TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

EUREKA PROJECT

in the White Gold district, Yukon Territory

Eureka 1-60	YC12951-YC13006, YC13701-4
Eureka 73-84	YC13717-YC13728
Eureka 97-112	YC13741-YC13756
Eureka 121-182, 189-202	YC13765-826, YC13833-846
Eureka 203-258, 259-270	YD07463-518, YD07909-920
Eureka 273-354	YD07923-YD08004
Eureka 370-380, 390-411	YD08020-030, YD08040-061

NTS: 115O/07 & 10

Latitude 63°32'N Longitude 138°52'W

Dawson Mining District

Site visits on August 24, 2016 and
between August 1 and 9, 2015

For
Trifecta Gold Ltd.
1016−510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6B 1L8

By
Jean Pautler, P.Geo.
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 6C4

November 30, 2016

1.0 Executive Summary

The 7,200 hectare Eureka Project, NTS map sheets 115O/07 & 10, is centered at a latitude 63°32'N and a longitude of 138°52'W, approximately 65 km south of Dawson City, and 370 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The Eureka Project, consisting of 347 contiguous Eureka claims within the Dawson Mining District, covers the headwaters of the placer producing Eureka and Black Hills Creeks, just west of Eureka Dome and south of the Indian River within the unglaciated portion of the Yukon Plateau. The Eureka Project is road accessible, approximately 110 km by road from Dawson City. The claims are registered to Strategic Metals Ltd., subject to a plan of arrangement whereby Trifecta Gold Ltd., British Columbia, Canada will acquire 100% of the Eureka Project. The report was prepared to support listing requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange by Trifecta Gold Ltd. Over $120,000 in exploration has been spent on the Eureka Project in the last two years.

The Eureka Project is primarily underlain by Devonian and older, dominantly quartzite, metasedimentary rocks of the Snowcap assemblage, with local marble horizons. Several felsic orthogneiss bodies of the Permian Sulphur Creek plutonic suite intrude the southeastern property area and two mafic orthogneiss bodies of the Mississippian Simpson Range plutonic suite appear to intrude the east-central property area. Volcanic rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group locally overlie the Snowcap assemblage in the southwestern property area. Significant structures have been outlined by geophysics, air photo interpretation, mapping and soil geochemistry, including a westerly dipping thrust fault, a regional high angle northerly trending fault, and easterly (070°) trends that parallel the gold mineralized zones within the White Gold district. Mineralization on the Eureka property consists of auriferous, pyritic/limonitic quartz breccias, gouge zones and quartz veins that are found along faults. There is a common association of gold with oxidized cubic pyrite as in the White Gold district and at Goldcorp Inc.'s Coffee Project, the latter associated with northerly and easterly structures.

Regionally the Eureka Project is located within the White Gold district, 20 km northwest of the JP Ross prospects and 50 km north of the Golden Saddle deposit, both of Kinross Gold Corporation. The NI 43-101 compliant Indicated Resource at the Golden Saddle deposit as of December 31, 2015 is 9,788,000 tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au, primarily mineable by open pit methods, with an additional 2,166,000 tonnes Inferred grading 1.8 g/t Au *(Kinross, 2016).* The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Eureka Project which is the subject of this report. The deposit type for the Eureka Project is the orogenic vein type, typical of gold mineralization within the White Gold and adjoining Klondike mineral districts, and also the deposit type of Goldcorp Inc.'s Coffee deposit (recently acquired from Kaminak Gold Corp.), 75 km southwest of the Eureka Project.

Placer activity in the Eureka Dome area dates back to the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1896, and is still highly active. The Eureka Project is dendritically drained by major placer creeks including Eureka Creek, Child's Gulch, upper Black Hills Creek, and Steel Creek. Reported placer gold production on Eureka and Black Hills Creeks from 1978 to 2016 is 199,396 crude ounces of gold *(Bond, 2016)*. Placer production from "Troy's Pit" on the Right Fork of Eureka Creek (just north of the Project) in 2015 is reported at 1,551 crude ounces of gold *(Bond, 2016).*

The Eureka Project covers the Eureka gold quartz vein type (orogenic) drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115O 057), as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009),* with the earliest recorded mineral claims, probably staked in conjunction with placer activity, dating back to 1900 to 1920. Documented exploration on the Eureka Project, undertaken from 1988 to 2016, has included mapping, prospecting, soil sampling (over 45% of the property), hand and mechanized trenching (about 5818m in 38 trenches), an airborne VTEM and magnetic survey (over 50% of the property), minor ground VLF-EM geophysical surveying, 4174m of reverse circulation drilling in 41 holes, and 1118m of diamond drilling in 8 holes.

Five significant showings, the Happy, Allen, Wealth, Childs and Ball, have been identified on the Eureka Project. Results include a totally open intercept of 9.99 g/t Au over 1.5m from DDH EU11-029 on the Happy showing, which covers a 500 by 700m gold-arsenic soil anomaly; a 15 g/t Au grab sample from the Allen showing; widespread anomalous results from trenching (0.97 g/t Au over 17.9m, 2.46 g/t Au over 3m) and drilling (0.592 g/t Au over 18.3m, 2.44 g/t Au over 1.53m) on the 600 by 250m, >20 ppb gold in soil anomaly at the Wealth showing; 6.62 g/t Au over 1.52m in EU-10-26 and 1.19 g/t Au over 1.52m in EU-10-23 from limited drilling (4 holes) from a 1 by 0.3 km gold in soil anomaly at the Childs showing; and 9.8 g/t Au and 238 g/t Ag over 0.6m from an easterly trending vein at the Ball showing along Childs Gulch. Altered pyritic orthogneiss with steep north trending pyritic sheeted veins is exposed over a 40 by 750m area along Childs Gulch, which has not been tested. In addition, sulphide bearing quartz float carrying 14.2 g/t Au from a tributary of Childs Gulch (JC zone) and anomalous gold of 900 and 2190 ppb in stream sediments east of the Allen showing have not been followed up.

For comparison, initial trench results in 2009 on the Kona zone (now planned to be mined as a separate open pit) at Goldcorp Inc.'s Coffee deposit returned values of 0.467 g/t Au over 15m, including 0.76 g/t Au over 5m.

The mineralization occurs in strongly oxidized (depths of oxidation exceed 100m in drill holes) limonite/pyrite (including cubic pyrite) bearing silicified breccias and quartz veins, associated with northerly and less defined easterly structures. The alteration assemblage includes sericite, silicification, carbonate and pervasive potassium feldspar. This is similar to gold mineralization within the White Gold district and to that observed at Goldcorp Inc.'s Coffee deposit, where there is a strong association of gold with oxidized breccias, limonite/pyrite (including cubic pyrite), and the same alteration package and structure. At Coffee there are strong northerly and easterly structural controls, with easterly structures (which cut the northerly trends) more prevalent in the White Gold district.

Potential also exists for the discovery of a target amenable to open pit mining based on the shallow dips of mineralized shear and breccia zones observed at the Wealth showing, and favourable orientation relative to topography. The main thrust fault across the property trends northerly, dipping moderately to the west. Preliminary cyanide leach tests from the Wealth showing have demonstrated good gold recoveries from strongly oxidized rock. No diamond drill holes have been completed on the Wealth showing and the attitude of all mineralized intercepts is not definitively known. The showing appears to be open to the north and to the west at depth in the northern portion of the zone.

Potential is not limited to the known showings. Ten multi-element soil geochemical anomalies have been outlined to date on the Eureka Project. The most extensive (Anomaly B) is a northerly trending 3.6 km long by a maximum of 0.5 km wide anomaly along a ridge system in the centre of the property, encompassing the Wealth and Childs showings, and is characterized by a scattered very strongly anomalous gold response, generally greater than 10 ppb Au, with poorly correlated clusters of strongly anomalous lead, arsenic and antimony values. Anomaly H comprises a 950 by 750m cluster of strongly anomalous gold and very strongly anomalous lead values at the eastern end of the Divide, approximately 1.2 km east of the central portion of Anomaly B, and adjoins an arsenic-mercury-molybdenum-antimony soil anomaly defined by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. on their adjacent Eureka Dome Project.

Anomaly D consists of a northwesterly trending moderate to strong gold soil anomaly in the central part of the main grid, along an air photo lineament. The northwestern part of this anomaly covers the Allen showing and lies 200m southeast along trend of Anomaly G The source of float at the Allen showing may be upslope within this soil anomaly. Anomaly G, the most continuous and coherent string of strongly anomalous values on the property, is a gold and arsenic rich anomaly that encompasses, and extends north from, the Happy showing in the northern property area. Anomaly I is a northerly trending anomaly, separated from Anomaly D by the air photo lineament. It is characterized by moderately to strongly anomalous arsenic and lead values with moderately anomalous gold values. Anomalies F (gold and antimony) and C (gold, with several >300 ppb) also occur along the air photo lineament.

There is some evidence of easterly trends; the quartz vein at the Ball showing trends 115°/66°S and three 070° trending gold in soil anomalies, typical in the White Gold district, are evident cutting across Anomaly A, one supported by a magnetic low signature.

Anomaly J consists of a 0.7 by 1.2 km area of strongly to very strongly anomalous nickel values with strongly anomalous copper and arsenic ±antimony, approximately 150m southeast of Anomaly B, east of Childs Gulch. The anomaly generally coincides with an airborne magnetic high geophysical anomaly and an outcrop in the area was found to consist of a more mafic, hornblende rich schist, suggesting that the anomaly may represent a mafic orthogneiss body of the Simpson Range plutonic suite, possibly with an ultramafic body corresponding to the magnetic high anomaly, locally exposed below a thrust fault, a similar setting to that at Kinross' Golden Saddle deposit.

The Eureka Project constitutes a property of merit based on favourable geological setting within the White Gold district at the headwaters of significant placer producing creeks; widespread gold-bearing vein and breccia style mineralization associated with northerly and possibly easterly structures, hosted by orthogneiss and metasedimentary rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane; significant gold ±arsenic-lead soil anomalies; and presence of open and untested targets.

A contingent two phase exploration program is recommended with a Phase 1 budget of $215,000 consisting of grid soil sampling, excavator trenching, geoprobing (bedrock interface sampling), and prospecting and mapping (including structural mapping). Contingent on results from Phase 1, a $550,000 Phase 2 diamond drill budget is proposed to follow up significant trench intersections and soil anomalies from Phase 1.

Table of Contents

List of Illustrations

List of Tables

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person, Participating Personnel and Scope

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. was commissioned by Trifecta Gold Ltd., a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, to examine and evaluate the geology and mineral potential of the Eureka Project (consisting of 347 Eureka claims) and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property. Based on the literature review and property examination recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, trenching, geoprobe, soil and geophysical surveys and professional fees in the Yukon Territory. This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Eureka Project and was prepared to support listing requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange by Trifecta Gold Ltd.

The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information, a review of recent exploration in the area, a site visit on August 24, 2016 and work conducted on the property by the author for Strategic Metals Ltd. between August 1 and 9, 2015, consisting of property scale mapping, prospecting, and sampling by the author. Select drill hole, trench and anomalous soil sample locations were examined by the author at this time. The site visit was completed after the latest exploration program on the property and no additional work has been conducted since this time. 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.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are reported in metres (m) and km (kilometres). GPS refers to global positioning system with co-ordinates reported in UTM grid, Zone 7, Nad 83 projection. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey. DDH refers to diamond drill hole and RCH reverse circulation (RC) hole, a type of percussion drilling. TMI refers to total magnetic intensity, VLF-EM to very low frequency electromagnetic (a type of electromagnetic geophysical survey useful in the detection of conductors, particularly caused by structures) and VTEM refers to Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic, another type of electromagnetic geophysical survey. XRF refers to X-ray fluorescence, a method of preliminary geochemical analysis. The annotation 020º/55ºE refers to an azimuth of 020º, dipping 55º to the east. Ma refers to a million years in geological time.

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.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include gold (Au), silver (Ag), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni) and molybdenum (Mo). Minerals found on the property include pyrite (iron sulphide), limonite (hydrated iron oxide), arsenopyrite (iron, arsenic sulphide), galena (lead sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and chalcopyrite (copper sulphide).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at *http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca* on November 28, 2016.
- Research of mineral titles at http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca, http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/ and http://apps.gov.yk.ca on November 28, 2016.
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://virtua.gov.yk.ca:8080/?theme=emr.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessors.
- Review of published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- Publicly available and Company data of Trifecta Gold Ltd., including a review of the plan of arrangement, which is discussed in Section 4.2, Land Tenure.
- Discussions with Dr. Murray Allen of the Mineral Deposit Research Unit, Dr. Jim Mortensen of the University of British Columbia, and Jeff Bond of the Yukon Geological Survey, all with considerable experience within the belt.
- A site visit on August 24, 2016 after the latest exploration program on the property and work conducted on the property by the author between August 1 and 9, 2015.
- The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the White Gold district in 2009 to 2016, property and regional exploration for Teck Exploration Ltd. in 1993 and 1998 to 2000, and prior experience conducting regional and property exploration with Kerr Addison Mines in the area from 1983 to 1987. The author has examined the Coffee, Golden Saddle, and QV deposits, and the Jual/Ten/Dime, Lira, Rosebute and Mariposa occurrences.
- A review of pertinent news releases of Strategic Metals Ltd. and of other companies conducting work in the regional area.

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 property 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 assessment reports, listed in Section 20.0, “References”, were completed by competent professionals and/or reputable prospectors and have been accepted by the Mining Recorder.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

While title documents and option agreements 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 summary of the plan of arrangement in Section 4.2, “Land Tenure”.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location (Figure 1)

The Eureka Project, NTS map sheets 115O/07 & 10 is located approximately 65 km south of Dawson City and 370 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory *(Figure 1)*. Dawson City is 538 km by paved highway north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory *(Figure 1)*. The property is centered at a latitude and a longitude of 63°32'N, 138°52'W.

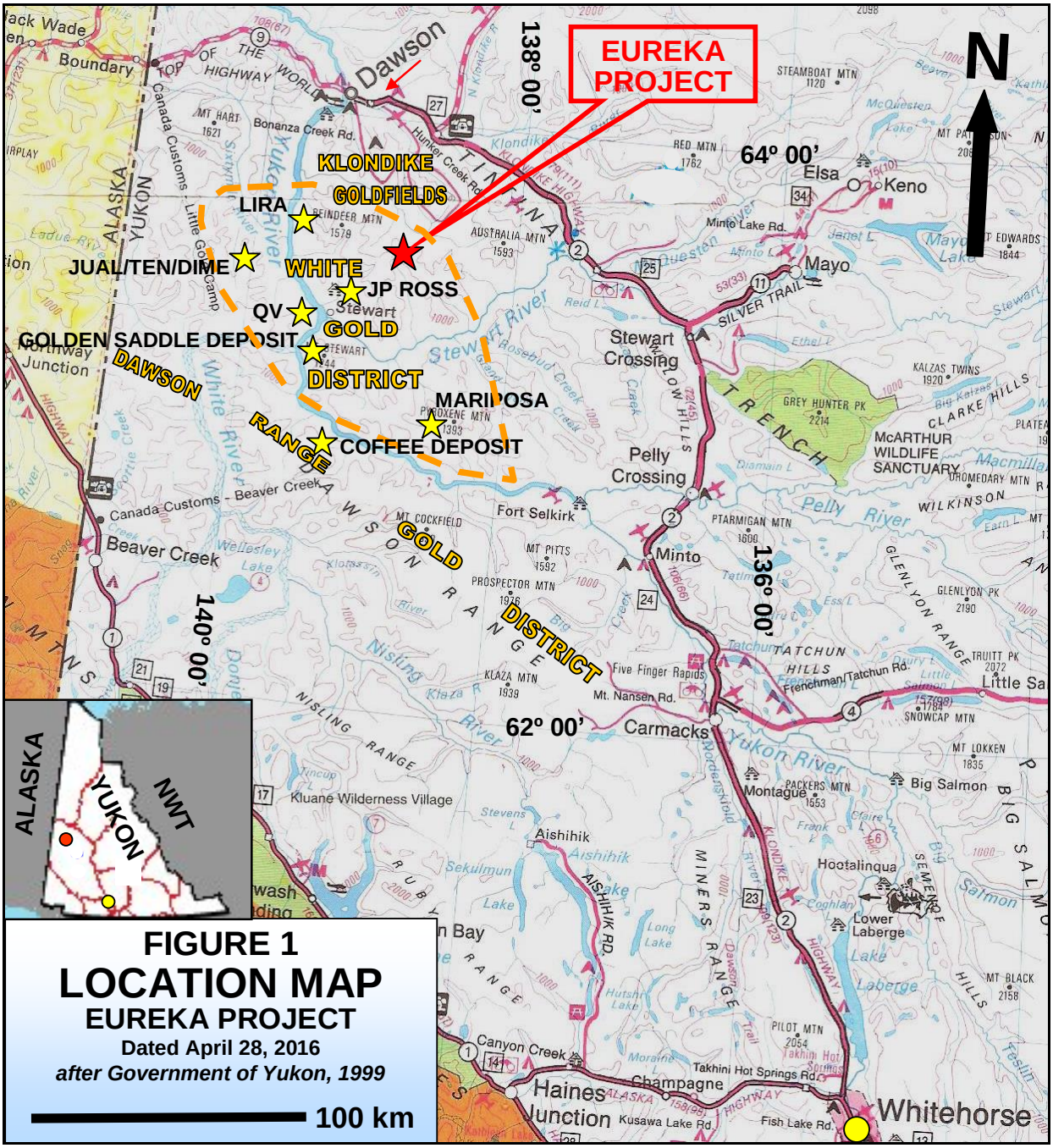
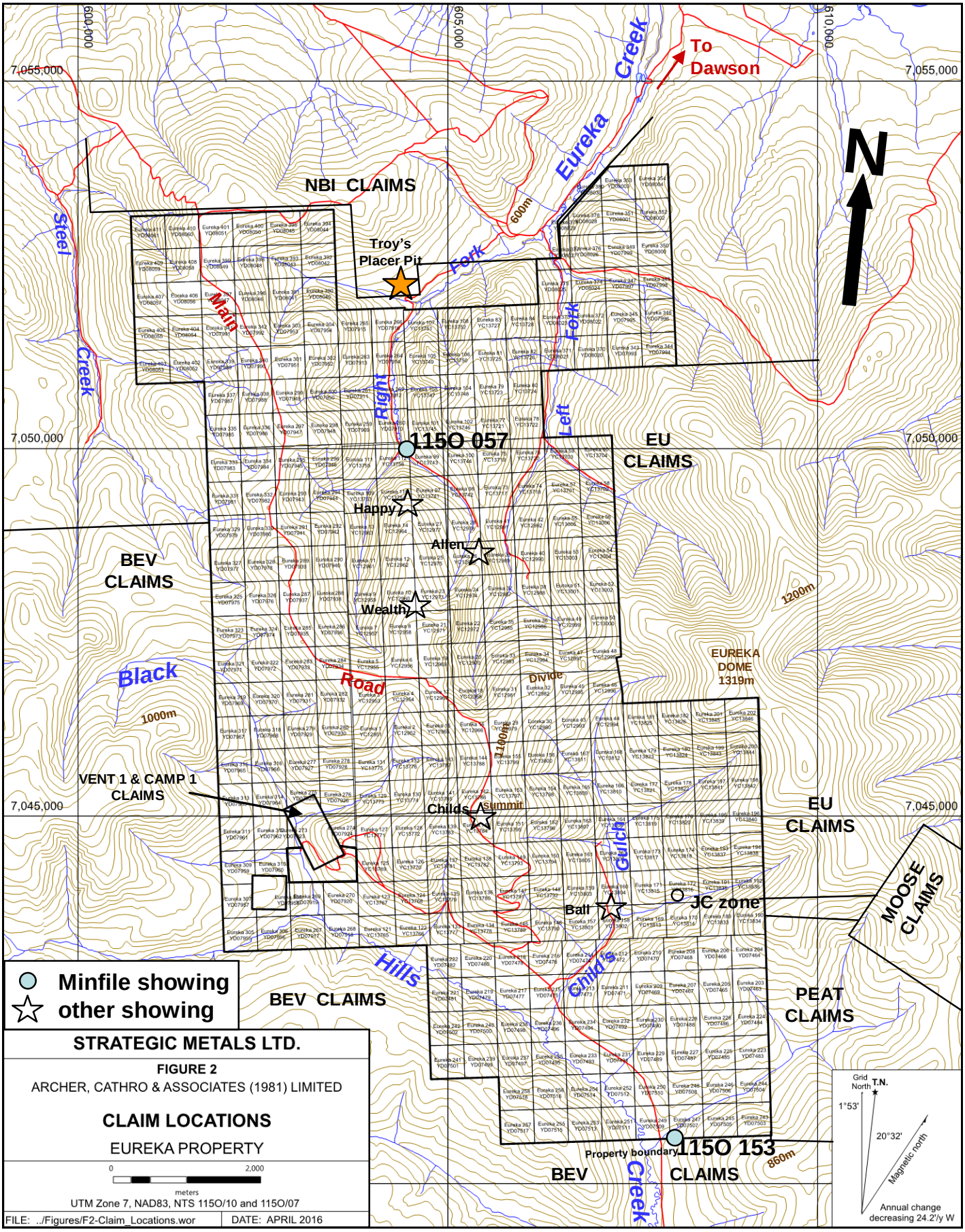


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
EUREKA PROJECT
Dated April 28, 2016
after Government of Yukon, 1999


605,000
610,000
7,055,000
7,050,000
7,045,000
To Dawson
Eureka Creek
NBI CLAIMS
Troy's Placer Pit
Steel Creek
Main Fork
Right Fork
Left Fork
600m
115O 057
EU CLAIMS
Happy
Allen
Wealth
BEV CLAIMS
Black Road
1000m
1200m
EUREKA DOME 1319m
Divide
VENT 1 & CAMP 1 CLAIMS
Childs Summit
Gulch
Ball
JC zone
MOOSE CLAIMS
Hills Creek
BEV CLAIMS
PEAT CLAIMS
Property boundary
115O 153
860m
N
Grid North
T.N.
1°53'
20°32'
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 24.2'/y W
Minfile showing
other showing
STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CLAIM LOCATIONS
EUREKA PROPERTY
0
2,000
meters
UTM Zone 7, NAD83, NTS 115O/10 and 115O/07
FILE: ../Figures/F2-Claim_Locations.wor
DATE: APRIL 2016

4.2 Land Tenure (Figure 2)

The Eureka Project consists of 347 contiguous Yukon Quartz Mining claims covering an area of approximately 7,200 hectares in the Dawson Mining District *(Figure 2)*. The area is approximate since claim boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The mineral claims were located by GPS and staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act on claim sheets 115O/07 & 10, available for viewing in the Dawson Mining Recorder's Office. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows.

TABLE 1: Claim data

Claim Name	Grant No.	No. of Claims	Expiry Date *
Eureka 1-56, 57-60	YC12951-YC13006, YC13701-4	60	2028/02/15
Eureka 73-84	YC13717-YC13728	12	2028/02/15
Eureka 97-112	YC13741-YC13756	16	2028/02/15
Eureka 121-182, 189-202	YC13765-826, YC13833-846	76	2028/02/15
Eureka 203-258, 259-270	YD07463-518, YD07909-920	68	2027/02/15
Eureka 273-276	YD07923-YD07926	4	2023/02/15
Eureka 277-354	YD07927-YD08004	78	2027/02/15
Eureka 370-380, 390-411	YD08020-030, YD08040-061	33	2027/02/15
TOTAL		**347**	

* expiry dates do not include 2016 work which has not yet been filed for assessment credit

The Eureka claims are registered to Strategic Metals Ltd. (Strategic) of Vancouver, British Columbia *(website at http://apps.gov.yk.ca)*. The Eureka claims were acquired by Trifecta Gold Ltd. (Trifecta) from Strategic under a property purchase agreement pursuant to which Trifecta has acquired a 100% interest in these claims. Pursuant to a proposed plan of arrangement between Strategic and Trifecta, Strategic proposes to distribute certain of its shares in Trifecta to its own shareholders on a pro rata basis, subject to regulatory acceptance and Strategic's shareholders approving the plan of arrangement by way of special resolution.

The Eureka Project is located within the Traditional Territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Na-cho Nyäk Dun First Nations. First Nations have settled their land claims in the area, with no First Nations land located in the Project area. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government. Surface rights would have to be obtained from the government if the property were to go into development.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per claim unit per year to the Yukon Government as "Cash in Lieu" to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA). A Class 3 Land Use Approval permit (number LQ00435) has been granted for the Eureka Project and will be transferred to Trifecta. To the author's knowledge, the

Eureka Project area is not subject to any environmental liability. The author does not foresee any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figures 1 and 2)

5.1 Access, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The property is road accessible from Dawson City via the Klondike Highway to the Hunker Creek road, about 20 km east of Dawson City and 90 km north of the property *(Figure 1)*. The gravel Hunker Creek road is followed to Dominion Creek, the left fork at the top of the hill, which is followed to the Indian River. Alternatively, the right fork followed by a left fork can be followed to the Indian River via the Sulphur Creek road. At the Indian River, the Henderson Creek or Maisy May road is followed to the property. The road access to the Coffee deposit of Goldcorp Inc. follows this route. Dawson City is accessed by year-round highway approximately 535 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Daily flight service is also available from Whitehorse to Dawson City. Access to various parts of the property is provided by a network of four-wheel drive roads and bulldozer trails, some of which are maintained by local placer miners.

Water is available from northerly flowing tributaries of the Indian River including Eureka and Steel Creeks (the latter is a tributary of Montana Creek) and their tributaries, and from southerly flowing Black Hills Creek, and its tributaries, which flows into the Stewart River.

Dawson City is the closest town of significant size, with a population of approximately 2020, but draws some 60,000 visitors each year. Facilities include an airport, with regular air service from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Fairbanks, Alaska, two helicopter bases, a hospital, police station, service stations, two grocery stores, accommodation and restaurants. Industrial services include tire repair, propane sales, welding and machine shops, heavy equipment repair and rental, a lumber mill, and freight and trucking companies. Heavy equipment and a mining oriented labour force are available for contract exploration and mining work. Main industries are tourism and gold mining. More complete facilities and a larger mining oriented labour force are available in Whitehorse.

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Infrastructure

The Eureka Project covers the headwaters of Eureka and Black Hills Creeks, just west of Eureka Dome. It is characterized by moderate to locally steep rolling hills with smooth ridges and deep narrow valleys within the unglaciated Yukon Plateau *(Figures 1 and 2)*. The area is drained by northerly flowing tributaries of the Indian River including Eureka and Steel Creeks (the latter is a tributary of Montana Creek) and their tributaries, and by

southerly flowing Black Hills Creek, and its tributaries, which flows into the Stewart River.

Elevation ranges from just about 560m along Eureka Creek in the northern property area and 630m along Black Hills Creek in the southern property area to 1280m on the flanks of Eureka Dome in the eastern property area and 1140m at the summit along the main road above Black Hills Creek *(Figure 2)*. The ridge forming the divide between Eureka and Child's Gulch through the central property area reaches elevations just over 1100m *(Divide on Figure 2).* The property lies below treeline. Vegetation is typical boreal forest consisting of mature poplar stands along the lower creek valleys, white spruce, birch and poplar on well-drained slopes and black spruce on poorly drained frozen north facing slopes. Willow, dwarf birch and juniper are present at higher elevations. Most of the property was burned in 2004, with extensive deadfall and thick brush. Permafrost is prevalent, particularly on north facing slopes and/or thick overburden (>50 cm).

The area has a northern interior climate characterized by a wide temperature range with short, mild summers, long cold winters and light precipitation. Summers are warm, with daily averages in July of 23°C dropping to 8°C at night. Winters are cold, with January temperatures of -22.5°C during the day, dropping to an average of -31°C overnight and -45°C is not uncommon. Annual precipitation averages about 325 millimetres, including close to 200 mm of rain and 160 mm of snow. The exploration season lasts from mid May until mid October.

Although there do not appear to be any topographic or physiographic impediments, and suitable lands appear to be available for a potential mine, including mill, tailings storage, heap leach and waste disposal sites, engineering studies have not been undertaken and there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject property. The nearest source of hydro-electric power is the Klondike Highway at the Hunker Road junction.

6.0 HISTORY (Figure 2)

Placer activity in the Eureka Dome area dates back to the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1896. Reported placer gold production on Eureka and Black Hills Creeks from 1978 to 2016 is 90,998 and 108,398 crude ounces of gold, respectively *(Bond, 2016)*. Total production is much higher, but early data is not available. Placer creeks on and draining the property include Steel Creek, upper Black Hills Creek, Childs Gulch and the gulch southeast of Childs, the Left and Right Forks of Eureka and Eureka Creek.

The Eureka Project covers the Eureka gold quartz vein type drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115O 057), as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009)*. A number of mineral claims were staked in the Eureka area between 1900 and 1920, but no significant documentation exists. Trenching is reported in 1912 and 1914 between tributaries of Childs Gulch (Carpenter and Golden Gate Gulches and 28 Pup).

The Donna occurrence (Minfile Number 115O 153) is shown at the south end of the claims, but it refers to a 1999 grab sample of highly bleached quartz-feldspar-pyrite, possibly quartz monzonite, returning 2.3 g/t Au, with 2,696 ppm As and 65 ppm Sb about 10 km southwest of the Eureka Project near Henderson Dome *(Rudis, 2000)*. The original Donna and Good claims straddled the upper part of Black Hills Creek and were probably staked in conjunction with placer mining *(Deklerk, 2009)*.

Documented exploration on the Eureka Project, undertaken from 1988 to 2016, has included mapping, prospecting, soil sampling (over 45% of the property), hand and mechanized trenching (about 5818m in 38 trenches), an airborne VTEM and magnetic survey (over 50% of the property), minor ground VLF-EM geophysical surveying, 4174m of reverse circulation drilling in 41 holes, and 1118m of diamond drilling in 8 holes.

The work completed by various operators as documented in Yukon Minfile *(Deklerk, 2009 and at http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca)*, various government publications of the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and the Geological Survey of Canada, and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government) is summarized below. The locations of the occurrences, known mineralized zones and important natural features are shown in Figures 2 and 5 in relation to the outside property boundaries.

The following is a summary of the known work history on the Eureka Project.

1988 Mapping was conducted and 17 rock, 285 soil and 34 silt samples were collected by Wealth Resources Ltd. and Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. in upper Eureka Creek area to follow up an 89 ppb Au Geological Survey of Canada stream sediment anomaly, which occurs at the Minfile occurrence location in Eureka Creek *(Figure 2)*. The program identified three north to northwest trending breccia zones (Allen, Wealth and Left Fork junction) coincident with gold ±arsenic soil anomalies with peak values of 496 ppb Au *(Van Angeren, 1988)*.

1988-9 Trenching is reported by F. Dorward in Childs Gulch area but not documented *(Deklerk, 2009)*.

1992-3 Dr. Jim Christie staked claims in the Black Hills Creek and Childs Gulch areas and completed geochemistry and mapping programs. Reconnaissance soil sampling (238 samples) and mapping in Childs Gulch outlined a significant alteration zone in granitic gneiss in the gulch and quartz float grading 14.2 g/t Au about 1 km to the west with significant gold in soil anomalies upslope *(Christie, 1992 and 1994a)*. Minor silt and soil sampling in the upper Left Fork of Eureka Creek near the eastern claim boundary indicated Au, As, Sb potential (including 900 and 2190 ppb Au in stream sediments), proximal to and just east of the claims *(Christie, 1994a)*. Soil sampling (53 samples) was also completed in upper Black Hills Creek, with some gold-lead anomalies outlined *(Christie, 1994b)*.

1993-5 Soil (~1056 samples) and rock sampling (52 samples) and 3 VLF-EM geophysical lines (at junction of the forks of Eureka Creek) were conducted by Wealth Resources and Pacific Mariner Exploration Ltd. around the three 1988 showings and the forks, followed up by 8 bulldozer trenches (314m) with 125 trench samples (Southam, 1993 and 1995a, b & c). Two conductors due to faults were outlined, and significant gold

results were obtained from the Wealth (1.8 g/t Au in quartz-hematite breccia and 1.67 g/t Au over 1.8m in trench ECTR-1) and Allen areas.

1998-9 A comprehensive study of the placer gold from Eureka Creek and Childs Gulch by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited in the winter of 1998-9 indicated a local provenance, with the bedrock source within the Eureka Creek and Childs Gulch drainages. Gold recovered from the upper reaches of both creeks is described as a mixture of angular, coarse and fine grains with the average grain size decreasing downstream. Some grains were reported to contain inclusions of dark quartz while others were attached to larger white quartz fragments *(Wengyznowski, 2000a)*.

1999 Rock, silt and soil sampling (499 samples), 3 trenches (82m) and minor mapping and prospecting by the Eureka Joint Venture (EJV) identified an area of strongly anomalous gold geochemistry in the area drained by upper Eureka Creek. A sample of limonitic breccia float with remnant pyrite, collected from the Allen showing, returned 15 g/t Au, 25.5 g/t Ag, 3510 ppm As and 23 ppm Mo *(Wengyznowski, 2000a)*. The EJV consisted of Nordac Resources Ltd. (now Strategic Metals Ltd.) and Expatriate Resources Ltd. (interest transferred to StrataGold Corporation in 2003, now Victoria Gold Corp.).

2000 Soil sampling (627 samples), 2 trenches (34m), 43 soil pits and minor mapping and prospecting was conducted by the Eureka Joint Venture. Significant results in rock were obtained from the Allen (14.42 g/t Au), Wealth (1.85 g/t Au) and Childs (3.96 g/t Au) showings *(Wengyznowski, 2000)*.

2002 Rock sampling of existing trenches and percussion drilling (RC) of 390m in 4 holes by Viceroy Resource Corp. with 3 holes on the Allen and 1 hole on the Wealth showing, under option from the EJV; the latter confirmed the down-dip continuity of the mineralized breccia exposed in trenches, yielding 0.66 g/t Au over an 8m true width *(Diment, 2002)*.

2006 Program of 1151m of excavator trenching, 823m of percussion drilling (RC) in ten holes on the Wealth showing, and minor prospecting completed by Strategic Metals Ltd. *(Wengzynowski, 2006)*. Trenches dug across the Wealth showing exposed quartz breccia in an area of pervasive clay alteration, returning 0.55 g/t Au over 20m in Trench T1, and 1.06 g/t Au and 18.9 g/t Ag over 2m and 0.75 g/t Au over 10m in Trench T2. Trenching at the Childs showing returned 0.72 g/t Au over 4m from a 2-5m wide breccia zone exposed over 500m. A parallel breccia zone assayed 0.48 g/t Au over a true width of 5.5m. Drilling yielded 0.59 g/t Au over 18.3m, 2.34 g/t Au over 3.05m and 1.13 g/t Au over 6.1m *(Wengzynowski, 2006)*. Strategic Metals Ltd. earned 100% ownership in Project by funding the 2006 program.

2008 A property-wide helicopter-borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) and magnetometer survey was flown by Anfield Ventures Inc., under option. The survey identified a prominent linear topographic feature (*Gregory, 2009)*, interpreted as a major fault, which parallels the trend of the mineralized breccia zones at the Wealth and Childs showings.

2009 Program of 4200m of excavator trenching in 18 trenches, additional soil geochemical sampling (3609 soil samples from a 50 by 100m grid in the central grid area) and prospecting completed by Strategic Metals Ltd. The most significant results were obtained from sub-parallel blue-grey gouge, quartz breccia and quartz vein bands from TR-09-01 on the Wealth Showing, returning 0.97 g/t Au over 17.9m and 0.45 g/t Au over 16.6m *(Smith, 2009)*. The soil survey identified widespread gold in soil anomalies

(maximum of 762 ppb) with lesser arsenic and antimony response along the northwest trending 2008 airborne lineament.

2010-11 Two programs were completed by Golden Predator Corp., under option from Strategic Metals Ltd. A percussion drill (RC) program of 2961m in 27 holes at the Wealth and Childs showings in 2010 yielded 0.68 g/t Au over 3.04 m, 2.44 g/t Au over 1.53m and 1.38 g/t Au over 3.05m along a north-south trending extension of the Wealth showing and 6.62 g/t and 1.19 g/t Au, both over 1.52m intervals from the Childs showing *(Bourne and Marino, 2011)*. This was followed by 1118m of diamond drilling in eight holes in 2011 testing the Childs and Allen showings and a soil geochemical anomaly (Happy showing) north of the Wealth Showing. Best result was 9.99 g/t Au over 1.51m from hole EU11-029, which targeted the geochemical anomaly *(O'Brien, 2012)*.

2015 Program of rock (49 samples) and soil geochemistry (822 samples east of the 2009 grid) and geological mapping and prospecting was completed by Strategic Metals Ltd. The most significant results in rock were 0.98 g/t Au with 6.4 g/t Ag from quartz breccia in the northerly trending thrust fault where it crosses the Divide, 0.91 g/t Au with 11.8 g/t Ag from a quartz vein at the Ball showing, and 0.70 g/t Au with 56.9 g/t Ag from pyritic quartz veinlets along Child's Gulch, which form part of a north/vertical sheeted vein set hosted by augen gneiss *(Morgan, 2016)*. The soil survey identified a 1.25 by 0.73 km nickel-copper-arsenic±antimony anomaly (Anomaly J) in the footwall of the thrust fault.

2016 Program of prospecting (7 rock samples) and soil geochemistry (1019 samples north and northeast of the main grid) was completed by Strategic Metals Ltd. The soil survey identified a northwesterly extension to the Happy gold soil anomaly (Anomaly G) and defined a new gold anomaly extending southeasterly from Troy's placer pit (Anomaly E), proximal to an air photo lineament *(Burrell, 2016)*. Anomalous arsenic of 2710 ppb As was obtained from a rock grab sample of highly oxidized material just southeast of Anomaly E.

Details of the above geochemical, geophysical and trenching programs will be discussed under their respective subsections under Section 9.0, "Exploration" to aid in integration with the geology, mineralization and drilling conducted across the Project. All drill programs will be discussed in more detail under Section 10.0, "Drilling".

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology (Figure 3)

The regional geology of the area is primarily summarized from Gordey et al. (2006), Allan et al. (2013) and Colpron et al. (2016).

The Eureka Project occurs within the unglaciated Yukon Plateau portion of the Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana terrane, southwest of the Tintina Fault and northeast of the Denali faults, dominated in the regional area by Devonian and older metasiliciclastic rocks of the Snowcap assemblage (**PDS**), which interfinger with, and are stratigraphically overlain by, Devonian to Mississippian intermediate to mafic amphibolite of the Finlayson assemblage (**DMF**). The metasiliciclastic rocks include

metamorphosed fine clastic rocks, quartzite and conglomerate. The above lithologies include marble horizons (**DMc**) and are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade. Devonian metasedimentary rocks (quartzite and metapelite) of the Nasina assemblage (included in PDS) lie structurally above and/or may partly be equivalent to the above metaclastic unit.

Abundant orthogneiss bodies of the Mississippian mainly Simpson Range plutonic suite (**MgSR**) and Permian Sulphur Creek orthogneiss (**PgS**) occur throughout the region. The Mississippian orthogneiss compositions range from granite to potassium feldspar augen bearing to tonalite and diorite. The Sulphur Creek orthogneiss includes granitic and potassium feldspar augen orthogneiss and highly strained, mafic poor orthogneiss; the latter as observed at Sulphur Creek, north of the Indian River. Narrow bodies of Paleozoic ultramafic rocks (**mPum**), commonly serpentinized (**mPums**) also occur within the area.

The above units are interpreted to represent two arcs, an older Devonian to Mississippian arc consisting of amphibolite (**DMF**) and associated subvolcanic intrusions (**MgSR**) built on a siliciclastic basement (**PDS**) and a Permian arc of granitic orthogneiss (**PgS**) and coeval metavolcanic rocks (**PKs**) built on the Devono-Mississippian arc.

The above lithologies are intruded by plutons and stocks of early Jurassic aged granodiorite, and quartz monzonite (**eJgd**) and are unconformably overlain by massive andesite flows and breccias of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKv**), locally with Early Cretaceous coarse clastic sedimentary rocks at the base of the sequence (**lKs**). Eocene feldspar ±quartz porphyry dykes intrude the above (**Er**).

Five phases of deformation are evident within layered rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane within the White Gold and Klondike districts as described by Mortensen et al. (2012). Two phases of ductile deformation (D1 and D2) occurred during initial accretion of Yukon-Tanana terrane to North America in the latest Permian (associated with middle greenschist to lower amphibolite facies metamorphism), resulting in penetrative foliation approximately parallel to original bedding. This fabric trends roughly northwest and dips gently to the northeast. Phase 3 (D3) was associated with the development of regional scale thrust faults (ductile-brittle) in the Early Jurassic, forming close spaced crenulation cleavage (commonly axial planar to northeast verging folds) and coinciding with the emplacement of serpentinite bodies and greenstone along the faults. The Middle to Late Jurassic Phase 4 (D4) event (brittle-ductile), as described in the Klondike, is concentrated into north or northwest trending, tens to 100m wide deformation corridors consisting of buckle folds with upright axial planes, and may also be associated with high angle reverse faults with abundant gouge development. The final phase of deformation (D5) consists of late normal faults with abundant gouge (brittle) of probable late Cretaceous age, commonly northeast trending.

Economically, the Eureka Project is situated within the White Gold district, characterized by Jurassic aged orogenic type gold mineralization *(Allen et al., 2013*). The Eureka Project lies approximately 50 km northeast of the Golden Saddle deposit of Kinross Gold Corp. and 20 km northeast of Kinross' JP Ross showings (e.g. Sabotage, Frenzy) *(Figure 3)*. The NI 43-101 compliant Indicated resource at the Golden Saddle deposit as

of December 31, 2015 is 9,788,000 tonnes grading 2.7 g/t Au, primarily mineable by open pit methods, with an additional 2,166,000 tonnes Inferred grading 1.8 g/t Au *(Kinross, 2016).* The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Eureka Project which is the subject of this report.

The White Gold district extends from the Indian River, just south of the Klondike district, southwards to the westerly flowing section of the Yukon River just north of the Dawson Range district *(Figures 1 and 3)*. Orogenic gold-bearing mineralization in the Klondike and White Gold districts share common characteristics; they are controlled by a brittle to brittle-ductile D4 deformation event and have been dated as Middle to Late Jurassic, corresponding to the age of regional exhumation and cooling in the region *(Allan et al., 2012).* Epizonal features (breccias, rapid crystallization textures) are more prevalent in the White Gold district and mesozonal features (quartz veins with aqueous-carbonic fluid inclusions) are more common in the Klondike district *(Allen et al., 2013*). Gold is commonly associated with oxidized cubic pyrite. Most gold prospects in the White Gold district share a common relationship with small-displacement, easterly trending, sinistral strike-slip faults *(Allen et al., 2013*).

The Eureka Project is also situated 75 km northeast of Goldcorp Inc.'s orogenic gold Coffee deposit (recently acquired from Kaminak Gold Corp.), 75 km southwest of the Eureka Project. Mineralization at Coffee is hosted by metamorphosed Paleozoic basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane (primarily a felsic orthogneiss) and the mid Cretaceous Coffee Creek pluton, part of the Dawson Range batholith, with a strong structural control. The Coffee deposit has a NI 43-101 compliant Proven Reserve of 46.36 million tonnes grading 1.45 g/t Au, an Indicated Resource of 17.69 million tonnes grading 1.21 g/t Au and an Inferred Resource of 52.35 million tonnes grading 1.31 g/t Au (*Goldcorp, 2016)*. The author has not been able to independently verify the above information and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Eureka Project which is the subject of this report.

7.2 Property Geology (Figure 4)

Property scale mapping on the Eureka Project was undertaken by the author in 2015, with minor additional data collected during the site visit on August 24, 2016. Minor property mapping was previously conducted between 1988 and 2000. Outcrop is extremely limited on the property (<1%), with outcrop and subcrop comprising approximately 5%, and generally confined to ridge tops, road and excavator/placer cuts and creek exposures.

The Eureka Project is primarily underlain by Devonian and older, dominantly quartzite metasedimentary rocks of the Snowcap assemblage, with local marble horizons. Several felsic orthogneiss bodies of the Permian Sulphur Creek plutonic suite intrude the southeastern property area and two mafic orthogneiss bodies of the Mississippian Simpson Range plutonic suite appear to intrude the east-central property area. Volcanic rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group locally overlie the Snowcap assemblage in the southwestern property area.

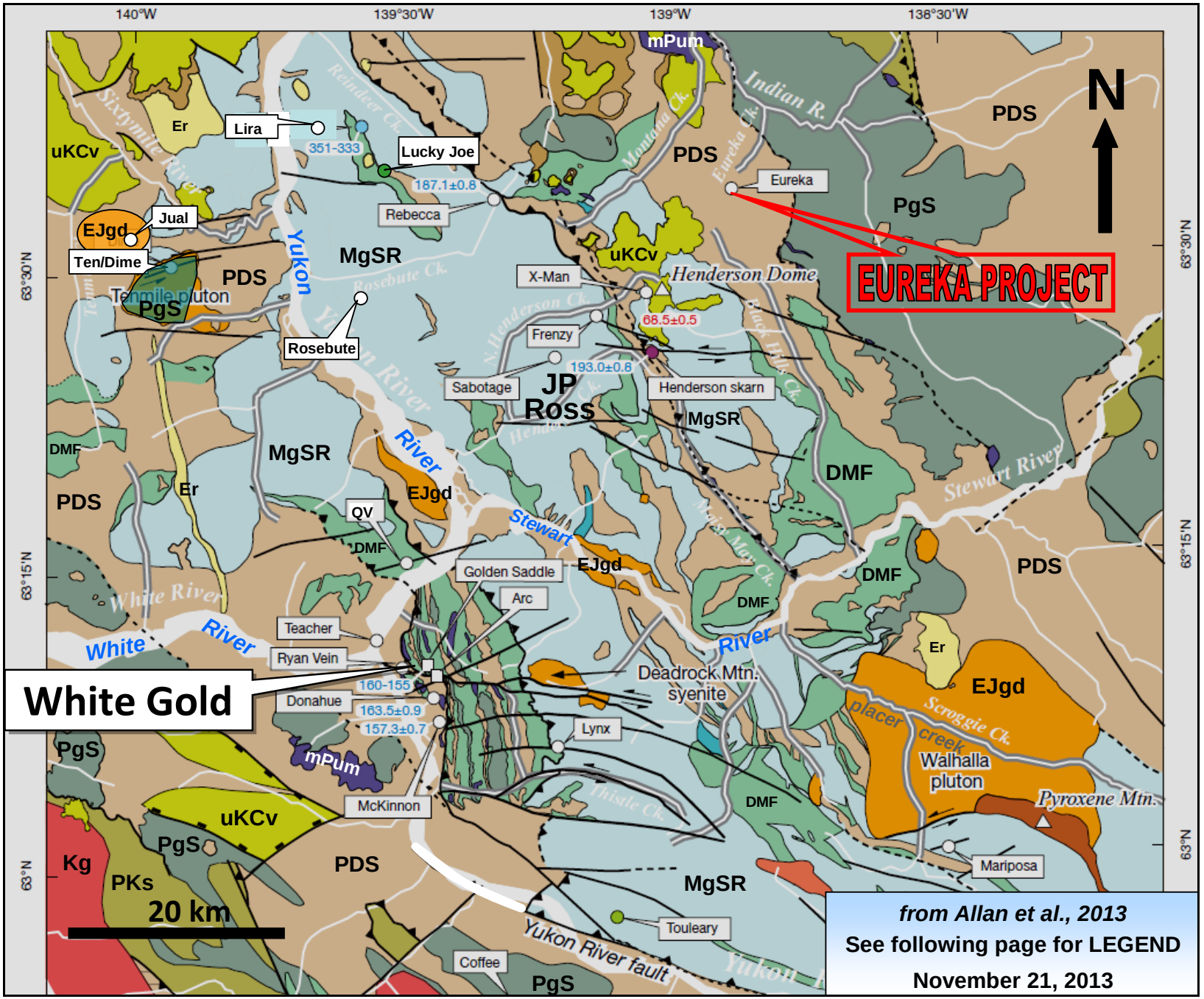
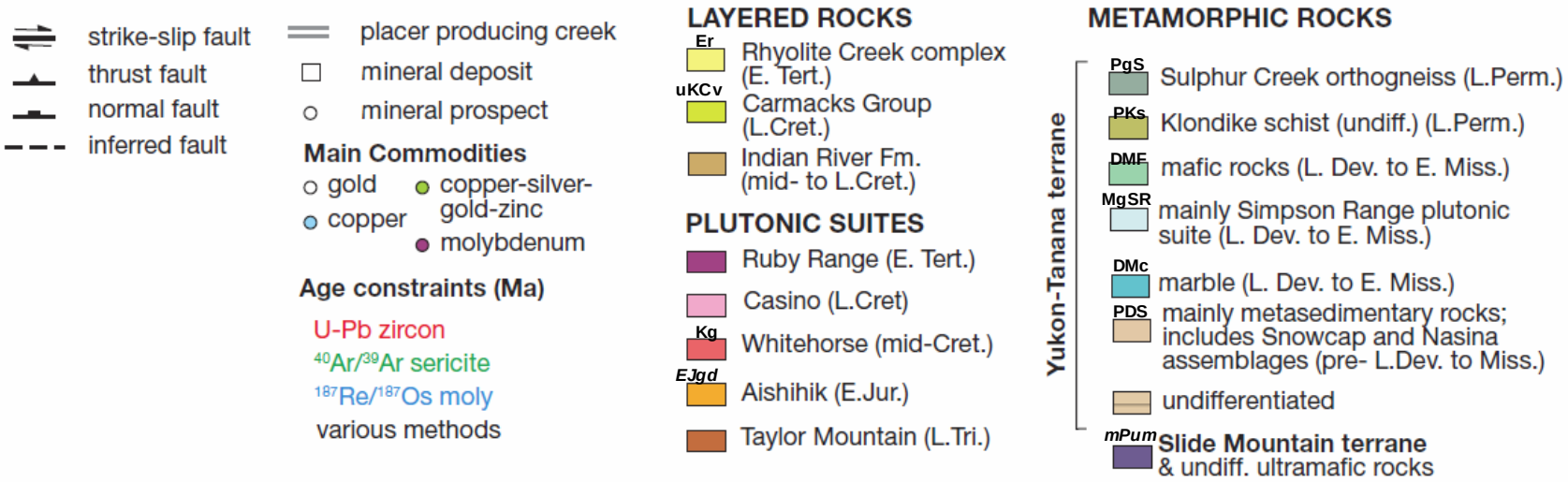


FIGURE 3: REGIONAL GEOLOGY of the WHITE GOLD DISTRICT

LEGEND for FIGURES 3 & 4



from Allan et al., 2013

Letters on Map Units (e.g. PDS) are taken from Legend from Colpron et al., 2016 and are described in text p17-18.

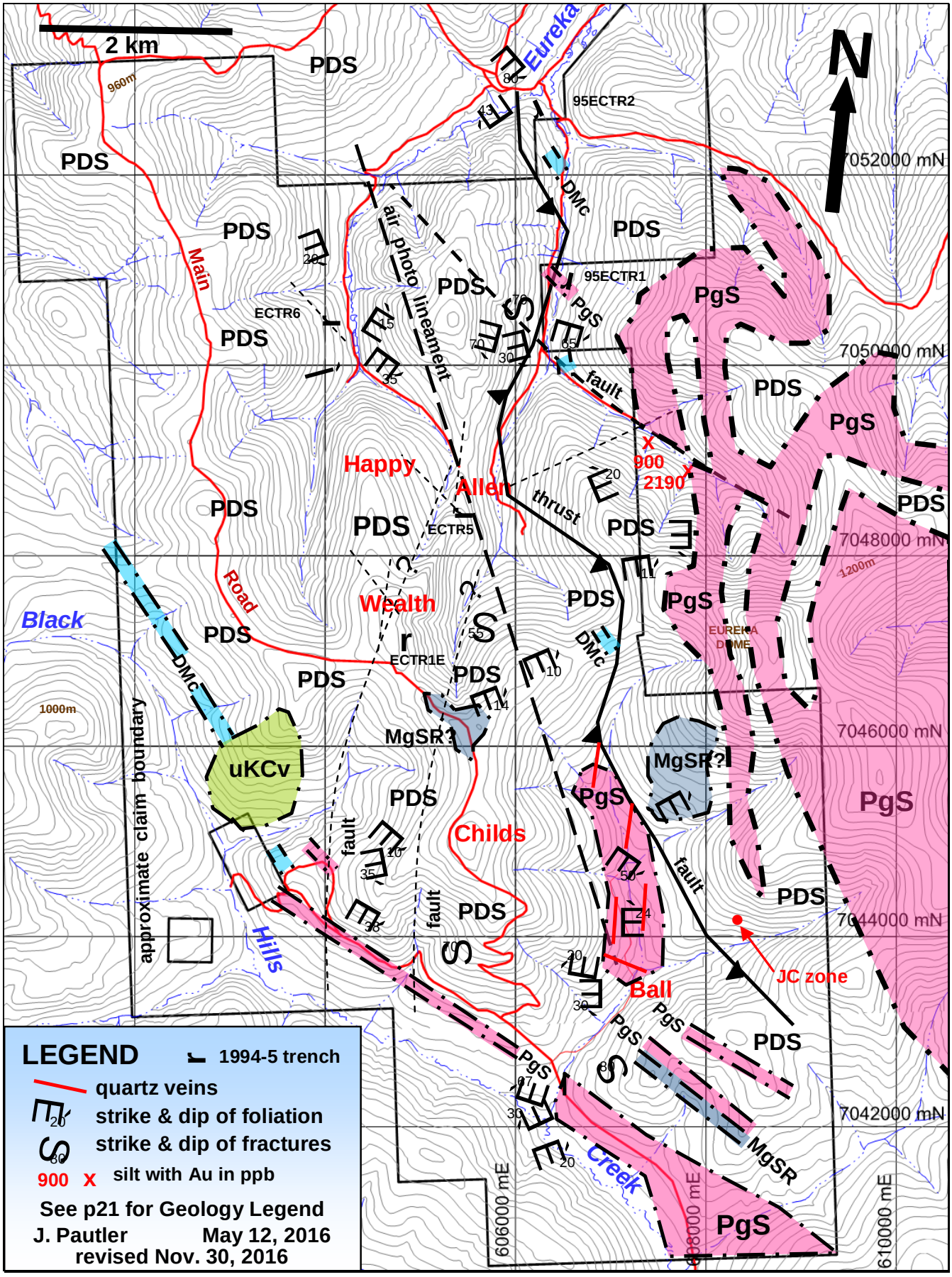


FIGURE 4: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Snowcap assemblage on the property primarily consists of quartzite with interbedded quartz±muscovite±biotite±feldspar schist and lesser gneiss, which exhibits well-developed foliation, primarily trending northwest, dipping 10° to 40° west. Local, sharp variations occur. Tight parasitic folding in this unit was originally noted by Diment (2002).

Several marble horizons have been mapped within the Snowcap assemblage. Two north-northwest trending marble exposures occur in the southwestern property area where they form buff weathering cliffs and marble subcrop was observed along trend to the southeast and on the Childs Gulch road. Marble subcrop is also exposed along the Left Fork road, at the Left Fork/18 Pup junction, and in Trench 2009-15 along the Divide (between Eureka Creek and Childs Gulch).

A 100m wide, northwest trending band of hornblende-quartz-feldspar gneiss, ±chlorite, ±garnet (possibly a mafic sill of the Simpson Range plutonic suite, related to mafic metavolcanic rocks of the Finlayson assemblage) occurs within the quartzites in the southeast property area with more feldspar rich schists (as opposed to the predominantly siliciclastic composition over most of the property) near the top of the hill, 600m to the northeast.

A 700m by 1.2 km copper-nickel soil anomaly (Anomaly J) was outlined east of Childs Gulch in 2015. The only outcrop in the area consists of quartz-biotite ±hornblende schist (more mafic schist) in the southeastern portion of the anomaly. The anomaly may represent an intermediate to mafic metavolcanic sequence of the Finlayson assemblage or related intrusion of the Simpson Range plutonic suite. The latter interpretation is favoured due to the shape and sharp boundary of the anomaly. No additional exposure was uncovered by the soil crew through this area. The anomaly also partly coincides with an airborne magnetic high geophysical anomaly suggestive of the presence of an ultramafic body, locally exposed below the thrust fault.

Another smaller body of the Simpson Range plutonic suite has been mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada *(Gordey and Ryan, 2005)* on the western part of the Divide between the Wealth and Childs showings, but this was not substantiated in the 2015 mapping and the geochemical and geophysical signature is not consistent with Anomaly J.

Eureka Creek and Childs Gulch form a north-trending topographic linear that is interpreted to represent the surface trace of a west dipping thrust fault. Breccia zones, orientated approximately parallel to the linear, are exposed on the west side of the linear (the hanging wall of the thrust). A west dipping thrust fault is exposed at the junction of the Right and Left Forks of Eureka Creek and complex faulting is evident at the junction of the Left Fork with 18 Pup (exposed by flooding in 2016). The exposure suggests a bounding graben fault that extends along the upper Left Fork of Eureka Creek, with the northeast side downdropped. There is an apparent 500m of sinistral displacement of lithological units across the upper Left Fork of Eureka Creek.

A strong air photo lineament, which probably represents a major fault, extends from Troy's current pit, which produced 1,551 crude ounces of gold in 2015 *(Bond, 2016)*, through the Allen showing to just west of the Ball showing *(Figures 5 and 8)*.

Folding and warping are implied by local erratic foliation attitudes observed at the mouth of, and just below the Ball showing, on Childs Gulch, along the Divide, and in the Childs showing area. Limited exposure precludes an interpretation of the structures, but the first two locations correspond to east-northeast gold in soil geochemical trends *(Figure 5)*. No soil coverage exists for the first locality and exposure is extremely limited along the third soil geochemical trend.

7.3 Mineralization (Figures 2 and 5)

The Eureka Project covers the Eureka gold quartz vein (orogenic) type drilled prospect (Minfile Number 115O 057), as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk, 2009),* with the earliest recorded mineral claims, probably staked in conjunction with placer activity, dating back to 1900 to 1920.

Prospecting, rock and soil geochemistry, trenching and drilling on the Eureka Project from 1988 to 2016 have identified five significant showings, the Happy, Allen, Wealth, Childs and Ball. The individual showings are summarized below, from north to south.

1. **Happy:**
   - covers a 0.4 by 1 km gold-arsenic soil anomaly (Anomaly G)
   - along northwest trending fault at intersection with north trending structure
   - 9.99 g/t Au over 1.5m from DDH EU11-029, associated with a narrow graphitic, healed fault breccia zone *(O'Brien, 2012)*
   - 0.32 g/t Au over 12.1m in trenching *(Smith, 2009)*
   - limited work with only 2 diamond drill holes and 3 trenches
2. **Allen:**
   - exposed in a deep trench cut along a north-trending ridge
   - north and northwest trends in gold in soils as part of Anomaly D
   - 2-5m wide clay-altered breccia trending north to northwest
   - maximum 15 g/t Au grab sample, but only 0.44 g/t Au over 4m from trench *(Wengyznowski, 2000)*
   - tested by 3 RC *(Diment, 2002)* and 1 DDH *(O'Brien, 2012)* and 4 trenches *(Smith, 2009)* with gouge zones, and brecciation, but no significant results
   - source may be uphill or to southeast
3. **Wealth:**
   - covers an 800 by 250m, >20 ppb gold in soil anomaly as part of Anomaly B
   - north trending quartz breccias with clay alteration halos exposed in 8 trenches excavated between 1999 and 2009
   - trench results of 0.54 g/t Au over 20m, 0.97 g/t Au over 17.9m, 0.75 g/t Au over 10m and 2.46 g/t Au over 3m *(Wengyznowski, 2006 and Smith, 2009)*
   - elevated gold values encountered in all ten RC drill holes in 2006, including 0.592 g/t Au over 18.3m in 06ER-05 and 1.38 g/t Au over 3.05m in 06ER-03 *(Wengzynowski, 2006)*.
   - best results from 16 RC holes in 2010 were from 2 holes 100m apart returning 2.44 g/t Au over 1.53m in EU-10-04 and 1.93 g/t Au over 1.52m in EU-10-02 along the same horizon *(Bourne and Marino, 2010)*
   - no diamond drilling

4. **Childs:**
    - covers a 1 by 0.3 km gold in soil anomaly in southern Anomaly B
    - gold bearing breccia zones exposed in 3 trenches with 0.722 and 0.481 g/t Au over true widths of 4m and 5.5m, respectively *(Wengzynowski, 2006)*
    - the only drill holes (4 RC holes in 2010) returned significant gold grades, including 6.62 g/t Au over 1.52m in EU-10-26 and 1.19 g/t Au over 1.52m in EU-10-23 *(Bourne and Marino, 2010)*

5. **Ball:**
    - pyritic quartz vein, trending approximately 115°/66°S, exposed in bedrock by placer mining in Childs Gulch at 607277mE, 7043919mN, Nad 83, zone 7, assayed 9.8 g/t Au and 238 g/t Ag over 0.6m
    - four short diamond drill holes totalling 385.07m were attempted in 2011, but most were abandoned due to difficult ground conditions *(O'Brien, 2012)*

Quartz float with pyrite, galena, and trace chalcopyrite and sphalerite (JC zone) was discovered by Dr. Jim Christie in 1993 along a tributary of Childs Gulch *(Figure 1)*. The vein returned 14.2 g/t Au *(Christie, 1993 and 1994a)* with associated anomalous arsenic and antimony, and significant gold-lead in soil anomalies were obtained upslope. There is no record of follow up. In the eastern property area, east of the Allen showing highly anomalous gold of 900 and 2190 ppb in stream sediment samples *(Christie, 1996)* have not been adequately followed up *(Figure 4)*.

Altered pyritic orthogneiss has been exposed over a 40 by 750m area by placer operations along Childs Gulch. Sheeted veins through the area trend north with steep east and west, to vertical dips. Large euhedral pyrite crystals and a notable increase in gold grains recovered during the sluicing process were reported by the placer miner, Mr. Kim Klippert, in 2011 near diamond drill hole EU11-35. The hole (drilled to the north) was designed to test the zone and intersected variably altered orthogneiss for the entire 166m length of the hole, with alteration varying from intense clay alteration to potassic alteration with potassium feldspar and silicification and moderate to strong chlorite, with clay and graphitic alteration *(O'Brien, 2012)*.

Mineralization on the Eureka Project consists of auriferous pyritic/limonitic quartz breccias, gouge zones and quartz veins that are found along low angle shear and fault structures and high angle faults.

1. **Quartz breccias:**
    - consist of autoclastic, subangular to well rounded, limonitic quartz clasts cemented in a rock flour matrix
    - mineralization associated with pitted limonite clots, in the quartz fragments and along fractures, with rare remnant pyrite ±cubic
    - generally characterized by a positive correlation between gold, silver, arsenic, molybdenum and lead, with near background values for antimony and bismuth

2. **Veins:**
    - clear to white, strongly fractured quartz with rusty weathering vugs and pits along fractures
    - can contain remnant disseminated and cubic pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, in decreasing order of abundance; barite has been reported
    - some crackle brecciation but distinguished from milled breccias by the strong angularity of the fragments and the absence of a rock flour matrix

Significant placer operations occur in the Eureka Project area with a large pit (Troy's pit) on the Right Fork of Eureka Creek, from which 1,551 crude ounces of gold were produced in 2015 *(Bond, 2016)*. A substantial, enriched buried left-limit channel near the junction of the forks of Eureka Creek produced 17,388 crude ounces of gold from 2012 to 2015 *(Bond, 2016).* Rod Smith placer mines on upper Black Hills Creek within the Eureka Project area with Paydirt Holdings Ltd. just downstream of Childs Gulch. Significant recent placer mining has been undertaken on Childs Gulch.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE (Figure 1)

The deposit type for mineralization observed at the Eureka Project is of the orogenic gold type. The Eureka Project is located 20 km northwest of the JP Ross prospect and 50 km north of the Golden Saddle deposit on the White Gold Project, both of Kinross Gold Corporation, within the White Gold district, which is characterized by orogenic style gold mineralization. In the following description of the White Gold district, similar features observed at the Eureka Project are shown in italics.

Gold mineralization within the White Gold district, similar to gold-bearing veins in the Klondike, is controlled by a brittle to brittle-ductile D4 deformation event dated as Middle to Late Jurassic *(Allan et al., 2012)*. *(Complex structure has been identified at the Eureka Project with regional high angle faults and a west dipping thrust fault, and higher gold values developed in later fold hinges.)* Mineralization is associated with quartz veins, stockwork and breccia zones, as well as pyrite veinlets, including cubic pyrite and visible gold, predominantly hosted within felsic orthogneiss (meta-intrusive) of Permian age*. (Gold mineralization at the Eureka Project is associated with breccia zones and quartz veins with limonite and oxidized pyrite and Permian orthogneiss hosts mineralization in the Childs Gulch area.)* Some mineralization is also hosted by Devonian and older Snowcap assemblage metasedimentary rocks, which includes silicified and graphite bearing breccias at the Arc deposit on the White Gold Project *(similar to those encountered at the Allen, Wealth and Childs showings on the Eureka Project)*. At least part of the mineralized zone occurs beneath an ultramafic – mafic horizon *(A Cu-Ni soil anomaly at Eureka suggests a mafic-ultramafic unit)*. The alteration assemblage includes pervasive potassium feldspar, carbonate, sericite and silicification *(also observed at the Eureka Project)*. Most gold prospects in the White Gold district share a common relationship with small-displacement, easterly trending, sinistral strike-slip faults *(Allen et al., 2013*). Mineralized zones generally trend east-northeast. *(Easterly soil trends are being recognized at the Eureka Project and the gold-bearing vein at the Ball showing trends easterly.)*

At the Coffee Project of Goldcorp Inc. mineralization is similar to that at White Gold with quartz veins, stockworks and mechanical breccias, and a strong association with pyrite. Host rocks include felsic orthogneiss and the Cretaceous Coffee Creek granite. Structure is a key feature with strong northerly and easterly trends *(Website at www.kaminak.com)*.

9.0 EXPLORATION (Figures 5 to 9)

No exploration work has been completed by Trifecta Gold Ltd. on the Eureka Project, but a description of work completed by previous operators is detailed here to facilitate integration and interpretation, particularly in light of recent research and investigations that have been made public on the geology and mineralization of the White Gold district. This data includes publications by the Mineral Deposit Research Unit, University of British Columbia on the Yukon Gold Project, released in May, 2013, and company reports through the district, which are now available.

The author completed a site visit on August 24, 2016 and conducted work between August 1 and 9, 2015 on the Eureka Project, at which time select drill hole, trench and anomalous soil sample locations were examined. Over $120,000 in exploration has been spent on the Eureka Project in the last two years.

9.1 Previous Soil Geochemistry (Figures 5 to 7)

No geochemistry has been conducted by Trifecta Gold Ltd. on the Eureka Project, but approximately 8,419 soil samples have been collected from the Eureka Project since 1988. About 500 of the 627 samples collected in 2000 were repeated as part of a larger and more detailed grid in 2009, targeting deeper sample depths with hand held augers. Reconnaissance lines with a 225m sample spacing on north-south lines spaced about 900m apart (along claim lines) was undertaken over most of the property in 1999, except for east of Childs Gulch. Prior to this most of the soils were collected from a grid in the Wealth-Allen area and reconnaissance lines further north proximal to the two Forks of Eureka Creek.

Grid soil sampling has now been completed over approximately 45% of the property at a 50m sample spacing on east-west lines spaced 100m apart. Anomalous thresholds and peak values for, gold, copper, lead, nickel, arsenic and antimony in soil samples collected in 2009 and 2015-16 are listed in Table 2, below. Results are shown on Figures 5 to 7, using the data for 5,450 soils collected in 2009 and 2015-16.

Table 2: Threshold and peak values for soil samples

Element	Anomalous Thresholds				
	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Peak
Gold (ppb)	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100	762
Copper (ppm)	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200		497
Lead (ppm)	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200	394
Nickel (ppm)	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200 < 500	≥ 500	681
Arsenic (ppm)	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200	809
Antimony (ppm)	≥ 5 < 10	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50	1780

Ten soil geochemical anomalies have been outlined to date on the Eureka Project, five are gold dominant (Anomalies A to E) and an additional five contain coincident strongly anomalous values in at least two elements (Anomalies F to J). The following anomalies are primarily summarized from Burrell (2016).

The largest is a northerly trending 3.6 km long by a maximum of 0.5 km wide anomaly (Anomaly B) along a ridge system in the central property area, which encompasses the Wealth and Childs showings. It is characterized by a scattered very strongly anomalous gold response, generally greater than 10 ppb Au, with poorly correlated clusters of moderately anomalous arsenic and lead values. Anomaly A comprises a narrow, 2 km long, northerly trending anomaly, 500m southwest of Anomaly B, of moderate to strongly anomalous gold and may continue northerly and join Anomaly B.

Anomaly D consists of a northwesterly trending moderate to strong gold soil anomaly in the central part of the main grid, along the air photo lineament *(Figure 5)*. The northwestern part of this anomaly covers the Allen showing and lies 200m southeast along trend of Anomaly G, but does not contain arsenic. Anomaly G, the most continuous and coherent string of strongly anomalous values on the property is a 0.4 by 1 km gold and arsenic rich anomaly (contains the highest arsenic in soil value on the property of 809 ppm As) that encompasses, and extends north from, the Happy showing in the northern property area. Anomaly I is a northerly trending anomaly, separated from Anomaly D by the air photo linear *(Figure 5)*. It is characterized by moderately to strongly anomalous arsenic and lead values *(Figure 6)* with moderately anomalous gold values.

Anomaly F is an irregularly shaped gold and antimony soil anomaly located to the east of Anomaly B, also along a ridge system (Divide), in the central part of the property. Anomaly C, a 0.8 km by 1.7 km long anomaly, with scattered moderately to strongly anomalous gold soil values (with a number >300 ppb Au), lies over an east-facing slope above the Ball showing just south of Anomaly F. Both Anomaly F and Anomaly C are situated along the air photo lineament. A 0.5 by 0.2 km gold anomaly (Anomaly E) in the northernmost property area, lies just west of the air photo lineament and just southeast of Troy's placer pit. *(Refer to Figures 5 and 6.)*

Anomaly H comprises a 950 by 750m cluster of strongly anomalous gold and very strongly anomalous lead values at the eastern end of the Divide, approximately 1.2 km east of the central portion of Anomaly B. This anomaly contains the highest gold in soil value on the property (762 ppb Au). Anomaly H adjoins an arsenic-mercury-molybdenum-antimony soil anomaly defined by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. *(Figure 5)* on their adjacent Eureka Dome Project *(Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd., 2016).*

Anomaly J consists of a 700m by 1.2 km area of strongly to very strongly anomalous nickel values with strongly anomalous copper *(Figure 7)* and arsenic ±antimony *(Figure 6)*, approximately 150m southeast of Anomaly H, east of Childs Gulch. The anomaly generally coincides with an airborne magnetic high geophysical anomaly *(Figure 8)* and an outcrop in the area was found to consist of a more mafic, hornblende rich schist, suggesting that the anomaly may represent a mafic orthogneiss body of the Simpson

Range plutonic suite, possibly with an ultramafic body corresponding to the magnetic high anomaly, locally exposed below the thrust fault *(Figure 4)*.

Anomalies B and F strongly coincide with ridgelines where overburden is less and better samples can be obtained. This may skew the pattern of the results. Although there are north trending breccia zones at the Wealth showing and north trending veins and sheeted veins in Childs Gulch, there is some evidence of easterly trends. The quartz vein at the Ball showing trends 115°/66°S and three 070° trending gold in soil anomalies are evident, cutting across the northerly trends *(Figure 5)*. One easterly anomaly trends along the Divide (possibly ridge related, again), another through the Childs showing, and a third through the upper placer cut on Childs Gulch where Klippert reported higher gold. The latter two trends also extend through Rod Smith's placer operation on upper Black Hills Creek. Easterly trends are also evident in the bismuth, mercury and molybdenum soil geochemistry, but detection limits for the former two elements were relatively high, so detailed data is not available.

East-northeast is the orientation of many of the gold bearing zones in the White Gold district, including the Golden Saddle deposit at White Gold, the VG zone on the QV property of Comstock Metals Ltd., the southern Rosebute zone, the Lira, and the Dime. Further south within the Dawson Range district several zones at Goldcorp's Coffee Project show similar trends. Good potential exists on the Eureka Project along the easterly trends, proximal to the intersection with the northerly trends.

Soil sample sites from 1999 to 2016 are marked by aluminum tags inscribed with the sample numbers and affixed to 0.5m wooden lath, driven into the ground. Samples in 2009 and 2015-16 were collected from the B-C horizons at a depth of 5 to 75 cm using hand-held augers, or a mattock where necessary, and approximately 300g placed into individually pre-numbered Kraft paper bags. Sample locations were recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 7 projection. In 1999-2000, soil samples were generally collected from the B horizon at shallower depths using mattocks.

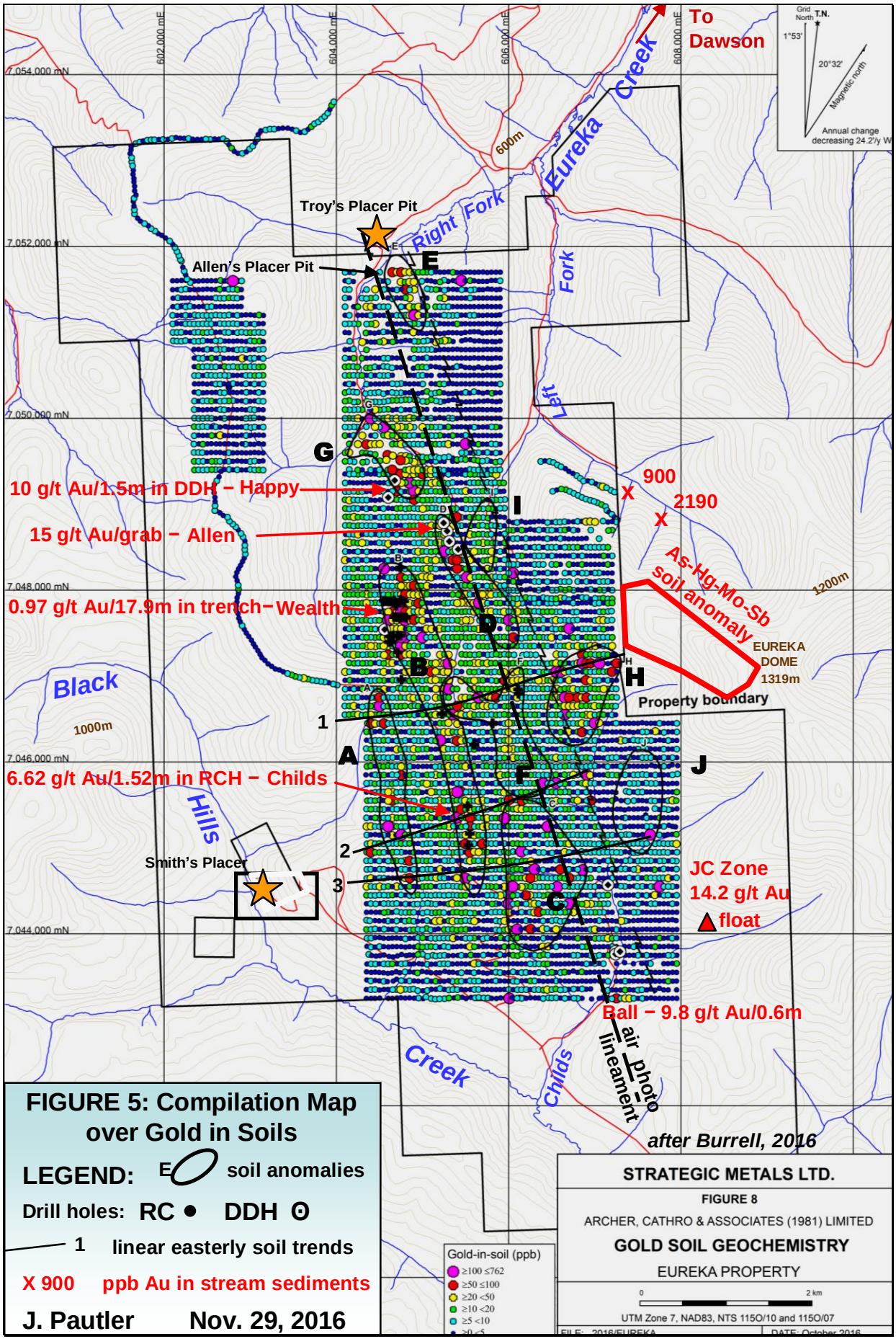


FIGURE 5: Compilation Map over Gold in Soils

LEGEND: E soil anomalies

Drill holes: RC ● DDH ʘ

1 linear easterly soil trends

X 900 ppb Au in stream sediments

J. Pautler Nov. 29, 2016

after Burrell, 2016

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

EUREKA PROPERTY

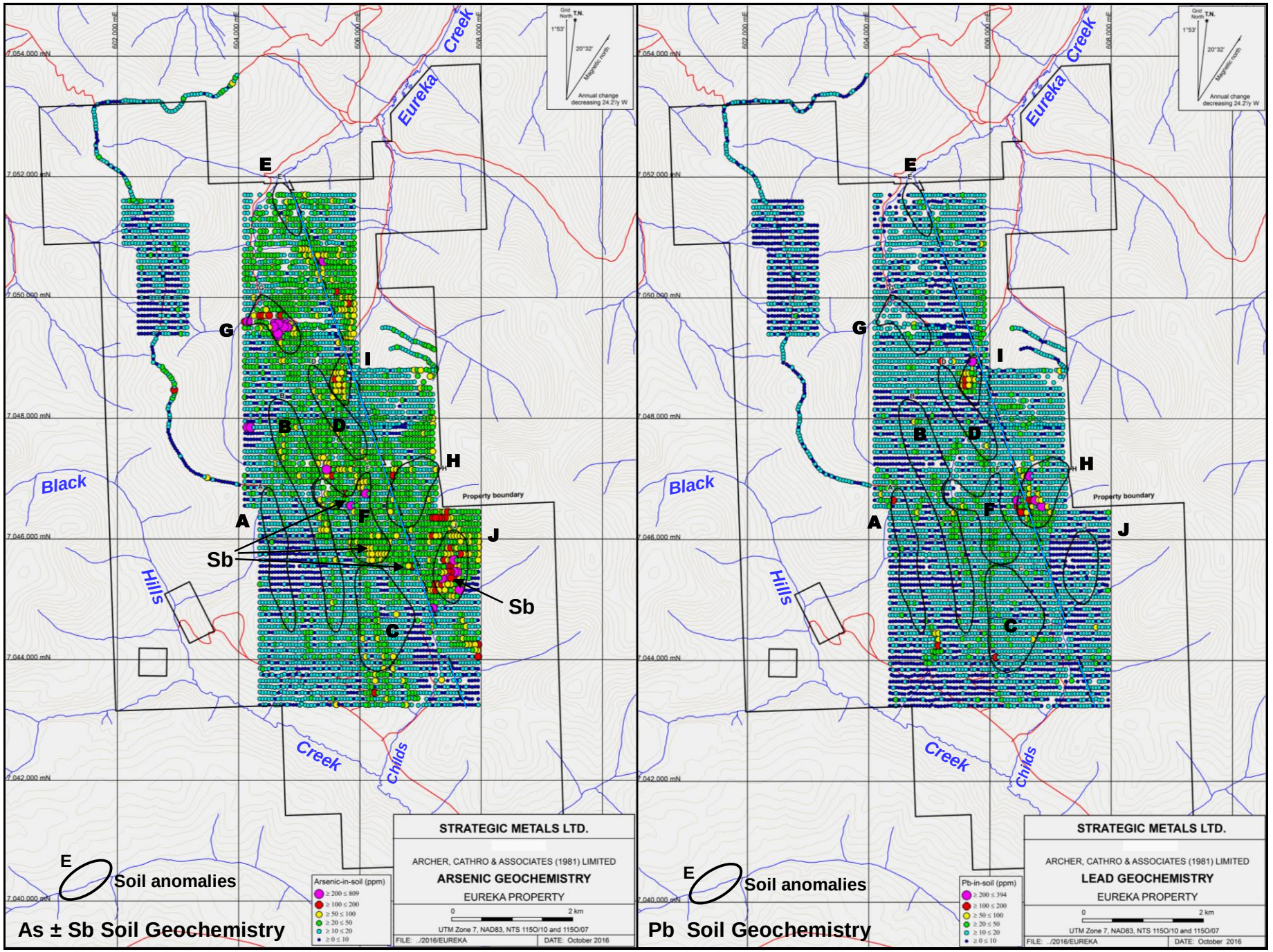


FIGURE 6: Arsenic-Lead Soil Geochemistry

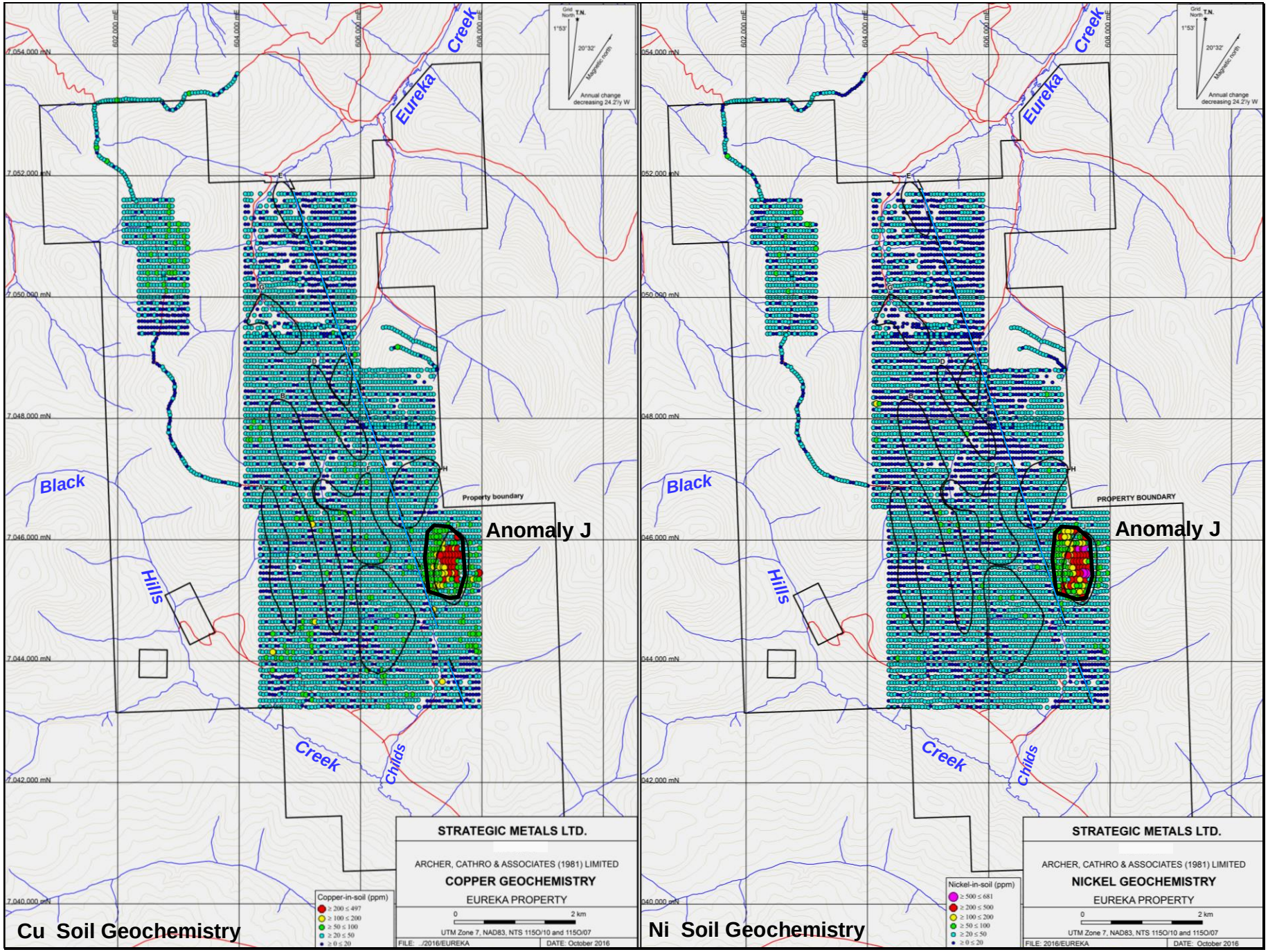


FIGURE 7: Copper-Nickel Soil Geochemistry

9.2 Previous Geophysics (Figure 8)

No geophysics has been conducted by Trifecta Gold Ltd. on the Eureka Project, but about 700m of ground VLF-EM geophysics along three short northeast trending reconnaissance lines (two of which were on the property and one just to the north) were completed by Wealth Resources and Pacific Mariner Exploration Ltd in 1994 at the junction of the forks of Eureka Creek to help identify fault zones controlling mineralization *(Southam, 1993)*. Two conductors, suggestive of faults, were outlined on one line across the Left Fork above the junction. The conductors generally correspond to the interpreted location of the northern part of the thrust fault shown in Figure 8 and a westerly dipping thrust fault was observed by the author in outcrop at the junction of the forks of Eureka Creek.

In 2008 a 469 line km airborne magnetic and VTEM geophysical survey was flown along east-west lines, with a 100m line spacing, by Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario for Anfield Ventures Inc. over the Eureka Project *(Geotech Ltd., 2009)*, under option from Strategic Metals Ltd. Magnetic response was generally subdued, but a sharp, north-northwesterly trending break separates two fields with higher values in the northeast and lower values in the southwest *(Figure 8)*. The break closely coincides with a strong air photo linear (500m to the west), which probably represents a major fault. This fault crosses through the Allen showing and Allen's placer pit from the 1990's and Troy's current placer which produced 1,551 crude ounces of gold in 2015 *(Bond, 2016)*.

About 1.5 km to the west of the interpreted magnetic break there is a much weaker magnetic feature that parallels the main break and follows the axis of the main soil geochemical anomaly, crossing through the Wealth and Childs showings *(Gregory, 2009)*.

The electromagnetic survey (dB/dt and B-field) shows a weak to moderate linear anomaly that extends north-northeast from the southeast corner of the survey area to approximately a third of the way up the grid, coinciding with the inferred fault and may reflect increased conductivity in saturated clay gouge similar to that observed in other smaller fault zones exposed in trenches *(Gregory, 2009)*.

A strong magnetic high feature closely corresponds to soil anomaly J, which constitutes a copper-nickel anomaly that would be consistent with a mafic intrusion. An outcrop in the southern portion of the soil anomaly was more mafic rich, containing abundant hornblende. The possible intrusion is discussed further under Section 7.2, "Property Geology". Another smaller magnetic high feature corresponds to the JC zone, an occurrence of quartz-sulphide vein float which returned 14.2 g/t Au.

An east-northeasterly trending structure (defined by a lower magnetic signature) is evident just south of Anomaly J and trends just south of the Childs showing and through Rod Smith's placer operation on Upper Black Hills Creek. The structure is also coincident with a linear trend of anomalous gold in soil *(line 3 on Figure 5)* in the upper plate of the thrust fault. Easterly trends, particularly 070° trends are commonly associated with gold mineralization within the White Gold district.

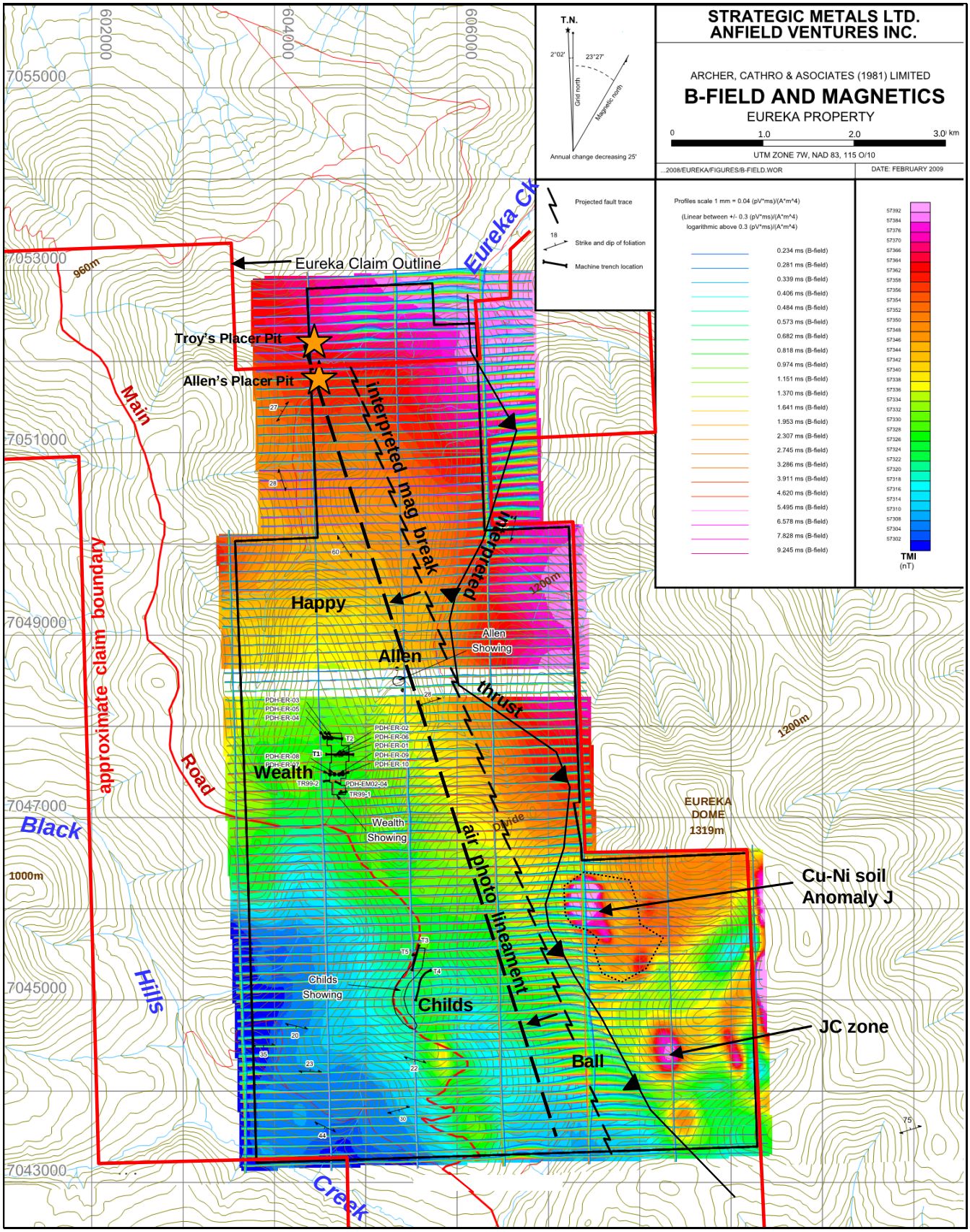


Figure 8: **Airborne Electromagnetics (B Field) over TMI Magnetics**

9.3 Previous Trenching (Figures 4, 8 and 9)

No trenching has been conducted by Trifecta Gold Ltd. on the Eureka Project, but approximately eight trenches totalling 314m with 125 samples were completed in 1994 and 1995 by Wealth Resources Ltd. and a total of approximately 5504m in 29 trenches was excavated in 1999, 2000, 2006 and 2009 on the Eureka Project by Archer-Cathro and Associates 1981 Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia for the Eureka Joint Venture and Strategic Metals Ltd. The trenches were primarily excavated over soil geochemical anomalies. The 2009 trenching was performed by 15317 Yukon Ltd. of Whitehorse using a Komatsu 400 excavator. Trench specifications are summarized in Table 3, below and shown on Figure 9 with the drill holes, with some of the 1994-5 trenches on Figure 4.

TABLE 3: Trench specifications

Trench Number	Nad 83 Easting	Zone 7 Northing	Az. (°)	Length (m)	Sample Number	No. of Samples
ECTR94-1			272	66	Wealth	26
ECTR94-1E			0	20	Wealth	10
ECTR94-2			270	39	Wealth	16
ECTR94-3			270	59	Wealth	24
ECTR94-4			270	30	Wealth	13
ECTR95-5			270	55	Allen	27
ECTR95-6			270	20	Lee	5
TR95EC1			0	25	Left Fork	4
TR-99-01*^	604712	7047285	110	23	Wealth	5
TR-99-02*^	604608	7047398	250	45	Wealth	7
TR-99-03^	604631	7047394	270	14	Wealth	12
TR-00-01*^	604631	7047394	115	30	Wealth	9
TR-00-02^	605530	7045450	045	3.35	Childs	3
TR-06-01*^	604545	7047680	090	270	Wealth	29
TR-06-02*^	604563	7047878	95	182	Wealth	29
TR-06-02a*^	604563	7047878	275	18	Wealth	2
TR-06-03^	605520	7045365	010	260	Childs	30
TR-06-04*^	605520	7045030	05	250	Childs	27
TR-06-04a*^	605560	7045280	040	100	Childs	12
TR-06-04b*^	605520	7045030	180	50	Childs	10
TR-06-05^	605530	7045480	275	31	Childs	6
TR-09-01*	604787	7047871	270	256	Wealth	73
TR-09-02	604928	7048090	270	221	Wealth	65
TR-09-03	605025	7048280	270	289	Wealth	77
TR-09-04	605115	7048481	270	150	Wealth	46
PLACER	605158	7048597	270	138	Allen	41
TR-09-05	604849	7048675	270	152	Happy	45
TR-09-06	604771	7048894	270	129	Happy	37
TR-09-07	604725	7049080	270	158	Happy	42
TR-09-08*	604818	7047678	270	175	Wealth	47
TR-09-09	605412	7048474	280	89	Allen	27
TR-09-10	605412	7048600	255	60	Allen	16
TR-09-11	605421	7048375	305	55	Allen	14
TR-09-12	605398	7048760	270	78	Allen	16
TR-09-13*	606600	7046700	270	500	Divide	116
TR-09-14*	606502	7046900	248	290	Divide	66
TR-09-15*	607199	7047195	248	315	Divide	75
TR-09-16*	606151	7046703	270	500	Divide	118
TR-09-17* ŧ	605498	7046200	270	255	Divide	59
TR-09-18* ŧ	604899	7046851	270	418	Wealth	101
TOTAL	**38 trenches**			**5818.35**		**1387**

* denotes trench examined by author in 2015; ^ locations approximate; ŧ gap in trench across road

Most of the trenches were generally aligned east-west to target the general northerly to north-northwesterly trending shear and breccia zones, with significant exceptions being TR-06-03 and -04, which are sub-parallel to the breccia zones. A total of 1387 rock samples were collected from the trenches. In the 1999 to 2009 trenches discontinuous chip samples were collected along the length of each trench for broad characterization of gold potential within the stratigraphy, while continuous chip samples were taken across prospective breccia zones and their associated alteration halos. Each chip sample typically consisted of 50 or more rock fragments that were broken off bedrock or subcrop exposure continuously along a line across the zone *(Wengzynowski, 2007)*. In 2009 chip samples were collected from the upslope rib of each trench where bedrock was the most stable *(Smith, 2009)*. Trench results are summarized in Table 4.

TABLE 4: Significant trench results

Trench Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Results (g/t Au)		Comments
ECTR94-1	31.5	33.3	1.8	1.76	Wealth	
ECTR94-2	27.0	33.6	6.6	0.46	Wealth	
TR-99-01	8.5	13.7	5.2	0.34	Wealth	
TR-00-01	5.0	11.0	6	0.35	Wealth	
TR-00-02	0.0	3.35	3.35	0.31	Wealth	
TR-06-01	80.0	90.0	10	0.32	Wealth	retrenched as TR-09-08
and	**170.0**	**190.0**	**20**	**0.54**	**Wealth**	retrenched as TR-09-01
TR-06-02	10.0	20.0	10	0.23	Wealth	
and	**90.0**	**92.0**	2	**1.06**	**Wealth**	**+18.9 g/t Ag**
and	**100.0**	**110.0**	**10**	**0.75**	**Wealth**	
and	172.0	182.0	10	0.30	Wealth	
TR-06-03	203	207	4	0.23	Childs	sub-parallel to zone
TR-06-04a	0.0	4.0	4	0.69	Childs	sub-parallel to zone
TR-06-04b	**6.5**	**20**	**13.5**	**0.72**	**Childs**	sub-parallel to zone
(TR-06-04b	*6.5*	*20*	*4*	*0.72*	*Childs)*	*~true width of above*
TR-06-05	25.5	31.0	5.5	0.48	Childs	
TR-09-01	**24.1**	**42.0**	**17.9**	**0.97**	**Wealth**	retrench of TR-06-02
including	**27.6**	**30.6**	**3**	**2.46**	**Wealth**	
TR-09-01	**55.5**	**72.1**	**16.6**	**0.45**	**Wealth**	
TR-09-03	**269.0**	**277.5**	**8.5**	**0.59**	**Wealth**	
including	**269.0**	**272.0**	**3**	**1.05**	**Wealth**	
TR-09-07	58.8	70.9	12.1	0.32	Happy	
TR-09-08	**103.0**	**109.8**	**6.8**	**0.83**	**Wealth**	retrench of TR-06-01
including	**105.80**	**109.8**	**4**	**1.33**	**Wealth**	
and	148.5	157.0	8.5	0.32	Wealth	
TR-09-13	492.0	497.0	5	0.33	Divide	
TR-09-14	29.5	32.5	3	0.35	Divide	
TR-09-14	57.0	61.0	4	0.36	Divide	
TR-09-14	112.0	124.0	12	0.36	Divide	
TR-09-14	249.8	264.5	14.7	0.37	Divide	
TR-09-15	290.0	295.0	5	0.41	Divide	
TR-09-18	410.0	414.5	4.5	0.67	S. Wealth	

Numerous shear and breccia zones were encountered in the trenches with the most notable being TR-09-01, TR-09-02 and TR-09-08 on the Wealth showing. Six zones were identified in TR-09-01 consisting of blue to grey gouge with grey quartz breccia and quartz vein material (0.97 g/t Au over 17.9m, including 2.46 g/t Au over 3m). TR-09-02 contained an almost 40m long zone containing sub-parallel quartz veins, breccias and gouge bands and a number of smaller zones, but did not return significant results.

Trenching at the Childs showing encountered a 2 to 5m wide breccia zone traceable for approximately 500m along strike, with a weighted average grade of 0.722 g/t Au across an approximate true width of 4m at the south end in trench TR-06-04b and 0.231 g/t Au across 4m in trench TR-06-03 at the north end. Trench TR-06-05 intersected a parallel breccia zone which returned 0.481 g/t Au across a true width of 5.5m.

Anomalous gold zones were obtained from breccia zones along the Divide with 0.37 g/t Au over 14.7m from TR-09-14. Trenching at the Allan showing identified six gouge and three sub-parallel breccia zones, spaced 1-10m apart, but no sulphides were observed and results were disappointing.

For comparison, initial trench results in 2009 on the Kona zone (now planned to be mined as a separate open pit) at Goldcorp's Coffee deposit returned values of 0.467 g/t Au over 15m, including 0.76 g/t Au over 5m. In addition, better values were obtained in diamond drilling than in trenching at Kinross' Golden Saddle deposit and locally at the Coffee deposit due to high oxidation at surface in a non-glaciated environment. Gold becomes liberated from the oxidized material, which extends to depths of 100m or more on the Eureka Project, (possibly due to freeze and thaw conditions) and is not collected in the samples.

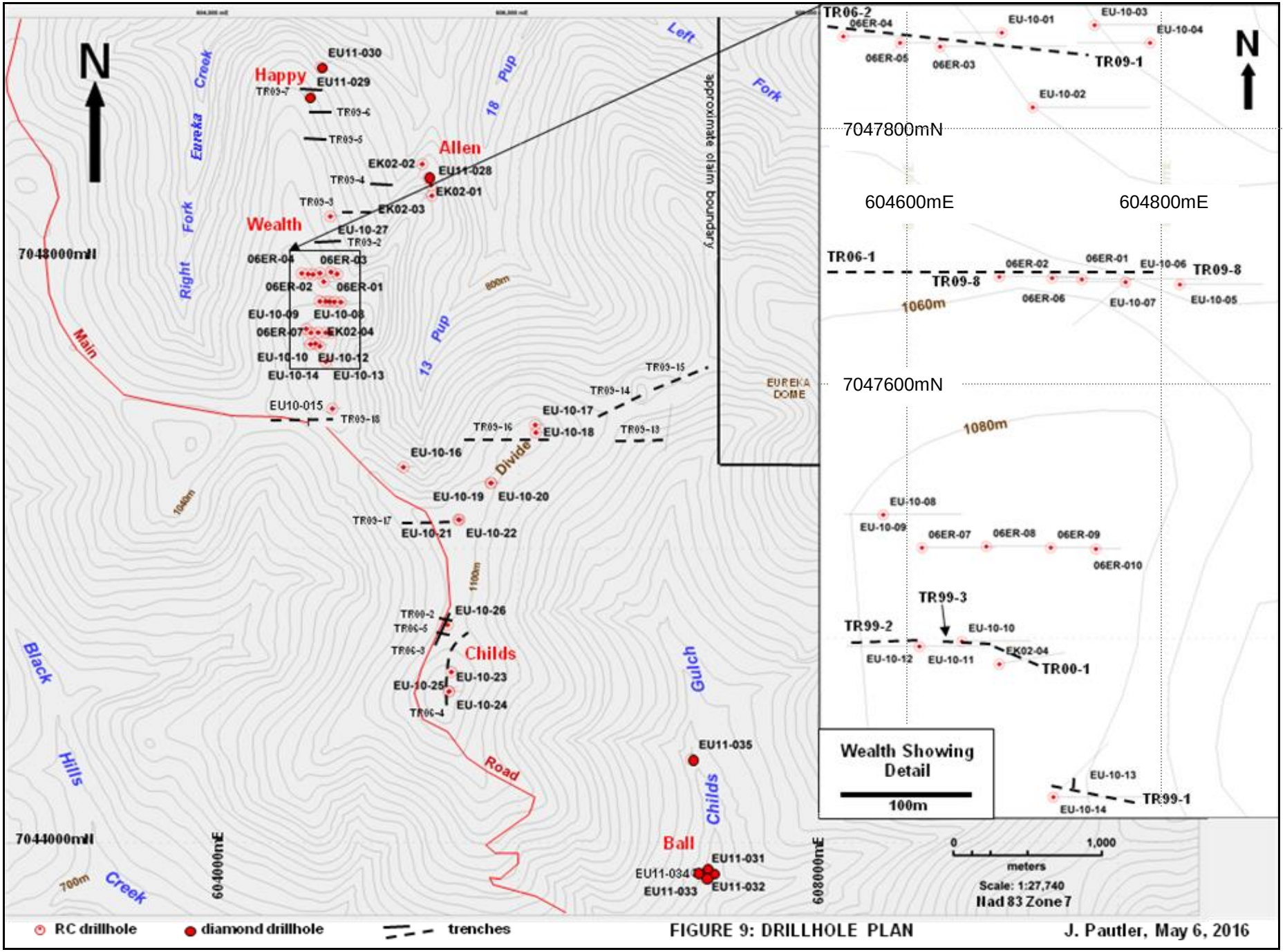


FIGURE 9: DRILLHOLE PLAN

J. Pautler, May 6, 2016

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted by Trifecta Gold Ltd. on the Eureka Project, but approximately 5,292m of drilling was previously completed on the Eureka Project between 2002 and 2011, with 1,118m of diamond drilling in 8 holes and 4174m of reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling in 41 holes. The drill programs, outlined in O'Brien (2012), Bourne and Marino (2011), Wengzynowski (2006) and Diment (2002), are summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Summary of drill programs by year

Year	No. of Holes	Co.	Drill Co.	Drill Type	Core Diam.	Meters drilled	Zone or Showing	No. of Samples
2002	4	Viceroy	Midnight Sun	RC	-	390	Wealth Allen	188
2006	10	Strategic	DEREX	RC	-	822.95	Wealth	292
2010	27	Golden Predator	Orbit & Garant	RC	-	2,961.14	Wealth Divide,Childs	1912
2011	8	Golden Predator	Peak	EF50	HQ3	1,118.11	Ball, Allen Happy	707
TOTAL	**49**					**5,292.2m**		**3099**

The 2002 drilling was performed by Midnight Sun Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory using a truck mounted TH65 Schramm air rotary drill, the 2006 drilling by DEREX Drilling Services Ltd. of Armstrong, British Columbia with a skid mounted, reverse circulation drill and in 2010 by Orbit and Garant from High River Alberta using a RIG 201 MPD 1000 track mounted drill. The 2011 diamond drilling was carried out by Peak Drilling from Courtney, British Columbia utilizing an EF50 drill with HQ3-diameter (61.6 mm) wireline tools.

The majority of drilling has been completed on the Wealth showing, with 27 RC holes but no diamond drill holes. The number of holes and samples completed on the separate showings and along the Divide area between Eureka Creek and Childs Gulch are summarized in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Summary of drill programs by showing

Zone or Showing	Year	No. of Holes	Meters drilled	Type	No. of Samples
Happy	2011	2	461.77	DDH	301
Allen	2002, 2011	4	571.27	RC, DDH	310
Wealth	2002, 06, 10	27	2651.84	RC	1446
Divide	2010	7	684.28	RC	449
Childs	2010	4	537.97	RC	353
Ball	2011	5	385.07	DDH	240
TOTAL		**49**	**5292.2m**		**3099**

The drill holes were surveyed in using a hand held GPS unit and a Brunton compass at the top of the hole. In the 2011 diamond drilling a Reflex EZshot survey tool was utilized on 2 holes for downhole surveys. Drill core may have been disposed of or stored at Golden Predator Corp.'s Grew Creek storage area near Faro, Yukon. A number of the drill sites were inspected by the author during the site examination between August 1 and 9, 2015. Drill collars are shown in Figure 9 and a 3D cross section through the

Wealth showing in Figure 10. Percussion and diamond drill hole specifications are summarized in Tables 7 and 8, below. A total of 3099 samples were collected and analyzed.

Table 7: RC drill hole specifications

Hole No.	Zone	Easting Nad 83	Northing Zone 7	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Samples No.	Samples QAQC
EK02-01	Allen	605395	7048525	898	265	-55	100	48	-
EK02-02	Allen	605355	7048620	879	252	-55	90	43	-
EK02-03	Allen	605420	7048405	910	250	-55	110	53	-
EK02-04	Wealth	604670	7047380	1100	080	-55	90	44	-
06ER-01	Wealth	604734	7047684	1066	090	-50	152.4	50	-
06ER-02	Wealth	604670	7047686	1069	090	-50	92.96	31	-
06ER-03	Wealth	604624	7047868	1030	090	-50	152.4	41	-
06ER-04	Wealth	604549	7047876	1038	090	-50	73.15	55	-
06ER-05	Wealth	604593	7047871	1034	090	-50	45.72	15	-
06ER-06	Wealth	604711	7047685	1067	090	-50	45.72	14	-
06ER-07	Wealth	604610	7047472	1088	090	-50	88.39	29	-
06ER-08	Wealth	604660	7047473	1094	090	-50	80.77	27	-
06ER-09	Wealth	604710	7047472	1095	090	-50	60.96	20	-
06ER-10	Wealth	604745	7047471	1097	090	-50	30.48	10	-
EU10-01	Wealth	604672	7047879	1018	270	-50	59.44	39	4
EU10-02	Wealth	604696	7047820	1013	090	-50	140.21	92	9
EU10-03	Wealth	604744	7047885	1003	090	-50	103.63	68	6
EU10-04	Wealth	604787	7047871	1000	270	-60	112.78	74	8
EU10-05	Wealth	604810	7047680	1043	090	-50	100.58	43	2
EU10-06	Wealth	604768	7047682	1046	270	-60	106.68	70	7
EU10-07	Wealth	604768	7047682	1046	230	-60	106.68	66	6
EU10-08	Wealth	604580	7047498	1089	090	-60	121.92	80	7
EU10-09	Wealth	604580	7047498	1089	270	-60	60.96	40	5
EU10-10	Wealth	604641	7047398	1094	090	-60	106.68	70	5
EU10-11	Wealth	604608	7047394	1091	090	-60	114.30	75	7
EU10-12	Wealth	604608	7047394	1091	270	-60	112.78	74	7
EU10-13	Wealth	604712	7047275	1083	090	-60	152.40	98	9
EU10-14	Wealth	604712	7047275	1083	045	-60	121.92	78	7
EU10-15	Wealth	604754	7046956	1085	090	-55	103.63	68	6
EU10-16	Divide	605228	7046558	1036	090	-60	152.40	100	10
EU10-17*	Divide	606109	7046845	1121	090	-55	114.30	75	6
EU10-18*	Divide	606114	7046793	1123	090	-55	112.78	74	8
EU10-19*	Divide	605815	7046449	1118	090	-55	112.78	74	6
EU10-20*	Divide	605812	7046450	1118	270	-55	77.72	51	6
EU10-21*	Divide	605603	7046200	1129	090	-55	50.29	33	2
EU10-22*	Divide	605597	7046201	1130	270	-55	64.01	42	5
EU10-23*	Childs	605531	7045030	1168	090	-55	152.40	100	9
EU10-24*	Childs	605534	7045032	1165	060	-55	112.78	74	7
EU10-25	Childs	605549	7045164	1161	090	-55	134.11	88	7
EU10-26	Childs	605524	7045484	1112	040	-55	138.68	91	7
EU10-27	Wealth	604741	7048264	977	090	-55	114.30	75	8
TOTAL	**41 holes**						**4174m**	**2392**	**176**

* denotes hole located by author in 2015

All of the intervals from the RC drill programs were sampled with a total of 2392 samples analyzed. In the 2010 program 1912 samples were collected and analyzed with 176 additional quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) samples. There is no record of QAQC samples from the 2002 and 2006 programs.

Table 8: Diamond drill hole specifications

Hole No.	Zone	Easting Nad 83	Northing Zone 7	Elev. (m)	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Samples	
								No.	QAQC
EU11-028	Allen	605414	7048476	883	210	-55	271.27	166	15
EU11-029	Happy	604602	7049079	934	47	-57	278.89	183	12
EU11-030	Happy	604677	7049278	857	63	-62	182.88	118	8
EU11-031*	Ball	607238	7043796	731	25	-55	53.34	35	3
EU11-032*	Ball	607238	7043796	731	25	-60	64.01	39	5
EU11-033*	Ball	607240	7043764	724	25	-60	47.24	27	3
EU11-034*	Ball	607292	7043794	709	25	-65	54.36	31	3
EU11-035*	N. Ball	607152	7044570	759	0	-60	166.12	108	13
TOTAL	**8 holes**						**1118.11**	**707**	**62**

* denotes hole located by author in 2015

In the 2011 program all of the core was sampled with 707 core samples collected for Au, ICP analysis and an additional 62 samples collected for quality assurance and quality control (QAQC). Analysis was completed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, with duplicate samples analyzed by ALS Canada's Minerals Laboratory, North Vancouver, British Columbia.

Core recovery data could not be located for the 2011 diamond drill program, but missing core and zones of poor recovery were noted in logs and holes -31, -32 and -34 were lost before reaching target depth. Numerous fault, breccia zones and clay alteration contribute to poor core recovery and deep levels of oxidation. In areas of poor recovery some of the soft sulphide mineralization (i.e. pyritic veins) could be lost resulting in lower results for that interval.

Significant intersections are summarized in Table 9 on the following page. True widths are not known for many of the intervals due to limited diamond drilling and limited drilling except at the Wealth showing. In addition trench locations prior to 2009 are approximate, so cannot be accurately correlated with drill intersections. Many of the drilled intervals at the Wealth appear to closely approximate true widths since the drill holes are thought to be near perpendicular to mineralization. However, one hole was drilled obliquely and five were drilled sub-parallel to the mineralized zone. No diamond drilling was completed at the Wealth and the attitude of all mineralized intercepts is not definitively known. Approximate interpreted true widths are shown where possible.

The best intercept is 9.99 g/t Au over 1.51m from 92.98 to 94.49m in DDH EU11-029, accompanied only by weakly anomalous arsenic (150 ppm), below TR09-7 (0.32 g/t Au over 12.1m) from a gold/arsenic soil geochemical anomaly (Happy showing) north of the Wealth showing. The intercept corresponds to quartz veining and elevated gold values occur both up and downhole of the intercept with a faulted (gouge) contact 3m below *(O'Brien, 2012)*. The zone remains open along strike and down dip, and may trend southeasterly towards the Allen showing, which has not returned significant results.

RC EU-10-26, drilled below a breccia zone in trenches TR06-3 and TR06-5 at the Childs showing returned 6.62 g/t Au over 1.52m, just 1.5m downhole of a zone of heavy quartz veining *(Bourne and Marino, 2011)*. RC EU-10-23 returned 1.19 g/t Au over 1.52m below trench TR06-4, which yielded an average grade of 0.72 g/t Au across an approximate 4m true width.

TABLE 9: Significant drill hole results

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TW (m)	Au (ppm)	Showing
EK02-04	18	26	8	8	0.66	Wealth
06ER-01	94.49	97.54	3.05	3	0.49	Wealth
06ER-02	73.15	76.20	3.05	3	0.422	Wealth
06ER-03	**9.14**	**12.19**	**3.05**	3	**1.375**	**Wealth**
and	18.29	21.34	3.05	3	0.300	Wealth
06ER-04	67.06	70.11	3.05	3	0.478	Wealth
and	18.29	21.34	3.05	3	0.616	Wealth
06ER-05	**27.43**	**45.72**	**18.30**	**18**	**0.592**	**Wealth**
06ER-06	21.34	30.49	9.15	8.1	0.318	Wealth
06ER-07	9.14	15.24	6.10	5.4	0.839	Wealth
06ER-08	12.19	21.34	9.15	8.1	0.512	Wealth
06ER-09	**6.10**	**12.2**	**6.10**	**5.4**	**1.13**	**Wealth**
and	15.24	21.34	6.10	5.4	0.321	Wealth
and	33.53	36.58	3.05	2.7	0.931	Wealth
and	51.82	54.87	3.05	2.7	0.490	Wealth
06ER-10	12.19	15.24	3.05	2.7	0.631	Wealth
EU-10-01	6.10	7.62	1.52	0.3	0.502	Wealth
and	18.29	19.81	1.52	0.3	0.575	Wealth
and	56.39	57.91	1.52	0.3	0.852	Wealth
EU-10-02	10.67	12.19	1.52	1.5	1.035	Wealth
and	60.96	62.48	1.52	1.5	1.930	Wealth
EU-10-04	51.82	53.34	1.52	0.3	0.595	Wealth
and	62.48	65.53	3.05	0.6	0.677	Wealth
and	70.10	71.63	1.53	0.3	2.440	Wealth
EU-10-08	**62.48**	**64.01**	**1.53**	**1.2**	**1.720**	**Wealth**
and	88.39	89.92	1.53	1.2	0.718	Wealth
EU-10-10	22.86	24.38	1.52	1.2	0.860	Wealth
and	60.96	62.48	1.52	1.2	1.150	Wealth
EU-10-11	7.62	9.14	1.52	1.2	0.723	Wealth
EU-10-12	15.24	16.76	1.52	0.3	0.519	Wealth
EU-10-13	59.44	60.96	1.52	1.2	0.551	Wealth
and	128.02	129.54	1.52	1.2	0.617	Wealth
EU-10-14	44.20	45.72	1.52	1.3	0.768	Wealth
EU-10-16	15.24	16.76	1.52		0.795	Divide
EU-10-19	4.57	6.10	1.53		0.524	Divide
EU-10-20	**64.01**	**67.06**	**3.05**		**1.38**	**Divide**
including	**64.01**	**65.53**	**1.52**		**2.170**	**Divide**
EU-10-23	6.10	7.62	1.52		0.480	Childs
EU-10-23	120.40	121.92	1.52		1.190	Childs
EU-10-24	96.01	97.54	1.53		0.452	Childs
EU-10-25	82.30	83.82	1.52		0.425	Childs
EU-10-26	**71.63**	**73.15**	**1.52**		**6.620**	**Childs**
EU11-028	152.40	153.92	1.52		0.59	Allen
EU11-029	44.20	45.72	1.52		0.35	Happy
and	57.91	59.44	1.53		0.44	Happy
EU11-029	89.92	91.44	1.52		1.12	Happy
EU11-029	**92.98**	**94.49**	**1.51**		**9.99**	**Happy**
EU11-031	27.43	28.96	1.53		0.92	Ball
EU11-032	60.96	62.48	1.52		0.56	Ball
EU11-035	19.81	21.34	1.53		0.60	N. Ball

NB: TW denotes approximate true width

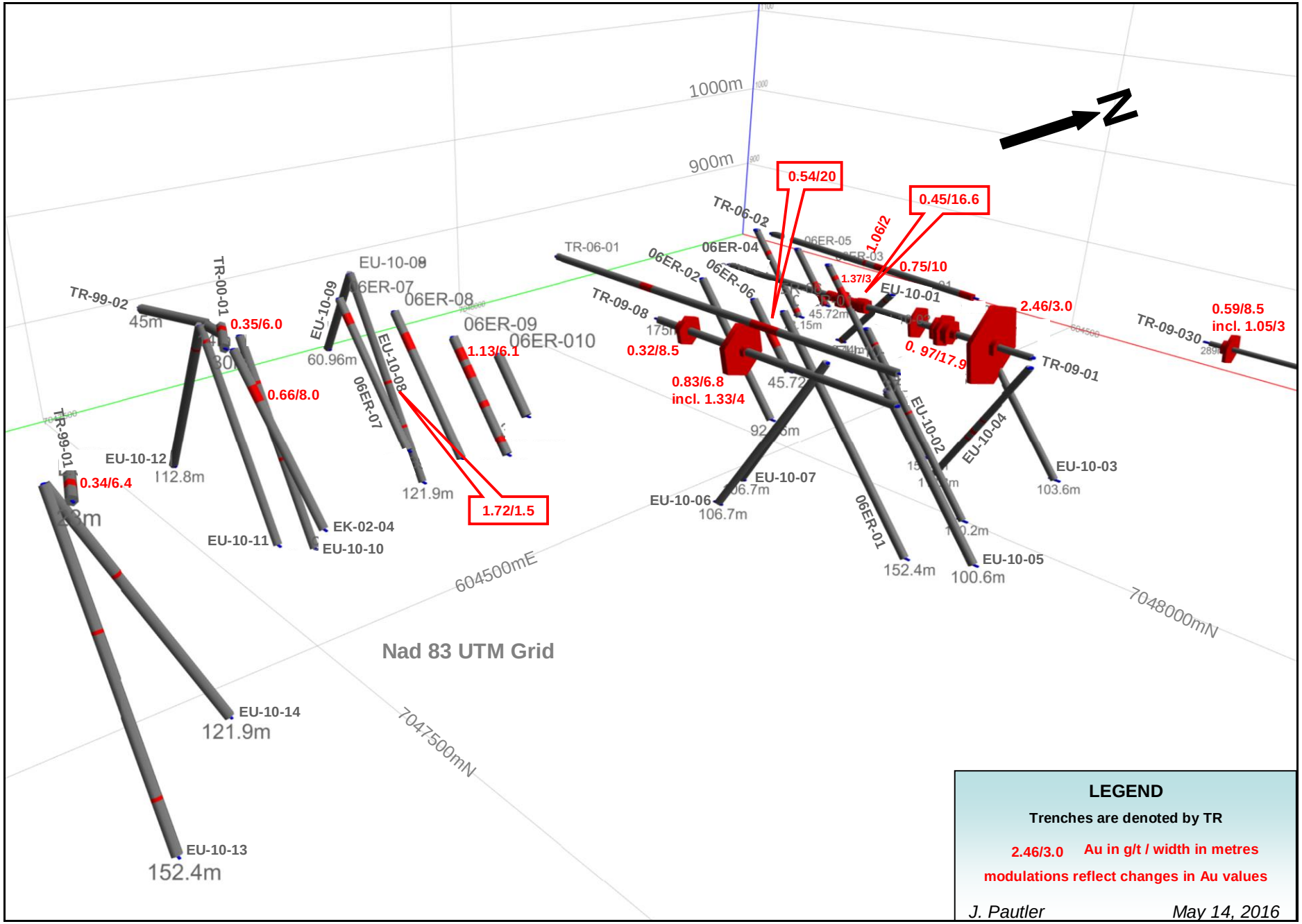


FIGURE 10: 3D Drill Section with Trenches on Wealth Showing

Numerous anomalous gold intervals have been returned from drilling on the Wealth showing from multiple, sub-parallel, northerly trending, generally 55-75°W dipping, fault gouge/breccia zones. The only hole on the Wealth showing in 2002 returned 0.66 g/t Au over 8m from the south end. The best result from the 2006 RC program was 1.38 g/t Au over 3.05m in 06ER-03 from the north end of the Wealth showing. The 2010 RC program yielded 0.68 g/t Au over 3.05m and 2.44 g/t Au over 1.53m (both from EU-10-04) also at the north end of the Wealth showing, but EU-10-04 may have been drilled sub-parallel to mineralization. EU-10-08 returned 1.72 g/t Au over 1.53m from near the south end. No diamond drill holes have been completed on the Wealth showing and the attitude of all mineralized intercepts is not definitively known. The showing appears to be open to the north and to the west at depth in the northern portion of the zone *(Figure 10)*.

The Ball showing (9.8 g/t over 0.6m from a quartz vein zone uncovered by the placer workings in Childs Gulch) was not adequately tested due to poor ground conditions.

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

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Diamond Drill Sampling Method and Approach

The following description of the core sampling procedure and approach is summarized from O’Brien (2012).

The 2011 core was delivered to the Eureka camp where block markers, in imperial units, were first converted into metric units and the core was logged, involving descriptions of lithology, alteration, structure and mineralization, by Erin O’Brien of Golden Predator Corp. After logging, intervals for geochemical analysis were outlined for sampling and sample intervals entered. All core was sampled and sample intervals were generally 1.5m except where controlled by geological contacts. Where core recoveries were poor and lithological changes were subtle, samples were laid out block to block (i.e., at 1.52m intervals). Drill core was transported to Golden Predator’s core processing facility in Faro, where samples were cut using a gas powered diamond saw. One half of the core was replaced in the core box for future reference, and the other half bagged in numbered plastic bags, placed in rice bags and sealed for shipping. Commercial standards (two low grade and a high grade standard) and blank material were inserted at random intervals by the company to test the accuracy and precision of the lab. The field duplicates consisted of quartering the remaining half core of randomly selected samples. A total of 707 samples of drill core were submitted for analysis with 62 additional QAQC samples.

11.2 RC Drill Sampling Method and Approach

The following description of the sampling procedure and approach is summarized from Bourne and Marino (2011).

Drilling was conducted dry with samples collected over 1.52m intervals. A 12.5% split of the cuttings was collected for assay purposes using a 1/8 box splitter and 87.5% was stored in a reject bag at the drill site for further analytical or metallurgical use. Water intersections in the hole were monitored to eliminate any sources of contamination. Samples were taken under the supervision of a 12 hour shift geologist/field assistant on site. A low grade, medium grade and high grade standard were selected and placed at random intervals within each sample batch. Duplicate samples were collected through a three tiered riffle splitter once every 36 samples.

11.3 Analyses and Security

In the 2010 to 2011 drill programs all sampling was conducted under the supervision of a company geologist and the chain of custody from the drill to the sample preparation and logging facility was continually monitored by company personnel. Samples were shipped to the laboratory by qualified couriers under locked bags with independent identification lock numbers *(O'Brien, 2012 and Bourne and Marino, 2011)*. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory.

The 2011 drill core and rock samples were freighted to the sample preparation facility of Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Blanks and commercial standards were included in each batch. Sample preparation (R200/250) involved crushing a 1 kg split to 80% passing 10 mesh. A second 250g split was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh. Samples were then internally sent to Acme's Vancouver facility for analysis. Gold was analyzed by fire assay on a 30g sample for Au with an atomic absorption finish (G601 package) and 36 elements by 4 acid digestion with an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP)-mass spectrometry finish on a 0.25g sample (1EX package). Values over 10 g/t Au were re-assayed by fire assay followed by a gravimetric finish (90 ppb lower detection limit).

Duplicate samples were freighted to the sample preparation facility of ALS Minerals (ALS) in Whitehorse. Sample preparation (CRU, PUL-31) involved crushing to better than 70% passing 10 mesh. A second 250g split was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh. Samples were then internally sent to ALS Minerals' North Vancouver facility for analysis, by fire assay on 30g for gold with an atomic absorption analysis and 35 elements by ICP-AES which involves an aqua regia digestion and atomic emission spectrometry (AES) finish on a 0.5g sample.

The 2010 RC samples were delivered to the Whitehorse facility of ALS Chemex (now ALS Minerals), where they were internally forwarded to their ISO 9001 certified sample preparation facility in Terrace, British Columbia. Sample preparation (CRU, PUL-31) involved crushing to better than 70% passing 10 mesh. A second 250g split was

pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh. Samples were then internally sent to ALS Minerals' North Vancouver facility for analysis by fire assay on 30g for gold with an atomic absorption analysis and 35 elements by ICP-AES which involves an aqua regia digestion and atomic emission spectrometry finish on a 0.5g sample.

In the 2006 and 2002 RC drill programs rock and drill samples were shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver where they were prepared as in 2010 and analyzed for gold by fire assay on 30g with an atomic absorption finish. All 2006 samples and 2002, rock samples were also analyzed for 32-35 elements by ICP-AES which involves an aqua regia digestion and atomic emission spectrometry finish on a 0.5g sample. The same laboratory and procedure was used for the 2009 trench samples, which were first prepared in Whitehorse, then internally sent and analyzed in North Vancouver.

In 1988, soil and rock samples collected on behalf of Dawson Eldorado and Wealth were sent to Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were analyzed for gold, silver, lead, arsenic and barium. No details were given regarding analytical procedures.

In 2015 and 2016 rock samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Whitehorse where they were prepared as in 2010 and internally sent to ALS Minerals' North Vancouver facility for analysis by fire assay on 30g for gold with an atomic emission spectrometry finish and 35 elements by ICP-MS which involves an aqua regia digestion and mass spectrometry finish on a 1g sample (ME-ICP41).

Soil samples collected in 1999, 2000, 2009 and 2015-16 were collected by Archer-Cathro and Associates 1981 Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia for the Eureka Joint Venture and Strategic Metals Ltd. Samples were delivered to the sample preparation facility of ALS Minerals (or precursor companies), Whitehorse, Yukon in 2009 and 2015-16 where they were prepared, then internally sent to their North Vancouver, British Columbia facility for analysis, and directly to the North Vancouver facility in 1999 and 2000 for preparation and analysis. Soil preparation (SS80) involved drying at 60°C and sieving to -80 mesh. Samples were analyzed by fire assay on 30g for gold with an atomic absorption or emission spectrometry finish (Au-ICP21) and multi elements by ICP-AES (ME-ICP41) which involves an aqua regia digestion and atomic emission spectrometry finish.

A total of 62 samples (almost 9%) from the 2011 diamond drill program were submitted for quality assurance and quality control (QAQC), consisting of 29 standards, 18 blanks and 15 field duplicates. The certified standards used were CDN-GS-6A (5.79 ±0.46 g/t), CDN-GS-1H (0.972 ±0.108) g/t Au and CDN-GS-P7E (0.766 ±0.086 g/t), (website at http://www.cdnlabs.com). A total of 176 (almost 9%) samples were submitted for QAQC in the 2010 RC program consisting of 60 standards, 58 blanks and 58 field duplicates. The certified standards used were CDN-CGS-21 (0.99 ±0.09 g/t), CDN-GS-2F (2.16 ±0.24) g/t Au and CDN-CM-7 (0.427 ±0.042 g/t), (website at http://www.cdnlabs.com). Approximately 5% of the pulps from the 2010 RC program were sent for secondary

check gold assays at Stewart Group's ISO 9001 certified Eco Tech Laboratory (now ALS Minerals) in Kamloops, British Columbia, using the same analysis as ALS Chemex. All standards and check analyses returned results within acceptable limits. The duplicates and blanks indicated that the analytical results had an acceptable degree of precision and were free from contamination during sample preparation. No QAQC samples are documented from the 2002 and 2006 programs.

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. Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., ALS Chemex, ALS Minerals (including the Whitehorse preparation and North Vancouver facilities) and Eco Tech Laboratory were IS0 9001 accredited for the procedures performed. In the author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures is reliable for its purposes.

A sampling protocol should be implemented by Trifecta Gold Ltd., involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory in future trenching and drill programs on the project.

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 favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory and company inserted standards, blanks and duplicates (repeats), and checks at a separate laboratory. There is a good correlation between the field duplicates collected for quality control. Quality control procedures are documented in Section 11.0, "Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security".

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

The Eureka Project is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out. Preliminary cyanide leach bottle-roll tests were completed on only four samples from the Wealth showing, where there was concern that graphitic wallrocks, which can absorb the gold, could negatively affect the recovery of gold by cyanide leach. Graphitic wallrocks do not occur in all zones, and none are present at the Ball

showing. The extent of graphitic zones is not currently known. These preliminary tests do not constitute qualitative metallurgical testing due to limited data and testing. The property is at an early exploration stage so that mineral processing and recovery techniques cannot be definitively determined.

The preliminary cyanide leach bottle-roll tests were completed on four composite samples prepared from coarse reject material of trench chip samples from the Wealth showing *(Smith, 2009)*. A 50 gram split of each composite sample was taken for analysis by fire assay preparation with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA26) to establish a head grade. The remaining material from the composite sample was analyzed using cyanide leach with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA14). Sample preparation and analyses were performed at ALS Chemex (now ALS Minerals), North Vancouver, British Columbia. The following results were obtained in a 24 hour period.

Table 10: Results of cyanide leach test

Original Sample	Head Grade	After Cyanide Leach	Recovery
Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)	%
0.30	0.32	0.33	100
0.60	0.59	0.57	96.6
1.00	1.16	0.9	77.6
2.00	2.76	2.72	98.6

Results are limited and preliminary, but show acceptable recovery of gold from the samples despite the presence of graphitic wallrocks. However, the mineralization tested is not representative of other zones on the property and due to limited sampling, may not be representative of the Wealth showing. The property is at an early exploration stage so that mineral processing and recovery techniques cannot be definitively determined. The test simply suggests that the presence of graphitic wallrocks in some mineralized zones may not be a major concern in cyanide leach extraction.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient work on the Eureka Project to undertake a resource calculation.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Figure 2)

The Vent 1 and Camp 1 claims occur within the Eureka claims and are owned by Rod Smith, the owner of the placer claims in this area, along upper Black Hills Creek. The claims were staked in 2009 and are valid to December, 2021.

The 2,250 hectare Eureka Dome property of Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. (Pacific Ridge), consisting of 156 EU and Moose claims, adjoins the Eureka Project to the east. The claims were staked in 2009 and are valid to March, 2017. Exploration by Pacific Ridge in 2010 and 2011, including prospecting and reconnaissance ridge and spur soil sampling, identified several areas anomalous in gold and pathfinder elements and hydrothermal alteration. Anomalous arsenic (3000 ppb) and mercury (17 ppm) occur within silicified and brecciated rocks. The main, approximately 1400 by 700m, soil anomaly borders the Eureka Project. Pacific Ridge completed mapping, prospecting and grid soil sampling in 2016. *(See Pacific Ridge website.)*

The 570 Peat claims adjoin the southern Eureka Project to the east and the 740 Bev claims adjoin the Eureka Project to the west and south. The claims, owned by Shawn Ryan of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and staked in 2010, comprised part of Smash Minerals Corp.'s Whiskey Project in 2010 to 2012. Soil surveys, trenching and limited diamond drilling identified a large area of late, structurally controlled hydrothermal alteration associated with bismuth, tellurium, and silver within the northeastern property area on the Peat claims. Molybdenum and lead also correlate with gold in felsic host rocks. Vertical metal zonation appears to trend from high level mercury and barium through arsenic to lead and molybdenum to gold - silver signatures, suggesting a possible mineralized level or elevation in a vertically zoned, epithermal hydrothermal system, likely of a low sulphidation style. Mineralization consists of breccias, quartz veinlets and silicification. Trenching of the Bushmills zone returned 0.40 g/t Au and 7.7 g/t Ag over 6m with two separate 2m samples returning 1.99 g/t Au, 6.18 g/t Ag; and 1.56 g/t Au, 26.1 g/t Ag *(Smerchanski and Arne, 2011)*

The Dominion Creek property (174 NIB claims) of Gimlex Enterprises Ltd. lies just north of the Eureka Project, which covers the Armenius drilled prospect (Minfile 1150 118). The claims were staked in 2009 and valid to December, 2018 to January, 2020. The Armenius showing was originally described in a 1903 Dawson City newspaper article as a quartz ledge some 18m wide and 3 to 5 km long with spectacular gold *(Deklerk, 2009)*. Gold appears to be related to highly fractured and sheared rocks in the footwall of a major easterly trending thrust fault. One sample returned 75.38 g/t Au and 22.2 g/t Ag, but geological and geochemical investigations suggested the gold may be of placer origin, concentrated within the fractured bedrock *(Wengzynowski, 2000b)*.

The author is not able to verify the above information pertaining to these adjacent properties, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Eureka Project.

16.0 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.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Eureka Project constitutes a property of merit based on favourable geological setting within the White Gold district at the headwaters of significant placer producing creeks; widespread gold-bearing vein and breccia style mineralization associated with northerly and possibly easterly structures, hosted by orthogneiss and metasedimentary rocks of the Yukon-Tanana terrane; significant gold ±arsenic-lead soil anomalies; and presence of open and untested targets.

Five significant showings, the Happy, Allen, Wealth, Childs and Ball, have been identified on the Eureka Project. Results include a totally open intercept of 9.99 g/t Au over 1.51m from DDH EU11-029 on the Happy showing, which covers a 0.4 by 1 km gold-arsenic soil anomaly; a 15 g/t Au grab sample from the Allen showing; widespread anomalous results from trenching (0.97 g/t Au over 17.9m, 2.46 g/t Au over 3m) and drilling (0.592 g/t Au over 18.3m, 1.72 g/t Au over 1.53m) on an 800 by 250m, >20 ppb gold in soil anomaly at the Wealth showing; 6.62 g/t Au over 1.52m in EU-10-26 and 1.19 g/t Au over 1.52m in EU-10-23 from limited drilling (4 holes) from a 1 by 0.3 km gold in soil anomaly at the Childs showing; and 9.8 g/t Au and 238 g/t Ag over 0.6m from an easterly trending vein at the Ball showing along Childs Gulch. Altered pyritic orthogneiss with steep north trending pyritic sheeted veins is exposed over a 40 by 750m area along Childs Gulch, which has not been tested. In addition, sulphide bearing quartz float carrying 14.2 g/t Au from a tributary of Childs Gulch (JC zone) and anomalous gold of 900 and 2190 ppb in stream sediment samples east of the Allen require follow up.

The mineralization occurs in strongly oxidized (depths of oxidation exceed 100m in drill holes) limonite/pyrite (including cubic pyrite) bearing silicified breccias and quartz veins, associated with northerly and less defined easterly structures. The alteration assemblage includes sericite, silicification, carbonate and pervasive potassium feldspar. This is similar to gold mineralization within the White Gold district and to that observed at Goldcorp's Coffee deposit, where there is a strong association of gold with oxidized breccias, limonite/pyrite (including cubic pyrite), the same alteration package and structure. At Coffee there are strong northerly and easterly structural controls, with easterly structures more prevalent in the White Gold district and northerly structures dominant in the adjacent Klondike Gold district.

Potential also exists for the discovery of a target amenable to open pit mining based on the shallow dips of mineralized shear and breccia zones observed at the Wealth showing, and favourable orientation relative to topography. The main thrust fault across the property trends northerly, dipping moderately to the west. Preliminary cyanide leach tests from the Wealth showing have demonstrated good gold recoveries from strongly oxidized rock. No diamond drill holes have been completed on the Wealth showing and the attitude of all mineralized intercepts is not definitively known. The showing appears to be open to the north and to the west at depth in the northern portion of the zone.

There is generally no strong association of other elements with gold at the Eureka Project with about 25% of the highest gold values associated with anomalous silver-lead-bismuth-zinc-molybdenum values and another 25% associated with elevated arsenic values.

Potential is not limited to the known showings. Ten multi-element soil geochemical anomalies have been outlined to date on the Eureka Project. The most extensive (Anomaly B) is a northerly trending 3.6 km long by a maximum of 0.5 km wide anomaly along a ridge system in the centre of the property, encompassing the Wealth and Childs showings and is characterized by a scattered very strongly anomalous gold response, generally greater than 10 ppb Au, with poorly correlated clusters of strongly anomalous lead, arsenic and antimony values. Anomaly H comprises a 950 by 750m cluster of strongly anomalous gold and very strongly anomalous lead values at the eastern end of the Divide, approximately 1.2 km east of the central portion of Anomaly B, and adjoins an arsenic-mercury-molybdenum-antimony soil anomaly defined by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. on their adjacent Eureka Dome Project.

Anomaly D consists of a northwesterly trending moderate to strong gold soil anomaly in the central part of the main grid, along an air photo lineament. The northwestern part of this anomaly covers the Allen showing and lies 200m southeast along trend of Anomaly G. The source of float at the Allen showing may be upslope within this soil anomaly. Anomaly G, the most continuous and coherent string of strongly anomalous values on the property is a gold and arsenic rich anomaly that encompasses, and extends north from, the Happy showing in the northern property area. Anomaly I is a northerly trending anomaly, separated from Anomaly D by the air photo lineament. It is characterized by moderately to strongly anomalous arsenic and lead values with moderately anomalous gold values. Anomalies F (gold and antimony) and C (gold, with several >300 ppb) also occur along the air photo lineament.

A 0.5 by 0.2 km gold anomaly (Anomaly E) in the northernmost property area, lies just west of the air photo lineament and just southeast of Troy's placer pit.

There is some evidence of easterly trends; the quartz vein at the Ball showing trends 115°/66°S and three 070° trending gold in soil anomalies are evident cutting across the northerly trending anomalies, one supported by a magnetic low signature.

Anomaly J consists of a 700m by 1.2 km area of strongly to very strongly anomalous nickel values with strongly anomalous copper and arsenic ±antimony, approximately 150m southeast of Anomaly H, east of Childs Gulch. The anomaly generally coincides with an airborne magnetic high geophysical anomaly and an outcrop in the area was found to consist of a more mafic, hornblende rich schist, suggesting that the anomaly may represent a mafic orthogneiss body of the Simpson Range plutonic suite, possibly with an ultramafic body corresponding to the magnetic high anomaly, locally exposed below a thrust fault. At least part of the mineralized zone occurs beneath an ultramafic – mafic horizon at the Golden Saddle deposit in the White Gold district.

In conclusion, the Eureka Project has potential to host gold mineralization similar to that at Goldcorp Inc.'s Coffee deposit, and at White Gold (Golden Saddle deposit) of Kinross Gold Corp. and other significant gold discoveries within the White Gold district.

The Eureka Project is at an early stage of exploration, and as such considered a high risk. The above interpretations and the following recommendations for work are based on the results of geochemical and geophysical surveys, which are subject to a wide range of interpretation, with local trenching and drilling. There are no specific risks that the author foresees that would impact continued exploration and development of the property. Although the author believes that the surveys on the property are scientifically valid, evaluating the geological controls on mineralization is hampered by a lack of rock exposure.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET (Figure 11)

Based on the favourable geological setting within the White Gold district, widespread gold-bearing vein and breccia style mineralization associated with northerly and possibly easterly structures, significant gold ±arsenic-lead soil anomalies, and presence of open and untested targets on the property further work is recommended on the Eureka Project. A Phase 1 exploration program is proposed to consist of grid soil sampling, excavator trenching, geoprobing, and prospecting and mapping (including structural mapping) as outlined below.

Additional grid soil sampling is recommended, based on its general effectiveness to date, to the south of the Ball showing and to the east of the current grid to cover the source area of gold bearing quartz float at the JC zone (14.2 g/t Au). Samples on the above grids can continue along east-west trending lines, 100m apart at a 50m sample spacing. Grid areas are outlined on Figure 11.

Excavator trenching is recommended to test the 40 by 750m clay-silica-pyrite-sericite alteration zone with northerly trending and easterly trending sheeted quartz veins, hosted by pyritic orthogneiss in Childs Gulch. Trenching should continue upslope to the west to cover a gold soil geochemical anomaly and coincident air photo lineament through this area.

If slopes are difficult to access or trench, geoprobing is recommended to test the area. Geoprobe sampling utilizes a 3 person crew and low impact, remote controlled tracked vehicle with attached probe which samples the bedrock interface, particularly effective in areas of thicker overburden and permafrost. Samples are generally collected at <1-4m depths at 5m intervals along the line (oriented near perpendicular to the mineralized trend) and are immediately photographed and XRFed. Sample intervals can be tightened if significant mineralization, alteration or XRF anomalies are encountered. Sample results are averaged for the length of the line. A test case comparing geoprobe versus trench results was completed on the QV Project, in the White Gold district.

Results from a geoprobe line completed between two trenches 60m apart returned similar values of 1.48 g/t Au over 80m compared to 1.63 g/t Au over 95m and 3.52 g/t Au over 80m from the trenches *(Pautler and Shahkar, 2014)*.

Excavator trenching is also recommended at the Childs (6.62 g/t Au over 1.52m in EU-10-26) and Happy (9.99 g/t Au over 1.5m from DDH EU11-029) showings to delineate the extent of the significant gold bearing zones, and within soil anomaly D, both upslope and southeast of the Allen showing. Trenching of soil anomaly E, just southeast of Troy's placer pit, is also recommended.

Prospecting and mapping are recommended in the eastern property area to follow up the sulphide bearing quartz float carrying 14.2 g/t Au from the JC zone and the highly anomalous stream sediment samples east of the Allen showing, and in the southern property area over the areas underlain by orthogneiss since the orthogneiss is a better host to mineralization due to its competency. The areas of orthogneiss are limited by exposure and may be more extensive than mapped at present. Structural mapping is recommended in the known showing areas and in areas of outcrop exposure to determine the orientation and timing of the various deformation events in order to delineate D4 deformation and prospecting should be conducted along the easterly trends identified; both D4 deformation and easterly structures are typically associated with gold mineralization in the White Gold district.

A Phase 2 diamond drilling budget is designed to follow up significant trench intersections and soil anomalies from Phase 1. Potential exists at depth to the west at the north end of the Wealth showing and along strike to the north. No diamond drill holes have been completed on the Wealth showing to date.

18.1 Budget:

Based on the above recommendations, the following contingent two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed. Phase 2 is entirely contingent on results from Phase 1.

Phase 1

• soil grids (450 samples all inclusive - labour, assays)	$32,000
• aerial drone survey and map preparation	5,000
• mapping/prospecting and supervision	20,000
• trenching	45,000
• trench mapping and sampling	20,000
• geoprobe	25,000
• assays (400 Au, ICP @40/each, shipping, QAQC)	20,000
• camp, accommodation, food & communication	10,000
• transportation (trucks and fuel)	6,000
• field equipment and supplies	6,000
• preparation, compilation, report and drafting	11,000
• contingency	15,000
TOTAL:	**$215,000**

Phase 2 diamond drilling (contingent on results from Phase 1)

• diamond drilling (minimum of 2,000m in 7-10 holes @ $150/m)	$300,000
• logging, sampling and supervision	35,000
• assays (650 Au, ICP @ 55/each, shipping, QAQC)	40,000
• camp, accommodation, food	20,000
• transportation (trucks, ATV's and fuel)	30,000
• communication, travel & expediting	15,000
• field equipment and supplies	10,000
• preparation, compilation, report and drafting	30,000
• contingency	70,000
TOTAL:	**$550,000**

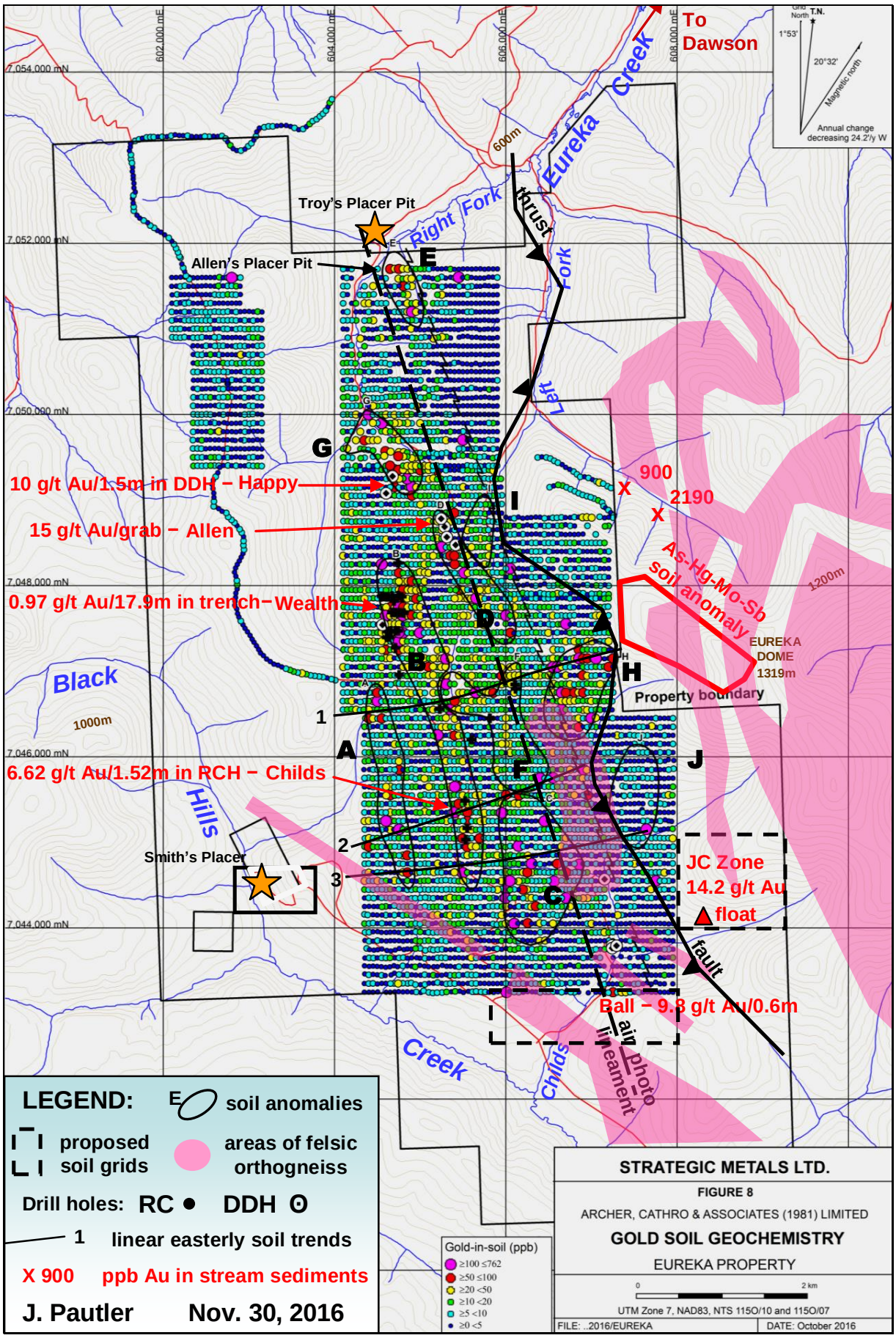


FIGURE 11: Compilation Map and Proposed Soil Grids

19.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted, Effective Date: November 30, 2016

"Jean Pautler" Signing Date: November 30, 2016

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Signature page has been delivered to Trifecta Gold Ltd.

20.0 REFERENCES

Allan, M.M., Mortensen, J.K., Hart, C.J., Bailey, L., Sanchez, M., Ciolkiewicz, W., MacKenzie D., and Creaser, R.A., 2013. Magmatic and metallogenic framework of west-central Yukon and eastern Alaska. In Society of Economic Geologists, Inc. Special Publication 17, pp. 111–168.

Allan, M.M., Mortensen, J.K., Hart, C.J., and Bailey, L. 2012b. Timing, nature, and distribution of Jurassic orogenic gold systems in the west-central Yukon. In Allan, M.M., Hart C.J., and Mortensen, J.K. (eds) Yukon Gold Project: Final Technical Report. Mineral Deposit Research Unit, pp. 55 – 78.

Allan, M.M., Mortensen, J.K., Hart, C.J., and Sanchez, M 2012a. Current understanding of the metallogeny of the western Yukon and eastern Alaska. In Allan, M.M., Hart C.J., and Mortensen, J.K. (eds) Yukon Gold Project: Final Technical Report. Mineral Deposit Research Unit, pp. 11 - 28.

Bailey, L.A., 2013. Late Jurassic fault-hosted gold mineralization of the Golden Saddle deposit, White Gold district, Yukon Territory; Masters of Science Thesis, University of British Columbia.

Bailey, L.A., Allan, M.M., Hart, C.J., and Mortensen, J.K. 2012. Geology and mineralisation of the Golden Saddle gold deposit, Yukon Territory. In Allan, M.M., Hart C.J., and Mortensen, J.K. (eds) Yukon Gold Project: Final Technical Report. Mineral Deposit Research Unit, pp.79-100.

Bond, J.D., pers. comm., 2016. Creek production 1978-2016. Yukon Geological Survey unpublished database.

Bourne, T. and Marino, F., 2011. Assessment report, 2010 RC drilling program, Eureka, Dawson Mining District, Yukon, Canada. Report prepared for Golden Predator Canada Corp. Yukon assessment report.

Burrell, H.B., 2016. Assessment report describing prospecting, geochemical sampling at the Eureka property. Report prepared for Strategic Metals Ltd. by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. Yukon assessment report.

Christie, J.S., 1996. EG 11-26 claims, Eureka Creek, Yukon; reconnaissance geochemistry. Yukon assessment report #093387.

1994b. BHG claims, Black Hills Creek, Yukon; reconnaissance geochemistry. Yukon assessment report #093280.

1994a. EG and BP claims, Childs and Eureka Creeks, Yukon; reconnaissance geology and geochemistry. Yukon assessment report #093279.

1993. Summary report James S. Christie \ Gimlex Enterprises Ltd.; 1993 prospecting and related activities. YMIP report 93-010.

1992. CHI and CG claims, Childs Creek, Yukon; reconnaissance geology and geochemistry. Yukon assessment report #093132.

Colpron, M., Israel, S., Murphy, D.C., Pigage, L.C. and Moynihan, D., 2016. Yukon Bedrock Geology Map 2016. Yukon Geological Survey, Open File 2016-1, scale 1:1 000 000.

Colpron, M., Nelson, J.L., and Murphy, D.C., 2006a, A tectonostratigraphic framework for the pericratonic terranes of the Northern Cordillera, in Colpron, M., and Nelson, J., eds., Paleozoic Evolution and Metallogeny of Pericratonic Terranes at the Ancient Pacific Margin of North America: Geological Association of Canada, Special Publication 45, p. 1-24.

Comstock Metals Ltd. Website at http://www.comstock-metals.com/.

Daunt, K., 1989. BUFF mineral claims; a geological report. Yukon assessment report #093444.

Deklerk, R., 2009. The MINFILE Manual. Yukon Geological Survey, CD-ROM.

Diment, R.M., 2002. Assessment report describing the rock sampling and RC drilling programs on the Eureka property. Report for Eureka Joint Venture. Yukon assessment report #094366.

Geological Survey of Canada, 1986. Regional Geochemical Reconnaissance, Western Yukon (NTS 115 and 115E1/2). Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1364, Map 100-1986, scale 1:250,000.

Geotech Ltd., 2009. Report on a helicopter-borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey Eureka Project, Yukon, Canada. Report for Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.

Gordey, S.P. and Ryan, J.J. 2005: Geology, Stewart River area, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4970, scale 1:250,000.

Gordey, S.P., Williams, S.P., Cocking, R. and Ryan, J.J. (comp.), 2006. Digital geology, Stewart River area, Yukon (v. 1, DVD-ROM), Geological Survey of Canada. Open File 5122 (DVD-ROM).

Government of the Yukon, 1999. Yukon Official Road Map. Tourism Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Gregory, D., 2009. Assessment report describing VTEM and magnetometer surveys on the Eureka property. Assessment report for Anfield Ventures and Strategic Metals Ltd.

Kaminak Gold Corp., May, 2016. Website at www.kaminak.com.

Kinross Gold Corp., 2016. Website at http://kinross.com/operations/dp-white-gold,-yukon.aspx.

LeBarge, W.P., 2007. Yukon placer data - placemat for Yukon Geological Survey: Percentage of total placer gold production (1978-2005) by region.

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

2008b. Thrust slices and associated deformation in the Klondike goldfield, Yukon: In Yukon Exploration and Geology 2007, edited by D.S. Emond, L.R. Blackburn, R.P. Hill, and L.H. Weston, Yukon Geological Survey: 199-213.

Makarenko, M., Pilotto, D., Klingmann, S., Doerksen, G., Levy, M., Sim, R., and Lightner, F., 2014. Preliminary economic assessment technical report, Coffee Project, Yukon Territory, Canada. Report prepared for Kaminak Gold Corporation by JDS Energy and Mining Inc.

Morton , J., 2016. Assessment report describing prospecting and geochemical sampling at the Eureka property. Report prepared for Strategic Metals Ltd. by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. Yukon assessment report.

Mortensen, J.K., 1996. Geological compilation maps of the northern Stewart River area, Klondike and Sixtymile Districts (115N/15, 16, 115O/13, 14 and parts of 115O/15, 16); Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northern Affairs, Yukon Region, Open File 1996-1(G).

Mortensen, J.K. and Allan, M.M. 2012. Summary of the tectonic and magmatic evolution of western Yukon and eastern Alaska. In Allan, M.M., Hart C.J., and Mortensen, J.K. (eds). Yukon Gold Project: Final Technical Report. Mineral Deposit Research Unit, pp. 7-10.

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

Nelson, J.L. and Colpron, M., 2007. Tectonics and metallogeny of the Canadian and Alaskan Cordillera, 1.8 Ga to present; in Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods; W.D. Goodfellow (ed.), Mineral Deposit Division, Geological Association of Canada, Special Publication 5, p. 755-791.

O'Brien, E., 2012. Assessment report, 2011 diamond drilling program, Eureka property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon, Canada. Report prepared for Golden Predator Canada Corp. Yukon assessment report.

Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd., 2016. Website at http://www.pacificridgeexploration.com.

Pautler, J.M., 2014. 2012. Technical report on the Dime Project. Report for Stina Resources Corp. Available at www.sedar.com.

Pautler, J.M. and Shahkar, A., 2014. NI 43-101 technical report on the QV Project, White Gold district, Yukon Territory. Report for Comstock Metals Ltd. Available at www.sedar.com.

Rudis, A., 2000. Assessment evaluation report Henderson Dome area. Report for Nordling and Rudis. Yukon assessment report #094187.

Ryan, J.J. and Gordey, S.P., 2004. Geology, Stewart River area, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 4641.

Shives, R.B.K., Carson, J.M., Ford, K.L., Holman, P.B., Grant, J.A., Gordey, S. and Abbott, G., 2002. Multisensor airborne geophysical survey, Stewart River Area, Yukon, phases 1 and 2. Geological Survey of Canada Open File, 4311, Shelf No. 15-63, also known as YGS/DIAND Open File 2002-17(D).

Sim, R. and Kappes, D., 2014. Mineral Resource evaluation, Coffee Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada; report prepared for Kaminak Gold Corporation by SIM Geological Inc. and Kappes, Cassiday & Associates.

Smith, H.B., 2009. Assessment report describing prospecting, soil sampling and excavator trenching at the Eureka property. Report prepared for Strategic Metals Ltd. by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. Yukon assessment report.

Southam, P.,1995c. Geochemical and trenching report on the Eureka Creek Property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon. Yukon assessment report #093290.

1995b. Geochemical and trenching report on the Eureka Creek property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon. Yukon YMIP report #94-034.

1995a. Trenching and prospecting report on the Eureka Creek property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon. Yukon assessment report #093348.

1993. Geochemical sampling and prospecting report on the Eureka Creek property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon. Yukon assessment report #093165.

Smerchanski, P. and Arne D., 2011. Technical report on the Whiskey property, Yukon Territory, Canada. Report for Smash Minerals Corp. Available at www.sedar.com .

Van Angeren, P., 1988. Geological and geochemical report on the Reka 1-146 Quartz Claims, Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory. Yukon assessment report #092720.

Weiershäuser, L., Nowak, M., Barnett, W., 2010. White Gold property, Dawson Range, Yukon, Canada. Prepared for Underworld Resources Ltd. by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. and reviewed by Gilles Arseneau. Available at www.sedar.com .

Wengzynowski, W.A., 2006. Excavator trenching and percussion drilling at the Eureka property, Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory; Assessment report for Eureka Joint Venture #094731.

2000b. Assessment report describing geological mapping and geochemical surveys on the Eureka Project. Report for Eureka Joint Venture. Yukon assessment report #094203.

2000a. Assessment report describing geological mapping and geochemical surveys on the Eureka Project. Report for Eureka Joint Venture. Yukon assessment report #094107.

21.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

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 entitled "Technical report on the Eureka Project in the White Gold district, Yukon Territory", dated November 30, 2016.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with over 35 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd. and exploration and property examinations for Teck Exploration Ltd. in 1993 and 1998 to 2000, and with Kerr Addison Mines from 1983 to 1987 within the Dawson Range, White Gold and Klondike Gold districts of the Yukon. The author has recent previous independent experience and knowledge of the area having conducted exploration, including property examinations, within the White, Klondike and Dawson Range Gold districts from 2005 to 2016. The author has examined the Coffee, Golden Saddle and QV deposits, and the Ten/Dime, Jual, Lira, Rosebute and Mariposa occurrences.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, 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 and understand 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 August 24, 2016 and work completed by the author between August 1 and 9, 2015, and a review of pertinent data.

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 that is 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 Trifecta Gold Ltd., Strategic Metals Ltd., any associated companies and the Eureka Dome property. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Trifecta Gold Ltd., Strategic Metals Ltd. and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in Trifecta Gold Ltd., Strategic Metals Ltd. 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 30th day of November, 2016,

"Signed and Sealed"

"Jean Pautler"

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St. Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate, Date and Signature page has been delivered to Trifecta Gold Ltd.