TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE
AURMAC PROPERTY, MAYO MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

LOCATED IN THE MAYO MINING DISTRICT
NTS: 105M/13
63^{o} 52’ 52” N Latitude
135^{o} 39’ 53” W Longitude

Report Date: July 7, 2020
Effective Date: May 25, 2020

PREPARED FOR:
BANYAN GOLD CORP.
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NOTICE

Ginto Consulting Inc. prepared this National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, in accordance with Form 43-101F1, for Banyan Gold Corp. The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein is based on: (i) information available at the time of preparation; (ii) data supplied by outside sources, and (iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. Banyan Gold. filed this Technical Report with the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to provincial securities legislation. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

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1 SUMMARY

This Technical Report is produced for Banyan Gold, a Canadian public company engaged in the business of exploration and development of precious metals. Banyan Gold's common shares are listed on the on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") and trades under the symbol BYN.

This report summarizes exploration work performed on the AurMac Property located in the central, Yukon; inclusive of an initial mineral resource estimate for the AurMac Property, a summary of geochemical, geological, geophysical exploration and drilling conducted on the property, a review of the exploration history, a discussion of the Deposit Model and its significance for exploration potential of the Project, and Recommendations for further work.

The AurMac Project is an advanced gold prospect located in the Mayo Mining District of central Yukon, approximately 40 km north of the community of Mayo, Yukon. The Property consists of 506 claims totaling approximately 92.4 km^2 and contains three areas of known gold mineralization, the Airstrip, Powerline and the Aurex Hill Zones. Banyan Gold Corp. has the right to earn up to a 100% interest in the Property subject to various NSR agreements in favour of previous operators and Alexco Resource Corporation (AXU) and Victoria Gold Corporation (VGCX).

Mineral exploration work on and around the AurMac Property has been active since the early 1900's, however most work prior to the 1980's was focused on Keno Hill style Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization. The potential for gold mineralization was first recognized in 1981 when anomalous tungsten-gold mineralization was documented in drill core at the Airstrip Zone while targeting a Keno Hill style Pb-Zn-Ag vein. Exploration for gold through the 1980's, 1990's and into the early 2000's consisted of a blend of extensive soil and rock geochemical surveys, airborne and ground-based geophysical surveys, diamond drilling, reverse circulation drilling and bulldozer trenching (that resulted in the discovery of bedrock mineralization at the Airstrip Zone, Powerline Zone and Aurex Hill Zones). Since Banyan Gold Corp. optioned the property in 2017, the Company has conducted geophysical surveys, soil geochemical sampling, excavator trenching, and diamond drilling in 2017, 2018, 2019. This work has refined and greatly enhanced the mineralization model at the Airstrip and Powerline Zones as well as outlined promising new exploration model for the entirety of the AurMac Property.

Gold mineralization has been discovered in several areas across the AurMac Project. The Airstrip, Powerline and Aurex Hill Zones have received the most exploration and have the best known examples of:

- **Gold mineralization associated with pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn-like assemblages**: shear and contact metamorphic-induced calc-silicate altered sediments (calcareous siltstones) contain abundant pyrrhotite (locally in massive bands) along low angle shear planes and later veins and fractures. The pyrrhotite occurs as stretched grains and blebs orientated along the foliation bands within the calc-silicate altered rocks, in areas of intense shear strain. Pyrrhotite can form aggregates up to several millimeters in size where entire limestone beds have been skarnified. Pyrrhotite forms >99% of the sulphide mineralization associated with the calc-silicate alteration, with minor/trace amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite. Scheelite is also common mineral in the pyrrhotitic rich horizons. This style of mineralization occurs in the Airstrip Zone, Powerline Zone and Aurex Hill Zone.

- **Gold mineralization associated with quartz-arsenopyrite veins:** tend to occur in clusters of dilatant zones which suggest easterly to north-easterly strike; the dip of the veins are somewhat irregular but commonly steep south to vertical to steep north. The veins range from 2 -60 mm in thickness. The veins have been identified in the Airstrip Zone, Powerline Zone and Aurex Hill Zone and are seen crosscutting schistose quartzites, phyllites, graphitic schist, calc-silicate sediments, greenstones, and granitic intrusions.

- **Gold mineralization associated with siderite-galena-sphalerite veins/breccias:** may be similar to those described at Keno Hill, Galena Hill and Mount Haldane and are siderite healed brittle fault zones with coarsely crystalline galena and marmatite sphalerite. This style of mineralization has only been observed in the Airstrip Zone.

The Airstrip and Powerline Zones occur in the south-dipping limb of the McQuesten antiform, a broad, west-southwest-plunging arch of older planar features (including bedding); all of which are well faulted as the result of the Robert Service and Tombstone thrusts and associated Strain Zone. The rocks in the Airstrip Zone and Powerline Zone consist of repeated cycles of non-calcareous foliated rocks (thinly bedded quartzites, graphitic schist, quartz-muscovite schists) separating assemblages of mixed calcareous foliated rock types (limestone, calcareous siltstones, retrograde skarn horizons [sulphide >5%], retrograde calc-silicate horizons). In the Airstrip Zone, these repeated cycles of non-calcareous and calcareous lithologies overlie a thick package of thinly-bedded graphitic quartzite; there are at least two felsic-aplitic dykes cutting through the Airstrip Zone. The Powerline Zone lies stratigraphically above the Airstrip Zone, and physically approximately one km to the south. In the Powerline Zone there are multiple gabbroic foliaform sills. Mineralized structures are interpreted as coeval with the emplacement of Tombstone intrusions.

Marc Jutras, P.Eng., M.A.Sc., Principal, Ginto Consulting Inc. was contracted by Banyan Gold Corp. ("Banyan") to complete a mineral resource estimate for the Airstrip Zone and Powerline Zone within the AurMac Project and to prepare a Technical Report written in support of the mineral resource estimate. The reporting of the mineral resource estimate is written in accordance with the disclosure guidelines for mineral resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016). The classification of the updated mineral resource is consistent with CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014). Mr. Jutras is an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

This Technical Report will be used by Banyan Gold in fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). The Technical Report is written in support of the mineral resource estimate released by Banyan on May 25, 2020. Banyan reported that the Airstrip Zone contains an Inferred Mineral Resource of 46.0 Mt grading 0.52 g/t gold for 775,000 Au ounces and that Powerline Zone contains and Inferred Mineral Resource of 6.6 Mt grading 0.61 g/t gold for 129,000 Au ounces at a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off grade.

Completion of the mineral resource involved the assessment of the Airstrip Zone and Powerline Zone drill hole database, a LIDAR surface for accurate topographic control, a three-dimensional (3D) wireframed geological model (Airstrip Zone), a three-dimensional (3D) wireframed grade envelope model (Powerline Zone) and available written reports. Mr. Jutras visited the property on the 15th of September, 2018 and November 27, 2019. The effective date of the maiden mineral resource estimate is May 25th, 2020.

The mineral resource was released by Banyan Gold on May 25th, 2020 (see Banyan Gold's news release dated May 25th, 2020, which is filed on SEDAR under Banyan Gold's profile). The Initial Mineral Resource Estimate comprises a total Inferred Mineral Resource of 903,945 ounces of gold on the near-surface, road accessible AurMac Property.

This pit constrained Mineral Resource is contained in two near/on-surface deposits; the Airstrip and Powerline deposits. The Mineral Resource is summarized below:

Table 1-1: Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resources at a 0.20 g/t Au Cut-Off – AurMac Property – May 25, 2020

Deposit	Classification	Tonnage Tonnes	Average Au Grade (g/t)	Au Content (oz.)
Airstrip	Inferred	45,997,911	0.524	774,926
Powerline	Inferred	6,578,609	0.610	129,019
Total Combined	**Inferred**	**52,576,520**	**0.535**	**903,945**

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Notes:

1. The effective date for the Mineral Resource is May 25, 2020 and was estimated by independent QP Marc Jutras, P. Eng.
2. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, changes in global gold markets or other relevant issues
3. The CIM definitions were followed for classification of Mineral Resources. The quantity and grade of reported inferred Mineral Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred Mineral Resources as an indicated Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured Mineral Resource category.
4. Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.20 g/t Au, using a US$/CAN$ exchange rate of 0.75 and constrained within an open pit shell optimized with the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm to constrain the Mineral Resources with the following estimated parameters: gold price of US$1,500/ounce, US$1.5/t mining cost, US$2.00/t processing cost, US$2.50/t G+A, 80% heap leach recoveries, and 45˚ pit slope.

The results of diamond drilling to date show that the Airstrip Zone and Powerline Zone mineralization defined by the above resource model is open for expansion in all directions and to depth. With further drilling there is potential to expand on the resource at the Airstrip and Powerline Zones and define a maiden resource at the Aurex Hill Zone.

The Airstrip and Powerline deposits area classified as examples of distal retrograde skarn/replacement gold deposits with a structural mineralizing component. Other areas of gold mineralization on the property (e.g. Aurex Hill) bear similarities to these styles of mineralization. In aggregate, the known areas of mineralization in conjunction with less well explored areas of strongly anomalous gold and pathfinder element response, are testament to a strong causative hydrothermal system giving rise to a large area of high exploration potential for a variety of intrusion related gold exploration targets types.

A two (2) phase $3,500,000 exploration program is recommended for the AurMac Project. Phase I will consist of: 1) 4,000 m of step-out drilling down-dip and along strike at the Airstrip Zone; 2) 4,000 m of step-out drilling at the Powerline Zone; and 3) 2,000 m of exploratory drilling at the Aurex Hill Zone at an estimated cost of $2,500,000. Phase II will consist of: 4,000 m of in-fill drilling and metallurgical testing at the Airstrip and Powerline Zone at an estimated cost of $2,500,000.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction and Overview

This report is produced for Banyan Gold Corp. ("Banyan" or "the Company"), a Vancouver-based Canadian public company engaged in the business of exploration and development of precious metals, listed on the TSX Venture Exchange with trading symbol TSX-V:BYN.

The Company has the right to earn up to a 100% interest in the AurMac Project ("the Project") in central Yukon, subject to Option Agreements dated May 24, 2017 and amendments dated June 21 and July 8th, 2019, subject to underlying royalties described elsewhere in this report.

This report presents a maiden resource estimate of the AurMac Gold Project and is the first N.I. 43-101 Technical Report on the Project. It documents:

- Historical exploration work, description of the property, geology and nature of mineralization;
- A maiden mineral resource estimate;
- A Deposit Model; and
- Recommendations for further exploration work.

The AurMac Project is being explored for intrusive related, replacement gold mineralization by Banyan and is currently in an advanced stage of exploration.

Marc Jutras, P. Eng., M.A.Sc., Principal, Ginto Consulting Inc., an independent Qualified Person in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101 was contracted by Banyan Gold Corp. ("Banyan") to complete an initial mineral resource estimate for the AurMac Property located approximately 40 km northeast of the community of Mayo Yukon, Canada, and to prepare a Technical Report written in support of the updated mineral resource estimate. The reporting of the initial mineral resource estimate was done using the guidance for disclosure requirements for mineral resources set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016). The classification of the updated mineral resource is consistent with CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014).

This Technical Report will be used by Banyan Gold in fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). The Technical Report is written in support of the updated resource estimate released by Banyan on May 25th, 2020. Banyan reported that the Airstrip Zone contains an Inferred Mineral Resource of 46.0 Mt grading 0.52 g/t gold for 774,926 Au ounces and that Powerline Zone contains and Inferred Mineral Resource of 6.6 Mt grading 0.61 g/t gold for 129,019 Au ounces at a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off grade.

2.2 Source of Information

The data used in the updated resource estimation and the development of this report was provided to Ginto by Banyan. Some information including the property history and regional and property geology has been sourced from previous publicly available technical assessment reports and revised or updated as required. References for information used are contained in Section 27.

2.3 Site Visit

Ginto visited the Property on the September 15th, 2018 and November 27th, 2019. Ginto examined several core holes, drill logs and assay certificates. Assays were examined against drill core mineralized zones. Ginto inspected the offices, core logging facilities/sampling procedures and core security. Ginto participated in a field tour of the property geology conducted by Banyan employees Paul Gray, P.Geo. (Vice President Exploration) and James Thom, MSc. (Project Manager).

2.4 Terms of Reference

Ginto was contracted by Banyan to prepare this independent National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report to be filed with the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) Venture Exchange and the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR). *Section 14, Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared entirely by Ginto*. Mr. Jutras is independent of Banyan Gold Corp.

This report was produced for the purpose of supplying updated exploration information and recommendations for further work to the shareholders of Banyan. The report was written following disclosure and reporting guidance set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrations' current "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" under provisions of National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101 CP and Form 43-101 F1. It is a compilation of publicly-available assessment reports filed with the Yukon Mining Recorder for mineral claim tenure credit, unpublished internal company reports and property data provided by Banyan; supplemented by publicly-available government maps and scientific publications. The supporting documents are referenced in appropriate sections of this report.

2.5 Units of Measure and Abbreviations

Units of measure are metric. Assays and analytical results for precious metals are quoted in parts per million ("ppm") and parts per billion ("ppb"). Parts per million are also commonly referred to as grams per tonne ("g/t") in respect to gold and silver analytical results. Gold endowment may be referred to as ounces (oz.) as per industry common practice. Assays and analytical results for base metals are also reported in percent (%). Temperature readings are reported in degrees Celsius (^oC). Lengths are quoted in kilometres ("km"), metres ("m") or millimetres ("mm"). Density measurements are reported in tonnes per cubic metre (t/m^3). All costs are in Canadian dollars (C$ or $) unless otherwise noted. Parameters for the pit optimization process are in United States dollars. Weights of metallurgical reagents are quoted in kilograms per tonne (kg/t). A listing of abbreviations and acronyms can be found in Section 28.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author relies on information from reports prepared by or for Banyan which detail surface and drill results and resource calculations, as well as other historical reports about the Project. Banyan has also provided a library of historical internal company reports that are not in the public domain. The Author has reviewed this material and believe that the relevant data has been collected in a careful and conscientious manner and in accordance with the standards set out in NI 43-101; and when data collection precedes the implementation of NI 43-101, that it was collected in accordance with contemporary industry standards.

Mineral claim information was provided by the office of the Yukon Mining Recorder via its interactive web site. Approximate claim locations shown on government claim maps and referred to on maps that accompany this Technical Report have not been verified by accurate surveys.

Information concerning claim status and ownership which are presented in Section 4 below have been provided to the Author by Banyan and have not been independently verified by the Author. However, the Author has no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than what is presented here.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The AurMac Property, is located in the Mayo mining district of the central Yukon Territory, and is located approximately 40 km northeast of the town of Mayo and 440 km north of the city of Whitehorse (Figure 4-1). The property is centred at latitude 63º 52’ 52” North Latitude and 135º 39’ 53” West Longitude, within the area covered by topographic sheet NTS 105 M/13 (Figure 4-2). Figure 4-3 Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5 present claim locations and Appendix 1 provides a listing of the quartz mineral claims which comprise the property holdings.

4.1 Property Holdings

The AurMac Property occupies an approximate area of 92.4 km^2 comprising 506 quartz mining claims and fractions in two blocks, referred to in this report as the McQuesten claim block and Aurex claim block (Figure 4-3, Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5). The Aurex block is the largest, covering an area of 82.3 km^2 and contains 433 contiguous quartz claims. The McQuesten claim block covers an area of 10.1 km^2 and contains 73 contiguous quartz claims.

The AurMac Property is bound to the north by Alexco Resource Corp. quartz claims, to the east by Metallic Mineral Corp. quartz claims.

4.2 Property Agreements

4.2.1 McQuesten Property

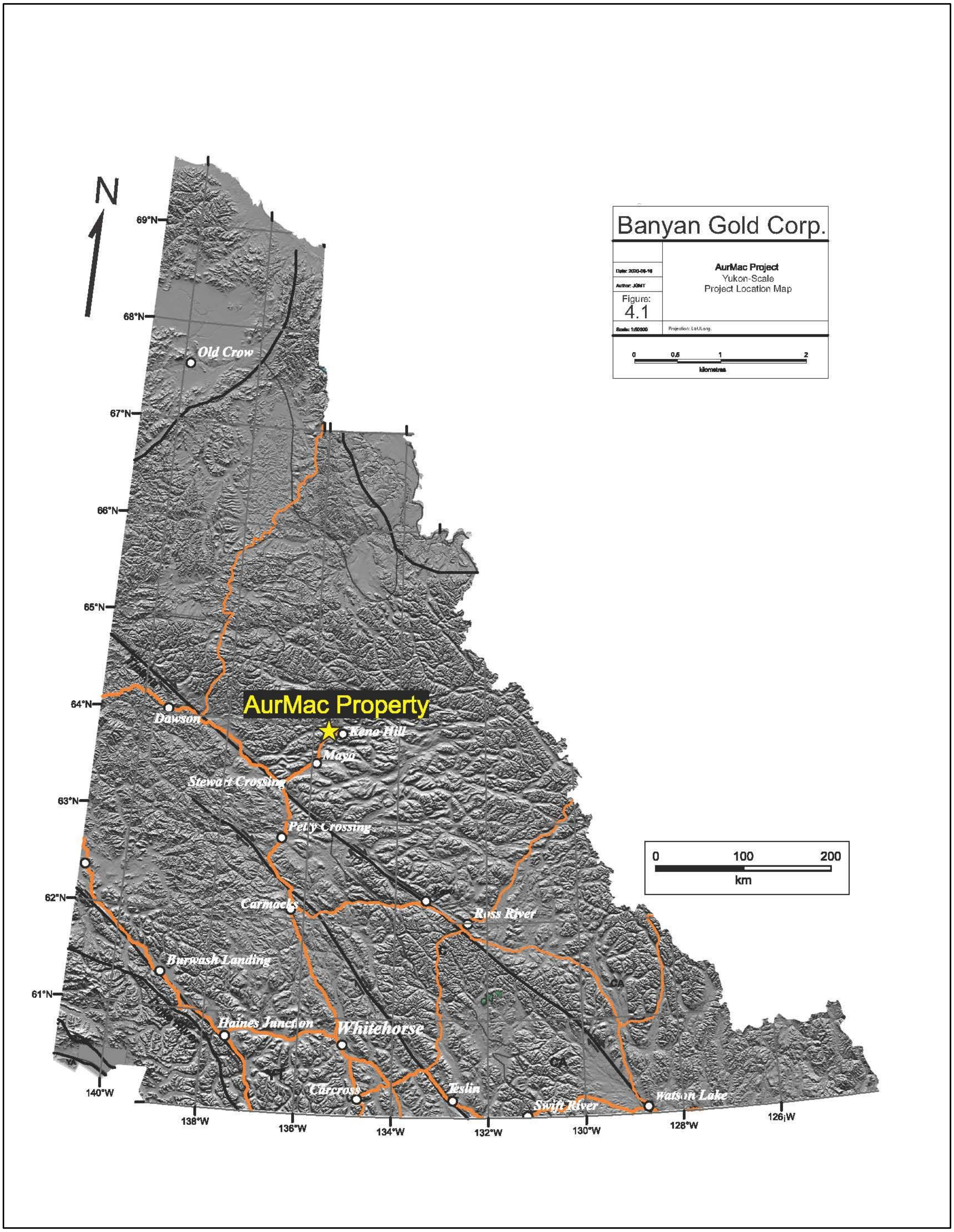
On April 10, 1997, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.(EPR) and Miner River Resources Ltd.(MRR) signed an option agreement on the McQuesten Property (29 claims) with the right to acquire 100% interest from the then owner, B. Kreft, subject to a 2% net smelter royalty and an annual advance royalty payment of $20,000 (1997 Option), the royalty can be bought out for $2 million.

An option agreement was signed on October 1st, 1997 between Viceroy International Exploration (VIE) and a joint venture between Eagle plains Resources (EPR) and Miner River Resources (MRR). The 70% property interest was acquired by Viceroy International Exploration Ltd. upon fulfilment of all obligations of this joint venture, and was subsequently transferred to Viceroy Exploration (Canada) Inc. (VEC). (Fingler, 2005)

Viceroy (VEC) assigned its right to NovaGold Resources Inc. (NovaGold) on April 26, 1999 and NovaGold assigned its right to 650399 BC Ltd. (Spectrumsub), a wholly owned subsidiary, as part of an asset purchase agreement dated June 27, 2003. Spectrumsub fulfilled the earn-in requirements to 70% and as a result SpectrumSub and Eagle Plains entered into a joint venture agreement dated December 1, 2003. (Fingler, 2005).

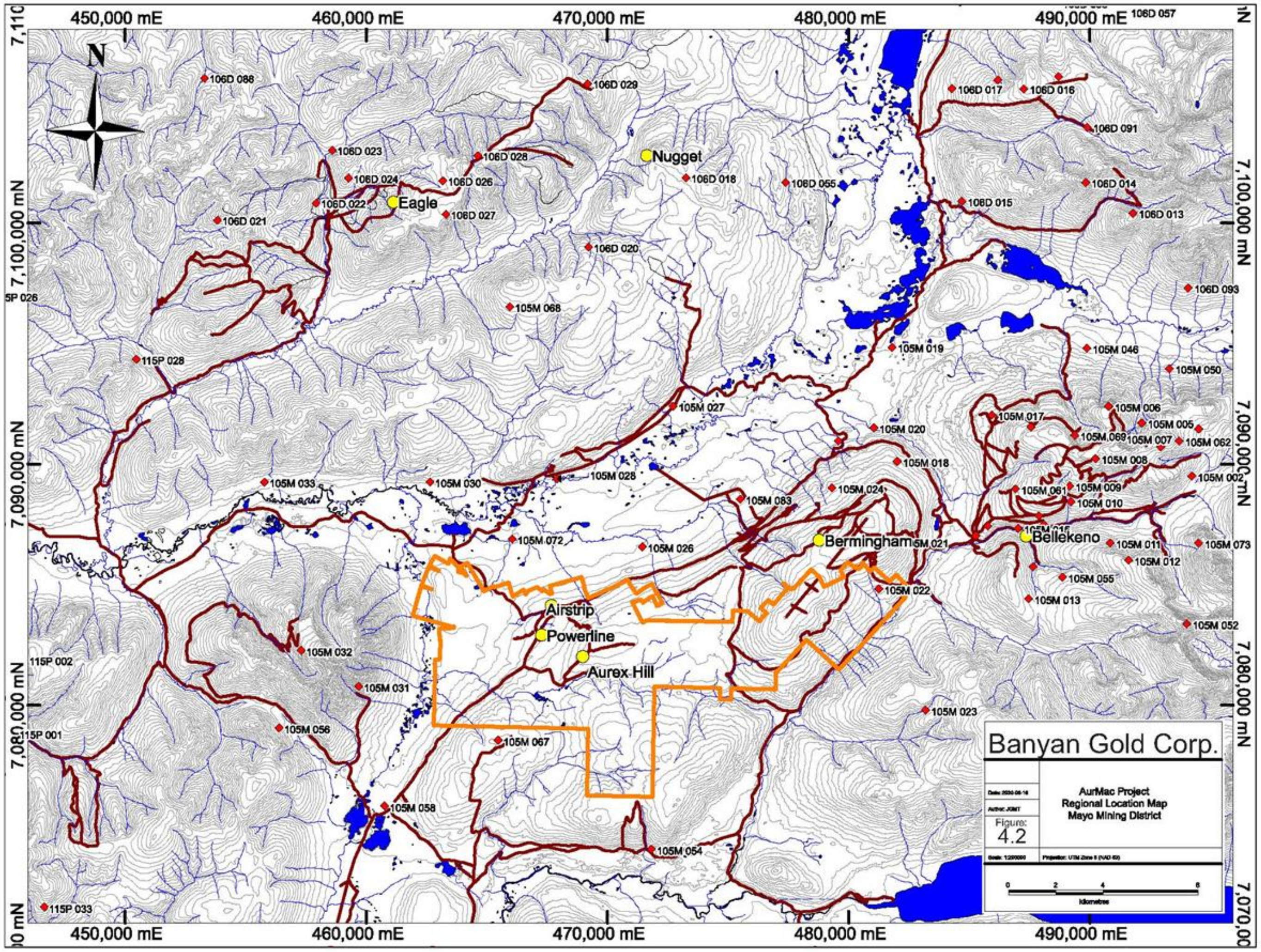
On February 1, 2005, Alexco entered into a sale and assignment agreement with NovaGold Canada Inc. (NovaGold) to acquire all issued shares of the company 650399 BC Ltd. (Spectrumsub). Alexco completed the acquisition through the issuance of 4,104,478 shares at a deemed price of CDN $ 0.65 per share the payment of CDN $599,812 cash. Through this agreement, Alexco acquired the retained assets of Spectrumsub in British Columbia and the Yukon, including a 70% joint venture interest in the McQuesten property, subject to underlying agreements. (Fingler, 2005).

On September 13, 2007, Alexco entered into an option agreement with Eagle Plains to acquire the 30% joint interest in the McQuesten property it did not already own by the issuance of 350,000 shares and granting a royalty to Eagle Plains ranging from 0.5 to 2% on 60 claims (see Table 4-1).



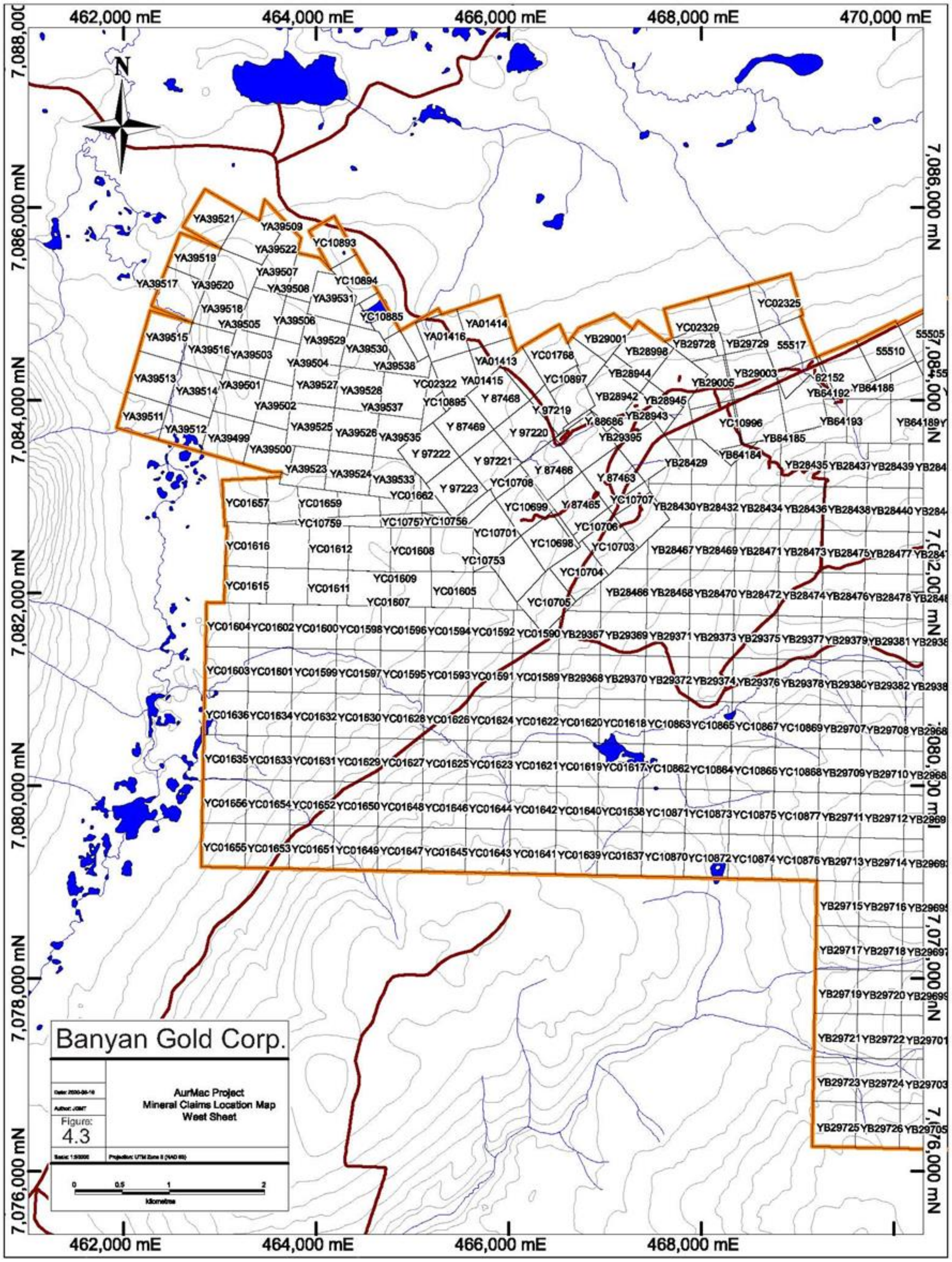
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 4-1: Yukon-Scale Project Location Map



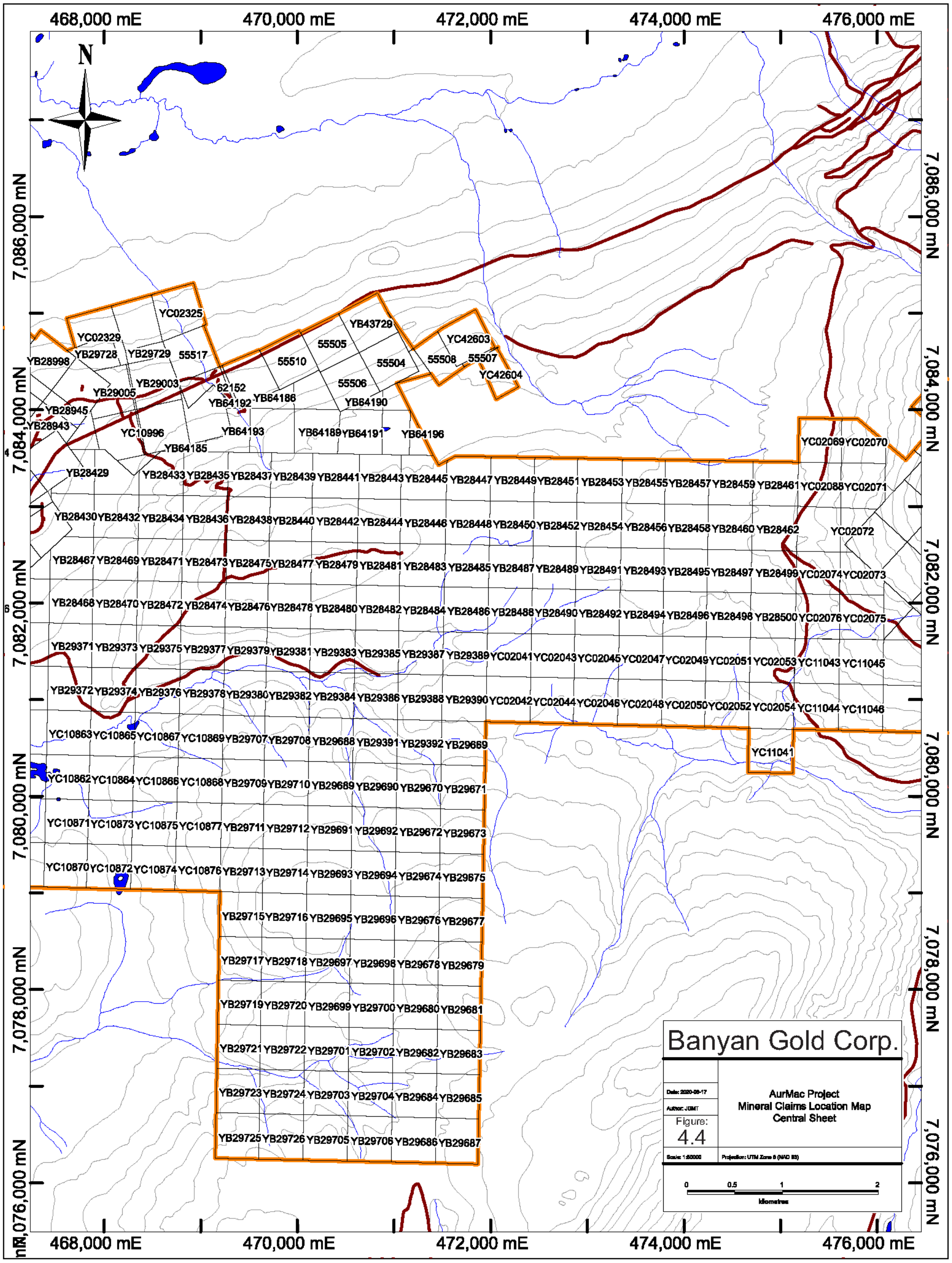
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 4-2: Project Regional Location Map



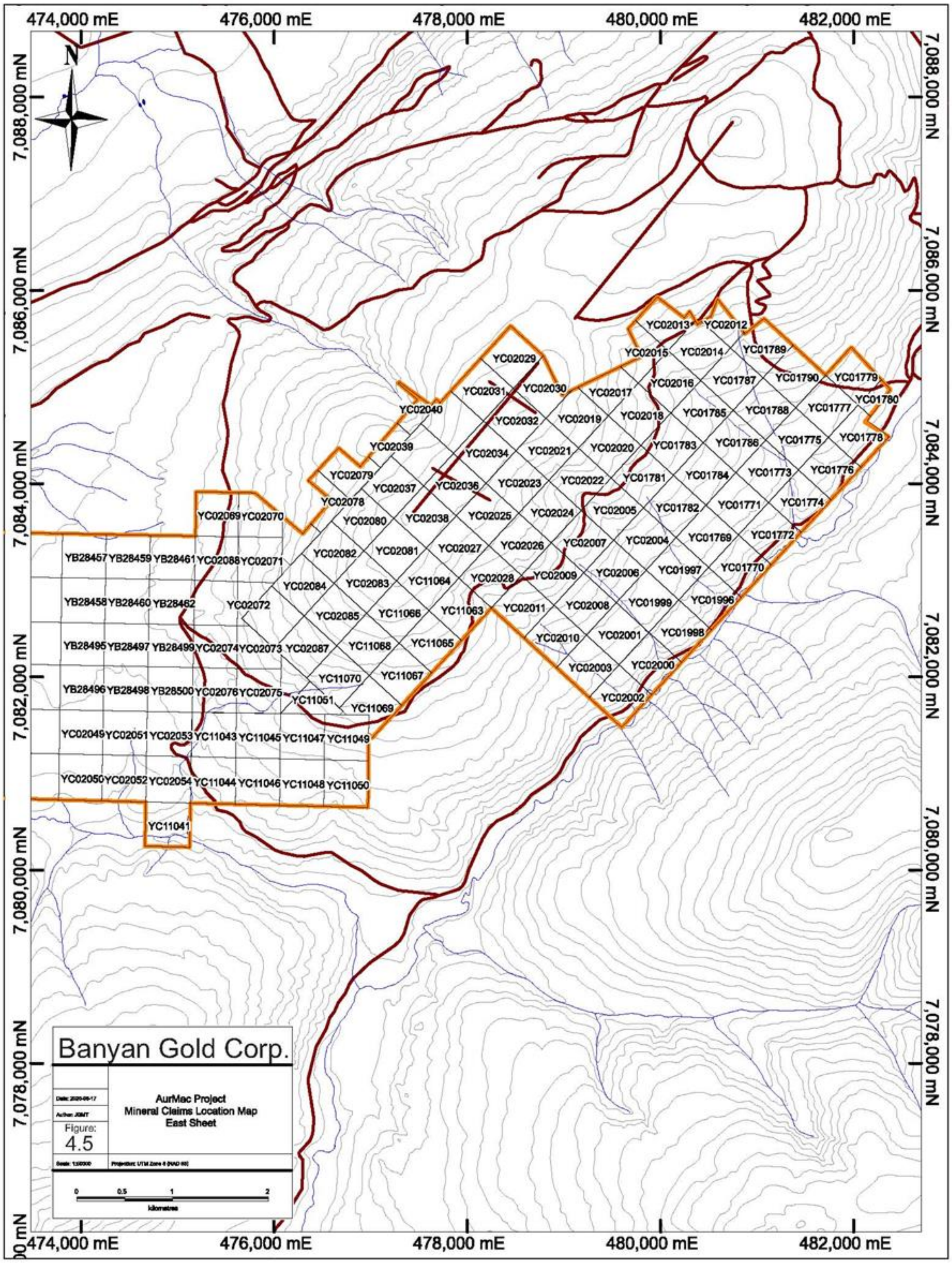
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 4-3: AurMac Gold Project Mineral Claims Location Map – West Sheet



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 4-4: AurMac Gold Project Mineral Claims Location Map – Central Sheet



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 4-5: AurMac Gold Project Mineral Claims Location Map – East Sheet

AXU has two subsidiaries, Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. ("AKHM") and Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. ("ERDC") and the claims ownership was transferred between these two subsidiaries in connection with an agreement between AXU and the Federal Government of Canada.

AXU entered into silver purchase agreement (the "SPA") with Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. (WPM) (formerly Silver Wheaton Corp.) in October of 2008, and as amended in March 29, 2017 and the McQuesten claims are subject to the silver sale provisions of the SPA, which provides Wheaton 25% of the silver for the life of mine, the production payment defined as a percentage (%) of spot silver prices with a floor price and grade of US$13 /oz silver ("Ag") and/or 600 g/t Ag and a ceiling price of $US25 /oz Ag and/or 1,400 g/t Ag. On June 24, 2020 AXU announced that they had entered into a non-binding Term Sheet to simplify as well as modify the Wheaton silver purchase agreement. The anticipated effect of the amendments is two-fold as follows:

1. During the initial two years or eight million ounces of payable silver production, Wheaton will continue to receive 25% of the payable silver stream; however, the silver production payment to Alexco will be adjusted on a curve that reduces downside pricing risk, and enhances upside opportunity (the "Initial Production Payment"). By way of example, in the initial two-year production period and assuming a nominal US$17 per ounce silver pricing market the Wheaton production payment (to Alexco) will increase by approximately 70% per ounce of silver relative to the existing agreement; and

2. Following the initial two-year period, Wheaton will continue to receive 25% of the life of mine payable silver from Keno Hill; however, the production payment will revert to a defined range governed by upper and lower numeric criteria (90% and 10%) based on the silver spot price at the time of delivery of metal to Wheaton.

Alexco and Wheaton have entered into a non-binding Term Sheet to simplify as well as modify the Wheaton silver purchase agreement, originally dated October 2, 2008 and as subsequently amended. The parties will enter into an amended and restated agreement to address all amendments to date, including the current proposed amendments. Under the amended and restated terms Wheaton will continue to receive 25% of the payable silver stream; however the silver production payment will be a defined range governed by upper and lower numeric criteria (90% and 10%) based on the silver spot price at the time of delivery of metal to Wheaton using the following formula:

Until the earlier of: (i) Two years from first shipment of concentrate after July 1, 2020; and (ii) Delivery of 2 million silver ounces to Wheaton.	90 – ((Market Price – 15) * 10)
Thereafter:	90 – ((Market Price – 13) * 8)

Divided by 100 in both cases, and subject to a maximum of 90% and a minimum of 10% in both cases.

For clarification, using the example set out above, using an approximate silver spot price of US$17 determination of the production payment from Wheaton will be derived as follows:

Initial Production Payment:	*90 – ((17 – 15) * 10) = 70% * $17 spot price = US$11.90/oz Silver* *(Cdn equivalent $16.22/oz Silver using USD/CAD 1.3633)*
Subsequent Production Payment:	*90 – ((17 – 13) * 8) = 58% * $17 spot price = US$9.86/oz Silver* *(Cdn equivalent $13.44/oz Silver using USD/CAD 1.3633)*

On May 24, 2017, Banyan entered into a 3-stage option and joint venture agreement with AXU and its wholly owned subsidiaries, AKHM and ERDC for the 73 claims of the McQuesten Property (Table 4-1). Banyan has the right to earn 100% interest in the McQuesten property, with Banyan having the election to joint venture at 51% and 75%. The TSX venture has approved the First Option, to earn 51% of this agreement.

To earn 51% in the McQuesten, Banyan's remaining obligations are to complete the exploration expenditure of $1.6 M ($1.6 M spent to date), issue 400,000 shares to AXU and notify AXU prior to December 31, 2020. In an amendment dated July 8th, 2019 Banyan Gold also has the election to extend the earn in date to December 31, 2023, for an additional exploration expenditure of $90,000.

To earn 75% interest in the McQuesten property Banyan must incur $1M in additional exploration expenditures and complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment, in addition to pay AXU $600,000 in cash or shares, within 3 years of earning 51%.

Then to earn 100% interest, Banyan must complete a Pre-feasibility Study and pay AXU $2 million in cash or shares within a further two years. The 100% interest would be subject to a 6% NSR royalty, with buybacks totalling $7 million to reduce to a 1 % NSR on Au and 3% NSR on Ag.

At the time of entering into the option agreement with Banyan (the "Banyan Option Agreement"), Wheaton, ERDC, AKHM, and AXU signed an accession agreement where Banyan will be subject to the terms of the SPA on 25% of silver produced. This agreement will be amended in light of the June 24, 2020 revised agreement announced by AXU. It is expected that 25% of any silver from the McQuesten property would be subject to the production payment from Wheaton within the defined range governed by upper and lower numeric criteria (90% and 10%) of the silver spot price at the time of delivery of metal to Wheaton, as in the 2020 amended agreement.

Further, in 2006 AXU and ERDC, entered into an agreement with Her Majesty the Queen In Right of Canada ("Canada") entitled the "*Subsidiary Agreement*", and in 2013 the *Subsidiary Agreement* was amended and restated (the "ARSA"). 34 claims in the McQuesten Property (Table 4-1) are potentially subject to 1.5% NSR to Canada under the terms of ARSA; however, when Banyan exercises the First option to earn 51% of the McQuesten Property, the NSR will automatically cease and be extinguished. As of July 1, 2020, Banyan has notified AXU that they have met the exploration expenditure to earn the First Option with the issuance of the final tranche of shares in December 2020.

Table 4-1: Royalties on Claims in McQuesten Claim Block

Claim	Grant	Lease	Owner	ARSA	WPM	EPR	Kreft	AXU
ALLA 5	YB29728		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
ALLA 6	YB29729		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
BUCK	62152	NM00319	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO 1	55504	NM00302	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO 13	55516	NM00314	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO 14	55517	NM00315	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO 15	55518	NM00316	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO 16	62154	NM00317	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO 2	55505	NM00303	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO 3	55506	NM00304	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO 4	55507	NM00305	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO 5	55508	NM00306	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO 7	55510	NM00308	ERDC	□	□			□
BUCONJO FRACTION	55503	NM00301	ERDC	□	□			□
DOUG 1	YB28942		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
DOUG 2	YB28943		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
DOUG 3	YB28944		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
DOUG 4	YB28945		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Doug 5	YB28998		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Doug 6	YB28999		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Doug 7	YB29000		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Doug 8	YB29001		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
DOUG 9	YB29395		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Hoito 3	YC02325		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Hoito 5	YC02327		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Hoito 7	YC02329		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
JARRET 1	YB29440		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Jarret 2	YC01768		AKHM	□	□	2%		□
K 55	YC42603		AKHM	□	□	0.50%		□
K 56	YC42604		AKHM	□	□	0.50%		□
Lakehead 10	YB64191		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Lakehead 11	YB64194		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Lakehead 12	YB64195		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Lakehead 13	YB64196		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□

Claim	Grant	Lease	Owner	ARSA	WPM	EPR	Kreft	AXU
Lakehead 3	YB64192		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Lakehead 4	YB64193		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Lakehead 5	YB64186		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Lakehead 6	YB64187		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Lakehead 7	YB64188		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Lakehead 8	YB64189		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Lakehead 9	YB64190		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Mary 1	YB29002		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Mary 2	YB29003		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Mary 3	YB29004		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Mary 4	YB29005		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
MARY 6	YB29394		AKHM	□	□	2%	2%	□
Mary A 0	YC10995		AKHM	□	□	2%		□
Mary B 0	YC10996		AKHM	□	□	2%		□
North F.	YC10897		AKHM	□	□	2%		□
Raven	YB43729		ERDC	□	□			□
Snowdrift	Y 88686		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 1	Y 87462		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 12	Y 97219		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 13	Y 97220		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 14	Y 97221		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 15	Y 97222		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 16	Y 97223		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 18	YA01413		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 19	YA01414		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 2	Y 87463		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 20	YA01415		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 21	YA01416		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 3	Y 87464		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 4	Y 87465		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 5	Y 87466		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 6	Y 87467		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 7	Y 87468		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
Snowdrift 8	Y 87469		ERDC	□	□	1%		□
South F	YC01212		AKHM	□	□	2%		□
Twins 7	YC02322		AKHM	□	□	2%		□
Wedge 1	YC10946		AKHM	□	□	2%		□
Wedge 2 (Lakehead 1)	YC10993		AKHM	□	□	2%		□

Claim	Grant	Lease	Owner	ARSA	WPM	EPR	Kreft	AXU
Wedge 3 (Lakehead 2)	YC10994		AKHM	□	□	2%		□
			Totals	33	73		29	73

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Notes:

1. ARSA Royalty: 1.5% NSR, Max out at $4 million and does not apply after Banyan earns the First Option
2. WPM SPA - stream on 25% Silver, as paid described in text.
3. Kreft - 2% NSR royalty and $20,000 annual advance Royalty payment. Can be bought out for $2 million
4. Eagle Plains Royalty - Ranges between 0.5% and 2%
5. AXU, subject to 2017 agreement with AXR, joint venture or earn 100% and 6% royalty subject to payments to reduce to 1% NSR on Au and 3% NSR on Ag.
6. Adapted from McOnie, 2016

4.2.2 Aurex Property

The Aurex Property comprises 433 claims of which 97 claims are referred to as the McFaull Claims, (Aurex 1-36, 51-86, 87-113). Listing of claims can be found in Appendix 2.

The claims were original optioned in a November 23, 1992 Agreement between James McFaull & Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd ("YRM") for a 100% interest, subject to a 3% NSR purchasable for $1 million dollars (97 McFaull claims).

Subsequently, Expatriate Resources entered into an option agreement with YRM on January 12, 1999 to acquire a 100% interest in the McFaull claims subject to a 1.5% NSR purchasable for $1,000,000 (97 McFaull claims).

On August 16, 2001, Expatriate entered into an agreement with GTech International Resources Ltd (formerly YRM) to accelerate the purchase of the McFaull claims optioned under the January 1999 agreement.

In 2003, under a purchase arrangement, Expatriate transferred 100% interest in the Aurex Property, along with a portfolio of other gold properties to Strata Gold Corporation, including the 97 claims which are subject to the McFaull and YRM royalties above.

Banyan entered into a 3 stage option and joint venture agreement with Victoria Gold Corp (VGCX) and SGC (now Victoria Gold (Yukon Corporation) on May 24, 2017, and amendment on June 21st, 2019. Banyan has the right to earn 100% interest in the Aurex Property, with Banyan having the election to joint venture at 51% and 75%. The TSX venture has approved the First Option, to earn 51% of this agreement.

To earn 51% in the McQuesten Property, Banyan's remaining obligations are to complete the exploration expenditure of $1.665 M (>$766K spent to date) by December 31, 2023 and issue 750,000 shares to VGC by December 31, 2020.

To earn 75% interest in the McQuesten Property Banyan must then incur $3.5M in additional exploration expenditures, within 5 years of earning 51%.

Then to earn 100% interest, Banyan must pay VGCX $2 million in cash or shares within a further two years. The 100% interest would be subject to a 6% NSR royalty, with buybacks totalling $7 million to reduce to a 1 % NSR on Au and 3% NSR on Ag.

4.3 Land Use and Environmental

Ownership of Quartz claims in Yukon confers rights to mineral tenure, whereas surface rights are held by the Crown in favour of Yukon Territory. A Quartz Mining Land Use Approval permit is required to conduct exploration in Yukon. Activities on the property have been conducted under a current Class IV quartz mining land use permit, approval number LQ00482. The permit is in good standing. The effective and expiry dates of this permit are May 15th, 2018 and May 14th, 2028, respectively. All contemplated exploration activities will have to be in compliance with terms and conditions set out in the land use permit. There are no known environmental liabilities on the Property. Reclamation of drill sites and exploration work is done progressively in the year the work is done and the company files pre-season plans and posts security for work each year. At the close of each year the company files post season reports with YG detailing activity. Liability would be limited to minor reclamation and monitoring revegetation.

A temporary exploration camp, comprised of office trailer, first aid trailer, core logging and sampling structures have been established at KM 1 of the South McQuesten Road, which is the start of the Victoria Gold Eagle mine access road, and also at the heart of the Airstrip Deposit. Historically, accommodation of exploration crews and core processing has taken place at AXU's, Elsa townsite ~6 km from Airstrip on the Silver Trail Highway. All AurMac drillcore is stored at Elsa.

There is a medium sized bulldozer, a small excavator and a diamond drill along with associated tooling, supplies and support equipment currently stored on the property.

All trenches, drill sites, and temporary access trails are reclaimed on an ongoing process. Trenches and roads, whether historical or constructed under the current land use permit, will be annually required to be left in a manner that will not promote erosion under terms of the existing or anticipated succeeding land use permits.

Petroleum products are stored on the property in compliance with terms of the existing land use permit. All petroleum products and storage containers for petroleum products will be required to be removed from the site prior to the expiry of the current or anticipated succeeding land use permits.

On the property, there remain several historic pits and shafts from early exploration and mining, as well as small cabin and wooden shed. These workings and installations were in place prior to the current Mining Land Use Regulations (1998), and as such, have no requirement for reclamation by Banyan Gold. The author(s) are not aware of any prior or current environmental concerns relating to the AurMac property.

An un-serviced airstrip formally used by the town of Elsa is situated on the property. An approval for access and for activities in the area of this airstrip was originally received from Transport Canada in 1997 (Brownlee, 1998). It is now overgrown and unsuitable for use; however, Banyan has approval in its Mining Land Use permit to revitalize and use this airstrip if warranted. An easement also exists for the Mayo-Keno Highway and the powerline which crosses the property and Banyan is in discussion with Yukon Energy about the easement for the new powerline built in 2019 for Victoria Gold Corp. and the upgraded line being built in 2020 (T. Christie, pers. com. 2020).

The AurMac Project is within the Traditional Territory of the Nacho Nyak Dun "NND" First Nation. Banyan has maintained good working relationships with the NND and Banyan has no reason to believe that the First Nation will not support development of the project (P. Gray, pers. com. 2020).

In 2018, Banyan Gold, in a combined effort with AXU, contracted Tim Bennett of Ecofor Consulting to conduct a Heritage Resource Overview Assessment (Bennett, 2018). The resulting report was submitted to the Yukon Government and NND in December 2018. On the AurMac Property, the review identified one heritage cabin site and identified areas where there was elevated potential for heritage resources, which should be avoided or have additional heritage impact assessment done prior to ground disturbing areas. The areas with elevated heritage potential are distal to current target areas and Banyan believes that they can be avoided and are not expected to hinder further exploration on the AurMac property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Project Access

The AurMac Project is located at 63°52’52” North latitude, 135°39’53” West longitude (NTS sheet 105M/13), roughly 40 km northeast of Mayo, in the central Yukon (Figure 5-1). The McQuesten and Aurex claim blocks are accessible from the all-weather, all-season, government maintained Silver Trail Highway which extends between the communities of Mayo and Keno City, Yukon. On the McQuesten block, direct vehicle access to the known mineralized zones is possible via the Victoria Gold Mine access road and a network of existing 4x4 trails.

5.2 Climate

The AurMac Project area is subject to a continental climate with long cold winters and warm dry summers. The average annual precipitation on the property is about 450 mm occurring mostly as rain in the warmer months. In the winter, the snowpack rarely exceeds 1 m in depth. Permafrost occurs irregularly across north facing slopes.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

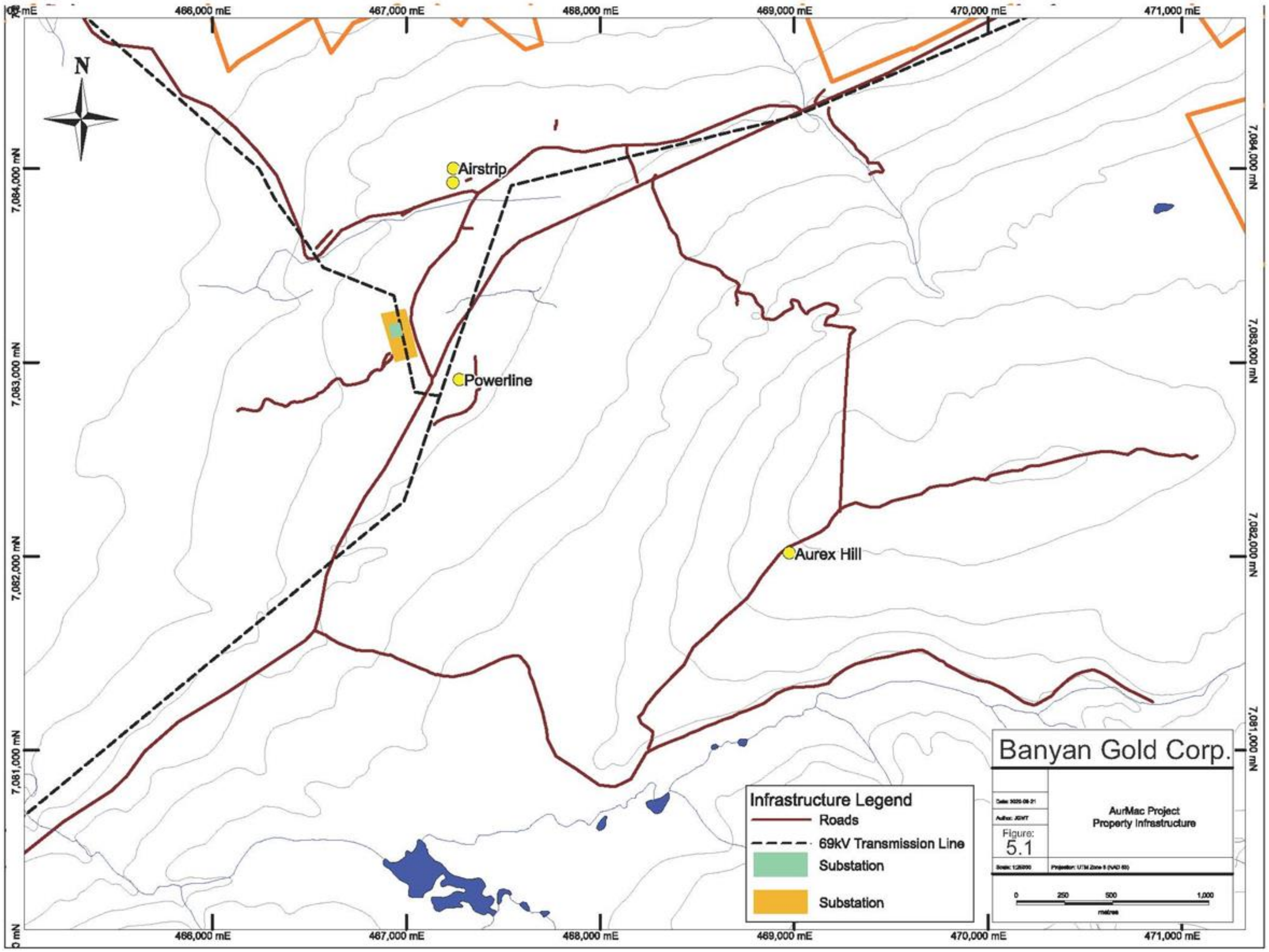
Mayo is a full-service community with an available workforce, and contracting facilities. A power transmission line originating at the Wareham Dam 10 km north of Mayo extends across the property. Generating capacity of this facility is roughly 15 Megawatts (Yukon Energy Corporation) and a switching station for the Eagle Gold Mine is located within one km of the Airstrip deposit.

The Property is traversed by the government maintained Silver Trail Highway and South McQuesten Road, which is access road to the Victoria Gold, Eagle Mine.

The Airstrip deposit is covered by cellular phone service.

The surface rights are held by the Yukon government and any exploration, development or mining operations require regulatory approval. There are 69 kVA powerlines across the property in several locations, but there is currently no connection to grid supplied electrical power (Figure 5-1). The main 69 kVA line parallel to the highway is currently being replaced with a parallel 139 kVA line. Water for exploration drilling is available from small lakes and streams on the property and the company has installed a cased well near the Airstrip Zone.

There are ample areas suitable for plant sites, tailings storage, and waste disposal areas should commercial production be contemplated.



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 5-1: Property Infrastructure Map

5.4 Physiography, Elevation and Vegetation

Topography of the AurMac Project consists of the gently north sloping, subtly terraced south flank of the broad glaciated McQuesten River valley, a westward trending ridge from Galena Hill to Aurex Hill and the moderate to steeply south sloping flank of the Duncan and Corkery Creek valleys. Locally, terraces result in steep embankments up to 7 m in height. Elevation ranges from 700 to 900 m (2,300 to 3,000 feet). Thick glacial till with limited outcrop exposure overlies the north sloping flanks of the McQuesten River valley; thin moderately thick colluvium overlies the rest of the property. Outcrop exposure is poor, perhaps 2% of overall Property shows bedrock. although slightly more abundant along terraced areas. Fairly thin black spruce forests, somewhat thicker along terraces cover the entire property. The disturbed areas along the airstrip and trenched areas are covered by thick scrub vegetation. Permafrost underlies much of the property, except where previous work has stripped the surface cover.

6 HISTORY

6.1 McQuesten Claim Block Exploration History

Documented exploration on the McQuesten claim block dates from 1955 when the Wayne and Don claims were staked and subsequent work identified an Ag-Pb-Zn and Au mineralized vein (Wayne Vein). The Wayne vein was subsequently delineated by trenching and drilling and in 1967, Fort George Mining and Exploration Limited sent 6.48 tons of Wayne Vein ore grading 4581 ppm Ag, 56% Pb, 4.4% Zn, and 2.02 ppm Au to the Trail Smelter (Archer and Elliott, 1982). Exploration work after the ore shipment has involved surface geochemical sampling, trenching, drilling and geophysical surveying and is briefly summarized below.

6.1.1 Island Mining and Explorations Co. Ltd (IME) 1981-1983

In 1981, IME acquired the Wayne, Don and Mary fractions and carried out a drilling and trenching program and successfully identified intercepts of mineralized Wayne Vein at depth as well as several unexpected gold-tungsten pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn horizon (Archer and Elliot, 1982). A total of 1,212m of diamond drilling was carried out in 14 holes in an area referred to as the West Skarn Zone. All holes were positioned on the east and west side of the north-south striking Wayne Vein and drilled towards the vein. Core sampling was selective and restricted to visible sections of mineralization (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and scheelite). The encouraging grades from the gold bearing retrograde-skarn altered horizons and gold bearing felsic dykes justified further exploration by IME.

In 1983, IME carried out a second phase of drilling, approximately 600m east of the West Skarn Zone (Archer and Elliot, 1983). This area, referred to as the East Skarn Zone, was identified from earlier surface trenching (not recorded within the Yukon Assessment Reporting system). A total of 796 m of diamond drilling was carried out in 7 holes in the East Skarn Zone. All holes were drilled vertically. Core sampling was selective and restricted to visible sections of mineralization (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and scheelite). Similar gold grades, as identified in the 1981 drill program, from the gold bearing retrograde-skarn altered horizons were identified in the 1983 drill program.

IME drill-hole locations can be found on the AurMac drilling compilation map in Figure 6-2. IME McQuesten Claim Block exploration summary can be found in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: IME's McQuesten Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
1981	-	-	-	14 DDH (1,212 m)	-	Archer & Elliot (1982)
1983	-	-	-	7 DDH (796 m)	-	Elliot (1983)

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

6.1.2 Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. (HGM) 1995

In 1995, HGM optioned the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zones (Collectively referred to now as the Airstrip Zone) from Bernie Kreft who staked the claims, in 1992, after IME had let the ground lapse (Bidwell and Sharpe, 1996). HGM carried out a ground-based geophysical survey that included 25.3 line km of magnetic and VLF-EM measurements and 23.3 line km of HLEM and added the LAKEHEAD 1 – 13 claims (Fingler, 2005). A number of conductors and magnetic anomalies were identified in the surveys; however, there was only a weak geophysical response over the known occurrences. HGM did not proceed with option agreement and returned the property in 1996.

6.1.3 Eagle Plains Resources (EPR) and Miner River Resources (MRR) 1997

In 1997, EPR and MRR were operators on the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zones (Airstrip Zone). EPR and MRR carried out a drilling program targeting mineralization in both East and West Skarn Zones (Shulze, 1997). A total of 299 m of reverse circulation drilling was carried out in 6 holes, returning values up to 21 m of 3.21 g/t Au. (Fingler, 2005). Thorough sampling of the entire length of the holes was completed and assayed for gold. Results from this drilling program indicated that gold mineralization occurs over much broader intervals than initially identified by IME in there 1981 and 1983 drilling programs.

EPR and MRR drill-hole locations can be found on the AurMac drilling compilation map in Figure 6-2. EPR and MRR McQuesten Claim Block exploration summary can be found in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: EPR and MRR McQuesten Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
1997	-	-	-	6 RCH (299 m)	-	Schulze (1997)

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

6.1.4 Viceroy International Exploration/Viceroy Exploration Canada (VIE/VEC) 1997-1998

In 1997, VIE was the operator on the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zones (Airstrip Zone) and carried out a prospecting, mapping, and trenching program along with preliminary metallurgy testing (Schulze, 1997). A total of 443 m were excavated in 9 trenches over the West and East Zones and produced the first geological map that showed the position of a quartz monzonite dyke hosted in a sedimentary sequence of calcareous and graphitic phyllitic and siliciclastic units with skarn alteration localized in more calcareous layers within these units. Sampling of the trenches indicated that Au-mineralization is strongly associated with reactive (calcareous) stratigraphy. Two other occurrences were identified from surface grab samples that exhibited similar styles of alteration and mineralization as that seen in trenches. These occurrences are referred to as the Southeast and Dublin Gulch Road occurrences. The Dublin Gulch Road occurrence shows mineralization in separate, parallel reactive layer stratigraphically above the West and East Zones. The Southeast occurrence shows that mineralization has a lateral extent of 2.4km from the West Zone.

In 1998, VEC was the operator on the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zone (Airstrip Zone) and carried out trenching, geophysical surveying (ground magnetics, DC resistivity, IP chargeability) and analyzed the unsampled core from the 1981 IME drill program. A total of 3,279m were excavated in 26 trenches over the West and East Zones that refined the VIE geological map over the West and East Zones and extended the favorable stratigraphy, alteration and gold mineralization, 2.4 km east of the West Zone towards the Southeast occurrence. Detailed mapping of trenches identified that mineralization occurs in 4 major settings: 1) sediment hosted retrograde skarn gold mineralization; 2) intrusive hosted gold; 3) Keno Hill style silver-lead-zinc veins, and 4) quartz-arsenopyrite veins. The VEC ground magnetic survey overlapped with the HGM survey lines and extended them to the property boundary. The combined surveys identify a magnetic anomaly that extends from the West Zone to beyond the Southeast occurrence that correlates well with the favorable stratigraphy identified from the trenching programs. Sampling of all previously unsampled drill-core from the 1981 drilling showed that Au mineralization was more extensive than previously known from the limited sampling.

VIE/VEC's Trench locations can be found on the AurMac trenching compilation map in Figure 6-3. VIE/VEC McQuesten Claim Block exploration summary can be found in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: VIE/VEC McQuesten Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
1997	-	-	9 Trenches (443m)	-	-	Schulze (1997)
1998	-	-	26 Trenches (3,279m)	-	DC Res / IP Charge (4.8km) Ground Magnetic (5.15km)	Schulze (1998)

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

6.1.5 Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. (NEM) 2000

In 2000, Newmont was the operator of the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zones (Airstrip Zone) and Southeast occurrence and carried out a program of drilling and geophysical surveying (Stammers, 2001). A total of 883m of diamond drilling was carried out in 5 holes in the West and East Zones. Drilling encountered wide intervals of anomalous gold mineralization and several of these intervals had grades between 1.0 and 10.0 ppm gold. Fugro Airborne flew 104 line-km of magnetic and electromagnetic surveys with an approximate line spacing of 150m. The survey identified a number of conductors corresponding with orientation of stratigraphy and four magnetic-low anomalies corresponding well with areas of known skarn mineralization. This McQuesten survey was part of a much larger survey that also covered the Aurex Claim block.

Newmont drill-hole locations can be found on the AurMac drilling compilation map in Figure 6-2. Newmont McQuesten Claim Block exploration summary can be found in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4: Newmont McQuesten Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
2000	-	-	-	5 holes (883m)	Airborne Mag & EM (104 km)	Stammers, 2001

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

6.1.6 Spectrum Gold Inc. (SPR) 2003

In 2003, 650399 B.C. Ltd (subsidiary of Spectrum Gold) were the operators of the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zones (Airstrip Zone) and carried out a drilling program. A total of 3,070m of diamond drilling was carried out in 18 holes over the West and East Zones and step out drilling to the north and east. Drilling encountered wide intervals of anomalous gold mineralization and several of these intervals had grades between 1.0 and 84.8 ppm gold.

Spectrum drill-hole locations can be found on the AurMac drilling compilation map in Figure 6-2. Spectrum McQuesten Claim Block exploration summary can be found in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5: Spectrum McQuesten Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
2003	-	-	-	18 holes (3,070m)	-	Stammers, 2003

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

6.1.7 Alexco Resources Corp. (AXU) 2005 -2012

In 2005, AXU had become the operator of the of the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zones (Airstrip Zone) and carried out a bedrock sampling program utilizing a Bombardier mounted screw auger drill to penetrate glacial overburden in the northern part of the claim block. Bedrock was encountered in only two of the eleven holes drilled. In 2010, AXU carried out a reverse circulation drill program. A total of 271m of reverse circulation drilling was carried out in 11 holes over the West and East Zone and step out drilling to the east and west. In 2012, AXU carried out a diamond drill program consisting of 1,275m in 5 holes with results indicating that gold mineralization within the skarn is generally of low tenor, with local higher-grade intervals associated with later structures.

AXU drill-hole locations can be found on the McQuesten drilling compilation map in Figure 6-2. AXU's McQuesten Claim Block exploration summary can be found in Table 6-6.

Table 6-6: AXU's McQuesten Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
2005	-	-	-	42 holes (240m)	-	Fingler, 2005
2010	-	-	-	11 holes (271m)	-	McOnie, 2010
2012	-	-	-	5 holes (1,275m)	-	McOnie, 2012

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

6.2 Aurex Claim Block Exploration History

Exploration conducted on the Aurex property prior to 1992 is poorly documented and there are no Yukon Assessment Reports describing this work. Documented exploration on the Aurex Property dates from the 1992 when the Aurex claims (within the Aurex block) were staked for possible Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch styles mineralization. Prospecting that year identified Au-mineralized retrograde skarn altered calcareous sediments that were sampled from 36 historic trenches (McFaull, 1992). Work since this initial prospecting has involved surface geochemical sampling, trenching, drilling and geophysical surveying and is briefly summarized below.

6.2.1 Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. (YRM) 1993-1998

In 1993, YRM was the operator of the Aurex claims and carried out four phases of drilling from 1993 to 1996. Drilling programs successfully identified widespread anomalous gold mineralization associated with retrograde skarn alteration (McFaull, 1993a; McFaull, 1993b, McFaull, 1995). A total of 12,099 m of rotary percussion drilling was carried out in 442 holes. Drill holes went from 15 to 60 m down-hole depth. Two styles of mineralization were observed: 1) higher grade gold associated with quartz veinlets carrying arsenopyrite; and 2) low grade gold associated with disseminated pyrrhotite.

In 1996, YRM carried out an airborne geophysical survey consisting of magnetics and electromagnetics (Johnson, 1996). A total of 460 line-km covered an area of 80 km^2. This airborne survey covered the McQuesten showing the Aurex drilling, and a broad section of land to the south. The magnetic survey showed that the McQuesten and Aurex mineralization were associated with a broad magnetic-low feature. The biggest geophysical difference between the McQuesten and Aurex showings appears to be that the McQuesten showing occurs in a broad band of conductive rocks and the Aurex showing occurs in a more resistive band of rocks.

In 1997, YRM changed its name to YKR International Resources Ltd. (YKR) and in 1998 the new company carried out geophysical surveying over the northwest corner of the claim group (Davis, 1998). The geophysical surveying consisted of 4.25 line-km of DC Resistivity and IP-Chargeability surveys. The north-south dipole-dipole grid consisted of 6 lines southeast of the McQuesten East zone. Results were given as pseudo-sections and were never inverted so interpretations of the results are limited.

YRM drill hole locations can be found on the AurMac drilling compilation map in Figure 6-2. YRM Aurex Claim Block exploration summary can be found in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7: YRM's Aurex Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
1993	-	-	-	148 holes (3,229 m)		McFaull, 1993a & McFaull, 1993b
1994	-	-	-	206 holes (7,066 m)	-	McFaull, 1995
1996	-	-	-	92 holes (2,841 m)	-	Johnson, 1996
1997	-	-	-	-	DC-Res / IP-Charge (4.25 km)	Davis, 1998

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

6.2.2 Expatriate Resources Ltd. (XPR) 1999

In 1999 Expatriate Resources Ltd, which owned the adjoining (to the west) Sinister property, became the operator of the Aurex claims and carried out geological mapping and geochemical sampling later that year. A total of 1038 soil samples were collected that covered the YRM drilling grid areas and ground to the west of the drilling (Wengzynowski, 2000). A strong Au- and As-in-soil anomaly with a NE trend appears to cut across the resistive band of rocks identified in the YRM electromagnetic survey. Rock sampling identified a number of samples of greater than 1 ppm Au in skarn and vein hosted targets.

XPR soil locations can be found on the AurMac surface geochemical compilation map in Figure 6-1. XPR's Aurex Claim Block exploration summary can be found in Table 6-8.

Table 6-8: XPR's Aurex Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
1999	1,038	-	-	-	-	Wengzynowski (2000)

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

6.2.3 Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. (NEM) 2000

In 1999 after staking Fisher claims 23-67 and Rex claims 1-49 at the eastern end of the Aurex-Sinister claim block NEM became the operator of the Aurex claims and carried out regional airborne geophysical surveying, auger drilling, surface geochemical surveying, geological mapping, prospecting and 290 linear m of trenching in 2000. The airborne geophysical survey consisted of 1,226 line-km of electromagnetics and magnetic surveying over all of the Aurex and McQuesten claims and surrounding areas. The survey was flown at 200 m line spacing. The EM survey showed broad bands of conductive and resistive rocks. The conductive bands appear to correlate with accumulations of graphite within the various types of sediments. The magnetic survey identified a number of mag hi- and low-anomalies. Majority of the magnetic data varies less than 100nT; anomalies were determined as those outside of this 100nT grouping. The auger drilling program was used to collect sample for rock chip logging and geochemical analyses. A total of 65 of the 100 holes drilled reached bedrock. A property wide geological map was produced from interpreting airborne geophysics, auger rock chip logging, logs from historic drilling, and all known outcrops (estimated to cover 3-5% of the property).

NEM soil locations can be found on the AurMac surface geochemical compilation map in Figure 6-1. Newmont's Aurex Claim Block exploration summary can be found in Table 6-9.

Table 6-9: Newmont's Aurex Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
2000	139	76	5 Trenches (290 m)	100 Auger	Airborne Mag/EM (1,226 line-km)	Ciara & Stammers, 2001

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

6.2.4 StrataGold Corp. (SGV) 2003-2009

From 2003 to 2009, SGV was the operator of the Aurex claims and carried out geophysical surveying, surface geochemical sampling and diamond drilling. A total of 4038m was drilled in 26 holes on the Aurex property in 2003 (Hladky, 2003a; Hladky, 2003b). The drill program targeted a number of magnetic anomalies, IP chargeability anomalies, and historic percussion drilling with anomalous gold. A total of 627 soil samples were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis (Hladky, 2003a; Ferguson, 2007; Scott, 2008). This includes 243 soil samples collected by Mega Silver Corp in 2008. Mega Silver optioned the Fisher claims from 2008 to 2010.

SGV drill-hole locations can be found on the AurMac drilling compilation map in Figure 6-2. SGV soil sample locations can be found on the AurMac surface geochemical compilation map in Figure 6-1. SGV's exploration summary can be found in Table 6-10.

Table 6-10: StrataGold's Aurex Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
2003	42			26 DDH (4,038 m)		Hladky, 2003a Hladky, 2003b
2007	342					Ferguson, 2007
2008	243					Scott, 2008

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

6.2.5 Victoria Gold Corp. (VGCX) 2009-2016

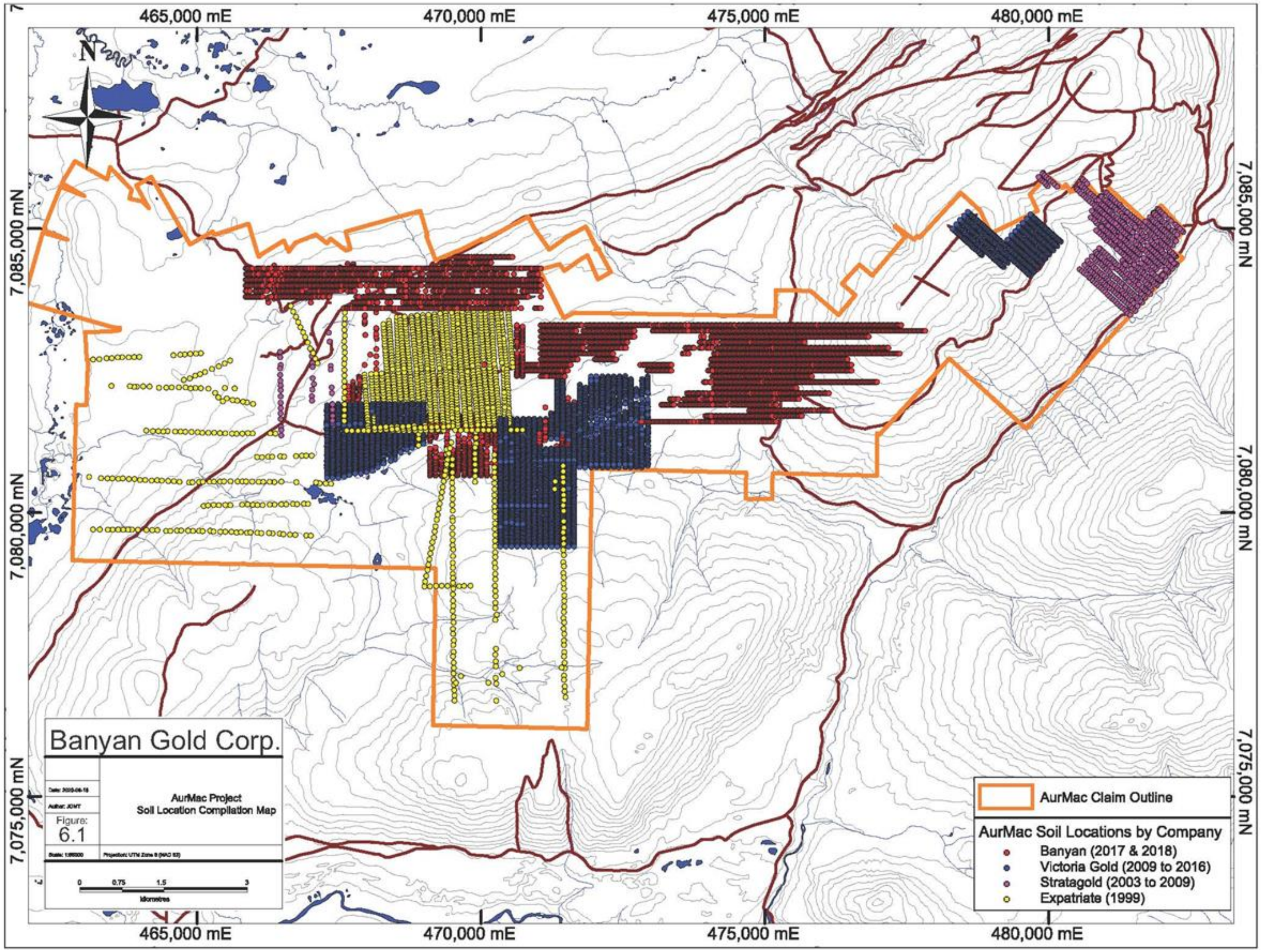
In 2009, VGCX became the operator of the Aurex property. From 2009 to 2016, VGCX carried out surface geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying. A total of 3,445 soil samples were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis (Dadson and McLaughlin, 2012; Gray and Kuikka, 2016). In 2012, a 77 line-km ground magnetic and VLF-EM survey was undertaken by VGCX and completed by Aurora Geosciences (Lebel, 2012). These geophysical surveys provided more detail to the previous airborne surveys but no new anomalies were identified.

VGCX soil sample locations can be found on the AurMac surface geochemical compilation map in Figure 6-2. VGCX's exploration summary can be found in Table 6-11.

Table 6-11: Victoria Gold's Aurex Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

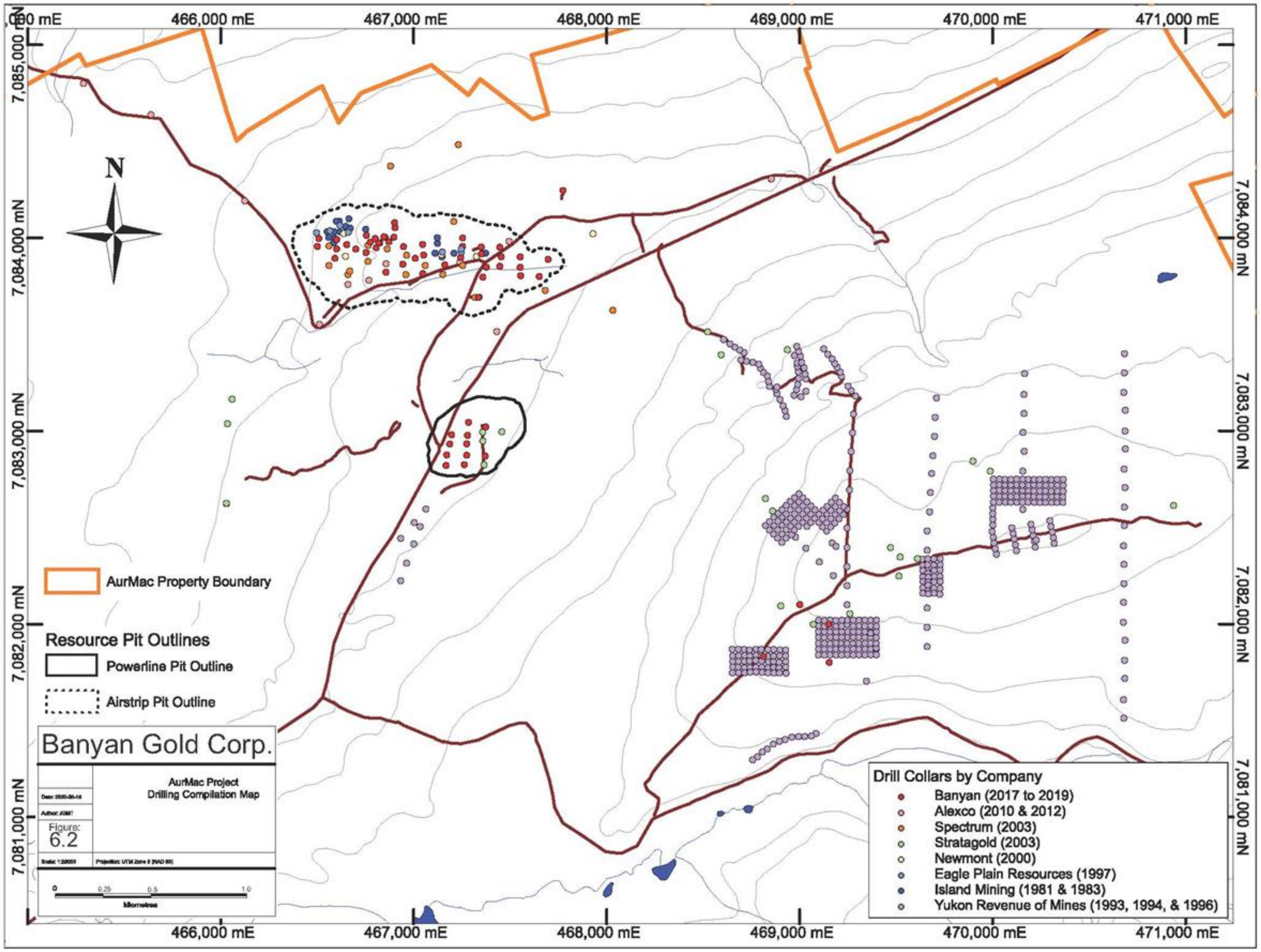
Year	Soils	Rocks	Trenching	Drilling	Geophysics	Report
2011	2,688	214				Dadson & McLaughlin, 2012
2012					Ground Mag/EM (77 line-km)	Lebel, 2012 (unpublished)
2016	757					Gray & Kuikka, 2016

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)



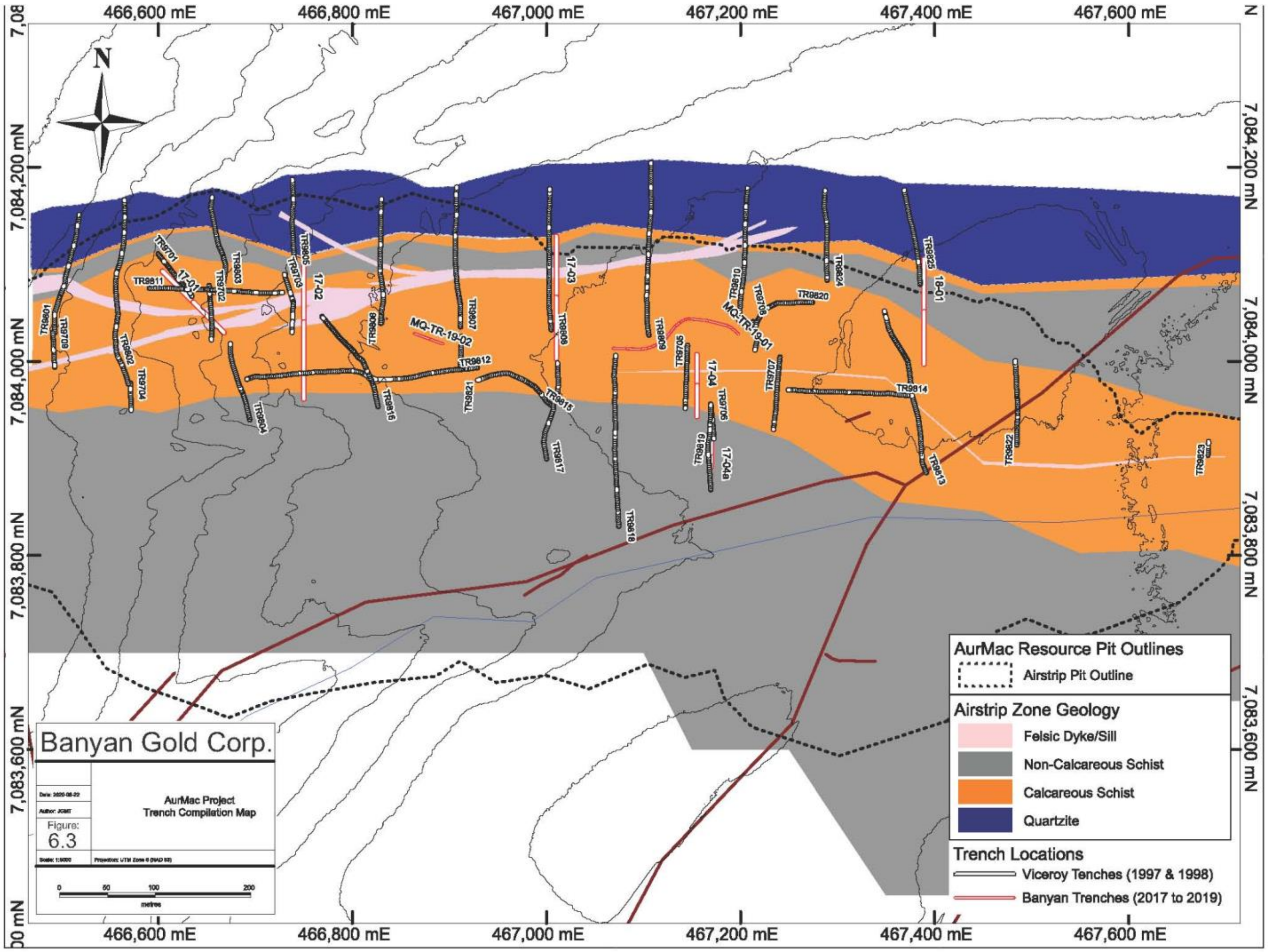
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 6-1: AurMac Property – Soil Sample Locations



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 6-2: AurMac Project – Drilling Compilation Map



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 6-3: AurMac Project – Trench Compilation Map

6.3 AurMac Geophysical Surveys Review

As discussed above, several iterations of different types and sizes of geophysical surveys have been conducted over the AurMac property by various operators over the past 50 years.

In 2017, Banyan contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon to prepare a compilation and technical memo report on the geophysical surveys completed to date on AurMac. As part of the compilation study, all existing geophysical survey raw data was compiled for Banyan and now makes up part of the AurMac Database.

Appendix 7 of this Technical Report includes the Aurora Geosciences 2017 technical memo on the AurMac Geophysical compilation including detailed review and presentation of the various geophysical surveys and recommendations on future work.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING & MINERALIZATION

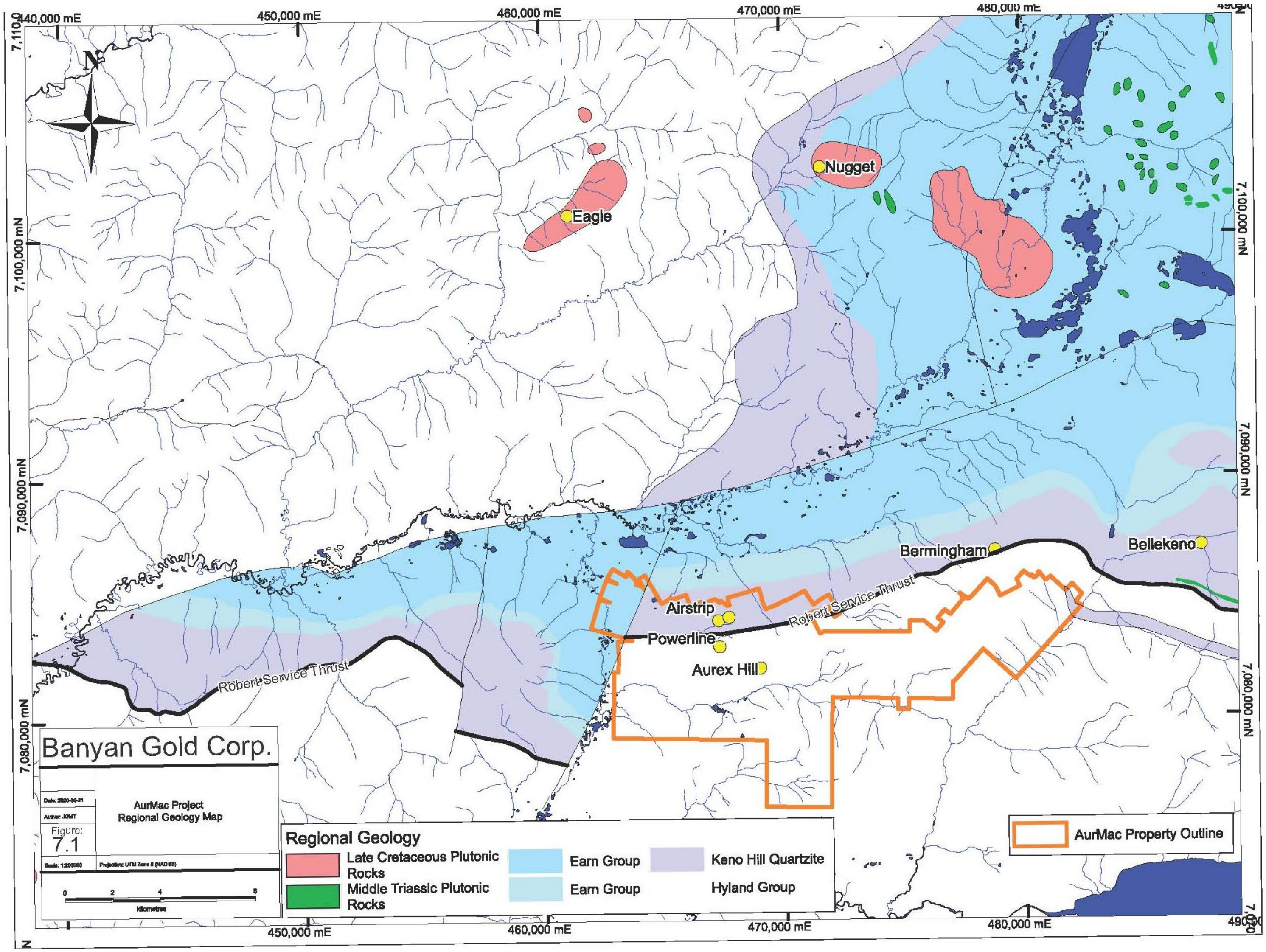
7.1 Geological Setting

The AurMac property lies in the western Selwyn Basin, an epicratonic basin developed in a divergent margin setting established as the result of the neo-Proterozoic rifting along the North American margin (Ross, 1991; Colpron et al., 2002). The major stratigraphic units making up the Selwyn Basin in the McQuesten River area are the Late Proterozoic to Cambrian Hyland Group, the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group and the Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite (Murphy, 1997; Mair et al., 2006) (Figure 7-1). The Earn and the Basal Quartzite member of the Keno Hill Quartzite were in turn intruded by a number of originally laterally-continuous mafic sills of metre-scale to hundred-metre-scale thickness (Murphy, 1997). Murphy (1997) estimates the age of these sills to be contemporaneous with the mid-Triassic Ogilvie Mountain sills of Mortensen and Thompson (1990).

Jurassic convergence between the North American and Farallon plates led to the collision of outboard terranes with the continental margin, which resulted in northward thrusting and low-grade metamorphism of Selwyn Basin strata (Monger, 1993). In the Mayo region, the Jurassic-Cretaceous Robert Service thrust (RST) (Murphy and Héon, 1995) juxtaposes Hyland Group rocks against the Keno Hill Quartzite and the underlying Earn Group rocks. North of the Robert Service thrust, but of roughly the same age, the Tombstone thrust sheet was thrust northward and protrudes structurally beneath the RST (Roots, 1997; McTaggart, 1960). Both these structures were in turn folded by a period of transpressional deformation creating the McQuesten Antiform, which plunges to the southwest (Mair et al., 2006; Murphy, 1997). With waning deformation across the orogen by the mid-Cretaceous, emplacement of a series of northwardly-younging, orogen-parallel, felsic to intermediate plutonic suites occurred between 112 and 90 Ma (Mortensen, 2000). A second suite of intrusive rocks, the McQuesten intrusions of 64-67 Ma locally exploited the existing structural weakness in the axis of the McQuesten Antiform (Murphy, 1997).

Murphy (1997) showed that the Robert Service Thrust, separates the Mississippian – Devonian units to the north from the overthrust Pre-Cambrian rocks in the south, to run through the southwestern part of the McQuesten Claim block in between the Powerline and Airstrip Zones.

Murphy (1997) showed the area to lie along the hinge of the McQuesten Anticline, mapped as result of wider regional structural interpretation. The area is part of a wider district of Au-W-Sn mineralisation commonly developed in skarn around or in quartz monzonite of the Tombstone Suite intrusives.



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 7-1: Regional Geology Map (from Yukon Geological Survey, 2020)

7.2 Property Geology

Most of the Aurex-McQuesten property is low lying and is covered by recent sediments with very little outcropping rock; it is difficult to be certain of the underlying geology without drilling. In 2000, Newmont Exploration published a property geology map that was synthesized from sparsely distributed outcrops and airborne EM resistivity/conductivity surveys (Figure 7-2).

The current property geology knowledge has been synthesized from a combination of the drill core lithological descriptions and corresponding geochemical assays along with cross-section interpretations.

7.2.1 Airstrip Zone Geology

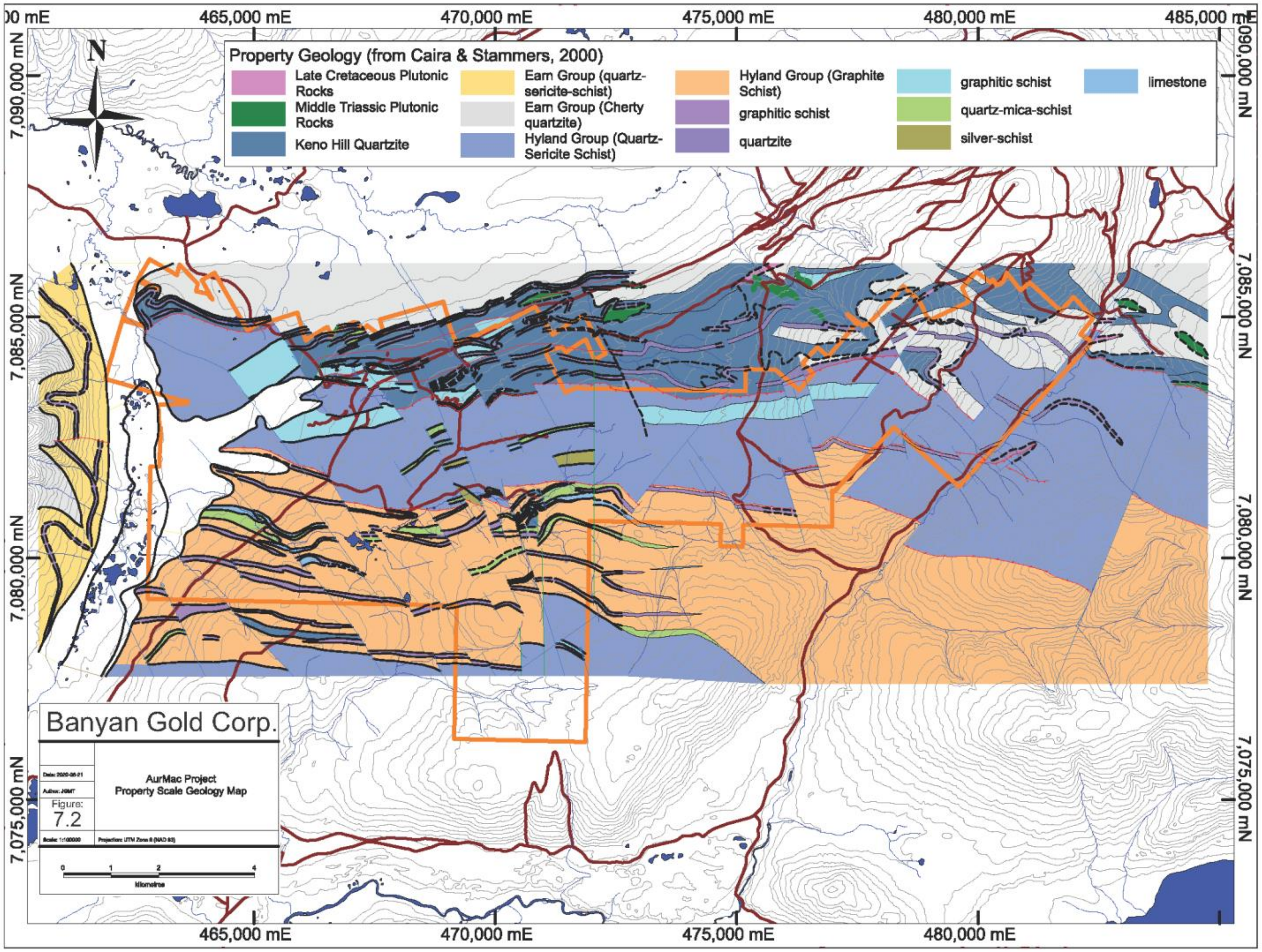
The Airstrip Zone area was recently included as part of a wider new geologic mapping initiative in the Keno District, from which AXU has derived a revised stratigraphy (McOnie and Read, 2009). It is now recognized that the geology in the Airstrip Zone can be correlated with the Sourdough Hill member of the Keno Hill Quartzite. The significance of correlating the stratigraphy with the upper Sourdough Hill Member is the Robert Service Thrust Fault Zone must lie further to the south and the massive Basal Quartzite member of the Keno Hill quartzite that is host to the Keno Hill silver – lead – zinc mineralization must lie at depth and beneath the South McQuesten valley to the north.

In the Airstrip Zone the Sourdough Hill member consists of repeated cycles of non-calcareous rocks (GSCH1 & GSCH2) separating assemblages of mixed calcareous and non-calcareous rock types (CAL1 & CAL2) overlying a thinly bedded graphitic quartzite (QTZT - Upper Quartzite). A sequence of graphitic, sericitic and chlorite-sericite schist and siliceous equivalents may intervene between the top of the Upper Quartzite (QTZT) and the first Mixed Assemblage of limy and nonlimy rocks (CAL2). All the above units are locally intruded by felsic dykes and sills (QFP1, QFP2 & QFP3). Gold mineralization is associated with pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn-like assemblages found in discrete horizons within the calcareous rocks (CAL1 & CAL2), quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veins seen cross-cutting all lithologies, and with the siderite-base metal veins and breccias cross-cutting all lithologies.

An example of a typical lithological log through the Airstrip Zone stratigraphy is given in Figure 7-3. A detail description of the rock types that are encountered in the Airstrip Zone are given below:

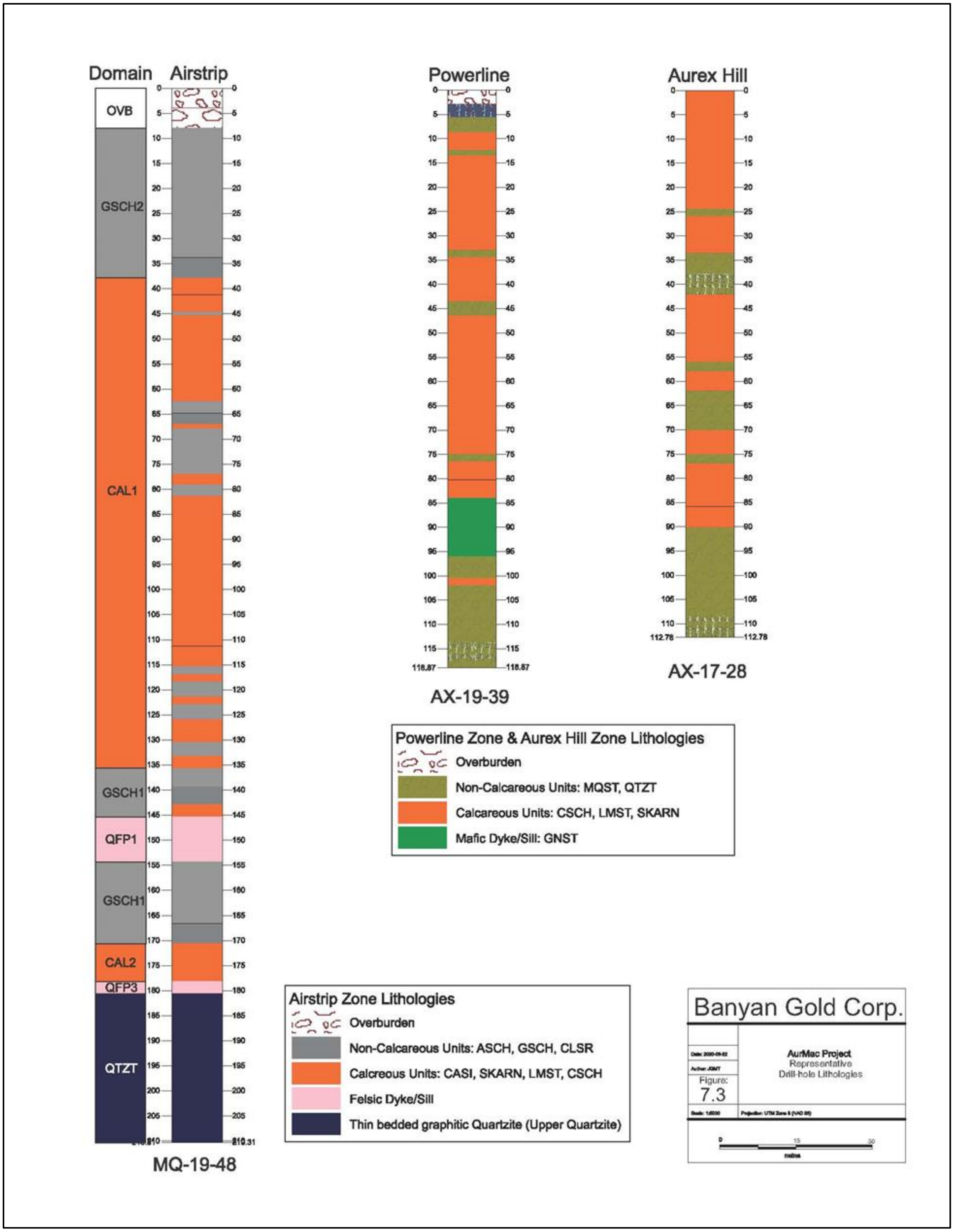
ASCH (Andalusite (chiastolite) schist) the rock is typically dark grey to black graphite schist lacking siliceous laminae. Andalusite porphyroblasts are present as slender grey-white prisms or sprays of prisms up to 4 mm long with commonly darkened cores. The porphyroblasts are retrograded to sericite. The rock is not calcareous and does not react to dilute HCl. This rock type occurs in the QTZT (Upper Quartzite), GSCH1, GSCH2, CAL1 & CAL2 domains.

CASI (Calc-silicate schist) the rock is fine-grained and has shades of green including the “sickly” green associated with the presence of fine-grained granular epidote-clinozoisite. It typically has local lenses up to a maximum of a few cm in thickness, which are calcite-bearing. Rock may react to dilute HCl. This rock type occurs in the CAL1 and CAL2 domains.



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 7-2: Property Scale Geology Map (from Ciara & Stammers, 2001)



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 7-3: AurMac Geological Stratigraphy

CLSR (Chlorite-sericite schist) the rock has shades of green, not grey, and is typically siliceous. The green does not have the "sickly" green tinges associated with the presence of epidote-clinozoisite and is not calcareous. This rock type occurs in the GSCH1, GSCH2, CAL1 & CAL2 domains.

GSCH (Graphitic schist) the rock is typically dark grey to black lacking siliceous laminae. The rock is not calcareous and does not react to dilute HCl. This rock type occurs in the GSCH1, GSCH2, CAL1 & CAL2 domains.

LMST (Limestone) the rock is crystalline (<0.5 mm) and comes in shades of white, buff, light to dark grey and green. The rock is composed mainly of calcite and always reacts strongly to dilute HCl. It may have thin (mm-scale) phyllitic to schistose partings of graphitic, where grey, or sericitic, where white to buff, schist which are included within the limestone. This rock type occurs in the CAL1 & CAL2 domains.

QFP (Aplite) This rock type is buff, cream, light grey-green or white and consists of sugar-textured quartz and feldspar which may be altered by clay minerals. It is post-deformation and may crosscut pre-existing foliation in the phyllite or schist host rock. On cross-section it typically dips more steeply than the foliation of the enclosing host rock. This rock occurs in the QFP1 & QFP2 domains.

QTZT (Quartzite) thin bedded graphitic quartzite. This rock type occurs in the QTZT (Upper Quartzite), GSCH1, GSCH2, CAL1 & CAL2 domains. This unit is referred to as the Upper Quartzite when encountered after the last calcareous mixed assemblage (CAL2) of the Sourdough Hill member.

SKARN (Skarn) the rock is coarse-grained (>0.5 mm) with quartz, sieve textured (poikiloblastic) calcite, locally radiating sheaves of actinolite-tremolite and >5% sulphides consisting of pyrrhotite minor pyrite, trace arsenopyrite and trace chalcopyrite. The rock is characteristically magnetic and scheelite may be present. Rock typically reacts to HCl. This rock type occurs in the CAL1 and CAL2 domains.

7.2.2 Powerline Zone & Aurex Hill Zone Geology

There are no outcrops in the Powerline Zone. Overburden in this area ranges from 6m to 12m thick. There have been 15 drill holes that have contributed to the geological knowledge in this area. The Powerline Zone lies within the Robert Service Thrust Zone and numerous low angle shear planes and high-angle vein faults are common in this area. Vein faults are comprised of quartz-calcite-chlorite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite +/- gold and are commonly found in more competent rocks like Gabbroic Sills and siliceous quartz-sericite schists. Gold mineralization is also associated with pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn-like assemblages found in discrete horizons within calcareous rocks. From the limited drilling and scattered outcrops in the Aurex Hill Zone, it appears that similar geology is present in both Aurex Hill Zone and Powerline Zone. Similar styles of mineralization are seen in both zones with the exception of a substantial increase in the density of mineralized vein faults in the Aurex Hill Zone.

An example of a typical lithological log through the Powerline Zone and Aurex Hill Zone stratigraphy is given in Figure 7-3. A detailed description of the rock types that are encountered in the Powerline Zone and Aurex Hill Zone are given below:

CSCH (Calcareous Schist) the rock is fine-grained and comes in shades of grey-blue. This rock reacts to acid.

GNST (Gabbro) are dark green schistose rocks that occur in conformable lenses and sills. The rock is composed of horneblende, actinolite, chlorite. The rock type is weakly calcareous, reacts weakly to HCl and is dominantly magnetic.

LMST (Limestone) the rock is crystalline (<0.5 mm) and comes in shades of white, buff, light to dark grey and green. The rock is composed mainly of calcite and always reacts strongly to dilute HCl. It may have thin (mm-scale) phyllitic to schistose partings of graphitic, where grey, or sericitic, where white to buff, schist which are included within the limestone.

MQST (Quartz/Muscovite schist) weather easily, where dragged, crenulated, or crushed contain numerous strings, masses, boudins of white quartz; grey bluish in color, have silvery lustre when wet. The rock type is not calcareous and does not react to HCl.

QTZT (Quartzite) highly siliceous laminated quartzite. Fine-grained crystalline texture, comes in shades of grey-blue. This rock does not react to acid.

SKARN (Skarn) the rock is coarse-grained (>0.5 mm) with quartz, sieve textured (poikiloblastic) calcite, locally radiating sheaves of actinolite-tremolite and >5% sulphides consisting of pyrrhotite minor pyrite, trace arsenopyrite and trace chalcopyrite. The rock is characteristically magnetic and scheelite may be present. Rock typically reacts to HCl.

7.3 Mineralization Types and Relative Temporal Relationships

Mineralization on the Aurex-McQuesten property has been documented from the results of trenching, diamond drilling and RC drilling of the Airstrip Zone, Powerline Zone, Aurex Hill Zone.

From the results of exploration programs from 1981 to 2019, mineralization on the property has been documented in the following seven types of associations and styles, listed below. Anomalous gold values are associated with pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn-like assemblages, quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veins and locally, with the siderite-base metal veins and breccias.

<u>(1) Early quartz lenses and boudins</u>

Early quartz lenses and boudins occur in sedimentary rocks and not intrusive rocks. Structurally controlled by fractures, small faults, shear zones and disrupted bedding planes. Host structures were developed during the early fold-thrust event. These early quartz lenses and boudins occur in the Airstrip Zone, Powerline Zone and Aurex Hill Zone.

<u>(2) Calc-silicate skarn with pyrrhotite-(gold)</u>

Shear and contact metamorphic-induced calc-silicate altered sediments (calcareous siltstones) contain abundant pyrrhotite (locally in massive bands) along low angle shear planes and later veins and fractures. The pyrrhotite occurs as stretched grains and blebs orientated along the foliation bands within the calc-silicate altered rocks, in areas of intense shear strain. Pyrrhotite can form aggregates up to several mm in size where entire limestone beds have been skarnified. Pyrrhotite forms >99% of the sulphide mineralization associated with the calc-silicate alteration, with minor/trace amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite. Scheelite is also common mineral in the pyrrhotitic rich horizons. Cal-silicate skarn with pyrrhotite – (gold) mineralization occurs in the Airstrip Zone, Powerline Zone and Aurex Hill Zone.

(3) Pyrrhotite-pyrite disseminated in intrusive rocks

In buff, cream, light grey-green or white felsic intrusive rocks that consists of sugar-textured quartz and feldspar which may be altered by clay minerals where pyrrhotite (5-7%) and/or pyrite (3-4%) has pseudo-morphed the reactive, carbonatized hornblende phenocrysts. This style of mineralization has only been identified in the Airstrip Zone.

Pyrrhotite is also disseminated in gabbro sills (5-7%) with glassy, baked silicified contacts. The pyrrhotite occurs as irregular patches and aggregates and in hand specimens generally have a silvery bronze colour with rusty edges. In polished thin sections the pyrrhotite occurs in the 0.1 to 0.3mm size range associated with very rare grains of chalcopyrite. This style of mineralization has only been identified in the Powerline Zone.

(4) Quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite+/-gold veins

Tend to occur in clusters of dilatant zones which have a suggested easterly to north-easterly strike; the dip of the veins is somewhat irregular but commonly steep south to vertical to steep north. The veins range from 2 - 60 mm in thickness. The veins have been identified in the Airstrip Zone, Powerline Zone and Aurex Hill Zone and are seen crosscutting schistose quartzites, phyllites, graphitic schist, calc-silicate sediments, greenstones, and granitic intrusions.

(5) Siderite-galena-sphalerite+/-arsenopyrite+/-gold veins/breccias

These veins and vein breccia zones may be similar to those described at Keno Hill, Galena Hill and Mount Haldane and are siderite healed brittle fault zones with coarsely crystalline galena and marmatite sphalerite. This style of mineralization has only been observed in the Airstrip Zone.

(6) Oxidation Effects

The effects of limonitic oxidation are widespread throughout the schist horizons along the 1.5 km strike length of known mineralization, and along fracture and fault surfaces to drilled depths of 30 m. Limonite occurs along shear foliation planes and fracture surfaces as goethite after pyrite and hematite after pyrrhotite. Other oxide minerals include manganese wad, calcite, anglesite and scorodite. Limonitic sections typically have elevated geochemical results for mobile elements such as molybdenum, arsenic, antimony, bismuth and gold. Free gold has been panned from the Airstrip Zone, from the strongly oxidized material which was mined by B. Kreft (Schulze, 1998).

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The AurMac property is located within the Tintina Gold Belt which includes an assortment of gold deposits and occurrences throughout Yukon and Alaska. Despite a wide range of geological settings and characteristics, all of the deposits are distinguished by:

1) A spatial and temporal association with Cretaceous plutons;

2) Au domination with subordinate base metals;

3) Distinct elemental associations – typically strong correlation between Au and Bi;

4) The ore is characterized by low sulfide content and reduced-sulfide mineral assemblages; and

5) There is either a documented or presumed genetic relationship between the intrusion and the ores.

The intrusion of more than 150 felsic plutons and stocks with associated dykes and sills into the variably calcareous deformed strata of the Selwyn basin provides a plethora of geological settings in which mineralization occurs. The spatial relationships and metal assemblages of the occurrences are zoned with respect to a central mineralizing pluton. Mineralization occurs as:

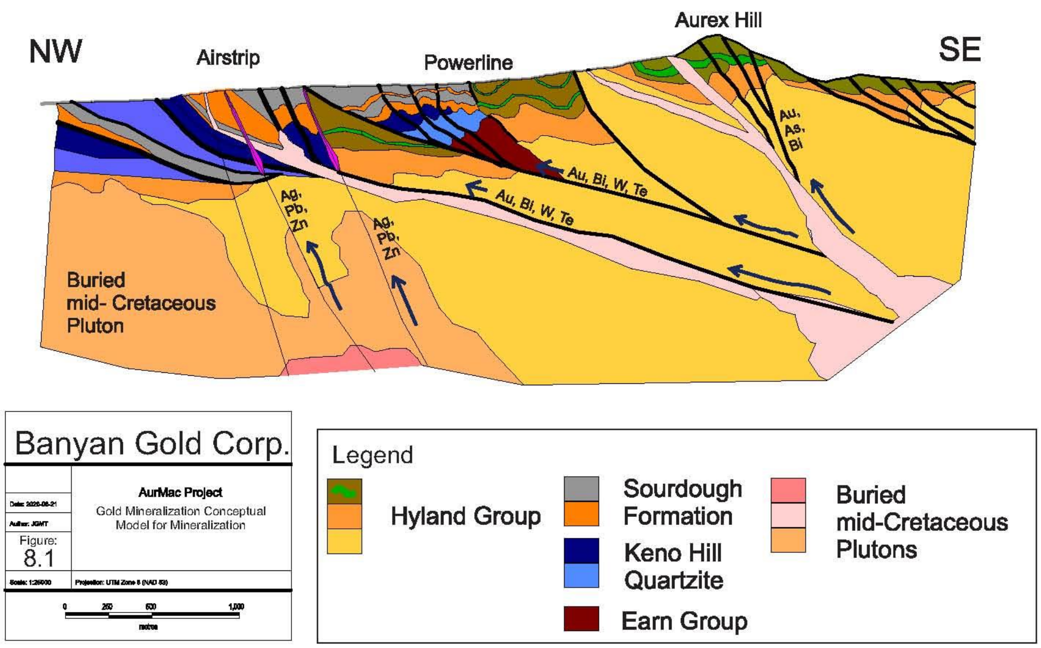
- **Intrusion-hosted** within the pluton;
- **Proximal** in contact zones or within the thermal aureole, or in; and
- **Distal** settings beyond the hornfels zone.

Discreet quartz-sulfide veins occur in proximal and distal settings, and locally within intrusions. Intrusion-hosted occurrences are characterized by sheeted, low sulphide, Au-bearing quartz scheelite veins with Au-Bi-W-Te +/- Mo elemental association. Proximal mineralization occurs as Au-rich and W-rich contact skarns that have Au-Cu-Bi or W-Cu associations with reduced sulphide-rich assemblages. Replacements, disseminations, stockworks, and discreet veins in proximal settings are typically characterized Au-As with pyrrhotite. Distal Au mineralization, either as disseminations or veins, is dominated by an Au-Bi-W-Te association, but Ag-Pb-Zn veins are also present.

Distal intrusion related mineralization is controlled by structural, lithological and hydrothermal features. Structurally controlled distal occurrences are typically associated with low-angle faults. Lithologically controlled mineralization results largely from reactive host rocks – either calcareous or carbonaceous. This mineralization is typically restricted to particular stratigraphic horizons. Hydrothermal breccias are nominally developed in country rocks and may be proximal or distal; where distal, they likely form above un-roofed plutons.

Mineralization on the Aurex-McQuesten property has been documented from the results of trenching, diamond drilling and RC drilling programs, from 1981 to 2019, on the Airstrip, Powerline and Aurex Hill Zones. Anomalous gold values are associated with pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn-like assemblages, quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veins, sulphidized replacement zones in carbonaceous rocks and locally, with the siderite-base metal veins and breccias. Pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn-like assemblages are restricted to particular stratigraphic calcareous horizons. Quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veins are noted crosscutting schistose quartzites, phyllites, graphitic schist, calc-silicate sediments, greenstones, and felsic dykes and sill. They are more prevalent in the Aurex Hill Zone. Sulphidized replacement zones in carbonaceous rocks have been observed in the thinly bedded graphitic quartzite underlying the Airstrip zone. Siderite-base metal veins and breccias are seen crosscutting schistose quartzites, phyllites, graphitic schist, calc-silicate sediments and felsic dykes. They have only been observed in the Airstrip Zone. The Airstrip and Powerline Zones occur proximally to the Robert Service Thrust on the south side of the McQuesten anticline. The Robert Service Thrust has created a zone of extensive, shear-induced metamorphism where low angle shear planes have facilitated diffusion of hydrothermal fluids.

A conceptual model of Aurex-McQuesten Gold mineralization is shown in Figure 8-1.



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 8-1: Section View of Conceptual Deposit Model

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 Banyan Exploration on the McQuesten Claim Block

In 2017, Banyan Gold Corp. carried out its inaugural exploration on the McQuesten claim block of the recently consolidated Aurex-McQuesten property. The 2017 objectives on the McQuesten claim block were designed to: 1) expand upon the surface geochemical dataset over the **Airstrip Zone**; 2) verify and expand upon historic trench sampling and mapping; 3) expand on historic **Airstrip Zone** drill programs and test the geologic model developed for the Airstrip Zone with infill drilling, step-out drilling, and targeting near surface mineralization; and 4) identify a geophysical signature associated with the **Airstrip Zone** in an effort to identify similar signatures elsewhere on the property (See Figure 9-1).

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 9-1: AurMac Project Deposit Location Map (Looking Southwest)

Banyan increased the surface geochemical dataset over the McQuesten claim block by collecting and assaying 317 soil samples. The soil samples showed a positive correlation between Au and Bi and strong spatial relationship between Au, Ca and As (Figure 9-2 and Figure 9-3).

The 2017 trench program successfully excavated 5 trenches which allowed Banyan to map and assay 342m of **Airstrip Zone** surface rocks. The assays from these 5 trenches were in good agreement with historic trench results (TR97-01; TR97-03; TR97-05; TR97-06; TR98-08) both in location and grade. This verification program improved Banyan's confidence in the location and grade accuracy of historic trench results and their inclusion into the current **Airstrip Zone** database (Figure 9-4).

The 2017 drill program on the McQuesten Claim Block successfully drilled 913 m in 6 diamond drill holes in the **Airstrip Zone**. Drilling at the **Airstrip Zone** focused on the down-dip infill drilling of a 500 m wide section that Banyan identified would need a minimal amount of drilling to test a volume of 12 million m^3 with nominal drill-section spacing of 100 m and nominal in-section drill spacing of 50 m. Drilling confirmed the Airstrip Zone geological model and it was further refined with the addition of the 2017 drilling program.

Banyan also carried out 181 line-km airborne radiometric and magnetic survey at tight line spacing (50 m) over the **Airstrip Zone**. Magnetic intensity results of the **Airstrip Zone** are dominated by a magnetic-high just north of the **Airstrip Zone**. Limited drilling carried out within this magnetic-high has shown that from surface to depths of ~225 m the stratigraphy is dominated by quartzite and quartz-rich siltstone with very low magnetic susceptibility. The rocks drilled to date in the area covered by the magnetic-high, north of the **Airstrip Zone**, do not appear to be the causative source for the magnetic-high and the source for this magnetic response must be deeper (Figure 9-5).

In 2018, Banyan carried out an exploration program with the objectives designed to: 1) "fill gaps" in surface geochemical and geological knowledge between the historic work carried out on Aurex and McQuesten claim blocks and 2) continue infill and step-out drilling initially started with Banyan's inaugural 2017 drilling of the **Airstrip Zone** and to test for gold mineralization stratigraphically above and below the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the Airstrip Zone geological model.

The 2018 exploration program on the McQuesten claim block was successful in completing these objectives and culminated with: the collection of 1,310 soil samples from a grid-based survey between historic soil surveys and the excavation, sampling, and mapping of a trench in the **Airstrip Zone**. The results of the soil sampling program expanded the **Airstrip zone** soil anomaly. Where the excavator was successful in penetrating the deep overburden, assay results confirmed that gold mineralization was stratabound within beige/orange oxidized calcareous schist horizons, consistent with geological model developed in 2017. The **Airstrip Zone** drill program successfully drilled 12 diamond drill holes totalling 1,414 m. Eight of these drill holes were designed to complete the infill drilling of a 500-m section of the geological model initially started with Banyan's inaugural 2017 drilling of the **Airstrip Zone**, with a nominal drill-section spacing of 100 m and nominal in-section drill spacing of 50 m. The other four drill holes successfully identified gold mineralization stratigraphically above and below the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the Airstrip Zone geological model.

In 2019, Banyan carried out an exploration program with the objectives designed to: 1) in-fill diamond drill around higher-grade holes within geological model in order to delineate these regions within the **Airstrip Zone**; 2) continue with surface trenching in the **Airstrip Zone** in order to extrapolate gold mineralization from drill intercepts to the surface; and 3) double to volume of the Airstrip Zone geological model drill tested from 500 m strike-length to 1,000 m strike-length with a nominal drill-section spacing of 100 m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 m.

The 2019 exploration program on the McQuesten Claim Block was successful in completing these objectives and culminated with: 1) the drilling of 493.70 m from four (4) in-fill diamond drill holes and 496.82 m from five (5) in-fill reverse circulation drill holes around higher-grade holes within the geological model that allowed better refinement of these higher grade regions within the geological model; 2) the successful excavation, sampling and mapping of 170 m of trenching; and 3) the drilling of 2,518.45 m diamond drill core from nineteen (19) step-out drill holes in the **Airstrip Zone** increased the drill tested strike length to 1000 m with a nominal drill-section spacing of 100 m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 m.

Table 9-1: Banyan's McQuesten Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

Year	Soils	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling
2017	317	Airborne Mag (181 line-km)	5 Trenches (342 m)	6 DDH (913 m)
2018	1,310	n/a	1 Trench (108 m)	12 DDH (1,414 m)
2019	n/a	n/a	2 Trenches (175 m)	23 DDH / 5 RCH (3,012 m) / (497 m)
Totals	1,627	181 line-km	625 m	5,836 m

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

9.2 Banyan Exploration on the Aurex Claim Block

In 2017, Banyan Gold carried out its inaugural exploration on the Aurex claim block of the recently consolidated Aurex-McQuesten property. The 2017 objectives on the Aurex claim block were designed to: 1) expand upon the surface geochemical dataset over the **Aurex Hill Zone**; and 2) expand on previous **Aurex-Hill Zone** drill programs with infill drilling, step-out drilling, and targeting near surface mineralization.

Banyan Gold increased the surface geochemical dataset over the Aurex claim block by collecting and assaying 695 soil samples. The soil samples collected from the Aurex claim block showed a positive correlation between Au and Bi and strong spatial relationship between Au and As. The drill program on the Aurex Claim Block successfully drilled 509 m in 4 diamond drill holes in the **Aurex Hill Zone**. Drilling was located in the southwest corner of in the **Aurex Hill Zone**, in proximity to anomalous intercepts from 1994 and 1996 rotary air-blast drilling by Yukon Revenue of Mines and diamond drill holes AX-03-16, AX-03-24 and AX-03-28 by StrataGold Corporation.

In 2018, Banyan Gold carried out an exploration program with the objective to "fill gaps" in surface geochemical and geological knowledge between the historic work carried out on Aurex and McQuesten claim blocks. The exploration program was successful in completing this objective and culminated with the collection and analysis of 2,388 soil samples from a grid-based survey on the Aurex claim block. The results of the soil sampling program expanded the **Aurex-Hill Zone** soil anomaly and identified new gold targets on the property.

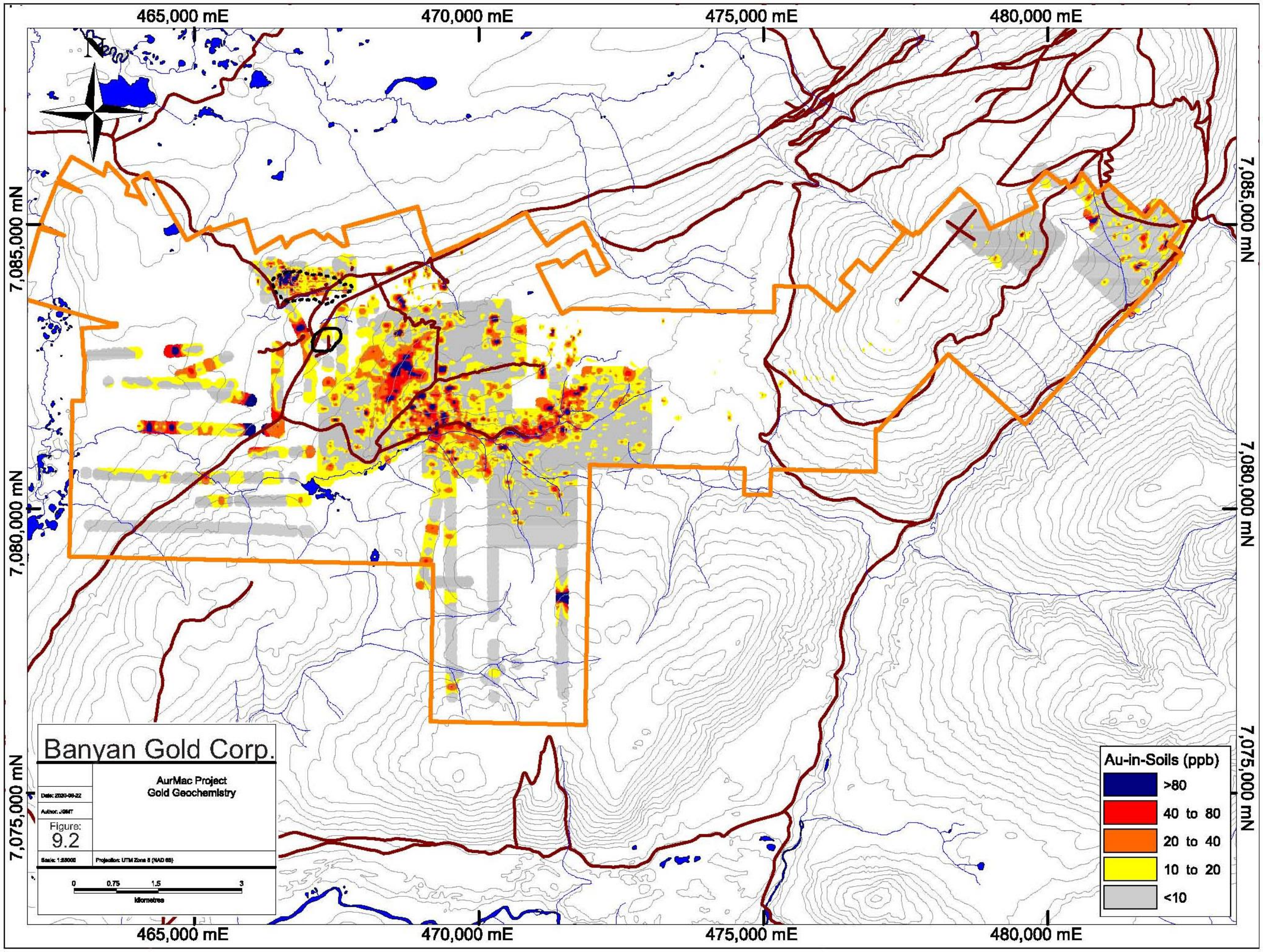
Prior to the 2019 exploration season Banyan identified the **Powerline Zone** as a prospective target for near surface gold mineralization by applying the geological model developed for the

Airstrip Zone to the entire Aurex-McQuesten drill hole database. The 2019 drill program on the **Powerline Zone** focused on step-out diamond drilling from three (3) historic diamond drill holes (AX-03-10, AX-03-12 and AX-03-25) that were identified as highly prospective for near surface large tonnage gold mineralization. The drill program was successful at identifying similar styles of gold mineralization as seen at Airstrip Zone and culminated with the drilling of 1,375 m from eleven (11) diamond drill holes

Table 9-2: Banyan Gold's Aurex Claim Block Exploration Work Summary

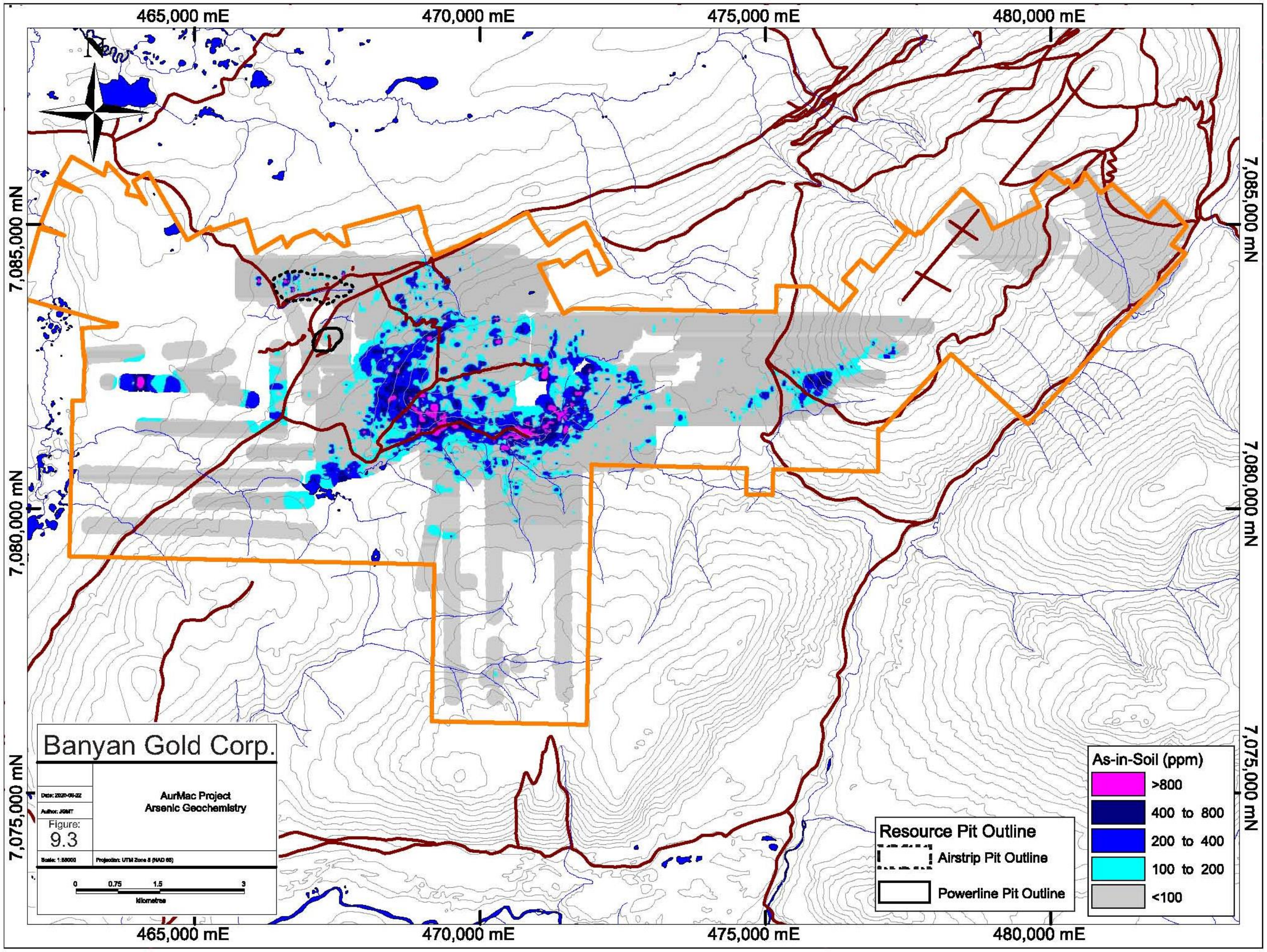
Year	Soils Samples Taken	Drilling
2017	695	4 holes (509 m)
2018	2,388	n/a
2019	n/a	11 holes (1,375)
TOTAL	3,083	1,884

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)



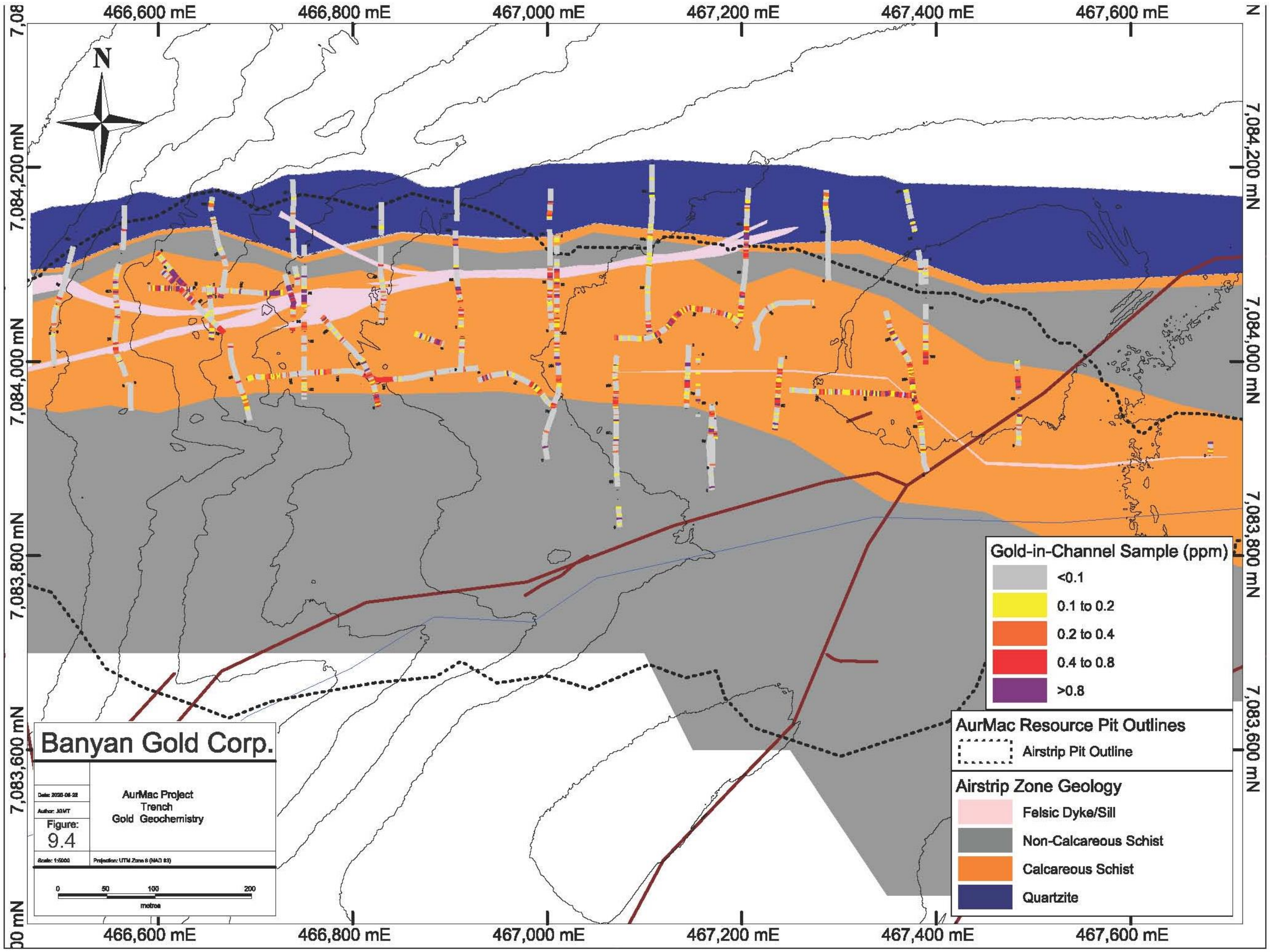
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 9-2: AurMac Project Gold Geochemistry Map



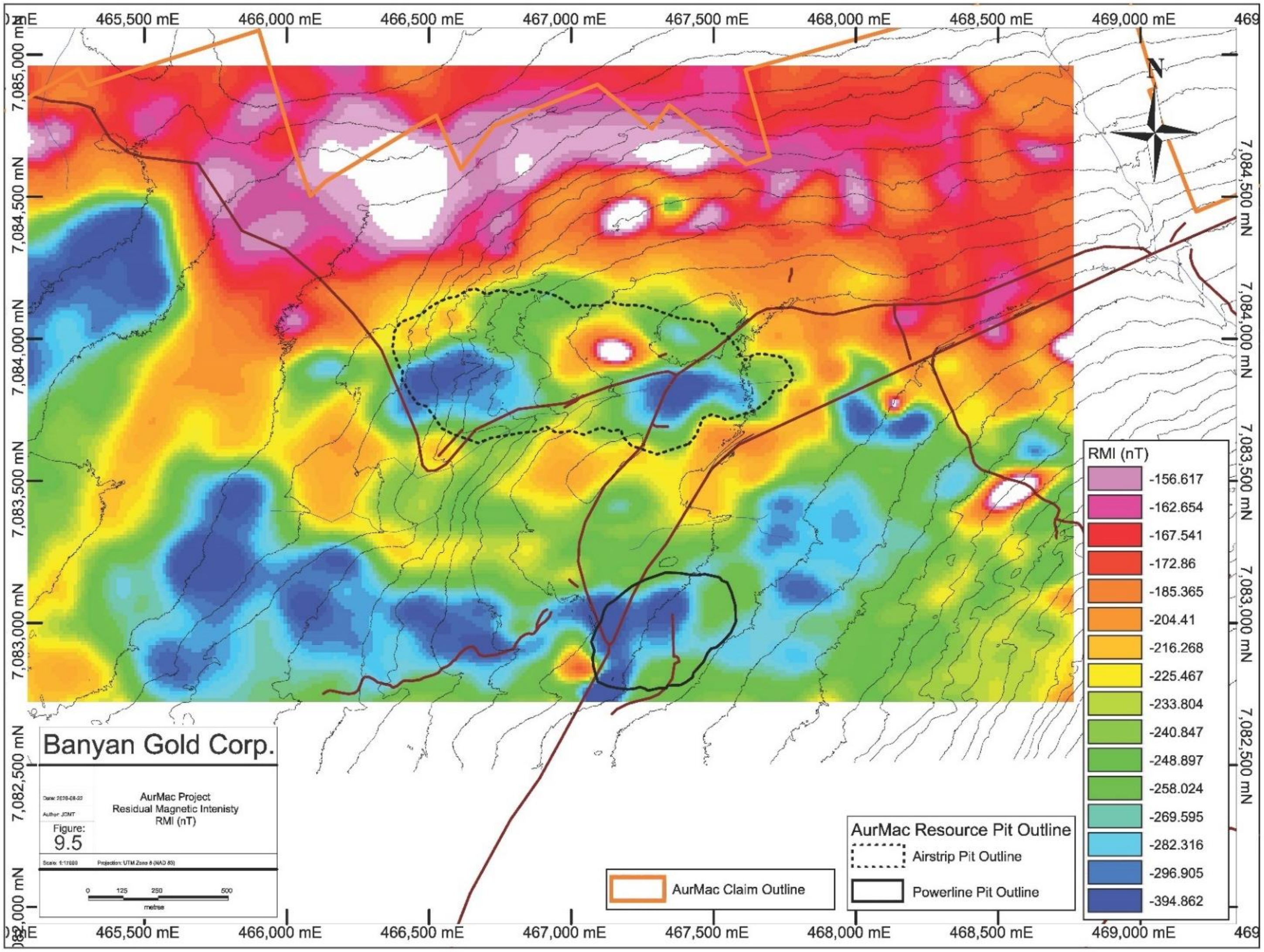
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 9-3: AurMac Project Arsenic Geochemistry Map



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 9-4: AurMac Project Trench Geochemistry Map



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 9-5: AurMac Project Residual Magnetic Intensity Map

10 DRILLING

Drilling on the Aurex-McQuesten property has focused primarily on the Airstrip Zone, Powerline Zone and the Aurex Hill Zone. Eight historical drilling campaigns have tested these zones in 1981, 1983, 1997, 2000, 2003a, 2003b, 2010 and 2012. Banyan has conducted diamond drilling programs in each of 2017, 2018 and 2019. The general distribution of drill holes on the property is shown in Figure 10-1. Appendix 3 presents a listing of all AurMac drillhole locations as well as those utilized to generate the AurMac Resource Model, respectively, as well as drilling orientations.

Airstrip Zone results of the drill programs are presented in the context of the mineralization observed in the two calcareous lithologies: CAL1 and CAL2. Powerline Zone results are presented in the context of the mineralization observed in two parallel mineralized zones: MIN1 and MIN2.

10.1 Drilling Completed by Previous Operators

10.1.1 Island Mining & Exploration Drilling (1981 & 1983)

In 1981, Island Mining and Exploration conducted diamond drilling to test the Ag-Pb-Zn Wayne occurrence in the area now referred to as the Airstrip Zone. A total of 1,212 m in 14 holes were drilled to test the NS trending vein structure over a strike length of 130 m and to vertical depths of less than 80 m (Elliot, 1981; Archer & Elliot, 1982). The holes were all inclined and drilled along EW to WNW-ESE trends, approximately parallel to the stratigraphy in this area. Records for these holes are incomplete and photocopies of original drill logs indicate that only selected samples were analyzed for silver, lead, zinc, gold and antimony. This core was reportedly stored at the Yukon core library but the record has been largely destroyed by later sampling.

Although the 1981 program targeted the Ag-Pb-Zn Wayne occurrence, several of the drill holes encountered gold values associated with intervals of pyrrhotite skarn mineralization. In 1983, Island Mining and Exploration conducted diamond drilling approximately 500 m to the east of the 1981 drilling. A total of 795.6 m in 7 holes were drilled vertically (Elliot, 1983; Bergvinson, 1983). Records for these holes are incomplete and photocopies of original drill logs indicate that only selected samples were analyzed for silver, lead, zinc, gold and antimony. The exact positions of the 1981 and 1983 drill holes are uncertain and were calculated from georeferenced historic sketches. Available records do not indicate the original target of the 1983 drilling program, but it may be from results of historic trenching and/or geophysical responses from early surveys.

10.1.2 Eagle Plain Resources Drilling (1997)

In 1997, Eagle Plane Resources sampled un-assayed sections of drill core from selected 1981 drill holes and carried out a reverse circulation drill program that consisted of 299 m in seven (7) drill holes on the Airstrip Zone (Kreft, 1997; Schulze, 1997). Drilling was completed using Midnight Sun Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon. The 1997 RC drilling program tested in proximity to the 1981 and 1983 drilling areas. In the western area, four holes were drilled vertically (RC97-02 to -05) to a depth of up to 65 m. In the eastern area, three holes (RC97-01, 01a, 06) were drilled to the north across the stratigraphy.

10.1.3 Newmont Exploration of Canada Drilling (2000)

In 2000, Newmont Exploration of Canada used Major Drilling of Smithers, B.C to a carry out a diamond drilling program in the Airstrip Zone. A total of 883.2 m from five drill holes which tested four targets in the Airstrip Zone while one targeted a geophysical response in the vicinity of anomalous auger sampling results, stratigraphically above the main calcareous host rock to the gold mineralization. The results from this program were not published in an assessment report. A digital database of this information was adopted from AXU. Photocopies of original logs and assay certificates are contained within internal reports stored at Banyan's Vancouver office. All drillcore from this drill campaign is cross-stacked and being stored at AXU facilities near the historic town of Elsa, Yukon.

10.1.4 SpectrumGold Drilling (2003a)

In 2003, SpectrumGold used Britton Bros. of Smithers, BC to carry out a diamond drilling program in the Airstrip Zone. A total of 3,071.8 m were drilled in eighteen holes which provided widely spaced drill hole coverage to test the continuity of mineralization over 1.4 km of the Airstrip Zone (Brownlee & Stammers, 2003). A total of 952.8 m in six holes tested the western area (MQ03-06,07,08,09,14,15) and 862.6 m in five holes tested the eastern area (MQ03-13,20,21,22,23). A single hole (MQ03-12) tested anomalous trenching results in the northern area of the Airstrip Zone and two holes (MQ 03-18, 19) tested high magnetic responses north of the Airstrip Zone. All drill core from this drill campaign is cross-stacked and being stored at AXU facilities near the historic town of Elsa, Yukon.

10.1.5 StrataGold Drilling (2003b)

In 2003, StrataGold carried out a diamond drilling program in the Powerline Zone, Snow Drift Zone, and Aurex Hill Zone (Hladky, 2003). A total of 894 m were drilled in 4 holes in the Powerline Zone (AX-03-10, AX-03-12, AX-03-22, AX-03-25). A total of 472 m were drilled in 3 holes in the Snow Drift Zone (AX-03-03, AX-03-08, AX-03-11a). A total of 2,314 m were drilled in 16 holes in the Aurex Hill Zone (AX-03-01 to AX-03-02, AX-03-04 to AX-03-07, AX-03-09, AX-03-14, AX-03-16 to AX-03-21, AX-03-23 to AX-03-24). A total of 190 m were drilled in 2 holes testing a magnetic anomaly in an area 2 km west of the Airstrip Zone (AX-03-13, AX-03-15). All drillcore from this drill campaign is cross-stacked and being stored at AXU facilities near the historic town of Elsa, Yukon.

10.1.6 Alexco Resources Drilling (AXU) (2010 & 2012)

In 2010, AXU carried out an RC drilling program in and around the Airstrip Zone. A total of 24 m were drilled in 2 holes in the Airstrip Zone (KR10-24, KR10-26). A total of 72 m were drilled in 3 holes northwest of the Airstrip Zone (KR10-19, KR10-21, KR10-22). A total of 9 m was drilled in 1 hole northeast of the Airstrip Zone (KR10-28). The 2010 program was part of a larger program to test overburden depth and fulfill assessment requirements on claims in the McQuesten Valley.

In 2012, AXU carried out a diamond drilling program in the Airstrip Zone. A total of 1,275 m were drilled in 5 holes in the Airstrip Zone (K-12-0487, K-12-0489, K-12-0490, K-12-0492, K-12-0493). The holes were all inclined and drilled to the north across the stratigraphy in this area. These holes were designed to test a potential deep source of fluids/mineralisation and or the association of the aplite dyke with gold mineralisation. The holes were collared in the area of historic drilling and trenching and within the calcareous stratigraphy most favorable for gold mineralisation. All drill core from this drill campaign is cross-stacked and being stored at AXU facilities near the historic town of Elsa, Yukon.

10.2 Drilling Completed by Banyan

10.2.1 Banyan Drilling (2017)

In 2017, Banyan Gold carried out a diamond drilling program in the Airstrip Zone and the Aurex Hill Zone. A total of 913 m were drilled in 6 holes in the Airstrip Zone (MQ-17-24 to MQ-17-29). A total of 509 m were drilled in 4 holes in the Aurex Hill Zone (AX-17-026 to AX-17-029). Results from the 2017 drill program in the Airstrip Zone are summarized in Table 10-1. All reported widths (m) for results below refer to drilled downhole intervals rather than true widths.

Table 10-1: Airstrip Zone 2017 Mineralized Intercepts

Hole ID	CAL1 (m)	CAL1 (g/t)	CAL2 (m)	CAL2 (g/t)
MQ-17-024	70.1	0.42	15.8	0.68
MQ-17-025	44.2	0.14	21.2	0.42
MQ-17-026	76.4	0.76	6.8	1.76
MQ-17-027	34.8	0.41	-	-
MQ-17-028	78.9	0.42	3.7	0.52
MQ-17-029	107.7	0.66	-	-

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

10.2.2 Banyan Drilling (2018)

In 2018, Banyan Gold carried out a diamond drilling program in the Airstrip Zone. A total of 1,255 m were drilled in 10 holes in the Airstrip Zone (MQ-18-30 to -37, -39 to -40). A total of 89 m was drilled in 1 hole stratigraphically below the Airstrip Zone (MQ-18-38). A total of 70 m was drilled in 1 hole stratigraphically above the Airstrip Zone (MQ-18-41). Results from the 2018 drill program in the Airstrip Zone are summarized in Table 10-2. All reported widths (m) for results below refer to drilled downhole intervals rather than true widths.

Table 10-2: Airstrip Zone 2018 Mineralized Intercepts within CAL1 and CAL2 Units

Hole ID	CAL1 (m)	CAL1 (g/t)	CAL2 (m)	CAL2 (g/t)
MQ-18-30	50.2	0.51	10.7	3.56
MQ-18-31	44.9	0.28	-	-
MQ-18-32	47.2	0.38	-	-
MQ-18-33	80.3	0.32	-	-
MQ-18-34	114.5	0.74	-	-
MQ-18-35	78.6	0.27	-	-
MQ-18-36	76.5	0.49	-	-
MQ-18-37	85.9	0.49	5.05	1.00
MQ-18-39	24.9	0.33	-	-
MQ-18-40	13.5	0.32	-	-

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

10.2.3 Banyan Drilling (2019)

In 2019, Banyan Gold carried out a diamond drilling in the Airstrip Zone and Powerline Zone. Banyan also carried out an RC drilling program in the Airstrip Zone. A total of 3,012 m were diamond drilled in 23 holes in the Airstrip Zone (MQ-19-42 to -64). A total of 497 m were RC drilled in 5 holes in the Airstrip Zone (MQRC-19-01 to -05). A total of 1,375 m were diamond drilled in the Powerline Zone (AX-19-30 to -40). Results from the 2019 drill program in the Airstrip Zone are summarized in Table 10-3. Results from the 2019 drill program in the Powerline Zone are summarized in Table 10-4. All reported widths (m) for results below refer to drilled downhole intervals rather than true widths.

Table 10-3: Airstrip Zone 2019 Mineralized Intercepts within CAL1 and CAL2 Units

Hole ID	CAL1 (m)	CAL1 (g/t)	CAL2 (m)	CAL2 (g/t)
MQ-19-42	54.9	0.32	21.9	1.76
MQ-19-43	41.2	0.44	12.4	3.09
MQ-19-44	92.2	0.47	12.0	2.55
MQ-19-45	59.9	0.58	11.0	0.64
MQ-19-46	52.7	0.45	6.0	0.18
MQ-19-47	60.2	0.48	2.7	2.00
MQ-19-48	90.9	0.42	6.4	0.31
MQ-19-49	36.2	0.61	3.0	0.17
MQ-19-50	12.9	0.97	2.0	0.43
MQ-19-51	4.5	0.54	2.8	0.35
MQ-19-52	73.9	0.42	2.9	12.49
MQ-19-53	50.0	0.24	6.7	0.17

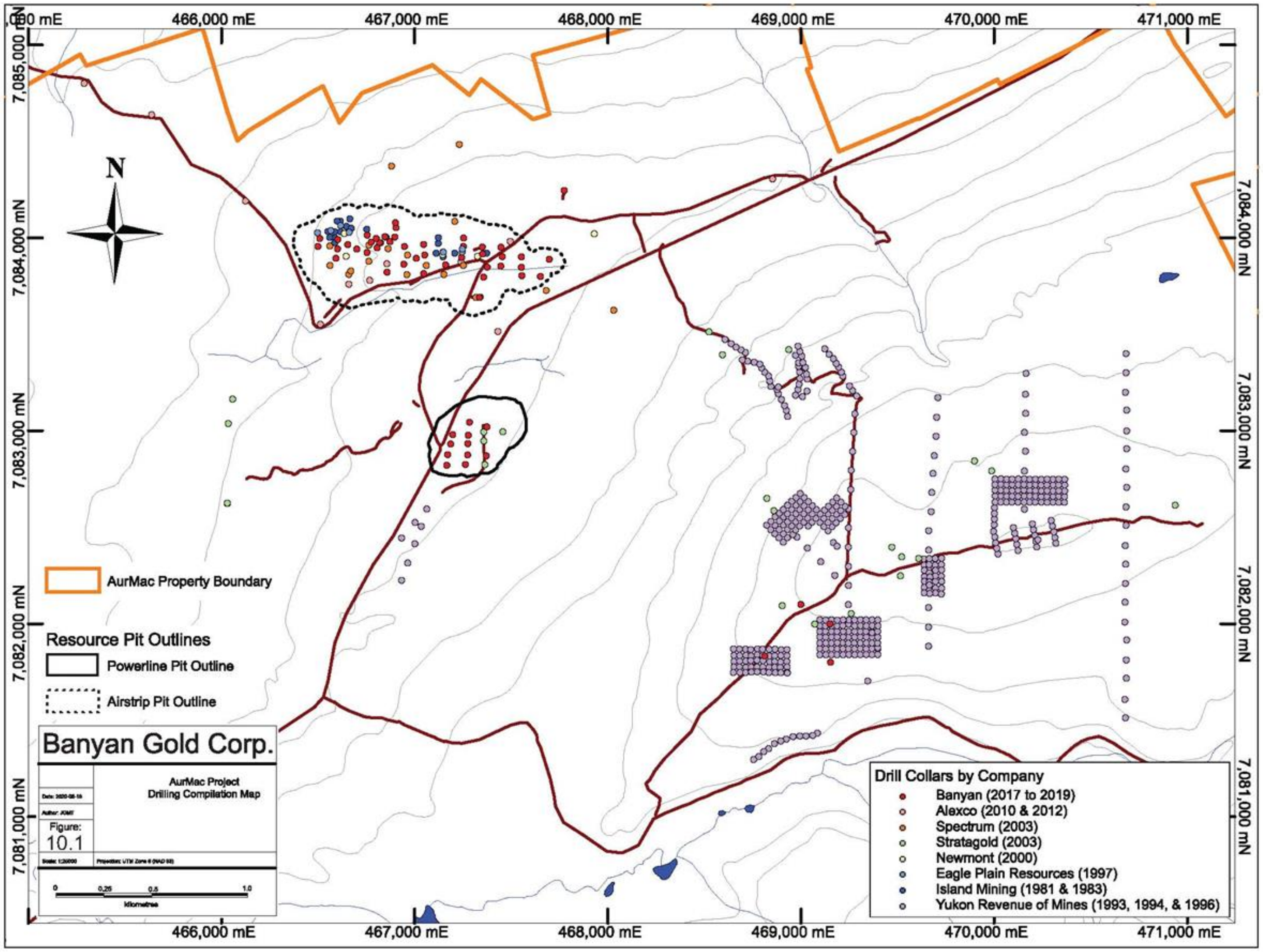
Hole ID	CAL1 (m)	CAL1 (g/t)	CAL2 (m)	CAL2 (g/t)
MQ-19-54	98.0	0.71	5.1	0.56
MQ-19-55	50.3	0.31	9.0	1.75
MQ-19-56	74.5	0.47	14.5	0.87
MQ-19-57	33.7	0.40	7.5	0.30
MQ-19-58	23.2	0.39	2.9	0.6
MQ-19-59	77.0	0.61	5.8	1.44
MQ-19-60	16.7	0.37	-	-
MQ-19-61	15.3	0.23	-	-
MQ-19-62	1.4	0.54	-	-
MQ-19-63	2.3	0.61	-	-
MQ-19-64	45.2	0.26	2.4	0.29
MQRC-19-01	30.5	0.30	7.6	1.63
MQRC-19-04	-	-	7.6	0.77
MQRC-19-05	77.7	0.36	15.2	1.30

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Table 10-4: Powerline Zone 2019 Mineralized Intercepts within MIN1 and MIN2 Units

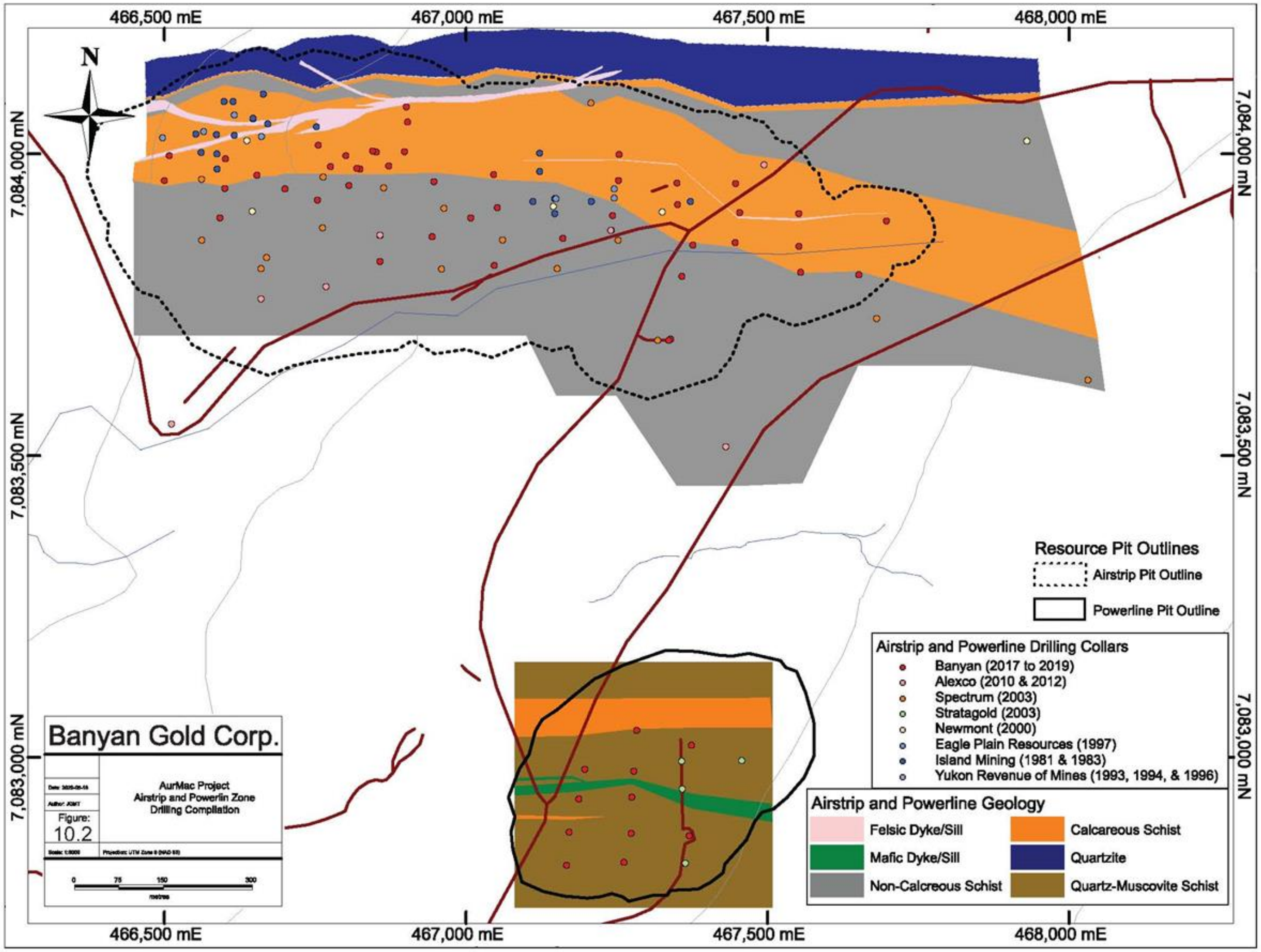
Hole ID	MIN1 (m)	MIN1 (g/t)	MIN2 (m)	MIN2 (g/t)
AX-19-30	44.2	0.64	33.6	0.27
AX-19-31	24.9	0.41	22.5	1.21
AX-19-32	19.5	0.30	6.2	0.15
AX-19-33	15.2	0.71	14.0	1.10
AX-19-34	9.2	1.09	12.8	0.33
AX-19-35	14.5	0.90	52.3	0.36
AX-19-36	34.4	0.49	11.4	0.75
AX-19-37	9.4	0.45	18	0.29
AX-19-38	15.4	0.44	26.2	0.44
AX-19-39	31.8	0.61	45.0	0.53
AX-19-40	30.4	0.57	5.5	0.73

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 10-1: AurMac Project Drilling Compilation Map



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 10-2: AurMac Project Airstrip and Powerline Drilling Compilation Map

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

There are no details available for sample security for the 1981, 1983 and 1997 sampling programs. There are few to no details available regarding sample preparation, for samples collected and analyzed during the 1981, 1983 and 1997 programs. Photocopies of original logs from the 1981 program suggest selected samples were analyzed for gold, silver, lead, zinc and tungsten. Photocopies of assay certificates from the 1983 programs indicate that the drill core samples were analyzed by Bondar-Clegg of Whitehorse. Samples were assayed for gold, silver and tungsten. Photocopies of assay certificates of samples from the 1997 RC drilling program indicate that they were analyzed for gold by Northern Analytical Labs of Whitehorse.

The methods of sample preparation, analysis and security for the 1997 and 1998 programs of Viceroy are well documented in the Yukon Assessment Reports (Schulze 1997 & Schulze, 1998). Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, BC, and were ring crushed to 150 mesh. A 30g pulp sample was analyzed for gold by fire assay with an atomic adsorption finish. Silver was analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish and a 32 element scan was completed by ICP-AES.

The methods of sample preparation, analysis and security for the 2000 program by Newmont are well documented in an internal report (Caira and Stammers, 2000). All rock and drill core samples were shipped to ALS Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. for sample preparation and a detailed analysis for gold by fire assay with an atomic adsorption finish and 32 element ICP. In the field each sample site was marked with orange and blue flagging and an aluminum tag with the date and sample number.

The methods of sample preparation, analysis and security for the 2005, 2010 and 2012 programs by AXU are well documented in the Yukon Assessment Reports (Fingler, 2005; McOnie, 2012). All rock and drill core samples were shipped to ALS Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. for sample preparation and a detailed analysis for gold by fire assay with an atomic adsorption finish and 32 element ICP.

The methods of sample preparation, analysis and security for the 2017, 2018 and 2019 programs by Banyan Gold are well documented in the Yukon Assessment Reports (Gray & Thom, 2018; Gray & Thom, 2019). All drill core and field rock samples collected from the Aurex-McQuesten 2017 drill program were analyzed at Bureau Veritas of Vancouver, B.C. utilizing the MA300, 35-element ICP analytical package with FA450 50-gram Fire Assay with Gravimetric finish for gold on all samples. In 2018 and 2019 the multi element package was switched to AQ200 while the gold analysis remained the same. All core samples were split on-site at AXU core processing facilities. Once split, one-half core was placed back in the core boxes with the other half of split samples sealed in poly bags with one part of a three-part sample tag inserted within. All these samples were shipped to the Bureau Veritas' Whitehorse sample preparatory facilities. Samples were sorted and crushed to appropriate particle size (pulp) for analysis. Pulp samples were shipped to the Bureau Veritas' Vancouver laboratory for analysis. The XRF results were used to guide which soil samples were selected for laboratory analysis. Soil samples not selected for gold analysis are organized and stored at Banyan storage facilities in Whitehorse.

All soil samples were collected from below the organic horizon with hand augers from typical depths between 25 cm and 75 cm. Where permafrost was encountered no sample was collected.

Collected soils were placed in a labelled KRAFT bag with a sample tag and field station location marked with a labelled piece of flagging tape. All samples collected were analyzed using a portable XRF (Olympus Delta Premium XRF). Soil samples were dried in Kraft bags and then transferred into a thin plastic bag (Glad Sandwich Bag) and placed into the XRF work station and analyzed under a 3 beam SOIL setting of 30:30:30. The XRF results were used to guide which soil samples were selected for laboratory analysis. Soil samples not selected for gold analysis are organized and stored at Banyan storage facilities in Whitehorse. XRF anomalous soil samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas and were dried at 60ºC sieved with an 80 mesh (0.180 mm). In 2017, from the sieved fraction two portions were digested in a 4 acid solution and analyzed for gold via fire assay fusion (FA450) and other elements via ICP-ES analysis (MA300). In 2018 and 2019, from the sieved fraction 0.5 g were digested in aqua regia solution and analyzed with ICP-MS (AQ200).

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Programs Pre-Banyan

In 1981, Island Mining & Exploration carried out the first recorded drill programs on the Airstrip Zone and followed up with a second drill program in 1983 (Elliot, 1981; Archer & Elliot, 1982; Elliot, 1983; Bergvinson, 1983). A total of 2,008m were drilled in 21 diamond drill holes. Both drill programs selectively sampled drill core for visible mineralization. This included samples that displayed 1) pyrrhotite-rich, retrograde skarn-like assemblages with crystalline scheelite in weakly foliated calcareous horizons; 2) Galena and sphalerite mineralization in veins; and 3) felsic dykes and/or sills with pyritic mineralization associated with quartz-carbonate veins. Duplicate samples were not introduced in the sample stream, nor were blanks or standards used. There was no data verification with rigorous statistical analysis of the data sets from either drill programs.

In 1997, Eagle Plane Resources sampled un-assayed sections of drill core from selected 1981 drill holes and carried out a reverse circulation drill program that consisted of 299m in six (6) drill holes on the Airstrip Zone (Kreft, 1997; Schulze, 1997). Duplicate samples were not introduced in the sample stream, nor were blanks or standards used for the sampling of un-assayed sections of the 1981 drill program or the 1997 reverse-circulation drill programs. Lab certificates are available for the 1981 sampling program but are not available for the 1997 reverse-circulation drill program. Thorough sampling of the entire length of the reverse circulation holes was completed and assayed for gold. The results from this program were not published in an assessment report. A digital database of this information was adopted from AXU.

In 1997 and 1998, Viceroy International Exploration completed sampling of un-assayed sections of drill core from 1981 drill holes and carried out a trench program that consisted of 3,748.5m in 35 trenches (Schulze, 1997; Schulze, 1998). Duplicate samples were not introduced in the sample stream, nor were blanks or standards used for the sampling of un-assayed sections of the 1981 drill program or the 1997 and 1998 trench programs.

In 2000, Newmont Exploration of Canada carried out a diamond drill program on the Airstrip Zone which consisted of 883m in 5 diamond drill holes. Duplicate samples were not introduced into the sample steam; however, 3 standard reference material samples were introduced into the sample stream. Drilling results were compiled in internal reports and lab certificates are available. The results from this program were not published in an assessment report. A digital database of this information was adopted from AXU. Control sample insertion, from this program, is summarized in Table 12-1.

In 2003, Spectrum Gold carried out a diamond drill program on the Airstrip Zone which consisted of 3,070m in 18 diamond drill holes (Brownlee & Stammers, 2003). A rigorous QA/QC program that consisted of a blank, standard reference material, and duplicate in each batch of twenty. A rigorous quality control and quality assurance program was implemented for the 2003 diamond drill program that consisted of approximately 15% control sample insertion. The average coefficient of variation for the quarter core duplicate was 0.289, which passes precision threshold targets for these types of samples. The percent relative difference between the standard inserted into the sample stream and their recommended value ranges from 3 to 5%, which passes as a good accuracy. Control sample insertion, from this program, is summarized in Table 12-1.

In 2003, StrataGold carried out a diamond drill program on the Powerline Zone which consisted of 894m in 4 holes (Hladky, 2003). The QA/QC program involved inserting a quarter core duplicate every 20th sample into the sample stream resulting in a 5% control sample insertion. No blanks or standard reference material was put into the sample stream. The average coefficient of variation for the quarter core duplicates was 0.499. The high coefficient of variation on their quarter core duplicates suggests that this zone is likely influenced by nugget gold. This is in agreement with the observation of visible gold in multiple sections of the core. Control sample insertion, from this program, is summarized in Table 12-1.

In 2010, Alexco Resources carried out an RC drill program on the Airstrip Zone which consisted of 1,275m in 11 drill holes. Duplicate samples were introduced into the sample steam; however, no standard reference material or blank samples were introduced into the sample stream. Drilling results were compiled in internal reports and lab certificates are available. A digital database of this information was adopted from AXU. In 2012, AXU carried out a diamond drill program which consisted of 1,275m in 5 drill holes. A rigorous quality control and quality assurance program was implemented for the 2012 diamond drill program that consisted of approximately 15% control sample insertion. The average coefficient of variation for the quarter core duplicates was 0.15, which passes precision threshold targets for these types of samples. The percent relative difference between the standard inserted into the sample stream and their recommended value ranges from 2% to 4%, which passes as a good accuracy. Drilling results were compiled in internal reports and lab certificates are available. A digital database of this information was adopted from AXU. Control sample insertions, from these programs, are summarized in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1: Pre-Banyan Au Duplicate, Standard Reference Material and Blank Sample Insertion Summary

Year	Zone	Half Core Samples	Quarter Core Duplicates	Standard Reference Material	Blanks
1981	Airstrip	59	0	0	0
1983	Airstrip	63	0	0	0
1997 (1981)	Airstrip	76	0	0	0
1997	Airstrip	97	0	0	0
1998 (1981)	Airstrip	396	0	0	0
2000	Airstrip	608	0	3	0
2003	Airstrip	1,924	113	113	113
2003	Powerline	607	32	0	0
2010	Airstrip	170	10	0	0
2012	Airstrip	754	44	45	44

Source: Ginto (2020)

12.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of 2017, 2018 and 2019 Drill Programs

In 2017, Banyan carried out a diamond drill program on the Airstrip Zone which consisted of 913 m in 6 holes and on the Aurex Hill Zone which consisted of 509 m in 4 holes (Gray & Thom, 2018). In 2018, Banyan carried out a diamond drill program on the Airstrip Zone which consisted of 830 m in 12 holes (Gray & Thom, 2018). In 2019, Banyan carried out a diamond drill and RC drill program on the Airstrip Zone which consisted of 3,012 m in 23 holes and 325 m in 3 holes, respectively (Gray & Thom, 2019). Also, in 2019, Banyan carried out a diamond drill program on the Powerline Zone which consisted of 1,375 m in 11 holes.

A rigorous quality assurance/quality control program was initiated for the Banyan operated Aurex-McQuesten drill programs. A target goal of 5% quarter-core duplicate check assay sample and 5% standard reference material sample program in excess of within assay laboratory duplicates and standards was initiated to provide good control of the quality of gold assay data being reported for the project. Generally, every 10th sample in the sample stream alternated between being a quarter-core duplicate and a standard or blank.

All drill core samples collected from the Aurex-McQuesten 2017 drill program were analyzed at Bureau Veritas of Vancouver, B.C. utilizing the MA300, 35-element ICP analytical package with FA450 50-gram Fire Assay with Gravimetric finish for gold on all samples. In 2018 and 2019 the multi-element package was switched to AQ200. All core samples were split on-site at AXU core processing facilities. Once split, half samples were placed back in the core boxes with the other half of split samples sealed in poly bags with one part of a three-part sample tag inserted within. All these samples were shipped to the Bureau Veritas' Whitehorse sample preparatory facilities. Samples were sorted and crushed to appropriate particle size (pulp) for analysis. Pulp samples were shipped to the Bureau Veritas Vancouver laboratory for analysis.

Quality control procedures used by Banyan Gold to monitor 2017, 2018 and 2019 drilling assay results of the Aurex-McQuesten project consisted of inserting a control sample at a frequency of approximately "every 10 samples". Control samples consisted of 264 quarter core duplicates and 147 standard reference materials and 141 blank samples. In addition, in-house laboratory QA/QC protocols analyzed a total of 148 coarse reject sample duplicates and a total of 308 pulp duplicates. Control sample insertions are summarized in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2: Banyan's Au Duplicate, Standard Reference Material and Blank Sample Insertion Summary

Year	Half Core Samples	Quarter Core Duplicates	Lab Coarse Duplicates	Lab Pulp Duplicates	Standard Reference Material	Blanks
2017	874	34	28	54	24	26
2018	1129	53	27	56	28	27
2019	3292	177	93	198	95	88

Source: Ginto (2020)

12.2.1 Assessment of Precision Error of 2017, 2018 and 2019 Drill Programs

Precision error, or repeatability, is a measure of how close the sample values are to one another and is assessed using duplicate samples. Duplicates in this case are samples of the same material assayed at the same laboratory, using the same procedure, and ideally analyzed in the same batch. There are three main sources of precision error that are introduced in duplicate samples: 1) sample heterogeneity produced in the field sampling, 2) sample preparation at the laboratory, and 3) analytical and instrumental errors. Field (quarter core) duplicates, coarse rejects duplicates and pulp duplicates are used to assess the impact of the various sample preparation stages on error. Typical target precision thresholds for duplicates are:

Pulp duplicate duplicates having average coefficient of variation <0.15
Coarse reject duplicates having average coefficient of variation <0.2
Field (quarter core) duplicates having average coefficient of variation <0.4

Coefficient of variation is the universal measure of relative precision error in geological applications (Stanley and Lawie, 2007) and is calculated as:

$CV_i = \sigma_i/\mu_i$ = standard deviation of a sample pair 'i' / mean of sample pair 'i'

Average coefficient of variance is calculated using the square root of the mean of the squares (RMS) of the CV of each sample pair:

$\text{Average CV} = [\text{average}(CV_i^2)]^{1/2}$

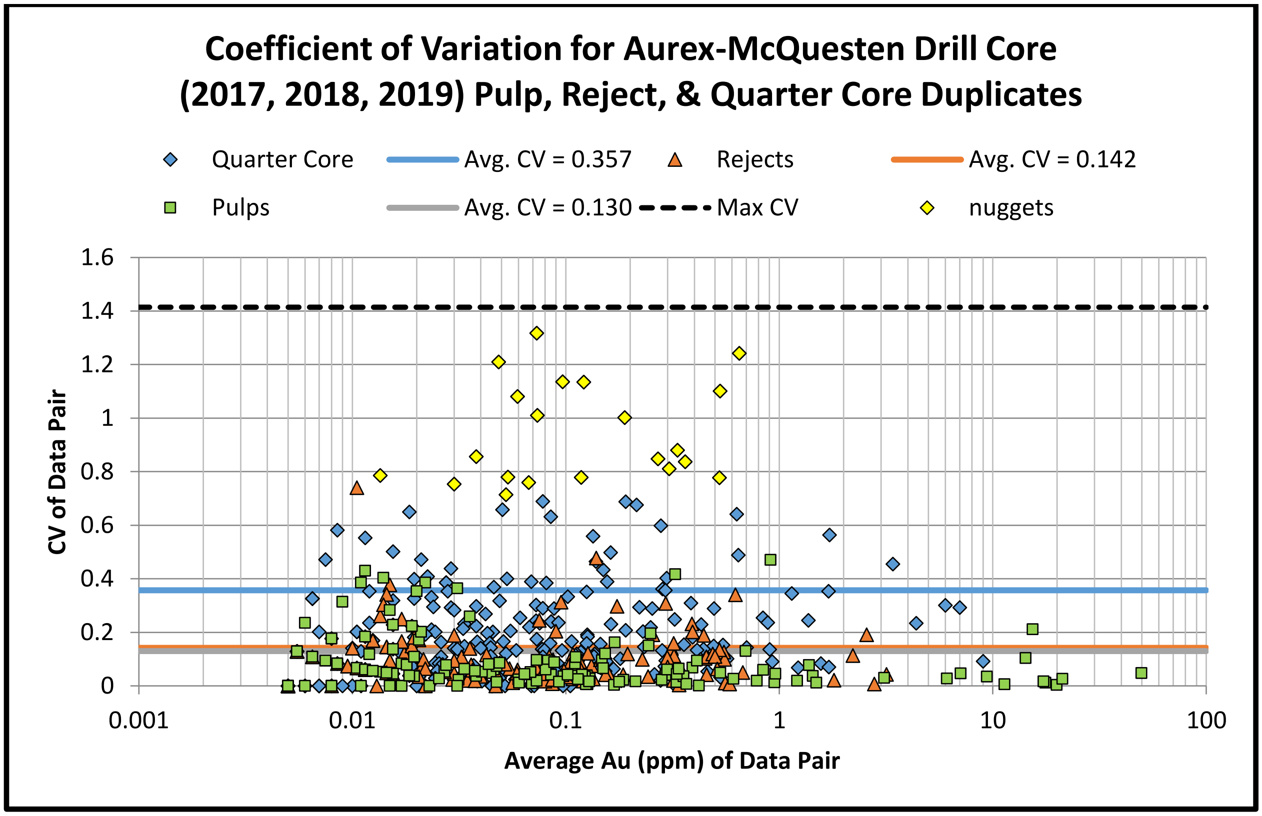
The RMS method of calculating average CV is due to the fact that standard deviations are not additive but their squares are additive.

The gold CV for quarter core, reject and pulp duplicates are shown in Figure 12-1. This scatter plot shows that gold duplicates are most varied with quarter core duplicates and least varied with pulp duplicates. Twenty-one (21) duplicate quarter core samples have CV values (>0.707) that result from paired differences more than triple of each other and appear to be displaying 'nuggety' behavior. One (1) reject paired duplicate has a CV value (>0.707) that indicates a nugget behavior. This variation is likely due to incomplete mixing of rejects prior to the 200 g sample taken for pulverizing and subsequent analysis. Also shown, are the average coefficients of variation for each duplicate sample type. The average coefficient of variation for quarter core, rejects and pulps are 0.357, 0.142 and 0.130, respectively. **All three types of duplicate samples pairs pass the precision error threshold**. A summary of the statistics from the precision error analysis is given in Table 12-3.

Table 12-3: Summary of Duplicate Error Analysis for Au assays

Statistic	Quarter Core Duplicates	Coarse Reject Duplicates	Pulp Duplicates
Average CV	0.357	0.142	0.130
Target CV Precision Threshold	Pass	Pass	Pass

Source: Ginto (2020)



Source: Ginto (2020)

Figure 12-1: Coefficient of Variation (CV) for Aurex-McQuesten Drill Core (2017, 2018, 2019) Pulp, Reject & Quarter Core Duplicate Sample Au-Plot

12.2.2 Assessment of Accuracy of 2017, 2018 and 2019 Drill Programs

Accuracy is an assessment of the ability of the lab to return values with an accepted tolerance of expected recommended values (RV) of standard reference materials (SRM) derived from round robin analysis. Percent relative difference can be calculated to measure accuracy and can be monitored using Shewart control charts. Banyan Gold used 3 different standard reference materials summarized in Table 12-4.

Table 12-4: Standard Reference Material

Standard Reference Material	Recommended Value (RV, ppm)	Between Laboratory 2-Standard Deviation (ppm)
CDN-ME-1414	0.284	0.013
CDN-GS-1Q	1.24	0.08
CDN-ME-1605	2.85	0.16

Source: Ginto (2020)

Percent relative difference (%RD) is calculated from the replicate analyses of the reference materials using:

$$\%RD = 100 \times (\mu_i - RV) / RV$$

Where μ_i = mean value of element i in the standard over a number of analytical runs; and RV = 'known' or 'certified' value of i in the standard or reference material. Values for %RD can be negative or positive depending on whether values are less than the known value (i.e. %RD < 0). In general %RD values of ±0–3% are considered to have excellent accuracy, and values from 3–7% are considered to have very good accuracy; 7–10% have good accuracy; and values above 10% are not accurate (Jenner, 1996). The %RD for each standard reference material is shown in Table 12-5.

Table 12-5: Sample Stream Standard Reference Material Control

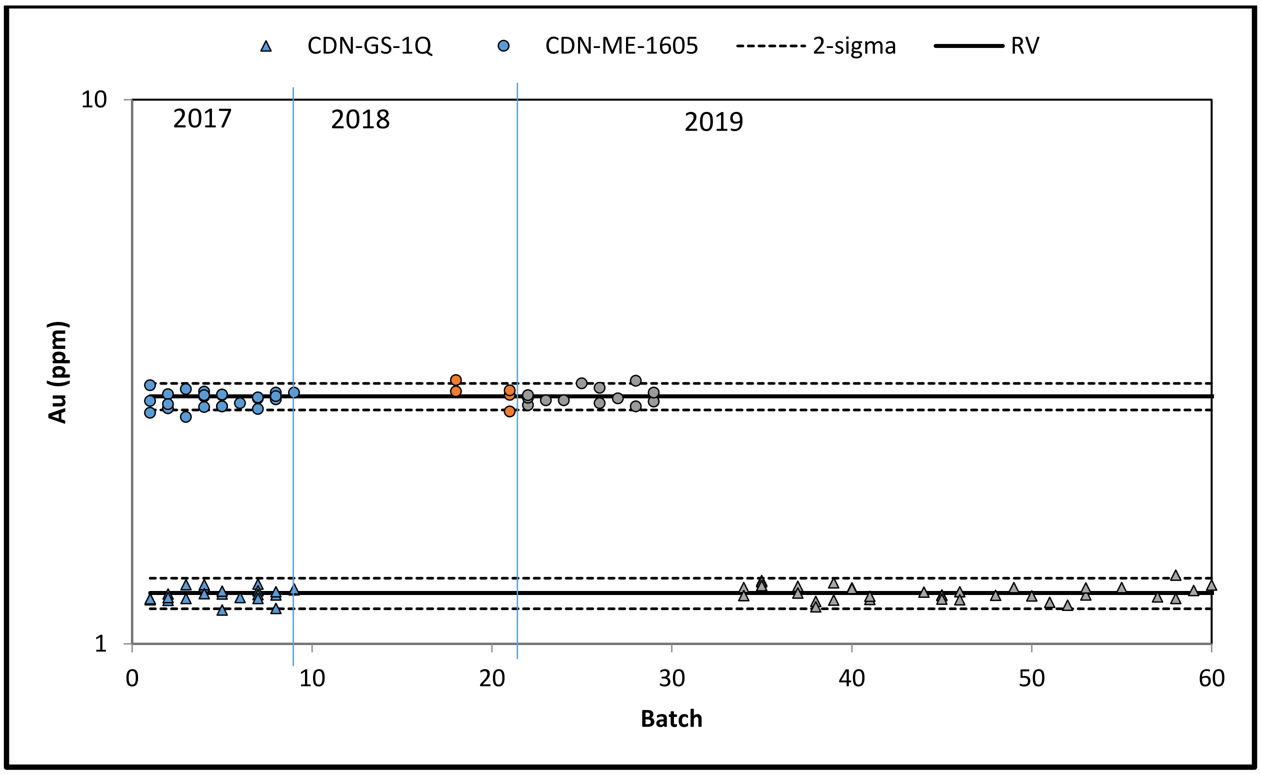
Reference Material	# Samples	Average (ppm)	Standard Deviation	% RD	Accuracy
CDN-ME-1414	86	0.287	0.014	1.1	Excellent
CDN-GS-1Q	61	1.24	0.10	-0.7	Excellent
CDN-ME-1605	42	2.83	0.04	0.0	Excellent

Source: Ginto (2020)

Shewart control charts provide a very effective method to monitor the accuracy of a standard during a QA/QC program, as well as allowing one to address drift and bias (Croakin and Tobias 2006; Figure 12-2 and Figure 12-3). The X-axis of a Shewart control chart contains the order of analysis of a reference material starting from the oldest on the left to the most recent on the right, and the Y-axis contains the values obtained for the standard (Figure 12-2 and Figure 12-3). Also shown on the diagram are a horizontal control lines representing the mean value for the standard and the 2 standard deviations above and below the mean. These types of charts not only allow for continuous monitoring of data from each new analytical batch, but also allow monitoring of laboratory performance through time.

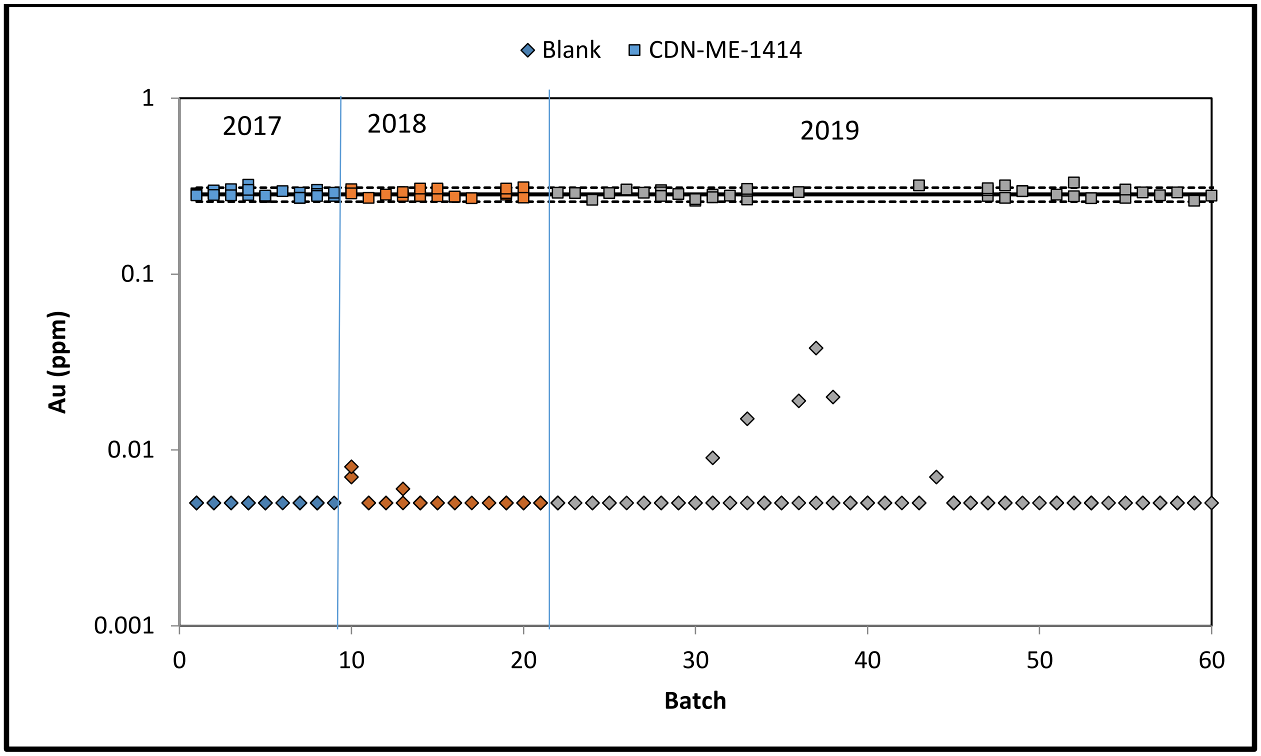
Blanks are used to test for contamination introduced during sample preparation and analysis. Contamination can occur at any stage during the sample preparation and analytical process, including contamination due to poor cleaning of crushing and pulverizing equipment, from unclean acids during sample preparation, or memory effects on instrumentation where the instruments are not sufficiently flushed with solution between analyses. A blank is a material that contains nil to extremely low concentrations of the element(s) of interest. Banyan used white dolomite as a blank material. Monitoring blanks inserted into the sample stream is shown in Figure 12-3. In 2019, five blanks produced significant Au anomalies above the expected <0.005 value. The source of this error has not been determined, however, other blanks in the same batch did return <0.005 ppm Au and the influence of these outliers is not expected to have any effect on the overall quality of the data.

The authors are confident that the data from drilling on the Aurex-McQuesten Gold Project has been obtained in accordance with contemporary industry standards, and that the data is adequate for the calculation of an inferred mineral resource, in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.



Source: Ginto (2020)

Figure 12-2: Performance Summary for CDN-GS-1Q and CDN-ME-1605 Standard Reference Materials

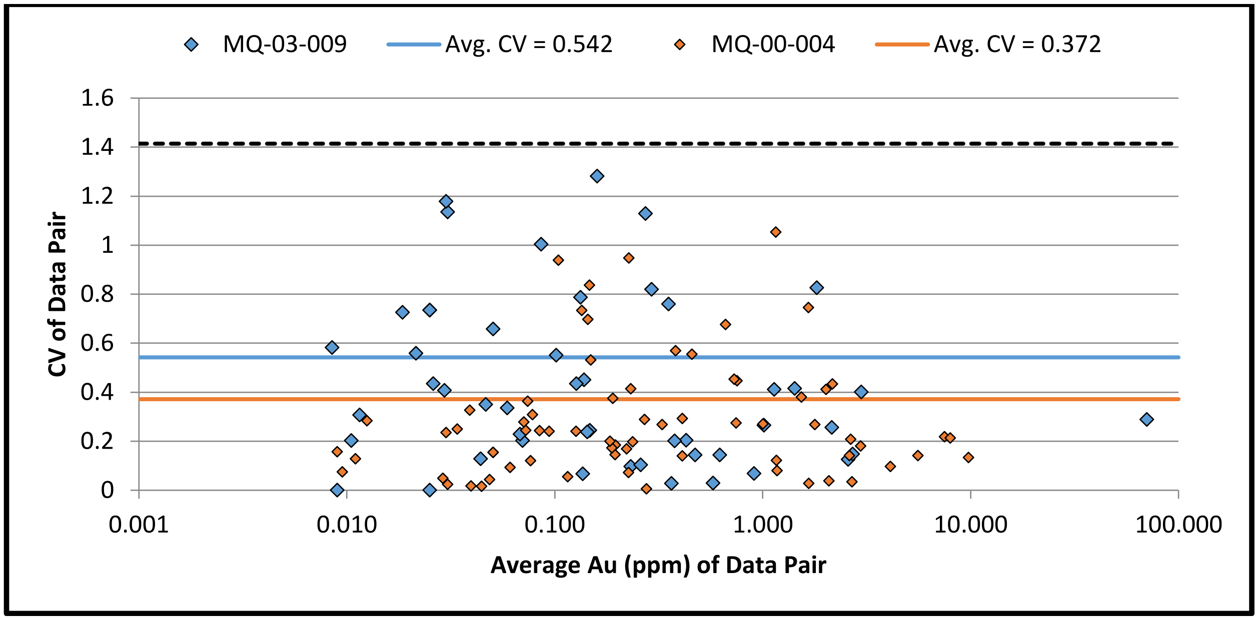


Source: Ginto (2020)

Figure 12-3: Performance Summary for Blank and CDN-ME-1414 Standard Reference Material and Blank Material

12.3 Verification of 2000 and 2003 Drill Programs

In 2018, Banyan carried out a verification program of two selected drill holes from the 2000 and 2003 drill programs on the Airstrip Zone. Sections of the remaining half-core from the original sampling of MQ-00-004 and MQ-03-009 were submitted to Bureau Veritas for analyses. 70 sample intervals from 23.5m to 124.0m were sampled and analysed from MQ-00-004 and produced an average coefficient of variation of 0.372. 50 sample intervals from 5.2 to 81.0m were sampled and analysed from MQ-03-009 and produced an average coefficient of variation of 0.542. The average coefficient of variation of the re-assaying of these two historic holes are within the tolerance of the average coefficient of variation observed in the quarter core sampling done by Banyan in 2017, 2018 and 2019 current drill program. The gold CV for re-assay of the historic core are shown in Figure 12-4.



Source: Ginto (2020)

Figure 12-4: Coefficient of Variation (CV) for Au Assay Verification (MQ-00-004 & MQ-03-009) Half-Core Duplicate Sample Au-plot

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Adapted from Schulze, 1997

As part of the 1997 exploration program, Viceroy conducted preliminary metallurgical testing on three sample intervals from RC drill holes: RC97-2 (106-116 feet), RC97-3 (60-70 feet) and RC97-6 (293-303 feet). Cyanide bottle roll tests were conducted on the samples at the Adsorption Desorption Recovery Plant of the Brewery Creek Mine, reading intervals of 0,4,8,24,48 and 72 hours and assaying the head samples with a fire assay finish.

The samples were of variably oxidized retrograde skarn style mineralization. A recovery rate of up to 75% was obtained from sulphide mineralization at a depth of 100 m. Gold likely occurs mostly as free particles, with little reporting to sulphides. Free gold has also been panned from surface sampling during both the 1997 and 1998 programs. Bernard Kreft reportedly selectively mined 17 tons of limonite, pyrrhotite skarn material grading 1.29 oz/ton from the West Zone area and achieved a gold recovery rate of 98.3%.

Sample RC97-2 consisted of weakly limonitic, strongly calcareous, weakly siliceous quartzite and gritty greywacke with trace moderately oxidized pyrite and 2% pyrrhotite. The sample returned a recovery of 62.73% after 72 hours, increasing by 3.1% over 24 hours. The head sample assayed 4.73 g/t gold.

Sample RC97-3 consisted of weakly calcareous, siliceous and limonitic skarn with 15% pyrrhotite and trace strongly oxidized pyrite. The sample returned a recovery of 56.04% after 72 hours, increasing by 3.1% over 24 hours. The head sample assayed 13.49 g/t gold.

Sample RC97-6 was taken from moderately to strongly calcareous, moderately silicified phyllite with 1% weakly oxidized pyrite and 3% pyrrhotite. The sample returned a recovery of 75.09% after 72 hours, increasing by 9.2% over 24 hours. The head sample assayed 4.49 g/t gold.

Cyanide Shake Assays Results

A series of hot cyanide (CN) shake assays were completed on a suite pulps collected on 2018 Banyan drill holes that intersected typical mineralization at the Airstrip Zone These first pass recovery results returned an average recovery of 68%, indicating extraction of gold through traditional cyanide leach extraction methods is achievable within the calcareous package of the McQuesten Gold Zone within “Block 1” of the McQuesten Deposit.

This first pass recovery work had the objective of identifying metallurgical characteristics that would guide all future metallurgical testing. The results indicate that the gold in mineralization containing 0.2 to 17.8 g/t Au can likely be efficiently recovered using traditional leach extraction methods.

In total, 222 pulverized pulp samples were selected from Banyan’s 2018 diamond drilling program, all of which had been previously assayed by fire at Bureau Veritas Labs. All selected pulps represented individual drill samples from within the McQuesten Gold Zone that reported above

0.2 g/t Au in Fire Assay and were selected across all grade ranges with a broad spatial distribution throughout the zone of mineralization. These pulps were submitted for hot CN shake assays and those that assayed from 0.2 g/t to 17.8 g/t gold returned an average extraction of 68.2 per cent, with 90% of the samples ranging from 41.2% to 86.9%.

Additional metallurgical programs are planned for the future and will be implemented at appropriate times as the project advances and the next phase testwork will include a series of bottle roll tests to more thoroughly assess amenability of the Airstrip and Powerline Zones gold mineralization.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This study represents the first mineral resource estimate of the McQuesten Airstrip and Powerline deposits. The Powerline deposit is located approximately 600 m south of the Airstrip deposit. For such, two separate block models of gold grade estimates were developed for this exercise. The Airstrip deposit is delineated by 102 drill holes, while the Powerline deposit is defined by 15 drill holes.

The geologic interpretation of the Airstrip deposit was performed by Banyan Gold's geology team, while the estimation of the mineral resources of both deposits was carried out by Mr. Marc Jutras, Principal, Mineral Resources at Ginto Consulting Inc. Mr. Jutras is an independent Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101.

The mineral resource estimations were primarily undertaken with the Maptek™ Vulcan™ software and utilities internally developed in GSLIB-type format. The following sections outline the procedures undertaken to calculate the mineral resources, first for the McQuesten Airstrip deposit, and then for the McQuesten Powerline deposit.

14.1 McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

14.1.1 Drill Hole Database

The drill hole database was provided by the Banyan Gold geology team on February 13, 2020. The drill data is comprised of 102 holes from various companies and drilling campaigns, as presented in Table 14-1.

There are 12 reverse circulation holes, 7 from the 1997 EPR drilling campaign and 5 from the 2019 Banyan Gold drilling campaign. All other 90 holes are diamond drill holes. A total of 7,462 assays for gold in g/t are present in the drill hole database.

From the validation exercise conducted on the drill hole database it was observed that 4 drill holes did not have corresponding assays and were thus removed from the drill hole database: holes D83-05, MQ03-006, MQRC-19-02, and MQRC-19-03. Four typos in the from-to distances were also corrected. Statistics from the resulting drill hole database of 98 holes are presented in Figure 14-1. The drill hole location is shown in Figure 14-2. From this figure it can be seen that a higher density of drilling is present in the western edge of the area of interest.

Table 14-1: Drill hole Database – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

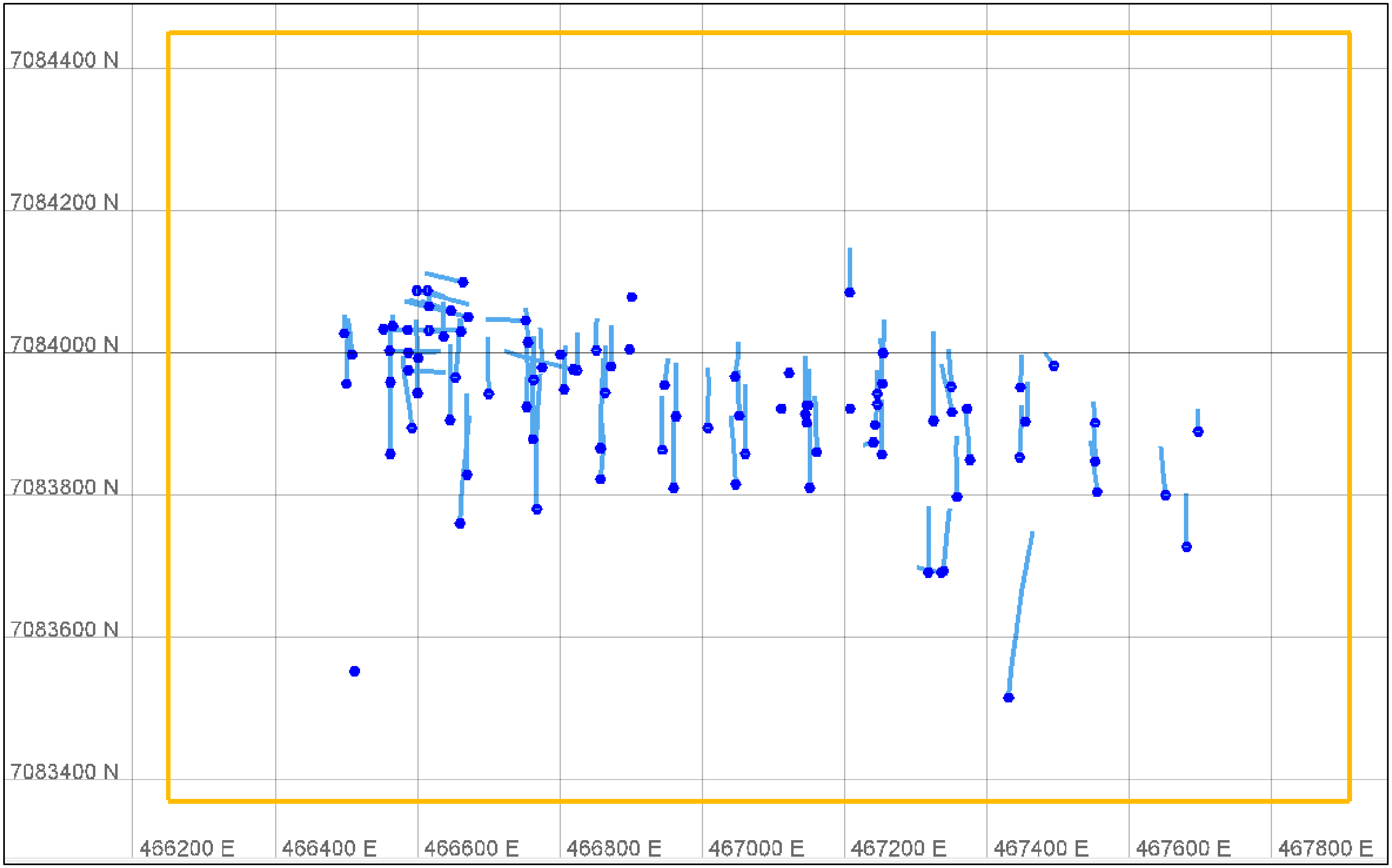
Year	Company	Number of Holes	Metres
1981	Island Mining & Exploration	14	1,212
1983	Island Mining & Exploration	7	796
1997	EPR	7	299
2000	Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd	4	733
2003	Spectrum Gold Inc.	15	2,431
2010	Alexco Resource Corp.	5	146
2012	Alexco Resource Corp.	5	1,275
2017	Banyan Gold Corp.	6	913
2018	Banyan Gold Corp.	11	1,326
2019	Banyan Gold Corp.	28	3,509
	Total	102	12,640

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Collar Data	Number of Data	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Maximum	Number of 0.0 values	Number of < 0.0 values
Easting (X)	98	466973.0	335.226	0.001	466497.0	466653.0	466900.0	467246.0	467697.0	—	—
Northing (Y)	98	83923.2	107.379	0.001	83515.0	83865.0	83934.5	83997.0	84099.0	—	—
Elevation (Z)	98	767.591	21.196	0.028	713.0	749.61	773.92	787.0	792.0	—	—
Hole Depth	98	126.234	63.477	0.503	9.15	80.8	123.44	160.02	350.0	—	—
Azimuth	98	145.087	162.398	1.119	0.0	0.0	14.5	355.0	360.0	—	—
Dip	98	-61.867	11.737	-0.19	-90.0	-61.0	-60.0	-59.0	-45.0	—	—
Overburden	98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—
Survey Data											
Azimuth	211	181.507	174.44	0.961	0.0	2.52	284.09	356.4	359.9	—	—
Dip	211	-58.409	4.137	-0.071	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—
Assay Data											
Interval Length (from-to)	7462	1.541	0.659	0.428	0.09	1.29	1.5	1.7	22.3	0	0
AU_GPT	7462	0.382	2.073	5.429	0.003	0.016	0.053	0.205	112.3	0	100

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-1: Drill Hole Database Statistics – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-2: Drill Hole Location and Block Model Limits – Plan View – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

14.1.2 Geology Model

There are several geologic controls on gold mineralization as per the current geologic understanding of the Airstrip deposit. However, the wider spacing of the drill hole information hinders the modelling of these controls. As an alternative at this stage of the project, it was possible to model a broader geologic control which consists of lithologic units. The lithology model is made of 7 units mainly oriented east-west, with 6 of the units dipping at approximately 40° to the south and one intrusive unit (QFP1) dipping at approximately 70° to the south. The list of the different modeled lithologies is presented in Table 14-2.

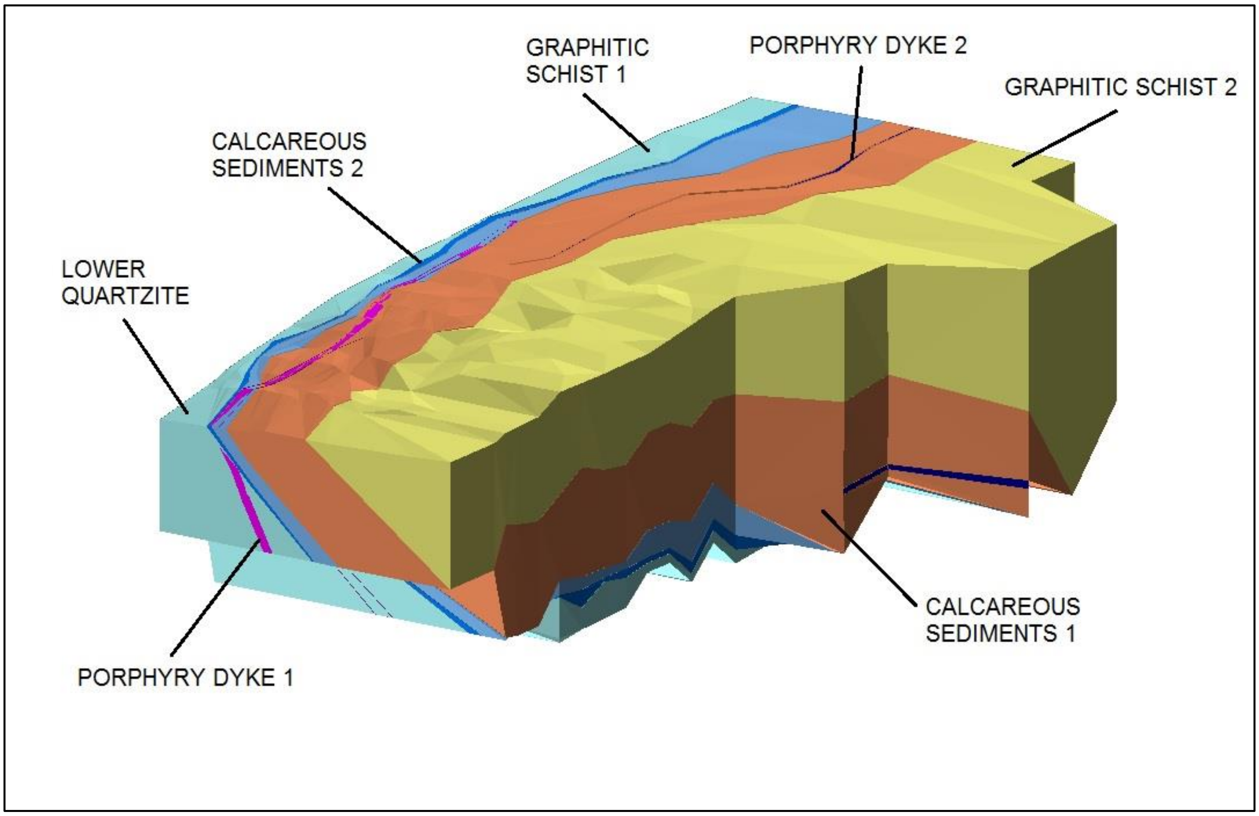
The wireframes of the different units from the lithology model are presented in Figure 14-3. The lithology model was interpreted and triangulated by Banyan Gold's geology team and serves as the basis for the estimation of the mineral resources.

Table 14-2: Lithology Model – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

Rock Type	Rock Code	Description	Volume (m^3)
1	CAL1	calcareous sediments	59,328,836.0
2	CAL2	calcareous sediments	5,030,206.9
3	GSCH1	graphitic schist	17,955,265.4
4	GSCH2	graphitic schist	30,927,497.2
5	QFP1	quartz-feldspar-porphyry dyke - west	3,274,942.2
6	QFP2	quartz-feldspar-porphyry dyke - east	777,142.6
7	QTZT	lower quartzite	91,714,467.5
8	OVB	overburden	3,193,344.5

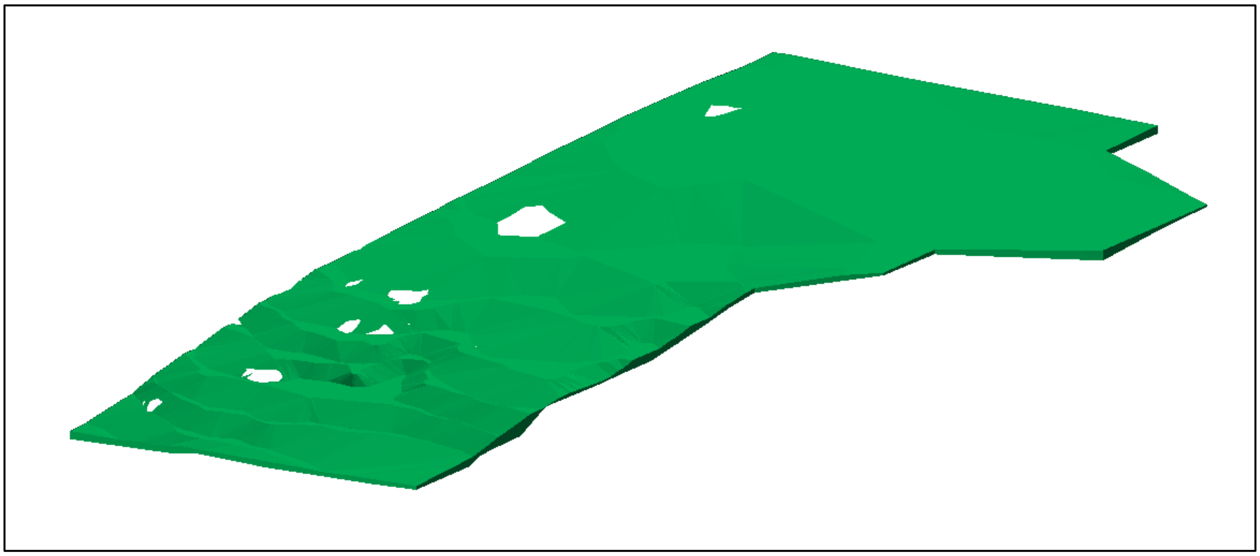
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

A model of the overburden and topography surface were also provided for this study. The thickness of the overburden varies from non-existent to approximately 16 m, with an average thickness between 1 m to 2 m. Greater thicknesses of overburden are noted to the west in the central and northern portions and to the east in the southern portion of the deposit area. Figure 14-4 displays the overburden trimmed to the topography surface. As seen in Figure 14-4, the topography is relatively level with low relief.



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-3: Lithology Model – Perspective View Looking Northeast – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-4: Overburden Model - Perspective View Looking Northeast – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

14.1.3 Compositing

The most common sampling length of the Airstrip deposit is 1.5 m, with approximately 40% of the sample data. A dynamic compositing process was selected for this task. In this setting, the residual composites are re-distributed to the full-length composites to allow for all composites within a domain to have the same composite length. This will avoid artifacts possibly created by the shorter residual composites.

The selection of 1.5 m as the composite length is base on the most common sampling length as well as on the envisioned block height of 5m. This provides a ratio of block height to composite length of 3.33 (5.0 m/1.5 m), which is within guideline limits of 2 to 5.

The lithology model (Section 14.1.2) was utilized for the compositing process with each lithology unit serving as a domain boundary for this procedure.

A total of 8,028 composites were generated from 97 holes located within the area of interest defined by the lithology model.

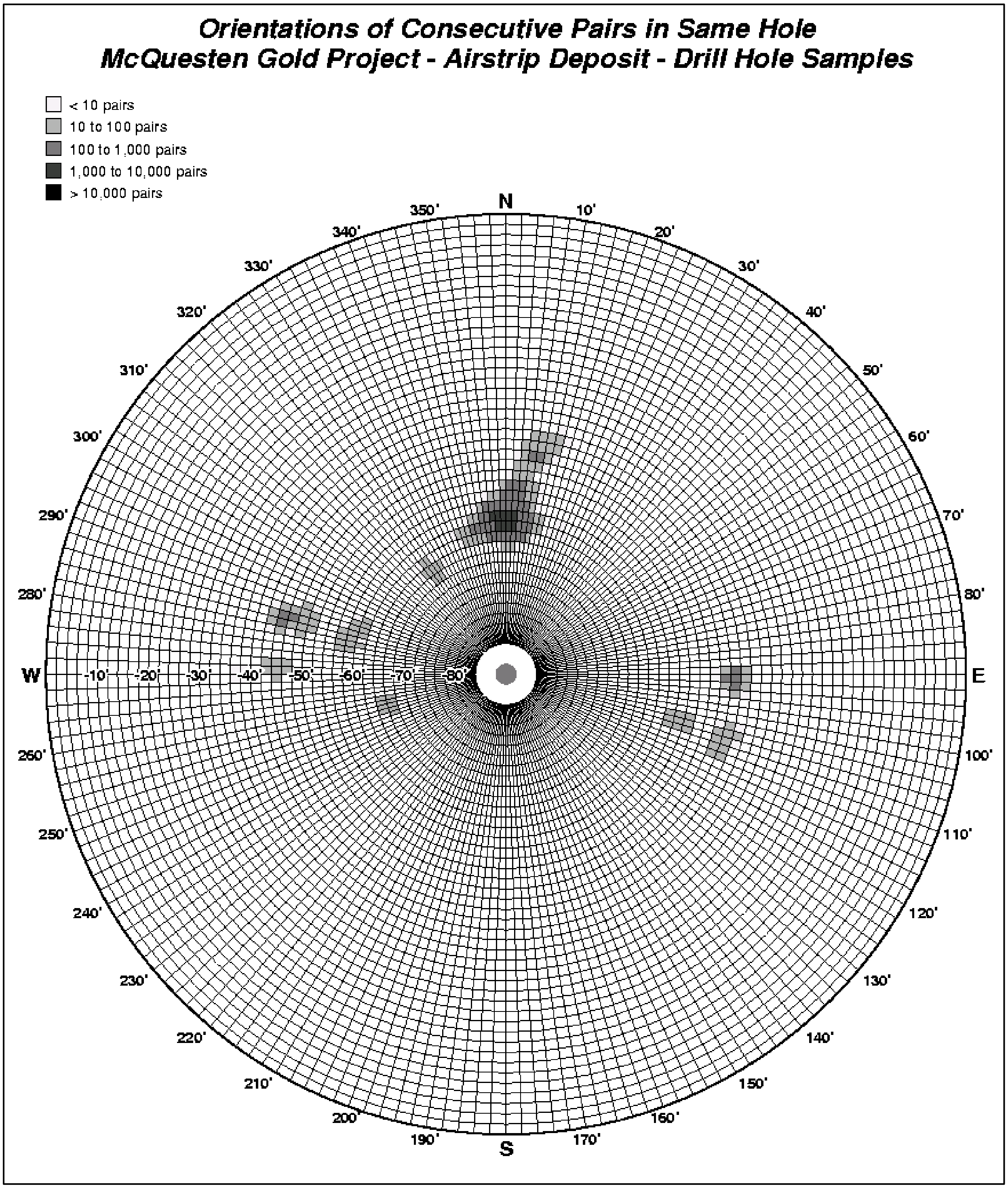
14.1.4 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

The exploratory data analysis (EDA) is an exercise that allows for a better understanding of the different geometric and statistical properties of the Airstrip deposit's gold grades.

14.1.4.1 Drill Hole Spacing and Orientation

The drill hole spacing is at 38.8 m on average with a median of 35.5 m. As seen in Figure 14-2, the north-south drilling sections are spaced overall at approximately 100 m, with drill holes approximately spaced at 50 m on section. Infill drill holes are found between sections and a greater density of drilling is observed in the western portion of the deposit.

The orientation of drill holes is mainly to the north throughout the deposit at dips ranging from -50° to -65° and vertical holes. A set of holes in the western extent of the deposit is also seen oriented to the west and to the east at dips varying from -45° to -70°. Figure 14-5 displays the orientations and dips of the drill holes at the Airstrip deposit.

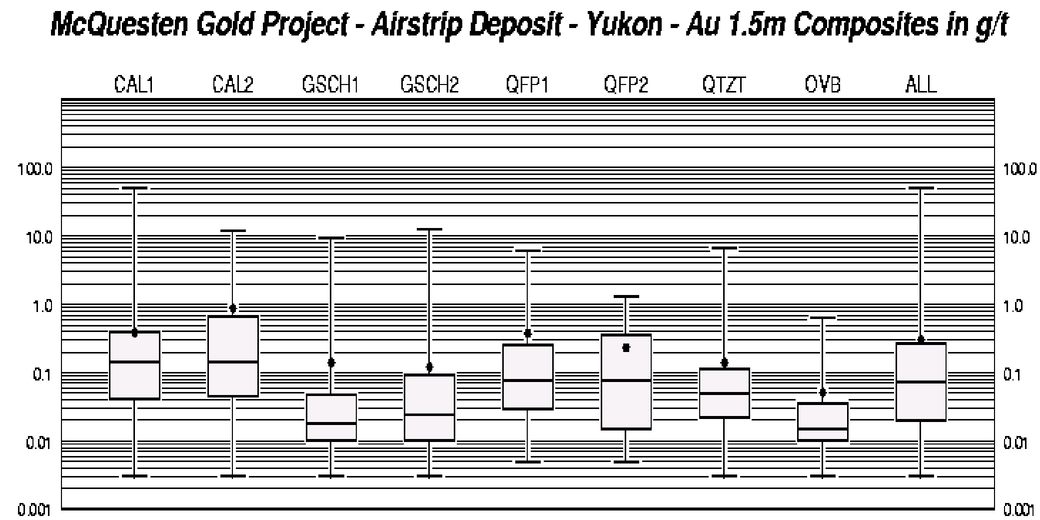


Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-5: Orientations and Dips of Drill Holes – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

14.1.4.2 Basic Statistics

Basic statistics were conducted on composited gold grades with histograms, probability plots, and boxplots for each unit of the lithology model. These various analyses have shown positively skewed lognormal distributions of gold grades. Results are presented in the boxplots of Figure 14-6 for each lithology unit.



	CAL1	CAL2	GSCH1	GSCH2	QFP1	QFP2	QTZT	OVB	ALL	
Number of data	4423	229	898	941	317	33	1034	153	8028	Number of data
Mean	0.384	0.873	0.14	0.121	0.374	0.234	0.14	0.051	0.301	Mean
Std. Dev.	1.111	1.797	0.613	0.521	0.914	0.322	0.421	0.092	0.964	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	2.892	2.058	4.372	4.312	2.445	1.376	3.018	1.804	3.197	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	49.519	11.834	9.549	12.497	6.21	1.3	6.55	0.633	49.519	Maximum
Upper quartile	0.391	0.671	0.047	0.094	0.252	0.356	0.111	0.036	0.266	Upper quartile
Median	0.146	0.145	0.018	0.024	0.075	0.075	0.05	0.015	0.074	Median
Lower quartile	0.042	0.046	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.015	0.022	0.01	0.02	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.003	Minimum
Number of holes	94	51	77	40	33	29	50	59	97	Number of holes

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-6: Boxplots of Composited Gold Grades by Lithology Unit – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

As seen in Figure 14-6, greater variability of gold grades, with coefficients of variation (CV) above 3.0, are noted for some of the lithology units: GSCH1, GSCH2, and QTZT. The other units display more homogeneous (less variable) distributions with CVs below 3.0.

It can be observed that the statistical characteristics of the gold mineralization vary for the different lithology units and that the consideration of utilizing the lithology model for the estimation of the mineral resources is appropriate at this stage.

14.1.4.3 Capping of High-Grade Outliers

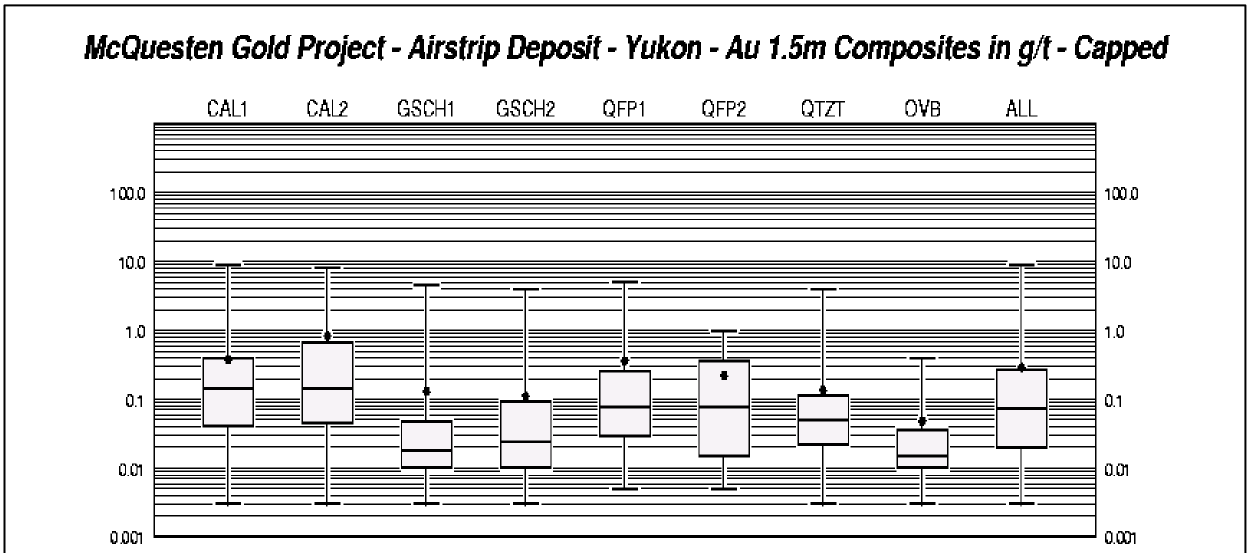
It is common practice to statistically examine the higher grades within a population and to trim them to a lower grade value based on the results from specific statistical utilities. This procedure is performed on high-grade values that are considered outliers and that cannot be related to any geologic feature. In the case for the Airstrip deposit, the higher gold grades were examined with three different tools: the probability plot, decile analysis, and cutting statistics. The usage of various investigating methods allows for a selection of the capping threshold in a more objective and justified manner. For the probability plot method, the capping value is chosen at the location where higher grades depart from the main distribution. For the decile analysis, the capping value is chosen as the maximum grade of the decile containing less than an average of 10% of metal. For the cutting statistics, the selection of the capping value is identified at the cut-off grade where there is no correlation between the grades above this cut-off or where a jump in the coefficient of variation is observed. The resulting compilation of the capping thresholds is listed in Table 14-3. One of the objectives of the capping strategy is to have less than 10% of the metal affected by the capping process. This was achieved for all units of the Airstrip deposit.

Table 14-3: List of Capping Thresholds of High-Grade Outliers – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

Rock Code	Probability Plot Au (g/t)	Cutting Statistics Au (g/t)	Decile Analysis Au (g/t)	Final Au (g/t)	% Metal Capped	Number Capped
CAL1	9.0	9.0	6.66	9.0	3.0	5
CAL2	5.0, 8.0	8.0	-	8.0	4.0	3
GSCH1	3.0, 4.5	4.5	4.16	4.5	7.0	2
GSCH2	3.5, 4.0	4.0	4.35	4.0	7.0	2
QFP1	5.0	5.0	5.53	5.0	3.0	5
QFP2	1.0	1.0	1.10	1.0	5.0	2
QTZT	4.0	4.0	3.61	4.0	3.0	2
OVB	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	5.0	2

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Basic statistics were re-computed with the gold grades capped to the thresholds listed in Table 14-3. Boxplots of Figure 14-7 display the basic statistics resulting from the capping of the higher gold grade outliers.



	CAL1	CAL2	GSCH1	GSCH2	QFP1	QFP2	QTZT	OVB	ALL	
Number of data	4423	229	898	941	317	33	1034	153	8028	Number of data
Mean	0.371	0.831	0.13	0.111	0.362	0.22	0.135	0.048	0.29	Mean
Std. Dev.	0.783	1.575	0.482	0.348	0.848	0.28	0.356	0.076	0.72	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	2.109	1.896	3.718	3.125	2.341	1.273	2.646	1.578	2.485	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	9.0	8.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	1.0	4.0	0.4	9.0	Maximum
Upper quartile	0.391	0.671	0.047	0.094	0.252	0.356	0.111	0.036	0.266	Upper quartile
Median	0.146	0.145	0.018	0.024	0.075	0.075	0.05	0.015	0.074	Median
Lower quartile	0.042	0.046	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.015	0.022	0.01	0.02	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.003	Minimum
Number of holes	94	51	77	40	33	29	50	59	97	Number of holes

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-7: Boxplots of Composited and Capped Gold Grades by Lithology Unit – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

It can be observed from Figure 14-7 that the coefficients of variation are in general below 3.0 for the different gold grade populations, with the exception of the GSCH1 and GSCH2 lithology units.

The effect of the capping of the high-grade outliers has reduced the overall average gold grade by 3.7%.

Because of the lower coefficients of variation observed for the gold grade populations in general, it was concluded that there is no need to treat the higher-grade composites differently than the lower grade composites during the estimation process. Ordinary kriging is thus a well-suited estimation technique in this case.

14.1.5 Variography

A variographic analysis was carried out on the capped gold grade composites within the different units of the lithology model. The objective of this analysis was to spatially establish the preferred directions of gold grade continuity. In turn, the variograms modeled along those directions would be later utilized to select and weigh the composites during the block grade interpolation process.

For this exercise, all experimental variograms were of the type relative lag pairwise, which is considered robust for the assessment of gold grade continuity.

Variogram maps were first calculated to examine general gold grade continuities in the XY, XZ, and YZ planes. The next step undertaken was to compute omni-directional variograms and down-hole variograms. The omni-directional variograms are calculated without any directional restrictions and provide a good assessment of the sill of the variogram. As for the down-hole variogram, it is calculated with the composites of each hole along the trace of the hole. The objective of these calculations is to provide information about the short scale structure of the variogram, as the composites are more closely spaced down the hole. Thus, the modeling of the nugget effect is usually better derived from the down-hole variograms.

Directional variograms were then computed to identify more specifically the three main directions of continuity. A first set of variograms were produced in the horizontal plane at increments of 10 degrees. In the same way a second set of variograms were computed at 10° increments in the vertical plane of the horizontal direction of continuity (plunge direction). A final set of variograms at 10° increments were calculated in the vertical plane perpendicular to the horizontal direction of continuity (dip direction). The final variograms were then modeled with a 2-structure spherical variogram, and resulting parameters presented in Table 14-4 for gold populations of the different lithology components. No variograms were calculated for the QFP2 lithology due to the few composites present in this unit.

The directions of gold grade continuity are in general agreement with the orientation of the lithology domains, with best directions of continuity trending east-west and down-dip to the south at approximately -35°. The ranges of gold grade continuity along the principal direction (strike) vary from 46m to 69m, along the minor direction (dip) from 37m to 56m, and along the vertical direction (across strike and dip) from 9m to 23m. The modeled variograms have relatively low nugget effects with values varying from 13% to 25% of the sill.

The experimental variograms are considered of passable quality overall, however infill drilling would definitively provide better definition of the variograms' continuity structures.

Plots of variogram models can be found in Appendix 4.

Table 14-4: Modeled Variogram Parameters for Gold – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

Parameters	1 – CAL1			2 – CAL2			3 – GSCH1		
	Principal	Minor	Vertical	Principal	Minor	Vertical	Principal	Minor	Vertical
Azimuth*	90°	180°	180°	90°	180°	180°	90°	180°	180°
Dip**	10°	-30°	60°	0°	-35°	55°	5°	-35°	55°
Nugget Effect C_0	0.383			0.432			0.197		
1st Structure C_1	0.895			0.871			0.803		
2nd Structure C_2	0.320			0.694			0.423		
1st Range A_1	10.3m	10.3m	8.2m	52.0m	41.3m	8.1m	8.2m	13.5m	10.3m
2nd Range A_2	65.2m	54.4m	22.1m	58.5m	60.6m	13.5m	46.9m	59.8m	16.8m
Parameters	4 – GSCH2			5 – QFP1			7- QTZT		
	Principal	Minor	Vertical	Principal	Minor	Vertical	Principal	Minor	Vertical
Azimuth*	90°	180°	180°	85°	175°	175°	90°	180°	180°
Dip**	5°	-35°	55°	15°	-65°	25°	0°	-40°	50°
Nugget Effect C_0	0.204			0.204			0.190		
1st Structure C_1	0.707			0.814			0.715		
2nd Structure C_2	0.340			0.611			0.360		
1st Range A_1	31.9m	26.5m	14.6m	33.1m	30.9m	6.0m	8.1m	27.3m	10.2m
2nd Range A_2	56.7m	42.7m	26.5m	59.0m	49.3m	12.5m	50.7m	58.2m	34.7m
Parameters	8- OVB								
	Principal	Minor	Vertical						
Azimuth*	90°	180°	180°						
Dip**	5°	0°	-90°						
Nugget Effect C_0	0.084								
1st Structure C_1	0.914								
2nd Structure C_2	0.363								
1st Range A_1	29.6m	29.6m	7.1m						
2nd Range A_2	68.1m	49.9m	15.6m						

*Positive clockwise from north
**Negative below horizontal
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

14.1.6 Gold Grade Estimation

The estimation of gold grades into a block model was carried out with the ordinary kriging technique. The estimation strategy and parameters were tailored to account for the various geometrical, geological, and geostatistical characteristics previously identified. The block model's structure is presented in Table 14-5. It should be noted that the origin of the block model corresponds to the lower left corner, the point of origin being the exterior edges of the first block. A block size of 5m (easting) x 5m (northing) x 5m (elevation) was selected to better reflect the orebody's geometrical configuration and anticipated production rate. The block model is orthogonal with no rotation applied to it.

Table 14-5: Block Grid Definition – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

Coordinates	Origin m	Rotation (azimuth)	Distance m	Block Size m	Number of Blocks
Easting (X)	466,250.0	0°	1,660.0	5.0	332
Northing (Y)	7,083,370.0		1,080.0	5.0	216
Elevation(Z)	350.0		550.0	5.0	110
Number of Blocks		7,888,320			

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

The database of 1.5 m capped gold grade composites was utilized as input for the grade interpolation process along with the lithology model. The size and orientation of the search ellipsoid for the estimation process was based on the variogram parameters modeled for gold. A minimum of 2 samples and maximum of 12 samples were selected for the block grade calculations. No other restrictions, such as a minimum number of informed octants, a minimum number of holes, a maximum number of samples per hole, etc., were applied to the estimation process. A single estimation run was utilized for the grade interpolation process with the parameters summarized in Table 14-6.

Table 14-6: Estimation Parameters for Gold – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

Rock Code	Minimum # of Samples	Maximum # of Samples	Search Ellipsoid – Long Axis – Azimuth / Dip	Search Ellipsoid – Long Axis - Size	Search Ellipsoid – Short Axis – Azimuth / Dip	Search Ellipsoid – Short Axis - Size	Search Ellipsoid – Vertical Axis – Azimuth / Dip	Search Ellipsoid – Vertical Axis - Size
1	2	12	90°/10°	65.0m	180°/-30°	54.0m	180°/60°	22.0m
2	2	12	90°/0°	59.0m	180°/-35°	61.0m	180°/55°	14.0m
3	2	12	90°/5°	47.0m	180°/-35°	60.0m	180°/55°	17.0m
4	2	12	90°/5°	57.0m	180°/-35°	43.0m	180°/55°	27.0m
5	2	12	85°/15°	59.0m	175°/-65°	49.0m	175°/25°	13.0m
6	2	12	85°/15°	59.0m	175°/-35°	49.0m	175°/55°	13.0m
7	2	12	90°/0°	51.0m	180°/-40°	58.0m	180°/50°	35.0m
8	2	12	90°/5°	68.0m	180°/0°	50.0m	180°/-90°	16.0m

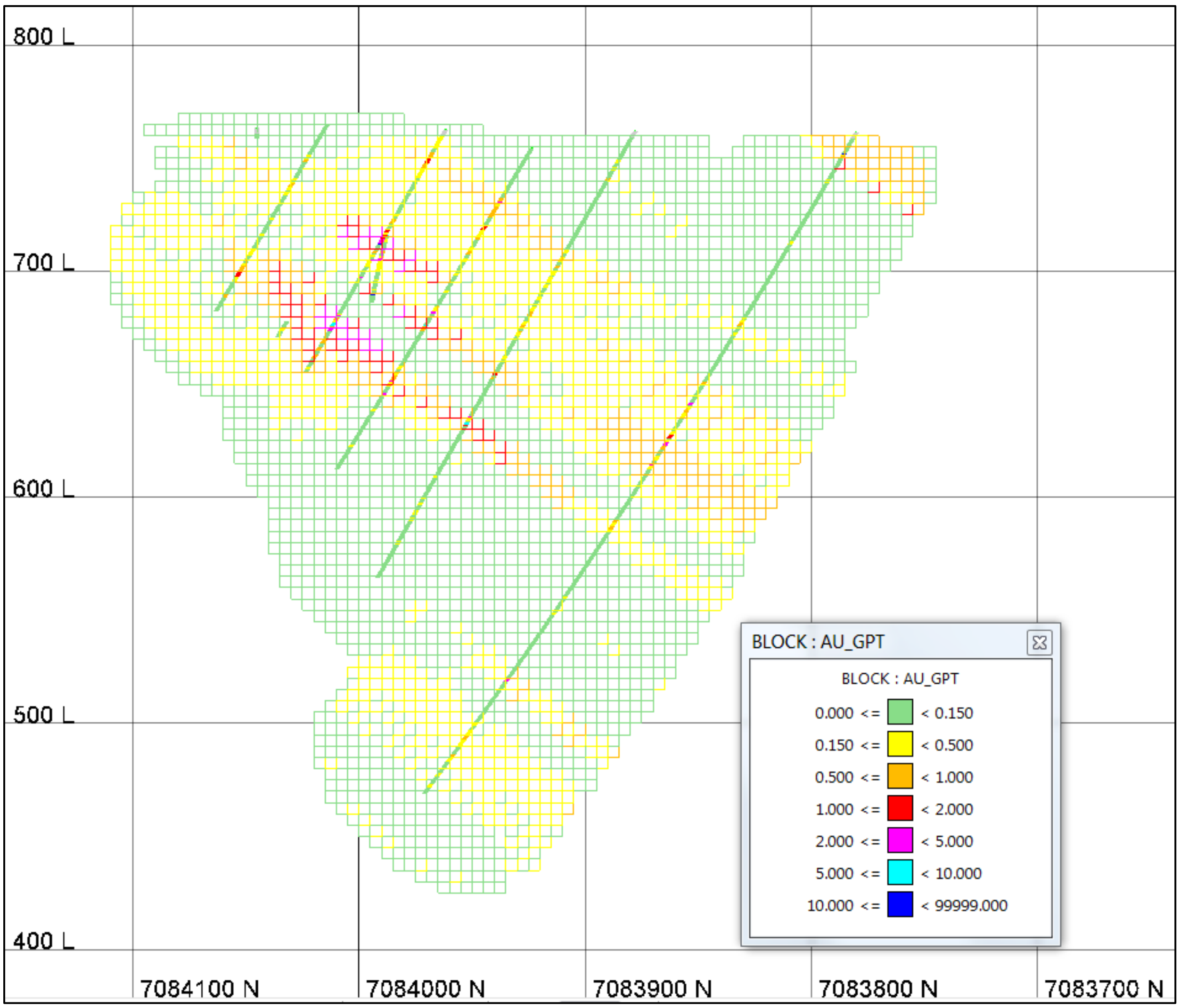
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

14.1.7 Validation of Grade Estimates

A set of validation tests were carried out on the estimates to examine the possible presence of a bias and to quantify the level of smoothing/variability.

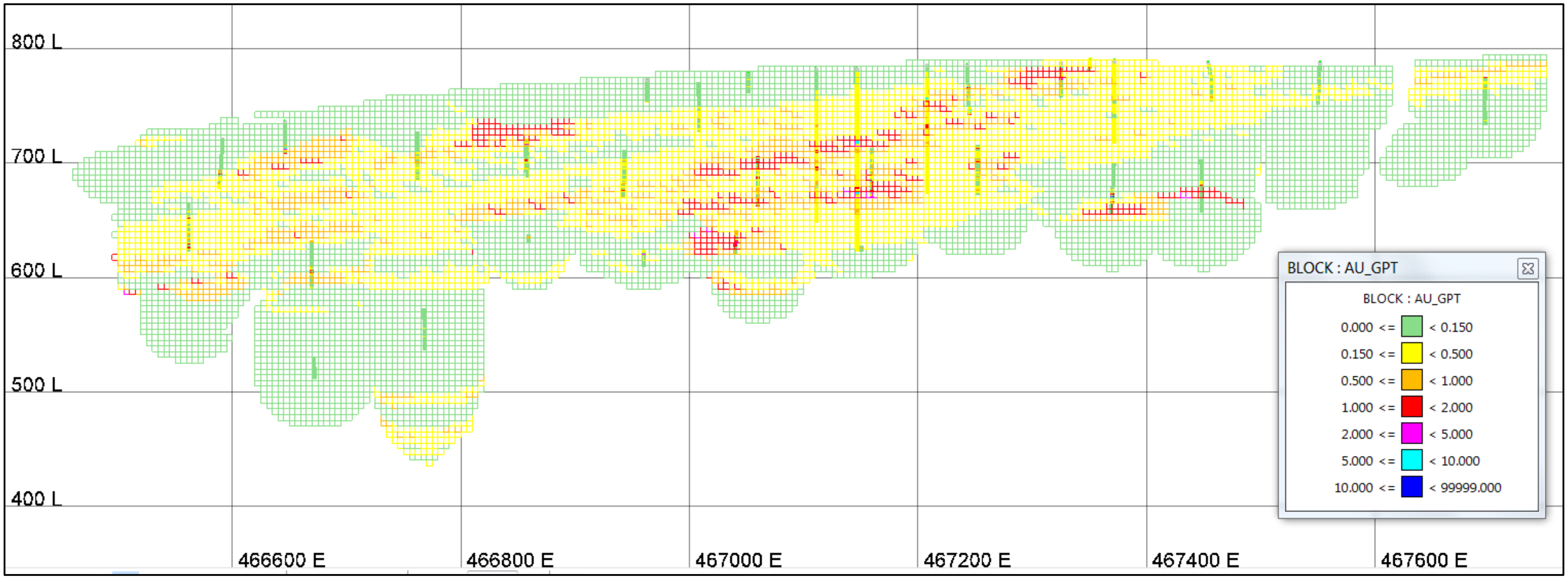
14.1.7.1 Visual Inspection

A visual inspection of the block gold grade estimates with the drill hole gold grades on plans, east-west and north-south cross-sections was performed as a first check of the estimates. Observations from stepping through the estimates along the different planes indicated that there was overall a good agreement between the drill hole grades and the estimates. The orientations of the estimated grades were also according to the projection angles defined by the search ellipsoid. Examples of cross-sections and level plans for gold grade estimates are presented in Figure 14-8 to Figure 14-10.



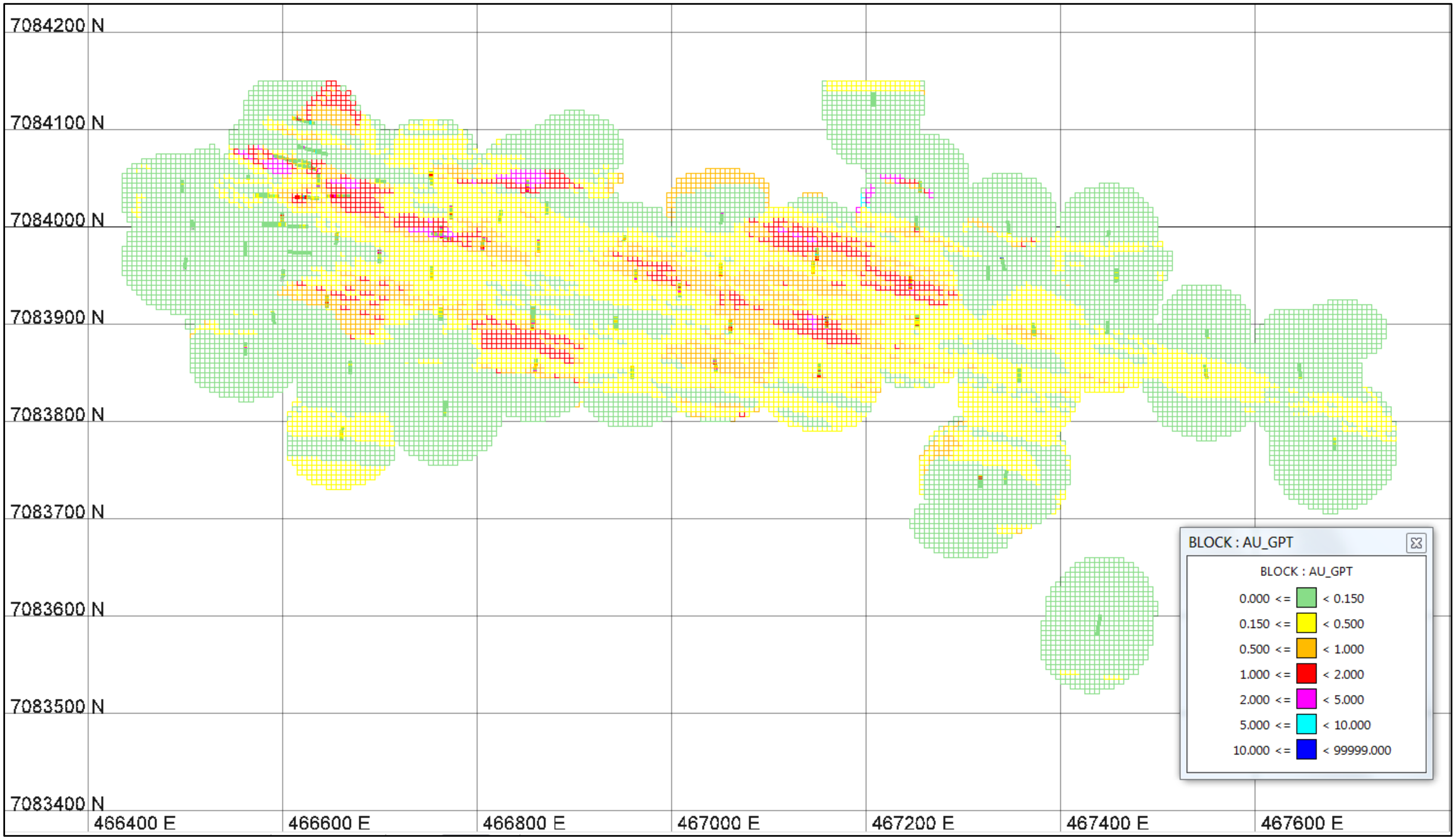
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-8: Gold Block Grade Estimates and Drill Hole Grades – Section 466760E – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-9: Gold Block Grade Estimates and Drill Hole Grades – Section 7083910N – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-10: Gold Block Grade Estimates and Drill Hole Grades – Level 705El – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

14.1.7.2 Global Bias

The comparison of the average gold grades from the declustered composites and the estimated block grades examines the possibility of a global bias of the estimates. As a guideline, a difference between the average gold grades of more than ± 10% would indicate a significant over or under-estimation of the block grades and the possible presence of a bias. It would be a sign of difficulties encountered in the estimation process and would require further investigation.

Results of this average gold grade comparison are presented in Table 14-7.

Table 14-7: Average Gold Grade Comparison – Polygonal-Declustered Composites with Block Estimates – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

Statistics	Declustered Composites	Block Estimates
Average Gold Grade g/t	0.212	0.215
Difference	1.3%	

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

As seen in Table 14-7, the average gold grades between the declustered composites and the block estimates are within the limits of acceptability. It can be concluded that no significant global bias is present in the gold grade estimates.

14.1.7.3 Local Bias

A comparison of the gold grade from composites within a block with the estimated grade of that block provides an assessment of the estimation process close to measured data. Pairing of these grades on a scatterplot gives a statistical valuation of the estimates. It is anticipated that the estimated block grades should be similar to the composited grades within the block, however without being of exactly the same value. Thus, a high correlation coefficient will indicate satisfactory results in the interpolation process, while a medium to low correlation coefficient will be indicative of larger differences in the estimates and would suggest a further review of the interpolation process. Results from the pairing of composited and estimated grades within blocks pierced by a drill hole are presented in Table 14-8.

As seen in Table 14-8 for gold, the block grade estimates are similar to the composite grades within blocks pierced by a drill hole, with a high correlation coefficient, indicating satisfactory results from the estimation process.

Table 14-8: Gold Grade Comparison for Blocks Pierced by a Drill Hole – Paired Composite Grades with Block Grade Estimates – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

Block Composites Avg. Au (g/t)	Block Estimates Avg. Au (g/t)	Difference	Correlation Coefficient
0.288	0.288	0.0%	0.831

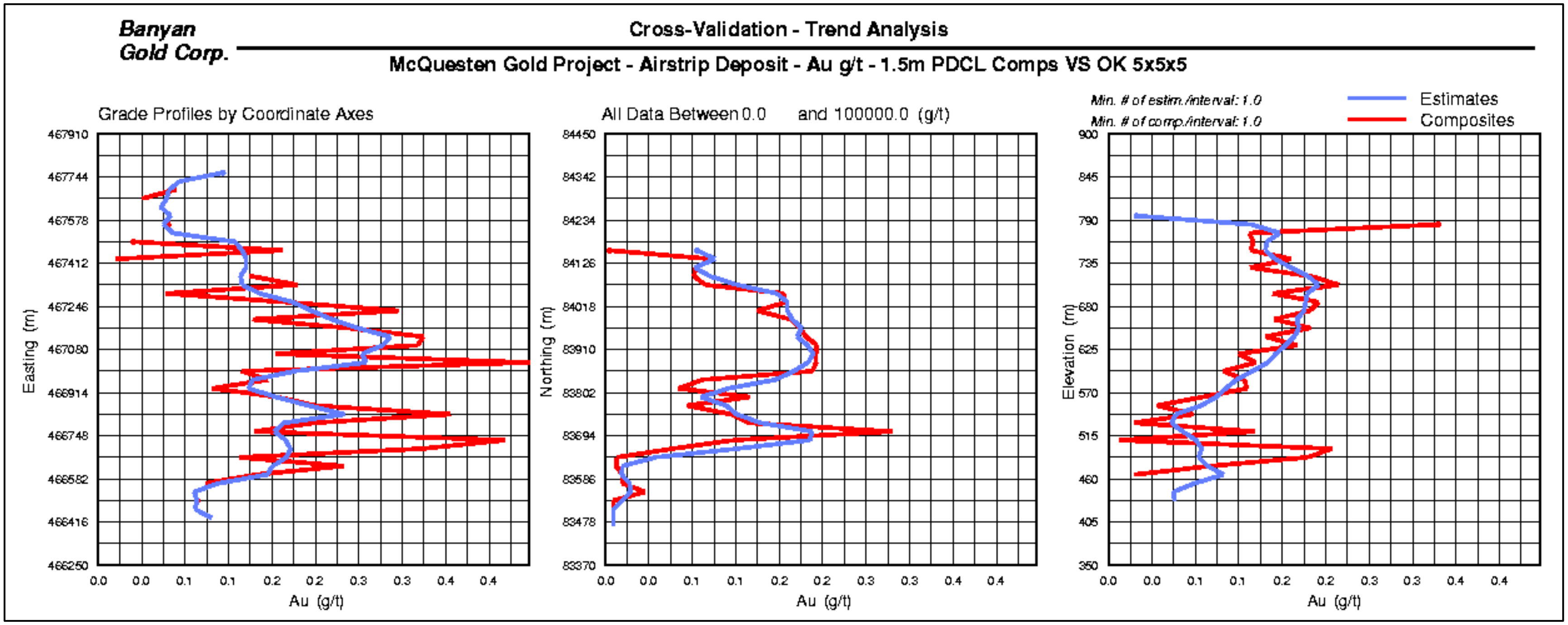
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

14.1.7.4 Grade Profile Reproducibility

The comparison of the grade profiles of the declustered composites with that of the estimates allows for a visual verification of an over or under-estimation of the block estimates at the global and local scales. A qualitative assessment of the smoothing/variability of the estimates can also be observed from the plots. The output consists of three graphs displaying the average grade according to each of the coordinate axes (east, north, elevation). The ideal result is a grade profile from the estimates that follows that of the declustered composites along the three coordinate axes, in a way that the estimates have lower high-grade peaks than the composites, and higher low-grade peaks than the composites. A smoother grade profile for the estimates, from low to high grade areas, is also anticipated in order to reflect that these grades represent larger volumes than the composites.

Gold grade profiles are presented in Figure 14-11.

From the plots of Figure 14-11, it can be seen that the grade profiles of the declustered composites are well reproduced overall by those of the block estimates and consequently that no global or local bias is observed. As anticipated, some smoothing of the block estimates can be seen in the profiles, where estimated grades are higher in lower grade areas and lower in higher grade areas. To quantify the level of smoothing of the estimates, further investigation is required (Section 14.1.7.5, Level of Smoothing/Variability).



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-11: Gold Grade Profiles of Declustered Composites and Block Estimates – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

14.1.7.5 Level of Smoothing/Variability

The level of smoothing/variability of the estimates can be measured by comparing a theoretical distribution of block grades with that of the actual estimates. The theoretical distribution of block grades is derived from that of the declustered composites, where a change of support algorithm is utilized for the transformation (Indirect Lognormal Correction). In this case, the variance of the composites' grade population is corrected (reduced) with the help of the variogram model, to reflect a distribution of block grades (5m x 5m x 5m). The comparison of the coefficient of variation (CV) of this population with that of the actual block estimates provides a measure of smoothing. Ideally a lower CV from the estimates by 5 to 30% is targeted as a proper amount of smoothing. This smoothing of the estimates is desired as it allows for the following factors: the imperfect selection of ore blocks at the mining stage (misclassification), the block grades relate to much larger volumes than the volume of core (support effect), and the block grades are not perfectly known (information effect). A CV lower than 5 to 30% for the estimates would indicate a larger amount of smoothing, while a higher CV would represent a larger amount of variability. Too much smoothing would be characterized by grade estimates around the average grade, where too much variability would be represented by estimates with abrupt changes between lower and higher-grade areas.

Results of the level of smoothing/variability analysis are presented in Table 14-9. As observed in this table, the CV of the gold grade estimates is within the targeted range, indicating an appropriate amount of smoothing/variability of the gold grade estimates.

Table 14-9: Level of Smoothing/Variability of Gold Grade Estimates – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

CV – Theoretical Block Grade Distribution	CV – Actual Block Grade Distribution	Difference
1.765	1.449	-17.9%

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

14.1.8 Mineral Resource Classification

The mineral resource was classified as inferred at this stage of the project. This decision mainly stems from the wider spacing of the drill holes and consequently the absence of a geology model with tighter controls on gold mineralization.

14.1.9 Mineral Resource Calculation

14.1.9.1 Density

The density was calculated from a total of 418 measurements from drill core. The average density per lithology type was assigned to the corresponding 5m x 5m x 5m blocks, as presented in Table 14-10.

Table 14-10: Average Density by Lithology Type – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

Lithology Unit	CAL1	CAL2	GSCH1	GSCH2	QFP1	QFP2	QTZT	OVB
Average Density (t/m^3)	2.755	3.011	2.689	2.712	2.681	2.692	2.670	2.000
Number of Samples	247	15	28	67	12	1	47	n/a

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

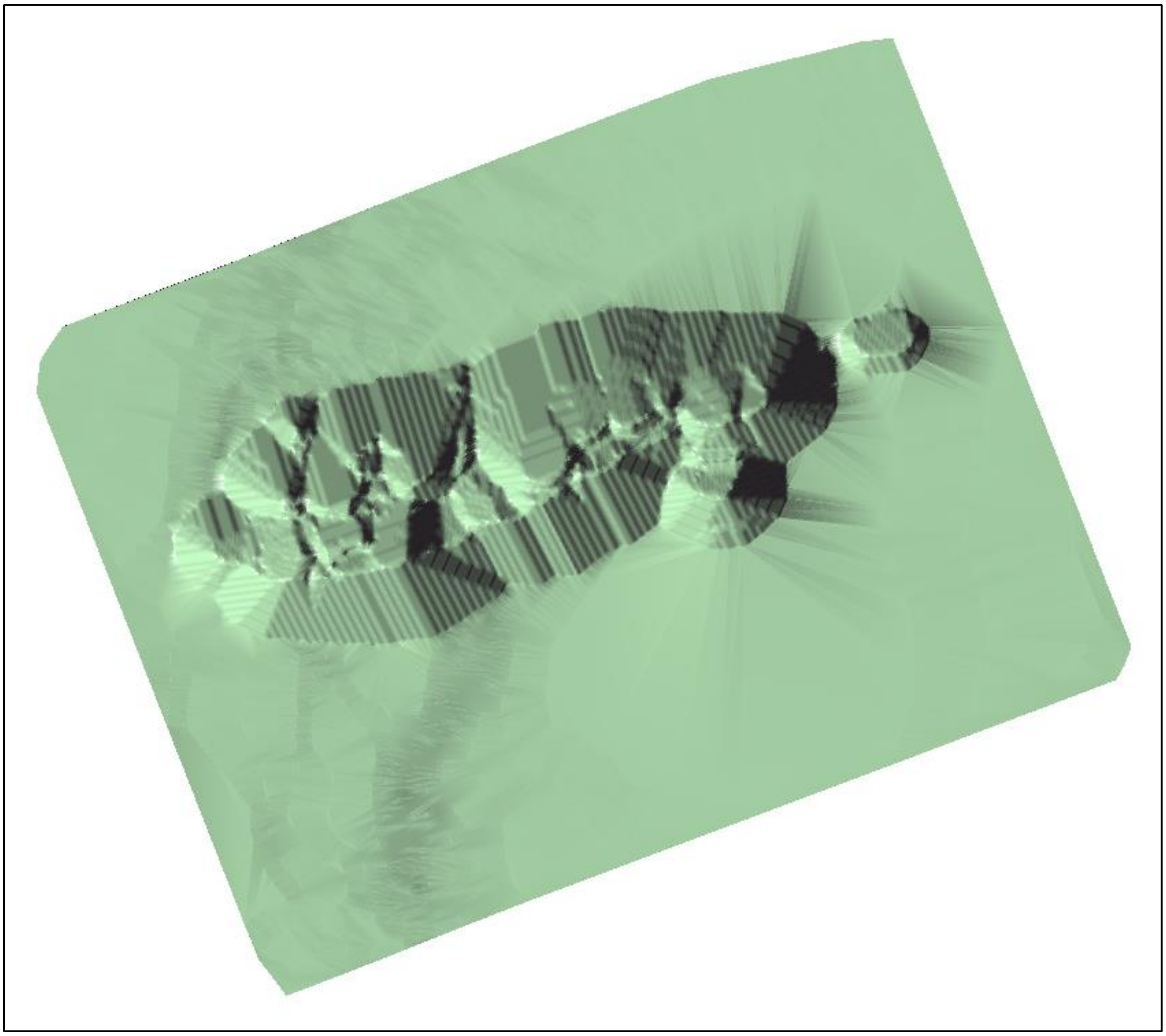
14.1.9.2 Mineral Resource Constraint

With the objective to satisfy the NI 43-101 requirement of reporting a mineral resource that provides "reasonable prospects for economic extraction", an open pit shell was optimized to constrain the mineral resources. A summary of the resource pit constraining parameters is shown in Table 14-11. The constraining pit shell optimized with the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm is shown in Figure 14-12.

Table 14-11: Mineral Resource Constraining Parameters* – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

Gold Price	$1,500/oz
Mining Cost	$1.50/t
Processing Cost	$2.00/t
G&A Cost	$2.50/t
Heap Leach Recoveries	80%
Pit Slopes	45°

*All dollar amounts in US$
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-12: Mineral Resource Open Pit Shell – Perspective View Looking to the Northeast – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

The pit-constrained inferred mineral resources are presented at various gold grade cut-offs in Table 14-12.

At a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off, the pit-constrained, inferred mineral resources, are of 46.0 Mt at an average gold grade of 0.524 g/t for a total of 77 ounces of gold.

It should be noted that mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resources estimated will be converted into mineral reserves. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by future changes in environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. However, there are no currently known issues that negatively impact the stated mineral resources.

The CIM definitions were followed for the classification of inferred mineral resources. The inferred mineral resources have a lower level of confidence and must not be converted to mineral reserves. It is reasonably expected that the majority of inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration.

Table 14-12: Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resources – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

Au Cut-Off g/t	Tonnage tonnes	Average Au Grade g/t	Au Content oz.
0.10	61,300,337	0.430	847,466
0.15	53,264,976	0.476	815,154
0.20	45,997,911	0.524	774,926
0.25	38,397,872	0.583	719,725
0.30	31,869,662	0.647	662,938
0.35	26,516,484	0.712	606,998
0.40	21,676,296	0.787	548,467
0.45	18,151,272	0.857	500,125
0.50	15,513,348	0.923	460,361

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Notes:

1. The effective date for the Mineral Resource is May 25, 2020.
2. Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, changes in global gold markets or other relevant issues.
3. The CIM definitions were followed for the classification of inferred Mineral Resources. The quantity and grade of reported inferred Mineral Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred Mineral Resources as an indicated Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured Mineral Resource category.
4. Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au, using a US$/CAN$ exchange rate of 0.75 and constrained within an open pit shell optimized with the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm to constrain the Mineral Resources with the following estimated parameters: gold price of US$1,500/ounce, US$1.50/t mining cost, US$2.00/t processing cost, US$2.50/t G+A, 80% heap leach recoveries, and 45° pit slope

14.1.10 Discussion and Recommendations

This study provides a first estimation of the mineral resource of the McQuesten Airstrip deposit. This mineral resource is classified as inferred due to the wider spacing of the drill hole data, hindering the modeling of tighter geologic controls on gold mineralization.

Based on the visual and statistical validation tests, the pit-constrained inferred mineral resources of the McQuesten Airstrip deposit are considered to be representative of the gold mineralization, as currently understood from the available drill hole information.

Additional infill drilling is needed to increase the confidence level of the mineral resource estimate. This will also allow to better understand and model the different, more intricate, geologic controls on gold mineralization. Currently, the lithology model provides only a broader representation of the geologic controls. Infill drilling would also provide a better definition of the gold grade continuity at a more local scale.

Some uncertainty lies with the missing assays from the 1983 drilling campaign. For this study they were replaced by the average grade of the corresponding lithology unit they intersect. However, it is recommended that additional drilling be undertaken in the vicinity of the 1983 holes to ascertain the local grade estimates.

Potential for additional mineral resources is good and for such, additional exploration drilling along trends outlined from the current gold grade model is recommended.

14.2 McQuesten Powerline Deposit

14.2.1 Drill Hole Database

The drill hole database was provided by the Banyan Gold geology team on February 27, 2020. The drill data is comprised of 15 holes from 2 drilling campaigns, as presented in Table 14-13.

Table 14-13: Drill hole Database – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

Year	Company	Number of Holes	Metres
2003	Spectrum Gold Inc.	4	894
2019	Banyan Gold Corp.	11	1,375
	Total	15	2,269

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

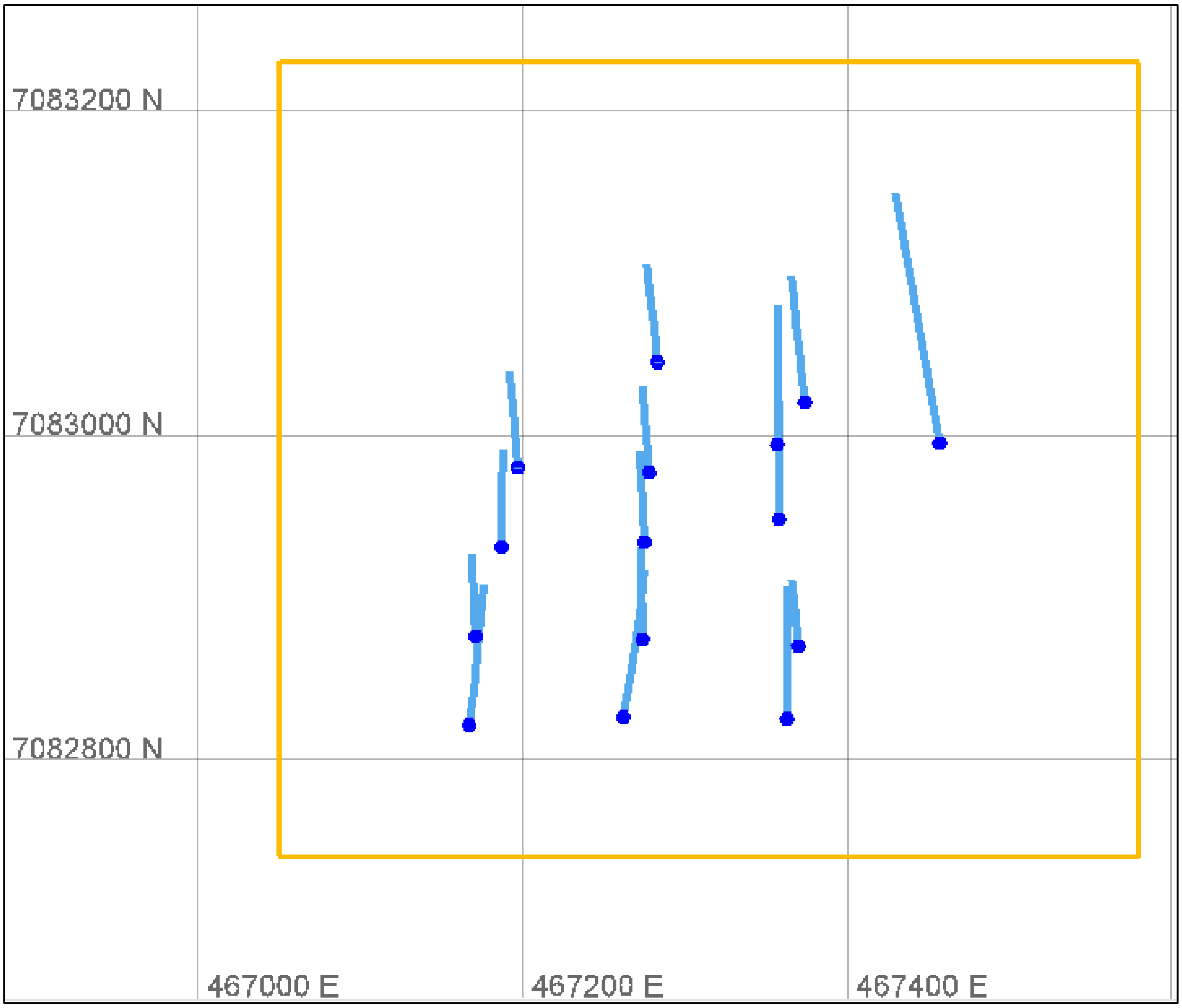
All holes are diamond drill holes, with a total of 1,528 assays for gold and silver in g/t present in the drill hole database.

Statistics from the drill hole database are presented in Figure 14-13. The drill hole location is shown in Figure 14-14.

Collar Data	Number of Data	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Maximum	Number of 0.0 values	Number of < 0.0 values
Easting (X)	15	467292.0	83.967	0.0	467167.0	467213.0	467278.0	467362.0	467457.0	—	—
Northing (Y)	15	82927.7	72.108	0.001	82821.0	82871.0	82934.0	82990.5	83045.0	—	—
Elevation (Z)	15	790.733	2.323	0.003	786.0	789.06	791.0	792.0	794.0	—	—
Hole Depth	15	151.276	57.73	0.382	83.82	109.11	120.4	176.94	283.5	—	—
Azimuth	15	310.246	118.266	0.381	7.89	353.41	355.35	359.75	360.0	—	—
Dip	15	-60.826	4.076	-0.067	-75.0	-60.94	-60.0	-59.65	-55.0	—	—
Overburden	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—
Survey Data											
Azimuth	54	238.952	164.987	0.69	0.06	7.89	353.99	355.98	359.95	—	—
Dip	54	-59.128	1.345	-0.023	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—
Assay Data											
Interval Length (from-to)	1528	1.407	0.399	0.284	0.12	1.3	1.5	1.5	10.67	0	0
AU_GPT	1528	0.25	1.378	5.523	0.003	0.01	0.035	0.1475	48.1	0	16
AG_GPT	1530	0.309	0.78	2.523	0.1	0.1	0.25	0.25	17.4	0	14

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-13: Drill Hole Database Statistics – McQuesten Powerline Deposit



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-14: Drill Hole Location and Block Model Limits – Plan View – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

14.2.2 Geology Model

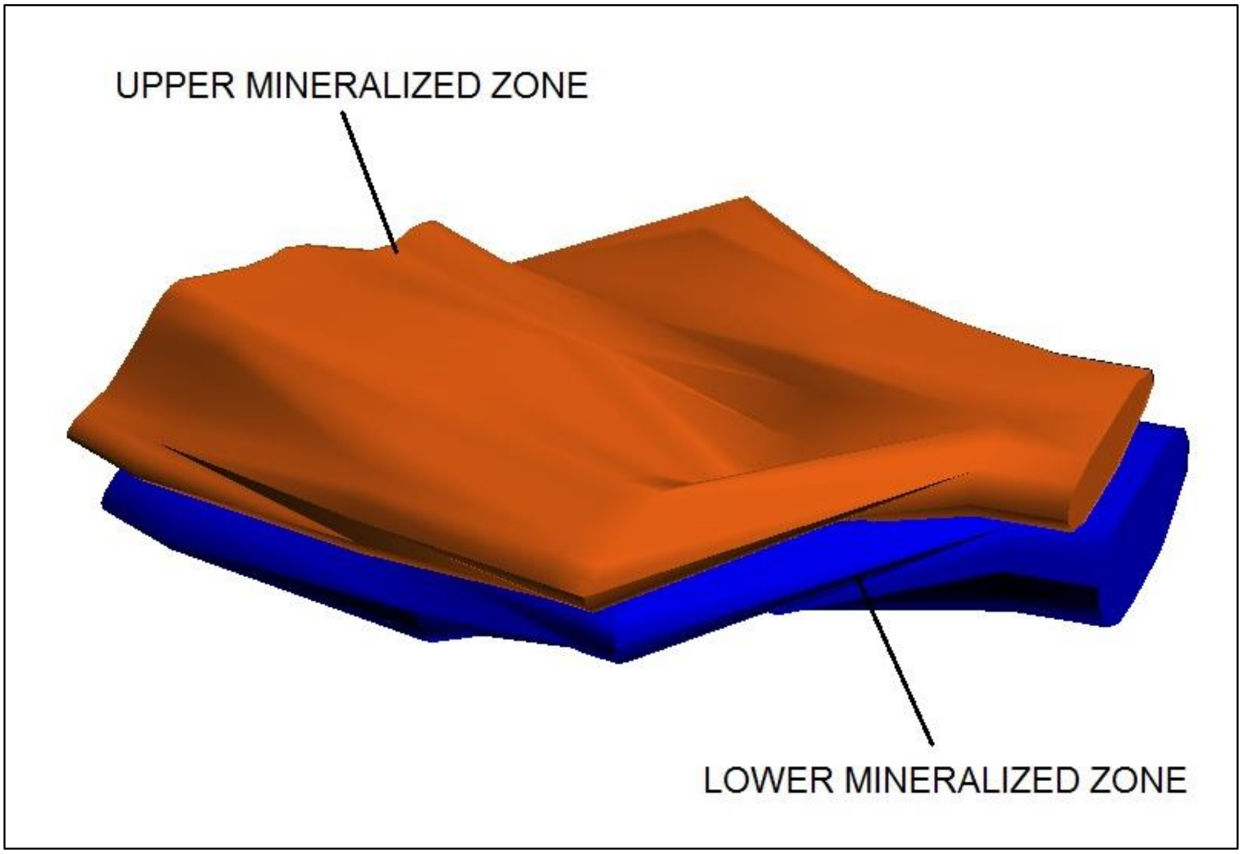
Due to the few holes available at this stage of the project and their wider spacing, the modelling of the geological controls on gold mineralization was not considered for this exercise. As an alternative, gold grade envelopes were outlined from the 4 drill sections at a cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t Au. From the interpretation of the gold grade envelopes, two horizontally stacked and slightly undulating mineralized zones were modeled. A list of the mineralized zones is presented in Table 14-14 and the mineralized wireframes displayed in Figure 14-15.

A model of the overburden and topography surface were provided by Banyan Gold's geology team for this study. The thickness of the overburden varies from approximately 1m to 12m, with an average thickness of approximately 6m. The topography is relatively level in this region.

Table 14-14: Mineralization Model – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

Rock Type	Rock Code	Description	Volume (m^3)
1	MIN1	Upper Mineralized Zone	1,317,042.2
2	MIN2	Lower Mineralized Zone	1,659,952.4

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-15: Mineralization Model – Perspective View Looking Northwest – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

14.2.3 Compositing

The most common sampling length of the Powerline deposit is 1.5 m, with approximately 35% of the sample data. A dynamic compositing process was selected for this task. In this setting, the residual composites are re-distributed to the full-length composites to allow for all composites within a domain to have the same composite length. This will avoid artifacts possibly created by the shorter residual composites.

The selection of 1.5 m as the composite length is base on the most common sampling length as well as on the envisioned block height of 5m. This provides a ratio of block height to composite length of 3.33 (5.0 m/1.5 m), which is within guideline limits of 2 to 5.

The mineralization model (Section 14.2.2) was utilized for the compositing process with each mineralized wireframe serving as a domain boundary for this procedure.

A total of 1,435 composites were generated from 15 holes, from which 489 composites from 15 holes are located within the mineralized zones.

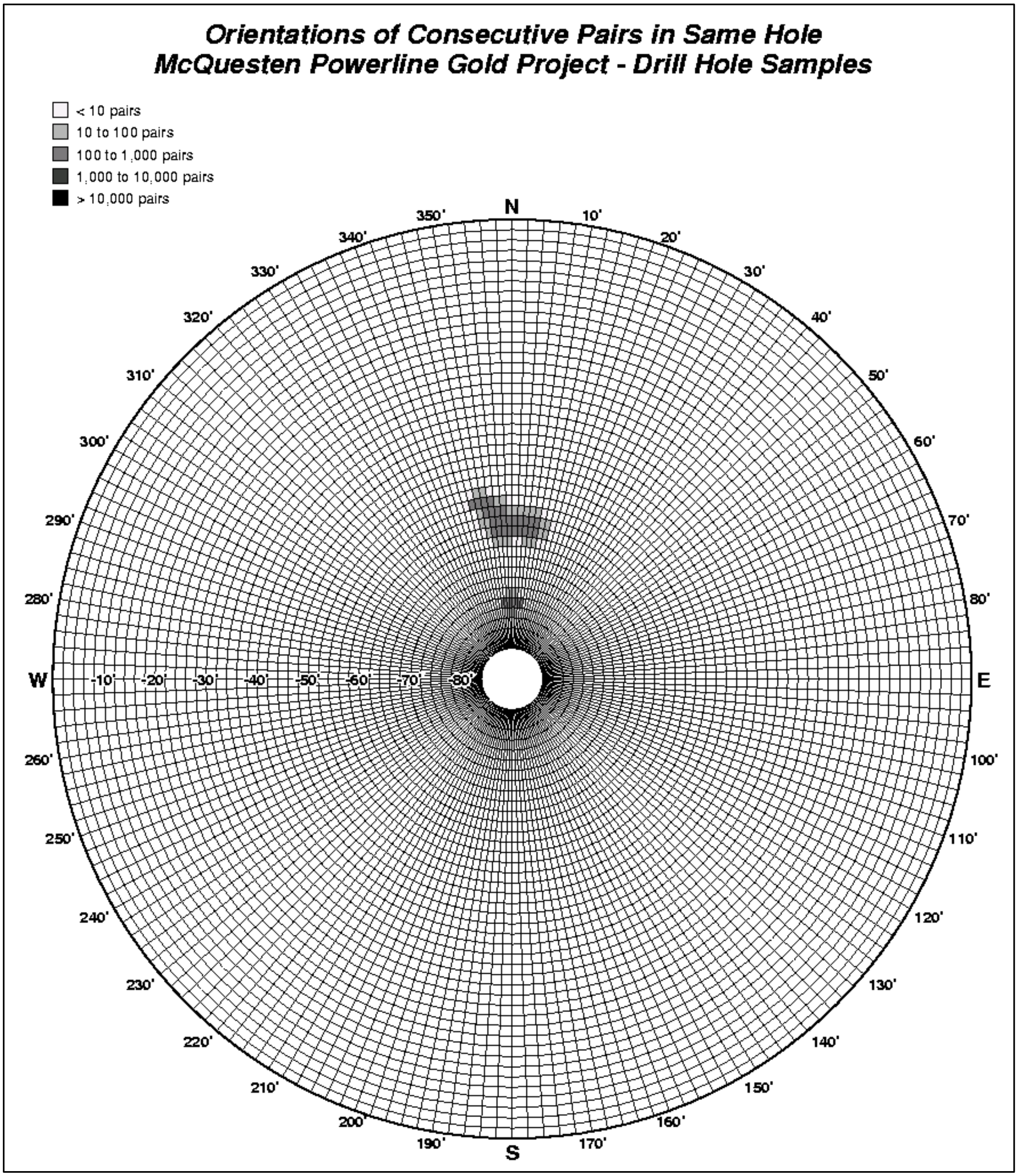
14.2.4 Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

The exploratory data analysis (EDA) is an exercise that allows for a better understanding of the different geometric and statistical properties of the Powerline deposit's gold grades.

14.2.4.1 Drill Hole Spacing and Orientation

The average drill hole spacing is of 48.9 m with a median of 45.2 m. As seen in Figure 14-14, the north-south drilling sections are spaced overall at approximately 80 m, with on-section drill holes spaced between 30 m and 80 m.

The orientation of drill holes is mainly to the north throughout the deposit at dips ranging from -55° to -65° and from -72° to -78°. Figure 14-16 displays the orientations and dips of the drill holes at the Powerline deposit.

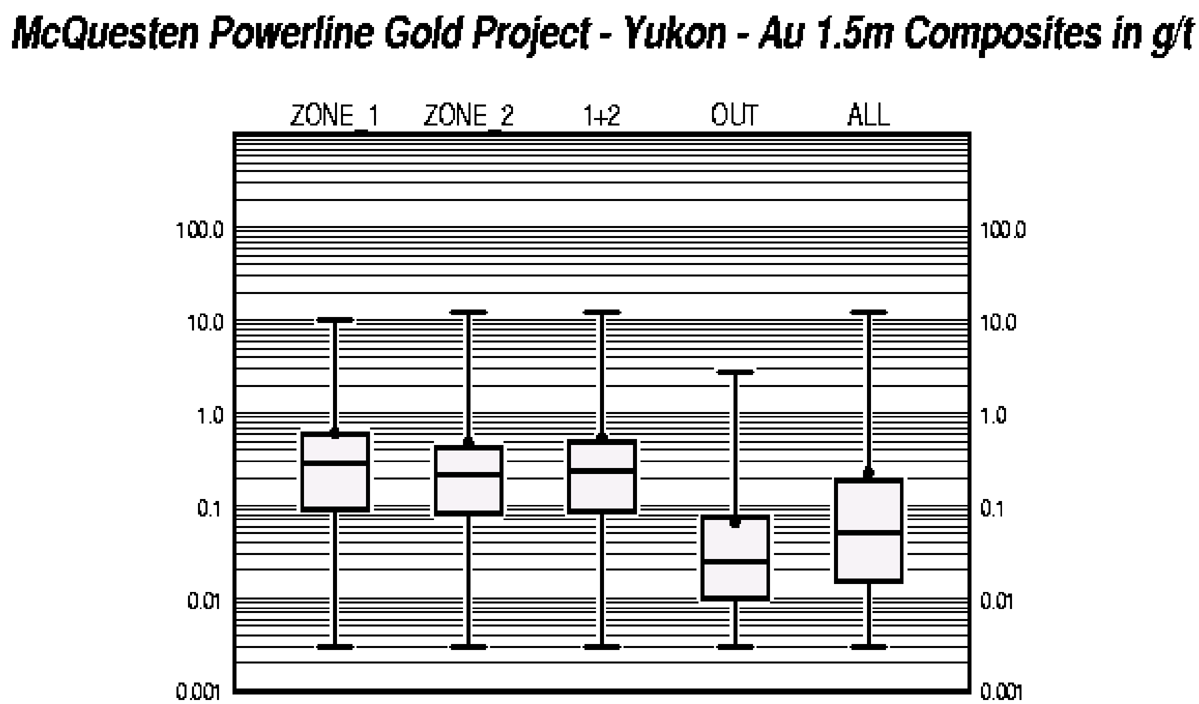


Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-16: Orientations and Dips of Drill Holes – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

14.2.4.2 Basic Statistics

Basic statistics were conducted on composited gold grades with histograms, probability plots, and boxplots for each unit of the mineralization model. These various analyses have shown positively skewed lognormal distributions of gold grades. Results are presented in Figure 14-17 for each mineralized domain.



	ZONE_1	ZONE_2	1+2	OUT	ALL	
Number of data	220	269	489	946	1435	Number of data
Mean	0.598	0.468	0.527	0.068	0.225	Mean
Std. Dev.	1.083	1.005	1.043	0.153	0.659	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	1.812	2.147	1.979	2.249	2.932	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	9.936	12.257	12.257	2.773	12.257	Maximum
Upper quartile	0.6	0.424	0.492	0.074	0.184	Upper quartile
Median	0.291	0.218	0.233	0.025	0.051	Median
Lower quartile	0.092	0.081	0.086	0.01	0.015	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	Minimum
Number of holes	15	15	15	15	15	Number of holes

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-17: Boxplots of Composited Gold Grades by Mineralized Domain – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

As seen in Figure 14-17, relatively well behaved distributions of gold grades are noted for each mineralized domain, with coefficients of variation (CVs) of 1.8 and 2.1 for zones 1 and 2 respectively. The two mineralized zones have similar distributions, with Zone 1 having a slightly higher average gold grade.

14.2.4.3 Capping of High-Grade Outliers

It is common practice to statistically examine the higher grades within a population and to trim them to a lower grade value based on the results from specific statistical utilities. This procedure is performed on high-grade values that are considered outliers and that cannot be related to any geologic feature. In the case for the Powerline deposit, the higher gold grades were examined with three different tools: the probability plot, decile analysis, and cutting statistics. The usage of various investigating methods allows for a selection of the capping threshold in a more objective and justified manner. For the probability plot method, the capping value is chosen at the location where higher grades depart from the main distribution. For the decile analysis, the capping value is chosen as the maximum grade of the decile containing less than an average of 10% of metal. For the cutting statistics, the selection of the capping value is identified at the cut-off grade where there is no correlation between the grades above this cut-off or where a jump in the coefficient of variation is observed. The resulting compilation of the capping thresholds is listed in Table 14-15. One of the objectives of the capping strategy is to have less than 10% of the metal affected by the capping process, which was achieved in this case.

Table 14-15: List of Capping Thresholds of High-Grade Outliers – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

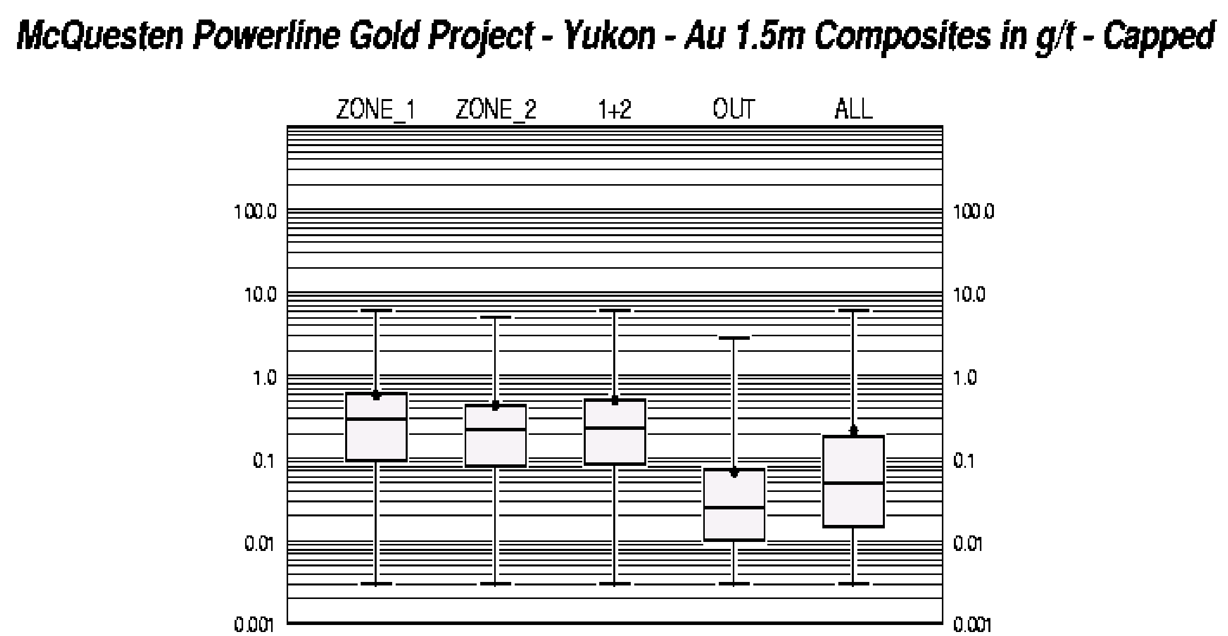
Rock Code	Probability Plot Au g/t	Cutting Statistics Au g/t	Decile Analysis Au g/t	Final Au g/t	% Metal Capped	Number Capped
MIN1	3.0, 6.0	6.0	7.9	6.0	4.0	3
MIN2	3.0, 5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.0	3

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Basic statistics were re-computed with the gold grades capped to the thresholds listed in Table 14-15. Boxplots of Figure 14-18 display the basic statistics resulting from the capping of the higher gold grade outliers.

It can be observed from Figure 14-18 that the coefficients of variation are further reduced from the capping exercise, with values between the 1.5 to 1.7 range. Because of the lower coefficients of variation observed for the gold grade populations, it was concluded that there is no need to treat the higher-grade composites differently than the lower grade composites during the estimation process. Grade estimation methods such as ordinary kriging and inverse distance are thus well-suited techniques in this case.

The effect of the capping of the high-grade outliers has reduced the overall average gold grade by 5.5%.



	ZONE_1	ZONE_2	1+2	OUT	ALL	
Number of data	220	269	489	946	1435	Number of data
Mean	0.57	0.439	0.498	0.068	0.215	Mean
Std. Dev.	0.888	0.737	0.812	0.153	0.531	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	1.557	1.68	1.629	2.249	2.47	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	6.0	5.0	6.0	2.773	6.0	Maximum
Upper quartile	0.6	0.424	0.492	0.074	0.184	Upper quartile
Median	0.291	0.218	0.233	0.025	0.051	Median
Lower quartile	0.092	0.081	0.086	0.01	0.015	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	Minimum
Number of holes	15	15	15	15	15	Number of holes

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-18: Boxplots of Composited and Capped Gold Grades by Mineralized Domain – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

14.2.5 Variography

A variographic analysis was undertaken on the capped gold grade composites within the mineralized domains. Both mineralized domains were grouped for this study due to the lower number of composites available in each domain. Only a down-hole variogram and an omni-directional variogram were modeled due to the wider spacing of the drill hole data. The experimental directional variograms were inconclusive with points found only in the sill region without any points defining the grade continuity region. The modeled omni-directional variogram is presented in Appendix 5.

14.2.6 Gold Grade Estimation

The estimation of gold grades into a block model was carried out with the inverse distance squared technique. This method was chosen over the ordinary kriging due to difficulties in obtaining conclusive variograms. The estimation strategy and parameters were tailored to account for the various geometrical, geological, and geostatistical characteristics previously identified. The block model's structure is presented in Table 14-16. It should be noted that the origin of the block model corresponds to the lower left corner, the point of origin being the exterior edges of the first block. A block size of 5 m (easting) x 5 m (northing) x 5 m (elevation) was selected to better reflect the orebody's geometrical configuration and anticipated production rate. The block model is orthogonal with no rotation applied to it.

Table 14-16: Block Grid Definition – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

Coordinates	Origin m	Rotation (azimuth)	Distance m	Block Size m	Number of Blocks
Easting (X)	467,050.0	0°	530.0	5.0	106
Northing (Y)	7,082,740.0		490.0	5.0	98
Elevation(Z)	500.0		320.0	5.0	64
Number of Blocks		664,832			

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

The database of 1.5 m capped gold grade composites was utilized as input for the grade interpolation process along with the mineralization model. The size and orientation of the search ellipsoid for the estimation process was based on the range of the omni-directional variogram and the geometry of the mineralized zones. A minimum of 2 samples and maximum of 12 samples were selected for the block grade calculations. No other restrictions, such as a minimum number of informed octants, a minimum number of holes, a maximum number of samples per hole, etc., were applied to the estimation process. Two estimation runs were utilized for grade interpolation to ensure that the mineralized zones are entirely populated with estimates. The estimation parameters of the first pass are presented in Table 14-17. The second estimation run utilized a search ellipsoid twice the size of the first estimation run. Approximately 95% of the blocks within the mineralized zones were estimated from the first estimation run.

Table 14-17: Estimation Parameters for Gold – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

Rock Code	Minimum # of Samples	Maximum # of Samples	Search Ellipsoid – Long Axis – Azimuth / Dip	Search Ellipsoid – Long Axis - Size	Search Ellipsoid – Short Axis – Azimuth / Dip	Search Ellipsoid – Short Axis - Size	Search Ellipsoid – Vertical Axis – Azimuth / Dip	Search Ellipsoid – Vertical Axis - Size
MIN1	2	12	0°/0°	55.0m	90°/0°	55.0m	0°/-90°	27.0m
MIN2	2	12	0°/0°	55.0m	90°/0°	55.0m	0°/-90°	27.0m

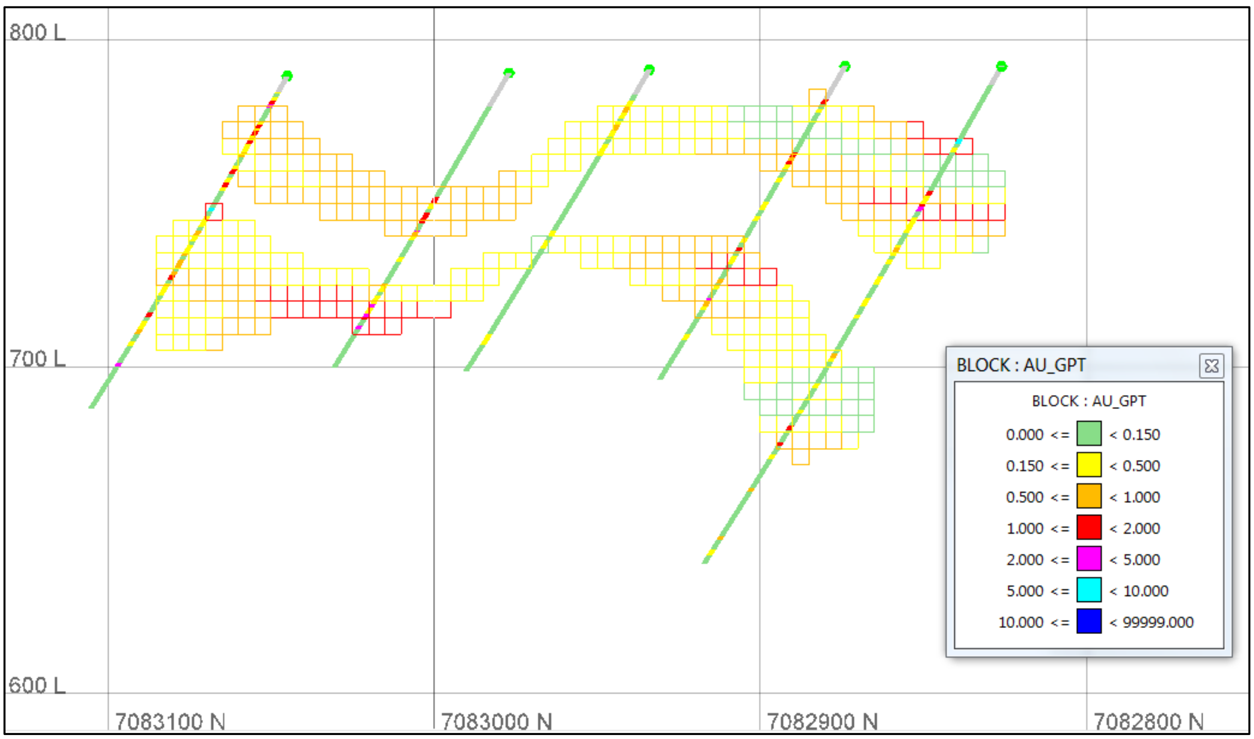
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

14.2.7 Validation of Grade Estimates

A set of validation tests were carried out on the estimates to examine the possible presence of a bias and to quantify the level of smoothing/variability.

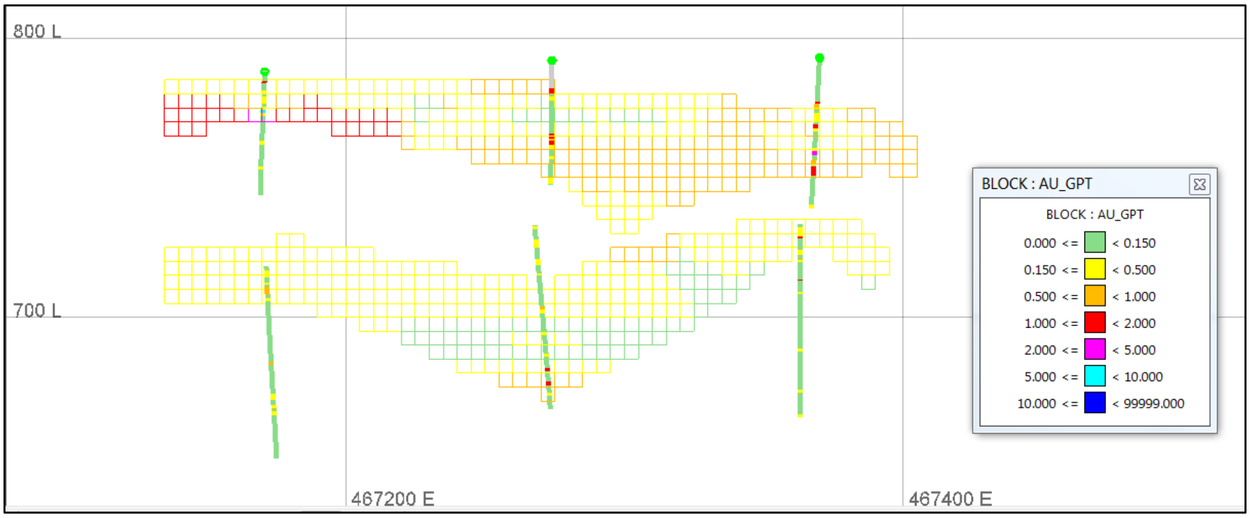
14.2.7.1 Visual Inspection

A visual inspection of the block gold grade estimates with the drill hole gold grades on plans, east-west and north-south cross-sections was performed as a first check of the estimates. Observations from stepping through the estimates along the different planes indicated that there was overall a good agreement between the drill hole grades and the estimates. The orientations of the estimated grades were also according to the projection angles defined by the search ellipsoid. Examples of cross-sections and level plans for gold grade estimates are presented in Figure 14-19 to Figure 14-21.



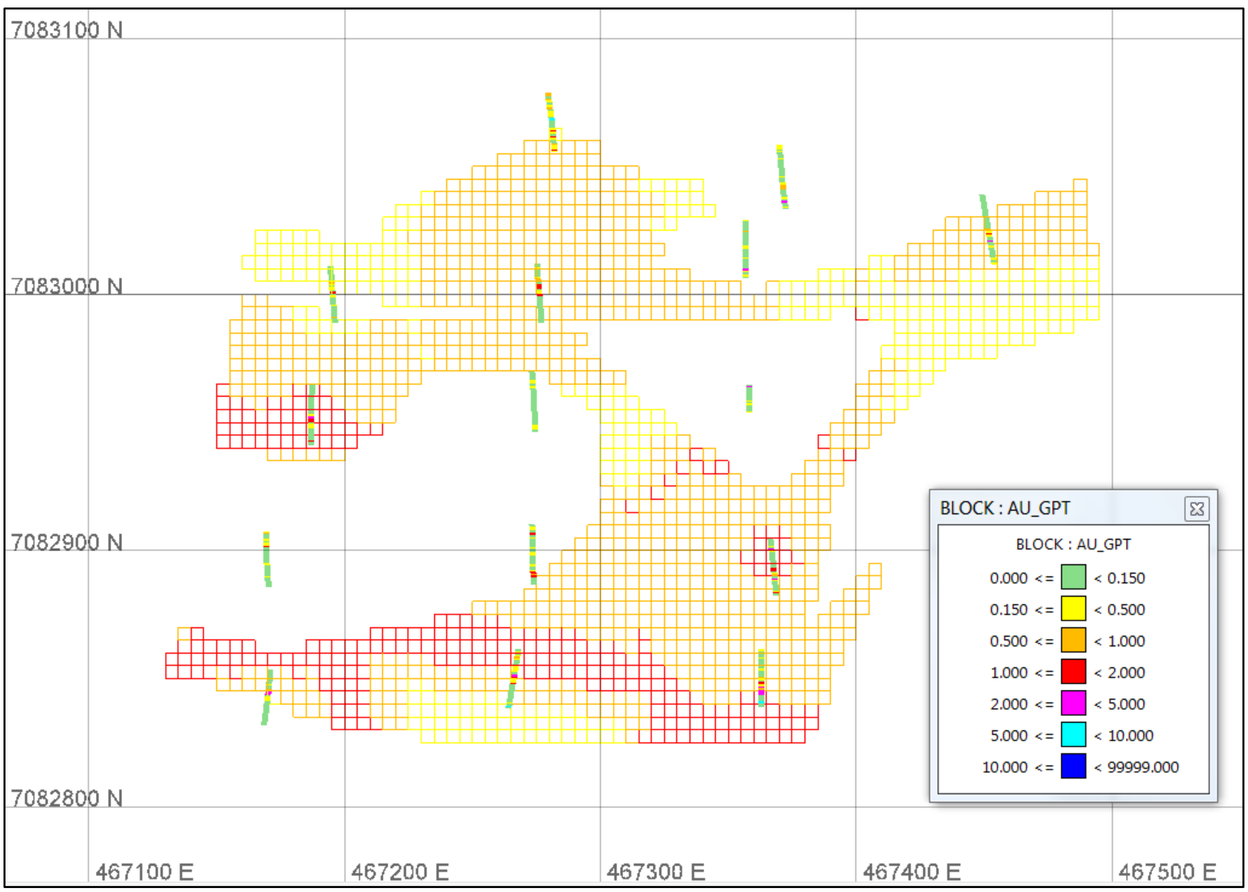
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-19: Gold Block Grade Estimates and Drill Hole Grades – Section 467270E – McQuesten Powerline Deposit



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-20: Gold Block Grade Estimates and Drill Hole Grades – Section 7082880N – McQuesten Powerline Deposit



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-21: Gold Block Grade Estimates and Drill Hole Grades – Level 750El – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

14.2.7.2 Global Bias

The comparison of the average gold grades from the declustered composites and the estimated block grades examines the possibility of a global bias of the estimates. As a guideline, a difference between the average gold grades of more than ± 10% would indicate a significant over- or under-estimation of the block grades and the possible presence of a bias. It would be a sign of difficulties encountered in the estimation process and would require further investigation.

Results of this average gold grade comparison are presented in Table 14-18.

Table 14-18: Average Gold Grade Comparison – Polygonal-Declustered Composites with Block Estimates – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

Statistics	Declustered Composites	Block Estimates
Average Gold Grade g/t	0.535	0.523
Difference	-2.3%	

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

As seen in Table 14-18, the average gold grades between the declustered composites and the block estimates are within the limits of acceptability. It can be concluded that no significant global bias is present in the gold grade estimates.

14.2.7.3 Local Bias

A comparison of the gold grade from composites within a block with the estimated grade of that block provides an assessment of the estimation process close to measured data. Pairing of these grades on a scatterplot gives a statistical valuation of the estimates. It is anticipated that the estimated block grades should be similar to the composited grades within the block, however without being of exactly the same value. Thus, a high correlation coefficient will indicate satisfactory results in the interpolation process, while a medium to low correlation coefficient will be indicative of larger differences in the estimates and would suggest a further review of the interpolation process. Results from the pairing of composited and estimated grades within blocks pierced by a drill hole are presented in Table 14-19.

As seen in Table 14-19 for gold, the block grade estimates are very similar to the composite grades within blocks pierced by a drill hole, with a high correlation coefficient, indicating satisfactory results from the estimation process.

Table 14-19: Gold Grade Comparison for Blocks Pierced by a Drill Hole – Paired Composite Grades with Block Grade Estimates – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

Block Composites Avg. Au (g/t)	Block Estimates Avg. Au (g/t)	Difference	Correlation Coefficient
0.539	0.546	+1.4%	0.833

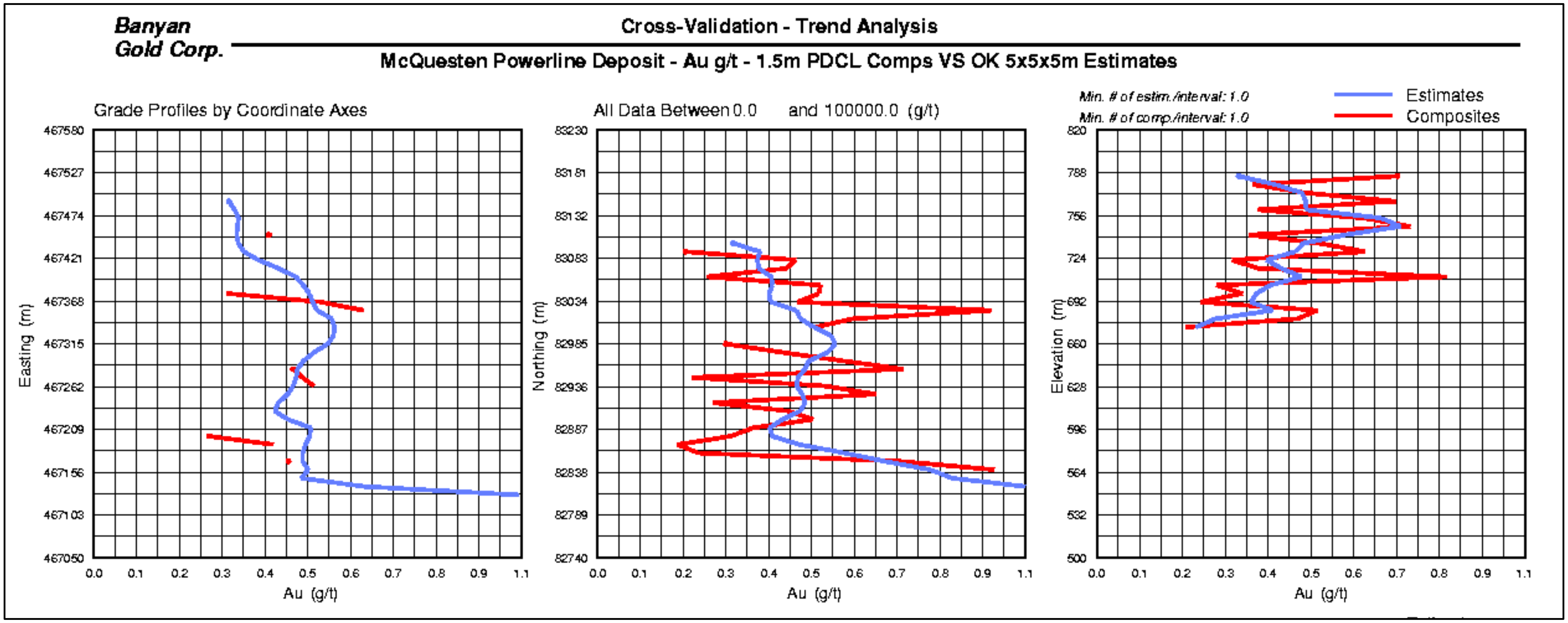
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

14.2.7.4 Grade Profile Reproducibility

The comparison of the grade profiles of the declustered composites with that of the estimates allows for a visual verification of an over or under-estimation of the block estimates at the global and local scales. A qualitative assessment of the smoothing/variability of the estimates can also be observed from the plots. The output consists of three graphs displaying the average grade according to each of the coordinate axes (east, north, elevation). The ideal result is a grade profile from the estimates that follows that of the declustered composites along the three coordinate axes, in a way that the estimates have lower high-grade peaks than the composites, and higher low-grade peaks than the composites. A smoother grade profile for the estimates, from low to high grade areas, is also anticipated in order to reflect that these grades represent larger volumes than the composites.

Gold grade profiles are presented in Figure 14-22.

From the plots of Figure 14-22, it can be seen that the grade profiles of the declustered composites are reasonably well reproduced overall by those of the block estimates and consequently that no global or local bias is observed. As anticipated, some smoothing of the block estimates can be seen in the profiles, where estimated grades are higher in lower grade areas and lower in higher grade areas.



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-22: Gold Grade Profiles of Declustered Composites and Block Estimates – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

14.2.8 Mineral Resource Classification

The mineral resource was classified as inferred, based on the few drill holes available at this stage of the project and their wider spacing.

14.2.9 Mineral Resource Calculation

14.2.9.1 Density

No density measurements were available from the drill holes of the Powerline deposit. As an alternative, the overall average density of the nearby Airstrip deposit (2.742) was assigned to the estimated blocks of the Powerline deposit.

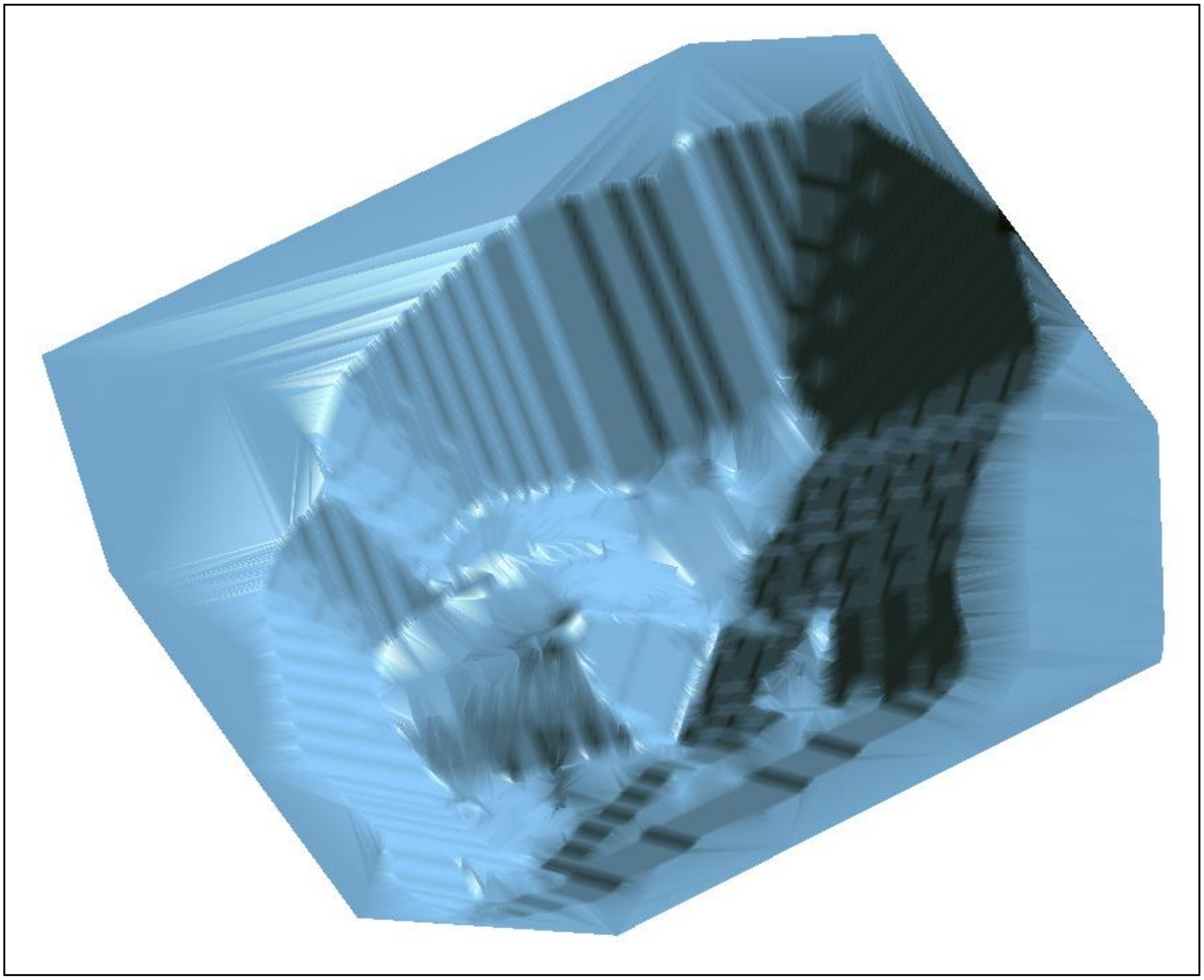
14.2.9.2 Mineral Resource Constraint

With the objective to satisfy the NI 43-101 requirement of reporting a mineral resource that provides "reasonable prospects for economic extraction", an open pit shell was optimized to constrain the mineral resources. A summary of the resource pit constraining parameters is shown in Table 14-20. These are the same parameters utilized for the Airstrip deposit. The constraining pit shell optimized with the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm is shown in Figure 14-23.

Table 14-20: Mineral Resource Constraining Parameters* – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

Gold Price	$1,500/oz
Mining Cost	$1.50/t
Processing Cost	$2.00/t
G&A Cost	$2.50/t
Heap Leach Recoveries	80%
Pit Slopes	45°

*All dollar amounts in US$
Source: Banyan Gold (2020)



Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Figure 14-23: Mineral Resource Open Pit Shell – Perspective View Looking to the Northeast – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

The pit-constrained inferred mineral resources are presented at various gold grade cut-offs in Table 14-21.

At a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off, the pit-constrained, inferred mineral resources, are of 6.6 Mt at an average gold grade of 0.610 g/t for a total of 129,019 ounces of gold.

It should be noted that mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resources estimated will be converted into mineral reserves. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by future changes in environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. However, there are no currently known issues that negatively impact the stated mineral resources.

The CIM definitions were followed for the classification inferred mineral resources. The inferred mineral resources have a lower level of confidence and must not be converted to mineral reserves. It is reasonably expected that the majority of inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration.

Table 14-21: Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resources – McQuesten Powerline Deposit

Au Cut-Off g/t	Tonnage tonnes	Average Au Grade g/t	Au Content oz.
0.10	7,281,920	0.565	132,277
0.15	6,930,115	0.588	131,011
0.20	6,578,609	0.610	129,019
0.25	6,084,687	0.641	125,397
0.30	5,457,139	0.683	119,833
0.35	4,939,191	0.720	114,335
0.40	4,420,295	0.761	108,150
0.45	4,083,388	0.789	103,583
0.50	3,654,322	0.826	97,046

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

Notes:

1. The effective date for the Mineral Resource is May 25, 2020.
2. Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, changes in global gold markets or other relevant issues.
3. The CIM definitions were followed for the classification of inferred Mineral Resources. The quantity and grade of reported inferred Mineral Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred Mineral Resources as an indicated Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured Mineral Resource category.
4. Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au, using a US$/CAN$ exchange rate of 0.75 and constrained within an open pit shell optimized with the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm to constrain the Mineral Resources with the following estimated parameters: gold price of US$1,500/ounce, US$1.50/t mining cost, US$2.00/t processing cost, US$2.50/t G+A, 80% heap leach recoveries, and 45° pit slope

14.2.10 Discussion and Recommendations

This study also provides a first estimation of the mineral resource of the McQuesten Powerline deposit. This mineral resource is classified as inferred due to the few drill holes available and their wider spacing. Subsequently, the limited amount of geologic information at this stage precludes any development of a geology model representing the controls on gold mineralization. However, the modeling of two mineralized zones was possible for this study. The lack of close-spaced drill hole data also impeded the modeling of the spatial continuity of the gold grade mineralization from a variographic analysis.

Based on the visual and statistical validation tests, the pit-constrained inferred mineral resources of the McQuesten Powerline deposit are considered to be a fair representation of the gold mineralization, as currently understood from the available drill hole information.

Similar recommendations as for the McQuesten Airstrip are put forward for the McQuesten Powerline deposit, with additional infill drilling needed to increase the confidence level of the mineral resource estimate, as well as exploration drilling to address the good potential for additional mineral resources. A higher gold grade trend observed to the south of the deposit represents a prospective area for further exploration.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral reserve estimates stated on this project. This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

16 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

23.1 Eagle Gold Mine

Victoria Gold's Dublin Gulch gold property, including the Producing, open pit, heap leach Eagle Gold mine lies approximately 30km northwest of the AurMac Project. Dublin Gulch is accessible by road year-round, on which the AurMac Project lies, and is connected to Yukon Energy's electrical grid.

The Eagle deposit represents a large-tonnage reduced intrusion-related gold systems associated with Cretaceous Tombstone and Mayo suite granodiorite intrusions and structurally controlled high-grade gold-sulfide veins.

The Dublin Gulch property covers an area of approximately 555 km^2 and is the site of the Company's Eagle and Olive Gold Deposits. The Eagle Gold Mine is Yukon's newest operating gold mine. The Eagle and Olive deposits include Proven and Probable Reserves of 3.3 million ounces of gold from 155 Mt of ore with a grade of 0.65 g/t Au, as outlined in a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Eagle Gold Mine dated December 3, 2019. The Mineral Resource under National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) for the Eagle and Olive deposits has been estimated to host 227 Mt averaging 0.67 g/t Au, containing 4.7 million ounces of gold in the "Measured and Indicated" category, inclusive of Proven and Probable Reserves, and a further 28 Mt averaging 0.65 g/t Au, containing 0.6 million ounces of gold in the "Inferred" category.

23.2 Alexco Resource Corp. Keno Hill

Alexco is a Canadian primary silver company that owns the majority of the historic high-grade Keno Hill silver district in Canada's Yukon territory. Alexco has a long history of expanding Keno Hill's mineral resources through successful exploration and is currently advancing Keno Hill to production. In 2019, the company published a positive prefeasibility study that estimates production of 1.18 Mt of ore at an average rate of 430 t/d at an average grade of 805 g/t Ag over an eight-year mine life from the Flame & Moth, Bermingham, Bellekeno, and Lucky Queen deposits. Keno Hill has excellent potential to continue growing through continued exploration of the known deposits and other highly prospective areas in the district.

According to the Yukon government’s Minfile database, between 1913 and 1989 the Keno Hill Silver District produced in excess of 200 million ounces of silver from over 5.3 Mt of ore with average grades of 44 oz/t Ag, making it the second-largest historical silver producer in Canada. In 1989, with falling metal prices and increased environmental standards, the former owners of the Keno Hill Silver District, United Keno Hill Mines Limited, terminated its mining activities in the District.

Today, the Keno Hill Silver District is owned by Alexco and it continues to boast significant mineral resources at grades far higher than most of the world’s primary silver producers.

Alexco's Bellekeno silver mine, one of the world's highest-grade silver mines with a production grade of up to 1,000 g/t Ag, commenced commercial production at the beginning of 2011 and was Canada's only operating primary silver mine from 2011 to 2013. The opening of Bellekeno marked the rebirth and rejuvenation of one of Canada's most famous and prolific historic mining districts.

Following suspension of operations at Bellekeno in 2013 and subsequent discovery of two new high-grade silver deposits, Alexco published a Pre-feasibility Study ("PFS"), the results of which were announced in March 2019.

The PFS anticipates sequential production from four high-grade silver deposits (Bermingham, Flame & Moth, Bellekeno and Lucky Queen) over an eight-year mine life producing 1.18 Mt of ore with an average silver grade of 805 g/t, 2.98% lead and 4.13% zinc. Silver production is anticipated to be approximately 4 million ounces per year.

Alexco is focused on moving KHSD back toward production. The Company has the requisite permits and authorizations for future ore production from the Bellekeno, Flame & Moth, Lucky Queen, and Onek. Permitting for production from the Bermingham deposit is ongoing. Alexco submitted a water licence renewal application to the Yukon Water Board for processing and milling ore and discharging treated water from the Bermingham mine, as well as renewing all other permitted deposits in the District for a further 15 years.

Completion of the amendments to Alexco's Quartz Mining Licence is expected in Q3 2019 and renewal of the Water Use Licence ("WUL") is expected in Q4 2019. The WUL application completed the Technical Adequacy phase in July 2019 and a 30-day public comment period was subsequently advertised.

The Company maintains a disciplined approach to moving KHSD back into production and continues to systematically advance development of Keno Hill while awaiting the final permits for Bermingham. In the meantime, the Company is carrying out a surface exploration program of approximately 7,500 m to expand the Bermingham deposit at depth and test other targets identified during the 2018 exploration campaign.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data nor additional information or explanation necessary to make this Technical Report comprehensive, understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The AurMac Project is an advanced gold prospect located in the Mayo Lake Mining District of central Yukon, approximately 40 km north of the community of Mayo. It consists of 506 claims totaling 92.4 km^2 and contains two areas of noteworthy gold mineralization, the Airstrip Zone and the Powerline Zone as well as one other area of exploration interest termed the Aurex Hill Zone. Banyan Gold Corp. has the right to earn a 100% interest in the property subject to various NSR agreements in favour of previous operators.

The Project area has been explored for gold and silver intermittently since the 1900's. Mineral exploration work has included large scale to focused prospecting, hand and mechanized trenching, extensive soil sampling, regional and property wide stream sediment sampling, multiple geophysical surveys (airborne and ground based), with numerous reverse circulation and diamond drilling campaigns. This work has resulted in the discovery of the Airstrip Zone and Powerline Zone gold deposits as well as a series of additional mineralized areas.

More recent exploration programs conducted by Banyan Gold Corp. from 2017 to 2019 have re-evaluated the geological controls on the known mineralization and resulted in the expansion and definition of the Airstrip and Powerline Zone gold deposits.

The Airstrip Zone contains an Inferred Mineral Resource of 46.0 Mt grading 0.52 g/t gold for **774,926 Au ounces** and the Powerline Zone contains an Inferred Mineral Resource of 6.6 Mt grading 0.61 g/t gold for **129,019 Au ounces**, both at a 0.20 g/t Au cut-off grade. The effective date of the initial mineral resource estimate is May 25th, 2020. The results of diamond drilling to date show that the Airstrip Zone is open to expansion along strike and down dip and the Powerline Zone is open to expansion in all directions.

The confidence classification of the resource (Inferred) is due to the wider spacing of the drill hole data, hindering the modelling of tighter geologic controls on gold mineralization. Based on the visual and statistical validation tests, the pit-constrained inferred mineral resource of the Airstrip deposit and the Powerline deposit are considered to be representative of the gold mineralization, as currently understood from the available drill-hole information.

The Airstrip Zone, Powerline Zone and Aurex Hill Zone have received the most exploration and have the best known examples of gold mineralization associated with: 1) pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn assemblages replacing calcareous host rocks; 2) quartz-arsenopyrite veins; and 3) siderite-galena-sphalerite veins/breccias.

Work on and around the AurMac Property has been ongoing since the late 1900's, however most work prior to the early 1980's was focused on Keno Hill style Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization. The potential for gold mineralization was first recognized in 1981 when anomalous tungsten-gold mineralization was documented in drill core at the Airstrip Zone while targeting a Keno Hill style Pb-Zn-Ag vein. Subsequent drilling has outlined gold mineralization: 1) in the Airstrip Zone over a potential 2 km strike length along an east-west trend; 2) in the Powerline Zone over a potential 1.5 km strike length along an east-west trend; and 3) in the Aurex Hill Zone over a potential 3.4 km^2 area.

A significant contribution of the 2017 to 2019 exploration by Banyan Gold Corp. has been the development and validation of the geological model for the Airstrip Zone. This model was successfully applied to the entire AurMac drill hole database and resulted in the identification of the Powerline Zone as a target and was successfully drilled in 2019.

Completion of the initial mineral resource involved the assessment of the drill hole database, a LIDAR topographic surface, a three-dimensional (3D) geological model (Airstrip Zone), a three-dimensional (3D) wireframe grade envelope model (Powerline Zone), and available written reports.

All geological data used for the resource estimate was reviewed and verified by the Author as being accurate to the extent possible and to the extent possible all geologic information was reviewed and confirmed. The sample preparation, security, assay sampling, and extensive QA/QC sampling of core by Banyan Gold provides adequate and good verification of the data and it is believed that the work has been done within the guidelines of NI 43-101. The confirmation of the historic data by the Banyan Gold drill holes has provided sufficient comfort to be used for the estimation of an inferred mineral resource.

At the current exploration stage of the Project, the QP believes the spatial distribution of the metallurgical samples and type and amount of test work are reasonably representative and adequate. More metallurgical test work is recommended as the Project advances. Metallurgical testing has, thus far, not identified any processing factors or deleterious elements that could have a significant effect on potential economic extraction. It is the QP’s opinion that the Project’s metallurgical testing and data are adequate to support a maiden inferred resource estimate.

The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by future changes in environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. However, the author is not aware of any currently known issues that negatively impact the stated mineral resources.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The AurMac Project covers a large area of exploration potential for intrusion related structurally controlled mineralization, with gold occurring in a variety of deposit styles including pyrrhotitic skarn replacement, quartz-arsenopyrite veining and Pb-Zn-Ag vein faults, in the proximity of where a large regional thrust fault (Robert-Service Thrust) is coincident with the deformation caused by the McQuesten antiform. Historical exploration and that carried out by Banyan Gold from 2017 to 2019 resulted in the initial 43-101 compliant resource estimate for the AurMac property. The deposit models for the inferred resources remains open for expansion by continued drilling in all directions and at depth.

A two-phase $3,500,000 exploration program is recommended for the AurMac Project:

Phase I:

90-day Field Program: Phase I will consist of: 1) 4,000 m of step-out drilling down-dip and along strike at the Airstrip Zone; 2) 4,000 m of step-out drilling at the Powerline Zone; and 3) 2,000 m of exploratory drilling at the Aurex Hill Zone at an estimated cost of $2,500,000.

Phase II:

40-day Field Program: Phase II will consist of: 4,000 m of in-fill drilling and metallurgical testing at the Airstrip and Powerline Zone at an estimated cost of $1,000,000.

Table 26-1 presents a recommended budget to execute the two-phase gold exploration program proposed for the AurMac Project.

Table 26-1: Recommended AurMac Project Exploration Budget

Phase I 90 Day Field Program		
Work/Employee Description	**Time and Per Day Unit Cost**	**Cost**
GIS data compilation/3D modelling		$25,000
Mobilization/Demobilization/Travel Related		$25,000
Project Geologist	90 days @ $400 per day	$36,000
Core-Processing (Logger, Tech, Cutter)	90 days @ $925 per day	$83,250
Room and Board (8 people)	90 days @ $800 per day	$72,000
Equipment Operator	90 days @ $400 per day	$36,000
Vehicle Rental (3)	90 days @ $300 per day	$27,000
Excavator & Dozer	600 hours @ $150 per hour	$90,000
Geochemical Analysis	7000 @ $30 per sample	$210,000
Diesel Fuel	50,000 litres @ $1 per litre	$50,000
Freight/Expediting		$20,000
Communications		$5,000
Diamond Drilling	10,000 m @ $150 per m	$1,500,000
Contingency @ 15%		$326,887
Phase I Total		**$2,506,138**
Phase II 40 Day Field program		
Work/Employee Description	**Time and Per Day Unit Cost**	**Cost**
GIS data compilation/3D modelling		$10,000
Mobilization/Demobilization/Travel Related		$10,000
Project Geologist	40 days @ $400 per day	$16,000
Core-Processing (Logger, Tech, Cutter)	40 days @ $925 per day	$37,000
Room and Board (8 people)	40 days @ $800 per day	$32,000
Equipment Operator	40 days @ $400 per day	$16,000
Vehicle Rental (3)	40 days @ $300 per day	$12,000
Excavator & Dozer	240 hours @ $150 per hour	$36,000
Geochemical Analyses	3000 @ $30 per sample	$90,000
Diesel Fuel	20,000 litres @ $1 per litre	$20,000
Freight/Expediting		$8,000
Communications		$2,000
Diamond Drilling	4,000 m @ $150 per m	$600,000
Metallurgical Testing		$100,000
Contingency @ 15%		$133,350
Phase II Total		**$1,022,350**
Total Phase I and Phase II		**$3,528,488**

Source: Banyan Gold (2020)

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28 UNITS OF MEASURE, ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Symbol/Abbreviation	Description
'	Minute (Plane Angle)
"	Second (Plane Angle) or Inches
°	Degree
°C	Degrees Celsius
Au	Gold
AXU	Alexco Resource Corp
BD	Bulk Density
C$	Dollar (Canadian)
CEE	Canadian Exploration Expense
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining
cm	Centimetre
cm^2	Square Centimetre
cm^3	Cubic Centimetre
CV	Coefficient of Variation
EPR	Eagle Plains Resources
EMR	Energy, Mines and Resources
XPR	Expatriate Resources Ltd
ft	Foot
ft^2	Square Foot
ft^3	Cubic Foot
g	Gram
g/t	Grams Per Tonne
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
ICP-MS	Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry
in	Inch
in^2	Square Inch
in^3	Cubic Inch
IME	Island Mining and Explorations Co. Ltd
kg	Kilogram

Symbol/Abbreviation	Description
kg	Kilogram
kg/h	Kilograms Per Hour
kg/m^2	Kilograms Per Square Metre
kg/m^3	Kilograms Per Cubic Metre
km	Kilometre
km^2	Square Kilometre
L	Litre
m	Metre
Mt	Million Tonnes
m^2	Square Metre
m^2	Square Metre
m^3	Cubic Metre
mg	Milligram
mg/L	Milligrams Per Litre
min	Minute (Time)
MRR	Miner River Resources
mL	Millilitre
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
NND	Na-Cho Nyak Dunn First Nation
NEM	Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd.
NQ	Drill Core Diarmetre of 47.6 Mm
oz	Troy Ounce
P.Eng.	Professional Engineer
P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
ppb	Parts Per Billion
ppm	Parts Per Million
PSD	Particle Size Distribution
psi	Pounds Per Square Inch
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QKNA	Qualitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis
QP	Qualified Person
QQ	Quartile-Quartile
RC	Reverse Circulation
SGC	StrataGold Corporation
WPM	Wheaton Precious Metals
t	Tonne (1,000 Kg) (Metric Ton)

Symbol/Abbreviation	Description
VGCX	Victoria Gold Corporation
YEC	Yukon Energy Corporation
YESAA	Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act
YESAB	Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board
YG	Yukon Government
YRM	Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd
µm	Microns
µm	Micrometre
VEC	Viceroy Exploration Canada
VIE	Viceroy International Exploration

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

GINTO CONSULTING INC.
333 West 17th Street
North Vancouver, B.C. Canada
V7M 1V9
(604) 374-1629

I, Marc Jutras, P. Eng., M.A.Sc., do hereby certify that:

1. This certificate applies to the Technical Report (Report) entitled "TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE AURMAC PROPERTY, MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA" prepared for Banyan Gold Corporation. with an effective date of May 25, 2020;

2. I am currently employed as Principal, Mineral Resources with Ginto Consulting Inc. with an office at 333 West 17th Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7M 1V9;

3. I am a graduate of the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi in 1983, and hold a Bachelor's degree in Geological Engineering. I am also a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique of Montreal in 1989, and hold a Master's degree of Applied Sciences in Geostatistics;

4. Since 1984, I have worked continuously in the field of mineral resource estimation of numerous international exploration projects and mining operations. I have been involved in the evaluation of mineral resources at various levels: early to advanced exploration projects, preliminary studies, preliminary economic assessments, prefeasibility studies, feasibility studies and technical due diligence reviews;

5. I am a Registered Professional Engineer with the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (license # 24598) and Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador (license # 09029). I am also a Registered Engineer with the Quebec Order of Engineers (license # 38380);

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;

7. I have completed a site inspection of the AurMac property on September 15, 2018 and November 27, 2019. During this site visit, the core logging and sample preparation facilities were visited. A geologic tour of the outcrops and drill hole locations of the Airstrip Zone, Power Line Zone, and neighboring exploration targets on the property was undertaken during this visit. Overall, the site visit was beneficial in understanding the geologic setting of the gold mineralization;

8. I am responsible for and have reviewed all Sections of this Technical Report. I have prepared the mineral resource estimates of Section 14 and have supervised the preparation of all other Sections of the Technical Report;

9. I am independent of the Issuer, Banyan Gold Corp., and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101;

10. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report;

11. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading; and

12. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Effective Date: May 25, 2020
Signing Date: July 7, 2020

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
M.J.A.F. JUTRAS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

Marc Jutras

Marc Jutras, P. Eng., M.A.Sc.
Principal, Mineral Resources, Ginto Consulting Inc.

APPENDIX 1

MCQUESTEN CLAIM DETAIL

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YB29728	ALLA 5	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1993/03/19	2028/12/31
YB29729	ALLA 6	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1993/03/19	2028/12/31
62152	BUCK	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1952/07/02	2025/02/01
55504	BUCONJO 1	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1947/02/01	2025/01/31
55505	BUCONJO 2	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1947/02/01	2025/01/31
55506	BUCONJO 3	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1947/02/01	2025/01/31
55507	BUCONJO 4	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1947/02/01	2025/01/31
55508	BUCONJO 5	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1947/02/01	2025/01/31
55510	BUCONJO 7	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1947/02/01	2025/01/31
55516	BUCONJO 13	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1947/02/03	2025/01/31
55517	BUCONJO 14	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1947/02/03	2025/01/31
55518	BUCONJO 15	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1947/02/03	2025/01/31
62154	BUCONJO 16	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1952/07/02	2025/01/31
55503	BUCONJO Fr.	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1947/02/01	20250131
YB28942	DOUG 1	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/09/04	2032/12/31
YB28943	DOUG 2	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/09/04	2032/12/31
YB28944	DOUG 3	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/09/04	2032/12/31
YB28945	DOUG 4	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/09/04	2032/12/31
YB28998	Doug 5	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/09/25	2032/12/31
YB28999	Doug 6	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/09/25	2032/12/31
YB29000	Doug 7	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/09/25	2032/12/31
YB29001	Doug 8	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/09/25	2032/12/31
YB29395	DOUG 9	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/11/18	2032/12/31
YC02325	Hoito 3	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1999/12/29	2030/12/29
YC02327	Hoito 5	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1999/12/29	2030/12/29
YC02329	Hoito 7	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1999/12/29	2030/12/29
YB29440	JARRET 1	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/12/18	2032/12/31
YC01768	Jarret 2	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1999/04/30	2028/12/31
YC42603	K 55	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	2005/12/15	2023/12/15
YC42604	K 56	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	2005/12/15	2023/12/15
YB64184	Lakehead 1	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/28	2026/12/31

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YB64185	Lakehead 2	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/28	2026/12/31
YB64192	Lakehead 3	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/30	2031/12/31
YB64193	Lakehead 4	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/30	2031/12/31
YB64186	Lakehead 5	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/28	2031/12/31
YB64187	Lakehead 6	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/28	2031/12/31
YB64188	Lakehead 7	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/28	2031/12/31
YB64189	Lakehead 8	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/28	2031/12/31
YB64190	Lakehead 9	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/28	2031/12/31
YB64191	Lakehead 10	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/28	2031/12/31
YB64194	Lakehead 11	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/30	2031/12/31
YB64195	Lakehead 12	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/29	2031/12/31
YB64196	Lakehead 13	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1995/06/29	2031/12/31
YB29002	Mary 1	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1902/09/10	2030/12/31
YB29003	Mary 2	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/09/10	2030/12/31
YB29004	Mary 3	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1902/09/10	20341231
YB29005	Mary 4	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1902/09/10	20341231
YB29394	MARY 6	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1992/11/18	2030/12/31
YC10995	Mary A 0	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	2003/08/19	20271231
YC10996	Mary B 0	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	2003/08/19	20271231
YC10897	North F.	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	2003/08/07	20271231
YB43729	Raven	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1994/10/18	2023/12/31
Y 88686	Snowdrift	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/05/31	2028/12/31
Y 87462	Snowdrift 1	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/03/15	2028/12/31
Y 87463	Snowdrift 2	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/03/15	2027/12/31
Y 87464	Snowdrift 3	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/03/15	2027/12/31
Y 87465	Snowdrift 4	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/03/18	2026/12/31
Y 87466	Snowdrift 5	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/03/18	2026/12/31
Y 87467	Snowdrift 6	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/03/18	2026/12/31
Y 87468	Snowdrift 7	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/03/18	2026/12/31
Y 87469	Snowdrift 8	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/03/18	2026/12/31
Y 97219	Snowdrift 12	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/12/18	2028/12/31
Y 97220	Snowdrift 13	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/12/18	2027/12/31

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
Y 97221	Snowdrift 14	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/12/18	2027/12/31
Y 97222	Snowdrift 15	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/12/18	2027/12/31
Y 97223	Snowdrift 16	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1974/12/18	2027/12/31
YA01413	Snowdrift 18	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1975/09/22	2027/12/31
YA01414	Snowdrift 19	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1975/09/22	2027/12/31
YA01415	Snowdrift 20	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1975/09/22	2026/12/31
YA01416	Snowdrift 21	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%	1975/09/22	2027/12/31
YC01212	South F	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1998/07/04	2026/12/31
YC02322	Twins 7	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	1999/12/14	2027/12//29
YC10946	Wedge 1	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%	2003/09/09	2026/12/31

Note:
This information contained in this table has been derived from the on-line claims information service provided by the Yukon Mining Recorder. It does not constitute a legal search.

APPENDIX 2

AUREX CLAIM DETAIL

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YB28429	AUREX 1	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28430	AUREX 2	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28431	AUREX 3	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28432	AUREX 4	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28433	AUREX 5	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28434	AUREX 6	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28435	AUREX 7	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28436	AUREX 8	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28437	AUREX 9	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28438	AUREX 10	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28439	AUREX 11	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28440	AUREX 12	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28441	AUREX 13	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28442	AUREX 14	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28443	AUREX 15	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28444	AUREX 16	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28445	AUREX 17	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28446	AUREX 18	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28447	AUREX 19	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28448	AUREX 20	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28449	AUREX 21	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28450	AUREX 22	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28451	AUREX 23	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28452	AUREX 24	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28453	AUREX 25	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28454	AUREX 26	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28455	AUREX 27	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28456	AUREX 28	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28457	AUREX 29	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28458	AUREX 30	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28459	AUREX 31	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28460	AUREX 32	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28461	AUREX 33	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28462	AUREX 34	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28465	AUREX 51	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/15	2022/02/06
YB28466	AUREX 52	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/15	2022/02/06
YB28467	AUREX 53	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28468	AUREX 54	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28469	AUREX 55	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28470	AUREX 56	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28471	AUREX 57	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YB28472	AUREX 58	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28473	AUREX 59	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28474	AUREX 60	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28475	AUREX 61	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28476	AUREX 62	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/10	2022/02/06
YB28477	AUREX 63	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28478	AUREX 64	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28479	AUREX 65	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28480	AUREX 66	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28481	AUREX 67	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28482	AUREX 68	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28483	AUREX 69	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28484	AUREX 70	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28485	AUREX 71	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28486	AUREX 72	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/12	2022/02/06
YB28487	AUREX 73	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28488	AUREX 74	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28489	AUREX 75	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28490	AUREX 76	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28491	AUREX 77	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28492	AUREX 78	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28493	AUREX 79	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28494	AUREX 80	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28495	AUREX 81	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28496	AUREX 82	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28497	AUREX 83	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28498	AUREX 84	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28499	AUREX 85	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB28500	AUREX 86	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/04/13	2022/02/06
YB29366	AUREX 87	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29367	AUREX 88	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29368	AUREX 89	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29369	AUREX 90	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29370	AUREX 91	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29371	AUREX 92	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29372	AUREX 93	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29373	AUREX 94	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29374	AUREX 95	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29375	AUREX 96	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29376	AUREX 97	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29377	AUREX 98	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YB29378	AUREX 99	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29379	AUREX 100	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29380	AUREX 101	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29381	AUREX 102	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29382	AUREX 103	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29383	AUREX 104	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29384	AUREX 105	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29385	AUREX 106	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29386	AUREX 107	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29387	AUREX 108	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29388	AUREX 109	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29389	AUREX 110	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29390	AUREX 111	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29391	AUREX 112	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29392	AUREX 113	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1992/10/15	2022/02/06
YB29669	AUREX 114	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29670	AUREX 115	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29671	AUREX 116	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29672	AUREX 117	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29673	AUREX 118	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29674	AUREX 119	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29675	AUREX 120	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29676	AUREX 121	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29677	AUREX 122	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29678	AUREX 123	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29679	AUREX 124	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29680	AUREX 125	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29681	AUREX 126	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29682	AUREX 127	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29683	AUREX 128	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29684	AUREX 129	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29685	AUREX 130	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29686	AUREX 131	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29687	AUREX 132	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29688	AUREX 133	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29689	AUREX 134	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29690	AUREX 135	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29691	AUREX 136	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29692	AUREX 137	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29693	AUREX 138	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29694	AUREX 139	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YB29695	AUREX 140	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29696	AUREX 141	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29697	AUREX 142	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29698	AUREX 143	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29699	AUREX 144	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29700	AUREX 145	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29701	AUREX 146	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29702	AUREX 147	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29703	AUREX 148	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29704	AUREX 149	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29705	AUREX 150	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29706	AUREX 151	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29707	AUREX 152	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29708	AUREX 153	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29709	AUREX 154	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29710	AUREX 155	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29711	AUREX 156	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29712	AUREX 157	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29713	AUREX 158	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29714	AUREX 159	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29715	AUREX 160	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29716	AUREX 161	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/03	2022/02/06
YB29717	AUREX 162	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29718	AUREX 163	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29719	AUREX 164	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29720	AUREX 165	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29721	AUREX 166	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29722	AUREX 167	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29723	AUREX 168	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29724	AUREX 169	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29725	AUREX 170	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YB29726	AUREX 171	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1993/03/04	2022/02/06
YC10862	Aurex 172	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10863	Aurex 173	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10864	Aurex 174	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10865	Aurex 175	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10866	Aurex 176	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10867	Aurex 177	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10868	Aurex 178	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10869	Aurex 179	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10870	Aurex 180	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YC10871	Aurex 181	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10872	Aurex 182	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10873	Aurex 183	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10874	Aurex 184	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10875	Aurex 185	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10876	Aurex 186	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10877	Aurex 187	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC01769	Fisher 1	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01770	Fisher 2	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01771	Fisher 3	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01772	Fisher 4	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01773	Fisher 5	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01774	Fisher 6	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01775	Fisher 7	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01776	Fisher 8	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01777	Fisher 9	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01778	Fisher 10	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01779	Fisher 11	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01780	Fisher 12	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01781	Fisher 13	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01782	Fisher 14	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01783	Fisher 15	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01784	Fisher 16	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01785	Fisher 17	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01786	Fisher 18	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01787	Fisher 19	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01788	Fisher 20	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01789	Fisher 21	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01790	Fisher 22	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/05/29	2021/03/06
YC01996	Fisher 23	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/22
YC01997	Fisher 24	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/22
YC01998	Fisher 25	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/22
YC01999	Fisher 26	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/22
YC02000	Fisher 27	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/22
YC02001	Fisher 28	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/22
YC02002	Fisher 29	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/22
YC02003	Fisher 30	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/22
YC02004	Fisher 31	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02005	Fisher 32	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02006	Fisher 33	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02007	Fisher 34	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YC02008	Fisher 35	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02009	Fisher 36	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02010	Fisher 37	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02011	Fisher 38	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02012	Fisher 39	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/22
YC02013	Fisher 40	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02014	Fisher 41	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02015	Fisher 42	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02016	Fisher 43	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02017	Fisher 44	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02018	Fisher 45	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02019	Fisher 46	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02020	Fisher 47	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02021	Fisher 48	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02022	Fisher 49	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02023	Fisher 50	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02024	Fisher 51	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/22
YC02025	Fisher 52	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2021/02/22
YC02026	Fisher 53	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2021/02/22
YC02027	Fisher 54	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2021/02/22
YC02028	Fisher 55	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2021/02/22
YC02029	Fisher 56	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2021/02/22
YC02030	Fisher 57	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2021/02/22
YC02031	Fisher 58	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2021/02/22
YC02032	Fisher 59	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2021/02/22
YC02033	Fisher 60	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2021/02/22
YC02034	Fisher 61	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2021/02/22
YC02035	Fisher 62	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2021/02/22
YC02036	Fisher 63	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2021/02/22
YC02037	Fisher 64	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2021/02/22
YC02038	Fisher 65	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2021/02/22
YC02039	Fisher 66	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2021/02/22
YC02040	Fisher 67	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2021/02/22
YC10750	Moon 1	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/01/11	2022/02/06
YC10751	Moon 2	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/01/11	2022/02/06
YC10753	Moon 4	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/01/11	2022/02/06
YC10754	Moon 5	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/01/11	2022/02/06
YC10755	Moon 6	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/01/11	2022/02/06
YC10756	Moon 7	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/01/11	2022/02/06
YC10757	Moon 8	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/01/11	2022/02/06
YC10758	Moon 9	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/01/11	2022/02/06

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YC10759	Moon 10	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/01/11	2022/02/06
YC10760	Moon 11	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/01/11	2022/02/06
YC10895	Moon 12	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC10896	Moon 13	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/28	2022/02/06
YC01589	Nis 1	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01590	Nis 2	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01591	Nis 3	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01592	Nis 4	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01593	Nis 5	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01594	Nis 6	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01595	Nis 7	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01596	Nis 8	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01597	Nis 9	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01598	Nis 10	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01599	Nis 11	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01600	Nis 12	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01601	Nis 13	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01602	Nis 14	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01603	Nis 15	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01604	Nis 16	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01605	Nis 17	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01606	Nis 18	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01607	Nis 19	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01608	Nis 20	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01609	Nis 21	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01610	Nis 22	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01611	Nis 23	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01612	Nis 24	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01613	Nis 25	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01614	Nis 26	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01615	Nis 27	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01616	Nis 28	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01617	Nis 29	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01618	Nis 30	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01619	Nis 31	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01620	Nis 32	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01621	Nis 33	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01622	Nis 34	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01623	Nis 35	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01624	Nis 36	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01625	Nis 37	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YC01626	Nis 38	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01627	Nis 39	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01628	Nis 40	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC01629	Nis 41	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01630	Nis 42	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01631	Nis 43	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01632	Nis 44	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01633	Nis 45	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01634	Nis 46	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01635	Nis 47	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01636	Nis 48	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01637	Nis 49	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01638	Nis 50	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01639	Nis 51	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01640	Nis 52	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01641	Nis 53	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01642	Nis 54	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01643	Nis 55	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01644	Nis 56	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01645	Nis 57	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01646	Nis 58	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01647	Nis 59	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01648	Nis 60	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01649	Nis 61	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01650	Nis 62	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01651	Nis 63	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01652	Nis 64	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01653	Nis 65	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01654	Nis 66	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01655	Nis 67	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01656	Nis 68	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01657	Nis 69	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01658	Nis 70	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01659	Nis 71	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01660	Nis 72	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01661	Nis 73	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01662	Nis 74	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/02	2022/02/06
YC01663	Nis 75	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1998/11/01	2022/02/06
YC02041	Rex 1	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02042	Rex 2	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02043	Rex 3	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YC02044	Rex 4	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02045	Rex 5	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02046	Rex 6	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02047	Rex 7	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02048	Rex 8	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02049	Rex 9	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02050	Rex 10	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02051	Rex 11	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02052	Rex 12	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02053	Rex 13	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02054	Rex 14	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02069	Rex 29	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02070	Rex 30	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02071	Rex 31	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02072	Rex 32	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02073	Rex 33	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02074	Rex 34	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02075	Rex 35	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02076	Rex 36	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02077	Rex 37	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02078	Rex 38	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02079	Rex 39	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/13	2022/02/06
YC02080	Rex 40	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02081	Rex 41	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02082	Rex 42	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02083	Rex 43	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/11	2022/02/06
YC02084	Rex 44	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/06
YC02085	Rex 45	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/06
YC02086	Rex 46	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/06
YC02087	Rex 47	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/12	2022/02/06
YC02088	Rex 48	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/18	2022/02/06
YC02089	Rex 49	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1999/11/18	2022/02/06
YC11041	Rex 63	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/26	2022/02/06
YC11043	Rex 65	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/26	2022/02/06
YC11044	Rex 66	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/26	2022/02/06
YC11045	Rex 67	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/26	2022/02/06
YC11046	Rex 68	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/26	2022/02/06
YC11047	Rex 69	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/26	2022/02/06
YC11048	Rex 70	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/26	2022/02/06
YC11049	Rex 71	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/26	2022/02/06
YC11050	Rex 72	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/26	2022/02/06

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YC11051	Rex 73	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/27	2022/02/06
YC11052	Rex 74	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/11/27	2022/02/06
YC11063	Rex 75	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/12/14	2022/02/06
YC11064	Rex 76	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/12/14	2022/02/06
YC11065	Rex 77	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/12/14	2022/02/06
YC11066	Rex 78	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/12/14	2022/02/06
YC11067	Rex 79	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/12/14	2022/02/06
YC11068	Rex 80	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/12/14	2022/02/06
YC11069	Rex 81	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/12/14	2022/02/06
YC11070	Rex 82	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/12/14	2022/02/06
YA39499	Sin 1	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39500	Sin 2	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39501	Sin 3	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39502	Sin 4	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39503	Sin 5	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39504	Sin 6	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39505	Sin 7	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39506	Sin 8	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39507	Sin 9	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39508	Sin 10	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39509	Sin 11	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39511	Sin 13	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39512	Sin 14	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39513	Sin 15	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39514	Sin 16	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39515	Sin 17	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39516	Sin 18	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39517	Sin 19	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39518	Sin 20	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39519	Sin 21	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39520	Sin 22	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39521	Sin 23	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39522	Sin 24	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39523	Sin 25	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39524	Sin 26	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39525	Sin 27	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39526	Sin 28	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39527	Sin 29	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39528	Sin 30	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39529	Sin 31	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39530	Sin 32	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06

Grant Number	Label	Owner	Date Staked	Expiry Date
YA39531	Sin 33	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39533	Sin 35	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39535	Sin 37	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39537	Sin 39	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YA39538	Sin 40	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	1979/04/04	2022/02/06
YC10882	Sin 45	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/29	2022/02/06
YC10884	Sin 47	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/29	2022/02/06
YC10885	Sin 48	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/29	2022/02/06
YC10886	Sin 49	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/30	2022/02/06
YC10893	Sin 56	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/29	2022/02/06
YC10894	Sin 57	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2003/06/29	2022/02/06
YC10698	Sun 1	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/13	2022/02/06
YC10699	Sun 2	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/13	2022/02/06
YC10700	Sun 3	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/13	2022/02/06
YC10701	Sun 4	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/13	2022/02/06
YC10702	Sun 5	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/13	2022/02/06
YC10703	Sun 6	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/13	2022/02/06
YC10704	Sun 7	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/13	2022/02/06
YC10705	Sun 8	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/13	2022/02/06
YC10706	Sun 9	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/15	2025/02/12
YC10707	Sun 10	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/15	2025/02/12
YC10708	Sun 11	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/15	2025/02/12
YC10709	Sun 12	VICTORIA GOLD (YUKON) CORP. - 100%	2002/08/15	2025/02/12

Note:

The information contained in this table has been derived from the on-line claims information service provided by the Yukon Mining Recorder. It does not constitute a legal search.

APPENDIX 3A

AIRSTRIP ZONE DRILLHOLE LISTING – RESOURCE HOLES

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Operator
D81-01	466614	7084087	744	38.70	109	-46	IME
D81-02	466599	7084087	742	108.50	105	-45.5	IME
D81-03	466599	7084087	742	94.20	105	-55	IME
D81-04	466664	7084099	749	80.80	283	-45	IME
D81-05	466647	7084058	751	86.30	285	-45	IME
D81-06	466647	7084059	750	90.90	287	-60	IME
D81-07	466671	7084050	753	130.20	284	-45	IME
D81-08	466616	7084031	747	77.10	90	-45	IME
D81-09	466586	7084032	744	73.20	93	-45	IME
D81-10	466552	7084033	737	116.90	92	-45	IME
D81-11	466587	7084000	738	58.80	90	-47	IME
D81-12	466561	7084003	736	102.00	90	-45	IME
D81-13	466587	7083975	736	74.10	93	-45	IME
D81-14	466752	7084045	763	80.50	272	-45	IME
D83-01	467147	7083926	784	136.30	360	-90	IME
D83-02	467111	7083921	784	136.30	360	-90	IME
D83-03	467372	7083921	791	74.10	360	-90	IME
D83-04	467122	7083971	785	99.66	360	-90	IME
D83-05	467122	7084001	786	74.98	360	-90	IME
D83-06	467147	7083901	783	160.62	360	-90	IME
D83-07	467208	7083921	787	113.68	360	-90	IME
RC97-01	467246	7083927	788	21.34	360	-60	EPR
RC97-01A	467246	7083942	788	21.34	360	-60	EPR
RC97-02	466661	7084029	750	35.40	360	-60	EPR
RC97-03	466616	7084065	745	30.50	360	-60	EPR
RC97-04	466565	7084037	738	33.53	360	-60	EPR
RC97-05	466497	7084027	730	51.90	360	-60	EPR
RC97-06	467149	7083926	784	105.00	360	-60	EPR
MQ00-001	467145	7083913	784	165.51	360	-60	NEC
MQ00-002	466637	7084022	749	100.58	360	-60	NEC
MQ00-003	467930	7084021	793	150.88	360	-60	NEC
MQ00-004	466646	7083905	738	213.36	360	-60	NEC
MQ00-005	467325	7083904	789	253.05	45	-60	NEC
MQ03-006	466660	7083810	752	21.34	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-007	466562	7083958	739	151.49	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-008	466669	7083828	752	228.30	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-009	466763	7083962	762	123.75	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-010	466863	7083944	768	135.64	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-011	466963	7083910	774	151.50	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-012	467207	7084084	786	126.19	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-013	467318	7083691	788	186.50	360	-60	SPR

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Operator
MQ03-014	466562	7083857	735	200.25	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-015	466762	7083878	762	227.68	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-016	466960	7083809	777	193.50	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-017	467060	7083858	775	197.21	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-018	466880	7084371	743	227.70	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-019	467232	7084484	754	223.42	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-020	468031	7083625	800	187.76	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-021	467681	7083727	790	151.49	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-022	467151	7083810	780	181.97	360	-60	SPR
MQ03-023	467252	7083857	786	154.53	360	-60	SPR
KR10-019	465288	7084800	676	9.15	0	-90	AXR
KR10-020	465288	7084800	676	3.05	360	-65	AXR
KR10-021	465638	7084638	683	33.54	0	-90	AXR
KR10-022	466123	7084191	701	28.96	0	-90	AXR
KR10-023	466512	7083552	738	27.44	0	-90	AXR
KR10-024	467241	7083874	785	9.15	0	-90	AXR
KR10-025	467240	7083874	785	38.11	255	-66	AXR
KR10-026	467494	7083982	791	15.24	0	-90	AXR
KR10-027	467494	7083982	791	56.40	325	-65	AXR
KR10-028	468853	7084305	794	9.14	0	-90	AXR
KR10-029	468853	7084306	794	41.16	360	-65	AXR
K-12-0487	466857	7083865	767	78.00	360	-60	AXR
K-12-0489	466857	7083866	767	216.00	360	-55	AXR
K-12-0490	466768	7083780	761	350.00	360	-60	AXR
K-12-0492	466660	7083760	754	287.00	360	-60	AXR
K-12-0493	467430	7083515	792	344.00	360	-50	AXR
MQ17-024	466753	7083924	754	166.12	360	-60	BYN
MQ17-025	466755	7084014	764	96.01	360	-60	BYN
MQ17-026	466700	7083942	753	156.97	360	-60	BYN
MQ17-027	466653	7083965	748	164.59	360	-60	BYN
MQ17-028	467008	7083894	777	167.64	360	-60	BYN
MQ17-029	467161	7083860	782	161.54	360	-60	BYN
MQ-18-30	466851	7084003	773	94.49	360	-60	BYN
MQ-18-31	466947	7083954	777	78.64	7	-61	BYN
MQ-18-32	467046	7083966	782	100.58	8	-60	BYN
MQ-18-33	467052	7083911	780	124.97	358	-59	BYN
MQ-18-34	467047	7083815	778	185.93	357	-59	BYN
MQ-18-35	466944	7083863	771	150.88	358	-60	BYN
MQ-18-36	466857	7083822	768	160.02	5	-61	BYN
MQ-18-37	466806	7083948	764	123.44	359	-60	BYN
MQ-18-38	467774	7084246	784	88.70	356	-60	BYN

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Operator
MQ-18-39	467697	7083889	791	65.84	358	-61	BYN
MQ-18-40	467339	7083693	788	170.69	5	-59	BYN
MQ-18-41	467336	7083691	788	70.10	281	-58	BYN
MQ-19-42	466775	7083979	766	111.25	358	-60	BYN
MQ-19-43	466824	7083975	769	109.73	360	-60	BYN
MQ-19-44	466819	7083976	770	153.92	284	-48	BYN
MQ-19-45	466871	7083980	774	118.87	1	-61	BYN
MQ-19-46	467350	7083952	791	108.2	356	-60	BYN
MQ-19-47	466601	7083992	738	111.25	356	-60	BYN
MQ-19-48	466592	7083894	737	210.31	354	-61	BYN
MQ-19-49	466600	7083943	734	147.83	1	-63	BYN
MQ-19-50	466500	7083956	733	153.93	1	-62	BYN
MQ-19-51	466508	7083997	730	108.20	354	-63	BYN
MQ-19-52	467253	7083956	789	131.06	359	-61	BYN
MQ-19-53	467254	7083999	789	106.68	2	-63	BYN
MQ-19-54	467243	7083898	786	161.54	5	-61	BYN
MQ-19-55	467351	7083916	790	147.83	349	-62	BYN
MQ-19-56	467376	7083849	788	156.39	355	-62	BYN
MQ-19-57	467454	7083903	789	116.00	2	-61	BYN
MQ-19-58	467447	7083951	790	96.01	3	-62	BYN
MQ-19-59	467446	7083853	788	155.14	1	-63	BYN
MQ-19-60	467555	7083804	789	146.91	353	-61	BYN
MQ-19-61	467552	7083847	789	105.16	360	-63	BYN
MQ-19-62	467552	7083901	789	60.35	355	-60	BYN
MQ-19-63	467651	7083800	790	132.59	354	-59	BYN
MQ-19-64	467358	7083797	787	163.07	359	-59	BYN
MQRC-19-01	466898	7084004	776	123.44	360	-90	BYN
MQRC-19-02	466845	7084005	773	100.584	360	-60	BYN
MQRC-19-03	466903	7084053	775	71.628	360	-90	BYN
MQRC-19-04	466901	7084078	775	54.86	360	-90	BYN
MQRC-19-05	466801	7083997	771	146.30	360	-90	BYN

APPENDIX 3B

POWERLINE ZONE DRILLHOLE LISTING – RESOURCE HOLES

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Operator
AX-03-10	467357	7082994	791	172.82	360	-60	SGV
AX-03-12	467363	7082825	794	163.7	360	-60	SGV
AX-03-22	467457	7082995	794	274.32	350	-55	SGV
AX-03-25	467358	7082948	792	283.5	360	-75	SGV
AX-19-30	467262	7082826	792	249.94	360	-60	BYN
AX-19-31	467274	7082874	792	35.05	360	-60	BYN
AX-19-32	467275	7082934	791	112.78	360	-60	BYN
AX-19-33	467278	7082977	790	111.25	360	-60	BYN
AX-19-34	467167	7082821	790	178.31	10	-60	BYN
AX-19-35	467171	7082876	788	111.86	360	-60	BYN
AX-19-36	467187	7082931	787	108.2	358	-60	BYN
AX-19-37	467197	7082980	786	105.16	355	-60	BYN
AX-19-38	467374	7083020	792	178.31	3.5	-62	BYN
AX-19-39	467283	7083045	789	106.53	356	-62	BYN
AX-19-40	467370	7082870	793	117.04	360	-60	BYN

APPENDIX 3C

ALL AURMAC PROJECT DRILL COLLARS

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
D81-01	466614	7084087	744	38.70	109	-46	DD	IME	1981
D81-02	466599	7084087	742	108.50	105	-45	DD	IME	1981
D81-03	466599	7084087	742	94.20	105	-55	DD	IME	1981
D81-04	466664	7084099	749	80.80	283	-45	DD	IME	1981
D81-05	466647	7084058	751	86.30	285	-45	DD	IME	1981
D81-06	466647	7084059	750	90.90	287	-60	DD	IME	1981
D81-07	466671	7084050	753	130.20	284	-45	DD	IME	1981
D81-08	466616	7084031	747	77.10	90	-45	DD	IME	1981
D81-09	466586	7084032	744	73.20	93	-45	DD	IME	1981
D81-10	466552	7084033	737	116.90	92	-45	DD	IME	1981
D81-11	466587	7084000	738	58.80	90	-47	DD	IME	1981
D81-12	466561	7084003	736	102.00	90	-45	DD	IME	1981
D81-13	466587	7083975	736	74.10	93	-45	DD	IME	1981
D81-14	466752	7084045	763	80.50	272	-45	DD	IME	1981
D83-01	467147	7083926	784	136.30	360	-90	DD	IME	1983
D83-02	467111	7083921	784	136.30	360	-90	DD	IME	1983
D83-03	467372	7083921	791	74.10	360	-90	DD	IME	1983
D83-04	467122	7083971	785	99.66	360	-90	DD	IME	1983
D83-05	467122	7084001	786	74.98	360	-90	DD	IME	1983
D83-06	467147	7083901	783	160.62	360	-90	DD	IME	1983
D83-07	467208	7083921	787	113.68	360	-90	DD	IME	1983
93-1	470020	7082361	991	16.24	350	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-2	470013	7082391	991	16.24	350	-58	RAB	YRM	1993
93-3	470008	7082420	991	16.24	350	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-4	470002	7082450	1006	16.24	350	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-5	469997	7082479	1006	16.24	350	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-6	470123	7082380	991	16.24	350	-55	RAB	YRM	1993
93-7	470118	7082411	991	16.24	350	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-8	470112	7082441	991	16.24	350	-56	RAB	YRM	1993
93-9	470107	7082469	1006	16.24	350	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-10	470100	7082498	1006	16.24	350	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-11	470221	7082398	991	16.24	350	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-12	470216	7082428	991	16.24	350	-54	RAB	YRM	1993
93-13	470210	7082458	1006	16.24	350	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-14	470204	7082488	1006	16.24	350	-58	RAB	YRM	1993
93-15	470199	7082518	1006	16.24	350	-65	RAB	YRM	1993
93-16	470320	7082418	991	16.24	350	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-17	470314	7082447	991	16.24	350	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-18	470309	7082477	991	16.24	350	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-19	470302	7082506	1006	16.24	350	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-20	470296	7082536	1006	22.34	350	-61	RAB	YRM	1993

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
93-23	470679	7081512	930	16.24	360	-47	RAB	YRM	1993
93-24	470677	7081608	960	16.24	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-25	470685	7081718	960	16.24	360	-59	RAB	YRM	1993
93-26	470684	7081812	960	16.24	360	-59	RAB	YRM	1993
93-27	470686	7081916	960	16.24	360	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-28	470677	7082010	960	16.24	360	-58	RAB	YRM	1993
93-29	470679	7082111	960	19.29	360	-56	RAB	YRM	1993
93-30	470680	7082209	960	16.24	360	-56	RAB	YRM	1993
93-31	470681	7082309	960	16.24	360	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-32	470679	7082405	991	16.24	360	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-33	470683	7082510	991	16.24	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-34	470682	7082606	1008	16.24	360	-58	RAB	YRM	1993
93-35	470686	7082707	1004	16.24	360	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-36	470681	7082802	997	16.24	360	-62	RAB	YRM	1993
93-37	470687	7082907	988	16.24	360	-62	RAB	YRM	1993
93-38	470686	7082999	984	16.24	360	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-39	470687	7083107	978	16.24	360	-62	RAB	YRM	1993
93-40	470680	7083199	972	10.15	360	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-41	470683	7083301	961	16.24	360	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-42	470683	7083401	949	16.24	360	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-43	470157	7082594	1009	16.24	360	-61	RAB	YRM	1993
93-44	470154	7082692	1002	19.29	360	-66	RAB	YRM	1993
93-45	470157	7082791	995	16.24	360	-61	RAB	YRM	1993
93-46	470163	7082895	989	16.24	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-47	470157	7082992	982	16.24	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-48	470163	7083091	977	16.24	360	-58	RAB	YRM	1993
93-49	470162	7083189	970	16.24	360	-62	RAB	YRM	1993
93-50	470165	7083296	961	16.24	360	-61	RAB	YRM	1993
93-52	469660	7081884	960	16.24	360	-56	RAB	YRM	1993
93-53	469660	7081983	960	16.24	360	-53	RAB	YRM	1993
93-54	469660	7082083	991	16.24	360	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-55	469660	7082184	991	16.24	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-56	469660	7082283	991	16.24	360	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-57	469661	7082382	991	16.24	360	-62	RAB	YRM	1993
93-58	469660	7082483	991	19.29	360	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-59	469673	7082581	990	16.24	360	-61	RAB	YRM	1993
93-60	469678	7082681	986	16.24	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-61	469684	7082779	982	16.24	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-62	469690	7082871	979	16.24	360	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-63	469699	7082972	975	16.24	360	-62	RAB	YRM	1993
93-64	469702	7083071	972	16.24	360	-61	RAB	YRM	1993

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
93-65	469710	7083172	962	16.24	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-66	469246	7081899	960	16.24	360	-53	RAB	YRM	1993
93-67	469246	7081998	960	16.24	360	-54	RAB	YRM	1993
93-68	469246	7082099	991	16.24	360	-56	RAB	YRM	1993
93-69	469246	7082199	991	16.24	360	-59	RAB	YRM	1993
93-70	469246	7082297	991	16.24	360	-56	RAB	YRM	1993
93-71	469246	7082397	991	16.24	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-72	469246	7082497	991	16.24	360	-62	RAB	YRM	1993
93-73	469245	7082596	984	16.24	360	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-74	469259	7082695	981	16.24	360	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-75	469259	7082794	977	16.24	360	-61	RAB	YRM	1993
93-76	469267	7082893	972	16.24	360	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-77	469275	7082990	966	16.24	360	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-78	469278	7083087	957	16.24	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-79	469174	7082251	991	16.24	315	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-80	469102	7082322	991	16.24	315	-65	RAB	YRM	1993
93-81	469033	7082392	991	16.24	315	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-82	468979	7082449	960	16.24	315	-65	RAB	YRM	1993
93-83	468887	7082533	956	16.24	315	-62	RAB	YRM	1993
93-100	468931	7083075	905	16.24	338	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-101	468925	7083105	904	16.24	338	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-102	468914	7083131	903	16.24	338	-61	RAB	YRM	1993
93-103	468898	7083162	901	16.24	338	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-104	468884	7083192	894	16.24	338	-54	RAB	YRM	1993
93-105	468877	7083214	895	19.29	338	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-105A	468883	7083227	901	46.73	338	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-106	468845	7083230	894	46.73	360	-56	RAB	YRM	1993
93-107	468839	7083258	892	16.24	360	-65	RAB	YRM	1993
93-108	468833	7083284	889	16.24	332	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-109	468811	7083304	884	16.24	332	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-110	468796	7083327	881	16.24	332	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-111	468787	7083346	879	13.20	290	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-112	468972	7083184	908	19.29	19	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-113	468984	7083214	912	16.24	19	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-114	468989	7083241	910	16.24	19	-53	RAB	YRM	1993
93-115	468995	7083271	907	16.24	355	-55	RAB	YRM	1993
93-116	468992	7083305	904	33.01	355	-77	RAB	YRM	1993
93-117	468988	7083333	903	46.73	340	-66	RAB	YRM	1993
93-118	468988	7083353	902	16.24	340	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-119	468972	7083391	901	31.49	340	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-120	468758	7083355	875	16.24	290	-63	RAB	YRM	1993

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
93-121	468725	7083360	870	16.24	290	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-122	469007	7083177	905	16.24	327	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-123	469033	7083269	911	19.29	355	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-123A	469032	7083206	908	16.24	327	-62	RAB	YRM	1993
93-124	469029	7083293	907	16.24	355	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-125	469023	7083327	906	16.24	350	-67	RAB	YRM	1993
93-126	469011	7083355	905	13.20	340	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-127	469004	7083387	908	16.24	340	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-128	468995	7083412	900	16.24	340	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-129	468986	7083439	892	46.73	340	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-130	469289	7083181	943	16.24	330	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-131	469268	7083208	934	16.24	330	-67	RAB	YRM	1993
93-132	469252	7083232	926	16.24	330	-71	RAB	YRM	1993
93-133	469217	7083283	919	16.24	330	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-134	469210	7083305	916	16.24	330	-65	RAB	YRM	1993
93-135	469195	7083330	915	19.29	330	-69	RAB	YRM	1993
93-136	469182	7083348	913	16.24	330	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-137	469167	7083373	913	16.24	330	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-138	469146	7083398	915	31.49	330	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-139	469124	7083426	909	46.73	330	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-140	468696	7083368	868	16.24	23	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-141	468712	7083406	864	16.24	330	-65	RAB	YRM	1993
93-142	468689	7083420	860	16.24	298	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-143	468664	7083433	856	16.24	298	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-144	468639	7083452	851	16.24	298	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-145	468606	7083474	846	16.24	298	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-146	470154	7082690	1002	31.49	360	-64	RAB	YRM	1993
93-147	470124	7082692	1001	49.78	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-148	470185	7082690	1003	46.73	360	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-149	470154	7082662	1004	58.93	360	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-151	469216	7081900	960	49.78	360	-49	RAB	YRM	1993
93-152	469275	7081899	960	49.78	360	-48	RAB	YRM	1993
93-153	469245	7081870	960	52.83	360	-53	RAB	YRM	1993
93-154	469246	7081931	960	61.98	360	-51	RAB	YRM	1993
93-155	468929	7082488	960	46.73	315	-65	RAB	YRM	1993
93-156	468866	7082511	960	49.78	315	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-157	468909	7082512	960	61.98	315	-63	RAB	YRM	1993
93-158	468909	7082553	957	46.73	315	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-159	468866	7082553	954	46.73	315	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-160	466933	7082225	777	46.73	19	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-161	466963	7082315	777	46.73	19	-58	RAB	YRM	1993

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
93-162	467000	7082415	777	46.73	19	-57	RAB	YRM	1993
93-163	467033	7082505	796	34.54	19	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-164	467063	7082595	796	22.34	19	-61	RAB	YRM	1993
93-165	467003	7082525	797	37.59	19	-60	RAB	YRM	1993
93-166	466933	7082445	777	46.73	19	-58	RAB	YRM	1993
94-1	470001	7082514	1006	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-2	470001	7082543	991	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-3	470001	7082572	1008	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-4	470001	7082602	1005	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-5	470005	7082631	1003	34.54	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-6	470005	7082662	1002	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-7	470005	7082692	1000	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-8	470005	7082721	998	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-9	470004	7082750	995	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-10	470035	7082631	1004	22.34	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-11	470034	7082662	1002	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-12	470034	7082692	1000	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-13	470035	7082721	997	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-14	470035	7082751	995	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-15	470064	7082631	1005	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-16	470065	7082662	1003	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-17	470064	7082691	1001	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-18	470064	7082721	998	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-19	470064	7082750	996	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-20	470093	7082631	1005	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-21	470094	7082661	1004	34.54	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-22	470094	7082690	1001	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-23	470094	7082721	998	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-24	470094	7082750	997	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-25	470124	7082631	1006	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-26	470124	7082660	1003	34.54	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-27	470125	7082721	999	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-28	470125	7082750	997	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-29	470154	7082630	1006	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-30	470155	7082720	999	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-31	470155	7082750	997	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-32	470184	7082630	1007	28.44	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-33	470185	7082661	1005	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-34	470185	7082720	1001	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-35	470184	7082750	999	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-36	470214	7082630	1007	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
94-37	470214	7082660	1006	25.39	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-38	470214	7082690	1004	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-39	470214	7082720	1002	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-40	470214	7082750	999	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-41	470244	7082630	1008	34.54	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-42	470244	7082660	1007	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-43	470244	7082689	1005	46.73	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-44	470244	7082719	1003	40.63	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-45	470244	7082749	1000	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-46	470274	7082630	1009	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-47	470273	7082660	1007	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-48	470274	7082689	1005	40.63	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-49	470274	7082719	1003	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-50	470274	7082749	1001	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-51	470304	7082630	1010	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-52	470304	7082660	1008	28.44	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-53	470305	7082688	1007	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-54	470305	7082719	1005	34.54	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-55	470305	7082748	1002	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-56	470334	7082629	1010	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-57	470334	7082660	1008	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-58	470335	7082689	1007	37.59	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-59	470334	7082720	1004	34.54	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-60	470334	7082749	1002	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-61	470364	7082630	1010	28.44	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-62	470364	7082660	1008	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-63	470365	7082688	1006	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-64	470365	7082719	1004	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-65	470365	7082749	1002	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-66	469098	7081839	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-67	469098	7081870	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-68	469098	7081900	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-69	469098	7081932	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-70	469097	7081960	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-71	469097	7081990	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-72	469098	7082019	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-73	469128	7081840	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-74	469128	7081870	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-75	469128	7081900	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-76	469127	7081931	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-77	469127	7081960	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
94-78	469127	7081989	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-79	469128	7082019	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-80	469158	7081840	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-81	469158	7081870	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-82	469158	7081899	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-83	469158	7081932	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-84	469158	7081960	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-85	469158	7081989	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-86	469158	7082019	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-87	469188	7081840	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-88	469188	7081870	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-89	469188	7081901	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-90	469188	7081931	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-91	469188	7081961	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-92	469188	7081989	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-93	469188	7082019	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-94	469217	7081840	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-95	469217	7081870	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-96	469218	7081932	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-97	469218	7081961	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-98	469217	7081990	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-99	469218	7082019	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-100	469248	7081841	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-101	469248	7081960	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-102	469247	7082020	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-103	469277	7081840	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-104	469277	7081870	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-105	469278	7081931	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-106	469277	7081960	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-107	469278	7081989	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-108	469278	7082019	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-109	469307	7081841	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-110	469307	7081870	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-111	469307	7081900	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-112	469307	7081931	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-113	469308	7081960	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-114	469308	7081990	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-115	469307	7082020	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-116	469338	7081840	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-117	469338	7081870	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-118	469338	7081900	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
94-119	469337	7081931	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-120	469337	7081960	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-121	469338	7081989	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-122	469338	7082020	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-123	469368	7081840	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-124	469368	7081870	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-125	469368	7081900	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-126	469368	7081932	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-127	469368	7081961	960	31.48	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-127A	469368	7081953	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-128	469368	7081990	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-129	469368	7082020	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-130	469397	7081840	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-131	469397	7081870	960	16.24	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-131A	469397	7081875	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-132	469397	7081900	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-133	469397	7081930	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-134	469398	7081960	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-135	469398	7081989	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-136	469398	7082019	960	31.49	360	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-137	468908	7082423	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-138	468886	7082446	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-139	468865	7082467	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-140	468844	7082487	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-141	468823	7082511	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-142	468929	7082445	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-143	468908	7082467	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-144	468887	7082487	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-145	468845	7082530	952	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-146	468958	7082463	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-147	468972	7082487	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-148	468951	7082508	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-149	468931	7082528	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-150	468888	7082572	955	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-151	468993	7082507	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-152	468972	7082529	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-153	468951	7082549	963	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-154	468930	7082571	959	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-155	468909	7082592	956	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-156	469037	7082506	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-157	469015	7082527	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
94-158	468994	7082548	969	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-159	468973	7082571	965	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-160	468951	7082592	960	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-161	468932	7082614	957	34.54	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-162	469058	7082527	991	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-163	469035	7082548	974	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-164	469014	7082570	970	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-165	468994	7082592	965	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-166	468974	7082614	961	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-167	468953	7082635	957	28.44	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-168	469140	7082483	991	28.44	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-169	469119	7082504	991	23.87	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-170	469098	7082526	991	28.44	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-171	469078	7082548	978	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-172	469057	7082569	974	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-173	469038	7082591	971	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-174	469017	7082612	966	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-175	468995	7082634	962	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-176	468974	7082655	958	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-177	469161	7082504	991	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-178	469140	7082525	991	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-179	469119	7082547	981	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-180	469100	7082569	978	28.44	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-181	469079	7082591	976	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-182	469059	7082612	972	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-183	469038	7082633	968	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-184	469016	7082654	963	25.39	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-185	468996	7082674	959	25.39	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-186	469182	7082524	991	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-187	469162	7082546	983	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-188	469141	7082569	981	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-189	469121	7082589	978	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-190	469204	7082546	985	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-191	469184	7082568	982	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-192	469162	7082589	980	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-193	469142	7082610	978	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-194	469226	7082567	985	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-195	469205	7082587	982	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-196	469185	7082609	980	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-197	469164	7082631	978	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-198	469227	7082609	982	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
94-199	469206	7082629	980	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
94-200	469185	7082652	978	31.49	315	-55	RAB	YRM	1994
A-94-1	469346	7081704	950	152.00	360	-60	DD	YRM	1994
A-94-2	469168	7082420	990	150.18	360	-55	DD	YRM	1994
A-94-3	469188	7082401	990	152.00	315	-60	DD	YRM	1994
A-94-4	470227	7082435	1005	152.00	315	-60	DD	YRM	1994
96-23	469085	7081433	0	31.48	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-24	469062	7081421	0	31.48	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-25	469027	7081418	0	28.43	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-26	468995	7081418	0	31.48	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-27	468960	7081415	0	25.38	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-28	468925	7081403	0	25.38	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-29	468896	7081393	0	22.34	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-30	468862	7081377	0	26.91	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-31	468832	7081353	0	25.38	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-32	468808	7081337	0	13.19	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-33	468781	7081312	0	19.29	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-34	468756	7081297	0	19.29	0	0	RC	YRM	1996
96-35	468651	7081869	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-36	468653	7081835	930	43.67	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-37	468653	7081805	930	43.67	360	-56	RC	YRM	1996
96-38	468652	7081777	930	40.62	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-39	468651	7081748	930	40.62	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-40	468682	7081870	960	43.67	360	-58	RC	YRM	1996
96-41	468684	7081835	960	40.62	360	-57	RC	YRM	1996
96-42	468683	7081806	930	40.62	360	-57	RC	YRM	1996
96-43	468682	7081776	930	34.53	360	-53	RC	YRM	1996
96-44	468684	7081748	930	37.58	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-45	468713	7081868	960	31.48	360	-56	RC	YRM	1996
96-46	468715	7081837	960	34.53	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-47	468714	7081806	960	34.53	360	-53	RC	YRM	1996
96-48	468714	7081774	930	34.53	360	-57	RC	YRM	1996
96-49	468714	7081748	930	34.53	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-50	468741	7081866	960	31.48	360	-57	RC	YRM	1996
96-51	468742	7081834	960	31.48	360	-56	RC	YRM	1996
96-52	468741	7081809	960	34.53	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-53	468742	7081775	960	34.53	360	-52	RC	YRM	1996
96-54	468744	7081750	930	34.53	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-55	468774	7081869	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-56	468773	7081839	960	31.48	360	-56	RC	YRM	1996
96-57	468772	7081811	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
96-58	468773	7081776	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-59	468773	7081751	960	34.53	360	-53	RC	YRM	1996
96-60	468801	7081868	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-61	468802	7081837	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-62	468803	7081809	960	31.48	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-63	468803	7081776	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-64	468806	7081750	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-65	468836	7081867	960	31.48	360	-52	RC	YRM	1996
96-66	468837	7081834	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-67	468838	7081803	960	31.48	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-68	468836	7081774	960	31.48	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-69	468835	7081747	960	31.48	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-70	468866	7081868	960	31.48	360	-52	RC	YRM	1996
96-71	468865	7081834	960	31.48	360	-53	RC	YRM	1996
96-72	468865	7081804	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-73	468865	7081775	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-74	468867	7081747	960	31.48	360	-53	RC	YRM	1996
96-75	468897	7081866	960	31.48	360	-53	RC	YRM	1996
96-76	468896	7081836	960	31.48	360	-50	RC	YRM	1996
96-77	468895	7081802	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-78	468893	7081774	960	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-79	468896	7081746	960	31.48	360	-51	RC	YRM	1996
96-80	468928	7081866	960	25.38	360	-50	RC	YRM	1996
96-81	468927	7081834	960	28.43	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-82	468927	7081805	960	34.53	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-83	468929	7081776	960	34.53	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-84	468929	7081748	960	17.76	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-84A	468929	7081746	960	31.48	360	-53	RC	YRM	1996
96-85	469635	7082336	991	25.38	360	-56	RC	YRM	1996
96-86	469638	7082304	991	25.39	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-87	469638	7082277	991	31.49	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-88	469638	7082244	991	31.49	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-89	469639	7082220	991	25.39	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-90	469638	7082188	991	31.48	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-91	469637	7082159	991	34.53	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-92	469664	7082338	991	16.24	360	-56	RC	YRM	1996
96-92A	469695	7082335	991	31.48	360	-56	RC	YRM	1996
96-93	469663	7082307	991	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-94	469665	7082264	991	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-95	469667	7082242	991	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-96	469666	7082217	991	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
96-97	469665	7082201	991	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-98	469666	7082156	991	31.48	360	-58	RC	YRM	1996
96-99	469695	7082337	991	19.29	360	-57	RC	YRM	1996
96-100	469695	7082305	991	34.54	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-101	469696	7082277	991	22.34	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-102	469697	7082247	991	28.44	360	-53	RC	YRM	1996
96-103	469697	7082218	991	31.49	360	-53	RC	YRM	1996
96-104	469696	7082185	991	16.24	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-105	469696	7082159	991	31.49	360	-50	RC	YRM	1996
96-106	469729	7082339	991	31.48	360	-56	RC	YRM	1996
96-107	469728	7082307	991	31.48	360	-55	RC	YRM	1996
96-108	469728	7082279	991	31.48	360	-53	RC	YRM	1996
96-109	469727	7082248	991	28.43	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-110	469728	7082220	991	31.48	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-111	469727	7082185	991	34.53	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
96-112	469726	7082154	991	31.48	360	-54	RC	YRM	1996
RC97-01	467246	7083927	788	21.34	360	-60	RC	EPR	1997
RC97-01A	467246	7083942	788	21.34	360	-60	RC	EPR	1997
RC97-02	466661	7084029	750	35.40	360	-60	RC	EPR	1997
RC97-03	466616	7084065	745	30.50	360	-60	RC	EPR	1997
RC97-04	466565	7084037	738	33.53	360	-60	RC	EPR	1997
RC97-05	466497	7084027	730	51.90	360	-60	RC	EPR	1997
RC97-06	467149	7083926	784	105.00	360	-60	RC	EPR	1997
MQ00-001	467145	7083913	784	165.51	360	-60	DD	NEM	2000
MQ00-002	466637	7084022	749	100.58	360	-60	DD	NEM	2000
MQ00-003	467930	7084021	793	150.88	360	-60	DD	NEM	2000
MQ00-004	466646	7083905	738	213.36	360	-60	DD	NEM	2000
MQ00-005	467325	7083904	789	253.05	45	-60	DD	NEM	2000
AX-03-01	469521	7082347	973	136.25	352	-56	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-02	469515	7082249	967	191.11	360	-50	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-03	466059	7083164	721	198.12	360	-60	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-04	469610	7082339	973	126.80	360	-55	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-05	469987	7082792	992	157.58	360	-55	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-06	469898	7082844	987	127.10	360	-55	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-07	468823	7082649	941	105.16	325	-55	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-08	466035	7083037	726	225.55	360	-60	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-09	468859	7082585	951	145.39	325	-55	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-10	467357	7082994	791	172.82	360	-60	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-11a	466030	7082623	735	48.77	360	-60	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-11b	466030	7082625	735	166.12	360	-60	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-13	464402	7084343	684	151.49	360	-85	DD	SGV	2003

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
AX-03-13	464402	7084343	684	151.49	360	-85	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-14	468524	7083513	834	179.83	330	-65	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-15	464903	7084193	680	38.90	360	-70	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-16	468903	7082094	952	181.97	360	-50	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-17	468524	7083513	834	146.30	60	-60	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-18	469260	7082053	952	111.86	360	-55	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-19	468593	7083394	852	85.34	172	-80	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-20	468937	7083421	889	161.54	360	-60	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-21	469471	7082397	975	151.49	180	-70	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-22	467457	7082995	794	274.32	350	-55	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-23	470937	7082614	1003	167.34	360	-55	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-24	469071	7081998	948	139.29	360	-55	DD	SGV	2003
AX-03-25	467358	7082948	792	283.50	360	-75	DD	SGV	2003
MQ03-006	466660	7083810	752	21.34	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-007	466562	7083958	739	151.49	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-008	466669	7083828	752	228.30	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-009	466763	7083962	762	123.75	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-010	466863	7083944	768	135.64	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-011	466963	7083910	774	151.50	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-012	467207	7084084	786	126.19	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-013	467318	7083691	788	186.50	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-014	466562	7083857	735	200.25	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-015	466762	7083878	762	227.68	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-016	466960	7083809	777	193.50	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-017	467060	7083858	775	197.21	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-018	466880	7084371	743	227.70	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-019	467232	7084484	754	223.42	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-020	468031	7083625	800	187.76	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-021	467681	7083727	790	151.49	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-022	467151	7083810	780	181.97	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
MQ03-023	467252	7083857	786	154.53	360	-60	DD	SPR	2003
KR10-019	465288	7084800	676	9.15	0	-90	RC	AXR	2010
KR10-020	465288	7084800	676	3.05	360	-65	RC	AXR	2010
KR10-021	465638	7084638	683	33.54	0	-90	RC	AXR	2010
KR10-022	466123	7084191	701	28.96	0	-90	RC	AXR	2010
KR10-023	466512	7083552	738	27.44	0	-90	RC	AXR	2010
KR10-024	467241	7083874	785	9.15	0	-90	RC	AXR	2010
KR10-025	467240	7083874	785	38.11	255	-66	RC	AXR	2010
KR10-026	467494	7083982	791	15.24	0	-90	RC	AXR	2010
KR10-027	467494	7083982	791	56.40	325	-65	RC	AXR	2010
KR10-028	468853	7084305	794	9.14	0	-90	RC	AXR	2010

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
KR10-029	468853	7084306	794	41.16	360	-65	RC	AXR	2010
K-12-0487	466857	7083865	767	78.00	360	-60	DD	AXR	2012
K-12-0489	466857	7083866	767	216.00	360	-55	DD	AXR	2012
K-12-0490	466768	7083780	761	350.00	360	-60	DD	AXR	2012
K-12-0492	466660	7083760	754	287.00	360	-60	DD	AXR	2012
K-12-0493	467430	7083515	792	344.00	360	-50	DD	AXR	2012
AX17-026	468812	7081832	951	249.94	0	-60	DD	BYN	2017
AX17-027	469154	7081801	955	35.05	0	-60	DD	BYN	2017
AX17-028	469150	7082000	982	112.78	0	-60	DD	BYN	2017
AX17-029	469000	7082100	986	111.25	0	-60	DD	BYN	2017
MQ17-024	466753	7083924	754	166.12	0	-60	DD	BYN	2017
MQ17-025	466755	7084014	764	96.01	0	-60	DD	BYN	2017
MQ17-026	466700	7083942	753	156.97	0	-60	DD	BYN	2017
MQ17-027	466653	7083965	748	164.59	0	-60	DD	BYN	2017
MQ17-028	467008	7083894	777	167.64	0	-60	DD	BYN	2017
MQ17-029	467161	7083860	782	161.54	0	-60	DD	BYN	2017
MQ-18-30	466851	7084003	773	94.49	360	-60	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-31	466947	7083954	777	78.64	7	-61	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-32	467046	7083966	782	100.58	8	-60	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-33	467052	7083911	780	124.97	358	-59	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-34	467047	7083815	778	185.93	357	-59	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-35	466944	7083863	771	150.88	358	-60	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-36	466857	7083822	768	160.02	5	-61	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-37	466806	7083948	764	123.44	359	-60	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-38	467774	7084246	784	88.70	356	-60	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-39	467697	7083889	791	65.84	358	-61	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-40	467339	7083693	788	170.69	5	-59	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-18-41	467336	7083691	788	70.10	281	-58	DD	BYN	2018
MQ-19-42	466775	7083979	766	111.25	358	-60	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-43	466824	7083975	769	109.73	360	-60	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-44	466819	7083976	770	153.92	284	-48	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-45	466872	7083980	774	118.87	1	-61	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-46	467350	7083952	791	108.20	356	-60	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-47	466601	7083992	738	111.25	356	-60	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-48	466592	7083894	737	210.31	354	-61	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-49	466600	7083943	734	147.83	1	-63	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-50	466500	7083956	733	153.93	1	-62	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-51	466508	7083997	730	108.20	354	-63	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-52	467253	7083956	789	131.06	359	-61	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-53	467254	7083999	789	106.68	2	-63	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-54	467243	7083898	786	161.54	5	-61	DD	BYN	2019

Hole ID	East NAD83 Z8	North NAD83 Z8	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Az	Dip	Type	Operator	Year
MQ-19-55	467351	7083916	790	147.83	349	-62	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-56	467376	7083849	788	156.39	355	-62	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-57	467454	7083903	789	116.00	2	-61	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-58	467447	7083951	790	96.01	3	-62	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-59	467446	7083853	788	155.14	1	-63	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-60	467555	7083804	789	146.91	353	-61	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-61	467552	7083847	789	105.16	360	-63	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-62	467552	7083901	789	60.35	355	-60	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-63	467651	7083800	790	132.59	354	-59	DD	BYN	2019
MQ-19-64	467358	7083797	787	163.07	359	-59	DD	BYN	2019
MQRC-19-01	466898	7084004	776	123.44	0	-90	RC	BYN	2019
MQRC-19-02	466845	7084005	773	100.58	0	-60	RC	BYN	2019
MQRC-19-03	466903	7084053	775	71.63	0	-90	RC	BYN	2019
MQRC-19-04	466901	7084078	775	54.86	0	-90	RC	BYN	2019
MQRC-19-05	466801	7083997	771	146.30	0	-90	RC	BYN	2019
AX-19-30	467262	7082826	792	178.31	10	-60	DD	BYN	2019
AX-19-31	467274	7082874	792	111.86	360	-60	DD	BYN	2019
AX-19-32	467275	7082934	791	108.20	358	-60	DD	BYN	2019
AX-19-33	467278	7082977	790	105.16	355	-60	DD	BYN	2019
AX-19-34	467167	7082821	790	178.31	3.5	-62	DD	BYN	2019
AX-19-35	467171	7082876	788	106.53	356	-62	DD	BYN	2019
AX-19-36	467187	7082931	787	117.04	0	-60	DD	BYN	2019
AX-19-37	467197	7082980	786	120.40	355	-61	DD	BYN	2019
AX-19-38	467374	7083020	792	146.30	353	-58	DD	BYN	2019
AX-19-39	467283	7083045	789	118.87	355	-60	DD	BYN	2019
AX-19-40	467370	7082870	793	83.82	354	-61	DD	BYN	2019

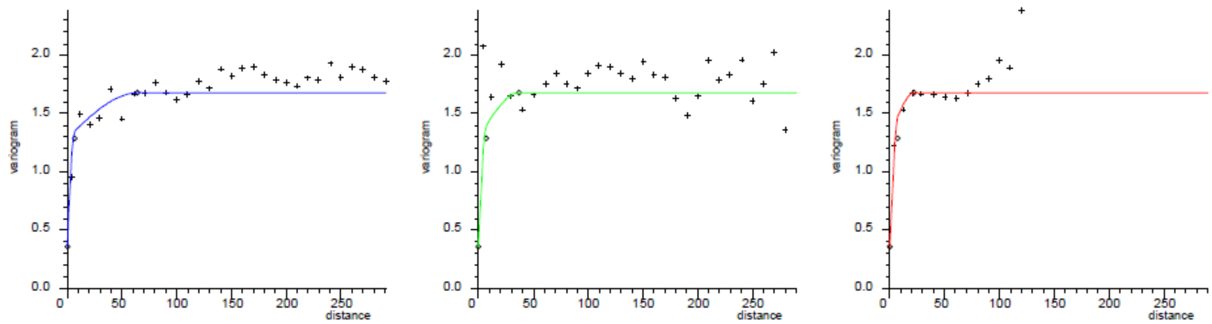
APPENDIX 4

VARIOGRAM MODELS – MCQUESTEN AIRSTRIP DEPOSIT

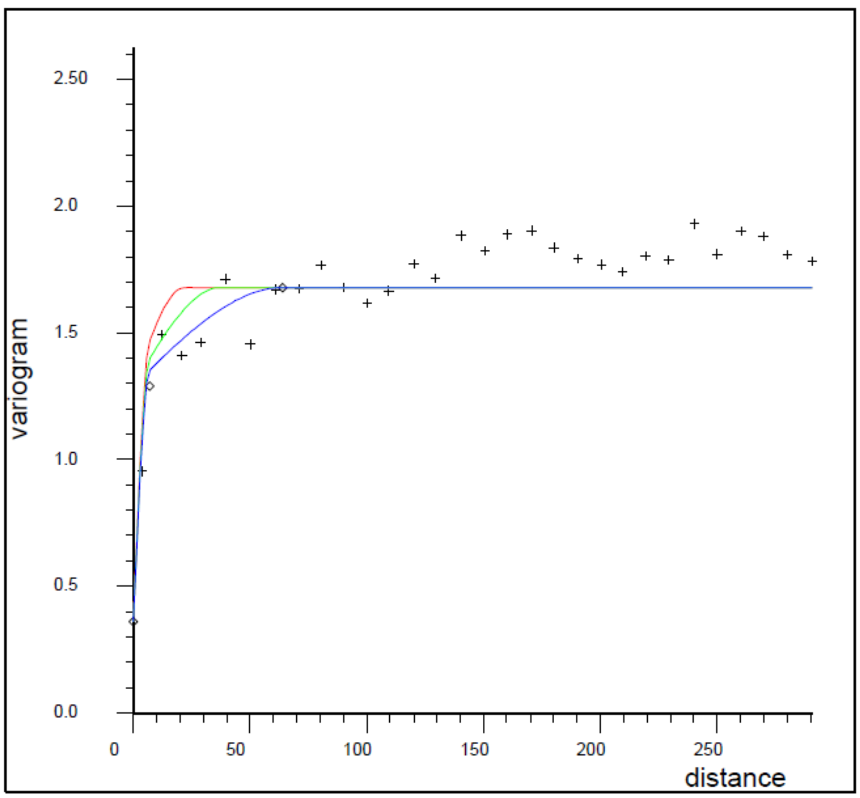
VARIOGRAM 1: Directional RLP Variograms - Au g/t - CAL1

LAGS: 30 of 9.7

Direction Number 1	Direction Number 2	Direction Number 3
Azimuth = 90.0 +/- 12.5	Azimuth = 180.0 +/- 12.5	Azimuth = 180.0 +/- 12.5
Plunge = 10.0 +/- 12.5	Plunge = -30.0 +/- 12.5	Plunge = 60.0 +/- 12.5



DIRECTION Number 1 **Directional RLP Variograms - Au g/t**



Variogram Model:

Nugget effect = 0.360

Directions:

1 SPH: c1 =	0.929	a1 =	7.07
1 SPH: c2 =	0.390	a2 =	64.1
2 SPH: c1 =	0.929	a1 =	7.07
2 SPH: c2 =	0.390	a2 =	37.2
3 SPH: c1 =	0.929	a1 =	7.07
3 SPH: c2 =	0.390	a2 =	22.1

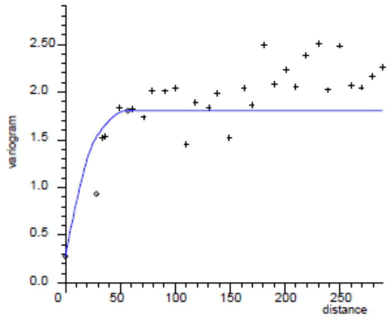
Appendix Figure 1: Variogram Model – CAL1 – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

VARIOGRAM 1: Directional RLP Variograms - Au g/t - CAL2

LAGS: 30 of 9.7

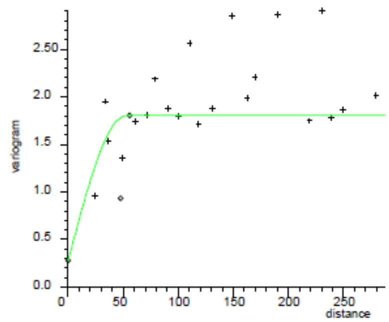
Direction Number 1

Azimuth = 90.0 +/- 12.5
Plunge = 5.0 +/- 12.5



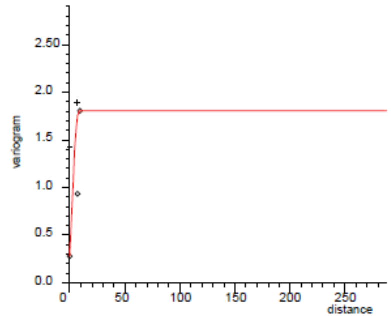
Direction Number 2

Azimuth = 180.0 +/- 12.5
Plunge = -35.0 +/- 12.5

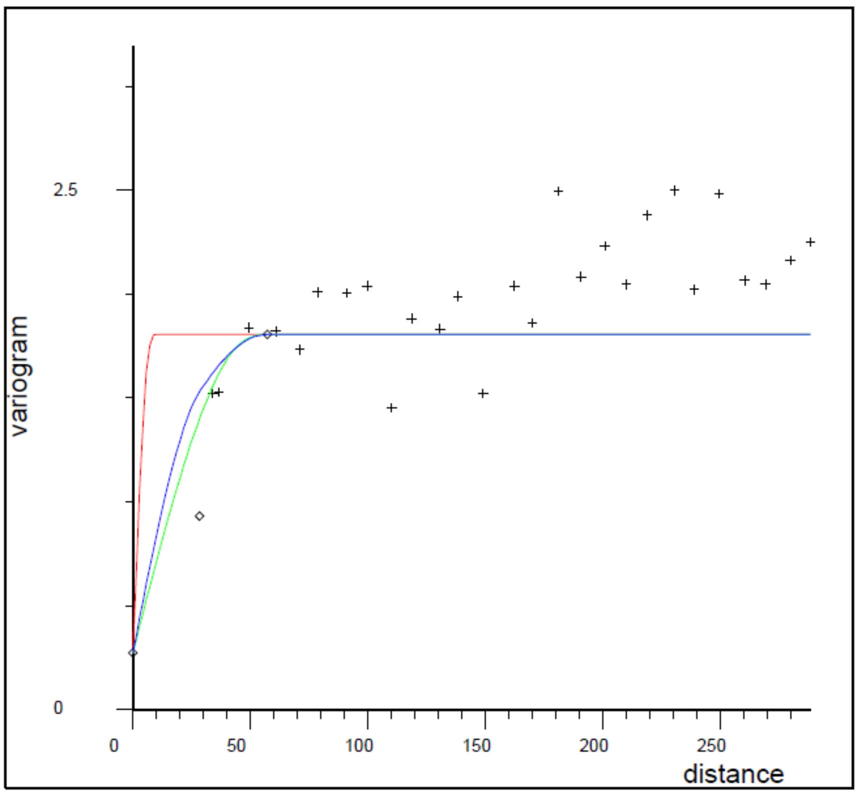


Direction Number 3

Azimuth = 180.0 +/- 12.5
Plunge = 55.0 +/- 12.5



DIRECTION Number 1 **Directional RLP Variograms - Au g/t**



Variogram Model:

Nugget effect = 0.275

Directions:

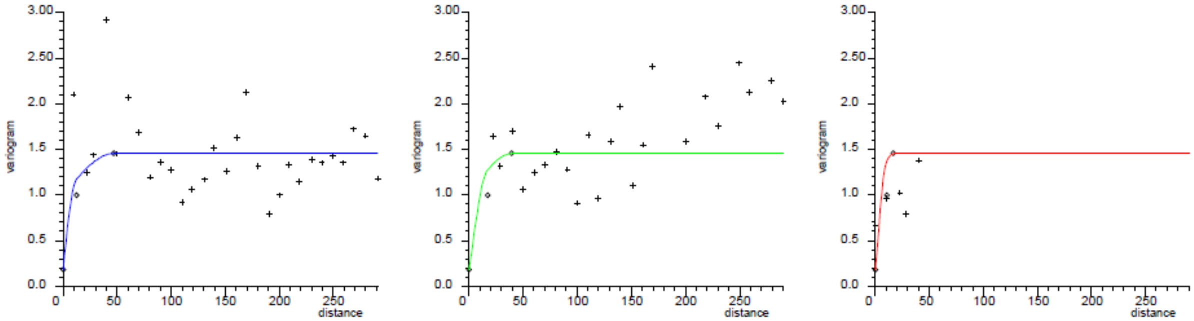
1 SPH: c1 = 0.658 a1 = 28.3
1 SPH: c2 = 0.875 a2 = 57.1
2 SPH: c1 = 0.658 a1 = 47.5
2 SPH: c2 = 0.875 a2 = 56.1
3 SPH: c1 = 0.658 a1 = 7.01
3 SPH: c2 = 0.875 a2 = 9.15

Appendix Figure 2: Variogram Model – CAL2 – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

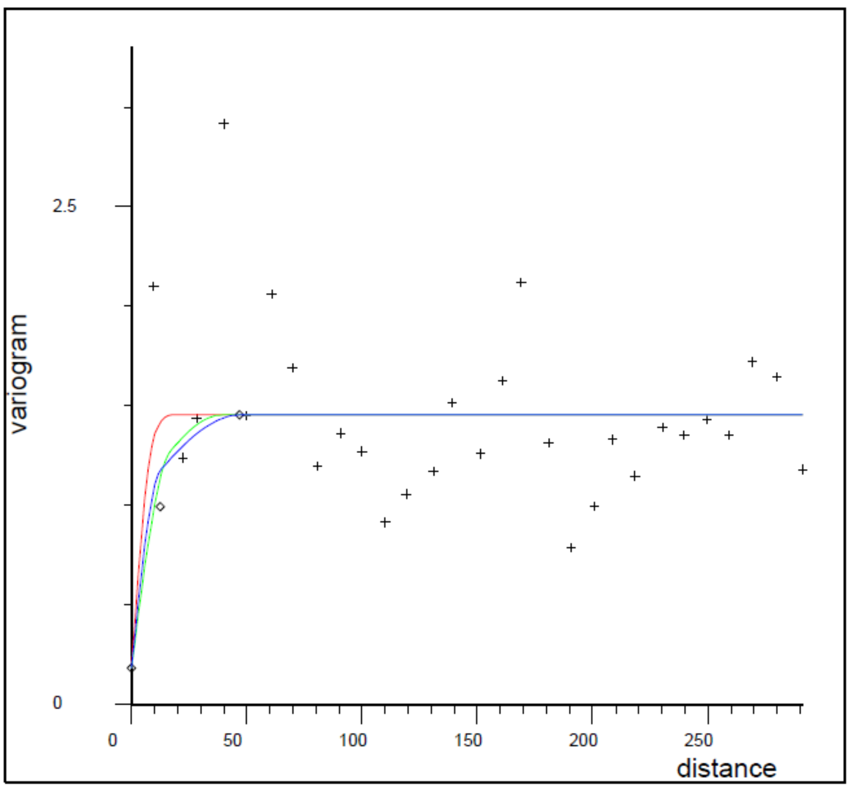
VARIOGRAM 1: Directional RLP Variograms - Au g/t - GSCH1

LAGS: 30 of 9.7

Direction Number 1	Direction Number 2	Direction Number 3
Azimuth = 90.0 +/- 12.5	Azimuth = 180.0 +/- 12.5	Azimuth = 180.0 +/- 12.5
Plunge = 5.0 +/- 12.5	Plunge = -35.0 +/- 12.5	Plunge = 55.0 +/- 12.5



DIRECTION Number 1 **Directional RLP Variograms - Au g/t**



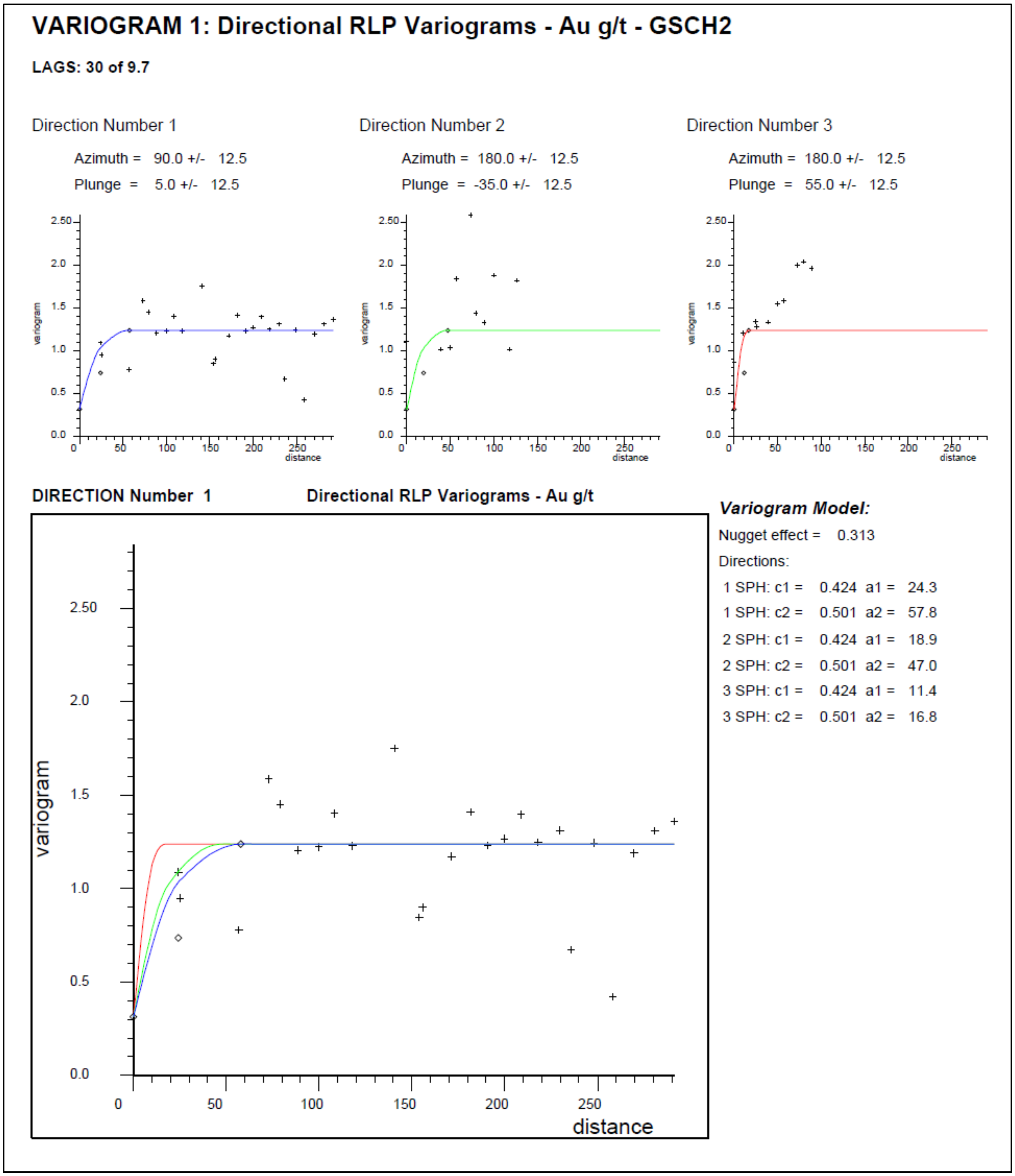
Variogram Model:

Nugget effect = 0.183

Directions:

1 SPH: c1 = 0.812 a1 = 12.5
1 SPH: c2 = 0.460 a2 = 46.9
2 SPH: c1 = 0.812 a1 = 16.8
2 SPH: c2 = 0.460 a2 = 39.4
3 SPH: c1 = 0.812 a1 = 10.3
3 SPH: c2 = 0.460 a2 = 16.8

Appendix Figure 3: Variogram Model – GSCH1 – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

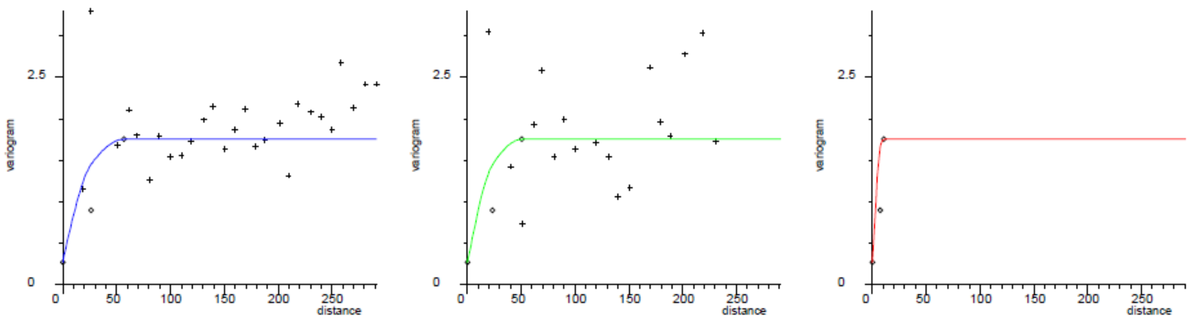


Appendix Figure 4: Variogram Model – GSCH2 – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

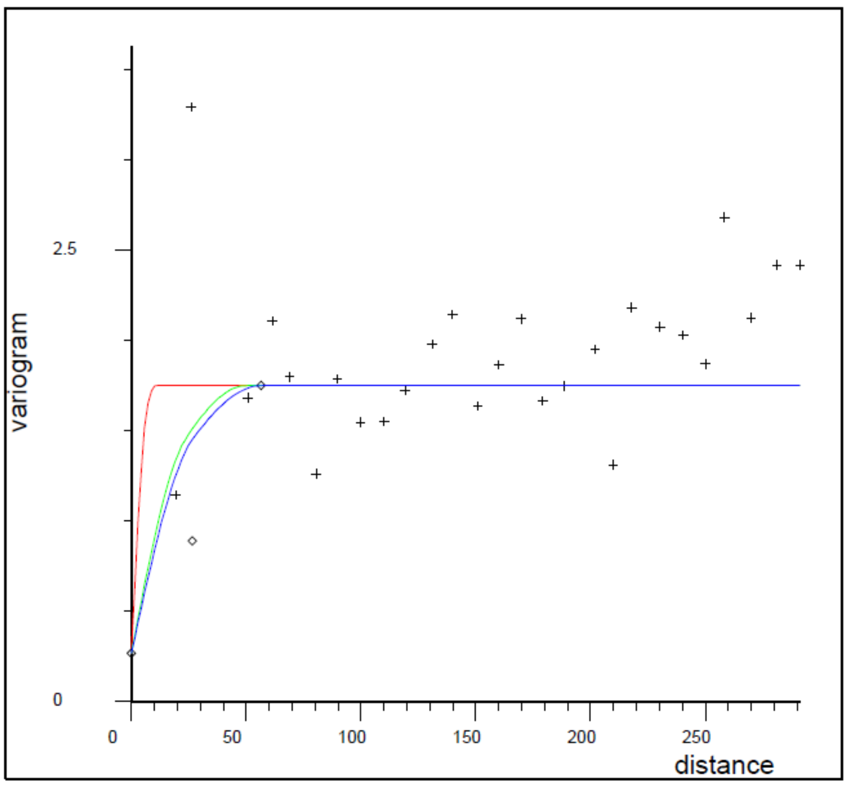
VARIOGRAM 1: Directional RLP Variograms - Au g/t - QFP1

LAGS: 30 of 9.7

Direction Number 1	Direction Number 2	Direction Number 3
Azimuth = 85.0 +/- 12.5	Azimuth = 175.0 +/- 12.5	Azimuth = 175.0 +/- 12.5
Plunge = 15.0 +/- 12.5	Plunge = -60.0 +/- 12.5	Plunge = 30.0 +/- 12.5



DIRECTION Number 1 **Directional RLP Variograms - Au g/t**



Variogram Model:

Nugget effect = 0.267

Directions:

1 SPH: c1 = 0.623 a1 = 26.5

1 SPH: c2 = 0.858 a2 = 56.7

2 SPH: c1 = 0.623 a1 = 23.2

2 SPH: c2 = 0.858 a2 = 50.2

3 SPH: c1 = 0.623 a1 = 7.09

3 SPH: c2 = 0.858 a2 = 10.3

Appendix Figure 5: Variogram Model – QFP1 – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

VARIOGRAM 1: Directional RLP Variograms - Au g/t - QTZT

LAGS: 30 of 9.7

Direction Number 1

Azimuth = 90.0 +/- 12.5

Plunge = 5.0 +/- 12.5

Direction Number 2

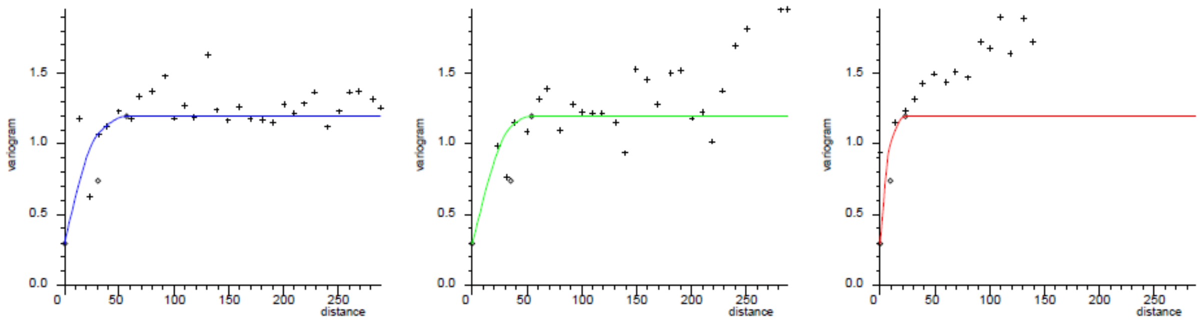
Azimuth = 180.0 +/- 12.5

Plunge = -40.0 +/- 12.5

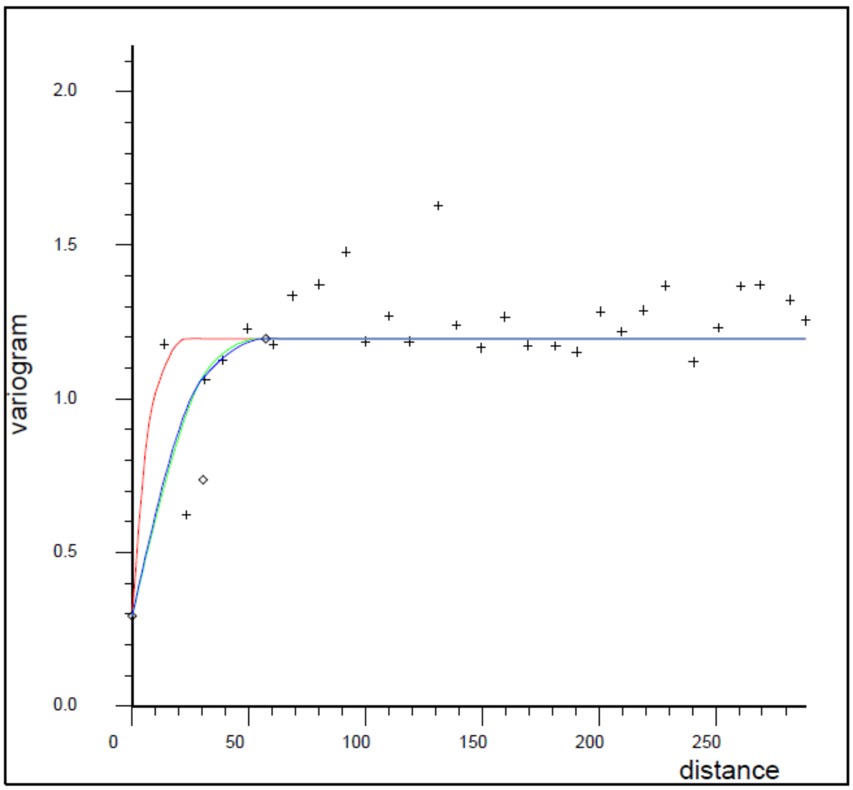
Direction Number 3

Azimuth = 180.0 +/- 12.5

Plunge = 50.0 +/- 12.5



DIRECTION Number 1 **Directional RLP Variograms - Au g/t**



Variogram Model:

Nugget effect = 0.294

Directions:

1 SPH: c1 = 0.443 a1 = 30.5

1 SPH: c2 = 0.459 a2 = 57.2

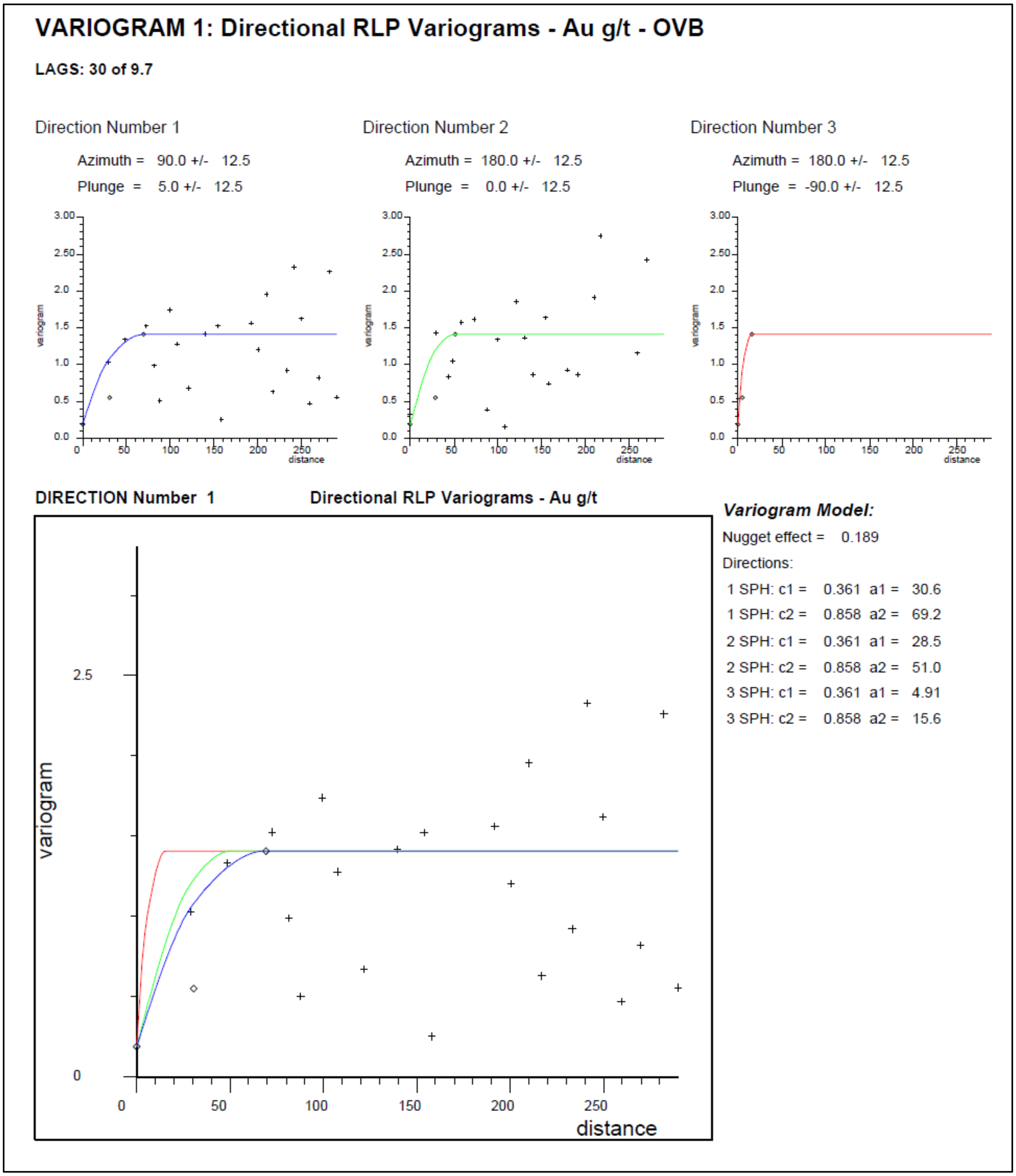
2 SPH: c1 = 0.443 a1 = 34.8

2 SPH: c2 = 0.459 a2 = 54.0

3 SPH: c1 = 0.443 a1 = 9.15

3 SPH: c2 = 0.459 a2 = 23.0

Appendix Figure 6: Variogram Model – QTZT – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit



Appendix Figure 7: Variogram Model – OVB – McQuesten Airstrip Deposit

APPENDIX 5

VARIOGRAM MODELS – MCQUESTEN POWERLINE DEPOSIT

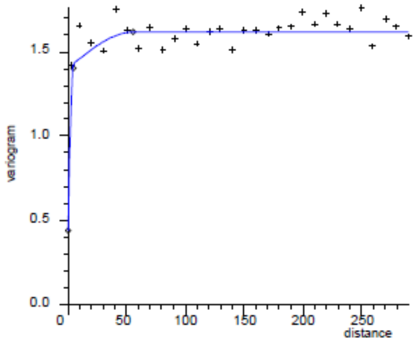
VARIOGRAM 3: RLP AU_GPT

LAGS: 30 of 9.7

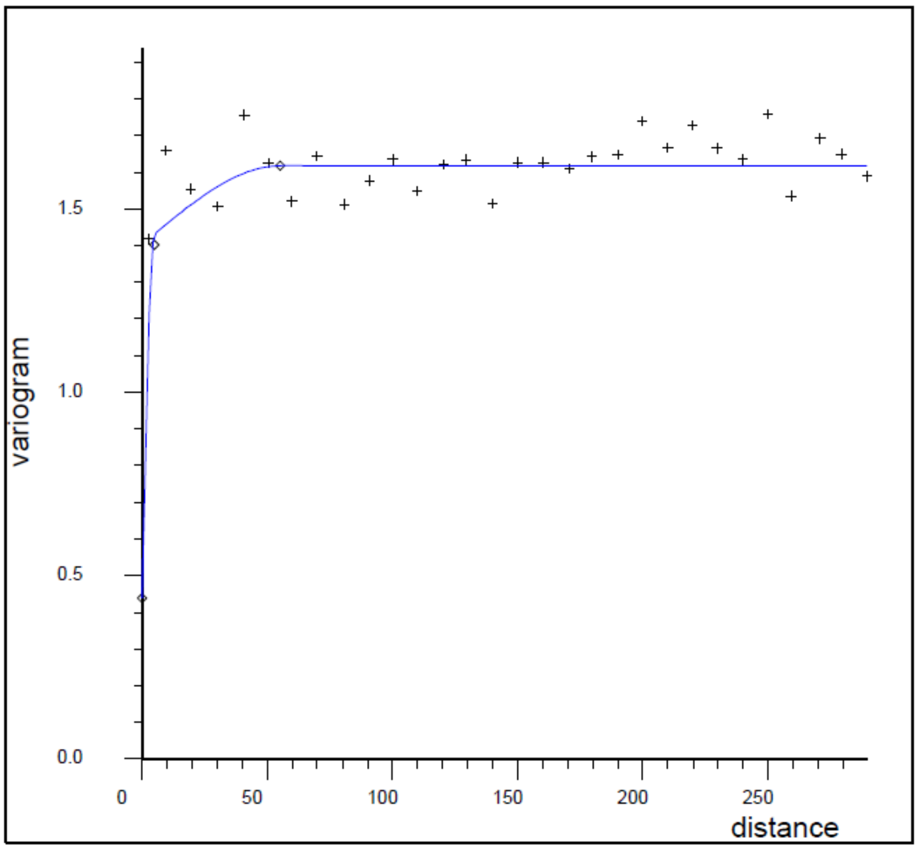
Direction Number 1

Azimuth = 0.0 +/- 90.0

Plunge = 0.0 +/- 90.0



DIRECTION Number 1 **RLP AU_GPT**



Variogram Model:

Nugget effect = 0.438

Directions:

1 SPH: c1 = 0.964 a1 = 4.90

1 SPH: c2 = 0.216 a2 = 55.2

Appendix Figure 8: Omni-Directional Variogram Model – MIN1+MIN2 –Powerline Deposit

APPENDIX 6

AURMAC GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION REVIEW

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION
AUREX MCQUESTEN GOLD PROJECT

Yukon, Canada

135˚ 35' W 63˚ 52' N

June 25, 2020

Prepared for:

BanyanGold
Value Driven

Prepared by:

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

GINTO CONSULTING INC.

BanyanGold

TECHNICAL REPORT
GEOPHYSICS COMPILATION
AUREX MCQUESTEN GOLD PROJECT, YUKON

Effective Date: June 25, 2020

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1 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AND DATA PROCESSING

1.1 Total Magnetic Field

Total magnetic field data from two airborne surveys and three ground surveys are available for the property, summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Overview of total magnetic field data sources.

Year	Surveys	Area	Instruments	Line / Station Spacing (m)	Bird altitude (m)
1995	Ground	McQuesten	Unkonwn	100 & 200 / 12.5	N/A
1996	Airborne	McQuesten, Aurex Hill and southern part of Aurex block	Scintrex optically pumped Cs vapour magnetometer	200/7	45
2000	Airborne	Entire McQuestan and Aurex properties	Geometrics G822 optically pumped Cs vapour magnetometer	150 / 3.5	40
2003	Ground	Northern part of Aurex Property	GEM magnetometer	100 / 12.5 (nominal)	N/A
2012	Ground	Aurex Hill	GEM magnetometer	100 / 3.5 (approx..)	N/A

The ground magnetic data from 2012, 2003, and 1995, were levelled and consolidated into a single database (*Mag_Ground_Final.xyz*). Datum shifts were applied to all three datasets to bring them in line with the airborne surveys, and careful levelling was conducted to eliminate artifacts introduced by merging datasets.

There may have been a ground survey in 1998, but no report is available and the data obtained for this survey appears to be identical to the 1995 survey.

Magnetic data from the 1996 and 2000 surveys were levelled and merged into a single database (*Mag_Airborne_Final.xyz*). Levelling of the airborne magnetic data was done in three stages: first a datum shift of a constant value was applied to the 1996 data bring it in line with the 2000 dataset; then a microlevelling filter was used to decorrugate the merged data; and lastly, careful levelling of individual lines and muting of overlapping stations was done until the horizontal derivative (tilt) map was acceptably free of artifacts.

1.1.1 Products

Datasets and total magnetic field maps of the processed data are available for the individual airborne surveys (*ARX_2000_Dighem* and *ARX_1996f_airborne9659*) and individual ground surveys (*MCQ_1995_mag*, *ARX_2003_StrataGold_mag*, and *ARX_2012_MagVLF*). The combined ground and airborne maps were generated by windowing out the area of the ground surveys from the airborne data set, in order to preserve the higher resolution data, and knitting the grids together. File names appended with _25 or _50 indicate that they were gridded with cell sizes of 25 m and 50 m, respectively.

The following files are included in the digital version of this report:

Folder or File name	**Description of contents**
\Total Magnetic Field\Surveys\Databases	Databases from individual surveys in Geosoft format.
\Total Magnetic Field\Surveys\Geosoft Grids	Data from individual surveys in Geosoft grid format.
\Total Magnetic Field\Final Compilation\Databases	Compiled data (ground and air) in ASCII xyz format.
\Total Magnetic Field\Final Compilation\Geosoft Grids	Compiled data (merged) in Geosoft grid format. Includes 25 metre and 50 metre grids of Reduced-to-Pole (RTP), Vertical Derivative (VD) and Tilt Derivative (TDR).
\Total Magnetic Field\Final Compilation\GeoTiffs	Compiled data (merged) in Geo-tiff format. Includes 25 metre and 50 metre grids of Reduced-to-Pole (RTP), Vertical Derivative (VD) and Tilt Derivative (TDR).

1.2 DC Resistivity / Induced Polarization Surveys

Data from three IP surveys are presented in this compilation: 4.2 and 4.8 line-km surveys conducted in 1998, and a ~17 line km survey conducted in 2003. Data were received as ASCII files for the 4.2 km survey, raster images of pseudo-sections for the 4.8 km survey, and a Geosoft database along with an accompanying spreadsheet with GPS coordinates for the 2003 survey. Table 2 describes the main features of each survey.

A database for the 4.8 km survey was generated by manually entering chargeability, apparent resistivity values from the pseudo-sections, along with the associated transmitter/receiver positions. Voltages were calculated from the apparent resistivity according to Ohm's law, using the appropriate geometric factor assuming 1 A of current.

The two 1998 surveys lacked GPS data, and were georeferenced using measurements from the schematic maps available in the assessment reports. The georeferenced lines are placed in appropriate relationship to the roads and airfield; however it should be noted the location of the survey lines with respect to the claim boundaries are not in agreement with the assessment report of the 4.2 line km survey. Careful evaluation of the schematic map indicates that the claim boundaries were not properly represented in the 1998 report, as their locations with respect to UTM grids and permanent features, such as the roads and airfield, cannot be reconciled with the most up to date data available.

The data for the three IP surveys is contained four databases (separate databases for the north-south and east-west lines of the 4.8 line km survey): *ARX_1998_4.2km_IP*, *MCQ_1998_4.8km_IP_EW*, *MCQ_1998_4.8km_IP_NS*, and *ARX_2003_IP*. Topographic information from Natural Resources Canada's archives has been incorporated into the IP databases.

Pseudosections of the apparent chargeability and apparent resistivity, for all three surveys, have been rendered in 3-dimensional workspaces as packed Geosoft maps (3D_IP_Avg.map and 3D_IP_Res.map) and 3D PDFs.

Table 2: Overview of IP-resistivity data sources.

Year	Survey Type	Area	Dipole Spacing (m)	Line Spacing (m)	Comments
1998	Dipole-dipole	West-side of Aurex Hill	25, n=1 through 6	100	Denoted by version 1 on the line names.
1998	Dipole-dipole	McQuesten East Zone,	25, n=1 through 6	100 m (EW lines), 200m (NS lines)	EW lines denoted by version 2, NS lines by version 3 on the line names
2003	Pole-dipole	Aurex Hill and West	25, n=1 through 6	250 to 1300	Some data quality problems. Denoted by no version number on the line names

1.2.1 Products

The following files are included in the digital version of this report:

Folder or File name	Description of contents
\DC Resistivity – IP\PDFs	Pseudosections of calculated resistivity and apparent chargeability for each line in PDF format.
\DC Resistivity – IP\GeoTiffs\	Pseudosections of calculated resistivity and apparent chargeability for each line in Geotiff format.
\DC Resistivity – IP\Databases	Databases for each survey in Geosoft *.gdb and ASCII *.xyz formats.
\DC Resistivity – IP\3D Maps	Packed Geosoft map and 3D PDF formats of apparent IP and resistivity pseudosections.

1.3 EM Surveys

Table 3 describes the main attributes of the EM surveys.

Table 3: Overview of EM data sources.

Year	Surveys	Area	Data type & instrument	Line / Station Spacing (m)	Bird altitude (m)
1995	Ground	McQuesten	VLF using NLK and NAA transmitters – unknown instrument	100 & 200 / 12.5	N/A
1995	Ground	McQuesten	HLEM using 100 m coil separation	100 & 200 / 25	N/A
1996	Airborne	McQuesten, Aurex Hill and southern part of Aurex block	Aerodat – 935 and 4600 Hz coaxial, 865, 4175 and 33,000 Hz coplanar	200/7	30
2000	Airborne	Entire McQuestan and Aurex properties	Dighem – 1000 and 5500 Hz coaxial, 1000, 7200 and 56000 coplanar	150 / 3.5	40
2012	Ground	Aurex Hill	VLF using NAA transmitter - GEM magnetometer	100 / 3.5 (approx.)	N/A

Apparent resistivity maps of the 1996 and 2000 airborne EM surveys are, for the most part, presented separately (*EM_1996_935Res*, *EM_1996_4600Res*, *EM_2000_Dighem_900Res*, *EM_2000_Dighem_7200Res*, and *EM_2000_Dighem_56kRes*). Only the 900 Hz and 935 Hz surveys were of similar enough frequency to warrant combining. The merged map (*EM_900Res_Merged*) was generated from the *EM_1996_935Res* and *EM_2000_Digem_900Res* grids, which were de-trended with respect to each other and knitted together using a blend method.

VLF data from the 1995 and 2012 ground surveys were received in a processed state, and the Fraser filtered in-phase response was gridded. The two 1995 datasets represent measurements using the NLK transmitter located in Seattle, Washington (*MCQ_1995_VLF_Seattle*), and the NAA transmitter located in

Cutler, Maine (*MCQ_1995_VLF_Cutler*). The 2012 survey utilized the NPM transmitter located in Lualualie, Hawaii transmitter (*ARX_2012_MagVLF*).

VLF data from the 1996 airborne survey was received in a raw, unprocessed state. As noted in the accompanying README.doc, “VLF was not part of the original processing contract in 1996”. The data consists of four channels, measuring the total field and quadrature, in percentage units, for two VLF transmitters: the NLK transmitter in Seattle, Washington, and the now defunct NSS Annapolis transmitter, which was located near Washington DC. For this compilation, the raw data was corrected for heading and levelled (as necessary) and low-pass filtered and then the total field is gridded. Processed data is located within the database *ARX_1996f_airborne9659_modified.gdb*.

Due to the disparate nature of the various VLF data (i.e. different VLF transmitters and uncorrected total field versus in-phase responses), the data from adjacent surveys has not been merged, and each survey is presented separately.

1.3.1 Products

Folder or File name	Description of contents
\EM Surveys\Databases	Databases from individual surveys in Geosoft format and ASCII xyz format.
\EM Surveys\Geosoft Grids	Data from individual surveys and merged EM 900 Hz data in Geosoft grid format.
\EM Surveys\GeoTiffs	Data from individual surveys and merged EM 900 Hz data in GeoTiff format.

2 TARGETING

2.1 Calc-Silicate Pyrrhotite Skarn

Pyrrhotite-rich calc-silicate skarns are observed at McQuestan / Aurex and gold is associated with the pyrrhotite.

2.1.1 Total Magnetic Field

Previous authors attribute the pyrrhotite-rich skarns with magnetic lows, even though the most common form of pyrrhotite is magnetically susceptible. This has been explained by assigning a remanent magnetization to the pyrrhotite. Measuring the remanent magnetization of skarn samples in the lab would be a useful exercise to verify this theory.

Notwithstanding the absence of such laboratory evidence, pyrrhotite targets are identified following the previous practice of focusing on magnetic lows. Figure 1 shows the total magnetic field of the compilation with hatched brown areas highlighting the locations of the magnetic lows, interpreted as potential skarns.

Figure 2 shows a larger scale image of the northwestern group of magnetic lows. Target zones are shown in hatched grey and McQuesten West and East zones are in the centre of the image. Line locations of ground magnetic surveys are shown. Line spacing is generally 100 metres. Higher resolution ground magnetic surveying would add detail to better refine these targets.

Proximal magnetic highs are interpreted to be intrusions and would benefit from higher data density as well.

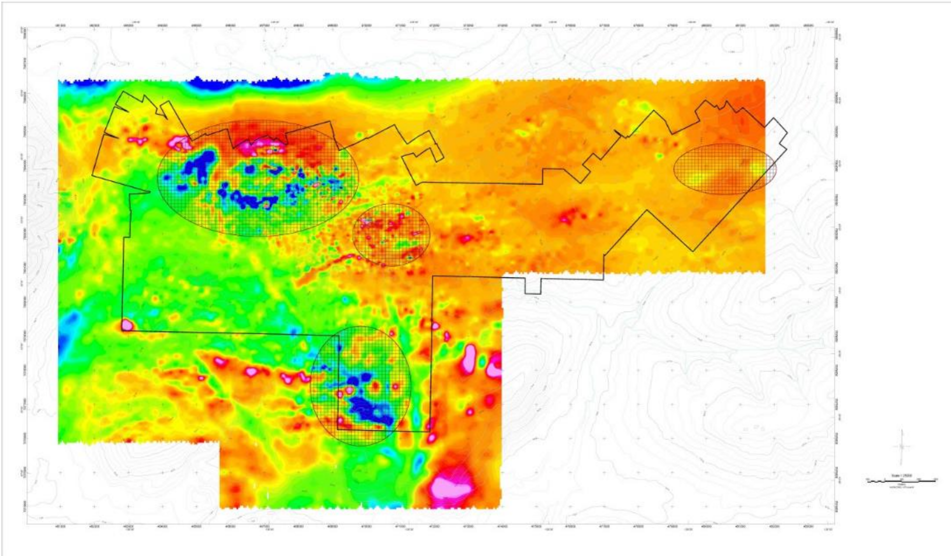

Figure 1: Total magnetic field of compilation. Hatched brown areas highlight locations of magnetic lows, interpreted as potential skarns.

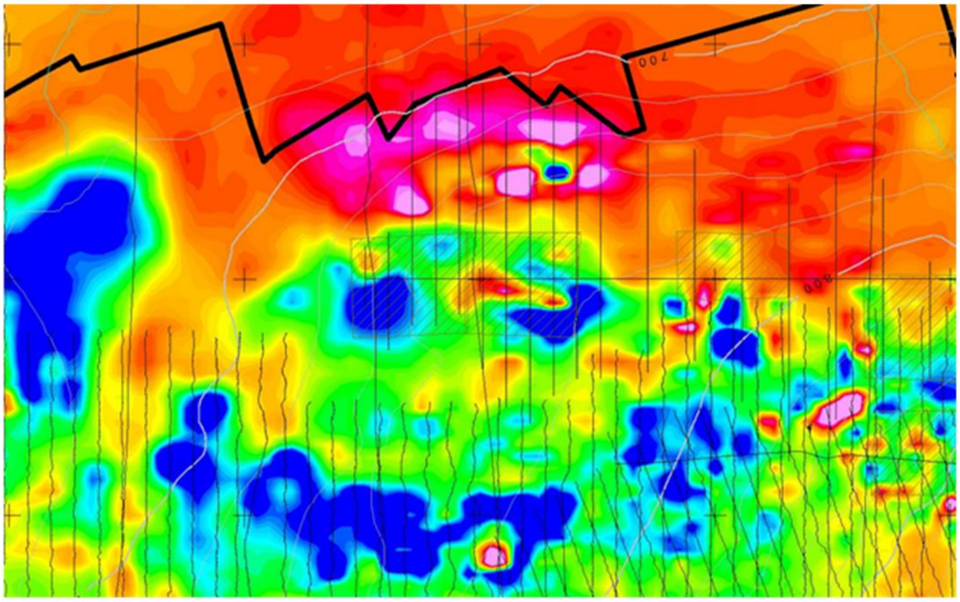

Figure 2: Detail of northwest group of magnetic lows.

2.1.2 VLF-EM

The Cutler (Maine) station is well-orientated to image the mineralized ENE striking features observed at McQuesten (Figure 3). The 1995 survey is done with 100 and 200 metre spaced lines. Tighter line spacing would add detail, although in the instance of McQuesten East and West Zones where the line spacing is 100 metres, there appears to be enough resolution to image the features of interest. The 200 metre line spacing further to the east is too coarse to resolve the conductors properly.

The ENE linear conductor to the north of McQuesten East and West zones is coincident with a magnetic low trend. It has been noted that the gold grades are better where the skarn is cut by ENE structures and so this is of particular interest.

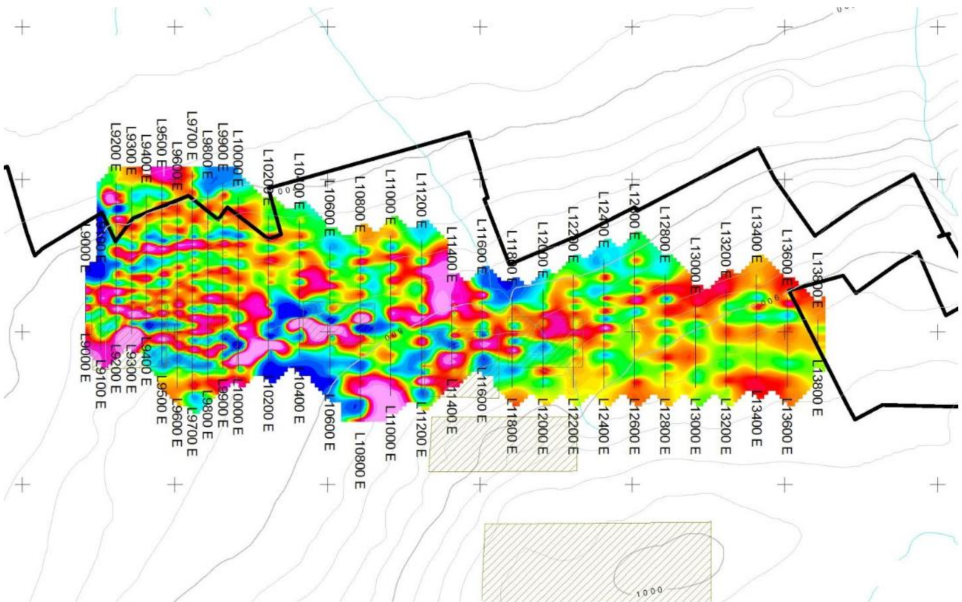

Figure 3: Fraser filtered inphase data from the Cutler VLF station at McQuesten.

2.2 Aurex Hill

The magnetic tilt derivative (Figure 4) and the Fraser-filtered VLF inphase using the Lualualei (Hawaii) station (Figure 5) on Aurex Hill from the 2012 survey has features that are extensive enough on the western side of the survey to be well imaged by the 100 metre line-spaced survey. The eastern half either does not have continuous features or they are not continuous enough at 100 metre-spaced lines to image. A tighter spacing is recommended over areas of interest.

Additionally, given that the NW structures are observed to remobilize mineralization at Aurex producing better grades, surveying with the Jim Creek station in addition to Lualualei (or Cutler) would be useful.

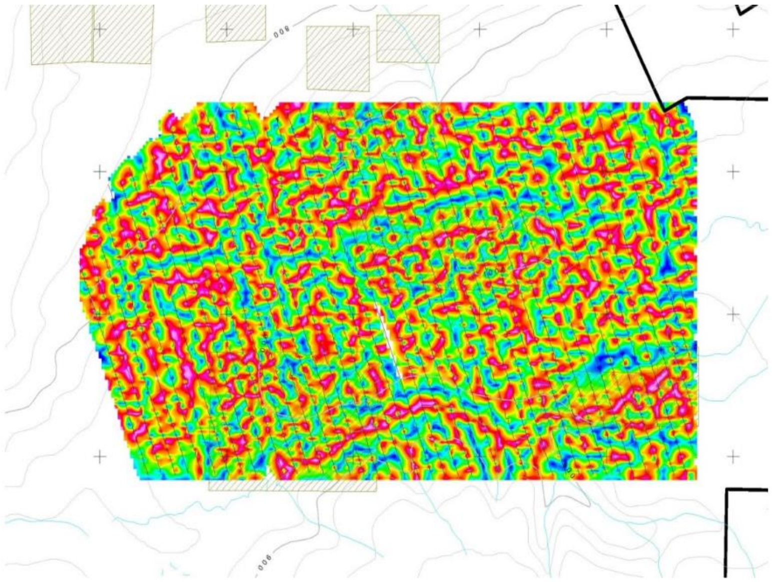

Figure 4: Tilt derivative of magnetic field survey on Aurex Hill.

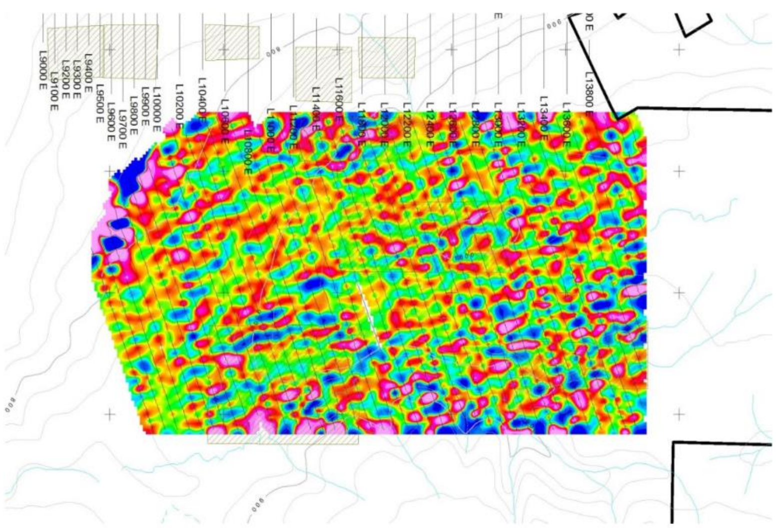

Figure 5: Fraser filtered inphase VLF from the Hawaii station on Aurex Hill.

2.3 Electromagnetics

The airborne EM (Figure 6) does identify large conductive areas where it is interpreted that graphitic schist, argillites and phyllites dominate the response. These are areas of ductile deformation and are therefore unlikely to host significant mineralization.

It is difficult to assess the potential of the 1995 HLEM data as a tool for mineralization detection as it was done in a conductive area where the response is dominated by graphitic schist.
An ELF-EM survey may be effective to identify intrusive bodies at depth.

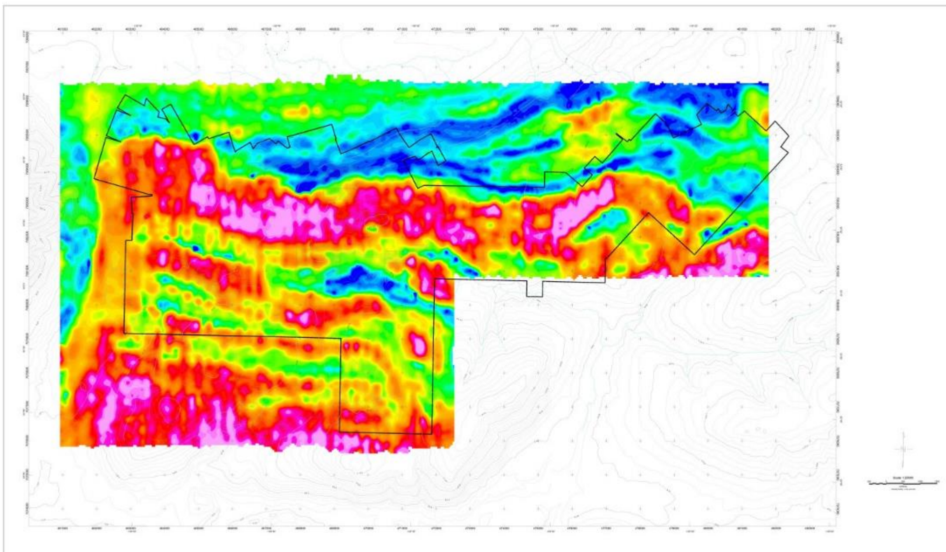

Figure 6: Resistivity from 900 Hz EM.

2.4 Resistivity /IP

Chargeability pseudosections are shown in Figure 6.

Although there is a response associated with the East Zone pyrrhotite skarn, the signature is not consistent across other inferred skarns.

With the airborne magnetic and EM surveys, follow up ground magnetic and VLF surveys are more cost effective than resistivity / IP to identify targets, although depth control is very limited with mag-VLF. Once a specific area is identified, a detailed resistivity/IP survey may effective to target drill holes.

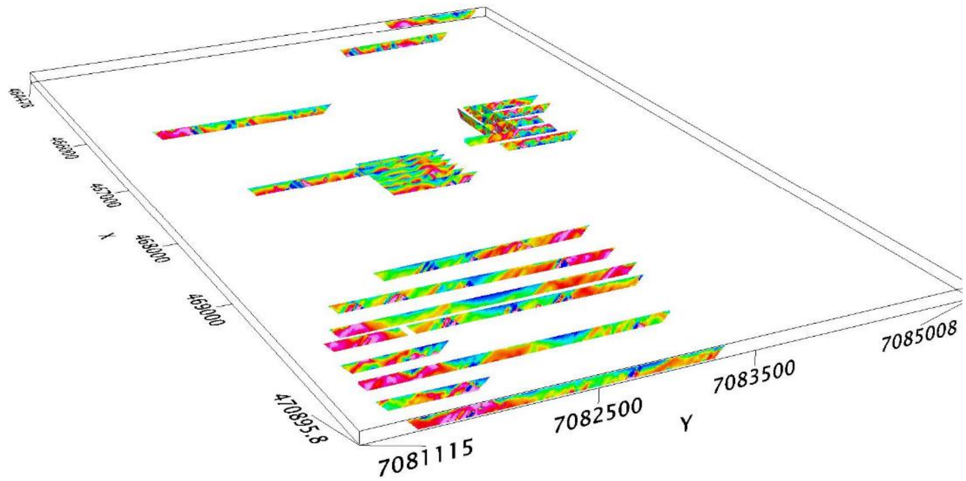

Figure 7: Pseudosections of apparent resistivity.

3 Other Surveys

- Passive seismic could be a cost-effective technique to determine overburden thickness.
- In areas of extensive oxidation, an SP survey may be effective.

Respectfully Submitted,

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