Geophysical, Resolve FDEM, and RAB Drilling

Independence and Carlisle Creeks Placer Properties
Owners: Wildwood Exploration Inc. and Shawn Ryan

Whitehorse Mining District

NTS: 115J/13 & 115J/14
Latitude: 62° 53.85' N   Longitude: -139° 30.01' W

Claim List:

Independence 1 – 97	P 510923 - 511019
Independence 98 – 137	P 511369 – 511408
Independence 138 – 190	P 511316 - 511368
Independence 191 – 243	P 511927 - 511979
Independence 244 - 300	P 511556 - 511612
Inca 1 – 28	P 511528 - 511555
Carlisle 1 - 53	P 510219 – 510271

Work Performed:

Resolve FDEM Surveys:	28 – 30 September, 2017
RES/IP Surveys:	11 - 16 October, 2017
RAB Drilling:	11 - 17 October, 2017

Date of Report: May 2, 2019
Author of Report: Allison Feduk

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1.0 Introduction

The areas of study included work on Carlisle and Independence Creeks, and the tributaries of Independence Creek, dubbed Hilltop Creek and Boulevard Creek. The geophysical field program on Hilltop Creek and Boulevard Creek, undertaken by GroundTruth Exploration Inc., consisted of High-Resolution DC Resistivity and Induced Polarization (RES/IP) surveys. Eight surveys were conducted from the 11 to 16 of October 2017. This geophysics work was intended to measure the depth to bedrock and to map underlying lithology thickness to determine if any paleochannels favorable to gold deposition could be detected.

Airborne Resolve Frequency Domain Electromagnetic surveys (FDEM) were conducted from the 28 to 30 of September 2017 on Carlisle, Independence, Hilltop, and Boulevard Creeks, and GroundTruth Exploration Inc. planned and processed the data. The goal of these surveys was to determine electrical properties of placer deposits to identify bedrock depth and topography.

The drilling portion of the program took place on Hilltop Creek and consisted of 15 drill holes implemented from the 11 to 17 of October 2017. The RES/IP surveys had not been processed before drilling, so could not be used to guide the drilling portion of the program.

2.0 Previous Investigations

Work previously reported by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. on Carlisle and Independence Creeks and their tributaries includes RES/IP surveys conducted from 2013 to 2015 before the leases were converted to claims. GPR/MAG surveys, as well as Drone imagery, were performed on the leases in 2016.

The driving force behind all work performed on Independence Creek is the Coffee Hard Rock Deposit and the Sunrise-Sunset soil anomaly, which make these areas targets for placer gold deposition.

3.0 Location and Access

The prospecting leases are located approximately 130 km South of Dawson City within the Yukon River drainage system in west-central Yukon Territory. The Independence and Carlisle Creek targets are centered at 62^{o} 53.85' N and -139 ^{o} 30.01' W and located on NTS map sheets 115J13 and 115J14 (Figure 1). It is accessible by helicopter year-round from the Coffee Gold Camp, which has an air strip 25 kilometers northeast, located at the mouth of Coffee Creek.

4.0 Property Worked

Placer Prospecting Claims Tenure:

INDEPENDENCE 1 - 50, P 510923 – P 510972, Wildwood Exploration Inc. 100%, expiry Oct. 12, 2020
INDEPENDENCE 98 - 137, P 511351, Wildwood Exploration Inc. 100%, expiry Mar.16, 2021
INDEPENDENCE 173, P 511351, Wildwood Exploration Inc. 100%, expiry Mar. 16, 2021
INDEPENDENCE 191 - 243, P 511927 - 511979, Wildwood Exploration Inc. 100%, expiry Mar. 16, 2021
INDEPENDENCE 245, P 511557, Wildwood Exploration Inc. 100%, expiry Mar. 16, 2021
INDEPENDENCE 249, P 511561, Wildwood Exploration Inc. 100%, expiry Mar. 16, 2021
INDEPENDENCE 281 – 283, P 511593 - 511595, Wildwood Exploration Inc. 100%, expiry Mar.16, 2021
CARLISLE 1 – 53, P 510219 - 510271, Shawn Ryan 100%, expiry Mar. 16, 2021

(Figure 1)

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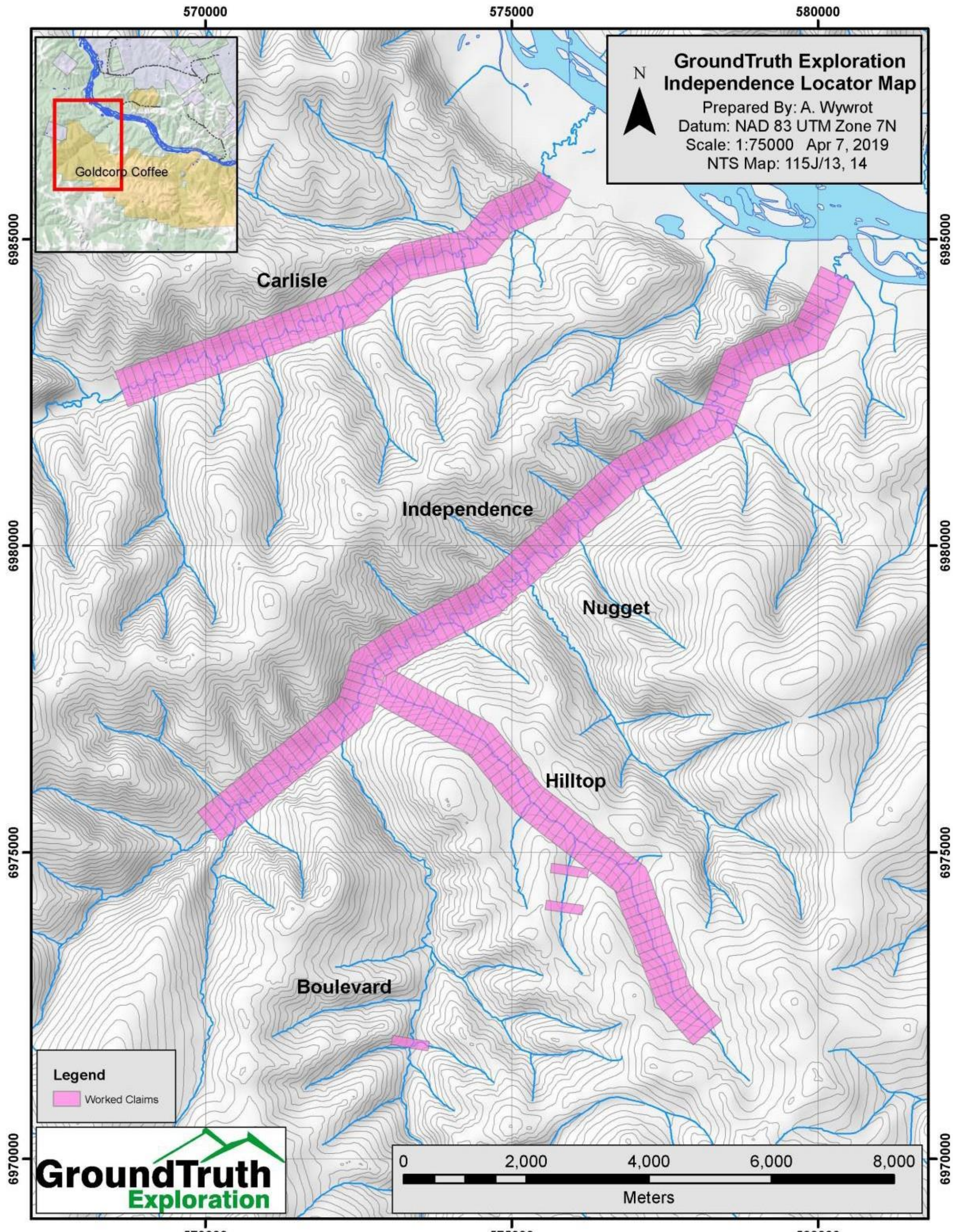

Figure 1: Property Location

5.0 Physiography and Climate

The landscape is composed of broad valleys bordered by moderately sloped, tree-covered hills ranging in elevations from 420 m to 1200 m. The area experiences typical climatic conditions associated with the central Yukon Territory with short, warm and dry summers and cold winters. Temperatures range from 0˚C to -50˚C in the winter and 0˚C to +30˚C in the summer. The property lies within Canada's discontinuous permafrost zone. Most of the valley bottoms in this area are filled with permafrost.

6.0 Geology

6.1 Regional Geology

Carlisle and Independence Creeks are 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).

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6.2 Property Geology

The work area is underlain by metamorphic Neoproterozoic and Paleozoic rocks of the Snowcap assemblage (PDS1), Devonian and Mississippian intermediate to mafic volcanic to volcaniclastic rocks of the Finlayson assemblage (DMF1), middle to late Permian rocks of the Sulphur Creek suite (PqS) and Klondike assemblages (PK1, PK2), and mid-Cretaceous plutonic rocks of the Whitehorse Suite (mKqW, mKgW). The properties bedrock geology is shown in Figure 2.

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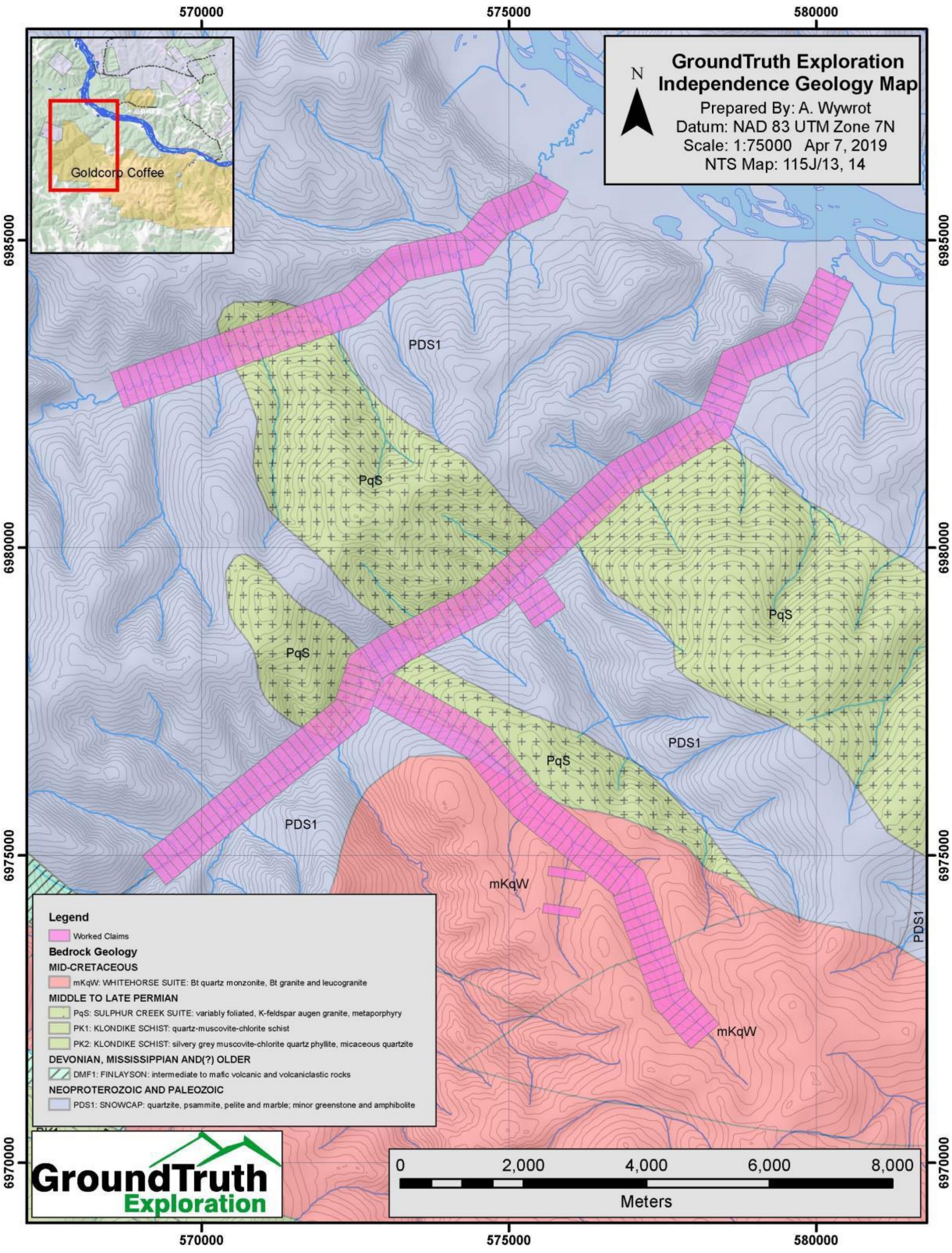

Figure 2: Property Geology

7.0 Resistivity and Induced Polarization Survey

7.1 Work Performed

The DC Resistivity and Induced Polarization (RES/IP) surveys were conducted from the 11 to 16 of October 2017, on the placer claims Independence 173, 208, 213, 218, 221, 226, 245 and 249. The goal of these traverses is to define the fluvial deposits such as muck, sand, and gravel, and define important contacts such as the permafrost table and bedrock surface.

A total of seven traverses were completed on the Hilltop Creek study: 17INP-33 to 17INP-39 (Figure 5). The traverses started downstream 17INP-33 and consecutively ran upstream to 17INP-39, excluding 17INP-37 and 17INP-38 which are located on a side tributary of Hilltop Creek. One traverse was performed on Boulevard Creek, 17INP-11 (Figure 6).

Traverses 17INP-33 to 17INP-39 are composed of 84 electrodes with a spacing of 5 m resulting in a total line length of 415 ground meters, a horizontal resolution of 1 m and a potential depth of investigation up to 41.1 m between electrodes 22 and 62 (Figure 3). Traverse 17INP-11 is composed of 84 electrodes, spaced at 2 m, resulting in a total line length of 166 ground meters, a horizontal resolution of 1 m and potential depth of investigation of 16.4 m between electrodes 25 and 63 (Figure 4).

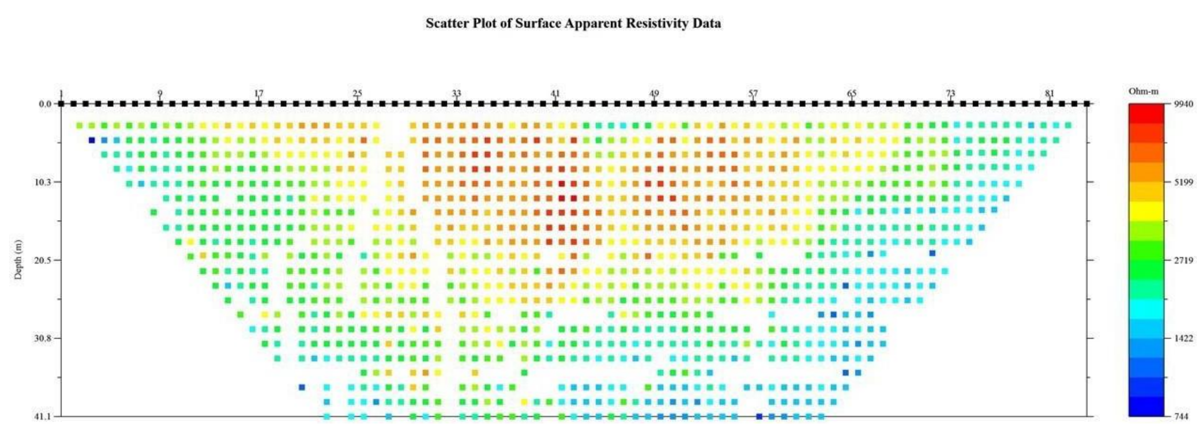

Figure 3: Array Geometry from Line 17INP-33

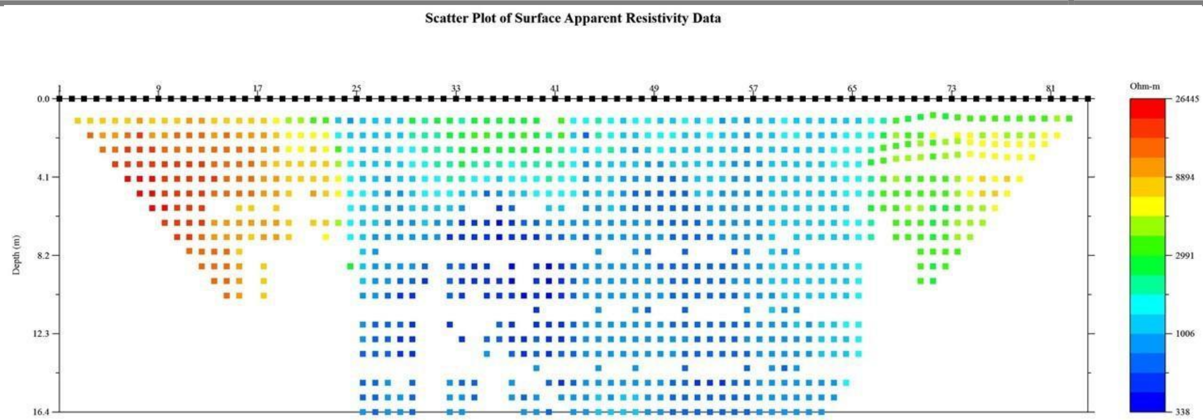

Figure 4: Array Geometry from Line 17INP-11

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 differential GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy. This data was used to both map the traverses and to create the terrain file that models elevation within the resistivity processing.

The crews camped on site and walked out to the survey lines from camp. A helicopter was used to mobilize and support the camp with supplies.

7.2 Operating Procedure

- A crew of 5 is deployed to run survey.
- The midpoint of a traverse is located and the line is sighted-in using a compass and GPS.
- Minimal brush is cut along line to place pickets and set up equipment.
- Calcium Chloride (CaCl, 25% solution) is added to the base of all electrodes.
- 84 electrodes are inserted into the ground, spaced along the line at 5 m.
- Electrodes are hammered to a depth of up to 50cm (10% of electrode spacing)
- Cables are laid and attached to the electrodes.
- Contact resistance test is conducted.
- Add electrodes and CaCl solution added to each electrode with CR > 2,000 Ohms. Contact resistance test is repeated.

- Continue to add electrodes and CaCl until satisfactory contact resistance values are achieved
- 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 50 m
- Crew cuts and prepares the next survey line.

7.3 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 collected using a differential GPS are 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.

7.4 Results

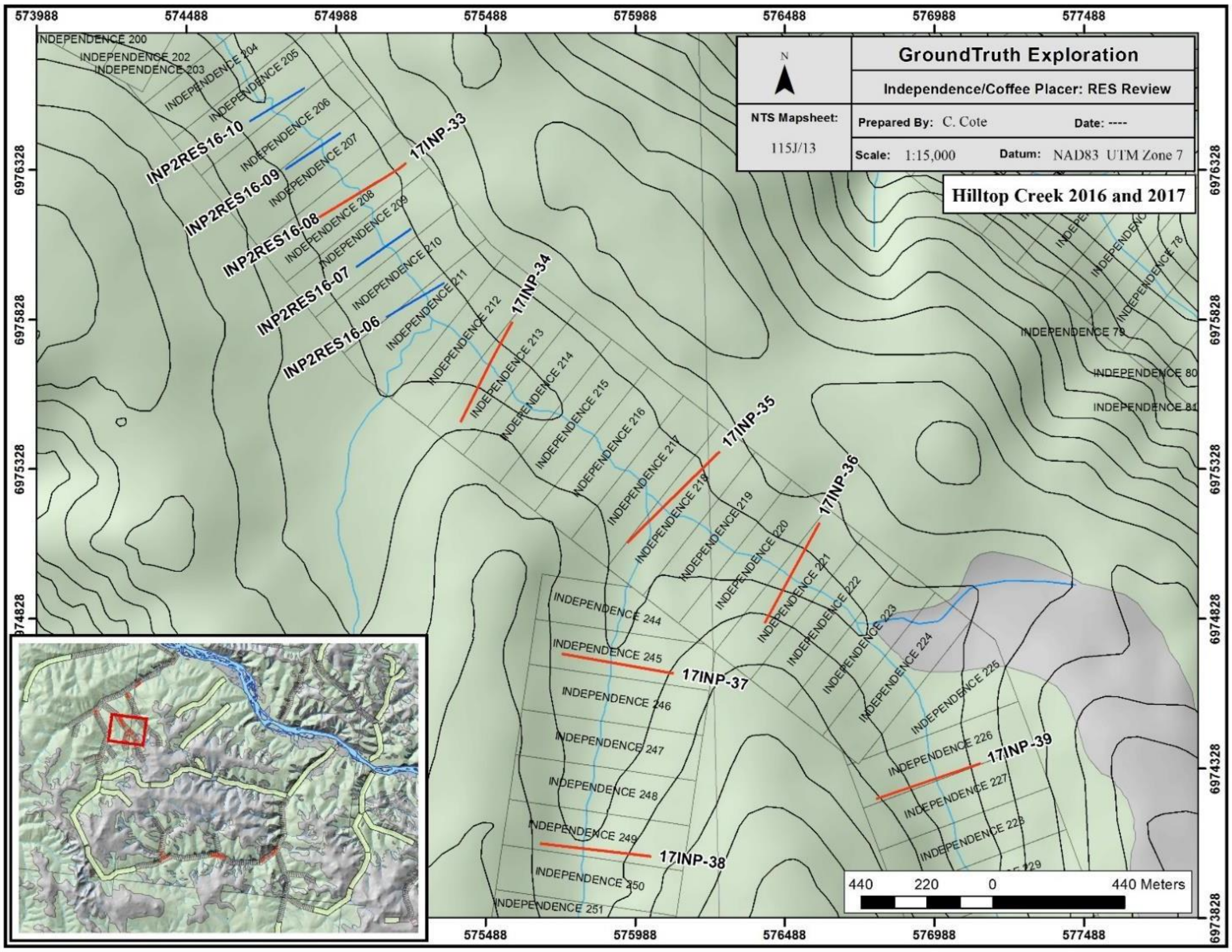

Figure 5: RES/IP Lines on Hilltop Creek

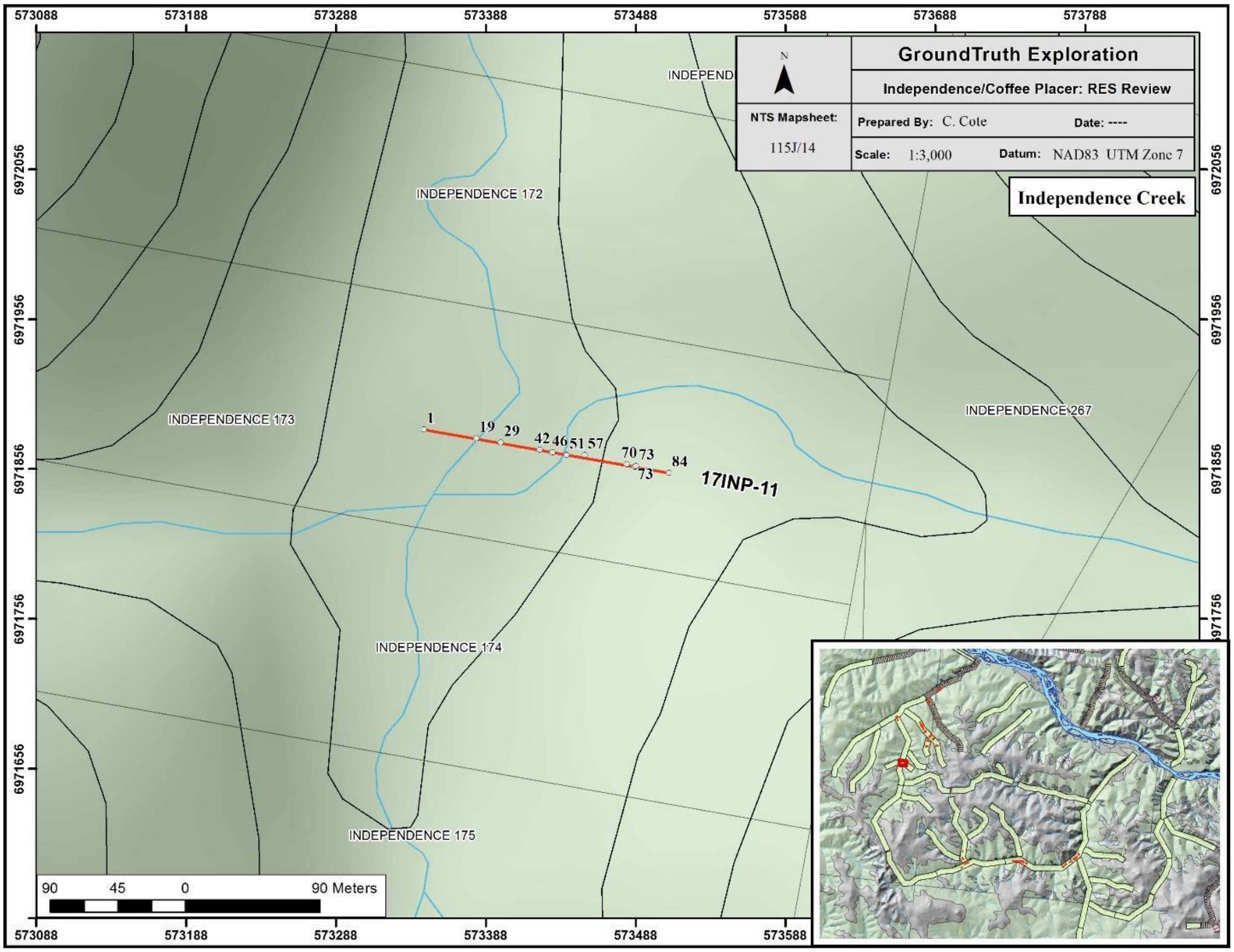

Figure 6: RES/IP Line on Boulevard Creek

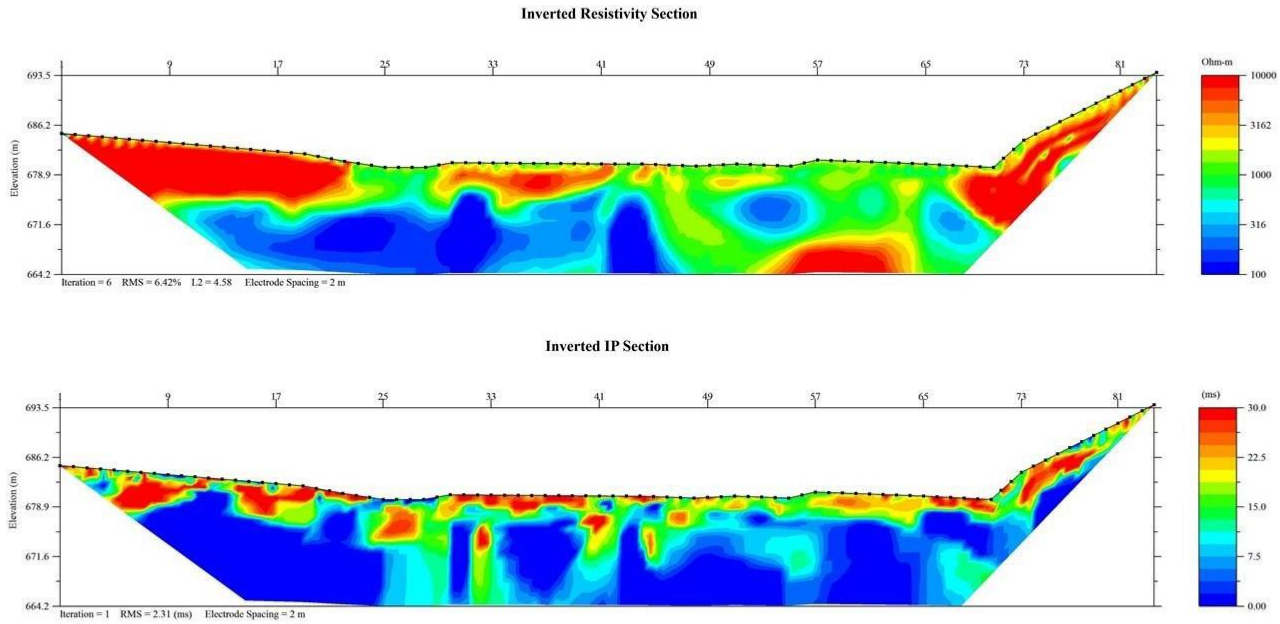

Figure 7: Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-11

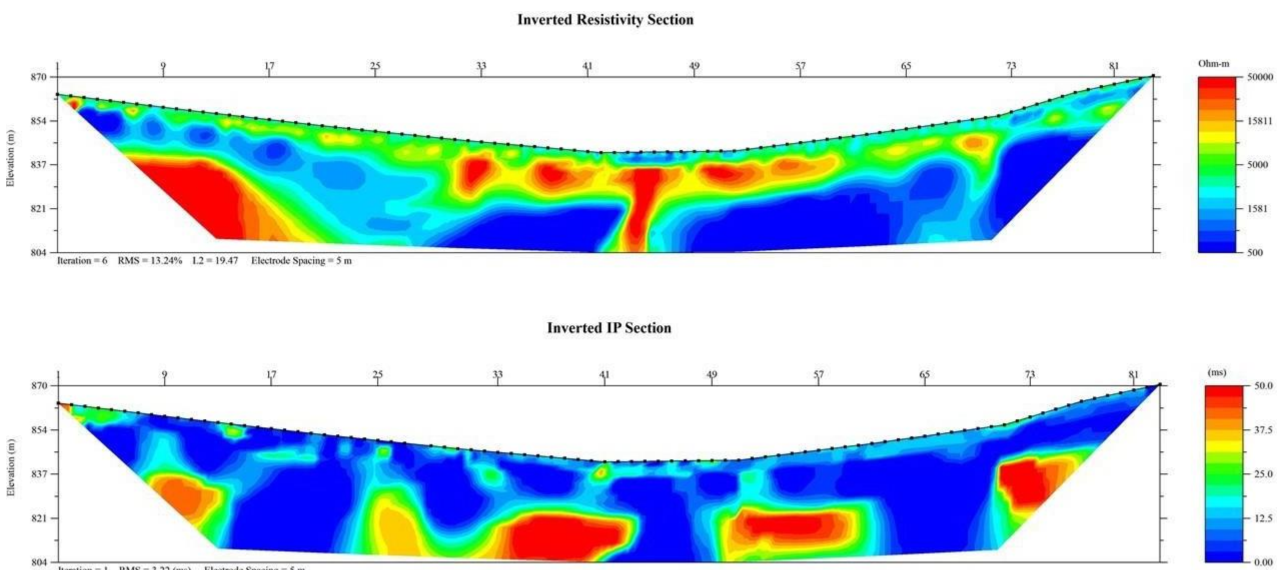

Figure 8: Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-33

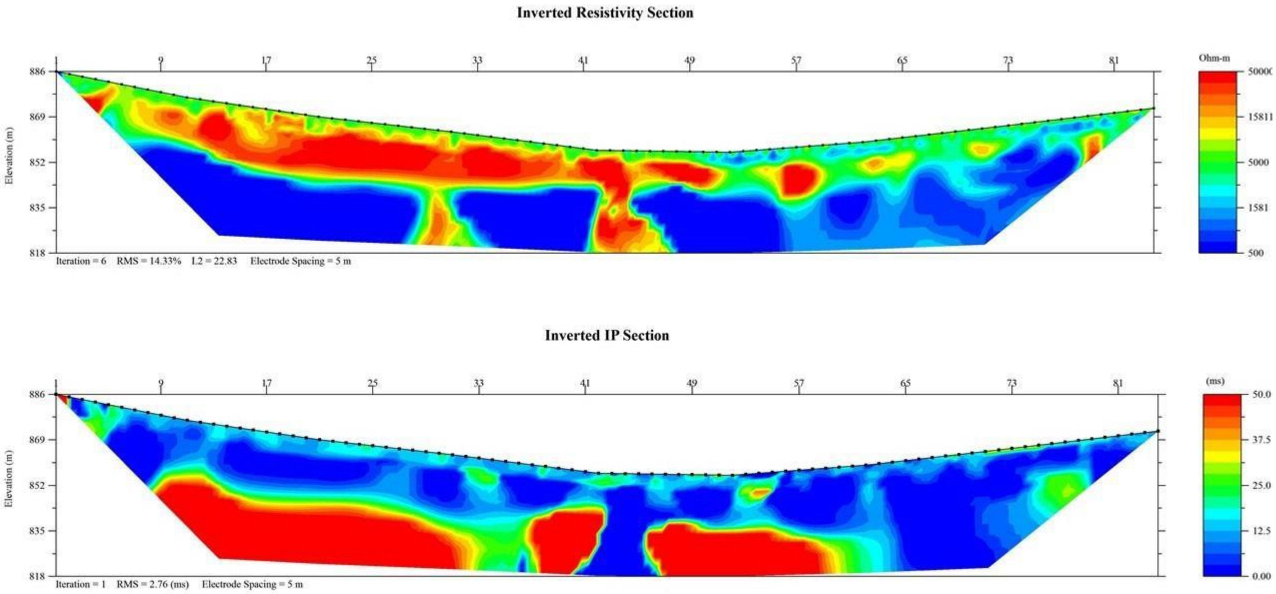

Figure 9: Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-34

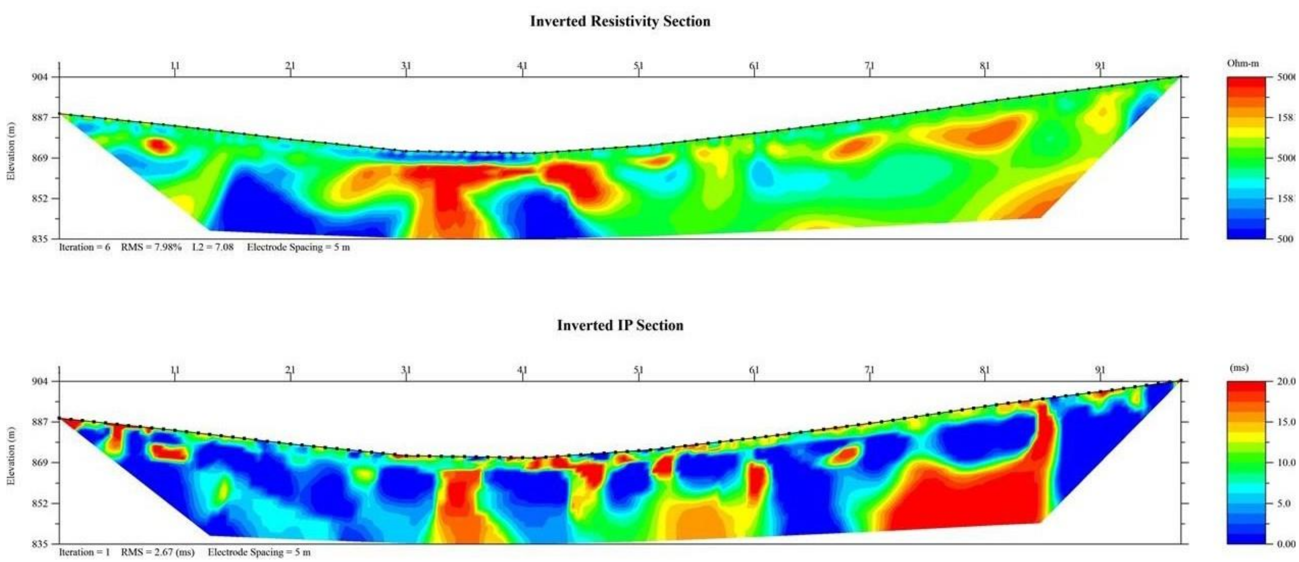

Figure 10: Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-35

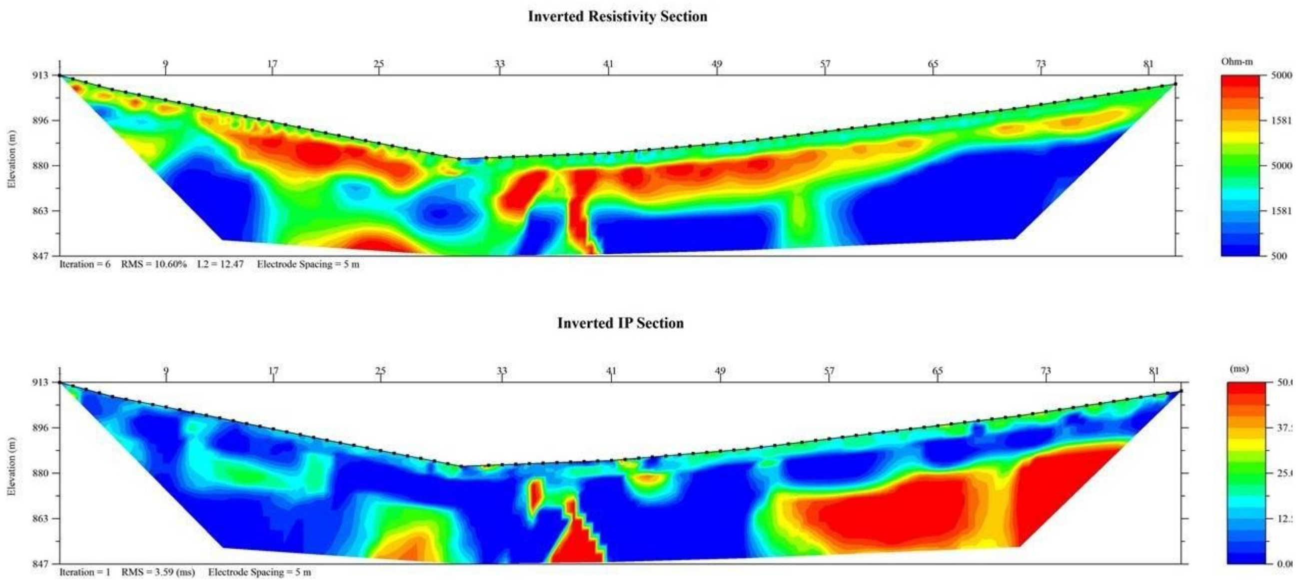

Figure 11: Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-36

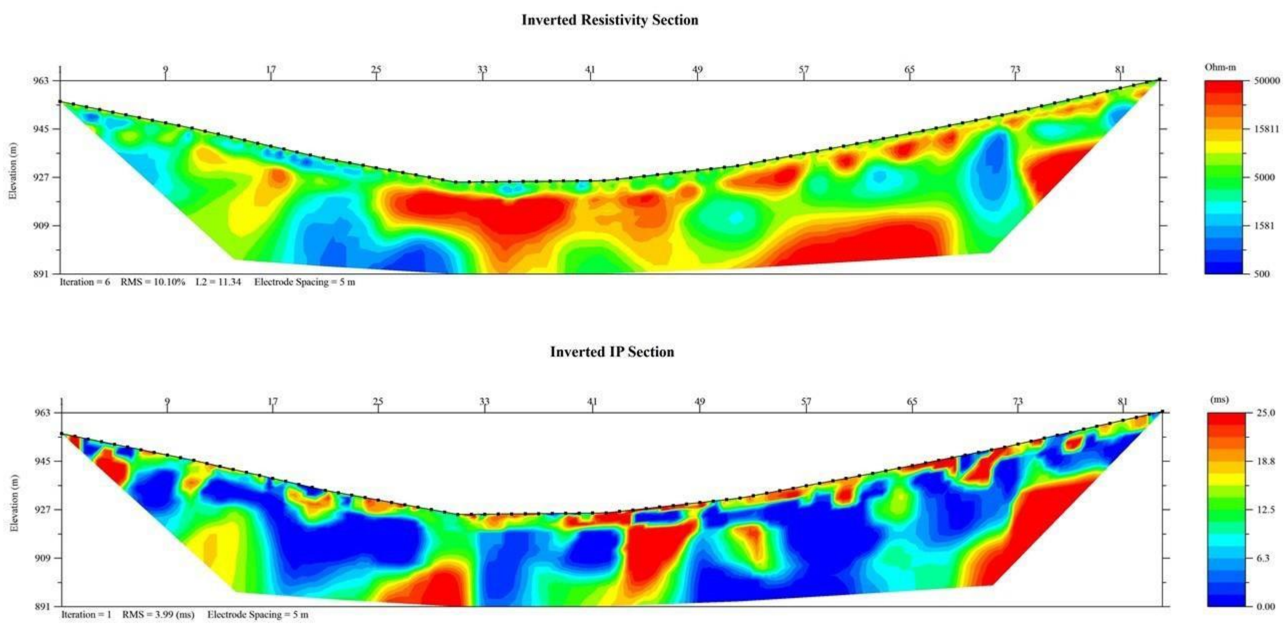

Figure 12: Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-37

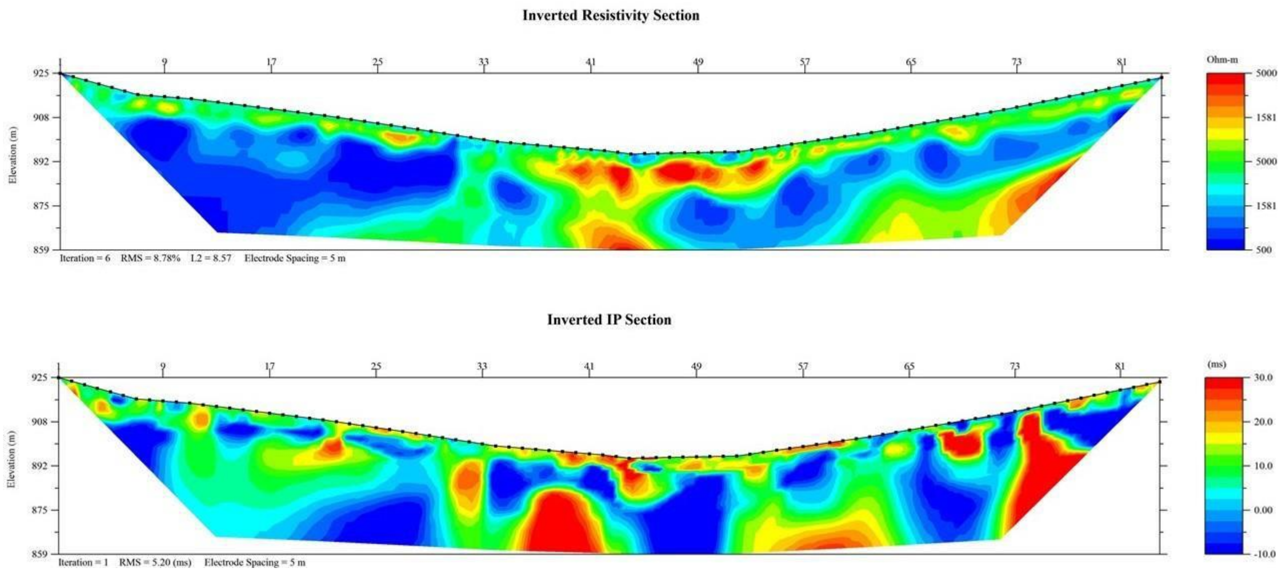

Figure 13: Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-38

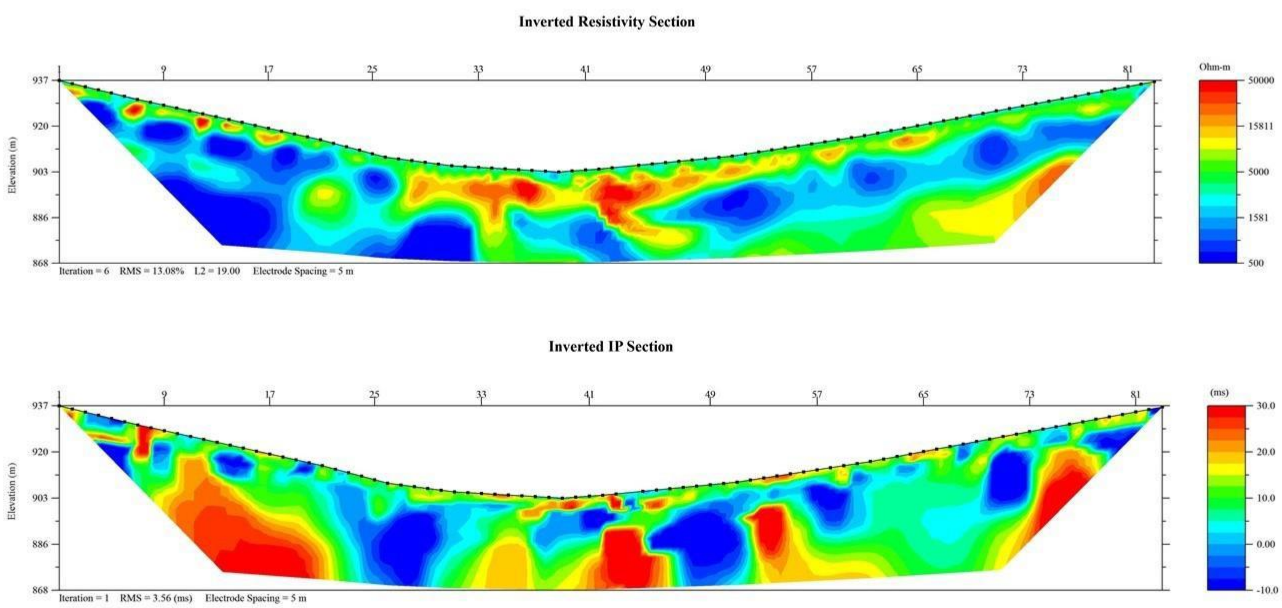

Figure 14: Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-39

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8.0 Resolve Frequency Domain EM Survey

8.1 Work Performed

The Airborne Resolve Frequency Domain electromagnetic (FDEM) surveys were conducted from the 28 to 30 of September 2017, on the placer claims Carlisle 1 to 53, Independence 1 to 50, Independence 98 to 137, Independence 191 to 243, and Independence 281 to 283 (Figure 15). This survey was conducted by CGG Canada Services and the data was planned and processed by GroundTruth Exploration Inc.

The primary purpose of completing this survey is to determine subsurface electrical properties of placer deposits. The processed data assisted in identifying lithological and structural features.

8.2 Operating Procedure

- A crew of 3, from CCG Canada services is deployed to run the survey, including the pilot, engineer and geophysicist.
- Base Stations are set up including a primary magnetometer, GPS receiver and data logger.
- A helicopter tows a 9 meter bird approximately 30 meters above the surface, which contains the EM transmitter and receiver coils (five coplanar and one coaxial) laser altimeter and a GPS antenna.
- A GPS antenna, radar and barometric altimeters, video camera and data acquisition system is mounted on the tail boom of the helicopter.
- At the beginning of each flight and at intervals during the flight is calibrated by flying at a high altitude to remove the “ground effect.”
- The flight lines were flown in different azimuthal directions with a line spacing of 100 meters and the tie lines spacing 100 meters. The helicopter maintains a constant speed of 110 km/h
- Digital data was uploaded daily to assess for quality and completeness.
- Geosoft Oasis Montaj and CCG Atlas software was used to calculate and verify the flight path and geophysical data.

8.3 Survey Theory and Results

Details of the survey theory, results and conclusions for the Independence placer claims are presented in Appendix A.

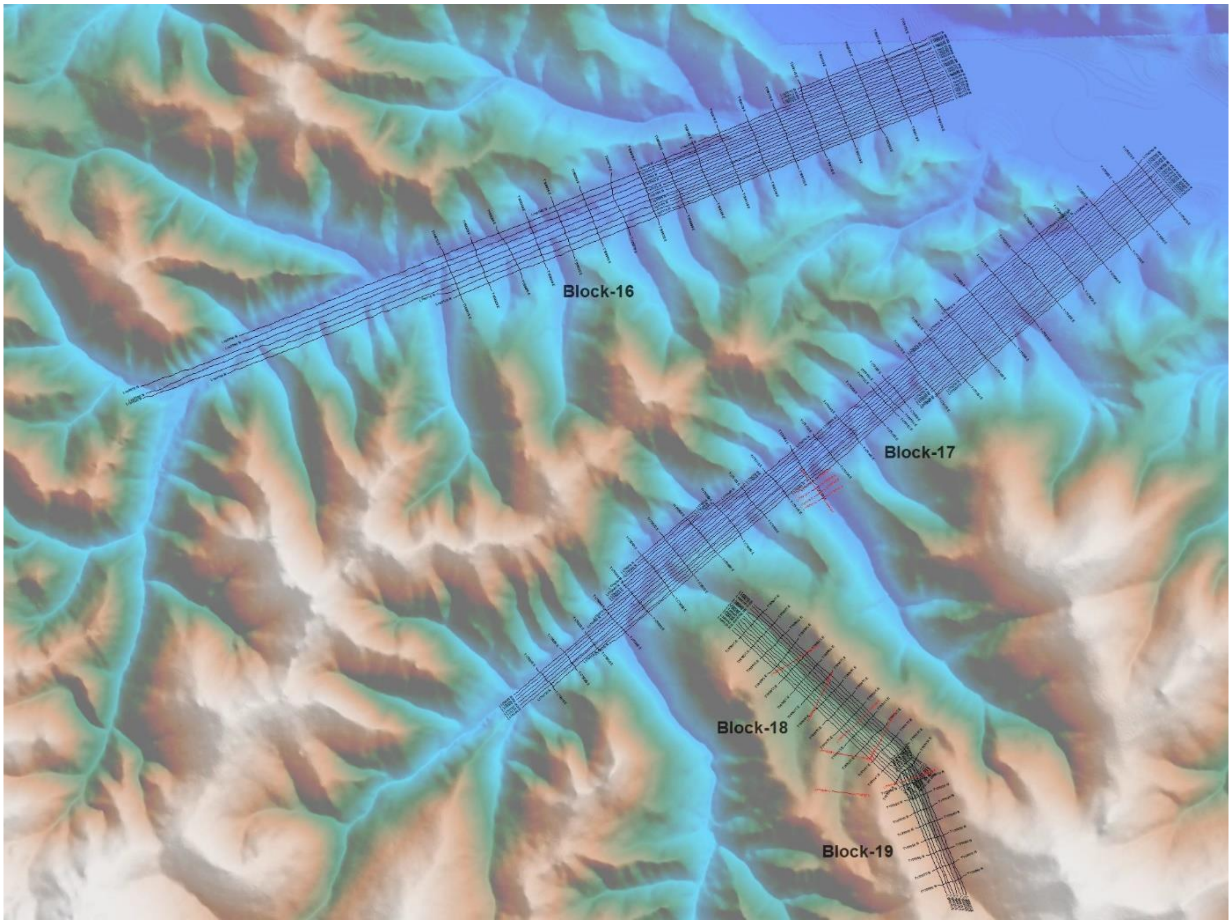

Figure 15: Airborne Resolve FDEM Survey Areas

9.0 Rotary Air Blast (RAB) Drilling

9.1 Work Performed

The 2017 RAB Drill program on Hilltop Creek consisted of 15 holes 17INP-H1 to 17INP-H15, totaling 186.7 m which was drilled between the 11 to 17 of October 2017. The RES/IP surveys were processed after drilling had concluded, thus could not be used to target the drill holes. Drill holes 17INP-H1 to 17INP-H2 were plotted on RES/IP traverse 17INP-33, 17INP-H3 to 17INP-H8 on traverse 17INP-34 and 17INP-H9 to 17INP-H15 on traverse 17INP-35.

9.2 Field Survey Operating Procedures

The GT RAB Drill is a light weight 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 2400sq 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 through the annulus under pressurized exhaust air. Cuttings then pass through the diverter/BOP and continue to the cyclone and are collected in a 24” x 36” Ore Bag at the bottom of the cyclone. Drill cuttings were logged and sampled at 2.5 feet intervals. Prospective gravel samples were isolated and processed in a small long tom.

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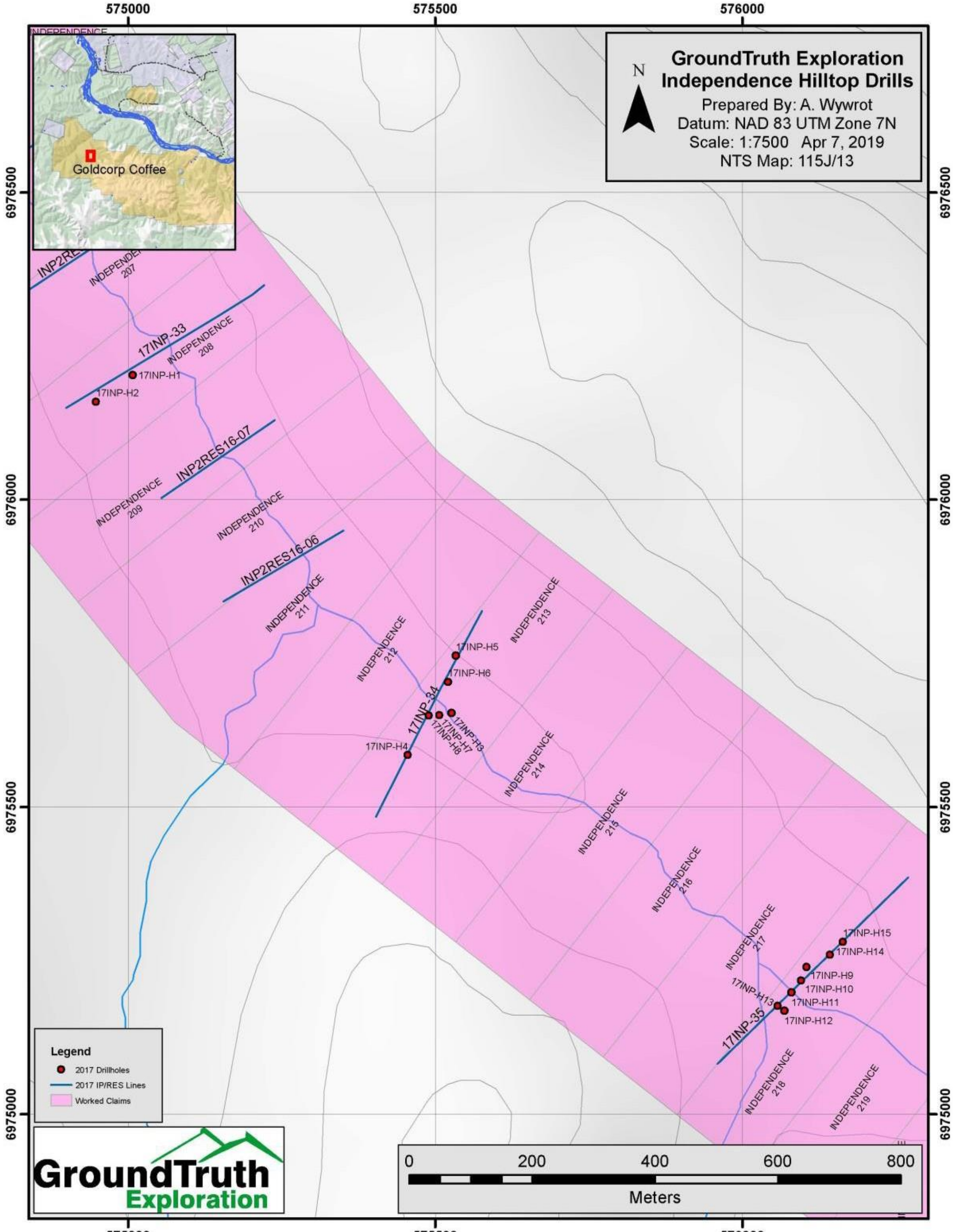

Figure 16: Hilltop Creek RES/IP and Drill Hole Overview

9.3 Drill Results

Figure 17 outlines the location and summary data of the drill holes. The detailed downhole results of each hole are found Appendix B. Not all drill holes were processed, thus this creeks gold potential is unknown.

HoleID	X	Y	BR_Depth_m	TotDepth_m	Drill_Date	Au-mg
17INP-H1	575008	6976203	uncertain	19.05	October 11, 2017	0
17INP-H2	574948	6976159	uncertain	19.05	October 11, 2017	
17INP-H3	575527	6975653	uncertain	17.53	October 12, 2017	
17INP-H4	575456	6975584	16.76	17.53	October 12, 2017	
17INP-H5	575534	6975746	uncertain	17.53	October 13, 2017	
17INP-H6	575521	6975703	11.73	12.95	October 13, 2017	
17INP-H7	575507	6975649	14.02	16	October 14, 2017	
17INP-H8	575490	6975648	19.5	20.6	October 14, 2017	
17INP-H9	576105	6975239	7.9	8.4	October 15, 2017	
17INP-H10	576096	6975217	7.9	8.4	October 15, 2017	
17INP-H11	576080	6975198	7.6	8.38	October 15, 2017	
17INP-H12	576069	6975168	4.57	5.334	October 16, 2017	
17INP-H13	576058	6975176	9.14	9.9	October 16, 2017	
17INP-H14	576143	6975259	3.35	3.8	October 16, 2017	
17INP-H15	576164	6975280	1.52	2.28	October 17, 2017	

Figure 17: Summary Statistics for Drill Holes

10.0 Discussion and Interpretation

Resistivity and Induced Polarization surveys proved to be useful in detecting different lithologic units. Four zones could be observed with the geophysics including the active area of freeze-thaw above the permafrost, the permafrost composed of ice rich fluvial sediments and weathered bedrock, competent bedrock and the thawed zone around the creek (Figures 18 to 25).

The active layer of freeze-thaw, composed of muck, sand and clays, and gravel, was determined by a low resistivity, as a result of the conductive nature of water, and a medium to high chargeability due to the composition of the material. The permafrost is identified by a high resistivity and a very low chargeability, which can be attributed to the high resistance of frozen material and frozen water that saturates the material. Chemically weathered bedrock is undistinguishable from the signature of the permafrost and is interpreted to be at the competent bedrock interface. The competent bedrock can be characterized by any combination of resistivity and chargeability dependent on the structure and composition of the bedrock. The bedrock in these areas has moderate to low resistivity values.

There is limited correlation between drill depths and the interpreted feature identified in the resistivity and chargeability profiles. Drill holes 17INP-H4, 17INP-H6 (Figure 19) and 17INP-H9 to 17INP-H15 (Figure 20) did not extend into the interpreted bedrock. Due to the type of material returned from the cyclone, small chips and dust, it was difficult for the driller to determine the actual bedrock depth. Striking a large boulder or a compacted false bottom could be the reason the holes were not drilled to bedrock.

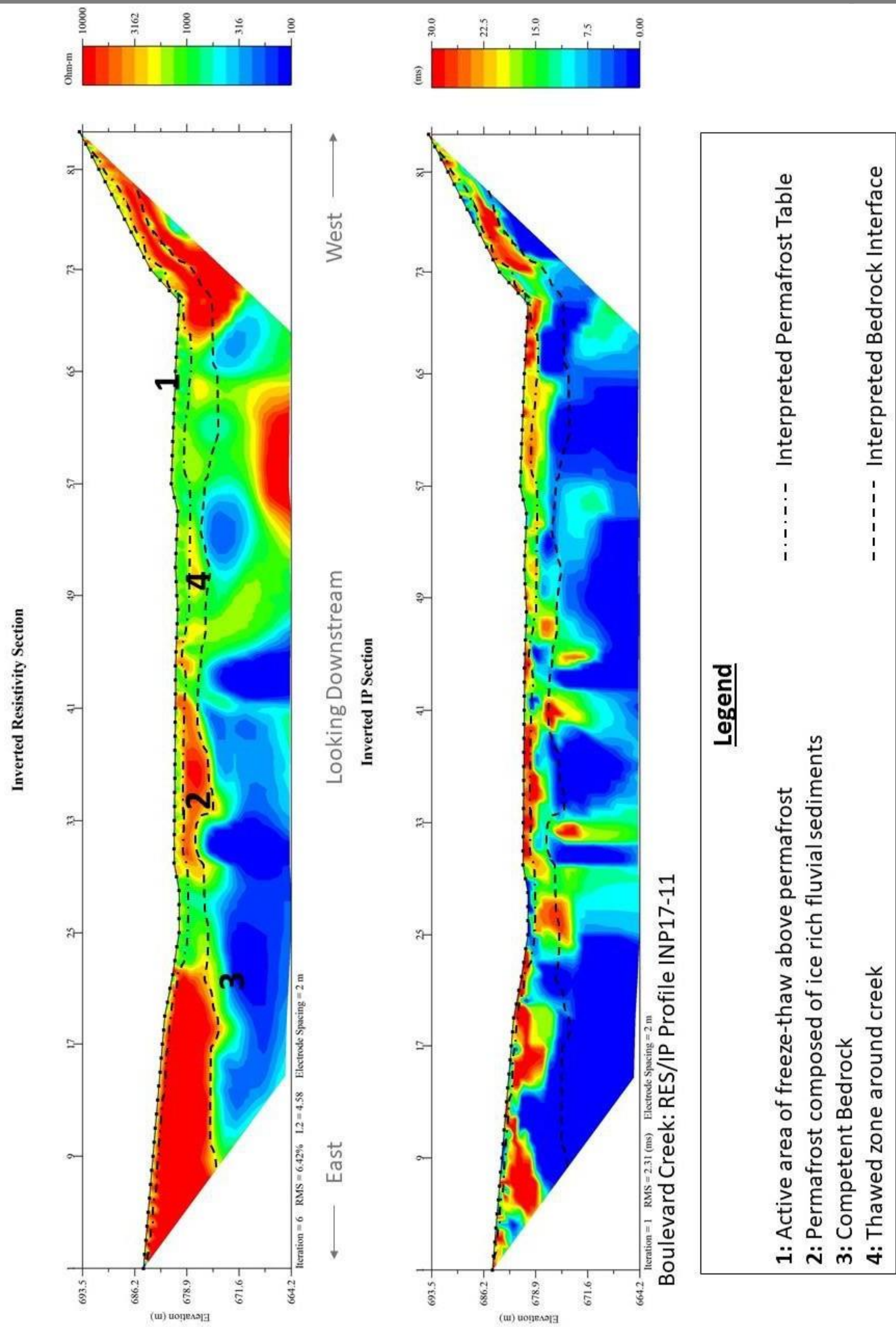

Figure 18: Interpretation of Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-11

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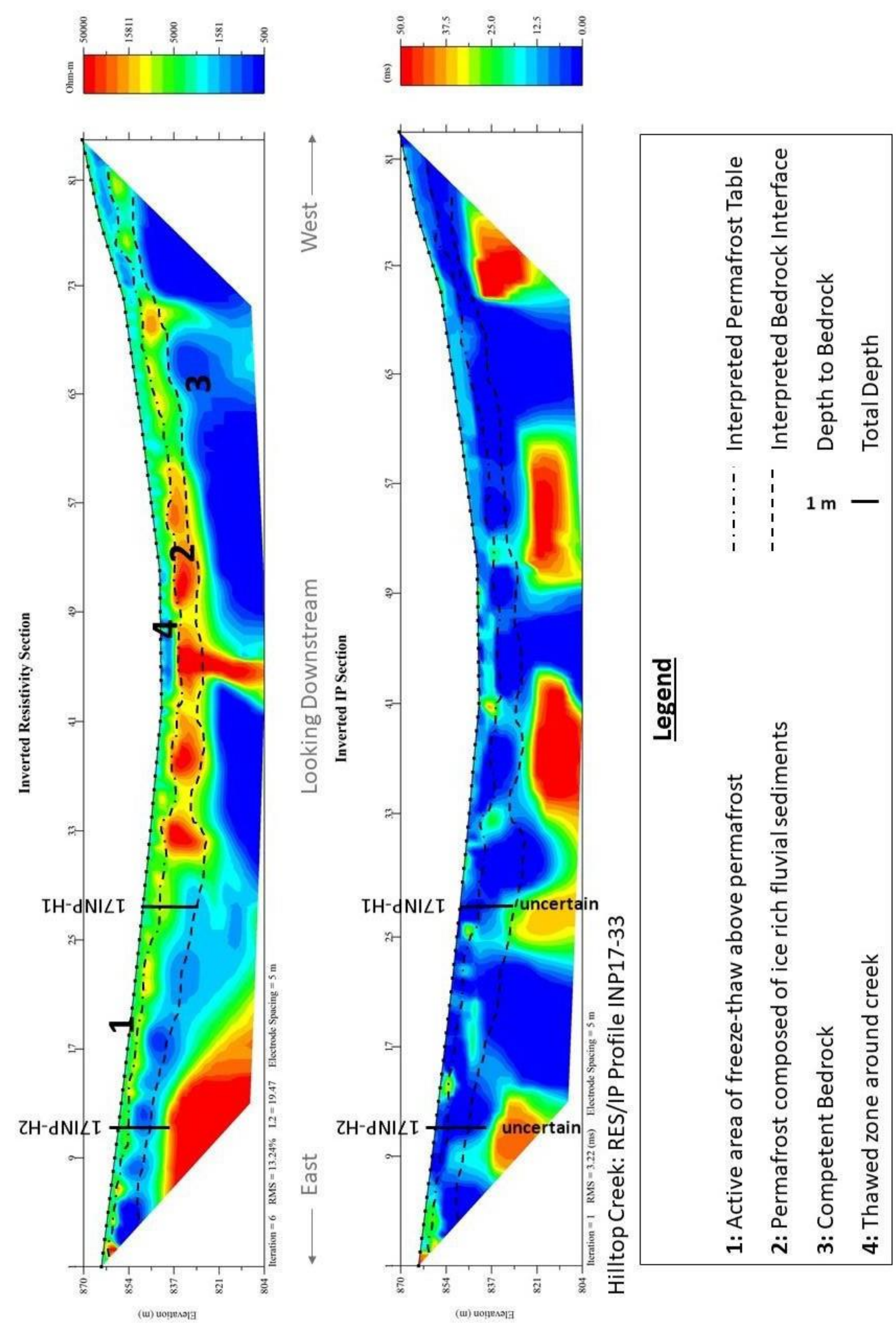

Figure 19: Interpretation of Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-33

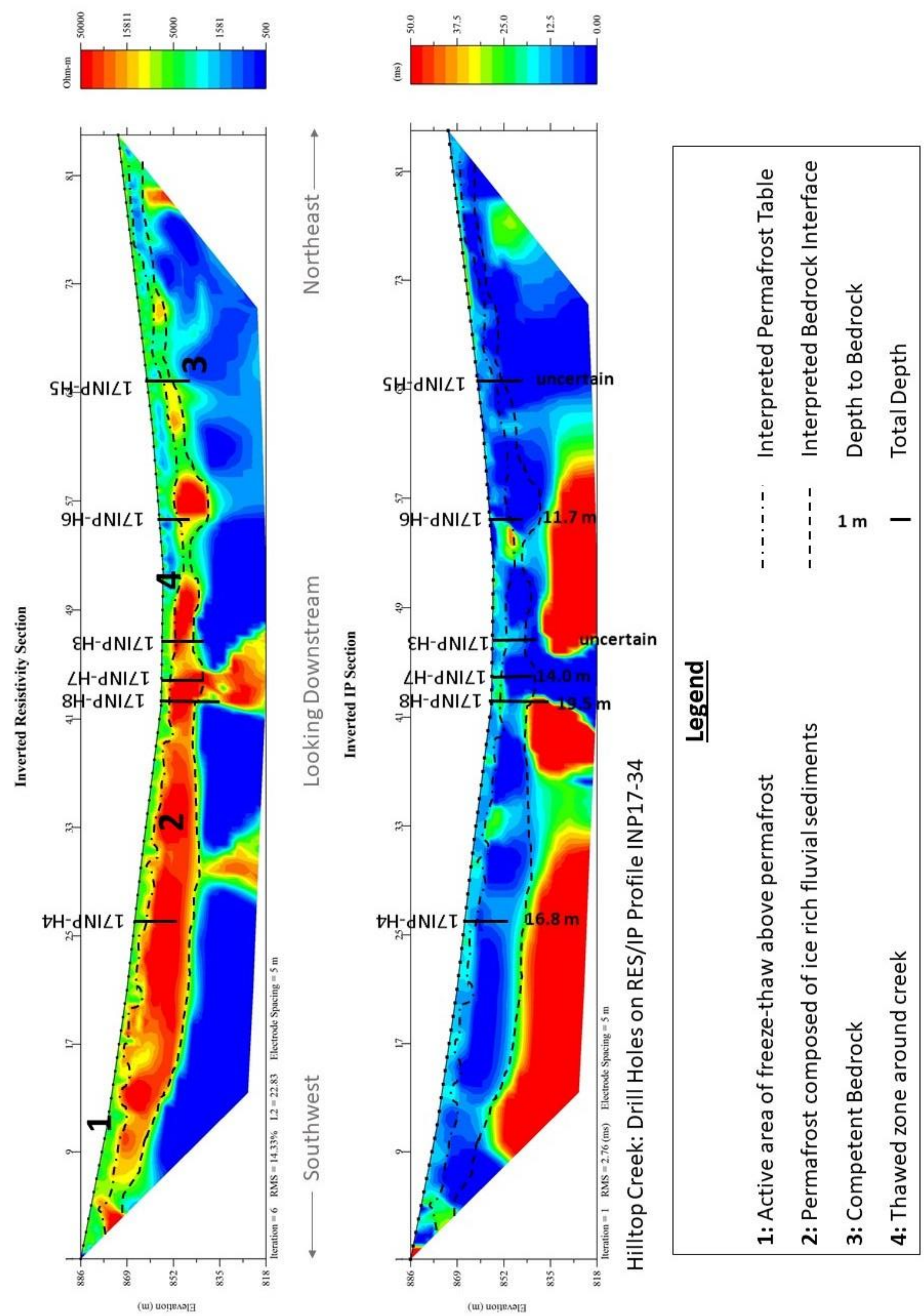

Figure 20: Interpretation of Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-34

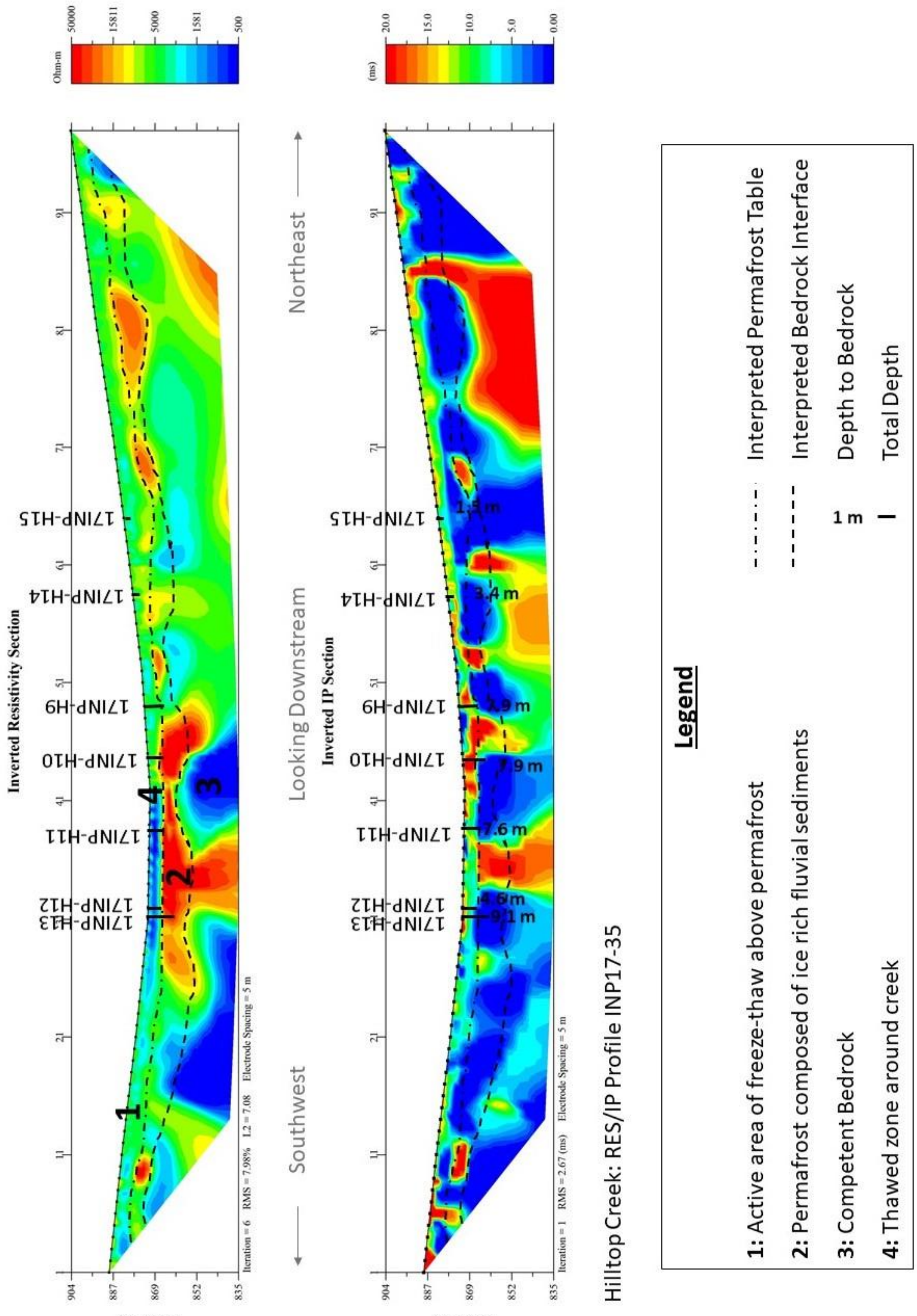

Figure 21: Interpretation of Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-35

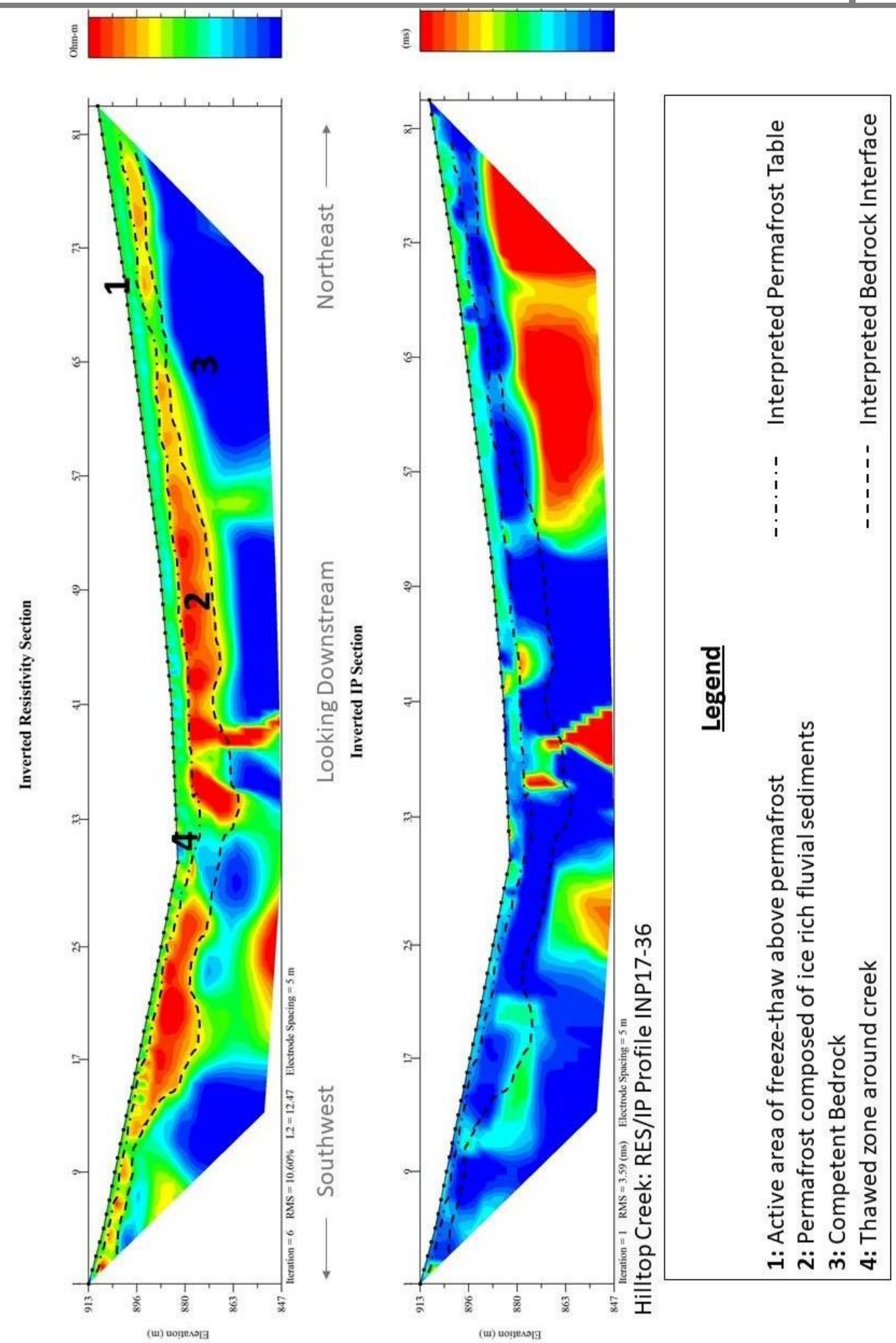

Figure 22: Interpretation of Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-36

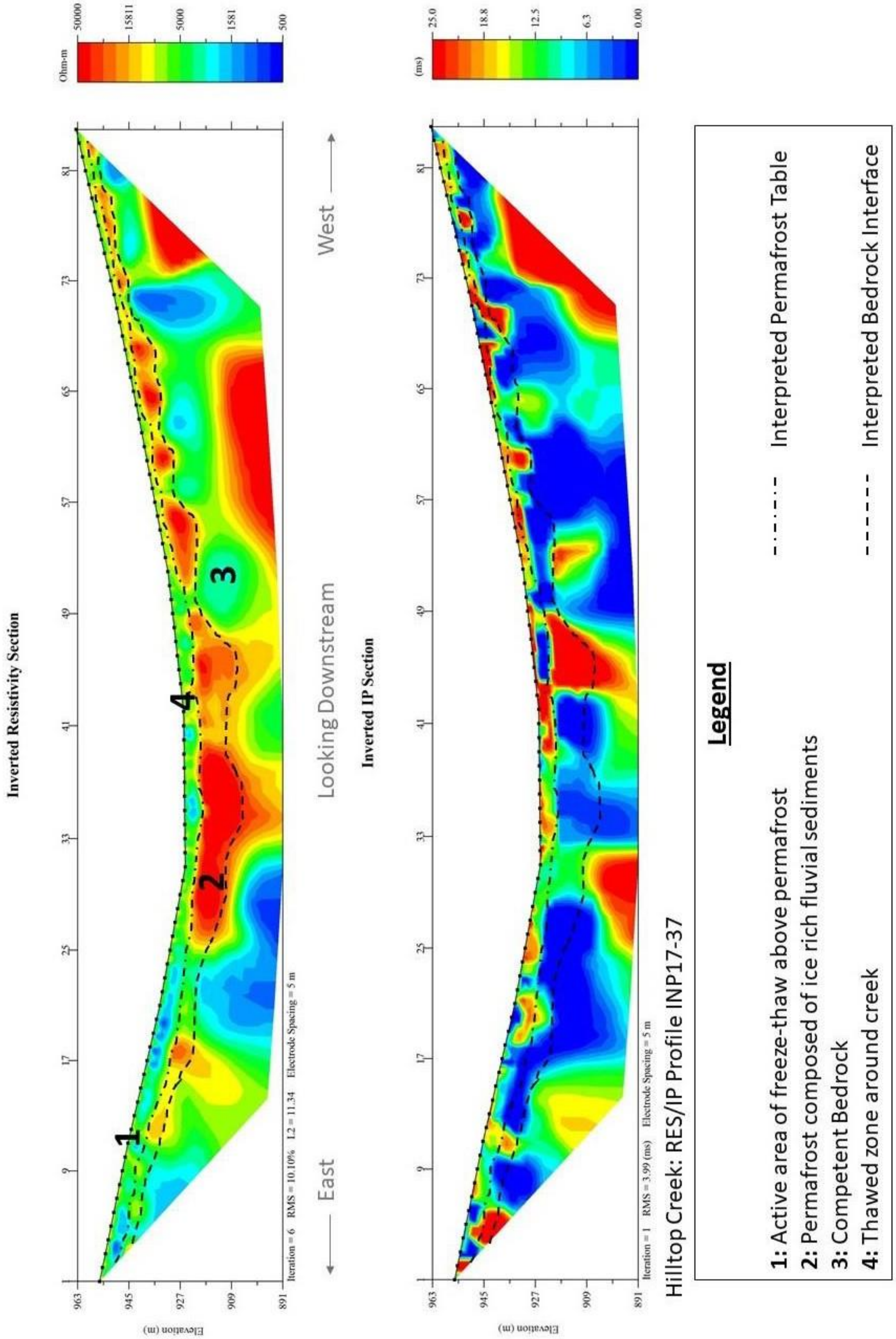

Figure 23: Interpretation of Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-37

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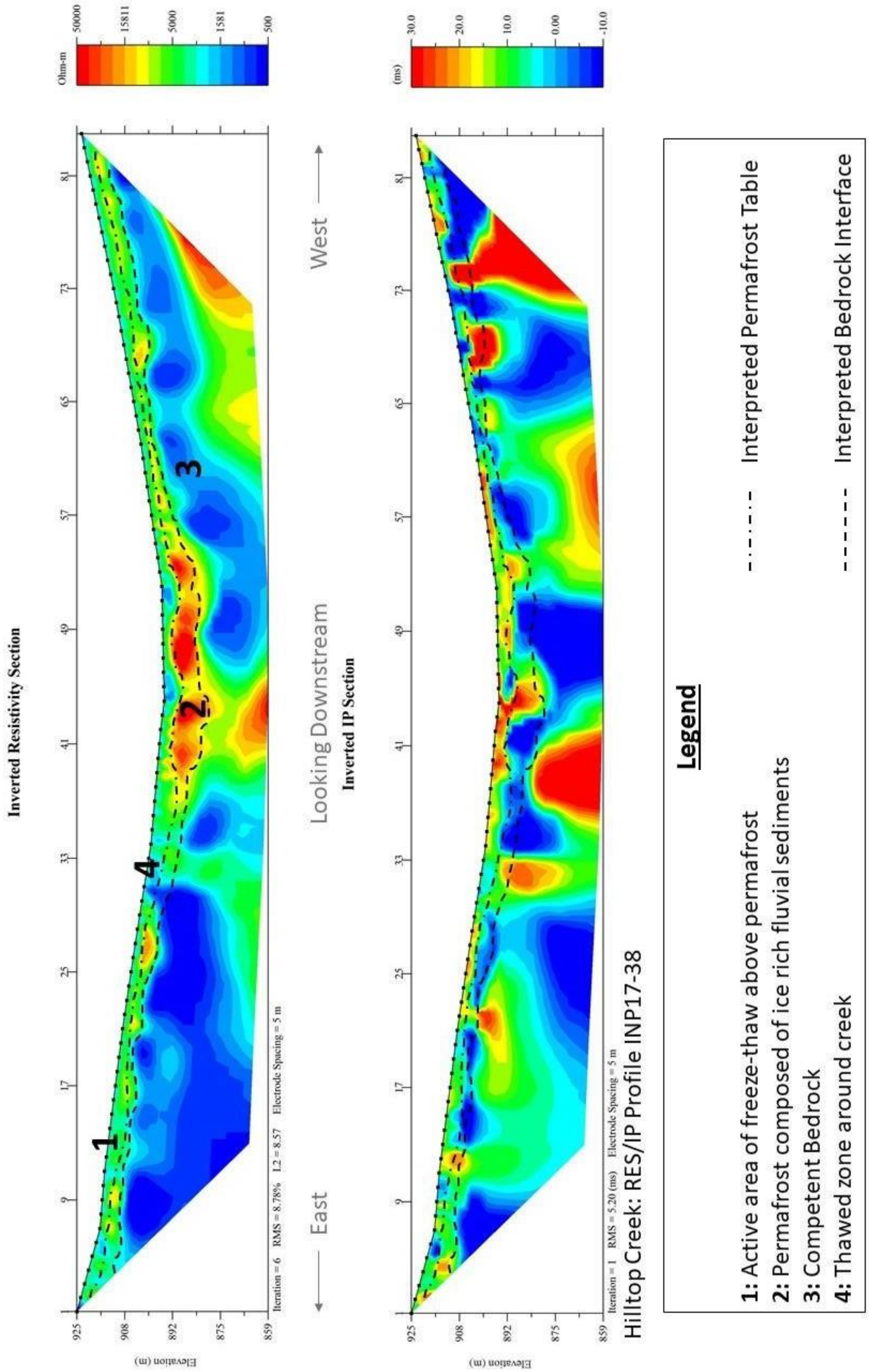

Figure 24: Interpretation of Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-38

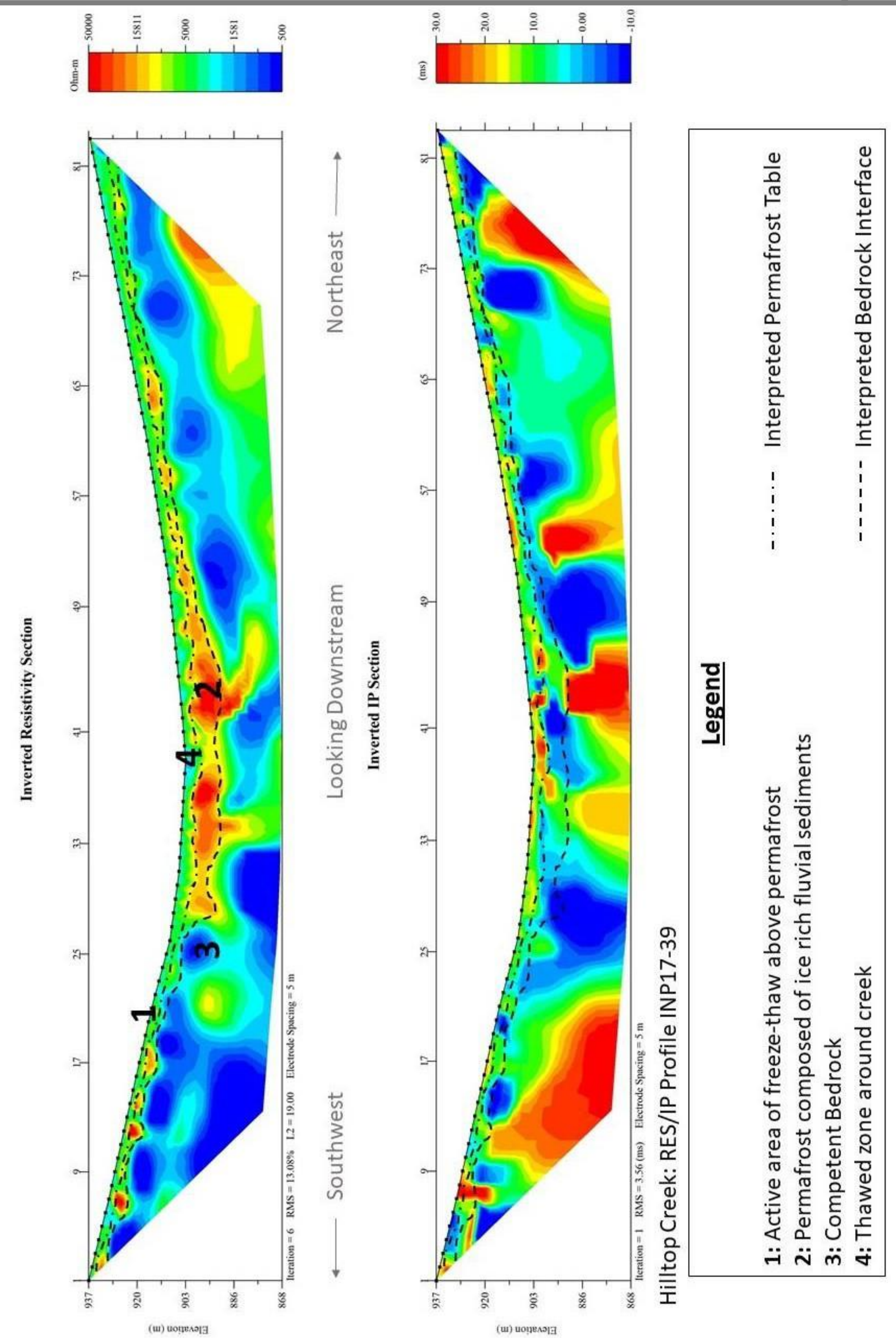

Figure 25: Interpretation of Resistivity and Chargeability Profiles of 17INP-39

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11.0 Recommendations

It is recommended to implement a shafting program on Hilltop Creek, specifically on 17INP-34 at drill hole 17INP-H10 (Figure 21) and 17INP-35 at drill hole 17INP-H7 (Figure 20). Due to the variation in geophysical interpretation and drilling results, shafting will confirm the actual lithology. Once the evidence is collected the interpretation can be modified to either confirm or refute the interpreted geophysics.

The remaining Block 16 of the Resolve FDEM, located on Carlisle Creek, should be processed to locate potential drilling targets. Further processing of the FDEM should be performed to produce 3D geophysical models which can be combined with geologic information to identify bedrock topography, estimate bench boundaries and the depth of permafrost. Additional inversion modeling with different constraints are also recommended.

Processing of the remaining Hilltop Creek drill holes is also recommended to determine if this creek has placer gold potential.

12.0 Statement of Expenditures

Expenditures: Independence Group GW01287

Work Performed: Sept 28-October 17, 2017			
Resolve Frequency Domain EM Survey: September 28, 29, 30/2017			
Geophyscical Contractor- CGG	492 Line km Surveyed Sept 28-30/17 - All on grouped Claims	3 days @ $3,900	$11,700.00
Geophyscical Contractor- CGG	Post acquisition processing	8 days @ $700	$5,600.00
Canadian Helicopters	Astar B2- Sept 28: 4.3h, Sept 29: 7.3h, Sept 30: 4.8h	16.4h @ $1,550/h	$25,299.00
Jet A - AFT	Drummed Fuel - 16.4h @ 190l/h	15 drums @ $350/drum	$5,250.00
Jet A Fuel Positioning -GRA	15 Drums delivered to YDA to Thistle Airstrip	3 Islander Trips @ $1100	$3,300.00
Accom-Downtown Hotel	Staff: Accom Pilot, Engineer, Geophysicist 3 rooms	3 rooms @ $150/n *3 nights, 9 days food at $80	$2,070.00
GroundTruth Logistics Labour	Fuel and Survey Support 8h	8h @ $75/h	$600.00
GTE Final Interpretation/Report	GroundTruth Sr Geophysicist A. Radjaee 7days model/report	7d @ $600/d	$4,200.00
		Resolve FDEM Airborne Survey Total:	**$58,019.00**
GroundTruth DC Resistivity-IP Survey: October 11-16/2017			
GroundTruth Res-IP Survey	8 profiles surveyed w AGI Supersting and crew of 5, w camp	6 days @ $3500/d	$21,000.00
Heli Support -Trans North	Astar D2- Oct 11-16, 1.0 hours per day (concurrent w drilling	6h @ $1900/h wet	$11,400.00
		DC Resistivity-IP Survey Total:	**$32,400.00**
GroundTruth Drilling - Rotary Air Blast Drilling 4.5" cased holes: October 11-17/2017			
GroundTruth Drilling	(15) 4.5" holes to bedrock, with tracked RAB, crew 4 camped	7 shifts @ $5000/shift incl. sluicing	$35,000.00
Heli Support -Trans North	Astar D2 -Drill/Camp move 6h, Blvd hole 4h, Demobe 4h	14h @ $1900/h wet	$26,600.00
Jet A-Diesel Fuel Positioning -GRA	25 Drums delivered to YDA to Thistle Airstrip	5 Islander Trips @ $1100	$5,500.00
Final Report	GroundTruth Final Report		$1,500.00
		Air Rotary Drilling Total:	**$68,600.00**
		Total Expenditures for Assessment:	**$159,019.00**
		Renewal Years (at $200/claim/year):	**795**

13.0 Statement of 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 2nd day of May, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,

Allison Feduk

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

14.0 References

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.

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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: Geophysical Report – Airborne Resolve 2017 for Independence

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT - AIRBORNE RESOLVE 2017

Independence (INP) Placer Claims

Whitehorse Mining District
YT, Canada

FOR:
Wildwood Exploration Inc.
and
Shawn Ryan

BY:
Amir H. Radjaee ***Ph.D., P.Geo***
GroundTruth Exploration Inc.
BOX 70, Dawson City, YT.

October 2017

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

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Table of Figures

1.0 Introduction

This report describes data acquisition and preliminary data processing results of 2017 airborne frequency domain electromagnetic (FDEM) survey. The survey has been carried out by CGG Canada Services over Independence Placer claims located in the Yukon Territory. Dawson City, YT was the base of operations. The airborne-geophysical surveys were undertaken using RESOLVE frequency-domain system. The primary purpose of survey is to determine the spatial distribution of subsurface electrical properties in placer deposits to identify bedrock depth and topography. This, in turn will allow to characterize alluvial sedimentation based on geophysical models applicable for volumetric analysis and display.

Data were acquired between September 28 to 30, 2017 using a multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high-sensitivity cesium magnetometer. A GPS electronic navigation system ensured accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the base map coordinates. The out line of survey areas and layout of flight lines are shown in Figure-1. Total coverage of the survey including 4 infill blocks amounted to 305.0 line-km in 3 survey blocks. Flight lines were flown in different azimuthal directions with line spacing 100m, and tie lines spacing 500m. Survey coverage for each individual block is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Planned flight lines and line kilometers of RESOLVE survey.

Block	Line Numbers	Line direction	Line Spacing	Line km
Block 17	L170010-L170260	SW-NE (N50°)	100 metres	201.7
Block 18	T179010-T179270	NW-SE (N140°)	500 metres	25.9
Block 19	L180011-L180120	SE-NW (N315°)	100 metres	46.1
	T189015-T189155	SW-NE (N45°)	500 metres	11.4
	L190010-L190070	NW-SE (N158°)	100 metres	15.9
	T199010-T199080	SW-NE (N68°)	500 metres	4.0

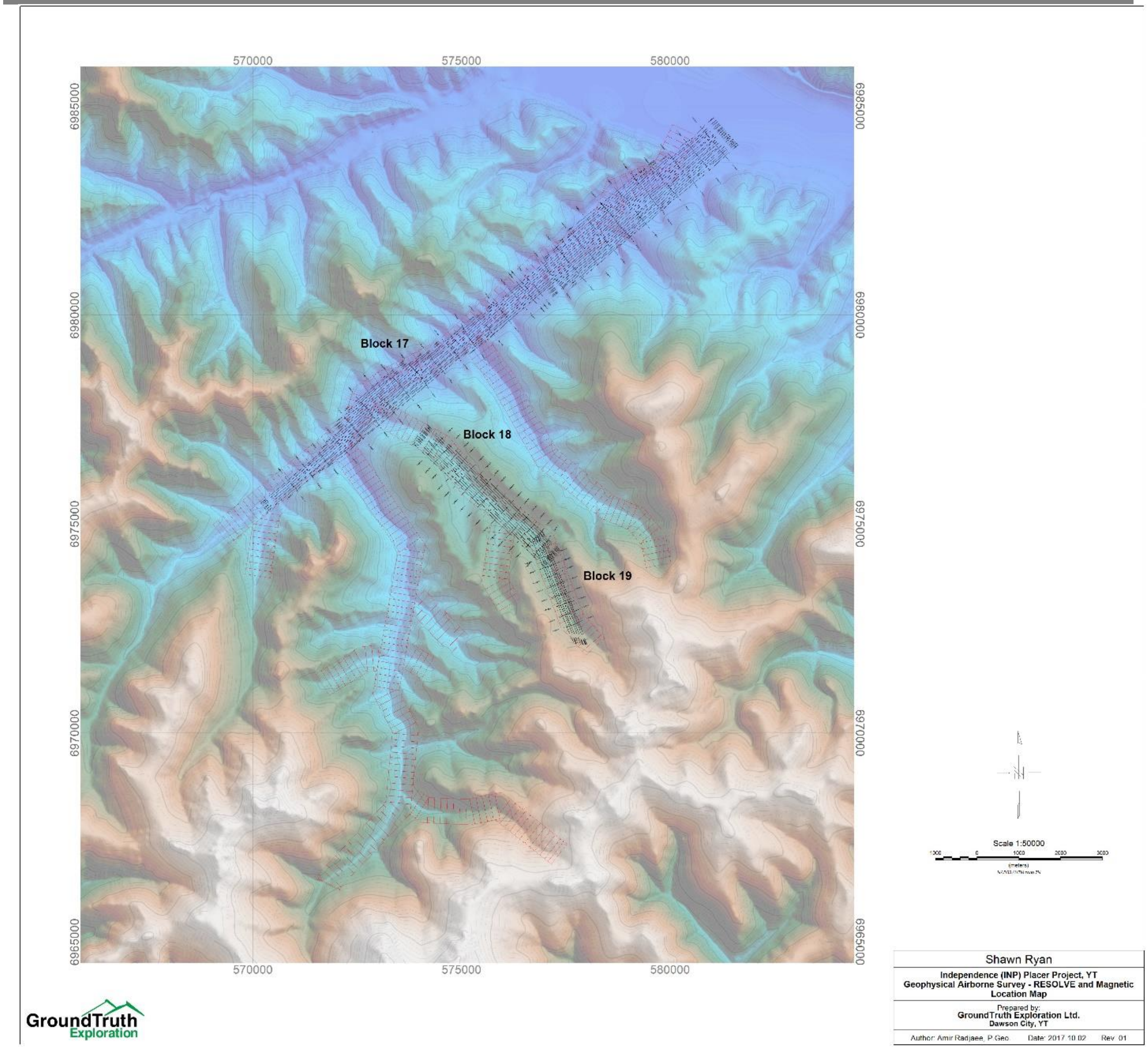

Figure 26: Location of airborne FDEM survey 2017 over Independence Placer claims properties.

2.0 Survey Theory

Electromagnetic (EM) surveys use a transmitter to generate a time-varying electromagnetic field in the earth, known as the primary field. This field gives rise to small time varying voltages in the earth. Where the earth is conductive, the voltages drive small time varying flows of current, which give rise to electromagnetic fields of their own called secondary fields. EM surveys measure the earth’s willingness to conduct electricity, or conductivity in siemens/m. The higher the conductivity, the more current will flow in the earth for a given electrical field strength.

Any time-harmonic signal can be expressed by an amplitude factor times an oscillating term of a sinusoidal function. We denote the transmitter current as I0cosωt, which indicates a peak current I0 and a fixed angular frequency ω. According to Biot-Savart's law, the primary magnetic field generated by this current is Hpcosωt, where Hp can be determined using the distance from the transmitter to any observation point in the whole-space, and the primary field is entirely in-phase with the transmitter current. Then the primary field induces eddy currents in the subsurface. In most cases, this induced current is no longer in-phase with the primary and usually bears a phase lag ψ. So the secondary magnetic field due to the induction has the form Hscos(ωt-ψ), where the amplitude Hs is determined by the distance and geometric coupling. Finally, at the location of receiver, we can observe the primary field Hpcosωt the phase-lagged secondary field Hscos(ωt-ψ).

A FDEM system in practice only measures the secondary field Hscos(ωt-ψ). The convention in FDEM is to use the primary field Hpcosωt as the reference to describe the secondary field data. First the secondary field is considered as a linear combination of two orthogonal sinusoidal signals

$$H_s\cos(\omega t-\psi) = H_s\cos(\psi).\cos(\omega t)+ H_s\sin(\psi).\sin(\omega t)$$

where cos(ψ).cos(ωt) represents a signal in-phase with the source and sin(ψ).sin(ωt) represents a signal out of phase with the source. The first term is also called "real"' and the second term "imaginary" or "quadrature". Next, the amplitudes of the two sinusoidal signals are normalized by the amplitude of the primary field at the receiver to obtain the data in real and imaginary components. The normalization provides significant convenience, as it eliminates the need of timing the measured signals and the effect of the transmitter and receiver's dipole moments. Because the data are relative quantities, they are expressed in percent or most often in parts per million (ppm).

Electromagnetic methods can be used to map subsurface variability in electrical properties caused by changes in lithology, structure, alteration, and contamination due to mining activity. These methods are sensitive to low resistivity targets and thus can be used to map the location and moderately conductor bodies. The depth of investigation can range from less than a few tens through hundreds of meters depending on amounts of subsurface conductivity and applied frequency. Resolution of targets and detectability tend to decrease with increasing depth of burial.

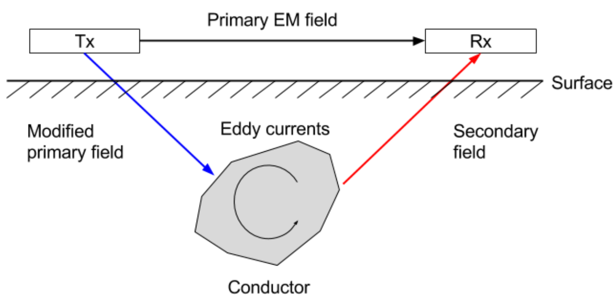

Figure 27: A time varying electrical current generates a primary magnetic field which induces secondary currents in the subsurface, and creates secondary magnetic field. Both the primary and secondary fields reach the receiver (2017, GeoSci Developers).

The data include as in-phase and quadrature components for each frequency as well as total magnetic field. The data will be processed latter to produce conductivity model, magnetic susceptibility model, and mapping lithological and structural features for drill hole targeting.

3.0 Results and Conclusion

Survey flight lines of RESOLVE 2017 for Block 17, 18 and 19 is shown in Figure 3. The data can be processed in advanced levels using inversion techniques and be presented in 3D formats for detail analysis and visualization. This will ensure that 3D geological models respect a consistent structural, stratigraphic, and topological framework in addition to ensuring consistency between different geophysical models.
The combination of geophysical models and geological information allows some general correlations to be made. Despite the measurement resolution limitations, by using airborne FDEM in an early phase, we might be able to identify zones where deep bedrock is likely to be, determine areas of locally anomalous in bedrock topography, estimate the spatial boundaries of bench, and approximate outline and depth of permafrost. More inversion modeling works using different constrains can be recommended.

4.0 Deliverables

Database

602997R_INP.gdb	Raw data in geosoft database format

Maps

INP_Resolve_2017_Location.pdf	Location map
INP_Resolve_2017_Flight.pdf	Flight path map
INP_Resolve_2017_Res400.pdf	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 400 Hz
INP_Resolve_2017_Res1800.pdf	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 1800 Hz
INP_Resolve_2017_Res3300.pd	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 3300 Hz
INP_Resolve_2017_Res8200.pdf	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 8200 Hz
INP_Resolve_2017_Res40k.pdf	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 40 kHz
INP_Resolve_2017_Res140k.pdf	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 140 kHz

Grids

Resolve_B17_19_res400.pdf	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 400 Hz
Resolve_B17_19_res1800.pdf	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 1800 Hz
Resolve_B17_19_res3300.pd	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 3300 Hz
Resolve_B17_19_res8200.pdf	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 8200 Hz
Resolve_B17_19_res40k.pdf	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 40 kHz
Resolve_B17_19_res140k.pdf	Apparent Resistivity at freq. 140 kHz

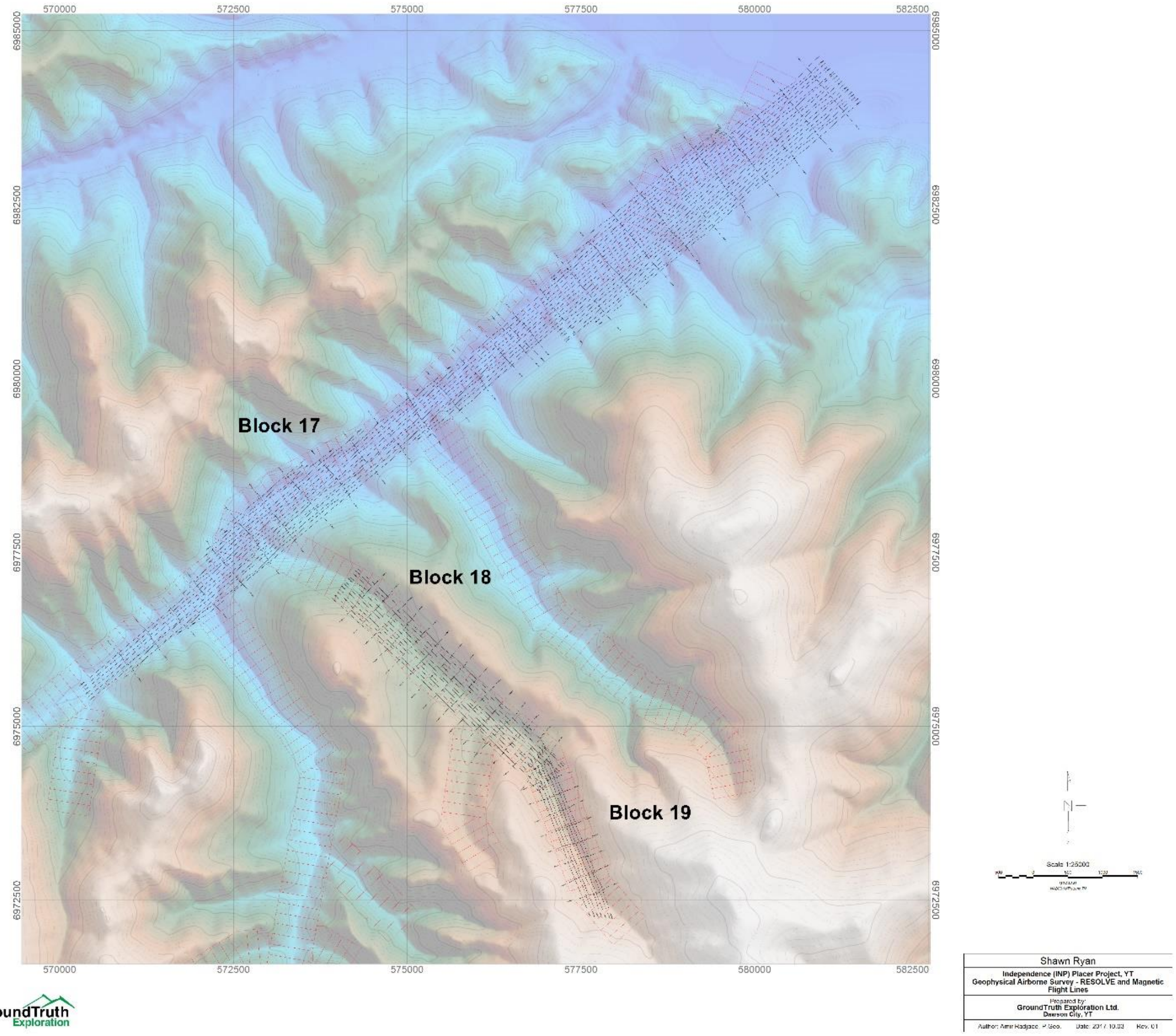

Figure 28: Flight line of RESOLVE 2017 survey, Independence Placer Blocks 17, 18 and 19.

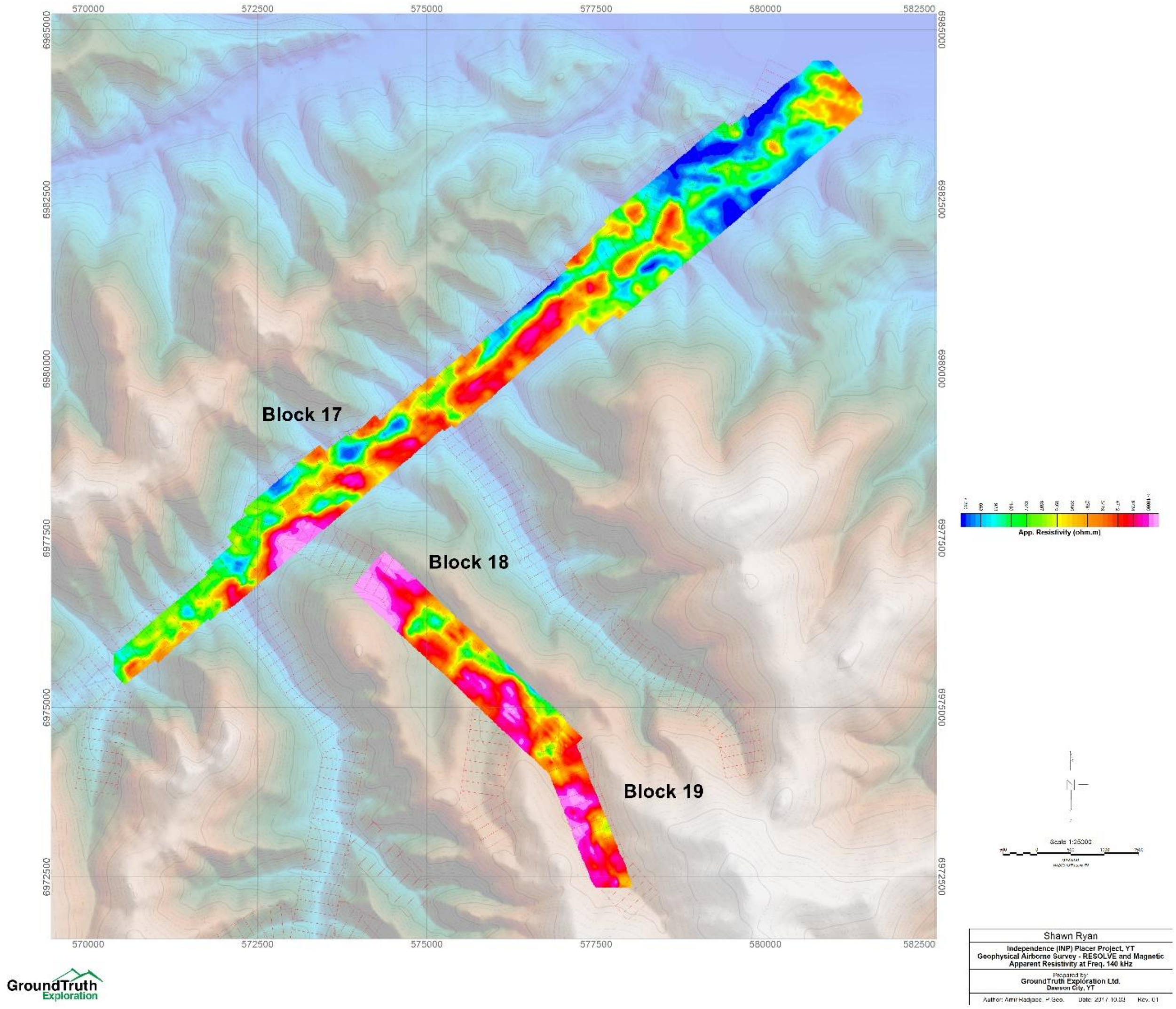

Figure 29: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 140 kHz from airborne RESOLVE survey 2017, Independence Placer Blocks 17, 18 and 19.

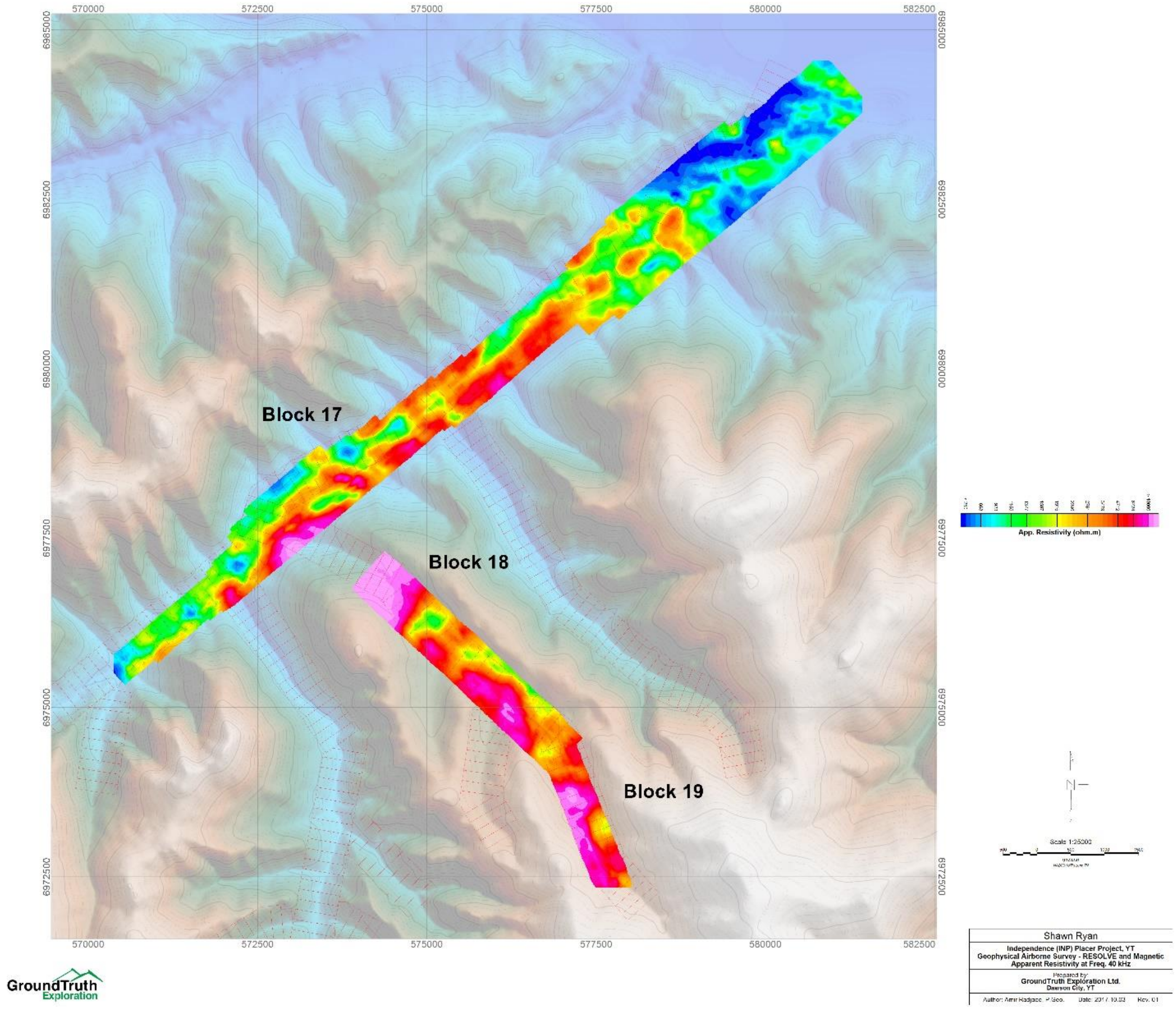

Figure 30: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 40 kHz from airborne RESOLVE survey 2017, Independence Placer Blocks 17, 18 and 19.

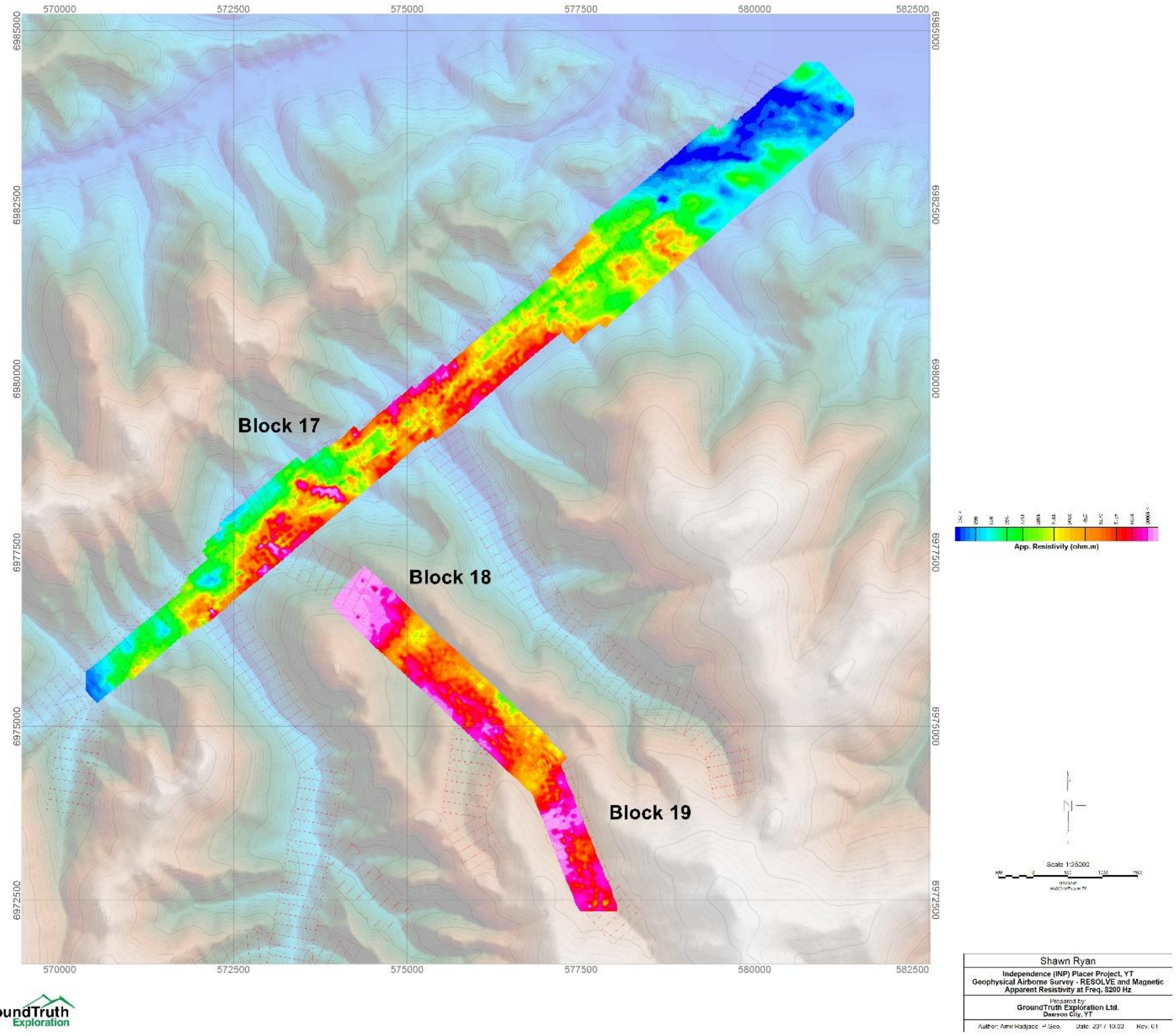

Figure 31: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 8200 Hz from airborne RESOLVE survey 2017, Independence Placer Blocks 17, 18 and 19.

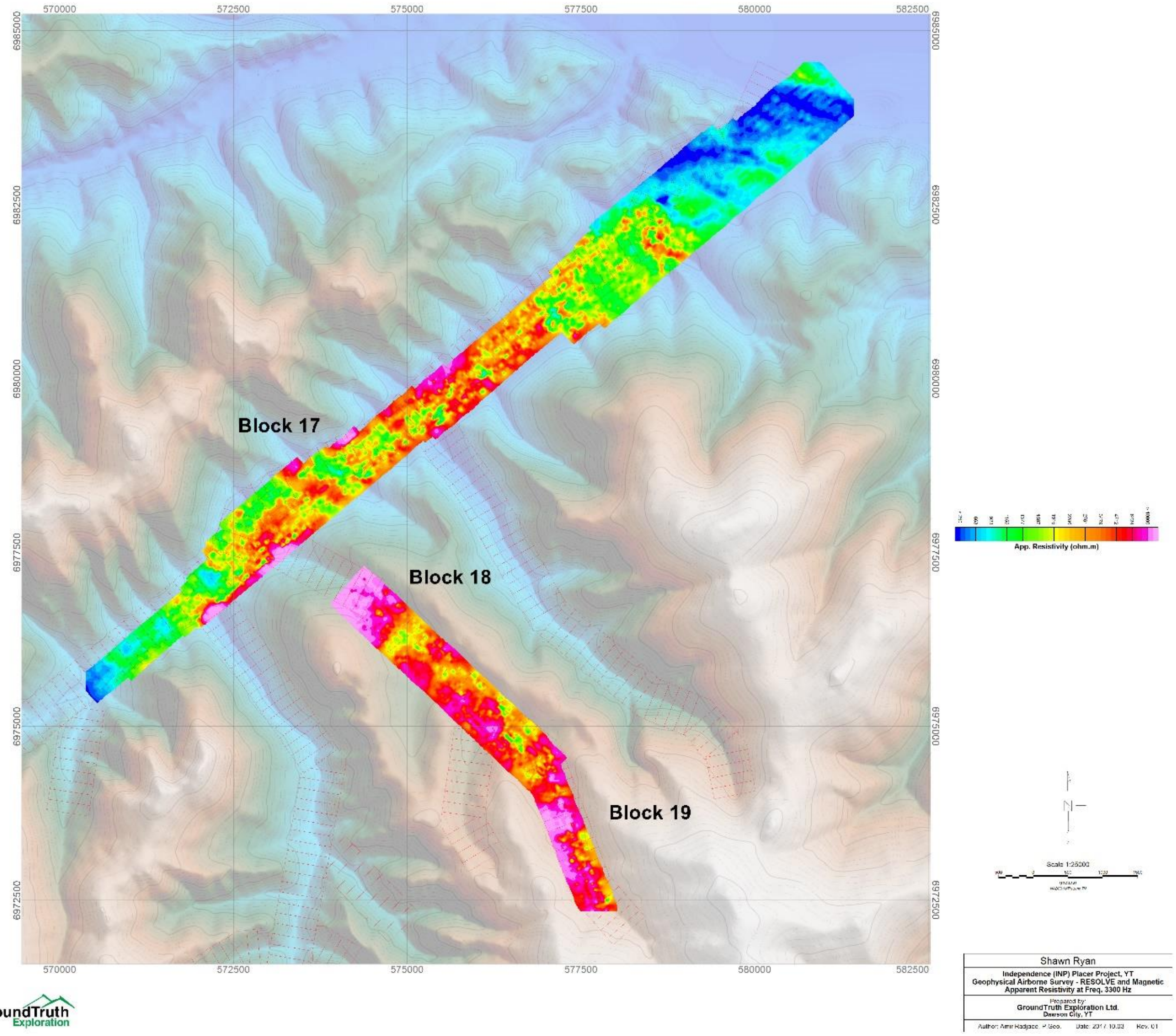

Figure 32: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 3300 Hz from airborne RESOLVE survey 2017, Independence Placer Blocks 17, 18 and 19.

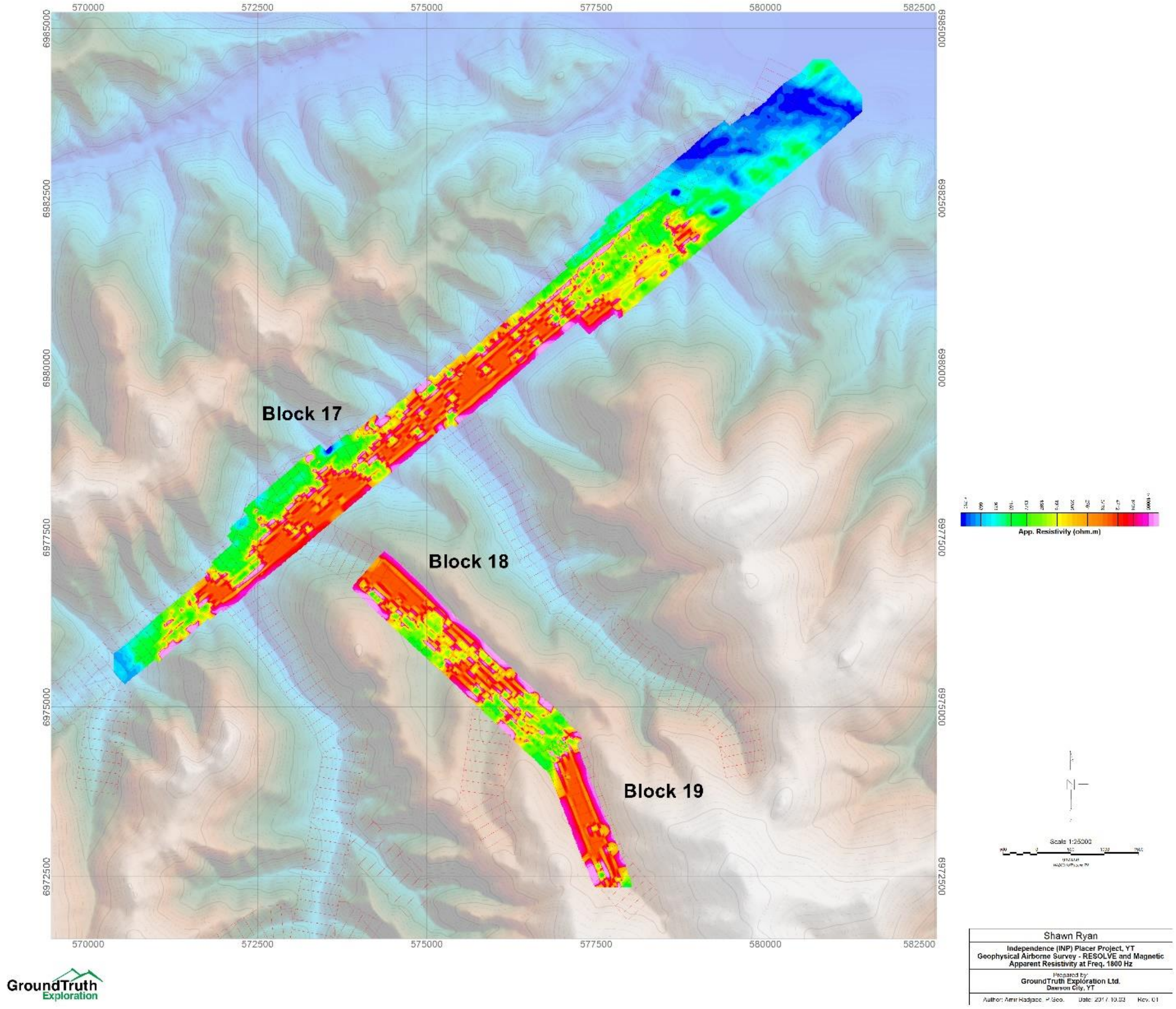

Figure 33: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 1800 Hz from airborne RESOLVE survey 2017, Independence Placer Blocks 17, 18 and 19.

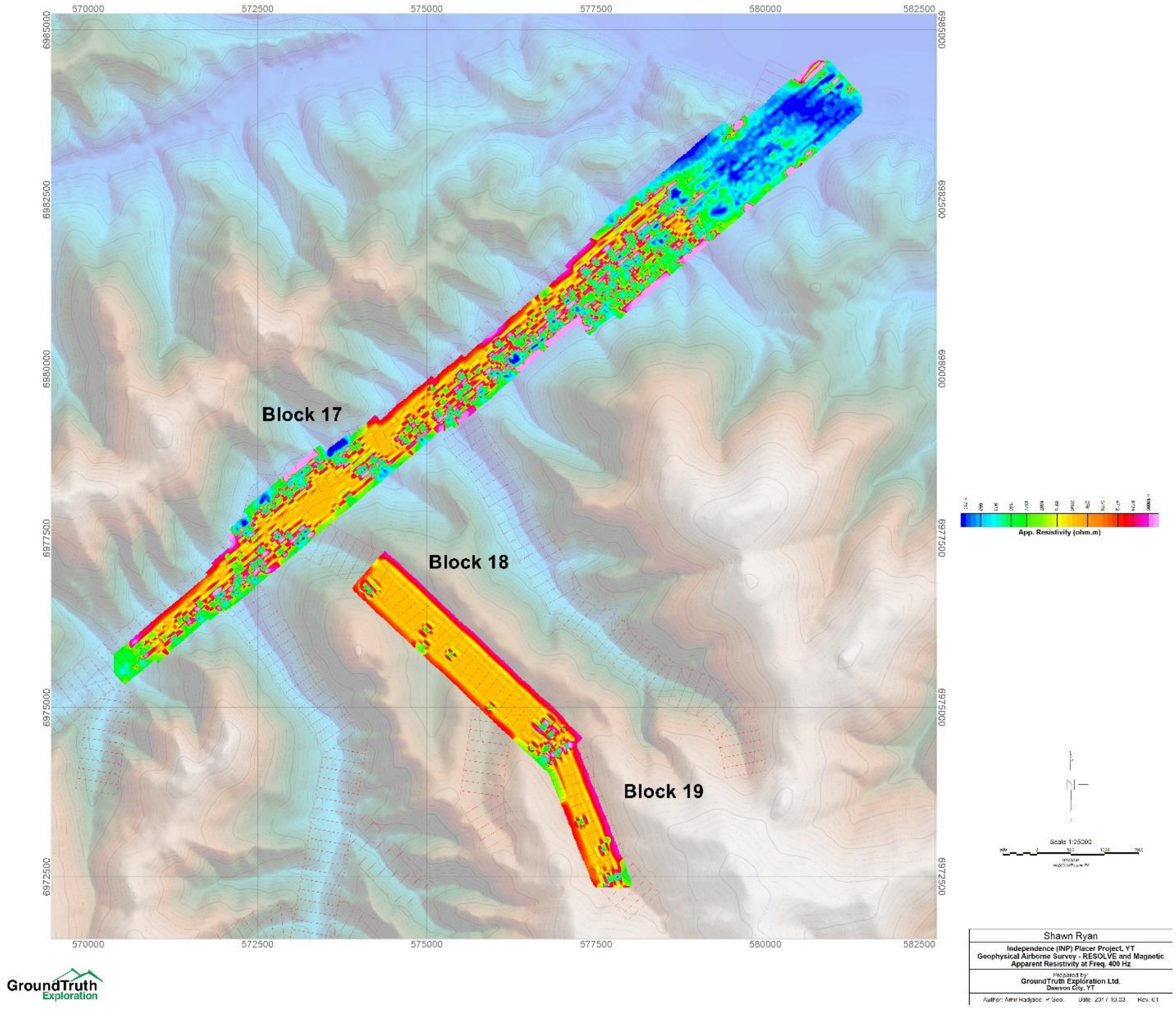

Figure 34: Apparent resistivity map at frequency 400 Hz from airborne RESOLVE survey 2017, Independence Placer Blocks 17, 18 and 19.

Appendix B: Drill Results

Box 70, DAWSON, YT
Y0B 1G0

HoleID	X	Y	BR_Depth_m	TotDepth_m	Drill_Date	Au-mg	BRDepth_ft	TotDepth_ft
17INP-H1	575008	6976203	uncertain	19.05	October 11, 2017	0	uncertain	62.5
17INP-H2	574948	6976159	uncertain	19.05	October 11, 2017	0	uncertain	62.5
17INP-H3	575527	6975653	uncertain	17.53	October 12, 2017	0	uncertain	57.5
17INP-H4	575456	6975584	16.76	17.53	October 12, 2017	0	55	57.5
17INP-H5	575534	6975746	uncertain	17.53	October 13, 2017	0		57.5
17INP-H6	575521	6975703	11.73	12.95	October 13, 2017	0	38.5	42.5
17INP-H7	575507	6975649	14.02	16	October 14, 2017	0	46	52.5
17INP-H8	575490	6975648	19.5	20.6	October 14, 2017	0	64	67.5
17INP-H9	576105	6975239	7.9	8.4	October 15, 2017	0	26	27.5
17INP-H10	576096	6975217	7.9	8.4	October 15, 2017	0	26	27.5
17INP-H11	576080	6975198	7.6	8.38	October 15, 2017	0	25	27.5
17INP-H12	576069	6975168	4.57	5.334	October 16, 2017	0	15	17.5
17INP-H13	576058	6975176	9.14	9.9	October 16, 2017	0	30	32.5
17INP-H14	576143	6975259	3.35	3.8	October 16, 2017	0	11	12.5
17INP-H15	576164	6975280	1.52	2.28	October 17, 2017	0	5	7.5

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Chips	Au_mg
17INP-H1	0	5	0	1.524	Clay	Grey	none	
17INP-H1	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	D.Brown	none	
17INP-H1	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Organic	D.Brown	few	
17INP-H1	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Organic	D.Brown	Rusty (intrusive)	0
17INP-H1	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Clay	Grey	Rusty (intrusive)	0
17INP-H1	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Fines	Green	Rusty (intrusive)	0
17INP-H1	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Fines	L.Brown	small/mixed	0
17INP-H1	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	L.Brown	metaseds	0
17INP-H1	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Fines	L.Brown	metaseds	
17INP-H1	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Fines	L.Brown	large	
17INP-H1	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	Clay	Grey	small mixed	
17INP-H1	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	Fines	L.Brown	small mixed	0
17INP-H1	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	Clay	Grey	small mixed	0
17INP-H1	35	37.5	10.668	11.43	Fines	L.Brown	small mixed	0
17INP-H1	37.5	40	11.43	12.192	CLAY	Grey	few & small	
17INP-H1	40	42.5	12.192	12.954	Fines	L.Brown	smalls only	
17INP-H1	42.5	45	12.954	13.716	Clay	Grey	smalls only	
17INP-H1	45	47.5	13.716	14.478	Fines	Green	smalls only	
17INP-H1	47.5	50	14.478	15.24	Fines	Green	smalls only	0
17INP-H1	50	52.5	15.24	16.002	Fines	Green	very small	0
17INP-H1	52.5	55	16.002	16.764	Clay	Grey	gneiss	0
17INP-H1	55	57.5	16.764	17.526	Fines	Green	gneiss	0
17INP-H1	57.5	60	17.526	18.288	Fines	Green	gneiss	0
17INP-H1	60	62.5	18.288	19.05	Fines	Green	gneiss	0
17INP-H2	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H2	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	organic	Black	few	
17INP-H2	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H2	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H2	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	organic	Black	few	
17INP-H2	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Gravel	Pink	weathered	
17INP-H2	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Gravel	Pink	weathered	
17INP-H2	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	Green	Igneous	
17INP-H2	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Fines	L.Brown	Igneous	
17INP-H2	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Fines	L.Brown	Igneous	
17INP-H2	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	Clay	Grey	Igneous	
17INP-H2	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	35	37.5	10.668	11.43	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	37.5	40	11.43	12.192	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	40	42.5	12.192	12.954	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	42.5	45	12.954	13.716	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	45	47.5	13.716	14.478	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	47.5	50	14.478	15.24	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	50	52.5	15.24	16.002	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	52.5	55	16.002	16.764	Clay	Grey	few	

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Chips	Au_mg
17INP-H2	55	57.5	16.764	17.526	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	57.5	60	17.526	18.288	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H2	60	62.5	18.288	19.05	Clay	Grey	few	
17INP-H3	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	Few (FROZEN)	
17INP-H3	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	Few (FROZEN)	
17INP-H3	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Organic	Black	Few (FROZEN)	
17INP-H3	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Organic	Black	Few (FROZEN)	
17INP-H3	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Gravel	Pink	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Fines	L.Brown	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Fines	L.Brown	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	L.Brown	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Clay	Grey	Few	
17INP-H3	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Fines	L.Brown	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	Fines	L.Brown	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	Fines	Green	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	Fines	Green	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	35	37.5	10.668	11.43	Fines	Green	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	37.5	40	11.43	12.192	Fines	Green	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	40	42.5	12.192	12.954	Fines	Green	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	42.5	45	12.954	13.716	Fines	Green	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	45	47.5	13.716	14.478	Fines	Green	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	47.5	50	14.478	15.24	Fines	Green	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	50	52.5	15.24	16.002	Clay	Grey	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	52.5	55	16.002	16.764	Fines	L.Brown	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H3	55	57.5	16.764	17.526	Fines	L.Brown	Granite(weathered)	
17INP-H4	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	35	37.5	10.668	11.43	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	37.5	40	11.43	12.192	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H4	40	42.5	12.192	12.954	Fines	L.Brown	few	
17INP-H4	42.5	45	12.954	13.716	Fines	L.Brown	few	
17INP-H4	45	47.5	13.716	14.478	Fines	L.Brown	mixed	
17INP-H4	47.5	50	14.478	15.24	Fines	L.Brown	mixed	
17INP-H4	50	52.5	15.24	16.002	Fines	L.Brown	mixed	

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Chips	Au_mg
17INP-H4	52.5	55	16.002	16.764	Fines	L.Brown	mixed	
17INP-H4	55	57.5	16.764	17.526	Fines	L.Brown	mixed	
17INP-H5	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H5	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H5	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H5	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H5	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Clay	Grey	Few	
17INP-H5	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Clay	Grey	Few	
17INP-H5	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Clay	Grey	Few	
17INP-H5	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	L.Brown	Few-Granite	
17INP-H5	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Fines	L.Brown	Few-Granite	
17INP-H5	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Fines	L.Brown	Few-Granite	
17INP-H5	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	Fines	Green	Few-Granite	
17INP-H5	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	Fines	Green	Few-Granite	
17INP-H5	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-H5	35	37.5	10.668	11.43	Fines	Green	Few-Granite	
17INP-H5	37.5	40	11.43	12.192	Fines	Green	Few-Granite	
17INP-H5	40	42.5	12.192	12.954	Fines	Green	Few-Granite	
17INP-H5	42.5	45	12.954	13.716	Fines	Green	Few-Granite	
17INP-H5	45	47.5	13.716	14.478	Gravel	Pink	Granites-Weahered	
17INP-H5	47.5	50	14.478	15.24	Gravel	Pink	Granites-Weahered	
17INP-H5	50	52.5	15.24	16.002	Gravel	Pink	Granites-Weahered	
17INP-H5	52.5	55	16.002	16.764	Gravel	Pink	Granites-Weahered	
17INP-H5	55	57.5	16.764	17.526	Gravel	Pink	Granites-Weahered	
17INP-H6	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H6	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H6	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H6	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	
17INP-H6	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	
17INP-H6	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	
17INP-H6	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	
17INP-H6	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-H6	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-H6	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-H6	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-H6	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-H6	35	37.5	10.668	11.43	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-H6	37.5	40	11.43	12.192	Bedrock	Black	Granite	
17INP-H7	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H7	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H7	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	Orange	Granite+qtz	
17INP-H7	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Gravel	Orange	Granite+qtz	
17INP-H7	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Fines	Green	few	
17INP-H7	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Fines	Green	few	
17INP-H7	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Fines	Green	Blackish	

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Chips	Au_mg
17INP-H7	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	L.Brown	mixed	
17INP-H7	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Fines	Grey	Granite-weathered	
17INP-H7	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Fines	Grey	Granite-fresh	
17INP-H7	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	Fines	Grey	Few	
17INP-H7	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	Fines	Green	Few	
17INP-H7	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	Fines	Green	Granite-fresh	
17INP-H7	35	37.5	10.668	11.43	Gravel	Pink	Granite	
17INP-H7	37.5	40	11.43	12.192	Gravel	Pink	few	
17INP-H7	40	42.5	12.192	12.954	Gravel	Pink	Granite-fresh	
17INP-H7	42.5	45	12.954	13.716	Gravel	Pink	Granite-fresh	
17INP-H7	45	47.5	13.716	14.478	Bedrock	Black	Granite	
17INP-H7	47.5	50	14.478	15.24	Bedrock	Black	Granite	
17INP-H7	50	52.5	15.24	16.002	Bedrock	Black	Granite	
17INP-H8	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H8	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H8	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-H8	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Gravel	Pink	Granite-weathered	
17INP-H8	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Clay	Grey	Granite+qtz	
17INP-H8	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Gravel	Orange	Granite-weathered	
17INP-H8	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Fines	L.Brown	Granite-weathered	
17INP-H8	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	L.Brown	Granite-weathered	
17INP-H8	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Clay	grey	seds+qtz	
17INP-H8	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Fines	Green	few	
17INP-H8	27.5	30	8.382	9.144	Fines	L.Brown	Granite-weathered	
17INP-H8	30	32.5	9.144	9.906	Fines	L.Brown	Granite-weathered	
17INP-H8	32.5	35	9.906	10.668	Fines	D.Brown	Granite	
17INP-H8	35	37.5	10.668	11.43	Clay	Grey	Granite	
17INP-H8	37.5	40	11.43	12.192	Clay	Grey	Granite	
17INP-H8	40	42.5	12.192	12.954	Fines	Green	Alt-Granite	
17INP-H8	42.5	45	12.954	13.716	Fines	Green	Alt-Granite	
17INP-H8	45	47.5	13.716	14.478	Fines	Green	Alt-Granite	
17INP-H8	47.5	50	14.478	15.24	Fines	Green	good qtz	
17INP-H8	50	52.5	15.24	16.002	Fines	L.Brown	good qtz	
17INP-H8	52.5	55	16.002	16.764	Fines	Green	Alt-Granite	
17INP-H8	55	57.5	16.764	17.526	Fines	Green	Alt-Granite	
17INP-H8	57.5	60	17.526	18.288	Clay	Grey	Alt-Granite	
17INP-H8	62.5	65	19.05	19.812	Clay	Grey	Alt-Granite	
17INP-H8	65	67.5	19.812	20.574	Clay	Grey	Alt-Granite	
17INP-H9	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H9	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H9	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H9	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Organic	Black	few	
17INP-H9	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Gravel	Orange	Alt-Granite/Rusty	
17INP-H9	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Gravel	Orange	Alt-Granite/Rusty	
17INP-H9	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Chips	Au_mg
17INP-H9	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	
17INP-H9	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-H9	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-10	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-10	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-10	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-10	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-10	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Gravel	Pink	Granite	
17INP-10	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Gravel	Pink	Granite	
17INP-10	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Gravel	Pink	Granite	
17INP-10	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Gravel	Pink	Granite	
17INP-10	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	
17INP-10	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	
17INP-11	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-11	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-11	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Gravel	Pink	Granite-weathered	
17INP-11	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Gravel	Pink	Granite-weathered	
17INP-11	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Gravel	Pink	Granite-weathered	
17INP-11	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Gravel	Pink	Granite-weathered	
17INP-11	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Fines	L.Brown	with qtz	
17INP-11	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	L.Brown	with qtz	
17INP-11	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Fines	Green	alt-granite	
17INP-11	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Fines	Green	alt-granite	
17INP-12	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-12	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-12	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Fines	Orange	small	
17INP-12	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Fines	Orange	small	
17INP-12	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Fines	Orange	small	
17INP-12	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Clay	Grey	good qtz	
17INP-12	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Fines	L.Brown	good qtz	
17INP-12	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	L.Brown	good qtz	
17INP-13	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-13	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-13	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-13	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-13	12.5	15	3.81	4.572	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	
17INP-13	15	17.5	4.572	5.334	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	
17INP-13	17.5	20	5.334	6.096	Fines	L.Brown	Granite	
17INP-13	20	22.5	6.096	6.858	Fines	Green	rusty	
17INP-13	22.5	25	6.858	7.62	Fines	Green	rusty	
17INP-13	25	27.5	7.62	8.382	Bedrock	Black	Granite	
17INP-14	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	Granite	
17INP-14	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-14	7.5	10	2.286	3.048	Fines	Green	Granite	
17INP-14	10	12.5	3.048	3.81	Bedrock	Black	Granite	

HoleID	From_ft	To_ft	From_m	To_m	Material	Color	Chips	Au_mg
17INP-15	0	5	0	1.524	Organic	Black	Few	
17INP-15	5	7.5	1.524	2.286	Bedrock	Black	Granite	