

**YEIP
2019
-040**

GOODMAN CREEK PROPERTY YMEP PLACER EVALUATION REPORT

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**YUKON MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (YMEP #19-040) FINAL
REPORT FOR A 2019 PLACER EVALUATION PROGRAM ON THE
GOODMAN CREEK PROPERTY, YUKON**

Located in the Mayo Mining District
7,087,730N, 442,920E (NAD 83, UTM Zone 8N)
NTS Maps: 115P16
Yukon Territory

Prepared for:
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January 2020

1. Introduction

This Report describes the results of the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP - #19-040) supported target evaluation placer exploration program on the Goodman Creek placer claims ("Goodman Creek Project"), 100% owned and operated by Gimlex Enterprises Limited ("Gimlex"). The objective of the 2019 placer exploration program on Goodman Creek was to expand on the success achieved in Gimlex's 2014 YMEP supported exploration efforts (YEIP #14-087). Specifically, the 2019 exploration program included: 1) Eighty (80) feet of truck mounted 8" auger drilling from five (5) holes and one-hundred-seventy-eight (178) feet of track mounted 6" reverse-circulation drilling from three (3) holes in the **Lower Goodman Zone** along a 100m section of the Goodman Creek access road; and 2) four-hundred-twenty (420) feet of track mounted 6" reverse circulation drilling from ten (10) holes along two (2) cross-valley lines with a line spacing of 100m and an in-line spacing of ~25m in the **Middle Goodman Zone**.

The Goodman Creek Project is, an early-stage-highly-prospective placer gold target, located within the Seattle Creek map area (115 P/16) of the South McQuesten River Region. The Project consists of one claim block: the Goodman claim block. The Goodman claim block is located approximately 68.5 km north-northwest of the Village of Mayo, YT within the Mayo Mining District. The Goodman claim block is owned by Gimlex and is comprised of 28 placer mining claims covering approximately 2.63 km² (263 hectares).

Regional scale bedrock mapping of the Seattle Creek Map area, carried out by Murphy and Heon (1995), Murphy and Heon (1996) and Murphy (1997), indicates that the ground covered by the Goodman Claim Block is underlain by Late Precambrian rocks that were deposited in a deep-water, offshelf depositional environment during the formation of the northern Cordilleran continental margin. These sequences of sedimentary rocks, deposited in the Late Cambrian, are part of the Tombstone Strain Zone Yusezyu Formation. Within the Tombstone Strain Zone, the Yusezyu Formation comprises prominently foliated and lineated quartzfeldspathic and micaceous psammite (protolith: sandstone) and muscovite-chlorite (locally –biotite) phyllite. Less common, but locally important, are pebbly psammite (protolith: coarse grained or pebbly sandstone), metamorphosed pebble conglomerate, foliated phyllitic or sandy marble and calc-silicate rocks. The amounts of psammite, phyllite, and rocks of carbonate or calc-silicate composition vary throughout the area, but because of structural and possibly stratigraphic complexity, mappable units have not been subdivided at the 1:50,000 scale.

Regional scale surficial geology mapping of the Seattle Creek Map area, carried out by Bond (1998), indicates that the Goodman Claim Block bedrock is covered by: 1) colluvium veneer; 2) isolated terraces of Reid glacial till blankets; and 3) re-sedimented Reid till alluvial fans.

The core of Goodman Creek Project was originally staked by Kim Klippert in 1991 and 1993. Kim Klippert tested three locations on Goodman Creek from 1994 to 1995. The lower most of the three test locations, in the **Lower Goodman Zone**, had a test-cut size of 250ft x 200ft x 40ft deep. Processing the material from the test-cut ranged from 122 – 243 mg Au per cubic yard (using a 1995 gold price of \$383 per troy ounce). The second test location, in the **Middle Goodman Zone**, consisted of trenching and small pit testing. Processing the material from the trenches and small pits had similar results (122 – 243mg Au per cubic yard) as the lower most test-pit. The third test location, is found about 1 km upstream of the 2019 work proposed herein, consisted of trenching and small pit testing. Processing this material yielded coarser gold, including six (#4 mesh size) nuggets, but grades were similar to **Lower Goodman Zone**.

2. Project Location

2.1 Project Location & Access

The Goodman Property is located in the northern part of the Stewart Plateau physiographic subdivision, central Yukon (Figure 1). Specifically, the Goodman property is located within the McQuesten watershed, approximately 68.5 km north-northeast of the Village of Mayo via the Silver Trail Highway (37km), South McQuesten Road (25.5km), and a 6km secondary gravel road (Figure 2). The centre of the property is at approximately 442,920 East and 7,087,730 North (Datum: NAD83 Zone 8).

2.2 Project Zones

The core of Goodman Creek Project was originally staked by Kim Klippert in 1991 and 1993. Gimlex acquired the Goodman property from Cheryl Klippert (successor to Kim Klippert) with an enduring Royalty to Cheryl Klippert. The Goodman Creek Project has been divided into three zones: a **Lower Goodman Zone**, a **Middle Goodman Zone** and an **Upper Goodman Zone** (Figure 3).

GOODMAN CREEK PROPERTY YMEP TARGET EVALUATION PROPOSAL

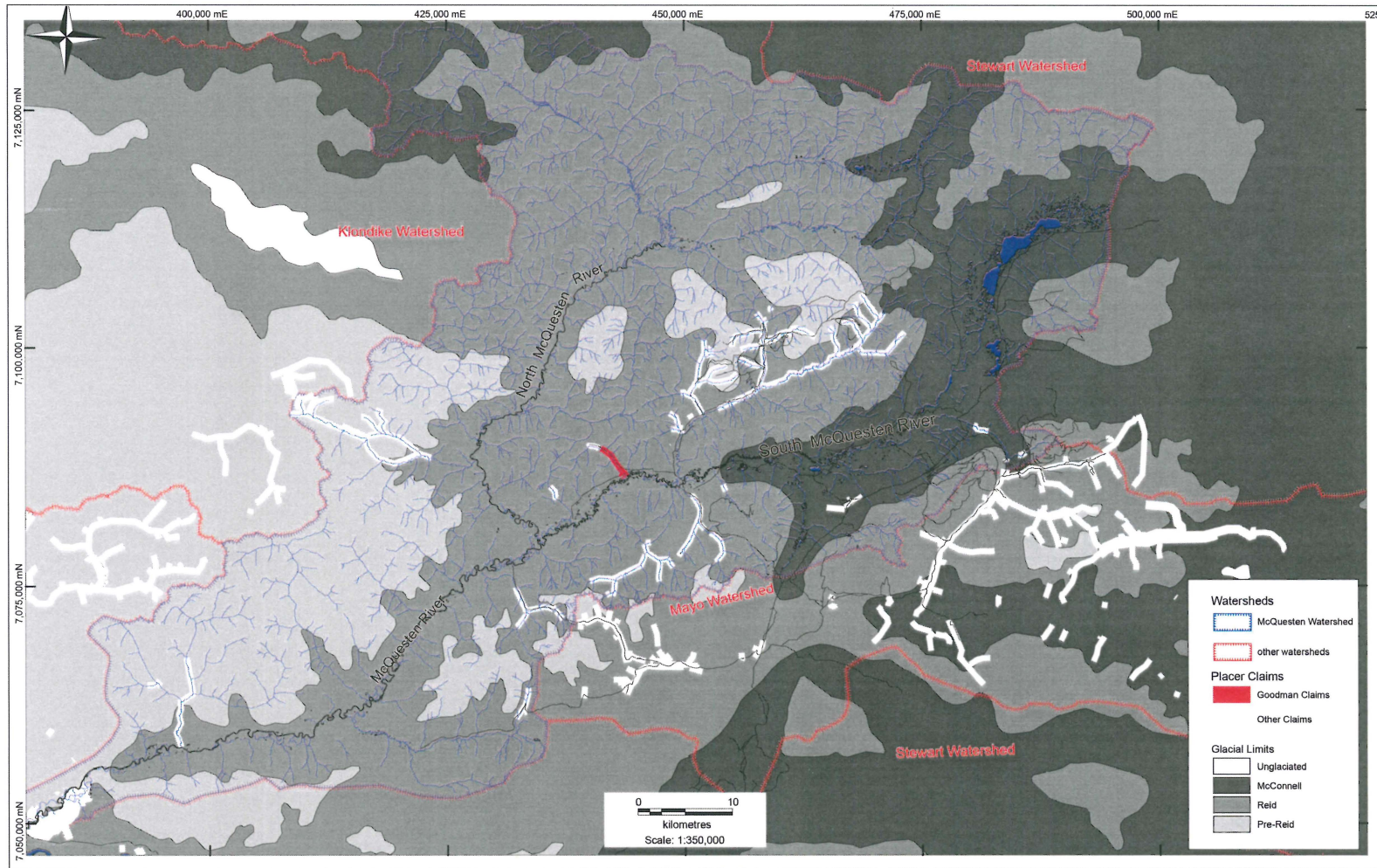


Figure 2: Goodman Placer Property Location Map

GOODMAN CREEK PROPERTY YMEP PLACER EVALUATION REPORT

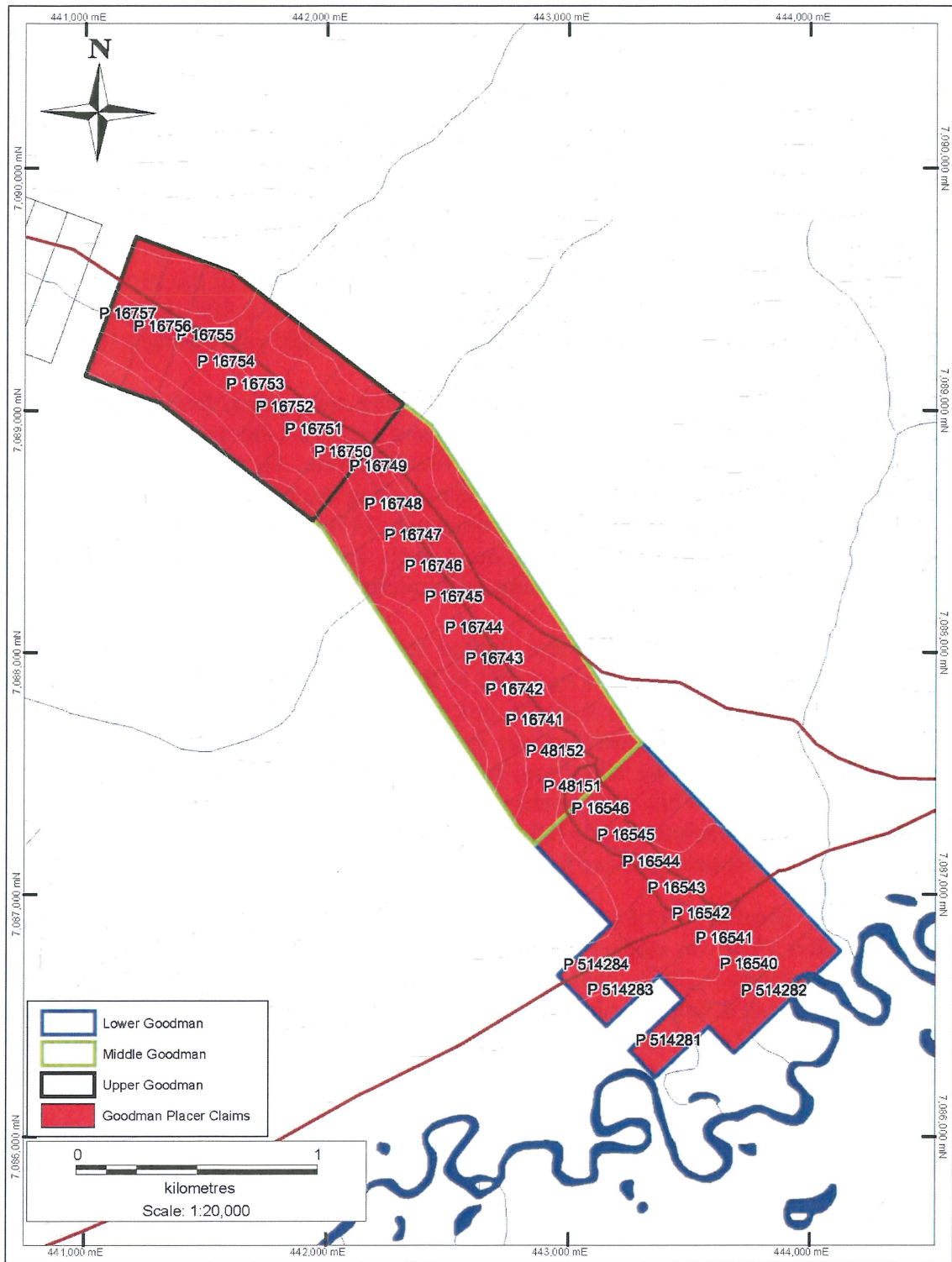


Figure 3: Goodman Placer Claim Map Showing Grant Numbers

GOODMAN CREEK PROPERTY YMEP PLACER EVALUATION REPORT

The test pit results demonstrated the occurrence of low grade placer gold in boulder-cobble outwash gravel over a significant area south and west of **Klippert's test cut**. Excavator trenches were limited to about 10 feet in depth because a small machine was onsite in 2014. Location of the drill holes and test pit locations can be found in Figure 4.

5. Regional Geology

5.1 Regional Bedrock Geology

Regional scale bedrock mapping of the Seattle Creek Map area, carried out by Murphy and Heon (1995), Murphy and Heon (1996) and Murphy (1997), indicates that the ground covered by the Goodman Claim Block is underlain by Late Precambrian rocks that were deposited in a deep-water, off-shelf depositional environment during the formation of the northern Cordilleran continental margin (Figure 5). These sequences of sedimentary rocks, deposited in the Late Cambrian, are part of the Tombstone Strain Zone Yusezyu Formation. Within the Tombstone Strain Zone, the Yusezyu Formation comprises prominently foliated and lineated quartzfeldspathic and micaceous psammite (protolith: sandstone) and muscovite-chlorite (locally –biotite) phyllite. Less common, but locally important, are pebbly psammite (protolith: coarse grained or pebbly sandstone), metamorphosed pebble conglomerate, foliated phyllitic or sandy marble and calc-silicate rocks. The amounts of psammite, phyllite, and rocks of carbonate or calc-silicate composition vary throughout the area, but because of structural and possibly stratigraphic complexity, mappable units have not been subdivided at the 1:50,000 scale (Figure 5).

5.2 Regional Surficial Geology

Regional scale surficial geology mapping of the Seattle Creek Map area, carried out by Bond (1998), indicates that the Goodman Claim Block is outside of the McConnell glacial limits but within the limits of the Reid glaciation. The Goodman Claim bedrock is covered by: 1) colluvium veneer; 2) isolated terraces of Reid glacial till blankets; and 3) re-sedimented Reid till alluvial fans (Figure 6).

Placer deposits in the Mayo area are highly influenced by the glacial history of the area and are best described by LeBarge et.al 2002, as:

“occur(ing) in a wide variety of geomorphic settings, including alluvial fans, gulch gravel, valley-bottoms (alluvial plains), and bedrock terraces (bench gravel), which have been variably buried and reworked by glaciofluvial processes. Placer gold also occurs in glacial till and glaciofluvial gravel, especially where these sediment types have intersected pre-existing placer deposits, resulting in the reconcentration of gold in a zone close to bedrock.

The Yukon has been subjected to several major episodes of glaciation, which are generally referred to as the pre-Reid (oldest), the Reid (intermediate), and the McConnell (youngest) glaciations (Figure 7). The pre-Reid glaciation consisted of multiple episodes, the earliest being at least 2.58 Ma. Although the Mayo area was heavily glaciated during the pre-Reid episodes, limited surficial deposits remain, and evidence mainly consists of erosional features and erratics at higher elevations. The subsequent Reid (approximately 300 000 years ago) and the McConnell (approximately 20 000 years ago) glaciations reworked and buried

GOODMAN CREEK PROPERTY YMEP PLACER EVALUATION REPORT

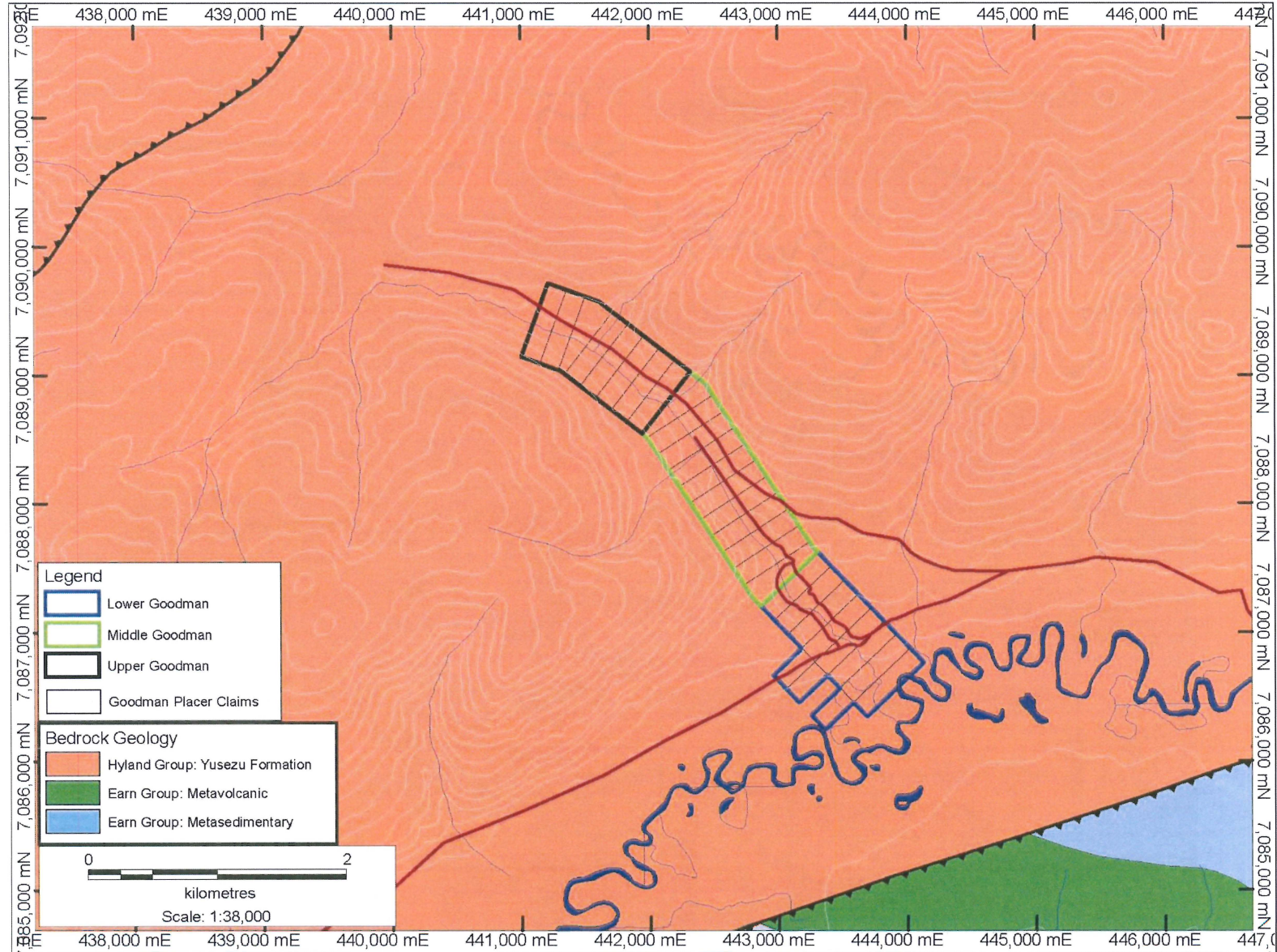


Figure 5: Regional Bedrock Geology in the Goodman Creek Area

6. Property Geology

6.1 Lower Goodman Geology

From drilling in 2014 a rough stratigraphy of the **Lower Goodman Zone** has been shown to consist of an upper unit of frozen peat and mud (FM) ranging in thickness from 15 to 40 feet and a lower till complex (Figure 9). The FM layer contains discontinuous layers of sand and gravel. Near the present day creek channel gravel is more abundant in some holes and probably represents post glacial deposition as the present channel developed. The till complex, also, contains layers of gravel, sand and mud. The till complex appears to thicken upstream and along the east side of the valley and there is a persistent concentration of boulders in the lower part of the unit. There may be remnants of older pre-Reid alluvial channels below the till complex. Sample results, such as the nugget gold in hole M-6, suggests that older remnants are present in some areas. Bedrock was found beneath the till complex in 6 out of 21 holes drilled and consisted of a variety of quartz mica schist and schistose quartzite.

7. 2019 Exploration Program

The 2019 program was planned to follow up the 2014 auger drilling test pitting and mapping done at the site (YMEP 14-087). The intent was to explore for pre-Reid channels and younger meltwater channels that might host significant gold concentrations beneath younger glacial and post-glacial surficial cover. Targets had been identified in 2 areas on Lower and Middle Goodman Creek.

The 2019 placer exploration program for the Goodman Creek Project was completed in two phases. The first phase, truck mounted Auger drilling was carried out due to the RC drill rig contracted to carry out the program becoming unavailable. Five-holes were started and abandoned before they reached bedrock due to intersection of cobble/boulder gravels which created very tough drilling conditions. Depths of the auger holes reached between 8 and 27.5 feet in an area where bedrock depth ranges from 44 to 67 feet. Material from these auger holes was collected and processed and fine gold (-20 mesh) was observed in all holes (2mg to 10mg). A second phase of RC drilling was carried out late in the season once the RC contractor was available and forest fires on McQuesten Road and near the access were no longer a threat to block access while working on Goodman. All holes reached bedrock and gold was seen in all holes (from a few colors to 20mg). Bedrock depths ranged from 44 to 67 feet in the **Lower Goodman Zone** and 26 to 50 feet in the **Middle Goodman Zone where 10 RC holes were drilled**.

Samples were collected in labelled 5-gallon buckets and all material was processed with a long tom. "Clean-ups" from the long-tom sluicing were classified and panned. No coarse gold was observed (+20 mesh) and material passing through the 20 mesh screen was panned down to approximately 100 gram samples and then cleaned off site with a miller table to separate the gold from other heavy minerals. Sample collection, processing and examination and logging of material recovered was complicated by freezing conditions throughout the program. Logging was simplified to recoding the bedrock depth, colour changes, intersection of water and whatever geology was observed while processing samples. Three complete samples became frozen in 5 gallon buckets before processing was possible and will remain frozen till spring thaw permits examination and processing in 2020.

Drill collar locations were recorded with a Garmin 64 GPS and marked in the field with a stake inserted into the drill-hole after drilling has been completed.

Drill collar locations, depth drilled, bedrock depth, and weighed gold can be found in Table 2. Drilling collar locations in the Lower Goodman Zone can be found in Figure 10. Drilling collar locations in the Middle Goodman Zone can be found in Figure 11. GPS elevation readings were found to be unreliable.

GOODMAN CREEK PROPERTY YMEP TARGET EVALUATION PROPOSAL

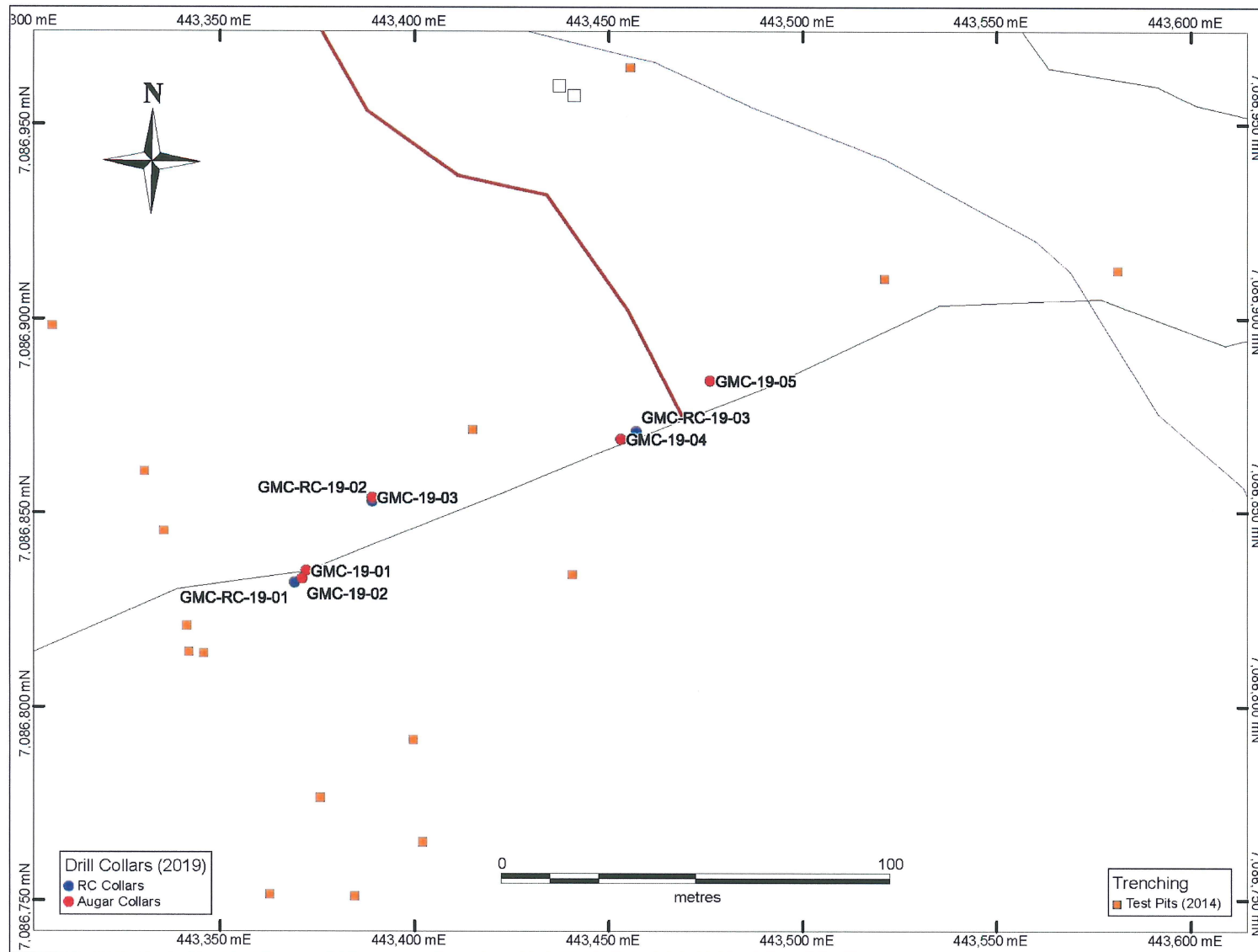


Figure 10: Lower Goodman Zone Drill Locations for 2019.

8. 2019 RESULTS

The 2019 RC drilling campaign was successful in penetrating through the boulder/cobble rich overburden and reaching bedrock and gold was recovered from all holes drilled and processed. Three RC holes remain to be processed on account of being frozen in the field, and all of the other holes drilled contained less than economic quantities of gold. None of the earlier auger holes reached bedrock and returned sub-economic gold values.

The only indication of a possible older channel was found in hole GMRC-1903 at Lower Goodman where a layer of dark coloured organic material and loess was identified at depth of 55 feet, about 10 feet above bedrock within a gravel section. Sub-economic gold concentration was found in this hole.

At Middle Goodman no indication of a paleosol or robust basal gravel stream bed (channel) was found. The transition to bedrock occurred over a few feet and solid bedrock was obvious, but it was not clear if the overlying material was rocky till or rocky colluvium or if even was the same in all holes. "It was fast and furious drilling and it was basically all I could do to keep the buckets coming, hauled to the sluice, and the logs of where we hit water and bedrock. I couldn't tell lithology by the colors coming out of the drill and didn't have time to sieve to jot it down. The drilling seemed to follow a general trend of organics -> till/schist colluvium mix -> schist colluvium -> bedrock. All of the boundaries were gradual. The amount of till present seemed small while drilling. I remember feeling like nearly every bucket was the sub angular schist with 1 to 4 buckets of the till mix. I didn't note any alluvial gravels." are email comments of Briar Gonia the geologist at the drill. At the sluice Alex Gun noted "some gravel/colluvium seams that appeared to sit just above bedrock or mixed with decomposed bedrock".

The driller noted that some of the holes had high clay content (sticking in the cyclone) and was probably till. Also, he was of the opinion that no gravel channel was present above the bedrock contact in any of the holes. Boulders were found to be concentrated near the surface but were intersected occasionally at depth. They are apparently the product of re-working surficial glacial and colluvial materials in the meltwater channel and present stream forming a surface boulder lag.

The extent and depth of permafrost was not clear from the RC results. Small amounts of water were intersected in a number of holes at various depths, but no large subsurface flows were found. The driller thought that frost extended down to 8-10 feet but below that it did not feel like frozen gravel, and frozen till or colluvium might feel differently. He was not sure about permafrost.

The three frozen drill holes to be processed in spring of 2020 (#s 1904-06) are all from the SW side of Middle Goodman and none of the other holes were in this area. Thus, there is a possibility that something different could be found, and certainly more can be learned about the geology when processing these samples under much better working conditions. After that it should be clear about what should be done next at Goodman.

GOODMAN CREEK PROPERTY YMEP PLACER EVALUATION REPORT

With the implementation of Class I, future programs will require a Class 1 or 2 Notification or an amendment to the Class IV Mining Land Use permit/water licence for work on Tink 1-6, as they were all staked subsequent to permitting.

11. References

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- Murphy, D.C. and Heon, D., 1996. Geological Map of Seattle Creek Area, Western Selwyn Basin, Yukon, NTS 115 P/16. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Geoscience Map 1996-3, scale 1:50 000.
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I James G.M. Thom certify that:

I am a mineral exploration consultant residing at 1466 Larsen Road, Courtenay BC, V9N 8Y9 and can be contacted at thomigm@gmail.com

I am a co-author of the YMEP proposal entitled **“YUKON MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (YMEP #19-040) FINAL REPORT FOR A 2019 PLACER EVALUATION PROGRAM ON THE GOODMAN CREEK PROPERTY, YUKON**
“

I graduated with a B.Sc. in Earth and Ocean Sciences at the University of Victoria [2002] and graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Toronto [2003].

I have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1997

I carried out the 2019 exploration program on the Goodman Creek property described in this report

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 31th day of January, 2020.

JAMES THOM

James G.M. Thom, MSc.

GOODMAN RC DRILLING 2019

GM-RC 1901

Oct 2, 2019

Geo Briar G

DEPTH ft	BUCKET #s	NOTES
0-5	1	Bedrock 44' - Last bucket #20 - Gold recovered 2mg
5-10	2-3	- Bkt's #1-15 - orange brown polymictic gravel
10-15	4-5	
15-20	6-7	
20-25	8-9	
25-30	10-11	
30-35	12-13	
35-40	14-15	- 41' - dust in air - lots of powdery (90% clay) in sample
40-45	16-18	- still rounded pebble fragments
45-50	19-20	B/R - 44' - definite
50-55		- Bkt #16 transition from polymictic gravel (dark orange)
55-60		to bedrock
60-65		- Bkt's #16-20 muscovite schist with quartz segregations
65-70		rusty dark orange brown
70-75		Location: Lower Goodman alluvial fan

GM-RC 1902

Oct 2, 2019

ft	Bkt #s	NOTES
0-5	1	Bedrock 48' - Last bucket #25 - Gold recovered 4mg
5-10	2-3	Bkts #1-19 - polymictic gravel
10-15	4-5	
15-20	6-7	
20-25	8-9	
25-30	10-11	
30-35	12-13	
35-40	14-15	
40-45	16-18	- water at 45'
45-50	19-21	B/R - 48' definite
50-55	22-25	
55-60		Bkt #20 Transition to bedrock
60-65		Bkt #21-25 - orange brown schist bedrock
65-70		
70-75		Location: Lower Goodman alluvial fan

GOODMAN RC DRILLING 2019

GM-RC 1903

Oct 2, 2019

Geo Briar G

DEPTH
ft

Bucket #s

NOTES

0-5 1
5-10 2
10-15 3
15-20 4-5
20-25 6
25-30 7-8
30-35 9-10
35-40 11-12
40-45 13-14
45-50 14-15
50-55 16-18
55-60 19-21
60-65 22-24
65-70 25-27
70-75 28-30

Bedrock at 67' - Last bucket #30 - Gold recovery 8mg
Bkts #1-17 polymictic brown gravel
#18-19 black loess?
#20-23 polymictic brown gravel
#24 transition to bedrock
#25-30 bedrock - muscovite biotite schist

- water at 64'
- bedrock at 67'

Location: Lower Goodman alluvial fan

GM-RC 1904

Oct 3, 2019

ft

Bkt #s

Bedrock at 45 - Last bucket #25 - Gold recovery - Frozen (not processed) (2019)
Bkts #1-3 - organics and sand - poor recovery
water at 13'

0-5 1
5-10 2
10-15 3
15-20 4-5
20-25 6-7
25-30 8-9
30-35 10-12
35-40 13-14
40-45 15-18
45-50 19-22
50-55 23-25
55-60
60-65
65-70
70-75

- partially rounded bedrock chips at 45'
- solid bedrock and dust plume at 50'

Location: Middle Goodman SW of creek
Frozen sample - to be processed and logged
spring 2020

GOODMAN RC DRILLING 2019

GM-RC 1905

Oct 3, 2019

Geo Briar G

DEPTH ft	BUCKET #s	NOTES
0-5	1	Bedrock at 35-40' - Last bucket #16 - Gold Recovery Frozen (not processed 2019)
5-10	2	
10-15	3	
15-20	4	
20-25	5	
25-30	6	water at 29' rounded and subrounded bedrock chips at 35' solid bedrock at 40'
30-35	7	
35-40	8-11	
40-45	12-16	
45-50		
50-55	END 45'	
55-60		
60-65		
65-70		
70-75		

LOCATION: Middle Goodman - SW of creek
Frozen sample to be processed and logged
Spring 2020

GM-RC 1906

Oct 3, 2019

ft	Bkt #s	NOTES
0-5	1	Bedrock at 27-30' - Last bucket #11 - Gold Recovery - Frozen (not processed 2019)
5-10	2	
10-15	3	Bkts #3-5 - poor recovery - water at 21'
15-20	4	
20-25	5	rounded bedrock chips at 27' - angular by 30' Dust plume at 34' (dry bedrock) - angular solid
25-30	6-7	
30-35	8-9	
35-40	10-11	
40-45		
45-50		
50-55	END 40'	
55-60		
60-65		
65-70		
70-75		

LOCATION: Middle Goodman - SW of creek
Frozen sample to be processed and
logged Spring 2020

GOODMAN RC DRILLING 2019

GM-RC 19.07

OCT 3, 2019

Geo Briar G

DEPTH ft	BUCKET #s	NOTES
0-5	1	Bedrock at 29' - Last bucket #16 - Gold Recovery - Trace
5-10	2-3	Bkts #1-3 loess and organics - light brown
10-15	4-6	4-13 brown } colluvium?
15-20	7-9	14-15 grey }
20-25	10-12	Subrounded to angular bedrock chips from 22' -
25-30	13-14	Solid bedrock at 29' - light grey schist/quartzite?
30-35	15-16	Dust Plume at 31' (dry bedrock) light grey
35-40		
40-45		
45-50	END 35'	
50-55		
55-60		
60-65		
65-70		
70-75		LOCATION: Middle Goodman NE of creek

GM-RC 19.08

OCT 4, 2019

ft	Bkt #s	NOTES
0-5	1	Bedrock at 36' - Last bucket #15 Gold Recovery 2mg
5-10	2	
10-15	3-4	
15-20	5-6	- water and subrounded bedrock chips at 18' - colluvium?
20-25	7-8	
25-30	9-10	
30-35	11-13	
35-40	14-15	Solid angular bedrock at 36'
40-45		
45-50		
50-55		
55-60		
60-65		
65-70		
70-75		LOCATION: Middle Goodman NE of creek

GOODMAN RC DRILLING 2019

GM-RC 1909

Oct 4, 2019

Geo Briar G

DEPTH FT	BUCKET #s	NOTES
0-5	1	Bedrock at 35' - Last bucket #19 - Gold Recovered 4mg
5-10	2-3	Bkts #1-2 loess and organic
10-15	4-5	3-9 brown
15-20	6-7	10-19 grey
20-25	8-9	Subrounded and sub angular bedrock chips from 16' - colluvium
25-30	10-13	
30-35	14-16	Solid bedrock 35' grey
35-40	17-19	
40-45		
45-50	END 40'	
50-55		
55-60		
60-65		
65-70		
70-75		LOCATION: Middle Goodman NE of creek

GM-RC 1910

Oct 4, 2019

FT	BKT #s	NOTES
0-5	1	Bedrock at 38' - Last Bucket #15 Gold Recovered 4mg
5-10	2	Bkts #5-8 brown
10-15	3	Water at 8'
15-20	4-5	Bkts #1-8 poor recovery - rods not tight in hole
20-25	6-7	#9-12 grey
25-30	8	#
30-35	9	- subrounded bedrock at 30'
35-40	10-11	Solid angular bedrock at 36' - dust plume 38'
40-45	12-15	- bedrock is light grey colour
45-50		
50-55	END 45'	
55-60		
60-65		
65-70		
70-75		LOCATION: Middle Goodman NE of creek

GOODMAN RC DRILLING 2019

GM-RC 1911

Oct 4th, 2019

Geo Briar G

DEPTH FT	BUCKET #s	NOTES
		Bedrock at 26' - Last bucket #12 - Gold Recovered 20 mg
0-5	1	Bkts #1-2 muddy organics / sand?
5-10	2	- water at 8'
10-15	3	Bkts #3-5 dark brown
15-20	4-5	Bkts #6-9 brown
20-25	6-7	- subrounded bedrock at 21' - colluvium?
25-30	8-9	- angular bedrock at 26' - light brown colour
30-35	10-12	
35-40		
40-45		
45-50	END 35'	
50-55		
55-60		
60-65		
65-70		
70-75		

LOCATION: Middle Goodman NE of creek

GM-RC 1912

Oct 4th, 2019

FT	Bkt #s	
0-5	1	Bedrock at 38' - Last bucket #12 - Gold Recovered Trace
5-10	2	minor water at 10'
10-15	3	
15-20	4-5	
20-25	6-7	
25-30	8	- sticky wet clay coating rock chips - till?
30-35	9-10	
35-40	11-12	Bedrock at 36'
40-45		
45-50		
50-55	END 40'	
55-60		
60-65		
65-70		
70-75		

LOCATION: Middle Goodman NE of creek

GOODMAN RC DRILLING 2019

GM-RC 19.13

Oct 4th, 2019

Geo Briar G

Dark by end of hole

DEPTH
ft

BUCKET #s

NOTES

0-5

1

5-10

2

10-15

3

15-20

4

20-25

5-6

25-30

7-8

30-35

9

35-40

10-11

40-45

12-14

45-50

50-55

55-60

60-65

65-70

70-75

Bedrock at 38' - Last bucket #14 Gold Recovered 2 mg

- Subrounded bedrock at 13' - colluvium

Angular bedrock at 38' - dust plume

Too dark to see colours or materials

GM-RC 19.13

Oct __, 2019

ft

Bkt #s

0-5

5-10

10-15

15-20

20-25

25-30

30-35

35-40

40-45

45-50

50-55

55-60

60-65

65-70

70-75