



January 29, 2019

Derek Torgerson  
Yukon Mineral Exploration Program  
Yukon Geological Survey (K102)  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources  
Government of Yukon  
Box 2703 (K102)  
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

**Re: 2018 Aurex-McQuesten Project – YMEP Final Report**

Mr. Torgerson,

Please accept the enclosed YMEP Final Report for Banyan Gold's 2018 YMEP (#18-069) assisted exploration work on the Aurex-McQuesten Project.

I have emailed the scanned copies of the YMEP Final Report for the Property to you as well. If you have any questions please email ([pdgray@banyangold.com](mailto:pdgray@banyangold.com)) or contact me directly at 604.696.6601

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul D. Gray', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Paul D. Gray, P.Geol.  
V.P. Exploration  
Banyan Gold Corp.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James Thom', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

James Thom  
Exploration Manager  
Banyan Gold Corp.

**BANYAN GOLD CORP.**

**YUKON MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (YMEP #18-069) FINAL  
REPORT FOR A TARGET EVALUATION PROGRAM ON THE AUREX-  
MCQUESTEN PROPERTY, YUKON**

Located in the Mayo Mining District  
7081318N, 470089E (NAD 83, UTM Zone 8N)  
NTS Maps: 105M13, 105M14  
Yukon Territory

Prepared for:  
Banyan Gold  
910 - 1050 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, BC  
Canada V6E 3S7

Prepared by:  
Paul Gray, P.GEO, V.P. Exploration, Banyan Gold Corp.  
James Thom, Exploration Manager, Banyan Gold Corp.

January 2019



## Table of Contents

1.	Introduction .....	6
2.	Project Location .....	11
2.1	Name of area.....	11
2.2	Project location identification.....	11
3.	Claims.....	13
4.	Access.....	16
5.	Target Area.....	16
5.1	McQuesten Property History .....	16
5.1.1	Island Mining and Explorations Co. Ltd (IME) 1981-1983.....	16
5.1.2	Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. (HGM) 1995.....	17
5.1.3	Eagle Plains Resources and Miner River Resources (EPR and MRR) 1997.....	17
5.1.4	Viceroy International Exploration/Viceroy Exploration Canada (VIE/VEC) 1997-1998 .....	17
5.1.5	Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. (NEM) 2000.....	18
5.1.6	SpectrumGold Inc. (SPR) 2003 .....	18
5.1.7	Alexco Resources Corp. (AXR) 2005 -2012.....	18
5.1.8	Banyan Gold Corp. (BYN) 2017-2018 .....	19
5.2	Aurex Property History .....	28
5.2.2	Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. (YRM) 1993-1998 .....	28
5.2.3	Expatriate Resources Ltd. (XPR) 1999.....	28
5.2.4	Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. (NEM) 2000.....	29
5.2.5	Stratagold Corp. (SGV) 2003-2009.....	29
5.2.6	Victoria Gold Corp. (VIT) 2009-2016.....	29
5.2.7	Banyan Gold Corp. (BYN) 2017 .....	30
6	Regional Geology .....	35
7	Property Geology .....	37
8	Deposit Type and Mineralization.....	40
9	2017 & 2018 Exploration Program.....	40
9.1	Soil Survey.....	43
9.2	Trenching .....	50
9.3	Drilling.....	58
10	Conclusions .....	83

11	Recommendations .....	93
12	Statement of Costs.....	94
13	References .....	95
14	Statement of Qualifications .....	98

**Table of Figures**

Figure 1: Aurex-McQuesten Property Location Map.....	12
Figure 2: Aurex-McQuesten West Claim Map distinguishing the two consolidated claim blocks and showing Claim Names.....	14
Figure 3: Aurex-McQuesten East Claim Map distinguishing the two consolidated claim blocks and showing Claim Names.....	15
Figure 4a: Drill-hole compilation map for the McQuesten Gold Zone showing collar locations by operator. Also shown are mineralized zones identified from historic work .....	22
Figure 4b: Drill-hole compilation map for the McQuesten Gold Zone – Block 1 showing collar locations by operator. ....	23
Figure 5: Trench compilation map for the McQuesten Gold Zone showing trench location by operator. Also shown is surface geology interpreted from trench mapping. ....	24
Figure 6: Soil compilation map for the McQuesten Claim Block showing soil sample locations. Black points are pre-Banyan soil sample locations, green and red points are Banyan soil sample locations collected in 2017 and 2018, respectively. ....	25
Figure 7: Airborne Residual Magnetic Intensity map carried out by Banyan in 2017. ....	26
Figure 8: Calculated vertical gradient map carried out by Banyan 2017.....	27
Figure 9: Drill-hole compilation map for the Aurex Claim Block showing collar locations by operator.....	31
Figure 10: Soil compilation map for the Aurex Block showing sample locations by operator. ....	32
Figure 11: Merged airborne magnetic compilation map for the Aurex-McQuesten Blocks. Merged data includes surveys carried out by Yukon Revenue Mines in 1996 and Newmont in 2000. ....	33
Figure 12: Merged airborne EM compilation map (in-phase, co-planar, 900 Hz secondary field) for the Aurex-McQuesten Blocks. Merged data includes surveys carried out by Yukon Revenue Mines in 1996 and Newmont in 2000. ....	34
Figure 13: Regional geology map showing major rock types and structures. Also shown are select mineral occurrences and claim out lines for Banyan Gold and relevant adjacent properties.....	36
Figure 14: Property geology map showing major rock types and structures. ....	39
Figure 15: Aurex-McQuesten Au-in-Soil compilation map .....	46
Figure 16: Aurex-McQuesten Ca-in-Soil compilation map.....	47
Figure 17: Aurex-McQuesten As-in-Soil compilation map.....	48
Figure 18: Aurex-McQuesten Pb-in-Soil compilation map .....	49
Figure 19: Strip Log for MQ-TR-17-01.....	52
Figure 20: Strip Log for MQ-TR-17-02.....	53
Figure 23: Strip Log for MQ-TR-17-04a.....	56
Figure 24: Strip Log for MQ-TR-18-01.....	57
Figure 26: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-17-25 .....	62



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

Figure 31: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-30 ..... 67

Figure 32: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-31 ..... 68

Figure 33: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-32 ..... 69

Figure 34: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-33 ..... 70

Figure 36: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-35 ..... 72

Figure 37: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-36 ..... 73

Figure 38: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-37 ..... 74

Figure 39: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-38 ..... 75

Figure 40: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-39 ..... 76

Figure 41: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-40 ..... 77

Figure 42: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-41 ..... 78

Figure 43: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole AX-17-26 ..... 79

Figure 44: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole AX-17-27 ..... 80

Figure 45: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole AX-17-28 ..... 81

Figure 46: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole AX-17-29 ..... 82

Figure 47: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466650E ..... 84

Figure 48: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466700E ..... 85

Figure 49: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466750E ..... 86

Figure 50: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466800E ..... 87

Figure 51: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466850E ..... 88

Figure 52: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466950E ..... 89

Figure 53: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 467000E ..... 90

Figure 54: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 467050E ..... 91

Figure 55: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 467150E ..... 92

## 1. Introduction

This Report describes the results of the 2018 Target Evaluation exploration program, for the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP), on the Aurex-McQuesten quartz claims (“Aurex-McQuesten Project”). The objective of the 2018 exploration program on the Aurex-McQuesten Project was to “fill gaps” in surface geochemical and geological knowledge between the historic-work carried out on Aurex and McQuesten properties. The 2018 exploration program was successful in completing this objective and culminated with: the collection and XRF analysis of 3,798 soil samples from a grid-based survey between historic soil surveys and the excavation, sampling, and mapping of a trench in the **McQuesten Gold Zone**. In addition to the 2018 YMEP objectives a **McQuesten Gold Zone** focused drill program was carried out that included 12 drill holes totalling 1,414 meters of NTW sized core sampled and logged from 11 drill pads.

The Aurex-McQuesten Project represents an early stage highly prospective intrusion-related gold target located within the Mount Haldane and Keno Hill Map areas (105 M/13 and 105 M/14) of the McQuesten River Region. The Project consists of two claim blocks: the McQuesten claim block and the Aurex claim block, located approximately 56 km northeast of the Village of Mayo, YT within the Mayo Mining District. The McQuesten claim block is owned by Alexco Resources Corp. and is comprised of 73 quartz mining claims covering approximately 1000 hectares. The Aurex claim block is owned by Victoria Gold Corp. and is comprised of 433 quartz mining claims covering approximately 8,230 hectares. The Aurex-McQuesten Project was consolidated by Banyan Gold and the details of that earn-in agreement may be found in the Banyan News Release dated May 25<sup>th</sup> 2017.

The McQuesten River Region has numerous mineral occurrences, a long history of mining and mineral exploration and good potential for further discoveries. Known mineral deposits types include: 1) syngenetic stratabound barite mineralization of the Earn Group; 2) magmatic-hydrothermal veins; skarn replacement; country-rock-hosted veins, breccias, structurally controlled alteration zones and Elsa-Keno Hill vein-faults thought to be genetically associated with the Tombstone intrusions; 3) skarns, breccias, and veins thought to be genetically associated with the McQuesten intrusions; and 4) breccias of unknown age and association.

Regional scale bedrock mapping of the Mount Haldane and Keno Hill Map areas compiled by Hunt et al., (1996) and Murphy and Roots (1996), respectively indicates that the ground covered by the Aurex-McQuesten Claim Block is underlain by Late Precambrian to Middle Jurassic rocks that were deposited in a deep-water, offshore depositional environment during the formation of the northern Cordilleran continental margin. The sequences of sedimentary rocks, deposited from the Late Cambrian to Middle Devonian, are known as the Selwyn Basin succession. The oldest strata of the Selwyn Basin, the Hyland Group (Late Proterozoic to Cambrian), are turbiditic siliciclastic sedimentary rocks with minor limestone and maroon argillite, overlain by a Cambrian to Middle Devonian succession of dark colored siltstone (Gull Lake Formation), thin discontinuous white limestone (Rabbitkettle Formation), dark siltstone, argillite and chert (Duo Lake Formation) and green cherty argillite (Steel Formation). Dark clastic and rare felsic metavolcanic rocks of the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group unconformably overlie rocks of the Selwyn Basin and are overlain by the Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite. These moderately to highly

strained sedimentary rocks are exposed in two overlapping thrust sheets in the McQuesten River Region. The more southerly Robert Service Thrust sheet juxtaposes the older Hyland Group rocks of the Selwyn Basin over the much younger Keno Hill Quartzites of the northerly Tombstone thrust sheet. The thrust sheets formed during northward and northwestward displacement of more southerly hanging wall rocks between the Late Jurassic and early Late Cretaceous. Four episodes of plutonism can be distinguished in the area: 1) Early Paleozoic bodies are typically metre-scale, fine grained diabase dykes and sills intruding rocks of the Hyland Group; 2) Mid-Triassic diorite to gabbro occurs in discontinuous pods of various sizes, primarily in the Tombstone Thrust sheet where they intrude Devonian and Mississippian rocks; 3) The most voluminous and widespread granitic rocks are the early Late Cretaceous Tombstone intrusions (91 – 94 Ma); and 4) The latest episode of granitic magmatism, the McQuesten intrusions (63-67 Ma).

Documented exploration on the McQuesten block (Minfile #105M 029) dates from the at least 1955 when the Wayne and Don claims were staked and subsequent work identified a Ag-Pb-Zn and -Au mineralized vein (Wayne Vein). The Wayne vein was delineated by surface trenches and subsequent drillholes, and in 1967 Fort George Mining and Exploration Ltd. sent 6.48 tons of Wayne Vein ore grading 4,581 ppm Ag, 56% Pb, 4.4% Zn, and 2.02 g/t Au to the Trail Smelter (Archer and Elliott, 1982).

Diamond drilling of the Wayne Vein in 1981 intersected the Ag-Pb-Zn and -Au mineralized vein as well as several unexpected gold-tungsten pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn horizons. Since this time, exploration campaigns by multiple operators (1983, 1997, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2012) have been carried out to delineate the geometry and mineral potential of the structurally controlled vein/breccia polymetallic mineralization and the stratigraphically controlled skarn related gold and tungsten mineralization in what is now referred to as the McQuesten Gold Zone.

In 2017, Banyan identified, based on a detailed review of all available historic McQuesten Gold Zone data, an approximately 90m thick package of metamorphosed calcareous clastic sediments that contained significant grade-width gold mineralization which warranted additional efforts to determine if this favorable package of rocks has the potential to host an open-pit minable resource.

Documented exploration on the Aurex Property (Minfile #105M 060) dates from at least 1992 when the Aurex claims (within the Aurex block) were staked for possible Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch mineralization potential. First pass prospecting efforts identified gold mineralization in both pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn altered calcareous sediments as well as within sheeted quartz arsenopyrite veins (McFaul, 1992). These styles of gold mineralization were found over a large area which is now referred to as the Aurex Hill Zone and were recognized to be similar to those observed in the McQuesten Gold Zone. Since this time, several campaigns by multiple operators (1993, 1994, 1996, and 2003) have been conducted towards the identification of gold mineralization in sufficient grade-width intervals. McQuesten Gold Zone styles of gold mineralization have been identified in all these drill campaigns. In 2017, Banyan recognized the importance of the presence of the calcareous package of metamorphosed clastic sedimentary rocks and zones of structurally controlled vein/breccia in intersecting substantial grade-width gold mineralization in the McQuesten Gold Zone. Using these geological criteria it was

determined that the Aurex Hill Zone was underexplored and warranted additional exploration to test the Aurex Hill Zone for potential to host anomalous gold mineralization.

In 2017, Banyan Gold Corp. carried out its inaugural exploration on the consolidated Aurex-McQuesten property. The 2017 objectives were designed to: 1) expand upon the surface geochemical dataset over the McQuesten Gold Zone and Aurex Hill Zone; 2) verify and expand upon historic trench sampling and mapping; 3) expand on previous McQuesten Gold Zone and Aurex-Hill Zone drill programs with infill drilling, step-out drilling, and targeting near surface mineralization; and 4) identify a geophysical signature associated with McQuesten Gold Zone in an effort to identify similar signatures elsewhere on the property.

Banyan increased the surface geochemical dataset over the McQuesten claim block and Aurex claim block by collecting and assaying 317 and 708 soil samples from these respective areas. The soil samples collected from the McQuesten claim block represent the first documented soil assays on the McQuesten Gold Zone and showed a positive correlation between Au and Bi and strong spatial relationship between Au, Ca and As. These same correlation and spatial relationships were observed in the Aurex Hill soil samples.

The 2017 trench program successfully excavated 5 trenches which allowed Banyan to map and assay 342m of McQuesten Gold Zone surface rocks. The assays from these 5 trenches were in good agreement with historic trench results (TR97-01; TR97-03; TR97-05; TR97-06; TR98-08) both in location and grade. This verification program improved Banyan's confidence in the location and grade accuracy of historic trench results and their inclusion into the current McQuesten Gold Zone database.

The 2017 drill program successfully drilled 913m in 6 diamond-drill holes in the McQuesten Gold Zone and 509m in 4 diamond-drill holes in the Aurex-Hill Zone. Drilling at the McQuesten Gold Zone focused on the down-dip infill drilling of a 500m wide section ("Block 1") that Banyan identified would need a minimal amount of drilling to test a volume of 12 million cubic metres with nominal drill-section spacing of 100m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 metres. McQuesten Gold Zone "Block 1" intercepts from Banyans' 2017 drilling campaign are summarized below:

- 68.3m of 0.42 g/t Au from 22.7m in DDH MQ-17-24
- 73.7m of 0.23 g/t Au from 15.1m in DDH MQ-17-25
- 96.4m of 0.74 g/t Au from 5.8m in DDH MQ-17-26
- 79.0m of 0.22 g/t Au from 0.0m in DDH MQ-17-27
- 71.2m of 0.45 g/t Au from 36.2m in DDH MQ-17-28
- 107.7m of 0.66 g/t Au from 10.1m in DDH MQ-17-29

Drilling at the Aurex-Hill Zone focused on step-out drilling from 2003 drill holes: AX-03-16 and AX-03-24. Similar grade-width intervals were encountered in the 2017 step-out drilling and are summarized below:

- 95.2m of 0.18 g/t Au from 31.98m in DDH AX-17-26
- 28.1m of 0.24 g/t Au from 6.95m in DDH AX-17-27\*
- 58.2m of 0.50 g/t Au from 32.00m in DDH AX-17-28

- 94.0m of 0.20 g/t Au from 13.10m in DDH AX-17-29

\*Drill hole AX-17-27 was lost at a depth of 35.05m due to poor ground conditions

Banyan also carried out 181 line-km airborne radiometric and magnetic survey at tight line spacing (50m) over the McQuesten Gold Zone. Magnetic intensity results of the McQuesten Gold Zone are dominated by a magnetic-high just north of the McQuesten Gold Zone. Limited drilling carried out within this magnetic-high has shown that from surface to depths of ~225m the stratigraphy is dominated by quartzite and quartz-rich siltstone with very low magnetic susceptibility. The rocks drilled to date in the area covered by the magnetic-high, north of the McQuesten Gold Zone, do not appear to be the causative source for the magnetic-high and the source for this magnetic response must be deeper.

Building on the encouraging results from the 2017 exploration program, Banyan carried out a 2018 YMEP supported Target Evaluation exploration program with the objective to “fill gaps” in surface geochemical and geological knowledge between the historic-work carried out on Aurex and McQuesten properties. The 2018 exploration program was successful in completing this objective and culminated with: the collection and XRF analysis of 3,798 soil samples from a grid-based survey between historic soil surveys and the excavation, sampling, and mapping of a trench in the **McQuesten Gold Zone**. The results of the soil sampling program have expanded the **McQuesten Gold zone**, enlarged the Aurex-Hill zone and identified new gold targets on the property. Where the excavator was successful in penetrating the deep overburden, assay results confirmed that gold mineralization was stratabound within beige/orange oxidized calcareous schist horizons, consistent with geological model developed in 2017.

In addition to the 2018 YMEP objectives a **McQuesten Gold Zone** focused drill program was carried out, which included 12 diamond drill holes totalling 1,414 meters of NTW sized core, logged and assayed, from 11 drill pads. Eight of these drill holes (MQ-18-30 to MQ-18-37) were designed to complete the infill drilling of “Block 1”, initially started with Banyan’s inaugural 2017 drilling of the **McQuesten Gold Zone**, with a nominal drill-section spacing of 100m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 metres. The other four drill holes served to test: 1) a gold-in-soil anomaly stratigraphically below the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block (MQ-18-38); 2) the on strike extension of the **McQuesten Gold Zone** east of “Block 1” (MQ-18-39 and MQ-18-40) and; 3) a mineralized target stratigraphically above the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block (MQ-18-40 and MQ-18-41).

McQuesten Gold Zone “Block 1” intercepts from Banyans’ 2018 drilling campaign are summarized below:

- 80.8m of 1.06 g/t Au from 10.1m in DDH MQ-18-30
- 62.5m of 0.21 g/t Au from 12.2m in DDH MQ-18-31
- 68.1m of 0.30 g/t Au from 3.1m in DDH MQ-18-32
- 80.3m of 0.32 g/t Au from 25.8m in DDH MQ-18-33

## AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

- 113.0m of 0.74 g/t Au from 63.5m in DDH MQ-18-34
- 75.7m of 0.28 g/t Au from 45.0m in DDH MQ-18-35
- 76.5m of 0.49 g/t Au from 57.5m in DDH MQ-18-36
- 94.9m of 0.64 g/t Au from 8.9m in DDH MQ-18-37

The drill-hole testing the Au-in-soil anomaly stratigraphically below the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block intercepted:

- 2.65m of 0.50 g/t Au from 17.5m in DDH MQ-18-38

The drill-holes testing the on strike extension of the **McQuesten Gold Zone** east of “Block 1” intercepted:

- 23.4m of 0.34 g/t Au from 6.1m in DDH MQ-18-39
- 80.7m of 0.13 g/t Au from 90.0m in DDH MQ-18-40

The drill-holes that tested the mineralized target stratigraphically above the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block intercepted:

- 9.0m of 0.66 g/t Au and 5.4 g/t Ag from 20.5m in DDH MQ-18-40
- 17.0m of 0.45 g/t Au and 13.2 g/t Ag from 7.62m in DDH MQ-18-41

Banyan’s successful 2017 and 2018 exploration programs have increased Banyans confidence that the Aurex-McQuesten property has the potential to host multi-million ounce gold mineralization.

## **2. Project Location**

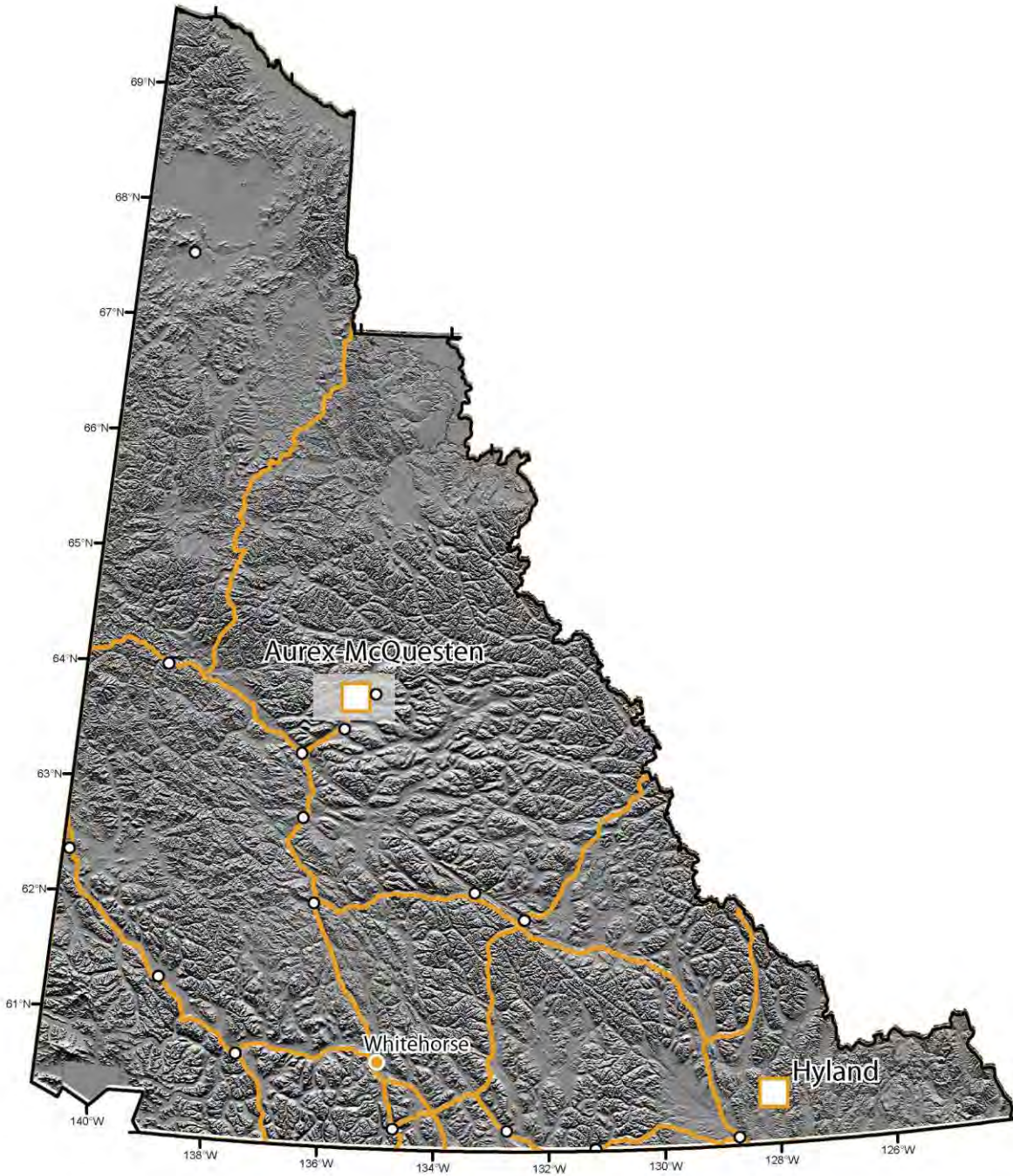
### **2.1 Name of area**

The Aurex-McQuesten property is a recent consolidation of the Aurex property, from Victoria Gold Corp, and the McQuesten property, from Alexco Resources. The Aurex and McQuesten properties form a contiguous claim block that is highly prospective for intrusion-related gold systems. The details of the agreements between Banyan Gold, Victoria Gold Corp. and Alexco Resources Corp. can be found in Banyan Golds' news release of May 25<sup>th</sup> 2017.

The Aurex Claim block consists of 433 Quartz Claims (Aurex, Fisher, Moon, Nis, Rex, Sin, Sun) covering an area of 8,235 hectares. The McQuesten Claim block consists of 73 Quartz Claims (Alla, Buck, Buconjo, Bucunjo Fraction, Doug, Hoito, Jarret, K, Lakehead, Mary, Mary A, Mary B, North F., Raven, Snowdrift, South F, Twins and Wedge) covering an area of 1,007 hectares.

### **2.2 Project location identification**

The Aurex-McQuesten property is located 56 km northeast of the Village of Mayo along the Silver Trail Highway (Figure1). The centre of the property is at approximately 470,950 East and 7,081,300 North (Datum: NAD83 Zone 8).



*Figure 1: Aurex-McQuesten Property Location Map*



### 3. Claims

The Aurex-McQuesten property consists of a contiguous block of 506 quartz claims (Table 1 and Table 2, Figure 2 and 3) covering an area of approximately 9,242 hectares. The claims are recorded in the name of StrataGold Corporation, Elsa Reclamation & Development Company, and Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corporation. All claims are currently in good standing until 2020-2028. For a complete claims list see Appendix I.

**Table 1: McQuesten Claims Summary List**

Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner
ALLA	5 - 6	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%
BUCK	0	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%
BUCONJO	1 - 5, 7, 13 - 16	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%
BUCONJO FRACTIO	0	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%
DOUG	1 - 9	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
Hoito	3, 5, 7	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
JARRET	1 - 2	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
K	55 -56	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
Lakehead	1, 3-13	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
Mary	1-4, 6	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
Mary A	0	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
Mary B	0	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
North F.	0	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
Raven	0	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%
Snowdrift	0-8, 12-16, 18-21	Elsa Reclamation & Development Company Ltd. - 100%
South F	0	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
Twins	7	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%
Wedge	1, 3	Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corp. - 100%

**Table 2: Aurex Claims Summary List**

Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner
AUREX	1-33, 51-187	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%
Fisher	1-67	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%
Moon	1, 2, 4-13	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%
Nis	1-75	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%
Rex	1-14, 29-49, 63-82	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%
Sin	1-11, 13-40, 45, 47-49, 56-57	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%
Sun	1-12	STRATAGOLD CORPORATION - 100%

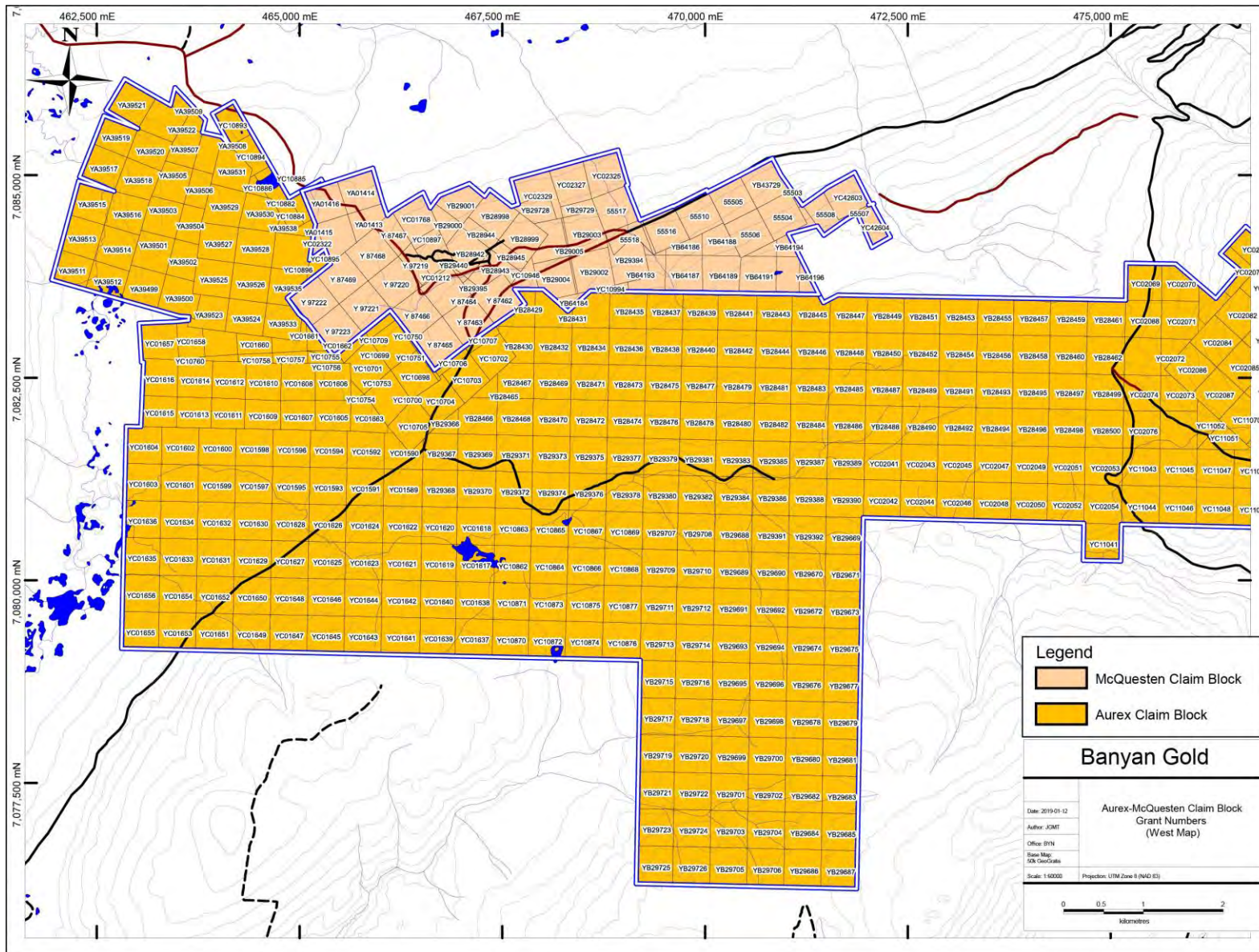


Figure 2: Aurex-McQuesten West Claim Map distinguishing the two consolidated claim blocks and showing Claim Names.





## 4. Access

The Aurex-McQuesten property is located in central Yukon, 56 kilometres northeast of Mayo, along the Silver Trail Highway. Both the Silver Trail Highway and the Keno power line transect the claims immediately southwest of Elsa. The South-McQuesten Road (Dublin Gulch access road) gains access to much of the McQuesten claim block. The Aurex claim block is transected by a network of four-wheel drive roads and trails which provide access to the southwest portion of the property. Pre-existing roads from former mining and exploration operations on the top and north side of Galena Hill partially penetrate into the central and northern portions of the eastern portion of the property.

## 5. Target Area

### 5.1 McQuesten Property History

Documented exploration on the McQuesten Property (Minfile #105M 029) dates from the 1955 when the Wayne and Don claims (within the McQuesten block) were staked and subsequent work identified a Ag-Pb-Zn and -Au mineralized vein (Wayne Vein). The Wayne vein was delineated by trenching and drilling and in 1967 Fort George Mining and Exploration Limited sent 6.48 tons of Wayne Vein ore grading 4581 ppm Ag, 56% Pb, 4.4% Zn, and 2.02 ppm Au to the Trail Smelter (Archer and Elliott, 1982). Exploration work after the ore shipment has involved surface geochemical sampling, trenching, drilling and geophysical surveying and is briefly summarized below.

#### 5.1.1 Island Mining and Explorations Co. Ltd (IME) 1981-1983

In 1981, IME acquired the Wayne, Don and Mary fractions and carried out a drilling and trenching program and successfully identified intercepts of mineralized Wayne Vein at depth as well as several unexpected gold-tungsten pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn horizon (Archer and Elliot, 1982). A total of 1,212m of diamond drilling was carried out in 14 holes in an area referred to as the West Skarn Zone. All holes were positioned on the east and west side of the north-south striking Wayne Vein and drilled towards the vein. Core sampling was selective and restricted to visible sections of mineralization (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and scheelite). The encouraging grades from the gold bearing retrograde-skarn altered horizons and gold bearing felsic dykes justified further exploration by IME.

In 1983, IME carried out a second phase of drilling, approximately 600m east of the West Skarn Zone (Archer and Elliot, 1983). This area, referred to as the East Skarn Zone, was identified from earlier surface trenching (not recorded within the Yukon Assessment Reporting system). A total of 796 m of diamond drilling was carried out in 7 holes in the East Skarn Zone. All holes were drilled vertically. Core sampling was selective and restricted to visible sections of mineralization (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and scheelite). Similar gold grades, as identified in the 1981 drill program, from the gold bearing retrograde-skarn altered horizons were identified in the 1983 drill program.

IME drill-hole locations can be found on the McQuesten drilling compilation map in Figure 4a and Figure 4b.

### **5.1.2 Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. (HGM) 1995**

In 1995, HGM optioned the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zones from Bernie Kreft who staked the claims, in 1992, after IME had let the ground lapse (Bidwell and Sharpe, 1996). HGM carried out a ground-based geophysical survey that included 25.3 line kilometers of magnetic and VLF-EM measurements and 23.3 line kilometers of HLEM. A number of conductors and magnetic anomalies were identified in the surveys; however, there was only a weak geophysical response over the known occurrences. HGM did not proceed with option agreement and returned the property in 1996.

### **5.1.3 Eagle Plains Resources and Miner River Resources (EPR and MRR) 1997**

In 1997, EPR and MRR acquired the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zones from Bernie Kreft. EPR and MMRR carried out a drilling program targeting mineralization in both East and West Skarn Zones (Shulze, 1997). A total of 299m of reverse circulation drilling was carried out in 6 holes. Thorough sampling of the entire length of the holes was completed and assayed for gold. Results from this drilling program indicated that gold mineralization occurs over much broader intervals than initially identified by IME in there 1981 and 1983 drilling programs.

EPR and MRR drill-hole locations can be found on the McQuesten drilling compilation map in Figure 4a and Figure 4b.

### **5.1.4 Viceroy International Exploration/Viceroy Exploration Canada (VIE/VEC) 1997-1998**

In 1997, VIE optioned the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zones from EPR and MRR and carried out a prospecting, mapping, and trenching program along with preliminary metallurgy testing (Schulze, 1997). A total of 443m were excavated in 9 trenches over the West and East Zones and produced the first geological map that showed the position of a quartz monzonite dyke hosted in a sedimentary sequence of calcareous and graphitic phyllitic and siliciclastic units with skarn alteration localized in more calcareous layers within these units. Sampling of the trenches indicated that Au-mineralization is strongly associated with reactive (calcareous) stratigraphy. Two other occurrences were identified from surface grab samples that exhibited similar styles of alteration and mineralization as that seen in trenches. These occurrences are referred to as the Southeast and Dublin Gulch Road occurrences. The Dublin Gulch Road occurrence shows mineralization in separate, parallel reactive layer stratigraphically overlying the West and East Zones. The Southeast occurrence shows that mineralization has a lateral extent of 2.4km from the West Zone.

In 1998, VEC acquired 100% of VIE's interest in the McQuesten Property and carried out trenching, geophysical surveying (ground magnetics, DC resistivity, IP chargeability) and analyzed the unsampled core from the 1981 IME drill program. A total of 3,279m were excavated in 26 trenches over the West and East Zones that refined the VIE geological map over the West and East Zones and extended the favorable stratigraphy, alteration and gold mineralization, 2.4 km east of the West Zone towards the Southeast occurrence. Detailed mapping of trenches identified that mineralization occurs in 4 major settings: 1) sediment hosted retrograde skarn gold mineralization; 2) intrusive hosted gold; 3) Keno Hill

style silver-lead-zinc veins, and 4) quartz-arsenopyrite veins. The VEC ground magnetic survey overlapped with the HGM survey lines and extended them to the property boundary. The combined surveys identify a magnetic anomaly that extends from the West Zone to beyond the Southeast occurrence that correlates well with the favorable stratigraphy identified from the trenching programs. Sampling of all previously unsampled drill-core from the 1981 drilling showed that Au mineralization was more extensive than previously known from the limited sampling.

VIE and VEC trench locations and occurrences can be found on the McQuesten trench compilation map in Figure 5.

#### **5.1.5 Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. (NEM) 2000**

In 2000, Newmont optioned the claims covering the McQuesten West and East Skarn Zones and Southeast occurrence from NovaGold Resources Corporation (NovaGold). NovaGold acquired the property from VIE/VEC in 1999. Newmont carried out a program of drilling and geophysical surveying (Stammers, 2001). A total of 883m of diamond drilling was carried out in 5 holes in the West and East Zones. Drilling encountered wide intervals of anomalous gold mineralization and several of these intervals had grades between 1.0 and 10.0 ppm gold. Fugro Airborne flew 104 line-kilometers of magnetic and electromagnetic surveys with an approximate line spacing of 150m. The survey identified a number of conductors corresponding with orientation of stratigraphy and four magnetic-low anomalies corresponding well with areas of known skarn mineralization. This McQuesten survey was part of a much larger survey that also covered the Aurex Claim block.

Newmont drill-hole locations can be found on the McQuesten drilling compilation map in Figure 4a and 4b.

#### **5.1.6 SpectrumGold Inc. (SPR) 2003**

In 2003, Spectrum acquired the option agreement between NovaGold and Eagle plains (the merged entity of EPR and MRR) and carried out a drilling program. A total of 3,070m of diamond drilling was carried out in 18 holes over the West and East Zones and step out drilling to the north and east. Drilling encountered wide intervals of anomalous gold mineralization and several of these intervals had grades between 1.0 and 84.8 ppm gold.

Spectrum drill-hole locations can be found on the McQuesten drilling compilation map in Figure 4a and Figure 4b.

#### **5.1.7 Alexco Resources Corp. (AXR) 2005 -2012**

In 2005, Alexco acquired the McQuesten Property from Spectrum and carried out a bedrock sampling program utilizing a Bombardier mounted screw auger drill to penetrate glacial overburden in the northern part of the claim block. Bedrock was encountered in only two of the eleven holes drilled. In 2010, Alexco carried out a reverse circulation drill program. A total of 271m of reverse circulation drilling was carried out in 11 holes over the West and East Zone and step out drilling to the east and west. In 2012, Alexco carried out a diamond drill program consisting of 1,275m in 5 holes with results indicating that gold mineralization within the skarn is generally of low tenor, with local higher grade intervals associated with later structures.



Alexco drill-hole locations can be found on the McQuesten drilling compilation map in Figure 4a and Figure 4b.

### 5.1.8 Banyan Gold Corp. (BYN) 2017-2018

In 2017, Banyan Gold Corp. carried out its inaugural exploration on the consolidated Aurex-McQuesten property. The 2017 objectives were designed to: 1) expand upon the surface geochemical dataset over the McQuesten Gold Zone and Aurex Hill Zone; 2) verify and expand upon historic trench sampling and mapping; 3) expand on previous McQuesten Gold Zone and Aurex-Hill Zone drill programs with infill drilling, step-out drilling, and targeting near surface mineralization; and 4) identify a geophysical signature associated with McQuesten Gold Zone in an effort to identify similar signatures elsewhere on the property.

Banyan increased the surface geochemical dataset over the McQuesten claim block by collecting and assaying 317 soil samples. The soil samples collected from the McQuesten claim block represent the first documented soil assays on the McQuesten Gold Zone and showed a positive correlation between Au and Bi and strong spatial relationship between Au, Ca and As.

The 2017 trench program successfully excavated 5 trenches which allowed Banyan to map and assay 342m of McQuesten Gold Zone surface rocks. The assays from these 5 trenches were in good agreement with historic trench results (TR97-01; TR97-03; TR97-05; TR97-06; TR98-08) both in location and grade. This verification program improved Banyan's confidence in the location and grade accuracy of historic trench results and their inclusion into the current McQuesten Gold Zone database.

The 2017 drill program successfully drilled 913m in 6 diamond-drill holes in the McQuesten Gold Zone and 509m in 4 diamond-drill holes in the Aurex-Hill Zone. Drilling at the McQuesten Gold Zone focused on the down-dip infill drilling of a 500m wide section ("Block 1") that Banyan identified would need a minimal amount of drilling to test a volume of 12 million cubic metres with nominal drill-section spacing of 100m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 metres. McQuesten Gold Zone "Block 1" intercepts from Banyans' 2017 drilling campaign are summarized below:

- 68.3m of 0.42 g/t Au from 22.7m in DDH MQ-17-24
- 73.7m of 0.23 g/t Au from 15.1m in DDH MQ-17-25
- 96.4m of 0.74 g/t Au from 5.8m in DDH MQ-17-26
- 79.0m of 0.22 g/t Au from 0.0m in DDH MQ-17-27
- 71.2m of 0.45 g/t Au from 36.2m in DDH MQ-17-28
- 107.7m of 0.66 g/t Au from 10.1m in DDH MQ-17-29

Banyan also carried out 181 line-km airborne radiometric and magnetic survey at tight line spacing (50m) over the McQuesten Gold Zone. Magnetic intensity results of the McQuesten Gold Zone are dominated by a magnetic-high just north of the McQuesten Gold Zone. Limited drilling carried out within this magnetic-high has shown that from surface to depths of ~225m the stratigraphy is dominated by quartzite and quartz-rich siltstone with very low magnetic susceptibility. The rocks drilled to date in the area covered by the magnetic-high, north of the McQuesten Gold Zone, do not appear to

be the causative source for the magnetic-high and the source for this magnetic response must be deeper.

Building on the encouraging results from the 2017 exploration program, Banyan carried out a 2018 YMEP supported Target Evaluation exploration program with the objective to “fill gaps” in surface geochemical and geological knowledge between the historic-work carried out on Aurex and McQuesten properties. The 2018 exploration program was successful in completing this objective and culminated with: the collection and XRF analysis of 3,798 soil samples from a grid-based survey between historic soil surveys and the excavation, sampling, and mapping of a trench in the **McQuesten Gold Zone**. The results of the soil sampling program have expanded the **McQuesten Gold zone**, enlarged the Aurex-Hill zone and identified new gold targets on the property. Where the excavator was successful in penetrating the deep overburden, assay results confirmed that gold mineralization was stratabound within beige/orange oxidized calcareous schist horizons, consistent with geological model developed in 2017.

In addition to the 2018 YMEP objectives a **McQuesten Gold Zone** focused drill program was carried out, which included 12 diamond drill holes totalling 1,414 meters of NTW sized core, logged and assayed, from 11 drill pads. Eight of these drill holes (MQ-18-30 to MQ-18-37) were designed to complete the infill drilling of “Block 1”, initially started with Banyan’s inaugural 2017 drilling of the **McQuesten Gold Zone**, with a nominal drill-section spacing of 100m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 metres. The other four drill holes served to test: 1) a gold-in-soil anomaly stratigraphically below the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block (MQ-18-38); 2) the on strike extension of the **McQuesten Gold Zone** east of “Block 1” (MQ-18-39 and MQ-18-40) and; 3) a mineralized target stratigraphically above the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block (MQ-18-40 and MQ-18-41).

McQuesten Gold Zone “Block 1” intercepts from Banyans’ 2018 drilling campaign are summarized below:

- 70.7m of 1.06 g/t Au from 10.1m in DDH MQ-18-30
- 62.5m of 0.21 g/t Au from 12.2m in DDH MQ-18-31
- 68.1m of 0.30 g/t Au from 3.1m in DDH MQ-18-32
- 80.3m of 0.32 g/t Au from 25.8m in DDH MQ-18-33
- 113.0m of 0.74 g/t Au from 63.5m in DDH MQ-18-34
- 75.7m of 0.28 g/t Au from 45.0m in DDH MQ-18-35
- 76.5m of 0.49 g/t Au from 57.5m in DDH MQ-18-36
- 94.9m of 0.64 g/t Au from 8.9m in DDH MQ-18-37

The drill-hole testing the Au-in-soil anomaly stratigraphically below the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block intercepted:

- 2.65m of 0.50 g/t Au from 17.5m in DDH MQ-18-38



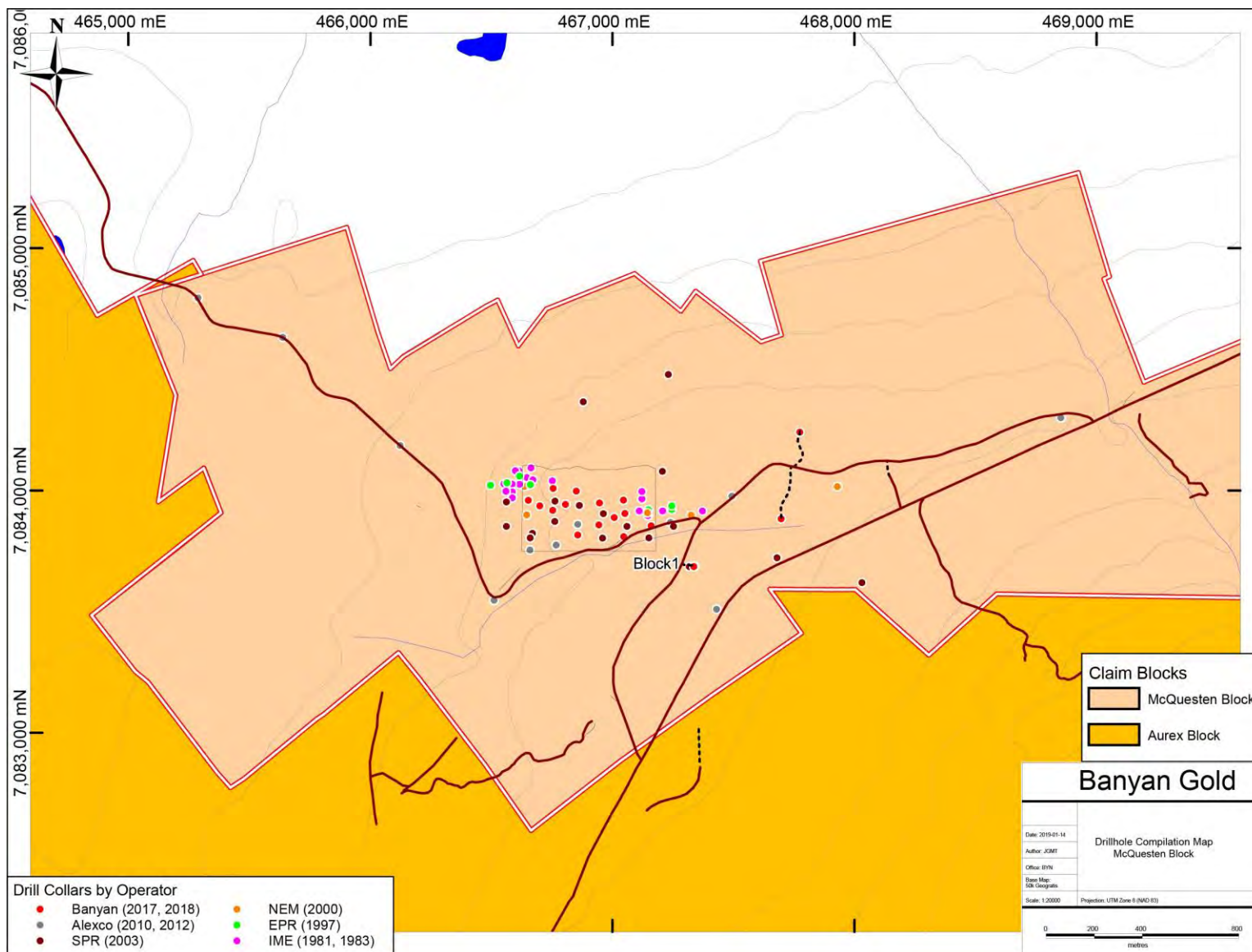
The drill-holes testing the on strike extension of the **McQuesten Gold Zone** east of “Block 1” intercepted:

- 23.4m of 0.34 g/t Au from 6.1m in DDH MQ-18-39
- 80.7m of 0.13 g/t Au from 90.0m in DDH MQ-18-40

The drill-holes that tested the mineralized target stratigraphically above the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block intercepted:

- 9.0m of 0.66 g/t Au and 5.4 g/t Ag from 20.5m in DDH MQ-18-40
- 17.0m of 0.45 g/t Au and 13.2 g/t Ag from 7.62m in DDH MQ-18-41

Banyan drill-hole locations can be found in Figure 4a & 4b. Trench locations can be found in Figure 5. Soil sample locations can be found in Figure 6. Airborne residual magnetic intensity (RMI) and calculated vertical gradient (CVG) maps can be found on the in Figure 6 and 7, respectively.



*Figure 4a: Drill-hole compilation map for the McQuesten Gold Zone showing collar locations by operator. Also shown are mineralized zones identified from historic work.*



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

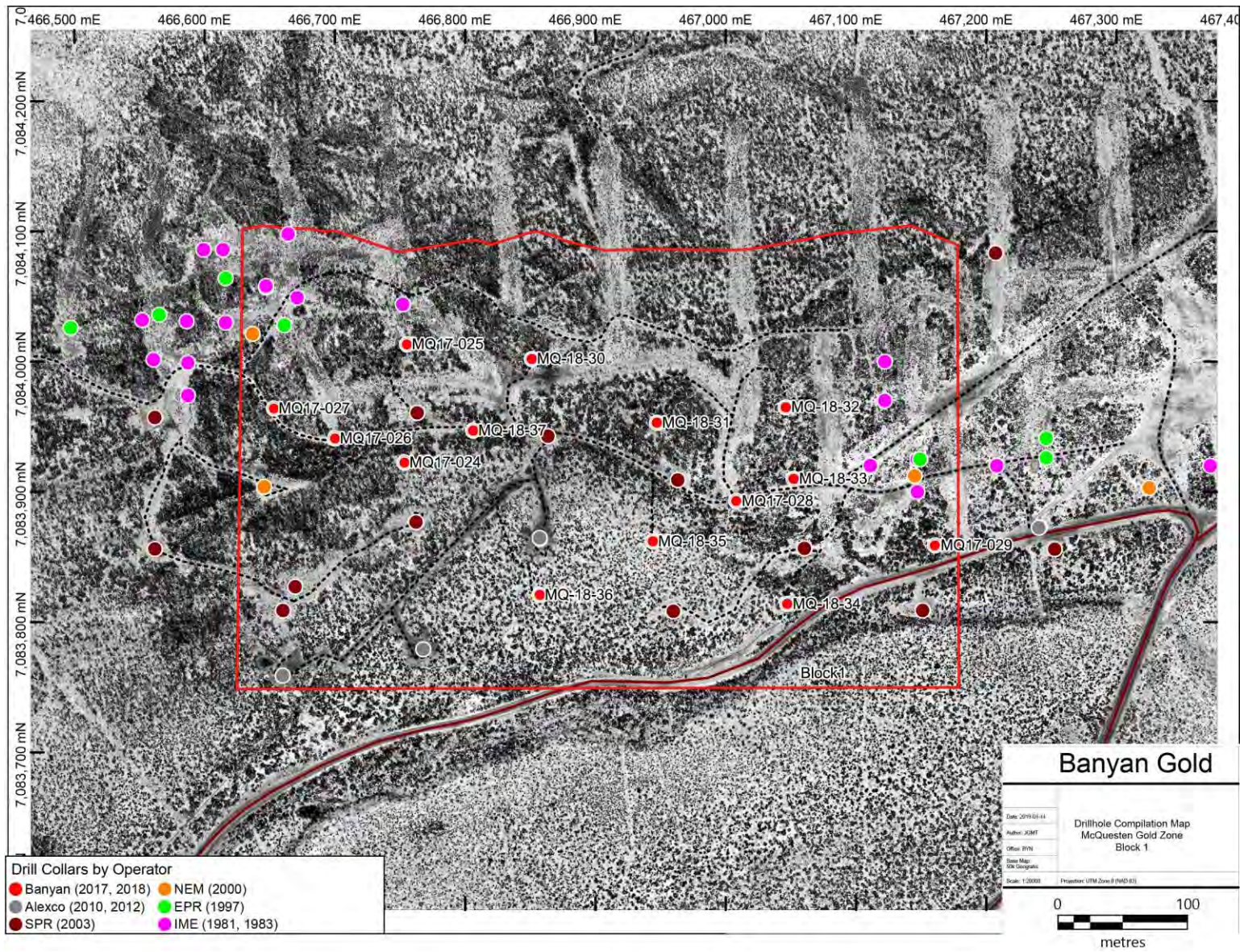


Figure 5b: Drill-hole compilation map for the McQuesten Gold Zone – Block 1 showing collar locations by operator.



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

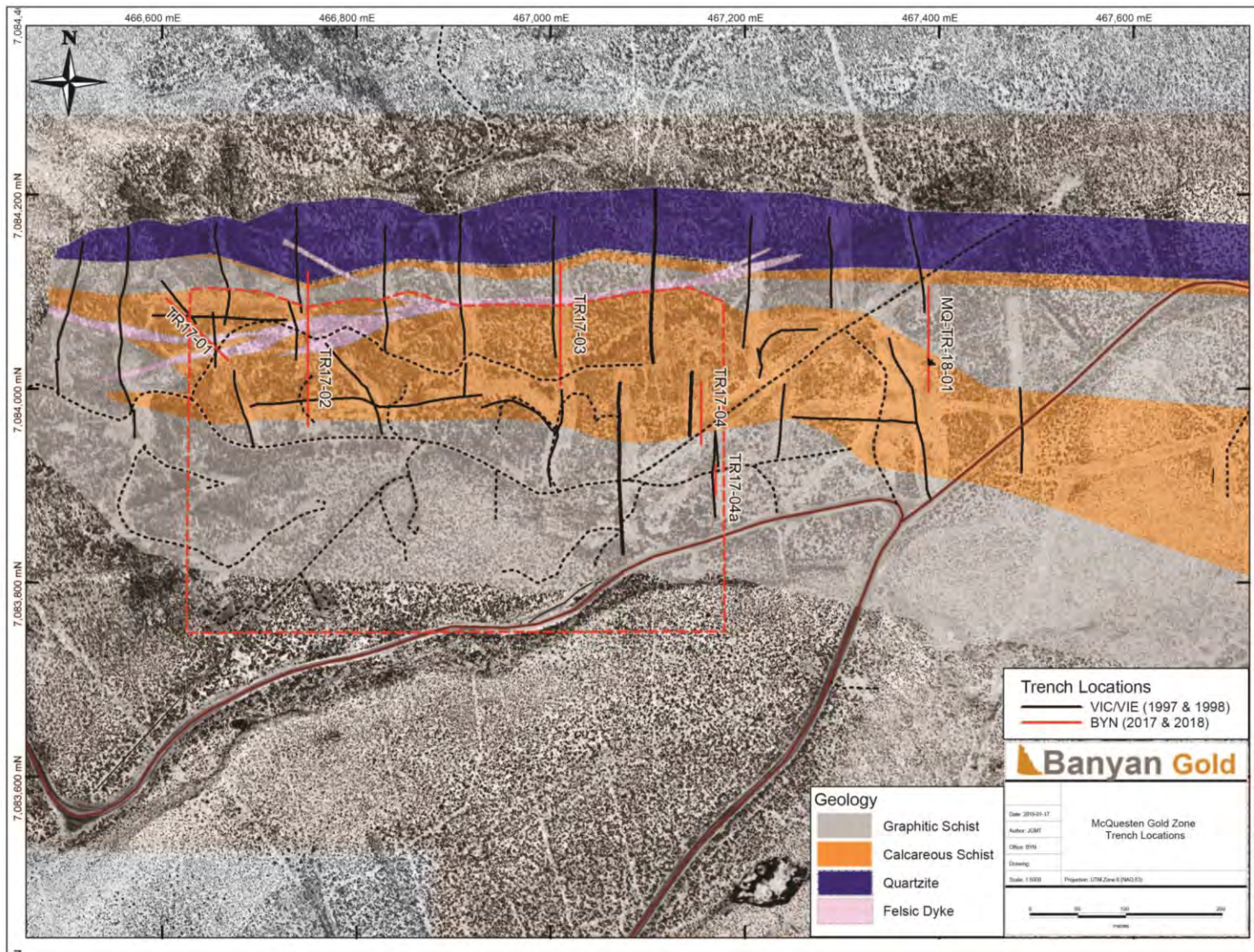


Figure 6: Trench compilation map for the McQuesten Gold Zone showing trench location by operator. Also shown is surface geology interpreted from trench mapping.



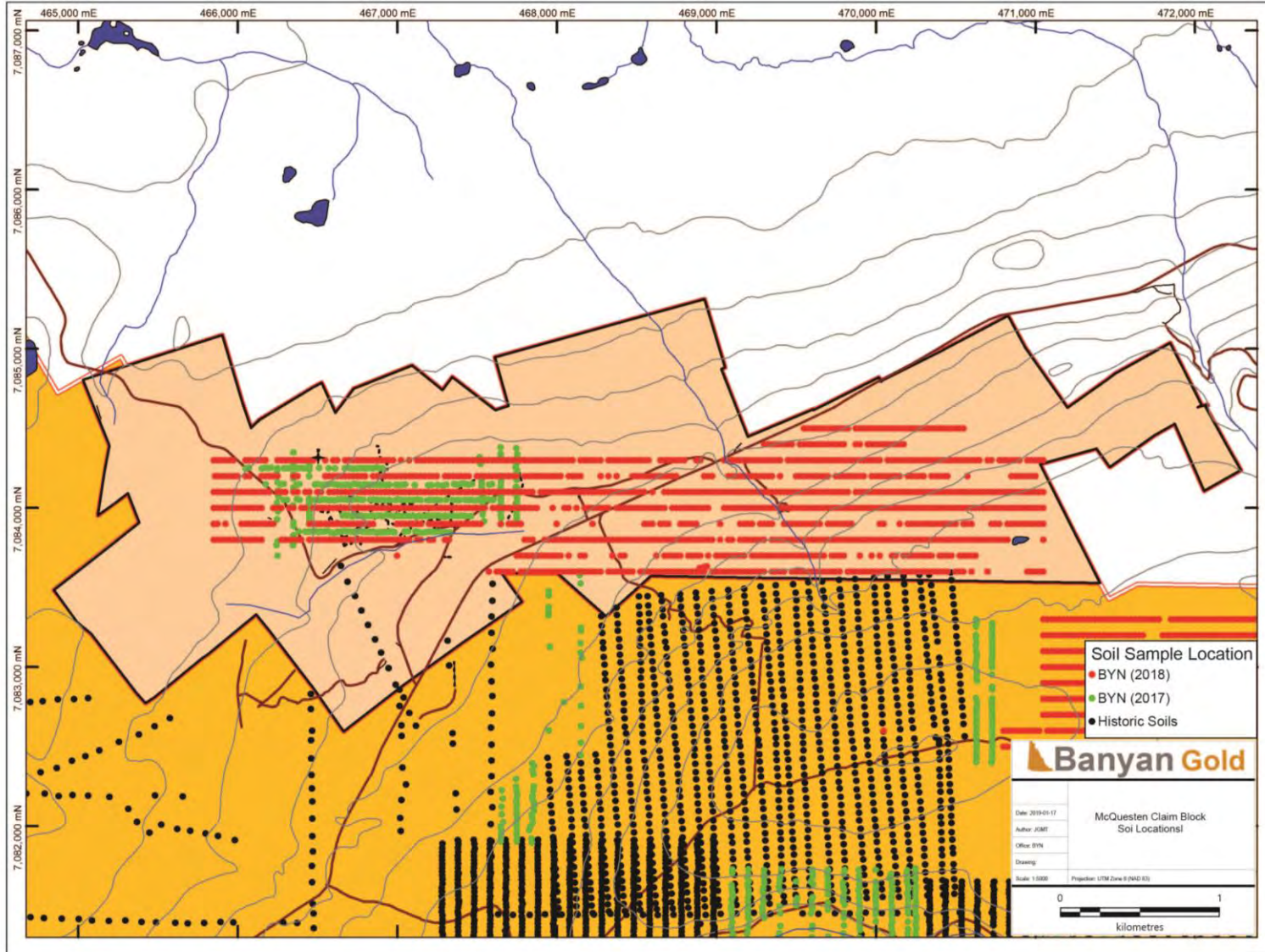


Figure 6: Soil compilation map for the McQuesten Claim Block showing soil sample locations. Black points are pre-Banyan soil sample locations, green and red points are Banyan soil sample locations collected in 2017 and 2018, respectively.

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

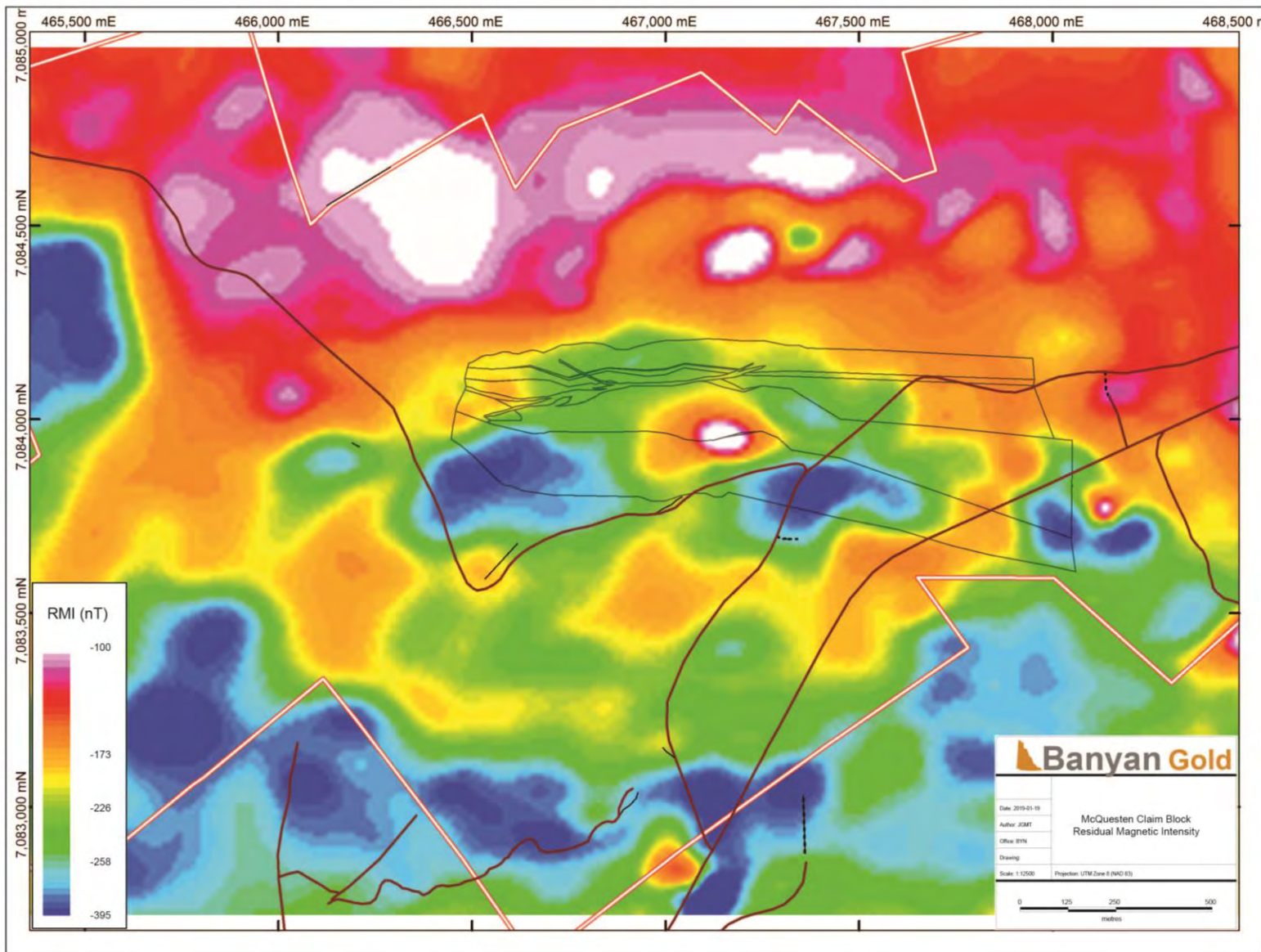


Figure 7: Airborne Residual Magnetic Intensity map carried out by Banyan in 2017.



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

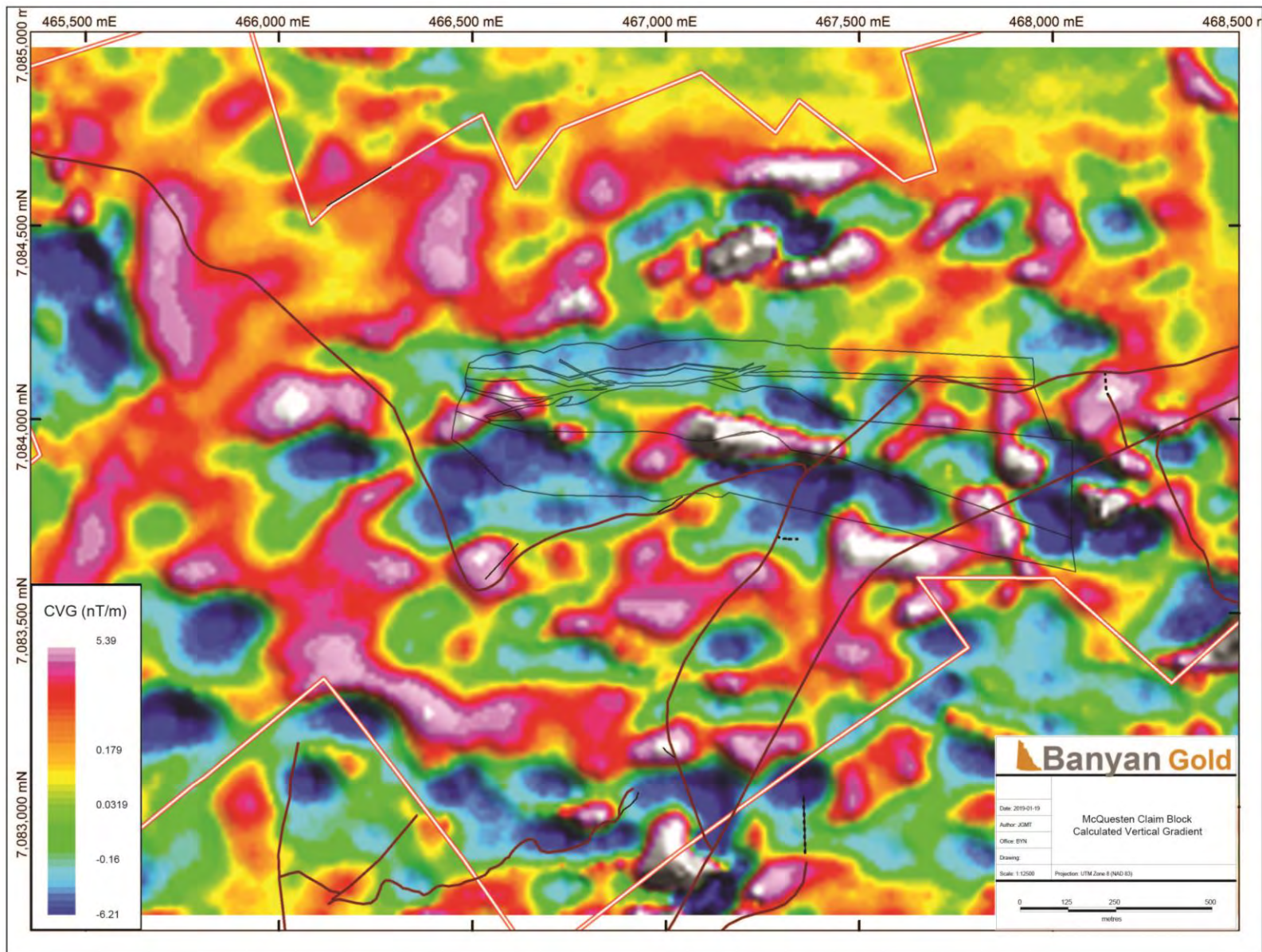


Figure 8: Calculated vertical gradient map carried out by Banyan 2017.

## 5.2 Aurex Property History

Exploration conducted on the Aurex property prior to 1992 is poorly documented and there are no Yukon Assessment Reports describing this work. Documented exploration on the Aurex Property (Minfile #105M 060) dates from the 1992 when the Aurex claims (within the Aurex block) were staked for possible Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch styles mineralization. Prospecting that year identified Au-mineralized retrograde skarn altered calcareous sediments that were sampled from 36 historic trenches (McFaul, 1992). Work since this initial prospecting has involved surface geochemical sampling, trenching, drilling and geophysical surveying and is briefly summarized below.

### 5.2.2 Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. (YRM) 1993-1998

In 1993, YRM optioned the Aurex claims and carried out four phases of drilling from 1993 to 1996. Drilling programs successfully identified wide spread anomalous gold mineralization associated with retrograde skarn alteration (McFaul, 1993a; McFaul, 1993b, McFaul, 1995). A total of 12,099m of rotary percussion drilling was carried out in 442 holes. Drill holes went from 15 to 60 meters down-hole depth. Two styles of mineralization were observed: 1) higher grade gold associated with quartz veinlets carrying arsenopyrite; and 2) low grade gold associated with disseminated pyrrhotite.

In 1996, YRM carried out an airborne geophysical survey consisting of magnetics and electromagnetics (Johnson, 1996). A total of 460 line-kilometers covered an area of 80 square kilometers. This airborne survey covered the McQuesten showing the Aurex drilling and a broad section of land to the south. The magnetic survey showed that the McQuesten and Aurex mineralization were associated with a broad magnetic-low feature. The biggest geophysical difference between the McQuesten and Aurex showings appears to be that the McQuesten showing occurs in a broad band of conductive rocks and the Aurex showing occurs in a more resistive band of rocks.

In 1997, YRM changed its name to YKR International Resources Ltd. (YKR) and in 1998 the new company carried out geophysical surveying over the northwest corner of the claim group (Davis, 1998). The geophysical surveying consisted of 4.25 line-km of DC Resistivity and IP-Chargeability surveys. The north-south dipole-dipole grid consisted of 6 lines southeast of the McQuesten East zone. Results were given as pseudo-sections and were never inverted so interpretations of the results are limited.

YRM drill-hole locations can be found on the Aurex drilling compilation map in Figure 9.

### 5.2.3 Expatriate Resources Ltd. (XPR) 1999

In 1999 Expatriate Resources Ltd, which owned the adjoining (to the west) Sinster property, optioned the Aurex claims from YKR and carried out geological mapping and geochemical sampling later that year. A total of 1038 soil samples were collected that covered the YRM drilling grids areas and ground to the west of the drilling (Wengzynowski, 2000). A strong Au- and As-in-soil anomaly with a NE trend appears to cut across the resistive band of rocks identified in the YRM electromagnetic survey. Rock sampling identified a number of samples of greater than 1 ppm Au in skarn and vein hosted targets.



XPR soil and rock locations can be found on the Aurex surface geochemical compilation map in Figure 10.

#### **5.2.4 Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. (NEM) 2000**

In 1999 after staking Fisher claims 23-67 and Rex claims 1-49 at the eastern end of the Aurex-Sinister claim block XPR optioned the property to NEM, which carried out regional airborne geophysical surveying, auger drilling, surface geochemical surveying, geological mapping, prospecting and 290 linear meters of trenching in 2000. The airborne geophysical survey consisted of 1226 line-kilometers of electromagnetics and magnetic surveying over all of the Aurex and McQuesten claims and surrounding areas. The survey was flown at 200 meter-line spacing. The EM survey showed broad bands of conductive and resistive rocks. The conductive bands appear to correlate with accumulations of graphite within the various types of sediments. The magnetic survey identified a number of mag hi- and low-anomalies. Majority of the magnetic data varies less than 100nT; anomalies were determined as those outside of this 100nT grouping. The auger drilling program was used to collect sample for rock chip logging and geochemical analyses. A total of 65 of the 100 holes drilled reached bedrock. A property wide geological map was produced from interpreting airborne geophysics, auger rock chip logging, logs from historic drilling, and all known outcrops (estimated to cover 3-5% of the property).

NEM soil, rock and auger drill locations can be found on the Aurex surface geochemical compilation map in Figure 9. The airborne geophysics merged with that carried out by YRM can be found in Figures 10 and 11. The geological map can be found in Figure 13.

#### **5.2.5 Stratagold Corp. (SGV) 2003-2009**

XPR transferred its gold properties to a newly formed subsidiary SGV in 2003. From 2003 to 2009, SGV performed geophysical surveying, surface geochemical sampling and diamond drilling. A total of 4038m was drilled in 26 holes on the Aurex property in 2003 (Hladky, 2003a; Hladky, 2003b). The drill program targeted a number of magnetic anomalies, IP chargeability anomalies, and historic percussion drilling with anomalous gold. A total of 627 soil samples were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis (Hladky, 2003a; Ferguson, 2007; Scott, 2008). This includes 243 soil samples collected by Mega Silver Corp in 2008. Mega Silver optioned the Fisher claims from 2008 to 2010.

SGV drill-hole locations can be found on the Aurex drilling compilation map in Figure 8. SGV soil sample locations can be found on the Aurex surface geochemical compilation map in Figure 9.

#### **5.2.6 Victoria Gold Corp. (VIT) 2009-2016**

In 2009, VIT acquired SGV and acquired all its properties including the Aurex property. From 2009 to 2016, VIT carried out surface geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying. A total of 3445 soil samples were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis (Dadson and McLaughlin, 2012; Gray and Kuikka, 2016). In 2012, a 77 line kilometer ground magnetic and VLF-EM survey was undertaken by SGV and completed by Aurora Geosciences (Lebel, 2012). These geophysical surveys provided more detail to the previous airborne surveys but no new anomalies were identified.

VIT soil sample locations can be found on the Aurex surface geochemical compilation map in Figure 9.

### **5.2.7 Banyan Gold Corp. (BYN) 2017**

In 2017, BYN optioned the Aurex Property from Victoria Gold and carried out surface geochemical sampling, and diamond drilling. A total of 509m of diamond drilling was carried out in 4 holes within the Aurex Hill Zone. Drilling was located in the southwest corner of the Aurex Hill Zone, in proximity to anomalous intercepts from 1994 and 1996 rotary air-blast drilling by YRM and diamond drill holes AX-03-16, AX-03--24 and AX-03-28 drill holes by SGV. Multiple mineralized intersections, ranging from 0.8 ppm to 3.6 ppm Au, were encountered 2 of the 4 holes drilled by BYN. A total of 708 soils were collected over the Aurex Hill and East Corkey Zones.

BYN drill collar locations can be found in Figure 8. BYN soil locations can be found on the Aurex surface geochemical compilation map in Figure 9.

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

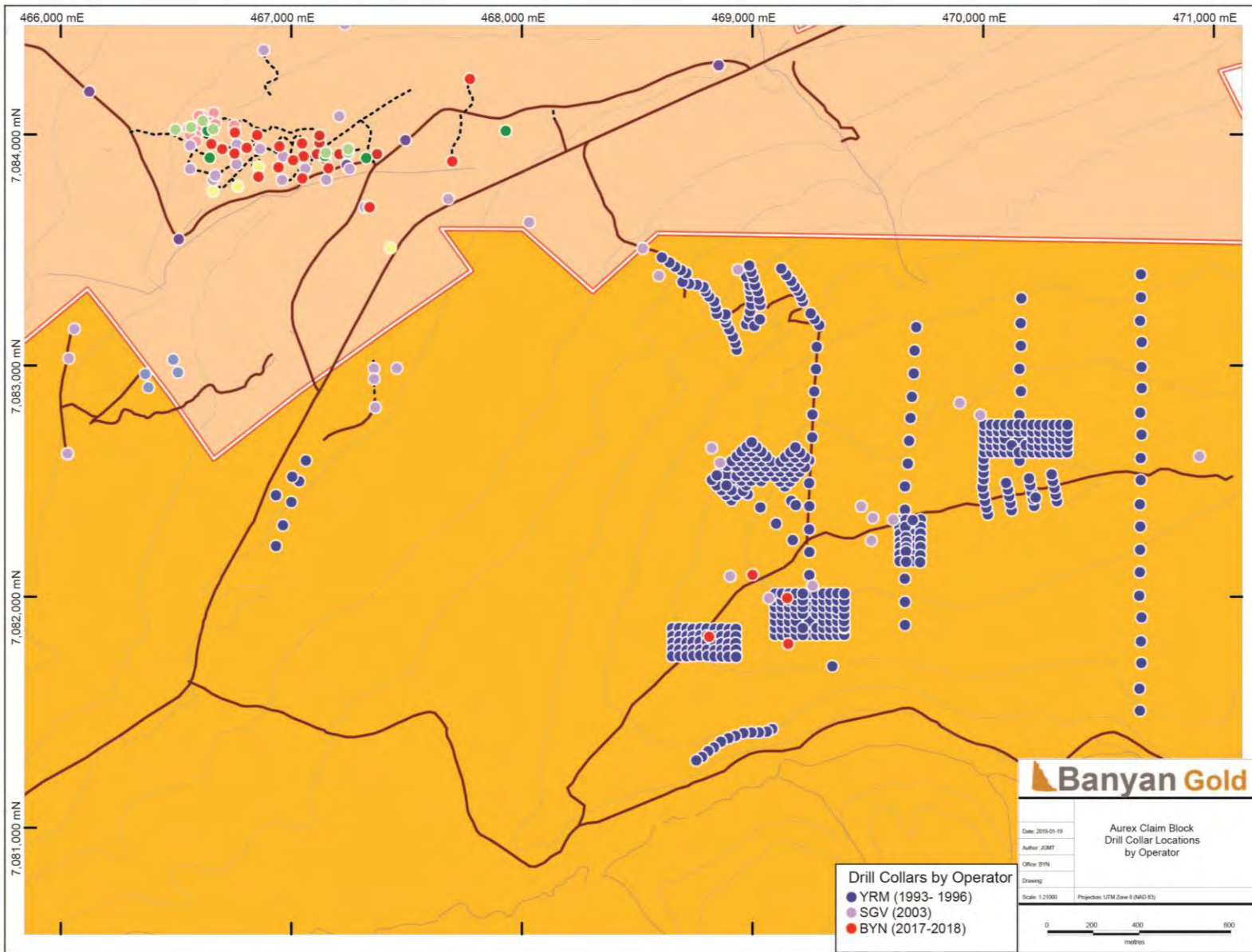


Figure 9: Drill-hole compilation map for the Aurex Claim Block showing collar locations by operator.



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

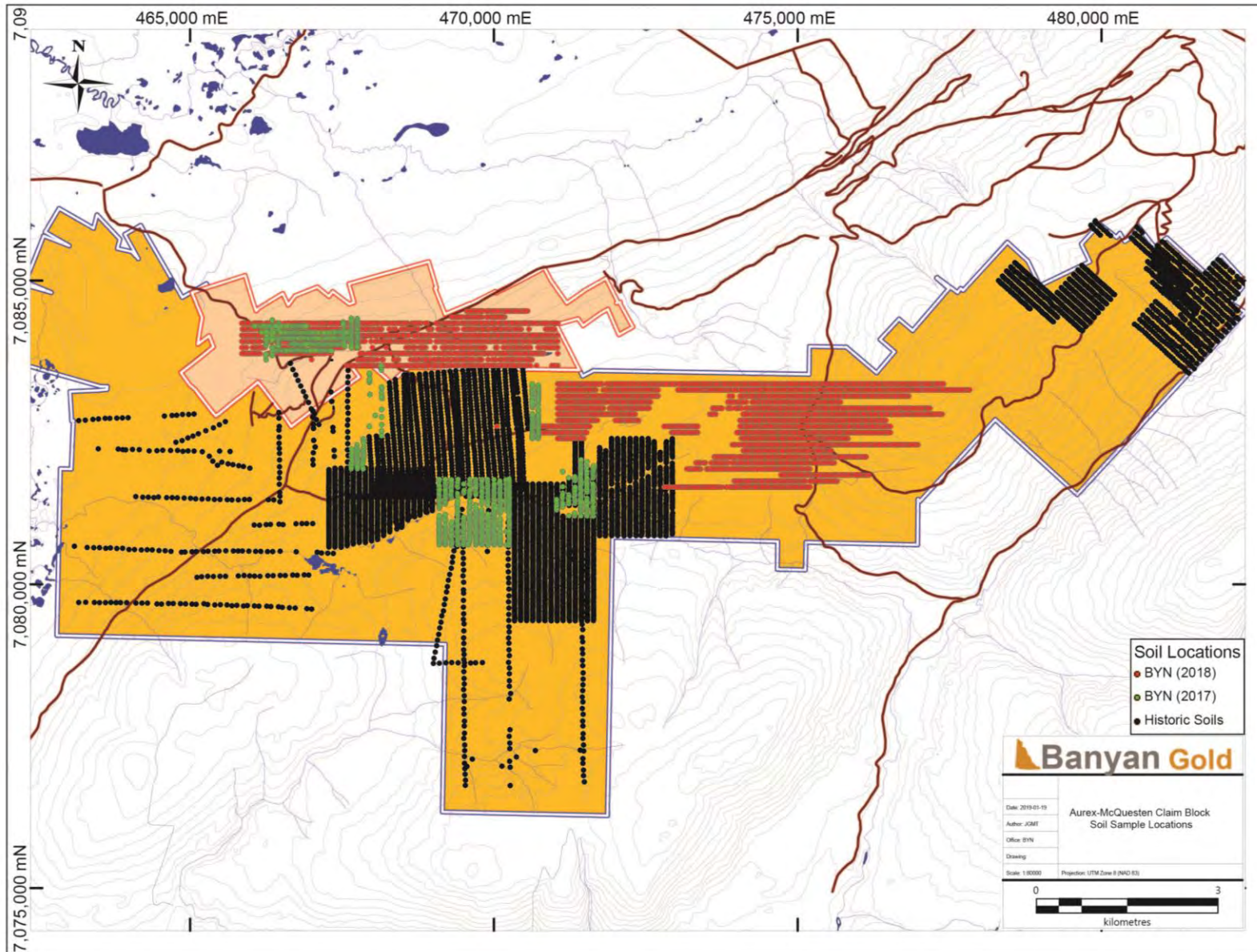
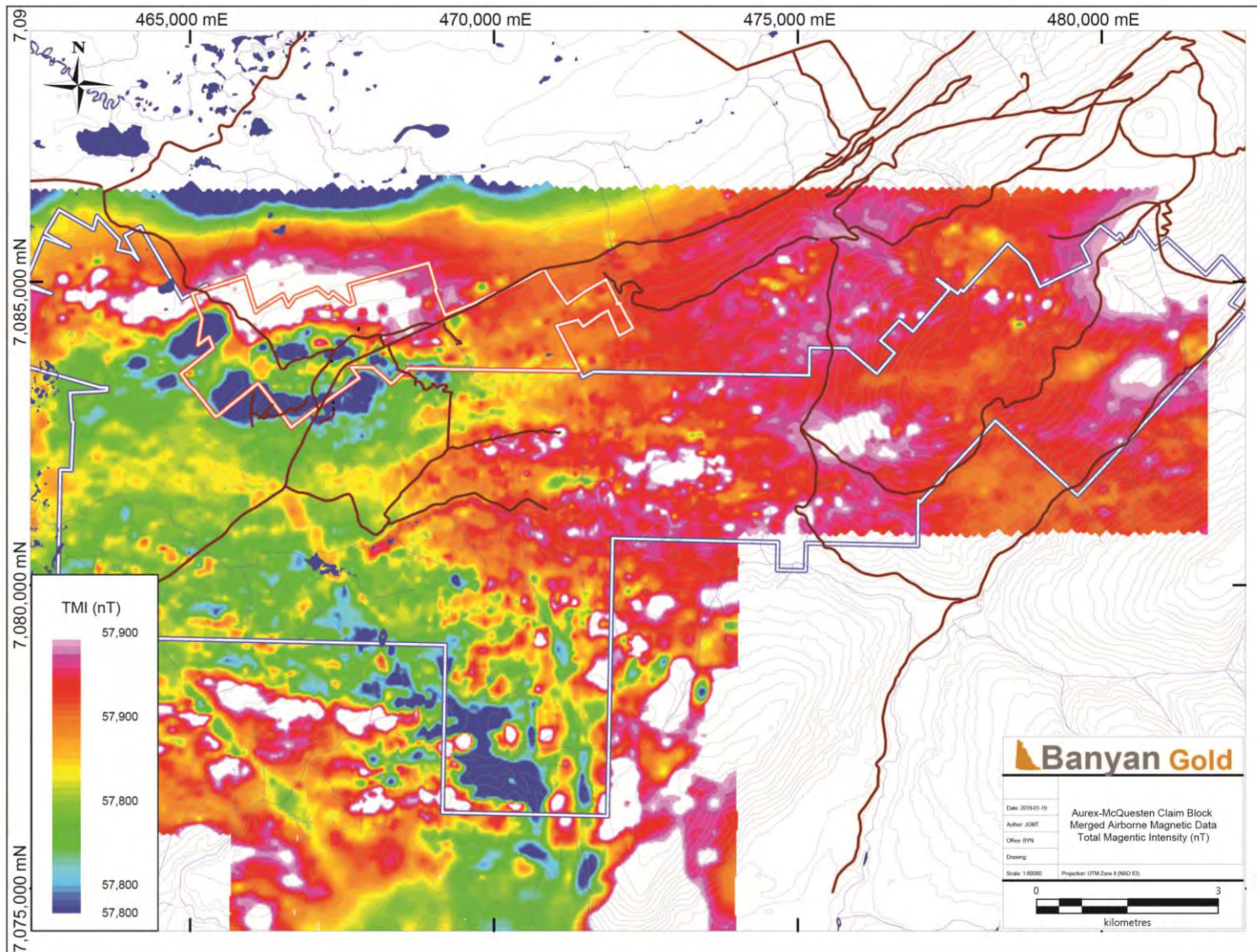


Figure 10: Soil compilation map for the Aurex Block showing sample locations by operator.



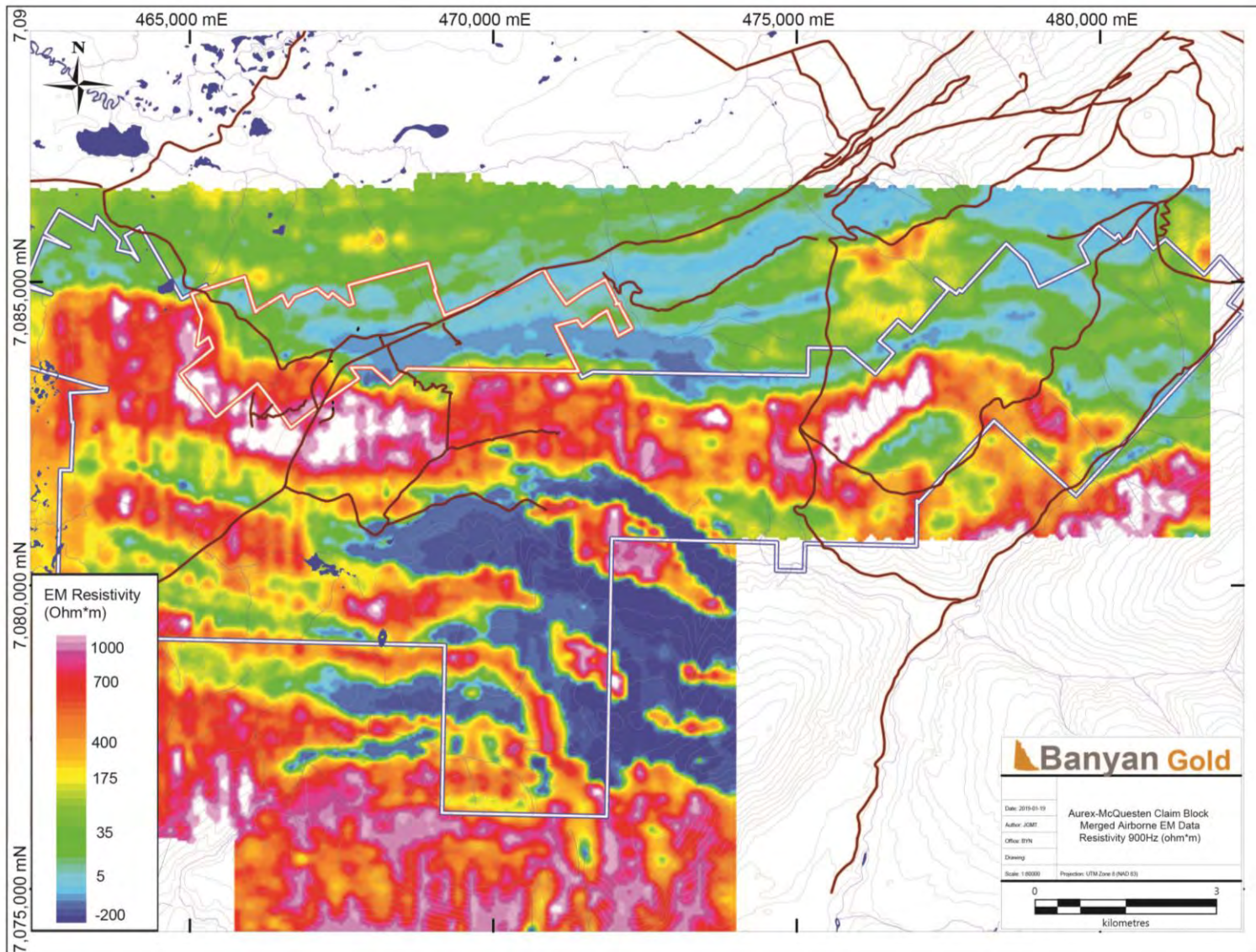
AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT



*Figure 7: Merged airborne magnetic compilation map for the Aurex-McQuesten Blocks. Merged data includes surveys carried out by Yukon Revenue Mines in 1996 and Newmont in 2000.*



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT



*Figure 8: Merged airborne EM compilation map (in-phase, co-planar, 900 Hz secondary field) for the Aurex-McQuesten Blocks. Merged data includes surveys carried out by Yukon Revenue Mines in 1996 and Newmont in 2000.*

## 6 Regional Geology

The Aurex-McQuesten property lies in the western Selwyn Basin (Figure 12), an epicratonic basin developed in a divergent margin setting established as the result of the neo-Proterozoic rifting along the North American margin (Ross, 1991; Colpron et al., 2002). The major stratigraphic units making up the Selwyn Basin in the McQuesten River area are the Late Proterozoic to Cambrian Hyland Group, the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group and the Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite (Murphy, 1997; Mair et al., 2006). The Earn Group and Keno Hill Quartzite were in turn intruded by a number of originally laterally-continuous mafic sills of metre-scale to hundred-metre-scale thickness (Murphy, 1997). Murphy (1997) estimates the age of these sills to be contemporaneous with the mid-Triassic Ogilvie Mountain sills of Mortensen and Thompson (1990).

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 Mayo region, the Jurassic-Cretaceous Robert Service thrust (RST) (Murphy and Héon, 1995) juxtaposes Hyland Group rocks against the Keno Hill Quartzite and the underlying Earn Group rocks. North of the Robert Service thrust, but of roughly the same age, the Tombstone thrust sheet was thrust northward and protrudes structurally beneath the RST (Roots, 1997; McTaggart, 1960). Both these structures were in turn folded by a period of transpressional deformation creating the McQuesten Antiform, which plunges to the southwest (Mair et al., 2006; Murphy, 1997). 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). A second suite of intrusive rocks, the McQuesten intrusions of 64-67 Ma locally exploited the existing structural weakness in the axis of the McQuesten antiform (Murphy, 1997).

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

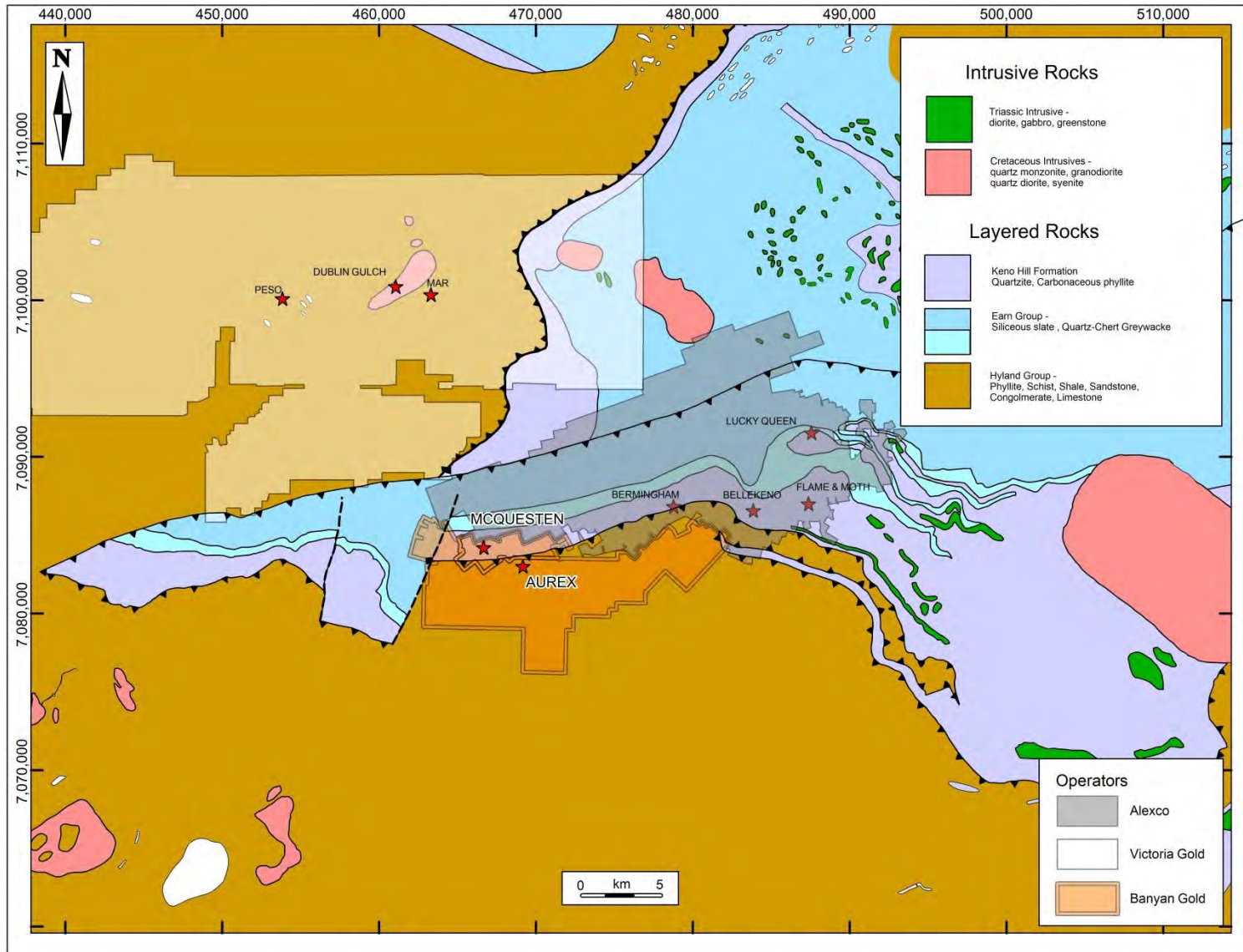


Figure 9: Regional geology map showing major rock types and structures. Also shown are select mineral occurrences and claim out lines for Banyan Gold and relevant adjacent properties.



## 7 Property Geology

A detailed lithology and structural description of the Aurex-McQuesten property can be found in Stammers, 2003. Below is a summary of the property geology from Dadson, 2012. Figure 14 shows the most detailed property geology map to date which comes from Newmont's exploration program in 2000.

Previous explorers have grouped the rocks within the map area and surrounding areas into three formations: the Lower Schist or the Proterozoic aged Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group, the central Keno Hill Quartzite of Mississippian age, and the Upper Schist or rocks of the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group. Each contain numerous subunits as defined in the Table of Formations.

The Lower Schist or Yusezyu Formation on Aurex Hill includes a lower sequence of rocks composed mainly of quartz-sericite schist, quartz-eye muscovite schist, marble, and silver phyllite. Along the valley of Corkery Creek and beyond to the south, the lower is composed of graphitic schist, phyllite, thin-bedded quartzite, argillite, quartz-mica schist, and limestone (Stammers and Caira, 2001).

The most distinctive members in the Yusezyu Formation are the competent calc-silicate, pyrrhotite-bearing horizons or lenses, together with the brittle typically green in colour quartz-eye-muscovite schist. Both of these units are favourable hosts to mineralization. In general, the various schist, phyllite, argillite and thin-bedded quartzite in the Yusezyu Formation are structurally incompetent and unfavourable for the occurrence of mineralization. Minor gabbro sills that occur throughout these formations are favourable sites for mineralization (Stammers and Caira, 2001).

The Keno Hill Quartzite covers most of the McQuesten Claim block and occurs in the North-west corner of the Aurex claim block. In the Silver King Mine region, located 1.6 kilometres to the north, there is a lateral transition westward from the thick-bedded quartzite to graphitic schist. To the west and south, there is a transition to phyllite and thin-bedded quartzite (Stammers and Caira, 2001).

Similarly rocks of the Earn Group also only occur in the North parts of the property.

Historical trenching and drilling has shown that most contacts have been defined by float boulder trains, detailed structural data, as well as airborne magnetic and EM survey results. Many of the lithologic contacts are interpretive, at best, and errors may exist of several tens of metres (Stammers and Caira, 2001).

The principal sedimentary rocks in the area as stated are quartzite, phyllite, schist, argillite and limestone and these have been intruded locally and regionally by metagabbro, metadiorite, quartz-biotite-granodiorite, granite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, hornblende porphyry, syenite and a few biotite lamprophyre dykes all of Triassic and Cretaceous (Tombstone Intrusions) in age (Stammers and Caira, 2001).

Most of the sediment is low-grade greenschist or quartz-sericite-muscovite facies of metamorphism. Adjacent to granite intrusions, calc-silicate skarn and hornfels occur. The Robert Service Thrust Zone, 250-1000 metres north of the northern claim boundary of the Aurex claims has created an additional extensive, shear-induced metamorphism where low angle shear planes have facilitated diffusion of hydrothermal fluids. The Aurex property hosts a series of pyrrhotite-gold bearing skarn lenses, where regional shear foliation clearly controls pyrrhotite mineralization (Stammers and Caira, 2001).

The sedimentary strata throughout the Aurex property have an average dip of 35° S, while near the summit of Aurex Hill; beds dip an average of 70° S. On Galena Hill, to the east of Aurex Hill, the strata have an average dip of 20° S. Aurex Hill is transected by numerous low-angle faults and other structural complexities. Additionally, a periodicity in stratigraphic units on and to the south of the Aurex ground suggests that the geology is more complex and involves a series of broad, open folds. The repetition of the surface trace of the Roberts Surface Thrust Fault on the McQuesten property to the north of the map area may be the result of the isoclinal folding and/or fault imbrications of the thrust.

The property has undergone several phases of structural deformation. Mapping has revealed a general east-west or ENE-WSW strike with relatively gentle southerly dips. However in the Aurex North area an exposure had sedimentary units dipping northerly but these have been interpreted to occur on the or close to the axis of an antiform probably associated with one of the several imbricated thrust panels of the Robert Service Thrust. Other such features may occur on the top of Aurex Hill and possibly along or close to the course of Corkery Creek. The historic airborne magnetic survey has indicated several NW trending structures which are known in the area but also regional NE or ENE trends. Small scale structures, many of which probably parallel these trends, are not evident in the airborne data.

NE trends represent the main mineralized structures in the region including the prolific Ag deposits of the Keno Hill and Galena Hill area. Many of these have been offset by crosscutting NW structures which have resulted in the development of brecciated junctures which have also been shown to be mineralized and host to rich Ag mineralization.

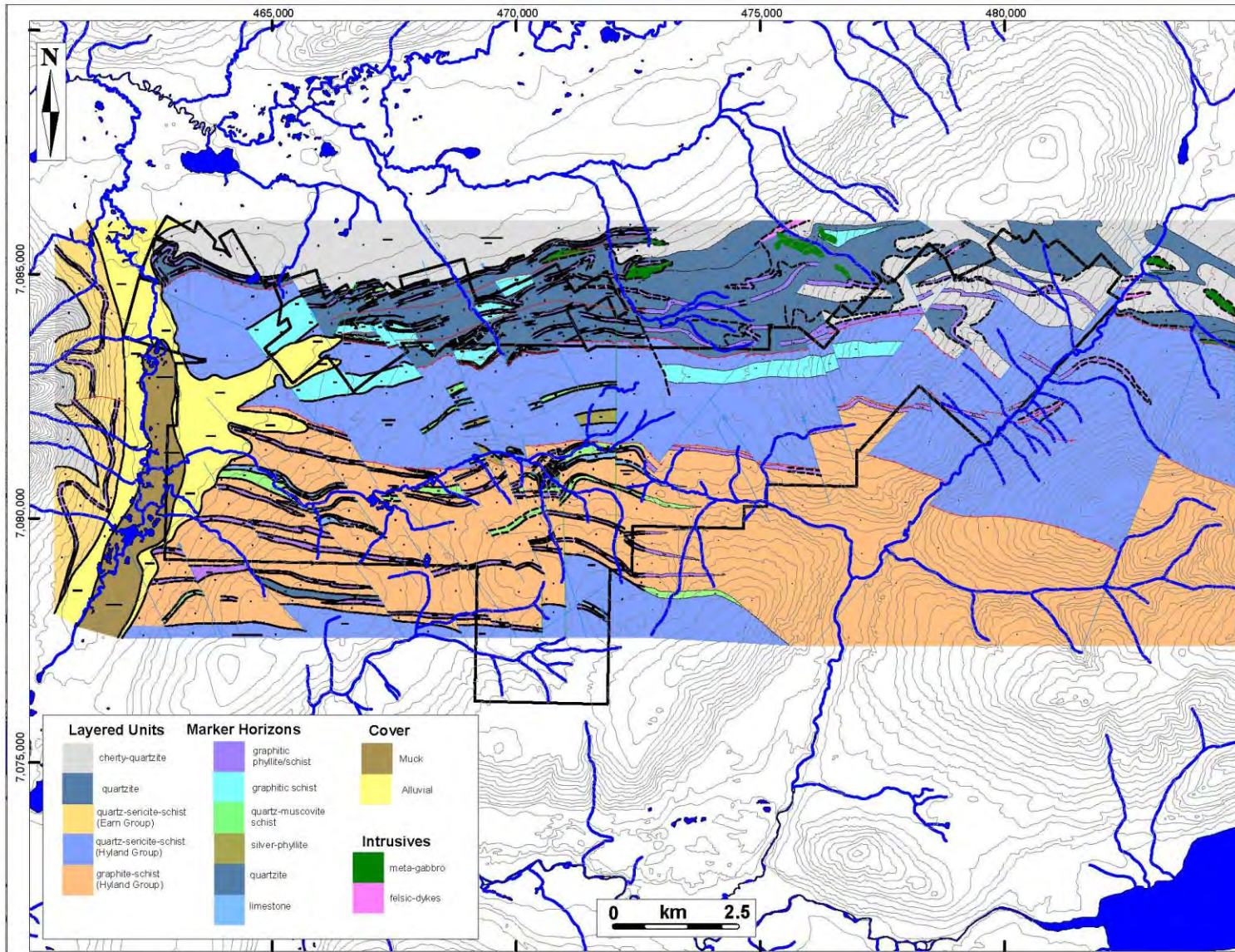


Figure 10: Property geology map showing major rock types and structures.



## 8 Deposit Type and Mineralization

Gold mineralization within the Aurex-McQuesten property is hosted in pyrrhotitic retrograde skarn altered horizons in calcareous metasiliciclastics and more distal replacement bodies, commonly associated with highly anomalous bismuth,  $\pm$  anomalous tungsten, antimony and copper. Skarns alteration is commonly developed proximal to the margins of the felsic dykes in receptive lithologies, primarily calcareous siltstones (phyllites-schists). The felsic dykes have aplitic to porphyritic textures. The dykes are commonly sericite and carbonate altered and mafics replaced by chlorite and/or sulphides. Both the metasedimentary rocks and dykes are cut by narrow east to northeast trending/steep gold bearing quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite veins near the contact between the quartzites and overlying schists and fracture controlled north to northeast (?) quartz veins and stringers with arsenopyrite-stibnite-pyrite. Similar veins to the latter also occur along foliation in the metasediments and are thought to be syn-deformational. The latest stage veins are north to northeast trending Keno style siderite-galena-sphalerite veins and breccia veins.

## 9 2017 & 2018 Exploration Program

In 2017, Banyan Gold Corp. carried out its inaugural exploration on the consolidated Aurex-McQuesten property. The 2017 objectives were designed to: 1) expand upon the surface geochemical dataset over the McQuesten Gold Zone and Aurex Hill Zone; 2) verify and expand upon historic trench sampling and mapping; 3) expand on previous McQuesten Gold Zone and Aurex-Hill Zone drill programs with infill drilling, step-out drilling, and targeting near surface mineralization; and 4) identify a geophysical signature associated with McQuesten Gold Zone in an effort to identify similar signatures elsewhere on the property.

Banyan increased the surface geochemical dataset over the McQuesten claim block and Aurex claim block by collecting and assaying 317 and 708 soil samples from these respective areas (Figure 6 and Figure 10). The soil samples collected from the McQuesten claim block represent the first documented soil assays on the McQuesten Gold Zone and showed a positive correlation between Au and Bi and strong spatial relationship between Au, Ca and As. These same correlation and spatial relationships were observed in the Aurex Hill soil samples.

The 2017 trench program successfully excavated 5 trenches which allowed Banyan to map and assay 342m of **McQuesten Gold Zone surface** rocks (Figure 5). The assays from these 5 trenches were in good agreement with historic trench results (TR97-01; TR97-03; TR97-05; TR97-06; TR98-08) both in location and grade. This verification program improved Banyan's confidence in the location and grade accuracy of historic trench results and their inclusion into the current McQuesten Gold Zone database.

The 2017 drill program successfully drilled 913m in 6 diamond-drill holes in the McQuesten Gold Zone and 509m in 4 diamond-drill holes in the Aurex-Hill Zone (Figures 4a, Figure 4b and Figure 9). Drilling at the McQuesten Gold Zone focused on the infill drilling of a 500m wide section ("Block 1") that Banyan identified would need a minimal amount of drilling to test a volume of 12 million cubic metres with

nominal drill-section spacing of 100m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 metres. McQuesten Gold Zone “Block 1” intercepts from Banyans’ 2017 drilling campaign are summarized below:

- 68.3m of 0.42 g/t Au from 22.7m in DDH MQ-17-24
- 73.7m of 0.23 g/t Au from 15.1m in DDH MQ-17-25
- 96.4m of 0.74 g/t Au from 5.8m in DDH MQ-17-26
- 79.0m of 0.22 g/t Au from 0.0m in DDH MQ-17-27
- 71.2m of 0.45 g/t Au from 36.2m in DDH MQ-17-28
- 107.7m of 0.66 g/t Au from 10.1m in DDH MQ-17-29

Drilling at the Aurex-Hill Zone focused on step-out drilling from 2003 drill holes: AX-03-16 and AX-03-24. Similar grade-width intervals were encountered in the 2017 step-out drilling and are summarized below:

- 95.2m of 0.18 g/t Au from 31.98m in DDH AX-17-26
- 28.1m of 0.24 g/t Au from 6.95m in DDH AX-17-27\*
- 58.2m of 0.50 g/t Au from 32.00m in DDH AX-17-28
- 94.0m of 0.20 g/t Au from 13.10m in DDH AX-17-29

\*Drill hole AX-17-27 was lost at a depth of 35.05m due to poor ground conditions

Banyan also carried out 181 line-km airborne radiometric and magnetic survey at tight line spacing (50m) over the McQuesten Gold Zone (Figure 11 and Figure 12). Magnetic intensity results of the McQuesten Gold Zone are dominated by a magnetic-high just north of the McQuesten Gold Zone. Limited drilling carried out within this magnetic-high has shown that from surface to depths of ~225m the stratigraphy is dominated by quartzite and quartz-rich siltstone with very low magnetic susceptibility. The rocks drilled to date in the area covered by the magnetic-high, north of the McQuesten Gold Zone, do not appear to be the causative source for the magnetic-high and the source for this magnetic response must be deeper.

Building on the encouraging results from the 2017 exploration program, Banyan carried out a 2018 YMEP supported Target Evaluation exploration program with the objective to “fill gaps” in surface geochemical and geological knowledge between the historic-work carried out on Aurex and McQuesten properties. The 2018 exploration program was successful in completing this objective and culminated with: the collection and XRF analysis of 3,798 soil samples from a grid-based survey (Figure 6 and Figure 10) between historic soil surveys and the excavation, sampling, and mapping of a trench in the **McQuesten Gold Zone**. The results of the soil sampling program have expanded the **McQuesten Gold zone**, enlarged the Aurex-Hill zone and identified new gold targets on the property. Where the excavator was successful in penetrating the deep overburden, assay results confirmed that gold mineralization was stratabound within beige/orange oxidized calcareous schist horizons, consistent with geological model developed in 2017.

In addition to the 2018 YMEP objectives a **McQuesten Gold Zone** focused drill program was carried out, which included 12 diamond drill holes totalling 1,414 meters of NTW sized core, logged and assayed, from 11 drill pads. Eight of these drill holes (MQ-18-30 to MQ-18-37) were designed to complete the

infill drilling of “Block 1”, initially started with Banyan’s inaugural 2017 drilling of the **McQuesten Gold Zone**, with a nominal drill-section spacing of 100m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 metres. The other four drill holes served to test: 1) a gold-in-soil anomaly stratigraphically below the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block (MQ-18-38); 2) the on strike extension of the **McQuesten Gold Zone** east of “Block 1” (MQ-18-39 and MQ-18-40) and; 3) a mineralized target stratigraphically above the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block (MQ-18-40 and MQ-18-41).

McQuesten Gold Zone “Block 1” intercepts from Banyans’ 2018 drilling campaign are summarized below:

- 80.8m of 1.06 g/t Au from 10.1m in DDH MQ-18-30
- 62.5m of 0.21 g/t Au from 12.2m in DDH MQ-18-31
- 68.1m of 0.30 g/t Au from 3.1m in DDH MQ-18-32
- 80.3m of 0.32 g/t Au from 25.8m in DDH MQ-18-33
- 113.0m of 0.74 g/t Au from 63.5m in DDH MQ-18-34
- 75.7m of 0.28 g/t Au from 45.0m in DDH MQ-18-35
- 76.5m of 0.49 g/t Au from 57.5m in DDH MQ-18-36
- 94.9m of 0.64 g/t Au from 8.9m in DDH MQ-18-37

The drill-hole testing the Au-in-soil anomaly stratigraphically below the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block intercepted:

- 2.65m of 0.50 g/t Au from 17.5m in DDH MQ-18-38

The drill-holes testing the on strike extension of the **McQuesten Gold Zone** east of “Block 1” intercepted:

- 23.4m of 0.34 g/t Au from 6.1m in DDH MQ-18-39
- 80.7m of 0.13 g/t Au from 90.0m in DDH MQ-18-40

The drill-holes that tested the mineralized target stratigraphically above the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block intercepted:

- 9.0m of 0.66 g/t Au and 5.4 g/t Ag from 20.5m in DDH MQ-18-40
- 17.0m of 0.45 g/t Au and 13.2 g/t Ag from 7.62m in DDH MQ-18-41

Results of the 2017 and 2018 exploration program are summarized in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3. 2017 Exploration Work Summary

Zone	Soils	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling
McQuesten Claim Block	317	Airborne Mag (181 line-km)	5 trenches (342m)	6 DDH (913m)
Aurex Claim Block	708	n/a	n/a	4 DDH

				(509m)
Totals	1,025	181 line-km	342m	1,422m

Table 4. 2018 Exploration Work Summary

Zone	Soils	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling
McQuesten Claim Block	1,310	n/a	1 Trench (108m)	12 DDH (1,414m)
Aurex Claim Block	2,388	n/a	n/a	n/a
Totals	3,798	n/a	108m	1,414m

## 9.1 Soil Survey

The 2017 soil survey successfully collected and analyzed 1,025 soils which covered McQuesten and Aurex claim block. Locations of all collected soil sample stations were determined using a Garmin GPS (Garmin GPSmap 62s) and can be found in Appendix 2. Stations in the detailed grids were placed 25m apart along east-west lines and lines were spaced 100m apart.

Samples were collected from below the organic horizon with hand augers from typical depths between 25cm and 75cm. Where permafrost was encountered no sample was collected. Collected soils were placed in a labelled KRAFT bag with a sample tag and field station location marked with a labelled piece of flagging tape. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas and were dried at 60°C sieved with an 80mesh (0.180mm). From the sieved fraction two portions were digested in a 4 acid solution and analyzed for gold via fire assay fussion (FA450) and other elements via ICP-ES analysis (MA300). The certificate of analyses can be found in Appendix 3. Statistical values 2017 soil samples of Au, Ca, As, Pb, Zn and Cu are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Aurex-McQuesten Property: Assays statistical values for Au, Ca, As, Pb, Zn, and Cu

	Au (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Min	<0.005	100	<5	<5	18	6
Max	1.622	25,140	5,874	902	1,446	137
Average	0.036	1,077	220	22	98	33
50 perc	0.015	880	94	17	84	30
60 perc	0.018	990	130	18	90	33
70 perc	0.024	1,090	190	21	99	37
80 perc	0.035	1,270	291	24	108	42
90 perc	0.062	1,600	550	29	127	52
95 perc	0.124	2,078	856	37	149	59

The 2018 YMEP supported soil survey collected and analyzed 3,798 soils which covered the McQuesten and Aurex claim blocks. Locations of all collected soil sample stations were determined using a Garmin

GPS (Garmin GPSmap 62s) and can be found in Appendix 4. Stations in the detailed grids were placed 25m apart along east-west lines and lines were spaced 100m apart.

Samples were collected from below the organic horizon with hand augers from typical depths between 25cm and 75cm. Where permafrost was encountered no sample was collected. Collected soils were placed in a labelled KRAFT bag and field station location marked with a labelled piece of flagging tape. All samples collected were analyzed using a portable XRF (Olympus Delta Premium XRF). Soil samples were dried in Kraft bags and then transferred into a thin plastic bag (Glad Sandwich Bag) and placed into the XRF work station and analyzed under a 3 beam SOIL setting of 30:30:30. The XRF analysis results for the soil samples can be found in Appendix 5. Statistical values for the 2018 XRF soil sample analyses of As, Pb, Zn and Cu are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Aurex-McQuesten Property: XRF Statistical values for Ca, As, Pb, Zn, and Cu

	Ca (ppm)	As (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Min	1,101	<5	<5	8	<5
Max	50,887	2,528	1,637	2,683	141
Average	8,666	55	19	65	24
50 perc	7,657	28	17	61	23
60 perc	8,546	34	18	65	25
70 perc	9,447	45	19	69	27
80 perc	11,022	63	21	74	30
90 perc	14,202	102	25	82	35
95 perc	17,598	170	29	90	40

The XRF results were used to guide which soil samples were selected for laboratory analysis. Soil samples not selected for gold analysis are organized and stored at Banyan storage facilities in Whitehorse. Three-hundred-seventy-five (375) anomalous As-in-soil samples (As > 102ppm) identified in the XRF analysis were selected for commercial analysis (Bureau Veritas). Samples received by the Bureau Veritas lab were dried at 60°C and 100g were sieved with an 80mesh (0.180mm). From the sieved fraction 0.5 grams were digested in aqua regia solution and analyzed with ICP-MS (AQ200). Results are pending.

Soil samples collected from the McQuesten claim block during the 2017 and 2018 field seasons totalled 317 and 1,310, respectively. The McQuesten claim block soil surveys cover an area of 3.6km<sup>2</sup>. Soil sample density is currently 451 soil samples per km<sup>2</sup>. Figure 6 shows the location of the samples collected during the 2017 and 2018 field seasons. Note the gaps in McQuesten claim block grid are due to the inability to collect a soil samples due to permafrost.



Soil samples collected from the Aurex claim block during the 2017 and 2018 field seasons totalled 708 and 2,388, respectively. The Aurex claim block soil coverage covers an area of 28.6km<sup>2</sup>. Soil sample density is currently 286 soil samples per km<sup>2</sup>. Figure 6 shows the location of the samples collected during the 2017 and 2018 field seasons. Note the gaps in Aurex claim block grid are due to the inability to collect a soil sample due to permafrost. Figures 15 to 18 highlight the Au-in-soil results with the combined XRF and Lab assay Ca- As- and Pb-in soil results.

The Au-in-soil anomalies are found to cover the McQuesten gold zone and radially around Aurex Hill (Figure 15). There are no Au-in-soil anomalies observed to date on the Galena Hill. Laboratory results on the 2018 XRF anomalous soils are still pending. There are still a number of historic Au-in-soil anomalies south of Corkery creek and west of the Silver Trail Highway that have not been followed up on with detailed soil surveys.

The Ca-in-soil anomalies cover much of the McQuesten claim block and are likely reflecting an underlying calcareous unit (Figure 16). Over the McQuesten Gold Zone there is a strong spatial correlation between Ca-in-soil anomalies and Au-in-soil anomalies. The Ca-in-soil anomalies are significantly larger than the surface expression of the calcareous unit hosting the gold mineralization in "Block 1" of the McQuesten Gold Zone and are likely due to dispersion from the overlying glaciofluvial overburden that is being sampled. As such, the Ca-in-soil anomalies identified in the McQuesten claim block can be treated as a macro-scale vector to delineating the calcareous rocks that host gold mineralization as seen in the McQuesten Gold Zone. In the Aurex claim block the Ca-in-soil anomalies are much smaller in size but have good spatial relationship with the Au-in-soil anomalies. The 1999 soil survey carried out by Expatriate Resources Ltd. (Assessment Report # 94101) did not analyze for Ca as such there is a large gap in the Ca-in-soil anomaly map.

The As-in-soil anomalies in the McQuesten claim block are restricted to the McQuesten Gold Zone, the Southeast Zone and the Thompson Creek Zone. As-in-soil anomalies in the Aurex claim block are distributed radially around Aurex Hill and on the western ridge of Galena Hill (Figure 17). The As-in-soil anomaly on the western ridge of Galena Hill was identified from the 2018 soil survey. This anomaly has not been closed and requires follow-up sampling to identify the extent of this new anomaly. Due to the very strong relationship between Au- and As-in-soils observed in the Aurex claim block, all soil samples with an anomalous As-XRF-analysis (>102 ppm As / 90<sup>th</sup> percentile) were selected for ICP-MS analysis which includes gold analysis. These results are pending.

Pb-in-soil anomalies appear to outline multiple north-south structures across the entire McQuesten claim block. The strength Pb-in-soil anomalies, in the McQuesten claim block, increases to the west. In the Aurex claim block Pb-in-soil anomalies are located in the drainages south of Corkery Creek, on the western ridge of Galen Hill and on the southeast facing slope of Galena Hill.

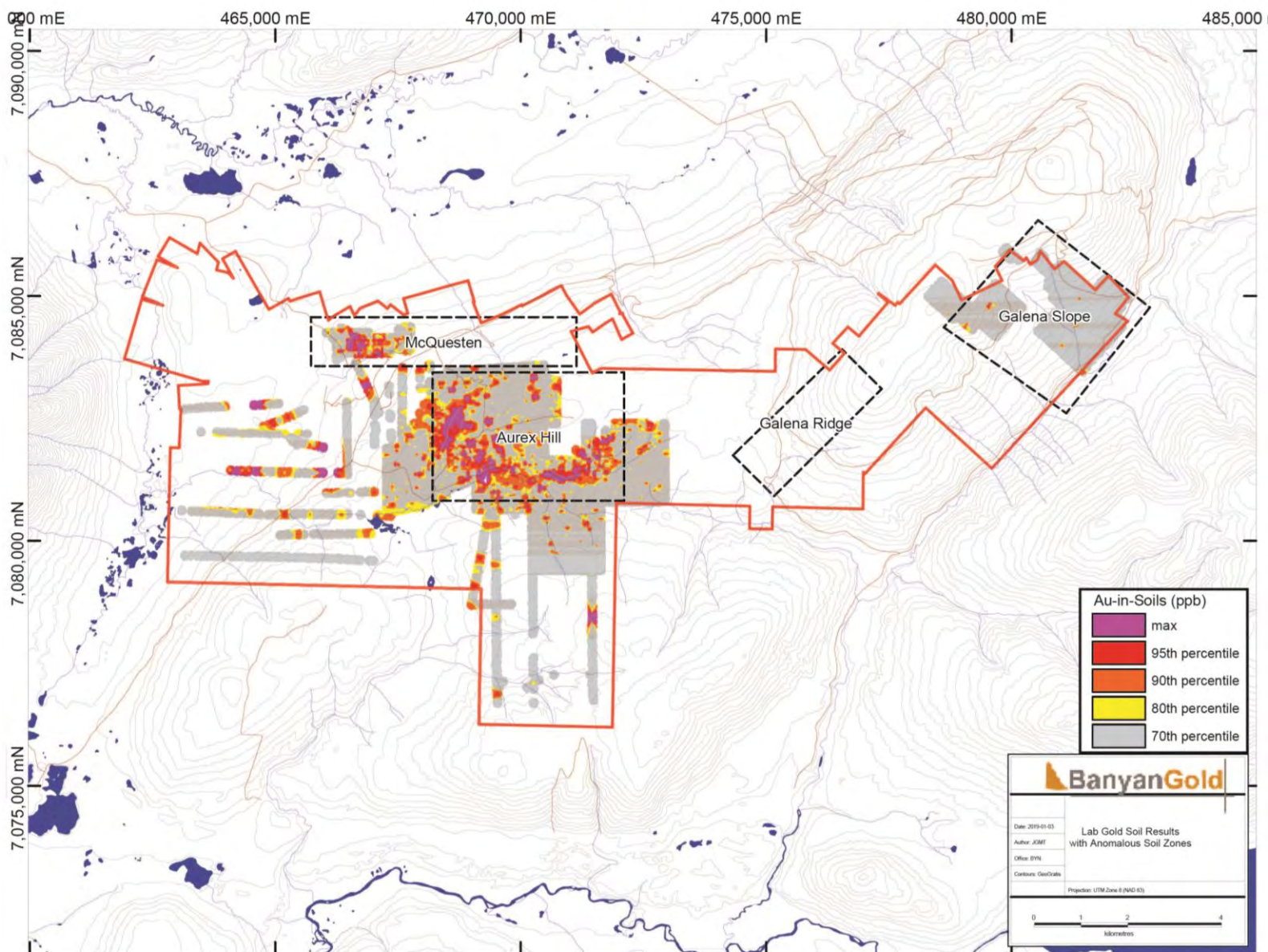


Figure 11: Aurex-McQuesten Au-in-Soil compilation map



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

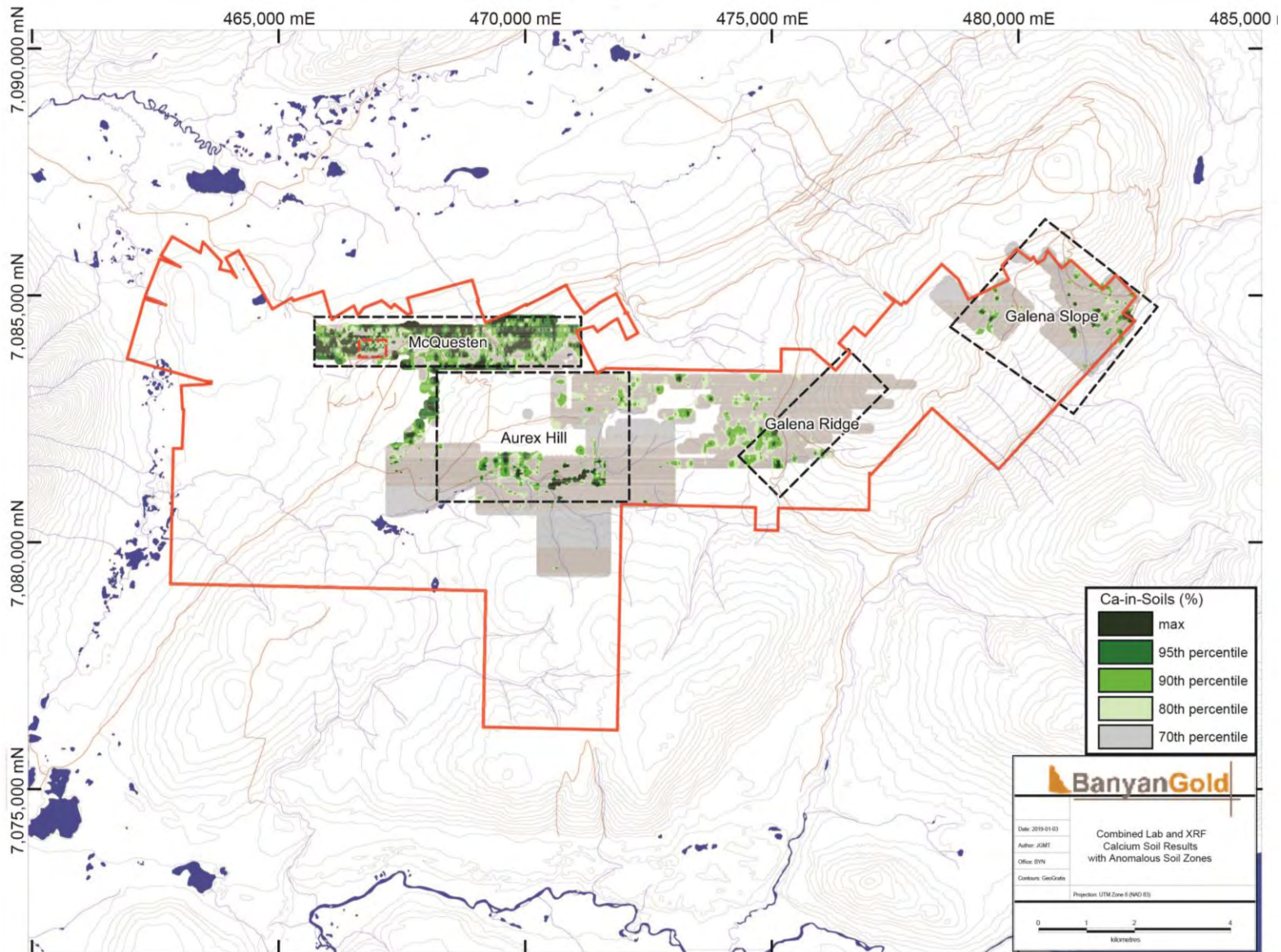


Figure 12: Aurex-McQuesten Ca-in-Soil compilation map



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

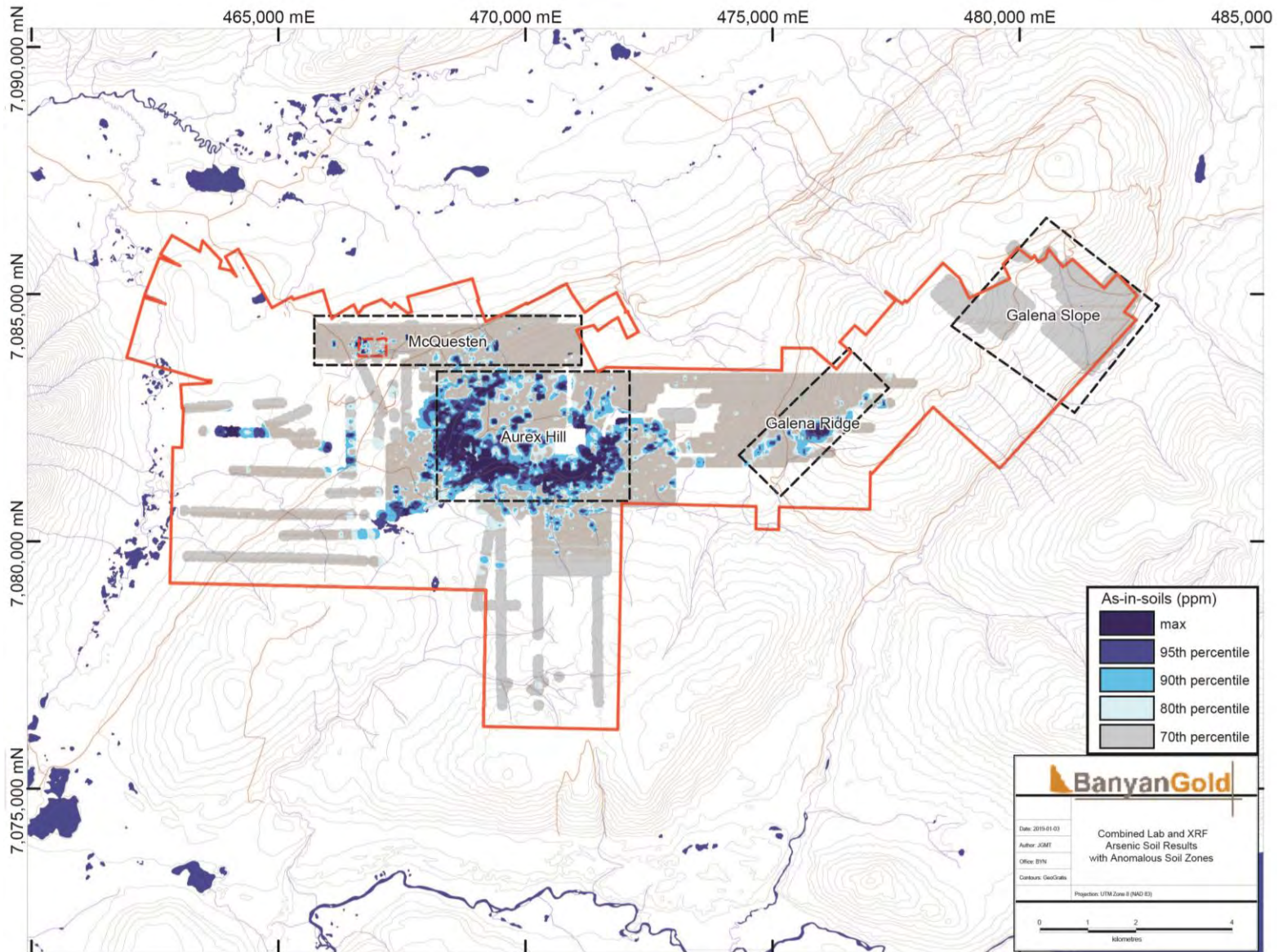


Figure 13: Aurex-McQuesten As-in-Soil compilation map



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

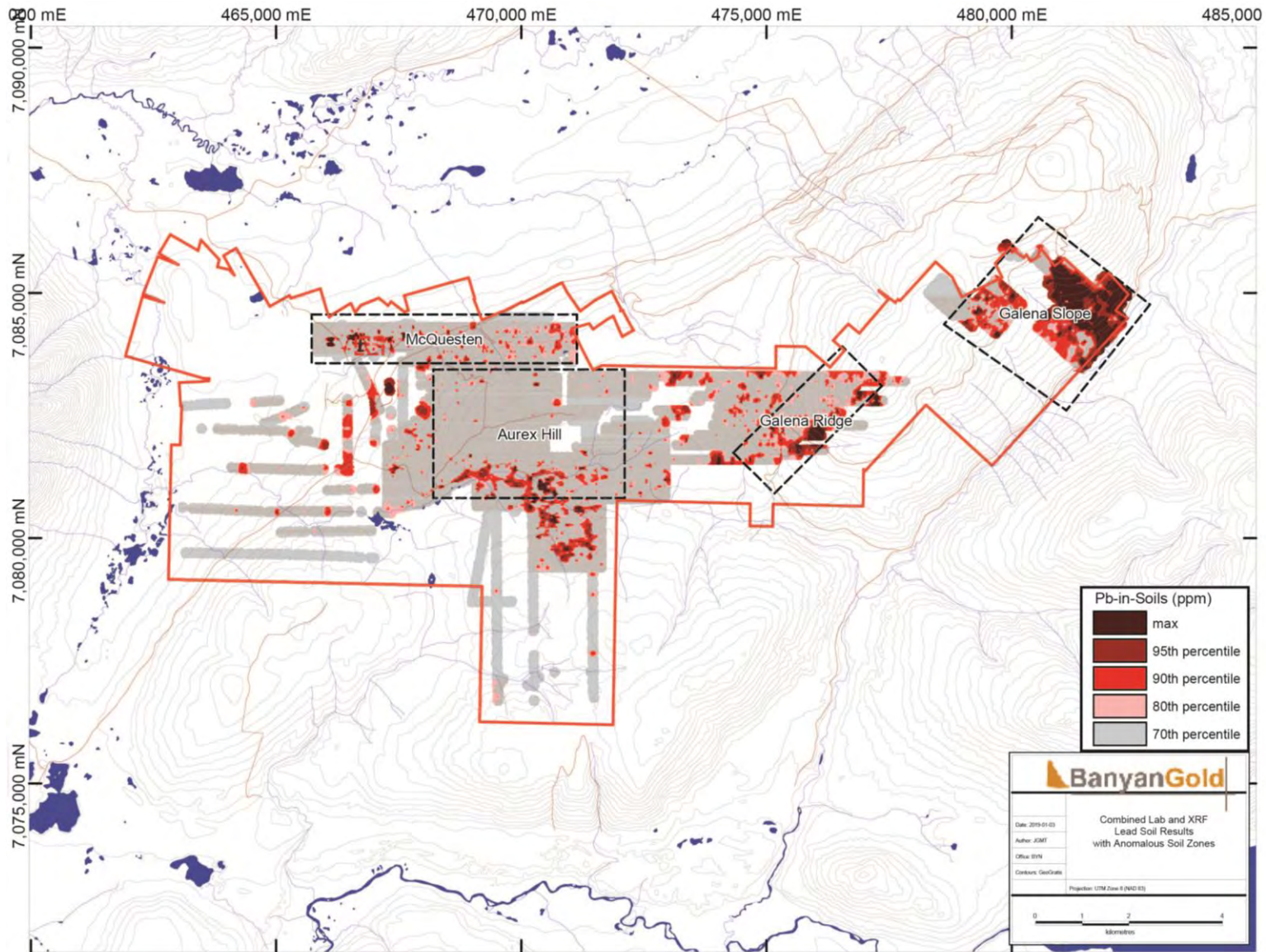


Figure 14: Aurex-McQuesten Pb-in-Soil compilation map

## 9.2 Trenching

The 2017 trenching initiatives successfully reached 342m of bedrock in 5 trenches in the McQuesten Gold Zone. The objectives of these trenches were to verify the historic Au assays from the trenches excavated and sampled by Viceroy International Exploration and Viceroy Exploration in 1997 and 1998 (Assessment Report #93752 & #93985). The trenches were excavated using a PC200 excavator to depth up to 2m. Trenches were surveyed, mapped, sampled and photographed. The location of one end of the trench (0m) was recorded with a GPS (Garmin 64s). The trench 0m location and trench survey of the trench can be found in Table 7 and 8. Figure 5 shows the location of the 2017 trenches in the McQuesten Gold Zone.

Table 7. 2017 McQuesten Gold Zone Trench Location

Trench	East (NAD83 Z8)	North (NAD83 Z8)	Elev Lidar (m)	Length (m)
TR17-01 (0m)	466604	7084093	744	90
TR17-02 (0m)	466750	7084120	759	160
TR17-03 (0m)	467010	7084129	776	126
TR17-04 (0m)	467155	7084007	786	64
TR17-04a (0m)	467170	7083891	783	30

Table 8. 2017 McQuesten Gold Zone Trench Survey

Trench	Position (m)	Direction (degrees)	Inclination (degrees)
TR17-01	0	135	0
TR17-02	0	180	7
TR17-03	0	180	0
TR17-04	0	180	0
TR17-04a	0	0	0

The 2018 YMEP supported trenching program successfully reached 78.9m of bedrock in 1 trench in the McQuesten Gold Zone. The objective of the 2018 trench program was to extend the surface trenching east and along strike of the McQuesten Gold Zone. The trench was excavated using a PC200 excavator to depths up to 4m. Overburden quickly became too thick and caused the trench to be terminated before reaching the hanging wall of the stratabound gold mineralization. Other test pits were dug and bedrock could not be reached after ~6m of excavation. The trench was surveyed, mapped, sampled and photographed. The location of one end of the trench (0m) was recorded with a GPS (Garmin 64s). The trench 0m location and trench survey of the trench can be found in Table 9 and 10. Figure 5a and 5b shows the location and gold assays of the 2018 trenches in the McQuesten Gold Zone.

Table 9. 2018 McQuesten Gold Zone Trench Location

Trench	East (NAD83 Z8)	North (NAD83 Z8)	Elev Lidar (m)	Length (m)
MQ-TR18-01 (0m)	466604	7084093	744	90

Table 10. 2018 McQuesten Gold Zone Trench Survey

Trench	Position (m)	Direction (degrees)	Inclination (degrees)
MQ-TR18-01	0	180	0



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

The 2017 and 2018 trenches exposed sections of black/gray graphitic schist, orange to beige oxidized calcareous schist, black/gray limestone and a pink to beige sericitized felsic dyke. Schist foliation generally is striking between 085°-095° and dips 30° to 50° to the south. Folioform and discordant quartz veins was also observed throughout the trenches.

Channel samples were collected at 2m intervals across the base of the trench walls over the entire length of the trench and where possible a representative sample from each interval was collected and saved for future reference. A rigorous quality assurance and quality control program was incorporated into the samples submittal stream that involved a control sample being inserted every 10<sup>th</sup> sample. The control samples alternated between a field duplicate channel sample and a standard (CDN ME-1414, CDN ME-1605, CDN GS-1Q) or blank (dolostone). All channel samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories for gold and multi-element analysis. Samples received by Bureau Veritas were dried at 60°C sieved with a 200 mesh (0.075mm). From the sieved fraction one portion was analyzed for gold via fire assay fusion (FA450) and another portion was digested in a 4 acid solution and analyzed via ICP-ES analysis (MA300). Course rejects were returned to Banyan’s Whitehorse storage facilities and pulps were returned to Banyan’s Vancouver storages facilities.

Channel sample location, description and sample identification for the 2017 and 2018 trench channel samples can be found in Appendix 6. The certificate of analyses for the 2017 and 2018 trench samples can be found in Appendix 7. Trench channel sample results for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, As, and Ca are shown in Figure 19 to Figure 24.

Statistical values for the 2017 and 2018 trench channel samples of Au, Bi, As, Ca, Cu, Ag, Pb and Zn are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: McQuesten Trench Channel Samples: Statistical values for Au, Bi, Ca, As, Ca, Cu, Ag, Pb, and Zn

	Au (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ca (%)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Min	<0.005	<5	16	0.04	3	<0.5	5	10
Max	9.847	166	4,378	31.82	194	154.1	4,492	>10,000
Average	0.288	7	293	2.03	48.	2.1	68	381
50 perc	0.066	<5	165	0.69	43	0.5	11	138
60 perc	0.104	<5	210	1.02	52	0.6	12	153
70 perc	0.188	<5	273	1.59	57	0.8	16	192
80 perc	0.297	6	363	2.29	64	1.1	22	246
90 perc	0.640	11	560	4.33	78	1.9	58	486
95 perc	1.122	14	925	8.27	98	4.1	245	759

# Log for TR17-01

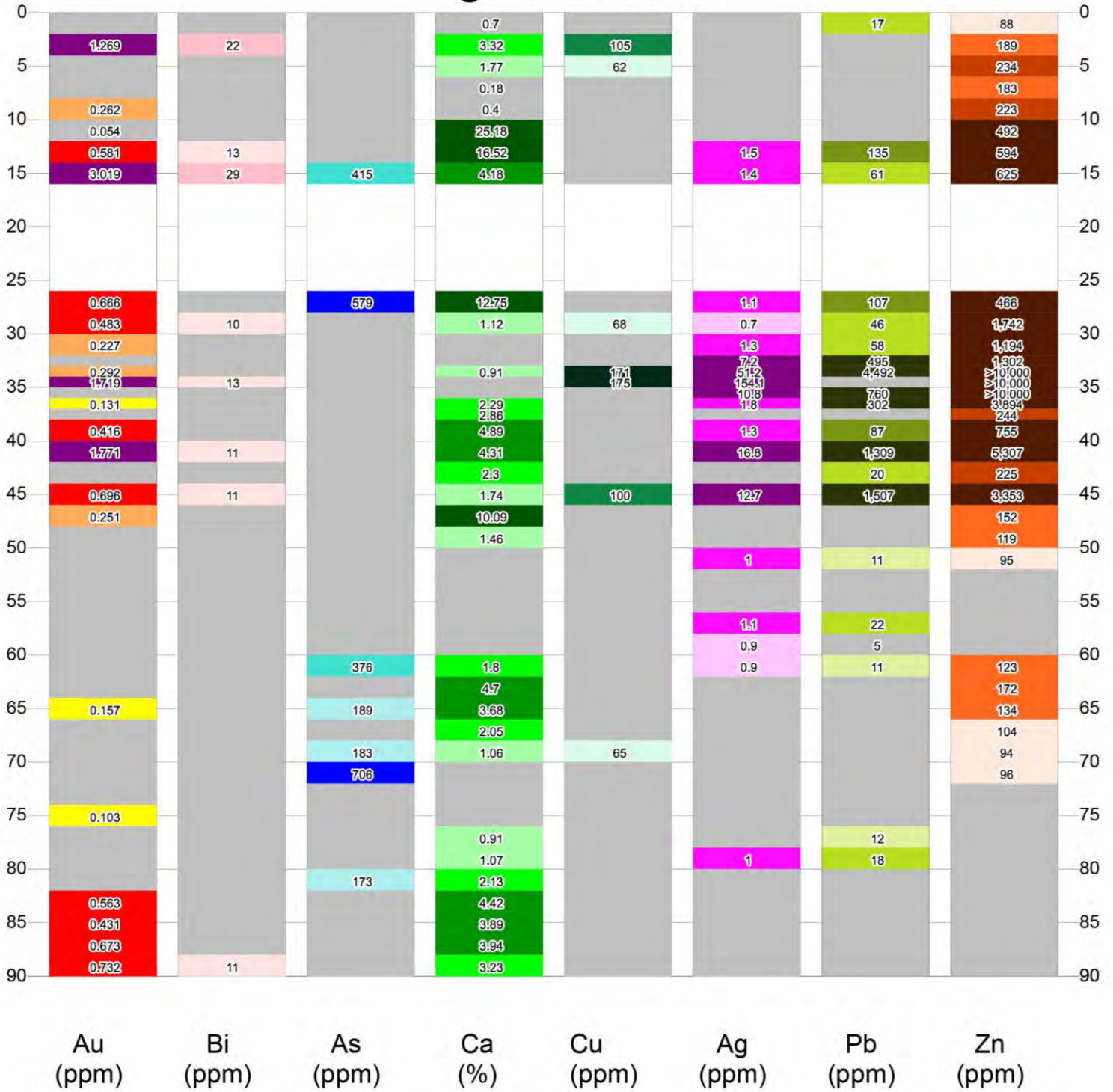


Figure 15: Strip Log for MQ-TR-17-01

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

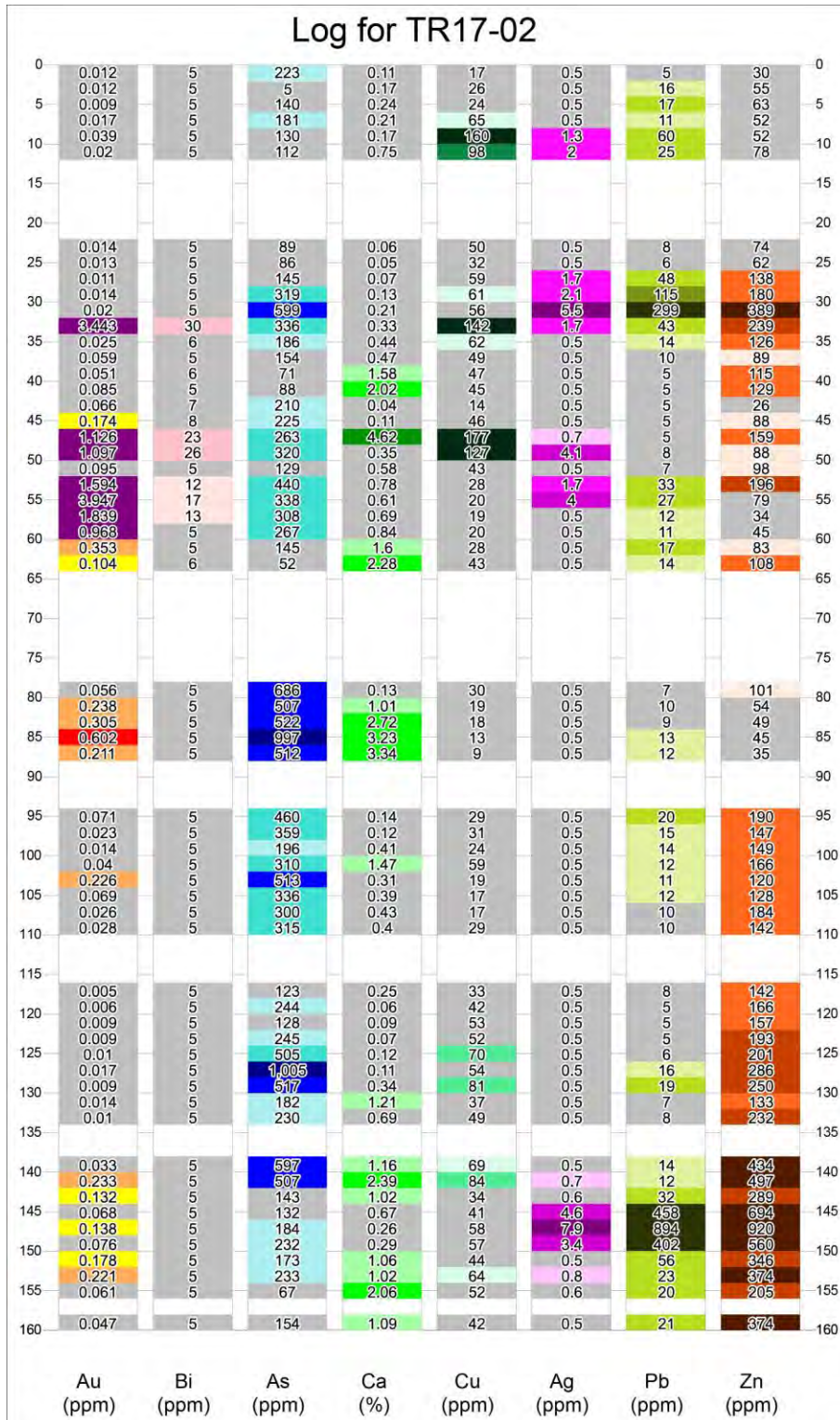


Figure 20: Strip Log for MQ-TR-17-02



# Log for TR17-03

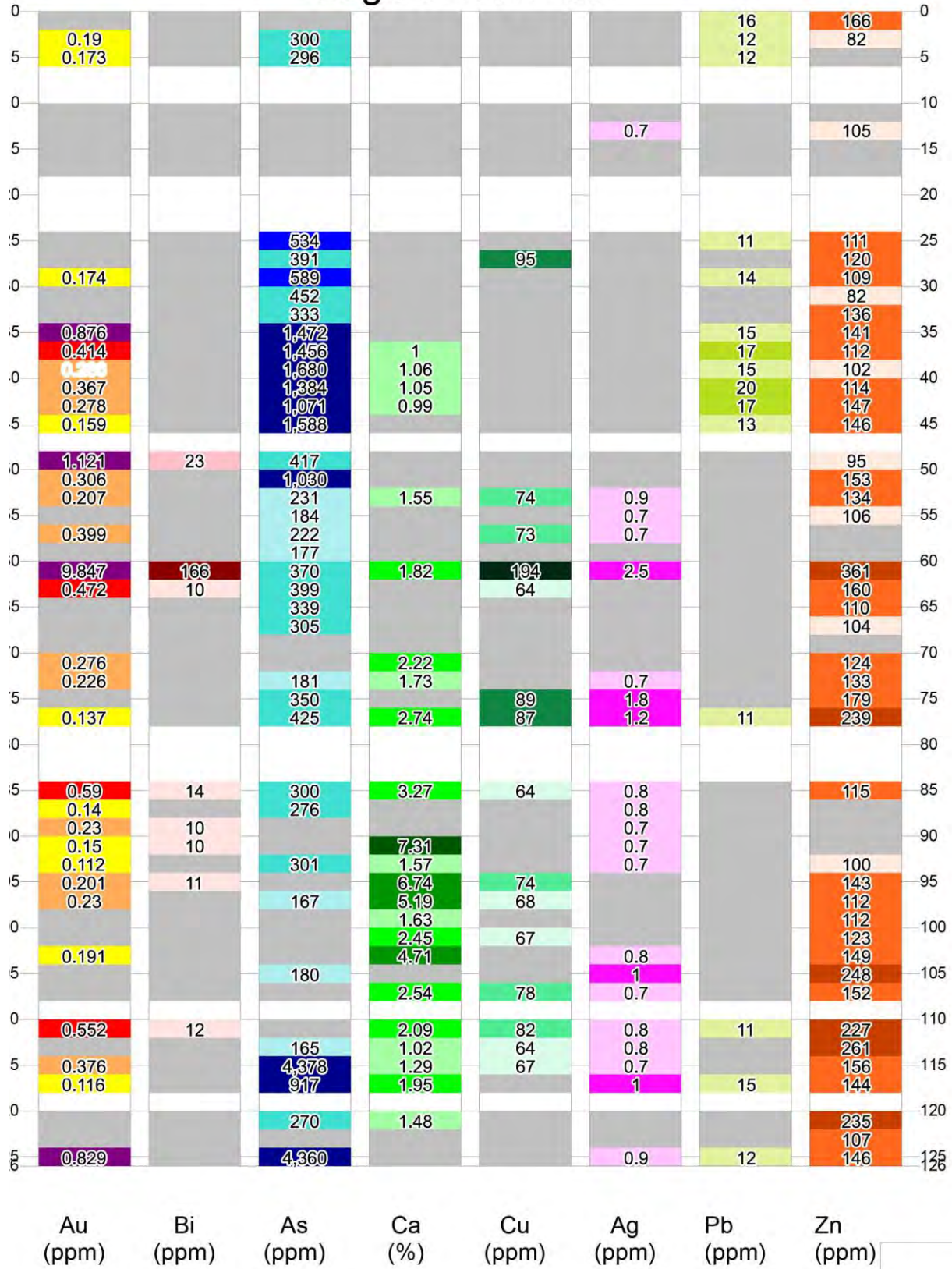


Figure 21: Strip Log for MQ-TR-17-03

## Log for TR17-04

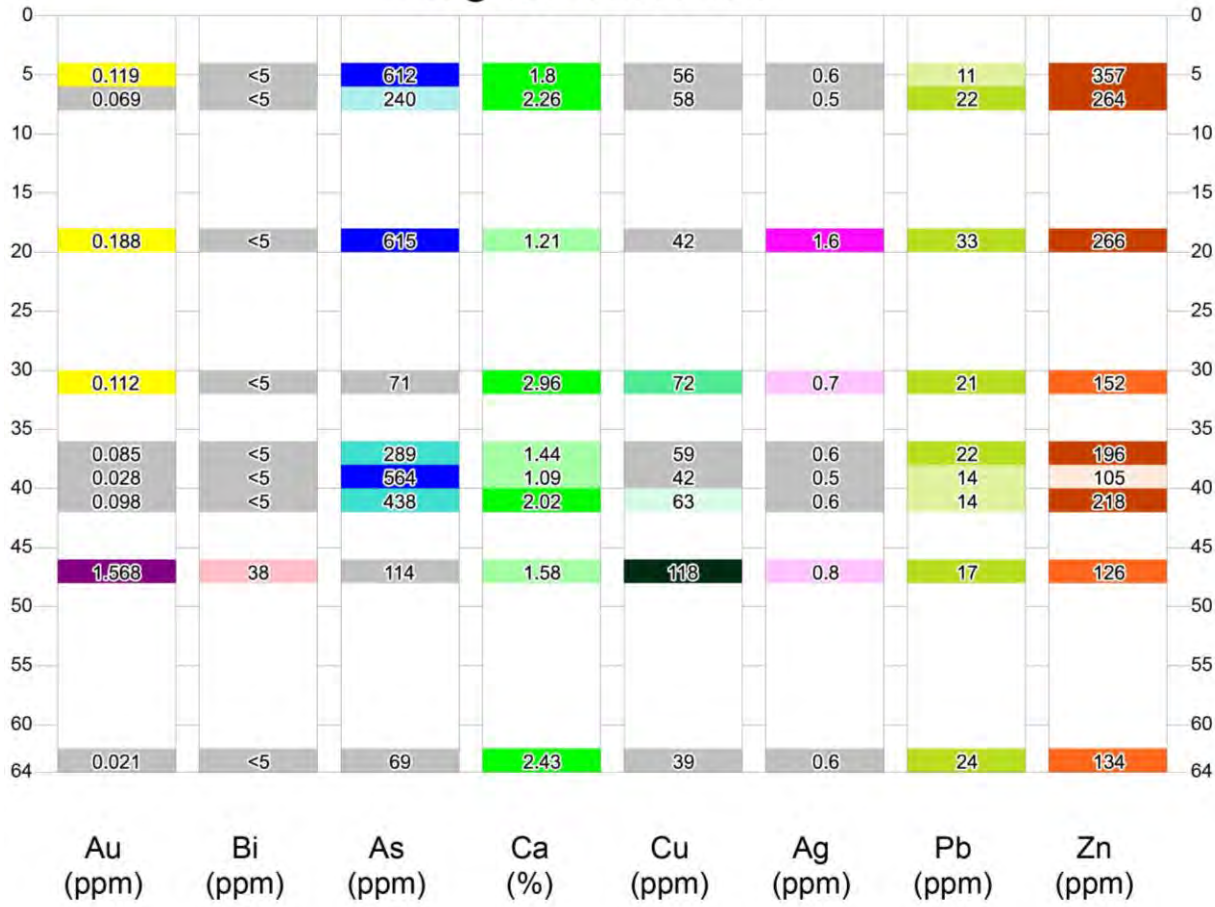


Figure 22: Strip Log for MQ-TR-17-04

# Log for TR17-04a

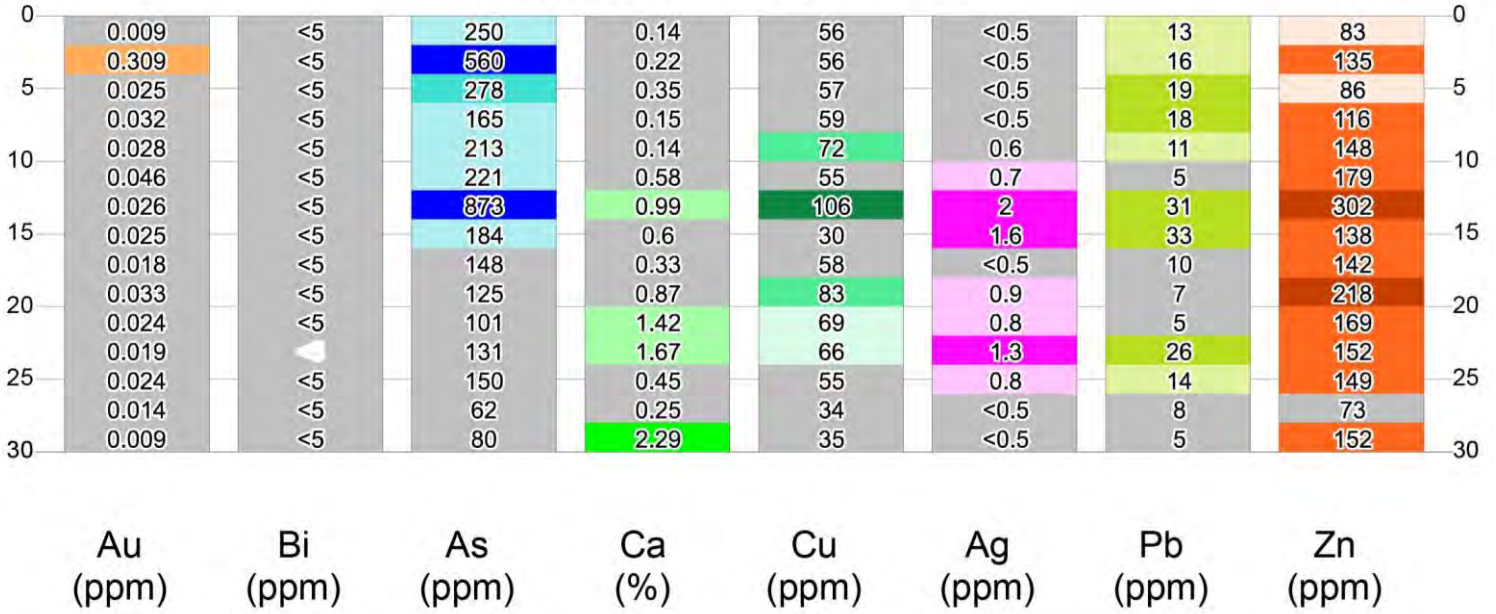


Figure 23: Strip Log for MQ-TR-17-04a



### Log for MQ-TR-18-01

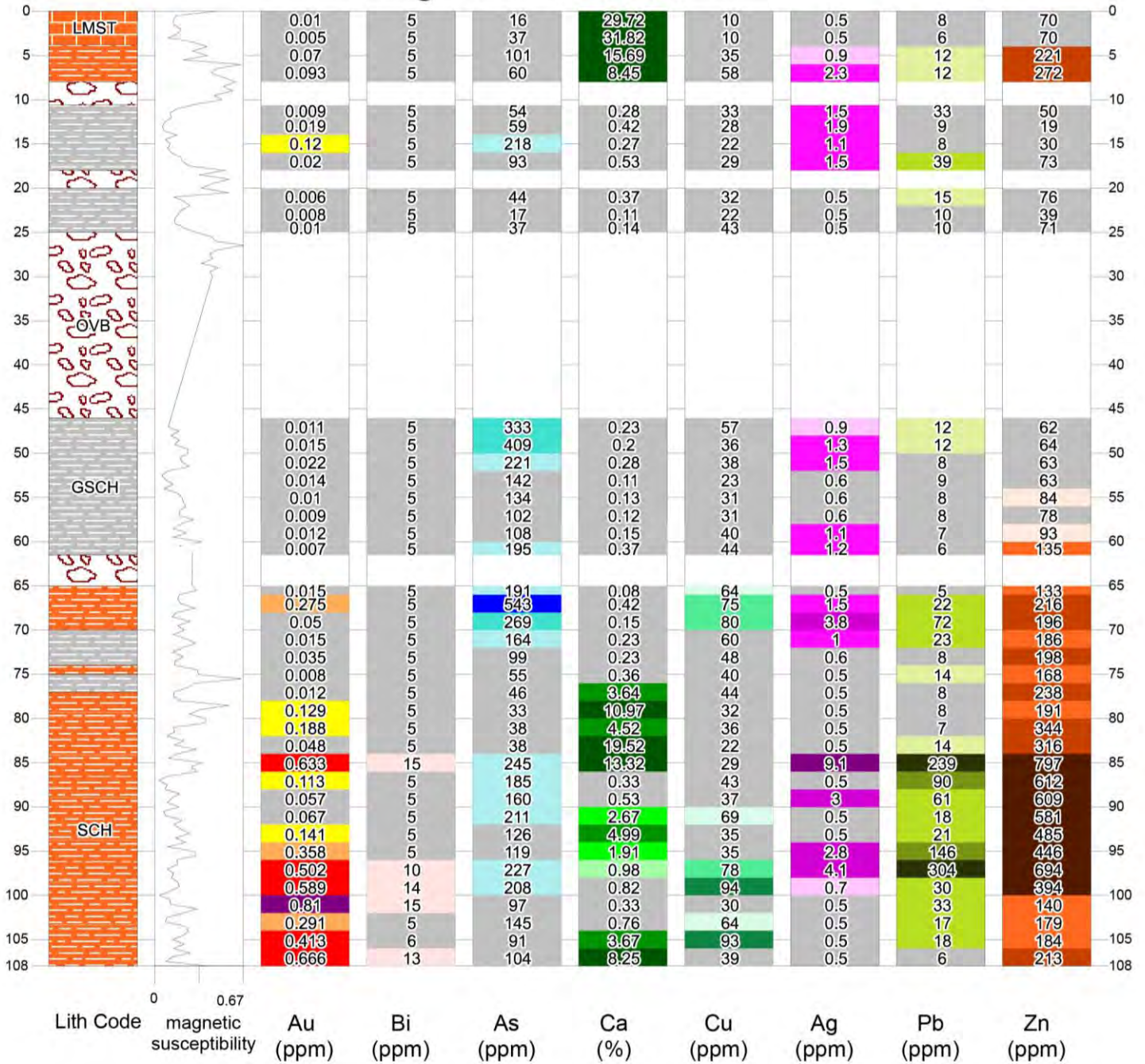


Figure 24: Strip Log for MQ-TR-18-01

### 9.3 Drilling

The 2017 drill program successfully drilled 913m in 6 diamond-drill holes in the McQuesten Gold Zone and 509m in 4 diamond-drill holes in the Aurex-Hill Zone. The objectives of the drilling at the McQuesten Gold Zone focused on the down-dip infill drilling of a 500m wide section (“Block 1”) that Banyan identified would need a minimal amount of drilling to test a volume of 12 million cubic metres with nominal drill-section spacing of 100m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 metres. Drilling at the Aurex-Hill Zone focused on step-out drilling from 2003 drill holes: AX-03-16 and AX-03-24. The drilling was carried out by Kluane Drilling Ltd. Drill holes were surveyed and core was geoteched, logged, photographed, cut in half and sampled. The location of each drill-hole collar (0m) was recorded with a GPS (Garmin 64s) and can be found in Table 12. Figure 4 and Figure 9 show the location of the 2017 drilling in the McQuesten Gold Zone and Aurex Hill Zone. Drill logs can be found in Appendix 8. Half core sample locations, sample ID and link to Lab Certificates can be found in Appendix 9. Lab Certificates can be found in Appendix 10.

Table 12. 2017 Aurex-McQuesten Drill Collar Information

Drill-hole	East (NAD83 Z8)	North (NAD83 Z8)	Elev. Lidar (m)	Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)	Length (m)
AX17-026 (0m)	468812	7081832	951	0	-60	249.94
AX17-027 (0m)	469154	7081801	955	0	-60	35.05
AX17-028 (0m)	469150	7082000	982	0	-60	112.78
AX17-029 (0m)	469000	7082100	986	0	-60	111.25
MQ17-024 (0m)	466753	7083924	754	0	-60	166.12
MQ17-025 (0m)	466755	7084014	764	0	-60	96.01
MQ17-026 (0m)	466700	7083942	753	0	-60	156.97
MQ17-027 (0m)	466653	7083965	748	0	-60	164.59
MQ17-028 (0m)	467008	7083894	777	0	-60	167.64
MQ17-029 (0m)	467161	7083860	782	0	-60	161.54

The 2018 drill program successfully drilled 1,414m in 12 diamond-drill holes in the **McQuesten Gold Zone**. Eight of these drill holes (MQ-18-30 to MQ-18-37) were designed to complete the infill drilling of “Block 1”, initially started with Banyan’s inaugural 2017 drilling of the **McQuesten Gold Zone**, with a nominal drill-section spacing of 100m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 metres. The other four drill holes served to test: 1) a gold-in-soil anomaly stratigraphically below the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block (MQ-18-38); 2) the on strike extension of the **McQuesten Gold Zone** east of “Block 1” (MQ-18-39 and MQ-18-40) and; 3) a mineralized target stratigraphically above the main gold mineralized calcareous package in the McQuesten Block (MQ-18-40 and MQ-18-41).

The drilling was carried out by Kluane Drilling Ltd. Drill holes were surveyed and core was geoteched, logged, photographed, cut in half and sampled. The location of each drill-hole collar (0m) was recorded with a GPS (Garmin 64s) and can be found in Table 13. Figure 4 and Figure 9 shows the location of the 2018 drilling in the McQuesten Gold Zone and Aurex Hill Zone. Drill logs can be found in Appendix 11. Half core sample location can be found in Appendix 12. Lab Certificates can be found in Appendix 13.

Table 13. 2018 McQuesten Gold Zone Drill Collar Information

Drill-hole	East (NAD83 Z8)	North (NAD83 Z8)	Elev. Lidar (m)	Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)	Length (m)
MQ-18-30 (0m)	466851	7084003	773	360	-60	94.49
MQ-18-31 (0m)	466947	7083954	777	7	-61	78.64
MQ-18-32 (0m)	467046	7083966	782	8	-60	100.58
MQ-18-33 (0m)	467052	7083911	780	358	-59	124.97
MQ-18-34 (0m)	467047	7083815	778	357	-59	185.93
MQ-18-35 (0m)	466944	7083863	771	358	-60	150.88
MQ-18-36 (0m)	466857	7083822	768	5	-61	160.02
MQ-18-37 (0m)	466806	7083948	764	359	-60	123.44
MQ-18-38 (0m)	467774	7084246	784	356	-60	88.7
MQ-18-39 (0m)	467697	7083889	791	358	-61	65.84
MQ-18-40 (0m)	467339	7083693	788	5	-59	170.69
MQ-18-41 (0m)	467336	7083691	788	281	-58	70.1

Half-core samples were collected at 1.5m intervals across the entire length of the drill hole. A rigorous quality assurance and quality control program was incorporated into the samples submittal stream that involved a control sample being inserted every 10<sup>th</sup> sample. The control samples alternated between a quarter core duplicate and a standard (CDN ME-1414, CDN ME-1605, CDN GS-1Q) or blank (dolostone). All half-core samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories for gold and multi-element analysis. Samples received by Bureau Veritas were dried at 60°C sieved with a 200 mesh (0.075mm). From the sieved fraction one portion was analyzed for gold via fire assay fusion (FA450) and another portion was digested in an aqua regia solution and analyzed via ICP-ES analysis (AQ200). Course rejects were returned to Banyan's Whitehorse storage facilities and pulps were returned to Banyan's Vancouver storages facilities.

Statistical values for the 2017 and 2018 McQuesten Gold Zone drill core samples of Au, Bi, As, Ca, Cu, Ag, Pb and Zn are presented in Table 14. Drill core sample results for Au, Bi, W, Ca, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, and As are shown in Figure 25 to Figure 41.

Statistical values for the 2017 Aurex Hill Zone drill core samples of Au, Bi, As, Ca, Cu, Ag, Pb and Zn are presented in Table 17. Drill core sample results for Au, Bi, W, Ca, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, and As are shown in Figure 42 to Figure 44.

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

Table 14: McQuesten Gold Zone 2017 and 2018 Half-Core Samples: Statistical values for Au, Bi, W, Ca, As, Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu

	Au (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	W (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ca (%)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Min	<0.005	<0.1	<0.1	2	<0.01	1.0	<0.1	1.0	3
Max	18.5	399	>100	>10,000	38.47	1,654	>100	2,332.3	6,432
Average	0.378	8.9	12.0	280.2	3.13	56.0	1.2	32.9	151
50 perc	0.059	5	1.5	87.1	1.35	47.2	0.4	6.3	66
60 perc	0.102	5	4.0	124.9	1.93	53.8	0.5	7.4	77
70 perc	0.187	5	4.0	186.8	2.68	62.0	0.7	9.0	99
80 perc	0.333	8	4.7	298.6	4.06	71.0	1.0	12.0	136
90 perc	0.770	15.9	24.0	576.5	7.34	86.9	1.7	23.0	265
95 perc	1.512	31.6	94.0	1,092.5	12.45	106.0	3.5	118.1	479

Table 15: Aurex Hill Zone 2017 Half-Core Samples: Statistical values for Au, Bi, W, Ca, As, Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu

	Au (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	W (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ca (%)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Min	<0.005	<5	<4	<5	0.05	<2	<0.5	<5	9
Max	3.584	31	>200	>10,000	27.71	238	19.1	87	294
Average	0.170	6	12	1,532	2.67	33	0.6	13	69
50 perc	0.069	<5	<4	901	1.32	30	<0.5	12	68
60 perc	0.094	<5	<4	1,234	1.67	35	<0.5	13	74
70 perc	0.13	<5	5	1,836	2.18	39	<0.5	15	81
80 perc	0.219	<5	8	2,666	3.75	45	0.8	17	87
90 perc	0.381	6	21	3,570	6.95	51	1	21	100
95 perc	0.641	8	52	4,794	10.55	59	1.38	25	107



Log for MQ17-024

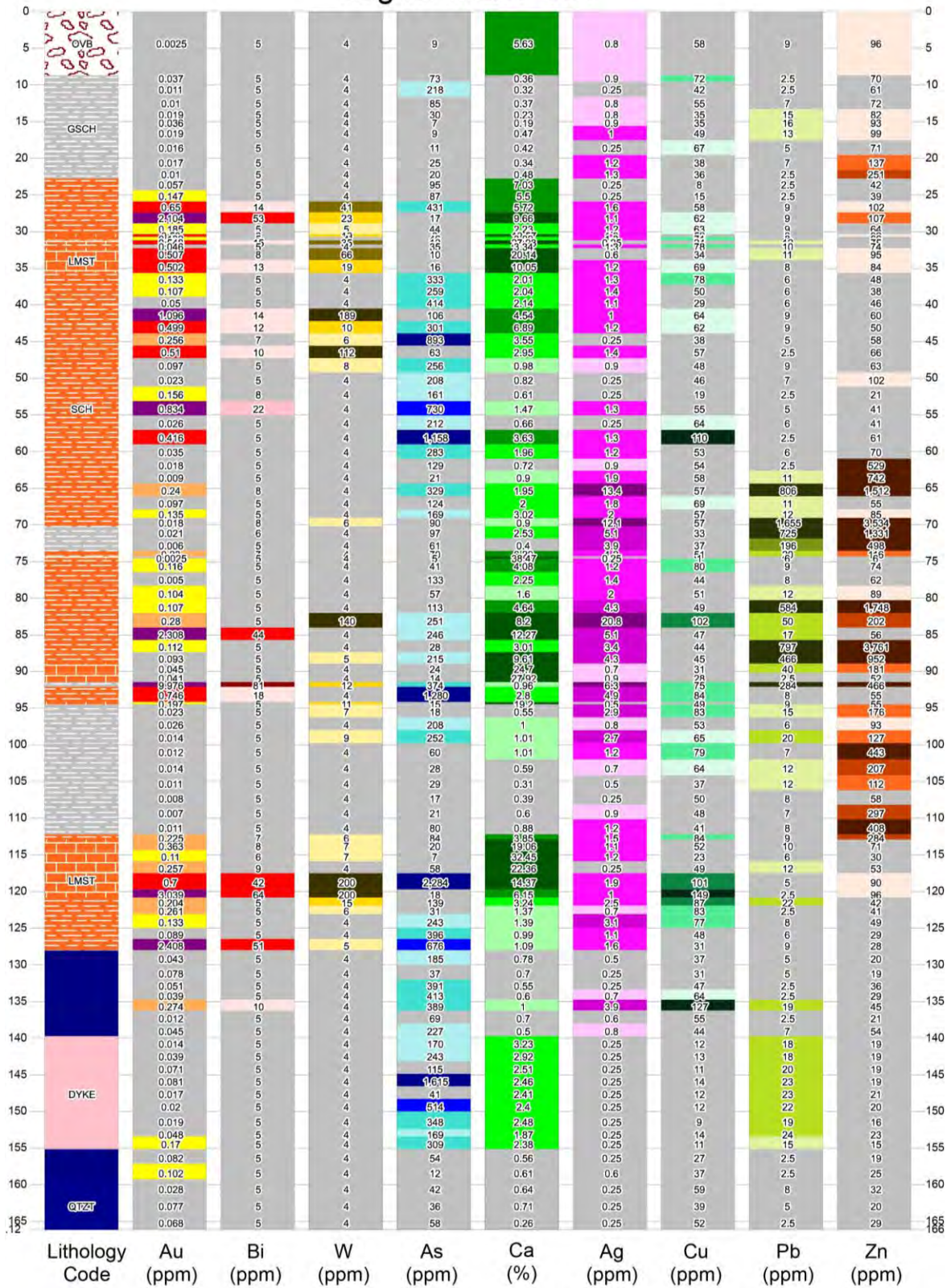


Figure 25: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-17-24







Log for MQ17-026

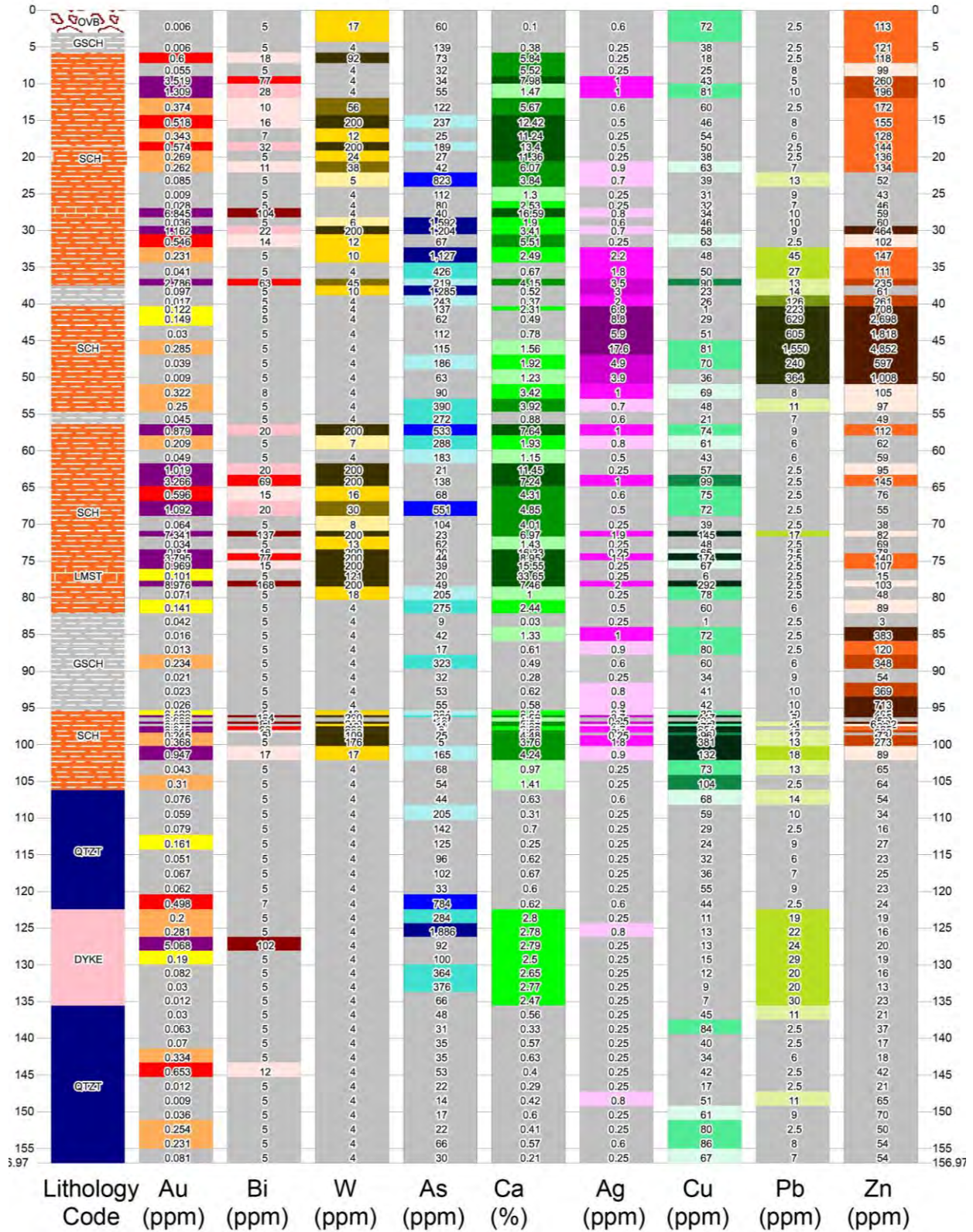


Figure 27: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ17-26



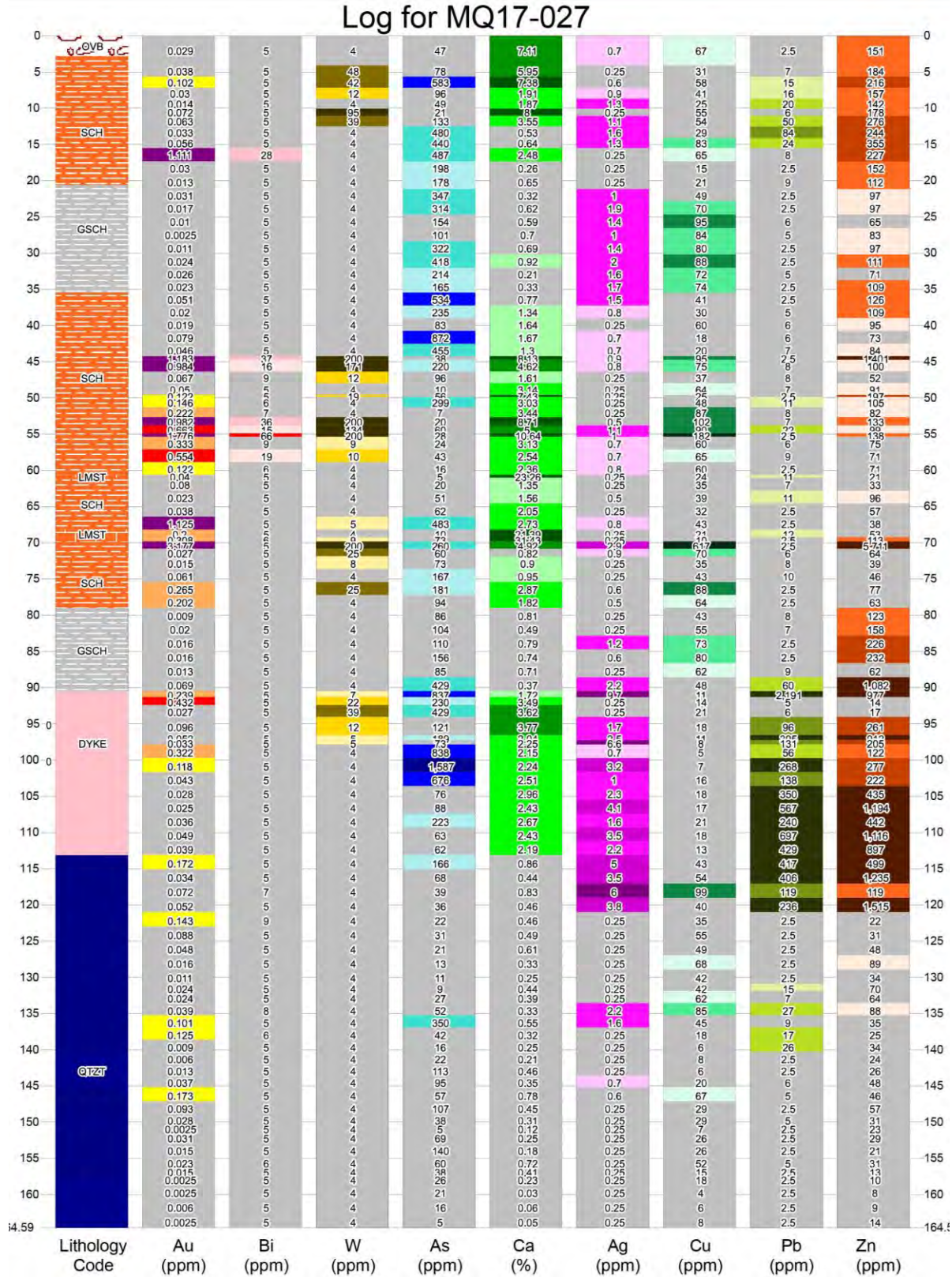


Figure 28: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ17-27



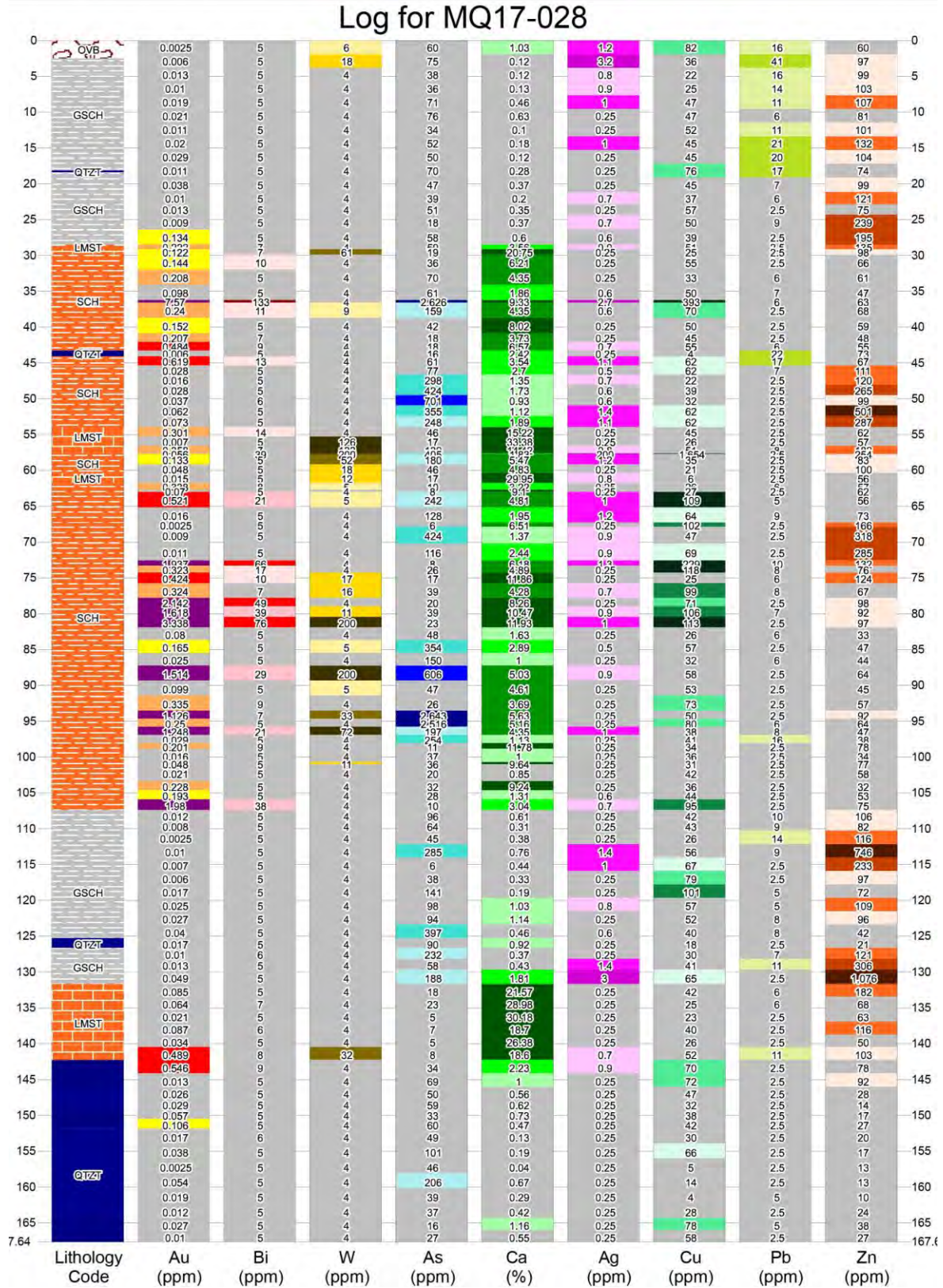


Figure 29: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ17-28



Log for MQ17-029

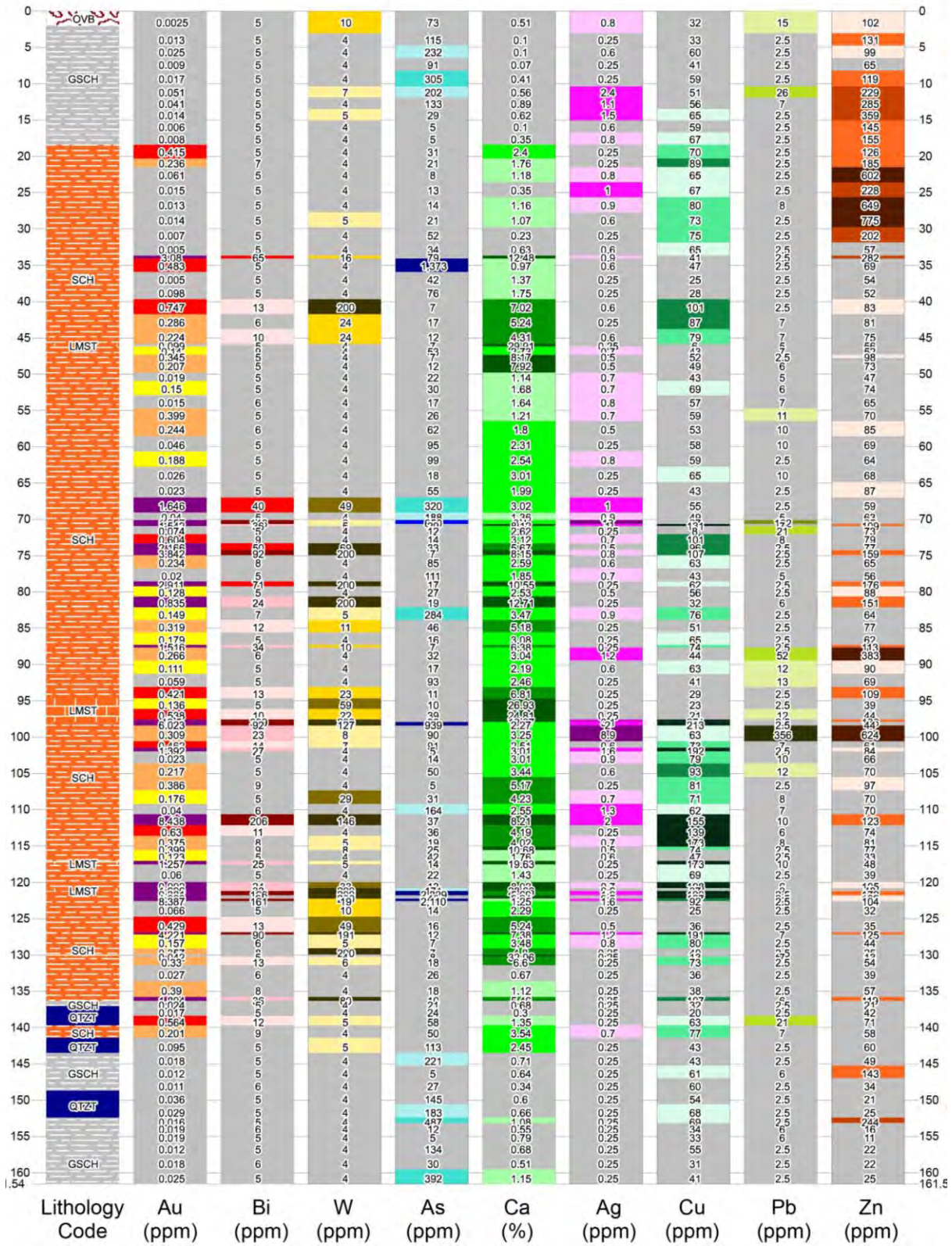


Figure 30: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-17-29



### Log for MQ-18-30

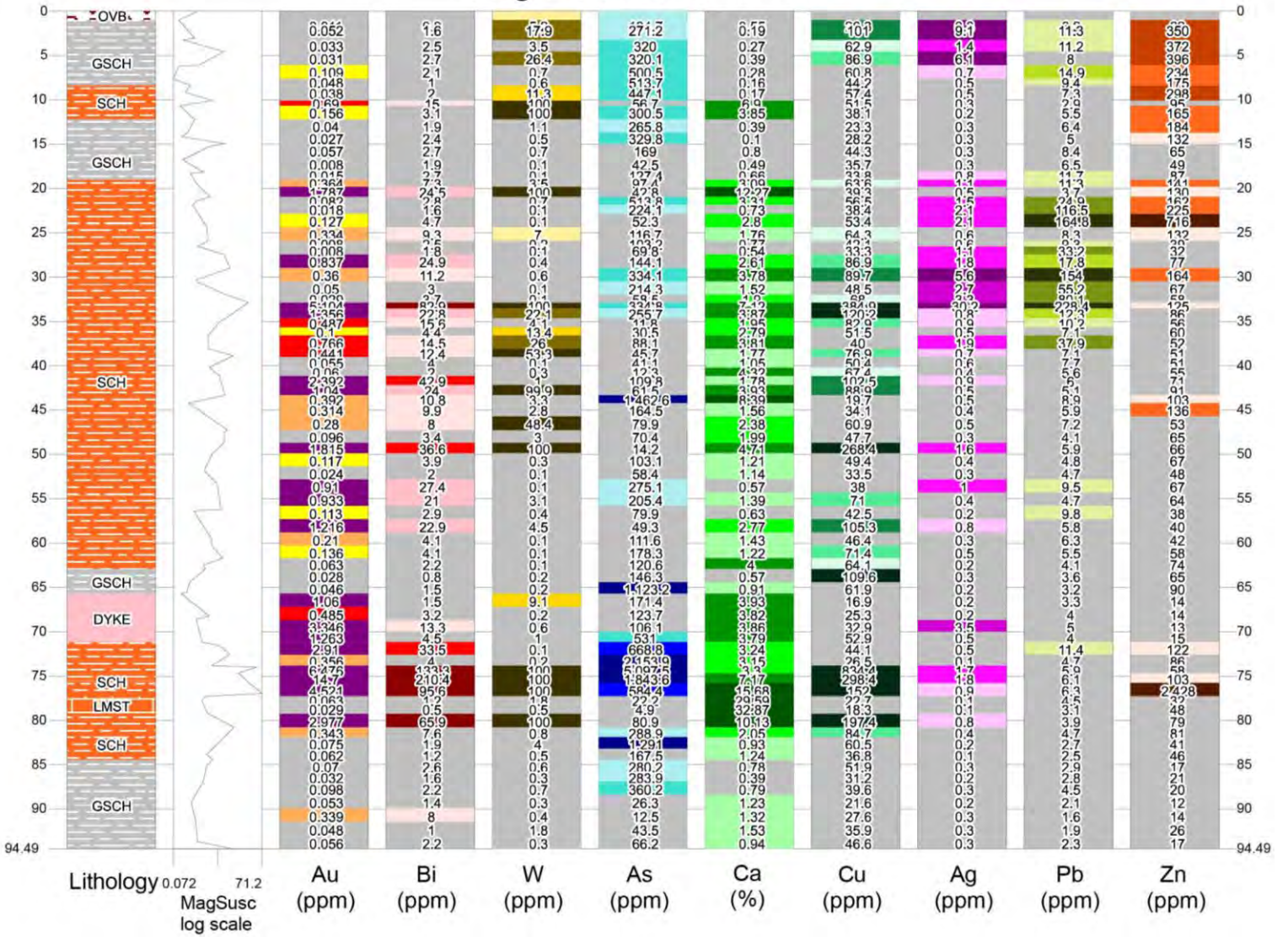


Figure 31: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-30

### Log for MQ-18-31

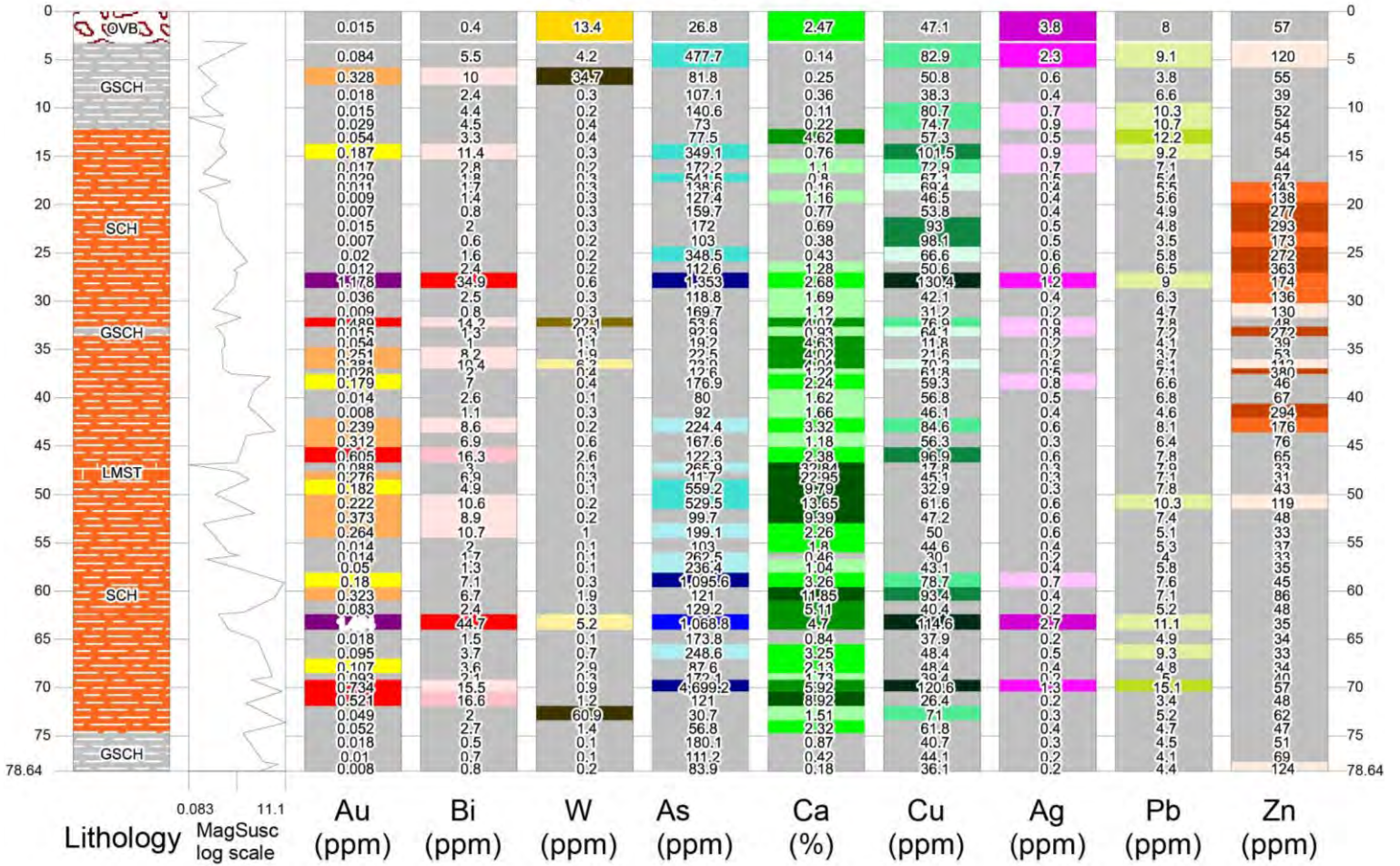


Figure 32: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-31



### Log for MQ-18-32

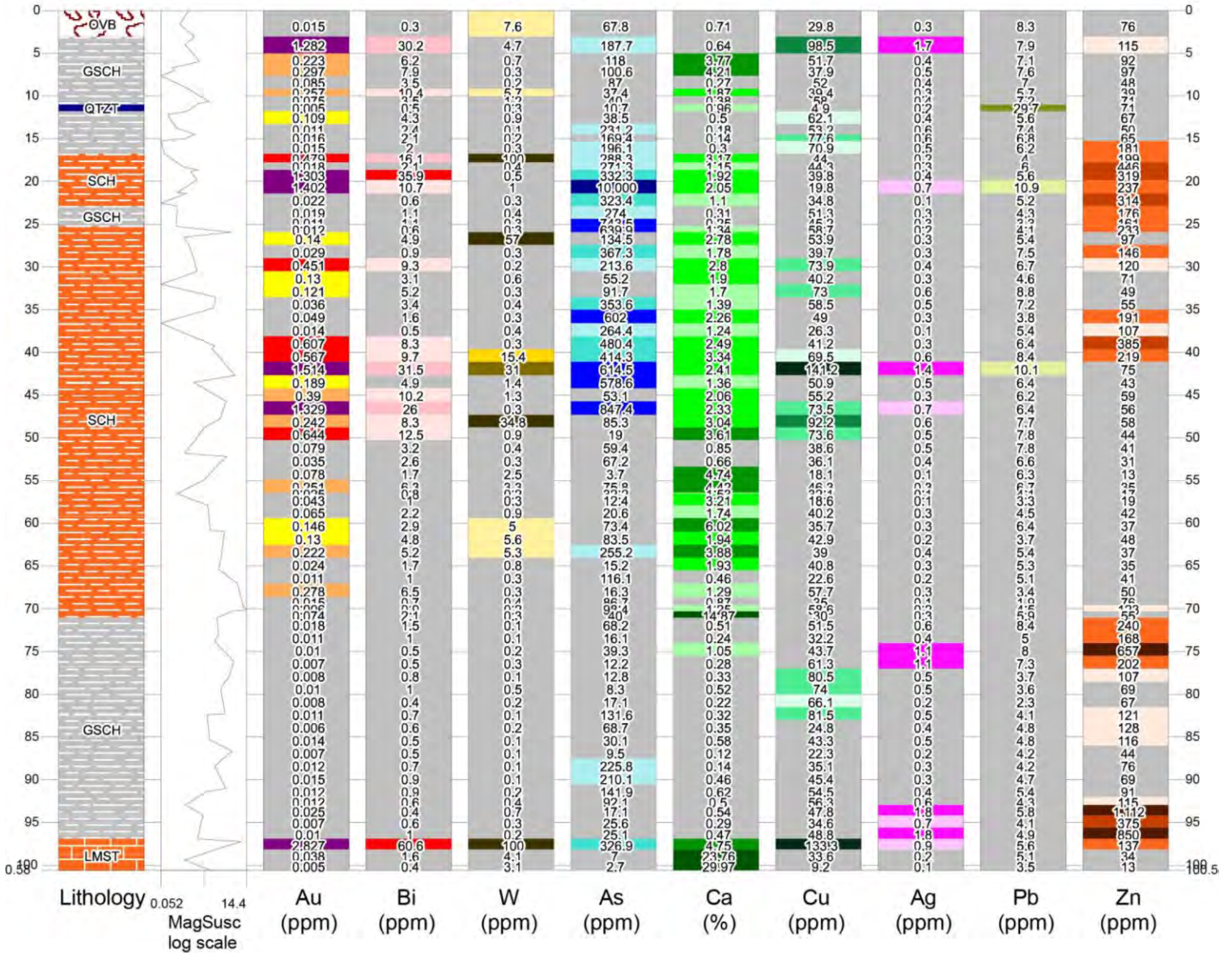


Figure 33: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-32



### Log for MQ-18-33

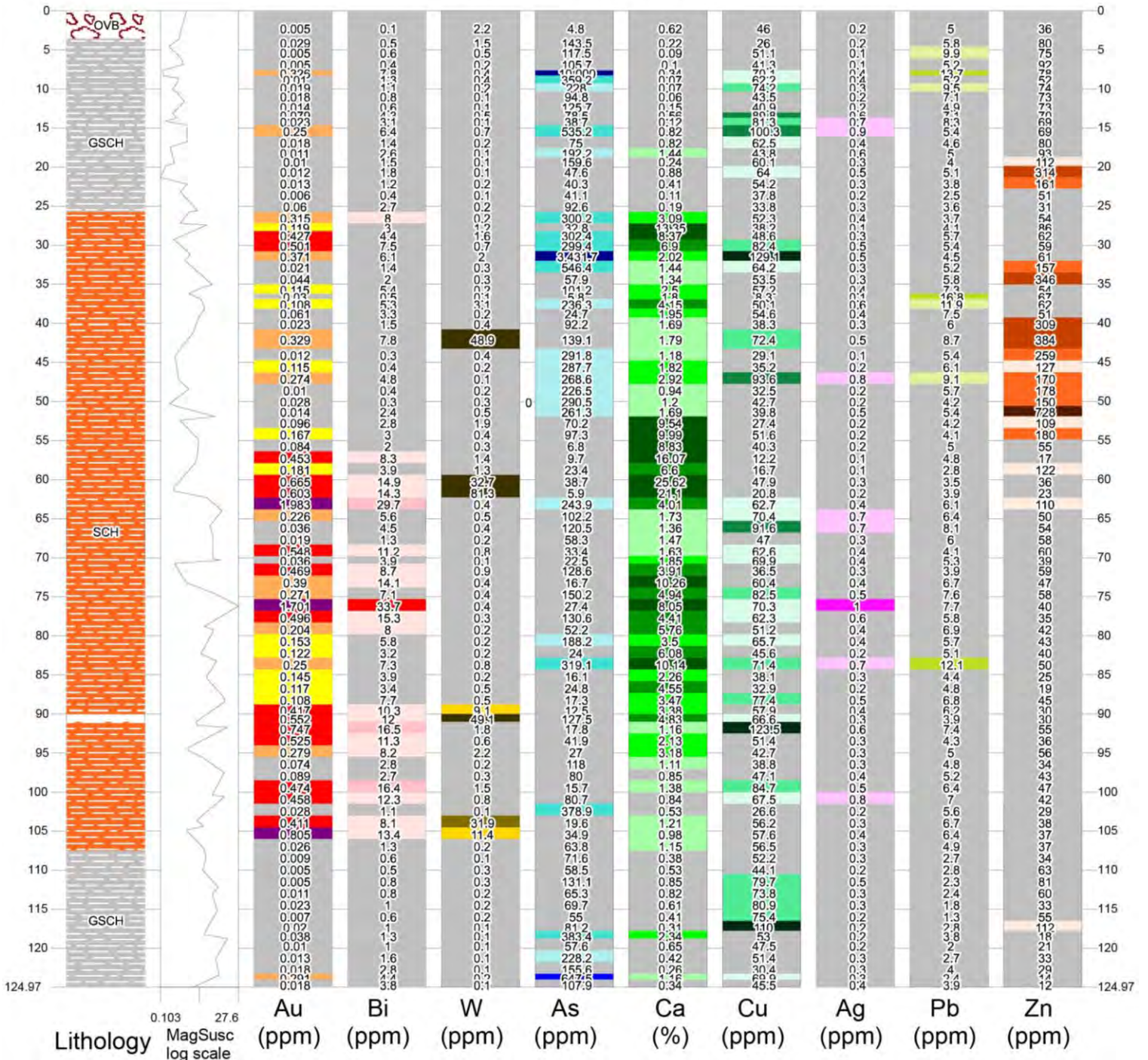


Figure 34: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-33



Log for MQ-18-34

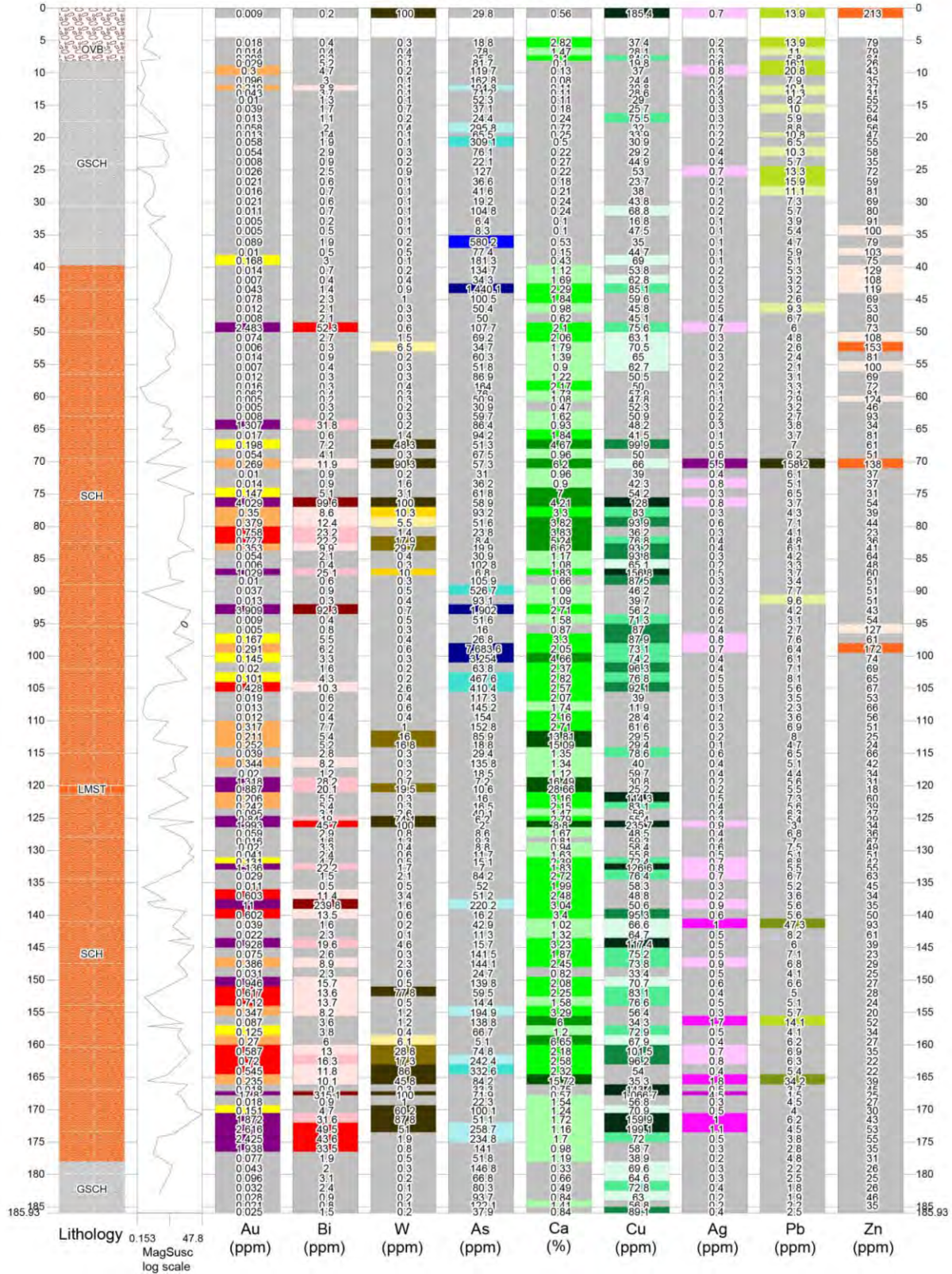


Figure 35: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-34



### Log for MQ-18-35

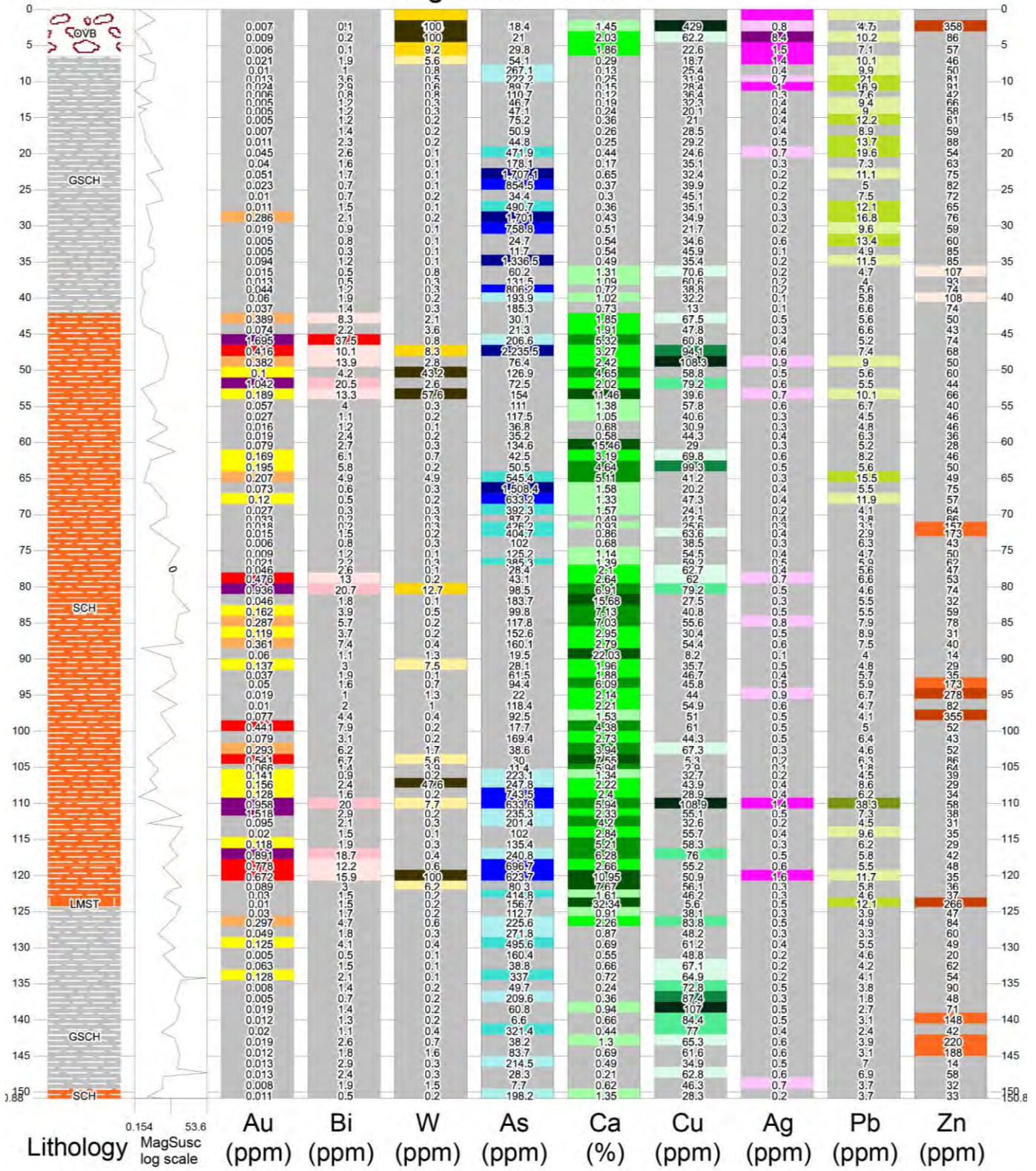


Figure 36: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-35



Log for MQ-18-36

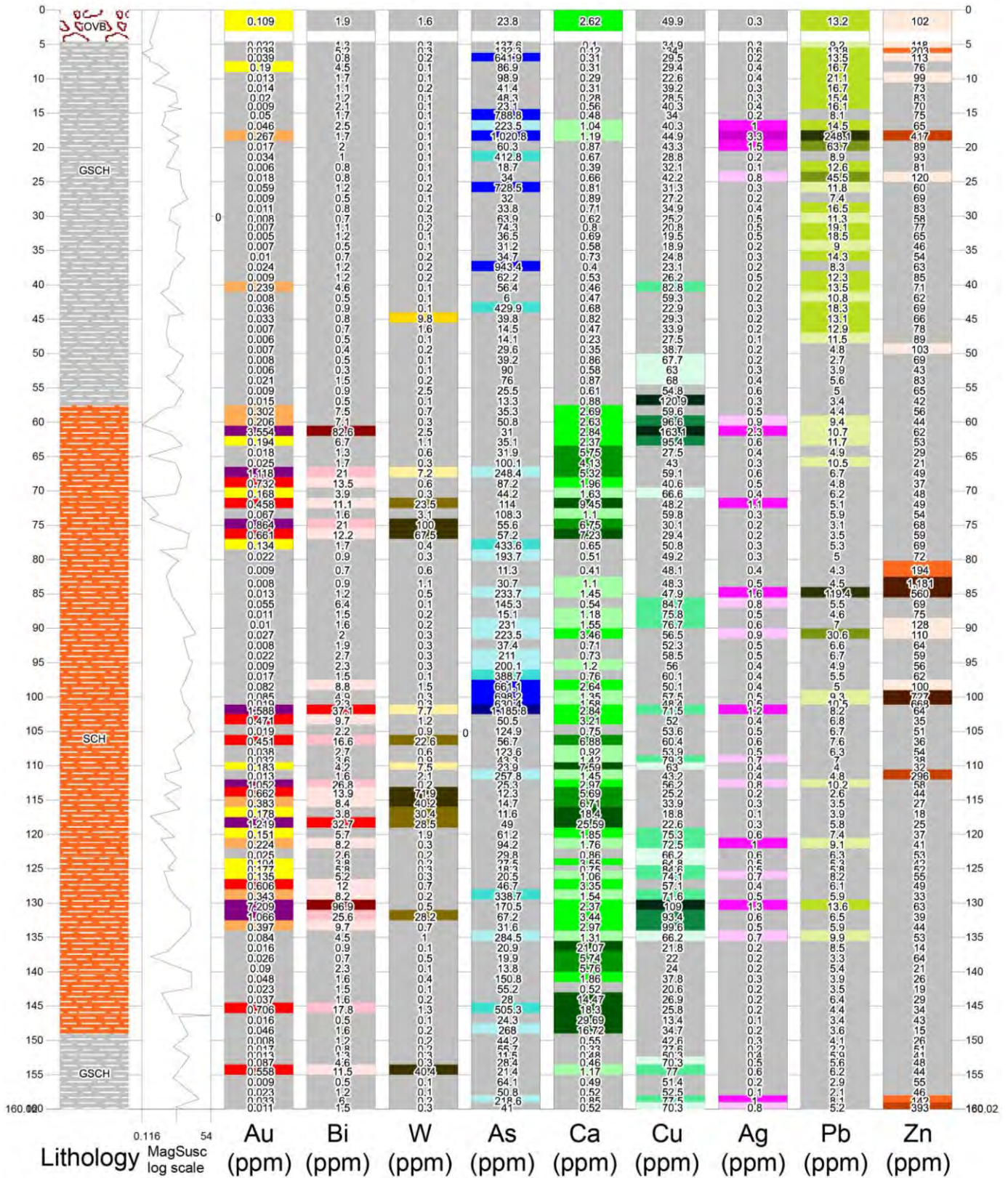


Figure 37: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-36



### Log for MQ-18-37

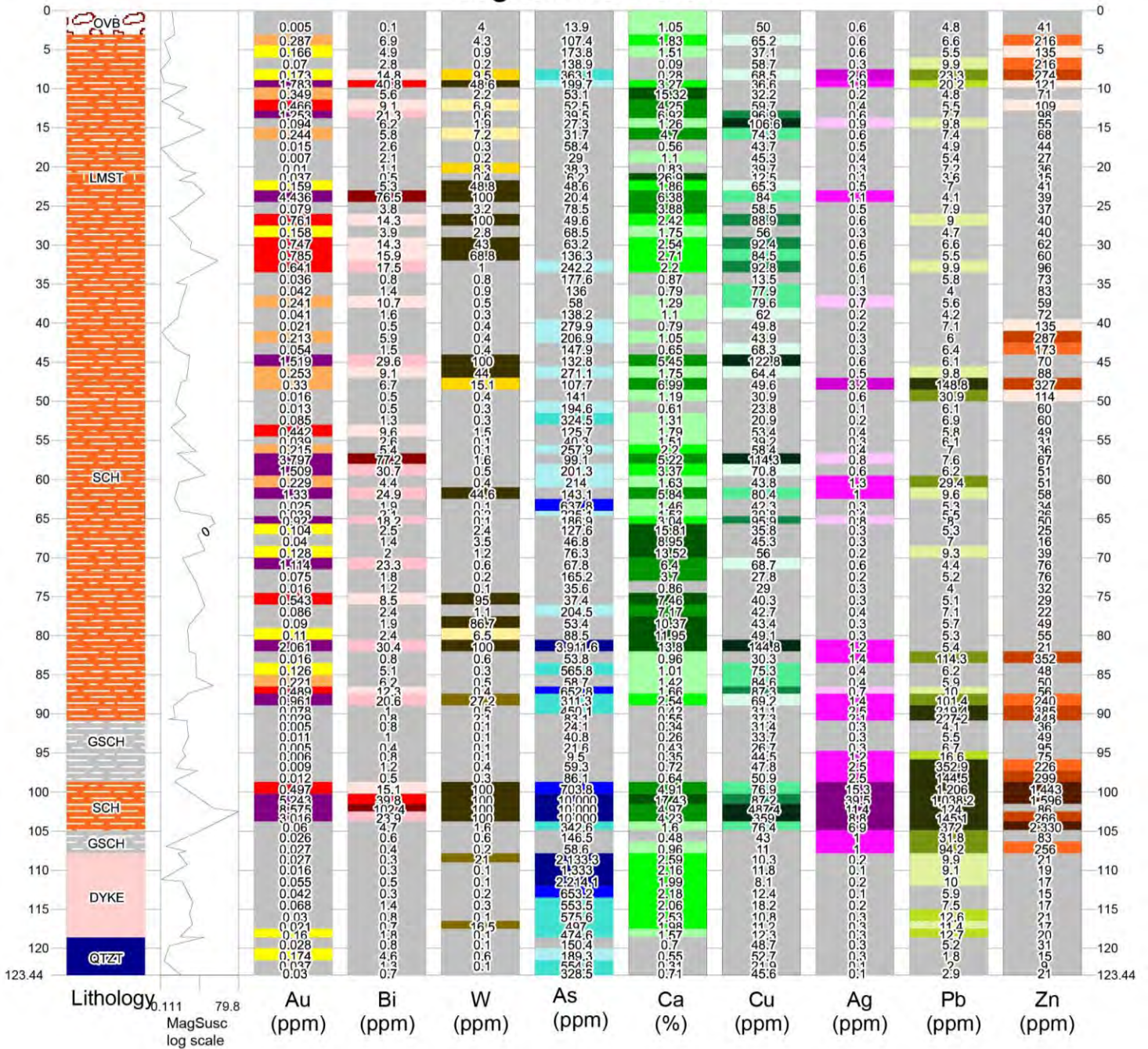


Figure 38: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-37



# Log for MQ-18-38

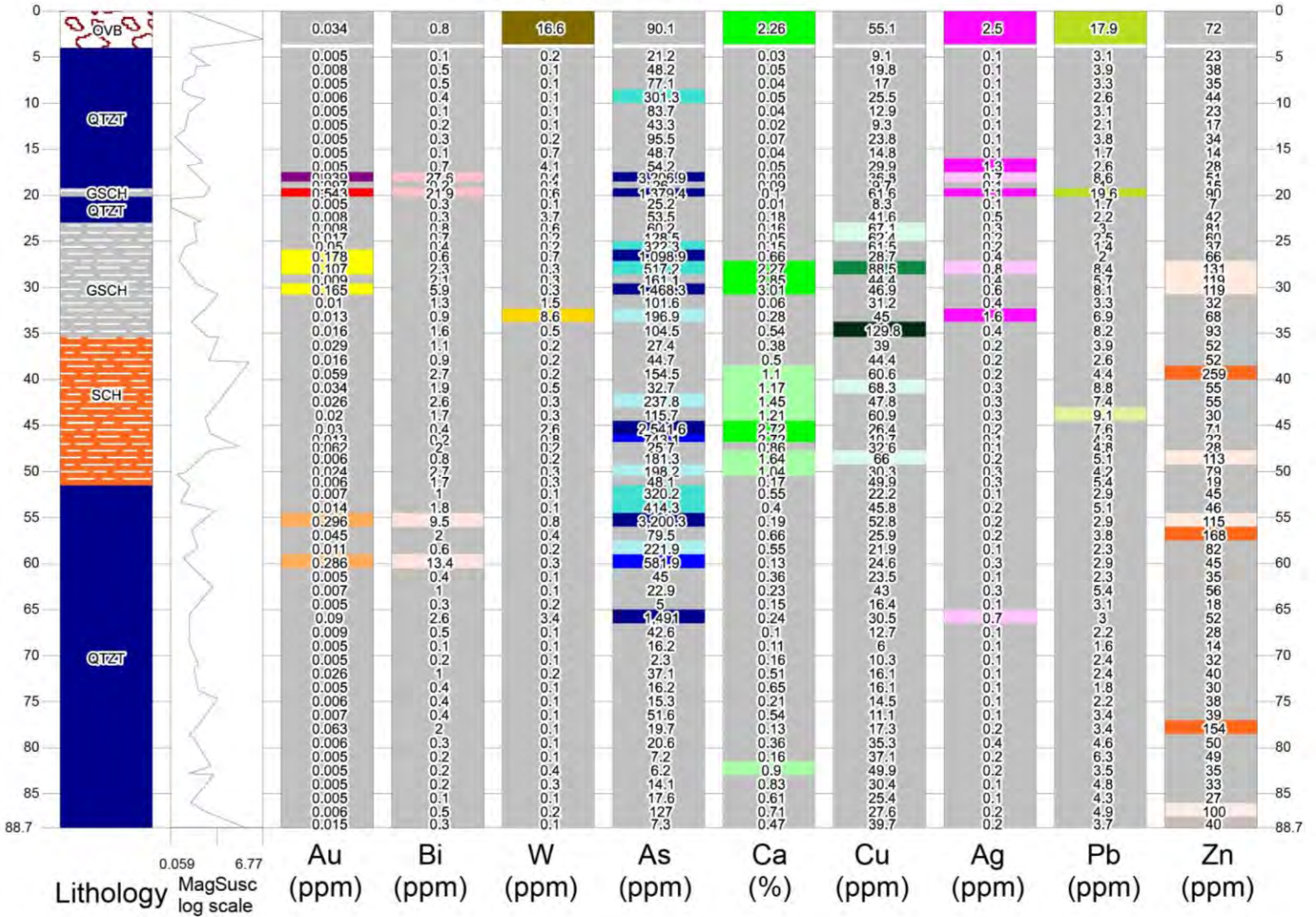


Figure 39: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-38

### Log for MQ-18-39

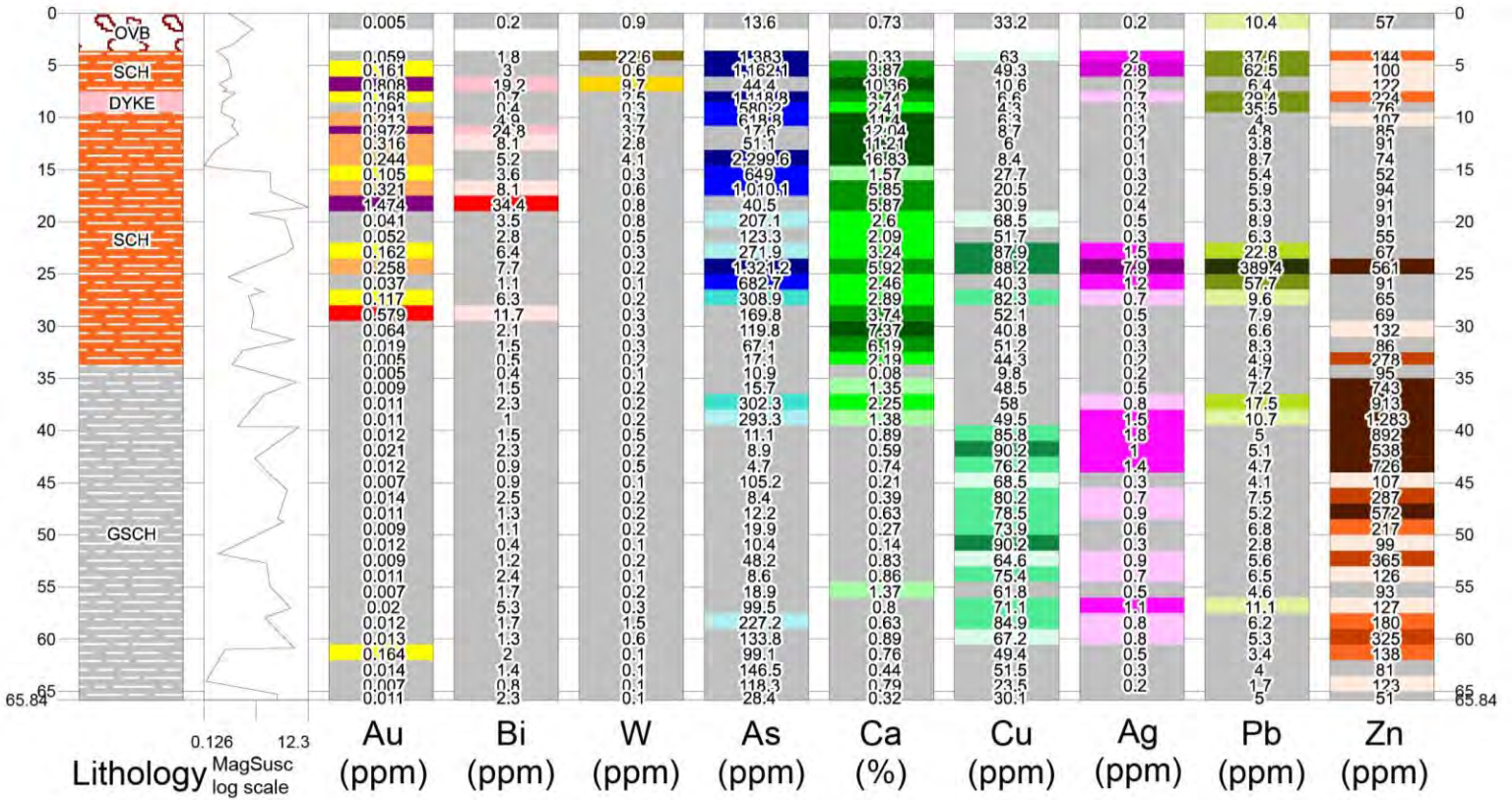


Figure 40: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-39



Log for MQ-18-40

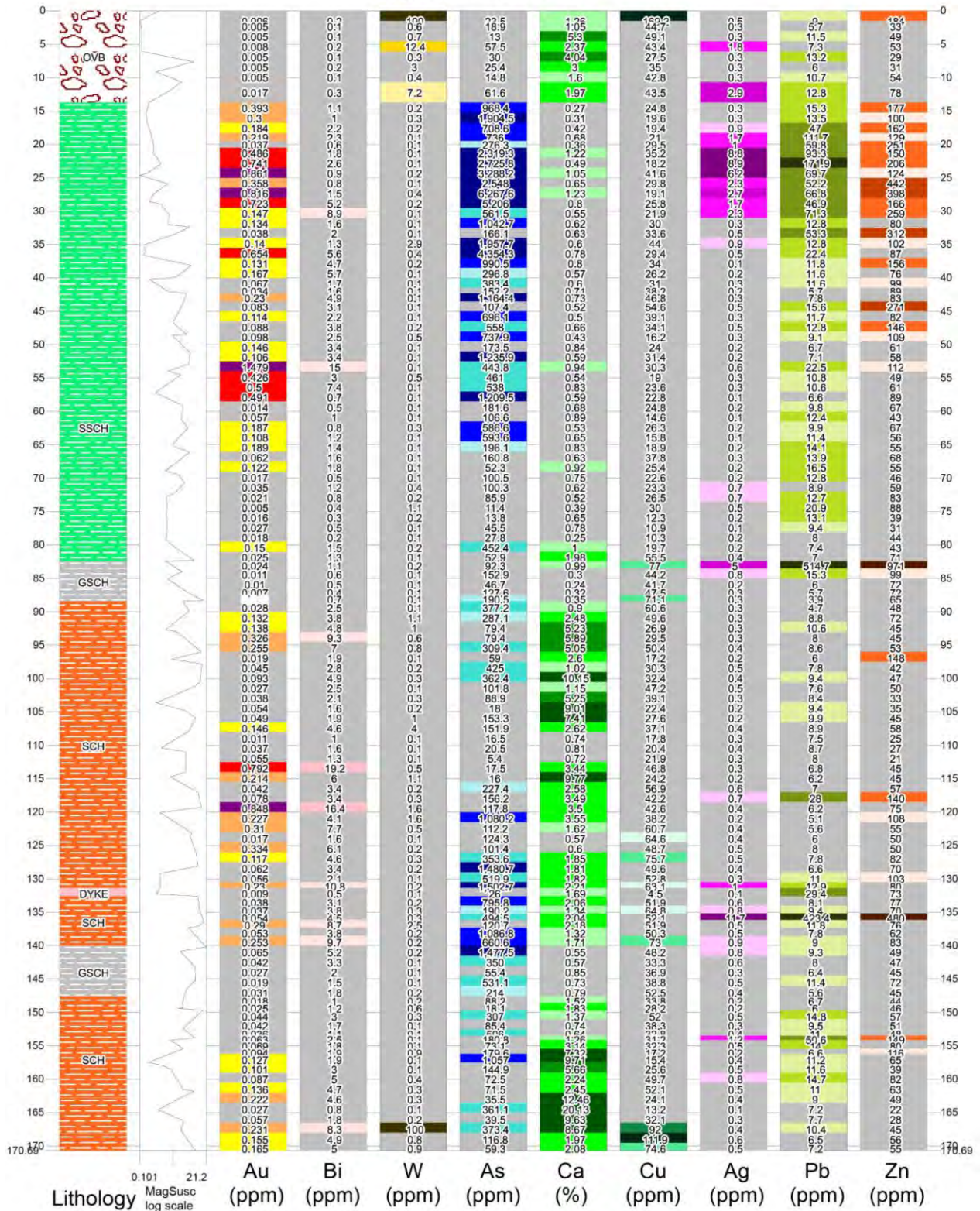


Figure 41: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-40



### Log for MQ-18-41

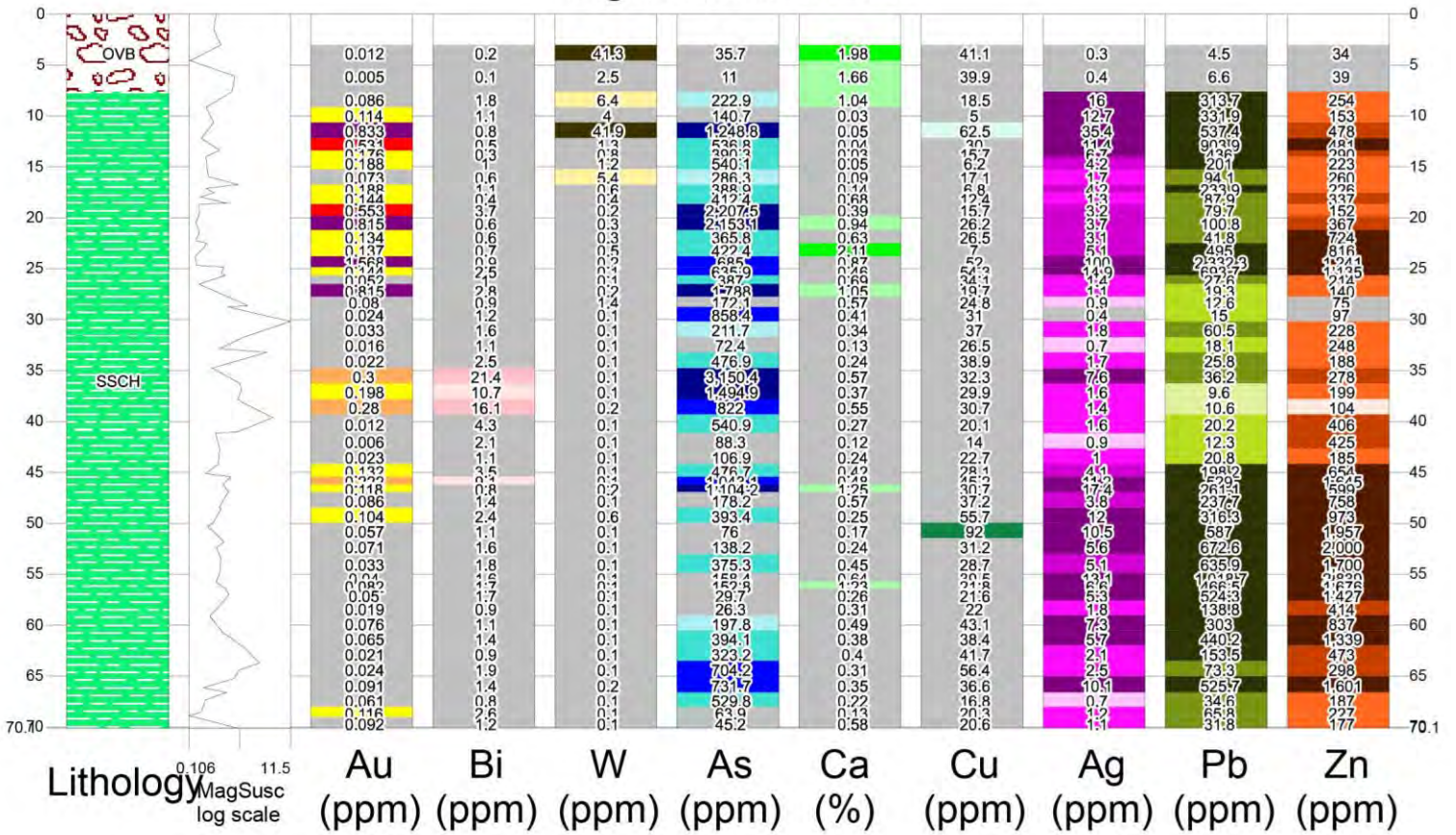


Figure 42: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole MQ-18-41

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

Log for AX17-026

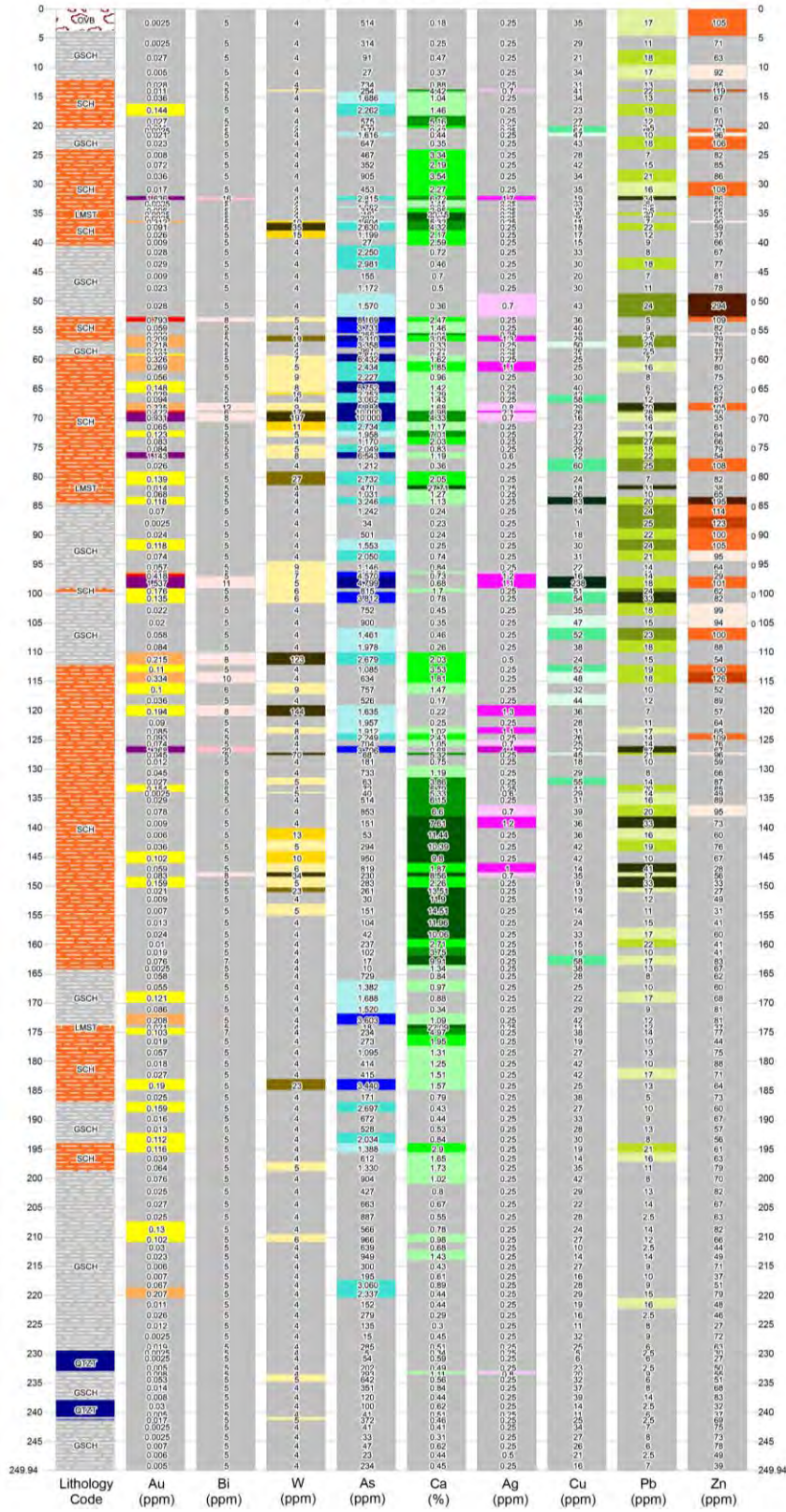


Figure 43: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole AX-17-26



## Log for AX17-027

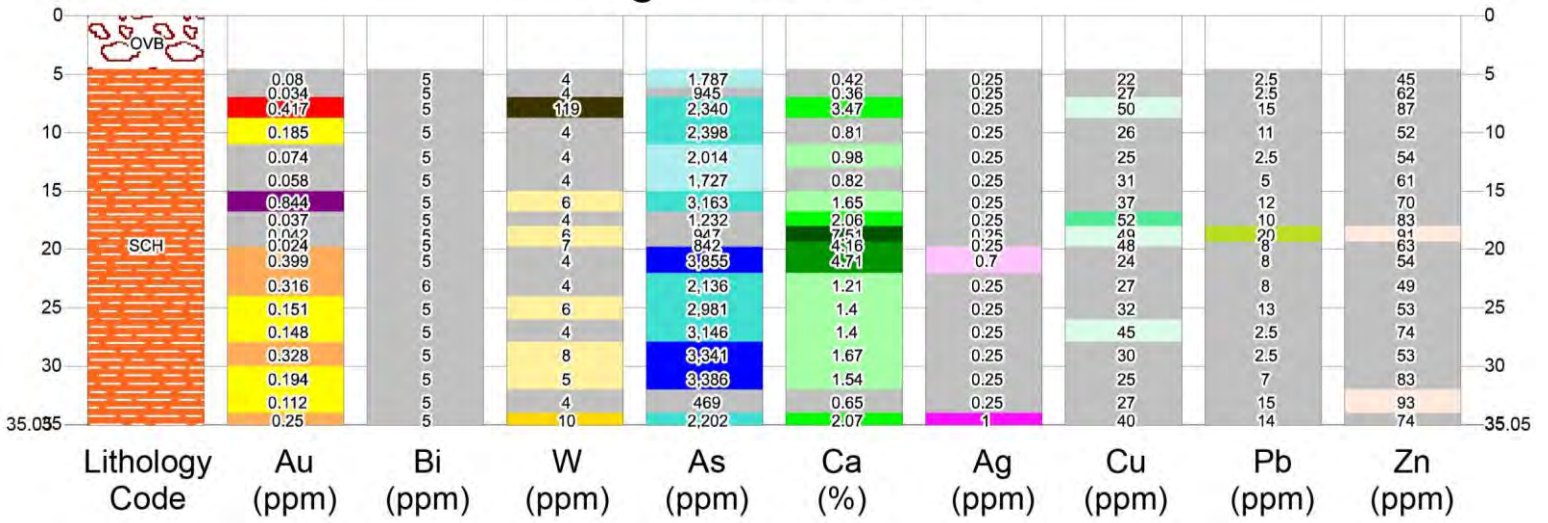


Figure 44: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole AX-17-27



Log for AX17-028

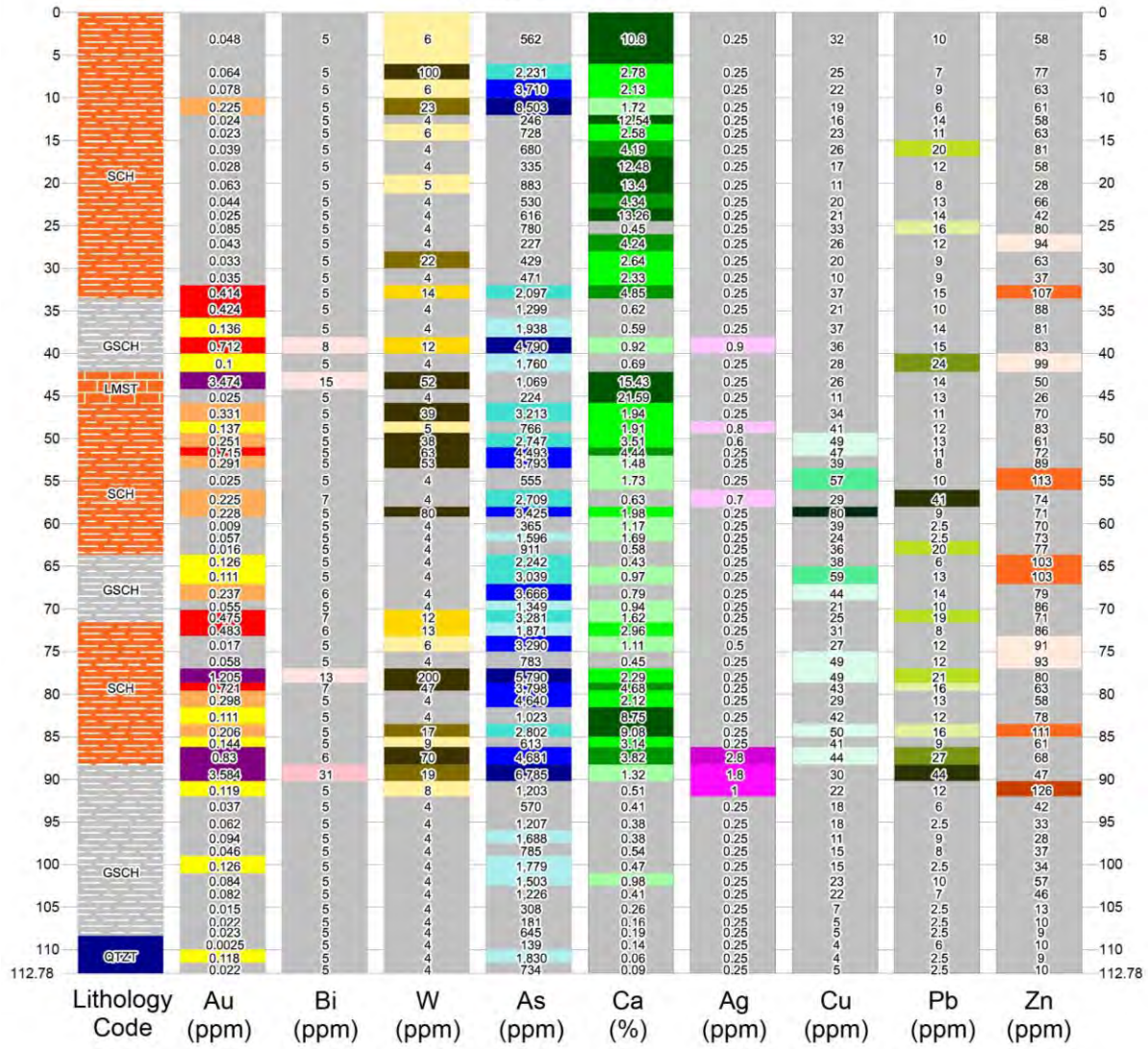


Figure 45: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole AX-17-28

Log for AX17-029

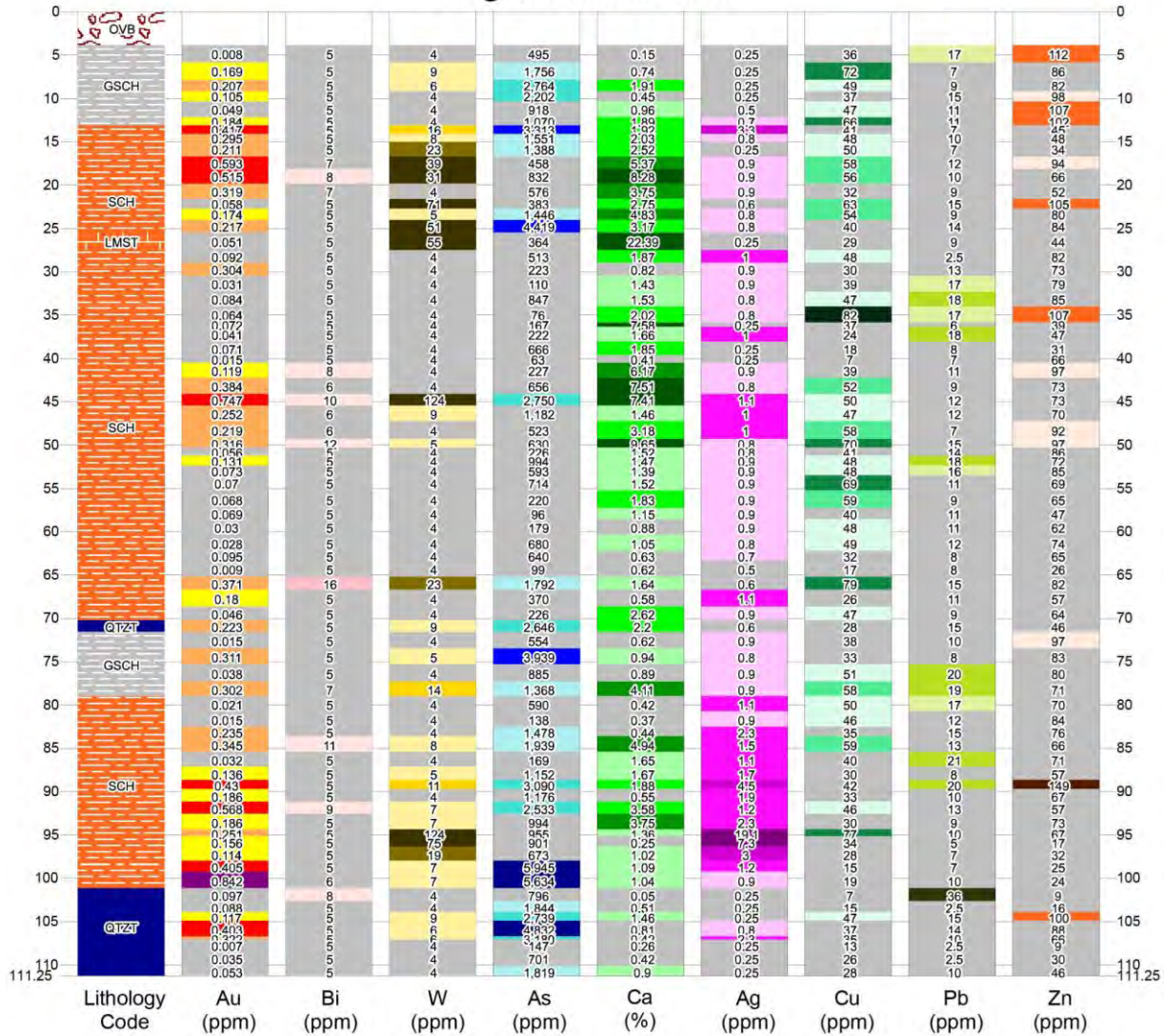


Figure 46: Strip Log for Diamond Drill-Hole AX-17-29

## 10 Conclusions

During the 2017 field season Banyan Gold Corp. carried out its inaugural exploration on the consolidated Aurex-McQuesten property. The 2017 program successfully: collected and analyzed 1,025 soil samples which covered much of the McQuesten Gold Zone and the south-central part of the Aurex claim block; successfully excavated 5 trenches which allowed Banyan to map and assay 342m of **McQuesten Gold Zone** surface rocks; and successfully drilled 913m in 6 diamond-drill holes in the McQuesten Gold Zone and 509m in 4 diamond-drill holes in the Aurex-Hill Zone.

During the 2018 field season Banyan Gold Corp. carried out a successful YMEP supported (YMEP #18-069) Target evaluation mineral exploration program on the Aurex-McQuesten Project. The 2018 program successfully: collected and analyzed by portable XRF instrumentation 3,698 soil samples which covered much of the McQuesten claim block and the north-central part of the Aurex claim block; successfully trenched and sampled 78.9m of bedrock in 1 trench in the **McQuesten Gold Zone**; and drilled and sampled 1,414m in 12 diamond-drill holes in the **McQuesten Gold Zone**.

Combined historic (pre-Banyan drilling) and Banyans 2017 and 2018 drill programs have successfully shown that significant grade-width gold mineralization at the McQuesten Gold Zone are hosted in an approximately 90m thick package of metamorphosed calcareous clastic sediments. Approximately 500m of strike length and 250m down dip length of this calcareous package ("Block 1") has been tested with a nominal drill-section spacing of 100m and nominal in section drill spacing of 50 metres. "Block 1" drill sections can be found in Figures 47 to Figure 55.



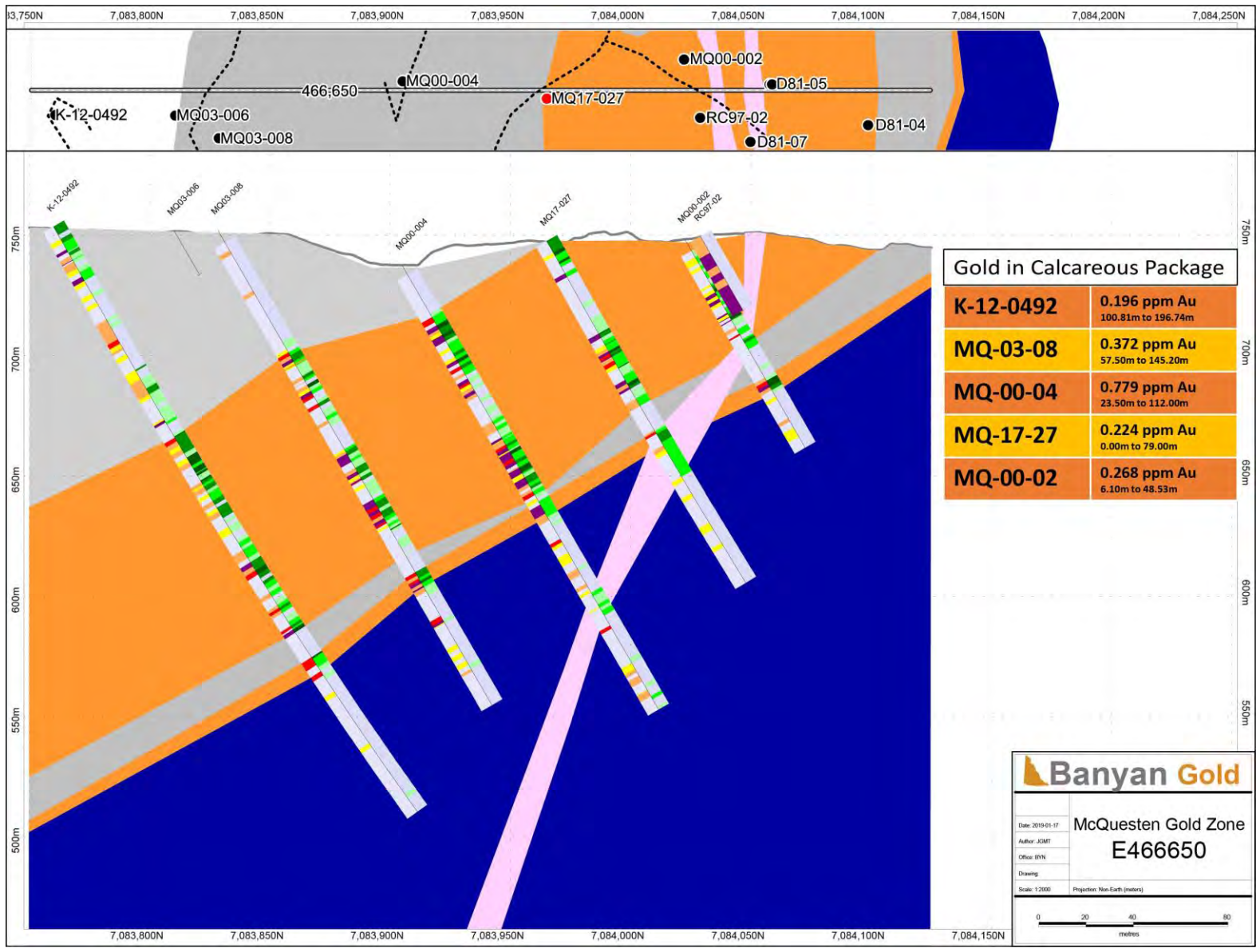


Figure 47: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466650E

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT



Figure 48: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466700E

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

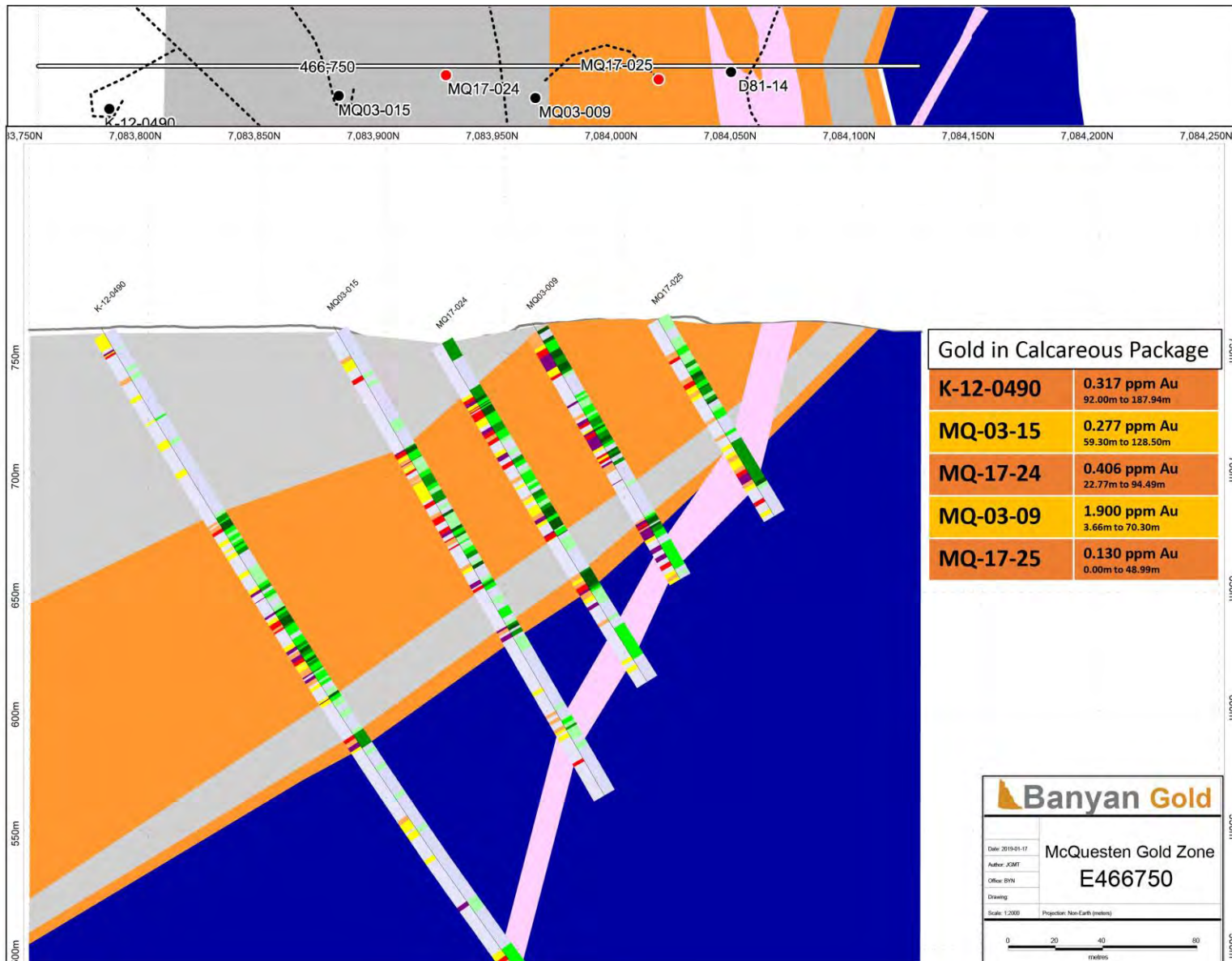


Figure 49: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466750E



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT



Figure 50: McQuesten Gold Zone - "Block 1" Drill Section 466800E

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

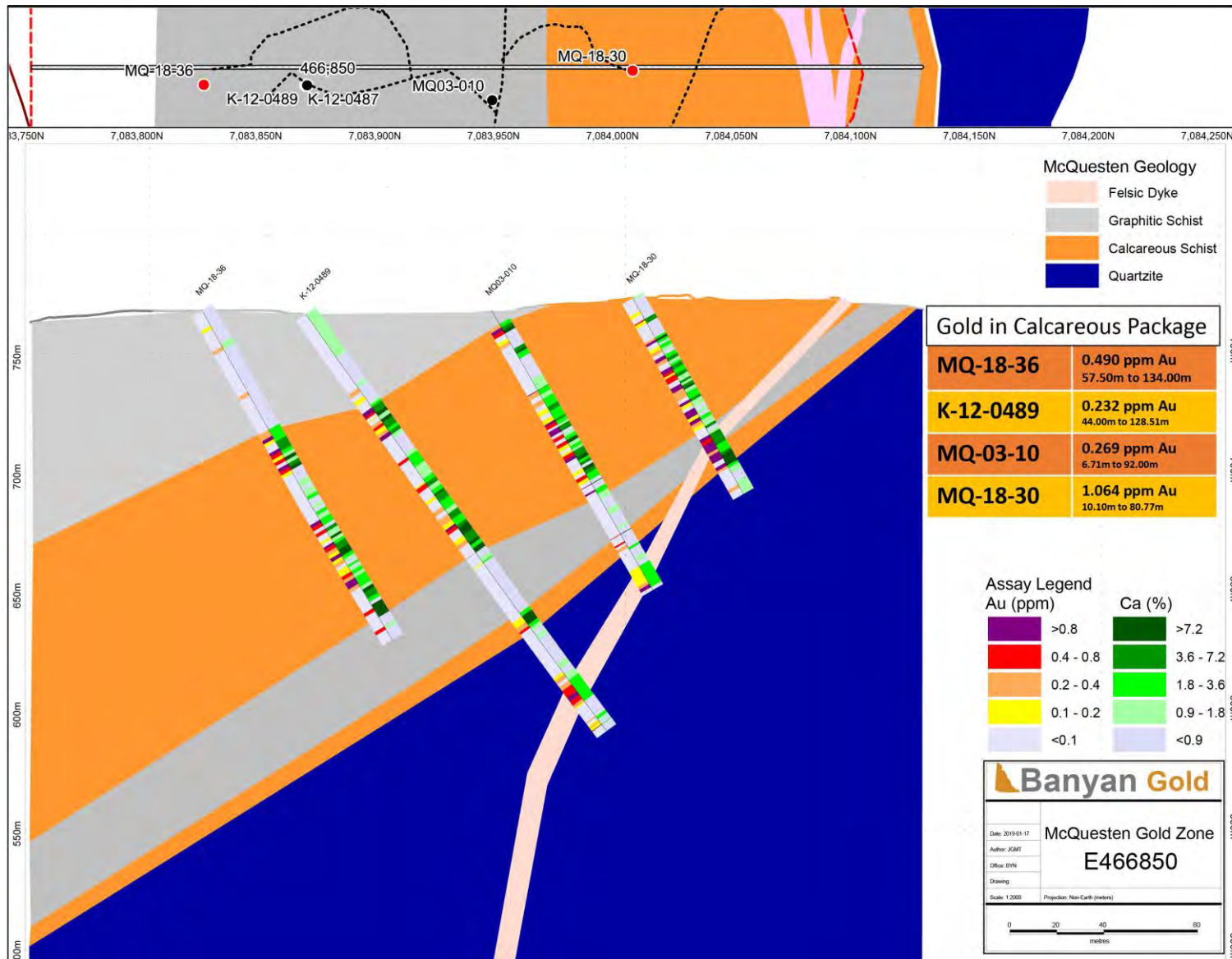


Figure 51: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466850E

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

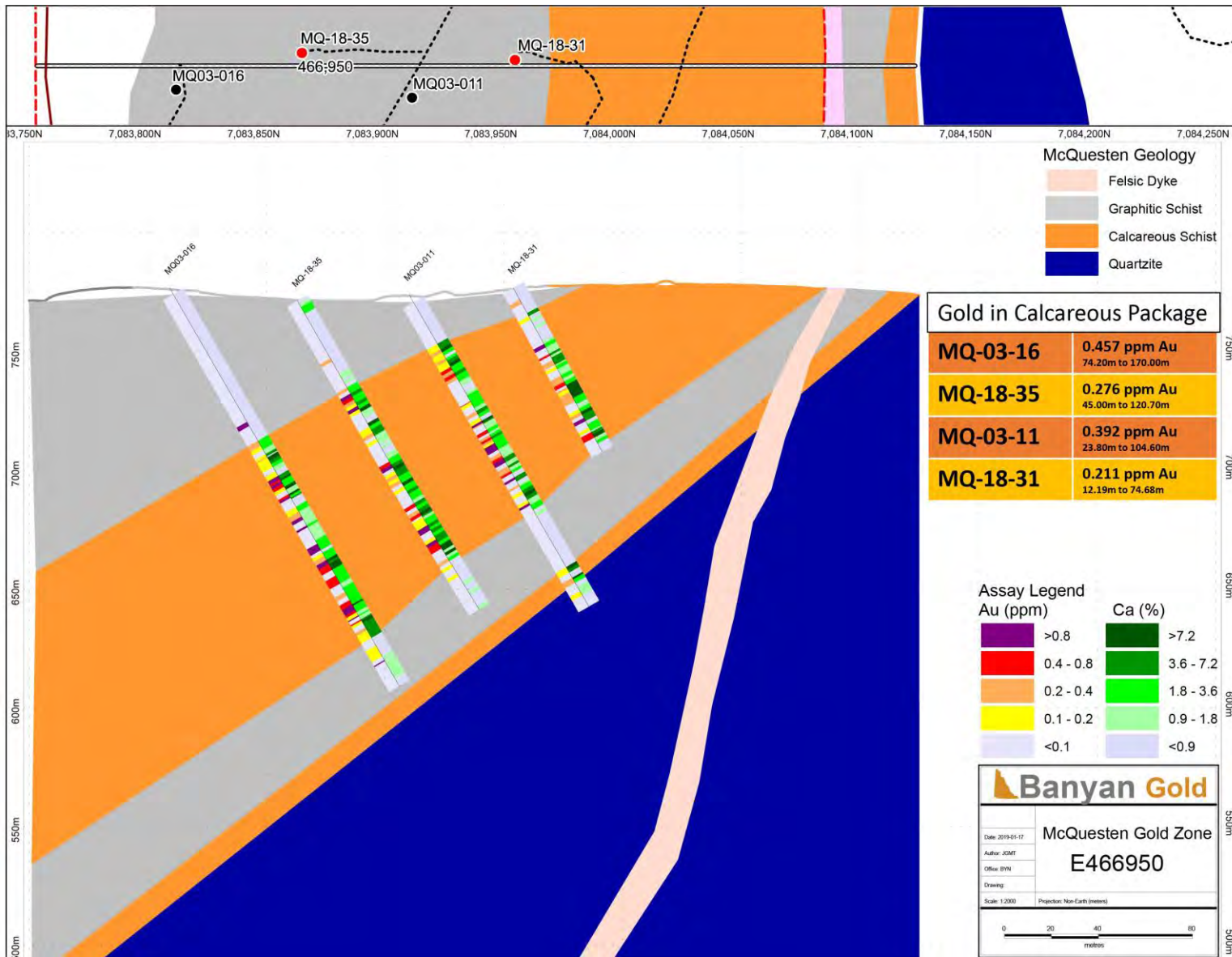


Figure 52: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 466950E



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

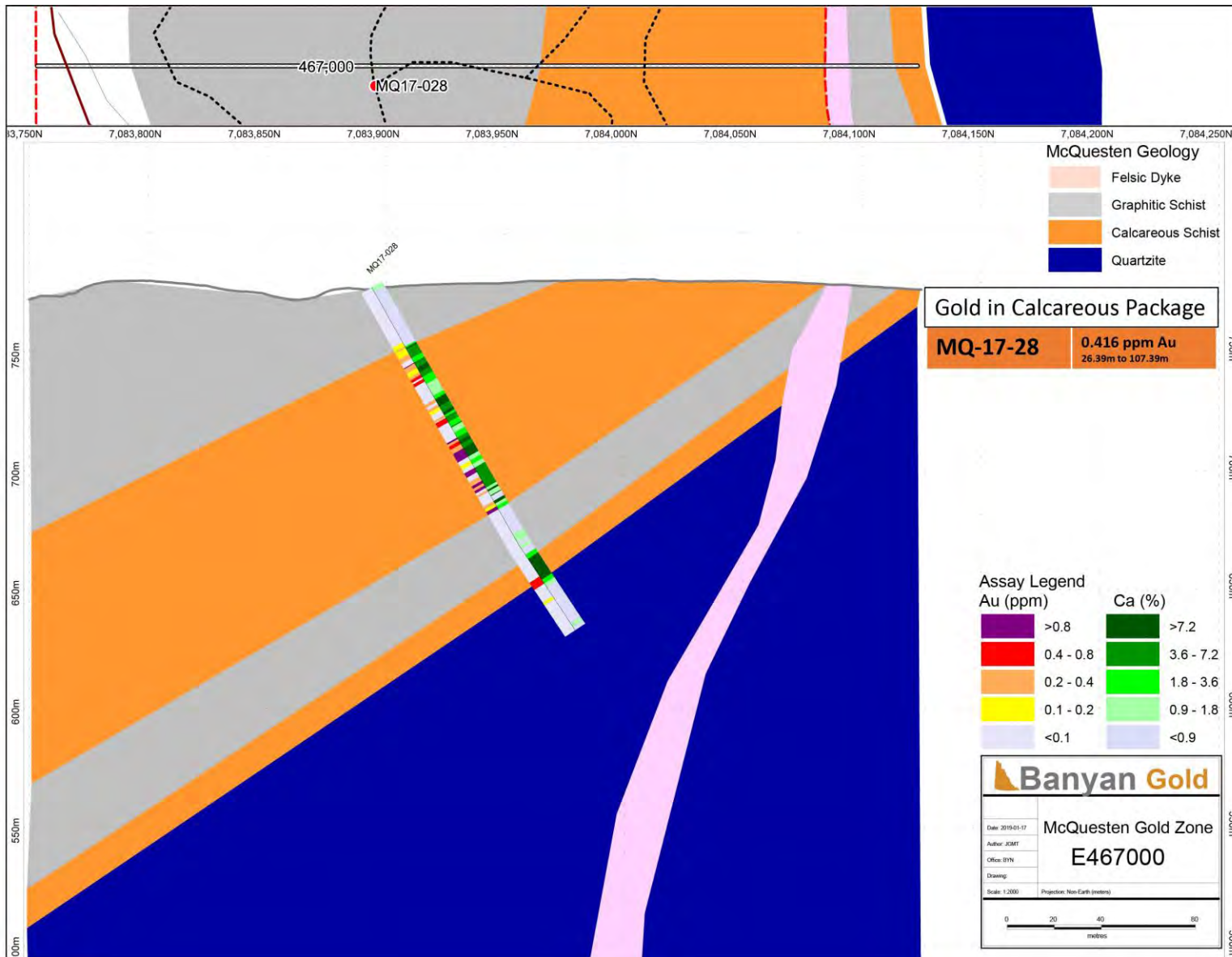


Figure 53: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 467000E

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT



Figure 54: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 467050E

AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT



Figure 55: McQuesten Gold Zone – “Block 1” Drill Section 467150E



## 11 Recommendations

- Continue step-out drilling in the McQuesten Gold Zone to the east, west and down dip of "Block 1"
- Within the McQuesten Gold Zone "Block 1" continue infill drilling to 50m spaced section lines
- Within the McQuesten Gold Zone "Block 1" around higher grade holes (MQ-00-04; MQ-03-09; MQ-17-26; MQ-18-30) infill drill to 25m spaced section lines
- Carry out step-out drilling at the Aurex-Hill Zone from 2003 drill holes: AX-03-10, AX-03-12, AX-03-22 and AX-03-25
- Continue XRF-based soil surveys south of the McQuesten Gold Zone and west of Aurex Hill.
- Continue XRF-based soil surveys over the Galena Ridge / Slope area



AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

**12 Statement of Costs**

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

McQuestetn & Aurex Gold Projects

Field Work: July 30 - August 29, September 7-28, 2018  
 Whitehorse XRF/Sample Proecessing: & November 11- December 11, 2018

		July/A	Sept	Nov /	
		ug		Dec	
<u>Salaries &amp; Exploration Contractors:</u>					\$72,941.98
James Thom, M.Sc. Geologist	\$400/day	30	21	20	\$28,400.00
Gabe Gibb, M.Sc., Geologist	\$400/day	29	21		\$20,000.00
S.Mulholland Core cutter	\$300/day	23			\$6,900.00
Mammoth Exploration	Soil Sampling		24		\$ 15,065.00
WCB for Employees & independent contractors (\$4.66 in 2018)					\$2,576.98
<u>Analytical:</u>					
Bureau Veritas					\$ 26,968.25
<u>Supplies:</u>					\$ 8,260.80
Fuel	AFD				\$ 8,260.80
<u>Other Exploration Services / Contractors:</u>					\$ 28,275.39
XRF Rental	1.5 month @ \$5000/month				\$ 7,500.00
CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.	(standards)				\$ 1,500.00
H.Coyne & Sons	Excavator + Equip Operators + ATVa				\$ 17,013.39
Smalls Expediting					\$ 2,262.00
<u>Equipment Rental:</u>					\$ 6,356.00
2x 4x4 Trucks @ 50/day	51 Days				\$ 5,100.00
Side by side/ATV @ 40 day (not ir 11 Days					\$ 440.00
Storage Trailer @ \$16/day	51 days				\$ 816.00
<u>Drilling:</u>	Kluane Drilling Ltd				\$ 207,710.67
<u>Daily living allowance @ \$100/ day - July-September</u>	161				\$ 16,100.00
<u>Report writing</u>					\$ 3,000.00
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>					<b>\$369,613.09</b>



## 13 References

Archer, A.R. and Elliott, M.S., 1982. Summary Report: 1981 Exploration on the Wayne 2-6, Don 2-8, and Mary E. 1F-2F claims. Report for Island Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. Yukon Assessment Report #062145.

Boyle, R. W, 1965. Geology, geochemistry and origin of the lead-zinc-silver deposits of the Keno Hill - Galena Hill area, YT; Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 111 (includes Map 1147A).

Becker, T.C., 2000. Assessment Report describing prospecting, geochemical mapping and soil geochemistry. Report for Expatriate Resources Ltd. by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1982) Limited. Yukon Assessment Report #094140.

Bidwell, G., and Sharpe, R., 2000. Report of Work – Geophysical Surveys (Magnetic, HLEM and VLF-EM) – Wayne Option. Report for Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. Yukon Assessment Report #093408.

Dadson, P. and McLaughlin, P., 2012. Assessment report on the Aurex Project. Report for Victoria Gold Corp. by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. Yukon Assessment Report #095934.

Davis, A., 1998. Induced polarization survey at the Aurex property, McQuseten area, Yukon Territory. Report for YKR international Ltd. by Amerok Geosciences Ltd. Yukon Assessment Report #093910.

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

Elliott, T.M., 1984. 1983 diamond drilling, Sin claims. Report for Island Mining and Explorations. Yukon Assessment Report #091538.

Ferguson, K., 2007. 2007 Aurex Project – Fisher Claims Assessment Report. Report for Stratagold. Yukon Assessment #095633.

Gray, P.D., Kuikka, H. 2016. Assessment report on the 2016 Aurex geological and geochemical program. Report for Stratagold. Yukon Assessment #097020.

Hladky, D., 2003a. 2003 Aurex Project assessment report. Report for Stratagold. Yukon Assessment Report #094787.

Hladky, D., 2003b. 2003 diamond drilling, Sun and Moon block assessment report. Report for Stratagold. Yukon Assessment Report #094763.



Hunt, J.A., Murphy, D.C., Roots, C.F., Poole, W.H., 1996: Geological Map of Mount Haldane Area, Yukon (105M/13), Geoscience Map 1996-4, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region.

Johnson, I., 1996. Report on a combined helicopter borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, Aurex Property, Yukon Territory. Report by Aerodat Inc. for Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. unpublished report

Lebel, A., 2012. Field Report on the total field magnetic and VLF-EM ground surveys conducted on the Aurex Property. Report by Aurora Geosciences for Victoria Gold Corp. unpublished report.

McFaull, J. 1992: The geology, geochemistry and geophysics of the Aurex 1-36 & 51-86 quartz claims YB28429-YB28500 Mayo Mining District. Report by Aurex Exploration. Yukon Assessment Report #093051.

McFaull, A.J., 1993a. Report on rotary percussion drilling on the Aurex Claims YB28429-YB28500, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory. Report by Aurex Exploration for Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. Yukon Assessment Report #093135.

McFaull, A.J., 1993b. Report on rotary percussion drilling on the Aurex Claims YB28429-YB28500, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory. Report by Aurex Exploration for Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. Phase II unpublished report.

McFaull, A.J., 1995. Report on 1994 rotary percussion drilling on the Aurex Claims YB28429-YB28500, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory. Report by Aurex Exploration for Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. Phase III unpublished report.

Murphy, D.C., 1997: Geology of the McQuesten River Region, Northern McQuesten and Mayo Map Area, Yukon Territory (115P/14, 15, 16; 105M/13, 14) Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Bulletin 6.

Murphy, D.C., and Roots, C.F., 1996: Geology Map of the Keno Hill Area, Yukon (105M/14). Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Open File 1996-5.

Orssich, C.N.,1981. Diamond drilling report on the ZAP Claims. Report for Bema Industries Ltd. Yukon Assessment Report #090999.

Pautler, J. 2012. Aurex Project: Drill Target Evaluation, Victoria Gold Internal company memo.

Roots, C.F., 1997. Geology of the Mayo map area, Yukon Territory (105M). Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region ,Bulletin 7.

Scott, J.E., 2008. Mechanical trenching, rock, soil, and stream sediment geochemical assessment report. Report for Mega Silver Inc. Yukon Assessment Report #095657.

Stammers, M.A. and Caira, N.M., 2001. 2000 geological, geochemical, geophysical and trenching assessment report on the Aurex Project. Report for Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. Yukon Assessment Report #094222.

Stammers, M.A., 2001. 2000 geophysical assessment report on the McQuesten Project. Report for Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. Yukon Assessment Report #094277.

Schulze, C., 1997. Geological and Geochemical Report on the McQuesten Project. Report for Viceroy International Exploration. Yukon Assessment Report #093752.

Tupper, D.W., 2010. Eagle Project Diamond Drilling Assessment Report Keno Hill Area, Mayo Mining District, Yukon. Yukon Assessment Report.

Wengzynowski, W.A., 2000. Assessment report describing geological mapping and geochemical surveys on the Aurex property. Report for Expatriate Resources Ltd. Yukon Assessment Report #094101.

## 14 Statement of Qualifications

I, Paul D. Gray, P. Geo., do hereby certify:

THAT I am a Professional Geoscientist with offices at Suite 250 – 2237 2<sup>Nd</sup> Avenue, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 0K7

THAT I am a co-author of the YMEP proposal entitled **“YUKON MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (YMEP #18-069) FINAL REPORT FOR A TARGET EVALUATION PROGRAM ON THE AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY, YUKON“**

THAT I am a member in good standing (#29833) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.


THAT I am a graduate of Dalhousie University, Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, with a Bachelor of Science degree (Honours) in Earth Sciences

THAT I have practised my profession as an exploration geologist in the mineral exploration industry continuously since 1997. I have worked on base, precious and industrial metals exploration projects as a geologist in Canada, the United States of America, Asia, and South and Central America.

THAT I am the Vice President of Exploration of Banyan Gold Corp.

THAT I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 29<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2019.

  
Paul D. Gray, P. Geo.





AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY YMEP #18-069 FINAL REPORT

I James G.M. Thom certify that:

I am a mineral exploration consultant residing at 1466 Larsen Road, Courtenay BC, V9N 8Y9 and can be contacted at [thomjgm@gmail.com](mailto:thomjgm@gmail.com)

I am a co-author of the YMEP proposal entitled **“YUKON MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (YMEP #18-069) FINAL REPORT FOR A TARGET EVALUATION PROGRAM ON THE AUREX-MCQUESTEN PROPERTY, YUKON”**

I obtained a B.Sc. in Earth and Ocean Sciences at the University of Victoria [2002] and graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Toronto [2003].

I have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1999

I carried out the 2018 exploration programs described in this report

I regularly carry out XRF analysis of soil and rock samples for the mineral exploration industry and was the operator of the portable XRF unit that was used in the 2018 exploration program.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 29<sup>h</sup> day of January, 2019.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Jim Thom', written over a horizontal line.

James G.M. Thom, MSc.