### VICTORIA GOLD CORP.

# YUKON MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (YMEP) FINAL REPORT FOR A TARGET EVALUATION PROGRAM ON THE CLEAR CREEK PROPERTY, YUKON

Located in the Dawson Mining District 7081990N, 398020E (NAD 83, UTM Zone 8N) NTS Maps: 115P14 Yukon Territory

> Prepared for: StrataGold Corporation Suite 250 2237 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave Whitehorse YT Y1 0K7

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# A. Project Location

### i) Name of area

The Clear Creek property, Quartz Claims, Dawson Mining District- Central Yukon.

## ii) **Project location identification**

The Clear Creek project is located 115km east-southeast of Dawson City and 65km northwest of the Village of Mayo.

iii) Location Map



Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Claim Expiry Date
YD85358	ADN	858	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85359	ADN	859	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85422	ADN	922	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85423	ADN	923	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85424	ADN	924	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85425	ADN	925	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85426	ADN	926	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85427	ADN	927	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85428	ADN	928	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85429	ADN	929	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85470	ADN	970	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85471	ADN	971	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85472	ADN	972	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85473	ADN	973	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85474	ADN	974	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85475	ADN	975	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85476	ADN	976	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85477	ADN	977	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD85502	ADN	1002	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD83888	ADN	1004	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YD83889	ADN	1005	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/05/2017
YA31503	Rain	1	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31510	Rain	2	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31504	Rain	3	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31511	Rain	4	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31505	Rain	5	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31512	Rain	6	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31506	Rain	7	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31513	Rain	8	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31522	Rain	25	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31530	Rain	26	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31523	Rain	27	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31531	Rain	28	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88956	Rum	1	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88957	Rum	2	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88958	Rum	3	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88959	Rum	4	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88960	Rum	5	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016

# iv) Claims

YA88961	Rum	6	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88962	Rum	7	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88963	Rum	8	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88964	Rum	9	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88965	Rum	10	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88966	Rum	11	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88967	Rum	12	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88968	Rum	13	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88969	Rum	14	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88970	Rum	15	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88971	Rum	16	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88986	Rum	31	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88987	Rum	32	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88988	Rum	33	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88990	Rum	35	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA88993	Rum	38	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA89345	Rum	51	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA89346	Rum	52	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA89373	Rum	79	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04262	Sleet	7	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04263	Sleet	8	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04264	Sleet	9	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04265	Sleet	10	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04266	Sleet	11	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04267	Sleet	12	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04268	Sleet	13	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04269	Sleet	14	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04270	Sleet	15	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2018
YB04271	Sleet	16	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04272	Sleet	17	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04273	Sleet	18	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04274	Sleet	19	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04275	Sleet	20	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04276	Sleet	21	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04277	Sleet	22	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04278	Sleet	23	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04279	Sleet	24	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04280	Sleet	33	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04281	Sleet	34	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04282	Sleet	35	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04283	Sleet	36	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016

YB04284	Sleet	37	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04285	Sleet	38	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04286	Sleet	39	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04288	Sleet	41	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04290	Sleet	43	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04292	Sleet	45	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2017
YB04294	Sleet	47	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04306	Sleet	59	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04307	Sleet	61	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04313	Sleet	68	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04436	Sleet	93	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB04325	Sleet	122	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB45604	Wet	1	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB45613	Wet	10	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB45615	Wet	12	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB45617	Wet	14	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB45619	Wet	16	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YB45621	Wet	18	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YA31863	Wind	10	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2016
YD60102	Zoe	22	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60103	Zoe	23	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60104	Zoe	24	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60105	Zoe	25	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60106	Zoe	26	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60107	Zoe	27	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60108	Zoe	28	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
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YD60110	Zoe	30	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60111	Zoe	31	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
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YD60129	Zoe	49	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60130	Zoe	50	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
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YD60145	Zoe	65	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
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YD60151	Zoe	71	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60152	Zoe	72	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60153	Zoe	73	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60154	Zoe	74	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60155	Zoe	75	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
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YD60159	Zoe	79	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
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YD60161	Zoe	81	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
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YD60165	Zoe	85	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60166	Zoe	86	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60167	Zoe	87	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60168	Zoe	88	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60169	Zoe	89	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60170	Zoe	90	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60171	Zoe	91	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60172	Zoe	92	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60173	Zoe	93	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019

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	YD60174	Zoe	94	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60175	Zoe	95	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60176	Zoe	96	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60177	Zoe	97	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60178	Zoe	98	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60179	Zoe	99	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60180	Zoe	100	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60181	Zoe	101	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60182	Zoe	102	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60183	Zoe	103	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60184	Zoe	104	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60185	Zoe	105	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60186	Zoe	106	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60187	Zoe	107	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60188	Zoe	108	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60189	Zoe	109	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60190	Zoe	110	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60191	Zoe	111	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60192	Zoe	112	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60193	Zoe	113	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60194	Zoe	114	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60195	Zoe	115	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60196	Zoe	116	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60197	Zoe	117	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60198	Zoe	118	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60199	Zoe	119	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60200	Zoe	120	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60201	Zoe	121	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60202	Zoe	122	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60203	Zoe	123	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60204	Zoe	124	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60205	Zoe	125	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60206	Zoe	126	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60207	Zoe	127	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60208	Zoe	128	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60209	Zoe	129	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60210	Zoe	130	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60211	Zoe	131	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60212	Zoe	132	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60213	Zoe	133	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
	YD60214	Zoe	134	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019

YD60215	Zoe	135	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60216	Zoe	136	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60217	Zoe	137	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60218	Zoe	138	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60219	Zoe	139	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60220	Zoe	140	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60221	Zoe	141	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60222	Zoe	142	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60223	Zoe	143	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60224	Zoe	144	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60225	Zoe	145	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60226	Zoe	146	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60227	Zoe	147	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60228	Zoe	148	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60229	Zoe	149	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60230	Zoe	150	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60234	Zoe	154	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60236	Zoe	156	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60237	Zoe	157	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60238	Zoe	158	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60239	Zoe	159	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019
YD60240	Zoe	160	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	31/12/2019

### **B.** Access

The Property is accessed directly via the Clear Creek road, which turns off the Klondike Highway to the North at km 609. The Clear Creek road leads approximately 45km to the location of the 2010/11 Exploration Camp, which lies about 500m east of Nels Harper's placer camp, via a gravel road. A network of variably maintained trails and 4x4 roads provide additional vehicular access throughout the Property.

## C. Target Area

### i) **Property History**

The prospecting history dates back to the early 1900s, in the form of hand pits, and short adits, focussing on gold bearing quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite veins near the Josephine stock area. Modern exploration efforts commenced in the late 1970s with attention focused on the tin-tungsten potential of the area. Several companies had claim holdings in the area during the 1970's including a joint venture

#### CLEAR CREEK YMEP REPORT



Figure 1- Clear Creek claim locations.



between Canada Tungsten Mining Corp and Standard Oil Corp. of B.C., United Keno Hill Mining, the Cortin Project, and Asarco. There is little information available from their work.

Bema Industries, working on contract from Canada Tungsten Corporation, was the first company to recognize potentially significant gold mineralization in 1978. Cantung acquired most of the areas claims in 1980. From 1980-81 tin-tungsten exploration consisting of mapping, stream and soil sampling on the skarns was conducted. Some samples were also analyzed for gold and the potential for intrusive hosted gold bearing quartz veins at the Rhosgobel stock was recognized. Cantung dropped the property in 1982 due to the lack of tin mineralization and declining tungsten prices.

Since this initial effort, various companies have conducted limited campaigns including programs by Gold Rite Mining Corp., Noranda Exploration Ltd., Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. /First Dynasty Mines Ltd., Kennecott Canada Inc., Newmont Exploration Limited, Redstar Resources Corporation, and StrataGold Corporation (now Victoria Gold Corp.). Following up on results by previous explorers, Noranda Exploration Ltd. conducted extensive soil and rock chip sampling, ground geophysical surveys, trenching, road building, and a six hole reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program in 1991 and 1992. Two holes drilled on each of the Eiger, Saddle, and Pukelman stocks for a total of 654 m.

In 1995, Kennecott Canada Inc. completed drilling, soil sampling and 320 m of bulldozer trenching. The 27 hole (1971 m) RC program on the Rhosgobel stock identified an east-west trending zone 1200 m long, 200 m wide and 65 m deep. The average grade of the Au mineralization in this 40 Mt zone is at least 300 ppb Au, with a higher grade core zone of approximately 1.5-2.0 Mt grading from 0.75-1.25 g/t Au (Coombes, 1995). The size and grade estimate is conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource. In 1998, Newmont Exploration Limited conducted magnetic and radiometric airborne geophysical surveys. Interpretation of the data by Newmont suggests that the Eiger, Saddle, Josephine and Pukelman stocks may be part of a single larger intrusive body, and the Rhosgobel and Far stocks are themselves a separate body.

Historic drilling by Redstar Resources Corporation on the Bear Paw Breccia Zone included two diamond drill holes totaling 219 m in 1999; and nine HQ-diameter diamond drill holes totaling 1211 m in 2000. The best result of the Bear Paw Breccia zone was 2.3 g/t Au over 31.8 m in Hole BP00-10. In 2006, StrataGold Corporation (now a subsidiary of Victoria Gold Corp.) conducted a detailed trenching and soil sampling program on the Bear Paw Breccia and Contact zone (and also the Barney zone which lies west of the current claim configuration). In addition, infill sampling was conducted to follow-up on geophysical and historical gold anomalies identified by previous explorers.

Golden Predator Canada Corp. conducted an exploration program in 2010 which included drilling 42 holes for a total of 3,662.4 m. Holes CC10-01 to CC10-04 were HQ diameter oriented core totaling 1,053.7 m. CC10-05 to CC10-42 were reverse circulation holes totaling 2,588.91 m. Golden Predator also staked 168 'Zoe' quartz claims in May 2010 to supplement the property's holdings and compiled a GIS database of all available historical data.



Figure 2- Location of the Josephine, Contact, Rhosgobel, and Bear Paw zones of the Clear Creek property.



Figure 3- Diamond and RC drillhole locations.

In 2011 Golden Predator completed 18 HQ diamond drill holes for a total of 3,629.4m to test the Contact and Bear Paw areas with the objective to collect sufficient drill data to support an initial resource estimation at Bear Paw. A soil sampling program consisting of 1,026 samples was also undertaken in the northern part of the property.

The Clear Creek property returned to StrataGold in 2012 and no further work has been done since.

## ii) Regional Geology

The Clear Creek claim area resides within upper Proterozoic Hyland Group rocks, which are part of the western Selwyn Basin, an epicratonic basin developed in a divergent margin setting established as the result of neo-Proterozoic rifting along the North American margin (Ross, 1991; Colpron et al., 2002). The Selwyn Basin is bounded on the south by the Tintina Fault (and the Intermontane Superterrane) and bounded on the north by the Dawson Thrust Fault (and the North American Shelf; Figure 5-1, from Gordey and Makepeace, 2001). The Teslin Suture is the zone of deformation between the accreted terrain and the ancient shelf.

Jurassic convergence between the North American and Farallon plates led to the collision of outboard terranes with the continental margin, which resulted in northward thrusting and low-grade metamorphism of Selwyn Basin strata (Monger, 1993). In the region, the Jurassic-Cretaceous Dawson, Tombstone and Robert Service thrusts (Murphy and Héon, 1995), juxtapose Hyland Group rocks against Mississippian shelf units and Devonian to Jurassic clastic units.



Figure 4- Generalized regional geology (after Marsh et al., 2003).

With waning deformation across the orogen by the mid-Cretaceous, emplacement of a series of northwardly-younging, orogen-parallel, felsic to intermediate plutonic suites occurred between 112 and 90 Ma (Mortensen, 2000). The Tombstone Plutonic Suite (TPS) is the most cratonward and youngest of the mid- Cretaceous plutonic belts emplaced into deformed Selwyn Basin strata. It extends in excess of 500 kilometers in an east-west direction, from the Yukon-Northwest Territory border to Dawson City, where it is truncated by the Tintina Fault Zone; a Cretaceous-Tertiary strike-slip fault with an estimated 450 kilometers of displacement. The TPS intrusions are typically <5 km in diameter and occur as composite plutons or as isolated pluton and dyke clusters. Compositionally they are predominantly monzogranite to quartz monzonite, with smaller volumes of later monzonite to quartz monzodiorite (Mortensen et al., 2000; Hart et al., 2004). They are weakly reduced to weakly oxidized and metaluminous to weakly peraluminous. Minor porphyritic, aplitic and calc-alkaline lamprophyre dykes (Mair et al., 2003) cross-cut and intrude the main stocks.

### iii) Property Geology

Highly deformed metasedimentary rocks of the Yusezyu Formation underlie the Clear Creek property. The metasedimentary strata are part of the Neoprotoerozoic to Early Cambrian Hyland Group. They are comprised of predominantly highly deformed and folded phyllite, schist, quartzite, sandstone, fine quartz-pebble conglomerate with rare limestone. The Hyland Group rocks have been intruded by Tombstone Plutonic Suite diorite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite and granitoid stocks, including, from south to north, the Rhosgobel, Big Creek, Pukelman, Josephine and Eiger stocks. The Bear Paw breccia is spatially and likely-temporally related to the intrusive rocks. The Tombstone strain zone, a broad zone of complex deformation exhibited as multi-episodic folding and prominent foliation and lineation development within the sedimentary sequence extends roughly east-west to the north of the Josephine stock. Alteration is fairly localized to near the contacts with the intrusive bodies and include metasediments altered to quartz-biotite hornfels and rare calc-silicate skarn. Schistosity strikes west - northwest with gentle to moderate north-east dips (Weekes and Fall, 2001).

### iv) Deposit Type and Mineralization

Regionally, the Tombstone Plutonic Suite is spatially and possibly also genetically associated with a range of precious and base-metal occurrences. These include: intrusion-hosted sheeted vein systems (Fort Knox, Dublin Gulch, Sheeted Zone at Scheelite Dome), metasediment-hosted sheeted veins (Harvey-Rudolph Zone at Scheelite Dome), intrusion-hosted disseminations and stringers (Brewery Creek), skarns (Marn, Wolf tungsten), hornfels-hosted sulfide veins, sediment-hosted stratabound sulfide replacement and disseminated, stringer and breccia-hosted mineralization external to the hornfels. The characteristic metal association of TPS related deposits comprises Au-W-Bi-As-Sb-Te-Mo±Cu±Pb±Sn.



Figure 5- General Geology modified from Marsh et. al, 1999.

Mineralization on the Clear Creek property consists of gold bearing stockwork to sheeted vein zones hosted by felsic to intermediate intrusions, auriferous pyrite within fault zones cutting metasedimentary rocks, and scheelite bearing calc-silicate skarns. The stockwork and sheeted gold veins are considered to

have the most economic potential. They vary from white quartz –tourmaline-carbonate with trace sulphides in Rhosgobel to predominately pyrite-arsenopyrite-quartz in the Pukelman and Contact zones.

The following is a summary of mineralization on the property from the Minfile records:

Mineralization in the Rhosgobel skarn specimens assayed up to 1.3% tungsten oxide (WO3), but the overall grade of the stockwork zone was estimated to be less than 0.05% tungsten oxide (WO3). Quartz vein specimens assayed up to 45 ppb gold and 46 ppb silver. Minor cassiterite occurs in greisen breccias above a granitic cupola.

The Jub Jub claims were staked on silver geochemical anomalies. The 1981 sampling outlined three anomalies, including a gold anomaly averaging 300 ppb that extends for over 800 m in the hornfels zone south of the Pukelman stock (Minfile Occurrence #115P 013) located to the north. Specimens of quartz with arsenopyrite from a stockwork in the hornfels zone assayed up to 45.0 g/t gold and 46 g/t silver. The Wind claims were staked to cover two showings of apparently stratabound pyrite mineralization in quartz-rich schist and phyllite discovered at the bottom of placer working in Clear Creek. Channel sampling in 1987 returned values ranging from 0.2 g/t to 9.2 g/t gold over widths of 0.6 to 1.2 m across pyritic beds. Significant arsenic values (up to 2%) occur with the higher gold values and variably and locally anomalous values for silver (to 4.3 ppm), lead (to 591 ppm), zinc (to 2 413 ppm) and antimony (to 280 ppm).

In the central part of the grid, a strong northeast-trending tungsten-gold anomaly covers an area 1 000 x 400 m underlain by porphyritic quartz monzonite, and an east-trending tungsten anomaly (40 to 560 ppm tungsten) coincides with the south contact of the Rhosgobel stock. Soil sampling in 1988 returned several values up to 408 ppb gold, and a specimen of quartz vein float assayed 1 141 ppb gold. Murphy et al. (1993) noted a strong correlation between gold, bismuth and tungsten on the Rhosgobel property. Four specimens of quartz vein material contained between 2 330 and 15 000 ppb gold, 26 to 318 ppm bismuth and 55 ppm to 0.2% tungsten. Kennecott's drilling on the Rhosgobel stock tested a 1.5 by 2.5 km area of anomalous gold geochemistry associated with sheeted quartz veins in the stock. The drilling program delineated a zone about 1 200 m by 200 m by 65 m deep (about 40 million tonnes) with a potential average gold grade greater than 300 ppb. This zone contains a higher grade core with a potential for about 2 million tonnes grading >1 gram per tonne gold. Kennecott also constructed access roads and collected two lines of soil samples south of the Rhosgobel stock. None of the samples returned anomalous values.

Farallon Resources Ltd collected 8 rock and 15 soil samples on their two visits to the Far property. The soil samples returned a high of 50 ppb gold while the rock samples returned a high of 341 ppb gold. Lueck's 1994 detailed soil sample survey was centered over a portion of the Rhosgobel Pluton believed to have potential for an intrusive hosted gold deposit. A widespread northwest trending gold in soil anomaly was outlined with several zones returning values in excess of 100 ppb gold.

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Thor Explorations' 2003 program identified a 100 m long gold soil anomaly within Far cl 33 and 34 which cover the southeast corner of the Rhosgobel Stock. The anomaly ranged in value from 0.067 to 0.194 g/t gold and was associated with anomalous arsenic and tungsten values averaging 420 ppm and 125 ppm respectively. Soil sampling on the TP claims uncovered a single station anomaly of 0.033 g/t gold on TP cl 2 and second single station anomaly of 0.326 g/t gold on TP cl 8. Sampling was carried out on 100 m centers. The 2005 reconnaissance program returned numerous single site rock and soil anomalies but given the reconnaissance nature of the program no new areas of mineralization or potential mineralization were identified.

Newmont's sampling confirmed anomalous gold values reported by previous operators and outlined existing areas of anomalous gold and arsenic geochemistry. Magnetic data from the airborne survey defined dominant structural trends in the area and partially outlined some of the intrusive stocks in the area. Radiometric data suggests that Rhosgobel and Big Creek stocks are part of a single intrusive body.

In the Bear Paw zone, placer operations encountered nearly massive pyrite-sericite mineralization on both sides of a steeply dipping east-trending gouge-filled fault in the creek bed just west of this occurrence location. Massive pyrite bands up to 1 m thick contain 50 to 80% pyrite in a quartz gangue and dip 20° north, parallel to bedding in the host sericite-biotite phyllite. Samples contained up to 9.22 g/t Au across 1.0 m. The area of interest coincides with a 500 x 200 m IP anomaly, but VLF response is flat. All of the 1989 drillholes encountered thick sections of graphitic argillite with pyrite along the schistosity. Drillholes RWS-89-1 and 89-4 intersected the fault zone. Hole 89-1 returned 18.71 g/t Au over 0.49 m of pyrite-sericite-quartz-clay gouge in the fault. No evidence of stratabound mineralization was seen in the drillholes.

Newmont's sampling confirmed anomalous gold values reported by previous operators and outlined existing areas of anomalous gold and arsenic geochemistry. Magnetic data from the airborne survey defined dominant structural trends in the area and partially outlined some of the intrusive stocks. Other nearby areas of radiometric highs are observed and possibly represent the expression of unmapped intrusive bodies and/or possible occurrences of potassic alteration.

Rock and soil sampling carried out by Redstar identified anomalous gold, arsenic and bismuth geochemistry coincident with an area of radiometric highs that straddles the ridge crest between upper Left Clear and Clear Creek. The zone, subsequently named the Bear Paw (breccia) zone was the focus of exploration efforts in 2000. Gold mineralization occurs in hydrothermal breccias with stockwork quartz + potassium-feldspar + sulfide veins that overprint earlier intrusives and tectonic breccias. Drilling in 1999 returned a significant intersection of 2 g/t Au over 26.7 m including 3.35 g/t Au over 10.5 m, while definition drilling of the zone in 2000 intersected varying amounts of breccia with a best result of 2.3 g/t Au over 31.8 m in hole BP00-10. Significant intersection from Golden Predator's drilling in 2010 in the Bear Paw zone include 35m at 1.03 g/t Au, 9.15m at 5.64 g/t Au, and 10.02m at 1.74 g/t Au. All holes drilled in 2011 intersected gold mineralization as well.



Figure 6- Historic soil and silt data including recently digitized soils.

### **D. Target Rationale**

The Clear Creek Property was targeted for exploration efforts based on a combination of the results of Golden Predator's 2010/2011 exploration campaigns on the property and Victoria Gold's on-going reassessment of the Potato Hills Trend mineralized system. Through the development of the Eagle Deposit over the last 6 seasons, Victoria was able to garner critical information about gold mineralization on the Dublin Gulch Property, and sought to apply these internally developed intrusion/structural control related Au-Ag mineralization concepts along the general strike of the Tombstone Intrusive Suite. The working theory postulates that one of the phases (Early? Late? Middle?) of the intrusive suite acts as a primary mineralizer (and perhaps a secondary mineralizer via remobilization/precipitation within quartz veins and veinlets) is now a prime focus of Victoria's exploration efforts - and first step on this exploration campaign is to identify where all Cretaceous intrusives are exposed in the District, then get there and sample the intrusive, the contact margins and prospect the general area with an eye for structural traps. Clear Creek became a primary target for mineral exploration activities as mineralized intrusives had been mapped on surface, the lie on the general Potato Hills Trend and soils and rock chips and diamond and RC drilling efforts have identified anomalous in Au and As. Lastly, an important geochemical indicator to the Potato Hills Trend is the downstream existence of placer workings. Clear Creek has all these hallmarks and lead to Victoria assigning the project area its highest priority for exploration efforts.

## E. 2015 Exploration Program

For the 2015 exploration program at Clear Creek a temporary camp was set up within the existing tent frames upstream from Nels Harper's placer operation. Data collected during the program include 504 soil samples, 52 rock chip samples (an additional 2 taken out of claim boundaries), and an analysis of the previous diamond drill core. All soil samples were assayed on site via XRF machine, 240 soil samples were later selected for 36-element ICP-MS at Bureau Veritas labs along with all the rock chip samples.

### i) Assay Methodology

#### Table 1- Bureau Veritas sample preparation method.

Preparation							
Туре	Type Method Description						
	Screen to -180 μm (-80 mesh) to yield up to						
Soil	100 g of pulp.	SS80					
	Crush 1 kg to 70% -2mm, split, pulverize 250g						
Rock	to ≥85% 75µm.	PRP70-250					

#### Table 2- Bureau Veritas sample analysis method.

	Analysis						
Туре	Method Description	Code					
Soil	Ultra-trace package by aqua regia digestion, ICP- MS finish 15 g option for 36 elements	AQ201					
Rock	50g sample, fire assay fusion, AA finish, and; 0.5g sample, multi-acid digestion, ICPES finish (geochem method)	FA450 MA300					
	Overlimit Au (>10 gmt) 50g sample, fire assay fusion, gravimetric finish	FA550					

### **XRF Analysis**

All soil samples were analyzed with an Olympus Innov-X Delta Premium XRF unit under a 3-beam soil setting of 30:30:30.

Au L x-ray lines are located in a very crowded area of the x-ray fluorescence energy spectrum. In this part of the spectrum, interference from other elements (e.g., As, Zn, W, and Se) can yield a false positive Au determination. Nevertheless, direct measurement of Au by XRF can be achieved in specific cases such as high grade (> 5 ppm) quartz vein environments (relatively interference free) or within refined Au products (where Au is present in very high concentrations). Table 3 shows the typical expected detection limits for soil samples.

#### Table 3- Typical XRF LODs for Common Au Pathfinder Elements\*

Element	LOD (ppm)*	Element	LOD (ppm)*
As	2	W	5
Cu	5	Bi	5
Pb	3	Sb	15
Zn	3	Ag	7

\*120s test time; sample is a typical soil matrix

## ii) Soil Sample Results

Soil sample sites were selected based on access, soil quality, and gaps in the previous data set. For all soil samples the B horizon was targeted, depending on soil development this sometimes included some C horizon material. No organic or A horizon material was collected. Samples were collected using soil augers and geotools, sieved when possible, and placed in labelled kraft paper bags with a sample tag to be dried. Sample locations were captured using a handheld GPS unit. Soil samples near roads were

collected from the undisturbed soil profile on the high bank side. For XRF analysis, samples were then transferred to labelled clear zip-top sandwich bags.

The Contact zone contains extensive historic soil data, many samples of which assayed at very elevated gold compared to background. A transect through this area was completed and the new samples verify the previous results. The soil layer is not extensively developed along this high ridge area, the elevation in gold is thought to be partly due to the capture of talus fine material concentrating gold from the many available quartz-arsenopyrite veins that run up to multiple ounces per ton gold.

The previously termed Galena Zone or the Galena Breccia zone by Stephens et. Al (2000), now simply referred to as G2, was included in the sampling program to follow up on previous anomalous gold in the range of about 60-130 ppb Au. Previously mapped lamprophyre dykes occur in this area, as well as small aplitic dykes. In nearby areas, such as the Saddle zone to the north of G2 (not included in Victoria Gold's current claims), the lamprophyre dykes are associated with high levels of Au (3.7-32ppm), Ag (30-32 ppm), Bi (910-1455 ppm), and Sb (24-34 ppm). The soil sampling in the G2 area included 50m east-west spaced soils along four lines 50 to 100m apart. XRF results for these lines showed high anomalous arsenic values in the eastern portion of the lines which were confirmed by lab analysis. XRF gold values are not reliable here and show false anomalies in samples lacking elevated arsenic, as well as no anomaly where gold is present. Results of lab analysis of the G2 soils include many anomalous samples above 60ppb gold which correlate well with the arsenic anomaly.

South of the G2 zone historic soil sampling consisted of NE-SW oriented lines 400 meters apart with 100 meter spaced samples. This area has good soil development and very little outcrop. The 2015 sampling consisted of a transect along the road (roughly N-S), and two 100 meter spaced lines with samples taken every 50 meters. Another soil line with 100m spaced samples traversed roughly west and south back to the camp area. Five samples in this area returned relatively low order arsenic XRF anomalies (100-200ppm). The samples here were not selected to be lab assayed due to the discouraging XRF arsenic values but may be looked at in the future. Other areas on the property such as the Bear Paw breccia zone are notably lacking in arsenic with gold showing a better correlation to bismuth. XRF values for bismuth are not deemed to be reliable in this sampling program; however that still leaves the potential for a gold discovery south of G2 open once lab analysis of the samples is eventually undertaken.

The next zone soil sampled, now referred to as Lonely Mountain, and is the ridge located two ridges west of Lewis creek. A north-west, south-east trending breccia zone was mapped in the 1996 Clear Creek map by Murphy and Heon, along with a thin Cretaceous aged dyke of the same orientation on the Lewis Ridge. Soil development in this area is good in some places, but towards the breccia zone felsenmeer made sampling difficult. Access was difficult by foot from Clear Creek with a lack of trails and thick brush. No previous historical sampling data is available for this ridge. The 2015 soil line was oriented NE-SW along the ridge top with samples spaced every 50m until the peak of the ridge (Figure 7), and every 100m down the slope back to Clear Creek. One sample showed a low level arsenic anomaly of 50 ppm in XRF. These samples were not analyzed at the lab. Samples over the breccia zone did not

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return any anomalous values during XRF analysis, which could very likely be due to poor sample quality over the felsenmeer.



Figure 7- Looking SW towards "Lonely Mountain".

Historical soil sampling in the Bear Paw breccia zone consists of a large 50m x 50m grid over the breccia zone, sporadic contour sampling lines to the west and north-west, and the continuation of the 400m x 100m grid from G2 south. The Bear Paw area was discovered by soil sampling along trails and roads, and continuation of this sampling was done in 2015 to the west as well as north. The grid area was successful in identifying a large and coherent gold-in-soil anomaly which formed the basis of the previous drilling campaigns by Golden Predator. An extension of the grid to the south-east, with several lines of 50m x 50m spaced soils was completed in 2015. The grid extension identified one sample of 1.47 ppm Au, 136 ppm Zn, and 70 ppm As. To the west of Bear Paw, the road sampling traverse shows low order arsenic anomalies for the first 700m. The first ten samples (from east to west) were assayed at the lab and returned two hits of 42 and 43 ppb gold. The northern road leading up to the Bear Paw breccia zone was also sampled at 50m spacing but no samples from here were lab assayed. Several lower XRF arsenic anomalies are present at the northern end of the transect of 40-80 ppm.

### iii) Rock-chip Sampling Results

Rock-chip samples were collected from across the property and analyzed with 36 element ICP-MS with gold fire-assay and a gravimetric finish for samples over 10 g/t Au. Descriptions, photos, and notes on origin (float, outcrop, etc.) were recorded, along with a GPS point of the location.

The contact zone provided the most gold rich rock samples which confirm and expand previous soil and rock sampling information. Grades of up to 166 g/t gold are present in quartz-arsenopyrite veins crosscutting the Hyland group sediment. Rock-chip samples of quartz veins up to 315m away from the nearest intrusive units or dykes (quartz monzonite) are still well-enriched in gold. In one sample, 1566557 (Figure 8), visible gold is present on the edge of an arsenopyrite crystal. Samples taken from the sediments themselves, or the altered felsic dykes are much more weakly mineralized with grades of 0.1-0.3 g/t Au. One quartz vein sample within the Pukelman stock at the contact with the sediments contained minimal gold (0.009 g/t Au). The relationship and timing between the gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite veins and the barren quartz-minor arsenopyrite veins is yet unclear.





The G2 zone provided the next best rock-chip samples during the 2015 program. Many of the samples show the typical geochemical signature of many of the auriferous mineralized occurences in Clear Creek, Au:Ag ratios >1, As > 5000 ppm. Samples taken from the intrusive dyke in the area (previously mapped as lamprophyres but some appear more aplitic) ranged from 0-6 g/t Au. Samples from the metasediments proximal to the dyke were higher grade, ranging from 7-43 g/t Au. Three samples were taken near the galena occurrence, or what was once named the Galena Breccia Zone. They exhibit a different geochemical signature than the other mineralized samples with an Au:Ag ratio <1 and a lack of tungsten. Marsh et. Al (1999) explain signatures as these as local country rock control of certain elements as Ag, W, etc.

Samples taken from the Bear Paw zone contained very low amounts of gold, in general <0.08 ppm Au in both intrusive rock, phyllitic country rock, and select quartz vein samples. The exception was of one sample of 0.464 ppm Au of a quartz vein float. The Bear Paw zone exhibits much less outcrop or subcrop exposure than other areas of the Clear Creek property, even along roads and trails so rock-chip sampling was not as effective as soil sampling (Figure 9).

Several samples were taken from the Rhosgobel zone, within the intrusive monzonite stock and on the margins in the metasedimentary country rock. Only two samples assayed above 0.03 ppm Au. A sample of the monzonite ran 0.309 ppm Au, and one of phyllite with boxwork pyrite/arsenopyrite veining ran 0.275 ppm Au.



Figure 9- Looking North from Bear Paw Zone.

## iv) Core Logging Results

The following core re-logging observations are from Carl Schulze's memo (Appendix V).

In the Contact Zone, gold assay results from drill core reveal fairly widely-spaced high values, to a maximum from 2015 re-logged core of 18.20 g/t gold across 1.5m from DDH CC11-43. Re-logging established that the majority of high values were returned from intervals containing one or more widely

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spaced quartz-arsenopyrite veins, locally sheeted, ranging from <1 cm to 5 cm in width. Several specks of visible gold are visible in some veins, suggesting that if these alone were to be analyzed; much higher gold values would be returned. The other significant mineralizing feature is a weak to moderate pervasive scoroditic staining associated with fine grained dissemination and foliation-parallel arsenopyrite grains within host phyllites. In DDH CC10-03, higher gold values are associated with intervals of increased scorodite staining and fracturing. However, the vast majority of high values are associated with the quartz-arsenopyrite veins, suggesting these provide the main gold host at the Contact Zone deposit.



Figure 10- Contact Zone: CC11-45, 31.1m; Interval graded 19.2 g/t Au across 1.35m, includes visible gold.

Assay results from Bear Paw Zone core returned much longer and consistent, though lower grade, gold intervals, to a maximum from core re-logged in 2015 of 3.043 g/t gold across 19.37m. Re-logging indicated that many high gold values occur either within quartz-biotite monzonite dykes or proximal brecciated phyllitic country rock. More importantly, the majority of high gold values are associated with limonitic quartz veins to 20 cm in width, locally associated with minor arsenopyrite or massive pyrite – pyrrhotite +/- minor chalcopyrite. The veins appear to be the major control of mineralization, as much of the dyke rock in higher grade gold intervals is relatively unaltered.

At many locations, brecciation post-dates dyke emplacement; intrusive clasts locally comprise up to 15% of the rock mass. Quartz veining is interstitial, forming the breccia matrix at some localities, suggesting the main mineralizing event occurred following dyke emplacement and subsequent brecciation. This is best illustrated in Figure 11, showing a segment of core from an interval grading 15.5 g/t gold across 1.5m within DDH CC11-048.

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Figure 11- Bear Paw Zone: CC11-048, 44.9m. Grading 15.5 g/t Au across 1.5m.

### F. Discussion

The 2015 exploration program was successful in advancing several underdeveloped targets on the Clear Creek quartz claims. The lead up to the program also included extensive digitization of historical sampling data which is an invaluable source of exploration knowledge in the area.

The three main targeted zones of Contact, Bear Paw, and G2, as well as Rhosgobel, and potentially Lonely Mountain are all part of an "Intrusion-related gold system", similar in style to the Dublin Gulch area.

The Contact Zone most closely resembles higher grade mineralization along the Potato Hills Trend in Dublin Gulch. Most specifically the arsenopyrite-rich quartz veins close to the intrusive margins are similar in character to the Eagle, Aurum, Blue Lead, and Cabin veins proximal to the Dublin Gulch stock. In the Contact area, vein density in the drill core intervals here is quite low and veins are widely spaced within the altered Hyland group phyllites south of the Pukelman Stock. Rock sampling in the 2015 program east of the previous drilling campaigns identified very high gold values and some new targets for diamond drill exploration.

The Bear Paw Zone has a distinct rock and soil geochemical signature as well as distinct geological and mineralogical setting to the Contact zone. It is marked by emplacement of a quartz-feldspar-biotite monzonite dyke within the Hyland Group Yusezyu phyllites and quartzite. The rocks are intensely brecciated with dyke fragments and phyllite mixed, suggesting the brittle deformation was syn to post-emplacement. Gold in this area is associated strongly with limonitic quartz veining with local arsenopyrite and pyrite-pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite. Samples of float rock-chip samples on the ridge top from 2015 were generally low with one exception near an intrusive outcropping. The previous shallow drilling hasn't yet intersected a larger pluton and a mineralization source.

The G2 Zone is an interesting target that developed during the 2015 program due to same-day processing of soil samples with the XRF machine. The soil lines were planned to fill in some gaps in the historical data near gold mineralization and were effective in guiding the rock-chip sampling. The resulting rock chip sampling showed that the gold in this area is hosted by quartz-arsenopyrite veinlets mainly within the phyllitic Hyland group and proximal to the dykes. Several samples were also found to contain galena and silver with a different geochemical signature to the gold-rich samples. These may be part of a later mineralizing event and should be further explored for silver potential.

Sampling at the Lonely Mountain ridge west of Lewis gulch were not selected for lab analysis due to the unremarkable XRF assay response. This is possibly due to poorer sample quality over the felsenmeer area, or due to a different geochemical signature lacking in arsenic that is seen in some other places on the Clear Creek property. Extensive quartz veining is present in float all along the ridge top, although much of it appears to be barren bull quartz. It is also possible that the breccia zone is more well developed on Lewis ridge to the east, where a monzonite dyke is mapped, and is petering out towards Lonely Mountain.

The Rhosgobel area was not extensively looked at or sampled during the 2015 program, however much of the historical sample digitization occurred here. The Rhosgobel stock is nearly identical to the Pukelman stock but mineralization here may have a different control that is not well understood. Extensive tourmaline and quartz veining is present throughout the large stock, but mineralization is concentrated in a sheeted veined zone that was previously drilled. The newly compiled historical soil sampling data can aid in future targeting here.

# **G. Recommendations**

Results of the 2015 program prompt for a number of recommendations for future exploration work in the area:

- Detailed rock sampling, and/or channel sampling to the east of the drilled area in the Contact Zone. Further soil sampling in this area is not needed but the grid may be extended south towards Rhosgobel.
- Expansion of the soil grid in the southern and western portions of the Bear Paw Zone to determine the extent of the mineralized area.
- Trench or test pit exploration to focus on the eastern portion with auriferous quartz vein float, and previously identified gold-in-soil anomalies.
- Further soil sampling, mapping and pit or trench sampling in the G2 area to follow up on the 2015 results.
- Analysis of the remainder of the soil samples from the 2015 program.

# H. Program Expenditures

Expense	Expense Total	Details	Quantity	Unit	Rate/Unit	Total Cost
		Paul Gray	5	Davs	\$600.00	\$3,000,00
		Exploration Manager, Geologist		Days	\$000.00	<i>\$3,</i> 000.00
		Paul Gray	22 5	Hours	\$60.00	\$2,010,00
		Exploration Manager, Geologist	55.5	110013	\$00.00	\$2,010.00
		Helena Kuikka	1.4	Dave	¢500.00	¢7 000 00
		Project Geologist & OFA level 3	14	Days	\$500.00	\$7,000.00
Solarias and Wagas	¢20,110,00	Carl Schulze	10	Dave	¢500.00	¢Ε 000 00
Salaries and wages	\$29,110.00	Senior Geologist	10	Days	\$500.00	\$5,000.00
		James Thom	1 5	Davia	6275 00	¢4 125 00
		Geologist	15	Days	\$275.00	\$4,125.00
		Jason McLaughlin	4.5	Days	6275 00	ć4 4 2 5 0 0
		Geologist	15		\$275.00	\$4,125.00
		Steve Wozniak	1.4	Davia	6275 00	ć2.050.00
		Geologist	14	Days	\$275.00	\$3,850.00
Fuel	\$143.70	Diesel for P. Gray truck	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$143.70
Assays	\$5,401.29	Burea Veritas assaying	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5 <i>,</i> 401.29
Maintenance	\$36.00	Company vehicle tire repair - Kal Tire	1	N/A	\$36.00	\$36.00
Equipment Rentals	\$3,000.00	XRF rental	15	Days	\$200.00	\$3,000.00
		Gloves, tarps, contact cement - Ajax Steel Ltd.	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$481.18
		Extra baggage charge for supplies J. Thom 25-Jun - Air Nort	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$30.00
	<u> </u>	J. Thom camp grocery and supply purchase 25-Jun	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$247.96
Materials and Supplies	\$1,007.13	J. Thom camp grocery purchase 27-Jun	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$9.47
		Camp stove 25-Jun	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$180.24
		Pot and batteries 29-Jun	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$58.28

Expense	Expense Total	Details	Quantity	Unit	Rate/Unit	Total Cost
Travel - Hotel	\$129.00	P. Gray hotel for site visit 7-Jul - Town & Mountain	1	Night	\$129.00	\$129.00
		C. Schulz lunch 30-Jun travel day	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$8.47
		C. Schulz lunch 9-Jul travel day	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$17.76
		H. Kuikka camp grocery purchase 25-Jun	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$76.92
Travel - Meals	\$1,808.61	H. Kuikka camp grocery purchase 1-Jul	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$119.72
		M. Gunn camp grocery purchase 25-Jun	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,548.24
		M. Gunn ice for grocery transport 25-Jun	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$27.50
		J. McLaughlin lunch travel day	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10.00
	\$650.28	C. Schulze mileage charge 30-Jun Wh to Camp	472	Km	\$0.62	\$292.64
Travel - Misc		C. Schulze mileage charge 9-Jul Wh to Camp	472	Km	\$0.62	\$292.64
		J. McLaughlin taxis	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$65.00
Delivery & Chinning	Ć150.00	Core and gear transport from WH vendors to company veh	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$112.50
Delivery & Snipping	\$150.00	Gear transport around WH	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$37.50
TOTAL	\$41,436.01					

# I. Project Partnerships

There are no Project Partnerships on the Clear Creek Property

### J. References

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			Date submitted:	lanuary 22, 2016
submit by Ja	nuary 31st to:	YMIP- EMR/ YTG Street address: 102-300 N	Jain Street	YMEP@gov.vk.ca
(winter place submit at pr	er projects may e-approved date)	Whitehorse, Yt, Y1A 2C6	3, K-102	phone: 867-456-3828 fax: 867-667-3198
CONTACT IN	FO		PROJECT INFO	
Name:	Helena Kuikka		YMEP no:	15-036
Address:	Suite 250 2237 2nd Av	venue	Project name:	Clear Creek
	Whitehorse YT Y1A 0	K7	Project type:	Exploration
email	hkuikka@vitgoldcorp.c	com	Project module:	Target Evaluation
Phone:	604.696.6611			
Is the final re	sport enclosed?	V ves	hard copy	
			pdf copy	
		>	digital spreadshe	et of station location data
Comment:				
PROJECT SU	MMARY			
Total project	t expenditures:	\$41,436.01	Î	
Number of r	new claims since March	31st: 0		
Has an optic	in resulted since March	31? Jes	ou	in negotiation
Number of c	alendar field days:	14		
Number of p	berson-days of employm	ent: 76.35 paid	0	days of unpaid work
Total no. of	samples: 52	_rocks 0 silts	504	soils 0 other
Total length,	/volume of trenching/ sh	nafting: <u>n/a</u>		
Total numbe	er of line-km of geophysi	ics n/a		
Total meter:	s drilled	n/a diamond drill	RC drill	auger/percussion drill
Other produ	cts (provide details):			
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FINANCIAL	<b>UIVIIVIAKY</b>	suomit a separati	asuadxa naunan a	ciaim jorm.
Total daily fi	eld allowance	\$3,009.74	Total contractor	costs
Total field ai	ir transportation costs		Total excavating/	heavy
(helicopter/	plane)	0	equipment costs	5
Total truck/	mileage costs	\$914.98	Total assay/analy	ses costs \$5,401.29
Total wages	paid	\$29,110	Total reclamation	i costs 0
Total light e	quipment rental costs	\$3,000	Total report writ	ng cost
Other (pleas	ie specify)		Total staking cos	0
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Your feedback on any aspect of the program:
The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources may verify all statements related to and made on this form, in any previously submitted reports, interim claims and in the Summary or Technical Report which accompanies it. I certify that:
1. I am the person, or the representative of the company or partnership, named in the Application for Funding and in the Contribution Agreement under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program.
2. I am a person who is nineteen years of age or older, and I have complied with all the requirements of the said program.
3. I hereby apply for the final payment of a contribution under the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP) and declare the information contained within the Summary or Technical Report and this form to be true and accurate.
Date January 22, 2015 Signature of Applicant
Name (print) Helena Kuikka