

YUKON MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM FINAL REPORT

YMEP: 22-043

EXPLORATION of 1922 - 1935 DREDGE TAILINGS on DOMINION CREEK, YUKON

Centralized point - UTM: Zone 7, 617505m E, 7061880m N
Dawson Mining District

NTS 1150/10

Grant Numbers: P 04663, P 04664, 38909, 42632, 42837 - 42848

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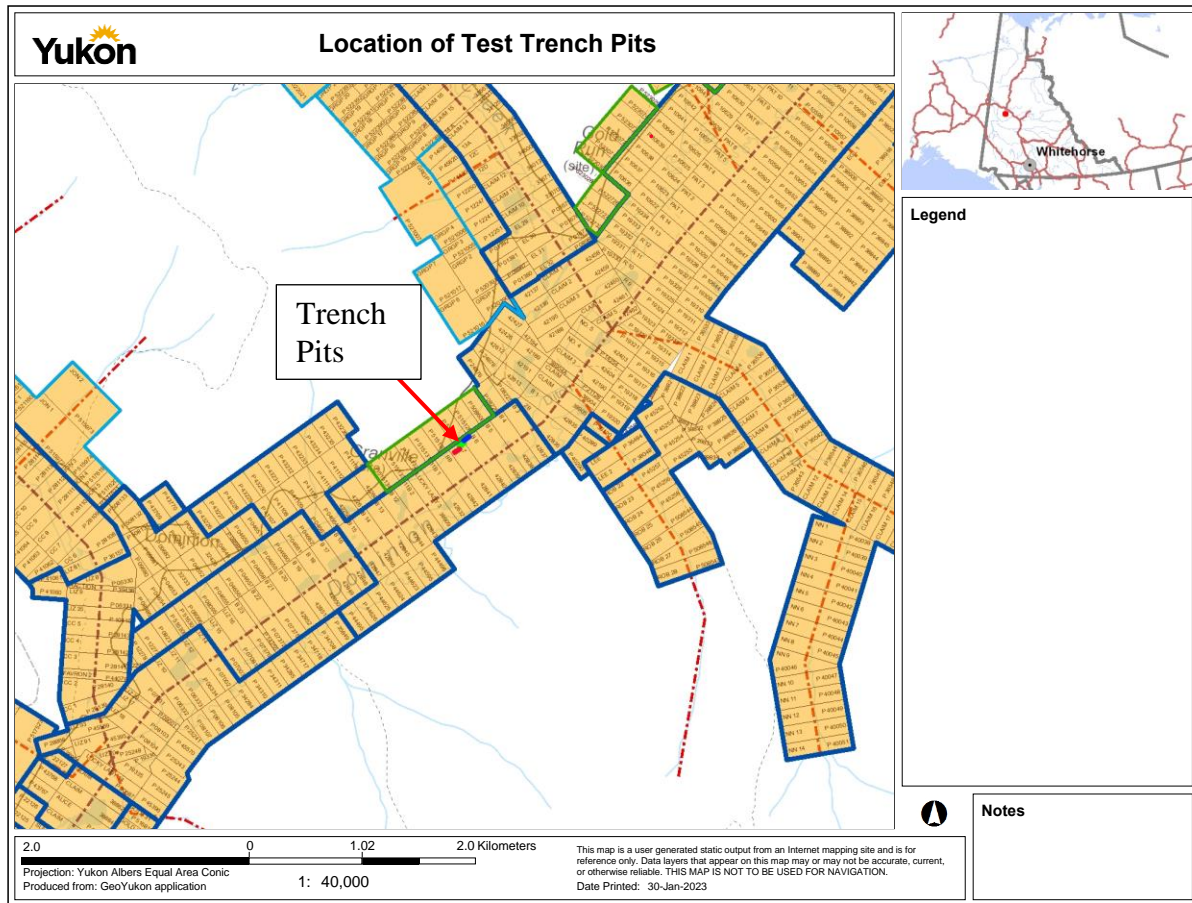
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1.0 Introduction and project overview

This report details the exploration work performed by NBC Contracting during the 2022 mining season under the YMEP. Trench pit testing was performed from April 20th to May 15th in close proximity to the sonic drilling done in the previous year in the dredge tailings. Three test trench cuts were excavated close to where the sonic drilling was done the previous year in an attempt to prove the results from the limited drill holes. Each trench being approximately 20 meters by 85 meters at the bottom.

2.0 Property and target locations

The 3 test trench pits are located approximately 60 Km south of Dawson city, accessed via Dominion/Sulphur loop road from Bonanza or Hunker road (Figure 1).



3.0 Bedrock and surficial Geology

The Klondike goldfield is underlain by highly deformed, greenschist-facies, Paleozoic metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of the Klondike Schist and Finlayson assemblage that form part of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, and by slices of ultramafic rocks of the Slide Mountain terrane (Figure 5). Regional-scale thrust faulting in the Early Jurassic stacked these rocks into a series of thrust slices that are locally separated by lenses of sheared ultramafic rocks (Mackenzie et al. 2007). The thrust slices were then uplifted through the brittle-ductile transition in the crust during the Jurassic and unconformably overlain by locally derived sedimentary and volcanogenic rocks in the Late Cretaceous (Mortensen, 1996). The Klondike goldfield was then offset approximately 450 km along the Tintina fault (Gabrielse et al., 2006). Erosion and minor regional uplift continued in the late Tertiary and resulted in the deposition of the Pliocene White Channel Gravels and their contained placer gold deposits (Lowey, 2005). Figure 5 highlights the fact bedrock covered by the Dominion placer claims in this report consist of mafic Klondike schist and Sulphur Creek orthogneiss. Mining in the adjacent areas has exposed mafic schist and granodioritic gneiss.

Surficial Geology

The Granville map area lies within the unglaciated region of the Klondike Plateau. It includes placer-gold-producing basins of lower Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Wounded Moose and Eureka creeks and the upper Indian River. Surface geology consists largely of colluvial cover of varying thickness on the uplands and valley margins, with alluvium preserved on terraces and in valley bottoms with aeolian and colluvial covers.

Dominion creek fluvial deposits are divided into: 1). Pliocene terraces (equivalent to White Channel gravel); 2). Pleistocene terraces; 3). incised-valley-fill gravel (Ross gravel; >0.785 Ma); 4). Dominion Creek gravel (<0.785 Ma); and 5). gulch and stream deposits (<0.125 Ma). Ross gravel is volumetrically the most significant source for placer deposits on Dominion Creek (Froese et al. 2001).

Surficial geological mapping and stratigraphic sections by Froese and Jackson (2005) indicate that the ground covered by the Dominion Placer claims is composed of a 2m to 16m section of silt (organic rich), peat, fine sand, and organic detritus (collectively called muck), a 3m to 4m section of Dominion Creek Gravel, and a >5m section of Ross gravel.

Ross gravel underlies the contemporary flood plain gravels of Dominion, Sulphur, and Gold Run creeks and overlies bedrock. Ross gravel is a light-grey to white, quartz rich gravel that occurs below the modern creek level. Pebble counts of Ross gravel on Dominion creek are approximately 80% quartz with remaining lithologies derived from local metamorphic and volcanic rocks. The Ross gravel was deposited during an early Pleistocene interglacial period.

Dominion Creek gravel immediately overlies Ross gravel and also occurs in contact with bedrock upstream of Jensen Creek and along valley margins. The gravels are strongly iron stained. Pebble counts from the Dominion creek gravel are dominated by locally-derived schist and meta-volcanic clasts with quartz pebbles representing only 20-30%.

4.0 Trench Test Pits

The trench test pits locations were determined to the close proximity of the 2021 sonic drill holes and with areas that had a lower amount of over burden:

Trench 1 X: 618315.75421 E Y:7063066.85951N

Trench 2 X: 618260.66510E Y:7062950.16711N

Trench 3 X: 618178.91274E Y:70662847.88666N

NBC used their D10T2 dozer, A40F articulated rock truck and 390F excavator to strip the over burden which averaged a depth of about 45-55ft. The trenches roughly had a 1m to 1m slope due to the loose sandy composition of the dredge tailings. Once the over burden of 1920-1935 dredge tailings had been removed down to the final layer of fine silt and mud (“slickings” figure 2) that’s left on top of the bedrock and or any pay that was missed. When the trench is excavated down to this “slickings” layer, adequate ditches and sumps are dug to attempt to de water the ground. De watering was done with a 6” inlet and discharge diesel water pump and a 4” inlet and outlet diesel water pump as support. Once the ground had been dewatered the final layer of overburden would be removed while at the same time taking out any pay that was left behind by the dredges. Pay was taken out with an extra meter of bedrock. Bedrock was then thoroughly tested to ensure that nothing was left behind. Once all three pits had been excavated the material gathered as pay was then processed through the wash plant and a final cleanup was done.

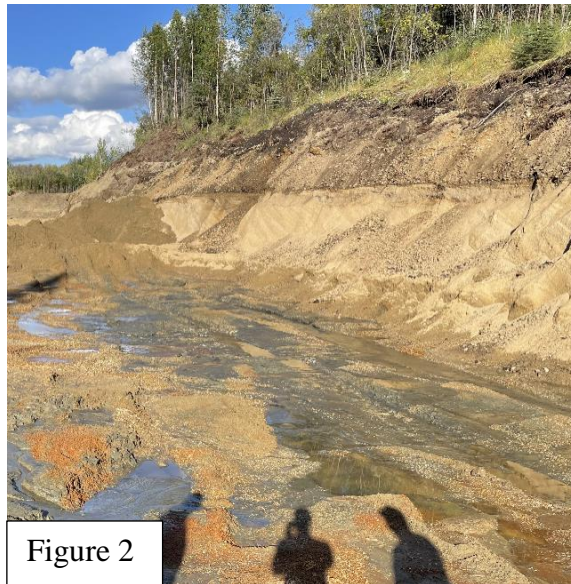
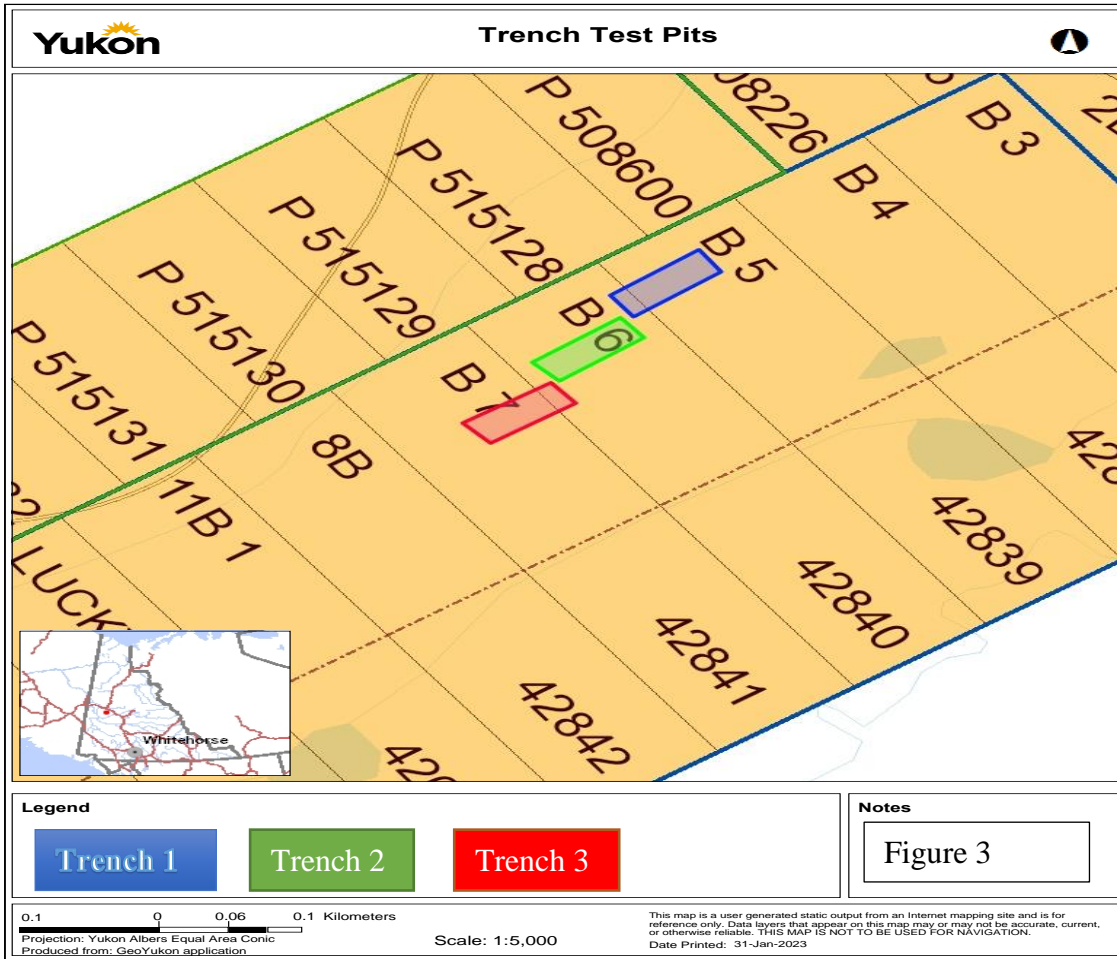


Figure 2



Findings and Conclusion

Three test trenches were done and all three had very similar results, showing that the dredges missed only roughly 15% of the pay on average. Trench #1 had an average of 15 % of pay left. Trench #2 had an average of 20% and trench #3 had approximately only 10% left over. The average depth of leftover pay was about 2 meters (see figure 4). The pay from all three trenches combined was a total of approximately just over 3100yards. After sluicing and doing a final cleanup, the raw gold recovered was 32.58 Troy Oz which averages 1.05oz per 100 yards³. In figure 5 you can see that the old hand miners mined the original center valley (which is highlighted in yellow) which was then reworked later on by Lorne Ross. In 1922 North West Company moved and re-assembled the dredge known as Northwest #2 on claim 249 below lower discovery on Dominion and began dredging upstream. This site is believed to have been on current claim 11B2 (42843). While working their way upstream the dredge apparently mined around this hand worked area to avoid all the timbers and shafts left by the hand miners. NBC concluded that this area was most likely just dredged to just avoid the hand workings then for its gold grades. The testing that was done also concluded that it would not be economical to mine this area due to the large amounts of overburden, difficulty with ground water and the lower gold grades which did not make up for the 85% of pay the was mined by the dredge and the risk that it might be completely mined out.

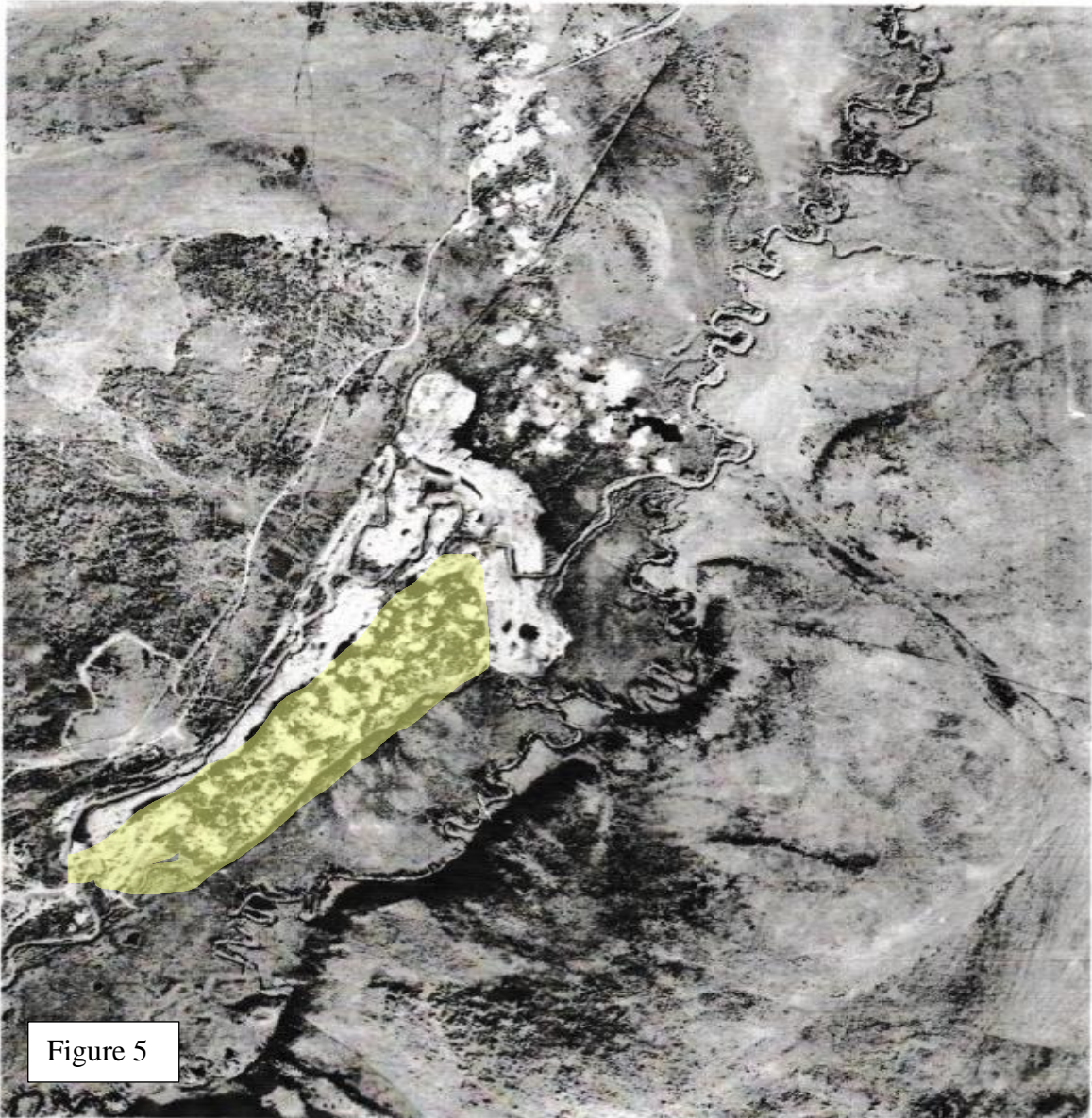


Figure 5

1961

5.0 Statement of Expenses

		Personnel	rate (\$/day)	time (days)	cost (\$)
		Jeff Hansen (operator)	550	21	\$11,550.00
		Jason Kossler (supervisor, operator)	500	25	\$12,500.00
		Kenny Pattingale (operator)	550	25	\$13,750.00
		Norbert Kossler (operator)	500	21	\$10,500.00
		Equipment (private)	rate (\$/day)	time (days)	cost (\$)
Drill Access and Site Preparation (NBC Contracting Inc.)		CAT D10T2 Dozer	356	120	\$42,720.00
		Volvo A40F Rock Truck	250	90	\$22,500.00
		CAT 390F Excavator	300	200	\$60,000.00
		CAT 982M Loader	255	63	\$16,065.00
		Sluice and Support	150	40	\$6,000.00
	Field Expenses	100	21	\$2,100.00	
				Total (CAD\$)	\$196,185.00

6.0 References

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