2020 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION ON THE SUMMIT LAKE PROPERTY

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

Quartz Claims: WOLF 57-91(YF46062-YF46096)

Geographic Coordinates
60°23’ N to 60°25’ N
133°42’ W to 133°48' W

NTS Sheet 105C05

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 23, 2020
Date Submitted:	June 15, 2021

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Summit 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 23rd, 2020. Exploration consisted of collecting 14 rock samples and completing a 15.43 km traverse to map geologic units and identify outcrops. The majority of the 2020 work on the claims focused on identifying access routes, mapping geological contacts, and identifying high-calcium limestone outcrops on the Summit 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 Summit Lake Property. The operator for the 2020 exploration was Graymont Western Canada Inc. (Graymont).

The Summit Lake Property is comprised of 35 contiguous quartz claims; the Property has been grouped as per Grouping Certificate HW07731.

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 Summit Lake Property is located approximately 95 km southeast of Whitehorse, Yukon and 35 km east of the small community of Tagish, Yukon. Tagish has a population of approximately 390 with minimal amenities. Access to the Summit Lake Property from Whitehorse is by driving south, then east along Alaska Hwy 1 (Klondike Hwy) for approximately 95 km. A left-turn off Hwy 1 onto the Property is located directly north of Squan Lake (Fig.'s 3.2 and 4.1). A network of ATV trails exist and can be used for access within the Property.

1.1.2 Topography, Vegetation, Wildlife and Climate

Topography in the Summit Lake area is characterized by broad U-shaped glacial valleys and ridges of relatively low relief. Elevations in the claims group range from 885 m along Highway 1 up to approximately 1,000 m in the westernmost portion.

Tree cover in the Summit 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.

The abundance of wetlands in the Summit Lake area make it an ideal habitat for a variety of ungulates, birds, and small mammals. The Yukon Government has identified seasonal riparian raptor and year-round muskrat ranges in the Summit Lake Property area. To the authors' knowledge, there are no restrictions on the area due to the presence of these animals. During exploration, Dahrouge endeavored to minimize 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 Summit Lake Property is being held in trust for Graymont by Jody Dahrouge, based out of Edmonton, AB. The claims were staked between June 18th and 20th, 2014 by a four-person crew based out of Tagish, YT. The Summit Lake Property consists of 35 quartz claims (WOLF 57-91) with a combined area of 731.5 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 Summit Lake claims were later staked in 2014. Dahrouge completed sampling programs in 2014, 2015, and 2019 to assess carbonate quality on the Property. There are no known published previous investigations for high-calcium limestone on the Property. Historic exploration in the area surrounding the Summit Lake Property has dominantly been focused on gold and copper.

TABLE 1.1 LIST OF SUMMIT LAKE CLAIMS

Grant Number	Claim Name	Original Size (ha)	Record Date	Current Good To Date	New Good to Date	Required Spending
YF46062	WOLF 57	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46063	WOLF 58	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46064	WOLF 59	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46065	WOLF 60	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46066	WOLF 61	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46067	WOLF 62	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46068	WOLF 63	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46069	WOLF 64	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46070	WOLF 65	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46071	WOLF 66	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46072	WOLF 67	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46073	WOLF 68	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46074	WOLF 69	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46075	WOLF 70	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46076	WOLF 71	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46077	WOLF 72	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46078	WOLF 73	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46079	WOLF 74	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46080	WOLF 75	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46081	WOLF 76	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46082	WOLF 77	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46083	WOLF 78	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46084	WOLF 79	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46085	WOLF 80	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46086	WOLF 81	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46087	WOLF 82	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46088	WOLF 83	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46089	WOLF 84	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46090	WOLF 85	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46091	WOLF 86	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46092	WOLF 87	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46093	WOLF 88	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46094	WOLF 89	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46095	WOLF 90	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
YF46096	WOLF 91	20.9	14-Jul-14	14-Jul-2021	14-Jul-2022	$100.00
	Total Area:	731.5		**Representation Work Cost:**		$3,500.00
					Certification Cost:	$175.00
				Total:		**$3675.00**

The TOG Property is adjacent to the northeast boundary of the Wolf Lake Property and has been explored in previous years for vein-hosted gold deposits. The TOG claims were first staked in 1972 by prospector Gord McLeod and are currently held by Dunvegan Exploration Ltd. The Property is now comprised of the TOG and GOT claims. Investigations have been done in 1979 by Archer Cathro and Associates, in 1982 by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. From 1985-1988 several geologists and companies sampled the site and reported values of 0.244 ounce/ton gold and higher. Newman Exploration also sampled pits on the Property but reported low gold values. Dunvegan Exploration began their investigations of the Property in 1989 with road construction, sampling, magnetometer, and VLF-EM surveys, as well as detailed mapping. In 1990, they ran an 8-hole (262.5 m) drill program and bulk sampling of the main showing vein. The bulk sample analysis returned values of 3.16 ounce/ton gold. Dunvegan's 2003 exploration program consisted of trench sampling.

The historic MUNG claims, staked in 1971, were located southeast of the Summit Lake Property, south of the Alaska Highway and west of Wolf Lake. These claims were held by the Wolf Lake Joint Venture Group and explored by induced polarization survey in 1972 and found trace copper-molybdenum mineralization.

Adjacent to the northwest corner and extending around the TOG/GOT claims is the MAG Property, which was staked by Sourdough Resources in 2011. Sourdough performed reconnaissance geological mapping, sampling, and a ground magnetometer survey in 2011. The claims expired in June 2017.

Underlying portions of active quartz claims WOLF 60, 62, 81 and 82 is the historic DISCOVERY placer claim, which was staked by Dan Robert Walker in 2011 and subsequently expired in August 2012. No assessment report was submitted.

Northwest of the Summit Lake Property, a block of 32 quartz claims (JAKES 1-32) were staked in October 2014 by Nicolai Goeppel of Higher Ground Exploration Services Inc. In 2015 Higher Ground completed a summer field program to map lithologies and trench sample new and historic targets. The claims expired in October 2016.

1.4 PURPOSE OF WORK

The work described herein was undertaken to accurately identify the location and extent of limestone units throughout the Summit Lake Property; it 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, Krueger and Shumilak, 2020).

1.5 SUMMARY OF WORK

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

Three in-situ outcrop samples and 11 float samples were obtained within the Summit Lake Property (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. A 15.43 km traverse was completed on the Property to map geological units and identify outcrops.

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 Graymont's 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.

Personnel were based in a hotel in Whitehorse, Yukon, 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 Summit Lake Property is underlain by Carboniferous to Jurassic Cache Creek Group rocks. The Cache Creek Group is located within the central part of the morpho-tectonic Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Fig. 4.3). It extends almost continuously over a distance of more than 1,000 km, from south-central Yukon Territory, through the Stuart Lake Belt of Armstrong in central British Columbia, to the type area near the village of Cache Creek in the Interior Plateau of south-central British Columbia (Beyers and Orchard, 1991).

Outcrops of the Carnian to Norian Lewes River Group are also seen proximal to the Summit Lake Property.

2.1.1 Cache Creek Group

The Cache Creek Group consists of oceanic shale, siltstone, chert, carbonates, and ultramafic rocks. These are overlain by Upper Triassic rocks of the Aksala Group northwest of the Property.

In the Atlin Terrane of southern Yukon and northern British Columbia, Monger (1969, 1975) included the Kedahda, French Range, Teslin, Nakina and Horsefeed formations as part of the Cache Creek Group.

The Late Mississippian to Late Permian Horsefeed Formation generally consists of a basal, massive, pale grey-weathering calc-arenite overlain by a thick succession of pale grey, porcelaneous, crinoidal and foraminiferal calc-arenite. This member grades upwards into dark grey, very fine-grained detrital limestone and dolomitic limestone. The uppermost member of the Horsefeed Formation is an aggregate of foraminiferal calcarenite and, in the lower part, local breccia. Between Koshin and Nahlin rivers the most common lithology is pale grey, unsorted, massive limestone breccia (Monger, 1975) (Gabrielse, 1998).

The Mississippian to Permian Nakina Formation is tan or brown to green weathering, grey green, or rarely maroon, very fine-grained altered basalt, in places with small chlorite amygdules and calcite veins. The rocks are generally massive and the only planar structures recognizable are fractures and faults with slickensides. Other less common rock types are diabase and fine-grained basalt porphyry with small feldspar phenocrysts and very rarely, fine-grained gabbro, basaltic flow breccia and tuff (Monger, 1975).

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).

The Aksala Formation consists of mixed clastic and carbonate rocks that are divisible into three dominant facies: calcareous greywacke; thick carbonate; and red colored clastics (Shaw,

1989).

2.1.3 Intrusives

The nearest known intrusive rocks occur 4 km east of the Property and are Early Cretaceous intrusions of the Teslin Suite. They are comprised of leucocratic, fine to coarse-grained, equigranular, hornblende-biotite granite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, and quartz monzodiorite (Shaw, 1989).

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 roughly 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).

TABLE 2.1 STRATIGRAPHY OF THE SUMMIT LAKE AREA

Period	Stage/Age	Stratigraphic Unit			Lithological Description	Approx. Thickness (m)
		Group	Formation/ Member			
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	
Devonian to Permian		Cache Creek Gp.	**Horsefeed Fm.**		Massive to thick-bedded limestone, dolomitic limestone	Up to 1,500
			Nakina Fm.		Massive altered basalts, minor diabase	unknown

*Adapted from Clapham et al., 2002.

3. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

3.1 STRATIGRAPHY AND LITHOLOGY

As only initial prospecting work has been performed on the Summit Lake Property, a detailed description of the property geology is not yet possible. During the 2015 exploration, the volcanic Nakina Formation and carbonate Horsefeed Formation were both encountered on the Summit Lake Property. As other formations were not encountered on the Property, their detailed descriptions will not be included herein.

3.1.1 Horsefeed Formation

Exposures of the Horsefeed Formation were mapped and sampled in 2012 from between 2,900 m to 3,100 m north of the Alaska Hwy within the Summit Lake Property. During the 2020 exploration program, three outcrops of the Horsefeed Formation were encountered (Fig. 4.2). The outcrops generally consist of light- to medium-grey to rusty weathered, medium-grey to dark-grey fresh, micritic to fine-grained lime mudstones. Outcrops are typically massive and somewhat resistant with minor calcite veining.

3.1.2 Nakina Formation

During previous exploration, four outcrops of the Nakina Formation have been encountered and sampled. The outcrops generally consist of orange to rusty brown weathered, light-grey to olive-grey fresh, very-fine-grained basalts. Nakina Formation outcrops are typically massive, hard, and fairly resistant.

3.2 STRUCTURE

Given the early stage of exploration on the Property, the structure is currently largely unknown. A previously mapped regional fault trends NE-SW along the Horsefeed-Nakina contact throughout the Property, however no evidence of this fault was found during any of Dahrouge's exploration programs.

4. RESULTS OF 2020 EXPLORATION

The 2020 exploration program was completed to further assess the quality of the Mississippian to Permian Horsefeed Formation limestones on the Summit Lake Property. Further delineating the contact between the volcanic Nakina Formation and the high-calcium limestones

of the Horsefeed Formation was also a priority.

The groundwork involved sampling at several locations on the Property and completing a 15.43 km traverse to map geologic units and identify outcrops (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 due to the lack of reliable bedding surfaces.

All samples from the 2020 program were shipped from Whitehorse, YT to Graymont's Central Lab in Sandy, Utah for preparation and analyses by standard ICP techniques, and LOI (App.'s 2 and 3). The best in-situ Horsefeed Formation sample (75805) yielded 98.20% $CaCO_3$, 1.32% $MgCO_3$ and 0.30% SiO_2 over roughly 0.25 m. Another notable sample was 75808 which contained 97.80% $CaCO_3$, 0.73% $MgCO_3$ and 0.43% SiO_2 over approximately 1.50 m. Grab sample 75811 returned 99.80% $CaCO_3$, 0.88% $MgCO_3$ and 0.11% SiO_2 from a recrystalized limestone boulder that was likely sourced from nearby. As illustrated in Fig. 4.2, the 2020 samples returned variable concentrations of $CaCO_3$ (App. 4).

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Within the Summit Lake Property, limestones of the Horsefeed Formation were mapped and tested by measuring and sampling stratigraphic sections. A total of 14 samples were collected from the Horsefeed Formation. Unfortunately, limited time and outcrop exposure prevented further exploration for high-calcium limestone outcrops of the Horsefeed Formation. The abundance of overburden makes it difficult to obtain conclusive results for the quality of the Horsefeed Formation limestone on the Property.

The next phase of exploration on the Summit Lake Property should consist of diamond drilling, to determine the thickness and lateral extent of the high-calcium Horsefeed Formation on the Property. A cost-effective alternative to diamond drilling would be to conduct a backpack drill program with minimal ground disturbance and environmental impact. As outcrop exposure is limited throughout the Property, drilling would be best to determine limestone quality.

Any future ground sampling and mapping should focus on areas that have seen only limited exploration during previous exploration programs, to identify any other outcrop locations.

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 Summit 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 Summit 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								
11.52	hrs		project management, field work and travel					
5.11	hrs		project planning & preparations, reporting					
16.63	hrs	@	$	59.00		$	981.25	
A. Shumilak, geologist								
3.76	hrs		project planning & preparations, reporting					
3.76	hrs	@	$	69.00		$	259.70	
S. Holmes, geologist								
11.00	hrs		field work and travel					
0.13	hrs		project preparations, data entry					
11.13	hrs	@	$	59.00		$	656.70	
P. Mickelsen, student								
0.29	hrs		project preparations, data entry					
0.29	hrs	@	$	45.00		$	13.03	
A. Ullrich, student								
11.19	hrs		field work and travel					
0.77	hrs		project preparations, data entry					
11.97	hrs	@	$	45.00		$	538.51	
T. Anderson, student								
11.00	hrs		field work and travel					
11.00	hrs	@	$	39.00		$	429.07	
J. Kerr, receptionist								
0.23	hrs		logistics, prepare shipments					
0.23	hrs	@	$	40.00		$	9.01	
								$ 2,887.27

b) Food and Accommodation

4.12	man-days	@	$	103.95	accommodations (hotel rooms)	$	428.03	
4.63	man-days	@	$	70.00	meals	$	324.26	
								$ 752.29

c) Transportation

Vehicles:	Truck rental	Driving Force (Whitehorse)	$	147.84			
	Fuel		$	16.16			
							$ 164.00

d) Instrument Rental

Laptop	$	9.01		
Radios	$	11.71		
Satellite Phone	$	5.40		
				$ 26.12

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

14	samples	@	$	4.50	Preparation fee	$	63.00	
14	samples	@	$	25.00	Sample analysis	$	350.00	
								$ 413.00

f) **Other**

Shipping	$ 40.53	
Disposable Supplies	$ 37.02	
Overhead & Supply	$ 109.37	
		$ 186.93
Total		$ 4,429.62

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

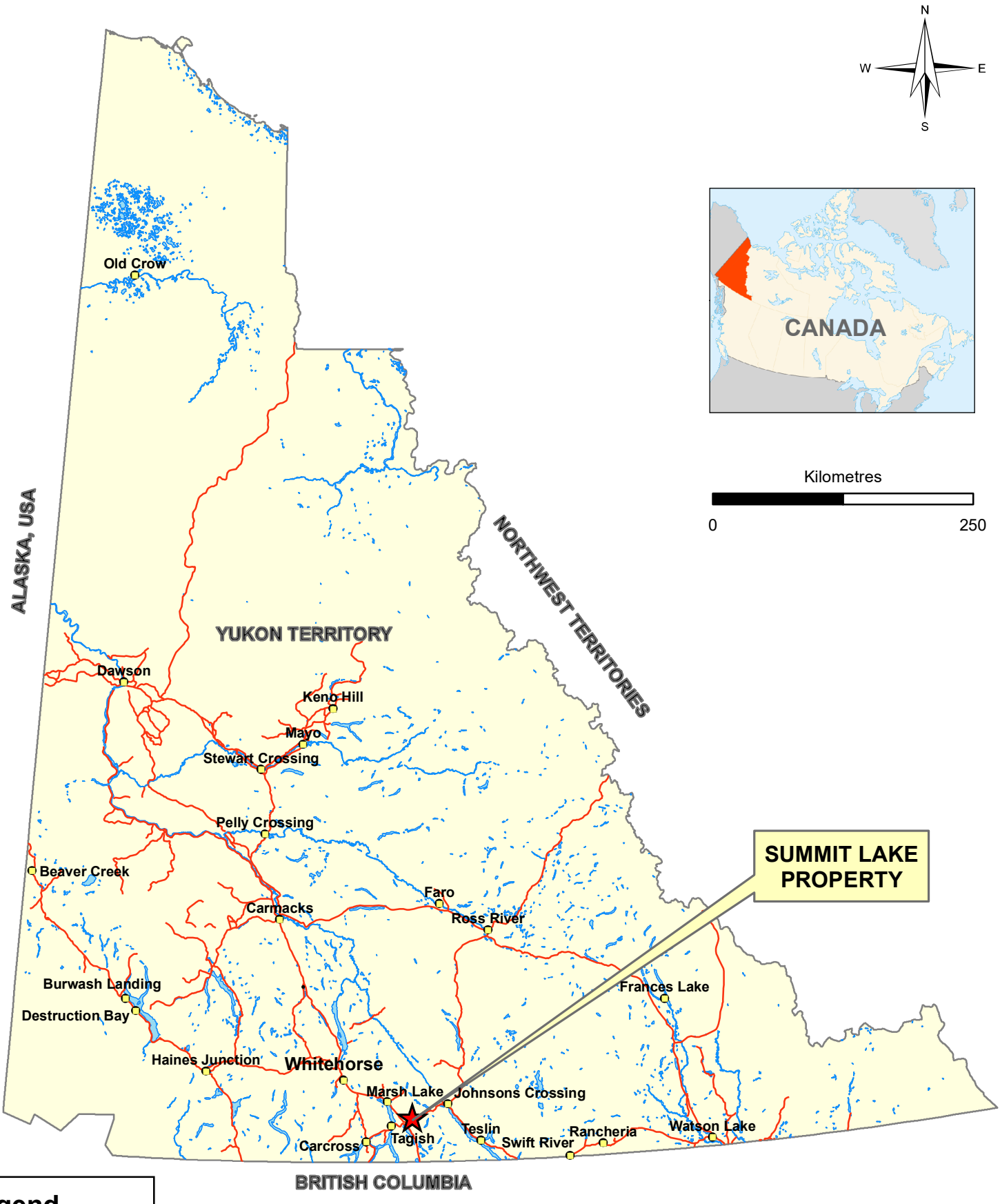
Lab ID	Date	Type	Sample	Status	$CaCO_3$	$MgCO_3$	Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	SrO	MnO	SiO_2	BaO	K_2O	Na_2O	P_2O_5	TiO_2	ICP Total	Sulfur	LOI 1000 C
					%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%
2020111865	1/9/2020	Limestone	75785	B	93.5	4.14	0.09	0.25	761	12	1.18	255	602	41	13	115	99.4	0.01	43.3
2020111866	1/9/2020	Limestone	75786	B	97.1	1.21	0.05	0.17	1470	9	0.83	167	397	90	-31	66	99.6	0.01	43.5
2020111867	1/9/2020	Limestone	75787	B	24.1	4.39	5.34	10.05	653	1224	37.54	1626	14683	29007	2225	4167	86.8	0.03	9.2
2020111881	1/9/2020	Limestone	75801	B	91.2	7.05	0.04	0.13	687	8	0.42	207	281	<20	-30	75	99.0	0.02	44.4
2020111882	1/9/2020	Limestone	75802	B	89.2	3.20	0.84	1.02	972	147	5.28	428	1614	3174	504	670	100.3	0.01	40.5
2020111883	1/9/2020	Limestone	75803	B	97.5	1.42	0.04	0.12	266	27	0.31	173	226	116	204	73	99.5	0.01	43.2
2020111884	1/9/2020	Limestone	75804	B	78.2	1.11	0.06	0.17	801	91	19.67	73	401	43	105	108	99.3	0.02	35.9
2020111885	1/9/2020	Limestone	75805	B	98.2	1.32	0.00	0.06	728	1	0.30	107	111	<20	-33	13	99.9	0.01	43.2
2020111886	1/9/2020	Limestone	75806	B	84.8	13.68	0.06	0.16	431	14	0.37	184	387	128	123	56	99.2	0.02	44.9
2020111887	1/9/2020	Limestone	75807	B	71.2	3.83	2.06	3.11	494	348	17.37	844	8407	11593	1173	1936	100.1	0.06	30.6
2020111888	1/9/2020	Limestone	75808	B	97.8	0.73	0.07	0.16	252	19	0.43	111	345	151	128	65	99.3	0.01	43.1
2020111889	1/9/2020	Limestone	75809	B	93.2	0.63	0.04	0.06	299	96	5.72	248	115	51	680	13	99.8	0.01	40.5
2020111890	1/9/2020	Limestone	75810	B	92.5	8.03	0.03	0.10	588	9	0.19	239	211	52	-15	35	100.9	0.01	42.9
2020111891	1/9/2020	Limestone	75811	B	99.8	0.88	0.00	0.06	284	2	0.11	49	115	<20	-36	28	100.9	0.01	42.2

APPENDIX 4: 2020 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY RESULTS FROM THE SUMMIT 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: Mh - Mississippian Horsefeed Formation. 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											
75785 UTM 570012E, 6697898N	Mh	grab	**Recrystallized Limestone to Slightly Dolomitic Lime Mudstone,** medium brown to tan weathered, light grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to very fine-grained, alteration: oxide, localized, weak intensity, weak HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak	93.50	4.14	1.18	0.25	0.090	761	12	13
75786 UTM 569981E, 6697907N	Mh	grab	**Lime Mudstone to Lime Wackestone,** light grey to medium grey weathered, dark grey fresh, micritic, alteration: oxide, localized, moderate intensity, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak	97.10	1.21	0.83	0.17	0.050	1470	9	31
75787 UTM 569417E, 6698084N	Mh	grab	**Mudstone,** medium brown-grey to olive grey weathered, medium grey to olive grey fresh, very fine-grained, alteration: silica; oxide, localized, moderate intensity, weak fetid odour, weak HCl reaction	24.10	4.39	37.54	10.05	5.340	653	1224	2225
75801 UTM 570033E, 6697938N	Mh	grab	**Dolomitic Mudstone,** rust to dark grey weathered, medium grey fresh, micritic to very fine-grained, alteration: oxide, localized, weak to moderate intensity, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak	91.20	7.05	0.42	0.13	0.040	687	8	30
75802 UTM 570017E, 6697931N	Mh	grab	**Slightly Dolomitic Lime Mudstone,** medium brown to dark grey weathered, medium grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to very fine-grained, alteration: oxide, localized, weak intensity, weak HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak; calcite vein, local-scale, very weak	89.20	3.20	5.28	1.02	0.840	972	147	504
75803 UTM 570031E, 6697945N	Mh	grab	**Lime Mudstone to Lime Wackestone,** light brown to medium brown weathered, medium grey fresh, micritic to fine-grained, nodular, alteration: oxide, localized, very weak intensity, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak	97.50	1.42	0.31	0.12	0.040	266	27	204
75804 UTM 570031E, 6697966N	Mh	0.5	**Lime Mudstone,** rust to medium grey weathered, medium grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to fine-grained, alteration: silica; oxide, localized, moderate to strong intensity, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak	78.20	1.11	19.67	0.17	0.060	801	91	105
75805 UTM 570038E, 6697973N	Mh	0.25	**Lime Mudstone,** rust to medium grey weathered, medium grey to dark grey fresh, micritic to fine-grained, alteration: oxide, localized, weak intensity, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, moderate	98.20	1.32	0.30	0.06	0.000	728	1	33
75806 UTM 570033E, 6698006N	Mh	grab	**Strongly Dolomitic Lime Mudstone,** light grey to light brown weathered, light grey to medium grey fresh, micritic to very fine-grained, soft, crumbly, alteration: oxide, localized, weak intensity, strong fetid odour, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, moderate	84.80	13.68	0.37	0.16	0.060	431	14	123
75807 UTM 570041E, 6698032N	Mh	grab	**Slightly Dolomitic Lime Wackestone to Slightly Dolomitic Lime Mudstone,** rust to light grey weathered, dark grey fresh, micritic to fine-grained, lenticular, alteration: silica; oxide, localized, moderate intensity, strong fetid odour, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak	71.20	3.83	17.37	3.11	2.060	494	348	1173
75808 UTM 570088E, 6698130N	Mh	1.5	**Lime Mudstone,** medium grey to dark grey weathered, light grey to medium grey fresh, micritic to very fine-grained, alteration: oxide, localized, moderate intensity, weak fetid odour, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak	97.80	0.73	0.43	0.16	0.070	252	19	128

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)
75809 UTM 570423E, 6698373N	Mh	grab	**Lime Wackestone to Lime Mudstone,** medium grey to dark grey weathered and fresh, micritic to fine-grained, hard, alteration: silica, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak; calcite vein, local-scale, moderate	93.20	0.63	5.72	0.06	0.040	299	96	680
75810 UTM 570529E, 6698194N	Mh	grab	**Dolomitic Lime Mudstone,** dark grey weathered, medium grey fresh, micritic to fine-grained, hard, strong fetid odour, moderate HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak	92.50	8.03	0.19	0.10	0.030	588	9	15
75811 UTM 570604E, 6698008N	Mh	grab	**Recrystallized Limestone,** light grey to tan weathered, light grey fresh, micritic, hard, strong fetid odour, strong HCl reaction, structure(s): calcite veinlet, local-scale, weak	99.80	0.88	0.11	0.06	0.000	284	2	36



Legend

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

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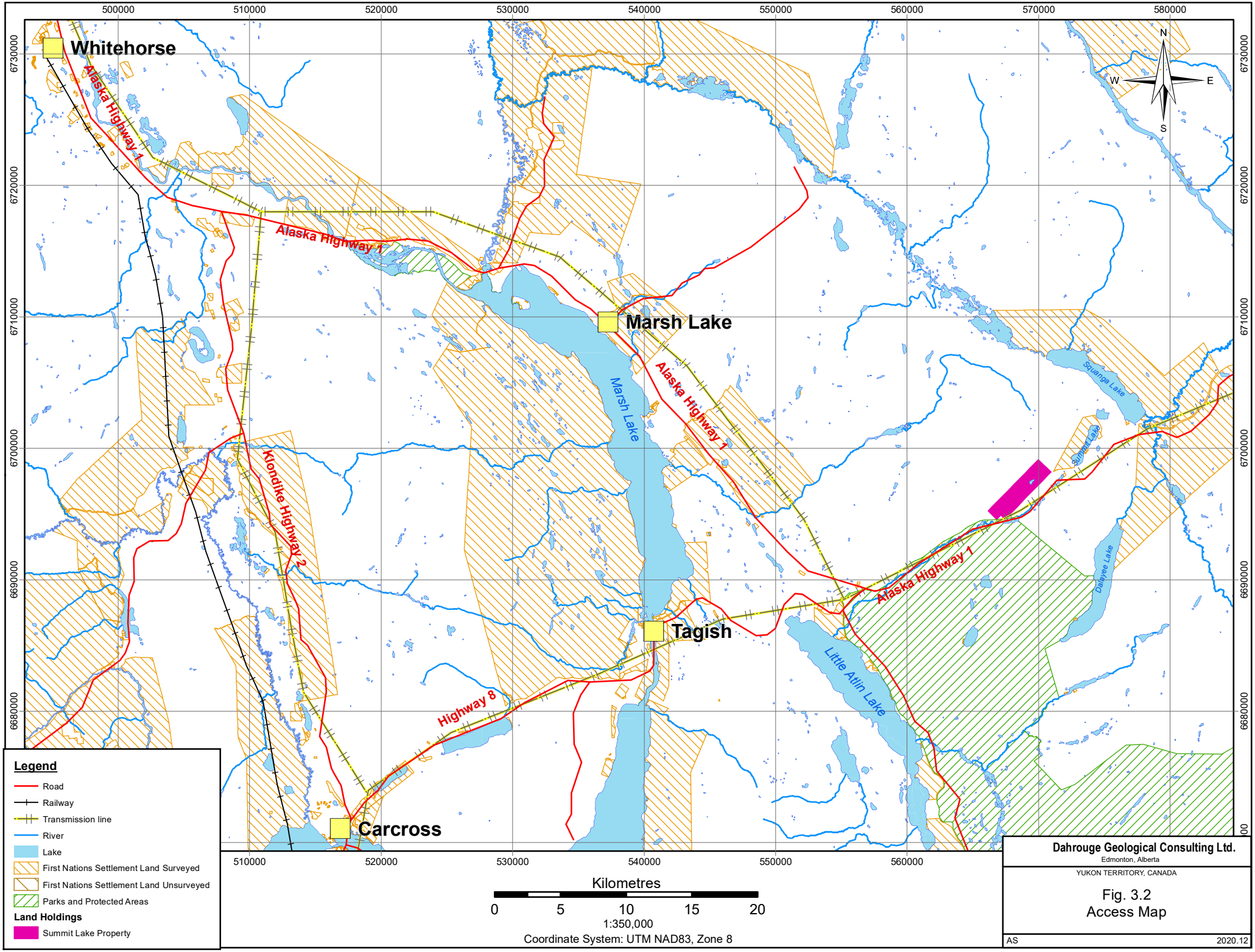
Coordinate System: UTM NAD83, Zone 8

Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Fig. 3.1
Property Location

AS 2020.12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S
E
W
Whitehorse
Alaska Highway 1
Alaska Highway 1
Marsh Lake
Marsh Lake
Alaska Highway 1
Squanga Lake
Summit Lake
Klondike Highway 2
Alaska Highway 1
Dalayee Lake
Tagish
Little Atlin Lake
Highway 8
Carcross
Legend
Road
Railway
Transmission line
River
Lake
First Nations Settlement Land Surveyed
First Nations Settlement Land Unsurveyed
Parks and Protected Areas
Land Holdings
Summit Lake Property
Kilometres
0
5
10
15
20
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Coordinate System: UTM NAD83, Zone 8
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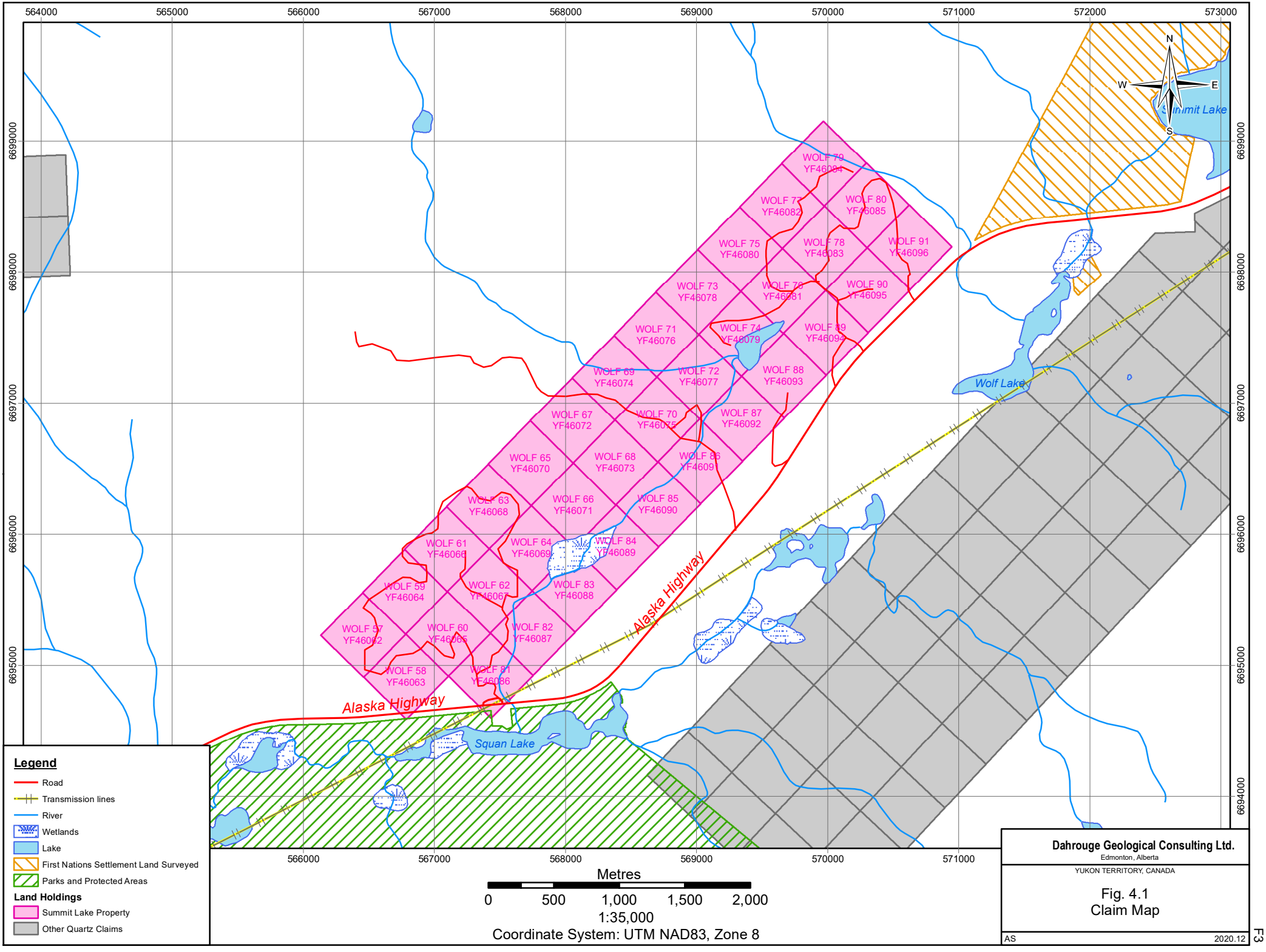
Edmonton, Alberta
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Fig. 3.2
Access Map
AS
2020.12

F2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N
W
E
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Summit Lake
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Wolf Lake
Alaska Highway
Alaska Highway
Squan Lake
Legend
Road
Transmission lines
River
Wetlands
Lake
First Nations Settlement Land Surveyed
Parks and Protected Areas
Land Holdings
Summit Lake Property
Other Quartz Claims
Metres
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500
1,000
1,500
2,000
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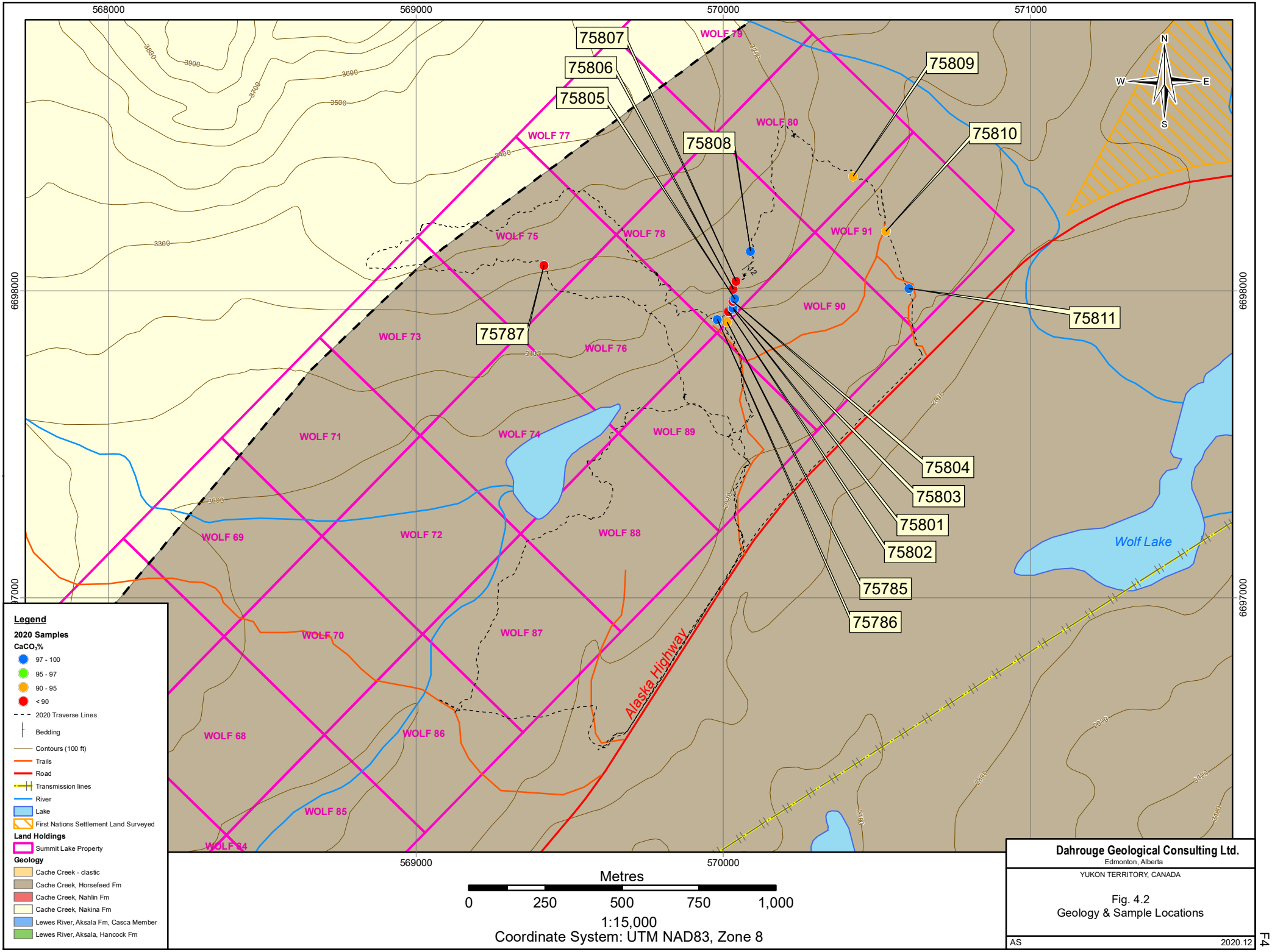
Edmonton, Alberta
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Fig. 4.1
Claim Map
AS
2020.12

F3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WOLF 88
WOLF 70
WOLF 87
WOLF 68
WOLF 86
WOLF 85
WOLF 84
Alaska Highway
Wolf Lake
N
S
E
W
Legend
2020 Samples
CaCO3%
97 - 100
95 - 97
90 - 95
< 90
2020 Traverse Lines
Bedding
Contours (100 ft)
Trails
Road
Transmission lines
River
Lake
First Nations Settlement Land Surveyed
Land Holdings
Summit Lake Property
Geology
Cache Creek - clastic
Cache Creek, Horsefeed Fm
Cache Creek, Nahlin Fm
Cache Creek, Nakina Fm
Lewes River, Aksala Fm, Casca Member
Lewes River, Aksala, Hancock Fm
Metres
0
250
500
750
1,000
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Coordinate System: UTM NAD83, Zone 8
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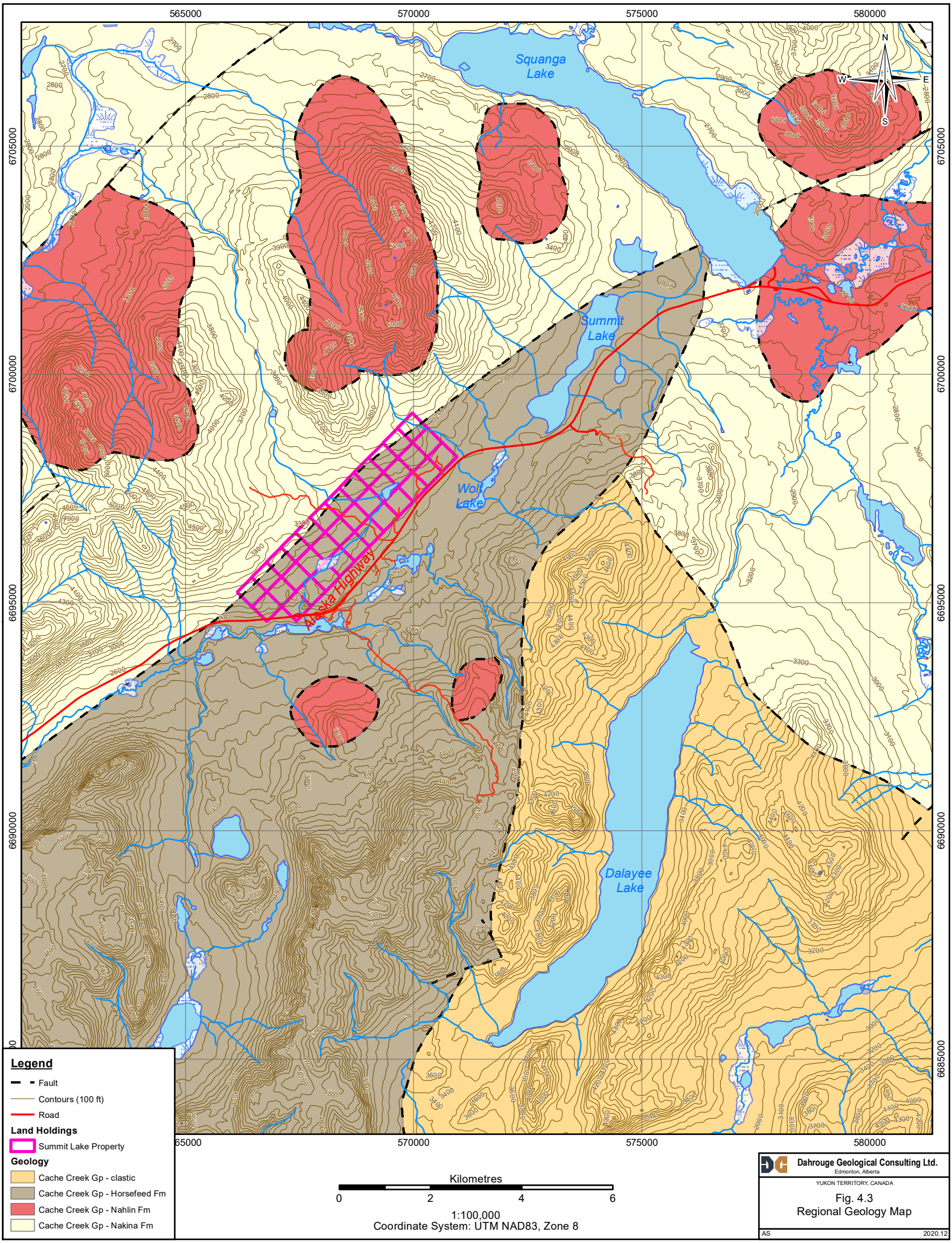
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
Fig. 4.2
Geology & Sample Locations
AS
2020.12

F4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Squanga Lake
Summit Lake
Wolf Lake
Alaska Highway
Dalayee Lake
N
S
E
W
Legend
Fault
Contours (100 ft)
Road
Land Holdings
Summit Lake Property
Geology
Cache Creek Gp - clastic
Cache Creek Gp - Horsefeed Fm
Cache Creek Gp - Nahlin Fm
Cache Creek Gp - Nakina Fm
Kilometres
0
2
4
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Coordinate System: UTM NAD83, Zone 8
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Fig. 4.3
Regional Geology Map
AS
2020.12