

NI 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

ADOBE GOLD PROJECT, ELKO COUNTY,
NEVADA,
USA
TOWNSHIP 38N, RANGE 56E,
Mount Diablo Meridian

Zone 11 612300E / 4557500N
(centre)
NAD83

Prepared for

SITKA GOLD CORP.
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CANADA

JANUARY 30, 2017

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This report has been prepared for Sitka Gold Corp., a non-reporting company registered in the Province of British Columbia. The author, James Chapman, P.Geo., was requested by Donald Penner, P.Geo., President and Director of Sitka, to provide an independent review and Technical Report. The report discusses the mineral potential of the Adobe Project in the context of “Carlin-type” deposits. The Adobe Project is an exploration level project that has evolved along with the understanding of this geological model over the last 5 decades.

1.2 Location and Ownership

The Adobe gold property is located 40km north of Elko, within the Adobe Range of northeastern Nevada, USA. The property is comprised of 80 Lode Mining Claims totaling approximately 686Ha (1694 acres) located on Federal Lands administered by the Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) which were staked by Objective Exploration LLC. Sitka Gold Corp became interested in the Adobe Gold Project in early 2015 when it was introduced by Intercept Minerals Corp, a British Columbia company that previously had concluded an option agreement with the property owner. In late 2015 Sitka concluded an agreement with Intercept whereby Sitka can earn a 100% interest in the Adobe Project.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The geologic setting of the northern Adobe Range is dominated by the Adobe syncline and the adjacent Garamendi anticline. These structural features have domed and partially unroofed a sequence of limestones, shales and sandstones of Ordovician to Triassic age which have been subject to a complex series of thrust faults, before and after folding. Favourable host units of the Lower Plate Carbonates have been identified in oil wells in the area. Exploration on the Adobe Property is focused on the search for Carlin-type gold deposits, described as micron to sub-micron disseminated gold hosted within Devonian rocks in what are commonly referred to as Lower Plate Carbonates. The Adobe Property is situated along a regional structure parallel to the Carlin Trend. Local geologist, Scott Price of Objective Exploration LLC, reinterpreted US Geological Survey mapping in the area and recognized favorable stratigraphy and structures which could potentially host Carlin Type mineralization at depth in the Adobe Range area. There are no known Carlin-Type mineral resources or reserves identified to date on the Adobe Property.

1.4 Historic Exploration and Data

The author knows of no previous exploration conducted on the Adobe claim block except for a regional stream sediment and rock chip sampling program carried out by the current claims owner, Objective Exploration LLC, in 2014, and followup work by Intercept Minerals in 2015. These programs covered a larger area than the current property.

Newmont discovered the first Carlin-type deposit in the early 1960's near the town of Carlin, Nevada. Since then, many other deposits have been discovered within the region. The results of the initial work in the Adobe Range indicated that there was potential for Carlin-Type mineralization at depth. Elevated values in Au, As, Hg, Sb and Tl were recorded from sediment and rock samples. Sitka then conducted a detailed follow up program of 95 rock chip samples and 217 gully dry-stream sediment samples over the property and surrounding sections in May 2016.

A search of the Nevada Bureau of Mines database refers to a small trench or adit on the former Glorietta claims on sections 29 and 32. In late 1984, the Diamond Shamrock Exploration Company spudded the Kimbark Fed #1-28 wildcat well to test for oil in the Chainman Shale and underlying carbonates. The well was located in the SW quarter of section 28, T37N, R56E, approximately 10km south of the Adobe property. The well was drilled to a depth of 12,573 feet which provided stratigraphic markers that are useful in mapping the stratigraphy at Adobe.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

Geological re-interpretation in conjunction with geochemical exploration and field mapping has identified a new belt of prospective terrain in the Adobe Range 60km to the northeast of the original Carlin trend. The project area lies within an underexplored region between the mines of the Carlin Trend and the Long Canyon deposit. Geochemical sampling has returned coincident gold (up to 116ppb) and mercury (up to 2.12ppm) anomalies associated with these structural features, and defined 3 target areas. The location of the geochemical anomalies occur along, and at the intersection of, major regional structural trends within favourable geologic units is typical of Carlin-Type gold deposits. This geochemical anomaly corresponds to an area of potentially shallow host rock depths along the anticlinal axis and is therefore a highly prospective area for Carlin-type gold exploration in terms of both stratigraphy and structure.

The author therefore recommends a 2 phase exploration program consisting of a 16km (10mi) IP survey for Phase 1, estimated at \$C100,000 (\$US75,000). The resistivity component of the IP survey is well suited to distinguishing the boundary between the calcareous and silty sediments. This work in conjunction with the previous results should provide targets for a Phase 2 drill program. Two holes are recommended for each of the three targets. The Phase 2 drill budget is estimated at approximately \$C700,000 (\$US550,000).

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

This report has been prepared for Sitka Gold Corp., a non-reporting company registered in the Province of British Columbia. The author, James Chapman, P.Geo., was requested by Donald Penner, P.Geo., President and Director of

Sitka, to provide an independent review and Technical Report in accordance with current National reporting standards set out in National Instrument NI 43.101[F1], its Companion Policy, NI43.101CP and Form NI 43.101[F1]. Mr. Chapman is a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43.101.

2.2 Terms of Reference

The work included reviewing technical reports and data obtained from the United States Geological Survey, and the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. The scope of this report discusses the mineral potential of the Adobe Project in context of the “Carlin-Type” geological model as presented in numerous papers and publications written about Carlin type deposits as they evolved since discovery in the 1960’s. The Adobe Project is a greenfields project based on concepts gained from the ongoing studies of Carlin-type deposits in this geological setting over the last 50 years. Maps and data produced by the USGS, NBMG and Scott Price have assisted the author in compiling information on the area. The author has reviewed many of the State and published reports on the area to confirm the geological setting on the Adobe Property. These are listed in the references section of this report.

The author has confirmed the validity of the Adobe claims by conducting a claims search on the Bureau of Land Management website. Sitka personnel have provided receipts of payment of fees as well as claim recording documents, all of which confirm that the claims are in good standing. Table 4.1 contains claim data.

The author conducted a personal site visit on November 6th, 2016, accompanied by Scott Price, the underlying owner of the property. The author took 11 rock chip samples to confirm the tenor of previous sampling campaigns as well as to examine the general geology, structures and stratigraphy visible in outcrops on the property. The samples were delivered by the author to ALS Global Laboratories in Elko, Nevada. Sample descriptions and analysis results are discussed in Section 9.0 of this report.

The bulk of historical information on the property is presented in US measurements. In the report, we have up-dated these measurements to Metric as appropriate using the following conversion factors and symbols:

Linear

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres (cm)

1 foot = 0.305 metres (m)

1 mile = 1.61 kilometres (km)

Area

1 acre = 0.404685 hectares (ha)

Weight

1 pound = 0.454 kilograms (kg)

1 ton = 0.90718474 tonnes (T)

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the preparation of the report the author has relied on information believed to be accurate. The technical information presented in this report is derived from Federal, State reports and corporate reports. While the content of the historic USGS material appears to be accurate, the QP has not validated mineral concentrations data from original laboratory certificates or otherwise confirmed the authenticity, accuracy or completeness of the historic data. As a result the actual results from current and future programs may be more or less favourable. The author has verified the mineral concentrations data from original laboratory certificates of the work carried out by Sitka Gold Corp.

In the opinion of the QP, the available historic data is sufficiently detailed and appears credible to represent the project.

Claim title is granted through the Bureau of Land Management and supporting government legislation. The author has relied on the accuracy of these records to determine claim ownership. In addition, the author has compared the location of some claim posts surveyed during his field examination (using GPS techniques) with tenure as indicated on the Bureau of Land Management LR-2000 site and has confirmed that these areas are on the Adobe Project mineral property. A search of the BLM records via the BLM website confirmed that the claims are valid and registered in the name of Objective Exploration LLC, the underlying owner. A legal opinion by a lawyer or registered landman has not been undertaken.

The author is not an expert in environmental or archaeological matters and does not herein provide any comment regarding the same. Assessments regarding these matters may be required by the BLM as part of the permitting process prior to any work to be authorized. Sitka Gold may be required to hire consultants to carry out these assessments if the BLM deems that necessary.

All sources of information for this report are referenced in Section 26 (References). No independent verification of other geological, geochemical or geophysical data was undertaken.

J. Chapman, P.Geol. is an independent “Qualified Person” by definition of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

4.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 Property Location

The Adobe Property is situated in the Adobe Mountains, Elko County, approximately 40 km northeast of the community of Elko, Nevada, roughly centered around coordinates 115°39.6' West Longitude; 41°9.7' North Latitude TOWNSHIP 38N, RANGE 56E (Figure 4.1). Approximate UTM coordinates for the centre point are Zone 11T; 612300E; 4557500N.



Sitka Gold Corp.	
Adobe Gold Property Elko County	
Location Map	
Date: 08/02/2017	1:5,000,000
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11 T	Figure 4.1
USGS Quad ID: 41114-A1	QUAD NAME: Wells

4.2 Property Description

The property is comprised of 80 unpatented Lode Mining Claims located on Federal Lands occupying approximately 668.9 ha (1652.8 acres) in Sections 22, 28, and 32, TOWNSHIP 38N, RANGE 56E in Elko County, Nevada. See Figure 4.2 for a map of the claims and Table 4.1 for a list of claim details. The claims are in good standing until September, 2017 when annual rental fees of \$155 USD per claim are due each year on September 1st to the Federal Bureau of Land Management. Additional annual fees of \$12.05 per claim are also due to Elko County by November 1 of each year. This County fee consists of \$6.00 for the first claim and \$2.00 for each additional claim, plus a \$10.00 per claim fee to the Nevada State government.

Sitka Gold entered into an agreement with Intercept Minerals (a private Corporation) on December 8, 2015 to acquire the Adobe Project. Sitka can earn a 60% interest in the Property by issuing 100,000 of its shares and incurring Property expenditures of \$100,000 USD by December 1, 2016 which has been completed. Issuance of an additional 400,000 shares plus expenditures of \$500,000 USD is due by September 1, 2018. As of September 1, 2017, Sitka will assume certain obligations to the underlying owner, Objective Exploration LLC, whereby Sitka will pay to Objective \$250,000 USD in installments over 5 years. These payments may be in cash or share-equivalent, at Sitka's discretion. Objective Exploration LLC was granted a 1.5% NSR which may be purchased for \$1 million USD.

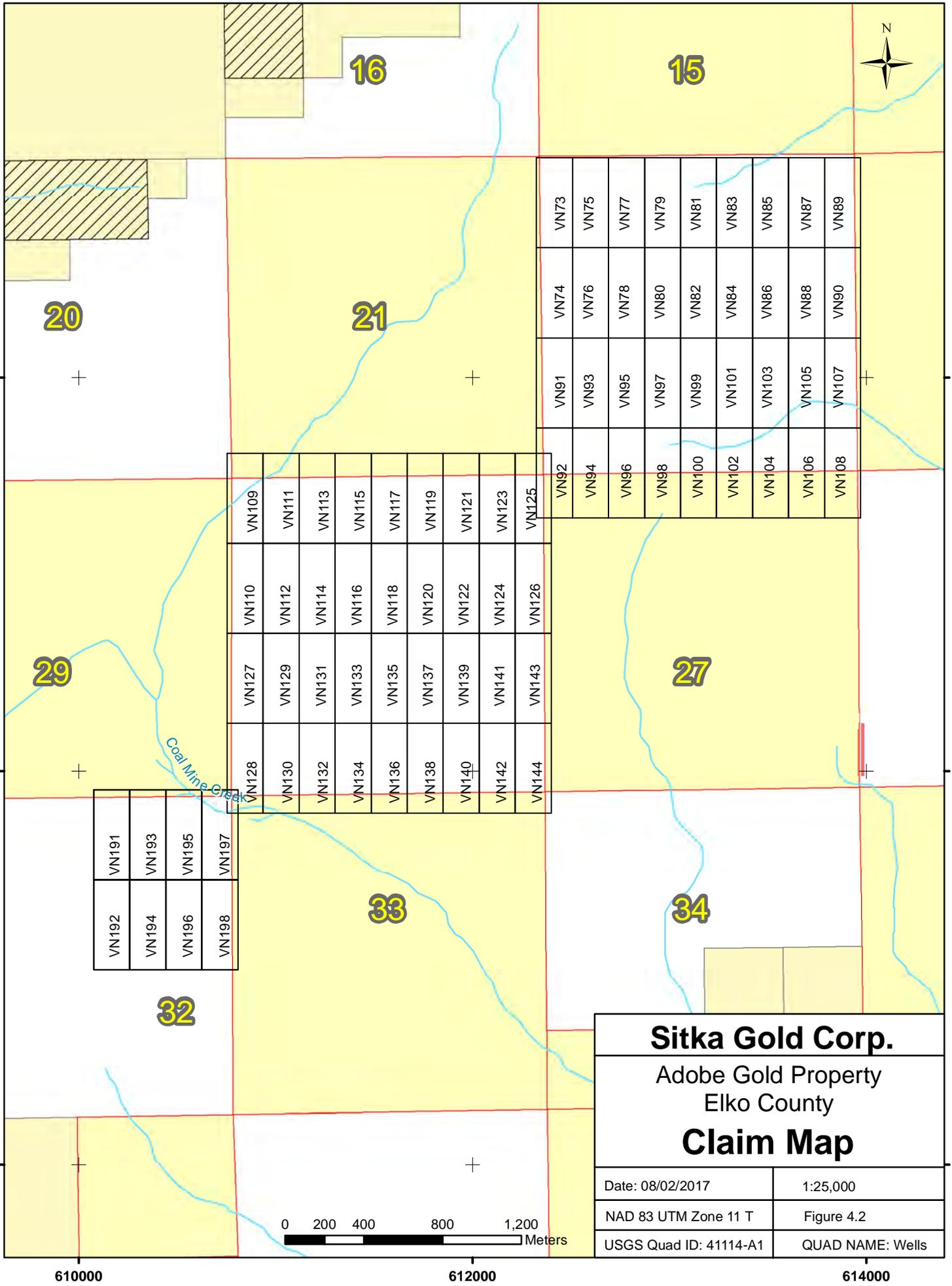
Sitka can earn the remaining 40% interest in the Adobe Property by issuing an additional 2.5 million shares and granting a 1% NSR to Intercept Minerals. The NSR may be purchased for \$2 million USD.

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Adobe Project. Permits to drill on the property must be granted by the Bureau of Land Management prior any such activity. Prior to issuing a permit, the BLM will assess whether additional assessment is required of the lands to be disturbed. Typically, an archaeological assessment must be conducted on any new land disturbance proposed in a Notice of Intent filed with the BLM. Sitka filed such notice on December 2, 2016.

The author is not aware of any other issues that would affect access, title to the property or the ability to perform work on the claims.

Table 4.2 Claim Information

Claim Name	BLM#	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Location Date	Expiry	Lead File
VN73	NMC1116158	21	38	56	16, 21, 22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN74	NMC1116159	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN75	NMC1116160	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN76	NMC1116161	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN77	NMC1116162	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN78	NMC1116163	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158



Sitka Gold Corp.	
Adobe Gold Property Elko County	
Claim Map	
Date: 08/02/2017	1:25,000
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11 T	Figure 4.2
USGS Quad ID: 41114-A1	QUAD NAME: Wells

Claim Name	BLM#	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Location Date	Expiry	Lead File
VN79	NMC1116164	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN80	NMC1116165	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN81	NMC1116166	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN82	NMC1116167	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN83	NMC1116168	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN84	NMC1116169	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN85	NMC1116170	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN86	NMC1116171	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN87	NMC1116172	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN88	NMC1116173	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN89	NMC1116174	21	38	56	22, 23	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN90	NMC1116175	21	38	56	22, 23	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN91	NMC1116176	21	38	56	21, 22	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN92	NMC1116177	21	38	56	21, 22, 27, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN93	NMC1116178	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN94	NMC1116179	21	38	56	22, 27	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN95	NMC1116180	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN96	NMC1116181	21	38	56	22, 27	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN97	NMC1116182	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN98	NMC1116183	21	38	56	22, 27	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN99	NMC1116184	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN100	NMC1116185	21	38	56	22, 27	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN101	NMC1116186	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN102	NMC1116187	21	38	56	22, 27	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN103	NMC1116188	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN104	NMC1116189	21	38	56	22, 27	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN105	NMC1116190	21	38	56	22	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN106	NMC1116191	21	38	56	22, 27	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN107	NMC1116192	21	38	56	22, 23	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN108	NMC1116193	21	38	56	22, 23, 26, 27	9/13/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN109	NMC1116194	21	38	56	20, 21, 28, 29	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN110	NMC1116195	21	38	56	28, 29	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN111	NMC1116196	21	38	56	21, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN112	NMC1116197	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN113	NMC1116198	21	38	56	21, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN114	NMC1116199	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN115	NMC1116200	21	38	56	21, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN116	NMC1116201	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN117	NMC1116202	21	38	56	21, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN118	NMC1116203	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN119	NMC1116204	21	38	56	21, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158

Claim Name	BLM#	Meridian	Township	Range	Section	Location Date	Expiry	Lead File
VN120	NMC1116205	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN121	NMC1116206	21	38	56	21, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN122	NMC1116207	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN123	NMC1116208	21	38	56	21, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN124	NMC1116209	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN125	NMC1116210	21	38	56	21, 22, 27, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN126	NMC1116211	21	38	56	27, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN127	NMC1116212	21	38	56	28, 29	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN128	NMC1116213	21	38	56	28, 29, 32, 33	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN129	NMC1116214	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN130	NMC1116215	21	38	56	28, 33	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN131	NMC1116216	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN132	NMC1116217	21	38	56	28, 33	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN133	NMC1116218	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN134	NMC1116219	21	38	56	28, 33	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN135	NMC1116220	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN136	NMC1116221	21	38	56	28, 33	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN137	NMC1116222	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN138	NMC1116223	21	38	56	28, 33	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN139	NMC1116224	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN140	NMC1116225	21	38	56	28, 34	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN141	NMC1116226	21	38	56	28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN142	NMC1116227	21	38	56	28, 33	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN143	NMC1116228	21	38	56	27, 28	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN144	NMC1116229	21	38	56	27, 28, 33, 34	9/12/2015	2017	NMC1116158
VN191	NMC1131777	21	38	56	29, 32	9/10/2015	2017	NMC1131777
VN192	NMC1131778	21	38	56	32	9/10/2015	2017	NMC1131777
VN193	NMC1131779	21	38	56	29, 32	9/10/2015	2017	NMC1131777
VN194	NMC1131780	21	38	56	32	9/10/2015	2017	NMC1131777
VN195	NMC1131781	21	38	56	29, 32	9/10/2015	2017	NMC1131777
VN196	NMC1131782	21	38	56	32	9/10/2015	2017	NMC1131777
VN197	NMC1131783	21	38	56	29, 32, 33	9/10/2015	2017	NMC1131777
VN198	NMC1131784	21	38	56	32, 33	9/10/2015	2017	NMC1131777

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Adobe Property is accessed from Elko, Nevada by driving east on Interstate Highway 80 for 18km to the small settlement of Rhyndon. From Rhyndon drive 14km north on a County-maintained road, then turn west at the junction of the Coal Mine Canyon road and drive 5km. Drive north and northwest along good

gravel road for 8km to the property boundary at which point further access is by 4-wheel drive trucks and ATV's along numerous dirt roads and trails (Figure 5.1).

5.2 Climate

The climate in the Adobe Range area is classified as semi-arid. Average annual rainfall is 248mm (9.78in) and average annual snowfall is 107cm (42in) (US Climate Data website). Most of the annual precipitation is in the form snow that falls during the months of November through May.

Daytime temperatures are the highest during the months of June – August when temperatures commonly reach 35°to 40°C. Winter temperatures average slightly below freezing in the Elko area with short lived cold snaps recorded as low as -42°C.

5.3 Local Resources

The town of Elko is the nearest supply centre, containing a population of approximately 20,000 (US Census Bureau 2015). It provides all the necessary resources for the community and the mines operating in the area. This includes personnel, food, accommodation, equipment, fuel, parts, services and maintenance facilities.

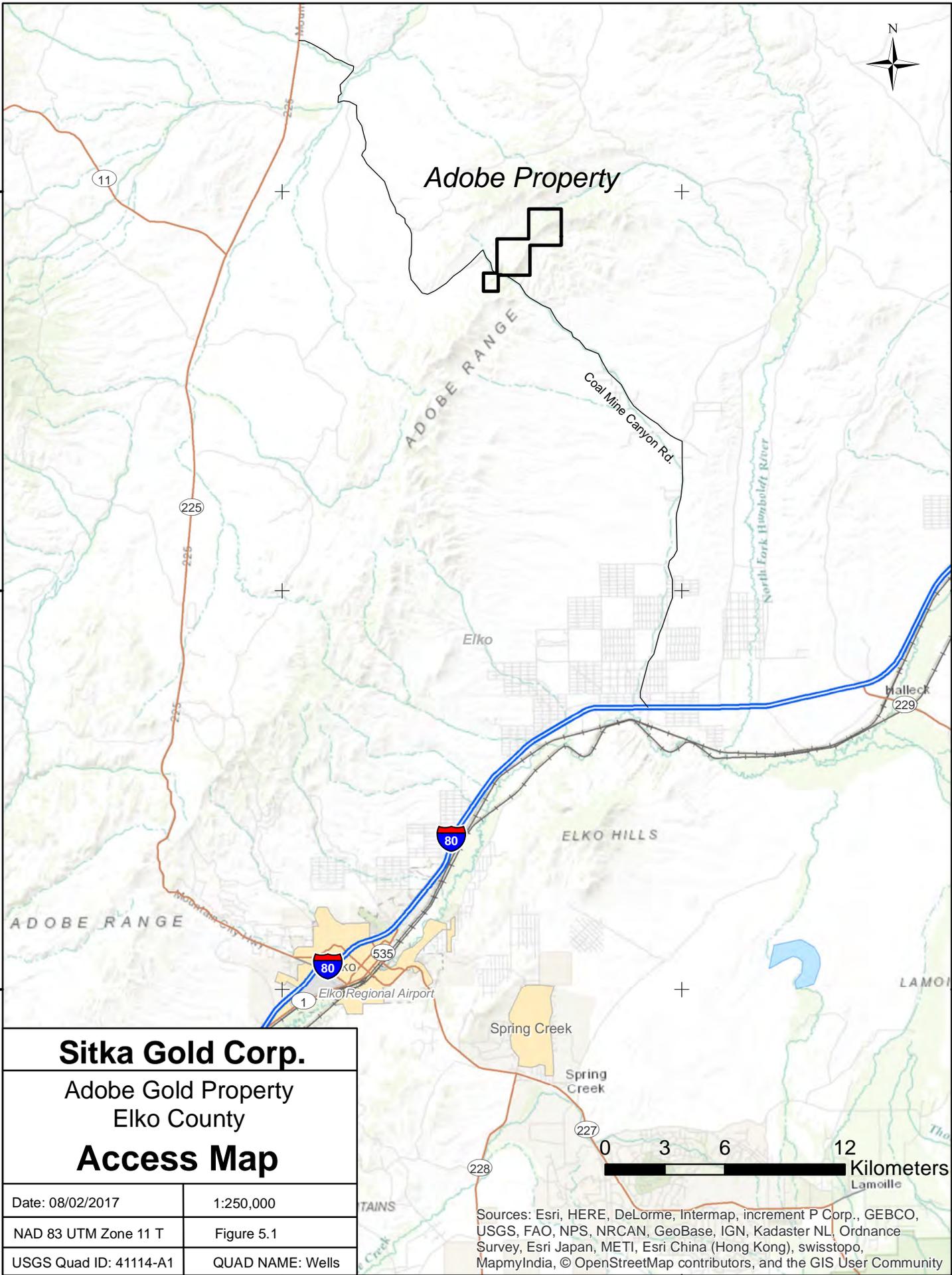
5.4 Infrastructure

The infrastructure is excellent, with major State and Interstate highways and railway passing through Elko, transporting supplies to and from major centres, such as Salt Lake City, 367km to the east and Reno, Nevada, 462km to the southwest. Air charter and daily scheduled flights are available that connect to a network of major centres in the northwestern US. Additionally, Elko receives electric power from the Nevada State Utility, NV Energy, via a combination of coal-fired power generation plants and renewable energy sources, which is distributed to the local mines and is available for future prospects and development.

5.5 Physiography

The Adobe Property is situated in the Adobe Range, a 130km chain of NNE – SSW trending mountains in the northern reaches of the Basin and Range Province, a physiographic region that covers all of Nevada and extends southward into Mexico. Its distinguishing topographic features are steep mountains rising out of flat-bottomed valleys created during Miocene tectonic extension. Elevations range from a low of 1988m in the valley to 2326m at the peak in section 22.

A thin mantle of soil and colluvium is common over much of the Property, especially where recessive rocks occur. Outcrops are more common along ridgelines and in areas of silicification. Most drainages are dry except during short bursts of torrential rainfall creating local flash floods. Year-round water flow occurs in only the larger drainages and those that are spring-fed. Vegetation on the property is typical of the high desert which consists mainly of grasses and



Sitka Gold Corp.

Adobe Gold Property
Elko County

Access Map

Date: 08/02/2017	1:250,000
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11 T	Figure 5.1
USGS Quad ID: 41114-A1	QUAD NAME: Wells

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

600000

620000

sage brush. Local areas of Juniper Woodland and Piñon Pine occur on the property

6.0 HISTORY

The author knows of no previous exploration conducted on the Adobe claim block except for a 52-sample regional stream sediment and rock chip sampling program carried out by the current claims owner, Objective Exploration LLC, in 2014. This program covered a larger area than is currently staked. The results of this initial geochemical sampling along with geological mapping proved that there was potential for Carlin-Type mineralization to occur at depth. Elevated values in Au, As, Hg and Tl provided the encouragement to proceed with land acquisition and financing to conduct further exploration.

Intercept Minerals carried out a similar reconnaissance program in 2015 consisting of 171 stream sediment samples and rock samples, which confirmed the tenor of values reported by Objective Exploration.

A search of the Nevada Bureau of Mines database refers to a small trench or adit on the former Glorietta claims on sections 29 and 32, owned by prospectors Karl Kafton and Phil Neff. The report is an inspection report by Nevada Bureau of Mines staff dated June 6, 1982 in which they report that the adit was “caved and slumped” with the only evidence of workings consisting of “a minor amount of timber and dump rock at the nonexistent portal” consisting of Chainman Shale. The inspectors did not find any mineralization and were not certain in their report of what commodities had been explored for.

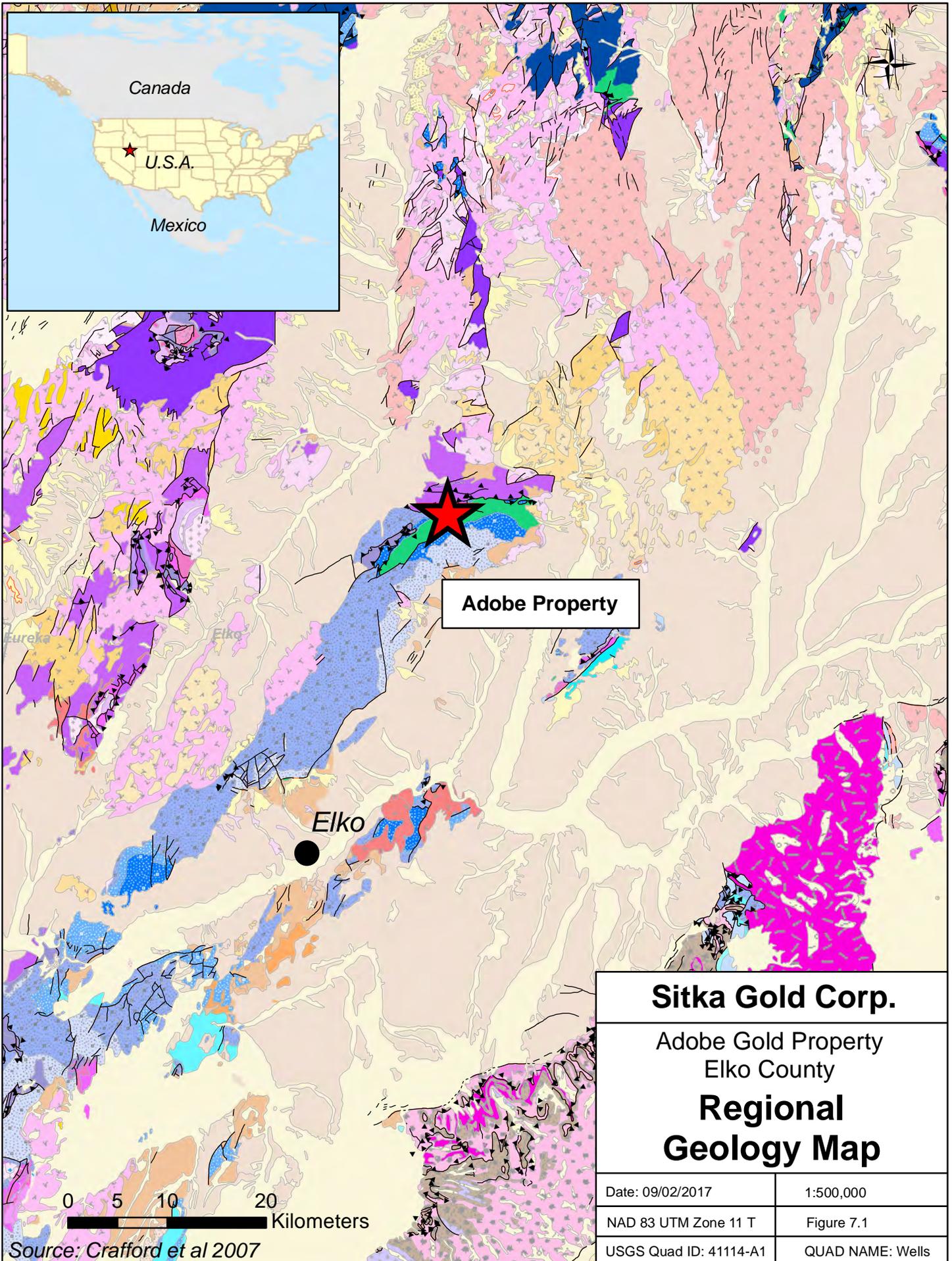
The Coal Canyon Mine is situated near the southern boundary of section 18, approximately 3km west of Sitka-owned section 22. An unknown quantity of lead and zinc ore was extracted from underground workings during the 1950’s. It ceased to operate due to uneconomic conditions.

In late 1984, the Diamond Shamrock Exploration Oil and Gas Company spudded the Kimbark Fed #1-28 wildcat well to test for oil in the Chainman Shale and underlying carbonates. The well was located in the SW quarter of section 28, T37N, R56E, approximately 10km south of the Adobe property. The well was drilled to a depth of 12,573 feet which provided good stratigraphic markers that are useful in mapping the stratigraphy at Adobe. The well did not produce and was plugged and abandoned.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Adobe project is located in the northeastern Adobe Range, which lies at the outer margin of the lower Paleozoic shelf domain of Crafford (2008), and the Late Devonian – Early Mississippian carbonate platform margin as interpreted by Cook (2015) Figure 7.1. The carbonate shelf rocks occur only in the sub-surface in the



Adobe Property

Elko

Sitka Gold Corp.	
Adobe Gold Property Elko County	
Regional Geology Map	
Date: 09/02/2017	1:500,000
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11 T	Figure 7.1
USGS Quad ID: 41114-A1	QUAD NAME: Wells

Source: Crafford et al 2007

Legend for Regional Scale Geology Map after Crafford et al 2007

 Qal - Alluvium, undifferentiated	 Known fault
 Qya - Younger alluvium	 Inferred fault
 Qpl - Playa, lake beds, and flood plain deposits	 Concealed fault
 Qg - Glacial moraines	 Known thrust fault
 QToa - Older alluvium and alluvial fan deposits (Pleistocene and Pliocene)	 Inferred thrust fault
 QTg - Older gravels (Pleistocene and Pliocene)	 Boundary
 QThs - Hot spring travertine, sinter, and tufa (Holocene to Pliocene)	 Concealed contact
 QTIs - Landslide deposits, colluvium, and talus (Holocene to Pliocene)	 Inferred contact
 QTs - Tuffaceous limestone, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate (Holocene to Pliocene)	 Known contact
 Tba - Andesite and basalt flows (Miocene and Oligocene)	 Fault contact
 Ts3 - Younger tuffaceous sedimentary rocks (Pliocene and Miocene)	
 Tb3 - Basalt (Miocene)	
 Ta3 - Younger andesite and intermediate flows and breccias (Miocene)	
 Tt3 - Younger silicic ash flow tuffs (Miocene)	
 Tr3 - Younger rhyolitic flows and shallow intrusive rocks (Miocene)	
 Ts2 - Older tuffaceous sedimentary rocks (lower Miocene and Oligocene)	
 Ta2 - Intermediate andesite and intermediate flows and breccias (lower Miocene and Oligocene)	
 Tt2 - Intermediate silicic ash flow tuff (lower Miocene and Oligocene)	
 Tr2 - Intermediate rhyolitic flows and shallow intrusive rocks (lower Miocene and Oligocene)	
 TKs1 - Conglomerate and lacustrine and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks (lower Oligocene to Upper Cretaceous(?))	
 Ta1 - Older andesite and intermediate flows and breccias (lower Oligocene to middle Eocene)	
 Tt1 - Older silicic ash flow tuffs (lower Oligocene to middle Eocene)	
 Tr1 - Older rhyolitic flows and shallow intrusive rocks (lower Oligocene to middle Eocene)	
 Tfi - Felsic phaneritic intrusive rocks (Miocene to Eocene)	
 Tri - Rhyolite intrusive rocks with aphanitic groundmass (Miocene to middle Eocene)	
 Kfi - Felsic phaneritic intrusive rocks (Cretaceous)	
 Jfi - Felsic phaneritic intrusive rocks (Jurassic)	
 TRmt - Marine siltstone, limestone, and conglomerate (Middle? and Lower Triassic)	
 Kcg - Siltstone, shale, conglomerate, and limestone (Cretaceous)	
 Pc - Cherty limestone, dolomite, shale, and sandstone (Middle to Lower Permian)	
 Psc - Siltstone, sandstone, limestone, and dolomite (Lower Permian, Leonardian and Wolfcampian)	
 PIPc - Limestone, dolomite, siltstone, sandstone, and shale (Lower Permian and Pennsylvanian)	
 IPMbc - Bioclastic limestone (Pennsylvanian and Upper Mississippian)	
 Dc - Limestone and minor dolomite (Upper and Middle Devonian)	
 Dcd - Dolomite, sandstone, and limestone (Middle and Lower Devonian)	
 DSc - Dolomite (Lower Devonian and Silurian)	
 SOc - Dolomite, limestone, and shale (Lower Silurian to Middle Ordovician)	
 Ocq - Quartzite (Middle Ordovician)	
 OCc - Limestone, dolomite, and quartzite (Middle Ordovician to Upper Cambrian)	
 Cc - Dolomite, limestone, and shale (Cambrian)	
 DOcm - Dolomite and graphitic marble (Devonian to Upper Ordovician)	
 Ocqm - Metaquartzite (Middle Ordovician)	
 OCcm - Calcite marble (Ordovician to Cambrian)	
 IPMcl - Shale, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate (Middle Pennsylvanian to Lower Mississippian)	
 MDcl - Siltstone, limestone, shale, and sandstone (Lower Mississippian and Upper Devonian)	
 Pacl - Sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, limestone, and carbonaceous limestone (Permian)	
 PIPacl - Conglomerate, sandstone, and limestone (Permian to Middle Pennsylvanian)	
 MDst - Shale, graywacke, siltstone, chert, conglomerate, and limestone (Lower Mississippian and Devonian)	
 DSt - Platey limestone, dolomite, and chert (Lower Devonian to Silurian)	
 DOts - Calcareous shale, siltstone, chert, quartzite, and greenstone (Devonian to Ordovician)	
 DCs - Shale, chert, quartzite, greenstone, and limestone (Devonian to Upper Cambrian)	
 Ss - Feldspathic sandstone, siltstone, shale, and chert (Silurian)	
 GC - Golconda terrane - Basinal, volcanogenic, terrigenous clastic, and minor carbonate rocks (Permian to Upper Devonian)	
 GChr - Golconda terrane, Home Ranch subterranean - Limestone, basalt, chert, and volcanoclastic rocks (Mississippian)	
 CZq - Crossbedded quartzite, siltstone, and phyllite (Lower Cambrian and latest Proterozoic)	
 CZqm - Metaquartzite (Lower Cambrian and latest Proterozoic)	
Zqs - Quartzite, siltstone, conglomerate, limestone, and dolomite (Late Proterozoic)	
br - Mixed breccias including volcanic, thrust, jasperoid, and landslide megabreccia (Tertiary to Jurassic)	
TAGn - Metamorphic igneous complex (Oligocene, Cretaceous, and Jurassic with Paleozoic, Proterozoic, and Archean protolith)	

Adobe Range and are documented by oil well records (Newman and Witter, 1992). The surface geology of the area was mapped by Ketner and Ross (1990) and is dominated by Ordovician through Triassic marine sedimentary rocks, overlain by Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Ordovician through Triassic rocks belong to three distinct packages. Devonian and Mississippian clastic and lesser carbonate rocks belonging to the slope and Antler foreland basin assemblages of Crafford (2008) underlie much of the area. More complexly deformed Ordovician through Devonian, allochthonous, deep water marine rocks of Crafford's (2008) basin domain occur in the northernmost Adobe Range. These rocks are also known as the upper plate or Roberts Mountains allochthon, and are in structural contact with Devonian and Mississippian rocks to their south. The Permian and Triassic rocks overlie the Mississippian and older rocks along a regional unconformity which has removed the Pennsylvanian section in the northeast Adobe Range (Newman and Witter, 1992). The Permo-Triassic rocks belong to the Antler overlap domain of Crafford (2008).

Ketner and Ross (1990) mapped significant exposures of conglomerate and lake beds of the Eocene Elko Formation, and Eocene tuff in the north Adobe Range. These sedimentary rocks, and overlying 41 Ma tuff, were more recently summarized by Henry (2008), who suggests preservation in paleo-valleys. Bedding attitudes from a geologic map presented by Henry (2008) are also consistent with a northwest trending syncline contributing to preservation. Eocene tuffs also dip outward from the core of the north Adobe range on a very broad and gently east plunging axis indicating a late upwarping of the area (Ketner and Ross, 1990, Ketner and Alpha, 1992). Ketner and Ross (1990) mapped both mafic and felsic dikes and sills, inferring the former to be Mesozoic and the latter to be Tertiary. Neither suite has yet been dated. Sedimentary and airfall volcanic rocks of the Miocene Humboldt Formation surround and onlap much of the northeast terminus of the Adobe Range.

Several major tectonic events influence the geology of the northeast Adobe Range. The first was the emplacement of the Roberts Mountains allochthon, or basin domain rocks of the northernmost Adobe Range during the Antler Orogeny which also generated the foreland basin domain (Crafford, 2007, 2008). The second event produced the angular unconformity between the Mississippian and Permian rocks of the Adobe Range (Newman and Witter, 1992). The third deformed all of the Triassic and older strata into southeast vergent overturned folds (Ketner and Ross, 1990). Erosion then prevailed in the area until the Eocene. The Eocene Elko Formation is preserved in paleocanyons (Henry, 2008) and gentle northwest trending synclines related to early Tertiary compression. The Adobe range was finally broadly upwarped on an east-west axis, an event which affected rocks as young as the 41 Ma Eocene tuff (Ketner and Ross, 1990). Nevada's Basin and Range extensional event is surprisingly absent or highly subdued in this area (Newman and Witter, 1992).

7.2 Local Geology

The Adobe project is located at the intersection of a series of northeast and north-northwest trending fold belts near the northeast termination of the Adobe Range in Elko County, Nevada. The surface geology has been mapped at 1:24,000 scale by the USGS, and a significant suite of fossil dates from this work define Late Devonian to Mississippian, and Permian to Triassic marine sedimentary rock sequences (Ketner and Ross, 1990). Ketner and Ross also mapped the well-developed, southeast vergent Adobe syncline of post-Triassic age, and envisioned a complex thrust nappe scenario, in the Northern Adobe range. Figure 7.2 shows a modified version for the Ketner & Ross map incorporating local mapping by Scott Price.

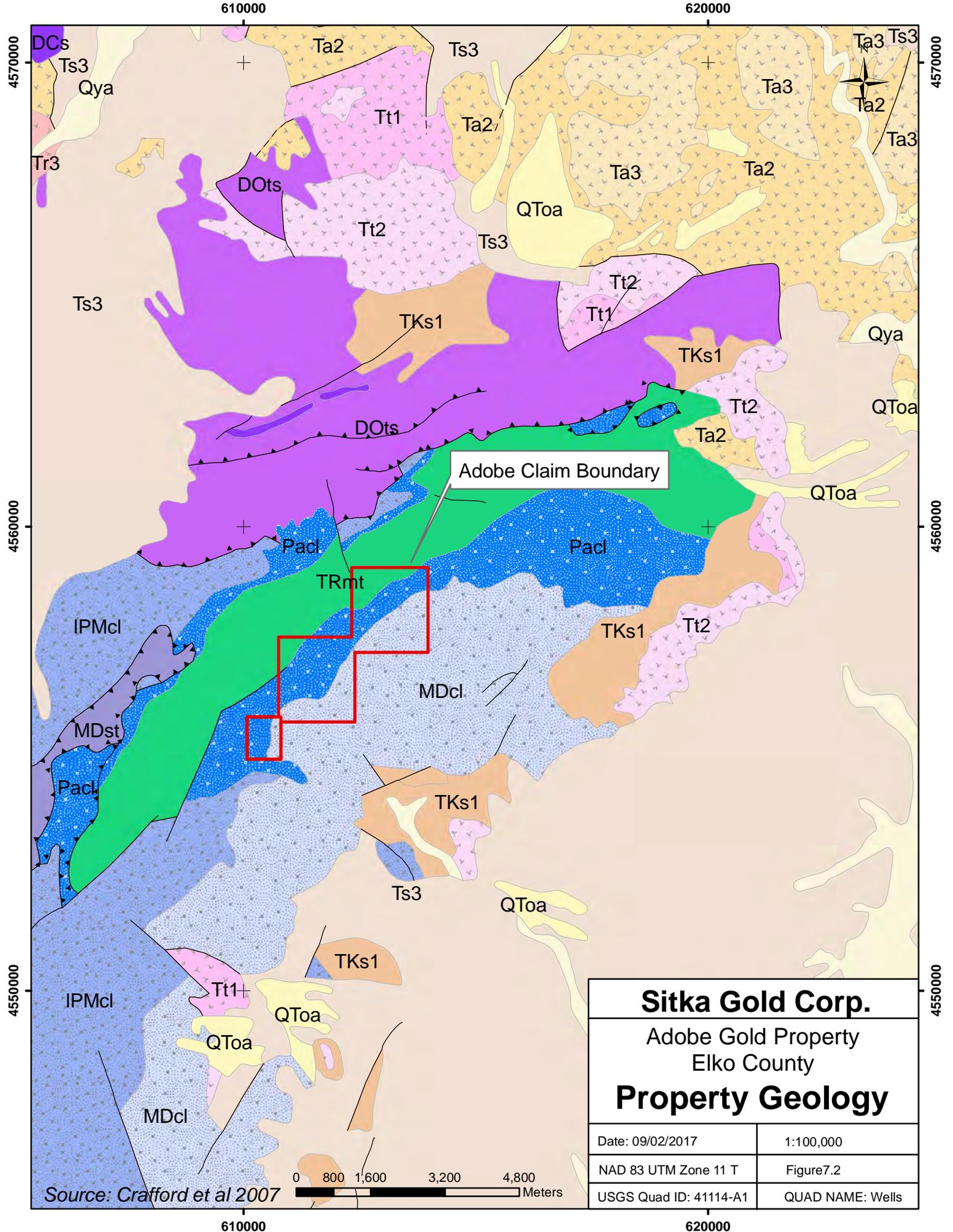
Newman and Witter (1992) re-examined the area and noted sedimentary, rather than thrust contacts between the major rock units including a regional angular unconformity between the Mississippian and Permian. Field examinations by the property owner reached similar conclusions to those of Newman and Witter. Shearing, brecciation and slickensides occur along depositional contacts and especially along the angular unconformity probably reflecting adjustments related to development of the Adobe syncline.

The Roberts Mountains allochthon is emplaced along the Roberts Mountains thrust just north of the Adobe project (Crafford, 2007). Field examinations suggest the allochthon over-rides early Mississippian rocks of the Tripon Pass and Chainman Formations, representatives of the Antler Foreland Basin sequence. The Roberts Mountains thrust is deformed by the post-Triassic folding event and the earlier tectonic event that created the Permian-Mississippian angular unconformity. All of the above is then broadly upwarped by a north-northwest trending regional fold event. The NNW trending fold event corresponds to that which produced NNW folds that host Carlin-type gold deposits along the en echelon Carlin and Battle Mountain – Eureka trends to the southwest. The NNW fold trend through the Adobe project area produces domes on several northeast trending anticlines along its length, and presumably also creates the window of Mississippian and Late Devonian rocks in the northeast Adobe Range. Local mapping during the sampling phase led to the recognition of Carlin-type alteration in these rocks.

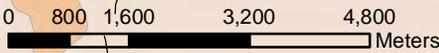
Biostratigraphic dating at surface by the USGS (Ketner and Ross, 1990), and in the Kimbark Federal No. 1-28 oil well by Diamond Shamrock confirm the presence of the critical Late Devonian – Early Mississippian stratigraphic section in the Northern Adobe range. These favorable carbonate facies of Early Mississippian to Late Devonian age, which host Carlin-type gold deposits along the south Carlin trend, are the target of gold exploration at the Adobe project.

7.3 Mineralization

No economic grades of mineralization have been identified on the property to date, however highly anomalous gold values have been returned from rock samples collected by the author and other workers within the claims boundary (81ppb and 116ppb respectively). Gulley and rock sampling of the Adobe project area has



Source: Crafford et al 2007



Sitka Gold Corp.	
Adobe Gold Property Elko County	
Property Geology	
Date: 09/02/2017	1:100,000
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11 T	Figure7.2
USGS Quad ID: 41114-A1	QUAD NAME: Wells

Legend for Property Scale Geology Map after Crafford et al 2007

- Known fault
- - - - - Inferred fault
- Concealed fault
- ▼▼▼ Known thrust fault
- ▼-▼- Inferred thrust fault
- Boundary
- Known contact
- Fault contact
-  Qya - Younger alluvium
-  Ts3 - Younger tuffaceous sedimentary rocks (Pliocene and Miocene)
-  Tr3 - Younger rhyolitic flows and shallow intrusive rocks (Miocene)
-  Ta2 - Intermediate andesite and intermediate flows and breccias (lower Miocene and Oligocene)
-  Tt2 - Intermediate silicic ash flow tuff (lower Miocene and Oligocene)
-  Tt1 - Older silicic ash flow tuffs (lower Oligocene to middle Eocene)
-  TRmt - Marine siltstone, limestone, and conglomerate (Middle? and Lower Triassic)
-  IPMcl - Shale, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate (Middle Pennsylvanian to Lower Mississippian)
-  MDcl - Siltstone, limestone, shale, and sandstone (Lower Mississippian and Upper Devonian)
-  Pacl - Sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, limestone, and carbonaceous limestone (Permian)
-  DOts - Calcareous shale, siltstone, chert, quartzite, and greenstone (Devonian to Ordovician)

produced coherent gold- mercury anomalies associated with the anticlinal axes. This is typical above blind Carlin-type gold deposits such as Meikle and Rain.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

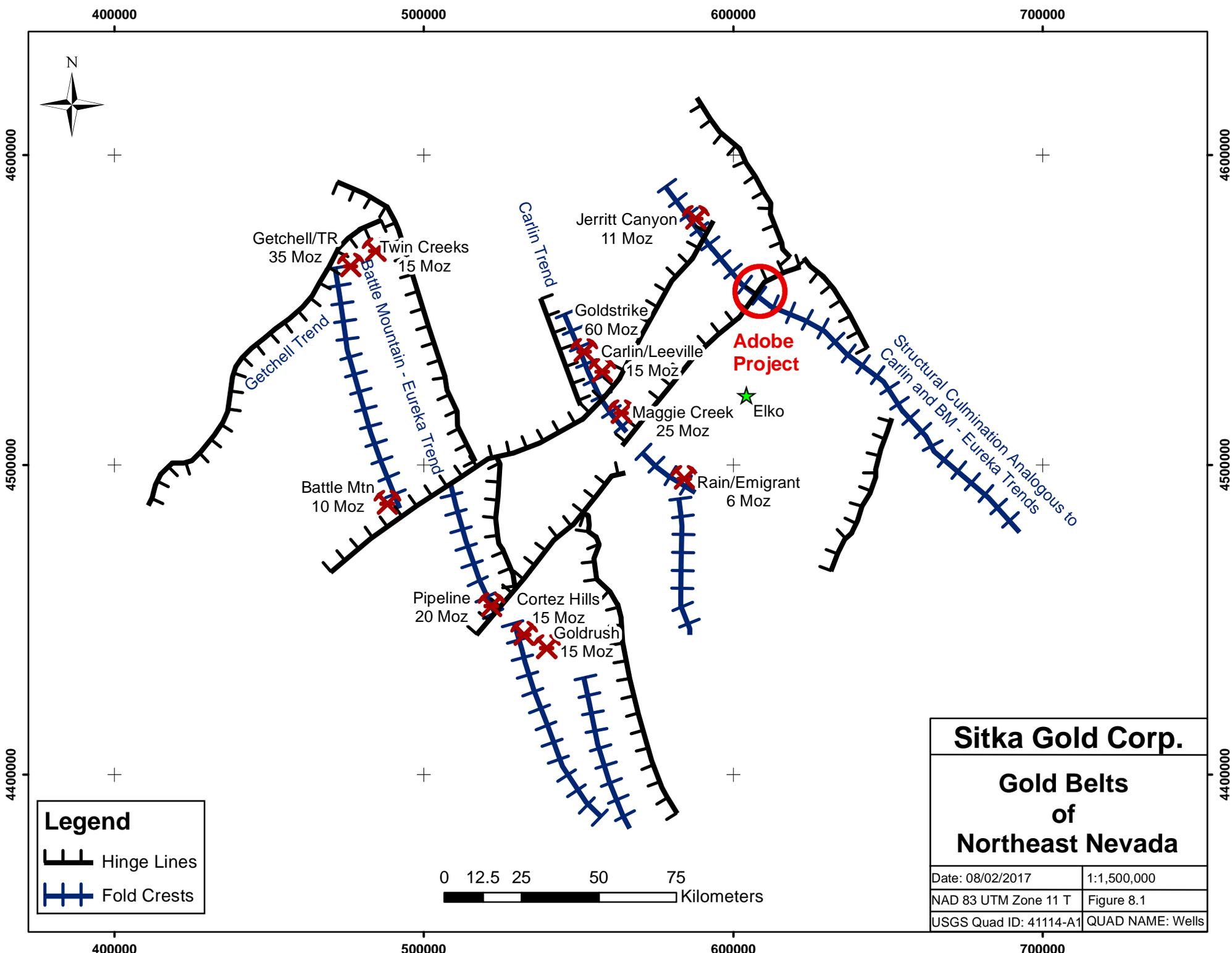
There are no mineral deposits identified to date on the Adobe Property, however, stratigraphy and structural features in conjunction with geochemical data suggest there is potential for Carlin-type gold deposits to occur at depth.

Carlin-type gold deposits are sediment-hosted, mostly occurring as very fine grained micron sized disseminated gold particles within silty carbonaceous and calcareous rocks. Other features common to Carlin-Style gold deposits are:

- the deposits usually contain anomalous concentrations of Hg, As, Sb, less common associations are Tl, Mo, W;
- De-calcification of carbonate rocks and solution breccias;
- Silicification;
- Usually occur in Ordovician to Permian carbonates;
- Associated with high angle faults and anticlinal fold axes;
- Sulphide mineralization introduced during alteration;
- Associated with northwest and northeast regional structural trends.

Nevada's Carlin-type gold deposits (CTGD's) have been noted to align along broad regional trends. These linear or belt-like trends are structurally complex and there are many hypotheses on their development (Cline et al., 2005). Many CTGD's are reported to occur in anticlines and fold culminations have been suggested as a potential structural control (Madrid and Roberts, 1991; Price, 2010). CTGD trends in northeastern Nevada include both NW (Carlin and Battle Mountain – Eureka), and NE (Getchell). The largest gold camps in Nevada occur at the intersections of these NE and NW trending fold belts (Figure 8.1). Identification of the northern Adobe Range as a structurally prospective area derived from the concept that large anticlines, especially doubly plunging anticlines, significantly influence localization of CTGD's. The Adobe project lies at the intersection of a newly identified NW trending anticlinal culmination and the NE trending culmination that cuts the core of the Cortez district and the Carlin trend.

Although the primary target model is that of the Carlin-type deposits, Gold Skarn and Intrusion-Related Gold deposits also occur in northeastern Nevada. This possibility should not be overlooked on the Adobe Project. Several pathfinder elements associated with intrusion-related gold deposits occur in anomalous concentrations in stream sediment and rock sample. Specifically, these elements include Cu, Bi, Pb, Zn and Ag.



Sitka Gold Corp.	
Gold Belts of Northeast Nevada	
Date: 08/02/2017	1:1,500,000
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11 T	Figure 8.1
USGS Quad ID: 41114-A1	QUAD NAME: Wells

9.0 EXPLORATION

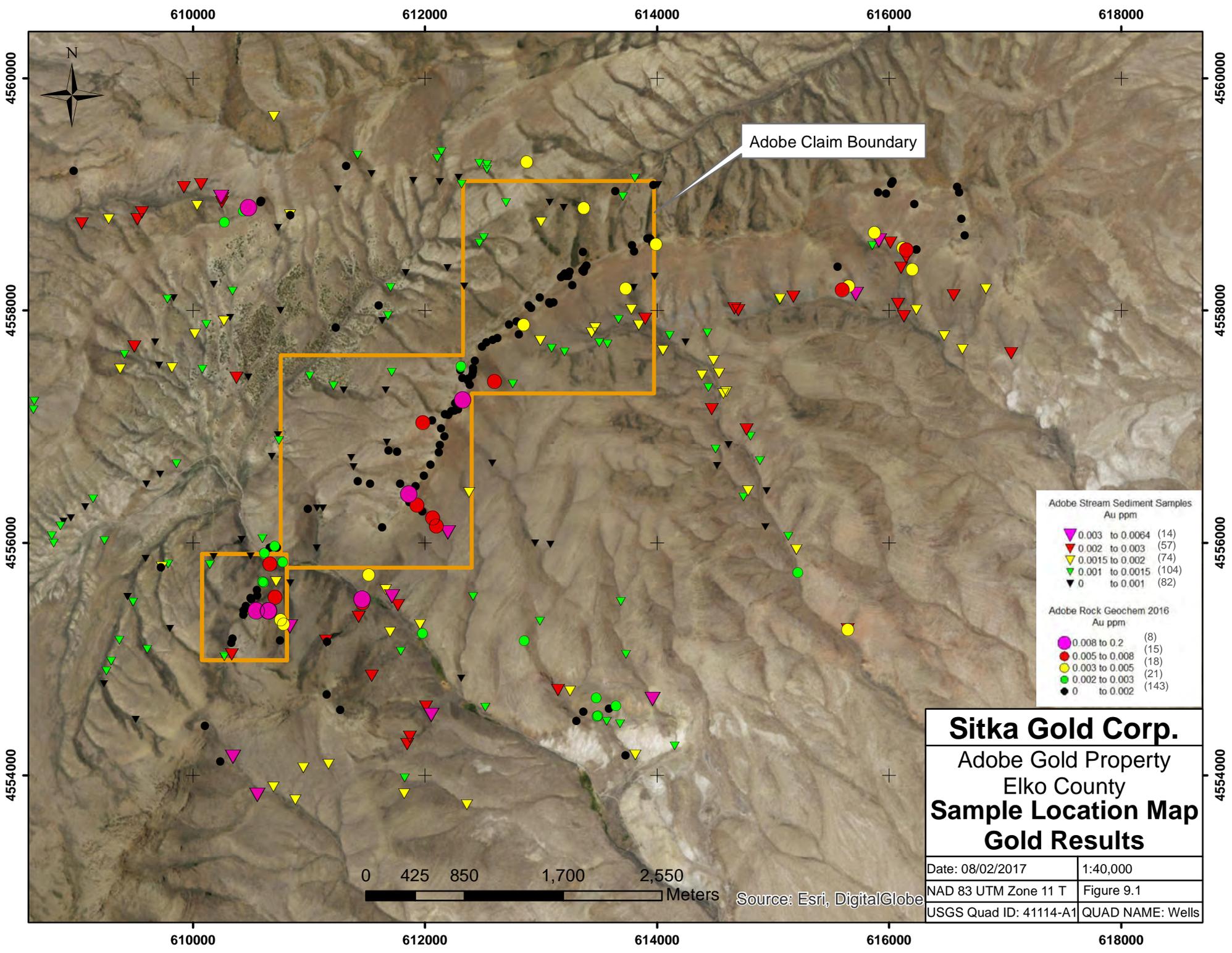
Several exploration programs consisting of rock chip and dry gulley sediment sampling have been carried out by the property owner, Intercept Minerals and most recently by Sitka Gold. These programs have covered a widespread area extending beyond the current claim boundaries as shown in Figure 9.1. The most recent work by Sitka consisted of a team of 4 geologists who sampled approximately 26 sections of Federal BLM land during May 2016. A total of 535 samples have been collected, 204 rocks and 331 dry-stream sediments. Of this total 145 samples, 103 rocks and 42 sediments, are located within the current claim boundaries. The goal of the programs has been to search for anomalous concentrations of the main Carlin-type pathfinder elements, namely Au, Hg, As, Sb, W and Tl which would represent leakage if a deposit were to occur at depth. In this environment any anomalies discovered would likely represent upward migration of these elements along steeply dipping axial plane fractures.

The author collected 11 samples during his visit on November 6 2016, consisting of both chip and grab samples. Table 9.1 contains a summary of the results from the author's samples. These samples are not meant to be a systematic evaluation of the property, but to determine if random samples are representative of values presented by Sitka Gold. This appears to be the case as 2 samples 461758 and 461756 contained highly anomalous gold values, and sample 461758 reported highly anomalous results for arsenic mercury antimony and thallium. Sample descriptions and Assay Certificates for these samples are contained in Appendix I.

Table 9.1 Author Sample Results November 2016

Sample#	Type	UTM - E	UTM - N	Au	As	Cd	Hg	Mo	Sb	Tl	W
				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
461754	2m chip	610499	4555516	0.001	18.7	3.03	0.15	3.65	1.1	0.23	0.44
461755	Grab	610435	4555417	<0.001	48.6	1.55	0.12	15.75	3.66	0.19	0.5
461756	Grab	610544	4555416	0.029	15.3	0.86	0.07	0.81	4.2	0.4	0.14
461757	Grab	610557	4555424	<0.001	3.3	0.86	0.1	0.61	0.18	0.08	0.11
461758	Grab	610649	4555415	0.081	76.7	3.56	0.46	5.28	3.94	0.9	0.11
461759	Grab	612329	4557261	0.001	4.3	2.36	0.1	1.33	0.19	0.11	0.14
461760	Grab	612127	4556844	0.001	28.1	0.27	0.17	3.92	0.82	0.22	0.51
461761	Grab	612116	4556780	0.001	12.5	0.86	0.27	2.67	0.52	0.22	0.35
461762	Grab	611863	4556352	0.001	7.5	1.18	0.17	2.72	0.61	0.2	0.12
461763	Grab	611860	4556427	0.006	8.4	0.43	0.05	2.01	0.18	0.39	0.21
461764	1m chip	611784	4556510	0.001	32.3	2.36	0.54	5.51	1.96	0.97	0.97

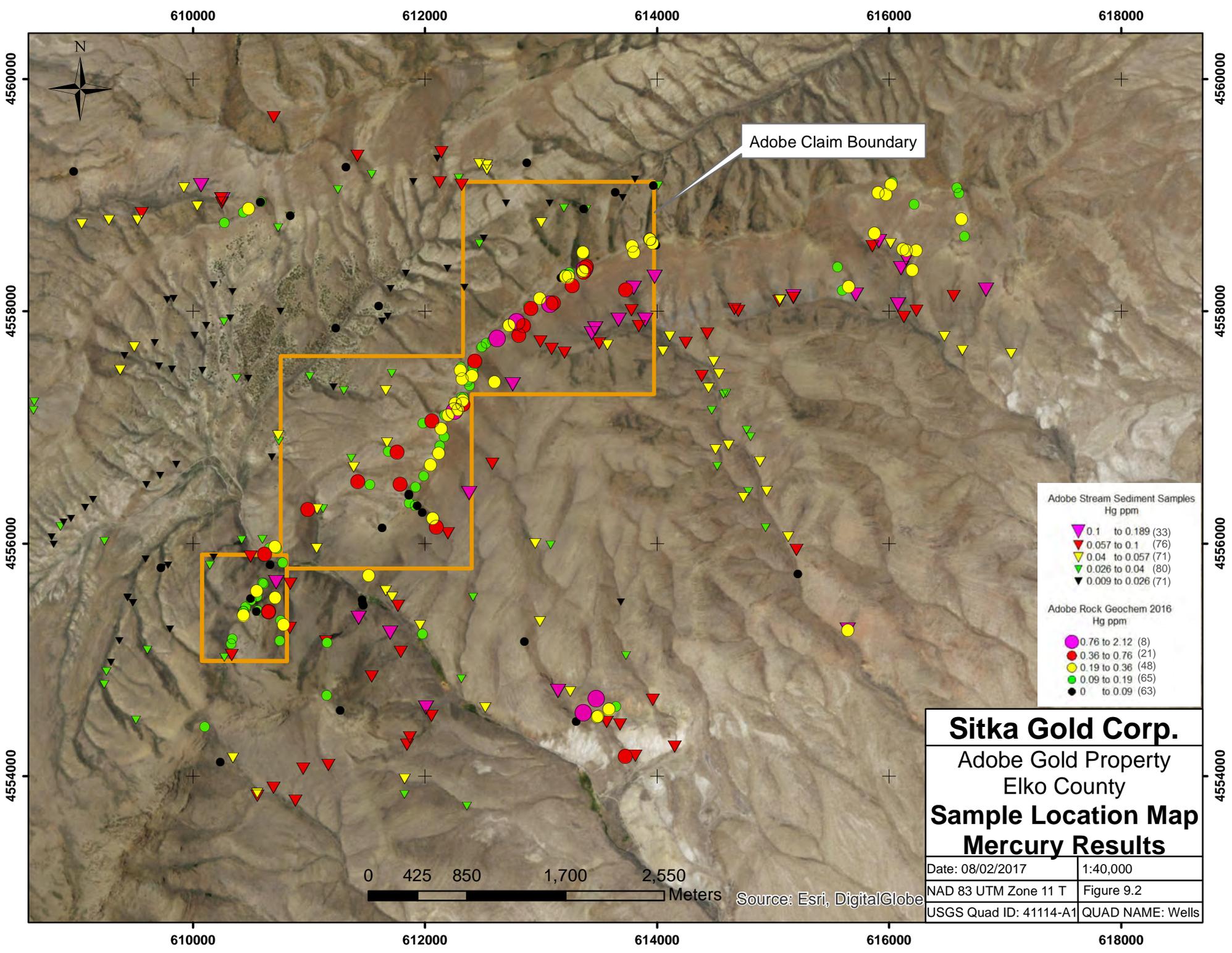
All samples were analyzed using ultra-trace ICP-MS analysis, necessary to detect the very low concentrations of these elements distal from their postulated source. The analyses contained a suite of 53 elements, the procedure for which is described in Section 11 of this report. The results outlined three anomalous areas of interest for follow-up as shown on Figure 9.2.



Adobe Claim Boundary

- Adobe Stream Sediment Samples
Au ppm
- ▽ 0.003 to 0.0064 (14)
 - ▽ 0.002 to 0.003 (57)
 - ▽ 0.0015 to 0.002 (74)
 - ▽ 0.001 to 0.0015 (104)
 - ▼ 0 to 0.001 (82)
- Adobe Rock Geochem 2016
Au ppm
- 0.008 to 0.2 (8)
 - 0.005 to 0.008 (18)
 - 0.003 to 0.005 (21)
 - 0.002 to 0.003 (21)
 - 0 to 0.002 (143)

Sitka Gold Corp.	
Adobe Gold Property Elko County	
Sample Location Map	
Gold Results	
Date: 08/02/2017	1:40,000
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11 T	Figure 9.1
USGS Quad ID: 41114-A1	QUAD NAME: Wells



Adobe Claim Boundary

**Adobe Stream Sediment Samples
Hg ppm**

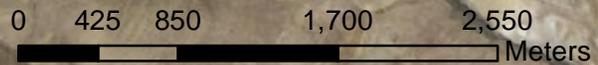
- ▲ 0.1 to 0.189 (33)
- ▼ 0.057 to 0.1 (76)
- ▲ 0.04 to 0.057 (71)
- ▼ 0.026 to 0.04 (80)
- ▼ 0.009 to 0.026 (71)

**Adobe Rock Geochem 2016
Hg ppm**

- 0.76 to 2.12 (8)
- 0.36 to 0.76 (21)
- 0.19 to 0.36 (48)
- 0.09 to 0.19 (65)
- 0 to 0.09 (63)

Sitka Gold Corp.
 Adobe Gold Property
 Elko County
Sample Location Map
Mercury Results

Date: 08/02/2017	1:40,000
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11 T	Figure 9.2
USGS Quad ID: 41114-A1	QUAD NAME: Wells



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe

Statistical analyses of the entire data package was carried out by the author using the Microsoft Excell statistical package. Results for the elements of interest are shown in Tables 9.2 and 9.3. Gold values in excess of 2.8ppb for streams and 7ppb for rocks in this environment are anomalous in that they are over the 95th percentile of values received. Twelve (12) rocks and twenty one (21) stream samples fit this category with the highest value containing 116ppb gold in rock sample L461273. As would be expected the threshold values for the rock samples are from 2 to 5 times higher than the stream sediments due to the diluting nature of the sample medium.

Table 9.2 Stream Sample Statistics

	Au	As	Cd	Hg	Mo	Sb	Tl	W
	ppm	ppm						
Min	0.0001	4.42	0.21	0.009	0.39	0.31	0.08	0.04
Max	0.0064	37.0	12.20	0.189	23.8	8.77	0.95	3.61
Median	0.0014	9.74	0.79	0.042	1.96	1.05	0.22	0.32
95%ile	0.0028	15.09	3.91	0.113	9.52	3.14	0.42	0.81

Table 9.3 Rock Sample Statistics

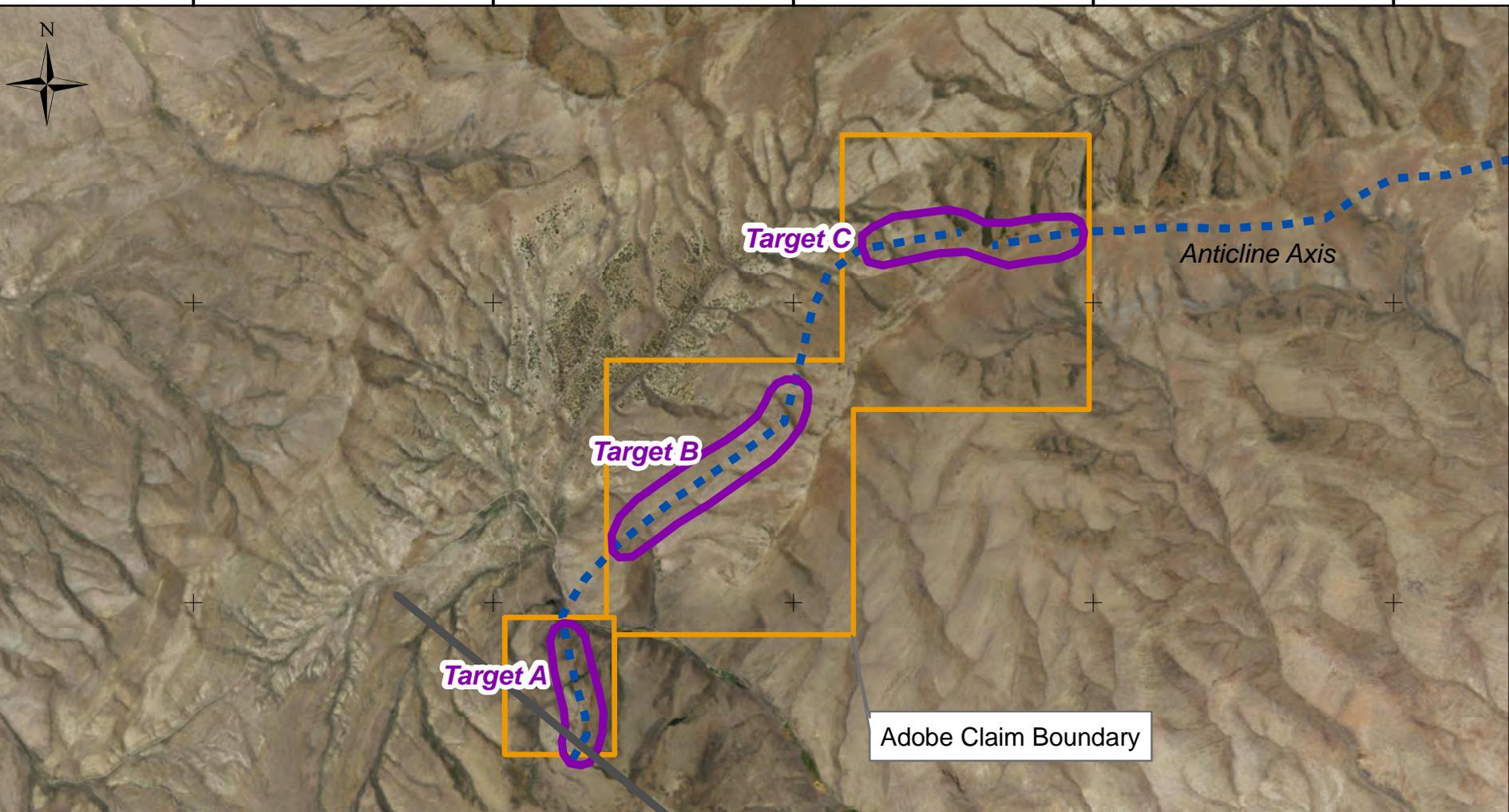
	Au	As	Cd	Hg	Mo	Sb	Tl	W
	ppm	ppm						
Min	0.0010	.4	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.08	0.01	0.025
Max	0.1160	248	26.4	2.12	96.3	34.2	18.6	6.66
Median	0.0010	13.3	0.7	0.14	2.83	0.79	0.16	0.28
95%ile	0.0070	82.7	8.47	0.59	16.22	11.8	2.19	2.13

The un-named anticline to the south of the Adobe syncline corresponds with a significant gold-mercury anomaly. Stream sediment gold anomalies in this area coincide with south projecting topographic spurs where the angular unconformity at the base of the Permian strata is flat lying along the crest of the anticline Figure 9.3. The primary drill target is projected to be at depth in the more tightly folded Mississippian and Devonian strata beneath the angular unconformity. Rock chip sampling has identified gold-mercury anomalies in both the Chainman and Permian rocks.

The statistical correlation of gold and mercury in the stream sediment data set is 0.47, the highest of any element. Mercury is known to be the primary pathfinder element above blind Carlin-type gold deposits including Meikle and Rain. The southern anticline target has the strongest mercury anomaly in the Adobe project area.

Gold anomalies have been identified in Chainman shale where it has been intruded by altered dikes. They are geochemically distinctive from the Carlin-type mineralization having a gold-silver-copper association. Similar geochemical associations occur in intrusion related gold deposits such as Fortitude and Bullion/Railroad, and the shallowest portions of some Carlin-type gold deposits. There has been a reasonable correlation between stream sediment gold anomalies and the better rock chip gold results.

608000 610000 612000 614000 616000



4558000

4558000

4556000

4556000

4554000

4554000

Target A

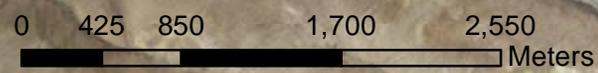
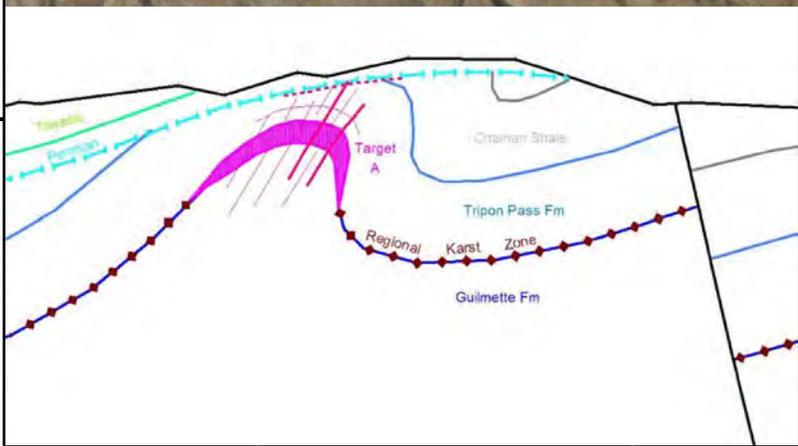
Target B

Target C

Anticline Axis

Adobe Claim Boundary

X-section



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe

Sitka Gold Corp.

Adobe Gold Property
Elko County
Adobe Target Areas

Date: 08/02/2017	1:40,000
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11 T	Figure 9.3
USGS Quad ID: 41114-A1	QUAD NAME: Wells

608000 610000 612000 614000 616000

Copper shows a 0.37 correlation coefficient with gold in this dataset, which is higher than any of the pathfinder elements other than mercury. Silver is strongly correlated with copper at 0.33. Silver tends to be notably deficient in Carlin-type gold deposits, but abundant in some hybrid Intrusion-related/Carlin-type districts like Cove-McCoy, and to a lesser extent at Battle Mountain and Bullion/Railroad. It was more recently recognized that some Carlin-type deposits that approach the paleo-surface become silver-rich at shallow levels such as Emigrant and Alligator Ridge.

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been carried out on the project to the author's knowledge.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

To the best of the author's knowledge, historical work was completed to industry best practices of the time. Sitka's procedures for sampling and sample handling are provided here.

Dry-Stream Sediment Sampling

The sampler ascertained the best sample site in any given drainage by examining the terrain and choosing where the optimal location would be for good clean washed sediment that would accumulate during rainfall. This sediment would more accurately reflect a representation of source rock and minerals within the given drainage. The sampler was careful to avoid contamination from local colluvium. Sample material was collected with a small shovel or hand trowel and placed into a cloth bag. Each sample was assigned a unique sample ID from a sample book that contained a series of consecutive number ID's. The numbered tag was torn out of the tagbook and placed into the bag. The remaining portion in the tagbook also contained the number for reference. Notes were written into the tagbook and/or field book and a GPS location given to the sample. The author believes that this sampling method is appropriate for this early-stage program and is in no way meant to imply widths or size of potential mineral occurrences.

Rock Chip Sampling

The sampler took samples of outcrop whenever encountered on traverse. A short description was written into the sample tagbook or field notebook with special attention paid to alteration, especially silicification and decalcification of carbonate rocks. Chips for each sample were taken from a multiple of points on the outcrop at a given sample point. The chips were placed into a cloth bag, numbered tag placed inside the bag and assigned a GPS coordinate. Standard Reference Material and blanks were not inserted into the sample stream due to the early-stage nature of the program. Most of the samples taken were grab samples.

The following descriptions are provided in the ALS Labs Schedule of Services. The Prep-31 package was utilized for both rock chip and dry gulley samples. For this

procedure the sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is then taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen.

Gold analyses were carried out utilizing the Au-ST43/44 aqua regia package. The finely pulverised sample is digested in aqua regia. The gold in solution is then determined by ICP-MS.

A 53 element ICP package, ME-MS41L, was chosen for all samples. The sample is first analysed by ICP-AES and subsequently by quadrupole ICP-MS. The ICP-MS is operated in collision cell mode and fitted with a thermally-controlled spray chamber utilizing online dilution in order to significantly reduce background signal and memory effects in the instrument, allowing for extremely sensitive detection limits and fast analysis.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has not attempted to verify historical data other than as documented in this report. Assay certificates for the sampling done by Objective Exploration, Intercept Minerals and Sitka were made available to the author. Some data is available on-line at the United States Geological Survey site; some is also available as archived documents from the University of Nevada, Reno library, while various other references are contained in Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG) publications. In addition some relevant data is available from the NBMG on oil exploration wells.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been carried out by Sitka Gold and there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past.

15.0 MINING METHODS

No studies of mining methods have been carried out.

16.0 RECOVERY METHODS

No studies of recovery methods have been carried out.

17.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No studies of infrastructure requirements have been carried out.

18.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No marketing studies or contract negotiations have been carried out.

19.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No environmental, permitting, social or community impact studies have been carried out.

20.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No capital or operating cost studies have been carried out.

21.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No economic analysis has been undertaken.

22.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no claims blocks adjoining or proximal to the Adobe Property.

23.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information other than that presented in this report and recorded in Section 26 (References).

24. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

24.1 Interpretation

The geochemical signature of anomalous gold and mercury results displayed by the sampling to date aligns with known fault and fold structures. These elements are key pathfinders to mineralization in blind Carlin-Type deposits. Mapping has identified prospective structures and lithologies within the property boundaries. The intersection of NNE and NW folds has 'domed' the underlying carbonates and created a potential trap for gold mineralization. The association of Carlin-Type pathfinder elements with these structures suggests that these anomalies may represent the upward migration of fluids along axial plane fractures created during folding episodes.

24.2 Conclusions

A rock and gully sampling program in conjunction with geologic mapping throughout the Adobe project area has defined a coherent, several kilometer long Hg-Au anomaly within a favourable stratigraphic sequence. The geochemical anomaly is coincident with the anticline southeast of the Adobe Syncline, a favourable structural

environment for Carlin-type gold deposits. The property has merit as an exploration prospect and warrants further exploration.

25.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

Based on the work completed to date, the author believes that this property merits further investigation. A two phase approach is recommended with Phase 1 consisting of an IP Survey over the 3 targets. Phase 2 will require drill testing of each of the three geochemical/geological targets discussed in this report. The author recommends drilling a minimum of 2 holes into each of the three targets down to a depth sufficient to penetrate the Devonian rocks.

25.1 Cost Estimate

The budget estimate for the proposed work programs is as follows:

Phase 1 – Geophysical Survey

IP Crew and Equipment mobilization/demob	\$C 25,000.00
16line kms (10mi) survey	\$C 60,000.00
<u>Data Processing</u>	<u>\$C 15,000.00</u>
Sub Total	\$C100,000.00
Sub Total US	\$US75,000.00

Phase 2 - Drilling

Office-prefield compilation	4 days @ \$500/day	\$US 2,000.00
Drilling	3,000m a@ \$125/m	\$US375,000.00
Geologist (2)	40 days @ \$500/day	\$US 40,000.00
Analyses	2,000 samples @ \$40/sample	\$US 80,000.00
Drill Sites and Roads		\$US 20,000.00
Archaeological Assessment		\$US 20,000.00
Vehicle Rental (40days)	2 trucks @ \$100/day	\$US 8,000.00
Accommodation (40days)	\$100/day	\$US 4,000.00
Support (food, fuel etc.)	\$100/day 40 days	\$US 4,000.00
Airfare	2 @ \$1,000	\$US 2,000.00
Sub Total		\$US555,000.00

Total Phase 1 and 2	\$US630,000.00
Contingency @ 10%	\$US 63,000.00

TOTAL \$US693,000.00

Signed by J. Chapman, P Geo. In Vancouver, BC, this 30th day of January, 2017.

____"James Chapman"____

26.0 REFERENCES

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- Cook, H.E., 2015, The evolution and relationship of the western North American Paleozoic carbonate platform and basin depositional environments to Carlin-type gold deposits in the context of carbonate sequence stratigraphy: Geological Society of Nevada, New Concepts and Discoveries, W.M. Pennell and L.J. Garside, eds., 2015 Symposium Volume, Reno/Sparks, Nevada, p. 1-80.
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Smith, M.T. et al, 2013, The Long Canyon Deposit: Anatomy of a New Off-Trend Sedimentary Rock-Hosted Gold Discovery in Northeastern Nevada. Society of Economic Geology, Volume 108, pp1119-1145.

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US Climate Data Website <<http://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/elko/nevada/united-states/usnv0024>>

27.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jim Chapman, P. Geo, of 2705 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, V6K 1T5, in the Province of British Columbia, am a Professional Geoscientist.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Licence #19871. I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1976, and I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.

This experience has included all aspects of the industry from project generation through implementation and report preparation for owners, clients and regulatory authorities. Since 1982 I have operated as an independent consulting geologist, I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination, evaluation and reporting on a variety of mineral deposit types and commodities, supervision and management of exploration projects as well as client representation and government liaison.

I am the author of, and responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report on the Adobe Property, Elko County, Nevada USA for Sitka Gold Corporation dated January 30, 2017. The sources of all information are quoted in the report. The information provided by the various parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.

I am an independent author as described by Section 1.5 of NI43-101. I have no direct or indirect interest in Sitka Gold Corporation or of the subject property described in this report.

As stated in the "Report" I conducted a site visit of the subject property on November 6th 2016. Prior to the 2016 visit the author had no involvement with the subject property.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading. At the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of January 2017.

" James Chapman"
Qualified Person

APPENDIX 1

Sample Location, Descriptions and Laboratory Certificates

Sample Locations and Descriptions

Sample#	Type	UTM - E	UTM - N	Description
461754	2m chip	610499	4555516	Permian cong and calc siltstone, weak sil, variable limonite
461755	Grab	610435	4555417	Permian cong/ferricrete with hairline to 3mm vuggy, drusy qtz veining. Strongly limonitic, abundant open space
461756	Grab	610544	4555416	Malachite stained Chainman shales at unconformity, weak sil
461757	Grab	610557	4555424	Chainman shales with dark chalcedonic bands and gray sandstone, strongly fractured
461758	Grab	610649	4555415	Malachite stained Chainman shales at unconformity, weak sil
461759	Grab	612329	4557261	Gray calc cong, frags <1cm. Black silica veins to 3mm, weak lim.
461760	Grab	612127	4556844	Strongly lim, partially decalcified, weakly sil siltstone
461761	Grab	612116	4556780	Breccia, possibly collapse or debris flow. Frag size from sand to boulders. Mostly lim and weakly sil gray sst.
461762	Grab	611863	4556352	Beige to pale brown silty carbonate, with chalcedony bands to 2cm
461763	Grab	611860	4556427	Silty calc unit with dark gray chalcedony veinlets and bands
461764	1m chip	611784	4556510	Gray to red-brown chalcedony with abundant hairline fractures, vuggy and moderately lim.

All locations shown as NAD 83, Zone 11



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 This copy reported on
 28-NOV-2016
 Account: GOLSIT

CERTIFICATE EL16192984

Project: ADOBE

This report is for 11 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Elko, NV, USA on 8-NOV-2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JIM CHAPMAN

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-22c	Crush entire sample >70% -19 mm
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	ICP-AES
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS	

The results of this assay were based solely upon the content of the sample submitted. Any decision to invest should be made only after the potential investment value of the claim or deposit has been determined based on the results of assays of multiple samples of geological materials collected by the prospective investor or by a qualified person selected by him/her and based on an evaluation of all engineering data which is available concerning any proposed project. Statement required by Nevada State Law NRS 519

To: SITKA GOLD CORP
 ATTN: JIM CHAPMAN
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS EL16192984

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	ME-MS41 Ag ppm	ME-MS41 Al %	ME-MS41 As ppm	ME-MS41 Au ppm	ME-MS41 B ppm	ME-MS41 Ba ppm	ME-MS41 Be ppm	ME-MS41 Bi ppm	ME-MS41 Ca %	ME-MS41 Cd ppm	ME-MS41 Ce ppm	ME-MS41 Co ppm	ME-MS41 Cr ppm	ME-MS41 Cs ppm
L461754		0.67	0.18	0.23	18.7	<0.2	10	2750	0.29	0.03	5.82	3.03	13.25	12.3	51	0.32
L461755		0.91	0.18	0.33	48.6	<0.2	10	2470	0.55	0.03	2.26	1.55	14.25	7.1	87	0.37
L461756		1.00	6.00	0.68	15.3	<0.2	20	1800	0.62	0.36	0.70	0.86	8.04	5.9	15	0.88
L461757		0.85	0.07	0.06	3.3	<0.2	<10	990	0.09	0.01	6.12	0.86	7.27	3.7	32	0.06
L461758		0.52	1.42	0.48	76.7	<0.2	10	2420	0.45	0.15	0.16	3.56	3.22	23.0	11	0.80
L461759		0.45	0.04	0.13	4.3	<0.2	<10	810	0.20	0.02	>25.0	2.36	13.10	1.6	39	0.18
L461760		0.51	0.04	0.21	28.1	<0.2	10	1950	0.30	0.03	3.05	0.27	11.80	0.8	69	0.25
L461761		0.82	0.05	0.34	12.5	<0.2	10	1140	0.55	0.04	9.94	0.86	23.7	1.0	134	0.41
L461762		0.59	0.05	0.14	7.5	<0.2	10	2190	0.20	0.02	8.99	1.18	8.54	0.9	34	0.15
L461763		1.21	0.03	0.09	8.4	<0.2	<10	1210	0.14	0.02	6.86	0.43	11.60	0.4	55	0.11
L461764		0.89	0.08	0.12	32.3	<0.2	10	1400	0.22	0.03	2.11	2.36	11.75	7.9	59	0.14

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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41														
		Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm	Hf ppm	Hg ppm	In ppm	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Nb ppm
L461754		8.2	1.61	0.98	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.006	0.11	25.6	2.2	0.11	306	3.65	<0.01	0.11
L461755		8.7	2.63	1.22	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.012	0.08	40.1	2.9	0.05	340	15.75	<0.01	0.25
L461756		>10000	1.51	2.17	0.07	0.15	0.07	0.046	0.34	4.5	2.2	0.10	27	0.81	<0.01	<0.05
L461757		65.7	0.43	0.31	0.05	0.04	0.10	<0.005	0.02	18.3	0.8	0.33	279	0.61	0.01	<0.05
L461758		6670	2.02	1.59	0.05	0.08	0.46	0.029	0.24	1.4	2.1	0.08	35	5.28	<0.01	<0.05
L461759		91.7	0.39	0.53	0.08	0.09	0.10	<0.005	0.05	35.7	1.3	0.14	192	1.33	0.01	0.07
L461760		18.7	1.17	0.83	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.007	0.09	18.8	2.0	0.05	171	3.92	0.03	0.16
L461761		21.4	0.80	1.28	0.12	0.24	0.27	0.009	0.13	49.9	7.3	0.09	133	2.67	0.10	0.15
L461762		5.4	0.99	0.55	<0.05	0.06	0.17	0.006	0.07	14.8	1.5	1.09	150	2.72	0.03	0.05
L461763		5.0	1.71	0.42	0.05	0.08	0.05	<0.005	0.03	30.7	2.0	0.06	125	2.01	0.04	0.05
L461764		12.5	2.92	0.48	0.07	0.07	0.54	0.006	0.05	20.6	1.0	0.04	737	5.51	0.02	0.13

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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41														
		Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Re ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	Ti %
L461754		52.2	9010	19.0	4.8	0.005	0.12	1.10	1.8	2.6	<0.2	99.8	<0.01	0.01	1.7	<0.005
L461755		71.6	10000	11.4	5.0	0.008	0.09	3.66	2.0	2.5	<0.2	43.9	0.01	0.01	1.9	0.007
L461756		22.8	2740	22.8	15.8	0.003	0.14	4.20	2.7	5.4	0.2	52.1	0.01	0.09	1.4	<0.005
L461757		11.9	5380	3.8	1.0	0.014	0.07	0.18	0.9	1.6	<0.2	82.9	<0.01	<0.01	0.7	<0.005
L461758		51.3	410	68.7	11.2	0.001	0.09	3.94	2.1	5.6	0.2	31.3	<0.01	0.08	2.0	<0.005
L461759		9.6	8350	3.2	2.6	0.001	0.04	0.19	2.1	1.5	<0.2	420	<0.01	0.01	1.4	<0.005
L461760		10.7	>10000	4.2	3.9	0.001	0.12	0.82	1.7	4.4	<0.2	85.6	<0.01	0.01	2.2	<0.005
L461761		10.0	>10000	5.1	6.6	0.001	0.13	0.52	3.2	6.1	0.2	217	0.01	0.01	3.5	0.005
L461762		6.6	4540	2.7	3.4	<0.001	0.06	0.61	1.3	1.3	<0.2	141.5	<0.01	0.06	0.9	<0.005
L461763		3.2	7920	2.1	1.9	0.001	0.05	0.18	1.6	1.6	<0.2	129.0	<0.01	0.01	1.3	<0.005
L461764		41.6	7720	4.2	2.0	0.001	0.07	1.96	1.3	7.7	0.2	82.4	<0.01	0.05	1.2	<0.005

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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	Cu-OG46	Au-ICP21
		Tl ppm 0.02	U ppm 0.05	V ppm 1	W ppm 0.05	Y ppm 0.05	Zn ppm 2	Zr ppm 0.5	Cu % 0.001	Au ppm 0.001
L461754		0.23	2.28	50	0.44	49.7	677	4.2		0.001
L461755		0.19	3.37	49	0.50	86.3	885	9.8		<0.001
L461756		0.40	13.55	62	0.14	65.6	665	6.6	2.75	0.029
L461757		0.08	1.08	8	0.11	30.4	159	1.7		<0.001
L461758		0.90	3.35	43	0.11	5.55	516	2.9		0.081
L461759		0.11	2.37	14	0.14	55.9	145	4.8		0.001
L461760		0.22	2.87	41	0.51	57.5	161	7.3		0.001
L461761		0.22	5.07	28	0.35	110.0	114	10.7		0.001
L461762		0.20	1.49	11	0.12	23.7	188	3.0		0.001
L461763		0.39	1.81	13	0.21	48.0	103	3.8		0.006
L461764		0.97	2.48	88	0.97	35.5	704	3.7		0.001

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****