YEIP 14-026

DETARGET EVALUATION REPORT 2014 FIELD SEASON – Florence Creek, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory
YMEP GRANT 14-026

Prepared for

Diamond Tooth Resources
PO Box 1170
Marsh Lake, Yukon
Y0B 1Y0
By
Joseph Clarke
&
Charlie Brown

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Introduction

This report describes prospecting, mapping and placer gold evaluation program performed on and around Florence Creek, Yukon by Charlie Brown of Diamond Tooth Resources between June and October 2014 funded under Yukon Mineral Exploration Program Target Evaluation Grant 14-026.

This year's successful program consisted of Kubota trenching, Gold Machine trommel testing and pan sampling along existing trail and cat trenching on the north side of Florence Creek. The owner's Kubota KX121 excavator and Gold Machine Trommel was stored onsite at Florence Creek so that next seasons mobilization is simplified. This also allows testing to be done by any parties interested in the property.

A total of 6983 yards were excavated in 32 trenches over 5 areas of interest between July 24 and Oct 11, 2014.

Previous testing by Mr. Brown (YMIP Target Evaluation 09-042) has shown placer gold values of over 0.5 grams/cubic yard on bedrock along the creek valley and on an upper bench where interesting colors were found. Out of 50 test pits sampled, 19 showed interesting colors significant enough warrant further testing.

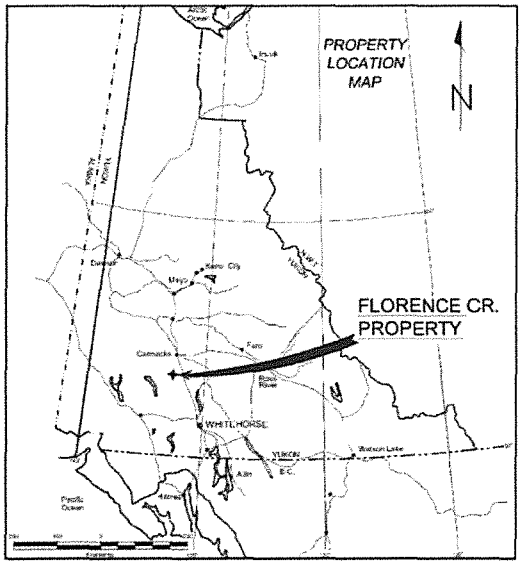
Results up to $35/yard of creek gravels, shallow bedrock of less than 12ft, and occurrence of both native gold and platinum together all indicate that Florence Creek has great potential as a financially viable small to medium scale placer operation and that further exploration work including the use of a larger excavator is warranted.

It is recommended that a larger 200 to 300 series excavator, a 966-size wheeled loader and a test plant of up to 70 yard per hour be mobilized to Florence Creek and to attempt full scale production in the valley creek gravels in the area of existing work.

Total budget for the 2014 Florence Creek exploration project was $68715.31. All work was performed in compliance with applicable regulations and permits in place.

Location, Access and Property Tenure

Florence Creek, Yukon Territory is located on map sheet 115H16 in the Whitehorse Mining District, 45 km SE of the community of Carmacks and 15km west of the Klondike Hwy (see fig 1). The center of the property is located at approximately 61.854N, 136.406W.



Carmacks has both paved highway and charter fixed wing access to Whitehorse, located 236km south, where scheduled commercial flights to Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and Ottawa are available.

Several helicopter charter companies can provide access seasonally from Carmack and year round from Whitehorse. Access is also available by float plane to Little Buffalo Lake only 4km north of the property. Summer access is by a passable 4x4 trail starting 4km west of Carmacks on the Mt. Nansen road (see fig 2).

A detailed access description by Mr. Brown from his 2009 YMIP report is given below.

Access to the work area via a cat trail south of Carmacks. Driving through Carmacks, you cross the Nordenskiold River Bridge. Once across the bridge you take the first left onto the Mount Nansen Road. On the Nansen road you travel 2km turning left onto the Buffalo Lake cat trail. Staying right on this trail it will take you to Rawlinson creek about 7km. From Rawlinson Creek to Buffalo creek is about 29km. From Buffalo Creek it is 6.5 km to Florence Creek. You will know when you get to Florence Creek as you will see an old rusty sluice box and old cat trench workings.

Traveling from Carmacks to Rawlinson creek lay-down area. You should have a 4 wheel drive. The trail can get slick with any amount of rain. Once you get to Rawlinson creek you will need an ATV 4 wheeler to cross the creek. Traveling to Florence creek the first 16kms trail is good. There are a couple small shallow creek crossings. The trail is mostly dry. Traveling into Florence Creek has been no problem with ATVs.

The property consists of 36 contiguous placer mining claims and one bench claim in good standing at the time of the writing of this report (see fig 3). As well as placer lease was staked at the mouth of Buffalo Creek. The claim group are listed elsewhere in this report. No quartz claims are recorded in the Florence Creek area at this time.

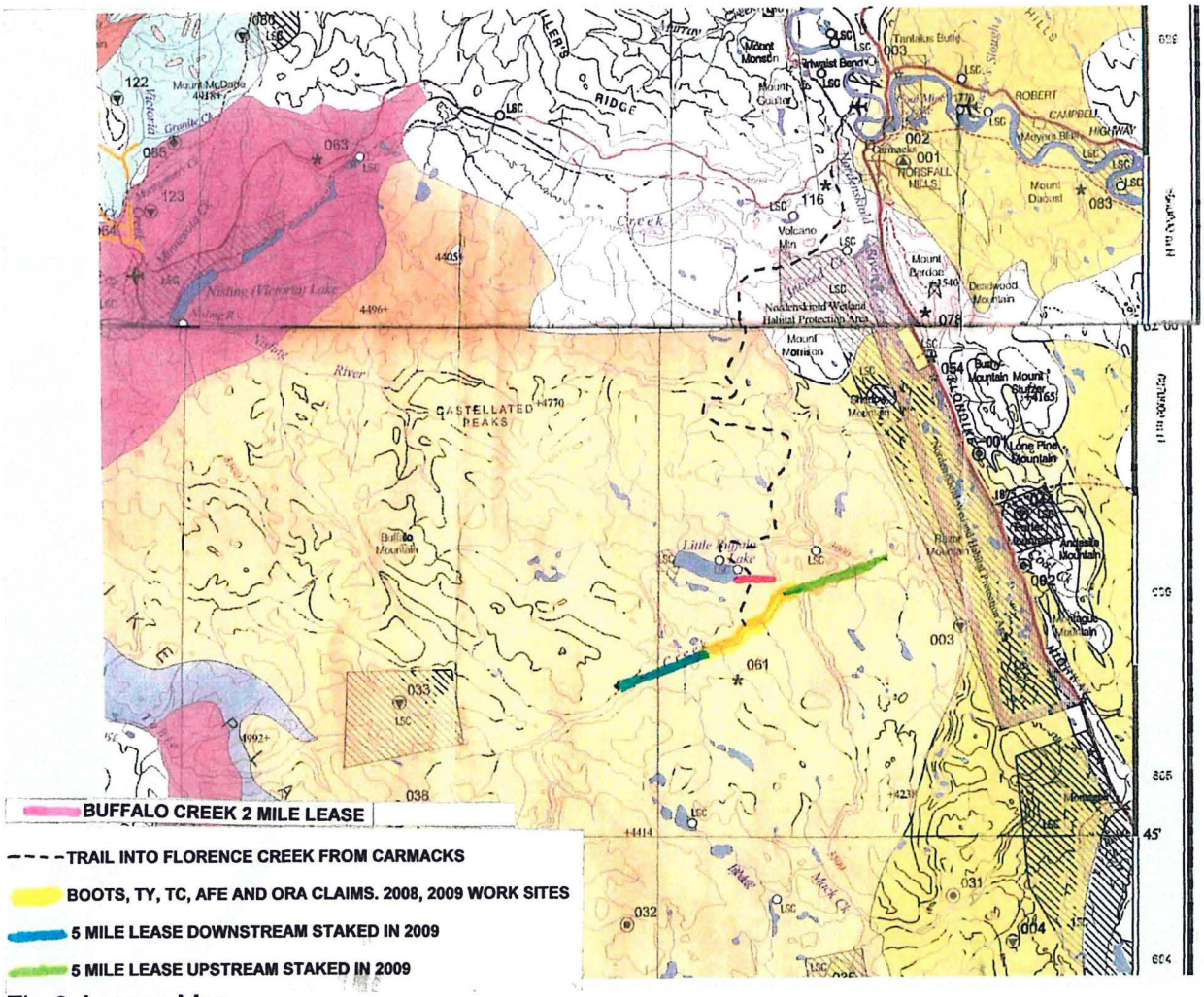


Fig 2 Access Map

Fig 3. Claim Map – Florence Creek Placer (115H16)

Physiography and Climate

The Florence Creek Property is located in the Lewes physiographic region of the Yukon. The area has experienced the past three glacial period but lies near the edge of unglaciated Beringia.

Large, relatively drift covered flat lying to rolling hills are typical with somewhat deeply incised valleys. Elevations range from 2000' to 4200'. Treeline varies from 3500 to 4000'.

Bedrock exposure is limited to hills and outcroppings in creek valleys.

Permafrost is discontinuous almost always occurring on north facing slopes and muskeg blankets areas. South facing hillsides are mostly free from permafrost. Frost heaving on ridges and solifluction lobes on slopes are common.

The area has a sub-arctic climate. The mean annual temperature of the area is approximately -7C with a mean winter temperature in January, the coldest month, of -29C and a summer mean in July of 15C. Record low and high temperatures range from -58C to 35C. Mean annual precipitation is 277mm with variable summer rainfall (average 55mm-July) and winter snowfall (average 28mm- January). An average of 70 frost-free days per year can be expected.

Overall the summers are pleasant with a field season beginning in mid-May for southern exposed slopes and ending in mid-October for all but the higher elevations. Winters are generally cold but usually have several winter warm spells, 'chinooks', lasting several days. Daylight hours vary from 20 hours in June to 5.5 hours in December. Wind speeds are generally calm to moderate, variable but predominately from the southeast and northwest.

Black spruce and paper birch prevail in most areas with occasional white spruce, aspen, willows and alders. Aspen colonies dominate southern facing slopes. Valley bottoms are dominated by black spruce, willows and alders with stands of paper birch and aspen on well drained soils.

Moose, caribou, fox, wolves and both black and grizzly bears are common in the area along with fur bearing animals. Mosquito and blackflies can be a nuisance during summer months but some relief is found on south facing slopes and areas with wind exposure.

Exploration History & Previous Work

For thousands of years the Yukon River Valley was inhabited by Northern Tutchone people, part of the Athapaskan language group (now the Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation), who enjoyed the plentiful availability of salmon, caribou and other wildlife and sources of food and raw materials found in drainage system. Their immense knowledge of the land was invaluable to the European traders that entered the area in the mid-1800s and especially so when placer gold was discovered in 1896 on Bonanza Creek by George and Kate Carmack, Skookum Jim and Dawson Charlie, beginning the famed Klondike Gold Rush. To this day placer gold mining remains an important part of Dawson City's and the Yukon's economy and the legacy has

generated a thriving tourism industry. An estimated 20 million ounce of placer gold have been recovered from the Klondike Goldfields since discovery.

The productive placer gold bearing creeks of the Klondike valley were soon staked up, leading prospectors to seek their fortunes in other areas of the Yukon. This included the Florence Creek area where historic placer gold activity dates back to shortly after the gold rush. While the creek does not have historic production records there is evidence of early work by old-timers.

A detailed access description by Mr. Brown from his 2009 YMIP report is given below.

Previous exploration work on Florence Creek goes back to the late 60's and early 80's. A cat trail was pushed into Florence in the late sixties. Cat trenches were dug and ground was thawed out allowing for a sluice box and grizzly to be brought in to mine. The sluice box has a 3ft x 28ft run with railroad iron used for the grizzly. It was feed with a cat pushing material into the sluice box.

In 1990 a small 825 Bobcat was walked into Florence creek and did a small placer test recovering AU and PGE. In 2000 a hand test was done on the bench near where the old sluice box sits. PGE grains and a small amount of gold (grams) were recovered.

Prospecting continued in 2008 using a Kubota excavator recovering Au and PGE grains. Excavation and texting was performed on these thawed out areas and testing virgin bedrock. Gold values increased on bedrock

The first trip into Florence Creek was, July 2, 2009. Actual work started July 3. A 10,000lb. Excavator was stored over the winter at Florence Creek. A 4 wheeler ATV, and an 18001b dump trailer was used to transport fuel for the Kubota and supplies for camp from the Rawlinson Creek lay down. The ATV 4 wheeler and dump trailer was also used to transport super sluice box, pump and hoses to different test sites for sluicing.

Hard rock exploration in the immediate area is limited and is not described in government Minfile reports. Relevant nearby Minfile occurrences are listed below.

115H003 – NIPPON, hard rock showing

115H033 – BUFF, hard rock showing

115H038 – TAHTE, hard rock showing (drilled**)**

Regional and Property Geology

The area is underlain by felsic to intermediate granitic rocks of the late Triassic to early Jurassic Aishihik and Long Lake Suites. The plutonic rocks have intruded into the older upper Paleozoic to late Triassic arc terrane of Stikinia during the oroclinal entrapment of the Cache Creek terrane and final accretion of the Stikinia, Quenellia and Cache Creek terranes to ancestral North America / Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The Whitehorse Trough, a syn-accretionary sedimentary basin, formed during this process and regionally overlies Stikinia. Post accretionary movement has resulted in regional scale folding and faulting. The most significant faults regionally are the Braeburn and Big Creek faults (see fig 4a).

In the field, the contact between the two plutonic suites and Stikinia lies approximately 15 km to the west but regional magnetics suggest that the contact maybe irregular and further to the west and nearer to the eastern part of the property (see fig 4b). The contact between the two intrusive plutonic suites may also cross the western end of the property.

The area was glaciated during pre-Reid, Reid and the most recent and predominate Late Wisconsinan McConnell glaciation although the eastern border with ice-free Beringia lies relatively close to the area.

Glacial deposits are generally composed of moraine colluvial blankets and moraine veneers on bedrock. However, glaciological plain, glacial fluvial terrace and complexes of both are also present. Northerly directed melt water channels of variable length follow topographic lows. Alluvial till is ultra-mafic/basic and granodiorite cobbles mixed with decomposed granitics.

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

EARLY JURASSIC LONG LAKE SUITE: *mostly felsic granitic rocks (q) but locally grading to syenitic (y)* ***q,*** *massive to weakly foliated, fine to coarse grained biotite, biotite-muscovite and biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite to granite, including abundant pegmatite and aplite phases; commonly K-feldspar megacrystic (Long Lake Suite)****y,*** *resistant, dark weathering, massive, coarse- to very coarse- grained and porphyritic, mesocratic hornblende syenite; locally sheared, commonly fractured and saussuritized; locally has well developed layering of aligned pink K-feldspar tablets (Big Creek Syenite)*

LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC AISHIHIK SUITE: *mostly intermediate granitoid (g) but locally diorite to gabbro (gb)* ***g,*** *medium to coarse-grained, foliated biotite-hornblende granodiorite; biotite-rich screens and gneissic schlieren; foliated hornblende diorite to monzodiorite with local K-feldspar megacrysts; may include unfoliated granite of the Long Lake Suite (Aishihik Suite)* ***gb,*** *coarse-grained to pegmatitic hornblende gabbro; pyroxenite*

STIKINIA TERRANE **UPPER TRIASSIC, CARNIAN AND OLDER (?) POVOAS:** *augite or feldspar phyric, locally pillowed andesitic basalt flows, breccia, tuff, sandstone*

and mudstone; local dacitic breccia and tuff with minor limestone; greenschist, chlorite schist, chlorite-augite-feldspar gneiss, amphibolite (Povoas fm, Lewes River Gp.)

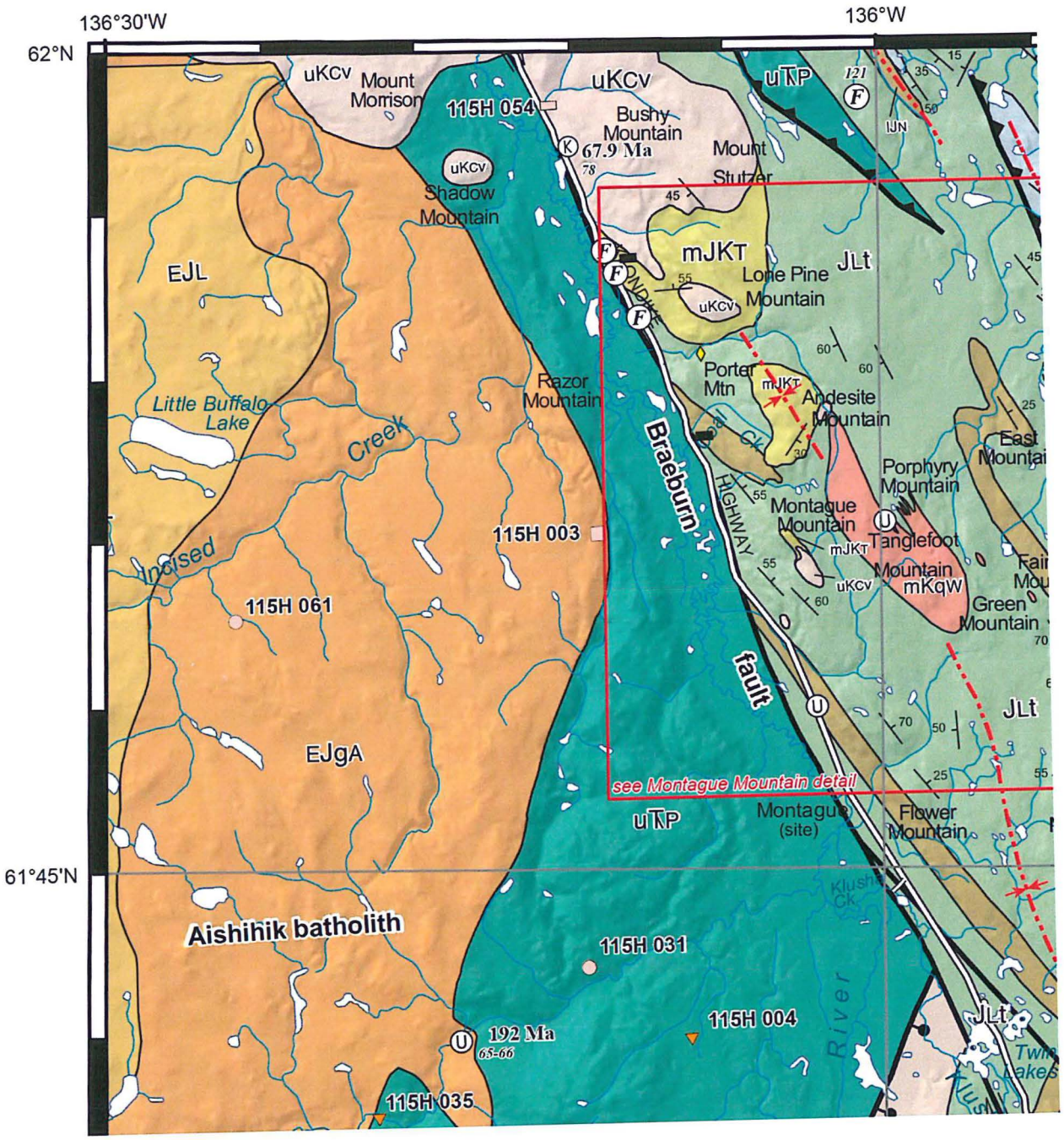


Fig 4a. Regional Geology

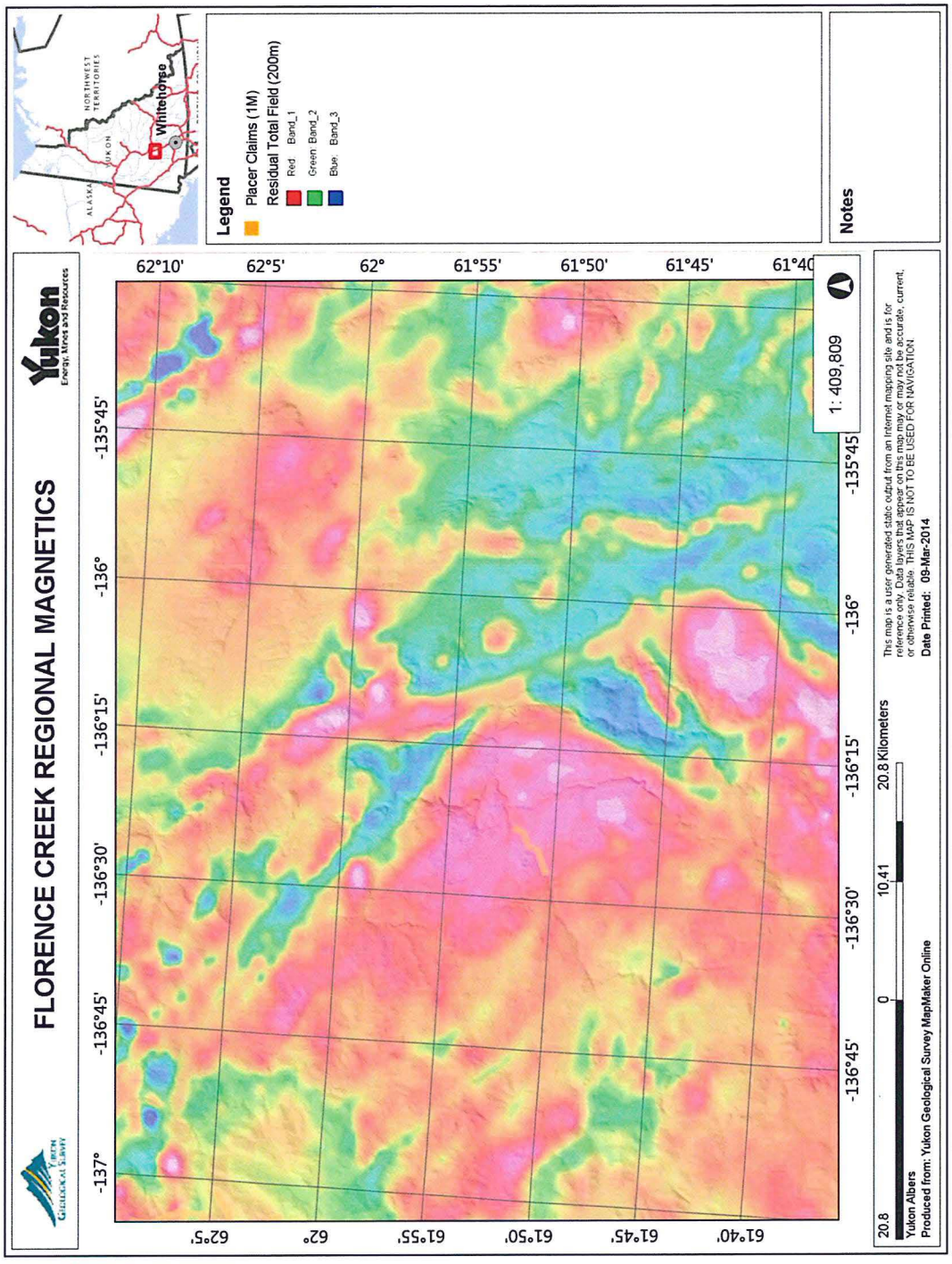


Fig 4b. Regional Magnetics

Reason and Rational

Note: this section is retained from the 2014 YMEG proposal for the sake of completeness.

The reason and rational for the exploration program in 2014 was threefold;

1) Existing Placer Gold Potential
2) Bench Gravel Potential
3) PGE/PGM Potential

It is important to note that the Florence Creek / Little Buffalo Lake areas have relatively easy access and are located close to both Carmacks and Whitehorse.

Placer Gold Potential

Mr. Brown's successful 2009 YMIP (Phase 1) funded evaluation program of the placer gold potential of Florence Creek showed that potentially economic deposits exist with grades up to 0.5 grams/cubic yard on bedrock along the creek.

The results described below are from Mr. Brown's 2009 YMIP program.

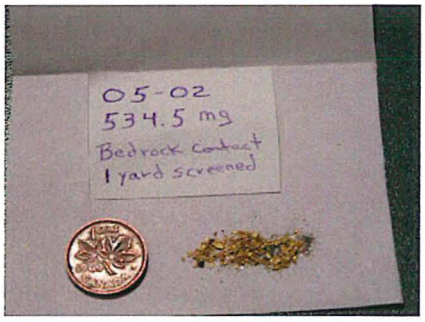
Area 1 Florence Creek - Boots 1-5, TY 1-6

Work in this area was prospecting for alluvial placer Au and PGE. A 10,000lb Kubota excavator was used to excavate thawed material from old timers work sites from late 60's and early 80's.

Thawed material was then put through a Super Sluice box and concentrates were panned out. In areas that were frozen the excavator was used to grub these areas and let ground thaw naturally for future testing.

Area 2 Florence Creek – TY 7-8, TC 1-10

Work in this area is prospecting for alluvial placer Au and PGE. Defrost pits that were dug in 2008 were left to thaw. In 2009 the Kubota excavator returned and excavated the thawed material. Sampling of the thawed material from the bottom of the hole was collected into 20-liter pails and run through a mini rocker box and concentrates were panned out recovering Au and PGE grains.



Bench Gravel Potential

Phase 1 prospecting in 2009 indicated potential for economic placer gold on an upper bench that occurs along the north side of the Florence Creek values. Discussions with Jeff Bond of YTG and distribution of boulders and cobbles suggest previous flow of Florence (or other past glaciofluivial flows) was less turbulent and in a wider channel on the benches than within the current creek bed giving gold grains more time and a better chance to drop out of the stream flow. To investigate this potential approximately 25% of the Phase 2 budget will go to testing the bench gravel potential.

PGE/PGM Placer Potential

Studies by Bruce Ballantyne of the GSC, on PGE grains from sluice box concentrates provided by a placer miner on Florence Creek concluded that the grains were Pt3Fe in composition and that economic PGE potential may exist on Florence Creek as well as potential for nearby hard rock sources.

Abstract *- A sample of gold- and platinum-bearing placer heavy mineral concentrate from Florence Creek, Yukon is being studied in detail. This report presents quantitative microprobe data and scanning electron microscope images of twelve of the largest (average 844x 8 0 6 p) PGM grains. Surface texture is variably smooth, pitted and even jagged. Microprobe data confirmed all grains to be isoferroplatinum (Pt3Fe) in composition. One Pt-Fe alloy contained four bomite-digenite, 50 pm drop-like, inclusions which host (Pt, Pd) S (braggite?) and an unnamed Rh-Cu-Pt-S phase. Three placer grains contain several equidimensional to lath shaped native osmium inclusions. Drop-like silicate inclusions and facture-filled altered silicate gangue were noted in many grains. 7his study supports the economics of platinoid placer recovery and points to the undiscovered PGM...*

...This study has direct exploration and economic implications. Firstly, recovery methods designed for placer gold should be enhanced to maximize the recovery of platinoids. Platinum, Pd and Rh could be of substantial economic benefit to the miners of Florence Creek. Secondly, the inclusion of Cu-sulphides in the PGM grains may indicate that copper sulphide mineralization in host rocks is a potential source of PGE enrichments. However, since further study of the concentrate is required and no PGM sources are yet known in the Florence Creek drainage, speculation constraining sources based on geochemical signatures is premature.

From Ballantyne, S. B. and Harris, D. C., An investigation of platinum-bearing alluvium from Florence Creek, Yukon; -in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 91-IA, p. 119-129, 1991.

The proposed 2015 work on Florence Creek will test up to 70 yards of material in several test pits and assaying of concentrate for Au/PGE will provide a good indication of the economic potential. This data along with other detailed studies is expected to provide more details into the

origin of the PGE grains. Careful attention will be paid to the nature of boulders and cobbles in all test pits.

The most obvious source of the PGE grains would be Alaskan-type ultramafic complexes most likely within Stikinia Terrane although other models may be the host source.

2014 Exploration Program

The 2014 exploration program on Florence Creek consisted of the following:

Stripping, test pitting, trenching and sampling along the valley floor at locations of previous testing and infill areas to provide representative estimates of alluvial placer gold grades. Both Gold Machine and pan sampling was done.

Testing of gravels on an existing upper benches on the north side of Florence Creek.

Deviation from the proposal occurred for several reason:

1) With the discovery of the mustard colored decomposed bedrock and grus on the upper benches it was decided that more time should be spent exploring this area
2) Difficulties dealing with large boulders, frozen ground and water resulted in more time being spent excavating than test sluicing. However much material from trenches was stockpile for future testing and water sources for sluicing and settling ponds were developed which will result in quick testing next season. As well several areas were stripped to frozen ground which should be thawed by mid-summer in 2014.
3) Several field calls were made during the season based on what was 'on the ground' and due to the great advice by Jeff Bond of YGS that shift priorities in the field. It is felt that this greatly improved the program.

Testing work focused 60% on the creek bottom and 40% on the benches.

A total of 32 pits and trenches were excavated in 5 areas:

Area 1) Upper Bench

Area 2) Middle Bench

Area 3) Lower Bench

Area 4) Valley Bottom (road to camp)

Area 5) Valley Bottom (bottom of access road)

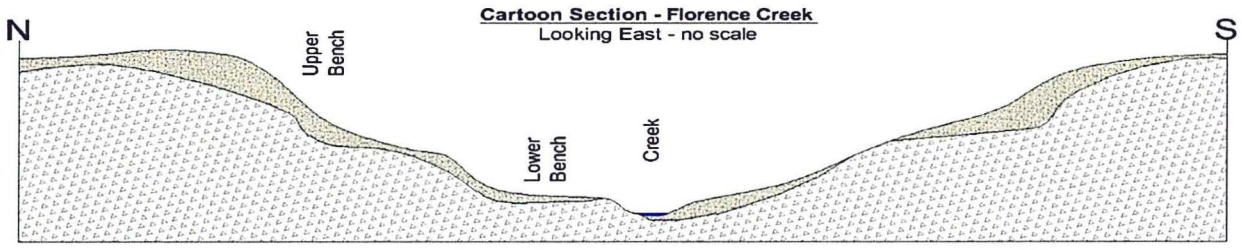
Detailed descriptions of the testing areas are given below with locations shown on trench location maps. Table 1 contains trench/pit descriptions, sizes and location. A simplified cross section of Florence Creek is shown with the trench location maps.

The following is a summary of the 2014 program by Jeffery Bond, Manager YGS Surficial Geology send to Mr. Brown by email this fall after his summer site visit.

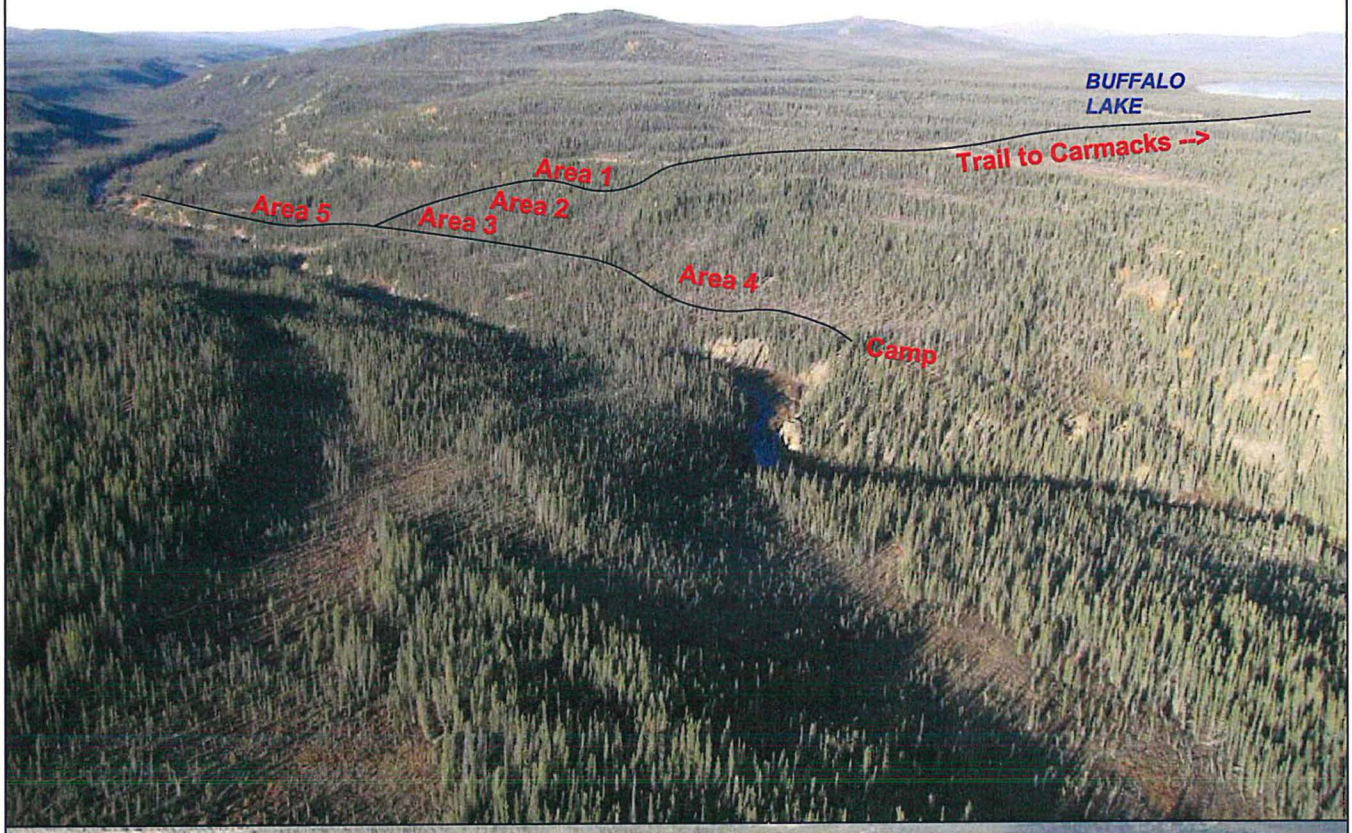
A late season YMEP supported exploration program was conducted on Florence Creek south of Carmacks. Florence Creek, also known as Incised Creek, is a right limit tributary to Rowlinson Creek. The drainage is over 50 km long and is cut deeply into a low plateau surface. Placer gold and platinum is known to occur immediately above the lower canyon. The primary target on the property is the valley bottom and the lower benches that border both sides of the creek. Excavator testing on the lower bench exposed 4 - 6 m (13 to 20 ft) of coarse glaciofluvial gravel on weathered granitic bedrock. Gold and platinum appear to be mixed within common placer grains and the dominant grain size is greater than 50 mesh. Exploration on the property has focused on the north side of the valley where permafrost is scattered, whereas little to no work has been undertaken in the valley bottom or on the south side benches. Jeffrey Bond, Manager, Surficial Geology

Testing procedures, trench location maps, equipment used and other work are described below.

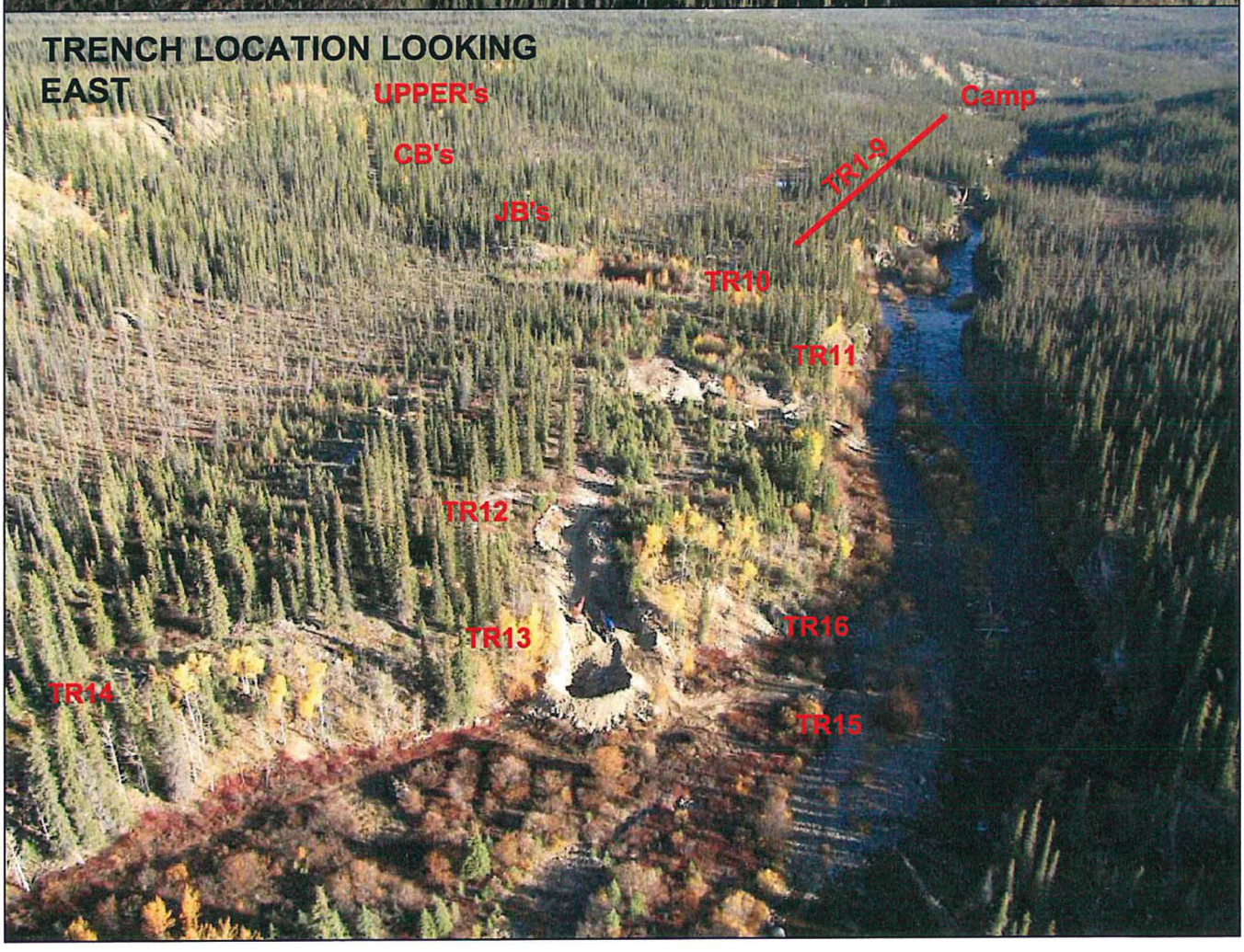

N
TRAIL TO CARMACKS
OLD TIMERS TENCH 1A 1B
CAMP
CAMP TRENCH 3
CAMP TRENCH 2
CAMP TRENCH 4
TRENCH 5
TRENCH 6
TRENCH 7
TRENCH 8
PIT 3 U.B.
PIT 4 U.B.
PIT 2 U.B.
PIT 1 U.B.
PIT 7 U.B.
C.B. TR 1
C.B. TR 2
TRENCH 9
J.B. TR4
J.B. TR3
PIT 6 U.B.
J.B. TR2
PIT 5 U.B.
J.B. TR1
TRENCH 10
J.B. TR5
TRENCH 11
TRENCH 16
TRENCH 12
TRENCH 13
TRENCH 15 KUBOTA BUCKET SAMPLE
FLORENCE CREEK —>
TRENCH 14


Cartoon Section - Florence Creek
Looking East - no scale
N
S
Upper Bench
Lower Bench
Creek

TRENCH LOCATION LOOKING NORTH EAST



TRENCH LOCATION LOOKING EAST



DIAMOND TOOTH RESOURCES - 2014 FLORENCE CREEK YMEG TEST PIT SUMMARY

(NAD83 Z8)

TEST PIT	AREA	L'	W'	D'	CU YRDS	N	E	ELEV	BEDROCK	GRADE	NOTES
Pit 1 Upper Bench	AREA 1	8	8	6	14	426780	6859637	935	NO		4" topsoil and ash. Coarse cobbles, no bedrock. Panned out 2 pails, no gold, no bedrock.
Pit 2 Upper Bench	AREA 1	6	6	5	6.6	426748	6859636	936	NO		Coarse gravels, Panned out 2 pails, got black sand, one fine color, no bedrock.
Pit 3 Upper Bench	AREA 1	8	6	4	7	426754	6859674	935	NO		Coarse gravels, 4" topsoil and ash, Panned 2 pails, no gold, no colors.
Pit 4 Upper Bench	AREA 1	25	12	10	111	426790	6859675	931	NO		Gruss(fine sand), small coarse gravel on bottom, frozen. Need bigger excavator, panned, no gold, no bedrock. Used GPS point 'PIT3UPPER BENCH1'
Pit 5 Upper Bench	AREA 1	40	30	7	311	4266604	6859522	935	NO		Hit water table, dug into gruss, top 1.5 ' black muck, ash, oversize rock. Hit frost, no bedrock
Pit 6 Upper Bench	AREA 1	100	30	2.5	185	426572	6859548	932	NO		Frozen stripping, hit thaw in gruss, hit 10" cobbles. 8'x6'x6' hit frost, no bedrock, panned, no gold
Pit 7 Upper Bench	AREA 1	12	10	6	26	426591	6859622	930			Dug into gruss, hit frost, no bedrock, no sample
JB Trench	AREA 2	30	12	5	66	426880	6859523	895	YES		(JB=Jeff Bond) 6" black, 8" ash, spotty gravel 2"-4" on decomposed bedrock Panned 2 pails, no gold
JB Trench 2	AREA 2	42	93	2.5	361				NO		Black muck and ash, cobbles 1.5" and andesite. Frozen ground left stripped.
JB Trench 3	AREA 2	25	42	8	311	426910	6859567	895	NO		Top 3' black muck ash cobbles, at 5' contact with mustard colored gravels decomposed andesite, no bedrock, area filled with water for sluicing tr. 4
JB Trench 4	AREA 2	20	15	10	96	426932	6859592	898	NO		pit needs big excavator, panned 2 pails 1 fine color a/u 153 cubic yards
JB Trench 5	AREA 2	8	5	4	26	426817	6859401	846	NO		Black muck, large cobbles and ash to 1.5' hit bedrock, panned, no gold
CB Trench 1	AREA 3	32	25	7	226	426830	6859600	923	NO		Black muck ash 2' mustard colored coarse gravel below, too wet for sample. Water hole for CB Pit 2
CB Trench 2	AREA 3	30	29	13	433	426852	6859626	1001	NO		Waterhole piled for sluicing. 2' black muck and ash midsize rock at 3' mustard color gravel and decomposed andesite. Stockpiled gravel to sluice in 2015
		20	12	6	53						
		30	12	6	80						
Boots 3 - Upstream camp	AREA 4	12	12	11	58	427319	6860084	878	NO		Upstream of camp. Lowest part bedrock drain, should be thawed,1' black, dug into gravel 8' water table. 11' sampled 20 litres, got colors, frost on edge, could not go deeper.
Boots 3 - besides camp	AREA 4	16	12	13	86	427362	6860101	859	YES		1' moss, 3' oversize cobbles 2-2.5", 3' sand and gravel 4' bedrock. Sampled 20 litres, got colors
Old Timers 1a	AREA 4	10	10	8	30	427446	6860211	843	NO		(between waterhole/creek the 3 yd 2009 gravel pile). Dry gravel 5' clay 3'.. Jeff wanted it dug deeper, no sample
Old Timers 1b	AREA 4	15	12	13	86	427446	6860211	843	NO		4' clay, 3'gruss sand, 3.5' gravel, clay and bedrock, lots water. Sampled, lots of black sand no a/u
Camp Trench 2	AREA 4	15	12	13.5	23	427362	6860101	859	YES		Oversize 8" 3', gravel, sand 1" mix, gravel 4', bedrock 6' wet hole. Panned 2 pails got 3 colors a/u
Camp Trench 3	AREA 4	12	12	11	58	427319	6860084	878	NO		1.5' topsoil, ash, gravel 4-16" water table 8' no bedrock.
Camp Trench 4	AREA 4	14	12	6	40	427228	6859805	879	NO		Over-size boulders, andesite, panned 2 colors 1 pail. Piled for sluicing.
		12	12	7	37						

DIAMOND TOOTH RESOURCES - 2014 FLORENCE CREEK YMEG TEST PIT SUMMARY

(NAD83 Z8)

TEST PIT	AREA	L'	W'	D'	CU YRDS	N	E	ELEV	BEDROCK	GRADE	NOTES
Tench 5	AREA 4	12	25	6	66	427209	6859783	881	NO		Steep. Black soil, 2.5' ash and boudlers. 3' plus gravel, no bedrock. Panned 2 pails, no au.
		12	16	10	71						
Trench 6	AREA 4	10	16	9.5	56	427175	6859756	882	NO		Blacksoil to 2"'with ash and boulders and cobbles 3" gravel at 4.5'. No bedrock, need large excavator
Trench 7	AREA 4	102	20	12	906	427170	6859750	883	NO		(top soil Pit now pond). Double throw 30'x12'x6' . Topsoil 7', wet hole no bedrock, panned 2 pails no a/u
		20	12	6	53						
		30	12	6	80						
Trench 8	AREA 4	15	12	7	47	427158	6859717	884	NO		Black sand and ash with big rock, couldn't dig any deeper. abandoned
Trench 9	AREA 4	12	10	6	26	427085	6859605	886	NO		topsoil and ash 8" oversize boulders, abandoned hole.
Trench 10	AREA 4	13	7	7	30	426964	6859466	888	NO		Boulders @ 9'. Water table, thawed and boulder layer too hard to dig. Across from old cat trench filled with water.
Trench 11	AREA 5	12	12	6	32	426889	6859328	892			(Borders Ty 2 Post 1). 4-16" gravel big boulders, stockpiled 10 yds for testing, no a/u
Trench 12	AREA 5	14	14	12	87	426808	6859242	893	YES		(Dry hole). Big rock, stock piled 12 yds for sluicing panned 3 colors 2 pails
		15	12	3	20						Gold Machine Test site
Trench 13	AREA 5	70	13	7	235	426834	6859228	894	YES	$10/yrd	Blue Trommel Site - with Jeff Bond $10/yrd Au+Pt on or near bedrock.
		40	25	13	481						pond
		40	15	2	44						bedrock
		40	15	2	44						gravel
		45	45	7	525						
Trench 14	AREA 5	20	20	5	74	426654	6859030	891	YES		supersluice
		15	20	8	88						pond
		15	30	6	100						trail
		180	4	9	200						
		15	8	8	35						pay
Trench 15	AREA 5	2.5	9	3	25	426893	6859249	885	YES	$35/yrd	(water hole for pump). Got coarse gold in test. Kubota on site for 2015. 'KUBOTA BUCKET SAMPLE - $35/yrd
Trench 16	AREA 5	12	12	4	21	426844	6859224	894	YES		Down to bedrock. Tommy Morgan old diggings.
TOTAL CUBIC YARDS MOVED					6076.6						

Work Areas

Area 1 – Upper Bench

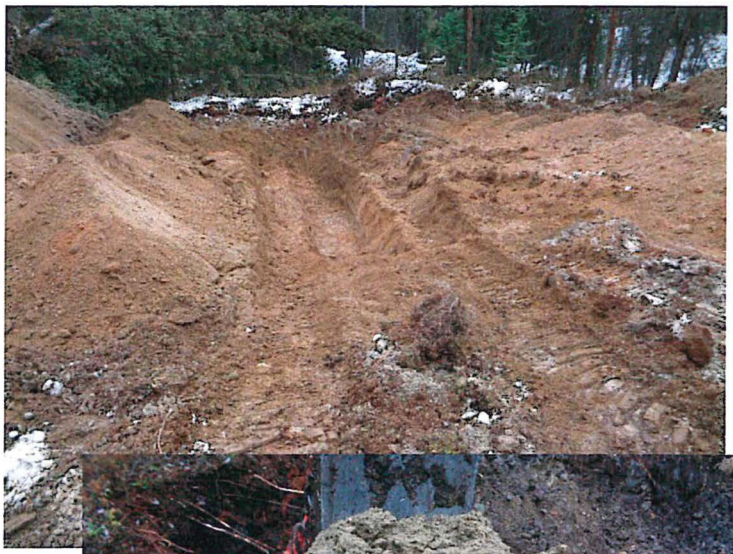
This area is near the top of the valley wall along the access road and testing was conducted to determine if bench gravels existed.

Seven trenches were excavated to a depth of 2.5 to 10ft. Most encountered frozen ground and no bedrock was found. Material consisted of shallow topsoil/black muck, an ash layer, grus or medium coarse gravels. Limited material panned returned no gold colors.

This area will receive further work once thawed. The use of a large excavator capable of reaching deeper to test at bedrock is required. At this point in time it is unsure if a true gravel bench exists here.

661 yards excavated.

Area 2 – Middle Bench



Testing in this area was suggested by Yukon Geological Survey Surficial Geologist Jeff Bond. It is located midway down the access road from the top of the valley.

Five trenches were excavated to a depth of 2.5 to 10ft. Black muck, ash, medium gravels, grus and 'mustard color gravels' – decomposed bedrock were encountered. Several trenches were frozen and several encountered bedrock. Trench JB3 was frozen at 8ft and quickly filled with water and will be used as a water source for test sluicing in 2015.

Only one fine color was panned in Trench JB4.

The existence of grus and decomposed bedrock makes this area interesting and well worthy of further work. Once thawed

and with a water source larger samples can be sampled. It is noteworthy that rotten andesite bedrock is found in some trenches hinting that a granite/mafic contact exists. A larger excavator will be useful in this area for testing.

860 yards excavated.

Area 3 – Lower Bench

Two trenches were excavated in this area with depths of 7 and 13ft. Black muck, ash, coarse gravel with cobbles and decomposed mustard color gravels / decomposed andesite were found. No bedrock was encountered. Trench CB1 quickly filled with water which will provide a source of water for sluice testing of material stockpiled for trench CB2.

This area will be tested in the future and again a larger excavator will greatly facilitate testing as bedrock must occur not too far below.

1924 yards excavated.

Area 4 – Valley Bottom (road to camp)

This area was cat trenched in the 1980s as well as by Mr. Brown in 2009. It consists of black muck (up to 7ft), ash, fine to course gravels with cobbles and boulders, grus, all sitting on fresh to moderately decomposed bedrock. Ground is frozen to partially frozen.

Fourteen trenches were excavated along this section with depths from 6 to 13ft. Bedrock was encountered in 2 trenches. Water was encountered in many of these trenches. Pan sampling showed 1-3 colors in most tests.

Again the use of a larger excavator is required to better test this material as they sit on or near bedrock. Water exists in several trenches to be used to sluice test material stockpiled in others. Sitting higher above the creek this area shows good potential.

2792 yards excavated

Area 5 – Valley Bottom (bottom of access road)

This area is located between the base of the access road and Florence Creek. Several old cat trenches from previous exploration exist. Six trenches were excavated at this location and it was the setup site for the Gold Machine trommel plant.

Well-developed creek gravels occur with large boulders being common. Gravel depth averages 12ft. Bedrock was encountered in all trenches. Testing has returned the following results:

Trench 12 – 3 colors in two pails

Trench 13 - $10/yard from Gold Machine tests

Trench 15 - $35/yard from one Kubota bucket (2 pails)

Trench 16 – older diggings scrapped down to bedrock showing good colors.

Trench 14 is set up with settling pond and stockpile material for future Gold Machine testing.

This area is the prime candidate for large bulk sampling in 2015. Gravel is stockpiled and a settling pond is in place. A larger excavator will greatly facilitate accurate bulk testing.

<u>2011 yards excavated.</u>

Equipment and Procedures

All equipment and testing procedures was done with a low impact, environmentally-friendly and fuel efficient manner.

Work was done under Yukon Water License PM11-039 (class B) allowing 8183 cubic meters of water to be used per day. The license expires Feb 8, 2022.

Excavator

Fourteen trenches were excavated along this section with depths from 6 to 13ft. Bedrock was encountered in 2 trenches. Water was encountered in many of these trenches. Pan sampling showed 1-3 colors in most tests.

Again the use of a larger excavator is required to better test this material as they sit on or near bedrock. Water exists in several trenches to be used to sluice test material stockpiled in others. Sitting higher above the creek this area shows good potential.

2792 yards excavated

Area 5 – Valley Bottom (bottom of access road)

This area is located between the base of the access road and Florence Creek. Several old cat trenches from previous exploration exist. Six trenches were excavated at this location and it was the setup site for the Gold Machine trommel plant.

Well-developed creek gravels occur with large boulders being common. Gravel depth averages 12ft. Bedrock was encountered in all trenches. Testing has returned the following results:

PGE Grains- TR13

Trench 12 – 3 colors in two pails

Trench 13 - $10/yard from Gold Machine tests. 0.9331 grams/4 yard test PGE grains 1.5' below bedrock.

Trench 14 is set up with settling pond and stockpile material for future Gold Machine testing.

Trench 15 – in the flats next to creek. $35/yard from one Kubota bucket (1/5 yard).

TR15

Trench 16 – older diggings scrapped down to bedrock showing good colors.

This area is the prime candidate for large bulk sampling in 2015. Gravel is stockpiled and a settling pond is in place. A larger excavator will greatly facilitate accurate bulk testing.

2011 yards excavated.

A KX121-3 excavator with steel tracks was walked in from the Mt. Nansen Road. This machine is clean, well maintained and fuel efficient.

Weight – 4.75 tons

Size – 5' 7" wide

Digging depth – 12'

Ground pressure – 4.98 psi

Wash Plants

Gold Machine 10 – A 10 yard per hour state of the art spiral drum trommel wash plant. The following in italics is from the manufacture's website.

http://www.thegldmachine.ca/Model_10.php

Product Description:
The New Model 10 is the most advanced fully portable unit in its class size.It comes on its own trailer with a large flip out wet feed hopper and a vibrating grizzly. The machine is perfect for small scale operators or as a testing plant. Minimum water usage and an incredibly efficient concentration gives you just a 6X6 inch mat to clean at the end of the day or between test batches. At the same time providing you with the best recovery rates on the market.

Yardage Processed:
10 cubic yards per hour +

Material size processed:
8" minus

Water consumption:
Less than 50 gal per minute, 1/2 the water consumption of the competitors.

Dimensions:
Length - 14 feet (4.5 meters)
Width - 7.6 feet (2.3 meters)

Height – 9.6 feet (2.9 meters)
Weight – 2,800 lbs (1300 kg)

Included:
2" Honda water pump capable of 150 gal per minute with
10 feet of "in-take" hose, 75 feet of "lay-flat" hose and all sluices and matting.

Super Sluice- a small solidly built highbanker.

Size – 6' (l) x 4' (h) x 2' (w)

Weight – 150lbs

Capacity – <1 cubic yards/hour

Screen size – <1" feed.

Water requirements - <150 gph

Sampling Procedures and Reclamation

Gold Machine - Test was dug and material set to the side then the sluice set up and material placed back into the test pits as sluicing proceeds. Water was provided by small 2" gasoline pump(s) and recycled from the test pit.

Other samples were collected in 5 gal plastic pails, rough screened to <1" and hand panned.

All test pits were located by GPS as well as flagged and labeled. Test Pits were photographed and described along with location, material encountered, sizes and volumes. Test pit locations are plotted on a plan accompanying this report.

As many trenches encountered frozen ground, required the use of a larger excavator to reach bedrock or were dug late in the season as winter approached backfilling did not occur. However care was taken to ensure trenches were left in a safe and tidy state until next season. The Kubota excavator is stored on site for the winter and during next year's testing program trenches will be backfilled and smoothed over with 'black muck' enabling regrowth to occur.

Summary

Testing on the Florence Creek placer property during the 2014 season has shown that placer gold exists in potentially economic quantities ($8-32/yard) and that further bulk testing with bigger equipment must be performed to determine if the tenure of the creek and bench gravels. The occurrence of platinum nuggets further add to the potential.

In the valley bottom, where testing (Trenches 12-16) has revealed a shallow depth to bedrock, a minable area over 30ft wide and several hundred yards long, it is considered 400 x 300ft 'ready to mine' at a larger scale.

One of the upper benches the discovery of the mustard color decomposed bedrock, grus, significant amounts of black sand and shallow depth to bedrock of less than 12ft (a 'magic number for depth in the placer mining business) all indicate great potential. As past testing indicates similar bedrock depths on this bench(s) up to a mile away further testing of this area is highly recommended.

As PGE grains/nuggets have been proven to occur along with placer gold this could add to the overall grade of the placer and bench gravels. A bedrock source of both gold and platinum grains may exist.

Work this season will also provide important information to government surficial mapping and studies in this area. Sluice box concentrates and test pit information will be available throughout the season and afterwards to assist in these studies.

Thanks to the 2014 YMEG program (and past programs) and consultation with the highly knowledgeable staff at the Yukon Geological Survey, Florence Creek has proved to be economically viable enough to warrant a try at full scale mining. As an added bonus there exists a fair chance that Florence Creek may become the first placer PGE producer in the Yukon.

Recommendations

Testing in 2014 and prior was done with a relatively small excavator under 10,000lbs in weight. While very capable for first-pass testing dealing with oversize boulders proved difficult at times. Limitations with reaching bedrock and digging through frozen material also occurred.

It is recommended that a larger excavator in the 200 to 300 series range be brought in to better handle the large boulders and frozen ground. The longer reach and greater digging depth will make this both an excellent testing machine but also the right size for production mining. Both a digging bucket and a cleanup bucket would be required. As well, a 'frost hook' would greatly assist in digging through frozen black muck down to gravel / decomposed bedrock.

To match this larger excavator a rubber tired loader in the 966 range will greatly facilitate moving tailings, delivering test material and in the building of required roads, bedrock drains and creek/pond armoring.

A sluice plant of up to 70 yards per hour with grizzly and conveyor stacker would be a suitable size for large scale testing and production. A feeder would allow one person to feed and run the plant.

An auger attachment for the KX121-3 4 to 10" in diameter capable of drilling 6 to 12' would be a useful tool for determining soil type, depth to frozen ground and to bedrock in shallower areas. This would lead to more focused excavator testing as well as indicating grade where gravels or decomposed bedrock was encountered.

Of possible benefit would be detailed studies of the nature of the gold and platinum grains through microscopic and other methods. This may aid in the determination of source(s) of the grains.

Further GPS data collection and surficial and geological mapping should be conducted in the working areas and several traverses should be done 'rim to rim' in order to produce cross sections across the work areas. This will help with future exploration and with determining the best mining method(s) for this creek.

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Florence Creek Information at Dulac Mining's website

http://www.dulacmining.com/claims-for-sale-lease/florence-creek---yukon---new

APPENDIX I: Budget Notes, Quotes and Estimates

APPENDIX II: Photos

Photo: 1- Trench 16 with excavator on bedrock

Photo: 2- Trench 13 showing settling pond and bedrock.

Photo: 3- Trench 14 down to bedrock.

Photo: 4- Trench 14 decomposed bedrock.

Photo: 5- Trench 13, black sand in tailings.

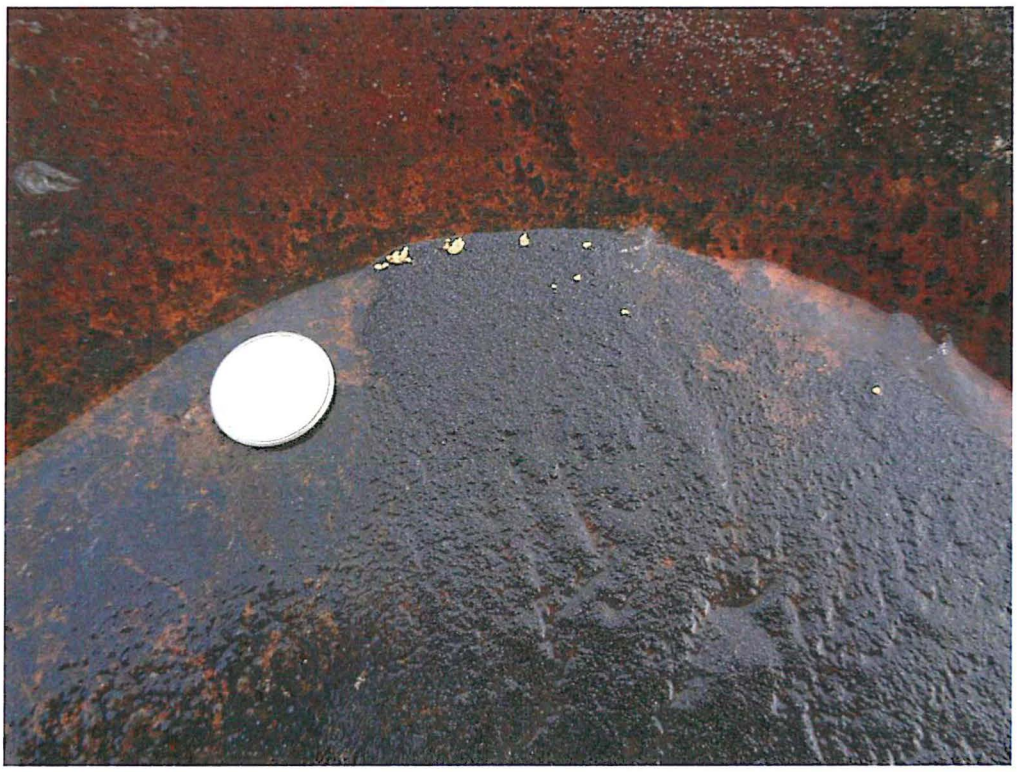

Photo: 6- Trench 15 - Au + PGE Grains from one Kubota bucket.

Photo: 7- Trench 10 looking south to old cat trench.

Photo: 8 - Trench 7 'Topsoil Pit'.

Photo: 9- Trench JB1 – Grus

Photo: 10 - Trench JB3 'Mustard coloured' material.

APPENDIX III: Statements of Qualifications

I, Charlie Brown, was born and raised in the Yukon. My two grandfathers, TC Richards, and Afe Brown are on the statue Prospector's Hall of Fame. TC Richards is on the Honor Roll.

I have prospected full and part time since 1980 in the Yukon and northern British Columbia.

I have taken basic prospecting courses and worked with many geologists.

I have had YMIP grants in the past and have successfully completed them 100% on time and budget.

I have worked and helped to develop hardrock mines in the Yukon, NWT and BC since 1973 and have worked in placer mines in the Yukon, BC and Venezuela.

My past references from Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources are;

Bill LeBarge

Mike Burke

Steve Traynor

Daniele Heon

Jeff Bond

Derek Torgerson (Mineral Development Geologist)

Charlie Brown

867-660-4454 (h)

goldinyukon@hotmail.com

APPENDIX IV: Daily Diary, misc.

DIARY FOR

FLORENCE CREEK

2014 YMEP FOR

DIAMOND TOOTH RESOURCES INC

July 25, 2014, Charlie and Nick, drove from Dawson to Rowlinson Creek laydown, arrived at 6pm. We used a 4x4 Dodge PU and pulled a trailer loaded with Honda 4 wheeler, Kawasaki Mule 4x4,pumps and hoses and other supplies. We stayed in Nick's motorhome at the landing. It rained off and on.

July 26, 2014 We loaded all the supplies and gear on the Mule and Honda. Road good for 10 miles, then at Ted's Hill we had to winch the Mule up. It took 5 hours to get in. Prospected at Pit 14 and 13. a 20 litre pail of fine decomposed granite gruss. We dug bedrock by hand at Pit 2, a 20 litre pail panned out, 3 colors, and lots black sand.

July 27,2014 We hid the pumps and hoses in the bush and panned out Pit 14 sample. It was decomposed granite bedrock gruss, but no gold. In Pit 13 sample we got three colors. We looked at old pits from 2009, they were thawed, some held water at water table on Boots 1 and 2 Claims. The upper Bench looks frozen in areas, but near road it will be thawed for trenching. Opened up the fuel cash of 9 20 litre jugs of diesel for excavator.

July 28, 2014 It looked like rain coming. We packed up for Rowlinson taking 6-20 litres fuel to be dropped at Ted's Hill and at 10 Mile. Retrieved trailer for Honda and with Mule set out in the rain. Put some fuel in the dodge and loaded up Honda on trailer to cross creek. We started out for Dawson to get the Excavator. It was one long day indeed.

August 5,2014 The Gold Machine is all repaired and ready to go from Dawson. It was hauled by the Dodge 2500 to Rowlinson Creek, left there for a time. I then returned to Whitehorse.

August 6, 2014 Doctors appointment in Vancouver.

August 11, 2014 We headed to Carmacks, hooked onto Gold Machine and drove into 5 Mile Creek. Left it there, need help and left to Dawson City.

August 12,2014 We started walking Kubota off of Faith Hill.

August 16, 2014 Miners Ball Dawson City

August 17, 2014 Nick and I loaded Excavator on 10,000 lb trailer pulled by Dodge, Nick took 4x4 Ford

and trailer with Honda and headed to Florence Creek. Arrived at Rowlinson Landing,and started bring the Excavator in. Nick drove the Mule with supplies. Camped on the trailer for night.

August 18, 2014 Foggy. Walked Excavator to Gold Machine. Road good for 7 miles. Camp out again.

August 19,2014 Sunny. Went for more fuel in Carmacks. Drove back over Rowlinson with Dodge to pick up Gold Machine. Took it to 10 Mile, very slow going. Dodge in low range. Slept in Dodge Canopy this night. It stayed at 10 mile too rough now.

August 20, 2014 Took Mule to excavator and hooked on Gold machine. Slow going to pull this load. Nick shuttles Mule and Honda behind. Fuelled up Ex at Teds Hill. Drove back to Dodge Canopy for the night.

August 21, 2014 We walked kubota and Gold machine to Toyota Jeep six miles from Florence. Took the Mule to the Dodge PU and went to get more fuel at Carmacks. Returned to stay in PU the night.

August 22, 2014 Rain and Sunshine. Took mule to excavator and continued trip to Florence. Dropped Gold Machine at bottom of the hill. Went into camp, arrived 6 pm, put new tarp on shack, cold night.

August 23,2014 Nick organized camp, dug out equipment and gear with excavator for him. I went to Pit 1A on Boots Claim 5 and dug into clay/round placer gravel, hit no bedrock. Dug also into 1B old trench site same as above and still no bedrock. Gear drive missing on Gold machine.

August 24,2014 Sunny and cool. I walked Kubota to Pit 2 at camp, dug to bedrock contact, stockpiled placer gravels and bedrock contact for sluicing. Pit 3 I hit bedrock. Nick gathered hoses and pumps, panned some colors in Trench 13.Then Nick headed to Dawson for parts missing on GOLD Machine.

August 25, 2014 Started digging out settling pond Trench 13. Brought in the Gold Machine, set it on pad, ready to hook up hoses.

August 26,2014 Went down to creek with excavator and dug out area for suction hose to sit. I pulled out bedrock contact and stockpiled onto flat rock to sample later. Finished off settling pond.

August 27,2014 I moved to Trench 14 and started digging for bedrock contact. I stockpiled pay there.

August 28, 2014 Sunny I phoned Nick in am. He got the gear drive and drive sprockets and will be in Carmacks tonight. I stockpiled gravels and bedrock to sluice at Trench 14.

August 29, 2014 Nice weather. I started digging out Trench 14 for settling pond, also made trails for stringing hose for pump. Nick got in late with supplies.

August 30,2014 Nick worked on Gold machine. I worked on Trench 14 and walked back to Trench 13. Nick has the machine running.

August 31,2014 Rain and sunny. I worked on Trench 13 and Nick went for more fuel at 10 mile with Mule.

September 1,2014 I put new teeth on excavator and worked Trench 14.Nick panned bedrock from trench 15 from pump suction hole, getting coarse colors, interesting gold.

September 2,2014 Sunny. I worked on Trench 13 feeding Gold Machine, slow going. Nick pulling rocks, lots of square fractured bedrock sticking in grizzly bars. Getting au and platinum.

September 3,2014 Nick is working on Gold Machine. cloudy and rainy. Charlie stripping at trench 3 and 4 top soil pit. Started stripping top soil Trench 7.

September 4, 2014 Sunny and warm. Excavating on top soil Trench 7,prepping for sluicing. Nick sampled what I thought was bedrock, no colors, lots of black sand. Walked excavator to upper bench, dug Pit 1. Nick took 20 litre sample to pan out.

September 5, 2014 I dug Pit 2 and 3 started pit 4 on upper bench.Nick sampled all pits no colors some black sand. Started to rain.

September 6,2014 We worked on upper bench and finished Pit 4, and hit gruss and frost. Started Trench 5. We need an auger drill to get more depth.

September 7, 2014 Worked on upper bench, dug and finished Pit 5 hit gruss, no sample. Loaded up Mule and Honda to head out, raining heavy soaked when we got to Rowlinson.

September 9,2014 Dropped submission form off to Derek, back to Carmacks and Rowlinson.

September 10, 2014 Dug on upper bench 6 and 7. walked excavator back to lower bench Pit 2. Nick got Gold machine running, walked over to start sluicing.

September 11, 2014 Worked on machine put through 2 yards broken bedrock, it's hard to sluice. Panned out side sluice and getting good colors.

September 12, 2014 Sunny, walked Kubota to trench 5, dug down into big boulders, 10 feet deep.no bedrock, took 2 20 litre pails, panned and two colors. I dug trench 6 9.5 ft deep, no bedrock, hit water. Nick panned 20 litre pails, Trench 5 got two colors. Pit 6 no colors.

September 13, 2014 Sunny, dug on Trench 8 hard digging, big rock only got to 7 ft. bigger excavator? Walked to trench 9, same as Trench 8 couldn't get past 7 ft. nick went for more fuel at 10 Mile.

September 14, 2014 Dug on trench 10 got down to 9 ft hit water no sample. Then dug trench 11, got down 6 ft. hit water table, stockpiled 10 yards for Gold Machine test.

September 15, 2014 Worked on Trench 12, dug hole and stepped down to get to 12 ft. depth.Stockpiled 12 yds for volume test. Nick panned 3 colors in 2 1/2 20 litre pails. I called Jeff bond, he's coming on Wednesday.

September 16, 2014 Walked excavator back to Trench 13 finished off settling pond, made trails to creek to set pump suction and hoses.

September 17, 2014 -5 waited for Jeff, no show. tried phoning sat phone didnt work.Nick finished panning out bedrock at Pit 2 got 50 mg out of 25 litres. I worked on site near old sluice and grizzly. Digging for bedrock.

September 18, 2014 Jeff Bond arrives in chopper. We had a meeting and checked out lower bench. We ran the Gold Machine for him, got pg and au for him. Jeff suggested old timers trench 1a 1b should be dug deeper into the clay. He talked about gruss. Also to check out 1st Bench where bedrock is exposed coming into Florence. Dig trenches there he said.

September 19,2014 Walked excavator to Jeffs Bench Dug JB1 and started JB2. Gold Machine needs bearings and chain.

September 20, 2014 Finished JB2 Trench, it's raining , walked to JB3. dug mustard colored sands, got

down 8 ft.no bedrock.

September 21, 2014 Finished digging JB3, raining.

September 22, walked machine to JB4 panned mustard colored gravels, got very fine color only. This could be old channel. Off to Whitehorse and Nick off to Dawson.

September 23,2014 Talked to Jeff Bond.

September 24,2014 Talked to Derek and picked up new bearing for Gold machine.

September 25, 2014 Headed into Florence alone with Honda. Started Trench JB4.

September 26, 2014 Finished Trench JB4, left for Dawson city 1 pm arrived 11pm stayed at Downtown.

October 1, 2014 Fueled up in Dawson, Nick is going to Florence with Charlie.

October 2, 2014 Arrive in Florence to light snow in the dark.

October 3, 2014 Walked excavator to CB1 Bench and stripped CB2. Nick puts on new bearings and tightens. I walk excavator to Gold Machine. They sent wrong part so we put on old one, it's tough going with frozen chunks and fractured bedrock, but water is thawed.

October 4, 2014 warm to 7. Gold Machine is working good. We're fighting frozen material and hoses. Thawed in afternoon, then back sluicing.

October 5, 2 2014 snow and frozen, pay gravels are frozen, hoses are drained but frozen stiff. We can't

run Gold Machine.

October 7, 2014 Walked excavator to CB2 started stripping gravels. Top gravels are frozen but digging into interesting mustard colored gravels, clay with decomposed andesite, green. We collected 20 litre pails for panning.

October 8 , 2014 Snow here to stay. Nick puts hoses away, cleaned up Gold Machine tools and pump. I finished digging CB2 stockpiled gravels for Gold Machine. I started digging CB1 black muck, and mustard colored gravelly clay. Nick took 20 litre pails and panned them in the tent.

October 9, 2014 Finished digging CB1 very wet area, dug water hole to supply water for 2015 testing with Gold Machine. Staked Lynx 1 Claim and Buffalo Creek 1 Mile Lease.

October 10,2014 Walked excavator to camp, at Trench 1a and 1b, I dug deeper into clay as Jeff recommended and got down to 13ft, no bedrock, larger rock too cold to sample.

October 11, 2014 Parked Kubota on site for 2015 work program,Gold Machine winterized and left at test pit. Took camp down and headed for Whitehorse with Mule and Honda.

Photo: 1- Trench 16 with excavator on bedrock

Photo: 2- Trench 13 showing settling pond and bedrock.

Photo: 3- Trench 14 down to bedrock.

Photo: 4- Trench 14 decomposed bedrock.

Photo: 5- Trench 13, black sand in tailings.

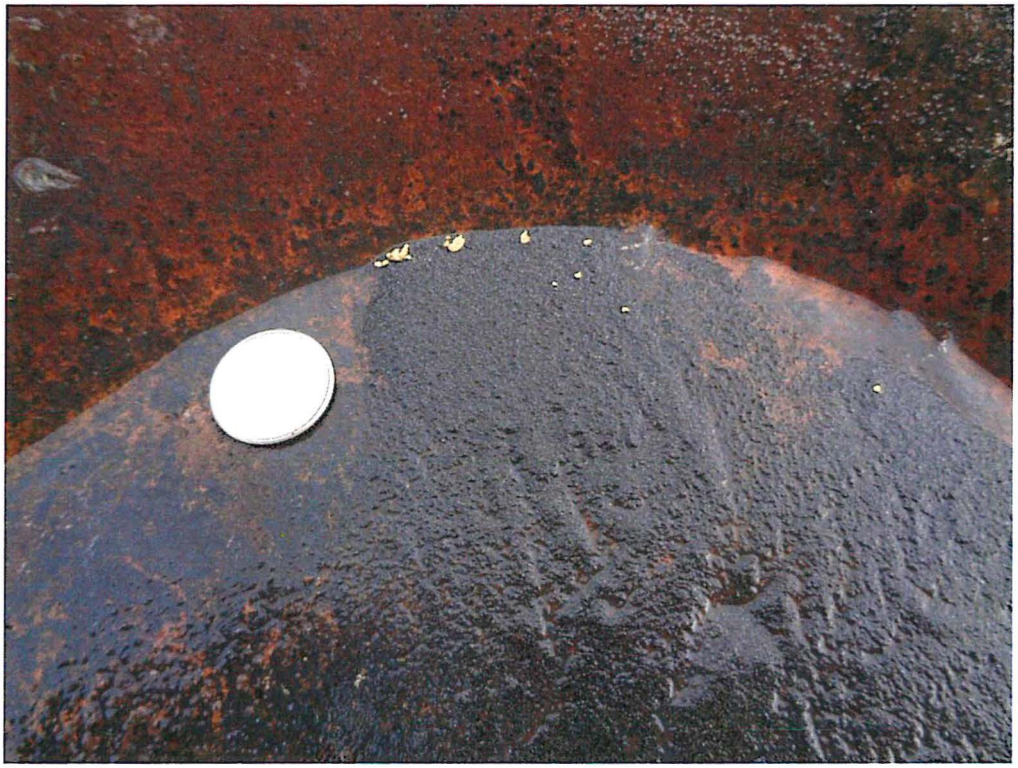

Photo: 6- Trench 15 - Au + PGE Grains from one Kubota bucket.

Photo: 7- Trench 10 looking south to old cat trench.

Photo: 8 - Trench 7 'Topsoil Pit'.

Photo: 9- Trench JB1 – 'Mustard coloured' material.

Photo: 10 - Trench JB3 'Mustard coloured' material.

Photo: 11- PGE Trench 13 PGE Grains in gold pan.

Photo: 12- Trench 12 Area.