

YMEP Final Submission Form



Your feedback on any aspect of the program:

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 Mineral Exploration 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 Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) and declare the information contained within the Summary or Technical Report and this form to be true and accurate.

Date March 31, 2017

Signature of Applicant

Name (print) Roland Berglund

Author: Morgan Fraughton
NTS Mapsheet 116B02
UTM Zone 7 W
603000 Easting, 7102200 Northing
YMEP 16-035

GORING CREEK EXPLORATION

NOV 2016 – FEB 2017

This reports outlines drilling and trenching work done on placer gold claims GC 6-21 (P 35214 – 35229) on Goring Creek in the Dawson mining district.

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This report outlines an exploration program on placer claims GC 6 – 21 in the Dawson mining district of Yukon. Placer claims GC 6 – 21 have been owned by Roland Berglund of Dawson City since he personally staked them in 1989. There has been little exploration of the property and no attempt at mining has been made by Mr. Berglund as he has focused on mining other placer claims until now. The exploration program described in this paper was designed to complete specific objectives and determine if the placer gold content on Goring Creek (GC) claims GC 6 – 21 is enough to warrant mining the claims for profitable placer gold production by Mr. Berglund or others.

Old-timer work has been located on the creek in the form of shafts. One significant shaft that looks to have been a production shaft was found with old boiler and steel buckets next to it. The tailing tested by Mr. Berglund have revealed possibly very good gold content. Major incentives for exploring GC claims came from the fact that this old production shaft was there, the gold content in the tailings is good and past drill holes have returned gold.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR EXPLORATION ON GORING CREEK

1. Use an auger drill to understand the composition of overburden, depth to bedrock, and placer gold content for all 16 claims (GC 6-21)
 2. Use an excavator to trench/pit larger areas for bulk sampling in the summer of 2017
-

CLAIM OWNER

Claim Owner

Roland Berglund owns all claims worked in this report (claims GC 6 – 21) since he staked them in 1989. Roland Berglund funded all the work outlined in this report and all equipment was owned by him.

Claim Name/Number	Grant Number	Claim Owner
GC 6 - 21	P 35214 – 35229	100% - Roland Berglund

As per Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) this program received grant money under YMEP # 16-035. This entailed a 50% reimbursement (up to \$30,000) under the target evaluation module for a placer gold exploration.

Roland Berglund has acquired a class 4 placer landuse permit (LP00679) and water license (PM08-628) for claims GC 6 – 21. The project has a YESAB project number of 2009-0047. The permit is effective as of August 7, 2009 and will expire on August 7, 2019.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Location and Access

LOCATION

Goring Creek (GC) is a left limit tributary of the Klondike River in the Dawson mining district of Yukon, Canada. GC is located on National Topographic Survey (NTS) mapsheet 116B02. The property consists of 16 placer claims (GC 6-21) and has central coordinates of UTM zone 7 W, 603000 Easting, 7102200 Northing; near the mouth of the creek.

ACCESS

Access to GC claims is excellent. A small bush road goes in about 1km from the south side of the Klondike Highway 30 km from Dawson City, Yukon. All equipment and personnel used this access route in order complete the exploration outlined in this exploration program.. The road is good for small trucks until claim GC 14 where the road continues but is currently accessible only by low ground pressure vehicles and small ATV's. This road could be easily upgraded to allow truck access to all 16 claims.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND HISTORY

Summary of Previous investigations and History

PAST WORK BY ROLAND BERGLUND (CURRENT CLAIM HOLDER)

In September 2001 Mr. Berglund and David McBurney completed a small Yukon Mineral Incentives Program (YMIP)¹ funded drilling program on GC (YMIP 01-055). This 2001 drilling program showed that the depths to bedrock were from 50 – 70ft from surface. One hole, upstream from where the original production shaft was discovered, showed that there may be untouched mineable quantities of gold upstream from this point.

In addition, Mr. Berglund has completed stripping work which removed the top couple feet of organics, moss and trees to allow the permafrost ground to thaw so that a test pit or trench could be put in to bulk test gold values at bedrock. The area stripped was approximately 11,000 m². It is estimated that since this stripping in 2009 the ground underneath has thawed 10 – 15ft from surface.²

The old tailings that exist on the claims are evidently brought up from the old timer production shaft were tested by Mr. Berglund in 2001 and the values obtained then were approximately \$5 to the cubic yard. Today (2017 - \$1600 CAD/oz) this would indicate a value of approximately \$15 to the cubic yard in these tailings. This indicates that the gravels near bedrock that these old-timers were mining contained a significant amount of gold.

Nothing other than the old shaft is known of past work done on the current claim area (GC 6-21) there are no records in the Yukon EMR online library.

¹ In 2015 the name Yukon Mineral Incentive Program (YMIP) was changed to the current name; Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP)

² See the overview map for a location of the stripped area.

GEOLOGY

Geology

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

Bedrock Geology of the GC 6 – 21 claims is described in the Yukon Geological Survey's map maker online. The drilling work done was with an auger drill and though it was thought that the auger drill reached bedrock again and again the auger drill makes it difficult to return a sample of the bedrock material to surface for a proper assessment.

Bedrock geology in the immediate area of Goring Creek as mapped by the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) is made up mainly of the Finlayson (DMF3) unit, described by the YGS as; dark grey to black carbonaceous metasedimentary rocks, metachert. Other bedrock units mapped in the area and that show up in the gravels on Goring creek are: (1) Slide Mountain unit (CPSM4), brown weathering, variably serpentinized ultramafic rocks. (2) Ross unit (ITR2) rhyolite flows, tuff, ash-flow tuff and breccia.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

Upon inspection of the Yukon Geological Survey's Integrated Data System (YGSIDS) and maps for surficial geology in the area of the GC claims it was revealed that no maps exist for this area.

The entire property, except for on the west side of the creek on the hill where hole 7, 8, and 9 were drilled, has a muck/silt/organics overburden layer of approximately 35 ft. after that it is typically. This muck/silt/organics layer is suspected to have come from the solifluction of the frozen organics and fine silts that have slowly dropped in to the valley over time from the north facing hills. Since the west side of the creek on the hill near hole 7, 8, and 9 is on a slope that is exposed to direct sunlight it has had a chance to shed it's silts and fines on the top. It is possible that in the area of hole 7, 8, and 9 is leftover from the ancient Klondike River gravels that would have flowed in an east to west direction perpendicular to the current Goring Creek drainage. After the Klondike river cut its way further down in to the valley it currently sits in it left its ancient gravels up on the hills that bounding what is now Goring Creek. The valley that the current Goring Creek has cut has cut through these ancient Klondike River gravels perpendicularly. It is entirely possible that gold in Goring Creek has been reworked from these ancient Klondike River Gravels. In conversation with miners on Germain Creek, one drainage to the west, they are getting gold from the western benches above Germain creek from what they believe is the old Klondike Gravels. They do not see gold in the Germain creek gravels only these ancient Klondike gravels.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM (NOV 2016 – MAR 2017)

Exploration Program (Nov 2016 – Mar 2017)

EQUIPMENT USED

- 1980's era Nodwell 110 with 6-inch auger drill mounted on to the back for all drilling work
- 1990 PC300 Komatsu Excavator for all trenching, digging and clearing work.
- Snowmobile for transport where the trucks couldn't go when the snow got deeper
- ATV for transport where the trucks couldn't go when there was no/little snow
- 420 Caterpillar backhoe/loader for snow clearing and road access
- Pickup Truck for transport
- Hiab equipped Flatbed truck for transport
- Tractor trailer rig for moving heavy equipment to the claims and then back to Dawson City.

WORK DETAIL AND TIMELINE

Work was completed on the Goring Creek (GC) project intermittently from November 15, 2016 – February 28, 2017. A total of 57 man-days and 29 field-days were needed to complete the program. Three Dawson City residents completed the work; Roland Berglund (29 man-days), Morgan Fraughton (25 man-days), and Samantha Berglund (3 man-days).

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

A PC300 Komatsu excavator was used for clearing the old trails of brush for access with trucks, snowmobiles and the drill. This work took a total of 7 field days. The excavator cleared all drill pads and access routes to them from the road. The auger drill did not have outriggers attached so the excavator needed to clear a very level pad for the drill each time. Also, the excavator was used to dig pits and trenches so that larger volumes of gravel near bedrock could be excavated and sampled in the summer months of 2017. Over the course of two days the excavator opened a 200 ft. long x 20 ft. wide x 15 ft. deep trench near the old production shaft. Digging was very slow and difficult as the ground was mostly permafrost and could not be done past 15 ft. The intention was to expose the area around the old production shaft and have a good look at the surficial geology there and hopefully see what the old timers were mining when they were there.

Drilling work was completed on the property to better understand the surficial geology and to test for gold values in the gravels of Goring creek (GC). Total coverage of the claims was attempted but a special focus was given to the area around the old-time shaft. What area underneath the ground here had been drifted? Why was the shaft here and what were the gold values at the bottom? What did the pay dirt material look like? In total, there were 22 drill holes of varying depths drilled on the property.

Drive from Dawson City to the worksite. For drilling work, it was possible to drill one hole per day with the travel time from Dawson City. The very cold 2016/2017 winter and tough drilling conditions made work difficult but doable. Roland Berglund as the driller and Morgan Fraughton as the drill helper/data

EXPLORATION PROGRAM (NOV 2016 – MAR 2017)

recorder/sample washer. Each day the drill was moved from the staging area to the drill hole of the day. Each night after the drill hole was complete the drill would be relocated to the staging area. This was done to ensure any issues with the drill could be resolved with easy truck access.

As the auger turned and brought material back to the surface it was recorded by Morgan Fraughton and placed in a large sample bag (rice bag). Each bag was tagged with the hole number and depth of the drill stem. With auger drilling since the cuttings have been cross contaminated from the bottom of the hole as it gets brought up to the top only the deepest depth at the time was recorded on the bag. Indicating that the material in the bag could have come anywhere from that depth to the top of the hole. Only coarse gravels were placed in the sample bag, all other materials were left at the drill hole. Each hole was very different in the amount of material returned and sampled. Some holes produced up to 15 bags of samples while other produced none.

In order to test the drill samples for gold content the last bag (deepest) of each drill hole was thoroughly panned. Gold content and notes on other materials in the pan were recorded along with the other drilling information for that hole.

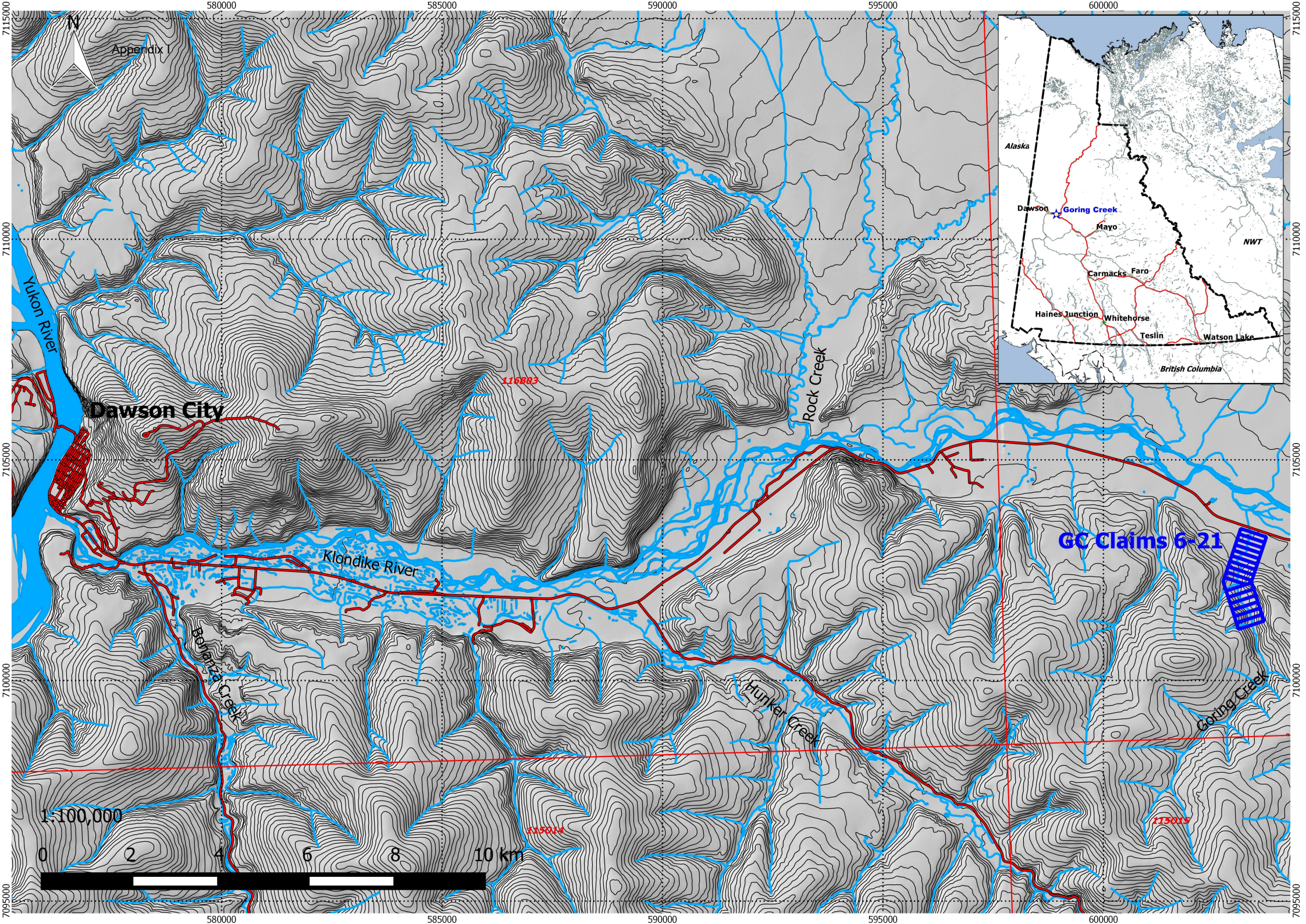
One day was needed to clear the access roads of snow. Because of the heavy snowfall, the road became totally impassable by truck and the excavator was not doing a good job of clearing snow. A Caterpillar 420 backhoe/loader was driven out to GC from Dawson City and used to plow the road then it was driven back to Dawson City. During that day Samantha Berglund joined Roland Berglund with a support vehicle and provided any labor necessary in order to assist with the road clearing.

Two days were used for locating and flagging out new drill sites to be prepared by the excavator. This was done by Morgan Fraughton.

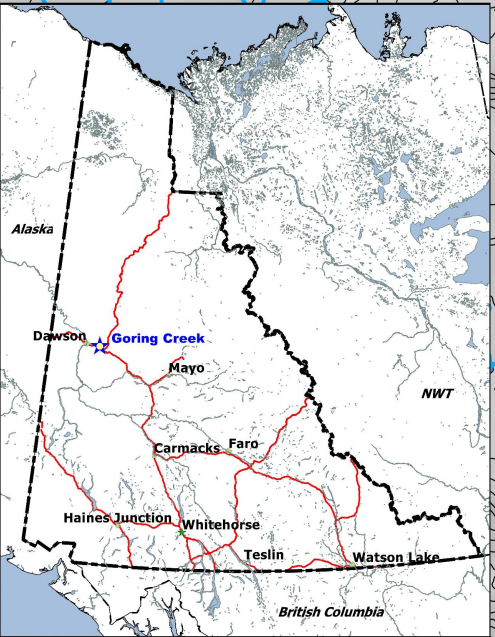
CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions/Recommendations

Overall, the drilling work did a great job in making clear the surficial geology of the GC claims above the gravels and bedrock. See the attached drill log in appendix for a complete breakdown of hole material, depth, etc. Even though no gold values were returned in the drill samples lots of confidence is given in the fact the old boiler and production shaft next to the main drilling location must mean there is reasonable amounts of gold near bedrock. In addition, there were decent gold values in the old tailings next to this shaft; as described above. There is a great chance that these old-time miners did not mine out the placer deposit completely and there is much more paying gravels left on GC claims. The auger drill has an extremely difficult time biting through the frozen gravels that would have contained the gold quantities that this shaft would have targeted and therefore did not return much of the potential gold bearing gravels to surface. This new understanding of the surficial geology on GC claims will go a long way to designing the next step in uncovering the gold on these claims. The area around the old shaft should be opened completely by stripping so that more permafrost thaw can take place down to bedrock. Once bedrock access is attainable with an excavator the gravels encountered should be bulk tested for gold values.



Appendix



1:100,000

0 2 4 6 8 10 km

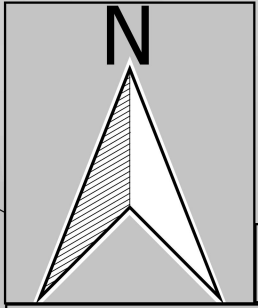
GC Claims 6-21

118015

116803

119024

GC Claims 6-21 Work Overview



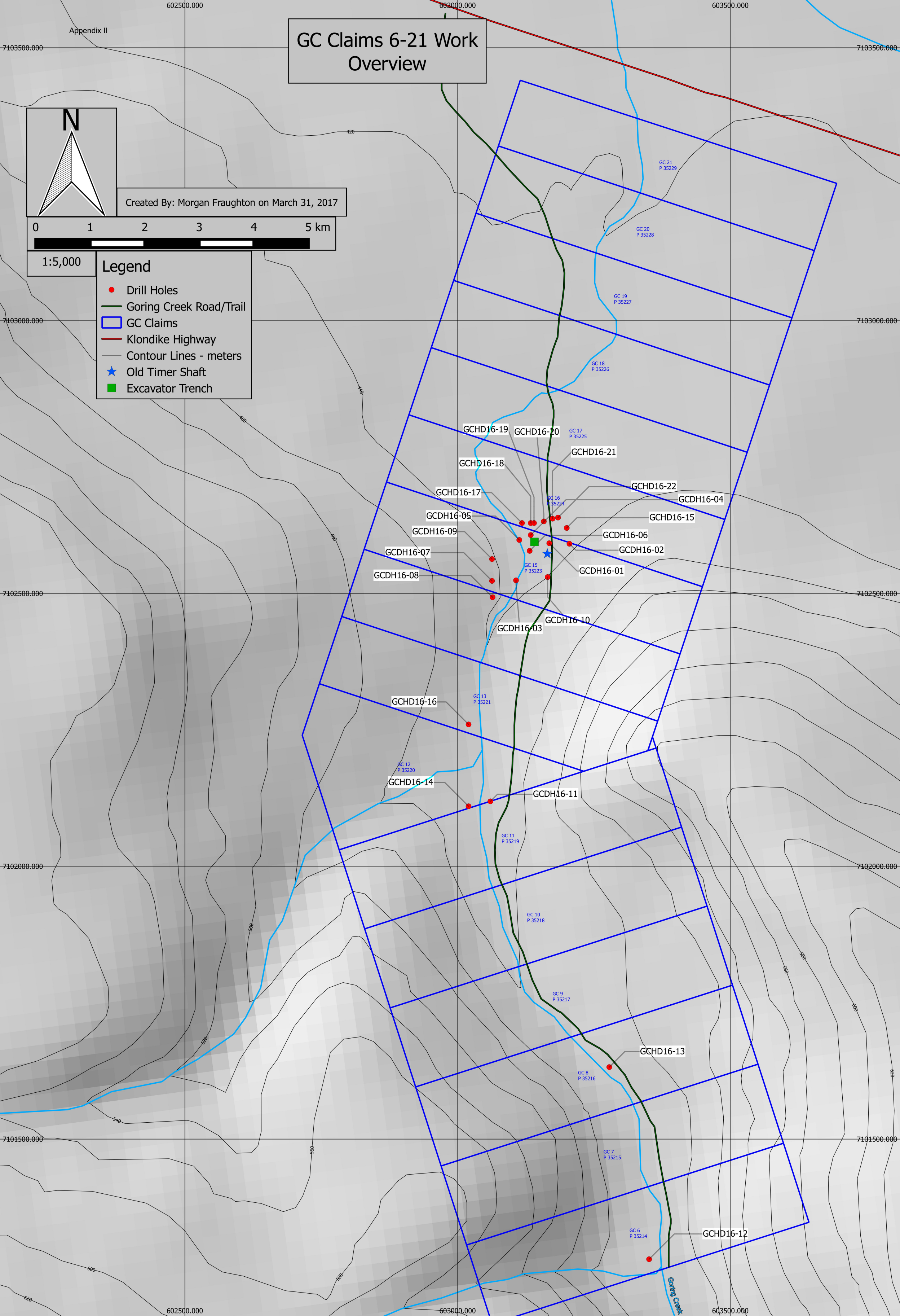
Created By: Morgan Fraughton on March 31, 2017

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

1:5,000

Legend

- Drill Holes
- Goring Creek Road/Trail
- GC Claims
- Klondike Highway
- Contour Lines - meters
- ★ Old Timer Shaft
- Excavator Trench



Appendix III

Phase and Personell	Work Dates	Field Days	Mandays	Cost
Road Clearing and Drill Pad Access	November 15, and December 2, 28, 30, Jan 21, 29, 2016	6	13	\$11,765.00
6- inch auger drilling	November 16, 28, December 2, 3, 19-21, 27, 28, 31, 2016 Jan. 2, 22-28, 30 - Feb 2, 2017	22	42	\$39,435.00
Excavator Trenching	February 14, 15, 2017	2	2	\$3,450.00
Mob/Demobilization	November 14, 2016 and February 28, 2017	2	4	\$4,000.00
Technical Report	Ongoing. Finished on March 31, 2017	n/a	3	\$1,500.00
Program Costs for YMEP 16-035, Goring Creek, Target Evaluation		32	64	\$60,150.00

Road Clearing and Drill pad Access and Drill pad layout				
labour (sam berglund)	per manday	\$275.00	1	\$275.00
Drill Pad Layout (Morgan Fraughton)	per manday	\$350.00	2	\$700.00
Field Expenses				
Field Expenses	per manday	\$100.00	13	\$1,300.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL (per unit, per day)				
Komatsu PC300 Excavator	per day	\$1,500.00	5	\$7,500.00
ATV	per day	\$40.00	1	\$40.00
Snowmobile	per day	\$50.00	1	\$50.00
Caterpillar Backhoe 425	per day	\$1,500.00	1	\$1,500.00
Pickup Truck	per day	\$50.00	2	\$100.00
Hiab Truck	per day	\$75.00	4	\$300.00
TOTAL				\$11,765.00

6-inch Auger Drilling				
Field Expenses				
Field Expenses	per manday	\$100.00	42	\$4,200.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL for Shafting Program				
6-inch auger drill mounted on Nodwell 110, with fuel, driller, helper, and sample washing	per day	\$1,500.00	21	\$31,500.00
ATV	per day	\$40.00	4	\$160.00
Snowmobile	per day	\$50.00	19	\$950.00
Pickup Truck	per day	\$50.00	21	\$1,050.00
Hiab Truck	per day	\$75.00	21	\$1,575.00
TOTAL				\$39,435.00

Excavator Trenching				
Field Expense Costs				
Field Expenses	per day manday	\$100.00	2	\$200.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL (per unit, per day)				
Snowmobile	per day	\$50.00	2	\$100.00
Komatsu PC300 Excavator, with operator and fuel	per day	\$1,500.00	2	\$3,000.00
Hiab Truck	per day	\$75.00	2	\$1,500.00
TOTAL				\$3,450.00

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

Statement Of Qualification

I Morgan Fraughton, the author of this report and worker on this project, have worked in the Yukon mineral exploration industry for 12 years in many different roles: Diamond driller, RC driller, Auger Driller, Soil Sampler, Prospector, Staker, Camp Manager, Project Manager. For the last 4 years I have mainly worked as an independent prospector on my own properties and that of others in both the placer and quartz mining fields in the Yukon.

Roland Berglund, is a miner and business owner who has mined his own placer claims successfully since the early 1980's.

Morgan Fraughton

March 31, 2017

hole_id	zone_datum	easting	northing	drill_date	depth_ft	material_note	sample_processing
GCDH16-01	7_nad83	603168	7102592	11/16/2016	35	0-20ft frozen muck, 20-27ft frozen sandy muck, 27-35ft frozen gravels, possible bedrock at 35ft	no gold. Magnetite. Graphitic muscovite schist gravels
GCDH16-02	7_nad83	603205	7102591	11/28/2016	35	0-35ft frozen muck, at 35ft auger stopped advancing, possible bedrock, no sample taken	no sample taken
GCDH16-03	7_nad83	603107	7102524	12/2/2016	36	0-5ft frozen organics and muck, 5-8ft possible old tailings layer, 8-20ft frozen muck, 20-36ft gravels, probably stopped at bedrock	no gold. Graphitic schist gravels
GCDH16-04	7_nad83	603134	7102607	12/3/2016	36	0-17ft muck, 17-25ft sandy, gravelly frozen muck, 25-36ft gravels, probably stopped at bedrock.	no gold. Some pyrite. Dark black graphitic schist of the finlayson unit? Dark green chloritic-muscovite schist, gravels from Slide Mountain unit?
GCDH16-05	7_nad83	603113	7102598	12/19/2016	21	0-10ft frozen muck, 10-13ft gravel layer?, 13-19ft frozen sandy muck, 19-21ft gravel, possible bedrock or boulder at end of hole	no gold. Dark green chloritic-muscovite schist, gravels from Slide Mountain unit?
GCDH16-06	7_nad83	603132	7102578	12/20/2016	33	0-25ft muck, 25-30ft frozen gravelly muck, 30-33ft gravel, probably bedrock or boulder at end of hole	no gold. Dark green chloritic-muscovite schist, gravels from Slide Mountain unit?
GCDH16-07	7_nad83	603063	7102523	12/21/2016	52	0-2ft gravel mixed with organics, 2-45ft mix of clayey milk chocolate brown with gravels, 45-52ft possibly decomposed bedrock? Fault gouge? Probably thawed material all the way to bedrock.	no gold, some pyrite, gravels are muscovite schist with graphitic quartz schist (finlayson unit?)
GCDH16-08	7_nad83	603064	7102493	12/27/2016	47	0-25ft muck, 25-32ft mucky gravels, 32-47ft dark grey black mucky clayey gravels, probably bedrock, probably thawed material all the way to bedrock.	no gold. Loaded with pyrite. Possibly white channel gravel? Quartz muscovite schist. Clayey. Lots of quartz gravels, fault gauge?
GCDH16-09	7_nad83	603063	7102563	12/31/2016	53	0-15ft light brown dry clayey gravels, 15-35ft muck that grades gradually to dark black clayey gravels, 35-45ft dark black grey clayey gravels, 45-53ft decayed bedrock?, material thawed all the way down hole	no gold. Lots of pyrite. Graphitic schist (finlason unit?)
GCDH16-10	7_nad83	603165	7102530	1/2/2017	45	0-45ft frozen muck/organics/sand layers/ice lenses, not on bedrock, bedrock estimated at 50-60ft here.	no sample taken
GCDH16-11	7_nad83	603060	7102119	1/22/2017	48	0-10 FT frozen muck/organics, 10 - 18 FT rocky sand becoming less frozen and eventually probably unfrozen very wet and standing water in -27 cel. Temp, 18-22 FT sandy gravels, @22 FT drill bit starts to grind on gravels, 22-42 FT returning only water and wood at drill collar and drilling is smooth and easy with occasional grabbing and biting of drill bit, probably slightly frozen sandy gravels, @ 42 FT probably top of decayed bedrock, end of hole at 48 FT thought to be impassable hard bedrock,	no gold. Dark green chloritic-muscovite schist, gravels from Slide Mountain unit? Some pyrite

hole_id	zone_datum	easting	northing	drill_date	depth_ft	material_note	sample_processing
GCHD16-12	7_nad83	603351	7101280	1/23/2017	48	0-1ft moss, 1 - 6ft rusty sandy gravelly, 6 - 8ft frozen muck, 8 - 11ft peat/tree/organics, 11-12ft slightly rusted sandy fine mica schist, 12 - 17ft starts to grind a bit on small gravels, 17ft gravels coming out the hole are sandy and coarse schist gravels, 18ft gravelly sandy layer is interrupted by fine frozen sandy mucky layer with some wood, 26ft back to finer gravel sand layer with rusty schist, 26 - 48ft woody gravelly material. gravels are fairly angular and slightly rounded with graphitic and muscovite schists and quartz bits mucky too	no sample taken
GCHD16-13	7_nad83	603278	7101632	1/24/2017	45	0 - 2ft organics, 2 - 25ft ice mostly ice and very little other material (old shaft?), 25 - 45 ft frozen muck/organics and wood, frozen gravelly sandy organics and muck.	no sample taken
GCHD16-14	7_nad83	603020	7102110	1/25/2017	48	0 - 42ft muck organics fines grading from more to less organics uniformly, 42ft grinding on gravels, 42-45ft gravel?, 45 - 48ft probably frozen muck	no gold. Dark green chloritic-muscovite schist, gravels from Slide Mountain unit?
GCHD16-15	7_nad83	603200	7102620	1/26/2017	33	0-1ft moss, 1 - 2ft gravelly with larger bits of schist and quartz (possibly old tailings from shafters?), 3-8ft frozen muck with ice, 8 -18ft sandy mucky silty, 18ft back to organic black muck, and then 18-30ft silty fine inorganics with slight grey color, 30 - 33ft gravel - drill is grinding and jumping on boulders from the entire 3ft and very hard to advance the drill. eoh at 33ft	washed some material from top of hole considered to be old tailings. It had no gold and was mostly quartz muscovite schist light brown and rusty colored gravels. Sampled washed from bottom of hole was dark green chloritic-muscovite-schist possibly of Slide Mountain unit?
GCHD16-16	7_nad83	603020	7102260	1/27/2017	25	0 -10ft frozen organics, 10 - 25ft frozen muck/silt, no sample taken	no sample taken. Too fine of material at end of hole
GCHD16-17	7_nad83	603118	7102629	1/29/2017	29	0-26 muck, 26-29 gravel	no gold. slight muscovite schist gravels in muck,
GCHD16-18	7_nad83	603134	7102629	1/30/2017	17	0-15 muck, 15-17 gravel	no gold. slight muscovite schist gravels in muck,
GCHD16-19	7_nad83	603140	7102629	1/31/2017	36	0-30 muck, 30-31 Gravel, 31-33 sand?, 33-34gravel, 34-36 sand?	no gold. slight muscovite schist gravels in muck,
GCHD16-20	7_nad83	603158	7102632	2/1/2017	28	0-25 muck, 25-28 hard gravel with sand,	no gold. slight muscovite schist gravels in muck,
GCHD16-21	7_nad83	603174	7102637	2/2/2017	27	0-3 old tailings, 3-25 muck, 25-27 gravel	no gold. slight muscovite schist gravels in muck,
GCHD16-22	7_nad83	603184	7102639	2/3/2017	26	0-3 old tailings, 3-8 ice, 8-22 muck, 22-26 Gravel	no gold. slight muscovite schist gravels in muck,