YMEP Exploration Final Report
TRUMP Claims 1-11& Leases, IW0067, IW00658
Project
YMEP Grant # 2018-057

NTS Map 115G/01;115H/04

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Whitehorse, Yukon
For: FTG Exploration Ltd.

Whitehorse Mining District

Yukon Territory

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Introduction

The following is the final report on placer exploration work conducted on the TRUMP claims 1-11 and Leases (IW00657 & IW00658). This work was completed with assistance from the YMEP program under Grant Number YMEP18-057.

Location

Fourth of July Creek, a left limit tributary of the Jarvis River lies in the west-central parts of the Yukon, approximately 167 km by air northwest of Whitehorse (Figure 1)., and a 2 hour drive from Haines Junction. The geographic coordinates of the centre of the claims are $61^0$10'00" and $138^0$02'45"W, on NTS Map Sheet 115G/01, in the Whitehorse Mining District.

Access

Access to the property from Whitehorse can be gained via Alaska Highway to Haines Junction (154km) to Silver City (57km) and then a gravel, summer-only road along Kluane Lake and Cultus Creek to the mouth of Fourth of July Creek (38km).

History

On July 4th, 1903, the first discovery claim in the area was staked by Dawson Charlie on Fourth of July Creek upon the discovery of gold at a number of points. This initiated a large rush to the Kluane area which would last for several years to come. Dawson Charlie's find in 1903 was the first payable placer gold found in the Kluane district. A great number of placer claims were located following this in 1903 and 1904 and the majority of creeks in the district were staked. However, by 1914, only 96 placer claims remained in the entire Kluane district due to the majority of miners and prospectors being drawn to new placer camps in Alaska. Activity seems to have focused on shafting along both margins of the Fourth & Twelfth of July Creeks as well as Larose Creek. This activity can be confirmed by a brief survey walking the benches and spotting the location of 'old-timer' overburden piles, artifacts, cabins, and equipment including abandoned steamers. Shafting within the active creek margins was likely nearly impossible due to the fact that winter freezing only penetrated down 5-10', massive overflow/seep ice is common,' and timbering was not plausible as the water table within the active margin is high and the gravels saturated. Although gold was reported (McConnell, 1906) to be unevenly distributed within the entire drainage, hand

miners were able to secure working wages (~ 1 oz/day/man) and sustained their operations for numerous seasons. McConnell also believed that the "bulk of the gold in the valley, as in the tributary depressions was undoubtedly originally concentrated in the old, preglacial channels" It seems likely that the old timers mined the benches as they were in fact richer than the valley bottom gravels. If the valley bottom surface gravels had been richer the hand miners would simply have mined these and could have avoided shafting altogether as it would have been unnecessary.

Ephemeral work (limited shafting and early 'cat-mining 'on lower Larose Creek) continued within the Fourth of July drainage until the early 1970's, when Larose Creek, Fourth of July and Twelfth of July Creeks were staked by Tom Churchill. Churchill mainly optioned the claims to other parties who mined a few stretches of Larose, Fourth of July and Twelfth of July Creeks (benches and active creek margins) during the 80's and early 90's, sometimes collecting as much as 2000 oz. in one month (T. Churchill, personal communication). The presence of economical gold within active creek margins as well as the benches (particularly in the vicinity of Alie Creek) is well known, with over 25,000 oz historically reported. According to notes from a 2002 site visit from Bill Laberge, Fischer Placers were mining a coarse gravel located under a glaciolacustrine sediment located on the right limit of Fourth of July Creek directly above the confluence with Twelfth of July Creek. Unfortunately mining in the region has never reached anywhere near its potential mostly due to the failure to secure and maintain a deal with Mr. Churchill; as a result only ~ two miles of claims have been mined (mined twice in fact thanks to poor recovery of the initial pass) using modern heavy equipment techniques.

Exploration Rationale

Placer gold deposition within the Fourth of July Creek valley should not be limited to the active channel margins as the channel has ephemerally meandered back and forth within the valley margins throughout several glacial cycles. Prior to modern placer mining, many shafts were sunk in the Fourth of July Creek dry valley benches with a goal of reaching bedrock and/or rich pay layer then drifting. Modern mining operations on the valley bottom creek gravels focus solely on surface gold (upper 5m) located above a decomposed boulder-clay false bedrock It is thought that these Holocene gravels and their gold content are the result of periodic erosion and reworking of the lateral pre-glacial deposits (the focus of old-timer shafting) that had had been concentrated over a much longer period of time, then buried by the most recent glacial cycles (MIS 2-4?).

The current creek channel has incised into post-glacial valley bottom deposits as local base level dropped following the McConnell deglaciation, leaving a series of low to mid-level benches within the very wide valley that likely cover the remains of proximal pre-glacial deposits. Although there is little surface evidence of the exact positions of the old creek channels of Fourth of July and Twelfth of July, there are some indications that both channels have shifted significantly within the one mile length of the claims. The current location of Fourth of July active floodplain is located near the right margin of the wide valley, while a large portion of the entire valley is located on the left limit of the active floodplain. Benches on either side of Fourth of July Creek (outlined through aerial photo interpretation) suggest that the main channel had previously flowed much further to the east just below the Twelfth of July Creek. In essence, the eastern, left limit of the wide valley is where the majority of the potential space for a large (likely much larger than the modern creek) watercourse exists. If the above evaluations are true, the area within the bench lease holds considerable potential for the presence of placer gold.

We believe that this one mile stretch of bench, situated near the middle of valley and extending west can be explored thoroughly using a well conceived, low impact Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) geophysical program as the initial phase, followed by a ground-truthing component consisting of excavator test pits. This multi-component testing program would seek to discover:

- potential existence & lateral/vertical extents of Fourth/Twelfth of July paleo-channel (s).
- sediment type and calibre (coarse gravel?)
- presence or absence of frozen ground and/or water
- potential depth to bedrock.
- an overall stratigraphic sequence and understanding of the past depositional environment and environmental history within the broad valley.
- A first, non-absolute measure of placer gold grades in potential paleo-channels that have been assumed to be the contributing source of the economic surface gravels within the drainage.

The abovementioned objectives in the testing program would all be essential in the creation of an early stage placer gold resource, or lack thereof, within the 11 bench claims or the prospecting leases. This set of data could allow the proponents to decide whether a future placer mine on the bench would be economically feasible.

Personnel and Dates of Work

Between July 7 and July 12, 2018: approximately 2 km of line cutting and brushing was completed on site to facilitate the geophysical surveys and excavation test pits. The line cutting crew consisted of 4 employees from All In Exploration Solutions Inc.; Ed long, Riley Gibson, Warren Strand and Jared McGuire.

Between the dates July 12 to July 20, 2018: 8 test pits were completed and rehabilitated by a Hitachi Ex200 on the TRUMP claims by All-In Exploration Solutions Inc.; Ed Long, Riley Gibson, & Jared McGuire.
A total of six resistivity geophysical surveys were completed on the property between August 21, and August 23, 2018 by Selena Magel and William LeBarge of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. Processing the data took place in the days immediately following.
On October 31, 2018 a site tour of the Fourth of July creek property was completed with YMEP geologist Derek Torgerson, led by FTG management.

Land Tenure

The TRUMP claims and Placer Leases are owned by All In Exploration Solutions Inc. and affiliates on Fourth of July creek (Yukon Mining Recorder 2018).

Local Geology

The region south of Fourth of July creek is underlain with a light to dark grey, medium grained, quartz-muscovite schist, alternating into a dark grey to black, fine-grained, quartz-biotite schist. Several granitic dykes intrude the schist unit in the southern region of the claims. The alternating biotite/muscovite-rich schist has regions of intense shearing, several vuggy and limonitic with chlorite quartz veins and cross-cut foliation. The northern portion of Rabbit Creek is intruded by an Eocene-aged intrusive suite (the Hayden Lake suite), a medium to coarse-grained salt and pepper, light and dark grey hornblende +/- biotite, diorite to quartz diorite with common large garnets. Northwest and northeast-trending fault structures within the Kluane Schist are inferred, and are likely smaller parallel structures to nearby regional structures. However, these structures warrant further investigation. Structurally-controlled epithermal gold and arsenopyrite mineralization in

quartz carbonate veins systems within the Kluane Schist (especially the biotite rich subunit) is the most prominent mineralization found in the surrounding area. The relationship between the Hayden Lake Suite intrusion and local mineralization within Kluane biotite Schist remains unclear.

Fourth of July Creek and its various tributaries occupy steep-walled, U-shaped depressions, smoothed by the effects of past glaciations which likely extended to the summits of tributaries on both sides of the creek. As a result, the width of the of Fourth of July Creek valley is lined with a glacial diamict, a "boulder-clay" layer of glacial deposits overlain by glacial silts, sands and gravels of considerable but variable thicknesses. However, at a few points along the creek, small schist outcrops occur along the sides above the present water level.

Surficial Geology

The Fourth of July Creek drainage was glaciated during the most recent glacial episode (Duk-Rodkin,1999) and late Pleistocene deposits of glacial till, glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial deposits blanket the slopes in the area. The centre of the valley contains a complex of recent alluvial valley deposits.

2018 Exploration Program

Line Cutting

All In Exploration Solutions Inc. was hired to cut and brush 2 km of lines to improve productivity of Resistivity Surveys, on TRUMP claims and surrounding leases.

Geophysical Survey

6 lines totalling 1500 metres of geophysical surveys (resistivity) were conducted on the property. The surveys were completed on pre-cut lines by All In Exploration Solutions Inc. Geoplacer Exploration Ltd. has submitted the attached Report 1 that details the results of the resistivity surveys.

Excavator Test Pitting

8 Test Pits (approximately 5m x 5m) were completed on TRUMP claims but were unable to reach pay gravels due to abundant groundwater and depths exceeding the reach of a 200 series excavator (deeper than expected to be honest. Table 1 details the results of the excavator test pitting. Although alluvial gravels were encountered they occurred in shallow lenses (not the sought after "boulder clay") and did not contain economic placer deposits (<0.25 g/yd^3). Successful excavator test pits would require a much larger excavator, and much larger and deeper holes, as well as a pump or drainage ditches for removal of groundwater.

Table 1: Excavator Test Pitting Results

Test Pit	Depth of Pit (meters)	Material	Economic Gold Yes or No	Easting	Northing
18Tp-1	3.5 m	Surface Gravel	No	138°2'51.6"W	61°10'3.25"N
18Tp-2	3.7 m	Surface Gravel	No	138°2'50.24"W	61°10'3.32"N
18Tp-3	3 m	Surface Gravel	No	138°2'49.71"W	61°10'3.21"N
18Tp-4	3.8 m	Surface Gravel	No	138°2'49.06"W	61°10'3.00"N
18Tp-5	3.2 m	Surface Gravel	No	138°2'50.93"W	61°10'2.5"N
18Tp-6	3.3 m	Surface Gravel	No	138°2'49.41''W	61°10'2.52"N
18Tp-7	3.5 m	Surface Gravel	No	138°2'50.60''W	61°10'1.98"N
18Tp-8	3.4 m	Surface Gravel	No	138°2'49.43"W	61°10'1.94"N

Conclusion and Recommendations

The resistivity survey was a success for a few reasons. The geophysics survey was quick and easy to use and seemed to return accurate data of probable depth to bedrock and relative material. The geophysics survey (particularly RES18-TRUMP10-01) of the upper claims of the Trump bench was able to delineate what appeared to be paleo-channels of either 12th or 4th of July Creeks that confirmed the proponent's suspicions of what lay beneath the present bench. The geophysics survey indicated that the TRUMP claims are likely the most prospective, relative to the prospecting leases located downstream that did not seem to delineate a potential 'boulder clay' pay gravel as has been historically mined (Please refer to Report 1) . The inferred depth of material seen on the resistivity survey ranged from 15-35 metres to bedrock. A pre-McConnell boulder gravel pay layer as seen elsewhere on Fourth of July Creek was inferred to potentially be located 5 metres above bedrock along the length of the transects. Unfortunately the excavator testing program was not successful in confirming the resistivity survey results and will not be utilized in future testing of the bench. The test pits did however outline that groundwater was consistently present beginning in lenses of gravel at approximately 2.5-3m in depth. This will be a factor to evaluate when considering what style of drilling may offer the best chances of recovery, or in potential placer mine engineering. In conclusion, without further resistivity lines (to help outline solid drill targets) followed by thorough drill testing to groundtruth the geophysics and indicate rough gold economics the property remains sorely underexplored. The 2019 exploration program will focus on getting a placer testing drill on site and continuing further resistivity surveys on the TRUMP claims.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Adam Riley Gibson, Prospector, certify that:

1) I reside at 106 Titanium Way, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 0E8.
2) I am Vice-President, part owner of, and employed by All-In Exploration Solutions Inc. of Whitehorse, Yukon.
3) I graduated from The University of Lethbridge in Lethbridge Alberta in 2012 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Archaeology and Physical Geography.
4) I have spent time prospecting on and around the target area.

Dated this 18 day of February 2019, at Whitehorse, Yukon.

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A.R. Gibson (Prospector)

Figures & Appendices