

**YEIP
2019
-073**

14-073

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Trenching and Sampling Report
On The
Trilby Hill Placer Project

Work Period May 26th to October 5th, 2019

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

By
Bernie Kreft

October 29th, 2019

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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 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 and Hunker Creeks.

Access – Access was achieved by truck from Dawson City via the Hunker Creek road. The distance from Dawson is approximately 21 kilometres resulting in a 15 minute one-way drive time. Access from the Hunker Creek road to the exploration sites was via an exploration road which leaves the Hunker Creek road in the immediate vicinity of the Gould family (Daval Mining) 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 economic gold-bearing 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.

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 consisting of near equal mix of stunted to mature spruce and poplar. Mined or otherwise disturbed areas are covered by secondary growth consisting of brush with limited amounts of poplar and 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 the 7 claims that comprise this property:

Claim Name	Grant Number	Owner	Expiry Date	Area
Jarret	P515911	Bernard Kreft	2020-Dec-15	Trilby Property
Nat	P515908	Bernard Kreft	2020-Dec-15	Trilby Property
Justin	P515910	Bernard Kreft	2020-Dec-15	Trilby Property
Justin	P49638	Bernard Kreft	2026-Dec-15	Trilby Property
Bernie	P515909	Bernard Kreft	2020-Dec-15	Trilby Property
Bernie	P517180	Bernard Kreft	2020-Dec-15	Trilby Property
JBK	P517181	Bernard Kreft	2020-Dec-15	Trilby Property

Regional Geology – High level placer gold bench deposit, white channel placer gold deposit.



Trilby Project

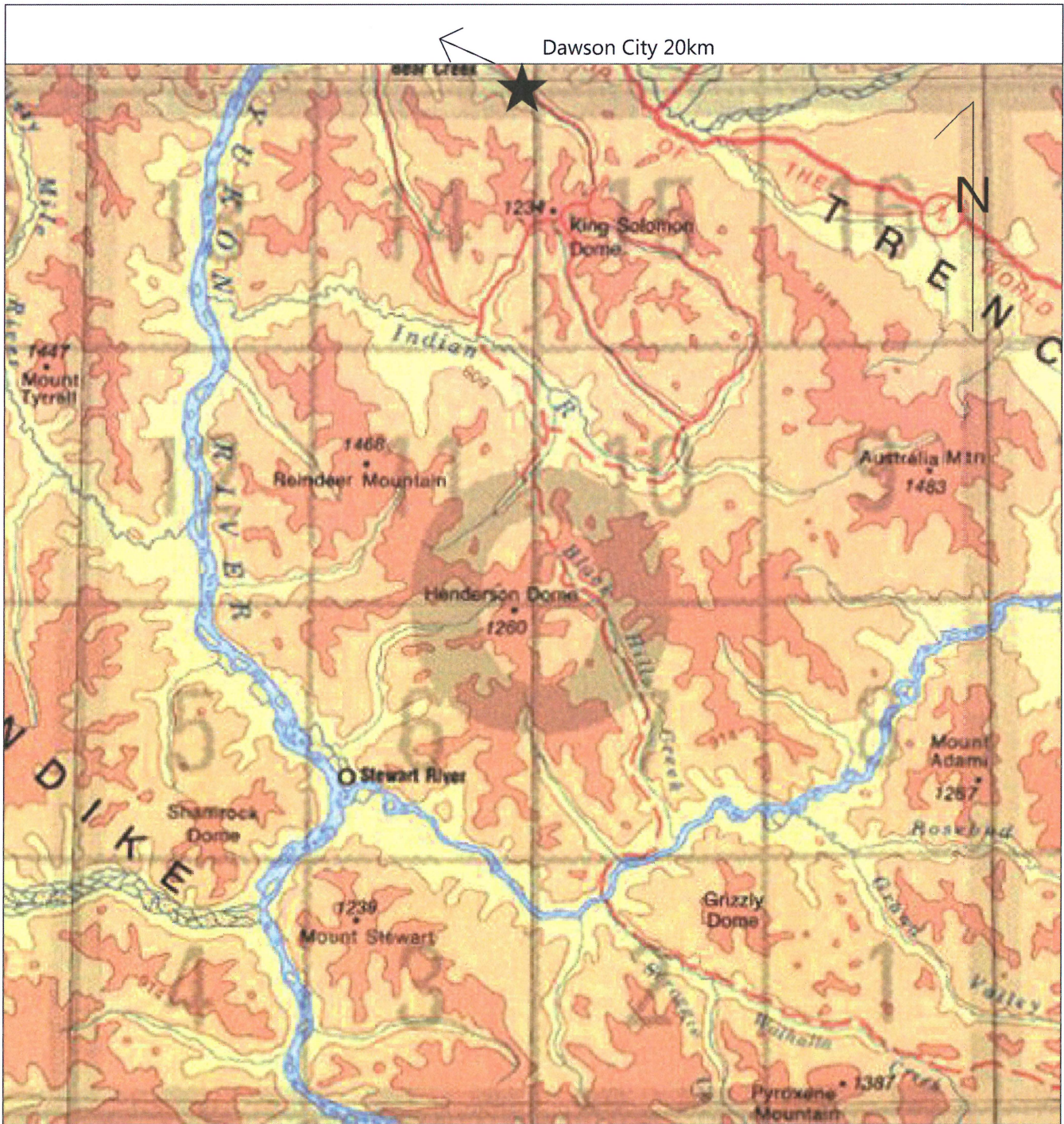


To Accompany: 2019 Trilby Final Report

November 4th, 2019

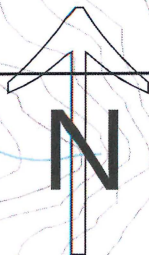
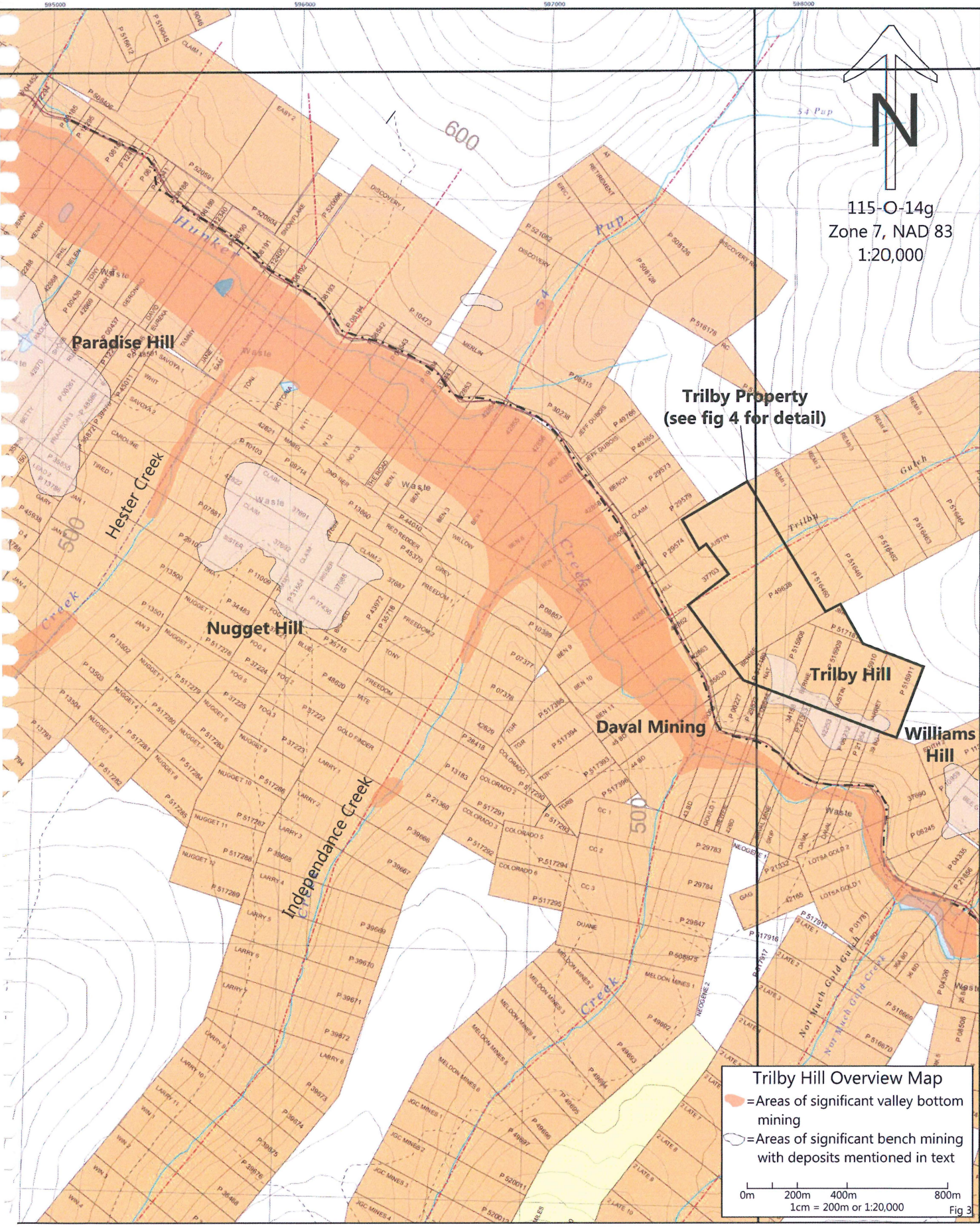
By: Bernie Kreft

Figure 1



Regional Map - Trilby Hill Project ★
 Fig.2

Scale approx. 1:600,000



115-O-14g
 Zone 7, NAD 83
 1:20,000

Paradise Hill

Trilby Property
 (see fig 4 for detail)

Nugget Hill

Daval Mining

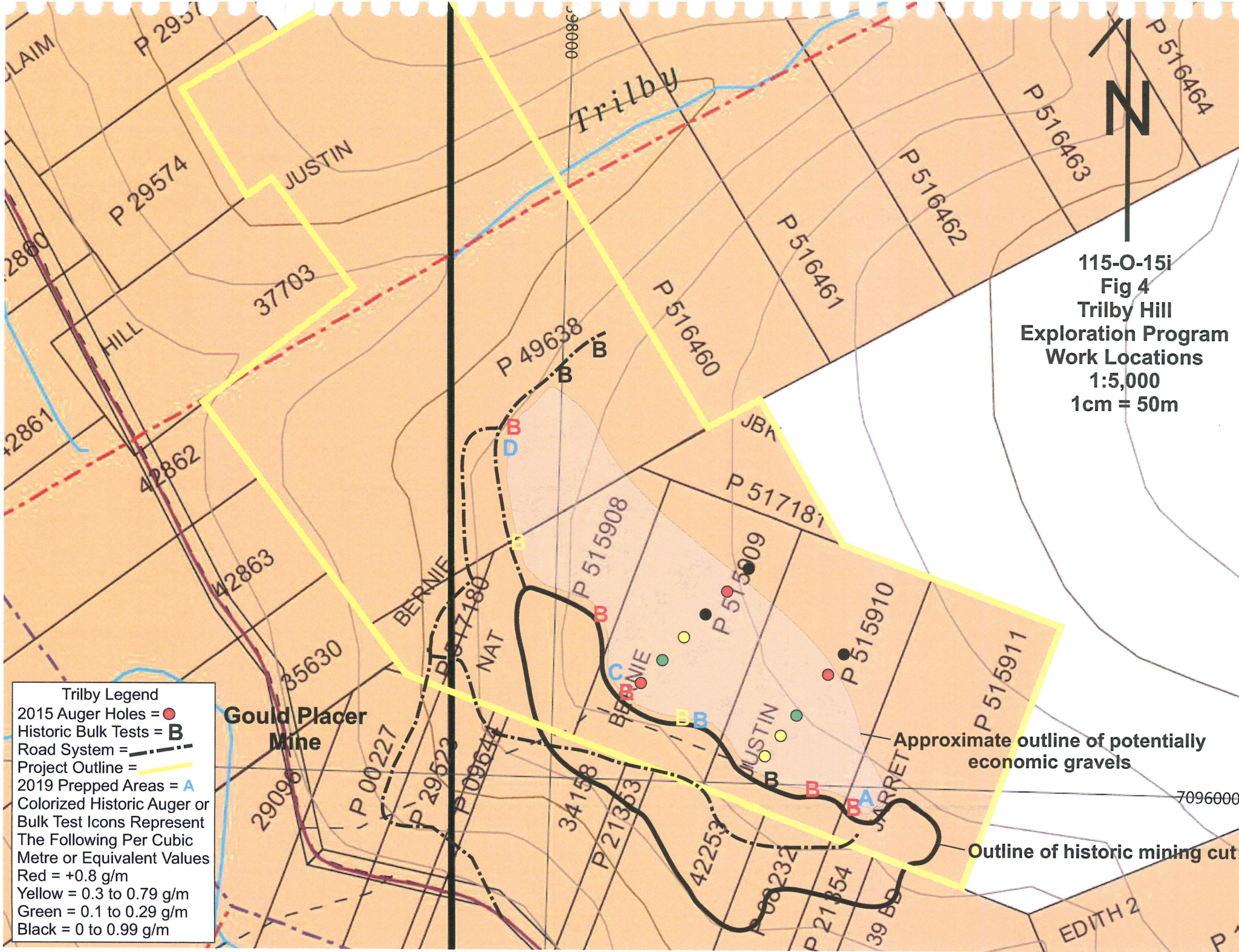
Trilby Hill

Williams Hill

Trilby Hill Overview Map

- = Areas of significant valley bottom mining
- = Areas of significant bench mining with deposits mentioned in text

0m 200m 400m 800m
 1cm = 200m or 1:20,000



115-O-15i
 Fig 4
 Trilby Hill
 Exploration Program
 Work Locations
 1:5,000
 1cm = 50m

Trilby Legend
 2015 Auger Holes = ●
 Historic Bulk Tests = B
 Road System = - - -
 Project Outline = ———
 2019 Prepped Areas = A
 Colorized Historic Auger or Bulk Test Icons Represent The Following Per Cubic Metre or Equivalent Values
 Red = +0.8 g/m
 Yellow = 0.3 to 0.79 g/m
 Green = 0.1 to 0.29 g/m
 Black = 0 to 0.99 g/m

Gould Placer Mine

Approximate outline of potentially economic gravels

Outline of historic mining cut

7096000

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 “experts” who had sent them there as a joke. 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, made hydraulicking very difficult and precluded 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 Trilby Hill, the subject of this application.

The Paradise Hill 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.

The Nugget Hill 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).

The Williams Hill 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.

Property Geology – The following description of Trilby Hill has been compiled from information gained from test work completed by the author during the 2011 to 2018 field seasons as well as various government available publications such as the Yukon Placer Mining Industry series compiled by mining inspection division.

Deposits consist of 1.5 to 14.6 metres of clayey overburden with a variable graphitic schist component and organics overlying 1.8 to 11 metres of gravel gradational from limonitic quartz rich gravel to silvery white quartz rich (White Channel) gravel on bedrock consisting of graphitic Nasina schist and limonitic dykes. Gravels vary from well stratified or bedded and typically fine-grained to a jumbled high energy flow containing clasts up to 0.4 metres in diameter. Large variations in deposit depth have been noted in relatively close proximity to each other with these rapid depth changes likely representing a series of bedrock domes and depressions similar to those reported on Paradise Hill. Overall the deposit averages approximately 13.4 metres deep consisting of approximately 9 metres of clayey overburden and 4.4 metres of pay gravel.

Small scale bulk sampling has shown that gold values are ubiquitous throughout the gravel section with areas of slight enrichment associated with increasing average gravel clast size and the density/packing/tightness of the gravels but with no obvious gold enrichment on bedrock. Grades returned from test-work typically average 0.8g per cubic metre with larger tests (1.0 cubic metre) typically yielding higher gold grades than smaller tests (0.072 cubic metres), likely due to the inherent variability in placer gold distribution and the effect the presence a sizeable chunk of gold can have on a small sample size. Although small tests such as the ones completed typically do not accurately represent overall deposit grades, they do provide a significantly better gauge than panning or drilling results which are generally only qualitative in nature.

Surficial mapping, test pitting, small-scale bulk sampling and auger drilling have been used to roughly outline the extent, depth and grade of potentially economic gravels on Trilby Hill. Based on an estimated surface area of approximately 67,000 square metres, an average sluiceable gravel thickness of approximately 4.5 metres and an average grade of approximately 0.86 grams per cubic metre, the deposit is estimated to consist of 268,000 cubic metres of sluiceable gravel containing approximately 8,340 ounces. Although gold purity is unknown, it is expected to be very similar to the purity of nearby deposits which average approximately 82%. Overall the estimated waste to ore ratio of approximately 2:1 combined with the grades realized from testwork completed to date suggests that the deposit is economic.

Current Work And Results – Work consisted of the preparation and hand testing of 4 bulk sample sites, trenching and hand-testing of “rim” gravels identified by government placer geologist Jeff Bond and the movement of the proponents sluice plant from Little Blanche Creek to the Trilby property. Two attempts were made to pump water from Hunker valley bottom into the existing ponds on Trilby Hill but a combination of factors led to failure and because of this the actual bulk sampling portion of the program was not completed during 2019 and will instead be completed during early May 2020.

Bulk sample site A was chosen to provide a test of the eastern end of the historically mined portion of the bench deposit. A total of approximately 2,500 cubic metres of clay rich overburden and limonitic pea gravels were stripped, exposing approximately 3,500 cubic metres of pay gravels. The extremely favourable stripping ratio (approx. 0.71 to 1) was a result of the area being partially stripped by a previous operator. Testing consisted of taking numerous test pans throughout the area exposed, and from various depths of the section. Results of these test pans were aggregated and resulted in an approximate grade of 1 oz every 35 cubic metres for this section of the deposit. Best grades were typically found in limonitic quartz boulder-cobble gravels located several metres above bedrock, with decreasing grades as bedrock is approached. Areas of increased gold content were associated with abundant magnetite content. The sluice section in this area averages approximately 4.0 metres in thickness.

Bulk sample site B was chosen to provide a test of the centre of the historically mined portion of the bench deposit. A total of approximately 1,300 cubic metres of black clay rich overburden and limonitic pea gravels were stripped, exposing approximately 650 cubic metres of pay gravels. Testing consisted of taking numerous test pans throughout the area exposed, and from various depths of the section. Results of these test pans were aggregated and resulted in an approximate grade of 1 oz every 30 cubic metres for this section of the deposit. Best grades were typically found in limonitic quartz cobble gravels located several metres above bedrock and just below a narrow black clay horizon, with decreasing grades as bedrock is approached. Areas of increased gold content were associated with abundant magnetite. The sluice section in this area averaged approximately 4.5 metres in thickness.

Bulk sample site C was chosen to provide a test near the west end of the historically mined portion of the bench deposit. A total of approximately 1,500 cubic metres of clay rich overburden and limonitic pea gravels were stripped, exposing approximately 900 cubic metres of pay gravels. Testing consisted of taking numerous test pans throughout the area exposed, and from various depths of the section. Results of these test pans were aggregated and resulted in an approximate grade of 1 oz every 40 cubic metres for this section of

the deposit. Best grades were typically found on or near bedrock within limonitic quartz boulder to cobble gravel. Gold appears to be coarser at this site than at sites A-B-D with two small nuggets (100 mg in size) recovered by test work. The sluice section in this area averaged approximately 5.0 metres in thickness.

Bulk sample site D was chosen to provide a test near the northwest end of the deposit, well beyond the historically mined portion of the deposit. A total of approximately 1,100 cubic metres of grey clay rich overburden and limonitic pea gravels were stripped, exposing approximately 700 cubic metres of pay gravels. Testing consisted of taking numerous test pans throughout the area exposed, and from various depths of the section. Results of these test pans were aggregated and resulted in an approximate grade of 1 oz every 40 cubic metres for this section of the deposit. Best grades were typically found in limonitic quartz cobble gravels located several metres above bedrock and just below a narrow horizon of limonitic clay rich pea to cobble gravel, with decreasing grades deeper in the section and on bedrock. Areas of increased gold content were associated with increased packing. The sluice section in this area averages approximately 5.0 metres in thickness.

Testing of rim gravels took place at 4 sites in the general vicinity of site D, on the recommendation of Jeff Bond who identified potential for shallow rim gravels adjacent to the proponent's bench diggings during a site visit on August 15th. A total of 4 excavator pits were dug, all of which encountered approximately 1.0m of organics and clay rich overburden overlying 0.5m of sandy gravel on 0.5m of mixed bedrock and quartz cobbles on graphitic schist bedrock. Detailed panning encountered gold within the sandy gravel layer as well as the mixed bedrock and quartz cobble horizon but the amount of gold encountered was noticeably less than typically encountered farther into the bench, with grades estimated to be approximately 1 oz every 80 cubic metres.

The proponents sluice plant was towed from Little Blanche Creek to the confluence of the Victoria Gulch and Bonanza Creek road using the proponents Case 330 excavator, hauled by transport truck to Hunker Creek valley bottom and then towed to the top of the bench.

Water pumping was attempted from June 22nd to the 25th and again from July 6th to the 9th. Two 1.5 inch gas powered high pressure water pumps were set up in series with high pressure lay-flat waterline providing the conduit. The pumps provided approximately 30 igpm water into the pond system but seepage out of the ponds and an inability to run 24 hours per day limited progress. A pump breakdown on June 25th (4th day of filling) halted progress altogether. A new pump was purchased and the system was up and running again on July 6th, but much of the progress previously made had seeped away or evaporated in the intervening period of downtime. Further problems were encountered when local wildlife started chewing on the waterline at night when not in operation, necessitating numerous splices and fixes every morning before pumping could begin. Ultimately a combination of a lack of significant progress using the equipment at hand and budgetary constraints which precluded the purchase of a more robust system led to a termination of water pumping efforts.

Over the course of the program all stripped overburden was stockpiled in a manner that would collect and direct rainwater as well as spring meltwater into the existing pond systems. Two "collection ditches were also dug to catch spring meltwater from a large unstripped area of the deposit and divert it into the pond system. Given that the existing pond system typically contains almost enough water for sluicing in the spring, it is hoped that these enhancements will provide the added water needed to allow for production sluicing.

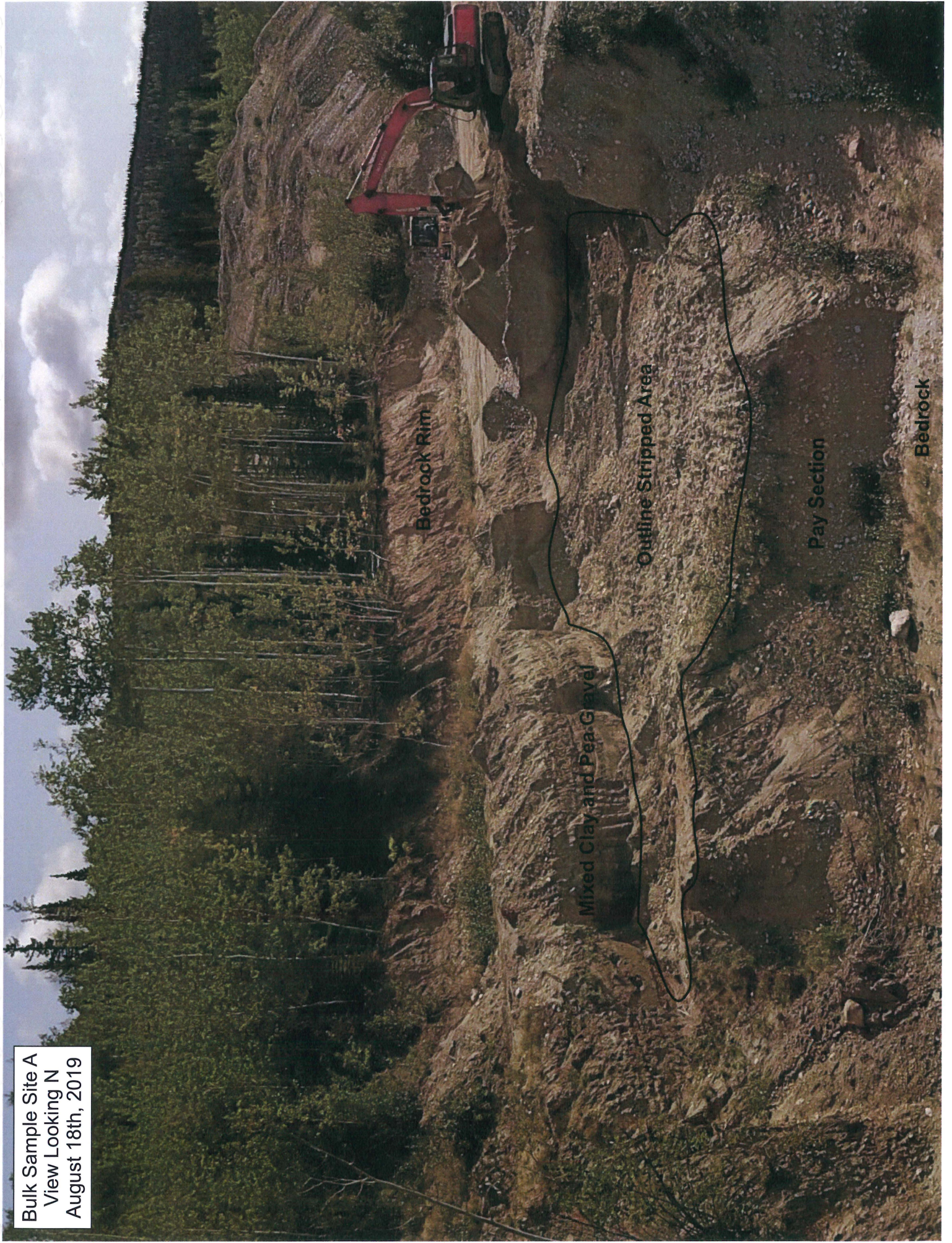
Conclusions – Running two small gas powered pumps in series is an economical way, both from an upfront purchase cost as well as daily operational expense, to get water to the top of the bench but the volume delivered needs to be sufficient (est. +/- 90 igpm) to make up for seepage out of the pond system as well as delivery interruptions. During the period 2013-18 numerous testing programs were completed on the Trilby

Project, in aggregate the results of these programs suggest the presence of an economically viable placer gold deposit. Test work completed by the proponent in 2019 has yielded further promising results and based on these results plus the positive historical test work, the decision has been made to place the property into commercial production.

Recommendations – The purchase of a pumping system capable of supplying a minimum of 90 igpm to the bench top is required to provide sufficient water for continuous long term sluicing. The property is ready for production sluicing, which should start late April or early May to take advantage of high water levels in the pond systems due to spring run-off.

Reclamation And Permitting – Surface disturbances were created over the course of the program. All disturbances were either fully reclaimed or left in a stable manner. A class 3 placer permit, LP01238, allowing for all activities described in this application exists for the property, and all terms and conditions detailed in the permit were adhered to.

Bulk Sample Site A
View Looking N
August 18th, 2019



Bulk Sample Site B
View Looking N
August 18th, 2019

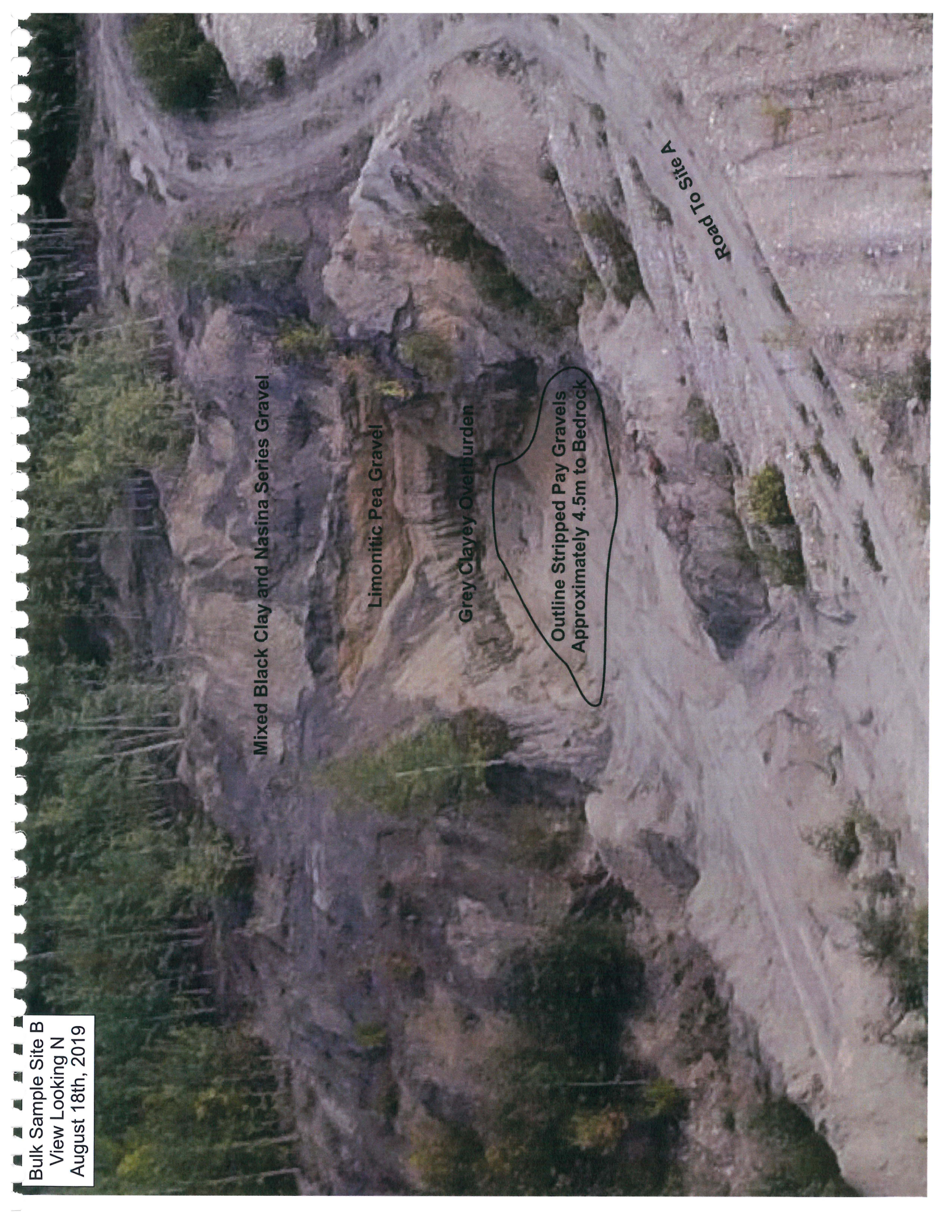
Mixed Black Clay and Nasina Series Gravel

Limonitic Pea Gravel

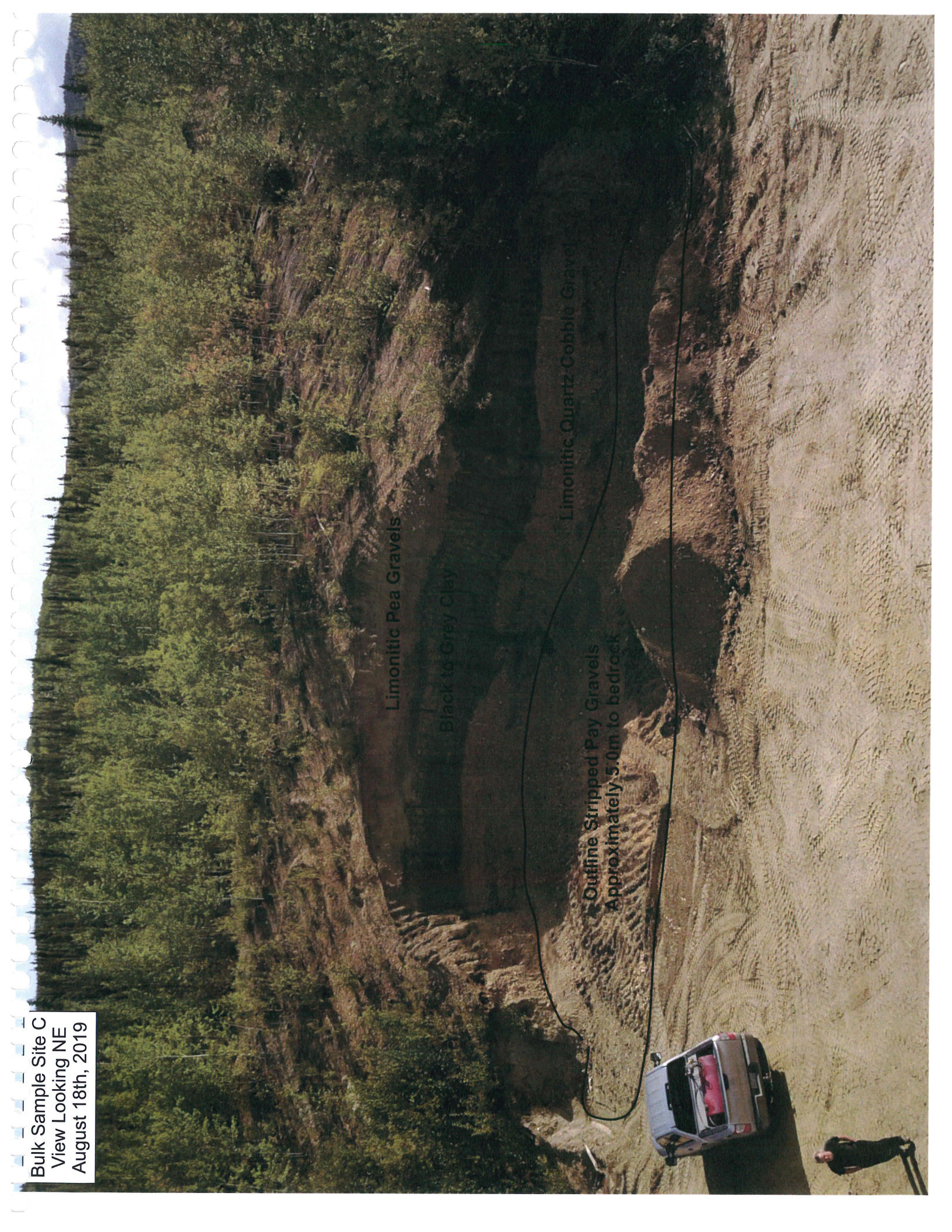
Grey Clayey Overburden

Outline Stripped Pay Gravels
Approximately 4.5m to Bedrock

Road To Site A



Bulk Sample Site C
View Looking NE
August 18th, 2019



Limonic Pea Gravels

Black to Grey Clay

Outline Stripped Pay Gravels
Approximately 5.0m to bedrock

Limonic Quartz Cobble Gravels

Jeff Bond Rim Gravels
Pit 4 Looking North

Organics and Clay Rich Overburden

Sandy Quartz Cobble Gravel

Mixed Quartz Cobbles and Bedrock

Nasina Series Schist Bedrock



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 2019 field season.

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

Respectfully Submitted,

Bernie Kreft

Project Costs

Food and Camp 3 people x 14 days x 100/day	= \$4,200.00
Whitehorse-Dawson 2 round trips (2048 km x \$0.60/km)	= \$1,228.80
Daily round trips to property from Dawson 14 x 80km x \$0.60/km	= \$672.00
Report preparation and duplication	= \$1,500.00
Trucking Sluice Plant and Case 330 from Bonanza to Property	= \$1,480.50
Hitachi ZX200 excavator 90 hours x \$120/hr (wet but no operator)	= \$10,800.00
Komatsu 450 wheel loader 47.25 hours x \$90/hr (wet but no operator)	= \$4,252.50
Komatsu 320 wheel loader 47.25 hours x \$60/hr (wet but no operator)	= \$2,835.00
Case 330 excavator 27 hours x \$160/hr (wet but no operator)	= \$4,320.00
Wages Bernie Kreft (14 days x \$350/day)	= \$4,900.00
Wages for 2 helpers (14 days x 2 x 300/day)	= <u>\$8,400.00</u>
Grand Total	= \$44,588.80