YMEP Exploration Final Report
TRUMP Claims 1-11

YMEP Grant # 2019-080

NTS Map 115G/01

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Whitehorse, Yukon
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Whitehorse Mining District

Yukon Territory

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Introduction

The following is the final report on placer exploration work conducted on the TRUMP claims1-11. This work was completed with assistance from the YMEP program.

Location

The Fourth of July Creek Bench placer project is located on and just below the confluence of Twelfth of July Creek, on the eastern margin of Fourth of July Creek (Figure 1). Fourth of July Creek is a tributary of the south-draining Jarvis River, in the Ruby Range of southwestern Yukon. The 11 claims totalling one mile in length is located approximately 50 km northwest of the community of Haines Junction, situated in the area between Kluane Lake and Aishihik Lake. The lease is centered on a latitude of 61° 10' 00" N and longitude -138° 02' 48" W, in NTS Map Sheet 115G01.

Access

The Fourth of July Creek Bench lease can be accessed by following the Alaska Highway for 56 km northwest of Haines Junction, then traveling an additional 38 km by 4x4 along the Cultus Lake Road, east of Kluane Lake. There is 4x4 road access to the lease from previous placer mining operations up Fourth of July Creek. Alternative access is by helicopter, which is a ~50 km flight from Haines Junction.

Regional Geology

The region encompassing the placer lease is characterized by rocks of the Kluane Assemblage. The area in which the lease is situated consists of Kluane Schist (appears as a light to dark grey, fine-grained, quartz-muscovite schist, variably carbonaceous, and as a dark grey to black, fine-grained, quartz-biotite schist), and Eocene-aged Hayden Lake intrusive suite (a medium to coarse-grained salt and pepper, light and dark grey hornblende +/- biotite, diorite to quartz diorite). Thrust faulting is present a short distance to the north, marking the contact between the Kluane schist and orthogneiss/paragneiss which are late Cretaceous and older in age. Large-scale faults surround the property especially to the south, and range from northeast-northwest to east-west in orientation. The Paleocene Ruby Range Batholith extends north of the property on the northern margin of the gneiss.

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. For regional and local bedrock geology maps, see Figures 3 and 4, respectively.

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. Figure 3 shows the surficial geology according to the digital files of the Yukon Geological Survey. The area of the claims includes alluvial terraces (At) deposits and glacialacustrine deposits mixed with till (unit Lb2/D).

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.

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 2019).

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.

2019 Exploration Program

Personnel and Dates of Work- BULK SAMPLING

Between the dates July 12 and October 4, 2019 five x 1000 yd bulk tests of the property were completed. Five separate 15 x 15 x 5m test pits were completed and rehabilitated on the TRUMP claims by All-In Exploration Solutions Inc.; Ed Long, Riley Gibson, Jared McGuire, and Donald Capot-Blanc. Sediment excavated was generally a rusty cobble-sized sandy gravel interbedded with lenses of sand, interpreted to be overbank deposits. Test pits were located in conveinient areas near geophysics lines/targets completed in 2018 . Depth of the test pits did not exceed 5 metres as the material became too wet, the result of intersection with the shallow groundwater table below this point. Samples were excavated from the test pits using a Cat 330 Excavator, loaded into two 30 tonne rock trucks and hauled approximately three kilometers upstream (Fourth of July Creek) to where the FTG Exploration sluiceplant/trommel was located. Material was processed through the trommel at approximately 100 yds per hour; each bulk sample was processed and concentrate removed in one complete shift. Concentrate was cleaned in a mini-trommel and RP-4 gravity shaker table. Figure 1 outline the relative location of each test pits while Table 1 provides a more accurate location.
On October 31, 2019 a site tour of the Fourth of July creek property was completed with YMEP geologist Derek Torgerson, led by FTG management.

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 (<0.3 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: Bulk Sample Results

Test Pit	Depth of Pit (meters)	Material	Economic Gold Yes or No	Easting (X)	Northing(Y)
19Tp-A	~5 m	Surface Gravel	No	658744 W	6785120 N

19Tp-B	~5 m	Surface Gravel	Borderline	658747 W	6785097 N
19Tp-C	~5 m	Surface Gravel	No	658791 W	6785095 N
19Tp-D	~5 m	Surface Gravel	No	658766 W	6785031 N
19Tp-E	~5 m	Surface Gravel	No	658811 W	6785038 N

Conclusion and Recommendations

Despite the use of a much larger excavator and a larger testing program the upper 5m of gravels in on the Trump bench have proven to be sub-economic with grades consistently below 0.3g/ bank yd. Geophysics targets outlined in the 2018 resistivity program proved too deep and too wet to access with the available equipment and infrastructure.

. 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 2020 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 ____28____ day of _____November_____ 2019, at Whitehorse, Yukon.

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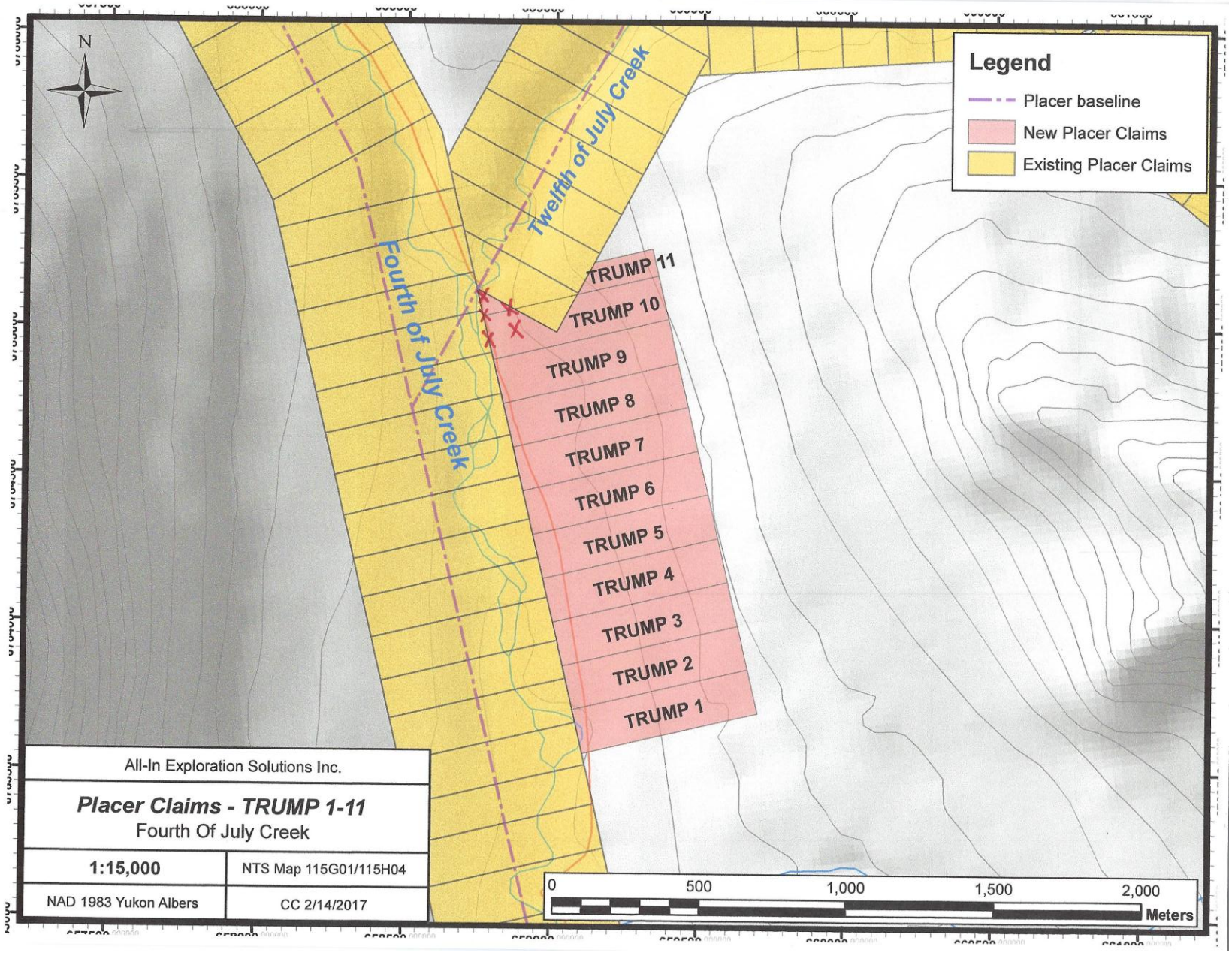
A.R. Gibson (Prospector)

Figures & Appendices



All-In Exploration Solutions Inc.

Placer Claims - TRUMP 1-11

Fourth Of July Creek

1:15,000	NTS Map 115G01/115H04
NAD 1983 Yukon Albers	CC 2/14/2017