WORK REPORT ON SUMMER, 2024, SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING, MAGNETIC SURVEYING, 1-YARD SAMPLING & HAND AUGERING ON PLACER CLAIMS BRI 1 (P513343), BRI 2 (P527351) & BRI 5 (P527354), MONTGOMERY CREEK, MT. NANSEN AREA, YUKON

Field Work & Report by:
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Beausejour, Manitoba

Property Holder:
William C. Hood
P.O. Box 1722
Beausejour, Manitoba R0E0C0

Field Work: June 13 - July 18, 2024
Report Completed: December 31, 2024

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Summary of Reported Work:

Geographic Area: NTS 115-I-03-P, Mt. Nansen area
Mineral Dispositions: P513343 (BRI 1), P527351 (BRI 2) & BRI 5 (P527354)
Target Commodity: placer gold
GPS Flagged Grid: 0.72 line-km, 20m line spacing, 20m station spacing
Surficial Geologic Mapping: 0.72 line-km, 1:2000 scale
Ground TF Mag Survey: 1.60 line-km, 20m line spacing, 10m station spacing
Gravels Sluiced: 1 cu yd
Hand Auguring: 1 hole, 7 ft
Report Software: Microsoft Office Word, Paint

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SUMMARY

This report describes the results of a small work program on the BRI group of placer mining claims on Montgomery Creek (MONT project) in the Mt. Nansen area of the Yukon during summer, 2024. The Mt. Nansen district has had a history of modest placer gold production along Nansen Creek, Victoria Creek and Klaza River, as well as various tributaries. These placer creeks occur in the area of two main bedrock gold vein systems, the Mt. Nansen deposit, presently undergoing site rehabilitation, and the Klaza deposit, presently under active exploration. Placer gold exploration in the Mt. Nansen area is complicated by glaciation, which has both covered and redistributed surficial gold, but recent discoveries of significant placer accumulations at depth above weathered bedrock has generated new interest in the area.

The 2024 work program included flagged grid installation, elevation surveying, surficial geologic mapping and magnetic surveying which was completed during June and July, 2024, over an area of gold-bearing fluvial gravels on the BRI 1 and BRI 2 placer claims at the bottom of Montgomery Creek. Surficial geologic mapping by hand-auguring through overlying sand extended the area of gold-bearing fluvial gravels to the north from the 2022 and 2023 work programs. These gravels are now known to underlie an area of at least 150m by 250m, outside the riparian zones of both Victoria Creek and Montgomery Creek, and with very thin sand cover. A 1-yard sample was sluiced, testing near-surface fluvial gravels near the south end of the grid area, recovering encouraging, but sub-economic, gold values. A magnetic survey was completed on a 20m square grid, outlining a general increase in magnetic intensity from east to west, but with a well-defined positive magnetic anomaly corresponding with an old abandoned channel of Victoria Creek. Since placer gold shows an association with "black sands", mainly magnetite, these results suggest both an encouraging exploration technique and an exploration target area. Hand augering in clay-silt-sand stream sediments north of Montgomery Creek on the BRI 5 claim was not successful in locating prospective near-surface fluvial gravels.

Additional work is recommended to evaluate the placer gold potential of these gravels and the balance of Montgomery Creek valley. Further sampling, with larger volumes, needs to be done on the fluvial gravels on the BRI 1 and BRI 2 claims. Ultimately, drilling or deeper backhoe sampling will be needed to evaluate the deeper placer gold potential on this creek.

William C. Hood, P.Geo.
December 31, 2024

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a small program of flagged grid installation, elevation surveying, surficial geological mapping, magnetic surveying, hand auger sampling and sluice sampling on a part of the BRI group of placer mining claims on Montgomery Creek (MONT project) in the Mt. Nansen area of the Yukon. The property was staked as one claim and a placer prospecting lease in August, 2020. The prospecting lease was re-staked as placer claims in August, 2021, following the completion of an initial work program. The 2021 work is described in a previous report by the author titled ''Final Work Report on Summer, 2021, Surficial Geologic Mapping, Magnetic Survey, VLF Electromagnetic Survey & Sampling Over Placer Claim P513343, BRI 1, & Prospecting Lease IW00749, Montgomery Creek, Mt. Nansen Area, Yukon'', dated December 31, 2021. That work identified an area of exposed gold-bearing fluvial gravels at the bottom of the valley on the BRI 1 claim. Follow-up work in 2022 included surficial geological mapping using a hand auger to locate fluvial gravels through overlying sand, and sluicing one yard of gravels. The 2022 work is described in a report titled "Work Report on Summer, 2022, Follow-up Surficial Geologic Mapping & Sampling, over a Part of the BRI Claim Group, Mongomery Creek, Mt. Nansen Area, Yukon", dated August 6, 2022. Additional followup work, including surficial geologic mapping, magnetic surveying and sluice sampling of a 1-yard gravel sample was completed in 2023. This work is described in a report titled "Work Report on Summer, 2023, Followup Surficial Geologic Mapping, Sampling & Magnetic Survey over a Part of the BRI Placer Claim Group Montgomery Creek, Mt. Nansen Area, Yukon". The present report describes additional follow-up work, completed during June and July, 2024, including surficial geological mapping, magnetic surveying, hand augering and a one-yard sample.

The Mt. Nansen district has had a history of modest placer gold production along Nansen Creek, Victoria Creek and Klaza River, as well as various tributaries. These placer creeks occur in the area of two main bedrock gold vein systems, the Mt. Nansen deposit, presently undergoing site rehabilitation, and the Klaza deposit,

presently under active exploration. Placer gold exploration in the Mt. Nansen area is complicated by glaciation, which has both covered and redistributed surficial gold, but recent discoveries of significant placer accumulations at depth above weathered bedrock has generated new interest in the area.

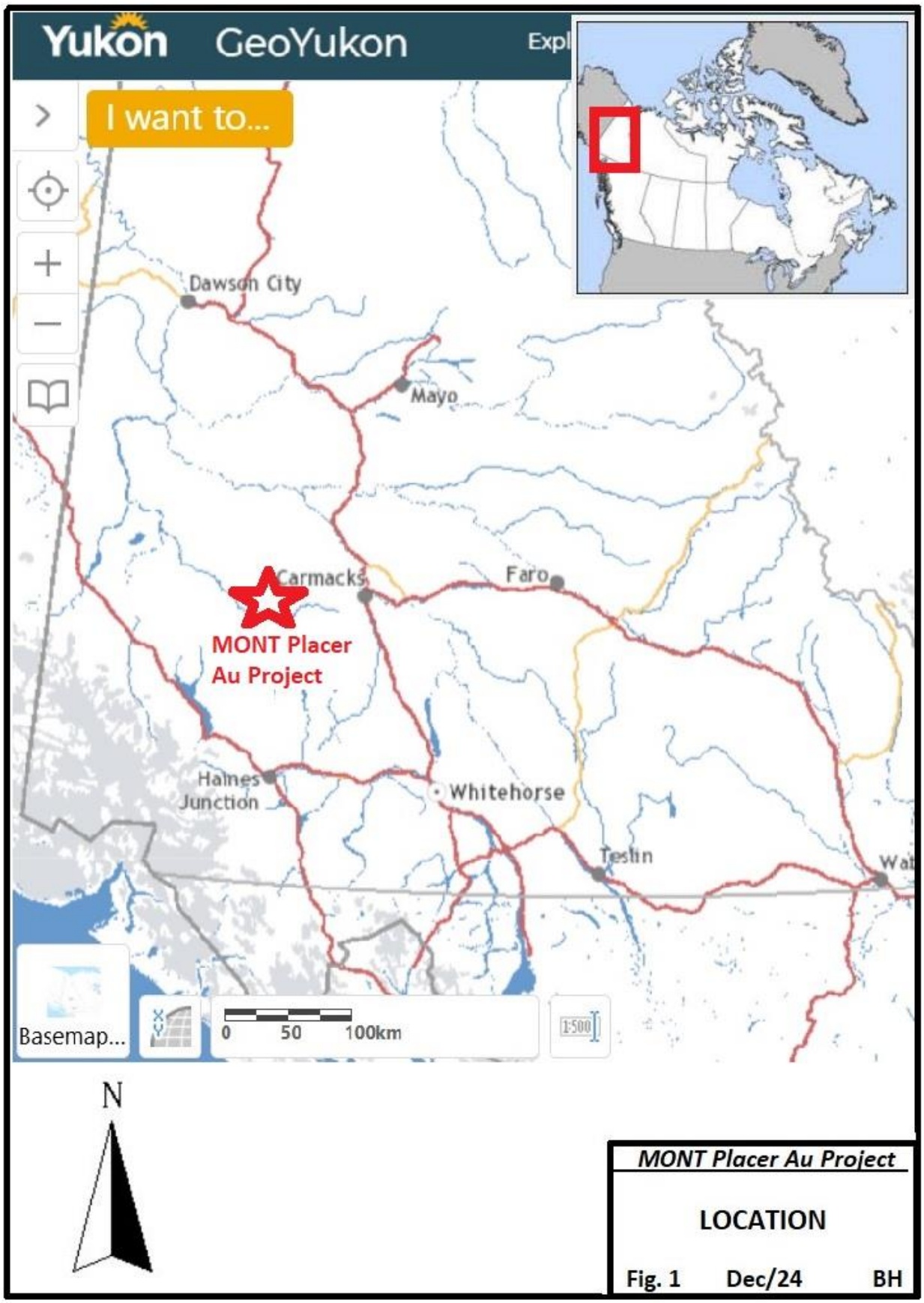
This work on Montgomery Creek is intended to provide baseline geological data for future drilling and/or backhoe sampling.

LOCATION, ACCESS & PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Montgomery Creek property is situated in southwestern Yukon, about 170 km northwest of Whitehorse, and 40 km due west of the town of Carmacks (Fig. 1). The property is 3 km northeast of the Mt. Nansen mine, which is presently undergoing site rehabilitation. Basic groceries, supplies, fuel and accommodations are available in the town of Carmacks.

Access to the property is from the Mt. Nansen Road, which is a one-lane gravel road that is maintained year-round by the Yukon government to provide access to the Mt. Nansen mine rehabilitation project, as well as placer mines and mineral exploration projects in the area. The driving distance from Carmacks to Back Creek is 60 km, with the last 2.7 km from Back Creek to Montgomery Creek requiring ATV travel to the north on the old Freegold road/trail up the west side of Victoria Creek. The Freegold road crosses the northwest corner of the MONT project claims. Camp location for this project was on the Nansen/Klaza road, 65 km by road west of Carmacks, and about 2 km west of the Mt Nansen mine, utilizing existing tent camp facilities from a mineral exploration project, not in use in summer, 2024.

Physiography in the Montgomery Creek area is hilly, with ridges flanking both the north and south sides of the valley, which trends east-northeast from Victoria Creek. However, the 2024 work area on the BRI 1 and BRI 2 claims, at the bottom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MONT Placer Au Project
LOCATION
Fig. 1 Dec/24 BH

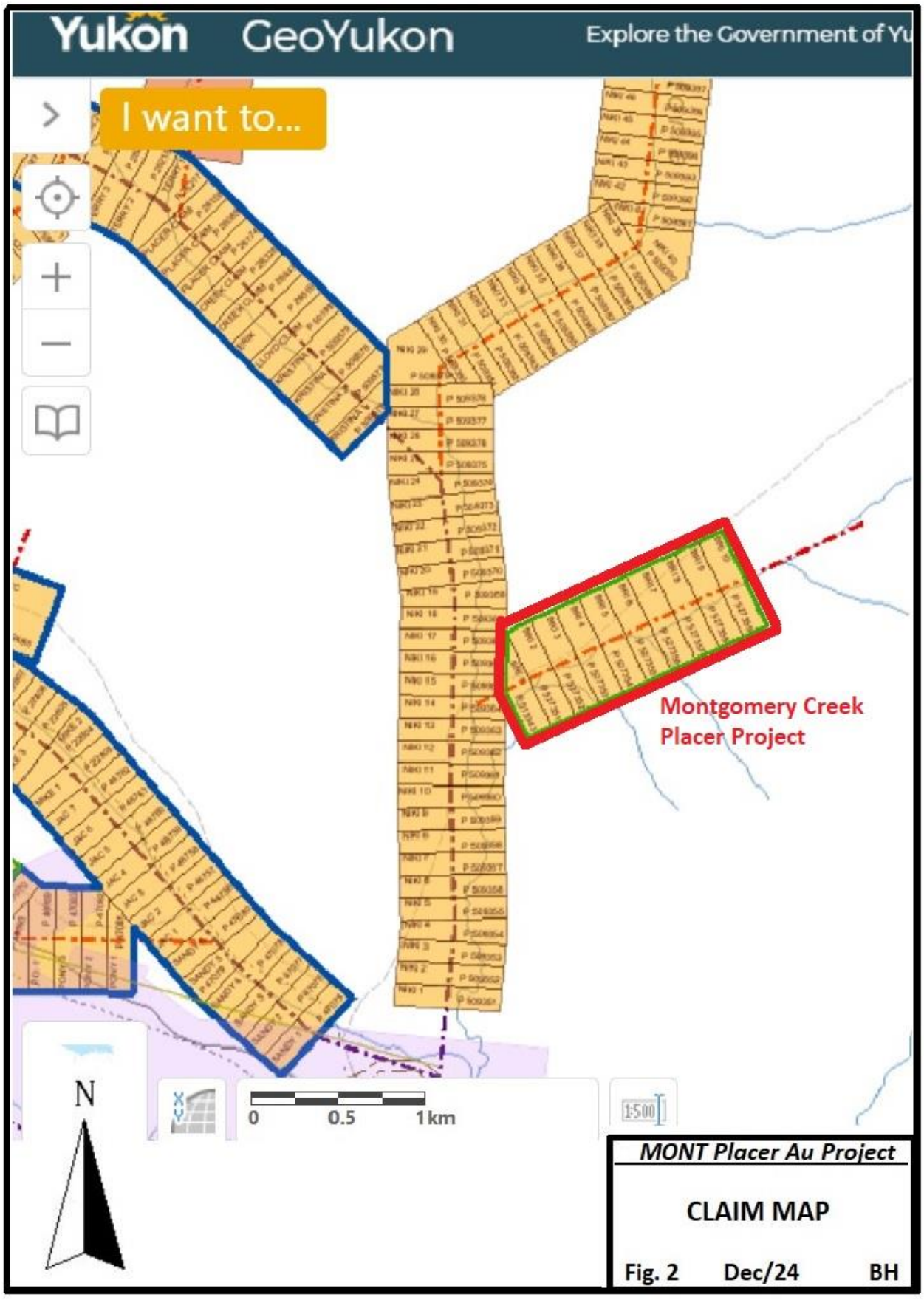
of the valley, is quite flat, with elevations in the 1043 to 1053 m range. The 2024 detailed work area lies immediately below a prominent 10m high scarp of sand, which covers much of the valley above that work area. Work on the BRI 5 claim was on a narrow flat, just north of Montgomery Creek, at an elevation of 1050 m. The south-facing, north side of the valley and valley bottom of Montgomery Creek is well treed with spruce and minor poplar. The north-facing, south side of the valley is sparsely vegetated with hummocky moss and buckbrush, with local permafrost. Creek bottoms are brushy with willows.

CLAIM STATUS

The Montgomery Creek placer gold property (MONT Project) was initially staked in August, 2020, as a single claim at the bottom of the valley, BRI 1, P513343, and a one-mile prospecting lease above that, IW00749. Following filing and acceptance of a preliminary work report on the initial phase of the project in July, 2021, the prospecting lease was re-staked as nine placer claims, BRI 2 to 10, P527351 to P527359, up the valley (Fig. 2). The central location line trends about 060° by 240° azimuth along Montgomery Creek. The BRI 1 and BRI 2 claims are in good standing until August, 2029, while the remaining claims are presently good to August, 2025. Additional work credits are available in reserve. Claims BRI 1 to 10 are grouped under GW01398. The claims are held by William C. Hood, of Beausejour, Manitoba, the author of this report. The 2024 work areas are shown on the claim map over a satellite image in Figure 3.

GEOLOGY

The Mt. Nansen area lies within the Yukon Tanana terrane, which is interpreted to have formed in an island-arc/back-arc basin environment associated with Mesozoic era continental accretion. Basement rocks in this terrane comprise assorted schists and gneisses of Proterozoic through Paleozoic age. These rocks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Montgomery Creek
Placer Project
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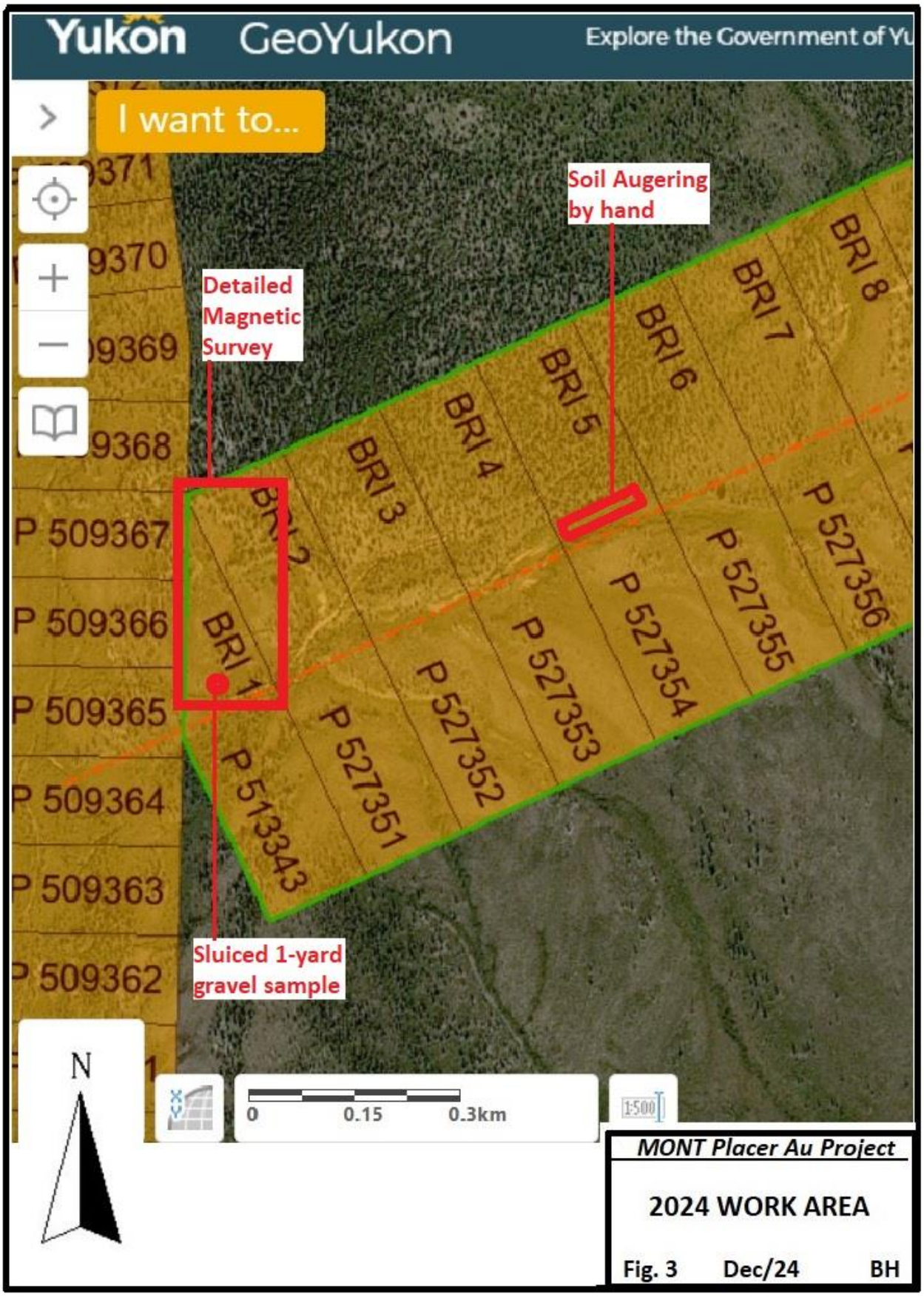
1:500
MONT Placer Au Project
CLAIM MAP
Fig. 2 Dec/24 BH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I want to...
Soil Augering by hand
Detailed Magnetic Survey
Sluiced 1-yard gravel sample
BRI 8
BRI 7
BRI 6
BRI 5
BRI 4
BRI 3
BRI 1
P 527356
P 527355
P 527354
P 527353
P 527352
P 527351
P 513343
P 509367
P 509366
P 509365
P 509364
P 509363
P 509362
N
0
0.15
0.3km
1:500
MONT Placer Au Project
2024 WORK AREA
Fig. 3 Dec/24 BH

are cut by a range of intrusive and volcanic rocks of Jurassic to Cretaceous age (Fig. 4).

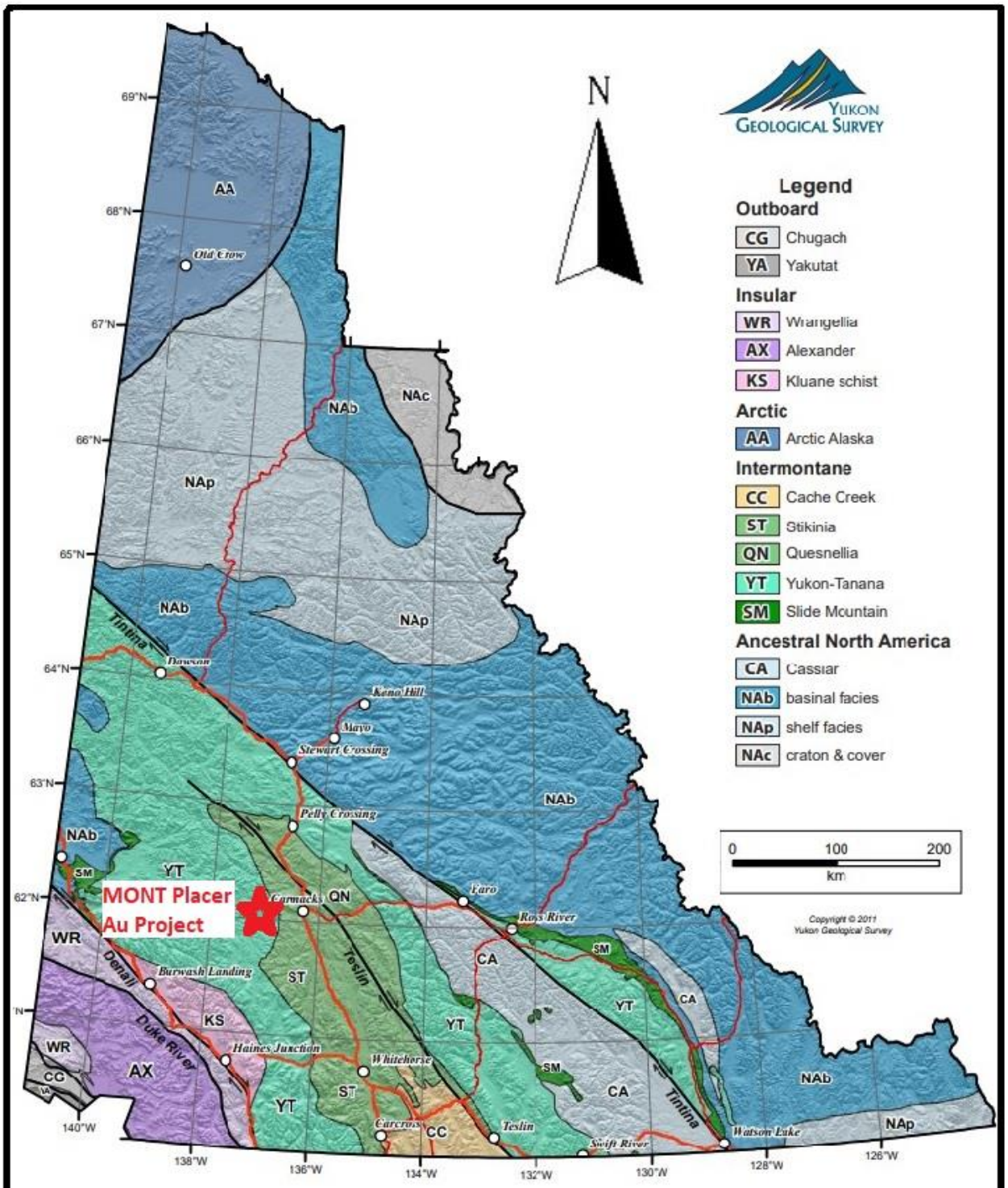
The Mt. Nansen area is underlain by older metamorphic rocks of the Yukon Group to the south, cut by younger Cretaceous intrusive and volcanic rocks to the north, including the southeast end of the Dawson Range Batholith. These rocks are intruded by numerous late porphyritic dikes throughout the area, with associated gold-bearing veins and porphyry systems, including the formerly producing Mt. Nansen mine and the Klaza deposit, presently under active exploration (Fig. 5).

The area of the MONT project is underlain by older schist, gneiss and amphibolite to the southeast, intruded by younger granite, granodiorite and monzonite to the northwest. Late porphyry dikes, associated with gold-bearing veins, are believed to intrude parallel to this contact, and may extend across the Montgomery Creek valley (Fig. 6). The Ang vein, south of Montgomery Creek, the Wind occurrence near the headwaters of Montgomery Creek, as well as the high-grade Montgomery vein float boulder all indicate bedrock sources to feed gold into the surficial sediments.

Placer gold production in the Mt Nansen district, and the interpretation of potential target areas for additional production, has been complicated by glaciation which has both redistributed gold grains and covered pay gravels with till (Fig. 7). Most historical production has been from surface gravels, and above the “false bedrock” of clay-bearing glacial till units, but recent work has indicated that significant gold can be recovered from deep gravels above weathered bedrock, though with high stripping ratios.

WORK PROGRAM; SUMMER, 2024

A small program of flagged grid installation, elevation surveying, surficial geologic mapping, magnetic surveying, hand augering and sluice sampling was completed

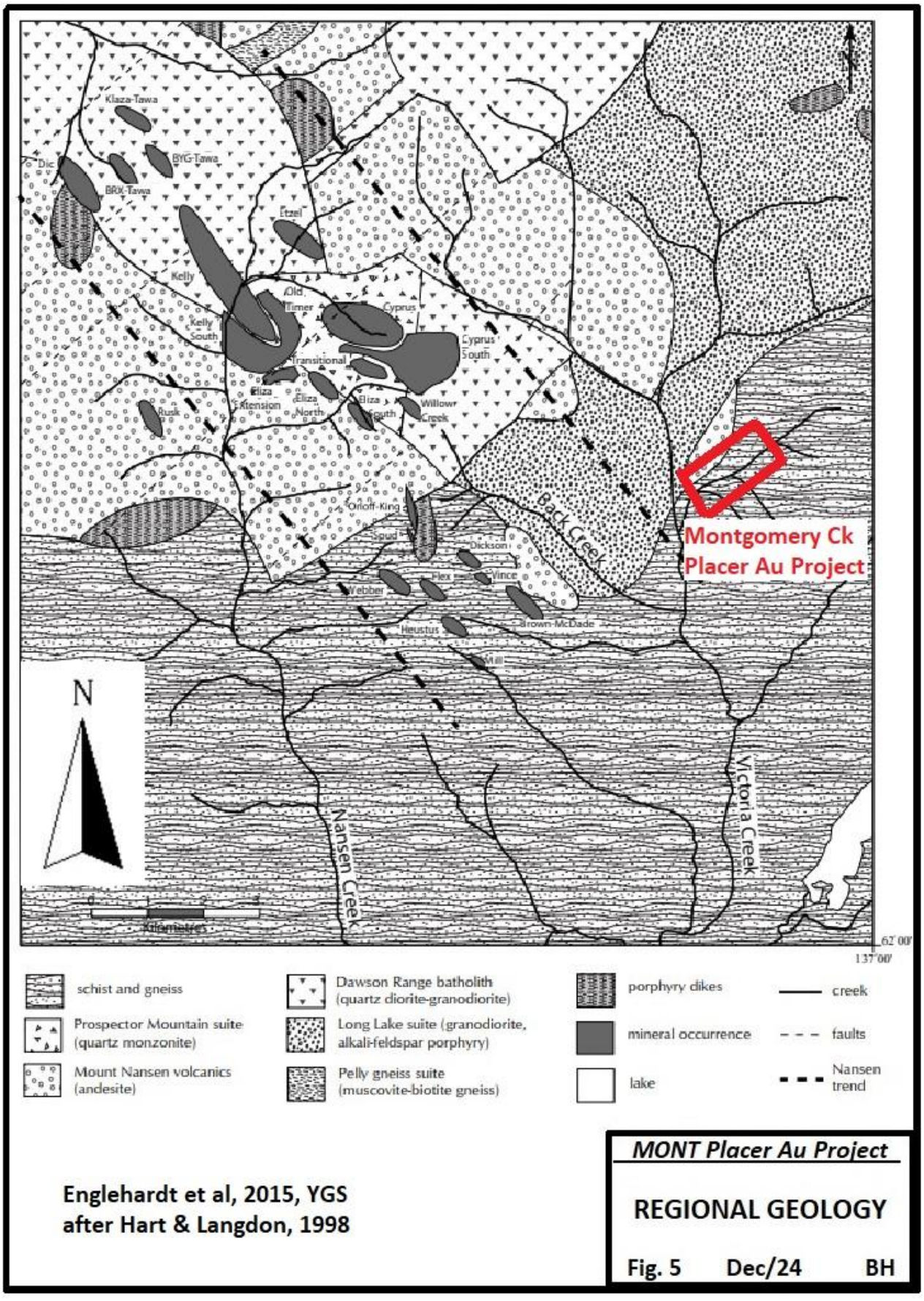


Modified from Colpron & Nelson, YGS, 2011.

MONT Placer Au Project

YUKON GEOLOGY

Fig. 4 Dec/24 BH

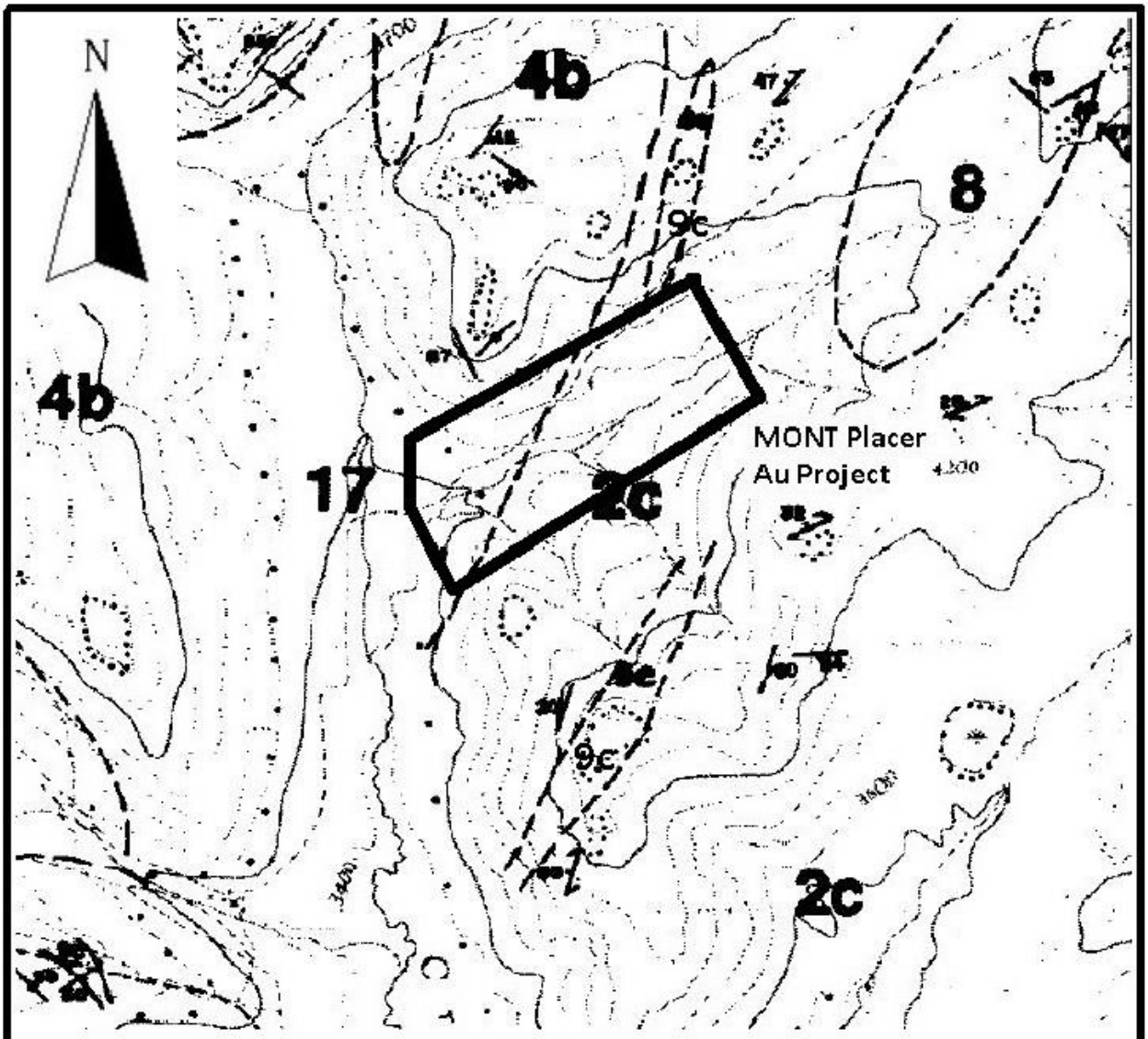


Englehardt et al, 2015, YGS
after Hart & Langdon, 1998

MONT Placer Au Project

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Fig. 5 Dec/24 BH



17 Quaternary: unconsolodated alluvium
9c Cretaceous to Paleocene; Mt. Nansen Ste; quarts-feldspar peophyry dikes, white wx, pyritic
8c Cretaceous to Paleocene; Bow Ck Granite; pink wx dikes & border phases; quartz-feldspar porphyritic
4b Early Jurassic; Mt Freegold meta-plutonic ste; plagioclese-hornblende monzonite
2c Paleozoic; schist & gneiss; biotite-quartz-feldspar schist; feldspar augen gneiss; minor amphibolite

From G.G. Carlson, Open File 1987-2

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PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Fig. 6 Dec/24 BH

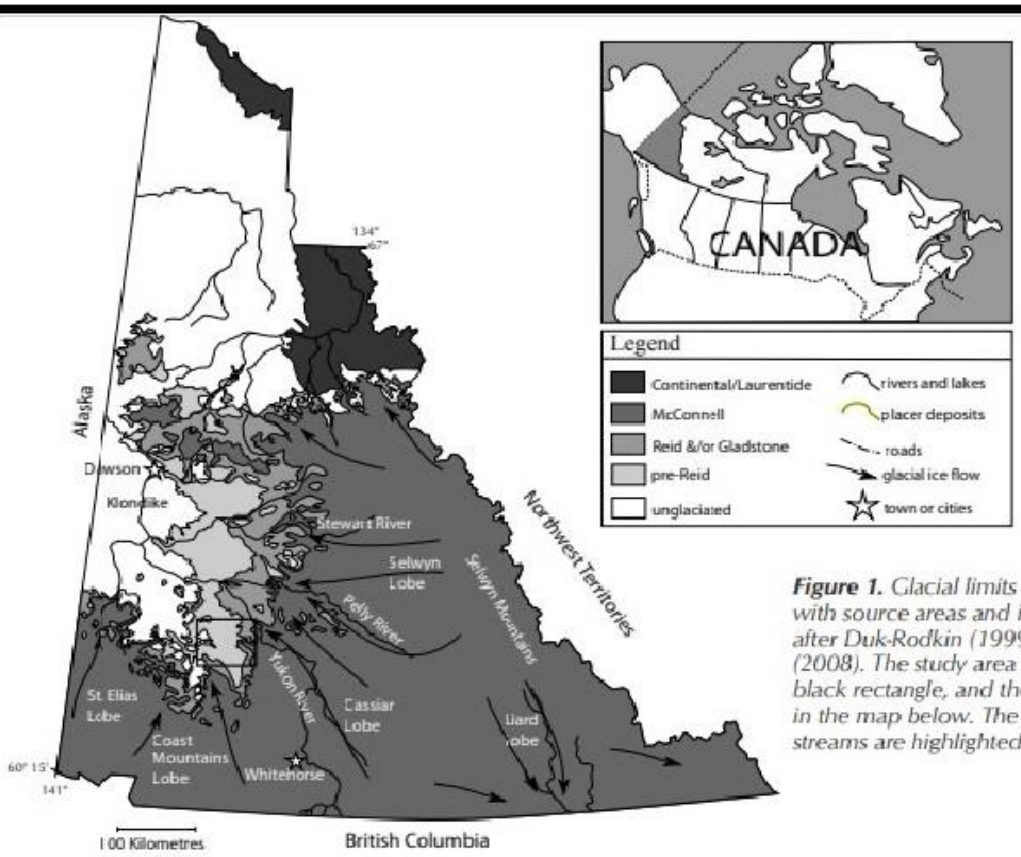
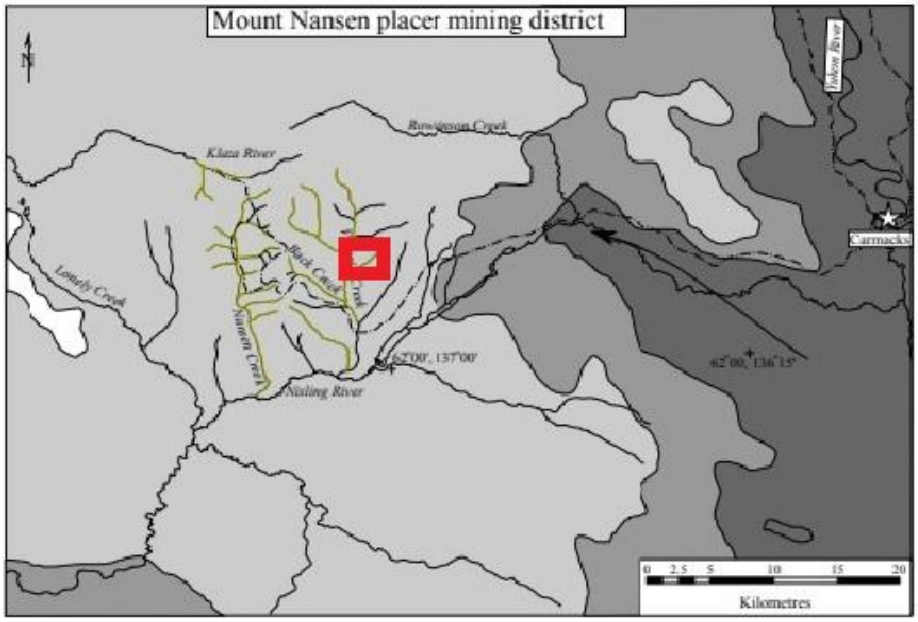


Figure 1. *Glacial limits map of Yukon with source areas and ice flow modified after Duk-Rodkin (1999) and Ward et al. (2008). The study area is indicated by a black rectangle, and the area is enlarged in the map below. The placer gold bearing streams are highlighted in yellow.*



From Englehardt et al, YGS, 2015

MONT Placer Au Project

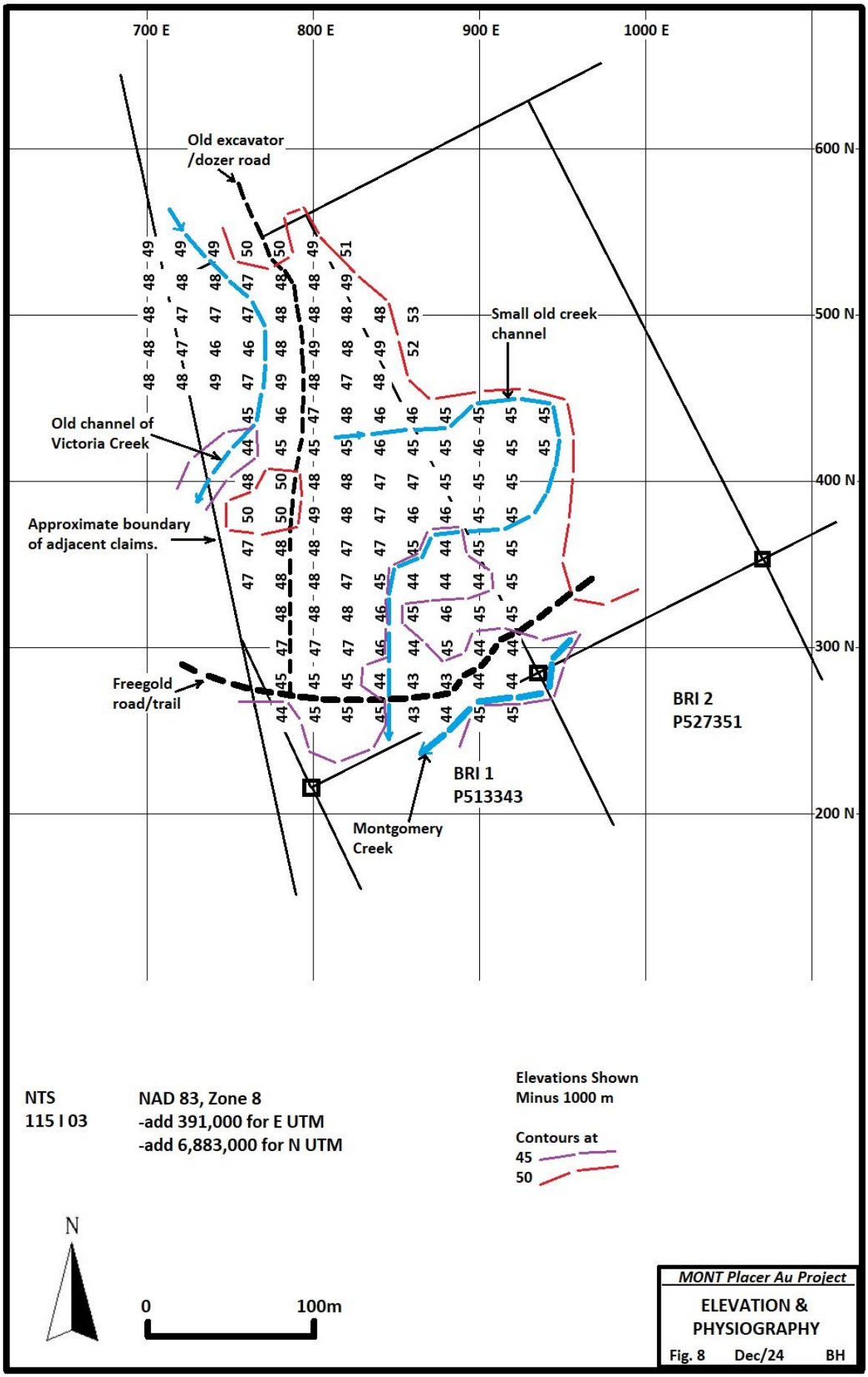
GLACIATION

Fig. 7 Dec/24 BH

over 13 days during the period June 13 to July 18, 2024. This work was intended to follow up on the identification of an area of gold-bearing fluvial gravels at the bottom of Montgomery Creek valley on the BRI 1 and BRI 2 claims during 2021, 2022 and 2023. This work program was completed by William C. Hood, the author of this report, assisted by Donald A. Hood of Vernon, B.C. Several photographs from this work are included in Appendix I.

During 2022 and 2023, a 20m square follow-up flagged grid was installed over an area of gold-bearing fluvial gravels along the north side (right limit) of claims P513343 (BRI 1) and P527351 (BRI 2). This grid area covers a flat bench of fluvial gravels between the claim boundary to the west and a thick deposit of sand to the east. Grid stations were located by GPS, using a Garmin 66S instrument. Specifications for this instrument indicate 3m accuracy, but where visible over a distance, accuracies appear to be better than 2m. Continuing the grid system used in 2021, 2022 and 2023, stations were numbered with the last three digits of the NAD 83, Zone 8, UTM coordinates. As part of the 2024 work program, five east-west lines, lines 460N to 540N, totalling 0.72 km, were added along the north edge of the follow-up area.

The area of the 2022, 2023 and 2024 follow-up flagged grid is shown on the claim/satellite map (Fig. 3) and on Figure 8, showing elevation, roads and creeks. Figure 8 shows rough contoured elevations, collected by GPS, looped and levelled to an averaged elevation of 1044m at station 300N/920E on the Freegold road. The 2022, 2023 and 2024 detailed work area is relatively flat, ranging from 1043m along the south edge of the grid near Montgomery Creek, to a high of 1053m near the north end of the grid. A small old stream channel curves across the southeast part of the map area from north to south from an elevation of 1045m to 1043m near Montgomery Creek. Montgomery Creek crosses the southeast corner of the grid area. An old abandoned channel of Victoria Creek crosses the northwest corner of the grid area, from north to south. This old Victoria Creek channel is a prominent feature, 10 to 20 m wide, and 1 to 2m deep. Figure 8 also shows the location of the Freegold road/ATV trail, as well as an old excavator track extending north from the Freegold road.

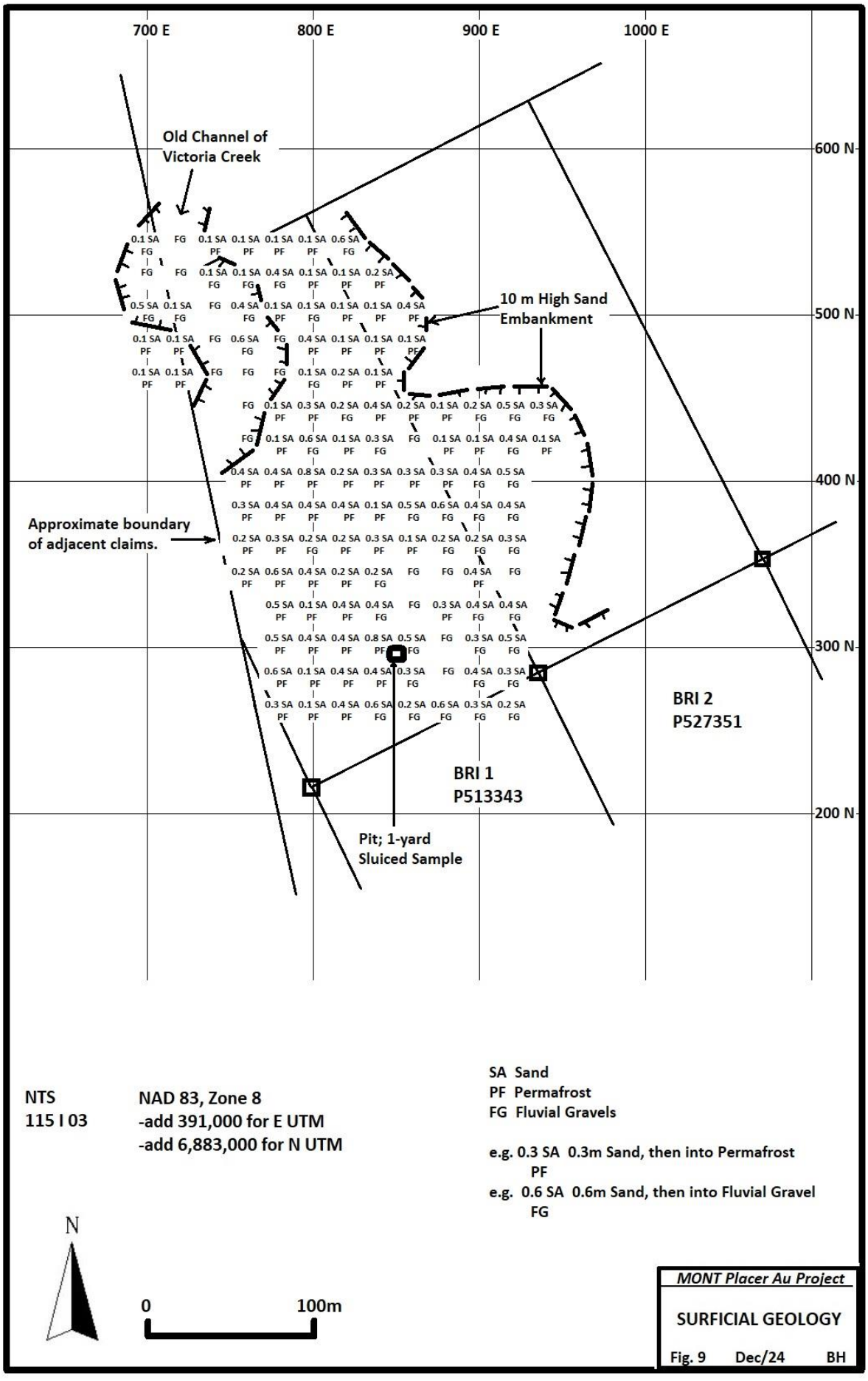

700 E
800 E
900 E
1000 E
600 N
500 N
400 N
300 N
200 N
Old excavator /dozer road
Small old creek channel
Old channel of Victoria Creek
Approximate boundary of adjacent claims.
Freegold road/trail
BRI 2
P527351
BRI 1
P513343
Montgomery Creek
NTS
115 I 03
NAD 83, Zone 8
-add 391,000 for E UTM
-add 6,883,000 for N UTM
Elevations Shown
Minus 1000 m
Contours at
45
50
N
0
100m
MONT Placer Au Project
ELEVATION & PHYSIOGRAPHY
Fig. 8 Dec/24 BH

Sampling, both by pan and 1-yard sluiced samples, has found significant, though sub-economic, gold grains in surface gravels throughout the detailed followup area. Detailed mapping at a scale of 1:2000 was completed to better understand the distribution and depth of these gold-bearing fluvial gravels. Since much of the area had a thin covering (0.1 to 1.0 m) of overlying sand, a hand soil auger was used on a 20 m square grid to identify the surficial materials and determine the depth to the top of the fluvial gravels, which were readily recognized by rounded pebbles of variable lithology. This data is plotted on Figure 9, showing the thickness of sand overlying gravels. The area of near surface fluvial gravels is bounded to the west by the adjacent NIKI claims, to the south by Montgomery Creek, and to the east by a 10m high escarpment of sand. The 2024 work extended this area of near-surface fluvial gravels to the north.

A total of 68 grid sites were hand augured in 2022, with a further 20 sites in 2023, and 40 in 2024. Fluvial gravels were found at shallow depths, under 0.6m or less of sand, at about half the grid sites, with permafrost being encountered in the other half. Permafrost was mainly found in the west half of the grid. However, the distribution of the located fluvial gravels suggest that they underlie the entire area at shallow depths.

Surface organic material and sphagnum moss ranged from 0.1 to 0.4 m thick, with permafrost more common where sphagnum moss was thicker. Areas of white lichen growth tended to have a thin organic layer and fluvial gravels at shallow depth, providing a useful field guide to the subsurface materials. The sand unit was fine-grained, ranging from silt to sand, and tan brown in colour. The fluvial gravels in this area are brown coloured, variably clast- or matrix-supported, with clasts ranging locally up to boulder sized. Clasts ranged from subangular to well rounded. The matrix varies from sand to fine gravel. Rock types were about 60% variable granite, granodiorite and diorite, 30% andesite to basalt volcanic rocks, and 10% assorted schistose lithologies.

A one-yard sample of these gravels was dug from a pit at 290N/850E, at the south end of the follow-up area. This site was previously sampled in 2022, but the 2024

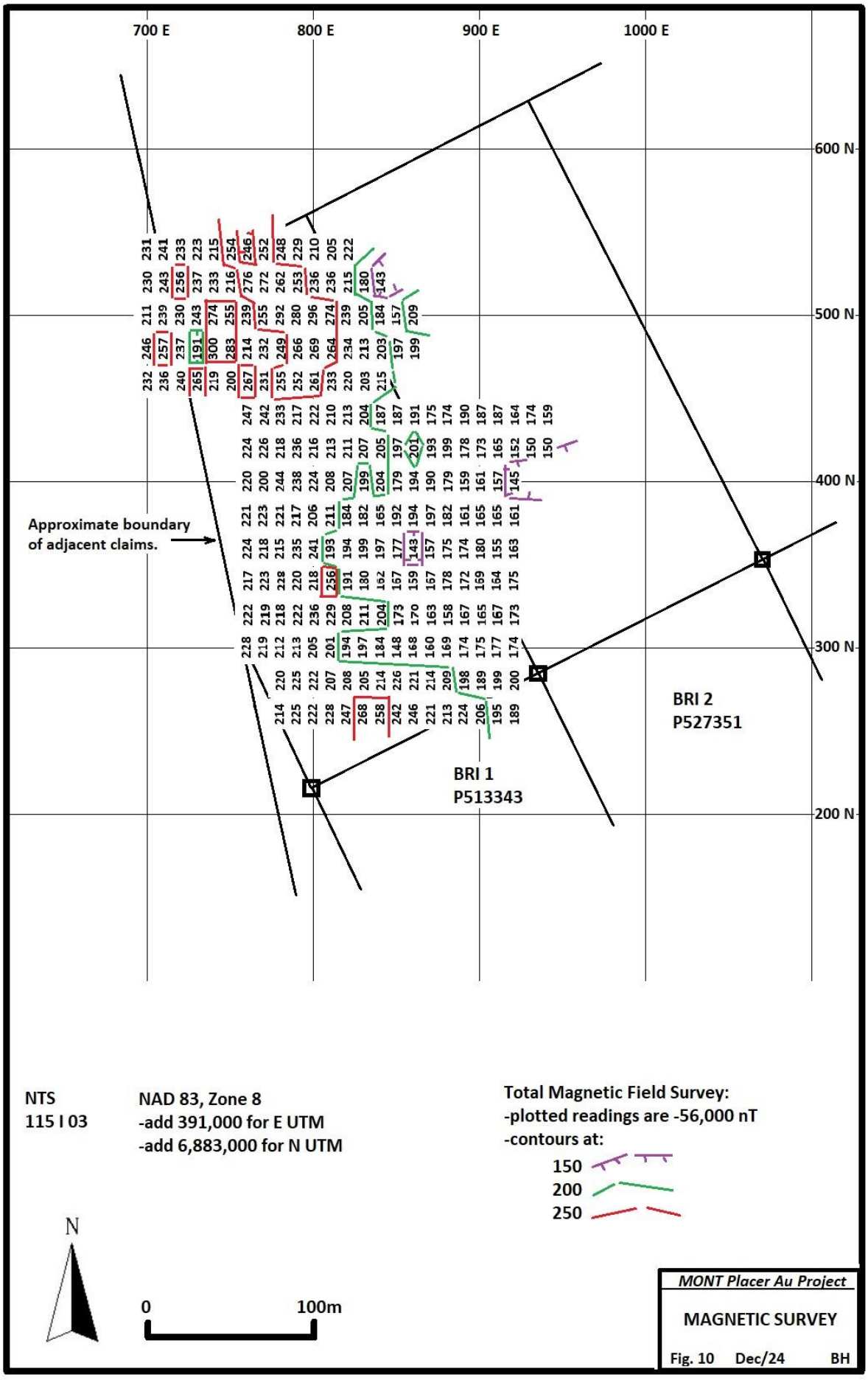

700 E
800 E
900 E
1000 E
600 N
500 N
400 N
300 N
200 N
Old Channel of Victoria Creek
10 m High Sand Embankment
Approximate boundary of adjacent claims.
BRI 2
P527351
BRI 1
P513343
Pit; 1-yard Sluiced Sample
NTS
115 I 03
NAD 83, Zone 8
-add 391,000 for E UTM
-add 6,883,000 for N UTM
SA Sand
PF Permafrost
FG Fluvial Gravels
e.g. 0.3 SA 0.3m Sand, then into Permafrost PF
e.g. 0.6 SA 0.6m Sand, then into Fluvial Gravel FG
N
0
100m
MONT Placer Au Project
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
Fig. 9 Dec/24 BH

sample was dug from approximately 1 to 2m depth at the same location. The sample was screened at 1/4 inch, and the undersize sluiced. These gravels were brown coloured when wet, and light tan-brown dry. They were clast-supported, subrounded to rounded, cobble to boulder gravels, with 65% cobbles-boulders and 35% sand-pebble matrix. Lithology was about 75% granite, granodiorite, porphyry and diorite, with 25% dark grey to black basalt, minor schist, and minor quartz pebbles. Sluicing 1-yard recovered 0.2 g of impure gold. While subeconomic, these results are encouraging for near surface gravels. Better grades can be expected at depth.

A detailed magnetic survey was run across the followup grid area in the summer, 2024, work program. Previous north-south, 100m spaced lines from the 2022 work program were determined to not be correctly oriented for this area. Several east-west, close spaced (20m) lines were run across the central part of the grid in 2023, confirming a slight increase in total field magnetic intensity from east to west. The 2024 magnetic survey was run on both the old lines at the south end of the grid, and the new lines at the north end of the grid.

Both the 2023 and 2024 surveys were run with a Geometrics G-856 proton precession magnetometer. Details and specifications on this instrument are included in Appendix II. All field readings were looped from a base station location at 300N/920E on the Freegold road. All data was leveled relative to this point in direct proportion to elapsed time. The magnetic survey was run on days when solar activity and geomagnetic disturbances were minimal, as monitored on shortwave station WWV. The maximum drift within a loop was 6 nT. Data error is expected to fall well within a plus/minus 5 nT bracket, which is adequate for this survey.

Total magnetic field data from both the 2023 and 2024 work programs is shown compiled in Figure 10. The data shows a gradual increase in magnetic intensity from east to west, reflecting either a bedrock source, or possibly a general increase in magnetite content within the surficial sediments toward the center of Victoria Creek valley. However, within the northwest corner of the grid, a clear


700 E
800 E
900 E
1000 E
600 N
500 N
400 N
300 N
200 N
Approximate boundary of adjacent claims.
BRI 1
P513343
BRI 2
P527351
NTS
115 I 03
NAD 83, Zone 8
-add 391,000 for E UTM
-add 6,883,000 for N UTM
Total Magnetic Field Survey:
-plotted readings are -56,000 nT
-contours at:
150
200
250
N
0
100m
MONT Placer Au Project
MAGNETIC SURVEY
Fig. 10 Dec/24 BH

magnetic high anomaly of about 50 nT corresponds almost perfectly with the old abandoned channel of Victoria Creek, which crosses this area from north to south. Since placer gold is associated with "black sands", mainly magnetite, increased placer gold content might be found in this old channel.

Surficial mapping and prospecting in 2021, 2022 and 2023 had located evidence of previous placer exploration activity across claims BRI 3, BRI 4 and BRI 5, including stripping, trenching and a diversion channel along Montgomery Creek. An area about 40m wide and 200m long had been stripped along the north side of Montgomery Creek centered on the BRI 5 claim, with the organic sediments and brush pushed uphill to the north. Previous mapping had identified modern stream sediments at surface in this area, comprising bedded clay, silt and sand. Hand augering through these sediments was attempted in 2024, using a "Dutch" type soil/gravel auger, to determine if fluvial gravels could be located under these surficial sediments.

Several auger sites were attempted, but permafrost and rocks were obstacles at most locations. Only one auger hole could be completed past a depth of 6 feet (1.8m) which is the minimum depth for representation work credit for hand auger drilling. No fluvial gravels were intersected in this auger drilling. All recovered sediments were panned, with no gold specks being identified. Details on two of these auger holes are included in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1		
Auger-24-1; UTM, NAD83, Zone 8: 392425E/6883571N, Elev 1049m; BRI 5 claim		
Feet	Meters	Description
0 - 0.4	0 - 0.12	Black humus
0.4 - 0.7	0.12 - 0.21	Volcanic ash
0.7 - 2.8	0.21 - 0.88	Clay-silt with brown pebbles; yellowish patches
2.8 - 3.3	0.88 - 1.01	Black humus
3.3 - 5.1	1.01 - 1.55	Clay-silt-pebbles; dark grey
5.1 - 7.0	1.55 - 2.13	Silt-sand-pebbles; brown; poor recovery in water

Auger-24-2; UTM, NAD83, Zone 8: 392466E/6883575N, Elev 1051m; BRI 5 claim		
0 - 0.7	0 - 0.21	Sand & volcanic ash
0.7 - 1.6	0.21 - 0.49	Brown peatmoss
1.6 - 2.5	0.49 - 0.76	Silt & sand
2.5 - 3.1	0.76 - 0.94	Peatmoss & humus
3.1 - 4.2	0.94 - 1.28	Clay-silt; water table @ 4.0(1.22m); rocks @ 4.2(1.28m)

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

A small program of flagged grid installation, elevation surveying, surficial geologic mapping and magnetic surveying was completed during June and July, 2024, over an area of gold-bearing fluvial gravels on the BRI 1 and BRI 2 placer claims at the bottom of Montgomery Creek. Surficial geologic mapping by hand-auguring through overlying sand extended the area of gold-bearing fluvial gravels to the north from the 2022 and 2023 work programs. These gravels are now known to underlie an area of at least 150m by 250m, outside the riparian zones of both Victoria Creek and Montgomery Creek, and with very thin sand cover. A 1-yard sample was sluiced, testing near-surface fluvial gravels near the south end of the grid area, recovering encouraging, but sub-economic, gold values. A magnetic survey was completed on a 20m square grid, outlining a general increase in magnetic intensity from east to west, but with a well-defined positive magnetic anomaly corresponding with an old abandoned channel of Victoria Creek. Since placer gold shows an association with "black sands", mainly magnetite, these results suggest both an encouraging exploration technique and an exploration target area. Hand augering in clay-silt-sand sediments north of Montgomery Creek on the BRI 5 claim was not successful in locating prospective near-surface fluvial gravels.

Additional work is recommended to evaluate the placer gold potential of these gravels and the balance of Montgomery Creek valley. Further sampling, with

larger volumes, needs to be done on the fluvial gravels on the BRI 1 and BRI 2 claims. Ultimately, drilling or deeper backhoe sampling will be needed to evaluate the deeper placer gold potential on this creek.

William C. Hood, P.Geo.
December 31, 2024

CERTIFICATE

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1) I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (1979) with a B.Sc. (Honours) Degree in Science (Geology) and I have practiced my profession since that time.

2) I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba since 1982.

3) I have been employed by Tantalum Mining Corporation (1979-1983), Province of Manitoba Departments of Labour (1992 – 1995) & Energy and Mines (1995 - 1997), and ProAm Exploration Corporation (1997 – 2000), as well as operating my own business as W.C. Hood, Consulting Geologist (1983 – 1992 & 2000 – present).

4) I have researched, conducted and supervised a wide range of exploration programs for hydrothermal and placer gold, volcanogenic copper-zinc, magmatic nickel-copper-PGE, pegmatitic tantalum-lithium-cesium, kimberlitic diamonds and various industrial mineral commodities.

William C. Hood, P.Geo.
December 31, 2024

APPENDIX I – PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. Looking east at W. Hood at 460N/840E during surficial geologic mapping. Escarpment of sand in background.

Photo 2. Looking east at gravels sampled at 290N/850E for 1-yard test.

Photo 3. Looking west at D. Hood sluicing 1-yard sample along Freegold road/trail.

Photo 4. Looking west at W. Hood at the 300N/920E base station on the Freegold road/trail during magnetic survey.

Photo 5. W. Hood augering hole Auger-24-2 on BRI 5 claim.

Photo 6. Auger samples from hole Auger 24-2 from 0 ft top left to 6 ft lower right.

APPENDIX II - MAGNETOMETER SPECIFICATIONS

G-856 Memory-Mag™

Proton Precession Magnetometer

MODEL G-856A & AX OP MAN
EDITION 2/2002
REV 02

M. SPECIFICATIONS

Displays	Six digit display of magnetic field to resolution of 0.1 gamma or time to nearest second. Additional three digit display of station, day of year, and line number.
Resolution	Typically 0.1 gamma in average conditions. May degrade to lower resolution in weak fields, noisy conditions or high gradients.
Absolute Accuracy	One gamma, limited by remnant magnetism in sensor and crystal oscillator accuracy.
Clock	Julian clock with stability of 5 seconds per month at room temperature and 5 seconds per day over the temperature range of -20 to +50 degrees Celsius.
Tuning	Push button tuning from keyboard with current value displayed on request. Tuning range 20 to 90 kilogammas.
Gradient Tolerance	Tolerates gradients to 1800 gammas/meter. When high gradients truncate count interval, maintains partial reading to an accuracy consistent with data.
Cycle Time	Complete field measurement in three seconds in normal operation. Internal switch selection for faster cycle (1.5 seconds) at reduced resolution or longer cycles for increased resolution.

Manual Read	Takes reading on command. Will store data in memory on command.
Memory	Stores more than 5000 readings in survey mode, keeping track of time, station number, line number day and magnetic field reading. In base station operation, computes for retrieval but does not store time of recording designated by sample interval, allowing storage of up to 12,000 readings.
Output	Plays data out in standard RS-232 format at selectable baud rates. Also outputs data in real time byte parallel, character serial BCD for use with digital recorders.
Inputs	Will accept an external sample command.
Special Functions	An internal switch allows: 1) adjustment of polarization time and count time to improve performance in marginal areas or to improve resolution or speed operation, 2) three count averaging, 3) choice of lighted displays in auto mode.
Physical	Instrument console: 7 x 10 ½ x 3 ½ inches (18 x 27 x 9 cm) 6 LB (2.7 kg) Sensor: 3 1/2 x 5 inches (9 x 13 cm) 4 LB (1.8 kg) Staff: 1 inch x 8 feet (3cm x 2.5m) 2 LB (1kg)
Environmental	Meets specifications from 1 to 40°C. Operates satisfactorily from -20 to 50°C.
Power	Operates from 9 D-cell flashlight batteries (or 13.5 volts external power). May be operated at 18 volts external power to improve resolution. Power failure or replacement of batteries will not cause loss of data stored in memory.

ACCESSORIES

Standard:	Sensor Staff Backpack Two sets of batteries Carrying case Applications Manual for Portable Magnetometers RS-232 Cable
Optional:	Cold weather battery belt Rechargeable Battery option 50' External power / Sensor cable Spares Kit