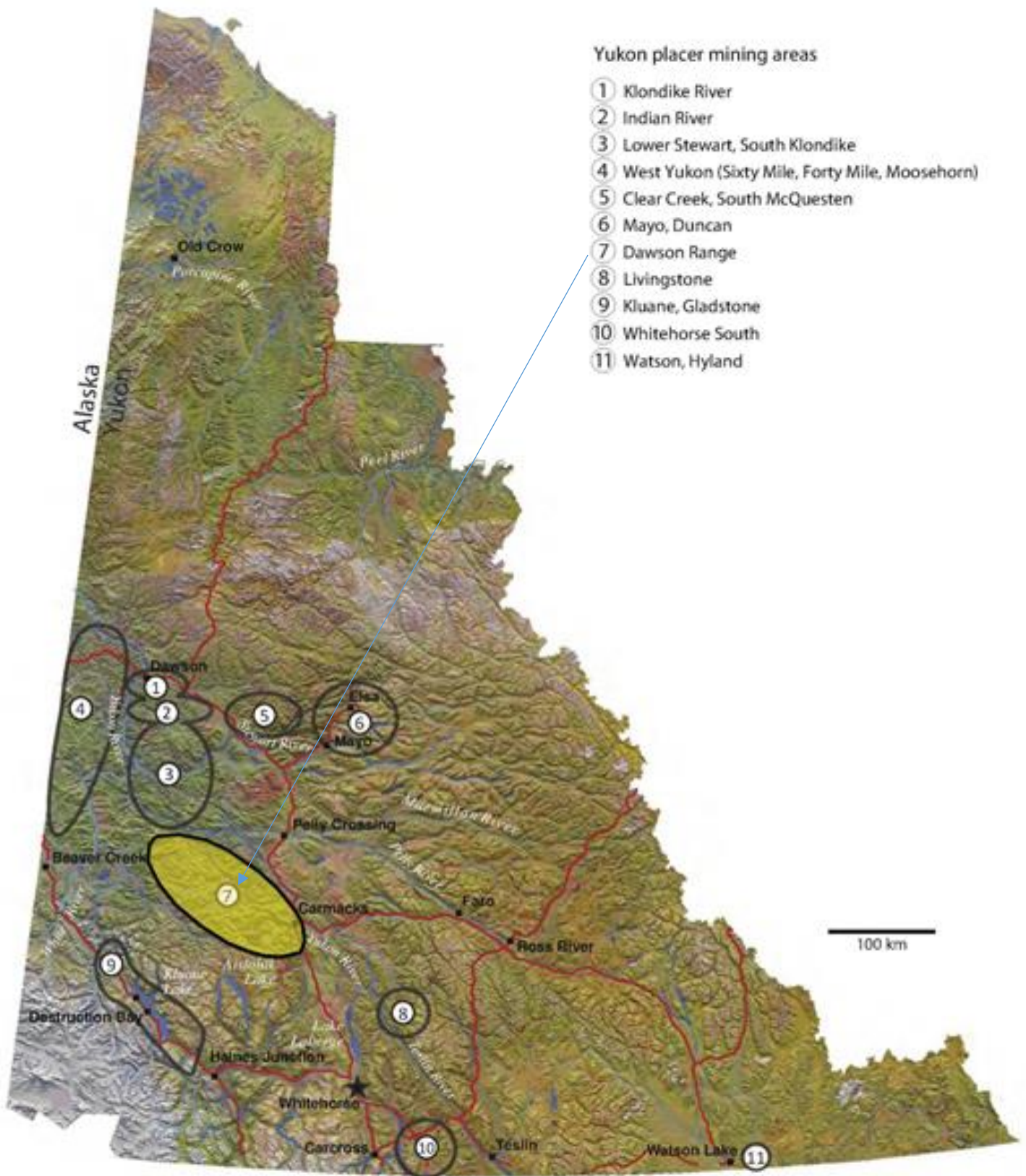


# 2016 Assessment Report, Webber Creek Placer Claims, Mount Nansen area.



Orotec International Ltd, work completed by A1 Cats of Grand Prairie Alberta with the assistance of YMEP financing. R. J. Daigle 12/16.

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## 2.0 Summary

Orotec International Ltd owned and operated by Mr. Eugene Curley of the Yukon Territories received exploration work on it's Webber Creek property. The work was completed in September, 2016 by A1 Cats Ltd of Grand Prairie, Alberta with financial assistance of the YMEP program.

The Webber Creek Property comprises Eighteen (18) contiguous placer claims owned 100% by Orotec International Ltd. Webber Creek, is a tributary that flows into the historically known Nansen Creek. Located on claim map **NTS:115-i/03**, Mount Nansen Area, and is in the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territories. Located near 80Km westerly along the Mt. Nansen road out of Carmacks, YT, access is easily gained.

The claims flank west of the known Mount Nansen Corridor which hosts gold bearing porphyry-epithermal complexes likely the source of placer gold. Situated next to the BYG Mine which also contributed to the near 30,000 oz. gold produced in the area, where near 10, 000 is related to placer mining (Lebargé 2007).

Geologically situated at the south limit of the Dawson Range Batholith.

The main emphasis of this report encapsulates recent work along with the 2016 expenditures.

The 2016 Program was limited due to an unseasonal amount of precipitation for the area. Other operations such as Cabin Creek, Back Creek, and Klaza River were also affected.

A 30M x 50M pit is now present on the said property. Analysis by panning has continued the fine gold upstream. The 2015 drilling into the Webber main zone revealed near 5g/yard Au in an unconsolidated gravel bed above the clay-bedrock. The 2016 working finished just above this zone.

Additional work is warranted.

### **3.0 Introduction**

Orotec International Ltd owned and operated by Mr. Eugene Curley of the Yukon Territories received exploration work on it's Webber Creek property. The work was completed in September, 2016 by A1 Cats Ltd of Grand Prairie, Alberta with financial assistance of the YMEP program. Mr. Eugene Curley has worked in the area over 30yrs. He, has had tittle to the placer claims near 15yrs, and is also in direct communication to a descendant of the original discover claim. A historical map (No Author), dating in the early 1900's era outlines work performed on the discovery claim (pit/ shaft). A description of the work was found by the author in a 1914 memoir, on file at the Geological Survey of Canada library (see addendum). The claims were leased to A1 Cats, Grande Prairie, Alberta, who then conducted an 8" auger drilling program in 2015 completed and reported by the author for assessment credits in late 2015. While conducting the drilling, old working was also located. Color was intersected in 2015 near and around an ancient shaft (Freddy Mack).

The Webber Creek property, comprises eighteen contiguous claims (grizzly-1 to grizzly-18 inclusive)

Geologically situated at the south limit of the Dawson Range Batholith. The claims lie at the west limit of the Mount Nansen Corridor (see figure 2b), which consists mainly older mount Nansen andesite rocks intruded by the northern batholith system. There is also metamorphism locally present. There are three Ag-Au deposits at the head waters of the creek which lie along a N-W trending structures said to be brittle (Summary Report by D. Milling for BYG, 1997). The western limit and the north face of the valley is believed to have remnant pre-Reid glaciation overlay (Iaberge 1995, and Englehardt 2015, along with 2015 A1 drilling results). The central part of the steeply dipping valley (near 1000ft drop) has been much eroded. The underlying (below pay) clay bedrock is believed to be remnant pre-Reid glaciation debris. The north face of the valley has been less

disturbed being both steep and frozen, it is problematical when trying to position a drill or any heavy equipment's.

An exploration program launched by A1 Cats in 2015 located color centrally located on the claim group. This program consisting of 37 holes, near 1700ft used an 8" auger to sample the area. The panning method was used to analyse the favored gravels. The author who conducted this drilling also wrote an assessment report for Orotec International Ltd. Orotec also provided ground mag data which proved very useful.

The objective of this 2016 work was to further proof the 2015 found color. It was hoped to bring a small plant (10t/hr) to test the ground economics. It was not possible due to bad weather.

A1 Cats did however use a large excavator in conjunction with a D9 to do the pit enlargement. A pump located at the bottom of the pit could not rid of all the water (mainly due to precipitation). Thus, the program was terminated. Random testing of the know pay-gravel did prove additional fine gold upstream of the initial 2015 find. The pay gravel nearing 8ft in thickness has been delineated near 10M wide, by mechanical striping and, also known with the 2015 drilling results. This main Webber Zone was evaluated to be near 5g/ yd just above the false (clay) bedrock). The 2016 working which removed near 3000 cubic yards of materials ended a few feet above the main zone. Additional work is required to test the zone properly.

The scope of the program is to make this another producing placer operation.

Knowing that the pay is only 10M wide makes it necessary to do more work defining the zone.

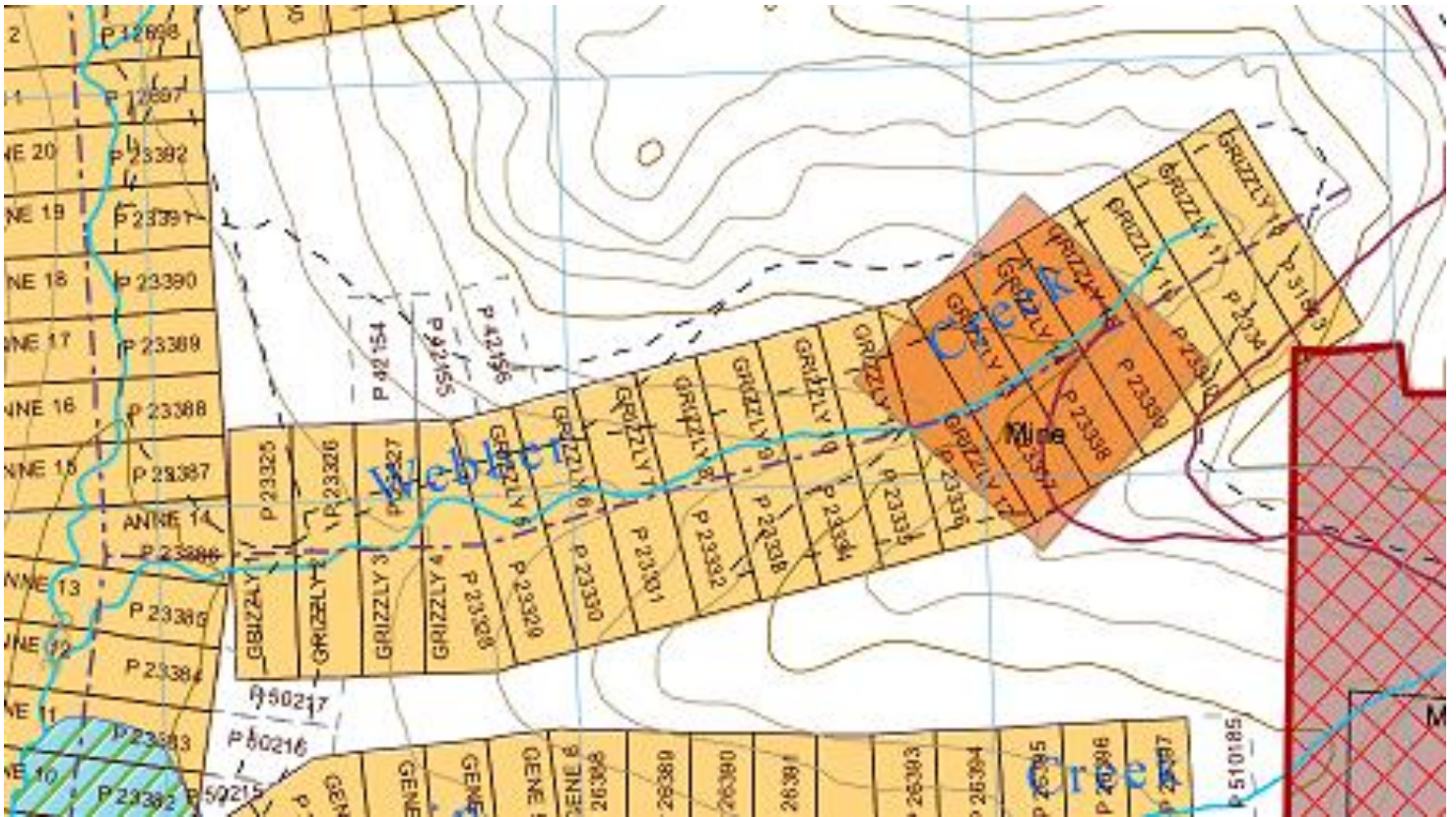
The physiography, steep E-W valley , steep left limit, deep gauge along the course of the creek also makes the property challenging.

This property warrant additional exploration pre-mining.

## 4.0

### 4.1 Claims title/ description/ Access

**FIGURE 1** Webber Creek Placer Claim Group, Orotec International Ltd. Grizzly 1 to Grizzly 18 inclusive.



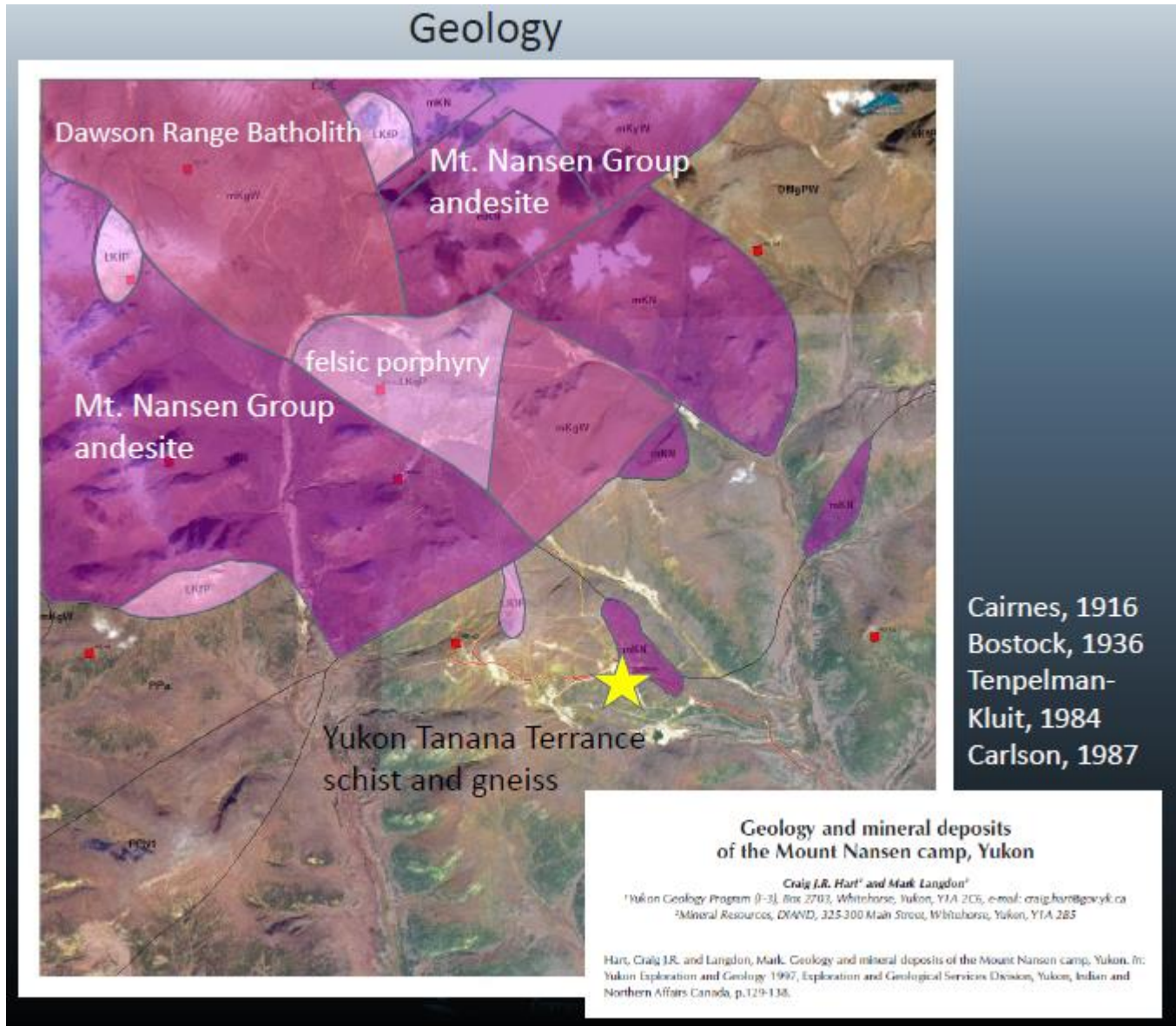
The Eighteen Claims **Grizzly 1 – Grizzly 18** inclusive are 100% owned by Orotec International Ltd.

Physiography; The Webber Creek flows into the Nansen Creek (watershed), and has a relief near 1000ft top to bottom. The steeply westerly dipping valley is accentuated by a deep near 10m gouge where the present-day creek flows. The square highlighted block seen above at the east limit is a work class permit where a historical addit (Webber Ag/Au deposit) was completed on the now present day BYG ground. The north facing part of the valley is predominantly permafrost while the south face is composed of larger tree stands (mainly spruce). The 2015 auger drill program indicates an abundance of sand (drift) on the north face. Weathered gravels can be found, up to 2ft in diameter along the creek bed of various mid-cretaceous composition (mainly quartz-feldspar porphyry, andesitic flows, along with granodiorite and diorite).

Access; is gained along the Mt. Nansen Road, near 80Km west of Carmacks, YT. The main access road is also partially serviced in the winter up to the Mount Nansen BYG Mine site. Approximately 3Km past the BYG mine another road leading to the Johnson Brother's operation bisects the east limit and sinuously touches the west limit also. Recent workings by A1 cats has greatly improved access to the central favored area.

## 4.2 Geology, Sedimentology & minerology

Figure 2a Geology of the area, Nansen Forum, J. Bond 2014.



Part 1 of this presentation is a helpful guide in understanding the deeper placer deposits for the area. This reports depicts surficial lithology's from surface down beyond 30M.

The 2016 mechanical stripping completed by A1 Cats did investigate under the false (clay) bedrock.

The 2015 drilling in most holes, also extended beyond the false bedrock.

The accompanying description of Figure 2 (following page), General Geology is found in the addendum.

There is mention of a Webber Creek Fault in the Summary Report by D. Melling for BYG, 1997.

Figure 2b: General Geology, Hart and Langdon, 1997 of the Mount Nansen Area.

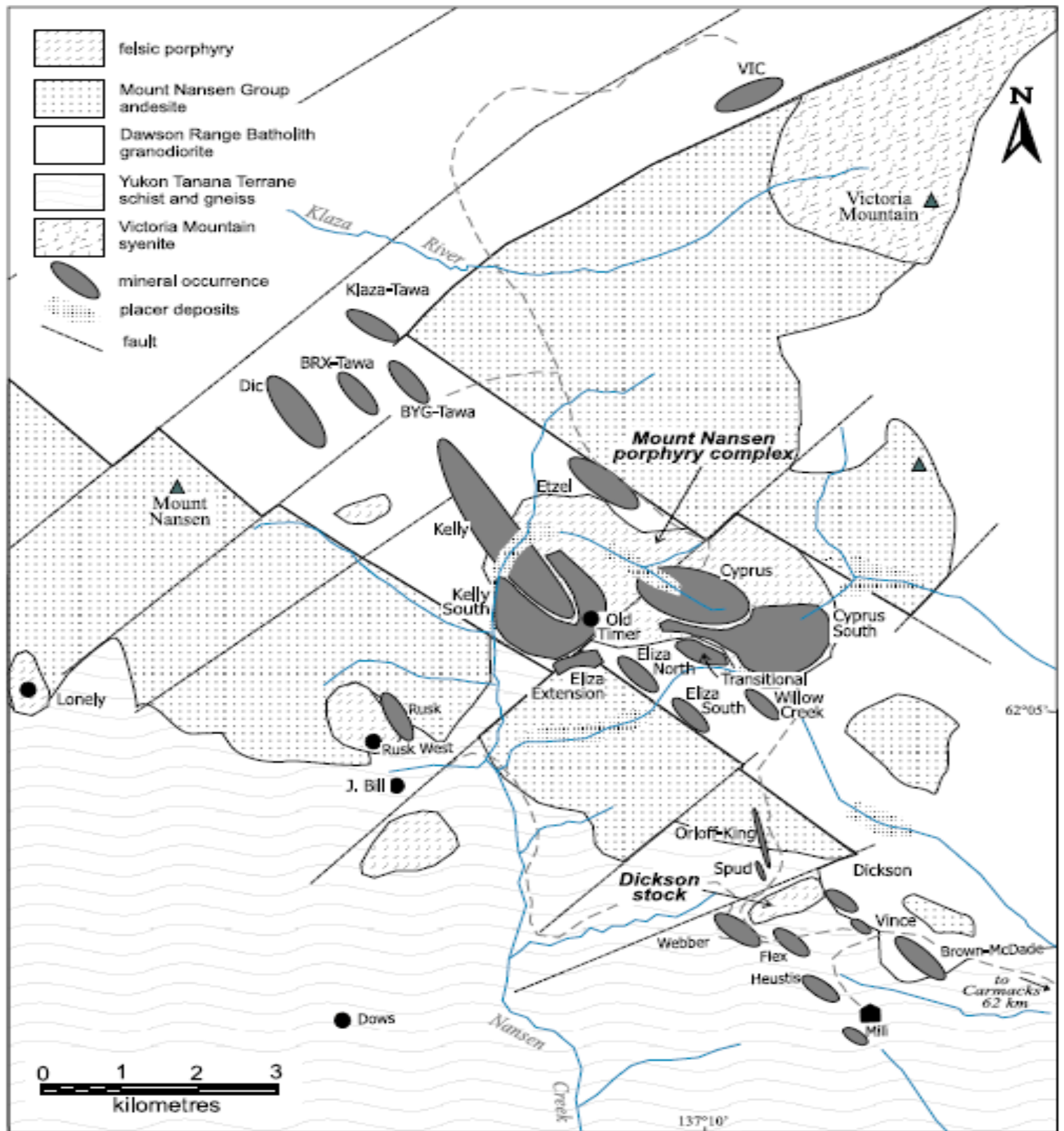
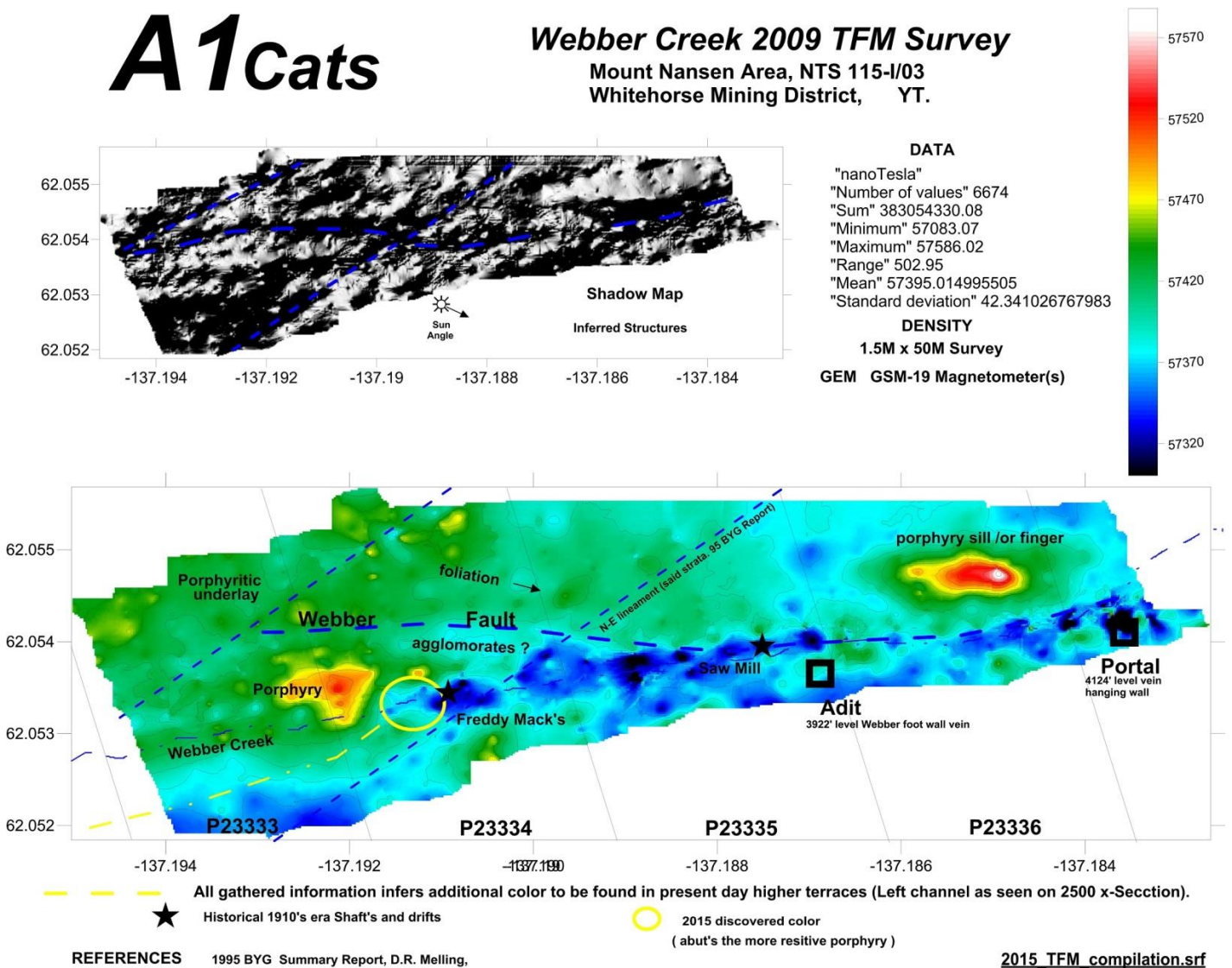


Figure 2. Generalized geological map of the Mount Nansen trend. The white area includes granitic rocks of all ages and types, but is dominated by the mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith. The Tawa occurrences collectively comprise the Essensee occurrence (Yukon Minfile 1151 067) and the Eliza and Willow Creek occurrences comprise the Goulter occurrence (Yukon Minfile 1151 093).



Figure 3 Re-evaluation of the 2010 ground magnetic survey by the author.



The interpretation above agrees with a said Webber Fault.

It is known that the Mont Nansen Porphyry centrally located in the corridor has a high magnetic susceptibility (1986 GSC aero-mag survey, and YGS map maker evaluation). Therefore, the high mag targets on the figure above infer porphyritic sills or fingers of the same composition.

There were no outcrops located on the claims. There is apparently exposure of one of the Webber veins above the addit at the 1300M level (1997 D. Melling for BYG).

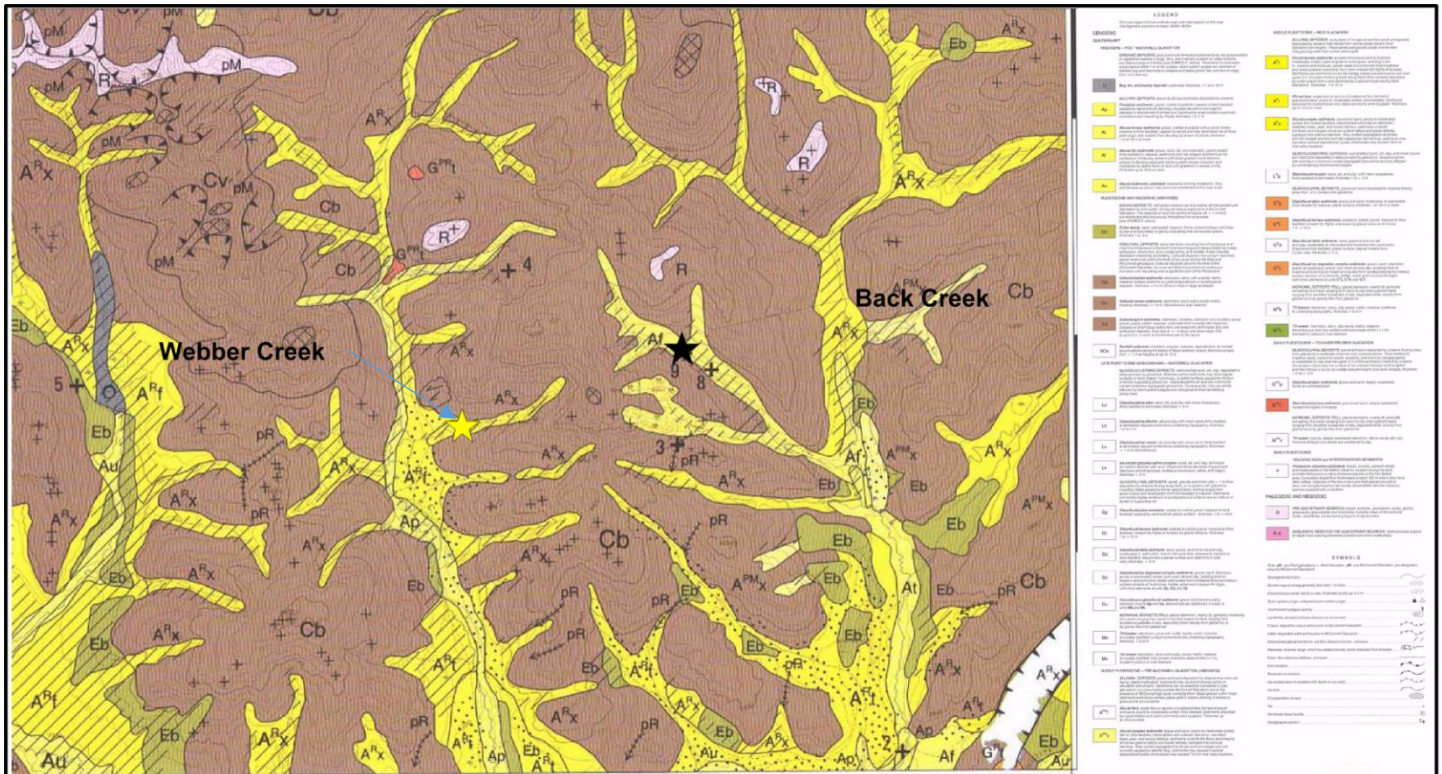
### Mineralization

Placer gold can be related to the lode gold of the three known upstream deposits; Seen on figure 2, "Webber" "Spud" and "Orloff" known silver gold deposits in the mount nansen corridor. The Webber Zone consists of branching N-W quartz-vein network which dips Westerly. The veins occur within narrow shears cutting the metamorphic rocks which are intruded by a porphyritic body. Mineralization was proven near 100M down. Metallurgical testing has proven one vein to the south (Huestis Deposit) runs 14.5g/t Au and 231g/t Ag.

The 2015 Drilling has proven that the color horizon (of fine gold) lies above a relatively thin (1 to 2ft) layer of clay (frozen). The unconsolidated gravel is -28ft down, near 8ft in thickness. A drill fence has delineated the pay nearing 30ft wide. The historical 1900's era work (drift) completed by a Mr. Freedy Mack is understood to be along the same horizon. Evidence of the old workings (see addendum) correlated very well with the 2015 drilling.

The 1997 report by Melling, D, for BYG Natural Resources Inc. gives a good description of the said lode gold located at the head waters of Webber Creek. This 1997 report can also be relied upon for heavy mineral study since metallurgical studies were also carried out.

**Figure 4 Sedimentology, GSC Bulletin 4, OFR 1220, Map a1876. W.P.Leberge 1995**



Leberge identifies unit ArF at the Webber creek mouth (where it intersects Nansen creek). The said alluvial fans composed of gravel & sand poorly to moderately sorted continue upstream to a limited extent. A drill fence <L 2500E > completed in 2015 agrees with the above interpretation. The remainder of Webber creek is interpreted as unit ArX, alluvial complex sediments, gravel and sand poorly to moderately sorted with colluvial diamicton. Further 2015 drilling upstream also agrees with this interpretation.

To help understand local erosions and color emplacement, an excerpt from “Early Pleistocene glaciation and Implications for Placer Gold deposits in Back Creek” (P.O. Englehardt, B. C. Ward 2015 Thesis). As seen above Back Creek lies near 4Km east of Webber Creek within the Mount Nansen corridor, and should also relate to Webber creek.

There are several known porphyry/ epithermal deposits that may be the source of lode gold in the Back-Creek area. Most Placer gold in the Mount Nansen area extract gold above the pervasive false bedrock till (Hart and Langdon 1998, Jackson 1993) developed on early pre-Reid Pleistocene glacial deposits.

To help classify lithology's the author used the following table.

# Early Pleistocene glaciation and implications for placer gold deposits in Back Creek, Mount Nansen area, Yukon

Englehardt, P.O., Ward, B.C., Bond, J.D. and Coleman, M.J., 2015. Early Pleistocene glaciation and implications for placer gold deposits in Back Creek, Mount Nansen area, Yukon. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2015, Yukon Geological Survey, p. 111-129.*

Table 1. Unit interpretations and descriptions with respective landscape evolution phases.

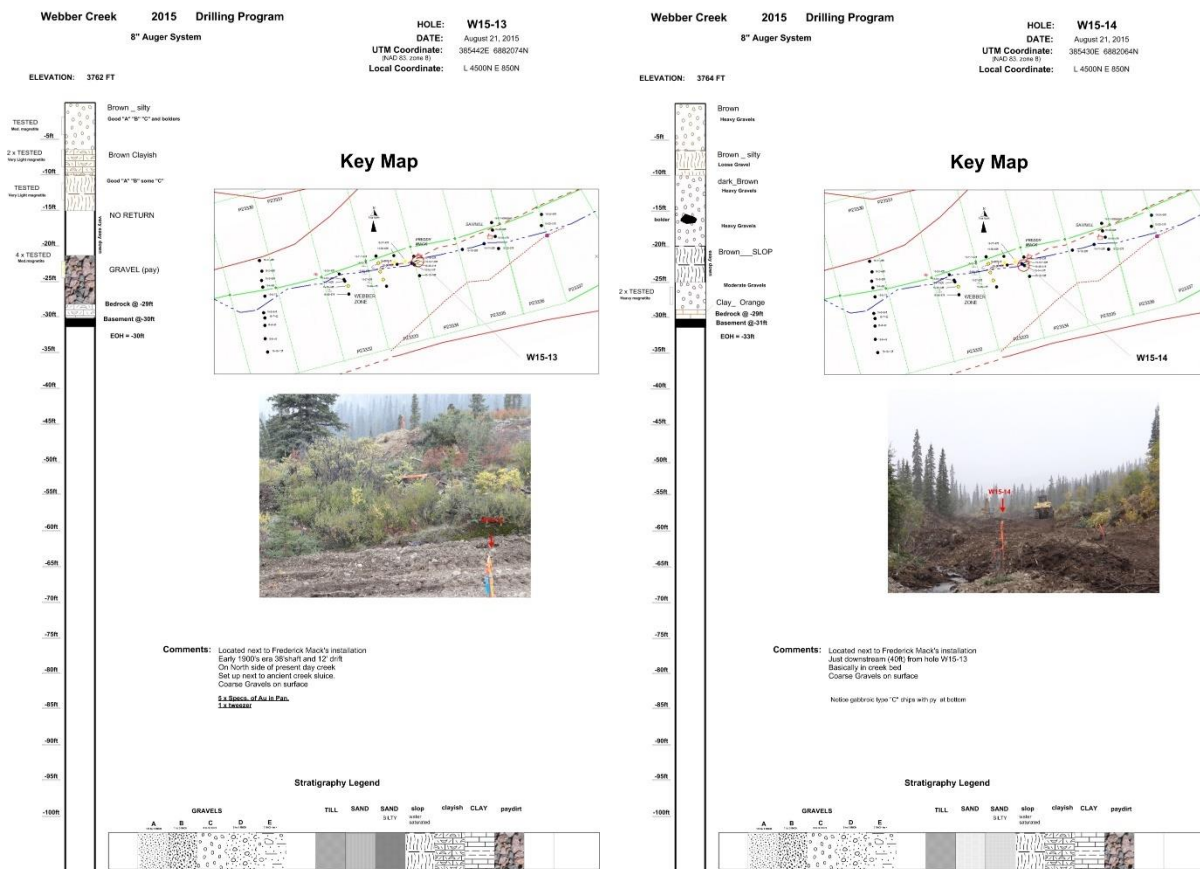
Unit	Interpretation	Description	Landscape Evolution Phase
12	Anthropogenic Sediment	All of the material that has been disturbed by mining. Characteristics, contacts and lateral extent all vary based on style of formation.	Cover Development (G)
11	Modern Gravel	Moderately stratified, poorly-consolidated, clast-supported gravel with ~70% clasts and a silty sand matrix. Clasts are subrounded to rounded and clast lithology is variable but local. Lower contact is sharp and erosive, and the unit forms the base of the modern creek.	
10	White River Tephra	Pale grey-white, finely laminated, fine-medium sand sized glass shards.	
9	Colluvium	Brown, poorly stratified to massive, organic-rich, matrix-supported, diamicton with ~30% clasts, variable lithologies. Lower contact is sharp and erosive, and the unit is laterally extensive.	
8	Colluviated Organics	Organic-rich, matrix-supported, poorly-consolidated, colluviated organics, with clay to fine sand, and abundant macrofossils. Lower contact is sharp and erosive, and this unit is laterally extensive.	
7	Fluvial Sand	Tan, sub-horizontally bedded silty-sand, with minor organics. Lower contact is erosive and unit is not laterally extensive.	
6	Fluvial Gravel (pay)	Variably Fe/Mn stained, stratified, poorly-consolidated, clast-supported gravel with ~80% boulder, cobble pebble clasts. Clasts are subrounded, imbricated with variable lithologies. Lower contact is erosive and unit is laterally extensive.	
5	Klaza Till	Dark grey, massive, over-consolidated, matrix-supported, diamicton with ~20% clasts, and a clayey silt matrix. Clasts were commonly decomposed, striated and or exotic.	Klaza Glaciation (E)
4	Paleosol/ inter-glacial gravel	Sediment present includes: i) an over-consolidated, matrix-supported diamicton with a clayey silt matrix ii) yellowish red disorganized pebbly gravel with Fe/Mn staining; iii) an organic bearing normal and reversely magnetized silt/clay (Fig. 8b,c).	Inter-Glaciation (D)
3	Nansen Till	Yellowish brown, massive, over-consolidated, matrix-supported, diamicton with ~20% clasts and a clay silt matrix (Fig. 7). Clasts are commonly decomposed, striated and/or exotic. Clast fabrics indicate a shift in ice flow direction from parallel to valley to orthogonal to valley which separates the two Nansen glacial phases (Landscape Evolution Phase B and C). Lower contact is sharp erosive and unit is laterally extensive.	Maximum Nansen Glaciation (C)
			Early Nansen Glaciation (B)
2	Pre-Glacial Gravel	Yellowish brown, weakly stratified, matrix/clast supported, poorly-consolidated gravel, with a ~50% clasts and a variably iron stained silty sand matrix (Fig. 6). The clasts are commonly decomposed and have variable but local lithologies. Within this unit a fine-grained magnetically reversed silty clay is also present (Fig. 8a). Lower contact is gradational and lateral extent is unknown.	Cenozoic Weathering (A)
1	Long Lake Suite	Buff coloured, variably weathered (highly fractured - completely decomposed), granitoid with some sulphide mineralization.	

**TABLE 2** Modified table as per authors past work to suite the Webber Lithology's:

<b>UNIT 12</b>	<b>Anthropogenic Sediments</b>	<b>Seen near addit during 2015 mapping</b>
<b>UNIT 11</b>	<b>Modern Gravel</b>	<b>Includes, Probable colluvium from south face mainly</b>
<b>UNIT 6</b>	<b>Fluvial Gravel</b>	<b>Washed and moderately polished</b>
<b>UNIT 4</b>	<b>Paleosol interglacial</b>	<b>Observed mostly easterly beyond L 2500E, -5ft to -15</b>
<b>UNIT 3</b>	<b>Nansen till</b>	<b>Observed mainly -5ft to -20ft down</b>
<b>UNIT 2</b>	<b>Pre-glacial Gravel</b>	<b>Observed westerly beyond L 2500E, beyond -20ft</b>
<b>UNIT 1a</b>	<b>Clay</b>	<b>Probable remnant pre-glacial till</b>
<b>UNIT 1</b>	<b>Weathered bedrock</b>	<b>Gravel with clay alterations</b>

**NOTE: Unit 2 was observed nearer to surface along the left limit (north-face) along with sand (perhaps drift).**

**Two 2015 drill sections completed within the 2016 workings.**

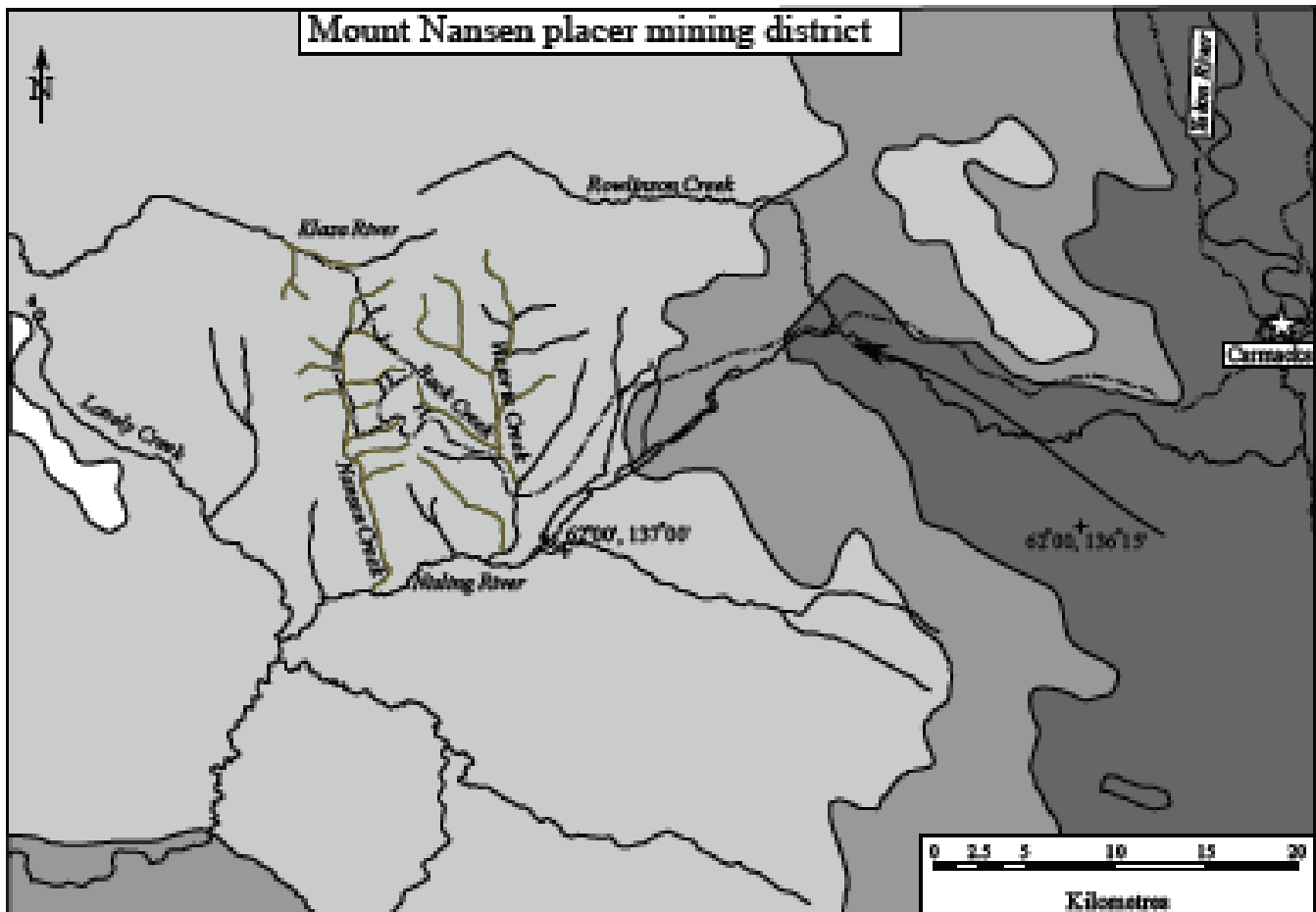


**Photo inset on the W15-14 section shows the area pre-2016 mechanical work.**

### 4.3 Glaciation

The Mt. Nansen area was not affected by the Pleistocene continental glaciation. Thus, weathering of the rocks can extend down to -75M (1997 Melling D, for BYG Natural Resources Inc.). Identifying bedrock interface very challenging using both physical and geophysical techniques.

**Figure 5** pre-Reid Glaciation in the Mount Nansen Area in light grey.



## 5.0 Past Work and References

- 2016 Summary Report, evaluation of historical data and more recent 2014 Auger Drilling Results.**  
**Publication:** YMEP application to perform Target Evaluation, Richard Daigle, January 2016.
- 2016 Early Pleistocene glaciation in the Mount Nansen area and implications for placer gold deposits**  
**Publication:** Englehardt P, Ward B, Bond J, Leybourne M, Petrus J, Coleman M. YGS, Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency.
- 2015 Placer-lode gold relationships in the Nansen placer district, Yukon**  
**Publication:** Chapman, R., Cook, M., Grimshaw, M. and Myles, S., 2016. Placer-lode gold relationships in the Nansen placer district, Yukon. *In: Yukon Exploration and Geology*, K.E. MacFarlane and M.G. Nordling (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 63-78.
- (Assessment Reports: Public Domain)**
- 2015 Auger Drilling Program, Daigle R. (Assessment Reports: Public Domain), Orotec International Ltd.**
- 2010 Ground Magnetics, Mapping, Berdahl (Assessment Reports: Public Domain), Orotec Int'l Ltd.**
- 1986 Sedimentology, Milner M. (Assessment Reports: Public Domain) Orotec International Ltd.**
- 1998 Summary report 1997 Exploration Program**  
**Publication:** 1997 Melling D, for BYG Natural Resources Inc.
- 1998 Bedrock geology map of the Mount Nansen area modified after Hart and Langdon 1997.**
- 1996 Sedimentology, GSC Bulletin 4, OFR 1220 (Map a1876). W.P. Laberge 1995.**
- 1986 Aero-Mag & Radiometric Survey, 200M grid. Geological Survey Canada Library.**
- 1914 1914 GSC Memoires (Earliest reported work for the area)**

## 6.0 2016 Work

The Webber creek claims were leased by Orotec International Ltd. To A1 Cats who performed mechanical stripping and pitting in September 2016. After mobilizing heavy equipment from it's Back creek operation A1 Cats used a 345C (Cat) excavator along with a D9 (Cat) to perform the ten (10) day program.

### Figure 6 2015 exploration work performed by A1 Cats

The 2015 test pit seen above on figure 6 was completed to verify the color intersection of Holes W15-13 mainly. The test pit reached near 30ft down and confirmed the color consisting fine grain gold in an unconsolidated gravel bed above clay-bedrock.

The work was performed by A1 Cats crews and supervised by Mr. Ross Edenoste who has near twenty-five years' practice in Placer Mining.

It needs to be mentioned that work was limited (impeded) due to a heavy amount of precipitation during this work period (also during the entire season). Following photos and others included in the addendum will reflect the saturated conditions encountered.

Water pumps were needed continuously when working above or onto the pay-gravel situated beyond -25ft.

Other challenging constraints in the work area is the left limit comprising permafrost rises above 10M over the present-day creek. Impossible to put heavy equipment upon.

### PHOTO 1 2016 mechanical work expanding the 2015 test pit. LOOKING EAST (upstream).



Located in the unconsolidated gravel (pay) above clay-bedrock. The south high-wall (on the right) is frozen interpreted with the help of the 2015 drill sections.  
It is well understood that with a high amount of precipitation the silty-clayish layer above the pay would have been diluted rendering poor sample representatives.  
Accumulatively it was not feasible to mobilize a plant on site.

Sampling of the pit was limited to panning.

The present conditions also prevented the mobilization of the auger drill which requires the D6 to mobilize onto desired targets.

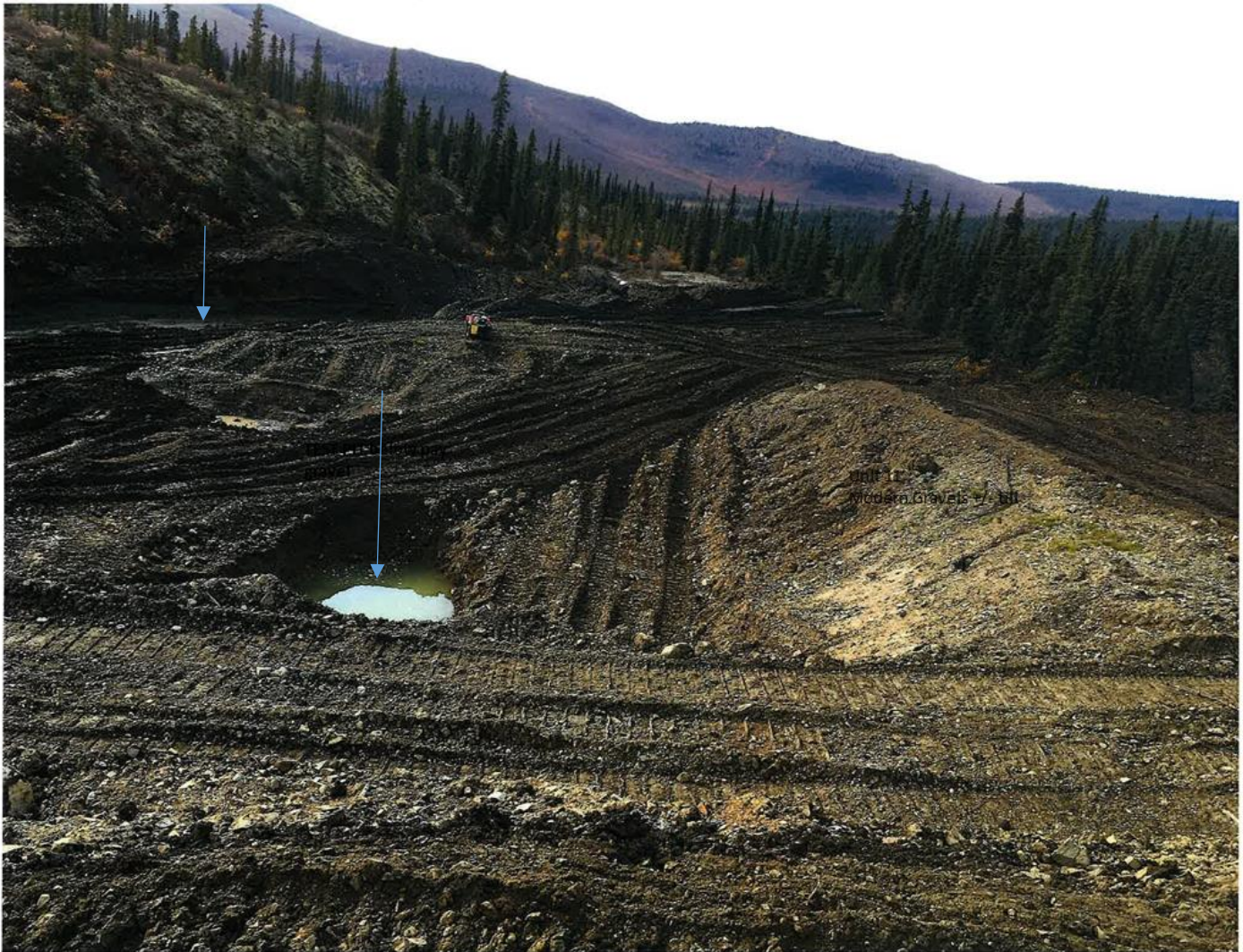
**Photo 2      A closer look at the saturated ground**



Only the D9 along with the excavator were possible to operate.



**Photo 3** Looking downstream. Including test pits (deepened to evaluate below the known pay).



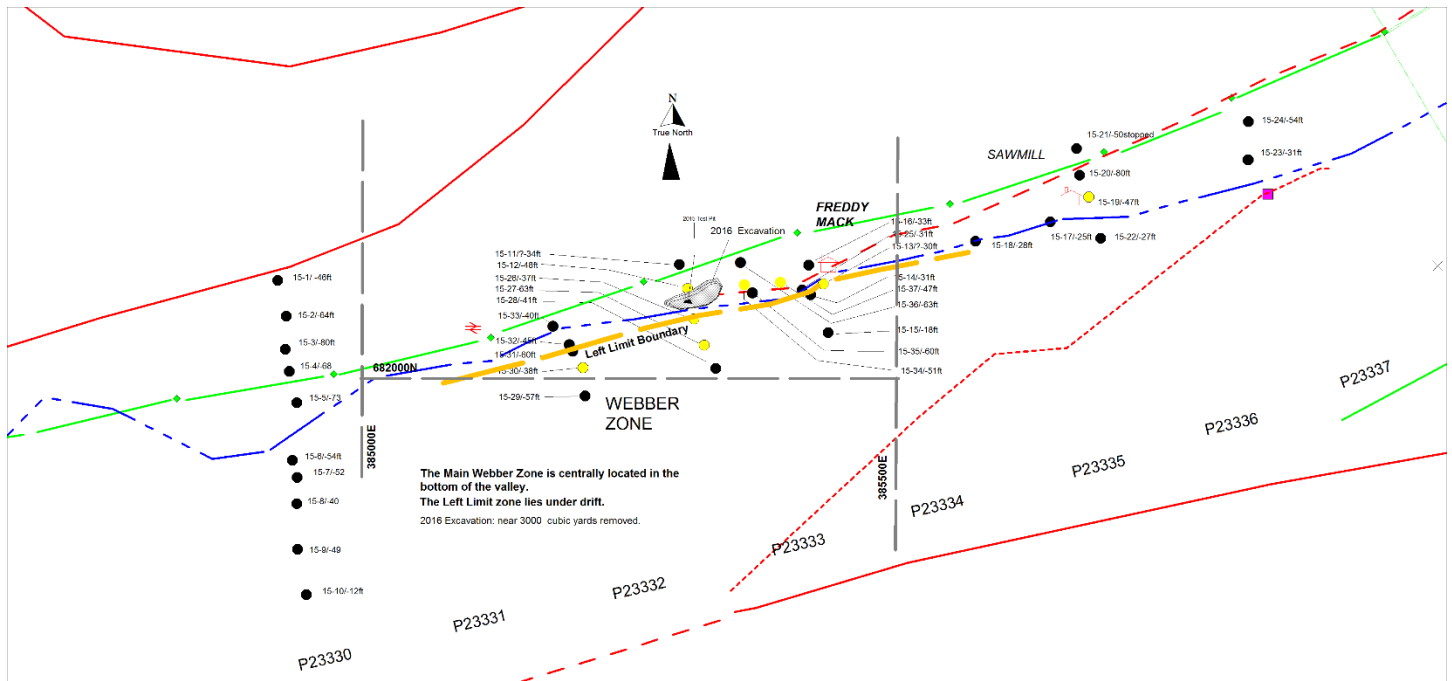
Observing deepened pits to help drain water, and used to evaluate beneath the know pay-gravels and beyond clay-bedrock.

The delineated (by the 2015 drilling and 2016 workings) pay-gravel measures near 10M across the bottom of the valley. This narrow zone abuts against a frozen left limit.

The 2016 work was abandoned on September 18<sup>th</sup> due to poor working conditions. The ground was too wet to continue the usage of the heavy equipment.

## 7.0 Results

Figure 6 Showing 2016 pit extents in UTM coordinates, And 83 zone8.



The surface pit perimeter now measures near **30M(north-south) x 50M (east-west)**.

### Analysis of Samples

Daily samples were collected in a 5gal. pail and then panned.

Fine grain gold was observed above the clay-bedrock within the unconsolidated gravels upstream for an additional 20M of the original 2015 defined color.

No coarse gold observed.

Black sand was also observed in abundance.

## **8.0 Conclusion**

The 2016 workings were impeded due to bad weather.

That the mechanical work performed to date will help in any future developments.

The color can now be said to be continuous east-west under the creek for 30M at the -28ft level.

The road improvement during 2015 and 2016, onto the discovered color will facilitate future work.

The equipment used by A1 Cats could deepened the pit beyond 40ft down.

It will require additional exploration / target evaluation to render this property economical.

The color intersection under the left limit to be evaluated if possible. The permafrost and steep embankment may prove challenging.

## **9.0 Recommendations**

That an additional 200ft of auger drilling around the pit area be done during the early 2017 season while the ground is still frozen to facilitate positioning the drill where required.

That the workings be deepened into the main Webber Zone.

Drill hole locations should be concentrated in and around the pit perimeter.

Careful analysis (panning or even lab analysis) be done.

## 10.0 Expense Report

SEPTEMBER 10, 2016 TRANSPORTED 345C EXCAVATOR TO WEBBER CREEK LOCATION. QUAD IN TO PIT ON CLAIM P2333, STARTED PUMPING WATER OUT OF PIT. EXCAVATOR 345 WORKED ON ROAD.

EQUIPMENT 345C EXCAVATOR	1 DAY	\$ 2,760.00
FORD F-350 PICK UP	1 DAY	\$ 50.00
ATV	1 DAY	\$ 40.00
ACCOMMODATIONS (3) MEN AT \$240.00 PER DAY	1 DAY	\$ 720.00
(3) MEN AT \$ 300.00 PER DAY (WAGES)	1 DAY	\$ 900.00

SEPTEMBER 11, 2016 TRANSPORTED CAT D9N TO WEBBER CREEK. WE CONTINUED PUMPING WATER OUT OF PIT MADE IN 2015. D9N CAT WORKED ON ROAD WITH 345C EXCAVATOR.

EQUIPMENT 345C EXCAVATOR	1 DAY	\$ 2,760.00
FORD F-350 PICK UP	1 DAY	\$ 50.00
(2) ATV AT \$ 40.00 EACH	1 DAY	\$ 80.00
D9N CAT DOZER	1 DAY	\$ 1,500.00
(3) MEN AT \$ 300.00 PER DAY (WAGES)	1 DAY	\$ 900.00
(3) ACCOMMODATIONS AT \$ 240.00 PER DAY	1 DAY	\$ 720.00

SEPTEMBER 12, 2016 WORK ON ROAD & DEWATERING PIT.

EQUIPMENT 345C EXCAVATOR	1 DAY	\$ 2,760.00
FORD F-350 PICK UP	1 DAY	\$ 50.00
ATV	1 DAY	\$ 40.00
D9N CAT DOZER	1 DAY	\$ 1,500.00
(3) MEN AT \$300.00 PER DAY (WAGES)	1 DAY	\$ 900.00
(3) MEN ACCOMMODATIONS AT \$ 240.00 PER DAY	1 DAY	\$ 720.00

SEPTEMBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 2016

WORKED AT DEWATERING PIT AND MAKING IT BIGGER,

TO 40 METERS X 40 METERS TO A DEPTH OF 35FT DEEP.

VERY DIFFICULT DEALING WITH LOTS OF GROUND WATER & RAIN.

345C EXCAVATOR AT \$ 2,760.00 PER DAY	6 DAYS	\$16,560.00
D9N CAT DOZER AT \$ 1,500.00 PER DAY	6 DAYS	\$ 9,000.00
PICK UP FORD F-350 AT \$ 50.00 PER DAY	6 DAYS	\$ 300.00
ATV AT \$ 40.00 PER DAY	6 DAYS	\$ 240.00
(3) MEN AT \$300.00 PER DAY EACH (WAGES)	6 DAYS	\$ 5,400.00
(3) MEN ACCOMMODATIONS AT \$240.00 PER DAY EACH	6 DAYS	\$ 4,320.00

SEPTEMBER 21, 2016 TRANSPORTED ALL EQUIPMENT BACK  
TO CAMP.

EQUIPMENT 345C EXCAVATOR	1 DAY	\$ 2,760.00
D9N CAT DOZER	1 DAY	\$ 1,500.00
FORD F-350 PICK UP	1 DAY	\$ 50.00
ATV	1 DAY	\$ 40.00
(3) MEN AT \$ 300.00 PER DAY EACH	1 DAY	\$ 900.00
(3) MEN ACCOMMODATIONS \$240.00 PER DAY EACH	1 DAY	\$ 720.00
FUEL CLEAR DIESEL 4,500 LTRS AT \$ 0.9133	(10) DAYS	\$ 4,109.85

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES** **\$62,349.85**

## **11.0 Certification**

I Richard Daigle of Ontario, Canada certify that I have been practicing mining explorations over 34 yrs.

I am certified technologist.

Assistant Geophysicist.

I have been involved in Placer Mining for three seasons in the Yukon Territories. My main study area is the Mount Nansen Area. I have performed several types of surveys for various clients, including working for Ground Truth Explorations out of Dawson City.

I have performed geophysical case studies; chiefly HDRIP (high definition resistivity IP) surveys in conjunction doing high definition ground magnetics.

I have conducted both auger and RC drilling programs to date in the same area.

I have recently been doing heavy mineral concentrates to better understand the auriferous zones and to further analyse the drilling results.

I have been doing compilations and reports for assessment and YMEP applications.

**Richard J Daigle**

**geoservecanada@hotmail.com**

## 5.0 Appendices

### APPENDIX A General Geology of the Mount Nansen Area, Hart and Langdon 1997.

#### PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

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There are two volcanic suites. The mid-Cretaceous (circa 108 Ma) Mount Nansen Group volcanic suite forms nested cauldrons composed primarily of andesitic fragmental units and flows. These rocks have a late phase of hypabyssal quartz-feldspar porphyry and quartz monzonite stocks, dykes, sills and minor pyroclastic flows. The Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group comprises extensive, and locally stacked, flows of shoshonitic basalt which unconformably overlie a pre-70 Ma surface which locally preserves sedimentary rocks.

#### LOCAL GEOLOGY

Mineral occurrences in the Mount Nansen camp are hosted by various rock types within a 3-kilometre wide, northwest-trending corridor, known as the Mount Nansen trend (Fig. 2). The geology of the trend is largely controlled by northwest-trending faults; two are located on the flanks and several more are within the corridor. The gentle, rolling topography of the corridor is largely underlain by granodiorite with less abundant mesomorphic rocks, and lies between steep and rugged relief comprising Mount Nansen Group volcanic rocks. Remnants of volcanic rock within the corridor indicate that volcanic rocks originally spanned the region but now remain as two distinct, nested volcanic packages.

The corridor is essentially a horn which also hosts a 5 x 3 km porphyry complex, a number of smaller satellite stocks and a swarm of northwest-trending porphyry dykes. The felsic intrusions may have assisted uplift of the horn. A satellite porphyry body, located near the Dickson and Flex occurrences (the Dickson stock), is notable by its proximity to the mineralization there (Fig. 3). Detailed descriptions of rocks in the Mount Nansen trend are given by Sawyer and Dickinson (1976).

#### STRUCTURES AFFECTING MINERALIZATION

Three dominant structural orientations, which vary in character and sense of displacement, are recognized from air photos, geological discontinuities, geophysical images, topographic expression and bedrock exposures (mainly exploration trenches). The interaction of these structures are important in the formation of mineral deposits. The three main structural orientations are: 1) a northwest-trending trend; 2) an 020° series; and 3) an east-northeasterly trend.

##### NORTHWEST-TRENDING STRUCTURES

Numerous parallel, northwest-striking fault zones are continuous throughout the Mount Nansen region and define a regional structural trend of 130° to 150°. These structures are continuous, form wide zones with numerous faults that host porphyry dykes, and contain mineralized quartz veins. Although significant vertical displacements (normal sense) are known on the faults that bound the granodiorite corridor, right-lateral movement is also recognized. Mineralization largely post-dates the vertical motion but slickensides on veins and dykes in these faults indicate subsequent strike-slip motion.

##### 020° STRUCTURES

A secondary structural trend approximating 020° (varies between 005° to 045°) is characterized by their discontinuity and a general lack of intense shearing. The structures are typically fractures occupied by narrow mineralized quartz veins and porphyry. Many 020° structures terminate at their intersection with a northwest structure or curve sharply into the northwest trend. Consequently there is generally little or no offset of the northwest structures and the 020° series; instead

## APPENDIX B 1914 Memoir of historical |Work

Information from the 1890's era where stampeding prospectors lost their lievs. It was reported that 50 ppl perished in 1913 alone.

5 GEORGE V.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20

A. 1915

SUMMARY REPORT  
OF THE  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DEPARTMENT OF MINES  
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1914.

*General Description.*—Nansen creek is one of the headwater tributaries of Nisling river, and joins this stream from the north on its right bank. It flows in a general way almost due south and lies to the north of Aishihik lake and west of Carmack on Lewes river, the mouth of Nansen creek being about 30 miles from Carmack and about 29 miles from Aishihik village at the northern end of Aishihik lake, measured as the crow flies. The term Nansen district as used in this report includes only the area in the vicinity of Nansen creek, which was mapped by the writer during the past summer (1914). This district is about 10 miles long measured in a north and south direction, by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. It includes all of Nansen and Victoria creeks with most of their tributaries, and embraces all the streams in that locality which have been found to contain placer gold.

Nansen creek to the mouth of Summit creek, has a length of about 9 miles, and Summit creek, which is really its continuation, has an additional length of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It is a gently flowing stream with an even grade, and the volume of water varies considerably with the seasons, but is at no time very great. When visited in July, although higher up along the stream's course there was considerably more water, along the lower portions of the valley there was not sufficient to maintain the stream, and the only water in the channel consisted of occasional disconnected pools. The season, however, had been exceptionally dry. The relatively small amount of water near the mouth of the stream was largely due to the water sinking through the loose sands and gravels which overlie the boulder clay along this portion of the valley bottom. A mile or so higher up, there was 100 to 200 miner's inches or even more, and on the East Fork and on Summit creek, the two uppermost tributaries of Nansen creek, there was approximately 50 miner's inches of water. Several of the tributaries appeared to carry almost as much water as the parent stream below their confluence, showing that at different points along the creek there is loss of water from underground seepage.

Victoria creek is approximately of the same length as Nansen creek, being about 10 miles long, but it contains more water, possibly twice as much.

The valleys of Nansen and Victoria creeks are wide, flat-bottomed, typically U-shaped depressions with steeply inclined walls which rise to an upland surface having a general elevation of about 5,300 feet, the mouth of Nansen creek being about 3,700 feet above sea-level. Occasional summits rise a few hundred feet above the general upland, but throughout the district the hills are generally well rounded and have gentle slopes.

During the Glacial period, all the larger valleys of the district became partly filled with boulder clay and other glacial deposits which floor these depressions to near the heads of the streams. As the district, however, is situated near the edge of the glaciated zone in Yukon, the ice action did not extend more than a few hundred feet up the valley sides, and consequently the glacial deposits do not reach far above the present main valley bottoms. The tributary streams in most places, have deep, narrow, steep-walled valleys, the larger of which are in most places floored with at least a few feet of boulder clay overlain by other superficial detrital accumulations.



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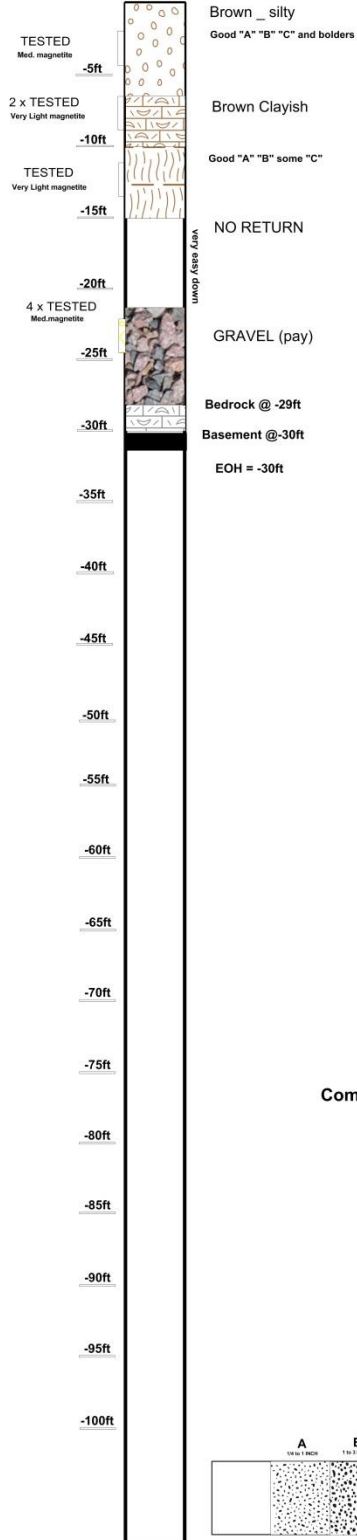
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# APPENDIX C 2015 Drill Sections into main Webber Zone

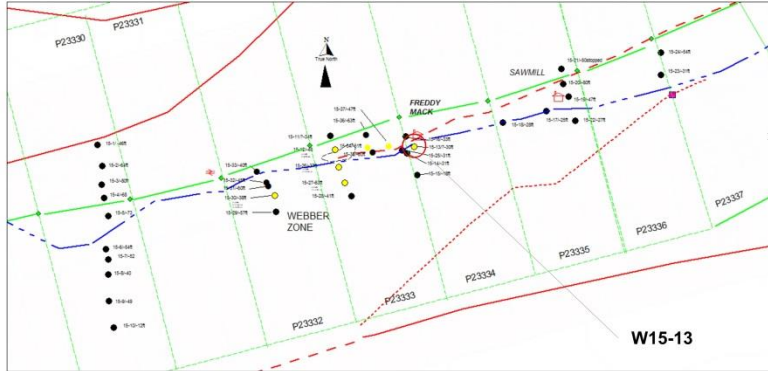
Webber Creek 2015 Drilling Program  
8" Auger System

HOLE: W15-13  
DATE: August 21, 2015  
UTM Coordinate: 385442E 6882074N  
(NAD 83, zone 8)  
Local Coordinate: L 4500N E 850N

ELEVATION: 3762 FT



## Key Map



**Comments:** Located next to Frederick Mack's installation  
Early 1900's era 38' shaft and 12' drift  
On North side of present day creek  
Set up next to ancient creek sluice.  
Coarse Gravels on surface

5 x Specs. of Au in Pan.  
1 x tweezzer

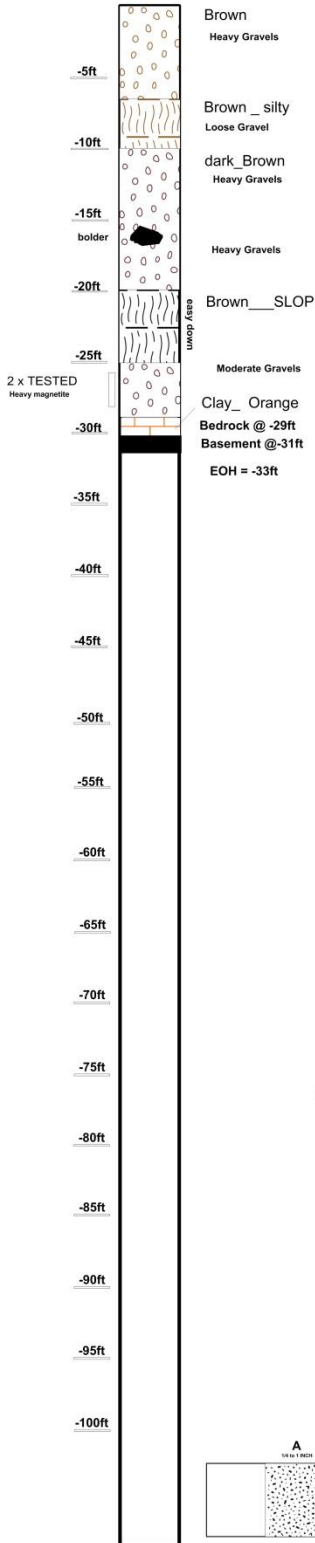
## Stratigraphy Legend



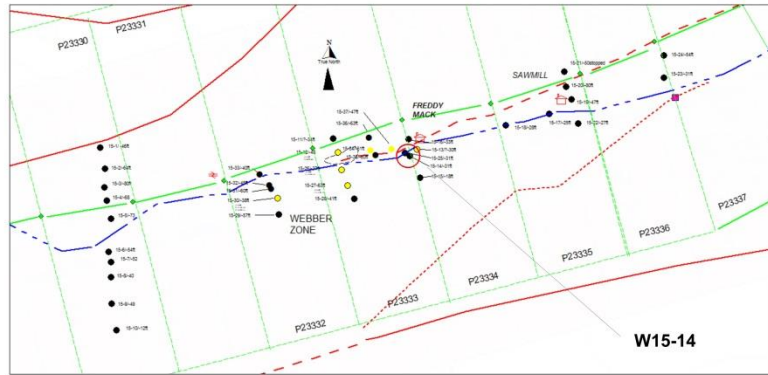
**Webber Creek 2015 Drilling Program**  
**8" Auger System**

**HOLE: W15-14**  
**DATE:** August 21, 2015  
**UTM Coordinate:** 385430E 6882064N  
 (NAD 83, zone 8)  
**Local Coordinate:** L 4500N E 850N

**ELEVATION:** 3764 FT



**Key Map**



**Comments:** Located next to Frederick Mack's installation  
 Just downstream (40ft) from hole W15-13  
 Basically in creek bed  
 Coarse Gravels on surface

Notice gabbroic type "C" chips with py at bottom

**Stratigraphy Legend**

