Allover Grassroots Exploration Summary Report

PROSPECTING, ROCK SAMPLING

on the

ALLOVER PROJECT

located on mapsheet

NTS 105D/03

UTM Zone 8N NAD 1983

in the

Whitehorse Mining District

Yukon Territory

Prepared by

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for

Yukon Government

Work Performed on September 19, 2022

January 2023

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Project Information and Summary

The ALLOVER project was a grassroots prospecting program aimed at relocating and evaluating the epithermal/mesothermal gold potential of the Craig Target located on mapsheet 105D/03 in the headwaters of Becker Creek.

The proposed project area lie within the Traditional Territories of the Carcross Tagish First Nation.

The project area is hosted within the Coast Plutonic complex which is well endowed with precious metal deposits and occurrences associated with Eocene volcanism including the Skukum Creek, Mount Skukum and Goddell Gully deposits.

For the target, a work program was proposed consisting of a mix of claim staking, stream sediment sampling, prospecting/geological mapping and gridded/contour soil sampling.

All exploration methods used (till, rock and stream sampling) have no ground disturbance and no reclamation is required.

CRAIG Showing (Near Becker Creek)

The project is located 70 km south of Whitehorse, Yukon and 27 km west of Carcross, Yukon on NTS mapsheet 105D/03 within the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains in southwestern Yukon. It is located within the Whitehorse Mining District. The approximate centre of proposed exploration work is 824660 mE, 6680997 mN NAD83 UTM Zone 8N.

Geomorphology

The climate in the area is variable with hot summers; truncated, mild and short fall and spring seasons and long, cold, dark winters. Snow can fall during any month of the year.

Topography in the area consists of flat, glacially scoured alpine ridges and precipitous cirques with steep slopes that extend up from broad, open, gentle valley bottoms. Permanent snowfields exist on northern facing ridges of most ridges and mountains in the area. Valley floors lie around 1500 m and summits vary in height up to 2200 m. The property sits above treeline, which is around 1450 m.

Previous Work

Prospecting has been carried out in the Wheaton River area since the early 1900's, and has led to the discovery of numerous precious metal occurrences (gold, silver and related metals). In 1981, a gold orebody was discovered by AGlP Canada Ltd. at Mt. Skukum, located approximately 20 kilometers to the northwest of the Craig property. This is the largest producer from a vein type deposit in the area, with a production of approximately 80,000 ounces of gold from 220,000 tons of ore. Omni Resources Inc. discovered a second potential gold-silver orebody at Skukum Creek in 1985. It is located seven kilometers southeast of Mt. Skukum and 15 kilometers west of the Craig showing. Drill indicated reserves are 821,000 tonnes grading 0.23 ounces per ton gold and 8.9 ounces per ton silver, including 166,000 tonnes averaging 0.575 ounces per ton gold and 16.5 ounces per ton silver (Omni 1988 annual report).

The main area of significance and the focus of this exploration proposal is the NITSCH/CRAIG property. Silver bearing quartz-galena veins (the Craig showing) were discovered during a government mapping project of the Wheaton River area in 1987. The nearest regional stream sediment geochemical sample from the GSC's 1985 program is located 1.8 km downstream from the Craig showing. There is no indication from the stream sediment sample of mineralization upstream. The Craig claims were staked by Mr. M.J. Moreau in May 1988. In May 1989, a one day trenching and geochemical sampling program was carried out to evaluate the galena bearing veins and to fulfill assessment requirements for 1989.

The Craig property covers part of a Cretaceous hornblende granodiorite batholith intruded by Eocene rhyolite dykes. The following is an excerpt from R. Hulsteins 1990 Assessment Report describing previous work carried out on the Craig Property:

Four types of mineralization have been found to date on the Craig Property:

1) silver bearing, galena-sphalerite-quartz veins (the Craig showing)
2) copper-molybdenum bearing quartz veins
3) disseminated pyrite and copper staining in fractures
4) pyritiferous felsite. All mineralization is hosted by hornblende granodiorite (Kgr).

Simplified Regional Geology & Background

Exploration targets are quartz veins associated with Eocene aged rhyolite dykes and mid-Cretaceous granite, and any veins associated with structures (shear zones/brittle faults) within mid-Cretaceous granodiorite and spatially associated with Eocene rhyolite dykes.

The exploration target(s):

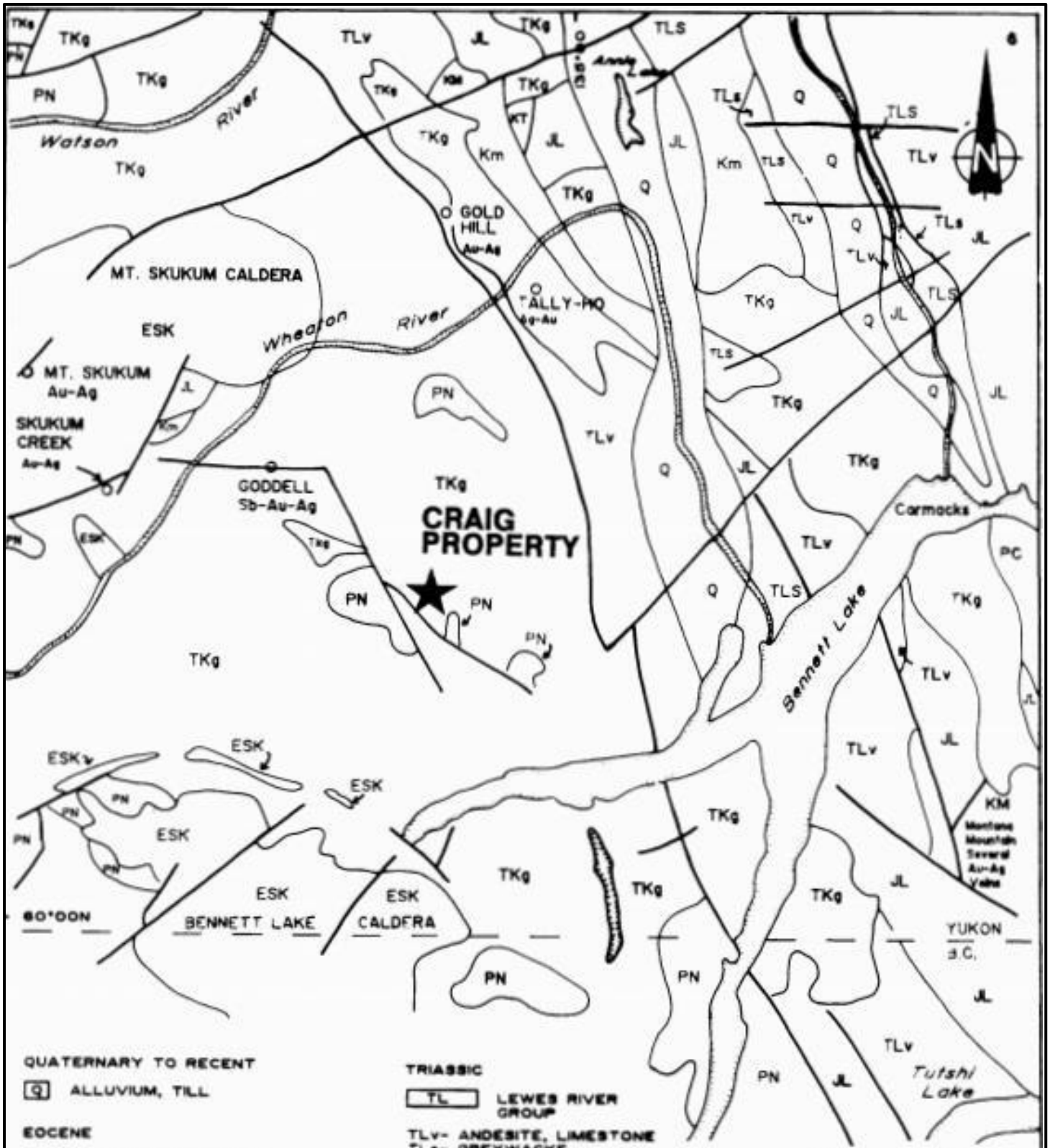
1) Silver-bearing galena/sphalerite quartz veins (observed at the NITSCH/CRAIG showing)

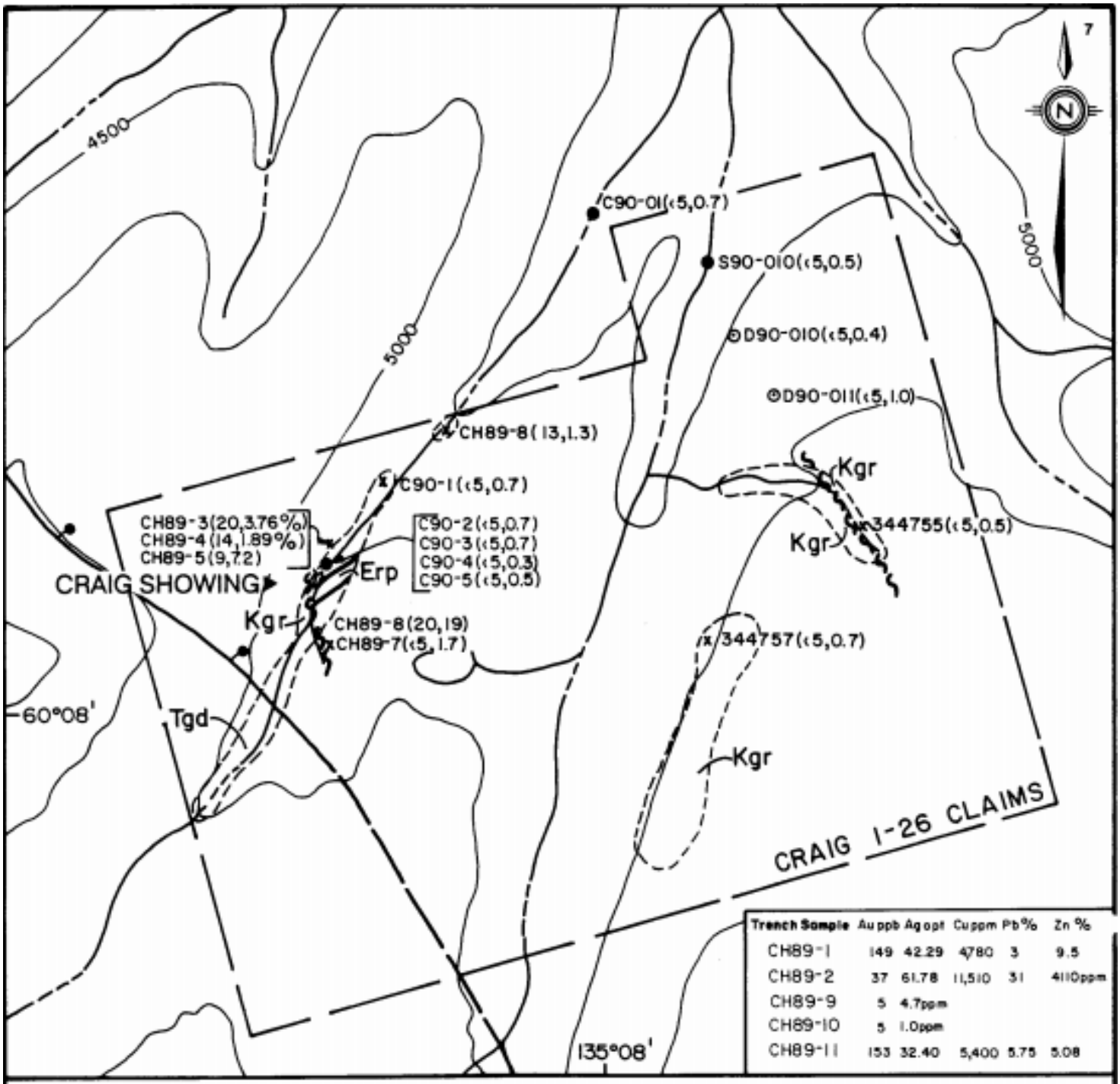
2) Quartz stibnite veins (similar to BECKER-COCHRAN/GODDELL showing)

3) Low sulphidation epithermal veins (quartz-adularia-sericite ± pyrite alteration)

The mid-Cretaceous Whitehorse plutonic suite and the Late Triassic/Early Jurassic Klotassin plutonic suite underlie the exploration area. The predominant rock unit is a coarse to medium-grained, middle Cretaceous biotite-hornblende granodiorite termed the Mt. Anderson granodiorite. This unit is easily recognized by its well-developed hornblende crystals. In the southwestern portion of the property is a medium-grained, Triassic biotite granite with megacrystic potassium feldspar. The contact between these two units is along a north-northwest trending, east side down, normal fault. Both units are moderately sheared as indicated by foliation (Figure 11; Hulstein, 1990).

A 50-metre-wide, northeast trending aphanitic, tan to mauve Eocene rhyolite dyke intrudes the Cretaceous granodiorite near the main showing. These rocks are related to the Mount Skukum volcanic complex, 12 km to the west. The Cretaceous granodiorite is similar in age and lithology to other granodiorites hosting mineralization. The rhyolite porphyry is similar in nature to those found near the Skukum Creek deposit.


CRAIG PROPERTY
MT. SKUKUM CALDERA
GOLD HILL
Au-Ag
ALLY-HO
Ag-Au
MT. SKUKUM
Au-Ag
SKUKUM CREEK
Au-Ag
GODDELL
Sb-Au-Ag
Wheaton River
Watson River
Bennett Lake
Carmacks
Tutshi Lake
BENNETT LAKE
ESK CALDERA
60°00N
YUKON
B.C.
5 0 5Km
QUATERNARY TO RECENT
Q ALLUVIUM, TILL
EOCENE
ESK SKUKUM GROUP: ANDESITE, RHYOLITE
TRIASSIC TO EOCENE
TKg UNDIFFERENTIATED PLUTONIC ROCKS
CRETACEOUS
KM MONTANA MOUNTAIN AND CARMACKS ANDESITE, DACITE
KT TANTALUS CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE
JURASSIC
JL LABERGE GROUP: ARGILLITE, ETC.
TRIASSIC
TL LEWES RIVER GROUP
TLv- ANDESITE, LIMESTONE
TLs- GREYWACKE, CONGLOMERATE
MISS. PERMIAN
PC CACHE CREEK GROUP
PALEOZOIC OR OLDER
PN NISLING TERRANE GROUP
O - SIGNIFICANT MINERAL SHOWINGS, DEPOSITS
/ - FAULT
MODIFIED AFTER HART & PELLETIER (1989), LAMBERT (1974), AND MIHALYNUK AND ROUSE (1988).
M. J. MOREAU ENTERPRISES LTD.
CRAIG 1-26 CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT - YUKON TERRITORY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.
SEPT., 1990
TECHNICAL: TG
DRAFTING: LK
SCALE: 1:250,000
FIG. 3



Trench Sample	Au ppb	Ag opt	Cu ppm	Pb %	Zn %
CH89-1	149	42.29	4780	3	9.5
CH89-2	37	61.78	11,510	31	4110ppm
CH89-9	5	4.7ppm			
CH89-10	5	1.0ppm			
CH89-11	153	32.40	5,400	5.75	5.08

LEGEND

Eocene
- Erp — Rhyolite porphyry

Cretaceous
- Kgr — Biotite-hornblende granodiorite

Triassic
- Tgd — Biotite granodiorite

- Trench
- Approximate outcrop boundary
- Normal fault (hatch on downdrop side)
- Transcurrent fault
- Stream sample
- Soil sample
- x Rock chip

- Geochemical results: sample no. (Au ppb, Ag ppm)
- Trench: Length 6.2m / Width 1.2m / Depth 0.3 - 1.1m

200m 100m 0 250m 500m 1000m

M.J. MOREAU ENTERPRISES LTD.

CRAIG 1-26 CLAIMS

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT - YUKON TERRITORY

GEOLOGY MAP.

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. Date: SEPT., 1990

N.T.S. 105-D/3	Drawn by: H.D.S.	Scale: 1 : 20,000	Figure No. 4

Workplan and Daily Log

The area of the Craig showing has seen very little exploration since its discovery during the regional mapping program in 1987. Subsequent work was very limited with a single day property visit early in the field season (May). The area remains underexplored and a basic grassroots prospecting program is planned.

A one-day prospecting trip was performed by Mike Burke, B.Sc, P.Geo and Ryan Burke, B.Sc, GIT on September 19, 2022. The purpose of the trip was to evaluated the access to the project area by ATV along the Becker Creek ATV trail and to relocate the Craig showing and conduct prospecting and rock sampling.

Trip Log

7 am – Gather field supplies, load truck with side by side in Whitehorse.

9 am – Depart Whitehorse for Craig Project. Access is from Whitehorse via Klondike Highway YT-2 to the Annie Lake Road. A small gravel pit is located along the Annie Lake Road just before the creek crossing of Becker Creek. The distance from Whitehorse to the gravel pit is 76.0 km.

10:30 am – Unload ATV (side by side), load field gear, perform safety briefing, depart on the Becker Creek trail.

2:30 pm – Arrive at Creek Crossing 3 (refer to Becker Creek ATV Trail map). The Becker Creek ATV trail consisted of a narrow, seldom used rough 4x4 trail that required some work to travel. Work consisted of the cutting back of brush and trees at various points to allow access. Creek Crossings 1 and 2 were given hazard assessments prior to crossing and both were in good shape with gentle ingress and egress and low water levels. Creek Crossing 3 located at 8.2 km along the trail was evaluated and it was determined to not cross the creek at this point and to proceed on foot. Crossing 3 could be repaired and crossed in the future.

2:30 pm – 5:30 pm – Prospecting. The Becker Creek trail continues past Creek Crossing 3 and enters the sub-alpine. The trail is in good shape with no overgrowth of vegetation. The trail passes over thick glacial till and no outcrop was exposed. The trail continues and crosses the creek one more time and ends at approximately 3.0 km past the Creek Crossing 3. At this point with no outcrop along the trail the traverse entered the creek valley. Outcrop in the creek bottom was encountered approximately 400 m from the trail end and consisted of medium grained granodiorite with weak to moderate oxidation.

Two samples were taken from outcrop exposed in the creek bottom.

22RB01 – UTM 491872E, 6666937N

The sample consisted of moderately oxidized dark grey medium grained granodiorite outcrop taken near the contact with a blocky mauve to brown feldspar porphyritic rhyolite(?) plug/dyke.

Strong K-felspar alteration near the contact with well developed stockwork quartz-epidote veinlets within the granodiorite. Minor disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite.

22RB01 – UTM 491855E, 6666914N

The sample was taken approximately 80 metres upstream of the first sample and consisted of similar material. Moderately oxidized dark grey medium grained granodiorite with minor K-feldspar alteration, minor pyrite.

5:30 pm – At this point the decision was made to begin the journey home. We felt we were close to the old showing but given the time of day the decision to begin the traverse back to the ATV and ATV to truck was made.

7:30 pm – Arrive at truck at head of Becker Creek Trail.

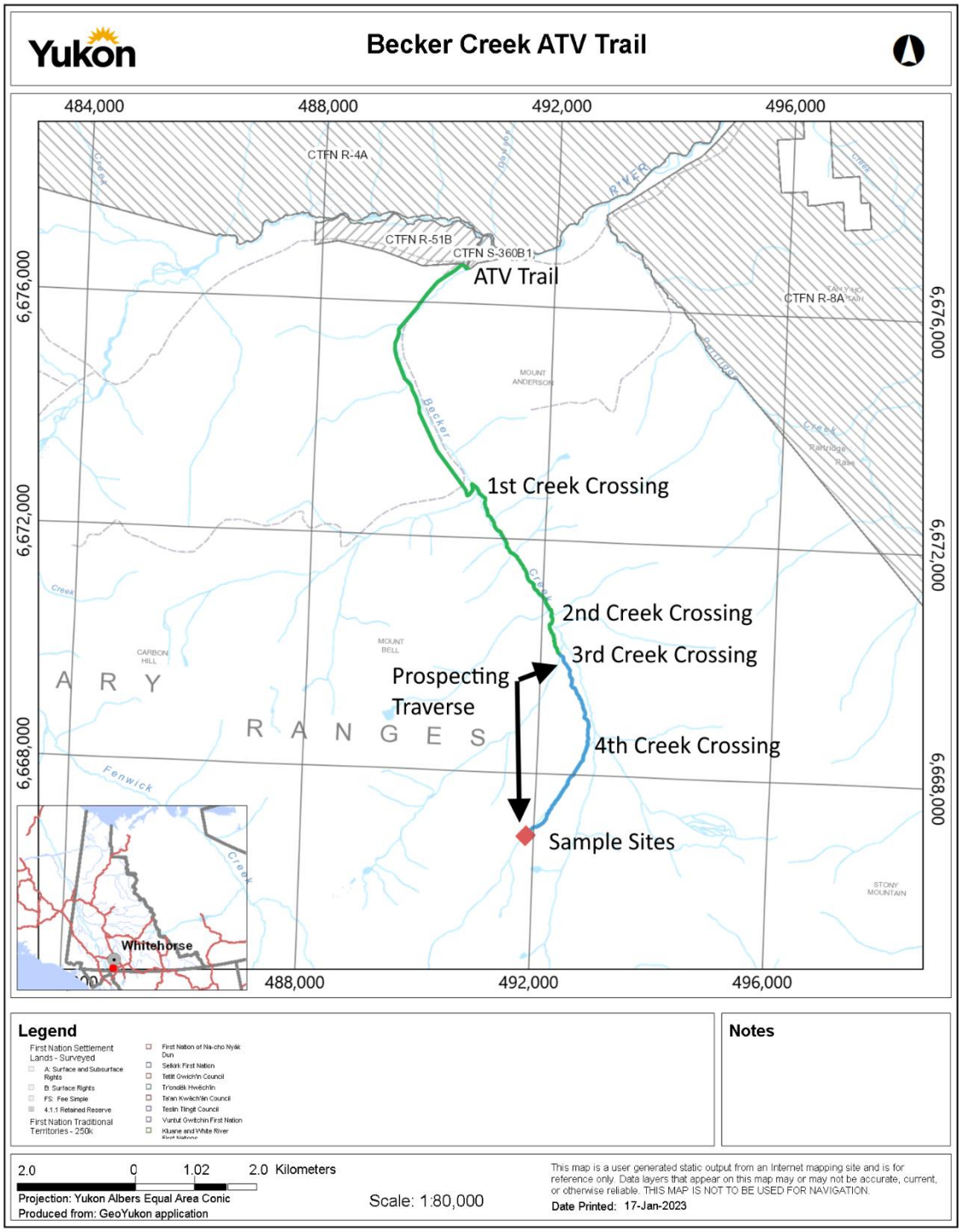
9:00 pm – Arrive Whitehorse. Unload field gear, ATV etc.

Conclusions and Recommendations

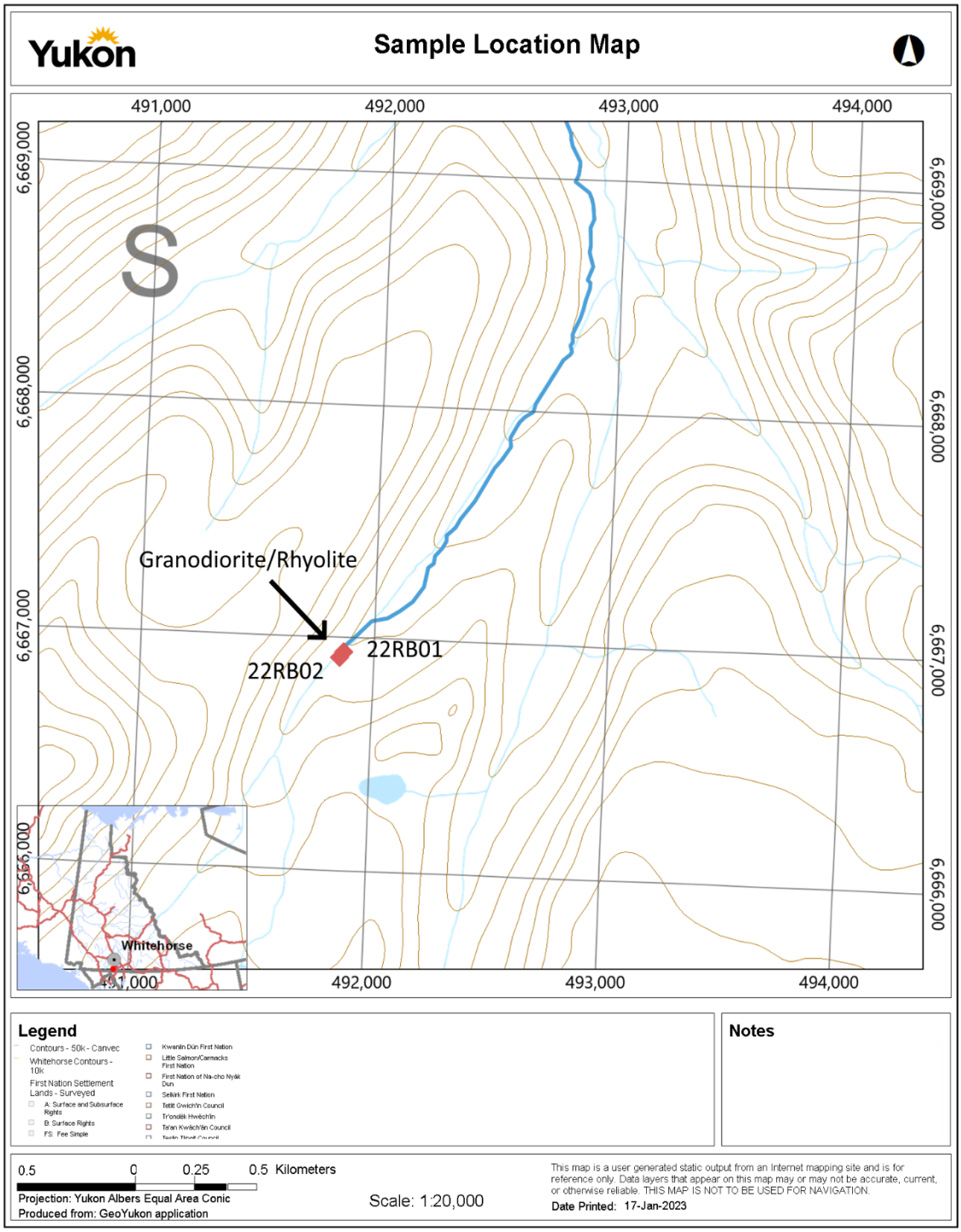
The one-day prospecting trip was successful in establishing that the Becker Creek ATV trail with a minor amount of work to rehabilitate two creek crossings will allow access to the area containing the Craig showing. Although the showing was not relocated the geology encountered matched the description of previous workers.

Two samples were collected however no economic mineralization is expected to be obtained from either as no base metal mineralization was observed in the samples. At the time of this report assay results had not been received. Results will be submitted in an appended report.

The area should be revisited once access is improved. A small camp could easily be established and future work in the area consisting of detailed stream sediment sampling, soil sampling and additional prospecting should be performed.



Map 1. Becker Creek ATV Trail. Green is passable trail, blue is walkable trail and prospecting traverse.



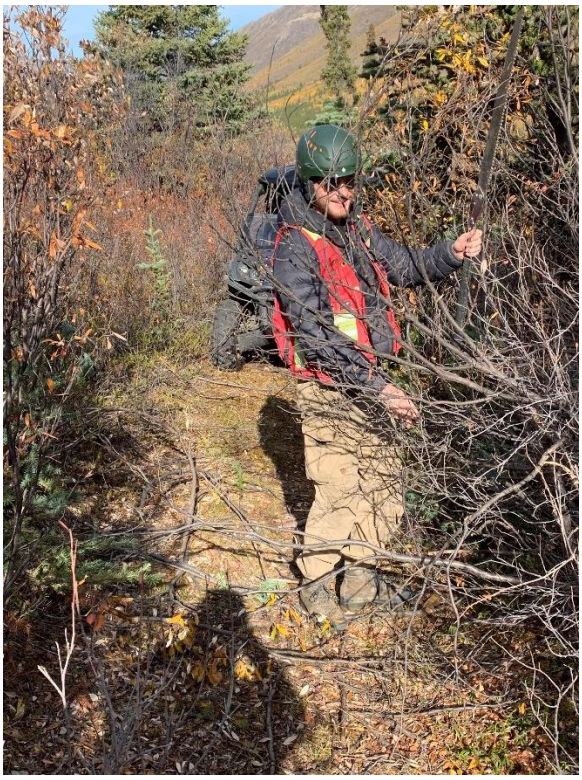
Map 2. Sample site location and geological observations.

Appendix 1 – Photos

Sample 22RB01

Ryan Burke at 22RB02 site

K-Feldspar alteration, epidote veinlets



Trail Clearing.

Beginning of prospecting at Creek Crossing 3.

Appendix 2 – Assay results

Will submit when received.