Sixty Mile 2021 Final Report

2021 YMEP Report

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Report on the Sixty Mile Property

2021 RAB Drilling Program

Work performed by:

Groundtruth Exploration, Groundtruth Drilling, Caveman Exploration, K1 Mining and Flow Metals

on the

Sixty Mile Property

Centre of property is approximately

64° 46’ N 150° 49' W

Work performed during

June – July 2021

Summary

The Sixty Mile Property consists of 287 quartz claims adjacent to the Alaska border. The center of the claims is at 64°46' N 150°49' in map sheet NTS116C/02. The Sixty Mile Property is approximately 75 km west of Dawson City and accessible by road.

Glacier and Miller Creek on the Property have produced approximately 50,000 Oz and 100,000 Oz of placer gold. Historical exploration has proven gold occurs in quartz veins in bed rock through drilling and trenching. In 2021 Flow metals intercepted elevated gold both at miller creek and in the Easter Egg Zone on Chili Ridge. Step out drilling around the 2020 gold intercepts at glacier creek wasn't able to prove continuation of mineralized structures.

Flow Metals acquired the Sixtymile prospect in 2019 and to date has focused on structural mapping, lineament analysis, RAB drilling and trenching. Work to date indicates placer creeks overlie recessive roughly E-W to NE-SW trending fault sets that are predominately mineralized where they intersect with secondary structures. This model is based on the location of productive placer plots, lineament analysis, and review of available geophysical data.

The structural setting of the Sixtymile project is the most important predictor of gold mineralization on the claim. In 2021 the program was able to define orientation and rough thickness of multiple gold bearing structures. The structures strike roughly north-northwest and dip at roughly 45 degrees. Gold mineralization is present in veins that radiate out from the structure, meaning that perpendicular drill holes aren't guaranteed to hit the highest density of veins and subsequent gold grades, however a consistent halo of gold mineralization is always present. These structures are delineated at surface by discrete zones of elevated gold in soil. Future exploration programs will have a strategy of staggered drilling perpendicular to the structures followed by a drill subparallel to the structure in order to yield accurate gold grades for the structures.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Appendix 1: RAB Drill Results
Appendix 2: Assay Certificates
Appendix 3: Cost Statement + invoices
Map 1: Claim Map (Grant Numbers)
Map 2: Claim Map (Claim Names)
Map 3: Collar Locations Map

Introduction

Purpose

This report was prepared by Flow Metals Corp. to be filed as a YMEP report.

Property description and location

The Sixty Mile Property is located in central-Yukon, approximately 75 km west of Dawson City The claim block encompasses Mesozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies. The Property consists of 287 contiguous 1500 x 1500 foot claim blocks (Table 1) and has a total surface area of 5670 Ha. Hwëch'in First Nation encourages early engagement between them and mining companies. This engagement is crucial for the success of mining and exploration projects. Under the Quartz Mining Act of the Yukon Regulations the Company is required to notify the Chief of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in of its activities on the Property. A class 1 notification is currently in place.

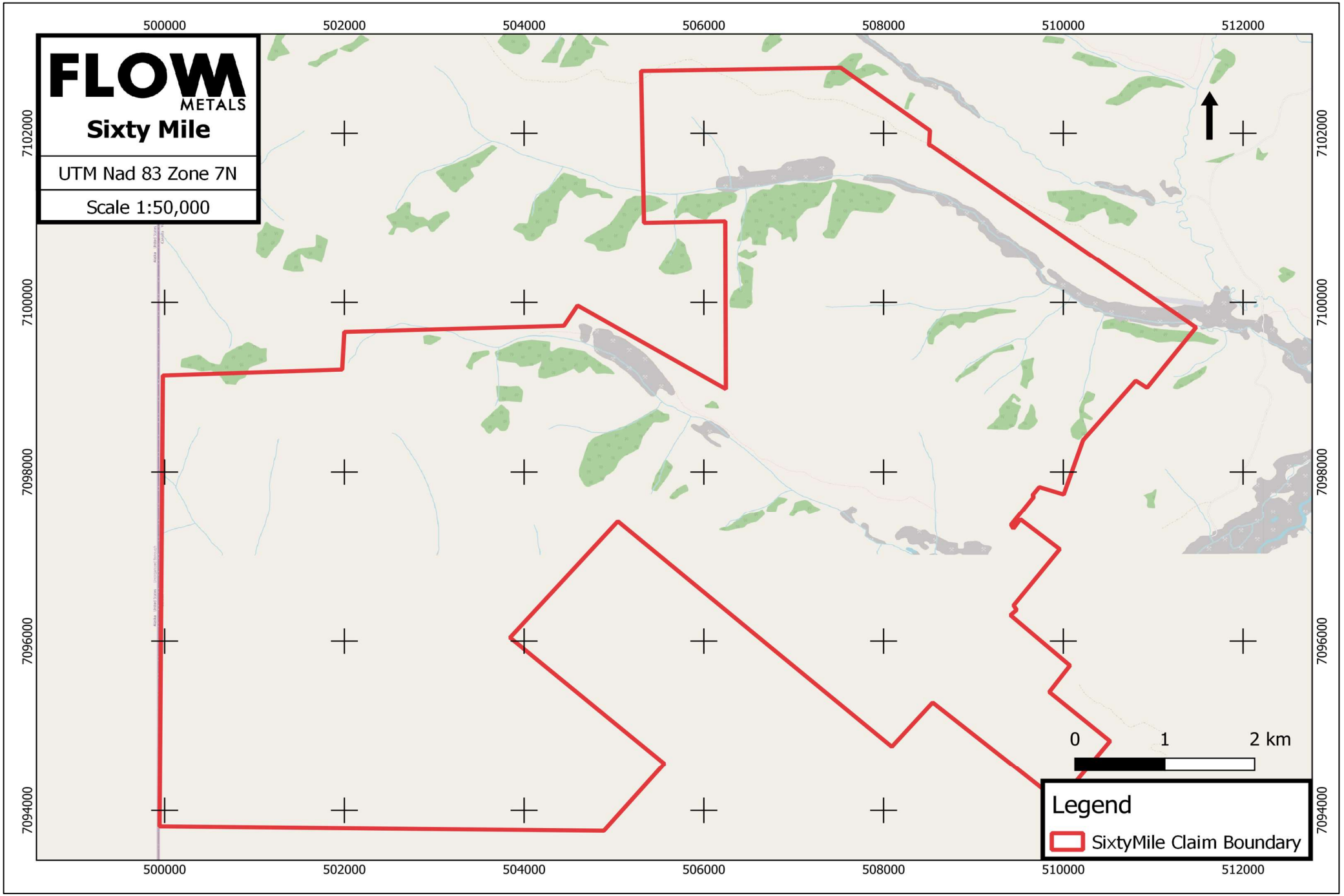

Figure 1: The Sixty Mile Tenure Boundary

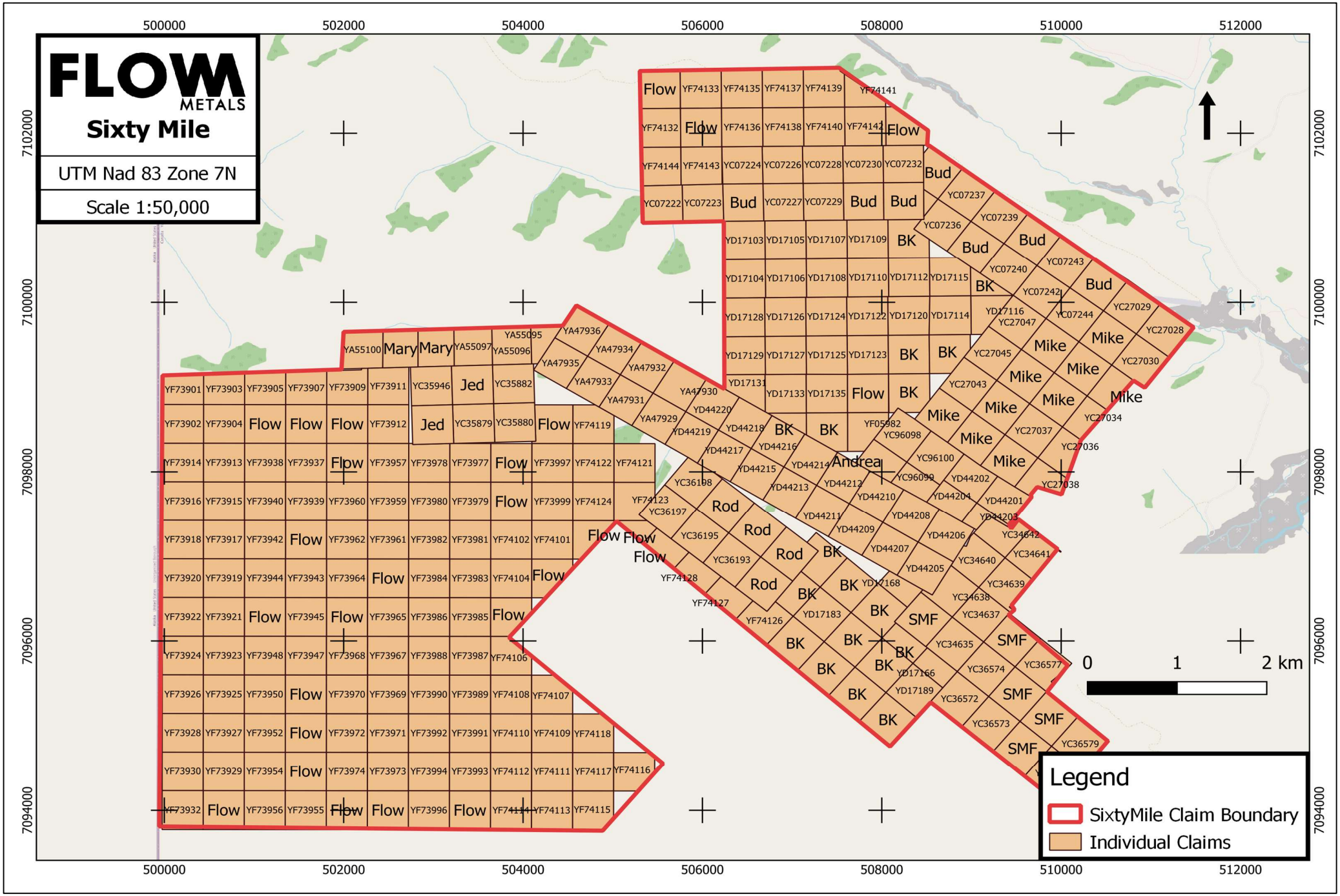

Figure 2: Individual Claim blocks on SIxtyMile Property

Accessibility, Climate, Local resources, infrastructure, and physiography

Accessibility and infrastructure

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. The north side of the claims are reached about 2.5 km from the turn off and the 2011 camp on Glacier Creek at about 11 km. Numerous roads built, maintained, and changed as needed by the local placer miners access the claim group. The northwest side of the claim group can be accessed by a road that turns off, to the south, just before the Little Gold Creek border crossing. This road access several side roads and trails on the north-south ridge just east of the border. One side road, called the 'High Road' turns southeast, down the ridge between Glacier and Little Gold Creek and leads to camp site on Glacier Creek. 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.

Climate

Climate is characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. Winters are cold and temperatures of –30°C to –45°C are common. Summers are moderately cool with daily highs of 10°C to 25°C. Thunders showers are a common occurrence. Smoke from forest fires can be thick. The seasonal window for prospecting is from late May to mid-September.

Local resources

Multiple placer miners in the area can provide access to heavy equipment and camp accommodations. The miners actively maintain the access roads to site so in the event of blocked road access, the issue will be repaired quickly. 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.

Physiography

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 4,700 feet (1433 m) on the west ridge near the Alaska – Yukon border. 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 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. Permafrost and black muck are common and outcrop distribution is often restricted on north facing slopes.
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. The tree line is at approximately 3,500 feet (1070 m). Vegetation is generally more abundant on east and south facing slopes. Grizzly and black bear as well as moose frequent the valley bottom, attracted by young vegetation on the placer tailings.

Claim Name and Number	Claims	Owner	Expiry date
Andrea 1-24	24	Jayce Murtagh - 100%	03/31/2030
BK103-112, 114-117, 119-129 131-135, 138, 166-169, 171, 173, 182-190	46	Michael McDougall - 100%	03/31/2030
Rod 1	1	Flow Metals Corp - 100%	03/31/2030
Rod 2-8	7	Roger Hulstein – 100%	03/31/2030
Jed 1-6	6	Jayce Murtagh – 100%	03/31/2030
SMF 1 - 18	18	Stuart Schmidt - 33%, Frank Hawker - 33%, Michael McDougall - 33%	03/31/2030
Bud 1 -24	24	Stuart Schmidt - 50%, Michael McDougall - 50%	03/31/2030
Mike 1 - 20	20	Stuart Schmidt - 50%, Michael McDougall - 50%	03/31/2030
Flow 1-32, 37-120	116	Flow metals 100%	03/23/2028
Flow 121-145	25	Flow metals 100%	02/10/2026

Table 1: Claim names, status, and recorded ownership (Flow Metals has an earn-in option for 100%)

Regional Geology

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. 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 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 towards 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.

Property 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). 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.

Most of the property is underlain by foliated Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks, minor Jurassic felsic intrusives and nonfoliated latest Cretaceous age Carmacks Group intermediate volcanics and felsic to intermediate intrusives. Minor amounts of various altered ultramafic rocks of the Paleozoic Slide Mountain Terrane (YTa) are found on the property including as discrete zones within the Thrust Fault Zone. The ultramafic rocks commonly denote thrust (and normal?) fault locations, are partially to wholly serpentinized. Jurassic quartz monzonite bodies intrude the Yukon Tanana Terrane and are mapped at the mouth of both WY and Owl Gulches. 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 of the Carmacks Group 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.

The claims included in this report cover the Thrust Fault Zone and the western boundary of the Carmacks Group and the underlying Paleozoic schists. This boundary may be complicated by faults and it is near this boundary that placer cinnabar has been recovered.

Structure

The prominent structural element in the area is the Sixty Mile Fault, or lineament (now called the Sixtymile – Pika Fault by Allan and Mortenson, 2012), in the Sixty Mile River valley. 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 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 righthanded step-overs across dextral strike-slip fault systems (Lowe and Cassidy, 1995). Allan and Mortenson (2012) described the Sixty Mile graben as a pull apart basin in a transpressive structural regime. Carmacks Group rocks are not foliated and are only deformed by late stage brittle faulting and fracturing.

Mapping of the metamorphic rocks and structural measurements of the foliation by Colombo ((included as Appendix B in Hulstein and Clark, 2011) 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 quartzwhite 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.

The Jurassic D4 event appears to be key in controlling mineralization in the Thrust Zone (including KEX and Layfield zones) at Sixty Mile and in the Klondike and White Gold area. The D4 deformation is mainly contractional in nature and occurred at or near the brittle – ductile transition. Gold –bearing late or post D4 orogenic quartz veins are found along both D4 axial surfaces and in some cases related conjugate vein sets (Allan et al., 2012). At Sixty Mile the gold mineralization is preferentially hosted by D4 type structures in the more competent lithologies such as quartzites, augen felsic schists and more quartz rich micaceous schists.

In addition to the above, Colombo (Appendix B in Hulstein and Clark, 2011) found that faults on the property cutting the older metamorphic rocks are grouped around two 2011 Sixty Mile Project 21 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, 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.

Alteration

Generally alteration includes: greenshist to amphibolites facies, 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 (Appendix B in Hulstein and Clark, 2011) 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 volcanic in the Sixty Mile Valley 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 in the northwest part of the property. These rocks also contain variable but generally minor amounts of actinolite, calcite and magnetite.

Mineralization

There are two main mineralizing events in the Sixty Mile area, the Jurassic (145 – 160 Ma) orogenic event and a Late Cretaceous (68-70 Ma) event, according to Allen et al., 2012 and Allan and Mortenson (2012). Mineralization ranges from Jurassic orogenic veins to younger Late Cretaceous high level low sulphidation epithermal veins and breccias and porphyry style mineralization.
2011 Sixty Mile Project 22 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.
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 Grid and Layfield Grid areas within the Thrust Fault Zone.

As noted above in under ‘3.1 Structure’ the gold bearing quartz veins appear to follow D4 structures defined by high sulphide content, discordant to foliation, within zones of silicification and sericitization and hosted by ‘brittle’ felsic schist.

The epithermal veining and silica sinter 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 to date the source has not been located.

Historical work

Various companies and several well know Yukon prospectors explored portions of the property from the 1970's onward for bedrock sources of the placer gold. Companies included Norada, Homestake Mining, Esso Minerals, Teck Corporation and Madrona Mining Ltd. although generally only surface work was carried out. In 1989 Layfield Resources diamond drilled seven holes (410.7 m) on what is now part of the Thrust Fault Zone (Layfield Grid) to follow up on anomalous gold in soil samples. Layfield Resources also examined and constrained, through a soil sampling program, the Cinnabar placer occurrence in WY Gulch, a tributary of Miller Creek (Keyser, 1989). Some of the better placer gold found in Miller Creek and Sixtymile River occurs with cinnabar. In 2015 Mike McDougall found placer cinnabar in his placer concentrates in his excavations at the mouth of Owl Gulch indicating epithermal type gold may be present in the drainage.

The Kennecott soil sampling defined several arsenic/gold anomalies, including a coherent 1.5 km x 2 km-diameter, gold-arsenic soil anomaly, now the Kennecott Grid on the south side of lower Miller Creek (part of the Thrust Fault Zone). Excavator trenching at the southern edge of this anomaly revealed north easterly striking sheeted mesothermal quartz veins. Rock chip samples returned 1.6 g/t gold over a 13-meter interval in Trench 99-6. After a ten-year hiatus Radius Gold Inc. resumed exploration in 2010 and carried out airborne and ground geophysics, diamond, RAB and auger drilling plus trenching and surface geochemical surveys until 2011.

The airborne geophysical survey was flown in part at 100 m line spacing, and in part at 200 m line spacing.

The Thrust Fault Zone

Radius drilled eight diamond drill holes (2368.9 m), on the Thrust Fault Zone in 2010 and 2011 plus carried out RAB drilling, auger drilling, mechanized trenching and induced polarization - resistivity (IP) surveys over portions of the Zone. This work identified orogenic gold mineralization within a package of northeast trending brittle siliciclastic metasedimentary rocks cut by thrust faults. This zone is likely one of the sources for the extensive placer gold deposits that has been mined from the creeks that cut this unit. The host units are extensive with multiple beds of quartzite hosting cross cutting, gold bearing veins.

The Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU) of the University of British Columbia concluded that the bedrock source for most of the placer gold is from orogenic type quartz veins. Anomalous gold values from trenches and diamond drill holes on the Thrust Fault Zone, extending from north of Glacier Creek to south of Miller Creek, a distance of approximately 6.0 km, indicate it is one of the sources. The most significant drill hole to date was drilled at the Kennecott Grid; DDH11-18 contained 507 ppb Au over 105.3 m including 1.57 g/t Au over 24.07 m (Table 2.). The regional geology, geochemical signature and structural setting points to an orogenic gold source similar to Kinross Gold Corporation's White Gold deposit.

From 2012 to 2015 Mike McDougall carried out bedrock exploration on his Bud claims in Glacier Creek by exposing bedrock during his placer mining and having it mapped and sampled. Individuals who have assisted him in this include; Gordan Gutrath, Jim Coates and Roger Hulstein. Rock samples over narrow zones of brecciated, sheared and variably oxidized schist – quartzite, often near listwanite, contained anomalous gold; up to 2.769 g/t. G. Gutrath collected a ‘high grade’ sample from the same area that contained 9.42 g/t Au and 139 g/t Ag (Gutrath, written comm., 2014). Taken together this work identified the continuance of the Thrust Fault Zone through Glacier Creek.

Work by Flow Metals

Flow Metals acquired the Sixtymile claims in 2019 and proceeded with structural geological work. Recent success in targeting coarse-grained gold in bedrock by Klondike Gold Corp. showed that the location of placer creeks is closely associated with gold in bedrock. Klondike Gold Corp. explores the Tintina gold belt east of the Sixtymile claims and the overall structural setting of both exploration areas is similar (Sanchez et al., 2014). The recent findings by Sanchez et al. (2014) and exploration success of Klondike Gold Corp. warranted further examination of the structural setting of the Sixtymile claims.

In 2019, Flow Metals combined a remote sensing lineament analysis with ground truthing of the lineaments and geological mapping. The lineament analysis highlighted three prominent fault sets, two of which appear to be associated with the placer gold in Miller and Glacier Creek. The first fault set is a NW trending system that is roughly parallel to Miller Creek. The second fault set is a later sinistral EW trending fault sat which offsets the former. Glacier Creek follows both fault sets intermittently. Both fault sets offset NE trending thrust faults mapped between the major lithological units. Flow Metals' hypothesis is that the later NW and EW trending faults are more likely controls on mineralization than the earlier thrust fault for the following two reasons: 1) The producing placer creeks are parallel to the observed and inferred NW and EW faults, and may be a surface expression of recessive mineralized faults, and 2) the former drilling campaigns by Radius gold targeted the earlier thrust fault. They did intercept mineralization, but at low angle, indicating that the thrust faults are not the main mineralized structures. The most likely faults to be mineralized are the EW and NW faults. Both faults are expressed on Glacier Creek and both produce placer gold. The best mineralization is expected where the NW trending faults are offset by EW faults. These areas are visible in Glacier Creek and are the best producing placer claims.

In 2020 Flow Metals conducted an exploration program consisting of high-resolution ground geophysics followed by 15 RAB drill holes and 3 trenches. Flow Metals acquired 80 line-km of mag/VLF which was post-processed to identify continuous conductors. Conductors associated with placer deposits were drill tested. The program also contained a concurrent resampling and relogging 143m of historic diamond drill core as well as 160m of trenching at the upper Glacier Creek zone. The results of the work year was identifying some gold mineralization as well as developing a plan for future geophysics where conductive structures were proven to hold significant arsenic grades. This helped build an understanding of the timing of mineralization and structural events.

Exploration program

In 2021 Flow Metals conducted an exploration program consisting of 15 RAB drill holes over three targets. Two targets yielded gold mineralization though the miller target needs follow up drilling to confirm gold mineralization since competent bedrock was not achieved. During and slightly after the drilling program two post graduate geologists came to the property and wrote a paper on the structures, lithology of the property as well as a detailed analysis of some of the historic magnetic data on the property. With this they were able to develop a geologic cross section of the property along Miller creek.

RAB Drilling

A total of 795.23m was drilled in 15 holes to follow up on positive drill results from 2020, and to test two other targets on the property. Three of the holes were redrilled due to poor ground conditions. Drill collar locations and orientations are listed in Table 2. A total of 519 samples were taken during the 2021 RAB drilling program. The samples were scanned with XRF for bulk rock geochemistry and then sent to MSA Labs for 500g metallic screen assay, Fire assay, and 30g fusion to get accurate gold values and search for coarse grained gold.

Hole ID	X	Y	Z	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)
SM21-RAB-001	507357	7101648	841	225	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-002	507362.3	7101666	841	225	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-003	507347.6	7101670	840	225	60	21.336
SM21-RAB-003B	507345.3	7101676	840	225	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-004	507336.1	7101655	842	225	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-005	506611.7	7101506	843	250	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-006	506609.3	7101504	845	290	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-007	507065.1	7101667	853	225	60	27.432
SM21-RAB-007B	507067.4	7101663	850	225	60	15.24
SM21-RAB-008	507078.7	7101637	848	225	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-009	506724.9	7097078	995	290	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-010	506733.4	7097114	996	290	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-011	506681.7	7097067	1001	290	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-012	506702.5	7097086	1000	290	60	60.96
SM21-RAB-013	507087.2	7097868	811	90	60	15.24
SM21-RAB-014	507016.8	7097907	815	225	60	15.24
SM21-RAB-014B	507017.3	7097908	813	225	90	15.24
SM21-RAB-015	507047.5	7097892	813	90	60	15.24

Table 2: Drill collar locations and orientations for the 2021 Drill Program

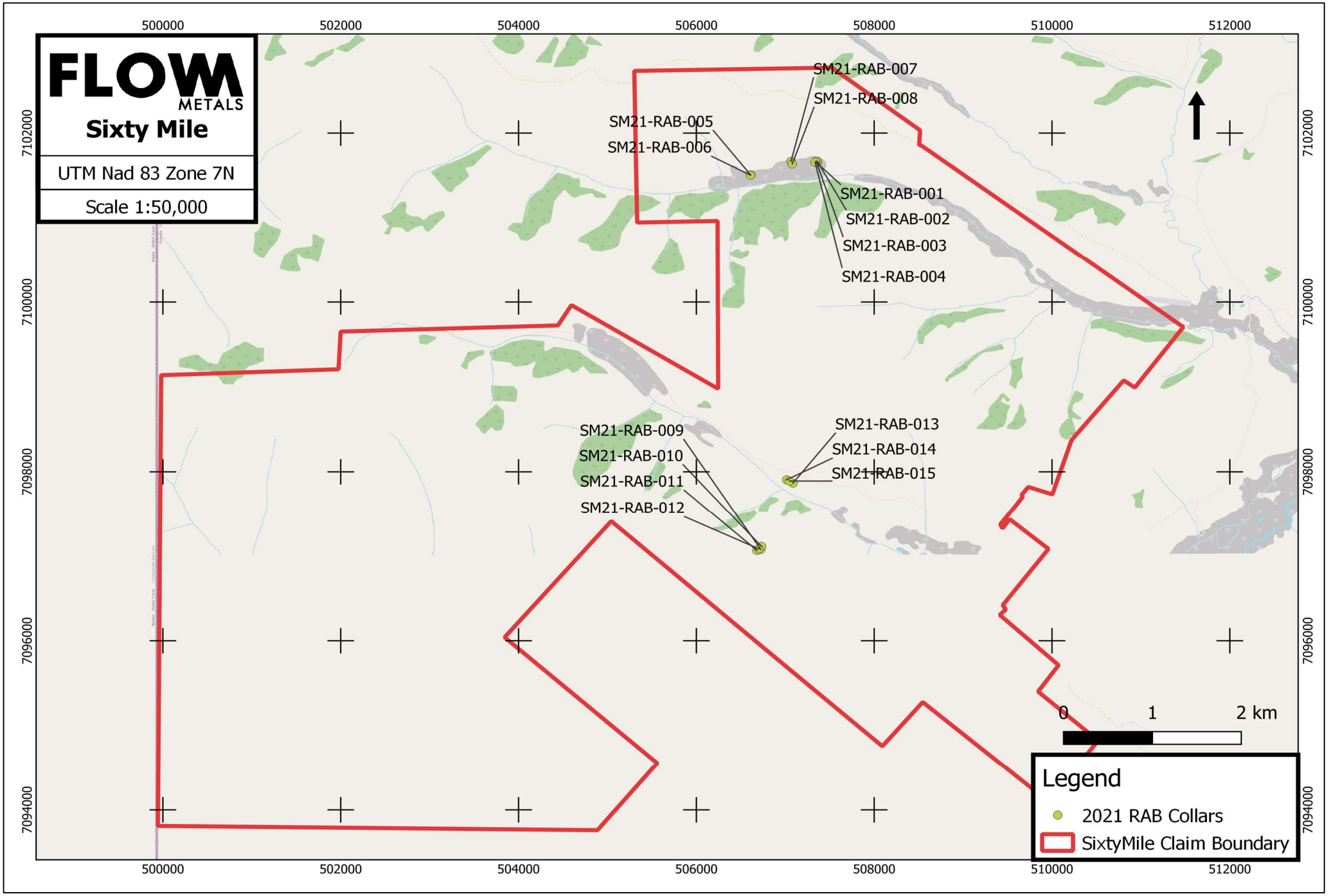

Figure 3: 2021 Program RAB Drill Collar Location

Interpretation and conclusions

All depths and assay results have been recorded to 2 decimal places.

SM21-RAB-001, SM21-RAB-002, SM21-RAB-003 SM21-RAB-003B and SM21-RAB-004

The first Four holes of the campaign were designed to target an intersection between a west-northwest trending mag lineament and a north-northwest trending VLF lineament. These holes all reached their target depth of 60.96m, other than hole SM21-RAB-003 which ran into challenging ground conditions. A twin hole SM21-RAB-003B reached target depth. SM21-RAB-003B intercepted 1.52m @ 2.19g/t Au from 0m. It is interpreted that this gold intercept is likely placer, and doesn't warrant any further follow up. All other gold intercepts were measured in trace amounts. SM21-RAB-004 intercepted strong arsenic intercept at 19.81m. In this zone there does not seem to be any correlation between arsenic and gold values.

SM21-RAB-005 and SM21-RAB-006

Hole SM21-RAB-005 and SM21-RAB-006 were drilled to follow up positive gold results from SM20-09 which was drilled last season. Although Arsenic results back up the observed Arsenopyrite-Quartz veins in SM21-RAB-006, only trace gold results found. The mineralized structure was not intercepted.

SM21-RAB-007, SM21-RAB-007B and SM21-RAB-008

Hole SM21-RAB-007 ended with the drill hole collapsing resulting in lost gear downhole. The hole was twinned with SM21-RAB-007B, but intercepted the same structure. The twin hole was terminated to avoid loss of more equipment. 0.11g/t Au was intercepted from 3.05m-4.57m depth in hole SM21-RAB-007. This is interpreted to be placer as it is close to the surface. There were no other significant As or Au intervals.

SM21-RAB-009

Holes 009 to 012 were included in a cross section (Figure 4) highlighting gold intercepts and their respective mineralized structures.

Hole SM21-RAB-009 was drilled to follow up on promising results from the re-assay program that yielded a previously missed 12g/t Au sample in DDH10-02. SM21-RAB-009 intercepted 22.86m @ 0.34g/t Au starting at 38.10m including 1.04g/t Au from 56.39m to 60.96m (EOH).

SM21-RAB-010

Hole SM21-RAB-010 was drilled 38m to the north of hole SM21-RAB-009. Two gold intercepts were found:

- 4.57m @ 0.22g/t Au from 25.90m
- 10.67m @ 0.74g/t Au from 50.29m including
    - 3.05m @1.34g/t Au from 54.86m

Both of these intercepts are associated with anomalously high arsenic values.

SM21-RAB-011

Hole SM21-RAB-011 was drilled 44m to the west-southwest of SM21-RAB-009. Two gold intercepts were found:

- 27.43m @ 0.34g/t Au from 16.76m including

    - 6.10m @ 1.02g/t Au from 16.76m
- 3.05m @ 0.46g/t Au from 59.91m

The deeper intercept starting at 59.91m is cutoff by EOH. Both of these intercepts are associated with anomalously high arsenic values.

SM21-RAB-012

Hole SM21-RAB-012 was drilled 24m to the northwest of SM21-RAB-009. Two gold intercepts were found:

- 33.53m @ 0.45g/t Au from 6.10m including
    - 6.10m @ 0.49g/t Au from 6.10m
    - 6.10m @ 1.09g/t Au from 22.86m
- 6.10m @ 0.75 g/t Au from 54.86m

The deeper intercept starting at 54.86m is cutoff by EOH. Both of these intercepts are associated with anomalously high arsenic values.

SM21-RAB-013, SM21-RAB-014, SM21-RAB-014B and SM21-RAB-0015

These holes were unable to reach target depth because the rig was unable to drive casing to competent bedrock. Near surface gold intercepts including SM21-RAB-014B 3.05m @ 1.41 g/t Au from 7.62m interpreted as anomalous gold in soil. This zone is along strike between the Easter Egg Zone and the Layfield Trench Zone to the north. The presence of gold mineralization here gives credence to the hypothesis that gold bearing structures are long and at least semi-continuous.

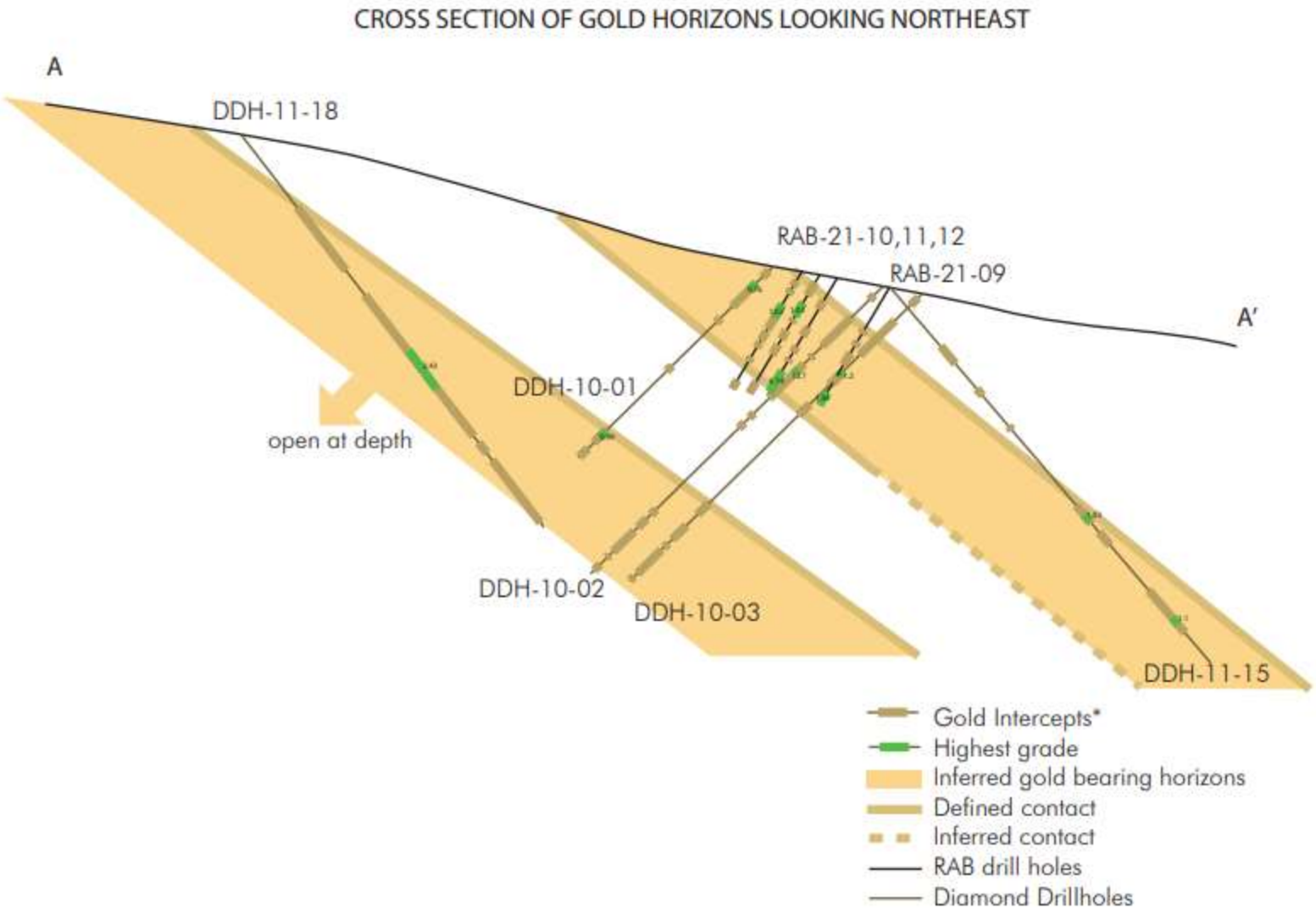

*Figure 4: Cross Section Looking NorthEast, *Gold mineralization intercepts use cut-off grades of 0.1g/t Au*

Conclusions

The Sixtymile claims have the potential to host a considerable gold deposit of at least several 100k oz Au. Miller and Glacier creek have produced approximately 150k oz in placer. The 2021 drill program was successful in identifying the orientation of kilometer scale gold mineralization that was previously highlighted as anomalous gold values in soil. The gold bearing structure dips around 45 degrees to the east-southeast and can be traced at least 4 km between two ridges and through the adjoining river valley. This is a tremendous volume of mineralized rock and is the only likely source of the massive placer deposit in Miller Creek. The fault is interpreted as a regional scale thrust fault since it superposes older Finlayson rocks onto the Permian Klondike schist. Many of the mineralized structures exhibit features of the brittle-ductile transition zone which is indicative of many orogenic gold systems.

The mineralized vein orientation is perpendicular to the fault structure but a wide halo of disseminated gold is found throughout the hanging wall. This means that the traditional technique of drilling perpendicular to the structure will not yield representative grades with either the veins being intercepted or missed. Rather the drills should be planned to intercept the structures at a shallow 10 to 20-degree angle. This gives a more accurate representation of the bulk grade and vein spacing, while still being able to fully penetrate the structures.

Structure-perpendicular drill holes still serve an important purpose for detecting the disseminated gold halo near the veins. A drill exploration plan would consist of a transection with 200m holes drilled at roughly 290/50 and spaced 250m along strike. That would provide sufficient information for detecting gold bearing structures. Once the structures are identified and traced to surface, a follow-up drill hole will be drilled down sub-parallel from surface in order to test the quality of the mineralization.

Overall the Sixtymile remains a very prospective area and the 2021 work represents an important step on the road to discovering the lode gold source of the historic Sixtymile and Miller creek placer.

Experience

Company Info

Flow Metals Mining Corp. is a junior gold exploration company. Currently the company focuses on the exploration of its main claim, the Sixty Mile Property. Apart from the Sixty Mile Property, the company owns the New Brenda property in BC and the Ashuanipi properties in Quebec.
Scott Sheldon, Adrian Smith, Don Sheldon and Brian Murray direct the company. Together they have a wealth of experience in both the business and technical side of the resource industry. Jaap Verbaas joined the company at its inception as the VP Exploration. Jaap Verbaas finished a dissertation on Yukon geology in 2017 and has experience in gold prospects and deposits in Australia and Canada.

Experience

The board of directors, which consists of the same people as that of Go Metals, has been instrumental in the discovery of high-grade gold at the Wels Project in the southwestern Yukon. For the exploration at the Wels and at the Monster Property Go Metals has received several YMEP grants. These grants allowed the company to plan drilling programs that eventually led to the optioning of the Wels project to K2 gold. Since then, K2 gold has proceeded with target evaluation and development on the Wels project.

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Author certificate

Harley Slade, GIT Statement of qualifications

I Harley J. Slade, GIT, Project Geologist of Flow Metals Corp., HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business (Caveman Exploration Corp.) address at No. 302, 101 E 7th ave, V5T 1M5.

2) I am a graduate of Simon Fraser University, Burnaby B.C. with a B.Sc. in Geology (2017).

3) I am a registered Geologist in Training, in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC) with member number 204432.

4) I have worked as a geologist for 4 years since graduating university. I have worked in BC, Yukon and Quebec on multiple gold, copper, PGE and base metals projects.

5) I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report titled “REPORT ON THE SIXTYMILE PROPERTY 2021 RAB DRILLING PROGRAM.” Prepared for Flow Metals Corp. dated June 2021.

Harley Slade, B.Sc. GIT _____

Dated at Vancouver B.C.

Jan 06, 2022

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Report prepared by Harley Slade, BSc., G.I.T. for Flow Metals Corp

FLOW METALS

CAVEMAN EXPLORATION

ENGINEERS & GEOSCIENTISTS BRITISH COLUMBIA

SFU SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY