

## 2022 Work Summary for YMEP 22-015

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Work consisted of sluicing a previous winters shaft sample piles, sinking new shafts to follow up on past drilling, and staking claims on the tributaries and right limit benches. Work commenced on Too Much Gold Creek during 2 days in May of 2022. It began with sluicing of the shaft dump piles dug out over the winter of 2021-22. One sample pile was processed in May, then in July the remaining 4 piles were sluiced over 5 days. Increments of 3ft were sampled from the shaft, starting at the beginning of gravels at 12ft deep to 21ft, then 3ft of bedrock and a yard drifted out heading towards the creek on the right limit side of the valley. The shaft was located on the left limit of the creek. Gravels contained gold throughout the layers right from 12ft under the black muck right to bedrock and courser gold found in the drift heading towards the creek. These gravels were dug out from a shaft located at UTM: zone 7, V 0611819, 7093562, that was dug prior to YMEP 22-105 being granted, a diagram of the findings was compiled for the report though.

Once weather conditions were cold enough in the fall time, to prevent ground water seepage, shafting began. Over the course of the 2022-23 winter, 84ft of shaft over 5 holes was dug by electric jackhammers. Two were attempted at the mouth of the creek on claim Bob, P08312, but both were unable to be continued to bedrock due to a water table being struck at different depths in each shaft. The first site, SHFT #1 TMG23, was close to the creek on the right limit side of the valley, gravel was found to begin at 8ft, lots of golden coloured mica, rusty sands and black staining on the rocks appearing in the gravels. The water started to come in at 6ft but four more feet of depth was achieved while pumping and digging for an end depth of 10ft before quitting due to the water being too much. All material encountered, other then seasonal freeze on surface, was not frozen. The second site, SHFT #2 TMG23, was 90 ft away closer to the center of the valley, in line with the previous shaft perpendicular to the creek. A total depth of 14ft was excavated from the second shaft before the water table seepage that appeared in the corner closest to the creek at 12ft ended work. Permafrost started just past 3ft deep, under a 1/2 ft thick layer of rusty gravels, muck with trees and occasional rocks from 4-9ft, from 10-11ft there was a 1ft thick layer of thawed gravel that went into a semi thawed permafrost muck that had the water table come into the shaft just past 12ft. An attempt to let the cold weather freeze it off was unsuccessful as the shaft was dug to 14ft before the water came in again and digging was abandoned.

Snow was not deep enough to allow snowmobile use in the lower valley reaches of the Dawson area until the first week of December, but once conditions allowed, exploration efforts moved upstream to claim Larry #3 where two shafts were dug and another one on claim Larry #5. All 3 of these 3 shafts dug were permafrost to bedrock. The first site, SHFT #3 TMG23, was on Larry #3, P10917, at UTM: zone 7 V, 0611836, 7093611, following up on drill hole TMG 15-05, 26ft away from the shaft, which yielded 0.058g from a two and a half pail sample, which if

consistent is 1.16g/yd. A gravel mainly consisting of various quartz/muscovite schist/ various metamorphized graphitic sedimentary rock was struck at 6ft deep and continued to bedrock at 10ft deep. There were very few boulders encountered on bedrock and the few that were encountered were less than a foot in width. These gravels were dark brown in appearance, similar to the very top 3ft of gravels valued at 0.126g/yd from the 2021-22 shaft located 150ft upstream, 21ft to bedrock, along with a different green bedrock, less decomposed and less serpentinization. Forty liters of this gravel, 1 ft up from bedrock contact was processed by gold panning for 0.035g of gold, which if consistent is 0.7g/yd. These gravels, along with the gravels of similar composition that were found at 12-15ft deep on the winter 2021-22 shaft had large chunks of magnetite up to 2cm wide. Panning of various bedrock depths yielded no gold. Bedrock was decomposed with green/blue-grey chunks throughout from 11-13ft, then changed to a hard green rock that continued to 16ft deep where diggings ceased. Three sample dump piles are awaiting warmer weather to be sluiced by long tom sluicebox.

The drill record for TMG 15-05 states: 0-8ft Mud/Slides, 8-15 blue/green clay, 15-21 gravel grinding/wet. Two and half, 5-gallon pails were sampled for 0.058g of gold. Unless there is a dramatic change within 26ft from the shaft at the drill hole, then the interpretation of layers was most likely wrong. The water coming into the drill hole must have made it difficult to distinguish materials. Drill holes TMG15-03 & 04 are most likely right as they are 33ft and 27ft away from the 16ft deep shaft. The drill log for TMG15-04 is as follows: 0-5 Frozen mud, 7-12 Brown gravel into a green bedrock with over 10 colors recovered. Drill hole TMG15-03 was refused at 7ft but went from frozen mud into slide rock and green gravels starting at 3ft, four colors recovered, 2 courser, ½ pail sampled. The gold values found from a small amount of the brown gravels from the shaft matches these values found in the drill holes and the layering encountered matches drill holes TMG15-03 & 04.

The second shaft to bedrock was dug on the left limit side of the creek on claim Larry #5, P10919. This site, SHFT #4 TMG23, was located at UTM : zone 7 V 0611833, 7093376. The first appearance of gravels was at the start of 17ft-19ft deep. They were light brown in appearance, a quartz-muscovite schist-metamorphized graphitic sedimentary rock mixture. These gravels looked very similar to the gravels found in the shaft dug on claim Larry #3, beside drill hole TMG15-05, that were 4ft thick with bedrock at 10ft deep and also to the top layers of gravel that contained 0.126g of gold, from 12-15ft, out of the shaft from winter 2021-22. Forty liters of this material was panned down, no gold was found, but black sand was present. Two feet of heavy dense brown clay followed this gravel into 4 ft of the same green gravel found from 15-21ft in the winter 2021-22 shaft. Forty liters of this green gravel was panned down for a 0.001g color, and magnetite up to 1.5cm wide. Bedrock was struck at 25ft. One foot was removed. When looking at the downstream wall of the shaft, gravels were 2ft thick above bedrock on the left side and 4ft thick on the right and continuing down towards the creek with the sloping bedrock. A 4ft wide 4ft high, 3ft deep drift was done following this direction of bedrock deepening with thickening of gravels. A one foot deep drift with the same height and width was

dug out of the 2ft thick side of the shaft as well. Five separate sample dump piles are awaiting warmer weather to sluice by long tom sluicebox.

A third shaft and final shaft for the program was dug on claim Larry #3. This site, SHFT #5 TMG23, was located at UTM : zone 7 V 0611828, 7093606. This shaft was 25ft away, to the left limit of the 16ft shaft. Mixed, not so much layered, permafrost muck and clay with rocks was from surface to gravel that was found to start at 10ft and continued to bedrock contact at 14.5ft. These gravels were dark brown in appearance with the same consistency as the previous brown gravels found in the shafts done on claims Larry #3 and #5, but were mixed with more of the green gravels than the previous brown gravels encountered. These green gravels were also found on bedrock on the 26ft and 22ft deep shafts. When exposed to thaw or sunlight they turn dark green. Where as even the same composition of rocks found in the green gravel was in the brown gravels of this shaft, the clast was still dark brown in appearance when thawed. The dark brown gravels started at 10ft, were 4.5ft thick, with a boulder layer starting at the bottom of 2ft that continued to bedrock at 14-14.5ft. The boulders encountered were up to 2ft in width and were mostly green dunite and serpentine rocks. The 2ft of gravels above the interlocked boulder layer had a courser consistency as soon as they were struck at 10ft. Twenty-five liters of gravel and five liters of bedrock was sampled, for 30L in total, from 3-4ft, in a column. Bedrock was a green decomposed ultramafic. Only the top few inches were sampled as part of YMEP 22-015, due to the March 31<sup>st</sup> final deadline being a few days away from the time of digging. Panning of the gravels and contact bedrock yielded 0.033g of gold in 10 pieces: 4 courser colors, 4 medium, 1 small, and 1 fine, which if consistent would calculate to 0.825g/yard. Magnetite up to 3.5cm in width and garnets up to 1.5cm in width were recovered in the heavies concentration. There are two sample dump piles awaiting warmer temperatures to thaw for future processing.

Within the heavies concentrations there are multiple indicators of potential PGE's. Given the local geology of a massive ultramafic body intruding the Klondike schists, the size and quantity of magnetite, other metallic black sulfides, slightly magnetic, possibly ilmenite, along with a noted occurrence of highly mineralized zinc in the form of sphalerite found by the GSC in a pan sample, the author suggests that the owners have an assay done of the heavies to check for PGE's, chromite and possibly cadmium. In research a historical newspaper article, for the Mayo/Keno area, was found where prospectors were finding placer platinum nuggets on creeks located with in the McQuesten River watershed, where ultramafic occurrences are located. This is a fault on the northside of the Tintina Trench and further northwest along the fault Too Much Gold Creek comes in on the south side. The creek has a huge ultramafic body running parallel with the majority of the valley, which formed along the fault edge. In Dease Lake, British Columbia, miners at the mouth of Thibert Creek, where ultramafic bodies are plenty, had their heavies or black sands assayed and they had economical PGE values. Over a season these miners saved their heavies concentration of sulfides and collected roughly a 55 gallon steel fuel

drums worth, which sold for \$950k. There is a potential for the same economical resource to exist on Too Much Gold Creek.

On the last field day of the program measurements were taken with a 100ft measuring tape of the distances between drill holes, shafts and the right limit hillside and plotted on a map drawn in the field. During preparation of the report a neater map was compiled to show the width and length of gold bearing gravels encountered through drilling and shafting over the past decade. So far, enough data has been compiled to show a 60-80ft wide channel of two different gravels, one being green, up to 9ft thick and consists mainly of ultramafic rocks, lots of biotite while the second is brown with more metamorphized sedimentary rocks, various quartz and lots of muscovite mica. The brown gravels seem to be concentrated on the right limit, are thinner with a thickness of 3-5ft and are 8-14ft to bedrock, while the green gravels become more introduced in the brown gravels running towards the left limit, where bedrock drops off and the green gravels are under the brown. The brown gravels appear to have concentrated further than the green, have more gold, magnetite, and seem to have been placed after the green gravels were deposited, from either the right limit bench or further upstream. With the shafts confirming multiple good drill holes and providing evidence to validate the past drilling, there is a 500ft long section, 60-80ft, with depths to bedrock ranging from 8-22ft deep. The drilling done by past owner Martin Knutson was thought to have been possibly contaminated from other material in the buckets, prior to them being used to sample the auger cutting of his Oct 2015 drill program. The drilling done on claim Larry #2, downstream from Larry #3 where the best results have been discovered so far, had 3 drill holes with gold in a 2020 drill program. They're 350ft downstream from the hits on Larry #3 adding length to the findings. Discovered values of this section on Larry #3 range from 0.126g/yard, 0.7g/yard, 0.825g/yard, 1.16g/yard and inconclusive drilling with gold found on both limits. This cut has an estimated 30-50ozs with a potential for a high grade paystreak somewhere to be discovered due to size of alluvial magnetite reaching 3.5cm and gold increasing within the gravels as magnetite content does within the gravels and bedrock dropping 5ft over 55ft to the left limit of the good gold values. The gold to magnetite content was 177g of mag. to 0.825g/yard from 30L, 65g of mag. to 0.7g/yard from 40L, increasing as gravels go the left limit from the right.

The bench claims that were staked to adjoin the grouping should be prospected to see if the brown gravels have eroded down from them. If the gravel is of different composition on the benches and their drainages, then the brown gravels found in the valley must have come from further upstream. Trails need to cut past Larry #5, where they currently end, to access claims Larry #6-21. Shafts sunk along the right limit hillside from Larry #2-5 would be helpful in mapping more of the gold bearing brown gravels width, depth to bedrock, thickness and pay grades of the proposed cut. The findings of this YMEP have led to a class 4 water licence and mining land use application being submitted for a 10 year mining period, so new areas should

be accessed for exploration now that the past drilling is confirmed to a degree, e.g. 9 out of 16 holes, and shafts have shown evidence of pay coming from upstream, where values should increase. A lease agreement has been signed with an operator for 2 years for 15 claims. Old timer activity seems to be concentrated further upstream, closer to the main forks at Larry #21 and running right to the top end of the TMG claims, so this is an area of interest and should be a priority now that a resource with easy access has been discovered towards the mouth of the creek. A following 2023 YMEP proposal will be written in regards to some of these conclusions and recommendations.

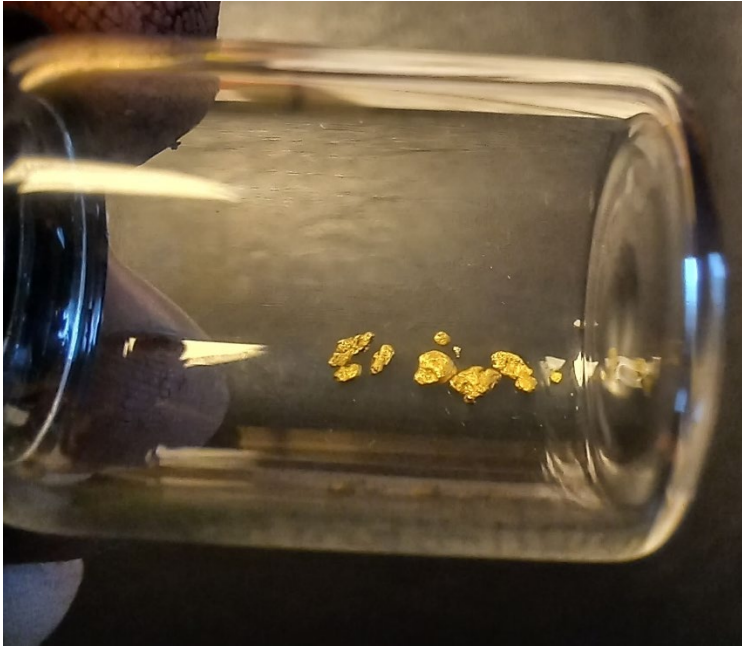




Photo descriptions for the three photos running up: Dump piles being processed in May from shaft of winter 2021-22, gold from 40L of gravels panned from SHFT #3 TMG23, gold from 30L of gravels panned from SHFT #5 TMG23.

Photo descriptions for photos running down: SHFT #5 TMG23 with SHFT #3 TMG23 in background behind the chair, SHFT #4 TMG23 with sample dump piles, SHFT #3 TMG23, SHFT #2 TMG22 flooded out at 14ft deep, SHFT #1 TMG22 flooded out at 6ft water table dug to 10ft, magnetite from SHFT #3 panning of 40L gravels, drill logs for TMG15-04 and 05, hand drawn map of distances between gold hits in drill holes and shaft with hillside/creek bank boundaries, and a diagram of the winter 2021-22 shaft showing the stratigraphy with the gold recovered from 3ft deep increments of gravel to make a yard.









TM15-04

0-5 Fr Mud.

7-12 Gravel Brown/Green BR.

Sample 1/2 bkt

3 coarse  
2 color  
2 fine  
15 fine

TM15-05 LL of Creek P10917. same elevation as TM-04

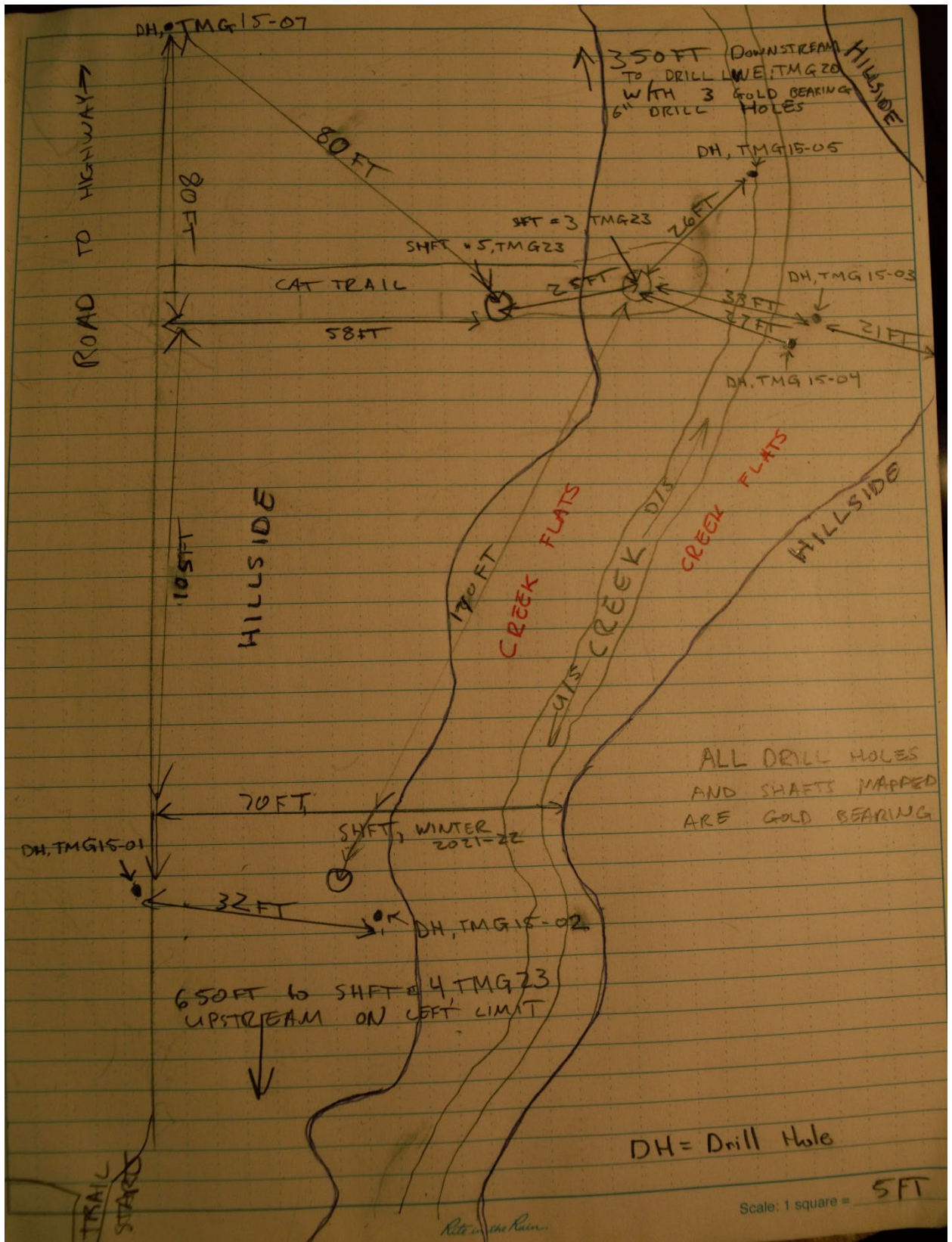
0-8 Mud/Slides. Wet Hole beside creek. 8'

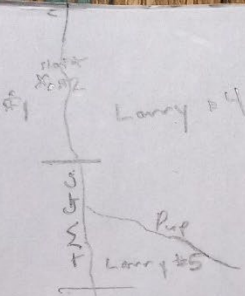
8-15 Blue/Green Clay Sample 1 pan

15-21 Gravel grinding/wet Sample 2 1/2 pails green sticky BR/Gravel

21-23 extra BR.

58mg Red Garnet Sand in Hous.





2022 Shaft was dug 10ft, downstream slightly, to the NW of Drill hole TMG15-02.

View is looking upstream

Scale, L: 4cm = 5ft  
W: 3cm = 1ft  
(Drift not to scale.)

