TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
BURRO CREEK PROJECT

Sections 10, 11, 14, 15, Township 14N, Range 12W

Kaiser Spring 7.5 minute Quadrangle

Latitude 34°34'N Longitude 113°30'W

Greenwood Mining District, Arizona

Site visit on October 26, 2018

For
Sitka Gold Corp.
Suite 1500-409 Granville St.
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October 27, 2018

1.0 Executive Summary

The 287 hectare Burro Creek Project area is located 105 km by road southeast of Kingman, Arizona in southeastern Mohave County, approximately 265 km southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada and 200 km north of Phoenix, Arizona. It is centred at a latitude and longitude of 34º34'N and 113º30'W, encompassing a portion of the generally southwesterly flowing Burro Creek drainage. The Project lies approximately 1.6 km southwest of United States Highway 93 and is accessible via dirt roads. The property comprises four centrally located patented mineral claims and 35 located lode claims within the Greenwood Mining District. The claims are owned by Coelton Ventures Ltd. subject to an option agreement with Sitka Gold Corp to acquire 100% of the Project.

The Burro Creek Project covers the Burro Vein, a 330-340º/50-75ºNE trending low sulphidation epithermal vein within a basin and range tectonic setting, ranging from approximately 1m to 45m wide, and discontinuously traced over a strike length of 1.7 km. The vein fills a fault/shear zone, related to a major pre-existing basement fault zone along Burro Creek, which controlled the eruption of three successive felsic lava domes. The Burro Vein cuts Tertiary rhyolite, minor basalt and Precambrian basement rocks, with angular breccia fragments of the host rocks evident along vein margins. Three "blow outs" occur along the Burro Vein with significant widths and favourable topography for open pit mining: the North, Central and South Blocks.

The deposit model for the property is the bulk-mineable and bonanza type low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver model. Examples include the Midas Mine of Franco Nevada in Nevada, the El Penon Mine of Meridian Minerals in Chile, and the former Baker and Cheni Mines in the Toodoggone District of British Columbia.

The Burro Creek Project has a long history of exploration dating back to the time of the Spaniards more than 200 years ago. A second period of exploration was undertaken between 1902 and 1928. More recent exploration was carried out between 1981 and 1988 and 2008 to 2013. Exploration has involved: approximately 327m of early underground development; 6394m of drilling in 102 holes, including 3811m of diamond drilling in 55 holes, 2272m of reverse circulation drilling in 22 holes and at least 311m of percussion drilling in 14 holes; detailed chip and channel sampling; mapping and; an MMI soil survey, all primarily focused on the northern third exposure of the vein, referred to as the Burro deposit (Central and North Blocks).

The last drill program was in 2008, consisting of 2565m of diamond drilling in 33 holes, designed to confirm and update historical results on the Burro deposit with potential for extraction by open pit. Results included: 4.6m of 7.99 g/t Au and 192.72 g/t Ag, including 1.03m of 31.80 g/t Au and 759.00 g/t Ag in hole BC08-030; and 51.3m of 0.94 g/t Au and 56.10 g/t Ag, including 26.73m of 1.20 g/t Au and 43.96 g/t Ag in hole BC08-038. Results from the 2008 diamond drill program confirmed both the historical results from the 1987-88 diamond and RC drill program and the potential to expand historical resources.

The Burro deposit contains an historical mineral resource estimate as defined by the National Instrument 43-101 Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects and is not considered by Sitka Gold Corp. to be a current mineral resource because a qualified person has not completed sufficient work to reclassify it as such. The indicated and inferred historical mineral resource estimate was prepared for Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. in November, 2010 in compliance with the standards of NI 43-101 at the time by Dr. A. Armitage, Ph.D., P.Geol., and J. Campbell, B.Sc., P.Geo. of GeoVector Management Inc., an Ottawa, Ontario based consulting firm specializing in resource estimation, project assessment, and project management. The historical resource estimate was contained in an NI 43-101 compliant technical report titled "Technical report on the Burro Creek Project**,** dated January 31, 2011 by Pautler, J.M., Armitage, A. and Campbell, J. and filed on SEDAR on February 28, 2011 (*www.sedar.com*).

The historical mineral resource estimate of the Burro deposit is based on 87 reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill holes and 9 sampled adits totalling 6,672m and 2,682 assays. Mineralization was constrained within a 3-dimensional geological solid created using Gemcom software. Practices consistent with CIM (2005) were applied to the generation of the historical mineral resource estimate and the parameters of the modeling are fully described in the NI 43-101 report referenced above.

The author considers the NI 43-101 report to be relevant and reliable given that no additional work of significance has been completed since the issuance of the historical mineral resource estimate, uses categories as defined in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101 and is based on near surface intercepts expected to fall within previously proposed open pit outlines. A site examination and an assessment of the historical mineral resource estimate is required by a qualified person and current standards applied pertaining to reasonable expectations of eventual extraction.

The Burro deposit contains an historical mineral resource estimate with an historical indicated resource of 2,331,871 tonnes grading 1.01 g/t Au and 36.77 g/t Ag (yielding 122,491 ounces at a 1.63 g/t Au equivalent) and an historical inferred resource of 2,247,069 tonnes grading 0.60 g/t Au and 30.95 g/t Ag (yielding 81,304 ounces at a 1.13 g/t Au equivalent), both using a cut-off grade of 0.50 g/t Au *(Pautler et al. 2011)*. The historical indicated resource occurs within the Central Block. The North Block and area between the North and Central Blocks contained only an historical inferred resource.

Metallurgical testing of the Burro Creek mineralization in 1981 and 1988 indicated a favourable response to cyanide leaching. Although the property was permitted in 1988 the gold and silver prices fell at this time and the Central Block was never put into production.

Previous chip sample results from the South Block of the Burro Vein contain significant values of 0.72 g/t Au, 50.40 g/t Ag over 21m and 1.75 g/t Au, 3.43 g/t Ag over 4.6m, with similar values evident in the hanging wall and footwall. This portion of the vein has a significant width (21m) and favourable topography amenable to open pit mining. Detailed chip/channel sampling, mapping and prospecting are required to evaluate the size and grade of this section of the vein, followed by drilling.

Mineralization on the Burro Creek property remains open to the north and south along strike of the Burro Vein and at depth, and in possible subparallel structures. MMI soil sampling in 2008 and 2013 was effective in detecting the Burro Vein within the Central Block and South Blocks, and suggests continuity of the vein in between. Two anomalies were identified with an aggregate length of 600m. The northernmost one extends 350m over widths of 100 to 250m and adjoins the historical resource estimate on the Central Block, which covers an area of approximately 350 by 45m, to the south. The second anomaly extends 250m north of the South Block with widths of 75 to 150m. In the northern anomaly a possible widening of the vein is suggested that may be related to a crosscutting fault.

A $215,000 Phase 1 program is recommended on the Burro Creek Project involving: updating the 2011 historical resource estimate to a current mineral resource estimate; exploration along strike of the Burro Vein and for additional veins using CSAMT induced polarization geophysics over the covered northern strike extension and between the Central and South Blocks of the Burro Vein; prospecting and mapping, followed by trenching to follow up MMI soil anomalies and; road access upgrade and construction to the South Block.

A $1,100,000 program is recommended in Phase 2, contingent on Phase 1, which would consist of 4,000m of diamond drilling of the South Block, and step out diamond drilling between the Central and South Blocks with infill on the Central to North Blocks.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo., of JP Exploration Services Inc. (JPEx), was commissioned by Sitka Gold Corp. ("Sitka"), a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to update the 2011 technical report on the Burro Creek Project *(Pautler et al., 2011)* due to the announcement that it has entered into an option agreement with Coelton Ventures Ltd. ("Coelton") to acquire a 100% interest in the property, which contains the Burro gold deposit. This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Burro Creek Project and updates the 2011 technical report to document the procedure and results of the 2013 MMI soil geochemical program and to apply current standards due to revisions to NI 43-101 (2016) and CIM (2014).

This report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and the companion policy to National Instrument 43-101, and is based on historical information, site visits on the property, a resource evaluation (Pautler et al., 2011) and a review of the 2013 MMI soil geochemical program by Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. ("Northern Freegold"). Site visits were conducted by the author on October 26, 2018 (after which no work has been conducted), April 13 and 14, 2008 (following the 2008 drill program) and February 7 and February 12 to 14, 2007 (initial evaluation). During the 2018 site visit the author examined select claim monuments on the newly staked claims, 2013 MMI soil anomalies and the Bat Tunnel portal and dump (not previously examined).

Mr. Kevin Hanna, Professional Engineer, of Prescott, Arizona, who has extensive experience on the property, and Mr. Corwin Coe from Coelton, also with significant past experience on the property, provided a one day orientation on the property on February 7, 2007. In the April, 2008 site visit the author was accompanied by Mr. Corwin Coe, VP Exploration of Northern Freegold at the time.

Research included a review of available documented historical work that related to the immediate area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area. Recommendations for the next phase of exploration work are made in order to test the resource potential of the property. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, trenching, road construction, geophysical surveys and professional fees in Arizona.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and kilometres (km) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data. GPS refers to global positioning system. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. RC refers to reverse circulation, a type of percussion drilling. MMI soil sampling refers to soil samples collected in a specific manner and analyzed by a process that measures mobile metal ions ("MMI"), useful in detecting mineralization beneath younger cover rocks and thick glacial till. Ma refers to million years in

geological time. The annotation 020º/55ºE refers to an azimuth of 020º, dipping 55º to the east. QAQC refers to quality assurance and quality control. SEDAR refers to the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated. AuEq refers to gold equivalent.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), iron (Fe), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), sulphide (S) and oxide (O). Minerals found on the property include pyrite (iron sulphide), galena (lead sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper, iron sulphide), chalcocite (copper sulphide), (cerargyrite (silver chloride), possible tetrahedrite-tennantite (copper-iron sulphide with antimony/arsenic), barite (barium sulphate), adularia (a potassium feldspar) and amethyst (a purple variety of quartz).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and personally acquired data.

- Research of mineral titles at https://reports.blm.gov/report/LR2000/21/Pub-MC-Claim-Name-Number-Index on October 21, 2018.
- Research of mining regulations at https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals/mining-and-minerals/about/arizona on October 21, 2018.
- Review of the company reports of previous operators.
- A review of pertinent news releases of Sitka Gold Corp., Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. (now Triumph Gold Corp.) and of other companies conducting work in the regional area.
- Review of relevant company reports and data of Sitka Gold Corp. and Northern Freegold Resources Ltd.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Arizona Geological Survey or its predecessors and the United States Geological Survey.
- Published scientific papers on the geology of the region, epithermal gold-silver deposits, and mineral deposits.
- Work conducted on the property by the author from February 12 to 14, 2007.
- Site visits by the author on October 26, 2018, April 13 and 14, 2008 and February 7, 2007.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report as identified under Section 2.3, “Source Documents” and Section 20.0, “References”. The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the properties and in the region is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work. Thorough checks to confirm the results of such work and reports have not been done. Unless otherwise stated the author has not independently confirmed the accuracy of the data. Exploration reports, listed in Section 20.0, “References”, were completed by competent professionals. Check samples collected in 2007 are consistent with the tenor of mineralization previously reported by several operators but do not constitute detailed quantitative check analyses.

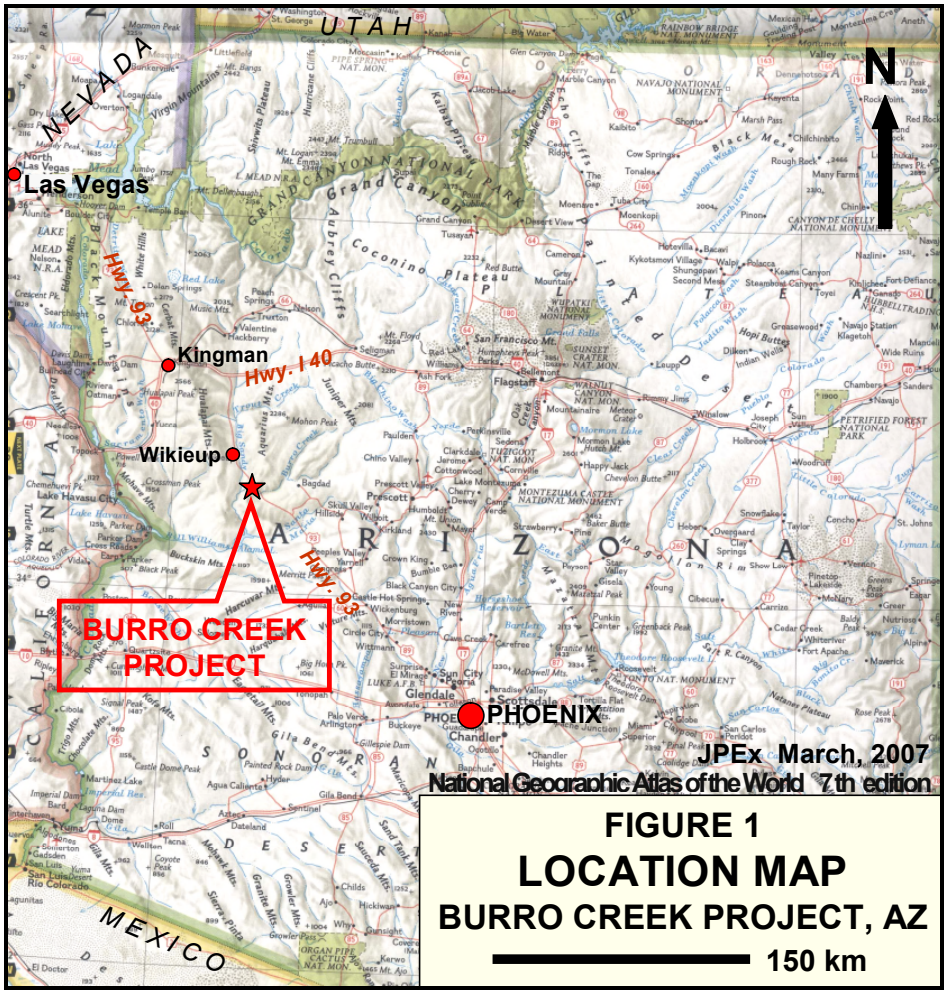
3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

While title documents and the option agreement were reviewed for this study as identified under Section 2.3, “Source Documents” and Section 20.0, “References”, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and option agreement summary in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location (Figures 1 to 3)

The Burro Creek Project, on Sections 10, 11, 14, 15 of Township 14N, Range 12W, in the Kaiser Spring 7.5 minute quadrangle, is located 105 km by road southeast of Kingman, Arizona, in southeastern Mohave County, approximately 265 km southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada and 200 km northwest of Phoenix, Arizona *(Figure 1)*. It encompasses a portion of the generally southwesterly flowing Burro Creek drainage, approximately 1.6 km southwest of United States Highway 93 *(Figure 3),* about 20 km south of Wikieup *(Figure 2)*. The property is centered at a latitude of 34º34’N and a longitude of 113º30’W.



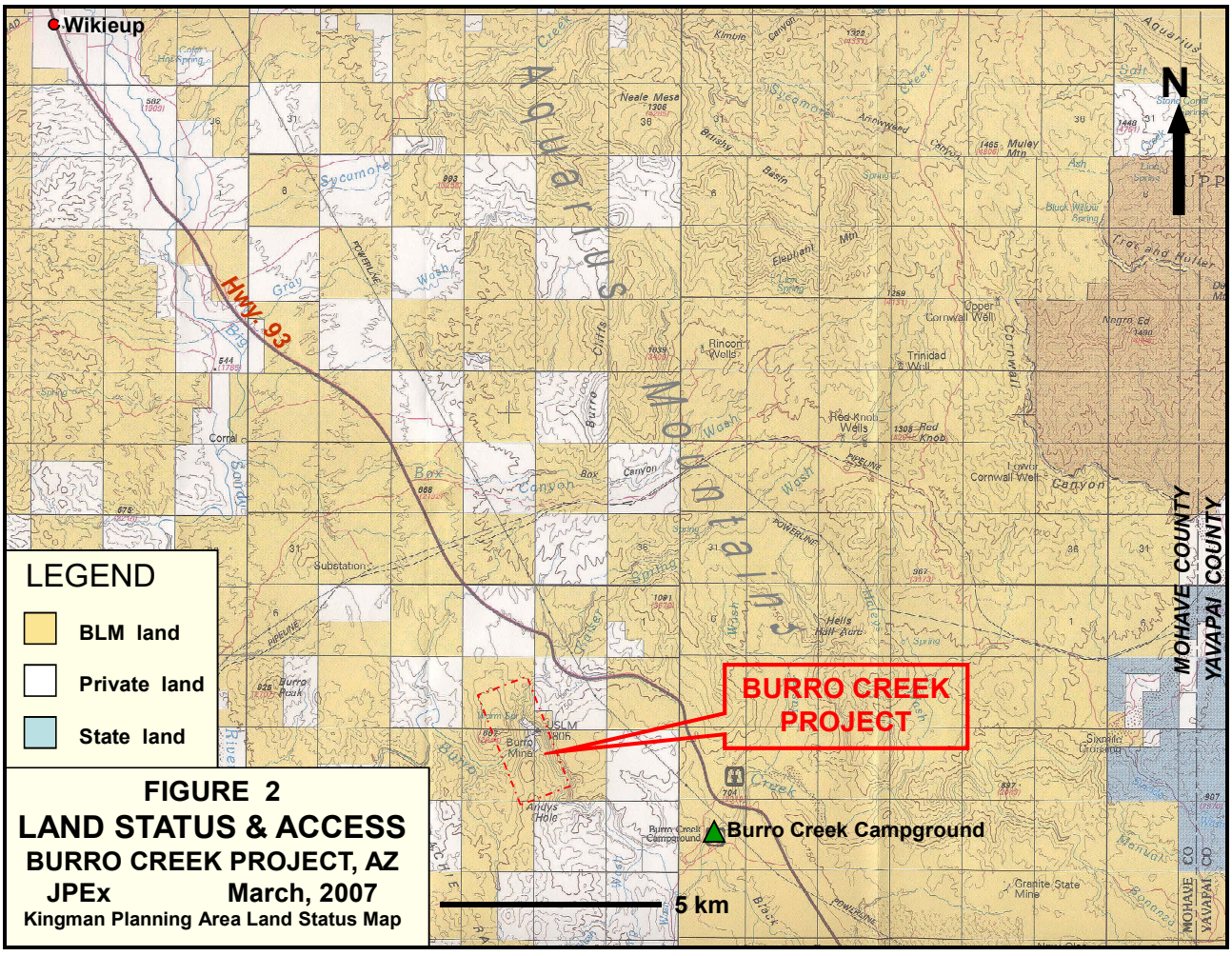
4.2 Land Tenure (Figures 2 to 4)

The Burro Creek Project is primarily situated on public lands administered by the United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with a centrally located portion on private land *(Figure 2)*. The claims comprising the Burro Creek Project are contiguous and include four patented mineral claims (the Burro and Telegraph mine site, and Burro and Telegraph mill site claims) on the private land and 35 located mineral claims *(Table 1)*, which collectively cover an area of approximately 287 hectares in the Greenwood Mining District, Arizona. The area is approximate since the located claims are not surveyed; only the patented claims have been legally surveyed.

TABLE 1: Claim summary

Claim Name	AMC #	Location Date	Owner
Burro #1	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #2	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #3	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #4	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #5	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #6	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #7	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #8	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #9	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #12	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #13	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #14	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #18	448332	10/14/2017	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #19	448333	10/14/2017	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #22	448334	10/14/2017	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #23	448335	10/14/2017	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #24	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #27	448338	10/14/2017	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #28	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #29	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #30	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #31	448340	10/14/2017	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #32	448341	10/14/2017	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #33	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #34	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #35	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #37	448343	10/14/2017	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #38	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #39	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #40	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #41	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #48	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #49	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #56	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC
Burro #100	pending	10/13/2018	Coelton Ventures USA LLC

The located mineral claims *(Figure 3)* were staked as lode claims on public lands *(Figure 2)* administered by the United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in accordance with BLM regulations which are documented at https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals/mining-and-minerals/about/arizona. The located mineral claims were staked using map, compass and GPS for control with eight staked in 2017 and the remaining 27 staked on October 13 and recorded on October 15, 2018. The AMC numbers have not as yet been issued and claims are not yet posted for the recently staked claims. A number of the required monuments and marked lines were observed by the author during the 2018 site visit. All located claims are registered in the name of Coelton Ventures USA LLC, the US subsidiary of Coelton. The claims can be viewed at the Mohave County Land Registry Office, Kingman, Arizona and at https:// reports.blm.gov/report/LR2000/21/Pub-MC-Claim-Name-Number-Index, when posted.



The patented mineral claims, comprising nearly 50 acres, are privately owned claims shown on U.S. Mineral Survey No. 1805 *(Figure 4)*, registered in the name of Anthony Busch. The corner of Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15 of Township 14N, Range 12W is located on the Burro mine site claim *(Figures 3 and 4)*. Coelton Ventures (USA) LLC, the US subsidiary of Coelton, has acquired 100% of the mineral, water and geothermal rights on the patented claims, subject to a 3% NSR (to be applied in lieu of and not in addition to the monthly payments) and monthly payments of $500.00 US per month.

Coelton has the option of purchasing 1% NSR for $100,000 US and another 1% NSR for $1,000,000 US.

In an agreement dated September 17, 2018 Sitka Gold Corp. can acquire 100% interest in the patented and located mineral claims from Coelton by issuing 5 million shares, making cash payments totalling $1,000,000 US and incurring exploration and development expenditures totalling $4,000,000 US over a seven year period. Details of the option agreement are summarized below and can be viewed at https://www.sitkagoldcorp.com. The initial $50,000 payment has been met.

TABLE 2: Option agreement summary

Timing	**$ Cash** (September 17 unless noted otherwise)	**Shares** (September 17 unless noted otherwise)	**$ Expenditures** (September 17)
initial	50,000[1] (**paid**)	500,000[2]	
Year 1, 2019	50,000	500,000	100,000
Year 2, 2020	150,000	500,000	150,000
Year 3, 2021	200,000	500,000	750,000
Year 4, 2022	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
Year 5, 2023	300,000	500,000	1,000,000
Year 6, 2024	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Year 7, 2025	-	1,000,000	
TOTAL	**$1,000,000 US**	**5,000,000**	**$4,000,000**

(1) paid upon or before execution of the option Agreement
(2) on or before the expiry of 30 days from Exchange Acceptance

On BLM land, claims can be staked and recorded for a fee of $212 US per claim, which includes a $37 US location fee, $155 US maintenance fee, and $20 US service charge. Annual maintenance fees of $155 US per claim are due to BLM on or before September 1 each year. Small miners (with fewer than 10 claims) can file assessment work in lieu of maintenance fees.

To locate a mining claim, one must be a United States citizen (or have declared an intent to become a citizen), or a corporation authorized to do business in the United States. All mining claims are initiated by erecting a conspicuous monument at the place of discovery and posting thereon a Notice of Location. Mining claims must be distinctly marked on the ground so that their boundaries can be readily traced.

Prior to operation the BLM Field Office having jurisdiction over the land in which the claims are located must be contacted, in this case the Kingman Field Office at 2755 Mission Boulevard, Kingman, Arizona 86401-5308, phone: (928) 718-3700, fax: (928) 718-3761. The office can advise on what type of work is allowable and steps required for casual work, notice or plan of operations, and bond requirements.

Lode Mining Claims are located upon deposits of minerals which are injected in or surrounded by hard rock, such as veins, fissures, lodes and disseminated ore bodies. By federal law, the lode claim cannot exceed 1500 feet along the length of the deposit, nor more than 300 feet to either side of the centre line of the deposit. Location of a lode mining claim cannot occur until a lode or vein is discovered on site.

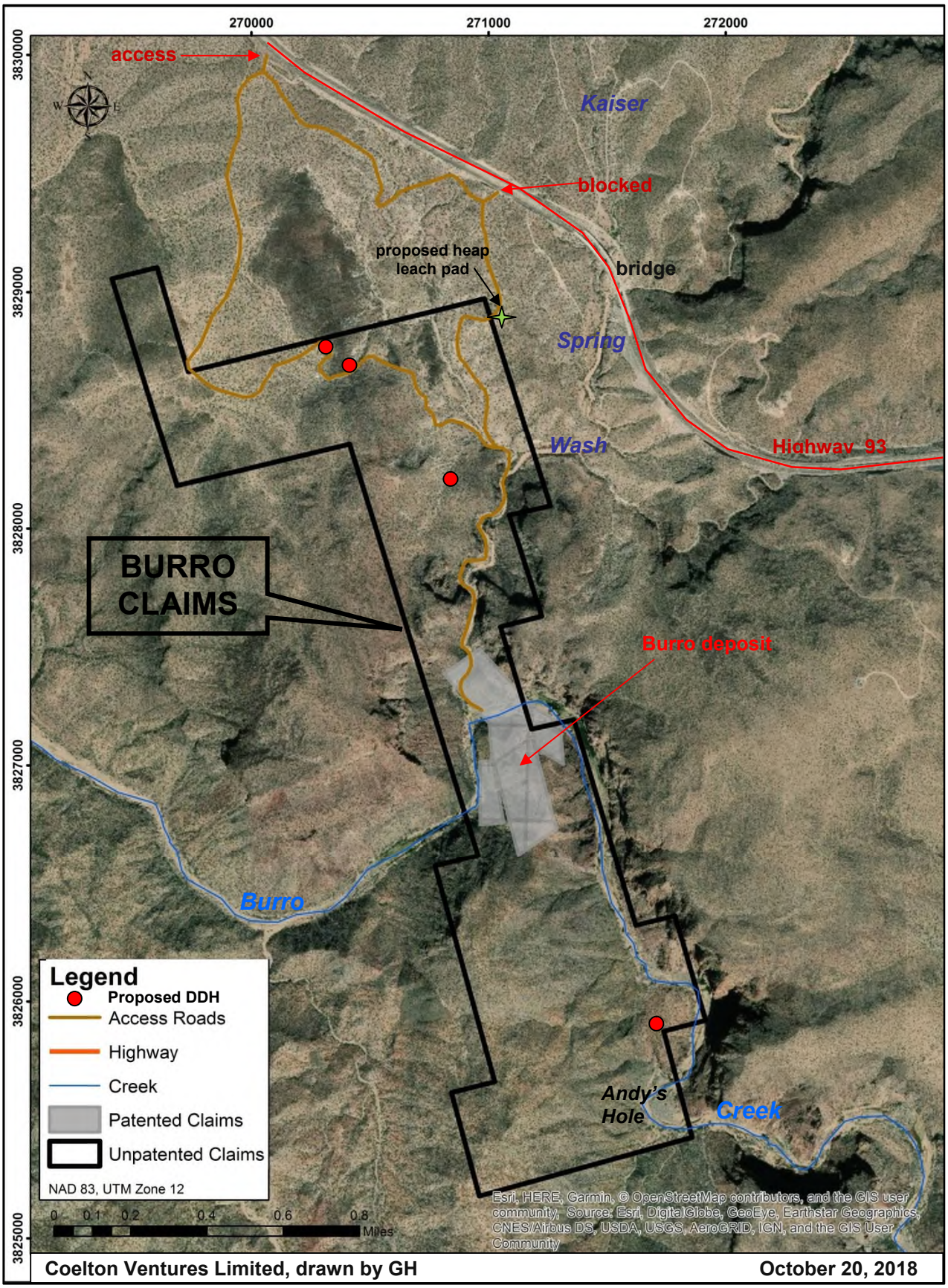


FIGURE 3: CLAIM MAP

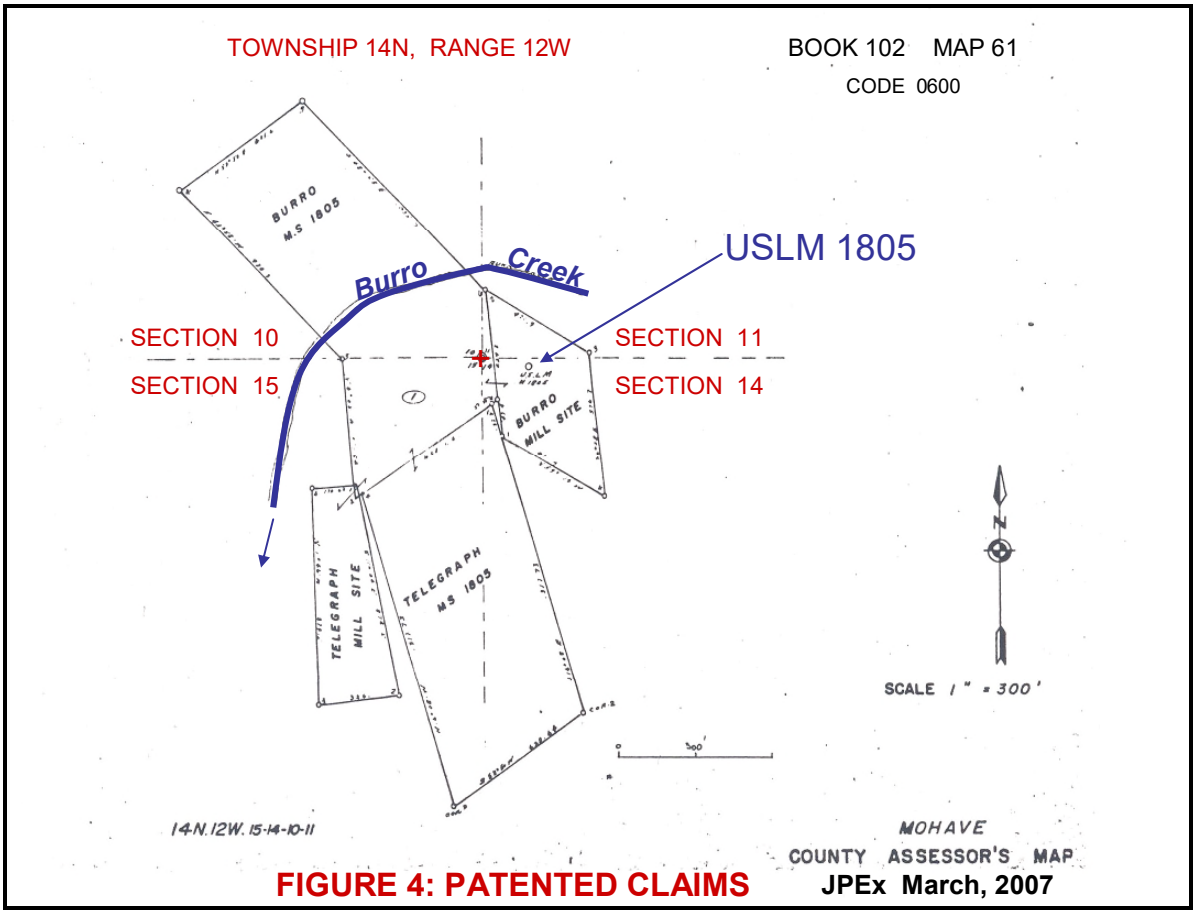


FIGURE 4: PATENTED CLAIMS **JPEx March, 2007**

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access and Local Resources (Figures 2 and 3)

The claims are accessible via U.S. Highway 93 south from Kingman through Wikieup to a two wheel drive road, approximately 16 km south of Wikieup *(Figure 2)*. The road is followed for almost 3 km south, then southeasterly across the northern claims to Kaiser Spring Canyon, then along the canyon to its junction with Burro Creek, the location of the old workings on the patented claims *(see Figure 3)*. A high tension powerline generally follows Highway 93 and comes to within 1 to 2 km of the property.

Wikieup, the closest town, has a population of approximately 200 with main industries including ranching and tourism. Facilities include a grocery store, two service stations and several restaurants. Complete services are available in Kingman, approximately one hour via Highway 93, northwest of Wikieup *(Figure 1)*. Kingman, with a population of approximately 30,000, surrounded by an unincorporated area with an additional 20,000, is an important regional trade, service and distribution centre for northwestern Arizona. Facilities include a hospital, restaurants, motels, gasoline and oil depots, auto and truck repair, heavy equipment and construction companies and a college. Kingman has scheduled air and rail service.

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure (Figures 1 to 3)

The property lies along the western slope of the Aquarius Mountains in the Poachie Range within the Mohave Desert at an average elevation of 2500 feet *(Figures 1 and 2)*.

Elevations on the property range from 1780 feet to 2610 feet above sea level with slopes covered by light vegetation, which includes various cactuses and mesquite trees. Water is available year round from Burro Creek, which has created a rugged canyon throughout most of its course through the property *(see Figures 2 and 3)*. The southerly flowing Warm Spring Creek, that portion of Kaiser Spring Wash that is fed by a warm spring, is also canyon-like and flows into Burro Creek near the old workings. Rock exposure is abundant, locally obscured by colluvium, talus and alluvial deposits.

The climate is typical of the southwest desert of the United States with light precipitation (<10 inches annually), hot summers (occasionally up to 120ºF) and mild winters with rare snowfall. The exploration season is year round but best from November through April due to high summer temperatures and occasional flash floods. Mining can be conducted year round.

The surface rights to support a mining operation is sufficient as the patented claims include mineral, water and geothermal rights and provisions are made in the agreement for the use of surface rights for mining purposes. Permitting was previously obtained in 1988 for the unpatented (located) claims for a heap leach mining operation and can be applied for and permitted in a similar fashion today. The location of the heap leach pad that was originally permitted is shown in Figure 3.

6.0 HISTORY (Figures 5 to 13, 15 and 17)

The Burro Creek property has a long history of exploration dating back to the time of the Spaniards more than 200 years ago *(Harbaugh, 1913)*. A second period of exploration was undertaken between 1902 and 1928. At this time a two-stamp amalgamation mill was constructed but nothing remains of the structure *(Robinson, 1982)*. More recently exploration was carried out between 1981 and 1988. No further work was completed until after Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. (now Triumph Gold Corp. (“Triumph”)) optioned the property from Coelton in 2007, until 2017.

A summary of the work completed by various operators, as documented in previous private company reports, is tabulated below. The O’Leary 1980 report and original 1981 drill report have not been located but are referred to in subsequent reports. The results of the programs are documented under their respective sub-sections under Section 6.1 “Previous Exploration” and will be reported in the units that they were originally documented in to avoid any confusion with conversion factors. For reference, locations of the workings are shown in Figures 5 to 8, 15 and 17.

1902-1928	Driving of ten adits (possibly all prior to 1913) and chip sampling with significant fire assay results including 0.04 to 15.92 oz/ton Au and 0.15 to 32.3 oz/ton Ag, averaging 0.2 oz/ton Au and 5.0 oz/ton Ag (*Blount, 1928)*.

1980 Property evaluation by O'Leary *(Borovic, 1987).*

1981 A series of fourteen shallow percussion drill holes (<90 feet) were drilled with an air track drill on 40 foot centres and sampled at 5 foot intervals and fire assayed *(Ostberg, 1981)*. Preliminary heap leach testing *(Boehme, 1981),* flotation testing and spectrographic analysis of vein material *(Robinson, 1982)*, geological mapping, sampling, ore reserve estimation and cost analysis of open pit mining for the main part of the vein was completed *(Ostberg, 1981)* for Northern Arizona Mining and Milling Company.

1981-2 Evaluation, mapping and chip sampling surveys for Northern Arizona Mining and Milling Company (Dominion Resources in 1982) *(Robinson, 1982, 1983).*

1984 Detailed bulk chip/channel sampling, minor mapping *(Dodge, 1984a)* and cyanide leach testing *(Dodge, 1984b)* for Corval Development Incorporated (a subsidiary of Arizona Silver Corporation).

1987-88 Evaluation *(Borovic, 1987),* bulk channel rock chip sampling, 2272m of reverse circulation drilling in 33 holes and 1246m of NX and BW diamond drilling in 22 holes, covering a 305m strike and 229m dip extent of the Burro Vein *(Hanna, 1988)*, cyanide leach testing *(Henrioulle and Bacon, 1988),* mineral resource estimates *(Leader, 1988 and Hanna, 1988)* and a feasibility study *(Suchar, 1988)* for Arizona Silver Corporation.

Work completed by Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. (Triumph):

2008 Completion of archaeological survey, access road upgrading, 2565m of diamond drilling in 33 *(Morin, 2009)*, petrographic analyses (8 sections from 5 core samples) *(Fonseca, 2008)*, test MMI soil sampling *(McCaig, 2008)*, limited rock sampling and prospecting *(Morin, 2009)*.

2011 A mineral resource estimate, prepared to NI 43-101 standards at the time, was completed by GeoVector Management Inc., Ottawa, Ontario *(Pautler et al., 2011)*. Due to revisions to NI 43-101 (in 2016) and CIM (2014) standards since this time, the results are considered and treated as an historical mineral resource estimate and will be discussed under section 6.2 "Historical Estimates, below.

2013 MMI soil geochemical survey was completed to evaluate the area between the Central and South Blocks of the Burro Vein, which occurs beneath overburden and andesitic cover rocks *(Northern Freegold, 2013)*.

No further exploration work has been completed on the property since 2013.

6.1 Previous Exploration Figures 5 to 9

Exploration from about 1902 to 2008 involved about 327m of early underground development, 3811m of diamond drilling in 55 holes, 2272m of reverse circulation drilling in 33 holes, at least 311m of percussion drilling in 14 holes, mapping and detailed chip and channel sampling of the vein, and minor petrography. The work primarily focused on the Burro deposit and more specifically on the Central Block covering only a 305m strike extent of the Burro Vein. The MMI soil geochemical survey in 2013 covered a 1300 x 400m area from the Central Block to beyond the South Block.

The previous work is summarized below under the respective sections and illustrated on Figures 5 to 9.

6.1.1 Rock Geochemistry Figures 5 to 8

Several periods of channel/chip sampling were carried out over the Burro Vein showing, including three surveys completed on the property between 1981 and 1988.

In 1982 seventy-one 10-12 lb bulk rock chip samples were collected from the northern third of the vein system covered by the Burro and Telegraph patented claims and assayed for gold and silver. The samples were collected across 50 foot surveyed and marked traverses roughly perpendicular to the vein. Thirty-four additional 4-6 lb spot rock samples were collected and assayed for gold and silver. Five check analyses were analyzed at a separate laboratory and confirmed the original assays *(Robinson, 1983)*.

Assays for the main zone on the Burro Vein (Central Block), immediately south of Burro Creek, returned the best values with an average of 0.042 oz/ton Au and 1.8 oz/ton Ag from the bulk rock chip samples. From the 35 bulk samples 14 contain between 0.04 and 0.220 oz/ton Au and 16 contain between 1.0 and 9.25 oz/ton Ag. From the 18 spot samples three contain between 0.04 and 0.076 oz/ton Au and ten contain between 1.0 and 2.8 oz/ton Ag *(Robinson, 1983)*.

The North end of the Burro Vein, immediately north of Burro Creek, returned lower results but sampling in this area was less perpendicular to the vein and often parallel to it. Significant results from the 34 bulk samples and 14 spot samples are tabulated below and sample locations are shown on Figure 5 *(Robinson, 1983)*.

TABLE 3: 1982 sample results, Burro Vein North

Sample	Width	Width	Assay oz/ton	
No.	(ft)	(m)	Au	Ag
5	50	15	0.010	0.21
6	50	15	0.011	0.18
8	50	15	0.053	0.27
19	40	12	0.010	0.07
29	50	15	0.048	0.74
32	15	4.6	0.048	0.048
JR-5	spot	spot	0.024	1.27

In 1984 extensive bulk (12 lb) chip/channel sampling of old (1902-1928) pits and open cuts in the Burro deposit area was conducted *(Dodge, 1984a)*. Of interest are the results of several open cuts above Adit 4 with higher gold and silver values, which are summarized in Table 4, below. It appears that the ore mined by the Spanish and later treated in the two stamp mill in the early 1900's was taken from the hanging wall portion of this part of the Burro Vein near the southern end of the Central Block *(Harbaugh, 1913)*.

TABLE 4: 1984, 1987 sample results, Burro Vein Central

	1984				1987			
Open cut	Width	Width	Assay oz/ton		Width	Width	Assay oz/ton	
No.	(ft)	(m)	Au	(ft)	(ft)	(m)	Au	Ag
SBC-4	35	10.7	0.16	5.36	7	2.1	0.166	12.90
SBC-5	45	13.7	0.10	5.22	15	4.6	0.160	10.22
CCN	15	4.6	0.12	4.03				
CCNF	7	2.1	0.04	2.04				

Open cut SBC-4 lies 50 feet above Adit 4 and Open cut SBC-5 lies 40 feet to the south of SBC-4. Open cut CCN is situated 40 feet below and 50 feet to the south of Open cut SBC-5. A prospect pit 10 feet south of Open cut CCN is thought to represent the original glory hole (CCNF). Cerargyrite (silver chloride) was noted in Open cut SBC-5 *(Dodge, 1984a)*. In 1987 confirmation samples were collected from SBC-4 and SBC-5, verifying the higher grade gold and silver values from this area *(Borovic, 1987). (Refer to Table 4, above.)*

In 1988 nine bulk channel rock samples (ranging from 10.7 to 36.6m wide) were cut across the top of the Burro Vein outcrop within the Central Block and across the portion of the vein crosscut by the Bat Tunnel *(Hanna, 1988)*. Results are tabulated below.

TABLE 5: 1987-88 channel sample results, Burro Vein Central Block

Sample	Nad 83	Zone 12	Elev.	Length	True	Assay oz/ton	
No.	Easting	Northing	(m)	(m)	Width (ft)	Au	Ag
AS-1*	271133.09	3827217.06	533.00	32.00	25 (105)t	0.006	2.40
AS-2*	271142.64	3827206.88	541.00	35.05	110	0.024	0.47
AS-3*	271109.99	3827004.96	628.00	27.43	90	0.051	1.13
AS-4*	271139.99	3826957.65	634.00	24.38	70	0.036	3.53
AS-5*	271104.64	3827039.56	615.00	16.76	50	0.072	1.68
AS-6*	271092.55	3827086.35	607.00	10.67	35	0.035	0.63
AS-7*	271092.88	3827147.99	585.00	24.38	80	0.030	1.47
AS-8*	271107.97	3827233.72	531.00	16.76	55	0.003	1.39
54			615.70		40	0.045	1.23
62			643.13		50	0.045	3.70
64, 65			646.18		110	0.065	5.82
66			653.80		35	0.056	2.70
68			653.80		45	0.020	1.73
Bat Tunnel*	271053.29	3826884.09	534.00	172.21	68	0.025	0.87

* denotes used in 2011 resource calculation
t denotes assay width 25' but vein width 105'

Samples were also collected from the most southern exposure of the vein (South Block) in 1988, returning significant results as tabulated below *(Hanna, 1988)*.

TABLE 6: 1988 sample results, South Block

Sample No.	Width (ft)	Assay oz/ton Au	Assay oz/ton Ag	Type	Comments
SOUTH 1	70	0.025	0.39	chip	Vein 100' north of claim line 32/37
SOUTH 2	70	0.021	1.47	chip	Vein at claim line 32/37
SOUTH 3	50	0.009	0.26	chip	Vein south of claim line
SOUTH 4	15	0.051	0.10	chip	Vein at west bank of creek
SOUTH 5	-	<0.002	0.04	grab	Silica ledge at west bank of creek
SOUTH 6	5	0.026	0.66	grab	Iron stained footwall of SOUTH 2
SOUTH 7	-	0.012	0.28	grab	Hanging wall of SOUTH 2
SOUTH 8	-	0.022	1.10	grab	Footwall of SOUTH 2
SOUTH 9	3	0.019	0.05	chip	Below Stonehouse at creek

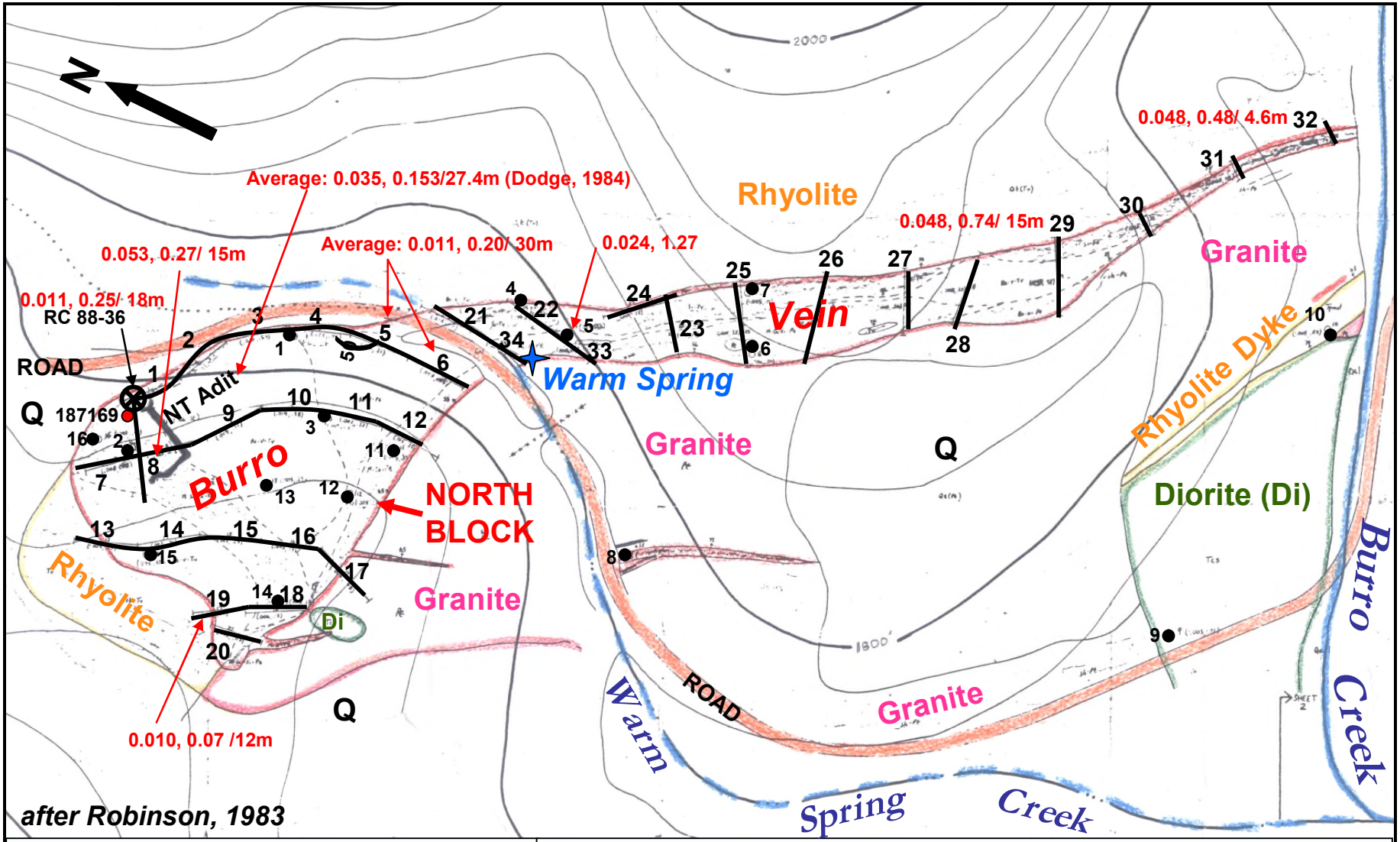


FIGURE 5
BURRO VEIN NORTH
DETAIL

30m

LEGEND

187162 2007 sample

4 1982 chip sample

12 1982 spot sample

RESULTS

0.024, 1.27 Au, Ag in oz/ton

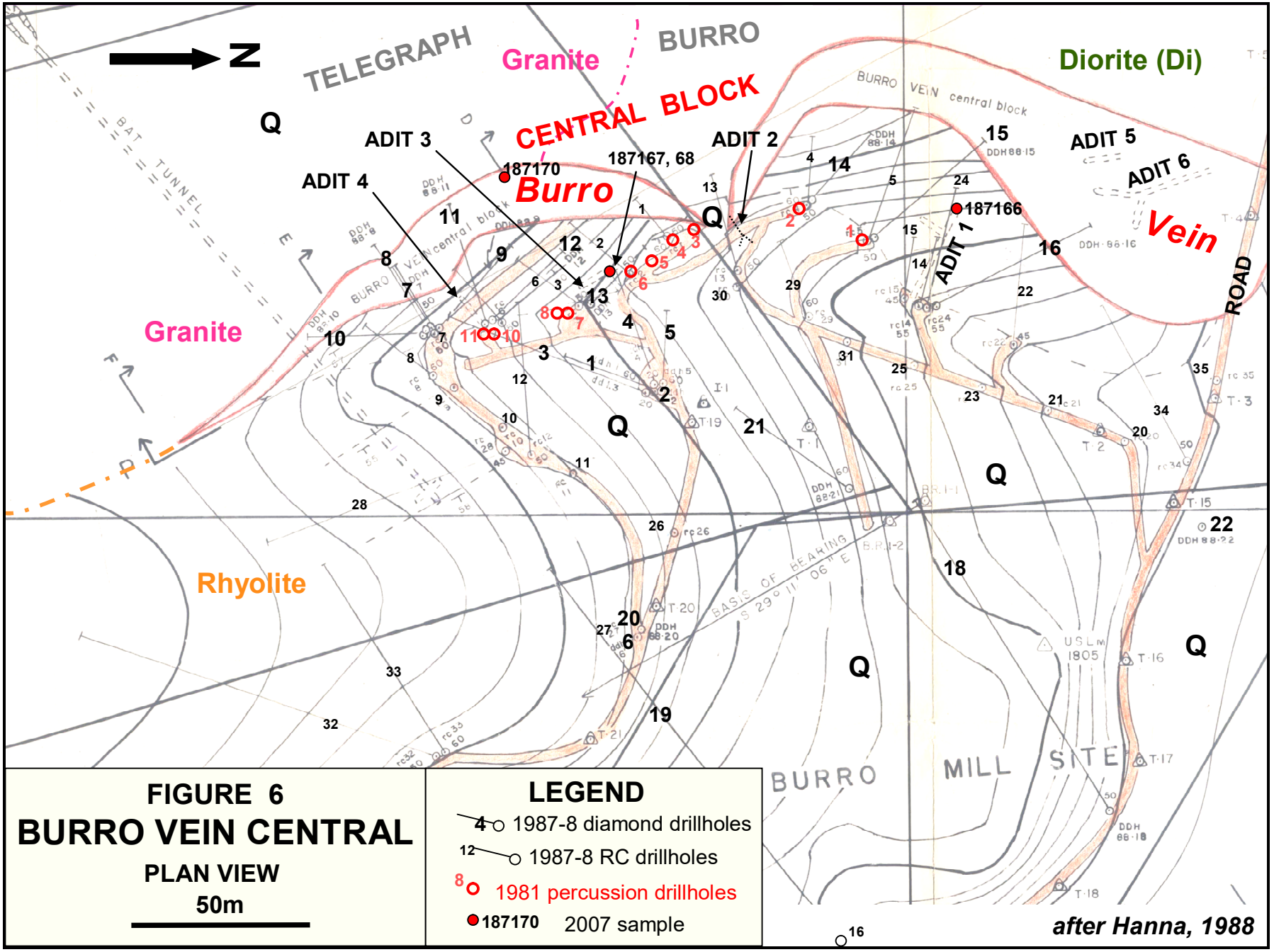
GEOLOGY

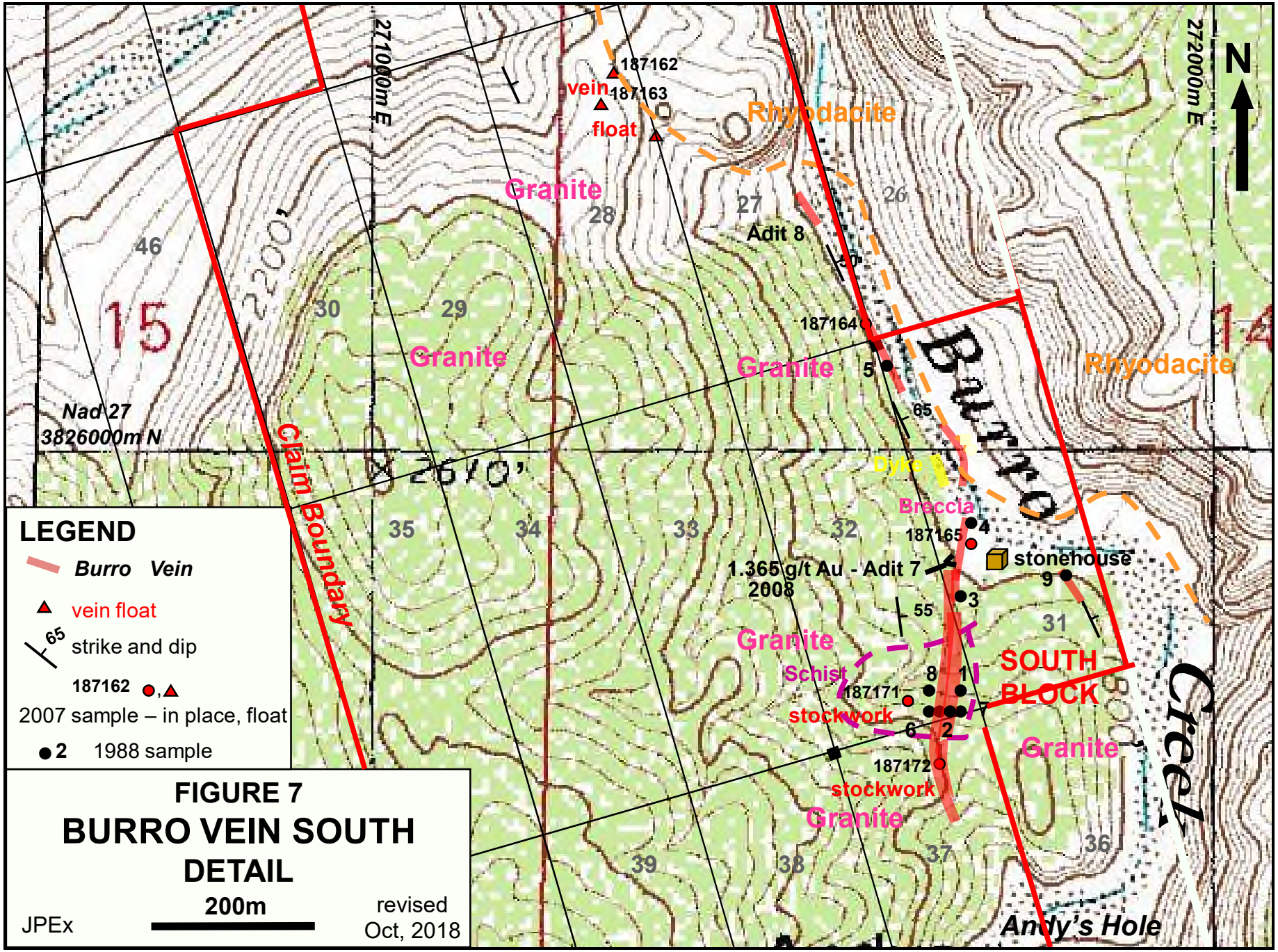
Q Quaternary Cover

Tertiary Rhyolite

Precambrian Diorite

Precambrian Granite


N
TELEGRAPH
Granite
BURRO
CENTRAL BLOCK
Diorite (Di)
Granite
Rhyolite
Q
ADIT 1
ADIT 2
ADIT 3
ADIT 4
ADIT 5
ADIT 6
Burro
Vein
ROAD
187166
187167, 68
187170
BURRO VEIN central block
BAT TUNNEL
BASIS OF BEARING
S 29° 11' 06" E
BURRO MILL SITE
USLM 1905
after Hanna, 1988
FIGURE 6
BURRO VEIN CENTRAL
PLAN VIEW
50m
LEGEND
1987-8 diamond drillholes
1987-8 RC drillholes
1981 percussion drillholes
187170 2007 sample


271000m E
272000m E
N
187162
vein
187163
float
Rhyodacite
Granite
28
27
26
Adit 8
30
46
15
2200'
30
29
Granite
187164
Granite
5
65
Burro
Rhyodacite
14
Nad 27
3826000m N
2600'
Claim Boundary
Dyke
Breccia
35
34
33
32
187165
4
stonehouse
9
1.365 g/t Au - Adit 7
2008
3
55
31
Granite
Schist
8
1
SOUTH
BLOCK
187171
stockwork
6
2
Granite
187172
stockwork
Granite
39
38
37
36
Creek
Andy's Hole
LEGEND
Burro Vein
vein float
65
strike and dip
187162
2007 sample – in place, float
2
1988 sample
FIGURE 7
BURRO VEIN SOUTH
DETAIL
200m
JPEx
revised
Oct, 2018

Twenty-six grab samples were collected from the property in 2008 during prospecting traverses. Samples with significant precious metal results are tabulated below.

TABLE 7: Significant reconnaissance sample results in 2008, Burro Vein

Sample	Location	Easting (Nad 83)		Au g/t	Ag g/t
BCSV01	S. Central Block	271182	3826865	2.48	12
BCSV02	S. Central Block	271179	3826871	0.127	4
BCSV03	S. Central Block	271168	3826873	0.413	2
BCSV04	S. Central Block	271151	3826899	0.141	<1
BCSV05	S. Central Block	271179	3826836	0.549	<1
E164568	btw. N & C Blocks	270998	3827365	0.192	14
EBSB1	N. end South Block	271651	3826101	0.47	6
EBSB2	N. end South Block	271640	3826085	0.159	3
EBSB3	N. end South Block	271627	3826043	1.365	<1

The best results were obtained from 10-30 cm quartz veinlets exposed in outcrop immediately south of the southernmost outcrop of the Burro Vein in the Central Block with elevated values in five of the six samples collected (Samples BCSV01 to 06) with a peak value of 2.48 g/t Au, 12 g/t Ag (BCSV01).

Grab samples collected from outcrop at the north end of the South Block of the Burro Vein (Samples EBSB1 to 3) yielded significant precious metal values, with a maximum of 1.365 g/t Au (EBSB3) from the portal of Adit 7.

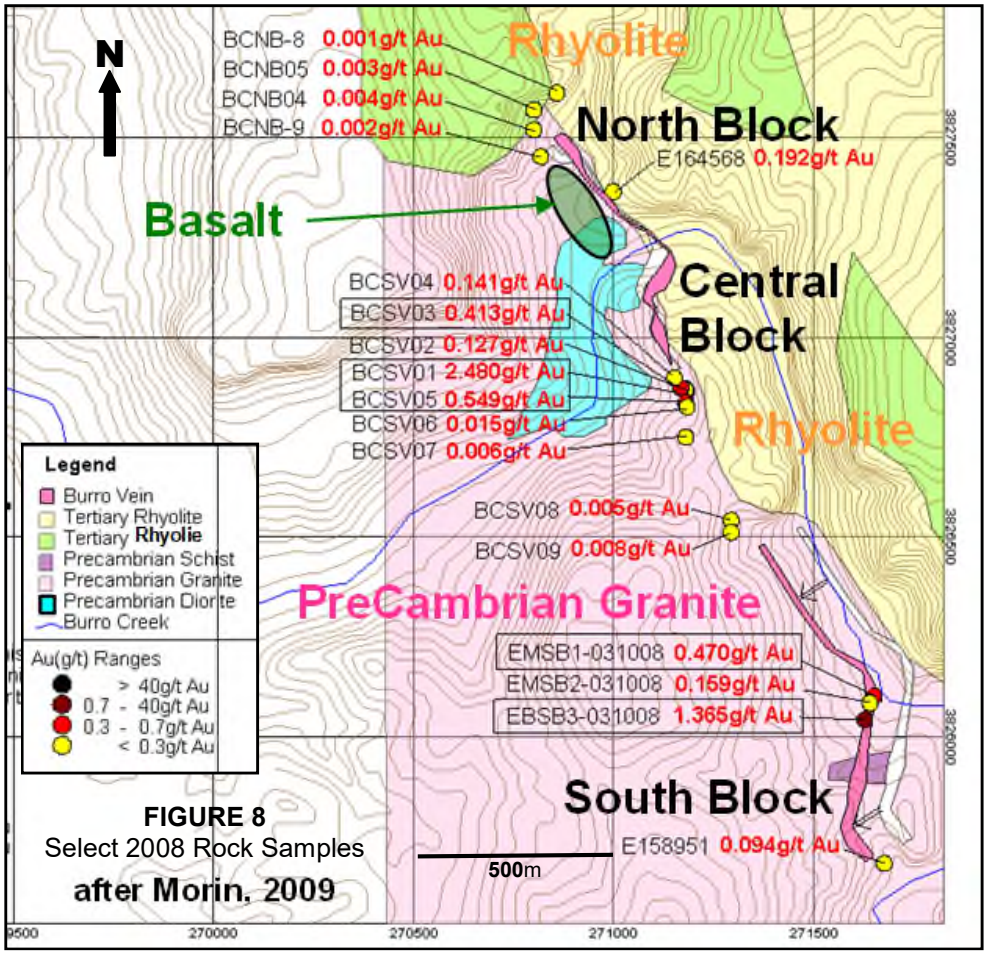


FIGURE 8
Select 2008 Rock Samples
after Morin, 2009

6.1.2 Soil Geochemistry Figure 9

Metal Mobile Ion (MMI) soil sampling was conducted to trace the Burro Vein along strike under overburden and younger cover rocks due to the method's effectiveness in picking up soil geochemical responses in areas covered by glacial till, thick overburden and cover rocks. A total of 101 samples were submitted in 2008 from 83 sample sites *(McCaig, 2008)* and 427 samples were submitted from 385 sites in 2013 by Fox Exploration Ltd. *(Northern Freegold, 2013 and company data)*

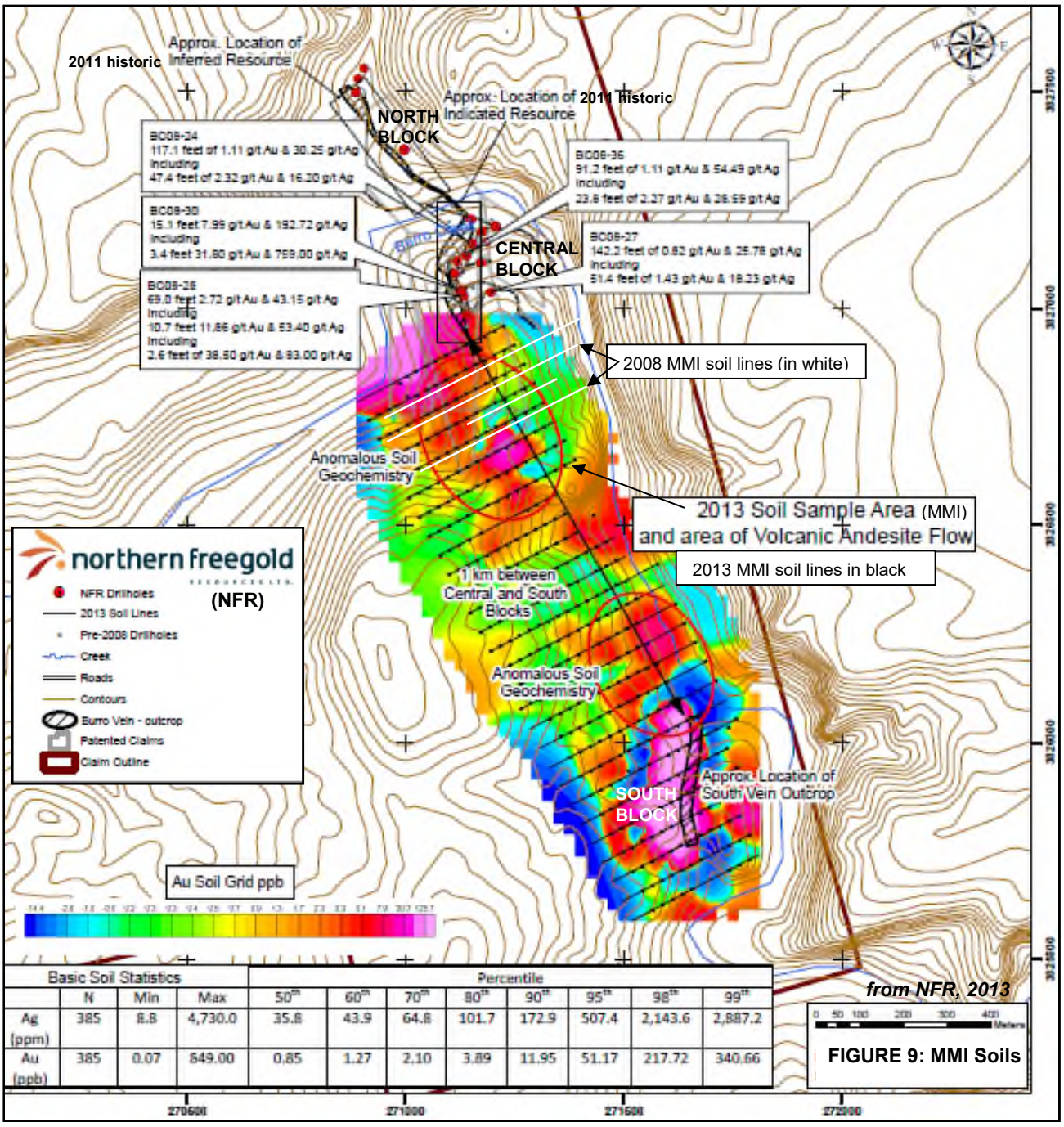
Initially in 2008 a 225m test line at an azimuth of 060º (generally perpendicular to the strike of the Burro Vein in this area) was initially sampled over the covered saddle area in the Central Block of the Burro Vein with 29 samples collected from various depths (0-10 cm, 10-20 cm and 20-30 cm) from 11 sample sites. Two blanks were inserted for quality control. The ideal sampling depth was determined to be 10-20 cm. Favourable results were obtained and an additional four 060° trending lines, 350 to 500m long, were sampled in an overburden covered area to the south of the southernmost exposure of the Central Block with 72 samples collected at 25m spacings on lines 50m apart and four duplicate/blank samples inserted for quality control. In 2013 an additional 28 lines were run, 325 to 425m long, trending 060° A total of 385 samples were collected at 25m spacings on lines 50m apart, with an additional 42 blanks and duplicates covering a 1300 x 400m area from the Central Block to beyond the South Block. The MMI sample grid and gold results are shown in Figure 9.

All samples were collected by shovel across an interval at a depth of 10 to 20 cm (except where shallow soil profiles necessitated the collection from 0-10 cm depths) and placed in two sets of sealable 4mm plastic bags. Samples were sent to, and analyzed by, ALS Chemex (now ALS Minerals), Sparks, Nevada in 2008 and ALS Minerals ("ALS"), Vancouver, British Columbia in 2013. Analysis involved leaching of a representative subsample with a weak acid solution followed by ICP−mass spectrometry analysis for 42 elements (ME-MS23). Blank and duplicate analyses showed sufficient reproducibility for the survey. Response ratios were calculated and plotted for gold and silver in 2008 and gold, silver, mercury, copper, molybdenum and zinc in 2013. ALS is, and ALS Chemex was, an ISO 17025:2005 accredited laboratory.

Significant results were obtained with gold values ranging from detection limit to 849.00 ppb and silver values ranging from 8.8 to 4,730 ppm. Two main gold anomalies (defined by the 80th percentile) were identified with an aggregate length of 600m, with similar signatures for silver, mercury and molybdenum in the response ratios and in the gold and silver values themselves. The northernmost of these two zones extends 350m over widths of 100 to 250m and adjoins the historical resource on the Central Block, which covers an area of approximately 350 by 45m, to the south. The second anomaly extends 250m north of the South Block with widths of 75 to 150m. Another small two-point anomaly occurs between the two main gold anomalies, suggesting continuity of the vein system.

The northern part of the northern anomaly suggests a possible widening of the vein that may be related to a fault suggested by a prominent northeast trending air photo lineament which follows a linear portion of Burro Creek, 300m west of the Burro Vein. It

should be noted that some of the highest values lie proximal to a gully that could be influenced by water drainage during the rainy season. If the anomaly is indeed related to a vein, the width may indicate a “blow out” zone within the vein.



Basic Soil Statistics				Percentile							
	N	Min	Max	50th	60th	70th	80th	90th	95th	98th	99th
Ag (ppm)	385	8.8	4,730.0	35.8	43.9	64.8	101.7	172.9	507.4	2,143.6	2,887.2
Au (ppb)	385	0.07	849.00	0.85	1.27	2.10	3.89	11.95	51.17	217.72	340.66

6.1.3 Geophysics

No geophysical surveys have been reported on the Burro Creek property. A suitable location was found to locate an emitting tower, required to run a CSAMT (Controlled Source Audio-Frequency Magnetotelluric) induced polarization geophysical survey, in 2008 on the property of Mr. Doak Geist, at Wikieup.

6.1.4 Underground Development Figures 5 to 7 and 15 to 16)

Nine adits, totalling approximately 327m, were driven on the main exposures of the Burro Vein, all probably prior to 1913. Another small adit was found in 2013 during the MMI survey between the Central and South Blocks. Locations are plotted on Figures 15 and 16, are shown in more detail in Figures 5 to 7 and are tabulated in Table 8, below.

TABLE 8: Adit specifications

Adit Name	Adit *(Dodge)*	UTM Nad 83, Northing	Zone 12 Easting	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Length (m)	Location; Comments
NT Adit	NT	3827499	270887	555	195	29.0	North Block
Adit 1	BC-3	3827122	271127	562	295	26.2	Central Block
Adit 2					250	10.7?	Central; buried
Adit 3	SBC-1	3827042	271116	593	225	8.2	Central Block
Adit 4	SBC-3	3827002	271136	610	240	8.8	Central Block
Adit 5					173	13.7	Central Block
Adit 6					160	35.1	Central Block
Bat Tunnel		3826884	271053	534	050	172.2	Central Block
Adit 7		3826043	271627		262	18.3?	South Block
Adit 8		3826480	271412			~5	between Central & South
	TOTAL:					**327**	

Several documented programs of channel and chip sampling were undertaken in the adits, the latest were completed in 1984 *(Dodge, 1984a),* with the Bat Tunnel in 1987 and re-sampling of adits 1 and 3 in 2008. All footages commenced at the adit portals.

Adit NT-1 trending 195° explores the North Block of the Burro Vein. It has been closed off by bars, but is reported to extend 95 feet (29m). The adit extends across the hanging wall side of the vein and is reported to be all in vein material *(Dodge, 1984a).* Previous sample numbers and a chiselled channel were reported by Dodge (1984a) and could still be observed at the adit portal. A weighted average of the samples yields 0.04 oz/ton Au, 0.15 oz/ton Ag over the 90 feet (27.4m) sampled. Results are tabulated below.

TABLE 9: NT adit 1984 chip sample results

Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
NT 0'-5'	0.06	0.45	NT 50'-55'	trace	0.20
NT 5'-10'	0.07	0.02	NT 55'-60'	0.04	0.04
NT 10'-15'	0.05	0.13	NT 60'-65'	0.06	0.06
NT 15'-20'	0.04	0.50	NT 65'-70'	trace	0.01
NT 20'-25'	0.02	0.03	NT 70'-75'	0.04	0.02
NT 25'-30'	0.04	0.18	NT 75'-80'	0.04	0.22
NT 30'-35'	0.02	0.16	NT 80'-85'	0.04	0.36
NT 35'-40'	trace	0.14	NT 85'-90'	0.04	0.06
NT 40'-45'	0.02	0.08	NT 90'-95'		
NT 45'-50'	0.06	0.10	**Average**	**0.04**	**0.15**

Three adits were sampled within the Central Block of the Burro Vein in 1984 *(Dodge, 1984a)*. A fourth adit in this area is reportedly buried. Channel sample results are tabulated below for each of the adits. Adit 1 diagonally crosscuts the vein with the following results.

TABLE 10: Adit 1 - 1984 chip sample results

Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
BC-3 0'-5'	0.04	0.81	BC-3 west face	0.06	1.04
BC-3 5'-10'	0.04	0.78	BC-3 south face	0.10	1.04
BC-3 10'-15'	0.02	0.71			
BC-3 15'-20'	0.02	0.92			
BC-3 20'-25'	0.02	0.27			
BC-3 25'-30'	0.01	0.21			

At adit 3 a crosscut was driven in for 20 feet across the vein then turned along the vein for 27 feet. Two faces show a 2 foot wide zone of more mineralized material with SBC-1 1 collected at 2 feet from the south face of the tunnel and SBC-1 2 collected at 25 feet, at the west face of the tunnel. Results are as follows *(Dodge, 1984a)*.

TABLE 11: Adit 3 - 1984 chip sample results

Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Width (ft)	Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
SBC-1 1-2'	0.30	3.38	5	SBC-1 5'-10'	0.04	0.26
SBC-1 2-25'	0.04	1.24	2	SBC-1 10'-15'	0.08	0.47
				SBC-1 15'-20'	0.36	0.52
				SBC-1 20'-25'	0.10	0.15

In 2008 the above two adits within the Central Block of the Burro Vein, Adits 1 (BC-3) and 3 (SBC-1), were re-sampled to confirm historical values. The adits were sampled in three foot intervals (0.9m), starting at the entrance of the adits approximately 1.5m above the adit floor, as perpendicular to the dip of the vein as possible. Chips were caught on a plastic sheet and transferred to clear plastic sample bags to avoid contamination, numbered and secured in the field. Weighted averages were calculated from the detailed chip sample assay results. Average historical gold and silver values *(Dodge, 1984a)* were comparable to, but slightly lower than, the 2008 assay results. The results have not been used in the historical resource calculation.

TABLE 12: 2008 chip sample results as weighted averages, Burro Vein Central

Adit	From	To	Width	Width	Assay g/t		Assay oz/ton	
No.	(m)	(m)	(m)	(ft)	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Adit 1	0.92	26.23	25.32	83.1	1.25	25.43	0.04	0.74
incl.	0.92	7.32	6.40	21.0	0.30	63.29	0.01	1.85
and	9.15	26.23	17.08	56.0	1.72	37.70	0.05	1.10
1984	across	vein	9.1	30			0.025	0.62
Adit 3	2.75	6.41	3.66	12.01	8.78	152.25	0.256	4.44
incl.	4.58	6.41	1.83	6	16.83	234.5	0.491	6.84
incl.	4.58	5.49	0.92	3	20.9	428	0.61	12.48
1984	across	vein, hw	6.1	20			0.145	5.94

Adit 4 crosscuts the vein for 29 feet with the following results *(Dodge, 1984a)*.

TABLE 13: Adit 4 - 1984 chip sample results

Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Sample No.	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
SBC-3 0'-5'	0.06	1.44	SBC-3 15'-20'	0.08	0.92
SBC-3 5'-10'	0.06	1.78	SBC-3 20'-25'	0.06	1.04
SBC-3 10'-15'	0.04	0.22	SBC-3 25'-30'	0.06	1.54

The Burro Vein exposed in the Bat Tunnel returned 0.025 oz/ton Au and 0.87 oz/ton Ag over 68 feet in 1987 *(Hanna, 1988)*.

6.1.5 Archaeological Survey

An archaeological survey was conducted by SWCA Environmental Consultants for Northern Freegold in January 2008 to see if any artifacts were present on or near the road site *(Morin, 2009)*. Some were found about halfway between the highway and the actual drilling site, but could readily be avoided by staying on the access route. A previous site was identified at the original access from the highway, which is now blocked.

6.2 HISTORICAL ESTIMATES Figures 10-13

Three historical estimates are published for the Burro Vein, two of which were completed in 1988 prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 standards, and one was released in 2011 to NI 43-101 standards at the time, but is now outdated due to subsequent updates to the standards. The 2011 estimate requires updating pertaining to “reasonable expectations of eventual extraction” as per CIM (2014). A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources. All of the historical estimates are not and should not be treated or relied upon as current mineral resources. The 2011 estimate supersedes the 1988 estimates.

The 2011 historical estimate was completed as a resource estimate by Allan Armitage PhD, P. Geol, and Joseph Campbell, B.Sc. (Hons), P.Geo., both of GeoVector Management Inc. (“GeoVector”) for Northern Freegold (Triumph). Dr. Armitage and Mr. Campbell were independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101. Practices consistent with CIM (2005), now replaced by CIM (2014), were applied to the generation of the resource estimate, which was based on 87 RC and diamond drill holes and 9 sampled adits. Much of the work on the property was conducted in 1984 (adit sampling), 1987-1988 including RC drilling (33 holes for 2272m), diamond drilling (22 holes for 1246m) and adit sampling, and diamond drilling of 2565m in 33 holes in 2008.

The author considers the NI 43-101 report to be relevant and reliable given that no additional work of significance has been completed since the issuance of the historical mineral resource estimate, uses categories as defined in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101 and is based on near surface intercepts expected to fall within previously proposed open pit outlines. A site examination and an assessment of the historical mineral resource estimate are required by a qualified person and current standards applied pertaining to reasonable expectations of eventual extraction.

The following discussion of the estimate is taken in whole or in part from the discussion of the “Mineral Resource Estimate” in Pautler et al. (2011).

Inverse distances squared interpolation restricted to mineralized domains were used to estimate gold (grams/tonne Au) and silver (grams/tonne Ag) grades into the block models. Gold and silver content were combined into a gold equivalent value for

resource reporting. Indicated and inferred mineral resources are reported in summary tables below, consistent with CIM definitions required by NI 43-101 *(CIM, 2005)*.

The assay database was examined for errors, including overlaps and gapping in intervals, typographical errors in assay values, and supporting information on source of assay values, and finally a comparison of check assays, duplicates and metallic assays. Generally the database was in good shape, and after minor corrections no adjustments were required to assay values due to lab bias. Variation in assay value and statistical distribution by drill campaign were small when compared spatially within the deposit, and any apparent variability was considered too small at the deposit scale to generate a significant resource bias. No adjustment to historical values was required. Verifications were carried out on hole locations, down hole surveys, lithology, specific gravity (SG), trench data, and topography information. Minimal corrections were done to this information.

The drill database was imported into Gemcom software (GEMS 6.2.3) and the 3D wireframe model was created. The vein model incorporated mineralized material at an approximate cut off grade of 0.1 g/t Au. Construction of the vein model involved visually interpreting mineralized zones from cross sections using histograms of gold and silver values. Polygons of the mineral intersections were made on each cross section and these were wireframed together to create a contiguous mineralized body. This modelling exercise provided broad controls of the dominant mineralizing direction. Once the resource model shape was accepted, a review of grade distribution in the model showed a relatively consistent spatial distribution between gold and silver.

The mineralized body is contained within a single relatively linear mineralized body *(Figure 10)* which can be traced, from drilling, for up to 670m and appears to be preferentially striking in a northwesterly direction with a moderately steep dip to the northeast.

A total of 2682 assays were available to create the resource estimate. Average width of the samples was about 1.35m, within a range of 0.12 to 6.9m. Of the total assay population <10% of the samples were >2m and only 2.5% were >3m. Simple statistics of grade range and mean grade were carried out as an initial assessment of tenor of mineralization and this was used to help guide grade models for the resource estimate. On the basis of the assay sample size a nominal composite length of 1.5m was chosen. It was necessary to in-fill areas of the drill core with “zero” grade samples where no sampling had occurred.

The composites were domained into Waste and Grade based on whether they intersected the resource model, and a total of 1440 composite sample points occur within the Resource model. Gold grades in the composites averaged 0.92 g/t (range of 0.00 g/t - 22.40 g/t); silver averaged 38.39 g/t (range of 0.00 g/t - 618.86 g/t). These values were used to interpolate grade into their respective resource blocks.

No capping of composites was carried out on the composite populations to limit high values. The gold composite sample values included 4 samples greater than 10 g/t (up to 22.4 g/t). The silver composite sample values included 20 samples above 200 g/t (up to

619 g/t). A robust population of silver values exists between 100 and 200 g/t. The inclusion of the top few values of gold and silver may have slightly over estimated the resource grades. Analyses of the spatial location of these samples and the sample values proximal to them led GeoVector to believe that the high gold and silver values were legitimate parts of the population, and that the impact of including these high composite gold and silver values uncut would be negligible to the overall resource estimate.

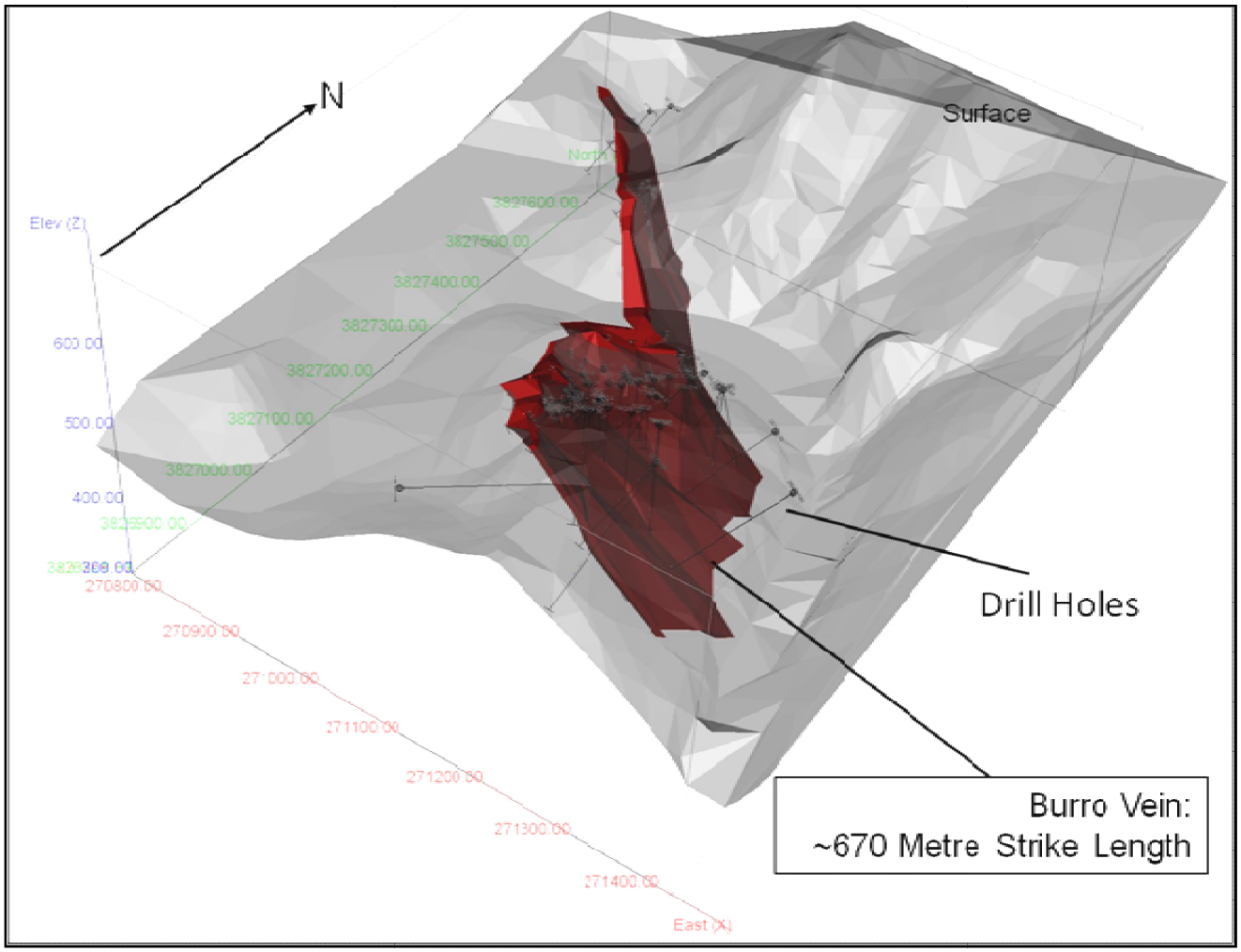


FIGURE 10: Isometric view looking North West showing the Burro Vein model, surface topography and drill holes

An empty block model area was created within NAD83 UTM space with an origin at 270790E, 3826800N, and an elevation of 700m above sea level (ASL) *(Figure 11)*. Block size was designed to reflect the spatial distribution of the raw data – i.e. the hole spacing. The core of the deposit contains drill intersections that are on sections predominantly 20 to 40m apart, up to 50m apart in the North West part of the deposit. The down dip spacing between holes can ranges from 10m up to 100+m. It was decided to create blocks that were 10 x 10 x 5m in size in the X, Y and Z directions respectively. At this scale of the deposit this still provides a reasonable block size for discerning grade distribution, while still being large enough not to mislead when looking at higher cut-off grade distribution within the model. The model was intersected with surface

topography and overburden models to exclude blocks, or portions of blocks, that extend above the bedrock surface.

A total of 311 pieces of drill core from mineralized and non mineralized vein material and host rock were used to determine specific gravity using the weight in air / weight in water method. The minimum value of samples was 1.06; the maximum value was 2.93 and the overall average specific gravity was 2.51. This value was applied to all blocks within the block model.

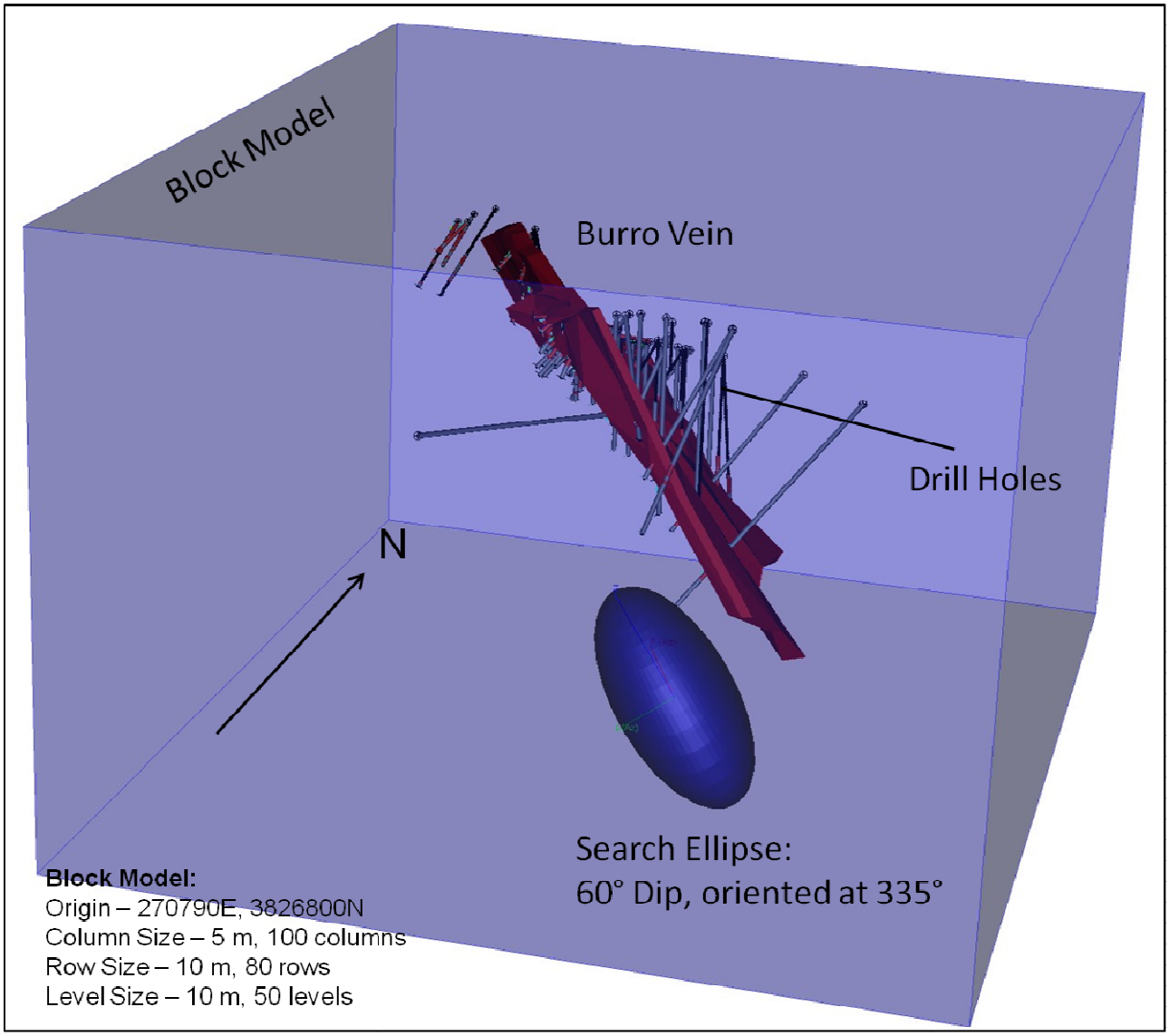


FIGURE 11: Isometric view looking north showing location and orientation of block model and search ellipse used to interpolate the Burro Creek Vein resource

GeoVector assumed that the areas within the model were part of the resource, and therefore a primary aim of the interpolation was to fill the blocks within these models with grade. The parameters used to calculate the resource are described in Table 14.

A block model with block dimensions of 10 x 10 x 5m was placed over the resource model solid with the proportion of each block below the topographic surface and inside

the solid recorded. Two different search ellipses were used to constrain the indicated (50 x 25 x 50) and inferred resource (200 x 100 x 200) for the Burro Vein. Due to the wider spacing of drilling at depth and to the northwest, a larger search ellipse was used to constrain the inferred resource. Interpolation was carried out using inverse distance squared (ID2). The number of samples used to interpolate a block grade was set at a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 12. The majority of blocks had the maximum number of samples. The size of the search ellipse and the number of samples used filled almost all the blocks within the resource models with grade.

TABLE 14: Block model parameters used to calculate the Burro Vein resources

Drill Holes:	Total of 96 drill holes and adits totalling 6,672 metres	
	and 2,682 assay values were used to build the resource models	
Composites:	A total of 1,440 - 1.5 metre composites within the vein boundary were used to calculate the resource	
Average Grade (comps.):	**Silver:** 38.39 g/t (0.03 g/t - 618.86 g/t)	
	Gold: 0.92 g/t (0.003 g/t - 22.40 g/t)	
	Au_Eq: 1.91 g/t (0.01 g/t - 31.44 g/t)	
Capping:	No capping of composites was applied.	
Specific Gravity:	2.51 - based on data from 311 mineralized and non mineralized core samples	
Interpolation Method:	Inverse Distance squared (ID2)	
	Minimum of 2 and maximum of 12 samples to use	
Block Model:	Upper left corner: 270790E, 3826800N, 700 m Elev., no rotation	
	Column Size 10 metres, 70 columns	
	Row size 10 metres, 80 rows	
	Level size 5 metres, 100 Levels	
Search Ellipse:	Principal Azimuth of 335°, Principal dip of 60°NE	
	Indicated Resource -	X - 50, Y - 25, Z - 50
	Inferred Resource -	X - 200, Y - 100, Z - 200

The volume of the block model compared to the wireframe model was essentially identical. The size of the search ellipses and the number of samples used to interpolate grade achieved the desired effect of filling the ore models, and very few blocks had zero grade interpolated into them. Because ID2 interpolation was used the drill hole intersection grades would be expected to show good correlation with the modelled block grades. Visual checks of the block model grades against the drill hole intersections showed that, as expected, the grades in the blocks proximal to the drill holes were very similar to drill hole grades. Simple statistical analysis was done of the composite grade distribution and trends against the distribution of the estimated block grades. When the distribution of gold and silver grade ranges for the resource block population is compared with the composite population both show a logarithmic distribution typical of precious metal deposits. Block grades are determined by multiple composites (most use twelve samples), and there are few blocks having enough low or high grade outliers of either metal to result in low or high grade gold or silver.

A review of the geological modelling shows that there is good continuity of the mineralized zones across the area that was subject to the resource estimation. Following block modelling it was observed that the models honoured the original interpretations for the zones. Representative block model longitudinal sections are provided in Figures 12 and 13.

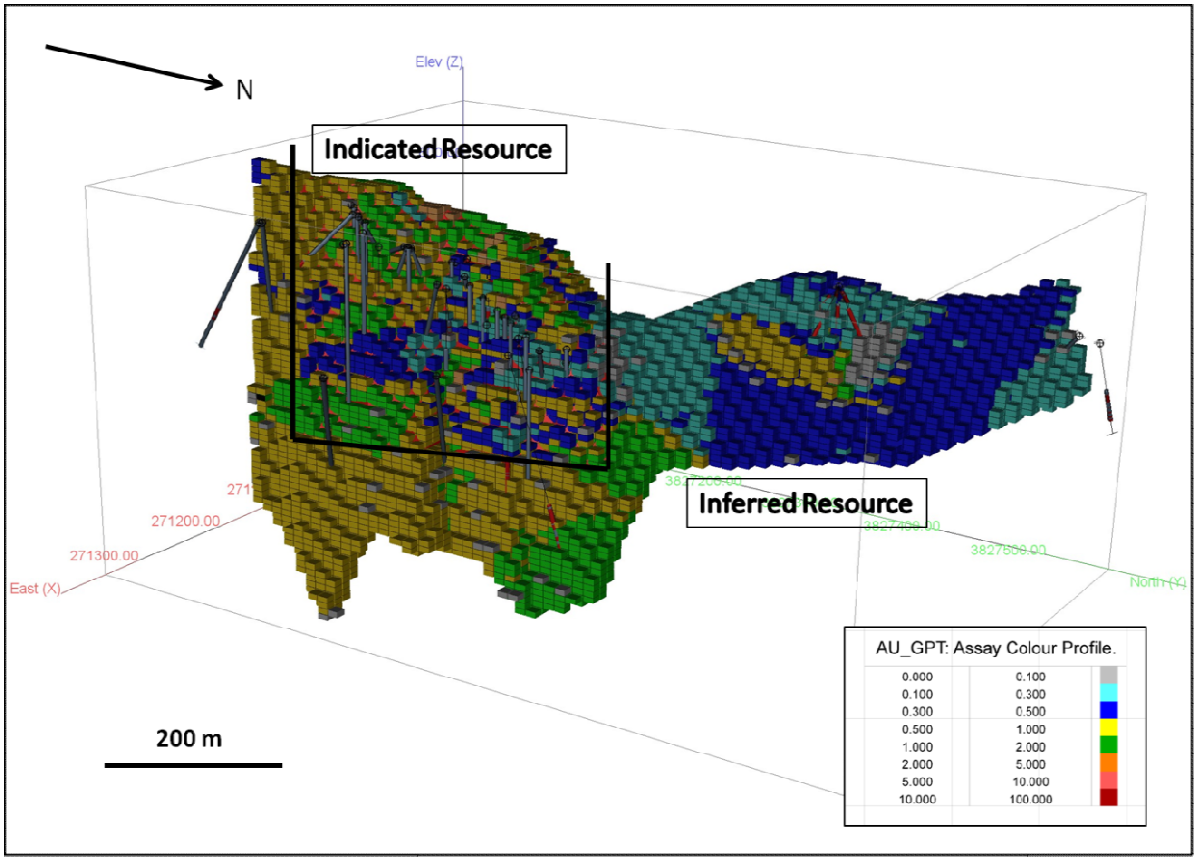


FIGURE 12: Isometric view looking west showing the distribution of Au resource blocks, at 0 g/t AuEq cut-off, within the Burro Vein

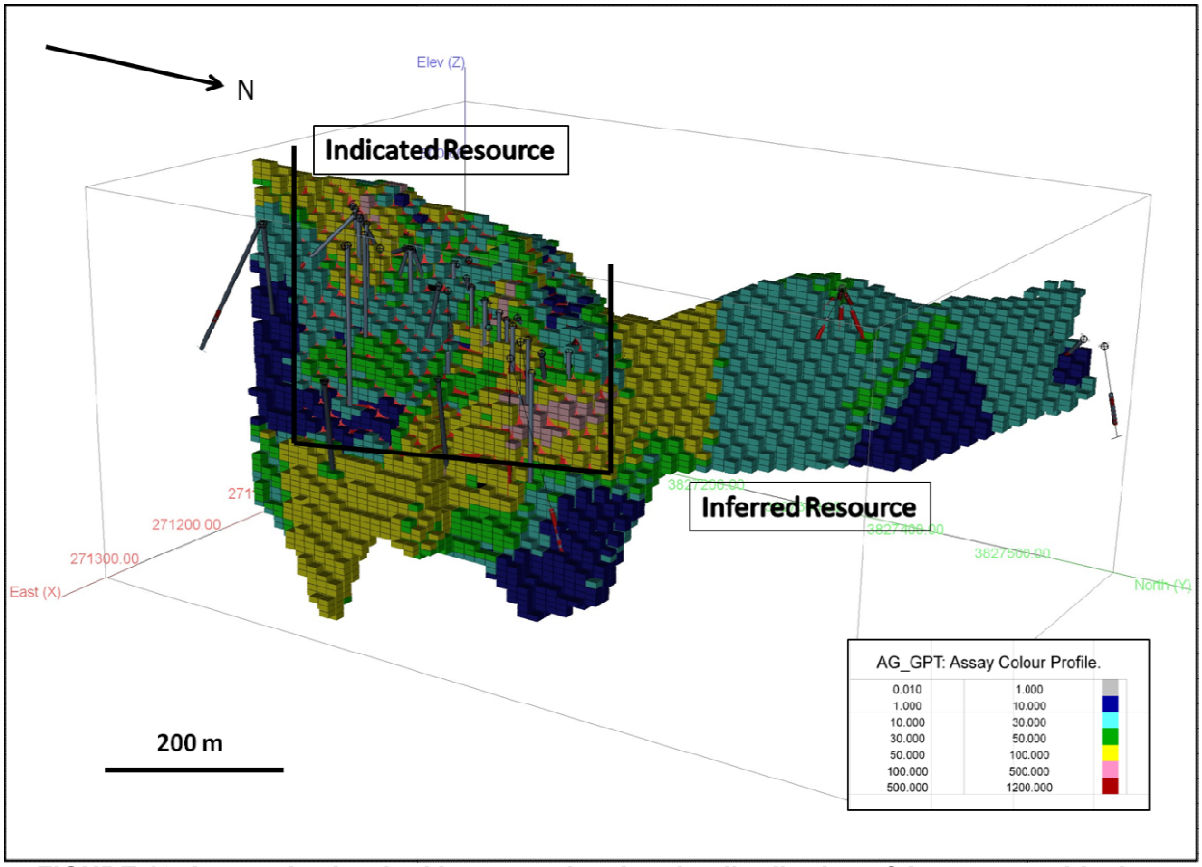


FIGURE 13: Isometric view looking west showing the distribution of Ag resource blocks, at 0 g/t AuEq cut-off, within the Burro Vein

Although tonnes and grade were estimated for several grade ranges *(Tables 15A and 15B)*, it was assumed based on likely economic parameters that a cut-off grade (COG) of 0.5 g/t AuEq would be appropriate for mineral resource reporting. In addition higher grade cut-off's of 1.0, 2.0 and 5.0 g/t AuEq were estimated to try and define higher grade cores for mining. Visual examination of the distribution of blocks above a 1.0 g/t AuEq cut-off shows that the mineralization becomes discontinuous and therefore has a low confidence level.

It was considered that there was sufficient drill density, and continuous grade in the 0.5 g/t AuEq range for blocking out a Drill Indicated resource in the Burro Vein *(Figures 12 and 13, Table 15)*. The Burro Vein extends for a strike length of approximately 670m and to a depth of ~320m. Within this area a Drill Indicated resource extends for about 260m along strike and ~200m vertical.

TABLE 15: Contained tonnage and grade of gold and silver at various AuEq cut-off grades for the Indicated (A) and Inferred (B) resource.
(AuEq grade is based on 0.017 gram of gold for each gram of silver.
Tonnes and ounces have been rounded off to the nearest thousand.)

A) Burro Vein Indicated Resource

AuEq (g/t)**	Gold			Silver		Au Equivalent	
Cut-off	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	(g/t)	Ozs
Waste (<0.1 g/t)	2,400,164	0.98	76,013	35.98	2,776,930	1.60	123,280
0.1 g/t	2,390,173	0.99	76,013	36.13	2,776,930	1.60	123,280
0.5 g/t	**2,331,871**	**1.01**	**75,567**	**36.77**	**2,756,778**	**1.63**	**122,491**
1.0 g/t	1,854,615	1.15	68,687	40.69	2,426,363	1.84	109,987
2 g/t	597,424	1.68	32,234	53.68	1,031,131	2.59	49,785
5 g/t	1,741	3.20	179	193.60	10,835	6.50	364

B) Burro Vein Inferred Resource

AuEq (g/t)**	Gold			Silver		Au Equivalent	
Cut-off	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	(g/t)	Ozs
Waste (<0.1 g/t)	2,308,177	0.59	43,730	30.42	2,257,402	1.11	82,154
0.1 g/t	2,307,891	0.59	43,730	30.42	2,257,402	1.11	82,154
0.5 g/t	**2,247,069**	**0.60**	**43,243**	**30.95**	**2,236,113**	**1.13**	**81,304**
1.0 g/t	1,249,248	0.72	29,051	43.96	1,765,707	1.47	59,106
2 g/t	87,778	1.18	3,327	63.06	177,973	2.25	6,356

****AuEq Metal prices: US$846.00/oz gold, US$14.40/oz silver (3-year average prices)**

GeoVector and Northern Freegold (Triumph) did not know of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political issue that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate and did not know of any mining, metallurgical, infrastructural or other relevant factors that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology Figure 14

The regional geology of Mohave County is shown in Figure 14 (*Arizona Land Resources Information System, website).*

The Burro Creek Project lies within the Western Volcanic Belt of the Kaiser Spring bimodal volcanic field along the Basin and Range – Transition Zone boundary in west-central Arizona. The Western Volcanic Belt is dominated by 8 to 10 Ma low silica rhyolite lava flows with interbeds of alkali-olivine basalts *(Moyer, 1990)*.

The volcanic rocks are underlain by Precambrian basement rocks which, within the project area, consist of granite gneiss with minor roof pendants of diorite to amphibolite and schist. The crystalline basement was uplifted prior to, and actively eroding at, the time of volcanism *(Moyer, 1990)*. Block faulting occurred prior to 12 Ma, with volcanism occurring as the faulting waned. Basins and ranges were oriented northwest to north-northwest *(Moyer, 1990)*.

The Tertiary rhyolite volcanic sequence in the project area has been identified as belonging to the topaz rhyolite suite, fluorine rich alkaline silicic lavas characterized by the presence of topaz in gas cavities *(Burt et. al., 1981)*. Occurrences of topaz rhyolites surround the Colorado Plateau, coinciding with zones of Cenozoic extension (extension in this area probably occurred around 17 Ma) in the eastern Basin and Range province and along the Rio Grande Rift. Topaz rhyolites form flow-dome complexes with vents commonly structurally controlled along faults that may be related to the collapse of earlier unrelated calderas and are commonly associated with rifts on a larger scale *(Burt et. al., 1981)*.

A major pre-existing basement fault zone along Burro Creek, which controlled the eruption of three successive felsic lava domes, marks the southwest boundary of the Burro Creek graben, a deep basin in the southern part of the volcanic field, currently interpreted as a graben *(Moyer, 1990)*. Erosion of the volcanic pile was accompanied by minor, high angle normal faulting. The lava domes will be discussed in more detail under Section 7.2, “Property Geology”, below.

7.2 Property Geology Figure 15

The geology of the main part of the Burro Creek project is primarily summarized from Moyer (1990) and Robinson (1983) and shown on Figure 15.

The oldest rocks in the project area are schists and gneisses of Precambrian age. Precambrian granite gneiss, commonly with potassium feldspar megacrysts, is exposed throughout the central and southwestern part of the property and forms the main footwall host of the Burro Vein. Diorite to amphibolite, with minor disseminated pyrite, of

probable Precambrian age occurs near the junction of Warm Spring and Burro Creeks and may occur as a pendant within the granite gneiss. The granite gneiss, and locally diorite to amphibolite, forms the footwall of the Central Block of the Burro Vein. A small body of Precambrian schist, which also occurs as a pendant within the granite gneiss, is exposed in the southeast property area and locally forms the footwall of the South Block of the Burro Vein.

A thick series of Tertiary rhyolite volcanic rocks, commonly with thin basal vitric tuff zones, underlie the eastern property area. The rhyolite commonly occurs in the hanging wall of the Burro Vein. The basal unit consists of debris and pyroclastic flows and surge deposits, minor pumice falls and locally derived fluvial deposits.

A major pre-existing basement fault zone along Burro Creek, that appears to form the southwest bounding fault of the interpreted Burro Creek graben, controlled the emplacement of three successive felsic lava domes, which erupted from southeast to northwest. The three centres, shown on Figure 15, are: the Andy's dome rhyodacite at Andy's Hole, in the vicinity of the South Block of the Burro Vein; the rhyodacite of Middle dome, the vent of which is prominently exposed within the cliffs on the east side of Burro Creek south of the junction of Warm Spring and Burro Creeks and; the Warm Spring rhyolite dome, the only high silica rhyolite within the Western Volcanic Field.

A rhyolite porphyry dyke, subparallel to the Burro Vein, crosses Burro Creek 40m to the west of the Burro Vein. Smaller veins (50 cm) occur along the footwall margin of the dyke. Another dyke or the southern strike extension of the same dyke occurs approximately the same distance into the footwall of the southern strike extension of the Burro Vein. The dyke(s) may represent a feeder to the rhyolitic volcanic rocks and may be associated with, probably slightly predating, mineralization. It occupies part of the same structure that hosts the vein.

A large, 10-15m wide, northerly trending rhyolite dyke cuts the vein at its northern extent, beyond which it is covered by overburden. The dyke may be a late stage phase related to the Warm Spring rhyolite vent.

Thin tholeiitic basalt flows occur near the junction of Warm Spring and Burro Creeks and locally form the hanging wall of the Burro Vein. Probable alkali basalt flows occur to the northwest of the Warm Spring rhyolite dome, which appear to post date mineralization.

7.3 Mineralization

The Burro Creek Project covers a 330-340º/50-75ºNE trending low sulphidation epithermal vein, ranging from approximately 1m to 45m wide, which has been discontinuously traced over a strike length of 1.7 km. The vein fills a fault/shear zone cutting Tertiary volcanic and Precambrian basement rocks with angular breccia fragments of the host rocks evident along vein margins. Several "blow outs" occur along the vein which appear to be related to dilation along the host fault zone. One such "blow out" occurs at a large bend in Burro Creek (Central Block).

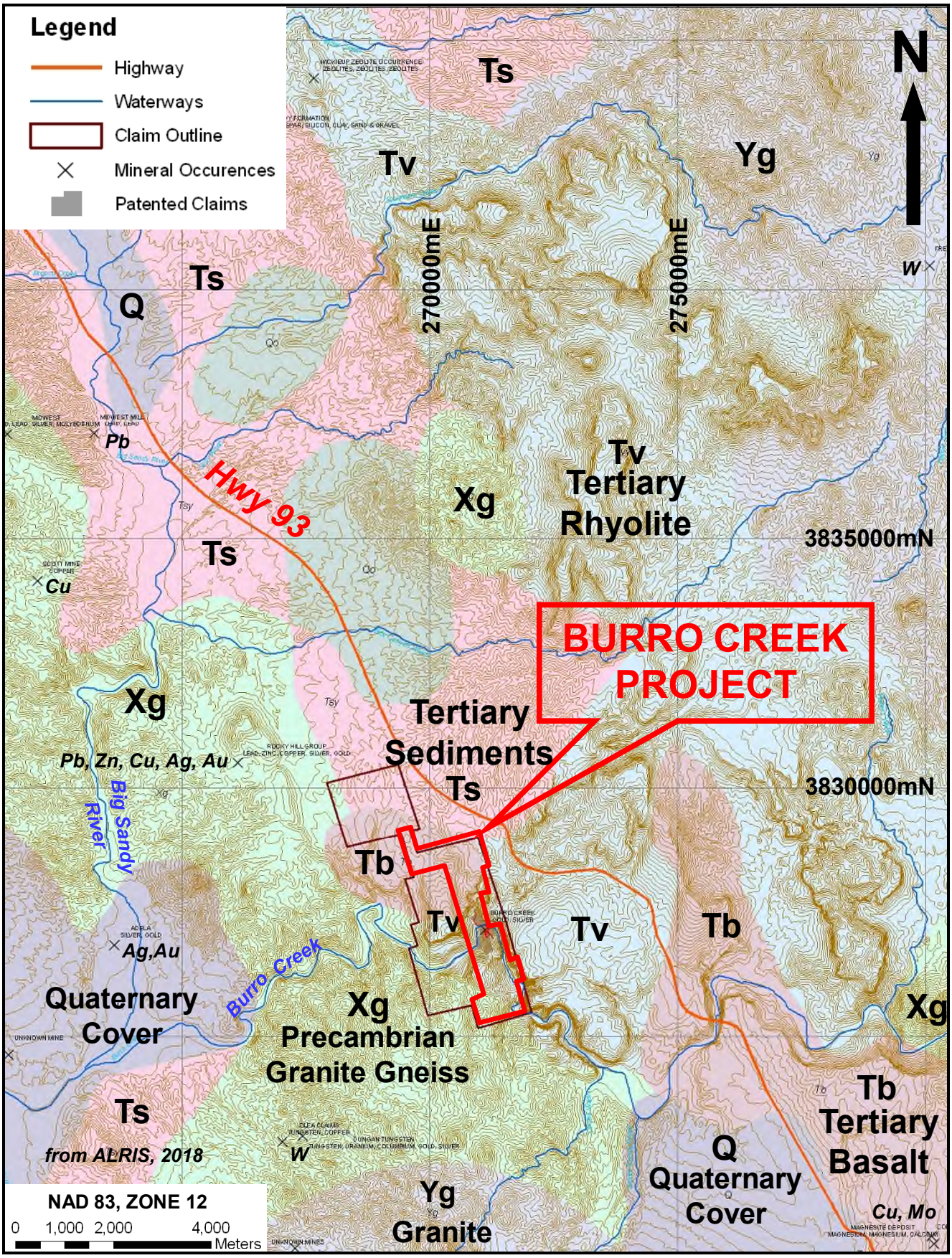


FIGURE 14: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

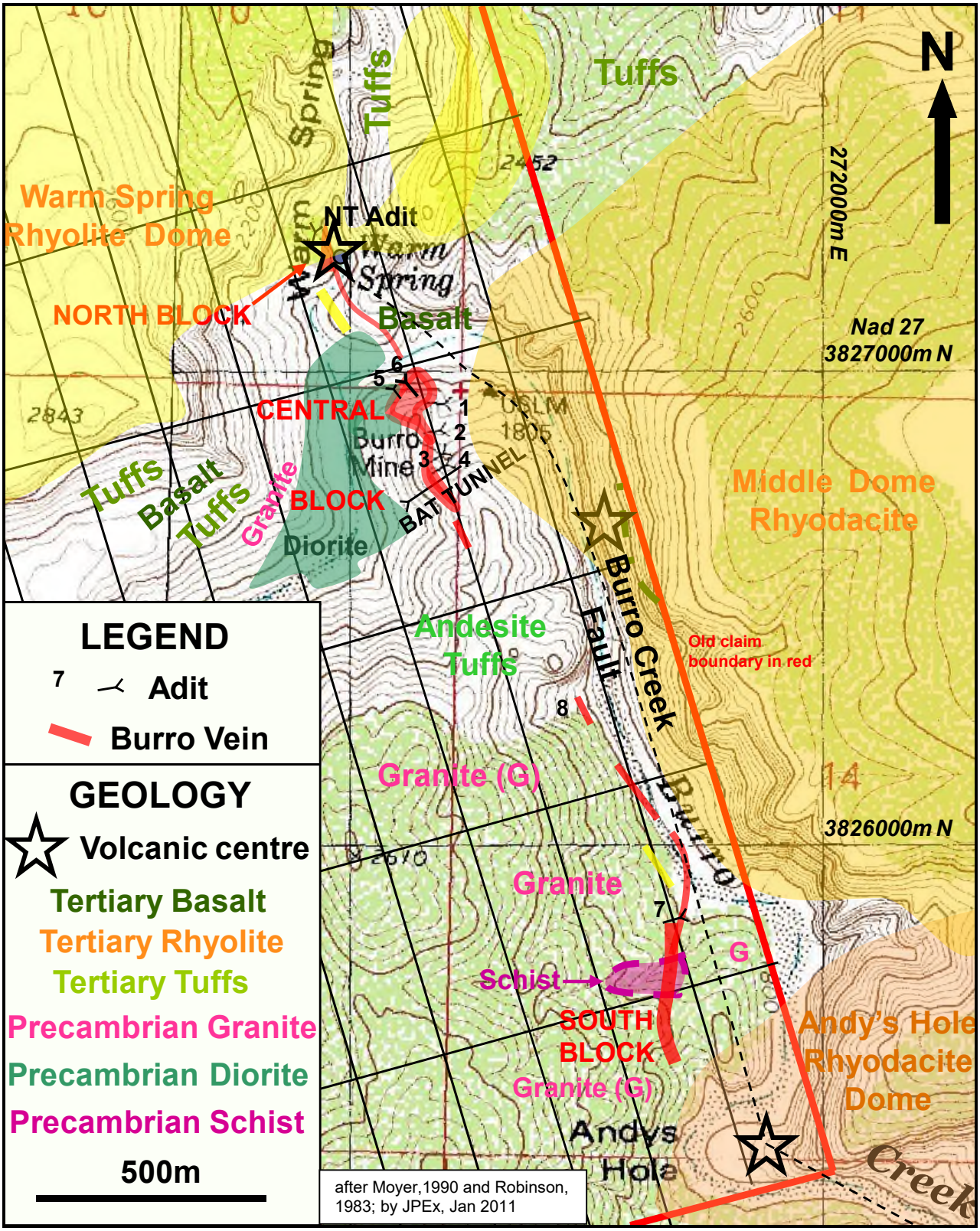


FIGURE 15: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The vein consists of quartz and calcite, very minor barite and adularia *(confirmed in Fonseca, 2008)* and trace lead and zinc, the latter noted in spectrographic analysis *(Robinson, 1982)* and current ICP analyses. Sulphide mineralogy includes fine grained disseminated pyrite and rare chalcopyrite, identified in petrographic analysis *(Fonseca, 2008)*. A possible <10 micron grain of gold was tentatively identified in thin section from quartz-carbonate vein material from BC08-024 *(Fonseca, 2008)*. Manganese staining is common, especially in higher silver bearing zones. Vein textures include druses and vugs, bladed silica after calcite (indicative of boiling) and minor banded quartz/chalcedony. Amethyst was observed in a stockwork zone in the footwall zone of the southern extent of the vein *(Pautler, 2007)* and in the footwall of the Central Block of the Burro Vein in 2008 drill holes *(Morin, 2009)*.

Almost all of the exploration on the property has been focused on the northern third exposure of the Burro Vein (referred to as the Burro deposit and historically referred to as the Burro Mine showing), which is covered by the Burro and Telegraph mine site patented claims *(see Figures 3 and 4*). In addition, three areas of potentially bulk mineable mineralization, containing significant gold and silver values over significant widths (probably related to dilational zones along the host fault) in areas of favourable topography, have been delineated along the Burro Vein, the North and Central Blocks at the Burro deposit and the South Block at the southernmost exposure of the Burro Vein. In some previous reports Burro Vein South refers to the southern portion of the Central Block. The majority of work and all historical estimates have been confined to the Burro deposit, covering only a 305m strike extent of the vein.

The North Block of the Burro deposit, situated on the Telegraph claim, is 80m long by a minimum of 30m wide and 25m high, as exposed in outcrop. The Central Block lies at the confluence of Warm Springs Creek with Burro Creek and is greater than 215m in strike length, <3m to 45m wide and 60m high as exposed in outcrop. The South Block, 1220m to the south, covers a similar sized area as the Central Block *(Robinson, 1983, Dodge, 1984 and Hanna, 1988)*.

The following geological information was obtained from the 2008 drill program on the Central Block of the Burro Vein *(Morin, 2009)*.

The hanging wall of the Burro Vein consists of Tertiary volcanic rocks, including rhyolite tuff and vesicular basalts, and a possible fault zone (either granite breccia or a very altered clastic tuff). The footwall is composed of Precambrian granite gneiss, generally highly fractured, with some infilling of amethyst.

The Burro Vein is primarily composed of quartz-carbonate breccias containing highly altered hanging wall clasts (hanging wall breccia), vein and vein breccia clasts (indicative of multi-episodic pulses) and footwall clasts (footwall breccia), with clasts less altered than those of the hanging wall. The vein is vuggy in places, with vugs commonly coated by manganese oxide. Sulphide mineralization consists of local minor very fine grained pyrite. The footwall contact of the vein is commonly brecciated, with footwall clasts even found in the centre of the vein, and quartz-carbonate veinlets and stringers persist into the footwall. High concentrations of disseminated pyrite occur within the footwall, especially near the vein contact.

Smectite with minor kaolinite (typical in this type of deposit) were identified by PIMA analysis undertaken by Ms. A. Fonseca, on two samples from holes BC08-030 and BC08-032 *(Morin, 2009)*.

8.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The deposit model for the Burro Creek Project is the low sulphidation epithermal gold model with gold-silver veins and stockwork zones. Examples include the Midas Mine of Franco Nevada in Nevada, the El Penon Mine of Meridian Minerals in Chile, and the former Baker and Cheni Mines in the Toodoggone District of British Columbia. Commodities are gold and silver with minor copper, lead and zinc. The following characteristics of the low sulphidation epithermal gold deposit model are primarily summarized from Panteleyev, (1996) and are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Burro Creek Project.

Mineralization typically occurs as quartz veins, stockworks and breccias carrying gold, silver, electrum, argentite and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals in high level (epizonal) to near surface environments. The ore commonly exhibits open space filling textures and is associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems in volcanic island and continent margin magmatic arcs and continental volcanic fields with extensional structures.

Host rocks include most types of volcanic rocks with calcalkaline andesitic compositions predominating. Some deposits occur in areas with bimodal volcanism (as at Burro Creek) and extensive subaerial ashflow deposits. A less common association is with alkalic intrusive rocks and shoshonitic volcanic rocks. Clastic and epiclastic sedimentary rocks host deposits in intra-volcanic basins and structural depressions.

Gangue minerals include quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, and calcite, with minor adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite, calcium-magnesium-manganese-iron carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite.

Alteration generally consists of extensive silicification occurring as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony, commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration (kaolinite-illite-montmorillonite ±smectite) forms adjacent to some veins. Advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally. Weathered outcrops are often characterized by resistant quartz ± alunite 'ledges' and flanking extensive, bleached, clay-altered zones with supergene alunite, jarosite and other limonite minerals.

Quartz-calcite, lesser chalcedony, barite, adularia and amethyst have been identified within the Burro Vein, commonly with open space filling textures and bladed silica after calcite. Smectite and kaolinite have been identified by Pima analysis.

The deposits occur in high-level hydrothermal systems from depths of approximately 1 km to surficial hotspring settings. They are associated with regional-scale fracture

systems related to grabens (Burro Creek Fault at Burro Creek), ±resurgent calderas, flow-dome complexes and rarely, maar diatremes. Extensional structures in volcanic fields (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins and cymoid loops, etc.) are common; locally graben or caldera-fill clastic rocks are present. High-level (subvolcanic) stocks and/or dikes and pebble breccia diatremes occur in some areas. Locally resurgent or domal structures are related to underlying intrusive bodies.

Mineralized zones are typically localized in structures (Burro Creek Fault at Burro Creek), but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring ore zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (greater than 1m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350m from a base metal poor, gold-silver rich top to a relatively silver rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones contain gold-silver-arsenic-antimony-mercury, gold-silver-lead-zinc-copper, silver-lead-zinc. In alkalic hostrocks tellurides, roscoelite (vanadium mica) and fluorite may be abundant, with lesser molybdenite.

Ages of mineralization are variable although Tertiary deposits are most abundant. The age is closely related to the associated volcanic rocks but invariably slightly younger in age (0.5 to 1 Ma, more or less).

Low-grade, bulk tonnage mineralization has been delineated within the main Burro Creek workings on the property. “Bonanza-grade” precious metal (silver and lesser gold) values have also been returned from the workings. There is excellent potential to uncover additional bulk tonnage mineralization and to intersect significant high-grade ore shoots.

Economic low sulphidation epithermal deposits are usually mined by a combination of open pit mining and underground operations with conventional cyanide milling processing, with moderate daily tonnage production. They typically contain high-grade sections, often with significant silver content, high silver to gold ratios, “clean” metallurgy, and good recoveries. Associated deposit types include high sulphidation epithermal gold-silver, hotspring gold-silver, porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold and related polymetallic veins and placer gold.

9.0 EXPLORATION

No exploration has been undertaken on the Burro Creek Project by Sitka Gold Corp. A site visit was completed by the author on October 27, 2018 for Sitka, at which time select claim monuments on the newly staked claims, 2013 MMI soil anomalies and the Bat Tunnel portal and dump were examined, as well as drill sites and adits which were previously examined.

10.0 DRILLING Figures 16 to 17

No drilling has been completed by Sitka on the Burro Creek Project, but 6394m of drilling in 102 holes has previously been completed on the property, including 3811m of diamond drilling in 55 holes, 2272m of reverse circulation ("RC") drilling and at least 311m of percussion drilling. In the drill tables "Elev." denotes elevation and "Az." azimuth. The drill programs are summarized below.

Table 16: Summary of diamond drill programs

Year	No. of Holes	Co.	Drill Co.	Type	Core Diam.	Meters drilled	No. of Samples
1981	14	G.Haynes		percussion	-	311	180
1987-8	22	Arizona Silver		diamond	NX, BW	1246	
1987-8	33			RC	-	2272	
2008	33	Northern Freegold	Kluane	diamond	NTW BQ in 2	2565	1473
TOTAL	**102**					**6394m**	

A fourteen hole, ≥311m percussion drill program was undertaken on the main Burro Vein exposure (Central Block) in 1981 by Mr. G.R. Haynes of Kingman, Arizona *(Dodge, 1984a).* The drill hole specifications and results are documented in Robinson, 1982 and tabulated in Table 20, below. Assay interval was five feet and assays were completed by atomic absorption by Ore Reclamation Systems, Las Vegas, Nevada. Generally higher values were obtained by fire assay procedures, particularly with high silver values that were limited by the detection limit of the atomic absorption instrument. Ten of the holes were located by Dodge, 1984a. This probably represents all of the pad locations since the "A" holes were probably drilled from the same setups as the corresponding numbered holes. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 6.

TABLE 17: 1981 drill hole specifications and results

Drill hole	Az.	Dip	Depth	Depth of	Average (oz/ton)	
No.	(°)	(°)	(ft)	Assays (ft)	Au	Ag
B1A	-	-90	100	0-90	0.039	0.28
B1	300	-70	80	0-80	0.042	0.37
B2	290	-70	80	0-75	0.044	0.639
B3	-	-90	75	0-75	0.019	0.21
B4	230	-85	80	0-80 *	0.021	0.35
B-5	255	?	≥25	0-25	0.018	0.22
B-6	240	?	80	0-80	0.026	0.553
B-6A	-	-90	80	?	0.057	0.83
B-7	255	?	≥80	0-80	0.035	0.27
B-7A	255	?	30	0-30	0.028	0.483
B-8	260	-80	80	0-65	0.049	0.752
B-8A	260	?	≥30	0-30	0.027	0.717
B-10	-	-90	100	0-65	0.049	3.29
B-11	-	-90	100	0-45	0.040	1.54
TOTAL:			**≥1020**	**(≥311m)**		

* assay average from 0-30 feet; no values below

A total of 3518m of drilling was completed on the property between October, 1987 and July, 1988, including 2272m of reverse circulation drilling in 33 holes and 1246m of NX and BW diamond drilling in 22 holes by Arizona Silver Corporation *(Hanna, 1988)*. The

holes are shown in more detail on a longitudinal section in Figure 16, and with the 2008 holes in Figure 17. The program covered a 305m strike and 229m dip extent of the Burro Vein. Assay interval was generally five feet and gold and silver assays were completed by fire assay procedure by Chemex Labs Inc. (now ALS Minerals), Sparks, Nevada. All holes were completed on the Central Block *(see Figure 6)* except for RC88-36 which was completed on the North Block *(Figure 5)*. The diamond drill specifications and results are tabulated below.

TABLE 18: 1987-88 diamond drill hole specifications and results

DDH	Nad 83	Zone 12	Elev.	Az.	Dip	Depth	Intercept	True	Assay oz/ton	
No.	Easting	Northing	(m)	(°)	(°)	(m)	(ft)	Width	Au	Ag
87-1*	271154.74	3827051.56	593.00	201	-60	53.64	95.5-161.0	14.6m	0.043	0.61
87-2*	271154.56	3827053.52	593.00	-	-90	70.29	139.3-188	9.1m	0.021	0.88
87-3*	271154.83	3827048.95	596.52	201	-20	63.64	93.6-167.7	17.7m	0.039	0.96
87-4*	271152.59	3827051.71	593.00	251	-20	36.79	77.1-103.0	24.0m	0.031	0.64
87-5*	271152.49	3827053.94	593.00	273	-60	40.48	102.4-127.3	18.0m	0.036	0.77
87-6	271223	3827044	615	-	-90	149.66	Hole lost	-	-	-
88-7*	271134.77	3826990.05	631.00	237	-50	35.69	0-80	23.5m	0.025	1.34
88-8*	271135.78	3826988.50	631.00	237	0	29.87	0-80	20.1m	0.027	0.82
88-9*	271135.24	3826992.20	631.00	312	0	32.64	0-90		0.024	1.37
88-10*	271137.02	3826987.65	631.00	179	0	33.16	0-90		0.022	1.48
88-11*	271134.40	3827004.96	630.00	253	0	35.14	0-45	10.7m	0.059	3.24
88-12*	271134.23	3827009.85	628.00	316	0	28.25	0-65		0.032	1.89
88-13*	271129.30	3827035.06	620.00	314	0	21.61	0-55		0.031	0.91
88-14*	271101.11	3827098.35	595.00	312	0	25.15	0-45		0.078	1.39
88-15*	271112.06	3827115.36	587.00	320	0	41.76	0-190		0.047	1.37
88-16*	271132.18	3827131.25	550.00	332	0	51.57	0-130		0.027	0.66
88-17				?	?	19.60	Hole lost	-	-	-
88-18*	271276.44	3827172.53	548.00	238	-50	163.80	425-440	4.3m	0.037	3.70
88-19*	271335.34	3827111.18	550.00	233	-45	209.40	485-595	29.9m	0.022	1.06
88-20*	271223.28	3827044.45	615.00	-	-90	176.66	448-555	18.6m	0.020	0.36
88-21*	271183.83	3827104.63	584.00	216	-60	79.25	200-215	4.0m	0.006	0.69
88-22*	271197.06	3827202.57	528.00	-	-90	136.86	295.4-440	25.3m	0.016	0.36
TOTAL:	**22**	**holes**				**4088'**	**(1246m)**			

*denotes drill hole used in 2011 historical estimate

Core recovery was greater than 95% in all except two holes, DDH 88-18 and DDH 88-22. The RC holes, summarized below, yielded clean representative samples except where water was encountered, generally below the 1700 foot elevation *(Hanna, 1988)*.

TABLE 19: 1987-88 RC drill hole specifications and results

RC	Nad 83	Zone 12	Elev.	Az.	Dip	Depth	Intercept	True	Assay oz/ton	
Hole No.	Easting	Northing	(m)	(°)	(°)	(ft)	(ft)	Width (m)	Au	Ag
87-1*	271110.51	3827057.21	598.00	231	-50	21.34	0-45	13.1	0.017	0.30
87-2*	271121.26	3827046.33	606.00	222	-50	30.48	0-25	7.0	0.133	1.45
87-3*	271129.90	3827031.50	607.00	217	-50	33.53	0-80	77	0.030	0.79
87-4*	271102.48	3827096.68	593.00	274	-50	30.48	0-15	23.5	0.106	1.90
87-5*	271112.94	3827113.25	593.00	290	-50	60.96	0-55	32	0.065	0.84
87-6*	271133.11	3827007.32	630.00	227	-50	32.00	0-95	9.8	0.031	1.40

RC	Nad 83	Zone 12	Elev.	Az.	Dip	Depth	Intercept	True	Assay oz/ton	
Hole No.	Easting	Northing	(m)	(°)	(°)	(ft)	(ft)	Width (m)	Au	Ag
87-7*	271136.63	3826990.83	631.00	237	-50	33.53	0-80	23.5	0.028	1.32
87-8*	271148.80	3826989.96	635.00	217	-60	48.77	30-115		0.041	1.44
87-9*	271152.09	3826995.66	627.00	-	-90	67.06	70-160	15.8	0.029	1.26
87-10*	271164.14	3827008.48	621.00	-	-90	85.34	145-255	19.2	0.030	1.28
87-11*	271177.88	3827027.44	621.00	-	-90	103.63	225-325	17.4	0.044	0.40
87-12*	271172.08	3827016.15	621.00	265	-50	67.06	110-200	73	0.045	1.06
87-13*	271120.78	3827076.49	594.00	255	-50	44.20	35-45	22.3	0.025	1.45
87-14*	271131.99	3827126.34	577.00	285	-50	32.00	0-105+t	lost	in	vein
87-15				280	-45	25.30	0-83+t	lost	in	vein
88-16*	271335.13	3827111.87	547.00	233	-45	152.40	485-505+t	lost	in	vein
88-20*	271171.74	3827181.93	547.00	-	-90	92.96	180-305+?	21.9	0.022	2.42
88-21*	271162.42	3827160.89	555.00	-	-90	96.01	145-295	26.2	0.029	1.75
88-22*	271143.45	3827152.11	566.00	275	-45	47.24	30-125	28.7	0.027	0.77
88-23*	271155.49	3827142.93	565.03	-	-90	92.96	140-275	23.5	0.021	0.97
88-24*	271132.42	3827128.56	550.00	280	-55	60.96	10-125	24.1	0.029	0.53
88-25*	271148.77	3827124.29	571.00	-	-90	92.96	145-215	12.2	0.025**	1.28
88-26				-	-90	38.10	Hole lost	-	-	-
88-27	271223	3827044	615	-	-90	136.55	Hole lost	-	-	-
88-28*	271170.92	3827009.11	621.00	155	-45	102.11	190-305	14.3	0.015	0.37
88-29*	271134.32	3827095.59	584.00	250	-60	44.20	75-85	2.7	0.008	1.06
88-30*	271125.08	3827076.01	591.00	-	-90	35.05	70-80	1.8	0.011	0.27
88-31*	271141.72	3827105.99	575.00	-	-90	89.92	130-155	5.2	0.068	3.60
88-32*	271257.18	3826985.04	634.00	200	-50	166.12		14.0	fault	breccia
88-33*	271256.47	3826987.39	634.00	235	-60	126.49	345-385	11.0	0.029	0.16
88-34*	271178.07	3827199.03	546.00	242	-50	77.72	115-235	35.1	0.023	1.23
88-35*	271154.66	3827208.85	538.00	-	-90	68.58	80-225	25.3	0.023	2.54
88-36*	270897.20	3827491.79	551.00	242	-45	38.10	0-125+t	36.6	0.008	0.174
includes							10-70	18.3	0.011	0.254
TOTAL:	**33**	**holes**				**7455'**	**(2272m)**			

* denotes drill hole used in 2011 historical estimate

** 190-195 foot interval with 0.325 oz/ton Au not used in average. t lost in vein

The one hole drilled on the North Block (RC hole 88-36) intersected the vein throughout its length but was lost within the vein. It returned 0.008 oz/ton Au and 0.174 oz/ton Ag over the entire length of the hole, including 0.011 oz/ton Au and 0.254 oz/ton Ag over 18m.

A total of 2565m of diamond drilling in 33 holes was completed on the property between January 27 and April 11, 2008 by Kluane International Drilling Inc., Whitehorse, Yukon utilizing a portable Kluane series III hydraulic drill. To ensure maximum recovery, 5 foot NTW (5.6 cm) diameter rods and wireline tools were employed, which had to be reduced to BQ (4.6 cm) in holes BC08-045 and BC08-054 *(Morin, 2009)*. Drill hole locations were surveyed by Mr. Kevin Hanna, marked with a 2 foot by 1 inch steel pipe and tagged with drill hole number. The core is stored in an enclosed compound in Wikieup, belonging to Mr. Doak Geist. Diamond drill hole specifications are tabulated below in Table 20 and drill hole locations are shown on Figure 17 *(Morin, 2009)*.

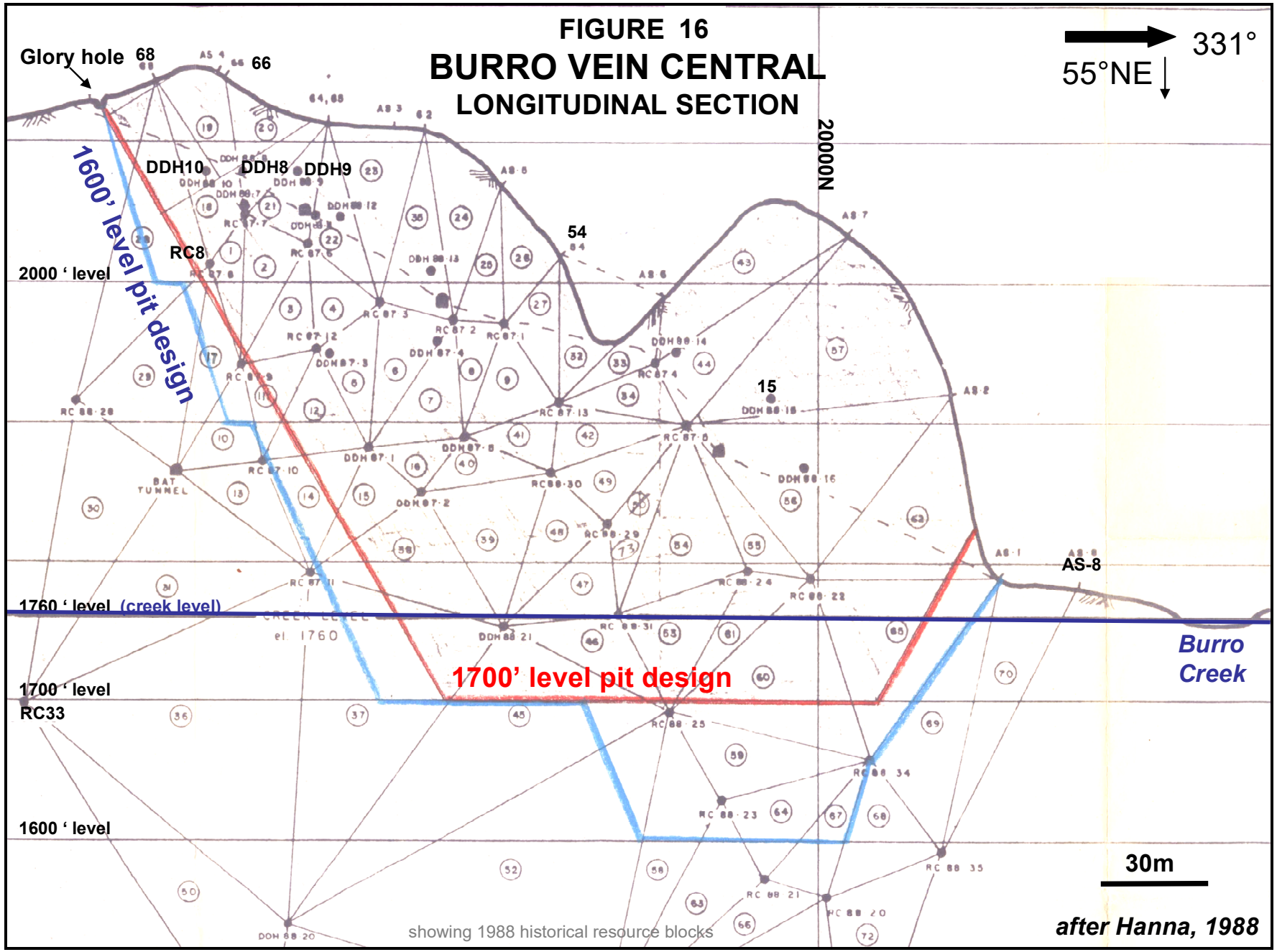


FIGURE 16
BURRO VEIN CENTRAL
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
331°
55°NE
20000N
Glory hole
68
66
64,65
DDH10
DDH8
DDH9
1600' level pit design
RC8
2000 ' level
54
15
AS-8
1760 ' level (creek level)
Burro Creek
1700' level pit design
1700 ' level
RC33
1600 ' level
30m
showing 1988 historical resource blocks
after Hanna, 1988

TABLE 20: 2008 diamond drill hole specifications

DDH	UTM: NAD 83, Zone 12		Az.	Dip	Elev.	Depth
No.	Easting	Northing	(°)	(°)	(m)	(m)
BC08-023	271153.05	3827148.57	-	-90	552.47	91.13
BC08-024	271153.05	3827148.57	237	-60	552.47	60.96
BC08-025	271140.92	3826984.36	237	-45	622	32
BC08-026	271140.92	3826984.36	-	-90	622	50.29
BC08-027	271195.01	3827038.57	-	-90	613.47	156.97
BC08-028	271133.49	3827029.01	-	-90	599.94	48.77
BC08-029	271133.49	3827029.01	237	-45	599.94	47.24
BC08-030	271126.37	3827042.74	-	-90	593.25	54.86
BC08-031	271126.37	3827042.74	237	-45	593.25	36.58
BC08-032	271112.79	3827082.3	-	-90	582.57	27.43
BC08-033	271112.79	3827082.3	237	-45	582.57	41.15
BC08-034	271173.5	3827105.78	-	-90	573.68	68.58
BC08-035	271173.5	3827105.78	237	-60	573.68	54.86
BC08-036	271139.69	3827123.05	237	-90	561.69	73.15
BC08-037	271139.69	3827123.05	237	-45	561.69	44.20
BC08-038	271184.78	3827153.57	-	-90	554	140.21
BC08-039	271176.76	3827177.99	-	-90	544.92	126.49
BC08-040	271176.76	3827177.99	250	-60	544.92	85.34
BC08-041	271151.41	3827206.41	-	-90	524.22	102.11
BC08-042	271151.41	3827206.41	237	-45	524.22	62.48
BC08-043	271207.59	3827189.97	-	-90	540.69	150.87
BC08-044	271207.59	3827189.97	237	-65	540.69	117.35
BC08-045	271207.59	3827189.97	0	-70	540.69	185.93
BC08-046	271118.62	3827110.06	237	-45	573.43	39.62
BC08-047	270998	3827365	-	-90	580	75.9
BC08-048	270998	3827365	230	-45	580	45.72
BC08-049	270998	3827365	280	-50	580	54.86
BC08-050	270998	3827365	180	-50	580	51.82
BC08-051	270998	3827365	130	-65	580	99.06
BC08-052	270998	3827365	330	-65	580	103.63
BC08-053	270891.96	3827529.86	205	-45	542.27	59.44
BC08-054	270905.83	3827552.17	270	-60	543.47	103.63
BC08-055	270886.33	3827498.67	205	-45	541.6	73.15
TOTAL	**33 holes**					**2565.78**

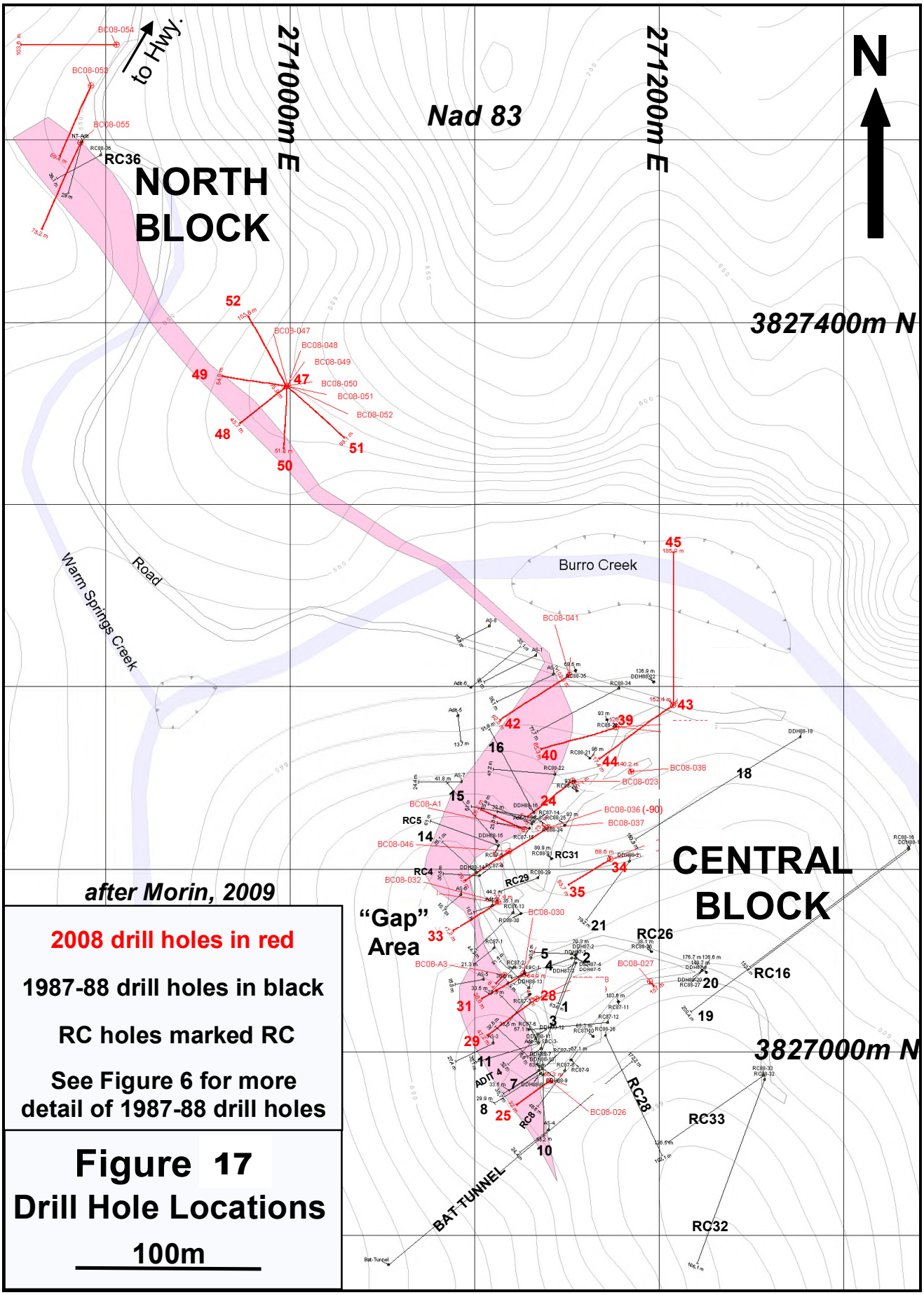


Figure 17
Drill Hole Locations

During drilling sumps were utilized to contain drill cuttings. Each drill hole was grouted and cemented and well abandonment forms submitted as per regulations of the Arizona Department of Water Resources, and all 2008 drill pads were reclaimed *(Morin, 2009)*.

Diamond drill holes BC08-023 to BC08-044, and BC08-046 were drilled in the Central Block of the Burro Vein, primarily to confirm historical results from the 1987 to 1988 drill program *(Morin, 2009)*. Holes BC08-027, -038, -039, -043, 045 and, to a lesser extent, BC08-34 and -035 were drilled to test the down dip extent of the vein *(Morin, personal communication)*. All holes intersected mineralization except for BC08-034 and BC08-035 which were abandoned due to poor drilling conditions *(Morin, 2009)*.

Diamond drill holes BC08-045 and BC08-047 to BC08-055 were exploratory holes testing a previously undrilled portion of the Burro Vein between the Central and North Blocks, in an attempt to delineate an inferred resource in this area. Holes BC08-047 to BC08-052 were drilled from one helicopter pad at the top of a steep hill. All holes intersected mineralization, although over narrower intervals than in the Central Block *(Morin, 2009)*.

Holes BC08-053 to BC08-055 tested the North Block of the Burro Vein, with BC08-055 drilled to confirm and expand on results from RC88-36, which was lost in the vein, and BC08-053 and BC08-054 drilled to explore the Burro Vein extension at depth and further to the north beneath the volcanic cap, respectively *(Morin, 2009)*. BC08-055 returned 0.43 g/t Au and 44.59 g/t Ag over a 2.8m true width of the vein. BC08-053 did not intersect the Burro Vein but returned 1.88 g/t Au, 6 Ag over a true width of 0.3m at the projected down dip extent of the surface trace. Two narrow vein intersections were encountered in BC08-054 with no significant results, but the hanging wall is faulted.

Significant results are summarized in Table 21 on the following page. Only ten diamond drill holes were drilled between the Central and North blocks and three diamond drill holes were drilled on the North Block in 2008, with one RC hole (88-36) in 1988.

In the 2008 drill program *(Morin, 2009)*, gold and silver values within the Burro Vein were generally found to show a zonation with higher silver more evident in the hanging wall portions of the vein and higher gold values in the footwall portions of the vein and occasionally within the Precambrian granite footwall of the vein. The higher gold values were found to primarily occur within breccias, including a breccia which has heavily carbonate altered clasts, referred to in the logs as “generic breccia”, and in vein/footwall breccia with clasts of the Precambrian granite. High silver values were not generally associated with high gold, but significant exceptions do occur with 759 g/t Ag and 31.8 g/t Au over 1.03m (0.6m true width) reported from DDH BC08-030. Significant gold or silver values were not associated with the pyritic granite gneiss within the footwall of the Burro Vein.

Core recovery averaged 88% but was quite variable, with intervals ranging from 0% to 100%. Recovery from vein intervals was generally good with lower core recoveries reported from the Burro Vein in holes BC08-38, 39, 43, 50, 51, 53 and 55. This could result in overall lower values and mineralized intervals being missed within sections of the vein.

TABLE 21: Significant 2008 diamond drill intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	**Au (g/t)**	Au (oz/ton)	**Ag (g/t)**	Ag (oz/ton)
CENTRAL BLOCK								
BC08-023	22.3	69.9	47.6	**27.3**	**0.85**	0.025	**51.3**	1.496
incl.	50.9	69	18.1	**10.4**	**1.49**	0.043	**16.2**	0.472
BC08-024	14.85	50.55	35.7	**32.4**	**1.11**	0.032	**30.25**	0.882
incl.	30.48	44.92	14.44	**13.1**	**2.32**	0.068	**20.46**	0.597
BC08-025	1.93	16.36	14.43	**14.2**	**0.86**	0.0251	**35.40**	1.033
BC08-026	3.93	24.88	20.95	**12.0**	**0.79**	0.0230	**74.27**	2.166
and	30.35	39.27	8.92	**5.1**	**1.42**	0.0415	**23.77**	0.693
BC08-027	97.05	138.59	41.54	**23.8**	**0.84**	0.0245	**26.90**	0.785
BC08-028	10.32	31.37	21.05	**12.1**	**2.72**	0.079	**43.15**	1.259
incl.	18.09	21.36	3.27	**1.9**	**11.86**	0.346	**53.40**	1.558
BC08-029	3.05	20.6	17.55	**17.3**	**1.08**	0.032	**40.550**	1.183
incl.	4.57	13.35	8.78	**8.6**	**1.58**	0.046	**60.299**	1.759
BC08-030	11.28	15.88	4.60	**2.6**	**7.99**	0.233	**192.72**	5.62
incl.	12.00	13.03	1.03	**0.6**	**31.80**	0.928	**759.00**	22.14
BC08-031	0.00	9.96	9.96	**9.8**	**1.58**	0.046	**46.61**	1.359
BC08-032	3.35	5.59	2.24	**1.3**	**0.63**	0.018	**16.61**	0.484
BC08-033	3.29	4.97	1.68	**1.7**	**0.62**	0.018	**50.50**	1.47
BC08-036	29.21	57.00	27.79	**15.9**	**1.11**	0.033	**54.49**	1.589
BC08-037	13.86	30.69	16.83	**16.6**	**0.95**	0.03	**45.62**	1.33
incl.	23.14	30.69	7.55	**7.4**	**1.99**	0.06	**47.98**	1.40
BC08-038	69.38	120.69	51.31	**29.4**	**0.94**	0.027	**56.1**	1.64
incl.	93.96	120.69	26.73	**15.3**	**1.2**	0.035	**43.96**	1.28
BC08-039	53.76	87.87	34.11	**19.6**	**0.64**	0.019	**83.74**	2.443
incl.	75.56	87.87	12.31	**7.1**	**1.09**	0.032	**47.46**	1.384
BC08-040	44.1	54.53	12.47	**9.4**	**2.23**	0.065	**38.06**	1.11
BC08-041	48.76	58.23	9.47	**5.4**	**1.18**	0.034	**48.4**	1.412
BC08-042	25.4	34.32	8.92	**8.8**	**1.88**	0.055	**34.12**	0.995
incl.	30.78	32.4	1.62	**1.6**	**7.16**	0.209	**39**	1.138
BC08-043	106.78	126.98	20.2	**11.6**	**0.86**	0.025	**42.19**	1.23
BC08-044	62.48	90.1	27.62	**23.9**	**0.75**	0.022	**65**	1.896
incl.	77.65	90.1	12.45	**10.8**	**1.35**	0.039	**20.79**	0.606
BC08-046	5.33	14.48	9.15	**9.0**	**1.65**	0.048	**34.53**	1.007
Between NORTH and CENTRAL BLOCKS								
BC08-045	145.81	161.54	15.73	**6.9**	**0.83**	0.024	**4.09**	0.119
incl.	151.7	161.54	9.84	**4.3**	**1.2**	0.035	**5.59**	0.163
BC08-047	50.4	56.39	5.99	**3.5**	**4.08**	0.119	**25.46**	0.743
BC08-048	25.91	28.77	2.86	**2.7**	**1.16**	0.034	**113.91**	3.322
	24.38	30.82	6.44	**6.2**	**0.71**	0.021	**64.93**	1.894
BC08-049	35.64	38.1	2.46	**2.2**	**0.81**	0.024	**47.15**	1.375
and	47.85	48.49	0.64	**0.6**	**0.83**	0.024	**43**	1.254
BC08-050	32	34.48	2.48	**1.6**	**0.72**	0.021	**31.62**	0.922
and	40.58	42.43	1.85	**1.2**	**0.51**	0.015	**12.56**	0.366
BC08-051	59.26	81.68	22.42	**8.4**	**0.76**	0.022	**16.6**	0.484
BC08-052	74.08	84.67	10.59	**6.1**	**0.72**	0.021	**37.9**	1.105
NORTH BLOCK								
BC08-053	40.81	41.2	0.39	**0.3**	**1.88**	0.055	**6**	0.175
BC08-055	8.02	11.4	3.38	**2.8**	**0.43**	0.013	**44.59**	1.301
and	68.19	69.32	1.13	**0.9**	**1.14**	0.033	**13**	0.379

Drill sampling methods are discussed under section 11.0, “Sample Preparation, Analyses And Security”, below.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The 2008 core was photographed, logged and split at 3827153.57m N, 271184.78m E, Nad 83, Zone 12 projection (drill pad BC08-038) on the private patented claims. The core was logged by Elise Morin, Dan Hepp and Mike McCaig. Most of the core was sampled to determine if precious metal values extended beyond the Burro Vein and immediate wallrock. Sample intervals were generally 1.0 to 2.0m and breaks were primarily dictated by lithological changes, followed by structural and textural changes. Narrow features such as veinlets and dykes were sampled separately where possible and smaller intervals were sampled where distinct differences were noted within the Burro Vein. A total of 1473 core samples were collected for analysis, excluding the 273 quality control samples.

The core was then sawn in half by trained personnel and samples placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered, secured and transported to the office of Northern Freegold in Wikieup where standards and blanks were inserted, bags secured, and all samples delivered to Kingman, Arizona by company personnel and sent by United Parcel Service to ALS Chemex (now ALS Minerals), Sparks, Nevada. Preparation and analysis were completed at ALS Chemex’s Elko, Winnemuca and Reno facilities. After sampling the core was delivered to the enclosed yard of Mr. Doak Geist in Wikieup for storage.

Generally one gold standard was inserted for every 15 samples and one blank sample every 20 samples for quality control. In addition, one duplicate sample was obtained by re-splitting the remaining half of the core (resulting in a quarter of the core) for one sample interval every 20 samples. A total of 109 standard and 84 blank samples were inserted and 80 duplicate samples collected for a total of 273 quality control samples. The SRM standards and blanks were obtained from Shea Clark Smith, Minerals Exploration and Environmental Geochemistry (MEG), Carson City, Nevada.

MEG standards SRM 0.20 (a 0.234 g/t Au standard) and NBM-3b (102 $\pm$15.2 g/t Au, standard) were used in DDH BC08-023 to -033 and Adit 1 and 3. It was identified that the standard deviation of NBM-3b was too large, so NBM-3b was replaced by SRM 6.0 (a 6.405 g/t Au standard) starting in hole BC08-034. The blank used throughout consisted of barren rhyolite tuff, MEG JOB #S107014X (<0.005 g/t Au) *(Morin, 2009)*.

All 2008 samples were analyzed for Al, Sb, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Hg, Mo, Na, Ni, P, K, Ag, Sc, Sr, S, Th, Ti, Tl, W, U, V and Zn using a 35 element inductively coupled plasma (ICP)-AES package, which involves aqua regia digestion and atomic emission spectrometry (AES). Gold was analyzed on 30 gram pulps by fire assay followed by ICP-AES analysis. Gold values greater than 1000 ppb were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Silver was also analyzed by ore grade analysis involving HF-HNO_3-$HClO_4$ acid digestion with HCl leach and ICP finish.

In the 1987-88 drill program the assay interval was generally five feet and gold and silver assays were completed by fire assay procedure by Chemex Labs Inc. (now ALS Minerals), Sparks, Nevada.

Quality control procedures were also implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and check repeat analyses and resplits (re-analyses on the original sample prior to splitting). There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer. ALS Minerals Laboratory does and ALS Chemex and Chemex did carry ISO 9001 registration and is/was accredited to ISO 17025 Standards Council of Canada for the procedures performed. In the author's opinion the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate for the programs.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The geochemical data was verified by sourcing analytical certificates and digital data. Analytical data quality assurance and quality control was indicated by the overall favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory inserted standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats).

Statistical analysis on the laboratory and company inserted standard, blank and duplicate samples has shown that there is some variability. A quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) study was performed by Ms. L. Bloom of Analytical Solutions Ltd. There is acceptable repeatability on the rhyolite blank, although one was slightly high (0.09 g/t Au). However, there is no evidence of systematic gold contamination during analysis based on the pulp blanks that were inserted with samples *(Bloom, 2009)*. Internal ALS Chemex standards were within acceptable ranges for gold.

The standards ranged from 75.7 to 134.5 g/t Au in NBM-3b (used in BC08-023 to -033), 5.01 to 6.61 g/t Au in SRM 6.0 and primarily from 0.129 to 0.231 g/t Au in SRM 0.2, with two results extremely low, 0.068 and <0.001 g/t Au. The latter is thought to be a mislabelled blank sample. The two MEG standards are biased significantly low, up to 20% for SRM 0.20 and 10% low for SRM 6.0. NBM-3B was biased high (up to 5%), but was discontinued partway through the program and replaced by SRM 6.0 *(Bloom, 2009)*. There appears to be a problem with inadequate standards being supplied to establish overall accuracy of the assays *(Bloom, 2009)*.

Nine of the 80 field duplicate samples returned elevated variations, but overall it appears that there is good reproducibility with no bias evident between original and duplicate halves of the drill core *(Bloom, 2009)*.

Data verification for gold is acceptable but in future work on the property, homogeneous gold and silver standards should be utilized with well established accepted values. There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. In the author's opinion, the data provided in this technical report is adequately reliable for its purposes.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Heap leach tests were conducted by Mountain States Research and Development, Tucson, Arizona on the Burro Creek mineralization in 1981 for Northern Arizona Milling Company *(Boehme, 1981)*. Two samples were tested, one labeled Adit #3 weighing 506 pounds, and one labeled Adit #4 weighing 408 pounds. The column leach tests consisted of crushing to -3/8 inch, mixing and splitting, cyanide leaching over a 33 day period and assaying. The samples responded favourably and are tabulated below. After 12 days gold extraction was 61% or 85% of the final extraction. Silver extraction on Adit #4 was 26% or 84% of the final extraction after 12 days.

TABLE 22: Summary of 1981 column leach tests

Sample No.	NaCN lbs/ton	CaO lbs/ton	Feed Assay (oz/ton)		% Recovery - 33 days	
			Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Adit #3	2.61	1.21	0.250	1.95	71.65	30.59
Adit #4	6.19	0	0.138	13.76	60.04	57.77

Four flotation tests were performed on a composite sample consisting of approximately equal quantities from samples Adit #3 and Adit #4. Gold recovery was comparable to cyanide leaching but silver recovery was significantly higher suggesting the possible presence of sulphides *(Robinson, 1982)*.

TABLE 23: Summary of 1981 flotation tests

Grind Time	Grind		Feed Assay (oz/ton)		Cons. Assay (oz/ton)		Recovery in %	
minutes	% +100	% -200	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
6	31.4	50.4	0.21	8.6	0.127	6.3	59.8	72
8	17.3	59.0	0.20	8.0	0.135	5.0	68.0	62
10	9.7	63.8	0.17	8.6	0.119	6.4	70.9	74
15	1.1	81.2	0.23	8.3	0.170	6.3	72.9	76

Cyanide leach tests, including screen analysis, bottle leach and agitation leach tests were conducted in 1984 at the Yucca Mill Laboratory for Arizona Silver Corporation *(Dodge, 1984b)*. The screen analysis showed that 56% of the total sample was ¼ inch plus #8 mesh size and contained 68% of the total gold in the sample. Bottle leach tests indicated that 81% of the gold and 27% of the silver was extracted after 148 hours with 57% of the gold recovered after only 47 hours. NaCN consumption was 1 lb/ton after 148 hours and 0.5 lb/ton after 47 hours. Agitation leach tests produced the following results.

TABLE 24: Comparison of 1984 agitation leach tests

Mesh size	Recovery in %		Time (hours)	NaCN consumption	pH change
	Au	Ag			
-200	100%	71%	4	1 lb/ton	none
	81%		1		
-70 to +200	99%	69%	5	1.1 lb/ton	slight drop
	78%		1		
-16 to +50	55%	30%	4	0.5 lb/ton	none

Cyanide leach tests were also completed in 1988 by Bacon, Donaldson and Associates for Arizona Silver Corporation. Two column cyanidation tests were completed on two samples from the same blend of drill core splits, one weighing 45.007 kg crushed to ⅜ inch (1 cm), the other weighing 47.49 kg crushed to ¾ inch (2 cm). Leaching was conducted over a 45 day period. Final gold extraction was reached in 25 days but silver extraction slowed down after 10 days, but continued to increase and noticeably increased after increasing the NaCN concentration from 1 g/l on day 34 to 2.5 g/l. The higher NaCN consumption in C2 was thought to be due to testing new experimental apparatus. After 25 days NaCN consumption was 0.3 kg/t for C1 and 0.91 kg/t for C2 *(Henrioulle and Bacon, 1988)*. Results are summarized below in Table 25.

TABLE 25: Summary of 1988 column leach tests

Sample	Max.	Time	Consumption		Grade (oz/ton)		% Extraction		Residue (g/t)	
No.	Size	(days)	NaCN	CaO	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
C1	1 cm	45	0.56 kg/t	0.22 kg/t	0.039	1.165	67.0	35.8	0.45	25.61
C2	2 cm	45	1.97 kg/t	0.28 kg/t	0.040	1.249	62.9	27.6	0.51	31.02

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There is no current mineral resource estimate for the Burro Creek Project. A mineral resource estimate was released in 2011 *(Pautler et al., 2011)* to the NI 43-101 standards at the time, but can no longer be considered as such due to revised CIM standards in 2014 (pertaining to “reasonable expectations of eventual extraction”) and revised NI 43-101 standards in 2016. The estimate is now considered an historical resource estimate and is discussed under section 6.2, “Historical Estimates”.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no properties adjacent to the Burro Creek property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author’s knowledge, there is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Burro deposit contains an historical mineral resource estimate with an historical indicated resource of 2,331,871 tonnes grading 1.01 g/t Au and 36.77 g/t Ag (yielding 122,491 ounces at a 1.63 g/t Au equivalent) and an historical inferred resource of

2,247,069 tonnes grading 0.60 g/t Au and 30.95 g/t Ag (yielding 81,304 ounces at a 1.13 g/t Au equivalent), both using a cut-off grade of 0.50 g/t Au *(Pautler et al. 2011)*. The historical indicated resource occurs within the Central Block. The North Block and area between the North and Central Blocks contains only an historical inferred resource.

The historical indicated and inferred mineral resource estimate was prepared for Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. *(Pautler et al., 2011)* in compliance with NI 43-101 standards at the time, but may not conform to recent changes to CIM standards and should not be treated or relied upon as a current mineral resource. The Burro historical mineral resource estimate is not considered by Sitka Gold Corp. to be a current mineral resource, as a qualified person has not completed sufficient work to classify it as such.

The author considers the NI 43-101 report to be relevant and reliable given that no additional work of significance has been completed since the issuance of the historical mineral resource estimate and uses categories as defined in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101. A site examination and an assessment of the historical mineral resource estimate is required and current standards applied by a qualified person pertaining to reasonable expectations of eventual extraction.

Metallurgical testing of the Burro Creek mineralization indicates a favourable response to cyanide leaching *(Boehme, 1981 and Henrioulle and Bacon, 1988)*. The property was permitted in 1988 (Coe, personal communication and various letters from BLM, 1988). However, the gold and silver prices fell at this time and the Central Block was never put into production.

Previous and current work concentrated only on the northern third exposure of the 330-340º/50-75ºNE trending Burro Vein, referred to as the Burro deposit, primarily on the Central Block of the Burro deposit, covering only a 300m strike extent of the Burro Vein; the vein having been discontinuously traced over a strike length of 1.7 km. The historical inferred resource from 2011 includes an additional 350m strike extent of the Burro Vein covering the North Block and area between the North and Central Blocks.

The North Block contains economic grades of mineralization, including 0.38 g/t Au and 8.71 g/t Ag over 18m in RC hole 88-36 (which did not incorporate a high grade value of 11.14 g/t Au), and 1.82 g/t Au and 9.26 g/t Ag over 15m from bulk chip sampling. The three holes drilled in 2008 indicated continuity to the vein with the best intersection returning 0.43 g/t Au and 44.59 g/t Ag over a 2.8m true width in BC08-55.

Previous chip sample results from the South Block of the Burro Vein contain significant values of 0.72 g/t Au, 50.40 g/t Ag over 21m and 1.75 g/t Au, 3.43 g/t Ag over 4.6m, with similar values evident in the hanging wall and footwall. This portion of the vein has a significant width (21m) and favourable topography amenable to open pit mining.

Mineralization on the Burro Creek property remains open to the north and south along strike of the Burro Vein and at depth, and in possible subparallel structures. MMI soil sampling in 2008 and 2013 was effective in detecting the Burro Vein within the Central Block and South Blocks, and suggests continuity of the vein in between. Two anomalies were identified with an aggregate length of 600m. The northernmost one extends 350m

over widths of 100 to 250m and adjoins the historical resource estimate on the Central Block, which covers an area of approximately 350 by 45m, to the south. The second anomaly extends 250m north of the South Block with widths of 75 to 150m. In the northern anomaly a possible widening of the vein is suggested that may be related to a crosscutting fault.

High grade zones also occur within the Burro deposit, which require an evaluation for underground mining potential which could add additional resources. Sulphides and possible associated precious metal enrichment were previously noted in the footwall of the Central Block *(Hanna, 1988)* and in the footwall of the South Block. The 2008 drill program did not encounter precious metal enrichment in the pyritic footwall of the Central Block of the Burro Vein but 1988 chip sampling of the pyritic footwall of the South Block returned significant precious metal results, indicating that pyritic zones within the hanging wall and particularly the footwall of the vein require sampling.

The Burro Creek Project is still at a relatively early stage of mineral exploration, and as such considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical surveys, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation, with only restricted drilling. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the properties. Although the author believes that the surveys on the properties are scientifically valid, evaluating the size and grade of mineralization is hampered by a lack of rock exposure in critical areas.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

An update of the historical estimate to a current mineral resource estimate is recommended, which will require a site examination and an assessment of the historical mineral resource estimate by a qualified person and current CIM (2014) standards applied pertaining to reasonable expectations of eventual extraction.

The overburden and rock covered northern strike extension, between the Central and South Blocks, southern strike extension of the Burro Vein and coincident MMI soil gold-silver anomalies detected in 2008 and 2013 will require an initial evaluation involving detailed prospecting, mapping and sampling of any exposures or leakage zones followed by trenching.

A CSAMT ground induced polarization survey (commonly used over buried vein mineralization in Nevada) may also detect the resistive vein within the less resistive host rocks and should be utilized over the strike extensions of the Burro Vein to trace the vein along strike. A test line should first be completed over the Burro deposit area to determine its usefulness.

Potential exists along strike at the South Block where there is potential to open pit the Burro Vein due to significant widths and favourable topography. The South Block has not been drilled but initial chip sampling returned values of 0.72 g/t Au, 50.40 g/t Ag over 21m.

Detailed chip/channel sampling and mapping are required to evaluate the size and grade of the South Block of the Burro Vein, followed by trenching and diamond drilling. Road access, involving blasting, is required to access the southern portion of the property and the existing access to the property requires repair and maintenance. Alternatively if road access is not established to the South Block, a favourable drill pad location, amenable to helicopter access, is shown in Figure 3 and should be drilled westerly.

Diamond drilling is recommended to test the South Block and the continuation of the Burro Vein along strike to the south between the Central and South Blocks. Testing the depth extent of significant results from DDH BC08-038 from Pad M in the Central Block was not undertaken in 2008 and also remains a valid target *(Morin, 2009)*. Additional infill and exploration diamond drilling is recommended in the Central to North Block areas. The drilling will provide infill in the “gap” area of the Central Block and between the North and Central Blocks. Additional drill targets include the possible northern strike extension of the Burro Vein, exploring the down dip extent in the North to Central Blocks, and possible additional veins and targets potentially refined by the Phase 1 geophysical survey and MMI soil follow up.

Three diamond drill holes, plotted on Figure 3, that can be accessed by the construction of short trails, were previously proposed to test the northern strike extension of the North Block *(Hanna, personal communication 2007)*. Following initial evaluation by CSAMT geophysical surveying and follow up of MMI soil anomalies in Phase 1, the hole locations, with some modifications, may be useful to test the northern continuity of the vein in Phase 2. Holes should be drilled westerly.

In future work on the property, homogeneous gold and silver standards should be utilized with well established accepted values.

26.1 Budget

Based on the above recommendations, the following $215,000 Phase 1 and $1,100,000 Phase 2 exploration budgets are proposed:

Phase 1 Budget:

update of historical estimate to current mineral resource estimate	$20,000
ground CSAMT induced polarization geophysical survey: (10 line km @ $3500/ line km, mob/demob)	35,000
geology and prospecting MMI soil anomalies	30,000
trenching: (100 hrs, mob/demob)	25,000
geochemistry: (200 rocks @ $45/ea, including shipping)	9,000
wages (labour, supervision, cook)	10,000
Upgrade access & South Block access: (200 hrs, mob/demob)	45,000
transportation (trucks, fuel, mob/demob) and communication	5,000
accommodation and meals	5,000
field supplies	1,000
preparation, report and drafting	10,000
contingency, miscellaneous	20,000
Phase 1 Subtotal:	**$215,000**

Phase 2 Budget: (contingent on Phase 1)

4000m diamond drilling in about 50 holes @ $200/metre (all inclusive)	$800,000
pad building, trenching: (60 hrs, mob/demob)	15,000
geochemistry: (500 rocks @ $45/ea, including shipping)	22,500
wages (200 man days geology, labour, supervision, cook)	60,000
transportation (trucks, fuel, mob/demob) and communication	30,000
accommodation and meals	28,000
field supplies	4,500
reclamation	15,000
preparation, report and drafting	25,000
contingency, miscellaneous	100,000
Phase 2 Subtotal:	**$1,100,000**

TOTAL Phase 1 and 2: $1,315,000

SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted, Effective Date: October 27, 2018

"Jean Pautler" Signing Date: October 27, 2018

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Signature page has been delivered to Sitka Gold Corp.

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for this report titled "Technical report on the Burro Creek Project", dated October 27, 2018.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with 38 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera including the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha (3T's) epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd. I have evaluated epithermal projects throughout the North American Cordillera including the Avino Mine area in Durango, Mexico.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC Registration Number 19804).

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of and have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

5) This report is based on a site visit by the author on October 25, 2018 after the latest staking and exploration programs on the property and a review of pertinent data. I previously evaluated the Project between February 7 and 14, 2007, with a site visit conducted on April 13 and 14, 2008, at the end of the latest drill program. I have no other involvement with the Burro Creek Project which is the subject of this report.

6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

7) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

8) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of Sitka Gold Corp., Coelton Ventures Ltd., any associated companies and the Burro Creek Project. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Sitka Gold Corp., Coelton Ventures Ltd., or any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in Sitka Gold Corp., or any affiliated companies and my professional relationship is at arm's length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 27th day of October, 2018,
"Signed and Sealed"

"Jean Pautler"

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
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The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate page has been delivered to Sitka Gold Corp.