

Nyac Gold Project: Intrusion Related Gold in Nyac Mining District, Southwest Tintina Gold Province, Southwest Alaska

The Nyac mining district has been actively mined since its discovery in 1908. Over 800,000 oz of placer gold has been recovered using four bucket line dredges and other mechanical means. The land ownership has changed many times over the years and is now consolidated under Anchorage-based Calista Corporation (“Calista”). The Calista mineral estate at Nyac is 69,924 acres comprising 354 square kilometers (137 square miles) of land. Multiple exploration targets at Nyac include Au-Cu (+/-Mo) porphyry-epithermal style system, Cu-Mo-Bi porphyry, Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn intrusive breccia, and skarn.

Calista is one of 12 Alaska Native Regional Corporations created under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) in settlement of aboriginal land claims. The Donlin Gold deposit (39M oz Au @ 2.24 gpt) is the best-known deposit situated on mineral rights leased to Donlin Gold LLC (Barrick Gold Corporation & NovaGold Resources Inc.) by Calista. Calista has a land endowment of 6.5 million acres, with over 264,000 acres designated for resource development opportunities, and much of the land is located in the southwest extension of the Tintina Gold Province, also known as the Kuskokwim Gold Belt. This region has great discovery potential with many prospects at early exploration stages (Figure 1).

At Nyac, the search for a hardrock source for the placer gold has been ongoing since the early 1970's by companies including Resource Associates, Placer Dome, Tonogold Resources, Nyac Gold LLC, and Calista. Exploration methods have included a total of 14,339.2 meters (47,044.7 feet) of diamond drilling, geologic mapping and prospecting, soil sampling, geophysical surveys, and trenching. Highlights of historic drilling include altered quartz monzonite dikes and a hybrid quartz monzonite-gabbro rock encountered in the headwaters of Ed's Creek which produced multiple intervals to 169.5 meters (556 feet) thick of + .200 grams per ton (gpt) Au, with the highest gold value being 4.99 gpt over 2.8 meters (9.2 feet). These

2013). The gold mineralization, which is thought to be possibly late Cretaceous in age, is situated over prominent positive magnetic anomalies generated by an airborne survey conducted in 1993 by the Alaska DGGs, and indicate a potential for numerous additional mineralized occurrences across the district (Flanders, 2013).

Based on whole-rock analysis, the intrusions plot as calc-alkaline with a reduced to weakly oxidized oxidation state. Analogue deposits with a similar intrusive and geologic characteristics include Fort Knox Mine, Alaska (+13 Moz Au including production, reserve, and resource estimate, Kinross Gold), Fortitude Skarn in Copper Canyon system at Battle Mountain, NV (2.8 Moz Au historic production, Battle Mountain Gold Co.), and the Peak Deposit, Tetlin, AK (1.2 Moz Au measured and inferred at 4.1 gpt Au, Kinross-Village of Tetlin-Contango Ore JV).

The Nyac Gold Project has multiple drill-ready targets representing coincident anomalies on various prospects in a historic-active mining district and presents immense ‘blue sky’ potential for an intrepid explorer to find the lode source of the productive placers (Figure 2).

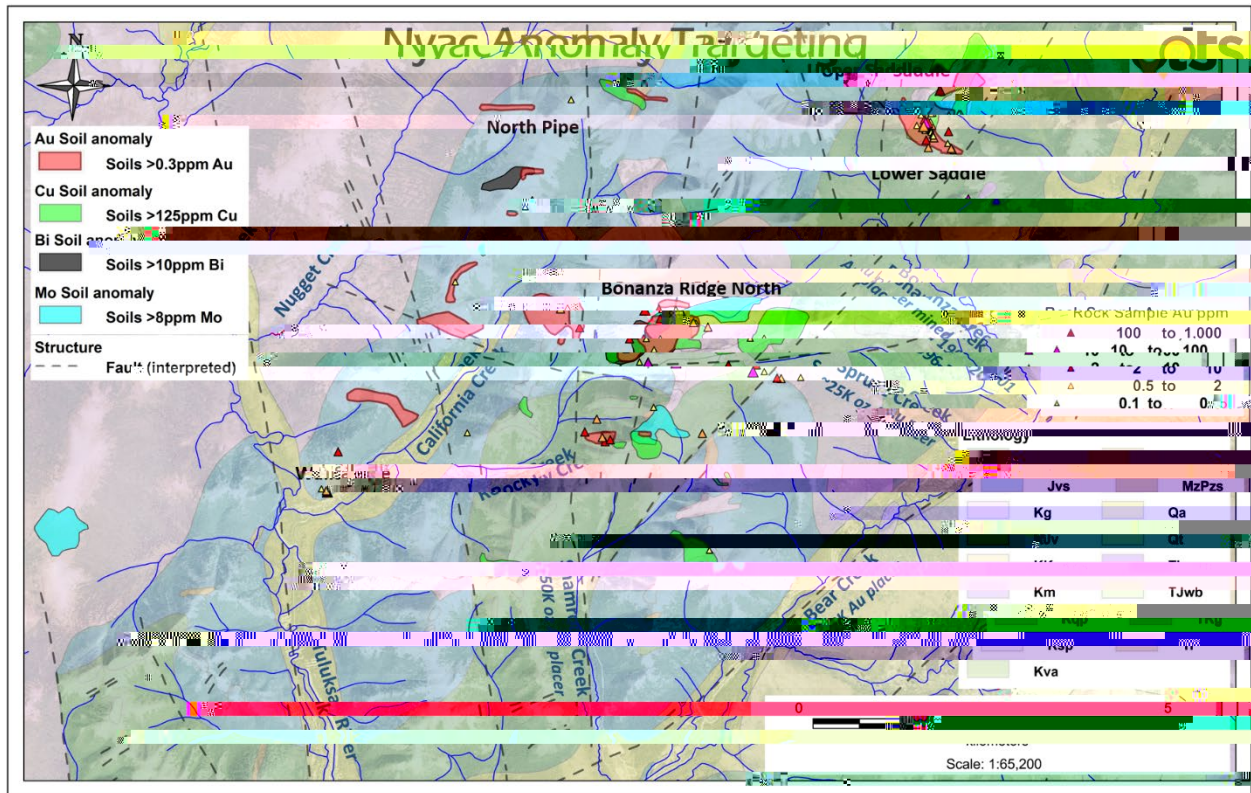


Figure credit Chris Brown of Oriented Targeting Solutions

Calista Corp. is seeking a partner to enter into an Exploration and Mining Lease Agreement for Nyac, and there are other interesting properties also available for lease in the Calista region. Please contact Varina Zinno, M.Sc., CPG, Senior Geologist with Calista Corporation, Anchorage, Alaska, for more information at vzinno@calistacorp.com.

More information on Calista’s mineral resources and available prospects is available at: <https://www.calistacorp.com/lands/maps-and-reports/>