VICTORIA GOLD CORP.

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

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

> Prepared for: Victoria Gold (Yukon) Corporation Suite 1000 - 1050 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 3S7

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March 2022

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A. Project Location

i) Name of area

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

ii) Project location identification

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

iii) Location Map



iv) Claims

	Claim	Claim		Claim	NTS
Grant	Name	Number	Claim Owner	Expiry Date	Мар
Number					Number
YD85358	ADN	858	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85359	ADN	859	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85422	ADN	922	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85423	ADN	923	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85424	ADN	924	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85425	ADN	925	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85426	ADN	926	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85427	ADN	927	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85428	ADN	928	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85429	ADN	929	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85470	ADN	970	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85471	ADN	971	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85472	ADN	972	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85473	ADN	973	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85474	ADN	974	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85475	ADN	975	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85476	ADN	976	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85477	ADN	977	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD85502	ADN	1002	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD83888	ADN	1004	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD83889	ADN	1005	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2025-12-31	115P14
YD60102	Zoe	22	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YD60103	Zoe	23	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YD60104	Zoe	24	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YD60105	Zoe	25	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YD60106	Zoe	26	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
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YD60108	Zoe	28	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YD60109	Zoe	29	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YD60110	Zoe	30	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
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YD60112	Zoe	32	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YD60113	Zoe	33	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YD60119	Zoe	39	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YD60120	Zoe	40	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YD60121	Zoe	41	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14

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YD60167	Zoe	87	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YD60168	Zoe	88	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14

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YD60169	Zoe	89	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
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YD60230	Zoe	150	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YD60234	Zoe	154	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YD60236	Zoe	156	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YD60237	Zoe	157	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YD60238	Zoe	158	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
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YD60240	Zoe	160	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
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YA31504	Rain	3	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31505	Rain	5	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31506	Rain	7	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31510	Rain	2	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31511	Rain	4	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31512	Rain	6	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31513	Rain	8	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31522	Rain	25	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31523	Rain	27	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31530	Rain	26	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31531	Rain	28	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA31863	Wind	10	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA88956	Rum	1	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88957	Rum	2	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88958	Rum	3	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88959	Rum	4	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88960	Rum	5	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14

YA88961	Rum	6	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88962	Rum	7	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88963	Rum	8	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88964	Rum	9	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88965	Rum	10	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88966	Rum	11	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
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YA88969	Rum	14	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA88970	Rum	15	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA88971	Rum	16	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YA88986	Rum	31	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88987	Rum	32	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88988	Rum	33	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88990	Rum	35	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA88993	Rum	38	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA89345	Rum	51	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA89346	Rum	52	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YA89373	Rum	79	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2022-12-31	115P14
YB04262	Sleet	7	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04263	Sleet	8	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04264	Sleet	9	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04265	Sleet	10	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04266	Sleet	11	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04267	Sleet	12	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04268	Sleet	13	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04269	Sleet	14	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04270	Sleet	15	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04271	Sleet	16	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04272	Sleet	17	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04273	Sleet	18	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04274	Sleet	19	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04275	Sleet	20	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04276	Sleet	21	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
YB04277	Sleet	22	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2027-12-31	115P14
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YB04280	Sleet	33	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
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YB04282	Sleet	35	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04283	Sleet	36	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04284	Sleet	37	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04285	Sleet	38	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14

YB04286	Sleet	39	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04288	Sleet	41	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04290	Sleet	43	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04292	Sleet	45	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04294	Sleet	47	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04306	Sleet	59	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04307	Sleet	61	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04313	Sleet	68	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04325	Sleet	122	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB04436	Sleet	93	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB45604	Wet	1	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB45613	Wet	10	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB45615	Wet	12	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB45617	Wet	14	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB45619	Wet	16	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14
YB45621	Wet	18	StrataGold Corporation - 100%	2026-12-31	115P14

B. Access

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

C. Target Area

i) Property History

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





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

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

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

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

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

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





Figure 3- Diamond and RC drillhole locations.

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

The Clear Creek property returned to StrataGold Corporation in 2012.

In 2015 StrataGold conducted an exploration program which consisted of 504 soil samples, 52 rock chip samples, and re-logging of the diamond drill core from 2011. The core re-logging established that the majority of high values were returned from intervals containing one or more widely spaced quartz-arsenopyrite veins, locally sheeted, ranging from <1 cm to 5 cm in width. Several specks of gold are visible in some veins.

In 2017 StrataGold conducted a LiDAR, air photo, and airborne mag and radiometric survey over the claim block.

In 2020 Stratagold repaired a washout on the Bear Paw Breccia Road using available heavy equipment. This allowed access to the Bear Paw Zone to conduct a short soil program which amounted to 652 soil samples. A second phase program was planned for September consisting of ground geophysical surveys performed by Aurora Geosciences and mobe into site commenced. However, due to poor weather conditions impeding access into the site via the Clear Creek Road, this program was cancelled.

ii) Regional Geology

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

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



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

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

iii) Property Geology

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

iv) Deposit Type and Mineralization

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 6- Historic soil and silt data.



Figure 7: Gold in soils contour map including the 2020 soil grids.

D. Target Rationale

The 2021 program was a continuation from the previous year's program primarily focusing on the Bear Paw Zone. During last year's program, the weather the completion of the planned ground mag survey and trenching. The 2021 program was planned to complete the ground mag survey and trenching to attempt to characterize ground mag response over and near the Bear Paw zone as well as trench sample the Rhosgobel Stock and the Bear Paw Zone exposed along the road. This is intended to generate targets for future drilling campaigns.

E. 2021 Exploration Program

For the 2021 program, the exploration crew stayed at Nels Harper's placer camp as the Clear Creek Camp was being used by Sitka Exploration. Prior to sampling, excavators were contracted from Sitka Exploration to complete the trenching along the Bear Paw access road and around the Bear Paw Zone. Trench sampling and a ground magnetic geophysical survey was conducted for a total of 7 days between July 31st to September 4, 2021.

Sample Method

The trench beginning and end locations where taken using a handheld GPS and trench surveys were taken using a Brunton compass. The trenches were sampled in 2-meter intervals. The intervals were marked out using marking paint and a 30m measuring tape and the samples were collected using geotools and placed into poly bags with a corresponding sample tag.

All trench samples from the Clear Creek 2021 program were analyzed at SGS Canada Inc. of Burnaby, B.C. utilizing the GE_ICP40Q12, 34-element analytical package with GE_FAA50V5 50-gram fire assay with gravimetric finish for gold on all samples. All trench samples were shipped to SGS Canada Inc.'s Whitehorse preparation facility. There, samples were sorted and crushed to appropriate particle size (coarse crush) and representatively split to a smaller size (250 grams) for shipment to SGS Canada Inc.'s Burnaby analytical laboratory facilities. Detection limits can be found in Table 1.

	Analysis				
Туре	Detection limits	Code			
Rock	Au 5 - 10,000 ppb	GE_FAA50V5			
Rock	Ag 2 - 100 ppm Fe 0.01 - 15% S 0.005 - 5% Al 0.01 - 15% K 0.01 - 15% Sb 5 - 10,000 ppm As 3 - 10,000 ppm La 0.5 - 10,000 ppm Ba 1 - 10,000 ppm Li 1 - 10,000 ppm Sn 10 - 10,000 ppm Be 0.5 - 2500 ppm	GE_ICP40Q12			

Table 1- Detection Limits

	Mg 0.002 - 15% Sr 0.5 - 10,000 ppm Bi 5 - 10,000 ppm Mn 2 - 10,000 ppm Ti 0.001 - 15% Ca 0.005 - 15% Mo 1 - 10,000 ppm		
Rock	V 2 - 10,000 ppm Cd 1 - 10,000 ppm Na 0.005 - 15% W 10 - 10,000 ppm Co 1 - 10,000 ppm Ni 1 - 10,000 ppm Y 0.5 - 10,000 ppm Cr 1 - 10,000 ppm P 0.001 - 15% Zn 1 - 10,000 ppm	GE_ICP40Q12	
	Cu 0.5 - 10,000 ppm Pb 2 - 10,000 ppm Zr 0.5 - 10,000 ppm		

i) Trenching Results

The trench locations were selected by accessibility, areas with anomalous gold in soils response, and areas on trend with the Bear Paw Zone mineralization.

The 2021 trenching program identified a highly anomalous gold from within Bear Paw Zone as well as along strike to the East and West.

The best results from the 2021 program returned multi-gram per tonne gold samples from around the Bear Paw Zone which include: 5.22g/t and 2.48 g/t from trench CCTR21-04A, and 2.39 g/t from trench CCTR21-05.

Trenches CCTR21-01A and CCTR21-01B on the western portion of the Rhosgobel Stock along the access road had only a few samples retuning over 100 ppb Au with little to no arsenic or bismuth anomalies.



Figure 8: Trench location map.



Figure 9: Au in trenches - Map 1.



Figure 10: Au in trenches - Map 2.



Figure 11: Au in trenches - Map 3.



Figure 12: Au in trenches - Map 4.



Figure 13: Au in trenches - Map 5.



Figure 14: As in trenches - Map 6.



Figure 15: As in trenches - Map 7.



Figure 16: As in trenches - Map 8.



Figure 17: As in trenches - Map 9.



Figure 18: As in trenches - Map 10.



Figure 19: Bi in trenches - Map 11.



Figure 20: Bi in trenches - Map 12.



Figure 21: Bi in trenches - Map 13.



Figure 22: Bi in trenches - Map 14.



Figure 23: Bi in trenches - Map 15.

ii) Ground-Magnetic Geophysical Survey

For the 2021 program, a ground magnetic survey was carried out over the Bear Paw Zone consisting of north-south oriented 100m spaced lines. A ground survey was done to increase the resolution of the magnetic anomalies previously identified from the airborne magnetic survey that was carried out in 2017.

Figure 24 shows the Clear Creek claim block with residual total magnetic field from the 2017 airborne survey with a magnetic low occurring over the Bear Paw Zone. For comparison, Figure 25 shows a similar magnetic response (magnetic low) with the ground-mag survey over the Bear Paw zone with better defined magnetic features that are only detectable by the detailed ground mag survey.

Survey Parameters and Instrumentation

The magnetic survey utilized a stationary base unit to record the magnetic field to allow for the removal of the diurnal variation in the measured data. The base station recorded data at 3 second intervals. The mobile units recorded the total magnetic field every 12.5m alone the grid line traverses. Calibration measurements were taken by the mobile units at the start and end of each day to account for level shifts between the different instruments and to get a sense of the error in the data. The physical location of the base station and the calibration station was 394,990E /7,080,653N and 394,998E /7,080,649N, respectively.

Geophysical Techniques – Magnetic Survey Method

Magnetic intensity measurements are taken along survey traverses and are used to identify metallic mineralization related to magnetic material in the ground (e.g., magnetite and/or pyrrhotite). Magnetic data are also used as a mapping tool to distinguish rock types and to identify faults, bedding, structure and alteration zones. Line and station intervals are usually determined by the size and depth of the exploration targets.

The magnetic field has both amplitude and direction. The most common technique used in mineral exploration is to measure just the amplitude component using an overhauser magnetometer. The instrument digitally records the survey line, station, total magnetic field and time of day at each station. After each day of surveying, data are downloaded to a computer for archiving and further processing. The earth's magnetic field is continually changing (diurnal variations) so field measurements are calibrated to these variations. The most accurate technique is to establish a stationary base station magnetometer to continually monitor and record the magnetic field over the course of a day. The base station and field magnetometers are synchronized on the basis of time and computer software is used to correct the field data for the diurnal variations.

Data Processing – Acquisition and Quality Assurance Measures

On each day of surveying, geophysical and location information was dumped to external computers for archiving and data processing. Initial quality control of the data was completed by the survey crew at the camp for final quality control, processing and mapping.

Location information measured in the field (ground distances, slopes, azimuths, and GPS control points) are imported into a database. Within the database, automatic calculations are performed to generate UTM coordinates for every survey station. A visual review can then be performed to verify the locational information.

The Magnetic data is corrected for diurnal variation using the following formula:

Datares=Dataraw-Database

where Datares is the residual corrected data, Dataraw is the raw data from the mobile magnetometer, Database is the base station reading for the same time period. In the final spreadsheet, suspect or poorquality points are flagged and removed. Calibration readings are verified to ensure the morning and afternoon readings are within set tolerances to determine instrumentation repeatability and noise of operator. In addition, any static shifts (differences) between multiple the instruments or even between the different days can be corrected for.

Equipment – GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer

Resolution:	0.01	nT, magnetic field gradient
Accuracy:	0.2	nT over operating range
Range:	20,000) to 120,000 nT
Gradient Tolerance:	Over	10,000 nT/meter
Reading:	Initiat	ed by keyboard depression, external trigger or carriage return via RS-232C
Input/Output:	6 Pin	weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and optional analog output
Power Requirement	s: 12V	200 mA peak (during polarization)
	30 mA	standby
	300 m/	A peak in gradiometer
Power Source:	Interi	nal 12V, 1,9 Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, other optional
External 12V power	source	can be used
Battery Charger:	Input	: 110/220V AC, 50/60 Hz and/or 12V DC
	Output	: 12V dual level charging
Oper. Temperature:	-400	C to 60C
Battery Voltage:	10V n	nin. to 15V max.



Figure 24: 2017 Airborne TMI Survey with 2020 soil area overlay.



Figure 25: Ground Magnetic Survey over the Bear Paw Zone.



Figure 26: Ground Magnetic Survey over the Bear Paw Zone with historic drilling.

F. Discussion

The 2021 trenching program returned very encouraging results especially around the Bear Paw Zone. Muti-gram gold samples as well as long intervals of lower grade gold prove that the exploration efforts were warranted. More trenching is recommended along strike east and west to see if the mineralization continues.

Soil campaigns from previous years around the Bear Paw Zone show an Au-bismuth correlation but do not have the typical association with arsenic as in the Rhosgobel and Contact zones. Although the soils assays had a low Au-As correlation the trench samples around the Bear Paw Zone did have the typical Au-As-Bi association. The reason for this is unknown and will need to be further investigated.

The trenches on the western portion of the Rhosgobel stock along the access road were not very anomalous in gold, arsenic or bismuth. These trenches (CCTR21-01A and CCTR21-01B) were difficult to excavate and sample due to large granodiorite boulders as well as deep overburden. More trenching is recommended around the historic gold in soil anomalies on the Rhosgobel Stock.

The 2021 Clear Creek ground magnetic survey was partially cut short by time constraints before the southern portion of the Bear Paw Zone was finished. The ground-mag survey worked well in outlining the magnetic features at a higher resolution that were not visible from the 2017 airborne magnetic survey. An extension of the ground-mag survey is needed to fully define the magnetic low over the Bear Paw Zone as well as the other magnetic anomalies further west.

Future drilling is recommended in the Bear Paw Zone and the ground magnetic survey in conjunction with trenching to aid in defining further target areas.

G. Recommendations

Results of the 2021 program have led to a number of recommendations for future exploration work in the area:

- Continued trenching or test pit exploration on the eastern and western portion of the Bear Paw Zone.
- Extending the ground geophysical survey over the southern portion of the Bear Paw zone to further define the magnetic low.

Along with recommendations previously recommended but not yet completed:

- Detailed rock sampling, and/or channel sampling to the east of the drilled area in the Contact Zone. Further soil sampling in this area is not needed but the grid may be extended south towards Rhosgobel.
- Further soil sampling, mapping and pit or trench sampling in the G2 area to follow up on the 2015 results.
- Trenching around the Rhosgobel soil anomalies.
- Drilling at the Bear Paw Zone as well as Rhosgobel.

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I. Statement of Qualifications

I, Helena Kristina Kuikka, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am a geologist in the mineral exploration industry employed by Victoria Gold Corp.

I am an author of the technical report "YUKON MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (YMEP) FINAL REPORT FOR A TARGET EVALUATION PROGRAM ON THE CLEAR CREEK PROPERTY, YUKON".

I am registered as a professional geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

I am a graduate of Simon Fraser University, Canada, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Earth Sciences-Geology.

I have actively engaged in the mineral exploration industry since 2008.

Dated this 28th day of March, 2022

Helona Kurkica

Helena Kuikka, P.Geo., VP Exploration

I, Steven Wozniak am a geologist in the Yukon mineral exploration industry employed by Victoria Gold Corp.

I am the author of the technical report titled "YUKON MINERAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (YMEP) FINAL REPORT FOR A TARGET EVALUATION PROGRAM ON THE CLEAR CREEK PROPERTY, YUKON".

I am a graduate of Mount Royal University, Canada, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.

I have actively engaged in the mineral exploration industry since 2011.

Dated this 28th day of March, 2022

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Steven Wozniak BSc.