Geophysical and Drilling Report

Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP)

Moosehorn, Henderson and North Henderson Creek Placer Properties

Dawson Mining District

NTS: 115O/06

Latitude: 63° 22.23” N Longitude: -139° 11.97” W

Claims List:

Rope W 11, 12	P 521477 – 78
Rope 1, 18	P 521566 & 513
Topaz 1	P 521513
Ver 1, 3, 4 & 26	P 521441, 43, 44 & 47
Sabo E 3, 4	P 521600, 01
Frenzy 14, 15	P 522047, 48
Sabo W 2, 7	P 521392 & 97

Work Performed:

Mobilization:	20 to 21 October & 6 to 7, September, 2020
Demobilization:	25 September, & 13 October, 2020
GPR Survey:	3 to 7 October, 2020
RAB Drilling:	22 to 24 September & 8 to 12 October, 2020

Prepared for Shawn Ryan

By GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

Written by: Allison Feduk January 31, 2021

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1 Introduction

Henderson, North Henderson, and Moosehorn Creeks have been targeted for placer gold based on the discovery of the Vertigo hard rock deposit, located 58 km north of the Coffee Gold deposit. The drainage system from the Vertigo hard rock anomaly, as well as the discovery of several gold-in-soil anomalies, was the incentive for staking many claims in the area.

Shawn Ryan had analyzed various placer camps (outside the Klondike gold fields) in the Yukon and observed that Creeks flowing from significant gold deposits contained placer gold. Proven examples include Dublin Gulch deposit, Scheelite Dome, Clear Creek, Freegold Area, Moose Horn range, Mt Nansen, White Gold Deposit, and the Casino Deposit with Canadian Creek having placer gold.

Shawn Ryan hired GroundTruth Exploration Inc. and GroundTruth Drilling Inc. to conduct a nineteen-hole drill program executed between the 20th to 24th of September and the 8th to 12th of October, 2020 and a 5,270 line-m Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey completed between 3rd to 7th of October 2020. The GPR work, including both 80 MHz and 160 MHz, 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 Ground Penetrating Radar surveys were ran after drilling had been completed; therefore the drilling portion of the program was not able to use these surveys.

The drilling results indicated that there is a substantial amount of permafrost in the area and placer gold is scarce on the claims with the exception of the Sabo claims.

2 Previous Investigations

There has been extensive placer gold mining in the past on Henderson and North Henderson Creeks. There is a high-grade gold mine, which has produced 20,000 ounces, located on Maisy May Creek. Gold Watch Creek, Moosehorn Creek and Russian Creek have all be mined in the past for placer gold. Gold has also been discovered on Tenderfoot Creek.

In the field season of 2019, GroundTruth Exploration Inc. and GroundTruth Drilling Inc. were contracted to perform thirteen resistivity and induced polarization surveys and a thirty-one hole 5" RAB drilling program. By placing the drill holes on or near the RES/IP surveys the stratigraphic layers such as muck, sand, gravel, and bedrock were determined with certainty on the profiles.

A considerable amount of permafrost was encountered in the area through drilling and some of the drill holes terminated too shallow, using a 4" RAB drill system this year allowed us to reach greater depths and further our understanding of how much placer gold actually exists in the area.

3 Location and Access

The claims are located 75 km south southeast of Dawson City within the Yukon River drainage system in west-central Yukon Territory. The target is centered at latitude 63° 22.23’ N and longitude -139° 11.97’ W and located on NTS map sheet 115O/06 (Figure 1). The property can be accessed by helicopter year-round and by the gravel road network from Dawson City in the spring, summer and fall. This road system is closed during the winter months. The first 75 km of gravel roads from Dawson City are maintained by the Yukon Government and the remaining 65 km are on placer roads maintained by local placer miners.

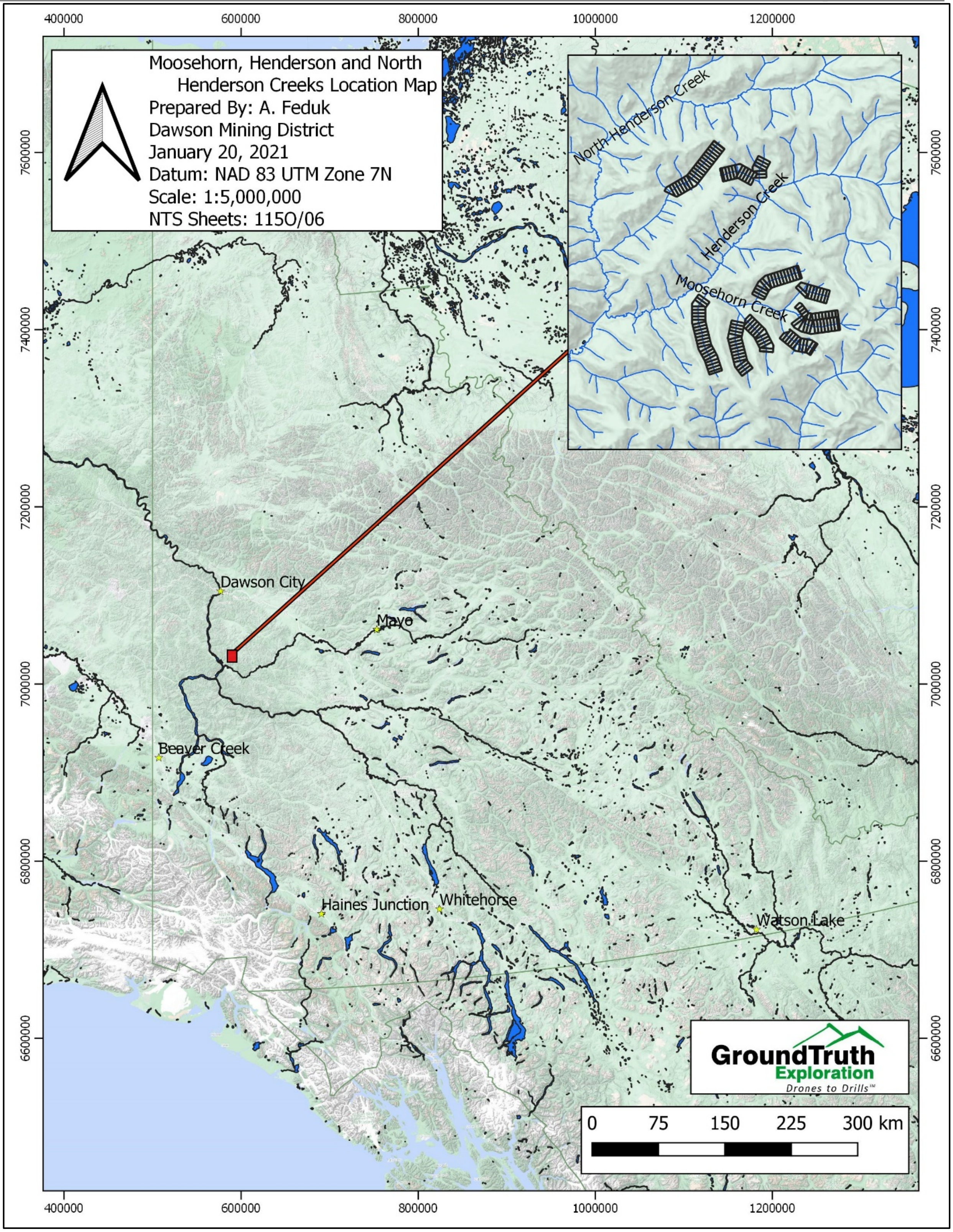

Figure 1: Henderson Area Location Map

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

4 Physiography and Climate

The work area is situated in an unglaciated zone of the Klondike Plateau region of Canada's Boreal Cordillera ecozone. The property is in Canada's discontinuous permafrost zone therefore permafrost is distributed unevenly throughout the property.

Moderately-sloped hills range from 545 to 1036 m in height. The valley bottoms and northern slopes have thick moss mats, black spruce, and alder thickets over icy permafrost, while southern slopes are generally more sparsely vegetated with ground leaf cover, white spruce, aspen and birch trees. The area has experienced forest fires in the last 50-100 years as evidenced by dead fallen spruce trees and standing deadwood in many areas.

The area experiences the sub-arctic continental climate with a summer mean of 10°C and a winter mean of -23°C, temperatures can reach as high as 35°C in the summer and as low as -55°C in the winter. Typically, the interior intermontane plateau receives between 250 to 500 mm of annual precipitation, varying with elevation, snowfall accounts for 35 to 60% of the precipitation.

5 Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

The area of study is situated in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The YTT is a late Devonian to middle Mississippian continental magmatic arc extending from northern British Columbia into west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska and is bounded to the northeast by the Tintina fault and to the south-west by the Denali fault (Colpron et al., 2006).

The YTT is composed of four main assemblages including the Snowcap, Finlayson, Klondike and Klinkit (Colpron et al. 2006) intruded by the Dawson Range batholith (a phase of the Whitehorse Suite), Prospector Mountain plutonic suite and Casino plutonic suites (Mortensen et al., 2010).

"The Snowcap assemblage (PDS1) forms the base of the YTT consisting of quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble with minor greenstone and amphibolite. The Finlayson assemblage (DMF1) is composed of amphibolite, garnet amphibolite and schist. The Klondike assemblage (PK1, PK2) consists of muscovite-chlorite quartz phyllite, quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist, micaceous quartzite, psammite, phyllonite and schist. The

Whitehorse Suite (mKqW, mKgW), a phase of the Dawson Range Batholith, consists of biotite quartz monzonite, biotite granite, leucogranite, monzogranite, granodiorite, diorite, granite and tonalite." (Ryan et al., 2013). The Klinkit (CK1) is composed of mafic to intermediate metavolcaniclastic and metavolcanics rocks, with minor limestone and conglomerate (Colpron et al., 2006; Roots et al, 2004).

5.2 Property Geology

"Henderson, North Henderson and Moosehorn Creeks and their tributaries, located in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, are underlain by Carbiniferous metamorphic rocks of the Simpson Range (MgSR), Carbiniferous metamorphic rocks of the Finalyson Assemblage (DMF1) and Devonian metamorphic rocks of the Snowcap Assemblage (PDS1, PDS2). MgSR is composed of horneblende bearing metagranodiorite, metadiorite, metatonalite and tonalite. DMF1 is mostly composed of amphibolite. PDS1 consists of quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble; minor greenstone and amphibolite, and quartz-mica-schist, whereas PDS2 consists mainly of marble. There is a north to south trending unknown fault type separating the MgSR from PDS1 to the northeast and MgSR from DMF1 and PDS2 to the southeast portion of the properties. A 2.7 km northwest to southeast trending strike slip fault is located to the north area of the property" (Ryan, et al, 2016), our area of study is completely underlain by MgSR and PDS2, (Figure 2).

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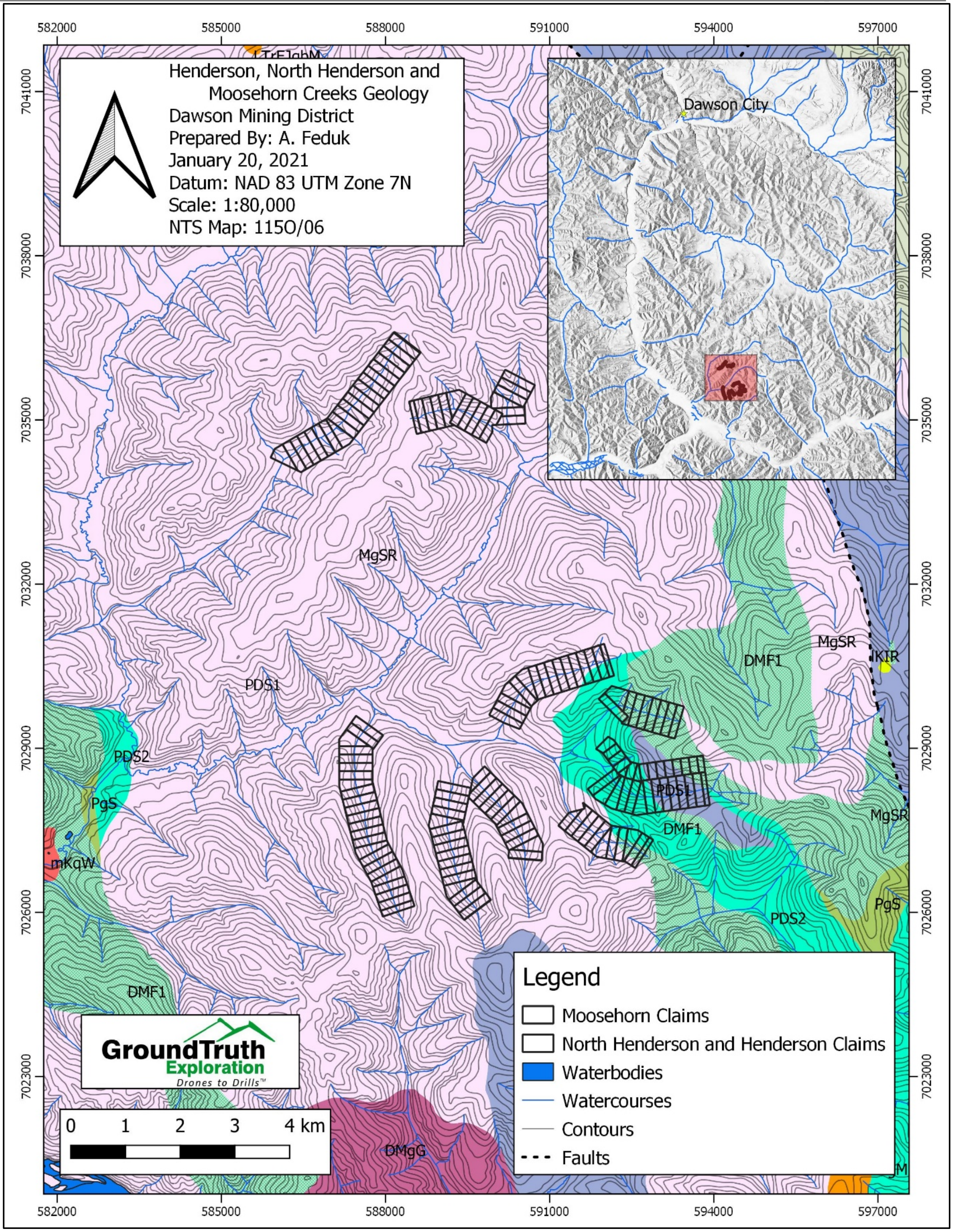

Figure 2: Henderson Area Geology Map

6 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drilling

6.1 Work Performed

The 2020 RAB Drilling program on North Henderson, Henderson and Moosehorn Creeks consisted of nineteen drill holes: TPZ20-01 to TPZ20-03, Rope20-01 to Rope20-07, RopeW20-01 to RopeW20-03 (Figures 3, 5, 6 and 7), SaboE20-01 to SaboE20-02 and FZY20-01 to FZY20-04 (Figures 4 and 8). A total of 219.46 m was drilled between the 22nd to 24th of September and the 8th and 12th of October, 2020 (Table 1).

6.2 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 was converted to drive a cased hole 4” in diameter and use 4’ drill rods for this project. 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 processed in a Gold Hog Raptor concentrator to find gold.

6.3 Drilling Results

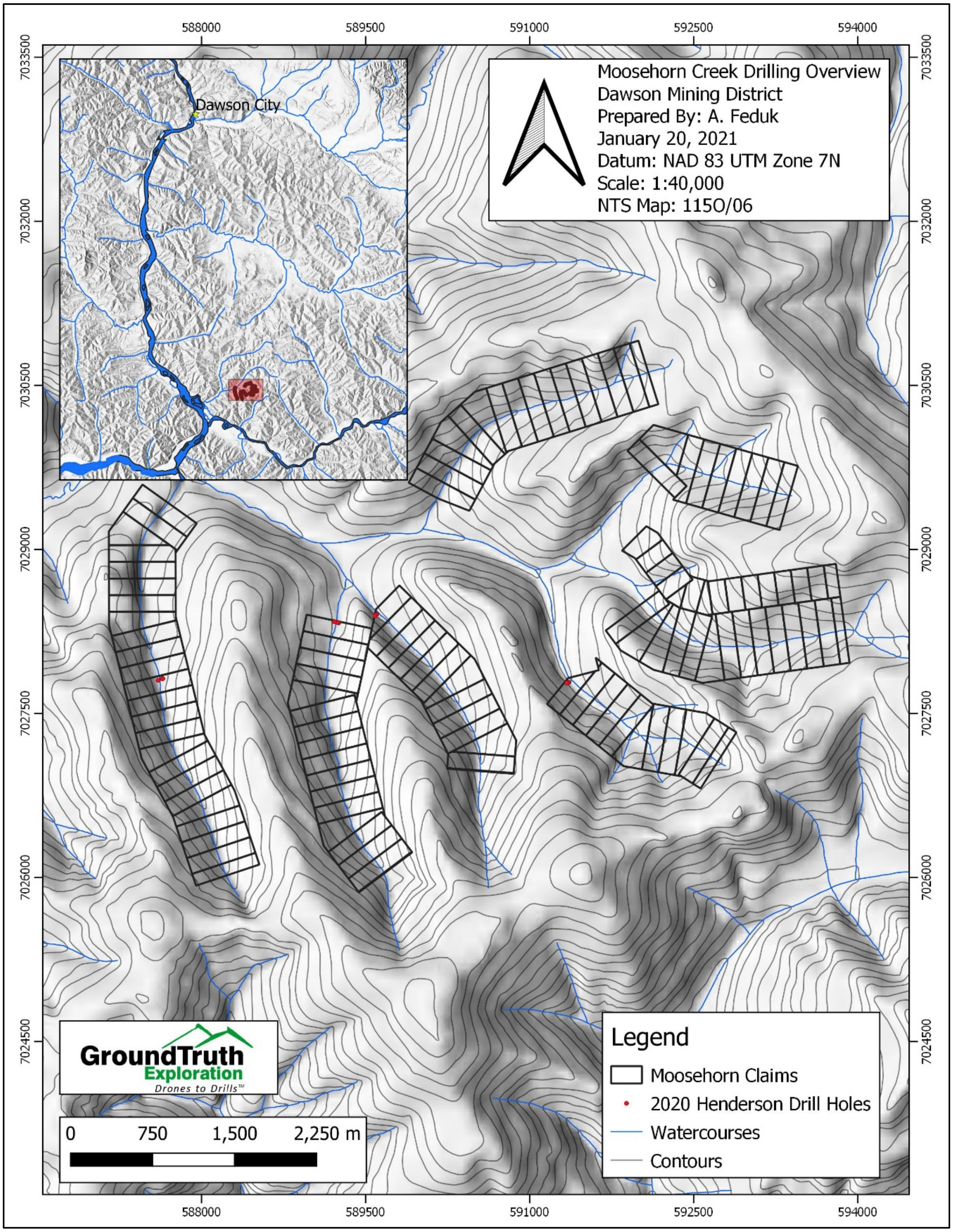

Figure 3: Moosehorn Creek Drill Hole Overview

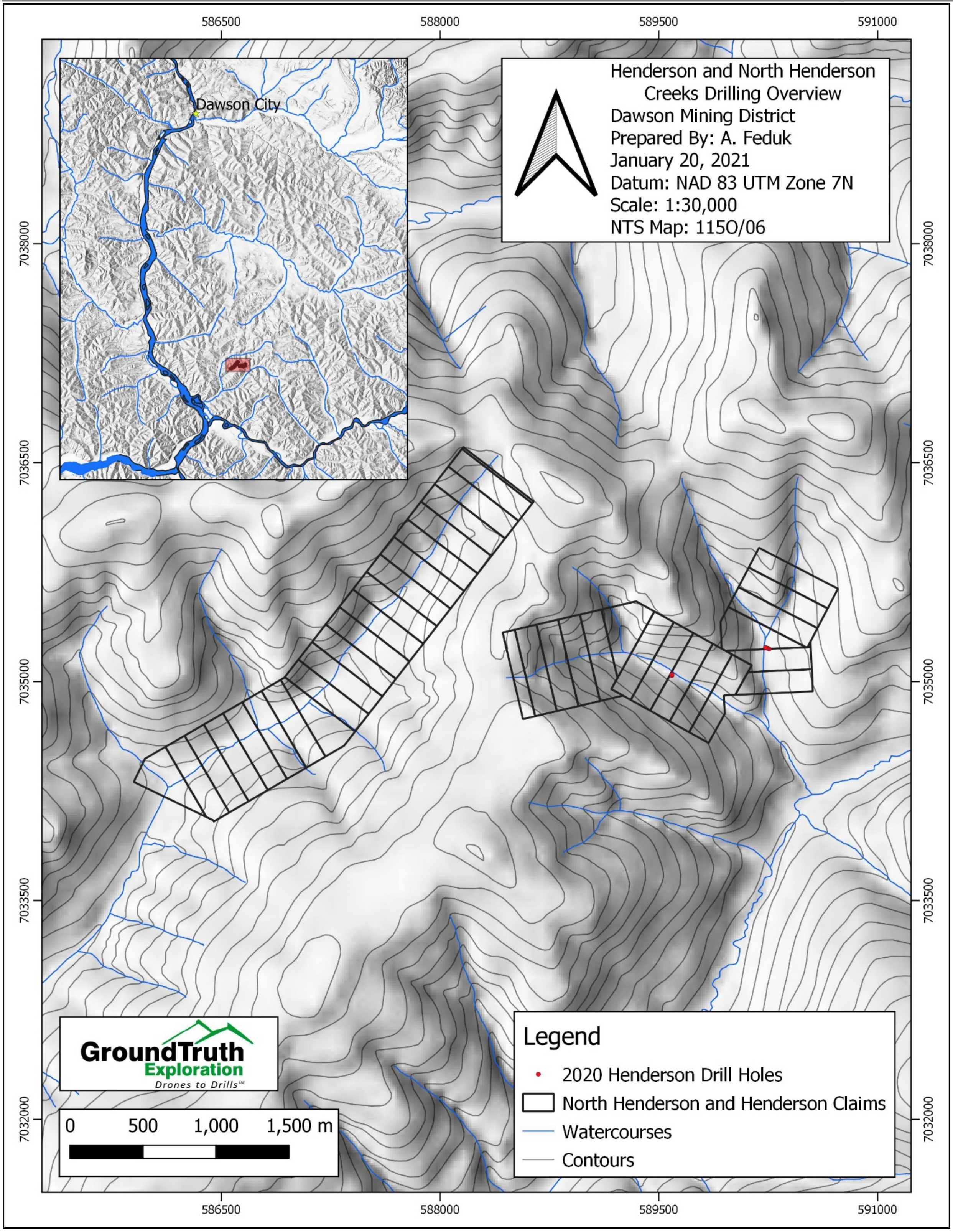

Figure 4: Henderson Creek Drill Hole Overview

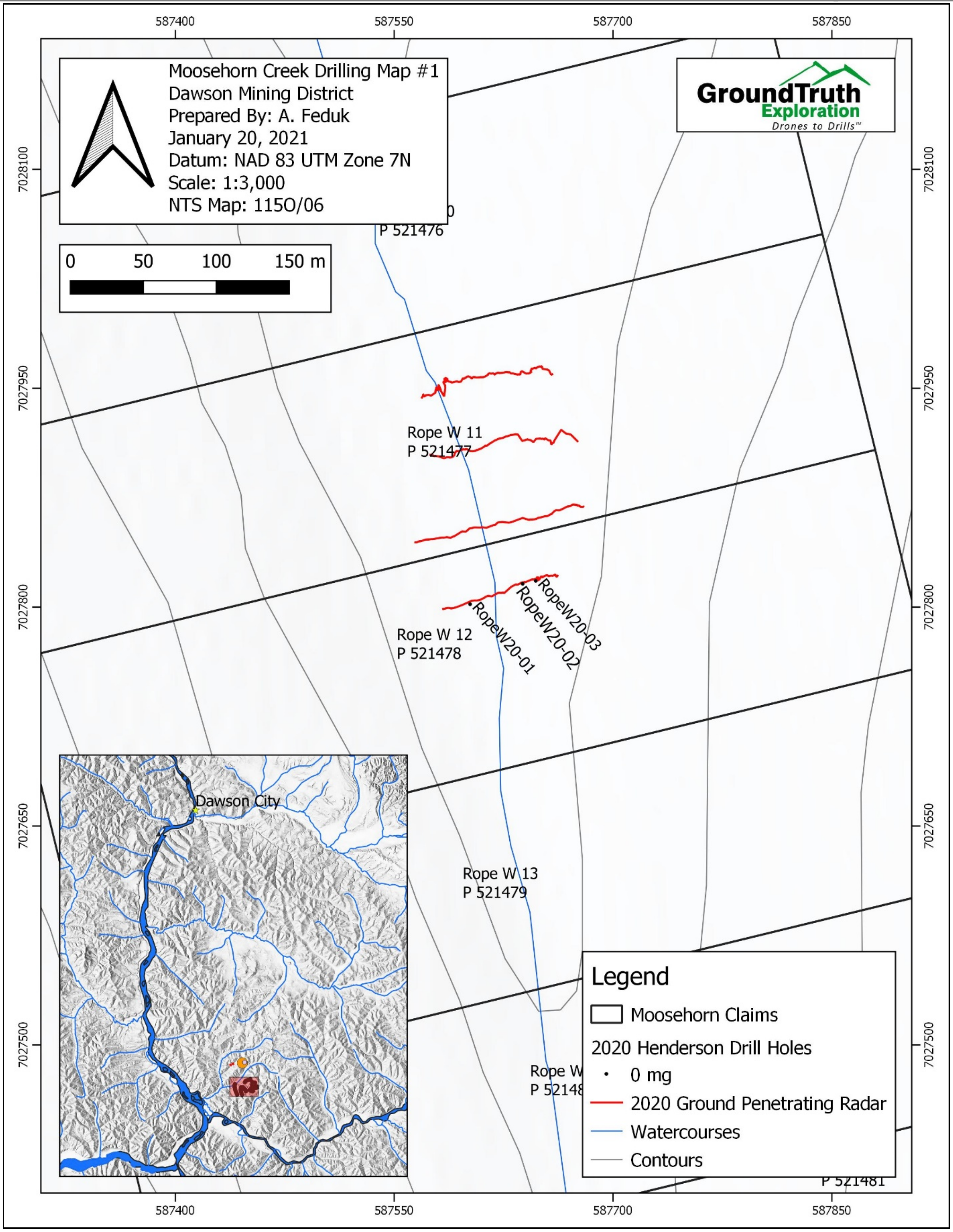

Figure 5: Drill Holes and GPR on Moosehorn Creek with Au Weight

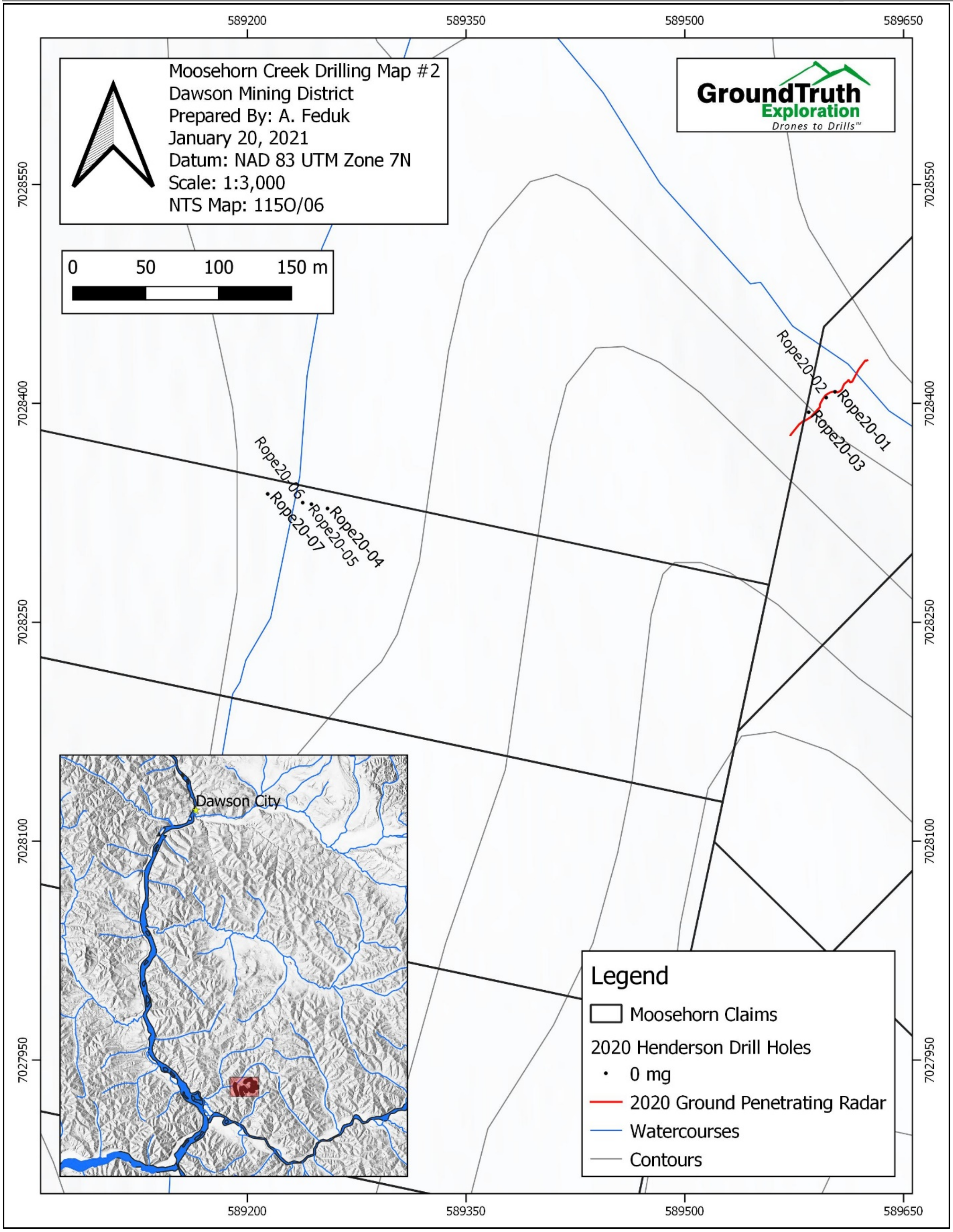

Figure 6: Drill Holes and GPR on Moosehorn Creek with Au Weight

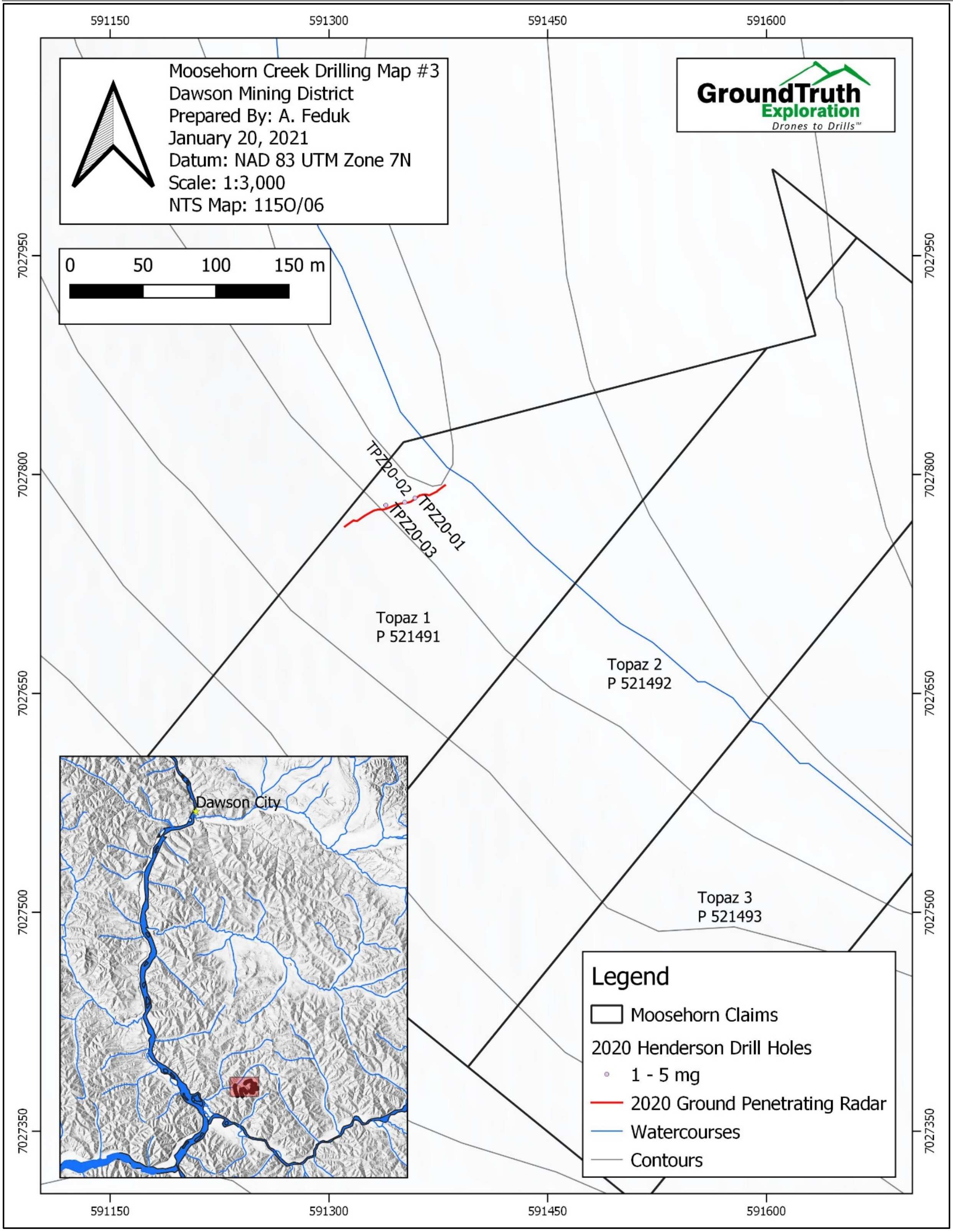

Figure 7: Drill Holes and GPR on Moosehorn Creek with Au Weight

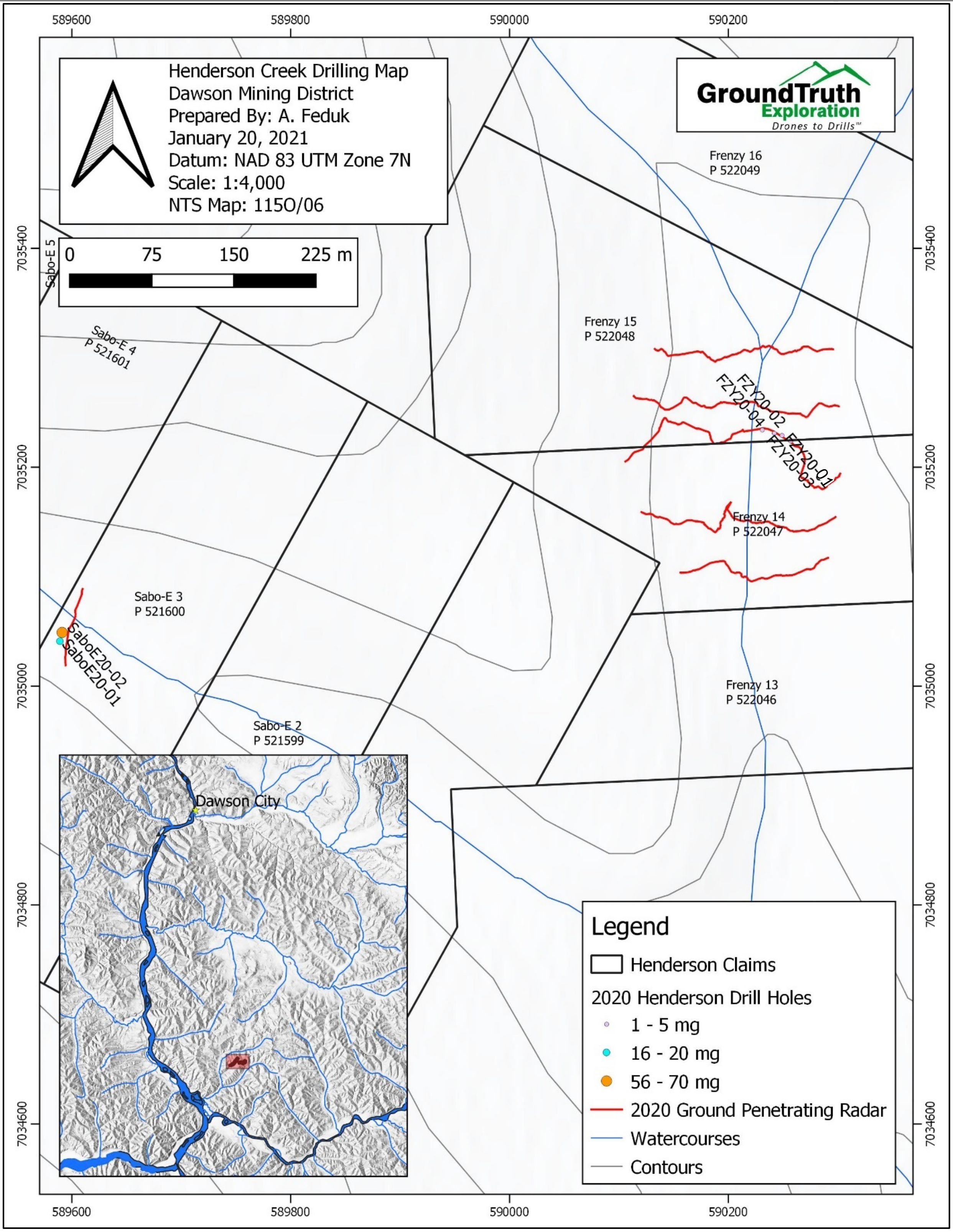

Figure 8: Drill Holes and GPR on Henderson Creek with Au Weight

Table 1 outlines the location and summary data of the drill holes. The detailed downhole results of each hole can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1: Collar Table and Summary Statistics for Drill Holes

Date	HoleID	X	Y	TD_m	BR_m	Au_mg
2020-10-08	TPZ20-01	591359	7027784	12.954	12.3444	0.2
2020-10-08	TPZ20-02	591352	7027781	14.478	14.3256	0.6
2020-10-09	TPZ20-03	591339	7027779	12.954	12.192	0.8
2020-10-09	Rope20-01	589603	7028408	6.858	5.7912	0
2020-10-09	Rope20-02	589597	7028404	9.906	9.7536	0
2020-10-10	Rope20-03	589585	7028394	9.906	9.4488	0
2020-10-10	Rope20-04	589255	7028328	9.906	9.906	0
2020-10-11	Rope20-05	589244	7028331	9.906	9.7536	0
2020-10-11	Rope20-06	589238	7028332	9.906	9.4488	0
2020-10-11	Rope20-07	589214	7028338	5.334	3.6576	0
2020-10-12	RopeW20-01	587602	7027802	9.906	9.4488	0
2020-10-12	RopeW20-02	587638	7027816	12.954	12.8016	0
2020-10-12	RopeW20-03	587647	7027818	9.906	9.4488	0
2020-09-22	SaboE20-01	589589	7035041	8.382	7.1628	16.8
2020-09-22	SaboE20-02	589591	7035049	9.144	7.62	57.7
2020-09-23	FZY20-01	590257	7035224	16.002	15.5448	0.6
2020-09-23	FZY20-02	590249	7035229	17.526	16.764	1.1
2020-09-24	FZY20-03	590242	7035231	19.05	17.3736	0.2
2020-09-24	FZY20-04	590231	7035234	14.478	13.4112	0.8

7 Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys

7.1 Work Performed

The Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys were conducted on from the 3rd to 7th of October 2020, on both Henderson and Moosehorn Creeks. The placer claims under study included Rope-W 11 to 12, Rope 18, Topaz 1, Sabo-E 3 to 4, Sabo-W 7 and Frenzy 14 to 15 (Figures 9 to 19). The goal of the GPR survey is to complement the drilling data for the identification of fluvial deposits and defining important contacts.

The traverses for the GPR consisted of 44 survey lines, with a total of 5,270 line-m, the 80 MHz survey totaled 2,920 line-m and the 160 MHz survey totaled 2,350 line-m

The GPR system used was an ABEM MALA GX system with 80 MHz, 160 MHz shielded antennas and an integrated DGPS for more accurate positioning. The HDR technology offers fast data acquisition rates with a penetration depth of about 30 m at 80 MHz and > 15m at 160 MHz at a radar wave velocity of 0.085 m/ns.

A pulseEKKO PRO and Ultra system developed Sensors and Software, Canada with 50, 100 and 200 MHz central frequency antennas were tested in this study. Radar signals were processed and analyzed by the EKKO view deluxe software. Measurements were conducted using the common-midpoint (CMP) method for velocity profile estimation of radar waves.

7.2 Working Procedure for Ground Penetrating Radar

- A crew of 2 is deployed to run the survey.
- An operator runs the GPR unit while the other person cuts brush along lines. The brush must be cut low to the ground for the best survey results.
- The ABEM MALA GX system with 80 MHz or 160 MHz controller and 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.

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7.3 Data Processing

The raw data is converted to SEGY format and imported to Geosoft for georeferencing and processing. The continuous measurement mode data is decimated to achieve 10 cm spacing intervals. Velocity analysis is performed on Common Mid-Point (CMP) datasets which were collected by PulseEKKO sensors and software for one test location. The GPR sections are processed by conversion of time sections, assuming a constant radar velocity. The radar wave velocity of 0.085 m/ns is selected from the velocity spectrum of CMP data for time to depth conversion. The GPR depth sections are plotted with downhole geology logs.

7.4 Results

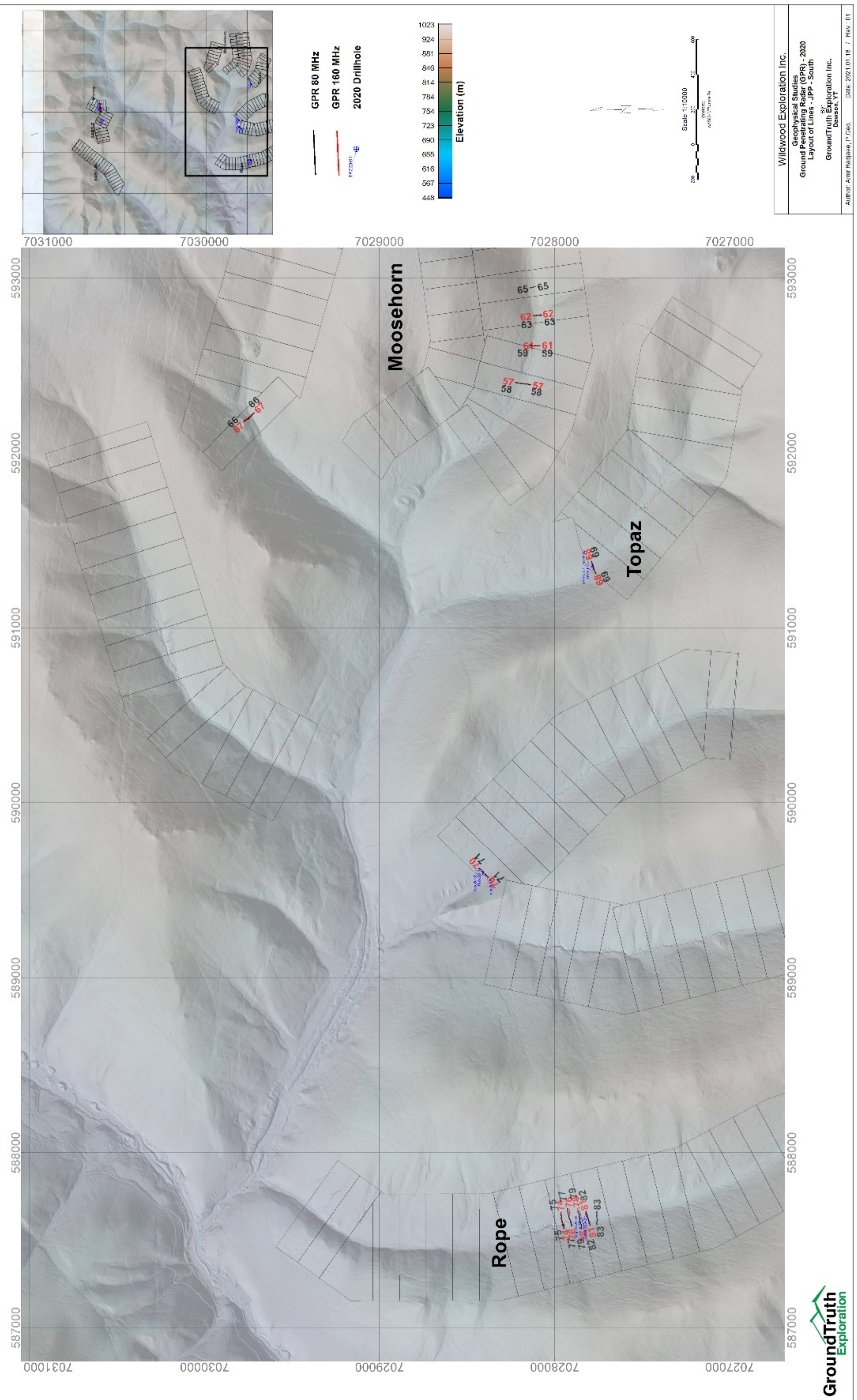

Figure 9: Location of GPR Surveys on Moosehorn Creek

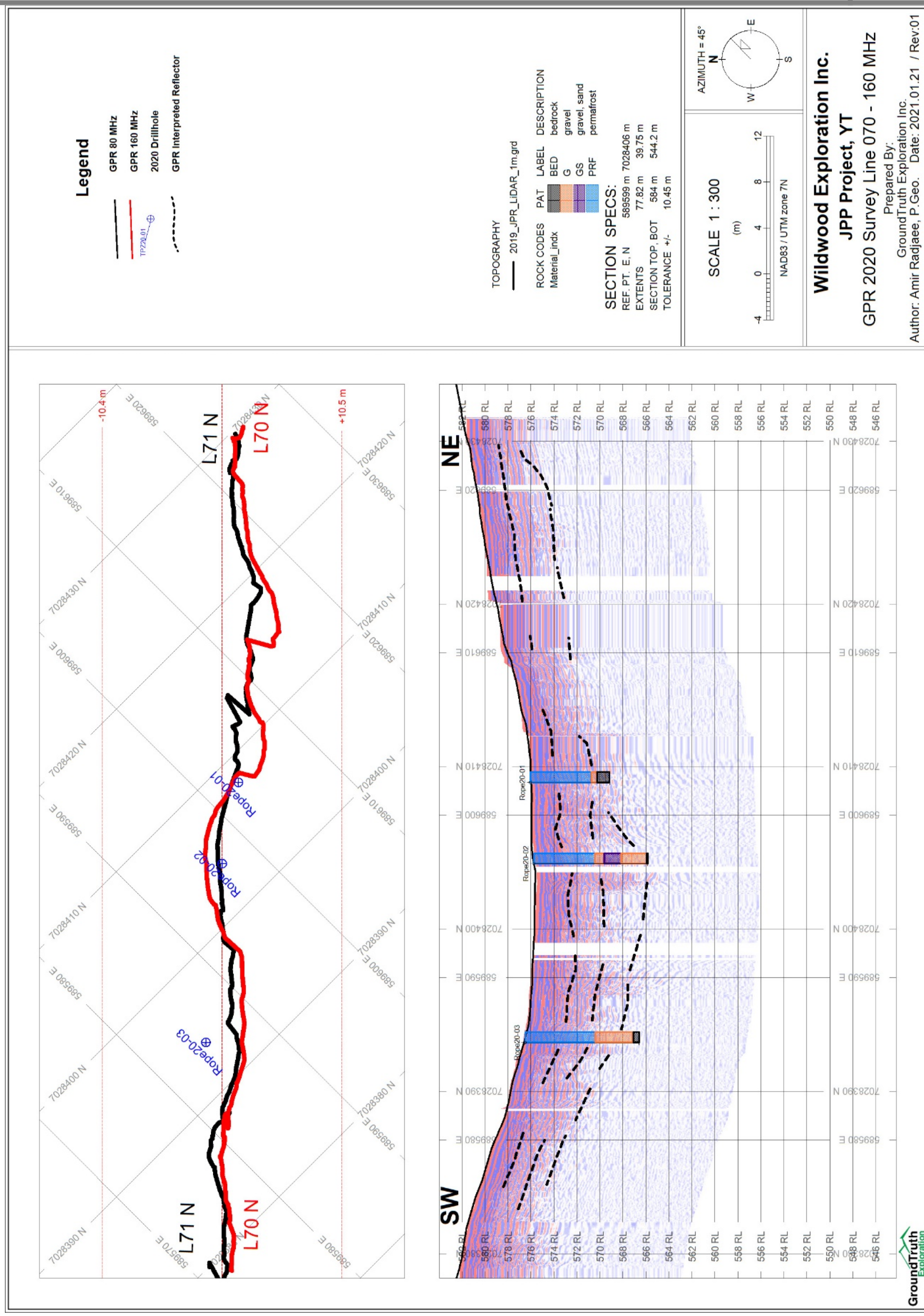

Figure 10: GPR Profile on Rope Drill Holes, Line 070, 160 MHz

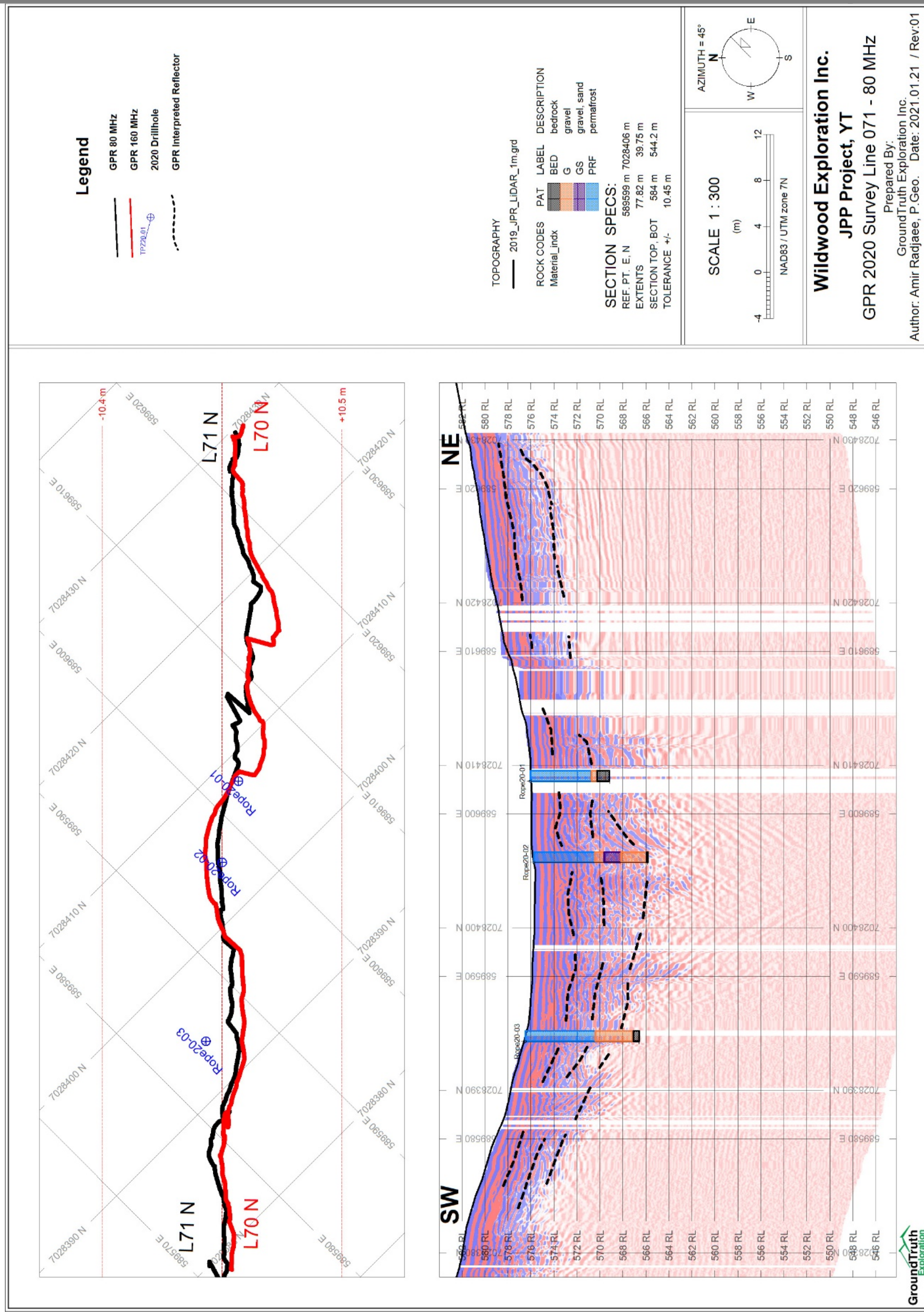

Figure 11: GPR Profile on Rope Drill Holes, Line 071, 80 MHz

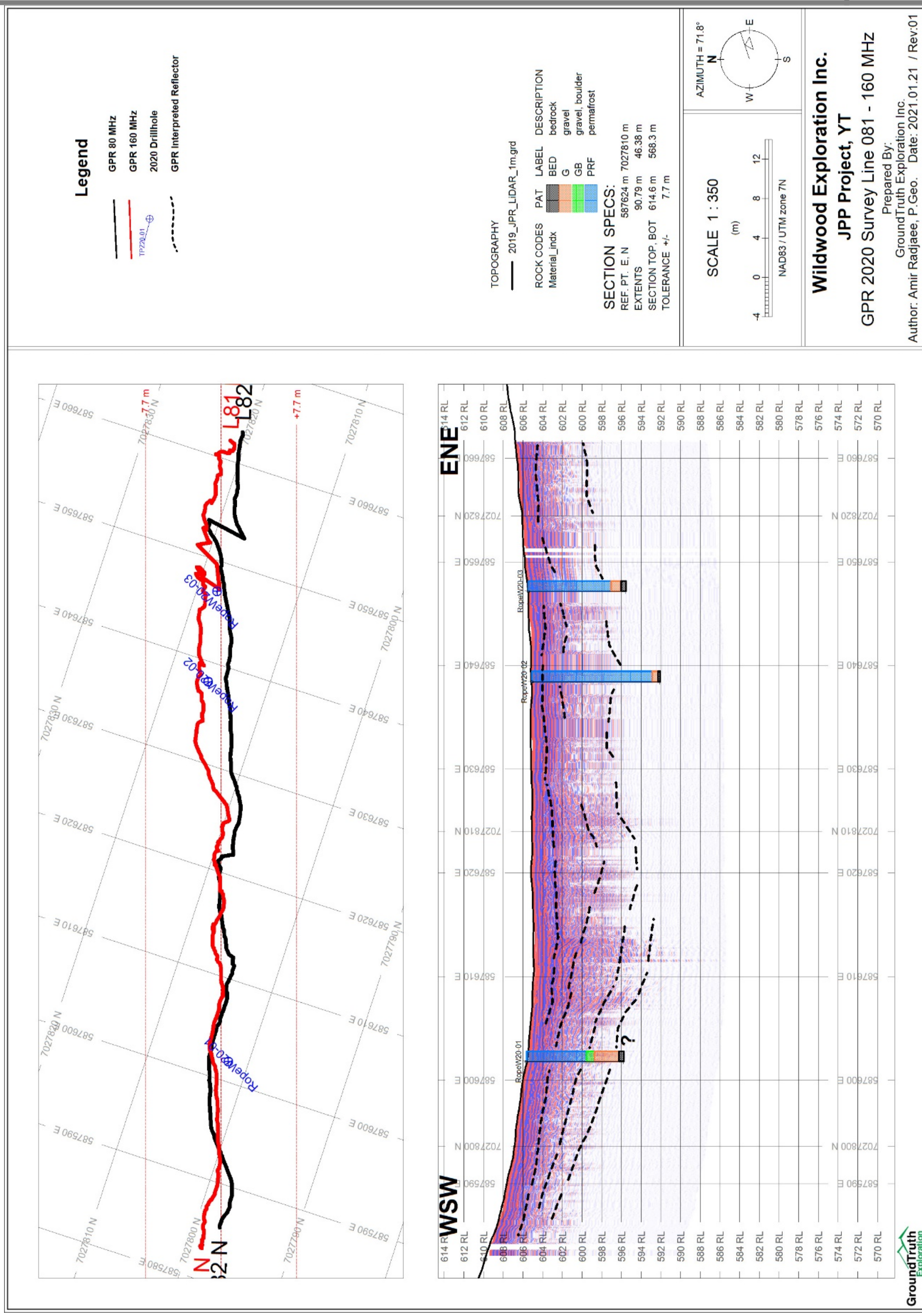

Figure 12: GPR Profile on Rope-W Drill Holes, Line 081, 160 MHz

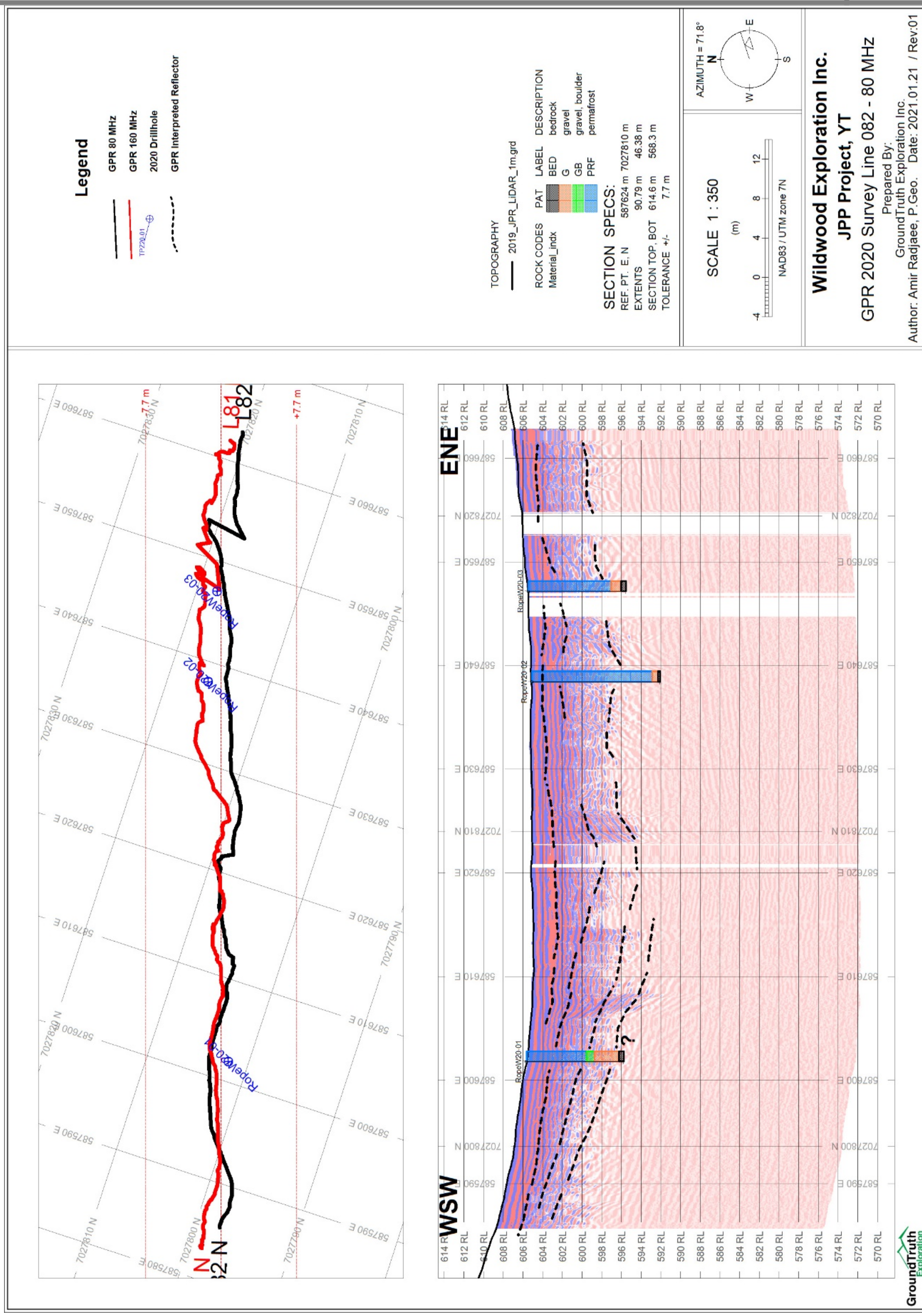

Figure 13: GPR Profile on Rope-W Drill Holes, Line 082, 80 MHz

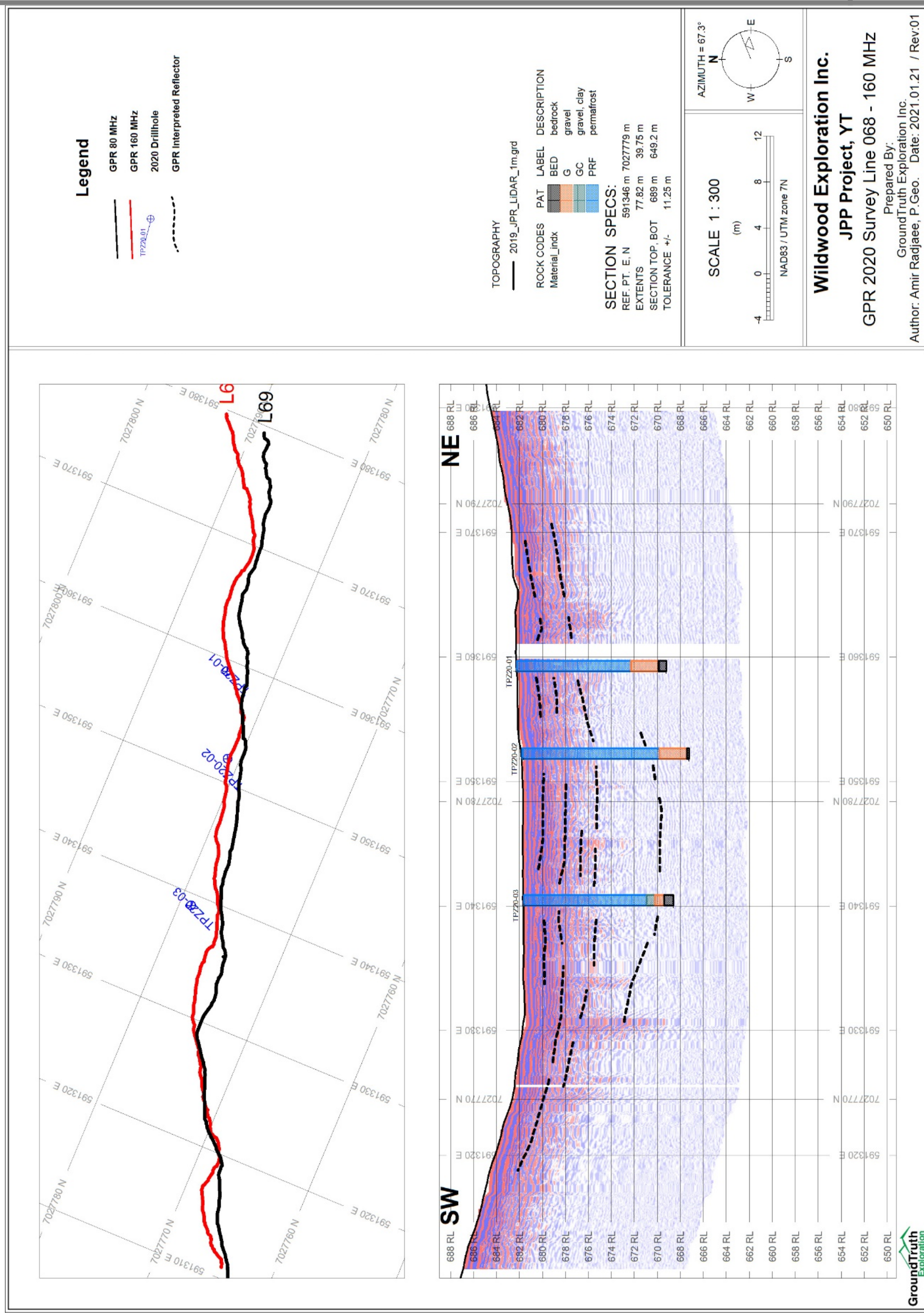

Figure 14: GPR Profile on Topaz Drill Holes, Line 68 N, 160 MHz

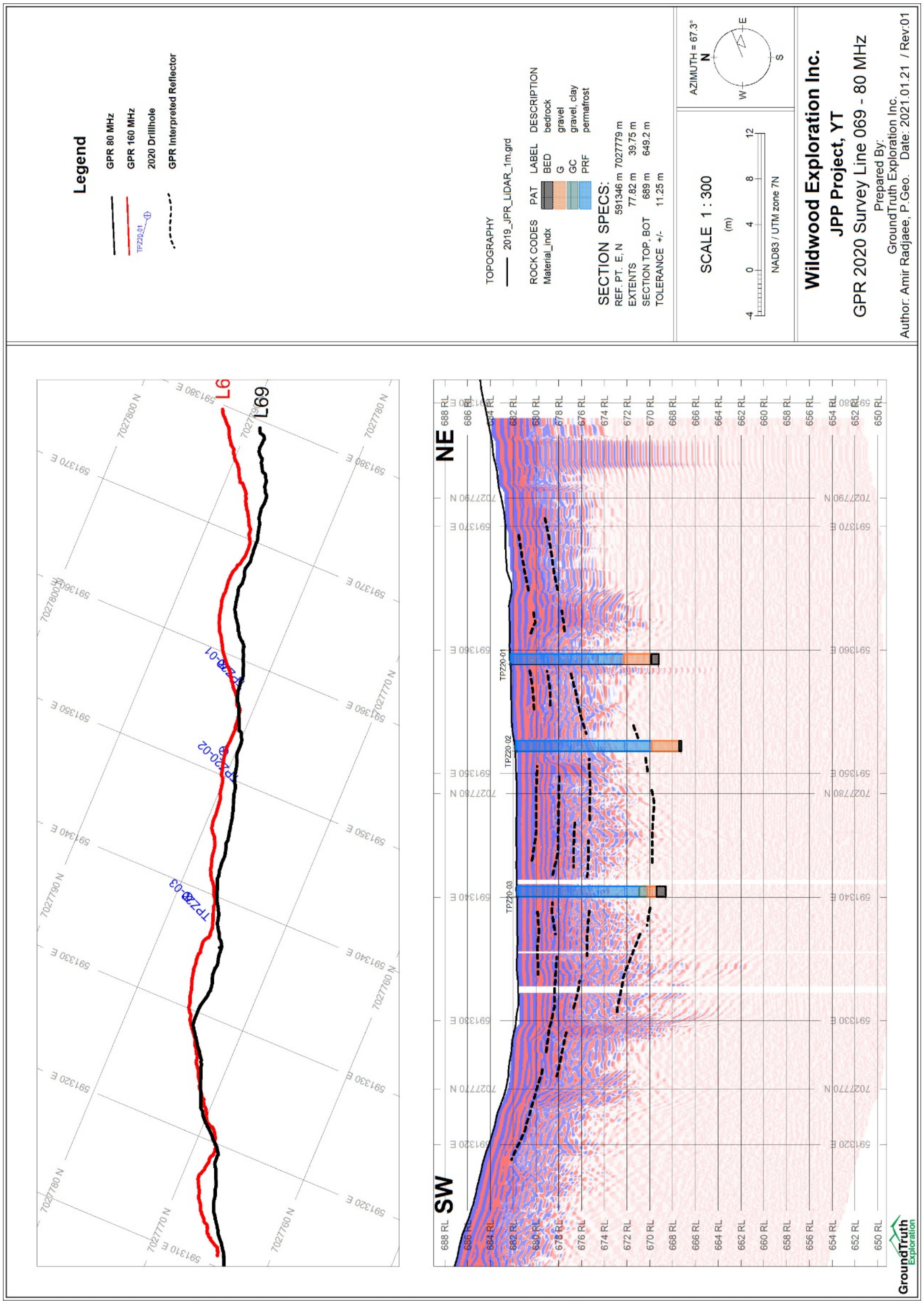

Figure 15: GPR Profile on Topaz Drill Holes, Line 069, 80 MHz

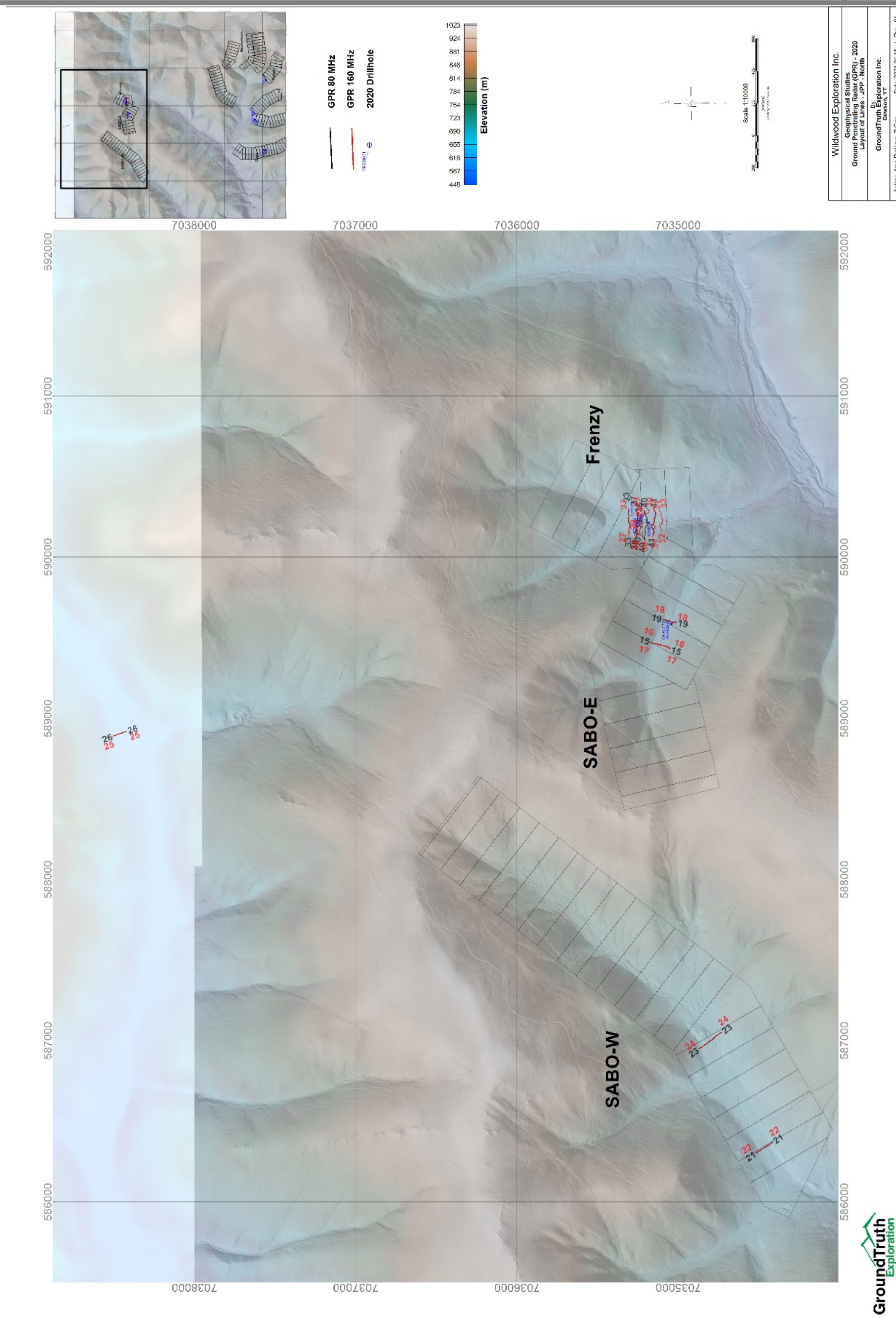

Figure 16: Location of GPR Surveys on Henderson and North Henderson Creeks

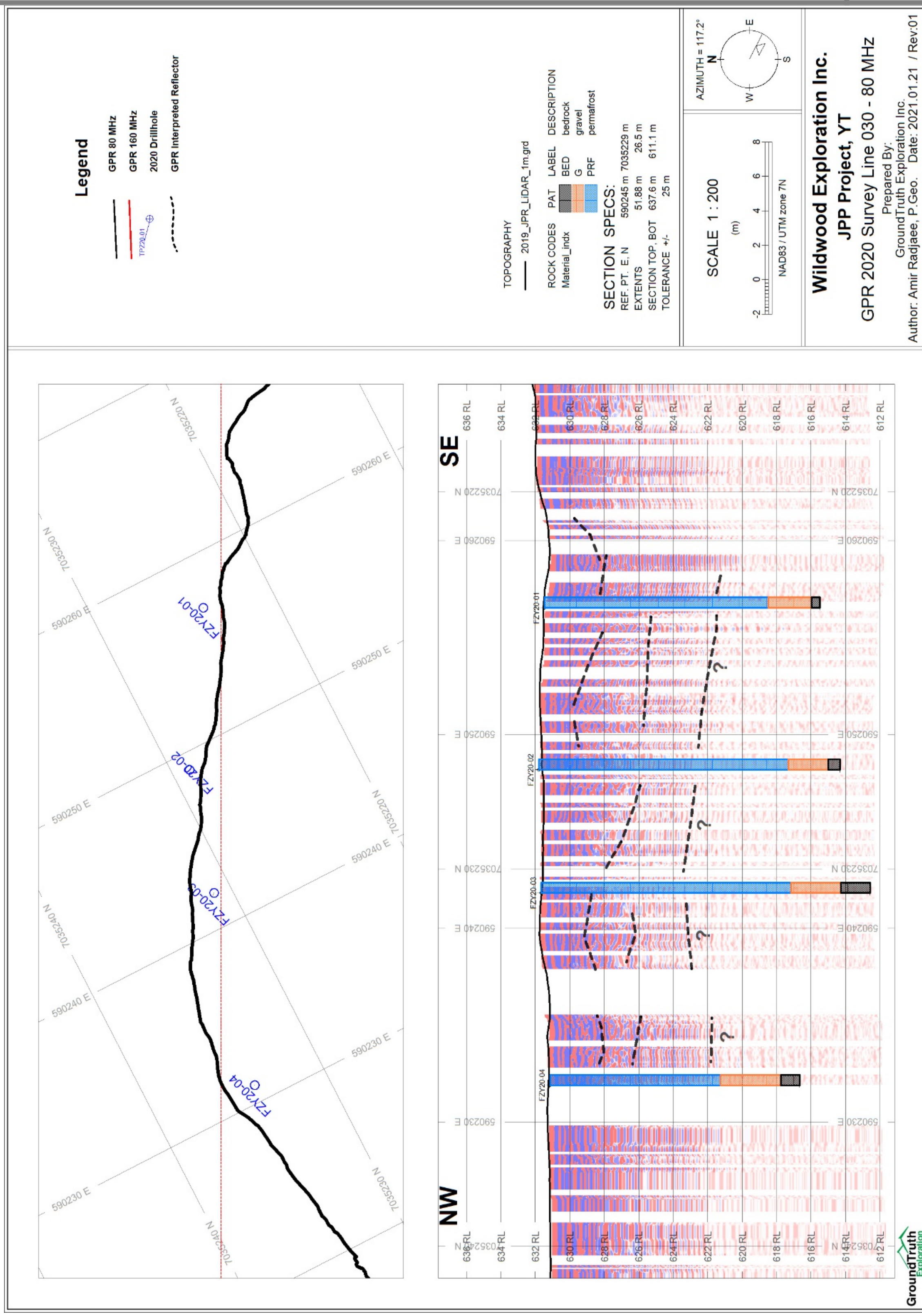

Figure 17: GPR Profile on Frenzy Drill Holes, Line 030, 80 MHz

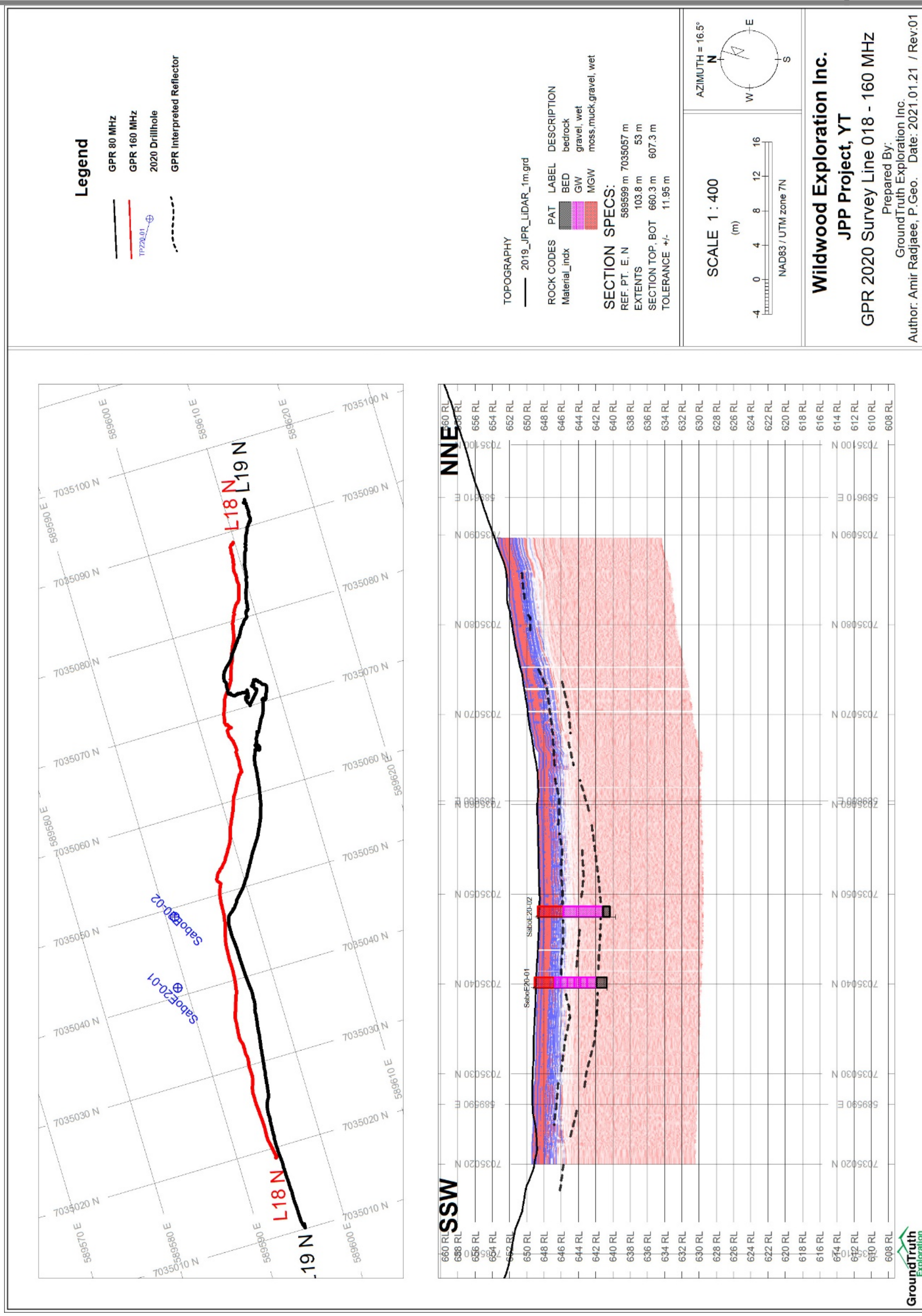

Figure 18: GPR Profile on Sabo-E Drill Holes, Line 018, 160 MHz

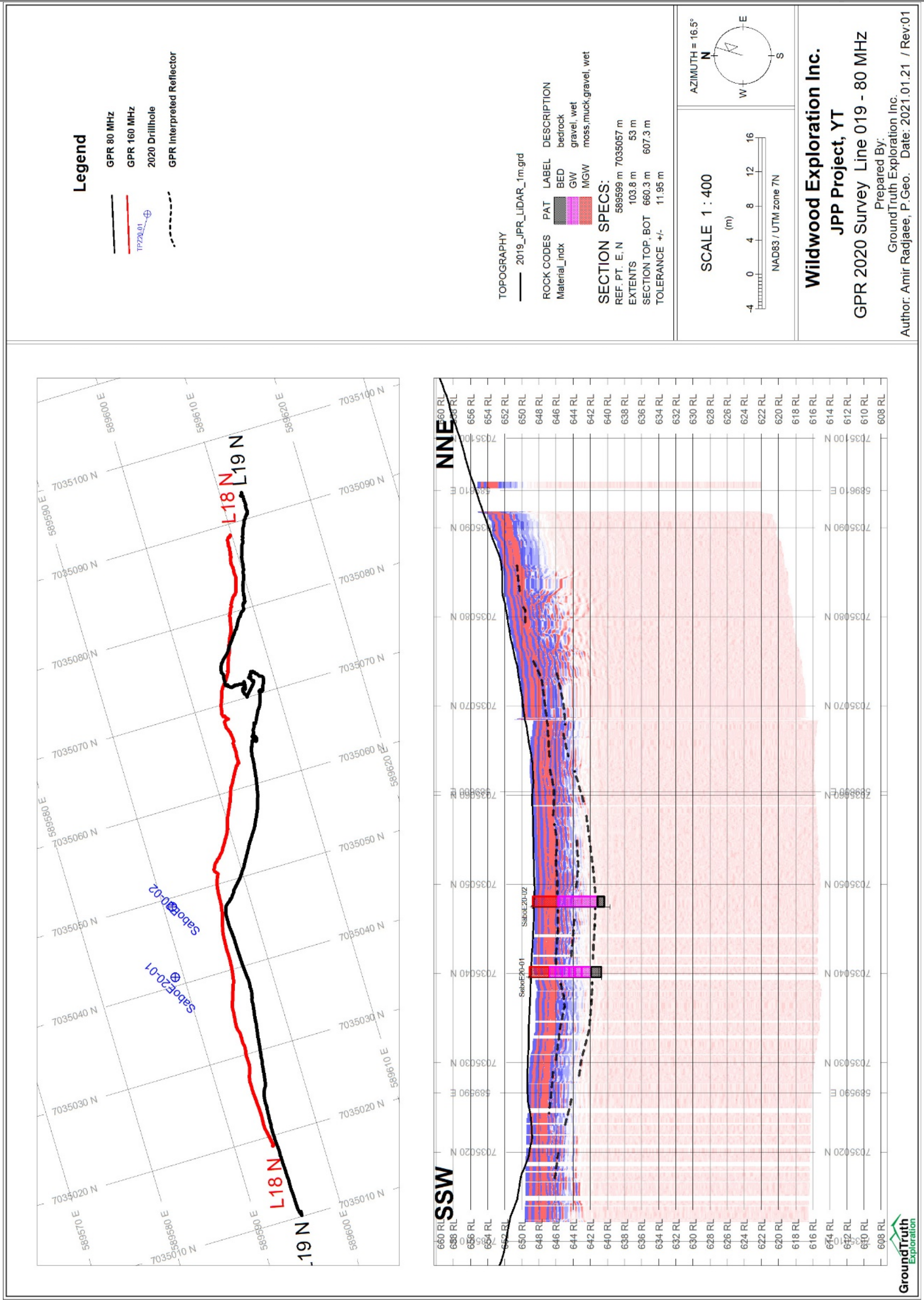

Figure 19: GPR Profile on Sabo-E Drill Holes, Line 019, 80 MHz

8 Discussion and Interpretation

The radar velocity is a function of subsurface material's dielectric permittivity and is related to the ice content. Sediments with low ice contents typically have low radar velocity value and sediments with a high ice content have a high radar velocity. Usually unfrozen wet sandy/silty sediments have a radar velocity of 0.065 m/ns whereas frozen saturated sandy/gravel sediments have a higher radar velocity of 0.10 m/ns.

The drill holes were plotted on the GPR depth sections, the interpretation was subject to error due to uncertainty of the estimated radar velocity for time to depth conversions using the radar wave velocity of 0.085 m/ns. With the combined GPR and drill data we were able to identify the contacts between the permafrost frozen and thawed zones, map the bedrock surface and determine the gravel “pay zone.” The radar images can be used to interpret the abrupt changes in stratigraphy throughout a drill line where drilling at closer intervals would be economically unfeasible.

By using both the 80 MHz and 160 MHz systems we were able to conclude that the higher MHz has a better resolution than the lower MHz with a greater depth of investigation. On the Frenzy claim block the depth of investigation was too deep to identify any reflectors where the bedrock was identified through drilling.

The drill data indicated that most areas had a significant amount of permafrost and low gold grades which would make mining the area impractical.

9 Recommendations

Further drilling in the areas that obtained a low gold grade is recommended to determine the actual grade of the placer deposits on the claim blocks. Advanced GPR data processing including lateral stacking of the GPR traces and bandpass filtering are recommended by the geophysicist.

10 Expenditures

Helicopter Support	
Great Slave Helicopters	$30,888.40
Invoice: Various	
Drill Operation	
GroundTruth Drilling Inc.	$17,328.69
Invoice: 1069	
Drill Support	
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.	$14,434.75
Invoice: 10448 & 10449	
Project Geologist	$7,066.62
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.	
Invoice: 10484	
GPR Wages & Equipment Rental	$30,149.18
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.	
Invoice: 10494	
Drummed Fuel	$2,154.28
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.	
Invoice: 10435	
Daily Field Expenses	$8,800.00
Report Writing	$1,000.00
Grand Total	**$111,821.92**

11 Qualification

I, Allison Feduk with a business address in Dawson City, Yukon, and residential address in Carlyle, Saskatchewan, do herby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Regina in the fall of 2011 with a Bachelor of Science in Geology.

2. From 2012 to present I have been actively engaged in mining and mineral exploration in Alberta and the Yukon Territory.

3. I have been an employee of GroundTruth Exploration Inc. since July of 2018.

4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

Dated this 31st day of January, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

Allison Feduk

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

12 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 Resources Canada, The Atlas of Canada - Toporama- http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html

Colpron, M., Nelson, J. L., and Murphy, D. C., 2006. A techtonostratigraphic framework for the pericratonic terranes of the Norther Cordillera: Canadian and Alaskan Cordillera: Geologic Association of Canada, p. 1 – 23.

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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.

Roots, C., Nelson, J., Mihalynuk, M. G., Harms, T. A., De Keijzer, M., and Simard, R. L., 2004. Bedrock Geology of Dorsey Lake, Yukon Territory. Yukon Geological Survey, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4630.

Ryan, J. J., Zagorevski, A., Williams, S. P., Roots, C., Ciolkiewicz, W., Hayward, N., and Chapman, J. B., 2013. Geology of Stevenson Ridge (northeastern part), Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 116 and 117.

13 Appendices

Appendix A: Drill Results

Date	HoleID	X	Y	TD_ft	BR_ft	TD_m	BR_m	Au_mg
2020-10-08	TPZ20-01	591359	7027784	42.5	40.5	12.954	12.3444	0.2
2020-10-08	TPZ20-02	591352	7027781	47.5	47	14.478	14.3256	0.6
2020-10-09	TPZ20-03	591339	7027779	42.5	40	12.954	12.192	0.8
2020-10-09	Rope20-01	589603	7028408	22.5	19	6.858	5.7912	0
2020-10-09	Rope20-02	589597	7028404	32.5	32	9.906	9.7536	0
2020-10-10	Rope20-03	589585	7028394	32.5	31	9.906	9.4488	0
2020-10-10	Rope20-04	589255	7028328	32.5	32.5	9.906	9.906	0
2020-10-11	Rope20-05	589244	7028331	32.5	32	9.906	9.7536	0
2020-10-11	Rope20-06	589238	7028332	32.5	31	9.906	9.4488	0
2020-10-11	Rope20-07	589214	7028338	17.5	12	5.334	3.6576	0
2020-10-12	RopeW20-01	587602	7027802	32.5	31	9.906	9.4488	0
2020-10-12	RopeW20-02	587638	7027816	42.5	42	12.954	12.8016	0
2020-10-12	RopeW20-03	587647	7027818	32.5	31	9.906	9.4488	0
2020-09-22	SaboE20-01	589589	7035041	27.5	23.5	8.382	7.1628	16.8
2020-09-22	SaboE20-02	589591	7035049	30	25	9.144	7.62	57.7
2020-09-23	FZY20-01	590257	7035224	52.5	51	16.002	15.5448	0.6
2020-09-23	FZY20-02	590249	7035229	57.5	55	17.526	16.764	1.1
2020-09-24	FZY20-03	590242	7035231	62.5	57	19.05	17.3736	0.2
2020-09-24	FZY20-04	590231	7035234	47.5	44	14.478	13.4112	0.8

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color
SaboE20-01	0	7.5	0	2.286	moss, gravel, wet, PR	brown
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	gravel, wet, PR	brown
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel, wet, PR	brown
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel, wet, PR	brown
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel, wet, PR	brown
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel, wet	brown
	20	23.5	6.096	7.1628	gravel, wet	grey/brown
	23.5	27.5	7.1628	8.382	bedrock	grey
SaboE20-02	0	7.5	0	2.286	moss, muck, 5 % gravel	dk brown
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	muck, 5 % gravel, wet	dk brown
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel, wet	brown
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel, wet	brown
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel, wet	brown
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel, wet	brown
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	gravel, wet	brown
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	gravel, wet	brown
	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	bedrock	grey
FZY20-01	0	42.5	0	12.954	permafrost	dk brown
	42.5	45	12.954	13.716	gravel	brown
	45	47.5	13.716	14.478	gravel	brown
	47.5	51	14.478	15.5448	gravel	brown
	51	52.5	15.5448	16.002	bedrock	grey
FZY20-02	0	47.5	0	14.478	permafrost	dk brown
	47.5	50	14.478	15.24	gravel	brown
	50	52.5	15.24	16.002	gravel	brown
	52.5	55	16.002	16.764	gravel	brown
	55	57.5	16.764	17.526	bedrock	grey
FZY20-03	0	47.5	0	14.478	permafrost	dk brown
	47.5	50	14.478	15.24	gravel	brown
	50	52.5	15.24	16.002	gravel	brown
	52.5	55	16.002	16.764	gravel	brown
	55	57	16.764	17.3736	gravel	brown
	57	62.5	17.3736	19.05	bedrock	grey

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color
FZY20-04	0	32.5	0	9.906	permafrost	brown
	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	gravel	brown
	35	37.5	10.668	11.43	gravel	brown
	37.5	40	11.43	12.192	gravel	brown
	40	42.5	12.192	12.954	gravel	brown
	42.5	44	12.954	13.4112	gravel	brown
	44	47.5	13.4112	14.478	bedrock	grey
SaboE20-01	0	7.5	0	2.286	moss, gravel, wet, PR	brown
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	gravel, wet, PR	brown
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel, wet, PR	brown
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel, wet, PR	brown
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel, wet, PR	brown
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel, wet	brown
	20	23.5	6.096	7.1628	gravel, wet	grey/brown
	23.5	27.5	7.1628	8.382	bedrock	grey
TPZ20-01	0	22	0	6.7056	permafrost	dk brown
	22	32.5	6.7056	9.906	permafrost, 20% gravel	dk brown
	32.5	40.5	9.906	12.3444	gravel	grey/brown
	40.5	42.5	12.3444	12.954	bedrock	grey/brown
TPZ20-02	0	39	0	11.8872	permafrost	dk brown
	39	47	11.8872	14.3256	gravel	grey/brown
	47	47.5	14.3256	14.478	bedrock	grey/brown
TPZ20-03	0	32.5	0	9.906	permafrost	dk brown
	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	permafrost, 20% gravel	dk brown
	35	37.5	10.668	11.43	gravel, 30% clay	brown
	37.5	40	11.43	12.192	gravel	grey/brown
	40	42.5	12.192	12.954	bedrock	grey/brown
Rope20-01	0	15	0	4.572	permafrost	dk brown
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel, 20% permafrost	brown
	17.5	19	5.334	5.7912	gravel	grey/brown
	19	22.5	5.7912	6.858	bedrock	grey/brown
Rope20-02	0	15	0	4.572	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel, 30% permafrost	dk brown/brown
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	grey/brown
	20	25	6.096	7.62	gravel, 40% sand	grey/brown
	25	32	7.62	9.7536	gravel	grey/brown
	32	32.5	9.7536	9.906	bedrock	grey/brown

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color
Rope20-03	0	10	0	3.048	permafrost	dk brown
	10	15	3.048	4.572	permafrost, sandy	dk brown
	15	20	4.572	6.096	permafrost, 20% gravel	dk brown
	20	31	6.096	9.4488	gravel	grey/brown
	31	32.5	9.4488	9.906	bedrock	grey/brown
Rope20-04	0	27.5	0	8.382	permafrost	dk brown
	27.5	32.5	8.382	9.906	gravel	grey/brown
	32.5	32.5	9.906	9.906	bedrock	grey/brown
Rope20-05	0	22.5	0	6.858	permafrost	dk brown
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	permafrost, sandy, 20% gravel	brown
	25	32	7.62	9.7536	gravel	grey/brown
	32	32.5	9.7536	9.906	bedrock	grey/brown
Rope20-06	0	25	0	7.62	permafrost	dk brown
	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	permafrost, wood chips	dk brown
	27.5	31	8.382	9.4488	gravel	grey/brown
	31	32.5	9.4488	9.906	bedrock	grey/brown
Rope20-07	0	7.5	0	2.286	permafrost	dk brown
	7.5	12	2.286	3.6576	gravel	grey/brown
	12	17.5	3.6576	5.334	bedrock	grey/brown
RopeW20-01	0	20	0	6.096	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	gravel, boulder	grey/brown
	22.5	31	6.858	9.4488	gravel, weathered	grey/brown
	31	32.5	9.4488	9.906	bedrock	grey/brown
RopeW20-02	0	40	0	12.192	permafrost	dk brown
	40	42	12.192	12.8016	gravel	grey/brown
	42	42.5	12.8016	12.954	bedrock	grey/brown
RopeW20-03	0	27.5	0	8.382	permafrost	dk brown
	27.5	31	8.382	9.4488	gravel	grey/brown
	31	32.5	9.4488	9.906	bedrock	grey/brown

Appendix B: Ground Penetrating Radar Report

Wildwood Exploration Inc.

JPP-Henderson Project, YT

Geophysical studies

Ground Penetration Radar (GPR)

Prepared By:

GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

Dawson City, YT

Report #: WW-JPP-GPR20-Rev1 Jan. 28, 2021

Author: Amir Radjaee, P.Geo.

Outline:

- Introduction
- Data processing and Results
- Conclusion and recommendations
- Deliverables
- References

Introduction:

- GroundTruth Exploration has completed GPR surveys on the JPP placer exploration property. The field work was performed from October 3 to 7, 2020. Total coverage of the survey amounted to 5270 line-meter along 44 survey lines, including 2920 line-meter with 80 MHz and 2350 line-meter with 160 MHz GPR systems. This presentation report describes the survey, results and examples for preliminary interpretation of GPR depth sections.
- Although GPR has been attempted historically at various placer sites, newly developed measurement techniques such as HDR (High Dynamic Range) have enabled greater utilization of GPR by collecting precise and high-resolution data. This study aims to evaluate the feasibility of different GPR systems and frequencies in placer gold exploration sites. By correlating the radar reflectors to known geological features detected by boreholes, GPR has been used for a preliminary exploration of complex paleochannel systems.
- GPR is an obvious candidate for alluvial gold and diamond resource exploration in aggregate-filled paleochannels. GPR works based on transmitting an electromagnetic pulse in the radar frequencies range (between 10 MHz and 3 GHz) into the ground and recording the travel-time of reflections caused by contrasts in dielectric properties stratigraphic boundaries or diffracted by discrete objects like boulders. Previous studies have shown that GPR data reliably identifies the contacts between frozen and thawed zones in permafrost regions as well as mapping the bedrock surface and sedimentary stratigraphy of placer deposits.

Introduction:

- Attenuation of the radar signal and resolution of the GPR section are the main challenges in GPR surveys. Attenuation defines the continuous loss of amplitude that a wave experiences as it propagates through a particular medium. The rate at which the amplitude decreases is referred to as the attenuation constant, which depends on the physical properties of the media such as electrical conductivity. The attenuation increases with the increase of frequency. The vertical resolution is usually considered to be approximately one-quarter of the wavelength of the radar wave. The vertical resolution also increases by increasing antenna frequency. Therefore, there is an inherent tradeoff between vertical resolution and penetration, and depending on the application and survey objectives, the desired antenna frequency must be selected accordingly. So, a direct comparison between 80 MHz and 160 MHz GPR antennas is made in this study.

- Data were acquired using two different GPR systems supplemented by different antenna frequencies. The GPR systems applied (Figure 1) are described as follows:

  1. MALA GX HDR system developed by ABEM with 80 MHz, 160 MHz shielded antennas and an integrated DGPS for more accurate positioning. The GPR data were processed using the RadExplorer GPR processing software.

  2. PulseEKKO PRO and Ultra systems developed Sensors and Software with 50, 100 and 200 MHz central frequency antennas. Radar signals were processed and analyzed by the EKKO view deluxe software.

Introduction:

- For the MALA GX, the survey was performed in two measuring modes, continuous readings at constant time intervals of 0.3sec, and separate readings at constant distance intervals of 10cm using an odometer wheel.
- For the PulseEKKO system, measurements were conducted using the Common Mid-Point (CMP) method for velocity profile estimation of radar waves for depth conversion. Due to GPS malfunction issues, no line survey was performed.
- The survey parameters and measuring modes are summarized in Table 1. The outline of the survey area and layout of lines for the northern and southern lines of the JPP project is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

Figure 1: Field survey of 2020 GPR project, left is MALA GX system with 160 MHz shielded antenna, right is PulseEKKO with 200 MHz antenna.

Table 1: JPP project, survey parameters for GPR survey lines.

Date	Line	Survay Area	Target	IP Line	Drill Line	GPR System	Survey Mode
201003	15	JPP	SABO-E	JPPIP19-01		MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201003	16	JPP	SABO-E	JPPIP19-01		MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201003	17	JPP	SABO-E	JPPIP19-01		MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.1s
201003	18	JPP	SABO-E		SABO-E-01-09	MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201003	19	JPP	SABO-E		SABO-E-01-09	MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201003	21	JPP	SABO-W	JPPIP19-02		MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201003	22	JPP	SABO-W	JPPIP19-02		MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201003	23	JPP	SABO-W	JPPIP19-03		MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201003	24	JPP	SABO-W	JPPIP19-03		MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	25	JPP	Will Fellers Placer Cut			MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	26	JPP	Will Fellers Placer Cut			MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	27	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	28	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	29	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	30	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	31	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	32	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 160 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	33	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	36	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	37	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	38	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	40	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201004	41	JPP	Frenzy			MALA GX 80 MHz	Continous 0.3s
201006	57	JPP	Moosehorn	JPPIP19-04	Drilled 2019	MALA GX 160 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201006	58	JPP	Moosehorn	JPPIP19-04	Drilled 2019	MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201006	59	JPP	Moosehorn	JPPIP19-14	Drilled 2019	MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201006	61	JPP	Moosehorn	JPPIP19-14	Drilled 2019	MALA GX 160 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201006	62	JPP	Moosehorn			MALA GX 160 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201006	63	JPP	Moosehorn			MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201006	65	JPP	Moosehorn			MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	66	JPP	Moosehorn	JPPIP19-08		MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	67	JPP	Moosehorn	JPPIP19-08		MALA GX 160 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	68	JPP	Topaz	JPPIP19-05		MALA GX 160 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	69	JPP	Topaz	JPPIP19-05		MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	70	JPP	Rope 1	JPPIP19-06		MALA GX 160 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	71	JPP	Rope 1	JPPIP19-06		MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	74	JPP	Rope 3			MALA GX 160 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	75	JPP	Rope 3			MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	76	JPP	Rope 3			MALA GX 160 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	77	JPP	Rope 3			MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	78	JPP	Rope 3			MALA GX 160 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	79	JPP	Rope 3			MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	81	JPP	Rope 3	JPPIP19-09		MALA GX 160 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	82	JPP	Rope 3	JPPIP19-09		MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings
201007	83	JPP	Rope 3			MALA GX 80 MHz	Wheel @10cm readings

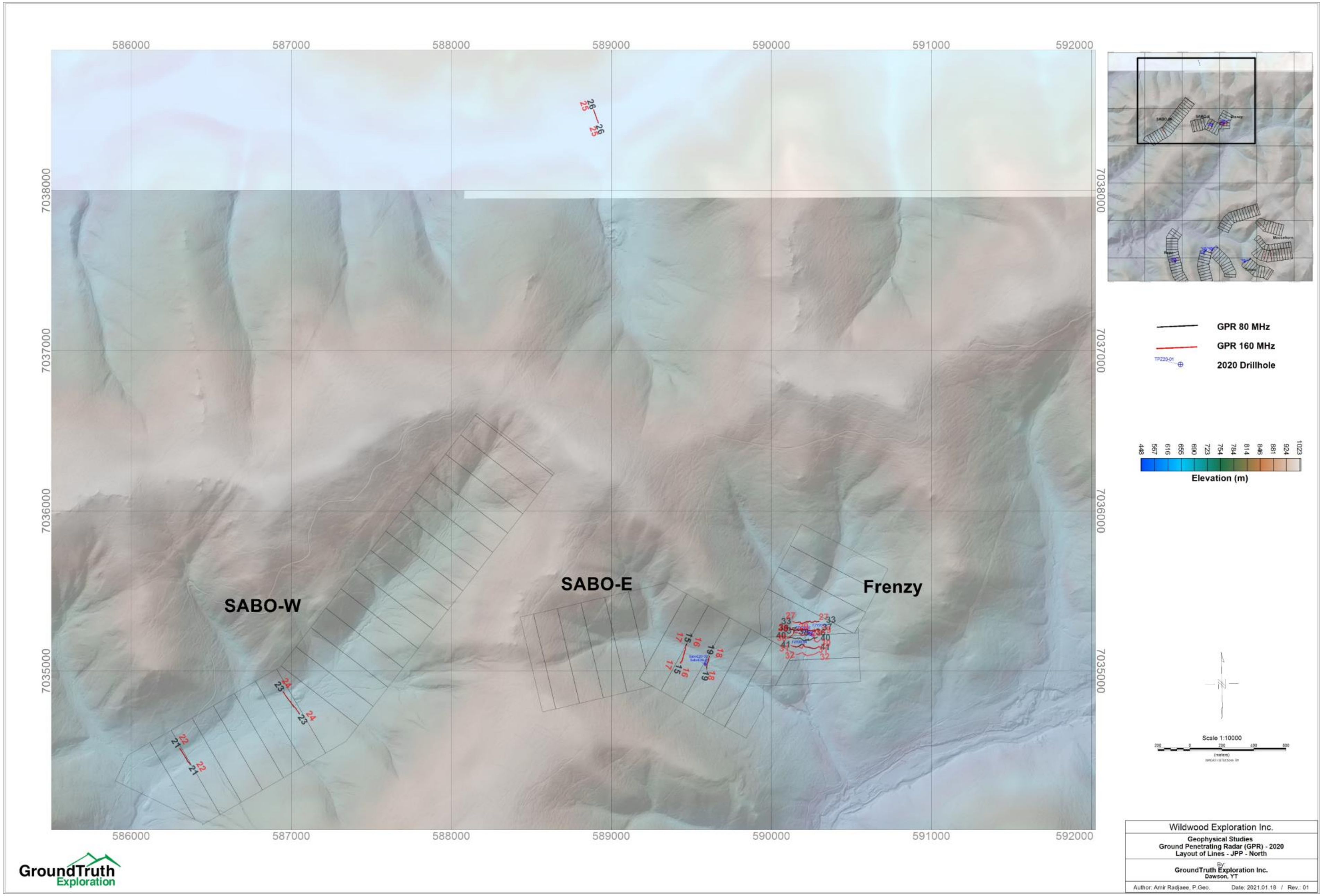

Figure 2: JPP project, layout of GPR northern lines.

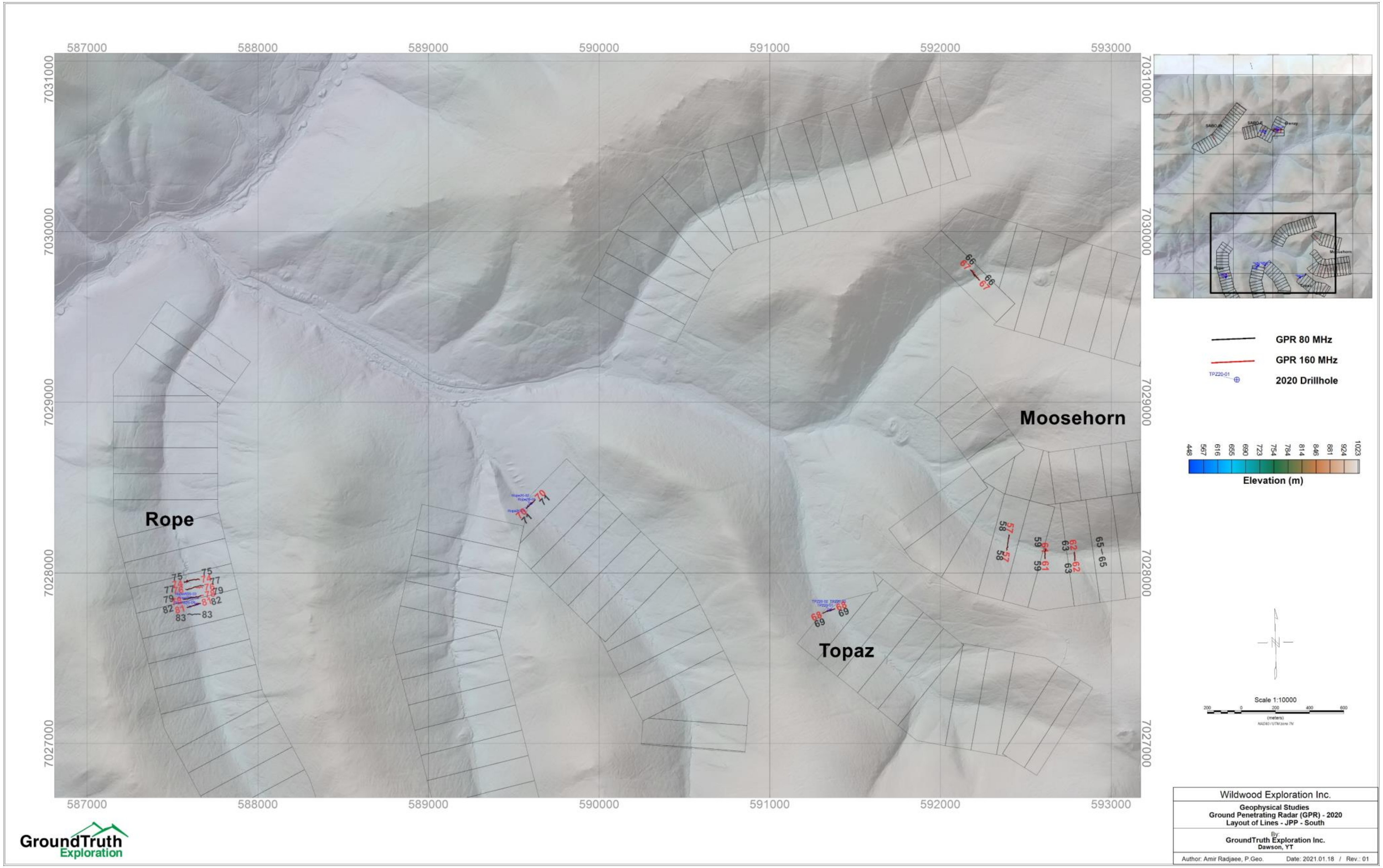

Figure 3: JPP project, layout of GPR southern lines.

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Data processing and Results:

- All raw data are converted to SEG-Y format and imported to Geosoft for georeferencing and further processing. After QC/QA, the continuous measurement mode data are decimated to achieve 10cm spacing intervals.
- Velocity analysis (semblance velocity) performed on Common Mid-Point (CMP) datasets collected by PulseEKKO systems. The CMP velocity analysis for one selected test location measured using a 100 MHz antenna is presented in Figure 4.
- GPR depth sections are processed by conversion of time sections and assuming a constant radar velocity. Radar velocity is a function of dielectric permittivity of subsurface materials and is related to the ice content. Sediments with low ice contents typically have low radar velocity value and vice versa (i.e. 0.065 m/ns for unfrozen wet sandy/silty sediments and 0.10 for frozen saturated sandy/gravel sediments). The radar wave velocity of 0.085 m/ns is selected from the velocity spectrum of CMP data for time to depth conversion.
- The GPR depth sections along 5 drill lines are plotted with downhole geology logs. Figure 5 to Figure 13 represents GPR sections with a primary interpretation. The reflectors were mapped by a quick visual evaluation of phases on the GPR time section first, then on the depth section. This interpretation of radar reflectors is subject to levels of errors and uncertainty associated with the estimated radar velocity for time to depth conversion of GPR data.

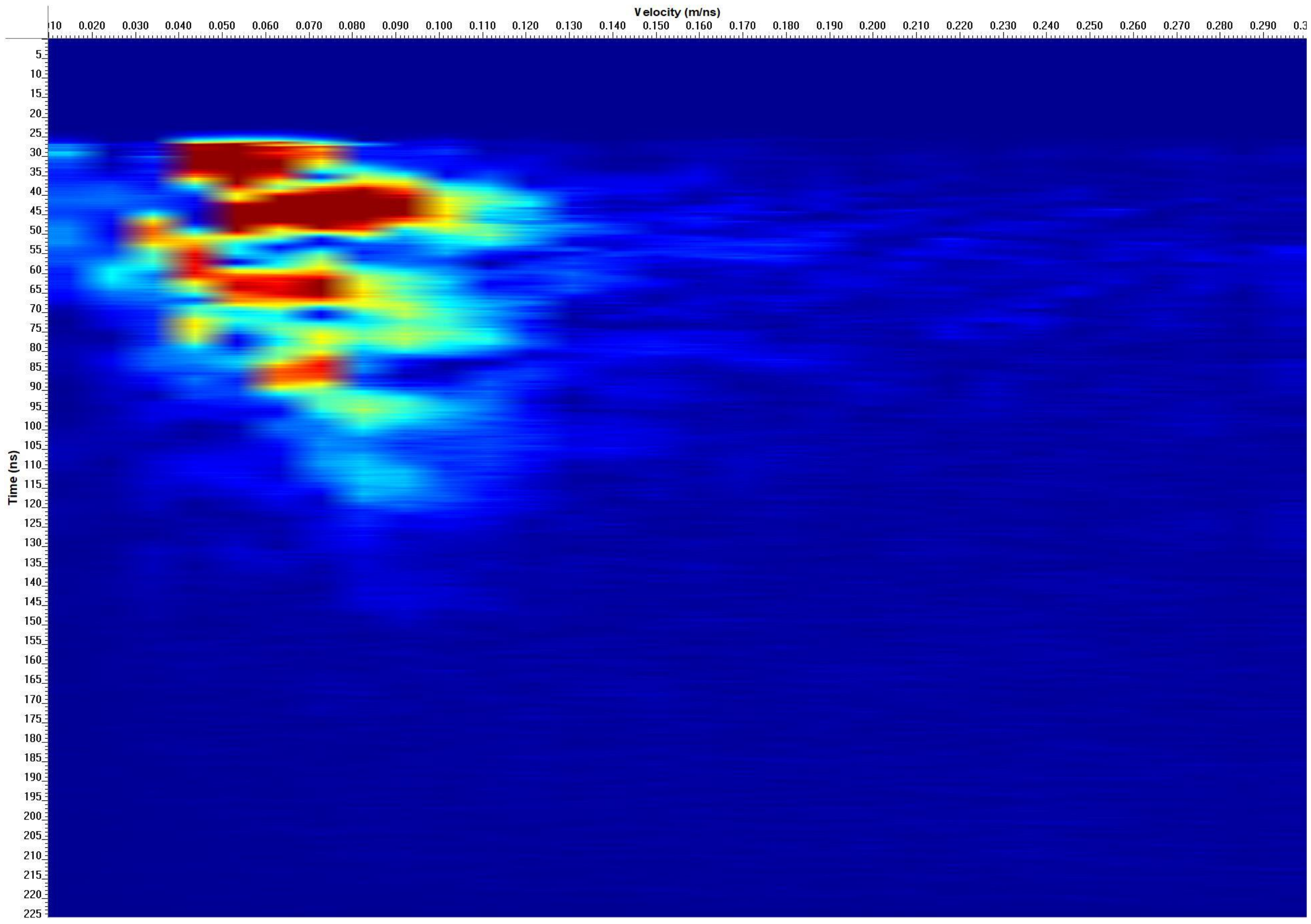

Figure 4: Velocity analysis (semblance velocity) performed on CMP data collected by PulseEKKO systems using a 100 MHz antenna.

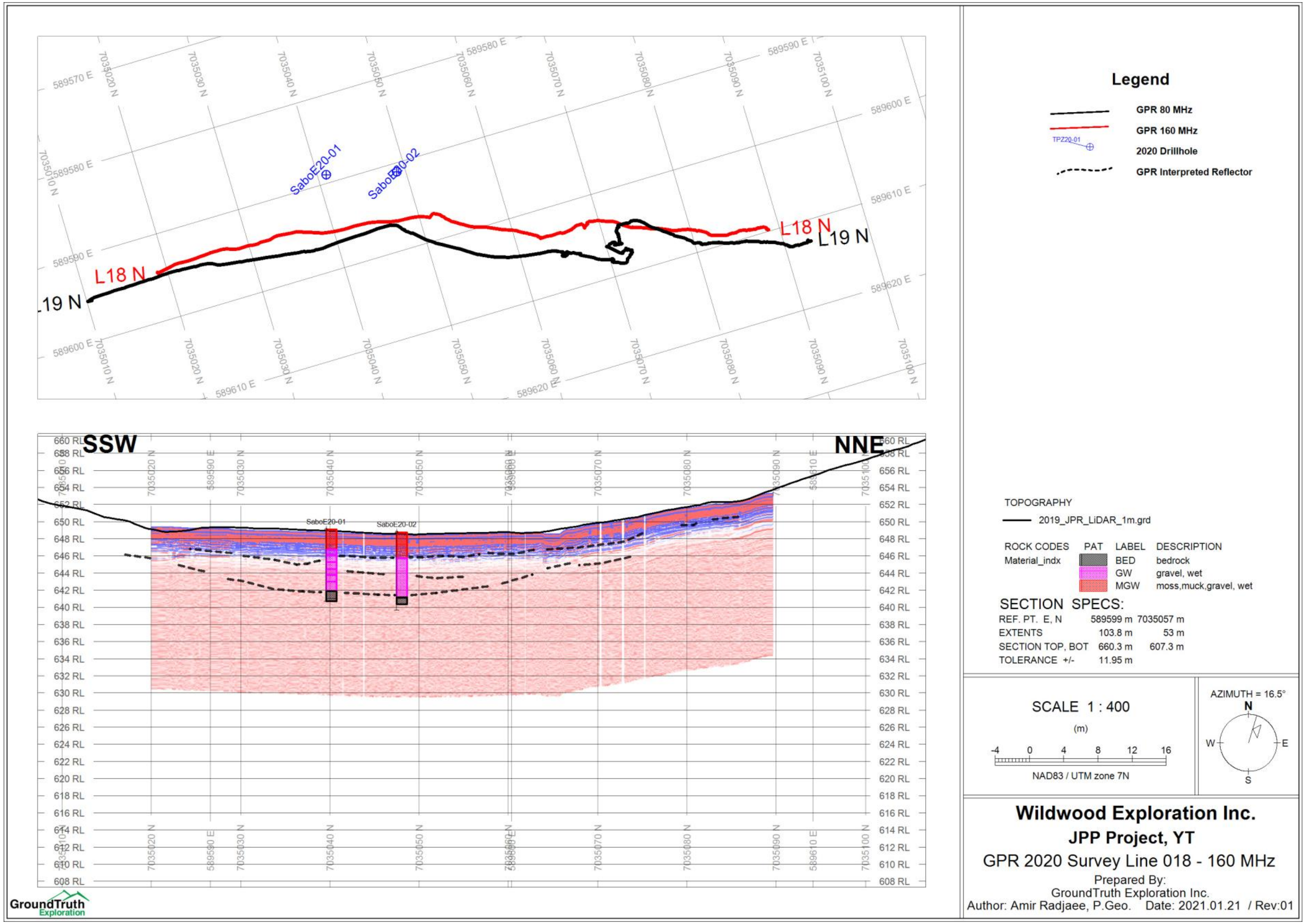

Figure 5: JPP 2020 GPR survey, Sabo-E target, section for line 18 with 160 MHz antenna.

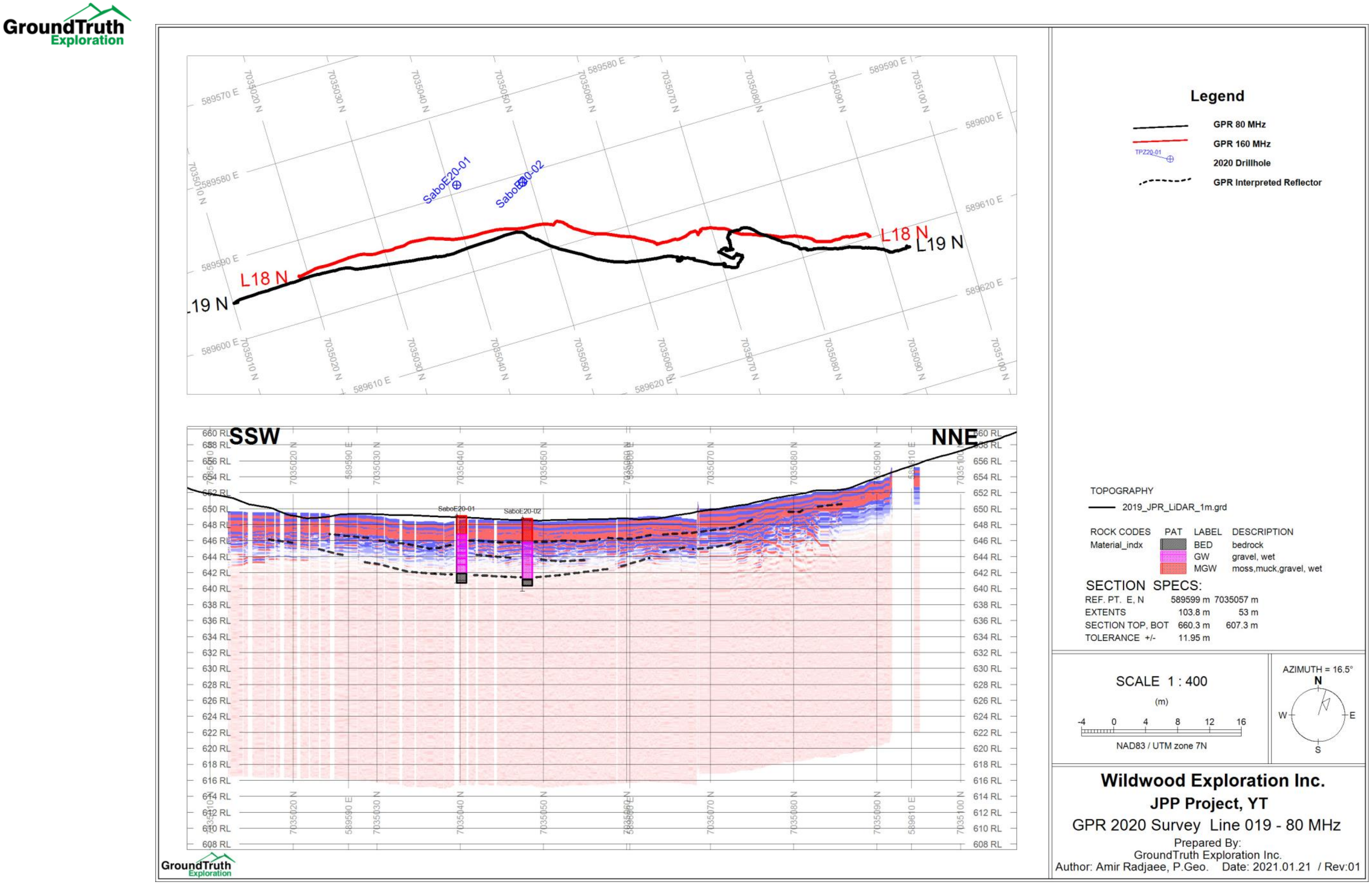

Figure 6: JPP 2020 GPR survey, Sabo-E target, section for line 19 with 80 MHz antenna.

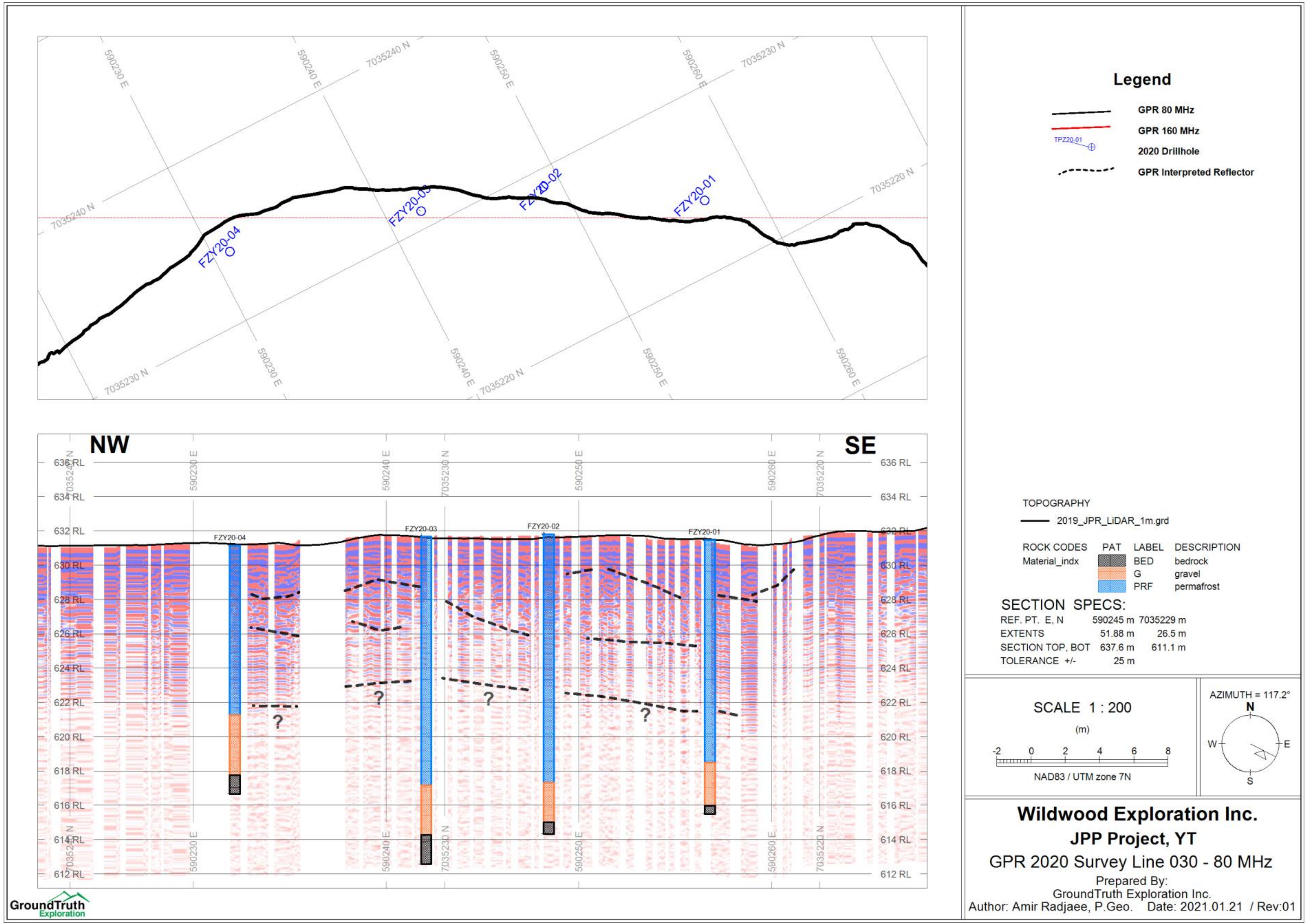

Figure 7: JPP 2020 GPR survey, Frenzy target, section for the central parts of line 30 with 80 MHz antenna.

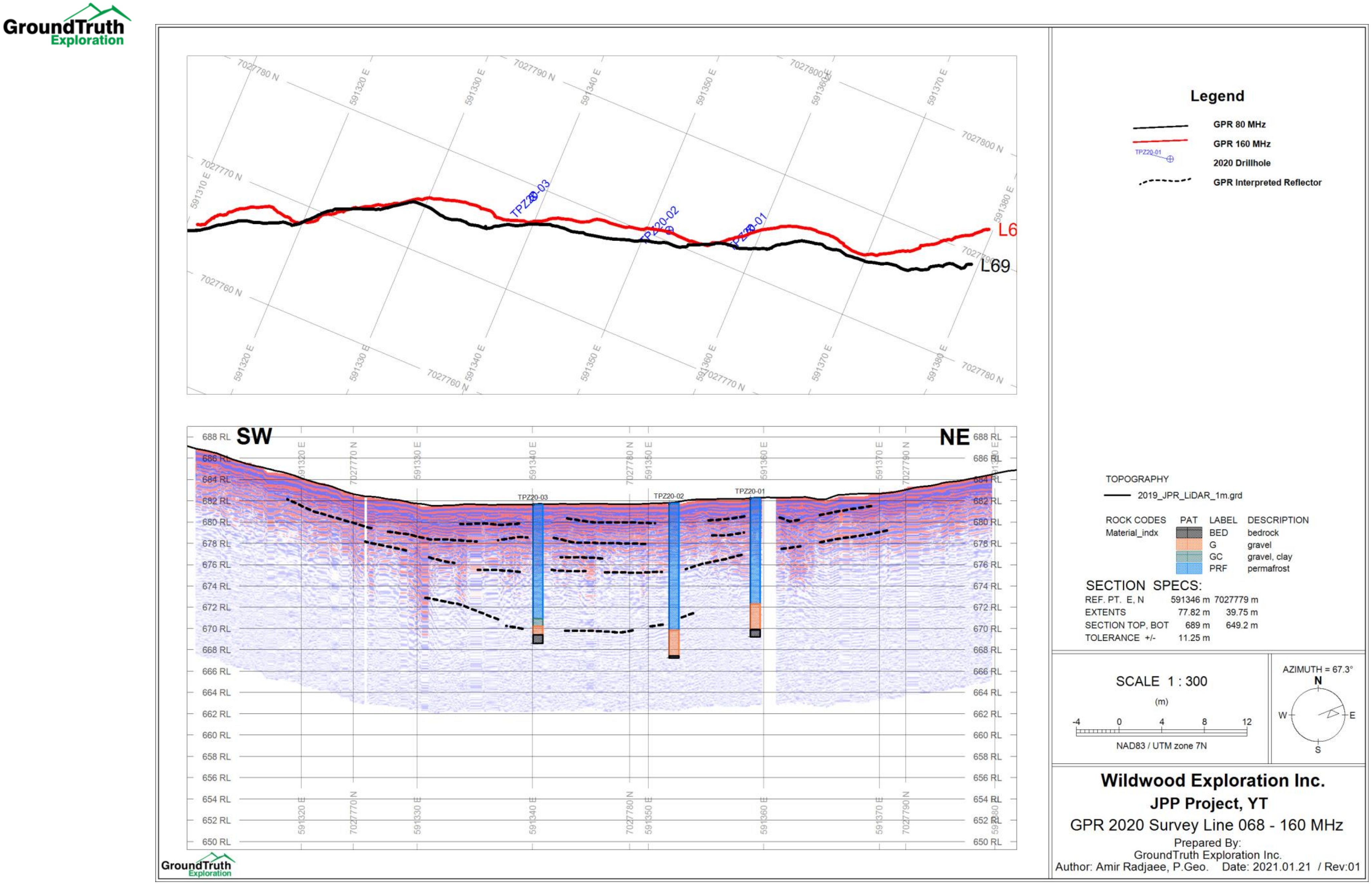

Figure 8: JPP 2020 GPR survey, Topaz target, section for line 68 with 160 MHz antenna.

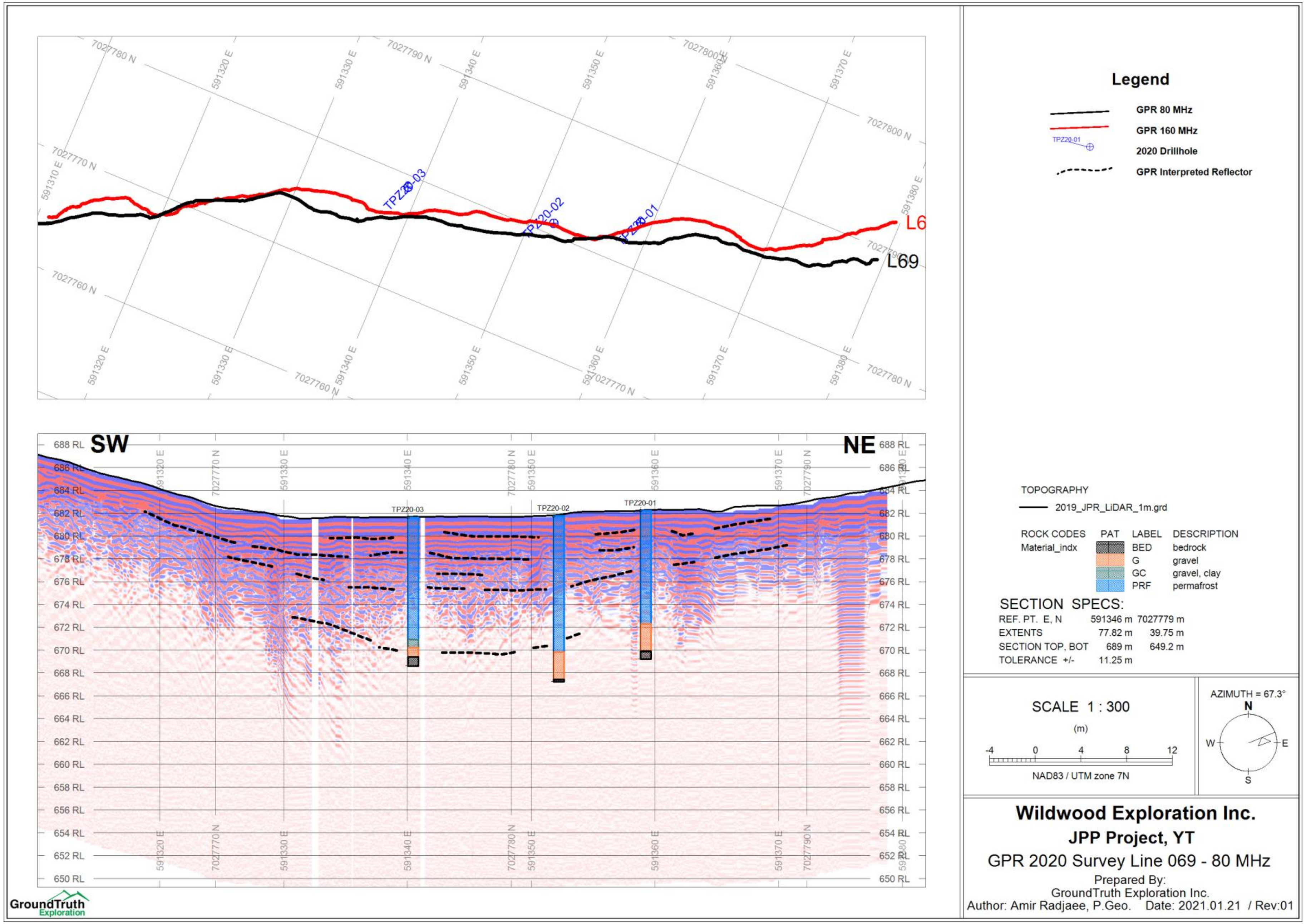

Figure 9: JPP 2020 GPR survey, Topaz target, section for line 69 with 80 MHz antenna.

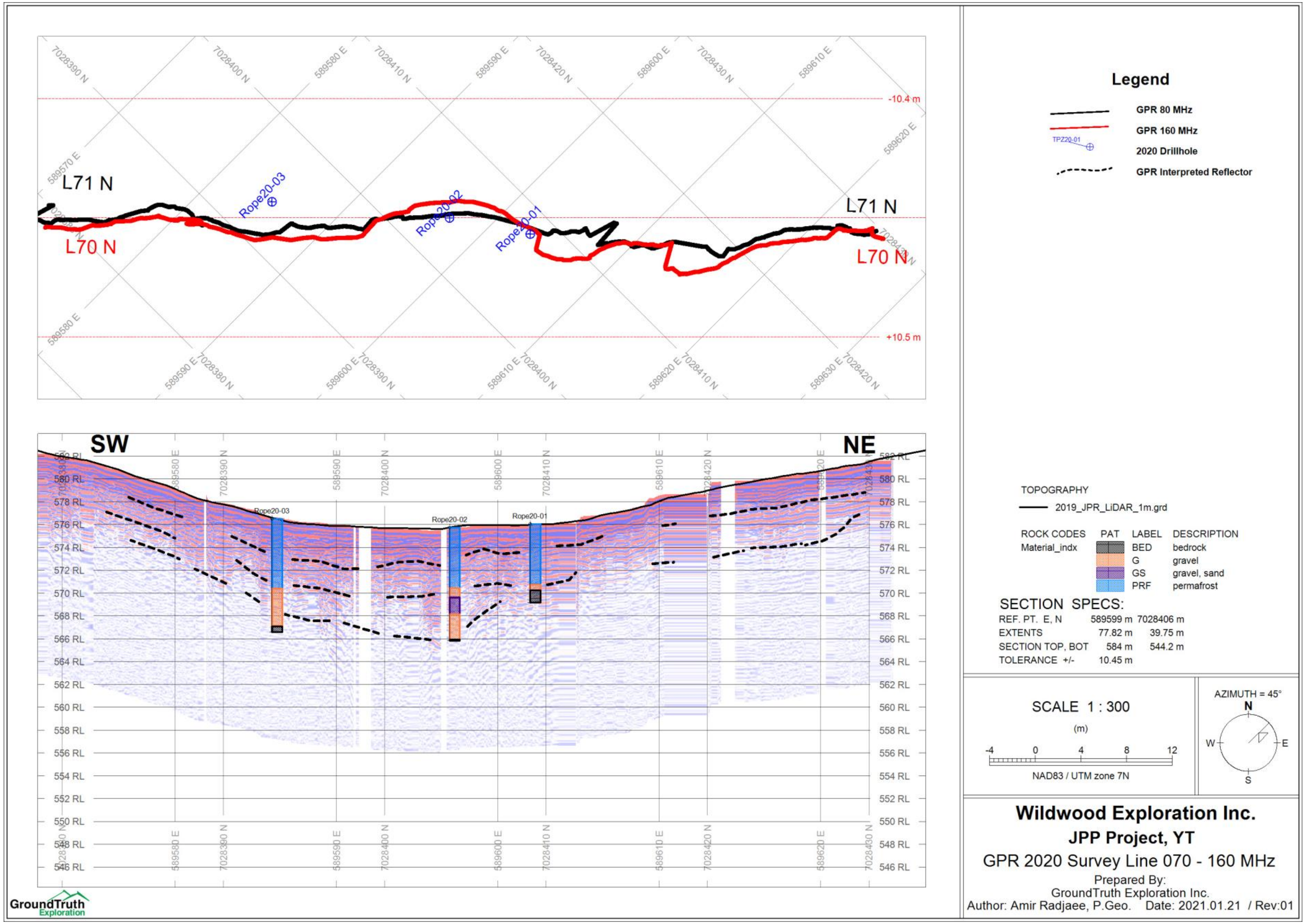

Figure 10: JPP 2020 GPR survey, Sabo-E target, section for line 70 with 160 MHz antenna.

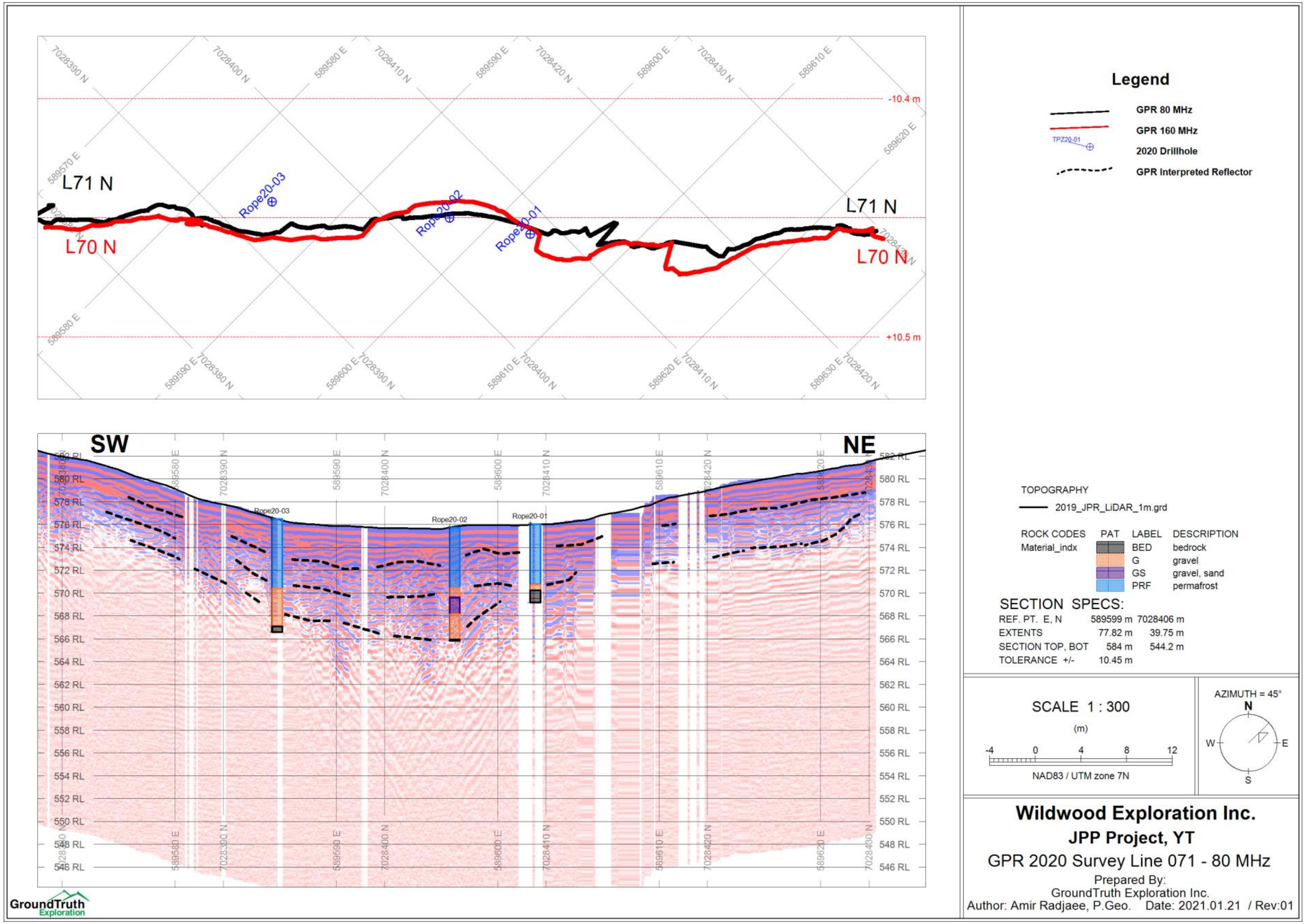

Figure 11: JPP 2020 GPR survey, Sabo-E target, section for line 71 with 80 MHz antenna.

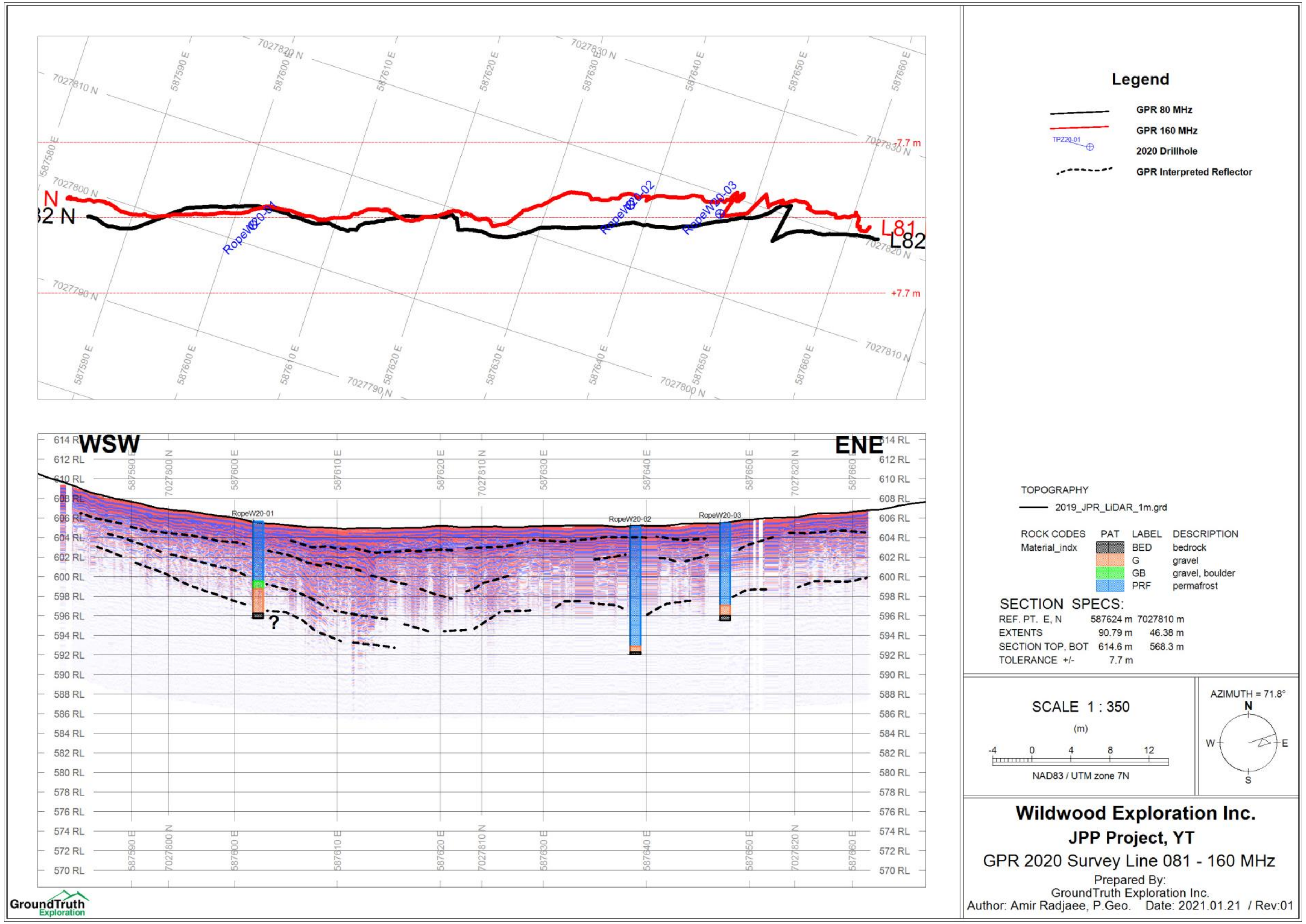

Figure 12: JPP 2020 GPR survey, Sabo-E target, section for line 81 with 160 MHz antenna.

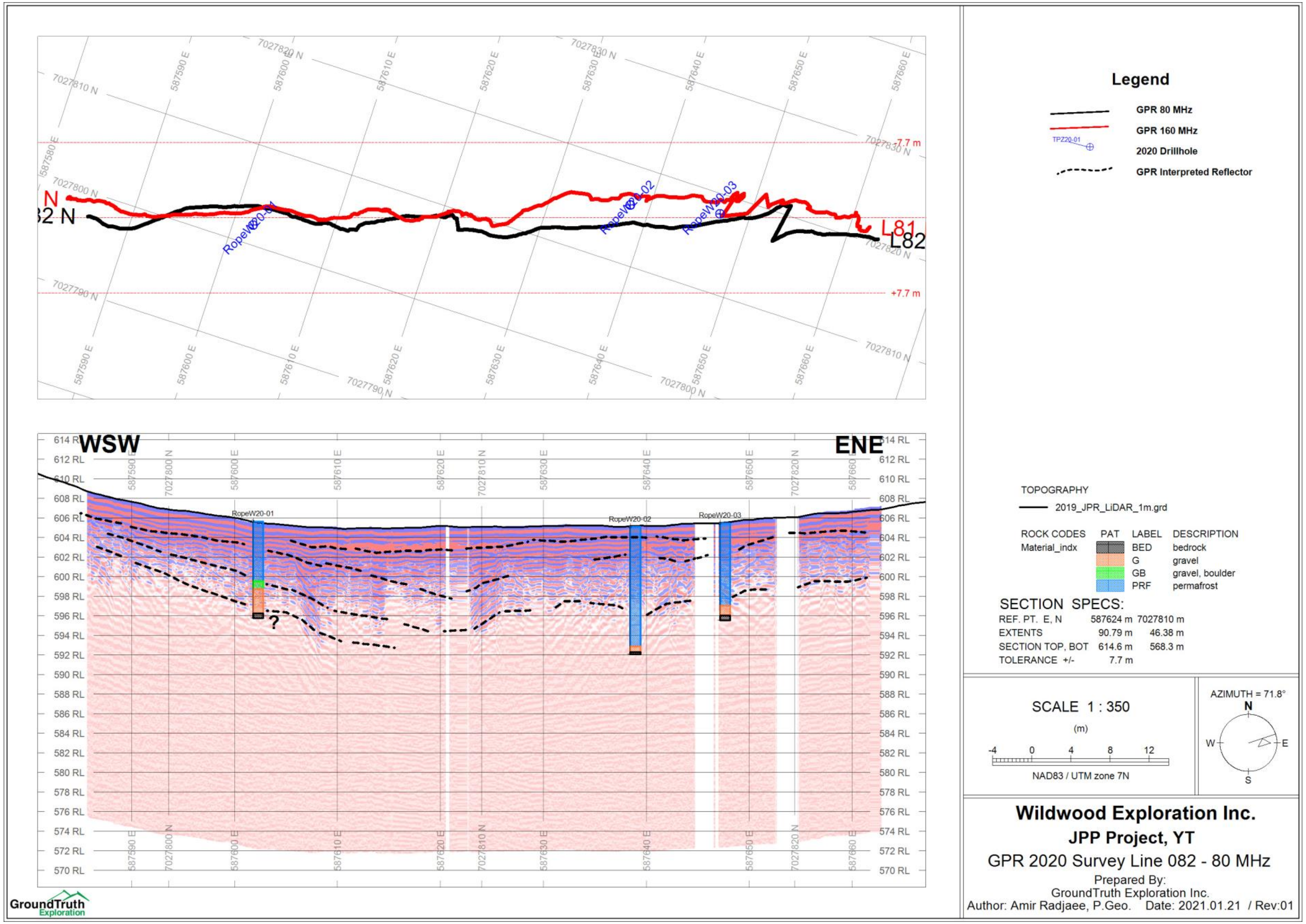

Figure 13: JPP 2020 GPR survey, Sabo-E target, section for line 82 with 80 MHz antenna.

Conclusion and recommendations:

- GPR technology is used to identify the contacts between frozen and thawed zones in permafrost, and mapping the bedrock surface and sedimentary stratigraphy of placer deposits. The method is gaining acceptance as standard practice for reconnaissance alluvial gold exploration.
- A variety of sediment structures such as channel fills and bedrock surfaces are commonly identified. In the survey area, penetration with the radar is generally moderate and frequently exceeds 10 m using an 80 MHz system. A high-resolution section acquired using a 160 MHz system with proper depth of penetration.
- One of the most successful applications for the GPR method in this study is the ability to image the details of subsurface stratigraphy features continuously. Radar images have shown that the layering boundaries are surprisingly comparable with borehole logs in most lines. These abrupt changes in horizon elevations are generally undetectable by drilling at any economic spacing.
- Some advanced data processing steps, such as lateral stacking of GPR traces and bandpass filtering, are recommended as further works.

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Deliverables:

- Maps and sections in jpg format
- Layout of lines in shapefile format
- Raw instrument data files
- Presentation report

References:

- De Pascale J.P., Pollard W.H., Williams K.K., 2008, Geophysical mapping of ground ice using a combination of capacitive coupled resistivity and ground-penetrating radar, Northwest Territories Canada, JGR, 113, F02S90 1-15.
- Francke J., Yelf R., Applications of GPR for surface mining, Advanced Ground Penetrating Radar, 2003. Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop.
- Kulyandin G.A., Fedorova L.L., Savvin D.V., Prudetskii N.D., 2016, GPR mapping of bedrock of alluvial gold deposits in permafrost, 16th International Conference of Ground Penetration Radar (GPR).

Appendix C: Invoices

Invoice

GROUND TRUTH DRILLING INC.
COMMITMENT TO RESPONSIBLE DRILLING
Drones to Drills ™

Box 70, Dawson, YT Y0B 1G
Phone (867) 993-5612
Fax: (867) 993-5617

Date	Invoice #
27-Oct-20	1069
Due	**Terms**
10-Nov-20	Net 14

Invoice To:
Wildwood Exploration Inc.
Box 213, Dawson City
YT Y0B 1G0

Description		Proj	Total Amount
RAB Driller	Sept 13 to October 15	JPP-HEN	10,587.50
RAB Driller Assistant	Sept 13 to October 15	JPP-HEN	6,741.19
			$ 17,328.69
RAB Driller	Sept 13 to October 15	JPP-REI	6,655.00
RAB Driller Assistant	Sept 13 to October 15	JPP-REI	4,416.50
			$ 11,071.50

See attached for breakdown detail

Totals		**$ 28,400.19**
	GST 5%	**$ 1,420.01**
GST # 720427525	**Deposit Applied**	**$ -**
	Total Due	**$ 29,820.20**

Thank you for your business!

GroundTruth Exploration
Box 70, Dawson, YT Y0B 1G0
Phone (867) 993-2499
Fax: (867) 993-5201

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
31-Oct-20	10448
Due	**Terms**
14-Nov-20	Net 14

Invoice To:
Wildwood Exploration Inc.
Box 213
Dawson City, YT, Y0B1G0
ATTN: Accounting — Shawn Ryan
agaudet@groundtruthexploration.com — sryan@ryanwoodexploration.com

Description	Support & Logistics Aug 16 2020 to Sept 30 2020	Proj		Total Amount
	RAB Drilling			
Camp		BLV		12,969.00
Line Cutting and support		BLV		18,645.00
		BLV	**$**	**31,614.00**
	RAB Drilling			
Line Cutting and support		JPP-HEN		3,465.00
		JPP-HEN	**$**	**3,465.00**
	RAB Drilling			
Line Cutting and support		JPP-REI		4,686.00
		JPP-REI	**$**	**4,686.00**

See attached for breakdown detail

Totals	**$**	**39,765.00**
GST 5%	**$**	**1,988.25**
Deposit Applied	**$**	**-**
Total Due	**$**	**41,753.25**

GST # 811084268 RT0001

Thank you for your business!

GroundTruth Exploration
Box 70, Dawson, YT Y0B 1G0
Phone (867) 993-2499
Fax: (867) 993-5201

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
31-Oct-20	10449
Due	**Terms**
14-Nov-20	Net 14

Invoice To:
Wildwood Exploration Inc.
Box 213
Dawson City, YT, Y0B1G0
ATTN: Accounting
agaudet@groundtruthexploration.com

Shawn Ryan
sryan@ryanwoodexploration.com

Description	Support & Logistics	Proj		Total Amount
	Oct 1 2020 to Oct 31 2020			
	RAB Drilling			
Camp		JPP-HEN		4,897.75
Line Cutting and support		JPP-HEN		6,072.00
		JPP-HEN	**$**	**10,969.75**
Camp		JPP-REI		429.00
Line Cutting and support		JPP-REI		3,795.00
		JPP-REI	**$**	**4,224.00**

See attached for breakdown detail

Totals	**$**	**15,193.75**
GST 5%	**$**	**759.69**
Deposit Applied	**$**	**-**
Total Due	**$**	**15,953.44**

GST # 811084268 RT0001

Thank you for your business!

GroundTruth Exploration
Box 70, Dawson, YT Y0B 1G0
Phone (867) 993-2499
Fax: (867) 993-5201

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
31-Dec-20	10484
Due	**Terms**
28-Jan-21	Net 14

Invoice To:
Wildwood Exploration Inc.
Box 213
Dawson City, YT, Y0B1G0

Description	Support & Logistics	Proj	Total Amount
Project Geologist	Exploration - A Feduk	BLV	$ 14,510.93
Project Geologist	Exploration - A Feduk	JPP HEN	7,066.62
Project Geologist	Exploration - A Feduk	JPP REI	5,337.09

See attached for breakdown detail

Totals	**$ 26,914.64**
GST 5%	**$ 1,345.73**
Deposit Applied	**$ -**
Total Due	**$ 28,260.37**

GST # 811084268 RT0001

Thank you for your business!

GroundTruth Exploration
Box 70, Dawson, YT Y0B 1G0
Phone (867) 993-2499
Fax: (867) 993-5201

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
31-Dec-20	10494
Due	**Terms**
28-Jan-21	Net 14

Invoice To:
Wildwood Exploration Inc.
Box 213
Dawson City, YT, Y0B1G0

Description	Proj	Total Amount
GPR Ground Services - Labour	JPP	$ 6,481.54
GPR Data Processing - Labour	JPP	4,005.23
GPR Logistics Support - Labour	JPP	770.62
GPR Planning and Admin Support - Labour	JPP	624.22
		$ 11,881.62
Equipment	JPP	18,267.56
GPR Camp	JPP	261.96
		$ 30,411.14
GPR Ground Services - Labour	JPP-REI	$ 1,450.91
GPR Data Processing - Labour	JPP-REI	896.58
GPR Logistics Support - Labour	JPP-REI	172.51
GPR Planning and Admin Support - Labour	JPP-REI	139.73
		$ 2,659.73
Equipment	JPP-REI	4,089.23
GPR Camp	JPP-REI	58.64
		$ 6,807.60
GPR Ground Services - Labour	TWM	$ 727.31
GPR Data Processing - Labour	TWM	449.43
GPR Logistics Support - Labour	TWM	86.47
GPR Planning and Admin Support - Labour	TWM	70.05
		$ 1,333.26
Equipment	TWM	2,049.84
GPR Camp	TWM	29.40
		$ 3,412.49

See attached for breakdown detail

Totals		**$ 40,631.22**
	GST 5%	**$ 2,031.56**
GST # 811084268 RT0001	**Deposit Applied**	**$ -**
	Total Due	**$ 42,662.78**

Thank you for your business!

GroundTruth Exploration
Box 70, Dawson, YT Y0B 1G0
Phone (867) 993-2499
Fax: (867) 993-5201

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
27-Oct-20	10435
Due	**Terms**
10-Nov-20	Net 14

Invoice To:
Wildwood Exploration Inc.
Box 213
Dawson City, YT, Y0B1G0
ATTN: Accounting
agaudet@groundtruthexploration.com

Shawn Ryan
sryan@ryanwoodexploration.com
Cathy Wood
cwood@ryanwoodexploration.com

Description	Support & Logistics Expenses Processed to October 20, 2020	Proj	Service Amt	Project Mgmt Fee 10%	Total Amount
Staking Support					
Equipment & Supplies		BLV	26.07	2.61	28.68
		BLV	**$ 26.07**	**$ 2.61**	**$ 28.68**
RAB					
Helicopter		BLV	4,200.00	420.00	4,620.00
Fixed Wing		BLV	1,955.00	195.50	2,150.50
Equipment & Supplies		BLV	3,067.07	306.71	3,373.78
Shipping		BLV	418.63	41.86	460.49
Drummed Fuel		BLV	21,941.25	2,194.13	24,135.38
		BLV	**$ 31,581.95**	**$ 3,158.20**	**$ 34,740.15**
Camp Support					
Fixed Wing		BLV	1,955.00	195.50	2,150.50
Camp Crew Travel		BLV	1,076.53	107.65	1,184.18
Camp Supplies		BLV	1,611.43	161.14	1,772.57
Food		BLV	6,873.98	687.40	7,561.38
		BLV	**$ 11,516.94**	**$ 1,151.69**	**$ 12,668.63**
General Admin					
Canada Post/Courier Documents		**BLV**	**$ 4.44**	**$ 0.44**	**$ 4.88**
	Sub-total	**BLV**	**$ 43,129.40**	**$ 4,312.94**	**$ 47,442.34**
Technical Support					
A Feduk Travel		JPP	231.99	23.20	255.19
		JPP	**$ 231.99**	**$ 23.20**	**$ 255.19**
RAB Support					
Equipment & Supplies		JPP	1,714.23	171.42	1,885.65
Drummed Fuel		JPP	2,154.28	215.43	2,369.71
		JPP	**$ 3,868.51**	**$ 386.85**	**$ 4,255.36**
Camp Support					
Food		JPP	5,455.29	545.53	6,000.82
		JPP	**$ 5,455.29**	**$ 545.53**	**$ 6,000.82**
	Sub-total	**JPP**	**$ 9,555.79**	**$ 955.58**	**$ 10,511.37**
Shafting Support					
Allison Supplies		SHP	31.80	3.18	34.98
		SHP	**31.80**	**3.18**	**34.98**
RAB Support					
Shipping		SHP	1,076.98	107.70	1,184.68
		SHP	**1,076.98**	**107.70**	**1,184.68**

Camp Support			.	
Food	SHP	48.56	4.86	53.42
	SHP	**48.56**	**4.86**	**53.42**
Sub-total	**SHP**	**$ 1,157.34**	**$ 115.74**	**$ 1,273.08**

See attached for breakdown detail

Totals	**$ 53,842.53**	**$ 5,384.26**	**$ 59,226.79**
		GST 5%	**$ 2,961.34**
GST # 811084268 RT0001		**Deposit Applied**	**$ -**
		Total Due	**$ 62,188.13**

Thank you for your business!

Helicopter Expenditures

Date	Invoice	Source Name	Property	Amount
10/6/2020	IN003125	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$600.00
10/6/2020	IN003125	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$7,800.00
10/7/2020	IN003128	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$1,650.00
10/7/2020	IN003128	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$1,650.00
10/8/2020	IN003141	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$500.00
10/8/2020	IN003138	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$750.00
10/8/2020	IN003138	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$1,500.00
10/9/2020	IN003153	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$2,250.00
10/10/2020	IN003154	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$1,650.00
10/11/2020	IN003155	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$2,250.00
10/12/2020	IN003156	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$600.00
10/13/2020	IN003157	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$1,950.00
9/20/2020	IN003023	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$688.40
9/21/2020	IN003024	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$300.00
9/22/2020	IN003025	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$3,600.00
9/23/2020	IN003047	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$1,650.00
9/24/2020	IN003048	Great Slave Helicopters 2018 Ltd.	JPP	$1,500.00
			Grand Total	$30,888.40