

2017 Field Season
Prospecting Report
On The
King Solomon's Dome Project

Grant	Status	Name	Number	Owner	Expiry
YA89006	Active	J.A.E.	1	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2024\09\01
YA89007	Active	J.A.E.	2	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2025\09\01
YA89008-015	Active	J.A.E.	3 to 10	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2024\09\01
YA89016-019	Active	J.A.E.	11 to 14	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2023\09\01
YA89318-322	Active	J.A.E.	15 to 19	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2024\09\01
YA89719-726	Active	J.A.E.	20 to 27	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2023\09\01
YC44608-615	Active	She	3 to 10	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2018\10\20
YC44364	Active	Sheba	12	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2018\10\20
YC17893-894	Active	TM	1 to 2	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2022\09\01

Located In
Dawson Mining District

On
NTS 115-O-15
63° 52' north and 138° 56' west

By
Bernie Kreft

For
Kestrel Gold Inc.

April 17th, 2018

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Location And Access - The King Solomon’s Dome (“KSD”) Property is located in the Dawson Mining District, on NTS map sheet 115-O-15, covering much of the east and north flanks of King Solomon Dome. A well-developed network of roads and secondary trails provides excellent access to most of the property. The roads service numerous local placer gold mines and are usually passable between May 15th and September 30th. Total distance from Dawson City via the Hunker Creek road is approximately 45 kilometres resulting in an approximate 40 minute one-way drive time.

Topography And Vegetation - The property lies within the un-glaciated Klondike Plateau, which is characterized by low rolling hills dissected by deeply incised stream valleys. This region experienced strong surface weathering during the early and mid-Tertiary, as a result, bedrock exposure is extremely limited with the effects of surface weathering extending to depths of as much as 80 metres or more. Regolithic material in the vicinity of the claims averages 1-3 metres in thickness, necessitating the use of mechanized trenching to expose bedrock. Permafrost is widespread on north facing slopes, and sporadically occurs in other areas. The majority of the property is below tree line. Higher elevations are covered by mixed spruce and brush, with the amount of tree cover increasing at lower elevations and on south facing slopes.

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History And Previous Work - The property was likely first explored in 1896 by prospectors searching for the source of the placer gold located in Dominion, Hunker and Gold Bottom Creeks, all major placer gold producers and all having their headwaters within property boundaries.

Free gold was reportedly found in surface samples from the Mitchell showing (northern part of the current property) in the early days. A 25.6 m shaft (now collapsed) was sunk on the Mitchell veins. By 1911-12, a 15.2 m drift had been advanced from the base of the shaft. Several other shallow pits and trenches were also completed.

The Sheba vein lies 850 m south of Mitchell (central part of the current property), and was discovered about the same time. Workings included a number of pits and open cuts. Small



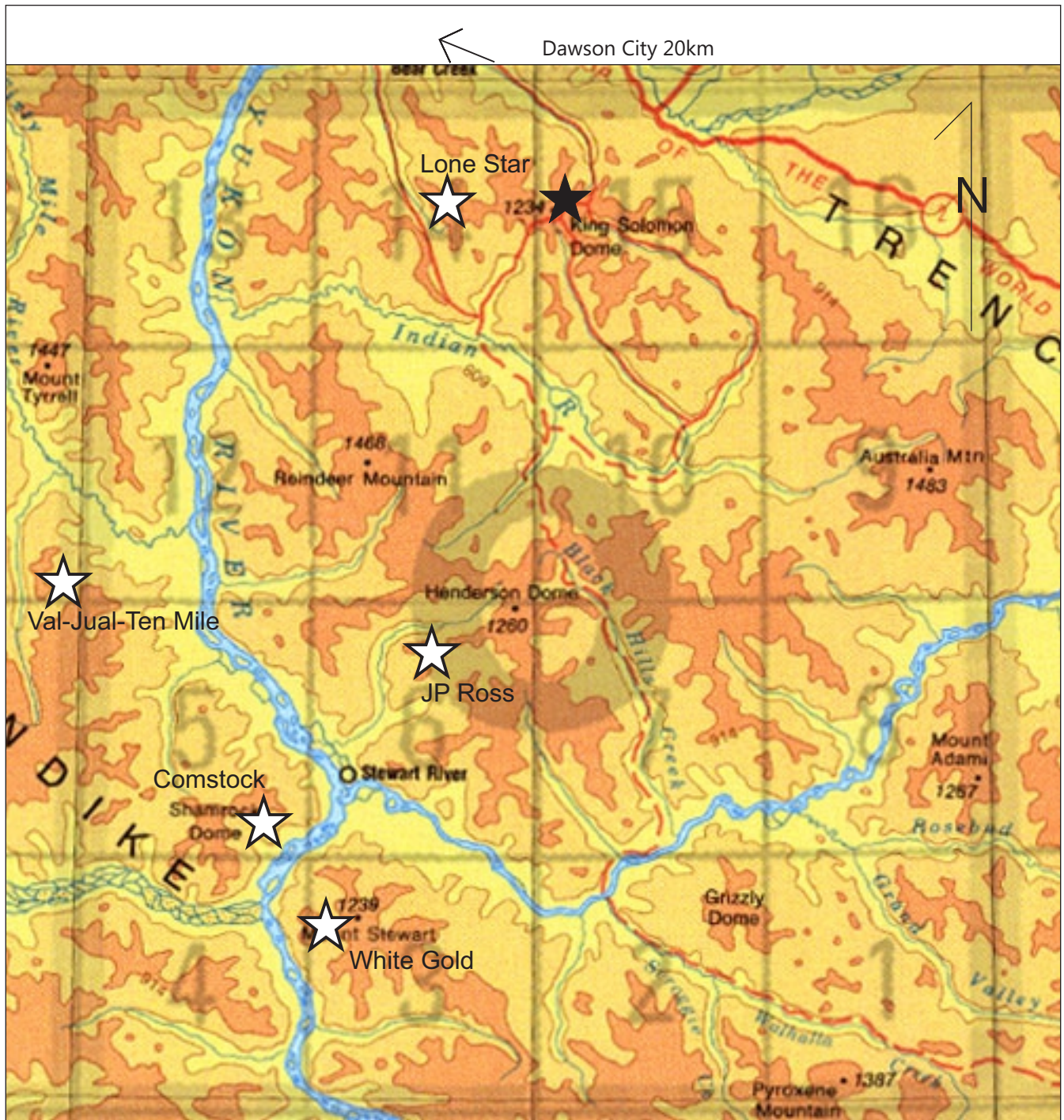
King Solomon's Dome Project ★

To Accompany: 2017 KSD Report

April 17th, 2018

By: Bernie Kreft

Figure 1

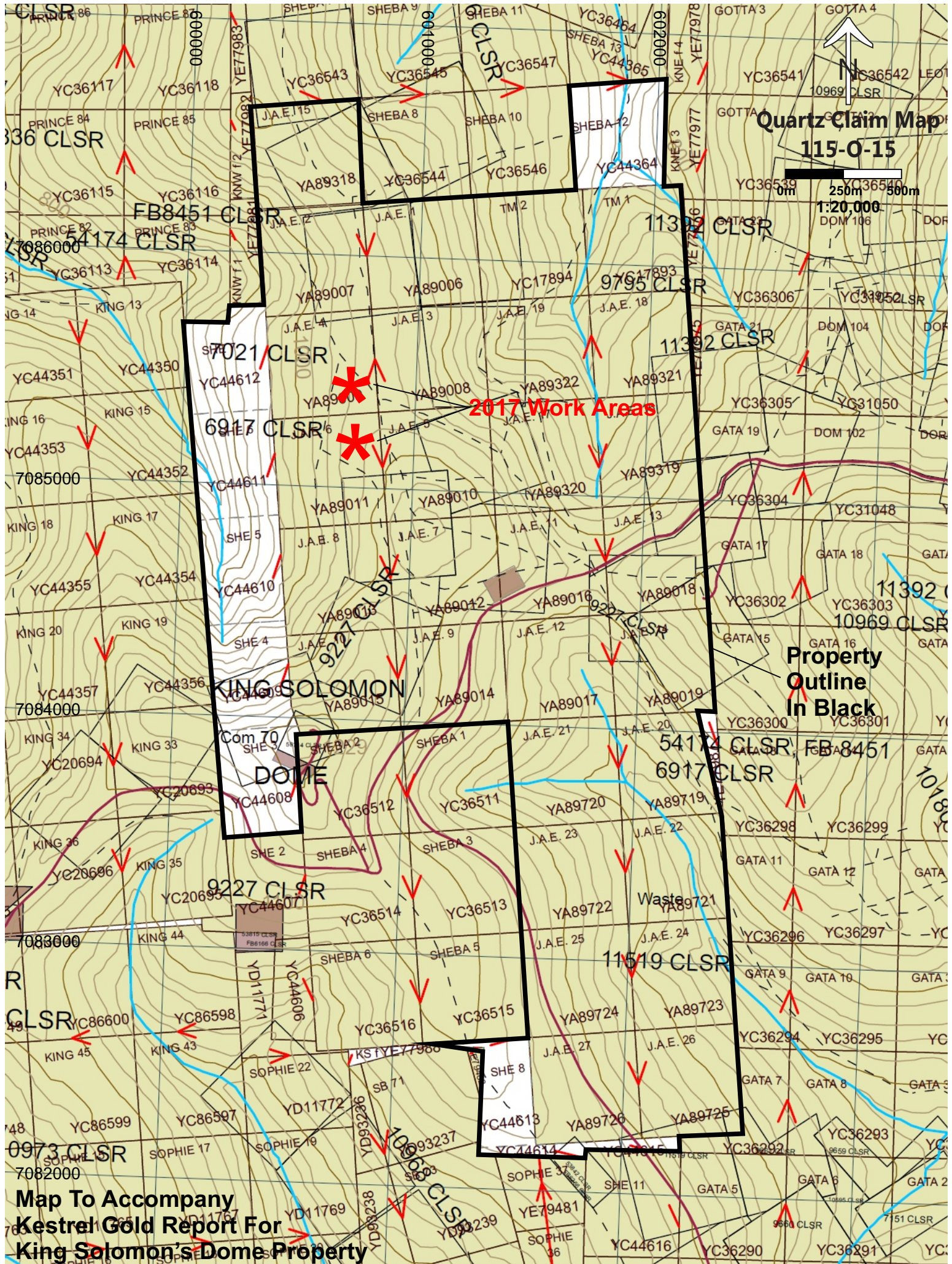


Regional Map - King Solomon's Dome Project ★
 Fig.2

Scale approx. 1:600,000



Quartz Claim Map 115-O-15



2017 Work Areas

**Property
Outline
In Black**

**Map To Accompany
Kestrel Gold Report For
King Solomon's Dome Property**

shipments of hand-cobbed ore from the Sheba vein in the 1960s and 70s (totalling about 5 tonnes) yielded grades on the order of 5,000-10,000 g/t Ag, 20-30% Pb, 0.5-2.9% Cu, and 1.0-1.4 g/t Au.

The area comprising the current KSD Property was re-staked several times between 1940 and 1980, with most groups completing limited trenching and sampling programs directed at the known veins. In 1953, Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation Ltd. cleaned out the Mitchell shaft and resampled the workings. In 1962 C. Henderson and Associates carried out bulldozer trenching. From 1966 to 1972, the Orekon Syndicate conducted extensive bulldozer trenching, including work on the Orekon vein trend in the eastern part of the current property. Orekon and Lindex Exploration Ltd. re-staked the ground in 1980, and conducted airborne geophysical survey and mapping in 1981. Cominco was also active in the area of the current property in 1980, carrying out mapping, and geochemical and IP surveys.

The modern era of exploration on the KSD Property began in 1987 when J.A.E. Resources staked the property in its current configuration. United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. collected 702 soil samples on the King Solomon Dome grid in 1987 as part of their regional exploration effort. A number of gold in soil anomalies were identified. In 1988 J.A.E. Resources conducted trenching and drilled three reverse circulation holes (88.1 m total) on the Sheba vein. The best result from drilling was 583 g/t Ag over 1.83 m in R88-01. Selected rock samples yielded up to 0.43 g/t Au and 6,847 g/t Ag (Hulstein, 1988).

In 1990, Klondike Reef Mines and Arbor Resources optioned the property and conducted rock sampling at Mitchell and Sheba showings, confirming high Ag and Pb at Sheba. At the Mitchell vein, the pyritic altered wall rock was found to be mineralized in addition to quartz vein material. Soil sampling was conducted over three lines (total 342 samples). A ground IP (5.79 line km) and magnetic (3.84 line km) survey was conducted over the Mitchell and Sheba showings and immediate area (Tomlinson and Gonzalez, 1991).

In 1991, Wealth Resources carried out further mapping, prospecting and geophysics. In 1994, J.A.E. completed some trenching on the property. In 1996, Barramundi Resources optioned the property and conducted rock sampling and 1,000 m of new trenching. Significant results include up to 32 g/t Au from a 10 cm selected sample from the Mitchell dump, 19.2 g/t over 20 cm on a vein east of the Sheba vein, and 1.4 g/t Au over 3 m of pyritized schist east of the Mitchell vein (Stevens, 1997). A soil sampling program (1726 samples) revealed that Au has weak correlation with Ag, As and Pb. The Sheba showing was marked by a large Au-Ag-Pb-As-Zn anomaly (Stevens, 1997). In 1999 Barramundi Resources flew 3850 line km of airborne magnetics and VLF-EM survey over a 16 by 24 km area centered on King Solomon Dome (Sears, 1999).

In 2004, JAE Resources conducted rock chip sampling at Sheba East and Mitchell which yielded up to 1.16 g/t Au over 3.1 m at the Sheba East trench, and 6.0 g/t Au from a select sample of pyritized schist at Mitchell shaft (Kreft, 2004). Soil sampling on a small grid south of King Solomon Dome was also done. In 2005, 185 m of trenches were excavated and 89 samples collected. The best results include a trench at Sheba East which returned 1.6 g/t Au and 21 g/t

Ag over 8.42 m (weighted average, including high grade thin veins and pyritic schist and a trench at the Mitchell showing which yielded 3.7 g/t Au over 3.0 m (Kreft, 2005).

In 2006, Klondike Star Mineral Corp. undertook bulk sampling at Sheba East and from spot approximately 25 m north of the old Mitchell shaft. This 5,729 kg sample was processed at Klondike Star's home-made test mill and yielded 1.3 g/t Au (Ledwidge and Ledwidge, 2007).

Soil sampling results, chiefly from Barramundi (1996), J.A.E. Resources Ltd. (2004) and later work, have outlined what is considered to be one of the largest gold in soil anomalies in the Klondike (Liverton and Mann, 2011).

Rackla Resources optioned the property and during the fall of 2013 they drilled three holes totaling (1,191m), spaced approximately 250 to 300m metres apart, to test known quartz veins, surface rock and soil geochemical anomalies and resistivity and induced polarization (IP) geophysical anomalies located in the area of Sheba East. The holes were drilled on a westerly to south westerly azimuth, were inclined between 52 and 55 degrees and yielded the following results:

HOLE	INTERVAL (m)		INTERVAL	Au g/t
	From	To	LENGTH (m)	
DDH13-01	217	218	1	0.35
DDH13-01	223	224	1	0.27
DDH13-02	34	43	9	0.27
including			2	0.66
DDH13-02	53.9	57.91	4.01	0.27
including			0.13	4.89
DDH13-02	63	65.53	2.53	0.5
including			0.53	1.8
DDH13-02	116	118	2	0.43
DDH13-02	121	126.09	5.09	0.35
including			0.29	1.08
DDH13-02	244	246	2	0.37
DDH13-03	189	195.5	6.5	0.65
including			1.5	2.48

Subsequent to the drill program Rackla relinquished their option and the property was returned to Kestrel Gold.

Geology - The property is situated on the southwest side of the Tintina Fault, within the Tintina Gold Belt.

Underlying the property is a mixed sequence of chlorite-muscovite, quartz-muscovite and chlorite schist. These variations occur on a scale of metres to tens of metres and are a product of differences in original rock-type and differences in alteration.

Two main types of quartz veins are common on the property: foliaform and discordant. Foliaform veins are discontinuous along strike, and range up to 2.0m in thickness. No gold values, visible sulphides or evidence of alteration have been noted in, or associated with, this type of veining. Discordant veins occur throughout the J.A.E. property. These are typically NNW trending and steeply east dipping veins (a few dip steeply west) that cut across the schistosity. They are typically 0.02 to 1.0 metre in width, laterally continuous and anomalous in gold. The most well developed vein is the Sheba, which can range up to 2.3 metres in width, and has a known strike extent of at least 300 metres. Veins are commonly limonitized and often contain pyrite and occasional minor amounts of galena, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, freibergite and chalcopyrite. Most occupy steeply dipping extensional structures, which form a north-south trending, left-stepping en echelon array. Silicified, pyritized, carbonatized and sericitized alteration zones adjacent to these quartz veins are also commonly anomalous in gold, with a sample of pyritic bleached schist adjacent to the Mitchell vein assaying 39.7 g/t Au (Yukon Minfile, 1991) and a 0.7 metre channel sample of pyritic and limonitic schist from the Hunker Dome Trench returning 40.67 g/t Au. Alteration is discernible for up to 3.0 metres from the margins of single veins, while in areas where several veins occur together, continuous alteration zones 10-15 metres wide have been noted. Extensive alteration similar to that adjacent to quartz veins was also noted in areas with no apparent quartz veining (i.e. east end of Sheba East Trench).

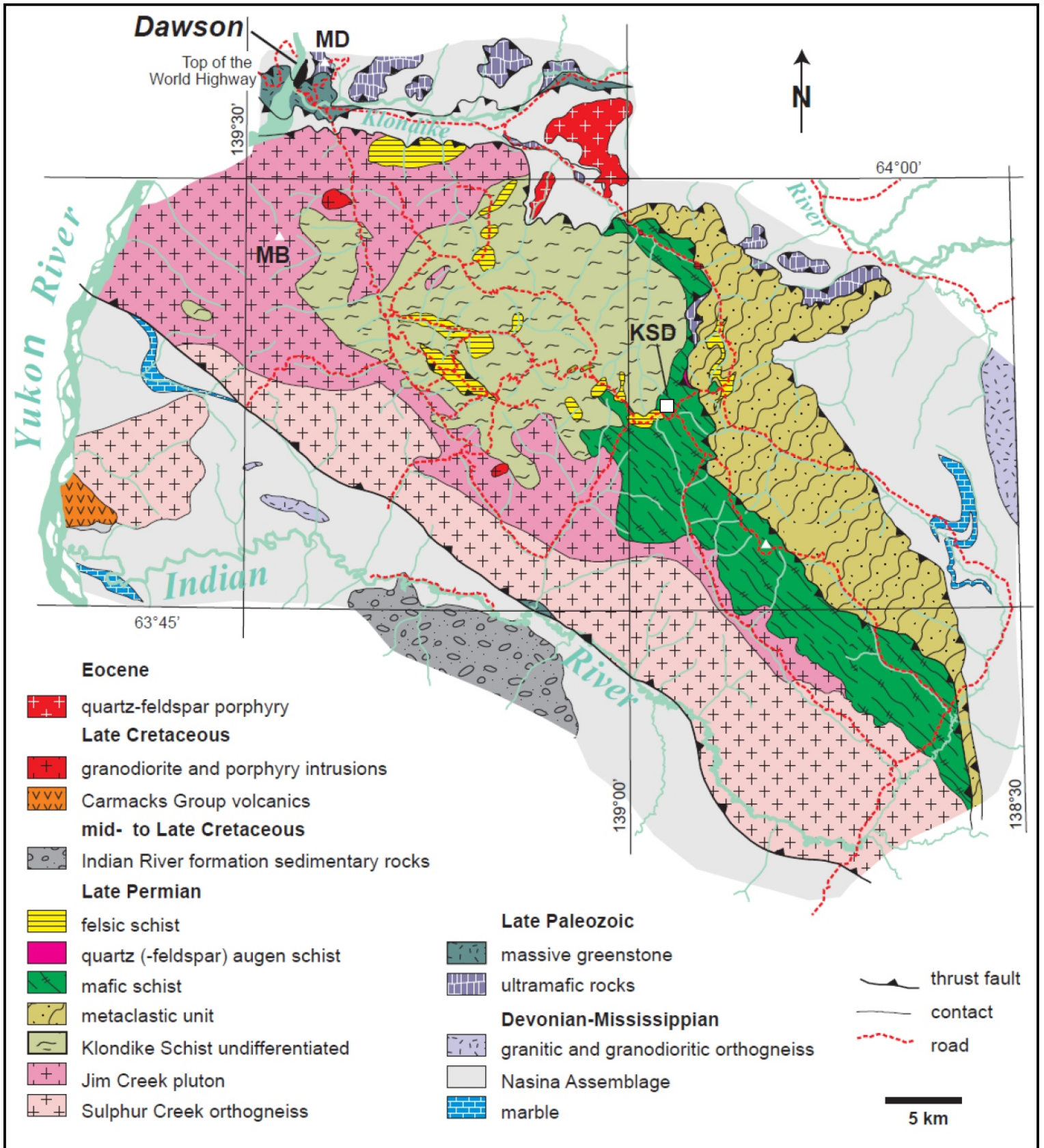
Three of the most productive placer gold creeks in the Klondike District: Hunker Creek, Gold Bottom Creek and Dominion Creek, can trace the upstream end of their “pay streaks” onto ground covered by quartz claims of the King Solomon Dome property. Gold from these placers is commonly angular, between 1mm and 4mm in diameter and often has quartz attached. Heavy minerals commonly associated with the placer gold include pyrite and galena.

Current Work And Results – The author was contracted by Kestrel Gold Inc to provide geological evaluation and prospecting coverage over a sheeted vein set reportedly occurring on claims J.A.E. 4 and J.A.E. 6 located west of the Sheba Vein.

A thorough examination of the area resulted in the discovery of 5 east-west trending and 1 north-south trending old bulldozer trenches. Trench locations are as follows:

- 1) Extends from 600848E and 7085263N to 600795E and 7085254N E-W
- 2) Extends from 600842E and 7085348N to 600735E and 7085339N E-W
- 3) Extends from 600724E and 7085328N to 600727E and 7085356N N-S
- 4) Extends from 600745E and 7085391N to 600715E and 7085393N E-W
- 5) Extends from 600753E and 7085409N to 600709E and 7085409N E-W
- 6) Extends from 600775E and 7085447N to 600728E and 7085438N E-W

Geology Map To Accompany 2017 King Solomon's Dome Report



These trenches date back to the 1960's and as such most exposures were covered in a thin layer of soil-moss-vegetative matter and surficial rubble which needed to be scraped away to expose bedrock for examination. The only significant quartz vein was found along the east edge and floor of N-S trending Trench 3. The vein in this area is north trending, averages 15-40 cm in width, consists of quartz with minor limonite-pyrite-galena, has a near vertical dip and has its northerly strike extent terminated by a vertical east-west fault, with unknown displacement, located at the north end of the trench exposure. Although we were unable to trace potential strike extensions to the north, strike extensions of this vein may continue to the south. Each of the remaining trenches exposed several 2-10 cm wide weakly limonitic quartz veins, none of which currently have obvious economic potential due to their narrow width, wide spacing and lack of significant wallrock alteration. Wallrock in Trenches 1-2 and 4-6 is typically only very weakly altered and mineralized and consists of quartz-chlorite and muscovite-quartz-chlorite schist. Wallrock in Trench 3 consists of weakly to moderately pyritized and iron carbonate altered quartz chlorite schist.

Conclusions - The mineralized quartz vein and altered wallrock in Trench 3 comprise a target worthy of further work.

Recommendations – Further work should consist of a rock sampling program focusing on the vein and its wallrock as well as a single 100m long deep auger soil sample line with samples at 10m spacings extending west from the west side of the southern end of Trench 3. Any significant gold soil anomalies encountered by this survey would suggest the presence of mineralization parallel to the exposed vein, and should be subjected to a limited excavator trenching program.

Statement Of Qualifications

I Bernie Kreft directed and participated in the exploration work described herein.

I have 31 years prospecting experience in the Yukon and BC.

This report is based on fieldwork directed or conducted by the author, and includes information from various publicly available assessment reports.

This report is based on fieldwork completed during the 2017 field season.

This report is based on fieldwork completed on the King Solomon's Dome property.

Respectfully submitted,

Bernie Kreft

Cost Statement

Wages Bernie Kreft 1 man day x \$350/day	=	\$350.00
Wages Justin Kreft 1 man day x \$350/day	=	\$350.00
Wages Jarret Kreft 1 man day x \$350/day	=	\$350.00
Food, field and camp 3 man days \$100/day	=	\$300.00
4x4 Truck for 1 day	=	\$100.00
Report Prep	=	<u>\$350.00</u>
	TOTAL	= \$1,800.00