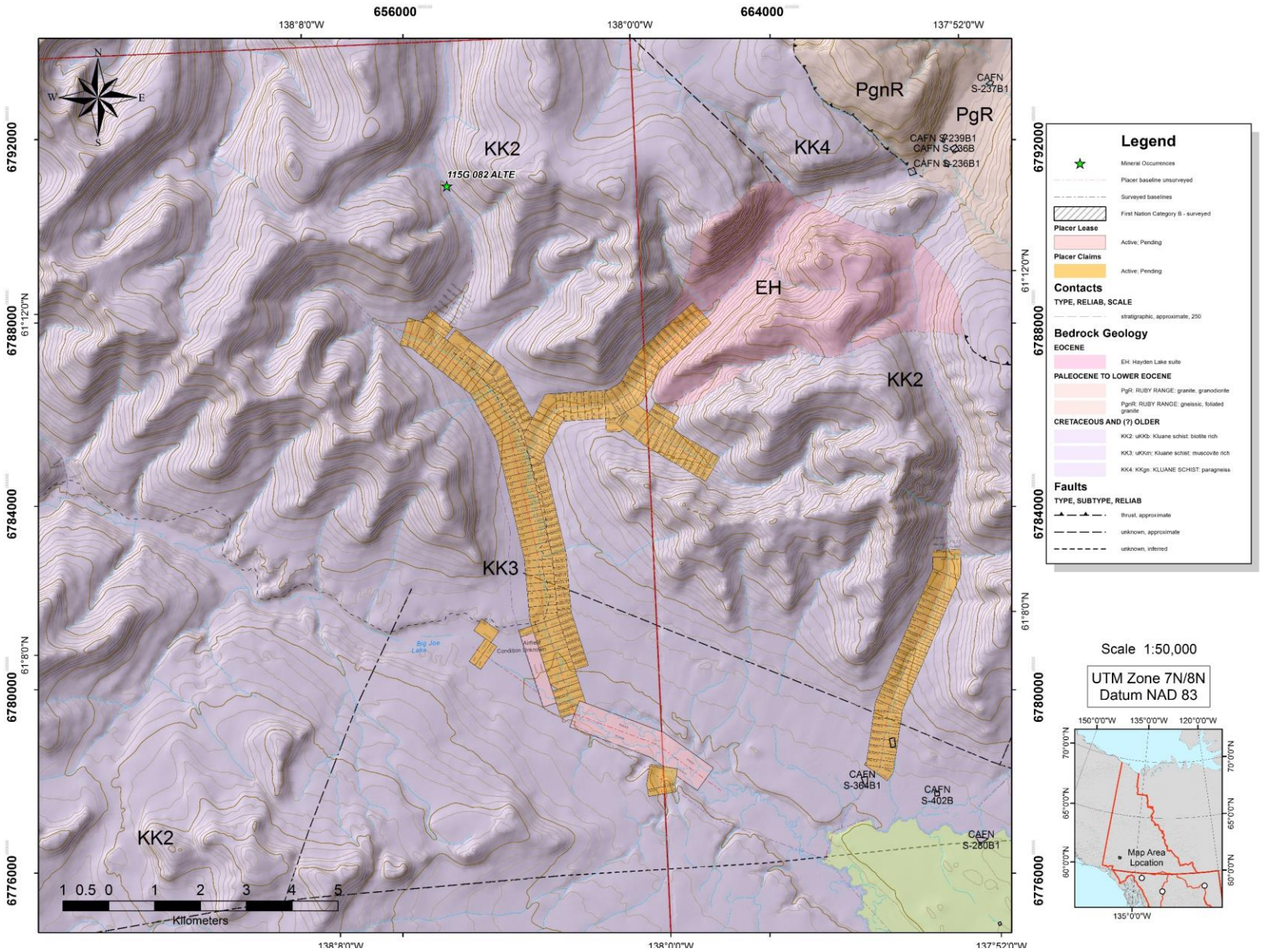

Figure 2 - Bedrock Geology of Fourth of July Creek, modified after Yukon Geological Survey, (2018).

Surficial and Placer Geology

The Fourth of July Creek drainage was glaciated during the most recent glacial episode (Duk-Rodkin, 1999), and late Pleistocene deposits of glacial till, glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial deposits blanket the slopes in the area. The centre of the valley contains a complex of recent alluvial terrace, fan and alluvial valley deposits. Figure 3 shows the surficial geology according to the digital files of the Yukon Geological Survey (2018). The area of the claims includes alluvial terrace (At) deposits and glaciolacustrine deposits mixed with till (unit Lb2/D).

The last major mining operation on Fourth of July Creek was Sota Computing Systems Ltd., who finished mining in 2002. Their operation was situated on the left limit of the creek upstream of Twelfth of July Creek. The stratigraphy on the Sota Computing Ltd. ground is described as a 12- to 14-foot thick layer of silt and clay over 4 feet of pay gravel on a false bedrock of glacial till. The placer gold recovered was between 14 and 16 mesh in size, and the fineness (purity) averaged between 800 and 820 (LeBarge, 2007).

Plate 2 - Placer Gold from the Sota Computing Ltd. mining operation on Fourth of July Creek, 2002.

Plate 3 – Aerial view of the Sota Computing Ltd. operation on the left limit of Fourth of July Creek, 2002. The stratigraphic section was described (LeBarge, 2007) as mixed sand and gravel over a layer of glaciolacustrine silt and clay, which was overlying the pay gravel. Underlying the pay gravel was a unit characterized as a "false bedrock" of glacial till.

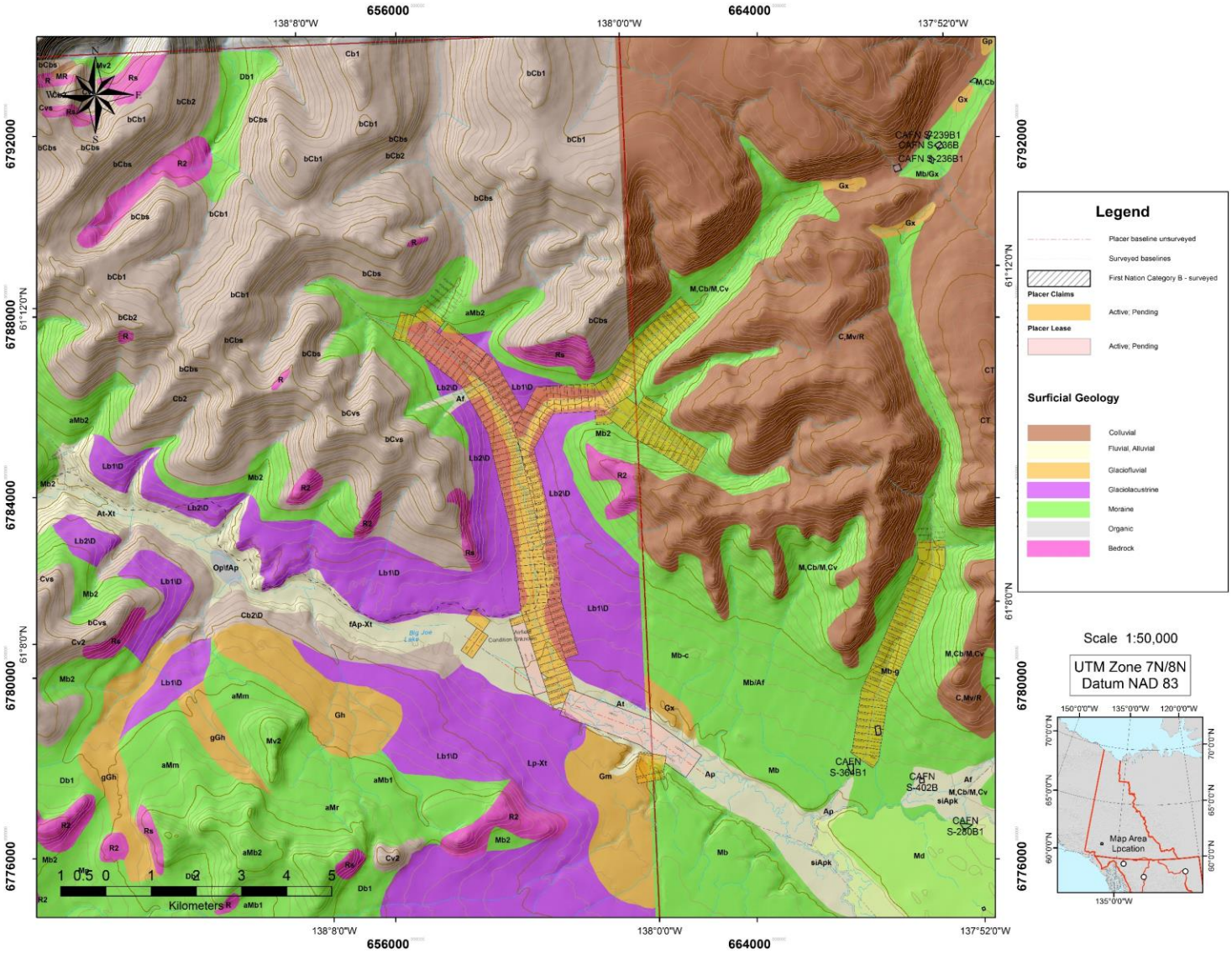

Figure 3 – Surficial geology of Fourth of July Creek, after Yukon Geological Survey, 2018. The area is dominated by glacial deposits of late Pleistocene age.

2018 Geophysical Exploration Program, Fourth of July Creek

Resistivity Surveys – Methodology

The resistivity technique injects an electrical current into the subsurface through stainless steel spikes and then measures the remaining voltage at various distances away from the injection point. Ground materials have different resistances to the current, and give data points in a cross section of the subsurface. With the data points, a tomogram or pseudo section can be created representing changes of resistivity in the ground. Data was collected using Geotest software, while the inversion and data filtering was completed with RES2DINV software. Data points with poor contact resistance were exterminated and noisy data was filtered statistically with root mean squared data trimming. Two dimensional tomograms were produced using least squares damped inversion parameters to display the resistivity properties and to display potential contacts.

The two-dimensional images are used for preliminary interpretations of bedrock structure. The images were interpreted by William LeBarge and Selena Magel.

General principles and assumptions of electrical resistivity are:

1. Low resistivity can indicate thawed and water saturated areas, as well as fine grained material.
2. Very high resistivity values can be due to ice rich material and frozen or highly disturbed ground.
3. Dry gravels, cobbles and boulders generally have high resistivity values.
4. The contrasts between values is more important in determining contacts than the absolute values found with resistivity data.

Limitations and Disclaimer

The interpreted sections provide an estimate of the conditions beneath the surface to the depths conducted and are within the accuracy of the system and methods. The data becomes more uncertain with depth and are more accurate toward the surface and is further complicated if there is permafrost present in the region. The materials are interpreted based upon local geology observed, as well as geologic knowledge of the area. Certain materials may be similar in composition and result in uncertain results. The accuracy of the information presented is not guaranteed and all mine development is the client's responsibility. William LeBarge and Selena Magel of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. accept no liability for any use or application of these data by any and all authorized or unauthorized parties.

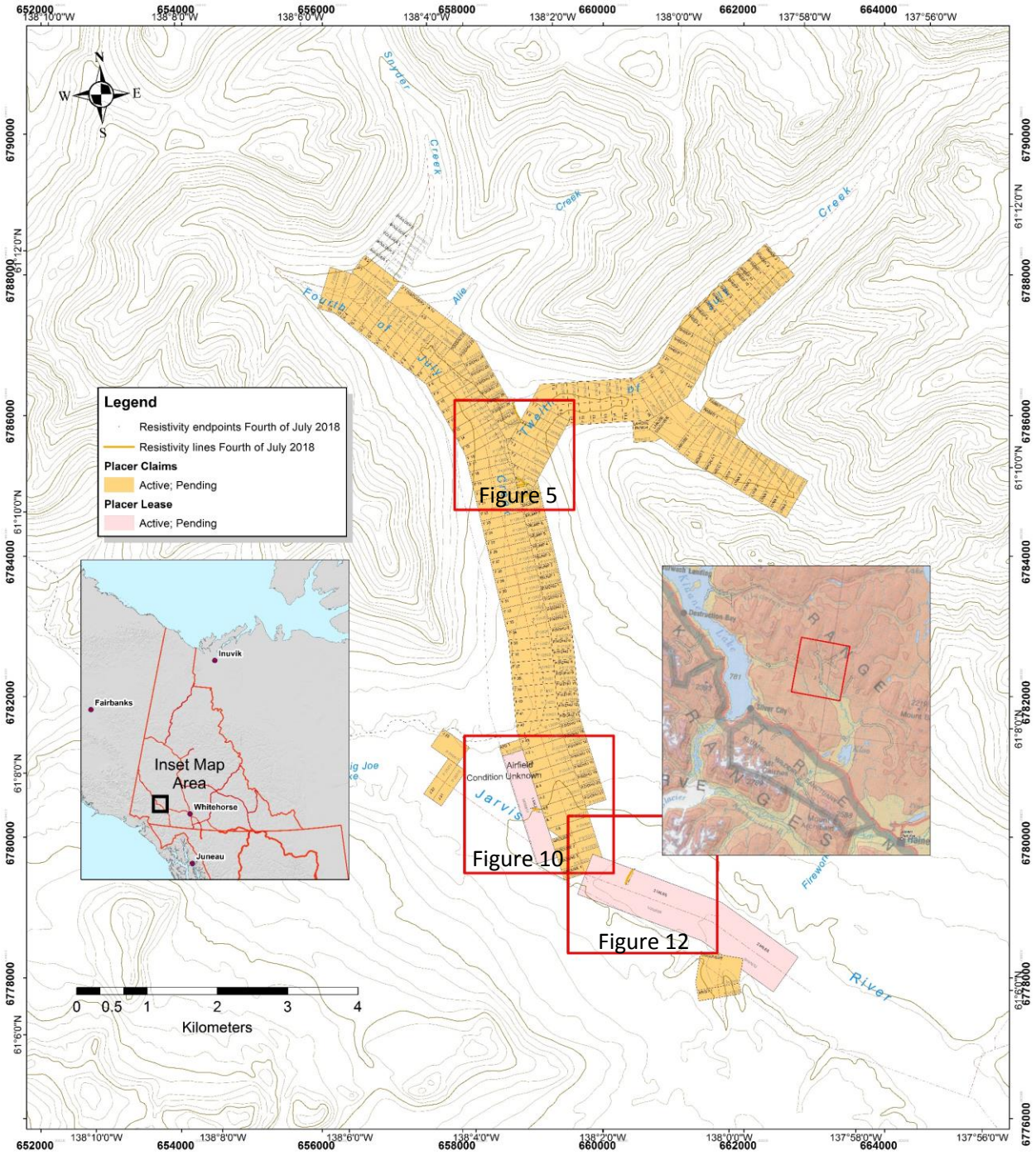

Figure 4 – General location of geophysical surveys and nearby placer claims, Fourth of July Creek. Detailed areas of surveys are shown on inset maps following.

Resistivity Survey Locations

Figures 4, 5, 10 and 12 show the location of the Resistivity Geophysical lines on Fourth of July Creek relative to the regional physiographic setting and nearby placer claims. The geographic coordinates of the surveyed lines in Decimal Degrees are shown in Table 2. The interpreted profiles are shown as Figures 6 to 11.

Table 2 – Endpoint coordinates of resistivity geophysical surveys, Fourth of July Creek.

Resistivity Lines- Fourth of July Creek, August 2018					
Line Name	Length (m)	Start Point		End Point	
		Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
RES18-TRUMP11-01	161	61.168184	- 138.04816	61.167436	- 138.045572
RES18-TRUMP10-01	106	61.167314	- 138.048295	61.167448	- 138.046351
RES18-TRUMP9-01	292	61.165709	- 138.047622	61.16617	- 138.042281
RES18-WEDGE-01	277	61.175471	-138.046592	61.177845	-138.048479
RES18-1MILE-01 (IW00657)	101	61.125779	-138.046122	61.126062	-138.04796
RES18-2MILE-01 (IW00658)	230	61.117654	- 138.022293	61.115855	- 138.024326

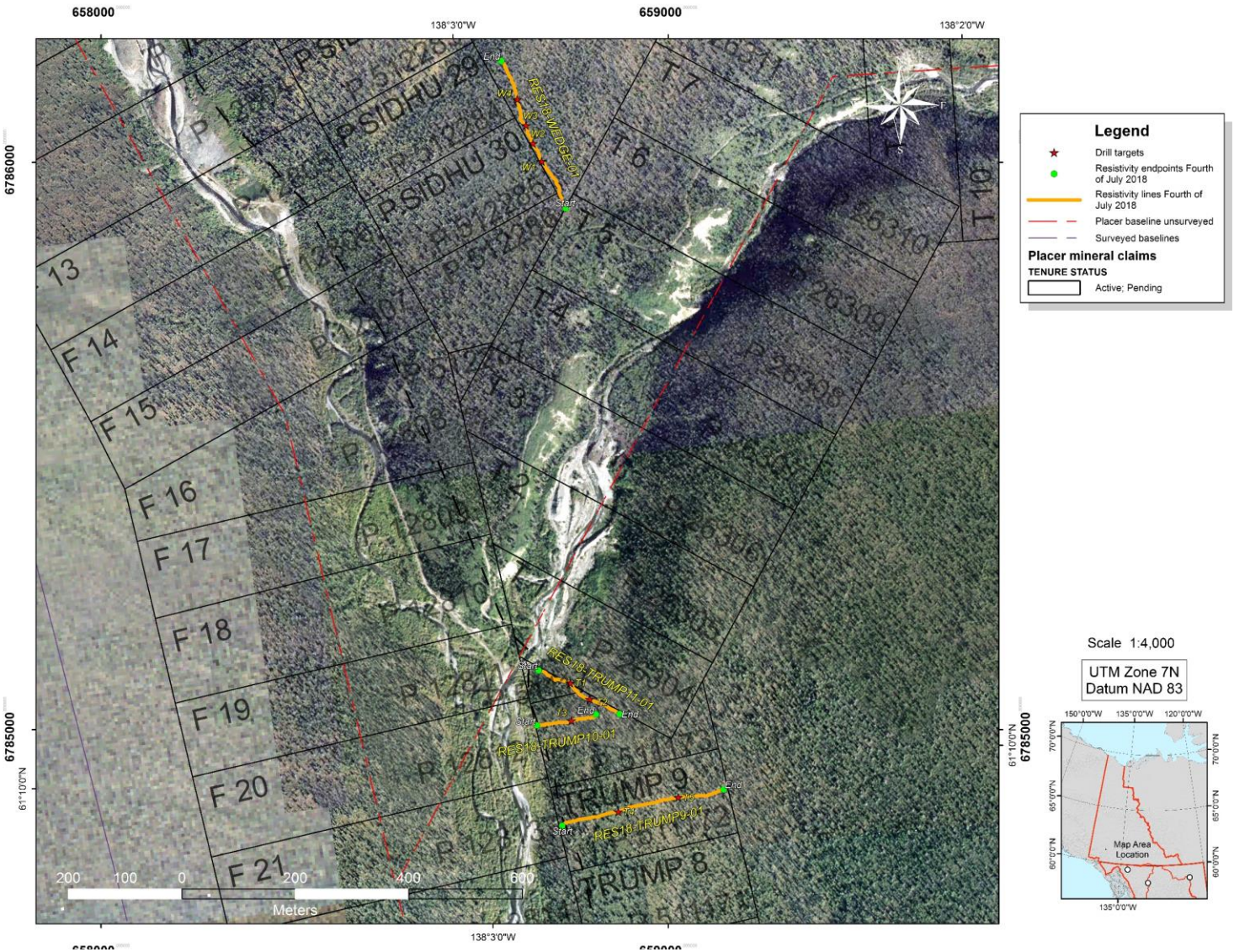

Figure 5 – Satellite photo showing the location of the resistivity lines conducted on the northern extent of the Trump claims in August, 2018. The lines were located on a left-limit bench, and are underlain by a complex of alluvial gravels, glacial till, glaciofluvial gravel and glaciolacustrine silt and clay. Proposed drill targets are also shown.

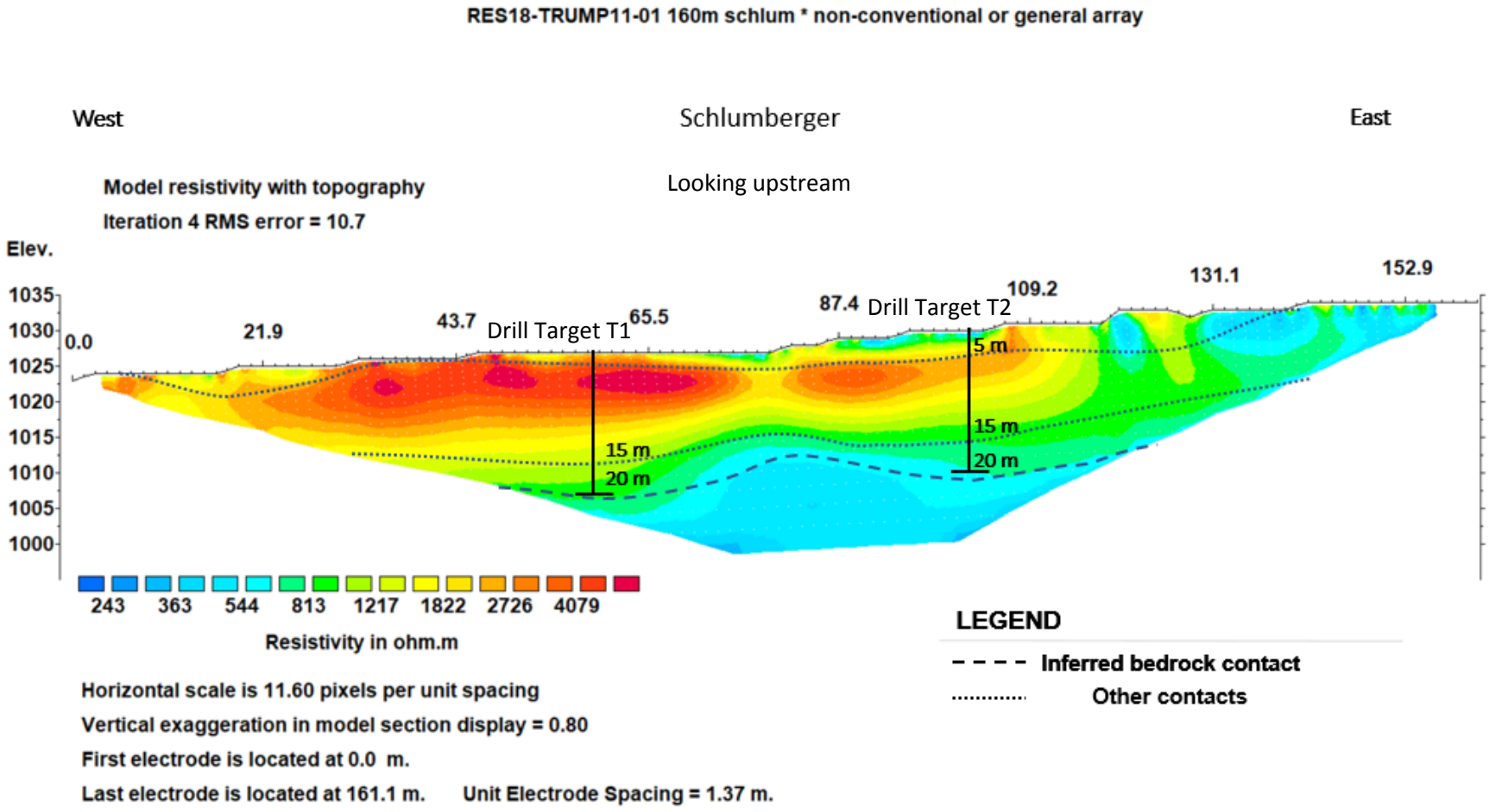

Figure 6 – Resistivity profile RES18-TRUMP11-01. There are three interpreted contacts: 5 metres, 15 metres and at approximately 20 metres below surface.

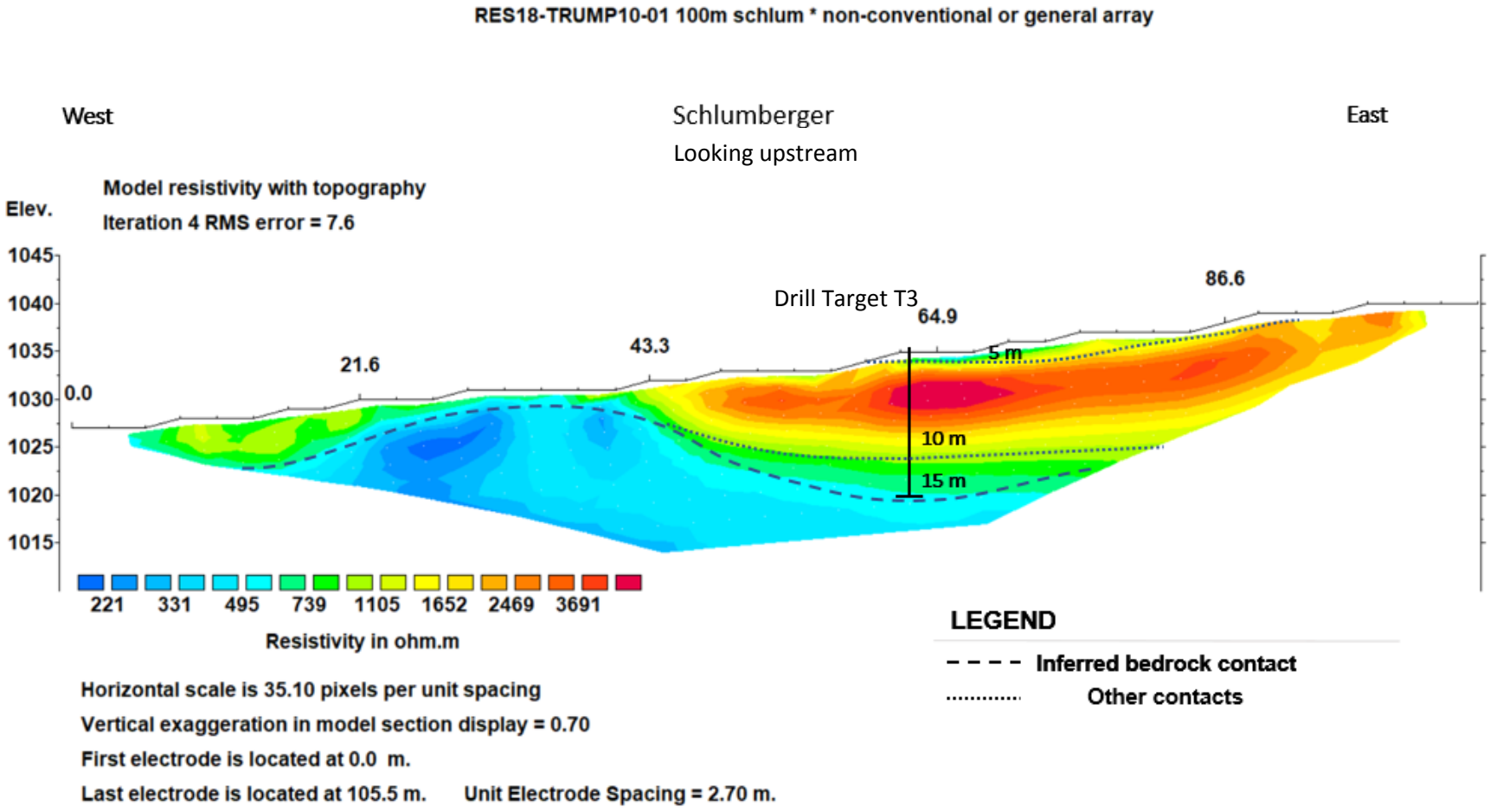

Figure 7 - Resistivity profile RES18-TRUMP10-01. There are interpreted contacts at approximately 5, 10 and 15 metres below surface.

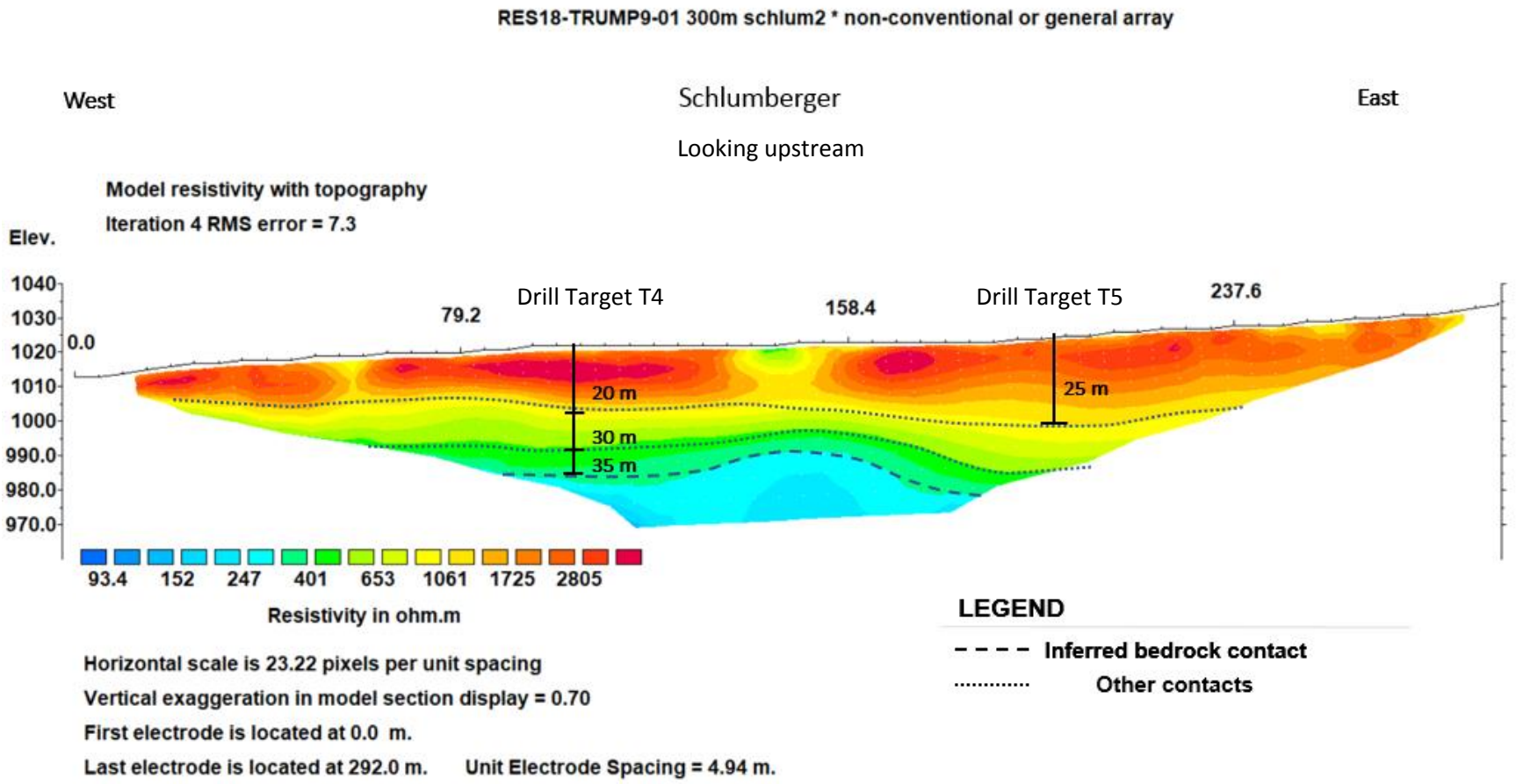

Figure 8 – Resistivity profile RES18-TRUMP9-01. There are three interpreted contacts, one at approximately 20 to 25 metres below surface, one at approximately 30 metres below surface, and one at approximately 35 metres below surface.

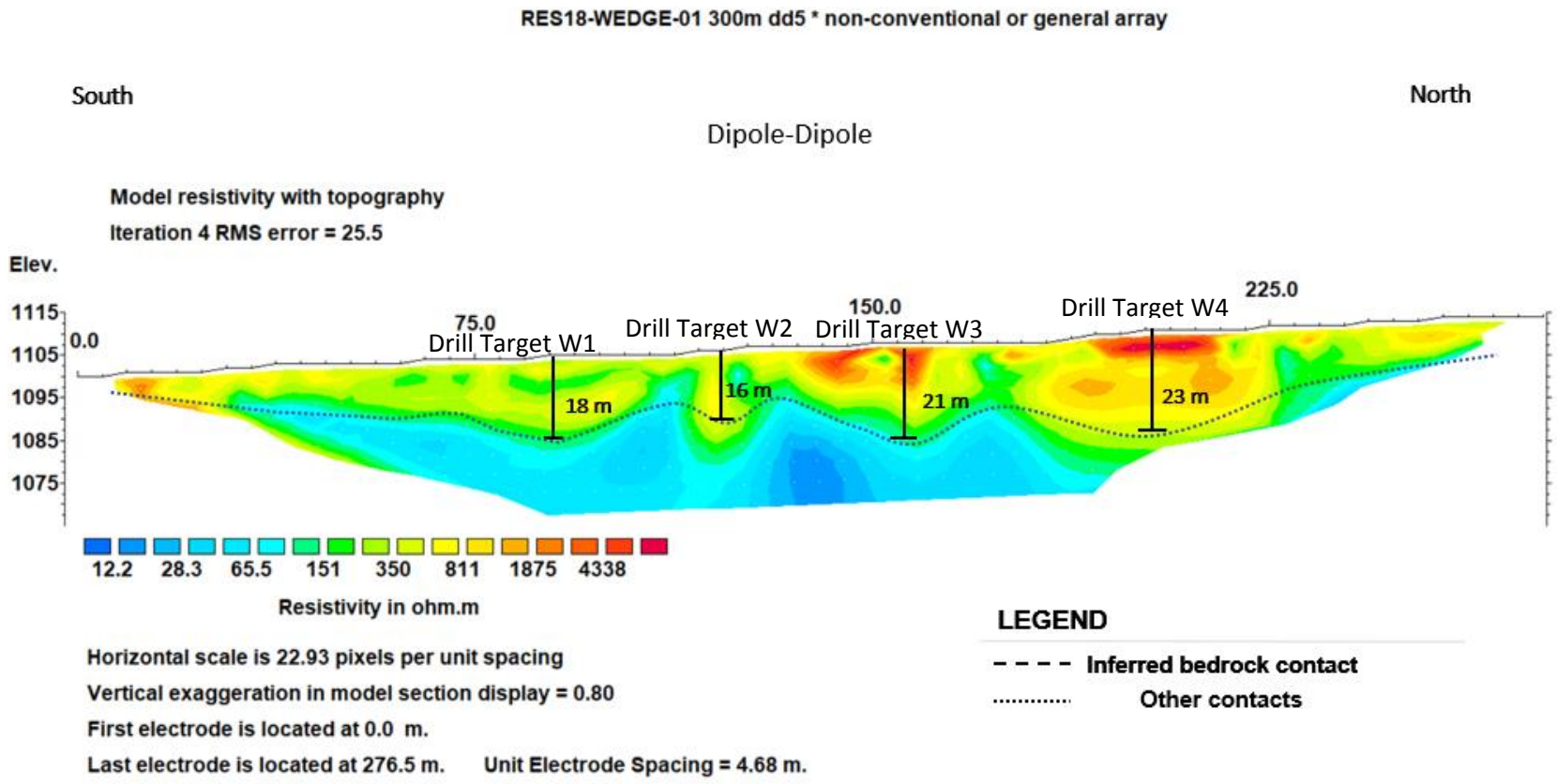

Figure 9 - Resistivity profile RES18-WEDGE-01 shows a highly undulating interpreted contact. Four drill targets are shown in depressions which vary between 16 and 23 metres below surface.

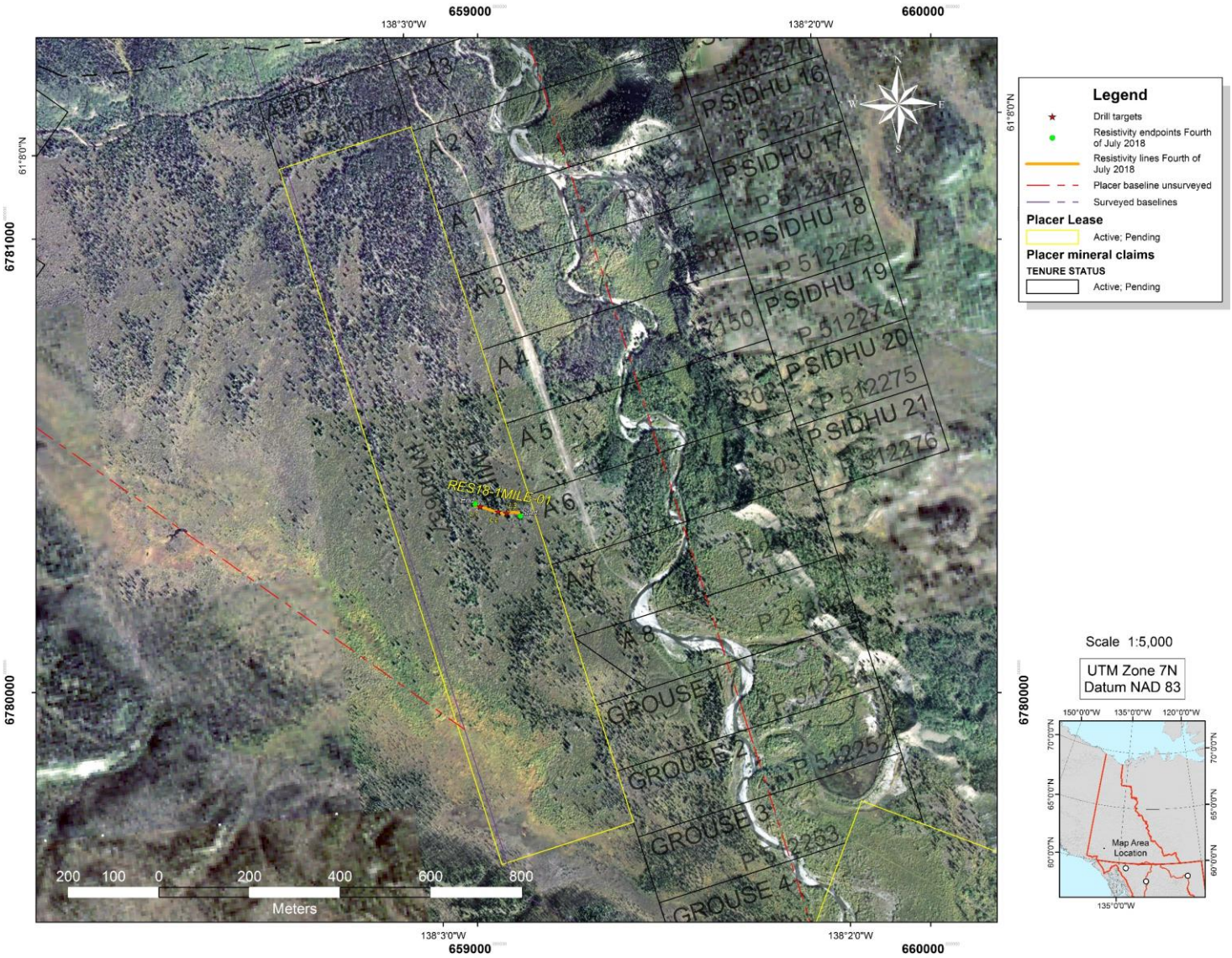

Figure 10 - Satellite photo showing the location of resistivity line RES18-1MILE-01, conducted on one-mile Prospecting Lease IW00657. The lease is on a right-limit bench, and is underlain by a complex of alluvial gravels, glacial till, glaciofluvial gravel and glaciolacustrine silt and clay. Proposed drill targets are also shown.

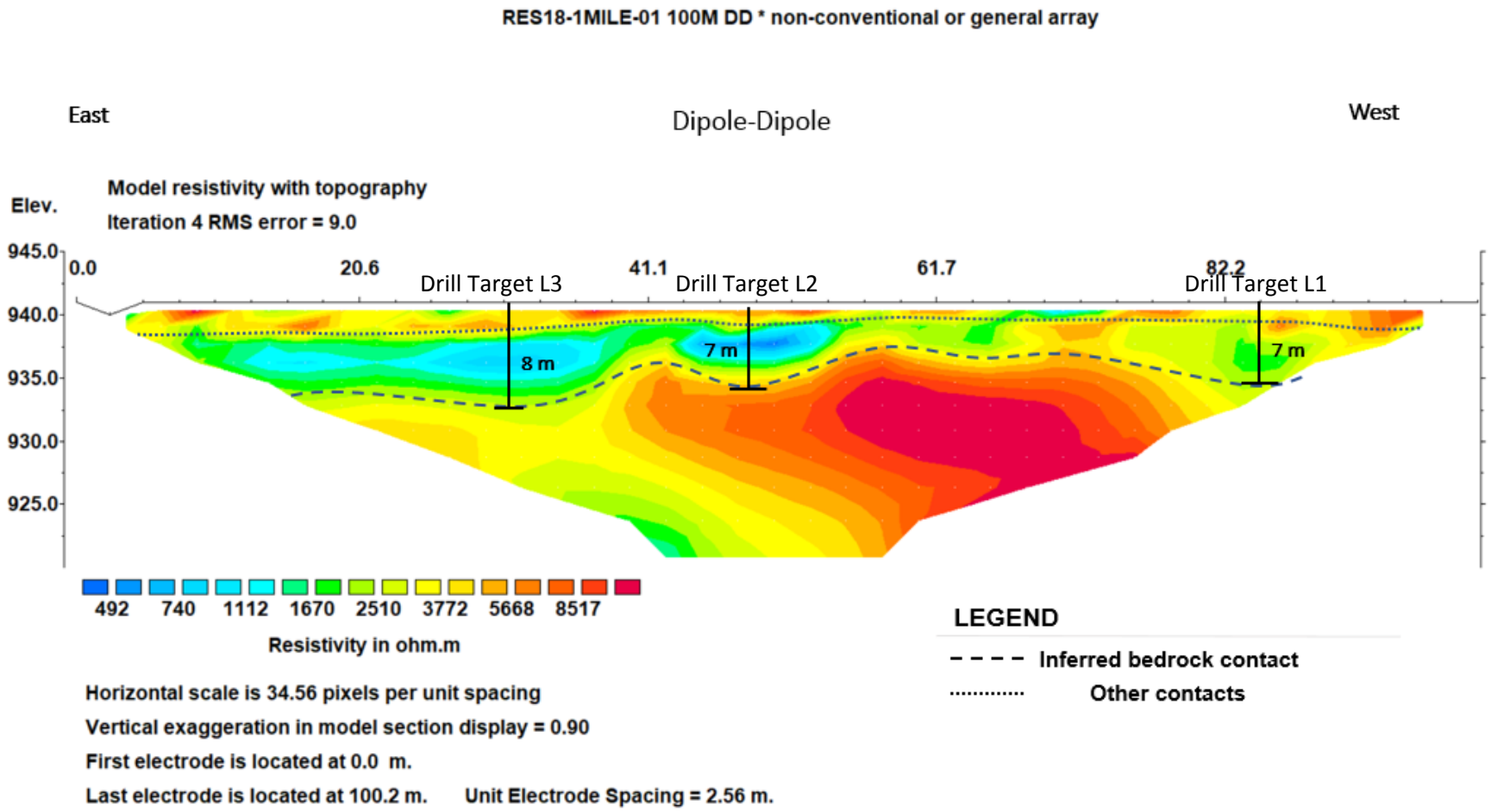

Figure 11 - Resistivity profile RES18-1MILE-01 shows an interpreted contact (possibly bedrock) varying up to 8 metres below surface. Three drill targets are shown between 7 and 8 metres below surface.

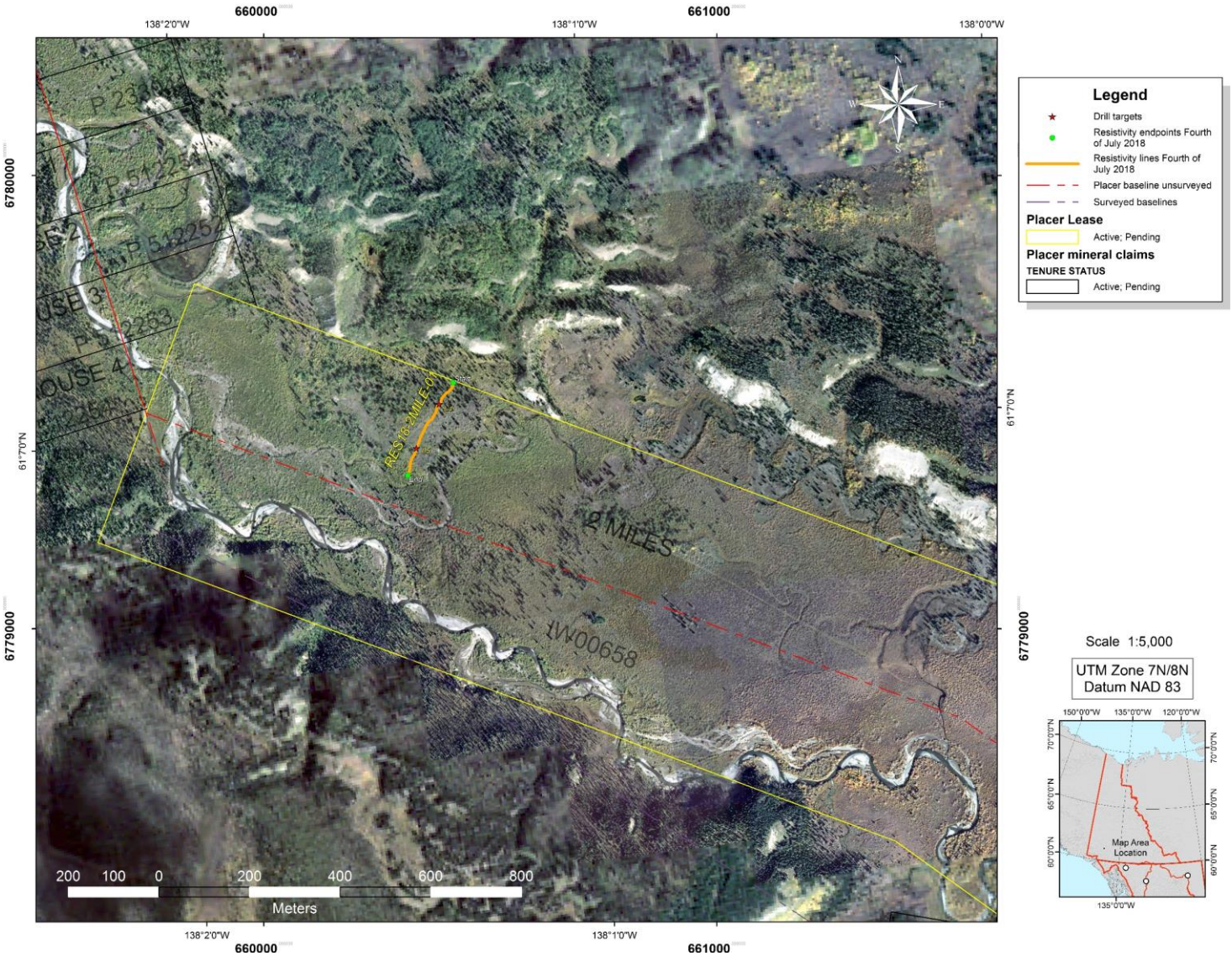

Figure 12 – Satellite photo showing the location of resistivity line RES18-2MILE-01, conducted on two-mile Prospecting Lease IW00658. The lease is in the centre of the valley, and is underlain by a recent age alluvial terrace. It is flanked on both sides by a complex of glaciofluvial, glaciolacustrine and glacial deposits. Proposed drill targets are also shown.

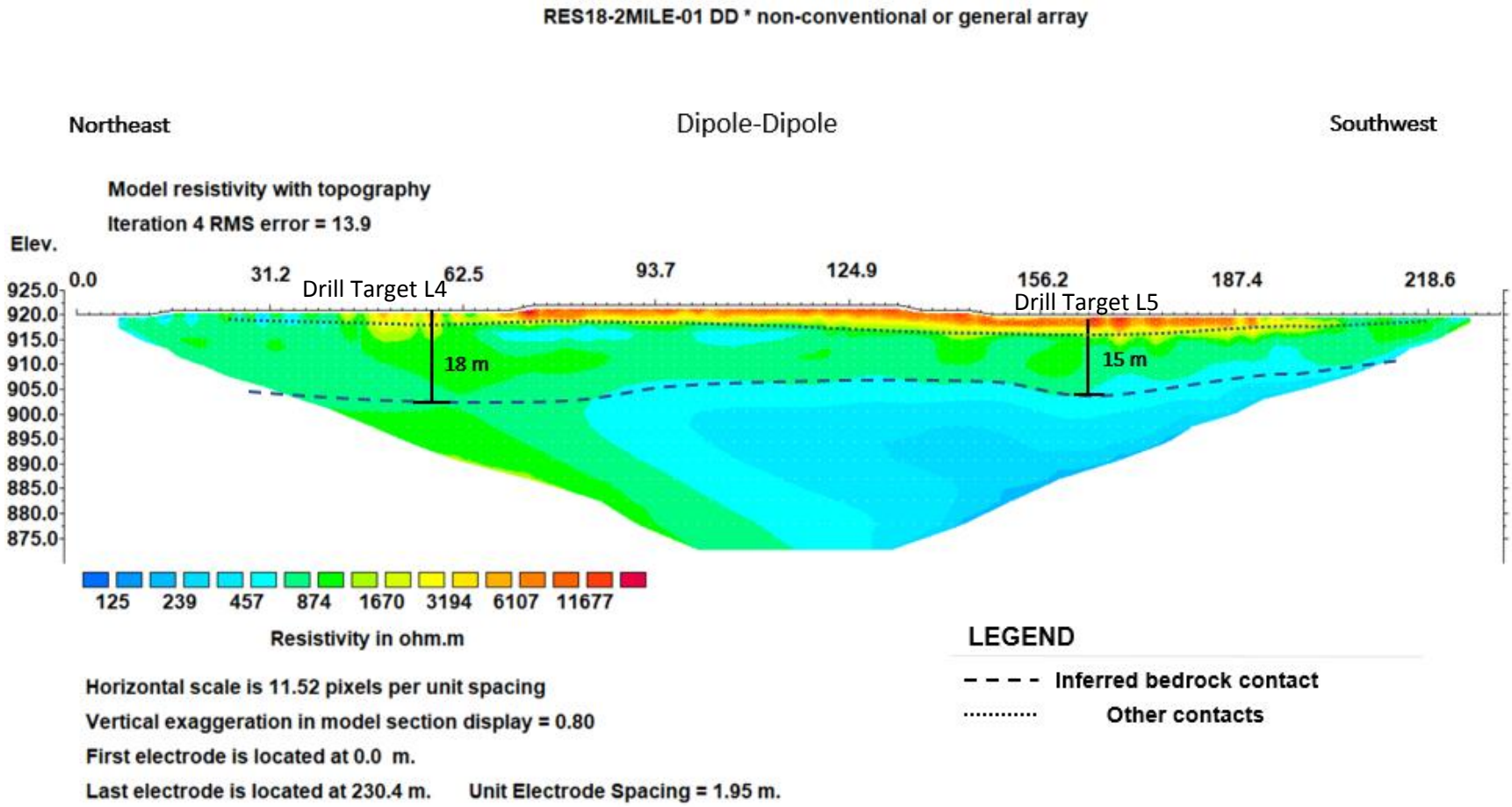

Figure 13 - Resistivity profile RES18-2MILE-01 shows an interpreted contact (possibly bedrock) up to 18 metres below surface. Two drill targets are shown.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall, the data response was good and contact resistances were relatively low. The resistivity survey profiles near or on the Trump claims (Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9) appear to indicate distinctive boundaries or transitions at 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 metres below surface. Target number T4 on Resistivity profile RES18-TRUMP9-01 (Figure 8) is of particular prospective interest due to its distinctive subsurface linear transitions between resistivity contour values. Resistivity profile RES18-TRUMP11-01 (Figure 6) bears some resemblance to RES18-TRUMP9-01 and is therefore also prospective. The resistivity survey profiles on the prospecting leases on the southern extent of the property (Figures 11 and 13) appear to indicate depressions at 5 to 8 metres and 15 to 18 metres below surface.

In all profiles, the distinctive transitions between contoured resistivity values may represent the contacts between glaciolacustrine, glaciofluvial and glacial materials and older, consolidated layers which could be interglacial fluvial gravels or even bedrock. In terms of placer potential, many of these contacts could act as a false bedrock layer, where there is an increased potential to form a placer deposit. Drilling conducted along these profiles will aid in determining which of the transitions represent significant lithological boundaries which could be the locale of placer gold concentrations. Several depressions on the profiles also appear to be paleochannels, and these are targets which should also be tested by drilling. The recommended type of drill is cased reverse-circulation (R/C), given the shallow water table and the presence of large glacial boulders in the valley. Drilling should be followed up by excavator test-pitting and bulk sampling, with a transition to mining should results be favourable. The coordinates of the proposed drill targets are shown in Table 3, below.

Table 3 - Coordinates of drill targets, Fourth of July Creek.

Target Number	Latitude	Longitude	Resistivity Geophysics Line
T1	61.167958	-138.047125	RES18-TRUMP11-01
T2	61.167689	-138.046508	RES18-TRUMP11-01
T3	61.167361	-138.047141	RES18-TRUMP10-01
T4	61.165889	-138.045739	RES18-TRUMP9-01
T5	61.166074	-138.043760	RES18-TRUMP9-01
L1	61.126004	-138.047731	RES18-1Mile-01
L2	61.125885	-138.047003	RES18-1Mile-01
L3	61.125849	-138.046664	RES18-1Mile-01
L4	61.117237	-138.022891	RES18-2Mile-01
L5	61.116387	-138.023900	RES18-2Mile-01
W1	61.176224	-138.047283	RES18-WEDGE-01
W2	61.176513	-138.047546	RES18-WEDGE-01
W3	61.176803	-138.047743	RES18-WEDGE-01
W4	61.177224	-138.047991	RES18-WEDGE-01

Statement of Costs for 2018 Placer Exploration Program

Table 4 - Statement of Costs for 2018 Placer Exploration Program, Fourth of July Creek

Geophysical Exploration Program on 4th of July Creek, August 2018	Amount and Rate	Subtotal	GST	Total	Invoice Number
Three resistivity surveys on Trump claims	560 m @ $1200 per 100 m	$6720.00	$336.00	$7056.00	2018-020
Resistivity survey on lease IW00657	100 m @ $1200 per 100 m	$1200.00	$60.00	$1260.00	2018-017
Resistivity survey on lease IW00658	200 m @ $1200 per 100 m	$2400.00	$120.00	$2520.00	2018-017
Resistivity survey on RES18-WEDGE-01	277 m @ $1200 per 100 m	$3324.00	$166.20	$3490.20	2018-021
Total				$14,326.20	

Statements of Qualifications

William LeBarge

I, William LeBarge, of 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with current address at 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, Y1A 6G6.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (B.Sc., 1985, Geology) and the University of Calgary (M.Sc., 1993, Geology – Sedimentology)
3. I am a Practicing Member in Good Standing (#37932) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC).
4. I have practiced my Profession as a Geologist continuously since 1985.
5. I am President and sole shareholder of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd., a Yukon Registered Company.

Dated this 24th day of October, 2018

William LeBarge, P. Geo.

Selena Magel

I, Selena Magel of 2590 Golf View Crescent, Blind Bay, British Columbia, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Geologist in Training with current address at 2590 Golf View Crescent, Blind Bay, British Columbia, Canada, V1E 1H2
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary (B.Sc., 2017, Geology).
3. I have practiced the profession of Geology since May 2017.
4. I have conducted and interpreted over 40 km of resistivity lines in 2017 and 2018.

Dated this 24th day of October 2018

Selena Magel

References

Duk-Rodkin, A., 1999. Glacial Limits Map of Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3694, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Geoscience Map 1999-2, 1:1 000 000 scale.

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