096577

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

KELLI CLAIM GROUP

Whitehorse Mining Division
NTS: 115G/12 61°33′ N Lat., 139°37′ W Long.

Report by: G. Gutrath, Geologist, P.Eng.
Date: February 11, 2014

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The report is written on behalf of the claim owners listed in Appendix C.

The time spent on the property and the costs of the program are outlined in Appendix B. This program has been filed as assessment work on the claims.

The writer carried out a geological mapping and sampling program on the property in 2011. The results of this program as well as a review of property history and the exploration work done by the late Larry Tremblay, the principal claim owner and property manager until he passed away in 2007. The property owners also provided a number of other reports by geologists that had examined the property over the years.

The writer would like to acknowledge the assistance of Maurice Bouvier who passed away in August, 2012 leaving his wife Louise ("Toots") Bouvier of Destruction Bay. Mrs. Bouvier, as well as her sister Kluane Martin, are part of the Kelli Claim Owner's Group. In the spring of 2012 Mr. Bouvier had taken in supplies and camp gear by snowmobile to the Kelli campsite. He was also very helpful in organizing and repairing equipment for the 2013 program.

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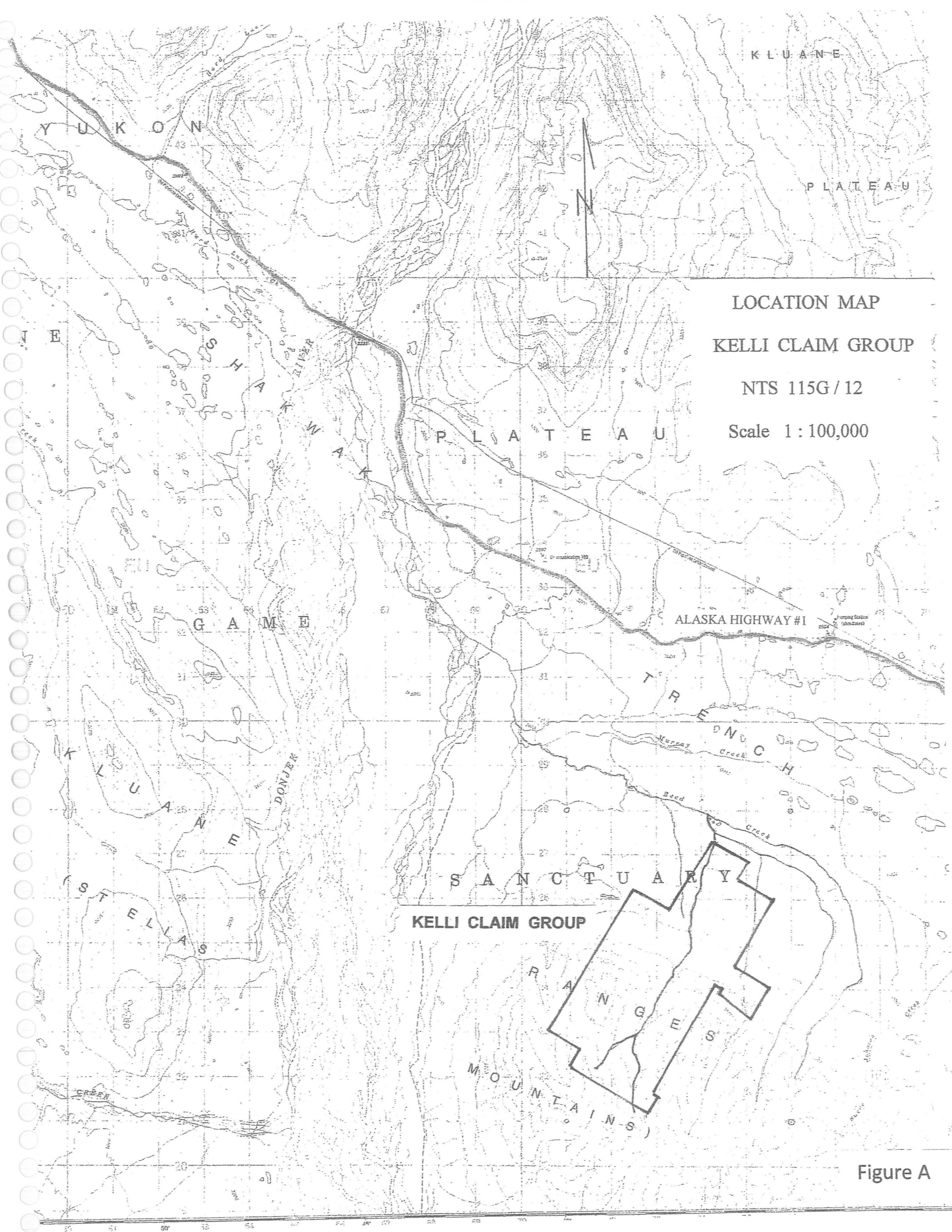
KLUANE
PLATEAU
YUKON
N
LOCATION MAP
KELLI CLAIM GROUP
NTS 115G / 12
Scale 1 : 100,000
SHAKWAK
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Murray Creek
Bed Creek
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RANGES
MOUNTAINS)

Figure A

In order not to be overly repetitive of the 2012 Geological Report on the Kelli Claim Group dated January 16, 2012 (the ("2012 Report") the general property information: such as Physiography; History; Access; Regional and General Property Geology will be summarized with the focus of this report on the 2013 Exploration Program.

LOCATION

The Kelli Claim Group is located on the northwest facing slope of the Kluane Range and is within the Kluane Game Sanctuary. The centre of the Kelli Claim Group is approximately UTM Coordinate 682400 N 573000 E, Zone 7, NAD 83 located on NTS Map 115/12.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Kelli Claim Group is centred on a north-northwesterly flowing tributary of Reed Creek (Kelli-Reed Creek) that joins the westerly flowing Reed Creek proper on the south side of Shakwak Trench. The south boundary of the Kelli Claim Group is at an elevation of 4,500 feet (1,372 m) and the north boundary is at an elevation of 2,600 feet (792 m).

The primary focus of historic mineral exploration and placer gold mining has been within the steep 'V' walled canyon referred to as the Lower, Middle and Upper Canyon that extend over a distance of 1000 m and over an elevation interval of 150 m.

Vegetation is predominantly stunted black spruce in areas of muskeg (permafrost). Tall, large diameter spruce border the thawed outwash channel. The Canyon area of Kelli-Reed Creek is bordered by thick alder as well as the adjoining slopes to an elevation of 4,000 feet (1,220 m). At an elevation above 5,000 feet (1,524 m) open grassland and willow predominate representing an alpine environment.

CLIMATE

The Kelli Claim Group is located on the east flank of the St. Elias Mountains and in theory is protected from direct coastal weather. However, weather is funneled from the coast along the low valleys that follow the Denali Fault/Shakwak Trench. As a result, there is considerable yearly variation in summer rainfall. Both the summer of 2011 and starting in July, 2013 the rainfall was abnormally high.

The range of annual temperature in the Kluane Lake area is -20°C in December, the coldest month to +13°C in July, the warmest month of the year.

The average annual rainfall is 20 cm and snowfall is 18 cm. The Kelli-Reed Creek area is at a higher elevation and will have colder winter weather and greater accumulated snowfall and rain.

Reed Creek – Kelli Project

NTS 115 G 12

Scale 1: 10,000

Figure B

ACCESS

The turnoff from the Alaska Highway to the winter heavy equipment trail/summer ATV trail is at UTM coordinate 580651 E 6830392 N, 340 km west of Whitehorse or 170 km from Haines Junction. The trail crosses 10 km of the Shakwak Trench through continuous swamp, skirting small lakes and crossing three streams reaching the Kelli-Reed Creek gravel fan at approximately 3 km from the campsite.

Helicopter service is available from Haines Junction with a suitable staging area on the Alaska Highway at Mile 1118. There is a good helicopter pad at the campsite.

HISTORY

The Kelli-Reed Creek has had a long history of placer gold mining starting in the early 1900s and again in the period 1935 to 1939. The more recent mining was carried out by Dublin Gulch Placers under the onsite direction of Darrel Duensing between1983 and 1988. Overall production from the creek gravels is very uncertain but is probably in the range of 3,000 to 5,000 oz. of gold.

Larry Tremblay, project manager and claim owner, carried out an extensive trenching program in the Lower and Middle Canyons. In 2004 Mr. Tremblay and associates drilled five BQ holes in the Lower Canyon.

Some additional historical information was provided by Mr. Lorne Smith of Haines Junction, a long time resident of the area. Mr. Smith has placer and quartz claims on Swede Johnson Creek 4 km to the southwest of Kelli-Reed Creek. In 2003 – 2004 Mr. Smith carried out some bulk placer tests between the Lower Canyon and campsite and found areas of good placer gold values. In 2004 his equipment was used to move the drill. He was very helpful in confirming the location of the 2004 drill holes. In addition, he stated that when Larry Tremblay first located the property there were numerous old placer workings and possibly underground workings. Mr. Smith referred to the location of a ladder at WP66 573393 E 6824638 N on the east side of the creek that went up the edge of the large outcrop and led to underground mine workings 7 m to 10 m above the level of the creek gravels.

The History section pages 3, 4 and 5 in the writer's 2012 Report gives a more detailed description of the early work done on the Kelli-Reed Claim Group area.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kluane Range forms the northeast margin of the St. Elias Mountains that are predominantly underlain by a thick sequence of mainly layered Paleozoic strata that have been highly altered and deformed. The property is bordered to the north by the Denali Fault that occupies the Shakwak Trench. To the southwest of the Shakwak Trench in the Quill Creek – Dondjak River area the strata has been intruded by granitic to ultramafic bodies. The Quill Creek ultramafic hosts a nickel-copper deposit with PGE values.

In the Kelli Claim Group area of the Kluane Range the predominant rocks are Permian Pennsylvanian andesites covered by shales and thin bedded limestone. These units are repeated by a complex series of faults. Oligocene dikes in the area have been sheared indicating that the faulting is Tertiary or younger (T. Bremner, 1990).

The Denali Fault has formed the northeast facing slope of the front range of the St. Elias Mountains in the Kelli Claim Group area and has influenced the emplacement of the sub-parallel intrusive bodies in the Lower to Upper Canyon of Kelli-Reed Creek. These intrusive bodies are related to a 'structural kink' in the stream drainage both to the west and east of Kelli-Reed Creek over a distance of 8 km and sub-parallels the trend of the Denali Fault. This 'kink' is an important reference point for the start of placer gold deposits in these creeks.

2013 Exploration Program

Mobilization

It was originally planned that ATV's would be used from the Alaska Highway to access the property. However, torrential rainfall the week prior to mobilization had caused a lot of damage to the Alaska Highway in the Kluane Lake – Burwash area. Secondary roads, such as to the placer operations on Burwash Creek, were cut in a number of locations. It was strongly recommended by locals not to attempt crossing the Shakwak Trench/Swamp to the property by ATV because of high water. An Argo Amphibious Vehicle could have been ideal but there were none available on short notice. As a result, the program was dependent on helicopter support provided by Kluane Helicopters from Haines Junction. The staging area from the Alaska Highway was at Mile 1118.

Supplies for the project were acquired in Whitehorse and taken by truck to Destruction Bay where one of the property owners, Louise Bouvier had equipment stored for the project. From Destruction Bay to Mile 1118 is approximately a one hour drive.

Geological Mapping and Bulldozer Trenching and ATV Trail Restoration

The D8 bulldozer was on site with adequate fuel and lubricants available. The operator was Lorne Smith, a highly experience operator and master mechanic. Heavy equipment can only be taken in or out of the property across the Shakwak Trench/Swamp in the spring, preferably in March, when the swamp is completely frozen.

All the bulldozer work was carried out within the area of previous placer mining disturbance. The vegetation mat was not disturbed.

Large boulders and slide rock had blocked ATV access to the Kelli-Reed Creek canyons from the trailer – campsite. This ATV trail was re-established over a distance of 1.2 km. Wherever possible from the Lower to Middle Canyon outcrop was exposed to facilitate future mapping. The area of the 2004 drilling, at the start of the Lower Canyon was widened for a convenient staging area. Bulldozer trenching to expose bedrock for mapping and sampling was carried out between the campsite and the Lower Canyon.

The trenches are marked T1 to T5 on Map 1.

	Length by Width
T 1 -	150 m by 7 m
T 2 -	40 m by 7 m
T 3 -	50 m by 7 m
T 4 -	35 m by 7 m
T 5 -	60 m by 7 m

The trenches have been geologically mapped and sampled.

Geological Mapping

The geological mapping program was carried out between August 1 and August 7, 2013. Survey control for mapping the outcrop geology and surficial features was by Garmin 78S attached to a Garmin antennae mounted in a pocket on the back of a field survey vest. The GPS is strapped to the forearm and is in continuous operation to minimize the time to get maximum satellite reception. The outline of rock outcrops, physical features and geology are plotted directly in the field on prepared mylar grid sheets in an aluminum folder. Waypoints are recorded to establish the location of data describing geological observations, sample locations, etc. and are recorded in a field notebook.

Although heavy rainfall prior to the field program made ATV access to the property high risk and not recommended, the rain did stop once the program was underway. This allowed Kelli-Reed Creek to be crossed easily on foot in the area being mapped. This was a great improvement over the 2011 mapping program when water in the creek remained high.

The 2011 mapping covered the Lower to Upper Canyon and the upper left fork of Kelli-Reed Creek on a reconnaissance scale of 1:2000. In 2013 the area of the 1980s placer workings south to the Lower Canyon were mapped on a scale of 1:1000. The mapping continued for a short distance into the Lower Canyon.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

General

The primary purpose of the 2013 mapping program was to extend the geology from the Lower Canyon that has massive outcrops downstream to the north into the placer mined area that has very little outcrop exposure. The trenching program did expose outcrop that was mapped and sampled. Both 2011 and the 2013 mapping programs had the benefit of earlier work done by Jennifer Gettsinger, Ph.D. in 1998 and by Trevor Bremner, M.Sc. in 1990 as well as voluminous reports, sample records and photographs provided by the heirs of the late Larry Tremblay.

The 2012 Report covered the division of rock units into Stratigraphy and Intrusive Rocks with reference to work done by Dr. Gettsinger and Mr. Bremner. The writer will summarize the divisions for this report.

Statigraphy

The layered rocks exposed from the camp area upstream to the Middle Canyon (Geology Map 1 1:1000, 2013) are divided into four units designated **pc** (phyllitic carbonate), **gs** (greenstone/meta volcanic), **gs (fp)** (subvolcanic greenstone and/or an intrusive feldspar porphyry), and **bgpl** (black graphitic phyllite with interbedded limestone). These units have been interpreted as being Pennsylvanian to Permian in age and part of the Skolai Group. The writer divided the **gs** unit into **gs** and **gs(fp)** to differentiate the marked contrast between the two units:

gs dark brown adesite often foliated to a chloritic schist, highly fractured with pyrite content from 1% to 10%, pyrrhotite trace to 1% and magnetite 1%. Widely spaced, flat pyritic quartz veins of variable width cut across the unit.

gs(fp) grey, possibly subvolcanic fine-grained to porphyritic andesite or instrusive with blocky, course fracturing with pyrite, less than 1%.

The **bgpl** unit is the principal unit downstream from the Lower Canyon to the campsite.

Intrusive Rocks

The layered rocks are intruded by dikes and sills of Oligocene to Miocene age (date of 23 Ma, ref. Bremner, 1991). Both Getsinger and Bremner agree that this intrusive is a feldspar hornblende porphyry. The writer mapped the intrusives as two separate rock types.

dd light orange weathering dacite dike, fine grained to aphanitic with an absence of porphyritic texture. In the fresh, fine grained dacite crystalline hornblende "blades" make up 1% to 2% of the ground mass

fp light grey subhedral medium grained feldspar phenocrysts in an aphanitic to fine grained feldspar rich ground mass

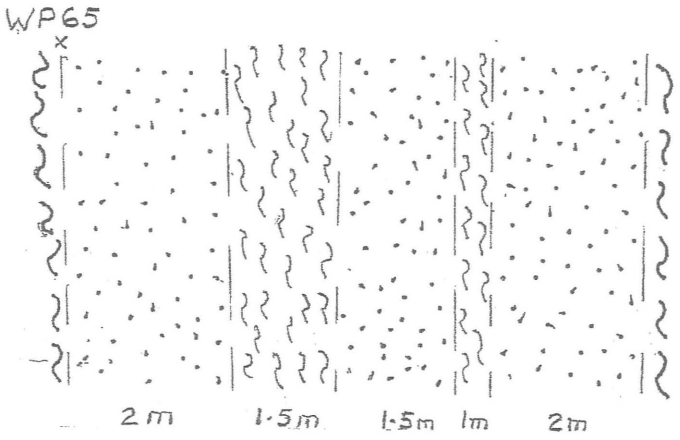
2013 Mapping of Outcrop Geology: Sample Location and Analysis, Hand Specimen Location and Description, Structure, Metamorphism and Mineralization

The mapping extended a short distance to the south into the Lower Canyon, starting in the area of WP67 573384 E / 6824634 N. WP67 marks the location of drill casing left in the hole from the 2004 diamond drill program. It is located on the southeast side of the creek and at the base of a steep outcrop face. To the south is a narrow, talus filled gully trending 135° that represents a zone of structural weakness; a probable fault. Specimen 3, WP27 573393 E / 6824636 N is from a dacite-rhyolite(?) dike that has a light tan gray aphanitic groundmass with 10% to 15% fine grained subhedral tan plagioclase phenocrysts. This description is typical of the dike swarm that intrudes the outcrop on both sides of the creek with a general trend of 130° and steep dip. WP27 also marks the contract between contorted drag folded graphitic/argillaceous schist and the dike. WP66 513393 E 682438 N is south of WP27 at the base of the same outcrop. This is the location Larry Tremblay reported, early in the 1900s, ladders leading to what he believed to be underground workings at approximately 8 m to 10 m above the floor of the canyon. If so, they would

would have been working in the graphitic schist near the contact with the dike. Mr. Tremblay took photographs of green angular (maraposite?) boulders stacked along the entrance to the workings but this may have been from workings further up the creek. WP28 573396 E 6824642 N is the north contact of the dike and a 2.5 m wide band of contorted argillaceous graphitic schist. The contact on the hanging wall of the dike strikes 11e sample analysis does not indicate anomalous precious metals.

WP65 573404 E 6824651 N is the southerly contact fault-shear zone (strike 95°, dipping vertical) with a dacite dike swarm interbanded with and subparalleling a graphitic schist.

Figure 1



Looking East
Scale 1 : 100

Feldspar porphyry dacite dike

Graphitic argillaceous schist

Dike swarm bordered by strong graphitic shear zone

WP63 573410 E 6824655 N is a 1 m wide by 7 m long outcrop in the creek. It is composed of light to medium grey limestone interlayered with yellow-orange banding, possibly tuffaceous. Shearing/banding strikes 265° and dips steeply. WP62 573418 E 6824665 N is on the east side of the creek and is the start of massive vertical outcrop bluffs of dark brownish green chlorite schist formed from pyroclastics/tuffs of andesite composition. At WP62 a quartz vein, 10 – 15 cm wide strikes 105° and dips vertically subparalleling the schistosity. At the north end of the outcrop a yellow oxidized cross fractured zone matches the outcrop on the west side of the creek.

On the west side of the creek, Trench 4 cuts continuous outcrop. Starting at the north end is orange platy sheared tuffs interbanded with chlorite schist striking 275° and dipping vertically and at WP52 473407 E 6824667 N it is in contact with a more massive, light cream coloured, fissile silty-fine platy limestone (Specimen 4) with a strike of 265° and dipping 70° north.

Going downstream to the north in the creek there is good outcrop exposures largely composed of black to grey finely banded fissile schist striking 270° and dipping 80° south interbanded with 10 cm to 1 m wide light coloured green chlorite schist. The small outcrops in the creek continue downstream to WP59 573482 E 682479 N a granulated grey/green fissile schist trending 270° and having a steep dip. Thirty metres to the north there are two small outcrop areas at the base of the east gravel bank. The outcrop at WP59a 6823482 E 5734732 N is only 1 m by 1 m, weak to strongly sheared at 110° and dips vertical and is weathered to an orange iron oxide colour. Sample G137 from this outcrop had the highest arsenic value of 102 ppm but with no related anomalous precious metals. Fourteen metres downstream on the edge of the same bank is a small outcrop of fissile graphitic schist trending 110° and dipping steeply with quartz veinlets subparalleling the schistosity.

On the west side of the creek is Trench 3 starting at WP43 573466E 6824756 N at the north end is good bedrock exposed in the west wall of the trench. At the north end of the trench the rock is highly sheared, fissile, contorted orange iron oxidized stained. It is largely graphitic schist with lighter coloured sericite schist layers. Quartz veinlets subparallel the schistosity. Sample 13G3 was selectively taken from the oxidized, quartz-vein graphitic schist. The sample is anomalous in gold (0.555 ppm), silver (1.04 ppm) and iron (3.24%). At WP48 573450 E 682474 N in Trench 3 Sample 13G4 is a channel sample over 2 m of highly sheared, friable, oxidized, pyrite 1 – 2%, brown platy chlorite schist with plus 10% thin quartz veins subparalleling the schistosity trending 300° and dipping 65° south. Sample 13G4 is not anomalous in precious metals.

From WP47 to WP48 there is a zone of intensely sheared, brown fissile schist that is water saturated representing a zone of structural weakness with a general trend of 300°.

WP49 573452 E 6824735 N is in the centre of Trench 3 and is the location of Sample 13G5 taken over 1 m of a wet iron oxidized chloritic schist with irregular quartz veinlets (pyrite 1 – 2%). Sample analysis indicated no anomalous precious metal values.

There are a number of small outcrop areas on the west bank of the creek downstream from Trench 3 continuing to the start of bulldozer tailings that have been pushed over the west bank obscuring both outcrop and unmined gravels. This section of outcrop from the north end of Trench 3 to Sample 13G2 is intensely sheared to a tan

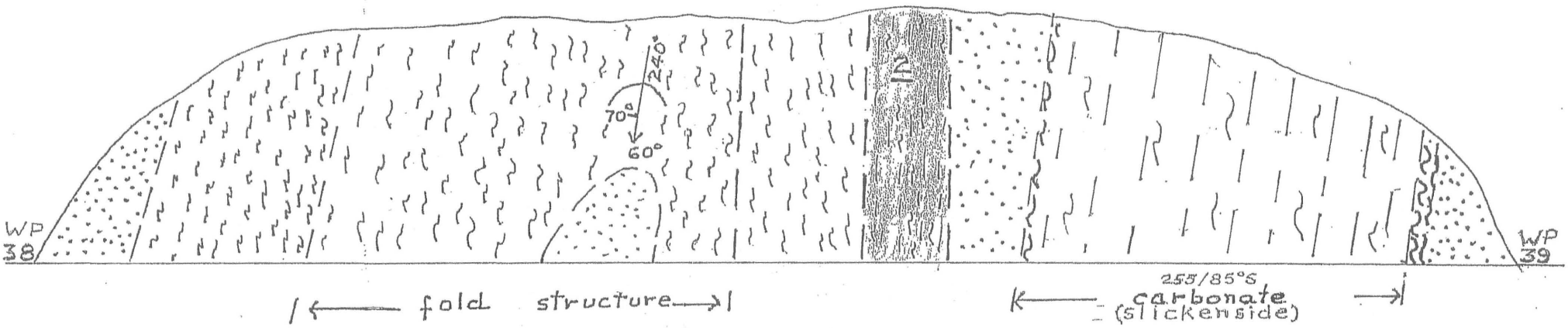
sericite-schist interbanded with chlorite schist. The predominant trend of the schistosity is 270° to 300° with steep dips. Sample 13G2 WP42 573487 E 6824780 N is from a highly sheared tan schist to the south and a chloritic schist to the south. Sample 13G2 is from an orange oxidized felsic schist cut by numerous irregular quartz veinlets. The analysis gave minor amounts of gold and silver but was high in iron 6.14%. Specimen 3 at WP41 573490 E 6824790 N is a dark green, foliated granular massive schist cut by thin white carbonate veinlets. There is widely spaced cross cutting iron oxidized veinlets with fine vuggs and minor fine disseminated pyrite and no magnetite. It does not look like a limey rock but is effervescent in dilute hydrochloric acid. This specimen may be related to a limestone/ultrabasic intrusive/serpentine alteration resembling a listwanite assemblage.

Going north downstream there is no more outcrop as the valley bottom and the bank of the creek is covered by placer tailings. The first outcrop is at WP68573567 E 6824880 N exposed on the west side of the creek bank where the creek has washed away the tailings. Specimen 6 is fairly representative of the outcrop being a dark green to black colour with light orange veinlets on the weathered surface. It is moderately sheared at 240° and dips steeply but is more massive than the graphitic/sericite schist. It is cut by numerous crosscutting and subparallel to the shearing, fine hair-like to 2 mm wide white carbonate fracture filling veinlets making up 5% to 10% of the groundmass. On a fresh surface these veinlets are white but on a weathered surface are a light orange colour. There is less than 1% very fine pyrite and no magnetite. The carbonate veinlets and fine dark groundmass are moderately effervescent in dilute hydrochloric acid.

Downstream to the north, starting at WP38 573684 E 6824895 N and continuing to WP39 473599 E 6824929 N is a good outcrop recently exposed by the creek washing away the 'toe' of the bulldozer stacked placer tailings. Starting at the south end of the outcrop and going north there is a blocky orange feldspathic dacite dike in contact with a graphitic schist striking 290° and dipping 80° south with thin quartz and white carbonate veinlets making up 10% to 15% of the groundmass. Over the next 5 m is a folded structure with an axis striking 240° and dipping 70° south and plunging 60° to the east. It appears that the graphitic schist wraps around bright yellow-orange nose of the fold that is probably a highly altered/sheared feldspathic dike. The fold structure is in contact with intensely sheared graphitic schist striking 320° and dipping vertically. It is bordered to the north by a massive black argillaceous unit striking 345° and dipping steeply and is cut by irregular hair-like white carbonate veinlets. The unit (Specimen 2) is not foliated, has a high specific gravity, no effervescence of the soft groundmass in dilute hydrochloric acid. Some of the veinlets are weakly effervescent and 2% to 4% of the fine 1 mm to 3 mm veinlets have 10% to 20% very fine grained pyrite. This unit is 1.5 m wide and is in contact to the north with a massive orange felsic dike 1.5 m wide. Over the next 7 m is an orange weathering unit of carbonate with green slickenside on the fracture planes. The general strike is 255° and an 80° south dip. The contact zone to the north is a contorted drag folded graphitic schist bordering a massive orange felsites dike with a prominent joint strike of 260° and dipping 80° to the south (***note Figure 2, page 9***). From this point there are no exposed outcrops downstream to the north over the 250 m mapped.

On the east side of the creek Trench 1 has exposed almost continuous outcrop from WP36 to WP31 over a distance of 100 m. Starting at the south end of the cut and including the small outcrop at WP37 573601 E 6824871 N the units are orange weathering sericite schist interlayered with graphitic schist trending 240° and dipping at 80° east. Continuing down the trench to the north the bedrock is a very 'crumbly' black platy schist, probably argillite in origin

Figure 2



Feldspathic dike, blocky jointing, orange weathering on fractures

Graphitic schist, thin lenses of carbonate, fine irregular quartz veinlets

Argillaceous limestone, graphitic layers, massive, black

Carbonate alteration, course blocky fracturing with green patches of slickenside on the fracture planes

Graphitic schist, highly contorted on contact zone

2 Hand specimen

Looking Northwest

Scale 1 : 100

with subparallel thin, discontinuous quartz veinlets making up 10% of the rock. This section is very similar to the graphitic schist at the south end of the outcrop at WP38 (***Figure 2, page 6***) on the west bank of the creek. In Trench 1 10 m southeast is a band of graphitic schist that trends 340° and dips steeply. This graphitic unit is 1.5 m to 3 m wide and is exposed in the one small bedrock area in Trench 2 to the south. There is a low amplitude broad gully continuing to the south from Trench 2 that is believed to be the extension of this graphitic shear. There is water seeping out of the bank from this zone, a structural weakness, and it was difficult getting the bulldozer across because the ground is so soft. At WP34 573633 E 6824916 N in Trench 1 there is massive bedrock exposed on the east side of the trench that weathers a bright orange colour on the fractures of an angular-block grey siliceous or feldspathic unit, possibly a dacite dike but more likely a chert. There is a poorly defined alignment of the fracturing with a strike of 170° and a steep dip.

Sample 13G8 WP573633 E 682491 N is taken from the siliceous blocky cherty outcrop to the north of the graphitic shear zone. The siliceous rock is fractured and fine disseminated pyrite in the order of 2% to 5% occurs on these fractures. The analysis gives no precious metal values. The antinomy value of 6.66 ppm is slightly anomalous compared with other samples. Sample 13G9 WP71 573637 E 6824938 N is from an iron oxide stained graphitic schist with subparallel quartz veinlets carrying fine disseminated pyrite, 1% - 2%. The precious metal values are not anomalous.

The last patch of bedrock in Trench 1 to the north is at WP31 573643 E 6824963 N. Specimen 7 is very representative of the bedrock and is highly siliceous, possibly a chart with blocky fractures stained yellow from disseminated fine pyrite on the fractures with a carbonate mineral that effervesces in dilute hydrochloric acid.

There is no other outcrop or bedrock exposed in the area mapped to the north.

Conclusion and Comments

The bulldozer trenching was successful in exposing bedrock in the placer mined area downstream to the north from the Lower Canyon. Opening up the ATV trail from the Lower to the Middle Canyon exposed rock faces for future mapping and sampling and provided much better access to the Middle Canyon.

The 2013 mapping and sampling program was limited by the small amount of outcrop exposed downstream from the Lower Canyon but did provide an overall understanding of the geology. In 1990 Trevor Bremner described the geology downstream from the Lower Canyon as a "wide northwest-trending shear zone believed to be part of the Denali Fault.....The shear zone consists entirely of strongly foliated, contorted mylonite". This broad description of this area as mylonite and its relationship to the Denali Fault is correct. However, Mr. Bremner goes on to describe the origin of the mylonite as pyroclastics but from the 2013 mapping this section appears to be a sequence of sediments composed of carbonaceous argillites, limey argillites, impure limestone and chert interbedded with lesser volcanic rocks and intruded by a small number of dacite dikes. At the start of the Lower Canyon there is a massive outcrop area of pyroclastics altered to chlorite schist but only extends downstream a short distance to the north.

To the north of the Kelli Claim Group the flat valley bottom of the Shakwak trench (Denali Fault) has a topographic trend of 295°. From the south edge of the Shakwak Trench to the Lower Canyon is approximately 4 km with an increase in elevation from 2,600 ft (292 m) to 3,300 ft (1,006 m). The Denali Fault or segments of the fault underlies this distance and has had an important role in forming the northeast facing slope of the valley that the Kelli-Reed Creek valley transects and its influence in developing the structural complexity of the creek valley is significant. The emplacement of the intrusive rocks from the Lower to the Upper Canyon subparallel the trend of the Denali Fault. The source of the placer gold in Kelli-Reed Creek is closely related to these intrusive bodies as well as in the creeks that subparallel Kelli-Reed Creek to the southeast and northwest over a distance of 8 km. The extension of these intrusive bodies to the east and west from Kelli-Reed Creek deserves detailed exploration.

The selective and limited 2013 sampling program did produce some gold anomalous results. At the north end of Trench 4, Sample 13G3 is gold and silver anomalous and Sample G13G4 is weakly precious metal anomalous. The rest of the samples were not anomalous in precious metals.

It is concluded that area of the Kelli Claim Group that lies to the north of the Lower Canyon is a low priority exploration target for gold mineralization. Additional trenching and sampling is warranted between the campsite and the start of the Lower Canyon but the focus of exploration should be from the Lower to the Upper Canyon.

The exploration of the Kelli Claim Group is reviewed in greater detail under Conclusion, page 16 in the writer's 2012 Report that has been filed as assessment work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2013 exploration program carried out, in part, three of the Recommendations from the writer's 2012 Report.

1. Re-open the road / ATV trail by D8 bulldozer from the campsite to the Middle Canyon.

2. Expose outcrop for mapping and sampling in the placer mined area from the campsite to the Lower Canyon.

3. Although not complete the plotting of the historic data base has been undertaken on a scale of 1:2000.

The following exploration program is recommended largely based on the 2012 Recommendations.

1. Map the outcrop geology from the Lower to the Upper Canyon on a scale of 1:1000 rather than a scale of 1:2000.

2. Carry out a reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling program subparalleling Kelli-Reed Creek. Previous widely spaced sampling has produced some significant anomalous copper and precious metal values. This program would be a start in carrying out the Recommendations, Phase 1, Item 6 outlined in the 2012 Report by the writer.

3. As per the 2013 Geological Report a geophysicist should review the data and recommend a program, if advisable, to trace Structure 1.

Respectfully submitted,

Gordon G. Gutrath, P.Eng.

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APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I, GORDON GUTRATH, of 702 – 181 Athletes Way in the city of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:-

1. That I am a geologist with a business address of 702 – 181 Athletes Way, Vancouver BC V5Y 0E5

2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia where I obtained by B.Sc., in geological science in 1960.

3. That I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Geological Section of the Association of Professional Engineers in the Province of British Columbia

4. That I have practiced my profession as a geologist for the past fifty-four years.

Gordon G. Gutrath, B.Sc., P.Eng.

DATED at the city of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 11th day of February, 2014.

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

2013 Reed Creek Project / Grouping HW07194

Statement of Expenditures

Mobilization			
July 26	Whitehorse to Destruction Bay (truck)		
July 27	Destruction Bay to Mile 1118 Alaska Highway Mile 1118 to Reek Creek / Kluane Helicopters (check camp, supplies and equipment for mapping and trenching program)	$ 2,477.60	
July 28 – 31	Supplies, etc. expedited to 1118 mile by truck Ford 250 truck rental	500.00	
August 1	Trips to Reek Creek from 1118 mile Kluane Helicopters	5,918.70	
			$ 8,896.30
Mapping and Trenching Program			
August 1 - 6	Trenching and opening trail to sites for geological mapping and trenching. D8 bulldozer with ripper including fuel and operator for 38 hours at $275/hr.	$ 10,450.00	
	Supervision, geological mapping and sampling G. Gutrath, P.Eng. Geologist – 10 days at $600/day	6,000.00	
	Camp costs:		
	Trailer (Ms. Louise Bouvier, Destruction Bay)	500.00	
	Food 14 man days at $30/man day	420.00	
			17,370.00
Demobilization			
August 7	Reed Creek to 1118 mile Kluane Helicopters	$ 2,477.00	
	1118 mile to Whitehorse (Ford 250 truck) Rental Jasper Equipment, Whitehorse	500.00	
			2,977.00
Geological Report and Sample Analysis			
	Sample analysis ALS Canada Ltd.	$ 561.17	
	Final Geological Report G. Gutrath, P.En g. Geologist	2,500.00	
	Printing and map preparation	500.00	
			3,561.17
	TOTAL		**$ 32,804.47**

APPENDIX C

LIST OF CLAIMS AND OWNERS

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

12 February 2014

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	Grouping	Permit
ANN 1 - 4	YB35476 - YB35479	2017/10/19	Fred Erler	50.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	50.00			
BUY 1 - 12	YA96221 - YA96232	2017/09/12	Kelli J. Tremblay	33.33	115G12		
			Sandra Erler	33.33			
			Kristy Roberts	33.34			
GRACE 1 - 7	YA97463 - YA97469	2017/09/26	Kluane Martin	50.00	115G12		
			Louise Bouvier	50.00			
JO 1	YB24070	2017/08/20	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			
JOSIE 1 - 2	YA96350 - YA96351	2017/09/26	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			
KELLI 1	YA93845	2017/10/23	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
KELLI 3 - 8	YA93847 - YA93852	2017/10/23	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
KELLI 9 - 18	YA95337 - YA95346	2018/01/28	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			
KELLI 19 - 26	YA96352 - YA96359	2017/09/26	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			

Total claims selected : 72

ft column indicator legend:

R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).

P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:

L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.

F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)

P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)

D - Indicates Placer Discovery

C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery

B - Indicates Placer Fraction

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

12 February 2014

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	Grouping	Permit
KRISTY 1 - 2	YB26868 - YB26869	2017/10/23	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			
KRISTY 3	YB35800	2017/10/23	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			
KRISTY 5 - 14	YB35801 - YB35810	2017/10/23	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			
RENO 1 - 2	YA97470 - YA97471	2017/09/26	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			
ROSE 1 - 6	YA95976 - YA95981	2017/08/20	Sulo Poystila	25.00	115G12		
			Kelli J. Tremblay	37.00			
			Louise Bouvier	19.00			
			Kluane Martin	19.00			

riteria(s) used for search:

LAIM DISTRICT: 1000004 CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING DOCUMENT NUMBER: HW07194 REGULATION YPE: QUARTZ

Total claims selected : 72

ft column indicator legend:
- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:
- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

APPENDIX D

SAMPLE ANALYSIS, DESCRIPTION AND CERTIFICATE OF SAMLE ANALYSIS

SAMPLE ANALYSIS

The samples are located on outcrop and surficial geology. Map 1, scale 1:1000.

The samples were analyzed by ALS Minerals using a 50 g FA ICP AES finish for gold and 48 element four acid ICP-Ms.

13G1 WP40 573516 E 6824815 N

Subangular float quartz boulder 0.4 m by 0.3 m by 0.25 m. Yellow to orange iron oxide staining on fracture planes with some vuggy fine grained leached sulphides. Probable source is from quartz veins in the Middle Canyon

Result: 0.459 ppm Au, 2.32 ppm Ag, 217 ppm Pb

Although all three elements have low economic grade they are anomalous

13G2 WP40 573487 E 6824780 N

Narrow irregular quartz veinlets in orange weathering felsic schist. Fine grained disseminate pyrite 2% to 5%

Result: .008 ppm Au and 0.25 ppm Ag are not anomalous. 6.14% Fe is the highest % of Fe in the nine samples

13G3 WP47 573464 E 6824750 N

Near the north end of bulldozer trench. Highly contorted rust coloured iron oxides on fissile graphitic schist layers with narrow subparallel quartz veinlets. Pyrite 1% to 3%.

Result: 0.555 ppm Au and 1.04 ppm Ag and 3.24% Fe

Au and Ag values are anomalous. 0.555 ppm (0.56 g/tone) is the highest Au value from the nine samples

13G4 WP48 573450 E 6824740 N

Sample is from the north side of trench cut in continuous outcrop. From WP47 to WP48 the outcrop is composed of intensely sheared dark brown oxidized flakey/fissile schist (water seepage). At WP 48 (13G4) there is a 2 m wide zone with numerous discontinuous quartz veinlets subparallel to the schistosity. 1% to 2% Pyrite.

Result: 0.139 ppm Au and 0.54 ppm Ag.

The gold and silver values are weakly anomalous.

13G5 WP49 573452 E 6824735 N

The sample is 10 m to the southwest of Sample 13G4. The sample is taken over a width of 1 m from wet fissile chloritic schist with 10 to 15 irregular thin quartz veinlet – lenses. Pyrite 1% to 2%.

Result: The precious metal values are not anomalous.

13G6 WP54 573401 E 6824646 N

Sample is quartz vein 10 cm to 15 cm wide paralleling the bedding of a dark limey sediment. Minor pyrite.

Result: The precious metal values are not anomalous.

13G7	WP59 573453 E 6824717 N
	Orange iron oxide weathered schist or possibly a highly altered dacite dike.
	Result: The precious metal values are not anomalous. The arsenic value of 102 ppm is the highest of the nine samples
13G8	WP69 573633 E 6824916 N
	Orange iron oxides stain on blocky fracture surfaces of a highly siliceous chert(?). Located to north of a graphitic schist fault (?)-shear zone.
	Result: The precious metal values are not anomalous. The Sb value of 6.66 ppm is slightly anomalous compared with the other samples.
13G9	WP71 573637 E 6824938 N
	Iron oxidized graphitic schist with subparallel quartz veinlets. Pyrite1% to 2%.
	Result: The precious metal values are not anomalous.

WORKORDER CONFIRMATION FOR WH13142588

Print date Aug 15, 2013
Client Code ATLEXP

To:

Gordon Gutrath
Atled Exploration Management Ltd
4482 Quesnel Dr
Vancouver BC
Canada V6L 2X6

WO Billing address:

Gordon Gutrath
Atled Exploration Management Ltd
4482 Quesnel Dr
Vancouver BC
Canada V6L 2X6

WORKORDER DISTRIBUTION

REPORT DESCRIPTION	DESTINATION PERSON	DELIVERY
ALS Minerals Standard CSV format	Gordon Gutrath	Email
Work Order	Gordon Gutrath	Email
Certificate of analysis	Gordon Gutrath	Email
Invoice	Gordon Gutrath	Email

Samples submitted by:	Gordon Gutrath	Total Samples Received:	9
Project:	Reed Creek	Pulp Disposition:	Return after 90 Days
P. O. #:		Reject Disposition:	Dump
Sample Type:	Rock	First Sample Description:	13G1
Date Received:	August 08, 2013	Carrier and Waybill:	
Sample Origin:	Yukon, Canada		

ANALYTICAL WORK REQUESTED:

PREP

9	CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% < 2mm
9	LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
9	PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% < 75 um
9	SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
9	WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight

Analytes Requested: Recvd Wt.

ANALYTICAL

9	Au- ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP- AES finish

Analytes Requested: Au

IF Au >= 10 ppm THEN RUN METHOD Au- GRA22

9	ME- MS61	48 element four acid ICP- MS

Analytes Requested:
Ag,Al,As,Ba,Be,Bi,Ca,Cd,Ce,Co,Cr,Cs,Cu,Fe,Ga,Ge,Hf,In,K,La,Li,Mg,Mn,Mo,Na,Nb,Ni,P,Pb,Rb,Re,S,Sb,Sc,Se,Sn,Sr,Ta,Te,Th,Ti,Tl,U,V,W,Y,Zn,Zr

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

1	BAT- 01	Administration Fee

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: ATLED EXPLORATION MANAGEMENT LTD
4482 QUESNEL DR
VANCOUVER BC V6L 2X6

Finalized Date: 25- AUG- 2013
This copy reported on
16- SEP- 2013
Account: ATLEXP

CERTIFICATE WH13142588

Project: Reed Creek

P.O. No.:

This report is for 9 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 8- AUG- 2013.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

GORDON GUTRATH		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU- QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME- MS61	48 element four acid ICP- MS	
Au- ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP- AES finish	ICP- AES

To: ATLED EXPLORATION MANAGEMENT LTD
ATTN: GORDON GUTRATH
4482 QUESNEL DR
VANCOUVER BC V6L 2X6

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: ATLED EXPLORATION MANAGEMENT LTD
4482 QUESNEL DR
VANCOUVER BC V6L 2X6

Finalized Date: 25- AUG- 2013
Account: ATLEXP

Project: Reed Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13142588

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
13G1		0.91	1.39	0.08	0.1	0.015	0.26	0.8	0.6	0.04	53	18.10	0.02	0.4	3.6	40
13G2		6.14	14.20	0.10	0.3	0.057	0.06	3.3	24.1	4.11	998	0.14	2.70	3.6	105.0	330
13G3		3.24	11.10	0.15	0.3	0.066	1.57	17.1	6.6	0.62	1220	3.53	0.77	3.2	26.0	930
13G4		2.65	8.25	0.13	0.3	0.044	1.09	11.5	1.8	0.55	835	2.92	1.15	2.3	18.4	860
13G5		2.96	10.50	0.16	0.6	0.060	1.45	14.2	5.3	0.68	440	10.30	0.69	2.8	34.7	390
13G6		3.31	17.10	0.14	0.3	0.038	0.10	11.7	11.6	1.08	583	0.49	4.98	3.6	13.3	1160
13G7		4.58	11.55	0.13	0.2	0.033	0.83	30.1	20.9	4.30	1100	1.02	1.49	3.1	115.5	1850
13G8		2.03	5.94	0.12	0.4	0.033	0.74	8.4	4.1	0.69	440	0.67	0.59	2.5	34.1	130
13G9		3.43	13.75	0.12	0.8	0.038	1.19	13.9	12.0	1.76	541	3.26	1.39	5.1	53.1	1060

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: ATLED EXPLORATION MANAGEMENT LTD
4482 QUESNEL DR
VANCOUVER BC V6L 2X6

Finalized Date: 25- AUG- 2013
Account: ATLEXP

Project: Reed Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13142588

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61	ME- MS61
	Analyte	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.005	0.02	0.1
13G1		217	5.7	<0.002	0.01	0.92	0.9	1	0.2	3.8	<0.05	0.20	0.2	0.021	0.04	0.1
13G2		12.0	1.2	0.002	0.02	1.67	33.3	1	0.6	542	0.24	<0.05	0.3	0.554	<0.02	0.1
13G3		16.8	40.3	0.013	0.72	0.95	10.4	9	0.8	124.5	0.23	0.14	2.1	0.149	0.51	1.0
13G4		9.9	26.2	0.011	1.00	0.58	8.0	8	0.7	127.5	0.16	0.10	1.8	0.109	0.41	0.7
13G5		14.2	34.4	0.042	1.81	1.02	11.5	15	0.8	152.5	0.21	0.16	2.0	0.142	0.51	1.7
13G6		6.5	1.2	<0.002	0.20	0.58	10.6	1	0.4	471	0.21	<0.05	1.0	0.434	0.02	0.3
13G7		22.0	20.8	0.004	0.44	0.31	17.4	2	0.4	1100	0.16	<0.05	2.8	0.220	0.22	0.6
13G8		10.6	23.2	0.006	0.43	6.66	5.9	2	0.6	141.0	0.19	0.05	1.3	0.079	0.15	0.4
13G9		14.8	31.2	0.013	0.75	5.31	12.6	5	0.7	431	0.32	0.06	1.7	0.321	0.23	1.0

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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4482 QUESNEL DR
VANCOUVER BC V6L 2X6

Finalized Date: 25- AUG- 2013
Account: ATLEXP

Project: Reed Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13142588

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS61 V ppm 1	ME- MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME- MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME- MS61 Zr ppm 0.5
13G1		16	0.9	0.6	62	2.6
13G2		239	0.4	14.7	64	8.1
13G3		136	1.6	7.2	193	9.6
13G4		107	2.5	5.6	115	13.6
13G5		269	2.5	5.0	236	21.6
13G6		111	0.7	8.6	63	4.8
13G7		152	2.0	10.2	123	6.4
13G8		47	0.8	6.0	57	14.3
13G9		120	1.4	11.0	129	28.2

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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4482 QUESNEL DR
VANCOUVER BC V6L 2X6

Finalized Date: 25- AUG- 2013
Account: ATLEXP

Project: Reed Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13142588

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.
ME- MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Whitehorse located at 78 Mt. Sima Rd, Whitehorse, YT, Canada.

CRU- 31	CRU- QC	LOG- 22	PUL- 31
PUL- QC	SPL- 21	WEI- 21	

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

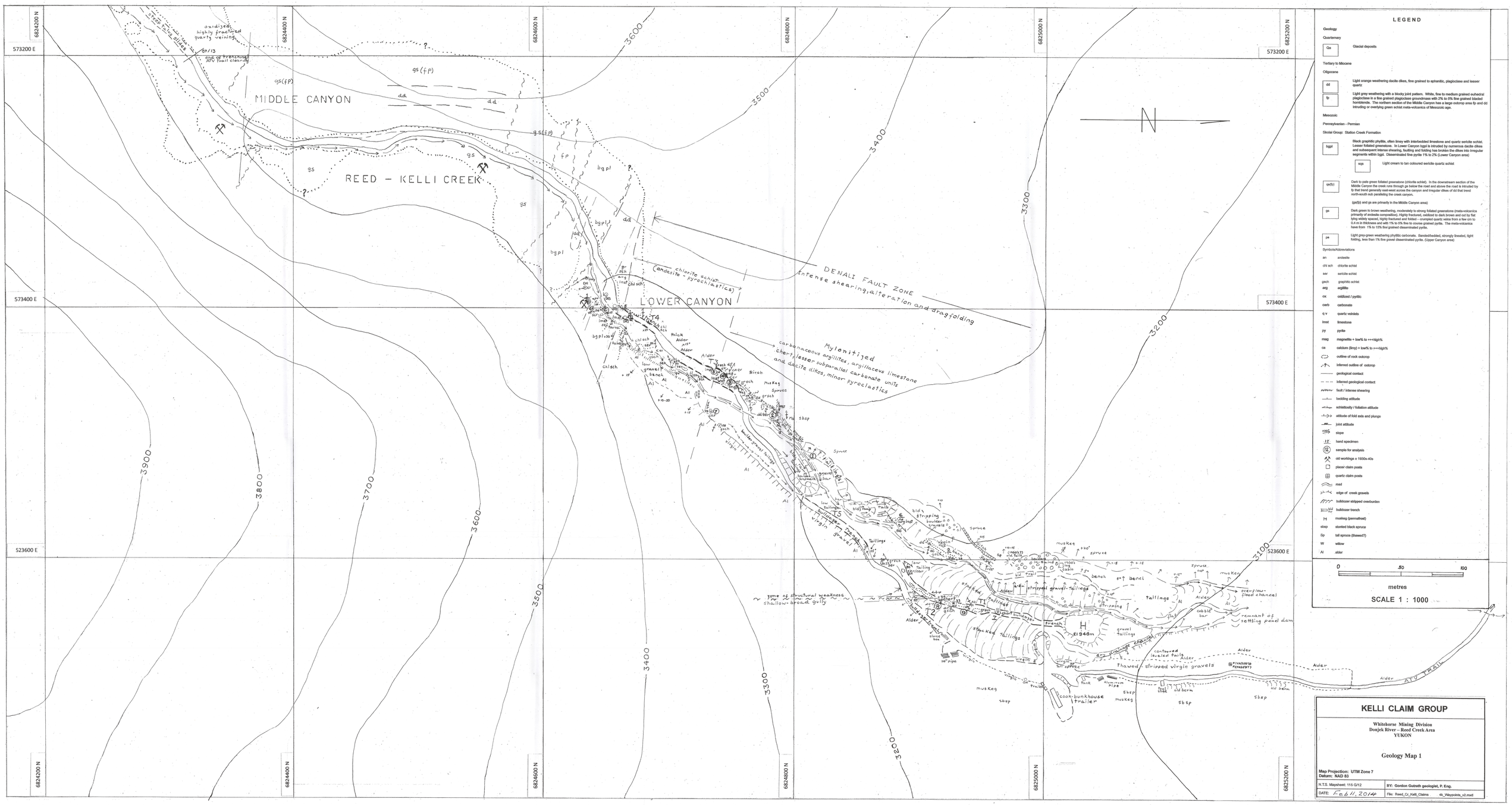
Au- ICP22	ME- MS61

APPENDIX E

DESCRIPTION OF HAND SPECIMENS

Description of Hand Specimens located on Map 1

1	WP27 573393 E 6824636 N Fine grained, subhedral, tan plagioclase phenocrysts in a light tan-grey aphanitic/amorphous groundmass. Chilled contact of a dacite/rhyolite(?) dike.
2	WP39 573599 E 6824429 N Dense black, fine grained, massive, with little fabric, very fine, white carbonate fracture filling forming a crackle breccias: no magnetite, groundmass slightly effervescent in dilute HCl.
3	WP41 573490 E 6824790 N Dark green, foliated massive granular(?) schist cut by thin white carbonate veinlets. No sulfides and no magnetite. Highly effervescent in dilute HCl.
4	WP52 573407 E 6824667 N Light tan coloured, fractured-equidimensional jointing, very thin platy-parallel shear planes, possibly a bedded limey-silt sediment. Very effervescent in dilute HCl.
5	WP53 573404 E 6824657 N Dark grey, brecciated silty limestone with angular silica chert fragments, no fabric, fine grained random orientated green fractures with more widely spaced, thin iron oxide-pyrite on fractures. Effervescent in dilute HCl. No magnetite.
6	WP68 573567 E 6824880 N Dark green-black massive, slightly foliated with fine random 'hairline' white carbonate veinlets. This specimen is similar to Specimen 2. Carbonate veinlets effervesce in dilute HCl.
7	WP31 573643 E 6824963 N Pale grey, highly siliceous aphanitic groundmass with orange iron oxide on fractures. Very fine pyrite, 1% to 3% on fractures associated with a carbonate mineral. The orange weathered fractures are in a somewhat random pattern and are the predominant feature in outcrop. These fractures effervesce in dilute HCl.



LEGEND

Geology

Quaternary

- Qa — Glacial deposits

Tertiary to Miocene

Oligocene

- dd — Light orange weathering dacite dikes, fine grained to aphanitic, plagioclase and lesser quartz
- fp — Light grey weathering with a blocky joint pattern. White, fine to medium grained euhedral plagioclase in a fine grained plagioclase groundmass with 2% to 5% fine grained bleached hornblende. The northern section of the Middle Canyon has a large outcrop area fp and dd intruding or overlying green schist meta-volcanics of Mesozoic age.

Mesozoic

Pennsylvanian - Permian

Skolai Group: Station Creek Formation

- bgpl — Black graphitic phyllite, often limey with interbedded limestone and quartz sericite schist. Lesser foliated greenstone. In Lower Canyon bgpl is intruded by numerous dacite dikes and subsequent intense shearing, faulting and folding has broken the dikes into irregular segments within bgpl. Disseminated fine pyrite 1% to 2% (Lower Canyon area)
- sqs — Light cream to tan coloured sericite quartz schist
- gs(fp) — Dark to pale green foliated greenstone (chlorite schist). In the downstream section of the Middle Canyon the creek runs through gs below the road and above the road is intruded by fp that trend generally east-west across the canyon and irregular dikes of dd that trend north-south sub parallelling the creek canyon.

  (gs(fp) and gs are primarily in the Middle Canyon area)
- gs — Dark green to brown weathering, moderately to strong foliated greenstone (meta-volcanics primarily of andesite composition). Highly fractured, oxidized to dark brown and cut by flat lying widely spaced, highly fractured and folded – crumpled quartz veins from a few cm to 0.4 m in thickness and with 1% to 5% fine to coarse grained pyrite. The meta-volcanics have from 1% to 15% fine grained disseminated pyrite.
- ps — Light grey-green weathering phyllitic carbonate. Banded/bedded, strongly lineated, tight folding, less than 1% fine grained disseminated pyrite. (Upper Canyon area)

Symbols/Abbreviations

an	andesite
chl sch	chlorite schist
ser	sericite schist
gsch	graphitic schist
arg	argillite
ox	oxidized / pyritic
carb	carbonate
q v	quartz veinlets
lmst	limestone
py	pyrite
mag	magnetite + low% to +++high%
ca	calcium (limy) + low% to +++high%
	outline of rock outcrop
	inferred outline of outcrop
	geological contact
	inferred geological contact
	fault / intense shearing
	bedding attitude
	schistosity / foliation attitude
	attitude of fold axis and plunge
	joint attitude
+305	slope
12	hand specimen
12	sample for analysis
	old workings ± 1930s-40s
	placer claim posts
	quartz claim posts
	road
	edge of creek gravels
	bulldozer stripped overburden
bld tr	bulldozer trench
M	muskeg (permafrost)
sbsp	stunted black spruce
Sp	tall spruce (thawed?)
W	willow
Al	alder

0 50 100

metres

SCALE 1 : 1000

KELLI CLAIM GROUP

Whitehorse Mining Division
Donjek River – Reed Creek Area
YUKON

Geology Map 1

Map Projection: UTM Zone 7
Datum: NAD 83

N.T.S. Mapsheet: 115 G/12	BY: Gordon Gutrath geologist, P. Eng.
DATE: Feb 11, 2014	File: Reed_Cr_Kelli_Claims 4k_Waypoints_v2.mxd