2020 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION ON THE BRAEBURN LAKE PROPERTY

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

Grant Numbers: HL 1-26 (YF46142-YF46167)

Geographic Coordinates
61°32’ N to 61°35’ N
135°44’ W to 135°48' W

NTS Sheet 105E12

Owner:	J. Dahrouge (Client ID 4002813) 103, 10183 – 112th Street Edmonton, Alberta T5K 1M1
Operator:	Graymont Western Canada Inc. 260, 4311 – 12th Street NE Calgary, Alberta T2E 4P9
Consultant:	Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. 103, 10183 – 112th Street Edmonton, Alberta T5K 1M1
Authors:	J. Dahrouge, B.Sc., Sp.C., P.Geo. A. Shumilak, B.Sc., G.I.T.
Field Work Completed:	August 24, 2020
Date Submitted:	June 15, 2021

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Braeburn Lake quartz claims were staked by Henry Lole in June 2014 and transferred to Jody Dahrouge in April 2019. Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. (Dahrouge) completed a surface sampling program on August 24th, 2020. Exploration consisted of collecting eight rock samples, representing approximately 1.75 m of stratigraphy. A traverse totalling 11.69 km was completed on the Property to map geologic units and identify outcrops. The majority of the 2020 work focused on identifying access routes, mapping geological contacts, and identifying high-calcium limestone outcrops on the Braeburn Lake Property. This report describes the 2020 exploration and provides an interpretation of the results. Appendix 1 is an itemized cost breakdown of the 2020 work completed on the Braeburn Lake Property. The operator for the 2020 exploration was Graymont Western Canada Inc. (Graymont).

The Braeburn Lake Property is comprised of 26 contiguous quartz claims; the Property has been grouped as per Grouping Certificate HW07730.

Structural measurements were obtained at stations throughout the Property. A magnetic declination of 18° 46' E was used. Attitudes of bedding and other planar features are given as A°/B° NW, where A° is the azimuth of the strike (right-hand rule) and B° is the amount of dip in the direction indicated. Where bedding has been obscured by structure, stratigraphic thicknesses were calculated using orientations from adjacent units. Where more than one bedding orientation was measured, the mean orientation was used.

1.1 GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

1.1.1 Location and Access

The Braeburn Lake Property is located approximately 110 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon at Mile 55 along the Klondike Highway (Yukon Highway 2). The Property is roughly 2.5 km east of the Highway, north of Braeburn Lodge (Fig.'s 3.1 and 3.2). There is a maintained gravel aerodrome across the highway opposite the lodge, known as the Braeburn Airport, or Cinnamon Bun Airport, where flights can be chartered. A well-maintained ATV trail, which is approximately 2 km in length exists north of Highway 2 and can be used to access the claims. Several pre-existing helicopter pads atop the higher peaks on the Property were noted in 2014, and could be utilized for access in the future, if required.

1.1.2 Topography, Vegetation, Wildlife and Climate

Topography in the Braeburn Lake area is characterized by northwest trending broad U-shaped glacial valleys and ridges of relatively low relief. Elevations in the claims group range from 880 m in the westernmost block up to approximately 1,070 m atop the highest eastern peak within claim HL 10 (Fig. 4.1).

Tree cover in the Braeburn Lake area is moderate to dense. The most common trees are evergreen (spruce, pine, and fir), with common birch, poplar, willow, cottonwood, and aspen. There is no evidence of recent clear-cutting and logging in the area. A series of past forest fires have left several large areas of burnt timber in the Braeburn Lake vicinity.

The abundance of wetlands and small ponds in the Braeburn Lake area make it an ideal habitat for variety of ungulates, birds, and small mammals. The Yukon Government has identified a year-round elk range in the Braeburn Lake Property area. To the authors' knowledge, there are no restrictions on the area due to the presence of wildlife. During exploration, Dahrouge endeavored to minimize the disturbance to local flora and fauna.

The area is part of the Boreal Cordillera Eco-zone with generally dry and cool conditions. Climate is alpine to sub-arctic with average summer temperatures of 20° to 25°C and winter temperatures of -15° to -25°C, with extremes of 32°C and -55°C. Rainfall averages about 15 cm per year and maximum snowfall occurs from November to February with an average total of 128 cm. Snow often falls as early as September and as late as April.

1.2 PROPERTY

The Braeburn Lake claims are being held in trust for Graymont by Jody Dahrouge of Dahrouge, based out of Edmonton, AB. The claims were staked from June 25th to 26th, 2014 by a four-person crew based out of Whitehorse, YT. The Braeburn Lake Property consists of 26 quartz claims (HL 1-26) with a combined area of 543.5 ha.

1.3 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Initial prospecting of the area was completed by Dahrouge during the summer of 2012 to assess the quality of the limestone; the Braeburn Lake claims were later staked in 2014. Dahrouge completed a sampling program in September 2014 to investigate carbonate quality on the Property. Historic exploration in the Braeburn Lake area has dominantly been focused on limestone.

TABLE 1.1 LIST OF BRAEBURN LAKE CLAIMS

Grant Number	Claim Name	Original Size (ha)	Record Date	New Good To Date	Required Spending
YF46142	HL 1	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46143	HL 2	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46144	HL 3	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46145	HL 4	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46146	HL 5	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46147	HL 6	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46148	HL 7	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46149	HL 8	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46150	HL 9	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46151	HL 10	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46152	HL 11	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46153	HL 12	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46154	HL 13	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46155	HL 14	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46156	HL 15	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46157	HL 16	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46158	HL 17	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46159	HL 18	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46160	HL 19	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46161	HL 20	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46162	HL 21	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46163	HL 22	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46164	HL 23	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46165	HL 24	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46166	HL 25	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
YF46167	HL 26	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2023	$100.00
	Total Area:	543.5		**Representation Work Cost:**	$2,600.00
				Certification Cost:	$130.00
				Total:	**$2,730.00**

The LS Property (YC82804-82823) is located approximately 1 km west of the southern half of the Braeburn Lake Property and has been historically explored for high-calcium limestone. The LS claims were first staked in 1995 by 14844 Yukon Inc. as the Mac and Jeannie claims, then optioned to 145976 Yukon Inc. in 1996, and are currently held by Archer, Cathro and Associates Ltd. on behalf of Strategic Metals Ltd, whom staked the claims in 2008. Exploration completed in 1997 by 145976 Yukon Inc. consisted of trenching, sampling, and the completion of seven RC drill holes which totalled 193.55 m. Only one of the drill holes returned a significant interval (10.67

m) within the Hancock Member limestones with greater than 95% $CaCO_3$, but all other holes assayed well below industrial grade (Doherty, 1999).

From 2005 to 2006, Archer, Cathro and Associates held the Lime 1-4 claims. These claims overlap much of the same area as the current HL 1-4 claims on the Braeburn Lake Property. Reports regarding the historic Lime 1-4 claims have yet to be discovered, and thus previous work completed on the claims is unknown.

In 2008, Western Copper Corporation staked the BL claims, which were divided into two blocks, north and south. The south block is adjacent to the south of Archer, Cathro and Associates Ltd.'s LS Property. The north block, which has since expired, was adjacent to the north of the LS Property. Work completed on the BL claims in 2009 consisted of mapping, sampling, and prospecting. In total, 66 rock samples were taken, 55 of which were Hancock Member limestone. Out of these 55 samples, 90% of them assayed between 85-98% $CaCO_3$. In 2010, a bulk sampling project was done to determine the Hancock Formation's high-quality lime production potential. The testing resulted in favourable resistance to decrepitation, calcination rates and reactivity to slaking (Casselman, 2010). The BL claims are currently registered under Casino Mining Corp.

From 2005 to 2008, Cash Minerals Ltd. held a coal license (CYW0079) which overlapped the current Braeburn Lake Property. The license has since expired.

1.4 PURPOSE OF WORK

The work described herein was undertaken to accurately identify the location and extent of limestone units throughout the Braeburn Lake Property and consisted of mapping and sampling. The 2020 exploration program is a follow-up to work completed in 2014, 2015, and 2019 by Dahrouge (Krueger and Lole, 2014, Krueger and Lole, 2015, and Krueger and Shumilak, 2020).

1.5 SUMMARY OF WORK

In August 2020, Dahrouge conducted a one-day geologic mapping and sampling program on the Braeburn Lake Property.

During an 11.69 km mapping and sampling traverse, a total of eight samples were obtained within the Braeburn Lake Property, representing approximately 1.75 m of stratigraphy (Fig. 4.2). Samples were collected by chipping outcrops perpendicular to defined or assumed bedding. Bedding was commonly difficult to identify due to the nondescript and cryptocrystalline nature of the limestone. Where bedding was uncertain or had been obscured by structure, stratigraphic thicknesses were calculated using the best estimated orientation from adjacent units. Where more

than one bedding orientation was measured, the mean orientation was used.

Geological observations were recorded, including lithologic information, measurements of structural elements, and other pertinent details (App. 4). A solution of 10% HCl was used to assess carbonate quality in the field. Samples were shipped to a lab in Sandy, Utah for preparation and analyses by standard ICP techniques, and LOI. Analytical procedures are described in Appendix 2 and assay sheets are provided in Appendix 3.

Field personnel were based in a hotel in Whitehorse, and access to and from the Property was by rented four-wheel-drive vehicle. Access throughout the Property was by extensive hiking.

2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

2.1 STRATIGRAPHY

The Braeburn Lake Property is located within the Whitehorse Trough, part of the Stikine Terrane. The Whitehorse Trough is a 500 km long, northwest-trending intermontane basin located in south-central Yukon, which originated as a forearc basin, but progressively developed into a piggy-back basin near the end of the Pliensbachian during orogenic events (Colpron, 2014). The basin straddles the Yukon-British Columbia border, with its northernmost margin in the Carmacks area, approximately 70 km north of the Braeburn Lake Property. The area of the Whitehorse Trough covers approximately 2.44 million hectares. The basin contains up to 3 km thick Jurassic Laberge Group sedimentary rocks, underlain by Triassic Lewes River Group sediments. Overlying the sedimentary sequences are Cretaceous and Neogene volcanics (Fig. 4.3).

2.1.1 Laberge Group

The Jurassic Laberge Group has been informally subdivided into the Richthofen, Nordenskiold, and Tanglefoot formations. The Richthofen Formation is characterized by thin- to medium-bedded turbidite beds, massive sandstone intervals, and fossiliferous conglomerates. It ranges from 500-1,000 m in thickness and is restricted to the southern half of the basin, so is not present in the Braeburn Lake area. The Nordenskiold Formation consists of dark grey, massive dacites with quartz, plagioclase, biotite, and hornblende phenocrysts in a cryptocrystalline groundmass. The Tanglefoot Formation consists of coal-bearing, fluvial to marginal marine interbedded sandstones and mudstones, conglomerates, and rare bioclastic limestones. The limestones locally contain abundant ammonites, pelecypods, and carbonaceous material. It is at least 600 m thick and is restricted to the northern half of the Whitehorse Trough, so is present in

the Braeburn Lake area, but has not been seen in outcrop to date. The Richthofen, Nordenskiold, and Tanglefoot formations unconformably overlie the Triassic Lewes River Group and are unconformably overlain by the Jurassic-Cretaceous Tantalus Formation (Colpron, 2011).

2.1.2 Lewes River Group

The Lewes River Group was determined to range in age from Carnian to Norian, based on dating of spiriferids, pelecypods, ammonites and cerioid corals. It generally consists of limestone, argillite, greywacke, and sandstone. Lees (1934) recognized the presence of three units: a lower limestone sequence, middle sequence of greywacke and argillite with interbedded limestone intervals, and an upper limestone unit. The Lewes River Group is informally subdivided into the Povoas and Aksala formations. The Povoas Formation is a volcanic unit that consists of basalts and andesites, with minor carbonate rocks. It is overlain by the Carnian-Norian Aksala Formation, which has been subdivided into two main members: Casca and Hancock. Sequences of sandstones, conglomerates, and mudstones comprise the Casca Member, which overlies the reefal carbonates of the Hancock Member (Colpron, 2011).

2.2 STRUCTURE

The structural geology of the area is dominated by two major sub-parallel, north-northwest trending faults that divide and define the boundaries between the Cache Creek Terrane (to the east) and the Whitehorse Trough and between the Whitehorse Trough and the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (to the west). The Nahlin Fault approximately marks the western extent of the Cache Creek Terrane and eastern extent of the Whitehorse Trough. It is a steeply dipping to vertical fault, or series of faults, and has seen intermittent activity from the Late Triassic to Tertiary time. The Llewellyn fault marks the boundary between the regionally metamorphosed Yukon-Tanana Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough. It is also steeply dipping and appears to have been active from Late Triassic to Tertiary time (Shaw, 1989).

3. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

3.1 STRATIGRAPHY AND LITHOLOGY

As only initial prospecting work has been performed on the Braeburn Lake Property, a detailed description of the property geology is not yet possible. In the Braeburn Lake area, carbonate lithologies are known to occur within Triassic sequences. The Triassic limestones encountered

within the Braeburn Lake Property are from the Hancock and Casca members of the Carnian-Norian Aksala Formation (Fig. 4.2). The massive, resistant limestone exposures in the Braeburn Lake area are likely part of the Hancock Member. The following is a brief summary of the units encountered near Braeburn Lake.

TABLE 2.1 STRATIGRAPHY OF THE BRAEBURN LAKE AREA*

Period	Stage/Age	Stratigraphic Unit			Lithological Description	Approx. Thickness (m)
		Group	Formation/ Member			
Jurassic	Bathenian		Tantalus Fm.		Quartzite, chert and pebble conglomerate, minor sandstone, shale and minor coal	200-300
	Bajocian	Laberge Gp.	Tanglefoot Fm.		Interbedded sandstones and mudstones, conglomerates, rare limestones	Up to 600
	Aalenian					
	Toarcian		Nordenskiold Fm.		Volcanics including dacites	unknown
	Pliensbachian					
	Sinemurian		Richthofen Fm.		Massive sandstones, conglomerates	500-900
	Hettangian					
Triassic	Norian	Lewes River Gp.	Aksala Fm.	**Casca Mbr.**	Sandstones, conglomerates and mudstones, limestone	unknown
				Hancock Mbr.	Massive to thick-bedded limestone	Up to 600
	Carnian		Povoas Fm.		Volcanics including basalts and andesites, minor carbonates	

*Adapted from Clapham et al., 2002.

3.1.1 Aksala Formation – Casca Member

Outcrops of the Casca Member were mapped and sampled between 3.5 km to 3.8 km east of the Klondike Hwy within the Braeburn Lake Property. The member consists of light-grey weathered, medium-grey to dark-grey fresh, micritic to coarse-grained lime mudstones and siliciclastics. Outcrops are typically massive and somewhat resistant with minor calcite veining. Previous exploration has revealed significant amounts of silica contamination in the Casca Member. The Casca Member was mapped and sampled during the 2020 exploration program

when encountered in-situ.

3.1.2 Aksala Formation – Hancock Member

The cliff-forming Hancock Member can be traced from between 1.7 km to 3.5 km east of the Klondike Hwy, within the south to central portion of the Braeburn Lake Property. It was only encountered in grab samples during the 2020 exploration program. The member consists of very light-grey to tan weathered, medium-grey to dark-grey fresh, fine-grained lime mudstones. Both massive and resistant, the Hancock Member limestones have minor carbonaceous stringers and oxide staining along fractures. Only float samples were obtained from the Hancock Member during the 2020 exploration program.

3.2 STRUCTURE

Given the early stage of exploration on the Property, the structure is largely unknown. The massive nature of the Hancock and Casca members makes bedding orientations difficult to obtain. Geological information provided by the Yukon Geological Survey confirms a northwest trending fault bisecting the southern portion of the Braeburn Lake Property.

4. RESULTS OF 2020 EXPLORATION

The 2020 exploration program was conducted to further assess the quality of the Aksala Formation limestones and provide more constraint on geologic contacts with other units in the area.

The groundwork involved mapping and sampling at several locations along the north-central portion of the ridge covered by the Property. In total, eight samples were taken during the 2020 exploration program. One outcrop and one boulder were sampled from the Casca Member and the remaining six grab samples were taken from boulders believed to be sourced from the Hancock Member (Fig. 4.2).

During the program, geological observations were recorded, including lithologic information, measurements of structural elements, and other pertinent details (App. 4). A solution of 10% HCl was used to assess carbonate quality in the field. In some instances, interval thicknesses were determined by measuring outcrops perpendicular to bedding, where it could be identified. In many cases the interval thickness can only be considered approximate (at best) due to the lack of reliable bedding surfaces.

All samples from the 2020 program were shipped to a lab in Sandy, Utah for preparation and

analyses by standard ICP techniques, and LOI (App.'s 2 and 3). The best Hancock member sample was 75791 returning 95.30% $CaCO_3$, 0.92% $MgCO_3$ and 2.13% SiO_2 from a grab sample. Grab samples 75812 and 75815 also returned favourable $CaCO_3$ values. Sample 75812 contained 94.60% $CaCO_3$, 1.57% $MgCO_3$ and 2.61% SiO_2 and sample 75815 returned 94.20% $CaCO_3$, 2.03% $MgCO_3$ and 2.62% SiO_2. The two Casca Member samples, 75788 and 75814, examined in 2020 returned 12.10% $CaCO_3$, 3.93% $MgCO_3$ and 35.63% SiO_2 from a boulder and 14.50% $CaCO_3$, 5.23% $MgCO_3$ and 35.23% SiO_2 sampled over an estimated 1.75 m interval, respectively (Fig. 4.2 and App. 4).

Dahrouge was able to further delineate the contact between the Casca and Hancock members in the western portion of the Braeburn Lake Property during the 2020 exploration. The Casca Member extends further to the west than previously mapped. The geology has been updated accordingly in figures 4.2 and 4.3.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Within the Braeburn Lake Property, the Aksala Formation consisting of the Hancock and Casca members were mapped and tested by measuring and sampling stratigraphic sections and boulders. A total of eight samples were collected along the west-central portion of the Property, six float samples from the Hancock Member and one float and one in-situ sample from the Casca Member. The best sample from the Hancock (75791) contained 95.30% $CaCO_3$, 0.92% $MgCO_3$ and 2.13% SiO_2 sampled from float. Samples taken from the Hancock Member had varying degrees of SiO_2 impurities with concentrations ranging from 2.13% to 16.65%. The samples obtained from the Casca Member are considered poor quality ranging from 12.10% to 14.50% $CaCO_3$ and significant silica impurities ranging from 35.23% to 35.63% SiO_2. Limited time and outcrop exposure prevented a conclusive analysis of the quality of the Hancock member on the Braeburn Lake Property. Identifying the contact between the Hancock and Casca Members has also proven difficult due to a lack of outcrop exposure. Based on the 2020 sample results, the Casca Member of the Aksala Formation should no longer be considered a unit of interest and the contact between the Casca and Hancock member should be further southwest than previously mapped.

The next phase of exploration on the Braeburn Lake Property should consist of additional mapping and sampling, focusing on the central portion of the Property. Identifying and mapping the contact between the Hancock and Casca members should continue to be a priority. Future

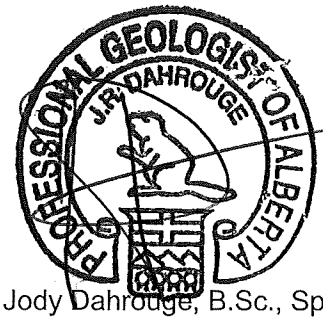
sampling should focus solely on the Hancock Member of the Aksala Formation. Obtaining reliable bedding measurements withing the Hancock Member would be beneficial. The contact between the Hancock and Casca members should also be investigated further and claims that overlie the Casca Member should be dropped unless bedding measurements are obtained that support the presence of underlying Hancock Member. Additionally, a backpack drill program could investigate the quality of the Hancock Member below cover while minimizing surface disturbance and environmental impact.

6. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jody Dahrouge, residing at 11 Country Lane, Stony Plain, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist and President of Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd., Suite 103, 10183 - 112 Street., Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 1M1.
- I am a 1988 graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta with a B.Sc. specialized in Geology.
- I am a 1994 graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta with a Sp.C. in Computing Science.
- I have practiced my profession as a geologist intermittently from 1988 to 1994, and continuously since 1994.
- I am a registered Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta, member M48123.
- I co-managed the 2020 work described in this report.
- I am co-author of the report entitled "2020 Geological and Geochemical Exploration on the Braeburn Lake Property" and accept responsibility for the veracity of technical data and results.
- I hereby consent to the copying or reproduction of this Assessment Report following the confidentiality period.

Dated this 15th day of June, 2021.



Jody Dahrouge, B.Sc., Sp.C., P.Geo.

APEGA M48123

I, Andrew Shumilak, residing at 7446 Ellesmere Way, Sherwood Park, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist of Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd., Suite 103, 10183 - 112 St., Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 1M1.
- I am a 2016 graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta with a B.Sc. in Geology.
- I have practiced my profession as a geologist intermittently in 2017, and continuously since 2018.
- I am a registered Geologist in Training with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta, member 214310.
- I co-managed the 2020 work described in this report.
- I am co-author of the report entitled "2020 Geological and Geochemical Exploration on the Braeburn Lake Property" and accept responsibility for the veracity of technical data and results.
- I hereby consent to the copying or reproduction of this Assessment Report following the confidentiality period.

Dated this 15th day of June, 2021.

Andrew Shumilak, B.Sc., G.I.T.

APEGA 214310

7. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT FOR THE 2020 EXPLORATION

a) Personnel

A. Shumilak, geologist								
8.56	hrs		project management, field work and travel					
3.80	hrs		project planning & preparations, reporting					
12.35	hrs	@	$	59.00		$	728.93	
A. Shumilak, geologist								
2.80	hrs		project planning & preparations, reporting					
2.80	hrs	@	$	69.00		$	192.92	
S. Holmes, geologist								
8.17	hrs		field work and travel					
0.10	hrs		project preparations, data entry					
8.27	hrs	@	$	59.00		$	487.83	
P. Mickelsen, student								
0.22	hrs		project preparations, data entry					
0.22	hrs	@	$	45.00		$	9.68	
A. Ullrich, student								
8.32	hrs		field work and travel					
0.57	hrs		project preparations, data entry					
8.89	hrs	@	$	45.00		$	400.04	
T. Anderson, student								
8.17	hrs		field work and travel					
8.17	hrs	@	$	39.00		$	318.74	
J. Kerr, receptionist								
0.17	hrs		logistics, prepare shipments					
0.17	hrs	@	$	40.00		$	6.69	
								$ 2,144.83

b) Food and Accommodation

3.06	man-days	@	$	103.95	accommodations (hotel rooms)	$	317.96	
3.44	man-days	@	$	70.00	meals	$	240.88	
								$ 558.85

c) Transportation

Vehicles:	Truck rental	Driving Force (Whitehorse)	$	109.82		
	Fuel		$	12.01		
						$ 121.83

d) Instrument Rental

Laptop		$	6.69		
Radios		$	8.70		
Satellite Phone		$	4.01		
					$ 19.40

e) Analyses Central Lab of Graymont Western U.S. Inc. (8 rock samples)

8	samples	@	$	4.50	Preparation fee	$	36.00	
8	samples	@	$	25.00	Sample analysis	$	200.00	
								$ 236.00

f) **Other**

Shipping	$ 30.11	
Disposable Supplies	$ 27.50	
Overhead & Supply	$ 81.25	
		$ 138.86

Total $ 3,219.78

Andrew Shumilak, B.Sc., G.I.T.

Edmonton, Alberta
June 15, 2021

APPENDIX 2: ANALYTICAL LABORATORY INFORMATION AND TECHNIQUES

Name and Address of the Lab:

Graymont Western US Inc., Western Region Office
585 W Southridge Way
Sandy, Utah, 84070

Statement of Qualifications:

Jared Leikam, Graymont Central Lab Supervisor, obtained a B.S. in Chemistry from the University of Utah in the class of 2003. Jared started working for Graymont in February of 2004 and has been working with the ICP Spectrometer for 14 years.

Sample Preparation, Procedures, Reagents, Equipment, etc.:

For the ICP sample preparation, 0.5 grams of the sample is mixed with 3 g of lithium carbonate. The sample and the lithium carbonate are then fused together in a muffle furnace at 850°C. Following the fusion process, the samples are dissolved in 1:1 HCl; a total of 40 mL 1:1 HCl is used in the dissolving process. The samples are then diluted to 200 mL and spiked with 10 ppm Co. Cobalt is used as an internal standard. At this point the samples are ready for analysis on the Perkin Elmer, Optima 7300V.

Mesh Size Fraction, Split and Weight of Sample:

Upon receiving the samples, the prep room technician crushes the stone down to a -3/8-inch sizing. The technician then riffles and splits the stone down to a manageable size (roughly 200 g). The stone is then dried in an oven at 105ºC. Once the samples have been dried, they get pulverized in a Bico Disc Mill, so that 90% of the powder is passing a 75um screen. A split of this pulverized material is bagged up, given a barcode label and then set to the analytical lab for testing.

Quality Control Procedures:

The ICP spectrometer is calibrated with two certified reference materials prior to analyzing a batch of samples. A batch typically contains 96 samples. Every 12^{th} sample in a batch is a certified limestone reference sample. In addition to the 8 reference samples imbedded in the batch, there are 2 limestone reference samples analyzed at the beginning and at the end of each batch. Every element being analyzed in a sample is backed up by data that we collect from the certified reference materials being analyzed within each batch of samples. We also use an internal standard (10 ppm Co) to further ensure the quality and accuracy of the analysis.

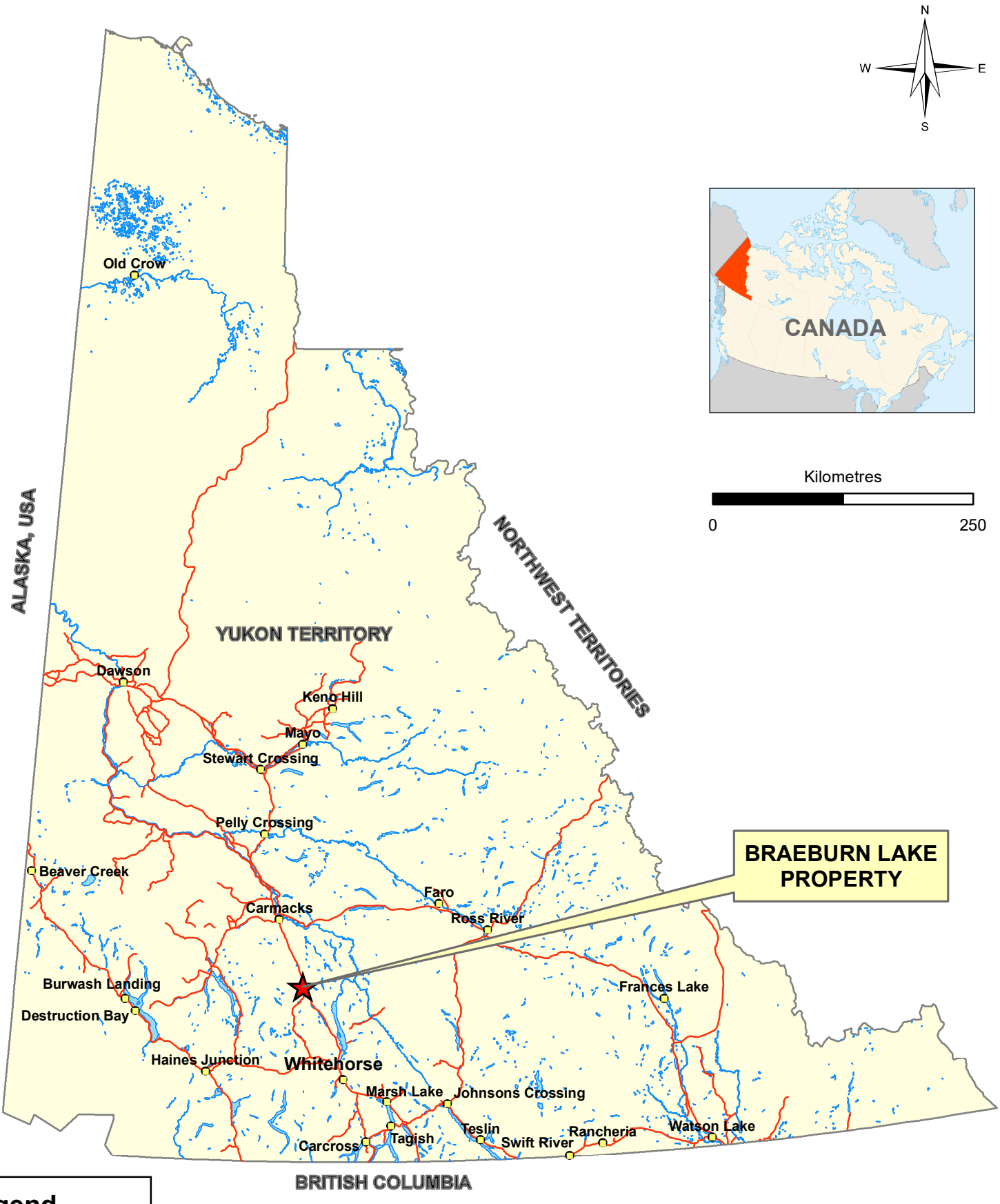
APPENDIX 3: ASSAY RESULTS – CENTRAL ANALYTICAL LABORATORY OF GRAYMONT WESTERN U.S. INC

Lab ID	Date	Type	Sample	Status	$CaCO_3$	$MgCO_3$	Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	SrO	MnO	SiO_2	BaO	K_2O	Na_2O	P_2O_5	TiO_2	ICP Total	Sulfur	LOI 1000 C
					%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%
2020111868	1/9/2020	Limestone	75788	B	12.1	3.93	4.79	8.58	578	1360	35.63	1412	18643	24461	2141	3046	70.2	0.02	3.5
2020111869	1/9/2020	Limestone	75789	B	91.7	2.41	0.51	0.58	3656	448	3.59	47	704	506	639	253	99.4	0.03	42.2
2020111870	1/9/2020	Limestone	75790	B	73.4	3.56	1.87	2.92	1576	1685	15.86	391	7967	11117	1586	1427	100.1	0.04	31.3
2020111871	1/9/2020	Limestone	75791	B	95.3	0.92	0.16	0.50	500	119	2.13	50	1567	194	573	188	99.3	0.02	42.6
2020111892	1/9/2020	Limestone	75812	B	94.6	1.57	0.25	0.46	801	940	2.61	14	784	140	409	144	99.8	0.02	42.2
2020111893	1/9/2020	Limestone	75813	B	71.4	2.70	2.33	2.74	962	2787	16.65	729	10484	13509	1661	1844	99.0	0.09	28.1
2020111894	1/9/2020	Limestone	75814	B	14.5	5.23	3.86	6.16	693	1187	35.23	1815	32808	25440	2579	2999	71.7	0.02	4.3
2020111895	1/9/2020	Limestone	75815	B	94.2	2.03	0.16	0.38	710	324	2.62	20	1015	342	272	129	99.7	0.03	42.5

APPENDIX 4: 2020 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY RESULTS FROM THE BRAEBURN LAKE PROPERTY

Notes: Stratigraphic thicknesses are based on measured attitudes of bedding listed below, with appropriate interpolations. Attitudes are strike and dip (right-hand rule). Sections are listed in numerical order of samples, which does not necessarily represent stratigraphic order. Most samples consist of chips at 30 cm intervals. UTM coordinates are NAD83, Zone 8N. Sample locations are shown in Figure 4.2. Stratigraphy Abbreviations: Th - Triassic Aksala Formation (Hancock Member); Tc - Triassic Aksala Formation (Casca Member). Sample size: 10-12 chips or pieces that are approximately 2"x1.5"x1.5" per chip.

Sample	Strat Unit	Strat Tkns (m)	Description	$CaCO_3$ (%)	$MgCO_3$ (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	SrO (ppm)	MnO (ppm)	P_2O_5 (ppm)
Isolated Samples											
75788 UTM 458282E, 6826637N	Tc	grab	**Sandstone,** pink-brown to olive grey weathered, dark grey to olive grey fresh, alteration: oxide, pervasive, strong intensity, very weak HCl reaction	12.10	3.93	35.63	8.580	4.790	578	1360	2141
75789 UTM 458382E, 6827021N	Th	grab	**Slightly Dolomitic Lime Wackestone,** medium grey to dark grey weathered, medium brown-grey to dark brown-grey fresh, very fine-grained, alteration: oxide, pervasive, strong intensity, moderate HCl reaction	91.70	2.41	3.59	0.580	0.510	3656	448	639
75790 UTM 458409E, 6827000N	Th	grab	**Slightly Dolomitic Lime Wackestone,** dark brown-grey to olive grey weathered, dark brown-grey fresh, very fine-grained to fine-grained, alteration: silica; oxide, localized, weak intensity, moderate HCl reaction	73.40	3.56	15.86	2.920	1.870	1576	1685	1586
75791 UTM 458268E, 6826650N	Th	grab	**Lime Mudstone,** medium grey weathered and fresh, micritic to very fine-grained, alteration: oxide, localized, weak intensity, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, moderate	95.30	0.92	2.13	0.500	0.160	500	119	573
75812 UTM 458685E, 6826618N	Th	grab	**Lime Mudstone to Lime Wackestone,** medium grey to medium brown-grey weathered and fresh, micritic to fine-grained, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, very weak	94.60	1.57	2.61	0.460	0.250	801	940	409
75813 UTM 458623E, 6826735N	Th	grab	**Slightly Dolomitic Lime Mudstone to Slightly Dolomitic Lime Wackestone,** medium grey to medium brown-grey weathered and fresh, micritic to fine-grained, alteration: silica, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, very weak	71.40	2.70	16.65	2.740	2.330	962	2787	1661
75814 UTM 458304E, 6826989N	Tc	1.75	**Sandstone,** light grey to medium grey weathered, medium grey to olive grey fresh, very fine-grained to fine-grained, weak HCl reaction	14.50	5.23	35.23	6.160	3.860	693	1187	2579
75815 UTM 458178E, 6827080N	Th	grab	**Lime Mudstone,** medium grey weathered and fresh, micritic to very fine-grained, weak HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, very weak	94.20	2.03	2.62	0.380	0.160	710	324	272



Legend

- Cities/Towns
- Highway
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Territorial Boundary

1:5,000,000

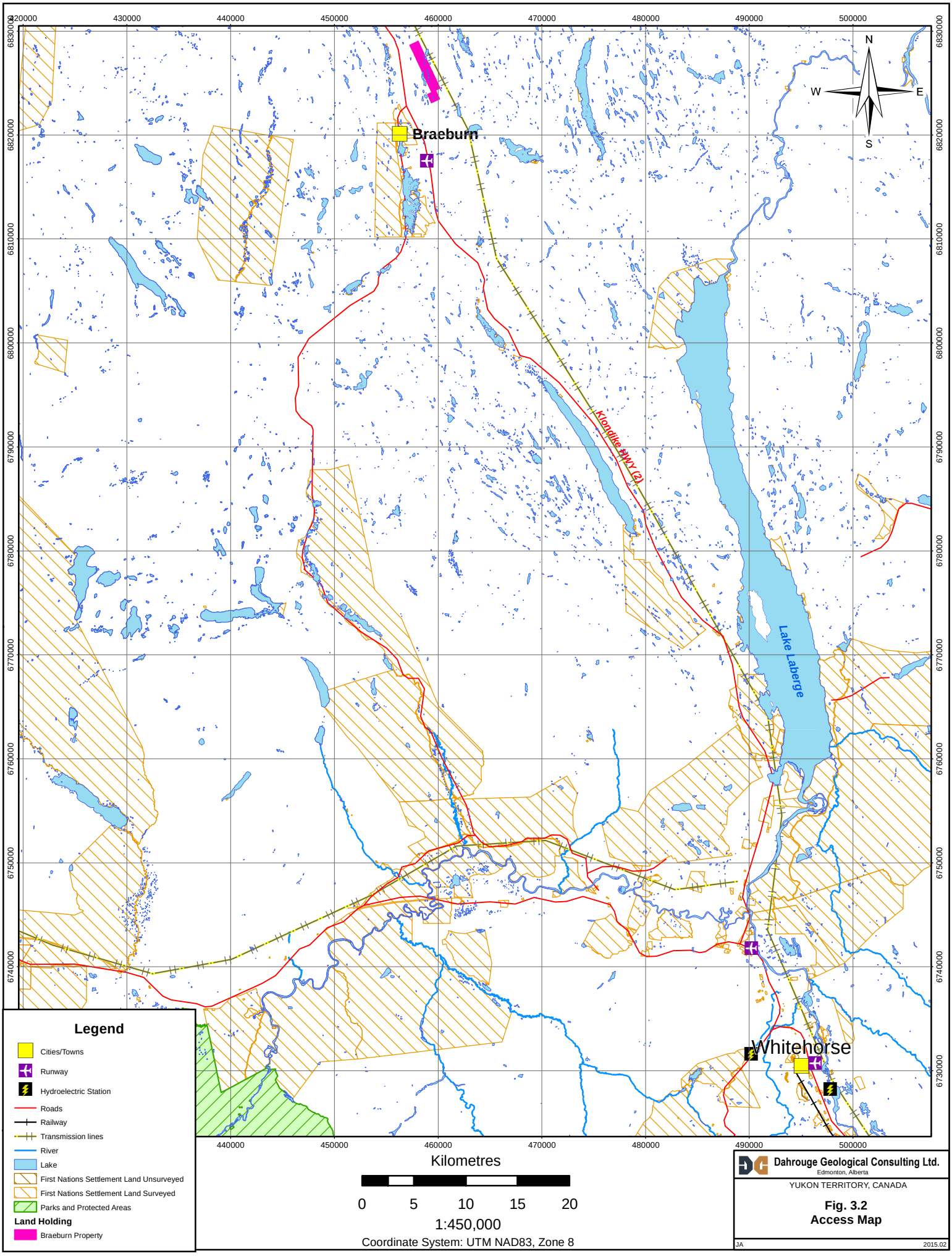
Coordinate System: UTM NAD83, Zone 8

Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 3.1
Property Location

AS 2020.12

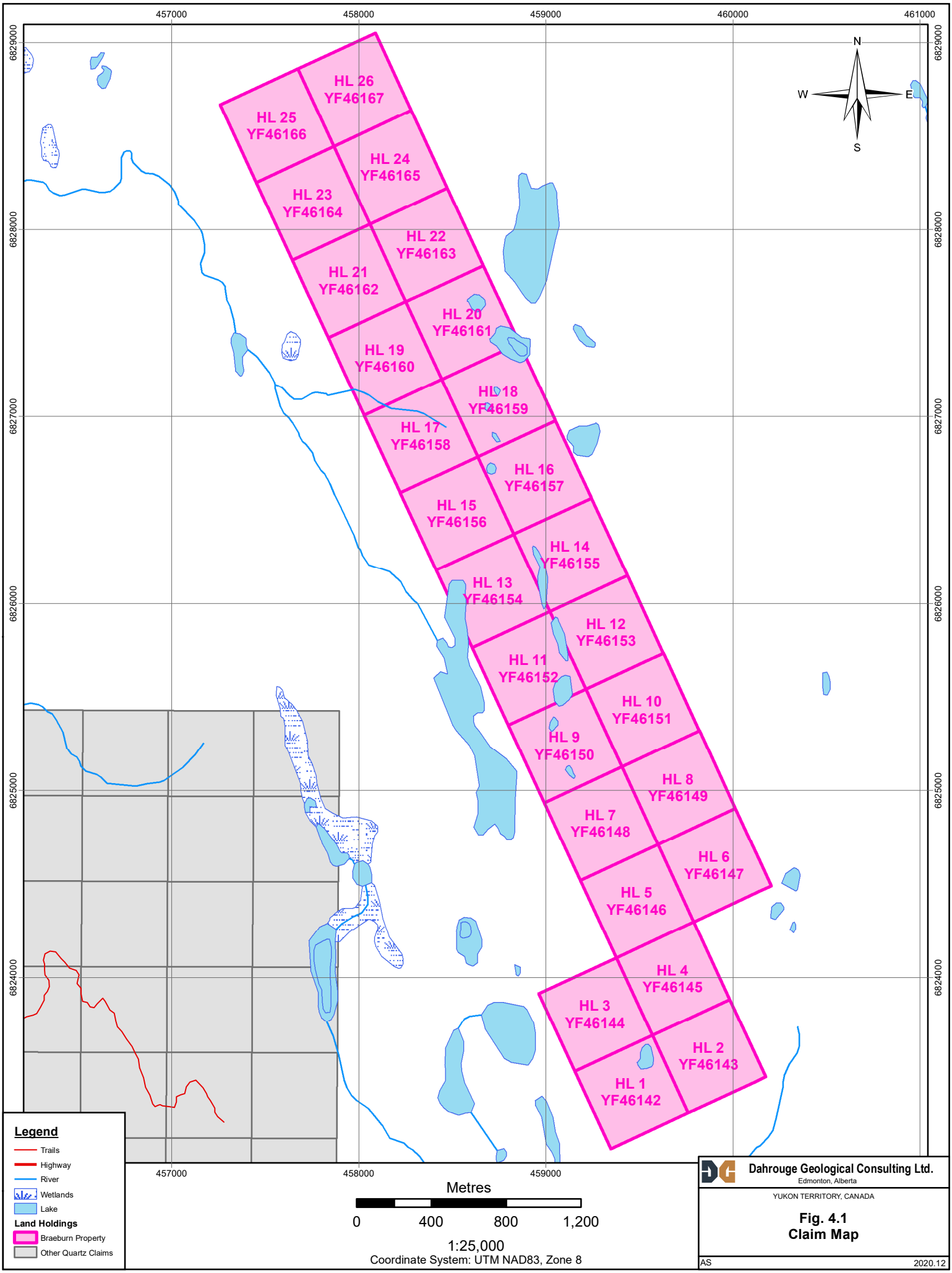


Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 3.2
Access Map

JA 2015.02

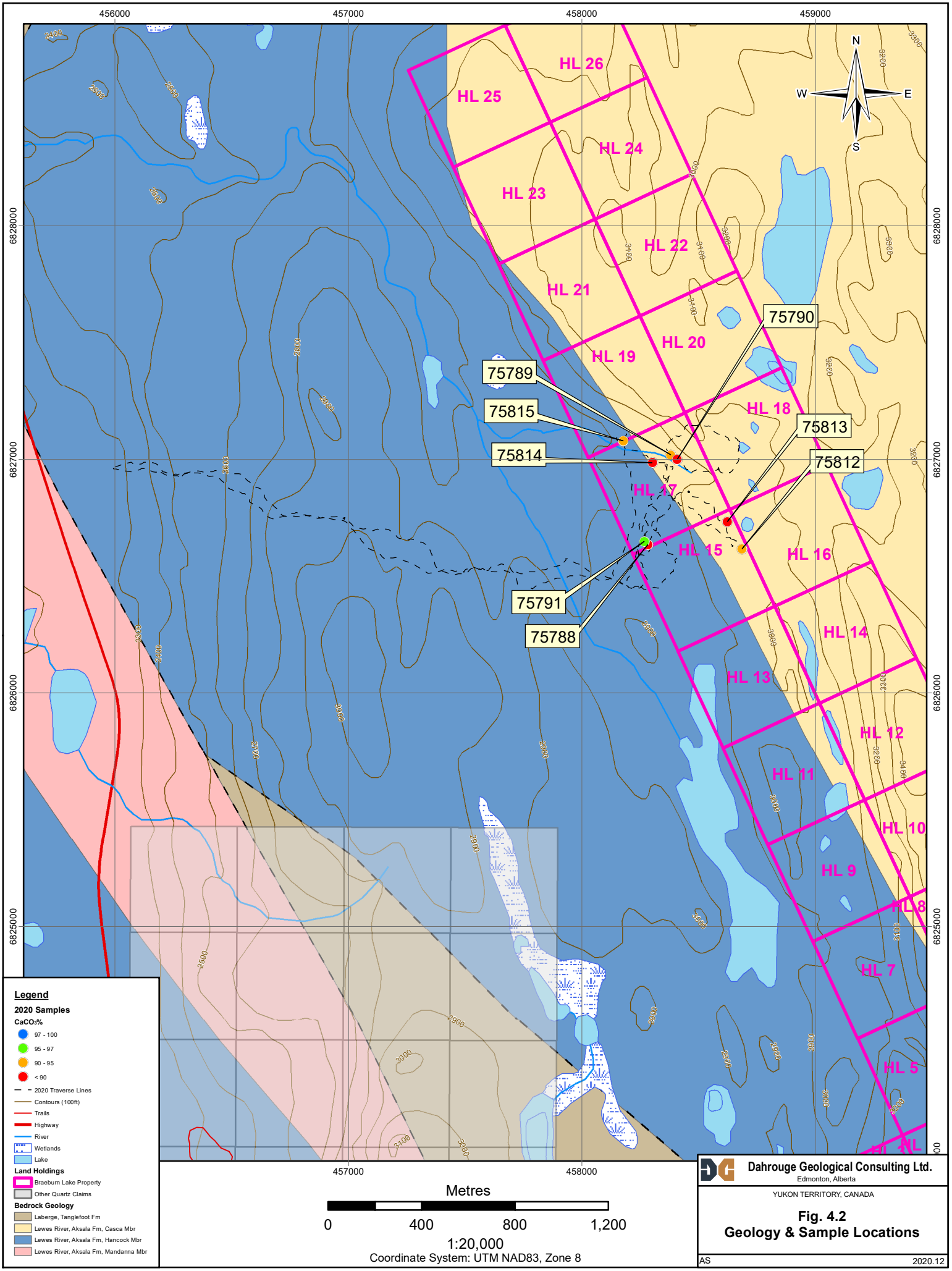


Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 4.1
Claim Map

AS 2020.12



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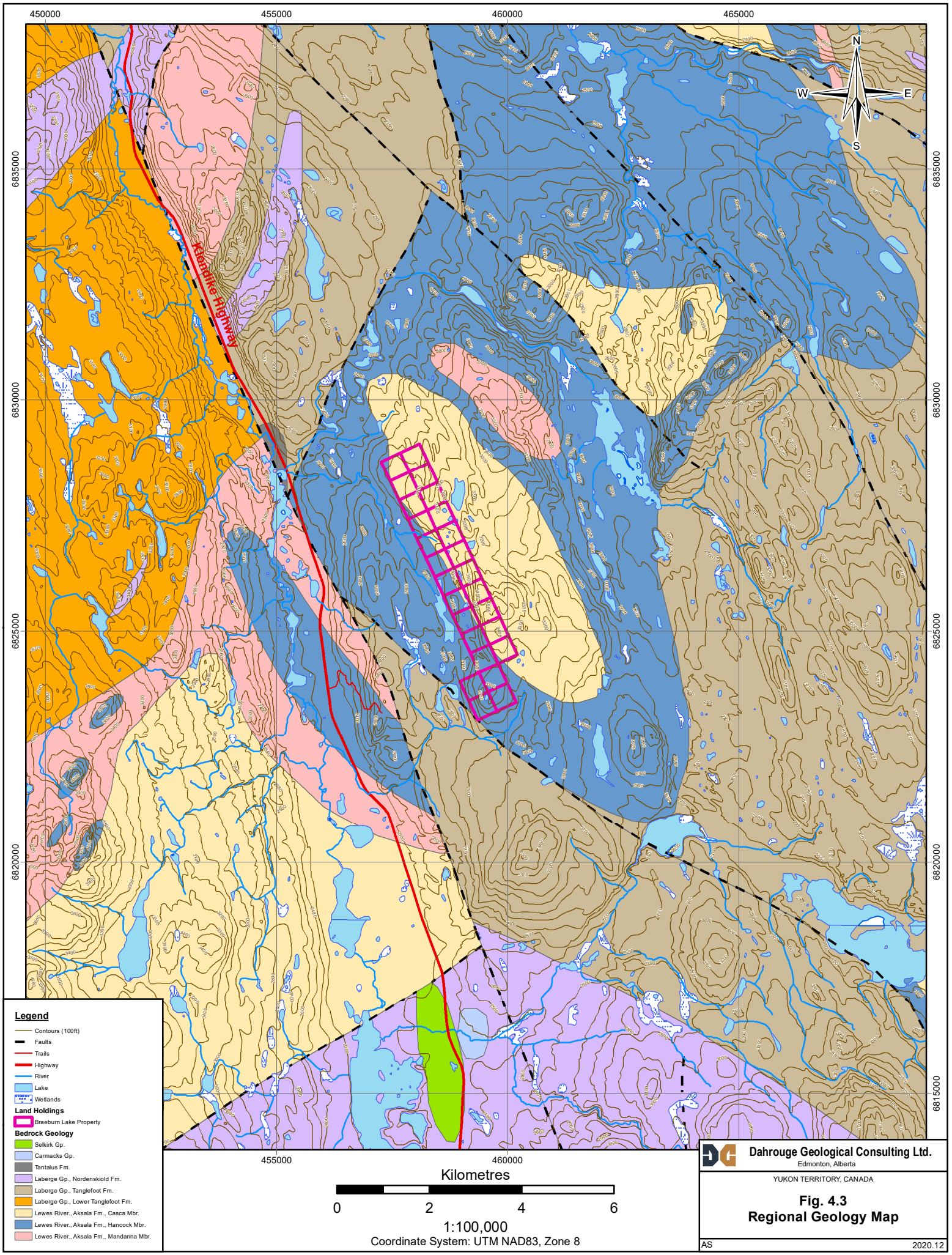
Edmonton, Alberta

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 4.2
Geology & Sample Locations

AS 2020.12



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YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 4.3
Regional Geology Map

AS 2020.12