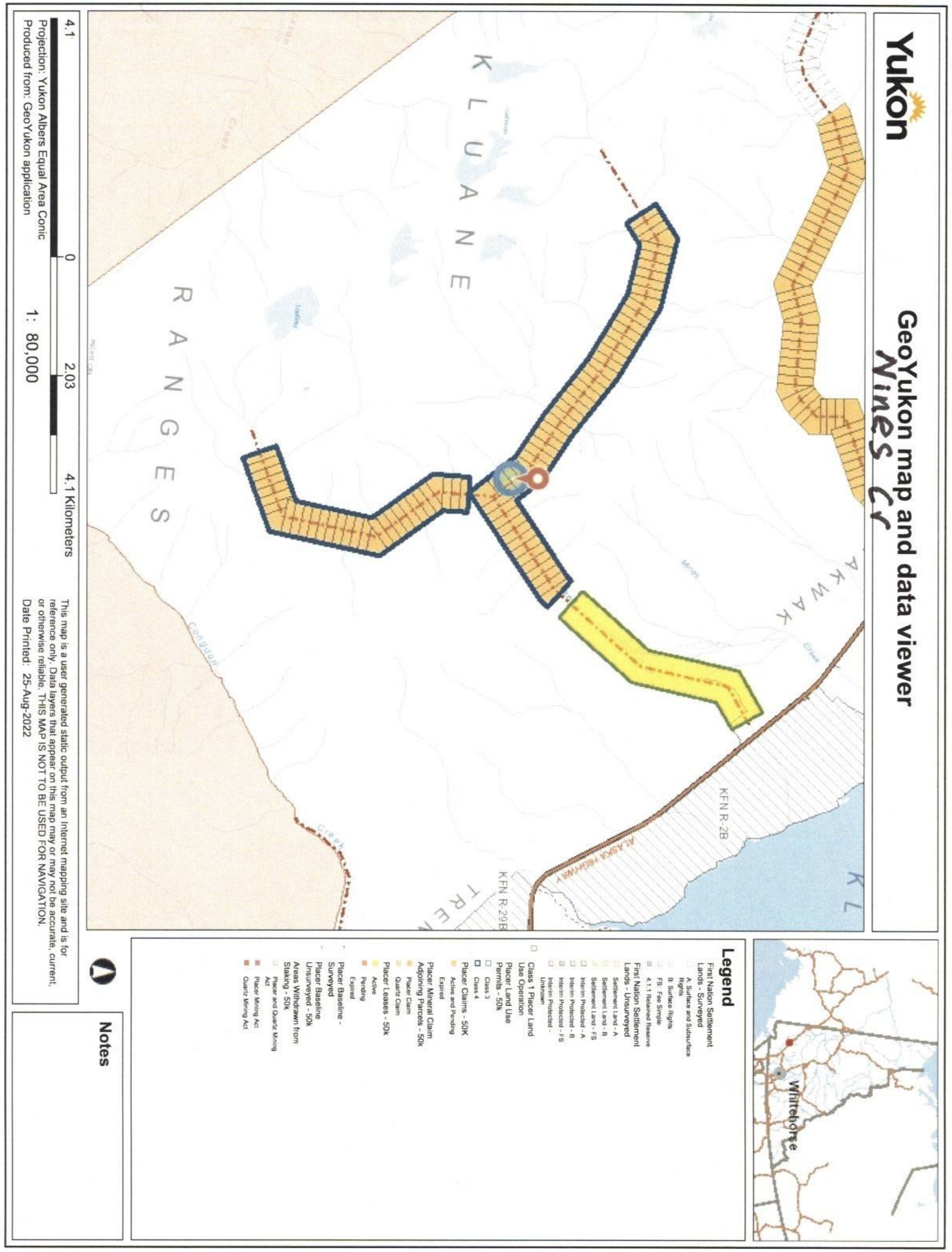


From: Ken Galambos kdgexploration@gmail.com
Subject: Fwd: Nine's creek
Date: May 3, 2021 at 8:41:27 PM
To: Tim Uribe [redacted], Tim Uribe timuribe1950@gmail.com

Hi Tim:

Here is the email that I sent last summer with the link to the Nines hardrock report.

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Ken Galambos** <kdgexploration@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, Jun 9, 2020 at 8:40 PM
Subject: Re: Nine's creek
To: Tim Uribe <[redacted]>

Hi Tim:

The report that Ralph was referring to is on the Congdon (Spy) occurrence which lies just west of the 2/3 point of the Southfork claims. see image for an approximate location. The assessment report number is 094164 and can be downloaded from: http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Occurrence/14108#InfoTab . Click on the Assessment Reports (11) tab and then 094164 blue link on the left. On the bottom right of this page you can download the report. It is big at something like 222MB so it will take awhile and is why I could not email it directly. The maps are at the very end of the report and show areas where they found anomalous gold and platinum in soils.

The green areas below are where I figure the point bars would lie on the creek. The TrK1 pin in the middle of South fork is about where the Spy sill crosses the creek and it is 400m downstream of this point where the

The program entailed the digging to bedrock of creek gravels at six locations using a Kabota 080 rented from Totaltrac Yukon Inc. in Whitehorse. The machine was capable of digging to depths of approximately 15' (~5m), so in order to reach bedrock at the first test site, H1, a ramp was constructed with final depth of the hole at approximately 24.5' (7.5m). A number of large boulders were encountered in the test hole, one too large to be moved and the hole was adjusted slightly to facilitate the continued digging. These boulders are believed to be glacially transported erratic rocks that have come to their present position through the undermining of finer sediments by creek erosion rather than transported down the valley by creek action. Bedrock is believed to have been located in each of the sample sites and range from 13' (3.96m) to 24.5' (7.47m) below surface.

Plate 5: Kabota 080 digging the lowest sample on H1 test site.

Plate 6: Very large boulder encountered in H1

Progressive reclamation was completed during the program with each hole being filled after the digging, stacking and labeling of the respective samples. Once the sluicing of all of the samples was finalized, all disturbances were levelled and access trails decommissioned at a number of points along their length.

Field notes were collected at each test site. Notes regarding the location, depth to bedrock, volume of gravels dug and processed and characteristics of the test site were collected. Photographs were taken of each site prior to trenching and following reclamation.

Table 2: Field Notes

Sample Site	UTM zone 07		Bedrock depth Ft (m)	Volume dug bank cubic yards (bcy)
	Location (E)	Location (N)		
H1	622560	6783655	24.5 (7.47)	406
H2	622519	6783608	15 (4.57)	67
H3	622640	6783733	15 (4.57)	33
H4	622705	6783785	22 (6.71)	352
H5	622605	6783720	18 (5.49)	164
H6	622620	6783700	13 (3.96)	87

Table 3: Results (Samples not weighed are marked "x")

Sample Number	Notes			Volume processed (lcy)	Weight (mg)
	Magnetite	Copper	Gold		
H1 0-5'	minor	1 medium	minor orange gold	8.75	13
H1 5-10'	moderate	several small	both yellow and orange gold	8.75	30
H1 10-15'	lots	numerous small	larger flakes not as bright	8.75	60
H1 15-20'	moderate	few		8.75	11
H1 20-24 ½'	moderate		minor rusty gold	8.75	8
H2 0-5'	moderate		processed sample was dumped	8.75	x
H2 5-10'	minor		very minor bright gold	8	x
H2 10-15'	minor		processed sample was dumped	8	x
H3 0-5'	moderate	1 small	larger flakes not as bright	8.75	49
H3 5-10'	moderate		**1 very small platinum grain**	6.5	18
H3 10-15'	minor			4.125	6
H4 0-5'	minor	3 small, 1-15mm	larger flakes thicker and not as bright		23
H4 5-10'	lots	numerous to 10mm	**larger flakes thicker and not as bright. Several, up to 5mm "wire" nuggets**	8.75	**167**
H4 10-15'	lots	numerous	**Several 5mm rusty nuggets, 1 small blue-grey metallic grain**	8	**291**
H4 15-20'	lots	numerous to 40mm	**Numerous 3mm rusty flakes, 1-2mm platinum nugget**	7.75	**300**
H5 0-5'	minor	numerous small		8.75	11
H5 5-10'	lots	numerous to 30mm	**Numerous dull nuggets including a 233mg nugget**	8.75	**415**
H5 10-15'	minor	numerous to 12mm	includes a 47mg nugget	8	53
H6 0-5'	minor		larger flake is dull and quite rough	8.75	17
H6 5-10'	minor			8.75	6
H6 10-15'	minor			8.75	6

Item 10: Drilling
No drilling has been performed on the property.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security
Gravels were dug from surface to what was believed to be the bedrock interface in all sample locations. Material was collected from each 5' (1.52m) vertical interval beginning at surface and dry stacked for later processing. Each sample pile was marked with a picket labeling the sample depth from which the gravels were dug. Sample size consisted of approximately eight loose cubic yards, 64 buckets, of material that was placed using a Kabota KH121 excavator onto a home built sluice with a vibrating hopper. The lower sluice run used Miners Mat and expanded metal to trap any heavy minerals present in the sample. The sluice was thoroughly washed and cleaned after each test to ensure that there was no cross contamination between samples. Concentrates collected from the sluice box were screened to separate the material into +1mm and -1mm size fractions. The samples were then transported to a secure facility for final panning of the +1mm size fraction. Any recoverable gold was removed at this time and placed into individual 1 dram glass vials which were then labeled with permanent marker as to their respective sample number. Notations were made of any distinguishing characteristics found including the weight of gold recovered.


Plate 7: Processing samples in 2013 program

Item 12: Data Verification
No data verification was completed during the program.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing
No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was completed during the program.

Item 14: Mineral Resource Estimates
No mineral resource estimates were completed during the program.

Item 15: Adjacent Properties

15.1 Klu property
The property covers an area of complex geology and thrust faulting in which late Triassic peridotite and gabbro dykes intrude steeply dipping sedimentary rocks of

the Permian Hasen Creek Formation. Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in the region is associated with basal marginal gabbro phase of the Spy Sill.

Sulphide mineralization at the Congdon occurrence (Spy Showing) Minfile 115G 003 occurs in siltstone in the footwall of the sill, marginal gabbro and feldspathic peridotite. Chalcopyrite and nickeliferous pyrrhotite at the base of the main peridotite dike and galena and sphalerite in quartz-carbonate veins up to 30 cm wide cut the dike. One vein assayed 1.2% Zn and 0.25% Pb. Minor chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite are reported about 4.8 km to the southeast.

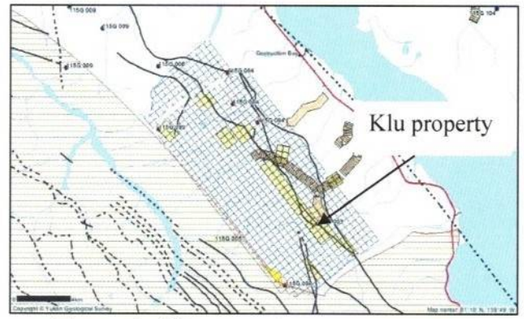


Figure 4: Klu property

Silt samples from streams draining the Klu claims returned anomalous values (up to 673 ppm Ni and appear to outline peridotite intrusions. Soil sampling in 1988 outlined four gold and four platinum and palladium anomalies with values up to 920 ppb Au, 158 ppb Pt and 277 ppb Pd over an ultramafic sill. Inco found intermittent sulphide showings over a strike of 3.6 km along the base of the 6 km long Spy Sill. These sulphide showings have highly anomalous PGE grades along with significant Ni and Cu. The number and size of peridotite intrusions occurring on the claim block and in the belt suggest they are part of a very large magmatic system. No significant Ni-Cu-PGE showings have been found at intrusions other than the Spy Sill. Grab samples collected by Inco from the gabbro-siltstone contact assayed up to 3.1% Ni, 2.8% Cu, 0.2% Co, 3.1g/t Pt, 1.4g/t Pd and 1.0g/t Au.

A heavy mineral sample collected 400 m downstream from the intersection of the Spy Sill and the south branch of Nines Creek returned 700ppm Pt and >10 000 Au. The high Au value may not necessarily be related to sulphide mineralization and may indicate possible placer gold potential at that point.

15.2 Fry Pan Creek (placer)

Fry Pan creek is located 31 km north-west of Nines Creek and exists as a small tributary to the Duke River. Little mining has occurred on the creek and only a few bulk sampling operations have tested the creek gravels. A small test mining of the creek existed in 1989. A second mining operation in 1993 is reported to have sluiced 2500 bcy of material and recovered 256 ounces of placer gold. Test pitting programs attempted to determine the gold content of the creek gravels in both 1993 and 1995. The evaluation program completed by the author in 1995 found gold distributed in creek gravels and in the glacial till that covered most of the property. The average grade of the samples collected during the program was 0.33148 oz/lcy. **It has since come into question that the samples from this program may have been tampered with and the values obtained should not be relied upon. Independent verification studies should be conducted to determine actual gold content.** Many of the samples contained a high clay content which proved problematic in the processing (sluicing) and would undoubtedly be an issue in any mining operation on the creek

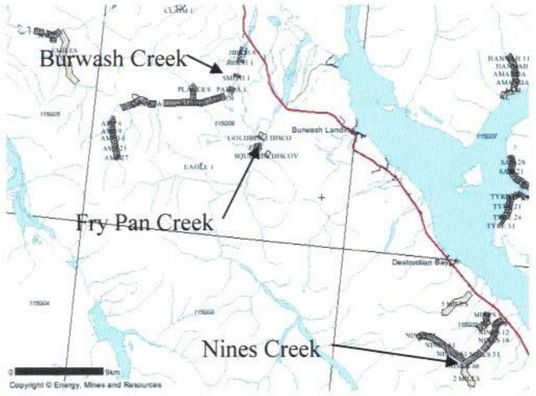


Figure 5: Adjacent placer properties

15.3 Burwash Creek (placer)

Burwash Creek lies a distance of 37 km north-west of Nines Creek and 6km north-west of Fry Pan Creek. Historical records of gold production are spotty at best with government royalty figures totaling 27,782 crude ounces. This is considered a minimum value as most coarse jewelry gold was and is still sold privately.

Placer gold in Burwash Creek has been found in several types of unconsolidated sediments, including 1) Modern river gravel, 2) at least 2 levels of alluvial bench gravel, 3) Interglacial river gravel, which is in places reworked and buried by modern gravel and glacial material, 4) glaciofluvial gravel, 5) glacial till, 6) colluvium derived from types 2 to 5; 7) tailings from previous mining activity and 8) mine tailings subsequently reworked by flood events in the modern stream. The fineness of gold on Burwash Creek is unusually consistent throughout its length, varying only from 850 to 860 and showing no distinctive change in distance downstream. The gold is coarse and nuggets are common, with the largest found weighing 16 ounces. Generally the gold is smooth, flat and well-

traveled, and quartz attachments are rare. In the main valley, the grain size is evenly distributed between plus 8 mesh and minus 8 mesh, while on the benches coarser gold occurs with the ratio of 90% plus 8 mesh and 10% minus 8 mesh. (Lebarge, 2008)

Item 16: Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information included in this report.

Item 17: Interpretation and Conclusions

Systematic sampling of the lower Nines Creek gravels in 2013 determined that in the areas identified as having moderately-high magnetic intensity as outlined in the 2009 magnetic survey returned sub-economic gold values. The test program was successful in identifying the cause of the magnetic anomalies as concentrations of alluvial magnetite often with a surprising number of copper nuggets. Without the confining nature of the bedrock walls forming the gulch placer deposits on the lower Nines Creek, it is doubtful that any economic concentrations of placer gold will be found below the existing Nines 28 claim where the creek exits the valley and begins to form the broad alluvial fan.

Plate 8: Satellite image showing the beginning of the alluvial fan below Nines 28

The large and intense magnetic anomaly situated above the Nines Creek canyon remains a compelling target for a potentially economic placer gold deposit. The rock walls of the canyon would create a natural choke point for flood events and would create a large settling pond where heavy minerals would drop out of the sediment load carried by the creek. The 2009 magnetic survey outlined an area 500m long and at least 140m wide (rim to rim) with a much higher magnetic intensity than that found downstream. A bench deposit situated on the right limit of the creek is suggested by a narrow 20-30m wide intense magnetic anomaly that parallels the present day creek. This coincides with an existing gravel bench in the same area. The magnetic intensity of the area decreases rapidly downstream as one approaches the canyon as would be expected with increased velocity of the creek flow and subsequent greater sediment carrying capacity. The area appears flushed of magnetic material. This could be the source of some of the alluvial magnetite and placer gold found below the canyon including the 997mg nugget found in 2011. The discovery of a large 75mm x

7.2 Property Geology

The placer claims comprising the Nines Creek property overlie only a few of the regionally present units but the alluvial deposits are composed of a mix of most of the rocks in the area including a few erratic boulders of granitic composition. Rocks that have been mapped in the immediate area include:

CPS1: SKOLAI
volcanics succeeded upward by clastic strata, tuff, breccia, argillite, agglomerate, augite-phyric basaltic to andesitic flows (Station Cr. Fm); succeeded by thin-bedded argillite, siltstone, minor greywacke and conglomerate and local thin basaltic flows, breccia and tuff (Hasen Cr. Fm) **(Skolai Gp., Station Creek and Hasen Creek)**

JKD1: DEZADEASH
interbedded light to dark buff-grey lithic greywacke, sandstone, siltstone, thin dark grey shale, argillite, phyllite and conglomerate; rare tuff **(Dezadeash)**

uTrN: NICOLAI
amygdaloidal basaltic and andesitic flows, with local tuff, breccia, shale and thin-bedded bioclastic limestone; volcanic breccia, pillow lava and conglomerate at base; locally includes dark grey phyllite and minor thin grey limestone of Middle Triassic **(Nicolai Greenstone)**

7.3 Mineralization

Nines Creek is known to contain flakes and small nuggets of placer gold from at least two, if not three different sources. Very small to medium sized flakes of bright yellow gold are mixed with medium sized coppery or rusty gold flakes. Larger grains, flakes and small nuggets are often dull including one weighing 997mg. There has been no attempt made to determine the purity of the placer gold collected to date. A number of small, silvery-grey and blue-grey metallic grains, possibly platinum have been recovered at various points on the creek. Numerous copper nuggets up to 30mm in size have been recovered in the sampling programs and one nugget 75mm x 60mm x 10mm in size was found on surface at the outlet of the Nines Creek canyon.

Plate 3: 997mg nugget found in 2011

Significant amounts of alluvial magnetite have been recovered during the various sampling programs in areas identified as having anomalous magnetic signatures. Several kilograms of magnetite were recovered from an average of 8.25 lcy of material at depths of 5-10' and 10-15' in test site H4.

One magnetite cobble found in 2008, on surface within metres of the location of the large copper nugget, contained pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and assayed 9.61ppm gold.


Plate 4: Magnetite, copper and gold recovered from sample H4 10-15'

Item 8: Deposit Types

8.1 Gulch Placers

Gulch placers are very high energy lag systems that exist in confined drainages. As with all lag deposits, they are poorly sorted and contain angular to sub-rounded particles ranging from silt to boulder in size. Boulder clusters exist within the drainage and protect poorly sorted material which acts like natural riffles that collect gold particles. The deposits can be quite rich, but may be spotty with localized concentrations of gold. Pay zones are typically narrow and range from a few inches to several feet and are normally located at or near bedrock or false bedrock within the sediment package. The source for the gold particles is quite close and the deposit forms more from the removal of lighter material than the lengthy transportation of the heavy minerals. Gold particles in a pure gulch placer will exhibit little rounding or folding and tend to be crystalline, flat, wire or shot like as found in the lode source.

8.2 Glacial Placers

Glacial movement tends to smear any existing placer or lode deposits in a down ice direction and generally results in poorly sorted moraine containing abundant clay or rock flour. The glacial deposits rarely concentrate any heavy minerals and can often bury existing gulch placers beneath barren sediments. Placer deposits that form from gold bearing glacial sediments are typically gulch and alluvial deposits that have formed from the reworking of these glacial sediments.

8.3 Volcanic Massive Sulphide Deposits

The primary model suggested by Steve Israel of the Yukon Geological Survey for the mineralization found on the Nines Creek property is that of a volcanic massive sulphide deposit. Examples in similar settings would include the Besshi

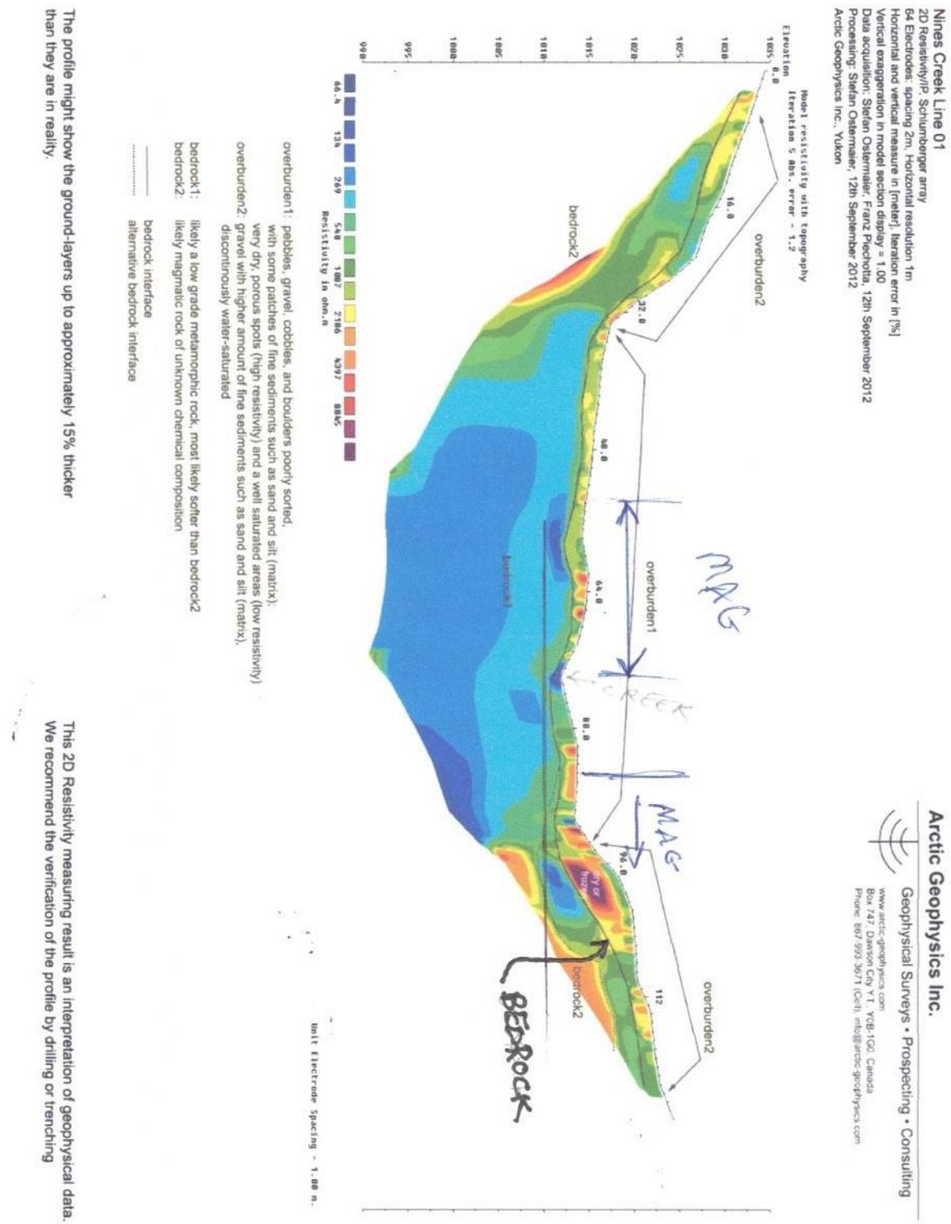
Item 1: Summary

Nines Creek project area lies on the south side of Kluane Lake approximately 25km southeast of the community of Burwash Landing, Yukon. The property is at the southern end of Kluane Placer District which has been producing significant placer gold for more than 100 years. Access to Nines Creek is from the Alaska Highway with a two-wheel drive trail at a point approximately 8km southeast of the community of Destruction Bay, Yukon. The claims lie in the Whitehorse Mining District and are administered out of Whitehorse, Yukon.

The 2013 season saw two major flood events at Nines Creek. High water in early spring and a mid-late July rainy period completely destroyed the dike system constructed by the Department of Highways to divert the creek flow from Nines Creek into the Mines Creek drainage. The access road into the property was partially washed out during the July event. Snow and freezing conditions in mid-September put an end to the trenching and sluicing portion of the program. All disturbances were reclaimed prior to leaving the site. Final processing of the placer concentrate samples was completed in Victoria, BC.

The overall exploration program was very successful in that six test pits were completed to bedrock on various targets below the canyon. Gravels were separated into 1.52m (5') intervals from surface to bedrock and processed as separate samples. There was very good correlation between alluvial magnetite recovered and the magnetic intensity shown in the detailed magnetic survey completed in 2009 over the lower Nines Creek claims. Interpretation of the resistivity transects completed in 2012 were found to be quite accurate and bedrock was generally located within a metre of where it was projected to lie. A surprising number of copper nuggets were recovered during the 2013 sampling program, primarily in areas of higher magnetite. Also of interest is that the greatest amounts of magnetite and copper did not often occur at the bedrock interface, possibly indicating an immature alluvial setting. Placer gold was recovered from all samples processed and also corresponded well with areas of higher magnetite and copper recoveries. A total of 415mg of placer gold, including a 233mg nugget, was recovered from the 5-10' interval of sample H5. Sample H4, situated at the most intense and widest magnetic anomaly tested, returned significant, yet sub-economic values from surface to the bedrock interface. Values of 23mg, 167mg, 291mg and 300mg of placer gold were recovered in each of the 5' intervals tested beginning at surface. Without the confining nature of the bedrock walls forming the gulch placer deposits on the lower Nines Creek, it is doubtful that any economic concentrations of placer gold will be found below the existing Nines 28 claim where the creek exits the valley and begins to form the broad alluvial fan.

The large and intense magnetic anomaly situated above the Nines Creek canyon remains a compelling target for a potentially economic placer gold deposit. The rock walls of the canyon would create a natural choke point for flood events and would create a large settling pond where heavy minerals would settle out of the



LINE 03

Nines Creek Line 03
2D Resistivity/IP, Schlumberger array
64 Electrodes: spacing 2.5m, Horizontal resolution 1.25m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, Franz Piechotta, 14th September 2012
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, 14th September 2012
Arctic Geophysics Inc., Yukon

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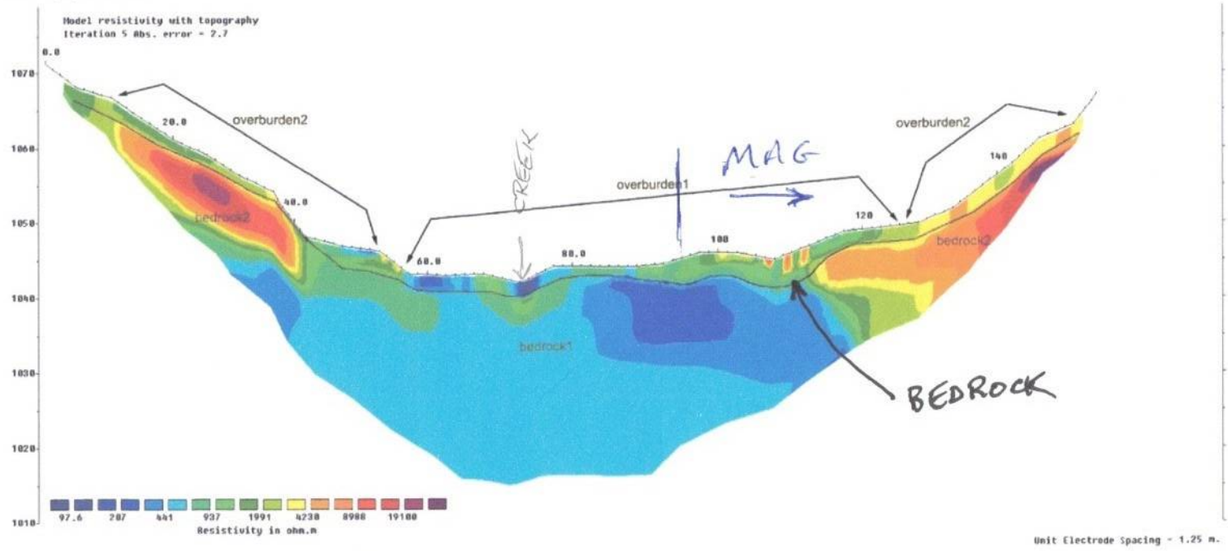

overburden1: pebbles, gravel, cobbles, and boulders poorly sorted,
with some patches of fine sediments such as sand and silt (matrix);
very dry, porous spots (high resistivity) and a well saturated areas (low resistivity)
overburden2: gravel with higher amount of fine sediments such as sand and silt (matrix),
discontinously water-saturated

bedrock1: likely a low grade metamorphic rock, most likely softer than bedrock2
bedrock2: likely magmatic rock of unknown chemical composition

——— bedrock interface

The profile might show the ground-layers up to approximately 15% thicker than they are in reality.

This 2D Resistivity measuring result is an interpretation of geophysical data. We recommend the verification of the profile by drilling or trenching

LINE 02

Nines Creek Line 02
2D Resistivity/IP, Schlumberger array
64 Electrodes: spacing 2m, Horizontal resolution 1m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, Franz Piechotta, 13th September 2012
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, 13th September 2012
Arctic Geophysics Inc., Yukon

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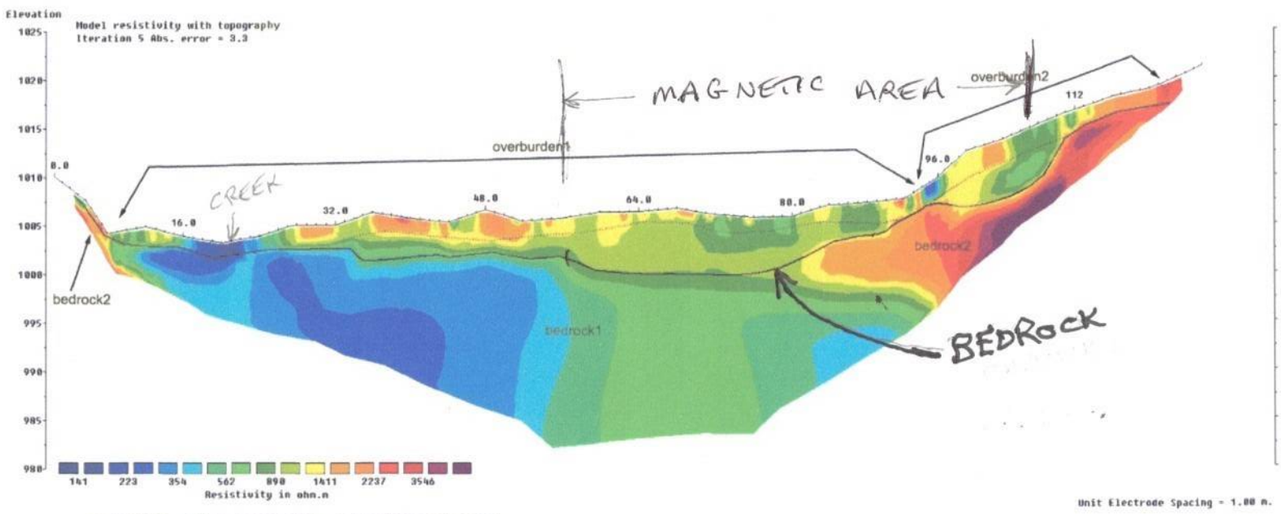

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overburden2: gravel with higher amount of fine sediments such as sand and silt (matrix),
discontinously water-saturated

bedrock1: likely a low grade metamorphic rock, most likely softer than bedrock1
bedrock2: likely magmatic rock of unknown chemical composition

——— bedrock interface
..... alternative bedrock interface

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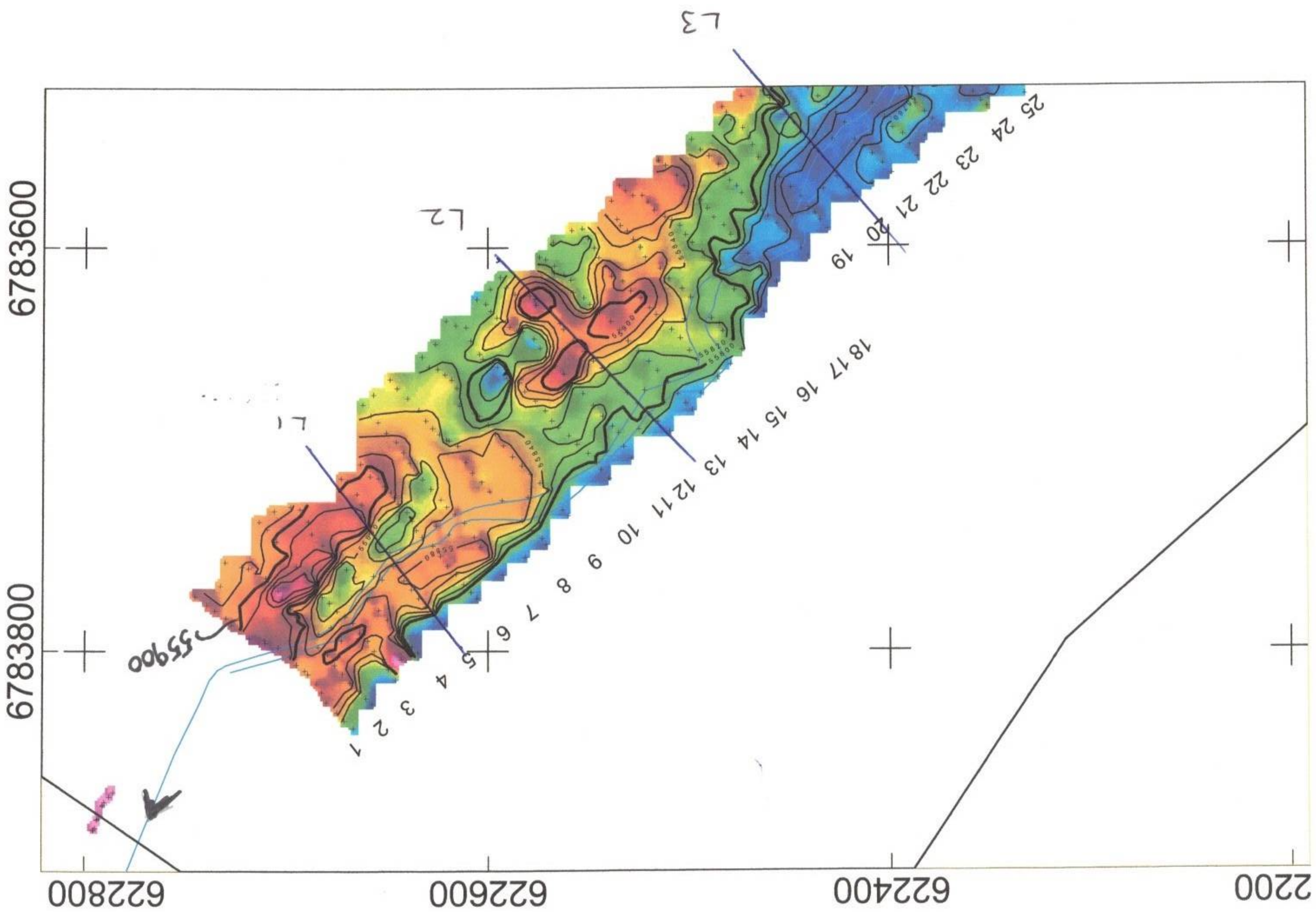
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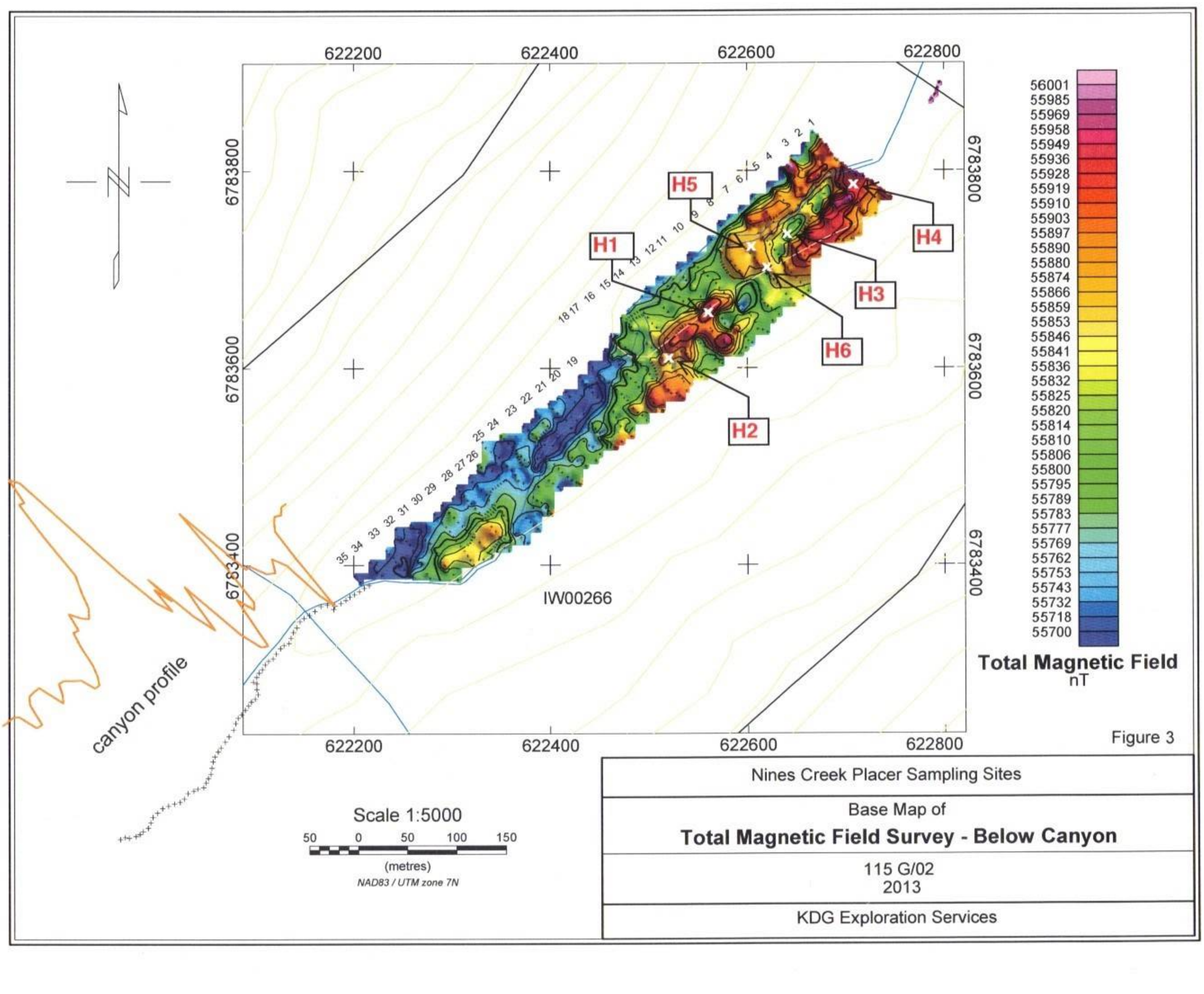
canyon profile
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H1
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H6
Total Magnetic Field
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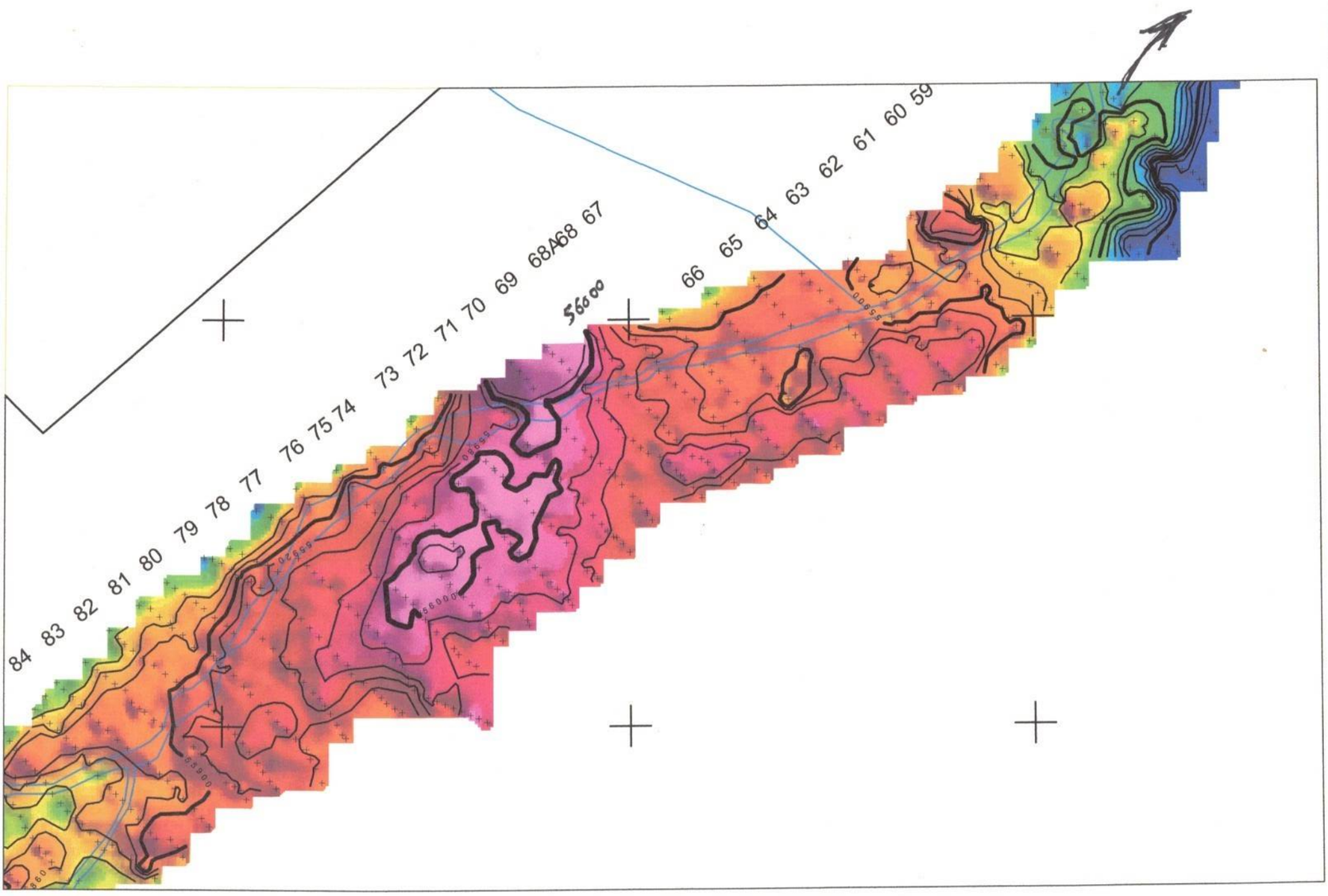
Nines Creek Placer Sampling Sites
Base Map of
Total Magnetic Field Survey - Below Canyon
115 G/02
2013
KDG Exploration Services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