

**FINAL REPORT on**  
**YMEP 2020-082**  
**SULPHUR CREEK PLACER PROPERTY**

**Karen – P49364**

**Mary – P49365**

By

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and

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Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.

For

Yukon Alpine Heliski Ltd.

Location of centre of property: 63°42'46"N; 138°48'18"W  
NTS map sheet: 115O/10  
Mining District: Dawson  
Date: January 12, 2021

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## Executive Summary

The following is the final report on YMEP grant 2020-082 on the Karen and Mary claims on Sulphur Creek, for Yukon Alpine Heliski Ltd.

The property is located in the main valley of Sulphur Creek, 8 km upstream of its confluence with the Indian River. Access to the property can be gained by summer road from Dawson City via Hunker Creek and Sulphur Creek, a total distance from Dawson City of approximately 72 kilometres.

Sulphur Creek has been mined since the beginning of the Klondike Gold Rush in 1898, first by hand methods, and then by dredging. Gold production from many documented sources and Yukon Government royalty records shows a total of over 355,000 ounces produced from Sulphur Creek between 1940 and 2019.

YCGC conducted placer drilling programs on Sulphur Creek between 1935 and 1955. Historic YCGC data within the boundaries of the Karen and Mary placer claims includes drill results with modern grades of up to \$110.70/yd<sup>3</sup> with several others having values of over \$20/yd<sup>3</sup>.

Exploration in 2020 consisted of drill road construction, claim location surveys, two drone surveys and six RAB drill holes on the property.

The drone surveys enabled the accurate location of the drill holes and drill roads relative to the claim boundaries and will enable accurate locations for future exploration programs.

The claim location surveys appear to show that the project area claims (posts on the ground) are shifted nearly one full claim upstream compared to the Government maps. This has implications for both the true locations of the historic YCGC drill holes and shafts, and any future mining of the property. It is therefore recommended that a legal survey or official mine inspection be conducted on the project area.

The RAB drill program was successful in determining depths to bedrock and confirming some of the previous resistivity geophysical data, however due to its limited scope it was inconclusive as far as evaluating the gold content of the remnant pay gravels and bedrock. A more extensive drill program, in conjunction with geophysical resistivity surveys, is warranted on the property claims.

Excavator bulk sampling should also be a key component of the next phase of exploration. A series of cross-valley test pits should be processed for gold content and the stratigraphy should be noted especially where it appears there is virgin gravels present. If sufficient pay material is delineated, a full-scale mining pit should be initiated on the claims.



## **Introduction**

The following is the final report on YMEP grant 2020-082 on the Karen and Mary claims on Sulphur Creek, for Yukon Alpine Heliski Ltd.

## **Location and Access**

Sulphur Creek is a right limit tributary of the Indian River, located in central Yukon approximately 60 km by air south of Dawson City, Yukon (Figure 1). The Sulphur Creek Placer Property is located in the main valley of Sulphur Creek, approximately 8 km upstream of its confluence with the Indian River.

The centre of the property is 63°42'46"N and 138°48'18"W, on NTS map sheet 115O/10, in the Dawson Mining District (Figure 2).

Access to the property can be gained by summer road from Dawson City. The usual route runs from Dawson City along the Klondike Highway, then along Hunker Creek to King Solomon Dome, and down Sulphur Creek, a distance of approximately 72 kilometres.

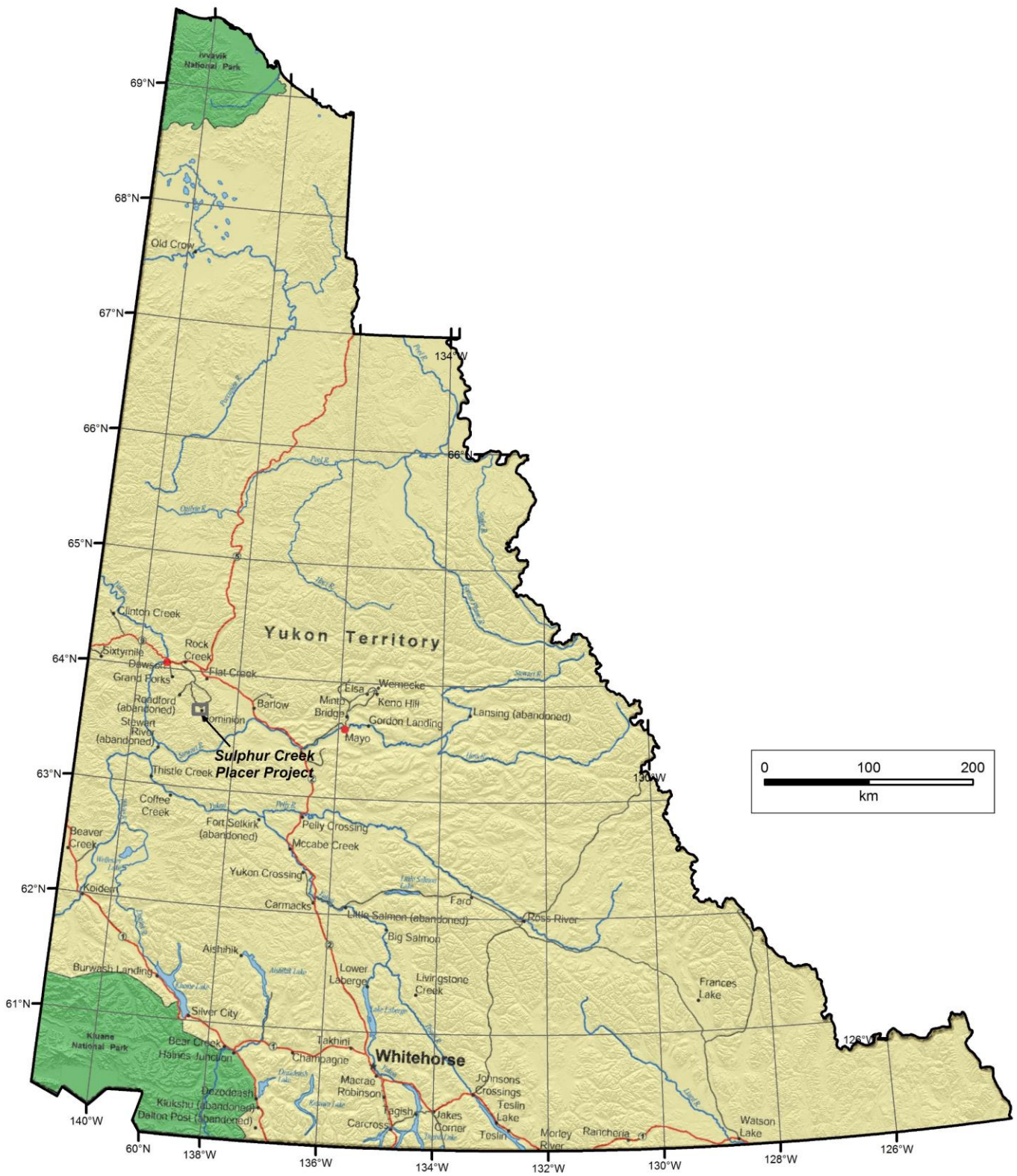


Figure 1 - Location of Karen and Mary claims, Sulphur Creek, Yukon.

## Placer Tenure

Table 1 shows a summary of the current status for the placer claims on Sulphur Creek held by Yukon Alpine Heliski Ltd.

Table 1 - Claim status, Karen and Mary claims, Sulphur Creek.

GRANT NUMBER	STATUS	CLAIM NAME	OWNER NAME	STAKING DATE	RECORDED DATE	EXPIRY DATE
P 49364	Active	Karen	Yukon Alpine Heliski Ltd - 100%	5/28/2009	5/29/2009	5/29/2022
P 49365	Active	Mary	Yukon Alpine Heliski Ltd - 100%	5/28/2009	5/29/2009	5/29/2022

## Permitting

Water license PM13-001 and Class 4 Placer land use permit LP00883 are held by Ivan Zgela on the Mary and Karen claims. The permits were issued on June 17, 2014 and are valid until June 4, 2024.



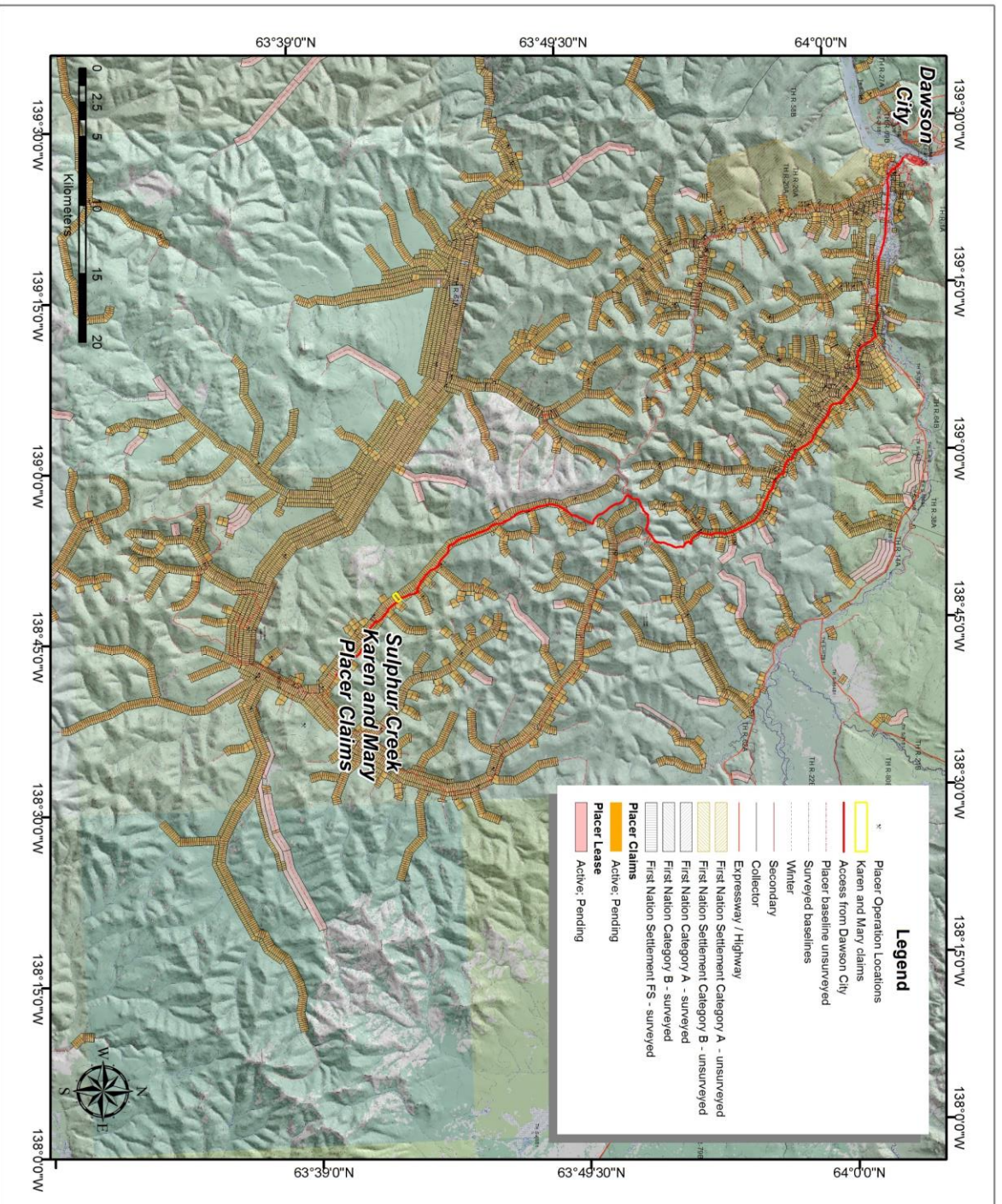


Figure 2 – Location of Karen and Mary claims on Sulphur Creek, and nearby Dawson region placer tenures. The property lies 72 km by road from Dawson City.

## History of Exploration and Mining – Sulphur Creek

Sulphur Creek has been mined since the beginning of the Klondike Gold Rush in 1898, first by hand methods, and then by dredging. Green (1977) notes that three dredges mined on Sulphur Creek beginning in 1936. YCGC (Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation) Dredge #6 mined 148,000 ounces between 1936 and 1966; YCGC Dredge #8 mined 212,000 ounces between 1937 and 1966 and YCGC Dredge #9 mined 113,000 ounces between 1938 and 1966.

Mechanical mining replaced the dredges after 1966 and dozens of operations have mined on Sulphur Creek from then up to the present day. Much of the activity is documented in LeBarge (2007) with more recent mining documented in LeBarge and Welsh (2007), LeBarge and Nordling (2011), and van Loon and Bond (2014). Gold production from these sources and Yukon Government royalty records shows a total of over 355,000 ounces produced from Sulphur Creek between 1940 and 2019. This does not include the hand mining from the 40+ years previous.

Near to the project area claims lies the property formerly owned by Mr. Henry Kruger. The Kruger placer mining operation has been active since the mid 1970's. Mr. Kruger's equipment over the years has included a Caterpillar 225 excavator, Caterpillar D7 bulldozer, Caterpillar D9 bulldozer, Caterpillar 955K loader, two Hough 120C loaders, and a Koehring 605 dragline. Water was supplied at 1500 to 2000 igpm with an 8 by 8" Murphy pump powered by a 671 Detroit engine, allowing the wash plant to process 50 loose cubic yards (38 m<sup>3</sup>) of gravel per hour. In 2010, Coulee Resources leased some of the property and mined a cut on the left limit.

In 2014, Tusk Exploration Ltd. under the management of Gary Crawford, established an agreement with Mr. Kruger (Bond and van Loon, 2018). Heavy equipment located onsite in 2017 included a John Deere 330 excavator, a Caterpillar 245 excavator, a Caterpillar 980 wheel loader and a Caterpillar D10N bulldozer. A custom-built trommel processed material at a rate of 80 loose yd<sup>3</sup> (61 m<sup>3</sup>)/hr.

In 2018, the Karen and Mary placer claims were purchased from 536225 Yukon Inc. by Yukon Alpine Heliski Ltd., who conducted a small program of resistivity geophysical surveys on the claims.

In 2018, Tusk Exploration Ltd. was acquired by long-time Klondike and Atlin placer miner Peter Wright, in partnership with Randy Reifel. They mined a pit on the left limit just downstream of the Karen and Mary placer claims.

In 2019, most of the claims which were part of the original Kruger property were transferred to Grim Estates Ltd., and an additional mining cut was taken out of the left limit downstream of the Karen and Mary placer claims.



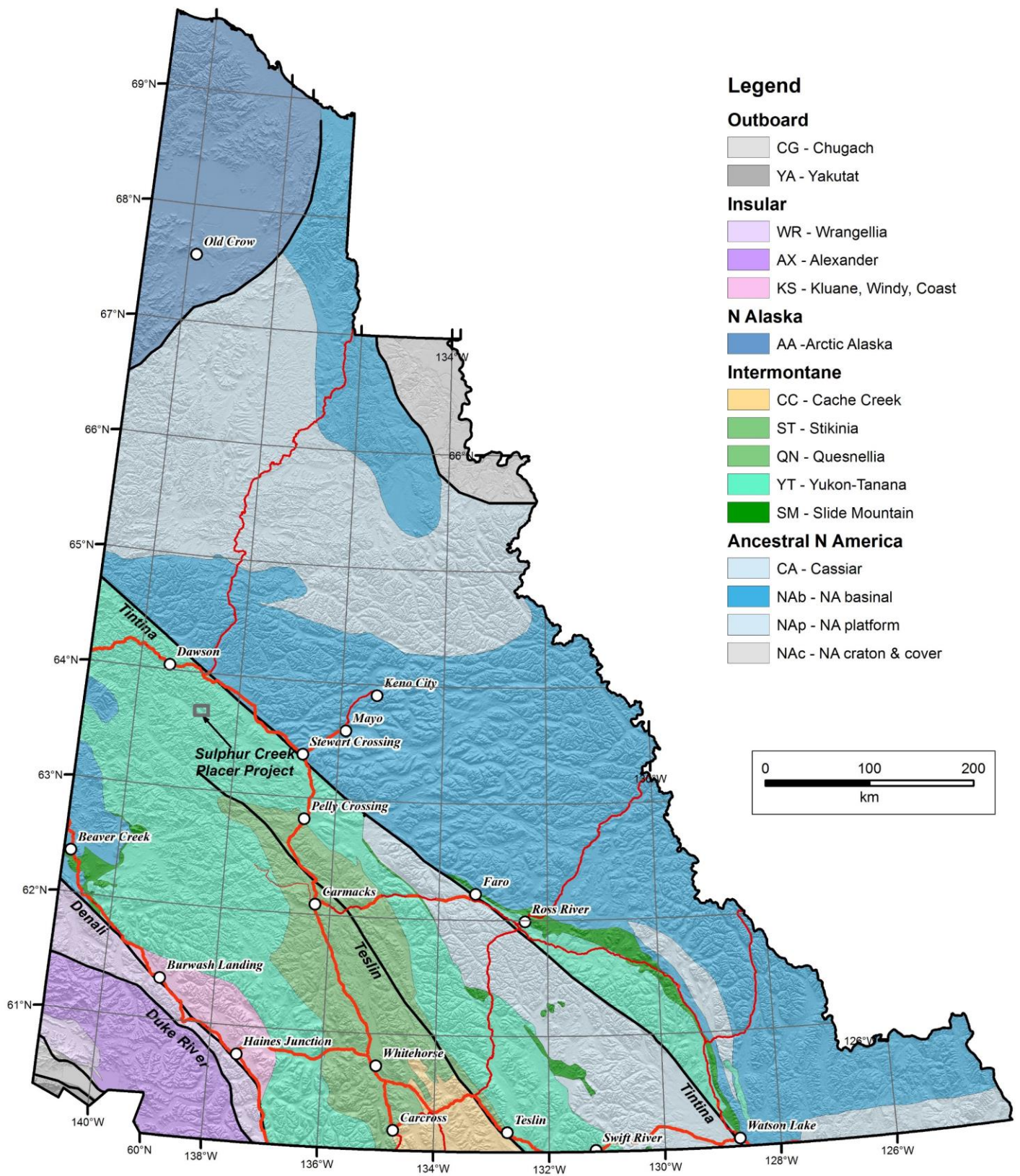


Figure 3 - Terrane map of Yukon, showing location of the Karen and Mary placer claims on Sulphur Creek. After Yukon Geological Survey (2018).

## Regional Bedrock Geology

The project area is situated within the Yukon-Tanana terrane (Figure 3), an accreted pericratonic sequence that covers a large part of the northern Cordillera from northern British Columbia to east-central Alaska (Gordey and Ryan, 2005; Colpron and Nelson, 2006). The Yukon Tanana Terrane consists of Paleozoic schist and gneiss that were deformed and metamorphosed in the late Paleozoic, and intruded by several suites of Mesozoic intrusions that range in age from Jurassic to Eocene (Colpron and Nelson, 2006). The Paleozoic rocks are pervasively foliated with at least two overprinting fabrics (MacKenzie and Craw, 2010; MacKenzie et al, 2008). During Late Permian to Early Jurassic time these rocks were tectonically-stacked along thrust faults which were parallel to regional foliation. Later tensional-extensional tectonics occurred during the mid-Cretaceous, and this resulted in brittle fracture of the Paleozoic rocks, which is likely responsible for structurally-controlled gold mineralization in the south Klondike area including the White Gold exploration camp (MacKenzie et al, 2008; MacKenzie and Craw, 2010; MacKenzie and Craw, 2012).

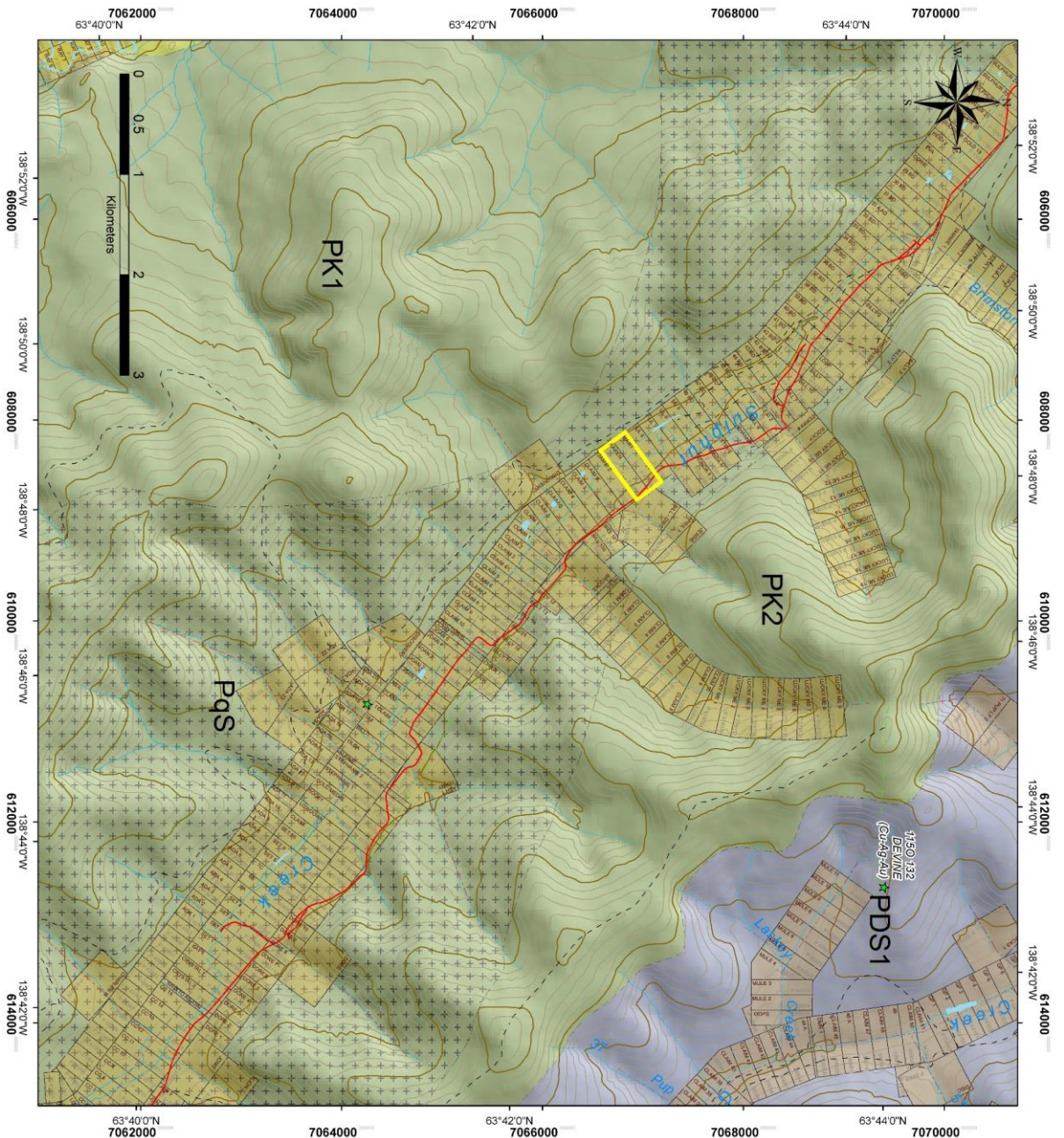
Major units in the Klondike area include: the Snowcap (Nasina) Assemblage, the Klondike Series, the Slide Mountain (Moosehide) Assemblage, upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanics/volcanoclastics, and Eocene intrusives (Figure 3). The basement unit is the Snowcap (Nasina) Series, consisting of metamorphosed schist and quartzite. It is overlain by the Klondike Series, a dominantly quartzofeldspathic schist of Early Permian (280 m.y.) age. Mid-Permian Sulphur Creek orthogneiss cuts the Klondike Schist extensively along Sulphur Creek. In the south and west Klondike, the Klondike Series is in contact with Late Devonian to Mississippian Simpson Range orthogneiss. Structurally overlying the Klondike and Nasina Series are greenstone and altered ultramafic of the Slide Mountain (Moosehide) Assemblage. In the east and south Klondike, upper Cretaceous andesitic volcanics and clastic sediments occur. These units are intruded by Eocene age rhyolite and diorite dykes and sills. Significant lode gold has been found throughout the Klondike and south Dawson areas (Chapman et. al., 2011 and others). The precise relationship between lode gold sources and local placer gold deposits is enigmatic and has been the subject of many scientific studies.

## Local Bedrock Geology and Mineral Occurrences

Figure 4 shows the bedrock underlying the property and throughout most of lower Sulphur Creek as Sulphur Creek orthogneiss (map unit PqS). Immediately to the east and west of this central unit, the bedrock consists of Klondike Schist (map units PK1 and PK2). Farther to the east lies Snowcap (Nasina) assemblage quartzite and schist (map unit PDS1).

There are two known mineral occurrences near the Karen and Mary claims on Sulphur Creek. The first is Minfile #1150 132 (DEVINE), which is a 2.4 m wide quartz vein (also known as the Kentucky Lode) which was first discovered in 1901 (YGS, 2018). It is hosted in Snowcap (Nasina) assemblage quartzite and schist. Historical values of 7.9 g/t gold with traces of silver and copper have been reported. Minfile #1150 133 (SULPHUR) lies downstream and is hosted in the same bedrock. Little is known about this occurrence although the area was drilled extensively in the mid 1980's.





**Legend**

- Mineral Occurrences
- Karen and Mary claims
- Placer baseline unsurveyed
- Surveyed baselines
- Secondary
- Tail
- Call line
- Placer Claims
- Active; Pending
- Bedrock Geology
- UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS
- KIR: INDIAN RIVER
- pebble to boulder
- conglomerate
- MIDDLE PERMIAN
- PQS: SULPHUR CREEK SUITE: moderately to quartz monzonite gneiss, the Sulphur Creek Orthogneiss; coarse grained, homogeneous, hornblende-biotite-bearing granite, granodiorite and quartz-diorite with hornblende
- CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN
- PK2: KLONDIKE SCHIST
- classic rocks
- PK1: KLONDIKE SCHIST
- tan to rusty and black weathering muscovitic and/or chlorite quartzite and quartz-muscovite-gneiss schist; quartz and/or quartz-muscovite (chlorite) schist; includes augen gneiss and amphibolite (Kondike Schist)
- LATE PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC
- PDS1: Snowcap classic

Scale 1:25,000

UTM Zone 7N  
Datum NAD 83

Figure 4 - Bedrock Geology of lower Sulphur Creek in the area including the Karen and Mary placer claims, after Yukon Geological Survey (2018).



## Quaternary History

Most of the Klondike region has not been glaciated (Duk-Rodkin, 1999; Jackson et al., 2001). However, the marginal effects of a pre-Reid glaciation deposited glaciofluvial gravel along Australia Creek and Indian River. These were sourced from meltwater channels which breached the divide in the headwaters to the east. There is no evidence that glacial ice advanced into the drainage, although the pre-Reid glaciofluvial terraces covered pre-existing Tertiary White Channel gravels. These are especially evident in downstream reaches above Indian River (Froese and Jackson, 2005). The Sulphur Creek drainage, upstream of Indian River, escaped glaciation altogether. However, climatic influences and base level changes brought on by regional glaciations would have had significant effects on the weathering and erosion of local bedrock, as well as the deposition of the alluvial and colluvial materials into the local valleys.

## Surficial Geology

The surficial geology of the project area was mapped by Froese and Jackson (2005). Along Sulphur Creek lie surficial units of several ages and types, shown in Figure 5. These include: CEaP/AtT (Pleistocene colluvial-aeolian sediments overlying Tertiary alluvial terrace sediments), CEaP (Pleistocene colluvial-aeolian sediments), AtP (Pleistocene alluvial terrace), ACxP (Pleistocene alluvial/colluvial complex), Ax (alluvial complex), Cx (colluvial complex), Cl (landslide) and Cb-v (colluvial blanket-veneer). In general, the AtT (Tertiary alluvial terrace) units are more prevalent downstream, whereas upstream reaches are dominated by ACxP (Pleistocene alluvial/colluvial complex) and Cx (colluvial complex). The Kruger Property is mapped as M (made land - mined) and Ax (Alluvial Complex) in the valley centre, flanked by Cx (colluvial complex).

## Placer Geology

Placer gravels in Dominion Creek and its tributaries (Gold Run and Sulphur) can be characterized by 5 types of deposits: Pliocene White Channel gravel; Pleistocene terraces; early Pleistocene incised-valley gravel (Ross gravel); Pleistocene Dominion Creek gravel; and creek and gulch deposits (Froese et al., 2001).

The stratigraphy of a right limit section on the Tusk Exploration property downstream of the Karen and Mary claims, is described by van Loon and Bond (2014) as 5 to 6 m (16.4 to 19.7 ft.) of gravel overlain by 5 m (16.4 ft.) of frozen black muck. All of the gravel was sluiced as well as 0.1 to 0.3 m (0.5 to 1.0 ft.) of bedrock. Placer gold was described as fine-grained and bright yellow, with a bulk fineness ranging from 790 to 820. The bedrock beneath the gravel was described as a decomposed schist.

Bond and van Loon (2018) describe the stratigraphy on a downstream right limit cut in 2017 as consisting of four units. Unit 1 is a decomposed quartz-feldspar gneiss, which becomes more competent after a depth of 1.0 m (3.3 ft). Unit 2 is a continuous mixing zone between the weathered gneiss bedrock and the upper gravel unit. The mixing zone undulates and has a thickness ranging between 0.3 and 0.6 m (1.0 & 2.0 ft). The unit consists of medium sand that contains subrounded to rounded pebble and cobble-sized clasts. Overlying the mixing zone is unit 3, a pebble-cobble gravel from 0.6 to 2.4 m (2.0-7.9 ft) thick that contains 60% pebbles and 40% cobbles. It is a light grey gravel known as "Ross gravel" and is matrix-supported with medium sand and minor silt, is fairly loose, and has rare boulders up to 0.3 m (1.0 ft) in length. Ross gravel is an incised-valley gravel and despite its similarity to White Channel gravel, is significantly younger (Froese et al., 2001). Unit 4, from 2.4 to 8.0 m (7.9-26.2 ft), consists of interbedded fine-grained sand and silt, and loess. Up to 1.5 m (5 ft) of gravel and 0.6 m (2 ft) of bedrock was sluiced.



**Legend**

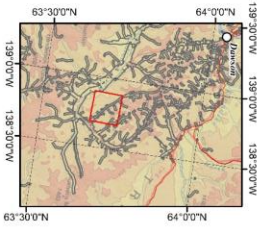
- X Placer Operations 2017
- Karen and Mary claims
- Placer baseline unsurveyed
- Surveyed baselines
- Secondary
- Trail
- Cut line

**Placer Claims** Active; Pending

**Surficial Geology**

**Map Units**

- O - organic
- Ap At Ax - alluvial plain, fan, complex
- Cb-v - colluvial
- Cx - colluvial
- CEap - eolian apron, Pleistocene



Scale 1:25,000  
 UTM Zone 7N  
 Datum NAD 83



Figure 5 - Surficial Geology of lower Sulphur Creek in the area of the Karen and Mary placer claims, after Froese and Jackson (2005).

## Historic YCGC drilling and shafting

Table 2 below details the historic YCGC drilling (Keystone churn drilling) which was done prior to dredge mining on the Karen and Mary placer claims (van Loon, 2017.) Modern grade shown was calculated using CDN\$1400/ounce.

Table 2 – YCGC drill results on Keystone drill holes located on the Karen and Mary placer claims. Source: YCGC Textural and Map Files, available from Yukon Geological Survey.

DRILL HOLE NAME	OVERBURDEN THICKNESS (m)	DREDGE SECTION (m)	MODERN GRADE (\$/yd3)	MODERN GRADE (oz yd3)	Latitude	Longitude	2018 Resistivity Line
8	6.096	3.048	0	0	63.713657	-138.801526	RES18-KAREN-01
9	0	7.0104	0	0	63.711598	-138.805026	
2	0	4.8768	0.1	0.000048	63.713466	-138.804087	
12	0	5.1816	0.1	0.000048	63.712207	-138.802902	
4	0	6.7056	0.1	0.000048	63.712552	-138.801913	
13	0	5.4864	0.1	0.000097	63.711244	-138.80616	
6	7.9248	0.9144	0.2	0.000145	63.714378	-138.803852	
11	0	7.0104	0.3	0.000194	63.712501	-138.807548	
5	0	4.8768	0.6	0.000435	63.713238	-138.805399	
5	0	7.62	2	0.001451	63.711893	-138.804061	
7	0	6.4008	3.3	0.002322	63.712853	-138.806473	
13	5.7912	2.1336	3.3	0.002322	63.712819	-138.808869	
9	4.8768	2.4384	22.8	0.016255	63.712104	-138.806523	RES18-KAREN-02
15	6.4008	1.8288	29.8	0.021287	63.711565	-138.808248	RES18-KAREN-02
1	2.7432	5.1816	39.4	0.028108	63.713865	-138.805525	
7	5.7912	3.048	59.6	0.042574	63.713342	-138.807221	
2	5.7912	3.3528	74.8	0.053411	63.713139	-138.803173	RES18-KAREN-01
3	4.2672	4.8768	110.7	0.079052	63.712464	-138.805356	

In 1941, four shafts were dug in the area by YCGC, in an effort to explain a discrepancy between the relatively low quantities of gold recovered by Dredge #8 in this area, and the high grade values which had been indicated by the Keystone churn drilling (Table 2, above).

Two of the four shafts are located in the project area; these are Shafts #1 and #2. These are shown in their approximate location on Figures 6 and 7, on the southernmost edge of the Karen claim. Both shafts are plotted according to their georeferenced location from the original map scan. In addition, a likely location for Shaft #2 was found on the ground, so this is also plotted on the map.

The YCGC report concluded that Shaft #1 and Shaft #2 both encountered sections of undredged and virgin ground. This was for two reasons: 1) the dredge having skipped ahead due to frozen ground; and 2) excessive amounts of mud and sand (presumably deposited as tailings during mining by the dredge itself). A longer tailings stacker was used in later years which mostly solved the second problem.

Tables 3 and 4 below summarize the coordinates and testing results of Shaft #1 and Shaft #2.

Table 3 - Stratigraphy of YCGC shafts #1 and #2 (from YCGC textural records, available at Yukon Geological Survey).

Stratigraphy (material type)	Shaft #1 (ft.)	Shaft #2 (ft.)
Top muck	5.5	4.0
Dredge sand	13.0	11.5
Virgin gravel	0	5.5
Virgin bedrock	3.5	2.0
<b>Total Depth</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>

Table 4 – Geographic coordinates and gold values of YCGC shafts #1 and #2 (from YCGC textural records, available at Yukon Geological Survey).

YCGC Shaft #	Map location Latitude	Map location Longitude	Weight of Gold recovered (mg)	Depth of virgin undredged section (gravel plus bedrock in ft.)	Historic grade of virgin undredged section in cents per yard (\$38.50/oz)	Modern grade of virgin undredged section in \$/yd <sup>3</sup> (CDN\$1400/oz)
<b>Shaft #1</b>	63.711083	-138.805009	470	3.5	30.6	\$11.12
<b>Shaft #2</b>	63.711569	-138.803402	5725	7.5	146.9	\$53.41

Additionally, it was noted that considerable “yellow” clay with the gravel on bedrock was encountered by the dredge in this area. This was not washed well and subsequently was deposited in tailings, especially near Shaft #2. This clay was later tested and found to have significant fine gold values (described as “35 to 60 very fine colours per pan”).



## Previous Recent Exploration

In 2018 a program of exploration consisted of 2 resistivity lines totalling 391 m. The lines are plotted on Figure 6 and Figure 7.

The presence of permafrost throughout the survey areas increased the uncertainty of the interpreted results. Permafrost was continuous on north and east-facing slopes, and discontinuous on portions of south and west-facing slopes. Parts of the valleys which had been mined or disturbed were usually thawed and associated with high water saturation. In these areas, contrasts between low and high resistivity values were likely partially or wholly a reflection of varying groundwater and permafrost conditions, rather than strictly lithological boundaries.

The geographic coordinates of the endpoints of the surveyed lines are shown in Table 5, and the lines are plotted on Figures 6 and 7. The interpreted profiles are shown as Figures 6 and 7.

**Table 5 – 2018 resistivity survey lengths, grant number locations and endpoint geographic coordinates, Sulphur Creek.**

Survey Name	Grant Number	Start Point		End Point		Length (m)
		Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	
<b>RES18-KAREN-01</b>	P 49364	63.7138979	-138.801084	63.7129698	-138.80377	188
<b>RES18-KAREN-02</b>	P 49364	63.7122923	-138.805704	63.7114244	-138.80889	203

Resistivity line RES18-KAREN-01 was partially surveyed over the left limit bench outside of the dredge limits. In this area, one potential drill target was identified at a potential depth of 14 m (46 ft.). This drill target is shown in Table 6 and plotted on Figure 8.

**Table 6 - Drill Target identified from resistivity surveys on Karen, Mary and Tamie 2 claims, Sulphur Creek.**

Name	Resistivity Line	Latitude	Longitude	Target Depth ft.	Target Depth m
<b>A1-03</b>	RES18-KAREN-01	63.713493	-138.802216	46	14

NE

### RES18-KAREN-01

View looking downstream

SW

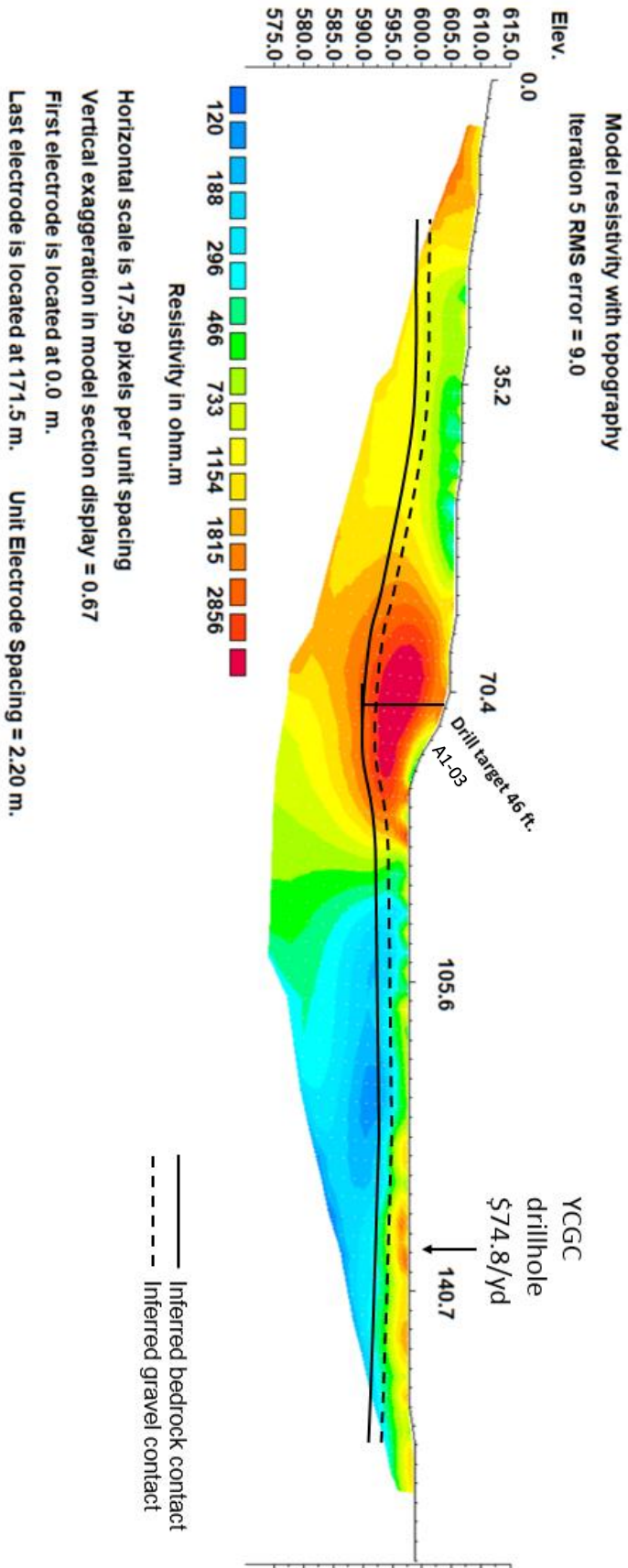


Figure 6 - RES18-KAREN-01 was surveyed on the left limit across a YCGC drill hole which had a grade of \$74.8/yd<sup>3</sup>. The bedrock and gravel contacts are interpreted as gently undulating and following topography. One potential drill target at a depth of 14 m (46 ft.) is shown at the 70 metre mark.

NE

RES18-KAREN-02  
View looking downstream

SW

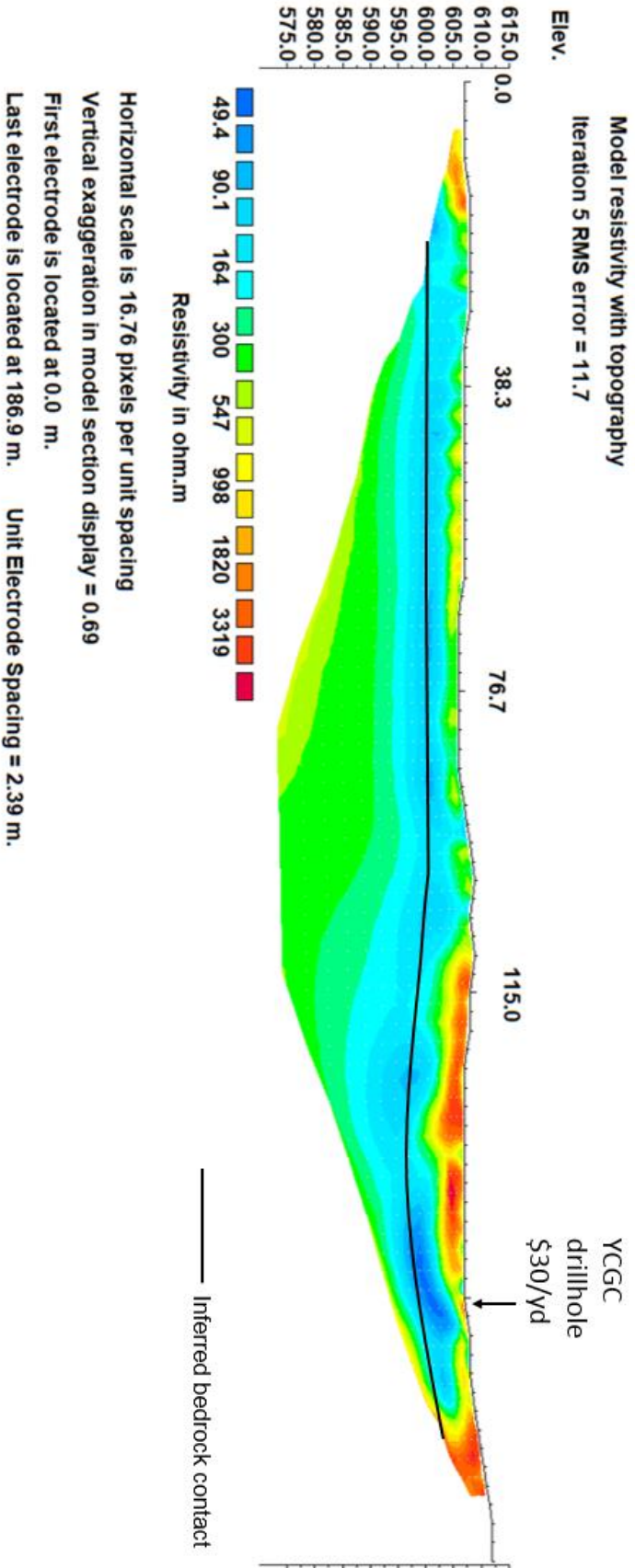


Figure 7 - RES18-KAREN2-02 was surveyed in the flat valley bottom and crosses over a historic YCGC drill hole with a value of \$30/yd<sup>3</sup>. The bedrock is interpreted as relatively flat with small undulations. No obvious drill targets were identified.

## Rationale for 2020 Placer Exploration Program

Sulphur Creek has consistently been one of the top ten producing creeks annually in the Yukon since placer mining began early in Klondike history. Green (1977) notes that three dredges mined on Sulphur Creek beginning in 1936. YCGC (Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation) Dredge #6 mined 148,000 ounces between 1936 and 1966; YCGC Dredge #8 mined 212,000 ounces between 1937 and 1966, and YCGC Dredge #9 mined 113,000 ounces between 1938 and 1966.

Mechanical mining replaced the dredges after 1966, and dozens of operations have mined on Sulphur Creek from then up to the present day. Gold production from numerous sources and Yukon Government royalty records shows a total of over 355,000 ounces produced from Sulphur Creek between 1940 and 2019. This does not include the hand mining from the 40+ years previous. Since 1978, Sulphur Creek has produced approximately 133,000 oz. of placer gold (Yukon Government royalty records). Although recent production has diminished, in 2019 Sulphur Creek continued to be a significant producer of placer gold with over 1400 crude ounces recorded in royalties (Yukon Government royalty records).

YCGC conducted placer drilling programs throughout the Klondike, including on Sulphur Creek between 1935 and 1955. The results of these drilling programs were well-documented in map and text files, however it was not easily available, as most of the files were held in Ottawa at the National Archives. Although it was known for many years that several placer miners had visited Ottawa to acquire this data on their own claims, efforts to send a Government representative to Ottawa to gather this information were not successful until 2013. Presently however, much of this data has now been compiled, digitized and georeferenced by the Yukon Geological Survey, and is available publically (van Loon, 2017).

On the Karen and Mary claims, comparison of this georeferenced YCGC drill hole data to the historic dredged and mined areas show that some high-grade historic YCGC drill holes were never subsequently mined. On the Karen claim, at least one drill hole (with modern values of \$74.80/yd<sup>3</sup>) appears to be on the far left limit edge of the dredge tailings, and values may still exist in the undredged ground nearby.

In 1941, two shafts were dug by YCGC near the downstream boundary of the Karen claim, in an effort to explain a discrepancy between the relatively low quantities of gold recovered by Dredge #8 in this area, and the high grade values which had been indicated by the Keystone churn drilling. These shafts (Shaft #1 and Shaft #2) both encountered sections of undredged and virgin ground. It was surmised that the virgin ground was left for the following reasons: 1) the dredge having skipped ahead due to frozen ground; and 2) excessive amounts of mud and sand encountered during mining (presumably deposited as tailings during mining by the dredge itself). Also, it was noted by YCGC that considerable "yellow" clay with the gravel on bedrock was encountered by the dredge in this area. This was not washed well and subsequently was deposited in tailings, especially near Shaft #2. This clay was later tested by YCGC and found to have significant fine gold values (described as "35 to 60 very fine colours per pan"). YCGC did not follow-up on these indicated values by any subsequent mining in the area.

The geophysical surveys conducted on the property in 2018 show that portions of the left limit may be frozen, and as such there could be virgin ground on the far left limit which was not dredged. Thus, placer values likely exist beneath the tailings near the centre and southern extent of the claim group, and virgin ground may exist outside of the dredge limits, especially on the left limit. Due to the thawed nature of the ground, the program must include the use of a cased, reverse circulation drill.



## **2020 Placer Exploration Program**

Exploration in 2020 consisted of drill road construction, claim location surveys, two drone surveys and six RAB drill holes on the property.

### **Drill Road Construction**

Several cross-valley drill roads were constructed within the project area. These are visible on the drone imagery from October 4, 2020.

### **Claim Location Surveys**

An effort to locate claim posts on the ground to resolve boundary issues was conducted in October, 2020. Several posts were located and GPS'd, and the new claim boundaries were then drawn up and compared to the Government maps. The new boundaries are drawn on Figure 8, and appear to show that the actual claims on the ground are shifted almost a full claim length upstream of the current Government boundaries. Some effort was made by the author to compare old airphotos, old government claim maps and the trace of the YCGC pit outlines to determine which of the data is accurate. Although conclusive proof could not be found, most evidence points towards the YCGC drill hole data and shaft locations as digitized by Van Loon (2017) as being relatively accurate when compared to the original claim locations, and it seems like the claim posts currently used on the ground on this part of Sulphur Creek have shifted upstream between the time of the YCGC dredging/drill program, and the present day. Legally, of course, the posts on the ground are the actual boundaries.

### **Drone Survey**

A drone survey was flown over the property on October 4, 2020. The survey was useful in accurately locating the 2020 workings including the new drill roads, as well as the areas of historic tailings and dredge pits. The imagery was used as a base for Figure 8 and is included as Appendix A.

### **Drill Program**

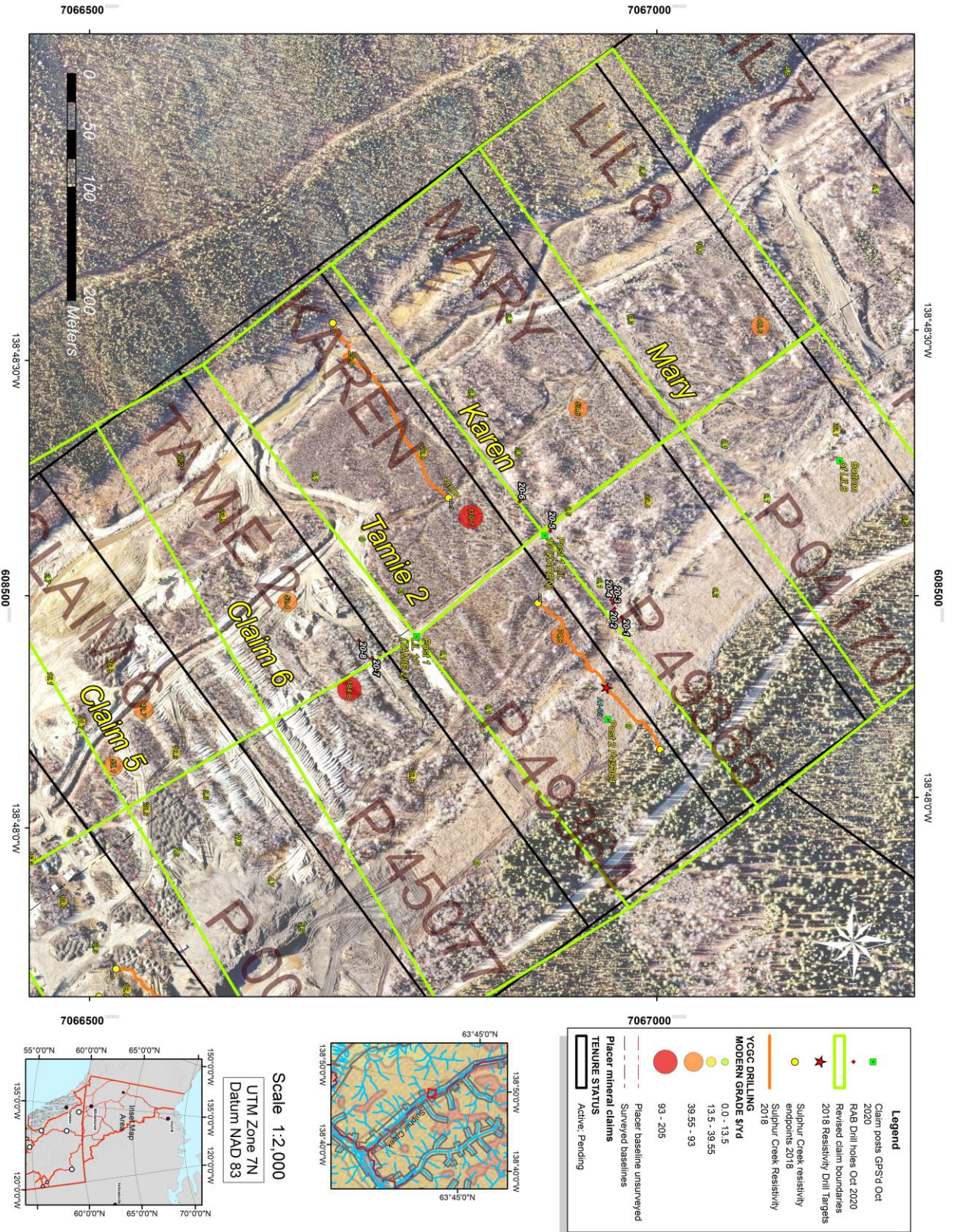
Six RAB drill holes were drilled within the actual boundaries of the Karen claim in October 2020, which shows as the Mary claim on the Government map. The coordinates, depths and details are shown in Table 7 and plotted on Figure 8.

Table 7 - RAB drill holes conducted on the Karen claim, October 2020.

Sulphur Creek RAB Drilling October 2020							Coordinates	
							Zone 7N	
Drill hole #	Depth to Bedrock (ft)	Drill info	Depth of sample (ft)	Volume (L)	Material Description	Gold and Concentrate Description	UTM E	UTM N
20-1	25	Sample from 15-25	15-25	40	schisty sand with small pebbles, probably dredge sand tailings	3 Fine colours, 5 very fine colours. Magnetite, pyrite	7066969	608519
20-2	18	maybe boulder, no sample					7066963	608511
20-3	23	no sample					7066961	608507
20-4	23	no sample					7066960	608504
20-5	23	sample from 20-25	20-23	10	light grey silt with bedrock chips (klondike schist)	black sand	7066906	608443
			23-25	5	light grey silt with bedrock chips (klondike schist)	magnetite, little pyrite		
20-6	-	plugged drill no sample					7066879	608417



Figure 8 - Map of the Karen and Mary claims on Sulphur Creek, showing 2020 RAB drill holes, revised claim boundaries and historic YGCG drill holes.



## Conclusions and Recommendations

The drone survey enabled the accurate location of the drill holes and drill roads relative to the claim boundaries and will enable accurate locations for future exploration programs.

The claim location surveys appear to show that the project area claims (posts on the ground) are shifted nearly one full claim upstream compared to the Government maps. This has implications for both the true locations of the historic YCGC drill holes and shafts, and any future mining of the property. It is therefore recommended that a legal survey or official mine inspection be conducted on the project area.

The RAB drill program was successful in determining depths to bedrock and confirming some of the previous resistivity geophysical data, however due to its limited scope it was inconclusive as far as evaluating the gold content of the remnant pay gravels and bedrock. A more extensive drill program, in conjunction with geophysical resistivity surveys, is warranted on the property claims.

Excavator bulk sampling should also be a key component of the next phase of exploration. A series of cross-valley test pits should be processed for gold content and the stratigraphy should be noted especially where it appears there is virgin gravels present. If sufficient pay material is delineated, a full-scale mining pit should be initiated on the claims.



## Statements of Qualifications

### William LeBarge

I, William LeBarge, of 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with current address at 13 Tigereye Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, Y1A 6G6.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (B.Sc., 1985, Geology) and the University of Calgary (M.Sc., 1993, Geology – Sedimentology)
3. I am a Practicing Member in Good Standing (#37932) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC).
4. I have practiced my Profession as a Geologist continuously since 1985.
5. I am President and sole shareholder of Geoplacer Exploration Ltd., a Yukon Registered Company.

Dated this 11<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2021

William LeBarge, P. Geo.



### Selena Magel

I, Selena Magel, of 80B - 18 Azure Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Geologist in Training, registered with APEGA with current address at 80B - 18 Azure Road, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 0L2
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary (B.Sc., 2017, Geology).
3. I have practiced Geology since May 2017.
4. I have conducted and interpreted over 100 km of resistivity surveys since the summer of 2017.

Dated this 11<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2021

Selena Magel, G. I. T.



## References

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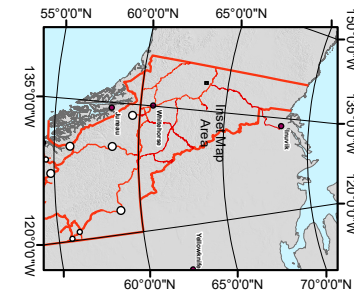
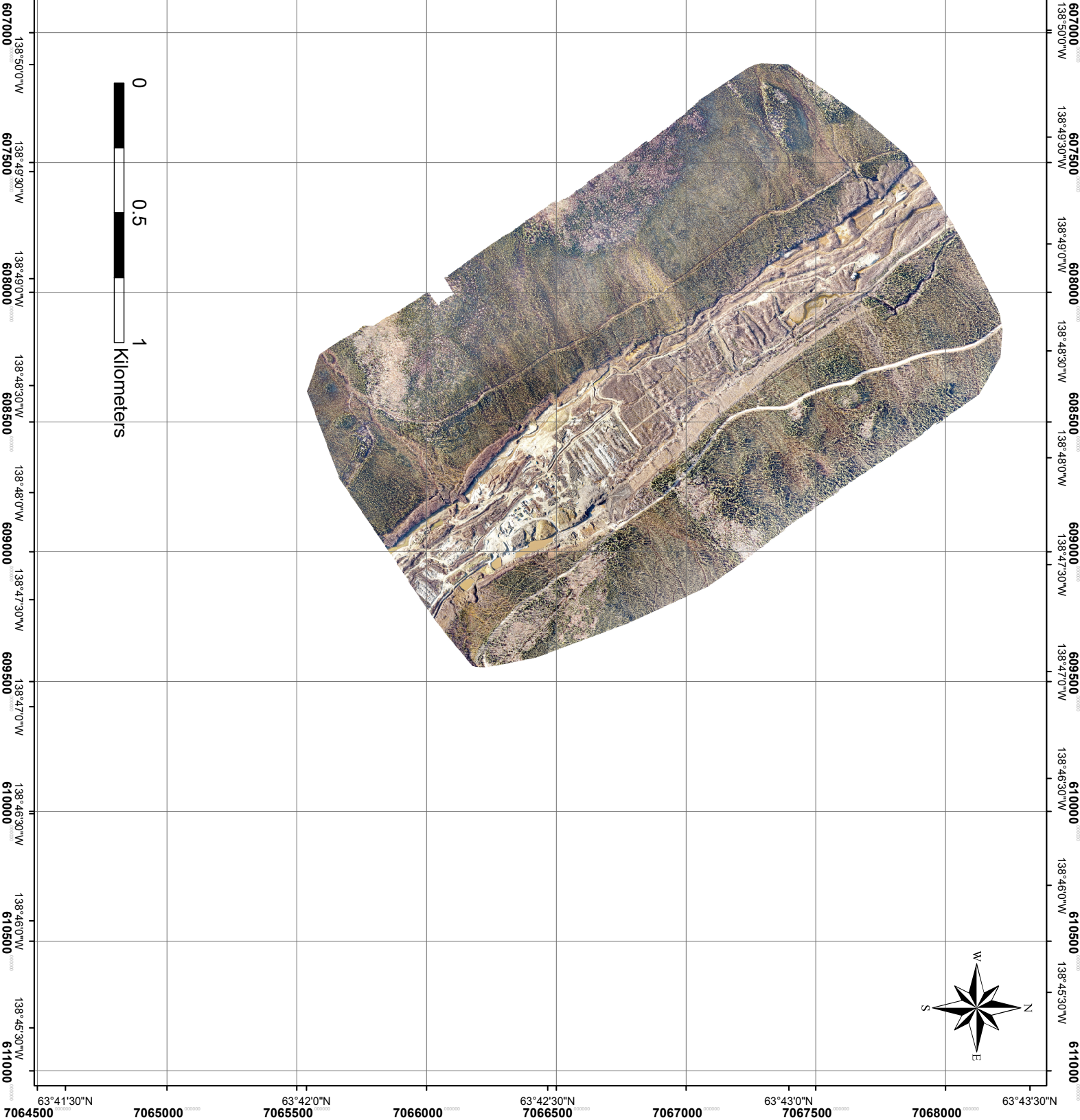
Yukon Government royalty records, available on NMRS database, Yukon Mining Recorder.

YCGC Textural and Map Files, available from Yukon Geological Survey, <http://data.geology.yk.ca>

# Appendix A - Drone Survey

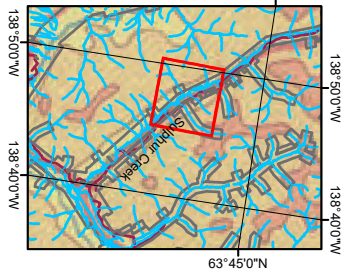


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63°42'0"N 63°42'30"N 63°43'0"N 63°43'30"N



UTM Zone 7N  
Datum NAD 83

Scale 1:10,000





# YMEP FINAL SUBMISSION FORM

Your feedback on any aspect of the program:

- 1 month or 3 week reminder email regarding January 31 report deadline would be much appreciated.
- clarify process for informing YMEP administrators for changes to work plan (if needed)

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources may verify all statements related to and made on this form, in any previously submitted reports, interim claims and in the Summary or Technical Report which accompanies it.

I certify that;

1. I am the person, or the representative of the company or partnership, named in the Application for Funding and in the Contribution Agreement under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program.
2. I am a person who is nineteen years of age or older, and I have complied with all the requirements of the said program.
3. I hereby apply for the final payment of a contribution under the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) and declare the information contained within the Summary or Technical Report and this form to be true and accurate.

Date Jan 28/2021

Signature of Applicant



Name (print)

Peter C Wright

# YMEP Expense Claim - Client Copy



YMEP no:	<b>082</b>	project name:	<b>Sulpher Ck. Placer</b>		applicant name:	<b>Peter Wright</b>																																																																																																																																																									
expense claim no:	<b>001</b>	program type:	<b>placer</b>		program module:	<b>target evaluation</b>																																																																																																																																																									
date submitted:	<b>Jan 29, 2021.</b>	phone:	<b>604-754-7687</b>		email:	<b>yukonheliski@icloud.com</b>																																																																																																																																																									
address: <b>91282 Alaska Highway</b>																																																																																																																																																															
start/end dates of fieldwork for this claim:		Sept 22, 2020	Oct 24, 2020	no. of field days/this claim:		<b>30</b>																																																																																																																																																									
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		Maia Blaumberg (OFA 3 & camp cook)	3.75	\$256/day	960.00																																																																																																																																																										
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>equipment (rental)</th> <th>private or commercial</th> <th>unit/days</th> <th>rate</th> <th colspan="4">total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>D6H cat bulldozer</td> <td>private</td> <td>72 hrs</td> <td>200*0.75</td> <td colspan="4">10,800.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EX 150 Hitachi excavator</td> <td>private</td> <td>42 hrs</td> <td>200*0.75</td> <td colspan="4">6,300.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zaxis 450 Hitachi excavator</td> <td>private</td> <td>74 hrs</td> <td>325*0.75</td> <td colspan="4">18,037.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zaxis 330 Hitachi excavator (hydraulic thumb)</td> <td>private</td> <td>88 hrs</td> <td>250*0.75</td> <td colspan="4">16,500.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WA Komatsu 500 Loader</td> <td>private</td> <td>10 hrs</td> <td>210*0.75</td> <td colspan="4">1,575.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kenworth T800 Lowbed</td> <td>private</td> <td>70 hrs</td> <td>220*0.75</td> <td colspan="4">11,550.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Doosan Mega 300 loader</td> <td>private</td> <td>27 hrs</td> <td>210*0.75</td> <td colspan="4">4,252.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kenworth T800 Dumpbox (15')</td> <td>private</td> <td>36 hrs</td> <td>120*0.75</td> <td colspan="4">3,240.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 x Honda 4x4 quad w/ tub</td> <td>private</td> <td>50 days</td> <td>40 + 10</td> <td colspan="4">2,500.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ford F550 Service Truck</td> <td>private</td> <td>29 days</td> <td>50</td> <td colspan="4">1,450.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ford F450</td> <td>private</td> <td>25 days</td> <td>50</td> <td colspan="4">1,250.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="8"> <b>other</b> <i>Please provide details.</i> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Generator (6000W)</td> <td>private</td> <td>28 days</td> <td>15/day</td> <td colspan="4">420.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.</td> <td>comm</td> <td>2 days</td> <td>950/day * 5%GST</td> <td colspan="4">1,995.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vision Quest Drilling</td> <td>comm.</td> <td>92.5m</td> <td>\$45/m * 5%GST</td> <td colspan="4">4,370.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="8"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="8"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7"><b>Total this claim:</b></td> <td><b>\$92,575.63</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								equipment (rental)	private or commercial	unit/days	rate	total				D6H cat bulldozer	private	72 hrs	200*0.75	10,800.00				EX 150 Hitachi excavator	private	42 hrs	200*0.75	6,300.00				Zaxis 450 Hitachi excavator	private	74 hrs	325*0.75	18,037.50				Zaxis 330 Hitachi excavator (hydraulic thumb)	private	88 hrs	250*0.75	16,500.00				WA Komatsu 500 Loader	private	10 hrs	210*0.75	1,575.00				Kenworth T800 Lowbed	private	70 hrs	220*0.75	11,550.00				Doosan Mega 300 loader	private	27 hrs	210*0.75	4,252.50				Kenworth T800 Dumpbox (15')	private	36 hrs	120*0.75	3,240.00				2 x Honda 4x4 quad w/ tub	private	50 days	40 + 10	2,500.00				Ford F550 Service Truck	private	29 days	50	1,450.00				Ford F450	private	25 days	50	1,250.00				<b>other</b> <i>Please provide details.</i>								Generator (6000W)	private	28 days	15/day	420.00				Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.	comm	2 days	950/day * 5%GST	1,995.00				Vision Quest Drilling	comm.	92.5m	\$45/m * 5%GST	4,370.63																				<b>Total this claim:</b>							<b>\$92,575.63</b>
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**Sulpher Creek Placer Property  
Karen & Mary Claims  
YMEP 2020 Program  
EXPENSE CLAIM SUMMARY**



**Personelle**

Name	Role	Unit/days	rate	Subtotal	GST (5%)	Total
Peter Wright	Prospector / Manager	25*0.5	350/day	\$ 4,375.00	N/A	\$ 4,375.00
Maia Blaumbery	OFA 3, camp cook	3.75	256/day	\$ 960.00	N/A	\$ 960.00
Daily field expenses	20 days (Pete) + 4 days (Maia) + heavy equipment operators	30. days	100/day	\$ 3,000.00	N/A	\$ 3,000.00
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>\$ 8,335.00</b>

**Heavy Equipment**

Equipment	Private/Commercial	Unit/hrs	rate	Subtotal	GST (5%)	Total
D6H Cat Bulldozer	private	72	200/hr	\$10,800.00	N/A	\$10,800.00
EX150 Hitachi excavator	private	42	200/hr	\$ 6,300.00	N/A	\$ 6,300.00
Zaxis 450 Hitachi excavator	private	74	325/hr	\$18,037.50	N/A	\$18,037.50
Zaxis 330 Hitachi excavator (hydraulic thumb)	private	88	250/hr	\$ 16,500.00	N/A	\$ 16,500.00
Doosan Mega 300 loader	private	27	210/hr	\$ 4,252.50	N/A	\$ 4,252.50
WA Komatsu 500 loader	private	10	210/hr	\$ 1,575.00	N/A	\$ 1,575.00
Kenworth T800 Dump Box	private	36	120/hr	\$ 3,240.00	N/A	\$ 3,240.00
Kenworth T800 Lowbed	private	70	220/hr	\$11,550.00	N/A	\$11,550.00
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>\$72,255.00</b>

**Light Equipment**

Equipment	Private/Commercial	Unit/days	rate	Subtotal	GST (5%)	Total
Honda 4x4 quad w/ tub trailer	private	25	50/day	\$ 1,250.00	N/A	\$ 1,250.00
Honda 4x4 quad w/ tub trailer	private	25	50/day	\$ 1,250.00	N/A	\$ 1,250.00
Ford 550 Service Truck	private	29	50/day	\$ 1,450.00	N/A	\$ 1,450.00
Ford 450 Crew Cab	private	25	50/day	\$ 1,250.00	N/A	\$ 1,250.00
Generator	6000W	28	15/day	\$ 420.00	N/A	\$ 420.00
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>\$ 5,620.00</b>

**Other**

Item	comments	Unit [ ]	rate	Subtotal	GST (5%)	Total
RAB Drilling	see invoice	92.5m	45/m	\$ 4,162.50	208.125	\$ 4,370.63
Geoplacer Exploration Ltd.	see combined invoice	2. days	950/day	\$ 1,900.00	95	\$ 1,995.00
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>\$ 6,365.63</b>

**Total this claim \$ 92,575.63**







Sulpher Creek Placer Property  
 Karen & Mary Claims  
 YMEP 2020 Program  
**LIGHT EQUIPMENT TIME LOG**



**Light Equipment**

Equipment	Date used	Total # of days	Comments
Honda 4x4 quad w/ tub trailer #1	full field season	25	De-mobed a few days early
Honda 4x4 quad w/ tub trailer #2	full field season	25	De-mobed a few days early
Ford 550 Service Truc	full field season -1 day	29	Driven up by Mike
Ford 450 Crew Cab	same days as Pete's on site days + transport to/from Whitehorse	25	Driven up by Pete
Generator	full field season (minus 2)	28	





Phone: (867) 335-3693  
 Email: [gclark@visionquestx.ca](mailto:gclark@visionquestx.ca)  
 Web: [www.visionquestx.ca](http://www.visionquestx.ca)



**MAILING ADDRESS:**  
 #7 A Bennet Road  
 Whitehorse, Yukon  
 Y1A 5Z4

**- INVOICE -**

**Attention:** Yukon Heli Ski Ltd.  
 91282 Alaska Highway, Whitehorse, Yukon  
 E: yukonheliski@icloud.com  
 P: (604) 754 - 7687

**INVOICE #65**  
**Date Issued** 22-Oct-20  
**Terms** Contract

**Description of Services & Expenses**

**Re:** Drilling for Yukon Heli Ski Ltd. - Sulphur Creek Placer Claims as managed by Peter Wright as of September 30th to October 17th, 2020.

Description of Activities	QTY	RATE	Sub-Total
<b>Fees</b>			
RAB Drilling Footage	92.5	\$45.00	\$4,162.50
<b>Total Fees</b>			<b>\$4,162.50</b>

Expenses		Sub-Total

Thank you for your business. Please contact us with any questions regarding this invoice.

GST #: 75774 0311 RT0001  
 BN #: 75774 0311

<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Total Cost \$</b>	<b>4,162.50</b>
<b>GST</b>	<b>\$208.13</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL \$</b>	<b>4,370.63</b>

**WIRE TRANSFER INSTRUCTIONS**  
 CIBC, Whitehorse Yukon Branch Swift code: CIBCCATT  
**Vision Quest Mineral Innovations Inc.**  
 [Inst # 010 ] [Transit# 00080] [Account # 60-16219]  
 Bank Address: 110 Main Street, Whitehorse YT, Y1A 2A8  
 Amanda Barnett. Tel: 867.667.2534 x 309.

**Sulphur Creek Placer Property  
Karen & Mary Claims  
YMEP 2020 Program  
ASSORTED PHOTOS**



Sept 27, 2020





Sept 28, 2020



Sept 30, 2020





Oct 2, 2020





Oct 8, 2020



Oct 19 2020