Report on Diamond Drilling, Prospecting and Sampling on the Lone Star Property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada

On the following claims groups:
AC, BAD, Bar, BR, Cal, Chi, CIM, Cul, DE, DN, Gap, Giga, IF, Joe, KG, KG F, KH, Klondike, LB, LLIB, ND, Nug, Nugget, On, Oyro, Rado, Red, Reef, Rex, RJ, Ron, Stam, Syndicate, UELD, VI, Win
See detailed list in Appendix II

NTS MAP-SHEETS 115O/14

62°52'N 139°15'W

588500mE / 7084500mN NAD83, Zone 7N

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

Work completed: May 1 – September 27, 2018

Submitted by: Peter Tallman P. Geo.

On behalf of
Klondike Gold Corp.

2833 – 595 Burrard Street,

Vancouver, BC Canada V7X 1J1

Tel • 604.559.4440 Fax • 604.559.4443

Webpage • www.klondikegoldcorp.com

Table of Contents

Appendices

List of Figures

1.0 Introduction

Exploration on the Lone Star property, which includes the Lone Star and Bonanza claim groupings, in 2018 consisted of 87 NTW diamond drill holes completed by Kluane Drilling Ltd., 701.44 square kilometers high resolution helicopter magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical survey data completed by New-Sense Geophysics, and 128 man days of soil sampling, prospecting, sampling, trenching and reclamation work, totaling $1,633,138.66. Additional work not claimed for credit includes additional soils, prospecting, detailed structural mapping, trenching, and significant remediation of past disturbances. Exploration drilling focused on two main zones, the Nugget and Lone Star Zones, with several holes also drilled on Gold Run, French Gulch and Glacier Gulch.

2.0 Property Description and Location

The Lone Star property is centered on 63°52'N, 139°15'W, covers the western portion of the Klondike goldfields, located some 500 km NNW of the territorial capital of Whitehorse, YT. The Lone Star property is comprised of 3005 contiguous quartz claims and 14 Crown Grants covering a 587 square kilometer area. The Lone Star property quartz claims are divided for purposes of administration into the Lone Star grouping and the Bonanza grouping. The Lone Star property extends northward along Adams Gulch and the entirety of Bonanza Creek, north to the Klondike River at Bear Creek, east across Chance Creek and Independence Creek, south to Blanche Creek and covering the entirety of Eldorado Creek.

The claims lie on NTS map sheet 115O/14 within the Dawson mining district. Property and claim locations are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, and a detailed claim list is located in Appendix II. As of the date of this report all quartz claims are listed and owned 100% by Klondike Gold Corp. without encumbrance or underlying royalty. Klondike Gold also owns 14 crown grants within the Lone Star property. Ownership in one of these crown grants, "Argyle", situated at Adams Gulch was reduced (January 2016) by the Yukon government to 25% from 100%; this is subject to discussion since Klondike Gold purchased 100% and has paid 100% of taxes to the Yukon government since 1980. The remaining 13 crown grants are owned 100% by Klondike Gold without encumbrance or underlying royalty.

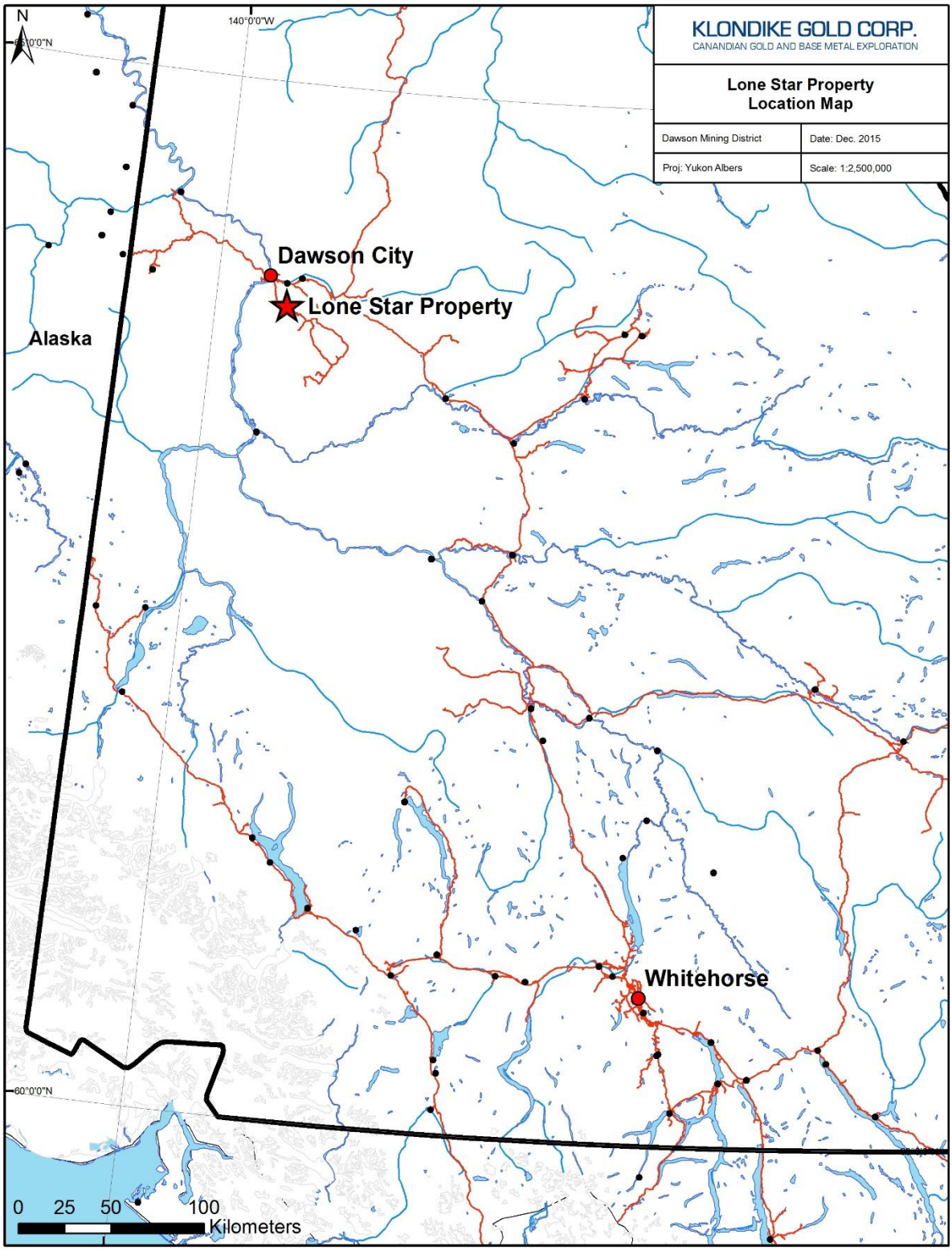


Figure 1: Lone Star Property Location Map

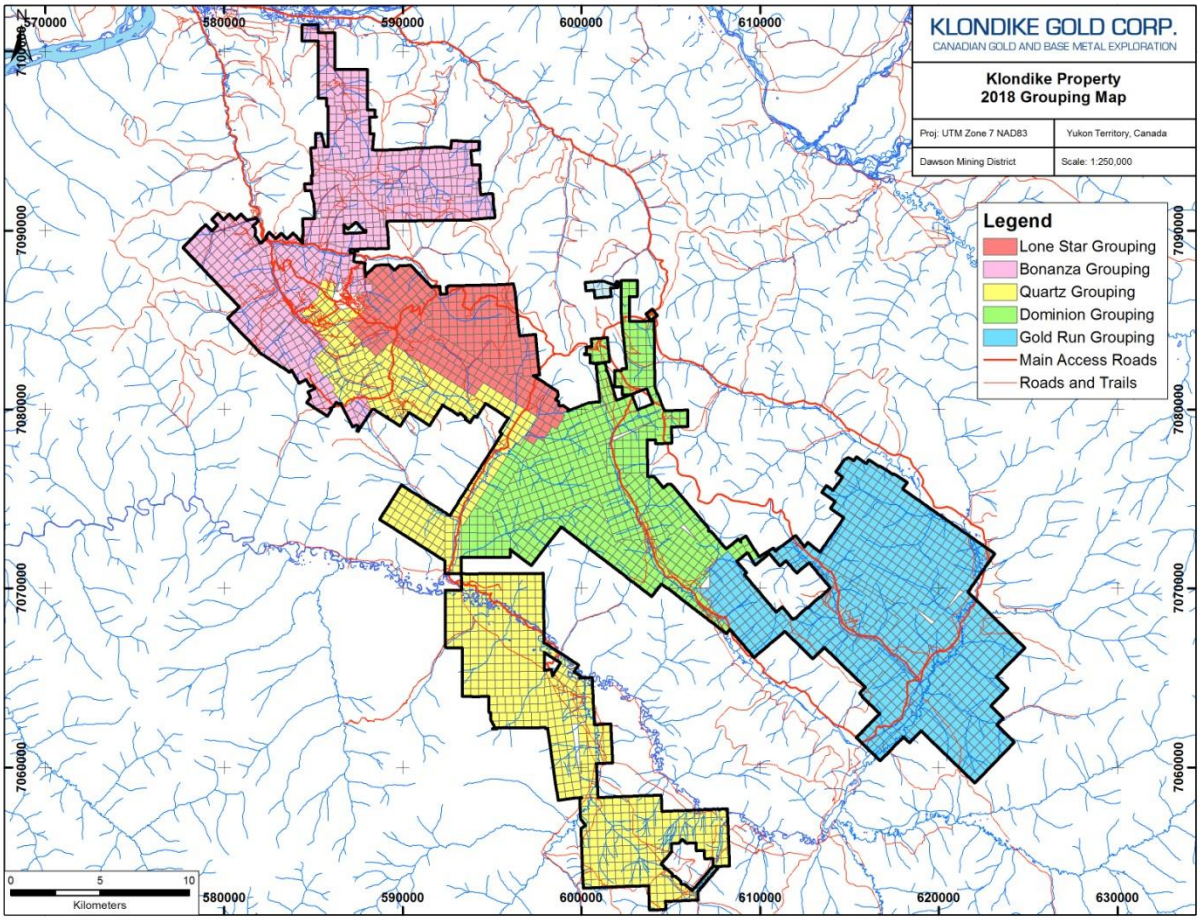


Figure 2: Lone Star Property Grouping Map

3.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Lone Star Property covers the discovery creeks of the Klondike placer goldfields located near Dawson City ("Dawson"), Yukon Territory. Gold was originally discovered and mined from gravels in lower Quartz Creek near Indian River in 1894. Another nearby discovery of abundant gold on Rabbit Creek (now Bonanza Creek) and two weeks later in Eldorado Creek initiated the "Klondike Gold Rush" in 1896. Gold in the gravels and bedrock within the Klondike district has been the target of prospectors and placer gold miners since that time.

Dawson is connected to the territorial capital of Whitehorse via a 540 km sealed, government maintained two-lane highway (the "Klondike Highway"). Electricity in Dawson is supplied by the Yukon Energy Corporation's territorial power grid (connected in 2004) with back-up diesel power. A 5000' x 100' gravel surface lighted Yukon Government airfield at 1214' (370 m) elevation is located on the outskirts of Dawson. Scheduled daily air service to Dawson is maintained by Air North using twin-engine turboprop aircraft from Whitehorse, and seasonally by Boeing 737 jet (with special gravel landing kit installed) from Fairbanks, Alaska for cruise ship tourists. A smaller unmaintained 800' grass/gravel airstrip at 2100' (640 m) elevation suitable for light aircraft is located on the Lone Star property

alongside Eldorado Creek. Charter fixed wing light aircraft of various capabilities are available locally or in Whitehorse. In addition, there are two year-round helicopter bases (Trans North Helicopters and Fireweed Helicopters) in Dawson. Other helicopter companies establish seasonal bases as needed. Regular truck freight, parcel and mail, and fuel services supply Dawson via the highway. Dawson offers normal town facilities such as hotels, restaurants, grocery, clothing, building supplies and hardware stores, engineering supplies, four bulk fuel and one bulk propane depot, as well as vehicle and heavy equipment repair capability. Dawson also serves as a construction hub for materials, equipment, and personnel extending the Dempster Highway north from Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk on the Arctic Ocean slated for completion in fall 2018.

The Lone Star Property lies within the traditional territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in are based in Dawson with roughly 1,100 members who are descended from the Han-speaking people. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in began negotiating their individual land claim in 1991. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement was signed on July 16, 1998 and came into effect on September 15, 1998.

The Lone Star property has a number of access points. The Bonanza Creek road begins in Dawson, connects south and west to the Hunker Creek road, and is a major government maintained loop which provides access for miners from two points along the Klondike Highway to the centre of the Klondike. This east-west road cuts across the northern part of the Lone Star property. The Eldorado Creek road, a north-south branch off the Bonanza Creek road, runs along Eldorado Creek to its headwater and transects the Lone Star property. The Lone Star Ridge road, one main branch off the Eldorado Creek road, provides access to high ground above both Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks, is a long-used road (in existence at least from 1896) that wears well in summer and is an alternative to the Bonanza Creek road. The Violet road, a second branch off the Eldorado Creek road, loops west on high ground and then runs along the west ridge above Eldorado Creek. The Bonanza and Eldorado Creek roads are 2-wheel drive dirt and gravel roads and have significant mining and tourist traffic through the summer. The Bonanza Creek road is ploughed during winter, the other main roads are cleared and graded from April until October. The Lone Star Ridge and Violet roads are maintained privately by Klondike Gold and others as needed. Roads to individual placer claims, old cut roads, and dirt trails, some requiring 4-wheel drive or ATV, branch from these roads. Taken together, there is an extensive road network which allows excellent access by vehicles and heavy equipment throughout the property.

The Lone Star property is within Central Yukon Basin climatic zone, characterized by a sub-arctic climate, with normally low annual precipitation (approximately 400 mm total precipitation). The exploration season typically extends from May through October, by which time nightly temperatures are below freezing and there may be a few centimeters of snow on the ground. Winter temperatures may drop to at least -40 °C for up to six weeks in January and February.

The Klondike region consists of rugged topography of rounded hills and V-section valleys, as this region was not affected by late Cenozoic glaciation (specifically the Nansen, Klaza, Reid, and McConnell advances (Bostock, 1966)). In-situ weathering of the region has had a lengthy, multimillion year history resulting in few natural fresh rock exposures.

Dawson City is on the Yukon River at 1050' (320 m) elevation and the highest point near to the Lone Star property, King Solomon Dome, is at 4032' (1229 m). The highest point on the Lone Star property is at the Eldorado Dome at 1160 m on the "AC" claims. The region surrounding the claims has been historically denuded of large timber by cutting to supply mines and fuel boilers or by forest fires, and is now covered by regrowth of spruce, poplar, birch and alder. Only the very highest ridges are covered by dwarf willow and birch ("buckbrush").

4.0 History

The Klondike area has been prospected since the discovery of placer gold on Bonanza Creek and Eldorado Creek in 1896, which sparked the Klondike Gold Rush. Many small bedrock gold showings were investigated by hand-dug pits, trenches, shallow shafts, or short adits driven on notable prospects. Prospecting circa 1900 was the most successful in locating bedrock gold-bearing quartz veins on/near the ridge crests where colluvium/overburden is generally thinnest. Prospectors dug holes, collected the quartz boulders, crushed them, and panned the crushed material. If gold was visually identified, additional pits, shafts, or adits would be excavated. Notable prospects discovered around 1900 include Lone Star, Pioneer, and Parnell showings situated on the east ridge above Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks (Minfile #'s 072, 150, and 147), Violet on the west ridge above Eldorado Creek (Minfile #146), and the Mitchell and Sheba veins off the property to the east near King Solomon Dome (Minfile #068).

The Lone Star prospect was first staked in 1897 and the adjacent Parnell and Pioneer prospects in 1900. The Violet prospect was first staked in 1901. Lone Star and Violet were both explored by various episodes of underground mining from short multi-level drifts between 1910 and 1948.

A summary of exploration work from 1896 to present is listed below.

- 1896: Discovery of placer gold, start of placer exploration and mining, along with quartz exploration. Eldorado and Bonanza Creek drainages which underlie the Lone Star property have been the creeks with the most placer gold production, with mining continuing to the present.
- 1897: Lone Star prospect staked by Messrs. *Chute, Corthay and Stewart*. They prospected the discordant quartz body known as the Corthay vein by shaft sinking and drifting.
- 1909-1914: Lone Star Company developed the 'Boulder Lode' at the Lone Star "mine". The company excavated an open-cut and connected it below to a 225 m adit by means of two ore passes. An amalgamation plate 4-head stamp mill with Wilfley table was built 1.5 km downslope on Victoria Gulch and a gravity cable tramway connected this to the mine. By 1914 some 7650 tons of rock had been mined and milled (calculated, with approximately a head grade of 0.202 oz/ton Au: Cathro, 1979).
- 1914: GSC investigated and sampled surface and underground at the Lone Star mine (MacLean, 1914).
- 1929-1936: Consolidated Lone Star Ltd conducted limited work at the Lone Star mine.
- 1935: GSC investigated and sampled surface and underground at the Lone Star mine.
- 1946-1947: Yukon Consolidated Gold Corp ("YGCG") conducted cable-driven percussion "churn" drilling and underground examination of the Lone Star mine site, under option.

- 1960-1962: Klondike Lode Gold Mines prospected, bulldozed five contour trenches, and sluiced the ~85 liter size samples collected. Gold concentrations were expressed qualitatively as number of colours. Colluvial gold was found in the 7 Pup-O'Neil area, also Gay Gulch and Oro Grande Gulch. Trenching by engineer Gordon Hilchey was conducted on the Bonanza side of the ridge alongside the Lone Star, and also east of Eldorado Creek at French Gulch (one trench of 2100 ft) and between Gay Gulch and Oro Grande (five smaller trenches). Four churn holes at 7 Pup indicated gold there, including holes VC-10 and VC-11 with 'considerable gold'. Nine churn holes tested Oro Grande; C-1 to C-6 contained 'colours' including C-6 with '40 coarse colours'. Also 160 meters of diamond drilling in 5 holes near French Gulch with no gold result, plus other drilling at Gay Gulch and 7 Pup.
- 1979-1985: Dawson Eldorado Gold Explorations Ltd hired Archer Cathro and Associates Ltd who re-evaluated the Lone Star prospect. Soils, resistivity surveying, and geological mapping were completed. Mapping observed the Lone Star prospect contained gold in vertical quartz 'stringers' that are discordant to the attitude of the dominant foliation of the host schist, hosted within an "F3" antiform fold. The Lone Star mine adit portal was re-opened. Six reverse circulation holes totaling 416 meters were drilled in 1985 between the Lone Star mine and the Hilchey showing. A sixth hole near Oro Grande was 21 meters. All had anomalous results.
- 1983-1986: A claims syndicate, the "Dawson Syndicate" was created by contribution of properties from Arbor Resources (now Klondike Gold), Ebony Gold Corp, Perron Gold Mines, Eastern Mines, Cream Silver Resources, Tiberon Petroleum, Texoro Resources, H-L Corp, Standard Gold Mines, Silver Sceptre, and Dawson Syndicate (as an entity). The collective carried out systematic prospecting that covered much of the Klondike from upper Adams Gulch to Hunker Creek, and from Grand Forks to the Klondike River. Five grids were laid out for soil sampling and geophysics; four on the south side of the Klondike River within 3 km of its valley and the fourth (Penibe claims) south of Hunker on the ridge to the west of Last Chance Creek. Induced polarization surveys detected no response in the Oro Grande to Gay Gulch grids, and a prominent response from the 27 Pup area likely due to outcropping graphitic schist. At the French Gulch / Eldorado junction a split anomaly was defined and at Big Skookum a resistivity anomaly noted. Detailed surveying of the Lone Star grid produced some very distinct responses. Twenty seven diamond drill holes were used to test anomalies over the whole region, with unknown or little result.
- 1984: Bedrock geology map, 1:50,000 published (Debicki, Open File 1984-3).
- 1986-present: Arbor Resources (later changes name to Klondike Gold Corp in 1996) optioned the Klondike property in 1986 and continued exploration of both the large claim block and the Lone Star Crown Grants (Grunenberg and Gonzales, 1987). At French Gulch, near the junction with Eldorado Creek, ten diamond drill holes were used to investigate I.P. and VLF/EM anomalies close to zones of quartz veins exposed in placer workings. The shear zones intersected did not yield any anomalous geochemistry and pyritic chlorite schists were barren of gold. The geophysical anomalies correlated with graphitic layers and linear magnetic anomalies with diabase dykes that are reverse polarized and hence give very sharp negative anomalies. Five zones of from 1.5 to 8 ft. (0.46-2.4 m) thickness were intersected giving gold grades of 0.01-

0.20 oz/t Au, each in quartz veins. Seven holes were drilled along Eldorado Creek between Golden Gulch and Little Eldorado Gulch to test shear zones indicated by geophysics and five of the holes were abandoned due to 'broken ground'. At Lone Star, twelve diamond drill holes were completed; holes 86LS01 to 86LS02 beneath the Lone Star mine workings and the rest to test soil geochemistry or I.P. chargeability/resistivity anomalies. 86LS03 and 86LS11 proved the most promising, with narrow intervals (2.5 ft.) up to 0.345 oz/t Au. Also, twenty three rotary drill holes were completed during the 1986-87 winter, mostly between Oro Grande and Gay Gulch. Several 5 to 10 ft. zones of 0.013-0.23 oz/t Au were intersected.

- 1992: Kennecott optioned the Lone Star Property and continued the rotary percussion and reverse circulation drilling started by Arbor Resources. The Lone Star mine mineralization was extended out to 250 metres west-northwest of the open cut, including 92LS14. Doyle (1993) considers this to be part of an alteration zone that trends northwest from the Pioneer prospect (with right hand fault offset) and which continues towards O'Neil Gulch.
- 1993: Kennecott (Finlayson, 1994) prepared heavy mineral concentrates from cuttings of hole 92LS14. Assays of concentrates were lower than the original 1992 drill cutting assays and free gold was not found. Kennecott concluded that coarse free gold was not present and, on the basis of gold content in pyrite, that two generations of sulphides exist in the Lone Star rocks: i.e., that gold mineralization was impressed upon existing pyritic schists. The 1993 drilling tested the gold soil anomaly downslope of the Lone Star workings defined by Arbor Resources. Mineralization encountered in their drilling consisted of intersections of less than 10 metres of >1g/t Au (>0.029 oz/t Au) in Boulder Lode drill holes 92LS01, 92LS03, 92LS04, 92LS07, 92LS08 and 92LS09. In the Buckland Zone holes 92LS20 to 92LS22 encountered 3 to 15 metre intersections of >1g/t Au.
- 1994: Kennecott (Cranswick et al., 1995a) targeted the Buckland Zone. Power driven soil augers sampled lines spaced at 1 km intervals down the spurs from the ridge road to Eldorado Creek and over the Lone Star mine. Anomalies up to 500 ppm Au were obtained from spurs between 27 Pup and Oro Grande, the northwest side of Gay Gulch, and directly above O'Neil Gulch. The anomaly at the Nugget Zone was trenched (94TR02). Assays of 2.35g/t Au / 12.0 m and 26.5g/t Au / 2.0 m were obtained. In addition, low in Gay Gulch, trench 90GGTR06 was re-cut and sampled, yielding individual assays of 3.71 g/t Au / 2 m; 3.01 g/t Au / 2 m; 1.25g/t Au / 2 m; and 1.17g/t Au / 2 m in discordant pyritic quartz veins. Reprocessed helicopter-borne magnetic survey (from 1986?) was used to infer the presence of a magnetite-type granitic intrusion at Sourdough Gulch, based upon magnetite-bearing porphyry dykes at 77 Pup and Discovery Pup (off Bonanza Creek). Auger sampling found no significant gold at the other localities. Kennecott terminated the property option in January 1995.
- 1996: Arbor Resources changed name to Klondike Gold Corp ("KG") in January 1996. Newmont Exploration evaluated the property, under option, by studying the mineralogy and amenability to milling of bulk samples. Coarse gold >100 mesh was found in lab tests, as well as in assays, indicating considerably higher numbers compared with rotary drill cutting results. J.E. Tilsley and Associates (Hayden and Tilsley, 1997) carried out surface sampling at the Lone Star mine to

investigate techniques to obtain representative assays. Coarse gold was encountered in large size (≈30kg) samples.

- 1996: Work consisted of trenching at Lone Star, Pioneer, Parnell, Buckland, French Hill, Glacier and Oro Grande showings, together with a reinterpretation of the geology (Van Angeren, 1996), which recommended concentration of work on the Boulder Lode, Buckland Shear and 27 Pup Zones aimed at finding primarily disseminated mineralization rather than crosscutting quartz veins. Also in 1996, Barramundi Gold Ltd staked and optioned much of the Klondike area, over 3000 claims, adjacent to KG's Lone Star property. YGS also produced new bedrock geology maps, 1:50,000 published, including 115O/15.
- 1999: Barramundi commissioned a fixed wing airborne magnetics and VLF-EM survey over a 16 by 24 km area adjacent to Lone Star property. Later, Barramundi optioned all of their Klondike region claims to KSL Exploration (Yukon) Ltd, a private Australian company who conducted airphoto and Landsat interpretation with minor rock and soil sampling (assessment report #094119). Claims that were held by Barramundi under option from JAE Resources and United Keno Hill Mines were excluded from the deal, hence KSL only explored peripheral to the project.
- 2002: Airborne magnetics and radiometrics geophysical survey, 1:50,000 scale published (Shives et. al., GSC Open File 3992). No one from KG looked at this data?
- 2002-2015: Klondike Gold ("KG") optioned a ~50% interest in the property to Klondike Star Mineral Corporation ("KSMC"), which became a 50/50 joint venture in 2005. KSMC worked the Lone Star property until 2008. KG resumed work in 2011. KG purchased KSMC in 2015, thereby restoring a 100% interest.
- 2004: KSMC conducted exploration at the Lone Star mine, Oro Grande and 27 Pup areas. A gravity circuit mill was constructed on Eldorado Creek to process bulk samples of bedrock mineralization. The mill was fed by hand, so bulk samples were limited to ~1,000 kg in size. The 'process plan' circuit consisted of one small jaw crusher, two small ball bills, and a shaker gold finishing table. Tailings were disposed in local placer cuts with placer tailings. Twelve bulk samples ranging in size from 8 kg to 959 kg were processed. Free gold was recovered from all samples and estimated to constitute between 18 and 81% of the total gold in the samples. Heavy mineral concentrates, dominated by pyrite and iron oxide pseudomorphs of pyrite, contained significant amounts of gold. Tailings from the laboratory table used for cleaning the rough concentrates were also 'high' in gold. The mill tailings were gold-bearing, containing between 42% and 76% of the calculated gold head grade. Fieldwork consisted of surveying, detailed geological mapping and trail construction, and trenching. Seventeen trenches were excavated by backhoe and selectively chip sampled over five metre intervals.
- 2005: By 2005, KSMC had acquired a ~55% interest in the property. Thirty two diamond drill holes totaling 4830 metres were drilled; 27 at the Lone Star mine, 3 at the Veronika showing, and 2 at the Dysle showing, with no significant results. The bulk sampling gravity mill was upgraded in 2005 and processed 18 mini-bulk samples, ranging between 1394 and 4111 kg in weight, collected from Lone Star, 7 Pup, Nugget, Veronika and Dysle showings. These tests indicated a nugget effect with 50% of the gold present as coarse free gold and about one third of the gold in the mill tailings with the remainder as fine gold. Fourteen trenches were dug by

backhoe at nine locations in 2005. Good results were obtained from the '310 Zone', located on the ridge between Nugget Gulch and French Gulch where some older trenches were re-excavated and sampled, and also from the Nugget Zone from the re-excavation of the upper part of 94TR02. The trench below the Chateau at Lone Star, 05TR12, returned a broad mineralized interval corresponding to hole 05LS22, which is angled under the trench.

- 2006: Work included 23 diamond drill holes (17 at Lone Star mine, 3 at O'Neill Gulch, 3 at Nugget Zone), 8 trenches, IP geophysics at Buckland, 139 soil samples on the WIN claims, and 18 bulk samples.
- 2007: Work included remapping trenches and geology data compilation. 6 drill holes totalling 858.4 m targeted the Buckland and Pioneer showings, all with anomalous gold results associated with discordant quartz veins. Seven bulk samples from 3085 kg to 7471 kg and one hand excavated 350 kg bulk sample were processed. Twenty-three batches of chips from two rotary drill holes totaling 3892 kg were also processed through the gravity mill. Nugget effects were evident in results; in addition 07-LS-B1 had 96% of its gold reporting to tailings "suggesting the gold may be either of an extremely fine grain size or perhaps bound in silicate minerals to avoid being recovered in the heavies". Or the circuit didn't capture the gold. An induced polarization ("IP") geophysical survey at the "JF showing" consisted of eleven lines totaling 9.9 line km oriented northwest to southeast located above Gay Gulch targeted trench 06TR06 area. The IP grid was also soil sampled with 381 samples collected.
- 2008: KSMC conducted geological mapping, trench and rock sampling, and soil sampling on the WIN and LB-LLIB claims.
- 2011: Klondike Gold Corporation work consisted of excavating two trenches near the Lone Star mine and excavating a 6 m vertical section in the Lone Star mine to the depth of the first underground level. At Nugget Zone, trenches were enlarged and deepened. A soil sampling program using an excavator to obtain 1 m deep soil samples was conducted along the ridge road from near Grand Forks to the Calder Summit ridge. No significant new results were obtained.
- 2012: Klondike Gold Corporation drilled 4 holes to the southeast of the Lone Star mine. Initial results found that the low grade gold mineralization present at Lone Star does not extend eastward to the Pioneer Zone, which was invalidated by the results of the 2017 drill program below. Gold was present in all four holes, but is weak and sporadic. The faces of the Lone Star mine excavation were channel-sampled at close spacing. Quartz veins yielded interesting assay values (~10-60 g/t Au). The intervening schist yielded sporadic low grades (typically ≤ 1.0 g/t Au). Surficial terrain mapping was completed by AECOM Consulting based on 1996 1:25000 aerial photographs and 2009 0.5 m resolution satellite image interpretation. This analysis led to a soil sampling program near the upper headwaters of Little Blanche Creek (defining the "Boy" soil anomaly) and a recommendation to similarly sample the southeast of the property in the vicinity of Canyon Creek.
- 2015: Klondike Gold Corporation drilled 19 NTW holes on the Nugget Zone, Buckland Zone and Gay Gulch, as well as spent 85 man days on regional prospecting, sampling and reclamation work. GroundTruth Exploration was also contracted to complete 690 line kilometers of ground magnetic surveying. Results of the ground magnetic survey imaged the WNW-trending fault

system in greater detail than previous surveys. Diamond drilling successfully intersected gold-bearing quartz veins in a variety of lithologies and structural environments. Discovery holes at Gay Gulch Zone (EC15-10: 75.6 g/t Au over 2.8 meters) and Nugget Zone (EC15-03: 5.3 g/t Au over 7.6 meters) indicate potential for economically interesting grades and widths can be generated by quartz vein arrays. Additional work not claimed for credit includes additional prospecting, mapping, trenching, airphoto surveying and orthophoto mosaic creation, and significant remediation of past disturbances.

- 2016: Klondike Gold Corporation drilled 71 NWT holes on the 6 main zones: the Nugget Zone, Gay Gulch, Violet, Christie, Dominion and the Lone Star Zone. The Company also completed 155 man days of soil sampling, prospecting, sampling and reclamation work, as well as contracted GroundTruth Exploration to conduct a 240 line kilometer ground magnetic survey. High grade holes at the Lone Star Zone (EC16-58: 2.73 g/t Au over 37.0 metres) and Nugget Zone (EC16-32: 5.06 g/t Au over 14.34 metres and EC16-54: 336.59 g/t Au over 0.22 metres) indicate potential for economically interesting grades and widths can be generated by quartz vein arrays. In late 2016, the Lone Star target was identified by drilling to contain disseminated gold mineralization with characteristics of wide widths, lower grades, starting at surface. Additional work not claimed for credit includes additional soils, prospecting, mapping, trenching, airphoto surveying and orthophoto mosaic creation, and significant remediation of past disturbances.
- 2017: Klondike Gold Corporation drilled 70 NWT holes on the Nugget and Lone Star Zones, as well as completed 120 man days of soil sampling, prospecting, sampling, trenching and reclamation work. High grade holes at the Lone Star Zone (LS17-82: 2.41 g/t Au over 41.20 metres) and Nugget Zone (EC17-140: 0.73 g/t Au over 24.94 metres) indicate potential for economically interesting grades and widths that can be generated by quartz vein arrays and large zones of disseminated gold hosted in pyritic laminated schists associated with large, second-order “D4” high angle faults. Additional work not claimed for credit includes additional soils, prospecting, mapping, trenching, 4.37 square kilometers of IP geophysical survey data completed by Dias Geophysical, 223.7 line kilometers of ground magnetics surveying completed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd., and significant remediation of past disturbances.

Little Blanche Creek area was tested with 607 soil samples, following up on anomalous soil results obtained by Klondike Star between 2004 and 2008. Results show a strong north-south trending gold anomaly with a width of approximately 400 m and a length of 900 m. Analysis of soil results indicated a high correlation between Au and Ag and no correlation between Au and As in this area.

In 2012, exploration on the Violet to 310 quartz vein trend consisted of soil sampling, prospecting, and rock sampling. Two selected grab samples from the Violet mine ore pile ran 41.25 g/t Au with 524 g/t Ag and 47.4 g/t Au with 894 g/t Ag in agreement with historical reported samples of up to 131.6 g/t Au in surface sampling (Source: Yukon MINFILE 115O 073). Prospecting along the Violet to 310-trend revealed a number of historical unmarked pits from the early 1900s. Rock samples from pits show stockwork quartz veining with common pyrite and limonite and with local galena, chalcopyrite, and barite. Results from these samples show anomalous gold. Of the 130 rock samples assayed, 11 returned greater than 1 g/t Au and silver had 14 samples greater than 10 g/t Ag.

The JF target is located on the Lone Star Property near the upper headwaters of Gay Gulch and Eldorado Creek and is an area of anomalous gold associated with quartz veining and quartz rich fault gouge. The JF target was first excavated with a 1.2 km long trench cut 150 meters wide (could be seen prominently from space; remediated in 2015) and first sampled in 2006. Anomalous gold values at the western end of this trench prompted an extension of the trench in 2007, resulting in a slight increase of the mineralized zone. An IP grid over the trench area was also completed in 2007. In 2012, a portion of the JF trench was deepened significantly to provide better exposure and 67 samples were collected over 101 metres. The new results redefined the anomalous zone to 1.75 g/t Au over 10.2 metres.

In 2015 and 2016, the Company discovered economically interesting grades of gold mineralization over significant widths at Gay Gulch (75.6 g/t Au over 2.8 meters) and Nugget (5.1 g/t Au over 14.3 meters). At Lone Star, drill results from 17 holes showed gold mineralization over a 700 meter strike length starting from surface, including one of up to 2.4 g/t gold over 37.0 meters. In late 2016, the Lone Star target was identified by this drilling to contain disseminated gold mineralization with characteristics of wide widths and lower grades, starting at surface. The follow-up 2017 Lone Star Zone drill program systematically tested a new interpretation of gold mineralization that preferentially targeted disseminated gold mineralization. The positive results from 2017 drilling, which showed extensive areas of disseminated gold in addition to gold-bearing veins, has upgraded the potential for economically interesting gold mineralization both at the Lone Star Zone and Nugget Zone. The gold at Lone Star, both as disseminations in host rock and contained within quartz veins, is located in a pyritic laminated schist unit above (in the hanging wall) and adjacent to the Bonanza Fault, a major, second-order “D4” high angle fault in the area.

5.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

5.1 Yukon-Tanana Terrane

The Klondike region is underlain by Permian age Klondike Schist, correlative with units of the Yukon-Tanana terrane (“YTT”), which extends from Alaska through the Yukon to British Columbia. The YTT is a diverse lithotectonic terrane of continental affinity consisting primarily of quartzitic, pelitic and calcic metasedimentary rocks, as well as local mafic and felsic meta-igneous rocks. These protoliths are intruded by Mesozoic and Cenozoic granitic rocks. The YTT is bound to the north by the Tintina-Kaltag fault system, to the south by the Tanana-Denali-Farewell fault system, and is cut in the middle by the Teslin fault system. These fault systems form zones of major right lateral strike-slip movement. Units of YTT are polydeformed and, over a regional scale, show a range of metamorphic grade from lower green schist to amphibolite facies. Structural styles are consistent with deformation during east to northeast directed accretion and crustal shortening. In part, the Yukon-Tanana terrane forms the basement for Quesnellia, and the existence of mid-Jurassic plutons that intrude both terranes indicates they were sutured by that time (Nelson and Friedman, 2004). Current Klondike Gold exploration thinking links a northwesterly extension/termination of the Teslin fault system during the mid-Jurassic to orogenesis and emplacement of gold-bearing quartz veins in the Klondike area.

Igneous rocks are widespread throughout the YTT, but are most abundant in the eastern portion of the province. Age dates of plutonic rocks in the YTT generally cluster into three distinctive groups: 1) 215-188 Ma (Late Triassic to Early Jurassic), 2) 110-85 Ma (Mid to Late Cretaceous), and 3) 70-50 Ma (Latest Cretaceous to Eocene).

5.2 Geology and Structure

Late Permian back-arc volcanism related to subduction beneath the Slide Mountain ocean produced the rocks of the Klondike schist within the Lone Star property. The Klondike Schist represents a Permian transition from plutonism, represented by the Sulphur Creek orthogneiss on the Violet ridge along the western portion of the property, to arc volcanism and related volcaniclastic rocks extending through the Lone Star property eastward 50 km to Dominion Creek.

Obduction of the Klondike Schist arc terrane onto cratonic North America created pervasive S1+S2 foliation(s) from deformation and metamorphism of these units. Continued ductile deformation produced a spaced crenulation cleavage across the region. Medium to large scale folds verge to the NE and this phase of folding produced an asymmetric (overturned) anticline along the Lone Star ridge associated with regional thrusting and imbrication within the Klondike schist.

In the mid-Jurassic, Slide Mountain terrane mafic and ultramafic rocks were underthrust beneath the Klondike Schist, which produced angular kink folds, reverse faults, and subsequent quartz veining. Devolatilization of the Slide Mountain underthrust slab produced volumes of carbonate and gold-bearing fluids which ascended into the Klondike Schist. Uplift and brittle deformation produced conduits for gold-bearing fluids which channeled and formed the distinctive discordant gold-bearing quartz veins.

Northward trending faults within the YTT are a result of transpression and initiation of the Tintina fault in the Tertiary. Late Cretaceous felsic and mafic intrusions (Carmacks Group) and Eocene bimodal dykes are emplaced in these N-S structures. Lamprophyre dykes, another phase of intrusion, are known from drill core at the Nugget Zone and Lone Star to also intrude along N-S structures.

Within the western end of the Klondike Schist, in the vicinity of Eldorado Creek (Lone Star property), quartz eye ‘augen’ schist representing a deformed subvolcanic dacitic intrusion outcrops along the west side of Eldorado Creek. Graphitic schist outcrops beneath and immediately adjacent to Eldorado Creek. Felsic tuffaceous volcanics and sediments that are locally cherty outcrop on the hills east of Eldorado Creek and into the high ground south of Bonanza Creek. Further east, the ridge is largely chlorite schist derived from mafic tuffaceous volcanic and intrusive rocks.

5.4 Quartz Veining and Mineralization

Two types of quartz veins are common in the Klondike and are distinguishable by not being an exploration target (no gold) or being an exploration target (with gold), respectively:

a) foliaform veins that are typically concordant with transposed bedding and may be metres thick, but are usually lenticular and have subtle to prominent foliation(s). These are always barren of gold and,

b) discordant veins that carry sulphide mineralization (pyrite, with rare galena, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite) and visible gold, which is both commonly contained in selvages of pyrite (or after weathering, pseudomorphs of goethite/limonite) and as free gold grains in the white quartz. Discordant veins are rarely up to 2-3 metres thick and can persist for hundreds of metres strike length (eg. Violet to 310 trend). Some spectacular gold grades are reported from this vein type (Rushton et al., 1993; Klondike Gold NR 14-Jan-2015 results from Lone Star mine of 1,766 g/t Au grab sample(s); Klondike Gold NR 26-Oct-2015 results from Gay Gulch of 75.6 g/t Au over 2.8m drill hole).

5.5 Quaternary Geology

The Lone Star property lies in unglaciated terrain near the western margin of the Cordilleran ice sheet limits. It is in the zone of widespread discontinuous permafrost, with permafrost generally present on north and east facing slopes.

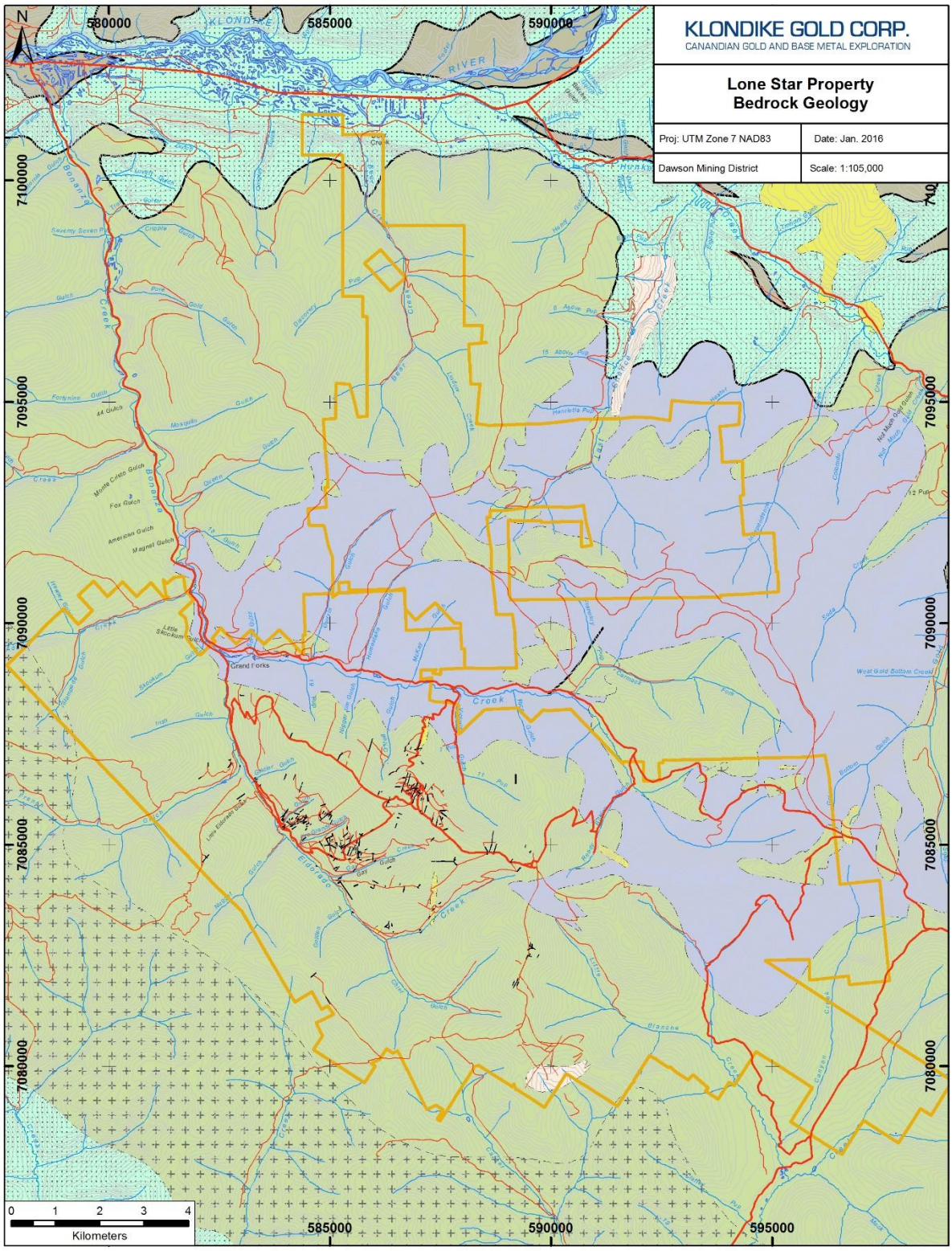
The upland soils in the area, dominated by colluvium have been described by Bond and Sanborn (2006): "... a thin veneer (<25 cm) of loess is preserved on moderate upland slopes. On slopes with a south-facing aspect the loess forms a distinct unit at the top of the B horizon. A minor component of coarser, locally derived colluvium appears to have been incorporated in the loess by slope processes in many places. On north-facing slopes, permafrost is commonly present (or has been present), which enhances the colluviation of the surficial deposits. On these slopes, the loess has been incorporated in the underlying colluvium by cryoturbation." The dominant soil types on ridge crests and south facing slopes are dystric brunisols. The dominant soils on north facing slopes are turbic cryosols.

5.6 Property Geology

The geology of the Klondike district, which is underlain by Permian age Klondike Schist, is poorly known due to a paucity of outcrop and not systematically mapped. As such, the Klondike Schist has not been subdivided despite indications the eastern end near Dominion Creek exhibits amphibolite facies metamorphism while rocks at the western end near Eldorado Creek exhibit greenschist facies.

In general, the Klondike Schist lithologies are comprised of typical island arc volcanic lithologies, including mafic and felsic tuffaceous rocks and derived sediments, plus interlayered graphitic schists. The western end of the belt is bounded by the Jim Creek pluton correlative with Sulphur Creek Suite, described as an "orthogneiss", which outcrops along Violet ridge, west of Eldorado Creek.

Gordey and Makepeace (2001) indicate a small andesite porphyry of Upper Cretaceous age in their compilation of the geology of the Lone Star property area, as originally mapped/reported by Mortenson (1996). The andesite porphyry corresponds to a magnetic 'high' in GSC airborne surveying (2002) and Klondike Gold's 2015 more detailed ground magnetic survey. In YT MINFILE records, the area is named the Jen Zone (Minfile ID 115O078).


KLONDIKE GOLD CORP.
CANANDIAN GOLD AND BASE METAL EXPLORATION
Lone Star Property
Bedrock Geology
Proj: UTM Zone 7 NAD83
Date: Jan. 2016
Dawson Mining District
Scale: 1:105,000
N
580000
585000
590000
595000
7100000
7095000
7090000
7085000
7080000
0 1 2 3 4
Kilometers

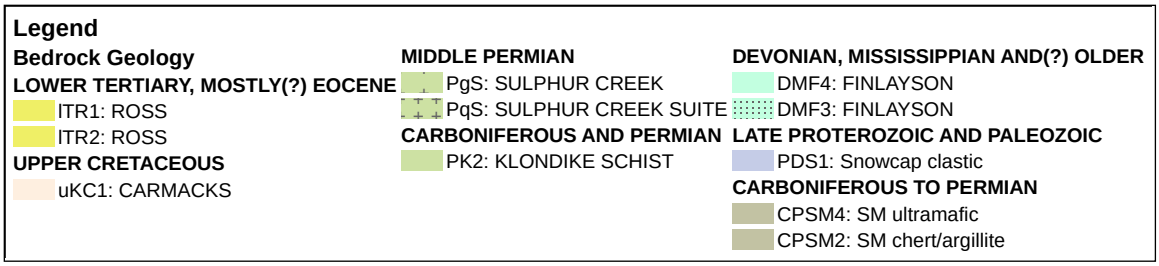


Figure 3: Lone Star Property Regional Geology (from Gordey and Makepeace, 2001);

6.0 2018 Exploration Program

Exploration in 2018 consisted of 87 NWT diamond drill holes completed by Kluane Drilling Ltd., 701.44 square kilometers high resolution helicopter magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical survey data completed by New-Sense Geophysics, and 128 man days of soil sampling, prospecting, sampling, trenching and reclamation work. Additional work not claimed for credit includes additional soils, prospecting, detailed structural mapping completed by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. of Toronto, ON, trenching, and significant remediation of past disturbances.

A minimum total of $1,633,138.66 consisting of approximately $269,857.76 spent on exploration work including: prospecting and mapping, assays, helicopter and 4WD truck supported soil sampling and trenching from June 1 to September 27, 2018. Approximately $1,200,524.60 of the $1,633,138.66 was spent on diamond drilling performed between May 23 and September 9, 2018 and approximately $162,756.30 was spent on a high resolution magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical survey performed from June 20 to July 1, 2018.

Assessment credit claimed for the 2018 exploration season Lone Star is summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: 2018 Exploration Assessment Claim Credit

Number of Claims	Years	Claim Years
17	5.0	85.0
2	4.5	9.0
1162	4.0	4648
408	3.0	1224.0
369	2.0	738.0
653	1.0	653.0
	TOTAL	**7,357.0**

Exploration of the Lone Star property was based from accommodations in Dawson with daily access to the property via 2WD and 4WD trucks. The exploration program consisted of prospecting and mapping work performed by Klondike Gold employees, soil sampling conducted by GroundTruth Exploration of Dawson using 4WD trucks and helicopter support, diamond drilling and dozer for drilling by Kluane Drilling of Whitehorse, high resolution helicopter magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical

survey data completed by New-Sense Geophysics of Markham, ON, and remediation of trenches and old camp sites using Klondike Gold excavators and personnel.

6.1 Helicopter-borne Magnetic, VLF and Gamma-ray Spectrometric Survey

During 2014, Klondike Gold completed an interpretation of Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC") airborne magnetics (published 2002), particularly relying on first vertical derivative data, and discerned a dextral shear fault which transects the area of the Klondike goldfields from Eldorado Creek to Dominion Creek. A significant proportion of this fault system, including the horsetail pattern termination, runs through the Lone Star property. GroundTruth Exploration Inc. of Dawson, YT was engaged to run a ground magnetic program on the property to map this inferred structure and investigate any pinnate fractures or splays, which may indicate faulting and help with exploration targeting. GroundTruth Exploration completed a ground magnetics survey in 2015 (see 2015 assessment) and again in 2016 (see 2016 assessment report) to expand the survey area. Aurora Geosciences Ltd. was contracted in 2017 (see 2017 assessment report) to complete walking magnetic and VLF-EM surveying on the terrain between the Lone Star and Quartz Creek targets late in the season after a "high priority" target was identified from diamond drilling along the Bonanza Fault. This area had not been previously surveyed using geophysical methods. In 2018, New-Sense Geophysics Ltd. was contracted to perform a high resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometric geophysical survey over the Eldorado claim blocks to provide high-resolution magnetic maps for structural and lithological trends and anomaly delineation.

The high resolution magnetic and gamma-ray geophysical survey began on June 20, 2018. A total of 701.44 square kilometers (3886.96 line kilometers) were completed over 25 survey flights between June 20, 2018 and July 1, 2018, which totaled 12 man and helicopter days. Two cesium (Scintrex CS-3) magnetometers, a Barington Three – Axis Magnetic Field Sensor fluxgate magnetometer and a TRA 3500 radar altimeter were mounted in a fixed stinger assembly on a Bell 206 helicopter provided by Trans North Helicopters of Dawson, YT. An RS-500 airborne spectrometer was mounted in the helicopter cabin behind the seats. The fixed stinger magnetometer and altimeter assembly was used in conjunction with an NSG iNAV V4 geophysical flight control system to monitor performance and record the output of the assembly. Input from all sensor was monitored every 0.005 seconds for precise coordination of measurements which were made available to the crew in real-time through a netbook computer connected via Ethernet cable. A base station Scintrex CS-3 optically pumped cesium split beam sensor was set up in a remote area of magnetic low near Dawson that recorded survey data continuously at fifty times per second in digital form onto a solid state hard drive (SSD).

Survey lines were flown at a 200 metre spacing running east-west across the property with control lines running 2000 metres in a north-south direction. All flight paths were flown at an average height of 46.8 metres, as recorded by the radar altimeter average. Flight paths were recorded in WGS84 World and later transformed into WGS84 UTM Zone 7N. Raw flight data was merged daily in the field into the Geosoft Oasis montaj for QA/QC and processing to check for noise, spikes, inconsistencies and deviations.

The raw magnetic data was then processed by removing magnetic steps, filtering, and correcting diurnal variations, time and distance lag, total field strength. Following this, the data was leveled and gridded before a first order vertical derivative was calculated. Spectrometer data was also smoothed, filtered and corrected for aircraft background, cosmic stripping, radon, and spectral overlap. Radiometric element grids and ternary maps were produced from the processed spectral data. Final products were delivered in a gridded data, ".grd", format, as well as geodatabase, ".gdb", format and map, ".map", format. These files can be plotted and viewed by most standard mapping programs (see figure 4 and appendix VII). Deliverables included: maps at 1:75,000 scale for spectral, magnetic and digital terrain model data, magnetic and radiometric databases, and various spectral and magnetic grids.

Results from the airborne survey indicate a large, first order basement fault structure extending through the Klondike District Property from Eldorado Creek in the northwest to Gold Run Creek in the southeast. The fault structure, named the "Rabbit Fault", is a prominent NNW-SSE structure that appears to be spatially associated with gold in soil anomalies highlighted below (Section 6.2).

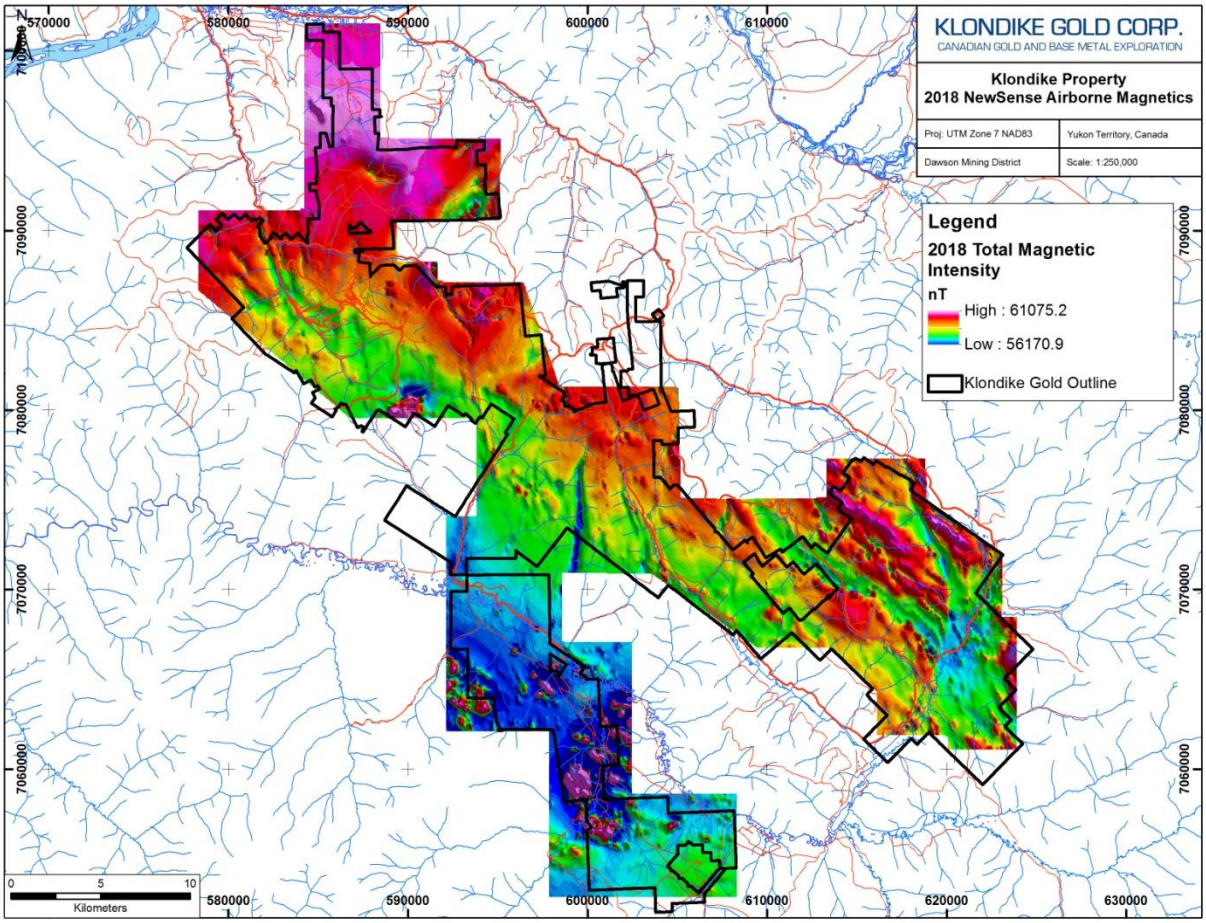


Figure 4: 2018 Lone Star helicopter-borne magnetic survey - total magnetic intensity

6.2 Soil Sampling

A total of 5,800 soil samples were collected by GroundTruth Exploration of Dawson, YT, as well as Klondike employees, from June 4 to July 18, 2018 (totaling 45 man days) to complete a more detailed soil sampling survey covering approximately 25% of the Klondike District property overall. Samples were collected at 50-metre intervals on lines spaced 400 metres apart over total strike lengths up to 16 kilometers. Results show nine significant gold anomalies in proximity to the newly discovered Rabbit Fault running the length of the Klondike District Property.

A four kilometer long gold anomaly at the Lone Star target was identified in the 2017 soil sampling program that has been extended along strike in both directions following the results of the 2018 sampling program. Three other distinct gold anomalies were identified in the Quartz Creek region and five gold anomalies were identified in the Sulphur Creek to Gold Run Creek area. These anomalies range in length from 1 kilometer to 4 kilometers and are approximately 100 metres to over 1,000 metres in width. Anomaly cores range from 20 to 70 ppb Au with significant Au values ranging from 80 ppb Au to 2223 ppb Au.

Upon collection, soil samples were aggregated into rice bags, sealed, and submitted by Company personnel to the Bureau Veritas (“BV”) Labs preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT with chemical analysis of sample pulps completed in Vancouver, BC. Samples were analyzed for multi-element chemistry by ICP-MS analysis (AQ201 code).

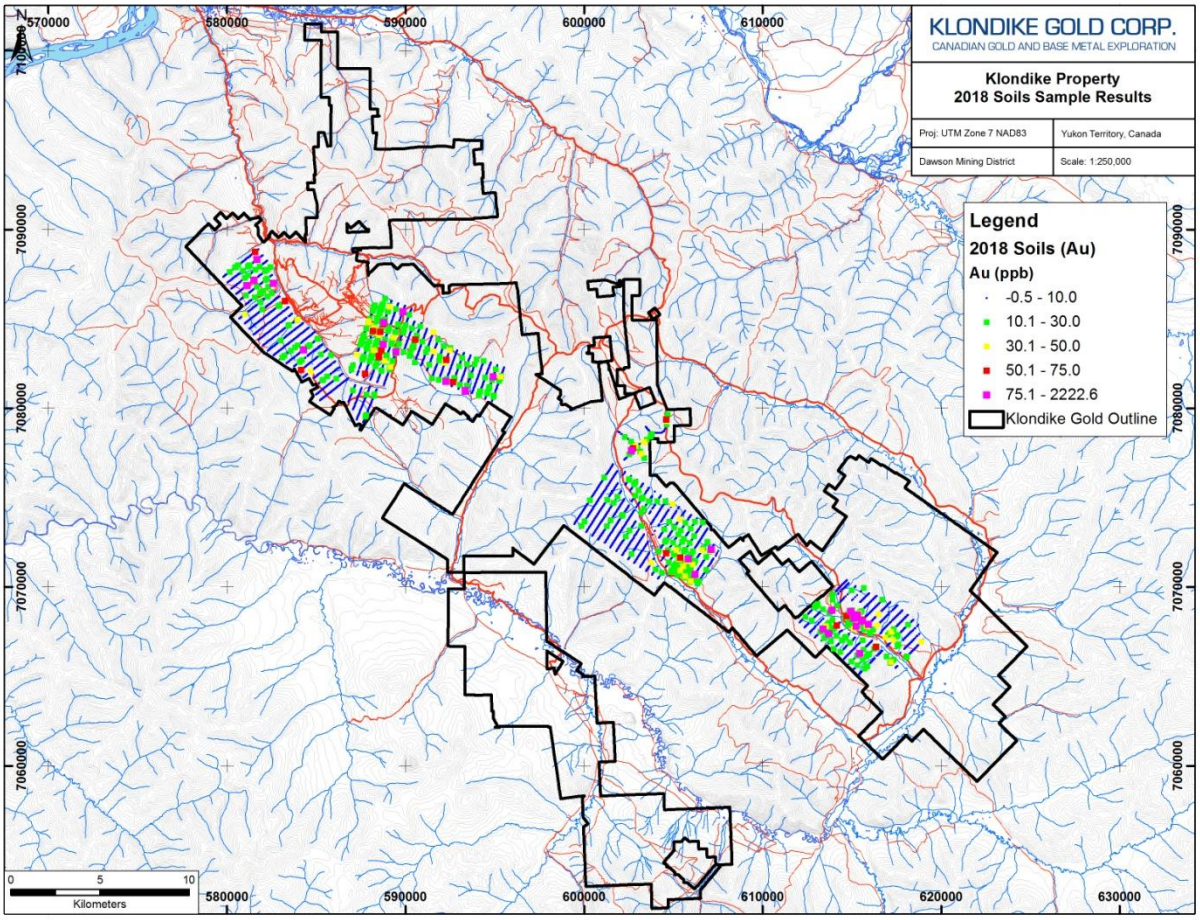


Figure 5: 2018 Soil Sampling Results

6.3 Prospecting

Prospecting on the Lone Star Property was completed between May 23 and September 27, 2018, with daily access to the property via company truck and based from accommodations in Dawson. No company exploration camp is located on the property.

The 2018 prospecting program was guided by interpreted magnetic and soil anomalies, as well as prospecting and drilling work done between 2015 and 2017, to investigate areas of faulting with the objective of documenting gold-enriched quartz veins and distinguishing them from unmineralized quartz and carbonate veins. The 2018 program also focused on finding historical adits and shafts, documenting visible gold in outcrop, and sampling float in prospective gold areas. A total of 76 historic shafts and bedrock workings were discovered on the Property in 2018 near gold-mineralized faults and these workings were thoroughly documented using GPS and photographs.

A total of 660 prospecting samples of all types of quartz veins and geological units were collected for assay from four of the nine identified Au soil anomaly zones discovered in 2018. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Labs in Whitehorse for analysis.

One hundred and five samples submitted had gold assay results above 0.5 g/t Au with forty-nine samples assaying greater than 5.0 g/t Au. Sample ranged up to 57.9 g/t Au in a sample with cubic pyrite and 43.87 g/t Au in a sample with visible gold (see Appendix III and IV for rock sample data and assay data). Several of these high grade samples also returned elevated concentrations of chalcophiles and base metals, such as copper (up to >10,000 ppm Cu), zinc (up to 2742 ppm Zn), lead (up to >10,000 ppm Pb), silver (up to 502 ppm Ag) and arsenic (up to >10,000 ppm As). These elevated chalcophile values are generally associated with the presence of sulphide minerals, such as chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite, noted in the quartz vein samples.

Extensional quartz veins of economic interest sampled at the Lone Star property are ascribed to late or post-D4 veining; all have similar observed textural features, structural characteristics, and geochemistry, and are interpreted to be generated by an extensional fault system documented by Company and GSC airborne magnetics. From 2017 field work, gold mineralization is now considered to be controlled by second-order “D4”, high angle faulting (ex. the “Bonanza” and “Nugget” Faults) located above regionally significant first-order, large-scale basement faults (ex. the “Rabbit Fault”). Initial evidence suggests this regional fault, with the associated second order faults above, all cut the Klondike schist within the Company’s property.

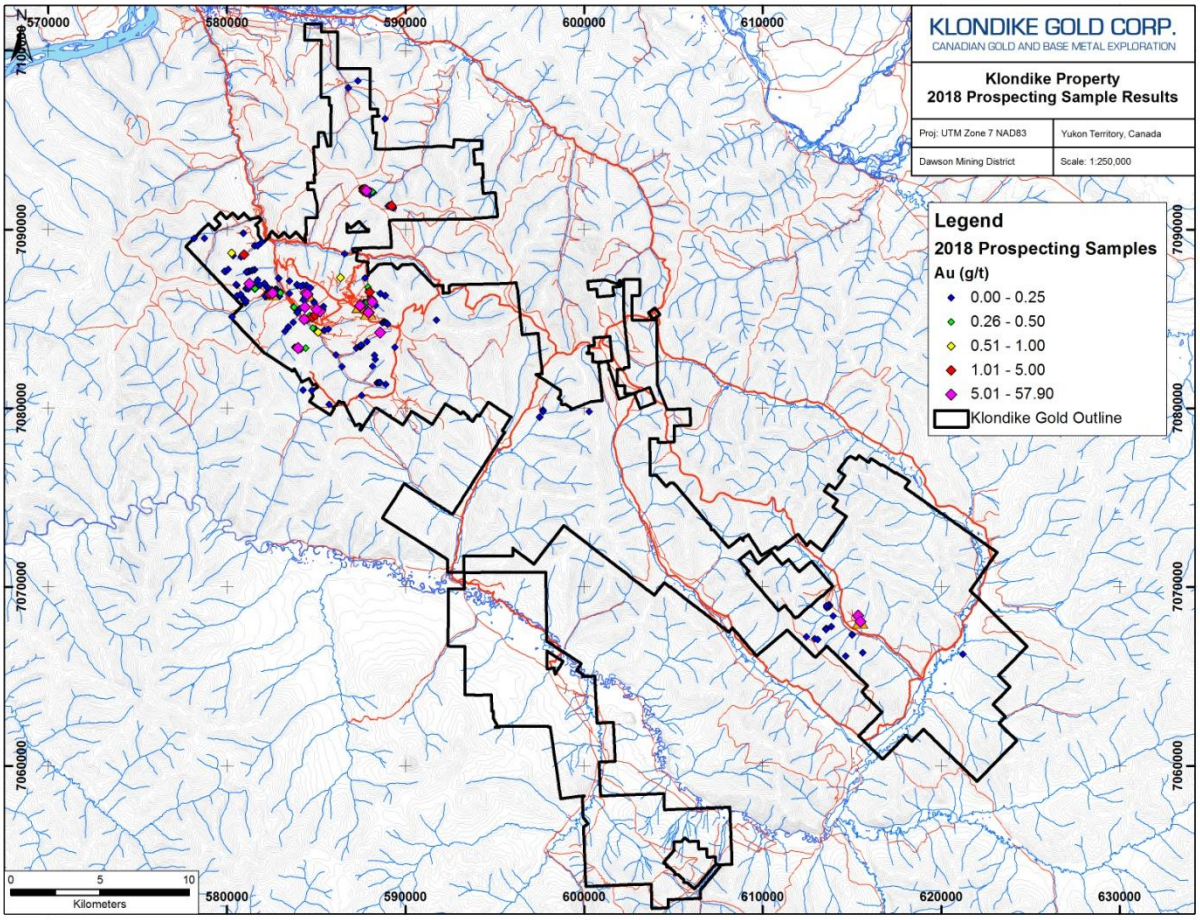


Figure 6: 2018 Gold Prospecting Results

6.4 Orthophoto Survey

Orthophoto surveys were conducted on the Lone Star property to target areas where no previous coverage exists. Great River Air of Whitehorse, YT and GroundTruth Exploration of Dawson, YT were contracted to fly a fixed-wing and drone orthophoto survey of the Lone Star property from Gold Hill to Victoria Gulch along Bonanza Creek to expand upon an existing orthophoto mosaic. Expansion of orthophoto coverage areas will support in mapping historical work and help with future exploration programs. This program was flown on May 21, 2018.

Great River Air and GroundTruth utilized a camera mounted in a fixed-wing Cessna 172 and drone flown out of Dawson, YT to capture the airphotos. The fixed-wing aircraft flew at 450 +/- 30 metres above the ground and captured high definition airphotos utilizing a Nikon D800E camera sensor and Ziess 28 mm F2 camera lens. Ground speed varied with wind direction and was approximately 90 knots upwind and 130 knots downwind. Ground resolution of ~15 cm depending was calculated based on the flight

altitude. Ground control points can be added in post processing to ensure accurate georectification of the images.

The aircraft flight path was programmed using the supplied eMotion software to maximize coverage of the property while allowing the entire property to be flown in two days. This resulted in a flight altitude of ~600 metres and a resulting average ground sampling distance of 15.4 cm (pixel size). A total of 27 flight lines totaling 2,494 images were needed to create the optimal 60% forward overlap and 30% side overlap suitable for stereoscopic viewing and orthophoto creation.

The data was then transported to Dawson where it was processed using the Postflight Terra 3D program. A single ortho-rectified mosaic, point cloud and digital elevation model ("DEM") was then created and delivered in ".Tiff" format (see Figure 7). The orthophoto survey is not claimed for assessment credit.

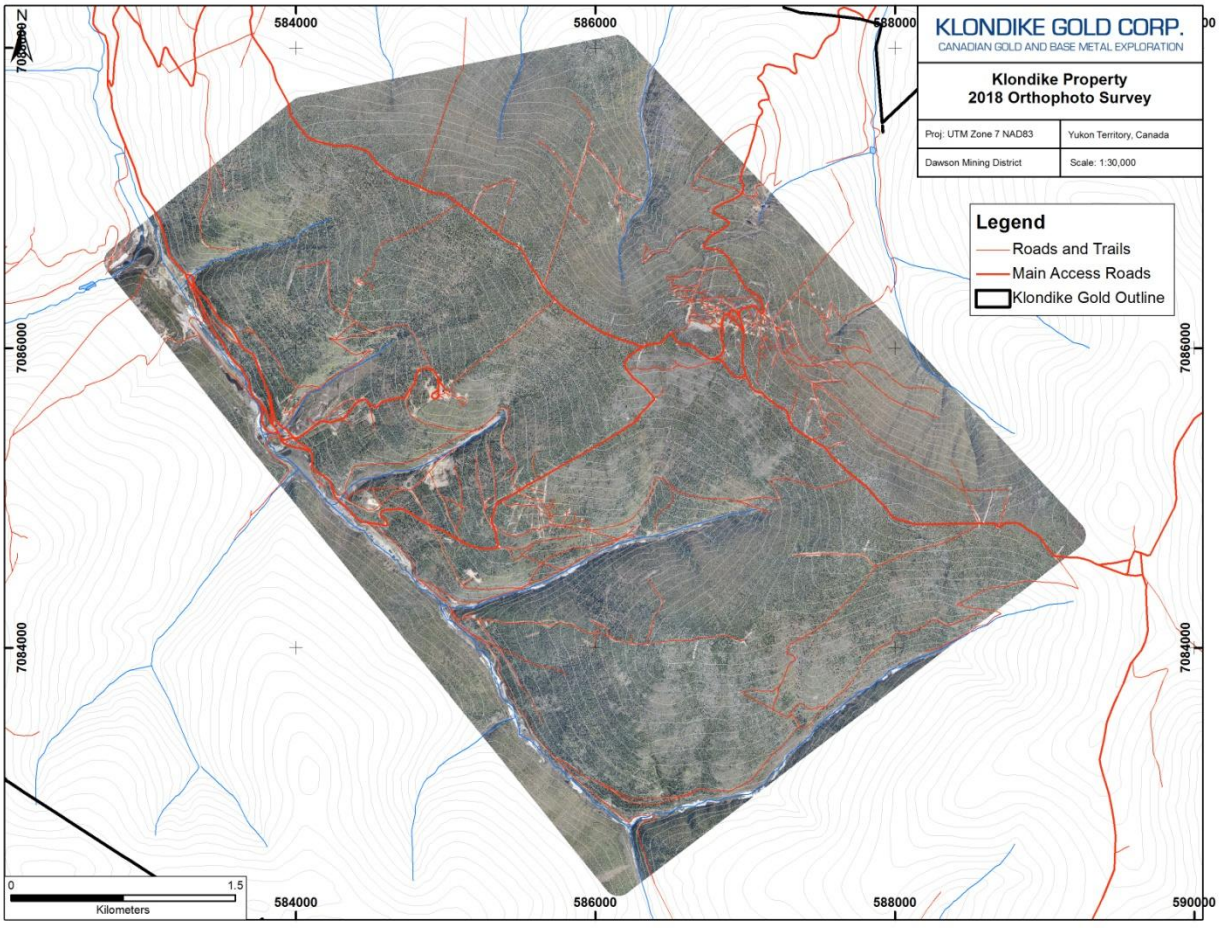


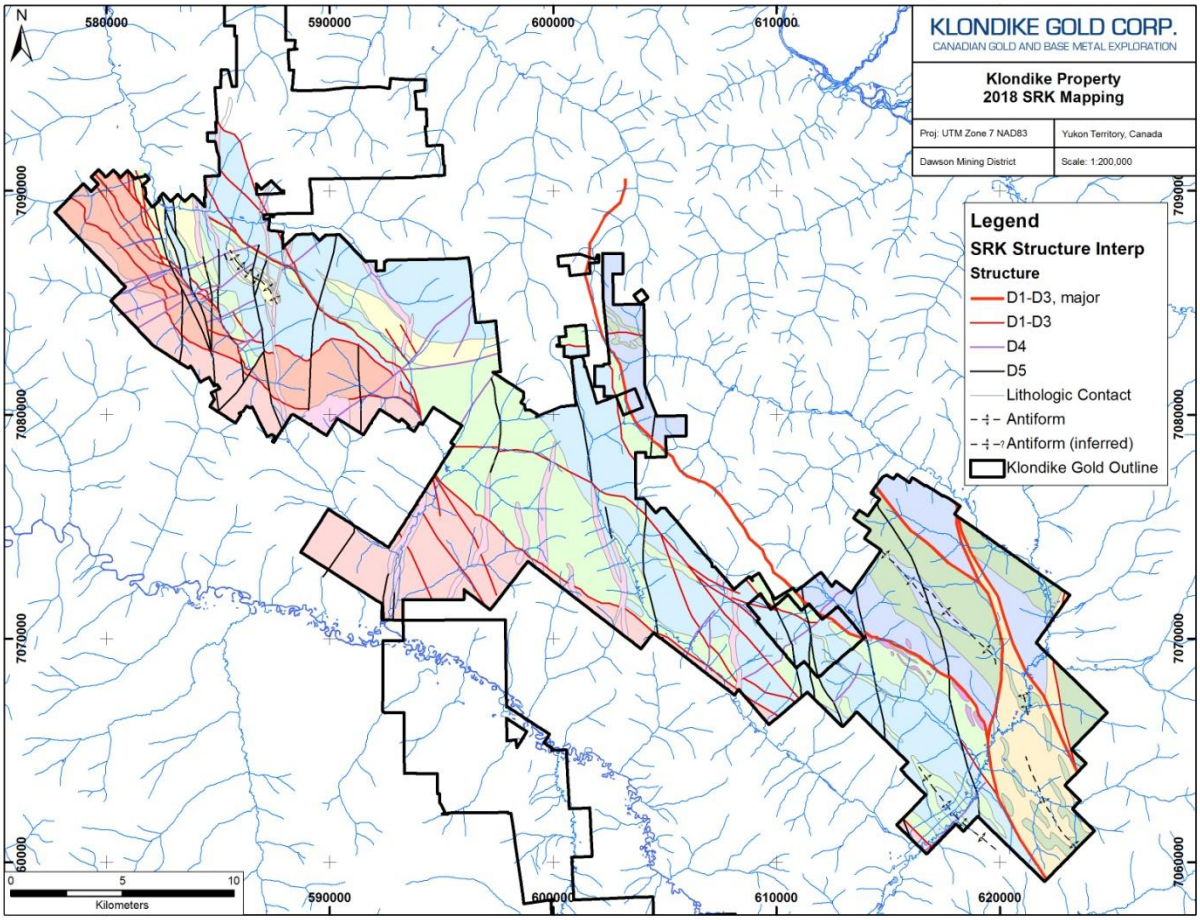
Figure 7: 2018 Orthophoto survey

6.5 Regional Structural Mapping

A systematic structural and lithological mapping survey was undertaken by teams from SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. of Toronto, ON and SRK Exploration Services of Cardiff, United Kingdom during the 2018 exploration program. Mapping covered the length of the Klondike District, with a major focus on known mineralized areas between the Nugget and Lone Star Zones and Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks.

Results from the structural survey identified five deformation events, “D1” to “D5”, that occurred in the Klondike District, including a previously unobserved orogenic event and structural/fault system. These results lead to a newly defined deformation “D4” fault category and redefined the “D3” deformation event category noted in historical work. The “D4” faults are interpreted to be the primary conduit for gold mineralization in the Klondike and an inferred age of gold mineralization is hypothesized to be younger than previously noted in the region. These observations help describe gold mineralization events and structural mechanics associated with faulting in the district, such as the mineralized Lone Star Zone along the Bonanza Fault, and provide a more coherent structural model for future exploration programs.

Regional and detailed lithological mapping undertaken at the same time as the structural studies improved upon the geological model and knowledge of the distribution of felsic, mafic, intermediate and graphitic schistose units on the Property. In addition, ultramafic units and lamprophyre dykes throughout the Property thought to be associated with gold mineralization have been more thoroughly distinguished and the presence of post-mineralization mafic dykes have been documented. In total, eight mappable units were identified in the area, including: felsic to ultramfic schists, quartz augen schists, intrusives, and metagranites. The regional structural mapping is not claimed for assessment credit.



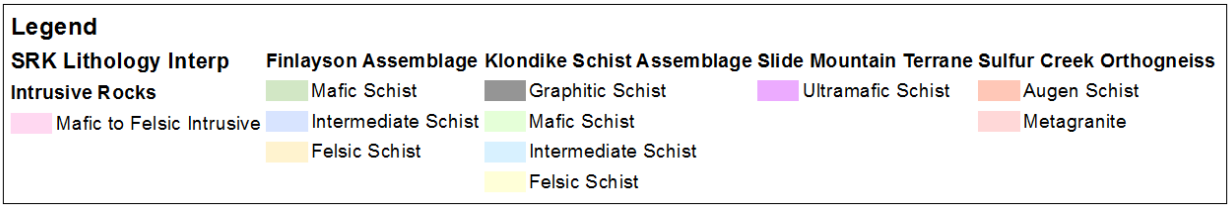


Figure 8: 2018 Regional Mapping

6.6 Diamond Drilling

A total of 9,511.93 metres of oriented core diamond drilling was completed on the Lone Star property in 2018, resulting in 10,595 core samples, blanks, and standards being submitted to Bureau Veritas Lab for analysis. Kluane Drilling of Whitehorse, YT was contracted to supply the diamond drill and TruCore Core Orientation system for oriented core marking. Kluane Drilling also provided a D6 dozer which was used to move the drill, prepare drill pads, and in many places for reclamation work backfilling old trenches.

Diamond drill testing was dominantly completed on two general areas, the Nugget and Lone Star Zones, as shown below. Several holes were also drilled at French Gulch, Glacier Gulch, and Gold Run.

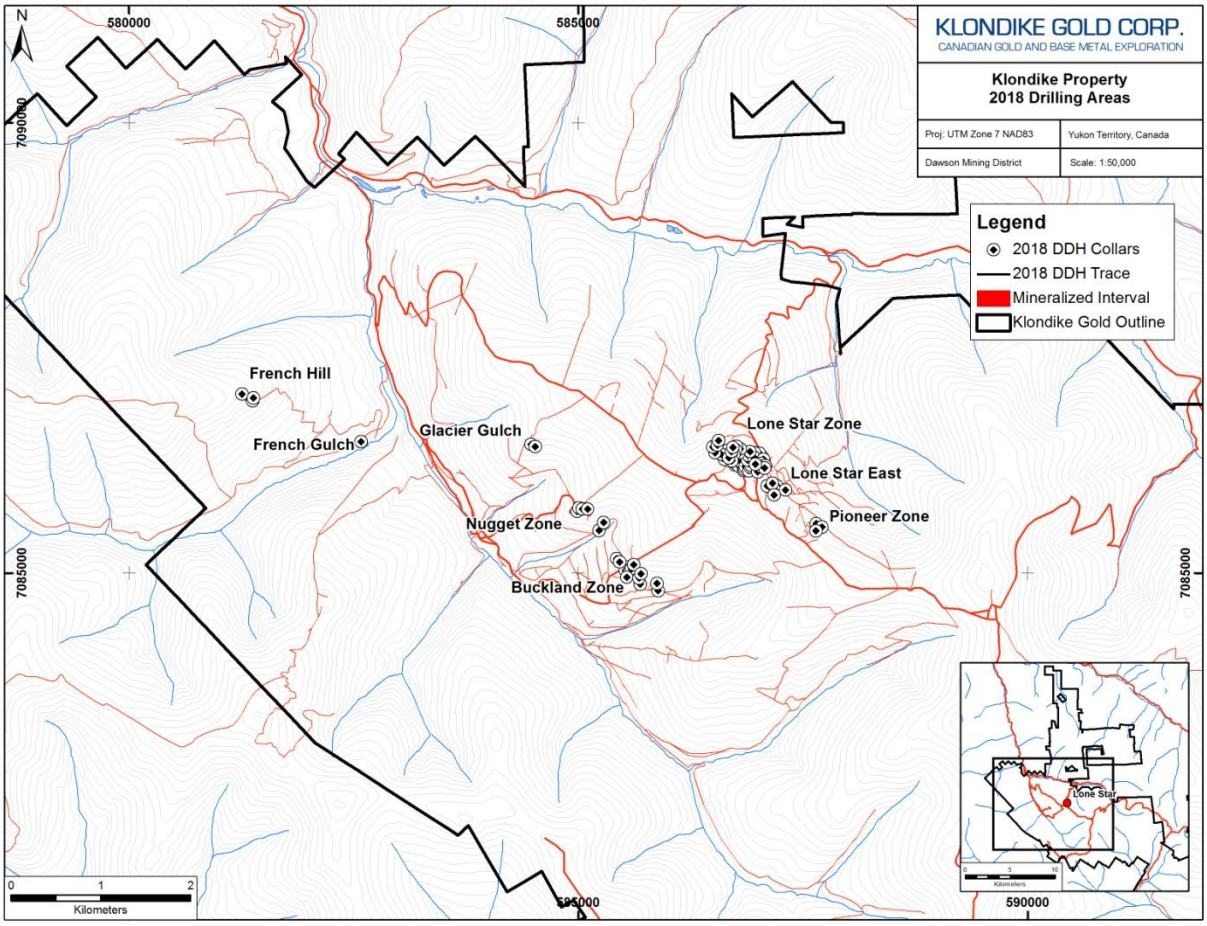


Figure 9: 2018 Lone Star drill areas

Core logging results from 2015 onward have show that individual quartz veins with visible gold can be 0.05 to 1.0 metres in thickness and that “zones” are comprised of several to many related quartz veins (“vein arrays”) occurring over widths of up to ~10 metres true thickness. Vein arrays generally exhibit along-strike and down-dip continuity. Results of the 2016 and 2017 exploration programs also identified disseminated visible gold and pyrite within wide sections of an intermediate schist unit combined with gold-enriched quartz veining on the Lone Star and Nugget targets.

The 2018 exploration drilling program tested two main zones, Lone Star (LS18-151 to LS18-159 and LS18-164 to LS18-210) and Nugget (EC18-215 to EC18-236), as well as French Gulch (EC18-237 to EC18-241), Glacier Gulch (EC28-235 to EC18-236), and Gold Run (GR18-160 to GR18-163)(see Table 2). The 2018 program was dominantly focused on expanding the Lone Star target discovered in the 2016 and 2017 drilling programs to begin delineation of a mineral resource. A second drill was added to test the Nugget Zone to outline the geometry, continuity, and extent of disseminated gold mineralization and gold-bearing quartz vein mineralization.

Table 2: 2018 Diamond Drill Locations

Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Zone	Date Started	Date Completed
LS18-151	586628.3	7086263.6	1005.8	-55.0	200.0	73	Lone Star	23-May-18	24-May-18
LS18-152	586640.2	7086299.0	992.2	-55.0	200.0	54.4	Lone Star	24-May-18	24-May-18
LS18-153	586652.8	7086342.1	982.1	-55.0	200.0	74.68	Lone Star	24-May-18	25-May-18
LS18-154	586657.3	7086360.3	977.9	-55.0	200.0	80.77	Lone Star	25-May-18	26-May-18
LS18-155	586590.2	7086320.0	985.1	-55.0	200.0	74.86	Lone Star	26-May-18	27-May-18
LS18-156	586590.2	7086320.0	985.1	-55.0	20.0	153.92	Lone Star	27-May-18	28-May-18
LS18-157	586497.8	7086397.8	952.8	-55.0	200.0	54.57	Lone Star	28-May-18	29-May-18
LS18-158	586521.1	7086334.1	976.0	-55.0	200.0	79.25	Lone Star	29-May-18	30-May-18
LS18-159	586546.1	7086421.5	950.9	-55.0	200.0	137.16	Lone Star	30-May-18	31-May-18
GR18-160	615417.3	7068218.2	698.7	-50.0	210.0	100.00	Gold Run	28-May-18	30-May-18
GR18-161	615383.1	7068208.2	698.4	-50.0	210.0	100.28	Gold Run	30-May-18	31-May-18
GR18-162	615167.3	7068202.3	690.6	-50.0	210.0	151.64	Gold Run	31-May-18	02-Jun-18
GR18-163	615492.7	7068123.5	670.1	-50.0	210.0	100.58	Gold Run	02-Jun-18	04-Jun-18
LS18-164	586562.2	7086471.5	934.7	-55.0	200.0	144.78	Lone Star	31-May-18	02-Jun-18
LS18-165	586742.4	7086204.5	1022.5	-55.0	200.0	77.72	Lone Star	02-Jun-18	02-Jun-18
LS18-166	586748.2	7086224.0	1018.9	-55.0	200.0	82.3	Lone Star	03-Jun-18	03-Jun-18
LS18-167	586789.6	7086189.4	1024.2	-55.0	200.0	72.6	Lone Star	03-Jun-18	04-Jun-18
LS18-168	586807.5	7086238.0	1011.8	-55.0	200.0	106.68	Lone Star	04-Jun-18	05-Jun-18
LS18-169	586827.3	7086317.0	997.0	-55.0	200.0	124.97	Lone Star	05-Jun-18	06-Jun-18
LS18-170	586956.2	7086166.6	1004.8	-55.0	200.0	91.44	Lone Star	06-Jun-18	07-Jun-18
LS18-171	586980.4	7086236.1	992.3	-55.0	200.0	150.88	Lone Star	07-Jun-18	09-Jun-18
LS18-172	586998.4	7086280.3	984.3	-55.0	200.0	179.83	Lone Star	09-Jun-18	11-Jun-18
LS18-173	587013.9	7086330.9	975.9	-55.0	200.0	267.45	Lone Star	11-Jun-18	12-Jun-18
LS18-174	586848.7	7086158.3	1021.4	-55.0	200.0	64.01	Lone Star	26-Jun-18	27-Jun-18
LS18-175	586841.6	7086139.9	1023.9	-55.0	200.0	73.76	Lone Star	27-Jun-18	27-Jun-18
LS18-176	586855.2	7086181.8	1007.5	-55.0	200.0	73.15	Lone Star	26-Jun-18	27-Jun-18
LS18-177	586897.7	7086138.4	1008.1	-55.0	200.0	47.24	Lone Star	27-Jun-18	27-Jun-18
LS18-178	586913.3	7086181.1	1001.7	-55.0	200.0	77.72	Lone Star	27-Jun-18	28-Jun-18
LS18-179	586917.9	7086200.8	996.1	-55.0	200.0	91.44	Lone Star	28-Jun-18	28-Jun-18
LS18-180	586930.5	7086244.4	999.3	-55.0	200.0	118.87	Lone Star	29-Jun-18	30-Jun-18
LS18-181	586881.1	7086253.7	993.2	-55.0	200.0	112.78	Lone Star	30-Jun-18	01-Jul-18
LS18-182	586894.0	7086301.9	983.8	-55.0	200.0	138.68	Lone Star	01-Jul-18	02-Jul-18
LS18-183	586963.6	7086335.4	972.6	-55.0	200.0	237.47	Lone Star	05-Jul-18	07-Jul-18
LS18-184	586947.6	7086289.7	980.6	-55.0	200.0	170.69	Lone Star	02-Jul-18	05-Jul-18
LS18-185	586909.7	7086348.7	975.9	-55.0	200.0	211.84	Lone Star	07-Jul-18	09-Jul-18
LS18-186	586788.5	7086330.7	993.2	-55.0	200.0	135.64	Lone Star	09-Jul-18	11-Jul-18
LS18-187	586803.6	7086379.8	973.5	-55.0	200.0	188.98	Lone Star	11-Jul-18	13-Jul-18
LS18-188	586761.1	7086408.0	967.4	-55.0	200.0	182.88	Lone Star	13-Jul-18	15-Jul-18
LS18-189	586749.2	7086364.3	985.3	-55.0	200.0	172.21	Lone Star	15-Jul-16	16-Jul-18
LS18-190	586732.0	7086314.6	988.2	-55.0	202.0	114.3	Lone Star	16-Jul-18	17-Jul-18
LS18-191	586715.6	7086271.1	1009.1	-55.0	205.0	62.48	Lone Star	17-Jul-18	17-Jul-18
LS18-192	586676.4	7086279.0	992.6	-54.0	202.0	73.15	Lone Star	17-Jul-18	18-Jul-18
LS18-193	586703.5	7086348.0	986.7	-54.0	203.0	109.73	Lone Star	18-Jul-18	19-Jul-18
LS18-194	586721.8	7086393.8	976.6	-55.0	200.0	65.84	Lone Star	19-Jul-18	22-Jul-18
LS18-195	586995.4	7086123.8	998.3	-55.0	200.0	73.15	Lone Star	06-Aug-18	07-Aug-18
LS18-196	587058.6	7086265.7	975.1	-55.0	200.0	51.82	Lone Star	07-Aug-18	09-Aug-18
LS18-197	587035.6	7086217.5	982.7	-55.0	200.0	178.31	Lone Star	09-Aug-18	10-Aug-18
LS18-198	587025.4	7086185.8	987.2	-55.0	200.0	153.92	Lone Star	10-Aug-18	12-Aug-18
LS18-199	587079.0	7086192.4	977.5	-55.0	200.0	97.54	Lone Star	12-Aug-18	13-Aug-18
LS18-200	587071.5	7086168.5	978.7	-62.0	200.0	130.76	Lone Star	13-Aug-18	16-Aug-18
LS18-201	586971.1	7086210.8	996.7	-55.0	200.0	195.07	Lone Star	16-Aug-18	17-Aug-18
LS18-202	587103.6	7085967.6	985.6	-55.0	200.0	57.91	Lone Star	17-Aug-18	18-Aug-18
LS18-203	587210.9	7085965.4	960.5	-55.0	200.0	155.40	Lone Star	18-Aug-18	20-Aug-18
LS18-204	587192.1	7085915.4	973.1	-55.0	200.0	124.54	Lone Star	20-Aug-18	21-Aug-18

LS18-205	587304.1	7085921.1	943.7	-55.0	200.0	128.02	Lone Star	21-Aug-18	22-Aug-18
LS18-206	587646.8	7085549.2	972.7	-55.0	200.0	97.54	Lone Star	22-Aug-18	24-Aug-18
LS18-207	587712.5	7085512.0	966.3	-55.0	200.0	97.54	Lone Star	24-Aug-18	24-Aug-18
LS18-208	587645.4	7085469.0	989.4	-55.0	200.0	76.20	Lone Star	24-Aug-18	25-Aug-18
LS18-209	587163.4	7085995.0	969.1	-55.0	200.0	120.40	Lone Star	25-Aug-18	27-Aug-18
LS18-210	587178.3	7085867.2	984.7	-55.0	200.0	131.06	Lone Star	27-Aug-18	28-Aug-18
EC18-215	585006.4	7085722.4	803.1	-55.0	30.0	100.24	Lone Star	09-Aug-18	10-Aug-18
EC18-216	584983.7	7085683.4	794.1	-55.0	210.0	50.29	Nugget	10-Aug-18	11-Aug-18
EC18-217	585007.3	7085722.4	803.1	-55.0	210.0	100.28	Nugget	11-Aug-18	12-Aug-18
EC18-218	585104.3	7085708.9	813.3	-55.0	210.0	100.28	Nugget	11-Aug-18	12-Aug-18
EC18-219	585045.7	7085708.7	808.6	-55.0	210.0	100.28	Nugget	12-Aug-18	14-Aug-18
EC18-220	585229.5	7085471.6	731.4	-55.0	210.0	100.28	Nugget	14-Aug-18	16-Aug-18
EC18-221	585281.1	7085560.5	765.2	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	16-Aug-18	17-Aug-18
EC18-222	585548.4	7085066.8	783.9	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	17-Aug-18	18-Aug-18
EC18-223	585523.5	7085026.7	771.7	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	18-Aug-18	19-Aug-18
EC18-224	585424.0	7085157.7	769.5	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	19-Aug-18	20-Aug-18
EC18-225	585460.9	7085119.3	778.1	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	20-Aug-18	21-Aug-18
EC18-226	585566.6	7085004.8	768.6	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	21-Aug-18	22-Aug-18
EC18-227	585591.4	7085046.3	783.9	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	22-Aug-18	25-Aug-18
EC18-228	585616.9	7085089.4	793.8	-55.0	210.0	100.28	Nugget	25-Aug-18	25-Aug-18
EC18-229	585541.2	7084951.2	753.2	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	25-Aug-18	26-Aug-18
EC18-230	585688.2	7084877.2	734.9	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	26-Aug-18	28-Aug-18
EC18-231	585675.8	7084944.8	753.7	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	28-Aug-18	29-Aug-18
EC18-232	585698.4	7084988.5	766.2	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Nugget	29-Aug-18	29-Aug-18
EC18-233	585886.5	7084804.5	718.8	-55.0	210.0	49.99	Nugget	30-Aug-18	30-Aug-18
EC18-234	585875.6	7084884.4	741.0	-55.0	210.0	97.53	Nugget	30-Aug-18	30-Aug-18
EC18-235	584473.1	7086430.0	828.6	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Glacier	30-Aug-18	31-Aug-18
EC18-236	584519.3	7086402.7	823.7	-55.0	210.0	100.58	Glacier	31-Aug-18	02-Sep-18
EC18-237	582582.0	7086458.2	530.9	-55.0	30.0	100.58	French	02-Sep-18	03-Sep-18
EC18-238	581376.4	7086915.0	792.4	-55.0	210.0	102.11	French	03-Sep-18	04-Sep-18
EC18-239	581256.7	7086987.1	828.4	-55.0	210.0	100.58	French	04-Sep-18	05-Sep-18
EC18-240	581384.8	7086945.2	795.3	-55.0	210.0	75.29	French	05-Sep-18	06-Sep-18
EC18-241	582582.5	7086458.7	530.9	-55.0	210.0	100.58	French	06-Sep-18	09-Sep-18

Lone Star Drill Results

In general, the Lone Star property is considered to have potential for gold-bearing extensional quartz vein arrays and brecciation in proximity to the main WNW-ESE dextral fault, along the NNW-SSE trending pinnate extensional fault, and in areas where these two structures intersect. As of 2017, the Lone Star Zone currently encompasses three main areas: Lone Star in the centre, O'Neil to the west, and Pioneer to the east across a total length of approximately 4 kilometers associated with the Bonanza Fault.

The 2017 exploration drilling program identified a gold target area on the Lone Star Zone comprised of disseminated visible gold as free grains and along pyrite within wide sections of an intermediate schist unit combined with gold-enriched quartz veining within the schist. The gold-bearing intermediate schist unit has very subtle carbonate alteration and disseminated pyrite. The 2017 grid soil sampling survey confirmed a gold-in-soil anomaly with up to 2,891 ppb Au in soils across a 4 km strike length that coincides with both 2016 and 2017 drilling results and from which new targets were determined.

Fifty-six oriented core drill holes (LS18-151 to LS18-159 and LS18-164 to LS18-210) were drilled in 2018 in a systematic pattern on the Lone Star Zone that sought to:

1. Infill and expand the overall gold mineralization footprint discovered in 2016 and 2017;
2. Test an interpretation that gold mineralization is present as disseminations associated with the "D4" Bonanza Fault;
3. Outline the character, geometry, and controls on gold mineralization across the target strike length;
4. Evaluate overall gold tenor and variability within different rock units on the Lone Star Zone; and,
5. Estimate the effect and volume of mineralized faults and unmineralized dykes in the area.

This was accomplished by testing single holes across a 900 metre strike length by 200 metre width in approximately 50 metre intervals down dip form the upper contact along lines 11650E to 11200E. Each drill pad had a -55° dipping hole collared from it and were drilled at azimuths of 200°, with the exception of hole LS18-156 which was drilled at -55° with an azimuth of 20°. Drill core intersections from holes oriented in this direction are interpreted to approximately be the true width.

Significant gold intercepts are summarized in Table 3. True thickness of the mineralized zones is approximately the interval width within each hole.

Table 3: Summary of Lone Star Drilling Assay Results

Hole ID	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au g/t
LS18-151	-55°		No significant values.		
LS18-152	-55°	5.90	26.90	21.00	0.56
LS18-153	-55°	41.30	65.30	24.00	1.01
LS18-154	-55°	32.10	56.65	24.55	0.39
LS18-155	-55°	6.60	32.80	26.20	1.33
LS18-156	-55°	2.50	67.55	65.05	1.40
Including:		6.65	15.10	8.45	6.07
		26.10	37.50	11.40	1.91
		47.25	53.90	6.65	1.48
LS18-157	-55°	2.85	19.20	16.35	0.78
LS18-158	-55°		No significant values.		
LS18-159	-55°		No significant values.		
LS18-164	-55°	25.90	106.10	80.20	0.21
LS18-165	-55°	4.50	10.50	6.00	2.21
LS18-166	-55°	8.60	47.00	38.40	1.08
LS18-167	-55°	10.20	51.40	41.20	0.44
LS18-168	-55°	5.60	85.05	79.45	0.69
Including:		38.80	56.10	17.30	1.30
		5.60	21.30	15.70	1.36
LS18-169	-55°		No significant values.		
LS18-170	-55°	1.40	4.50	3.10	2.68
LS18-171	-55°	6.70	125.00	118.30	0.42
Including:		6.70	24.00	17.30	0.91

		44.00	51.00	7.00	0.93
		90.70	100.25	9.55	1.99
LS18-172	-55°	15.30	115.60	100.30	0.34
LS18-173	-55°	247.40	252.00	4.60	1.51
LS18-174	-55°		No significant values.		
LS18-175	-55°	23.00	45.00	22.00	0.50
LS18-176	-55°	1.52	38.10	36.58	0.49
Including:		7.62	35.00	27.38	0.59
LS18-177	-55°	8.90	28.10	19.20	1.17
LS18-178	-55°	9.31	20.00	10.69	0.37
LS18-179	-55°	14.10	53.00	38.90	0.54
Including:		14.10	29.00	14.90	1.21
LS18-180	-55°	2.70	95.00	92.30	0.72
Including:		24.60	29.20	4.60	10.00
LS18-181	-55°	11.00	31.20	20.20	0.29
LS18-182	-55°	5.60	34.30	28.70	0.29
LS18-183	-55°	118.00	121.35	2.35	2.00
LS18-184	-55°	65.00	113.00	48.00	0.27
LS18-185	-55°	99.00	100.00	1.00	6.15
LS18-186	-55°	2.00	17.00	15.00	0.27
LS18-186	-55°	125.75	135.00	8.37	0.90
LS18-187	-55°	107.80	125.00	17.20	0.34
LS18-188	-55°	8.50	21.00	12.50	0.26
LS18-189	-55°	49.50	81.50	32.00	0.29
LS18-190	-55°	23.50	90.30	66.80	0.65
LS18-191	-55°	5.00	52.00	47.00	1.32
LS18-192	-54°	4.05	40.30	36.25	1.11
LS18-193	-54°	49.50	66.90	17.40	0.38
LS18-194	-55°	36.00	56.70	20.70	0.53
LS18-195	-55°	1.00	33.00	32.00	0.47
LS18-196	-55°		No significant values.		
LS18-197	-55°	87.00	101.30	14.30	0.47
LS18-197	-55°	117.40	123.55	6.15	0.61
LS18-198	-55°	12.90	25.10	12.20	1.19
LS18-199	-55°		No significant values.		
LS18-200	-62°	94.50	130.76	36.26	0.80
LS18-201	-55°	17.70	108.70	91.00	1.02
LS18-202	-55°		No significant values.		
LS18-203	-55°		No significant values.		
LS18-204	-55°	9.00	116.00	107.00	0.80
Including:		25.40	116.00	90.60	0.93
LS18-205	-55°	4.60	84.30	79.70	0.81
LS18-206	-55°	16.37	38.50	22.10	0.74

LS18-207	-55°	51.10	84.50	33.40	0.30
LS18-208	-55°	29.00	30.00	1.00	3.45
LS18-209	-55°	20.30	72.80	52.50	0.42
LS18-210	-55°	58.60	82.00	23.40	0.18

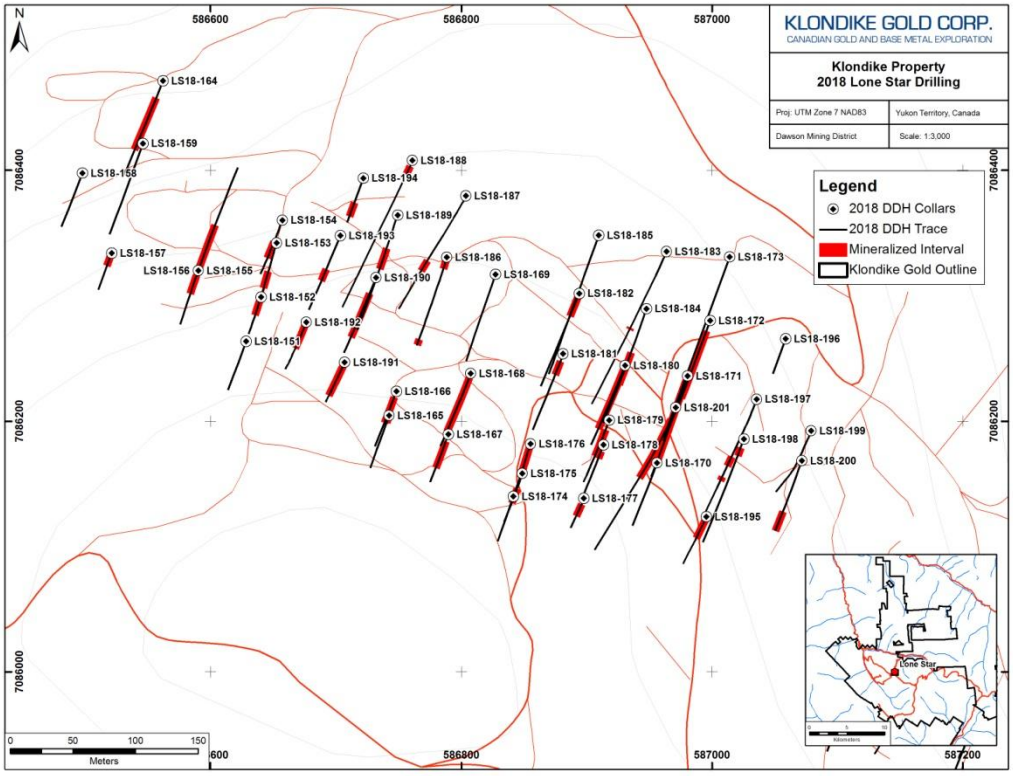


Figure 10: Lone Star Zone plan map

Drilling encountered visible gold grains as mm-sized disseminations present dominantly along late cleavage planes within a wide, porous and permeable intermediate schist unit. The gold-bearing schist was noted to be in fault contact with felsic schists along a major, second-order “D4” high angle fault, termed the “Bonanza Fault”. The Bonanza Fault is variably silicified, carbonate altered, and mineralized with pyrite. The intermediate schist and all lithological contacts are interpreted to be striking 310° (northwest) and dipping 50° to the northeast, parallel to the Bonanza Fault mentioned above.

Gold is also hosted in crosscutting, gold-bearing quartz veins near contacts between felsic and intermediate schists in proximity to the fault. These veins occur within the wide envelope of disseminated gold mineralization noted above and preliminary oriented core results suggest veins are shallowly dipping at 35° to 50° north-northeast. The mineralized zone at Lone Star is interpreted to be striking north-northwest with inferred widths up to 150 metres.

The second hole drilled in 2018 on the Lone Star target, LS18-152, intersected a wide zone of near surface disseminated mineralization and visible gold which assayed 0.56 g/t Au over 21.00 metres from surface in highly faulted and sericitized intermediate schist and quartz veining. LS18-152 was a 25 metre

step ahead of 06LS23, drilled in 2006, which also had significant assays of 0.5 g/t Au over 40.0 metres. Results from the majority of holes drilled along the Lone Star target following LS18-152 also successfully intersected long zones of disseminated gold in a pyritic intermediate schist unit with grades from 1.02 g/t Au over 91.00 metres to 1.40 g/t Au over 65.05 metres.

A significant highlight of the 2018 drilling program at Lone Star includes the test from LS18-155 and LS18-156, which were drilled at the same angle from the same pad. Drill hole LS18-156 was turned 180° and drilled at an azimuth of 20° to test the grade and extent of the near surface mineralization. LS18-155 intersected 1.33 g/t Au over 26.20 metres drilled at 200° (southerly) and LS18-156 intersected 1.4 g/t Au over 65.05 metres drilled at 20° (northerly) from the same origin. These intersections begin at surfaces and extend up to 45 metres with smaller, sections of higher grade mineralization up to 9 metres wide with 6.07 g/t Au.

The majority of results from drilling on the Lone Star Zone intersected Au-bearing intermediate schist that shows broad intervals of gold mineralization, as expected, starting at or near surface that remain open at depth (Table 3). Results indicate down-dip continuity of mineralization at shallow depths due to mineralization dipping sub-parallel to topography.

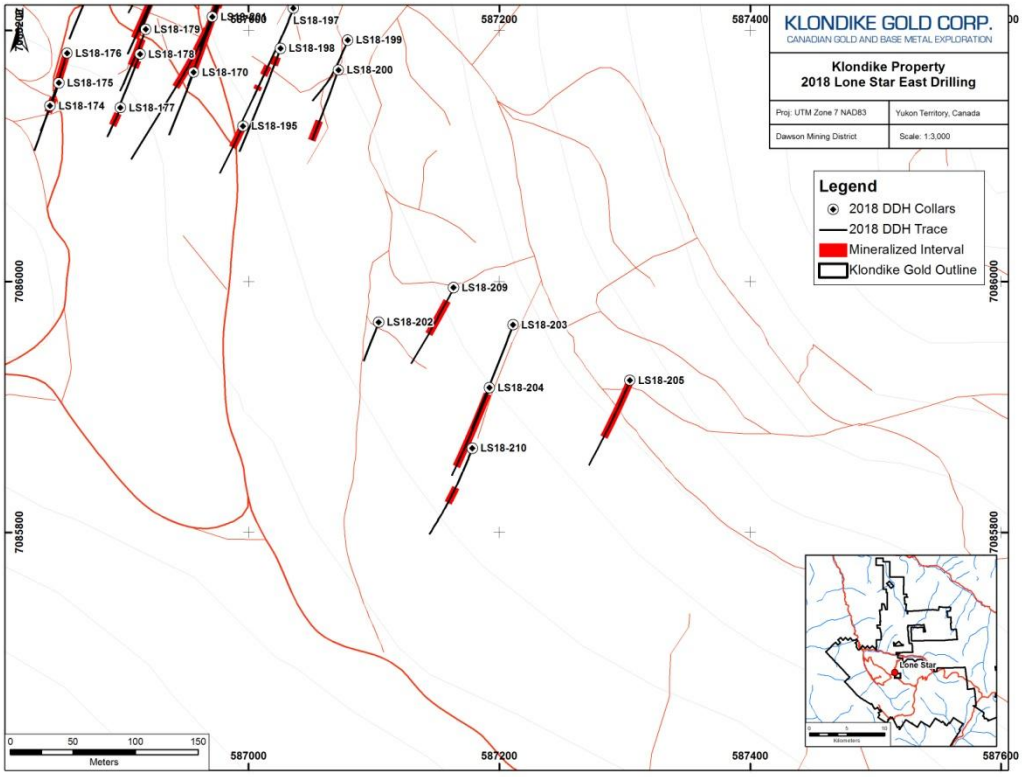


Figure 11: Lone Star East Zone plan map

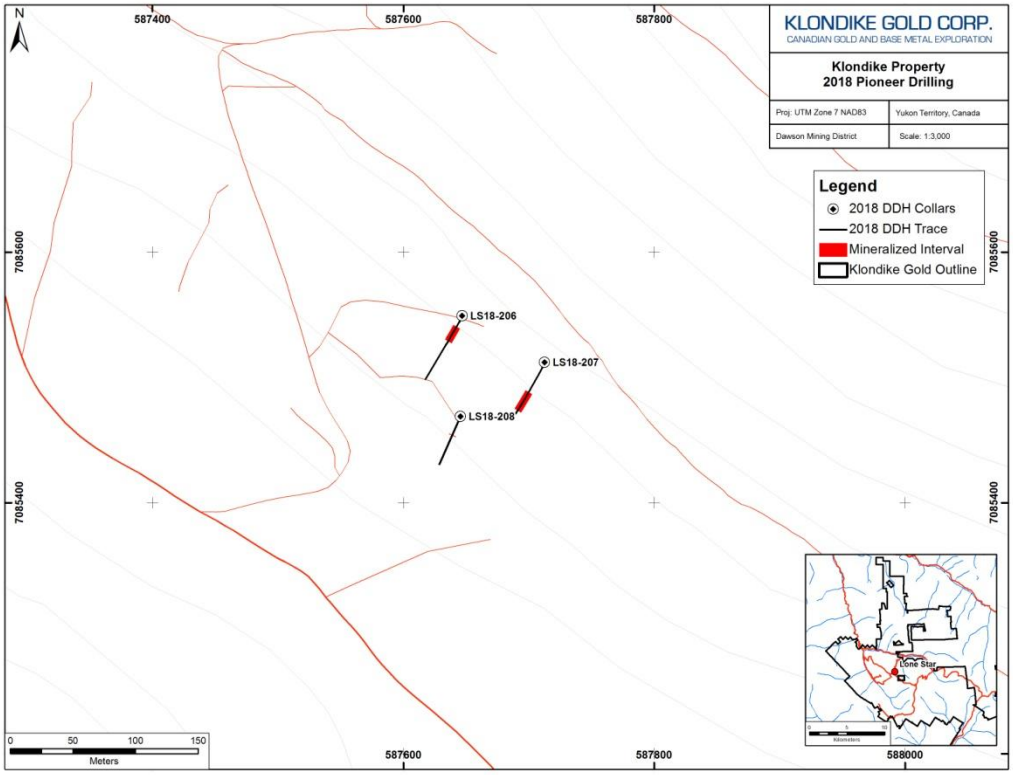


Figure 12: Pioneer Zone plan map

Nugget Zone Drill Results

Twenty holes (EC18-215 to EC18-234) were drilled in 2018 on the Nugget Zone to test possible gold mineralization targets within the Eldorado Creek drainage, proximal to the magnetic breaks from the interpreted "D4" Nugget and Irish Faults identified in 2017. These faults extend approximately 8 kilometers and run parallel to the Bonanza Fault associated with the Lone Star Zone.

Previous drilling programs from 2015 and 2017 intersected near-surface gold-bearing quartz vein arrays over a strike length of 225 metres, dominantly in individual off white, locally iron oxide stained, fractured quartz veins and stringers with euhedral, cubic pyrite. Mineralization in the Nugget Zone is hosted by brittle mafic schists and intermediate schists associated with the Nugget Fault.

Gold values in assays sampled from individual quartz veins range from 5 g/t Au up to 8.4 g/t Au. Core logging in 2017 also identified the presence of disseminated gold mineralization, similar to that seen in the Lone Star target. Re-examination of 2015 and 2016 drill core also confirmed the presence of disseminated mineralization.

Based on the results of previous drilling programs, the objective of the 2018 drill program was to:

1. Define the upper and lower bounds of the Nugget Zone gold mineralization;
2. Test for other areas of economically interesting gold mineralization along the Nugget Fault;

3. Obtain detailed structural measurements on quartz vein and lithological contact orientation; and,
4. Re-sample and assess the Nugget Zone for disseminated gold mineralization similar to that noted at Lone Star.

Significant gold intercepts based on assay results are summarized in Table 4. True thickness of the mineralized zones is approximately the interval width within each hole.

Table 4: Summary of Nugget Zone Drilling Assay Results

Hole ID	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au g/t
EC18-215	-55°		No significant values.		
EC18-216	-55°	6.00	7.50	1.50	3.39
EC18-217	-55°	41.00	63.00	22.00	0.29
EC18-218	-55°	52.00	59.00	7.00	0.50
EC18-219	-55°		No significant values.		
EC18-220	-55°	72.00	73.00	1.00	0.55
EC18-221	-55°		No significant values.		
EC18-222	-55°	13.45	37.00	23.55	0.89
EC18-223	-55°	36.00	52.00	16.00	0.18
EC18-224	-55°		No significant values.		
EC18-225	-55°	60.50	67.00	6.50	0.47
EC18-226	-55°		No significant values.		
EC18-227	-55°	29.00	89.00	60.00	0.17
EC18-228	-55°	17.40	28.00	10.60	0.53
EC18-228	-55°	78.00	80.50	2.50	1.22
EC18-229	-55°		No significant values.		
EC18-230	-55°	9.14	32.00	22.86	2.36
EC18-231	-55°	96.5	98.0	1.5	23.5
EC18-232	-55°		No significant values.		
EC18-233	-55°		No significant values.		
EC18-234	-55°	49.68	71.02	21.34	2.22

During the 2018 program, the Nugget Zone was tested from single holes drilled at approximately 50 metre to 150 metre spaced intervals along a 900 metre total length and 900 metre total width. Each drill pad had a -55° dipping hole collared from it. All holes were drilled at azimuths of 210°, with the exception of EC18-215 which was drilled at an azimuth of 30° to test the upper (northeast) edge of the Nugget Zone.

Results from the 2018 drilling program along the Nugget Fault identified local zones with economically interesting grades of gold mineralization, including highlights such as 23.5 g/t Au over 1.50 metres and 2.22 g/t Au over 21.34 metres. Gold mineralization was typically noted in off white, locally iron oxide stained quartz veins and stringers with cubic pyrite in proximity to fault zones, similar to mineralization observed in holes from previous seasons.

An additional program relogging and sampling of twenty-three Nugget area holes from 2015 and 2016 was carried out evaluate the significance and potential of disseminated gold within the Nugget Zone. The potential for disseminated gold in the mafic and intermediate schists exists due to the presence of similar mineralization discovered in 2016 and 2017 at the Lone Star target. Re-logging identified lithologies at the Nugget Zone similar to those present at Lone Star, which host disseminated gold mineralization. Assays results from the re-sampling program include highlights such as 0.88 g/t Au over 43.60 metres and 1.55 g/t Au over 45.20 metres representing gold mineralization over broad zones. Based on this new data, the Company has significantly upgraded the gold exploration potential at the Nugget Zone.

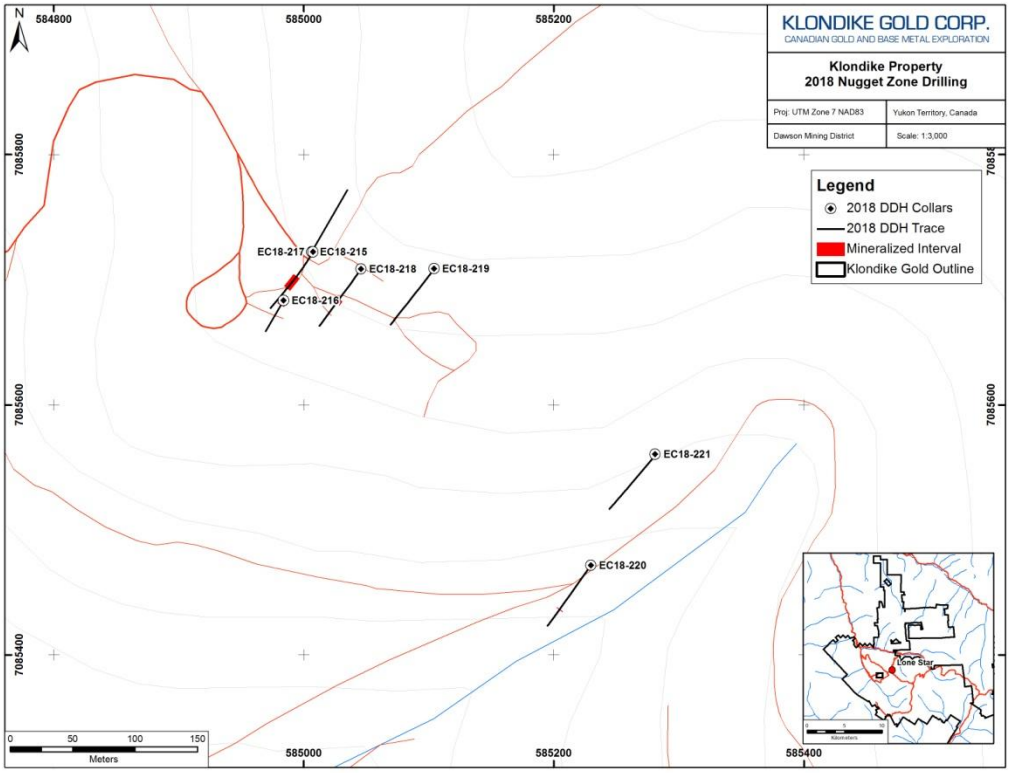


Figure 13: Nugget Zone plan map

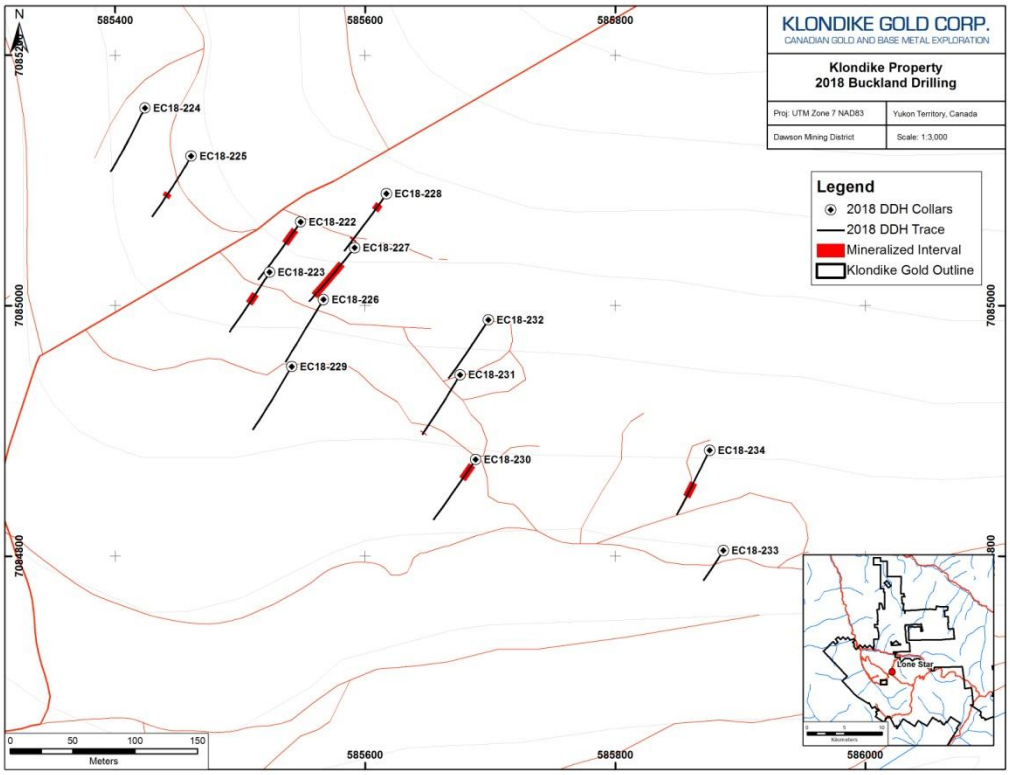


Figure 14: Buckland Zone plan map

Gold Run Drill Results

The Gold Run target is located 35 kilometers southeast of the Lone Star Zone in the Klondike District. Structural controls and faults associated with the Lone Star Zone are inferred to run the length of the district, including through the Gold Run Creek target area. Evidence for this was noted in the 2018 airborne magnetics as a major basement fault, named the "Rabbit Fault", is visible in the imaging.

Four holes (GR18-160 to GR18-163) were drilled in 2018 on the Gold Run claims to target an area containing three historic shafts and an adit with similar structural characteristics to Lone Star. These historical workings were located by regional prospecting in the area and grab samples with visible gold returned gold values as high as 56 g/t Au.

Drilling also sought to test possible gold mineralization in quartz veining and as disseminations in host lithologies associated with the Rabbit Fault, which is considered one of the bedrock sources for the alluvial gold mined in Gold Run Creek.

Significant gold intercepts based on assay results are summarized in Table 5. True thickness of the mineralized zones is approximately the interval width within each hole.

Table 5: Summary of Gold Run Drilling Assay Results

Hole ID	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au g/t
GR18-160	-50°	64.15	65.6	1.45	0.99
GR18-161	-50°	28.60	36.75	8.15	0.22
GR18-162	-50°	37.25	50.75	13.5	1.23
Including:		37.25	38.4	1.15	9.51
GR18-163	-50°	24.00	28.50	4.50	0.58

Drilling in all four holes encountered crosscutting, gold-bearing quartz veins, locally containing visible gold, within extensive carbonate alteration hosted by weakly foliated mafic schist. The most interesting drill intersection was 1.23 g/t Au over 13.5 metres, including 9.51 g/t over 1.15 metres, in hole GR18-162.

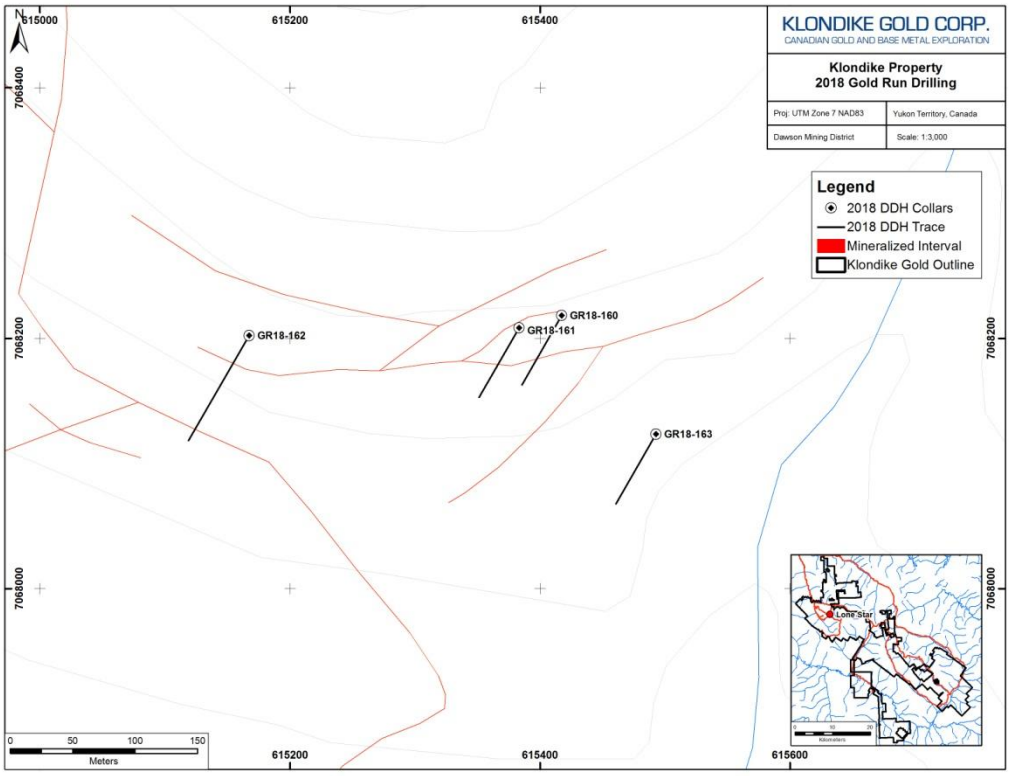


Figure 15: Gold Run Creek plan map

Glacier Gulch Drill Results

Two holes (EC18-235 and EC18-236) were drilled in 2018 at the Glacier Gulch target located 800 metres west of the Nugget Zone. The purpose of the drill holes was to test for mineralization in the vicinity of boulders and grab samples that contained visible gold collected during prospecting.

Significant gold intercepts based on assay results are summarized in Table 6. True thickness of the mineralized zones is approximately the interval width within each hole.

Table 6: Summary of Glacier Gulch Drilling Assay Results

Hole ID	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au g/t
EC18-235	-55°	4.40	6.30	1.90	4.81
EC18-236	-55°		No significant values.		

Hole EC18-235 intersected significant results with 4.81 g/t Au over 1.90 metres near surface relating to visible gold-bearing quartz veining occurring within a larger zone of quartz flooding.

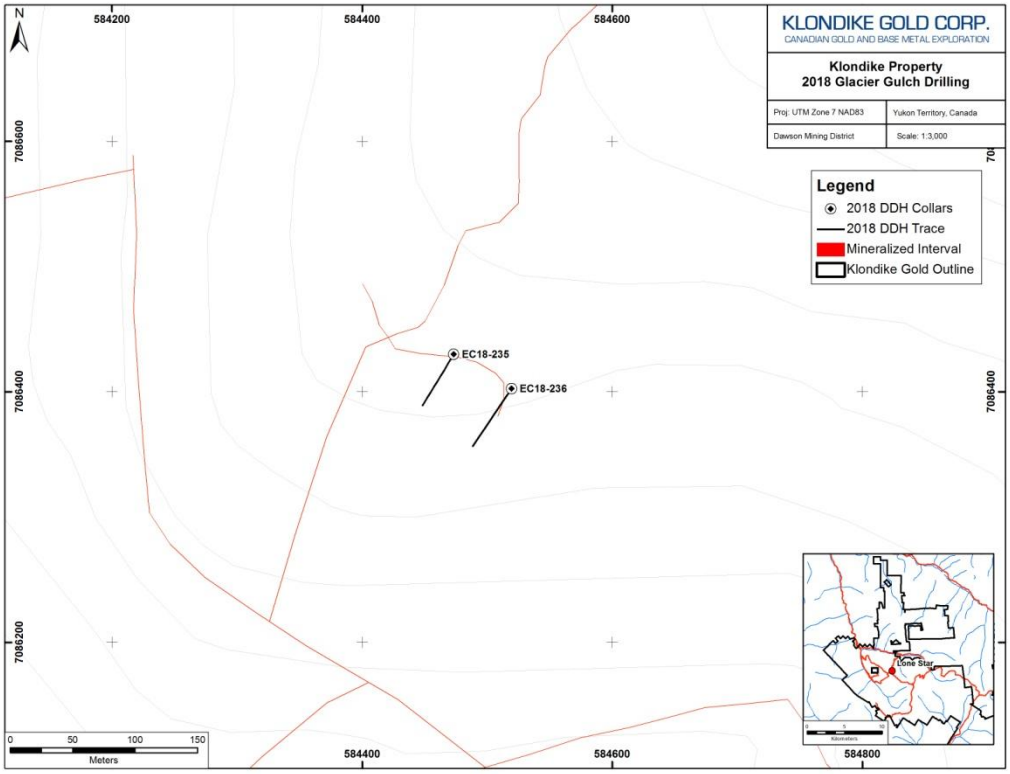


Figure 16: Glacier Gulch plan map

French Gulch Drill Results

Five holes (EC18-237 to EC19-241) were drilled in 2018 at French Gulch to test gold mineralization associated with the Irish Fault target in the area.

While no significant gold mineralization (Table 7) was noted in the drill holes at French Gulch, holes encountered zones of intense faulting, disseminated euhedral pyrite throughout lithologic units and numerous near surface crosscutting quartz veins.

Table 7: Summary of French Gulch Drilling Assay Results

Hole ID	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au g/t
EC18-237	-55°	No significant values.			
EC18-238	-55°	No significant values.			
EC18-239	-55°	No significant values.			
EC18-240	-55°	No significant values.			
EC18-241	-55°	No significant values.			

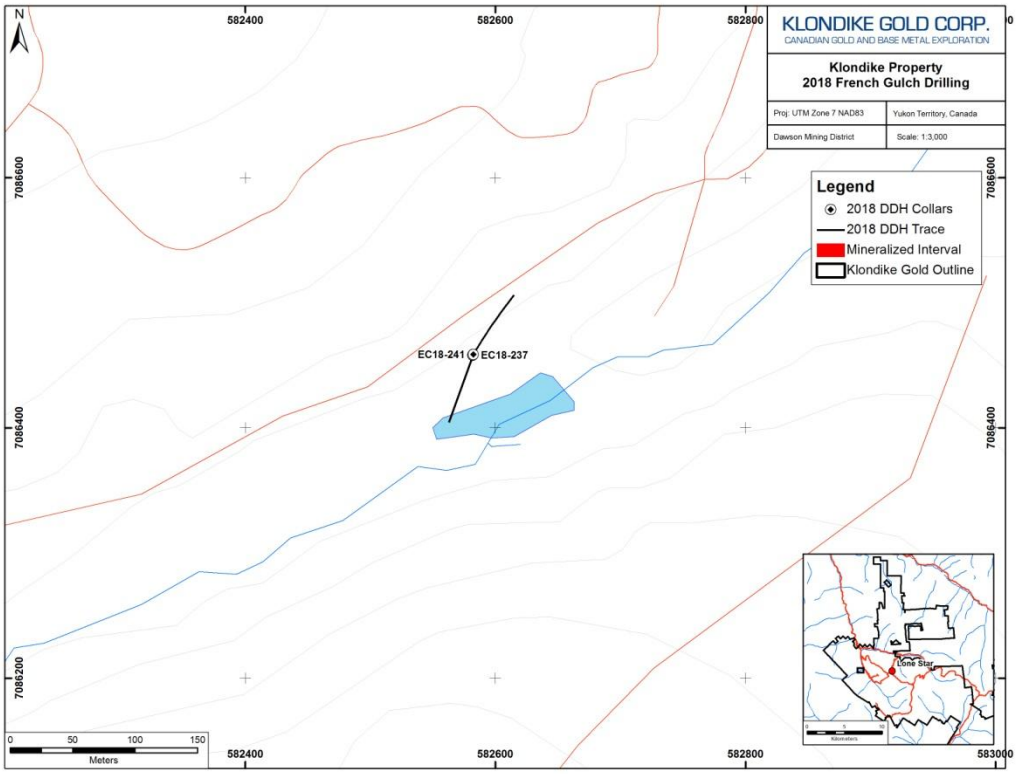


Figure 17: French Gulch plan map

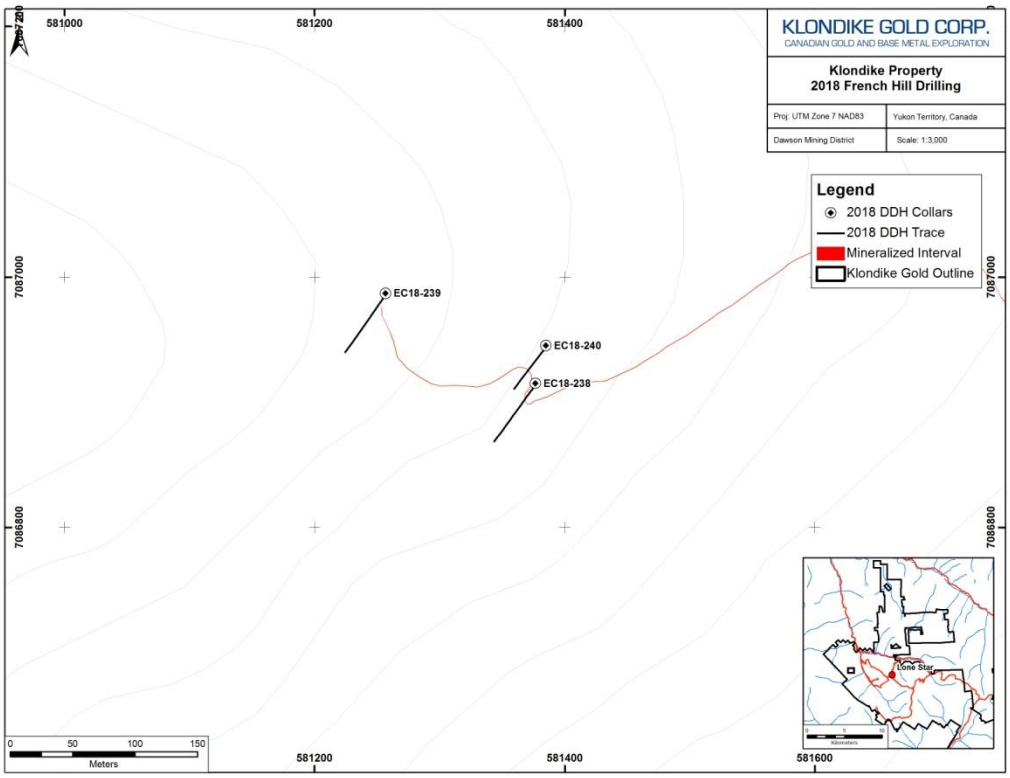


Figure 18: French Hill plan map

7.0 Sample Preparation, Quality Assurance and Quality Control, Analysis, and Security

Rock/Prospecting Grab Sample Assay Protocols

Prospecting samples are selective in nature, non-representative rock grab samples of bedrock or boulders are collected to test for the presence or absence of gold and other economic minerals. Systematic additional test results may vary significantly. Samples are usually 0.5 kg to 2.0 kg in weight. The Company's samples are spatially located to within 5 meters using a hand-held Global Positioning System ("GPS") in NAD83 datum, assigned a unique assay tag, described, photographed using a GPS-enabled camera, then placed in a plastic bag and sealed. Groups of sealed sample bags are aggregated in large fiber bags and security sealed for shipment. For samples collected in 2018, the fiber bags were retained in locked storage in the Company's Dawson office until after the end of the field season before being delivered by Company personnel directly to the lab. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories ("BV Labs") (formerly Acme Labs) preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT with chemical analysis of sample pulps completed in Vancouver, British Columbia. Bureau Veritas Labs is an accredited ISO 9001:2008 full-service commercial laboratory.

At BV Labs each 1 kg rock sample is crushed to 80% passing 2 mm size. A 250 g subsample is pulverized to >85% passing -75 microns size (Code PRP70-250). A 30 g (1 assay ton) subsample is assayed for gold by fire assay ("FA") fusion with an atomic absorption ("AA") finish (Code FA430). All over-limit results in excess of 10 ppm (10 g/t) for both silver and gold are re-assayed. The re-assay uses a 30 g subsample and is assayed by FA with a gravimetric finish (Code FA530-Au/Ag). Samples were also analyzed for multi-element chemistry by ICP-MS analysis (AQ201+U code).

No Company standards, blanks, or duplicates or blank samples were inserted into the sample stream in 2018, as it was not considered necessary for a small program of early stage work. BV Labs inserted and completed analyses on 79 duplicates, 135 blanks, 157 Au-only standards, and 53 ICP-MS standards as part of QA/QC process on Klondike Gold's 2018 submitted samples. All results were within expected bounds and within error limits of detection.

Drill Core and Assay Protocols

All drill holes are photographed wet and dry. Magnetic susceptibility, foliation, and rock quality determination ("RQD") measurements are systematically collected. All cross-cutting (potentially mineralized) quartz veins and adjoining alteration envelopes are individually photographed and upper and lower contact angles measured. Core logging records lithology, structure, core orientation measurements and alteration. Core orientation was performed by Kluane Drilling using a Boart Longyear TruCore Core Orientation system to mark "bottom" orientation of hole. Oriented core tools were used to collect accurate structurally oriented dip angles.

During logging, visible gold is identified in drill core, measured, photographed, and then excluded from the assay sample for that interval. Assay samples from drill core are cut using a diamond saw. Half the core sample interval is bagged, tagged, and sealed; the other half is returned to the core box with a corresponding tag and retained for reference. Sample bags are aggregated into rice bags, sealed, and submitted by Klondike Gold personnel to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories ("BV Labs") (formerly Acme Labs) preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT with chemical analysis of sample pulps completed in Vancouver, British Columbia. Bureau Veritas Labs is an accredited ISO 9001:2008 full-service commercial laboratory.

At BV Labs each rock sample is crushed to 80% passing 2 mm size. A 500 g subsample is pulverized to >85% passing -75 microns size (Code PRP70-500). The 500 g subsample is then sieved to 106 microns (140 mesh) for "metallic screen" assaying. The plus 140 mesh fraction is then weighed and assayed for gold by fire assay ("FA") fusion with a gravimetric finish (Code FS631). A 30 g subsample of the minus 140 mesh fraction is assayed for gold by fire assay ("FA") fusion with an atomic absorption ("AA") finish (Code FA430). All over-limit results in excess of 10 ppm (10 g/t) for both silver and gold are re-assayed using a 30 g subsample and assayed by FA with a gravimetric finish (Code FA530-Au/Ag). Total gold grade is then calculated using a weighted average of the plus and minus fraction assay results. Samples were also analyzed for multi-element chemistry by ICP-MS analysis (AQ201+U code). Samples over-limit in lead are rerun by a high-detection limit ICP-ES procedure (Code MA370). QA/QC includes the insertion

and continual monitoring of numerous standards, blanks, and duplicates within each batch. Blanks and standards are obtained commercially from Canadian Resource Laboratories of Langley, British Columbia. In 2018, the Company inserted blanks BL-10 and ASI ¼, as well as standards GS-7F, GS-7G, GS-P2A, GS-2K, GS-5J and GS-P4G. A gold standard, OREAS 45c, from Ore Research and Exploration of Victoria, Australia was also used in the 2018 program. Analytical certificates for these are available at http://www.cdnlabs.com/Certificates.htm and https://www.ore.com.au/send/file/136.

8.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Lone Star property covers a 527 square kilometer area in the vicinity of Eldorado Creek and Bonanza Creek underlying the western half of the Klondike placer goldfields. The area is prospective for orogenic gold deposits that have an implied possible mid-Cretaceous age, based on new findings, and are analogues of similar mineralization in the White Gold and Coffee Creek districts. The 2018 exploration season has identified orogenic gold mineralization on the Klondike property as the result of a newly defined set of major “D4” faults acting as fluid conduits across the region. At the Lone Star target for example, the primary control for gold mineralization is the Bonanza Fault, a prominent large scale “D4” structure.

Interpretation of GSC airborne magnetics flown in 2002, particularly first vertical derivative data, suggests a main WNW-ESE dextral fault runs the 50 km length of the Klondike goldfields and terminates in a NNW horsetail pattern within the Lone Star property in a series of sub-parallel structures near Eldorado Creek, as well as NNW oriented pinnate faults east of Eldorado Creek. One such NNW trending pinnate extensional fracture fault extends northerly from the main WNW-ENE dextral fault and transects the Boulder Lode occurrence. This extensional fault system, a late deformational event, is assumed to be the source of extensional quartz veining containing gold found in outcrop and float on the property. These veins have similar physical and chemical characteristics throughout the Klondike area. Ground magnetics surveying collected in 2017 image the WNW-trending fault system in much greater detail than the 2002 GSC survey. In the Eldorado Creek area, a series of ‘horse-tail splays’ terminate the regional dextral fault. The ‘horse-tail’ structures occur on both sides of Eldorado Creek; as far west as the Violet ridge and as far east as the top of the Lone Star ridge. Further examination of results shows that the Bonanza, Nugget and Eldorado Faults associated with mineralization have strong “magnetic break” or magnetic low lineaments that appear to be associated with gold-in-soil anomalies.

The 2018 airborne magnetic survey helped identify a previously unobserved orogenic event and large, first order basement structure that extends through the Klondike District from Eldorado Creek to Gold Run Creek. This major “D3/D4” fault structure, named the “Rabbit Fault”, is a prominent NNW-SSE structure that was previously incorrectly inferred to be the result of thrusting. The Rabbit Fault underlies the Gold Run target and is thought to be associated with bedrock gold mineralization that is a likely source of the alluvial gold currently being mined from Gold Run Creek. Soil sampling results indicate the Rabbit Fault is also spatially associated with nine large zones of gold in soil anomalies noted in the 2018 soil samples results.

Regional structural mapping in conjunction with the airborne magnetic survey above has led to further interpretation of the structural and geological characteristics of the Property. Results from the structural mapping survey identified five major deformation events, “D1” to “D5”, that occurred in the Klondike District. These results lead to a newly defined deformation “D4” fault category and redefined the “D3” deformation event category noted in historical work. The newly defined second order “D4” faults (ex. Bonanza Fault at Lone Star) are interpreted to be the primary conduit for gold mineralization in the Klondike and an inferred age of gold mineralization is hypothesized to be younger than previously noted in the region. Similar new research by the Goldcorp – Coffee Creek Mine team recently presented in Whitehorse (Yukon Geoscience, November 2018) identified a similar structural fault system as the host and conduit for gold mineralization at Coffee Creek. Mineralization at Coffee has been age dated to approximately 100 Ma, which is significantly younger than previous mid-Jurassic age dates from the region. Mineralization dates and large scale structures are consistent with the structural mapping results and interpretations made by SRK Consulting during the 2018 exploration season on the Klondike Property. These new observations help describe gold mineralization events associated with faulting in the district, such as the mineralized Lone Star Zone along the Bonanza Fault, and provide a more coherent structural model for future exploration programs.

Lithological mapping at both a regional and detailed scale was undertaken at the same time as the structural studies. This mapping improved upon the geological model and knowledge of the distribution of felsic, mafic, intermediate and graphitic schistose units on the Property. In addition, ultramafic units and lamprophyre dykes throughout the Property thought to be associated with gold mineralization have been more thoroughly distinguished. The lamprophyre dykes are significant to mineralization and provide more evidence for an orogenic gold model where “D4” fault systems act as long-lasting structural conduits for fluids to move from the lower to upper crust. Post-mineralization mafic dykes have also been documented throughout the Property. In total, eight mappable units were identified in the area, including: felsic, intermediate, mafic and ultramafic schists, quartz augen schists, intrusives, and metagranites.

Diamond drilling in the 2018 drill program was successful in intersecting gold-bearing quartz vein arrays and disseminated gold mineralization in a variety of lithologic and structural environs. High grade holes at the Lone Star Zone (LS18-156: 1.40 g/t Au over 65.05 metres, including 6.07 g/t Au over 8.45 metres) and Nugget Zone (EC18-234: 2.22 g/t Au over 21.34 metres) indicate potential for economically interesting grades and widths that can be generated by quartz vein arrays and large zones of disseminated gold hosted in pyritic intermediate schists associated with large, second-order “D4” faults. The Lone Star and Nugget Zones targeted by drilling in 2018 both yielded significant gold assays in general, with visible gold identified in 18 of 87 holes drilled on the program.

The Company’s 2016 drill program at the Lone Star Zone identified disseminated gold mineralization., which was systematically tested by the follow-up 2017 Lone Star Zone drill program. Results from 2017 drilling, which showed extensive areas of disseminated gold in addition to gold-bearing veins, has upgraded the potential for economically interesting gold mineralization both at the Lone Star Zone and throughout the Company’s 557 square kilometer Klondike District project. The 2018 drill program

further expanded this mineralization potential through systematic infill drilling targeting disseminated gold associated with the Bonanza Fault and outlining structural controls on gold mineralization. Mineralization at the Lone Star Zone has been regularly intersected in drilling across a 1,000 metre length at approximately 50 metre intervals, with extensions continuing to approximately 2.5 kilometers. Previous interpretation modeled the Lone Star Zone as only one continuous zone of mineralization; however, 2017 drilling results at Lone Star based on the Pioneer extension to the east have indicated multiple, closely spaced, parallel subzones of gold mineralization with 20 metres to 40 metres separation.

The gold at Lone Star, both as disseminations in host rock and contained within quartz veins, is located in a pyritic intermediate schist unit above (in the hanging wall) and adjacent to the Bonanza Fault, a major, second-order “D4” high angle fault in the area. Gold mineralization in this schist unit can occur across an inferred width of up to 150 metres, and oriented core results from the 2018 programs indicate the zone strikes approximately 310° north-northwest and dips 35° to 50° to the north-northeast, parallel to the Bonanza Fault. Typically holes are drilled at 200-210° azimuth and 55° dip as drill core intersections from holes oriented in this fashion are interpreted to be approximately true width. Gold is also hosted in crosscutting, gold-bearing quartz veins near contacts between felsic and intermediate schists in proximity to the fault. These veins occur within the wide envelope of disseminated gold mineralization noted above and oriented core results suggest veins are shallowly dipping at 35° to 50° north-northeast.

Previous drilling programs from 2015 and 2017 at the Nugget Zone intersected near-surface gold-bearing quartz vein arrays over a strike length of 225 metres, dominantly in individual off white, locally iron oxide stained, fractured quartz veins and stringers with euhedral, cubic pyrite. The Nugget Zone is interpreted to be comprised of quartz veining hosted by competent mafic schists associated with the Nugget Fault, an 8 kilometer long “D4” fault similar to the Bonanza Fault at Lone Star. The 2017 drilling season also identified disseminated gold mineralization within the Nugget Zone not previously noted in the 2015 and 2016 drill programs. The 2018 drill program tested for the upper and lower bounds of this mineralization and sought to confirm the presence of disseminated gold mineralization across broad widths through the relogging and sampling of holes drilled in 2015 and 2016. Results from 2018 drilling identified economically interesting grades of mineralization in local zones along the Nugget Fault in off white quartz vein arrays, as expected. Results of the relogging and sampling at Nugget identified lithologies similar to those that host disseminated gold mineralization at Lone Star and assays returned highlights such as 0.88 g/t Au over 43.60 metres. This indicates the potential for disseminated gold mineralization at the Nugget Zone in the mafic and intermediate schists in proximity to the Nugget Fault.

The Gold Run target located 35 kilometers southeast of the Lone Star Zone was also drill tested by four holes in the 2018 program. Drilling in all four holes encountered crosscutting, gold-bearing quartz veins with local visible gold in mafic schist that returned significant assays of 1.23 g/t Au over 13.5 metres, including 9.51 g/t Au over 1.15 metres in hole GR18-162. These results are similar to those seen in the Nugget and Lone Star Zones and gold mineralization is inferred to be associated with the major, first order Rabbit Fault discovered in the 2018 airborne magnetic survey.

9.0 Recommendations

Regional:

Regional prospecting, mapping and soil sampling should again be completed as a systematic, district-scale survey in the 2019 exploration program to identify anomalous zones across the Klondike properties for further follow-up drilling with a focus on district-scale structures, faults and lithologies. In particular, lithological mapping should be conducted in the Nugget and Lone Star Zones to follow-up and further refine the geological map created by SRK Consulting in 2018 program.

A Light Detections and Ranging (LIDAR) survey flown across the entire district is also recommended to help distinguish potentially mineralized structural features and faults not visible under ground cover and vegetation, produce a highly accurate surface elevation model for drill targeting and highlight possible historical workings over a large scale area that could not be found during prospecting. The results of these surveys should generate new exploration targets, as well as a district scale geological map for the Klondike.

French Gulch Zone:

No immediate follow-up is recommended for the French Gulch Zone following the results of the 2018 season. Further consideration of structural and lithological data is needed before future drill hole recommendations will be made.

Gold Run Zone:

Prospecting, mapping, trenching and soils on the Gold Run properties identified gold-in-soil anomalies, as well as gold in samples. The gold in soil anomalies in this area constitute the second best anomalies on the Klondike property. Mapping in 2018 documented a large, first order basement fault (“Rabbit Fault”), as well as two secondary structures similar to the Bonanza Fault thought to be responsible for gold mineralization at Lone Star. Promising assay results from all four drill holes drilled in the 2018 program indicate the potential for gold-bearing quartz vein arrays in proximity to these large fault structures, particularly the newly defined Rabbit Fault. This structure marks the contact between the QAS (quartz augen schist) to the south, and a much less schistose mafic volcanic suite which is tentatively mapped as one of the upper units in the Klondike Schist in this area. The contact is presumably a thrust fault emplacing the older QAS on to the younger mafic suite, which runs approximately down the Gold Run Creek valley in this area. It is recommended that follow-up diamond drilling be done on the Gold Run target to continue to develop geological knowledge and gold mineralization potential in the area.

Lone Star Zone:

Diamond drilling is recommended to follow-up on drilling results from the 2018 exploration program to further delineate the potential quantity and extent of the Lone Star Zone. Further work would potentially define a mineral resource and further investigate the extent of gold mineralization associated with the Bonanza Fault.

Nugget Zone:

Further diamond drilling is recommended on the Nugget Zone to test for continuity and extensions of high-grade gold mineralization in quartz veining associated with the Nugget Fault, similar to drilling executed in previous years, as well as target broader widths of disseminated gold mineralization noted in the 2018 drill results.

Gay Gulch Zone:

With the results of the 2017 drill program showing mineralization in association with magnetic "breaks" thought to be large scale "D4" faults, the Gay Gulch showing that returned 75.6 g/t Au over 2.8 metres in the highest grade drill hole should be re-examined. The showing is in close proximity to the "D4" Eldorado Fault, which is intersected by younger north trending magnetic low faults. These crosscutting, younger faults create prospective traps for gold mineralization and follow-up drilling in the area with this new knowledge of the deposit is recommended.

Glacier Gulch Zone:

A historical adit was discovered late in the 2018 season on Glacier Gulch and potential trenching and sampling are recommended in the area to further investigate possible near surface mineralized quartz veining. If the trenching results show mineralization potential in the area, further diamond drilling is recommended on the Glacier Gulch target, especially to follow up on EC18-235, which returned 4.81 g/t Au over 1.90 metres near surface relating to visible gold-bearing quartz veining.

10.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, Peter Tallman, of Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

- I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with a Bachelor of Science (Geology) degree (1984).
- I am a practicing Professional Geoscientist (#02366) with the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (PEGNL) since May 1991.
- I have practiced my profession as a geologist in Canada, throughout the America's as well as Australia and Africa continuously since graduation.
- I have held the position of executive officer and/or director of various publically listed Canadian corporations since 1995.
- I currently hold the position of President and Chief Executive Officer with Klondike Gold Corp., a company listed publically on the TSXV Exchange.

- I own shares and have been granted options to purchase shares in Klondike Gold Corp.
- I directed work on the Lone Star Property and am the designated Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 policy.

Dawson, Yukon Territory

Peter Tallman, P.Geo.

11.0 References

Alllen, M.M., Mortenson, J.K., Hart, C.J., and Bailey, L.A. 2012. Timing, nature, and distribution of Jurassic orogenic gold systems in west-central Yukon. *In* Yukon Gold Project Final Technical Report, May 2012, M. Allen, C. Hart, J. Mortensen (eds), MRDU private report, p. 55-78.

Bond, J.D. and Sanborn, P.T., 2006. Morphology and geochemistry of soils formed on colluviated weathered bedrock: Case studies from unglaciated upland slopes in west-central Yukon. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2006-19.

Bostock, H.S., 1966. Notes on Glaciation in Central Yukon Territory," Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 65-36.

Bucknam, C.H. 1995. Lone Star property bulk sample results by Newmont Exploration Ltd. for Klondike Gold Ltd. Unpublished report, pp. 16 + appendix.

Cathro, R.J. 1979. Summary report on the Lone Star gold property. Unpublished report for Dawson Eldorado Gold Explorations Ltd., pp. 21.

Chapman, R.J., Mortensen, J.K., Crawford, E.C. and LeBarge, W.P. 2010. Microchemical studies of placer and lode gold in the Klondike District, Canada: 2. Constraints on the nature and location of regional lode sources. Economic Geology **105:** 1393-1410.

Cranswick, R., Martin, L. and de Wit, S. 1995. 1994 Annual report on the Lone Star project, Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory. Unpublished report for Kennecott Canada Inc., pp. 23 + appendices.

Cranswick, R., de Wit, S. and Vary, A. 1995. 1994 Annual report on the Klondike gold project. Unpublished report for Kennecott Canada Inc., pp. 22 + appendices.

Cranswick, R., Martin, L. and de Wit, S. 1995. 1994 Annual report on the Klondike gold project. Unpublished report for Kennecott Canada Inc., pp. 24 + appendices.

Doyle, A. 1993. 1992 rotary drilling report on the Lone Star property, Yukon. Unpublished report for Kennecott Canada Inc., pp. 23 + appendices.

Finlayson, E.J. 1994. 1993 Exploration report for the Lone Star property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory. Unpublished report for Kennecott Canada Inc., pp. 26 + appendices.

Gonzales, R.A. 1987. Geological, geochemical and diamond drill report for work performed by Mark Management Ltd. on the Dawson property. Unpublished Assessment report for Dawson syndicate (1983) Expl. Partnership.

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J., 2001. Bedrock geology, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3754, scale 1:1 000 000, also Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2001-1.

Gorton, R., 1996. Lone Star Property Bulk Sampling Results. Internal Report, Newmont Exploration Ltd; 7pp.

Grunenberg, P. and Gonzalez, R.A. 1987a. Geological, geochemical and diamond drill report for work performed by Mark Management Ltd. on the Dawson property. Unpublished report for Dawson Syndicate (1983) Expl. Ltd. partnership, pp. 50 + appendices.

Grunenberg, P. 1988. Geological, geochemical, geophysical diamond and rotary drilling report on the Dawson property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon. Assessment report for Arbor Resources Inc., pp. 56 + appendices. EMR library file number 092132.

Grunenberg, P. 1989. Geological, geochemical, geophysical and trenching report on the Dawson property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon. Assessment report for Arbor Resources Inc., pp. 57 + appendices. EMR library file number 092690.

Grunenberg, P. and Gonzalez, R.A. 1987b. Geological, geochemical, and diamond and rotary drilling report on the Lone Star property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon. Assessment report for Arbor Resources Inc., pp. 48 + appendices. EMR library file number 091756

Hayden, A.S. and Tilsley, J.E. 1997. Sampling study Lone Star area. Unpublished report for Klondike Gold Corporation, pp. 10 + appendices.

Hilchey, G.R. 1961. Report of exploration - 1960. Unpublished report for Klondike Lode Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.), pp. 21.

Hildes, D. 2007. Induced polarization / resistivity surveys at the Eldorado property, Yukon Territory for Klondike Star Mineral Corp. EMR Assessment report.

Knight, J.B., Morison, S.R. and Mortensen, J.K. 1999. The relationship between placer gold particle shape, rimming, and distance of fluvial transport as exemplified by gold from the Klondike district, Yukon Territory, Canada. Economic Geology, **94:** 635-648.

Knight, J.B., Morison, S.R. and Mortensen, J.K. 1999. Lode and placer gold composition in the Klondike district, Yukon Territory, Canada: Implications for the nature and genesis of Klondike placer and lode gold deposits. Economic Geology, **94:** 649-664.

Liverton, 2004. Geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, trenching and bulk sampling on the Lone Star (Klondike) property. Yukon Mining Incentives report YEIP 2004-053. EMR library, Whitehorse.

Liverton, T. and Mann, W. 2005. Geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, trenching and bulk sampling on the Lone Star (Klondike) property. EMR Assessment report 094689.

Liverton, T. and Mann, W. 2005. Diamond drilling, geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, trenching and bulk sampling on the Lone Star (Klondike) property. EMR Assessment report 094579.

Liverton, T., Mann, W. and O'Shea, C. 2007. Diamond drilling, geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, IP geophysics, trenching and bulk sampling on the Lone Star (Klondike) property. EMR Assessment report.

MacKenzie, D.J., Craw, D., Mortensen, J.K. and Liverton, T., 2007. Structure of schist in the vicinity of the Klondike goldfield. *In*: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2006, D.S. Edmond, L.L.Lewis and L.H. Weston (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 197-212.

MacKenzie, D.J., Craw, D. and Mortensen, J. 2008a. Structural controls on orogenic gold mineralization in the Klondike goldfield, Canada. Mineralium Deposita, **43:** 435-448.

MacKenzie, D., Craw, D. and Mortensen, J.M. 2008b. Thrust slices and associated deformation in the Klondike goldfields, Yukon. *In:* Yukon Exploration and Geology 2007, D.S. Emond, L.R. Blackburn, R.P. Hill and L.H. Weston (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 199-213.

MacKenzie, D., Craw, D., Mortensen, J.M. and Liverton, T. 2008c. Disseminated gold mineralization associated with orogenic veins in the Klondike Schist, Yukon. *In:* Yukon Exploration and Geology 2007, D.S. Emond, L.R. Blackburn, R.P. Hill and L.H. Weston (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 215-234.

Maclean, T.A. 1914. Lode mining in the Yukon. Mines Branch Publication 222, p. 20-40.

Mortensen, J.K. 1984. Summary report 1983 mapping and interpretation Lone Star gold property, for Dawson Eldorado Gold Explorations Ltd., pp. 13. EMR Assessment report 091756.

Mortensen, J.K., Chapman, R., LeBarge, W. and Crawford, E. 2006. Compositional studies of placer and lode gold from western Yukon: Implications for lode sources. *In:* Yukon Exploration and Geology 2005, D.S. Emond, G.D. Bradshaw, L.L. Lewis and L.H. Weston (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 247-255.

Mortensen, J.K., Nesbitt, B.E. and Rushton, R. 1992. Observations on the geology and geochemistry of quartz veins in the Klondike district, west-central Yukon. *In:* Bremner, T.J. (ed.): Yukon Geology, Vol. 3. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 260-270.

O'Shea, C., Liverton, T., Allen, E., Iles, S. and Mann, W. 2008. Diamond drilling, rotary drilling, geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, IP geophysics, trenching and bulk sampling on the Lone Star (Klondike) property. EMR Assessment report.

Rushton, R.W., Nesbitt, B.E. and Mortensen, J.K. 1993. A fluid inclusion and stable isotope study of Au quartz veins in the Klondike district, Yukon Territory, Canada: A section through a mesothermal vein system. Economic Geology, **88:** 647-678.

Tomlinson, S. 1991. Geological and geochemical report on the Lone Star property, Dawson Mining District, Y.T. Unpublished report for Arbor Resources Inc., pp. 38 + appendices.

Walcott, P.E. and Associates, 1987. A report on magnetic and induced polarization surveying. Assessment report for Arbor Resources Inc. and Kangeld resources Ltd., pp. 14 + appendices. EMR Assessment report 091752.