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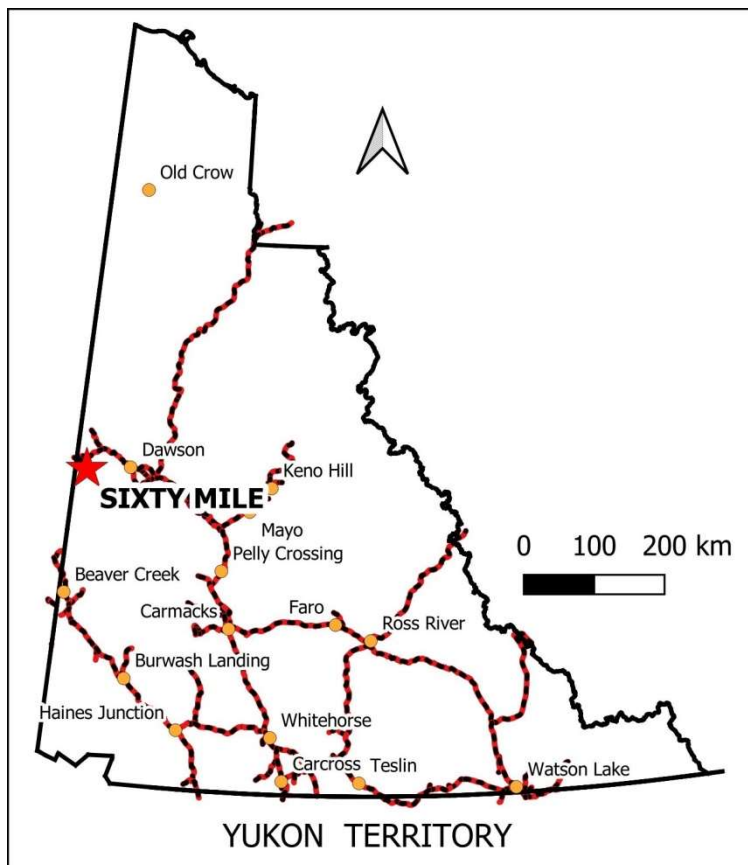
SIXTY MILE PROJECT

Cu-Au-Mo PORPHYRY

Contact owner:

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Located in the Traditional Territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Dawson Mining District, Yukon, Canada.



- 65 km west of Dawson City, Yukon, road accessible.

- 203 hard rock – Yukon Quartz Claims (approx. 10,200 acres - 4300 hectares).

- In the Dawson Range Gold Belt, an emerging porphyry district.

- The target is an intact un-exhumed calc – alkaline porphyry Cu-Au-Mo system, of the 72 – 65 Ma Prospector Mountain Suite.

- Other deposits and occurrences of the Prospector Mountain Suite include: the nearby Connaught Occurrence, Klaza and Mount Cockfield

- The porphyry deposit is

preserved in a pull apart basin on the regional NE trending Sixtymile – Pika Fault. The fault crosscuts the NW regional trend of the Dawson Range.

- The property was previously explored for precious metal vein deposits, last drilling was in 2020. It was never explored for its porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposit potential.

- Drill testing CSAMT geophysical targets for epithermal vein deposits intersected disseminated and vein type porphyry mineralization in 2010 – 2011 drill holes (ex. DDH11-03, 04, 05 and 06).

- Drill holes intersected long (>50 m) intervals of anomalous Cu – Au – Mo in altered porphyritic andesites and hypabyssal intrusives.

Table of some geochemical results for Cu, Au and Mo and significant widths.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Mo ppm
DDH11-03	24.45	320.00	294.55	380.3	22.1	21.3
DDH11-04	319.00	403.86	84.86	356.7	9.6	22.1
DDH11-05	8.80	227.50	218.70	604.7	42.4	42.7
DDH10-06	12.19	92.96	80.77	210.1	314.1	4.5
including	49.84	56.39	6.55	307.0	1645.5	4.6
DDH10-07	88.39	146.67	58.28	260.0	329.0	1.9
including	120.40	127.26	6.86	560.7	774.4	2.0
DDH10-07	206.60	208.07	1.47	1104.0	4458.0	5.0
DDH19-002	37.38	99.00	61.62	463.7	22.6	63.3

- A large porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposit is indicated by the kilometer scale geochemical footprint as defined by anomalous rock geochemistry obtained by diamond drill holes, auger drill holes and limited soil sampling.

- Typical geological setting for a calc-alkaline porphyry intrusion system; porphyritic granitoid intruding andesite with proximal quartz–sulfide veins and multiple gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc occurrences.

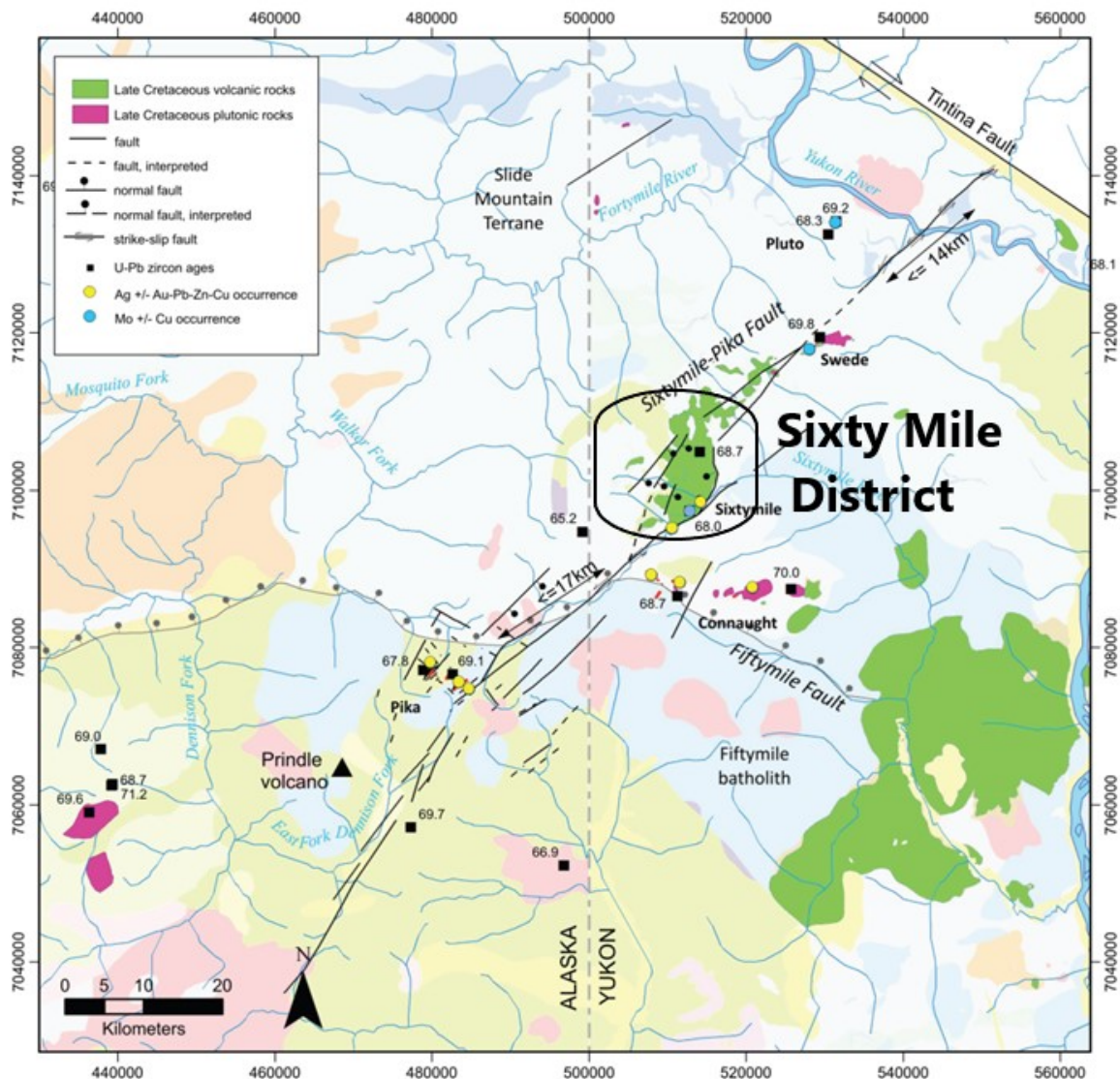
- Proximal sulfide veins include gold bearing sulfide – quartz veins, stibnite veining, silver bearing galena veins and quartz – arsenopyrite veining. Anomalous pathfinder elements include: As, Bi, Pb and Zn.

From Lee *et al.*, 2024;

Regionally, the Late Cretaceous (67 - 71 Ma) age calc-alkaline Carmacks Group volcanics are a widespread igneous event with spatially- and temporally-related mineralization found throughout the west central Yukon (Smuk, 1999; Allan and Mortensen, 2012). Mineralization and mineral deposits associated with this event include the Prospector Mountain and Mt. Cockfield copper porphyry deposit prospects in the Dawson Range. A number of porphyry type Cu – Mo (Swede, Pluto and Sixtymile) and vein type Ag +/- Au-Pb-Zn-Cu occurrences (Pika, Connaught) are found along the Sixtymile – Pika Fault as defined by Allan and Mortenson (2012). This NE trending fault system or corridor is believed to be up to 140 km long with about 17 km of sinistral offset.

In the Sixtymile district the polymetallic vein occurrences, granitoid bodies, and the main placer gold creeks (Bedrock, Miller, Glacier and Sixty Mile River between the mouth of Little Gold and Miller Creek) are encompassed by or on the margins of the gravity low anomaly (Hulstein and

Zuran, 1999). This gravity low may represent an unexposed granitoid batholith. Small granitoid bodies south of Mosquito and Boucher Creeks, within the uplifted fault block, may be exposed apophyses of the larger buried granitoid body.

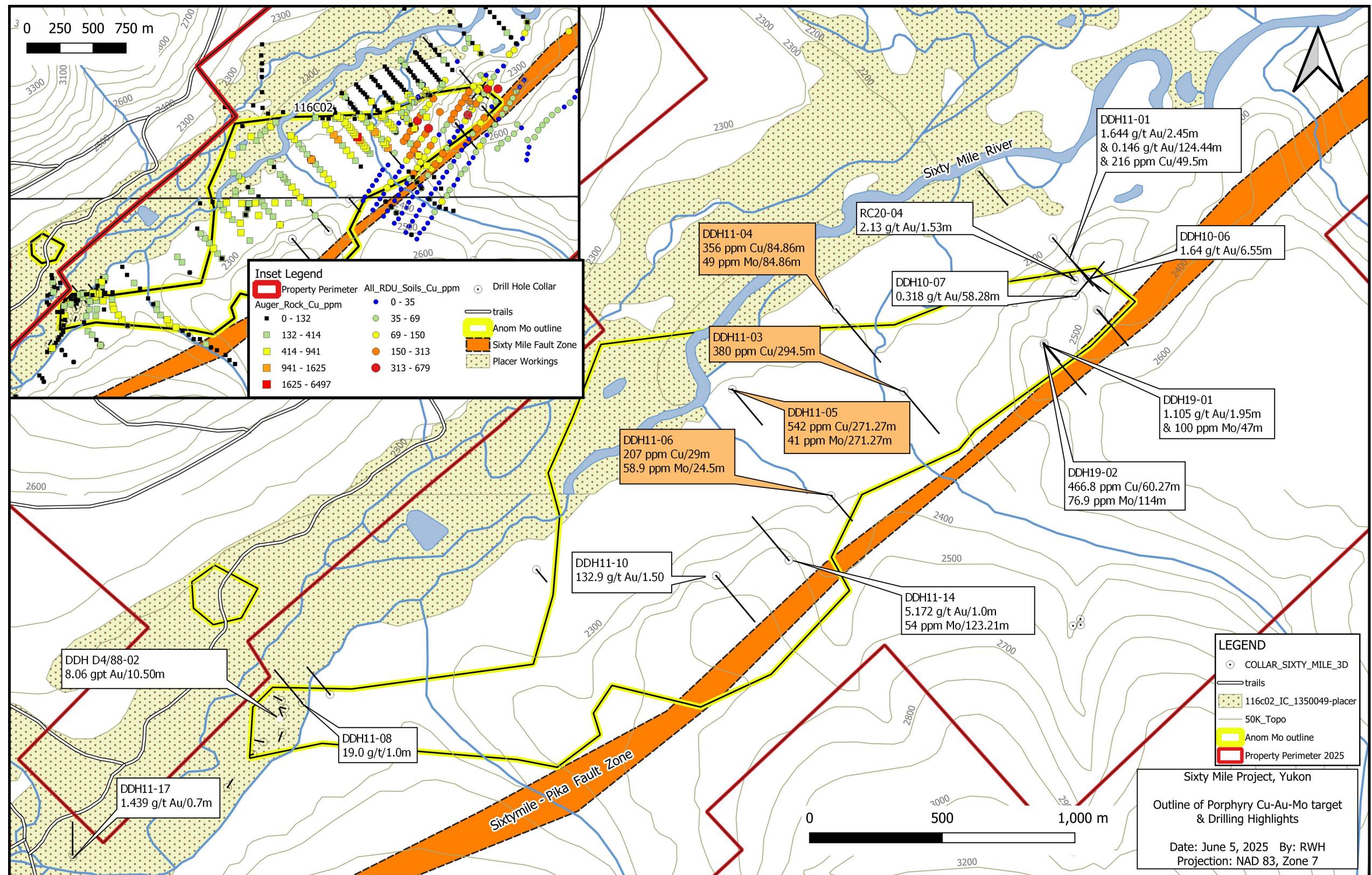


Sixty Mile District geological setting from: Allan, M., 2012. MDRU presentation.

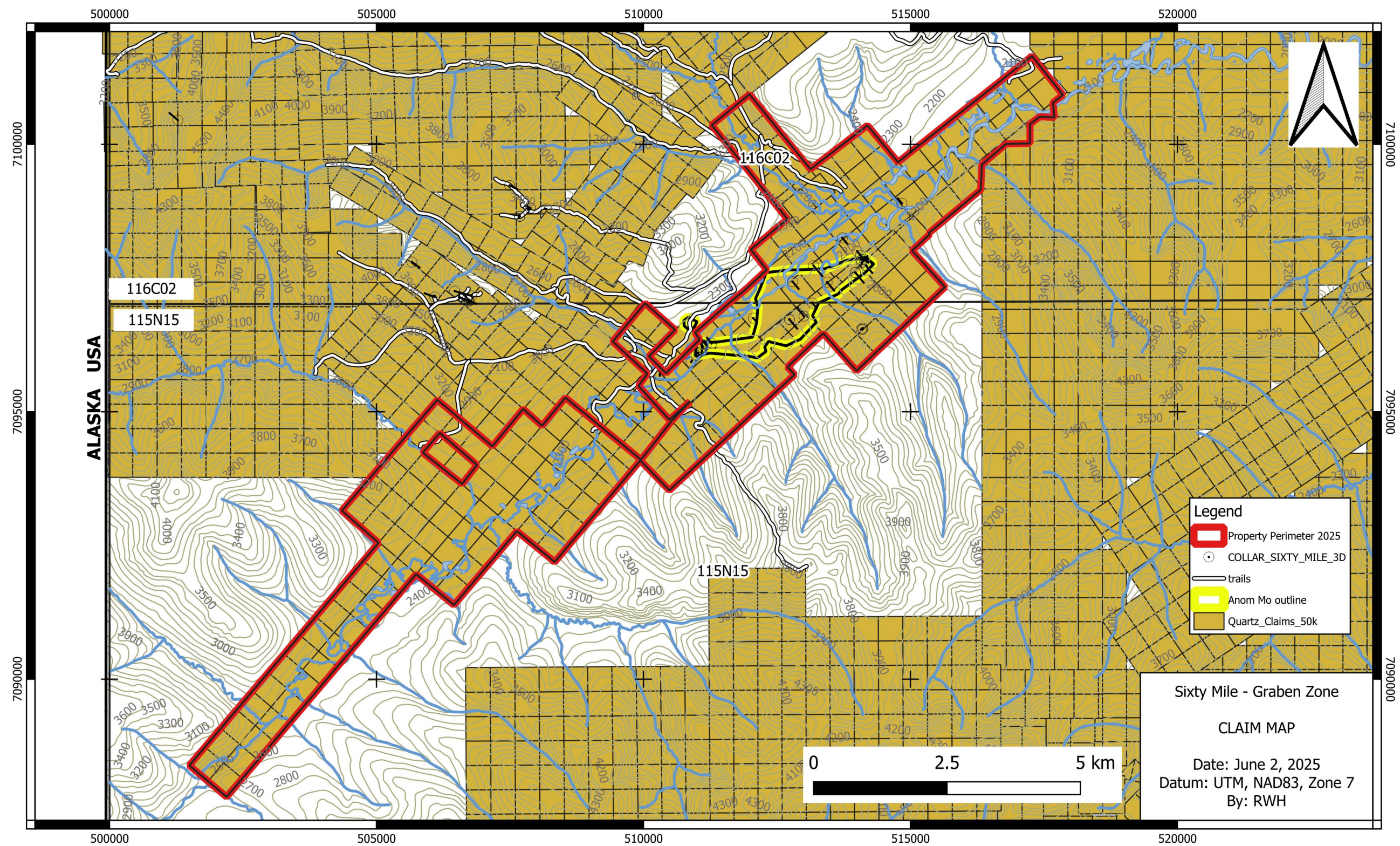
- The drainages are extensively placer mined with a historic production in excess of 435,000 ounces to 2005. Currently there are four large placer mines operating in the district.
- Comprehensive geoscience data package available with property, key claims are in good standing until 2029.

NEXT STEPS

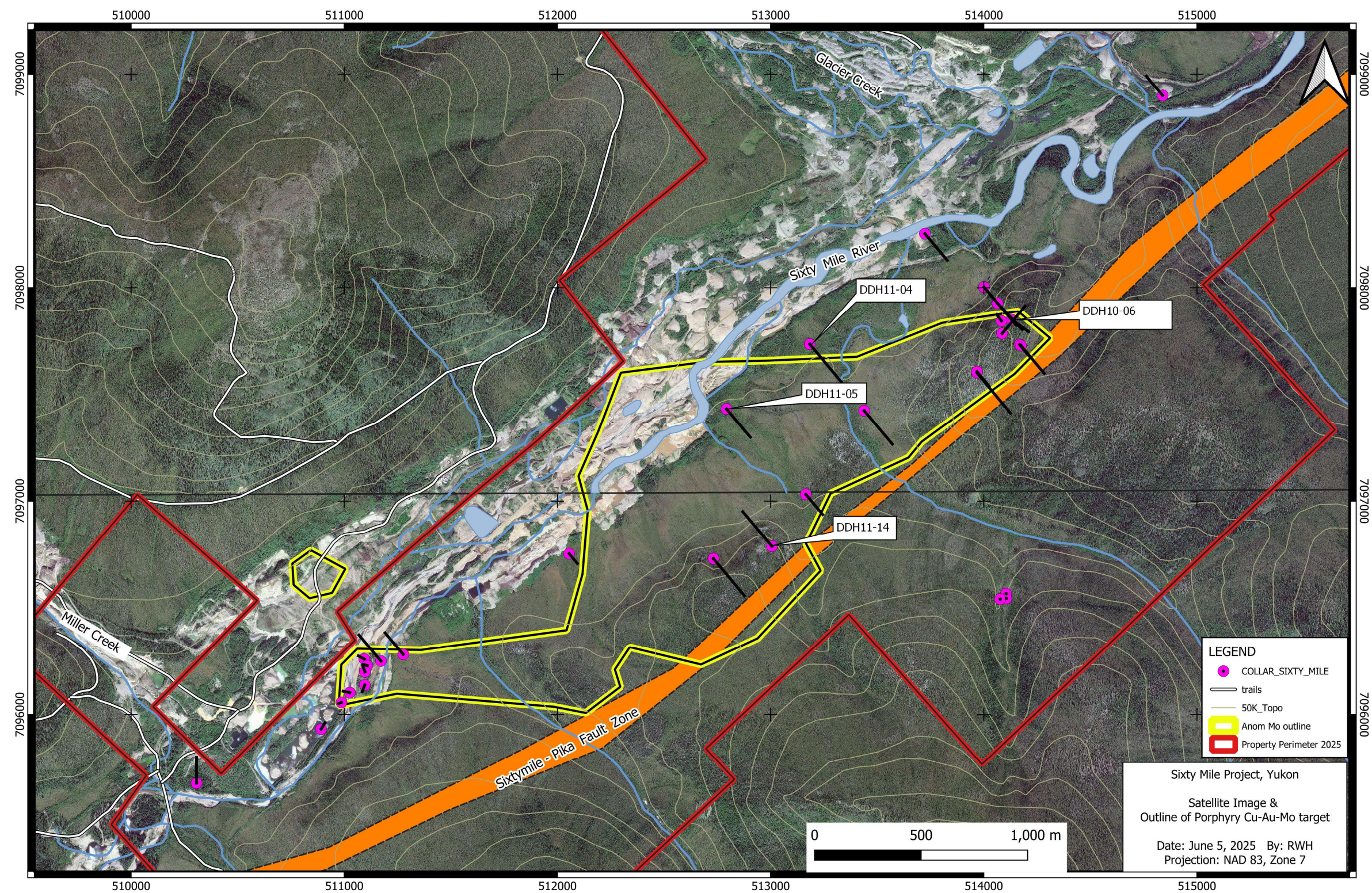
- The project area requires an integrated program of ground geophysics (IP) and drilling.



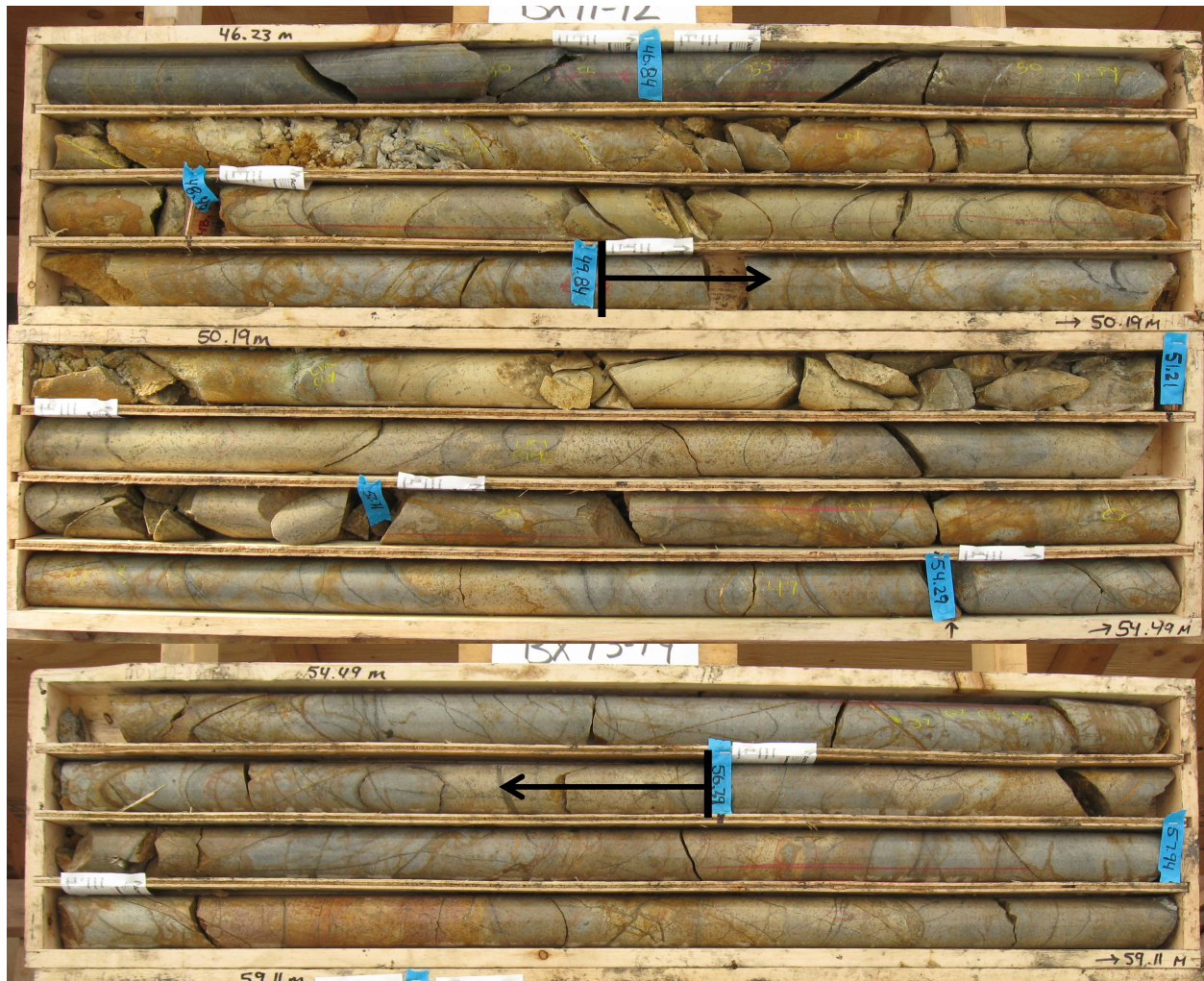
Drill geochemical result highlights for Cu-Au-Mo and rock and soil copper geochemistry (inset map).



Claim map as of June 2, 2025. The yellow polygon highlights the Mo anomaly from drill holes and rock samples collected by auger drill.



Satellite Image of Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo target and selected holes with drill core photos below.



Drill core from DDH10-06, interval between the black arrows (49.84 m to 56.39 m) returned 1645.5 ppb Au, 307.0 ppm Cu and 4.6 ppm Mo over 6.55 .



Drill core from DDH10-04: 368.18 – 376.95 m. Part of interval 319.00 m – 403.86 m averaging 356.7 ppm Cu, 9.6 ppb Au and 22.1 ppm Mo.

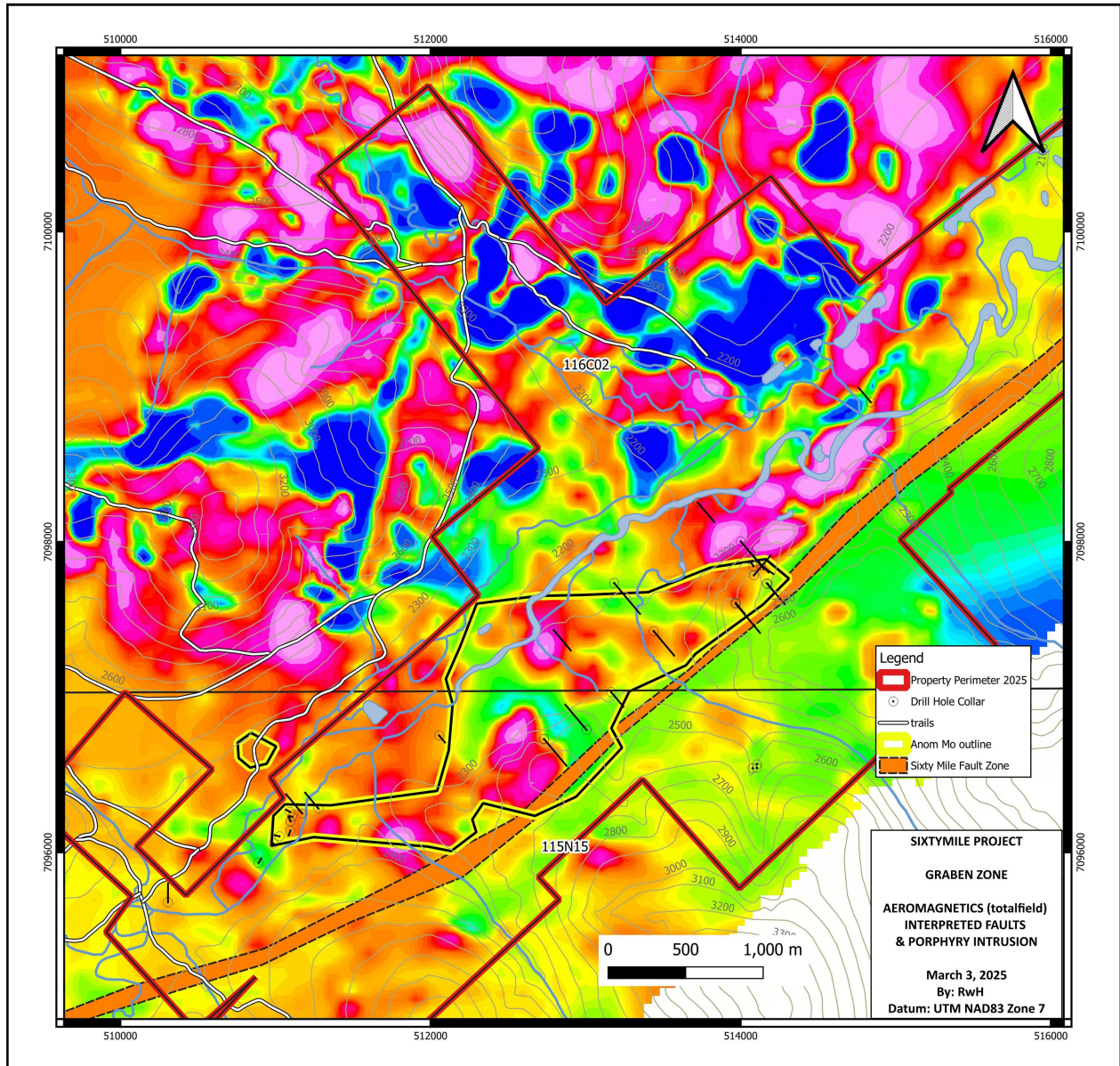


Drill core from DDH10-05:152.54– 156.77 m. Part of interval 8.80 m – 227.50 m averaging 604.7 ppm Cu, 42.4 ppb Au and 42.7 ppm Mo.



Drill core from DDH10-014: 207.50 – 330.17 m. Part of interval 207.5 m – 330.17 m averaging 54.52 ppm Mo (negligible Cu and Au).

The above photos from drill holes hundreds of meters to kilometers apart demonstrate the pervasive nature of the mineralization and alteration within the target area. Given the wide spacing of the historic drill holes and large untested areas, there is lots of room for an economic deposit within the target area.



Aeromagnetics, total field (by Precision GeoSurveys). Showing the typical blotchy high (red – pink) - low (blue) magnetic signature associated with the package of altered andesites and intrusives north of the Sixty Mile Fault Zone.