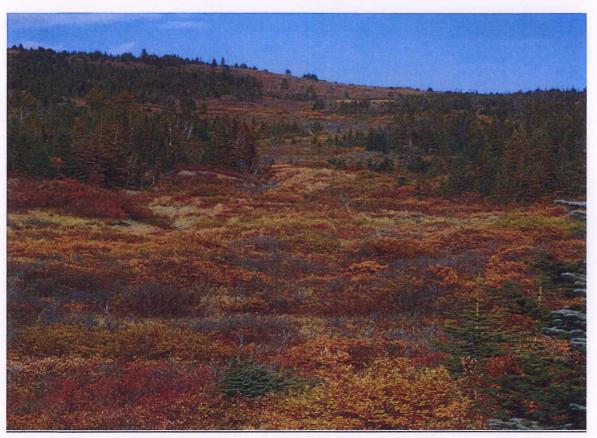
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BC Geological Survey	Y OF ENERGY AND MINES Assessment Report Title Page and Summary
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TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]:	TOTAL COST:
	O. Bala
AUTHOR(S): LARRY LEBEDDFF	SIGNATURE(S):
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): APPROVAL #17-	0101640-0500 Maudion YEAR OF WORK: 2018
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):	EVENT 3 13 1463
PROPERTY NAME: LEBEDDFF / RANT L'RE	EK
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): MOLLY 1 3	57105 110127 7 551106
<u> </u>	
COMMODITIES SOUGHT: GOLD	
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:	
MINING DIVISION: ATLIN	NTS/BCGS: 104N053
LATITUDE: 59 ° 56 '139 " LONGITUDE: ~133	° 414 ' 640 " (at centre of work)
OWNER(S): 1) LARRY LEBEDEFF 2	2)
MAILING ADDRESS:	
90906 ALASKA HIGHWAY	
WHITEHORSE, Y.T. YIASS8	
OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: 1) $AS ABOVE$ 2	2)
MAILING ADDRESS:	
PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, al	teration, mineralization, size and attitude):
TERTCARY, TILL, ANDESIDE	1 -170 10111 2160 210000
REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REP	ORT NUMBERS: 312/050, 3135219,32/352
4040245, 4089794, 4157935, 4225101, 5	
	Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)	L		
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			<u> </u>
Electromagnetic	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Radiometric			<u> </u>
Seismic			
Other	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for)			
Soli			
Silt			
Rock	•		
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size) Core	127.38 METERS	357705,357706	55, 197.61
Non-core	100 11 0 C 1 (K/R25		
RELATED TECHNICAL Sampling/assaying Process Petrographic	SING SLEVING PANNING	357705, 357706	3,000,00
			, <u>() () () () () () () () () () () () () (</u>
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/	irail		
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			· .
Other DRILL PAD	REPARATION	357705,35770.6	740.00
Other DRILL PAD P RECLAIMATIONO	& DRULSITES	TOTAL COST:	58,937.6

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Event #5751463 Rant Creek Drill Program Rant Creek, Atlin Mining Division, B.C. Tenure # 357705, 357706 Centered at 59°33.4'North, 133°26.1' West NTS Mapsheet 104/N11



Rant Creek Looking North

Report by: Larry Lebedoff, Prospector 90906 Alaska Highway Whitehorse, Y.T., Y1A5S8 Tel: 867-668-2414 Field work Sept. 5-24, 2018

38,543

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INTRODUCTION

This report is written by Larry Lebedoff (FMC# 115334) who is the Placer Claim owner (357705, 357706) and author of this report.

SUMMARY

The Lebedoff/Rant Creek Drill Program was conducted on Placer Claims Molly 1, 357705 and Molly 2, 357706 through the period of September 5, 2018 to September 24, 2018. These Placer Claims are 100% owned by Larry Lebedoff of Whitehorse Y.T.

It was conducted to provide a known depth to bedrock as well as to provide a bedrock profile with the hope of discovering a bedrock depression or fault that had escaped glaciation.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Atlin is the most northerly community in British Columbia. It is accessed from Whitehorse via the Alaska Highway and the Atlin road a distance of 180 km. Rant Creek is accessed by travelling along a gravel road for 5 km via the Surprise Lake road to Halfway Bridge, then up Spruce Creek another 10.6 km on gravel road then a

placer mining road to the Rant Creek turnoff. Turn left (north), then 1000 meters on existing placer mining road to first Drill Collar #1.

The Lebedoff/Rant Creek Drill Program is located approximately mid creek in it's length. Rant Creek is approximately 5 km long and flows into upper Spruce Creek below Blue Canyon, which in turn flows generally westward into Atlin Lake, south of the town of Atlin.

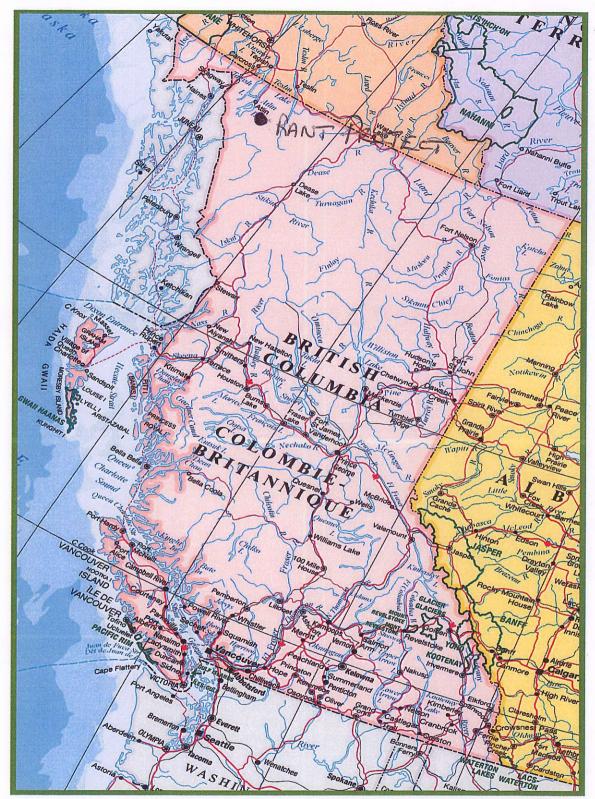
PROPERTY HISTORY

These Placer Claims have been held in good standing since July 15, 1997 with periodic testing and test mining being conducted throughout this period with varying degrees of success.

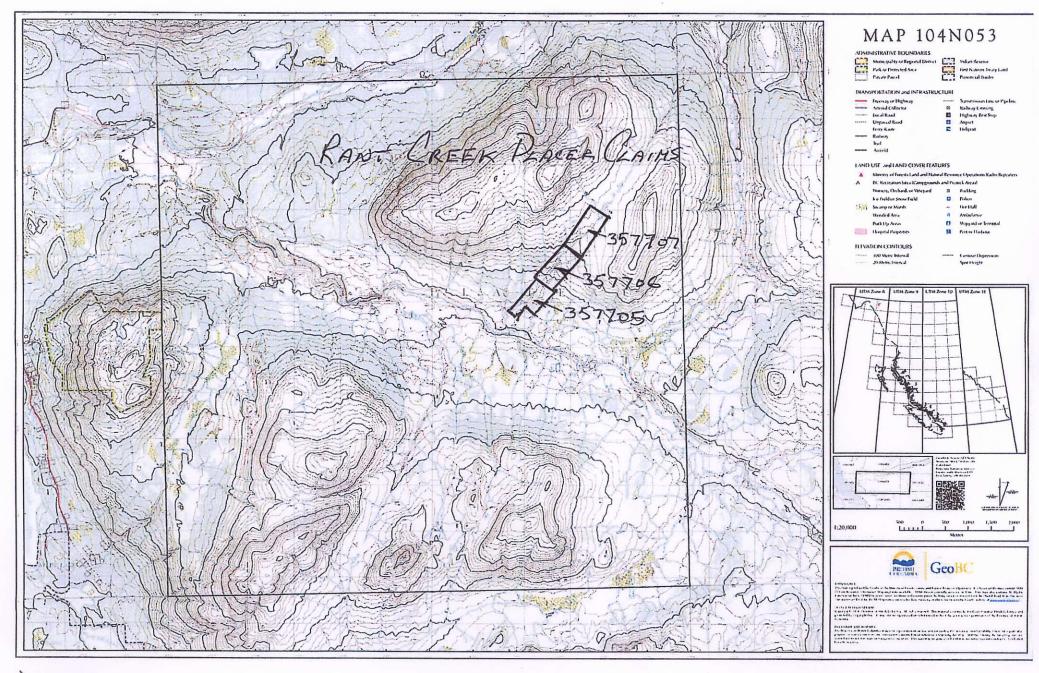
Testing in past years in some areas on these claims with a 20 ton excavator has indicated economically viable ground in some test pits without contacting any bedrock. Following up with higher volume test mining (~500 cubic meters) indicated test pit values were erratic.

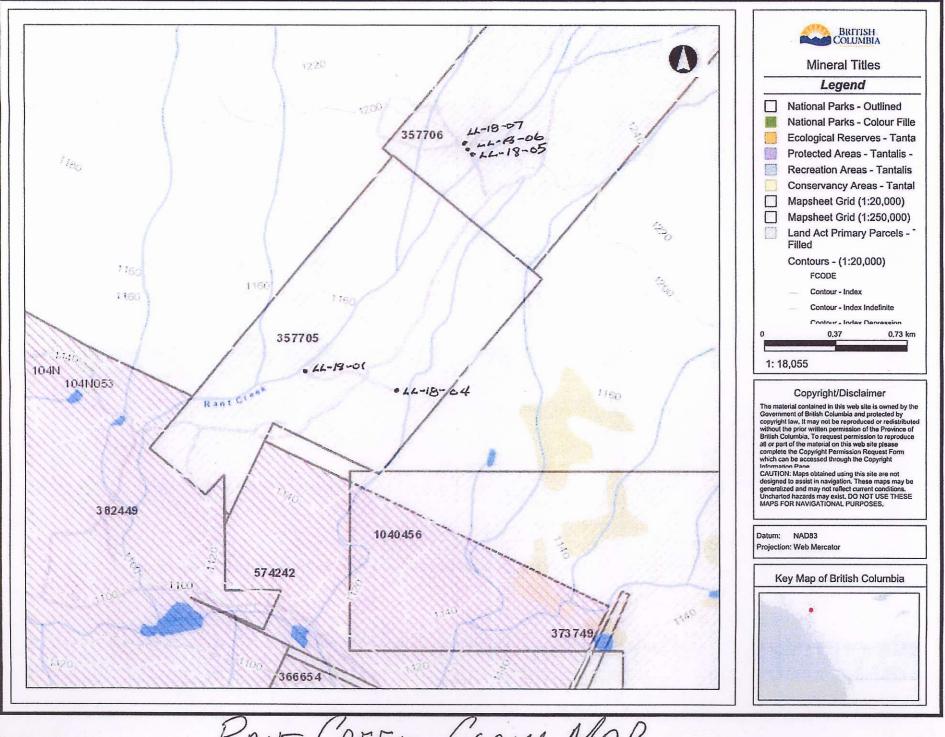
In 2011 following up on previous economically viable test pits a test mining program was conducted on Placer Claim

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Rant Creek Project Location Map





RANT CREEK CLAIM MAP

357706 where the cut was excavated to bedrock and remnants of tertiary age gravels were followed and mined until being abruptly cut off (~500 cubic meters). Bedrock was at a depth of 9 to 12 meters.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Rant Creek watershed is located in semi-alpine to alpine terrain primarily vegetated with Willow growth and a few stunted Spruce, Pine and Alpine Balsam. The creek is surrounded by rounded mountain tops, generally gently rising mountain slopes and a broad valley floor. The valley bottom is overlain with overburden and glacial/fluvial tills.

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Regional Geology

Regional geology is exerpt from Ash, 2001. The Atlin region lies within the north-western corner of the Cache Creek Terrane (Figure 3). In this area of the terrane is a fault-bounded package of late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic oceanic lithospheres, which are intruded by post-collisional Middle Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary felsic plutonic rocks.

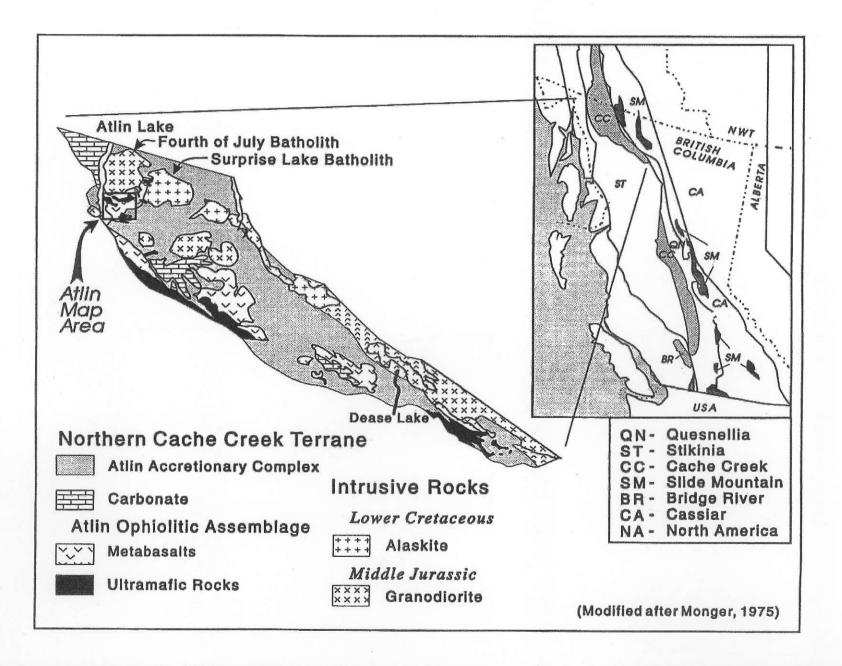
The Cache Creek terrane is comprised predominately of graphitic argillite and pelagic sedimentary rocks, which also contain minor amounts of metabasalt and limestone occurrences in the form of pods and slivers. Oceanic crust and upper mantle lithological remnants are concentrated along the western margin of the terrane.

From north to south, the Atlin, Nahiin and King Mountain assemblages have been described as dismembered ophiolitic packages. Each package contains imbricated mantle harzburgite, crustal plutonic ultramafic cumulates, gabbros and diorite, together with hypabyssal and extrusive basaltic volcanic rocks. The western part of the terrane is dominated by thick sections of late Paleozoic shallow-water limestone that are associated with alkali basalts. The limestone is interpreted as carbonate accumulations that formed ancient marine islands within the former Cache Creek oceanic basin. A combination of plutonic and stratigraphic evidence shows that the Northern Cache Creek Terrane was positioned over the Nahlin Fault-bounded Whitehorse Trough sediments (late Triassic to lower Jurassic) during the middle Triassic. The youngest sediments deformed by the King Salmon Fault are Bajocian rocks that are underlain by organic-rich sediments of Aalenian age. The deformed sediments are interpreted to reflect loading along the western margin of Stikinia by the Cache Creek Terrane during its initial emplacement.

The oldest post-collisional plutons that intrude the Cache Creek Terrane to the west of Dease Lake are dated at 173+/-4Ma by K-Ar methods and in the Atlin area they are dated at 172+/-3Ma by U-Pb zircon analyses. Considering the age of these plutons and its relationship with the orogenic event, the descriptive term late syn-collisional is preferable. The eastern portion of the Northern Cache Creek Terrane is bordered mainly by the Thibert Fault that trends northward along the Teslin lineament. Discontinuous exposures of altered ultramafite along the fault suggest that it has previously undergone significant reverse motion and may be a reactivated thrust or transpressional fault zone. The latest movement along this fault during the prelate Cretaceous is believed to be dextral strike-slip.

The Northern Cache Creek Terrane is mainly made up of sub-greenschist, prehnitepumpellyite facies rocks. Local greenschist and blueschist metamorphism are recorded. The terrane is characterized by a northwesterlytrending structural grain fabric. In the Atlin-Sentinel Mountain area there is a marked deviation from this regional orientation with a dominant northeasterly trend. Reasons for the difference in structural grain fabric are poorly understood.



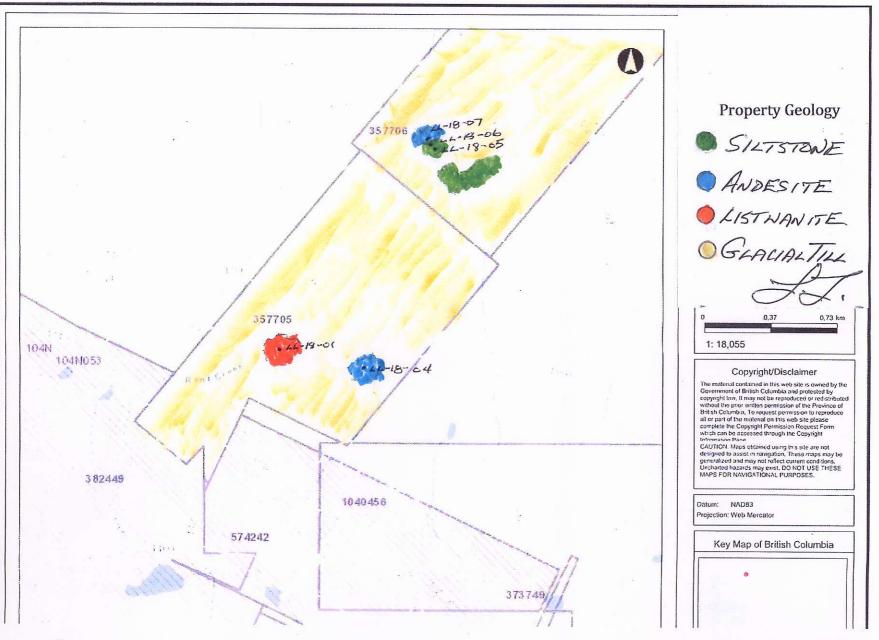


Property Geology

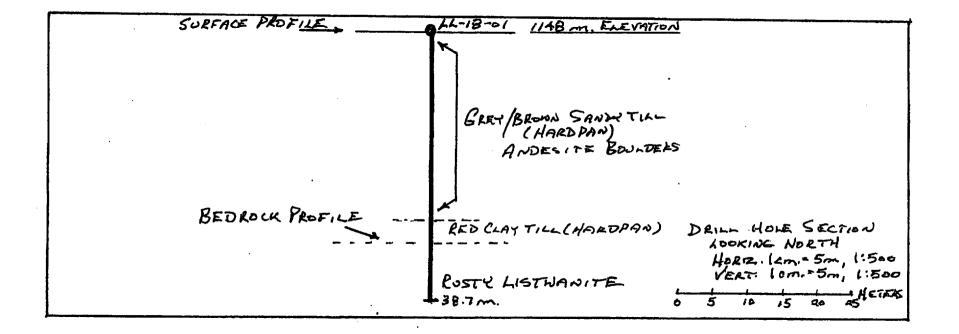
There is no visible bedrock outcrop on Claims 357705 and 357706 where the drilling took place. Glacial till gravels overlie the lower reaches of Rant Creek as well as the valley slopes.

Mapping by Mihalynuk*, et al 2017 indicates Cache Creek SedImentary rocks on the Southeast side of the current Rant Creek drainage. This has been partially verified by Cache Creek Sediments that were intersected during test mining on 357706 on the east side of Rant Creek, as well as Drillholes LL-18-05 and LL-18-06 where Cache Creek Sediments were intersected. Yet Drillhole LL-18-07 intersected Andesite directly to the west. Dark grey Andesite was the bedrock intersection on 357705 in Drillhole LL-18-04 again on the east side of the drainage.

Carbonated Serpentinite (Listwanite) was encountered at the till bedrock interface in Drillhole LL-18-01.



UTM COORDINATE: 12-18-01: UTM 587039 6602994 DRILLED VERTICAL

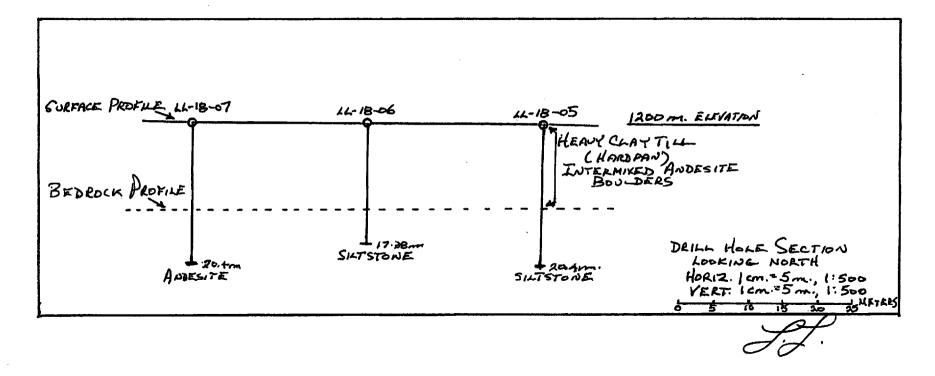


UTM COORDINATE: LL-18-04: UTM 587269 6602953 DRILLED VERTICAL

SURFACE PROFILE LL-18-04 IIS3 m. ELEVATION GREY CLAY & ANDES ME BOWDERS BEDROCK PROFILE DARK GREY ANDES ME DAILL HOLE SECTION LOOKING NORTH HORIZ. 1 cm. = 5m. 1:500 VERT. 1 cm. = 5m. 1:500 VERT. 1 cm. = 5m. 1:500 VERT. 1 cm. = 5m. 1:500 0 5 10 15 20 25 METENS

UTM COORDINATES: LL-18-07: UTM 587439 6603590 LL-18-06: UTM 587448 6603576 LL-18-05: UTM 587455 6603560

ALL DRILL HOLES ARE VERTICAL



Processed Samples

Hole #	16-1	8-01
From	То	Description .
ъ	12.2	CASED, POOR RECOVERY IN OLD BACKFILLED PIT - NO SAMPLE
12.2m	12.8m	GREY BROWN SANDY TILL WI TINY VEBBARS
12.8000	14.03 m	GREY! BROWN SANDY TILL H/TINY PEBBLES HARD TO SCREEN, NO BRACK SAND-NO GOLD VALUES
14.03	14-64m	GREY/BROHN SANDIER HARDPAN (TILL) HARDTOSCREEN NO BLACK SAND-NO GOLDVALLES
14.64	26.23 m	POOR RECOVERY, GROUNDUP ANDESITE BOULDERS W/ NO GRAVELS NO SAMPLES
26.23	27.45	IRON STAINED CLAY HARD PAN N/SHARP ANGULAR STONES (ANDESITE \$ LISTINGNITE) HARD TO SLREEN MINOR BLACK SAND - 15 FINE CONDE SPECES GOUD
27.45 m	28.67 m	GREYISH RED / TO RED HARDPAN, ANGULAR ANDESITE PEBBLES WITH REDDISH LOLOR TINY PEBBLES, NINDA BLACK SAND - 4 FINE GLORSPACKS COLD
m	29.28 m	RED CARY MARDPAN, SMALL ANGULAR ANDES TE RED PEBBLES, MARD TO SCREEN MINDE BLACK SAND - NO GOLDVALVES
29.28 m	30-500	BRONNIRED CLAY MARDPAN TILL ANGULA ANDESITEEROUNDED RED PEBBLES MARDPO
m		SCREEN, NO BLACK SAND - NO GOLD VALVES

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BEDROCKAT 30.5m. RUSTY-RED-QUARTZY LISTNANITE D

Processed Samples

Hole #	ZZ-I	8-04
From	То	Description .
0	15.25	CASED THROUGH GREY CLAY
15. <i>5</i> m	24.705	CASED IHROJGH GREY LLAY GREY CLAY & ANDESITE BOULDER MIL NO GRAJELS - NO SAMPLE
		BED ROCE 24.705m. GREY ANDESITE
		EOH 33.55m.
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Processed Samples

Hole # 12-18-05			
From	То	Description	
Ď	4.5 Km	CASED TO 4575m. NO GRAVEL SAMPLE GROUND UP ANDESITE PEBBLES	
1		BROWN CARY TILL, GROUND UP ANDESITE PEBBLES, ROUNDED TO SUB ANGULAR MINOR BLACE SAND, I FINE COLORSPECE GOD	
6.1m	7.32m		
7.32m	854m	POOR REOVERY, ALL BLOCKAGE, NO GRAVEL RECOVERED TO SAMPLE	
8-54m	9.76m	POOR RECOVERS, ALL BOOLE AGE NO GRAVEL RECOVERED TO SAMPLE	
9.76m	10.96m	BROHN CLAY TILL NIANDES TE PEBBAES ROUNDED & S.BANGWLAR HARD SEREENING MINOR BLOCK SAND - 2 FINE COUR SPECKS GOD	
10.Hom	12.2m	BROWNCLAY TILL WIANDESITE PEBBRES ROUNDED Z SUBANGULAR, HARD SCREENING MINOR BLACK SAND - NO GOLD VALLE	
		BEDROCK 12.2 m. RED/BUFF SILTSTONE	
		EOH 20:435m	
		· _P.	

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Processed Samples

Hole # 22-18-06			
From	То	Description .	
ð	9.15,	CASED POOR RECOVERY, NO GRAVES JUSTGROUND UP ANDESITE ROCK.	
9.15m	10.98m	GROUND UP GREY ANDESITE ROCKS N/NO GRAVELS RECOVERED	
10.98m	1(.59m	GREY CLAY TILL W GAGULAR & KOJNDED ANDESITE PEBBLES . MARD TO SCHEEN ANDESITE PEBBLES . MARD TO SCHEEN	
11.59m	12.20	GREY CLAY GRADING TO RED (LAY TICH, ANGULARS' ROUNDED ANDESITE PEBBES HARD TO SCREEN, NO GOLD VALLES	
		EOH AT 17.385 m. BEDROCKAT 12.2m.	
		RED, OXIDIZED SILT STONE.	
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Processed Samples

Hole # /	12-18	-07
From	То	Description
0	9-15 m	CASED VERY POOR SAMPLE RECOVERY GROWD UP ANNES TE BOUNDERS, NITH NO GR'AJES
	9.76m	POOR RECOVERT GROUND UP ANDES, TE BROWN/ RED CLAY TILL ROUNDED TO ANGULAR PEBBLES HARD TO SCREEN - NO VALUES
9.76 m	10.37m	BROWN/SANDLER TILL, N/ANDES JE ANGULAR E ROJADED PEBLIES HARD TO SCREEN MINOR BLACK SAND - NO GOLD VANUES
		REDDISH BROWN CLAY TILL, N/ ANDES ME PERE ROJNIED & ANGULAR - MARD TO SCREEN ALWOR BLACK SAND - NO GOLD VALLES
	11-59m	POOR RECOVERY - SMALL AMOUNT RED CLAY TILL, NO BLACK SANDS - NO GOLD VALVES
11.59m	12.Jm	POOR LECONERY -GROIND UP ANDES ITE PEBBLES SMAL- A MONT REDELAS TILL. NO BILACK SANDS - NO GOLD VALUES
		DRILLES TO 20.435 m TO ENSURE NOT IN LARGE BOULDER EDA 20 ASS
		GREY ANDESITE BEDROCKE
		AT 12.2 m.
		P.

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Drill hole #1



Sample Recovery



Removing Sample for Sieving and Panning



Sample Processing Station

RESULTS

The drill program was successful, having completed five drill holes in difficult ground conditions. Bedrock was reached in all five holes providing a known depth to bedrock in all five drill hole locations. Till/gravel samples were processed directly above bedrock to verify whether any gold values were present. All screens utilized fit a 20 liter pail. Samples were processed through a 10 mm. coarse screen and material broken up, then through a #4 mesh then a #8 mesh screen then ultimately panned. Each screens rejects were carefully visually examined for any visible gold particles.

Conclusions

It would appear that no fault or bedrock depression exists at any of the five drill hole locations and ground conditions consist of glacial/fluvial tills. Through sampling/sieving and panning the tills it has been confirmed that gold values that do exist are microscopic and sub economic as are displayed throughout the Atlin Placer Gold Camp in this type of till material.

Recommendations

1. Continue to drill/prospect the property specifically where Drill holes #8,9,10,11 and 12 have been proposed. The location of Drill hole #10 is where there has been previous testing with the recovery of economic gold values, as well as being 25 meters downstream from some historic hand workings that were purported to contain coarse gold values.

2. Extend the Drill Program further upstream past proposed Drill holes #11 and #12 dependent on results from these two holes.

COST STATEMENT

Period: September 5-24, 2018			
Platinum Drilling: All inclusive charge: Consisting of Mob and Demob, supply of drilling equipment, pumps, hoses etc., 1 ton 4x4 field truck and trailer, bits and casing shoes, experienced driller	\$36,304.61		
20 ton Caterpillar Excavator 30 hour all found rental	2,790.00		
Whitehorse Excavator Mob and Demob:	3,000.00		
Drill Helper 135.5 hours @\$30.00:	4065.00		
Sample processing Labour & Equipment \$60.00 per hour x 30 hours	1,800.00		
Food and Lodging \$100.00 per day per Person 12 days x 3	3,600.00		
2 x 4x4 Pickup trucks \$100.00 per day per truck 12 days x 2	2,400.00		
SxS ATV c/w winch \$125.00 per day 12 days	1,500.00		
Polymers: 6 x Corewell \$225.00 each 4 x Sandfix \$185.00 each 1 x EZ Packer \$170.00 each 1 x Soda ash \$58.00 each NQ Rod x 4 x \$150.00 each HWT Casing x 4 x \$140.00 each	$1,350.00 \\740.00 \\170.00 \\58.00 \\600.00 \\560.00$		
Total Costs:	\$58,937.61		

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Larry Lebedoff, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory Hereby Certify that:

- 1. I am a self-employed Prospector/Miner
- 2. That I completed the B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines Prospecting Course in 1973.
- 2. I have actively worked as a Prospector/Miner for 46 years starting in 1973
- 3. I managed and carried out the work described in this report.

Respectfully Submitted,

Larry Lebedoff, Prospector/Miner

References Cited

Ash, C.H., Ophiolite Related Gold QuartzVeins in the North American Cordillera: BC ministry of Energy and Mines Bulletin 108

Mihalynuk, M.G., Zagorevski, A., Devine, F.A.M., and Humphrey, E., 2017A new lode gold discovery at Otter Creek

Monger, J.W.H. 1975. Upper Paleozoic Rocksof the Atlin Terrane. BC Geological Open File 74-47.

Monger, J.W.H., 1977A; Ophiolitic Assemblages in the Canadian Cordillera; in North American Ophiolites, Coleman, R.G. and Irwin, W.P., Editors, State of Oregon, Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Bulletin 95, pages 59-65.