

2019 YMEP Placer Identification Report

**Laura Creek,
Dawson Mining District**

YMEP No. 19-059

Applicant: Dan Ferraro

Author: D. Ferraro, HBSc

Date: January, 2020

Claims: Lease ID01709

NTS Mapsheets: 116B01

UTM Coordinates: E632430, N7102655 (NAD83, Zone 7)

Owner: Daniel Ferraro

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1.0 SUMMARY

This document is written to fulfill the requirements of the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) grant application submitted in March, 2019 for a placer exploration program on Laura Creek, Dawson Mining District, Yukon that is held by Daniel Ferraro of Dawson City, YT.

Laura Creek is a ~10 km long creek located in the Dawson Mining District, NTS mapsheet 116B01, approximately 55km east of Dawson City, YT. Its headwaters are located within the Brewery Creek minesite and it drains into a channel of Klondike River. The creek is covered by a 4.4 mile (7.1 km) placer lease (counted as 5 miles for assessment purposes). The lease, number ID01709, is held by Daniel Ferraro. It was recorded October 5th, 2018 and expires October 5th, 2020.

Laura Creek is accessible by paved and gravel roads from the junction of the North Klondike and Dempster Highways. The upper portions of Laura Creek can be accessed via the Brewery Creek Mine road. The lower portion can be accessed via the Ditch Road which forks from the Brewery Creek Mine road.

The Brewery Creek area is located between Yukon's richest historical and currently producing placer districts. The Klondike gold fields are located 40 km west of Laura Creek and have produced over 20 million ounces of gold since its discovery in 1896 and remains the top producing placer district in the Yukon. The Mayo – McQuesten placer mining district is the second most productive placer district in the Yukon and is situated only 60 km south - east of Laura Creek.

The Brewery Creek area has been subjected to significant historical hard rock exploration in the past 30 years. Anomalous gold concentrations were first discovered in stream sediment samples conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada in the mid 1980's. The hard rock source of gold was later discovered by Noranda Exploration in 1987 and was subsequently mined by Viceroy Resources Corp. from 1996 to 2002. The Brewery Creek Mine recovered 266,537 ounces of gold from near surface oxide deposits during this period. Golden Predator Mining Corporation (GPMC), now owner of the deposit, has demonstrated the deposit still contains an indicated oxide resource of 765,000 ounces gold, inferred oxide resource of 440,000 ounces gold, and inferred sulphide resource of 270,000 ounces gold.

Although some historical evidence has been found, the first documented placer exploration on Laura Creek was conducted by Clayton Jones in spring of 2014, which consisted of sinking a shaft to bedrock and sluicing the gravels. The program revealed a 3.5 ft. thick, weakly auriferous gravel on top of the bedrock at a depth of approximately 32 ft. The 28 ft. of frozen overburden consists of 21 feet of organic muck and 7 feet of gravel. A 2.07 cubic yard bulk sample of the bottom 3.5 ft. of gravel and bedrock yielded a total of 0.6 grams of gold.

In 2015, Jones tested the lower end of Laura Creek for its placer potential and confirmed the continuity of placer gold downstream from the 2014 discovery shaft, located 3 km upstream. The vertical shaft dimensions were approx. 29' X 3' X 3'. The entire stratigraphy was frozen with 20.5 ft. of alternating units of organic muck and gravel overlying 7.5ft. of auriferous disorganized cobble boulder gravel resting on an irregular decomposed bedrock (mineralized limestone surface) at 28 ft. The bottom of the shaft was expanded into a 4.5' X 4' X 5' chamber. A total of 12 ft. of horizontal drift with approximate dimension of 4.5' high and 3' wide were completed. A total of 0.365 grams of gold was recovered from 5.4 cubic yards of chamber and drift material. This equates to an average of 0.068 grams gold per loose cubic yard of the lower 3.5 ft gravel and 1 ft of bedrock. A 1 cubic yard of test from the upper 5 ft of gravel resting on the pay gravel (18.5 – 23.5 ft) contained anomalous course gold.

The two isolated shafts completed on Laura Creek to date, separated by 3 km, have shown course placer gold exists throughout the length of the Laura Creek valley. The average grade of gravels encountered in the shafts were determined to be not economic for bulk mining of the entire valley bottom, however; there is a strong possibility both of these shafts did not intersect channelized paleo deposits that are narrower and contain higher

grades. A drill program was planned in 2019 to test valley in the vicinity of the shafts. Due to regulatory setbacks involving access to the area, the drill program did not proceed. Instead a resistivity survey (500m total line length) was conducted in the vicinity of the 2014 shaft to satisfy lease requirements and further delineate drill targets. William LeBarge of GeoPlacer Exploration was contracted to complete this work.

The surveys were done over two areas, one of which was planned to be drill-tested. Line 1 (200m) was conducted across the creek about 50m northeast of Jones' 2014 shaft. This was done for calibration purposes and to determine if a more suitable drill target was present along this profile. Two drill targets were chosen on Line 1 with an approximate depth to bedrock being 25 feet. The 2014 shaft had a depth of 31 feet to bedrock. Target L1-1 is within a bog displaying low resistivity. This may correspond to a depression in bedrock. Target L1-2 is within a moderate resistivity response (closest to the 2014 shaft) which may correspond to a gravel paleochannel.

Line 2 (300m) was conducted ~300m southwest of Line 1 in a much broader valley where 2 tributaries drain into Laura Creek. This area allowed for more consistent responses and better contact resistance, likely due to the increase in water-saturated ground as well as the longer line length. A large portion of the line is within the alluvial plain of the 2 tributaries to the northwest.

Three drill targets were identified on Line 2. Target L2-1 has an interpreted depth to bedrock of 25 ft. It is within a low-resistivity bog area and may signify somewhat of a bedrock ledge. Target L2-2 has an interpreted depth to bedrock of 32 ft. A higher resistivity zone (interpreted as frozen muck) indicates a depression in the bedrock in this area. Target L2-3 is probably the most attractive, as a moderate resistivity response here indicates potential paleochannel gravels. Interpreted depth to bedrock is 34 ft here.

The 2019 resistivity survey at Laura Creek was successful in obtaining data useful in the planning of a future drill program. Although results are heavily subject to interpretation, the survey gives some confidence in drill targeting with regards to depth to bedrock and potential paleochannels. This is particularly important in the area of Line 2; a broad valley which would require a large number of drill holes to systematically test.

Recommendations for a drill program are similar to the original plan. This involves a customized RC (reverse circulation) drill, optimized for placer purposes. This is ideal for the area due to the permafrost and larger boulders encountered during Jones' shafting work.

Drilling would occur in the vicinity of Line 1 (likely another 75 meters upstream) and involve a fence of holes along the valley profile with tighter spacing around the identified targets.

The area of Line 2 was originally not planned to be drilled, but the resistivity survey has allowed for more confidence in targeting. Also, due the proximity to the mouth of the trail, this area is easily accessible for the Nodwell-tracked rig. Drilling would focus on the 3 targeted areas along this line.

Ideally a drill program would involve drilling around the south end of Laura Creek, close to the 2015 shaft location; however further permitting will be required to gain access to this area.

The work done by Jones in 2014 and 2015 proved the presence of coarse gold in Laura Creek. If a higher-grade paystreak was located, it could transform the Brewery Creek area into an entirely new placer district. The author would like to thank the YMEP program and the YGS. Funding and advice were greatly appreciated throughout this process.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is written to fulfill the requirements of the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) grant application submitted in March, 2019 for a placer exploration program on Laura Creek, Dawson Mining District, Yukon that is held by Daniel Ferraro of Dawson City, YT.

3.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

Laura Creek is located approximately 55 kilometers east of Dawson City, Yukon Territory on NTS mapsheet 116B01 (Figure 1). It drains the western extension of the Brewery Creek gold mine that was operated by Viceroy Resources Corporation from 1996 to 2002. Laura Creek is accessible by paved and gravel roads from the junction of the North Klondike and Dempster Highways. The upper portions of Laura Creek can be accessed via the Brewery Creek Mine road. The lower portion can be accessed via the Ditch Road which forks from the Brewery Creek Mine road (Figure 1).

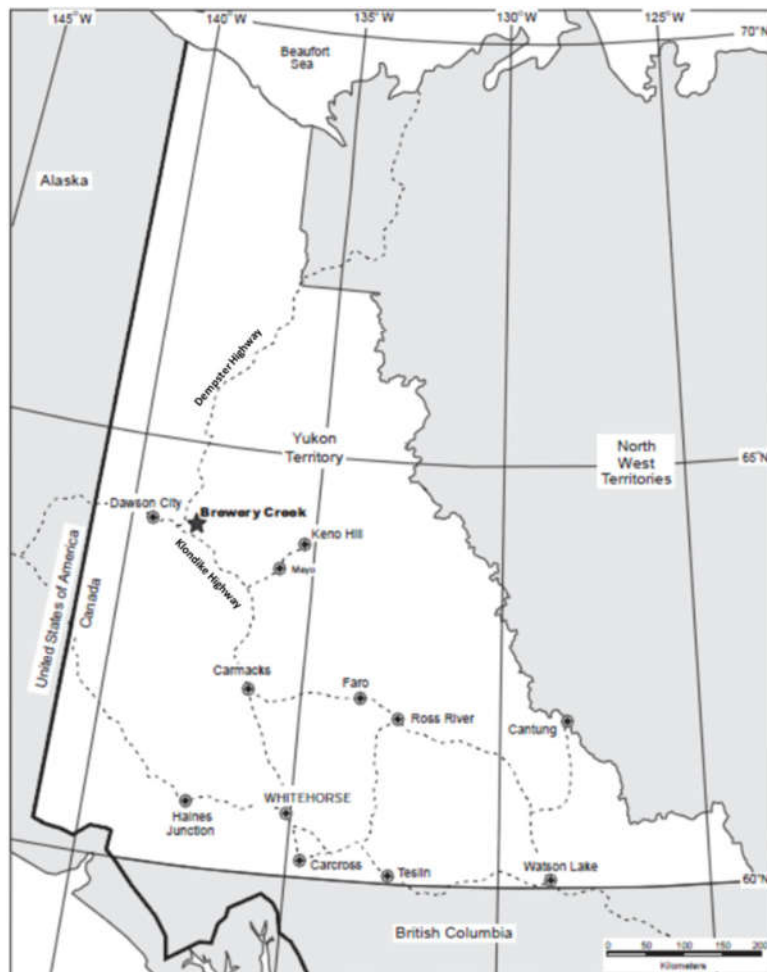


Figure 1: General location of Laura Creek/Brewery Creek area.

4.0 CLAIM DESCRIPTION

Laura Creek is a ~10 km long creek located in the Dawson Mining District, NTS mapsheet 116B01. Its headwaters are located within the Brewery Creek minesite and it drains into the North Klondike River. The creek is covered by a 4.4 mile (7.1 km) placer lease (counted as 5 miles for assessment purposes). The lease, number ID01709, is held by Daniel Ferraro. It was recorded October 5th, 2018 and expires October 5th, 2020. Figure 2 displays the lease map.

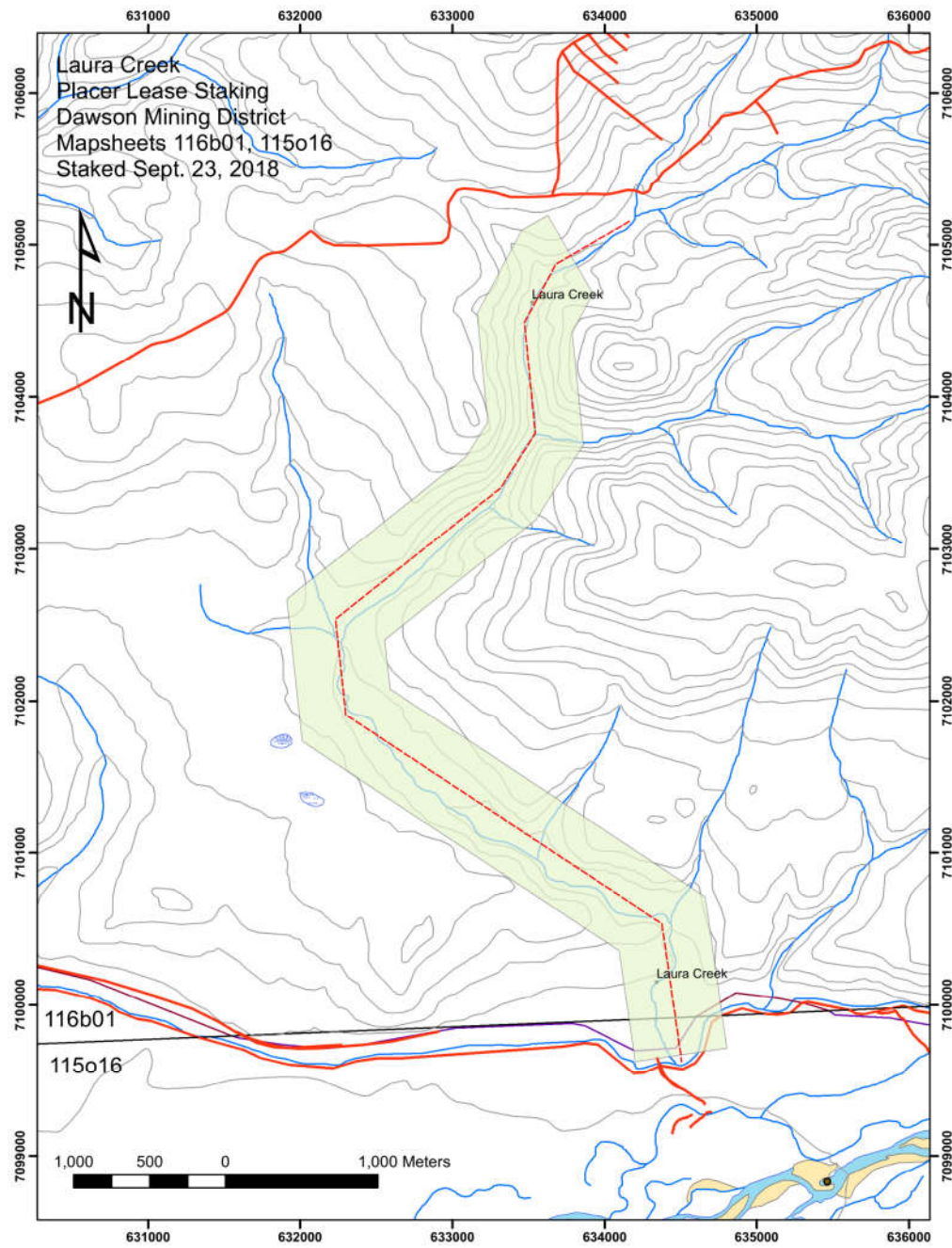


Figure 2: Map of the Laura Creek placer lease

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Brewery Creek area is located between Yukon's richest historical and currently producing placer districts. The Klondike gold fields are located 40 km west of Laura Creek and have produced over 20 million ounces of gold since its discovery in 1896 and remains the top producing placer district in the Yukon (if including Indian River) with over 30,000 crude ounces of gold produced in 2018 (Bond, 2019).

The Klondike placer district includes the Fortymile, Sixtymile, Klondike, Indian, Moosehorn, and Lower Stewart placer areas. The majority of this area was unglaciated during the Quaternary time period (> 1.8 ma to present), as is the Brewery Creek area, and it is believed to be a significant contributing factor for such rich gold deposits. Some of the creeks in the Klondike goldfields were fifteen times richer in gold than those in California, and richer still than those in South Africa (Wiki). For example, in just two years, \$18 million (at 2013 prices) worth of gold was brought up from just one claim on the Eldorado Creek (Wiki).

The Mayo – McQuesten placer mining district is the second most productive placer district in the Yukon and is situated only 60 km south - east of Laura Creek. This district includes Clear Creek placer area and the Dublin Gulch placer deposit near the town of Mayo, Yukon Territory. This placer district differs from the Klondike district and Brewery Creek mine area, as it was subjected to various degrees of glaciation during the Quaternary time period; however the source of gold resembles the mid cretaceous intrusion related quartz vein hosted gold at the Brewery Creek deposit, compared to that of the Klondike's quartz veins in Palaeozoic meta-sediments (Klondike schists).

Brewery Creek Mine

The Brewery Creek area has been subjected to significant historical hard rock exploration in the past 25 years. Anomalous gold concentrations were first discovered in stream sediment samples conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in the mid 1980's. The hard rock source of gold was later discovered by Noranda Exploration in 1987 and was subsequently mined by Viceroy Resources Corp. from 1996 to 2002 (YGS, 2008). During this period the Brewery Creek Mine recovered 266,537 oz. of gold from near surface oxide deposits and Golden Predator Mining Corporation (GPMC), now owner of the deposit, has demonstrated the deposit contains an indicated oxide resource total of 765,000 ounces gold in 21,140,000 tonnes of material at 1.13 g/t Au and inferred oxide resource total of 440,000 ounces gold in 14,120,000 tonnes of material at 0.97 g/t Au (GPMC website, Jan 2020).

To date the Brewery Creek property has been explored for shallow oxide gold deposits as it is much easier to extract the gold from the oxide ore compared to deeper seated sulphide ore. Sulphide ore at depth has seen limited exploration to date and has strong potential to host a large low grade bulk tonnage gold deposit similar to the 32 million oz. gold Donlin Creek deposit in south western Alaska, USA. Despite the limited sulphide ore exploration, GPMC has

demonstrated inferred sulphide resources totalling 270,000 ounces of contained gold in 8,570,000 tonnes of material at 0.99 g/t Au (GPMC website, Jan 2020).

Placer Exploration History on Laura Creek

The first known placer exploration on Laura Creek was conducted by Clayton Jones in spring of 2014, which consisted of sinking a shaft to bedrock and sluicing the gravels. The program revealed a 3.5 ft. thick, weakly auriferous gravel on top of the bedrock at a depth of approximately 32 ft. The 28 ft. of frozen overburden consists of 21 feet of organic muck and 7 feet of gravel. A 2.07 cubic yard bulk sample of the bottom 3.5 ft. of gravel and bedrock yielded a total of 0.6 grams of gold. The gold was recovered using a standard 4.5 ft. long sluice box. The gold was surprisingly coarse with grains mainly flattened, tabular and smooth. The largest gold grain was 7mm (<3.5 mesh) in length and weighed 0.2 grams. The approximate grade of the gravel unit encountered is CDN \$10.07/cubic yard at CDN \$1350/ounce with an estimated finesse of 80%. The actual gold content is believed to be significantly higher (10 – 20% more) as elevated clay content made sluicing difficult and resulted in poor gold recovery.

After completion of the 2014 shaft and while staking the lower end of Laura Creek, historic placer workings were discovered (Figure 3). The old workings discovered on Laura Creek are undocumented and remain a mystery. The working included three old pits/shafts located approximately 1 mile up the Laura Creek valley. The pits ranged from 8X8ft to 3x3ft and were spaced approximately 3 - 5 meters along the width of the valley floor. The pits were all caved in and filled with water and one contained wood cribbing at the top. It is unclear if bedrock was reached but all shafts penetrated the organic layer as moss covered gravel piles existed beside the pits. The largest tree growing on top of the gravel piles was estimated to be 70 years old (number of growth rings at the base). Several artifacts were discovered including a couple of rusted out buckets and what appeared to be the remains of a rusted stove.

It is postulated that the shaft was sunk around the time the historical Yukon ditch was being constructed. The Yukon ditch was a water canal diverting water from the south Klondike River to the North Klondike River and provided additional water to the hydroelectric plant when the North Klondike water supply could not keep up with the demand. The construction of the ditch was financed by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation and commenced around 1928 and finished in 1937. It is hypothesized that gold was encountered from the ditch excavations at the mouth of the Laura Creek drainage. Workers subsequently followed up by minimal test shafts upstream in search of richer and shallower ground. It is unclear why there are 3 pits/shafts in one locality and whether bedrock was reached. Either the pits were abandoned half way through for whatever reason or gold was encountered in the first one and the additional shafts were sunk nearby to find the richer pay streaks.

In 2015, Jones tested the lower end of Laura Creek for its placer potential and confirmed the continuity of placer gold downstream from the 2014 discovery shaft, located 3 km upstream. The vertical shaft dimensions were approx. 29' X 3' X 3'. The entire stratigraphy was frozen with 20.5 ft. of alternating units of organic muck and gravel overlying 7.5ft. of auriferous disorganized cobble boulder gravel resting on an irregular decomposed bedrock (mineralized

limestone surface) at 28 ft. The bottom of the shaft was expanded into a 4.5' X 4' X 5' chamber. A total of 12 ft. of horizontal drift with approximate dimension of 4.5' high and 3' wide were completed. A total of approximately 16 cubic yards of material was excavated from the shaft.

A total of 7.4 cubic yards of gravel was sluiced using a portable 4 ft long High Banker Keen sluice box powered by a gas powered 3" water pump. The specific location of the gravel, volume of gravel processed, and weight of gold recovered was recorded for later grade calculation. A total of 0.365 grams of gold was recovered from 5.4 cubic yards of chamber and drift material. This equates to an average of 0.068 gram gold or \$ 2.36 per loose cubic yard (assuming \$1350/Oz Au @ 80 Percent Purity) of the lower 3.5 ft gravel and 1 ft of bedrock. A 1 cubic yard of test from the upper 5 ft of gravel resting on the pay gravel (18.5 – 23.5 ft) contained anomalous course gold.

The two isolated shafts completed on Laura Creek to date, separated by 3 km, have shown course placer gold exists throughout the length of the Laura Creek valley (Figure 4). Jones (2015) determined that the average grade of gravels encountered in the shafts are not economic for bulk mining of the entire valley bottom, however; there is a strong possibility both of these shafts did not intersect channelized paleo deposits that are narrower and contain higher grades. A few drill holes, strategically placed across the valley, will quickly and cost effectively, determine if a richer paleo channel exists along the valley bottom.

Figure 3: Undocumented workings (from Jones, 2015)

A.) shows historic artifacts observed at the shaft site **B.)** shows small 3'X3' shaft with log cribbing at top (assumed to be initial test shaft) **C.)** shows larger 6'X6' (assumed to be second follow up or production shaft). **D.)** shows the old steam powered shovel that the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation used to excavate the water canal (ditch) in the 1930's. This shovel is located 3 km east of the Laura creek mouth, at the intake of the old canal.

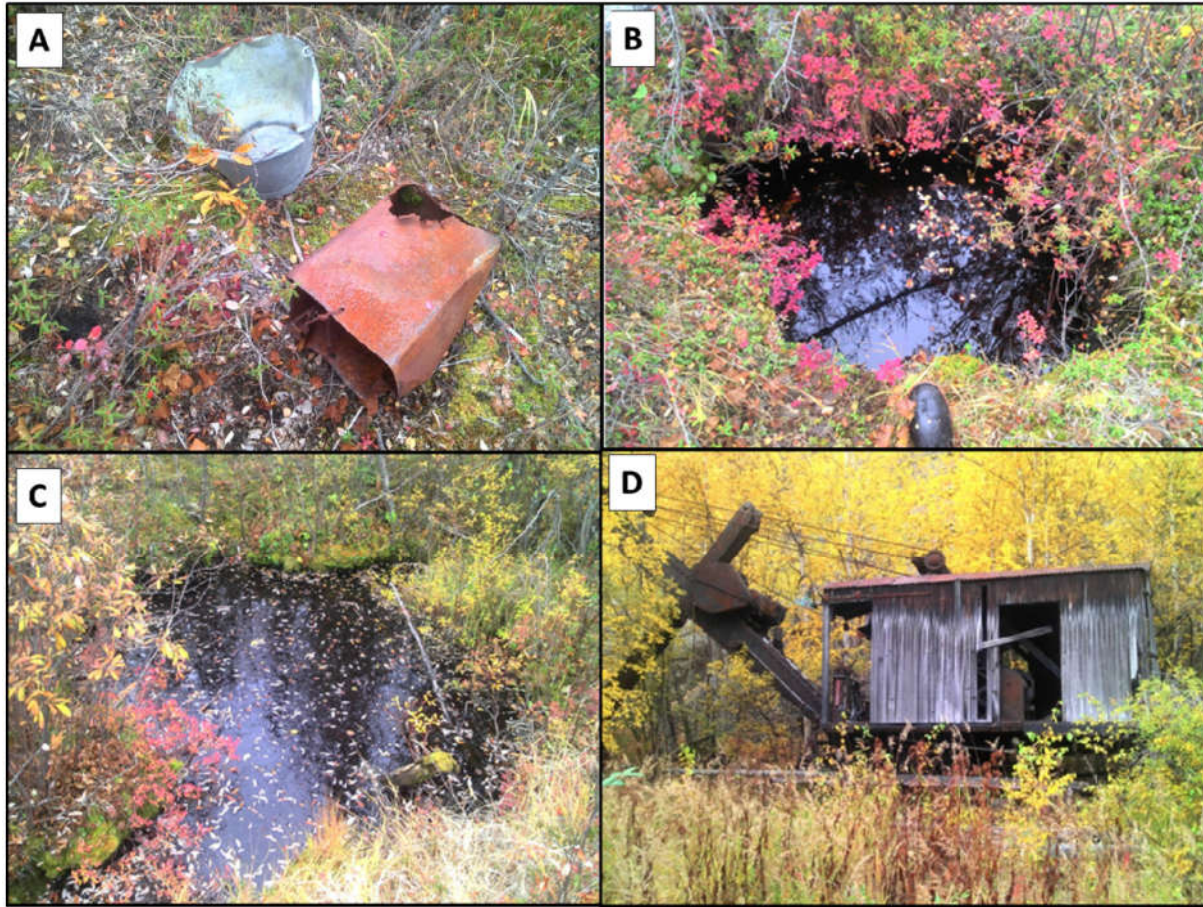
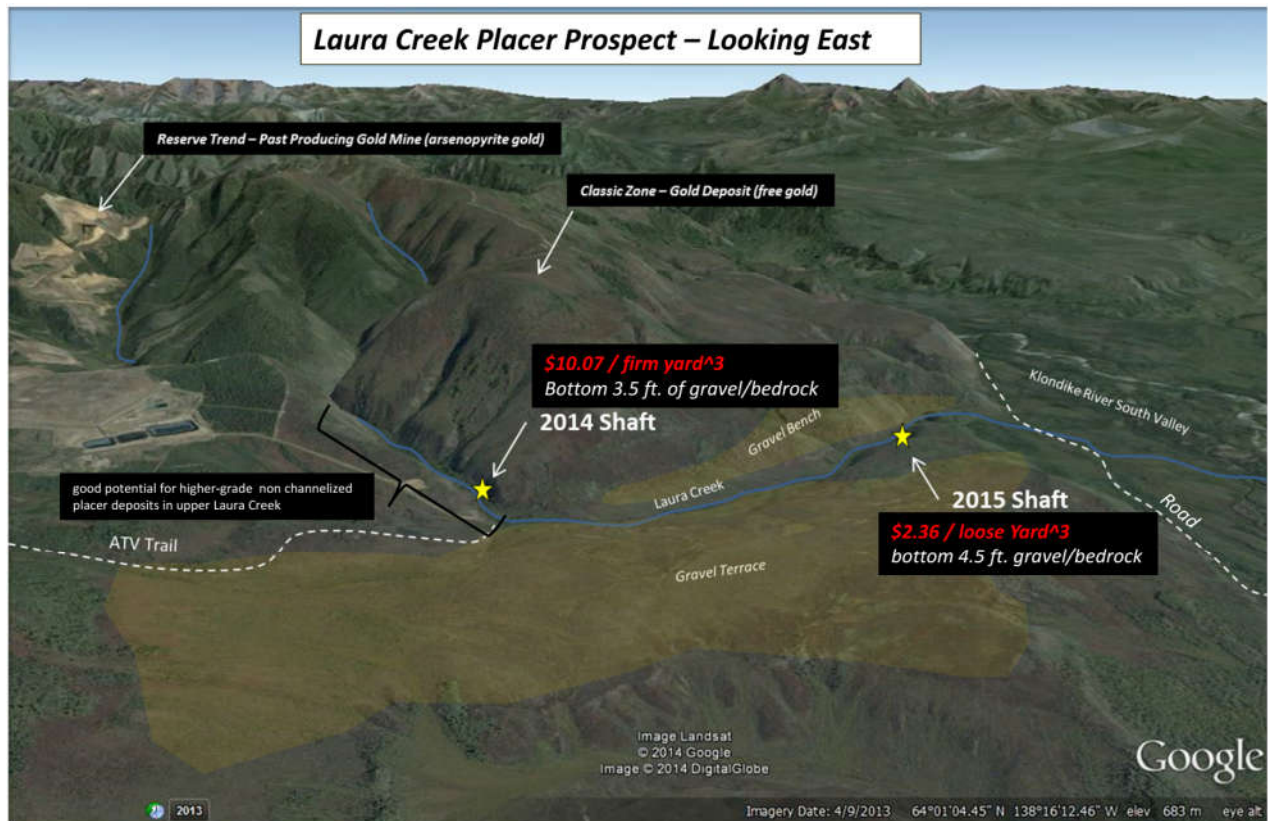


Figure 4: The two shafts done by C. Jones in relation to the Brewery Creek minesite (Jones, 2015).



6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Bedrock Geology

Laura Creek is located in the Selwyn Basin stratigraphic package. The Selwyn Basin is located within the mineral-rich Tintina Gold Belt; a 2000km x 400km belt of mineralization stretching from Fairbanks, AK to Watson Lake, YT. It hosts world class deposits such as 32 M Oz. Donlin Creek, 5 M Oz. Fort Knox, 4 M Oz. Dublin Gulch, 2 M Oz. Coffee Creek, and past-producing Brewery Creek mine (0.27 M Oz with additional 0.57 M Oz resource) where Laura Creek is situated (Figure 5).

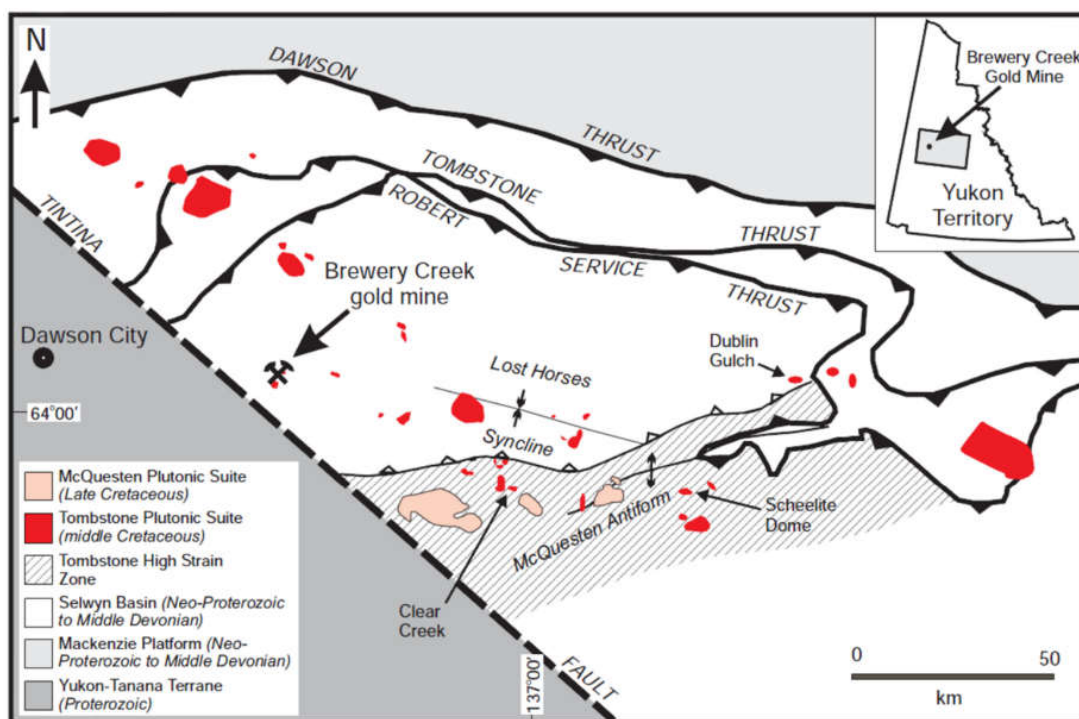


Figure 5: Regional geology (modified from Lindsey, 2006)

Laura Creek drains Ordovician-Mississippian sediments primarily consisting on the Road River and Earn Group that have been intruded by several phases of the mid-Cretaceous aged Tombstone Suite granites. The drainage represents a thrust fault separating the Devonian Earn Group sediments and Silurian to Devonian Road River Group. The Road River Group consists of black shale, chert, and limestone. This group is composed of two formations: the basal, dark-weathering Duo Lake Formation and the overlying tan to orange-weathering Steel Formation. The Earn Group is the remnants of a regional marine transgression event. This group can be divided into two units separated by an unconformity: the Lower to Middle Devonian Portrait Lake chert and shale unit and the overlying Upper Devonian to Mississippian coarse clastic Prevost Formation. These sedimentary packages are intruded by mid-Cretaceous felsic sills and dykes that intruded along a mid-Cretaceous thrust fault (Figure 6).

The majority of the Brewery Creek gold is hosted in Tombstone Suite quartz monzonite dykes and sills that range from 5 to 100m wide and surrounding meta-sediments. It is structurally controlled by an east west thrust fault. The gold exists as very fine (micron size) particles within the fine disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite mineral grains. A total of 8 main oxide deposits are located along a 12 km east west mineralized corridor. Laura Creek directly drains the Pacific, Blue, Moosehead, Canadian, Foster, and Kokanee open pits of the western extension of the mineralized corridor (Figure 7).

This type of gold mineralization and deposit style is known as an intrusive-related gold system (IRGS). Donlin Creek, Fort Knox, and Dublin Gulch are also intrusive-related and share many similar characteristics to Brewery Creek. The creeks and rivers that drain Donlin Creek contain numerous placer gold deposits including Crooked Creek, Lewis Gulch, and Snow Gulch. The Dublin Gulch area also hosts numerous placer operations including Secret Creek, Swede Creek, Haggart Creek and Fisher Gulch.

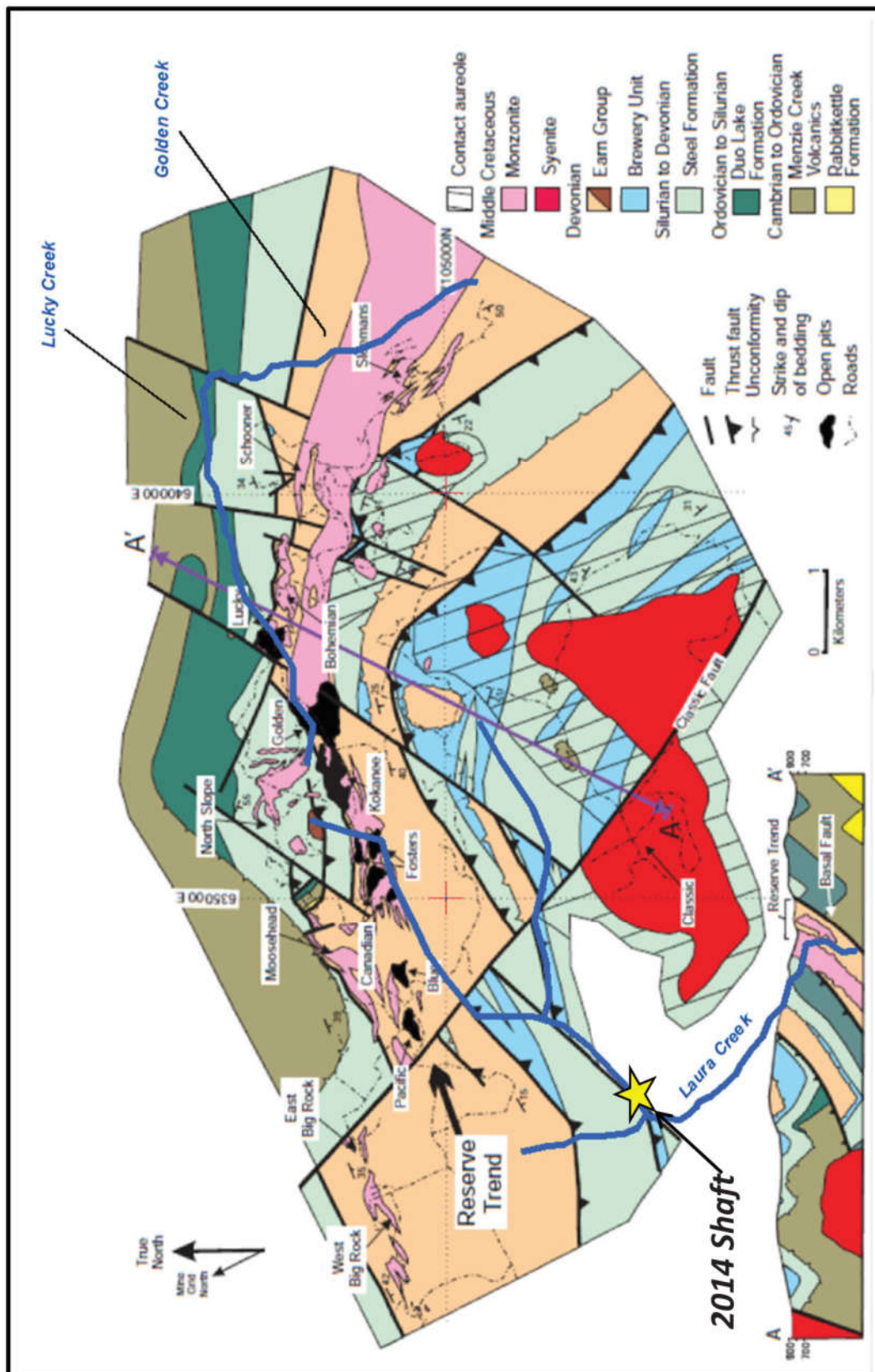


Figure 6: Geology of the Brewery Creek Mine area (modified from Lindsey, 2006)

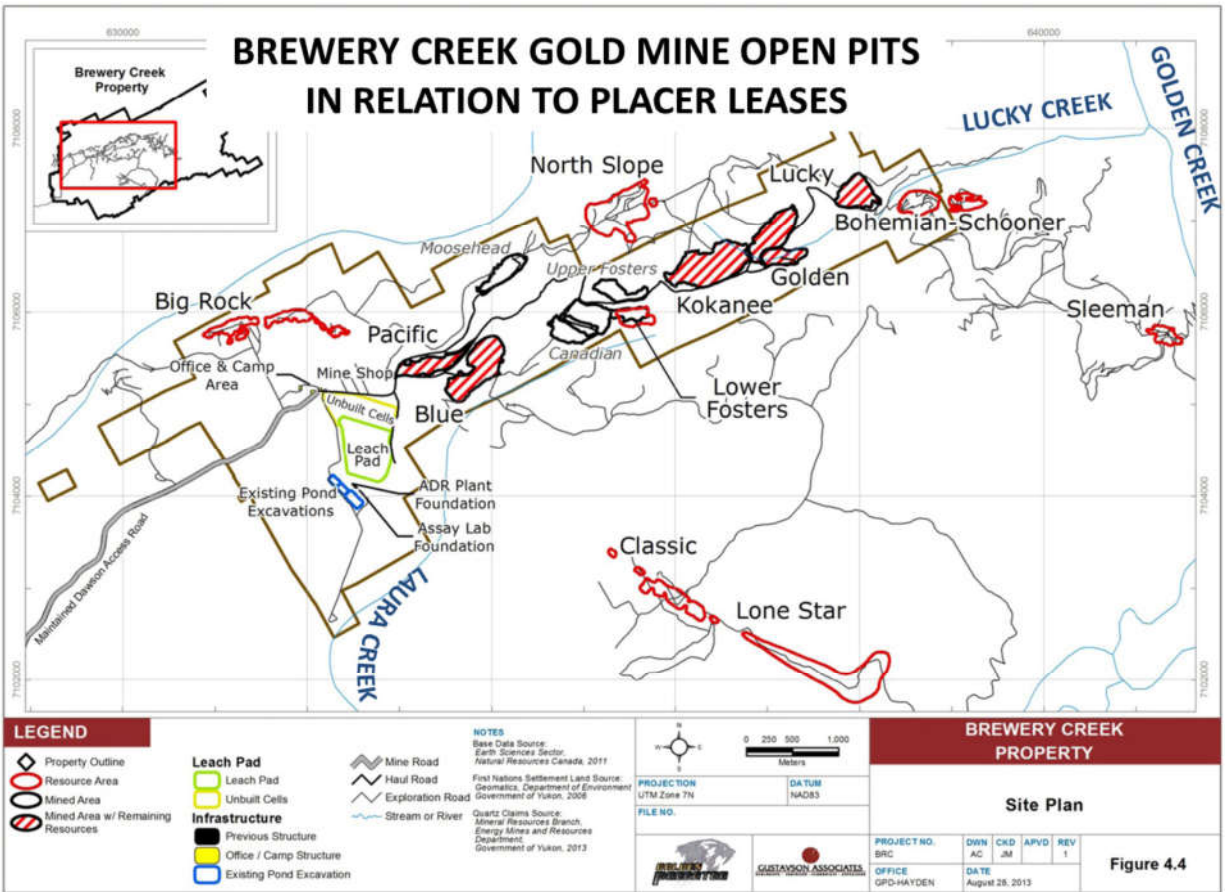


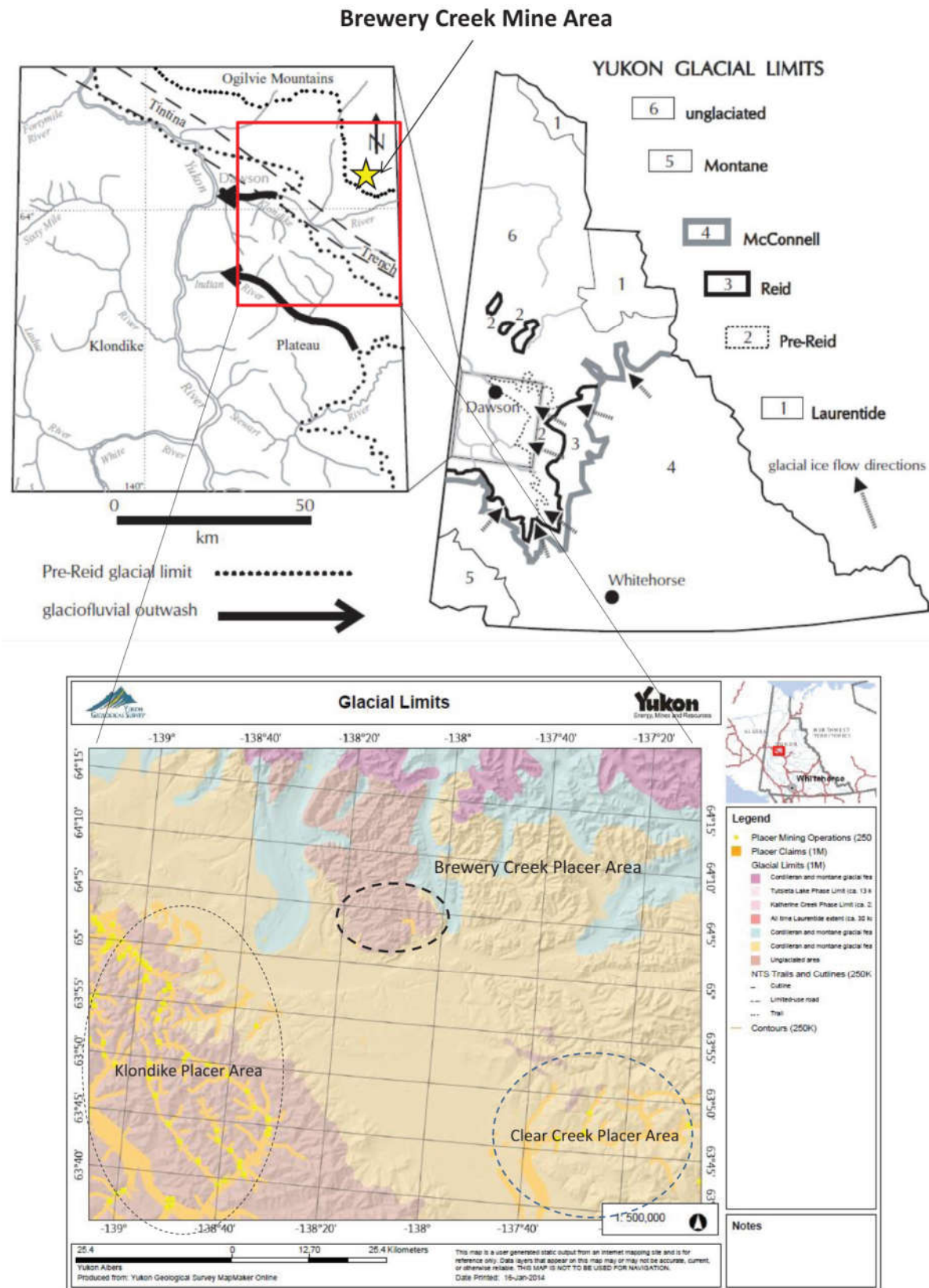
Figure 7: Brewery Creek Mine deposits (www.goldenpredator.com)

6.2 Glacial Geology

There have been several glacial advances in the Yukon during the Pleistocene (1.8 Ma – 10 Ka) and these can be divided into three episodes commonly known as the Pre-Reid, Reid, and McConnell, in order of oldest to most recent (Figure 8).

The Pre-Reid glacial episode occurred in the early Pleistocene, approximately 2.6 Ma to 200 Ka (LeBarge, 1996). The Pre-Reid was the most extensive episode, advancing up the Tintina Trench as far as Dawson City, Yukon. Glacial outwash and gravels (known as the Klondike gravels) from the Pre-Reid glacier covered portions of the gold rich Tertiary (5 – 2 Ma) White Channel gravels in the Hunker and Bonanza Creeks of the Klondike gold fields. The Reid Glaciation episode included multiple glacial advances that persisted from 200 to 20 Ka. The Reid glaciation was less extensive than the Pre-Reid glaciation. The most recent McConnell glaciation was the least extensive and occurred between 20 and 10 Ka (LeBarge, 1996). The glacial deposits of the McConnell glaciation are easily observed in air photos and in the field as they have been subjected to limited colluvial and alluvial processes over the past 10 Ka. Interpretations of glacial deposits from the Pre-Reid glacial episode are much more difficult due to the long time period of weathering.

The lower end of Laura Creek is situated at the fringe of unglaciated terrain and the maximum extent of the Pre-Reid glaciation. Based on the stratigraphy observed in C. Jones' 2014 shaft, it is believed the Pre-Reid ice sheet inundated the Laura Creek drainage.



Figures 8 and 9: Yukon-wide glacial limits (modified from Lowey, 2004) and Brewery Creek area glacial limits map (produced by Jones, 2015 from YGS map maker online)

6.3 Surficial Geology

Laura Creek is situated at the fringe of un-glaciated terrain and the maximum extent of the Pre-Reid glaciation (Figure 9). Prior work by Jones (2015) detailed the extent of glaciation:

“The maximum extent of the Pre-Reid ice sheet can be observed near a bench-like formation scarred into the left limit of the Laura Creek valley. The right limit of the lower end of Laura Creek contains a Pre-Reid glaciofluvial outwash terrace with limited outcrop exposure. The left limit of Laura Creek also contains glaciofluvial gravels which appear to be conforming to a bedrock terrace. The outwash gravels resemble braided river deposits and are similar to the Klondike valley fill (dredge tailings). The gravel is poorly sorted sandy cobble boulder gravel. The clasts are rounded and derived from the local geology. Towards the end of the valley, outcrop becomes pervasive along either side of Laura Creek. There appears to be some landsides and slumping along the left limit near the confluence with the Klondike Valley.” (Figure 10)

The majority of the lower Laura Creek drainage experienced a major forest fire approximately 20 years ago. The majority of the forest is burnt along the valley bottom and the dead trees have since fallen to the ground. There are local pockets of evergreen forest that survived the forest fire, in particularly straddling the margins of the creek. The valley floor contains a thick spongy moss mat. The valley bottom is wide with a flat surface width ranging from 50 – 200 m wide. The middle portion of the lease block consists of a wide, moderate to gentle sloping, valley walls while the lower portion contains a narrower, steep walled valley.

See Appendix I – Figure 6 for a surficial geology map centered on Laura Creek.

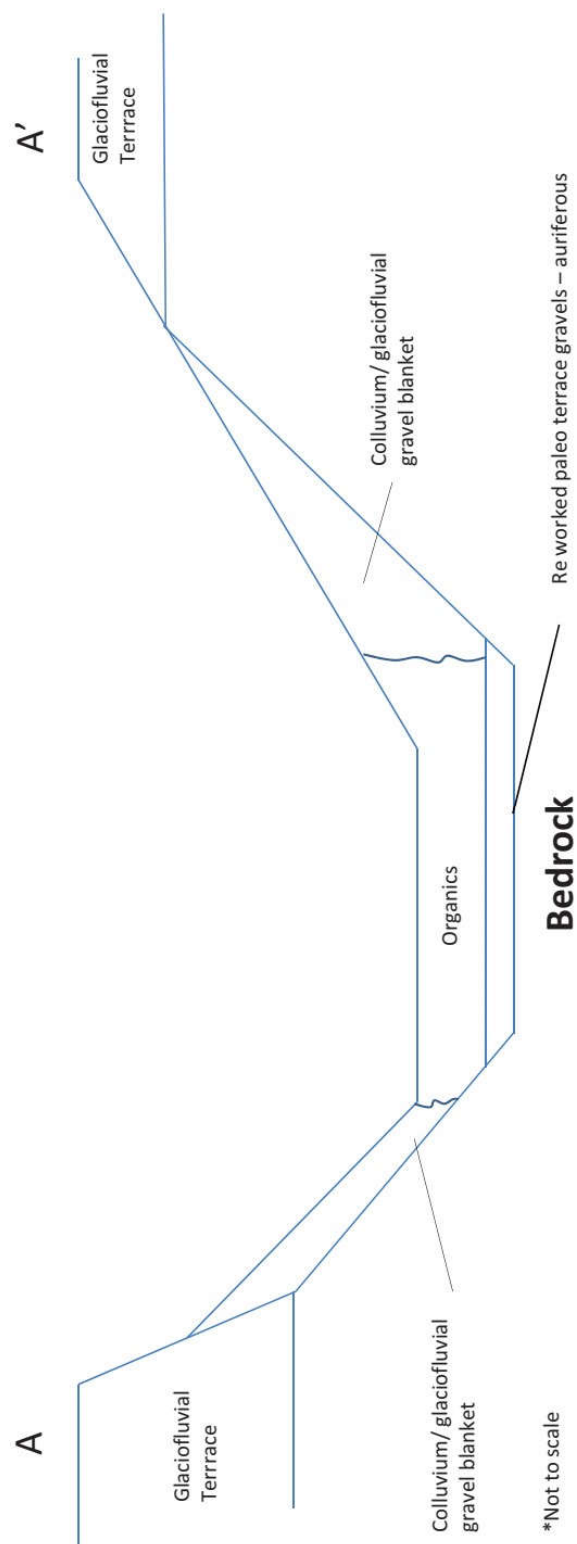
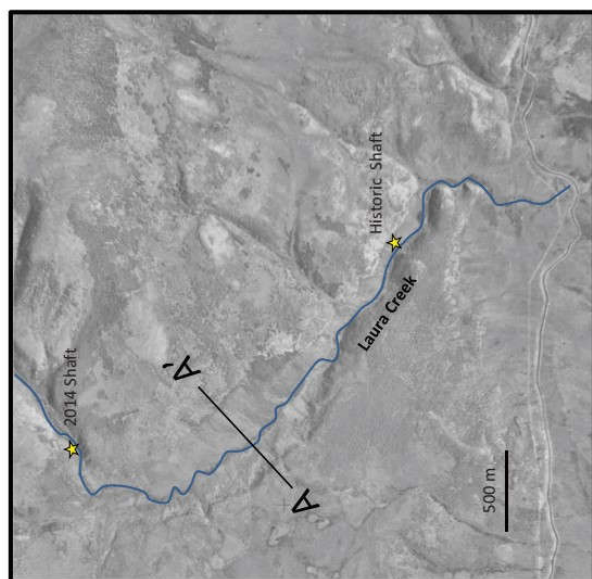


Figure 10: Laura Creek profile (Jones, 2015)

7.0 2019 RESISTIVITY SURVEY

On September 22, 2019 a resistivity survey was done on 2 lines (200m and 300m) over Laura Creek. The survey was conducted by William LeBarge of GeoPlacer Exploration and the author of this report. The full geophysical report, including methodology, results, and pseudosections can be found in Appendix I.

The surveys were done over two areas, one of which was planned to be drill-tested. Line 1 (200m) was conducted across the creek about 50m northeast of Jones' 2014 shaft. This was done for calibration purposes and to determine if a more suitable drill target was present along this profile. Two drill targets were chosen on Line 1 with an approximate depth to bedrock being 25 feet. The 2014 shaft had a depth of 31 feet to bedrock. Target L1-1 is within a bog displaying low resistivity. This may correspond to a depression in bedrock. Target L1-2 is within a moderate resistivity response (closest to the 2014 shaft) which may correspond to a gravel paleochannel.

Line 2 (300m) was conducted ~300m southwest of Line 1 in a much broader valley where 2 tributaries drain into Laura Creek. This area allowed for more consistent responses and better contact resistance, likely due to the increase in water-saturated ground as well as the longer line length. A large portion of the line is within the alluvial plain of the 2 tributaries to the northwest.

Three drill targets were identified on Line 2. Target L2-1 has an interpreted depth to bedrock of 25 ft. It is within a low-resistivity bog area and may signify somewhat of a bedrock ledge. Target L2-2 has an interpreted depth to bedrock of 32 ft. A higher resistivity zone (interpreted as frozen muck) indicates a depression in the bedrock in this area. Target L2-3 is probably the most attractive, as a moderate resistivity response here indicates potential paleochannel gravels. Interpreted depth to bedrock is 34 ft here.

8.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2019 resistivity survey at Laura Creek was successful in obtaining data useful in the planning of a future drill program. Although results are heavily subject to interpretation, the survey gives some confidence in drill targeting with regards to depth to bedrock and potential paleochannels. This is particularly important in the area of Line 2; a broad valley which would require a large number of drill holes to systematically test.

While it is unfortunate drilling did not proceed as planned, the 2019 season was an important learning process with regards to regulation. When the lease was staked and the YMEP applied for, it was not known that Golden Predator was ramping up activities at the Brewery Creek Mine. YESAB approval of the trail widening was finally obtained at the end of September, 2019 but at this point, all parties (driller, claim holder) had prior commitments (see YESAB Project No. 2019-0124). Claims were not staked due to uncertainty of the future of the project; however, the lease was renewed and a new Class 1 notification submitted for drilling in 2020.

Recommendations for a drill program are similar to the original plan. This involves a customized RC (reverse circulation) drill, optimized for placer purposes. This is ideal for the area due to the permafrost and larger boulders encountered during Jones' shafting work. The system utilizes a skirted bit. The bit face is designed to divert the air inward and into the inner tube. The material is brought from the bit face up the inner tube and into the cyclone. The excess or up-hole air is minimal. This system has been approved by the Dawson Mining Recorder when the lease was applied for.

Drilling would occur in the vicinity of Line 1 (likely another 75 meters upstream) and involve a fence of holes along the valley profile with tighter spacing (5m) around the identified targets.

The area of Line 2 was originally not planned to be drilled, but the resistivity survey has allowed for more confidence in targeting. Also, due to the proximity to the mouth of the trail, this area is easily accessible for the Nodwell-tracked rig. Drilling would focus on the 3 targeted areas along this line.

Ideally a drill program would involve drilling around the south end of Laura Creek, close to the 2015 shaft location; however further permitting will be required to gain access to this area.

The work done by Jones in 2014 and 2015 proved the presence of coarse gold in Laura Creek. If a higher-grade paystreak was located, it could transform the Brewery Creek area into an entirely new placer district.

The author would like to thank the YMEP program and the YGS. Funding and advice were greatly appreciated throughout this process.

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- Lindsay, M., 2006. The Structural and Hydrothermal Evolution of Intrusion-Related Gold Mineralisation at Brewery Creek Mine, Yukon, Canada. PhD thesis Submitted to the James Cook University, North Queensland, Australia.
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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The 2019 program involved 3 days of (eligible) work. Two days involved the claim holder and a labourer doing light trail brushing and reconnaissance in the spring. One day was needed for the IP survey.

Laura Creek Expenditures
May 3rd to September 22nd, 2019

Item	Rate	Cost
GeoPlacer Exploration resistivity survey and report	Invoice	\$6,300.00
Wages	Labourer, 275/day + GST	\$577.50
Truck	50/day for 3 days	\$150.00
Transport trailer	16/day for 3 days	\$48.00
ATV + tub trailer	50/day for 3 days	\$150.00
Additional ATV	40/day for 2 days	\$80.00
Daily field expenses	100/day, 2 person, 3 days	\$600.00
Final Report		\$600.00
Total		\$8,505.50

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Daniel Ferraro, of PO Box 1485 Dawson City, Yukon, Canada, certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Lakehead University, 2008, and hold an H. B.Sc. Geology degree.
2. I am an independent geological consultant.
3. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association (2010).
4. I have been employed as a geological assistant for the Ontario Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of Canada during the summers of, respectively, 2006 and 2007.
5. I have been working in the mineral exploration industry since 2008 consulting for Pacific North West Capital Corporation, East West Resources Corporation, Rainy Mountain Royalty Corporation, Black Panther Mining Corporation, White Tiger Mining Corporation, Trillium North Minerals Ltd., Nebu Resources Inc., Canoe Mining Ventures Corp., Harte Gold Corp., Goldstrike Resources Ltd., Goldspike Exploration Inc., Nevada Zinc Corp., and Luckystrike Resources Ltd.
6. This report was prepared by myself.
7. I have no personal knowledge from the date of this certificate of any material fact or change not reflected in this report.


Daniel Ferraro, HBSc.

Date: Jan 29, 2020

Appendix I: 2019 Placer Geophysical Assessment Report
By William LeBarge of GeoPlacer Exploration Ltd.

2019 PLACER GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Laura Creek

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

Five Mile Placer Prospecting Lease

ID01709

For

Dan Ferraro

By

William LeBarge
Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.

Location: 63°59'51.4 N to 64°02'51.4" N; 138°14'36.5" W to 138°18'0.1" W
NTS: 115O16, 116B01
Mining District: Dawson
Date: October 3, 2019
Date of Work: September 22, 2019

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Executive Summary

The following is an assessment report on the placer exploration program conducted on Laura Creek in 2019. Placer Prospecting Lease ID01709 was staked on October 5, 2018 and is held 100% by Daniel Ferraro.

The property is located in north-central Yukon approximately 550 km by road from Whitehorse. Access to the property is gained from Dawson City, by travelling approximately 40 km south on the Klondike Highway to the Dempster Highway turnoff. From there, a distance of approximately 8 km is travelled along the Dempster Highway to the intersection of the road turning southeast to the Brewery Creek mine. Travel along this road a distance of 19 km intersects an ATV-only trail which turns south towards Laura Creek. This ATV trail intersects the mid-reaches of Laura Creek at a further distance of approximately 2.2 km.

The project area is situated on the western edge of the epicratonic Selwyn Basin, which is bound on the southwest by the Tintina Fault and on the north by the Dawson Thrust Fault. Selwyn Basin stratigraphy consists of late Proterozoic to Paleozoic marginal basinal and platformal clastic and pelitic lower greenschist grade metasedimentary rocks whose protoliths were derived from the North American Craton. Locally, Cretaceous (Tombstone Suite) monzonite and quartz monzonite intrude Earn Group and Road River Group stratigraphy as a series of semi-conformable sills. These rocks contain the Brewery Creek gold deposit (MINFILE #116B 160), which lies in the headwaters of Laura Creek. Brewery Creek is a large, low grade oxide gold deposit hosted by Cretaceous quartz monzonite and interbedded shale and siltstone of the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group. Between 1996 and 2002, approximately 280,000 troy ounces of gold were produced from the oxide deposits at the mine.

The 2019 Placer Exploration program consisted of two resistivity geophysical surveys (200 m and 300 m) which were surveyed by William LeBarge (Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.) with the assistance of Dan Ferraro. The resistivity surveys were conducted to find bedrock depths and to target potential paleochannels. Good quality data and low contact resistances were encountered in the surveys. High resistivity values corresponded with frozen muck and gravel (permafrost), as well as colluvial blankets and slide material on the ground surface. Low surface resistivity units were associated with water-saturated ground surrounding the creeks or bogs. The resistivity values in the medium range are interpreted as possible paleochannel material such as sands and gravel.

A total of 5 drill targets were chosen on the profiles in locations which may be paleochannels, or depressions in the bedrock with placer gold potential. Estimated depths of the targets varied from 25 ft. to 34 ft. below surface. Further exploration is warranted throughout the entirety of the prospecting lease. This should include UAV drone imagery, additional resistivity geophysical surveys and drilling of paleochannel targets using either auger, R/C (reverse circulation) and/or RAB (rotary air blast) methods. Promising targets should then be explored by excavator test pitting and/or shafting, detailed sampling and processing of gravel for gold content.

Introduction

The following is an assessment report on the 2019 exploration program conducted on Prospecting Lease ID01709 on Laura Creek, a right-limit tributary of the Klondike River. The exploration program consisted of resistivity geophysical surveys, which are herein documented and claimed for assessment credit.

Location and Access

The property is located in north-central Yukon approximately 550 km by road from Whitehorse (Figure 1, Figure 3). Access to the property is gained from Dawson City, by travelling approximately 40 km south on the Klondike Highway to the Dempster Highway turnoff. From there, a distance of approximately 8 km is travelled along the Dempster Highway to the intersection of the road turning southeast to the Brewery Creek mine. Travel along this road a distance of 19 km intersects an ATV-only trail which turns south towards Laura Creek. This ATV trail intersects the mid-reaches of Laura Creek at a further distance of approximately 2.2 km.

Dates of Work and Personnel

The 2019 exploration program was conducted on September 22nd, 2019. The field crew consisted of William LeBarge, M. Sc., P. Geo (Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.), assisted by lease holder Dan Ferraro.

Placer Mineral Tenure

Placer Prospecting Lease ID01709 was staked on October 5, 2018 and is held 100% by Daniel Ferraro.

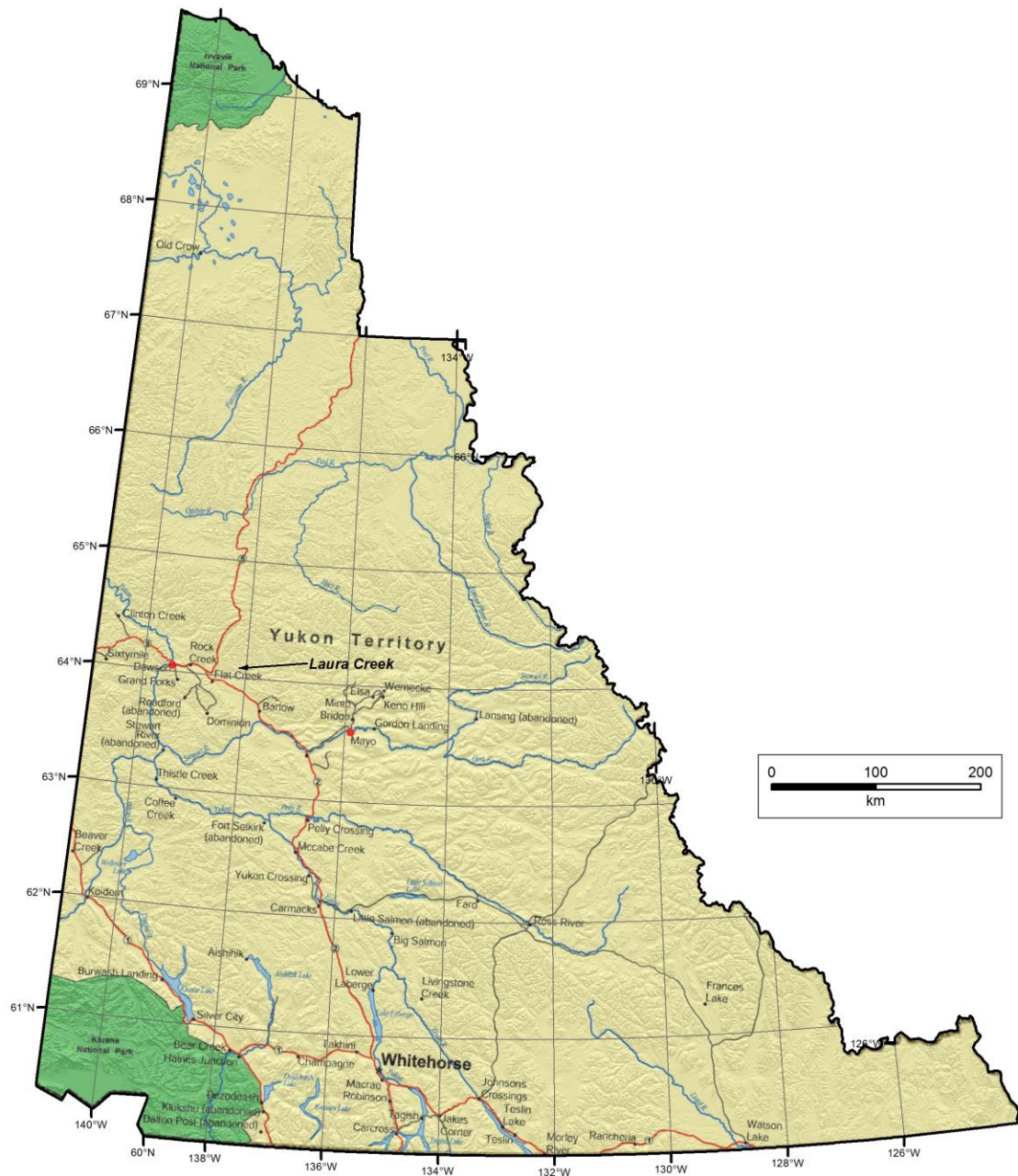


Figure 1 - General Location of Prospecting Lease ID01709, on Laura Creek near Dawson, Yukon.

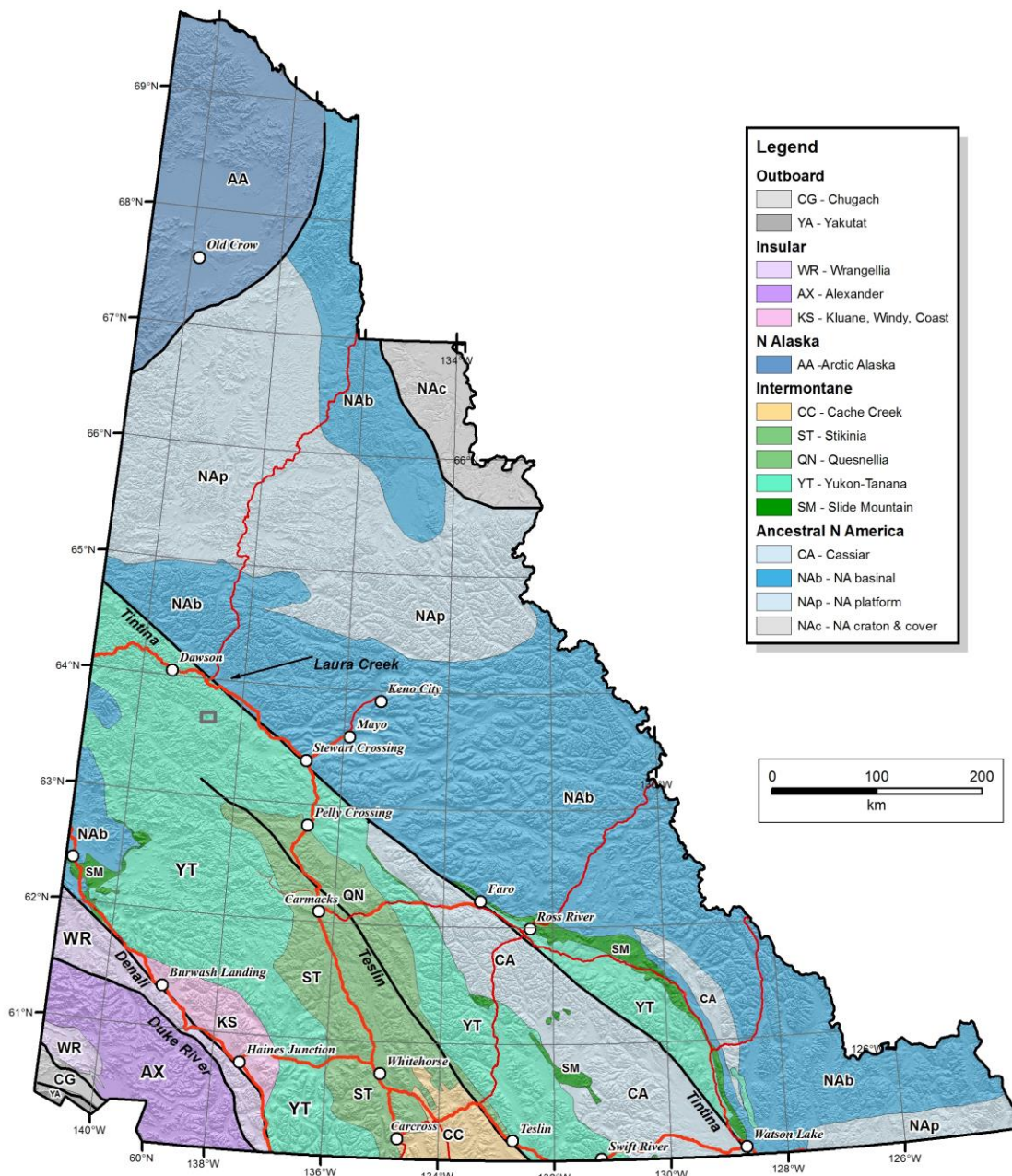


Figure 2 – Location of Laura Creek relative to major Yukon bedrock terranes and structural elements. Modified after Yukon Geological Survey, 2019.

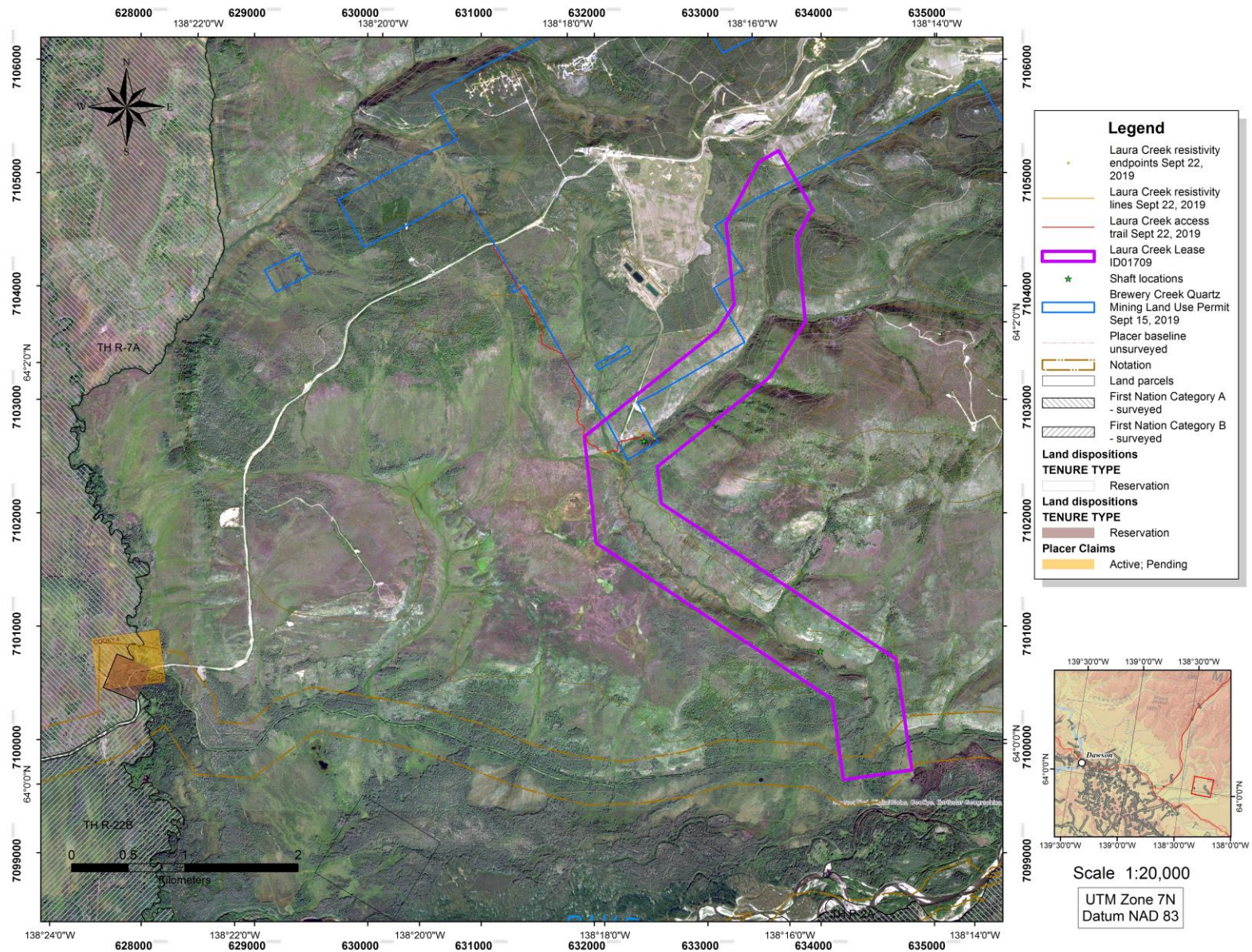


Figure 3– Location of the Laura Creek prospecting lease relative to local land tenures and other placer claims.

Regional Bedrock Geology

The project area is situated on the western edge of the epicratonic Selwyn Basin, which is bound on the southwest by the Tintina Fault and on the north by the Dawson Thrust Fault (Figure 2, YGS, 2019).

Selwyn Basin stratigraphy consists of late Proterozoic to Paleozoic marginal basinal and platformal clastic and pelitic lower greenschist grade metasedimentary rocks whose protoliths were derived from the North American Craton. Volcanic and intrusive rocks are stratabound within the sedimentary rocks. During the Proterozoic and again in the late Devonian, the basin was subjected to rifting, which was accompanied by the emplacement of the volcanics and thick sills of intrusive rocks (YGS, 2019).

Rabbitkettle Formation (Cambrian-Ordovician) calcareous phyllite is overlain by Road River Group (Ordovician-Silurian) volcanic rocks and off-shelf sedimentary rocks and Earn Group (Lower Devonian) siliciclastic rocks. Locally, Cretaceous (Tombstone Suite) monzonite and quartz monzonite intrude Earn Group and Road River Group stratigraphy as a series of semi-conformable sills (YGS, 2019).

Local Geology and Mineral Occurrences

Figure 4 shows the local bedrock of Laura Creek, which consists of Devonian Earn Group metasediments in the headwaters and Ordovician Road River Group metasediments in the lower reaches. East of Laura Creek, mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Suite intrusive rocks outcrop.

The Brewery Creek gold deposit (MINFILE #116B 160) lies in the headwaters of Laura Creek. Brewery Creek is a large, low grade oxide gold deposit hosted by Cretaceous quartz monzonite and interbedded shale and siltstone of the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group. Oxide reserves prior to start of mining and based on trenching and drilling results reported in Mar/97, were 17,145,988 tonnes grading 1.36 g/t Au, using a cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t and a specific gravity of 2.6. The reserves were distributed in eight zones over a strike length of more than 6 km. Between 1996 and 2002, approximately 280,000 troy ounces of gold were produced from the oxide deposits at the mine.

In October 2013, Golden Predator (now Americas Bullion Royalty Corp.) released an updated resource estimate (Gustavson Associates, 2013) which included indicated and inferred categories. The resource was calculated over fourteen deposits plus the historical heap leach pad, each with their own cut-off grade which ranged between 0.45 to 0.54 g/t Au for the 14 deposits, and which was set at 0.3g/t Au for the historical heap leach pad.

Indicated oxide resources (including historical heap leach pad) were 14,152,000 tonnes at 1.27 g/t Au for a total 17,947 kg (577,000 troy ounces) of contained gold. Inferred oxide resources (including historical heap leach pad) were 9,309,000 tonnes at 0.93 g/t Au, for a total 8677.87 kg (279,000 troy ounces) of contained gold. Indicated sulfide resources were 3,459,000 tonnes at 1.28 g/t Au for a total 4,416.7 kg (142,000 troy ounces) of contained gold. The inferred sulfide resource was calculated at 12,408,000 tonnes at 1.37 g/t Au, for a total of 16,982 kg (546,000 troy ounces) of contained gold.

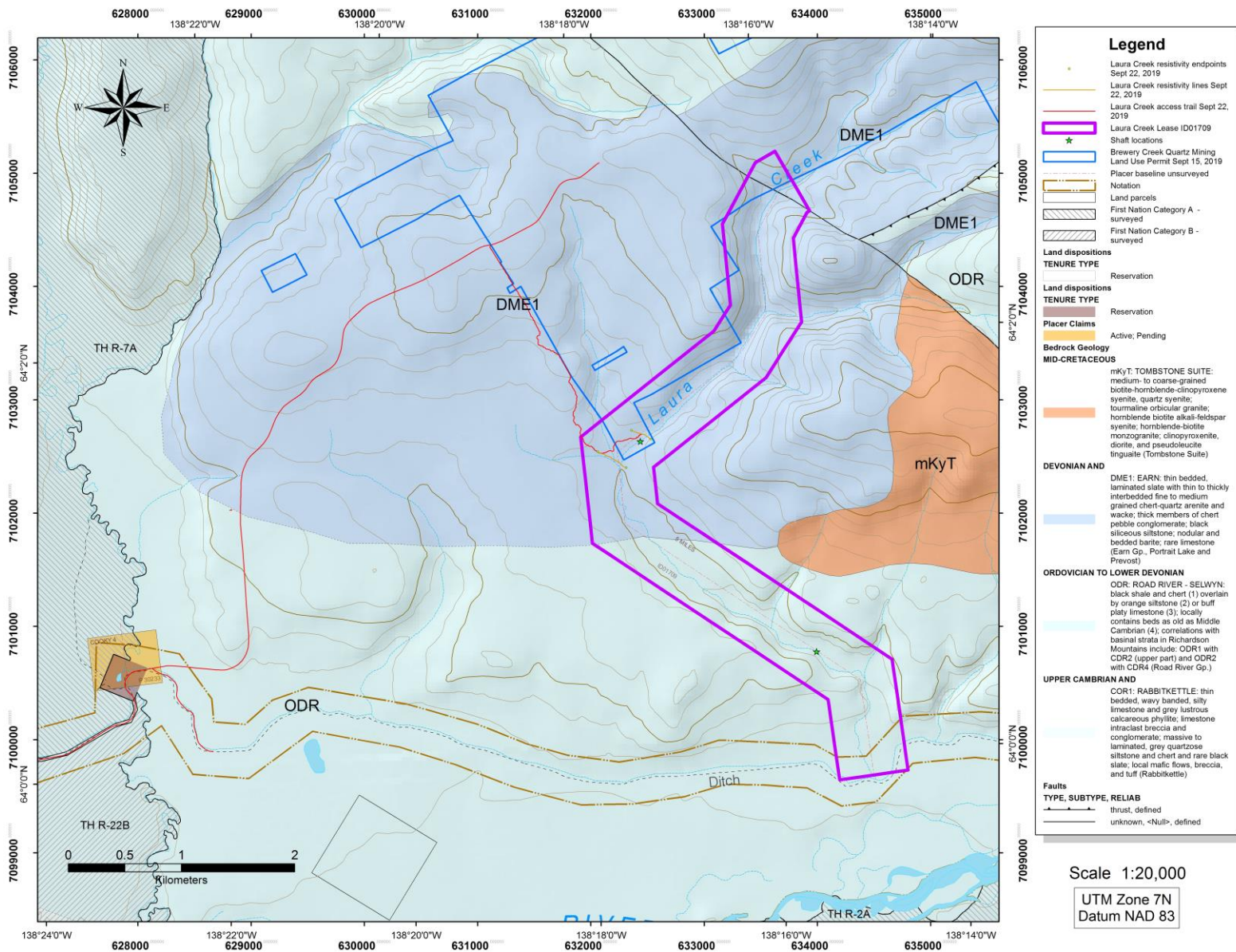


Figure 4 - Bedrock geology of Laura creek (Yukon Geological Survey, 2019).

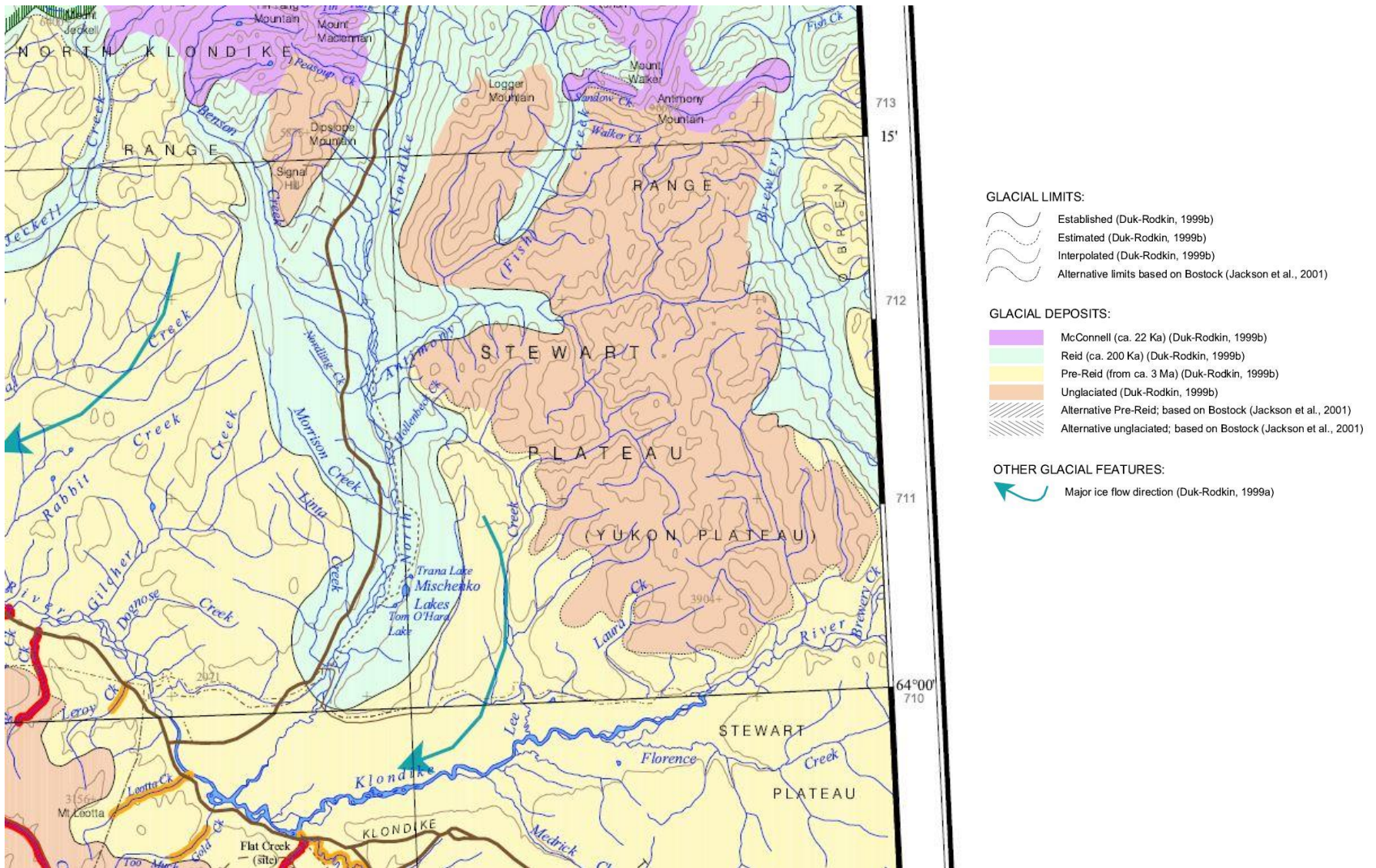


Figure 5 – Glacial Limits of Laura Creek, Dawson Mining District, Yukon (after Lipovsky et. al., 2001).

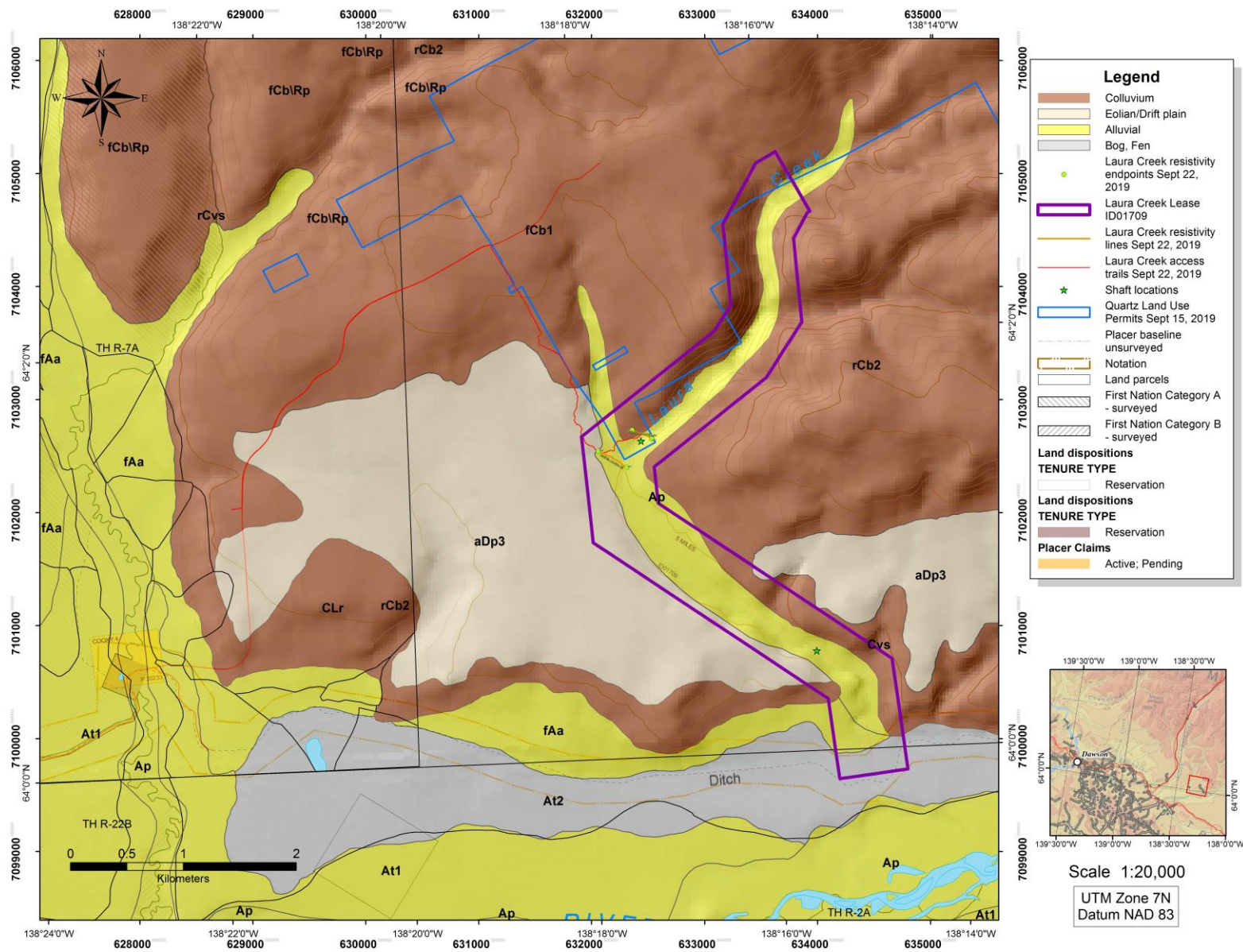


Figure 6 - 1: 20 000 scale map of surficial geology, Laura Creek, Dawson Mining District (after YGS, 2019).

Quaternary History and Surficial Geology

Figure 5 is a map of the Glacial Limits of the Laura Creek drainage and surrounding area, modified after Lipovsky et. al., 2001; and Duk-Rodkin, 1999.

This mapping shows that the Laura Creek drainage was unglaciated in its headwaters, but was partially glaciated in its lower reaches during the pre-Reid glaciations which began over 3 million years ago.

Glacial ice from the subsequent mid-Pleistocene Reid glaciation advanced from the Ogilvie Mountains southward into the Tintina Trench, but they did not encompass the Laura Creek drainage basin. Gravel deposits from this glaciation can be observed on the Dempster Highway and on the road into the Brewery Creek mine.

The Late Pleistocene McConnell glaciation was confined to the high alpine areas in the North Klondike Range, several kilometers to the north of the project area.

Figure 6 is a 1:20,000 scale surficial map of the Laura Creek area (modified after YGS, 2019). This map shows the slopes above the upper reaches of Laura Creek as covered in unglaciated colluvial blanket (units fCb1 and rCb2), while the slopes above the lower to mid-reaches of Laura Creek are covered in glacial drift (pre-Reid) with an eolian veneer (unit aDp3). The main valley of Laura Creek is mapped as a Pleistocene to Modern alluvial plain (unit Ap).

Placer Exploration History

Little placer exploration has been conducted in the area of Laura Creek, and no historic records could be located which mention any old-timer's work there. However, old shafts have been noted by recent workers including the previous owner of the ground, Clayton Jones (Dan Ferraro, pers. comm.)

In 2014 and 2015, Clayton Jones dug two shafts on Laura Creek, one of which reached bedrock at 31 feet and one of which reached bedrock at 28 ft. Both shafts encountered placer gold, with grades up to \$10 per cubic yard @ \$1350 CDN/ounce (confidential report supplied by Dan Ferraro).

2019 Exploration Program

Overview

On September 22, 2019, two resistivity geophysical surveys (200 m and 300 m) were conducted on the Laura Creek prospecting lease. The geophysical surveys were conducted by William LeBarge with the assistance of Dan Ferraro, and interpreted by William LeBarge.

Resistivity Surveys

Methodology

The Lippmann 4-Point Light Resistivity System was used to conduct the surveys. 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 data quality 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.

General principles and assumptions of electrical resistivity

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 with 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 accepts no liability for any use or application by any and all authorized or unauthorized parties.

Resistivity Survey Results

The resistivity surveys were conducted to find bedrock depths and to target potential paleochannels. Good data and contact resistance were obtained in the surveys due in part to a combination of water saturated ground and the addition of salt water to each electrode location to improve the conductivity to the ground.

Table 1 outlines the lengths, locations and UTM coordinates of the endpoints of the resistivity surveys conducted on Laura Creek.

Figure 7 is a map which shows the resistivity survey line locations, drill targets and previous shaft locations.

Five potential paleochannel drill targets were chosen based on the interpretation of the contacts on the resistivity geophysical surveys. These range in estimated depths from 25 to 34 feet, and are plotted on the pseudosection resistivity profiles, shown as Figures 8 and 9. The UTM coordinates and estimated depths of the drill targets are shown in Table 2.

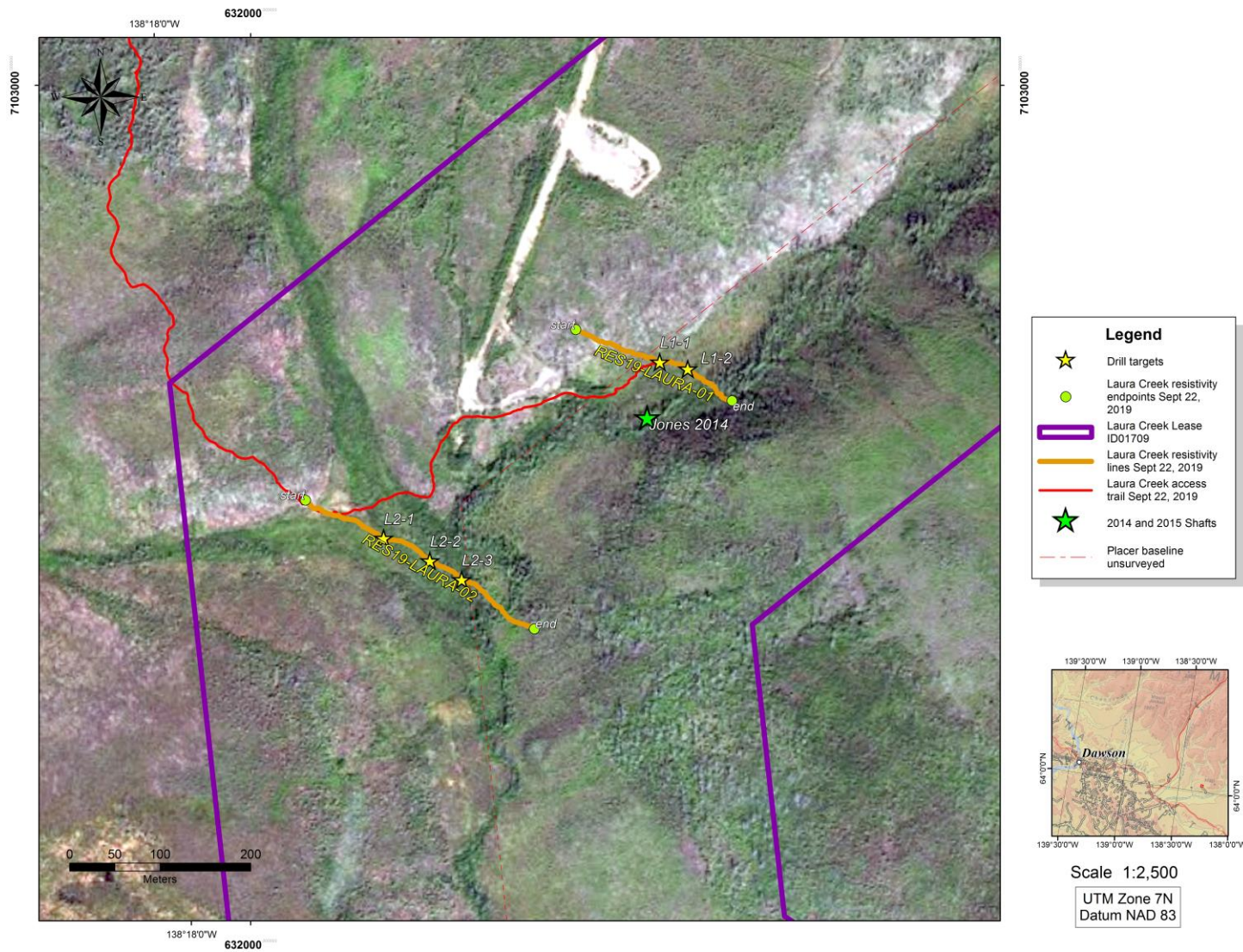


Figure 7 – Map showing locations of the resistivity surveys RES19-LAURA-01 and RES19-LAURA-02 as well as previous shafting and current drill targets.

Figure 7

Table 1 - Locations of the resistivity surveys done in 2019 on Laura Creek.

Name	Claim	Length (m)	Surficial Unit (YGS, 2019)	Start Point (UTM)		End Point (UTM)	
RES19-LAURA-01	ID01709	200	Colluvial blanket/Alluvial plain	632359	7102730	632531	7102652
RES19-LAURA-02	ID01709	300	Alluvial plan	632060	7102542	632313	7102400

Table 2 - Locations and approximate depth to bedrock of the targets identified on Laura Creek in 2019.

Target Name	Claim name	Resistivity line	UTM E	UTM N	Approximate depth to bedrock (ft)
L1-1	ID01709	RES19-LAURA-01	632452	7102695	25
L1-2	ID01709	RES19-LAURA-01	632483	7102687	25
L2-1	ID01709	RES19-LAURA-02	632147	7102500	25
L2-2	ID01709	RES19-LAURA-02	632198	7102475	32
L2-3	ID01709	RES19-LAURA-02	632233	7102455	34

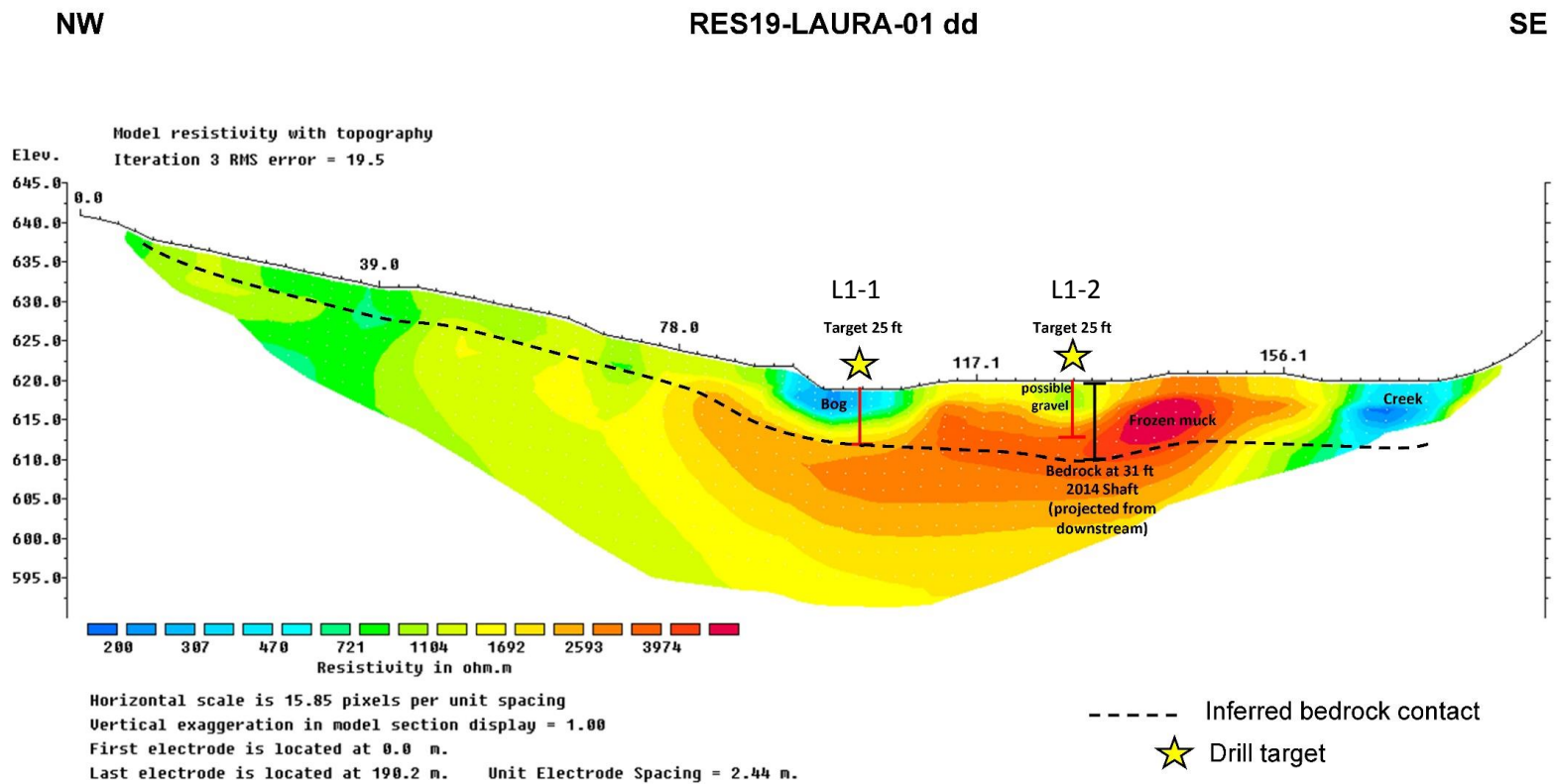


Figure 8 – RES19-LAURA-01 is a 200 m resistivity survey conducted from NW to SE in the Laura Creek valley. Thawed areas show up as low resistivity while frozen areas appear as higher resistivity. Two possible drill targets are shown with depths to approximately 25 feet.

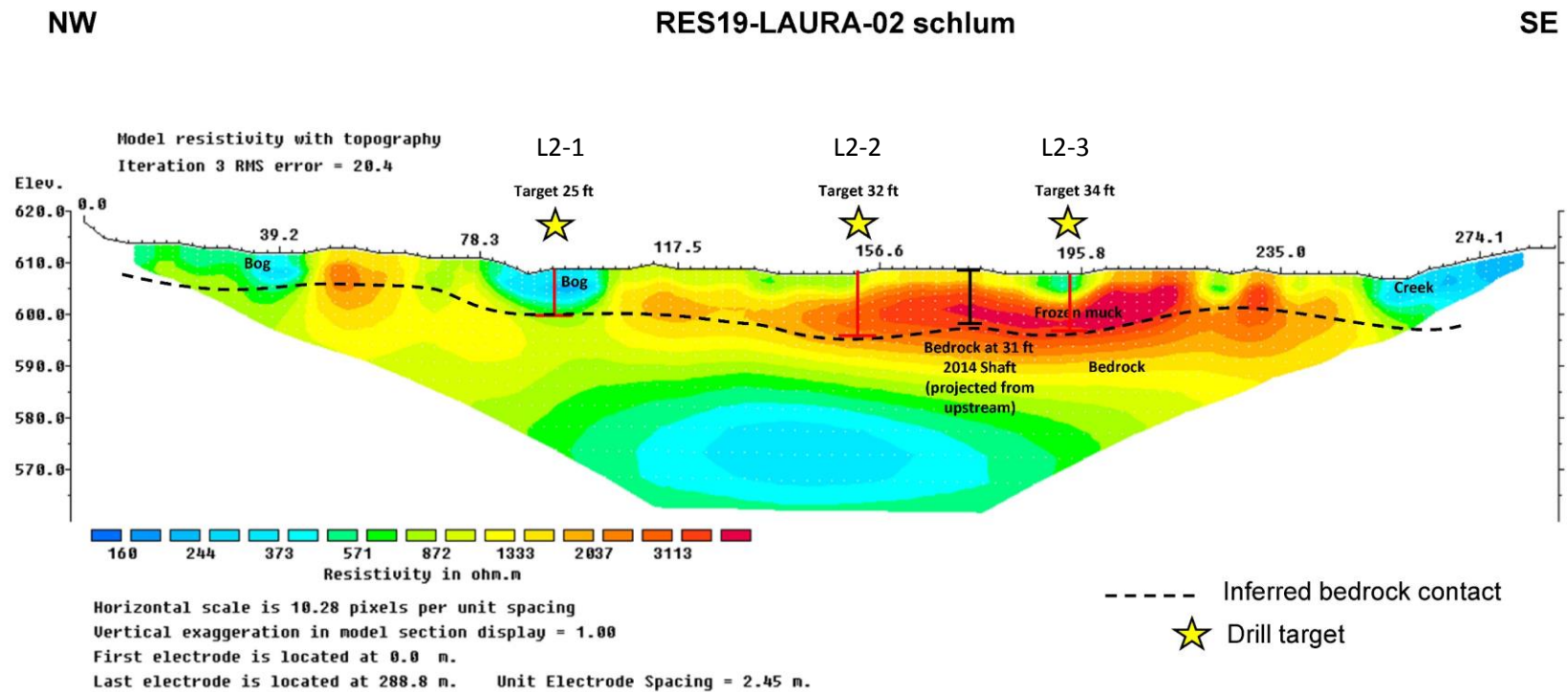


Figure 9 - RES19-LAURA-02 is a 300 m resistivity survey conducted from NW to SE in the Laura Creek valley. Thawed areas show up as low resistivity while frozen areas appear as higher resistivity. Three possible drill targets are shown with depths from 25 feet to 34 feet.

Conclusions and Recommendations, 2019 Exploration Program

Resistivity geophysical surveys are a low-impact method of placer exploration which is highly portable, fast and relatively cost-effective. However, the methodology may reflect permafrost and groundwater conditions which do not directly correlate to lithological contacts. In this respect, results are dramatically improved if other data such as drill holes, shafts, test pits or bedrock outcrops are used to corroborate interpreted results. Two shafts are present on Laura Creek, the nearest of which reached bedrock at a depth of 31 ft. (9.48 metres). This shaft was useful in calibrating the resistivity results.

Throughout the surveys, high resistivity values corresponded with frozen muck and gravel (permafrost), as well as colluvial blankets and slide material on the ground surface. Low surface resistivity units were associated with water-saturated ground surrounding the creeks or bogs. The resistivity values in the medium range are interpreted as possible gravel paleochannel material such as sands and gravel.

A total of 5 drill targets were chosen on the profiles in locations which may be paleochannels, or depressions in the bedrock with placer gold potential. Estimated depths of the targets varied from 25 feet to 34 feet below surface.

Further exploration is warranted throughout the entirety of the prospecting lease. This should include UAV drone imagery, additional resistivity geophysical surveys and drilling of paleochannel targets using either auger, R/C (reverse circulation) and/or RAB (rotary air blast) methods. Promising targets should then be explored by excavator test pitting and/or shafting, detailed sampling and processing of gravel for gold content.

Statement of Expenditures, 2019 Placer Exploration Program

Table 3 outlines the expenditures claimed for Laura Creek in 2019. A total of \$6300 of eligible work was completed.

Table 3 - Statement of expenditures for Laura Creek, 2019 Exploration Program.

Name	Lease Location	Length (m)	Date Surveyed	Cost @ \$12,000/line-km	GST	Total
RES19-LAURA-01	ID01709	200	Sept 22, 2019	\$2,400.00	\$120.00	\$2,520.00
RES19-LAURA-02	ID01709	300	Sept 22, 2019	\$3,600.00	\$180.00	\$3,780.00
			Grand Total			\$6,300.00

Statement 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.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 2019

William LeBarge, P. Geo.



References

Duk-Rodkin, A., 1999. Glacial Limits Map of Yukon. Indian & Northern Affairs Canada/Department of Indian & Northern Development: Exploration & Geological Services Division, Geoscience Map 1999-2.

Gustavson Associates, 2013. NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, Brewery Creek Project, Yukon, Canada. 318 pp.

Lipovsky, P., Lowey, G. and LeBarge, W. 2001. Dawson Area Placer Activity Map, Portions of NTS Sheets 116 B & C and 115 N & O, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2001-36.

Yukon Geological Survey, 2019. Digital Bedrock, Mineral Occurrence and Surficial Geology Compilations, Available at <http://data.geology.yk.ca>

Appendix II: YMEP Final Submission Form

YMEP FINAL SUBMISSION FORM

		Date submitted: January 24, 2020	
submit by January 31st to: (winter placer projects may submit at pre-approved date)	YMEP- EMR/ YTG Street address: 102-300 Main Street Mailing address: Box 2703, K-102 Whitehorse, Yt, Y1A 2C6		
		YMEP@gov.yk .ca phone: 867-456-3828 fax: 867-667-3198	
CONTACT INFO		PROJECT INFO	
Name:	Daniel Ferraro	YMEP no:	19-059
Address:	Box 945	Project name:	Laura Creek
	Dawson City, YT	Project type:	Placer
email	danferraro@hotmail.com	Project module:	Placer identification
Phone:	807-708-7445		
Is the final report enclosed? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hard copy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pdf copy <input type="checkbox"/> digital spreadsheet of station location data </div> </div>			
Comment:			
PROJECT SUMMARY			
Total project expenditures:		8505.50	
Number of new claims since March 31st:		0	
Has an option resulted since March 31?		<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> in negotiation	
Number of calendar field days:		3	
Number of person-days of employment:		2 paid 3 days of unpaid work	
Total no. of samples:		_____ rocks _____ silts _____ soils _____ other	
Total length/volume of trenching/ shafting: _____			
Total number of line-km of geophysics		500m	
Total meters drilled _____ diamond drill _____ RC drill _____ auger/percussion drill			
Other products (provide details): _____			
<i>This is not an expense claim form. To request reimbursement of expenses, please submit a separate detailed expense claim form.</i>			
FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Total daily field allowance	600	Total contractor costs	6300
Total field air transportation costs (helicopter/plane)	_____	Total excavating/ heavy equipment costs	_____
Total truck/ mileage costs	150	Total assay/analyses costs	_____
Total wages paid	577.50	Total reclamation costs	_____
Total light equipment rental costs	_____	Total report writing cost	600
Other (please specify)	ATVs + tub trailer - 230	Total staking costs	_____
Other (please specify)	Transport trailer - 48		

YMEP FINAL SUBMISSION FORM

Your feedback on any aspect of the program:

Was unable to gain drill access due to regulatory setbacks. Project needed the trail widened for the drill but YESAB approval was not obtained until end of September. Settled for resistivity survey instead. Survey was successful in delineating drill targets and will aid in any future programs. Thank you to YMEP and YGS for all the help in the process.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources may verify all statements related to and made on this form, in any previously submitted reports, interim claims and in the Summary or Technical Report which accompanies it.

I certify that;

1. I am the person, or the representative of the company or partnership, named in the Application for Funding and in the Contribution Agreement under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program.
2. I am a person who is nineteen years of age or older, and I have complied with all the requirements of the said program.
3. I hereby apply for the final payment of a contribution under the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) and declare the information contained within the Summary or Technical Report and this form to be true and accurate.

Date January 24

Signature of Applicant

Daniel Ferraro
Digitally signed by Daniel Ferraro
DN: cn=Daniel Ferraro, o, ou,
email=danferraro@hotmail.com, c=CA
Date: 2020.01.24 09:10:33 -08'00'

Name (print) Daniel Ferraro