SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

FRISCO CREEK PLACER GOLD PROPERTY

(CREMMIE 22-36 - P43504 - P43926 CLAIMS)

YUKON RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

> NTS 115 O/6 ZONE 7 LATITUDE 63-12 N LONGITUDE 139-28W

MAY-OCT, 2014

By

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes the history, nature and potential of the Frisco Creek placer gold property owned by New Age Mining based on research and observations by the author between May and October of 2014.

During the summer mining season of 2014 New Age Mining conducted testing, mining and reclamation of the Cremmie 22-36 claims on Frisco Creek successfully proving the property to be economically viable at current gold prices and to have positive mining potential in untested portions of the property both upstream and downstream of the areas of current mining activity.

Regional and local scale geological, geophysical and surficial mapping indicates further positive economical placer gold potential on Frisco Creek, the side-creeks and adjoining watersheds.

LOCATION, ACCESS and TENURE

The Frisco Creek placer claims (the Property) is located 75 km south of Dawson, Yukon and 90 km upstream of Dawson on the Yukon River and 15 km below the confluence of the Yukon and White Rivers. The New Age Camp is centered at 63°12'N, 134°28'W.

Dawson has both paved highway and regular fixed wing access to Whitehorse, located 536 km south, where scheduled commercial flights to Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and Ottawa are available.

Access to the property is by boat upstream of the Yukon River or helicopter from Dawson, a 30 minute flight. Excellent barge access for heavy equipment, fuel and other supplies is provided



during the summer barge. An excellent landing exists for loading/unloading of the barge and smaller watercraft at the mouth of Frisco Creek.

Access to the Property from the landing is by a good road of 4 km length. 4x4 is only required during periods of heavy rain.

Potential access also exists to an airstrip located on Thistle Creek 15 km to the southeast via a series of well-constructed access road. This only require several kilometers of road construction up the Frisco Creek valley to connect to existing roads on the Kinross White Gold hard rock mining property.



The property consists of the

following placer mining claims. Expire dates shown do not reflect the latest filing of assessment work.

| Grant No. | Name | No. | Owner | Date Recorded | Staking Date | Expire Date |
|--------------|---------|-----|--|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| P 43504 | Cremmie | 22 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43505 | Cremmie | 23 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43506 | Cremmie | 24 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43507 | Cremmie | 25 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43508 | Cremmie | 26 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43509 | Cremmie | 27 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43510 | Cremmie | 28 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43511 | Cremmie | 29 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43512 | Cremmie | 30 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43513 | Cremmie | 31 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43514 | Cremmie | 32 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 22/08/1997 | 08/08/1997 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43923 | Cremmie | 33 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 30/09/1998 | 27/09/1998 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43924 | Cremmie | 34 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 30/09/1998 | 27/09/1998 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43925 | Cremmie | 35 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 30/09/1998 | 27/09/1998 | 30/10/2014 |
| P 43926 | Cremmie | 36 | New Age Mining Inc 98%, E. Stretch- 2% | 30/09/1998 | 27/09/1998 | 30/10/2014 |

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE

Creek is within the Klondike Plateau in the Central Yukon ecoregion of the Yukon River drainage basin and escaped all but local alpine glaciation during the last ice ages. Discontinuous permafrost exists in all areas with most areas lacking southern exposure or blanket with muskeg having permanently frozen soil. Frost heaving on ridges and solifluction lobes on slopes are common.

The region consists of low-relief rolling plateaus cut by deep, generally narrow V-shaped drainages. Elevations locally on the Property range from just over 4000' to 1200' at the mouth of Frisco.

The Frisco Creek area has a sub-arctic climate. The mean annual temperature of the area is approximately -5C with an average winter temperature of -23C and a summer mean of 10C. Record low and high temperatures range from -56C to 35C. Mean annual precipitation is 300-400mm with variable summer rainfall (average 50mm-July) and winter snowfall (average 28mm- January). Dawson averages 70 frost-free days per year. Overall the summers are pleasant with a field season beginning in mid-May for southern exposed slopes and ending in mid-October for all but the higher elevations. Winters are generally cold but usually have several winter warm spells, 'chinooks', lasting several days. Daylight hours vary from 20 hours in June to 5 hours in December. Wind speeds are generally calm to moderate, variable but predominately from the southwest and northeast. Black spruce and paper birch prevail in most areas with occasional white spruce, aspen, willows and alders. Aspen colonies dominate southern facing slopes. Valley bottoms are dominated by black spruce, willows and alders with stands of paper birch and aspen on well drained soils.

Moose, caribou, fox, wolves and both black and grizzly bears are common in the Klondike valley along with fur bearing animals. Mosquito and blackflies can be a nuisance during summer months but some relief is found on south facing slopes and areas with wind exposure.

HARD ROCK EXPLORATION, GEOLOGY AND GOLD SOURCES

For thousands of years the Klondike Valley was inhabited by the Hän-speaking Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people who enjoyed the plentiful availability of salmon, caribou and other wildlife and sources of food and raw materials found in that part of the Yukon River drainage system. Their immense knowledge of the land was invaluable to the European traders that entered the area in the mid-1800s and especially so when placer gold was

discovered in 1896 on Bonanza Creek by George and Kate Carmack, Skookum Jim and Dawson Charlie, beginning the famed Klondike Gold Rush. To this day placer gold mining remains an important part of Dawson City's and the Yukon's economy and the legacy has generated a thriving tourism industry. An estimated 20 million ounce of placer gold have been recovered from the Klondike Goldfields since discovery. While most in the Klondike were

diligently working the creeks some were



searching for the bedrock source of the placer gold including both government geologists and miners with experience in the hard rock gold Mother Lode district in California.

The regional geology is well described in an Underworld Resources report (Pausen, 2009):

The Stewart River area is unglaciated. Basement geology consists of at least five stacked thrust sheets of lower to middle-amphibolite facies Yukon-Tanana schist and gneiss (MacKenzie, 2008).

Metasedimentary rocks are predominately siliciclastic, consisting of quartzite, quartz-mica schist and paragneiss, and meta-conglomerate; minor carbonate units also exist (Ryan and Gordey, 2001). Mafic amphibolite is likely basaltic in origin. Some quartz-sericite schists or felsites exist, probably felsic volcanic or hypabyssal volcanic in origin. Orthogneisses are of unknown age, and range in composition from felsic to mafic, it has been suggested that the mafic orthgneisses may comprise a subvolcanic intrusive complex, and the potassic augen gneisses may correlate with a suite of Devonian to Mississippian granitic intrusions (Ryan and Gordey, 2001). There were several episodes of magmatism, and the Paleozoic package is intruded by Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Eocene plutonic rocks, and Cretaceous volcanic rocks (Ryan et al., 2003),Permian metamorphic fabrics have been overprinted during Jurassic thrusting, with subsequent deformation associated with late Cretaceous normal faulting. Mineralization occurred prior to, or during this period of regional extension, and may be related to post-metamorphic orogenesis, or deeper buried (Tombstone Suite?) plutonism

History hard rock exploration is well summarized below in a report by Madalena Ventures Inc. (Doherty, 2005):

Descriptions given for the individual Minfile occurrence do not highlight isolated mineral occurrence, but provide a history of changing quartz claim ownership within the general area of the individual Minfile occurrence. These ground positions have often overlapped and may have covered one or more of the specified Minfile positions, as is currently the case.

The mineral rights for portions of the current property have been owned by a variety of individuals as indicated by summaries of claim records. The earliest documented exploration activity on or within the property area coincides with the timing of the 'Klondike Gold Rush' with claims being staked by a number of individual interests between 1897 and 1907. Activity during this period occurred on the three riverside claims (1150 011 Shamrock, with staking in 1898 & 1900; 012 Northern Lights, staking in 1897, 1900, 1902 & 1907; and the 013 Donahue with staking in 1900, 1901). Records of work preformed during this early period are lacking. The Donahue (Minfile 1150 013) is the only occurrence for which turn of the century exploration activity is reported.

Initially staked as Star City claims (4613) in September 1900 by N.J. Donahue and J.J. McKinnon, the property was explored with a 15-metre adit, 9 metre cross-cut and 4 metre shaft in the following year. Donahue & McKinnon reported the discovery of a sulphide-quartz zone up to 4.6 m wide bounded by porphyritic rock. They also claimed that the zone was mineralized with free gold plus silver and antimony values but that was never substantiated (Minfile 1150 013).

Resurgence in exploration activity occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s with Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. conducting reconnaissance exploration in the area with follow up grid soil sampling and geological mapping In the early to mid 1990s there was again renewed staking activity over the earlier riverside claims (1150 011 Shamrock, 012 Northern Lights and 013 Donahue) but there is no reported exploration activity. It was during this period in 1992-3 that staking in the Frisco Creek area was first documented (Minfile 1150 155). Exploration reported for the Frisco includes bulldozer trenching, stripping and roadwork. There is no indication of any significant discoveries.

In late 1998 a similar, but somewhat smaller ground position to the current one was staked by Teck Corporation (now Teck-Cominco Ltd.) when prospecting the area identified the Teacher Showing. This is an intrusion-related style of mineralization with quartz sulphide chert/breccia containing galena, stibnite and pyrite mineralization returned assays as high as 5.84 g/t Au. They also discovered quartz float with chalcopyrite and galena near the headwaters of Minneapolis Creek, which returned assays of 6.46 g/t Au and 26.5 g/t Ag. In 1999 Teck conducted limited prospecting and geological mapping of the main slopes and drainages and collected random rock and stream silt assay samples, In addition, a small 1.35 line kilometre soil grid was established over the Teacher Showing. Soil sampling identified a strong anomaly 50 m southeast of the showing with values up to 365 ppb Au, 630 ppm As and 155 ppm Sb. In2000, Teck focused most of their exploration efforts in and around the Teacher showing. They carried out hand-trenching, expanded soil sampling and further prospecting. Trenching over the soil anomaly identified in 1999 encountered silicified and brecciated metasedimentary float, which returned values ranging

from nil to 12.15 g/t Au. The highest assay also returned 13.0 g/t Ag, 10 000 ppm As and 275 ppm Sb. Expanded soil sampling in 2000 returned several new multi-element anomalies, on trend with the Teacher showing. A reconnaissance soil line collected over the location of the gold bearing quartz float in Minneapolis Creek returned values up to 75 ppb Au, 1 445 ppm As, 20 ppmSb, 135 ppm Cu and 391 ppm Zn.

The latest hard rock exploration work performed is taken from Yukon Minfile Occurrence 115O 074 Donahue:

The area surrounding this location is underlain by Devonian to Mississippian age psammite/quartz-mica schist. This portion of the White claims was not explored until 2007 at which time Underworld Resources carried out geological mapping and soil and rock sampling. The results were added to previous year's results. Soil sampling to date across the White claim block outlined a large gold, arsenic and antimony soil anomaly measuring 8 by 3.5 km across the length of the claim block. The anomaly consists of numerous discrete gold anomalies with a threshold of 50 ppb gold.

Soil sampling in 2007 outlined the Donahue gold zone (soil anomaly – this occurrence). The Donahue gold zone measures 800 by 700 m with 35 of 374 samples exceeding 40 ppb gold. The average of the anomalous samples was 414 ppb gold with a maximum value of 9 019 ppb gold (Underworld press release 12 Feb/2008). Further soil sampling in 2008 outlined the South Donahue gold zone located 1.5 km to the south. The single 2008 diamond drill hole was collared towards the northwest end of the Donahue gold soil anomaly. Hole WD-015 returned 1.30 g/t gold over 1.0 m from a down hole depth of between 114.50 and 115.50 m.

Trenching, soil and rock sampling carried out in 2009 at the Donahue soil anomaly encountered, near surface gold mineralization similar in style to the Golden Saddle deposit (Minfile Occurrence # 1150 165). Diamond drill hole DN09-01collared on the Donahue soil anomaly returned 1.00 g/t gold over 2 m while hole DN09-03 returned 21.5 g/t over 0.73 m. Hole DN09-02 did not return any significant intersections (Underworld Press Release – Sep 10/2009).

The South Donahue gold zone occurs in similar host rocks to the Golden Saddle deposit and possesses similar geochemical signature. Diamond drilling intersected 1 to 5 m thick quartz veins hosted within an altered granitoid, however no significant values were returned from any of the five drill holes (Underworld Press Release – Oct 19/2009).

Since its take-over of Underworld Resources, Kinross Gold has not publicly released any detailed results from the White Gold project.

Essentially, a valid hard rock source(s) of native gold exists within the watershed of Frisco Creek, the area is unglaciated and course gold has been recovered at good grades and shallow depths strongly indicating that there is great potential for an economically viable placer gold operation in this watershed.



<u>Regional Magnetics</u> – This figure shows the regional magnetic trend and shows the geological contacts highlighted by the pink/orange color variation. The White Gold trend crosses the New Age claim group.



Satellite Image showing Frisco Creek Mining cut as of 2012.



Satellite Image showing road access from the Yukon River along Frisco Creek to camp and the area of active mining as of 2012.



Regional Geology of the White Gold Claims. Frisco Creek drains the northern portion of the map.