

YMEP23-035 FINAL REPORT

Florence Creek Placer Project

By

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and

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for

4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.

Location of property: 61°51'15"N; 136°24'22"W
NTS map sheet: 115H/16
Mining District: Whitehorse
Date: January 30, 2024

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Executive Summary

The following is the final report on exploration conducted under YMEP grant YMEP23-035 on the Florence Creek property held by 4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd. and its associates. Florence Creek is a right limit tributary of Rowlinson Creek, which is a left limit tributary of the Nordenskiöld River. Also known as Incised Creek, it is located in central Yukon approximately 40 km due south of Carmacks, Yukon. Access to Florence Creek is via a 43 km 4WD road (Buffalo Lake Road) which forks left at 2.7 km into the Mt. Nansen Trail (road) from Carmacks. The centre of the property is 61°51'15"N; 136°24'22"W, on NTS map sheet 115H/16, in the Whitehorse Mining District.

Although very little has been documented in Government records and publications, anecdotal evidence shows that Florence Creek has been explored and small-scale mined since at least the 1960s, when a Cat trail was first pushed into Florence Creek from Carmacks. Testing activity over the years has included Mr. Bob Wondga in the 1990s, and Charlie Brown and his associates from 2000 to 2009 and again in 2014.

Florence Creek is one of the few places in the Yukon where placer platinum has been found closely associated with placer gold. The bedrock sources of both the placer platinum and the placer gold have not yet been found.

Surficial deposits in the Florence Creek area are dominated by McConnell age deposits of till, glaciofluvial gravel and colluvium. The creek is incised sharply into the plateau, a feature which occurred during the formation of a meltwater channel at the end of the McConnell glaciation. The alluvial floodplain of Florence Creek is narrow and floored in bedrock, and low level alluvial terraces (formed from reworking the previous glacial and glaciofluvial deposits) lie immediately adjacent to the current stream. The valley is mostly thawed on the north side, but colluvium and permafrost are prevalent on the south (north-facing) side of the valley. The low terraces and coarse gravels on the left limit (north side) of Florence Creek have historically been the main focus of exploration on Florence Creek.

The left limit terraces were the main target area of the 2023 program, which consisted of placer claim and prospecting lease staking, six excavator test-pits, and 36.5 cubic yards (27.9 cubic metres) of bulk sampling.

Although only one bulk sample (Pit 1, 0.3597 g/m³) returned potentially economic grades, all pits contained some placer gold. Additionally, the test pits helped to characterize the type of surficial materials present as well as the presence or absence of permafrost and the water table. Taken together, the 2023 results complement previous test programs conducted by Charlie Brown and other prospectors.

The 2023 program was hampered by logistical problems which were mostly associated with the remoteness of the property and the lack of access. Nonetheless, the potential for an economic placer mining operation in Florence Creek remains high and continued exploration is warranted.

Early in the next phase of exploration, a UAV (drone) survey should be conducted to create a high-resolution base map. Future exploration programs should also include resistivity geophysics, which will help determine the presence of thawed or frozen ground and the depths to bedrock across the terraces. Resistivity geophysics may also delineate bedrock depressions which may be buried gold-bearing paleochannels. Shallow targets which are defined by the geophysical program should be tested by excavator test-pitting. Deeper targets may be tested using R/C, RAB or sonic drills, as the boulder-rich ground is not favourable for auger drilling.

Class 4 Water License and Mining Land Use permits are already in progress and expected to be received in 2024. This will greatly facilitate continued exploration and mining of the Florence Creek property.

Introduction

The following is the final report on exploration conducted under YMEP grant YMEP23-035 on the Florence Creek property held by 4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.

Location and Access

Florence Creek is a right limit tributary of Rowlinson Creek, which is a left limit tributary of the Nordenskiöld River. Also known as Incised Creek, it is located in central Yukon approximately 40 km due south of Carmacks, Yukon (Figure 1). Access to Florence Creek is via a 43 km 4WD road (Buffalo Lake Road) which forks left at 2.7 km into the Mt. Nansen Trail (road) from Carmacks. The centre of the property is 61°51'15"N; 136°24'22"W, on NTS map sheet 115H/16, in the Whitehorse Mining District (Figure 2).

Placer Tenure

Table 1 shows the status for the 21 placer claims and 3 prospecting leases on the Florence Creek placer property as of January 14, 2024.

Placer Permitting

All placer claims and prospecting leases have active Class 1 exploration permits. The FLO 1-21 placer claims have Permit P2023_0280. Prospecting lease IW00833 has Permit P2023_0250, Prospecting Lease IW00840 has permit P2023_0392, and Prospecting Lease IW00834 is permitted under P2023_0251.

Class 4 Water License and Mining Land Use permit applications are in progress for the Florence Creek property. A Land Use permit application is also in progress for the Little Buffalo Lake Road.

Table 1 – Placer Claim Status, Florence Creek, January 14, 2024.

STATUS	GRANT NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	OWNER NAME	STAKING DATE	RECORDED DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Active	P 527610	FLO 1	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527611	FLO 2	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527612	FLO 3	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527613	FLO 4	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527614	FLO 5	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527615	FLO 6	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527616	FLO 7	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527617	FLO 8	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527618	FLO 9	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527619	FLO 10	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527620	FLO 11	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527621	FLO 12	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527622	FLO 13	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527623	FLO 14	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527624	FLO 15	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527625	FLO 16	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527626	FLO 17	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527627	FLO 18	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527628	FLO 19	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527629	FLO 20	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26
Active	P 527630	FLO 21	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-19	2023-06-26	2024-06-26

STATUS	GRANT NUMBER	LENGTH	OWNER NAME	STAKING DATE	RECORDED DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Active	IW00833	1 MILE	4510360 Nova Scotia Ltd.	2023-06-20	2023-06-26	2024-08-02
Active	IW00834	2 MILES	Andrew Hamilton	2023-06-18	2023-06-26	2024-09-26
Active	IW00840	3 MILES	Jimmy Gravel	2023-09-23	2023-10-03	2024-11-08

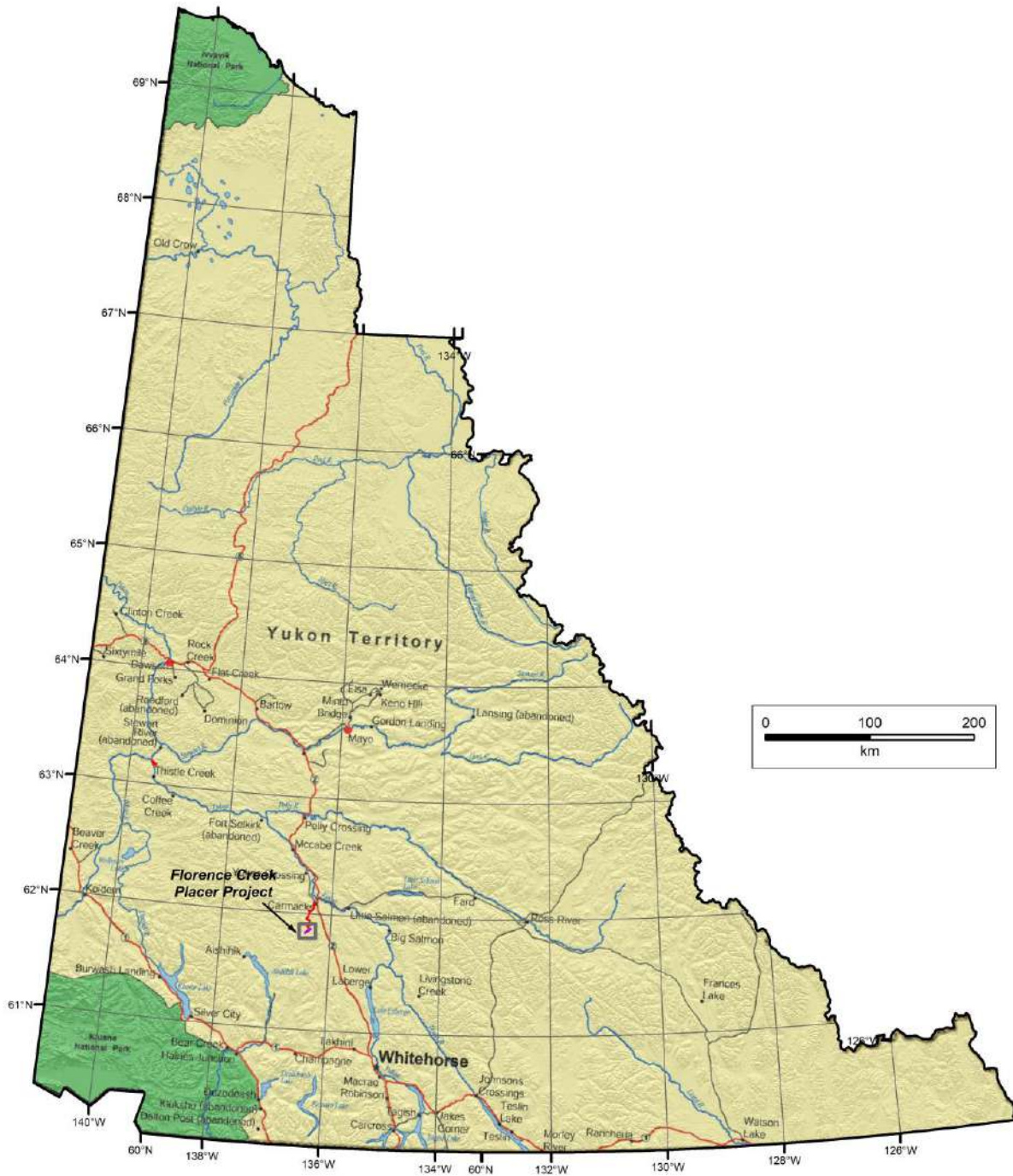


Figure 1 – Location of Florence Creek, Central Yukon

Placer Exploration and Mining History

Although very little has been documented in Government records and publications, anecdotal evidence shows that Florence Creek has been explored and small-scale mined since at least the 1960s.

Two maps by Gilbert (1979) show active placer claims on Florence Creek at the time of publication.

According to Clarke and Brown, (2014), previous exploration work on Florence Creek goes back to the late 60's, when a cat trail was first pushed into Florence Creek from Carmacks. Several trenches were later excavated and thawed. A sluice box was brought in, which had a 3 ft x 28 ft run and a grizzly constructed with railroad iron. It was fed with a cat pushing material into the sluice box.

Ballantyne and Harris (1991) state that they received platinum samples from Mr. Bob Wondga, who was test mining on Florence Creek at the time of their study. Clarke and Brown (2014) similarly report that in 1990, a small 825 Bobcat was walked into Florence Creek and did a small placer test which recovered gold and platinum.

Between 2000 and 2009, the ground was staked, tested and allowed to lapse several times. In 2008 and 2009, a Kubota excavator was used by Charlie Brown was used to test thawed areas. Clarke and Brown (2014) report that the 2009 program consisted of small scale testing of 50 test pits. Of the 50 pits, 19 showed “interesting color”. Placer gold values of over 0.65 grams/cubic metre were reportedly found on bedrock along the creek valley and upper bench.

In 2014, Charlie Brown received a Yukon Mining Exploration Program (YMEP) grant from the Yukon Government, which is documented in the report by Clarke and Brown (2014). The exploration work included stripping, test pitting, trenching, and sampling along the valley floor to estimate alluvial placer gold grades. A total of 32 pits and trenches were excavated with the 10,000 lb Kubota excavator. The program concluded that placer gold exists in potentially economic quantities and that further testing with larger equipment is warranted to further advance the project.

Prospecting activity was revived in November 2022, when a prospecting lease was staked on Florence Creek by Jimmy Gravel. This was the starting point for the 2023 exploration program.

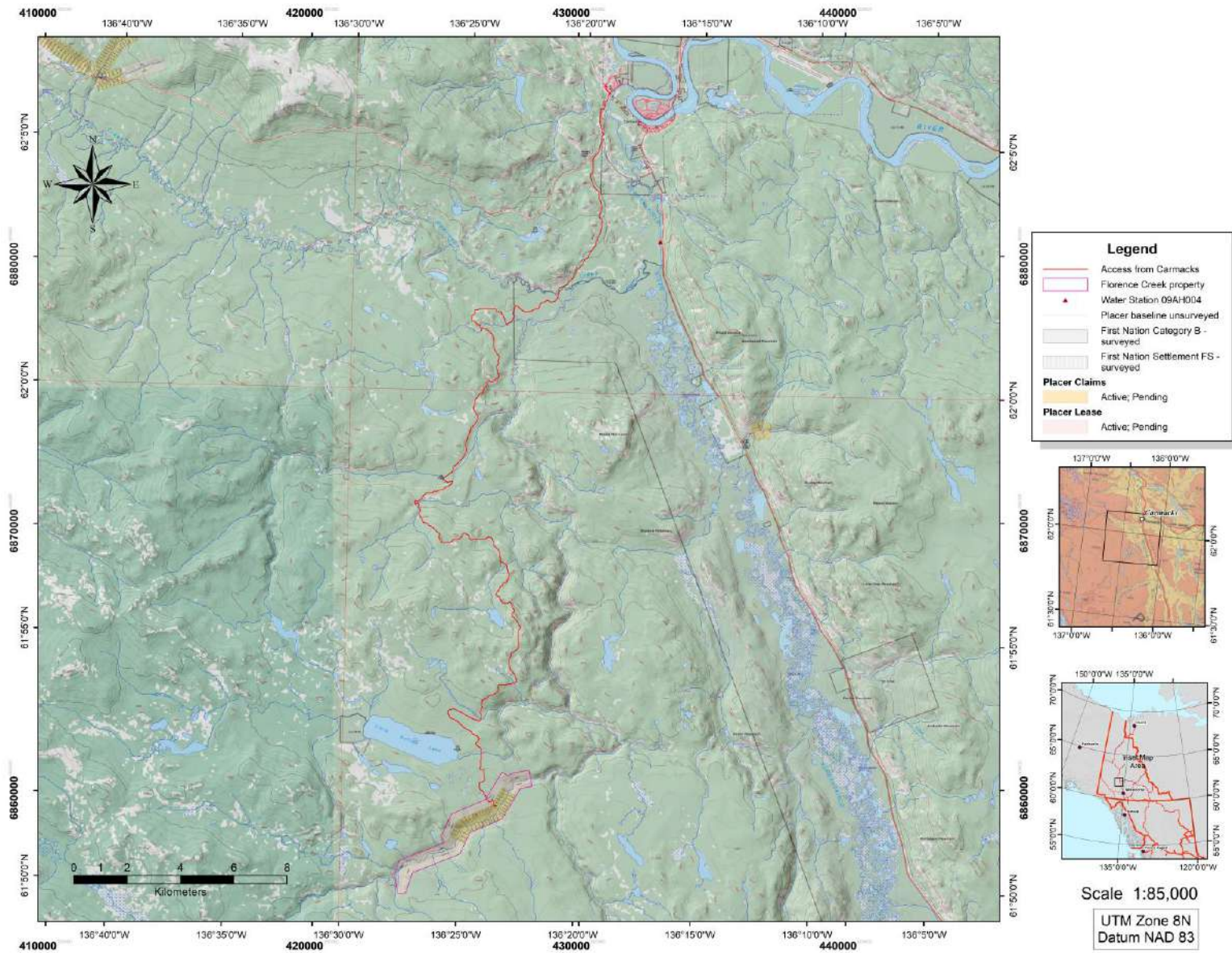


Figure 2 – Location of Florence Creek placer claims approximately 45 km south of Carmacks, Yukon.

Bedrock Geology and Mineral Occurrences

The regional geology of the Florence Creek area is dominated by the Aishihik batholith. The batholith is part of the Stikine Terrane, which is the largest of the exotic terranes that have been accreted to the western margin of the North American craton. The terrane consists of an Upper Paleozoic volcanic arc basement that is overlain by the Middle to Late Triassic Lewes River volcanic arc (Colpron et.al, 2007).

The Aishihik batholith is one of a series of Late Triassic granodiorite batholiths that underlie the western margin of the Whitehorse Trough (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974). To the east, the Aishihik Batholith is overlain by or intrudes Triassic and younger volcanic, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks of the Lewes River and Laberge Groups. The batholith is allochthonous above the adjacent metamorphic terrane and was tectonically emplaced during the Late Triassic along a west-verging detachment (Johnston, 1988).

In the main project area, there are two types of intrusive rocks (Figure 3). The western boundary of the property lies adjacent to a foliated biotite-hornblende granodiorite of the Long Lake Suite (map unit EJqL2). Immediately underlying the current project claims and for several km to the east, are younger and non-foliated quartz monzonite rocks of the Long Lake Suite (map unit EJgL).

The nearest known mineral occurrence is the Nippon Cu-Mo-Au porphyry prospect (Minfile #115H 003), which lies approximately 12 km due east. It is hosted in the Early Jurassic granodiorite intrusive (map unit EJgL), near a contact with andesite volcanics of the Upper Triassic Povoas formation, which are part of the Lewes River Group (Colpron et.al, (2007); Yukon Geological Survey, 2022).

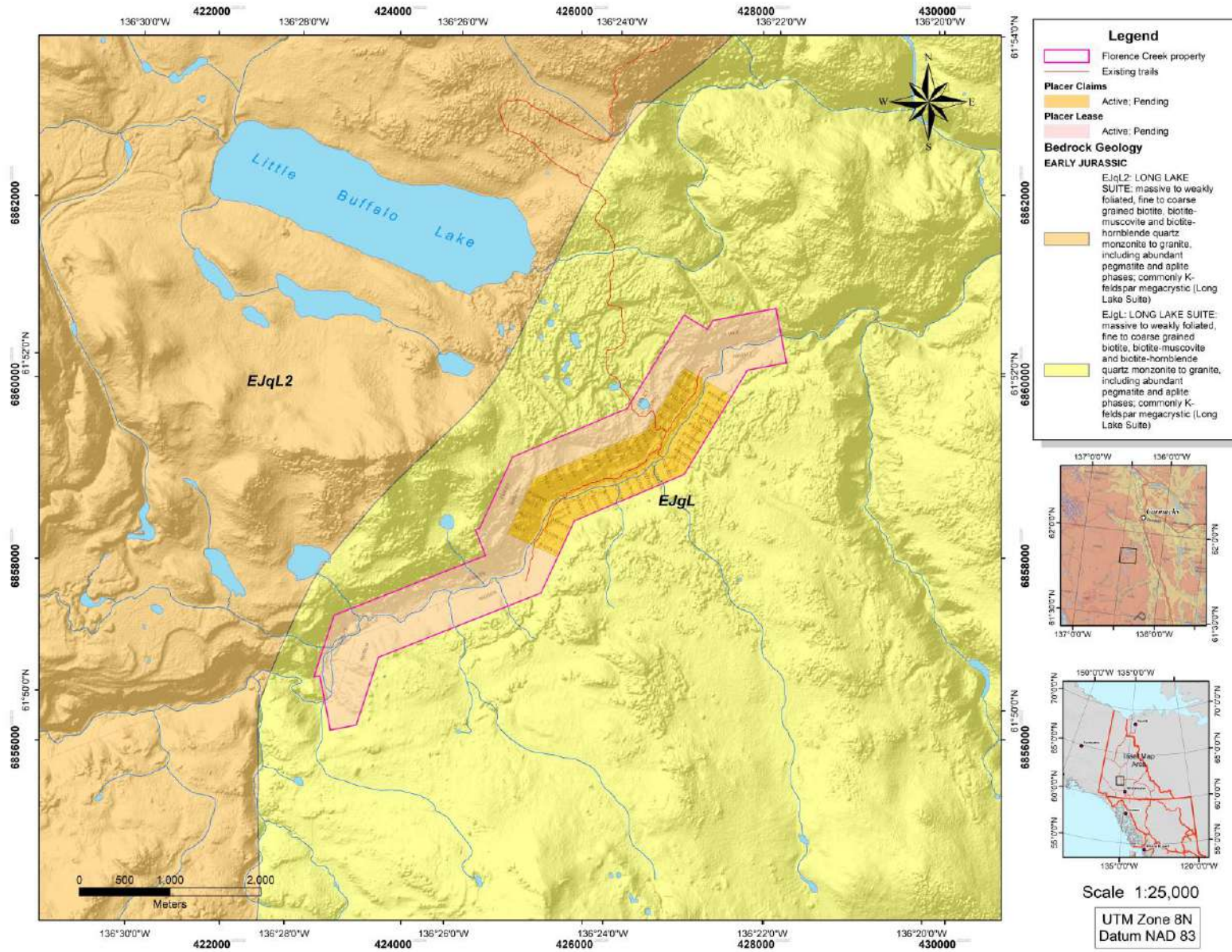


Figure 3 - Bedrock Geology of Florence Creek, after Yukon Geological Survey (2022).

Quaternary History and Surficial Geology

Evidence suggests that the pre-glacial drainage of Florence Creek and Little Buffalo Creek flowed from west to east, across Razor Mountain into what is now the Nordenskiöld River valley (Hughes, 1990). Subsequently, the Florence Creek area was subjected to at least four regional glaciations and two interglacial periods over the last 2.5 million years (Duk-Rodkin, 2002; 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).

Figure 4 shows the glacial ice limits and flow patterns in the Florence Creek area, after Hughes (1990) and Duk-Rodkin, (2002). The glacial ice flow patterns during all glaciations in this area were roughly southeast to northwest.

Pre-Reid ice sheets completely covered the Florence Creek area, with the pre-Reid ice limit reaching at least a further 60 km to the west of Florence Creek (Duk-Rodkin, 2002). Most, if not all, evidence of the pre-Reid glaciations was overprinted by the subsequent Reid and McConnell glacial advances (Hughes, 1989; Duk-Rodkin, 2002). The Reid glacial ice limit is defined by a series of glacial erratics and meltwater channels only 15 km to the west of the project area (Duk-Rodkin, 2002). It is not known if there are any features in the area corresponding to the somewhat younger Gladstone Glaciation (57,000 to 71,000 years B.P.), which was first described in southern Yukon by Cronmiller et. al. (2019). However, some of the features which have been mapped as belonging to the Reid glaciation, may be attributed to the Gladstone glaciation with further research in the area.

During the subsequent and most recent (McConnell) glaciation, the Cordilleran ice sheet advanced from the southeast to northwest into the area, terminating just west of the project claims and within just a few km of the previous mapped (Reid) ice limit (Hughes, 1989; Duk-Rodkin, 2002).

Figure 5 shows that the surficial deposits in the Florence Creek area are dominated by McConnell age deposits of till (map units Mb, Mv, Mx) glaciofluvial gravel (map units Gx and Gt) and colluvium (map units Cv, Cb). The most significant surficial material in the project area is a glaciofluvial complex which consists of a series of elongated landforms between Florence Creek and Little Buffalo Lake. Florence Creek itself is incised sharply into the plateau, a feature which occurred during the formation of a meltwater channel at the end of the McConnell glaciation (shown on Figure 4, after Hughes, 1990).

The alluvial floodplain of Florence Creek is narrow and floored in bedrock, and low level alluvial terraces (formed from reworking the previous glacial and glaciofluvial deposits) lie immediately adjacent to the current stream. These features are too narrow to show on the available surficial mapping. The valley is mostly thawed on the north (south-facing) side, but colluvium and permafrost are prevalent on the south (north-facing) side of the valley.

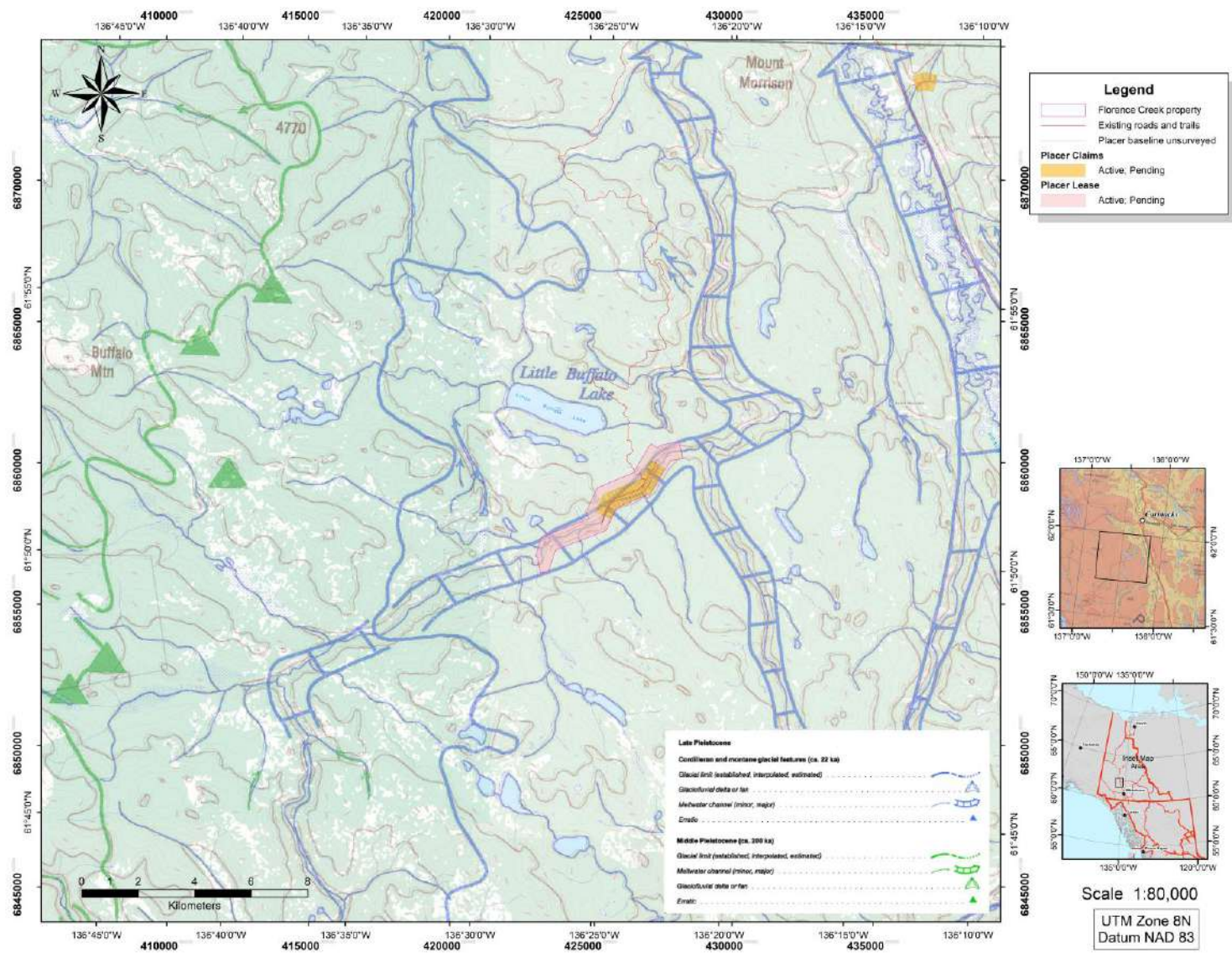


Figure 4 - Glacial limits and flow patterns, Florence Creek, after Hughes (1990) and Duk-Rodkin (2002).

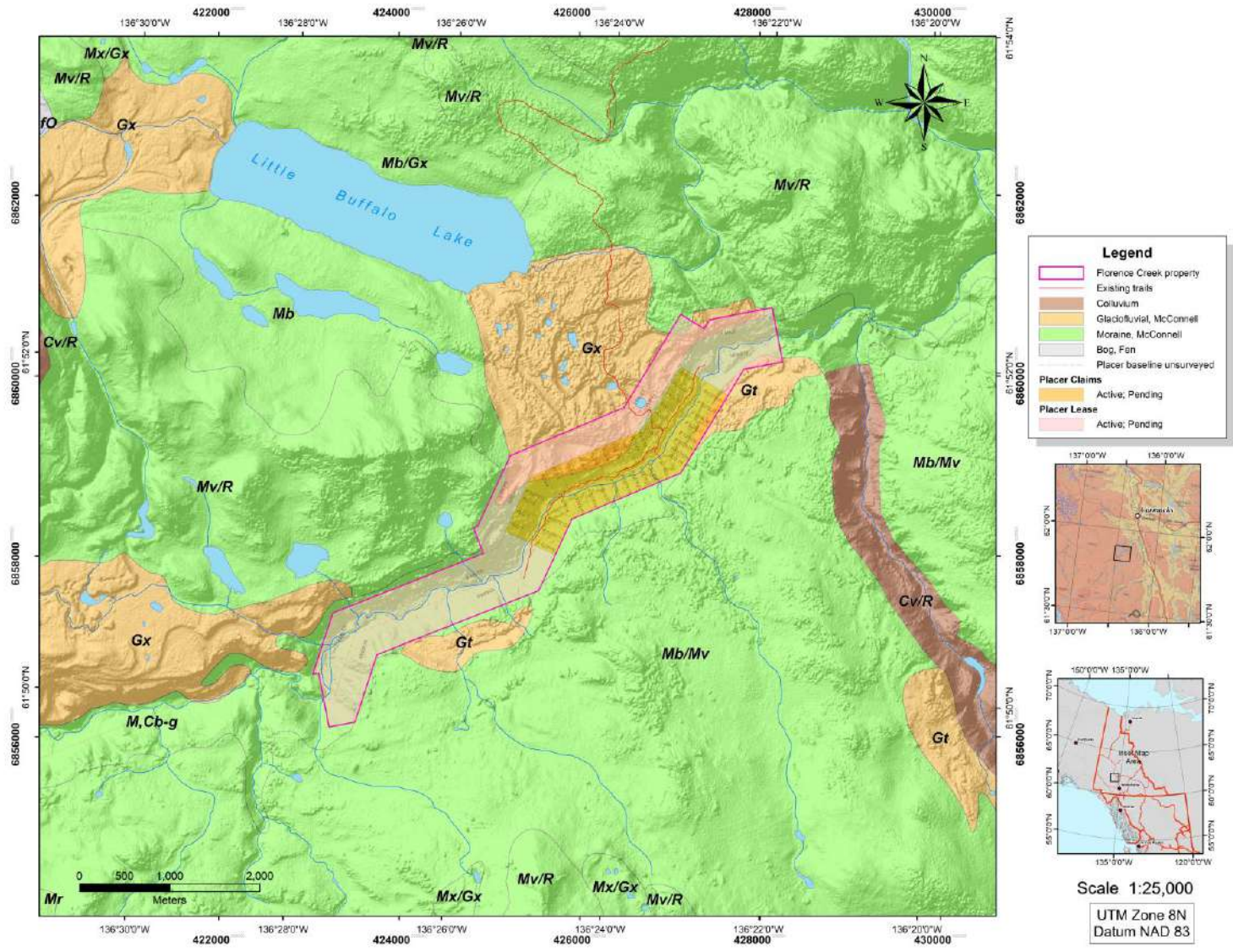


Figure 5 - Surficial Geology, Florence Creek, after Hughes, (1989); and Yukon Geological Survey, (2022).

Placer Geology and Mineralogy

The co-author of this report, William LeBarge, visited Florence Creek several times between 2007 and 2009, twice accompanied by prospector Charlie Brown. During the visit in 2009, several of the active test pits were examined and described. Overall, the pits in 2009 were excavated into sandy, boulder-cobble-pebble gravel which was dominated by well-rounded granitic boulders. Sub-rounded, intermediate to mafic volcanic and volcanoclastic boulders were also present. Many of the pits were capped by wind-blown sand and silt.

Jeff Bond, Yukon Geological Survey, visited the property in 2014. The stratigraphy of the lowest terrace gravel (near the stream) was subsequently described by him in van Loon and Bond (2014) as consisting of 2.2 m (5 ft) of poorly sorted pebble-cobble gravel with a matrix of granules and silty sand on decomposed granite. Overlying the gravel on bedrock, and forming the surface of the terrace is 2.2 to 3 m (5 - 10 ft) of very coarse boulder gravel. The boulder gravel contains between 40 and 70% boulders whereas the remaining sediment consists of cobbles, minor pebbles, and a matrix of silty coarse sand. The maximum boulder size observed was 80 by 170 cm. Gold and platinum are distributed throughout the terrace gravel but are most concentrated near the bedrock interface. Gold and platinum are present as both separate grains, or are combined within a single grain. The amount of platinum seems to vary between test pits and ranges from 5 to 40% of the precious metal content. The size distribution of gold and platinum grains according to a 1 yd sample from the bedrock contact on the lowest terrace was 7% > 20 mesh, 25% 20-30 mesh, 50% 30-50 mesh, 13% 50-100 mesh, and 5% <100 mesh. The gold and platinum grains have a modified to reshaped character.

Two studies have been conducted on the mineralogy of the placer platinum on Florence Creek, in an effort to characterize and identify a potential bedrock origin. Ballantyne and Harris (1991) studied 12 PGM grains using microprobe and SEM methods. The platinum grains were found to be isoferroplatinum (later re-described by Cabri et.al. (1996) as Fe-rich platinum) with osmium, palladium and base-metal sulphide inclusions. This study pointed to possible copper-sulphide hosted bedrock mineralization as a possible source.

Barkov et.al (2008) studied 14 grains of placer platinum from Florence Creek in 2008 using Secondary Electron Imagery (SEI) and Back-Scattered Electron (BSE) methods. The grains were all found to be Pt-Fe alloys with various inclusions of osmium and iridium. Interestingly, one analyzed platinum grain had a gold-silver rim, which has also been observed in the occasional small nuggets recovered by placer mining. The authors suggest that “a mineralized zone rich in chromite–magnesiochromite and associated with an Alaskan–Uralian-type ultramafic complex, probably related to the island-arc terrane of Quesnellia, seems a likely provenance for the analyzed grains of Pt–Fe alloy from Florence Creek”. However, those types of rocks have not so far been identified in the Florence Creek area.

2023 Placer Exploration Program

Overview

The 2023 program consisted of placer claim and prospecting lease staking, excavator test-pitting, and 36.5 cubic yards (27.9 cubic metres) of bulk sampling.

Personnel

The 2023 exploration program personnel included Jimmy Gravel, John Shurko and Andrew Hamilton. Original property owner Charlie Brown joined the program for a few days in June. William LeBarge visited the site late in the season and co-authored this report.

Placer Claim and Lease Staking

After the initial staking of prospecting lease IW00815 in November 2022, assessment work was completed, and the lease was staked into the Flo 1-21 claims on June 26, 2023. Three additional placer prospecting leases were staked in June and October 2023.

Test pitting and bulk sampling

Overview

The field program consisted of two phases, one in June and the second in September. Four test pits were excavated and processed between June 10 and June 15; and two pits were excavated and processed between September 22 and September 26, 2023. Test pit locations are shown on Figure 7.

Methodology

In June, a 7 ton Case Excavator dug the first 4 pits. The last two pits (5 and 6) were dug in September using the 20 ton Kobelco Excavator. In both cases the samples were processed using a Gold Machine #10, capable of 10 yards per hour. Water was supplied by a 2 inch Honda trash pump, and concentrates were further processed with a Keene highbanker and hand-panned to obtain a clean gold sample.

Results

Appendix A contains the detailed test pit descriptions. The locations and volumes of the test pits are shown in Table 2, and the sampling results are summarized in Table 3.

Table 2 – Location and volume details of test pits, Florence Creek.

Test Pit	Landform	Volume of pit m ³	Grant Number	Latitude DMS	Longitude DMS
Pit 1	hillside, middle terrace	15.13	IW00815	61° 51' 29.271" N	136° 23' 26.275"
Pit 2	low terrace	85.43	IW00815	61° 51' 27.551" N	136° 23' 30.165"
Pit 3A&B	low terrace	169.29	IW00815	61° 51' 27.678" N	136° 23' 30.376"
Pit 4	adjacent to creek	144.23	IW00815	61° 51' 25.303" N	136° 23' 35.127"
Pit 5	middle terrace, permafrost	319.17	IW00833	61° 52' 0.754" N	136° 22' 54.027"
Pit 6	middle terrace, permafrost	118.8	P 527630	61° 51' 53.102" N	136° 22' 56.352"

Table 3 - Gold recovery results of bulk samples, Florence Creek.

Sample	Volume (m ³)	Volume (yd ³)	Gold weight (g)	Grade oz/yd ³	Grade g/m ³	Description
Pit 1	6.11644	8.0	2.2	0.0088	0.3597	dry sandy boulder cobble gravel
Pit 2	7.64555	10.0	1.95	0.0062	0.255	wet muddy sandy gravel
Pit 3A&B	8.792381	11.5	0.62	0.0017	0.070	wet muddy sandy gravel
Pit 4	3.82277	5.0	0.54	0.0034	0.1413	sandy boulder cobble gravel
Pit 5	0.764555	1.0	0.05	0.0016	0.0654	rusty sandy boulder cobble gravel
Pit 6	0.764555	1.0	0.03	0.00096	0.039	muddy clay-rich cobble gravel

Site Visit by William LeBarge

The co-author visited the property in September 2023 and examined several pits including an exposure on a low terrace near the stream, which is shown in the photo in Figure 6. The stratigraphy and sedimentology is similar to that described earlier by Jeff Bond in 2014 and the co-author in 2009.



Figure 6 - A poorly sorted, pebble cobble gravel with silty granular matrix approximately 1.5-2 metres thick, overlies a decomposed granitic bedrock. The upper contact of this unit appears cryoturbated, with vertically oriented stones. This unit is overlain sharply by a 2-3 metre thick, coarsening upward, coarse boulder-cobble gravel with a tightly packed sandy matrix. Approximately 50 cm of well sorted sandy silt caps the stratigraphic sequence.

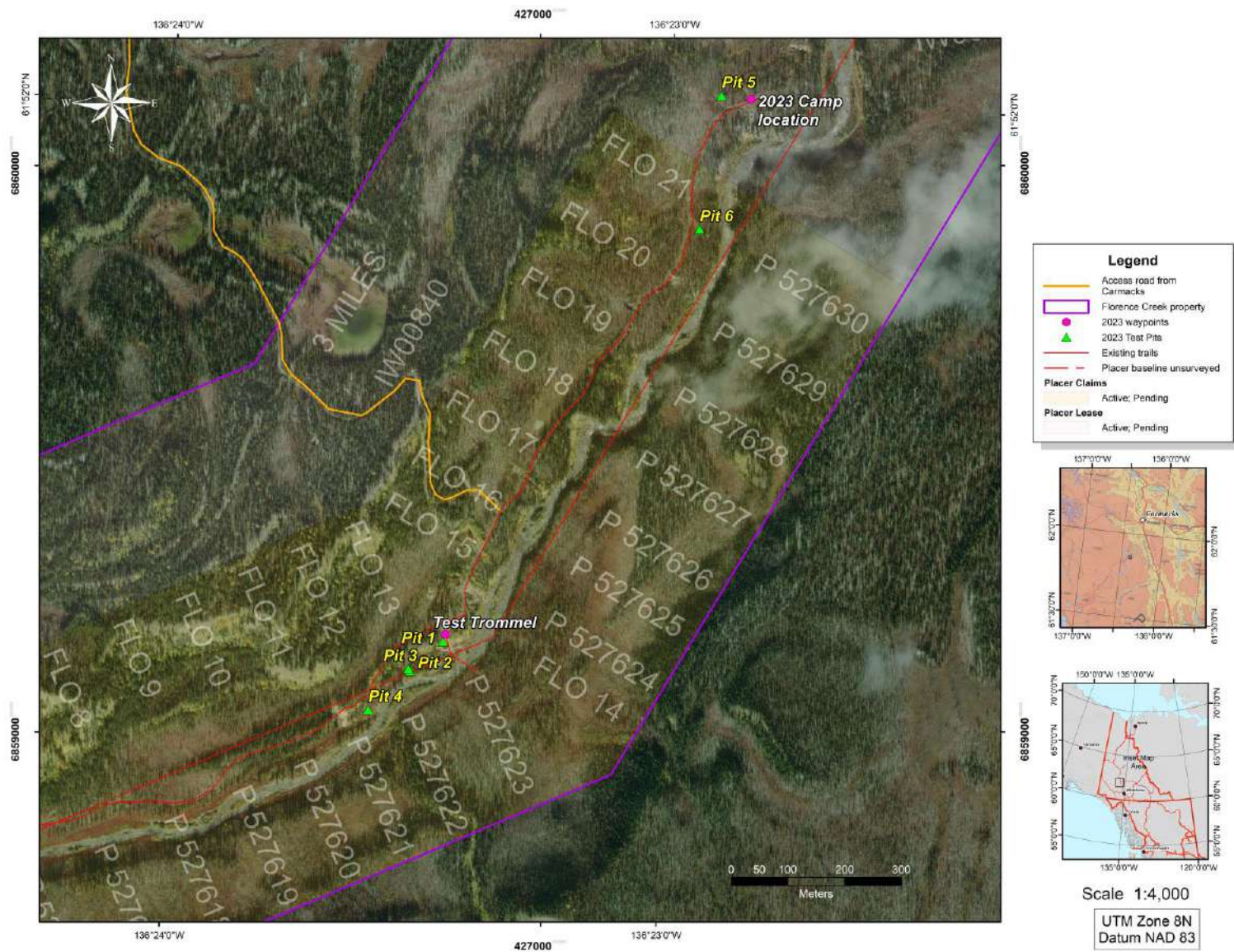


Figure 7 - Satellite map showing 2023 test pit locations, Florence Creek.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2023 program was a good starting point for continued exploration in the Florence Creek drainage. The staking of additional prospecting leases was important for securing a good footprint for continued exploration and future mining. And although only one bulk sample (Pit 1, 0.3597 g/m³) returned potentially economic grades, all pits contained some placer gold.

Additionally, the test pits helped to characterize the type of surficial materials present as well as the presence or absence of permafrost and the water table. Taken together, the 2023 results complement previous test programs conducted by Charlie Brown and other prospectors.

The 2023 program was hampered by logistical problems which were mostly associated with the remoteness of the property, lack of access, poor weather, and breakdowns of machinery. It took several days (one-way) to walk the excavators into the property for each of the two phases of the program. However, it was time well spent, as the excavators were vitally important for excavating and processing adequate amounts of potential pay material from the test pits.

The potential for an economic placer mining operation in Florence Creek remains high, and continued exploration is warranted. Early in the next phase of exploration, a drone UAV survey should be conducted to create a high-resolution base map. Future exploration programs should also include resistivity geophysics, which will help determine the presence of thawed or frozen ground and the depths to bedrock across the terraces. Resistivity geophysics may also delineate bedrock depressions which may be buried gold-bearing paleochannels.

Shallow targets which are defined by the geophysical program should be tested by excavator test-pitting. Deeper targets may be tested using R/C, RAB or sonic drills, as the boulder-rich ground is not favourable for auger drilling.

Class 4 Water License and Mining Land Use permits are in progress and expected to be received in 2024. This will greatly facilitate continued exploration and mining of the Florence Creek property.

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 January, 2024

William LeBarge, P. Geo.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "William LeBarge". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

References

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Appendix A – Test Pit Logs

Pit #1

Location (UTM): 8V 426828mE 6859159mN
Lease/Claim: Lease - IW00815 (Jimmy Gravel)
Test Date: June 10, 2023

Equipment: 7-ton Case Excavator (CX57C), 10 yard Gold Machine Trommel (Model #10), 2” Honda Semi Trash Pump, small Keene Engineering Highbanker, Gold Pans

Process: Dirt was carried to the trommel in the excavator and poured directly into the hopper, assisted by crew using rakes. Concentrates were collected from the sluice mats and re-washed through a small highbanker. Those concentrates were then panned down to gold.

Pit Description: Hillside, immediately west of trommel. Bedrock.
Dimension: Approximately 12 yards moved before taking 8 yard sample
Pit Volume: Exposed hillside, 15.13m³

Sample Volume: 8 yards
Gold Weights: 2.2g
Sample Grade: 0.275/yard

Photos:



Pit #2

Location (UTM): 8V 426770mE 6859107mN
Lease/Claim: Lease - IW00815 (Jimmy Gravel)
Test Date: June 11, 2023

Equipment: 7-ton Case Excavator (CX57C), 10 yard Gold Machine Trommel (Model #10), 2” Honda Semi Trash Pump, small Keene Engineering Highbanker, Gold Pans

Process: Dirt was carried to the trommel in the excavator and poured directly into the hopper, assisted by crew using rakes. Concentrates were collected from the sluice mats and re-washed through a small highbanker. Those concentrates were then panned down to gold.

Pit Description: Approx. 20 meters from creek, did not hit bedrock, flooded with water making it difficult to see pit characterization.

Dimensions (m): Top Layer - 9.14L x 7.62W x 0.91D = 63.38m³
Pit (V=πr²h): V= 3.14 (1.52)² x 3.04 = 22.05m³

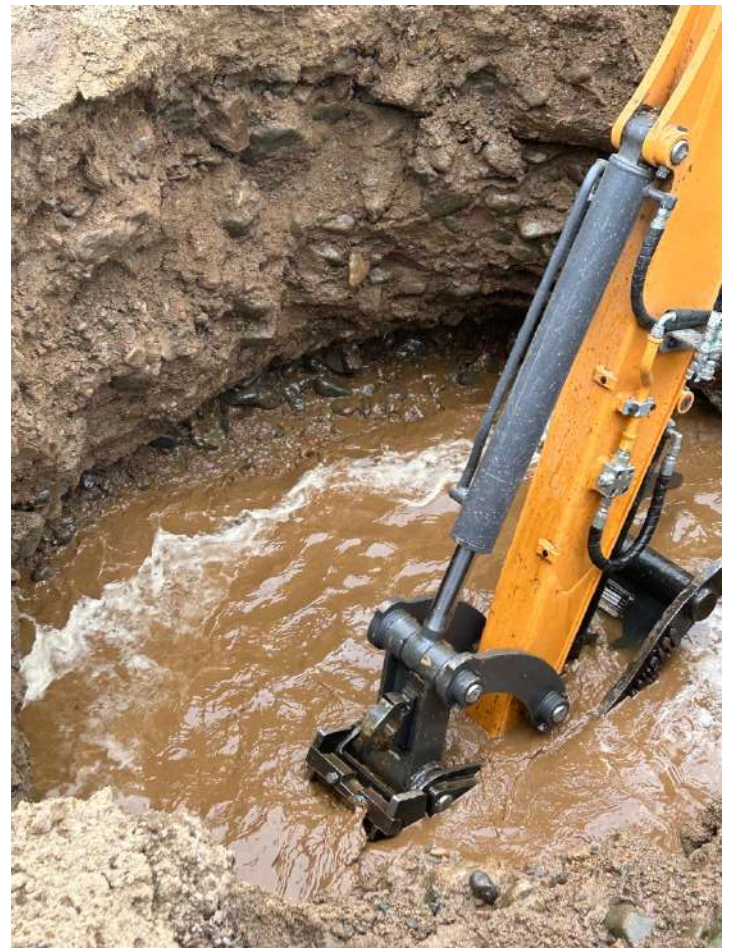
Pit Volume: 85.43m³

Sample Volume: 10 yards

Gold Weights: 1.95g

Sample Grade: 0.195g/yard

Photos:



Pit #3A&B

Location (UTM): 8V 426767mE 6859111mN
Lease/Claim: Lease - IW00815 (Jimmy Gravel)
Test Date: June 12 - 13, 2023
Equipment: 7-ton Case Excavator (CX57C), 10 yard Gold Machine Trommel (Model #10), 2” Honda Semi Trash Pump, small Keene Engineering Highbanker, Gold Pans

Process: Dirt was carried to the trommel in the excavator and poured directly into the hopper, assisted by crew using rakes. Concentrates were collected from the sluice mats and re-washed through a small highbanker. Those concentrates were then panned down to gold.

Pit Description: Approx. 25 meters from creek, flooding made it difficult to know if we hit bedrock. We don't think we did.

Dimensions (m): Top Layer - 9.14L x 7.62W x 0.91D = 63.38m³
Pit (V=πr²h): V=3.14 (3.04)² x 3.65 = 105.91m³

Pit Volume: 169.29m³
Sample Volume: 11.5 yards
Gold Weights: 0.62g
Sample Grade: 0.054g/yard

Photos



Pit #4

Location (UTM): 8V 426696mE 6859039mN
Lease/Claim: Lease - IW00815 (Jimmy Gravel)
Test Date: June 15, 2023

Equipment: 7-ton Case Excavator (CX57C), 10 yard Gold Machine Trommel (Model #10), 2” Honda Semi Trash Pump, small Keene Engineering Highbanker, Gold Pans

Process: Dirt was carried to the trommel in the excavator and poured directly into the hopper, assisted by crew using rakes. Concentrates were collected from the sluice mats and re-washed through a small highbanker. Those concentrates were then panned down to gold.

Pit Description: Approximatley 15 meters from the creek. Flooded, difficult to tell if we hit bedrock.

Dimensions (m): Top Layer - 9.14L x 6.09W x 1.21D = 67.35m³
Pit (V=πr²h): V=3.14 (2.59)² x 3.65 = 76.88m³

Pit Volume: 144.23m³

Sample Volume: 5 yards
Gold Weights: 0.54g
Sample Grade: 0.108g/yard

Photos:



Pit #5

Location (UTM): 8V 427320mE 6860123mN
Lease/Claim: Lease - IW00833 (John Shurko)
Test Date: September 22, 2023

Equipment: 20 Ton, Kobelco Excavator (Model#SK200SRLC), 10 yard Gold Machine Trommel (Model #10), 2" Honda Semi Trash Pump, small Keene Engineering Highbanker, Gold Pans

Process: Dirt was carried to the trommel in the excavator and poured directly into the hopper, assisted by crew using rakes. Concentrates were collected from the sluice mats and re-washed through a small highbanker. Those concentrates were then panned down to gold.

Pit Description: Permafrost in first pit, swung boom around for sample.

Dimensions (m): North Pit - 8.5L x 4.8W x 2.5D = 102m³
South Pit - 12.7L x 4.5W x 3.8D = 217.17m³

Pit Volume: 319.17 m³

Sample Volume: 1 yard
Gold Weights: 0.05g
Sample Grade: 0.05g/yard

Photos:



Pit #6

Location (UTM): 8V 427281mE 6859887mN
Lease/Claim: Claim - FLO 21 - P 527630 (4510360 NS Ltd.)
Test Date: September 26, 2023

Equipment: 20 Ton, Kobelco Excavator (Model#SK200SRLC), 10 yard Gold Machine Trommel (Model #10), 2" Honda Semi Trash Pump, small Keene Engineering Highbanker, Gold Pans

Process: Dirt was carried to the trommel in the excavator and poured directly into the hopper, assisted by crew using rakes. Concentrates were collected from the sluice mats and re-washed through a small highbanker. Those concentrates were then panned down to gold.

Pit Description: Lots of clay, extremely poor recovery.
Dimensions (m): $V=1/2 \times b \times h \times d - V=0.5 \times 8.8 \times 9 \times 3 = 118.8 \text{m}^3$
Pit Volume: 118.8m^3

Sample Volume: 1 yard
Gold Weights: 0.03g
Sample Grade: 0.03g

Photos:

