

Drilling, Trenching and Sampling Report
On The
Trilby Hill Placer Project

Work Period May 1st to September 22nd, 2015

Located In
Dawson Mining District
On
NTS 115-O-14g
63° 59' 09" Latitude, 139° 01' 20" Longitude

By
Bernie Kreft

October 16th, 2015

Table Of Contents

Location	Page 1
Access	Page 1
Topography And Vegetation	Page 1
Claim And Land Status	Page 1
Claim Status Table	Page 1
History And Nearby Deposits	Page 1
Yukon Map (figure 1)	Page 2
Regional Map (figure 2)	Page 3
Hunker Overview Map (figure 3)	Page 4
Trilby Hill Claim And Sample Location Map (figure 4)	Page 5
Target Description	Page 6
Current Work and Results	Page 7
Trilby Hill Sample Location Map (figure 5)	Page 8
Conclusions	Page 9
Recommendations	Page 9
Reclamation	Page 9
Pit Diagrams (figure 6 through 11)	Page 10
Statement of Qualifications	Page 16
Statement of Costs	Page 17
Drill Logs	At Back

Location – The Trilby Hill (“Trilby”) Project is located in the Dawson Mining District on NTS mapsheet 115-O-14g centred at approximately 63° 58’ 43” north and 138° 59’ 39” west. The project consists of a white channel bench deposit self-named Trilby Hill located on a right limit bench of Hunker Creek directly on-strike and downstream of the Williams Hill white channel bench deposit and approximately 2.0 kilometres downstream of the confluence of Gold Bottom Creek and Hunker Creek.

Access – Access was achieved by truck from Dawson City via the Hunker Creek road. The distance from Dawson is approximately 22 kilometres resulting in a 15 minute drive time. Access from the Hunker Creek road to the exploration sites was via a rough exploration road which leaves the Hunker Creek road in the immediate vicinity of the Gould family’s (Daval Mines) valley bottom placer mine.

Topography And Vegetation – The project lies within the Hunker Creek drainage basin, which is a 26 kilometre long stream system heading on King Solomon’s Dome and draining into the Klondike River. Valley bottom width varies from approximately 10 metres near the headwaters to over 350 metres near the mouth.

Bordering the creek are gravel benches which represent ancient creek deposits laid down in the wide, flat-bottomed valleys which characterized the region prior to the most recent uplift. This uplift resulted in increased stream gradients which enabled streams to cut down through their old gravel beds into the bed-rock beneath, and to excavate the steep-sided trough-like valley in which they now run. The old gravels now occur on wide bedrock benches bordering the present valleys at elevations of from 15 to 100 metres above them, with the elevation generally increasing in a downstream direction. Their distribution along the valleys is irregular, as large portions of the benches were destroyed during the deepening of the drainage system.

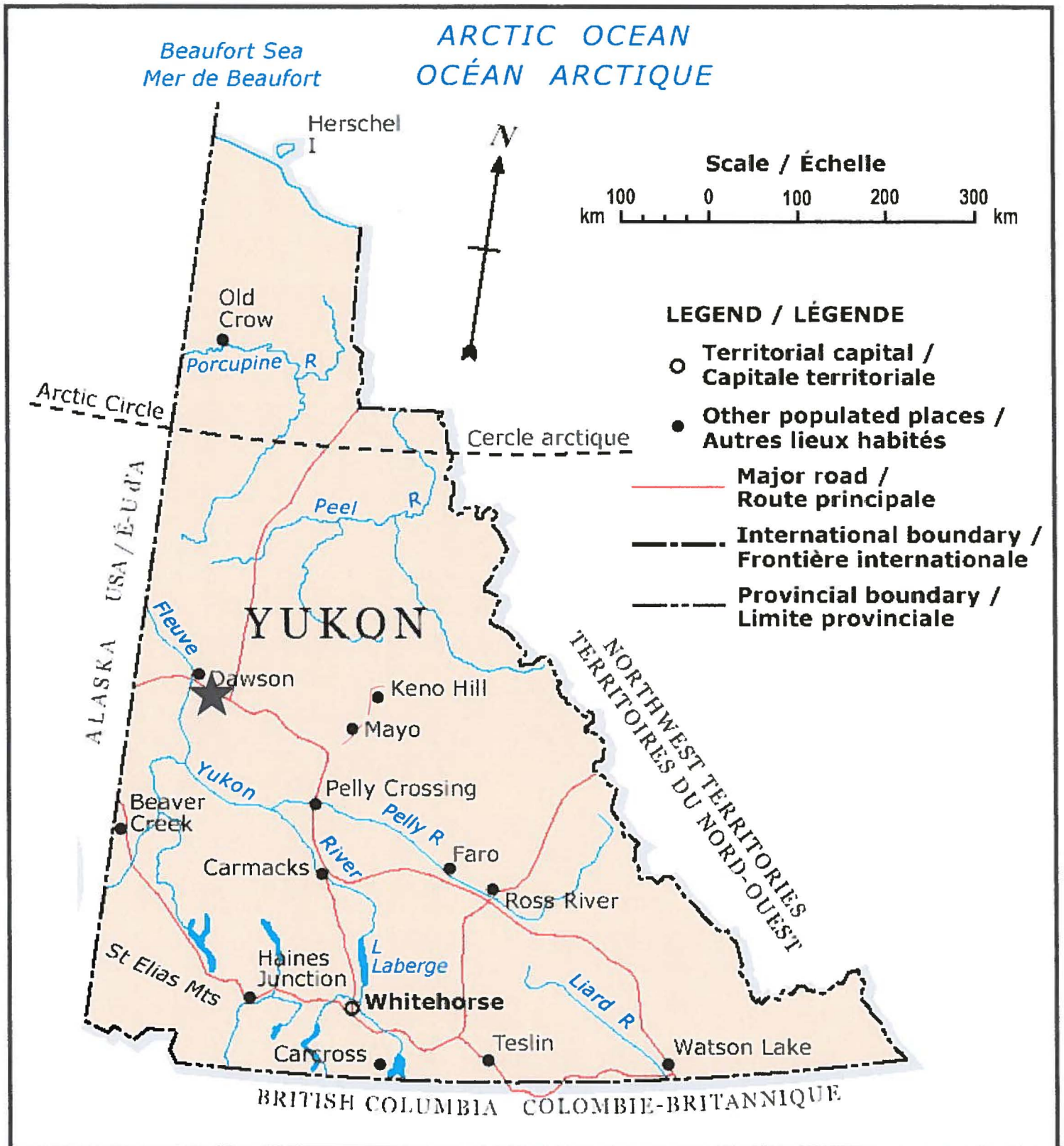
These bedrock benches are covered by a mixture of regular stream gravels “Klondike Gravels” and white channel gravels both of which contain a large proportion of quartz cobbles. Depth of alluvial material on the benches ranges from several metres to as much as 105 metres with depths generally increasing in a downstream direction. The placer mined width of these benches varies from several tens of metres along the upper portion of Hunker Creek to as much as 1.2 kilometres on Paradise Hill (lower Hunker Creek).

Vegetation consists of stunted spruce trees and brush on frozen north facing slopes, with more mature stands of spruce and limited poplar along valley bottoms and south facing slopes. Bench surfaces are covered by open forest generally consisting of near equal amounts of mature spruce and poplar. Mined or otherwise disturbed areas are covered by thick brush and poplars and a limited amount of spruce.

Claims And Land Status – Active placer claims are ubiquitous throughout the project area. Staking dates for these claims range from the fall of 1949 to the present day. The table below details current claim data for the claims comprising the Trilby property:

Claim Name	Grant Number	Owner	Expiry Date	Area
Justin	P49638	Bernard Kreft	2023-Nov-12	Trilby Property
Nat	P515908	Bernard Kreft	2016-Nov-12	Trilby Property
Bernie	P515909	Bernard Kreft	2016-Nov-12	Trilby Property
Justin	P515910	Bernard Kreft	2016-Nov-12	Trilby Property
Jarret	P515911	Bernard Kreft	2016-Nov-12	Trilby Property

History And Nearby Deposits – The initial discoveries in the Klondike were made on valley bottom gravel deposits. Once all of the valley bottom claims were acquired, “greenhorns” who were looking for ground of their own were told to look for gold on the un-staked hillsides and benches paralleling the creeks. Subsequently significant amounts of gold were found on these benches, much to the surprise of the local



Trilby Project

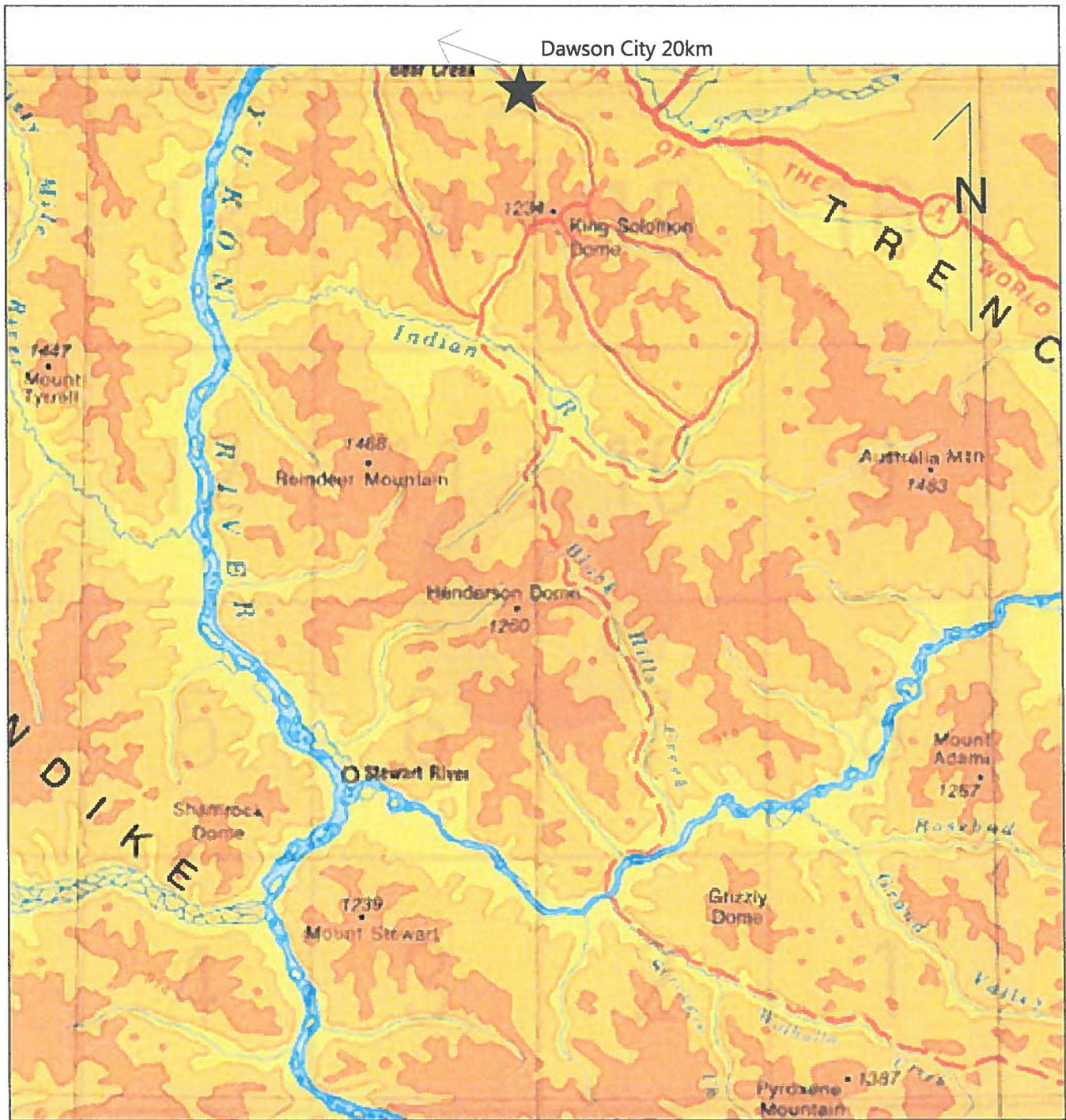


To Accompany: 2015 Trilby Hill Report

October 22nd, 2015

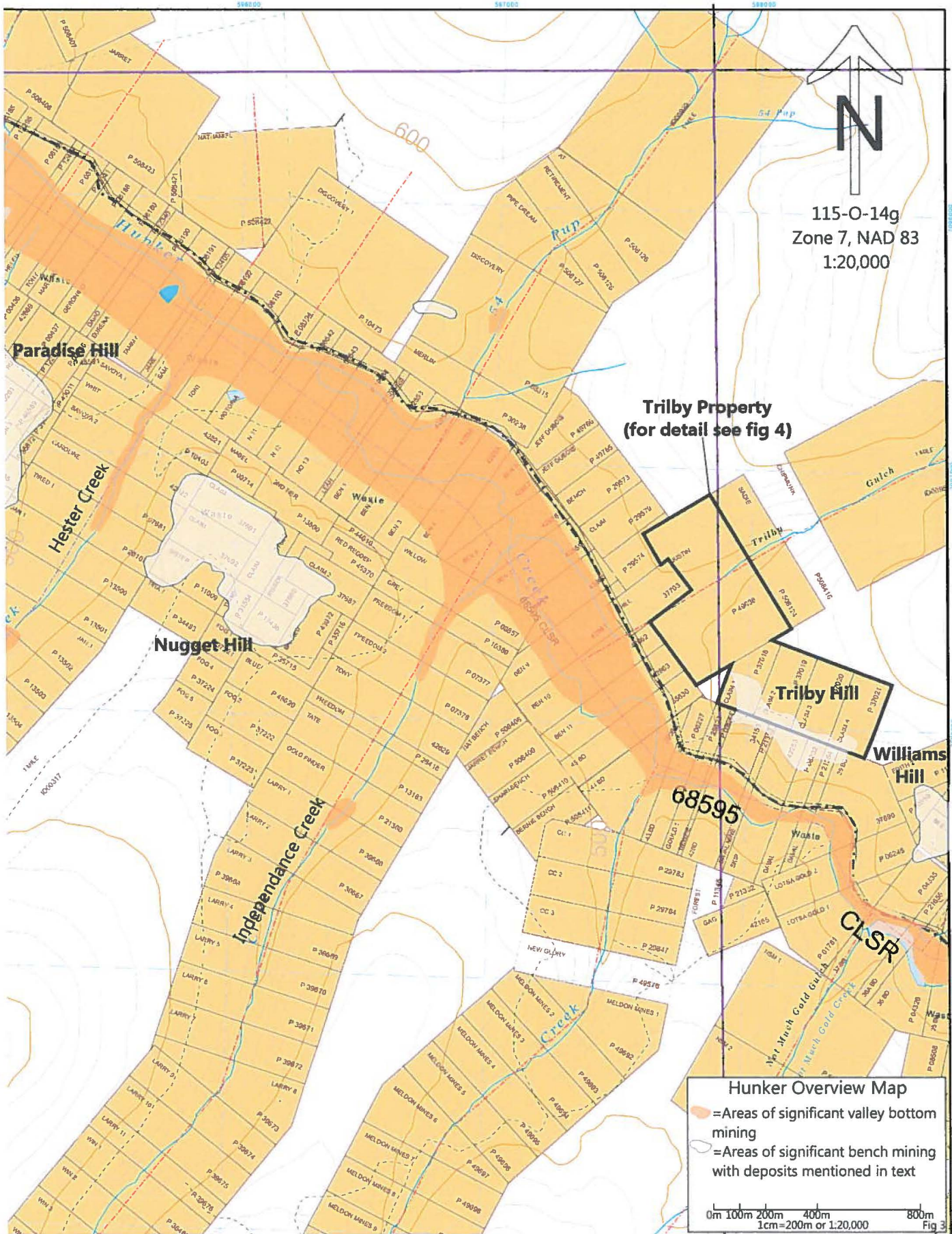
By: Bernie Kreft

Figure 1



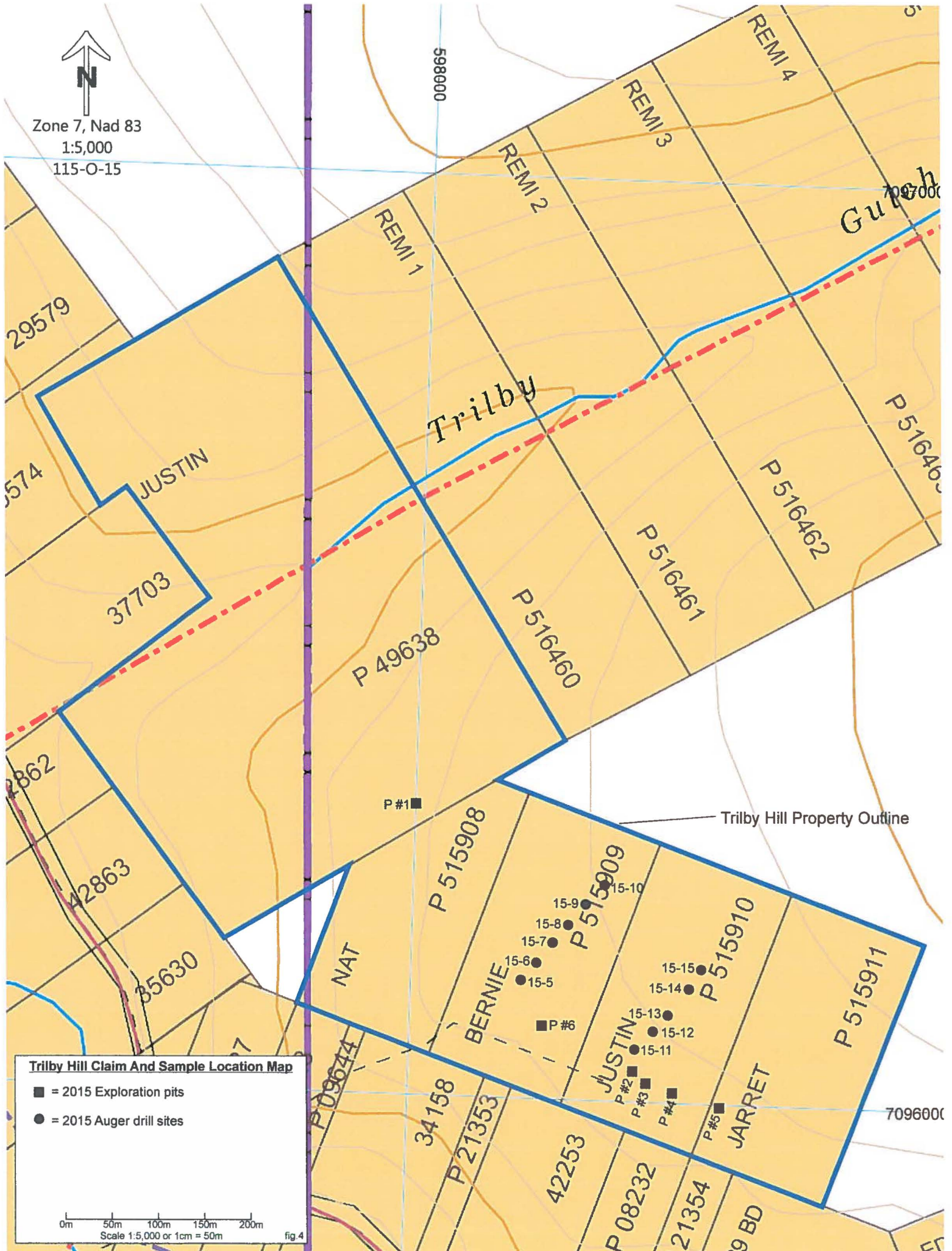
Regional Map - Trilby Project 
 Fig.2

Scale approx. 1:600,000





Zone 7, Nad 83
1:5,000
115-O-15



Trilby Hill Claim And Sample Location Map

- = 2015 Exploration pits
- = 2015 Auger drill sites

0m 50m 100m 150m 200m
Scale 1:5,000 or 1cm = 50m

fig.4

“experts”. Although gold was now known to occur on the benches and hills, developmental work on them was often stymied by a lack of water which hindered hand mining methods and precluded large-scale dredging, thereby leaving large swaths of bench gravels relatively untouched to this day.

The project is located on Hunker Creek within the immediate vicinity of numerous large-scale placer gold bench deposits, brief descriptions of which are provided below. These descriptions are thought to provide a guide towards what can be expected on the subject property.

Paradise Hill: The deposit consists of a thin layer of overburden on top of a layer of yellow-brown Klondike gravel overlying white channel gravel, with total deposit depth varying from 3 metres at the front of the bench to as much as 37 metres at the back of the bench. Paystreak width appears to be about 1.2 kilometres with mining concentrated along both the front and back of the bench with an un-mined area in between. Up to 12.1 metres of gravel is sluiced, with no gold found in the graphitic to chlorite schist bedrock. Gold is predominantly fine-grained with a purity of approximately 83%. Domes and depressions in the bedrock result in a great variation in deposit thickness, with the depressions typically containing significantly higher than average gold grades.

Nugget Hill: The deposit consists of a thin layer of overburden overlying a layer of yellow-brown Klondike gravel on top of white channel gravel, with total deposit depth varying from 3 metres at the front of the bench to as much as 10 metres at the back of the bench. Paystreak width is at least 520 metres with mining concentrated along the front of the bench. Up to 5 metres of gravel is sluiced, with no gold found in the graphitic schist bedrock. Gold is coarse and angular generally 16 mesh in size with a purity of approximately 90%. Nuggets weighing up to 15 grams have reportedly been recovered from Nugget Hill (Renee Brickner pers. comm.).

Williams Hill West: The deposit consists of a thin layer of overburden overlying a layer of yellow-brown gravel on top of white channel gravel, with total deposit thickness varying from 2 metres at the front of the bench to as much as 10.6 metres at the back of the bench. Paystreak width is at least 120 metres with mining concentrated along the front of the bench. Up to 4.8 metres of gravel is sluiced, along with 0.4 metres of bedrock. Gold is predominantly fine and flat with a purity of approximately 82%. Wire gold and small nuggets with quartz attached have been found in this area.

Target Description: The following description of Trilby Hill has been compiled from information gained from test work completed by the author during previous field seasons as well as various government available publications such as the Yukon Placer Mining Industry series compiled by Yukon Governments mining inspection division.

Deposits on Trilby Hill typically consist of 1-2.5 metres of clayey overburden and organics with a variable graphitic schist component overlying 2-4.5 metres of limonitic quartz rich gravel overlying 0.7-5 metres of silvery white quartz rich (White Channel) gravel on bedrock. All gravels are well stratified/bedded and contain clasts up to 0.3 metres in diameter. Total depth to bedrock along the front of the bench varies from 3.7 to 12.0 metres. Large variations in deposit depth have been noted in relatively close proximity to each other with these rapid depth changes possibly representing a series of bedrock domes and depressions similar to those reported on Paradise Hill.

Fine to ultra-fine gold is ubiquitous within the deposit. Most of this gold is readily recovered by panning but much is lost when using small test sluices. For example, a 2014 test consisting of a ½ cubic yard of gravel was sourced from an area averaging 7 pieces of gold per pan. Using volume calculations, 7 pieces of gold per pan should equate to 588 pieces of gold per ½ cubic yard, but when the ½ cubic yard sample was processed using a small test sluice only 55 pieces of gold were recovered. Auger drilling is also similarly affected as the

drill sample processing method is a small test sluice. For example a 2013 drill hole which returned 15 specks of gold from an approximate ¼ cubic metre sample was subsequently excavated to bedrock with the total exposed section of gravel averaging 12 specks of gold per pan. Differences between the amount and size of gold pieces returned from panning and the ones encountered by test sluicing programs suggest that much of the fine gold present when panning was lost while sluicing, but that larger pieces of gold were encountered with the bigger sample size of the sluice tests versus a single pan. Grade calculations suggest an average of 0.55 grams per cubic metre with more testing required to accurately determine the grade of the white channel gravel deposit on Trilby Hill.

Surficial mapping outlined the general shape of the bench and noted the presence of several gold rush era hand pits and assorted excavations along the front face of the bench where recent mining efforts have yet to disturb original stratigraphy. Mapping defined a minimum 110,000 square metre area of gravel bench on the project claims. Based on a minimum average sluice thickness of 2.5 metres and the average grade returned to date of 0.55 grams per cubic metre, potential for a deposit with at least 151,250 grams or 4,863 ounces of placer gold was thought to exist. Significant expansion to the volume of this deposit was thought possible as its horizontal as well as vertical limits both remained to be fully defined, and further work to accurately outline deposit dimensions was recommended for the Trilby Hill property.

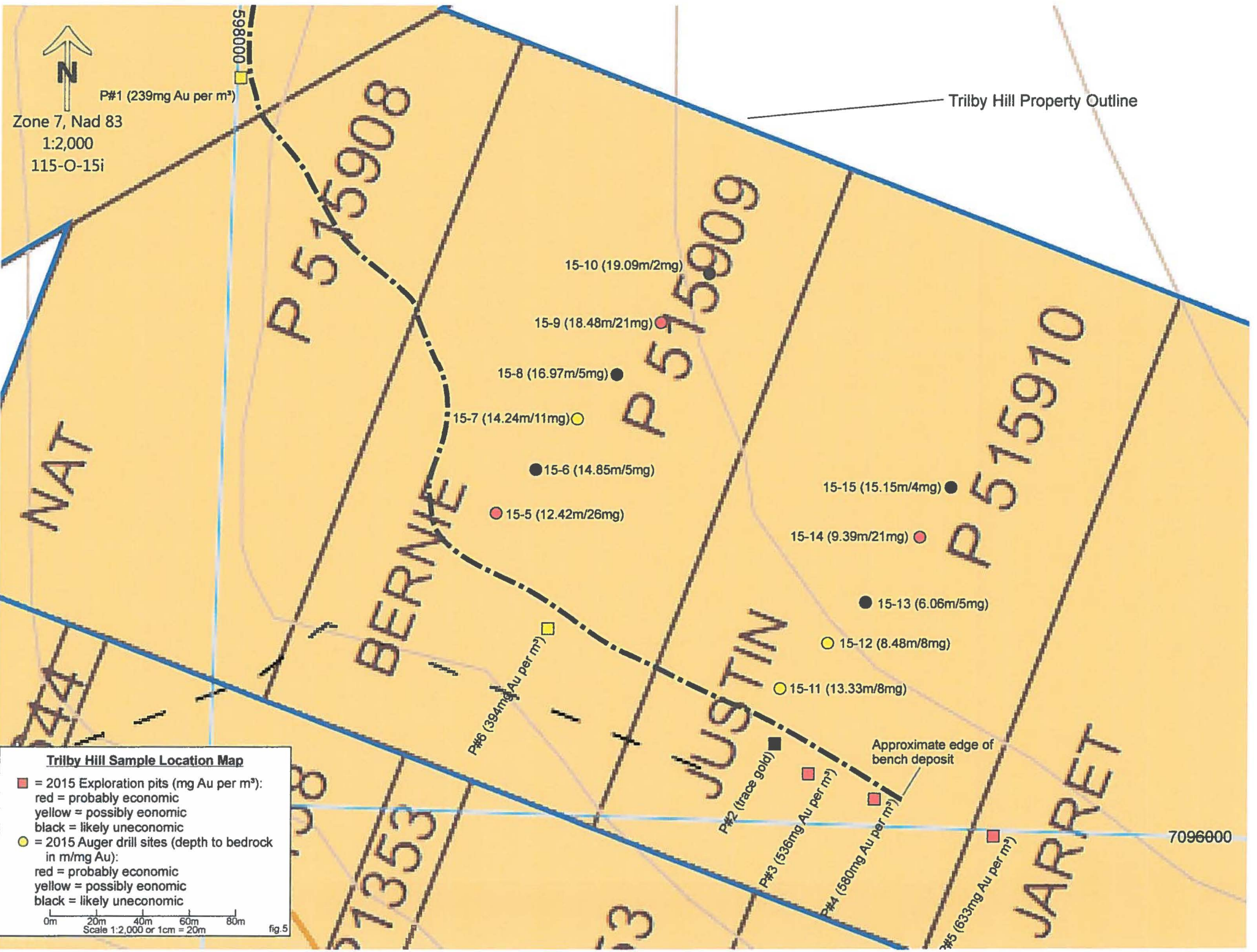
Current Work And Results – Work was designed to gain a better understanding of the extent and distribution of placer gold within the deposit, specifically how thick the sluice section is and how far back into the bench it extends. Work consisted of prospecting and mapping, 11 auger drill holes, the excavation of 4 hand-dug pits, followed by the excavation of 6 trenches dug by wheel loader with a total excavation volume of approximately 327.7 cubic metres.

Prospecting and surficial mapping was used to locate good auger drill sites. The auger drilling program was designed to cross-cut the deposit in an effort to define its maximum horizontal extent. Hand-dug and wheel-loader excavated pits were designed to expose gravel which was subsequently sampled in an effort to define the grade and vertical thickness of the deposit. A total of 12 bulk samples were taken from these excavations (2 per wheel loader excavation), with each bulk sample consisting of 0.072 cubic metres of material representing the main gravel types encountered. This material was placed into 20L pails and hand panned in Bonanza Creek. Recovered gold was categorized according to size, with pepper sized flakes and fly-shit sized flakes being the two main sizes present, with the recovered gold weighed whenever sufficient gold was present.

Prospecting and mapping was conducted on May 1st and May 2nd in an effort to locate good auger drill sites. Two drill lines thought to provide a good cross-section through the approximate centre of the deposit were selected and drill sites were marked out in preparation for the ensuing auger drill program.

Auger drilling consisted of 2 lines for 11 holes total with an aggregate depth of 165.75 metres. Depth to bedrock ranged from 6.06 metres in hole 15-13 to 19.09 metres in hole 15-10, with an average depth of 13.5 metres. Gold values ranged from 2mg in hole 15-10 to 26mg in hole 15-05, with an overall average of 10.54mg per hole. Results show a layer of muck and overburden ranging from 0-14.54m in thickness and averaging 5.95m thick, overlying gravel ranging from 1.82m to 14.85m in thickness and averaging 7.55m thick. Although all drill holes encountered measureable amounts of gold, the entire deposit is not equally gold-bearing, instead appearing to consist of a series of channels or pockets likely deposited in a braided stream environment. It also appears that the thickness of muck and overall depth to bedrock increases from the southeast to the northwest and from the face of the old cut to the northeast.

Hand trenching was conducted at three sites along the face of the old mining cut, with those hand dug holes subsequently becoming the site of wheel loader pits 3, 4, and 5. Hand digging was able to expose several



sections of gravel which were sampled and panned. At the site of Pit #3 hand digging exposed approximately 1.5 metres of limonitic gravel which yielded gold in each of the 5 pans taken. At the site of Pit #4 hand digging exposed the base of a limonitic gravel layer and the top of what appeared to be a white channel gravel layer, 5 pans were taken from each horizon, with all 10 pans yielding gold. At the site of Pit #5 hand digging exposed approximately 2.0 metres of limonitic gravel which yielded gold in each of the 5 pans taken. These results were deemed sufficiently encouraging and a mechanically aided trenching program was subsequently undertaken in an effort to better exposures the gold bearing gravels.

A total of 6 wheel loader trenches were excavated into the face of the old mining cut, with 5 of these trenches encountering potentially economic amounts of gold. Probably economic results were returned from pits 3-4-5 with a best intersection of 0.0172 ozs per cubic metre over a 4.34m sample interval from Pit#3. Gold is ubiquitous throughout the gravel sections found within pits 1-3-4-5-6, with a slight increase in content as bedrock is approached, but with no significant increase right on bedrock. Areas of increased gold content appear to be related to both an increase in average clast size as well as an increase in the density/packing/tightness of the gravels. Possibly economic amounts of gold were encountered in pits 1 and 6. Pit#1 was excavated into original un-touched bank and may have been terminated in collapsed or slumped bank material just short of original stratigraphy. Pit#6 did not encounter bedrock but interestingly encountered the biggest pieces of gold from the entire program. See pit diagrams for further details.

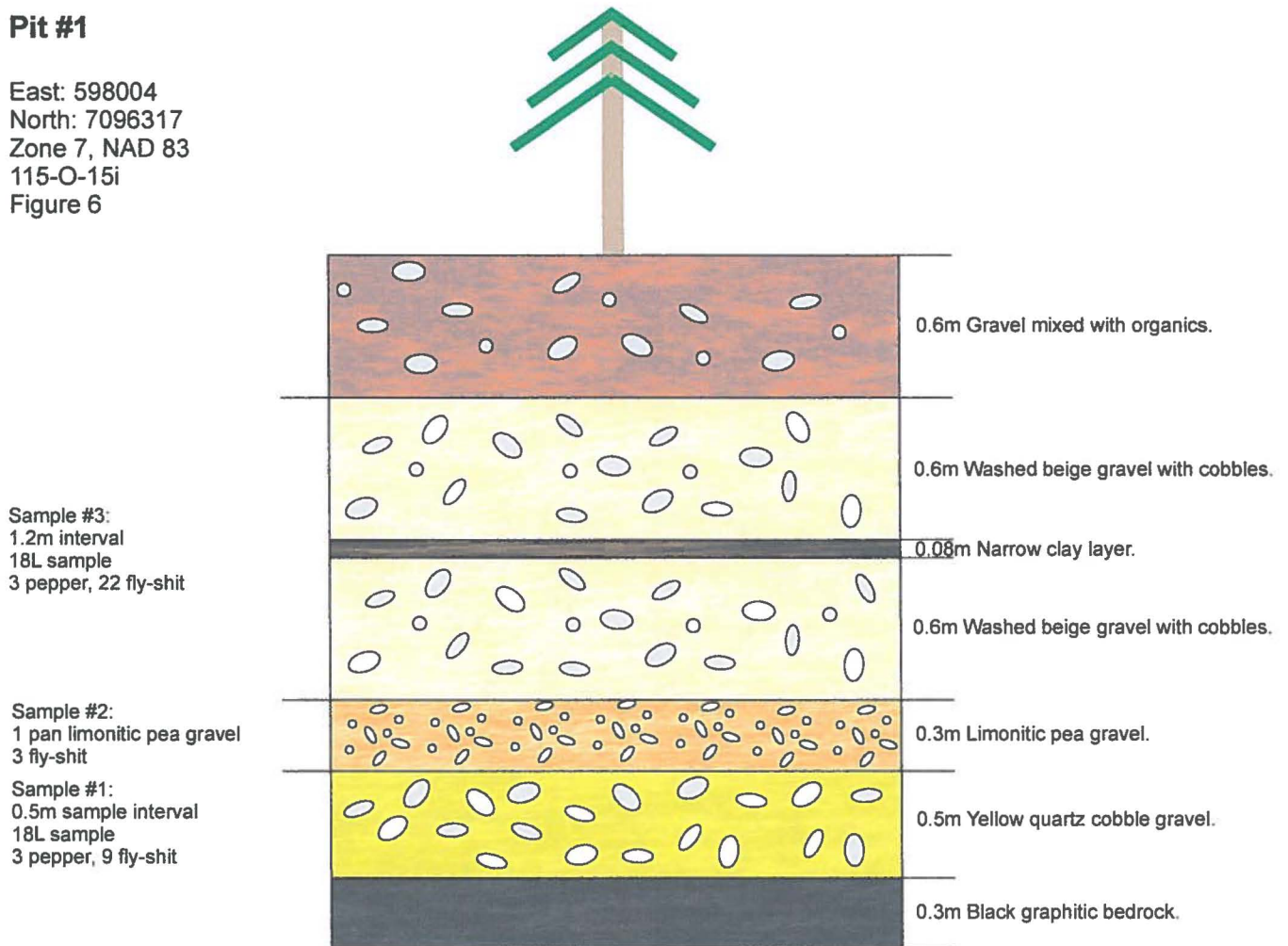
Conclusions – Fine gold is widespread within the Trilby Hill deposit. Although potentially economic gold grades have been encountered in small scale bulk samples processed by panning, it is uncertain whether production scale sluicing using typical recovery techniques will recover a sufficient percentage of the gold to render the deposit economic. Deposit characteristics such as clast size and clay content should allow for rapid and effective washing and screening. The lack of water on the bench will necessitate the construction of an intricate water works system that will allow for both settling and a near complete recirculation system.

Recommendations – Further work is recommended for the Trilby Hill deposit. Initial efforts should revolve around research and development work designed to create a cheap and effective system capable of recovering the fine gold present. Should an effective recovery system be engineered, a large scale sluice test should be undertaken. Further trenching and sampling is recommended for the vicinity of Pit#1.

Reclamation – A class 3 placer land use permit in effect until 2024 has been received for this property. All trenches requiring back-filling were back-filled at the conclusion of the project. All garbage was removed from the site. The project activities described above fit within the thresholds of the land use permit.

Pit #1

East: 598004
North: 7096317
Zone 7, NAD 83
115-O-15i
Figure 6



Gold recovered from samples 1 and 3 was combined and yielded a total weight of 8.6mg
8.6mg gold in 36L of gravel works out to:
239mg gold per cubic metre
0.0077 ozs gold per cubic metre
1 oz gold every 129 cubic metres

Pit #2

East: 598241
North: 7096029
Zone 7, NAD 83
115-O-15i
Figure 7

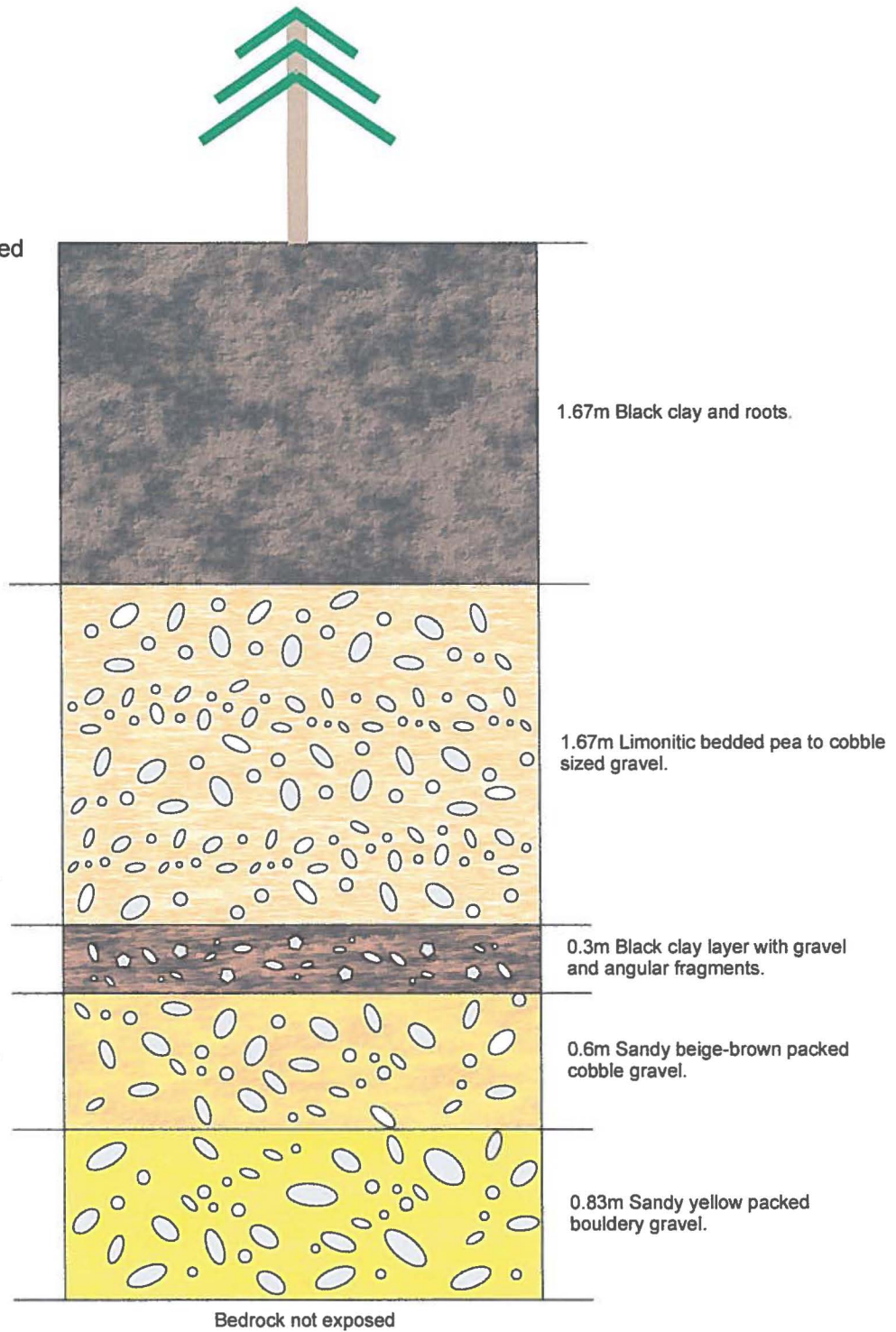
Insufficient gold recovered
to be weighed

Sample #7:
1.67m interval
18L sample
2 fly-shit

Sample #6:
pan from just above clay layer
(no gold)

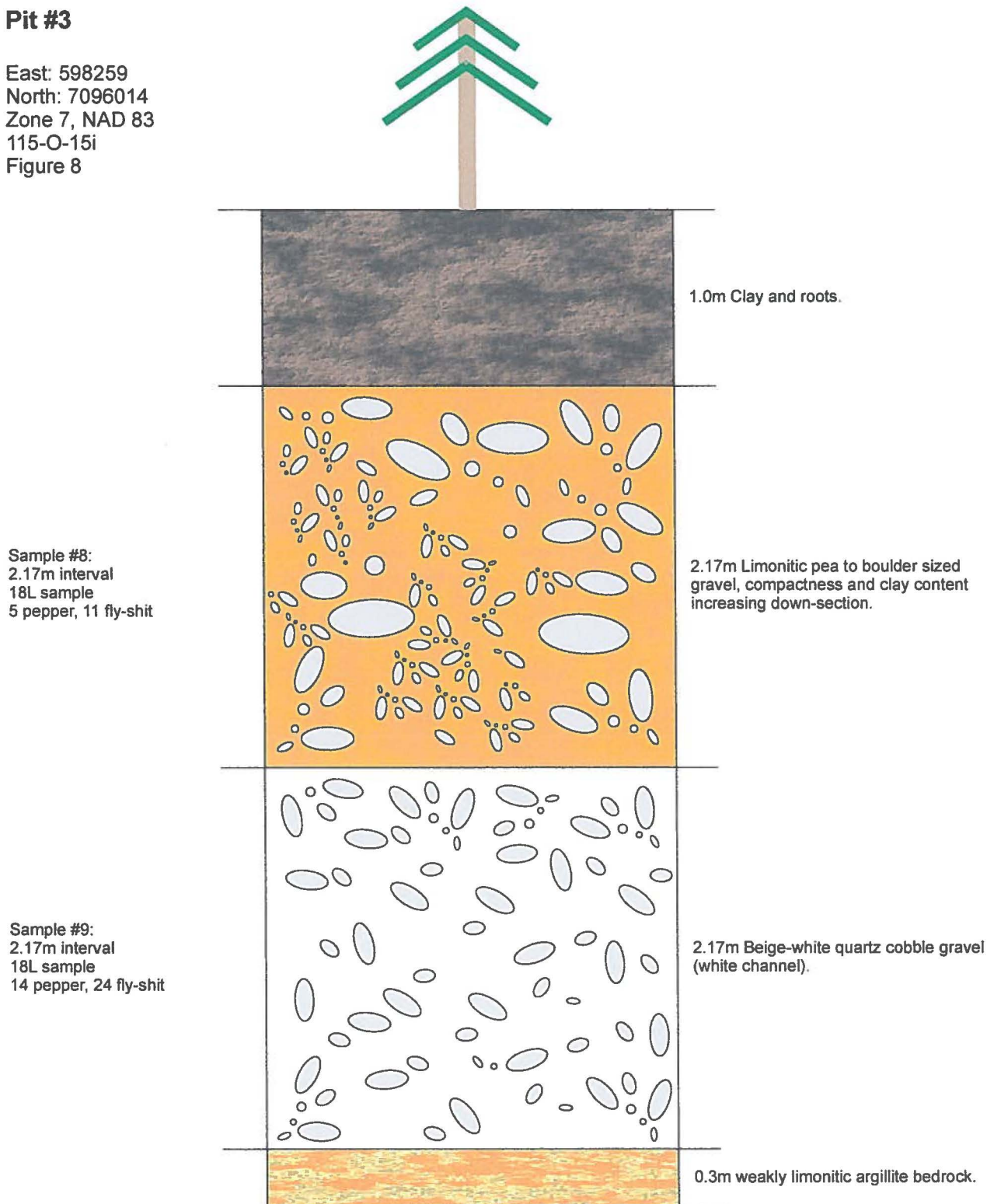
Sample #5:
Pan from just below clay layer
2 fly-shit

Sample #4:
0.83m interval
18L sample
8 fly-shit



Pit #3

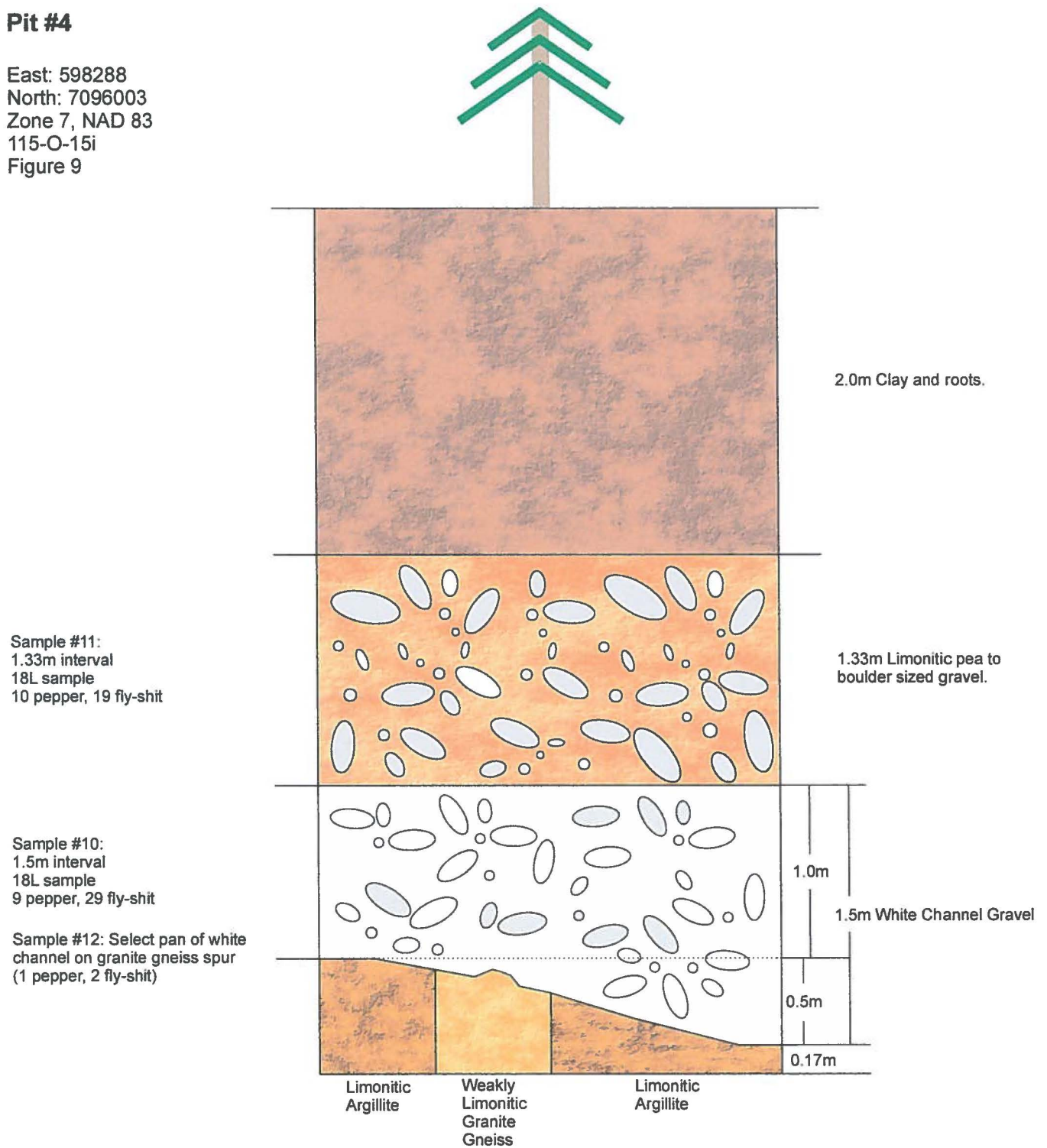
East: 598259
North: 7096014
Zone 7, NAD 83
115-O-15i
Figure 8



Gold recovered from samples 8 and 9 was combined and yielded a total weight of 19.3mg
19.3mg gold in 36L of gravel works out to:
536mg gold per cubic metre
0.0172 ozs gold per cubic metre
1 oz gold every 57.99 cubic metres

Pit #4

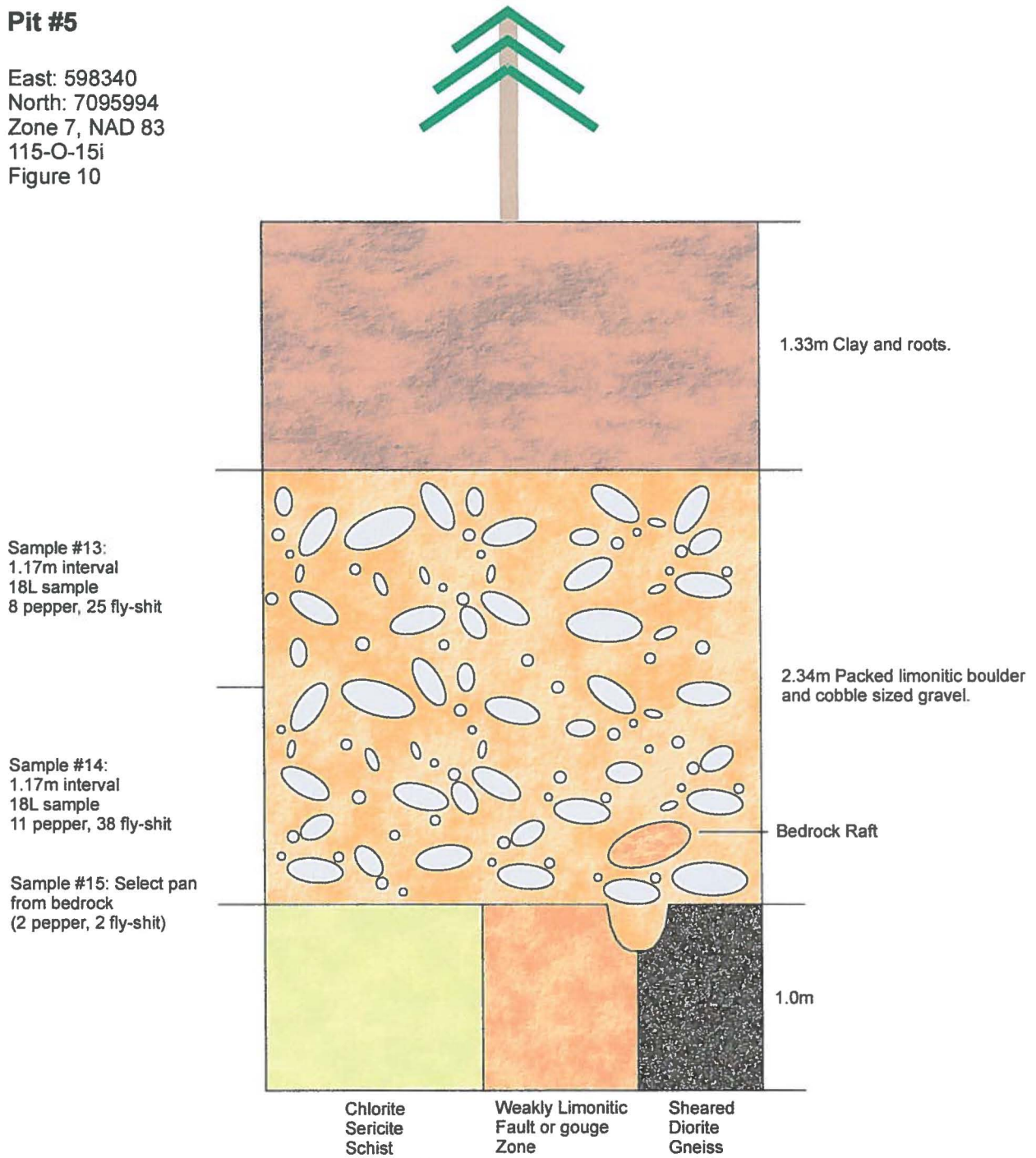
East: 598288
 North: 7096003
 Zone 7, NAD 83
 115-O-15i
 Figure 9



Gold recovered from samples 10 and 11 was combined and yielded a total weight of 20.9mg
 20.9mg gold in 36L of gravel works out to:
 580mg gold per cubic metre
 0.0187 ozs gold per cubic metre
 1 oz gold every 53.3 cubic metres

Pit #5

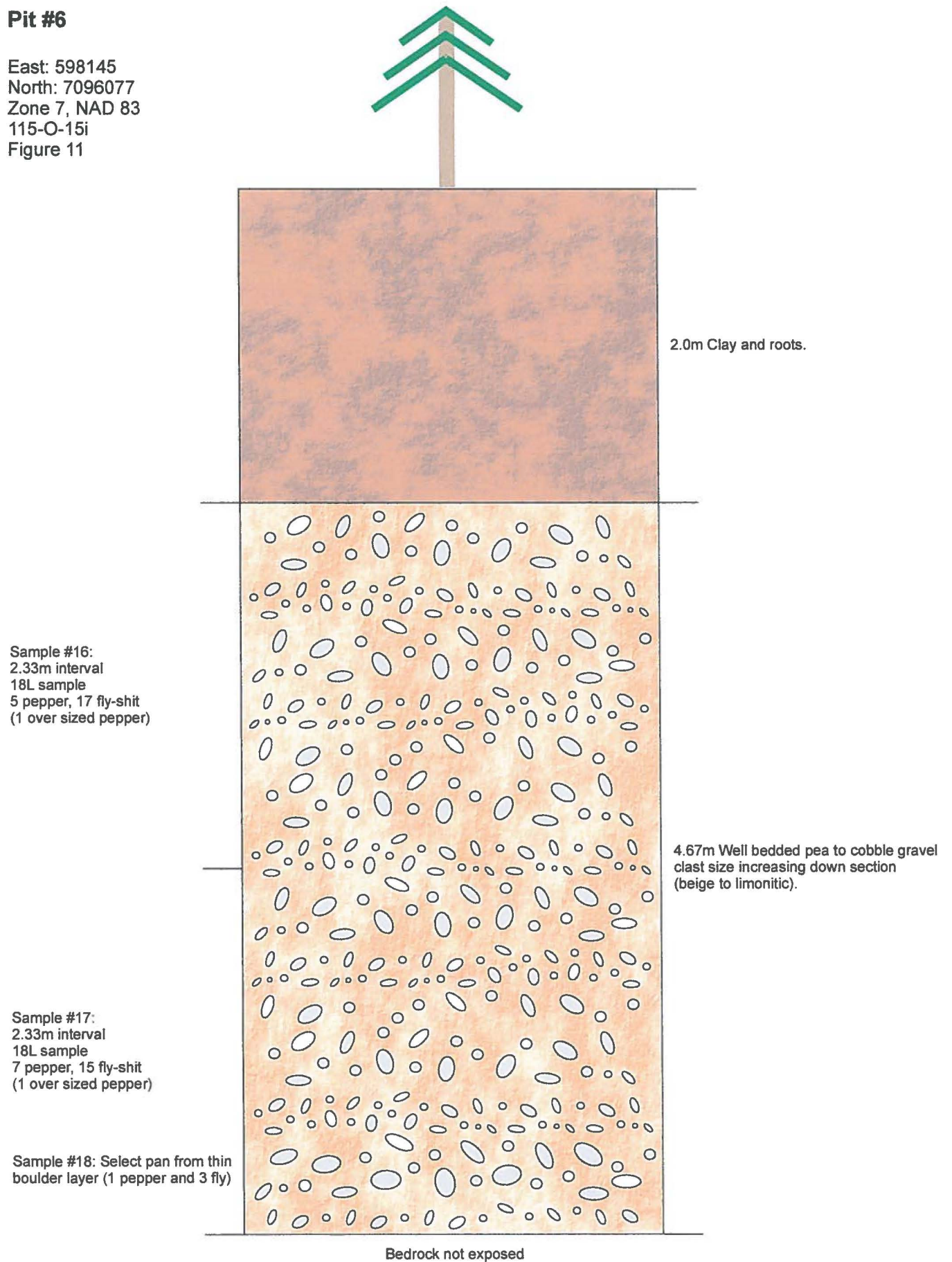
East: 598340
 North: 7095994
 Zone 7, NAD 83
 115-O-15i
 Figure 10



Gold recovered from samples 13 and 14 was combined and yielded a total weight of 22.8mg
 22.8mg gold in 36L of gravel works out to:
 633mg gold per cubic metre
 0.0205 ozs gold per cubic metre
 1 oz gold every 48.78 cubic metres

Pit #6

East: 598145
North: 7096077
Zone 7, NAD 83
115-O-15i
Figure 11



Gold recovered from samples 16 and 17 was combined and yielded a total weight of 14.2mg
14.2mg gold in 36L of gravel works out to:
394mg gold per cubic metre
0.0127 ozs gold per cubic metre
1 oz gold every 78.56 cubic metres

Statement Of Qualifications

I, Bernie Kreft, directed and participated in the exploration work described herein.

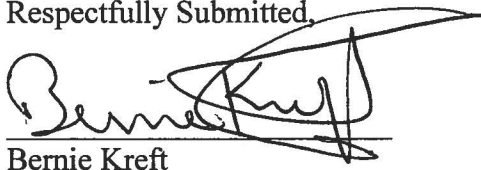
I have over 30 years prospecting experience in the Yukon.

This report is based on fieldwork directed and completed by myself, and includes information from various publicly available placer mining industry handbooks.

This report is based on fieldwork completed during the 2015 field season.

This report is based on fieldwork completed in the Hunker Creek area.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bernie Kreft", written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and includes a large, sweeping flourish that extends to the right.

Bernie Kreft

Project Budget	
Sylvain Fleurant auger drilling (547 feet)	= \$10,571.60
Food and camp 23 man days x \$100/day	= \$2,300.00
Whitehorse-Dawson 2 round trips (2048km x \$0.60/km)	= \$1,228.80
Daily round trips to property 7 x 80km	= \$336.00
Wheel Loader trucking to the property	= \$598.50
Komatsu 450 loader 9 hours x \$60/hr wet but no operator	= \$540.00
Komatsu 320 loader 9 hours x \$50/hr wet but no operator	= \$450.00
Report preparation and duplication	= \$1,500.00
Wages Bernie Kreft (8 days x \$350/day)	= \$2,800.00
Wages Jarret Kreft (8 days x \$245/day)	= \$1,960.00
Wages Justin Kreft (4 days x \$230/day)	= \$920.00
Wages Kyle Eide (3 days x \$235/day)	= \$705.00
Total	= \$23,909.90

Placer DRILL LOG

Date: 05-May-15		Time:	Driller: Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill: auger			Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch	
Location: Hunker creek Map;115-o-14G		Lease or Grant Numbers: p 515909		
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Remarks: samples/results		
15-5	49ft	5ft silt thawed 25ft soft thawed gravel 11ft medium hard gravel small bolder (bedrock at 41ft) 3ft soft bedrock sand (pull out at 44ft no bedrock) 5ft soft bedrock yellow schist (gold 26mg)		
15-6	54ft	30ft soft thawed gravel 5ft small bolder gravel (frozen at 35ft) 14ft medium hard gravel small bolder (bedrock at 49ft) 5ft soft bedrock no crunch green silver (gold 5mg)		
15-7	51ft	25ft thawed muck silt 9ft frozen muck 13ft gravel small bolder (bedrock at 47ft)4ft soft no crunch bedrock black (gold 11mg)		
15-8	59ft	36ft frozen muck 20ft medium hard gravel (bedrock at 56ft) 3ft soft bedrock no crunch yellow schist (gold 5mg)		
total	213ft	Date: 05-May-15	Signed (Driller or Representative	

Placer DRILL LOG

Date: 07-May-15		Time:	Driller: Sylvain Fleurant	Helper:
Type of Drill: auger			Inside Diameter of Drill: 6 inch	
Location: Hunker creek Map;115-o-14G		Lease or Grant Numbers: p 515910		
Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Remarks: samples/results		
15-11	54ft	44ft soft thawed gravel bolder cave in (bedrock maybe at 44ft) 5ft soft bedrock cave in ? 5ft soft bedrock yellow (gold 8mg)		
15-12	33ft	17ft soft frozen silt muck 11ft medium hard gravel (bedrock at 28ft) 5ft soft yellow bedrock (gold 8mg)		
15-13	23ft	14ft soft frozen silt muck gravel 2ft hard gravel 4ft medium hard gravel (bedrock at 20ft) 3ft soft yellow bedrock (gold 5mg)		
15-14	34ft	21ft frozen muck 10ft hard gravel (bedrock at 31ft) 3ft soft yellow red bedrock (gold 21mg)		
15-15	58ft	20ft frozen muck 13ft soft broken bedrock slide (pull out 33ft) 12ft soft bedrock slide (45ft) 5ft hard gravel (bedrock at 50ft) 3ft very hard bedrock (Pull out at 53ft) 5ft soft bedrock green yellow (gold 4mg)		
total	202ft	Date: 07-May-15	Signed (Driller or Representative	