

## Initiating Report

July 2018



**Sixty North Gold**  
[www.sixtynorthgold.com](http://www.sixtynorthgold.com)

### **Sixty North Gold bringing Mon Project back to life**

- Sixty North Gold is earning an 80% interest in the Mon Gold Project in the Northwest Territories.
- The project is situated just 45 km north of Yellowknife in a geologically prolific gold belt that has produced over 15 million ounces of gold at grades in excess of 0.5 oz per tonne, including the Con, Giant and Discovery Mines.
- The main asset on the property is known as the A-Zone, which is a Discovery Mine-type stratabound, non-strataform gold-bearing quartz vein. The gold deposit was briefly mined from 1991 to 1997 and in total, it is estimated that 15,000 oz of gold was recovered from 15,000 tonnes of mineralized material within the first 15 metres of elevation. This is historic information and cannot be verified or relied upon.
- The project was shut down due to low gold prices and a slumping mining market.
- The A-Zone is folded into an anticline where the highest grades appear to be focused along the nose of the fold. The A-zone was accessed via a portal and mined via underground methods to a depth of only 15 metres. Mineralization remains open for further exploration down plunge.
- Verification continuous chip samples (2016) at the mouth of the central adit (crown pillar) in the former-producing A-Zone averaged grades of 147/g/t gold over 3 metres.
- The project has new land use permits and a water license that allows the company to quickly start a limited mining and milling operation up to 100 tonnes per day.
- Additional targets on the property have been identified that were not recognized in historic exploration programs.

### *The Bottom Line*

Sixty North Gold intends to rehabilitate and expand the underground workings with a goal of producing a 1,000 tonne bulk sample for a better estimate of grade. Additional, promising exploration targets on the property will also be tested.



<b>Capital Structure</b>		At April, 2018
<b>Sixty North Gold</b>		
<b>CSE-SXTY</b>		
<b>Frankfurt: 2F4</b>		
Shares Outstanding		45,203,333
Warrants		16,660,166
Options		3,055,000
Shares Fully Diluted		64,918,499
<b>Trading Activity as of June</b>		
Recent Share Price		\$0.20
Market Capitalization		~\$9 million
52 Week High/Low		\$0.12/\$0.20
Average 30 Day volume		~ 9,783
Cash Position April 30 2018		\$1.28 million
<b>Major Share Holdings</b>		
Management & Directors		19.5%

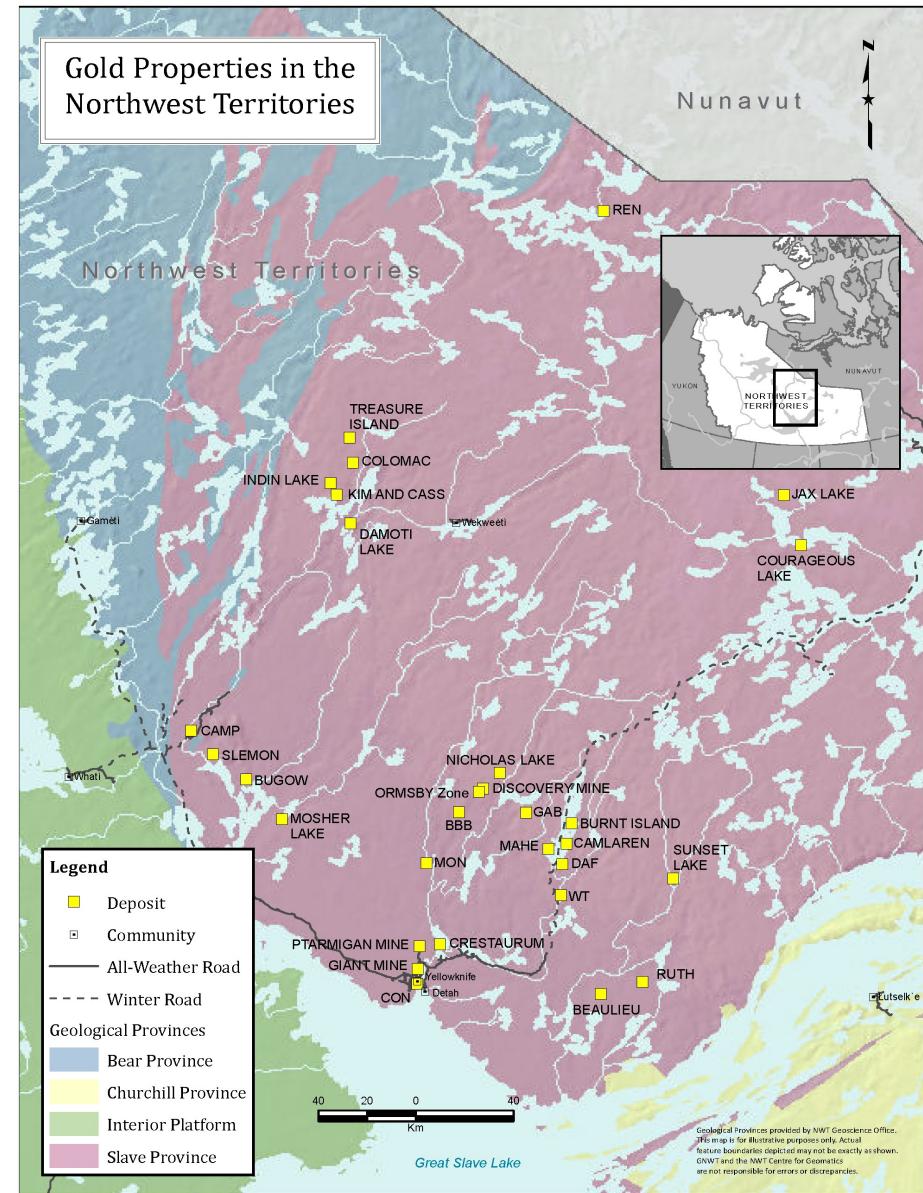
## The Opportunity

- The Mon Gold Project is a prospective, past-producing stratabound, non-strataform auriferous quartz vein hosted gold deposit in the Northwest Territories that has yet to be fully exploited or explored.
- The project is in a mining friendly jurisdiction. It is hosted in the Yellowknife Gold Belt which is a prolific high-grade gold belt.
- Only one part of the Mon Property has been explored: the A-Zone. From 1992 to 1997 it is estimated that 15,000 oz. of gold was recovered from 15,000 tonnes of mineralized material within the first 15 metres of elevation. This is historic information and cannot be verified or relied upon.
- The project is permitted to mine and mill at a rate of 100 tpd.
- The overall size and grade and form of mineralization in the A-Zone as well as the host rocks are similar to the Discovery mine located 50 km to the north. The Discovery Mine is reported to have produced 1 million ounces of gold from 1 million tons of ore between 1949 and 1969.
- There are numerous other targets on the property that may host "Ormsby-style" gold mineralization. This type of gold mineralization was only recently recognized in the region and is characterized by rocks that are potassium altered, low in quartz, and have high sulphide content. This style of mineralization is also typically associated with shears and/or faults. The Ormsby deposit has Open Pit and Underground, Measured and Indicated resources of 1.27 million oz. gold at an average grade of 1.88 g/t gold. (Tyhee NI-43-101; SRK Consulting).
- With its permits in-hand, Sixty North Gold Mining intends to re-open the A-Zone mine portal and expand the underground development with the goal of taking a 1,000 tonne bulk sample. This process mitigates future capital costs to restart the operation since most of the equipment and underground development are already in place.
- If sampling is successful, an underground drill program will be planned to test down-dip continuity of the A-Zone in anticipation of a test-mining operation. Sixty North hopes to fast-track this high-grade, narrow-vein gold asset into a production scenario at an initial rate of 100 tpd. Additional resources may be outlined on other parts of the project that may also add to the value of the company.

## The Risks

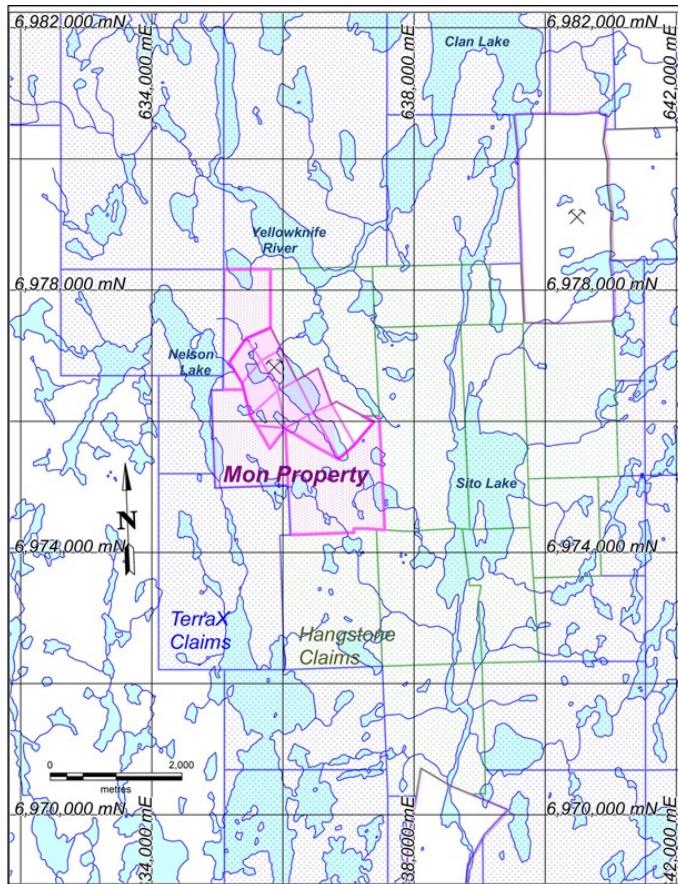
- Narrow-vein, high-grade gold deposits do not easily or economically lend themselves to a resource calculation. There are currently no resources or reserves on the Mon project.
- The company does not intend to base a production decision for the Mon Gold Property on a feasibility study or mineral reserves which demonstrate economic and technical viability. Instead the company intends to assess the grade, width and continuity of mineralization via underground bulk sampling below previously mined stopes.
- Mineral Exploration and Development is a highly speculative business and involves a high degree of financial risk over a significant period of time.
- Sixty North Gold Mining currently has no revenue and must continue to raise money on the market to fund exploration and development. Consequently this will continue dilute its share structure.
- Market factors which are beyond the control of the company and which cannot be accurately predicted such as commodity prices and mining market fluctuations may adversely affect operations of the company.
- The presence of mineral deposits on properties in close proximity or similar in structure/style to the Mon Project is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Mon Gold Property.

- The Northwest Territories (NWT) constitutes 13.5% of Canada's total land mass and the geology of the NWT spans over 4 billion years of earth's geologic history.
- Canada ranks third in the World for diamond production by value and a majority of that production is sourced from the NWT. In fact diamond production accounts for about 40% of the Territory's GDP.
- Since 1998 diamond mines have generated nearly \$10 billion in NWT business contracts, over \$4 billion of which were spent on Aboriginal-owned business and have created over 20,000 total person years of employment, nearly half of which were Aboriginal employees (*Sources: NWT Mineral Development strategy; A guide to Mineral Deposits NWT 2016*).
- But diamonds are not the only force driving the northern economy. Numerous gold and base metal projects are currently in the permitting and financing phases of mine development.
- Historically, the NWT have produced 579,717 kg gold, 1,640,212 kg silver, 1,819,476 tonnes lead, 4,717,259 tonnes zinc, 7,846 tonnes copper, 5,886,672 MTU's tungsten and 6,434,400 kg uranium. Since the start of diamond production in 1998 until the end of 2015, NWT has produced over 165 million carats of diamonds.
- From 1932 until 2014 Historic mineral production is valued at \$46 billion, 38% diamonds, 30% zinc and 18% gold.
- It is clear that mining is a cornerstone of the NWT's economy. The government of the NWT states it is committed to working to ensure the long-term growth of a sustainable mining industry via a positive investment climate.



## Location and Access to the Mon Property

- The Mon Gold property is located 45 km north of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, Canada. It is covered by 11 Mining Leases and three mineral claims. Access to the property is either by Helicopter or float/ski-equipped fixed wing aircraft or by winter road extending 40 km from Blue Fish Lake to the Mon Mine. An abandoned power line right of way lies about 2 km east of the property.
- All of the necessary infrastructure to support exploration and development of a mine is available in Yellowknife.



A number of high-grade gold-bearing quartz veins can be found on the property, however only the A-zone has seen significant exploration.

The A-Zone hosts the Mon deposit and is described as an Archean-aged, turbidite-hosted, stratabound, non-strataform (constrained to rock layers but not to original bedding) gold-bearing quartz vein deposit. The Quartz vein is folded into an anticline "n" shape, The axis of this anticline plunges towards the south at an angle that varies between 20 and 40 degrees.

The highest grade gold has been identified (and some of it mined) in the nose of the fold, while lower gold grades are found on the limbs of the structure. Verification continuous chip samples (2016) in the nose of the fold, at the mouth of the central adit (crown pillar) in the former-producing A-Zone returned grades averaging 147 g/t gold over 3 metres.

The image below shows the outline of the vein system in orange. The image is an aerial view of the A-Zone looking west (image from the 1990's when project was in production).



The property is covered by 11 mining leases and three mineral claims owned 100% by New Discovery Mines "NDM" (subject to a 2% NSR held by Giauque Holdings Ltd).

NDM also holds a Land Use Permit and Water License from the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board. These grant the company the right to perform all exploration and underground development work. This includes the right to install and operate a 100 ton per day gravity plus floatation mill, roads and tailings containment facility.

In September 2016, Sixty North Gold Mining, then a numbered company, entered into an agreement to acquire 80% interest of the Mon Gold property by spending a total of CDN\$6 million on the project by December 31, 2020. \$2 million of this amount must be spent by December 2018. NDM retains a 20% carried interest on the property.

An advanced royalty payment of US\$20,000 was paid by Sixty North for 2017 and 2018 and is payable every year until production. Up to 20% of the advanced royalty payments may be deducted from the first year's NSR royalty payment after commercial production.

- A high-grade gold bearing quartz vein was discovered in 1937 by prospectors working for Cominco during an aerial reconnaissance flight north of Yellowknife. Sampling determined that a number of veins occurred on the property, the most significant of which was the A-Zone Vein.
- The A-zone vein system was exposed in trenches that were blasted in 1937. Results from sampling returned excellent grades including 3.43 metres averaging 121.14 g/t gold at the fold nose and 3.20 metres averaging 6.66 g/t gold 37.2 metres from the fold nose.
- Cominco sunk a 19.51 metre deep shaft at the A-Zone and in 1938 completed 47.5 metres of lateral development. They failed to encounter the interpreted down-dip extension of the surface showings.
- In 1947, Cominco recognized similarities between the A-zone and the Discovery Mine and drilled 3 short holes totalling 58 metres to trace the A-zone to depth. The best intersection cut 2.01 metres averaging 94.97 g/t gold. In 1950 Cominco, drilled 364 metres to test a lineament east of the A-zone with no success.
- In 1961, a detailed magnetometer survey failed to outline the contact between the greywacke (marine sediments) and gabbro (intrusive rock) where the A-zone was determined to be situated.
- A third drill campaign took place in 1963 where 10 holes (493.5 metres) failed to expand the A-Zone mineralization. All of these holes were drilled from the west, prior to recognizing the structure of the A-Zone. In 1965, Cominco decided there was limited potential to expand the A-Zone mineralization and leased the property to Jack Stevens, a local prospector. Mr. Stevens extracted about 200 tonnes of high grade material between 1965 and 1975 which he crushed and processed on site.
- In 1986 the claims were optioned to Troymin Resources and 11 holes (489 metres) were drilled into the A-Zone in 1987 with mixed results. Coronado Resources was farmed in on that option in 1987 and completed additional mapping sampling and 886 metres of drilling in 12 holes. All results confirmed Cominco's work.
- In 1988 the Property was optioned by D.R. Webb who brought Can-Mac Exploration into the agreement. It was determined that the mineralization had a short dip extent but raked shallowly to the south. In 1989 it was recommended that a 2,000 ton bulk sample be extracted to confirm the continuity and grade of the deposit.

- Even though Cominco developed 47 metres of lateral development in 1938 they did not intersect any economic gold mineralization in the limbs of the A-Zone fold at that time.
- In the early 1970's Jack Stevens stockpiled 200 tons of mineralization at 1 to 2 opt gold (estimated) and ran it through an small improvised mill.
- A second development program commenced in 1989 when Can-Mac Explorations drove a decline and extracted a bulk sample. Ger-Mac Contracting (operated by Gerry Hess and Dave Webb) acquired the property in 1991 and installed a milling plant. Gold production continued on a seasonal basis from 1992 until 1997.
- In 1993 the facilities and lease to mine was purchased from Ger-Mac Contracting, by Albert Eggenberger of Yellowknife. Operations continued under the direction of Ger-Mac Contracting.
- From 1992 until 1997, a total of 11,097 tons of gold mineralization was milled, producing about 100 kg of gold (3,215 ounces).
- No further production has occurred.

- Sixty North Gold Mining has compiled all historic exploration, drilling and development data on the property. It has also completed a NI-43-101 Technical report on December 11, 2017.
- In 2017 the company prospected the entire property, reviewing all previously identified showings and assessing potential for gold mineralization associated with potassic-altered, sulphide rich, structurally controlled gold mineralization with low quartz content—typically less than <5% quartz.
- A total of 253 grab samples were collected and sent to Bureau Veritas Mineral laboratories in Vancouver.
- In 2016 5 diamond drill holes (totaling 378.9 metres) were drilled by New Discovery mines on behalf of Sixty North Mining. All of the holes targeted the A-Zone.
- The table below highlights the results. Intersections range from true width at 50 degree inclination to 80% true width on vertically oriented holes.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Core Angle
<b>NDM1</b>	28.4	28.9	0.5	<b>1.442</b>	-50
	28.9	29.7	0.8	<b>0.178</b>	
<b>NDM2</b>	34.3	35.2	0.9	<b>4.971</b>	-65
	50.3	51	0.7	<b>14.9</b>	-80
<b>NDM3</b>	51	51.9	0.9	<b>15.6</b>	
	71	71.9	0.9	<b>0.051</b>	-90
<b>NDM4</b>	71.9	72.9	1.0	<b>0.084</b>	
	72.9	73.6	0.7	<b>0.078</b>	
<b>NDM5</b>	31.6	32.7	1.1	<b>1.87</b>	-60

In 2012 Metsolve Labs performed preliminary metallurgical testing on 46 samples of tailings collected from the Mon Gold Property. The goal was to determine if a salable concentrate could be created from the tailings.

- Results from four flotation tests indicated gold recoveries of about 87%. Metsolve recommended grinding of the tailings could improve recovery further but more work was necessary.

In 2014 Inspectorate Laboratory tested a composite vein sample collected from the pillars of the old stopes on the Mon Project.

The goal was to determine the gold recovery via gravity concentration followed by a comparison between direct cyanide leaching and sulphide floatation process on the gravity tails.

- Results indicated that the gold responded well to the gravity circuit with 52.8% recovery in the first pass.
- The bottle-roll leach of the gravity tails indicated gold extraction of 98% after 24 hrs.
- The gravity tails also responded well to sulphide floatation with recoveries of 98%.
- The combined results of both gravity-floatation and intensive leaching and gravity-cyanidation process routes indicated that >99% of the gold could potentially be recovered.

Yellowknife Greenstone Belt deposits are considered Archean-aged Lode Gold deposits within an orogenic (mountain building) environment. There are three types of economic gold deposits in Yellowknife: shear zone hosted (Con and Giant Mines), Stratabound non-strataform (Discovery Mine) and low quartz disseminated (Ormsby and Clan Mines).

Most mineralized zones occur within, or are spatially associated with shear zones. There are numerous areas of shear-related gold mineralization identified to date on the Mon Gold Property including the A-Zone. Only the A-zone has seen significant exploration.

- At the A-Zone, quartz veins lie near the contacts of a mixed sedimentary and volcanic sequence interspersed with thick gabbro sills.
- The A-Zone vein system for the most part follows a northwest contact between gabbro sills and sedimentary-volcanic rocks.
- Gold Mineralization occurs within and adjacent to a 1-to-3 metre-wide zone that is composed of quartz veins and silicified argillite (mudstone).
- Gold Grades are erratic but appear to correlate with sulphide content (which averages less than 1%).

The A-Zone mineralization is considered an Archean-aged, turbidite-hosted, stratabound non-strataform, quartz/shear vein deposit.

Another target that has been less explored but recognized at the nearby Discovery Mine is referred to as "Low Quartz" or Ormsby-Style" mineralization.

- This style of gold mineralization is associated with potassically-altered, sulphide rich rocks
- Structurally controlled gold mineralization that is associated with low quartz content: typically less than 5% quartz.
- Disseminated sulphides are commonly present.

Sixty North Gold intends to review and re-evaluate the targets on the Mon Gold Property that may fall into the "Ormsby-Style" category.

Currently there are no known resources or reserves on the Mon Gold Property.

## Similarities to Discovery Mine

Geologists who have seen both the Mon property and the Discovery Mine report that the overall size, grade and style of the mineralization as well as the host rocks at the Mon Project are similar to the past producing Discovery Mine located about 50 km to the north.

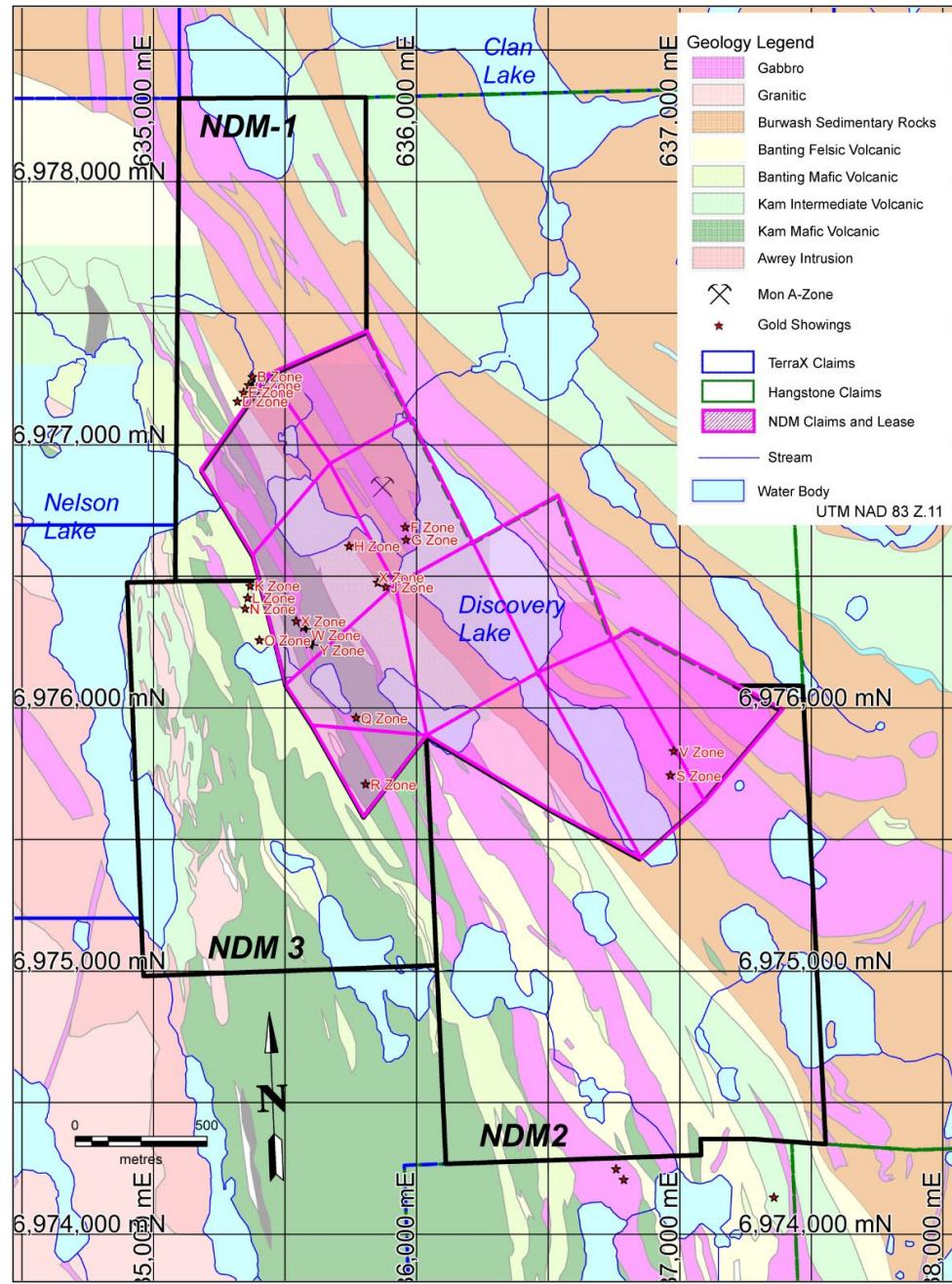
The Discovery Mine was in operation sporadically between 1949 to 1969 and a total of 1 million tonnes of ore was mined and 1 million ounces of gold were recovered.

### Similarities include:

- Host Rocks are argillites and part of the same stratigraphic formation
- Mineralized zone near mafic igneous rocks (<20 metres).
- Quartz vein varies in width from >2 metres to < 0.1 metre.
- Both mineralized zones are folded into an anticline with a distance of about 20 metres between limbs of the fold.
- Hydrothermal alteration is potassium rich with low carbonate content within 5 metres of the mineralized system.
- Gold grades are variable but can be quite high grade. Nugget effect pervasive.

## Geology Map of Mon Project

## Management's Comments

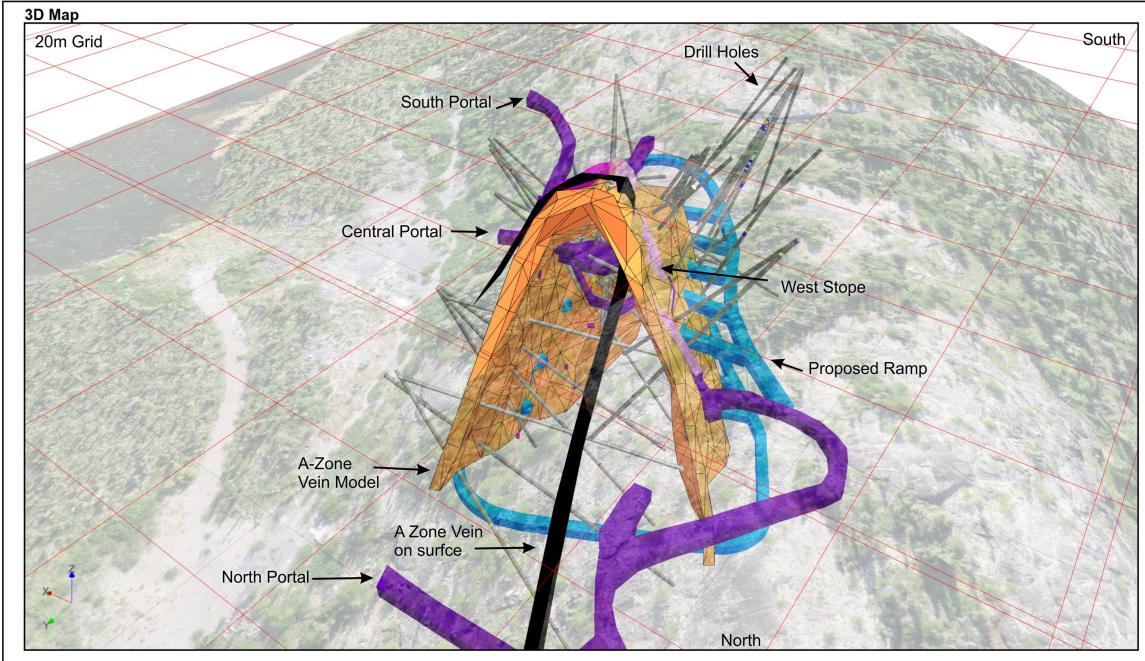


*"Sixty North Gold commenced surface exploration on its mineral claims in early June this year. We are excited by the potential for underground development at the A-Zone, as well as the under-explored surface opportunities away from the A-Zone."*

**Ron Handford**

**CEO and Director,**

- The Map Image to the left outlines the geology of the Mon Project and land position.
- The mining symbol near the centre represents the A-Zone.
- All other gold showings are highlighted by stars.



The images to the left are three dimensional representations of the A-Zone with drill hole traces in dark grey and existing workings in purple.

Sixty North's proposed development plan is in blue with views to the south (top image) and to the west (bottom image).

The goal is to test the down-dip continuity of the A-Zone mineralization and collect a 1,000 tonne bulk sample from several locations along the vein.

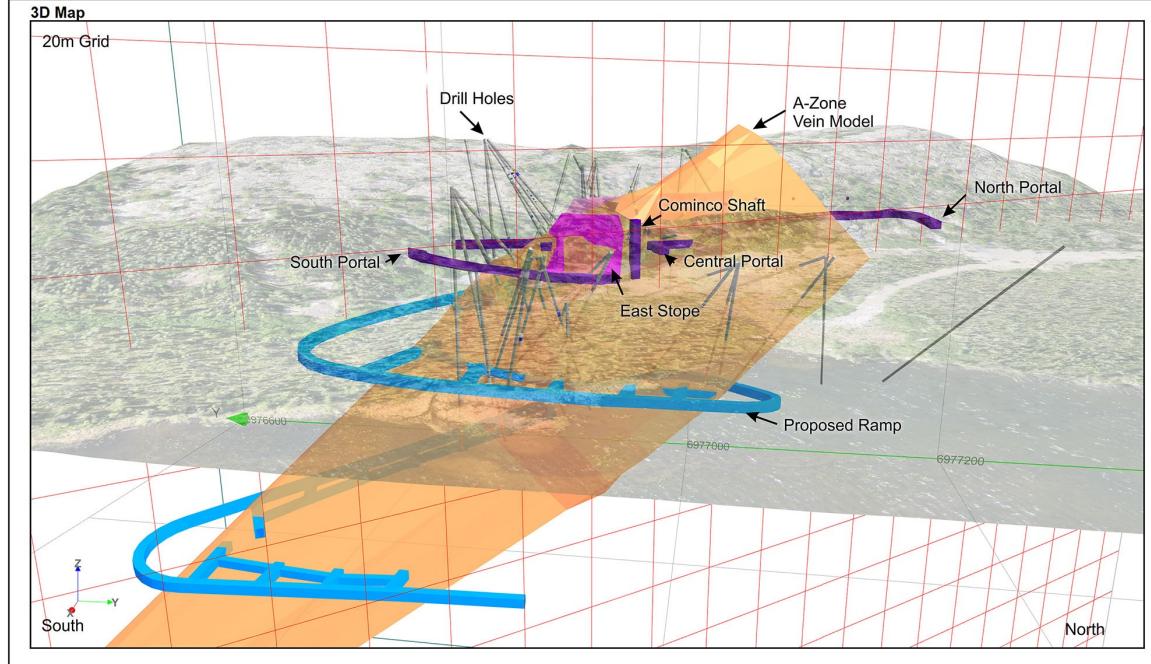
### Phase 1 Ramp Development

- The existing North portal and associated decline will be re-opened.
- The decline will be extended by 250 to 300 metres parallel to the vein.
- The Vein will be accessed via four draw points driven on 20 metre centres to crosscut the vein.

### Phase 2 Stope Development

- The company anticipates that 80 metres of sub-drifting along the vein from the draw points will provide sufficient tonnage for the bulk sample

**The total cost of Phase 1 & 2 is estimated at \$2.8 million.**



Like many geologists, I have a soft spot for high-grade gold deposits. The reality is that high-grade gold mineralization often goes hand-in-hand with narrow veins, smaller throughput and coarse gold nugget effect.

This is not usually an issue from a geologist's point of view or even a mining engineer's perspective, however, the market often has trouble gauging the potential value of these types of deposits. This is why resource drilling and feasibility studies have become mainstream valuation tools— to reduce the investment risk as much as possible.

Unfortunately the drilling and test work required to complete one of these detailed reports is sometimes more expensive than actually going underground to test-mine a high-grade vein system.

Junior Companies must make the choice of how they want to spend their money. Sixty North Gold has opted to spend their money developing the A-Zone and proving its potential viability to the market via a 1,000 tonne bulk sample.

A number of years ago, I was talking with a very experienced mining engineer and he eloquently summed up the way to effectively mine narrow, high grade, vein deposits: He simply stated "Drill for Structure, Mine for Grade."

It was a valid statement: Why spend all your money drilling off a nuggety resource at 10 metre spacings when you can drill a few holes to identify the gold bearing structure and mine (bulk sample) it to determine if it warrants further development. This is in fact how many mines were historically and profitably operated.

The draw back to this "mine-and-see" method is that you never really know how much gold you have until you've finished mining. From an investor's perspective, this method is often viewed as too risky for the same reason. From a company perspective it often provides a faster and cheaper path to production for these types of deposits.

Sixty North Gold currently has a market capitalization of under \$10 million. A successful bulk sampling program would demonstrate to the market that there is potential for significant profit — and the company would be likely be valued at a much higher market capitalization.

## Plans for 2018 - 2019

- Sixty North Gold Mining intends to further explore and potentially continue development of the A-Zone on the Mon Property.
- Initially a surface exploration program will test various prospective targets on the property outside of the A-Zone.
- The company is now in the process of acquiring equipment and bulk consumables in anticipation of underground bulk sample program scheduled for the summer of 2019.
- At the past-producing A-Zone, Sixty North intends to develop a new level 20 metres below old stopes and conduct underground sampling and bulk sample extraction and testing (2019).
- Underground drilling will occur on A-Zone as warranted.
- Sixty North will continue to seek regional exploration property acquisition opportunities.
- Future Vision: install mill and dry stack tailings facility; process bulk sample at an initial rate of 100 tpd.

**John Campbell, MBA, CFA, CPA: Chairman and CFO**

Mr. Campbell has been the Chairman, President, Secretary and a Director of the Corporation since its founding in July 2016 and Chief Financial Officer since July 2017. Mr. Campbell is a Chartered Professional Accountant, CA, and is currently Co-Founder, Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of Tri View Capital Corp., an exempt market dealer. He has over 30 years of investment management experience as a securities analyst, investment banker, M&A specialist, and money manager with Camlin Asset Management Ltd., CWC Capital Ltd., Pemberton Securities and The Jim Pattison Group.

**Ronald L. Handford, P.Eng., B.A.Sc., MBA: CEO and Director**

Mr. Handford is a Professional Engineer and is President of Handford Management Inc., a private management services company. He has been the CEO of Sixty North Gold since September 2016. He is also the Vice President, Communications for GMV Minerals Inc. and was formerly the Executive Vice President, Corporate Development for Yellowhead Mining Inc. Mr. Handford holds a Master of Business Administration degree from University of Western Ontario (1979) and a Bachelor of Applied Science in Civil Engineering from the University of British Columbia (1974). He has over 20 years of international experience as a mining and technology entrepreneur, executive, and advisor; plus 15 years as an international mining project finance and corporate banker, including Barclays Bank and the International Finance Corporation; and six years as an engineer/project manager related to mining and resource projects.

**Grant Block, CPA, CA, CMA (Nevada): Director**

Managing Partner at Davidson & Company LLP. Grant is a UBC graduate, completing his CA and CMA in 1985 with a national firm. Following a tour of duty in industry with Teck (formerly known as Teck Cominco), he returned to public practice, joining Davidson & Company LLP in 1989. He has since earned his CPA (Nevada) and has taken the Canadian Securities course.



Director Brian Malahoff on site south of the A-Zone (2017)



Pan sample from the 1990's production

**Andriyko Herchak, B.Comm., CPA, CA: Director**

Mr. Herchak has been a Director of the Corporation since July 24, 2017 and acted as its Chief Financial Officer from February 2017 to March 2017 . He is the President & CEO of FinCanna Capital Corp., a royalty investment company for the licensed medical cannabis industry; previously was the Chief Financial Officer of NexGen Energy Ltd., a publicly listed uranium exploration and development company; and previously Chief Financial Officer of Hathor Exploration Ltd, a publicly listed uranium exploration and development company that was acquired by Rio Tinto in 2012 for \$650 million.

Mr. Herchak is a Chartered Professional Accountant, CA. He also holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of British Columbia (1993). He has over 20 years experience in senior leadership roles with publicly traded companies.

**Ian M. Klassen, B.A (Hons): Director**

Mr. Klassen holds a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario. He is President & CEO of GMV Minerals Inc. and President of Grande Portage Resources Ltd. Mr. Klassen has twenty-five years of experience in business management, public relations, government affairs and entrepreneurialism. He has extensive experience in corporate finance, the administration of public companies, government policy, media relationship strategies, business/ government project management, and legislative decision-making. Mr. Klassen is a recipient of the Commemorative Medal for the 125th Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada in recognition of his significant contribution to his community and country.

**Brian Malahoff, P.Geo: Director**

Mr. Malahoff has been a self-employed professional geologist since April 1992. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia (1985). His areas of work have included Canada, United States, Mexico, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina, and has conducted some of the field programs at Sixty North Gold's Mon Gold project and other work on the Yellowknife Greenstone Belt. He has 33 years experience in exploration geology and project management.



Field Exploration south of the A-Zone, 2017



Drill Jumbo purchased for the underground operations

According to the Earn-In Agreement, Sixty North Gold will be the Operator and New Discovery Mines Limited (NDM) will be the Manager of the Mon Gold Project. NDM brings a wealth of operating experience on the Mon Gold Property and on the Yellowknife Greenstone Belt.

#### **Dr. Dave R. Webb, B.A.Sc., M.Sc. PH.D., P.Geol., P.Eng: Director**

Dr. Webb's Ph.D. focused on gold mineralization in the Yellowknife Greenstone Belt. He subsequently is credited with discovering both the largest granitic hosted gold deposit in the Northwest Territories, and the largest gold deposit in the Yellowknife Greenstone Belt in the past 30 years. He served as president and director of Tyhee Gold Corp. where he and his team developed a high-grade gold deposit into production; Mongolia's first hard rock gold mine. He developed the Mon Gold Mine into the most recently permitted gold mine in the Yellowknife Gold Belt, shutting down in 1997 due to declining gold prices.

#### **Gerry V. Hess: President**

Mr. Hess is a metal worker, miner, superintendent and manager, who has transitioned into mine contracting and development. He is the former shift boss and mine captain at Giant Yellowknife Mine, Con Mine, and acting mine manager at Ptarmigan Mine, all located in Yellowknife. He co-founded Germac Contracting and acquired a lease to mine the Mon Gold Mine in Yellowknife, starting operations at this greenfield project at 100 tpd. He also contracted for development work at the Yellowknife Gold Project for Tyhee Gold Corp.



Sampling the A-Zone Portal



Director, Brian Malahoff and Dave Webb at the A-Zone

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