

**YMEP # 19-077  
Placer Module**

**2019 Exploration Report  
on the  
Lewis Gulch Property**

**Lewis Placer Claims # 1 - 21  
Grant #'s P519525-P519545**

**Owner of Claims: Ryan Coe  
Exploration Program Operator: Fox Exploration Limited**

**NTS Map Sheet: 115P14  
Latitude: 63° 50' 43"N  
Longitude: 137°10' 19"W**

**Dawson Mining District  
Yukon, Canada**

Work Conducted August 6 - 7, 2019

Report prepared by:  
**Cor Coe, *B.Sc., P.Geo.***

March 9, 2020

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## Summary

In 2016 a prospecting lease (Lease No. ID01496) was granted by the Yukon government to the staker, Ryan Coe, and approved initial prospecting activities as described in Mr. Coe's application. The Prospecting Lease was staked to cover a target area along Lewis Gulch that has been identified based on historic and current placer activity work within the Left Clear Creek drainage of the area, anomalous gold identified by the government's regional geochemical survey (Figure 8), and the Yukon Geological Survey's *Yukon Gold Potential Map* (Bond, J., 2013; Open File # 2012-13) that identifies the creek as having 'High Probability' of containing placer gold (Figure 6). Exploration work in 2017 involved digging test pits in order to determine depth to bedrock, obtain geological information and gather sample material at various horizons, and analyses to determine gold content. The area has had active placer production for several decades with the most recent at Nelson Harper's operation on Left Clear Creek approximately 1 km upstream from the junction of Lewis Gulch and Left Clear creek.

In 2017, a total of seven test pits were dug and the material was processed by putting a known volume through a portable Long Tom sluice and then panning the material caught in the miners moss below the riffles. Placer gold was present in all test pits. Sufficient work was conducted and approved by the Yukon mining recorder on the Prospecting Lease part way through the 2017 program and a decision was made to stake the area with placer claims. A total of 21 placer claims, named Lewis #1 to # 21, were staked over the area previously blanketed by the Prospecting Lease (Figures 2 and 3). Bulk testing of the alluvial gravels was recommended to further define the extent and average value of the placer gravels (Coe, C., 2017).

In 2018 exploration work was focused on bulk sampling targeted at locations where the highest placer gold results were obtained from test pits dug in 2017. The bulk testing consisted of digging two test pits and processing gravel from these pits through a 10-yard per hour shaker deck test plant. 20 cubic yards of material were processed from one pit and 65 cubic yards of material were processed from the other. Gold was recovered from both test pits with 0.65 grams of gold produced from Test Pit # 18-01 and 2.25 grams of gold produced from Test Pit # 18-02.

In 2019, exploration work included digging four test cuts (pits) and trenches in areas that no testing had been conducted and access was available (Figure 9). A 2-man crew was mobilized to the project site for 2 days to establish test sites, oversee excavation of test pits, and pan for gold in each test pit. A total of 2,668 cubic yards of gravel was excavated and panning of the deepest portion of the cuts were done. The 2019 exploration program at Lewis Gulch was successful in identifying auriferous alluvial deposits within Lewis Gulch in all test pits.

Substantial evidence exists to postulate that this gold is widespread through the valley and quite possibly to the headwaters of the creek. The sub angular nature of the gold suggests it has not travelled far and could be coming from the intrusion related gold deposits at the headwaters of the valley.

## Introduction

In 2016, Ryan Coe staked the placer prospecting lease area along Lewis Gulch and was subsequently granted a Prospecting Lease (#ID01496) by the Yukon government. Lewis Gulch is located in the Dawson Mining District (NTS map sheet 115P14) and post #1 of the Lease was located at longitude 137° 10' 19"W and latitude 63° 50' 43"N. Post # 2 was located 2 miles upstream.

The Lease was staked to cover a target area along Lewis Gulch that has been identified based on historic and current placer activity work within the Left Clear Creek drainage of the area, anomalous gold identified by the government's regional geochemical survey (Figure 8), and the Yukon Geological Survey's *Yukon Gold Potential Map* (Bond, J., 2013; Open File # 2012-13), that identifies Lewis Gulch as having 'High Probability' of containing placer gold (Figure 6).

An application submitted in early 2017 for YMEP participation to conduct a first stage investigation into placer gold potential within the Lease area was approved by the Yukon Government and this funding partially financed the 2017 exploration program (YMEP # 17-068). Exploration work in 2017 involved digging test pits in order to determine depth to bedrock, obtain geological information and gather sample material at various horizons that was processed and analysed to determine gold content.

A total of 7 test pits were dug and the material was processed by putting a known volume through the portable Long Tom sluice and then panning the material caught in the miners moss below the riffles. Placer gold was present in all test pits. Sufficient work was conducted and approved by the Yukon mining recorder on the Prospecting Lease part way through the 2017 program and a decision was made to stake the area with placer claims. A total of 21 placer claims were staked over the area previously blanketed by the Prospecting Lease. Bulk testing of the alluvial gravels was recommended to further define the extent and average value of the placer gravels (Coe, C., 2017).

In 2018, the exploration program on the Lewis placer claims was focused on bulk sampling targeted at locations where the highest placer gold results were obtained from test pits dug in 2017. The bulk testing consisted of digging two test pits and processing gravel from these pits through a 10-yard per hour shaker deck test plant. 20 cubic yards of material were processed from one pit and 65 cubic yards of material were processed from the other. Gold was recovered from both test pits with 0.65 grams of gold produced from Test Pit # 18-01 and 2.25 grams of gold produced from Test Pit # 18-02.

The program was successful in determining that placer gold exists in the gravel deposits of

Lewis Gulch and that it may have the potential to be of economic viability. Further exploration and bulk sampling of Lewis Gulch was recommended to determine the continuity and economic viability of the gold present within this drainage (Coe, C., 2018).

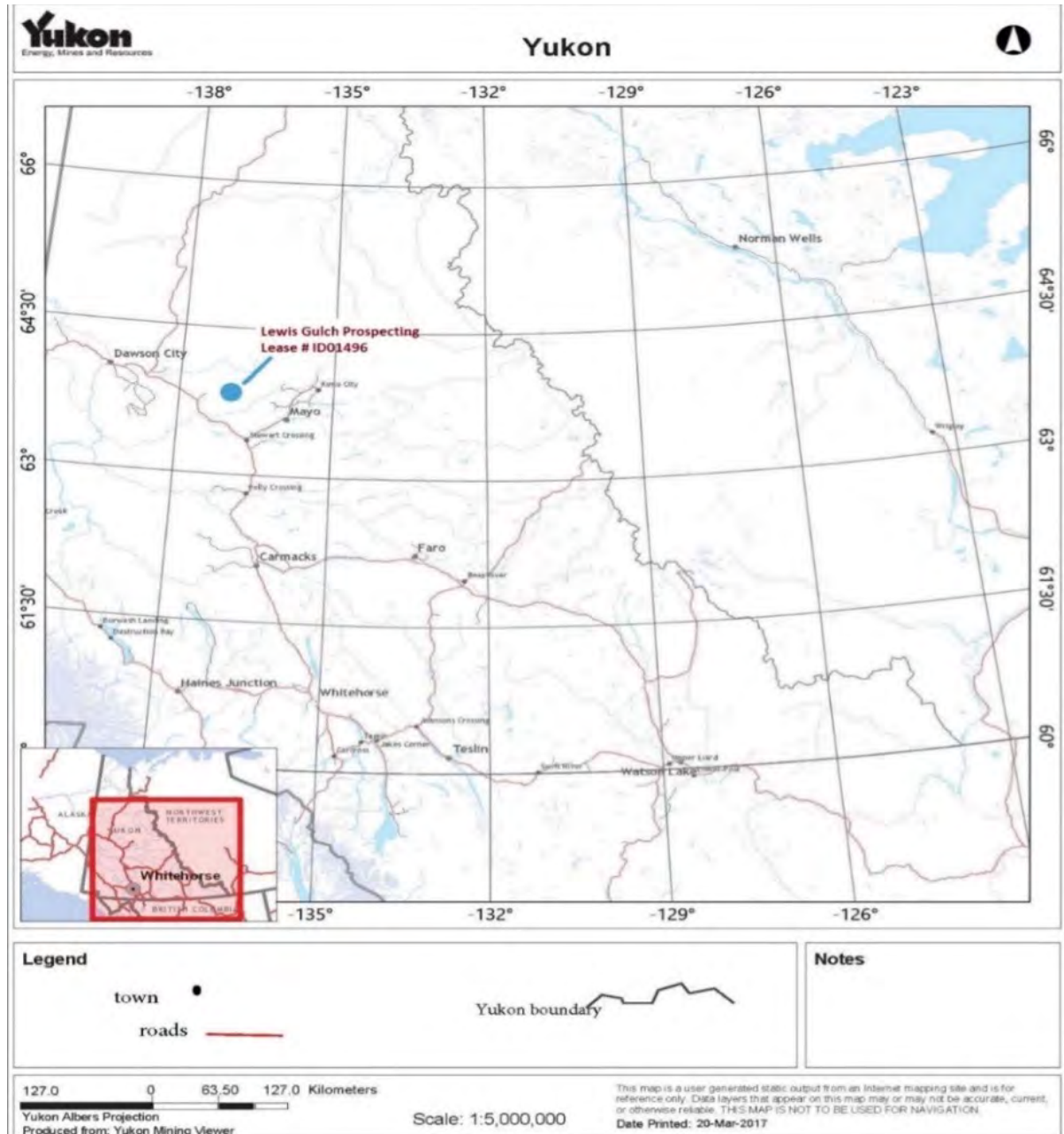
During August 6 and 7<sup>th</sup> of 2019, exploration work included digging four test cuts (pits) and trenches in areas that no testing had been conducted and access was available. A total of 2,668 cubic yards of gravel was excavated and panning of the deepest portion of the cuts were done. Work was conducted on placer claims Lewis # 3, 4, 7 and 8 (Figure 9). Location coordinates and dimensions of the cuts and trenches are included in Figure 9. Contract excavation work was done by a local placer miner (Nels Harper - Blackstone Placer Mining Ltd.) using a Caterpillar 235 Backhoe. Site selection and sampling was done by the author of this report.

## Location and Access

The Lewis Gulch placer claims located in the Dawson Mining District in Yukon, approximately 100 kilometres east of Dawson City. The property is located on NTS map sheet 115P14 with the first claim at longitude 137° 10' 19"W and latitude 63° 50' 43"N (Figure 1). Access to the Property is via paved road east on Highway #2 for 100 kilometers from Dawson to the Clear Creek road turnoff and then for 50 kilometers by seasonal gravel road up the Clear Creek road and Left Clear Creek road to the junction of Lewis Gulch and Left Clear Creek road. A temporary camp off the property was located at the intersection of Lewis Gulch and Left Clear Creek.

## Claim Information

The Property is located in the Dawson Mining District and is comprised of 21 placer claims (Lewis # 1-21) staked in 2017 and recorded in the name of Ryan Coe. The claims are located at longitude 137° 10' 19"W and latitude 63° 50' 43"N (Figure 2). Detailed Claim data is included in Appendix I and a map of the individual claims is included in Figure 3.

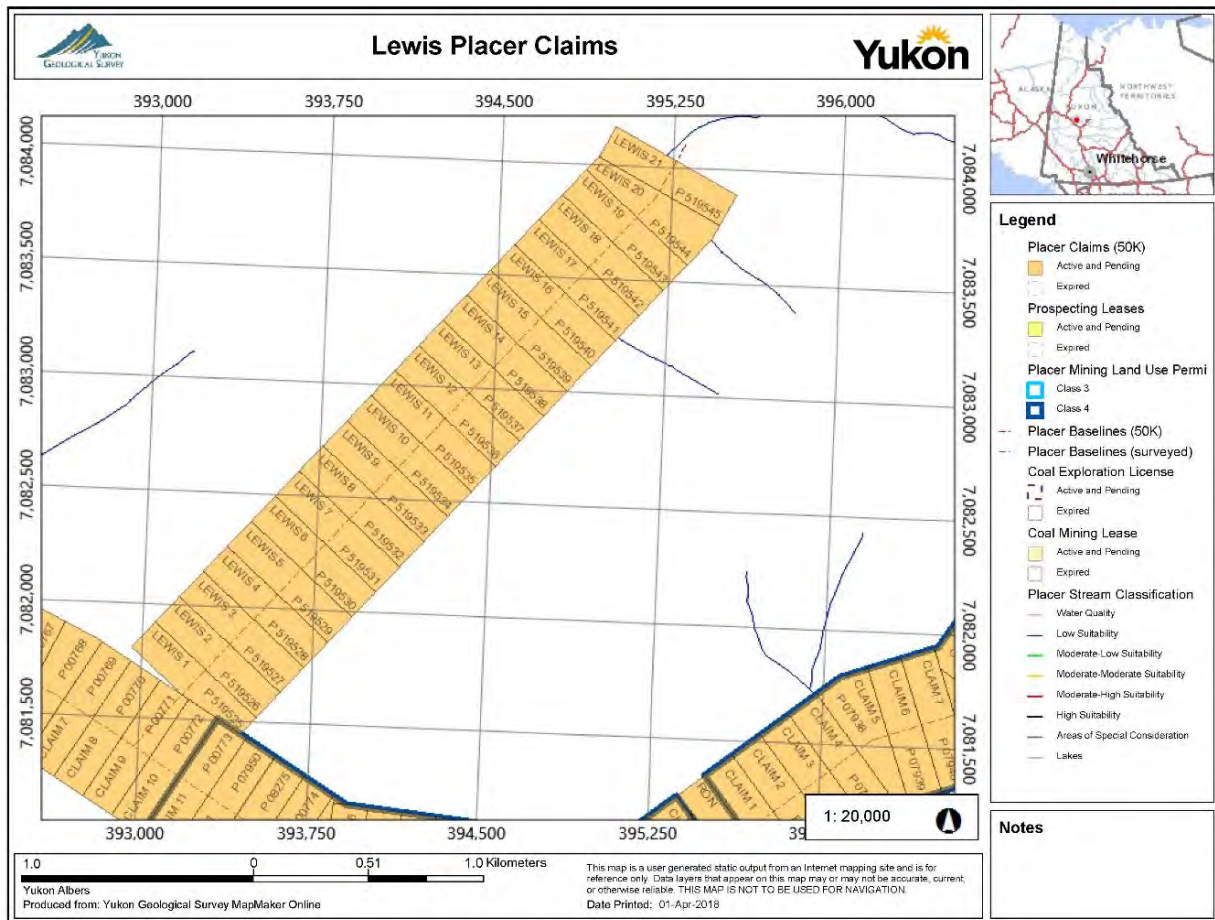


**Figure 1: Location Map**









**Figure 3: Map of Lewis # 1-21 Placer Claims**

## Physiography and Climate

The Lewis Gulch Property covers moderate terrain, with elevations ranging from 1,200 metres to 1,400 metres. Forest cover is fairly thin and consists mostly of black and white spruce and willows, with higher elevations covered by talus and felsenmeer.

The climate of the property area is generally dry during the summer months with most precipitation occurring in July and August. Temperatures range from -40° C in the winter months to 30° C in the summer. Snow accumulation begins generally in late September and is mostly melted by late-May.

## Regional Geology

The area has been mapped at 1:50,000 scale (Murphy & Heon, 1996), and the regional geology has been comprehensively studied and described by Murphy (1997). A study of the geology and geochemistry of the gold deposits in the area (Marsh et. al., 1999) contains the following description of the regional geology:

*“The Clear Creek area is underlain by phyllite, quartzite, psammite, calc-phyllite, calc-silicate, grit and marble of the Yusezyu Formation of the Neoproterozoic to Early Cambrian Hyland Group (Murphy, 1997). The strata along the northern Selwyn Basin margin are imbricated by thrust faults of Jurassic and Early Cretaceous age. The Clear Creek area is in the hanging wall of the Robert Service Thrust within an east-trending, moderately north-dipping, transposed assemblage of lower greenschist facies rocks of the Tombstone Strain Zone (Murphy, 1997). At the headwaters of Clear Creek, six Tombstone intrusions, the Saddle, Eiger, Pukelman, Rhosgobel, Josephine and Big Creek stocks, have surface exposures ranging from 0.2 to 3.5 km. They yield U-Pb dates of ~92 Ma and are part of the Tombstone plutonic suite (Murphy, 1997). Notable gold occurs within and surrounding all except the Big Creek stock. The Saddle, Pukelman and Rhosgobel stocks are composed of medium- to coarse-grained quartz monzonite characterized by large (1cm) alkali feldspar phenocrysts. Local zones are granitic and aplitic, particularly in the southern Rhosgobel stock. Biotite is the dominant mafic mineral, but hornblende is not uncommon. The Josephine and Big Creek stocks are composed of fine- to medium-grained, equigranular granodiorite. The Eiger stock is composed of fine to medium grained, equigranular diorite with rare mafic phenocrysts. The intrusions have good exposure above treeline. Contact metamorphism of the Hyland Group country rocks extends for as much as 0.5 km around the stocks and is dominated by a resistant, rusty weathering biotite hornfels.*

*Calcareous rocks are altered to calc-silicate and thin carbonate beds locally form small skarns. Dykes, a common feature of the Clear Creek area, are dominantly ESE-trending and dip steeply: they are dominantly felsic, mostly composed of the porphyritic quartz monzonite. Also common are granite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, and rhyolite dykes. The felsic dykes are generally 0.5 to 2 m wide. Pegmatite and aplite dykes are thinner and are sparse outside of the intrusions. Lamprophyre dykes are up to 12 m wide, contain sparse biotite phenocrysts and biotite-diopside nodules, and cut all intrusive phases.”*

Allan et. al. (1999) describes the glacial history of the region is:

*“...the Clear Creek region was affected by the pre-Reid (early Pleistocene), Reid (middle Pleistocene), and McConnell (late Pleistocene) glacial periods. The pre-Reid glacial period, the most extensive glaciation in the Yukon with multiple stages, was the only event that directly affected the valleys of Clear Creek.”*

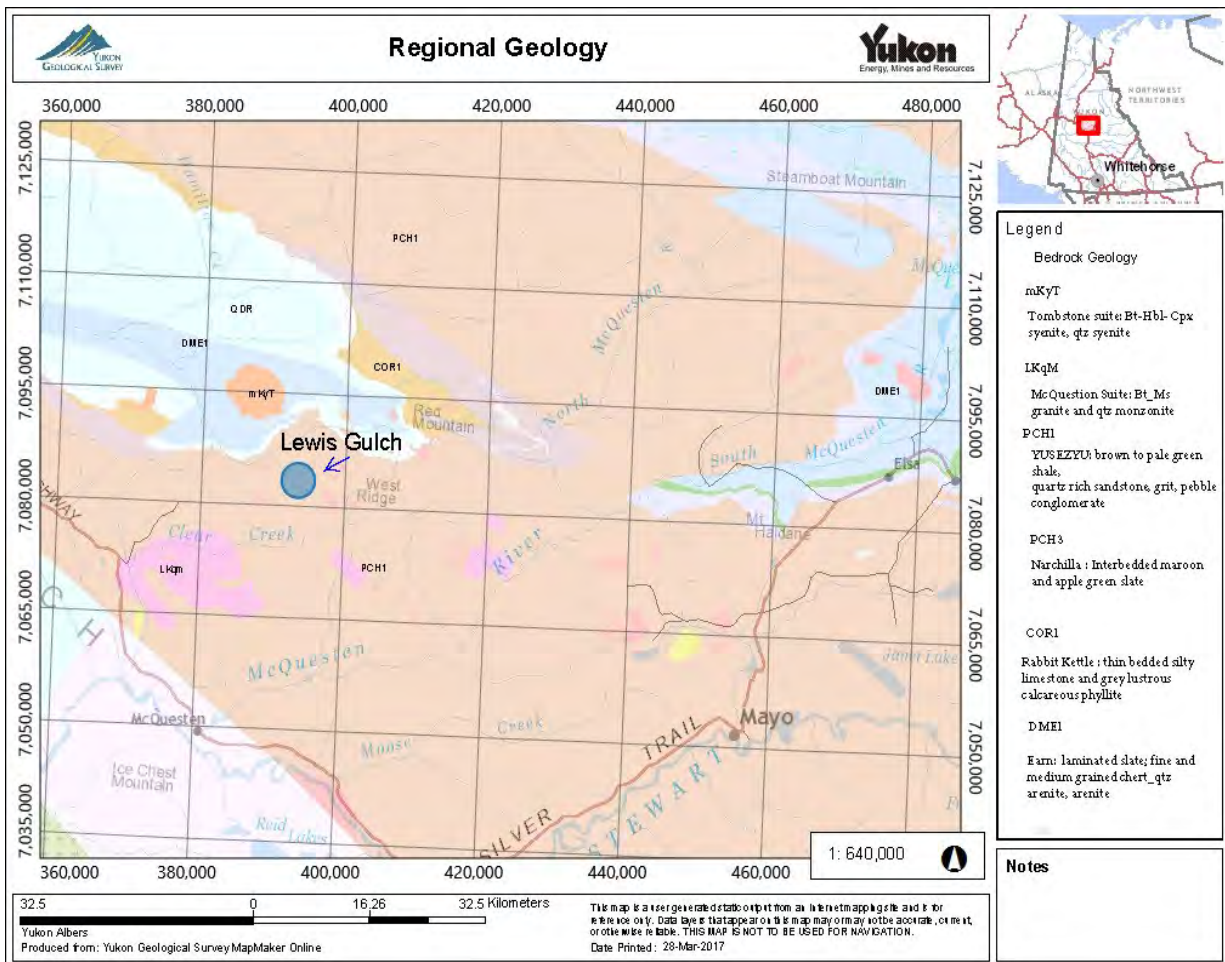
## Local Geology

The project area is underlain mostly by Hyland Group, Yusezyu Formation metasediments (Figure 4) exhibiting multi-episodic deformation resulting in a fabric of pervasive foliation and several styles of folding. Areas proximal to the Clear Creek intrusions exhibit hornfelsing and contact metamorphic and metasomatic fabrics. Stephens et al (2003) have divided the hornfelsed aureole into two zones: an inner aureole of contact metasomatism with skarn development, strong foliation and a strong contact metamorphic overprint of biotite-andalusite; and an outer aureole characterized by a contact metamorphic overprint of biotite and andalusite (C. Schulze, 2005).

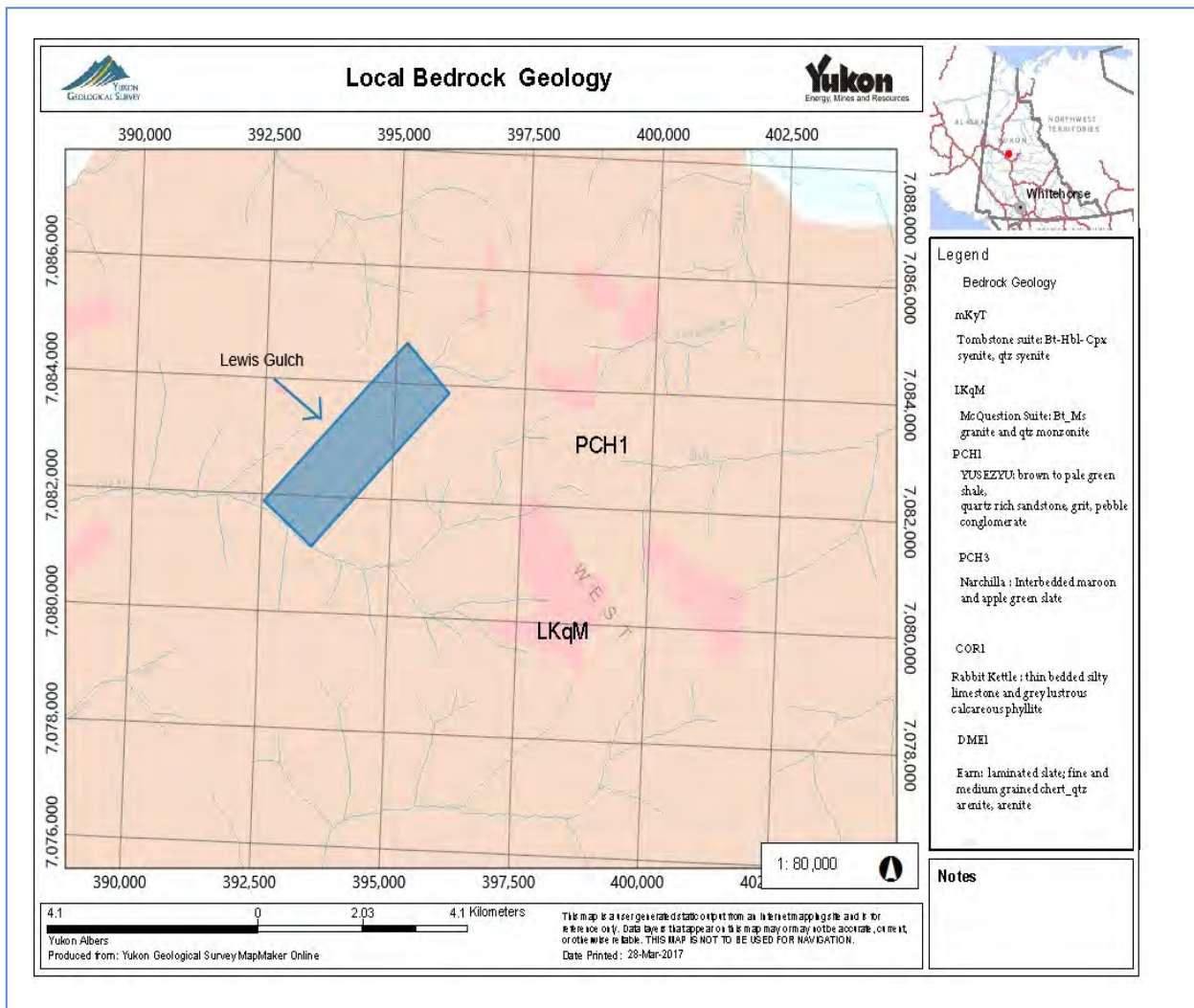
## Surficial Geology of the Clear Creek Area

The Clear Creek drainage basin, according to Allen et.al. (1999), was effected by both the pre-Reid, Reid, and McConnell glacial periods but the pre-Reid glacial period was the only event that directly affected the valleys of Clear creek. Glacial erratics are found on slopes up to an elevation of 945 metres. Surfaces above that are unglaciated except where independent montane glaciers existed locally. At upper elevations, felsenmeer (frost heaved rubble and rubbly outcrop) predominate (Allen, P., 1987).

Creek and gulch placer deposits in the Clear Creek basin developed in a brecciated stream environment as a result of down cutting and gravelly sedimentation after a pre-Reid glacial advance. Placer operations are currently underway in the Left Clear Creek basin (Allen, P., 1987).



**Figure 4: Regional Geology**



**Figure 5: Local Bedrock Geology**

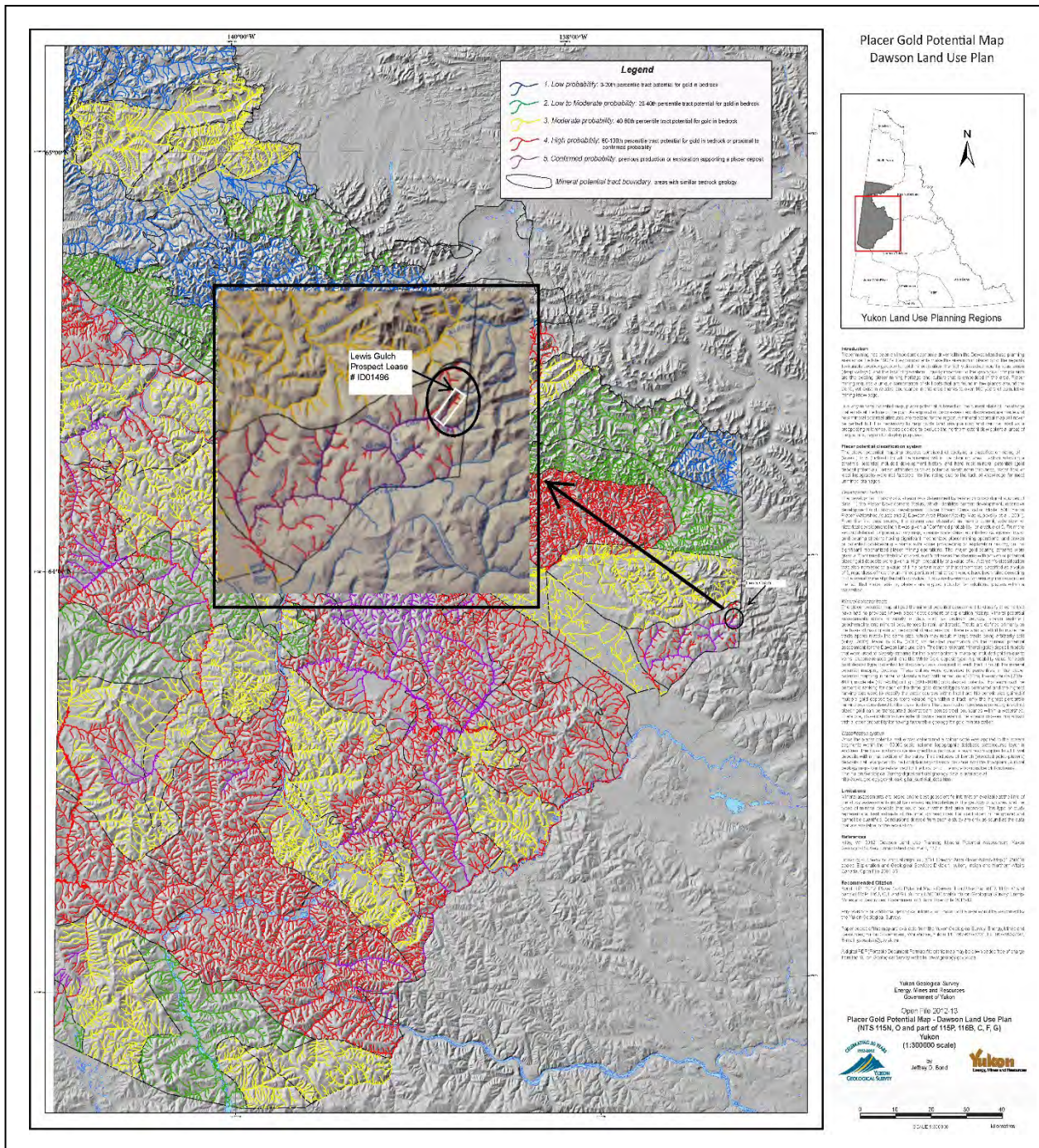
## Deposit Types and Mineralization Potential

Lewis Gulch is a tributary to Left Clear Creek, which has been mined for placer gold for several decades. Placer mining began in the Clear Creek area towards the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, with staking of numerous quartz claims and small mine workings occurring in the early 1900s (Mann, B. 2004).

Placer mining continues to the present day, with total production of placer gold from the Clear Creek drainage estimated to exceed 130,000 ounces (Allen, 1999). Lewis Gulch is located in the Clear Creek drainage and is identified by the Yukon Geological Survey as having high potential to contain placer gold (Figure 6). Regional silt stream sediment sampling in the area shows anomalous gold in all the drainages and one sample in Lewis Gulch returned 47 ppb gold (Figure 8). At the headwaters draining into Lewis Gulch, in the

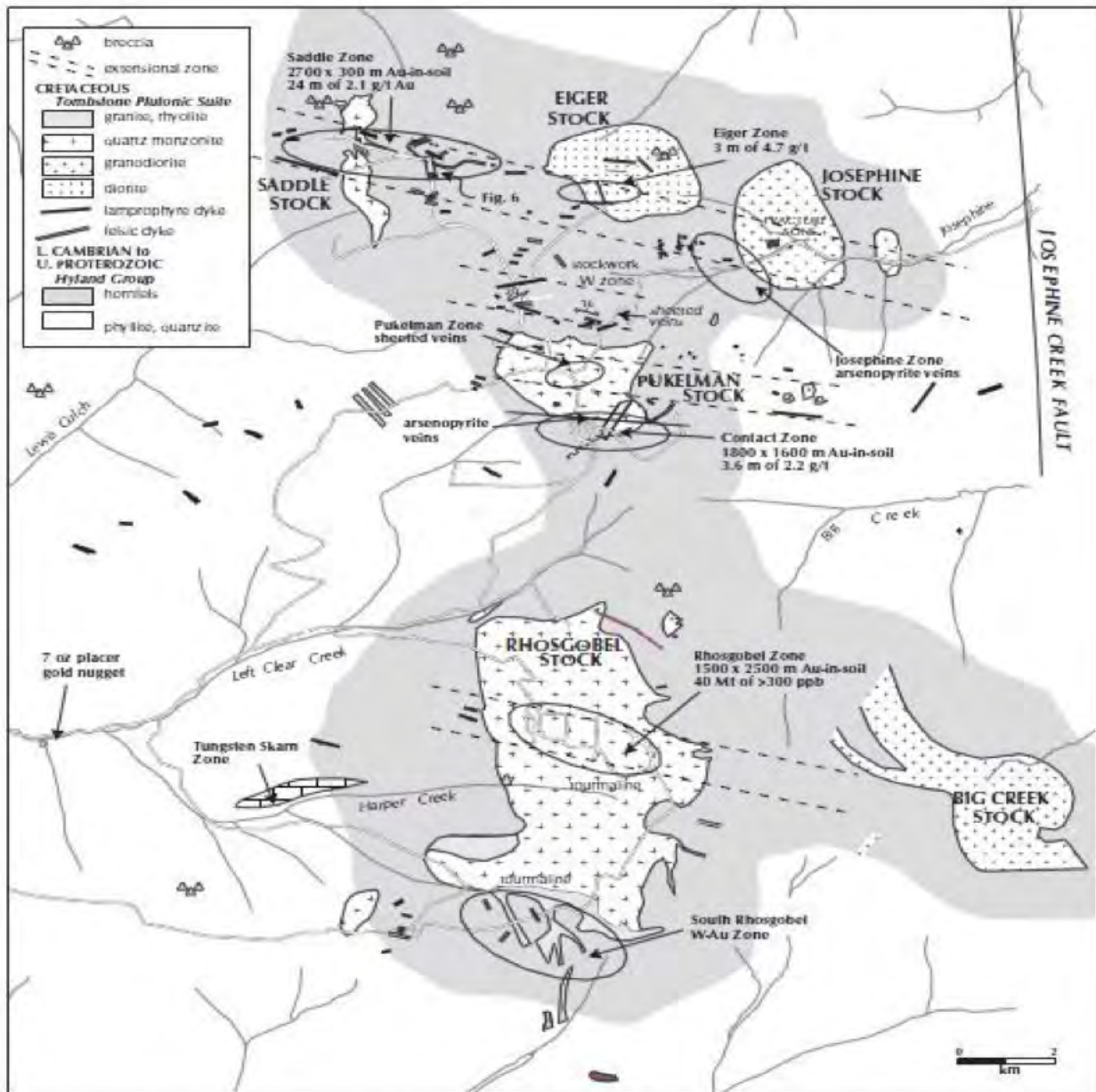


vicinity of the Saddle Stock, anomalous gold in soils is documented (Marsh, E., et al., 1999). The intrusions in this area have been extensively explored for and are known to be associated with Intrusion Related Gold Deposits and erosion of these types of deposits could be possible source for placer gold (Figure 7).



### Figure 6: Placer Stream Gold Classification Potential (YGS)



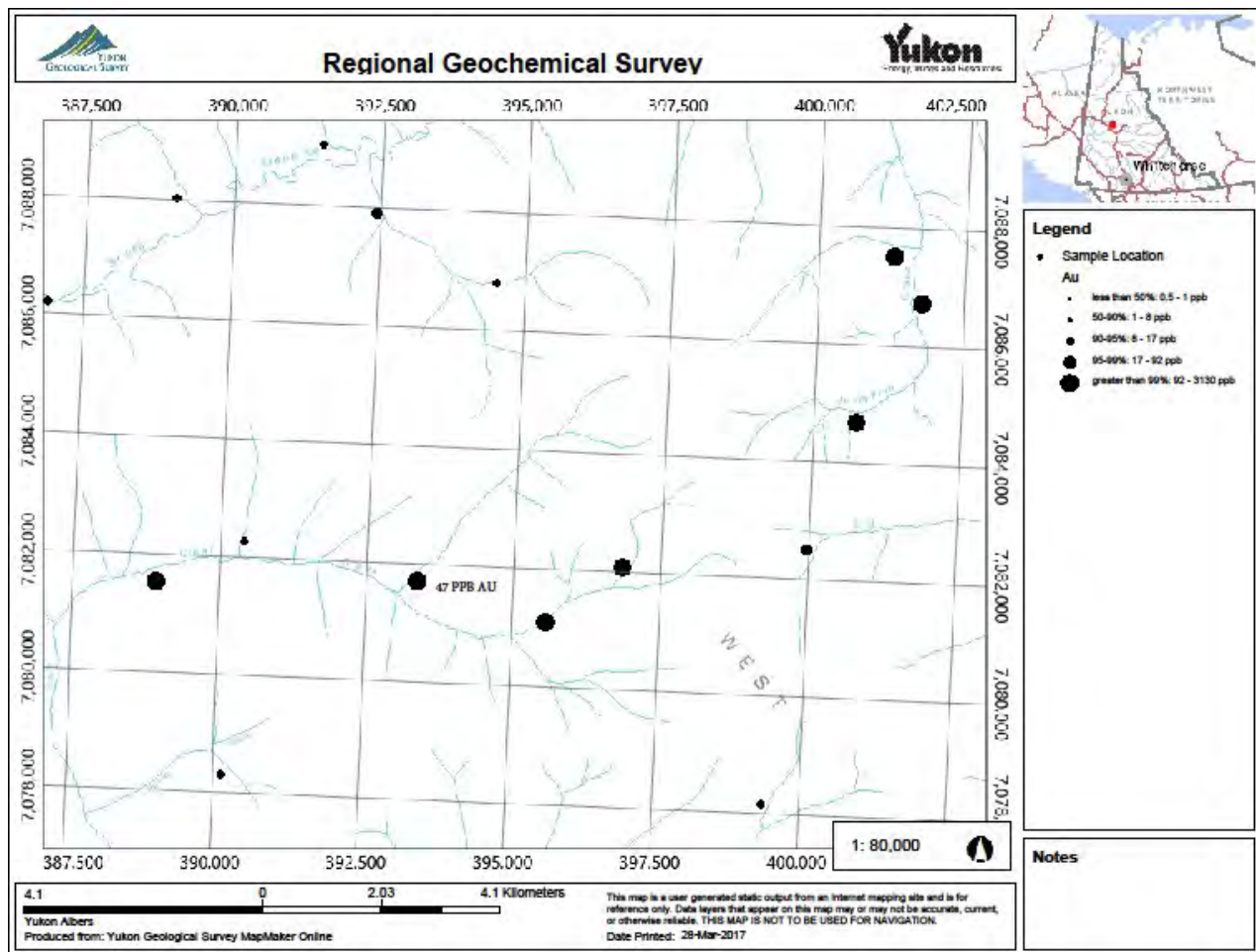


**Figure 2.** General geology of the upper Clear Creek drainage. Six stocks intrude Hyland Group metasedimentary rocks, each with a surrounding hornfels. All except the Big Creek stock are well mineralized. Linear regions, characterized by numerous parallel felsic and lamprophyre dykes, quartz and arsenopyrite veining, and alteration, are interpreted to represent zones of extension, delineated on this map by the dashed lines.

### Figure 7: Saddle Zone and Lewis Gulch

#### Regional Geochemical Survey

The regional government geochemical stream silt sampling survey (RGS) shows anomalous gold values within the drainage area of the Lewis Gulch area. One sample in Lewis Gulch assayed 47 ppb Au (Figure 8).



**Figure 8: Regional Geochemical Survey**

## Property History

In 2016, Ryan Coe staked the placer prospecting lease area along Lewis Gulch and was subsequently granted a Prospecting Lease (#ID01496) by the Yukon government. Lewis Gulch is located in the Dawson Mining District (NTS map sheet 115P14) and Post #1 of the lease is located at longitude 137° 10' 19"W and latitude 63° 50' 43"N. Post # 2 is located 2 miles upstream.

The Prospecting Lease was staked to cover a target area along Lewis Gulch that has been identified based on historic and current placer activity work within the Left Clear Creek drainage of the area, anomalous gold identified by the government's regional geochemical survey (Figure 8), and the Yukon Geological Survey's *Yukon Gold Potential Map* (Bond, J., 2013; Open File # 2012-13) that identifies Lewis Gulch as having 'High Probability' of containing placer gold (Figure 6).

An application submitted in early 2017 for YMEP participation to conduct a first stage investigation into placer gold potential within the prospecting lease area was approved by the

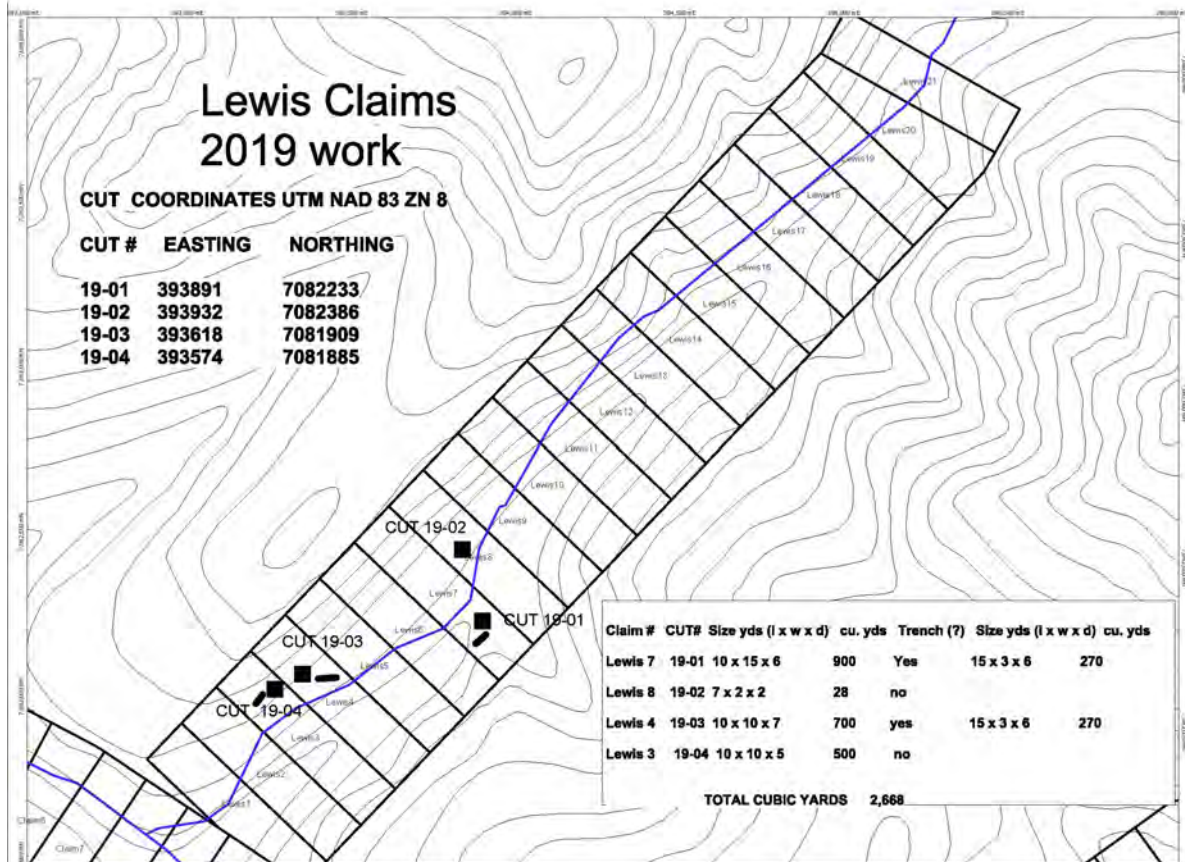
Yukon Government and this funding partially financed the 2017 exploration program (YMEP # 17- 068). Exploration work for 2017 involved digging test pits in order to determine depth to bedrock, obtain geological information and gather sample material at various horizons to be processed and analysed to determine gold content.

Prior to the work done in 2017 by Ryan Coe, no previous work history was found in the Lewis Gulch area, although a few old shallow pits were observed during staking (Ryan Coe, personal communication; October 2016). Left Clear Creek has been actively placer mined for several decades both upstream and downstream from the convergence of Lewis Gulch and Clear Creek.

In 2018, the exploration program on the Lewis placer claims was focused on bulk sampling targeted at locations where the highest placer gold results were obtained from test pits dug in 2017. The bulk testing consisted of digging two test pits and processing gravel from these pits through a 10-yard per hour shaker deck test plant. 20 cubic yards of material were processed from one pit and 65 cubic yards of material were processed from the other. Gold was recovered from both test pits with 0.65 grams of gold produced from Test Pit # 18-01 and 2.25 grams of gold produced from Test Pit # 18-02. The program was successful in determining that placer gold exists in the gravel deposits of Lewis Gulch and that it may have the potential to be of economic viability. Further exploration and bulk sampling of Lewis Gulch was recommended to determine the continuity and economic viability of the gold present within this drainage (Coe, C., 2018).

## 2019 Exploration Work

During August 6 and 7<sup>th</sup> of 2019, exploration work included digging four test cuts (pits) and trenches in areas that no testing had been conducted and access was available. A total of 2,668 cubic yards of gravel was excavated and panning of the deepest portion of the cuts were done. Work was conducted on placer claims Lewis # 3, 4, 7 and 8 (Figure 9). Location coordinates and dimensions of the cuts and trenches are included in Figure 9. Contract excavation work was done by a local placer miner (Nels Harper) using a Caterpillar 235 Backhoe. Site selection and sampling was done by the author of this report.



**Figure 9: Trenching and Cut (Pit) locations 2019 Lewis Cr**

## 2019 Cut descriptions

### Cut (Pit) # 19-01

Permafrost: No

Water depth: 70 cm

Overburden: 5 cm

Bedrock reached: No

General description: 5cm – 100cm: pebbles, cobbles and boulders in fine sand and schist matrix. 100cm – 120cm: cobbles and pebbles in fine schist matrix.

Gold Present: Yes, 2 colours ~ 0.2mm x 0.2mm. From panning but unable to pump out (too much water) and get strata bucket sample.

Methodology: Gold pan.

Picture: Yes





**Figure 10: Cut # 19-01**

**Cut (Pit) # 19-02**

Permafrost: No

Water depth: 40 cm

Overburden: 20 cm

Bedrock reached: No

General description: 5cm – 100cm: pebbles, cobbles and boulders in fine sand and schist matrix.

Gold Present: Yes, 1 colours ~ 0.3mm x 0.2mm

Methodology: Gold pan.

Picture: Yes



**Figure 11: Cut # 19-02**

**Cut (Pit) # 19-03**

Permafrost: No

Water depth: 70 cm

Overburden: 20 cm

Bedrock reached: No

General description: 5cm – 100cm: pebbles, cobbles and boulders in fine sand and schist matrix.

Gold Present: Yes, 3 colours ~ 0.3mm x 0.2mm.

Methodology: Gold pan.

Picture: Yes





**Figure 12 Cut # 19-03**

**Cut (Pit) # 19-04**

Permafrost: No

Water depth: 80 cm

Overburden: 20 cm

Bedrock reached: No

General description: 5cm – 100cm: pebbles, cobbles and boulders in fine sand and schist matrix.

Gold Present: Yes, 1 colours ~ 0.2mm x 0.2mm.

Methodology: Gold pan.

Picture: Yes



## Conclusions

Placer mining began in the Clear Creek area towards the close of the 19th Century, with staking of numerous quartz claims and small mine workings occurring in the early 1900s (Mann, B. 2004). Placer mining continues to the present day, with total production of placer gold from the Clear Creek drainage estimated to exceed 130,000 ounces (Allen, 1999). Lewis Gulch is located in the Clear Creek drainage and is identified by the Yukon Geological Survey as having high potential to contain placer gold (Figure 6). Regional silt stream sediment sampling in the area shows anomalous gold in all the drainages and one sample in Lewis Gulch returned 47 ppb gold (figure 6). At the headwaters draining into Lewis Gulch, in the vicinity of the Saddle Stock, historic anomalous gold in soils is documented (Marsh, E., et. al., 1999, p 187; Figure 5) that could be from a source that may contribute to placer gold deposition in Lewis Gulch.

The 2019 exploration program at Lewis Gulch was successful in identifying auriferous alluvial deposits within Lewis Gulch in all test pits. Substantial evidence exists to postulate that this gold is widespread through the valley and quite possibly to the headwaters of the creek. The sub angular nature of the gold suggests it has not travelled far and could be coming from the intrusion related gold deposits at the headwaters of the valley.

## Recommendations

The owner (Ryan Coe) of the Lewis placer claims received his water license for the Lewis placer claims in October 2019. This will enable further testing upstream that has not been accessible during the 2019 exploration program conducted in August. Further exploration and bulk sampling of Lewis Gulch should be completed to determine the continuity and economic viability of the gold present within this drainage, primarily upstream.

## 2019 Exploration Expenditures

**Table 1: Expenditure Summary**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Fox Exploration Ltd.	Labour, Camp, Equipment & Supplies	\$8,368.50
Blackstone Placer Mining Ltd.	Backhoe & Operator	\$2,362.50
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$10,731.00</b>



## Statement of Qualifications

- 1) I, Corwin Edward Coe, of 1701 Robert Lang Drive, Courtenay, B.C., V9N 1A2, am self-employed as a consultant geologist and am the author of this report.
- 2) I am a graduate from Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., with a B.Sc. in Earth Science (2006).
- 3) I am a graduate Mining Technologist with a diploma in Mining Technology from the British Columbia Institute of Technology (1976).
- 4) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with APEGBC (#33451).
- 5) I have worked in the Yukon in mineral exploration for 30 years.
- 6) I am responsible for the 2020 exploration program at the Lewis Placer claims.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Corwin Coe', with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Corwin (Cor) Coe, P. Geo.  
Project Geologist, Fox Exploration Ltd.

March 9, 2020

## References

- Murphy, D.C. and Heon, D., 1996: Geoscience Maps 1996-1 and 1996-2, Geological map of Clear Creek area, western Selwyn Basin, Yukon (115P/14)
- Poulson, K.H., Mortensen, J.K., Murphy, D.C., 1997: Styles of intrusion-related mineralization in the Dawson-May area, Yukon Territory; in Current research 1997-A; Geological Survey of Canada, p. 1-10
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## Lewis Gulch Placer Claims Data

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# **Appendix II**

## **Expenditure Receipts**



# FOX EXPLORATION

your boots on the ground

Fox Exploration Ltd.  
Tel: 604 315 1033

1500-409 Granville St.  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
V6C 1T2  
Canada

**Billed To**  
Ryan Coe  
1701 Robert Lang Drive  
Courtenay, British Columbia  
V9N 1A2  
Canada

**Date of Issue**  
09/10/2019

**Due Date**  
10/10/2019

**Invoice Number**  
19036

**Amount Due (CAD)**  
**\$8,368.50**

Description	Rate	Qty	Line Total
Mob/Demob Mobilizing and demobilizing to project site (Aug. 5 & 8)	\$1,480.00 +GST	2	\$2,960.00
P. Geo (Cor Coe) Project Manager day rate (Aug. 6 & 7)	\$700.00 +GST	2	\$1,400.00
Geo Tech (Dillon Coghill) P. Geo Assistant (Aug. 6 & 7)	\$500.00 +GST	2	\$1,000.00
Truck Rental 2010 Dodge Ram 4x4 Crew Cab 1 Tonne (Aug. 6 & 7)	\$140.00 +GST	2	\$280.00
Truck Rental 2019 Dodge Ram 4x4 Crew Cab 1 Tonne (Aug. 6 & 7)	\$140.00 +GST	2	\$280.00
2-Man Camp Includes wall tent, kitchen, tools, equipment, food, fuel and other consumables (Aug. 6 & 7)	\$425.00 +GST	2	\$850.00
Final Report P. Geo preparation of final report	\$1,200.00 +GST	1	\$1,200.00

Subtotal 7,970.00

GST (5%) 398.50  
#803 109 461

Total 8,368.50  
Amount Paid 0.00

### Notes

For Lewis Creek Placer Testing.

Mobed Aug. 5th; Demobed Aug. 8th; Field work Aug. 6th & 7th

### Terms

Payable upon receipt.

BLACKSTONE PLACER MINING LTD.  
37 SUNSET DRIVE NORTH  
WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 4M7

23393

DATE AUGUST 7, 2019

**SALESMAN**

## TERMS

F. O. B.

RYAN COE

SHIP TO

**ADDRESS**

VIA

# INVOICE

[illegible]