2019 Geological and drone survey work on the Sixty Mile Property

Work performed by:

Flow Metals Corp., and Groundtruth Exploration on behalf of Flow Metals Corp.

on the

Andrea 1 – 24, BK 103 – 135, 138, 166 – 169, 171, 173, 182 – 190,

Bud 1 – 24 , Jed 1 – 6, Mike 1 – 20, Rod 1 – 8, SMF 1 – 18, Claims

Notification ID Q2019_0037

Work performed during

June through September 2019

Centre of property is approximately

UTM Zone 7N (NAD83)

X 508277.37462

Y 7099087.88485

Authored by

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1. Summary

The Sixty Mile Property is a 30.5 km^2 orogenic gold property in the sixty mile area of Yukon Canada. The property has been extensively explored since the late 19^{th} century resulting in over 435,000 ounces of placer gold. Although the district has been explored for lode gold deposits since 1896 most exploration has been of limited duration and piecemeal. Records for only two drill campaigns prior to 2010 have been located: in 1988 and 1989 totaling 1176 m in 14 holes. In 2010 and 2011 work was carried out on a large portion of the claim by Radius gold inc, which included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, an airborne aeromagnetic and radiometric survey, mechanized trenching (13 trenches, 1134 linear meters), auger (349 holes), rotary air blast (RAB) drilling (84 holes totaling 3326.56 m) and diamond drilling (5 holes and 1442 m).

Flow Metals Corp. started work on the Monster Property in 2019 by performing a drone photogrammetry survey, and a geological mapping program. The Drone survey yielded a 15 cm resolution DEM and high-resolution imagery that will be used to target outcrops and plan future work on the property. The geological mapping program yielded a new interpretation on the underlying bedrock geology and structures that constrain the system. During the mapping program the geologists collected 33 samples that were assayed and resulted in a few mineralized samples grading up to 50ppb gold and 5 g/ton silver. The elevated gold samples contain high concentrations of arsenic that can be used as a vector for future soil sampling programs.

Contents

Appendices:

Geological map

Assay certificates

2. Introduction

2.1. Purpose

This report was prepared by Flow Metals Corp. to be filed as an assessment report to the Yukon Mining Recorder. This report concerns geochemical and geological work undertaken from June 2019 through September 2019 is reported.

3. Property description and location

The claims are located in the Sixty Mile placer district and cover a portion of the valley bottom occupied by the northeast flowing Sixty Mile River near the mouth of tributary Miller Creek. The property is located on map sheet NTS 116C/02 and 115N/15.

The property is located approximately 75 km due west of Dawson. Access to the project area is via the posted Sixty Mile Road that turns south off the Top of the World Highway (Hwy 11) at approximately kilometer 87.

4. Accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure and physiography

4.1. Accessibility and infrastructure

The north side of the claims are reached about 2.5 km from the turn off and the 2010 camp on Glacier Creek at about 11 km. Numerous roads built, maintained and changed as needed by the local placer miners access the northwest side of the claim group. The southeast side of the claim group is accessed by foot from roads in the valley bottom; this includes fording the Sixty Mile River. The roads are generally usable by 2WD truck from early June to late September. The Top of the World Highway is not maintained during winter months and the George Black ferry crossing the Yukon River at Dawson City operates between mid-late May and mid-October.

Daily plane service can be gained in Dawson City to Whitehorse, where there is daily jet airplane service to Vancouver, British Columbia and other points south.

4.1. Climate

Climate is characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. Winters are cold and temperatures of –30^{o}C to –45^{o}C are common. Summers are moderately cool with daily highs of 10^{o}C to 25^{o}C. Thunders showers are a

common occurrence. Smoke from forest fires can be thick at certain times. The seasonal window for prospecting is from late May to mid-September.

4.1. Local resources

Most of the workforce can be sourced from Dawson City, Whitehorse, and other towns in Yukon Territory. Dawson City hosts the most proximal helicopter, drilling, soil sampling and other mining services. Whitehorse hosts a larger and more varied workforce and is separated from Dawson City by 532 km of paved highway.

4.1. Physiography

The topography in the region is typical of an incised peneplain with steep hillsides and rounded crests. The area was beyond the limits of the last two continental glacial events and minor evidence of glaciations in the region is a result of localized alpine glaciers. Alluvium in the valleys is mostly locally derived. Hillsides are covered with a veneer of colluvium also locally derived. Elevation ranges from 2,100 feet (640 m) in the Sixty Mile valley to approximately 3,800 feet (1160 m) on nearby ridges. In the valley bottoms permafrost is not a consideration except near the well vegetated hillsides. On the hillsides and ridge spurs, particularly northerly facing slopes and poorly drained areas, permafrost (often as frozen black muck) is a serious hindrance to exploration.

Rock outcrop in the area is restricted to ridges, small cliffs, creek bottoms and along road and trench cuts. The Per occurrence, located in the Sixty Mile River valley, has been exposed in the past by placer miners but is now covered by placer mined gravel tailings, ponds and waste piles. These placer tailings are estimated to be <5 m-8 m thick. Often bedrock type can be determined by angular boulders, of consistent type, piled (by placer miner activity) on top of the more typical rounded mixed lithologies of river gravel and boulders.

Vegetation in the valley bottoms consists of alder, dwarf birch, balsam fir, white and black spruce. Ground cover in areas of thin tree cover consists of alpine plants, ‘buckbrush’ (alder), dwarf willow and moss. Beaver dams in the numerous side channels and placer drainages result in many ponds that restrict and hinder access. Hillsides and ridges are covered with pine, spruce, birch and poplar on well-drained slopes and stunted black spruce in areas of permafrost. Treeline is at

approximately 3,500 feet (1070 m). Vegetation is generally more abundant on east and south facing slopes. Grizzly and black bears as well as moose frequent the valley bottom, attracted by young vegetation on the placer tailings.

5. History

5.1.1892 – 1983

The Sixty Mile district has been worked for placer gold since the discovery of gold on Miller Creek in 1892. Placer gold production likely exceeds the recorded figure of 435,109 ounces won from the creeks.

5.2.1984 – 2008

Ulrich Glasmacher reported on the paragenesis and characterization of mineralization found in the Sixty Mile area in his 1984 Master's dissertation (Glasmacher, 1984). He was also responsible for other studies in the Sixty Mile River area (Glasmacher and Freidrich, 1992) including overseeing the diamond drilling on the Per auriferous vein occurrence (Yukon MINFILE 115N 041) for Klondike Gold Mining Corporation in 1988 (Glasmacher, 1988).

Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked and optioned most of the ground between Miller and Glacier Creeks and Sixty Mile River in 1998 (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). Kennecott compiled the previous data and carried out a property mapping, property stream and soil geochemistry program, a gravity survey and a helicopter airborne magnetic survey.

In 2003 Roger Hulstein staked the Paul 1-10 and Toni 1-8 claims and vended them to North American Gold Inc. (now Northland Resources Inc.). North American Gold Inc. carried out a small trenching program in 2003 in an effort to locate the vein structure intersected in 1988 by Klondike Gold Mining Corporation (Hulstein,

2004). In 2005 and 2006 Hulstein staked the Toni 9-28 claims and in 2008 the Toni 29-32 claims.

5.3.2009 – 2011

In 2009 Radius Gold optioned the Paul 1-10, Toni 1-8, Kurt 1-4, Vance 1-5, Mike 11-13, Jess 1-4, Andrea 1-4, SMF 3,5,8,13,14, Toni 22 and 24 claims and staked the BK 257 claim. In 2010 and 2011 work was carried out on a large portion of the claim by Radius gold inc, which included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, an airborne aeromagnetic and radiometric survey, mechanized trenching (13 trenches, 1134 linear meters), auger (349 holes), rotary air blast (RAB) drilling (84 holes totaling 3326.56 m) and diamond drilling (5 holes and 1442 m).

5.4.Geophysical work

5.4.1. Airborne magnetic and radiometric survey

Precision GeoSurveys Inc. carried out a low level (average <30 m sensor height) helicopter airborne survey over the property between July 12 and July 25, 2010, for a total of 1902 line km. Lines were flown north – south, spaced 200m, with selected areas having lines spaced 100 m.

5.4.2. Soil sampling program

In 1994 a ground radiometric survey was performed over 8 km of grid line in Monster West. Baknes (1995), noted that high K counts locally coincided with areas of known mineralization or elevated Cu in soil. However, some anomalies did not relate to mineralization (Baknes, 1995).

Normalizing K counts to Th counts is commonly used as a correction for the effect of primary lithology. However, on the Monster West claim some false anomalies were noted due to very low Th in local host rock (Baknes, 1995).

In 1996 High-Sense Geophysics Ltd. performed a helicopter borne magnetic (Section 5.4.3) and radiometric survey. EHW subsequently analyzed and interpreted the data (Williams, 1997). The regional survey was flown on a line spacing of 1000 m with a detailed survey flown over a smaller area (The Monster Property) with a spacing of 250 m. The survey was flown without control lines. In

addition to that, the effects of instrumental noise and rapid changes in flight path resulted in minor degradation of the data quality (Williams, 1997). Regionally the radiometric data can outline the major lithological units on the basis of the K and U counts. Within the Wernecke Breccia the radiometric data indicate variable potassic alteration. Locally these data coincide with known areas of mineralization. The 1000 m line spacing used in the regional survey was too high to adequately assess potassic alteration within the Wernecke Breccia. However, the detailed survey on the Monster Property was successful in outlining potential areas of high potassic alteration (Williams, 1997).

5.4.3. Magnetic survey

A comprehensive magnetic survey was carried out in 1996 by High-Sense Geophysics. The magnetic data was collected concurrently with radiometric data (Section 0). The study consisted of a regional aeromagnetic survey and a detailed aeromagnetic survey. Regional aeromagnetic data was obtained using 1000 m line spacing. The results from this survey are useful for defining broad target areas and the regional structural setting (further described in section **Error! Reference source not found.**). The detailed aeromagnetic data was obtained using 250 m line spacing and allowed for the outlining of the general structure of the Monster Property and magnetic anomalies that are related to geology. However, 250 m line spacing is still too large to identify specific drill targets.

Differences in the ratio of magnetite/hematite are commonly the cause of magnetic highs in IOCG deposits. Magnetite is an order of magnitude more magnetic than hematite. The magnetic highs are locally correlated to zones of increased mineralization, notably on the east side of the Monster Property (Williams, 1997), and remain areas of interest.

The former Cookie Claim (currently the eastern part of the Monster Property) contains a distinct magnetic high that is modeled at 200 m below the surface. This magnetic high may have a southern dip and continue westward. Mineral showings on the Cookie Claim are bounded by E-W faults to the north and south and NE-SW structures to the east and west (Williams, 1997).

5.4.4. Gravity survey

Gravity surveys were performed from 2001 – 2003 by Monster Copper Resources. A gravity anomaly defined in 2001 and 2002 was followed up by additional gravity surveying and drilling in 2003. Unfortunately, after applying an improved terrane correction the gravity anomaly was discovered to be an artifact of elevation. The drill hole failed to intersect anything of interest (Setterfield, 2001, 2003; Setterfield and Tykajlo, 2002).

5.5. Radius gold, 2010

5.5.1. Auger+RAB drilling

Auger drilling was carried out by Mr. Sylvain Fleurant, owner and operator of an auger drill business based in Dawson City. A total of 398 holes were drilled between June 1, 2010 and July 29, 2010, including 13 drilled for Mike McDougall (placer miner) and sampled by Radius Gold Inc. A rotary air blast (RAB) drilling program was carried out between July 28, 2010 and Sept. 28, 2010. Mr. Stan Wolarek of Whitehorse, owner and operator, was contracted to drill 84 holes totaling 3326.56 m

5.5.2 Mechanized trenching

Mechanized trenching was carried out on the Kennecott Trench Zone, over a small outcropping of weathered and oxidized vein in the Sixty Mile River valley, and on the Toni soil geochemistry anomaly. An old preexisting trench (Tr10-12) in Glacier Creek was also mapped and sampled. Trenches Tr10-1 to Tr10-3 were excavated by Miller Creek Mining Company Ltd. (placer miner Jayce Murtagh) June 23 – 25, 2010 with a Hitachi 300 excavator. Trenches Tr10-4 to Tr10-11 and Tr10-13 were excavated by H. Coynes and Sons Ltd., based out of Whitehorse, between July 15, 2010 and August 16, 2010 utilizing a Caterpillar 225 excavator. Trenches averaged between 1.25 m and 1.5 m wide and varied in depth between 1 – 2 m. Prior to trenching, the organic and topsoil layer was pulled to one side, the first 0.3 m stripped to allow the excavator passage and then a 1 to 1.5 m trench excavated. All trenches were reclaimed at the end of the season with the topsoil and organics placed on top of the backfilled trenches.

5.5.3. Soil Sampling Survey

Geochemical soil sampling, totaling 1934 samples, was carried out by Radius personnel between early June and early September.

5.5.4. Diamond Drilling

Kluane Diamond Drilling Ltd, based in Whitehorse, Yukon, was contracted to drill 7 NTW size (5.6 mm) diamond drill holes totaling 1607.81 m. Three areas were tested; the Kennecott Trench Zone area, the Walker Fork and Toni gold in soil geochemical anomaly

5.5.5. Road/trail building

Roads are somewhat overgrown but for the most part still passable with a standard pickup truck. Access trails for diamond drilling at KEX trenches were constructed by H. Coyne and Sons Ltd., utilizing a Caterpillar D6 bulldozer and a Caterpillar 225 excavator. The same equipment also reclaimed most of the trails, trenches and drill pads at the end of the season in September.

6. Geological setting and mineralization

6.1. Regional geology

The first geological investigation of the Sixty Mile River area was by J. E. Spurr in 1896-97 (Spurr and Goodrich, 1898), followed by Cockfield in 1917 (Cockfield, 1921). More recently the area was mapped at 1:250,000 scale by Tempelman-Kluit in 1970- 1972 (Tempelman-Kluit, 1973), Green in 1961 (Green, 1972) and Mortenson (1988, 1996).

The property lies between the Tintina and Denali Faults within the Ominica Belt (Wheeler and McFeely, 1991, Gordy and Makepeace, 2001). The area is underlain by two distinct lithotectonic (pre-accretion) assemblages: 1) medium to high grade, polydeformed metasedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTNA and YTKS); and 2), deformed and metamorphosed rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane (YTa) (Mortenson, 1988, 1996) (Figure 3). Both are mainly Paleozoic in age and were juxtaposed by regional scale thrust faults in

early Mesozoic time, a period of terrane accretion that affected much of the northern Cordillera.

Locally, the Yukon Tanana Terrane consists of two main assemblages of supracrustal rocks, the Late Devonian (?) to mid-Mississippian Nasina assemblage (YTNA) and the mid-Permian Klondike Schist assemblage (YTKS) (Mortenson, 1996) and three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks (YTp). The Nasina consists of metamorphosed psammites, mainly quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist and quartzite, +/- carbonaceous material, interlayered mafic schist and amphibolite and volumetrically minor amounts of marble, conglomerate and felsic schist. The Klondike Schist assemblage is comprised mainly of a variety of felsic schists interlayered with non-carbonaceous fine grained micaceous quartzite and quartz-feldspar-muscovite-biotite (+/- chlorite) schist. Local layers of chlorite schist, metagabbro, and rare bands of marble and carbonaceous quartz-muscovite schist are found within the felsic schists.

The Klondike placer camp, with approximately 20,000,000 million ounces of placer gold produced (Government of Yukon, 2007), is underlain predominantly by units of the Klondike Schist assemblage.

According to Mortenson (1996) three distinct suites of metaplutonic rocks (unit YTp) found within the Yukon Tanana Terrane are:

1) Devonian – Mississippian feldspar and quartz-feldspar augen schist interpreted to be meta-porphyry sills and/or transposed dykes

2) Early Mississippian granitic orthogneiss, e.g. the Fiftymile batholith located in the Sixty Mile River area.

3) mid-Permian quartz monzonite gneiss and quartz (+/-feldspar) augen schist (Sulphur Creek orthogneiss).

Rocks of the Paleozoic Slide Mountain Terrane (YTa) include massive greenstone and a variety of altered ultramafic rocks. The ultramafic rocks commonly denote thrust (and normal?) faults, are partially to wholly serpentinized and locally exhibit quartz- carbonate alteration. The mined out Clinton Creek asbestos deposit, located approximately 40 km to the north of the project area, is hosted by units of Slide Mountain Terrane.

Jurassic quartz monzonite bodies intrude the Yukon Tanana Terrane and Mortenson (1996) noted that field relationships indicate that they intruded prior to both Early (?) Jurassic regional thrust imbrication and Early Cretaceous normal faulting.

Post accretion units unconformably overly rocks of the Tanana Terrane and Slide Mountain Terrane. These units consist of a sequence of unmetamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of middle (?) and Late Cretaceous age (unit uKv) (Mortenson, 1996). The lower part of the unit typically consists of sandstone and pebble to cobble conglomerate that is overlain by massive andesitic flows and breccias that are correlated with the (68-76Ma) Carmacks Group.

Rare outcrops exposed in the Sixty Mile River valley and granitoid bodies (LKP) exposed to the southeast of the valley of fine to medium grained, equigranular biotite- hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite are thought to be co-magmatic with the Late Cretaceous Carmacks group volcanics.

Volumetrically minor amounts of Miocene aged quartz pebble conglomerate, sandstone, shale minor tuffs and olivine basalt are preserved in the Sixty Mile valley.

Units of the Nasina and Klondike Schist assemblage and the three associated orthogneiss units show the effects of penetrative ductile deformation and metamorphism at middle greenschist to lower amphibolite facies (Mortenson, 1996). Rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane generally only display evidence of brittle shearing and open folding. Units of the Slide Mountain and Yukon Tanana terranes are juxtaposed along mainly shallowly to moderately dipping fault zones that are interpreted as thrust faults. Low angle normal faults are also interpreted between the Fiftymile Batholith and overlying rocks.

Middle and Late Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks are generally undeformed although they have been at least locally folded (Mortenson, 1996). The Tintina and Denali faults found to the northeast and southwest of the property, respectively, trend northwest and are major crustal-scale transcurrent dextral faults of Tertiary (?) age.

The Sixty Mile Fault, a major northeast trending fault structure lying on a lineament that extends to Tok, Alaska, underlies the east side of the Sixty Mile

River valley. In the Sixty Mile placer district, the valley follows a (half?) graben structure that down drops Cretaceous Carmacks Group rocks, on the northwest side, against Nasina and Klondike Schist Assemblage rock to the southeast. Other northwest, north to northeast trending fault structures are suspected to underlie prominent lineaments and locally form the contacts of the Carmacks Group volcanic rocks.

6.1.1. Regional metallogeny

Regionally, the calc-alkaline Carmacks Group (70 Ma) volcanics are a widespread igneous event with spatially- and temporally-related mineralization found throughout the west central Yukon (Smuk, 1999). Mineralization and mineral deposits associated with this event include the Casino copper porphyry deposit (Selby and Nesbitt, 1998). There are a number of mineral occurrences along the trace of the Sixty Mile fault which extends to the southwest and can be traced to near Tok, Alaska.

The Carmacks Group, composed primarily of andesites, occupies the Sixty Mile Valley and is preserved due to down dropping in a block faulting environment. The region SE of the Sixty Mile fault has been uplifted with vertical movement possibly in the order of kilometers (Mortenson, pers. comm. 2007). This block faulting may be due to the intrusion of a granitoid body and subsequent uplift of overlying rocks.

The polymetallic vein occurrences, granitoid bodies, and the main placer gold creeks (Bedrock, Miller, Glacier and Sixty Mile River between the mouth of Little Gold and Miller Creek) are encompassed by or on the margins of the gravity low anomaly (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). This gravity low may represent an unexposed granitoid batholith. Small granitoid (LKP) bodies south of Mosquito and Boucher Creeks, within the uplifted fault block, may be exposed apophyses of the larger buried granitoid body. Numerous polymetallic veins (Connaught, Yukon MINFILE 115N 040, etc.) are spatially associated with these granitoid bodies. These veins and others located even further east (~20km ESE of the project area), along with magnetite skarns and minor porphyry copper style mineralization are related to Cretaceous (?) (Carmacks ?) age granodiorite intrusions aligned in an approximate

E-W direction. These polymetallic veins may be the 'roots' of eroded epithermal vein systems.

In the late 1990's Madrona Mining Limited acquired ground in the Sixty Mile area at the head of Glacier Creek for potential volcanic massive sulphide deposits similar to those found in the Yukon Tanana Terrane in the Finlayson Lake area (Marchand, 1997). To date only minor showings of sphalerite and galena (Yukon MINFILE 116C 112 & 116C 133) have been found in the Sixty Mile area.

Placer gold, with an estimated production of 435,109 crude ounces, has been mined extensively in the Sixty Mile River valley, Miller, Glacier, Poker (US side), Little Gold and Bedrock Creeks in the vicinity of the Toni 9-32 claims (LeBarge, 2006). The source of most of this gold is unknown but according to Mortenson et al. (2006) is likely derived from metamorphogenic rather than epithermal veins. While a possible metamorphogenic source occurrence has been identified on the Rod claims, bedrock epithermal veins, such as the Per and Glasmacher occurrences, in the Sixty Mile valley have also been identified. Although they themselves may not be a significant source of placer gold they hint at possible undiscovered gold bearing resources. The epithermal quartz, carbonate and pyrite veining is hosted by propylitic to argillic altered andesites, analogous to that of weak or distal porphyry style alteration and mineralization.

6.1.2. Surficial Geology

The Sixty Mile placer district lies within the Klondike Plateau (Duk-Rodkin, 1996). Dendritic 'V' shaped valleys dissect the plateau reflecting its largely unglaciated state. An exception is the Sixty Mile River valley which has been glaciated as shown by the presence of small lateral moraines.

The surficial geology is best summarized by Hughes, et al. (1986) as follows.

Quaternary deposits of the Sixty Mile river drainage basin include valley bottom alluvial plains and terraces, gulch alluvium, colluvial veneers and blankets, and scattered debris flows. The youngest Quaternary deposits include active colluvium, valley bottom gulch alluvium and the broad alluvial plain in the Sixty Mile River valley. Older alluvial deposits include the higher terrace levels in the upper reaches of Miller and Glacier Creeks, the second terrace in the lower reaches of Miller Creek, and the broad terrace found on the north side of the

Sixty Mile River valley, both upstream and downstream from Miller Creek.

Colluvium veneer, the most common cover on the hillsides, averages 1-2m thick while colluvium blanket material averages >3m thick. Colluvium conforms to bedrock topography and is composed of diamicton, rubble, and organic-rich silt and sand derived from bedrock sources by a variety of slope processes.

Valleys are filled with alluvium and locally form terraces up to 20m thick. The alluvium plain in the Sixty Mile Valley averages only <5m – 8m thick and forms a uniform sheet across the valley. Most of the claims in the Sixty Mile River valley are underlain by the above alluvium that has mostly been processed by placer miners. A surficial geology map, of the property, by Farrell Andersen is included in the assessment report by Hulstein and Zuran (1999)

6.2. Property Geology

6.2.1. Nassina Subterrane

composed of a quartz-white mica (+/-graphite+/- chlorite) schist and quartzite: This unit displays all the compositional and structural variations between massive quartz rich layers, locally further silicified and infilled by quartz veins and the schistose polydeformed quartz white mica schist. Graphite occurs frequently and was observed either along the foliation on along veinlets or veins cutting through the metamorphic foliation. Folding is a common feature and at least three different deformation events have been recognized within the quartz white mica schist. Quartz-rich schist and quartzite prevails in outcrop as the schist tends to recede so that fewer outcrops of folded quartz-white mica schist have been observed. The composition of the schist is interpreted here as a primary feature, however the deformation occurred during the tectonometamorphic events might have caused a relative enrichment in mica along some particularly high strained layers. Quartz lenses, locally boudinaged are quite common. Evidences of compressional deformation (see section 5 on structure) have been observed in this unit. It is very difficult to distinguish in the field the sheared schist belonging to this unit form the white mica-quartz schist due to their compositional and mesostructural similarities.

6.2.2. Nassina or Amphibolite Subterrane

White mica (+/- amphibolites +/-chlorite) quartz schist: The white mica-quartz schist is showing a marked increase in the amount of white mica and locally to chlorite. This lithology also includes quartz lenses variably boudinaged and aligned along the foliation. Intense deformation and megascale deformation is evidenced by abundant crenulation, S/C planes, parasitic folds and local inverse faulting. Locally amphibole-rich lenses have been observed and the amphibole is replaced by biotite and/or chlorite, white mica and opaque and oxidized minerals. When the amphibole is abundant the quantity of quartz drastically decreases, suggesting a possible derivation from a mafic protholith for the white mica amphibole schist, however a marly protholith cannot be ruled out in absence of further information. A boudin of calc silicate rock (0.5 x 2 m in size), wrapped in a quartofeldspatic gneiss was observed on the higher part of the Miller Creek/Bedrock Creek divide. The attribution of this unit is indeed debatable; however the available data suggest that this unit represents a highly deformed horizon, compressional in nature at least during its ductile deformational evolution. Petrography or microchemisty could improve the understanding of this unit, especially if in the future the white quartz mica quartz schist will become an important geological host for the mineralization. Mapping has evidentiated the spatial correspondence between some of the placer operations and the occurrence of the schist. The schist, because highly deformed it might have been a preferential pathway for the mineralization by quartz veining during its metamorphic evolution.

6.2.3. Possible Klondike schist

The main lithology of this unit is a white quartz schist, lesser amphibole- bearing chlorite schist, small outcrops of quartzofeldspatic gneiss, leucogneiss, serpentinized ultramafic rocks, one outcrop of marble (nearby the Layfield Trenches) white mica-carbonate-quartz schist.

6.2.4. Carmacks Group

Various units of the Carmacks Group, composed predominantly of andesitic volcanic (uKv), underlie the Sixty Mile River valley and the northeast side of the property. Two intrusions of porphyritic andesite (uKv) of presumably belonging to the Carmacks group are found in the northwest side of the property. They have also been intersected in drill holes (reported as porphyritic andesite and granodiorite) in the Sixtymile Valley at the Per Occurrence (Glasmacher, 1988).

Intrusions of porphyritic andesite found in the northwest side of the property define two distinct bodies. The porphyritic andesite is mainly made up of subhedral phenocrysts of plagioclase (2-8 mm in size) and amphibole, mainly hornblende, (sub-millimeter to 4 mm in size), hosted in a fine grained groundmass. Magnetite is present in the larger intrusion as an accessory mineral. The smaller intrusion is poorly exposed, weathered and oxidized. Petrographic examination by Dr. F. Colombo found that both the plagioclase and amphibole are still fresh with only minor alteration on their margins implying the absence of post-magmatic alteration.

At the base of the Carmacks Group volcanic is a conglomerate (uKv) made up of well- rounded cobbles and pebbles of quartz and quartzite. It is generally clast-supported and has a silicified and locally (fault gouge?) clay rich and quartz cement. The type section for this unit on the property is close to the road leading to the Kennecott Trench Zone, south of Miller Creek.

Carmacks Group andesites (uKv) is composed of a variety of andesitic rock types ranging from fine grained, slightly porphyritic andesite, to flow banded andesite, to andesite breccia with subangular fragments of clay altered andesite and a groundmass of fine grained equigranular andesite. Fragments in the breccia range from millimetre to pluri-decimeter. Mapping by Dr. F. Colombo in the Layfield trench area places the andesite non-conformably over both the Carmacks Group conglomerate and the metamorphic basement. The absence of outcrops showing the andesite – ‘tectonic melange’ contact means that the presence of local faulting at the contact cannot be ruled out.

6.2.5. Structure

The prominent structural element in the area of the Per occurrence is the Sixty Mile Fault, or lineament, in the Sixty Mile River valley (Figure 3). Structures parallel to the Sixty Mile Fault found to the northwest of the Sixty Mile Fault are interpreted to be a series of normal faults. These normal faults in turn are believed to have been displaced by Tintina-related (?) northwest trending faults and associated Riedel (?) faults (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999). They describe a disjointed 'Miller Structural Corridor' that may be a more prominent Tintina-related structure cutting through relatively more brittle siliceous metasedimentary rocks. The trace of the NE trending Sixty Mile Fault, is derived from Mortenson (1996, pers. comm. 2010), field mapping and interpretation from the Kennecott aeromagnetic survey (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999).

The NE trending faults that comprise the Sixty Mile lineament are believed to be related to stress transfer between the NW striking Denali and Tintina transcurrent fault systems (Lowe and Cassidy, 1995). The extensional tectonics that formed the graben, allowing the preservation of the Carmacks Group in the Sixty Mile valley, is likely due to right- handed step-overs across dextral strike-slip fault systems (Lowe and Cassidy, 1995). Carmacks Group rocks are not foliated and are only deformed by late stage brittle faulting and fracturing.

The bounding Sixty Mile fault juxtaposes the down dropped and preserved Carmacks volcanics on the northwest side against the metamorphic rocks of the Nasina Assemblage to the southeast (Figure 3). These quartz-feldspar gneissic rocks and similar gneissic to schistose rocks found adjacent to the projected Sixty Mile fault differ from the more biotite-muscovite rich schists found further to the southeast. Small outcroppings and float of quartz pebble conglomerate and white sandstone (unit Kst) found on or very near the projected trace of the Sixty Mile Fault are believed to be preserved basal remnants of the Carmacks Group (Hulstein, 2009). Slivers of the Carmacks Group conglomerate, argillic altered andesite, fault gouge and altered, pyritized and argillic altered orthogneiss over 10's of meters in DDH10-6 indicate that the Sixty Mile fault is a significant regional structure and a fluid conduit. Significant vertical displacement on the Sixty Mile fault, in the order of 100's of m, is suspected. Complications to this simplified scenario are indicated by outcropping siliciclastic gneissic rocks on the northeast

side of the fault and aeromagnetic patterns that cross the projected trace of the fault.

In addition to the above Dr. Fabrizio found that faults on the property are grouped around two main systems, both subvertical: NNE and NW trending. Both are, according to his field observations, late normal faults crosscutting the metamorphic folds and foliation. Low angle thrust faults where identified, as in trenches 10-1 to 10-3, trend NE and dip shallowly to the southeast. The joint measurements possibly reflect the conjugate fracturing consequent to the faulting. Quartz veins tend to be sub parallel either to the foliation or to the NNE sub vertical faults. Glasmacher (1992) describes how both the Per and Glasmacher occurrences are structurally controlled and are found at the junction of three major fault systems: the ENE-WSW trending Sixty Mile Fault zone, a NW-SE trending fault zone and a NE – SW trending fault zone. He states that between these two occurrences, small NE-SW trending quartz-(carbonate)-sulphide veinlets crosscut the Carmacks volcanic rocks that underlie the Sixty Mile River valley.

Mapping of the metamorphic rocks and structural measurements of the foliation by Dr. F. Colombo points towards a cylindrical style of folding on most of the property. The foliation in the 2010 trenches at the Kennecott Trench Zone may be interpreted as a tight style of folding such as chevron folding. Petrographic observations defined an older deformation event that was not observed in the field. The first deformation event (D1) is recorded is the quartz-white mica-graphite schist as fold hinges of biotite+white mica now wrapped by the foliation (D2) defined by quartz and white mica, later cross cut by S/C planes (D3). The crenulation observed and measured in the field was generated by this folding event. The S/C planes are probably coeval with the thrusts observed in the field and if so must have occurred during the greenschist facies metamorphic event. The collapse of the structure likely generated the normal faulting (D4) with a well-defined brittle style of deformation.

6.2.6. Alteration

Generally alteration includes: greenshist to amphibolites, hydrothermal and thermal metamorphism. Greenschist to amphibolite metamorphism occurred prior to the Cretaceous and is restricted to the Nasina and Klondike Assemblages. Alteration is characterized by the presence of fine grained muscovite, chlorite and quartz. Dr. F. Colombo believes the various metamorphic rocks underwent amphibolite facies metamorphism and then greenschist facies retrograde metamorphism.

Alteration associated with hydrothermal activity is assumed to have taken place during Jurassic (?) and Cretaceous intrusive events. Hydrothermal alteration of the metamorphic rocks is primarily of silicification, bleaching and development of sericite – white mica. This alteration is most evident in the more siliceous, massive rocks, which underwent brittle fracturing. Ultramafic rocks, commonly lenses or thin layers, are bleached and altered to a listwanite assemblage with Ca-Mg-Fe carbonate minerals (calcite, ankerite, dolomite) +/- silica and the green chromium mica, fuchsite.

Alteration of the andesite volcanics ranges from weak to strong propylitic alteration (magnetite destruction, pyritization and interstitial calcite) to argillic (bleached, +/- pyrite, clay minerals). Propylitic alteration often includes development of significant Ca- Mg-Fe carbonate minerals (calcite, ankerite, dolomite), up to 5% coarse grained pyrite, increased chlorite and local epidote.

Thermal metamorphism and associated alteration is restricted to the calc-silicate rocks found south of the hypabyssal intrusion (uKv) in the northeast part of the property. These rocks also contain variable but generally minor amounts of actinolite, calcite and magnetite.

6.2.7. Mineralization

There are a number of mineralizing events in the Sixty Mile area and according to M. Allen et al. (see Appendix C) possibly range in age from Late Permian, Late Permian to Late Cretaceous (Jurassic?), and Mesozoic to Late Cretaceous to

Tertiary. Mineralization ranges from orogenic veins (mesothermal in older literature) to high level low sulphidation epithermal veins and breccias.

Glasmacher (1992a) defined two types of epithermal gold mineralization in the Sixty Mile River valley at the Per and Glasmacher mineral occurrences hosted by Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanics. Glasmacher (1992b) reported north-northeast trending mesothermal quartz-carbonate veins hosted by metamorphic rocks with a concentration along the approximate trend of the 'Melange Zone'. In the underground placer mine on Miller Creek he reports quartz-carbonate veins are found on the same structures as the Carmacks Group volcanic rocks. This implies a Late Cretaceous age for at least some of the mesothermal veins.

Historically and at present placer gold mining has been the most important mining activity in the Sixty Mile district. Placer gold production likely exceeds the recorded figure of 435,109 ounces won from the creeks during the period 1892-2005 (LeBarge, 2006). The bulk of the placer gold was mined from Miller, Glacier, Bedrock, Little Gold, Big Gold Creeks and the Sixty Mile River.

Veins in Metamorphic Rocks

Several styles of veining have been observed in the metamorphic rocks including typical orogenic quartz+/-carbonate (minor carbonate) veins containing minor amounts of pyrite, +/-arsenopyrite, +/-galena, +/-sphalerite, +/-scheelite and rarely trace amounts of visible gold. Also cutting the metamorphic rocks are typical epithermal low sulphidation style veins with cockscomb textures and angular breccias. Of less interest are early stage foliaform cloudy to milky quartz veins, often boudinaged and as rootless fold hinges. The most significant orogenic veining found to date has been at the Kennecott Trench Zone, Layfield and Walker Zones.

The epithermal veining is assumed to be related to the Carmacks magmatic – hydrothermal event. Although epithermal quartz-chalcedony veining has been observed in the same zones its importance is minimal. Epithermal veining has also been observed at the head of Glacier Creek, including fluorite veining (Hulstein and Zuran, 1999), and quartz +/-barite veining in upper Glacier Creek and lower

Miller Creek. Placer miners have recovered cinnabar vein float from Wy Gulch near the mouth of Miller Creek but the source has not been located to date.

6.3. Per Occurrence

The Per occurrence is described in the Minfile summary (Yukon MINFILE 115N 041), by Kreft (1986) and Glasmacher (1988) and was the primary focus at the start of the auger drill program and the MaxMin electromagnetic survey. Trenching by Kreft in 1985 tested a 91 m wide zone of altered andesite containing massive pyrite lenses, quartz stockworks, and disseminated chalcopyrite and galena. Specimens from the trenches assayed up to 26 g/t Au and 42.5 g/t Ag. Yukon MINFILE describes the zone as a northeast trending, 8 cm to 60 cm wide, galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite vein with a strike length of 61 m. Klondike Gold Mining Corporation drilled seven diamond drill holes totaling 765m, tested alteration and mineralization exposed by Kreft's trenching and excavations by the placer miners. The most significant result was from DDH D4/88-02 which returned an average of 8.76 gpt gold over 10.5m from 3m – 13.5m including one sample grading 42.17 gpt gold over 1.5m from 4.5m to 6.0m (Glasmacher, 1988). Mineralization is described as silicified porphyritic andesite cut by narrow pyrite-carbonate-quartz veinlets. Result from auger drill holes ADH10-1 to 10-46 in the Per occurrence area were previously reported by Hulstein (2010).

A northwest trending silver-bearing manganese – iron oxide – pyrite, quartz vein, located in Trench 10-4, is approximately 0.3 wide, and trends towards the main Per occurrence area. A 0.3 m chip sample returned 193 ppb Au, 187 ppm Ag and 3463 ppm Zn. Trench 10-5 about 50 m to the southeast could not be entered safely due to depth and water but veining was not observed in the spoil pile.

The 'VG' zone, part of the Per occurrence, was identified by Mr. B. Kreft with excavator trenching. This work located a clay rich zone in the altered andesitic volcanic rock that reportedly contained small colors of visible gold. Also near DDH D4/88-02, within 100 m, is a placer cut that yielded approximately 5000 oz gold (M. McDougall, pers. Comm. 2010). All of these target areas are located within an aeromagnetic low in an area of otherwise magnetic highs, presumably associated with fresher magnetite bearing andesitic volcanics.

All auger drill holes in the Per Occurrence area intersected variably altered and mineralized andesite. Most samples contained trace to 8% disseminated pyrite and pyrite veinlets. Less common were chalcedonic quartz veinlets and pervasive silicification. Most of the feldspar phenocrysts were altered to clay. At present alteration and mineralization cannot be correlated with anomalous gold, copper and zinc values.

Rock samples from the auger drill holes returned up to 490 ppb Au, from hole ADH10- 35 (sample I028590). Although the outside of the sample on the auger flights was cleaned off, material from the placer gravels scrapped off, the possibility of placer gold contamination exists. Evidence that anomalous Au values (established at >100 ppb) are not due to placer gold is provided by coincident anomalous values for Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn. Samples (I028571, 573, 574) from ADH10-18, 20 and 21 containing anomalous values for Au (162 ppb), Cu, Pb and Zn from the 'VG' Zone area indicate possible bedrock mineralization. Sample I028567 from hole ADH10-013 in the same area contained the highest copper value from the program at 596 ppm. Rock float sample I029051 of bleached carbonate pyritized altered andesite cross cut by quartz molybdenite veinlets contains 1832 ppm Mo.

Although the exact collar location of diamond drill hole D4/88-02 is not known, samples from ADH10-35 & 37 (I028590 & 592) from the approximate location contain anomalous gold values (490 ppb and 128 ppb respectively).

6.4. Miller Creek Occurence

The Miller occurrence was first staked in May 1896 (Yukon, MINFILE) and as such is one of the first mineral occurrences discovered in the Yukon. It consists of minor amounts of galena and sphalerite in (foliaform?) quartz lenses that cut marble units (limy sections) within weakly graphitic Nasina assemblage schist of the Yukon Tanana Terrane. A sample of the better mineralized material assayed 3.6% Pb, 4.4% Zn, 48.0 g/t Ag and trace Au (Yukon, MINFILE). According to Yukon MINFILE a silicified, dolomitized carbonate layer containing variable scorodite forms a persistent marker which extends northwesterly across the area. This horizon can be identified as a weak ternary K-Th-U radiometric anomaly.

A soil grid located immediately east of the occurrence and soil lines over the occurrence in 2010 followed up on work carried out by prospector Ed Lilly. While numerous samples were anomalous in arsenic only a few samples were anomalous in gold. Further sampling and geological mapping is required in the area to determine the significance of the arsenic and weak gold anomaly and its relationship to the mineralization at the Miller occurrence.

7. Conclusions

The Sixty Mile property warrants further exploration. Some of the rock types previously described were not observed while others may require reclassification and reinterpretation. There is a large amount of information and data that has not been fully interpreted from the 2010 program so there is a lot of exploration potential for the claim area. Further work that would be beneficial includes re-logging the core, reprocessing the historic geophysics, further prospecting/mapping and VLF survey.

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Go Metals - Sixtymile

Geological map
2020

502000 504000 506000 508000 510000 512000

7100000 7098000 7096000 94000

0 1 2 km

Mineral_Occurrences_250k

Faults
- Thrust fault
- Lithological contact
- Observed fault
- Inferred fault
- Interpreted fault (ground or satellite data)

Lithology
- Klondike Schist
- YTT Metasediments
- Andesite (Carmacks Gp)
- Tonalite
- Conglomerate
- Property Perimeter

Sample_ID	Date_Sampled	M_Dat	TM_Zor	UTM_Easting	UTM_Northing	Analysis
SM19-001	25/06/2019	83	7	508118	7098324	assay
SM19-002	25/06/2019	83	7	508328	7098813	assay
SM19-005	25/06/2019	83	7	508202	7098816	assay
SM19-007	25/06/2019	83	7	508142	7098815	assay
SM19-008	25/06/2019	83	7	508132	7098754	assay
SM19-010	25/06/2019	83	7	507838	7098792	assay
SM19-012	25/06/2019	83	7	507773	7098821	assay
SMH19-001	25/06/2019	83	7	508142	7098814	assay
SMH19-002	25/06/2019	83	7	507835	7098796	assay
SMH19-003	25/06/2019	83	7	507810	7098815	assay
SMH19-004	25/06/2019	83	7	507643	7098633	assay
SM19-015	25/06/2019	83	7	507581	7098718	assay
SM19-019	26/06/2019	83	7	508724	7107754	assay
SM19-020	26/06/2019	83	7	508699	7101155	assay
SM19-021	26/06/2019	83	7	508445	7101282	assay
SM19-022A	26/06/2019	83	7	508563	7101247	assay
SM19-022B	26/06/2019	83	7	508563	7101247	assay
SM19-023	26/06/2019	83	7	506817	7101593	assay
SM19-024A	26/06/2019	83	7	506799	7101616	assay
SM19-025A	26/06/2019	83	7	506711	7101611	assay
SM19-026	26/06/2019	83	7	506561	7101526	assay
SMH19-005	26/06/2019	83	7	508719	7101159	assay
SMH19-006	26/06/2019	83	7	508719	7101159	assay
SMH19-007	26/06/2019	83	7	508625	7107252	assay
SMH19-008	26/06/2019	83	7	508444	7101289	assay
SM19-029	27/06/2019	83	7	509389	7100573	assay
SM19-032	28/06/2019	83	7	506205	7097045	assay
SM19-033A	28/06/2019	83	7	506268	7097062	assay
SM19-036A	28/06/2019	83	7	505428	7097480	assay
SM19-040	28/06/2019	83	7	503200	7098817	assay
SMH19-014	28/06/2019	83	7	503215	7098733	assay
SM19-044A	29/06/2019	83	7	506707	7099553	assay
SM19-044B	29/06/2019	83	7	506686	7099590	assay

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TEST REPORT:	**YVR1910515**

Project Name:	SixtyMile 2019
Job Received Date:	29-Jul-2019
Job Report Date:	23-Aug-2019
Number of Samples:	33
Report Version:	Final

COMMENTS:

Test results reported relate to the tested samples only on an “as received” basis. Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "provisional" are subject to change, pending final QC review and approval. The customer has not provided any information than can affect the validity of the test results. Please refer to MSALABS' Schedule of Services and Fees for our complete Terms and Conditions. Preliminary results are applicable when a portion of samples in a job is 100% completed and reported or 1 of a number of methods on the same job have been completed 100%. Results cannot change, but additional results or results for additional methods can be added.

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
PRP-910	Dry, Crush to 70% passing 2mm, Split 250g, Pulverize to 85% passing 75µm

ANALYTICAL METHODS	
METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
FAS-111	Au, Fire Assay, 30g fusion, AAS, Trace Level
IMS-131	Multi-Element, 20g, 3:1 Aqua Regia, ICP-AES/MS, Ultra Trace Level

Signature:

Yvette Hsi, BSc.
Laboratory Manager
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TEST REPORT: YVR1910515

Project Name: SixtyMile 2019
Job Received Date: 29-Jul-2019
Job Report Date: 23-Aug-2019
Report Version: Final

	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	FAS-111 Au ppm 0.005	IMS-131 Ag ppm 0.01	IMS-131 Al % 0.01	IMS-131 As ppm 0.1	IMS-131 Au ppm 0.0005	IMS-131 B ppm 10	IMS-131 Ba ppm 10	IMS-131 Be ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Bi ppm 0.01	IMS-131 Ca % 0.01	IMS-131 Cd ppm 0.01
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--		<0.005	0.02	0.93	0.7	0.0005	10	58	0.18	0.02	0.69	0.01
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--			0.01	0.92	1.0	<0.0005	<10	68	0.20	0.01	0.60	0.01
034811	Rock	0.55		<0.005	0.18	0.21	203.0	0.0019	<10	135	0.42	0.15	0.02	0.21
034812	Rock	1.03		0.006	0.37	0.47	77.1	0.0038	<10	155	0.51	0.23	0.89	0.47
034813	Rock	0.62		0.009	0.44	0.22	256.2	0.0112	<10	369	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.58
034814	Rock	0.61		0.009	0.14	0.20	45.3	0.0106	<10	55	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.02
034815	Rock	0.95		0.006	0.42	0.17	16.1	0.0028	<10	101	0.08	0.10	<0.01	0.02
034816	Rock	0.75		0.032	74.84	0.22	57.5	0.0317	<10	302	0.12	2.80	3.12	1.31
034817	Rock	0.74		0.051	1.93	0.49	793.9	0.0115	<10	445	0.31	0.16	0.17	0.53
034818	Rock	0.31		<0.005	0.06	0.19	295.2	0.0043	21	207	0.45	0.03	21.83	0.24
034819	Rock	2.01		<0.005	0.23	0.25	281.2	0.0008	<10	213	0.27	0.09	8.72	0.18
034819PD	QC-PD	--		<0.005	0.23	0.28	276.7	0.0007	<10	234	0.28	0.09	8.55	0.16
034820	Rock	0.28		<0.005	0.28	0.13	12.0	0.0008	<10	117	0.14	0.03	3.88	0.16
034821	Rock	0.85		<0.005	0.04	0.09	276.3	0.0006	<10	82	0.20	0.09	5.72	0.19
034822	Rock	0.61		<0.005	0.06	0.18	21.9	0.0007	<10	42	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.04
034823	Rock	0.59		<0.005	0.48	0.23	33.4	0.0023	<10	140	0.17	0.60	0.73	0.10
034824	Rock	0.65		<0.005	0.17	0.03	15.1	0.0038	<10	201	<0.05	0.05	0.43	0.16
034825	Rock	0.58		<0.005	0.31	0.26	4.6	0.0014	<10	122	0.18	0.32	0.33	0.31
034826	Rock	0.86		0.036	0.25	0.16	758.4	0.0320	<10	142	0.16	0.07	0.03	0.15
034827	Rock	0.87		<0.005	0.11	0.03	9.0	0.0021	<10	22	<0.05	0.04	0.01	0.05
034828	Rock	0.91		0.016	0.04	0.28	32.6	0.0083	<10	56	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.08
034829	Rock	0.99		<0.005	0.42	0.17	92.0	0.0018	<10	260	0.13	0.60	0.15	0.22
034830	Rock	0.67			0.07	0.02	19.4	<0.0005	<10	19	<0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07
034831	Rock	0.99			0.30	0.08	44.2	<0.0005	<10	47	<0.05	0.49	<0.01	0.08
034832	Rock	0.25			0.14	0.57	3.2	<0.0005	<10	238	0.30	0.11	3.05	0.15

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

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TEST REPORT: YVR1910515

Project Name: SixtyMile 2019
Job Received Date: 29-Jul-2019
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	Sample Type	PWE-100 Rec. Wt. kg 0.01	Method Analyte Units LOR	FAS-111 Au ppm 0.005	IMS-131 Ag ppm 0.01	IMS-131 Al % 0.01	IMS-131 As ppm 0.1	IMS-131 Au ppm 0.0005	IMS-131 B ppm 10	IMS-131 Ba ppm 10	IMS-131 Be ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Bi ppm 0.01	IMS-131 Ca % 0.01	IMS-131 Cd ppm 0.01
034833	Rock	1.40			0.12	0.68	2.1	<0.0005	<10	233	0.21	0.12	1.14	0.06
034834	Rock	0.36		0.008	0.18	0.78	29.3	0.0081	<10	132	0.81	0.38	1.37	0.06
034835	Rock	0.95		<0.005	0.13	0.11	6.6	0.0006	<10	45	0.09	0.12	0.63	0.70
034836	Rock	1.21		<0.005	0.08	0.27	9.2	0.0021	<10	40	0.14	0.06	0.01	0.05
034837	Rock	0.51			0.04	0.04	2.1	<0.0005	<10	23	<0.05	0.04	0.09	0.03
034838	Rock	0.67			0.06	0.05	0.8	<0.0005	<10	11	<0.05	0.11	0.01	<0.01
034839	Rock	1.13		<0.005	0.22	0.62	173.2	0.0017	<10	443	0.35	0.16	0.05	0.05
034840	Rock	1.51			0.11	0.58	23.7	<0.0005	<10	113	0.21	0.04	0.01	0.03
034841	Rock	1.04		<0.005	0.08	0.51	76.3	0.0041	14	91	0.24	0.16	0.03	0.08
034842	Rock	0.80		0.007	0.14	0.32	44.2	0.0024	<10	95	0.16	0.07	0.02	0.14
034843	Rock	0.66		<0.005	0.06	0.05	37.5	0.0012	<10	41	<0.05	0.02	<0.01	0.01
DUP 034833					0.12	0.66	2.1	<0.0005	<10	234	0.21	0.12	1.16	0.07
DUP 034834				0.006										
STD BLANK					<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<0.0005	<10	<10	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
STD BLANK				<0.005										
STD OREAS 25a					0.03	5.83	2.8	0.0007	<10	56	0.66	0.28	0.15	0.04
STD OxA131				0.075										

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Flow Metals Corp.**
1111 Melville St. 11th floor
Vancouver, BC, V6E 4A6
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR1910515

Project Name: SixtyMile 2019
Job Received Date: 29-Jul-2019
Job Report Date: 23-Aug-2019
Report Version: Final

	IMS-131 Ce ppm 0.02	IMS-131 Co ppm 0.1	IMS-131 Cr ppm 1	IMS-131 Cs ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Fe % 0.01	IMS-131 Ga ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Ge ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Hf ppm 0.02	IMS-131 Hg ppm 0.005	IMS-131 In ppm 0.005	IMS-131 K % 0.01	IMS-131 La ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Li ppm 0.1
Granite Blank	11.47	3.8	60	0.08	5.1	1.74	3.77	0.08	0.29	<0.005	0.007	0.12	5.2	1.5
Granite Blank	12.52	3.5	65	0.07	3.5	1.74	4.04	0.10	0.25	<0.005	0.008	0.12	5.7	1.8
034811	9.89	4.1	126	0.57	28.8	2.94	0.79	<0.05	0.05	0.019	0.017	0.10	5.0	0.6
034812	11.59	22.0	101	0.75	75.8	4.62	1.33	<0.05	0.10	0.043	0.020	0.14	5.3	1.9
034813	9.26	16.2	116	0.45	69.9	3.37	0.63	<0.05	0.04	0.032	0.007	0.10	3.8	1.5
034814	2.28	1.7	131	0.80	12.2	0.44	0.51	<0.05	0.04	0.023	<0.005	0.04	1.1	1.6
034815	7.28	1.1	138	0.46	7.5	0.29	0.71	<0.05	0.04	0.015	<0.005	0.08	3.7	0.6
034816	3.85	8.3	130	0.26	156.8	1.05	0.52	<0.05	0.07	0.108	0.021	0.06	1.9	1.0
034817	31.47	5.9	101	1.13	58.9	2.28	1.40	0.07	0.17	0.018	0.038	0.16	16.6	2.5
034818	6.67	2.0	17	0.24	3.7	16.03	0.58	0.08	0.04	0.007	0.154	0.03	2.6	1.3
034819	0.60	34.4	296	3.99	103.8	2.19	0.49	<0.05	<0.02	0.016	0.014	0.08	0.2	1.3
034819PD	0.60	37.7	320	4.28	100.9	2.26	0.54	<0.05	<0.02	0.015	0.013	0.09	0.2	1.6
034820	5.64	4.1	110	0.33	19.4	1.32	0.45	<0.05	0.05	0.013	0.014	0.06	2.9	0.6
034821	1.37	67.9	348	1.61	7.4	4.53	0.31	<0.05	0.03	0.013	0.005	0.04	0.6	2.1
034822	6.96	3.2	155	0.44	9.1	0.82	0.47	<0.05	0.06	0.006	<0.005	0.07	3.2	1.1
034823	26.08	3.6	133	0.31	11.2	0.93	0.86	<0.05	0.11	<0.005	0.008	0.15	12.3	1.9
034824	12.02	2.2	139	0.19	10.0	0.76	0.20	<0.05	0.03	<0.005	0.011	0.02	6.4	0.3
034825	15.85	4.3	128	0.55	20.3	1.26	0.89	<0.05	0.09	0.006	0.012	0.15	7.2	2.8
034826	5.05	2.0	147	0.37	13.7	0.67	0.59	<0.05	0.06	<0.005	0.007	0.08	2.4	0.6
034827	1.41	1.4	174	0.08	5.8	0.41	0.16	0.05	<0.02	<0.005	<0.005	0.02	0.7	0.3
034828	3.83	2.3	166	0.75	10.8	0.73	0.91	<0.05	0.03	0.005	0.005	0.05	1.8	2.3
034829	10.12	4.5	178	0.46	17.9	0.71	0.68	<0.05	0.12	0.009	0.008	0.09	5.6	1.3
034830	0.50	1.6	159	0.06	9.2	0.35	0.11	<0.05	0.02	<0.005	<0.005	<0.01	0.3	0.3
034831	4.30	1.0	155	0.27	7.8	0.34	0.32	<0.05	0.04	0.008	0.006	0.05	2.5	2.3
034832	38.62	3.6	171	0.81	101.0	0.98	2.07	<0.05	0.09	<0.005	0.011	0.31	20.2	5.4

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To: **Flow Metals Corp.**
1111 Melville St. 11th floor
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Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR1910515

Project Name: SixtyMile 2019
Job Received Date: 29-Jul-2019
Job Report Date: 23-Aug-2019
Report Version: Final

	IMS-131 Ce ppm 0.02	IMS-131 Co ppm 0.1	IMS-131 Cr ppm 1	IMS-131 Cs ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Fe % 0.01	IMS-131 Ga ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Ge ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Hf ppm 0.02	IMS-131 Hg ppm 0.005	IMS-131 In ppm 0.005	IMS-131 K % 0.01	IMS-131 La ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Li ppm 0.1
034833	62.95	4.8	87	1.44	39.0	1.10	2.38	0.07	0.20	<0.005	0.015	0.35	31.8	4.9
034834	41.00	2.4	35	4.05	5.8	1.88	2.50	0.06	0.26	<0.005	0.025	0.32	19.6	6.3
034835	7.97	2.5	137	0.33	6.3	0.76	0.38	<0.05	0.06	<0.005	0.011	0.06	3.7	1.0
034836	16.83	1.6	137	0.39	12.1	0.51	0.72	<0.05	0.13	0.010	0.005	0.03	7.6	1.1
034837	2.09	1.9	136	0.21	3.8	0.45	0.16	<0.05	0.02	<0.005	<0.005	0.02	1.0	0.1
034838	1.10	1.2	163	0.05	3.3	0.26	0.21	<0.05	<0.02	<0.005	<0.005	0.01	0.5	0.6
034839	32.76	4.4	203	0.20	66.9	8.20	1.91	0.10	0.05	0.084	0.065	0.06	12.9	1.0
034840	23.39	3.2	221	0.73	40.0	1.55	1.35	<0.05	0.09	0.006	0.005	0.37	11.3	9.0
034841	7.81	3.4	224	1.11	60.4	5.99	2.30	<0.05	0.05	0.009	0.018	0.19	3.8	10.4
034842	9.69	4.8	240	0.33	125.1	1.66	0.89	<0.05	0.06	0.016	0.010	0.10	3.8	0.9
034843	1.68	0.8	304	0.08	9.9	0.49	0.37	<0.05	<0.02	0.008	<0.005	0.02	0.7	0.3
DUP 034833	59.05	4.9	89	1.34	39.3	1.10	2.35	0.08	0.21	<0.005	0.015	0.35	30.6	5.3
DUP 034834														
STD BLANK	<0.02	<0.1	<1	<0.05	<0.2	<0.01	<0.05	<0.05	<0.02	<0.005	<0.005	<0.01	<0.2	<0.1
STD BLANK														
STD OREAS 25a	31.68	5.8	76	4.51	24.7	6.14	21.71	0.07	0.48	0.060	0.072	0.13	12.8	23.2
STD OxA131														

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Vancouver, BC, V6E 4A6
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR1910515

Project Name: SixtyMile 2019
Job Received Date: 29-Jul-2019
Job Report Date: 23-Aug-2019
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	IMS-131 Mg % 0.01	IMS-131 Mn ppm 5	IMS-131 Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Na % 0.01	IMS-131 Nb ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Ni ppm 0.2	IMS-131 P ppm 10	IMS-131 Pb ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Rb ppm 0.1	IMS-131 Re ppm 0.001	IMS-131 S % 0.01	IMS-131 Sb ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Sc ppm 0.1	IMS-131 Se ppm 0.2
Granite Blank	0.52	519	2.47	0.12	0.21	3.0	440	0.9	2.6	0.001	0.06	0.06	2.2	<0.2
Granite Blank	0.49	489	2.89	0.12	0.27	2.8	414	1.0	2.7	0.001	0.01	<0.05	2.6	<0.2
034811	0.01	190	9.56	0.01	<0.05	25.1	336	3.7	5.4	0.001	0.01	3.04	4.8	1.0
034812	0.25	436	6.40	0.01	<0.05	42.7	756	11.0	5.9	0.002	0.03	2.90	10.0	0.6
034813	<0.01	783	12.88	0.02	<0.05	25.5	442	7.0	3.7	0.001	0.09	5.71	1.0	1.0
034814	<0.01	49	4.58	<0.01	<0.05	7.0	39	3.5	2.0	0.001	0.02	0.45	0.8	0.7
034815	<0.01	10	6.12	0.01	<0.05	6.2	30	2.2	4.2	0.002	<0.01	0.93	0.4	0.4
034816	0.69	1187	5.11	0.01	<0.05	70.1	60	2465.9	2.1	0.002	0.03	15.77	1.7	2.4
034817	0.04	115	5.77	0.02	<0.05	39.6	712	32.8	7.4	0.003	0.02	2.30	3.4	1.6
034818	0.79	8783	0.66	0.01	<0.05	5.4	<10	5.0	1.4	0.002	0.11	0.58	74.3	<0.2
034819	6.35	1105	0.96	0.01	<0.05	380.5	<10	6.5	6.6	<0.001	0.04	7.45	4.8	0.2
034819PD	6.58	1079	1.06	0.02	<0.05	419.2	<10	6.1	7.2	<0.001	0.05	7.28	5.0	0.2
034820	0.57	1991	4.45	<0.01	<0.05	29.7	113	5.6	2.5	0.001	<0.01	0.75	2.2	<0.2
034821	13.53	946	1.33	0.01	<0.05	788.3	32	2.3	2.5	<0.001	0.08	1.66	7.6	0.3
034822	0.05	106	4.69	<0.01	<0.05	17.3	33	2.6	3.2	0.002	<0.01	0.50	0.4	<0.2
034823	0.28	368	5.23	0.02	0.05	15.5	296	27.2	5.0	0.002	0.05	0.56	0.7	<0.2
034824	0.16	378	4.54	<0.01	<0.05	6.7	12	9.5	0.9	0.001	0.33	1.36	1.5	0.2
034825	0.33	289	3.98	0.01	0.06	19.1	388	9.5	6.7	0.002	0.13	0.89	0.8	0.3
034826	0.02	27	4.72	<0.01	<0.05	13.1	110	16.7	4.1	0.002	0.25	2.17	0.5	1.3
034827	<0.01	25	5.44	<0.01	<0.05	9.2	31	8.4	0.7	0.002	0.11	0.74	0.1	<0.2
034828	0.12	94	5.39	<0.01	0.07	10.2	420	2.0	3.8	0.001	<0.01	0.11	1.1	<0.2
034829	0.01	859	7.38	0.01	<0.05	23.0	720	83.3	3.8	0.002	<0.01	0.20	0.8	0.2
034830	<0.01	83	5.43	<0.01	<0.05	8.8	242	2.6	0.3	0.002	<0.01	0.11	0.1	<0.2
034831	<0.01	13	5.34	<0.01	<0.05	6.6	127	38.5	2.1	0.002	<0.01	0.31	0.2	0.3
034832	0.45	534	1.64	0.04	0.09	6.6	237	13.5	11.1	0.001	0.15	0.23	1.1	0.3

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TEST REPORT: YVR1910515

Project Name: SixtyMile 2019
Job Received Date: 29-Jul-2019
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	IMS-131 Mg % 0.01	IMS-131 Mn ppm 5	IMS-131 Mo ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Na % 0.01	IMS-131 Nb ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Ni ppm 0.2	IMS-131 P ppm 10	IMS-131 Pb ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Rb ppm 0.1	IMS-131 Re ppm 0.001	IMS-131 S % 0.01	IMS-131 Sb ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Sc ppm 0.1	IMS-131 Se ppm 0.2
034833	0.38	317	3.56	0.03	0.05	13.8	355	10.7	13.0	0.002	0.31	0.35	1.5	0.5
034834	0.63	410	3.49	<0.01	<0.05	4.1	274	9.0	15.5	<0.001	0.98	1.57	2.2	0.6
034835	0.28	481	4.88	<0.01	<0.05	11.2	292	10.7	3.0	0.002	0.02	1.05	0.7	<0.2
034836	<0.01	111	4.83	<0.01	<0.05	9.5	68	7.6	1.6	0.001	<0.01	0.21	1.0	<0.2
034837	0.03	111	4.48	<0.01	<0.05	8.6	157	3.2	0.9	0.002	0.07	0.59	0.3	<0.2
034838	0.03	41	5.08	<0.01	<0.05	7.1	34	13.1	0.6	0.002	<0.01	0.09	0.1	<0.2
034839	0.03	64	3.70	0.02	<0.05	6.9	2738	36.2	2.9	0.001	0.01	36.00	10.6	2.5
034840	0.05	50	2.15	<0.01	0.05	11.0	214	2.9	11.5	<0.001	0.02	0.26	0.8	<0.2
034841	0.04	111	3.65	<0.01	0.09	16.7	1766	9.0	9.0	<0.001	0.02	0.75	0.7	0.6
034842	0.02	91	2.60	<0.01	0.06	27.1	552	9.2	4.4	<0.001	<0.01	1.58	1.8	1.1
034843	<0.01	36	1.39	<0.01	0.11	5.9	51	2.0	1.2	<0.001	<0.01	0.64	0.2	<0.2
DUP 034833	0.38	320	3.57	0.03	0.06	14.2	357	10.1	12.7	0.002	0.31	0.36	1.5	0.5
DUP 034834														
STD BLANK	<0.01	<5	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.2	<10	<0.2	<0.1	<0.001	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<0.2
STD BLANK														
STD OREAS 25a	0.20	440	1.63	0.04	0.67	27.6	385	21.3	32.4	<0.001	0.05	0.21	9.4	0.5
STD OxA131														

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TEST REPORT: YVR1910515

Project Name: SixtyMile 2019
Job Received Date: 29-Jul-2019
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	IMS-131 Sn ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Sr ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Ta ppm 0.01	IMS-131 Te ppm 0.01	IMS-131 Th ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Ti % 0.005	IMS-131 Tl ppm 0.02	IMS-131 U ppm 0.05	IMS-131 V ppm 1	IMS-131 W ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Y ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Zn ppm 1	IMS-131 Zr ppm 0.5
Granite Blank	0.4	19.1	0.04	<0.01	2.1	0.067	<0.02	0.40	20	0.65	7.95	30	4.0
Granite Blank	0.5	22.5	0.01	<0.01	2.2	0.091	<0.02	0.45	23	0.74	8.64	29	4.5
034811	0.3	18.0	<0.01	0.03	1.7	<0.005	0.07	1.48	31	1.94	5.92	112	1.2
034812	0.2	41.5	<0.01	0.13	2.3	<0.005	0.08	1.33	56	1.21	9.24	116	2.9
034813	0.3	91.2	<0.01	0.14	1.5	<0.005	0.27	3.04	10	1.70	2.30	37	1.2
034814	<0.2	9.1	<0.01	0.02	0.4	<0.005	0.04	0.38	3	1.59	0.70	6	0.8
034815	0.2	18.4	<0.01	0.05	1.0	<0.005	0.04	0.30	8	1.54	1.02	3	0.8
034816	<0.2	47.0	<0.01	0.04	1.1	<0.005	0.06	0.39	10	1.68	2.75	104	2.2
034817	<0.2	88.2	<0.01	0.10	4.8	<0.005	0.06	1.60	28	1.14	8.05	110	5.5
034818	<0.2	395.0	<0.01	<0.01	0.5	<0.005	0.02	1.18	14	0.45	28.13	61	0.5
034819	<0.2	320.4	<0.01	0.11	<0.2	<0.005	0.12	<0.05	10	0.35	1.29	11	<0.5
034819PD	<0.2	321.5	<0.01	0.13	<0.2	<0.005	0.14	<0.05	10	0.38	1.24	11	<0.5
034820	<0.2	33.1	<0.01	0.01	0.7	<0.005	0.04	0.25	7	1.42	7.27	36	1.3
034821	<0.2	337.6	<0.01	0.08	<0.2	<0.005	0.09	0.09	10	0.58	1.22	11	<0.5
034822	<0.2	2.5	<0.01	<0.01	1.1	<0.005	0.06	0.19	5	1.67	0.98	19	2.0
034823	0.3	61.3	0.03	0.03	5.6	<0.005	0.04	0.65	4	1.67	3.28	20	1.8
034824	<0.2	22.6	<0.01	<0.01	1.7	<0.005	0.05	0.34	2	1.80	2.34	19	<0.5
034825	0.2	13.5	<0.01	0.07	2.9	<0.005	0.08	0.43	8	1.72	2.72	68	2.4
034826	0.2	5.1	<0.01	0.06	1.0	<0.005	0.04	0.26	6	2.13	1.39	21	1.5
034827	<0.2	1.0	<0.01	0.01	0.3	<0.005	<0.02	0.05	2	4.52	0.25	11	0.5
034828	<0.2	2.5	<0.01	0.01	0.5	<0.005	<0.02	0.28	6	1.96	1.37	20	0.7
034829	0.2	5.9	<0.01	0.16	1.2	<0.005	0.06	0.74	32	2.21	5.49	96	3.2
034830	0.2	1.0	<0.01	<0.01	<0.2	<0.005	<0.02	0.16	2	2.09	0.64	10	<0.5
034831	<0.2	3.3	<0.01	0.07	0.6	<0.005	0.03	0.20	7	1.94	0.67	7	1.1
034832	0.3	100.2	<0.01	0.01	9.1	0.006	0.07	1.47	3	0.10	7.88	18	2.6

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TEST REPORT: YVR1910515

Project Name: SixtyMile 2019
Job Received Date: 29-Jul-2019
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Report Version: Final

	IMS-131 Sn ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Sr ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Ta ppm 0.01	IMS-131 Te ppm 0.01	IMS-131 Th ppm 0.2	IMS-131 Ti % 0.005	IMS-131 Tl ppm 0.02	IMS-131 U ppm 0.05	IMS-131 V ppm 1	IMS-131 W ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Y ppm 0.05	IMS-131 Zn ppm 1	IMS-131 Zr ppm 0.5
034833	0.3	36.5	<0.01	0.01	15.0	0.010	0.10	3.49	5	0.93	8.66	15	4.8
034834	0.3	35.4	<0.01	<0.01	14.8	<0.005	0.12	2.42	2	1.71	9.65	27	6.5
034835	<0.2	16.1	<0.01	0.03	1.3	<0.005	0.03	0.20	4	2.19	2.66	121	2.1
034836	<0.2	5.0	<0.01	0.06	4.4	<0.005	<0.02	0.83	3	1.52	2.27	13	3.4
034837	<0.2	3.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.6	<0.005	<0.02	0.09	2	1.78	1.13	5	0.6
034838	<0.2	0.5	<0.01	0.02	0.2	<0.005	<0.02	<0.05	3	2.08	0.27	1	<0.5
034839	<0.2	40.1	<0.01	0.11	0.9	<0.005	0.12	6.83	95	1.42	3.32	30	1.8
034840	0.2	1.7	<0.01	0.03	4.3	<0.005	0.14	0.81	6	0.09	1.92	17	2.8
034841	0.3	3.0	<0.01	0.10	2.5	<0.005	0.13	0.98	30	0.13	2.51	53	2.5
034842	<0.2	7.9	<0.01	0.08	1.1	<0.005	0.05	2.92	18	0.20	2.32	51	2.0
034843	<0.2	1.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.2	<0.005	<0.02	0.06	3	0.05	0.17	<1	<0.5
DUP 034833	0.3	37.3	<0.01	0.01	14.2	0.010	0.10	3.24	5	0.97	8.61	15	4.8
DUP 034834													
STD BLANK	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.2	<0.005	<0.02	<0.05	<1	<0.05	<0.05	<1	<0.5
STD BLANK													
STD OREAS 25a	2.8	18.5	<0.01	0.01	11.1	0.054	0.19	1.54	120	<0.05	4.49	30	16.6
STD OxA131													

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***