## YMIP Work Report - 2012

> Grant Application: 12-050 Target Evaluation Placer
> Sarah Baker - StA Claims - NTS Sheet 115-O-14 $\left(63^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}, 139^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}\right)$ to $\left(63^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}, 139^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}\right)$

For Owner
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## INTRODUCTION

Sarah Baker - StA Claims - St Anthony placer claims - NTS Sheet 115-O-14 - StA claims run from ( $63^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 59^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}, 139^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$ ) to ( $63^{\circ} 45^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}, 139^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 39^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$ ). The east side is located on the southeast corner of Quartz Creek and Indian River, and they run to Toronto Creek (tier one and two). This is approximately a 1 hr drive from Dawson City, up Hunker Rd, down Quartz Creek road, turn left at the old dredge, and a 1 minute drive up to tier one and two.

## PROJECT PERSONNEL

| Tony Malcolm | Whitehorse YT | Prospector/Driller's helper <br> Machinist helper <br> First Aid/Cook |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Adina Malcolm | Whitehorse YT | Prospector/Driller's helper |
| Ghislain Belanger | Quebec | Bellingham WA | | Heavy Equipment operator |
| :--- |
| (Dozer/Excavator/Drill) |
| Ron Thorpe |

## GEOLOGY OF THE AREA TESTED

The geology of the area tested (drilled and trenched) showed white and ancient white channel running between tier one and two, on StA-1. Surrounding this area, we found gravels in consistent layers of light brown, därk brown, rust, light gray and dark gray, with a layer of clay. Most areas were covered with some black muck ( 3 to 10 ft ).

The ancient channel was covered with 20 ft of black muck. We trenched an area on the fraction claim StA, where there is a layer of green bedrock that breaks into square chunks. Gold was found in and around this green bedrock. Trenching also revealed quartz schist, some of which is hard and some decomposed and soft. Gold was also found around the schist. I believe there is a false layer of bedrock on StA, the fraction claim, on the side of the Indian River.

We discovered an area, located at $66^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 57^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}-139^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$ (see Exhibit 1 - MAP OF DRILLING AND TRENCHING), with white and ancient white channel. It is covered by 20 feet of black muck. This paleo channel runs approximately north and south, through the StA claims, from what appears to be Sta-1 to StA-8. The channel spans approximately 40 feet. We determined that bedrock rose up and black muc̣k slid into this old riverbed and filled it in, redirecting the water. We managed to locate the West edge of the paleo channel, but had to approximate the south edge, due to drilling difficulties, which are described in this report. The side view of the paleo channel appéars as follows"


Three kinds of gold were discovered: rice gold, from Indian River, flour and small gold from Quartz creek and two small nuggets, which look like Toronto Creek gold. This assumption is based on previous drill testing which yielded a sample thatit was run through the gold table, by Donnie the gold cleaner, in Dawson City. In other words, we found similar results in this year's testing.

Based on these findings, it appears Toronto Creek, Quartz Creekiand Indian River, at one time, converged between tier one and two (StA-1 Grant Nitimber: P44841 and StA-1 Grant Number: P 44850), where we found the ancient channel, and across the road, (Claim StA, Grant Number: P 44866) located at $66^{\circ} 44^{\prime} 54^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}-139^{\circ} 6^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$, where we dug the trench.

There is a bedrock rim that runs along the bottom edge of Tier one, St.A claims, from StA-1 to StA-7. There appears to be a bedrock ridge running betweeñ StA-7 and StA-8, where it was too steep to take the bulldozer. There is also bedrock ridge running along the right (south) side of the StA claims, along the side of the Indian River, which has been previously documented in maps that were submitted with the YMIP proposal.

Bedrock was found 300 ft Southeast, past the top of tier two (StA-1 Grant Number: P 44850) along Indian River.

It appears bedrock rose up on three sides of the StA claims (see Exhibit $\frac{1}{2}$ Bedrock ridges): the west side (bottom of tier 1, from StA-1 to StA-7), north side (between StA-7 and StA-8), and south side (Indian River bedrock Ridge, which is already documented in the initial proposal. These ridges cut off the old river (paleo channel), redirecting it and leaving a bowl of water.

This entire perspective is based on the lay of the land (we can see the bedrock), drill tests, trenching, pits, previous mapping data, the type of gold we found in StA-1, Grant Number: P 44841 and P 44850 and StA Grant Number: P 44866, (all of which are the southern most claims), which yielded gold from Toronto Creek, Indian River and Quartz Creek, and the confirmation of the ancient channel that was discovered on first tier, StA1, in 1996, which yielded similar results, with three types of gold, found in the same area.

## Work Results: Drilling-Pits-Trenching

When Henry Reinink (for reference, he verified with Vickie Roberts that he drilled two holes to 43 feet each for a total of 86 feet) tested an area, approx 15 feet to the east of where we drilled into the ancient white channel, we were able to locate the edge of the paleo channel, as he hit bedrock at 38 feet and missed the channel. Previous drilling, in the ancient channel, went past 60 feet, to bedrock.

This year's drilling, in the same channel, went to 40 feet without hitting bedrock (the drill got stuck from a mudslide, so we couldn't get past 40 ft ). We hit white and ancient white channel at about 30 feet. Gravels that the drill pulled to the surface, before it got stuck, were tested and yielded white and ancient white channel. We were able to determine that the ancient riverbed was probably filled in by a mudslide - black muck was approx 20 feet deep over the paleo channel, but only 10 feet deep on either side. It is also likely that bedrock pushed up against the old river, cutting off water supply, changing the course of the river, trapping a bowl-like area of water over and around the paleo channel.

## DRILLING/PITS D1 to D7 - see Exhibit 1 - MAP OF DRILLING AND TRENCHING) and Pictures

The first six holes, which we drilled, were recorded on GPS, June 8-13 2012.
These holes are labeled:
D1 (pictures 138 and 139)
D2 (picture 141)
D3 (picture 142)
D4 (picture 143-144)
D5 and D5.5 (pictures 145, 146 147, 147B)
D6 (no picture, but documented - off to the right side of D5)
D7 (no picture - redundant and abandoned at 3 ft )
The area we drilled, here, is shallow to bedrock, at only 8 to 10 feet, and highlights the bedrock rim, running along the bottom of tier one. Bedrock gradually becomes deeper as we move directly up tier one, to tier two (Indian River side), and is evident on the surface, above the top of Tier two. For clarity, what this means is that the bedrock ridge runs along the bottom, and right side, of the St.A claims:

After six holes were drilled, it was clear that we could dig to bedrock with the excavator, for improved testing, ( $636 \mathrm{cb}-\mathrm{ft}$, in total, was excavated). The results were similar in each of the six holes: Tony pan tested buckets of dirt from each of the holes, and found garnets, black sand, superfine gold and what appeared to be either platinum or silver. The surrounding materials were mostly brown and gray gravels. These areas were covered with a shallow layer of frozen black muck (approx 3 ft ). The gravels were mostly wet, and all of the holes eventually filled with water. The gold was consistent with Quartz Creek findings.

## PIT D8 - see Exhibit 1 - MAP OF DRILLING AND TRENCHING)

D8 was our second big pit that we dug with the excavator, at 25 ft to bedrock ( 6 'x10'x25) $=1500 \mathrm{cb}-\mathrm{ft}$ - (the first big pit will be described further on in this report). The pit, D8, is located on the right (east) side of the road (Indian River side), in the middle, between tier 1 and 2 - see Exhibit 1). There is no photo of this pit, as we tested and backfilled the hole because water was flowing quickly into the pit.

We decided to trench the entire area, with the bottom-endrunning to a previously dug, lower area, on bedrock, that would hold water, which would be released from the trench. Before backfilling the pit, the excavator laid out ten piles of gravel, from the bottom 6 feet of the pit. Tony and Ghislaîn pan tested each pile, and there were consistently four colors of gold per pan, which were average quartz creek size gold - small but not superfine. We followed up with the excavator digging a 150 ft trench that ended at location D9 (see exhibit 1). We needed to let the water flow to this lower trench, to do proper testing of the area.

Location D8 is the top of the trench, where we dug the pit, and location D10 is the bottom of the trench - (see pictures $1,23,24,26,27,28$ and 29). This 150 ' trench, which was started at D10, was dug to position D8. It was approx $25^{\prime}$ to bedrock at D8, and $10^{\prime}$ deep at D10 (the lower end). Total area trenched was $150 ' \mathrm{x} 15^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime}=13,500 \mathrm{cbft}$. Tony and Ghislain took pan tests from the excavator bucket, as the trench was being dug. Findings might have been consistent, but water was flowing into the lower trench/pit. We were finding less gold, until we hit a false layer of green bedrock.

The layers of gravel, in he trench, were consistent with findings across the road (D13first big pit - See exhibit 1), which included gravels of light brown, brown, light gray, gray and rust, as well as a layer of clay. The only new discovery was a layer of green bedrock that was revealed at the mid to lower end of the trench (see pictures $1,9,13,14$, $15,17,18,20,21,22,23,24$ ). As well, we found antold shaft that still had its cribbing, located $2 / 3$ of the way down to the lower end of the french, and not very deep - approx 5 feet from the top of the trench.

Tony took a pan of the gravels around the green bedrock, from the inside edge of the trench, and found 12 colors. Further testing was done on the outside edge of the trench, with the excavator. The excavator pulled up 8 yards, which were wet, from flowing water, and he hand shoveled them into the Flying Dutchman testing sluice. Tony ran 8 separate, 1 -yard tests. These tests averaged out to $110^{\text {th }}$ of a gram/yard. Findings included garnets, black sand, superfine gold, average Quartz creek gold, rice gold and two smaller nuggets. (See pictures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, 25, 29). These findings were not consistent with the pan test from the inside wall of the trench, in and around the green bedrock, which yielded far more celors per pan. This 8-yard test, from the lower part of the trench, proved to yield much less gold than was found at the top of the trench (D8). I believe this is in part because we pulled the 8 yards from an area that was disturbed with water that was still flowing into the trench, and that we were 10 feet
above bedrock, which was evident from the lower trench/pit, used to capture the flowing water.


D11 was our third big pit (see pictures 151 and 152). We dug to 24 feet. The pit was $\left(24^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}\right)=1500 \mathrm{cu} \mathrm{ft}$. Because we stripped this area, prematurely, we were fighting water and a slow mudslide. We did pan testing as we dug down, but we were not able to bench down as planned. Testing revealed black muck, gray/brown gravels, garnets and black sand - no gold was found. We decided to drill, off to the side of the pit, where it was dry (for the time being).

## PIT D12 - SMALL PIT

PIT D12 - Small pit ( 6 feet - tested at to 8 feet), located towards the lower and shallower end of Tier 1, approximately 200 feet to the west of the ancient white channel, drill hole. This is an interesting pit. It is directly in line with our drill hole, D15 (labeled on map as "Drill 15 (drilled 40') and Henry to 42 "), and Henry's drill hole (same label, as these holes are only 15 ft apart), which run along the inside of the road (see Exhibit 1- Map of Drilling and Trenching).

This pit is interesting because the sample Ghislain pan tested, found two average sized pieces of Quartz Creek gold, along with ancient channel and white channel, which seems to indicate that the ridge of bedrock, running along the bottom on tier 1 , must be the ridge that rose and redirected the flow of the old river.

In this report, I suggested that the span of this old riverbed is about 40 feet, but we are still finding evidence, of this channel, 200 feet away, to the west, towards Quartz Creek. The reason for this is that I believe the bedrock ridge, along Quartz Creek, rose up and closed the span of the ancient river. This conclusion is based on steep rise of the bedrock, along tier one (from claim 1 to 7) and the shallow depth and gradual down-slope of the bedrock where we did our drill testing (D1 to D6), on the other side of this ridge, and the steep drop-off, to bedrock, at the ancient channel.

The bedrock rises sharply, on the Quartz creek side, along the bottom of tier one, from claim StA (bedrock is approx running at a 60-65 deg rise, towards the north) with a gradual decline on the other side (approx 15 deg down-slope to the north), until the eventual drop-off, where we find the old riverbed (paleo channel) covered by 20 of black muck and 10 feet of clay and gravels.

Directly on the other side of the paleo channel (to the east), from drill testing, there is 10 ft of black muck, with 28 ft of gravels (some clay) on top of the bedrock, which sits at a depth of 38 feet. This bedrock is higher than that what is found below the Paleo channel. Previous drill reports, already submitted in our proposal, show bedrock is approximately 60 feet deep, below the paleo channel.

## D13 "Big Pitsue"

This is the first big pit that we excavated and tested (see pictures $150-152$ ). The size of the pit was $\left(24^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}\right)=1500 \mathrm{cu} \mathrm{ft}$. Ron dug the pit and Ghislain and Tony did pan testing. We hit black muck, gray/brown gravels, garnets, black sand, and superfine gold. We decided to go across the road, where the ground appeared to be shallower, with the intention of potentially benching down, if we couldn't paleo channel, across the road at location D8 - see Exhibit 1.

## D15 DRILLrpt 1

This was our first deep drill hole - see pictures 36 and 36B and 37. We used the Kabota excavator with 4", bolt-on, auger bits. Black muck went to 20 feet. 20-25 feet we hit clay and then some gravel. 25-30 feet we were in gravel (gray and brown), and finally pulled up the top of the paleo channel, along with white channel. Ron drilled, Tony and Ghislain changed drill bits and pan tested the gravels/dirt as it was pulled to the top. The drill was left in the ground, overnight, with the intention of completing the test, the following day, but the hole was filled with water/mud, by morning. We spent the entire day dislodging the drill. We were not able to get a good sample of the paleo channel. We drilled to 40 feet, but couldn't test last 10 to 15 feet. Testing revealed garnets, black sand, some superfine gold, and ancient/white channel.

## Drill2RON37

This was our second deep hole - see pictures 34, 38, 39, 40 - Picture 34 is Henry's marker, but it is directly next to our hole. The other pictures are the road that we cut for drilling. Ron and Jim drilled this hole to 37 feet, but got the drill stuck and lost 15 feet of auger (three bits) and the drilling head. Test results are not available, but Henry drilled directly beside this hole, and his results are listed below.

## Henry 42FT-5BR

First Big hole, drilled by Henry Reinink, contact info - (867) 993-5722.
Black muck to 10 feet - some frozen 10-38 feet, some clay (about one foot thick) Layers of gray and brown gravels - drilling was easy gẹing
Some larger rocks - harder going
38-42 feet, bedrock


No gold found in top 20 feet - (some garnets and black sand)
Testing of last 20 feet showed garnets, black sand and small amount of gold, typical for that area.

## Henry 42-5BedRK

Second Big hole, drilled by Henry Reinink, contact in Black muck to 10 feet - some frozen
10 to 38 feet - layer of clay (about one foot thick)

Layers of gravel (gray and brown) - drilled through larger rocks 38 to 42 feet bedrock
Top 20 feet not tested
Testing of last 20 feet showed garnets, black sand and some spperfine gold, typical for the area.

## DOZER WORK

We spent quite a few days stripping ground for camp; equipment and other buildings. A couple of days were spent stripping a large are for excavating and, drilling, but this proved problematic, as the permafrost melted so fast that it was too dangerous to take the dozer into that area to complete the work. The excavator had to be used to continue the work. The dozer was stuck, cutting a road, on STA (the fraction claim). It took a day to pull it out with the Excavator. This exercise stretched the tracks on the excavator, which caused a variety of mechanical issues (replacing pins, throwing tracks, having to weld track guards to the side). The dozer opened up the cut-lines, so that we could better access the other claims, with the excavator, but we could only get to claim seven, as the grade down to claim 8 was too steep. We opened some testing areas, stripped black muck for gradual pit digging with the excavator, but the project closed early due to the loss of the drill. We cut a variety of roads for the drill and the excavator. We found a small creek on claim 8 and an older, dried up creek bed on claim 8 . We would like to explore this area, in the future. We wanted to come in from Toronto Creek, but the Alaska Gold operation had huge piles of gravels and dirt in that area, so we decided to focus on accessible areas. See "Other Pics" - a small variety of pictures that include the stuck bulldozer.

## DRILLING RECCOMMENDATIONS

Use a hex bit system, when drilling. Bolt-on bits get full of dirt and are hard to keep clean. Changing a hex bit takes one minute, with one person. Changing and cleaning bolton bits, takes 17 minutes, with two people. The Kubota excavator drilled slightly slower than Henry's drill, but the system of adding and changing bits doubled the time it took to do one hole. Removing the drill, proved problematic by having to do one hole over two days. As well, the bolt-on system failed and that is why we lost three bits and the drilling head, down the hole. Do not strip ground near drill site (this should be intuitive, but it was done on this project).

## FINAL NOTES

We worked on this project over the winter, preparing everything. Tony and Adina flew down to Vancouver, early May, and drove to Washington to help move equipment up to the Yukon. Tony worked in the yard, preparing and loading equipment and supplies. We arrived in the Yukon at the end of May. There were delays and one roll-over which destroyed the tools/supplies trailer. The project started at the beginning of June. Tony and Adina were in Whitehorse every couple of weeks, to pick up supplies (See receipts). The project concluded at the end of July, when reclamation work began. The project is concluded. There may be an opportunity to continue exploration; however, it is more likely that a larger company will be solicited to come in, as the ground and project demand increased experience, more financing and bigger equipment.

We had bear problems, even though we kept a very clean camp, the bears chewed hoses knocked down tents and patrolled the general area. We had bear spray for protection. In the area, we had a small black bear and a large brown/Grizzly bear, that visited both of our cam sites - see pictures 30 and 31 .

## RECLAMATION AND SHUTDOWN

All pits were backfilled. The trench was backfilled; the rollover trailer was secured for storing tools and equipment. Camp was cleaned and packed. The ground that was worked, next to the road, was leveled, so that melting permafrost would not interfere with the road and local traffic. The trailers are winterized and closed for the winter. Tony's campsite is cleared out, entirely, and all of his equipment is moved out, including the Kabota excavator, testing sluice, trailers and smaller supplies.

| GPS Name | Description | Depth | Findings | Date GPS'ed | N(HMS) | W (HMS) | ALT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D1 | Drill hole 1 - see pic 138-139 (pit dug to bedrock for a better test) | 8 ft to bedrock $\left(3^{\prime} \times 3^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime}\right)=72 \mathrm{cbft}$ | Ron and Tony drilled (Ron dug pit around drill hole) - <br> Tony tested > garnets/bl sand/sf - brown and grey gravels | June 8-13 2012 | 634456.4 | 1390701.4 | 1498 |
| D2 | Drill hole 2 - see pic 141 (pit dug to bedrock for a better test) | 10 ft to bedrock <br> ( $3^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}$ ) $=180 \mathrm{cbft}$ | Ron and Tony drilled (Ron dug pit around drill hole) Tony tested > garnets/bl sand/sf - brown and grey gravels | June 8-13 2012 | 634457.2 | 1390702.1 | 1500 |
| D3 | Drill hole 3 - see pic 142 | 8 ft to bedrock $\left(3^{\prime} \times 3^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime}\right)=72 \mathrm{cbft}$ | Ron and Tony drilled (Ron dug pit around drill hole) Tony tested > garnets/bl sand/sf - brown and grey gravels | June 8-13 2012 | 634457.6 | 1390701.8 | 1502 |
| D4 | Drill hole 4 -(pit dug to bedrock for a better test) - see pic 143-144 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{to} \mathrm{bedrock} \mathrm{-} \\ & \text { drilled } 2 \mathrm{ft} \text { into } \\ & \text { bedrock }\left(3^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}\right)= \\ & 120 \mathrm{cbft} \end{aligned}$ | Ron and Tony drilled (Ron dug pit around drill hole) Tony tested > garnets/bl sand/sf - brown and grey gravels | June 8-13 2012 | 634457.4 | 1390658.9 | 1510 |
| D5 (and D5.5) | Pit 5 - see pic 145 - 147 and 147B | 8 ft to bedrock $\left(3^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime}\right)=96 \mathrm{cbft}$ | Ron dug pit around drill hole - Tony tested > D5 > garnets/bl sand/sf - brown and grey gravels - D5.5 > Black muck | June 8-13 2012 | 634457.6 | 1390657.9 | 1514 |
| D6 | Pit 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{to} \mathrm{bedrock} \\ & \left(3^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime}\right)=96 \mathrm{cbft} \end{aligned}$ | Ron dug pit around drill hole - Tony tested > garnets/bl sand/sf - brown and grey gravels | June 8-13 2012 | 634457.0 | 1390656.5 | 1514 |
| D7 | Pit 7 | Cleared $3 \times 3 \mathrm{ft}$ of frozen black muck abandoned test | N/A | June 8-13 2012 | 634455.4 | 1390655.6 | 1506 |
| D8 | 2nd Big Pit - top of trench - across the road from camp | 25 ft to bedrock - no picture - $\left(6^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime} \times 25\right)=$ 1500 cbft | Ron dug, Ghislain and Tony tested (gold pan) > garnets/bl sand/sf gold - brown and grey gravels with a layer of rust colored gravel - five layers of gravel - four colors per pan (10-pan test in different colored gravels, on top of bedrock) | June 16-24 2012 | 634455.2 | 1390651.4 | 1515 |
| D9 | Old trench | on bedrock | Not tested | June 16-24 2012 | 634453.4 | 1390652.7 | 149 ¢ |
| D10 | Trench across road (low end) see pictures 1 to 29 | $150^{\prime}$ Trench - $25^{\prime}$ to bedrock at one end and 10 ' at the lower end ( $\left.150^{\prime} \times 15^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime}\right)=$ | Ron dug, tony and Ghislain did panning tests > garnets/bा sand/sf - brown and grey gravels - green bedrock 10th of a gram per yard - Tony did 8 separate 1 -yard tests, through flying dutchman | June 16-July 17 | 634454.1 | 1390652.5 | 1504 |


| Gold-GRBEDRCK | Trench across road - see pictures 1 to 29 | 150' Trench - $25^{\prime}$ to bedrock at one end and 10 'at the lower end | Ron pulled samples with the excavator and Tony hand shovelled them through the Flying Dutchman - Avg 10th of a gram of gold, per yard - grey/brown gravels, garnets/bl sand - found a hot spot, but was unable to get a yard test completed (see picture of pan) | June 16-July 17 | 634454.5 | 1390652.5 | 1508 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D11 BIG PIT | 3rd Big Pit - see pic 151 and 152 | $\begin{aligned} & \left(24^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}\right)=1500 \mathrm{cu} \\ & \mathrm{ft} \end{aligned}$ | Ron dug the pit and Tony tested (gold pan). Black muck, grey/brown gravels, garnets/bl sand | June 16-July 17 | 634457.0 | 1390650.6 | 1544 |
| D12 | Pit 12 - see pic 35 (unfinished pit) | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \left.6^{\prime} \times 3^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}\right)=180 \mathrm{cu} \mathrm{ft} \\ \text { when finished } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Ron dug the pit and Ghislain tested (gold pan). garnets/bl sand $/ 2$ pc gold per pan/Ancient river channel - Black | June 16-July 17 | 634455.7 | 1390655.0 | 1512 |
| D13 BIG PITSUE | 1st Big Pit - see pic 150-152 | $\begin{aligned} & \left(24^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}\right)=1500 \mathrm{cu} \\ & \mathrm{ft} \end{aligned}$ | Ron dug the pit and Ghislain and Tony tested (gold pan). Black muck, grey/brown gravels, garnets/bl sand and sf gold | June 16-July 17 | 634457.3 | 1390651.1 | 1544 |
| D15 DRILLrpt 1 | 1st Deep hole see pic 36 and 36 B and 37 | 40 ft $\times 4$ inch - Stuck drill bit in mud | Ron drilled, Tony and Ghislain changed drill bits and tested grey and brown gravels - found White/Ancient channel and garnets/bl sand/sf - never hit bedrock drilled through black muck, clay, sand, gravels (grey/brown) and white/ancient channel - was able to sample to approx 30 ft | June 16-July 17 | 634457.1 | 1390650.2 | 1547 |
| Drill2RON37 | 2nd Deep hole - see pic 38-40 | $37 \mathrm{ft} \times 4$ inch - lost 15 ft of drill rod | Ron and Jim drilled and tested, but got the drill stuck and lost 15 feet of auger - test results are not available, but Henry drilled directly beside this hole. | June 16-July 17 | 634454.6 | 1390646.1 | 1535 |
| Henry42FT-5BR | Henry Drill hole 1 see pictures 32 to 33 | $38 \mathrm{ft} \times 6$ inch - to Bedrock - 42 total ft | Henry drilled - Tony tested top 20 feet (black sand, garnets - no gold, no white/ancient channel). Henry tested last 22 feet (black muck, grey and brown gravels, black sand garnets and some sf gold) | July 192012 | 634457.4 | 1390649.6 | 1552 |
| Henry42-5BedRK | Henry Drill hole 2 see pictures 32 to 34 | $38 \mathrm{ft} \times 6$ inch - to Bedrock - 42 total ft | Henty restea - garnessाorack sama/some sigold - Henty Reinink (867) 993-5722 <br> Verified drilling with Vickie Roberts on Monday, Aug 27th, that he drilled two holes, to 42 feet each, for a total of 84 feet. Found some gold, sf. | July 192012 | 634454.4 | 1390645.7 | 153: |
| Reclamation and shut-down |  |  |  | July 20 to July 30 |  |  |  |

## Larger Drill testing <br> D15 DRILLrpt 1

This was our first deep drill hole. We used the Kabota excavator with $4^{\prime \prime}$, bolt-on, auger bits. Black muck went to 20 feet. 20-25 feet we hit clay and then some gravel. 25-30 feet we were in gravel (gray and brown), and finally pulled up the top of the paleo channel, along with white channel. Ron drilled, Tony and Ghislain changed drill bits and pan tested the gravels/dirt as it was pulled to the top. We drilled to 40 feet, but couldn't test last 10 to 15 feet - drill got stuck. Testing revealed garnets, black sand, some superfine gold, and ancient/white channel.

## Drill2RON37

Ron and Jim drilled this hole to 37 feet, but got the drill stuck and lost 15 feet of auger (three bits) and the drilling head. Test results are not available, but Henry drilled directly beside this hole, and his results are listed below.

## Henry42FT-5BR

First Big hole, drilled by Henry Reinink, contact info - (867) 993-5722.
Black muck to 10 feet - some frozen
10-38 feet, some clay (about one foot thick)
Layers of gray and brown gravels - drilling was easy going
Some larger rocks - harder going
38-42 feet, bedrock
No gold found in top 20 feet - (some garnets and black sand)
Testing of last 20 feet showed garnets, black sand and small amount of gold, typical for that area.

## Henry42-5BedRK

Second Big hole, drilled by Henry Reinink, contact info - (867) 993-5722
Black muck to 10 feet - some frozen
10 to 38 feet - layer of clay (about one foot thick)
Layers of gravel (gray and brown) - drilled through larger rocks
38 to 42 feet bedrock
Top 20 feet not tested
Testing of last 20 feet showed garnets, black sand and some superfine gold typical for the area

## Exhibit 1 - MAP OF DRILLING AND TRENCHING




## Drily field expenise - Summary


\$3,438.90 \$176.57 \$3,615.47

## YMIP FINAL SUBMISSION FORM



Your feedback on any aspect of the program:

> Very helpful people in this program, regarding information requests. It's agreat learning Experelence, with regard to researching this property. I think the program is great resource for smaller projects, like mine, as well, I believe it is good economic sense for the yukon, to have this program, accessible to prospectors and those who need support for move detailed testing

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources may verify all statements related to and made on this form, in any previously submitted reports, interim claims and in the Summary or Technical Report which accompanies it.

I certify that;

1. I am the person, or the representative of the company or partnership, named in the Application for Funding and in the Contribution Agreement under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program.
2. I am a person who is nineteen years of age or older, and I have complied with all the requirements of the said program.
3. I hereby apply for the final payment of a contribution under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program (YMIP) and declare the information contained within the Summary or Technical Report and this form to be true and accurate.


## YMIP Expense Claim Form - Client copy



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