

YMEP 20-009, summer 2020:

**“Target evaluation campaign around Mount Hart, along
the tributaries of Boucher and Enchantment Creek”**

(Map 115N16).



Mount Hart seen from Enchantment Creek Road (East)

By Sandro Frizzi, geologist and prospector of Dawson City

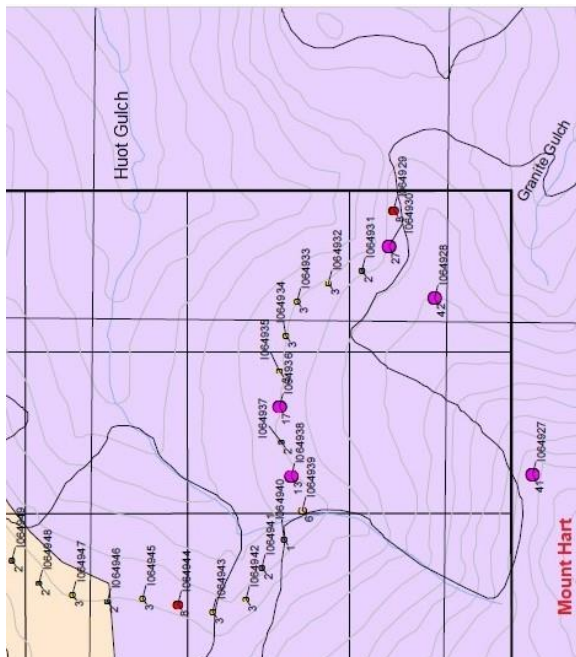
Introduction:

During the summer of 2020 our group explored and tested for placer gold the watercourses surrounding Mount Hart, which is the highest dome in the area enclosed between the Sixty Mile and the Fifty Mile mining districts (map 115N16).

The first official recordings of placer mining activities in this district are dating back to 1902 but the first gold discovery occurred few years earlier (1896) when W.M. Richardson, I.A. Jackson and James Huot (son of Napoleon Huot, one of the first prospectors of the Stewart River in 1860) found significant quantities of placer gold around the lower end of what's today named Huot Gulch.

The area was immediately abandoned after the great Bonanza's discovery (1898), but few years later (1902) James Huot returned and worked these creeks with a group of French Canadian miners.

In 1910 the miners left and these placers were forgotten until the end of the '60s, when the area surrounding Mount Hart became popular among hard-rock exploration companies (Connaught Mines at first, in 1969) thanks to the discovery of lead-silver veins related with that big intrusive body of granodiorite-diorite called "Fifty Mile Batholith". Since then, several enterprises explored this plateau searching for silver, lead, copper and molybdenum. Less or none interest was dedicated to placer gold exploration due to the extremely low price reached by the precious metals at that time.



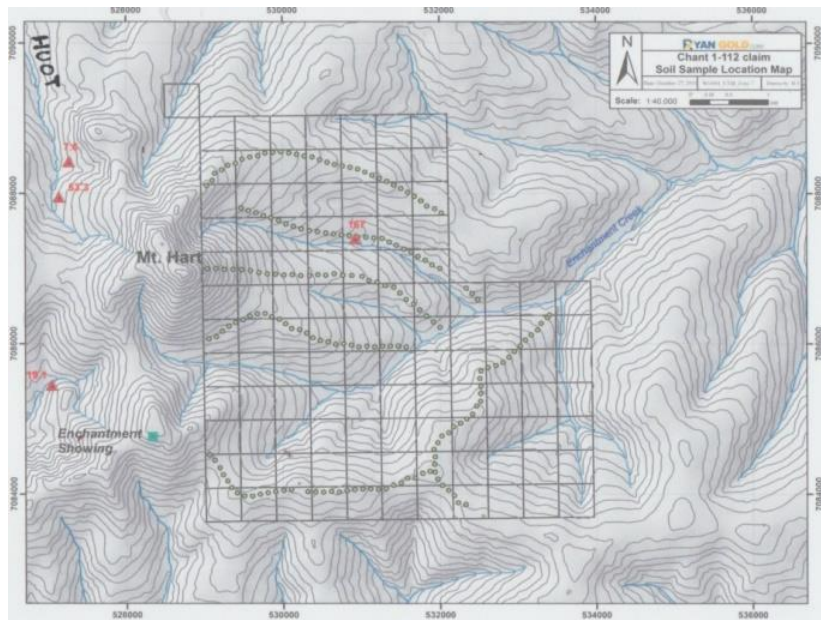
In 2010 the writer of this report participated as field-geologist to a rock- and soil-sampling campaign conducted by geologist William D. Mann for Klondike Silver Corp.

The plan was to test the surroundings of Mount Hart for mineralization.

The results of that testing indicated the presence of gold anomalies located all around the mountain's peak.

On the left figure (W.D. Mann 2011) the anomalies are indicated with purple circles.

In 2012 Ryan Gold Corp. published the result of a soil-sampling campaign conducted by senior geologist Hua Jin in 2011. The results are matching the ones achieved by Klondike Silver Corp: gold anomalies are located in areas surrounding the peak of Mount Hart, in this case toward the Enchantment Creek watershed (see map on the right).



In 2013 and 2014 two preliminary explorations done by our prospectors (Yukon Exploration Green Gold Inc.) along Huot Gulch revealed the presence of hand-mining activities (shafts and cabins) dating back to the first Gold Rush era, to confirm the existence of placer gold along those creeks: the old timers couldn't afford to waste time in building cabins and digging shafts in low-grade areas!

In 2017 Yukon Exploration Green Gold Inc. staked 2 co-discovery claims (Red 1-2) and 3 miles of prospecting lease (IDO1621) and in 2018 during an extensive testing campaign (YMEP 18-035) along the lower portion of Huot Gulch exposed good concentrations of coarse placer gold.

In 2019 the "Red Property" acquired a Water Licence with Land Use Permit (PM19-004) which is now getting ready to be mined during the coming summer of 2021.

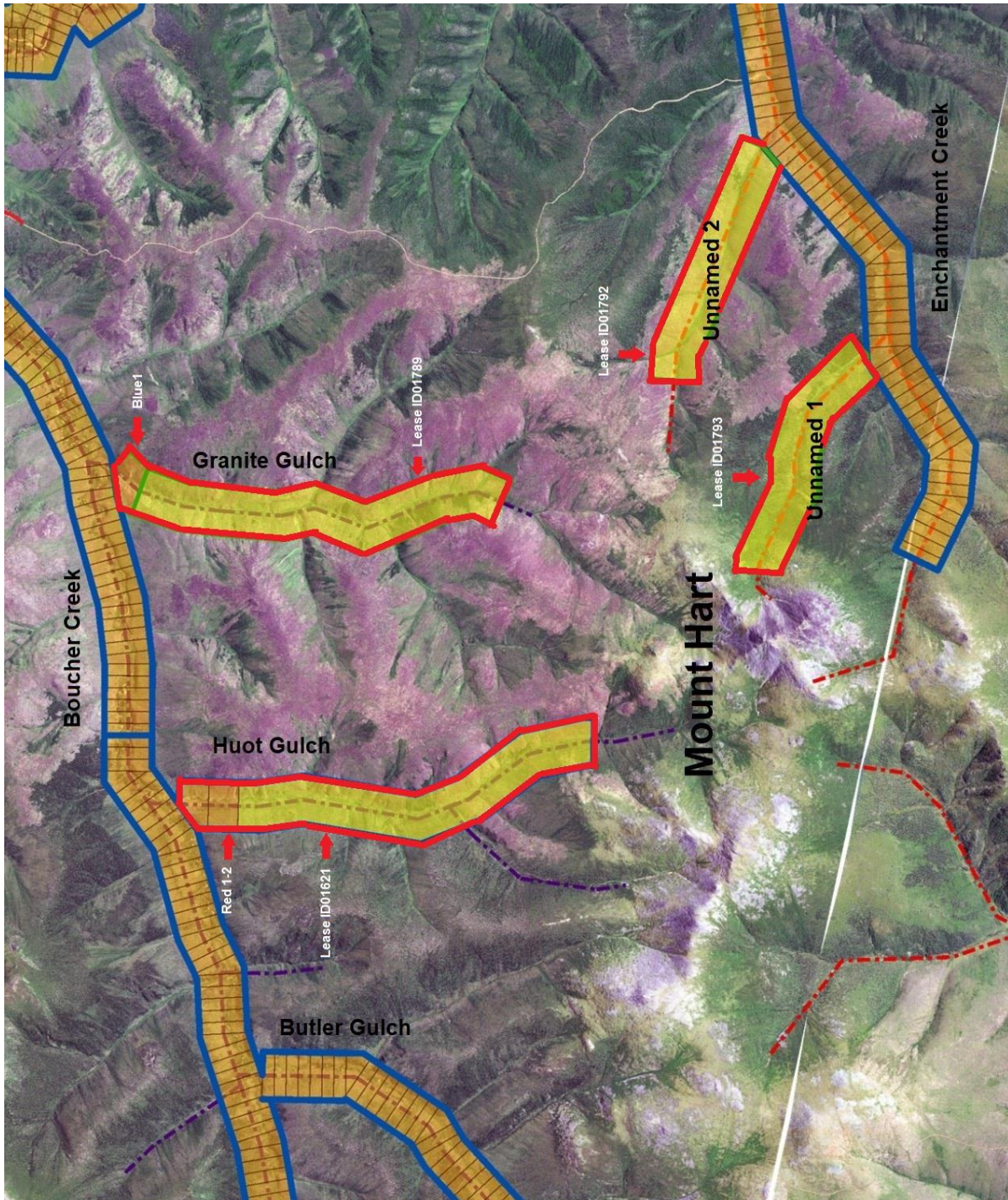
In September of the same year we staked three new properties: one on Granite Gulch ("Blue1" discovery claim, plus 3 miles of lease IDO1789) and two leases along two unnamed left limit tributaries of Enchantment Creek (IDO1792-93).

During this past summer of 2020 we explored these new properties and the surrounding areas (see "map of prospected areas" on page 8). The main purpose of this campaign was to identify the possible sources for that placer gold found in the creeks which are flowing down from Mount Hart.

The results of our observations are exposed on this report.

*Sandro Frizzi,
geologist and prospector of Dawson City*

Map of our properties



Properties are outlined in red

Location of Mount Hart and access roads

Mount Hart (Map 115N16) stands out in the western part of the Yukon, between Dawson City (51 km straight east) and the Alaska borders (26 km straight west). It's part of the watershed-divide which separate Boucher and Enchantment Creek and it's the highest dome in the area, well visible toward South from the Top of the World Highway.

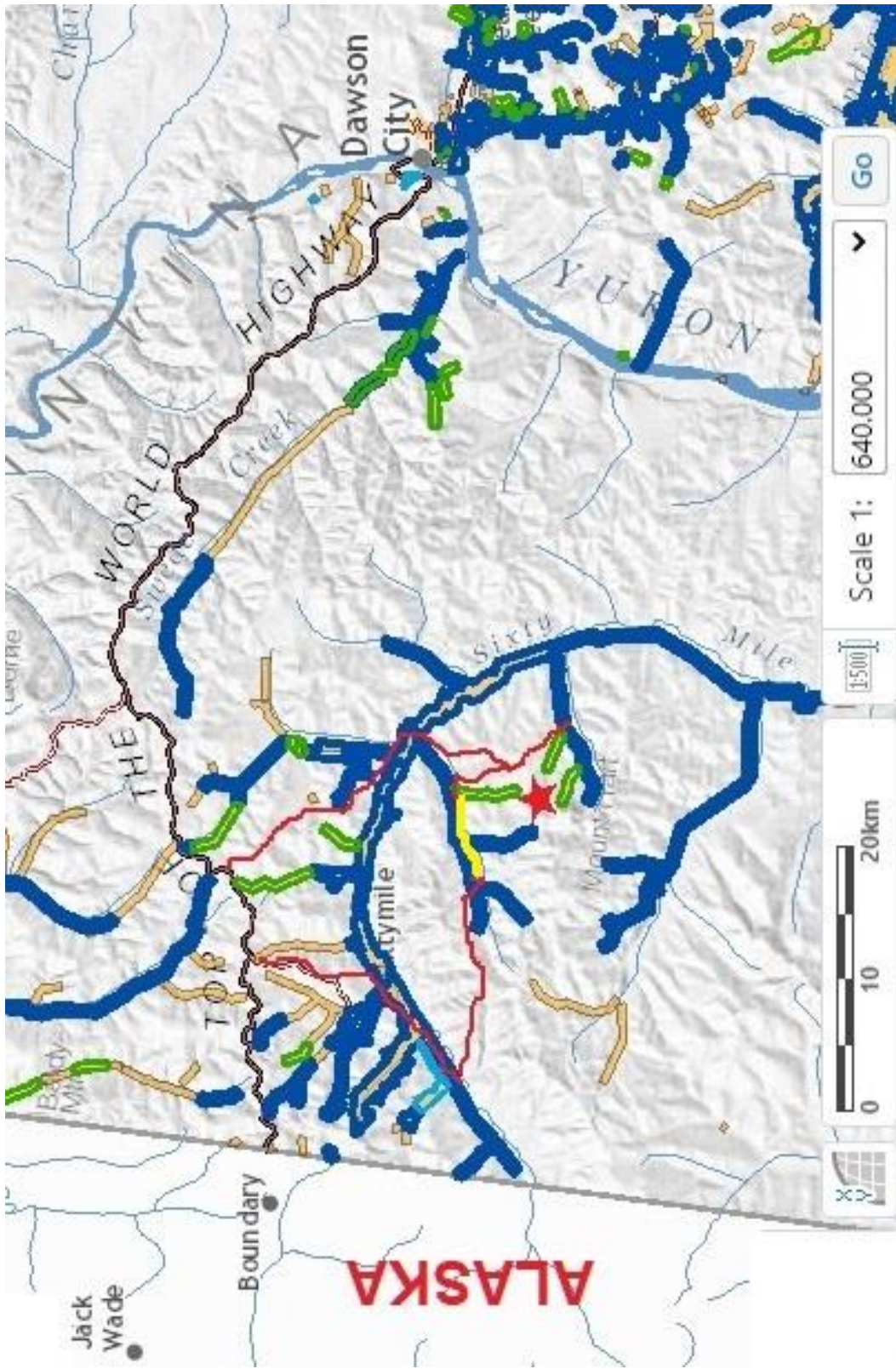
Several creeks are flowing from its mountainsides: Butler Gulch, Huot Gulch and Granite Gulch with their headwaters in the northern slope (tributaries of Boucher Creek); two unnamed tributaries (simply marked as "Unnamed1" and "Unnamed2") are flowing from the southern slope into Enchantment Creek, which also springs from Mount Hart. Cheryl and Ralph Creek are instead flowing into Fifty Mile River from the western slope.

Mount Hart is accessible by two different roads: the shortest one goes from Dawson City through the Top of the World Highway until the junction with Lower California Creek Road (left turn at km 80) and after crossing Sixty Mile River (km 14) continues for 10-12 more kilometers toward Enchantment Creek and reaches the top of the ridge before divides in two branches: the northern access goes to the mouth of Granite Gulch into Boucher Creek 5 km later, and the southern road reaches Enchantment Creek 4,5 km away. The total driving distance between Mount Hart and Dawson City measures less than 120 km, but due to the narrow roads condition it will take almost 3 hours to arrive at the top of the eastern ridge, right in front to the peak.

This road has always been easily driveable with 4x4 vehicle, but unfortunately the exceptionally heavy rains of an unusual wet summer (2020 signed the most persistent rains recorded in this region!) seriously damaged the fording of Sixty Mile River and washed off the ridge-road, preventing us from driving heavy equipment to the prospected area. The inconvenience forced us to drastically change our original plans for the testing campaign and to cancel the planned mechanical digging.

A different access could be also used to access to the western side of Mount Hart by driving along Sixty Mile Road (km 87 of Top of the World Highway) until the fording of Sixty Mile River to Matson Creek Road (which starts by the mouth of Mosquito Creek) and, after a long drive along the steep ridge road, the fork for Fifty Mile River Road can be reached: it will bring to the west side of Mount Hart, just few kilometers from its peak. This road is the only possible access to Mount Hart area during the rainy season (June-July), when the high water-level of Sixty Mile River prevents from using the California-Enchantment Creek Road access.

For 2021 we are planning to build a new road to join the western access with the eastern one through a road that will run along the valley of Boucher Creek, from Butler to Granite gulches.



The two access roads to Mount Hart (in red) will be soon connected (planned junction is in yellow).

Equipment used during this exploration campaign

-Two **georadars** (GPR): “Oerad Dipole 300”, equipped with 3 different antennas: 100, 300, 500 MHz (best depth with 100 MHz). In the typical Klondike’s alluvial coverage (frozen muck, coarse gravel mixed with sand and silt, weathered bedrock of clay) the GPR can reach depths of 6-10 meters, but it has poor resolution on first 0.5 – 1.5 meters. This model is made for deeper bedrock’s detection.

“Oerad Scudo 500”: equipped with a fixed internal antenna of 300 MHz. More compact and much easier to drag through the vegetation, it has much better resolution but less penetration strength (4-6 meters in the same type of ground).



Dipole 300 (above) and Scudo 500 (below)



Joerg with his drone

- 1 Drone Mavic Pro 2 equipped with 6 extra batteries for extensive photo-surveys.
- 1 Highbanker Gold-Hog with 2” Honda pump, plus 1 sluice Keene Engineering and 1 concentrator “Rotapan” for quick on-site testing.
- 4x4 trucks: 1 Dodge Ram 3500 and 1 Ford 350, both equipped with trailers to transport ATVs

- ATVs: 1Argo 8x8 750 HDi, 1 Honda Fourtracks 500 4x4, 1 Honda 350 4x4.
- 1 Semi-truck 6x6 (M931-A1): this monster has been the only vehicle able to cross the Sixty Mile River during the exceptional high water-level reached by Sixty Mile River during July-August of this 2020.



Prospected area



The explored area is outlined in red

UTMs (Map 115N16, zone 7, NAD 83)

GPR line a = start: 529193-7095355, end: 529111-7095341

GPR line b = start: 529173-7095243, end: 529144-7095240

GPR line c = start: 534684-7088298, end: 534650-7088328

Test-pit 1 = 529597-7096131

Test-pit 2 = 529461-7096022

Test-pit 3 = 534989-7088169

Test-pit 4 = 535222-7088181

Rock-sample S1 = 527950-7088244

Rock-sample S2 = 527912-7088588

Rock-sample S3 = 528070-7088766

Rock-sample S4 = 527982-7089110

Rock-sample S5 = 527881-7089297

Rock-sample S6 = 527853-7089361

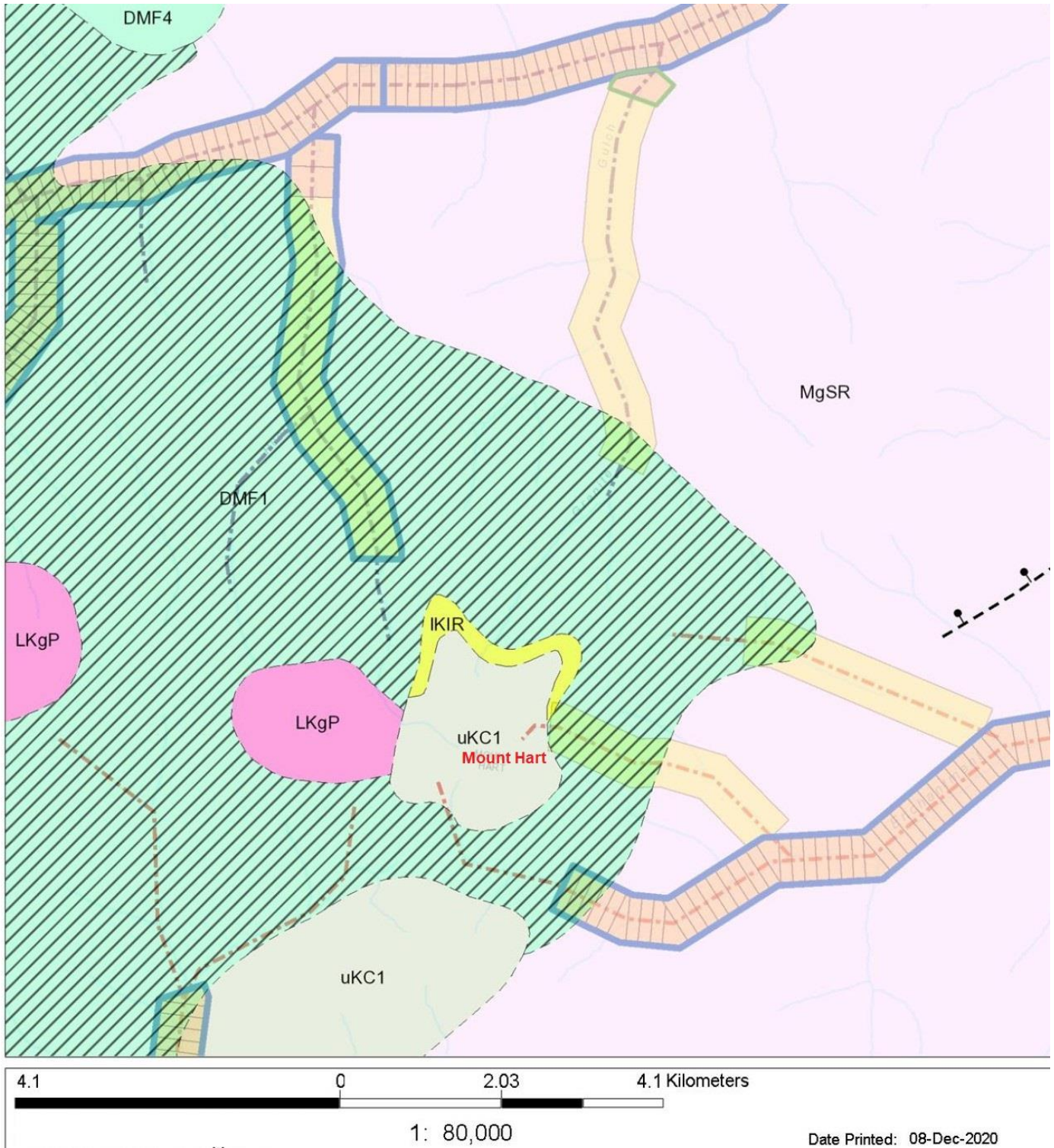
Rock-sample S7 = 527846-7089395

Rock-sample F1 = 528905-7087995

Rock-sample F2 = 528943-7088070

Rock-sample F3 = 528900-7088010

Geology around Mount Hart



Legend:

DMF₁ = (Yukon-Tanana Terrane) Devonian-Carboniferous (365-345) – metamorphic (mafic): cl-schist, amphibolite, quartzite, gneiss, ultramafic . DMF₄ = mostly quartzite.

MgSR = (Yukon-Tanana Terrane) Carboniferous (355-345) –metamorphic: orthogneiss.

IKIR = (Indian River Formation) Cretaceous (112-99) – sedimentary: conglomerate.

uKC₁ = (Carmacks Group) Cretaceous (73-68)– volcanic: rhyodacite, dacite, minor andesite, basalt.

LKgP = Cretaceous (72-68) – plutonic: granodiorite, diorite, quartz-diorite.

Mount Hart is located in that geological region called Yukon-Tanana, which is a tectonic terrane that extends from central Alaska through central Yukon and into northern British Columbia and Southeast Alaska. With a length of over 2000 km, the YTT consists of polymetamorphosed and polydeformed metasedimentary, metavolcanic, and metaplutonic rocks of Upper Paleozoic and older that were deposited or emplaced near the edge of the North American continental margins.

The base of Mount Hart is composed by an ancient package (365-345 million years) of metamorphosed, intermediate-to-mafic continental-margin sediments, mostly volcanic and volcanoclastic: cl-bi-schist, amphibolite, hb-gneiss, quartzite, phillite.

The peak of the mountain is made by younger packages of sedimentary and volcanic rocks: 1) the conglomerate IKIR (Indian river Formation) a well extended layer of well-rounded quartzitic gravel of different sizes, from cobbles to sand, deposited between 112 and 99 million years ago. 2) On top of this conglomerate there is a coverage of extrusive mafic-volcanic rocks belonging to the Carmacks Group (73 to 68 million years) and mostly composed by rhyodacite/dacite with less basalt and rhyolite here and there.

On the western side of Mount Hart Peak emerges an intrusive granodioritic-dioritic body contemporaneous and related with the extrusive volcanic.

Note: according with the rock- and soil-sampling campaigns of 2010 (W.D. Mann For Klondike Silver Corp.) and of 2011 (Hua Jin for Ryan Gold Corp.), the gold anomalies are mostly located around the peak of Mount Hart, where conglomerate IKIR, intrusion LKgp and volcanic extrusive uKC₁ are in place.

In September of this 2020 we flew to the top of Mount Hart to search for the sources of that placer gold found along the creeks which are flowing from this mountain.

In the next pages are reported our field observations.

Rock/Soil Sampling and Gold Anomalies



Description of collected rock-samples:



F1: volcanic extrusive rhyodacite-dacite.
(73-68 million years)
Carmacks Group, unit: uKC1



F2: conglomerate, quartz/chert.
(112-99 million years)
Indian River Formation, unit: IKIR



F3: quartzite (mylonitic texture).
(365-345 million years)
Yukon-Tanana, unit: DMF1



S1: volcanic extrusive rhyodacite-dacite.
(73-68 million years)
Carmacks Group, unit: uKC1



S2: conglomerate, quartz/chert.
(112-99 million years)
Indian River Formation, unit: IKIR



S3: volcanic extrusive rhyodacite-dacite.
(73-68 million years)
Carmacks Group, unit: uKC1



S4: volcanic extrusive rhyodacite-dacite.
(73-68 million years)
Carmacks Group, unit: uKC1



S5: conglomerate, quartz/chert.
(112-99 million years)
Indian River Formation, unit: IKIR



S6: quartzite (part with mylonitic texture).
(365-345 million years)
Yukon-Tanana, unit: DMF1



S7: cl-schist.
(365-345 million years)
Yukon-Tanana, unit: DMF1

From my field-journal, September 18th 2020:

“...in the middle of September together with prospector Franz Vidmar, I flew on the top of Mount Hart to have a close look at the geology of the areas surrounding the peak, where most of gold anomalies have been located during the two rock-and-soil-sampling-campaigns directed in 2010 by geologist William D. Mann (Klondike Silver Corp.) and in 2011 by geologist Hua Jin (Ryan Gold Corp.). The purpose of this expedition was to find possible sources for the placer gold recovered by our team from the creeks which are flowing from the hillsides of Mount Hart.

*We prospected and sampled two different ridges: Franz explored the eastern ridge which divides the watershed of Granite Gulch from the one of Unnamed 2 and I walked along the northern ridge, which divides Granite Gulch from Huot Gulch. We also visited the areas where the most relevant anomalies found by other explorers occurred and we find out that the majority of **those are indubitably related to the package of volcanic rocks belonging to the unit uKC1 (Carmacks Group) and its intrusive equivalent: the unit LKgP** (visible gold has been found in ‘rusty’ quartz-veins by geologist William D. Mann during this past summer).*

Our journey around Mount Hart’s peak reinforced our impressions that those gold anomalies, contrariwise with what previously believed by some prospector, have nothing to do with IKIR conglomerate (this unit has been tested by our group over the past years along different locations, always with negative results).”

GPR representation of bedrock profiles

The knowledge of the morphology of bedrock under the alluvial mattress is probably the primary key of success for a placer miner and it's definitely the main target of serious placer geologists and prospectors. Many modern technologies are constantly being invented with the intention to reach reliable results about the composition of the subsoil with reasonable budgets and with a low impact of the surrounding natural environment (low-impact exploration techniques are finally mandatory all over the world!).

The bedrock-profiles pictured in the next pages have been obtained by surveying cross-sections of floodplains with two different type of georadars: Dipole 300 with antenna of 100 MHz and Scudo 500 with antenna of 300 MHz.

The EM waves transmitted and received by our GPRs have been converted into graphics by using the software ReflexD2Quick, to be later interpreted by geologists. A correct data-reading leads to the tracking of a possible bedrock-profiles under the alluvium.

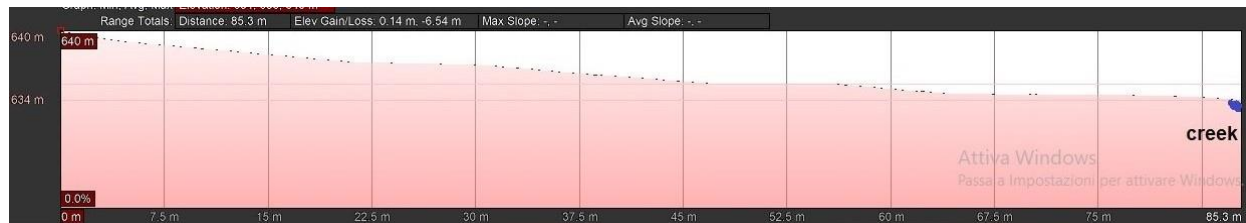
In spite of its many limitations (groundwater reduces EMs depth's penetration, clay layers could simulate solid bedrock, close trees could confuse received signals, etc. etc.) the GPR still is an handy, fast and inexpensive way to obtain quick geophysical surveys in remote areas. During our previous exploration campaigns we double-checked the GPR data with a series of test-pits, in order to test the reliability of this device: in more than half of the cases the georadar produced a close interpretation of the bedrock's profile and saved us quite a bit of time and money thanks to the possibility to avoid areas where the bedrock would have been too deep for our excavators.



GPR-survey at Granite Gulch

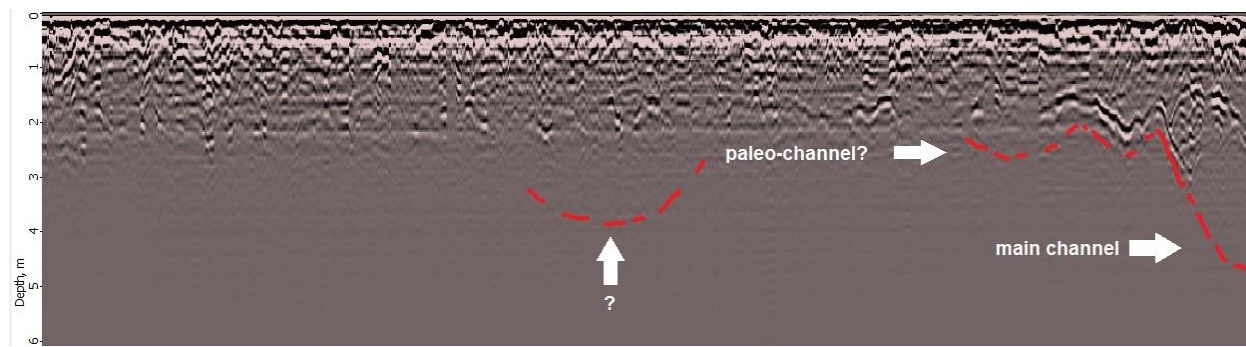


Line a:



west

east



Note:

This is an 85 meters-long line and is cutting across the wider section of Granite Gulch floodplain, not too far from its mouth. This area has been chosen for its favourable geomorphological characteristics after prospecting the entire valley.

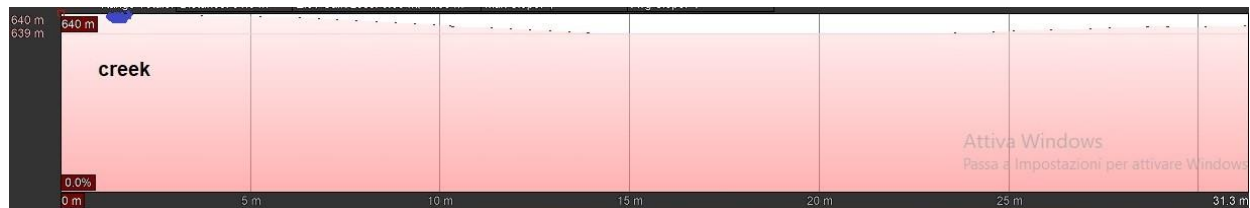
The lower part of the creek is swampy and covered by a thick layer of grass, both these conditions are seriously reducing the depth's penetration of our radar and for this reason we had to repeat the survey in order to be able to 'see' something useful.

After few unsuccessful attempts the one above finally returned decent data and allowed us to produce a rough interpretation of what could possibly be the bedrock's profile.

The more developed channel seems to be the actual one, located on the right limit of the floodplain, but there are good chances for the existence of a wide paleochannel located in the middle of the valley (both these channels are better visible from a computer-screen than from the above picture).

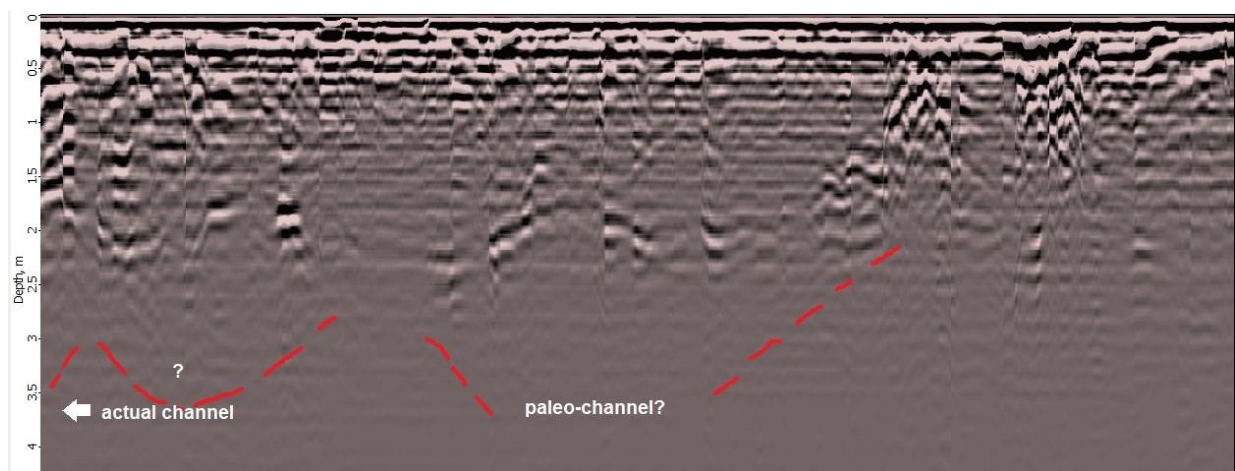
During the next season we will be walking our excavators right where these channels seems to be located and we will dig to bedrock hopefully with a positive return.

Line b:



west

east



Note:

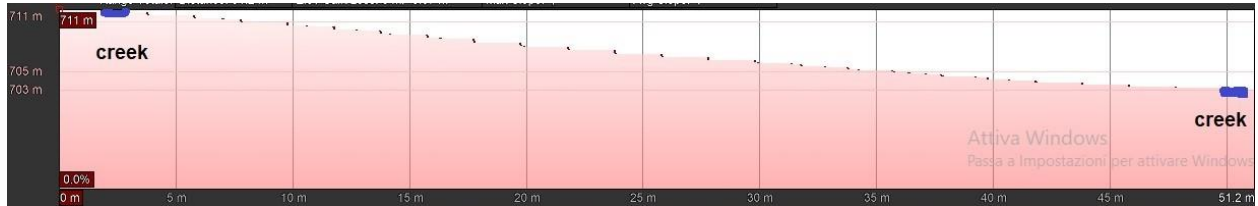
Another 'blurry diagram'! The reason of it is due to water-pockets in the deeply-frozen ground of a placer which runs at high altitude (from the 1,100m at its headwaters to the 600m at the mouth) and from a north-facing slope of Mount Hart.

The presence of solid ice is not a problem for a GPR survey because it acts like solid rock and that helps the propagation of EM waves, but the presence of water-pockets is drastically reducing depth penetration.

We performed this geophysical campaign in late September, hoping to find perfect frozen condition, but unfortunately the mild conditions of a late Yukon summer delayed the usual seasonal frost and at the time of the survey those pockets of water were still present under the thick coverage of grass.

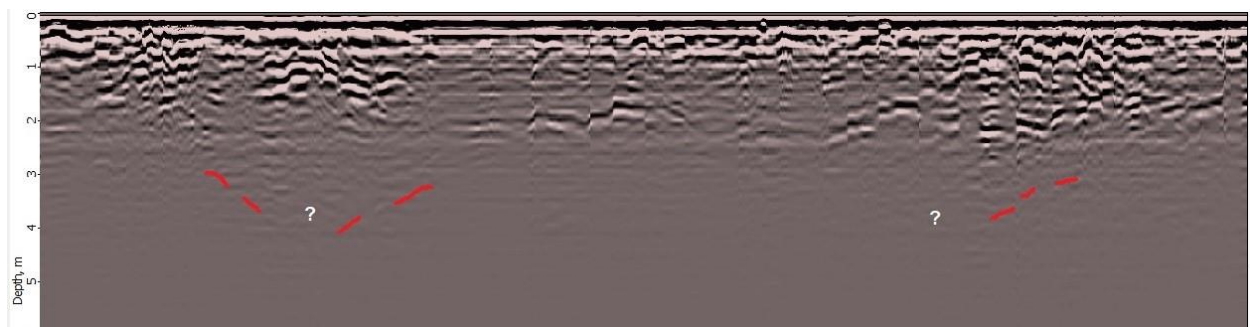
In spite of the limited clarity of this diagram we can still recognize the existence of two channels: a modern one located by the left limit of the floodplain and a possible ancient one located right in the middle of the surveyed line.

Line c:



east

west



Note:

This line is running along a portion of floodplain located in the internal part of a curve where Unnamed2 Creek is slightly meandering.

It's quite evident that this creek is still eroding the external margin of the bend and the meander is getting wider: the original channel was located in the middle of the valley.

The two question marks are reflecting the difficulty of the geologist to guess how deep is the bedrock due to a poor EMS-waves reflection.

Testing for placer gold



This 2020 will be remembered by the people of all over the world as the most difficult year for humanity since WWII, due to the spread of Covid-19 pandemic.

Thanks to the international restrictions for travellers and workers and to the mandatory 'quarantine' applied by the Yukon government to protect the local population, our exploration season has been delayed to the end of June, ...right on time for the beginning of one the most persistent rainy season ever recorded in this part of the Territory!

For most of the summer the high water-level reached by creeks and rivers prevented us from using the main ford of Sixty Mile River, which still is the only access to Enchantment Creek Road. Big portions of the road have been washed out and the inconvenient prevented us from drive our heavy equipment to the areas where the testings were planned.

The attempts to reach the mouth of Granite Gulch from the western access (the road to Upper Boucher Creek) also failed, thanks to the swampy condition of the floodplain between Huot Gulch and Granite Creek.

During the next summer we will build a connection between these two access, to be used during the 'rainy days'.



Enchantment road in July

The lack of an excavator drastically reduced our testing campaign, which in our schedule is always following the field prospecting and the geophysical survey. Instead digging to bedrock to perform our traditional bulk-sampling, this year we had to deal with hand-digging and a lots of panning along those areas with exposed bedrock (very few!).

We must also say that we were lucky enough to find few places where a mechanical digging has been done in the past years by local miners: by the mouth of Granite Gulch for example Scott Dewindt and Bentley Schmidt on their way to Butler Gulch dug a bunch of test-pits, some of those right on bedrock. According with them direct narrative, from one of these pits they panned noticeable quantities of gold (>15 flakes per pan).

In the same period along Enchantment Creek, right downstream from the mouth of our Unnamed2 Gulch, Fellhawk Enterprises Ltd. performed a pre-mining attempt which evidently didn't produce the desired results: the mine-site was abandoned after the test.

We decided to re-sample these locations together with some upper benches with exposed bedrock located in the surroundings of Granite Gulch's mouth.

For the testing we used a portable concentrator (Rotapan), a Goldhog highbanker and a Keene Engineering sluice made to be set inside the creeks (no pumps needed).

We panned the obtained concentrate right on site and later on we analyzed gold and heavy minerals under a stereo-microscope.

Gold specimens of different sizes have been recovered from each sampled locations, however, based on the limited scale of the performed testing, any kind of evaluation regarding a possible placer gold production would be absolutely unrealistic.

Test-pit1:

A number of old test-pits are located 100 meters upstream from the mouth of Granite Gulch, right beside the road that runs toward Boucher Creek.

Six years ago Scott Dewindt and Bentley Schmidt built this new trail which branch out from Enchantment Creek Road. While working at the road-construction they dug holes here and there with the purpose to test the placer of Boucher Creek and its tributaries. Where the road intersect the lower portion of Granite Gulch Scott and Bentley dug a wide area to be tested for placer gold. The deepest one



Old test pits by the mouth of Granite Gulch

reached a layer of reddish gravel

located right above bedrock which returned a noticeable quantity of medium-size flakes of gold (the biggest from 12 to 20 mesh). We successfully re-tested this rich pile of material together with other layers of gravel that are lying around the dug area. The greish/greenish layers of gravel were probably the upper ones above bedrock as they shows no traces of angular/freshly-fractured rocks; these piles didn't return any gold specimen. The gold panned by us is flattened, of variable sizes (from medium-coarse to very fine) and under the microscope it seems to be very similar to the specimens recovered at Huot Gulch during the testing campaign of 2018 (see pictures on chapter "Gold" at page 27).

Test-pit 2:

This is not technically a pit but more precisely a 'Dozer-cut' done across an old bench during the construction of the road. That bench is visible all along the Boucher Valley at almost 30 meters of elevation above the modern-creek level.

A little stream is running in the ditch between the road and the bench.



Some section of the cut exposed the original bedrock with its alluvial coverage probably deposited during an interglacial episode of high water level (this bench is more evident toward the Junction Boucher-Sixty Mile).

We tested several spots along this bench by hand-digging few small holes to bedrock, in order to extract material from an equal portion of gravel and bedrock.

The gravel has been then concentrated by using a Rotapan, a simple easy-to-carry screening device (see picture on the right) which can easily concentrate the 5 gal bucket of gravel in less than 15 minutes.

The concentrate has been carefully panned on site.

From few spots we recovered a very small amount of specs of flour gold, insignificant from the practical (mining) point of view, but important to determine the origins of that specific deposition.

Under the microscope that gold appear to be extremely flattened and grinded, and suggest a probable glacial-relate type of re-deposition.

Test-pit 3:

Pit #3 has been dug near the confluence of Unnamed2 with Enchantment Creek. Unnamed2 is the little gulch where our 2 miles of prospecting lease ID01793 are located.

This short watercourse carved deeply the bottom of a valley with very narrow and frozen floodplain (<20m); along its entire course there is no presence of canyons or areas with exposed bedrock.

The only chance to reach by hand some portion of bedrock is where the mouth of our gulch joins (through a little cascade) Enchantment Creek.

Luckily for us four years ago the company which owns Enchantment property (Fellhawk Enterprises Ltd.) performed a pre-mining attempt over a portion of floodplain, starting by the mouth of our Unnamed 2 and directed downstream for half kilometer (see sat-picture in the next page).

That portion of floodplain has been stripped to bedrock and the gravel washed and processed. The gold-recovery was probably below expectation and after the testing the operator decided to pull out, at list temporarily.



Testing at Enchantment

Test-pit 4:

At this station a bunch of small tests have been done along a stretch of exposed bedrock and original alluvium located 150-200 meters downstream from the mouth of our Unnamed2 Gulch. This area was already partially stripped and mined but some portion of paystreak (gold-bearing gravel) has been left behind, probably due to the loss of interest of the miner for a low-grade placer.

We hand-dug a bunch of small pits all along the cut and from each station we panned gold, mostly composed by insignificant numbers of very small specs mixed with few bigger, flattened flakes. Definitely nothing to get excited about.

The gold seems to be 'travelled' and very similar to those specimens collected from other sampled creeks (Huot and Granite Gulch) where the amounts of gold recovered from our panning have been more significant.

Note:

As already written, this reduced testing campaign has only a limited value, as the amounts of extracted gravels from our hand-dug trenches has been too modest to allow any form of realistic evaluation regarding the amounts of gold distributed along the prospected placers. The purpose of this work simply was to collect enough specimens from each one of our explored creeks to analyze through microscope in order to compare the main features of those samples (size, shape, level of original crystallization, inclusions, coatings, etc. etc...) to compare with the intention to find out their genesis.

You will find pictures and considerations regarding these samples at page 27.

Surficial geology



Upper bench by the confluence of Granite Creek



Gravel from the same bench



Pile of tailings at Granite Gulch



Natural cut by the mouth of Granite Gulch



Gravel at Enchantment Creek



Fractured bedrock below the mouth of Unnamed 2



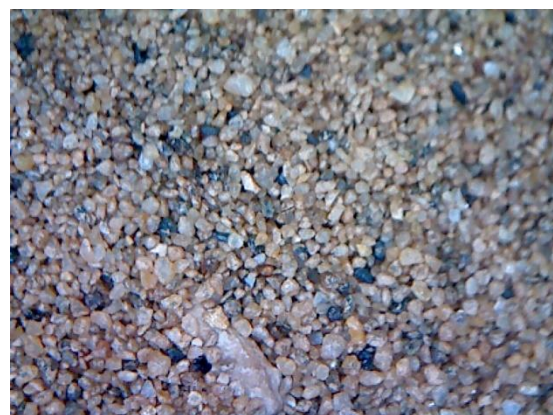
Concentrate from Granite (x65)



Concentrate from Enchantment (x65)



Concentrate from Huot Gulch (x65)



Concentrate from Mount Hart (conglomerate IKIR)

Note:

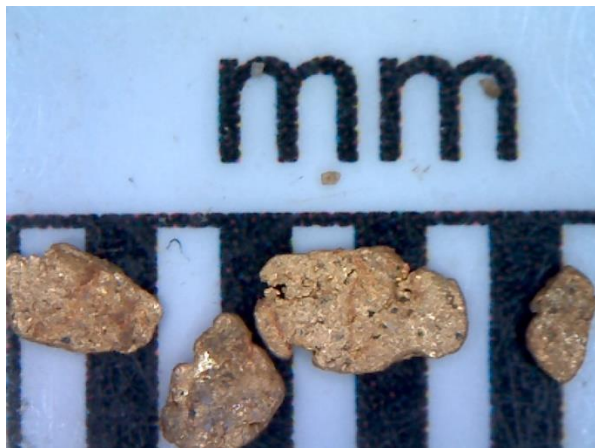
There is an evident common denominator among these pictures: the lithological composition of the gravels deposited by these creeks is almost identical.

Each one of the analyzed alluviums is composed by gravel-rocks belonging to the surrounding geological environment: intermediate- and mafic-volcanic from unit uKC1, conglomerate and quartz cobbles from unit IKIR, quartzite, gneiss, amphibolite and cl-schist from units DMF1 and MgSR, and granodiorite and diorite belonging to intrusion LKgP.

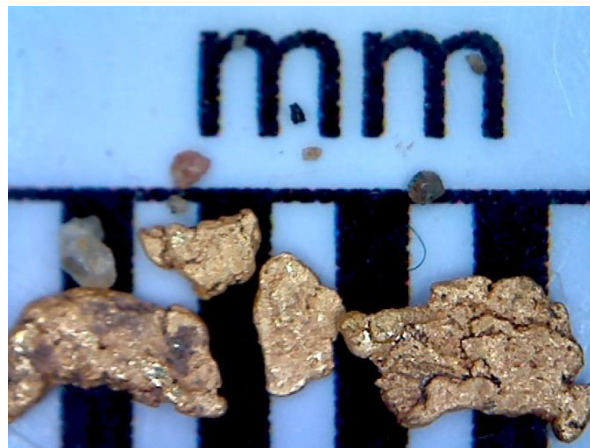
All the gravel-rocks forming the floodplains of these creeks are autochthonous (locals)! The observation is confirmed by the microscope-analysis of the concentrates, all equally composed mostly by magnetite, garnets, feldspar and quartz with minor pyrite, some galena and hematite (?).

Completely different heavies composition has been recovered by crushing and processing the conglomerate IKIR: its lighter concentrate is made by quartz, feldspar and minor amounts of magnetite.

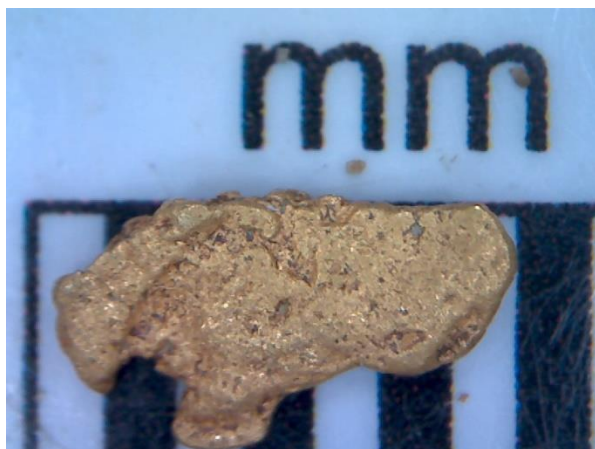
Gold



Gold specimens from Granite Gulch



Gold specimens from Enchantment Creek



Gold specimen from Huot Gulch

Note:

The gold specimens visible in the above pictures have been selected under the stereomicroscope and sizes and shapes chosen in order to be representative of an average.

It's easily noticeable a remarkable similarity among the main features of these pieces (colour, shape, variety of micro-inclusions, stains, etc. etc...).

The only noticeable difference is in the average size of the gold specimens collected from each creek: the gold of Huot Gulch is definitely coarser than the gold recovered from Granite Gulch and Enchantment Creek, which seem to have similar sizes.

From a comparison between our exploration campaign of 2018 at Huot Gulch and this one of 2020 we can probably state: “according with the results of our tests mostly done by panning on site, Huot Gulch seems to be a richer gold collector than Granite Gulch and Enchantment Creek”.

Conclusions

This target evaluation campaign of 2020 has been conducted under difficult conditions due to the occurring pandemic of Covid-19 which forced us and part of our helpers to quarantine until late June. On top of that, nasty and unusual weather conditions (heavy rains) prevented our crew from fording the Sixty Mile River with heavy equipment and to reach the surrounding of Mount Hart where mechanical digging was planned since the last winter.

In spite of it we managed to carry out a reduced though efficient exploration campaign which returned interesting results.

The main goal of the mission was to test the placers of all those creeks staked by our group which are flowing down the northern and southern sides of Mount Hart, a dome formed by a 70 million y/o intrusion located between Sixty and Fifty Mile mining districts, to the west of Dawson City.

After proving the existence of potentially valuable placer gold depositions along their floodplains we dedicate the second part of the summer to look for the primary sources of that gold.

During a geological survey around the peak of Mount Hart we individuated the volcanic unit uKC1 and its correspondent intrusive LKgP as the most likely responsible for the placer gold distribution occurred along our placer properties.

For summer 2021 we already planned a mechanical bulk-sampling of those placers.

Sandro Frizzi, Vancouver 21 December 2020



On the divide between Huot and Granite gulches