

120457

# Geophysical Report on the Cali Creek Placer Prospecting Lease

**Dawson Mining District**



NTS: 116C/01 & 116C/02

Latitude: 64.05086° N Longitude: -140.50646° W

**Cali Creek**

Lease No: ID01640

Owner: Wildwood Exploration Inc. - 100%

Work Performed: October 15, 2019

Date of Report: October 24, 2019

Author of Report: Allison Feduk

F2H0.51



---

## Summary

This report summarizes one ground geophysical survey completed by GroundTruth Exploration on October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2019 on Cali Creek which flows south into the Sixty Mile River. The geophysical survey on placer lease ID01640, which is located 53 kms west of Dawson City, traverses perpendicularly across the valley to highlight the bedrock structure for placer target zones.

The ground geophysical survey included one high resolution DC resistivity and induced polarization survey using an Advanced Geosciences SuperSting R8 Resistivity/IP meter. Results from the 2019 resistivity survey has shown a contrast at the bedrock interface, which will be confirmed with drilling in the future.

---

## Table of Contents

SUMMARY.....	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	4
2.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS .....	4
3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS .....	4
4.0 PROPERTY.....	4
5.0 PHYSIOLOGY AND CLIMATE.....	7
6.0 GEOLOGY.....	7
6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY.....	7
6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY.....	8
7.0 RESISTIVITY AND INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY .....	10
7.1 WORK PERFORMED .....	10
7.2 OPERATING PROCEDURE.....	10
7.3 DATA PROCESSING.....	11
7.4 RESULTS .....	12
8.0 INTERPRETATION.....	14
9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	16
10.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.....	17
11.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION.....	18
12.0 REFERENCES.....	19

---

## Table of Figures

Figure 1: Property Location .....	5
Figure 2: Detail of Lease and Location of RES/IP Survey .....	6
Figure 3: Bedrock Geology of Cali Creek .....	9
Figure 4: West to East Resistivity and Chargeability Survey with Electrodes .....	13
Figure 5: Resistivity Profile of CALIP19-01.....	13
Figure 6: Chargeability Profile of CALIP19-01 .....	13
Figure 7: Interpretation of Resistivity and Chargeability Profile for CALIP19-01 .....	15

## 1.0 Introduction

The geophysical survey, undertaken by GroundTruth Exploration Inc., of Dawson City, YT, was conducted on placer prospecting lease ID01640 and executed on the 15<sup>th</sup> of October, 2019. One RES/IP profile was carried out with 2 m electrode spacing, resulting in a total line length of 166 ground meters. The survey is 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.

## 2.0 Previous Investigations

The Sixty Mile River area has been explored for placer gold since 1892 and placer gold mining is active in the present day. Previous work reported on the Cali Creek lease includes resistivity and induced polarization surveys performed by GroundTruth Exploration Inc. in the field season of 2018.

## 3.0 Location and Access

The prospecting lease is located approximately 53 km west of Dawson City located within the Sixty Mile drainage system in west-central Yukon Territory. The targets is centered at latitude 64.05086° N and longitude -140.50646° W, and located on NTS map sheets 116C/01 and 116C/02 (Figure 1). The lease is accessible by helicopter year-round and can be accessed in the winter by snowmobile via the Yukon and Sixty Mile Rivers.

## 4.0 Property

Placer Prospecting Lease Tenure:  
ID01640 - Wildwood Exploration Inc. - 100% - expiry October 24, 2019 (Figure 2)

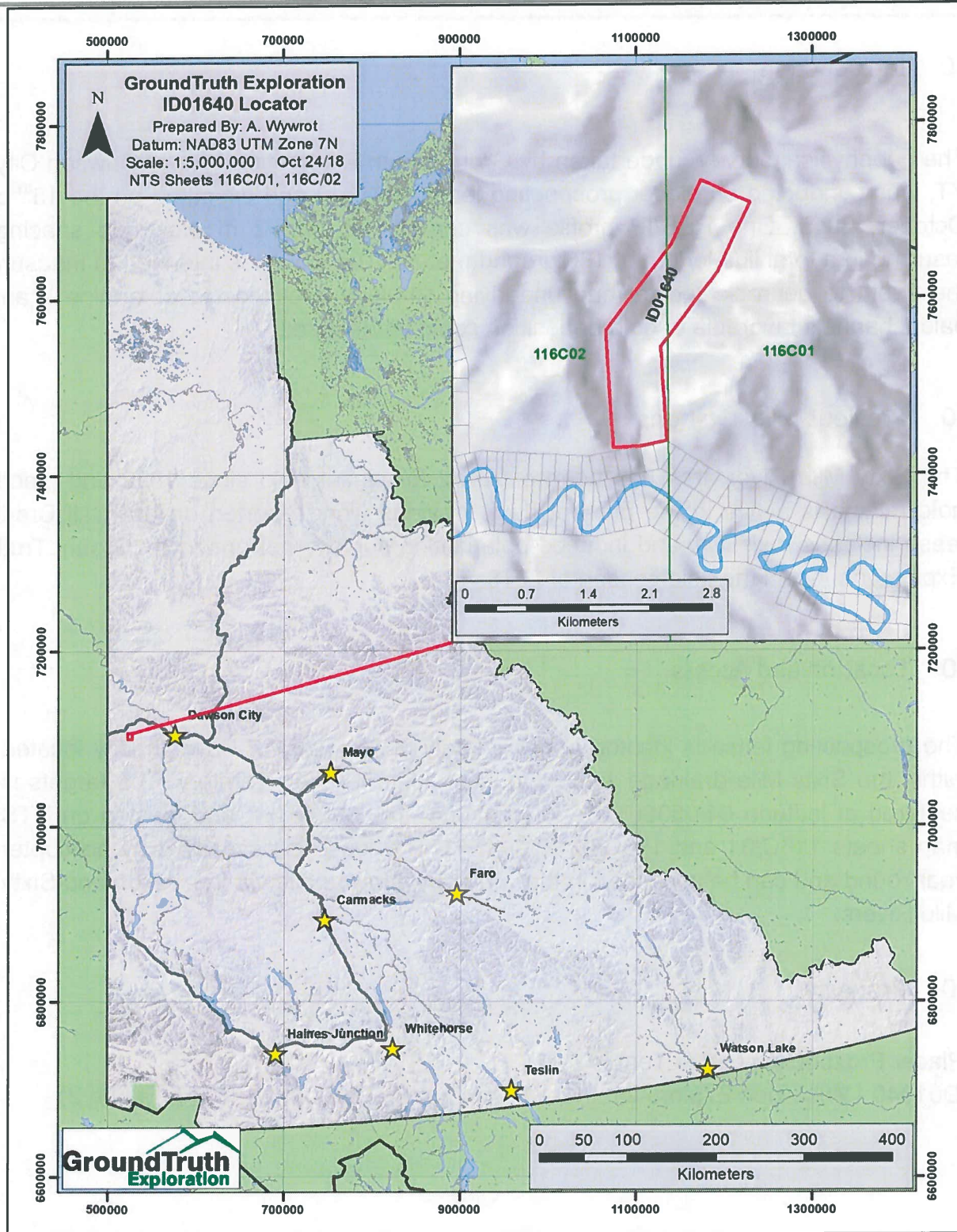


Figure 1: Property Location

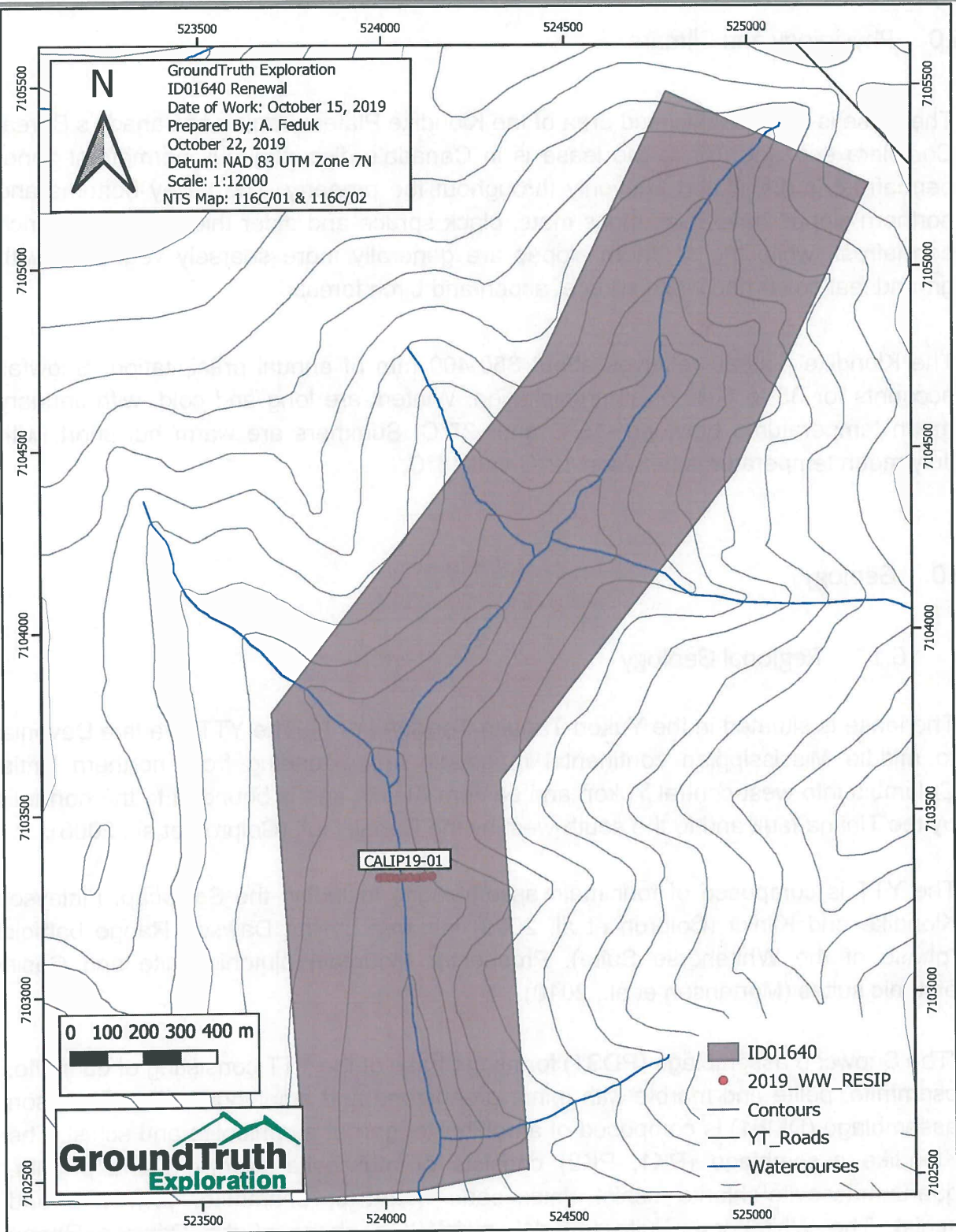


Figure 2: Detail of Lease and Location of RES/IP Survey

## 5.0 Physiology and Climate

The lease is in an unglaciated area of the Klondike Plateau region of Canada's Boreal Cordillera ecozone. Since the lease is in Canada's discontinuous permafrost zone, permafrost is distributed unevenly throughout the property. The valley bottoms and northern slopes have thick moss mats, black spruce and alder thickets over ice rich permafrost, while the southern slopes are generally more sparsely vegetated with ground leaf cover and white spruce, aspen and birch forests.

The Klondike plateau receives about 350-400 mm of annual precipitation. Snowfall accounts for 35 to 60% of all precipitation. Winters are long and cold, with January mean temperatures between  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-27^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Summers are warm but short, with July mean temperatures between  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## 6.0 Geology

### 6.1 Regional Geology

The lease 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 (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).

## 6.2 Property Geology

Most of the lease is underlain by Paleozoic-era metamorphic rocks of the Simpson Range Suite (MgSR), this orthogneissic unit of the Carboniferous period consists of hornblende-bearing metagranodiorite, metadiorite, metatonalite (Mortensen, unpublished). The very northwest edge of the lease is underlain by Devonian-Carboniferous period metamorphic rocks of the Finlayson Assemblage (DMF3) consisting of dark grey to black carbonaceous metasedimentary rocks, metachert, and quartz-muscovite-chlorite-schist (Mortensen, 1996, Figure 3). The north-northeast trending Sixtymile-Pika fault separates the Simpson Range Suite in the south from the Finlayson Assemblage in the north.

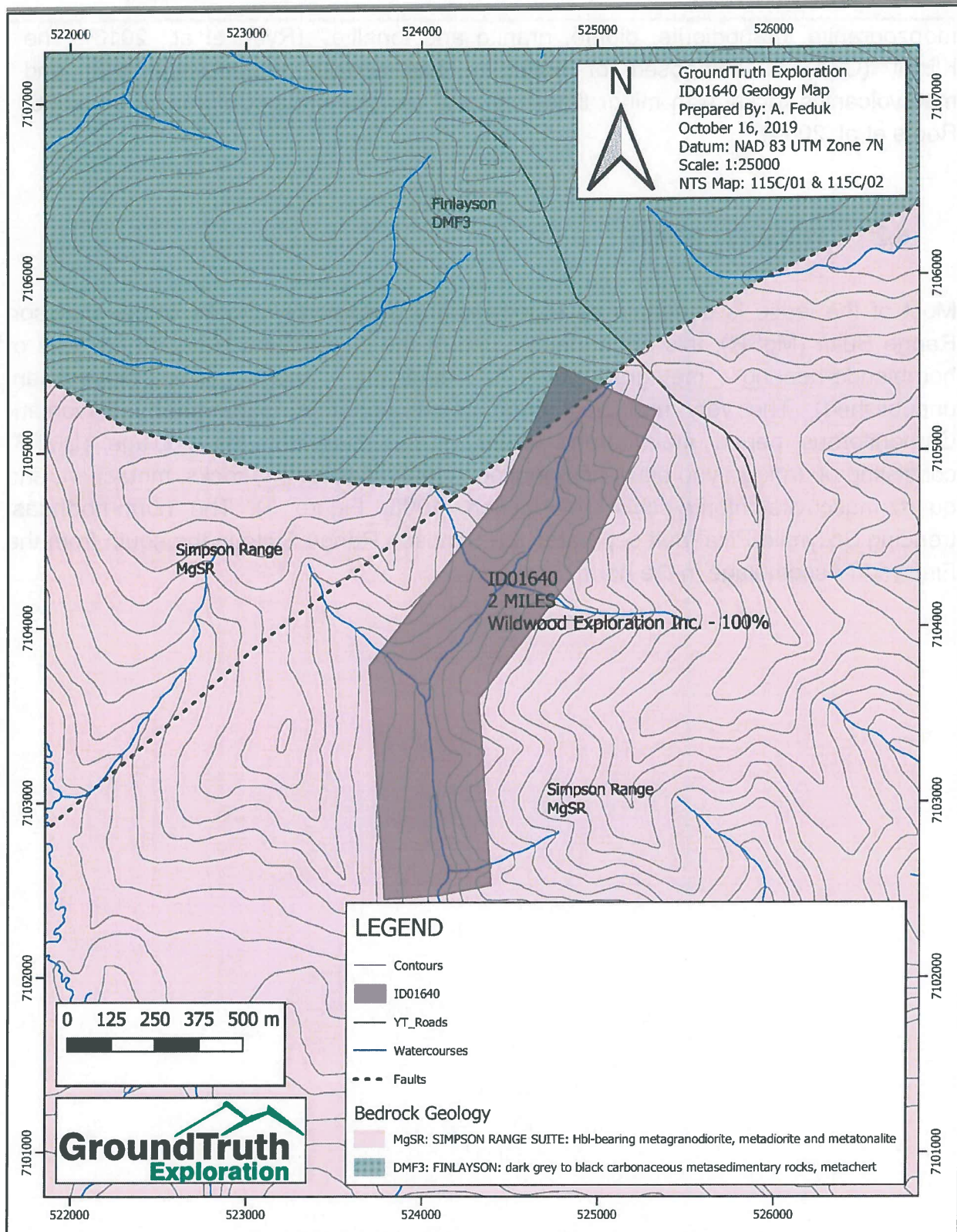


Figure 3: Bedrock Geology of Cali Creek

## 7.0 Resistivity and Induced Polarization Survey

### 7.1 Work Performed

The DC Resistivity and Induced Polarization (RES/IP) survey was conducted on the 15<sup>th</sup> of October 2019, on lease ID01640 (Figure 4). The goal of the survey is to define the fluvial deposits such as muck, sand, and gravel, and define important contacts such as the permafrost table and bedrock surface.

Survey traverse CALIP19-01 is composed of 84 electrodes spaced at 2 m. This electrode spacing results in a total line length of 166 ground meters, a horizontal resolution of 1 m and a potential depth of investigation of 17.2 m.

The RES/IP surveys is 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.

### 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 DGPS.
- Minimal brush is cut along line to sight pickets and lay cables
- Crew places electrodes at 2 m spacing with measuring tape
- 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
- Calcium Chloride (25% solution) added to all electrodes >2k ohms. CRT reread.
- Extra electrodes added to high CR electrodes. CRT reread.
- With satisfactory Contact Resistance, Resistivity survey is Read.

- 
- Operator surveys the traverse using DGPS and marks the traverse with pickets every 10 electrodes.

### 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 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 instrument raw data from the DGPS and SuperSting are archived. An ESRI shape file is created containing the traverse points collected.

7.4 Results

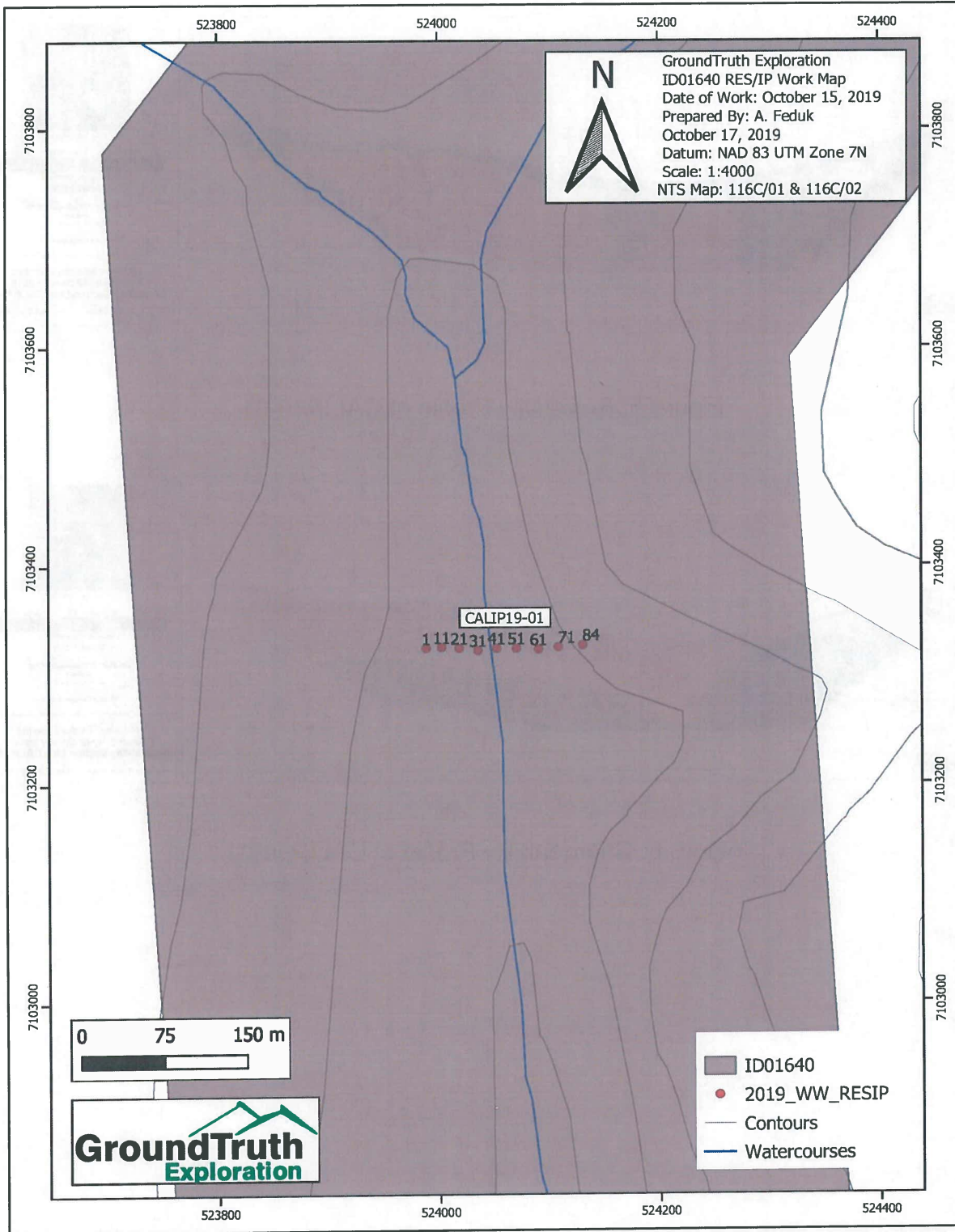


Figure 4: West to East Resistivity and Chargeability Survey with Electrodes

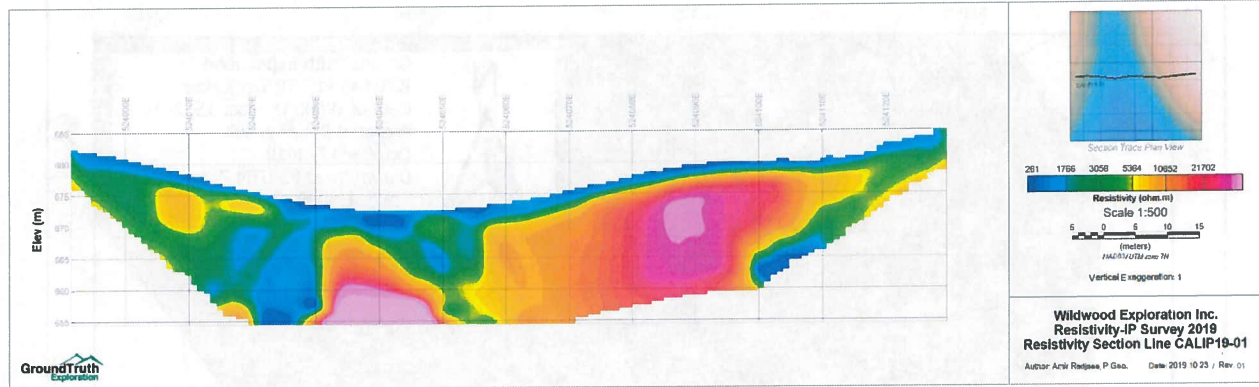


Figure 5: Resistivity Profile of CALIP19-01

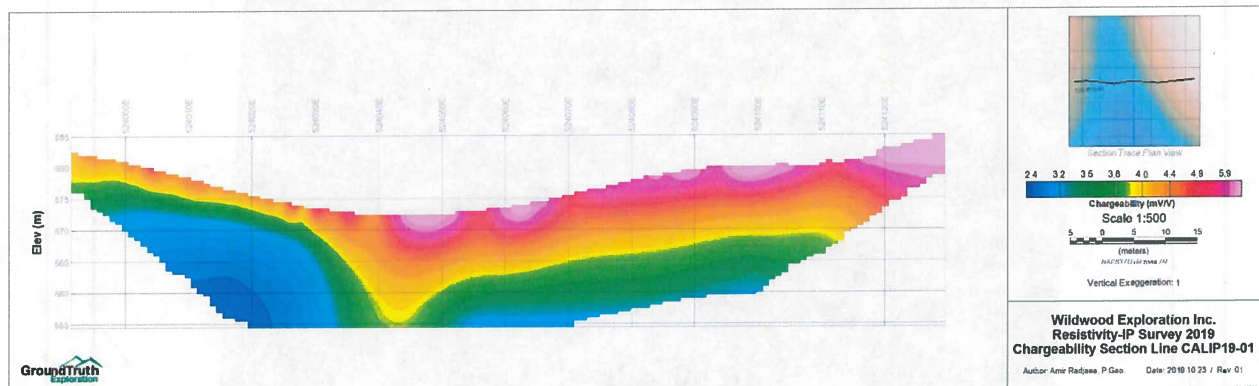


Figure 6: Chargeability Profile of CALIP19-01

8.0 Interpretation





## 9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The survey conducted on placer lease ID01640 was successful. It is recommended to complete a drill line on the resistivity and chargeability profile. Drilling will confirm the depth to bedrock and depth to permafrost and will be useful in planning future exploration operations.

## 10.0 Statement of Expenditures

Overview: ID01640 Resistivity/IP Survey

Invoice: GT-CAL-2019-01

1 profile surveyed

Survey Date: 15-Oct-19

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS - IP -DC RESISTIVITY BREAKDOWN	Charge out	Units	Costs	Totals	15-Oct
<b>Wages</b>					<b>Tues</b>
1 Geophysical Operator	\$ 550.00	1	\$ 550.00		1
1 Assistant Operator/DGPS Surveyor	\$ 440.00	1	\$ 440.00		1
2 Field Assistants	\$ 385.00	2	\$ 770.00	\$ 1,760.00	2
<b>IP-Res Survey Equipment</b>					
IP/Resistivity Meter: Supersting 8 Channel meter w/cables, 84 electrodes	\$ 600.00	1	\$ 600.00		1
Precision GPS: Ashtech Promark 100 differential GPS	\$ 50.00	1	\$ 50.00		1
Field Laptop/Software for download	\$ 75.00	1	\$ 75.00		1
Sat Phone, Delorme, Radios (per day)	\$ 100.00	1	\$ 100.00		1
Chainsaw for helipads/trails (per day)	\$ 50.00	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 875.00	1
<b>Consumable Supplies</b>					
Stainless Electrodes: wear & tear- 2 per profile, \$6 ea *1 profile/day	\$ 12.00	1	\$ 12.00		1
Calcium Chloride: 4kg per profile, \$2/kg*1 profile/day	\$ 8.00	1	\$ 8.00		1
Pickets/Spray Paint, 9 per profile, \$1/picket*1 profile/day	\$ 9.00	1	\$ 9.00	\$ 29.00	1
<b>Additional Supplies and Support</b>					
Satellite Internet - per day (connected by Staff)	\$ 45.00	1	\$ 45.00		1
Assessment Report and Data Processing @\$75/hr	\$ 75.00	6	\$ 450.00	\$ 495.00	1

<b>DC IP-Resistivity Survey Expense:</b>	<b>\$ 3,159.00</b>
--	--------------------

### 11.0 Statement of Qualification

I, Allison Feduk with a business address in Dawson City, Yukon, and residential address in Carlyle, Saskatchewan, do hereby 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 24<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,



Allison Feduk

## 12.0 References

**Mineral Titles:** Yukon Mining Recorder, Mining Claims Database –  
[www.yukonminingrecorder.ca](http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca)

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

**Property Geology:** Yukon Mining Recorder, Mining Map Viewer -  
<http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/Mining/Load.htm>

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 tectonostratigraphic framework for the pericratonic terranes of the Northern Cordillera: Canadian and Alaskan Cordillera: Geological Association of Canada, p. 1 – 23.

Clark, D. A. and Emerson, D. W., 1991. Notes on Rock Magnetization Characteristics in Applied Geophysical Studies. In Exploration Geophysics, p. 547 – 555.

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 Northern 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.



Survey Geological Survey of Canada Open File 4630

Abstract in view of various scientific and technical reports on the geology and mineral resources of the region for mineral exploration and development. The report is a synthesis of the geological and mineral resources of the region for mineral exploration and development. The report is a synthesis of the geological and mineral resources of the region for mineral exploration and development.