Yukon Hardrock Mining, Development and Exploration Overview 2014

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ABSTRACT

In 2014, exploration and mining companies in Yukon faced major financial challenges. Of the three mines in Yukon, two were in production but produced less metal than in 2013, the third was not in operation having temporarily suspended production. On the exploration side, there were fewer projects, and with a few notable exceptions, most of these projects had smaller expenditures. Exploration spending in 2014 is estimated at approximately $80 million, an increase of $35 million over 2013 spending. However, this increase is almost entirely due to a large lead-zinc exploration program at the Selwyn project which was dormant last year. In total, there were 64 exploration projects ranging from small grassroots projects to large projects advancing toward mine development. The division of exploration expenditures by commodity is as follows: gold – 42%, zinc-lead – 40%, nickel-PGEs – 7%, silver – 6%, copper – 4% and other – 1%. The number of exploration projects by commodity is quite different: gold – 61% of exploration projects, copper – 15%, nickel-PGEs – 5%, zinc-lead – 5%, silver – 5% and other commodities – 9%. Similar to 2013, claim staking was low in 2014. Only 2100 quartz claims were staked though the number of claims in good standing remains high at 207 000 claims, representing approximately 11% of the total Yukon land base. Despite the financial adversity, significant grassroots and advanced exploration discoveries were made this season and four companies released updated or initial NI 43-101 compliant resources. Several projects also increased exploration activity mid-season due to early-season success.

INTRODUCTION

In 2014, low metal prices and depressed equity markets were major challenges for exploration and mining companies in Yukon. With one less producing mine in 2014, due to the temporary closure of the Bellekeno Mine in September 2013, metal production was down for the Territory. Exploration programs were also smaller in 2014; fewer projects were drilled than in previous years or were drilled using low-cost, shallow RAB drilling. In total, there were 64 exploration projects ranging from small grassroots projects in greenfields areas to large projects advancing toward mine development (Fig. 1). Of the 14 projects with expenditures of over $200 000, 10 had expenditures greater than $1 million.

The activities and results presented in this report are a summary rather than a comprehensive list of Yukon exploration, development and mining projects. Some results are still pending at the publication deadline of this volume. Summary statistics and analytical results are based on news releases by companies and personal communication with company representatives.

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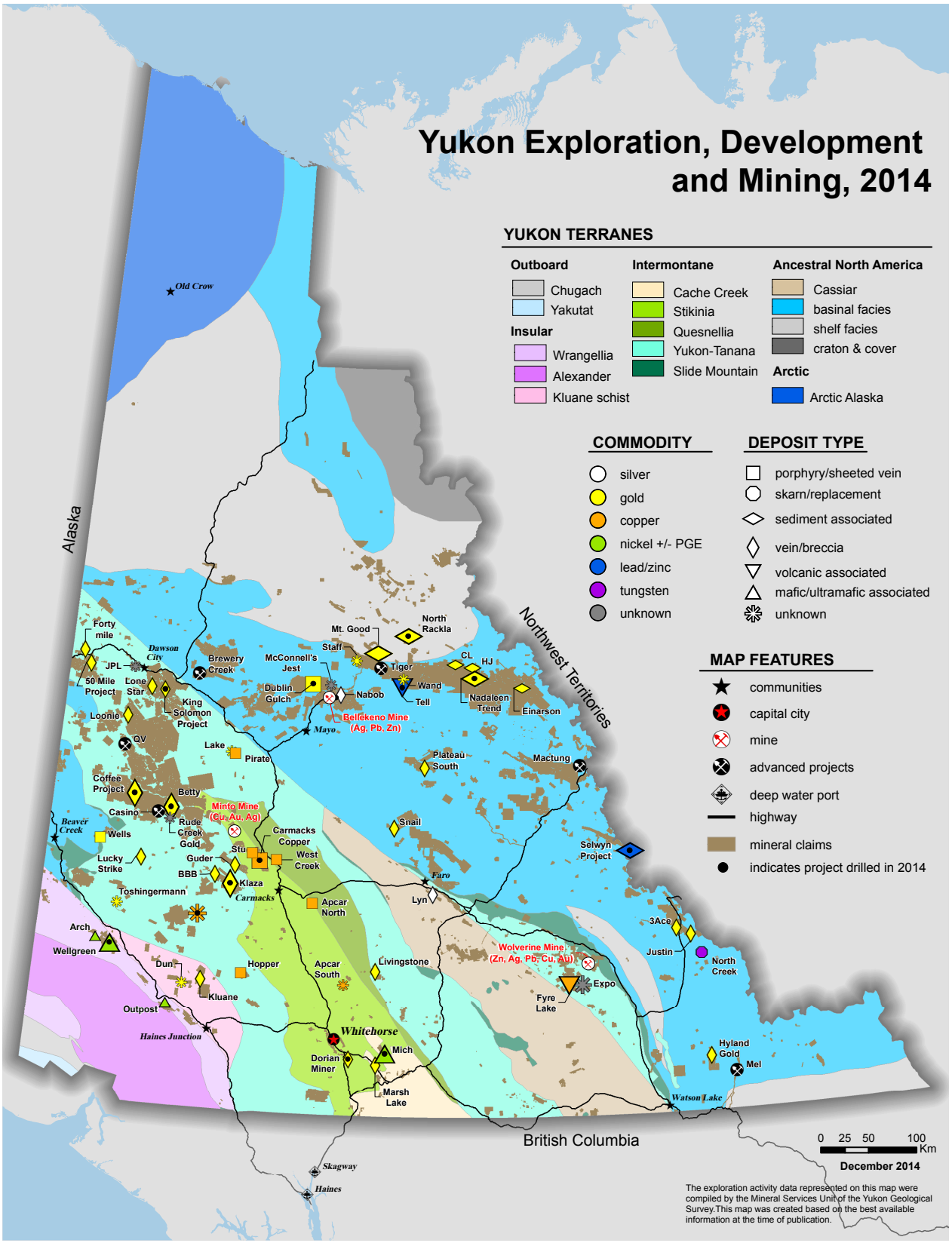

Figure 1. *Yukon exploration, development and mining projects, 2014. Large symbols represent projects with estimated expenditures ≥$100 000, small symbols with <$100 000. Black dot in the centre of a symbol indicates that drilling constituted part of the exploration activities.*

MINING AND MINE DEVELOPMENT

Yukon is home to three hard rock mines. Capstone Mining Corp.'s (www.capstonemining.com) **Minto** copper-gold-silver mine (Yukon MINFILE 115I021) continued operating at capacity in 2014. Open pit mining at Area 118 was completed in September. Further surface mining was planned for the Minto North deposit, but the company experienced delays in receiving the Water Use License Amendment required for pre-stripping. As a result, Capstone continued underground mining, and began processing stockpiled ore to maintain mill throughput. Although this resulted in slightly lower grades being milled, Capstone maintained full mill production in 2014, producing 15 112 tonnes of copper in concentrate, 147,319 oz of silver and 16,512 oz of gold during the first nine months of 2014.

Alexco Resource Corp. (www.alexcoresource.com) temporarily suspended its mining operation at the **Bellekeno** (Yukon MINFILE 105M 082) silver-lead-zinc mine in September, 2013, due to low silver prices and high operating costs. Alexco filed a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) technical report for operations at the Bellekeno, Lucky Queen and Flame & Moth deposits (December 5, 2013 News Release; Fig. 2). The PEA stated the company's intention of resuming site production activities in 2015. The plan is for initial production at the Flame & Moth deposit (Yukon MINFILE 105M 087) to be supplemented by ore from the Bellekeno deposit. Bellekeno ore would eventually be replaced by ore from the Lucky Queen deposit (Yukon MINFILE 105M 085). Permitting for development and production from the Flame & Moth deposit is underway. Subsequent to a positive environmental assessment, the Government of Yukon issued a decision document outlining terms to be met for an amended Quartz Mining License. Amendments to the current Water Use Licence are also required.

Figure 2. *Geologists David Moynihan (YGS) and Al McOnie, Vice President of Exploration (Alexco) at the future location of the Flame & Moth portal.*

The **Wolverine** Mine (Yukon MINFILE 105G 072) is owned by Yukon Zinc Corp. (www.yukonzinc.com), a private company, and produces zinc, copper and lead concentrates that are trucked to the port of Stewart, British Columbia. The mine has been operating at a planned 75% production capacity. In the first six months of 2014, approximately 215 000 tonnes of ore were milled, producing concentrates of copper (~8200 tonnes), lead (~5900 tonnes) and zinc (~41 800 tonnes), with silver and gold credits.

In 2014, overall development expenditures in Yukon totaled $47.5 million. Capstone spent $12.5 million on underground development, mining improvement projects and permitting and environmental activities at the **Minto** mine. Yukon Zinc spent $2 million, primarily on underground drilling. Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd. (www.selwynchihong.com) spent $33 million on its large lead-zinc **Selwyn** property (Yukon MINFILE 105I 012, 032, 036, 037, 042, 045, 053, 066, 067, 068, 069) near the Yukon-Northwest Territories border. The program included environmental studies, an internal scoping survey and major refurbishment of the 79-km-long Howards Pass access road which connects the property to the government-maintained Nahanni Range Road near the Cantung mine. As part of the road refurbishment, eight new permanent bridges were installed. The $13.5 million road was completed under budget and on time. A Prefeasibility Study for the Selwyn project is scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 2015.

ADVANCED PROJECTS

Several projects have defined deposits and are in advanced stages of development. Victoria Gold Corp. (www.vitgoldcorp.com) received its permit to begin construction to develop the Eagle gold deposit (Dublin Gulch; Yukon MINFILE 106D 025) on its **Dublin Gulch** property, but has deferred a production decision until equity markets recover. Golden Predator Mining Corp. (www.goldenpredator.com) released a positive PEA in November, 2014, for its **Brewery Creek** gold deposits (Yukon MINFILE 116B 160). The PEA assessed a heap leach operation whereby several of the shallow oxide deposits on the property would be mined as open pits. ATAC Resources Ltd. (www.atacresources.com) filed a NI 43-101 PEA for the Tiger deposit (Yukon MINFILE 106D 098) on the western end of its large **Rackla Gold** Project. The PEA was based on conventional open pit mining of 2 million tonnes of oxide ore at an average grade of 3.7 g/t Au; the operation would run seasonally over four years and produce 220,000 oz of gold over its mine life (July 23, 2014 News Release).

Early in the summer of 2014, Kaminak Gold Corp. (www.kaminak.com) announced the results of a NI 43-101 PEA for the **Coffee Gold** Project (Yukon MINFILE 115J 110, 111). The study indicates that Coffee represents a robust, high margin, rapid pay-back, 11-year open pit mining project at current gold prices. The deposit could become a significant Yukon producer, yielding close to 450,000 oz in the first two years and producing an average of 167,000 oz annually over the life of mine at an all-in sustaining cash cost of US$688 per ounce of gold. Subsequent to filing the PEA, Kaminak started a feasibility study for the Coffee Gold Project with a 2014 budget of $12 million. Work in 2014 to be incorporated into the study includes infill drilling, additional metallurgical test-work, continued environmental baseline activities and a condemnation drilling program (June 10 and July 28, 2014 News Releases).

Copper North Mining Corp. (www.coppernorthmining.com) revived the **Carmacks Copper** project (Yukon MINFILE 115I 008) located in west-central Yukon with the release of a new PEA that included the recovery of gold and silver along with copper. Re-engineering and optimization of the mine and processing plan was done with the aim of reducing capital expenses for the project. The main aspect of this optimization is looking at various leaching processes whereby crushed ore is submerged in weak sulphuric acid. In mid-October Copper North Mining announced the commencement of a joint Canada-China Feasibility Study, a key component of which is the use of Chinese equipment to reduce capital costs.

After a brief hiatus, to allow further consultations with the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation, Western Copper and Gold Corp. (www.westerncopperandgold.com) has restarted the Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Assessment Board (YESAB) process for its large **Casino** copper-gold porphyry deposit (Yukon MINFILE 115J 028) in western Yukon. Concurrent with the permitting process, Western Copper recently signed a number of contracts with project management firms and equipment providers. North American Tungsten (www.natungsten.com) received YESAB approval for its **Mactung** tungsten deposit (Yukon MINFILE 105O 002) near the NWT border at MacMillan Pass; specific conditions must be met by the company before a Quartz Mining License can be issued. The underground mining operation will process 2000 tonnes of ore per day and is expected to be in operation for 11 years.

EXPLORATION

Exploration spending in 2014 is estimated at approximately $80 million (Fig. 3), an increase of $35 million over 2013 spending. This increased amount is almost entirely attributable to Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd. which spent $32 million on exploration at the Selwyn lead-zinc project in west-central Yukon. The large expenditures at the Selwyn project skew the exploration spending toward base metals. Exploration expenditures, and the exploration section of this report, are easily subdivided by commodity. The breakdown of exploration spending by commodity is as follows: gold – 42%, zinc-lead – 40%, nickel-PGEs – 7%, silver – 6%, copper – 4% and other – 1% (Fig. 4). The breakdown changes dramatically when calculated based on the number of exploration projects: 61% of exploration projects were gold-focused, 15% were for copper, 5% were for nickel-PGEs, 5% were for zinc-lead, 5% were for silver and 9% were for other commodities (Fig. 5).

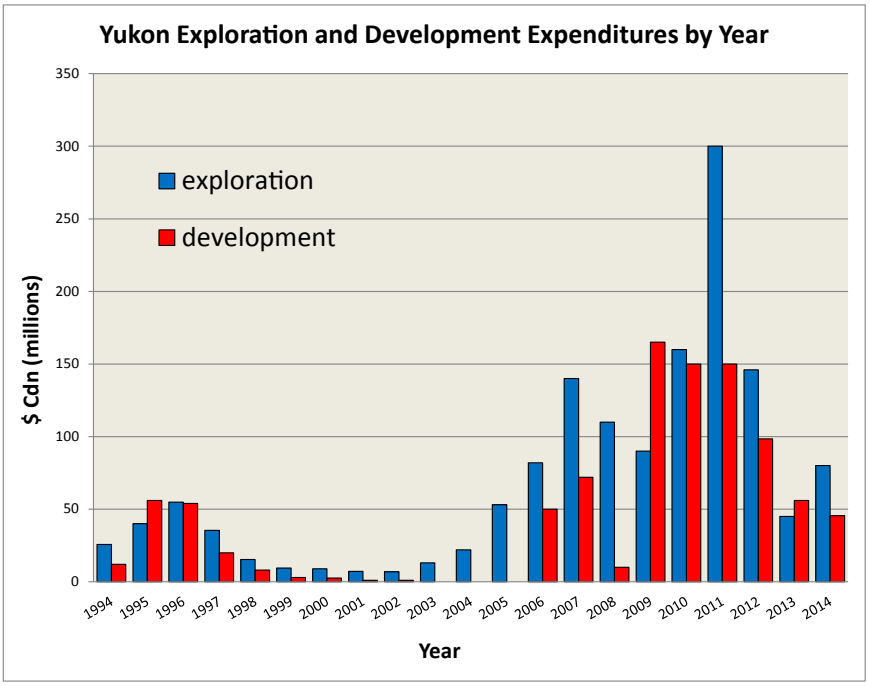

Figure 3. *Estimated exploration and development expenditures on Yukon projects, 1994-2014.*

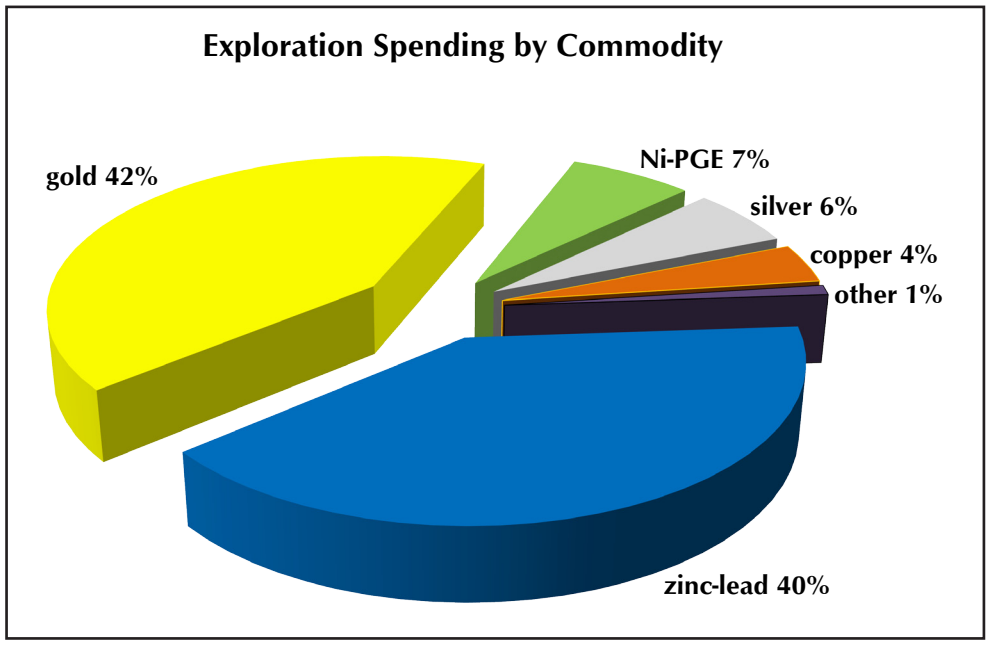

Figure 4. *Pie chart of estimated percentage of exploration expenditures on Yukon projects, 2014, sorted by primary metal of interest for exploration project. Total exploration expenditures for 2014 were $80 million.*

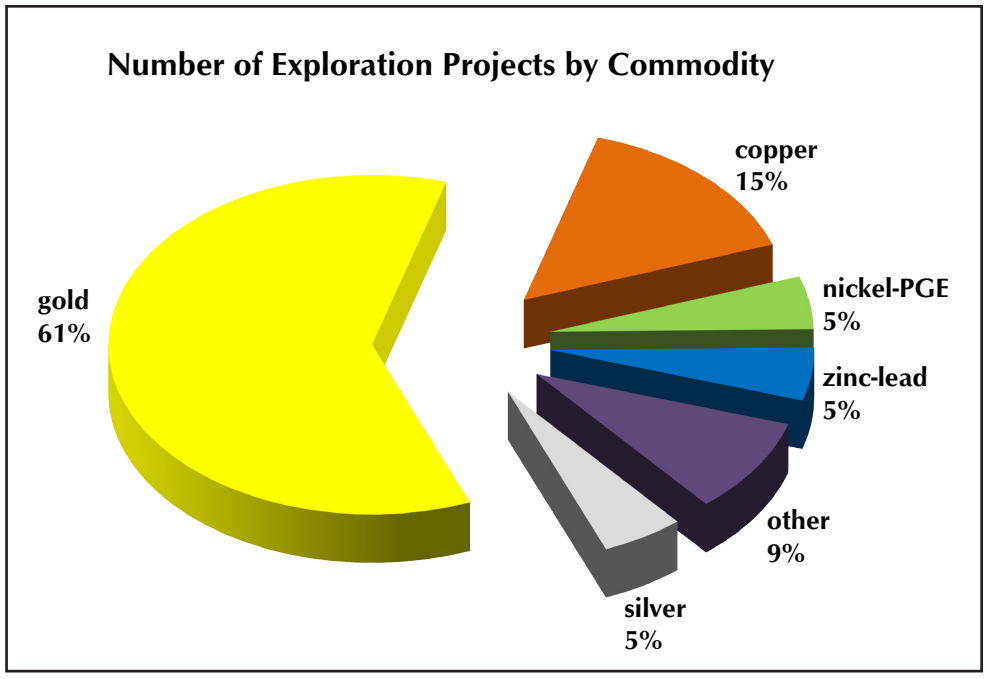

Figure 5. *Pie chart of estimated percentage of exploration projects by commodity, based on the primary metal of interest for exploration project. There were 64 exploration projects in Yukon in 2014.*

Claim staking was almost imperceptible in 2014: only 2100 quartz claims were staked, down from the peak activity of 2011 when almost 115 000 hardrock claims were staked (Fig. 6). The number of claims in good standing has dropped slightly to 207 000 claims, representing approximately 11% of the total Yukon land base.

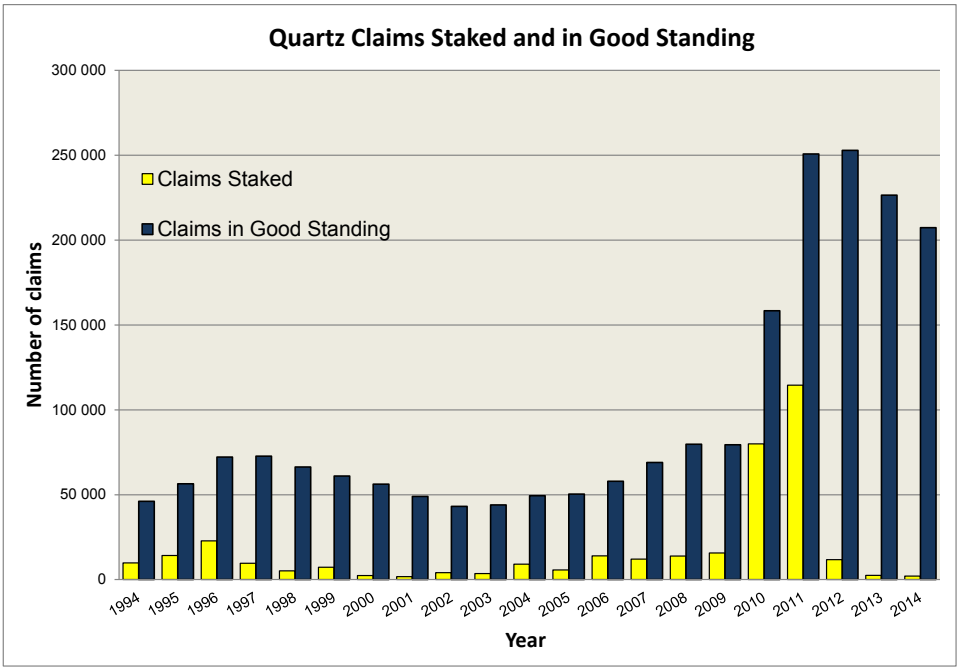

Figure 6. *Number of claims staked and number of claims in good standing in Yukon between 1994 and 2014.*

PRECIOUS METALS – GOLD

Sediment associated (Carlin-style)

ATAC Resources (www.atacresources.com) was active on the Nadaleen trend of its **Rackla Gold Project**, spending approximately $6.8 million primarily exploring the Osiris zone (Conrad, Osiris, Isis, Isis East and Sunrise zones) and the Anubis zone (Yukon MINFILE numbers pending). Work in 2014 included diamond drilling, overburden auger drilling, trenching, prospecting, mapping and soil sampling. The 2014 program at the Anubis area resulted in the completion of 1050 m of trenching, 50 overburden drill holes and the collection of 172 soil samples and 786 rock samples. Assays from trench samples returned gold values from below detection up to 2.30 g/t Au over 5 m. Highlights of drill result assays at the Conrad zone (Table 1) include 30.79 m of 9.5 g/t Au in drillhole DDH OS-14-227 and 40.22 m of 6.57 g/t Au from drillhole DDH OS-14-228. The 2014 program results have enabled ATAC to define geochemical anomalies and track the geochemical response back to areas of bedrock alteration, trace known faults and identify new intersecting structures that are potential feeder systems for mineralizing fluids.

Table 1. *Selected intercepts from diamond drilling on the Nadaleen Trend of ATAC Resources' Rackla Gold Project (compiled from ATAC Resources' August 26 and October 7 News Releases). *Intervals are drilled thicknesses and are believed to represent approximately 60 to 100% of true widths.*

Drillhole	Zone/Area	Depth of intersection (m)	Intersection*
OS14-230	Conrad	624.8	3.0 g/t Au over 42.7 m
and		697.6	3.15 g/t Au over 21.7 m
OS14-229	Conrad	281.9	4.2 g/t Au over 19.2 m
and		371.9	2.8 g/t Au over 9.1 m
and		448.1	5.1 g/t Au over 36.6 m
OS14-228	Conrad	321.5	6.6 g/t Au over 40.2 m
including		323.4	18.2 g/t Au over 11.9 m
and		426.7	3.0 g/t Au over 24.4 m
OS14-227	Conrad	452.8	9.5 g/t Au over 30.8 m

Cantex Mine Development (www.cantex.ca) focused its work on the **North Rackla** and **Mt. Good** properties (Yukon MINFILE numbers pending) collecting a total of 6740 soil-talus samples in 2014. The analytical results of these samples have not yet been released. Rotary air blast drilling (RAB) in 2014 consisted of 130 holes focused on the Central North Rackla soil anomaly where a total of 46 bedrock samples were collected from 39 RAB drill holes; the highest gold value was 75 ppb. Due to extensive glacial till in the area a ground-based magnetic survey was also completed over the anomaly. A single grab sample from the North Rackla claims contained 2.9 g/t Au, 7510 ppm As, 318 ppm Sb, 77 g/t Ag, 0.3% Cu, 1.64% Pb and 19.2% Zn (October 30, 2014 News Release).

Carlincore Resources Ltd. (www.carlincoresources.com) continues to explore the potential for Carlin-type gold mineralization on its **CL and HJ** properties (Yukon MINFILE number pending) located just north of ATAC Resources' Osiris cluster. In 2014, exploration activities included detailed soil sampling, mapping and prospecting. The company also increased its footprint in Yukon to 913 quartz claims between the two properties. Nearly 2000 soil samples and over 250 grab samples were collected during the course of the program. A number of property to regional-scale faults and favourable calcareous rock units were mapped within the property boundaries; multiple gold and Carlin-gold pathfinder element anomalies have been identified for future follow-up.

Porphyry/sheeted vein (intrusion-related)

Victoria Gold Corp. (www.vitgoldcorp.com) conducted a $2 million exploration program on its **Olive** prospect (Yukon MINFILE number pending), 2 km northeast of the gold resource at the Eagle deposit on its Dublin Gulch property. The Phase 1 and 2 Olive exploration programs included 49 exploration diamond drill holes, 12 metallurgical diamond drill test holes, 7 geotechnical drill holes and 882 m of surface trenching which resulted in 6757 new assays.

Phase 1 drilling intersections provided very encouraging results including 69.7 m of 2.29 g/t Au, 96.1 m of 1.22 g/t Au and 89.6 m of 1.18 g/t Au including 42.5 m of 2.36 g/t Au (Table 2). Phase 2 Olive zone exploration drilling was targeted as a series of step-out and exploration drillholes along strike (~850 m) and across (~300 m) the interpreted Olive shear zone defined by Phase 1 drilling. Phase 2 results included intercepts of 22.5 m of 1.03 g/t Au, 20.1 m of 1.10 g/t Au and 20.9 m of 1.16 g/t Au in drillholes DG14-602C, DG14-606C and DG14-626C, respectively (November 4, 2014 News Release).

Table 2. *Selected intercepts from diamond drilling on Victoria Gold Corporation's Olive prospect (compiled from June 24, July 28 and November 4 News Releases).*
**Intervals are drilled intersections; true widths have not yet been determined but are estimated at approximately two-thirds down-hole length.*

Drillhole	Zone/Area	Depth of intersection (m)	Intersection*
DG14-584C	Olive	60.7	2.3 g/t Au over 69.7 m
including		65.5	2.9 g/t Au over 49.4 m
including		85.3	3.9 g/t Au over 29.6 m
DG14-586C	Olive	26.8	1.2 g/t Au over 96.1 m
including		33.4	2.2 g/t Au over 25.0 m
and		107.3	2.0 g/t Au over 15.6 m
DG14-588C	Olive	46.2	1.0 g/t Au over 99.9 m
including		46.2	2.2 g/t Au over 31.5 m
DG14-590C	Olive	36.6	1.0 g/t Au over 94.5 m
including		74.4	1.7 g/t Au over 35.3 m
DG14-600C	Olive	3.0	1.2 g/t Au over 89.6 m
including		42.2	2.4 g/t Au over 42.5 m

During the Phase 2 Olive program, 17 trenches were excavated and 800 trench samples were collected and analyzed. This trenching program proved effective in defining high-grade surface mineralization within the Olive shear zone and confirmed that the Olive zone mineralization defined at depth extends to surface along strike with results returning up to 3.42 g/t Au over 9 m.

As part of the Phase 1 program, three metallurgical holes were run with 96-hour bottle roll tests on 3 composite oxide and 3 composite sulphide samples. All samples were tested using a crush size to match the proposed crushing facility for Eagle (P80 6.3 mm), the proposed open pit mine on the property. Gold recovery exceeded expectations and averaged 61% on the oxide samples.

Aben Resources Ltd. (www.abenresources.com) explored its **Justin** property (Yukon MINFILE 105H 035) in southeast Yukon. The property is host to numerous styles of intrusion-related mineralization, most notably the newly discovered auriferous gold-silver-tungsten skarn and sheeted vein system which comprise the POW zone.

The Justin property includes the POW, Confluence, Main and Kangas zones which form part of a 12-km-long mineralized corridor. Work completed during the 2014 exploration program included the collection of 60 channel samples from 4 trenches, 24 rock samples, re-analysis of 230 drill core samples, 4 silt samples and 151 soil samples with coverage totaling 7.2 line km. The program was focused on two areas, the POW zone and the Big Swifty zone, where previous exploration by the company has shown the potential for intrusion-related gold mineralization at surface.

Assays from the 2014 trenching program returned encouraging results defining gold-bismuth-tellurium bearing sheeted vein systems at surface within the Justin granodiorite stock and adjacent POW zone skarn. Highlights of the 2014 trenching program include 1.15 g/t Au over 7.9 m including a higher grade intersection of 2.76 g/t Au over 1.9 m in trench TR14-004 (September 17, 2014 News Release). A total of 230 samples from 7 of 9 previously drilled POW zone holes were re-analyzed for tungsten to provide a preliminary assessment of the potential for economic tungsten mineralization. Results from JN12016 returned 8.50 m grading 0.39% WO_3 including 1.00 m of 1.12% WO_3 (Table 3).

Table 3. *Selected intercepts from diamond drilling on Aben Resources' Justin property. These holes were drilled in 2011 and 2012, but not rigorously assayed for tungsten until 2014 (compiled from October 16, 2014 News Release). *Intervals are drilled thickness; true thicknesses have not been calculated.*

Drillhole	Zone/Area	Depth of intersection (m)	Intersection*
JN11010	POW	194.0	0.25% WO_3 over 12.0 m
including		195.0	0.45% WO_3 over 5.0 m
JN12013	POW	4.1	0.10% WO_3 over 28.9 m
including		23.8	0.14% WO_3 over 9.2 m
and		45.8	1.15% WO_3 over 1.1 m
and		88.7	0.46% WO_3 over 2.1 m
including		88.7	0.87% WO_3 over 1.0 m
JN12016	POW	104.7	0.39% WO_3 over 8.5 m
including		106.3	1.12% WO_3 over 1.0 m
and		110.1	0.50% WO_3 over 3.1 m
including		111.2	0.88% WO_3 over 1.4 m
JN12019	POW	192.5	0.27% WO_3 over 7.2 m
including		197.8	0.52% WO_3 over 1.6 m

Gorilla Minerals Corp. (www.gorillaminerals.com) flew an airborne geophysical survey over its **Wels West** property (Yukon MINFILE pending) located 50 km east of Beaver Creek. In the fall, the company carried out trenching and rock sampling on the Saddle zone. The trenches cut strongly weathered biotite granite which hosts intrusive-related gold mineralization similar to deposits in the Tintina Gold Belt. The gold mineralization has been traced for 50 m over an average width of

10 m and is open in all directions (Fig. 7). Sampling from Trench 14-02 returned a weighted assay of 13.81 g/t Au over 21 m (Table 4); the sample contained visible gold. The company resubmitted five of the samples for Metallic Screen Assays which confirmed the nugget effect, but the effect on sample assay intervals appears minimal. Further work is underway to evaluate the nugget effect of samples from the property (November 21, 2014 News Release).

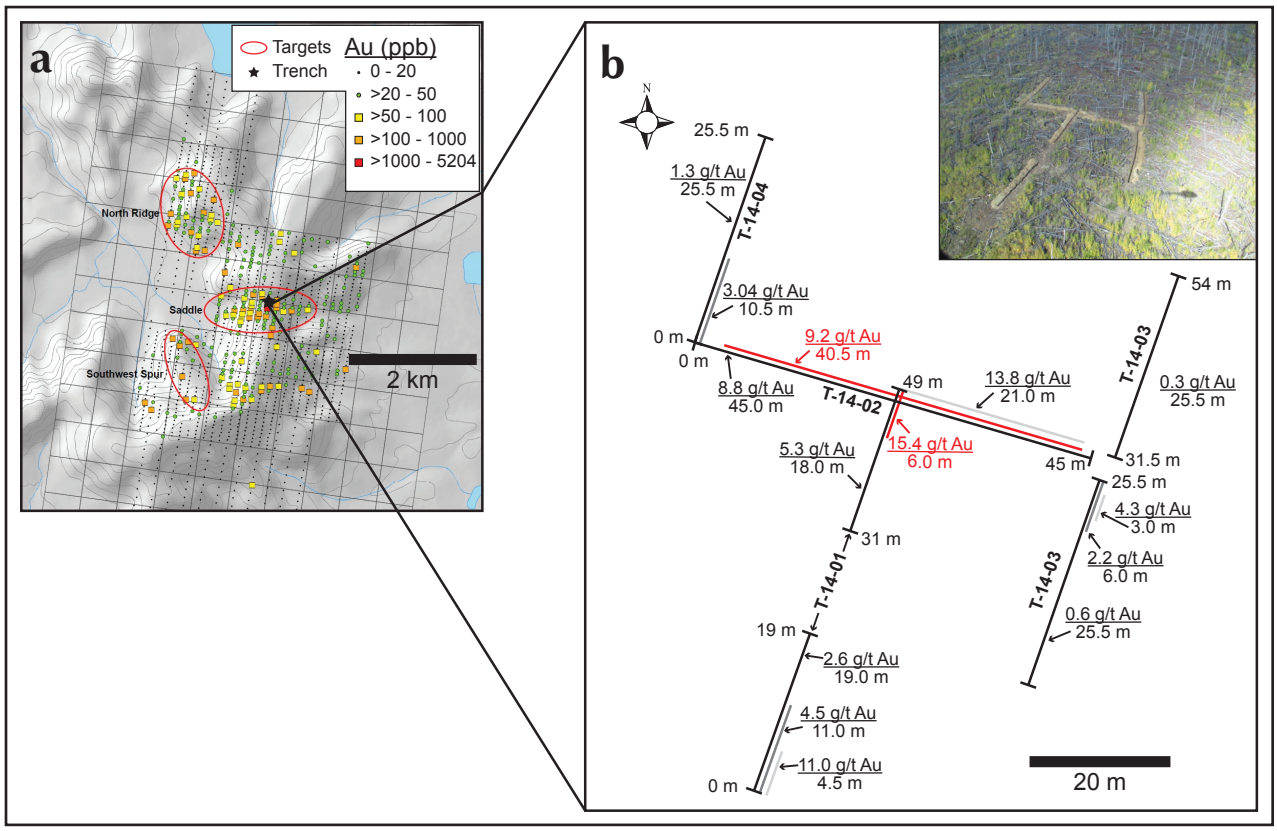

Figure 7. *a) 2013 gold-in-soil map of the Wels West property (modified from company website); 2014 trenching was done at the Saddle zone at the centre of map. b) Plan view map of the Saddle zone discovery trench with gold assays and composite intervals (modified from November 21, 2014 News Release). Photo in top right shows the covered nature of the area.*

Table 4. *Significant trench results from Gorilla Resources' Wels West property (modified from November 21, 2014 News Release). *True thicknesses of mineralized zones have not been determined.*

Trench Name	*Weighted Average Intervals
T-14-01	4.53 g/t Au over 11.0 m
including	11.0 g/t Au over 4.5 m
and	5.30 g/t Au over 18.0 m
including	15.40 g/t Au over 6.0 m
T-14-02	8.80 g/t Au over 45.0 m
including	9.15 g/t Au over 40.5 m
also including	13.81 g/t Au over 21.0 m

In 2013, Golden Predator Corp. merged with Northern Tiger Resources, consolidating a package of Yukon properties: 3Ace (Yukon MINFILE 105H 066), Sonora Gulch (Yukon MINFILE 115J 008) and R15 (Yukon MINFILE 105G 071) properties, as well as the Clear Lake (Yukon MINFILE 105L 045) and Marg (Yukon MINFILE 106D 009) deposits. Golden Predator processed three large volume bulk samples from the Sleeping Giant zone at the **3Ace property** that were collected in 2013. Overall gold recoveries for the 3 samples were 98.3%, 97.9% and 93.5% (December 2, 2014 News Release).

Vein/breccia (orogenic gold)

Kaminak Gold Corp. (www.kaminak.com) continued to expand known mineralization on its **Coffee property**, 130 km south of Dawson City (Yukon MINFILE 115J 110, 111). At the end of January 2014, Kaminak announced an updated NI 43-101 resource estimate on the project (Table 5). At a base cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au for oxide and transitional material and a 1 g/t Au cut-off for sulphide material, the updated resource estimate consists of an Indicated Resource of 14 million tonnes grading at 1.56 g/t Au for 719,000 oz, including 480,000 oz gold classified as oxide, and an Inferred Resource of 79 million tonnes grading at 1.36 g/t Au for 3,434,000 oz of gold, which includes 2,078,000 oz of gold classified as oxide (January 28, 2014 News Release).

Table 5. *Updated NI 43-101 resource estimate for the Coffee Gold Project 2014. Resources for Supremo, Latte, Double Double and Kona deposits. A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au for oxide and transitional material and 1 g/t Au for sulphide material were used (modified from January 28, 2014 News Release).*

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (oz)	Contained Au (kg)
Oxide	Indicated	8.555	1.75	480,000	14 930
	Inferred	50.437	1.28	2,078,000	64 635
Upper Transition	Indicated	3.619	1.32	153,000	4759
	Inferred	15.967	1.39	714,000	22 208
Lower Transition	Indicated	2.141	1.21	83,000	2582
	Inferred	6.662	1.43	306,000	9518
Sulphide	Indicated	0.042	1.52	2,000	62
	Inferred	5.525	1.89	336,000	10 451
Total	Indicated	14.357	1.56	719,000	22 364
	Inferred	78.591	1.36	3,434,000	106 812

In mid-May, Kaminak commenced a $5.5 million dollar Phase 1 exploration program focused on drilling new high-priority near-surface oxide gold targets and expanding previously drilled discoveries in the immediate vicinity of the established Coffee gold deposits. The company collared 27 drillholes which successfully intersected shallow, predominantly oxidized gold-bearing structures within the Kona North zone; identified mineralization 900 m along strike on the Supremo T3 trend; and intersected gold mineralization at the Cappuccino zone. Kaminak also continued

environmental and heritage baseline studies, and began a study to determine the optimal route and design of an access road to the property (September 2, 2014 News Release).

In the beginning of September 2014, Kaminak announced a $2 million dollar Phase 2 exploration program targeting primarily Kona North and other priority gold-in-soil anomalies proximal to the defined resource. The Phase 2 program proceeded in conjunction with the company's feasibility study and resulted in a total of 1600 m of drilling across 8 holes centred on the Kona North zone. All holes intercepted mineralization, including drillhole CFR0657 which intersected 28.95 m of 3.12 g/t Au (October 28, 2014 News Release).

Centerra Gold Inc. (www.centerragold.com) spent slightly less than $1 million conducting exploration on the recently optioned **Betty and Hayes** claim blocks, 50 km southeast of the Coffee project. The bulk of the 2014 exploration program was focused on the Betty claim block (Yukon MINFILE 115J 070, 071, 074). The company carried out grid soil sampling over the central and western parts of the property. Mineralized areas were geologically mapped and the White, Grable and Ford target areas were covered by ground induced polarization (IP) and magnetic geophysical surveys. The company carried out a rotary air blast (RAB) percussion drill program (>16 holes ~ 365.7 m) over the White and Grable target areas. The drilling confirmed gold mineralization in the two target areas. The company also carried out ridge and spur soil sampling on the Hayes claim block (Yukon MINFILE number pending).

In mid-September, 2014 Centerra Gold optioned Pacific Ridge Exploration's **King Solomon Dome** property (Yukon MINFILE 115O 083). Centerra immediately commenced an exploration program consisting of a ground magnetometer survey over the entire southern half of the property, an extension of the previous soil geochemical grid and extensions to the resistivity/induced polarization survey initiated by Pacific Ridge in 2013. The company also carried out a rotary air blast (RAB) percussion drill program targeting the King, Prince and other priority targets; results are pending.

Comstock Metals Ltd. (www.comstock-metals.com) announced an initial NI 43-101 compliant Inferred Mineral Resource in early July for the **VG** deposit on the company's QV project (Yukon MINFILE 115O 004) located 67 km southwest of Dawson City. Using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade the VG hosts an Inferred Resource of 4 390 000 tonnes grading 1.65 g/t Au (Table 6). The resource calculation incorporates data from 17 diamond drill holes collared between 2012 and 2013. The deposit is hosted in felsic metavolcanic gneiss and is associated with silicified sericite-altered breccia, sharing similarities with Kinross Gold Corp.'s Golden Saddle deposit (Yukon MINFILE 115O 165) located 10 km to the south. The VG deposit remains open along strike and down dip (July 8, 2014 News Release).

Table 6. *Initial NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate for Comstock Metal's VG deposit on the QV property. Calculated using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold (modified from July 8, 2014 News Release).*

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (oz)	Contained Au (kg)
VG	Inferred	4.4	1.65	230,000	7154

Rockhaven Resources Ltd. (www.rockhavenresources.com) completed soil geochemical sampling, hand trenching and prospecting on its Kluane gold property northwest of Killermun Lake, approximately 45 km north-northwest of Haines Junction (Shut; Yukon MINFILE 115H 047: Lib; Yukon MINFILE 115H 055). The **Kluane** property (formerly called the Ruby Range project) consists of eight zones of quartz ± carbonate veins with native gold and/or arsenopyrite hosted in Kluane schist. The veins trend north to northwest and are discordant to foliation in the host rocks. In 2014, soil geochemical coverage was extended onto a vegetated and overburden-covered slope lying north and west of the Delor and Switchback zones and nearby electromagnetic conductors. This sampling returned several strongly anomalous results ranging from 100 to 738 ppb gold-in-soil. The highest gold-in-soil values largely coincide with surface traces of the known showings and geophysical conductors. Both geochemical and geophysical anomalies project northward into unsurveyed areas (November 6, 2014 News Release).

Northern Freegold Resources' (www.northernfreegold.com) 2014 exploration program at the **Freegold Mountain** project was designed to build on the 2013 discovery of the Irene showing (Yukon MINFILE pending). The program consisted of trench mapping and sampling, prospecting, and a total of 29 km of ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. Gold mineralization occurs in veins and breccia along a structural corridor that transects the contact between sedimentary rocks and an intrusive body. Bedrock sampling extended the known mineralized structure 50.0 m along strike with gold assays from trench TR-14-037 returning 9.45 g/t Au, 114.5 g/t Ag and 0.79% Cu over 1.0 m including 19.9 g/t Au, 145.0 g/t Ag and 0.68% Cu over 0.35 m (Table 7). The zone is currently defined along strike for 130 m and remains open in all directions with bedrock exposure in the immediate area encumbered by extensive gravel cover (November 17, 2014 News Release).

Table 7. *Significant trench results for Northern Freegold Resources' Irene zone (modified from November 17, 2014 News Release). *True thickness of the mineralized zone has not been determined to date.*

Trench Name	*Mineralized Interval
TR14-027	0.98 g/t Au over 4.50 m
including	2.69 g/t Au over 1.00 m
TR14-031	1.53 g/t Au over 5.00 m
including	2.08 g/t Au over 2.00 m
TR14-036	5.19 g/t Au, 66.8 g/t Ag, 0.29% Cu over 1.00 m
including	9.03 g/t Au, 50.3 g/t Ag, 0.24% Cu over 0.50 m
TR14-037	9.45 g/t Au, 114.5 g/t Ag, 0.79% Cu over 1.00 m
including	19.90 g/t Au, 145.0 g/t Ag, 0.68% Cu over 0.35 m

Goldstrike Resources Ltd. (www.goldstrikeresources.com) conducted excavator trenching, soil sampling, prospecting and a ground magnetic survey on its **Lucky Strike** property (Yukon MINFILE 115O 170, 171), 67 km southwest of Dawson City. Soil sampling confirmed a 7.7-km-long gold trend on the property that remains open. A new anomaly was discovered at the northwest end of this trend, with soil samples returning up to 923.7 ppb Au. A trench dug in 2013 in the vicinity of this anomaly returned values from detection level up to 2.1 g/t Au over 3 m. Deepening of the trench in 2014 returned visible gold in rusty orthogneiss, confirmed by a metallic screen assay that returned 1.1 g/t Au. The 2014 detailed geochemistry results show that trenches were dug oblique to the main northwest structural trend, which remains largely unexplored (October 8, 2014 News Release). Goldstrike also worked its Plateau South and Summit (Yukon MINFILE numbers pending) properties in the Selwyn basin area. The primary focus for 2014 was on the Plateau South property where the company conducted a 3D induced polarization survey over the Gold Dome and VG zones. The survey outlined a large, well defined chargeability anomaly near discovery hole PSVG13-03. The core of the anomaly measures approximately 200 by 100 m, and extends from about 100 m below surface to 200 m depth (September 9, 2014 News Release).

Banyan Gold Corp. (www.banyangold.com) performed a small late-season soil and rock sampling program at the **Hyland Gold** project (Yukon MINFILE 095D 011) in 2014 in southeast Yukon. The program followed up on encouraging results from the 2013 program and included focused soils/rock sampling with coincident geological mapping targeted upon the Cuz South (Yukon MINFILE 095D 033) and Montrose Ridge zones located approximately 6.5 km south of the Hyland gold deposit. In total, 496 soils and rocks were collected from over 2.2 km^2 of ground between and flanking the Cuz South and Montrose Ridge zones. Soils were sampled at 50-m-centres on grid lines of 100 m spacing; results are pending (September 30, 2014 News Release).

PRECIOUS METALS – SILVER±GOLD

Vein/breccia (epithermal)

Rockhaven Resources Ltd. (www.rockhavenresources.com) completed 104 holes (19 242 m) of diamond drilling on its 100% owned **Klaza** property (Esansee; Yukon MINFILE 115I 067), located 50 km west of Carmacks (Table 8). Drilling was focused on delineating areas of high-grade gold and silver mineralization in the BRX and Klaza zones (Fig. 8). Condemnation and geotechnical drilling were also completed in strategic areas to aid in project design for the Klaza property. The Klaza property currently hosts nine mineralized zones, which have a cumulative mineralized strike length of 9.4 km. The zones occur in a 1.8-km-wide structural corridor crosscutting mid-Cretaceous granite. Individual zones range from 1 to 75 m in width and consist of quartz-sulphide veins, breccia and fracture networks that are spatially associated with unmineralized quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes. The zones exhibit exceptional lateral and down-dip continuity, and remain open for extension along strike and depth. The company completed further geophysical surveys and excavator trenching concurrently with the diamond drill program.

Table 8. *Selected drill results from Rockhaven Resources' Klaza property (modified from September 17, October 8 and October 22, 2014 News Releases). *True widths are estimated to be approximately 80-90% of the drilled interval.*

Drillhole	Zone/Area	Depth of intersection (m)	Intersection*
KL-14-178	Klaza	95.9	25.30 g/t Au and 637 g/t Ag over 1.0 m
KL-14-184	Klaza	170.0	30.90 g/t Au and 5.28 g/t Ag over 0.7 m
KL-14-220	Klaza	277.2	15.38 g/t Au and 741 g/t Ag over 1.5 m
including		277.2	33.20 g/t Au and 1625 g/t Ag over 0.5 m
KL-14-238	Western BRX	502.4	2.19 g/t Au and 120 g/t Ag over 18.5 m
including		502.4	4.27 g/t Au and 46.1 g/t Ag over 2.4 m
including		519.6	16.29 g/t Au and 1435 g/t Ag over 1.4 m
KL-14-171	Central Klaza	76.8	22.90 g/t Au and 1100 g/t Ag over 0.6 m
KL-14-222	Central Klaza	275.4	5.15 g/t Au and 179 g/t Ag over 1.5 m
and		410.6	8.33 g/t Au and 201 g/t Ag over 1.5 m

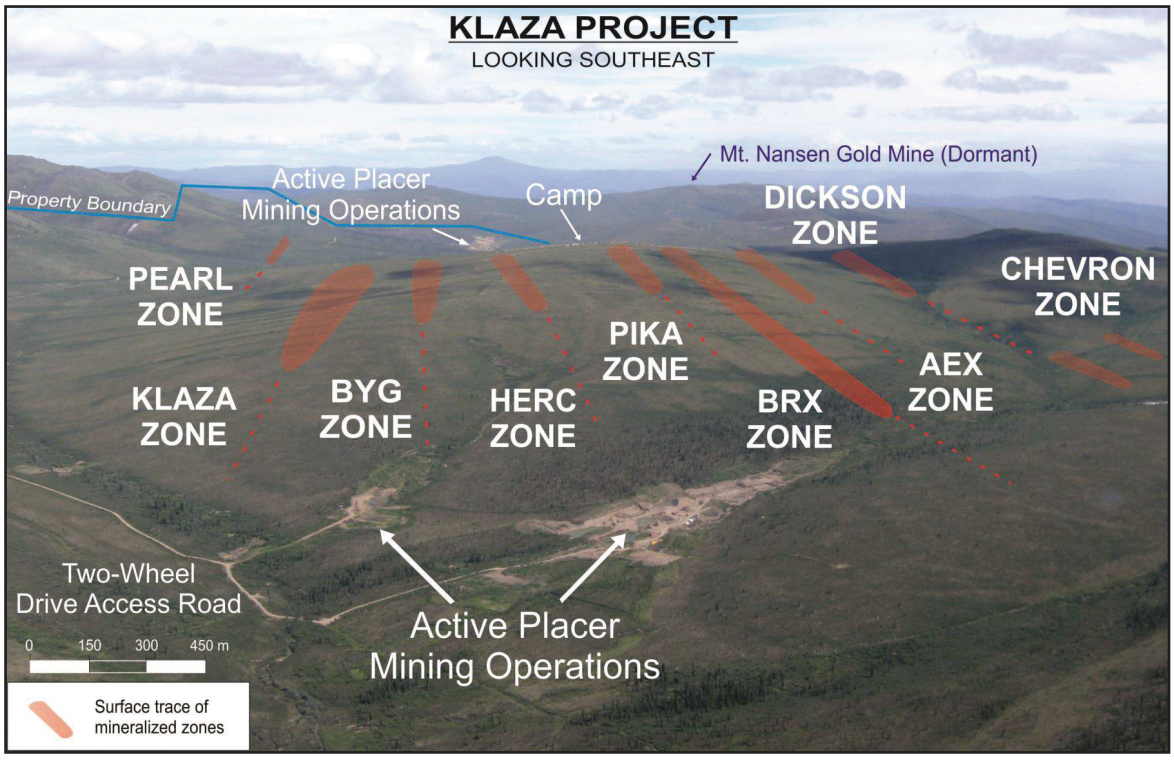

Figure 8. *View looking to the southeast of Rockhaven Resources' Klaza property (Rockhaven Resources' October 2014 corporate presentation). The majority of 2014 work was done on the Klaza and BRX zones.*

Alexco Resources' (www.alexcoresource.com) $5 million exploration program consisted of 18 267 m of drilling. Drilling occurred mainly on the **Bermingham** (Yukon MINFILE 105M 086) and **Flame & Moth** deposits (Yukon MINFILE 105M 087). An additional 2667 m of drilling was completed in eight holes to both infill and extend known Bermingham mineralization to the northeast, toward the Hector-Calumet deposit. Results from this drilling include drillhole K-14-0537 which intercepted 6.39 m (true width) with a composite silver grade of 5667 g/t Ag (165.3 oz/ton), including 1.81 m (true width) assaying 18 270 g/t Ag (532.9 oz/ton). This is the highest grade intercept Alexco has ever drilled on the property. Three other holes within 200 m of drillhole K-14-0537 intercepted between 529 g/t Ag and 714 g/t Ag over true widths ranging from 3.03 to 7.97 m (Table 9). A new resource estimate for Bermingham is expected to be completed in early 2015.

Table 9. *Selected diamond drill intercepts from the Bermingham and Flame & Moth deposits on Alexco Resources' Keno Hill property (modified from November 5, 2014 News Releases). *True widths.*

Drillhole	Zone/Area	Depth of intersection (m)	Intersection*
K-14-0524	Bermingham	236.4	545 g/t Ag, 0.06 g/t Au, 0.83% Pb and 1.21% Zn over 8.0 m
K-14-0531	Bermingham	233.0	529 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au, 1.12% Pb and 0.49% Zn over 4.9 m
including		237.6	3260 g/t Ag, 0.17 g/t Au, 7.87% Pb and 4.61% Zn over 0.3 m
K-14-0537	Bermingham	280.0	5667 g/t Ag, 0.26 g/t Au, 8.57% Pb and 1.79% Zn over 6.4 m
including		284.6	23 389 g/t Ag, 1.15 g/t Au, 33.14% Pb and 3.05% Zn over 0.4 m
K-14-0538	Bermingham	271.8	714 g/t Ag, 0.29 g/t Au, 0.34% Pb and 0.29% Zn over 3.0 m
including		275.0	4850 g/t Ag, 1.30 g/t Au, 1.71% Pb and 0.04% Zn over 0.4 m
K-14-0539	Bermingham	332.8	472 g/t Ag, 0.14 g/t Au, 2.42% Pb and 0.56% Zn over 2.7 m

In the first quarter of 2014, Metals Creek Resources Corp. (www.metalscreek.com) completed bottle roll cyanide extraction test work on drill core and trench samples collected in 2013 from the **Squid East** project (Yukon MINFILE pending) in west-central Yukon. The primary objective for this metallurgical testing was to evaluate the leaching characteristics of the weathered gold-bearing material intersected in both the 2013 drilling and trenching programs. Six samples were collected to test gold recovery and four samples for silver recoveries. Gold recoveries ranged from 83.8 to 95.7% and averaged 92% overall. Gold grades for the six samples ranged from 0.71 g/t Au to 9.99 g/t Au. Silver recoveries from the four samples collected, ranged from 60.6% to 92.6% and averaged 81.75%. Silver grades for the four samples ranged from 53.7 g/t Ag to 158 g/t Ag. All ten samples were collected from the mineralized zone, which consists of a weathered section of sericite schist with associated porphyritic sections, that remains completely open. The discovery is trail-accessible and located within the unglaciated part of west-central Yukon near an existing placer mine.

BASE METALS – LEAD+ZINC

Sediment associated (sedimentary exhalative)

Selwyn-Chihong Mining Ltd. (www.selwynchihong.com) undertook an ambitious program at its wholly-owned **Selwyn** project (Yukon MINFILE 105I012, 037, 067, 068). It was the largest drill program ever completed on the Selwyn project. The company budgeted $32 million for exploration costs and completed exploratory and definition diamond drilling (39 920 m; 219 holes), metallurgical drilling (2850 m; 20 holes) and geotechnical/hydrological drilling (12 020 m; 45 holes). Assay results from drilling include 12.2 m of 16.80% combined lead and zinc in DDH XYC-308 at the XY Central deposit (Table 10; Fig. 9).

Table 10. *Selected diamond drill intercepts from the Selwyn property of Selwyn-Chihong Mining Ltd. (personal communication, December 15, 2014). *All intersections are apparent thicknesses.*

Drillhole	Zone/Area	Depth of intersection (m)	Intersection*
ANC-191	Anniv Central	125.3	7.10% Zn and 2.41% Pb over 15.1 m
ANE-215	Anniv East	75.4	6.57% Zn and 2.50% Pb over 23.6 m
DNE-071	Don East	143.0	10.81% Zn and 2.77% Pb over 13.0 m
HCW-067	HC West	183.5	15.71% Zn and 4.88% Pb over 8.8 m
XYC-308	XY Central	99.1	10.25% Zn and 6.55% Pb over 12.2 m
XYN-106	XY Nose**	209.0	8.22% Zn and 4.92% Pb over 31.1 m

***XY Nose is located in the Northwest Territories.*

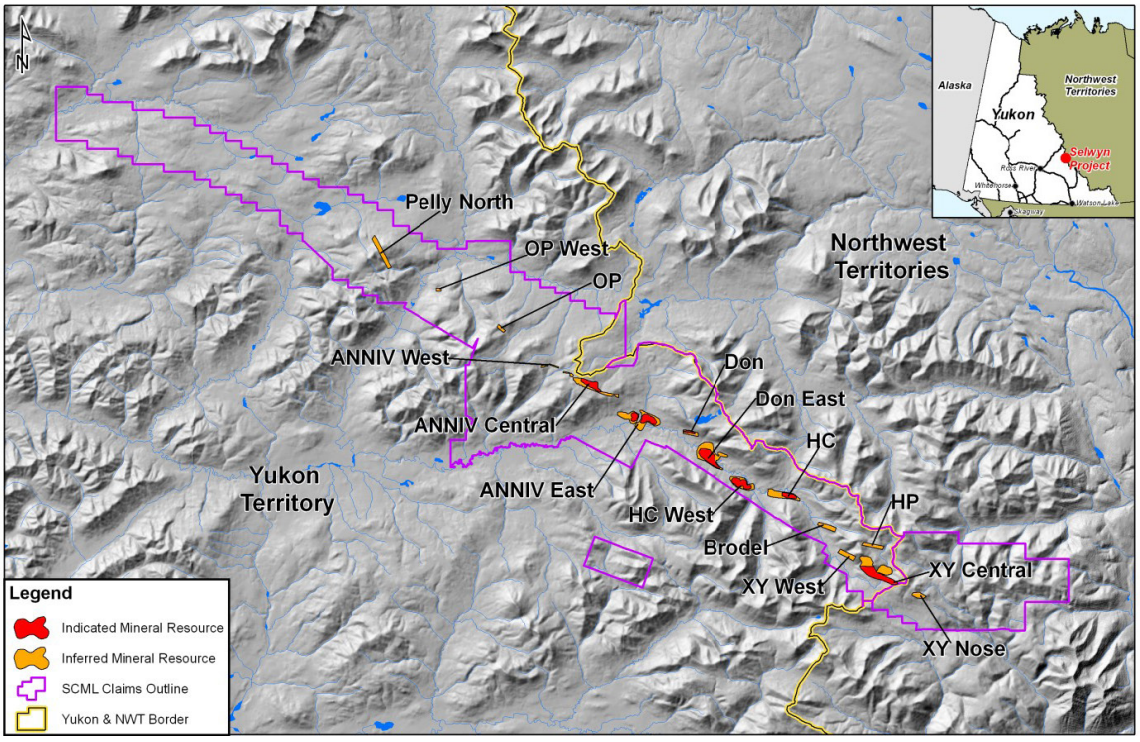

Figure 9. *Deposits along trend on the Selwyn property of Selwyn-Chihong Mining Ltd. (Image from Kirkham et al., 2012).*

Silver Range Resources (www.silverrangeresources.com) acquired the **Mel** property (Yukon MINFILE 095D 005) in 2014, and released a recalculated resource for the Mel Main zone based on historical data (Table 11). The newly calculated Inferred Resource of 5.4 million tonnes at an average grade of just below 9% Zn-equivalent is slightly smaller than previous estimates but represents the first NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate for the property. The company also conducted a preliminary assessment of barite markets in western Canada.

Table 11. *Updated NI-43-101 compliant resource estimate for Silver Range's Mel Main zone deposit. A cut-off grade of 5% zinc-equivalent (Zn-EQ%) was calculated using metal prices of US$0.89/lb zinc and US$0.96/lb lead and assuming 90.3% zinc recovery and 97.7% lead recovery (modified from November 12, 2014 News Release).*

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn EQ (%)	BaSO4 (%)
Mel Main	Inferred	5.38	6.45	1.85	8.61	44.79

Volcanic associated (volcanogenic massive sulphide)

In northern Selwyn basin, Manson Creek Resources (www.manson.ca), in conjunction with its option partner Guatavita Gold Corp., drilled 4 holes totaling 673 m at the **Guaman** property (Tell; Yukon MINFILE 106C 091). The drill program was designed to test a large induced polarization coincident chargeability and conductivity corridor, with a strong associated surface geochemical anomaly underlying gossanous spring seeps. All drillholes intersected anomalous values of silver and zinc throughout the sulphide-bearing shale units, and in the contact zone above underlying volcanic units. Highlights of the drilling include DDH2 which returned 220 m of 3.16 g/t Ag and 0.12% Zn.

Merah Resources Ltd. (www.merahresources.com.au) optioned the **Fyre Lake** property (Yukon MINFILE 105G 034) from Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. in July, 2014. The property includes the Kona deposit with a NI 43-101 Indicated Resource of 3.6 million tonnes grading 1.57% Cu, 0.10% Co and 0.61 g/t Au, and an Inferred Resource of 5.4 million tonnes grading 1.48% Cu, 0.08% Co and 0.53 g/t Au (Blanchflower, 2006). Both resources have a 1% Cu cut-off grade. In 2014, Merah Resources, an Australian public company, contracted a helicopter-borne VTEM (versatile time-domain) electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey over the property. The survey successfully detected the Kona deposit as well as anomalies along strike potentially extending the Kona deposit a further one kilometre beyond the current limit of drilling (October 22, 2014 News Release).

BASE METALS – COPPER

Porphyry/Sheeted Vein

Copper North Mining Corp. (www.coppernorthmining.com) focused its efforts on reviewing all aspects of the **Carmacks Copper** project (Yukon MINFILE 115I 008) in west-central Yukon. On the exploration front the company carried out trenching and induced polarization geophysical surveys over Zone 2 and Gap areas with the aim of expanding known copper oxide resources (Fig. 10). Initial trenching has met with

success and has extended the mineralization in Zone 2 from the initial 100 m of strike length to more than 500 m (May 20, August 21, September 2 and October 14, 2014 News Releases).

Figure 10. *Looking southeast towards Williams Creek from a Zone 1 trench at Copper North Mining's Carmacks Copper property.*

Strategic Metals Ltd. (www.strategicmetalsltd.com) explored its road-accessible **Hopper** gold-copper-porphyry/skarn property (Yukon MINFILE 115H 019, 034) in southwest Yukon with prospecting, trenching, soil sampling and geophysical surveys. The mineralization system is inferred to be a gold-copper-molybdenum porphyry with sub-horizontal copper-gold skarn zones (Fig. 11).

Figure 11. *Archer Cathro geologists Heather Burrell and Andy Mitchell in front of an outcrop of the Hopper pluton at the Hopper North anomaly.*

BASE METALS – NICKEL+PLATINUM GROUP METALS (PGM)

Wellgreen Platinum Ltd. (formerly Prophecy Platinum Ltd.) (www.wellgreenplatinum.com) continued to advance its platinum group metals (PGM)–nickel-copper **Wellgreen** deposit (Yukon MINFILE 115G 024). In mid-July, the company released an updated NI 43-101 compliant resource for the project (Table 12). Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources increased to 330 million tonnes at 1.67 g/t platinum equivalent or 0.44% nickel equivalent employing a 0.57 g/t platinum equivalent cut-off or 0.15% nickel equivalent cut-off in a pit-constrained resource containing 5.53 million oz of platinum+palladium+gold, 1894 million lbs of nickel and 1021 million lbs of copper. A large Inferred Mineral Resource (846 million tonnes) was also identified (July 24, 2014 News Release). The company reported that updated metallurgical test work using conventional flotation showed improved recoveries for all major metals versus the 2012 Preliminary Economic Assessment, including increases of 35% for platinum and 13% for nickel (September 3, 2014 News Release). On the exploration front, the company drilled 6 diamond drill holes (~3700 m) and re-logged and sampled 11 000 m of historic drill core at Wellgreen. All results will be incorporated into a pre-feasibility study to be released in 2015. Wellgreen Platinum also carried out rock and soil sampling, and geological mapping on the adjoining Burwash property (Walsh, Yukon MINFILE 115G 100).

Table 12. *Updated NI 43-101 resource estimate for the Wellgreen PGM-Ni-Cu project. A cut-off grade of 0.57 g/t Pt Eq. or 0.15% Ni Eq. was used (modified from July 24, 2014 News Release).*

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	Ni %	Cu %	Co %	Pt Eq. g/t	Ni Eq. g/t
Wellgreen	Measured	92.293	0.252	0.246	0.052	0.260	0.155	0.015	1.713	0.449
	Indicated	237.276	0.231	0.238	0.042	0.261	0.135	0.015	1.656	0.434
	Total M&I	329.569	0.237	0.240	0.045	0.261	0.141	0.015	1.672	0.438
	Inferred	846.389	0.234	0.226	0.047	0.237	0.139	0.015	1.571	0.412

Longford Exploration Services (www.longfordexploration.com) conducted a small reconnaissance exploration program on its **Outpost** property (Yukon MINFILE 115B 012) located in the Kluane Ranges 85 km southeast of the Wellgreen deposit. One grab sample from the property yielded 1.2 ppm Au; another sample assayed 0.13 % Cu (Fig. 12). Magnetic highs delineated from a previously flown aeromagnetic survey suggest large-scale mineralizing structures or large mafic/ultramafic intrusive rocks may underlie the property.

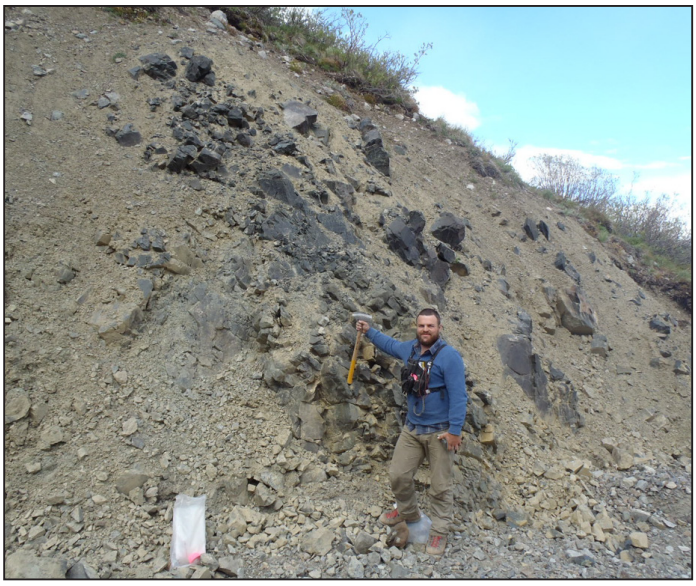

Figure 12. *Longford Exploration geologist James Rogers samples an ~100 m wide ultramafic dike on the Outpost property, near Kluane Lake.*

First Point Minerals (www.firstpointminerals.com) explored for an unusual nickel-iron alloy, awaruite, in serpentinized ultramafic rocks of the Cache Creek terrane in southern Yukon. The company carried out detailed geological mapping and channel rock sampling on the key target area of the **Mich** claims (Yukon MINFILE 105D 070, 071, 153) before drilling two diamond drill holes (873 m) in opposite directions from the same set-up. Drillhole 1 returned 255.2 m averaging a grade of 0.087% Davis Tube magnetically recoverable (DTR) nickel; drillhole 2 returned 453.6 m (entire hole) averaging 0.087% DTR nickel (Table 13). Exploration work carried out to date has defined a 2-km-long southeast-trending zone of disseminated awaruite mineralization marked by a number of strong rock anomalies grading better than 0.08% DTR nickel.

Table 13. *Selected drill results from First Point Minerals' Mich property. Assays were determined using Davis Tube magnetic separator to produce a Davis Tube magnetically recovered (DTR) nickel value (modified November 13, 2014 News release).*Drilled intervals only, true widths have not been calculated.*

Drillhole	Zone/Area	Depth of intersection (m)	Intersection*
Hole 1	Key Target	3.0	0.087% DTR nickel over 255.2 m
including		3.0	0.096% DTR nickel over 156.1 m
including		186.0	0.079% DTR nickel over 72.2 m
Hole 2	Key Target	2.7	0.087% DTR nickel over 453.6 m
including		2.7	0.079% DTR nickel over 81.3 m
including		104.0	0.073% DTR nickel over 65.0 m
including		179.0	0.096% DTR nickel over 223.0 m
including		424.1	0.123% DTR nickel over 32.2 m

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APPENDIX 1: 2014 EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Project	Optioner/Owner	Occurrence	NTS	Work type	Commodity	Deposit
PRECIOUS METALS - GOLD						
3Ace	Golden Predator Mining	105H 066	105H09	BS	Gold	vein/breccia
50 Mile Project	0908937 B.C. Ltd.		116C02		Gold	vein/breccia
BBB	Strategic Metals Ltd.		115I04		Gold	vein/breccia
Betty	Centerra Gold Inc.	115J 074	115J 15	P, G, GGP, SGC, RGC, T, RC	Gold	vein/breccia
CL	Carlincore Resources Ltd.		106C07		Gold	sediment associated
Coffee Project	Kaminak Gold Corp.	115J 110	115J14	RGC, DD, RC, ES	Gold	vein/breccia
Dorian Miner	All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services		105D10	DD	Gold	vein/breccia
Dun	Long, Charlie		115G01		Gold	Unknown
Dublin Gulch (Olive)	Victoria Gold Corp.	106D 025	106D04	RGC, T, DD, GGP	Gold	porphyry/ sheeted vein
Einarson	Anthill Resources		106B03	P, RGC	Gold	sediment associated
Forty mile	Golden Predator Mining	116C 118	116C02		Gold	vein/breccia
Guder	Northern Freegold Resources	115I 053	115I06	P, G, GGP, RGC, T	Gold	vein/breccia
HJ	Carlincore Resources Ltd.		106C01		Gold	sediment associated
Hyland Gold	Banyan Gold Corp.	095D 011	095D12	G, SGC, RGC	Gold	vein/breccia
Justin	Aben Resources Ltd.	105H 035	105H09	P, G, RGC, T	Gold	vein/breccia
King Solomon Project	Centerra Gold Inc.	115O 083	115O15	G, GGP, SGC, RGC, RC	Gold	vein/breccia
Klaza	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	115I 067	115I03	GGP, RGC, T, DD	Gold	vein/breccia
Kluane	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	115H 047	115H04	P, GGP, SGC, RGC, T	Gold	vein/breccia
Lake	Richards, Gord		115P06		Gold	Unknown
Livingstone	Goldspike Exploration Inc.		105E08	GGP	Gold	vein/breccia
Lone Star	Klondike Gold Corp.	115O 072	115O14	P	Gold	vein/breccia
Loonie	Geo Zone Exploration Ltd.		115O12		Gold	vein/breccia
Lucky Strike	Goldstrike Resources Ltd.	115O 170	115O 03	P, GGP, SGC, RGC, T	Gold	vein/breccia
Marsh Lake	Clarke, Joseph		105D08		Gold	vein/breccia
Mt. Good	Cantex Mine Development Corp.		106D08	SGC, RGC	Gold	sediment associated

Abbreviations

G – geology
AGP – airborne geophysics
BS – bulk sampling
CR – road construction
CS – claim staking
DD – diamond drilling
ES – economic studies
RC – reverse circulation/percussion
GGP – ground geophysics
MD – mine development
P – prospecting
RGC – rock geochemistry
SGC – soil grid geochemistry
T – trenching

Appendix 1 (continued): 2014 EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Project	Optioner/Owner	Occurrence	NTS	Work type	Commodity	Deposit
Rackla Project - Nadaleen Trend	ATAC Resources Ltd.	New	106C01	P, G, SGC, RGC, T, DD	Gold	sediment associated
North Rackla	Cantex Mine Development Corp.		106C12	GGP, SGC, RGC, RC	Gold	sediment associated
Plateau South	Goldstrike Resources Ltd.		105N06	P, GGP, RGC	Gold	vein/breccia
QV	Comstock Metals Ltd.	115O 004	115O05	ES	Gold	vein/breccia
Snail	Silver Range Resources Ltd.		105K01		Gold	vein/breccia
Staff	Strategic Metals Ltd.		106D07		Gold	Unknown
Tiger	ATAC Resources Ltd.	106D 005	106D 01	ES	Gold	skarn/ replacement
Toshingermann	Berdahl, Scott		115G14		Gold	Unknown
Wand	Strategic Metals Ltd.		106C04		Gold	Unknown
Wels West	Gorilla Minerals Corp.		115J12	AGP, RGC, T	Gold	porphyry/ sheeted vein
PRECIOUS METALS - SILVER						
Keno Hill	Alexco Resource Corp.	105M 001	105M14	RGC, DD	Silver	vein/breccia
Lyn	Panarc Resources Ltd.	105K 011	105K03		Silver	vein/breccia
Nabob	Keno Hill Exploration Corp.	105M 006	105M14	BS	Silver	vein/breccia
BASE METALS - COPPER						
Apcar North	Kreft, Bernie				Copper	porphyry/ sheeted vein
Apcar South	Kreft, Bernie				Copper	Unknown
Canopus	Sumac Mines Ltd.	new	115H13	P, G, SGC, RGC, DD	Copper	Unknown
Carmacks Copper	Copper North Mining Corp.	115I 008	115I07	GGP, RGC, T, DD	Copper	porphyry/ sheeted vein
Casino	Western Copper and Gold Corp.	115J 028	115J10	ES	Copper	porphyry/ sheeted vein
Fyre Lake	Merah Resources Ltd.	105G 034	105G02	AGP	Copper	volcanic associated
Hopper	Strategic Metals Ltd.	115H 019	115H07	P, G, GGP, SGC, RGC, T	Copper	porphyry/ sheeted vein
Minto	Capstone Mining Corp.	115I 021	115I11	MD	Copper	porphyry/ sheeted vein
Pirate	Mieras, Jeff				Copper	porphyry/ sheeted vein

Abbreviations

G – geology
CS – claim staking
GGP – ground geophysics
RGC – rock geochemistry
AGP – airborne geophysics
DD – diamond drilling
MD – mine development
SGC – soil grid geochemistry
BS – bulk sampling
ES – economic studies
P – prospecting
T – trenching
CR – road construction
RC – reverse circulation/percussion

Appendix 1 (continued): 2014 EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Project	Optioner/Owner	Occurrence	NTS	Work type	Commodity	Deposit
Stu	Harris, Bill	115I 011	115I07	CS, P, RGC, T	Copper	porphyry/ sheeted vein
West Creek	Ryan, Shawn		115I08		Copper	porphyry/ sheeted vein
BASE METALS - LEAD, ZINC						
Mel	Silver Range Resources Ltd.	095D 005	95D06	ES	Zinc-Lead	sediment associated
Selwyn Project	Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd.	105I 037	105I 06	RGC, DD, CR, ES	Zinc-Lead	sediment associated
Tell	Manson Creek Resources Ltd.	106C 118	106C04	RGC, DD	Zinc-Lead	volcanic associated
Wolverine	Yukon Zinc Corp.	105G 072	105G08	RGC, DD	Zinc-Lead	volcanic associated
BASE METALS - TIN, TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENUM						
North Creek	Ryan, Shawn		095E05		Tungsten	skarn/ replacement
BASE METALS - NICKEL, PGEs						
Arch	Duncastle Gold Corp.		115G12		Nickel-PGE	mafic/ultramafic associated
Mich	First Point Minerals Corp.	105D 070	105D09	G, RGC, T, DD	Nickel	mafic/ultramafic associated
Outpost	Longford Exploration	115B 012	115B16	P, RGC	Nickel-PGE	mafic/ultramafic associated
Wellgreen	Wellgreen Platinum Ltd.	115G 024	115G05	RGC, DD, ES	Nickel-PGE	mafic/ultramafic associated
UNKNOWN						
Expo	Berdahl, Scott		105G01		Unknown	Unknown
JPL	Sphere Exploration Inc.		116B04		Unknown	Unknown
McConnell's Jest	Koe-Carson, Bill		105M14		Unknown	Unknown
Rude Creek Gold	0890763 B.C. Ltd.		115J10		Unknown	Unknown

Abbreviations

G – geology
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GGP – ground geophysics
MD – mine development
P – prospecting
RGC – rock geochemistry
SGC – soil grid geochemistry
T – trenching

APPENDIX 2: 2014 DRILLING STATISTICS

Property	Optioner/Owner	# of drillholes	# of metres
Diamond drilling			
Canopus	Sumac Mines Ltd.	8	3539
Carmacks Copper	Copper North Mining Corp.	6	1200
Coffee Project	Kaminak Gold Corp.	147	26 894
Dorian Miner	All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services	2	240
Dublin Gulch (Olive)	Victoria Gold Corp.	71	9832
Keno Hill	Alexco Resource Corp.		18 267
Klaza	Rockhaven Resources Ltd.	104	19 242
Mich	First Point Minerals Corp.	2	873
Rackla Project - Nadaleen Trend	ATAC Resources Ltd.	10	4733
Selwyn Project	Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd.	284	54 790
Tell	Manson Creek Resources Ltd.	4	673
Wellgreen	Wellgreen Platinum Ltd.	16	3700
Wolverine (underground)	Yukon Zinc Corp.		
Percussion/Reverse Circulation/Rotary Air Blast			
Betty	Centerra Gold Inc.	15	450
Coffee Project	Kaminak Gold Corp.	206	25 867
King Solomon Project	Centerra Gold Inc.	17	918
North Rackla	Cantex Mine Development Corp.	169	