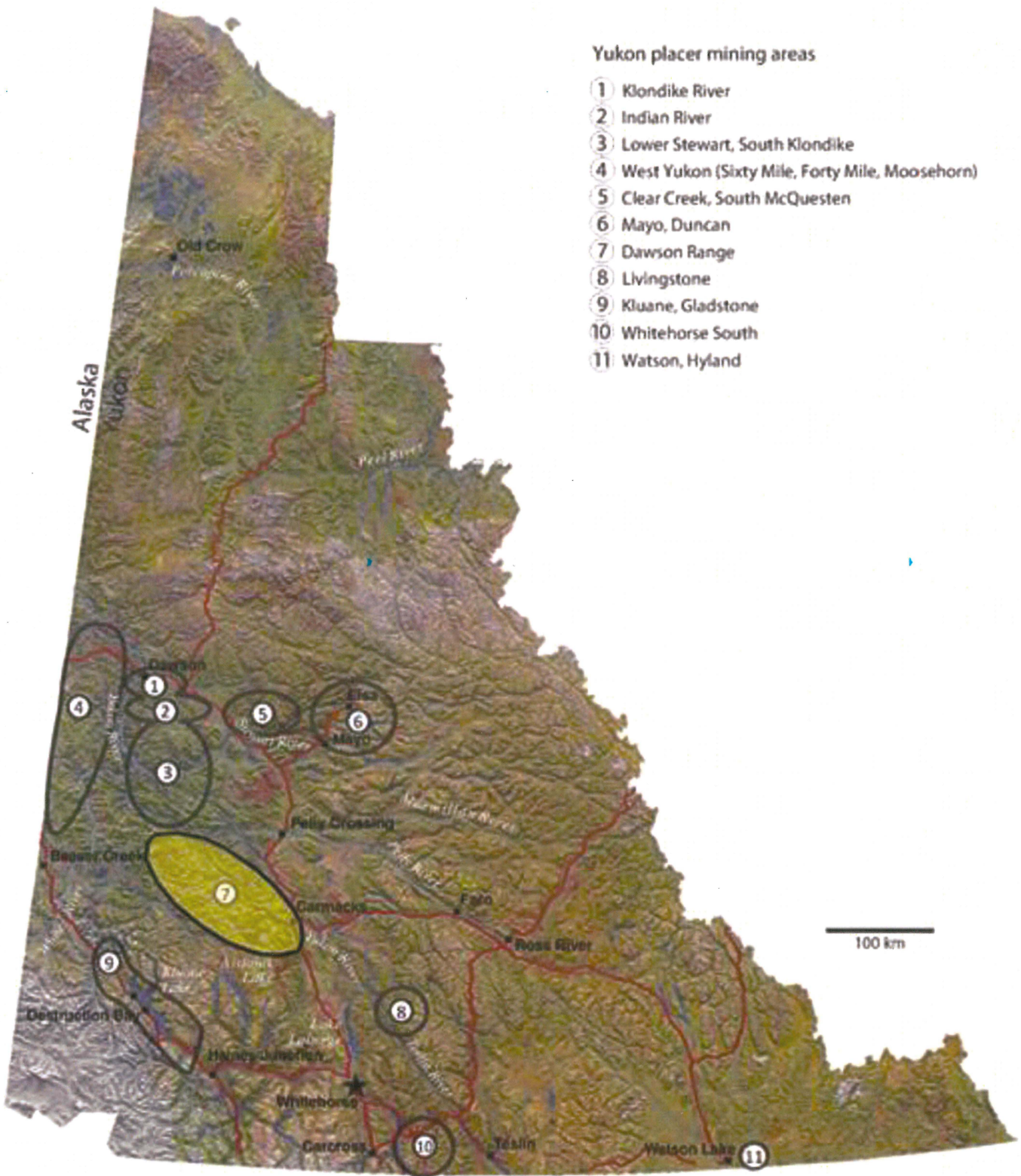


Webber Creek Project  
YMEP 17-077 Assessment Work Report



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## 2.0 Executive Summary

A 2017 Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) grant **17-077** was awarded to **A1 Cats Ltd** of Grand Prairie, Alberta to help finance a second phase program on the **Webber Creek Project**. A1 Cats Ltd has been doing work in the **Mount Nansen Area**, since 2013, and has recently (late 2015) leased the Webber Placer Claims from Orotec International Ltd of Yukon Territories (Mr. Eugene Curley proprietor).

The Eighteen (18) Placer Claims worked on were originally staked by Mr. Eugene Curley in 1982. The claims are situated on the westerly flowing Webber Creek, and is a tributary of Nansen Creek (Water Shed). Historical work dates back to the early 1900's, with limited developments since of late by A1 Cats. This report will outline here-in most significant work completed on the claims. To date A1 Cats is responsible for the most mechanical work (drilling & 100M x 150M cut), completed on the said Webber Creek Project. In 2017 A1 Cats expanded and deepened a cut started in 2016, and did some limited drilling.

To date the author has filed an assessment report for the 2015 drilling campaign, a report for the awarded 2016 YMEP, and an assessment report of the 2016 results. This 2017 report will summarize all of the above.

Historically Placer Mining dates back to the early 1900's (reference in addendum, GSC library, 1915 Memoir by George V.) where shafts were dug down to 40ft to what is believed clay-bedrock. Also reported was extensive ground sluicing where evidence of a dam still exists. A 1915 map provided by Mr. Eugene Curley (of unknown origin) depicts the shafts dug during the 1910's era where good gold (\$1.50 sq. ft.) was said to be found in a shaft in close proximity where the present day workings are being pursued. Mr. Eugene Curley has been able to keep the claims in good standing doing prospecting, limited mechanical work, a sedimentology survey, and ground geophysics. All will be further discussed here-in.

The claims are geologically situated in the Regional Geology of southeastern Dawson Range Mineral Belt, Yukon-Tanana Schist. The local Mount Nansen Porphyry (older granites) is known to carry gold-silver deposits (Sawyer and Dickinson 1976, Saager and Bianconi 1971). Aphanitic intermediate to acid tuff and tuff breccia of

dark green andesite flows, pyroclastic and tuffaceous make part of the Mount Nansen Group TMN 150ma. Responsible for the color found to date, the known "Webber", "Spud", and "Orloff" gold-silver deposits located upstream are expected lode gold yet to be located on the claims by doing additional work.

Seven (7) of the thirty seven (37) 8" auger holes drilled in 2015 intersected color in unconsolidated gravels near 10ft in thickness, is assumed to be near bedrock. Holes 15-26/**15- 27/** and 15-30 were on the left limit. The left limit surface is permafrost (hazard using heavy equipment) over drift (near 30ft thick). Auger Hole No. **15-27** further up on the south face intersected the best results near 60ft down. The GPS survey puts the zone at the same level where color was found centrally located in the valley (under the creek bed).

In 2016, A1 Cats extracted (cut) an approximate 50M long x 30M wide x 5M deep area in an attempt to expose the color zone found in 2015. Unseasonal heavy rain made it too difficult using heavy equipment even while pumping water during operations. Access also had to be maintained daily due to road flooding. This resulted in access upgrade for 2017.

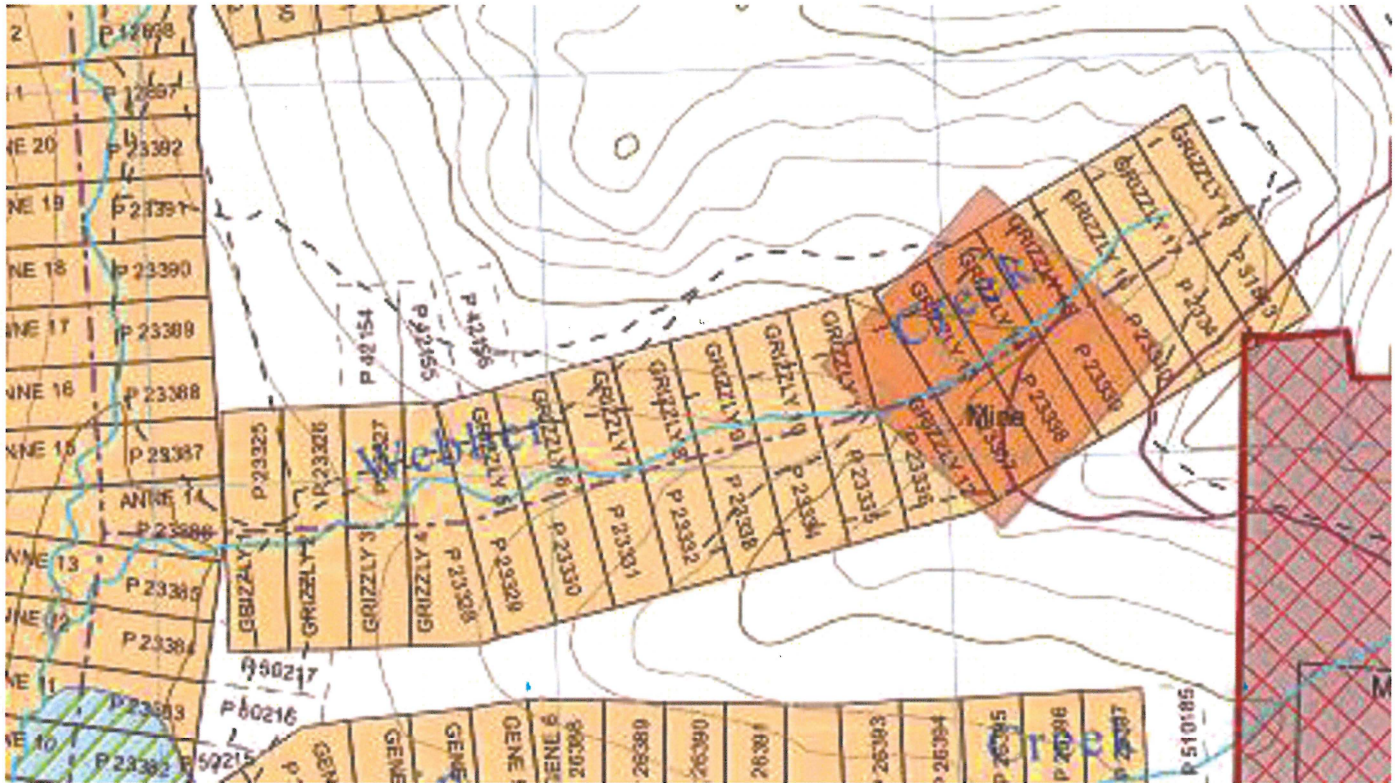
The 2017 exploration program comprised additional drilling limited to the pit area, widening and deepening the pit to the pay gravel level. Approximately 200Kg of material was screened and panned for color. Minor to no color was found on both drilling and pit expansions. It is believed that underground water courses is responsible for minimal color in this immediate area. While digging beyond -25ft it was impossible to control the cave-ins (refer to field pictures with-in).

It will require additional drilling to isolate the color. The original discovery claim further downstream of the cut warrants follow-up.

### 3.0 Property

#### 3.1 Claims title/ description/ Access

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



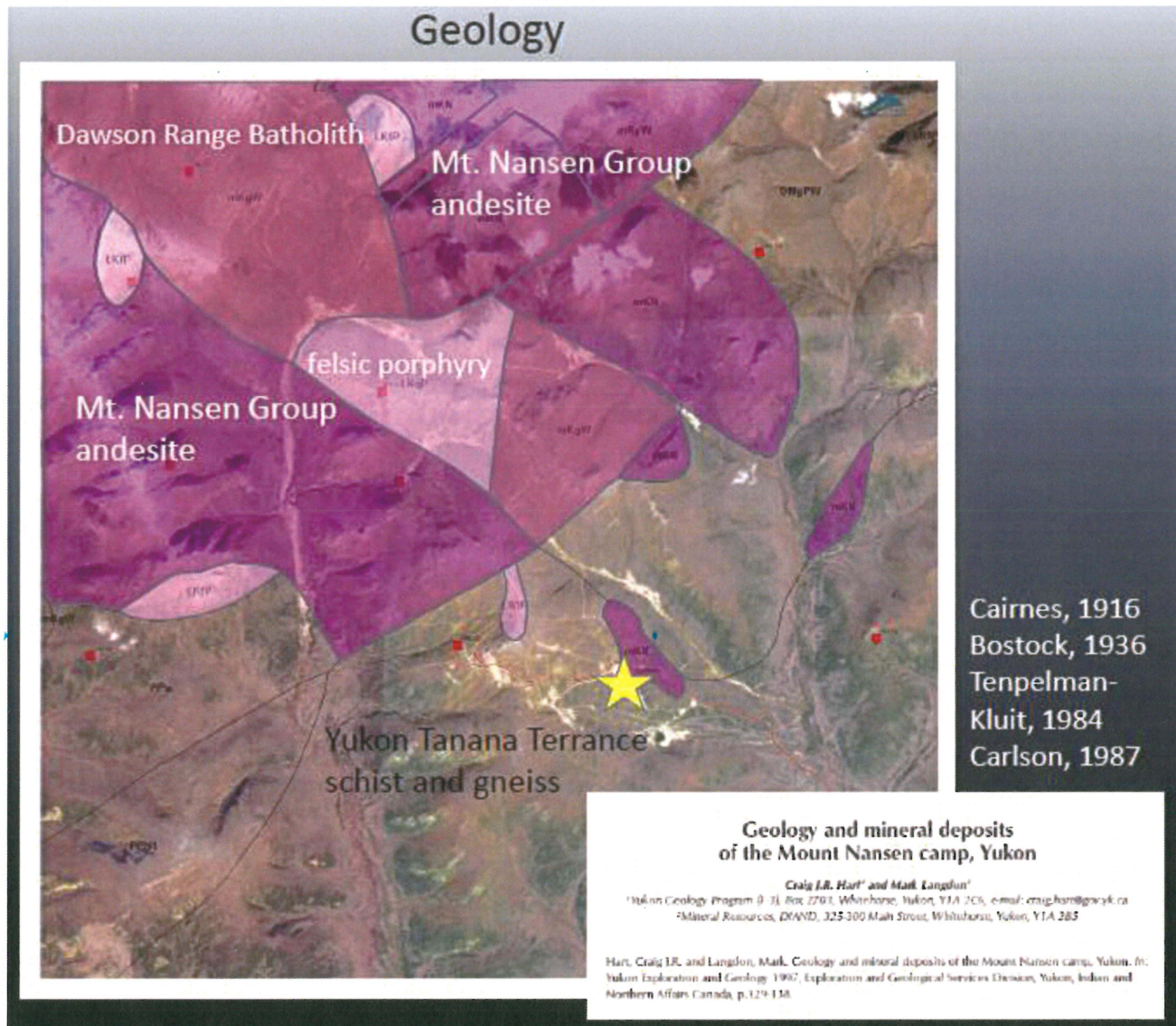
The Eighteen contiguous Claims **Grizzly 1 – Grizzly 18** inclusive are 100% owned by Orotec International Ltd.

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.

### 3.2 Geology, Sedimentology & mineralogy

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 2017 Cut was obstructed by much underground water ways along with the surface creek.

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.

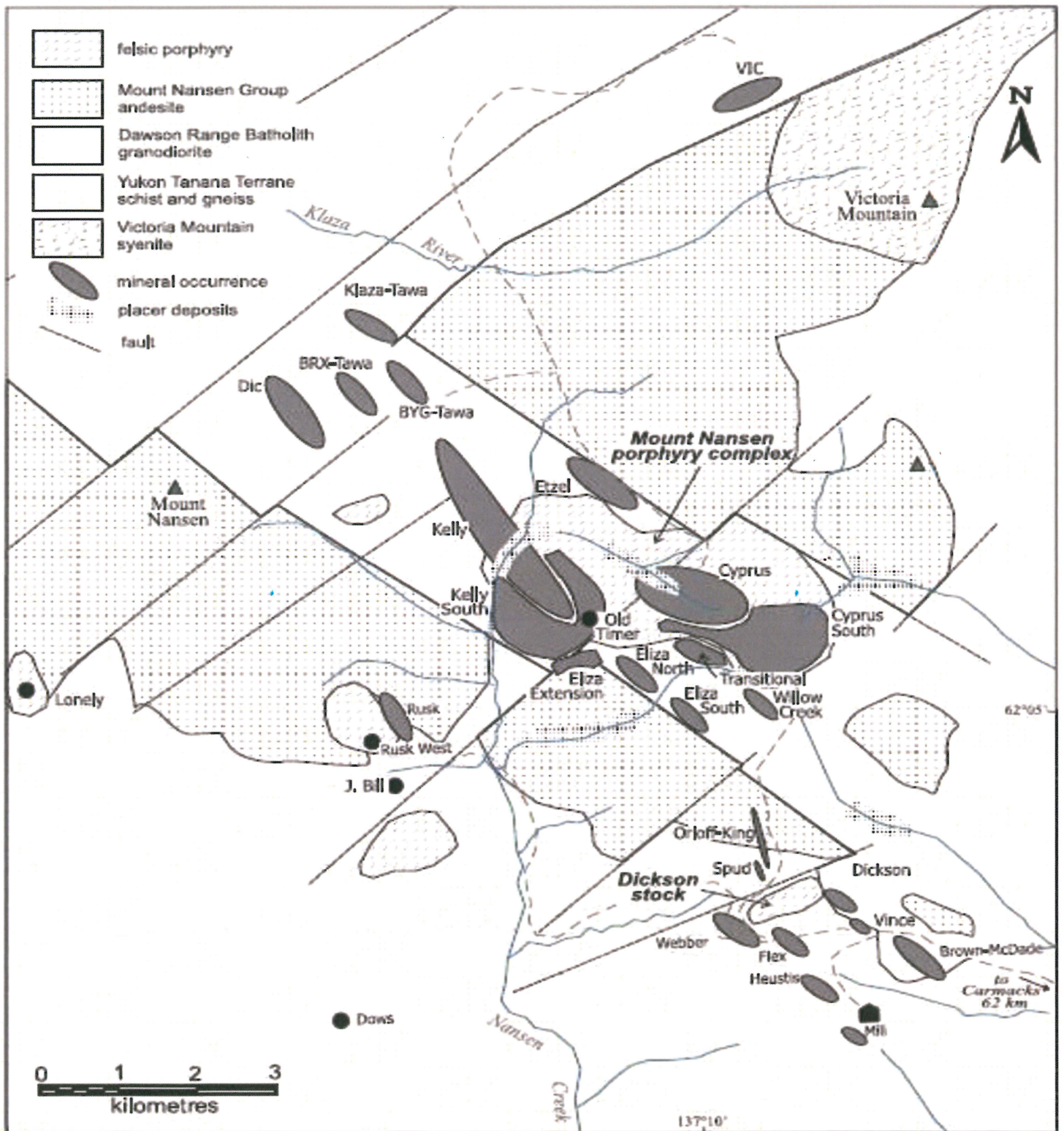
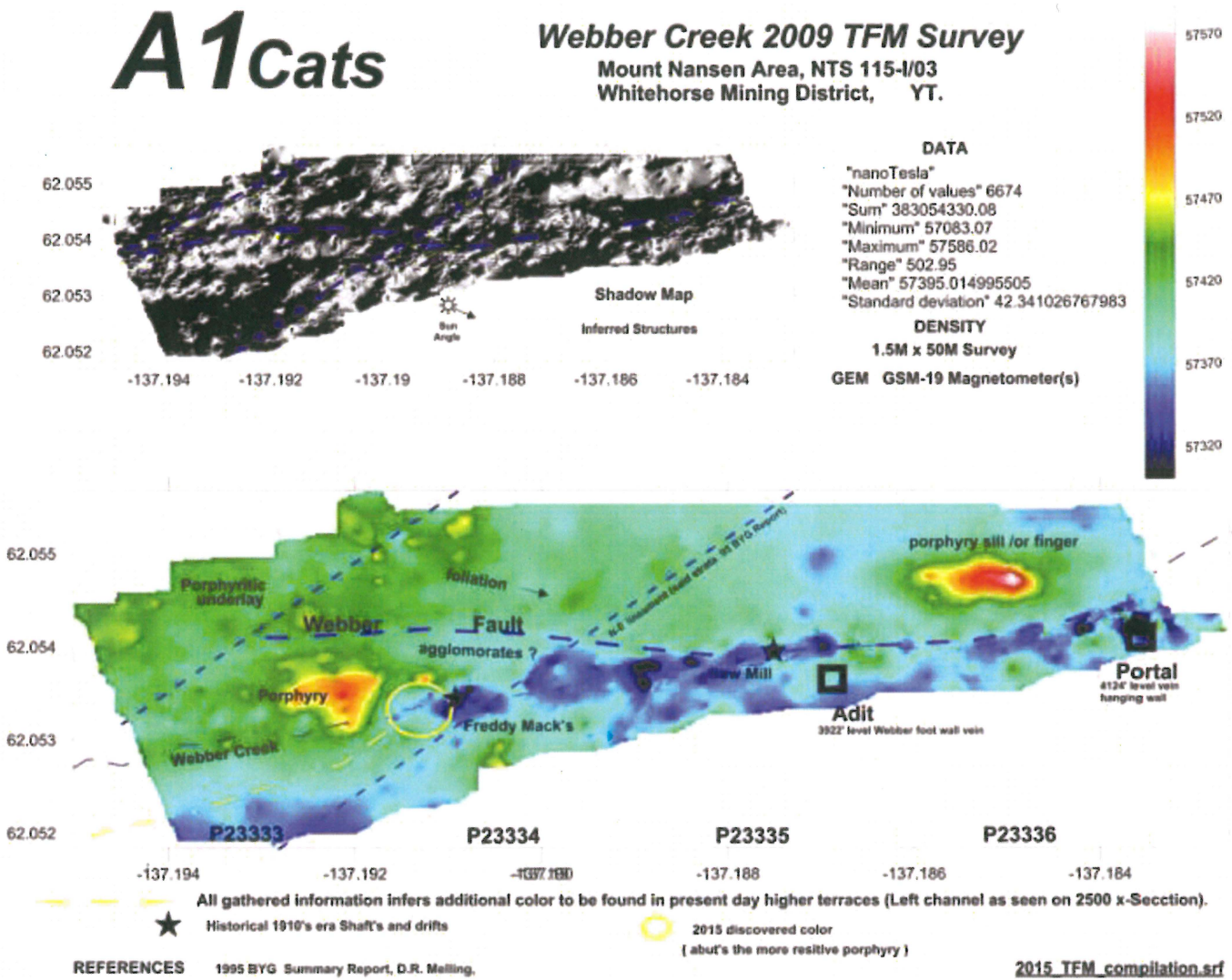


Figure 2. Generalized geological map of the Mount Nansen trend. The white area includes granitic rocks of all ages and types, but is dominated by the mid-Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith. The Tawa occurrences collectively comprise the Essansee occurrence (Yukon Minfile 1151 067) and the Eliza and Willow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

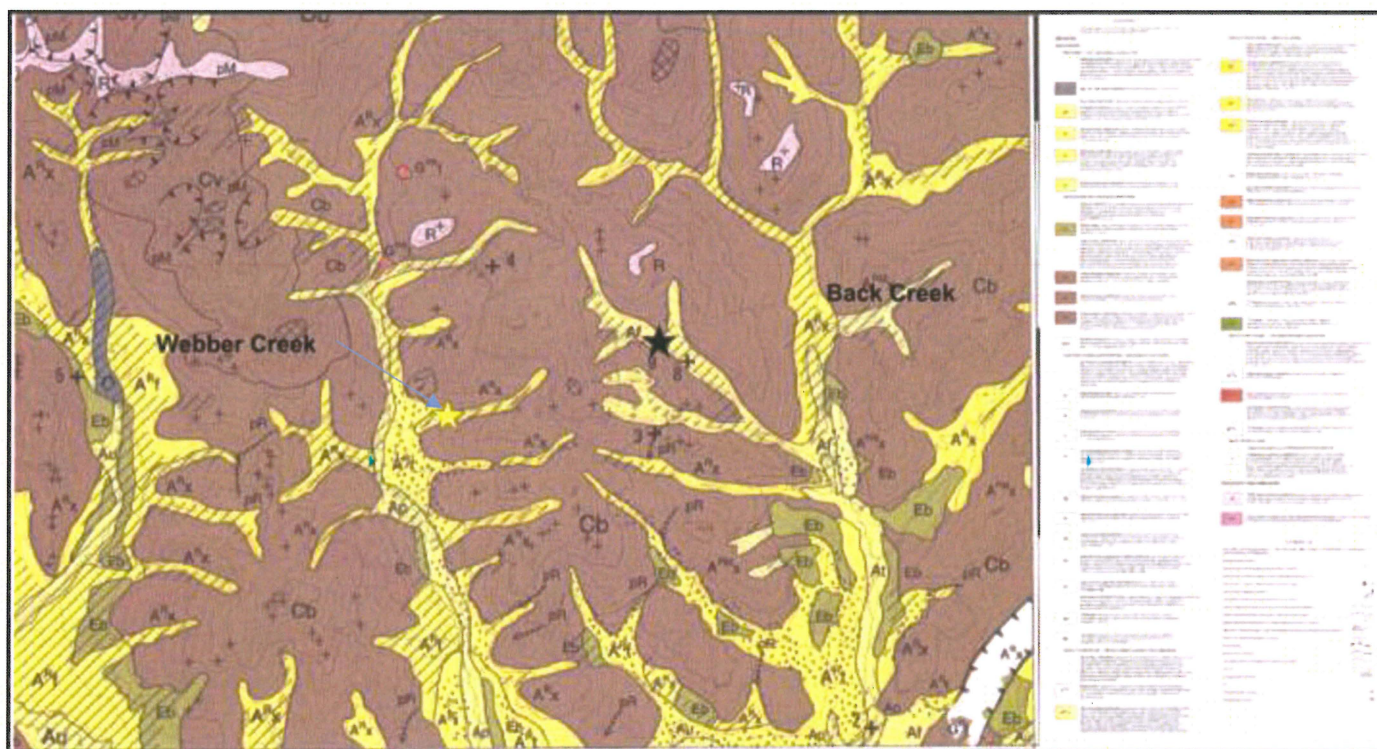
Placer gold can be related to the lode gold of the three known upstream deposits; Seen on figure 2, "Webber" "Spud" and "Orloff" known silver gold deposits in the mount nansen corridor. The Webber Zone consists of branching N-W quartz-vein network which dips Westerly. The veins occur within narrow shears 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.

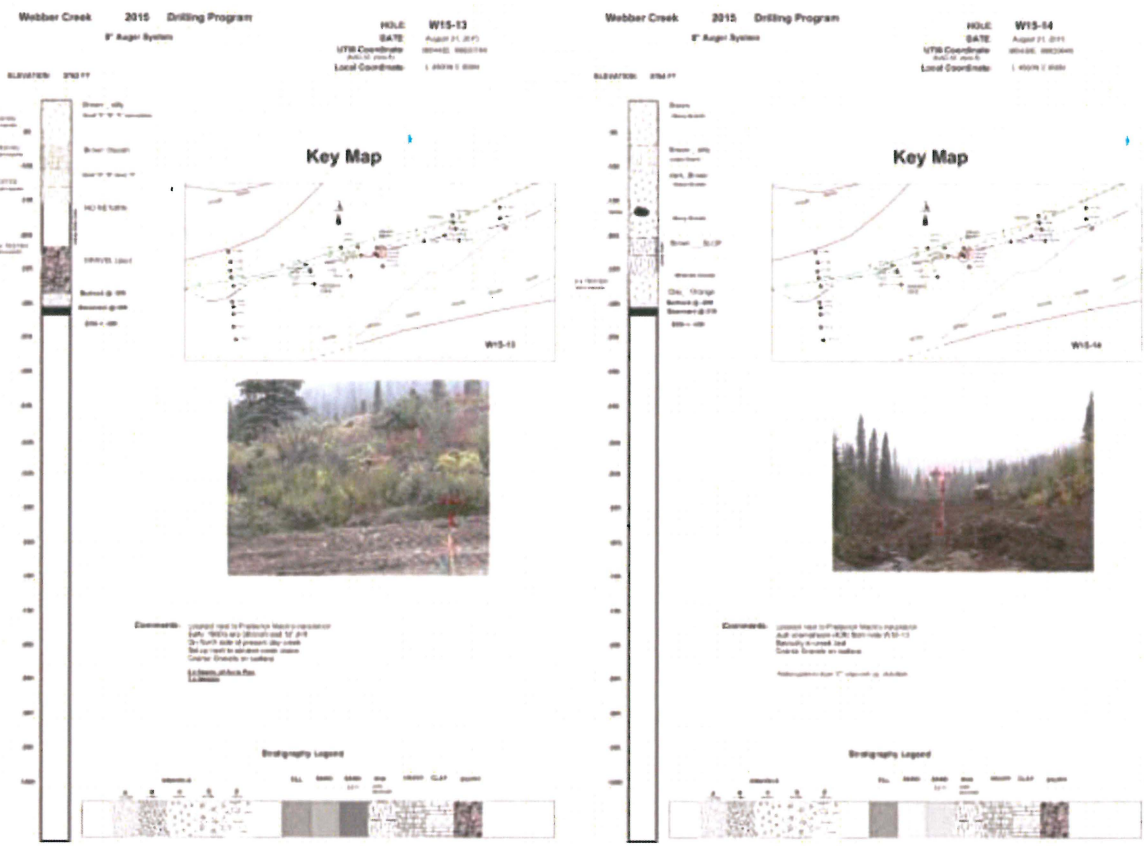
Unit	Interpretation	Description	Landscape Evolution Phase
12	Anthropogenic Sediment	All of the material that has been disturbed by mining. Characteristic, contacts and lateral extent all vary based on site of formation.	
11	Modern Gravel	Moderately stratified, poorly-consolidated, clast-supported gravel 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.	Cover Development (C)
9	Colurium	Brown, poorly stratified to massive, organic-rich, matrix-supported, diastiction 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 organic, 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 ~60% boulder, cobble pebble clasts. Clasts are subrounded, imbricated with variable lithologies. Lower contact is erosive and unit is laterally extensive.	Pay Gravel Development (F)
5	Klaza Till	Dark grey, massive, over-consolidated, matrix-supported, diastiction with ~20% clasts, and a clayey silt matrix. Clasts were commonly decomposed, striated and/or exotic.	Klaza Clacastion (E)
4	Paleosol/ Inter-glacial gravel	Sediment present includes: i) an over-consolidated, matrix-supported diastiction 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-Clacastion (D)
3	Nansen Till	Yellowish brown, massive, over-consolidated, matrix-supported, diastiction 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 Clacastion (C) Early Nansen Clacastion (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.**

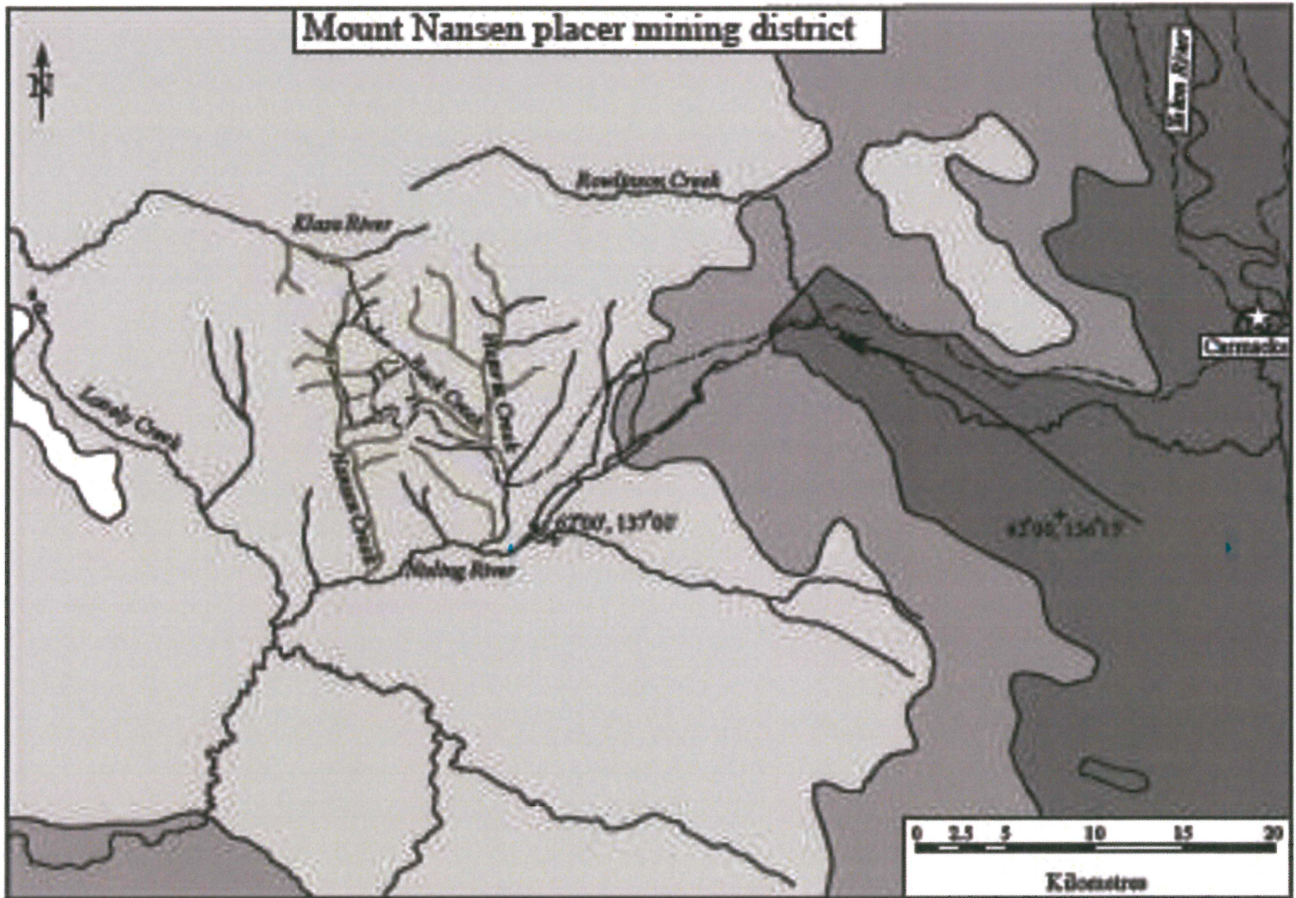


**Photo inset on the W15-14 section shows the area pre-2016 mechanical work.**

### 3.3 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.



## 4.0 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.**

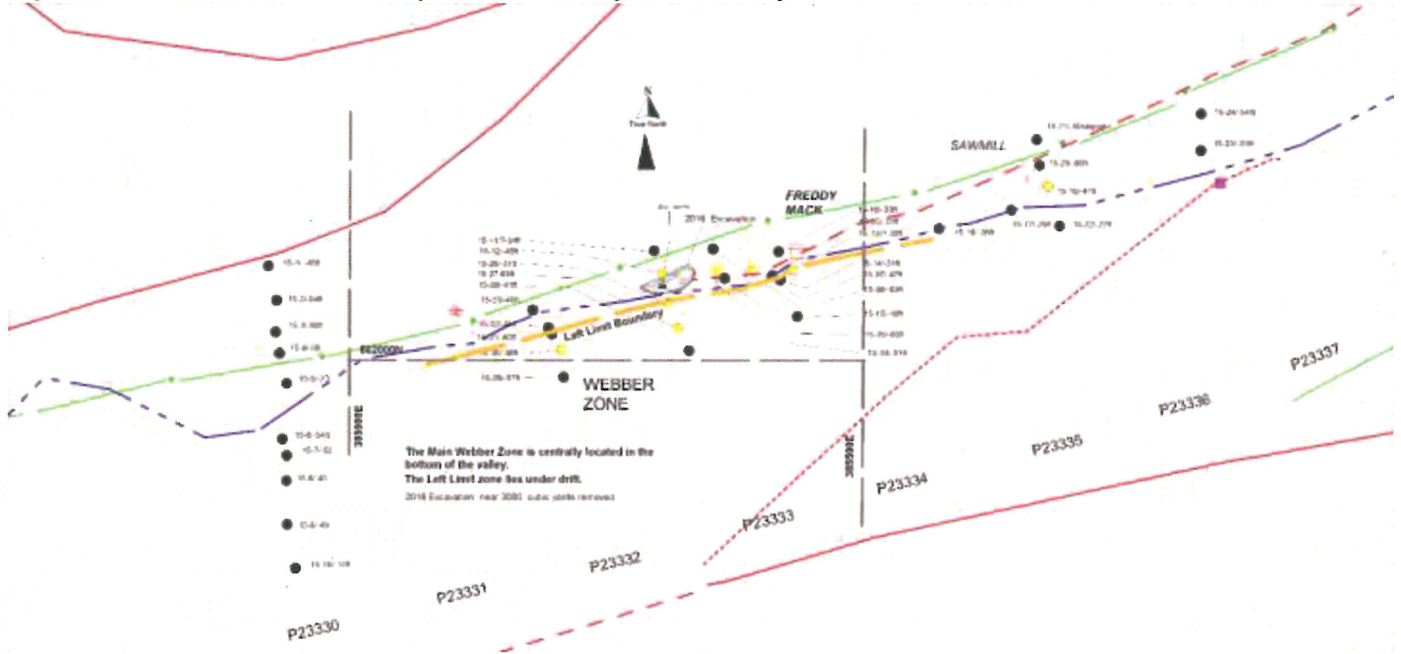
**1986 Aero-Mag & Radiometric Survey, 200M grid. Geological Survey Canada Library.**

**1914 1914 GSC Memoires (Earliest reported work for the area)**

### 2015-16 Work (Past Work continued)

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 its 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 and 2016 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 the 2016 work period (also during the entire summer 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.

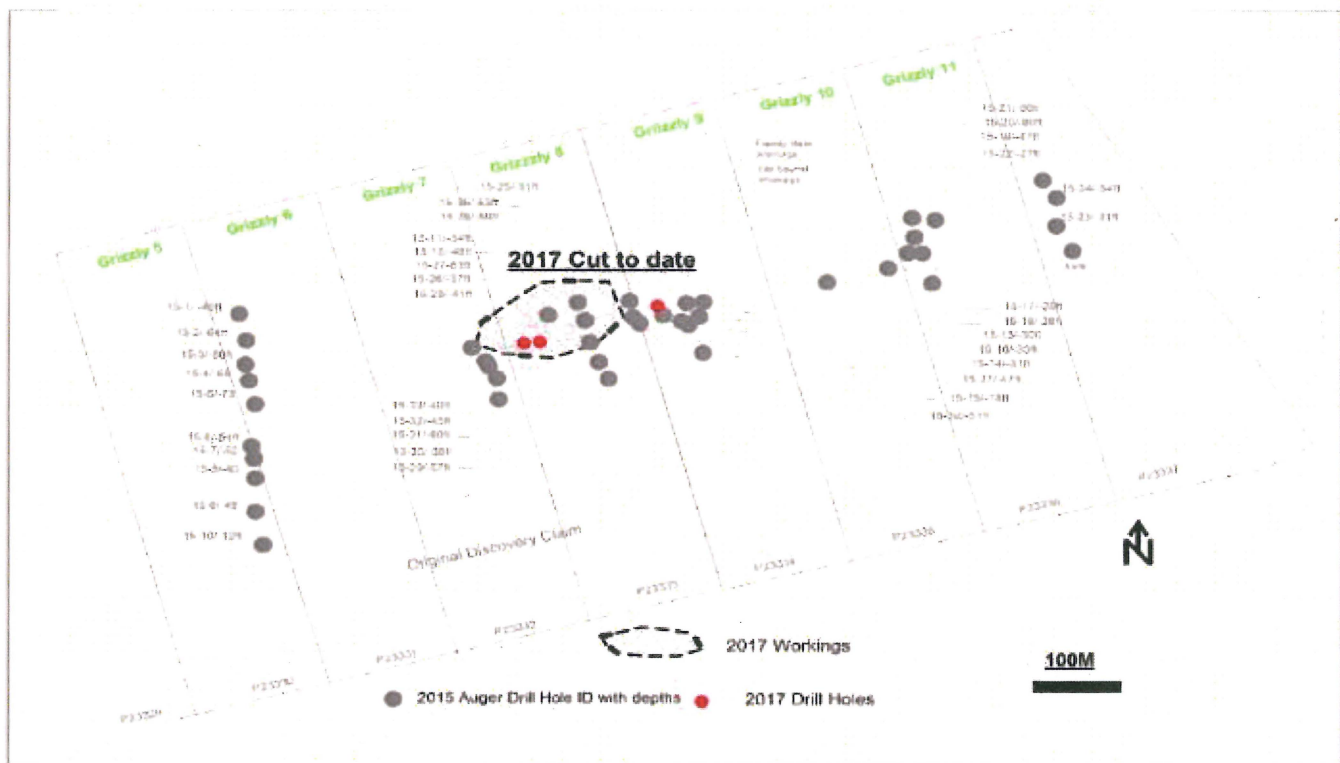
**PHOTO 1** 2016 mechanical work expanding the 2015 test pit. **LOOKING EAST (looking upstream).**



## 5.0 2017 Exploration

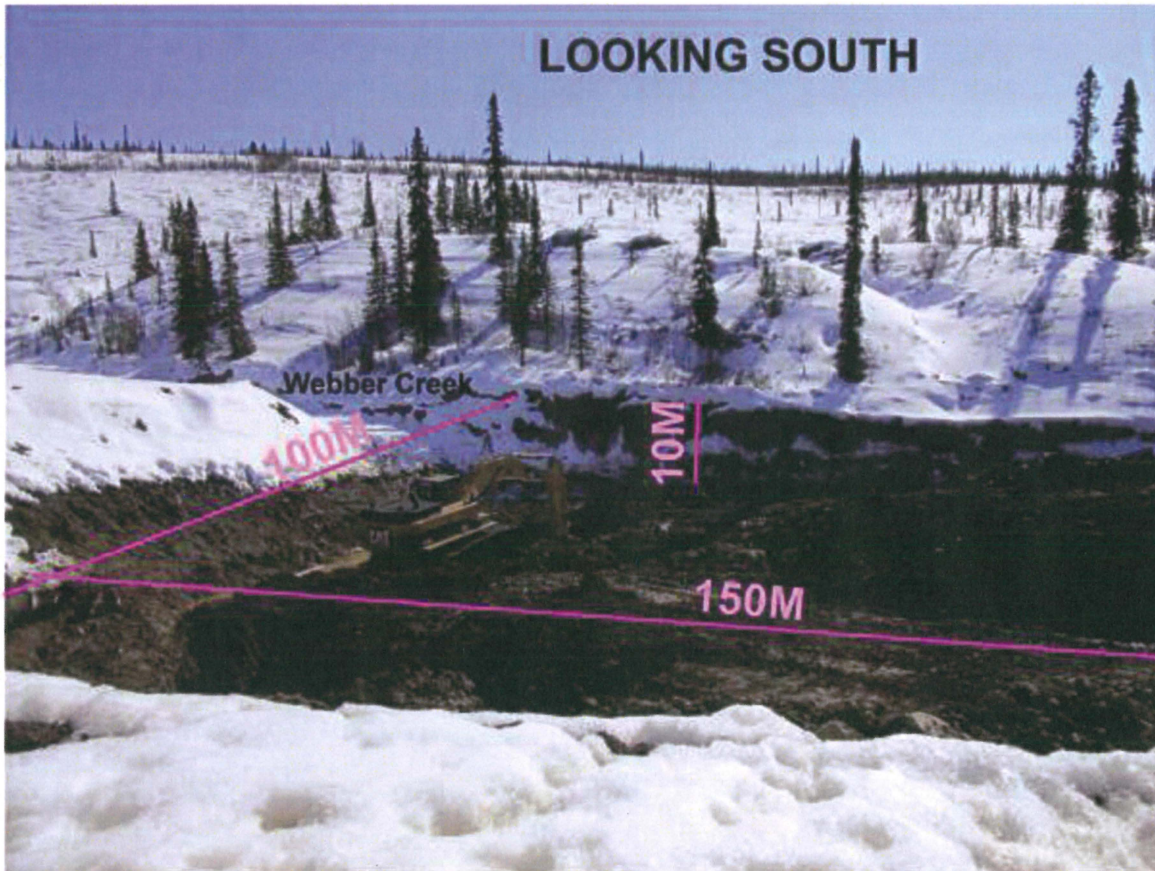
Crews started work on the Webber Creek Project on April 8<sup>th</sup>, 2017. Crews included Mr. Richard Daigle of Ontario, Howard Lewis, Kyle Shore both from Grande Prairie, AB, and supervised by Mr. Ross Edenoste. The road was initially opened using a D9 Cat from A1 Cats Back Creek Camp to Webber Creek. The Excavator was also walked in on the same day.

**Figure 7** Overview with 2017 pit limits and 2015 Drill Holes



The pit got expanded and deepened from April 9<sup>th</sup> to April 12<sup>th</sup>, 2017. On April 13<sup>th</sup> the drill was brought in using a D6 and walked it from Back Creek to the present day cut. On this the excavator deepened a limited area down to near-bedrock / or believed bedrock interface near where it was believed color should be found based on 2015 drilling. Continuous ground water kept side-walls caving in so the bottom of this test-pit (within the cut) was unsafe to enter or go near.

**PHOTO 2** 2017 mechanical work expanding the 2015 test pit. LOOKING SOUTH.



**PHOTO 3**



**PHOTO 4**





**PHOTO 5** Test Pit inside the 2017 Cut showing extensive ground water.



**PHOTO 6**



**PHOTO 7**



The creek was lowered in an attempt to drain water from the work area. However there was underground water coming from the opposite right limit.

Although this 2017 operation was done during the cold weather season water still played havoc. The 2016 season was hampered by a heavy rain season mostly.

Photo 6 shows oxidized gravel taken from the test pit.

Photo 7 shows how samples were processed.

There drill was used to gather samples above bedrock near the creek inside the pit. Both holes returned no color. Gravel was observed above bedrock in both holes put down.

## **6.0 Conclusion**

Early reports (1900's) along with the recent (2015) discovery of gold makes the Webber Creek Project a worthy Placer Target. The 2015 drilling has proven that there is a definite near ten (10) feet thick bed of unconsolidated gravel lying just above the clay-bedrock, averaging 28ft in depth in cut area. The most encouraging results found near 4500ft east of the western boundary is centrally located on the eighteen claim group owned by Orotec International Ltd. A1 Cats Inc. of Grand Prairie Alberta is planning to continue exploration in 2018 to continue the lease between the two said companies. A1 Cats owns all the necessary equipment's to carry out the work (drilling, sample processing, and quarrying) required to develop this ground. A1 Cats also owns a 20man camp nearby (10-12Km) located on Back Creek. A mining operation will ensue by A1 Cats, pending economical color located on these claims.

A1 Cats is well positioned in the Mount Nansen area and plans to continue mining operations in the future. It Assistance from YMEP will also be sought for the 2018 season to help A1 Cats to develop the Webber Creek Project.

There are several options to further develop the ground. In the main pit area the creek would need to be additionally lowered to better evaluate the gravels. A sluice would up the volume of sampling material. Additional drilling is also warranted.



January 9th, 2018

**Respectfully Submitted**

**Richard Daigle**

**Certified geo-technologist**

## 7.0 Certification

I Richard Daigle of Ontario Canada certify that I have been practicing mining exploration for thirty seven years.

I am a graduate technologist who has practiced geophysics for 25 years. I have submitted assessment reports in several Canadian provinces as per ministry guidelines, and have been recognized as geophysical evaluator.

I have working on and around drills since early 1990's. Also acted as drill supervisor at times.

Developing commodities, compiling data is my priority ensuring future work

I have been working in the Yukon Territories since 2012.

I have been doing geophysics and drilling for A1 Cats since 2013.

I have no direct interest in the property mentioned here-in.

I can be reached at any time by email; [geoservecanada@hotmail.com](mailto:geoservecanada@hotmail.com)

By phone: 1.905.464.2632

*R. J. Daigle*  
Richard J. Daigle

January 9th, 2018

## APPENDIX A

6 GEORGE V., A. 1915

From the mouth of the East fork up to near the upper end of claim No. 4, the present stream gravels, which are the gravels there being worked, overlie boulder clay, the depth to this "clay bedrock" being about 6 feet. This ground has been worked by the owners by open-cutting and sluicing during portions of the past two summers. Mr. Printz claims that the gravels along this portion of the creek carry gold to the amount of about \$1.50 per cubic yard.

Commencing at about the foot of Mr. Cristensen's ground, the boulder clay has been entirely removed from the channel of the present stream, and the gold-bearing gravels are on bedrock which is, along this portion of the creek, dominantly a highly silicified and chert-like rhyolite. Mr. Cristensen has been working his holdings intermittently for the past three years, open-cutting and sluicing in summer, and drifting in winter.

Along the portions of claims Nos. 5, 6, and 7, that have been worked, the depth to bedrock is from 10 to 20 feet, there being 4 to 6 feet of surface muck overlying the gravels. The gold is mainly on bedrock, and extends into cracks and crevices of the rock for 3 feet or more. The pay gravels where being worked when visited by the writer, were about 15 feet wide and carried about 40 cents in gold to the square foot of bedrock. Higher up, where the pay streak is only 12 feet wide, the gravels are claimed to carry 80 cents to the square foot.

In all, until July 1914, possibly about \$2,000 had been obtained from the East fork, and the largest nugget found was worth \$5.80.

Near the mouth of the South fork, Messrs. Miller and Shaw have been working during portions of the past three winters, and during part of last summer (1914). Their mining has all been done by the method of drifting on bedrock, hoisting from a shaft, and sluicing. The width of the pay gravels worked, ranges from 10 to 20 feet, and the depth to bedrock is about 20 feet. The bedrock there is a rhyolite similar to that lower down on the East fork where Mr. Cristensen is working, but in places is somewhat less silicified and cherty. During the winter of 1913-14 the owners obtained about \$1,200 in gold from their operations, this being the clean-up from 4,500 8-pan buckets; in other winters they were much less successful. Some of the nuggets obtained are composed largely of a lustrous black telluride mineral, which occurs associated with the gold.

On Webber creek, three shafts have been sunk, 30, 22, and 40 feet, respectively, to bedrock, and gold in encouraging amounts is reported to have been found. When visited in July (1914) Mr. Courtney Mack was engaged in extensive ground-sluicing operations, in an attempt to strip bedrock by this method, and to cheaply and quickly handle the overlying, supposedly gold-bearing gravels. A section exposed there showed from 3 to 6 feet of muck overlying the boulder clay which extends down to bedrock.

On Back creek, a tributary of Victoria creek, Mr. John Rymar sank three shafts on claim No. 4 below Discovery, which are reported to have reached bedrock at depths respectively of 26, 26, and 30 feet. Gold in encouraging amounts is reported to have been found in these shafts and as a result, the creek has been for the greater part re-located—the claims having previously lapsed.

It is thought that in all, only from \$5,000 to \$7,000 in gold has been obtained from Nansen district; but systematic prospecting has been carried on at only a few points and it would seem possible that other valuable placer deposits may yet be found. Special attention should be devoted to the exploitation of the bedrock channels of the tributary streams, as although the amount of concentration may have been less in the small than in the larger valleys, the channels containing the gold-bearing gravels can be much more easily found along the tributary streams, than in the larger valleys; and, on the upper portions of the smaller valleys there was little or no ice during the Glacial period, and whatever gold was accumulated there in all probability still remains practically where it was originally concentrated.

APPENDIX B

1915 Map provided by Mr. Eugene Curley, Author unknown.

Original Discovery Claim  
by Mr. Webber.  
Shaft to bedrock  
Material not processed.

Freedy Mack's Workings  
38 ft Shaft, 12ft Drift  
1cent to 20cent pans  
Coarse Gold on Gravels

Saw Mill Shaft & Dam  
"ground sluicing"  
Shaft 22ft to bedrock  
Drift 36ft to LL  
"medium gold"

