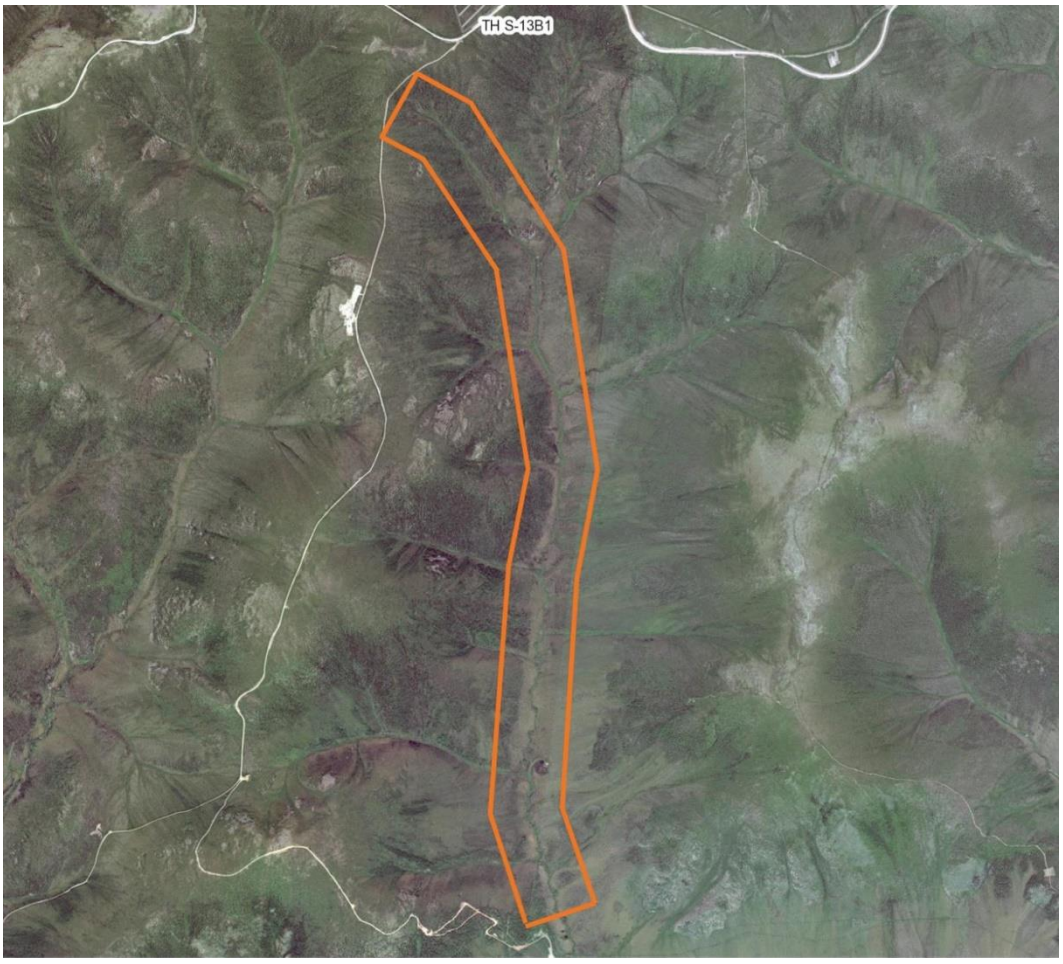
# YMEP 18-033, summer 2018:

# "Target Evaluation Campaign at Five Mile Creek"

# On prospecting lease ID01669

## (Map 116C02).




*Satellite view of the lease outlined in red. Scale 1:50,000*

*By Sandro Frizzi, geologist and prospector.*

*Introduction:*

*During the summer of 2018, between July and August, we explored and tested for placer gold the lower part of lease ID01669, staked along Five Mile Creek.*
*This creek is one of the left tributaries of Sixtymile River and is visible on map 116C02.*
*Since the second half of 1800, the Sixtymile mining district has been known for been one of the best producer of placer gold among the entire Yukon. Up to these days more than 1,000,000 ounces have been recovered, for the most part after 1975 (LeBarge, 2006).*

| Creek | Tributary of | Recorded production, crude ounces (g) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1892-1977 | 1978-2005 | 1892-2005 |
| Sixtymile | Yukon | 8152 (253 556) | 227,964 (7 090 478) | 236,116 (7 344 034) |
| Miller | Sixtymile | 47,525 (1 478 194) | 49,876 (1 551 318) | 97,401 (3 029 512) |
| Glacier | Big Gold | 34,365 (1 068 872) | 16,462 (512 026) | 50,827 (1 580 897) |
| Big Gold | Sixtymile | 31,098 (967 257) | 2637 (82 020) | 33,735 (1 049 277) |
| Little Gold | Big Gold | 3775 (117 416) | 5066 (157 570) | 8841 (274 986) |
| Bedrock | Sixtymile | 4393 (136 638) | 3796 (118 067) | 8189 (254 706) |
| Fifty Mile | Sixtymile | 0 | 105 (3266) | 105 (3266) |
| Matson | | 0 | 24,385 (758 459) | 24,385 (758 459) |
| Ten Mile | | 0 | 30,261 (941 223) | 30,261 (941 223) |
| **Totals** | | **129,308 (4 021 931)** | **360,554 (11 214 491)** | **489,862 (15 236 422)** |

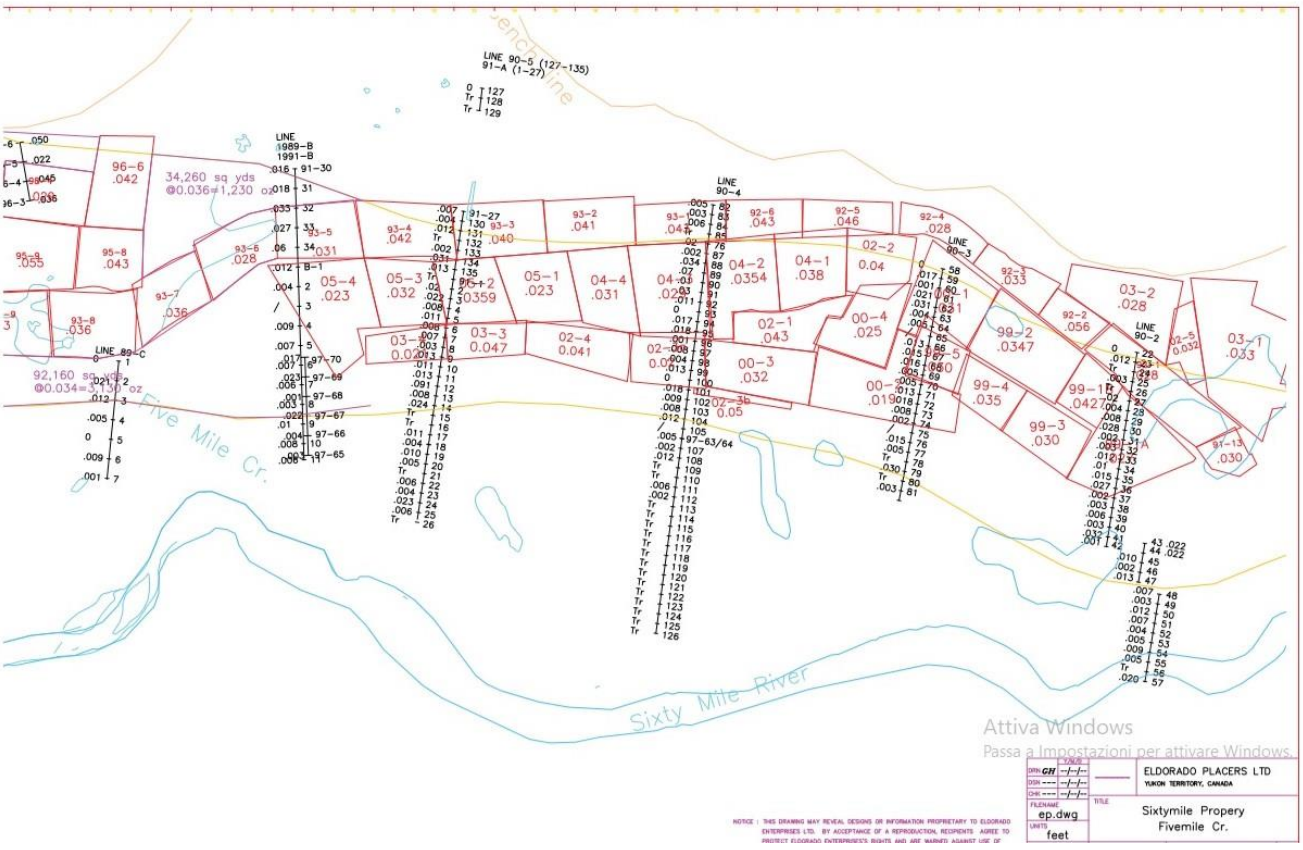
*Aside Sixtymile River itself, the most prospected and exploited creeks of this area have been: Bedrock, Miller, Glacier, Little Gold, Big Gold, Matson and Fifty Mile.*
*On the other side, many creeks located in this same district have been neglected (Pat Murphy, Five Mile, Twelve Mile and California) because considered "not rich enough" when the gold price was 5-6 time lower than what it is on these days.*

*Since 2012 our group is actively dedicated to prospect these forgotten creeks which today may have the potential to become gold producer, thanks to the skyrocketing price of precious metal.*

*During 2013-14 we exposed patches of coarse gold along Swede Creek, and we converted that property into a full licensed mine ready to go in production at any time. A preliminary test/ production will start in summer of 2019.*
*In 2015 we successfully tested the upper California Creek and a year later a Canadian enterprise started an active production of gold (the "Eos" Property has been optioned until 2021 and is mined by Hardclay Services and Resources Ltd.).*
*In 2016 a small Australian enterprise bulk-sampled our "Ra" Property on Twelve Mile Creek, where encouraging quantities of gold were recovered here and there, but not consistently enough to be considered yet economical: next year another extensive bulk-sampling session will take place along the upper section of this property.*
*For this summer of 2018 we decided to prospect Five Mile Creek, one of the most underexplored placer of this region, where traces of gold have been found since the earlier gold rush, but it was never seriously tested.*
*By the beginning of this season, Mr. Greg Hakonson, a well-known former miner of Sixtymile River (and actual owner of the majority of the mining properties in that*

*district) gave us a great help: a map with all the data regarding an extensive drilling campaign performed by his company at the mouth of Five Mile Creek, during 1989-91.*

*Here is the map:*




*All the values are in ounces/square yards, as commonly used in the past.*

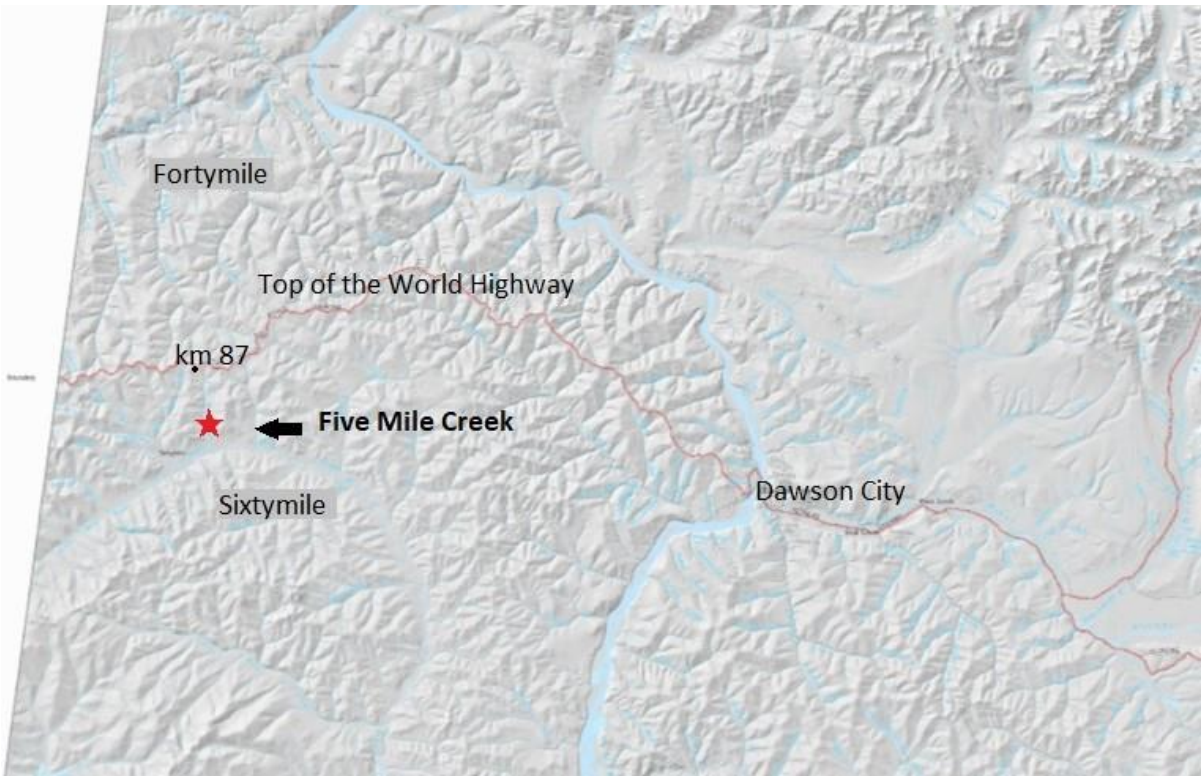
*From a careful examination of this map it looks like there is an increase of 0.01 ounce per square yard by the proximity of the mouth of Five Mile Creek (which is barely visible on the left side of the map). That increase means that 1 ounce of gold every 100 square yards has been deposited by our creek!*
*In 1989 the value of 1 ounce/100 yard was considered uneconomical ("lean ground!") but at that time the gold-price was at its lower peak of ever. On our days with a price six time higher, this property could represent an appealing target for many enterprises.*
*The Hakonson's map for sure raised the level of our expectations for this promising target.*
*The results of the following testing campaign are exposed in the next pages.*

*Sandro Frizzi*

## Location of Five Mile Creek

Five Mile Creek is visible on map 116C02.
It's a left tributary of Sixtymile River.
Its headwater is located on the south-facing slope of the Top of the World Highway, 87 kilometers west of Dawson City and 15 km east from the Alaskan border.
It runs from north toward south and measures 8 km of length.

Five Mile Creek is accessible by road: from Dawson City it's necessary to cross the Yukon River with the ferry and then drive along the Top of the World Highway until km 87, where Sixtymile Road starts on the left hand side (south direction).
After 7 km of unpaved road there is the junction to Five Mile Creek (still on the left) signed as "Hawk Mining".
After 6 km the road reaches the mouth of the creek and from there on we cleared an old trail which runs upstream, along the right limit for 3.5km.
The total drive from Dawson City to Five Mile Creek is around 100km.




*Scale 1:640,000*

**Lease ID01669**

Scale 1: 50,000

*the lease is outlined in orange*

## Field-work progression

This exploration campaign at Five Mile Creek has been planned in 4 steps:

1) At first we localized an area where to concentrate our field-work.
In order to do that we analyzed the morphology of the entire floodplain through an accurate examination of satellite pictures. Then we prospected the entire 5 miles of lease to confirm the reliability of our information.
To finish, we flagged the chosen area.

2) After delimitating this 'zone of action' we performed a geophysical survey by using 2 different georadars, in order to determine depths and profiles of the bedrock across the valley, along 3 different sections (GPR lines a, b and c, visible on map at page 8).
After mapping the supposed bedrock's profile (see diagrams in the following pages) we double checked the results of this geophysical survey with a quick drilling campaign conducted with our 6-8 inch auger-drill mounted on a tracked Bombardier Muskeg.
By drilling, we managed to accurately measure the bedrock's depth (GPR has ± 1m margin of error) and to record the thickness of the alluvial mattress.

3) As soon as we established the real depth of bedrock across the valley, we began to dig 6 pits by using a 14 tons excavator (Komatsu PC138us).
Each pit has different dimensions and depths. Their purpose was to collect gravel and part of bedrock to process for gold.
Due to exceptionally tough conditions of a deeply-frozen ground, among a total of 6 test pits only 3 of these reached the bedrock: our excavator isn't powerful enough for the exceptional hardness of this frozen gravel!
After days of useless attempting and frustrating mechanical failures, we decided to use an electric jackhammer to break down chunks of frozen gravel, by lowering down the pit one of our workers into the excavator's bucket. In this way we managed to slowly progressed until the bedrock. This process toke few days for each successful pit.

4) With a lots of effort we finally arrived to the final step of our research: testing the gravel extracted from each one of the 3 successful pits.
To process it we used a small washplant fed by a 2" water pump.
The recovered gold and heavy minerals were lately weighted and analyzed under the microscope and all the data recorded and mapped.

## Equipment used at Five Mile Creek

Here is the list of the equipment used during this exploration campaign of 2018:

- Excavator Komatsu PC 138us with extended boom. This is a 14 tons piece of equipment with a strong engine and the possibility to dig up to 5.5m of depth. We used ½ yard digging bucket. **Note**: the law in the Yukon doesn't allow the use of an excavator bigger than 20 tons with Class 1, which complicate quite a bit the life of the modern prospectors: a small excavator has hard time to reach the bedrock in frozen condition, causing lack of reliable results and poor data collection!

- Auger-drill rig mounted on Bombardier Muskeg. The drill is a powerful hydraulic Hydra-Hammer T1000 with 6 and 8 inches rods and bits. The weight of this unit is less than 5 tons, with an extremely low ground pressure.

- Washplant for 5 $m^3$/hr. A solid high banker with a foldable heavy-duty grizzly with 5 cm of pre-screen, boiler box, 0.5 cm of second screen and 6 ft. of sluice run

equipped with different sets of riffles and miner moss on the bottom. This wash plant works well with a 2" water pump.

- Two georadars (GPR): **Dipole 300**, equipped with 3 changeable antennas: 100, 300, 500 MHz (best depth with 100 MHz). In the typical Klondike's environment (frozen muck, coarse gravel mixed with sand and silt, weathered bedrock of clay) it can reach depths of 6-10 meters, but it has poor resolution on the first 0.5 – 1.5 meters. It works well for detecting bedrock depths.
  **Scudo 500**: equipped with a fixed internal antenna of 300 MHz. It's compact and easy to drag through the bush. It has a better resolution close to the surface, but less penetration (4-6 meters in the same type of ground).

This picture shows Dipole 300 in the back and Scudo 500 in the front.

- Two 4x4 trucks (GMS Sierra 3500 and Ford 350) with trailers for the transportation of gears, ATV, fuel barrels and food.

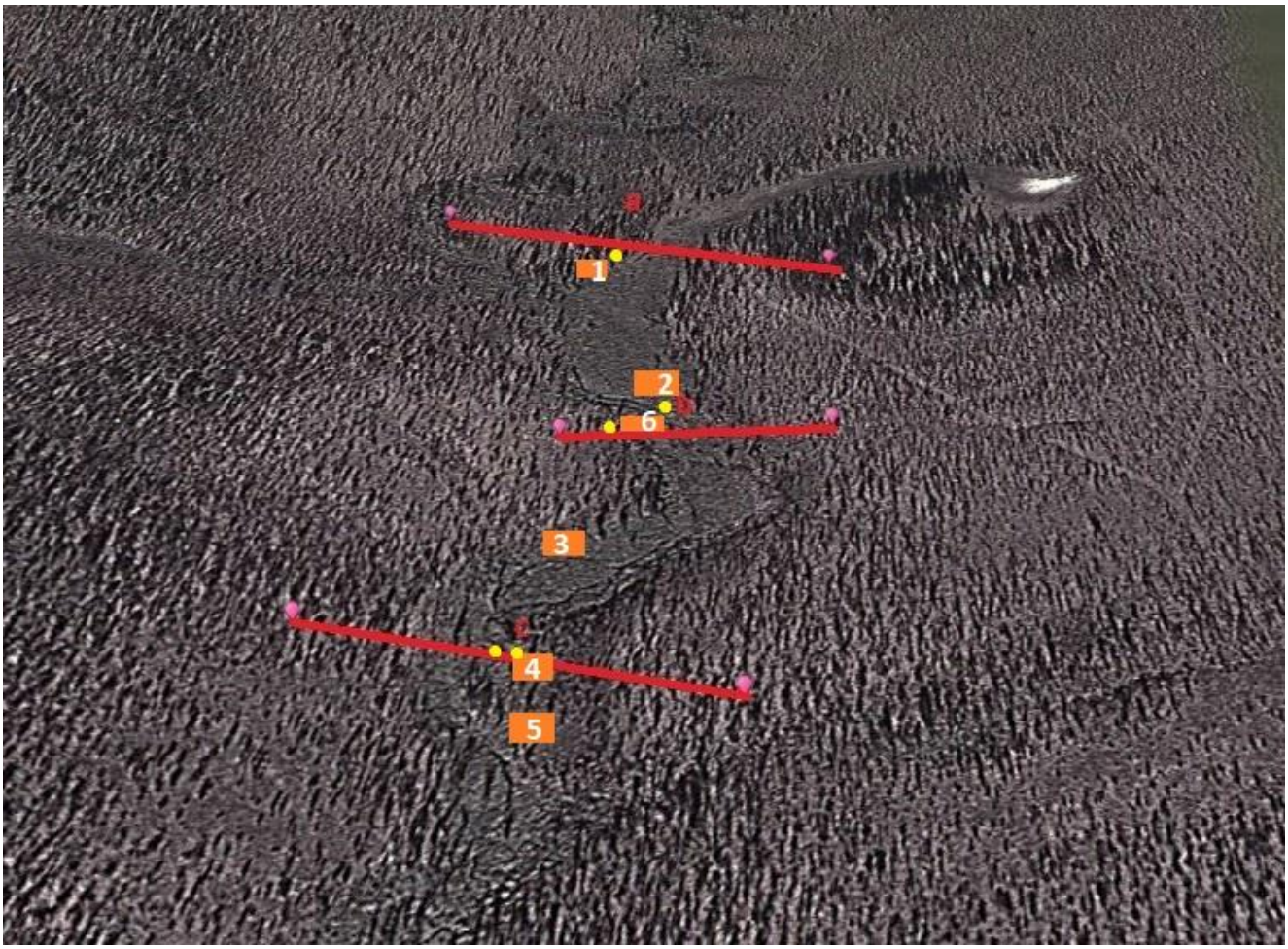
- Two ATV (ARGO 8x8 Hdi 750 and Honda Fourtrax 350).

- One water pump Honda 2", one Honda-3000 generator, 1 chainsaw, 2 GPS.

## The targeted area

*Satellite picture with the explored area outlined in red. Scale 1:5,000*

**South view of test-pits, drill-holes and GPR lines**




*Scale 1:5,000*

**GPR lines** are traced in red and signed by letters (a, b and c).

**Drill-holes** locations are marked by yellow dots.

**Test-pits** are in orange and numbered (from 1 to 6).

**UTM (zone 7, NAD 83)**

GPR line a = start: 516098-7103461, end: 515952-7103481

GPR line b = start: 516113-7103340, end: 516033-7103321

GPR line c = start: 516109-7103193, end: 515994-7103205

Pit 1 = 516004-7103447

Pit2 = 516041-7103369

Pit3 = 516035-7103275

Pit4 = 516067-7103186

Pit5 = 516081-7103171

Pit6 = 516016-7103341

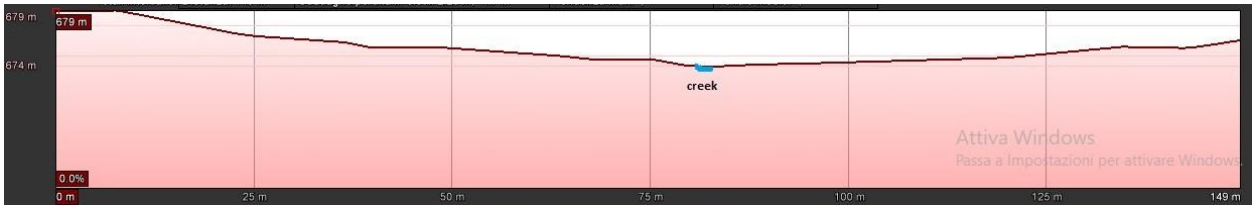
*drilling the floodplain to find a right spot where to place a new pit*

Note: we drilled several holes with an 8 inch bit (lately we switched to a 6 inch bit due to the harsh conditions of the soil). The layer of frozen gravel revealed to be extremely hard to get through and by the end of three days of work only 5 holes among 10 went deep enough to help us to decide where to dig with our excavator.

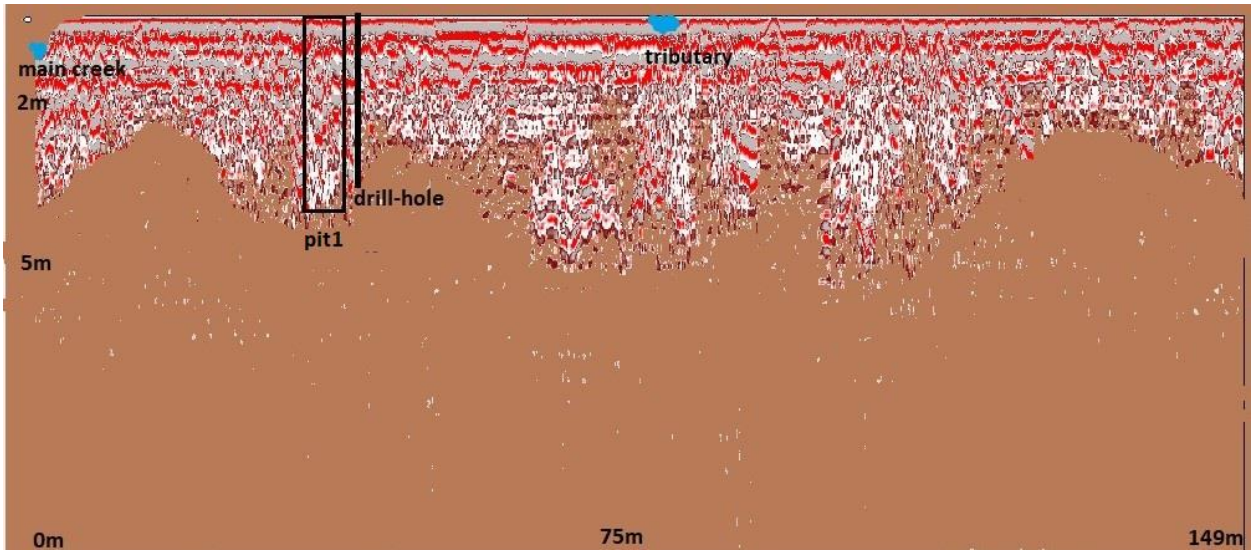
## GPR representation of bedrock profiles

As already written, this geophysical campaign was conducted with the use of two georadars: OeRad Scudo 500 and OeRad Dipole 300. The data produced by these GPRs along the same line have been interpretate with Reflex2DQuick software and then overlapped to create a single graphic representation. The final results of this survey is in these pages and has been confirmed in the field by drilling and lately by digging with an excavator.
Our work confirmed that, although with some limitations (thick layers of clay, shallow groundwater) the modern georadars could produce reliable information when meticoulously used (a right calibration is the key!).

**Line a**:



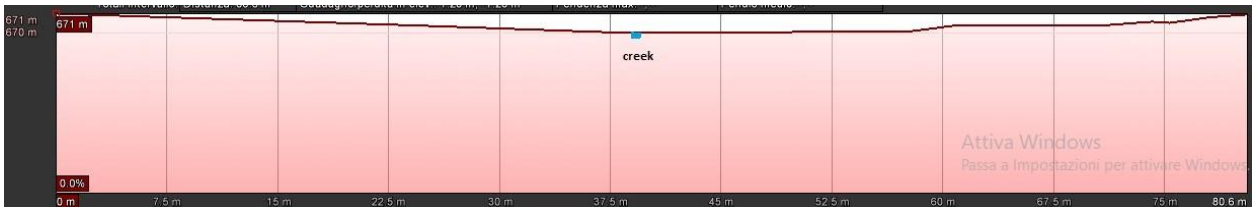

**West** **East**



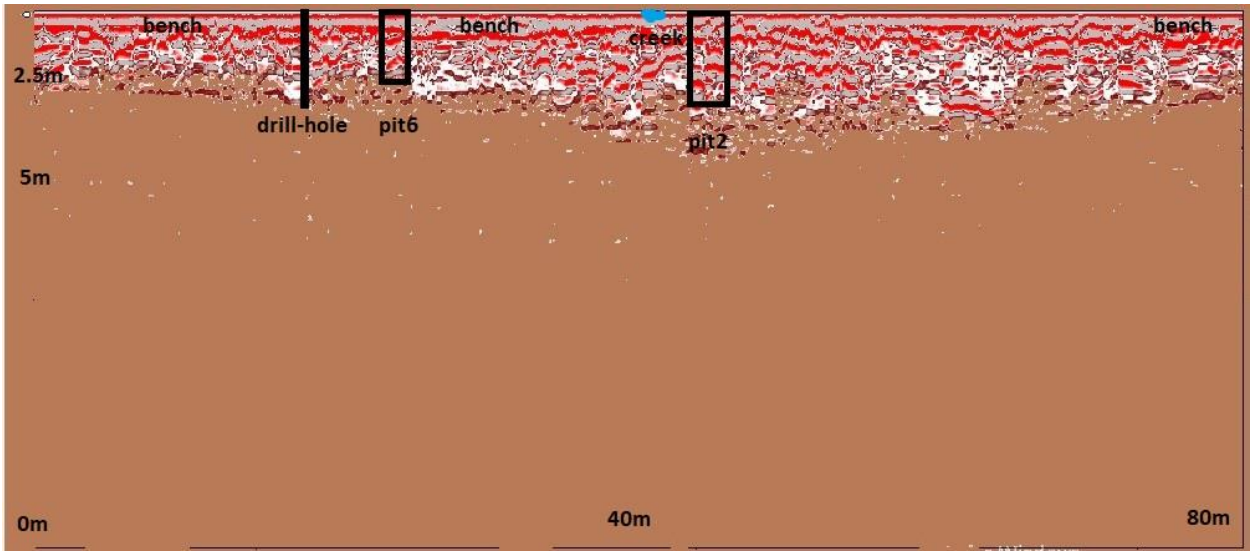

Note: our creek is located on the right margin of the valley (West) while a small tributary occupies the center of the original floodplain. Few meters away from the GPR line (20m downstream) the main creek turns 90 degrees left, runs across half of

the valley parallel to the our line and joins the tributary in the middle of the floodplain. Line a runs from west to east across the valley.
Our first drill-hole has been located on the left bank of the creek and revealed a bedrock's depth of -3.5m. Pit1 has been dug in the near proximity and went a bit deeper. It showed a very shallow layer of gravel (marginal deposition).

**Line b**:

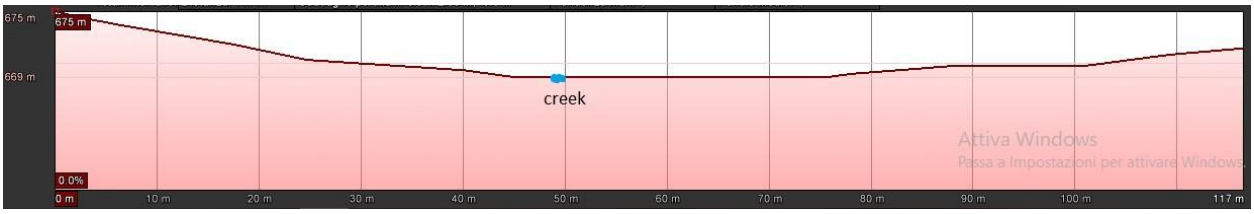



**West** **East**

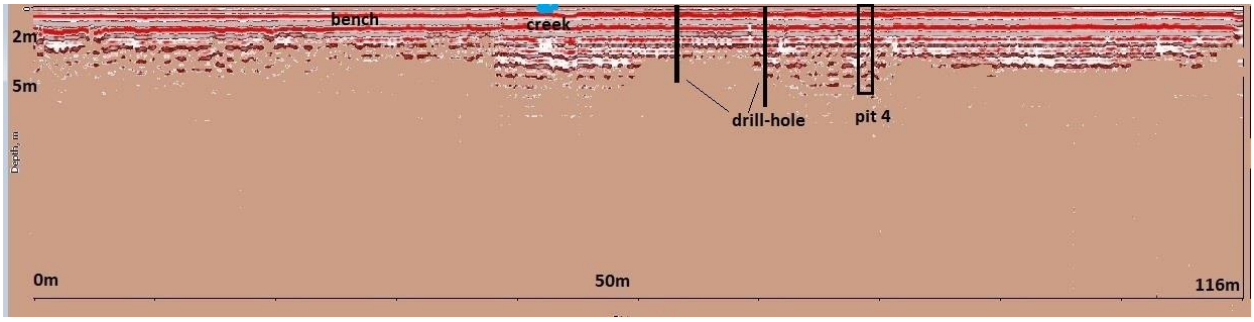



Notes: This line crosses the valley 100 meters downstream from the previous one. The creek here runs in the middle of the floodplain, and according with our georadars seems to be the deepest channel in the bedrock (as expected).
Unfortunately neither the drill or our excavator managed to reach the bedrock at Pit2, due to extremely frozen condition of ground and a constant presence of water, dropping in the hole from surficial puddles (water in the pit doesn't allow the ice to melt).
Along this line we managed to drill and then dig Pit6, which is located on an upper bench toward the west side of the valley.

Line c:




**West** **East**




Notes: this one has been the smoother and less complicate among the three sections: a typical floodplain (starts few meters toward east from Pit4 and ends few meters toward west from the actual creek) with a central channel where the modern creek runs, plus an hidden paleochannel , where Pit4 has been dug. The GPR clearly shows a solid layer of highly frozen muck on the first 2 meters of depth (confirmed by digging). Here we managed to arrive all the way to bedrock, thanks to the hard work done by our crew with the help of an electric jackhammer.

*chipping the ice with a jackhammer at pit4*

Later on we tried to dig another hole just few meters away from pit4, but this attempt was aborted after a long struggling with the adverse conditions of the ground.

## Description of test-pits

**Pit 1**:

6m x 5m x 4m (depth). Permafrost starts at -0.5m and goes all the way down: we never experienced such of highly-frozen condition around the Sixtymile district, especially along south facing slopes, on wide open valley like this one here.

This pit has been dug beside the left bank of the creek (which runs just few meters south). The bedrock has been carved by the creek and is dipping toward the riverbed with a steep angle.

Under 40cm of organic soils there is a layer (50cm) of reddish sand mixed with sub-angular rocks (mostly quartzite and porphyry trachyte) which turns into a green/grey layer for another meter before reaching an alluvial deposit made by rounded and sub-angular boulders, cobbles, gravel and sand. The majority of these rocks are only partially rounded and are mostly made by quartzite and trachyte, except for rare pebbles of white quartz and black chert that are perfectly round and scattered here and there. The bedrock is made of a deep green quartzite and lies at -2.5m toward north and at -4m toward the creek (south). We recovered a small quantity of fine, flattened gold right on bedrock, from 2m$^3$ of processed gravel.

**Pit2**:

7m x 6m x 3.5m (depth). No groundwater: the water visible in the picture it's flowing in the pit from small paddles due to a swampy environment. Permafrost all the way down.

Organic soil (50cm), then muck and then again big rounded boulders mixed with cobbles, pebbles, angular rocks, sand and silt. We slowly dug out the layer of frozen muck, but then we had to surrender to the extremely hard layer of

frozen gravel. The water collected in the hole didn't allow to melt the ice. After days of attempting we gave up digging. No gold has been recovered.

**Pit3**:

8m x 10m x 2.5m (depth).
Another failure: here we dug a large pit hoping that the hot sun of the summer would have melt this thick layer of ice. It didn't happen and after alternating days of work (one day digging at pit3 and the next day digging at pit2) we finally dug through the first layer of frozen muck (2.5 meters!) but we had to stop at the frozen gravel: impossible to break it down with our medium-size excavator (ounce again: prospectors need 35 tons machines in order to be able to produce results, but regulation doesn't allow it!). After few days of useless work the bedrock wasn't reached and consequently no gold has been recovered from these two pits.

**Pit 4**:

7m x 6m x 5.5m (depth). Permafrost all the way through.
This has been the most successful and representative pit of our testing campaign. The problem with digging this ground has been the same found in the previous pits, with more than 2 meters of frozen muck extremely hard (but still manageable with great persistence) and a deeper, harder layer of 2.5 meters of frozen gravel with boulders, cobbles, pebbles, coarse sand and silt. This last layer was impossible to break with our Komatsu PC138. We had to use the help of an electric jackhammer to arrive to the bedrock, by chipping this frozen material and to lift it with the bucket.

In a week of hard work we finally reached the bedrock made by weathered grit.
From this pit we recovered 6m$^3$ of selected gravel and a portion of 2 feet of bedrock, which was lately processed through our washplant.
Unfortunately, in spite of our optimistic expectations, the gold recovered has been ounce again scarce, fine and flattened, far from being exciting.

**Pit5**:

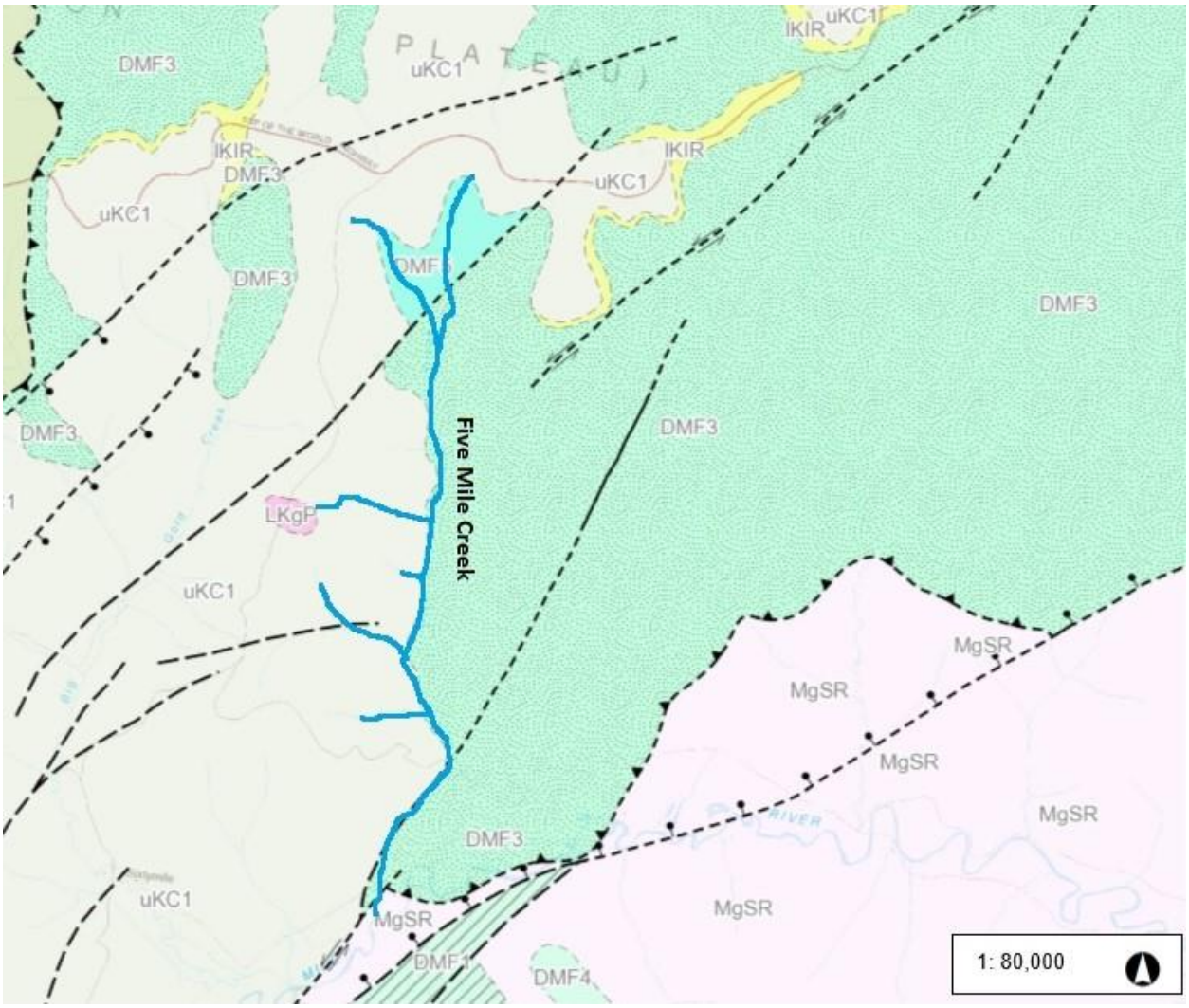
6m x 5m x > 3m (depth). Permafrost starts immediately under the moss.
Overburden (50cm), then frozen black muck for more than 3 meters. This pit is located just few meters south from pit4, right in the middle of the floodplain that here is stepping down. The layer of black muck is definitely ticker than at pit4 and seems been part of a low-current type of deposition.
The level of frost is still high and complicated the work of our excavator. On the other hand the use of a jackhammer in this type of muck is not efficient and the digging progresses too slowly. After hours of trying we decided to abandon this pit. No bedrock has been reached and obviously no gold was recovered from muck.

**Pit6:**

3.5m x 10m x 1-2.5m (depth).
This is a trench dug along an upper bench located on the right limit of the valley.
The bedrock is shallow: 2.5 to 3 meters toward the creek and 1 to 1.5 meters toward the hill. Under 50cm of organic soils there is a mix of rocks and sand mostly represented by angular and sub-angular pieces of bedrock mixed with a small number of perfectly rounded pebbles and round gravel made of white and black quartz.

This white, round gravel reminds the White Channel, with the presence of a portion (≥30%) of black quartz as only difference (chert? Quartzite?). This well-rounded quartz has been recorded in anyone of the pits dug by us.
Few tiny flakes of gold have been recovered from 2m$^3$ of gravel.

## Bedrock geology




**DMF3** = Yukon-Tanana Terrane, Devonian-Carboniferous (365-345) – metamorphic: quartzite, grit, conglomerate. DMF5 = white marble.

**MgSR** = Yukon-Tanana Terrane, Carboniferous (355-345) –metamorphic: orthogneiss.

**IKIR** = Cretaceous (112-99) – sedimentary: conglomerate.

**uKC1** = Cretaceous (73-68) – vulcanic (mafic): trachyte, andesite, basalt.

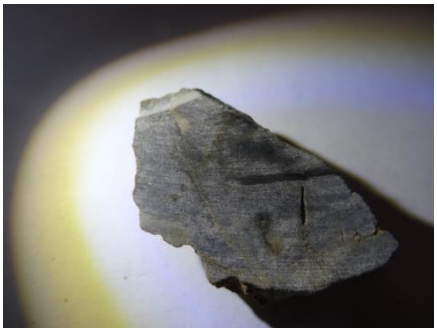
**LKgP** = Cretaceous (72-68) – plutonic: granodiorite, diorite, quartz-diorite.

Pictures of rocks (weathered and not) mostly found in our pits:

*weathered grit (?) composes the bottom of pit4,*

*two feet deeper the bedrock starts to be solid*

*a significant number of pebbles and cobbles of porphyric trachyte have been found in each one of our pits*



*the bedrock at pit1 is made of green/gray quartzite*

*section of intrusive rock under microscope at 65x. Granodiorite is another common component of pebbles and cobbles forming the alluvium of Five Mile Ck.*

## Surficial geology

After analyzing the gravel extracted from the pits dug at Five Mile Creek our first deduction is that the majority of the rocks which are composing this alluvium are autochthonous (= of local origins) and are mostly made by quartzite, granodiorite, amphibolite, trachyte or andesite.
Pebbles and cobbles are for the most part not perfectly rounded or even sub-angular, to show their proximal origins and short transportation.
In spite of this, from each dug pit we recorded the presence of a small percent (≥ 10%) of well-rounded and much harder pebbles, made by white or black quartz. These rocks are also smaller in size (pebbles and coarse gravel) than the most common ones (which are mostly boulders, cobbles and bigger pebbles) and seems part of a secondary deposition. Those well rounded quartz rocks are more probably allochthonous (= from far away).

Where are they coming from?

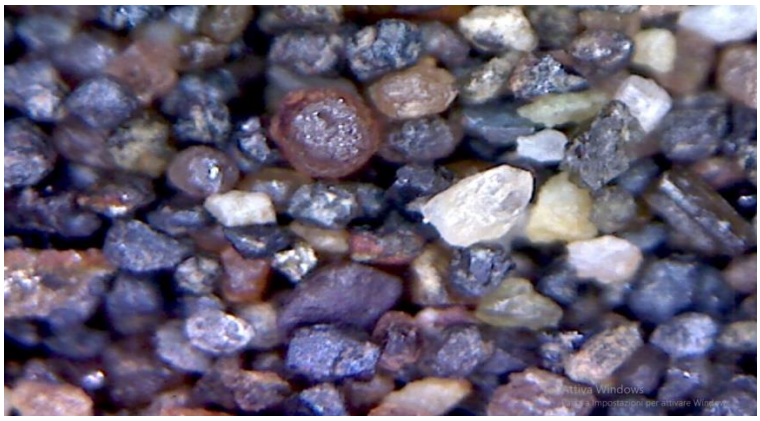
During the summer of 2017, we prospected the remains of conglomerate (regional unit IKIR) existing along the ridge where runs the Top of the World Highway. Between km 74 to km 92, in the immediate surroundings of the highway, could easily be found patches of conglomerate an loose gravel, mostly made of white quartz with a smaller percent of black chert (≥30%). The loose gravel is obviously weathered conglomerate.
This sedimentary package is considered (Gordey and Ryan, 2005) to be part of the "Indian River Formation" occurred during the lower Cretaceous (112-99 ma). It resemble the White Channel material (aside from its black fraction) but it's actually part of a completely different sedimentary episode.
In some areas (by the very beginning of the old road to Browns Creek, on the southern part of the ridge at km 74, at km 73 toward the headwater of Bruin Creek) the dimensions of that gravel are considerably coarser (5 to 20 cm) than the rest (1 to 5 cm).
In 2017 we collected and sampled for placer gold 5 buckets (5 gallons each) of gravel mixed with scraped bedrock and we recovered few tiny specs of flattened gold. Those gold samples under the microscope are very similar to the specimens recovered from the pits dug at Five Mile Creek during 2018.

One last consideration regards the analysis under the microscope of that black sand recovered from the pits during our exploration campaign: we recorded a big variety of minerals (see pictures on the next page) with a predominant presence of different garnets and magnetite. Such of wide spectrum is usually typical of watercourses much larger than Five Mile Creek, and doesn't seems to be matching with the modest geological environment of its watershed.

*conglomerate and loose gravel belonging to regional unit IKIR at UTM 522651-7116017*

*well tumbled gravel, more probably belonging to the same unit IKIR, recovered from pit4*

*black sand recovered from pit4, under microscope at 65x*



*the same black sand at 225x*

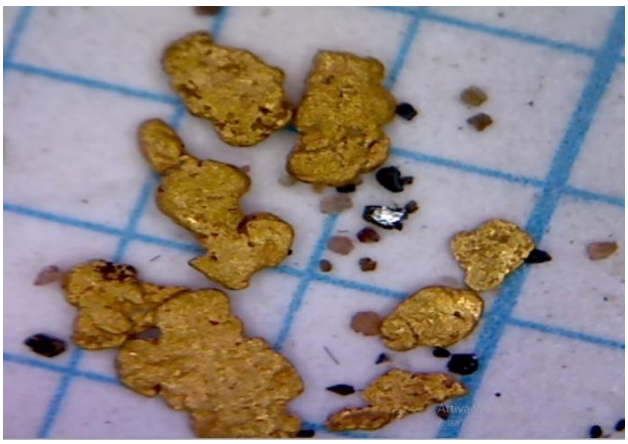
## Gold

Let's start this chapter by saying that the quantity of gold recovered at Five Mile Creek during this testing campaign of 2018 turned out to be extremely poor, with a big disappointment for our crew: less than 0.5 grams from more than 10 cubic meters of gravel and bedrock selected among 250 cubic meters of extracted gravel (tested by panning every each meter of depth)! No specs of gold came out from the drilled samples.

That means 5 grams per 100 cubic meters, far away from been considered profitable at the current gold price (the particular ground conditions of Five Mile Creek require a minimum of 1/2 ounce per 100 cubic meters in order to run a profitable mining operation).
Another down side here is the size of the recovered gold, which varies from very-fine to fine, and it's also flattened, to complicate an eventual recovery.

*gold from pit1*

Although we must consider that, among all the test-pits dug along our targeted area only three of those reached the bedrock, we must also say that those successful pits were dug in the most promising sections of the floodplain, where the best paystreak should be.
That targeted area explored by us during this last summer has been selected for being very representative of the entire watercourse: far enough from its confluence with the floodplain of Sixtymile River to avoid contaminations from it and flat enough to host a good deposition coming from the upper part of this creek and its tributaries. We tested the entire cross-section of this valley along three different lines, to don't miss eventual paleochannels (like the one reached at pit4).
The fact that the little amount of gold recovered was collected from a large quantity of black sand, to prove that we targeted the right depositional areas.



Contrariwise, the lack of coarser gold specimens in this type of goldfield could be sign of lack of gold feeders along with this valley.
The very fine gold collected from this area seems to have travelled quite a bit and it's definitely smaller in size compared with the gold recovered from the floodplain of

*gold flakes at 65x (squares are 1mm wide)*

Sixtymile River, just few hundred meters down the valley. It resemble the river gold of glacial origins found in the sandbar type of deposits of Stewart and Indian River.

Where is this fine gold coming from? Is it somehow related with the presence in the area of the regional unit IKIR (secondary deposition)?

At this stage we still don't have enough information to answer these questions, because our research for this year was just aimed to evaluate the economic potential of the placer deposit of Five Mile Creek. For next year (2019) we already planned a further exploration to be conducted along the entire ridge of Top of the World Highway, where the headwaters of several creeks are locate and where the remains of unit IKIR are mostly concentrated.
For the moment, the chapter regarding the possibly origins of this fine gold and its rich black sand is still open to a debate.

## Conclusions

Between July and August in the summer of 2018, our crew conducted a target evaluation campaign along Five Mile Creek. This modest watercourse located in the Sixtymile mining district is visible on Yukon government map 116C02.
During 17 days of fieldwork performed against particularly harsh conditions of an exceptionally frozen ground (I never witnessed such of persistent permafrost in 15 years of exploration along these areas!) we dug six test pits.
We managed to expose the bedrock in only three of those.
The final result of this testing campaign was definitely discouraging: from ten cubic meters of selected gravel we extracted less than half gram of gold! Far away from being mineable, especially considering the harsh condition of this frozen ground.
The gold specimens are very small, fine and flattened, similar to the floating gold of glacial origins found in the gravel bars of the Stewart and Indian River. These features indicate a long transportation.

During a careful examination of the black sand under the microscope, we observed the high variety of heavy minerals forming it, possibly being allochthonous (= coming from far away). These could be related to an older/bigger river system which today doesn't exist anymore. We suspect their possible origins within that package of Cretaceous conglomerate denominated 'regional unit IKIR' and located on the top of the ridge where Five Mile Creek has its headwaters.
At this time our are just hypothesis, but we are planning to verify them during the next exploration season of 2019.

To conclude this report we have to say that the lower part of Five Mile Creek (at least the last three miles) did not reveal any worthwhile economic potential for an eventual placer mining operation. The specimens of gold recovered, aside from being insufficient in concentration, are also showing morphological features of a long transportation and don't seem to support the possibility of the existence of rich primary sources of gold belonging to this valley.
Any further exploration along this lower section of the creek is not recommended.
However, in order to dispel any doubt, during the next summer we intend to test the very upper part of Five Mile Creek, to search for eventual presence of coarse gold.

Sandro Frizzi, Vancouver 28 November 2018

# List of expenses

## YMEP Expense Claim Form - Client Copy

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YMEP no: 18-033 | project name: FIVE MILE CREEK | | applicant name: SANDRO FRIZZI |
| expense claim no: 1 | program type: placer | | program module: target evaluation |
| date submitted: 15-Oct-18 | phone: (604) 500 4109 | | email: sandrofrizzi@hotmail.com |
| address: P.O.BOX 1178, DAWSON CITY, YUKON, Y0B 1G0 | | | |
| start/end dates of fieldwork for this claim: | 14-Jul-2018 (start) | 12-Aug-2018 (end) | no. of field days/this claim: 17 |

**eligible expenses** *Please refer to rate guidelines. Provide photocopy of receipts.*

| item | | unit/days | rate | total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| daily field expenses | no persons: 3 | 17 | $100/day | $5,100.00 |
| personnel | *Name (supply statement of qualifications)* | | | |
| | SANDRO FRIZZI (GEOLOGIST) | 20 | $ 400/day | $8,000.00 |
| | JOERG LOTZ (OPERATOR) | 17 | $ 275/day | $4,675.00 |
| | ANDRES ROJAS (HELPER) | 17 | $ 275/day | $4,675.00 |
| | | | | |

| equipment (rental) | private or commercial | unit/days | rate | total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXCAVATOR KOMATSU PC138us | private | 12 | 500 | $6,000.00 |
| HYDRAULIC DRILL ON BOMBARDIER | private | 5 | 500 | $2,500.00 |
| PICK-UP 1 TON TRUCK DODGE | private | 17 | 50 | $850.00 |
| ATV ARGO 750 HDi | private | 17 | 30 | $510.00 |
| ATV QUAD HONDA FOURRUNNER | private | 17 | 30 | $510.00 |
| UTILITY TRAILER FOR TRUCK | private | 17 | 16 | $272.00 |
| UTILITY TRAILER FOR ATV | private | 17 | 10 | $170.00 |
| 2 INCH WATER PUMP | private | 12 | 10 | $120.00 |
| 3000 W GENERATOR | private | 13 | 17 | $221.00 |
| 1 SEMI-TRUCK + TRAILER | private | 4 | 500 | $2,000.00 |
| | private | | | |
| other | *Please provide details.* | | | |
| GROUND PENETRATING RADAR | PRIVATE | 4 | 500 | $2,000.00 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | **Total this claim:** | $37,603.00 |