YMEP22-057 FINAL REPORT

HAGGART CREEK PROPERTY

By

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Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.

For

Frank Taylor

Location of property: 63°58'36"N; 135°54'08"W
NTS map sheet: 105M/13
Mining District: Mayo
Date: January 17, 2023

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Executive Summary

The following is the final report on exploration conducted under Grant YMEP22-057 on the Haggart Creek property owned by Frank Taylor and Troy Taylor. Haggart Creek is a right limit tributary of the South McQuesten River, located in central Yukon approximately 74 km by road north of Mayo, Yukon. Access to the claims is gained by the Silver Trail from the village of Mayo to the South McQuesten Road south turnoff (37 km) and a further 37 km on the South McQuesten Road to the middle of the claim group along Haggart Creek.

The main bedrock source for placer gold in the Haggart Creek drainage is the Dublin Gulch intrusion. This deposit is currently being mined by Victoria Gold Corporation Ltd., with production for the last two years of over 280,000 fine ounces of gold. Fluvial, glaciofluvial and glacial processes have carried gold downstream and to the west of this deposit for considerable distances, including into the part of Haggart Creek which is the locale of the current project.

Placer gold targets in the project area include: 1) Modern, placer gold-bearing alluvial deposits which have reconcentrated gold from all older sediments, 2) Periglacial McConnell age gravel which has incorporated older interglacial placers, 3) Pre-McConnell alluvial (interglacial) placers which have been buried by McConnell age periglacial fans, 4) Reid age glaciofluvial and glacial sediments which incorporated placer gold from pre-existing interglacial deposits, and 4) Pre-Reid interglacial placers which may have been preserved in deeper parts of the valley.

The 2022 placer exploration program consisted of five R/C drill holes totalling 180 feet (55 metres), placer lease staking, and 400 metres of resistivity surveys. The raw data from Arctic Geophysics 2012 resistivity survey Lines 4 to 9 were reprocessed for comparison with the 2022 resistivity survey data and the 2022 R/C drilling.

Two of the R/C drill holes (RC22-1 and RC22-2) were collared along Arctic Geophysics 2012 survey Line 8, and two others (RC22-3 and RC22-4) were drilled about 100 m from Arctic Geophysics 2012 survey Line 9. The best placer gold result was from 0-15 feet in drill hole RC22-2, which garnered several colours from a pebbly sand overlying a grey clay.

The stratigraphy encountered in drill holes RC22-1, RC22-2, RC22-3, and RC22-4 is somewhat correlative with shallow resistivity boundaries in both of the reprocessed 2012 Arctic Geophysics survey lines (Lines 8 and 9). New resistivity line RES22-TAYLOR3M-01 shows a 5 to 12 metre thick layer of thawed and frozen gravel overlying 10 to 20 metres of partially frozen gravel and thawed silty clay. Bedrock is interpreted to lie 23 to 28 metres from surface. Three drill targets were chosen with depths as shallow as 10 metres from surface, and as deep as 28 metres from surface.

Using the new information from resistivity line RES22-TAYLOR3M-01, Arctic Geophysics Line 7 was reprocessed and reinterpreted. The reinterpreted Line 7 shows bedrock varying from 10 metres to 35 metres from surface. Three additional drill targets were chosen on Line 7 based on the updated interpretation.

Overall, the 2022 program was quite limited in scope and there remains significant placer gold potential to be evaluated on Haggart Creek. The reprocessed 2012 resistivity surveys, the 2022 resistivity survey and the 2022 R/C drilling defined several placer gold targets including a shallow gravel unit overlying a clay unit which may act as a "false bedrock.

Future exploration should include high-pressure (>300 cfm and > 200 psi) R/C (Reverse Circulation) drilling or Sonic drilling (6-inch or larger size), since low-pressure R/C drilling and/or auger drilling may be unsuitable for the boulder-rich and clay-rich terrain. If drill results are favourable and depths are shallow enough, initial drilling should be followed up by excavator test-pitting and bulk processing. Subsequently, a program of additional geophysical surveys in concert with targeted drilling should be conducted to determine the size and extent of any gold-bearing paleochannels.

Introduction

The following is the final report on exploration conducted under grant YMEP22-057 on the Haggart Creek property owned by Frank Taylor and Troy Taylor.

Location and Access

Haggart Creek is a right limit tributary of the South McQuesten River, located in central Yukon approximately 74 km by road north of Mayo, Yukon (Figure 1). Access to the claims is gained by the Silver Trail from the village of Mayo to the South McQuesten Road south turnoff (37 km) and a further 37 km on the South McQuesten Road to the middle of the claim group along Haggart Creek.

The centre of the property is 63°58'36"N and 135°54'08"W, on NTS map sheet 105M/13, in the Mayo Mining District (Figure 2).

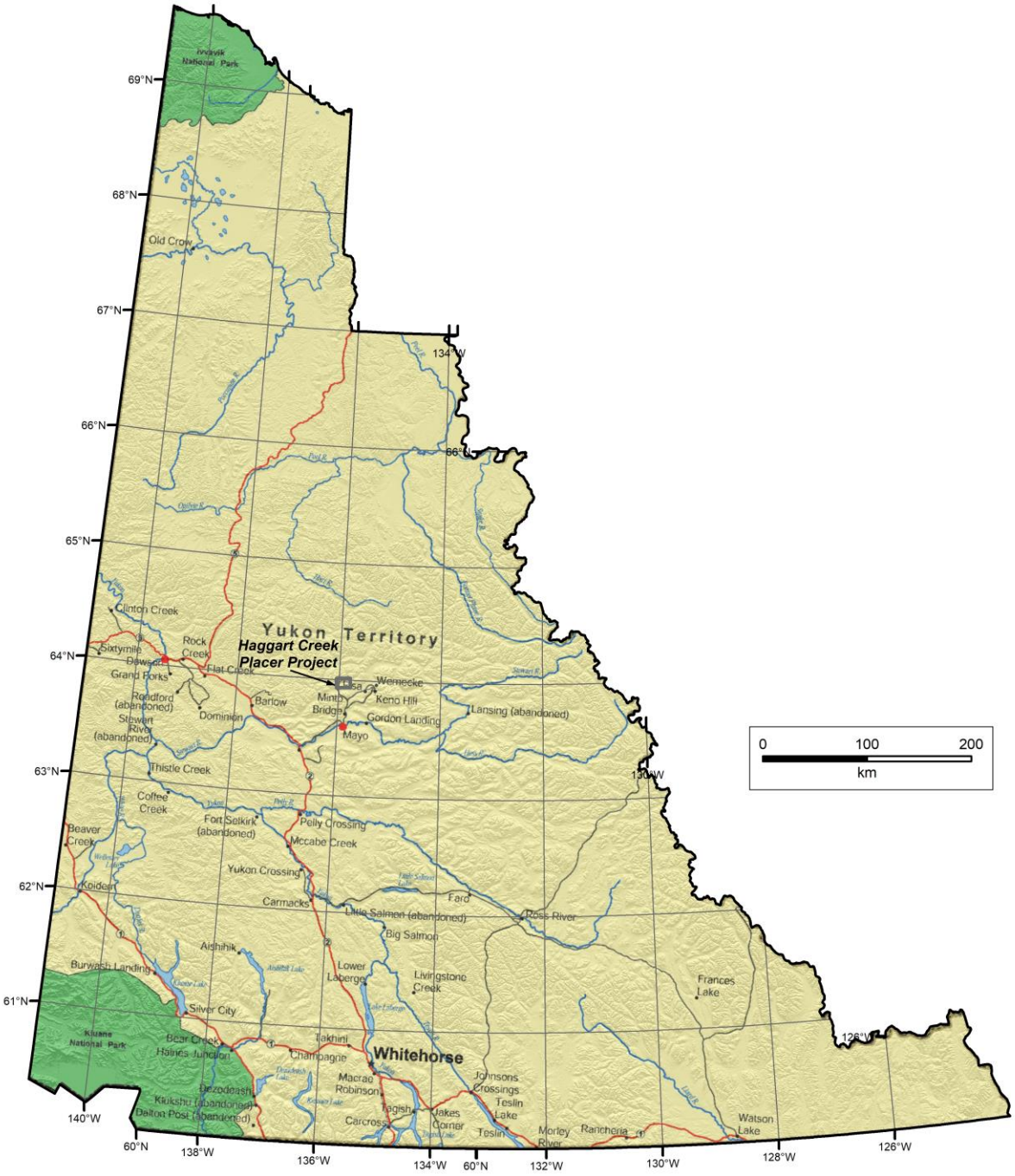

Figure 1 - General Location of Haggart Creek Project, Yukon.

Placer Tenure

Table 1 – Placer Claim and Prospecting Lease Status, Haggart Creek Property, December 11, 2022.

STATUS	GRANT NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	OWNER NAME	STAKING DATE	RECORDED DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Active	P 509296	WB 42	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 509297	WB 43	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 509298	WB 44	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 509299	WB 45	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 509300	WB 46	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514001	WB 47	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514002	WB 48	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514003	WB 49	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514004	WB 50	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514005	WB 51	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514006	WB 52	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514007	WB 53	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514008	WB 54	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514009	WB 55	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514010	WB 56	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514011	WB 57	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-26	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514012	WB 58	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-28	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514013	WB 59	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-28	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514014	WB 60	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-28	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514015	WB 61	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-28	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514016	WB 62	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-28	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514017	WB 63	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-28	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514018	WB 64	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-28	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514019	WB 65	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-28	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514020	WB 66	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-28	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514021	WB 67	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-29	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514022	WB 68	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-29	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514023	WB 69	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-29	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514024	WB 70	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-29	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514025	WB 71	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-29	2013-06-04	2024-10-19
Active	P 514026	WB 72	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-29	2013-06-04	2025-10-19
Active	P 514027	WB 73	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-05-30	2013-06-04	2025-10-19
Active	P 514028	WB 74	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-06-03	2013-06-04	2025-10-19
Active	P 514029	WB 75	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-06-03	2013-06-04	2025-10-19
Active	P 514030	WB 76	Frank Taylor - 100%	2013-06-03	2013-06-04	2025-10-19
STATUS	GRANT NUMBER	LENGTH	OWNER	STAKING DATE	RECORDED DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Active	IM00481	3 Miles	Troy Taylor - 100%	2022-07-24	2022-07-25	2023-07-25

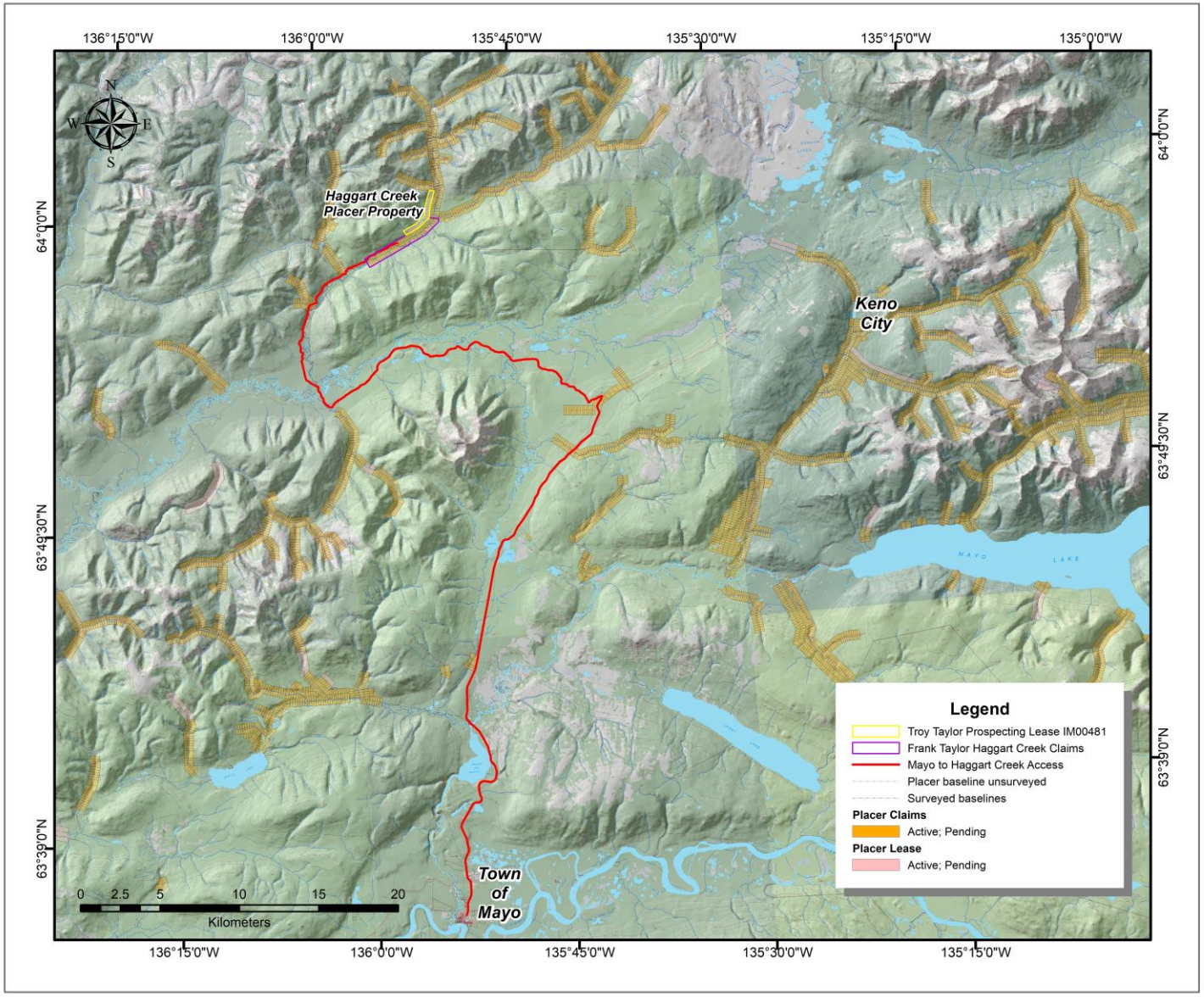

Figure 2 – Location of Haggart Creek placer claims and nearby Mayo region placer tenures.

Placer Permitting

Class 1 permit P2022_0033 is in place for the Haggart Creek claims, valid until March 14, 2023.

Placer Exploration and Mining History

The discovery of placer gold in the Mayo district began on the Stewart River in 1883, when a party of prospectors worked from the mouth of the Stewart River to the McQuesten River (Mayo Historical Society, 1990).

Haggart Creek, including tributary Dublin Gulch, is one of the major placer gold producing drainages in the Mayo Mining District. Over 54,000 crude ounces have been documented from Haggart Creek from various sources including historical records (LeBarge et. al., 2002) and Yukon Government Placer Gold Royalty Records. This figure doesn't include the additional 30,000 ounces of placer gold attributed separately to Dublin Gulch.

The following summary of early history of Haggart Creek is paraphrased from LeBarge (2007). Some details about upstream tributary Dublin Gulch have been omitted.

Coarse gold was reportedly found on Haggart Creek in 1895. It was known to have been prospected by Mr. Thomas Nelson in 1896. Mr. Nelson found gold in the canyon 4 miles from the mouth, and the creek was originally named after him. In the same year, Mr. Thomas Haggart built 2 cabins on the creek, as well as one on Dublin Gulch, from which to prospect and mine.

In 1898, Thomas Haggart, Thomas Nelson, Peter Haggart, and Warren Hiatt started from Dawson for then-named Nelson Creek. While enroute, apparently as the result of a disagreement, they split into 2 parties. Peter Haggart and Warren Hiatt reached their destination first, staked a Discovery claim, and renamed the creek after Peter Haggart.

The original party of miners must not have stayed long since another Discovery Claim was recorded to Thomas W. McDonald and William Sharp on March 27, 1903. It was sold the same year to J.J. Suttles.

During 1915, D.D. Cairnes noted that there were 14 men engaged in placer mining on Haggart Creek, and another 3 men working on Dublin Gulch. These men were working from just above the mouth of Dublin Gulch to #20 Below Discovery. Some prospect shafts had been sunk above Dublin Gulch, but no pay gravels were found. Prospecting had been done on lower Haggart Creek, but no work had been done since 1912. Three partners; Louis Cantin, Frank Cantin, and Frank McKenna had been working Discovery and 3 adjoining claims since 1909.

Partners John Maynard, Fred R. Gill, and A. Jahnke had been working #1, 2, and 3 Below Discovery for about seven years. W. Abbott, N. Abbott, and W. Portlock who owned claims #4 to #8 Below had been mining almost continuously for five years; even doing drift mining along the right rim of the creek during the winter. The lowest operation on the creek was being worked by C.E. Kinsey, John Mahoney, and C.E. Merriman who held most of the ground from #11 to #20 Below.

Placer gold production from Haggart Creek from 1898 until 1915 was estimated by George Mackenzie, Gold Commissioner for the Yukon, to be about $47,000.00 (with gold at $20.67/oz, approximately 2274 fine ounces). Still another Discovery Claim on Haggart Creek was recorded to Frank McKenna and Frank Cantin on April 12, 1920. This claim was apparently renewed to March 27, 1923.

H.S. Bostock reported that 3 miles of placer leases had been taken up in the fall of 1931 and spring of 1932. The leases were centered on the junction of Haggart Creek and Dublin Gulch. They were apparently being worked along a pay streak on the left limit during both 1932 and 1933.

Edward H. Barker staked prospecting lease #104 for 1 mile below Discovery on October 19, 1935. He staked the lease into claims #1 -11 and renewed them to October 19, 1937. He formed Haggart Creek Mining Company with partners in 1937. The ground was apparently let lapse, because claims #1 - 10 Above Discovery were staked out of lease #313 and recorded on November 20, 1940. These claims were kept in good standing until November 20, 1950.

Haggart Creek Mining staked creek claims #12 - 22 from lease #285 and they were recorded on March 6, 1940. These were kept in good standing until March 6, 1951.

Gold production from 1937 to 1945 was estimated to have been 10,000 crude ounces of gold.

Hugh Bostock reported spending a few days in early July 1942 testing for scheelite on Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek to below Lynx Creek. He indicated that the trail of scheelite came down the Gulch and continued down Haggart for some miles below Lynx Creek. The scheelite diminished in coarseness and richness as the distance from the Gulch increased.

From 1953 to 1957 by Waddco Placers Ltd. (F.M. Wilson, J.M. Acheson, and W.L. Drury) mined and reportedly produced 12,620 crude ounces of gold.

Mr. Barker died on July 4, 1961 while out prospecting, and his mining was taken over by Spruce Creek Placers Ltd., who produced 3,136 crude ounces by 1964. The minimum estimate of production from Haggart Creek up to and including 1964 was 28,900 crude ounces with a fineness of 890.

In 1962, Spruce Creek started a prospect adit on the left limit a mile downstream from their placer operation. The adit was to check a deep channel found the previous year; it is not known if it was successful.

From 1965 until 1967, W.S. Moore Co. Ltd. acquired a lease along the left limit of Haggart Creek between the mouth of Platinum Gulch and 15 Pup. They drilled 4 lines of churn drill holes to check the deep channel there. The drilling showed that there was about 90 feet of overburden over the channel. Underground exploration was considered but not followed up on since they dropped their lease in 1967. Only 1717 ounces of crude gold was reported for these years.

K. Djukastein acquired Spruce Creek Placers in 1969 from the E.H. Barker estate and produced a total of 2935 ounces of crude gold before ceasing operations in July 1971.

There is no report of activity in the area until the extensive exploration and evaluation program was started by Canada Tungsten Mining in 1980. This work tested Haggart Creek and resulted in their operation on Dublin Gulch with the settling ponds being located along Haggart.

In 1982, A. Ritter, F. Schomig, and W. Malicky started an operation, which consisted of enlarging a cut left by K. Djukastein, along the left limit of Haggart approximately 1.4 miles downstream from the mouth of Dublin Gulch.

In 1983 and 1984, Malicky operated on this site while Ritter and Schomig moved to an operation on 15 Pup. The Haggart Creek operation appears to have ended in 1984 since no further work has been reported.

Also in 1982, T. Takas, E. Sevosik, and W. Malicky started an operation almost directly across Haggart Creek from the Ritter, Schomig, and Malicky operation. The operation was continued in 1983 by T. Takas and E. Kotiuk. This operation was continued in 1984 by T. Takas with family members. The gold from this operation was reported to be worn, fine grained, and flaky.

A testing program was conducted by Clifford Thibert in 1989.

Dublin Gulch Mining Ltd. mined from 1993 to 1999 on the left and right limits of Haggart Creek. This family operation was run by Ron and Fred Holway. Their claims were later acquired by Victoria Gold Corporation Ltd.

In 2012, Arctic Geophysics conducted resistivity surveys on Haggart Creek for Duncan Creek Golddusters Ltd. A limited R/C drill program was conducted afterward by Midnight Sun Drilling Ltd.

From 2017 to 2020, Victoria Gold Corporation Ltd. conducted placer exploration programs on their claims on upper Haggart Creek, Dublin Gulch, and Eagle Pup (van Loon and Bond, 2021). In 2018, they completed sonic drilling in four locations: Haggart Creek, immediately downstream of Platinum Gulch; Haggart Creek, upstream from confluence with Dublin Gulch; on the access road to Rex Peso; and Dublin Gulch, which was a continuation from drilling conducted in 2017. Reverse circulation drilling was undertaken at the mouth of Fisher Gulch in 2019 and 21 holes (623 m; 2045 ft) were completed. In 2020, they drilled 17 holes totaling 259 m (850 ft) at the mouth of Swede Creek.

Recent placer gold production from royalty records are given in Table 2. This table shows that over 180,000 crude ounces have been recorded in the Mayo Mining District between 1978 and 2019.

Table 2 - Placer gold production from reported gold royalties, Mayo Mining District. Figures are in crude (raw) ounces.

STREAM or RIVER	Tributary to	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	1978-2019
Anderson	Mayo Lake						938
Bear (Van Bibber)	McQuesten						1448
Bennett	Minto		2.88				3
Carlson	Minto						105
Davidson	Mayo River	912.53	147.63		103.17	60.74	4921
Dawn	Mayo Lake		20.77				36
Dirksen	Mayo Lake						31
Dublin Gulch	Haggart						13099
Duncan	Mayo River	413.44	253.41	400.28	77.85	506.26	36089
Empire	No Gold						1012
Fifteen	Haggart			1.1			1
Gem	Sprague						428
Goodman	South McQuesten						37
Granite Creek	Mayo Lake	1249.16	1902.14	1418.13	1052.51	3277.56	8900
Haggart	South McQuesten	3.79			18.88		24528
Highet	Minto	95.86	154.56	61.25	37		40769
Hope Gulch	Lightning						8
Jarvis	Minto						17
Johnson	McQuesten		71.95	350	208.98	289.36	6357
Ledge	Mayo Lake						5815
Lightning	Duncan	0.83					11624
McQuesten	Stewart	9.24					114
Minto	Mayo River	199.42	594.05	406.22	474.65	753.46	3775
Morrison	Seattle			3.29	71.65	30.86	122
Murphy's Pup	South McQuesten		3.18	13.8	26.72		202
Owl	Mayo Lake				12.18		3654
Ross	South McQuesten				3.5	28.88	32
Russell	Macmillan						287
Seattle	McQuesten	83.6	136.11	217.73		22.22	668
Secret	Swede	41.52	4.11		45.79	72.69	836
Steep	Mayo Lake						709
Stewart	Yukon						872
Swede	Haggart		28.53		12.24	1.69	4389
Thunder	Lightning	508.06	547.28	333.58	332.84	333.26	6553
Upper Duncan	Duncan		109.02	105.42		107.88	322
Vancouver	McQuesten		13.95	16.09		124.07	1082
Various Mayo Creeks			7.92	111.93			1709
Total Mayo District		3517.45	3997.49	3438.82	2477.96	5608.93	**181492**

Local Bedrock Geology and Mineral Occurrences

Within the Haggart Creek map area, moderately to highly strained sedimentary rocks are exposed in two northward overlapping thrust sheets, known as the Robert Service Thrust sheet and the Tombstone Thrust sheet (Murphy, 1997).

The oldest rocks exposed within the Robert Service Thrust sheet are Late Proterozoic to Middle Cambrian Hyland Group sediments. The Hyland Group is divided into two formations, the Yusezyu and the Narchilla. The older Yusezyu formation comprises predominantly phyllite, metasiltstone, medium to coarse grained metasandstone, metaconglomerate, and sandy marble, whereas the Narchilla formation includes quartzofeldspathic sandstone, maroon and green argillite, and grey, weathered marble. Overlying the Hyland Group sediments is a Cambrian to Middle Devonian succession, which includes the Gull Lake (green and dark brown siltstone), Rabbitkettle (thin, discontinuous white limestone), Duo Lakes (dark siltstone, argillite and chert), Dempster (carbonate), and Steel (green cherty argillite) formations. Together, the Hyland Group sediments and overlying formations form a component of the regional Selwyn Basin and are unconformably overlain by Upper Devonian Earn Group argillite, chert and chert-pebble conglomerate.

Several mineral occurrences occur in the area, but by far the most significant is the Dublin Gulch deposit (Yukon Minfile #106D 025), which is currently the center of the Victoria Gold Corporation gold mine. The intrusive stock, part of the mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Suite, outcrops on the hills above the left limit of Haggart Creek, and consists of a medium-grained phaneritic granodiorite body dated at 92.8+/- 0.5 Ma. The stock has a width of up to 2 km and a length of 5.5 km. Mineralized, sheeted quartz veins occur predominantly in the intrusion, locally extending into the metasedimentary rocks. Veins are commonly 0.5 to 1.0 cm wide, striking 065 to 080 degrees and dipping 60 to 85 degrees to the southeast. Alteration and mineralization are directly linked to the intrusion. Native gold occurs freely or associated with bismuth minerals, with lesser amounts of gold contained in arsenopyrite. Although individual veins grade from 10 to 30 g/t gold, a typical 1.5 m sample interval which includes both the vein and granodiorite host rock ranges from 0.8 to 2.0 g/t gold in the ore zone. Silver values are generally lower than gold values.

Victoria Gold stated in 2019 that the Eagle and Olive Zones contain Probable Mineral reserves of 155 Mt, with a diluted grade of 0.65 g/t Au and containing 3,261,000 oz Au. The mine produced 164,222 ounces of gold in 2021, and 116,644 ounces of gold in 2020.

Figure 3 shows the bedrock geology of the project area, after Roots (1997a, 1997b); and Yukon Geological Survey (2022). The bedrock underlying the claims is mapped as unit PCH5, Hyland Group metasediments. A small occurrence of Tombstone suite intrusive rocks (unit MKqT) outcrop on the hills to the south of the property.

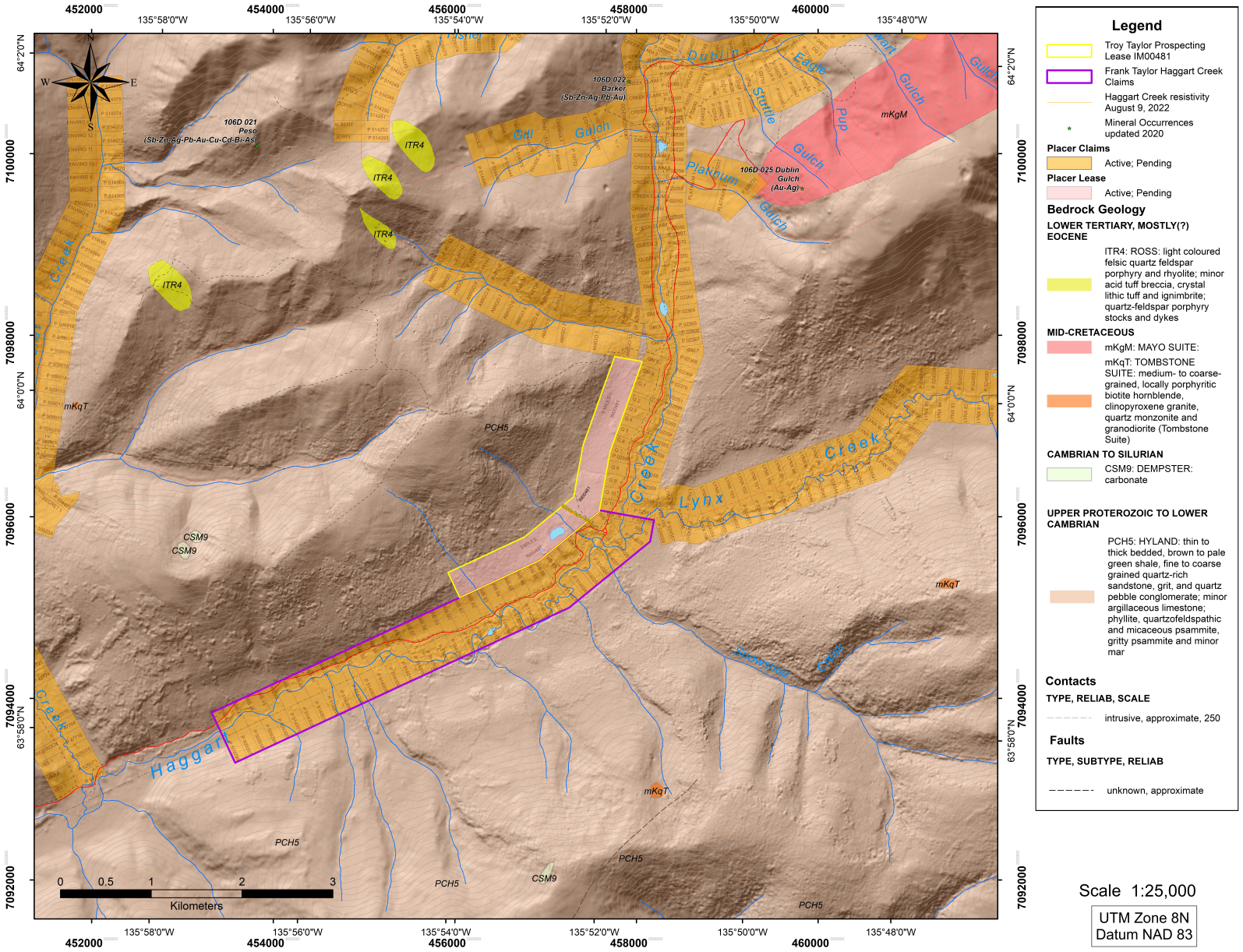

Figure 3 - Bedrock Geology of Haggart Creek, after Yukon Geological Survey (2022).

Quaternary History

In the Mayo area, a minimum of four regional glaciations and two interglacial periods have influenced the deposition and erosion of sediments over the last 2.5 million years (Duk-Rodkin et. al., 2010; LeBarge et. al., 2002; Bond, 1999, 1997; Jackson et al., 2001). Glaciations include the pre-Reid (multiple early to mid-Pleistocene glaciations), Reid (130,000 years), and McConnell (14,000 -29,600 years). Warm, interglacial periods are indicated by relict paleosols such as the pre-Reid Wounded Moose paleosol (Tarnocai and Schweger, 1991) and the Reid Diversion Creek paleosol (Bond and Lipovsky, 2010).

During their maximum extent, pre-Reid ice sheets completely covered the Mayo/Keno Hill area. Undifferentiated pre-Reid surficial materials (moraine, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits) are thick in the lowlands of Klondike Plateau and Tintina Trench, especially in areas proximal to the terminus of the pre-Reid glaciations. Evidence of the pre-Reid glaciations in the Mayo area has been overprinted by subsequent glaciations, and mainly consists of glacial erratics in the alpine areas above the limits of the subsequent Reid and McConnell glaciations (LeBarge et. al., 2002).

During the Reid glaciation, glacial ice advanced from cirques formed in topographic highs such as Mount Hinton and Mt. Haldane, and coalesced with Cordilleran ice lobes which were advancing up-valley into the alpine areas. This resulted in a complex overlap assemblage comprised of both local alpine glacial sediments, and more regionally-derived glacial sediments.

During the most recent (McConnell) glaciation, ice sheets again advanced from cirques in mountainous centres, however their advance was much less extensive than during previous glaciations. In most cases, McConnell ice advanced only short distances down-valley from their origins in the valley heads, depositing terminal moraines in the upper reaches of many valleys.

It is currently unknown whether the Gladstone glaciation, which is younger than the Reid and older than the McConnell glaciation (Cronmiller et. al. 2019), had much effect in landform development and placer formation in the Haggart Creek drainage. However, it is possible that some features mapped and interpreted as Reid age may have been a result of the Gladstone glaciation, as has recently been noted in the Granite Creek area east of the project area (Steinke et. al., 2022).

Figure 4 shows the glacial limits and ice-flow directions for the Reid and McConnell glaciations in the Mayo area, after Bond (1999). This map shows that the McConnell ice did not reach into the Haggart Creek drainage. However, the Reid glacial ice advanced downstream from the headwaters of Lynx Creek towards the confluence with Haggart Creek, where it later split into two lobes, one of which continued down Haggart Creek while the other turned upstream on Haggart at the confluence of Lynx and Haggart Creeks.

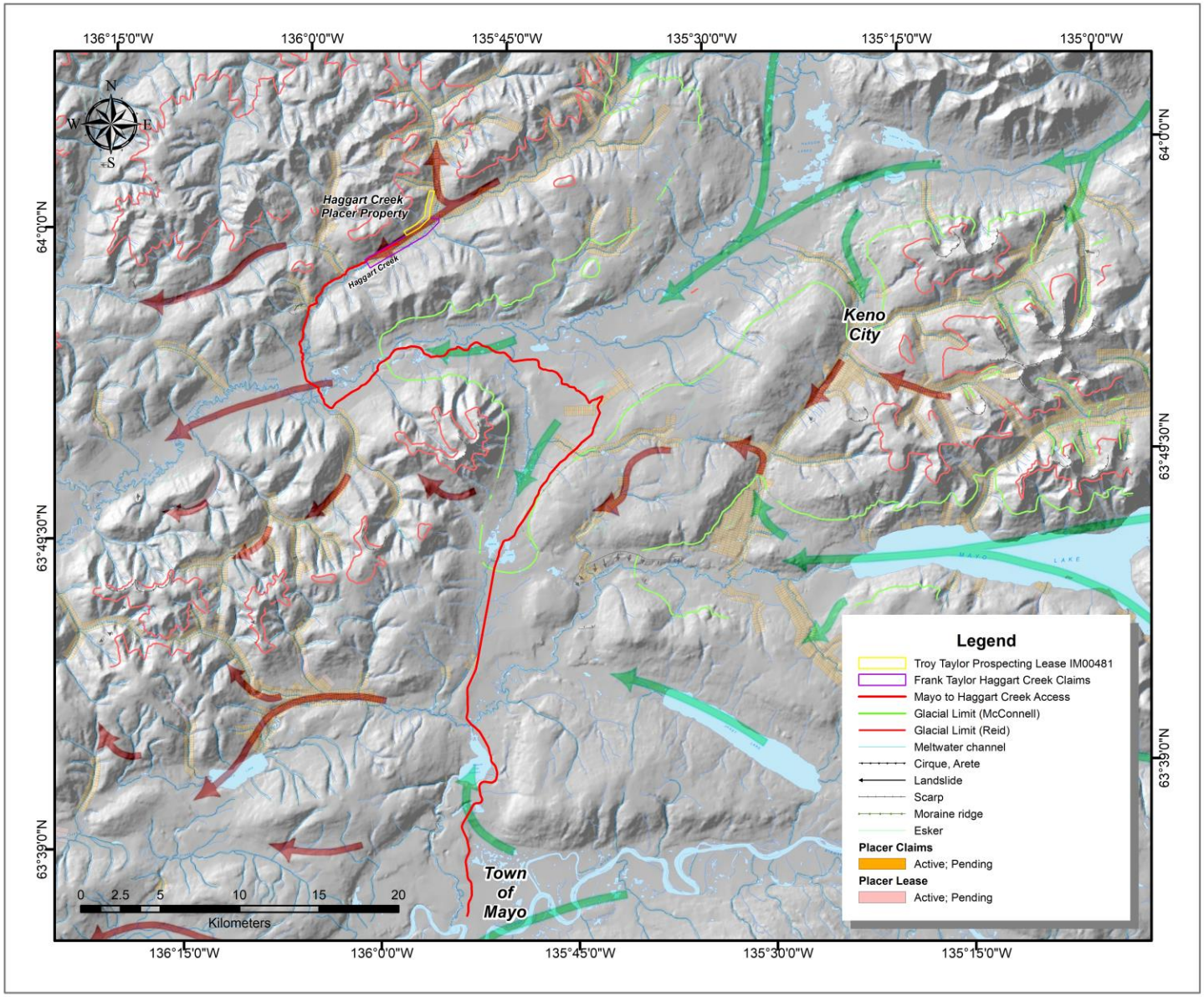

Figure 4 – Glacial limits and flow directions, Mayo Area, after Bond (1999).

Surficial Geology

The Haggart/Dublin Gulch area is characterized by colluvium-covered uplands, with minor exposed bedrock on plateau summits, ridges, and locally in gulches (LeBarge et. al., 2002). A colluviated Reid till veneer was mapped between 2800 and 3600 feet on the left limit of Haggart Creek near the mouth of Lynx Creek. Remnant Reid glaciofluvial terraces are present at the confluence of Haggart and Lynx Creeks and can be traced into upper Haggart Creek along the left limit. The Reid glaciofluvial terrace can also be traced down the right limit of lower Haggart Creek to the mouth of Secret Creek.

McConnell age periglacial fans originate from all major tributaries in Haggart Creek. In Lynx Creek, these periglacial fans coalesce to form an apron of sediment on the flanks of the valley. Colluvial aprons are present between the tributary fans in Haggart and Lynx Creek valleys. Modern alluvium lines the floodplains of major streams.

Figure 5 (after Bond, 1998) shows that in the vicinity of the project claims, a McConnell periglacial fan complex (map unit AMf) blankets the southern part of the valley and in some places overlies Reid till deposits (map unit AMf-TRb). Modern alluvial deposits have reworked these older sediments (map units Ap and Ap-M) especially on the right (northern) limit of the valley.

Previous Exploration Work

A buried interglacial or periglacial right-limit paleochannel was mined in 1998 and 1999 by Dublin Gulch Mining Ltd. on Haggart Creek near the mouth of 15 Pup. Bedrock depth in this cut was approximately 70 feet (Weston, 1999), and it is possible that the channel continues downstream into the right-limit of Haggart Creek within the project area.

Resistivity geophysics (Moll, 2012) and limited subsequent R/C drilling conducted in 2012 within the project area showed that bedrock in the lower valley likely lies 10 to 25 metres from surface, which is consistent with the previous mining upstream by Dublin Gulch Mining Ltd. in 1999. Several of the 2012 resistivity profiles also showed the possibility of the buried right limit paleochannel. Figure 5 shows the locations of those resistivity surveys, and Figure 6 shows the interpreted resistivity profiles according to Moll (2012). All of those resistivity lines began on the north side of the valley. As Figure 6 demonstrates, the resistivity profiles (Lines 7, 8 and 9) have several possible underlying sediment types, and the interpreted bedrock profile ranges from 20 m to 40 m in depth. Subsequent R/C drilling on downstream profile Line 4 (off the current property, but shown in Figure 5) demonstrated that a more shallow interpretation for bedrock depths (10 to 20 m) was more likely to be correct.

In 2020, 17 R/C holes were drilled at the mouth of Swede Creek (downstream of the project area) by Victoria Gold (van Loon and Bond, 2021). Although most details are not public, some holes were reported to have returned up to 50 mg of placer gold. The location of this drilling by Victoria Gold is indicated on Figure 5.

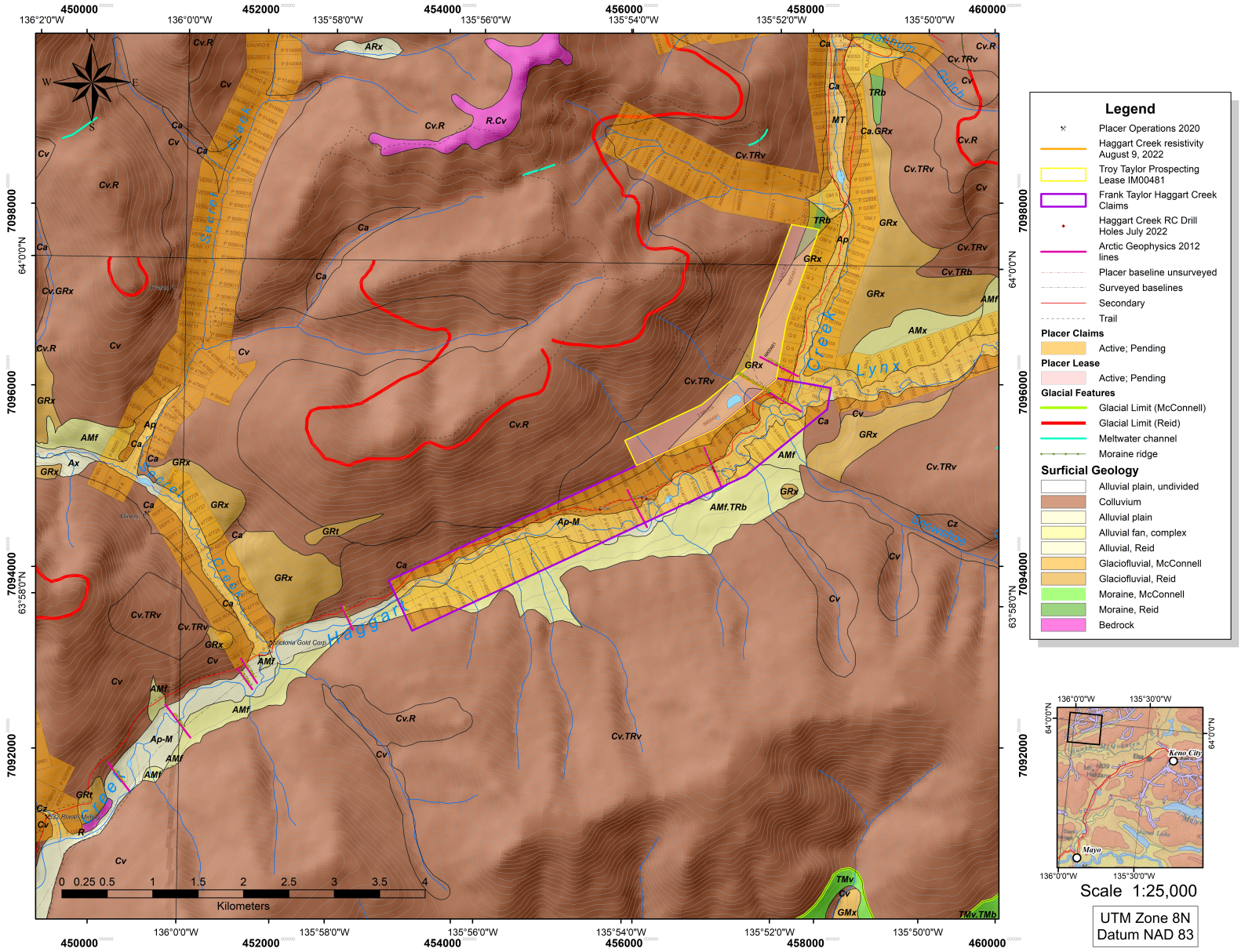

Figure 5 - Surficial geology, Haggart Creek, after Bond (1998) and Yukon Geological Survey, 2022. Resistivity lines conducted by Arctic Geophysics Ltd. in 2012 are shown, as well as the location of 2020 drilling by Victoria Gold Corporation Ltd. and the 2022 drilling by SubTerra Exploration Ltd. Refer to Figure 6 for Arctic Geophysics 2012 resistivity profiles.

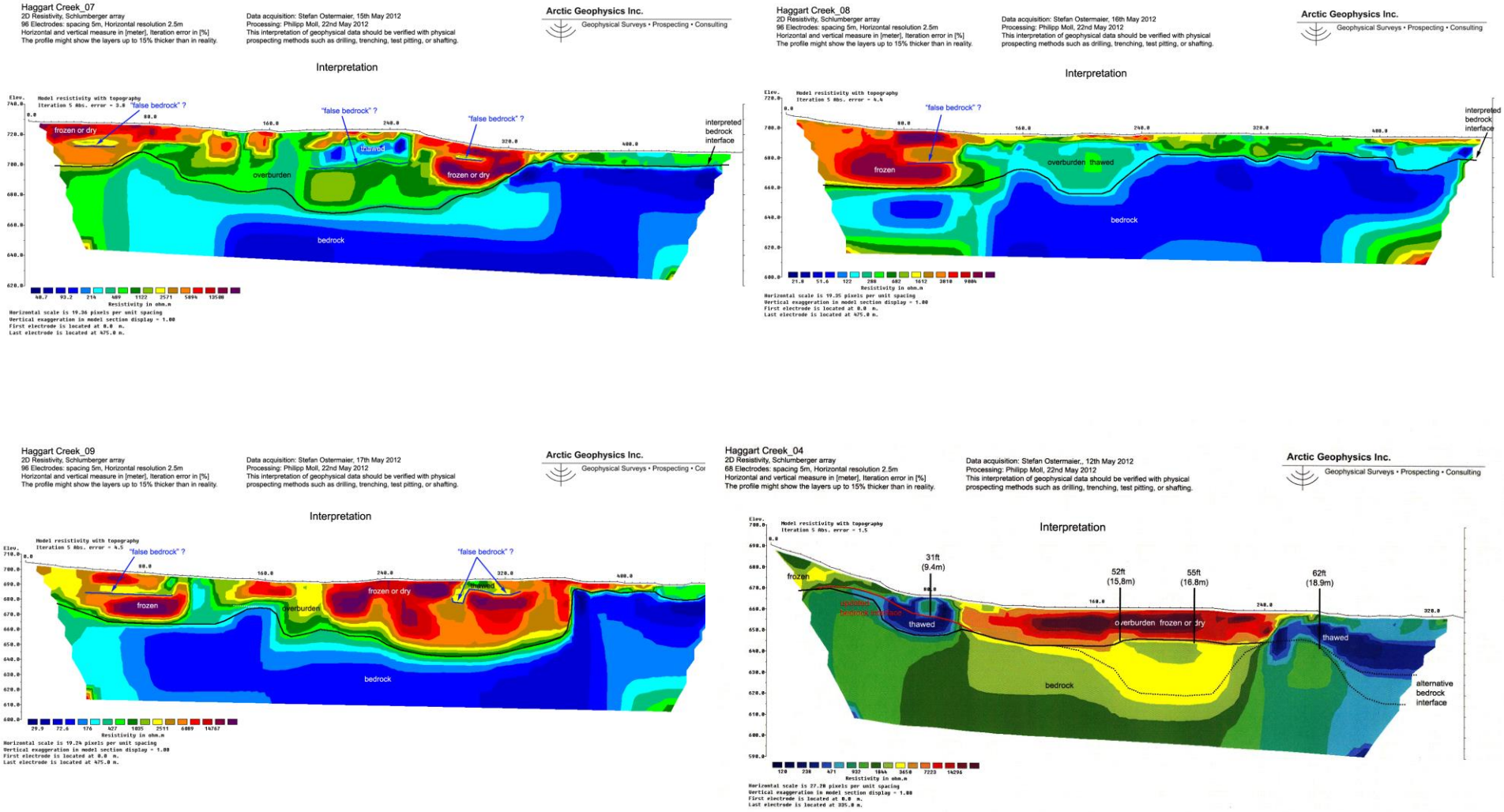

Figure 6 - Resistivity profiles (Lines 7, 8 and 9) conducted and interpreted by Arctic Geophysics on the property in 2012 show several possible interpretations for bedrock, ranging from 20 m to 40 m in depth. They also show the possible presence of a buried right limit channel (seen on the left side of the profiles). Subsequent R/C drilling on downstream profile Line 4 (off the current property) shows that a more shallow interpretation (10 to 20 m) is more likely to be correct. The right limit channel may still be present.

Placer Geology

The main bedrock source for placer gold in the Haggart Creek area is the Dublin Gulch intrusion, which has been eroding gold into the local drainages since the early Tertiary. Fluvial, glaciofluvial and glacial processes have carried gold downstream and to the west of this deposit for considerable distances.

The project area lies within the Reid glacial limits, but is outside of the McConnell glaciation. As the Reid ice advanced in a downstream direction along this part of the Haggart Creek drainage (see Figures 4 and 5), it would have eroded and incorporated placer gold-bearing sediments that had accumulated during the previous interglacial period. This would result in Reid-age glacial till and glaciofluvial gravels which are also placer gold-bearing. Pockets of pre-Reid interglacial gravels may also have been preserved in deeply incised parts of the valley floor.

During the subsequent McConnell glaciation, although ice did not advance into the area, the drainage was subjected to periglacial processes which initiated erosion, sedimentation, and alluvial fan development. This effectively buried and reworked the pre-McConnell interglacial floodplain, which would have had placer gold-bearing gravel deposits that had formed during the previous interglacial period. But as Weston (1999) notes, some of the McConnell-age periglacial sediments themselves are placer gold-bearing, especially those which have eroded and incorporated interglacial placers and gold-rich weathered bedrock. Subsequently, post-glacial fluvial processes have formed a modern floodplain which has reworked previous glacial, periglacial and interglacial deposits in the valley. These sediments may also contain economic placer gold values.

Thus, placer gold targets in the project area include: 1) Modern, placer gold-bearing alluvial deposits which have reconcentrated gold from all older sediments, 2) Periglacial McConnell age gravel which has incorporated older interglacial placers, 3) Pre-McConnell alluvial (interglacial) placers which have been buried by McConnell age periglacial fans, 4) Reid age glaciofluvial and glacial sediments which incorporated placer gold from pre-existing interglacial deposits, and 4) Pre-Reid interglacial placers which may have been preserved in deeper or more incised parts of the valley.

2022 Placer Exploration Program

Overview

The 2022 placer exploration program consisted of five R/C drill holes totalling 180 feet (55 metres), placer lease staking, and 400 metres of resistivity surveys. Additionally, the raw data from Arctic Geophysics 2012 resistivity survey Lines 4 to 9 were reprocessed for comparison with the 2022 resistivity survey data and the 2022 R/C drilling.

R/C Drilling

Subterra Exploration Ltd. was contracted to drill five drill holes on the Haggart Creek claims, the coordinates of which are given in Table 3. The drill was a self-powered track-mounted 4-inch diameter Reverse Circulation (R/C) drill with a bush trailer for carrying accessories and drill steel. It was powered by a separate, car trailer-mounted 300 CFM compressor @ 100 psi which was connected to the drill with up to 300 feet of compressor hose. Line cutting was conducted on July 29, 2022 and the drill program took place on July 30 and July 31, 2022. The field crew included Peter Staley, William LeBarge, Frank Taylor and Troy Taylor.

Figure 7 - Subterra Exploration Ltd. drilled five R/C holes on the Haggart Creek Property in 2022.

Figure 8 - Drill samples were processed using a LeTrap sluicebox with a wet hopper fed with a 2-inch pump. Concentrates were hand-panned.

Table 3 – R/C drill hole coordinates and depths, Haggart Creek, July 2022.

Drill Hole #	Grant Number	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (ft)	Depth (m)	Date drilled
RC 22-1	P 514021	63.979719	-135.880352	55	16.8	2022-07-30
RC 22-2	P 514021	63.980033	-135.880784	55	16.8	2022-07-30
RC 22-3	P 514015	63.976952	-135.896529	15	4.6	2022-07-31
RC 22-4	P 514015	63.976842	-135.895559	40	12.2	2022-07-31
RC 22-5	P 514012	63.975752	-135.905951	15	4.6	2022-07-31

Sampling Results

Drill samples were processed with a LeTrap sluicebox on site. Table 4 details the results of the sampling, and Appendix A contains the detailed drill logs. The drill holes are plotted on Figure 9.

Small amounts of placer gold were found in all samples processed. The best result was from 0-15 feet in drill hole RC22-2, which encountered a pebbly sand overlying a grey clay.

Table 4 – Results of R/C drill sample processing, Haggart Creek claims, July 2022.

Drill hole #	Interval (ft)	Sample Description	Volume (litres)	Gold and Concentrate Description
RC22-1	0-15	mud and sand, wet	24	8 very fine colours
	15-20	sandy muddy gravel, wet	15	1 fine colour, 5 very fine colours, abundant drill steel, possible scheelite
	20-25	pebbly sandy gravel, dry	20	
	25-30	sandy pebble gravel, dry	25	
	30-35	muddy sandy pebble gravel, wet	25	
	35-40	blue-grey clay, sticky, damp	not measured	not processed
	40-55	grey clay	not measured	not processed
RC22-2	0-5	pebbly sand, dry	5	2 medium colours, 5 fine, 8 very fine colours, magnetite
	5-10	pebbly sand, dry	8	
	10-15	pebbly sand and clay, wet	10	
	15-55	grey clay	not measured	not processed
RC22-3	0-5	brown sandy gravel with organics, dry	10	8-10 fine colours
	5-10	brown sandy gravel near clay contact,	15	
	10-15	grey clay	not measured	not processed
RC22-4	0-5	muddy sand, wet	5	1 fine colour
	5-10	muddy sand, wet	10	
	10-15	brown sandy gravel, dry	18	
	15-20	tan brown sandy gravel, dry	25	
	20-25	muddy gravel, wet	18	2 fine colours, abundant drill steel
	25-30	sandy gritty pebbly sand, wet	20	
	30-35	sandy gritty muddy sand, wet	25	
	35-40	grey muddy clay and gravel, damp	20	
RC22-5	0-5	tan brown sandy gravel and pebbly	15	5 fine colours
	5-15	grey clay, wet	15	not processed

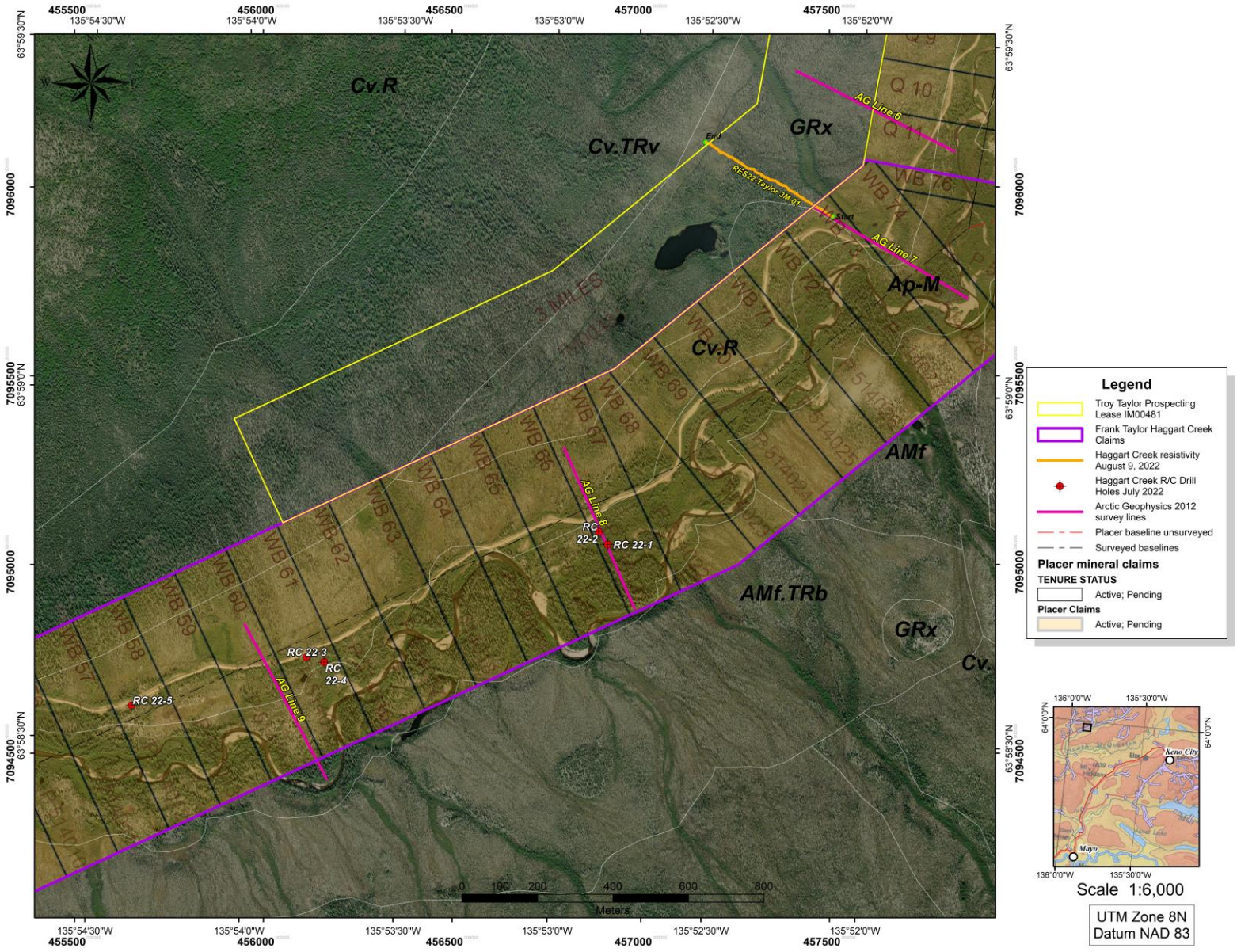

Figure 9 - Satellite photo map showing location of the five R/C holes drilled by Subterra Exploration Ltd. in 2022. Arctic Geophysics 2012 resistivity lines and Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.'s 2022 resistivity survey line are also shown.

Discussion - Correlation of 2012 Resistivity Profiles and 2022 R/C Drilling Results

The original resistivity surveys completed on the Haggart Creek property in 2012 by Arctic Geophysics Ltd. (Moll, 2012) served as a useful framework for the 2022 R/C drilling program. Additionally, the raw data from Arctic Geophysics 2012 Survey Lines 4 to 9 were reprocessed by Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. using a set of modified inversion parameters.

Several locations along Arctic Geophysics 2012 resistivity Lines 8 and 9 were targeted for drilling. Two of the holes (RC22-1 and RC22-2) were collared along Line 8, and two others (RC22-3 and RC22-4) were drilled about 100 m from Arctic Geophysics survey Line 9. RC22-5 was located 350 metres downstream from hole RC22-3. All 2022 drill holes and the nearby Arctic Geophysics 2012 survey lines are shown on Figure 9.

The stratigraphy encountered in the first four drill holes were plotted on reprocessed Arctic Geophysics Lines 8 and 9. The full profiles are shown as Figures 10 and 11, while the details of the interpreted profiles near the drill holes are shown as Figures 12 and 13.

Figures 10 and 12 show that the lithologies encountered in drill holes RC22-1 and RC22-2 were quite correlative with resistivity boundaries in the reprocessed Arctic Geophysics Line 8. This allowed the known stratigraphy (gravel overlying clay) in the drill holes to be interpreted beyond the immediate vicinity of the drill holes.

Figures 11 and 13 also show a symbiotic relationship between the stratigraphy encountered in drill holes RC22-3 and RC22-4, and the conductive boundaries shown in reprocessed Arctic Geophysics Line 9. This was despite some variations due to the inaccuracies of projecting the stratigraphy of the drill holes over 100 m to the actual location of the survey line. Nonetheless, the correlation is obvious and does allow an improved interpretation of the resistivity profile.

The results overall show that all the 2022 drill holes ended well short of bedrock, which may be up to 30 metres in depth. It is also not obvious from either the original or the reprocessed Arctic Geophysics profiles that there is a significant gravel unit between the lower clay unit and the deep bedrock. However, both profiles show a shallow gravel unit at or near the surface, which overlies a clay unit that may act as a “false bedrock” where placer gold may have been concentrated. This could prove to be a viable placer gold target for future exploration programs.

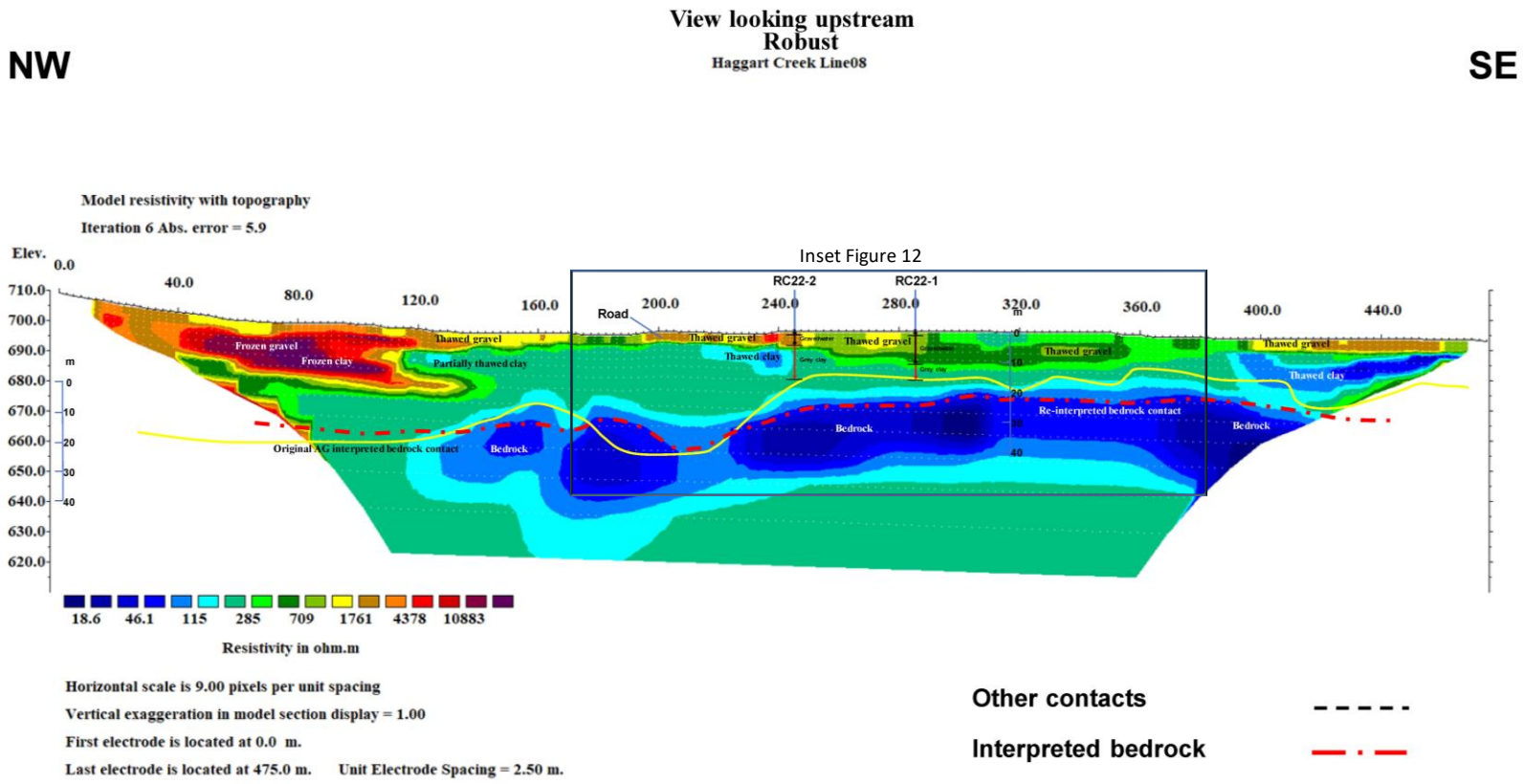

Figure 10 - R/C drill holes RC22-1 and RC22-2 were drilled along Arctic Geophysics 2012 resistivity Line 8, which was reprocessed by Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. using modified inversion parameters. Lithological units in the drill holes appear to correlate with some of the boundaries contoured within the resistivity profile.

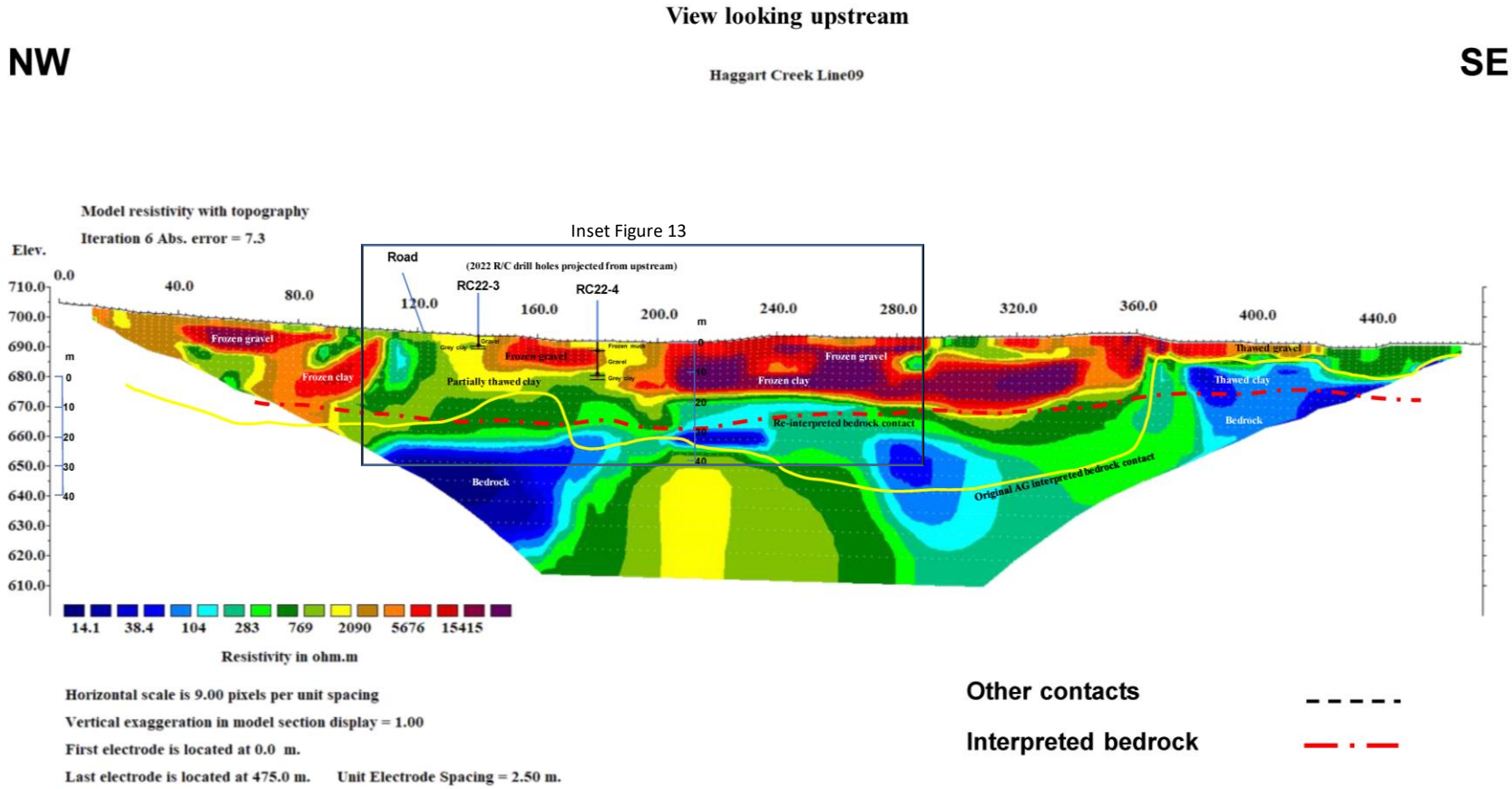

Figure 11 - R/C drill holes RC22-3 and RC22-4 were drilled not far from Arctic Geophysics 2012 resistivity Line 9, which was reprocessed by Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. using modified inversion parameters. Lithological units in the drill holes appear to correlate with some of the boundaries contoured within the resistivity profile.

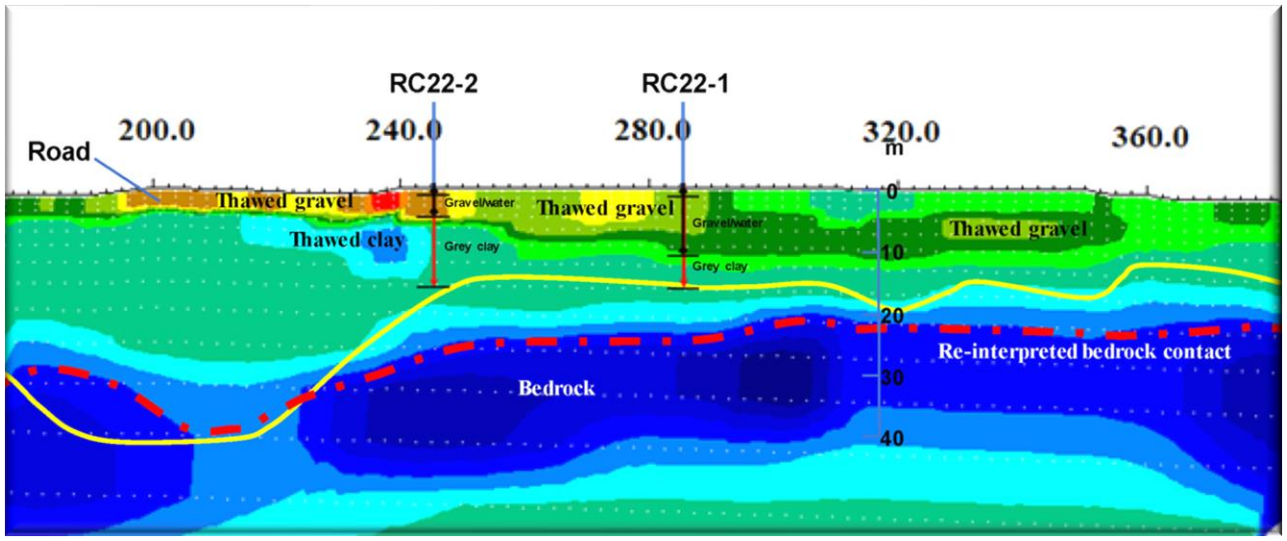

Figure 12 - Inset showing stratigraphy of drill holes RC22-1 and RC22-2 in comparison to reprocessed Arctic Geophysics Line 8.

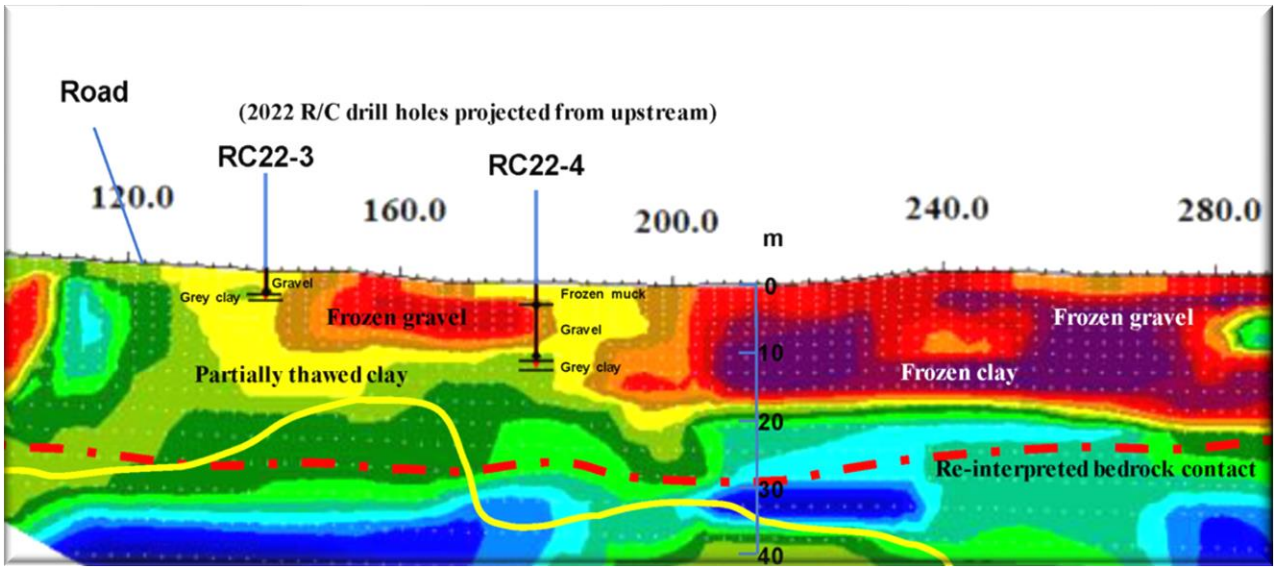

Figure 13 - Inset showing stratigraphy of drill holes RC22-3 and RC22-4 in comparison to reprocessed Arctic Geophysics Line 9.

Placer Lease Staking

A 3 mile, first tier right limit bench prospecting lease was staked by Troy Taylor on July 24, 2022. This lease was recorded as IM00481 on July 25, 2022.

2022 Resistivity Surveys

Introduction

One resistivity line totalling 400 line-metres were surveyed and interpreted by William LeBarge of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. The survey was conducted on Prospecting Lease IM00481, on August 9, 2022, with field assistance from Troy Taylor.

Methodology

The Lippmann 4-Point Light Resistivity System was used to conduct the survey. The resistivity technique injects an electrical current into the subsurface through stainless steel spikes and then measures the remaining voltage at various distances away from the injection point. Ground materials have different resistances to the current, and give data points in a cross section of the subsurface. With the data points, a tomogram or pseudo section can be created representing changes of resistivity in the ground. Data was collected using Geotest software, while the inversion and data filtering was completed with RES2DINV software. Data points with poor contact resistance were exterminated and noisy data was filtered statistically with root mean squared data trimming. Two-dimensional tomograms were produced using least squares damped inversion parameters to display the resistivity properties and to display potential contacts.

The two-dimensional images were used for preliminary interpretations of bedrock structure. The images were interpreted by William LeBarge.

General principles and assumptions of electrical resistivity are:

1. Low resistivity can indicate thawed and water saturated areas, as well as fine-grained material.
2. Very high resistivity values can be due to ice rich material and frozen or highly disturbed ground.
3. Dry gravels, cobbles and boulders generally have high resistivity values.
4. The contrasts between values is more important in determining contacts than the absolute values found with resistivity data.

Limitations and Disclaimer

The interpreted sections provide an estimate of the conditions beneath the surface to the depths conducted and are within the accuracy of the system and methods. The data becomes more uncertain with depth and are more accurate toward the surface and is further complicated if there is permafrost present in the region. The materials are interpreted based upon local geology observed, as well as geologic knowledge of the area. Certain materials may be similar in composition and result in uncertain results. The accuracy of the information presented is not guaranteed and all mine development is the client's responsibility. William LeBarge of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. accepts no liability for any use or application of these data by any and all authorized or unauthorized parties.

2022 Survey Results

Contact resistance of the probes was generally low throughout the survey which provided good quality data. The presence of discontinuously-thawed surface areas increased the uncertainty of the interpreted results. In some areas, contrasts between low, moderate and high resistivity values may be partially or wholly a reflection of varying groundwater and permafrost conditions, rather than strictly lithological boundaries.

Resistivity line RES22-TAYLOR3M-01 was surveyed on a low level bench, from southeast to northwest. This area is mapped as GRx (glaciofluvial complex, Reid age). As nearby surficial units include CvTRv (Colluvial veneer overlying Reid Till) and CvR (Colluvial veneer, overlying bedrock), these units may be encountered in the subsurface in the vicinity of the surveyed line.

The geographic coordinates of the endpoints of the surveyed line are shown in Table 5. The interpreted profile is shown as Figure 14, and the line is plotted on Figure 9.

Table 5 – 2022 resistivity survey line endpoint coordinates, grant number and length, Haggart Creek Lease IM00481.

Survey Name	Grant Number	Start Point		End Point		Length (m)
		Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	
RES22-TAYLOR3M-01	IM00481	63.987605	-135.868389	63.989328	-135.875314	400

As shown in the interpreted profile (Figure 14), subsurface units are interpreted as a 5 to 12 metre thick layer of thawed, partially frozen and frozen gravel overlying a 10 to 20 metre thick layer of partially frozen gravel and thawed silty clay, which may be interpreted as till. That unit overlies an undulating bedrock which is interpreted to vary between 23 and 28 metres from surface.

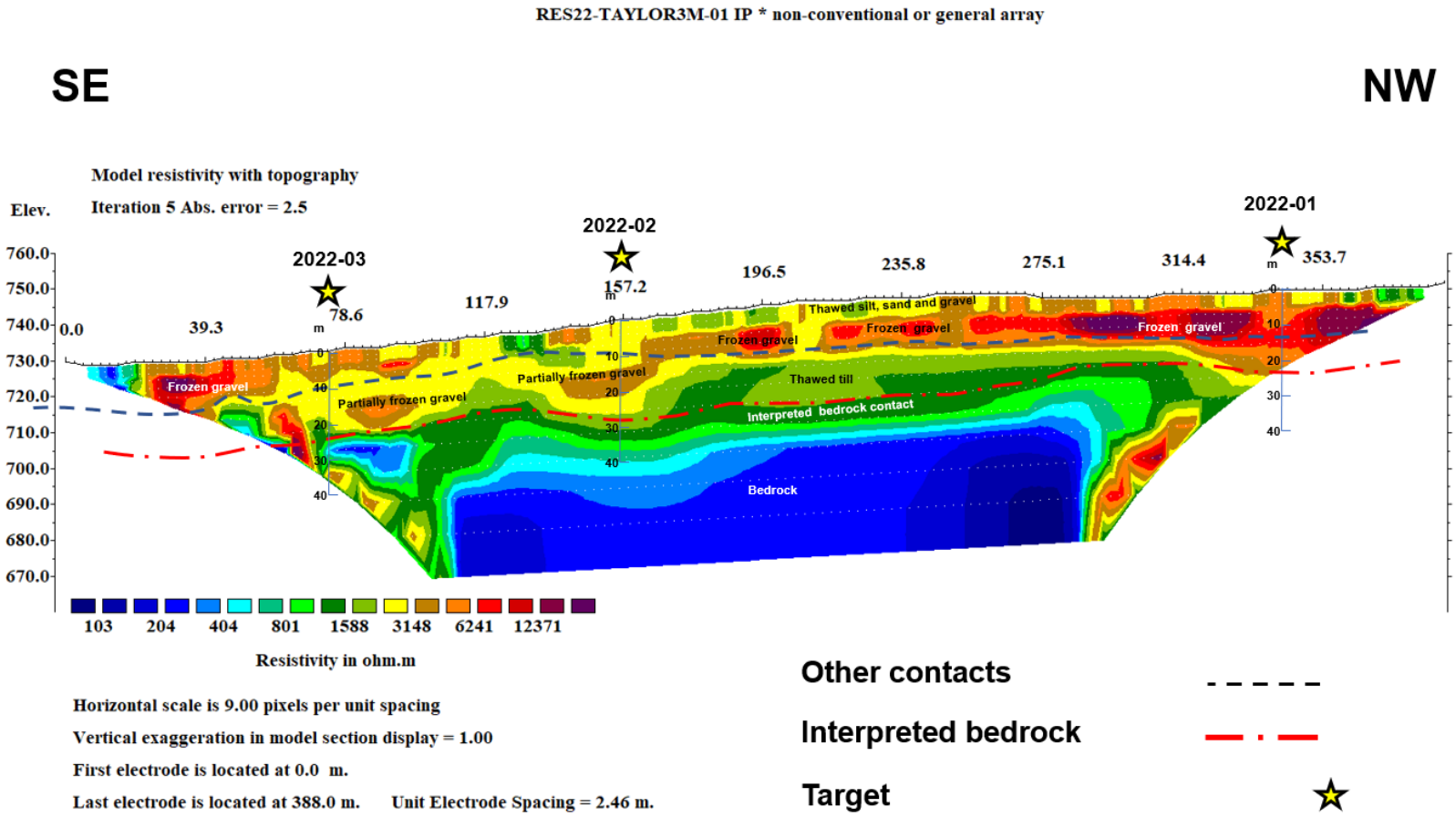

Figure 14 – View looking downstream at resistivity line RES22-TAYLOR3M-01 on Haggart Creek. The profile shows a variety of potential lithologies including a highly resistive near-surface unit interpreted as frozen gravel, which overlies a much more conductive (less resistive) layer interpreted as thawed till, on top of bedrock. Potential paleochannels are shown with three drill targets which range from 10 to 15 metres from surface. A deeper target, representing the interpreted depth to bedrock, lies at 25 to 28 metres from surface.

Table 6 details the coordinates and depths of the drill targets interpreted from the 2022 resistivity geophysical survey. Three potential paleochannels were interpreted with corresponding drill targets chosen at between 10 and 12 metres from surface. A deeper target, representing the interpreted depth to bedrock, lies between 23 and 28 metres from surface. These drill targets are plotted on Figure 16.

Table 6 - Drill Targets, Haggart Creek Prospecting Lease IM00481

Grant Number	Resistivity Line	Target Name	Latitude	Longitude	Target depth(s) in metres
IM00481	RES22-TAYLOR3M-01	2022-01	63.989097	-135.87451	12, 23
IM00481	RES22-TAYLOR3M-01	2022-02	63.988327	-135.87113	10, 28
IM00481	RES22-TAYLOR3M-01	2022-03	63.987954	-135.869724	10, 24

Comparison to Arctic Geophysics 2012 Line 7

Figure 15 shows two adjacent profiles, including a reprocessed, reinterpreted and reversed Arctic Geophysics 2012 Line 7, and the partially overlapping survey RES22-TAYLOR3M-01. The original Arctic Geophysics interpretation of bedrock on Line 7 is shown, along with an alternative interpretation which resulted from both the data reprocessing and a comparison to values from new survey RES22-TAYLOR3M-01.

The reinterpreted Line 7 shows bedrock as somewhat shallower than the original, with depths varying from a low of 10 metres (on the southeastern extent) to a maximum of 35 metres near the centre. Three drill targets were chosen based on the updated interpretation of Line 7. These are shown in Table 7 and plotted on Figure 16.

Table 7 - Drill Targets, Reinterpreted 2012 Arctic Geophysics Line 7

Grant Number	Resistivity Line	Target Name	Latitude	Longitude	Target depth(s) in metres
P 514027	Arctic Geophysics Line 7	2022-04	63.987498	-135.868117	10, 20
P 514027	Arctic Geophysics Line 7	2022-05	63.987187	-135.866888	8, 35
P 514028	Arctic Geophysics Line 7	2022-06	63.986524	-135.864262	20, 30

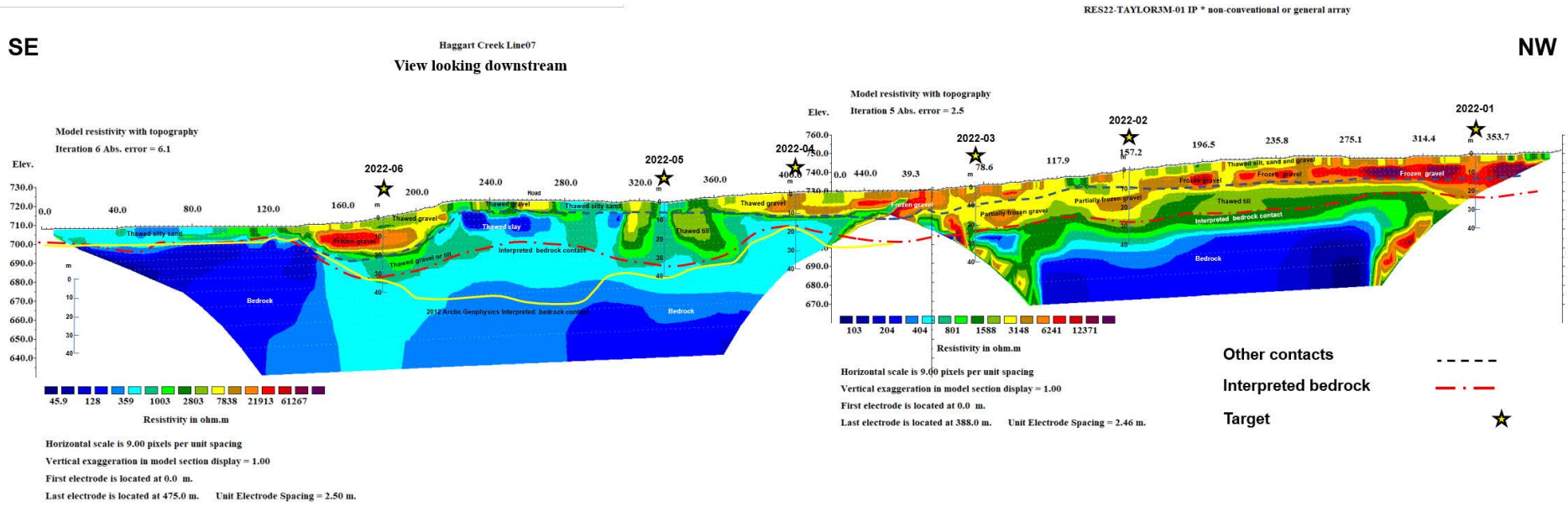

Figure 15 - Reprocessed, reinterpreted and reversed Arctic Geophysics 2012 Line 7 is shown with partially overlapping survey RES22-TAYLOR3M-01. The reinterpreted Line 7 shows bedrock as somewhat shallower than the original, with depths varying from a low of 10 metres (on the southeastern extent) to a maximum of 35 metres near the centre. Six drill targets are shown along both lines with varying target depths.

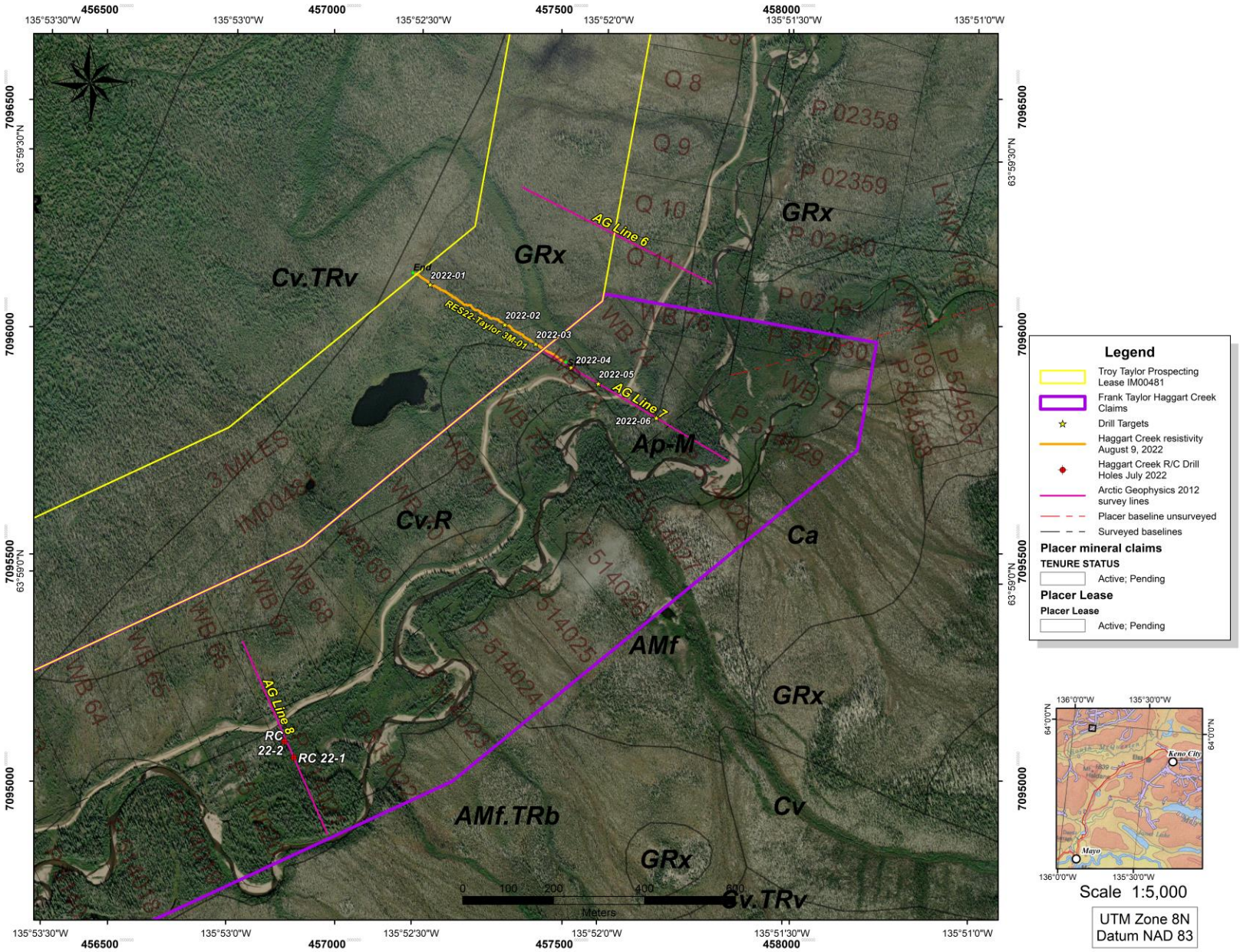

Figure 16 – Satellite photo of Haggart Creek showing the location of the 2022 resistivity survey and drill targets for 2022. Surficial geology map units are also shown.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The original resistivity surveys completed in 2012 by Arctic Geophysics Ltd. served as an initial framework for the 2022 R/C drilling program. Additionally, reprocessing the raw data from Arctic Geophysics 2012 survey Lines 4 to 9 using modified inversion parameters enhanced the subsequent interpretation of the 2022 resistivity survey. This in turn was aided by the stratigraphy revealed by the 2022 R/C drill holes.

Two of the R/C drill holes (RC22-1 and RC22-2) were collared along Arctic Geophysics 2012 survey Line 8, and two others (RC22-3 and RC22-4) were drilled about 100 m from Arctic Geophysics 2012 survey Line 9. Small amounts of placer gold were found in all drill samples processed. The best result was from 0-15 feet in drill hole RC22-2, which garnered several colours from a pebbly sand overlying a grey clay.

The stratigraphy encountered in drill holes RC22-1 and RC22-2 were quite correlative with resistivity boundaries in the reprocessed Arctic Geophysics Line 8. There was also a good correlation between the stratigraphy encountered in drill holes RC22-3 and RC22-4, and the conductive boundaries in reprocessed Arctic Geophysics Line 9. Thus, although the R/C drilling was limited in scope, the results did allow an improved interpretation of the nearby and overlapping resistivity profiles.

Resistivity line RES22-TAYLOR3M-01 was surveyed on Placer Prospecting Lease IM00481, which is located on a low level bench that has been mapped as GRx (glaciofluvial complex, Reid age). The interpreted profile shows a 5 to 12 metre thick layer of thawed, partially frozen and frozen gravel overlying a 10 to 20 metre thick layer of partially frozen gravel and thawed silty clay, which may be interpreted as till. The till unit overlies an undulating bedrock which is interpreted to vary between 23 and 28 metres from surface. Three drill targets were chosen with depths 10 to 12 metres from surface. A deeper target at bedrock lies between 23 and 28 metres from surface.

Arctic Geophysics 2012 Line 7 lies adjacent to and partially overlaps with resistivity line RES22-TAYLOR3M-01. Using the new information from resistivity line RES22-TAYLOR3M-01, Arctic Geophysics Line 7 was reprocessed and subsequently reinterpreted. The reinterpreted Line 7 shows bedrock as somewhat shallower than the original, with depth to bedrock varying from 10 metres to 35 metres. Three new drill targets were chosen based on the updated interpretation of Line 7.

All the 2022 drill holes ended short of bedrock, which from the interpreted resistivity profiles may be up to 30 metres from surface. However, both the resistivity and the drilling results show a shallow gravel unit at or near the surface. This gravel overlies a clay unit that may act as a “false bedrock”, where placer gold may have been concentrated. This could prove to be a viable placer gold target for future exploration programs.

High-pressure (>300 cfm and > 200 psi) R/C (Reverse Circulation) drilling or Sonic drilling (6-inch or larger size) is recommended for the drill targets, as auger drilling or low pressure R/C drilling may be problematic in the boulder-rich and clay-rich terrain. If drill results are favourable and depths are shallow enough, initial drilling should be followed up by excavator test-pitting and bulk processing. Subsequently, a program of additional geophysical surveys in concert with targeted drilling should be conducted to determine the size and extent of any gold-bearing paleochannels.

Statement of Qualifications

William LeBarge

I, William LeBarge, of 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with current address at 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, Y1A 6G6.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (B.Sc., 1985, Geology) and the University of Calgary (M.Sc., 1993, Geology – Sedimentology)
3. I am a Practicing Member in Good Standing (#37932) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC).
4. I have practiced my Profession as a Geologist continuously since 1985.
5. I am President and sole shareholder of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd., a Yukon Registered Company.

Dated this 30th day of December, 2022

William LeBarge, P. Geo.

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Appendix A – R/C Drill Logs

Haggart Creek
RC Drilling Log
Claim # WB67

Hole 22-1

Collar
Easting 456912
Northing 7095053
Elevation

Date
Started July 30, 2022
Completed
Driller: Mark Mooney

From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Description	Sample Wt (lb)	Gold (pan)
0	2		organics		
2	4		Frozen Muck		
4	35		gravel / water		
35	55		grey clay		
Total Footage		55			

Haggart Creek

RC Drilling Log

Claim # WB67

Hole 22-2

Collar

Easting	456889
Northing	7095087
Elevation	

Date

Started	July 30, 2022
Completed	
Driller:	Mark Mooney

From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Description	Sample Wt (lb)	Gold (pan)
0	3		Sandy / organics		
3	5		gravel / water		
10	15		gravel		
15	55		grey clay		
Total Footage		55			

Haggart Creek

RC Drilling Log

Claim # WB-61

Hole 22 - 3

Collar

Easting 456114

Northing 7094754

Elevation

Date

Started July 31, 2022

Completed

Driller: Mark Mooney

From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Description	Sample Wt (lb)	Gold (pan)
0	12		gravel		
12	15		clay		
Total Footage		15			

Haggart Creek

RC Drilling Log

Claim # WB-61

Hole 22- 4

Collar

Easting	456161
Northing	7094742
Elevation	

Date

Started	July 31, 2022
Completed	
Driller:	Mark Mosney

From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Description	Sample Wt (lb)	Gold (pan)
0	10		Frozen Muck		
10	30		gravel		
30	35		clay rich gravel		
35	40		grey clay		
Total Footage		40			

Haggart Creek

RC Drilling Log

Claim # WB 58

Hole 22-5

Collar

Easting 455651

Northing 7094627

Elevation

Date

Started July 31 2022

Completed

Driller: Mark Murney

From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Description	Sample Wt (lb)	Gold (pan)
0	5		gravel		
5	15		grey clay		
Total Footage		15			