Assessment Report

Airborne Photogrammetry Survey and Geographic Information System ("GIS") Data Compilation Program, Kirkland Creek Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada

on the claims

FN 145 to FN 180
Registered Owner: Deborah Morneau
(Under Option to: Shoshoni Gold Ltd.)

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
N.T.S.: 115H 010
Centred on: **Latitude: 61° 35' 58" N**
Longitude: 136° 40' 35" W
(UTM Datum: NAD 83 ZONE 8)

On behalf of:

SHOSHONI GOLD LTD.,
Suite 500-625 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia Canada, V6C 2T6
Tel: 604-688-0833

Prepared by: Andrew Lee Smith, B.SC, P.GEO, ICD
Tyler Smith, IT Tech.

IRON MASK EXPLORATIONS LTD.,
700 – 1055 West Georgia Street,
Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 3P3
Tel: 604 505 2233
January 15, 2019
(Field Work Completed October 3 to October 10, 2018)

SUMMARY

During the period October 3 to October 10, 2018, Iron Mask Explorations Ltd. conducted exploration field work on the Kirkland Creek property owned by Shoshoni Gold Inc. The objective of the program was to complete an Unmanned Aviation Vehicle ("UAV") Photogrammetry Survey and reconnaissance geological mapping to contribute to the development of a comprehensive GIS database as a resource for prospectivity analysis and advance exploration targeting for the Kirkland Creek property.

Unexpected inclement weather at the site during the first week of October hampered the data collection process. Subsequently, while the photogrammetric data covering approximately 33% of was successfully acquired, snow cover limited the value of the image data and the ability to make geological observations, and operating conditions beyond the limits of equipment specification precluded the completing of the survey.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Iron Mask Explorations Ltd. ("Iron Mask") was commissioned to submit a proposal for a high-resolution, UAV photogrammetry survey, 3D digital elevation modelling ("DEM") and digital data base compilation of historic work on the Kirkland Creek property located approximately 120 km northwest of Whitehorse, in Yukon, centered at latitude 61° 35' 58"N and longitude 136° 40' 35"W; UTM 410905E, and 6830720N (UTM Zone 8 - Nad83).

After a review of technical information provided by Shoshoni Gold Ltd. ("SHJ", or "Shoshoni") it was recommended that, based on the stage of exploration, the eight year hiatus since an active exploration program, the significant topographic relief of the property and the importance of the structural geological framework as a control on mineralization and exploration targeting, the project would benefit from the proposed work program and the creation a high resolution, ortho-photographic, base-line dataset into which historic and future exploration data could be added.

These benefits include:

- The collection of precise and accurate geographic information system ("GIS") capable of generating base maps for planning and interpretation of exploration data;
- Generation of photogrammetric data capable of providing detailed topographic, relief, hydrogeological, geomorphological, bedrock geological data for use in creating thematic maps, to aid the assessment of prospectivity and exploration targeting;
- Generation of remotely sensed geological, structural geology and lineament analysis;
- Establish current environmental base-line data for land-cover, vegetation, watercourses, and areas of ground disturbance, and;
- Creation of a comprehensive digital database that would be valuable resource in assessing prospectivity, exploration targeting and the due diligence by potential joint venture partners.

UAV Photogrammetry Survey Digital Terrane Modelling and GIS Data Compilation will be executed by Iron Mask, on behalf of ***Shoshoni Gold Ltd.***

FIELD PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

While the proposed program was approved in early October 1, 2018, well beyond the generally accepted seasonal window for field work, available weather data indicated a ten-day window of unseasonal weather for the areas of Haines Junction and Carmacks (the two closest weather stations to the Kirkland Creek Property) that would allow field operations to be engaged.

Based on this information and confirmed through discussions with helicopter companies active in the region and Shoshoni Gold management, the decision was made to access the property and complete the proposed ten-day program. On October 3, 2018 Iron Mask mobilized technical personnel to Whitehorse

Despite favourable weather forecasts, field operations where challenged by local weather conditions at the site for most of the operating days between October 3 and October 10. Below-freezing temperatures, high winds, snowfall created less than optimal working conditions at the site and compromised the UAV equipment (outside the limits of recommended operating parameters for temperature and wind speed) and limited outcrop exposure and the ability to make field observations.

As a result, data acquisition for approximately two-thirds of the planned UAV Photogrammetry survey area was not achieved. Photogrammetric data acquired over the western third of the property was applicable for digital terrain modelling, however the value of the imagery for establishing baseline environmental data and interpreting geological information was limited by the snow cover.

Prominent outcrops that were not obscured by snowfall were mapped and recorded. However, none of the geological sites displayed the propolytic alteration that was the key observation indicating the potential existence of an epi-thermal, precious metal mineralizing system in the vicinity of the Kirkland Creek claims.

Compilation of historic regional and local geological, geophysical, geochemical and geographical information has been initiated and will be completed once the proposed program is concluded.

PROPOSED PROGRAM COMPLETION:

The completion date for the proposed UAV Photogrammetry program and the digital terrane - modelling has been updated to Q2, 2019, once seasonal weather conditions are within the recommended operating ranges for the UAV equipment.

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INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE:

In August 2018, Shoshoni Gold Ltd. ("The Issuer", or "Shoshoni"), requested a proposal from Iron Mask Explorations Ltd., ("Iron Mask") for a high-resolution, unmanned aviation vehicle ("UAV") photogrammetry survey and 3D digital elevation modelling ("DEM") and GIS data compilations work program for the Shoshoni's Kirkland Creek property located approximately 120 km northwest of Whitehorse, in Yukon, centered at latitude 61° 35' 58"N and longitude 136° 40' 35"W; UTM 410905E, and 6830720N (UTM Zone 8 - Nad83).

After a review of technical information provided by Shoshoni Gold Ltd. ("SHJ", or "Shoshoni") it was recommended that, based on the stage of exploration, the eight year hiatus since an active exploration program, the significant topographic relief of the property and the importance of the structural geological framework as a control on mineralization and exploration targeting, the project would benefit from the proposed work program survey and the creation a high resolution, ortho-photographic, base-line dataset into which historic and future exploration data can added.

These benefits include:

- Precise and accurate geographic information system ("GIS") capable of generating base maps for planning and interpretation of exploration data
- Ortho-photographic data capable of generating detailed topographic, relief, hydrogeology, geomorphology, bedrock exposure and other thematic maps
- Geological mapping; structural geology and lineament analysis
- Environmental base-line data and record current areas of ground disturbance and land cover

UAV Photogrammetry Survey will be executed by Iron Mask Explorations Ltd., hereinafter referred to as "Iron Mask", on behalf of ***Shoshoni Gold Ltd.***

PROGRAM SCOPE, OBJECTIVE, SCOPE AND SCHEDULE:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

Complete a UAV photogrammetry survey, property evaluation and data compilation program in order to create a high-resolution Digital Terrain Model, compile a comprehensive digital database and complete a 43-101 report to re-examine the potential for gold mineralization on the Kirkland Creek property in the context of recent discoveries and new regional geological concepts.

PROGRAM SCOPE:

The program focus will be on priority areas of the Kirkland Creek property as designated by Shoshoni Gold management.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE:

The final report for the 2018 work program; Digital Terrain model, GIS database compilation and recommendations for exploration targeting and future field work, was projected to be

completed in the fourth-quarter of 2018. However, due to inclement weather during the field operations, the completion of the program and is now scheduled for Q2, 2019.

DATA PRESENTATION AND DELIVERABLES:

The project will deliver a final digital data-base and an archive of all relevant historic data as well as a 43-101 compliant report with conclusions as to the project's potential for the discovery of economic precious metal mineralization and recommendations for further work, as appropriate.

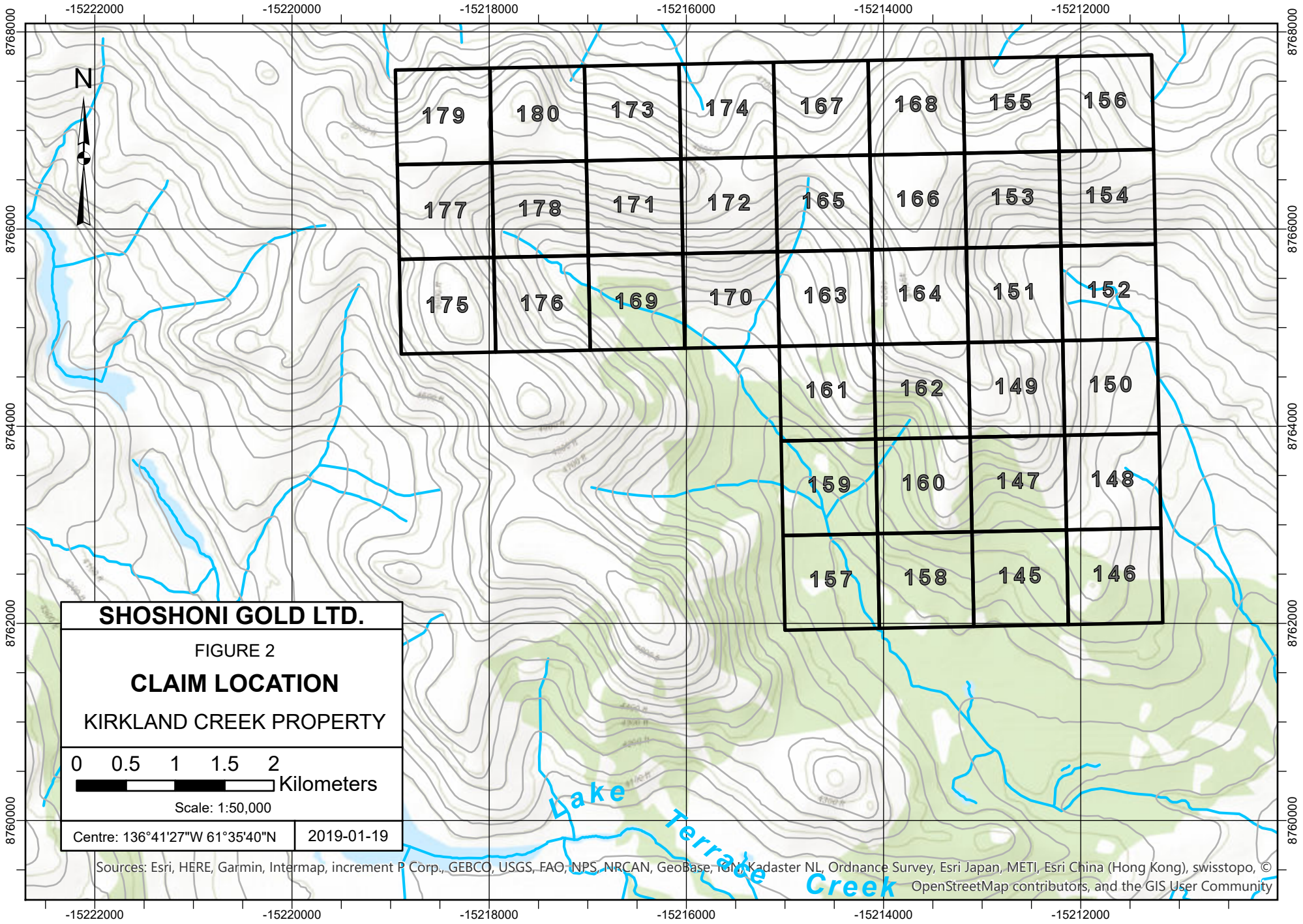
Final digital elevation model of the survey area, an archive of all survey data and a survey summary report will be delivered to **Shoshoni Gold Ltd.** as soon possible after the completion of field operations.

FIELD OPERATIONS:

Field operations were executed between October 3 to 10, 2018. While the best climate data available indicated favourable weather window during the first two weeks of October, the actual conditions at the property were outside the operating limits for the UAV equipment due to colder than acceptable temperatures and snowfall. As a result, only two of the four days of field operations had conditions acceptable for data collection. The proposed program only partially completed as planned.

The completion of the program has been proposed for Q2, 2019.

Figure 1: Location Map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Lake Terrace Creek
SHOSHONI GOLD LTD.
FIGURE 2
CLAIM LOCATION
KIRKLAND CREEK PROPERTY
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Kilometers
Scale: 1:50,000
Centre: 136°41'27"W 61°35'40"N
2019-01-19
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS:

In preparing this proposal, Iron Mask has relied on data and information provided by the **Shoshoni Gold Ltd.,** and the 43-101 report: *Technical Report on the Kirkland Creek Property in Yukon, Canada; NTS Map 115 H-10; 61^{o} 36'North - 136^{o} 40' West, July 19th, 2010 by* Derrick Strickland, P.Geo, for New Shoshoni Ventures Ltd.

DISCLAIMER:

In the course of preparing the report, historic work programs and reports have been evaluated, analyzed and compiled into a digital database. Much of this information is historic and predates the implementation of NI 43-101. As such, the author may have relied on reports, opinions or statements of non-qualified persons.

The author has been unable to independently verify the information from the history section and these data are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Kirkland Creek Property which is the subject of this technical report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

STATUS OF MINERAL TITLES:

The Kirkland Creek Property of Shoshoni Gold Ltd.is located 120 kilometres northwest of Whitehorse and consists of thirty-six (36) valid, contiguous two-post Yukon Quartz claims (FN145 to FN 180) covering an area of seven-hundred and fifty (750) hectares in the Whitehorse Mining District. The Kirkland Creek property is located on NTS map sheet 115H-10 with its geographic centered at latitude 61° 35' 58"N and longitude 136° 40' 35"W; UTM 410905E, and 6830720N (UTM Zone 8 - Nad83). Figure 1 shows the general location of the property.

On November 30, 2006 claims: FN1 to FN119, FN121 to FN126, FN128 to FN129, and FN131 to FN139 were optioned form Deborah Moreau for 2,000,000 shares of Shoshoni Gold Ltd. Deborah Moreau retains a 3% net smelter royalty (NSR) on the property, of which 2% of the NSR can be purchased from Ms. Moreau for $1,000,000. In addition to these terms, upon the fourth anniversary of option, must commence advance royalty payments of $25,000 per annum until the property is put in to production.

Claims FN 1 to FN180 staked in the name of Deborah Moreau and were staked on behalf of the company. Claims FN 181- FN184 are in the name of Denis Jacob and were also staked on behalf of the company.

Since the 2010 report was written, claims FN1 to FN 144 , and FN 181 to 184 expired and were not renewed.

Details of the claim holdings, the information having been obtained from the Yukon Mining Recorder are included in Table 1.

FIRST NATIONS TRADITIONAL TERRITORY:

The Kirkland Creek claim group is located within the Tradition Territory of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation Traditional Territory.

The Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation people are part of the Northern Tutchone language and cultural grouping and therefore are closely affiliated with the First Nations of: Mayo - Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation and Pelly Crossing - Selkirk First Nation. The three First Nations are formally associated through the Northern Tutchone Tribal Council, an organization which takes responsibility for some programs and services that have a common interest and concern to all three First Nations

The Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation became self-governing in July, 1997. The registered population of First Nation members is numbered at approximately 500, of whom half live outside the community. With self-government the First Nation has the ability to make laws on its lands and on behalf of its citizens, and also has the option of taking over the delivery of programs and services for its membership (UNKNOWN, Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation website).

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES:

While the conditions prevalent during the field operations on the Kirkland Creek property were less than optimal for the assessment of existing environmental liabilities, no waste dumps or tailings ponds were observed during the property visit.

There are no known mineralized zones, mineral resources, mine workings or tailings ponds on the property. Shoshoni Gold Ltd. currently holds a permit to undertake mineral exploration and prospecting on the property.

The Yukon Quartz Mining Act (QMA) states a claim is a rectangular plot of ground that does not exceed 1,500' by 1,500'. All angles of a claim must be right angles, except in the cases where a boundary line of a previously located claim is adopted as common to both locations. The QMA does not specify work to be performed, except in dollar terms. Renewal of a quartz claim requires that $100 of work be done per-claim per-year, based on the Schedule of Representation Work outlined in the QMA. Where work is not performed, the claimant may make a payment in lieu of work. The fee for payment in lieu is $100 per claim per-year plus $5 for the certificate of work per-claim per-year (Strickland, 2010).

Once completed 2018 UAV Photogrammetry data will provide a record of current environmental baseline information, i.e. ground disturbance, forestry and watercourses will be recorded.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY:

The claims of the Kirkland Creek Property are located east of Aishihik Lake and 30 km west of the Klondike Highway near Kirkland Creek in the south-central Yukon on NTS Map Sheet 115H-10, centered at latitude 61° 35' 58"N and longitude 136° 40' 35"W; UTM 410905E, and 6830720N (UTM Zone 8 - Nad83).

Whitehorse, the capital of the Yukon Territory is approximately 120 kilometres southeast of the property. Helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft are the primary means of access to the property. Charter aircraft are available from Whitehorse, Haines Junction, and Carmacks. Small lakes located in the southwest and southeast sections of the property are adequate for float- or ski-equipped aircraft. In the early 1980's there is a record of a winter road, south of the property.

CLIMATE:

This region has a central interior climate characterized by long cold winters and dry warm summers. Temperatures average up to 15 degrees Celsius in summer and range from 0 to -50 degrees Celsius in winter. Annual precipitation averages 30 centimetres, with snow packs of 50 centimetres

LOCAL RESOURCES:

The local region contains little in the way of resources that could be applied to current or future exploration efforts. Personnel and technical resources are readily available in Whitehorse.

INFRASTRUCTURE:

The location Kirkland Creek property is considered remote, with no significant infrastructure available at the site that could be applied to exploration or mining. Historic tote roads into the Kirkland Creek area supported some of the early exploration in the region, however, there are no maintained access roads to the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Kirkland Creek property lies in a broad upland area of the eastern Yukon Plateau. The Yukon Plateau physiographic unit. The physiography of the Kirkland Creek property is characterized by wide plateaus and valleys, rounded hills, old lake-bottom flats and terraces. The central and northern portion of the property is above tree line, consisting of long interconnected ridges and spurs rising up to 1,525 metres; separated by wide flat-bottomed valleys. The ridge tops are broad and grassy with few rocky sections. Ridge walls are steep; the southern and westerly facing slopes are grassy with sections of alder and rock talus. Spruce and pine forests are limited to lower elevations, and valley bottoms are typically swampy. Lake Terrace Creek flows easterly, 2 kilometres south of the Kirkland Creek claim block.

Table 1: List of Claims								
Grant Number	**Claim Name**	**Claim Number**	**Claim Owner**	**Operation Recording Date**	**Staking Date**	**Claim Expiry Date**	**Status**	**NTS Map Number**
YC57931	FN	145	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57932	FN	146	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57933	FN	147	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57934	FN	148	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57935	FN	149	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57936	FN	150	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57937	FN	151	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57938	FN	152	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57939	FN	153	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57940	FN	154	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57941	FN	155	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57942	FN	156	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57943	FN	157	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57944	FN	158	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57945	FN	159	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57946	FN	160	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57947	FN	161	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57948	FN	162	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57949	FN	163	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57950	FN	164	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57951	FN	165	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57952	FN	166	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57953	FN	167	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57954	FN	168	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10

List of Claims continued								
Grant Number	**Claim Name**	**Claim Number**	**Claim Owner**	**Operation Recording Date**	**Staking Date**	**Claim Expiry Date**	**Status**	**NTS Map Number**
YC57955	FN	169	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57956	FN	170	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57957	FN	171	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57958	FN	172	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57959	FN	173	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57960	FN	174	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57961	FN	175	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57962	FN	176	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57963	FN	177	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57964	FN	178	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57965	FN	179	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10
YC57966	FN	180	Deborah Moreau - 100%	2007-01-26	2007-01-25	2019-01-26	Active	115H10

HISTORY

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK PROGRAMS:

The Aishihik Lake – Kirkland Creek area has a long history of intermittent exploration dating from before the 1896 discovery of rich placer gold deposits in the Klondike. Prospectors searching for placer gold first passed through the Kirkland Creek region during the 1880's during the initial Klondike gold rush stampede. The Dalton Trail, which provided access from the coast at Haines, Alaska to the Klondike, partly followed along Kirkland Creek and the presence of fine placer gold in creeks draining into Kirkland Creek form the area now covered by the property was noted (Strickland, 2010).

Prospectors traversed the Aishihik region exploring for both placer gold occurrences and lode deposits of copper and/or gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralization. Numerous prospects have been located during the various exploration surges, including gold-copper deposits near Hopkins and Giltana Lakes and gold-silver deposits at Mt. Nansen. The area covered by the property was traversed by prospectors working for major mining companies on regional copper-molybdenum porphyry and uranium exploration projects during the 1970's. At this time, several claim groups were explored on and around the current property by companies such as Noranda Exploration and Mitsubishi and tested for "porphyry" copper mineralization.

In 1987-1988 a regional stream sediment geochemical survey was performed over the Aishihik Lake map sheet, funded by the Yukon Territorial Government and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. A large area underlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks showed anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and mercury values. Claims in the area were staked as a result of the geochemical anomalies. In 1989, claims were explored by both Golden Hemlock Exploration Ltd. and Golden Quail Exploration Ltd.

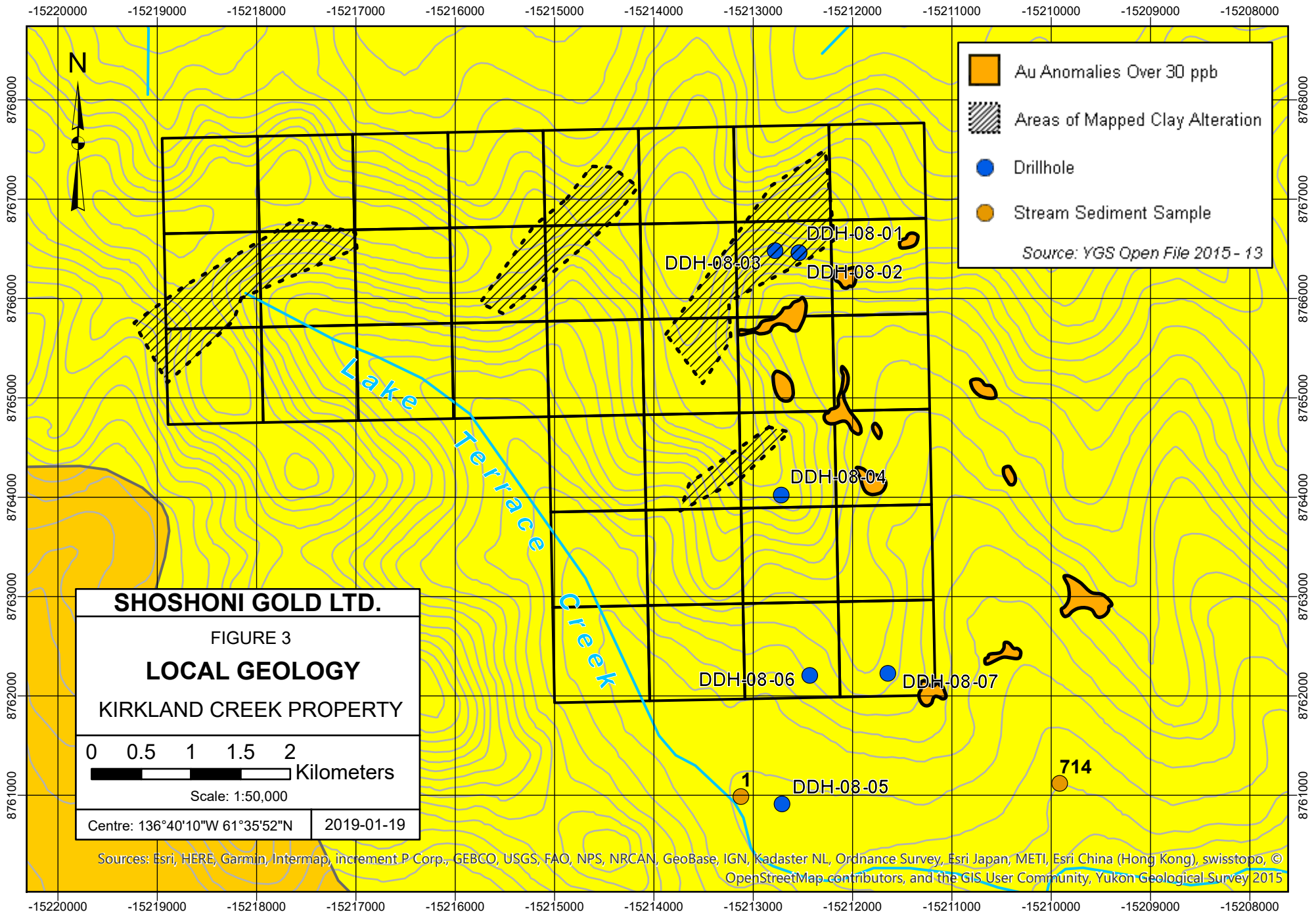
Gold exploration in the 1980's focused on the Cretaceous to Tertiary volcanic events in the south-central Yukon. Several prospects were staked in the Kirkland Creek area, but no significant results were reported. Placer gold testing was performed on three creeks draining easterly into Kirkland Creek property.

Table 2: Summary of Previous Regional and Property Specific Work Programs					
Date	**Company**	**Property**	**Work Program**	**Minfile Number**	**Results**
1888	Klondike gold rush prospectors	Dalton Trail & Kirkland Creek Valley	Prospecting	N/A	• the presence of fine placer gold in creeks draining into Kirkland Creek form the area now covered by the Kirkland Creek property was noted .
1970 -1980	Noranda Exploration	Aishihiik Lake Regional Exploration	Prospecting	090814	• Numerous prospects located during the various exploration surges, including gold-copper deposits near Hopkins and Giltana Lakes and gold-silver deposits at Mt. Nansen
	Mitsubishi Metals Mining Co.	Aishihiik Lake Regional Exploration	Prospecting	060992	• First staked as the KL claimY35167) in Aug/69 and as the Mak cl (Y54405) in Sep/70 by Mitsubishi Met Mg CL, which constructed a tote trail to the property and conducted geochemical sampling, IP surveys and bulldozer trenching in 1970 and drilled 7 holes (789.4 m) in 1971.
	Can Occidental Petroleum Ltd.,		Prospecting	115H032	• Staked as the KL claim (Y67680) in Nov/72 by Can Occidental Pet L following a regional geochemical exploration program. • The claims are interpreted as underlain by hornblende granodiorite. Several slightly anomalous copper values were obtained from stream sediment samples collected in this general area during previous regional geochemical programs.
1987 -1988	Yukon Energy Mines and Resources	Aishihiik Lake Map Sheet	Regional Stream Geochem		• A large area underlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks showed anomalous gold, arsenic, antimony and mercury values. • Claims in the area were staked as a result of the geochemical anomalies

1989	Golden Quail		Prospecting	092772	• Restaked by Golden Quail Resources Ltd as part of a block of 800 Nick claims (YB24764) in 1989. Golden Quail performed airborne geophysical surveys in spring, 1990 and ground VLF-magnetic surveys, geochemistry and mapping later that year. • Golden Quail Resources Ltd. undertook a regional exploration program in 1989 to evaluate the area's gold potential. A total of 103 silt samples were collected from a wide array of streams draining onto the property. Samples were analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium. In addition to the silt samples, 24 rock samples were collected from various outcrops exhibiting some degree of alteration. These samples were also analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium. one of the silt samples returned 2,200 ppb Gold. The particular sample mentioned has a • Age determinations and alteration examinations were completed in 1997 (Lewis and Mortensen, 1998).
	Golden Hemlock Exploration Ltd.	NICK 1	Prospecting	092959	• Claim staking and prospecting
1990	Golden Hemlock Explorations Ltd.	NICK 1	Airborne Mag/EM	092959	• In May 1990, Golden Hemlock Exploration Ltd. undertook an airborne geophysical survey in the Property area over its "NICK 1" claim. A total of 417 line-kilometres of electromagnetic (EM), magnetic and VLF surveys were performed. • Airborne anomalies coinciding with high gold values in stream sediment samples were targeted for surface work. • regional sampling and mapping program along with a soil grid was established. Soil Grid B consisted of 28 line-kilometres of sampling with a line-spacing of 100 metres and sampling stations at 25 metres. The Grid gave rise to several anomalous areas with gold values over 30 ppb. • In the airborne survey of the NICK 1 group, most of the EM anomalies were attributed to surficial sources but may indicate the presence of

					bedrock conductors. • Five Dighem VLF anomalies (labelled: Q through U) were screened from the data, which show the location of potential, logical structures favourable for precious metal mineralization.
		NICK 1	Regional mapping, sampling & soil geochem	092772	• Geophysical anomalies coinciding with high gold values in stream sediment samples were targeted for surface work. • The geochemical responses are fairly poor on grid B. On the B grid, gold values of 30 ppb or higher are outlined on Figure 3. • The geochemical sampling on the grid was performed in very swampy ground with thick organic and clay layers. • Future soil geochemical sampling should target hillsides and ridge crests and avoid low-lying wet ground.
2007 -2008	New Shoshoni Gold Ltd.,	Kirkland Creek	Line Cutting	095041	• An 85km survey grid to IP specifications established to cover an area of extensive hydrothermal alteration in volcanic rock.
			Induced Polarization	095041	• A 3.6 line-km IP survey was undertaken to assist with the geological mapping process, by outlining subsurface features as well as delineating drill targets.
			Soil Sampling	095041	• 476 soil samples collected and analyzed
			Diamond Drilling	115H 057	• Shoshoni Gold Ltd. undertook an exploration drill program consisting of seven drill holes for a total 1,116 metres • Drilling targeted geology, gold geochemical anomalies and ground and airborne geophysical anomalies overlying Tertiary and Eocene volcanic rocks. • The volcanic complex is a target for epithermal-type mineralization. (LeBarge et al)

					• DDH 2008-06 and DDH 2008-07 drilled proximal to DDHs 2008-01 to DDH 2008- 05, all of which were abandoned prior to testing their targets due to drill penetration problems caused by epithermal clay alteration minerals.
2009	New Shoshoni Gold Ltd.	Kirkland Creek	Sample Processing and Analysis	095244	• 41 samples of volcanic rocks of basaltic and andesitic composition and volcanaclastic intermediate ash/lapilli tuffs selected from DOH 2008-06 and 07 for lab analysis submitted to Acme Labs (Vancouver) for 32 element geochemical analysis • Supergene green the copper-chloride mineral atacamite was identified in 5 of these samples and present in two other holes (DOH 2008-05 and DOH 2008-07). • X-ray diffraction analysis identified montmorillonite as the primary clay mineral (Teck Report). • High Fe coincident with areas of hematite cemented breccia zones; elevated values of Ba and Mn are occasionally present • economic elements (Au/Cu/Ag/Pb/Zn) are not present in anomalous amounts • copper does appear to be elevated.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8768000
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8766000
8765000
8764000
8763000
8762000
8761000
N
Au Anomalies Over 30 ppb
Areas of Mapped Clay Alteration
Drillhole
Stream Sediment Sample
Source: YGS Open File 2015 - 13
DDH-08-01
DDH-08-03
DDH-08-02
DDH-08-04
DDH-08-06
DDH-08-07
DDH-08-05
1
714
Lake Terrace Creek
SHOSHONI GOLD LTD.
FIGURE 3
LOCAL GEOLOGY
KIRKLAND CREEK PROPERTY
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Kilometers
Scale: 1:50,000
Centre: 136°40'10"W 61°35'52"N
2019-01-19
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Yukon Geological Survey 2015

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Yukon Plateau of western and south-central Yukon is underlain by Intermontane terranes including the Slide Mountain, Yukon-Tanana, Quesnellia, Stikinia and Cache Creek terranes. These intermontane terranes represent a mid- to late Paleozoic marginal ocean basin (Slide Mountain) and a series of mid-Paleozoic to early Mesozoic nested arc complexes (Yukon-Tanana, Quesnellia, Stikinia).

The Kirkland property lies within the northern extension of the Stikinia Terrane in southwest Yukon, one of the two of the most prominent arc terranes of the Canadian Cordillera. The Stikinia Terrane is characterized by Triassic volcanic rocks overlying locally exposed, mid to late Paleozoic volcano-sedimentary sequences.

Late Triassic-Early Jurassic (ca. 205-185 Ma) plutons affiliated with Stikinia are well known for their world-class Cu-Au and CuMo porphyry deposits in British Columbia; in Yukon, they are host to Cu-Au-Ag deposits at Minto and Carmacks Copper (Nelson and Colpron, 2007). Late Triassic-Early Jurassic plutons also intrude Triassic and older rocks of the Stikinia.

Strickland described the regional geology in his 2010 report *Technical Report on the Kirkland Creek Property in Yukon*.

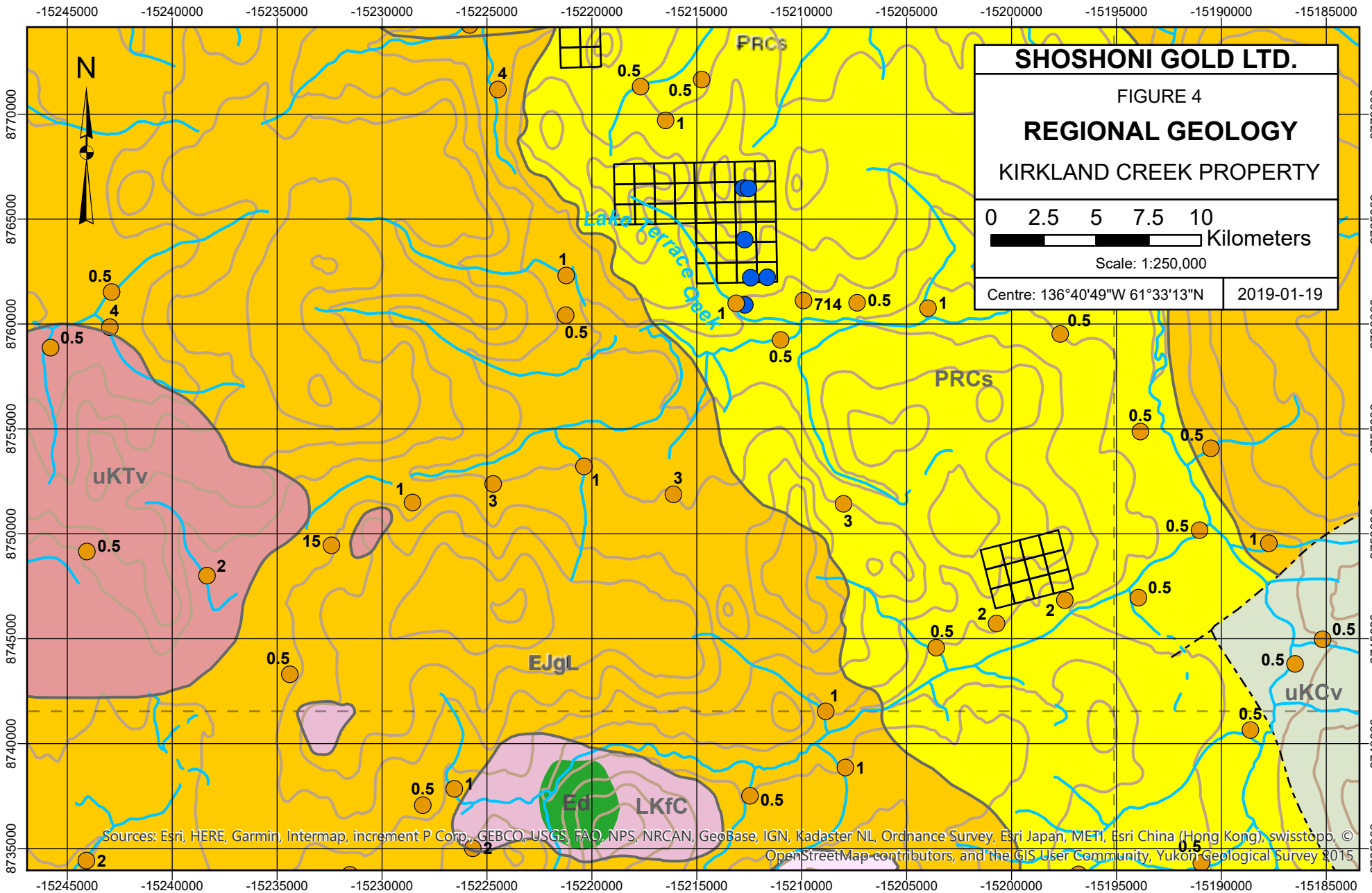
"The Kirkland Creek area lies in the Yukon Crystalline Terrane, an assemblage of Yukon Group schist, gneiss, and amphibolite; Triassic andesite to basalt flows and tuff breccia; intruded by granitic batholiths. Eocene volcanic rocks unconformably overlie the basement units. The regional geology was published by the GSC as Map 17-1973 (D. Templeman-Kluit).

The Aishihik Batholith underlies much of the district. Triassic to Lower Jurassic in age, the intrusive body ranges in composition from dark grey granodiorite to pink quartz monzonite and porphyritic quartz monzonite. Tertiary and Eocene volcanic rocks unconformably overlie the granitic bodies. On the property the volcanics consist primarily of felsic tuffs, flows and breccias which weather white, yellow or red in colour. Dark green mafic volcanic plugs and dykes cut the felsic units. Structurally, a major northwest trending fault traverses the property. Other prominent features include east-west faults along Lake Terrace Creeks, and north westerly trending faults along the Black Lake valley.

Cretaceous to Tertiary volcanic rocks host lode gold deposits in the Dawson Range, north of the property and in the Wheaton District, south of the Aishihik area. Lode mineralization consists of epithermal to mesothermal gold bearing quartz-chalcedony vein systems in faults and fracture zones associated with felsic intrusives. In the Wheaton

Valley ring dykes and fault zones developed during caldera collapse. In the Dawson Range gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins and fractures formed during the intrusion of quartz feldspar porphyry and breccia bodies. Alteration zones vary from narrow seams of clay gouge along the margins of individual quartz veins to wide areas of propylitc and argillic alteration around intrusive breccias. Sericite and pyrite are common accessory minerals.

Tertiary and Eocene volcanic rocks unconformably overlie the granitic bodies. These volcanics consist primarily of felsic tuffs, flows and breccias which weather white, yellow or red in colour. Dark green mafic volcanic plugs and dykes cut the felsic units."



EJgL Plutonic — Granodiorite/Diorite/Monzodiorite

PRCs Sedimentary/Volcanic — Mudstone/Sandstone/Conglomerate/Tuff/Breccia/Dacite/Rhyolite/Flows/Dykes/Sills

LKfC Sedimentary/Volcanic — Mudstone/Sandstone/Conglomerate/ Tuff/Breccia/Dacite/Rhyolite/Flows/Dykes/Sills

uKCv Volcanic — Basalt/Breccia/Andesite/Porphyry/Dacite/Trachyte

Ed Plutonic — Granodiorite/Quartz Monzonite/Quartz Diorite/ Diorite/Porphyry

uKTv Volcanic — Tuff/Plugs/Necks/Flows/Porphyry

Drillhole

Stream Sediment Sample

Fault

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Strickland (2010) described the property geology in his 2010 report "*Technical Report on the Kirkland Creek Property in Yukon*.

The property is mainly underlain by felsic Tertiary volcanic units of the Selkirk Volcanics. A few dykes and sills of basic volcanic rock intrude the sequence. Generally, the volcanic units are flat-lying. No granitic or older volcanic rocks are seen but intrusives of the Aishihik Batholith probably underlie the western margin of claim block. Outcrop is limited to a few steep slopes and high ridges; prominent bedrock usually consists of red to light brown highly silicified felsic breccia. Recessive areas contain talus of white to yellow crystal tuff and breccia. The volcanics are rhyolitic to dacitic in composition, containing yellow feldspar phenocrysts. Andesite porphyry dykes and mafic volcanic dykes and sills intrude the felsic volcanics.

Argillic alteration zones containing banded colloform texture jasper occur along linear depressions trending 40º-65º. The alteration zones were formed by hydrothermal circulation through faults and breccia pipes in the volcanic pile. They occasionally contain drusy quartz-chalcedony veinlets but no sulphide minerals were evident.

Structurally, a major northwest trending fault traverses property. Other prominent features a remote sensing image, prepared from satellite data revealed numerous linears and several circular patterns, possibly indicating ring fractures around volcanic centres.

Cretaceous to Tertiary volcanic rocks host lode gold deposits in the Dawson Range. Alteration zones vary from narrow seams of clay gouge along the margins of individual quartz veins to wide areas of propylitc and argillic alteration around intrusive breccias. Sericite and pyrite are common accessory minerals. Deposit types include low tonnage high grade quartz veins such as the Cirque Zone at Mt. Skookurn, and bulk tonnage low grade ore bodies such as Antoniuk at Freegold Mountain

The property lies over a major, deep-seated, North-West trending fracture zone known as the Kirkland Creek fault. This fracture allowed the volcanic complex to rise to the surface and erupt in resurgent stages over a large area measuring approximately 19 x 25 km. The major fracture system, displaying high level epithermal alteration consisting of clay and quartz calcite, crosses the property and continues North-West across a nearby property for a total length of more than 15 kilometers.

The clay alteration cap, which is estimated to be over 250 feet thick and covering approximately 2 square km on surface, directly overlying the target zone, is anomalous in elements such as As, Hg and Cr with elevated base metal values. This is considered to be the result of a large epithermal system underlying the clay alteration cap. The presence of the intact clay cap indicates the potential for the discovery of a non-eroded gold-bearing epithermal system.

DEPOSIT TYPES

Shoshoni Gold Ltd.is exploring for epithermal gold deposits on the Kirkland Creek property. Epithermal gold deposits form at shallower crustal levels than porphyry Copper-Gold systems. The deposits can be divided in to low and high sulphidation based on gangue, ore mineralogy, and interaction of different ore fluids with host rocks and groundwaters. Low sulphidation deposits are in turn further divided according to mineralogy related to the depth and environment of formation, while high sulphidation systems vary with depth and permeability control and are distinguished from several styles of barren acid alteration.

Low sulphidation epithermal Gold + Copper + Silver deposits are divided into two groups those displaying mineralogies derived from magmatic source rocks (arc low sulphidation), and others with mineralogies dominated from circulating geothermal fluid sources (rift low sulphidation).

The former is classed with decreasing crustal level as quartz-sulphide gold + copper, passing to polymetallic gold-silver veins, carbonate-base metal gold and shallowest epithermal quartz gold-silver. These ore types are zoned with shallower styles overprinting the deeper. Low sulphidation adularia-sericite epithermal gold-silver systems comprise the rift low sulphidation style. These are dominated by gangue mineralogies deposited from meteoric water rich circulating geothermal fluids, typically formed in rift settings. Sediment hosted replacement gold deposits are interpreted to develop from low sulphidation fluids in reactive carbonate bearing rocks.

High sulphidation systems are defined by characteristic alteration and mineralization (Corbett and Leach, 1998; Sillitoe, 1999; White and Hedenquist, 1995).

Epithermal veins of the southern Dawson Range, Yukon, are hosted by a wide range of lithologies, ranging from Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks to Late Cretaceous volcanic rocks. Both the 105 Ma calc-alkaline Mount Nansen volcanic group and the 70 Ma shoshonitic Carmacks volcanic group also host small Au-Cu(Mo) porphyry deposits.

Although the structurally-controlled mineralized veins are spatially associated with Mount Nansen feisic dykes. WAR dates for sericitically and argillically altered dykes proximal to rnineraiization are -70 Ma. indicating thermal resetting by a Carmacks-age hydrothermai event. These unaltered dykes are depleted in Na. Pb. Zn. and Cu but enriched in As and Sb. relative to unaltered dykes.

The base metal-rich epithermal veins are transitional between classic low and high sulphidation deposit types. (Smuk). 1999)

Gold-rich polymetallic vein deposits, and gold-copper porphyry deposits, occur along a northwesterly trend across the southern Dawson Range. Vein mineralization is hosted by lithologic units ranging from the Proterozoic-Paleozoic. Basement Metamorphic Complex, through the mid-Cretaceous Mt. Nansen volcanics, to the Late Cretaceous Carmacks volcanics.

The mineralized areas also contain numerous porphyry dykes that are spatially associated with gold veins, and historically have been thought to be genetically linked to them. Dykes belonging

to both the Mt. Nansen and Carmacks Groups are present, although Mt. Nansen dykes are the more common. Dykes proximal to mineralized veins are strongly altered to sericite and clay.

Volcanic and subvolcanic rocks of the Mt. Nansen and Carmacks Groups can be distinguished chemically on the basis of their K content; the Mt. Nansen Group is high-K calc-alkaline suite while the Carmacks Group is a shoshonitic suite.

This hydrothermal event appears to have been responsible for much of the mineralization in the southern Dawson Range. Alteration in porphyritic dykes proximal to mineralization is characterized by a strong depletion of Na, reflecting the replacement of feldspar by sericite and clay minerals. Altered dykes also display a general depletion in the ore metals Pb, Zn, and Cu, suggesting that these elements were mobilized from the host rocks during alteration and precipitated in nearby gold-rich base metal veins. As, Sb, and Au, however, appear to have been introduced directly form the hydrothermal fluid. (Smuk, K. A., et al, 1997)

MINERALIZATION

A one gold showing has been identified on the property (see Exploration History section).

Figure 5: The Epithermal Model

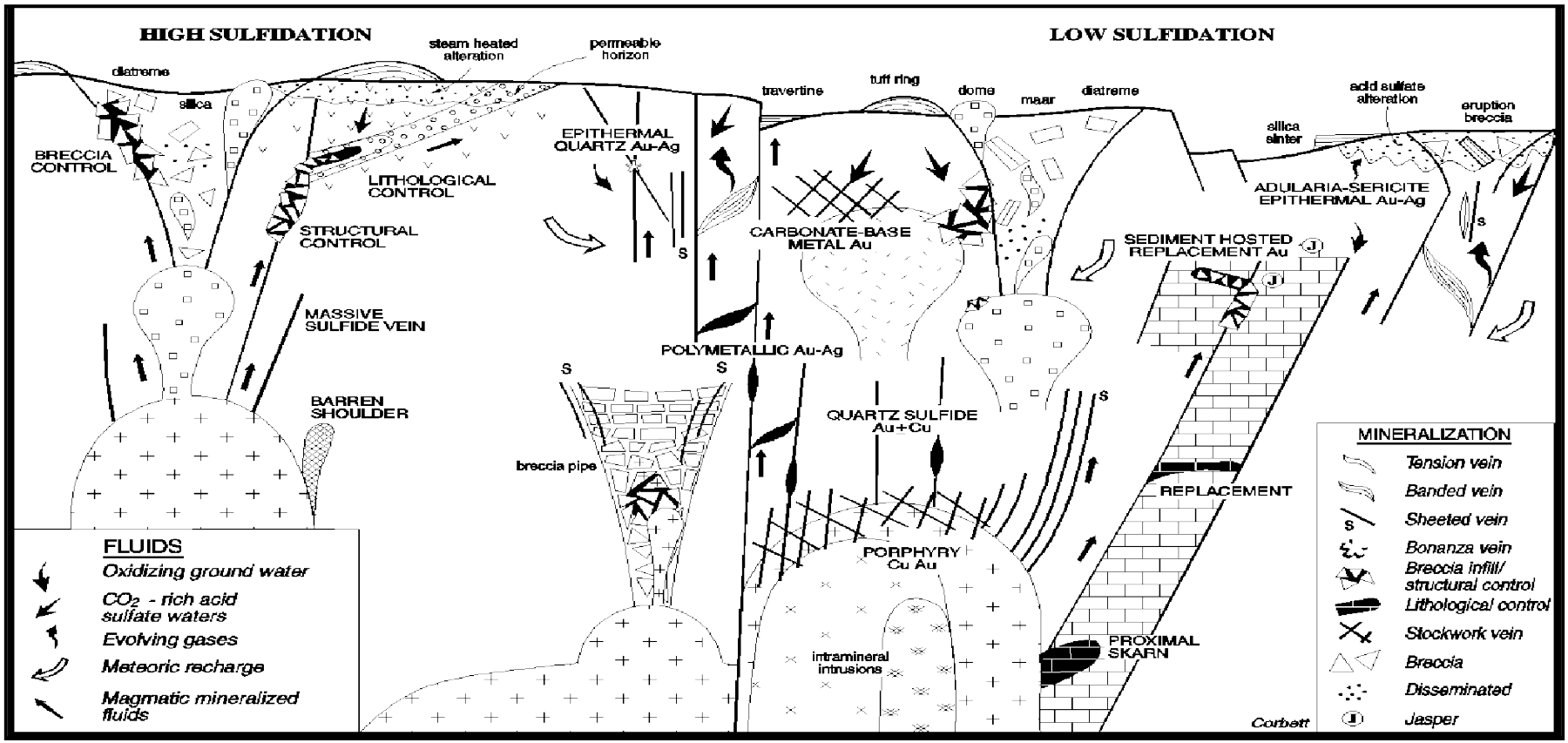
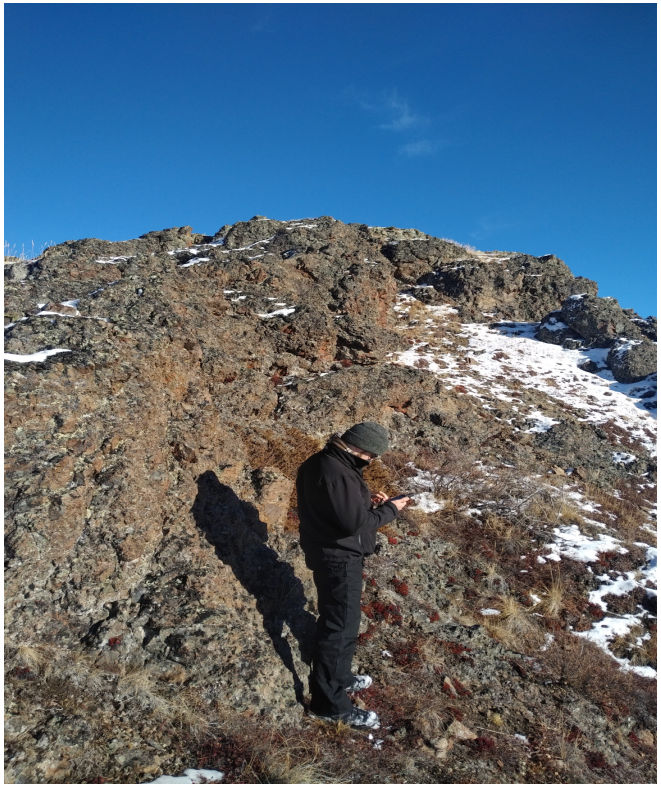


Figure 6: Field Photos from Site Visit: October 8, 2018



Outcrop is limited to a few steep slopes and high ridges; prominent bedrock usually consists of red to light brown highly silicified felsic breccia. The volcanics are rhyolitic to dacitic in composition, containing yellow feldspar phenocrysts.

Despite the evaluating the best information available field operations where challenged by local weather conditions at the site for most of the operating days between October 3 and October 10. Below-freezing temperatures, high winds, snowfall and less than optimal working conditions at the site compromised the UAV equipment (below the recommended minimum operating specifications with high winds), limited outcrop exposure and the ability to make field observations.

EXPLORATION

2018 Field Program Implementation

While the proposed program was approved in early October 1, 2018. While beyond the generally accepted seasonal window for field work, available weather data indicated a ten-day window of unseasonal weather for the areas of Haines Junction and Carmacks (the two closest weather stations to the Kirkland Creek Property).

Based on this information and confirmed through discussions with helicopter companies active in the region and Shoshoni Gold management, the decision was made to access the property and complete the proposed ten-day program. On October 3, 2018 Iron Mask mobilized technical personnel to Whitehorse

Despite the evaluating the best information available field operations where challenged by local weather conditions at the site for most of the operating days between October 3 and October 10. Below-freezing temperatures, high winds, snowfall and less than optimal working conditions at the site compromised the UAV equipment (below the recommended minimum operating parameters with high winds), limited outcrop exposure and the ability to make field observations.

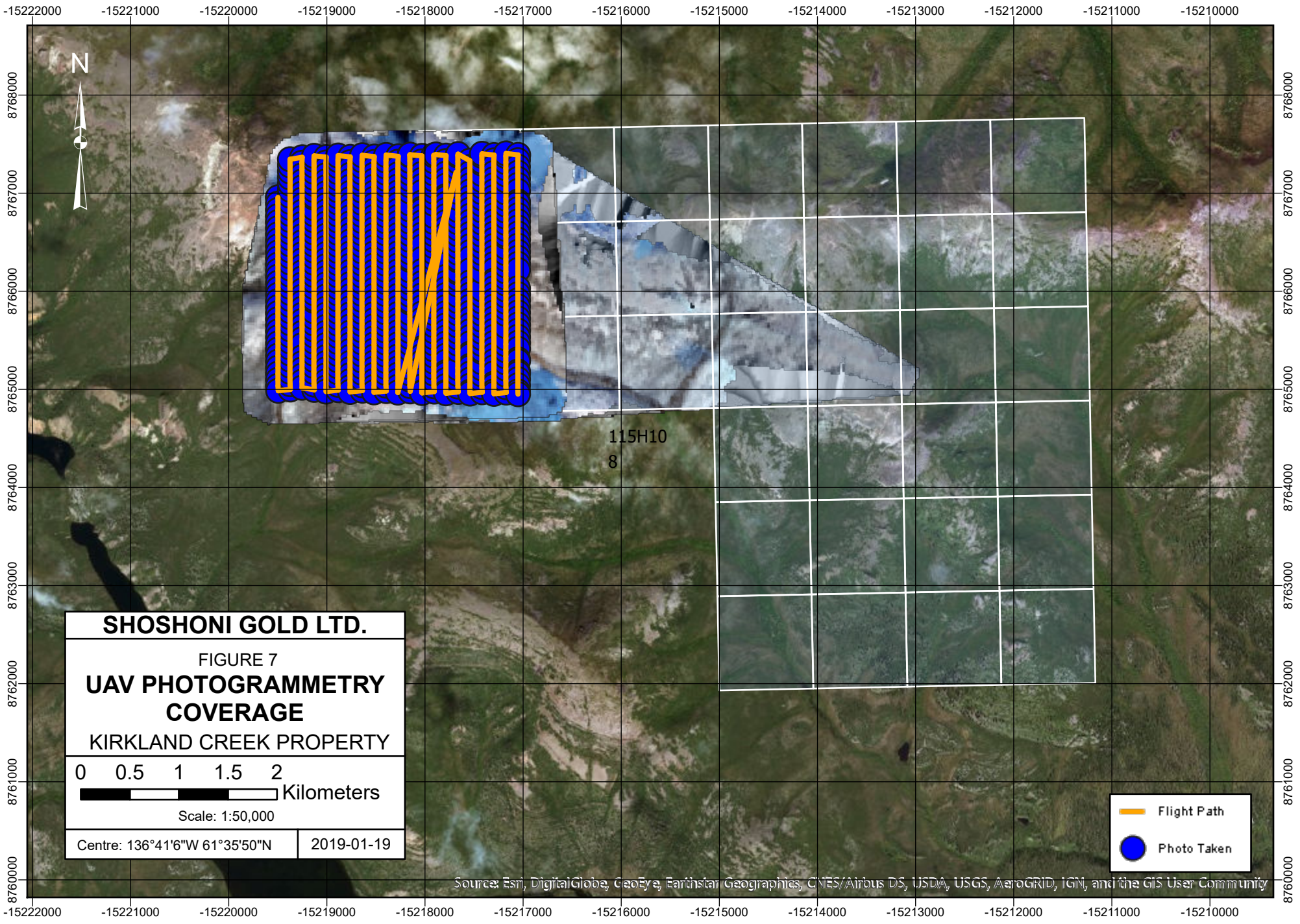
As a result, data acquisition for approximately two-thirds of the planned UAV Photogrammetry survey area was not achieved. Photogrammetric data acquired over the western third of the property was applicable for digital terrain modelling, however the value of the imagery for establishing baseline environmental data and interpreting geological information was limited by the snow cover.

Prominent outcrops that were not obscured by snowfall were mapped and recorded. However, none of the documented outcrops displayed the propolytic alteration that was the key observation indicating the potential existence of an epi-thermal, precious metal mineralizing system in the vicinity of the Kirkland Creek claims.

Compilation of historic regional and local geological, geophysical, geochemical and geographical information has been initiated and will be completed once the proposed program is concluded.

Proposed program completion:

The completion date for the proposed UAV Photogrammetry program and the digital terrane - modelling has been updated to Q2, 2019, once seasonal weather conditions are within the recommended operating ranges for the UAV equipment.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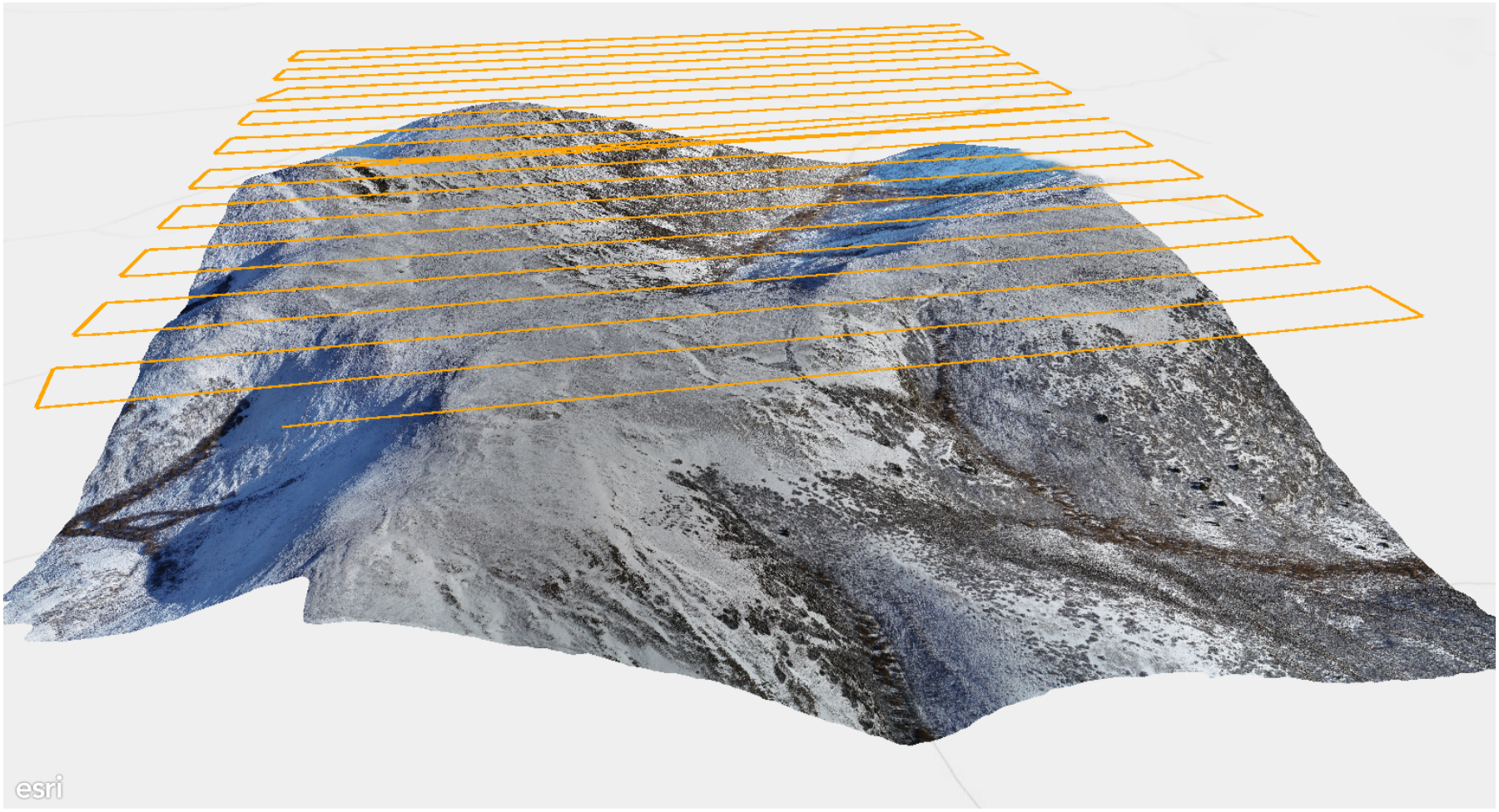
SHOSHONI GOLD LTD.
FIGURE 7
UAV PHOTOGRAMMETRY COVERAGE
KIRKLAND CREEK PROPERTY
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Kilometers
Scale: 1:50,000
Centre: 136°41'6"W 61°35'50"N
2019-01-19
Flight Path
Photo Taken
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 8: UAV Digital Terrain Model; Perspective View



(View looking ESE)

DRILLING

No drilling was completed as part of the 2018 work program

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

No sampling or analyses were completed as part of the 2018 work program

DATA VERIFICATION

No data verification was required as part of the 2018 work program

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing and metallurgical testing_ were completed as part of the 2018 work program

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resources have been identified on the Kirkland Creek property to date

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no existing mineral properties adjacent to the Kirkland Creek property that have generated any material exploration results to impact the potential value or prospectivity of the property.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the incomplete 2018 exploration program, the author is unable to draw any specific interpretations or conclusions beyond those documented in the Strickland 2010 report at the time of writing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Advancing exploration targeting at the Kirkland Creek property is best approached in stages.

Phase 1 of the recommended program is the completion the proposed Photogrammetry survey, compilation of historic and available digital data, and development of a comprehensive, property specific, GIS database.

The benefits gained through the completion of this program include:

- The collection of precise and accurate geographic information system ("GIS") capable of generating base maps for planning and interpretation of exploration data;
- Generations of ortho-photographic data capable of generating detailed topographic, relief, hydrogeology, geomorphology, bedrock exposure and other thematic maps;
- Recover remotely sensed geological, structural geology and lineament analysis;
- Establish current environmental base-line data for land-cover, vegetation, watercourses, and areas of ground disturbance, and;
- Create a comprehensive digital database that would be valuable resource in attracting capital and potential joint venture partners.

Once a comprehensive and property specific GIS database has been developed and reviewed, a decision as to the best approach for a Phase II program can be considered, and, if appropriate, engaged.

Prior to commencing any additional drilling on the property, solutions to address the technical failures experienced during the 2008 drill program, that stemmed from poor penetration and resulted in abandoned holes and missed targets, will need to be identified.

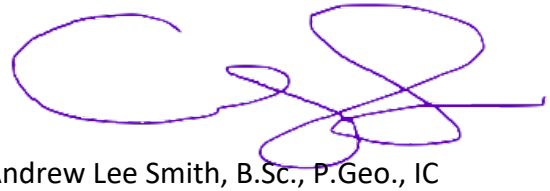
Phase II exploration is recommended to target the epithermal alteration and mineralization associated with underlying porphyry target based on the positive targeting results identified through the completion of Phase I.

See Appendix I for proposed exploration budget details.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

	Description	Mob-Demob	Meals & Accom-modation	Field Operations	Data Processing & Compilation	Drafting & Report Writing	Total
Mobilization Deobilization	4 Persons ($200/per travel day) 4 Persons Return Airfare (Vancouver - Whitehorse)	$1,300.00					**$1,300.00**
Field Operations	3 Field Technicans $400/day X 6 Days 1 P.Geo (1000/day X 6 days) 1 Phantom 4 Pro Drone ($75/hour X 9 hours)			$14,925.00			**$14,925.00**
Compilation & Research	1 P.Geo ($800/day X 10 days)				$8,000.00		**$8,000.00**
Data Processing & Drafting	1 IT Tech 200 hours @ 75/hour				$15,000.00		**$15,000.00**
Report Writing	1 P.Geo ($800/day X 15 days)					$12,000.00	**$12,000.00**
	Total Personnel	***$1,300.00***	***$0.00***	***$14,925.00***	***$23,000.00***	***$12,000.00***	***$51,225.00***
Expenses		$5,547.86	$5,074.41	$14,425.59	$0.00	$0.00	$25,047.86
	Total Expense	***$5,547.86***	***$5,074.41***	***$14,425.59***	***$0.00***	***$0.00***	***$25,047.86***
	PROJECT TOTAL	***$6,847.86***	***$5,074.41***	***$29,350.59***	***$23,000.00***	***$12,000.00***	***$76,272.86***

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. This 15th day of January, 2019



Andrew Lee Smith, B.Sc., P.Geo., IC

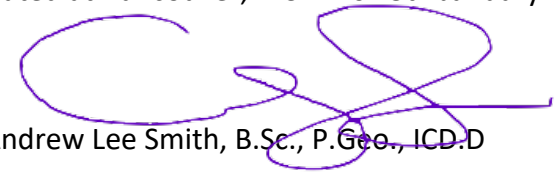
CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION

Qualified Person Declaration

I, Andrew Lee Smith, B.Sc., P.Geo, ICD.D, do hereby certify as follows:

- I am a consulting geologist, residing at 1582 Chartwell Drive, West Vancouver;
- This certificate applies to the report entitled "*Airborne Photogrammetry Survey and Geographic Information System ("GIS") Data Compilation Program, Kirkland Creek Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada, December 15, 2018*";
- I graduated from the University of Waterloo in 1985 with an Hons. B.Sc., Earth Science;
- I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of British Columbia since 2000 - license 25496
- I have been practising my profession for more than 30 years, exploring, developing, and operating domestic and international base and precious metals mining projects;
- I am a member in good standing of the Institute of Corporate Directors and accredited with the ICD.D designation; an internationally recognized, professional designation for Canadian corporate directors.
- That I am author of the report entitled "*Airborne Photogrammetry Survey and Geographic Information System ("GIS") Data Compilation Program, Kirkland Creek Property, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon, Canada December 15, 2018*";
- I visited the property from October 3 to 10, 2018;
- I have been engaged by Shoshoni Gold as an independent contractor and own no direct or indirect interest in Shoshoni Gold or the Kirkland Creek Property;
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with appropriate professional associations (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, and form 43-101F, and that this report is in compliance therewith, and;
- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. This 15th January 2019



Andrew Lee Smith, B.Sc., P.Geo., ICD.D

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APPENDIX I: 2019 EXPLORATION BUDGET PROPOSAL
KIRKLAND CREEK PROJECT, YUKON

PHASE I: Q2 2019

***Objective**: Completion of the UAV Photogrammetry Survey, Digital Terrane Modelling and GIS Data Compilation Program*

Personnel	Drone Pilot ($400/day; 7 days)	$2,800
	IT Tech ($400/day; 7 days)	$2,800
	Drone Tech/Surveyor ($400/day; 7 days)	$2,800
Mobilization/De-Mobilization	Personnel (Crew: 3 persons – 2 days)	$2,500
	Travel (Return airfare from Vancouver to Whitehorse)	$5,000
Field Expense:	Meals & Accommodation ($300/day/person X 21 days)	$6,300
	Equipment Rentals:	$6,000
	Helicopter Support ($1,500/hr X 2hrs/day X 4 days)	$12,000
	Drone Fly-time ($75/hr X 4hrs/day X 4 days)	$1,200
Reporting	Data Processing, Drafting and Compilation	$10,000
	Research and Reporting	$7,500
	Phase I Total	***$58,900***

2019 EXPLORATION BUDGET PROPOSAL
KIRKLAND CREEK PROJECT, YUKON

PHASE II: Q3 2019

***Objective**: Execute a program of geological field work and diamond drilling to advance exploration targeting and confirm the presence of an epithermal mineralizing system, at depth, on the Kirkland Creek property*

Persoonel	Support Labourers 4 x $350/man x 10 days	$14,000
	Geologist 20 days x $500/day	$10,000
	Cook 10 days @ $350/day	$3,500
Mobilization & Demobilization	Camp and Drill from Staging Area	
	- Bell 407 10 hrs @ $2,500/hr	$25,000
	- Trucking rig from drill location to staging area	$10,000
	- Crew	$75,000
	Diamond drill and camp to staging area	
	- Bell 407 10 hrs @ $2500/hr	$25,000
	- Trucking rig from drill location to staging area	$10,000
	- Crew	$5,000
Diamond Drilling	1,000 metres X $150/m	$150,000
Camp	Camp Supplies for 10 days	$10,000
Field Expense	Meals & Accommodation ($300/day/person X 21 days)	$6,500
	Equipment Rentals:	$9,000
	Helicopter Support ($1,500/hr X 2hrs/day X 4 days	$12,000
Assay	100 samples @ $70.00	$49,000
Reporting	Research, Writing, Drafting Data Processing	$15,000
	Phase II Total	***$429,000***

APPENDIX II: COPY OF DIGITAL DATA

See Data Folder for

Digital Data

APPENDIX III: PHANTOM 4 PRO SPECIFICATIONS

AIRCRAFT

Weight (Battery & Propellers Included)	1388 g
Diagonal Size (Propellers Excluded)	350 mm
Max Ascent Speed	S-mode: 6 m/s P-mode: 5 m/s
Max Descent Speed	S-mode: 4 m/s P-mode: 3 m/s
Max Speed	S-mode: 45 mph (72kph) A-mode: 36 mph (58kph) P-mode: 31 mph (50kph)
Max Tilt Angle	S-mode: 42° A-mode: 35° P-mode: 25°
Max Angular Speed	S-mode:250°/s A-mode: 150°/s
Max Service Ceiling Above Sea Level	19685 feet (6000 m)
Max Wind Speed Resistance	10 m/s
Max Flight Time	Approx. 30 minutes
Operating Temperature Range	32° to 104°F (0° to 40°C)
Satellite Positioning Systems	GPS/GLONASS
Hover Accuracy Range	Vertical: ±0.1 m (with Vision Positioning) ±0.5 m (with GPS Positioning) Horizontal: ±0.3 m (with Vision Positioning) ±1.5 m (with GPS Positioning)

VISION SYSTEM

Vision System	Forward Vision System Backward Vision System Downward Vision System
Velocity Range	≤31 mph (50kph) at 6.6 ft (2 m) above ground
Altitude Range	0 - 33 feet (0 - 10 m)
Operating Range	0 - 33 feet (0 - 10 m)
Obstacle Sensory Range	2 - 98 feet (0.7 - 30 m)
FOV	Forward: 60°(Horizontal), ±27°(Vertical) Backward: 60°(Horizontal), ±27°(Vertical) Downward: 70° (Front and Rear), 50° (Left and Right)
Measuring Frequency	Forward: 10 Hz Backward: 10 Hz Downward: 20 Hz
Operating Environment	Surface with clear pattern and adequate lighting (lux>1!

CAMERA

Sensor	1'' CMOS Effective pixels: 20M
Lens	FOV 84° 8.8 mm/24 mm (35 mm format equivalent) f/2. f/11 auto focus at 1 m - ∞
ISO Range	Video: 100 - 3200 (Auto) 100 - 6400 (Manual) Photo: 100 - 3200 (Auto) 100- 12800 (Manual)
Mechanical Shutter Speed	8 - 1/2000 s
Electronic Shutter Speed	8 - 1/8000 s
Image Size	3:2 Aspect Ratio: 5472 × 3648 4:3 Aspect Ratio: 4864 × 3648 16:9 Aspect Ratio: 5472 × 3078
PIV Image Size	4096×2160(4096×2160 24/25/30/48/50p) 3840×2160(3840×2160 24/25/30/48/50/60p) 2720×1530(2720×1530 24/25/30/48/50/60p) 1920×1080(1920×1080 24/25/30/48/50/60/120p) 1280×720(1280×720 24/25/30/48/50/60/120p)

Still Photography Modes	Single Shot Burst Shooting: 3/5/7/10/14 frames Auto Exposure Bracketing (AEB): 3/5 bracketed frames a 0.7 EV Bias Interval: 2/3/5/7/10/15/20/30/60 s
Video Recording Modes	H.265 C4K:4096×2160 24/25/30p @100Mbps 4K:3840×2160 24/25/30p @100Mbps 2.7K:2720×1530 24/25/30p @65Mbps 2.7K:2720×1530 48/50/60p @80Mbps FHD:1920×1080 24/25/30p @50Mbps FHD:1920×1080 48/50/60p @65Mbps FHD:1920×1080 120p @100Mbps HD:1280×720 24/25/30p @25Mbps HD:1280×720 48/50/60p @35Mbps HD:1280×720 120p @60Mbps H.264 C4K:4096×2160 24/25/30/48/50/60p @100Mbps 4K:3840×2160 24/25/30/48/50/60p @100Mbps 2.7K:2720×1530 24/25/30p @80Mbps 2.7K:2720×1530 48/50/60p @100Mbps FHD:1920×1080 24/25/30p @60Mbps FHD:1920×1080 48/50/60 @80Mbps FHD:1920×1080 120p @100Mbps HD:1280×720 24/25/30p @30Mbps HD:1280×720 48/50/60p @45Mbps HD:1280×720 120p @80Mbps
Max Video Bitrate	100 Mbps
Supported File Systems	FAT32 (≤32 GB); exFAT (>32 GB)
Photo	JPEG, DNG (RAW), JPEG + DNG
Video	MP4/MOV (AVC/H.264; HEVC/H.265)
Supported SD Cards	Micro SD Max Capacity: 128GB Write speed ≥15MB/s, Class 10 or UHS-1 rating required
Operating Temperature Range	32° to 104°F (0° to 40°C)

CHARGER

Voltage	17.4 V
Rated Power	100 W

APP / LIVE VIEW

Mobile App	DJI GO 4
Live View Working Frequency	2.4 GHz ISM, 5.8 GHz ISM
Live View Quality	720P @ 30fps
Latency	Phantom 4 Pro: 220 ms (depending on conditions and mobile device) Phantom 4 Pro $^{+}$: 160 - 180 ms
Required Operating Systems	iOS 9.0 or later Android 4.4.0 or later

GIMBAL

Stabilization	3-axis (pitch, roll, yaw)
Controllable Range	Pitch: -90° to +30°
Max Controllable Angular Speed	Pitch: 90°/s
Angular Vibration Range	±0.02°

INFRARED SENSING SYSTEM

Obstacle Sensory Range	0.6 - 23 feet (0.2 - 7 m)
FOV	70° (Horizontal), ±10° (Vertical)
Measuring Frequency	10 Hz
Operating Environment	Surface with diffuse reflection material, and reflectivity 8% (such as wall, trees, humans, etc.)

REMOTE CONTROLLER

Operating Frequency	2.400 - 2.483 GHz and 5.725 - 5.825 GHz
Max Transmission Distance	2.400 - 2.483 GHz (Unobstructed, free of interference) FCC: 4.3 mi (7 km) CE: 2.2 mi (3.5 km) SRRC: 2.5 mi (4 km) 5.725 - 5.825 GHz (Unobstructed, free of interference) FCC: 4.3 mi (7 km) CE: 1.2 mi (2 km) SRRC: 3.1 mi (5 km)

Operating Temperature Range	32° to 104°F (0° to 40°C)
Battery	6000 mAh LiPo 2S
Transmitter Power (EIRP)	2.400 - 2.483 GHz FCC: 26 dBm CE: 17 dBm SRRC: 20 dBm MIC: 17 dBm 5.725 - 5.825 GHz FCC: 28 dBm CE: 14 dBm SRRC: 20 dBm MIC: -
Operating Current/Voltage	1.2 A@7.4 V
Video Output Port	GL300E: HDMI GL300F: USB
Mobile Device Holder	GL300E: Built-in display device (5.5 inch screen, 1920×1080, 1000 cd/m^2, Android system, 4 GB RAM＋1 GB ROM) GL300F: Tablets and smart phones

INTELLIGENT FLIGHT BATTERY

Capacity	5870 mAh
Voltage	15.2 V
Battery Type	LiPo 4S
Energy	89.2 Wh
Net Weight	468 g
Charging Temperature Range	41° to 104°F (5° to 40°C)
Max Charging Power	160 W