ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016 – 510 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8
Tel: (604) 688-2568 Fax: (604) 688-2578

ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

DRILL DEMOBILIZATION

Field work performed July 19 to July 25, 2019

at the

TRIDENT PROPERTY

CH 1-182	YF25501-YF25682
Squid 1-134	YF52681-YF52814
135-195	YF05605-YF05665
196-388	YF52816-YF53008

NTS 115N/10 and 115N/07
Latitude 63°32'N; Longitude 138°52'W

in the

Dawson Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

by

J. Morton, B.Sc., P.Geo.
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INTRODUCTION

The Trident property is located in the northern portion of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) in western Yukon. The property hosts two gold-silver showings and multiple silver-lead-zinc±gold soil geochemical anomalies that are believed to represent volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization. The district hosts: porphyry and related epithermal veins, such as Western Copper and Gold Corp.'s Casino deposit; orogenic vein deposits, including White Gold Corp.'s White Gold deposit and Goldcorp Inc.'s Coffee deposit; and early-stage VMS prospects, such as the Touleary project owned by Arcus Development Group Inc.

This report describes diamond drill demobilization conducted between July 19 and 25, 2019. Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited managed the program on behalf of Trifecta Gold. The author supervised the 2019 program. The author's Statement of Qualifications is provided in Appendix I, and a Statement of Expenditures is located in Appendix II.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Trident property consists of 570 contiguous mineral claims that are divided into two main claim groups: Squid and CH, , based on option agreements. The property is located in west-central Yukon at latitude 63°31' north and longitude 140° 42' west, as shown in Figure 1. The property covers an area of approximately 145 km^2. The wholly owned claims are registered with the Dawson Mining Recorder in the name of Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for Trifecta Gold. The optioned claims are registered in the names of their respective owners. Specifics concerning claim registration are tabulated below, while data concerning ownership and size of claim blocks is listed on Table I. The locations of individual claims and their ownership are shown on Figure 2.

Claim Name	***Grant Number***	***Expiry Date****
CH 1-182	YF25501-YF25682	March 9, 2025
Squid 1-102	YF52681-YF52782	March 7, 2024
103-122	YF52783-YF52802	March 7, 2024
123-134	YF52803-YF52814	March 7, 2024
135-195	YF05605-YF05665	March 7, 2024
196-388	YF52816-YF53008	March 7, 2024

* Expiry dates include 2019 work, which has been filed for assessment credit.

Table I: Claim Data

Claim Owner	Claim Option	Claim Group	Number of Claims	Area (km^2)
Trifecta Gold	-	Squid	388	75
Coureur Des Bois	CH Option	CH	182	38

The Trident property lies 85 km southwest of Dawson City, the nearest supply centre. The property is accessed via the Sixty Mile road, which branches off of the Top of the World Highway roughly 80 km west of Dawson City. The Sixty Mile road extends south for

approximately 90 km before reaching the property, and is suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles during the summer and fall. Access to various parts of the property is provided by four-wheel drive roads and trails. Air access is also available, with a dirt airstrip suitable for short takeoff and landing aircraft located roughly three kilometres west of the Matson Creek placer camp in the southern part of the property.

In 2019, equipment was demobilized from the property to Whitehorse using a one-ton truck rented from Archer Cathro; a Caterpillar D7 bulldozer; a six by six, five-tonne all-terrain truck; and large transport trucks and trailers.

The Trident property lies within the traditional territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation, which has concluded land claim agreements with Canada and Yukon.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

In 1970, Atlas Exploration Company Ltd. staked the Santa claims and performed soil sampling and prospecting in the area. During this program the Santa Showing, a roughly one metre wide lead-silver quartz vein, was discovered. No documented assays from the vein are available, but the vein is reported to have a silver to lead ratio of 34.3 g/t silver: 1% lead (Héon and Stroshein, 2014). The Santa Showing is now covered by the CH claims.

In 1977, Moose Creek Exploration Ltd., a joint venture between American Copper and Nickel Company Inc. and Kennecott Copper Corp., staked the Bor claims as the Matson Creek property during regional exploration for VMS style deposits. Geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys were conducted. Data from this program was compiled by Carne and Sax (1990). The Matson Creek property is now partially covered by the Squid claims.

In 1978, Moose Creek conducted a grid soil sampling program on the Matson Creek property. A total of 526 soil samples were collected. The survey outlined the Bored Anomaly, a broad coincident lead-zinc-copper soil geochemical anomaly indicative of VMS type deposits. Data from this program was compiled by Carne and Sax (1990). The Bored Anomaly is partially covered by the Squid claims.

In 1979, Ocean Home Exploration Co. Ltd., a successor company to the Moose Creek joint venture, expanded the Matson Creek property. During that exploration season, a total of 107 silt and soil samples were collected. Data from this assessment report was compiled by Carne and Sax (1990). Following this work, the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1986, a regional stream sediment and water geochemical reconnaissance program was conducted by the Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). The survey covered the Matson Creek area, but did not return any values of significance. The results were digitized by Friske et al. (2001).

In 1987 the Santa Showing was re-staked as the Nora claims by M. Elson, but no work records are available (YGS, 2017).

In 1990, Archer Cathro re-staked the Bor claims on behalf of sources Ltd. (YGC). A line cutting, prospecting and grid soil sampling program was completed by YGC, which collected 144 soil samples and five rock samples. Soil sampling expanded the Bored Anomaly to a length of seven kilometres, with values up to 930 ppm lead and 530 ppm zinc. Rock samples of oxidized float containing up to 60% limonite boxwork returned peak values of 22.8 ppm silver, 7760 ppm lead and 460 ppm zinc (Carne and Sax, 1990). The exact location of these rock samples are unknown.

In 1991, YGC conducted a soil sampling program on the Matson Creek property. A total of 178 soil samples were collected over a 700 by 1200 m grid in the western part of the property. Peak results from the program were 2350 ppm lead, 684 ppm zinc and 270 ppm copper (Carne, 1991).

In 1992, Kennecott Canada Inc. optioned the Matson Creek property from YGC and funded a program consisting of road building, line cutting, soil sampling, geological mapping, Max-Min I-9 EM surveys and 796 m of diamond drilling. Most of this work including all of the drilling was done on claims located immediately west of the current Trident property. A total of 264 soil samples further delineated the Bored Anomaly and returned up to 742 ppm lead and 744 ppm zinc. Five diamond drill holes targeted Bimodal-felsic (Kuroko type) exhalative horizons. The best drill intercept graded 1.4 g/t silver, 0.49% zinc, 0.30% lead and 0.03% copper over 2.3 m from a discontinuous rhyolitic tuff horizon (Carne, 1992). Kennecott later dropped its option on the property.

Also in 1992, the Santa Showing was re-staked as the She claims by S. Savage, who performed a small trenching program the following year. No results are available for this work (YGS, 2017). In 1995, Atna Resources Ltd. optioned YGC's claims and completed a soil sampling program. A total of 79 soil samples were collected, but no significant results were reported. The option was allowed to expire and the claims subsequently lapsed (Schmidt, 1995).

In 2011, Metals Creek staked the Squid East and Squid West claims, and conducted preliminary soil geochemical and rock sampling program. A total of 117 and 449 soil samples were collected from the respective claim blocks, along with 21 rock samples from Squid West. Soil sampling from Squid East identified two anomalous gold targets, the E4 and E5 anomalies, with peak values of 178 ppb gold, 216 ppm lead and 405 ppm zinc. Soil samples from Squid West returned up to 58 ppb gold, 971 ppm lead, 771 ppm zinc and 235 ppm copper. Rock samples returned no significant results (Hereema, 2012).

Also in 2011, Coureur Des Bois staked the CH claims and completed a soil geochemical sampling program. A total of 112 samples collected along Christmas Creek near the Santa Showing returned up to 3.8 ppm silver, 517 ppm lead, 1515 ppm zinc and 320 ppm copper (Stroshein, 2012).

In 2012, Metals Creek carried out a follow up soil geochemical sampling and prospecting program on the Squid East claims, collecting a total of 673 soil samples and 22 rock samples. Soil sampling further outlined the E4 and E5 anomalies. The E4 anomaly is a north-northwesterly trending area that returned up to 1086 ppb gold, 78 ppm silver, 4981 ppm lead and

210 ppm antimony. The smaller E5 anomaly returned up to 194 ppm arsenic, 681 ppm lead and 1014 ppm zinc (Hereema, 2013).

Also in 2012, Coureur Des Bois completed a follow up soil geochemical sampling and prospecting program on the CH claims. A total of 345 soil samples and 32 rock samples were collected, expanding the anomalous area outlined in 2011. Soil sampling returned up to 133 ppb gold, 12.65 ppm silver, 2100 ppm lead and 1160 ppm zinc. Rock samples returned up to 199 ppb gold, 34.2 ppm silver and 6100 ppm lead (Heon and Stroshein, 2014).

In 2013, Metals Creek conducted a soil geochemical sampling, mechanical trenching, diamond drilling and airborne magnetic and radiometric survey program on the Squid East claims. Soil sampling returned up to 67 ppb gold, 6.5 ppm silver and 20.7 ppm antimony from the E4 anomaly and 81 ppb gold and 342 ppm zinc from the E5 anomaly. A total of 325 m of trenching was done at the E4 and E5 anomalies. Three trenches were dug at the E4 anomaly; however, due to permafrost, only trench E4-3 was completed. This trench returned 1.96 g/t gold, 160.60 g/t silver and 0.35% lead over 22 m from a horizon of bleached and locally hematitic sericite schist. Trenching at the E5 anomaly (Bonus Zone) encountered a single sericitic gouge horizon that returned 1.02 g/t gold over 5 m. Following trenching, a four hole, 428 m diamond drill program took place at the E4 anomaly. The best intersect, from hole SE-13-002, graded 1.547 g/t gold, 114.121 g/t silver and 0.31% lead over 21 m (Hereema, 2013). The E4 anomaly was subsequently renamed the Exploits Zone. Following drilling, petrographic analysis and metallurgical testing were completed. Drill and trench samples results are discussed in more detail later in this report. Six assay rejects, which were sent for preliminary metallurgical testing, averaged 92% gold recovery from 72-hour bottle-roll cyanidation tests (Redfearn, 2013).

In 2015, Coureur Des Bois conducted additional soil geochemical sampling and prospecting at the CH claims. A total of 905 soil samples were collected, which returned peak values of 123 ppb gold, 12.30 ppm silver, 2310 ppm lead, 644 ppm and 510 ppm copper. Twenty-nine rock samples yielded peak values of 112 ppb gold, 3200 ppm arsenic and 3070 ppm lead from sericite-altered quartz-muscovite schist and dark grey quartzite float (Heon, 2015).

In 2017, Trifecta Gold performed 546.5 m of drilling on the property, in five diamond drill holes. This work was designed to confirm historical drill results at the Exploits Zone. Due to difficult ground conditions, most holes were abandoned before their target depths. Four of the five holes intersected the gold-silver-lead-zinc bearing sericite to quartz-sericite schist horizon, but the results did not replicate those seen during the 2013 drill program. The best intersection, from hole SE-17-002, graded 0.762 g/t gold, 74.13 g/t silver, 0.415 % lead and 0.427 % zinc over 9.24 m (Willms, 2017).

The Matson Creek placer mine, currently owned by Magna North Gold Ltd., was in production from 1978 to 2014. The placer operation produced approximately 38,000 ounces of gold, with peak production in 2008 when 3900 ounces were reported (YGS, 2017).

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Trident property is located in the northern part of the Dawson Range, part of the Klondike Plateau physiographic region. Two watersheds drain the property. The dominant drainage, Matson Creek, and its tributaries Christmas Creek and Borden Creek, flow southeasterly through the eastern and central parts of the property before redirecting north into the Sixty Mile River. Creeks in the western part of the property flow into the Ladue River, a major tributary of the White River. The Sixty Mile and White rivers lie within the Yukon River watershed.

Topography in the area is characterized by rounded ridges and domes flanked by "V" shaped dendritic valleys. The property is almost entirely situated below treeline, with elevations ranging from 620 m to 1,200 m above sea level (asl). Vegetation is characterized by black spruce, alder, birch and buckbrush throughout valleys, thinning to stunted black spruce, buckbrush and thin veneers of caribou moss at higher elevations. Valley floors are dominated by buckbrush, swamp grasses and moss. Outcrop is limited to ridge crests and comprises less than five percent of the property.

The climate in the vicinity of the Trident property is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, mild summers. Although summers are relatively mild, snowfall can occur in any month. The property is mostly snow free from late May to mid to late September.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Trident property is located within Late Devonian to Permian YTT, which lies adjacent to Neoproterozoic to Mississippian basinal strata of Ancestral North America (NAb) (Figure 3). Younger sedimentary and volcanic rocks locally cap the stratigraphy.

The YTT consists of island arc volcanics, continental margin sediments and coeval intrusions that are the result of continental arc and back-arc systems built upon an underlying metasedimentary basement. This sequence was metamorphosed during Permian-Triassic accretion. YTT was later dismembered by the Tintina Fault, a large transcurrent structure that produced 450 km of dextral offset during the Eocene (Colpron et al., 2005; Nelson and Colpron, 2007).

The NAb is the result of prolonged deep-water sedimentation that was subject to successions of siliciclastic to carbonate deposition, passive margin accumulation and recurring transgression and regression cycles (Israel et al., 2012). The sedimentary record of Ancestral North America is observed from Proterozoic to Devonian, prior to accretion of YTT.

Parts of the YTT are capped by successive sequences of Lower Cretaceous Indian River Formation basinal sediments, plume-related Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group volcanics and Eocene Ross Group volcanics.

In 1999, Gordey and Makepeace began a territory-wide bedrock geology compilation for the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS), which included geological mapping of the Matson Creek area

published in 1996 (YGS, 2017). In 2005, the GSC published geological maps of the Stewart River area, which includes the Matson Creek area (Gordey and Ryan, 2005). In 2012, UBC's Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU) conducted regional mapping and metallogenic studies throughout the Dawson Range Gold Belt, updating work done previously (Heon, 2015). Geological unit names were updated in 2016 by the YGS and are continually updated as new regional mapping is completed (YGS, 2017).

Figure 4 illustrates updated regional geology, while Table II summarizes the lithological units.

Table II– Regional Lithological Units (*after YGS, 2017*)

Map Suite	Age	Map Unit	Description
Ross Group (lTR)	Lower Tertiary, Eocene	lTR2	Mixed bimodal volcanic rocks. Rhyolite flows, tuff, ash-flow tuff and breccia, locally laminated; small stocks and necks of white weathering, flow-banded, quartz-sanidine porphyry to granite porphyry, locally obsidian bearing; local shale, sandstone and conglomerate.
Carmacks Group (uKC)	Upper Cretaceous	uKC1	Volcanic succession dominated by basic volcanic strata. Augite olivine basalt and breccia; hornblende feldspar porphyry andesite and dacite flows; vesicular, augite phyric andesite and trachyte; minor sandy tuff, granite boulder conglomerate, agglomerate and associated epiclastic rocks.
Indian River Formation (lKIR)	Lower Cretaceous	lKIR	Clast-supported pebble to cobble conglomerate with clasts of vein quartz and foliated quartzite; coarse-grained sandstone; minor tuff.
Sulphur Creek Suite (PS)	Middle to Late Permian	PgS	Variably foliated granitoids of intermediate composition. Granodiorite and quartz-monzonite. (Sulphur Creek orthogneiss)
Klondike Assemblage (PK)	Middle to Upper Permian	PK1	Felsic metavolcanic rocks. Tan to rusty and black weathering quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist; quartz and/or feldspar augen-bearing quartz-muscovite (chlorite) schist; locally includes augen gneiss. (Klondike Schist)
		PK2	Silvery grey muscovite chlorite quartz phyllite, muscovitic and/or chloritic micaceous quartzite.
Finlayson Group	Upper Devonian to Lower	DMF6	Assemblage of ultramafic rocks, serpentinite and metagabbro.

(DMF)	Mississippian		
Grass Lakes Suite (DMG)	Late Devonian to Early Mississippian	DMgG	Mainly augen granodiorite. Fine to medium-grained, foliated granodiorite, granite, quartz monzonite.
Snowcap Assemblage (PDS)	Upper Devonian	PDS1	Assemblage of dominantly metasiliciclastic rocks. Polydeformed and metamorphosed quartzite, psammite, pelite and marble; minor greenstone and amphibolite.

The region is floored by windows of Snowcap Assemblage metasiliciclastic rocks, but is mostly underlain by Klondike Assemblage metavolcanic rocks. Sulphur Creek Suite orthogneiss, Grass Lakes Suite augen granodiorite and Finlayson Group ultramafic sills occur as localized bodies within the region. Fluvial pebble conglomerates of the Indian River Formation and overlying Carmacks Group hornblende-feldspar porphyry andesite flows cap the older units northeast of a major high angle fault, while patches of Ross Group bimodal volcanics are scattered throughout the area.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Systematic property-scale geological mapping was performed on parts of the Trident property in 2017. Geological measurements were taken along road cuts where bedrock was present. There is little bedrock exposed on the property and it is limited to ridge crests, road cuts, placer workings and trench exposures.

The property geology described below is primarily based on regional mapping by the YGS and MDRU, but also incorporates observations and measurements made by various exploration geologists between 1992 and 2017. Figure 5 illustrates the property geology.

The Trident property is dominantly underlain by the Klondike Assemblage, consisting of quartz-muscovite schist, chlorite-biotite schist, and narrow horizons of graphite schist. Bleached sericite alteration and thin clay and hematite altered beds have been recognized locally within these units. Deformation is poorly understood. The schists typically exhibit well developed foliation. In the northeastern part of the property, bedrock exposed in trenches has a southerly strike with a shallow westerly dip of 15-35°. In the western part of the property, units typically strike east to northeast with steep southerly dips.
In the southern part of the property, Sulphur Creek Suite augen granodiorite intrudes the Klondike Assemblage.

PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

The Trident property hosts two types of mineralization: 1) volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) horizons and 2) quartz veining. Abundance of vegetation, lack of outcrop and deep weathering, which is preserved by the absence of Pleistocene glaciation, hinder prospecting and rock sampling throughout the property. Deep weathering is particularly problematic for VMS mineralization because primary minerals are almost always oxidized and mobile metals are likely

leached. Primary sulphides have been discovered as encapsulations in some quartz vein exposures.

The four main areas of mineralization on the Trident property are listed in Table III and described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Table III – Mineral Occurrences

Area Name	Mineralization Style	Claim Block
Exploits Zone	VMS – Bimodal felsic	Squid East
Bonus Zone	Uncertain	Squid East
Santa Showing	Quartz vein	CH
Bored Anomaly	VMS – Bimodal felsic	Squid West & Squid

The **Exploits Zone**, in the northeast part of the property, is a north-northwesterly trending oxidized gold-silver±lead±zinc bearing sericite schist horizon. No rock sampling has been done; however, chip samples from excavator trenching in 2013 averaged 1.96 g/t gold, 160.60 g/t silver and 0.35% lead over 22 m from bleached and oxidized sericite schist. Drilling completed in 2013 and 2017 targeted this zone. The Exploits Zone is outlined by a 550 by 200 m multi-element soil geochemical anomaly (Anomaly A).

The **Bonus Zone** is also located in the northeast part of the property, 1200 m west of the Exploits Zone. Two trenches excavated in 2013 exposed sericite schist with minor horizons of graphite and chlorite-sericite schist. A single sericitic gouge horizon from trench E5-2 returned 1.02 g/t gold over 5 m. The Bonus Zone lies within a 1100 by 700 m lead and arsenic soil geochemical anomaly (Anomaly B).

The **Santa Showing** lies in the eastern part of the property along Christmas Creek. The showing is an approximately 1 m wide galena-bearing quartz vein that is reported to have a silver: lead ratio of 34.3 g/t silver to 1% lead. Rock and chip samples taken by Coureur Des Bois around the showing have yielded up to 119 ppb gold, 27.1 ppm silver, and 1220 ppm lead, while nearby soil sampling outlined a 2000 by 1300 m multi-element anomaly (Anomaly C). Rock samples taken from soil pits 1500 m north of the Santa Showing returned up to 6100 ppm lead. These pits were dug within a 2800 by 800 m multi-element soil geochemical anomaly (Anomaly D).

The **Bored Anomaly** (Anomaly E) is a 7 km long, up to 4.5 km wide lead-zinc soil anomaly that underlies the western portion of the property. The anomaly extends approximately 2 km off of the claims. Rock samples taken between 1990 and 1992 from goethite-rich quartz-sericite schist with 30-60% boxwork cavities returned up to 22.8 ppm silver, 7760 ppm lead, 460 ppm zinc, 2000 ppm copper and 5120 ppm barium (Carne, 1992). In 2017, a float sample of highly oxidized schist with 30% boxwork cavities returned 269 ppm zinc.

In 2017, nine rock samples were collected from the property. The best rock sample, a re-healed limonitic quartz breccia found along a quartz-muscovite and chlorite-biotite schist contact, returned 26.8 g/t silver and 589 ppm lead. Table IV summarizes results from rock geochemical sampling.

Table IV – 2017 Rock Sample Data

Claim Option	Rock samples collected	2017 Significant results	Historical results
Squid	2	-	-
CH	3	26.8 g/t Ag, 589 ppm Pb	119 ppb Au, 34.2 g/t Ag, 6,100 ppm Pb
Squid East	2	-	-
Squid West	2	2.93 g/t Ag, 293 ppm Pb, 269 ppm Zn	22.8 g/t Ag, 7760 ppm Pb, 2000 ppm Cu, 460 ppm Zn

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Previous soil sampling on the property has been primarily concentrated around the Exploits Zone, Bonus Zone, Santa Showing and Bored Anomaly, leaving the bulk of the Trident property largely untested. Six distinct geochemical anomalies (A to F) have been identified on the property to date. Anomalous thresholds and peak values for soil samples are listed in Table V.

Table V – Threshold and Peak Values for Soil Samples

Element	Anomalous Thresholds				
	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Peak
Gold (ppb)	≥ 5 < 10	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50	1086
Silver(ppm)	≥ 0.5 < 1	≥ 1 < 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5	79
Lead (ppm)	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200	4981
Zinc (ppm)	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200 < 500	≥ 500	1610

Anomaly A comprises a 550 by 200 m area that encompasses the Exploits Zone. A string of strongly anomalous gold (up to 1086 ppb), silver (up to 78.5 ppm), lead (up to 4494 ppm), and antimony (up to 209.8 ppm) is associated with near surface sericite and chlorite schist horizons.

Anomaly B is an 1100 by 700 m elongated area located 1200 m due west of Anomaly A. It is defined by elevated arsenic values (up to 137.5 ppm), which surround a 550 m long northwesterly trending band of high lead values (up to 793 ppm). The Bonus Zone lies within this anomaly.

Anomaly C lies in the eastern part of the property, approximately 2700 m south of Anomaly A. This anomaly is a 2000 by 1300 m ellipsoid that is situated along a northwesterly trending ridgeline. It contains strongly anomalous values for gold (up to 120 ppb), silver (up to 12.65 ppm), lead (up to 2100 ppm) and zinc (up to 1515 ppm). Base and precious metal values are strongest along the outer rim of the ellipsoid, with the strongest concentration proximal to Christmas Creek. Geochemical values are subdued towards the centre of the ellipsoid. This anomaly covers the Santa Showing.

Anomaly D is located less than 200 m northwest of Anomaly C. The anomaly is a 2800 by 800 m area with high gold (up to 51 ppb), silver (up to 12.3 ppm), lead (up to 2310 ppm) and zinc (up to 545 ppm) values. The geochemical signature carries across Christmas Creek, with the strongest values found with along the upper flanks of the adjacent hillside.

Anomaly E is a 7000 by 4500 m lead-zinc anomaly found on the western part of the property, approximately 8,000 m west of Anomaly D. The anomaly extends 2,000 m west, off of the property. The anomaly is centred on a north-south trending ridge and extends down the hillsides to the surrounding valley bottoms. Soil samples are anomalous for lead (up to 970.9 ppm) and zinc (up to 1610 ppm). This anomaly is also called the Bored Anomaly.

Anomaly F is a 500 m long string of samples located roughly 4000 m northeast of Anomaly E. Soil sampling in 2017 returned up to 25 ppb gold, 517 ppm lead and 414 ppm zinc from a cluster of samples located along a northwesterly trending ridgeline, in the headwaters of a tributary to Matson Creek.

In 2017, a total of 1158 grid and contour soil samples were collected from the Trident property, as summarized in Table VI. Figures 6 to 10 illustrate thematic results for gold, silver, lead, zinc and antimony.

Table VI – 2017 Soil Sample Data

Claim Group	Samples Collected	Significant Results
Squid	369	80 ppb Au, 2.2 ppm Ag, 517 ppm Pb, 439 ppm Zn
CH	224	51 ppb Au, 5.4 ppm Ag, 1095 ppm Pb, 545 ppm Zn
Squid East	343	70 ppb Au
Squid West	222	52 ppb Au, 935 ppm Pb, 1610 ppm Zn

DIAMOND DRILLING

In 2013, Metals Creek completed four diamond drill holes totalling 428 m, at four drill sites. The holes tested the Exploits Zone, a shallow westerly dipping sericite schist horizon, to a maximum depth of 33 m. Core was drilled using NQ drill equipment and averaged 65% recovery. Data for these holes are listed in Table VII.

Table VII – 2013 Diamond Drill Hole Data

Drill Hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
SE-13-001	519815	7048051	801	072	-45	132
SE-13-002	519797	7048041	801	072	-60	140
SE-13-003	519783	7048073	789	072	-45	81
SE-13-004	519898	7048055	799	252	-45	75

Three of the four holes drilled were collared into the target sericite schist horizon. Samples from this horizon returned gold-silver results with strong lead support and associated antimony and selenium pathfinders. The fourth hole was drilled at the opposite orientation to confirm the dip direction of the zone. A petrographic study following the drill program concluded that anastomosing oxidized and limonitic clay stringers replaced gold-silver-lead±zinc bearing sulphide mineralization (Colombo, 2013). Table VIII highlights the significant drill intercepts of the 2013 drill program.

Table VIII – 2013 Diamond Drill Highlights

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)
SE-17-001	9.00	21.00	12.00	1.699	81.775	0.312
SE-17-002	12.00	33.00	21.00	1.547	114.12	0.315
including	14.00	26.00	12.00	2.431	185.254	0.470
SE-17-003	6.50	13.00	6.50	0.371	39.89	0.664

In 2017, Trifecta Gold completed five diamond drill holes totalling 546.5 m, from three drill sites. These holes tested the Exploits Zone down-dip and along strike of the previous drill holes. Core was drilled using an A-5 diamond drill with HQ equipment. Drill core recovery was 90 to 95%. Figure 11 illustrates a plan-view of all diamond drill holes, while 2017 drill hole data are listed below in Table IX.

Table IX – 2017 Diamond Drill Hole Data

Drill Hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
SE-17-001	519706	7048004	802	072	-90	110
SE-17-002	519706	7048004	802	072	-45	92
SE-17-003	519677	7048100	783	072	-45	88
SE-17-004	519685	7048099	780	072	-45	122.50
SE-17-005	519734	7047926	825	072	-45	134

Two drill holes were planned for each of the drill pads at the Exploits Zone to confirm the dip and geometry of the mineralized horizon. However, due to difficult ground conditions only the first section was completed as planned. Every hole, except SE-17-03, which was abandoned before its target depth due to ground and equipment problems, intersected the mineralized sericite schist horizon at its anticipated depth (Willms, 2017).

All of the holes returned elevated values for gold, silver, lead and zinc, with associated barium, antimony and selenium pathfinder elements. Table X summarizes the highlight results. Figures 12 to 14 illustrate cross-sections of the five 2017 drill holes at the Exploits Zone.

Table X – 2017 Diamond Drill Highlights

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
SE-17-001	48.30	50.43	2.13	1.425	36.60	0.097	0.053
	88.00	93.00	5.00	0.665	21.56	0.177	0.245
	99.00	101.45	2.45	1.048	21.79	0.120	0.202
SE-17-002	56.46	59.36	2.90	0.419	21.22	0.108	0.005
	77.40	86.64	9.24	0.762	74.13	0.415	0.427
including	80.96	82.15	1.19	2.100	325.00	1.195	0.889
SE-17-003	10.00	13.00	3.00	0.598	0.14	0.002	0.011
SE-17-004	81.18	86.35	5.17	0.534	46.42	0.492	0.608
including	82.26	83.86	1.60	1.010	97.70	1.055	1.190
SE-17-005	70.76	77.00	6.24	0.526	23.40	0.156	0.339
	91.20	92.50	1.30	0.612	52.30	0.513	0.755

The sericite schist zone is overlain by a package of chlorite to chlorite-biotite schist, with intermittent graphite schist horizons, and is underlain by rhyolitic tuff.

The sericite schist horizon can be characterized by three sub-units, which are variably developed throughout the mineralized zone.

1. Green sericite schist containing fine (1-3 mm) quartz and albite clasts and anastomosing oxidized clay stringers along foliations. Sulphide mineralization is found in deeper intercepts mainly as disseminated pyrite.

2. Bleached white to grey sericite schist alternating with a siliceous replacement phase of sheeted to banded quartz micro-floods (1 mm)

3. developed along the plane of foliation. Polymetallic sulphide mineralization is found as disseminations and as concentrated bands.

4. Intensely faulted and clay gouge altered sericite schist.

Veins and veinlets of quartz, carbonate and minor barite occur throughout all lithological units. Chlorite, graphite and sericite schist units are heavily faulted, fractured and locally deformed.

METALLURGY

Following drilling in 2013, Metals Creek conducted preliminary cyanide leach bottle-roll testing. Coarse reject material from trench E4-3 and drill core at the Exploits Zone yielded gold recovery results that are summarized in Table XI (Redfearn, 2013).

Table XI – Results of 72-hour Cyanide Leach Bottle-Roll Test

Sample ID	Measured (Au, g/t)	Calculated Head Au (g/t)	Recovery Au (%)
1308701	8.55	8.18	95.7
1308707	2.53	2.76	91.0
SE-13-001-005	1.95	1.98	93.2
SE-13-002-007	0.71	0.68	83.8
SE-13-002-008	9.99	8.36	95.1
SE-13-002-013	1.76	1.58	93.4

During testing, gold responded with an averaged 92% recovery rate during a 72-hour test cycle. Over a 48-hour period, testing was deemed sufficient for gold-leaching, with the exception of SE-13-002-008, which required extended leach retention time. Silver recovery was not tested.

Samples were previously crushed to 6-Tyler mesh at ACME Labs, requiring only grinding to be completed prior to cyanidation. Gold analysis was completed via fire assay, in which each sample was melted to a slag and re-melted in a cupel before being dissolved in acid and analyzed by Atomic Absorption (AA) Spectrophotemetry. Each sample subject to bottle-roll testing was wet ground via rod mill at 65% solids pulp density to a target P80 grind size of 150 mesh. Particle size was analyzed by wet screening through 400 Tyler mesh before being dry screened through stacked sieves. Bottle-roll testing was carried out on 40 wt. % solids, with cyanide levels adjusted at 1.0g/L for the duration of the test. Intermediate solution samples were removed and analyzed to determine dissolution at 2-, 4-, 7-, 24- and 47 hours of retention time before being terminated at 72 hours. Detailed testing reports including metallurgical balance and test procedure can be found in the December 2013 Bottle Roll Cyanidation report (Redfearn, 2013).

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

In 2013, Metals Creek and Coureur Des Bois accessed Regional 200 m Residual Total Field and First Vertical Derivative (FVD) surveys conducted by the YGS in the Matson Creek area for preliminary interpretation. The FVD survey outlined a steep magnetic gradient that trends in conjunction with the Exploits Zone. A nearby magnetic high is bisected by a northwesterly trending fault previously identified by the YGS (YGS, 2017).

In 2013, Metals Creek completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, flown at 100 m line spacing over the Squid East claims. Figures 15 and 16 illustrate FVD and Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) data, respectively.

FVD data generated by the survey outlined a 1200 m northwesterly trending magnetic low that is coincident with the soil geochemical signature that delineates the Exploits Zone. A series of southwesterly trending faults transected by a 3000 m northwesterly trending fault around this magnetic low was inferred from the data.

Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) data identified an approximately 800 m long moderate to low northwesterly trending linear that roughly traces the Exploits Zone, with a broad magnetic high along the western side of the zone. This magnetic high may indicate the presence of graphite or magnetite bearing horizons proximal to mineralization at the Exploits Zone.

DEMOBILIZATION AND RECLAMATION

In 2019, equipment was demobilized from the property to Whitehorse using a one-ton truck rented from Archer Cathro; a Caterpillar D7 bulldozer; a six by six, five-tonne all-terrain truck; and large transport trucks and trailers.

The diamond drill and all related equipment and supplies were transported off of the property. Camp gear, fuel and empty drums that had been cached on the property were removed and taken to Whitehorse. The bermed liner was rolled up and removed after the fuel was removed. Appendix III contains photos documenting demobilization, reclamation and cached materials.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Trident property covers multiple silver-lead-zinc±gold VMS-style showings, silver-lead bearing quartz veining and the Matson Creek placer gold camp, which has produced approximately 38,000 ounces of gold with no established bedrock source.

Soil geochemical sampling in 2017 identified two new anomalies and expanded on areas that were previously recognized to be prospective. Most geochemical anomalies on the property are characterized by a strongly elevated lead and zinc response supported by more localized gold and silver highs. This signature is consistent with underlying VMS-style mineralization.

Drilling conducted by Trifecta Gold on the property was designed to confirm historical drill results at the Exploits Zone. Four of the five holes intersected the gold-silver-lead-zinc bearing sericite to quartz-sericite schist horizon, but results did not replicate those seen during the 2013 drill program. The best intersection, from hole SE-17-002, graded 0.762 g/t gold, 74.13 g/t silver, 0.415 % lead and 0.427 % zinc over 9.24 m.

The presence of bimodal metavolcanics featuring chlorite and sericite alteration assemblages is typical of Kuroko-type VMS host rocks. This lithological evidence is strengthened by the presence of quartz-carbonate feeder veins and veinlets, polymetallic sulphide mineralization and strongly associated antimony, barium and selenium indicator elements, which are typical of VMS deposits.

Within the Dawson Range, the Exploits Zone draws comparison to the Touleary VMS deposit, located 97 km to the southeast. The Touleary deposit is also situated within the YTT, is hosted in sericitized volcaniclastics and is outlined by a linear FVD magnetic low. Intercepts at the Touleary property include 1.37 % copper, 14.5 g/t silver, 0.80 g/t gold and 0.41 % zinc over 6.09 m. The Exploits Zone also has similarities to the Wolverine Mine VMS deposit in the Finlayson Lake district, which was situated adjacent to the Dawson area before displacement of the Tintina Fault. The Wolverine Mine, a bimodal-felsic VMS deposit, has a measured and indicated

resource of 4.46 Mt grading 12.14% zinc, 354.8 g/t silver, 1.16% copper, 1.70 g/t gold and 1.58% lead, which is described in an initial NI43-101 compliant report (Yukon Zinc Corp., 2013).

Further work on the Trident property is warranted to fully evaluate the known soil geochemical anomalies, especially those on the CH and wholly-owned Squid claims. Future work should include but not be limited to: 1) reconnaissance-scale soil geochemical coverage across the entire property; 2) grid soil geochemical sampling to expand and better define known geochemical anomalies; 3) silt sampling and gold pan concentrate sampling along tributaries of Matson Creek to identify gold-bearing tributaries of the nearby Matson Creek placer camp; 4) airborne FVD and TMI geophysical surveys across prospective areas on the CH and Squid claims; and 5) mechanized trenching to expose bedrock around the Santa Showing and within the areas of the soil anomalies.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



J. Morton, B.Sc., P.Geo.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jack Morton, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from Simon Fraser University in 2013 with a B.Sc. in Earth Science.

2. From 2007 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in Nevada, Yukon Territory, British Columbia, and Northwest Territories.

3. I am a Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License Number 45807).

4. I supervised the field program and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.



J. Morton, B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures
Trident Property
March 6, 2020

Labour		
J.Thomson-Gladish, Labour - driver during demobe $66/hour	$	528.00
W.Schneider, labour during demobe, equipment repair, $98/hour	$	6,633.00
E.Smith, demobe logistics and labour moving equipment , $85/hour	$	1,615.00
K.Willms, demobe labour packing of staging and camp area, $85/hour	$	4,760.00
J.Morton, demobe planning and logistics	$	588.00
	$	14,124.00
Expences (Includes Management Fee)		
15317 Yukon Inc, - Inv#539097 - demob	$	32,285.25
Mercer Contracting - Inv#450815 - demob	$	20,088.00
Platinum Diamond Drilling	$	8,343.00
Great River Air - Inv#6995	$	632.45
	$	61,348.70
AC Provided Expences		
Field Room and Board - 7 Days @ $100/ day	$	700.00
Whitehorse Accomodations - 2 Days @ $180/ day	$	360.00
AC Truck Rental CC1	$	720.00
AC Truck Rental CS3	$	300.00
AC Mileage Charge on CS3	$	375.00
	$	2,455.00
Total 2019 Expenditures	**$**	**77,927.70**

APPENDIX III

DEMOBILIZATION AND RECLAMATION PHOTO


CA570


GODWIN DRI PRIME
344

TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

FIGURE 1

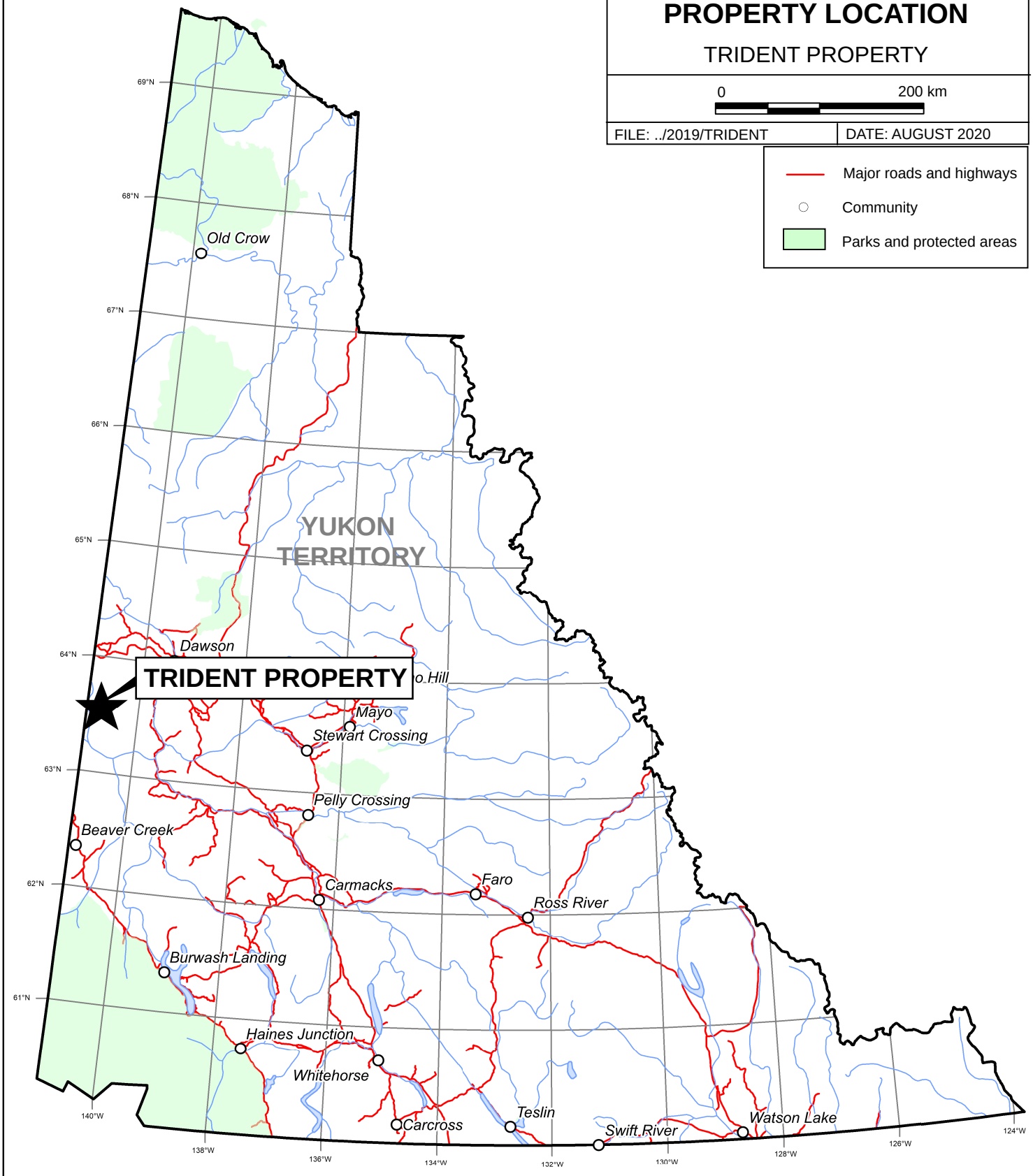
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY LOCATION

TRIDENT PROPERTY

0 200 km

FILE: ../2019/TRIDENT | DATE: AUGUST 2020



TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATIONS AND HISTORICAL WORKINGS

TRIDENT PROPERTY

0 4,000

meters

UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 09, 10

FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT

DATE: AUGUST 2020

T.N.

0°18'

19° 24'East

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 24.0'y West

510,000

515,000

520,000

525,000

7,050,000

7,045,000

7,040,000

CH Option

Wholly owned claims

Exploits Zone

Bonus Zone

Santa Showing

Bored Anomaly

Matson Creek placer mine

Placer Camp

Matson Creek airstrip

Access road

Trail

TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

FIGURE 3

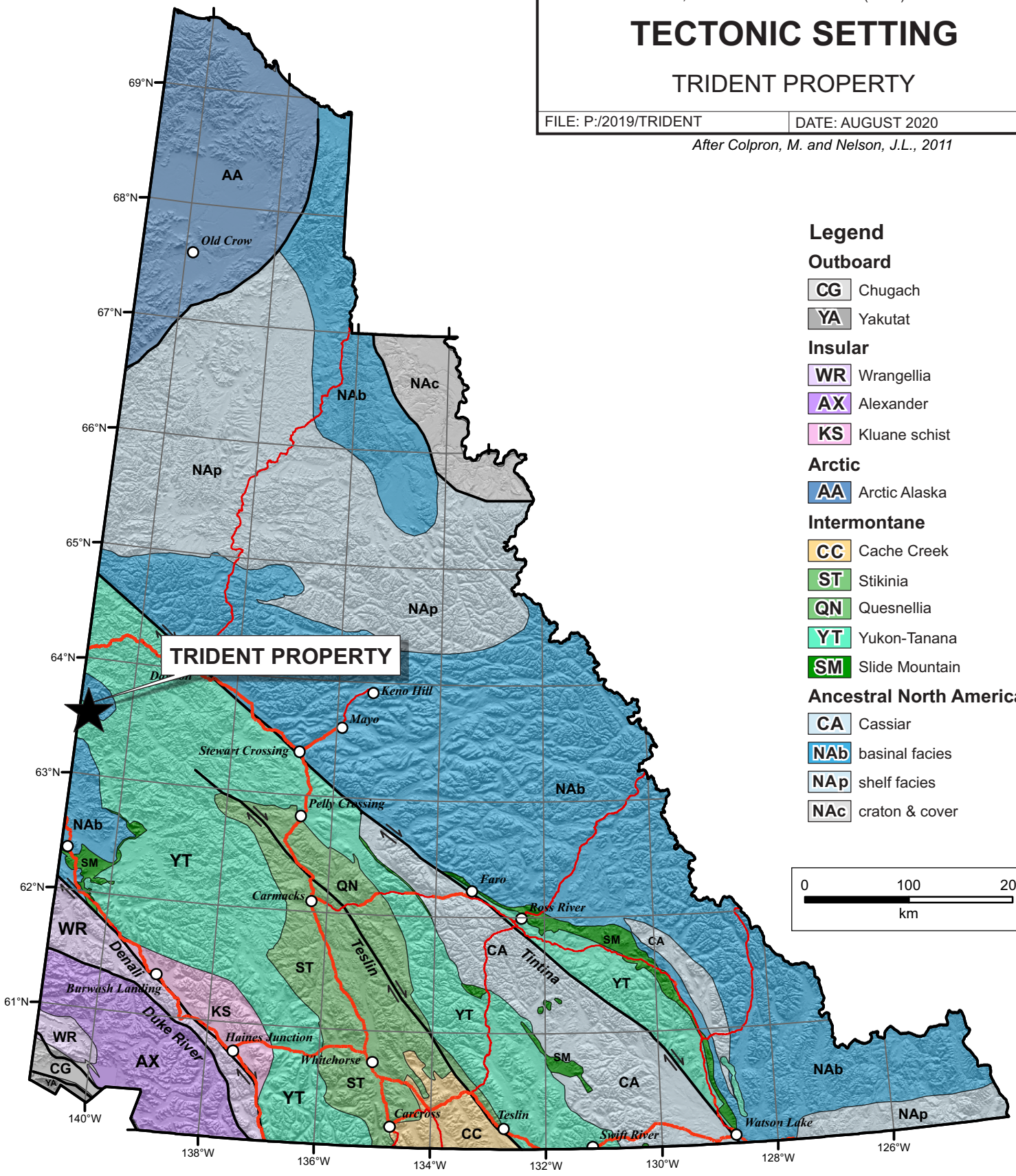
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING

TRIDENT PROPERTY

FILE: P:/2019/TRIDENT | DATE: AUGUST 2020

After Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., 2011



Legend

Outboard

- CG Chugach
- YA Yakutat

Insular

- WR Wrangellia
- AX Alexander
- KS Kluane schist

Arctic

- AA Arctic Alaska

Intermontane

- CC Cache Creek
- ST Stikinia
- QN Quesnellia
- YT Yukon-Tanana
- SM Slide Mountain

Ancestral North America

- CA Cassiar
- NAb basinal facies
- NAp shelf facies
- NAc craton & cover

TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

TRIDENT PROPERTY

0 5

kilometers

UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 9, 10

FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT | DATE: AUGUST 2020

True north

0°18'

19° 24'East

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 24.0'y West

500,000 505,000 510,000 515,000 520,000 525,000

7,050,000

7,045,000

7,040,000

7,035,000

DMF6

DMgG

IKIR

uKC

PK1

ITR2

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

PgS

PDS1

CENZOIC

ITR2: ROSS: Mixed bimodal volcanic rocks. Rhyolite flows, tuff, ash-flow tuff and breccia

uKC: CARMACKS: Volcanic succession dominated by basic volcanic strata

MESOZOIC

lKIR: INDIAN RIVER: pebble to boulder conglomerate

PALEOZOIC

PK1: KLONDIKE SCHIST: muscovitic and/or chloritic quartzite and quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist; quartz and/or feldspar augen-bearing quartz-muscovite (chlorite) schist; includes augen gneiss

PgS: SULPHUR CREEK: Granodiorite and quartz-monzonite

DMF6: FINLAYSON: serpentinite and metagabbro

PALEOZOIC TO NEOPROEROZOIC

DMgG: GRASS LAKES: augen granodiorite, granite and quartz monzonite

PDS1: SNOWCAP: metasiliciclastics

Fault

TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

TRIDENT PROPERTY

0 4,000

meters

UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 9, 10

FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT | DATE: AUGUST 2020

True north

0°18'

19° 24'East

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 24.0'y West

510,000

515,000

520,000

7,045,000

7,040,000

25

SEE INSET

PK1

30

30

35

40

70

60

80

60

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

INSET

40

50

50

70

60

60

0 100

meters

Stike/dip measurement
Muscovite schist
Quartzite
Chlorite schist
Graphite schist

CENZOIC

lTR2: ROSS: Mixed bimodal volcanic rocks. Rhyolite flows, tuff, ash-flow tuff and breccia

uKC: CARMACKS: Volcanic succession dominated by basic volcanic strata

MESOZOIC

lKIR: INDIAN RIVER: pebble to boulder conglomerate

PALEOZOIC

PK1: KLONDIKE SCHIST: muscovitic and/or chloritic quartzite and quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist; quartz and/or feldspar augen-bearing quartz-muscovite (chlorite) schist; includes augen gneiss

PgS: SULPHUR CREEK: Granodiorite and quartz-monzonite

DMF6: FINLAYSON: serpentinite and metagabbro

PALEOZOIC TO NEOPROEROZOIC

DMgG: GRASS LAKES: augen granodiorite, granite and quartz monzonite

PDS1: SNOWCAP: metasiliciclastics

Fault

TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

TRIDENT PROPERTY

0 2,000

meters

UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 09, 10

FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT | DATE: AUGUST 2020

Gold in soil (ppb)

- 50 to 1,087
- 20 to 50
- 10 to 20
- 5 to 10
- 2 to 5
- 0 to 2

Access road

Trail

Airstrip

True north

0°18'

19° 24'East

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 24.0'y West

Anomaly A

Anomaly B

Anomaly C

Anomaly D

Anomaly E

Anomaly F

508,000

512,000

516,000

520,000

524,000

7,048,000

7,044,000

7,040,000

TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

FIGURE 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SILVER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

TRIDENT PROPERTY

0 2,000

meters

UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 09, 10

FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT

DATE: AUGUST 2020

Silver in soil (ppm)

- 5 to 79
- 2 to 5
- 1 to 2
- 0.5 to 1
- 0.2 to 0.5
- 0 to 0.2

Access road

Trail

Airstrip

True north

0°18'

19° 24'East

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 24.0'y West

512,000

516,000

520,000

7,048,000

7,044,000

7,040,000

Anomaly A

Anomaly B

Anomaly C

Anomaly D

Anomaly E

Anomaly F

508,000

512,000

516,000

520,000

524,000

TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

TRIDENT PROPERTY

0 2,000

meters

UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 09, 10

FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT

DATE: AUGUSUT 2020

Lead in soil (ppm)

- 200 to 4,981
- 100 to 200
- 50 to 100
- 20 to 50
- 10 to 20
- 0 to 10

Access road

Trail

Airstrip

True north

0°18'

19° 24'East

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 24.0'y West

512,000

516,000

520,000

7,048,000

7,044,000

7,040,000

Anomaly F

Anomaly B

Anomaly A

Anomaly D

Anomaly C

Anomaly E

508,000

512,000

516,000

520,000

524,000

TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

FIGURE 9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ZINC SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

TRIDENT PROPERTY

0 2,000

meters

UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 09, 10

FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT

DATE: AUGUST 2020

Zinc in soil (ppm)

- 500 to 1,610
- 200 to 500
- 100 to 200
- 50 to 100
- 10 to 50
- 0 to 10

Access road

Trail

Airstrip

True north

0°18'

19° 24'East

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 24.0'y West

512,000

516,000

520,000

7,048,000

7,044,000

7,040,000

508,000

524,000

Anomaly A

Anomaly B

Anomaly C

Anomaly D

Anomaly E

Anomaly F

TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.

FIGURE 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ANTIMONY SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

TRIDENT PROPERTY

0 2,000

meters

UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 09, 10

FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT

DATE: AUGUST 2020

Antimony in soil (ppm)

- 50 to 210
- 20 to 50
- 10 to 20
- 5 to 10
- 2 to 5
- 0 to 2

Access road

Trail

Airstrip

True north

0°18'

19° 24'East

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 24.0'y West

Anomaly A

Anomaly B

Anomaly C

Anomaly D

Anomaly E

Anomaly F

508,000

512,000

516,000

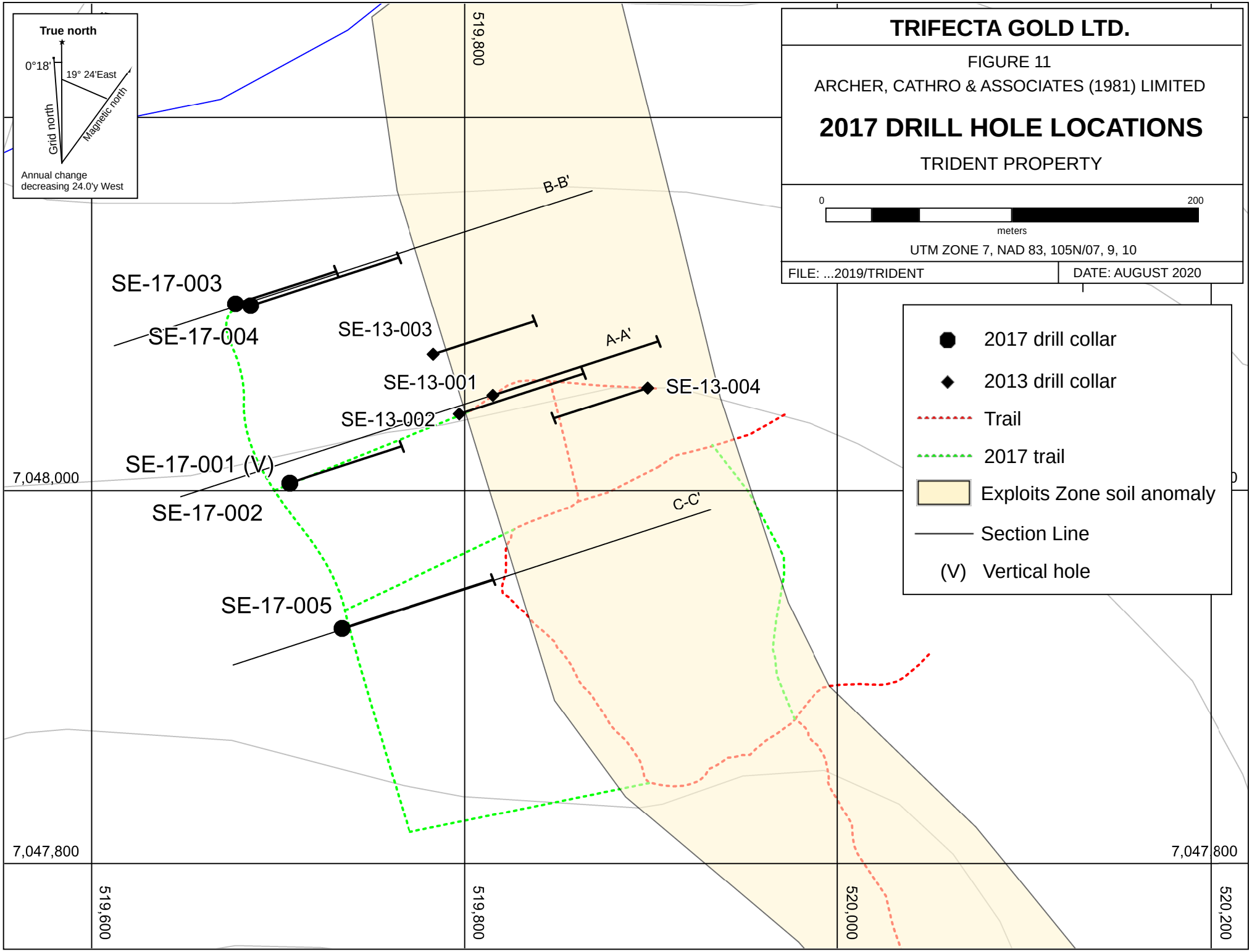
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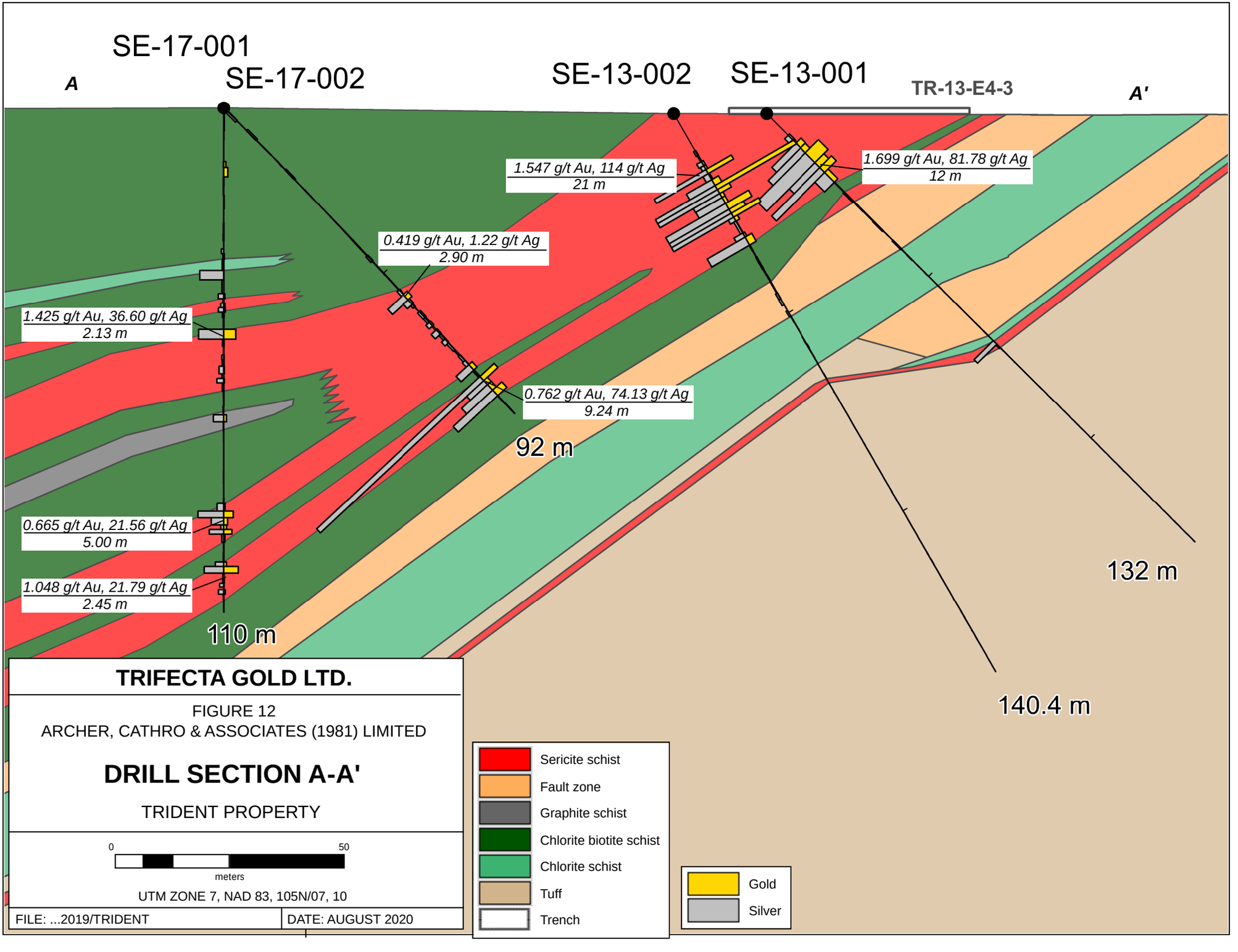
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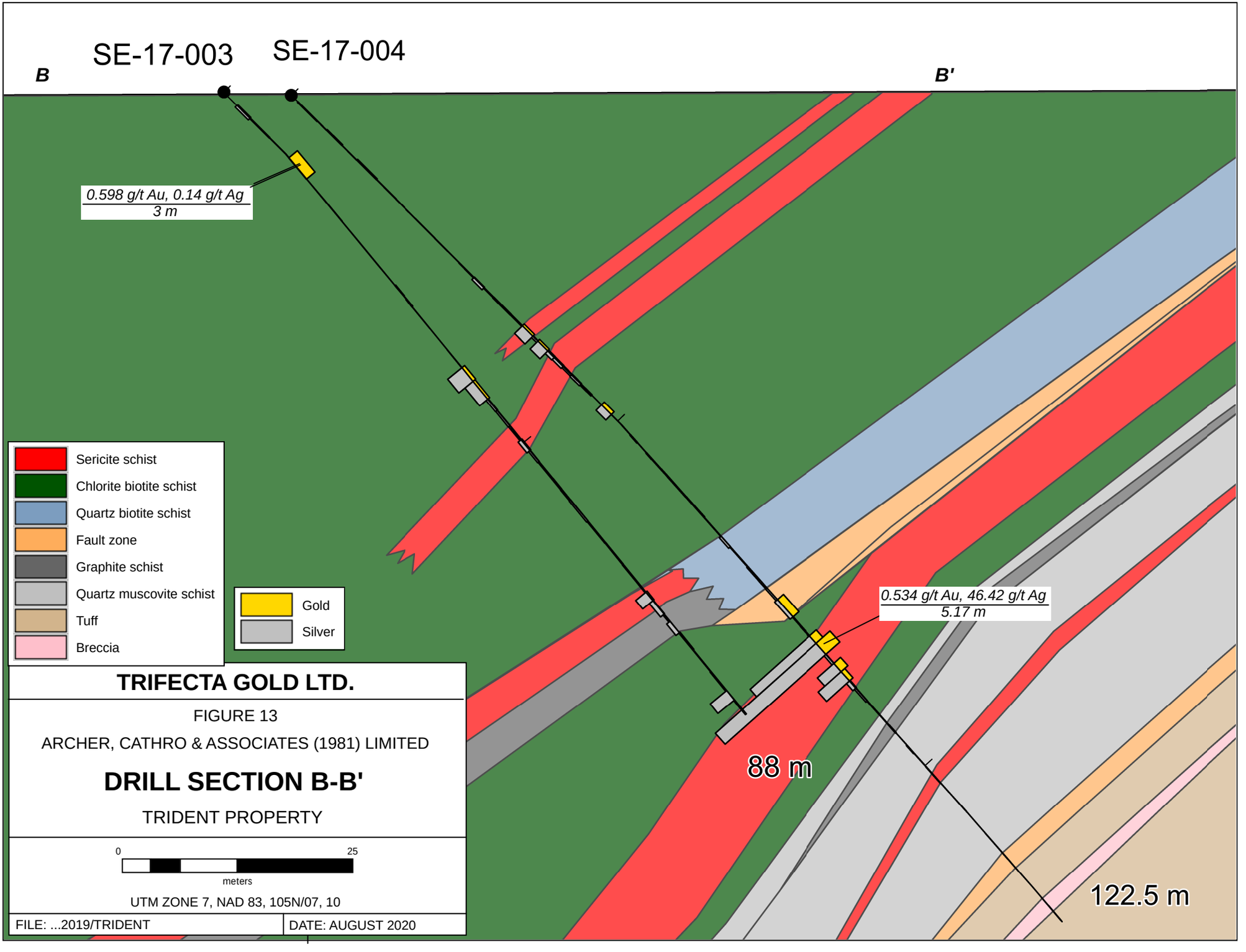
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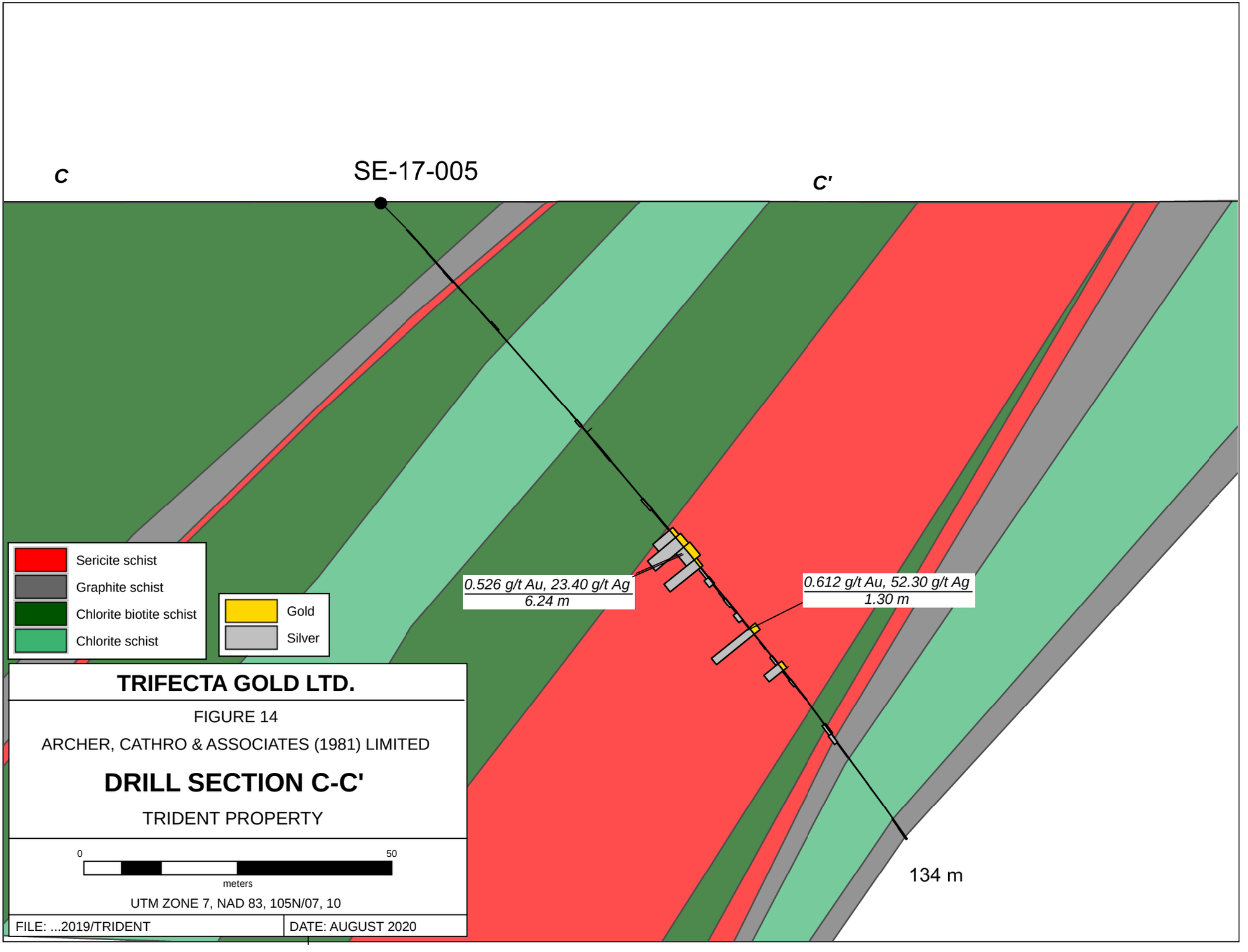
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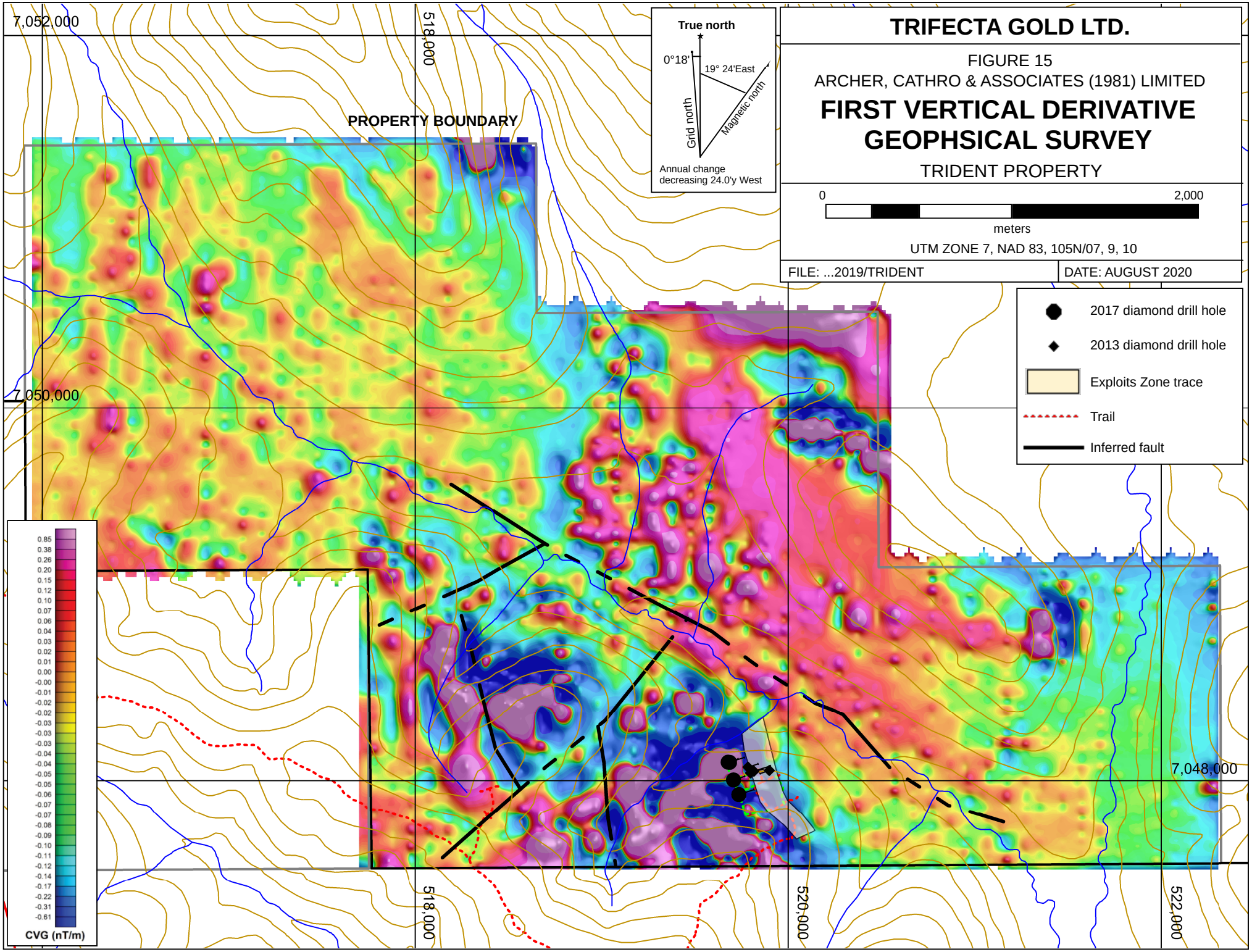
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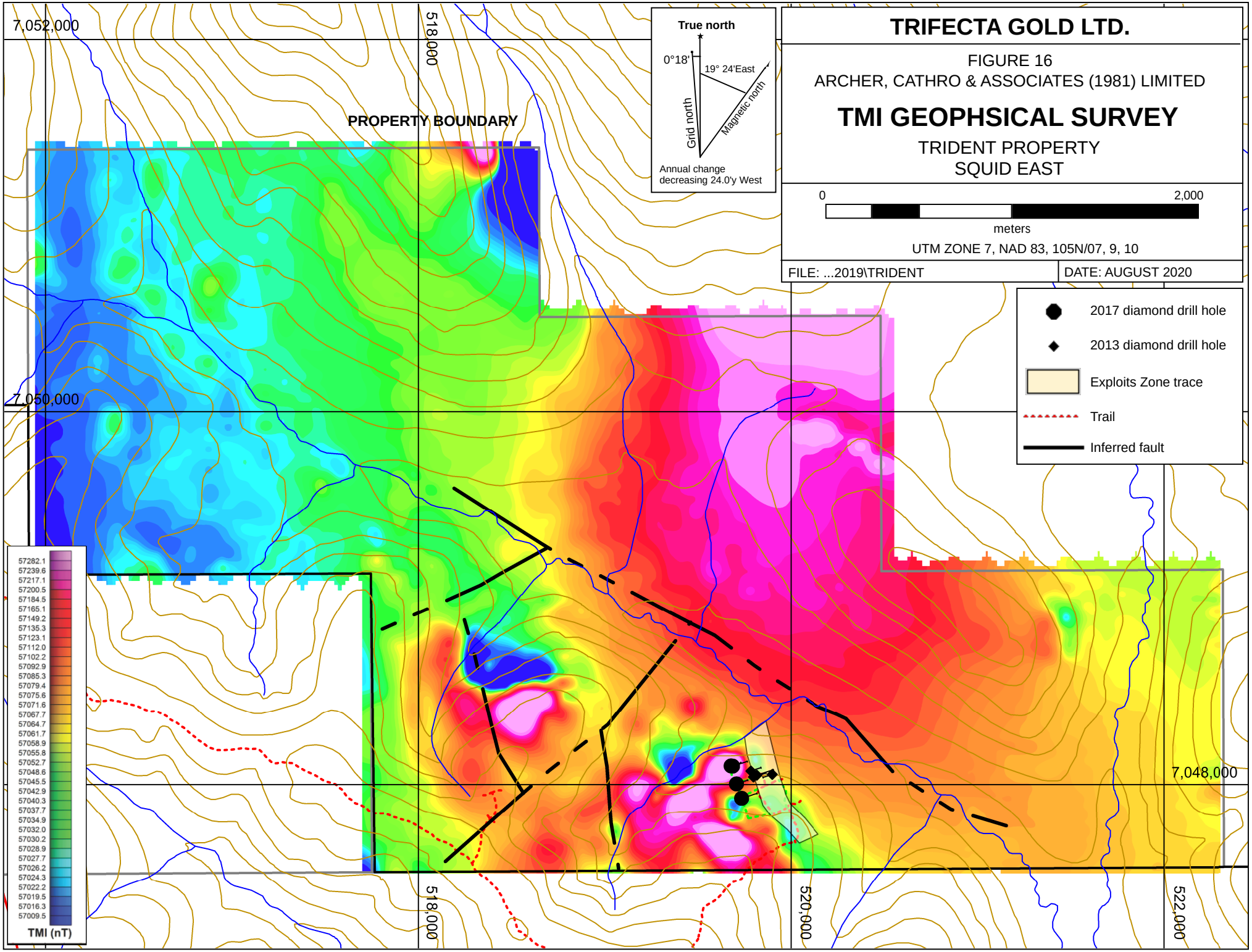

True north
0°18'
19° 24'East
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change
decreasing 24.0'y West
TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.
FIGURE 11
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
2017 DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
TRIDENT PROPERTY
0
200
meters
UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 9, 10
FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT
DATE: AUGUST 2020
519,800
B-B'
SE-17-003
SE-17-004
SE-13-003
A-A'
SE-13-001
SE-13-004
SE-13-002
SE-17-001 (V)
SE-17-002
C-C'
SE-17-005
7,048,000
7,047,800
519,600
519,800
520,000
520,200
2017 drill collar
2013 drill collar
Trail
2017 trail
Exploits Zone soil anomaly
Section Line
(V) Vertical hole


SE-17-001
SE-17-002
SE-13-002
SE-13-001
TR-13-E4-3
A
A'
1.547 g/t Au, 114 g/t Ag
21 m
1.699 g/t Au, 81.78 g/t Ag
12 m
0.419 g/t Au, 1.22 g/t Ag
2.90 m
1.425 g/t Au, 36.60 g/t Ag
2.13 m
0.762 g/t Au, 74.13 g/t Ag
9.24 m
92 m
0.665 g/t Au, 21.56 g/t Ag
5.00 m
1.048 g/t Au, 21.79 g/t Ag
2.45 m
110 m
132 m
140.4 m
TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.
FIGURE 12
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
DRILL SECTION A-A'
TRIDENT PROPERTY
0
50
meters
UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 10
FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT
DATE: AUGUST 2020
Sericite schist
Fault zone
Graphite schist
Chlorite biotite schist
Chlorite schist
Tuff
Trench
Gold
Silver


SE-17-003
SE-17-004
B
B'
0.598 g/t Au, 0.14 g/t Ag
3 m
0.534 g/t Au, 46.42 g/t Ag
5.17 m
88 m
122.5 m
Sericite schist
Chlorite biotite schist
Quartz biotite schist
Fault zone
Graphite schist
Quartz muscovite schist
Tuff
Breccia
Gold
Silver
TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.
FIGURE 13
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
DRILL SECTION B-B'
TRIDENT PROPERTY
0
25
meters
UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 10
FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT
DATE: AUGUST 2020


C
SE-17-005
C'
Sericite schist
Graphite schist
Chlorite biotite schist
Chlorite schist
Gold
Silver
0.526 g/t Au, 23.40 g/t Ag
6.24 m
0.612 g/t Au, 52.30 g/t Ag
1.30 m
134 m
TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.
FIGURE 14
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
DRILL SECTION C-C'
TRIDENT PROPERTY
0
50
meters
UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 10
FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT
DATE: AUGUST 2020


7,052,000
7,050,000
7,048,000
518,000
520,000
522,000
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
True north
0°18'
19° 24'East
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change
decreasing 24.0'y West
TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.
FIGURE 15
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE
GEOPHSICAL SURVEY
TRIDENT PROPERTY
0
2,000
meters
UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 9, 10
FILE: ...2019/TRIDENT
DATE: AUGUST 2020
2017 diamond drill hole
2013 diamond drill hole
Exploits Zone trace
Trail
Inferred fault
0.85
0.38
0.26
0.20
0.15
0.12
0.10
0.07
0.06
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
-0.00
-0.01
-0.02
-0.02
-0.03
-0.03
-0.03
-0.04
-0.04
-0.05
-0.05
-0.06
-0.07
-0.07
-0.08
-0.09
-0.10
-0.11
-0.12
-0.14
-0.17
-0.22
-0.31
-0.61
CVG (nT/m)


7,052,000
518,000
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
True north
0°18'
19° 24'East
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change
decreasing 24.0'y West
TRIFECTA GOLD LTD.
FIGURE 16
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
TMI GEOPHSICAL SURVEY
TRIDENT PROPERTY
SQUID EAST
0
2,000
meters
UTM ZONE 7, NAD 83, 105N/07, 9, 10
FILE: ...2019\TRIDENT
DATE: AUGUST 2020
2017 diamond drill hole
2013 diamond drill hole
Exploits Zone trace
Trail
Inferred fault
7,050,000
7,048,000
57282.1
57239.6
57217.1
57200.5
57184.5
57165.1
57149.2
57135.3
57123.1
57112.0
57102.2
57092.9
57085.3
57079.4
57075.6
57071.6
57067.7
57064.7
57061.7
57058.9
57055.8
57052.7
57048.6
57045.5
57042.9
57040.3
57037.7
57034.9
57032.0
57030.2
57028.9
57027.7
57026.2
57024.3
57022.2
57019.5
57016.3
57009.5
TMI (nT)
518,000
520,000
522,000