Geophysical and Drilling Report

Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP)

Henderson, North Henderson, Moosehorn, Tenderfoot and Maisy May Creeks Placer Properties

Dawson Mining District

NTS: 115O/06
Latitude: 63º 22.67' N Longitude: -139º 9.70' W

Lease List:

Sabo-W	ID01722
Sabo-E	ID01723
Uhen	ID01721
Moose	ID01714
Vertigo	ID01509
Vertigo	ID01734
Vertigo	ID01718
Topaz	ID01724
Rope	ID01719
Rope	ID01720
Rope-W	ID01715
TDome	ID01717
Spell	ID01716
Spell	ID01713

Work Performed:

Resistivity/IP Survey	2 to 14 June, 2019
RAB Drilling:	13 to 22 July, 2019

Prepared for Shawn Ryan
By GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

Written by: Allison Feduk January 31, 2020

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1.0 Introduction

Henderson, North Henderson, Maisy May, Moosehorn and Tenderfoot Creeks have been targeted for placer gold based on the discovery of the Vertigo hard rock deposit, located 58 km north of the Coffee Gold deposit.

Shawn Ryan had analyzed various placer camps (outside the Klondike gold fields) in the Yukon and observed that Creeks flowing from significant gold deposits contained placer gold. Proven examples include Dublin Gulch deposit, Scheelite Dome, Clear Creek, Freegold Area, Moose Horn range, Mt Nansen, White Gold Deposit, and the Casino Deposit with Canadian Creek having placer gold.

The drainage system from the Vertigo hard rock anomaly, as well as the discovery of several gold-in-soil anomalies, was the incentive for staking many placer prospecting leases in the area.

Shawn Ryan hired GroundTruth Exploration Inc. to conduct a thirty-one hole drill program executed between the 13th to 22nd of July, 2019. Thirteen DC Resistivity and Induced Polarization surveys were performed on the properties between the 2nd to 14th of June, 2019.

2.0 Location and Access

The prospecting leases/claims are located 75 km south south-east of Dawson City within the Yukon River drainage system in west-central Yukon Territory. The target is centered at latitude 63° 22.67' N and longitude -139° 9.70' W and located on NTS map sheet 115O/06 (Figure 1). The property can be accessed by helicopter year-round and by the gravel road network from Dawson City in the spring, summer and fall. This road system is closed during the winter months. The first 75 km of gravel roads from Dawson City are maintained by the Yukon Government and the remaining 65 kms are on placer roads maintained by local placer miners.

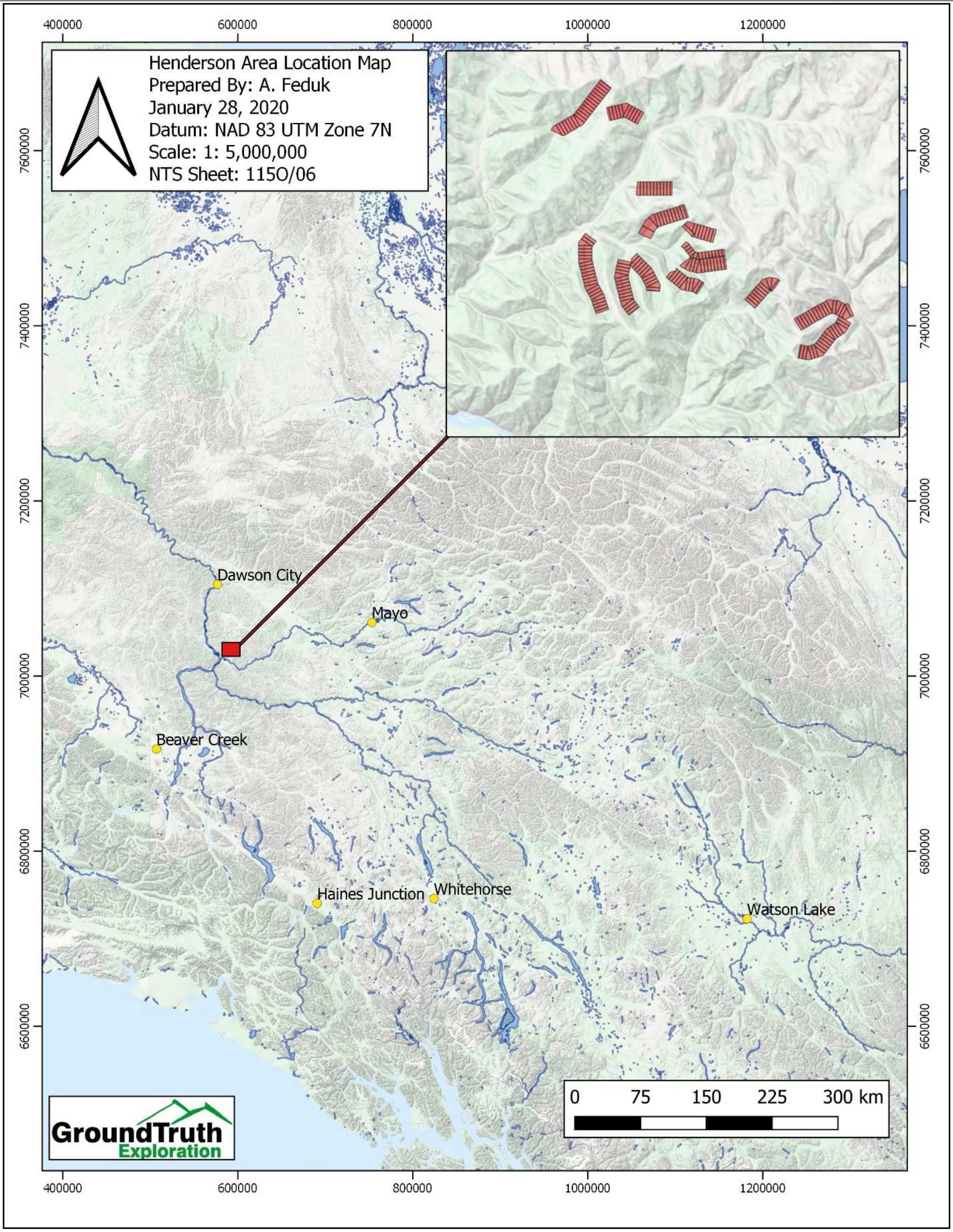

Figure 1: Property Location

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3.0 Physiology

The leases are in an unglaciated zone of the Klondike Plateau region of Canada's Boreal Cordillera ecozone. The property is in Canada's discontinuous permafrost zone, therefore permafrost is distributed unevenly throughout the property.

Moderately-sloped hills range from 545 to 1036 m in height. The valley bottoms and northern slopes have thick moss mats, black spruce, and alder thickets over icy permafrost, while southern slopes are generally more sparsely vegetated with ground leaf cover, white spruce, aspen and birch trees. The area has experienced forest fires in the last 50-100 years as evidenced by dead fallen spruce trees and standing deadwood in many areas.

The area experiences the sub-arctic continental climate with a summer mean of 10°C and a winter mean of -23°C, temperatures can reach as high as 35°C in the summer and as low as -55°C in the winter. Typically, the interior intermontane plateau receives between 250 to 500 mm of annual precipitation, varying with elevation, snowfall accounts for 35 to 60% of the precipitation. From Mid-July to the beginning of August it is daylight for most of the day with a couple hours of dark in the early morning.

4.0 Geology

4.1 Regional Geology

The area of study is situated in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The YTT is a late Devonian to middle Mississippian continental magmatic arc extending from northern British Columbia into west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska and is bounded to the northeast by the Tintina fault and to the south-west by the Denali fault (Colpron et al., 2006).

The YTT is composed of four main assemblages including the Snowcap, Finlayson, Klondike and Klinkit (Colpron et al. 2006) intruded by the Dawson Range batholith (a phase of the Whitehorse Suite), Prospector Mountain plutonic suite and Casino plutonic suites (Mortensen et al., 2010).

"The Snowcap assemblage (PDS1) forms the base of the YTT consisting of quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble with minor greenstone and amphibolite. The Finlayson assemblage (DMF1) is composed of amphibolite, garnet amphibolite and schist. The Klondike assemblage (PK1, PK2) consists of muscovite-chlorite quartz phyllite, quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist, micaceous quartzite, psammite, phyllonite and schist. The Whitehorse Suite (mKqW, mKgW), a phase of the Dawson Range Batholith, consists of biotite quartz monzonite, biotite granite, leucogranite, monzogranite, granodiorite, diorite, granite and tonalite.” (Ryan et al., 2013). The Klinkit (CK1) is composed of mafic to intermediate metavolcaniclastic and metavolcanics rocks, with minor limestone and conglomerate (Colpron et al., 2006; Roots et al, 2004).

4.2 Property Geology

“Henderson, North Henderson, Moosehorn, Tenderfoot and Maisy May Creeks and their tributaries, located in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, are underlain by Carbiniferous metamorphic rocks of the Simpson Range (MgSR), Carbiniferous metamorphic rocks of the Finalyson Assemblage (DMF1), Devonian metamorphic rocks of the Snowcap Assemblage (PDS1, PDS2) and Paleozoic metamorphic rocks of the Sulphur Creek Suite (PgS). MgSR is composed of horneblende bearing metagranodiorite, metadiorite, metatonalite and tonalite. DMF1 is mostly composed of amphibolite. PDS1 consists of quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble; minor greenstone and amphibolite, and quartz-mica-schist, whereas PDS2 consists mainly of marble. Pgs is composed of granodiorite and quartz monzonite. There is a north to south trending unknown fault type separating the MgSR from PDS1 to the northeast and MgSR from DMF1 and PDS2 to the southeast portion of the properties. A 2.7 km northwest to southeast trending strike slip fault is located at the farthest north area of the properties.” (Figure 2, Ryan, et al, 2016)

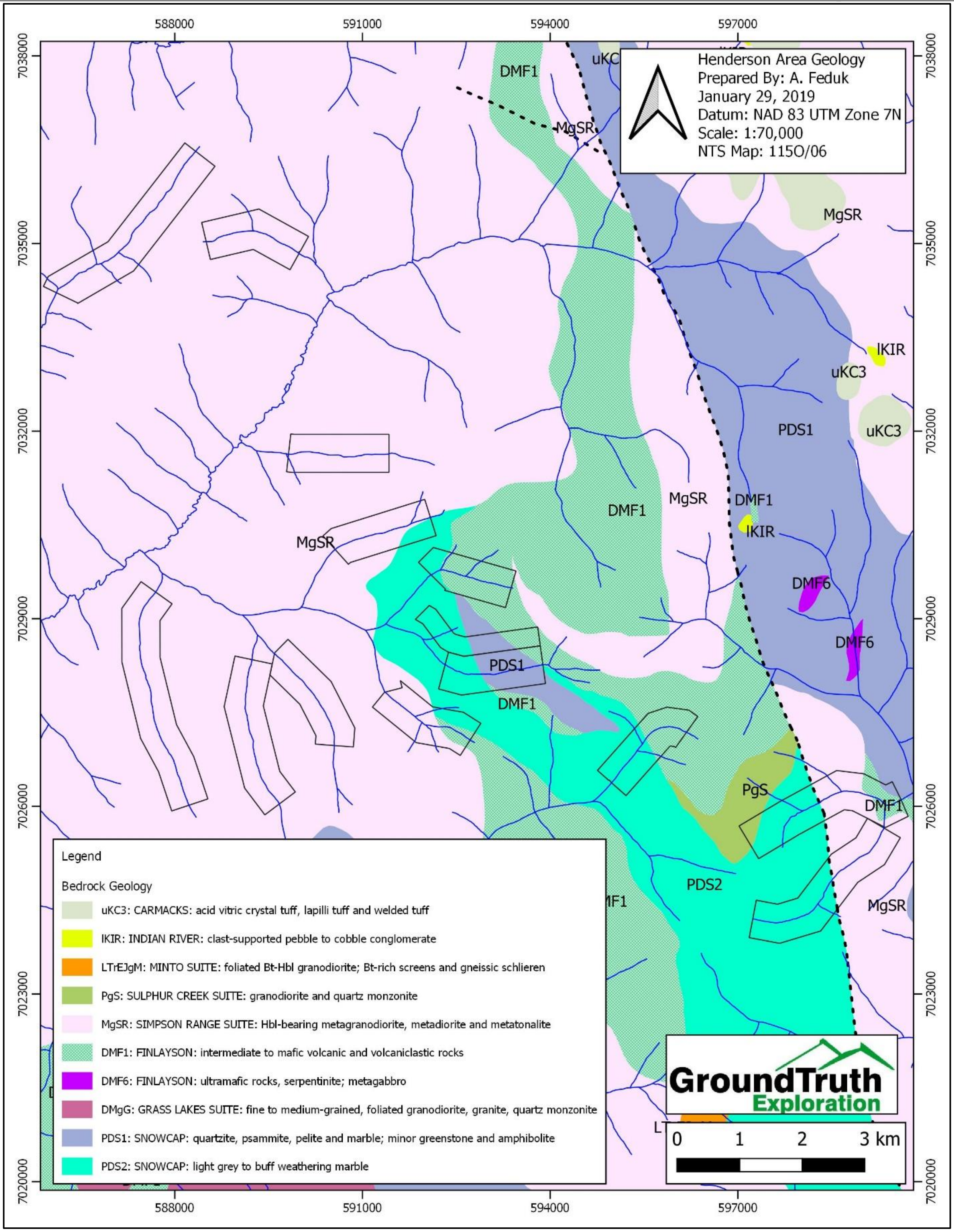

Figure 2: Geology Map

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5.0 Resistivity and Induced Polarization Survey

5.1 Work Performed

A total of thirteen DC Resistivity and Induced Polarization (RES/IP) surveys were conducted from the 2nd to 14th of June. There were seven RES/IP surveys conducted on Moosehorn Creek and its' tributaries on placer leases ID01509, ID01718, ID01715, ID01719, ID01720 and ID01724 (Figure 4). On Maisy May Creek and Tenderfoot Creeks, three RES/IP surveys were conducted on placer leases ID01713, ID01716 and ID01717 (Figure 5). The other area of study was on Henderson and North Henderson Creeks which included three RES/IP surveys on placer leases ID01722 and ID01723 (Figure 6). The goal of these traverses is to define fluvial deposits, such as muck, sand, and gravel, and important contacts, such as the permafrost table and bedrock surface.

Traverses JPP19-01 and JPP19-04 to JPP19-10 are composed of 84 electrodes spaced at 1.5 m resulting in a total line length of 124.5 ground meters with a potential depth of investigation up to 11.5 m. Traverse JPP19-02 consists of 84 electrodes spaced at 4.0 m resulting in a total line length of 187.5 ground meters and a depth of investigation up to 30.6 m (Figure 3). Traverse JPP19-03 had 126 electrodes spaced at 1.5 m resulting in a total line length of 187.5 ground meters and a possible depth of investigation up to 11.5 m. Traverses JPPIP19-11 and JPPIP19-12 is composed of 84 electrodes spaced at 2 m resulting in a total line length of 166 ground meters and a potential depth of investigation of 15.3 m. Traverse JPPIP19-13 consists of 84 electrodes spaced at 3 m resulting in a total line length of 249 ground meters and a potential depth of investigation up to 22.9 m.

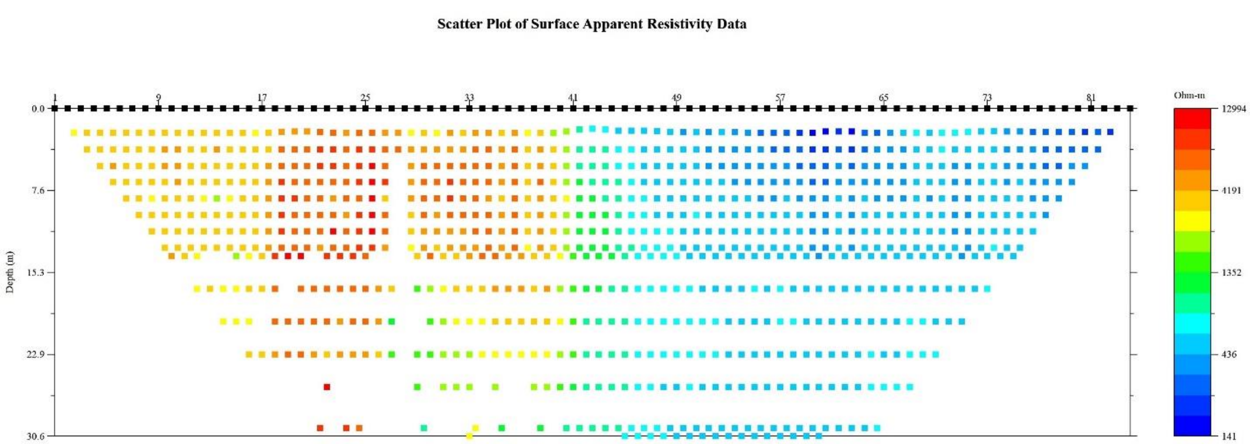

Figure 3: JPPIP19-02 Resistivity Data as an Example of Array Geometry

The RES/IP surveys are done using Advanced Geoscience's SuperSting high-resolution resistivity meter and passive cables. A modified Schlumberger Inverse array was used on all survey lines. This array is a sounding array optimized to delineate horizontal structures, such as bedrock contacts and lithological units, has the best overall signal-to-noise ratio and the most lateral coverage. It is an ideal array for finding depths to stratigraphic layers such as muck, sand, gravel, and bedrock.

The traverse location was surveyed with a ProMark3 differential GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy and post processed using GNSS Solutions. This data was used to both map the traverses and to create the terrain file that models' elevation within the resistivity processing.

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5.2 Working Procedure

- A crew of 5 is utilized to run the survey.
- The midpoint of a traverse is located and the line is sighted-in using a DGPS.
- Minimal brush is cut along line to place pickets and set up equipment.
- The crew places the electrodes at either 1.5 m, 2 m, 3m or 4m with a measuring tape.
- Electrodes are hammered into the ground to a depth of 10% of the electrode spacing.
- Cables are laid and attached to the electrodes.
- A contact resistance test is conducted.
- Calcium Chloride (CaCl, 25% solution) is added to the base of all electrodes >2k ohms. The CRT is reread.
- Extra electrodes are added to high CR electrodes. The CRT is reread.
- With satisfactory contact resistance, the operator initializes survey and uses DGPS and data collection software to document survey line parameters including electrode locations, topography, and geological/cultural features, if present.
- Pickets are placed along the line every 10 electrodes.
- Crew cuts and prepares the next survey line.

5.3 Data Processing

The collected data is downloaded in the field after every array and checked for integrity. This allows any field errors to be identified before moving the equipment. The RES/IP data is processed daily by the lead operator using EarthImager2D software provided by Advanced Geosciences Inc. Resistivity data-misfits are removed, and the cleaned data-set is inverted. The same process is done with the IP data. Terrain corrections are collected using a differential GPS and applied to the inversions. The DGPS data is processed using GNSS Solutions software. A .csv is created containing the DGPS traverse points collected. All raw instrument data from the DGPS and SuperSting are archived. An ESRI shapefile is created containing the traverse points collected.

The resistivity and induced polarization data from each traverse are inverted separately to minimize the number of resistivity measurements that are filtered based on chargeability inversion parameters. Once data sets are filtered, measurements associated with the largest model misfit are removed, and the inversion process is repeated until the model L2-norm is calculated as close to 1 as possible. If survey noise was estimated accurately (3 – 5%), when the model L2-norm equates to one, the inversion algorithm has produced a model which has not iterated on measurement noise. This indicates inversion artifacts in the earth model are minimized.

5.4 Results

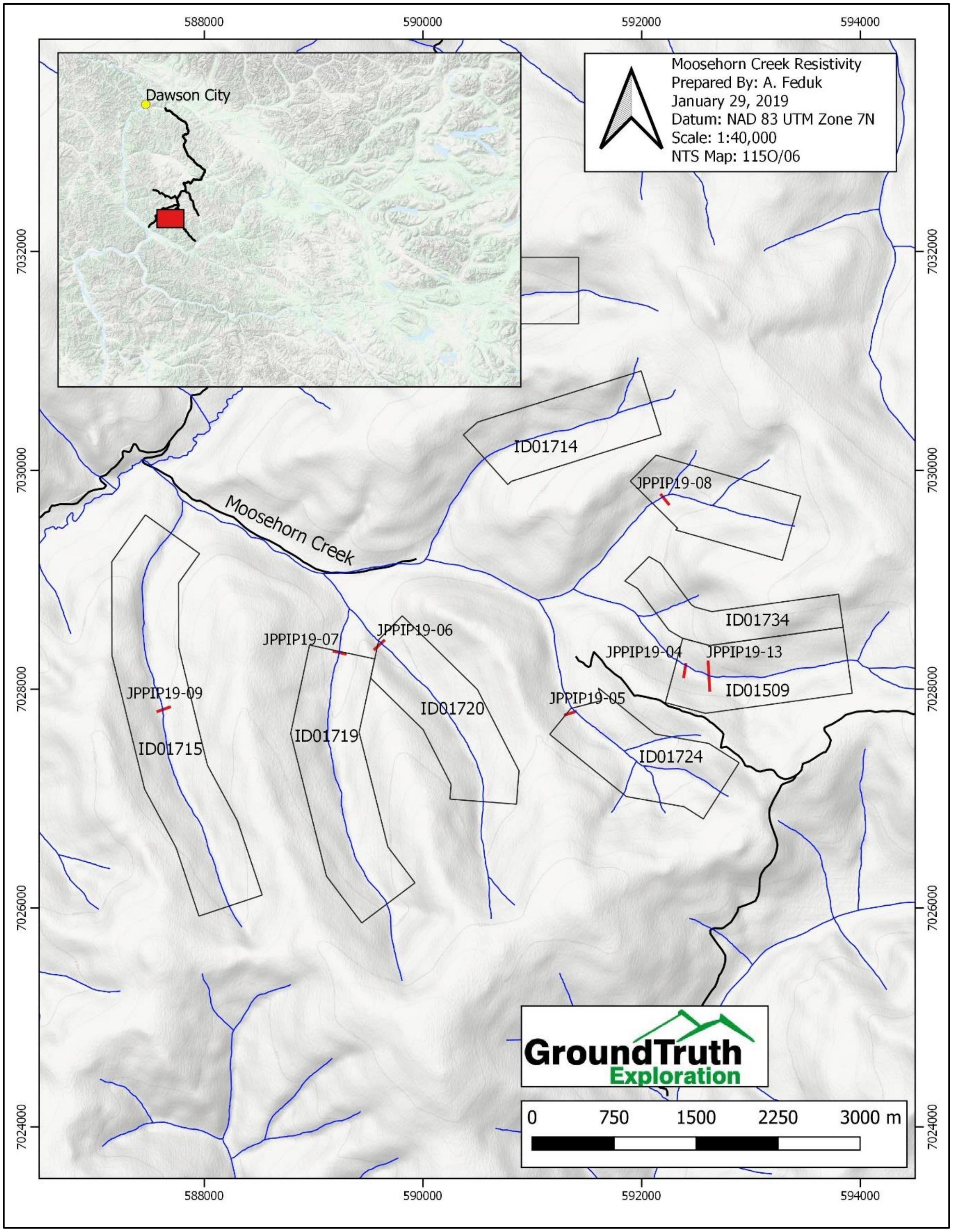

Figure 4: Location of RES/IP Traverses on Moosehorn Creek

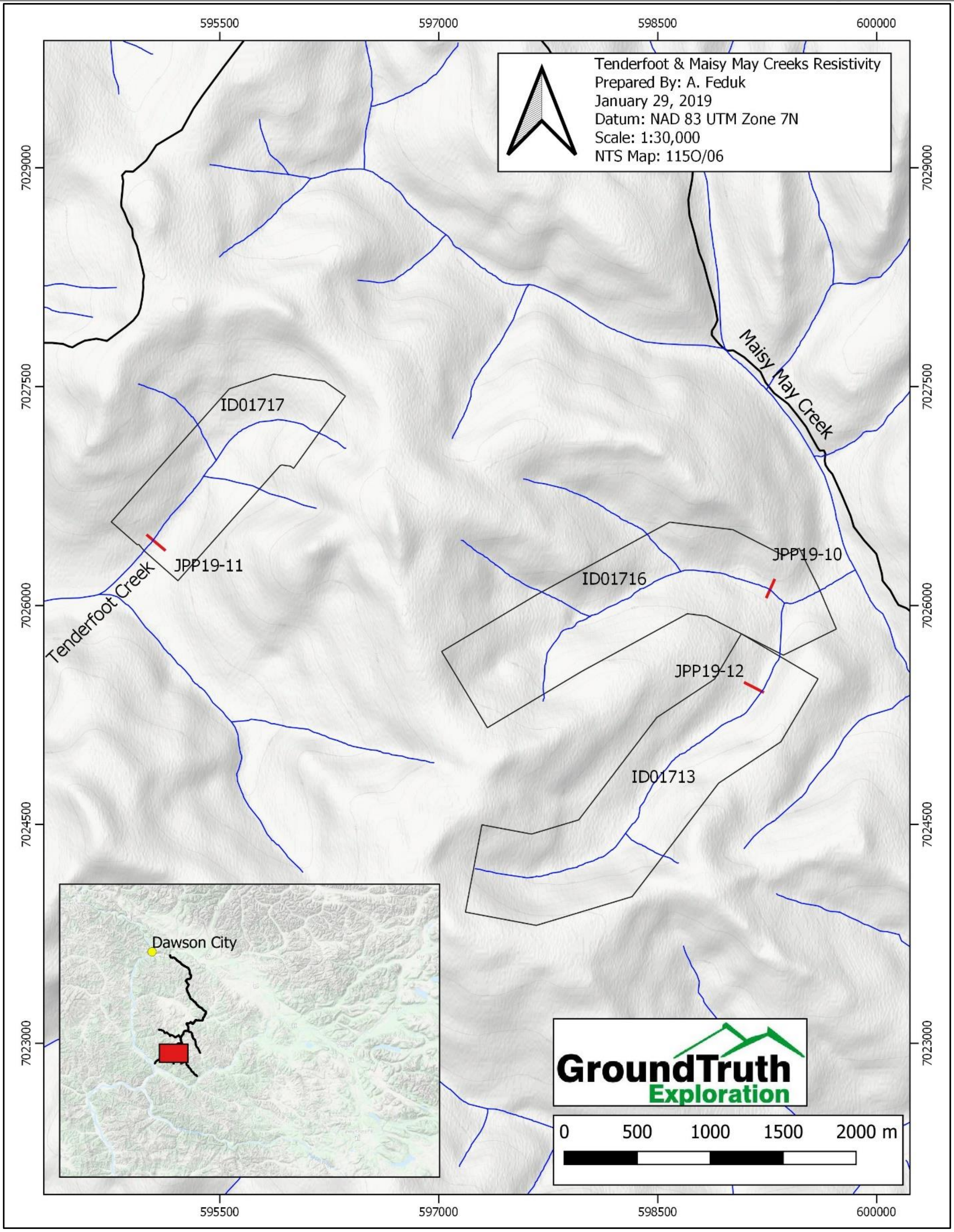

Figure 5: Location of RES/IP Traverses on Maisy May Creek

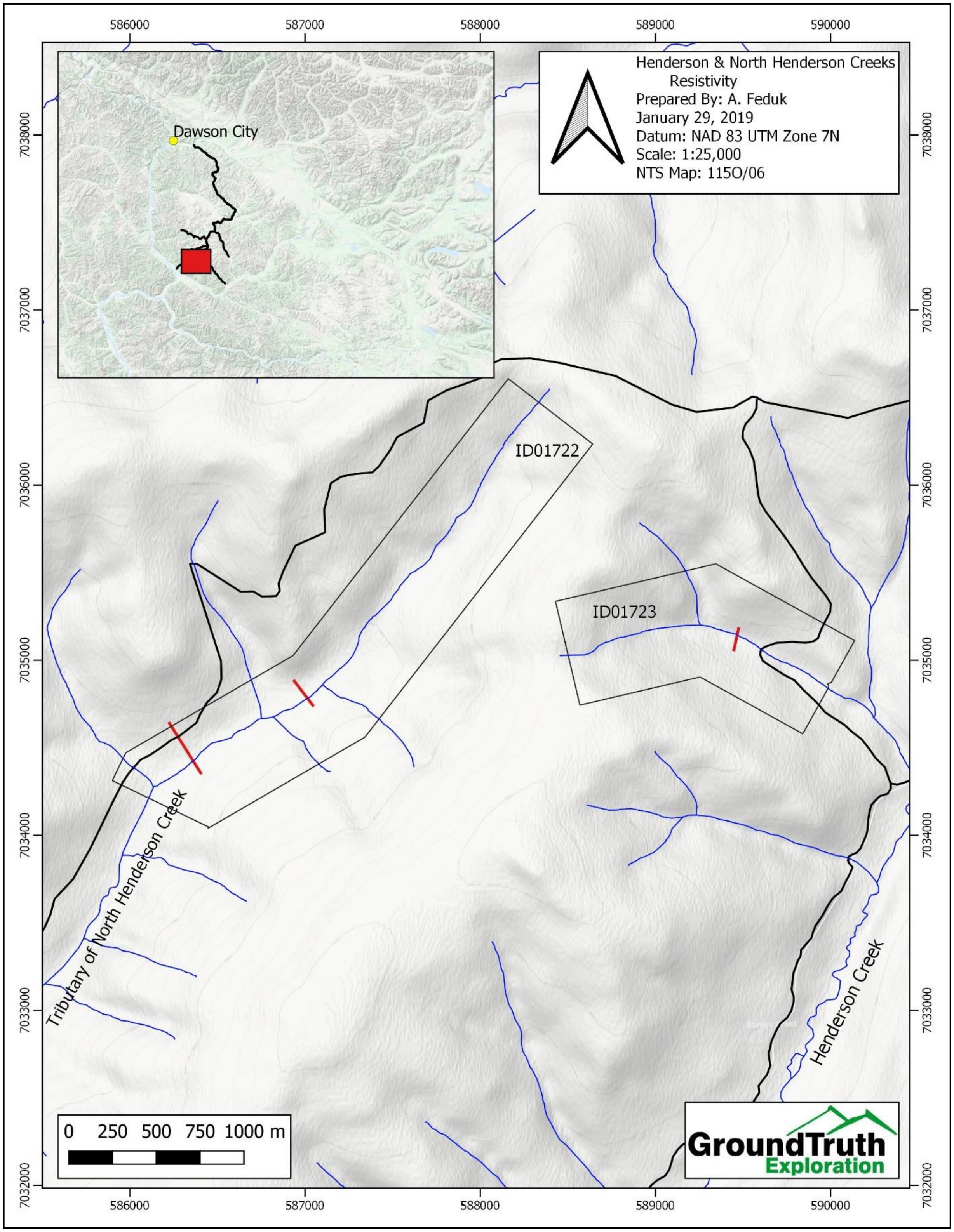

Figure 6: Location of RES/IP Traverses on Henderson and North Henderson Creeks

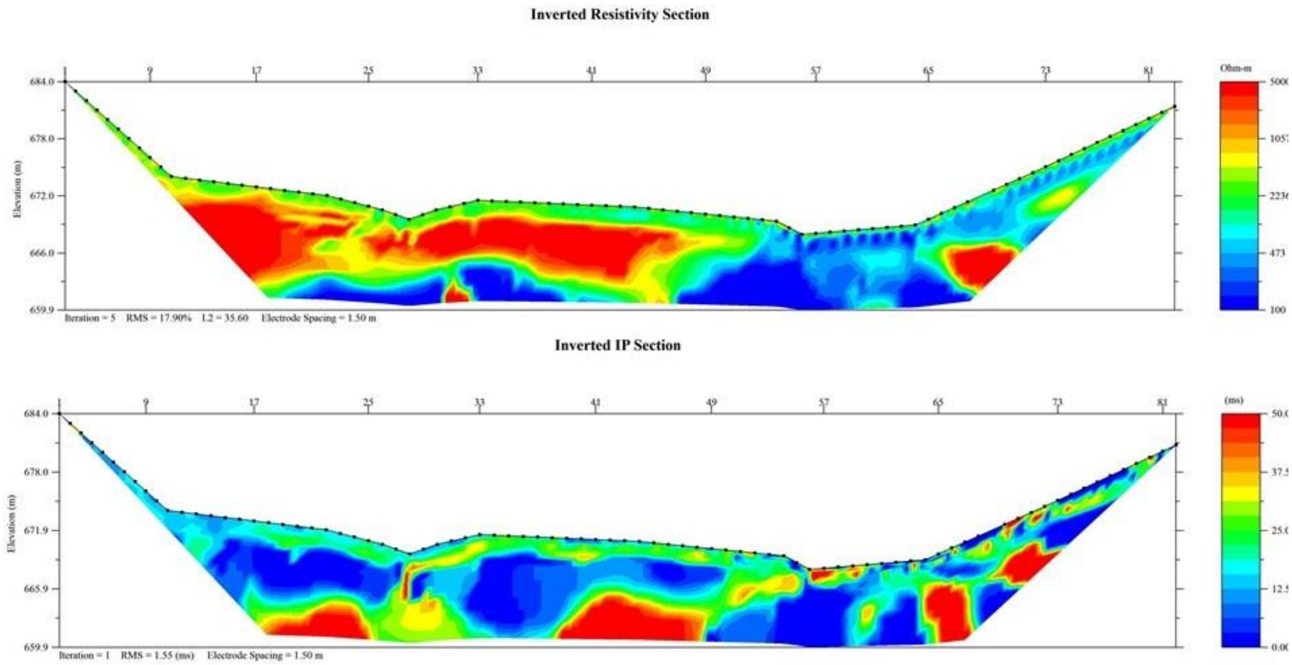

Figure 7: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-01

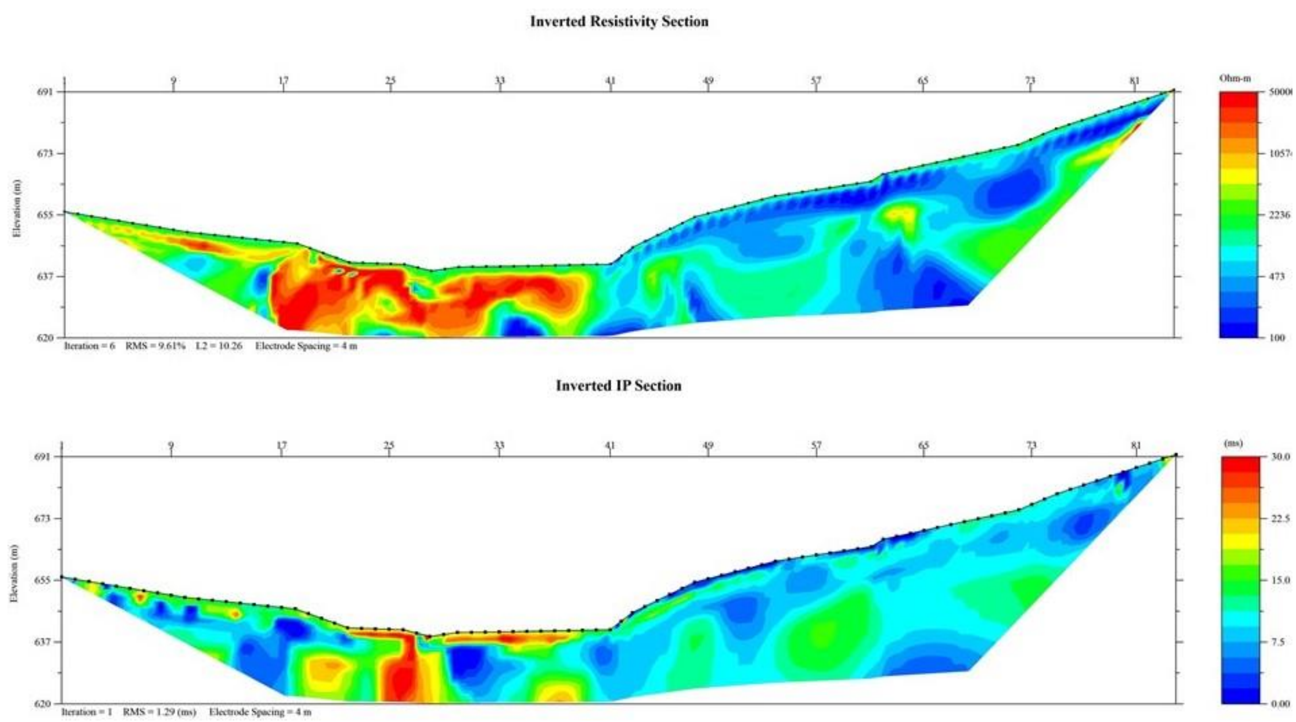

Figure 8: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-02

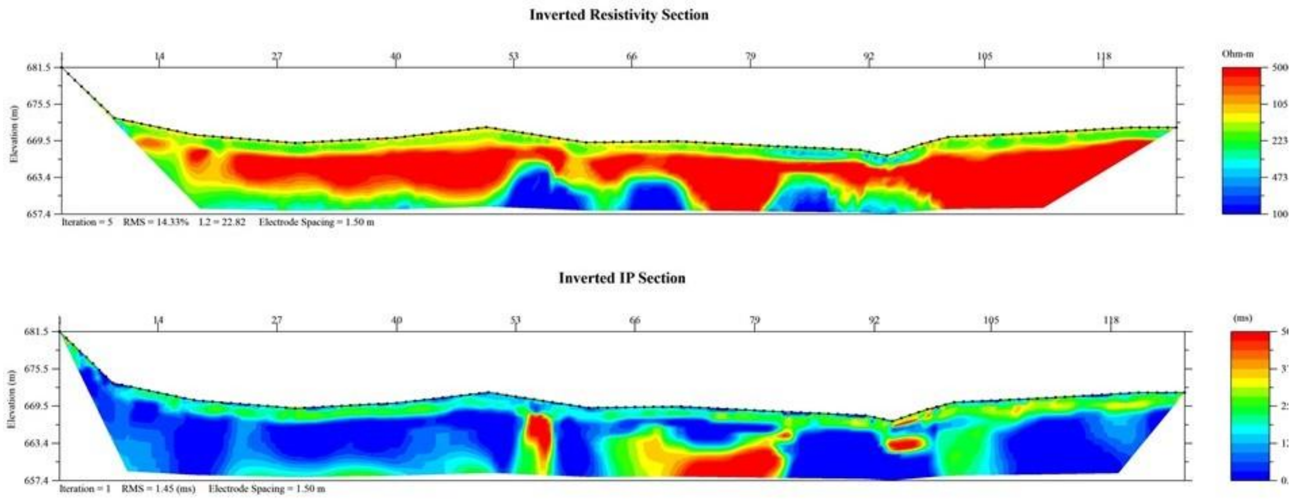

Figure 9: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-03

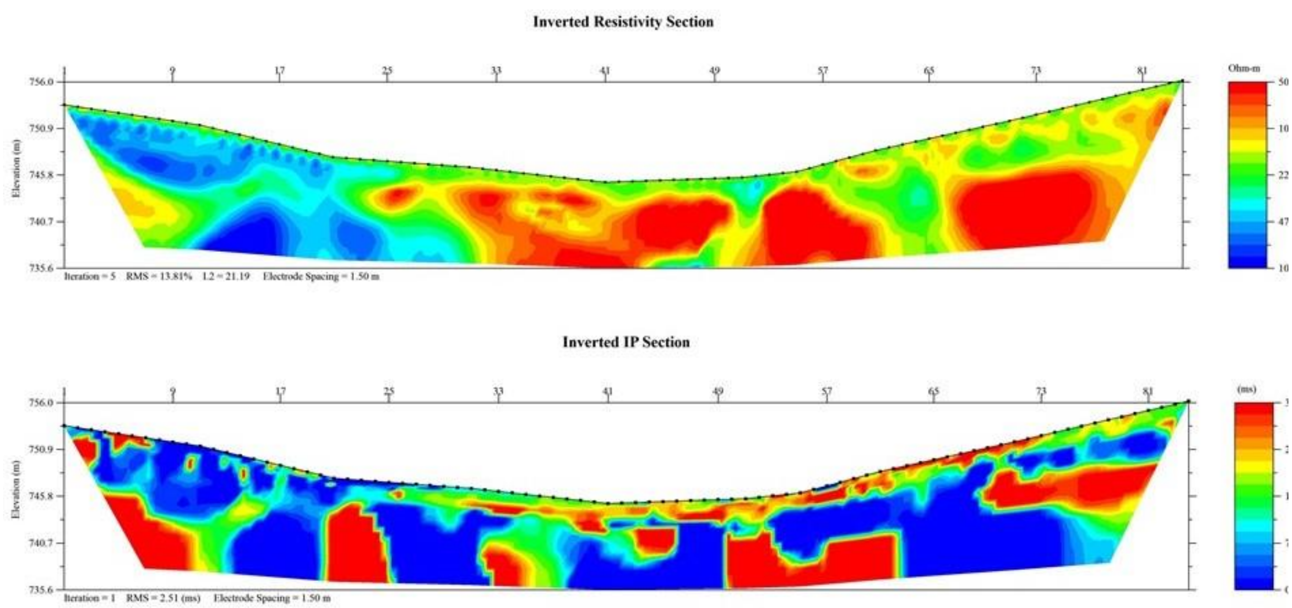

Figure 10: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-04

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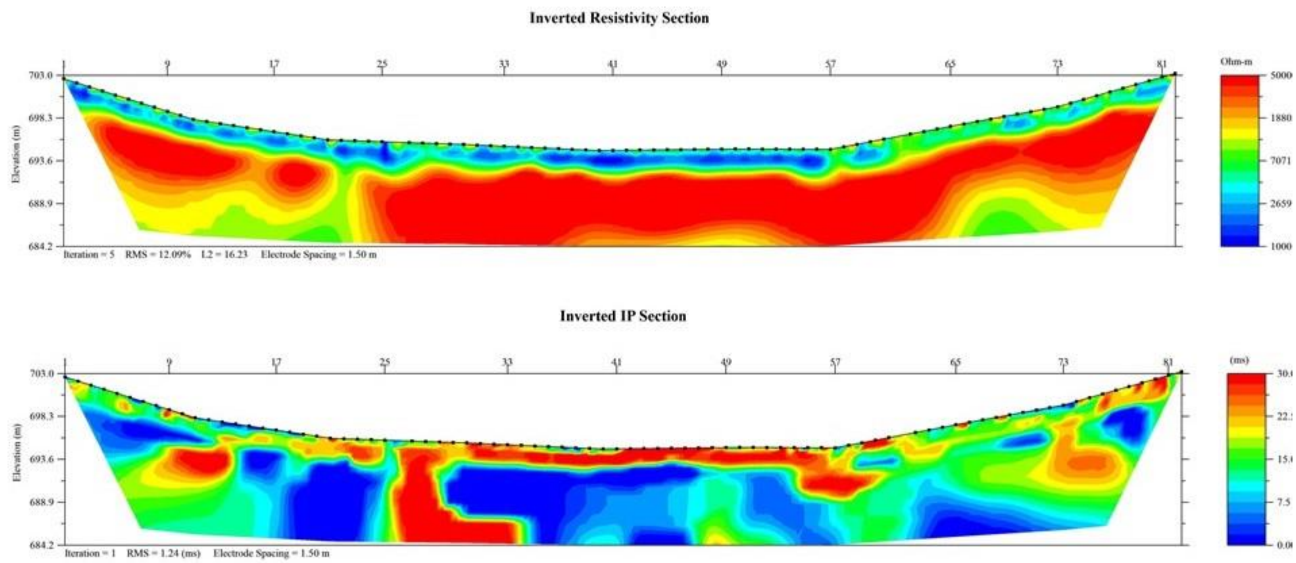

Figure 11: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-05

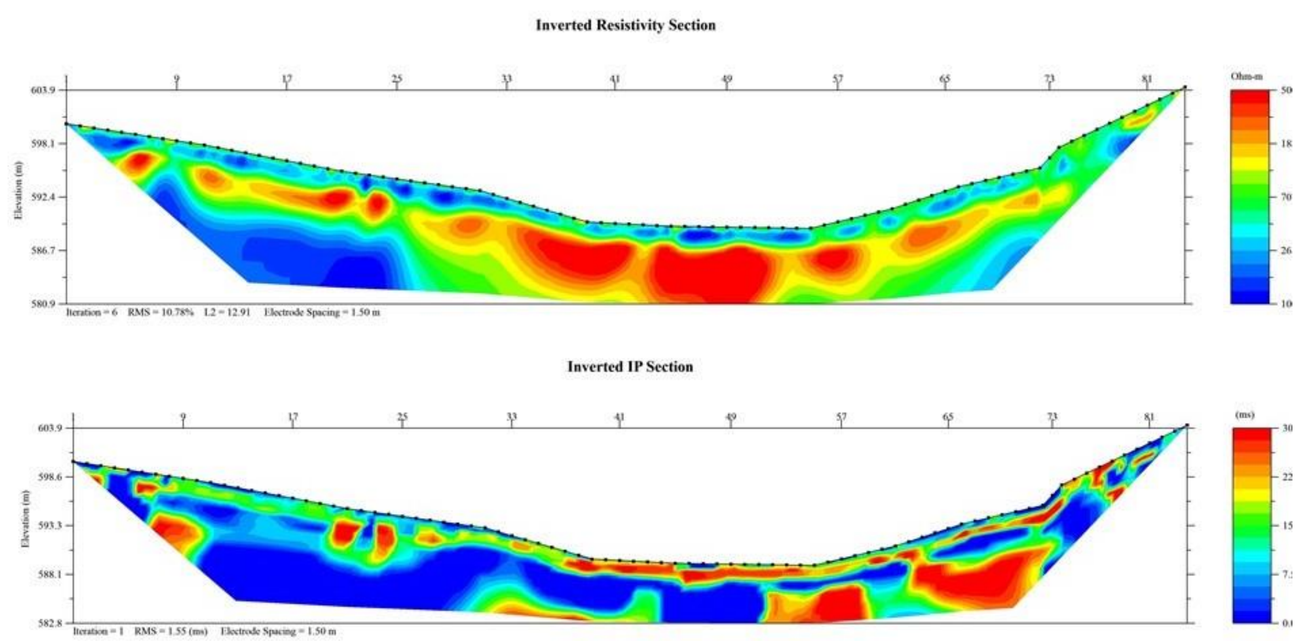

Figure 12: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP-19-06

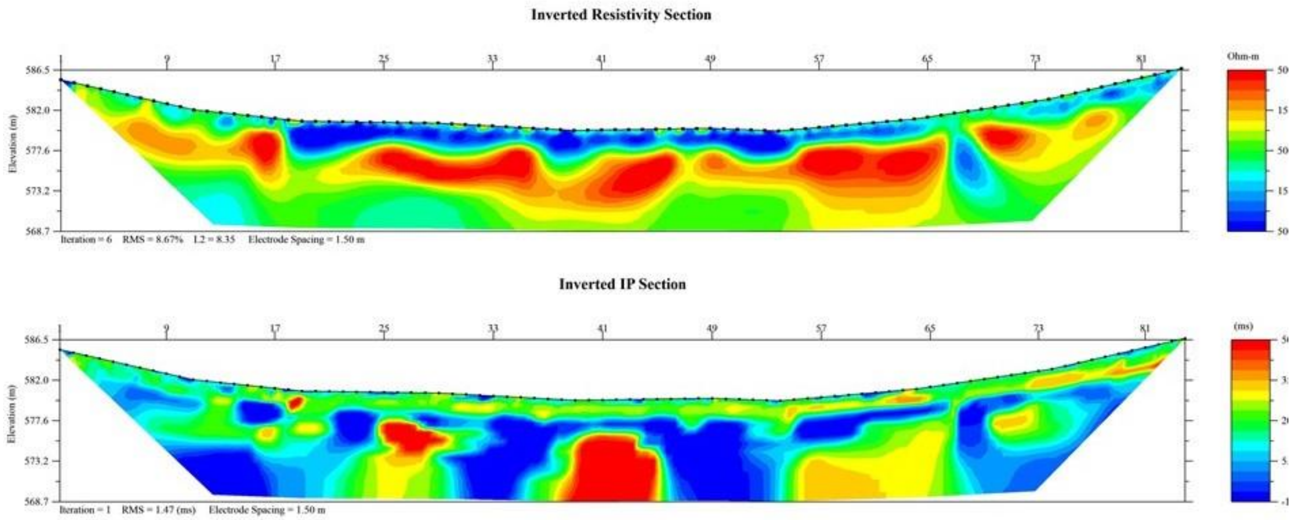

Figure 13: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-07

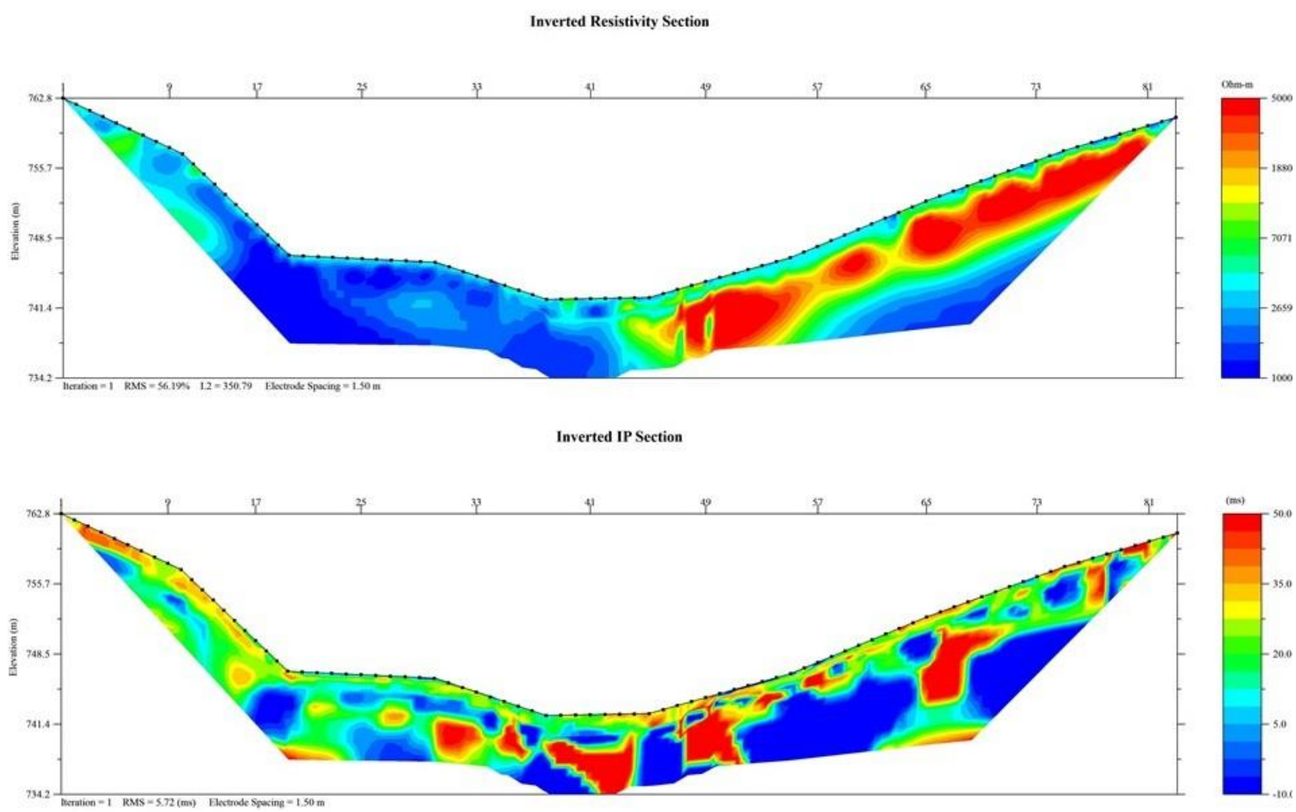

Figure 14: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-08

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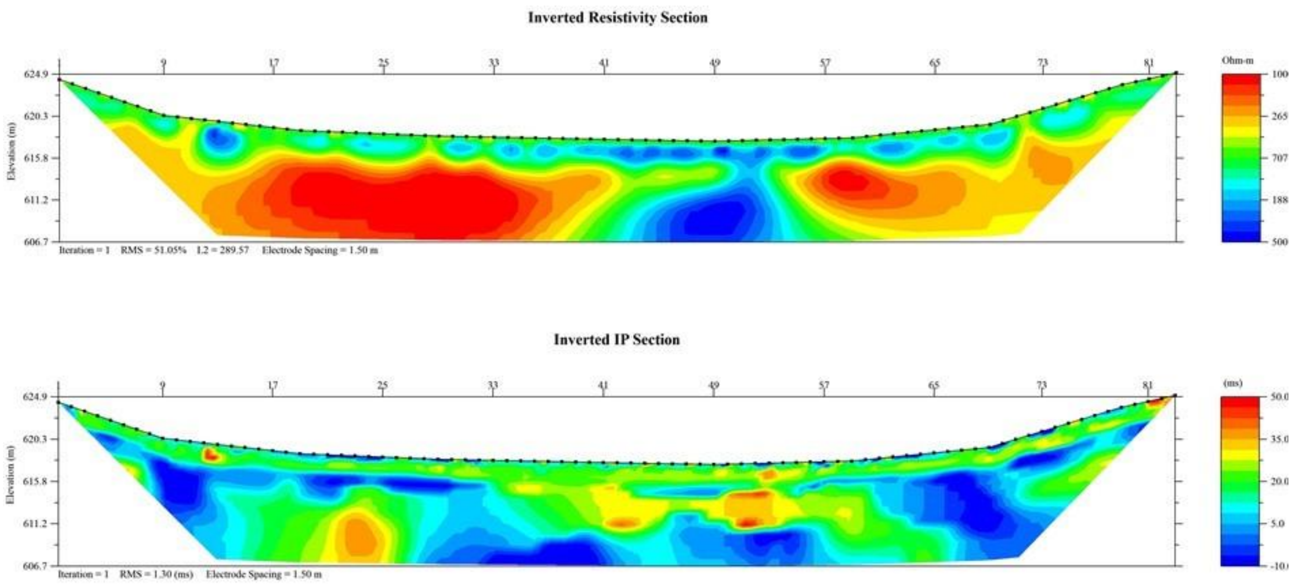

Figure 15: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-09

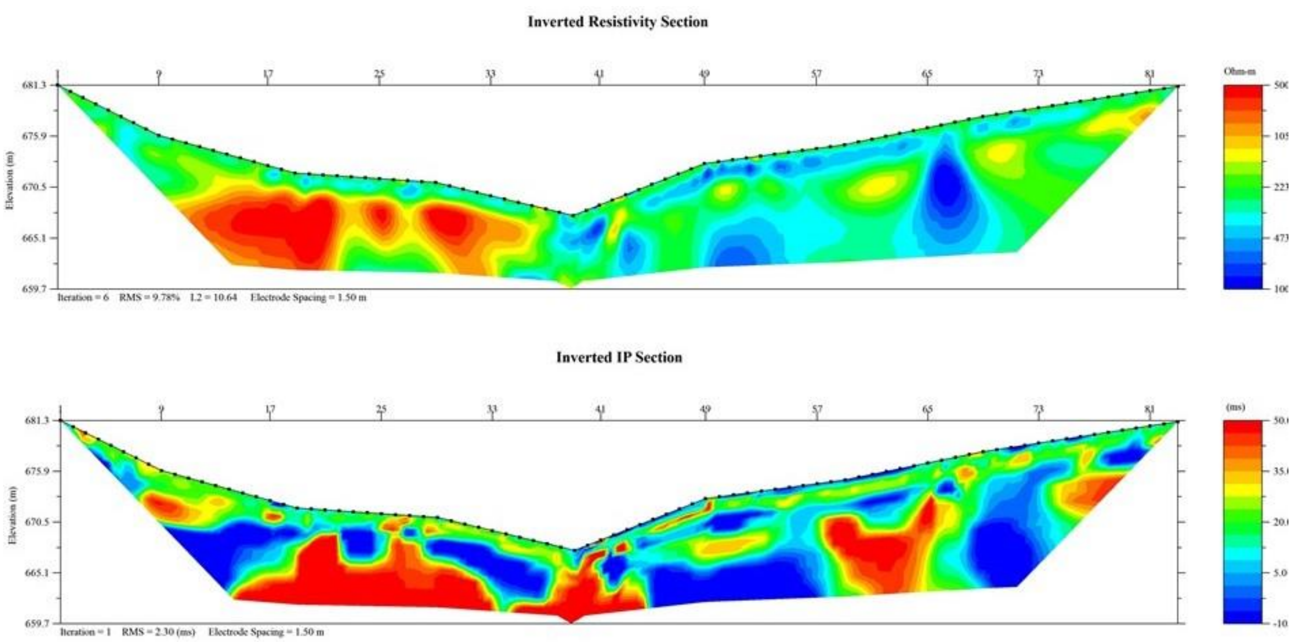

Figure 16: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-10

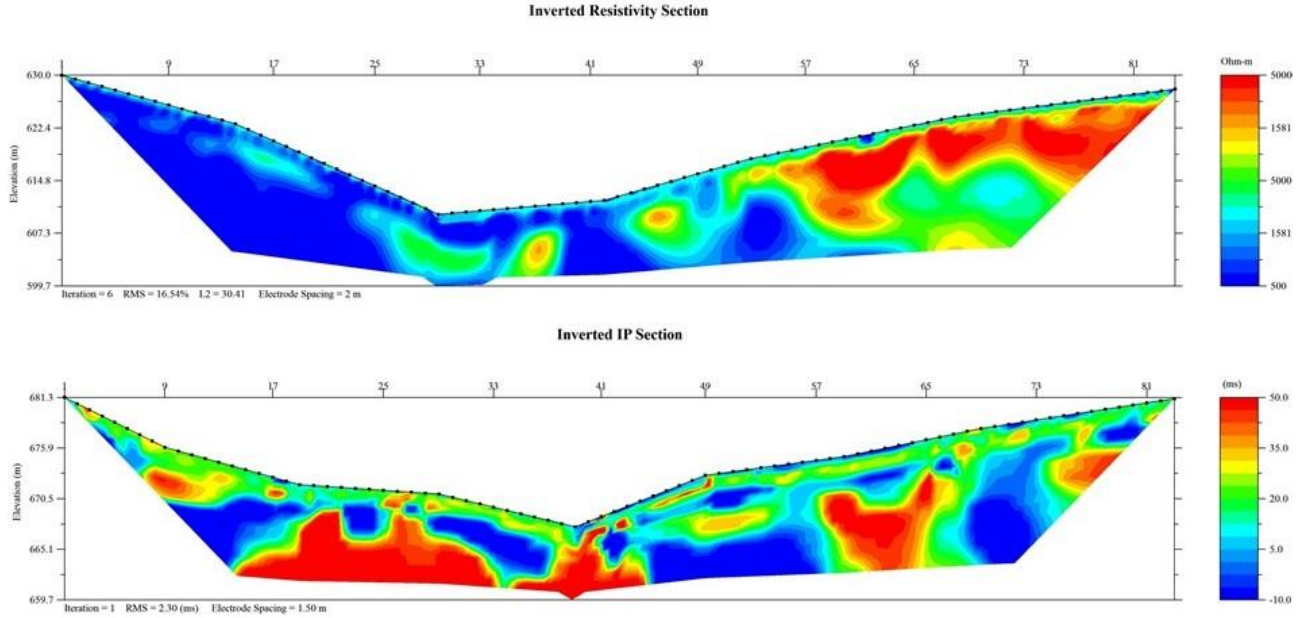

Figure 17: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-11

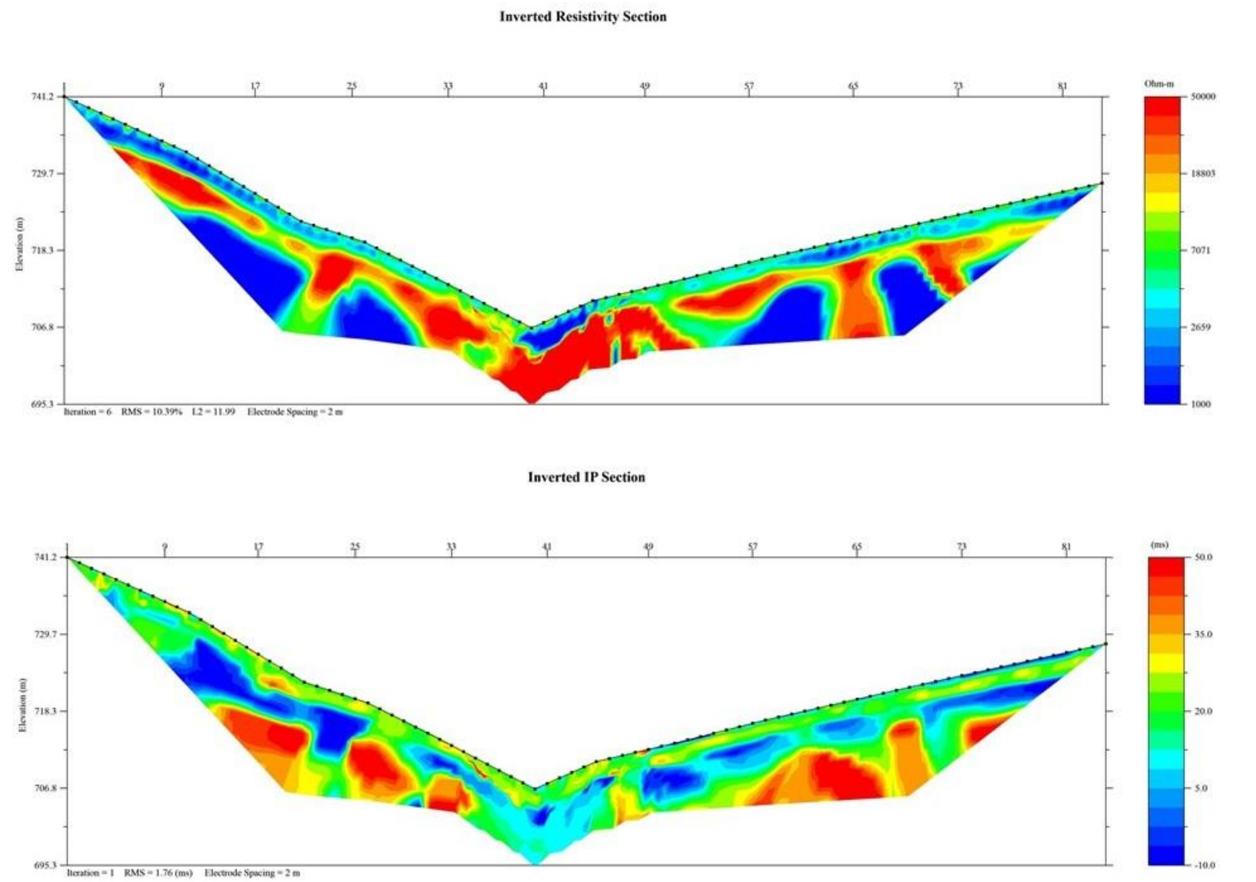

Figure 18: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-12

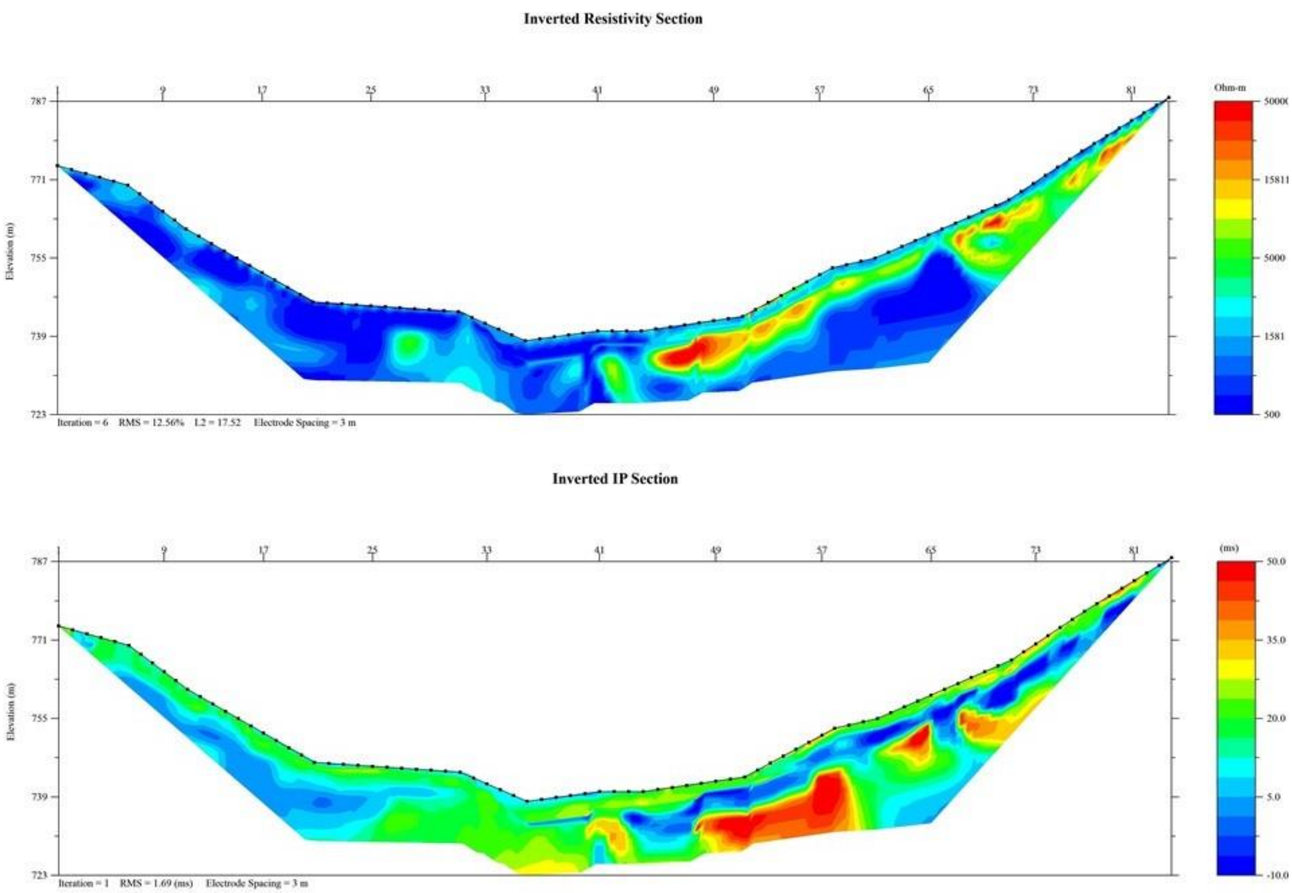

Figure 19: Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-13

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6.0 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drilling

6.1 Work Performed

The 2019 RAB drill program consisted of thirty-one drill holes: Ver-01 to Ver-11 on Moosehorn Creek, Sabo-W-01 to Sabo-W-04 on a tributary of North Henderson Creek, and Sabo-E-01 to Sabo-E-16 on a tributary of Henderson Creek. A total of 254.5 m was drilled between the 13th to 22nd of July, 2019.

Access to Sabo-E and Sabo-W was roadside. Sabo-E-01 to Sabo-E-09 were drilled along the placer road and Sabo-E-10 to Sabo-E-16 were drilled 162 m west northwest of the holes drilled along the road (Figure 20, Figure 21). The drill holes on Moosehorn Creek, Ver-01 to Ver-11, were accessed by helicopter. Ver-01 to Ver-08 were on the first drill fence and Ver-09 to Ver-11 were on a second drill fence, approximately 225 m from the first drill fence (Figure 22). Some of the drill holes did not terminate in bedrock and were stopped after approximately 7.62 to 9.14 m of permafrost was encountered. Due to the amount of permafrost in the area it was decided to revisit the drilling program using smaller diameter casing.

6.2 Field Survey Operating Procedures

The GT RAB Drill is a lightweight rotary percussion drill rig mounted on a set of rubber tracks. The drill itself is powered by a 44.2 hp turbocharged Kubota diesel engine. The placer RAB drives a cased hole 5” in diameter and uses 5’ drill rods. The GT RAB Drill is equipped with a wireless remote-control system used to drive it between drill sites. There are four hydraulically operated vertical outriggers on the drill for self-leveling on drill sites. The rubber tracked platform on the GT RAB Drill has 2400 square inches of track coverage area giving it 1.8psi ground pressure allowing it to be extremely versatile and low impact in the field.

The GT RAB Drill is a lightweight exploration drill rig that involves the use of DTH rotary percussion drilling equipment using compressed air from a stationary air compressor which is connected to the rubber tracked drill using an air hose. The drill uses a pneumatic reciprocating piston driven ‘hammer’ to energetically drive a tungsten carbide tipped drill bit into overburden and rock. Compressed air is fed through the drill rod string to the DTH hammer and with rotation from the top drive; cuttings are then returned to the surface

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

through the annulus under pressurized exhaust air. Cuttings then pass through the diverter/BOP and continue to the cyclone. Samples are collected every 2.5 feet in 24” x 36” ore bags at the bottom of the cyclone. Drill cuttings were logged and processed with a Gold Hog Raptor concentrator to find placer gold.

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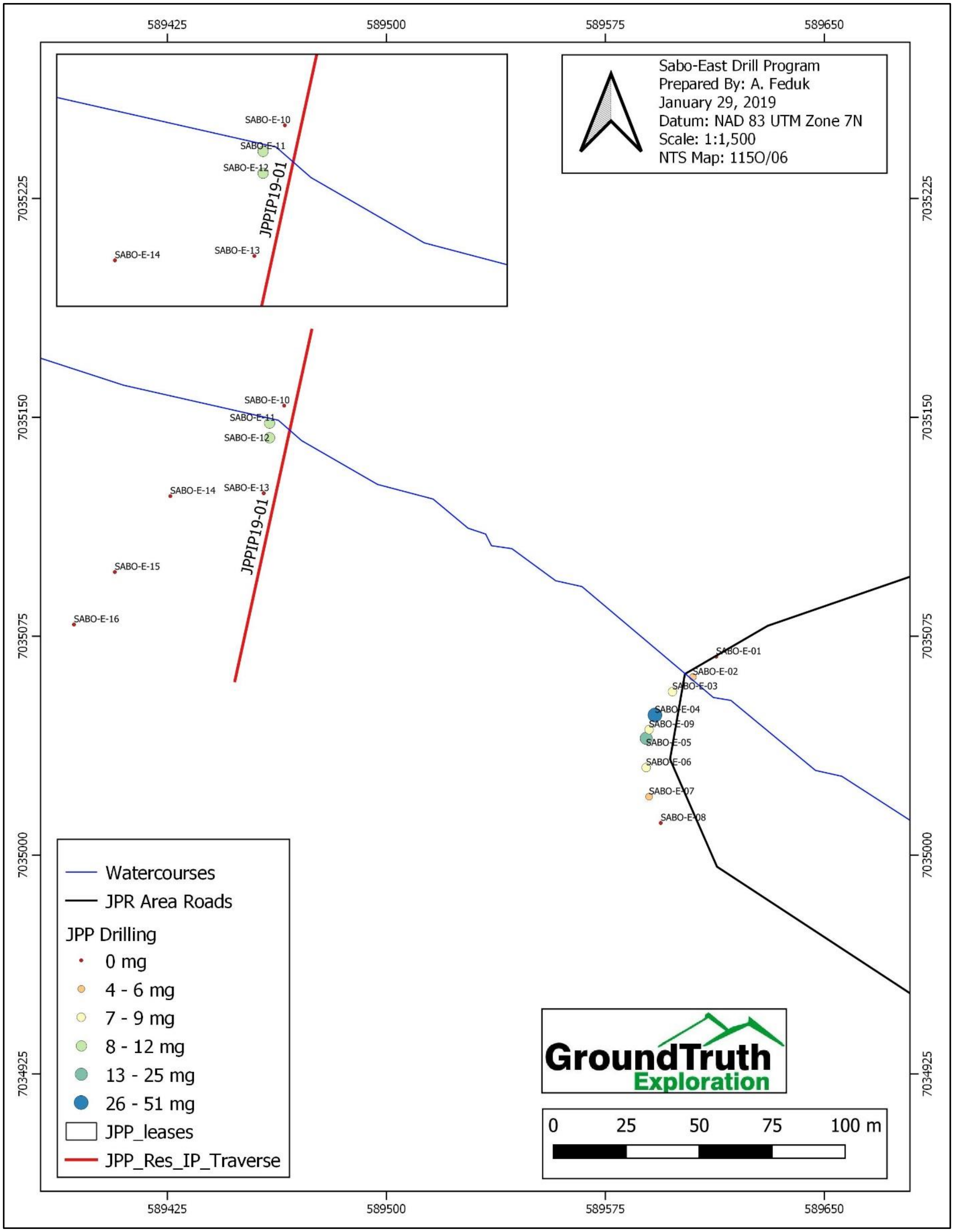

Figure 20: Drill Hole Overview of Sabo-East

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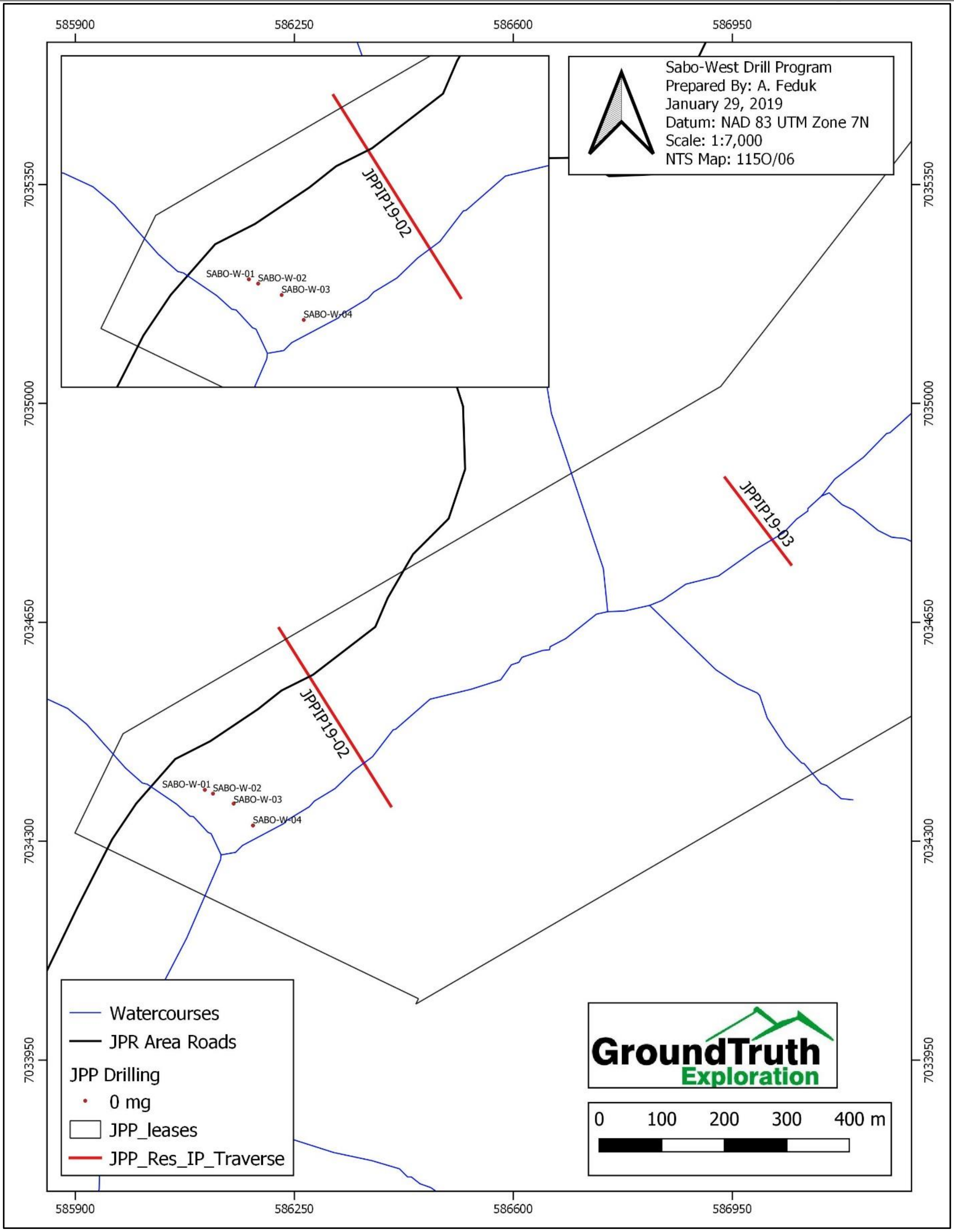


Figure 21: Drill Hole Overview of Sabo-West

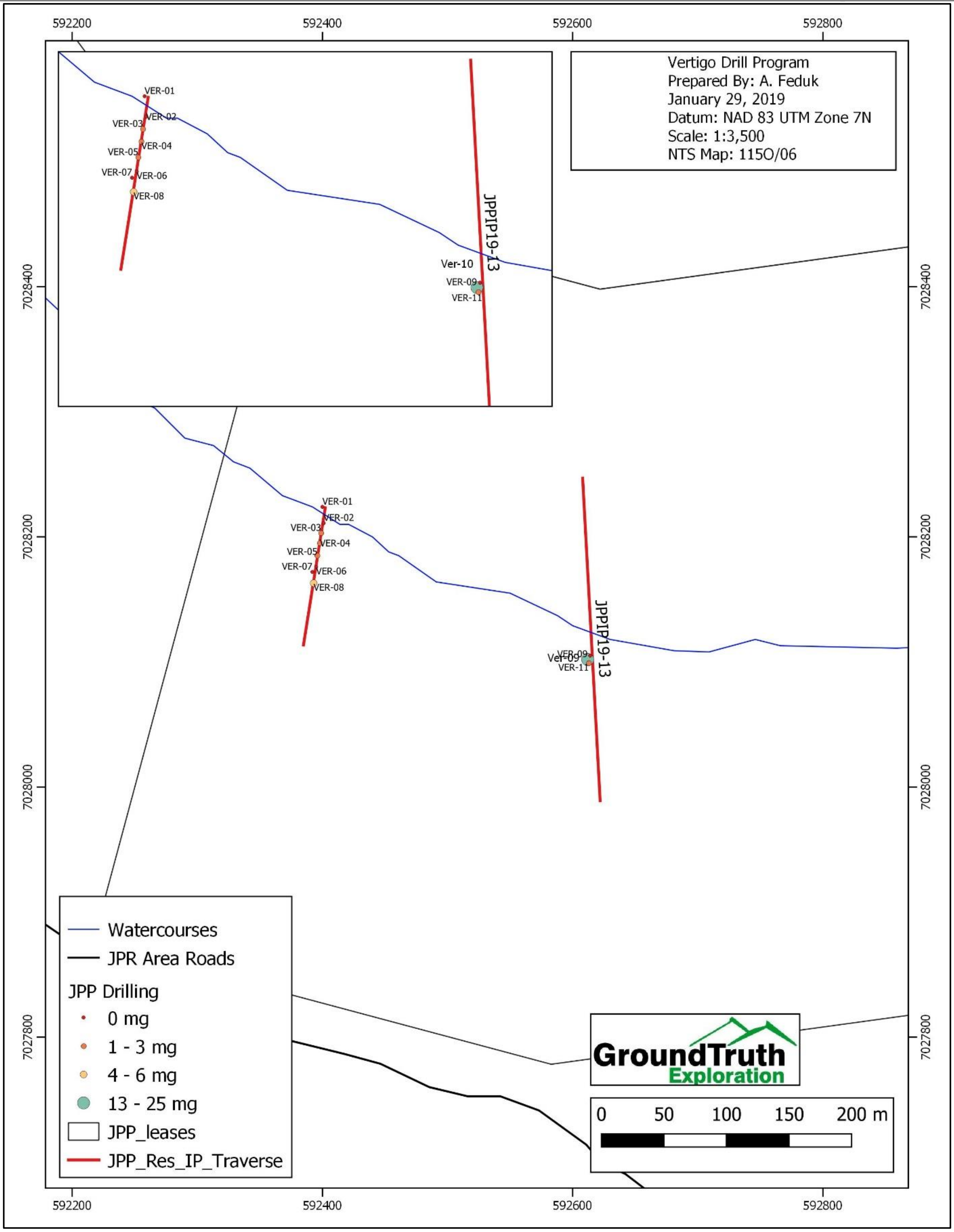


Figure 22: Drill Hole Overview of Vertigo

6.3 Drill Results

Table one outlines the location and summary data of the drill holes. The detailed downhole results of each hole are found in Appendix B.

Hole_ID	X	Y	Total_Depth_m	BR_Depth_m	Drill Date
SABO-E-01	589613	7035068	6.906	No BR	7/13/2019
SABO-E-02	589605	7035061	9.144	7.315	7/14/2019
SABO-E-03	589598	7035056	9.144	7.315	7/14/2019
SABO-E-04	589592	7035048	9.144	7.01	7/14/2019
SABO-E-05	589589	7035040	9.144	22.5	7/15/2019
SABO-E-06	589589	7035030	7.62	6.858	7/15/2019
SABO-E-07	589590	7035020	7.62	6.858	7/15/2019
SABO-E-08	589594	7035011	7.62	7.315	7/15/2019
SABO-E-09	589590	7035043	7.62	6.096	7/15/2019
SABO-W-01	586107	7034382	9.144	No BR	7/16/2019
SABO-W-02	586120	7034376	9.144	No BR	7/16/2019
SABO-W-03	586153	7034360	9.144	No BR	7/16/2019
SABO-W-04	586184	7034325	9.144	No BR	7/16/2019
SABO-E-10	589465	7035154	7.62	6.096	7/17/2019
SABO-E-11	589460	7035148	7.62	6.096	7/18/2019
SABO-E-12	589460	7035143	7.62	6.706	7/18/2019
SABO-E-13	589458	7035124	9.144	No BR	7/18/2019
SABO-E-14	589426	7035123	9.144	No BR	7/18/2019
SABO-E-15	589407	7035097	9.144	7.01	7/19/2019
SABO-E-16	589393	7035079	3.048	2.438	7/19/2019
VER-01	592400	7028224	4.572	1.524	7/20/2019
VER-02	592401	7028211	4.572	3.658	7/20/2019
VER-03	592399	7028203	6.096	3.658	7/21/2019
VER-04	592398	7028195	9.144	7.62	7/21/2019
VER-05	592396	7028185	9.144	No BR	7/21/2019
VER-06	592395	7028176	7.62	No BR	7/21/2019
VER-07	592392	7028172	10.668	No BR	7/21/2019
VER-08	592393	7028163	10.668	No BR	7/21/2019
VER-09	592612	7028102	10.668	9.144	7/22/2019
VER-10	592614	7028105	10.668	9.144	7/22/2019
VER-11	592613	7028099	7.62	6.858	7/22/2019

Table 1: Collar Table and Summary Statistics for Drill Holes

7.0 Discussion and Interpretation

The resistivity profiles were found to be reasonably accurate in the interpretation of the lithological units, these units were characterized by different contrasts in resistivity. Since resistivity has ranges up to 100 orders of magnitude, the resistivity survey is only useful when the data is high quality, which is the case with all the surveys performed in the area. The IP surveys are inversely proportional to the RMS and there is a decline when the RMS increases. The IP data had little use in locating the zones of permafrost and the bedrock interface and was only used to compliment the resistivity profiles where the bedrock interface was unclear.

A high resistivity corresponded to ice rich fluvial deposits, mainly permafrost. A low to moderate resistivity, above the permafrost, corresponded to fine-grained fluvial deposits, which is associated with water retaining capabilities of clay, the freeze/thaw layer, and other fine-grained sediments. The moderate resistivity below the interpreted permafrost is associated with coarse grained fluvial deposits, this correlation is attributed to the high porosity and permeability of the gravel deposits and its inability to retain water in the upper layers of the stratigraphic column. A low to moderate resistivity, below the interpreted permafrost, showed a correlation with the interpreted bedrock interface. This correlation is attributed to consolidated material, associated with the bedrock contact.

Imaging of the subsurface with a combination of the described geophysical surveys and drilling proved to be of value to the identification of lithologic boundaries. The bedrock gravel interface is the primary boundary of interest since it is speculated that all gold lies on this surface. The drilling and processing results indicated that majority of the gold is found on this interface, but some gold has been found up to 2.25 m above the bedrock contact with alternating intervals having no gold. In addition, gold has also been found in the permafrost that included up to 20% gravel. These features may indicate various depositional regimes throughout the geologic history of the area.

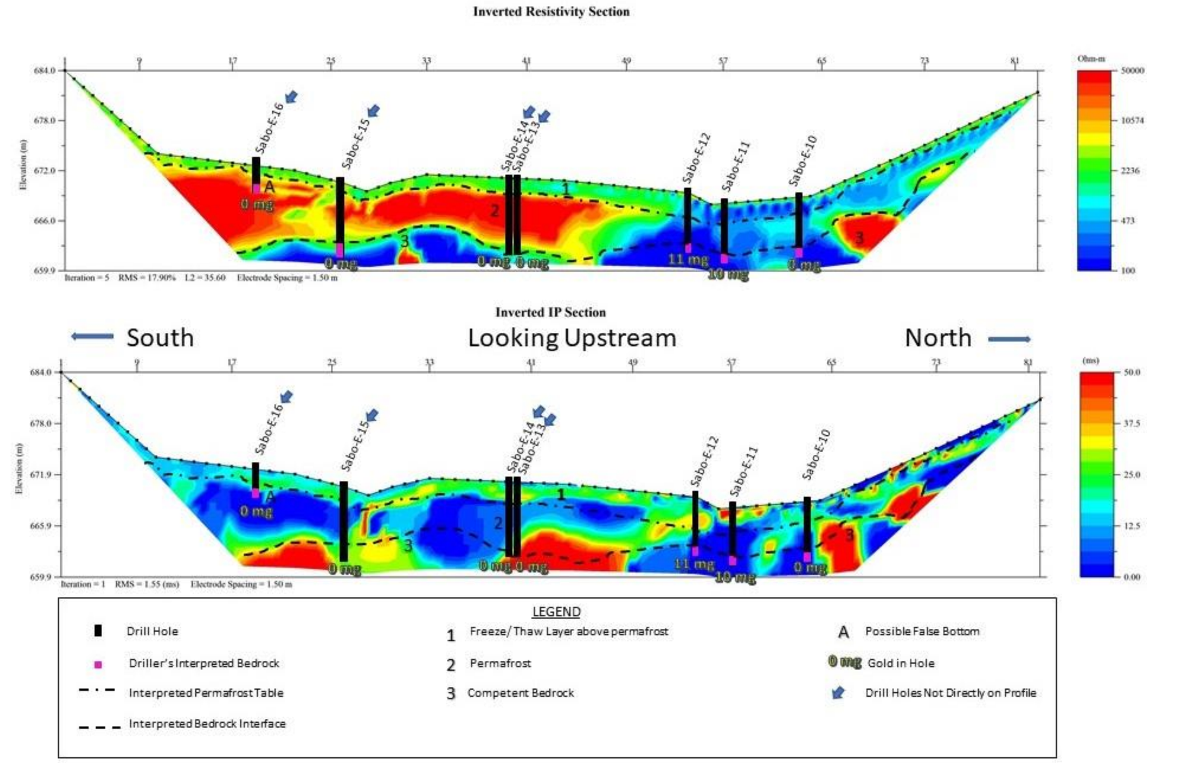


Figure 23: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-01 with Drill Results

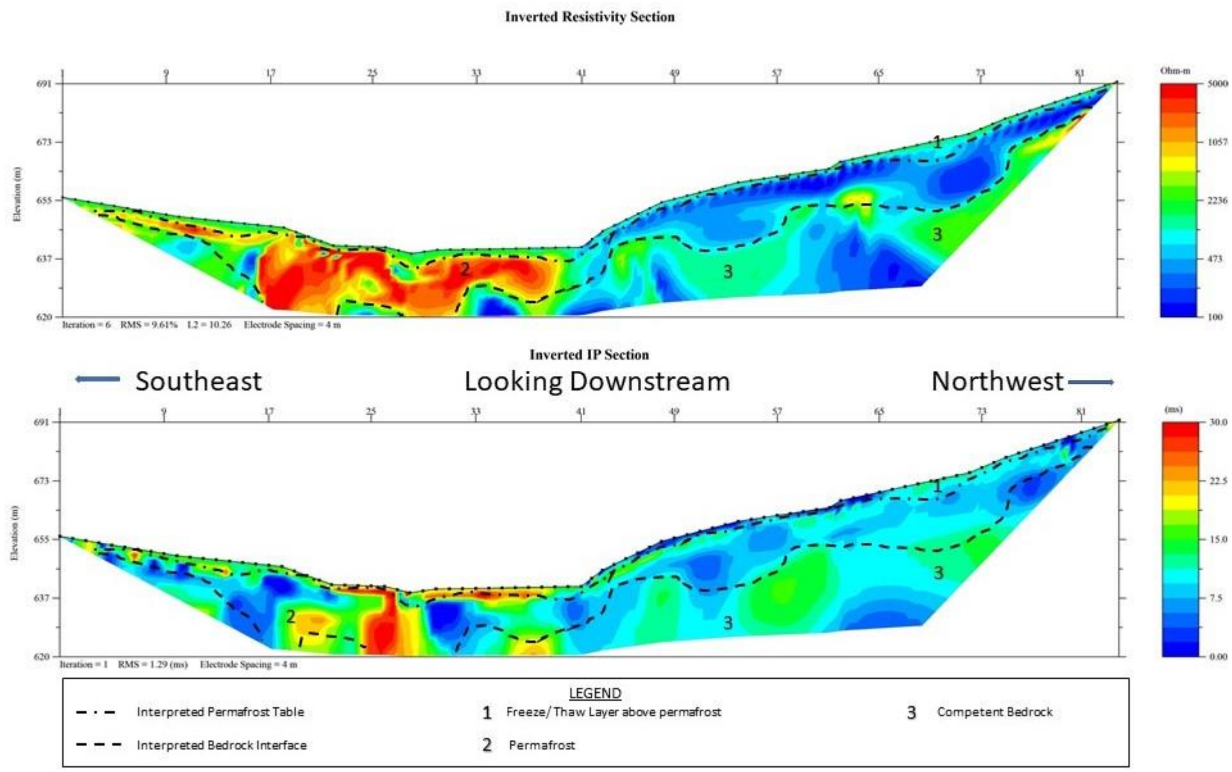


Figure 24: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-02

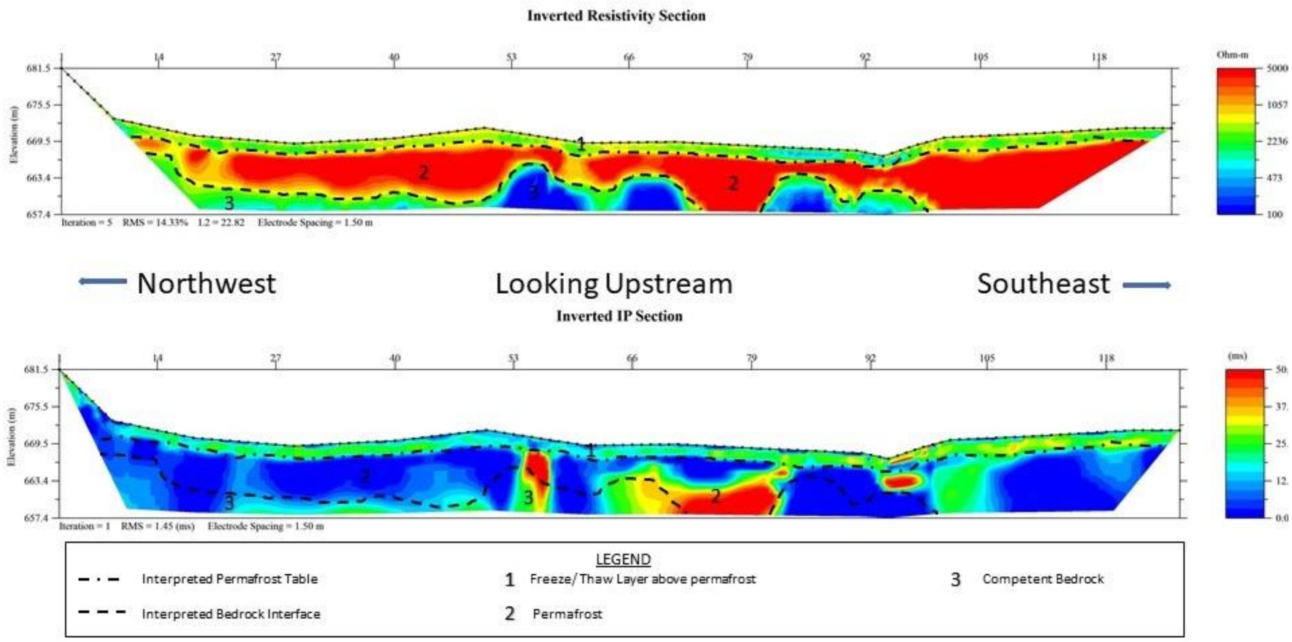


Figure 25: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-03

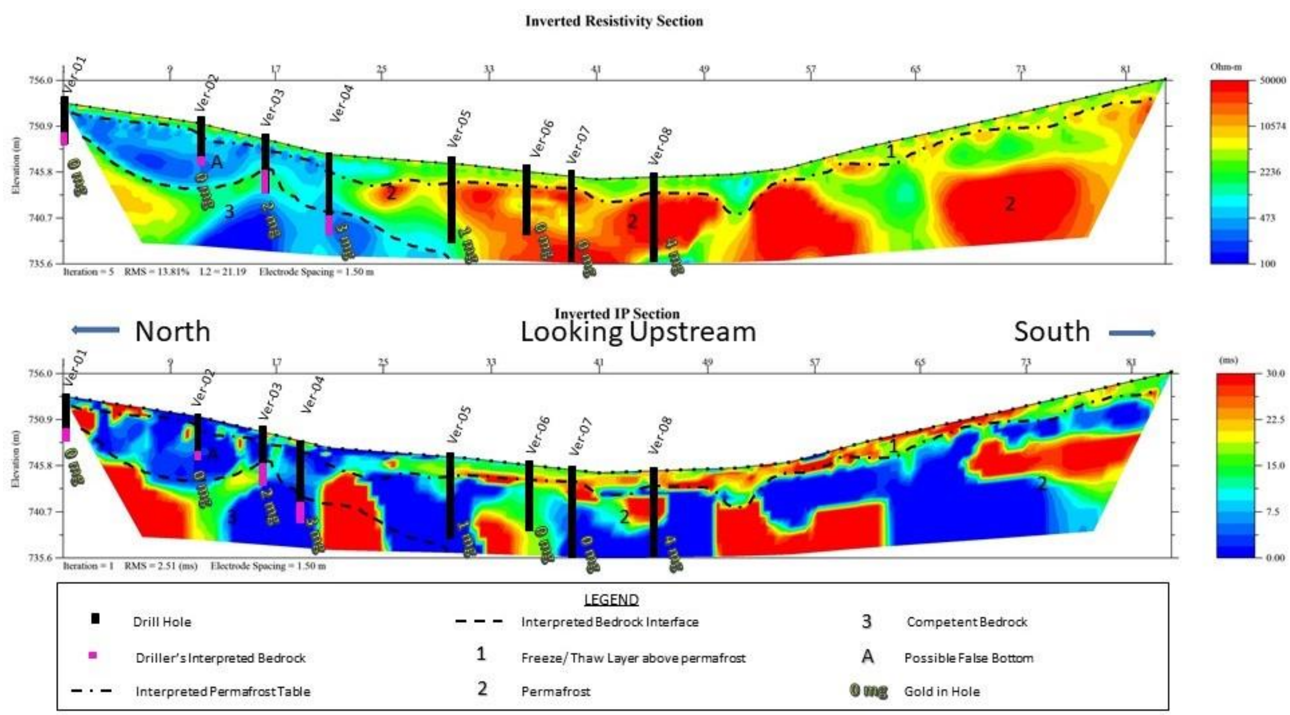


Figure 26: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-04 with Drill Results

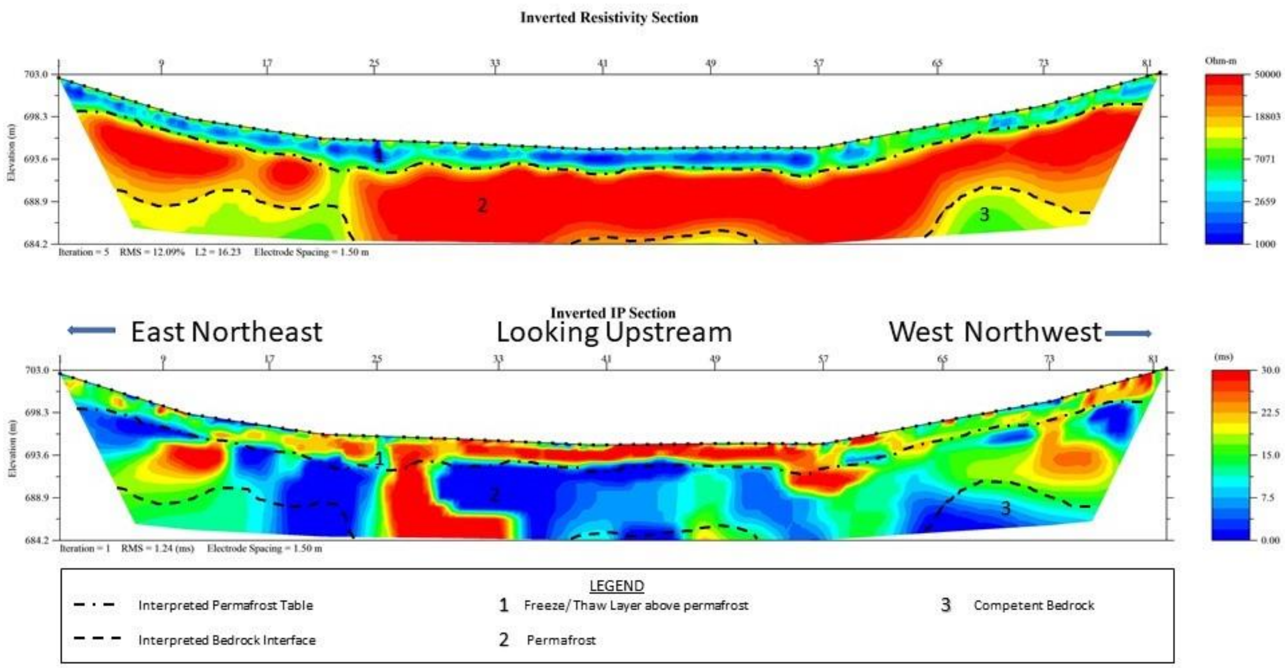


Figure 27: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-05

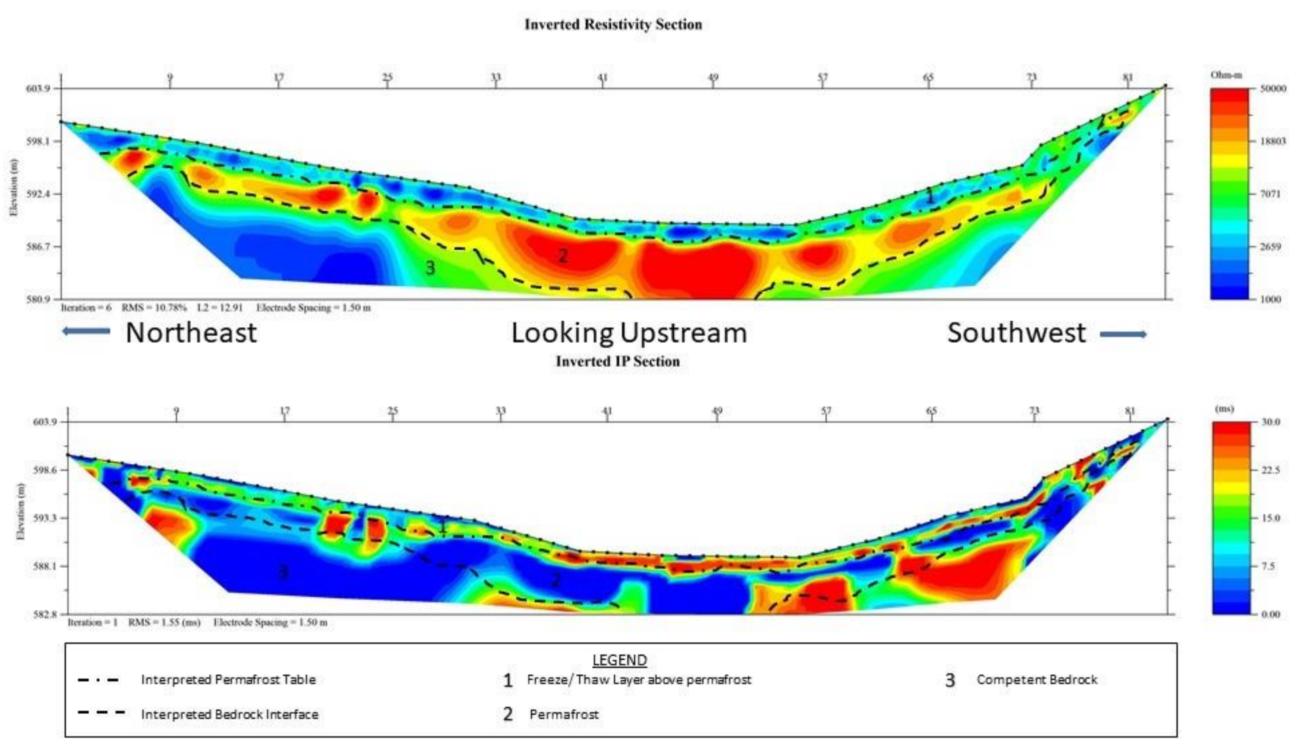


Figure 28: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-06

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

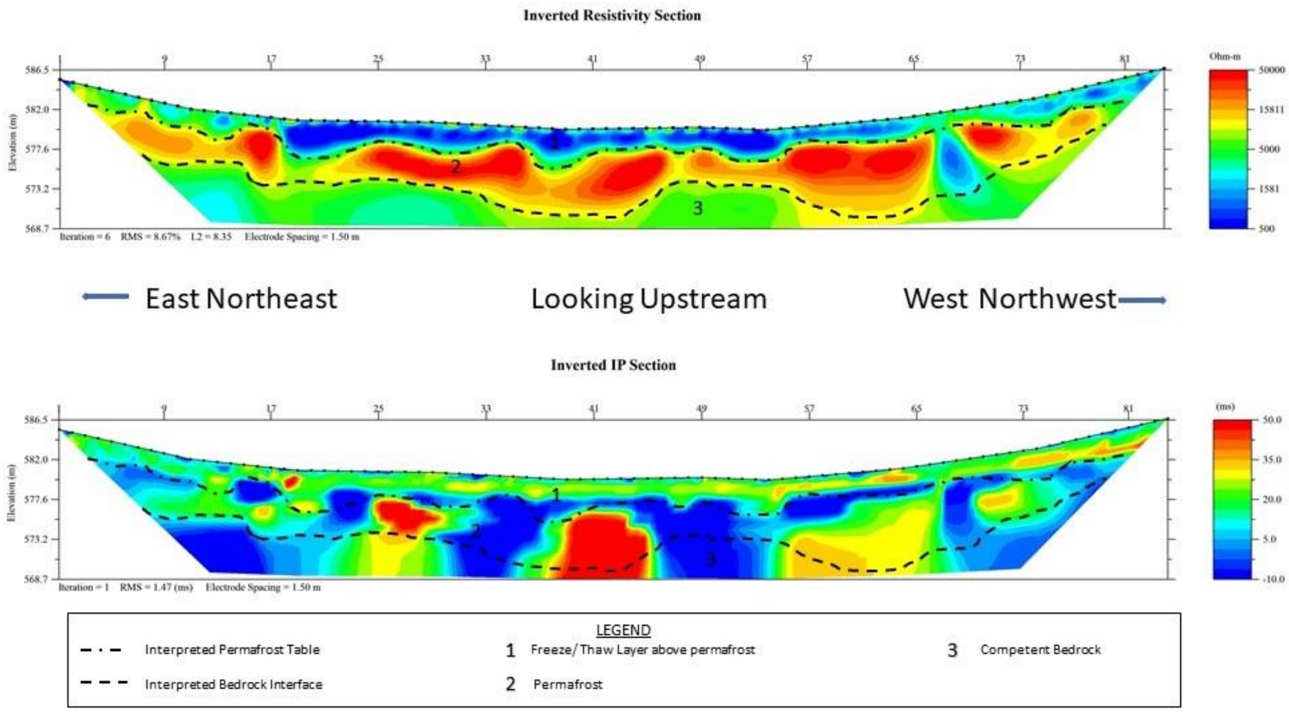


Figure 29: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-07

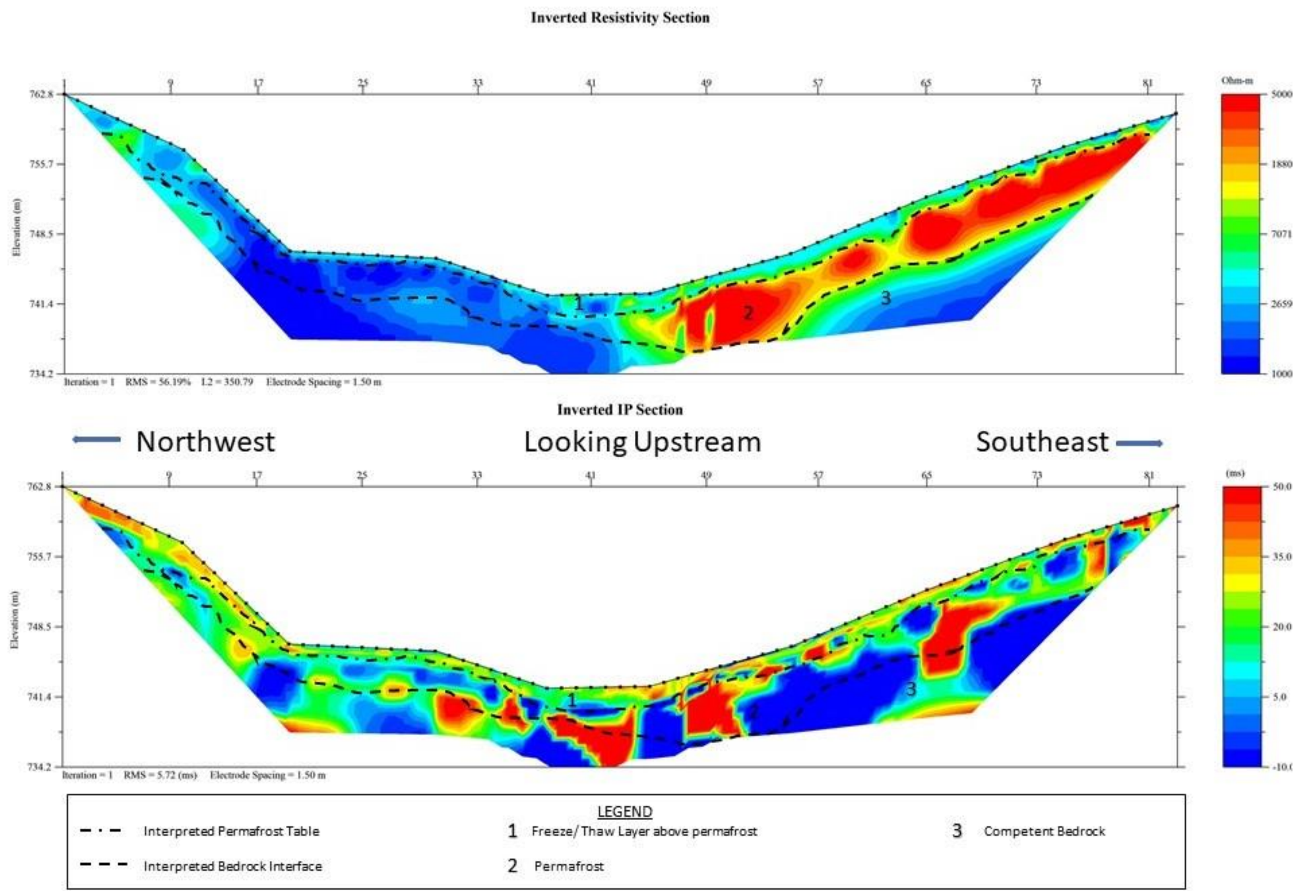


Figure 30: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-08

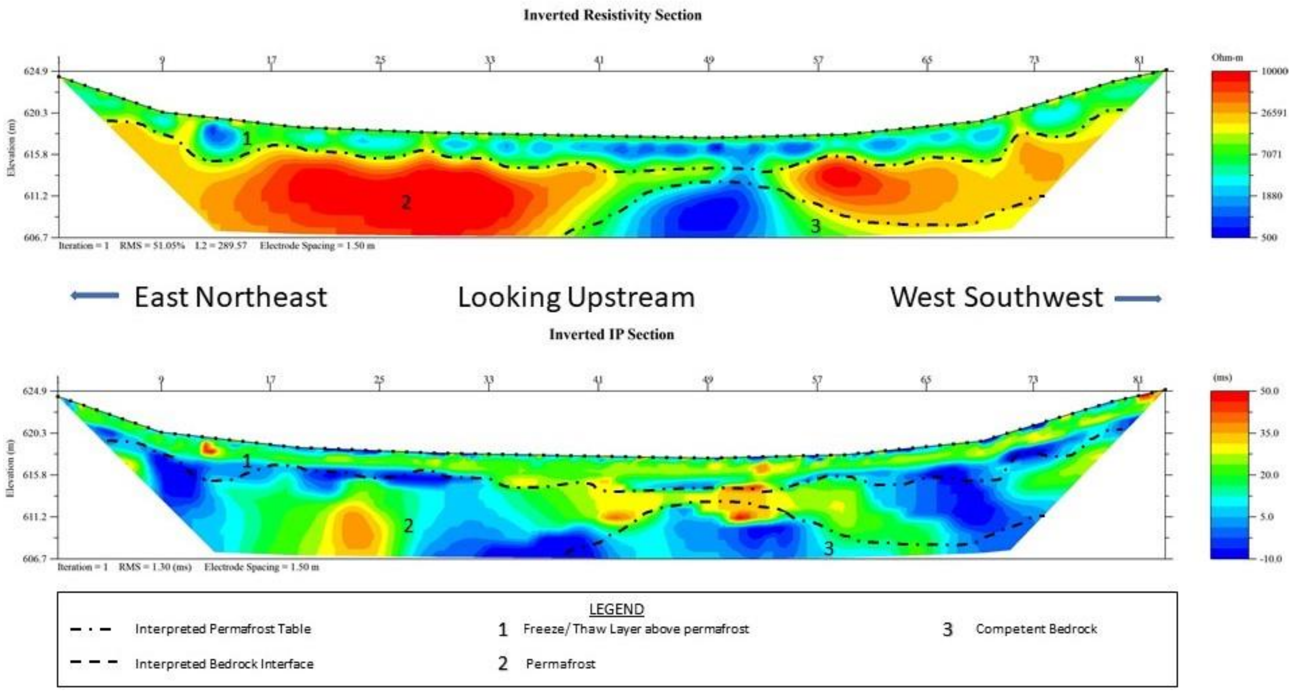


Figure 31: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-09

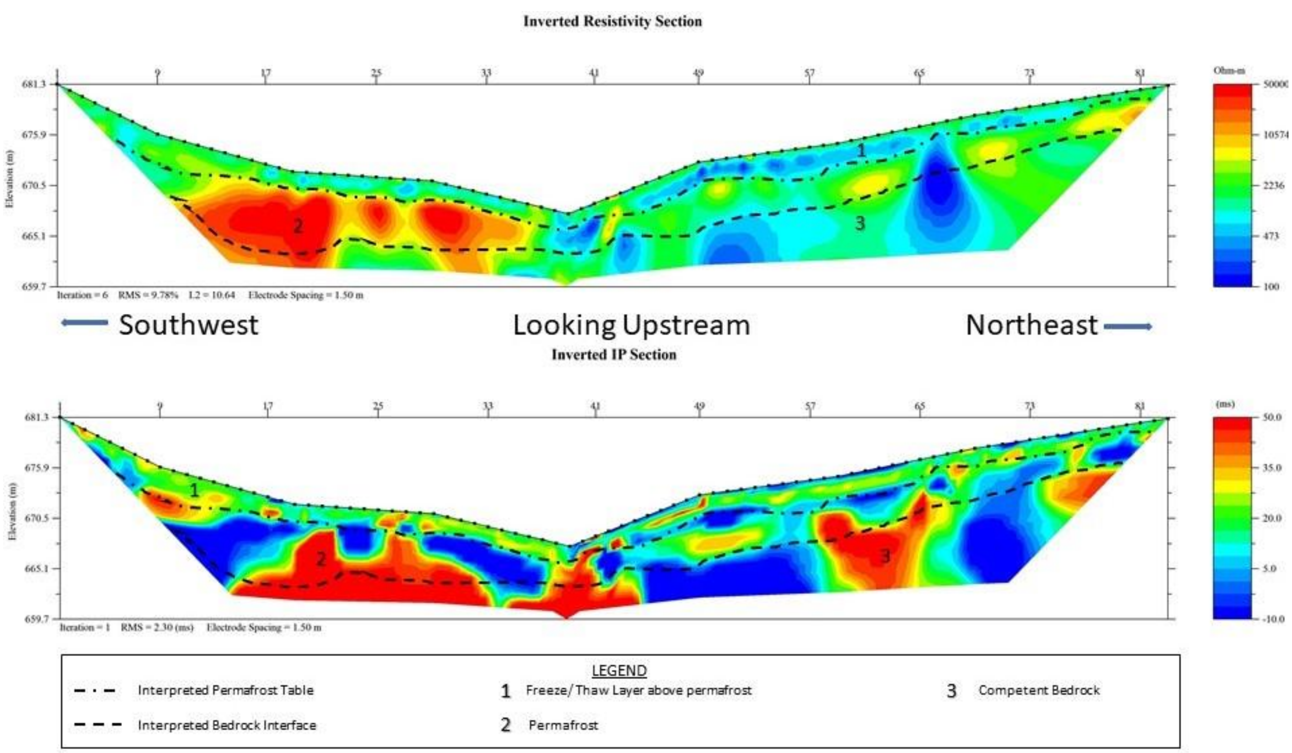


Figure 32: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-10

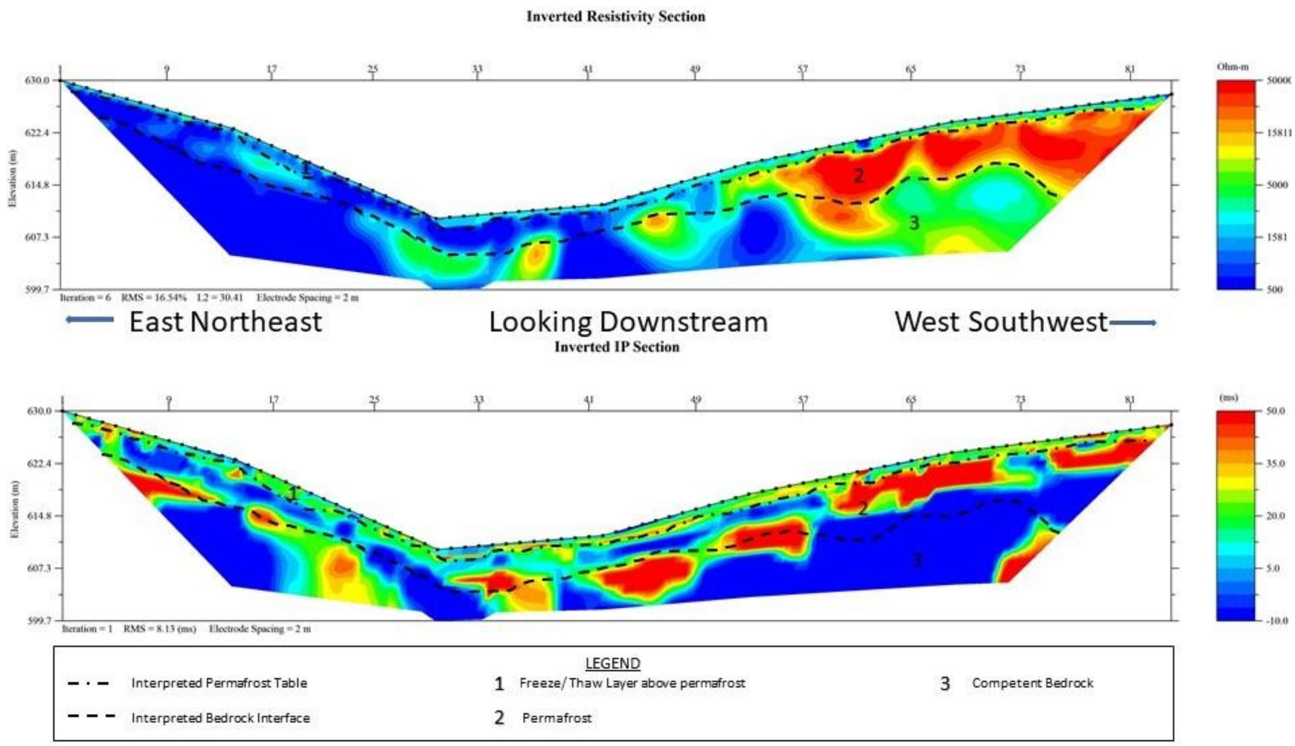


Figure 33: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-11

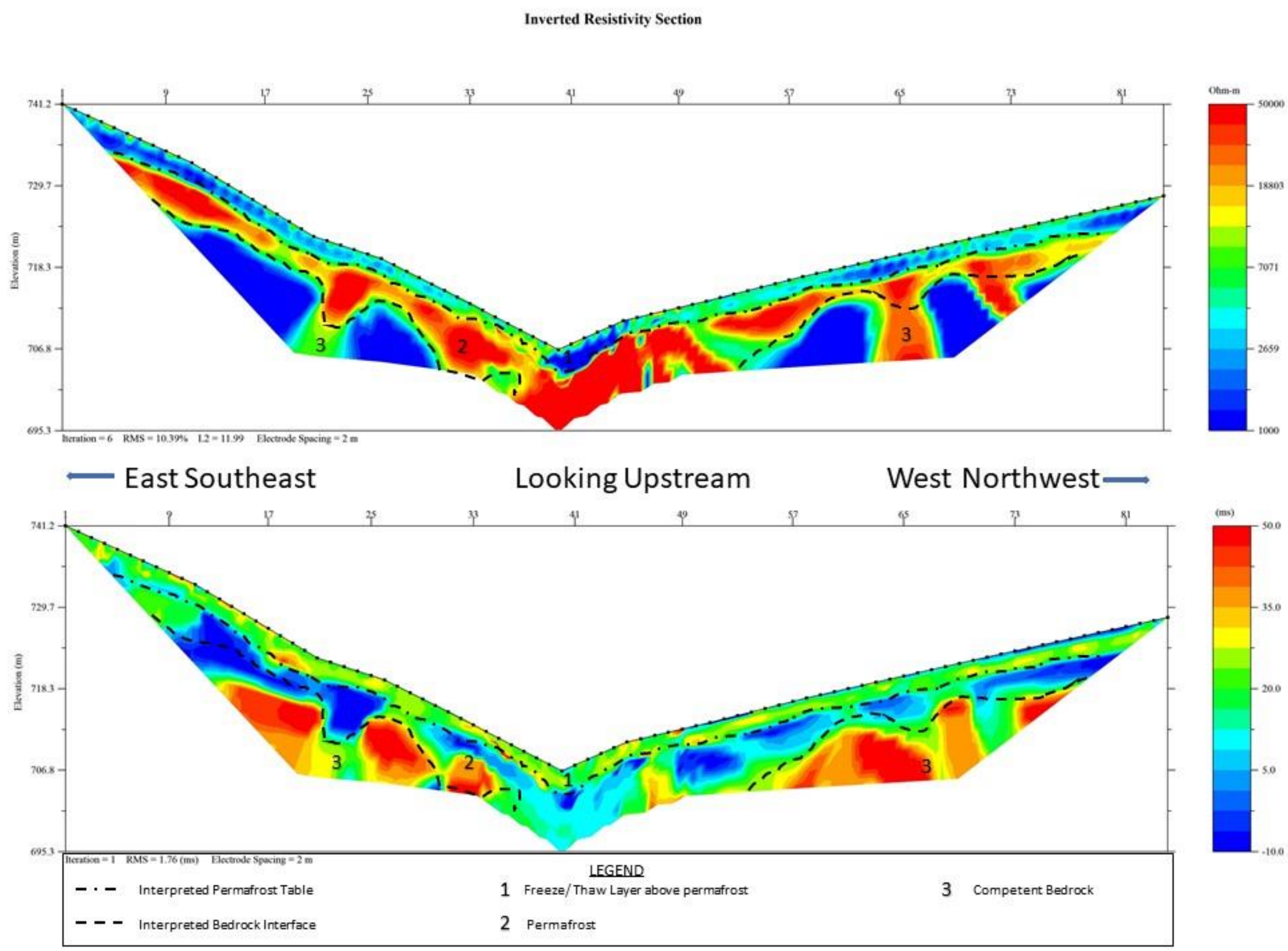


Figure 34: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-12

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

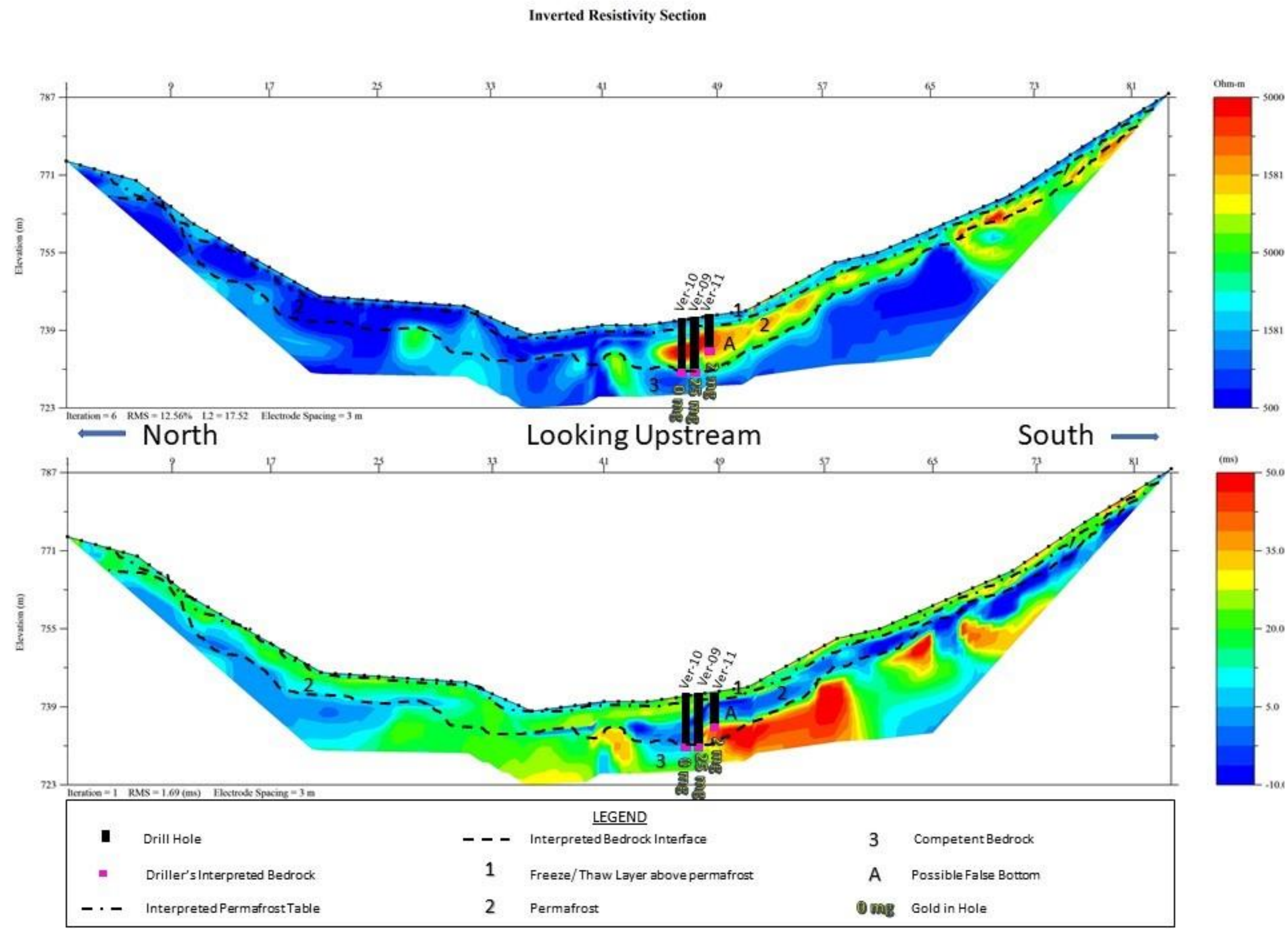


Figure 35: Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion Profiles of JPPIP19-13 with Drill Results

8.0 Recommendations

The drilling results combined with the geophysical surveys, completed in the area, have indicated, that the freeze/thaw layer, permafrost, fine-grained and coarse-grained fluvial deposits, and the bedrock contact can be defined with accuracy. Shafting and further drilling is needed to confirm and expand the interpretation set forth, especially on the traverses that had no drilling. With additional drilling, a multiple zone theory of deposition can be confirmed.

A considerable amount of permafrost was encountered in the area through drilling and the interpretation of the resistivity profiles. It is recommended to use smaller diameter drill casing for exploration in this area.

A shaft should be dug and processed in the area of the hole VER-09 in order to determine the grade of the gold deposit. This can then be used in conjunction with the creek model to start estimating a gold resource and finally determine the economics of mining this creek.

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

9.0 Expenditures

DC Resistivity/IP: 13 profiles ………………………………………………………….. $ 42,868.06
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

Placer RAB Drilling: 27 drill holes ……………………………………………………….. $ 50,513.90
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

<u>Grand total</u> ……………………………………………………………………… **<u>93,381.96</u>**

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

10.0 Qualification

I, Allison Feduk with a business address in Dawson City, Yukon, and residential address in Carlyle, Saskatchewan, do herby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Regina in the fall of 2011 with a Bachelor of Science in Geology.

2. From 2012 to present I have been actively engaged in mining and mineral exploration in Alberta and the Yukon Territory.

3. I have been an employee of GroundTruth Exploration Inc. since July of 2018.

4. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

Dated this 31st day of January, 2020.

Respectfully submitted,

Allison Feduk

11.0 References

Regional Geology: Colpron, M., Israel, S., Murphy, D.C., Pigage, L.C., and Moynihan, D., 2016. Yukon Bedrock Geology Map. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-1.

Regional Geology: Yukon Mining Map Viewer, Mining Claims Database – http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/Mining/Load.htm

Mineral Titles: Yukon Mining Recorder, Mining Claims Database – www.yukonminingrecorder.ca

Topographic data: Natural Resourses Canada, The Atlas of Canada - Toporama- http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html

Mineral Titles: Yukon Mining Recorder, Mining Claims Database – www.yukonminingrecorder.ca

Topographic data: Natural Resources Canada, The Atlas of Canada - Toporama- http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html

Colpron, M., Israel, S., Murphy, D.C., Pigage, L.C., and Moynihan, D., 2016. Yukon Bedrock Geology Map. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-1.

Colpron, M., Nelson, J. L., and Murphy, D. C., 2006. A techtonostratigraphic framework for the pericratonic terranes of the Norther Cordillera: Canadian and Alaskan Cordillera: Geologic Association of Canada, p. 1 – 23.

Mortensen, J.K. and Allan, M.M., 2012. Summary of the Tectonic and Magmatic Evolution of Western Yukon and Eastern Alaska. In Yukon Gold Project Final Technical Report, Edited by Allan, M.M., Hart, C.J.R., and Mortensen, J.K. Mineral Deposit Research Unit, University of British Columbia, p. 7 – 10.

Mortensen, J. K., and Hart, C. J. R., 2010. Late and Post-Accretionary Magmatism and Metallogeny in the Norther Cordillera, Yukon and Eastern Alaska. Geological Society of America Annual Meeting, Denver, 31 October to 3 November 2010.

Nelson, J., Colpron, M., and Israel, S., 2013. The Cordillera of British Columbia, Yukon and Alaska: tectonics and metallogeny. In: Colpron, M., Bissig, T., Rusk, B., and Thompson, J.F.H., (Editors), Tectonics, Metallogeny, and Discovery - the North American Cordillera and similar accretionary settings. Society of Economic Geologists, Special Publication 17: 53-109.

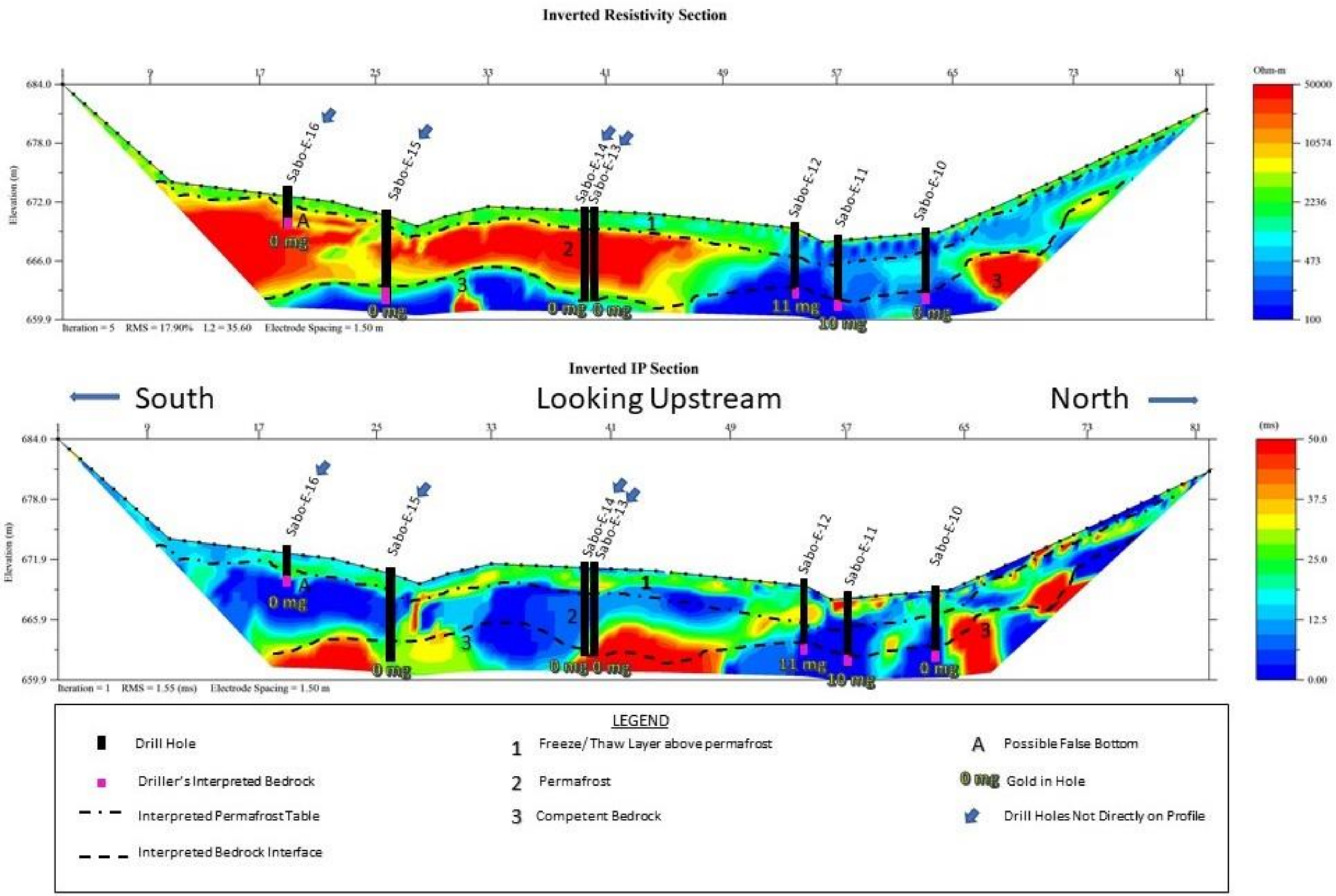
Palacky, G. J., 1988. Resistivity Characteristics of Geologic Targets. Electromagnetic Methods in Applied Geophysics. Geological Survey of Canada

Roots, C., Nelson, J., Mihalynuk, M. G., Harms, T. A., De Keijzer, M., and Simard, R. L., 2004. Bedrock Geology of Dorsey Lake, Yukon Territory. Yukon Geological Survey, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4630.

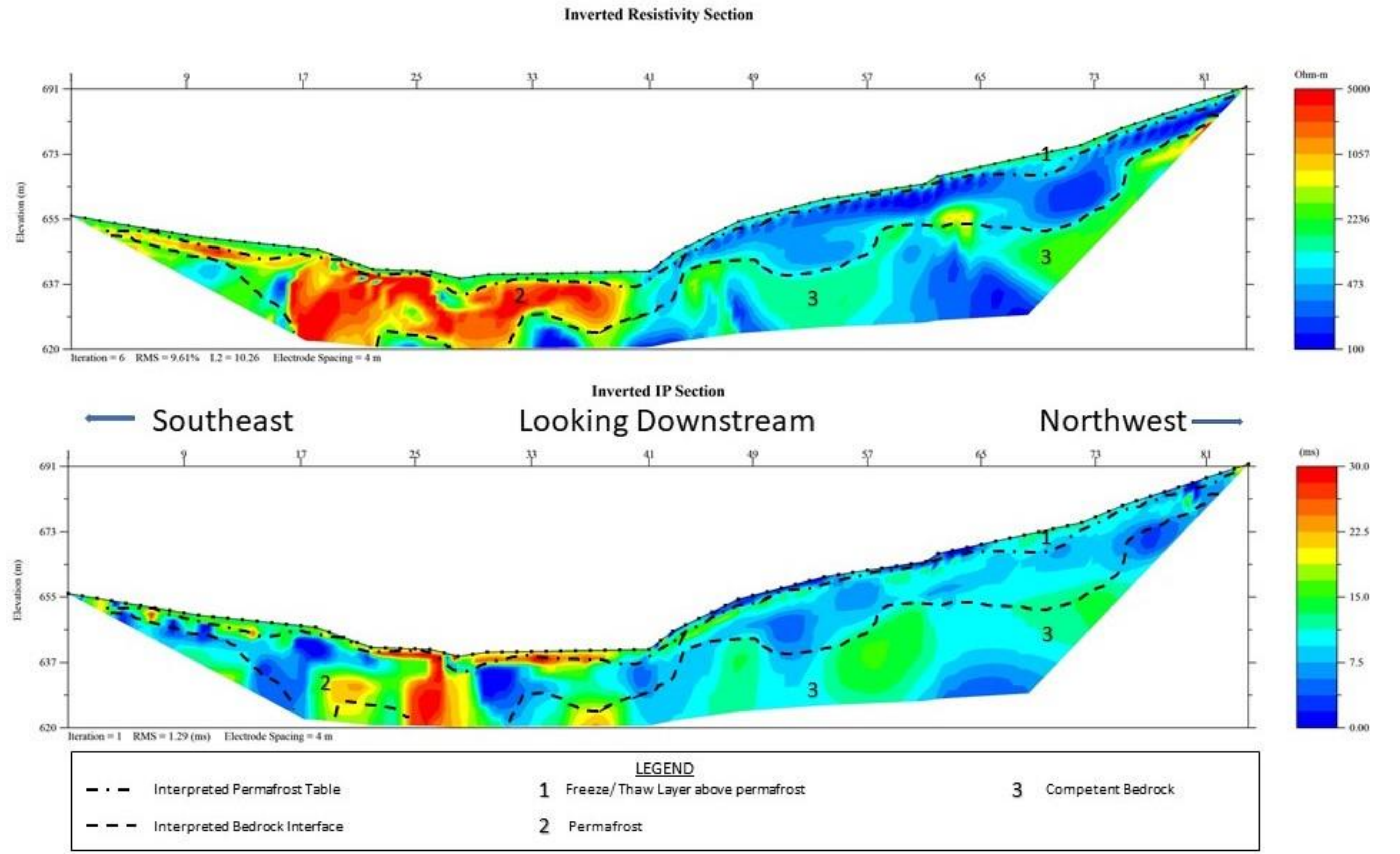
Ryan, J. J., Zagorevski, A., Williams, S. P., Roots, C., Ciolkiewicz, W., Hayward, N., and Chapman, J. B., 2013. Geology of Stevenson Ridge (northeastern part), Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 116 and 117.

Additional review of various published scientific and reporting papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region for indirect reference.

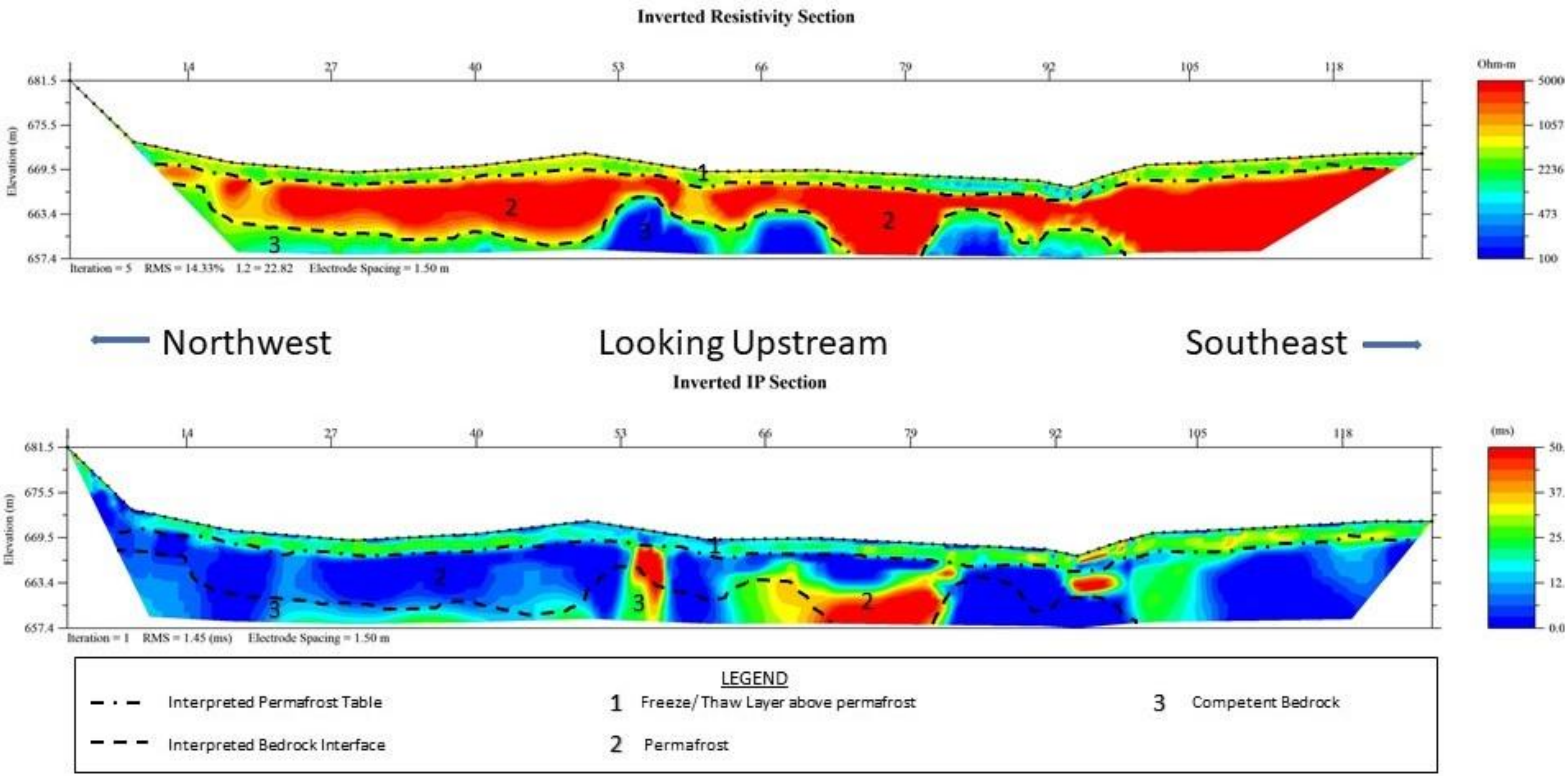
Appendix A: Interpretation Figures



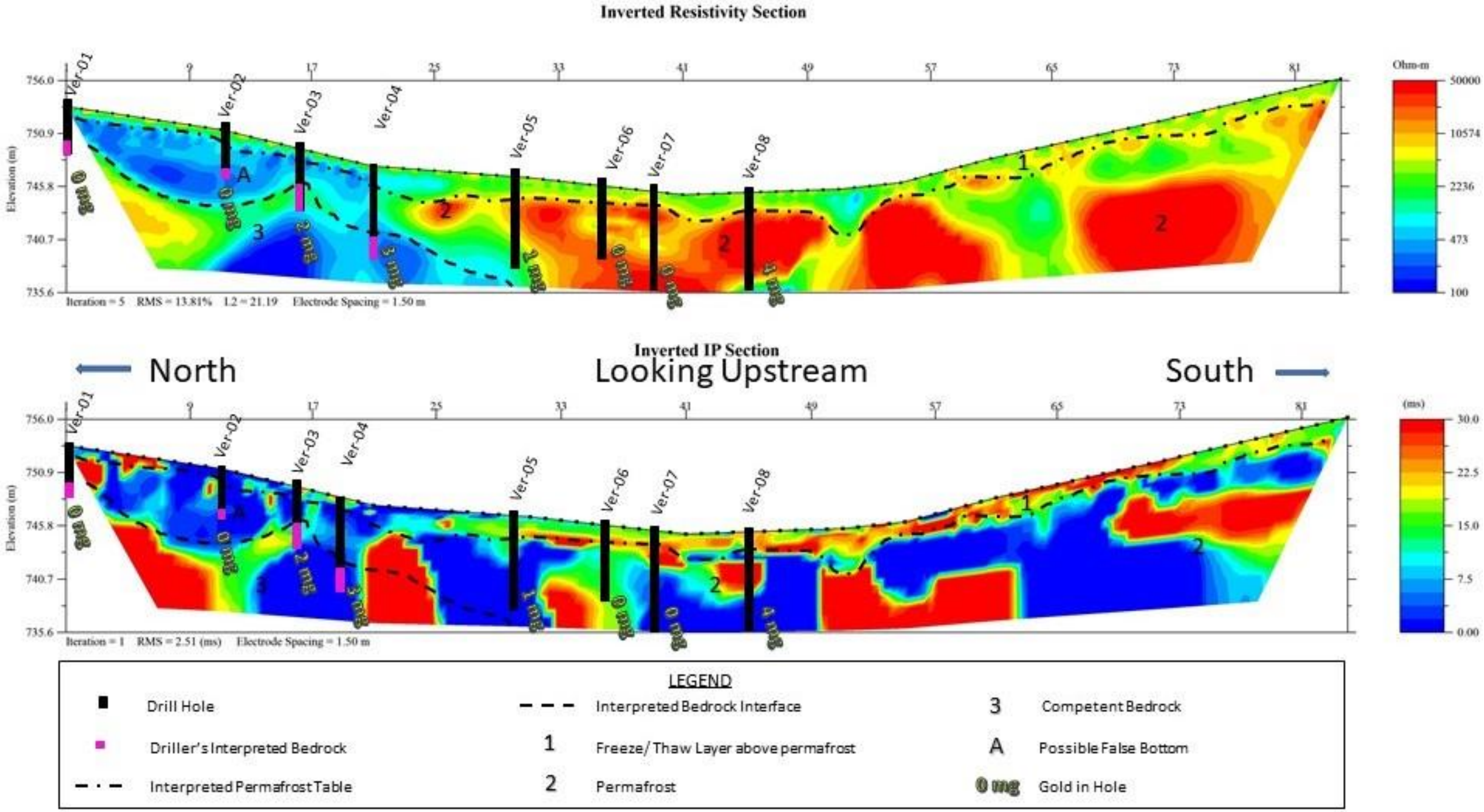
Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-01 with Drill Results



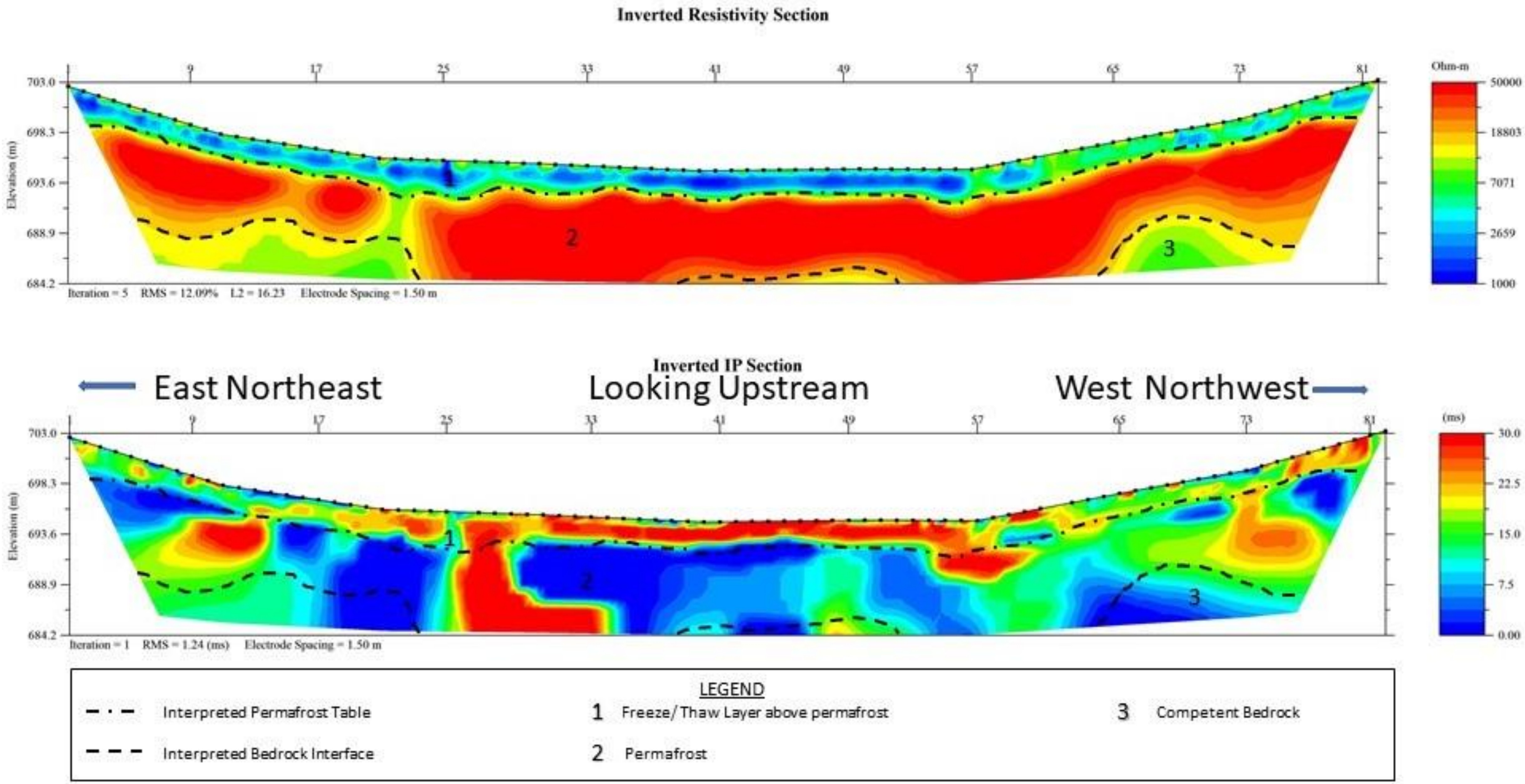
Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-02



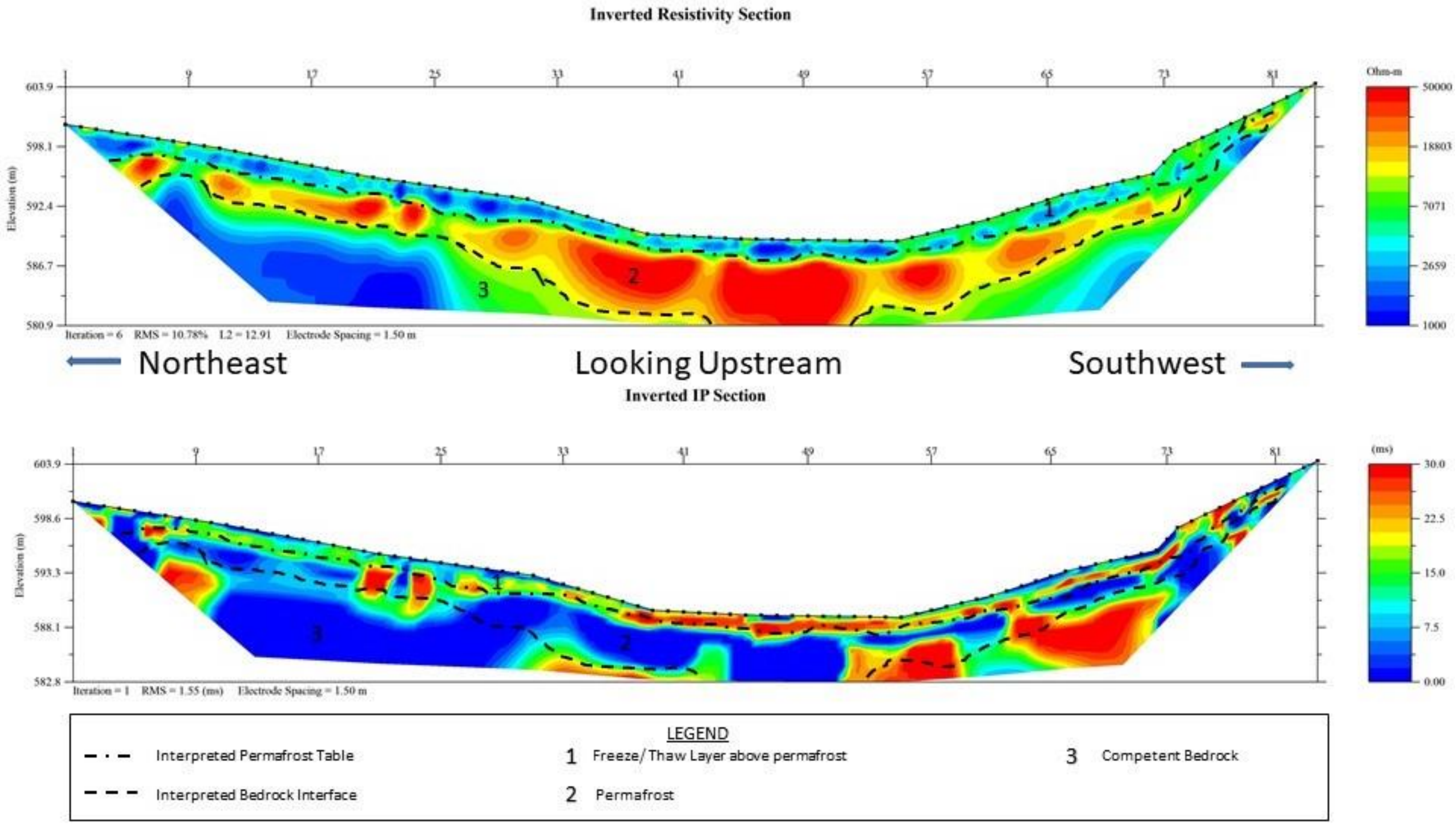
Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-03



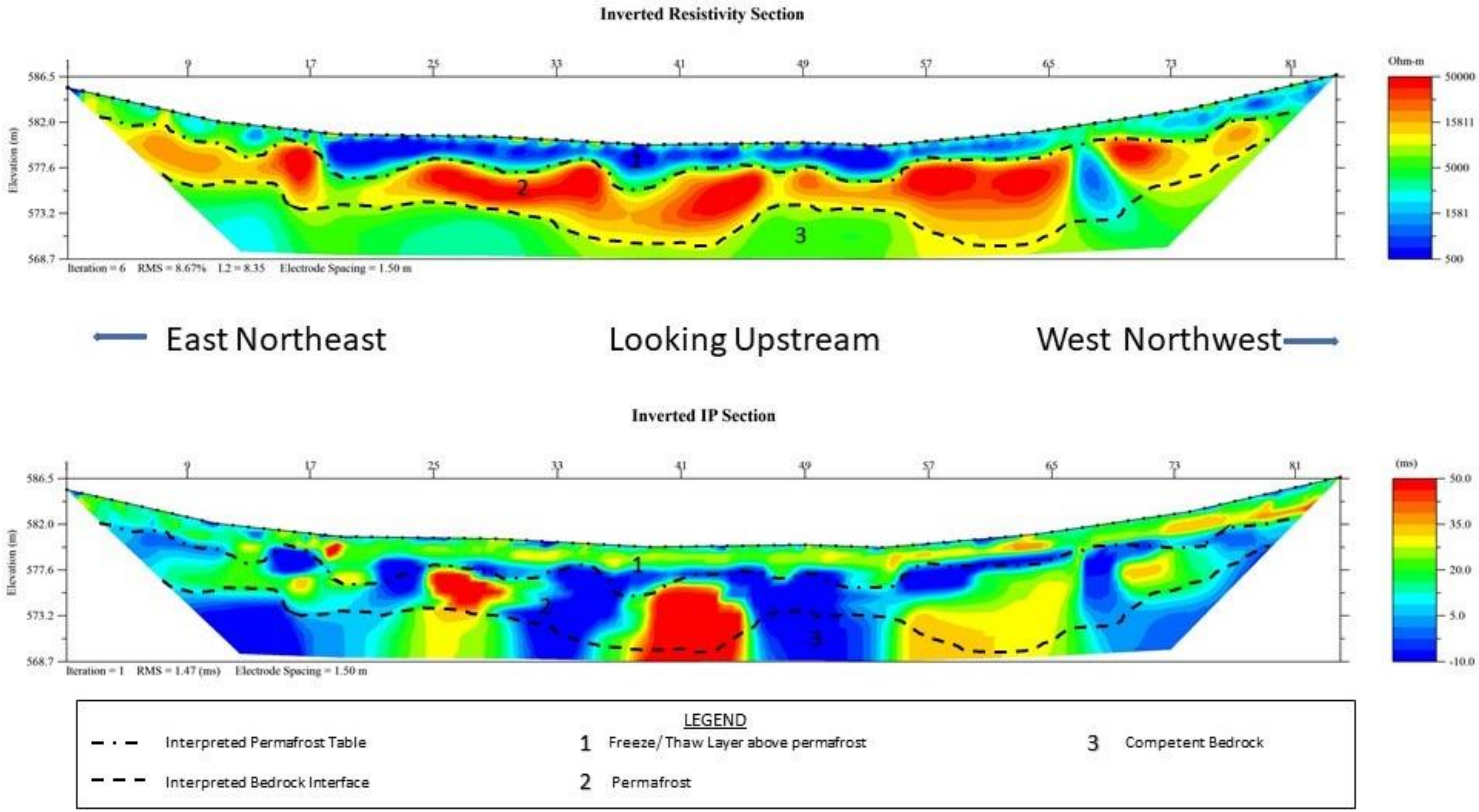
Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-04 with Drill Results



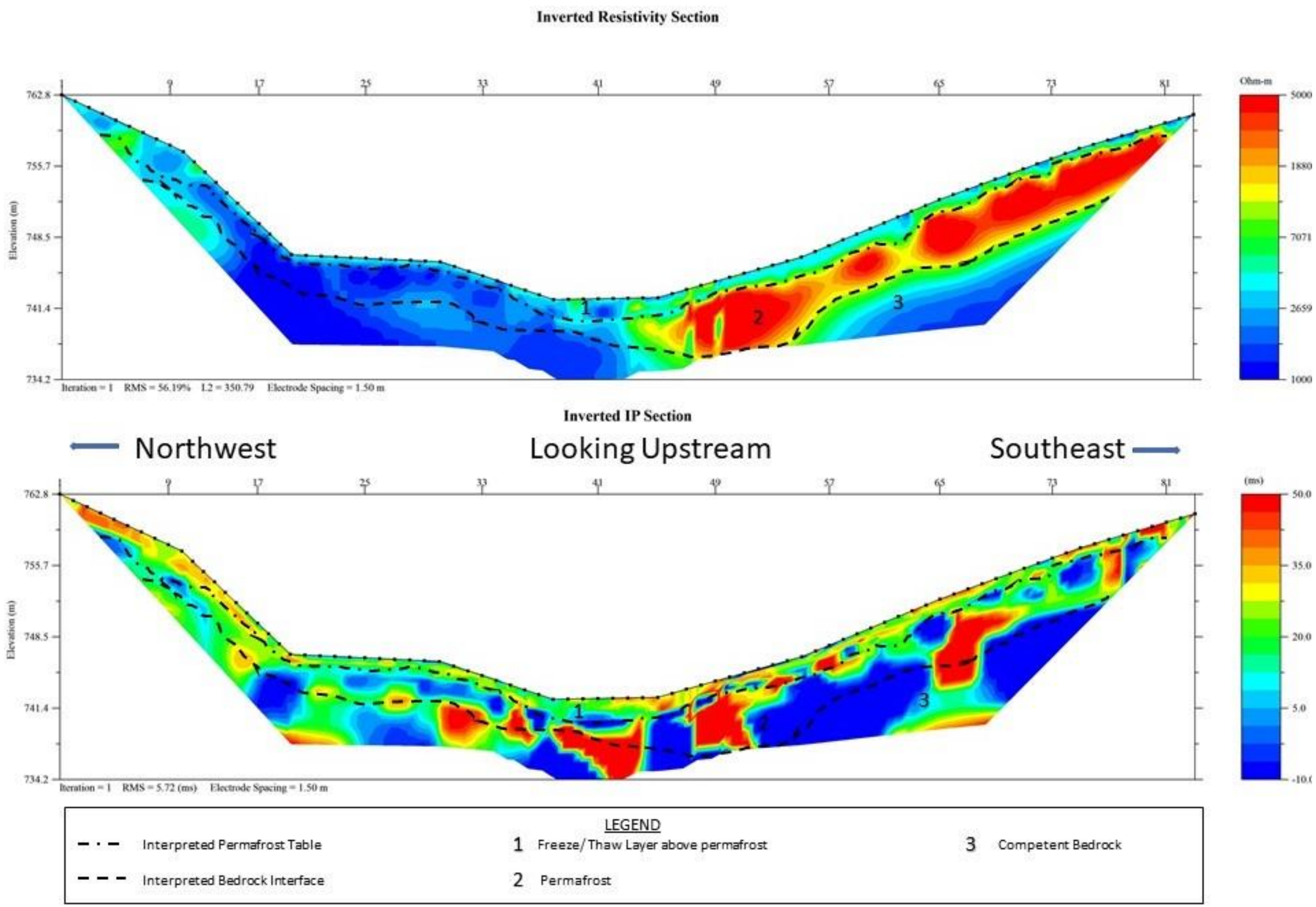
Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-05



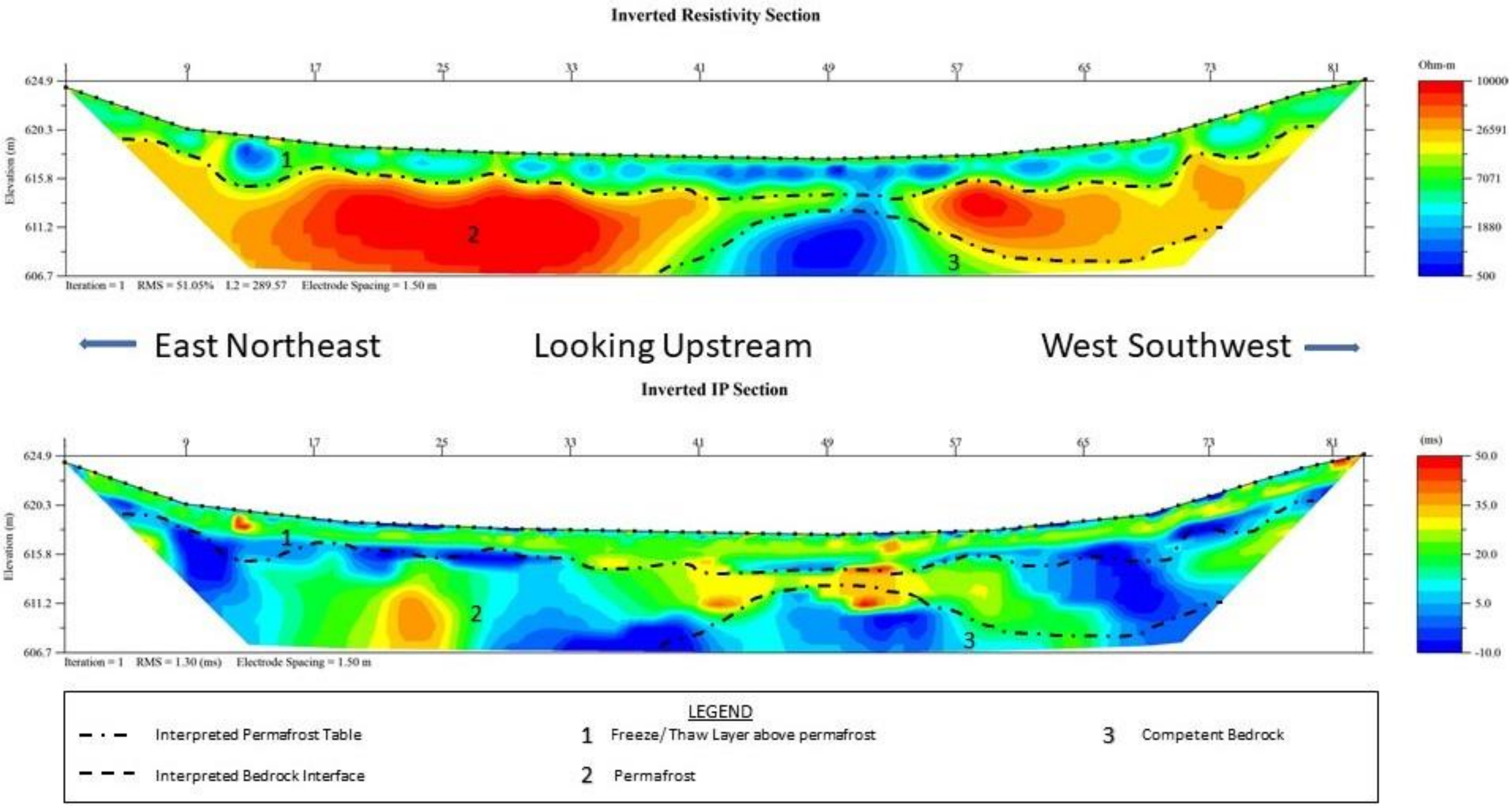
Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-06



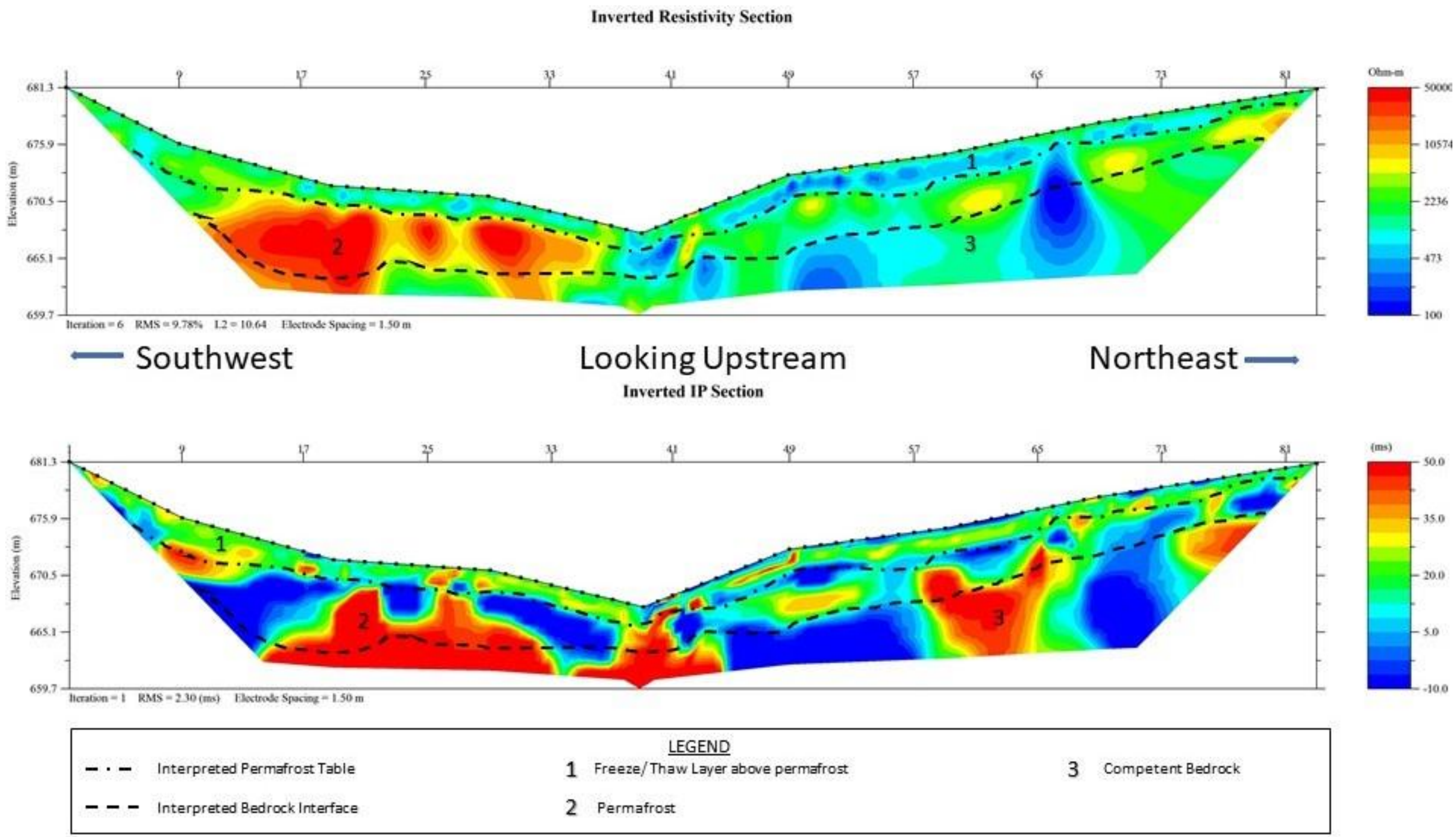
Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-07



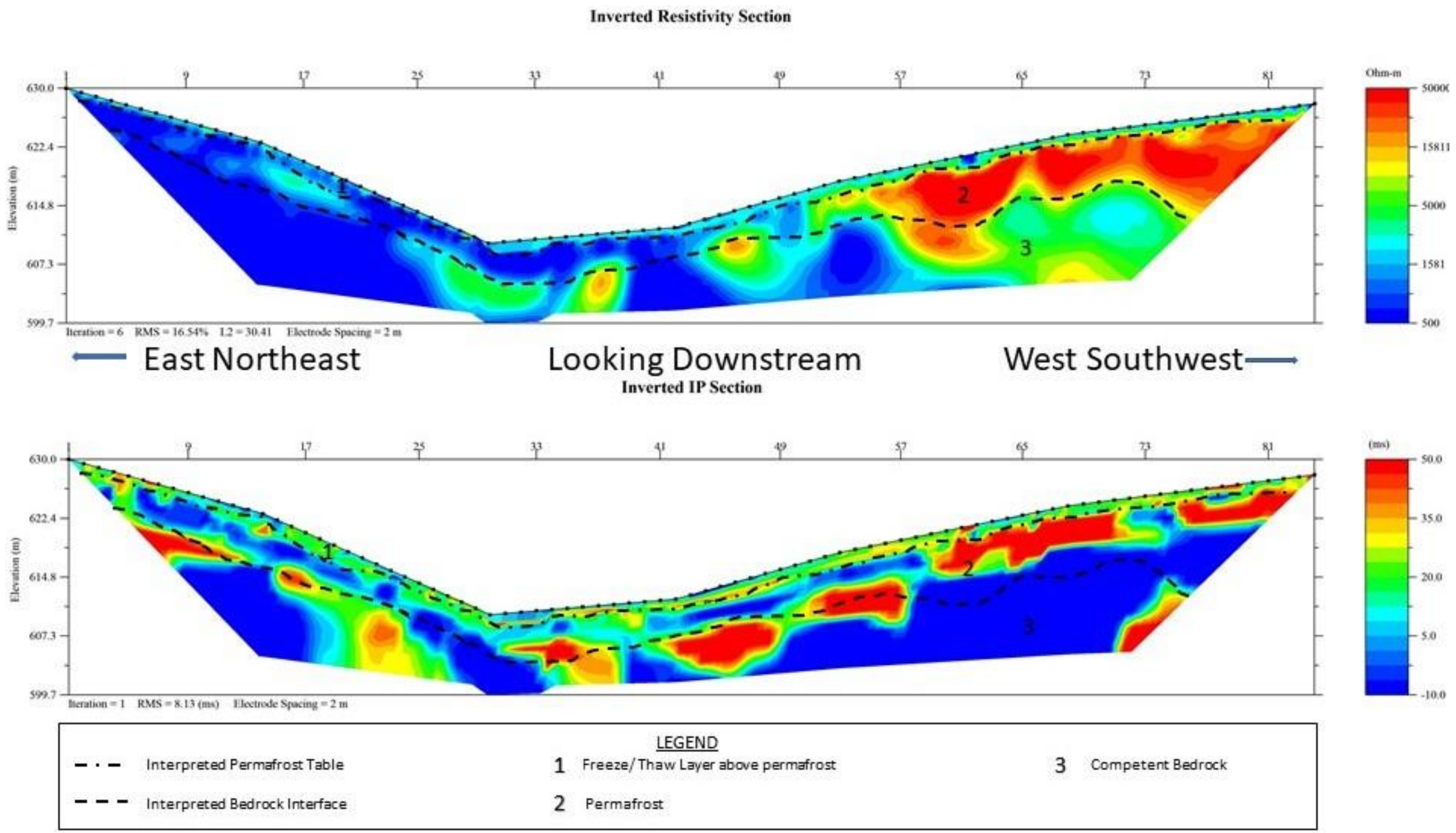
Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-08



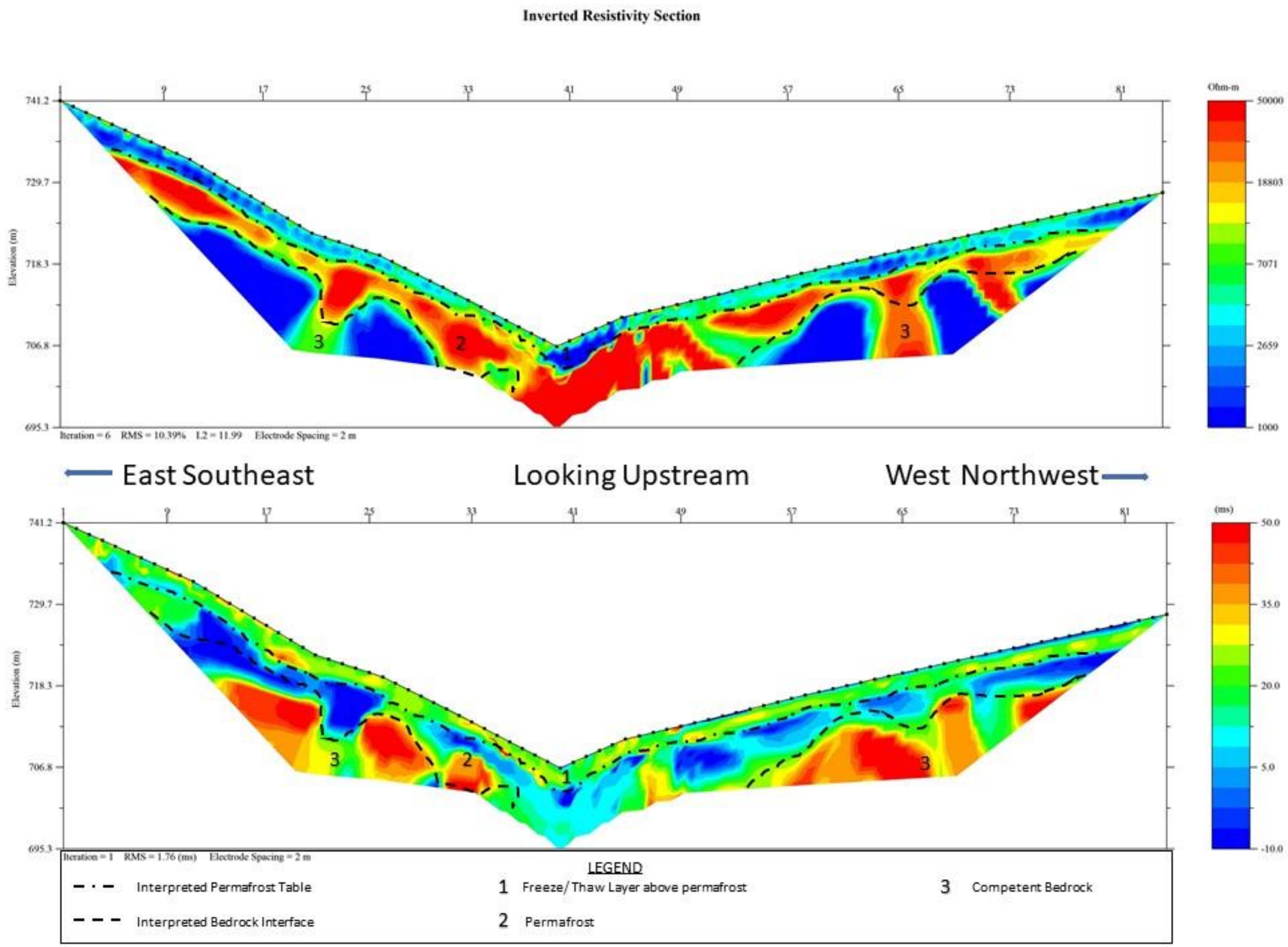
Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-09



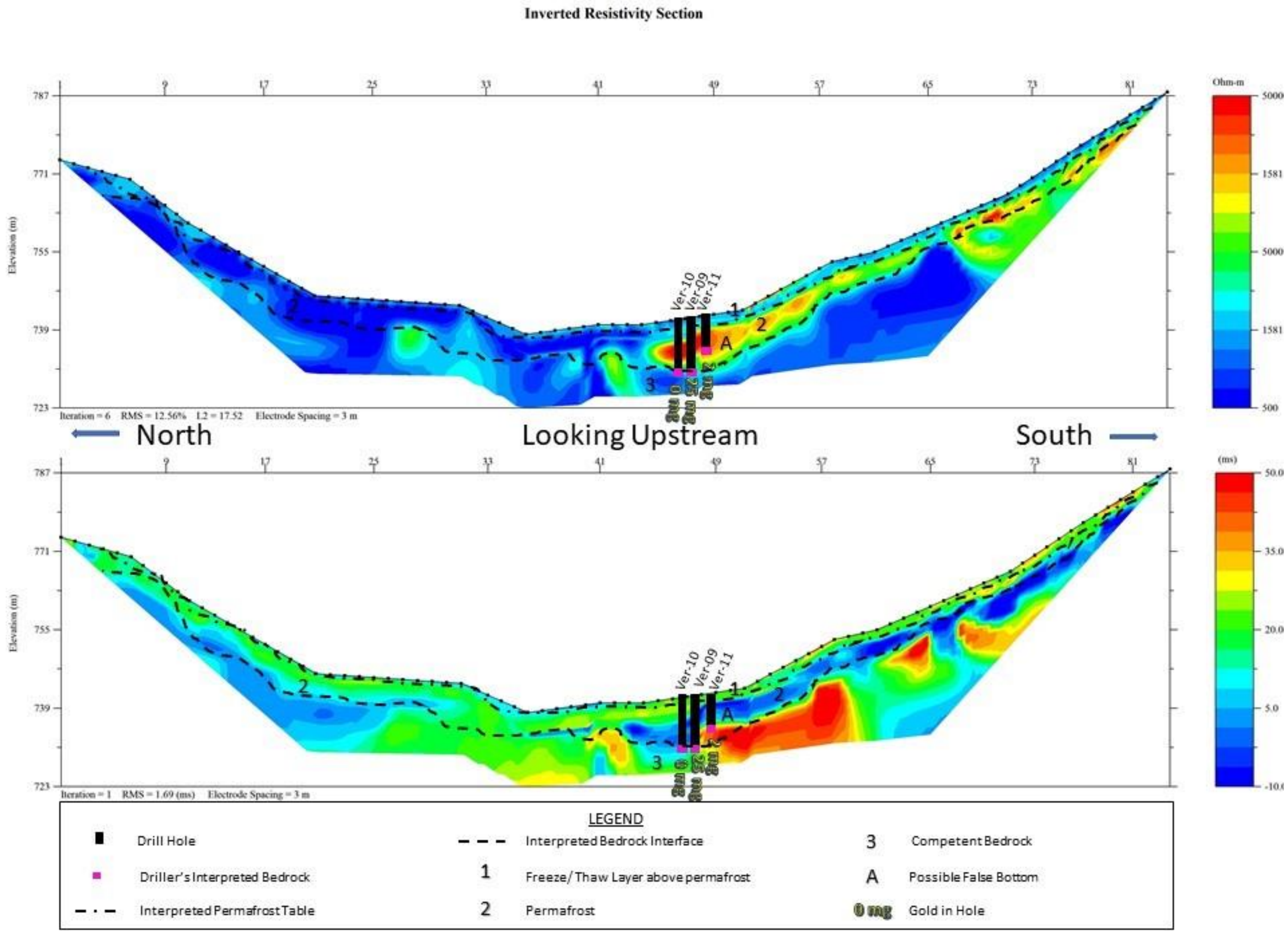
Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-10



Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-11



Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-12



Resistivity and Chargeability 2D Inversion Profile of JPPIP19-13 with Drill Results

Appendix B: Drill Results

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Gold (mg)
SABO-E-01	0	5	0	1.524	muskeg, road gravel	black/brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	gravel	brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	gravel	brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel, 50% clay	black/grey	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel, 50% clay	black/grey	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel, 50% clay	black/grey	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel, 50% clay	black/grey	No Au
SABO-E-02	0	5	0	1.524	muskeg, road gravel	black/brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	muskeg, gravel	black/brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	gravel	brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel, wet	brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel, wet	brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel, wet	brown, grey	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown, grey	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	gravel	brown, grey	
	22.5	24	6.858	7.3152	gravel, 60% clay	brown, grey	5
	24	27.5	7.3152	8.382	decomposed bedrock	brown, pink	
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	decomposed bedrock	browm, pink	
SABO-E-03	0	5	0	1.524	muskeg, road gravel	brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	muskeg	black	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown	8
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	gravel, 40% clay	brown	
	22.5	24	6.858	7.3152	gravel, 40% clay	brown	
	24	27.5	7.3152	8.382	decomposed bedrock	brown, pink	
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	decomposed bedrock	brown, pink	
SABO-E-04	0	5	0	1.524	muskeg, road gravel	black, brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel, 10% clay	grey, brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel, wet, PR	grey, brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	grey, brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel, 30% clay	grey	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	gravel, 10% clay	grey	
	22.5	23	6.858	7.0104	gravel	grey, brown	51
	23	27.5	7.0104	8.382	bedrock	grey, brown	
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	bedrock	grey, brown	

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Gold (mg)
SABO-E-05	0	5	0	1.524	muskeg, road gravel	black, brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	muck, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	muck, 80% gravel	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel, poor recovery	brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel, poor recovery	brown	1
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel, 40% clay	brown	21
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	gravel, 25% clay	brown	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	bedrock	grey, brown	
	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	bedrock	grey, brown	1
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	bedrock	grey, brown	2
SABO-E-06	0	5	0	1.524	road gravel	brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	muskeg, muck	black	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	muskeg, muck	black	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	muck, 70% gravel, poor recovery	dk brown, brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel, poor recovery	brown	1
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	gravel	brown	7
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	bedrock	brown, grey	
SABO-E-07	0	5	0	1.524	muskeg, road gravel	black, brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	muck, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	muck, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	muck, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	muck, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown	5
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	bedrock	grey	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	decomposed bedrock, 40% clay	grey	
SABO-E-08	0	5	0	1.524	muskeg, road gravel	black, brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	muck, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	muck, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	muck, 15% gravel	dk brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel	brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown, grey	
	20	24	6.096	7.3152	gravel	grey	0
	24	25	7.3152	7.62	bedrock	grey	

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Gold (mg)
SABO-E-09	0	5	0	1.524	muskeg, road gravel	black, brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	muskeg	black	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	muck	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown	8
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	bedrock	grey	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	bedrock	grey	
SABO-E-10	0	5	0	1.524	80% muck, wood chips	dk brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	gravel	brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	gravel	brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel	brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	bedrock	grey	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	bedrock	grey	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	bedrock	grey	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	decomposed bedrock	grey	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	decomposed bedrock	grey	0
SABO-E-11	0	5	0	1.524	peat, 5% gravel, 10% clay	black, brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	5% peat, 5% gravel, 90% clay	brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	10% gravel, 90% clay	brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel, wet	brown	10
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	bedrock	grey	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	bedrock	grey	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	decomposed bedrock	grey	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	decomposed bedrock	grey	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	decomposed bedrock	grey	
SABO-E-12	0	5	0	1.524	muck, 5% gravel	brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	gravel	brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	gravel	brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel	brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel	brown	1
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown	1
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	bedrock	grey	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	bedrock	grey	9
SABO-E-13	0	30	0	9.144	muck, 10% gravel	dk brown	0
SABO-E-14	0	30	0	9.144	muck, 10% gravel	dk brown	0

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Gold (mg)
SABO-E-15	0	5	0	1.524	80% muck, gravel	dk brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	40% muck, gravel	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	gravel	brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel	brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel	brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	gravel	brown	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	bedrock	grey	
	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	bedrock	grey	
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	bedrock	grey	0
SABO-E-16	0	5	0	1.524	40% clay, gravel	lt brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	80% clay, gravel	lt brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	bedrock	grey	0
SABO-W-01	0	20	0	6.096	muck, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	22.5	27.5	6.858	8.382	60% clay, gravel	brown	
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	90% clay, gravel	brown	No Au
SABO-W-02	0	22.5	0	6.858	muck, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	22.5	27.5	6.858	8.382	clay, 20% gravel	brown	
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	clay, 5% gravel?	brown/grey	No Au
SABO-W-03	0	30	0	9.144	muck, 10% gravel	dk brown	No Au
SABO-W-04	0	30	0	9.144	muck, 10% gravel	dk brown	No Au
VER-01	0	5	0	0	gravel	brown	
	5	7.5	0	0	gravel, 40% clay	lt brown	
	7.5	10	0	0	gravel, 60% clay	lt brown	
	10	12.5	0	0	gravel, 80% clay	lt brown	0
	12.5	15	0	0	bedrock	grey	
VER-02	0	5	0	1.524	gravel	brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	gravel, 40% clay	lt brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	gravel, 40% clay	lt brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel	brown	0
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	bedrock	grey	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	bedrock	grey	

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Gold (mg)
Ver-03	0	5	0	1.524	gravel	brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	gravel, 20% clay	brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	gravel, 20% clay	brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel, 40% clay	lt brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel, 40% clay	lt brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown	2
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	bedrock	grey	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	bedrock	grey	
Ver-04	0	5	0	1.524	gravel, wood chips	brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	gravel	brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	gravel	brown	
	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	gravel	brown	3
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	bedrock	grey	
Ver-05	0	5	0	1.524	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	gravel	brown	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	gravel	brown	1
Ver-06	0	5	0	1.524	permafrost	dk brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	permafrost	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	permafrost	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	permafrost	dk brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	muck, 30% gravel	dk brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	muck, 40% gravel	dk brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	muck, 30% gravel	dk brown	0

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Gold (mg)
Ver-07	0	5	0	1.524	permafrost	dk brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	permafrost	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	permafrost	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	permafrost	dk brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	muck, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	muck, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	muck, 30% gravel	dk brown	
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	muck, 30% gravel	dk brown	
	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	muck, 30% gravel	dk brown	
	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	muck, 30% gravel	dk brown	0
Ver-08	0	5	0	1.524	gravel	brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	gravel	brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	gravel	brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel	brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel	brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	muck, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	muck, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	muck, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	muck, 30% gravel	dk brown	
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	muck, 30% gravel	dk brown	
	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	muck, 60% gravel	brown	
	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	muck, 60% gravel	brown	4
Ver-09	0	5	0	1.524	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	gravel	brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	gravel	brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	gravel	brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	gravel	brown	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	gravel	brown	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	gravel	brown	
	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	gravel	brown	
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	gravel, 10% clay	brown	
	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	gravel, 10% clay	brown	25
	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	bedrock	grey	

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Gold (mg)
Ver-10	0	5	0	1.524	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	permafrost, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	permafrost, 20% gravel	dk brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	permafrost, 10% gravel	dk brown	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	permafrost, 40% gravel	dk brown	
	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	gravel	brown	0
	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	bedrock	grey	
	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	bedrock	grey	
	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	bedrock	grey	
Ver-11	0	5	0	1.524	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	permafrost, 5% gravel	dk brown	
	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	gravel	brown	2
	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	bedrock	grey	

Appendix C: Invoices

Henderson Area Placer Exploration for Wildwoood Explroration: 2019 YMEP Expense Summary

DC Resistivity Summary:

DC Resistivity Survey on Henderson Creek area Placer - June 2-14/19 (10 shifts)	Charge out	Units	Costs	
Labour and Equipment - DC Resistivity (GT Invoice 10340, 10159)				
Labour - Operator and 4 field assistants	$ 1,922.78	10.0	$ 19,227.78	
Equipment - Supersting R8 w 84 Electrodes	$ 600.00	10.0	$ 6,000.00	
Camp/Food	$ 65.45	50.0	$ 3,272.50	
Survey Consumables - pickets, paint, fuel, CaCl	$ 922.43		$ 922.43	
Helicopter - Trans North Astar SD2 ($1,750/h)	$ 1,750.00	7.4	$ 12,945.35	
Final Report and Interp	$ 1,000.00	0.5	$ 500.00	
			DC Resistivity Expenditure Total:	$ 42,868.06

RAB Drilling Summary:

Placer RAB Drilling on Henderson Creek Area Placer - July 13-22/19 (10 shifts)	Charge out	Units	Costs	
Labour and Equipment - RAB Drilling (GT Invoice 10340, 10159, 1057)				
Labour - Driller, Helper, Sampler, Geo, linecutter	$ 2,334.04	10.0	$ 23,340.36	
Equipment - RAB Drill system for placer	$ 1,200.00	10.0	$ 12,000.00	
Camp/Food	$ 65.45	50.0	$ 3,272.50	
Consumable Supplies	$ 1,491.57		$ 1,491.57	
Fuel	$ 551.81		$ 551.81	
Trucking - Drill Mobilization/Demobilization	$ 1,107.66		$ 1,107.66	
Helicopter - Trans North Astar SD2 ($1,750/h)	$ 1,750.00	4.7	$ 8,250.00	
Final Report and Interp	$ 1,000.00	0.5	$ 500.00	
			RAB Drilling Expenditure Total:	$ 50,513.90
Total Expense:				$ 93,381.96
I. Fage, Jan 6/29				