



March 2019

2018 Northwest Territories Mineral Exploration Overview

2018 Territories du Nord-Ouest Rapport Sur Les Activités d'Exploration Minère



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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Government of
Northwest Territories

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English

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French

Kīspin ki nitawihtīn ē nīhīyawihk ōma ācimōwin, tipwāsinān.

Cree

Tłichq̄ yatı k'ee. Dı wegodi newq̄ de, gots'o gonede.

Tłuchq

ʔerihʔkʲi s Dəne Sų ʔiné yatı t'a huts'elkər xa beyá yatı theʔa ʔat'e, nuwe ts'ən yotı.

Chipewyan

Edi gondi dehgah got'ie zhatié k'eę' edat'eh enahddhę nıde naxets'e'edahlı.

South Slavey

K'ahshó got'ine xədə k'é hederi ɣedihtl'é yeriniwę nidé dule.

North Slavey

Jii gwandak izhii gin̄jì k vat'atr'iją hch'uu zhit yinoththan ji', diits'at ginohkhii.

Gwich'in

Uvanittuaq ilitchurisukupku Inuvialuktun, ququagluta.

Inuvialuktun

[illegible]

Inuktitut

Hapkua titiqqat pijumagupkit Inuinnaqtun, uvaptinnut hivajarlutit.

Inuinnaqtun

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Executive Summary

Trade negotiations, rising interest rates and newly-implemented trade tariffs have made it difficult to gain an impression of the mood of the minerals industry in the Northwest Territories (NWT).

One of the most reliable indicators of exploration health – claims staked vs. lapsed – continued an upward trend that began in 2018. In 2018, 268 claims covering 184,985 hectares were added and only 70 claims covering 58,876 hectares were released; a significant increase in area covered by mineral claims (Figure 1). New staking included large areas in the Mackenzie Mountains, complimented by a re-staking of claims in the Lac de Gras region and an expansion of claims in the Yellowknife area.

Although diamonds remain the only commodity currently mined in the NWT, several new projects targeting technology metals emerged or advanced this year. Lithium and cobalt were commodities much discussed in the press, and vanadium was also represented by new projects.

NWT mineral producers continued to advance their projects in 2018 (Figure 2). At the Diavik Mine, the opening of the A21 project was celebrated ahead of schedule in August. The first ore was uncovered in March and the new pit is scheduled to reach full production capacity during the fourth quarter of 2018. In 2018, the Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine recovered 6,936,894 carats of diamond with grades of the ore and value of the stones outperforming expectations. Positive results from the production were augmented by mine site exploration success, identifying additional tonnage in the Hearne Pipe, and the discovery of the Currie kimberlite within the shell of the Tuzo pit.

At the Ekati Mine, current surface operations include the Pigeon, Sable and Lynx open pits. Underground operations at the Koala pit were to be concluded by the end of 2018. The Misery Underground Project is now underway and the expansion of Misery Camp is slated for early 2019.

The Territory saw activity at several diamond, gold, base metal and lithium exploration projects (Figure 2). Pine Point Mining expanded their exploration efforts with an aggressive drill program to define new resources in the Pine Point zinc district. Nighthawk continued exploring the Indin Lake volcanic belt and announced an improved resource at their Colomac project.

Closer to Yellowknife, TerraX continued drilling gold targets including the Crestaurum shear and the extension of the Sam Otto zone on their growing Yellowknife City Gold Project with good results. Far Resources was able to intersect high-grade lithium concentrations at Hidden Lake. NWT Mineral Exploration is summarized in (Table 1).

2017-2018 saw the Mining Incentive Program (MIP) budget increased from \$400,000 to

\$1 million. This funding was dispersed to 13 exploration projects – seven companies and six prospectors. This investment resulted in additional exploration investment of over \$2.5 million and led to many encouraging advancements in the funded projects.

In 2018, \$991,065 of MIP funding has been allocated to 17 exploration projects operated by nine prospectors and eight companies.

Résumé

Avec les négociations commerciales en cours, les taux d'intérêt à la hausse et les tarifs douaniers nouvellement imposés, il est difficile de prendre le pouls du secteur minier des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (TNO). L'un des indicateurs les plus fiables de la santé des activités d'exploration - le nombre de claims jalonnés comparativement au nombre de claims non utilisés - a poursuivi sa tendance à la hausse amorcée en 2018.

Au cours de l'année 2018, 268 claims couvrant 184 985 hectares ont été ajoutés et seulement 70 claims couvrant 58 876 hectares ont été abandonnés, ce qui constitue une augmentation significative de la superficie couverte par des claims miniers (figure 1). Les nouveaux claims jalonnés comprennent de vastes zones dans les monts Mackenzie, des claims jalonnés à nouveau dans la région du lac de Gras et une expansion des claims dans la région de Yellowknife.

Bien que le diamant demeure le seul produit extrait actuellement aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest, plusieurs nouveaux projets ciblant les métaux technologiques ont vu le jour ou ont progressé au cours de cette année. Le lithium et le cobalt ont monopolisé l'attention de la presse, et de nouveaux projets d'extraction du vanadium ont également fait parler d'eux.

Les producteurs miniers des TNO ont continué à faire progresser leurs projets en 2018 (figure 2). À la mine de Diavik, l'ouverture du projet A21 a eu lieu en août, plus tôt que prévu. L'extraction de minerai a débutée en mars et la nouvelle mine devrait atteindre sa pleine capacité de production au cours du quatrième trimestre de 2018. Au cours de 2018, la mine de diamants Gahcho Kué a récupéré plus de 6 936 894 carats de diamant, avec des teneurs en minerai et en valeur qui dépassent les attentes. Ces résultats positifs n'arrivent pas seuls: l'exploration du site minier fut également un succès, du tonnage supplémentaire a été découvert dans la cheminée Hearne, et la kimberlite de Currie a été découverte dans l'enveloppe de la fosse de Tuzo.

À la mine Ekati, les activités de surface actuelles incluent les fosses à ciel ouvert Pigeon, Sable et Lynx. Les opérations souterraines de la fosse Koala seront terminées d'ici la fin de 2018. Le projet souterrain Misery est en cours et l'agrandissement du camp Misery est prévu pour le début de l'année 2019.

Plusieurs projets ténois d'exploration de diamants, d'or, de métaux communs et de lithium ont été mis en œuvre au cours de l'année (figure 2). Le projet minier Pine Point Mining a étendu ses

efforts d'exploration avec un programme dynamique de forage pour trouver de nouvelles ressources dans le district zincifère de Pine Point. Nighthawk a continué d'explorer la ceinture volcanique du lac Indin et a annoncé une amélioration des ressources pour son projet Colomac.

Dans les environs de Yellowknife, TerraX a poursuivi son forage de cibles aurifères, notamment le cisaillement de Crestaurum, et l'agrandissement de la zone Sam Otto de son projet de mine d'or de Yellowknife en pleine croissance, avec de bons résultats. Far Resources a découvert des concentrations de lithium de haute qualité à Hidden Lake. L'exploration minière est résumée au tableau 1.

En 2017-2018, le budget du Programme d'encouragement aux activités minières est passé de 400 000 \$ à 1 000 000 \$; ce budget a été réparti entre 13 projets d'exploration, soit sept sociétés et six prospecteurs. Cet investissement a entraîné des investissements en exploration supplémentaires de plus de 2,5 millions de dollars, et permis de nombreuses avancées encourageantes dans les projets financés.

En 2018, une enveloppe de 991 065 dollars provenant du Programme d'encouragement aux activités minières a été allouée à 17 projets d'exploration, réalisés par neuf prospecteurs et huit sociétés.

Figure 1. 2018 NWT Mineral Tenure and Tenure Activity

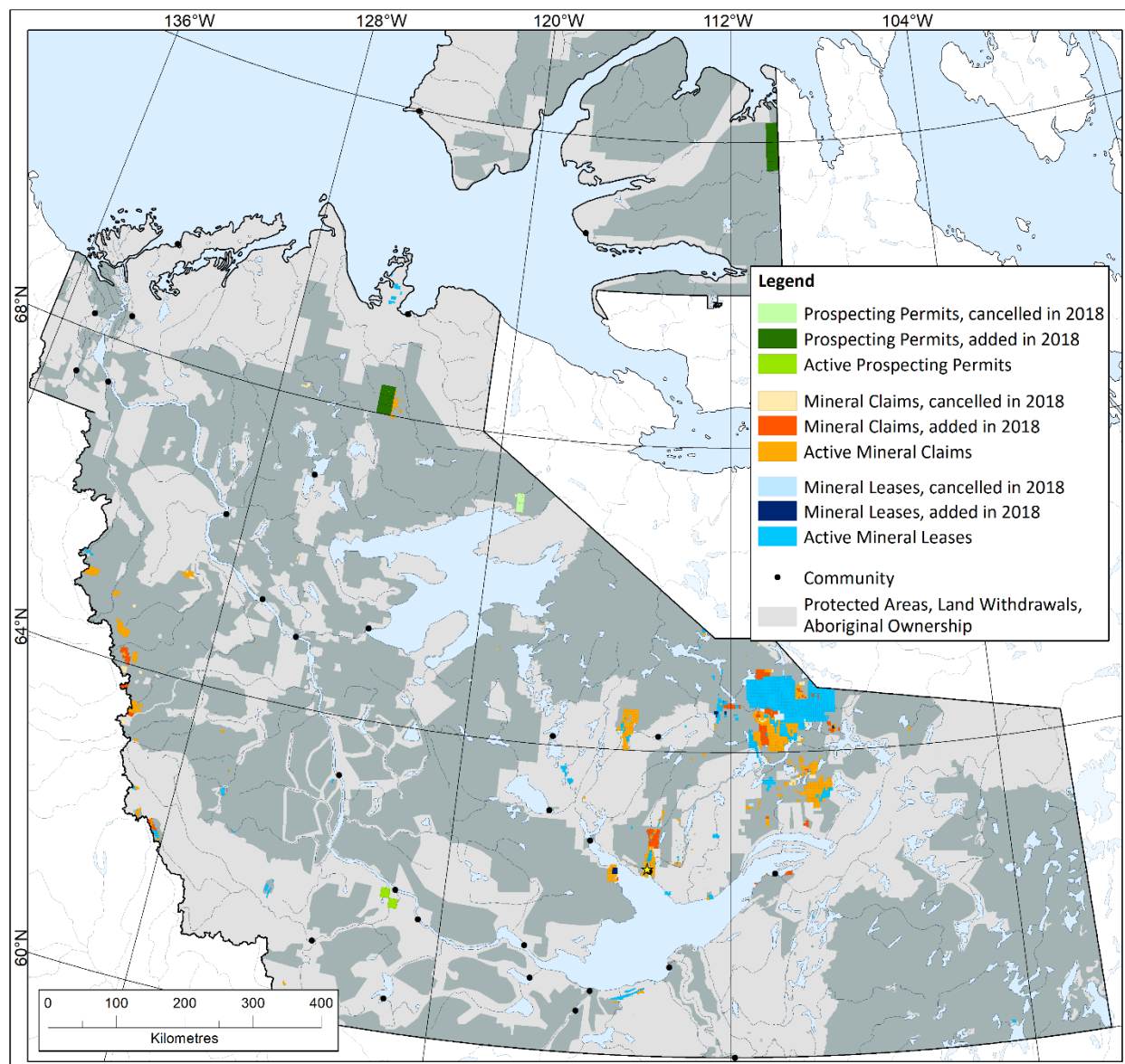


Figure 2. 2018 NWT Producing Mines and Mineral Exploration Projects



Table 1. Summary of 2018 NWT Mineral Exploration Activity

Operator/Partner	Property	Commodity	Drilling	Geophysics	Sampling and Other Work
Dominion Diamond Mines	Ekati	Diamond	Some drilling	Airborne Mag Survey	
Dominion Diamond Mines / North Arrow	LDG	Diamond	125 shallow reverse circ. 9 diamond drill (1013m)		9 pits
De Beers Group of Companies / Mountain Province Diamonds	Gahcho Kué	Diamond	Drilling Hearne, Tuzo-5034 Corridor, Curry		
Mountain Province Diamonds	Kennady	Diamond	Drilling Faraday 2, Faraday, Kelvin-Faraday Corridor (17 Holes)		
North Arrow	Loki	Diamond	Drilling (6 Holes)		
Arctic Star Exploration Corp. / Margaret Lake	Diagras	Diamond		Ground Gravity (133 stations), Magnetic (152 line-km) and Electromagnetic (112 line-km)	
Margaret Lake Diamonds Inc.	Margaret Lake	Diamond	Drilling (5 Targets)		
Olivut Resources / Talmora Diamond	Seahorse	Diamond		Airborne Suvey (postponed)	
GGL Resource Corp.	Bishop/ Courageous	Diamond		Ground mag, OhmMapper EM, bathymetric/ gravity surveys	

Table 1. Summary of 2018 NWT Mineral Exploration Activity (*Continued*)

Operator/Partner	Property	Commodity	Drilling	Geophysics	Sampling and Other Work
GGL Resource Corp.	Rhombus	Diamond		Ground mag, OhmMapper EM, bathymetric/gravity surveys	
Vanadium North	Van	Vanadium			Mapping, Staking
Far Resources / 92 Resource	Hidden Lake	Lithium	10 Hole (1079 m)		Metallurgical Testing
Avalon Advanced Materials	Nechlacho	Lithium/ REE			Biogeochem. (80 samples), Core Sampling (41 samples), Road/Power corridor study
Fortune Minerals	NICO	Cobalt-Gold-Bismuth-Copper			Site Preparation, Metallurgical Testing
Norzinc	Prairie Creek	Zinc-Lead-Silver			Engineering. Helicopter road program
Osisko Metals	Pine Point	Zinc-Lead	50,000 Metres (3-7 Drills)		NI43-101 Resource Study
Rover Metals	Cabin Lake	Gold		UAS Mag (102 line-km)	Geochem (485 samples), Mapping
Nighthawk Gold Corp.	Indin Lake	Gold	25,000 Metres (3 Drills)	Ground IP, LiDAR	NI43-101 Resource Study, Mapping, Prospecting
TerraX Minerals	Yellowknife City	Gold	16 Holes (6118 m)	Helicopter Mag and Radiometric (6409 line-km), LiDAR (434 sq km)	Mapping, Prospecting, Channel Sampling, Environmental, Archeology Studies

Table 1. Summary of 2018 NWT Mineral Exploration Activity (*Continued*)

Operator/Partner	Property	Commodity	Drilling	Geophysics	Sampling and Other Work
Nickerson	Aye	Gold			Prospecting, Geochemical Survey
Sixty North Gold	Mon	Gold			Chip Sampling, Metallurgy, Prospecting, Biogeochemistry (155 spruce bark), Trenching
Evrin	Astro (Mackenzie Mtns)	Gold			1046 stream sediment, 400 rock chip, 2300 soil, detailed mapping, and staking
Seabridge	Courageous Lake	Gold	Drilling 36 Hole (7200 m)		

Northwest Territories Mining

Diavik Diamond Mine

The Diavik Diamond Mine, owned by Rio Tinto (60%) and joint venture partner Dominion Diamond Mines (40%), began production in 2003. In 2018, the culmination of a four year, \$US 350 million development period for production from A21, the fourth kimberlite in the Diavik mine plan, commenced. With the first ore uncovered in March, Diavik again has an open pit source of ore to complement underground production from A154N, A154S and the A418 kimberlites. The new pit was officially opened August 20, 2018, and reached production capacity during the fourth quarter. The new development is expected to sustain production levels for the next four years. The current life of mine plan for Diavik extends production to 2025.

Diavik Diamond Mine recovered 7.264 million carats of diamond from 2.530 million tonnes of ore in 2018. This is 3% less than total carats recovered in 2017, year over year lower grades were partially offset by higher tonnage throughput (see Table 2).

Table 2. Diavik Diamond Mine production, 2018.

	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Full Year 2017	Full Year 2018
Ore processed ('000 tonnes)	556	652	670	651	2,190	2,530
Diamonds recovered ('000 carats)	1,774	1,916	1,776	1,797	7,486	7,264

Diavik Diamond Mine has revealed the Diavik Stars of the Arctic. They are three exceptional stones; a 177.71 carats white gem diamond (Vega); a 59.1-carat white gem quality rough diamond (Altair); and a 24.82 carat fancy yellow diamond (Capella). These along with other stones greater than 10.8 carats were sold by special tender.

Ekati Diamond Mine

The Ekati Diamond Mine consists of the Core Zone, which is the primary focus of mining operations, and the adjacent Buffer Zone, which is the focus of new development and exploration efforts. The Core Zone, in which Dominion Diamond Mines has an 88.9% participating interest with Stewart Blusson owning the remainder, encompasses 175 mining leases totalling almost 173,000 hectares. Dominion has 100% ownership of the Buffer Zone.

Current operations at the mine include the Pigeon, Sable and Lynx open pits. Underground operations at the Koala pit were to be concluded by the end of 2018. The Misery Underground Project is now underway with construction of the portal completed in the summer of 2018. The expansion of Misery Camp is slated for early 2019.

In 2016, the company announced it planned to begin construction of the Jay pipe at Ekati Mine in 2018, a year later than previously planned. This year, Dominion Diamond Mines reported that it was slowing down its Jay pipe project. Work planned for this year has been put on hold while the company studied the project's profitability. The new Jay open pit would extend the Ekati Mine's life to 2033. Without such a replacement, production at Ekati will end in 2023.

Summer exploration on the Ekati mine property included airborne magnetic surveys and diamond drilling. Exploration activities also continued on the Lac de Gras joint venture between Dominion and North Arrow Minerals.

Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine

The Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine (51% De Beers Group of Companies, 49% Mountain Province Diamonds) is the world's largest new diamond mine. It is based on a cluster of four diamondiferous kimberlites, three of which are being developed and mined under the initial 12-year mine plan. Having now finished its second year of full production, the Gahcho Kué

diamond mine moved over 41 million tonnes of rock to produce 2,908,184 tonnes of ore. 3,194,360 tonnes of ore (including previously-stockpiled ore) were processed to recover 6,936,894 carats of diamond. The full year average head grade is calculated at 2.17 carats per tonne (vs. a grade of 2.14 carats per tonne for 2017). Ore is currently being mined from the 5034 kimberlite, and since April 2018, from the Hearne kimberlite. The grades of the ore, value of the stones and mining rates continue to outperform expectations despite extensive waste development from the Hearne pipe in Q2 and a planned mill maintenance shutdown in Q3. For the full year 2018, the Company sold 3,252,491 carats at an average value of \$USD 74 per carat (\$CAD 96 per carat) for total proceeds of \$USD 240 million (\$CAD 311 million).

The plant continued to perform well as a result of ongoing improvements and optimization work since commercial production began in early 2017. The recovered grade also continued to exceed expectations, a key driver in achieving production targets. Highlights this year include the recovery of a 95-carat white octahedron of top clarity, the largest gem-quality stone since production commenced. A 60.59-carat, fancy vivid yellow octahedra was recovered in August 2018.

Mountain Province Diamonds reported their prices realized per sale of their share of the diamonds from the Gahcho Kué Mine. The first eight sales of 2018 have shown considerable variation in carats sold and value per carat, but net sales proceeds realized has remained relatively constant (Table 3). From this data, the average price realized for these stones has been approximately \$USD 74 per carat.

Table 3. Mountain Province Diamonds sales results, carats sold and prices realized for Mountain Province's 49% share of 2018 Gahcho Kué production.

	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Oct	Nov
Sale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Carats (000's)	351	177	451	350	356	335	411	367	246
Million US\$	27.3	25.1	26.4	28.3	30.3	22.2	26.9	24.2	17.7
US\$/carat	78	142	59	81	85	66	65	66	72

The partners conducted a detailed exploration program focused on three objectives: drill test for extensions to the Hearne kimberlite between the north and south lobes; drill test the corridor between 5034 and Tuzo pipes, particularly around the North pipe kimberlite, and; drill test the Curie ground gravity target located between the Tesla and Tuzo kimberlites.

Additional kimberlite breccia between the north and south lobes at Hearne was confirmed, extending vertically from 40 metres depth to at least as deep as 220 metres. Drill testing of the corridor between the 5034 and Tuzo pipes has focused on the zone between the 5034 pipe and the North pipe and an area immediately northeast of the North pipe. Drilling has confirmed

kimberlitic material between the north lobe of 5034 and the North pipe, as well as in the corridor extending northeast of the North pipe towards Tuzo. This new kimberlitic material extends vertically from 248 metres to 350 metres depth. At the Curie target, kimberlite was intersected at a vertical depth of only 18 metres, with intersections up to 52 metres wide, the deepest intercept at 119 metres depth. The Curie kimberlite lies within the proposed open pit mine shell for the Tuzo kimberlite, and midway between Tuzo and the Tesla kimberlite.

The exploration work is estimated to show potential for the addition of 1.5 to 2.8 million tonnes and 2.2 to 4.2 million carats to the resource. Work on developing the model and resource estimates for additional kimberlite on the Hearne and the 5034 North Lobe/North Pipe Extension continues. The exploration program is ongoing and is scheduled for completion during Q1 of 2019. The results will be incorporated into a modified mine plan. These kimberlite discoveries are within the present mine plan area and if economic, will contribute tonnage to extend mine life at Gahcho Kué.

Northwest Territories Diamond Exploration

Kennady Diamonds

On April 13, 2018, Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. and Kennady Diamonds Inc. announced the successful completion of their business combination, pursuant to which Mountain Province has acquired all of the common shares of Kennady Diamonds.

On May 23, 2018, Mountain Province Diamonds announced the completion of the winter drilling program at their Kennady North Project. Three drill rigs were active on the program: one dedicated to delineation drilling on Faraday 2, a second dedicated to geotechnical drilling on the Faraday kimberlites, and the third testing exploration targets within the Kelvin-Faraday Corridor (Table 4).

Delineation drilling on the northwest extension of the Faraday 2 kimberlite has been completed. The northwest extension, discovered in 2017, extends the Faraday 2 kimberlite by over 150 metres. In early April, a third drill rig tested eight geophysically-defined exploration targets in close proximity to the Faraday and Kelvin kimberlites with 17 drill holes (Table 5). Kimberlite was intersected in all holes with the longest intercept being 6.85 metres of coherent kimberlite. The intersections are not interpreted as a single pipe but as part of a kimberlite sheet complex.

Drill holes KDI-18-012a and 12b were designed to test for the extension of the Faraday 2 body along strike to the northwest. Vertical hole 18-012a is interpreted to have intersected the marginal zone of the kimberlite as evidenced by the regular intervals of country rock gneiss interbedded within the kimberlite.

Table 4. Faraday 2 delineation drilling program, 2018.

Drill Hole	Drill Hole Purpose	Azimuth	Inclination	Kimberlite Intercepts (m)			End of Hole (m)
				From	To	Intercept*	
KDI-18-012a	Delineation/Exploration	000	-90	254.33	270.52	15.18**	334
				279.68	292.94	11.37**	
				297.36	298.34	0.45**	
				304.00	305.45	0.51**	
KDI-18-012b	Delineation/Exploration	305	-80	-	-	-	317
KDI-18-013	Delineation/Geotech	038	-66	258.69	288.97	28.05**	319
KDI-18-019	Delineation/Exploration	039	-67	306.83	315.45	8.62	337
				322.75	323.80	1.05	
				330.63	331.00	0.37	
KDI-18-022	Delineation	040	-68	250.50	295.25	44.75	307

*Intercepts are not true widths. **Includes minor country rock intercepts.

Hole 18-012b was drilled to the northwest along the projected strike of the body and did not intersect kimberlite, indicating that the pipe had changed orientation. Angled drill hole 18-019 was subsequently drilled in a north-easterly direction and it clipped the bottom edge of the body, indicating that the pipe was likely trending to the north.

Drill hole 18-013 deviated slightly and intersected the kimberlite off centre and across 28 metres compared to the 50-metre intervals achieved in adjacent delineation holes. In comparison, drill hole 18-022 hit close to the target zone for a 44.75 metre kimberlite intercept. Irrespective of minor deviations in some of the drill holes, the entry and exit pierce points will provide valuable information to advance the three-dimensional modelling of the pipe.

The final hole of the geotechnical program was completed on Faraday 1-3. The hole was designed to test the geotechnical characteristics of the country rock for the purposes of open pit mine design and was not targeted to intersect kimberlite.

Table 5. Results for exploration targets tested under Faraday Lake.

Drill Hole	Target	Azimuth	Inclination	Kimberlite Intercepts (m)			End of Hole (m)
				From	To	Intercept*	
Targets Near the Faraday Kimberlites							
KDI-18-014a	Target #18-01	000	-90	34.53	35.55	1.02	165
				46.20	46.31	0.11	
KDI-18-014b	Target #18-01	017	-45	89.33	89.54	0.21	199
				91.15	93.64	2.49	
				95.18	95.47	0.29	
				96.89	98.09	1.20	
KDI-18-015	Target #18-01	283	-45	78.87	79.18	0.31	199
				91.66	97.30	5.41**	
KDI-18-016a	Target #18-02	000	-90	64.48	66.49	2.01	119
				75.18	76.91	0.93**	
KDI-18-016b	Target #18-02	220	-65	61.03	61.31	0.28	131
				62.00	65.37	2.29**	
KDI-18-016c	Target #18-02	220	-45	66.89	68.98	1.68**	122
				79.51	82.65	3.14	
KDI-18-018a	Target #18-03	000	-90	128.00	133.00	5.00	179
KDI-18-018b	Target #18-03	341	-62	192.73	193.16	0.43	269
				198.02	198.79	0.77	
				203.61	204.13	0.52	
				225.27	225.77	0.50	
				238.64	239.66	1.02	
KDI-18-020b	Target #18-04	145	-45	56.70	56.83	0.13	116
				59.53	60.08	0.55	
				61.92	62.00	0.08	
				68.97	70.04	1.07	
KDI-18-020c	Target #18-04	145	-71	60.22	63.28	3.06	119
KDI-18-021a	Target #18-05	000	-90	69.60	75.58	4.37**	126
KDI-18-021b	Target #18-05	125	-45	61.26	64.94	3.68	152
KDI-18-023	Target #18-06	220	-76	68.00	69.00	1.00	119
KDI-18-024	Target #18-07	145	-55	59.25	60.50	1.25	121
				66.00	66.50	0.50	
				83.50	84.00	0.50	
Target Near the Kelvin Kimberlite							
KDI-18-025	Target #18-08	135	-55	37.75	45.00	6.85**	119
KDI-18-026	Target #18-08	135	-55	38.00	42.50	4.50	114

*Intercepts are not true widths. **Includes minor country rock intercepts.

Mountain Province will be conducting additional enhancement work on its 100%-held Kennady properties. Drilling conducted in 2017 extended the Faraday 2 kimberlite by 150 metres to the northwest, and core from this program has been submitted to Saskatchewan Research Council for microdiamond recovery. The microdiamond data will then be used to extend the inferred resource at Faraday 2, which will be reported in early 2019. A winter 2019 exploration program is also scheduled to drill test geophysical anomalies located immediately to the southwest of the Gahcho Kué Mine.

Dominion Diamond Mines

Dominion Diamond Mines is the operator on the 147,000 hectare LDG project, a joint venture between Dominion Diamond Mines and North Arrow Minerals. In the spring of 2018, Dominion drilled 31 shallow reverse circulation holes on eight targets and seven diamond drill holes totaling 1013 metres on two targets. No new kimberlites were discovered. The Big Blue kimberlite, a previously discovered pipe on the property, was tested with one reverse circulation hole and two diamond drill holes. Petrographic and microdiamond results are pending. In the fall, exploration continued with 93 reverse circulation holes sampling the till column and nine hand dug sample pits over 13 target areas. With expenditures from the 2018 work expected to total approximately \$CAD 4 million, the ownership of the joint venture project will stand at approximately 75% Dominion Diamond Mines and 25% North Arrow Minerals.

North Arrow

On April 5, 2018, North Arrow Minerals Inc. announced the discovery of a new kimberlite during its winter exploration drilling program at the company's 100% owned Loki Diamond Project. The project is located in the Lac de Gras region, approximately 30 kilometres southwest of the Ekati Diamond Mine and immediately west of North Arrow's Lac de Gras Joint Venture Diamond Project with Dominion Diamond Mines.

Target 465 was initially tested with a south oriented drill hole (18-465-01) that encountered granite country rock with intermittent, non-magnetic mafic dykes and localized fracturing down to a depth of 142 metres (Table 6). A second drill hole (18-465-02), positioned approximately 30 metres to the west, was drilled from south to north and encountered a 20.85 metre interval of black to olive green kimberlite with up to and locally exceeding 10% country rock (granite) dilution. The kimberlite is generally altered and kimberlite indicator minerals including altered olivine and rare garnet have been observed. The drilling suggests 465 may dip steeply to the south.

Table 6. Loki winter drilling program.

Drill Hole	Azimuth	Angle	Target/ Kimberlite	Kimberlite			
				From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	EOH (metres)
18-465-01	180	-58	465	N/A			142
18-465-02	0	-51	465	37.68	58.53	20.85 ¹⁾	148
18-EG05-05	N/A	-90	EG05	17.53	169	151.47 ²⁾	169
18-EG05-06	0	-60	EG05 West	N/A			148

1) Includes country rock (granite) blocks from 37.97 to 38.60 metres and 50.80 to 53.43 metres.

2) Includes laminated mudstone from 74.21 to 85.23 metres.

Caustic fusion analyses of 164.7 kg of kimberlite EG05 have returned 28 diamonds greater than the 0.106 mm sieve size and caustic fusion analyses of 40.9 kg of kimberlite 465, discovered in 2018, have returned a single diamond greater than the 0.150 mm sieve size (Table 7).

Table 7. Caustic fusion analyses of kimberlites EG05 and 465.

		Number of diamonds per sieve size (mm square mesh sieve)							
Kimberlite	Sample weight dry (Kg)	+0.106 -0.150	+0.150 -0.212	+0.212 -0.300	+0.300 -0.425	+0.425 -0.600	+0.600 -0.850	+0.850 -1.18	Total stones
EG05	164.7	19	5	1	3	0	0	0	28
465	40.9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

An ongoing kimberlite indicator mineral (KIM) characterization study has confirmed EG05 hosts a full suite of KIMs including pyrope and eclogitic garnet, chrome diopside, picroilmenite and chromite. The kimberlite remains unconstrained by drilling completed to date and planning is underway for detailed ground gravity surveying in an attempt to better define the extents of the pipe.

The recovery of a single microdiamond from 465 is in line with initial results of petrographic logging and KIM characterization which suggest the kimberlite contains a limited mantle sample. There are no plans for further work on the kimberlite. The Loki Project also hosts a number of untested geophysical drill targets having good kimberlite indicator mineral support. Planning is underway for a drilling campaign to continue evaluating this prospective area of the Lac de Gras region.

Diagras Property

Diagras is a joint venture between Arctic Star Exploration Corp. (40%), and Margaret Lake Diamonds Inc. (60% and operator). Diagras is located 35 kilometres from the Diavik Diamond Mine in the Lac de Gras region. The property originally consisted of 21 contiguous claims covering 18,699 hectares and hosting 12 previously identified kimberlites. This package was augmented with staking of 8 new contiguous claims covering 3896 hectares, increasing the Diagras property to a total of 22,595 hectares within 29 mineral claims, covering a total of 20 known kimberlites on the property.

Exploration at Diagras in 2018, consisted of gravity, magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) ground surveys focused around historically identified kimberlites as well as other airborne geophysical anomalies with kimberlite like signatures.

Fieldwork was completed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. and Initial Exploration Services Inc. between May 27 and June 6, 2018. The geophysical surveys targeted kimberlite intrusions and were designed to investigate areas proximal to known kimberlites as well as explore new target areas. Warm temperatures during the time of the surveys forced a premature end to the program. A total of 133 gravity stations, 152 line-kilometres of ground magnetics and 11.2 line-kilometres of Ohm Mapper survey were completed, with DG007, HL02 and Suzanne emerging as targets, showing evidence of multi-phase kimberlite complexes.

At Suzanne, a combined EM and gravity anomaly distinctly breaks a diabase dyke, with a separate magnetic low to the south. The anomaly is large enough (250 metres) to warrant more than one drill hole to search for different phases. At HL02, two long angle holes had been completed previously from the shoreline intersecting this kimberlite. The magnetic signature in this area is complex, suggesting the possibility of untested phases. The partly completed EM survey conducted this year shows an EM anomaly associated with the kimberlite but not tested by previous drilling.

At the DG007 anomaly, previous explorers targeted a "classic" Lac de Gras magnetic and EM anomaly. Two holes were drilled but intersected only granite. One of the drill collars has been found in the field and its position is displaced from that reported in assessment files, possibly due to GPS errors. Drilling to properly explain this target is still required.

Plans are to drill test the 2017 and 2018 targets as well as generate more targets through an expanded ground geophysical and drill program in spring 2019.

Margaret Lake Property

Margaret Lake Diamonds Inc. drill tested five separate targets at their wholly-owned Margaret Lake property in a program that lasted from mid-May to early June (Table 8). No kimberlite was intersected. Each of the targets tested displayed either a ground gravity low, bedrock conductor or combination of both.

The ML-06 and ML-07 targets intersected altered and “broken” granite which explained the geophysical anomaly and could suggest proximity to a kimberlite intrusion. The ML-051 gravity low anomaly was explained by the deep overburden. The ML-07 and ML-08 targets' geophysical signatures were not explained by the drilling. The company also has a several other untested targets remaining. The drilling campaign was based out of Kelvin Camp operated by Aurora Geoscience Ltd. and owned by Mountain Province Diamonds.

Table 8. Exploration drilling results for the Margaret Lake property.

Anomaly	Drill Hole	TD (metres)	Bearing/ Dip degrees	Location and comments
ML-06	MLD-18-001	136	035/50	579482 E, 7042260 N 19 m overburden. Intersected broken and altered granite
ML-051	MLD-18-002	40	225/-70	591435 E, 7047461.1 N Hole lost in overburden
ML-06	MLD-18-03	100	035/-70	579721.5 E, 7042211.1 N 22 m of overburden, granite
ML-041	MLD-18-04	135	145/-50	585787.2 E, 7048534.4 N 17 m overburden, altered broken granite, minor granite breccia, mafic dyke
ML-07	MLD-18-05	135	148/-60	579063.8 E, 7041636.9 N 5 m of overburden, broken granite
ML-08	MLD-18-06	93	207/-55	579708.4 E, 7032813.5 N 9 m of overburden, gneiss

Seahorse Project

In July 2018, Olivut Resources Ltd. signed an option agreement with Talmora Diamond Inc. to earn 50% on the Seahorse Project, part of Talmora's Horton Project south of Paulatuk. During August, crews and equipment were mobilized to initiate an airborne geophysical survey. Unseasonable, extremely poor weather conditions hampered the airborne geophysical survey. Reconnaissance work to assist with the planned drill program was carried out.

The area covered by the Seahorse Project could be the source of the numerous (18) macro diamonds found in regional stream sediment samples down ice to the west, as well as the positive indicator mineral chemistry found regionally. Plans include drill testing the targets as soon as practical.

GGL Resources Corp.

On September 18, 2018, GGL Resources Corp. announced that it had received final results and completed modelling and evaluations from ground geophysical programs conducted earlier in the year near known diamondiferous kimberlites at its wholly owned Bishop and Rhombus properties in the Lac de Gras region.

Bishop Project

A combination of detailed ground magnetic, Ohm-Mapper electromagnetic (EM), and bathymetrically corrected gravity surveys were completed on the Bishop property, 40 kilometres southwest of the Diavik Diamond Mine. The majority of the survey work focused on previously identified airborne anomalies near the diamondiferous Bishop kimberlite discovered by GGL over a decade ago as well as the area surrounding the Courageous kimberlite located 12 kilometres to the south. The Bishop kimberlite geophysical anomaly is described as a moderate gravity low with coincident resistivity low EM signature. Two earlier drill campaigns proved the Bishop kimberlite to be a complex body with multiple kimberlite intercepts across a 250-metre by 160-metre area.

The new geophysical data generated three new targets near the Bishop kimberlite. Target BP-01 lies approximately 1.2 kilometres to the northwest and is described as a narrow, 1,200 nanotesla, reversely polarized magnetic low located on land. Target BP-02 is located one kilometre west-southwest of the Bishop kimberlite in an embayment along a long linear lake. This target is a strong EM anomaly that persists to the depth investigated and measures approximately 150 metres by 100 metres. Target BP-03 is centred 650 metres west-northwest of the Bishop kimberlite, adjacent to a small lake. It is defined by an EM anomaly with an associated quiet magnetic signature within a lithologic package with noisy magnetic signature. This kimberlite target is interpreted as an intruding body that displaces the host lithology.

Gravity and magnetic surveys were also conducted 12 kilometres to the south in the area of the Courageous kimberlite. Records indicate eight microdiamonds were recovered from a 78.4-kilogram sample of the body, but drilling difficulties prevented evaluation of the kimberlite below crater sediments. Public domain records of previous drill locations and survey work are limited, but GGL believes it has delineated the Courageous kimberlite with its recent gravity survey. This survey returned an anomaly that measures 800 metres by 600 metres and is characterized by a 0.5 milligal gravity low. No discernible magnetic features are present.

Rhombus Project

The Rhombus property, located 40 kilometres northwest of the Ekati Diamond Mine, was investigated using a full suite of ground geophysical surveys with an emphasis on gravity. The surveys were focused near the diamondiferous Torrie, Sue and Sputnik kimberlites discovered in the 1990s.

The Rhombus survey identified a 0.35 milligal gravity low target measuring over 150 metres in diameter located 600 metres north of the Torrie kimberlite in a moderate size lake. This gravity target has a quiet magnetic signature that lies between two magnetically active lithologies. The anomaly is open to the north and requires additional survey lines to close it off.

NWT Metal Exploration

Vanadium

Van Project

In August 2018, Strategic Metals Ltd. optioned its Van property to a newly formed company, Vanadium North Resources Inc. The property consists of seven mineral claims (38 square kilometres) that are located approximately 10 kilometres northwest of the Cantung Mine along the Howard's Pass Access Road. Strategic retained a two percent net smelter return royalty, half of which can be purchased for C\$ 1 million. Additional claims have been staked since August, expanding the property to 19 claims covering 9,600 hectares. An agreement with Regency Gold Corp has been recently announced whereby the company will acquire Vanadium North Resources.

The Van project lies along the eastern margin of Selwyn Basin and is underlain by a large-scale, northwest-trending, upright syncline comprising Upper Proterozoic to Paleozoic clastic sedimentary units. The vanadium mineralization is developed in a siliceous mudstone unit with portions that are rich with sooty black, carbonaceous material. Geological mapping completed previously by Archer Cathro Ltd. has demonstrated that the moderately to steeply dipping unit is at least 50 metres thick and extends over a considerable strike length.

Two lines of continuous chip samples collected 600 metres apart across the prospective horizon returned weighted averages of 0.58% and 0.61 % V_2O_5 over true widths of 56.1 metres and 60.2 metres, respectively. A diamond drill hole completed between the chip sample lines yielded a weighted average of 0.42% V_2O_5 over 52.5 metres, within a broader zone averaging 0.3% V_2O_5 over 110 metres. Bedrock exposure is restricted to stream cuts on the property and the length of the mineralized zone has not been conclusively determined.

The majority of demand for vanadium is as an alloy metal whereby a small amount of vanadium adds strength and heat resistance to the metal it is alloyed with. Examples of this include ferrovanadium, a vanadium-iron alloy used in high-stress auto parts such as gears, axles and crankshafts, and titanium-vanadium alloys used in jet engines.

An emerging use of this critical metal is in vanadium flow batteries. As vanadium can exist in four different oxidation states simultaneously in solution, the vanadium redox battery can rely on one electroactive element for both the cathode and anode making it potentially very efficient. Vanadium redox batteries boast extremely large capacities, limited self-discharge characteristics and rapid response times in comparison to lithium and other batteries, making them well suited to uninterruptible power supply (UPS) type applications where they can be used to replace lead-acid batteries and even diesel generators.

Lithium

Hidden Lake Lithium Project

The Hidden Lake Project, which consists of five mineral claims totalling 1849 hectares within the central parts of the Yellowknife Lithium Pegmatite Belt, is located 40 kilometres east of Yellowknife along Highway 4.

Previous exploration efforts in 2016 by 92 Resources Corp. returned 1.90% Li_2O over 9 metres and grab samples up to 3.3% Li_2O . Four dykes which are between 275 and 790 metres in length and up to 10 metres in width were evaluated via 308 channel samples that returned an average lithium concentration of 1.03% Li_2O .

These encouraging results led to preliminary metallurgical test work and scoping lithium extraction tests being conducted. The work produced a high-grade mineral concentrate of 6.16% Li_2O with an average spodumene lithium content of 3.8 per cent lithium (8.2% Li_2O). The scoping test work achieved an overall extraction of 97%, indicating that industry standard lithium extraction techniques applied to typical spodumene concentrates are applicable to the pegmatites at Hidden Lake.

In March 2018, Far Resources Ltd. announced that it had entered into an option agreement with 92 Resources Corp. to acquire up to 90% of the Hidden Lake Lithium Project. By May, the Company had mobilized a drill rig to its Hidden Lake Project for a 1100 metre diamond drilling campaign.

The Northtech drill program targeted four pegmatites with channel samples containing up to 1.75% Li_2O and assessed the widths and extent of the dykes at depth. Assaying for the 197 core samples collected from the ten holes (1079 metres of drilling) was conducted by the Lakefield facility of SGS Mineral Services. The dykes, HL-001 through HL-003 and D-12, all included Li_2O assays of 1.0% to 2.0% over widths between 2.0 and 9.2 metres. Assay results, based on the total dissolution of the sample by sodium peroxide fusion, are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9. Summary of assay results, phase 1 drilling, dykes 1 to 4, Hidden Lake Lithium Project. Reported lengths do not represent true widths.

Hole	LiO ₂ (%)	Ta (ppm)	Length (m)
HL 18-001	1.5	33.4	9.0
HL 18-002	1.7	34.0	5.0
HL 18-003	1.6	32.4	9.2
HL 18-004	1.6	24.4	7.0
HL 18-005	1.2	41.8	2.0
HL 18-006	1.4	21.5	7.0
HL 18-007	2.0	43.6	5.2
HL 18-008	1.3	42.5	3.8
HL 18-009	1.5	7.8	2.0
HL 18-010	1.0	15.1	7.0

While this drill campaign targeted four dykes, the Hidden Lake Project itself hosts a swarm of at least ten lithium-bearing spodumene pegmatite dykes have been mapped and sampled. A second round of diamond drilling to assess the width and vertical extent of the other pegmatites is being planned.

Rare Earth Minerals

Nechalacho Rare Earths Project

Avalon Advanced Materials Inc. re-activated its Nechalacho Rare Earths Project, 100 kilometres southeast of Yellowknife, renewing its Land Use Permit and completing the perimeter survey of several contiguous mineral claims in order to bring them to lease. The property is now comprised of eight mining leases totalling 5786 hectares.

Avalon sampled in the area of the T-Zone and Tardiff Lakes Zones to begin assessing their potential for neodymium and praseodymium (Nd-Pr). A field program in September collected samples from historical drill holes for data on the Nd-Pr-rich bastnaesite mineralization. These elements are in great demand from magnet applications. Previous work by Avalon focused on the heavy rare earth-rich Basal Zone deposit (2013 Feasibility Study). In the course of drilling the Basal Zone, Nd-Pr mineralization in bastnaesite was intersected near the surface in the Tardiff Lakes area, including grades up to 10.78% total rare earth oxides over 11 metres.

As the area where the drill holes were sited is largely overburden covered, a biogeochemistry sampling program was also undertaken to determine if the method could be used to define the extent of the near-surface mineralization. Additional samples of the bastnaesite mineralization

were collected for ore-sorting process tests. In total, 41 drill core and rock samples and 80 biogeochemistry samples were shipped for analysis for rare earth minerals and lithium.

Sampling of previously drilled core from the T-Zone was also done to assess the resource potential for lithium, occurring as the lithium mica, polylithionite. The check analyses for drill core from the North T Zone are illustrated in Table 10 (below). Half core was quartered for these analyses. The three intervals are from the bastnaesite-rich “F” subzone of the North T Zone and illustrate the average high grade of that zone with a weighted average of 4.2% total rare earth oxide (TREO) over 4.6 metres thought to represent true width.

Table 10. Drill core analyses from the F subzone, North T Zone.

Drill Hole	Number of samples	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Li ₂ O (%)	Nb ₂ O ₅ (%)	TREO (%)
83-18	3	18.29	27.13	8.84	0.58	0.091	0.87
83-16	1	26.09	28.50	2.41	0.03	0.023	11.18
84-77	1	26.52	29.11	2.59	0.46	0.060	8.98

TREO % is the total of all rare earth elements plus yttrium as oxides.

The South T-Zone is known to contain lithium and rare earth mineralization but exploration drilling in the 1980s was focused on beryllium and no resource estimate was completed for rare earth minerals or lithium. The recent analytical results have highlighted significant lithium and niobium enrichment in this zone including drill core assays of 0.75% to 1.0% Nb₂O₅ with 2.74% to 2.15% Li₂O over 1.22 and 3.05 metres respectively. Avalon plans on updating the resource estimate for rare earths and developing a new resource model for lithium for the North and South T-Zones.

Following the receipt of the new Exploration Type B Land Use Permit in June, Avalon also applied for an extension of its existing Land Use Permit and Water License for the first year of site preparation and preliminary low impact construction activities. Site waste rock materials were collected for future testing to confirm that this material is environmentally inert, similar to other previously tested waste rock at the site. Work also continued on an independent scoping study for an East Arm-Yellowknife road and hydropower infrastructure corridor.

Cobalt

NICO Cobalt-Gold-Bismuth-Copper Project

Fortune Minerals' efforts to bring the NICO project into production were assisted by the environmental assessment approval for the Tlicho All-Season Road by the Responsible Ministers of the Governments of Canada and the Northwest Territories. The Tlicho Government also approved the Board's recommendation with modifications. The Tlicho Road will require the construction of a permanent 97 kilometre highway extending north from Highway 3 to the community of Whati.

The NICO Project is located 50 kilometres north of Whati and Fortune has already received approval to construct a road from Whati to the mine site. Construction of the mine and concentrator is planned to commence using the existing winter ice road, but all-season road access is required for mine operations in order to transport metal concentrates from the property to a refinery.

NICO is an iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposit located in the southern Bear Province approximately 160 kilometres northwest of Yellowknife. Ore is hosted in three stratabound lenses of brecciated ironstone up to 1.3 kilometres long and 550 metres wide, with individual lenses up to 70 metres thick that dip 40° to 50°. Dundee Sustainable Technologies Inc. conducted a metallurgical program for Fortune Minerals to assess the "Pyrolysis Roast" and "Arsenic Stabilization" processes on metal concentrates. The results suggested removal of 99% of the arsenic in NICO bulk concentrate to lower than 0.2% and an increase in metal grades of the concentrate increased by 20-30% due to mass reduction.

Lead-Zinc

Prairie Creek Project

Canadian Zinc, the owners of the Prairie Creek Zinc-Lead-Silver Project in the Mackenzie Mountains northwest of Nahanni Butte, reorganized into a holding corporation named NorZinc Ltd. but retained a subsidiary, Canadian Zinc Corporation. Activities by NorZinc at the Prairie Creek Mine Site, consisting of care-and-maintenance programs, continued along with advancing detailed engineering and design of the mine facilities. A helicopter-supported program collected baseline data for an all-season road to the property.

Construction of an all-season road is planned to commence from a winter road in early 2020 and continue into 2022, in parallel with continuous and ongoing site construction and mine development. These plans were assisted by the October 10, 2018 announcement that the Ministers Responsible under the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act adopted the Mackenzie Valley Review Board's positive recommendation for approval of the road construction.

The Prairie Creek Mine contains a National Instrument 43-101 Proven and Probable Reserve (September 28, 2017) of 8.1 million tonnes grading 8.6% Zn; 8.1 % Pb and 124 g/t Ag, included within a Measured and Indicated Resource of 8.7 million tonnes grading 9.5% Zn; 8.9% Pb and 136 g/t Ag, which represents an initial mine life of 15 years. Prairie Creek also hosts an additional Inferred Mineral Resource of 7.0 million tonnes grading 11.3% Zn, 7.7% Pb, and 166 g/t Ag.

Four styles of base metal mineralization have been identified at Prairie Creek: quartz vein, strata bound, stockwork, and Mississippi Valley-type. Only the first three styles have been found in potentially economic quantities to date.

The most significant style of mineralization is the quartz vein type, on which the underground workings have been developed, containing the bulk of the resource. The Main Quartz Vein (MQV) has been exposed in detail by underground development and diamond drilling over a strike length of 2.1 kilometres (Main Zone). The MQV trends at an azimuth of approximately 020° and dips between vertical and 40° east, with an average dip of 65°. The MQV consists of massive to disseminated galena and sphalerite with lesser pyrite and tennantite-tetrahedrite in a quartz-carbonate-dolomite sheared matrix. The galena and tennantite-tetrahedrite also carry economically significant silver values. This vein style of mineralization has been located via surface trenching over a 16 kilometre strike length.

Stockwork (STK) mineralization occurs as a series of narrow, massive sphalerite-galena-tennantite veins striking at about 040° azimuth that occupy tensional or dilatant-type fractures within a structural offset translation zone of the MQV. This mineralization has developed in sub-vertical tensional openings formed obliquely to but also related to the initial primary fault movement along the main vein structure.

Stratabound Massive Sulphide (SMS) mineralization occurs intermittently at the base of the trend of the Prairie Creek vein system over a strike length of more than 3 kilometres. SMS mineralization occurs as semi-massive sphalerite-galena-pyrite replacement located close to both the vein system and the axis of the Prairie Creek antiform.

Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) lead-zinc mineralization is exposed at surface on the property in rock formations marginal to the basin. It consists of cavity-filling type breccias in dolostone with host fragments rimmed by colloform sphalerite-marcasite-galena and the breccia healed with carbonate.

Pine Point Project

At the end of 2017, Osisko Metals announced the acquisition of Pine Point Mining and the Pine Point Project consisting of the approximately 21,500 hectare property east of Hay River. During its 23-year production history (Cominco Limited), over 98 deposits were identified of which 52 were mined, producing nearly 64 million tonnes of ore at a time when it was Canada's most profitable zinc-lead mine.

The property included 54 undeveloped lead-zinc deposits on the property, of which 15 have been defined to NI 43-101 standards and the rest classified as historical resources. Upon concluding the acquisition in February, Osisko Metals reported that they would work to convert the historical, unclassified resources of 70.8 million tonnes of 4.2% zinc and 1.6% lead into NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimates.

Pine Point Mining had already started towards this goal with a positive Preliminary Economic Assessment study filed in May 2017. This report, which focused on a restricted subset of open-pit deposits, confirmed 25.8 million tonnes of Indicated Resources grading 2.9% zinc and 1.1% lead and 3.7 million tonnes of Inferred Resources grading 2.9% zinc and 0.8% lead.

In early February, three drill rigs were mobilized to the Pine Point project and began a 50,000 metre program, starting with high priority targets that have poor summer access. By April, 129 drill holes (7860 metres) of the planned 700 holes were completed in the central 20-kilometre long portion of the Pine Point Mining Camp. Winter drilling was completed in the East Mill Zone (formerly known as the Cluster 1) and the Central Zone (formerly known as the Cluster 2 area).

The East Mill Zone is a 7.6 kilometre trend of tabular-style mineralization that extends to the east from the electrical substation where the former Cominco concentrator was located. The Central Zone is comprised of a 5.0 kilometre trend of historical deposits, located 10 kilometres to the west of the substation.

Winter drilling highlights:

In the East Mill Zone - L27, K-35, L-35 and L36 deposit areas:

- Drill hole EM-18-PP-016 intersected 4.86% Zn and 0.61 % Pb over 10.30 metres
- Drill hole EM-18-PP-092 intersected 2.7 metres grading 16.99% Zn + 4.35% Pb
- Drill hole EM-18-PP-107 intersected 4.95% Zn and 0.16% Pb over 4.50 metres
- Drill hole EM-18-PP-106 that intersected 10.69% Zn + Pb over 4.50 metres
- Drill hole EM-18-PP-073 intersected 22.97% Zn and 2.22% Pb over 5.95 metres
- Drill hole EM-18-PP-079 containing 7.75 metres of 11.27% Zn + Pb
- Drill hole EM-18-PP-088 that intersected 5.75 metres of 12.36% Zn + Pb
- Drill hole EM-18-PP-050 intersected 3.84% Zn and 0.92% Pb over 9.20 metres.

In the Central Zone at the L65 deposit:

- Drill hole L65-18-PP-004 intersected 4.29% Zn & 0.56% Pb over 11.10 metres
- Drill hole L65-18-PP-007 intersected 11.20% Zn + 3.42% Pb over 5.35 metres.

At the HZ deposit:

- Drill hole HZ-18-PP-008 intersected 8.75% Zn and 0.49% Pb over 7.82 metres
- Drill hole HZ-18-PP-002 intersected 9.16% Zn and 0.24% Pb over 5.10 metres.

In the Central Zone:

- Drill hole M6263-18-PP-014 intersected 14.67% Zn and 1.94% Pb over 6.75 metres
- Drill hole M6263-18-PP-013 intersected 6.34% Zn and 1.27% Pb over 15 metres.

From the East Mill Zone:

- Drill hole EM- 18-PP-133 intersected 12.71 % Zn and 6.97% Pb over 6.30 metres
- Drill hole EM-18-PP-136 intersected 3.96% Zn and 2.29% Pb over 5.33 metres
- Drill hole EM-18- PP-147 intersected 6.36% Zn and 0.80% Pb over 7.85 metres
- Drill hole EM-18-PP-148 intersected 7.65% Zn and 1.33% Pb over 8.98 metres
- Drill hole EM-18-PP- 140 intersected 13.91 % Zn and 7.56% Pb over 9.98 metres
- Drill hole EM-18-PP-152 intersected 4.22% Zn and 2.56% Pb over 8.20 metres.
- Drill hole M40-18-PP-021 intersected 5.04% Zn and 1.39% Pb over 11.16 metres
- Drill hole M40-18-PP-008 intersected 8.73% Zn and 3.77% Pb over 3.85 metres.

The program restarted in June 2018 and ramped-up significantly in the summer months, completing an additional 522 holes totalling 35,125 metres. The combination of new and historic holes will provide a combined drill spacing of approximately 30-40 metres.

An Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pine Point Project was filed December 6, 2018 and amended January 25, 2019, demonstrating an Inferred Resource of 38.4 Mt grading 4.58% zinc and 1.85% lead (6.58% zinc equivalent (ZnEq)) containing approximately 3.9 billion pounds of zinc and 1.6 billion pounds of lead. The Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by BBA Inc. using an open pit mining scenario with cut-off values based on estimated long-term metal prices, mining costs, metal recoveries, concentrate transport and smelter costs. A zinc price of US\$1.10/lb and a lead price of US\$0.90/lb were used to optimize the pit shells to constrain the resource. The lower cut-off grade differs between pits across the property and ranges between 1.70% ZnEq and 2.00% ZnEq. The in-pit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate is divided into five geographic zones, each zone composed of individual deposits, and it incorporates 42 new pits and expansions of two historical pits (see Table 11). Pine Point's main core (East Mill, Central and North Zones) contains approximately 23.4 Mt grading 6.30% ZnEq or 2.3 billion pounds of zinc and 0.9 billion pounds of lead.

Table 11. Pit-constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Pine Point.

Area	Tonnage	ZnEq	Zn	Pb	Strip Ratio
	(Mt)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Central Zone	4.8	7.69	5.84	1.72	11.7
East Mill Zone	5.5	5.16	3.76	1.30	5.7
North Zone	13.1	6.27	4.26	1.87	5.3
West Zone	6.4	10.09	6.30	3.53	14.5
N-204 Zone	8.6	4.74	3.61	1.02	5.4
Total	38.4	6.58	4.58	1.85	7.7

At the deposit scale, the grade and tonnage show little variability at lower cut-off grades. The in-pit Mineral Resource Estimate is very robust and is relatively insensitive to metal prices. As of December 31, 2018, 605 drill holes totalling 41,379 metres of in-fill drilling were completed but assay results were not available for the September resource cut-off date. This data will be used to convert some of the Inferred Resources to the Indicated category in future economic studies.

The new studies will be augmented by the new site-wide digital compilation and geological re-interpretation of historical datasets. Incorporation of the 2018 LIDAR topographical high precision survey data will help to further define structural controls associated with the distribution of high-grade mineralization. Metallurgical testing, mine planning, environmental baseline studies, including wildlife and archaeological studies, and ongoing negotiations with First Nations and Métis Nation groups will continue in 2019. Osisko Metals will also continue the infill campaign in early 2019 and test the potential along the entire 65 kilometre Pine Point trend.

Gold

Cabin Lake Project

Rover Metals Corp. acquired a 100% interest in the Cabin, Slemon and Camp Lake projects from Silver Range Resources this past summer. The properties are located 110 kilometres northwest of Yellowknife and 38 kilometres north of Behchoko. Silver Range Resources has retained a 2% net smelter royalty which can be reduced to 0.5%.

Historical work at Cabin Lake had been conducted by Cominco Ltd., Freeport McMoRan Gold Company, and Aber Resources Ltd. who tested for gold in iron formation interbedded with Archean metasedimentary rocks. The data for much of this work, including logs for 10,000 metres of drilling, were acquired from North Arrow Minerals. The drilling targeted a steeply east-plunging package of folded and sulphidized iron formation containing pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite referred to as the Bugow Iron Formation. Three resources have been reported from the property that will require additional work to bring them to current standards. On the south limb of the fold, Aber Resources Ltd. reported a resource of 90,000 tonnes at 8.5 g/t Au (100,000 tons at 0.30 ounces per ton gold), 43,900 tonnes at 4.39 g/t Au in the Bugow Zone on the north limb, and 18,100 tonnes grading 7.89 g/t Au in the Andrew North Zone.

The exploration program at Cabin Lake focused on revisiting the gold occurrences to better understand the system, geology, structure and mineralization. Phase one comprised an Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) magnetic survey, a geochemical survey and geological mapping. The UAS survey covered the property at 25 metre and 50 metre spacings and readings were taken at one second intervals, for a total of 102 line-kilometres. The survey delineated the Bugow Iron Formation and identified anomalous zones with signatures similar to known gold-bearing zones.

A geochemical soil survey covered an area of approximately 1.5 kilometres by one kilometre in the southeastern part of the property with a sample spacing of 25 metres along lines 50 metres apart for a total of 485 stations. The survey was bound along the western side by Cabin Lake and by the Beaver and Camp gold zones to the east. It covered an area with a high density of NE-SW lineaments/faults/shear zones and their intersections with the tightly folded Bugow iron formation. Structure and outcrop mapping were completed concurrently in order to expand the overall understanding of the structures controlling gold mineralization.

The results revealed coincident anomalies of pathfinder elements such as arsenic, sulphur and copper with magnetic anomalies following the Bugow iron formation, particularly over the Camp and Andrew South Zones. The surveys also show a new, well-defined anomalous zone in the south-east of the property. The interpretation of results supports the hypothesis that the gold-bearing system is not restricted to fold closures in the iron formation. Instead a shear corridor intersecting a series of folded iron formations is proposed, with gold preferentially being deposited within sulphidized sections of the iron formations. The gold system in such a case could be more extensive than the initial delineation by Aber Resources' drilling.

The second phase of the Cabin Lake exploration program will consist of diamond drilling scheduled for the winter months to test new zones that step out from the classic iron formation gold deposit model and transition it to the shear-hosted gold deposit.

Indin Lake Gold Project

Nighthawk Gold Corp. has continued its highly successful exploration efforts on the Indin Lake Property. The 899 square kilometre property contains five main deposits: Colomac (Zone 1.5 and 2.0), Goldcrest and Grizzly Bear (24 and 27) and a number of high-grade showings including Treasure Island, Damoti Lake, and the Leta Arm deposits.

A technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Indin Lake Property, Colomac Project, Indin Lake Belt, Northwest Territories, Canada", outlining an updated inferred resource estimate for the Colomac Gold Project was filed in July. It included an updated Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 50.305 million tonnes with an average grade of 1.62 grams per tonne gold for 2.613 million ounces of gold (74,000 kg Au) for the Colomac Gold Project (Table 12). The resource estimate was prepared by CSA Global Canada Geosciences Ltd. using a total of 1088 drill holes totalling 141,013 metres (913 historical drill holes totalling 85,178 metres and 175 drill holes totalling 55,835 metres completed by Nighthawk between 2012 and 2017). Since the 2013 resource estimate, Nighthawk has drilled 145 holes for 44,600 metres which have been captured within this latest resource update.

Overall tonnage increased by 26.4% to 50.305 million tonnes over the previous Inferred Mineral Resource estimate (June 17, 2013) of 39.815 million tonnes with an average grade of 1.64 g/t Au for 2.101 million ounces. The high-grade Zone 1.5 at Colomac was discovered in 2014 and since then, 14,660 metres of drilling has led to the delineation of 5,347,000 tonnes at an

average grade of 1.85 g/t Au for 317,000 ounces of gold. Resource blocks at Zone 1.5 extend 490 metres below the surface. However, two holes drilled in 2017 intersected continuous mineralization 900 metres below surface outside the current resource.

Table 12. Colomac Gold Project updated Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (effective at June 13, 2018).

Zone	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Inferred Gold Ounces
Colomac North	11,522,000	1.63	604,000
Colomac Central	18,744,000	1.65	997,000
Colomac South	14,533,000	1.65	770,000
Goldcrest North	1,145,000	1.30	48,000
Goldcrest Main (formerly Goldcrest South)	2,636,000	1.60	136,000
Sub Total	48,580,000	1.64	2,554,000
Grizzly Bear (not updated, no change)	807,000	1.04	27,000
27 (not updated, no change)	528,000	1.21	20,000
24 (not updated, no change)	390,000	0.96	12,000
Sub Total	1,725,000	1.06	59,000
Total	50,305,000	1.62	2,613,000

Notes:

1. A block cut-off value of 0.70 g/t Au was applied to all Colomac and Goldcrest blocks. Grizzly Bear, 25 and 27 reporting cut off remains at 0.60 g/t Au.
2. Tonnes and ounces have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the mineral resource estimate; therefore, numbers may not total correctly.
3. Mineral resources were calculated with commercial mining software.
4. For 2018 updated Colomac and Goldcrest block models: Drill hole traces showing lithology and gold grade were reviewed in plan and cross section. Geological domains were created using Leapfrog™ Implicit Geological Modelling Software. Assays were composited to regular 1 metre intervals. Colomac assays were capped at 30.00 g/t Au and Goldcrest assays were capped at 15.00 g/t Au. Block model grade interpolation was undertaken using Inverse Distance Cubed (IDW3).
5. For 2012 Grizzly Bear, 24 and 27 block models: Drill holes traces showing lithology and gold grade were reviewed in plan and cross section to generate mineralized domains. Assays with each domain were top cut to 31 g/t Au and then composited to regular 5ft intervals. Block model grade interpolation was undertaken using Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK).
6. The resource estimate was prepared by Leon McGarry, B.Sc., P.Geo., of CSA Global.
7. Gold price is US\$1300 per ounce.
8. A default average specific gravity value of 2.7 has been used.
9. Mineral resource tonnes quoted are not diluted.
10. No measured or indicated mineral resources or mineral reserves of any category are identified.
11. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and by definition do not demonstrate economic viability. This mineral resource estimate includes inferred mineral resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them and must not be converted to a mineral reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration.
12. 1 troy ounce equals 31.10348 gram

The Colomac sill is a medium-grained quartz diorite/quartz gabbro of dioritic to trondhjemitic composition. The sill ranges in width from 40-200 metres and averages 100 metres wide along its six kilometres of drill-tested strike length. Of this, the quartz diorite portion is 9-60 metres wide. The sill is oriented 010/80° in the north and 023/80° in the south. Brittle deformation of the sill produced fracture stockworks and auriferous quartz-veined zones that are highly altered and carbonatized.

A total of 15,952 metres of drilling was completed at Colomac. Drilling targeted near-surface areas within the Colomac sill considered prospective for hosting high-grade mineralization extending below the current resource at Zones 2.0, 2.5, and 3.0. All holes intersected broad relatively uniform mineralization, highlighted by four shallow holes collared at the north end of Zone 2.5 (C18-25 and C18-27 series holes) that traced near-surface higher-grade mineralization to depth, indicating the presence of another steeply plunging mineralized shoot.

- Zone 3.0 Hole C18-19B: 20.10 metres of 2.98 g/t, including 13.25 metres of 4.30 g/t Au, and 5.00 metres of 9.54 g/t Au
- Zone 2.5 Hole C18-25B: 51.00 metres of 1.68 g/t Au, including 8.25 metres of 3.17 g/t Au, and 1.75 metres of 9.81 g/t Au
- Zone 2.5 Hole C18-27: 26.00 metres of 2.04 g/t Au, including 11.40 metres of 3.00 g/t Au, and 3.25 metres of 6.61 g/t Au
- Zone 2.5 Hole C18-27B: 53.00 metres of 1.48 g/t Au, including 20.75 metres of 2.59 g/t Au, and 1.50 metres of 12.03 g/t Au
- Zone 2.0 Hole C18-26: 25.25 metres of 3.42 g/t Au, including 12.75 metres of 5.05 g/t Au, and 7.25 metres of 7.10 g/t Au
- Zone 2.0 Hole C18-26B: 39.50 metres of 1.54 g/t Au, including 10.50 metres of 3.07 g/t Au, and 2.50 metres of 6.76 g/t Au
- Zone 2.0 Hole C18-22: 15.60 metres of 2.48 g/t Au, including 9.00 metres of 4.00 g/t Au, and 3.75 metres of 8.34 g/t Au

The 2018 exploration program included 25,000 metres of diamond drilling by three rigs in operation from early March until late September. At Goldcrest Main (formerly referred to as Goldcrest South), 11,246 metres of new drilling extended the maximum depth of the resource model from 150 metres to 300 metres below the surface where it remains open. The increase in the size of the model has added 2.20 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.50 g/t Au resulting in an additional 106,120 ounces of gold.

Summer field activities began in June including extensive geological mapping, prospecting, and ground geophysical programs including an induced polarization survey. A total of 2153 grab samples and channel samples were collected. An aerial LiDAR survey was completed in June that provided full coverage of the Indin Lake property.

Nighthawk's 2018 drill program began in early March with three rigs testing the four Leta Arm deposits. North Inca, Diversified, Number 3, and Lexindin are four gold deposits within Leta Arm

Fault Zone, a north-south oriented regional deformation zone upwards of 10 kilometres long and 500 metres wide located sixteen kilometres southwest of the Colomac.

Exploration shafts and limited underground development were completed on the North Inca and Diversified gold deposits in the late 1940s and early 1950s exploring complex quartz veins characterized by high-grade gold mineralization. The Diversified Mine is 1.3 kilometres north of the North Inca Mine with the Number 3 deposit lying between them and the Lexindin deposit an additional 1.2 kilometres north of Diversified.

North Inca Gold Deposit

Eleven holes (2513 metres) were completed at the North Inca gold deposit of which nine tested the East Zone and two holes were directed at the West Zone. North Inca consists of several parallel north-striking quartz-rich veins hosted in a highly-strained contact zone between metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. The East Zone lies within metasedimentary rocks whereas the West Zone is hosted by metavolcanic rocks.

Nighthawk's recent geological modelling had postulated a steep northerly plunge to the mineralized system, while the en-echelon nature of the veins suggests they may continue along strike and repeat to depth. This model has formed the basis for target generation at North Inca and the other Leta Arm deposits in 2018. Drilling has validated the modelled steep northern plunge to mineralized veins zones and the latest step-out holes drilled at North Inca have extended known mineralization laterally and to new depths.

Drilling Highlights:

- Hole NI18-03B intersected 25.50 metres (13.00 metres true width) of 2.68 g/t Au, including 9.95 metres of 4.90 g/t Au, and 4.60 metres of 6.60 g/t Au
- Hole NI18-02B intersected 9.25 metres (5.00 metres true width) of 4.49 g/t Au, including 4.25 metres of 6.52 g/t Au, and 2.25 metres of 10.45 g/t Au
- Hole NI18-03 intersected 15.10 metres (9.70 metres true width) of 2.36 g/t Au, including 6.55 metres of 4.60 g/t Au, and 3.05 metres of 8.03 g/t Au
- Hole NI18-05 intersected 11.25 metres (6.50 metres true width) of 3.26 g/t Au, including 8.25 metres of 4.16 g/t Au, and 2.25 metres of 8.35 g/t Au

Twenty-two holes totaling 5169 metres were completed at the Diversified deposit (14 holes), the Number 3 (six holes), and Lexindin showings (two holes).

Diversified Deposit

The Diversified deposit shares similar characteristics to the North Inca deposit whereby several parallel north-striking quartz-rich veins occur within a highly-strained contact zone between metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. The Diversified "Main Zone" lies within metasedimentary rocks and has been traced by historical drilling and limited underground development for 220 metres.

In 2018, fourteen drill holes targeted the steep northern plunge to the vein zones. The drilling confirmed the northerly plunge for the gold mineralization encountered near surface. However, a steeper hole intersected new near-surface mineralization west of the Main Zone veins, returning 2.25 metres of 6.16 g/t Au, including 0.75 metres of 16.25 g/t Au. Six holes were drilled from three setups along the northern down-plunge extension of the Main Zone. DV18-06 and DV18-068 were collared 90 metres north of DV18-05 and tracked the mineralization to 190 metres vertical depth, intersecting strong mineralization highlighted by DV18-06. Step-out drilling 65 metres north of DV18-06 intersected a new shallow occurrence of mineralized quartz veins in metasedimentary rocks along the projected extension of the deposit and intersected the north plunging Main Zone at depth.

Highlights:

- Hole DV18-08 intersected 17.50 metres (14.00 metre true width) of 5.81 g/t Au, including 9.25 metres of 9.65 g/t Au, and 4.75 metres of 18.12 g/t Au
- Hole DV18-088 intersected 7.75 metres (5.00 metre true width) of 3.66 g/t Au, including 5.50 metres of 5.05 g/t Au, and 2.50 metres of 10.65 g/t Au
- Hole DV18-06 intersected 14.10 metres (7.00 metre true width) of 3.50 g/t Au, including 6.65 metres of 6.67 g/t Au, and 2.35 metres of 18.50 g/t Au;
- Hole DV18-07 intersected 11.75 metres (9.50 metre true width) of 3.86 g/t Au, including 8.00 metres of 5.34 g/t Au, and 4.25 metres of 8.07 g/t Au
- Hole DV18-078 intersected 10.00 metres (5.00 metre true width) of 3.10 g/t Au, including 6.25 metres of 4.90 g/t Au, and 3.00 metres of 9.12 g/t Au

Number 3 Showing

The Number 3 showing lies along the Leta Arm Fault Zone, 450 metres south of the Diversified shaft and 800 metres north of North Inca. In 2011, Nighthawk drilled seven holes (1954 metres) to explore the deposit laterally and to depth. For the 2018 program, six holes (1294 metres) were drilled of which DV318-01 and DV318-01 B extended the down-plunge mineralization zone in the central part of the deposit to 90 metres in depth. The second series of holes collared 50 metres south of DV318-01 returned 10.00 metres of 2.67 g/t Au, including 6.75 metres of 3.54 g/t Au and 3.00 metres of 6.09 g/t Au.

Lexindin Showing

The Lexindin showing is located 1.2 kilometres north of the Diversified shaft. Tensional, en-echelon, quartz veins lying oblique to branches of the main shear zone represent the mineralized zones at Lexindin. Historical drilling was limited to shallow depths with reported intersections of 113.80 g/t Au over 3.05 metres, 18.85 g/t Au over 1.53 metres, and 22.97 g/t Au over 2.37 metres indicating its potential. In 2011 Nighthawk drilled a single hole to test shallow targets and intersected weak mineralization.

In 2018, the Company drilled two holes (429 metres) 60 metres south of Nighthawk's 2011 hole to validate the down-plunge southern extension of the mineralized model. The steeper hole, LX18-01 B, intersected a broad new gold occurrence that assayed 21.80 metres of 1.20 g/t Au, including 8.65 metres of 2.03 g/t Au and 3.65 metres of 2.93 g/t Au.

Treasure Island

Treasure Island is the most northerly showing in the Indin Lake Belt at the eastern end of a seven kilometre long mineralized corridor that hosts several gold showings including JPK and Laurie Lake. This year, Nighthawk Gold completed sixteen holes (4035 metres) at Treasure Island located eleven kilometres north of Colomac. All sixteen holes intersected mineralization.

Highlights of Drilling:

- T18-04B 46.25 metres of 3.31 g/t Au, including 21.75 metres of 6.23 g/t Au, and 7.75 metres of 14.20 g/t Au
- T18-06B 26.95 metres of 4.45 g/t Au, including 4.20 metres of 25.95 g/t Au
- T18-08B 11.75 metres of 10.78 g/t Au, including 6.50 metres of 19.15 g/t Au
- T18-03B 18.50 metres of 7.37 g/t Au, including 8.00 metres of 16.14 g/t Au, and 5.25 metres of 22.00 g/t Au

Mineralization consists of at least five parallel sub-vertical stacked gold zones that are aligned with and overlap a regional east-west mafic volcanic and sedimentary rock contact with an intervening intermediate to felsic pyroclastic volcanic rock in between. Shallow mineralization was intersected by most holes within mafic volcanic rocks immediately north of the Gamble Dyke, a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke that runs parallel to the volcanic rock - sedimentary rock contact. Most of the mineralization appears confined to the felsic/intermediate pyroclastic volcanic rocks close to the greywacke contact, with lesser occurrences within the lower greywacke units.

Drilling has established the gold system to be at least 200 metres wide by 700 metres long, including both the Main Zone and East Zone. Detailed prospecting of the island's eastern sector was completed in 2018, highlighted by a 45.60 g/t Au grab sample collected from a historical trench in fine- to medium-grained metasediments with 0.5% to 1.0% disseminated pyrite and moderate iron oxide alteration. Four additional samples collected north and east of the trench returned values from 1.19 g/t to 6.25 g/t Au.

The results have been successful in confirming the historical reports of a gold zone extending across the lithological contact region between volcanic and sedimentary rocks, successfully extended existing zones in all dimensions while intersecting new high-grade zones at depth. The area between the Main Zone and East Zone remains largely untested, as does the four kilometre interval that separates Treasure Island from Laurie Lake to the west.

Laurie Lake

The Laurie Lake showings are 8.5 kilometres northwest of Colomac. The area is underlain by mafic metavolcanic rocks consisting of gabbro, porphyry intrusions and pillowed volcanic flows interbedded with turbiditic metasedimentary units. Historical trenches, overburden pits and channel sample sites lie along a NE-SW mineralized trend consistent with the western extension of the Treasure Island - Laurie Lake mineralized corridor. Previous prospecting by Nighthawk sampled the gold-bearing sulphide mineralization within the Laurie Lake iron formation with the best sample assaying 4.17 g/t Au.

In 2018, the prospecting program revisited the Laurie Lake showings expand on the 2014 work. Forty-one samples collected show elevated gold values distributed over an area of 1.3 kilometres by 1.7 kilometres. Fourteen grab samples returned values ranging from 1.05 g/t Au to 22.50 g/t Au.

Nice Lake North

The Nice Lake sill, a medium-grained quartz diorite sill similar to the Colomac sill, was discovered in 2016 based on a large linear anomaly 1.5 kilometres east of Colomac. The sill was subsequently traced for over 4 kilometres in outcrop along a trend sub-parallel to the Colomac sill. Grab samples (up to 2.61 g/t Au) were collected in 2017. Noteworthy 2018 prospecting samples included two locations northeast of Baton Lake. One returned 38.90 g/t Au from a gossanous zone of sheared chloritic-mafic volcanic rock. Visible gold was also discovered in a quartz-vein within gossanous sulphide-rich blue-quartz-eyed gabbro that assayed 41.90 g/t Au.

Andy Lake

Andy Lake is located 20 kilometres south of Colomac within a N-S trending volcanic rock package known as the Gamey Lake Volcanic Panel. Mineralization is hosted by felsic and intermediate intrusions with a high Ag:Au ratio and bismuth. In 2018, a 1:20,000 scale mapping program covered much of the Gamey Lake Volcanic Panel to examine its structural and lithological characteristics. Detailed mapping and prospecting (161 samples) identified a series of prospective quartz veins which may be part of an intrusion-related gold system. The veins are 1-30 centimetres wide, are discontinuous in nature, and contain hematite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. The vein set extends in an NNE-SSW trend from the Andy Lake Granodiorite. One vein is 83 metres long and 2 metres wide and has grab samples that returned between 0.90 g/t Au and 2.00 g/t Au. Typically, quartz veins gold contents are highest in the area between Andy Lake and 'small Andy Lake' where samples range from 0.50 g/t Au to 42.10 g/t Au.

Swamp

The Swamp showing is 6 kilometres northwest of Colomac and consists of a large deformation zone with silicification and iron-carbonate alteration. An altered gabbro intrusion lies east of the main Swamp showing and hosts gold mineralization in 15 centimetre to 1.5 metre-wide

quartz-carbonate veins. The core of the showing has a width of 85 metres while the highly-strained and altered corridor extends southwest for approximately 400 metres. A broad area of anomalous gold is associated with the showing and has a minimum footprint of 1.6 kilometres by 1.0 kilometre. Assays of up to 43.60 g/t Au have been previously reported.

In the fall of 2018, channel sampling was conducted across two outcrop areas with assays returning up to 2.55 g/t Au. Induced polarization (IP) and magnetometer ground surveys were previously completed to assist with the placement of three drill holes. Two holes (S18-01 and S18-01B) were drilled to test beneath a showing associated with a chargeability high. Both holes intersected mineralization. Two occurrences of visible gold were noted in hole S18-01B with the best intercept returning 3.33 g/t over 3.25 metres. The correlation between mineralization and the IP anomaly suggests continuity within the system. Hole S18-02 was drilled below the prospect's best surface showing and while it intersected an area of significant quartz veining at 135 metres depth with trace gold, it failed to effectively explain the IP anomaly.

Fishhook

Fishhook consists of several iron formation-hosted gold showings spanning an area 6 kilometres by 1.5 kilometres, located 40 kilometres southwest of Colomac. The showings occur in a folded amphibolitic oxide-silicate iron formation within a sequence of metasedimentary rocks. The iron formation consists of tightly folded lenses up to 3 metres wide. In fold noses the beds are thickened up to 10 metres across and the noses are a focal point for localizing gold mineralization. Between 1994 and 1996, Gitennes Exploration mapped the iron formation and conducted surface sampling, geophysics and trenching that culminated in 109 drill holes to test 12 gold showings. Historical intersections of narrow high-grade gold are confined to individual iron formation bands or where mineralization extends between the bands of iron formation. Highlights include 8.6 metres of 14.21 g/t Au, 13.55 metres of 7.36 g/t Au, and 12.92 metres of 5.44 g/t Au.

The objective of Nighthawk's 2018 mapping and sampling program was to infill areas prospected during Nighthawk's 2011 regional field program and to resample select 2011 sample locations for lithogeochemical analyses. The results are highlighted by a grab sample taken from a medium-grained, intensely iron oxide-altered banded iron formation that assayed 174.50 g/t Au. Several other samples returned gold grades over 1.0 g/t Au, verifying the project's areally extensive and highly anomalous nature.

Nighthawk Gold also continued preliminary metallurgical test work on material from the Colomac deposit. Testing was completed at Bureau Veritas in Richmond, BC and audited by Starkey & Associates Inc. in Oakville, Ontario. The test work involved material from three drill core bulk samples of Colomac lower-grade mineralization collected from different regions and elevations in the deposit, totalling 119.5 kilograms, and one higher grade sample, totalling 70 kilograms of split drill core, from Zone 1.5. Grinding tests showed a relatively uniform hardness and indicate that the rock is amenable to all standard gold recovery technologies. When a

combination of gravity recovery and cyanide leaching were used, gold recoveries of up to 96.5% in the lower grade material and up to 98.0% in the higher-grade rock were achieved. Two initial bottle roll leach tests were conducted to assess cyanide heap leach feasibility. Minus 12,700 micron (1.27 centimetre) material registered up to 81.8% recoveries on lower-grade rock (1.81 g/t Au head grade) and 57.50% on the higher-grade material (4.99 g/t Au).

Yellowknife Gold Project

During 2018, TerraX Minerals Inc. expanded the area and strike length of the Yellowknife City Gold Project from 440 square kilometres to 780 square kilometres and 45 kilometres to 70 kilometres, representing increases of 77% and 55%, respectively. This expansion was achieved through the acquisition of the past-producing Ptarmigan and Tom Gold mine property (6.5 square kilometres) and the Sickie property (2 square kilometres). In addition, the Quytta Bell property (337.5 square kilometres) added 25 kilometres of strike length that is contiguous to the northern boundary on the current property.

The Ptarmigan Mine was a gold producer from 1941-42, in 1983 and from 1985-1997. The main Ptarmigan vein was accessed by a shaft extending to 275 metres depth and mined over 400 metres of strike length. Production from Ptarmigan totalled 364,874 tonnes producing 112,213 ounces of gold at an average grade 9.56 g/t Au. The Tom Mine was a gold producer from 1985-1997. The Tom and C vein systems were accessed by a ramp to 122 vertical metres over 300 metres of strike length. Production records for the Tom Mine are not available as the ore was combined with the production of the Ptarmigan Mine.

During 2018, TerraX completed 6118 metres of diamond drilling and collected 2331 samples in 16 NQ drill holes. The majority of this drilling was completed on the Mispickel, Sam Otto and Dave's Pond targets with 4948 metres in 12 drill holes. The remainder of the drilling was completed on the Crestaurum Zone with four drill holes totaling 1170 metres. Gold mineralization was intersected in all targets. The most significant gold mineralization was intersected at the Sam Otto, Sam Otto South and Crestaurum zones.

The 1315 metres in three holes drilled on the Sam Otto zone extended the depth of the zone to 350 vertical metres. All holes encountered typical Sam Otto main zone deformation and alteration but with a greater proportion of quartz veins. Hole TSO18-032 intersected 247.5 metres of alteration, with a zone of 0.85 g/t Au over 62.24 metres including 2.04 g/t Au over 13.95 metres. Hole TSO18-033 intersected two zones of 0.52 g/t Au over 21.50 metres and 0.50 g/t Au over 40.00 metres. Hole TSO18-034 intersected deformation and alteration over 176.2 metres with zones that included 0.51 g/t Au over 31.80 metres.

Three holes totaling 1118 metres that were drilled on the Sam Otto South zone were the most significant as they extended gold mineralization an additional 1500 metres to the south for a total strike length of 2200 metres.

The Sam Otto South holes are summarized as follows: Hole TSO18-035 was collared 1.5 kilometres south of the Sam Otto Main zone and intersected a broad zone of deformation and alteration (150 metres wide) that contained a mineralized zone assaying 2.16 g/t Au over 27.16 metres, including one metre of 23.1 g/t Au and 2.44 metres at 7.99 g/t Au. TSO18-037 also intersected a 231.5-metre-wide deformation and alteration zone that contained a mineralized zone assaying 1.92 g/t Au over 11.52 metres, including 2.89 g/t Au over 3.64 metres. TSO18-039 was drilled approximately 500 metres south along strike from the Sam Otto Main zone and 600 metres north of TSO18-037 confirming the continuity of the Sam Otto mineralized structure between the known extents of the Sam Otto Main and Sam Otto South zones. TSO18-039 intersected Sam Otto-style mineralization that returned 0.10 g/t Au over 157.75 metres including multiple 2.50 metre to 9.10 metre-wide zones of 0.35 g/t Au to 0.82 g/t Au.

The Sam Otto South drilling was based on prospecting and channel sampling results from 2017 which demonstrated an extension to the strike length of the Sam Otto zone over a distance of five kilometres. The widest channel sample assayed 0.80 g/t Au over 17.5 metres, including 11.0 metres with 1.09 g/t Au. Importantly, this channel ended in 3.4 metres of mineralization containing 1.31 g/t Au at the edge of the outcrop. Other results originated from a channel sample 350 metres to the south with 0.97 g/t Au over 2.7 metres, including 2.0 metres with 0.81 g/t Au. Both ends of this channel were truncated by the edge of the outcrop while still returning assays of one gram per tonne. In total, the separate channel segment widths with significant assay values extend over 100 metres across strike, which were comparable to the width and grade of the Sam Otto Main zone.

Drilling was also completed on the Sam Otto West zone, another lode style shear and vein deposit near the Sam Otto Main zone. This drilling included five holes totaling 2081 metres that tested the strike and depth potential down to 250 metres vertical. All holes hit gold mineralized structure with best results of 3.00 g/t Au over 2.69 metres in hole TSO18-038, 1.06 g/t Au over 4.0 metres in hole TSO18-041, and 1.32 g/t Au over 2.7 metres in hole TSO18-036. The continuous presence of the gold-mineralized structures now extends over more than one kilometre of strike length and 250 metres depth.

The Crestaurum Zone drilling was designed to test the main mineralized shear/quartz vein system to 300 metres depth. Previous drilling had outlined discrete high-grade shoots to vertical depths of 100-150 metres. The four holes totaling 1170 metre intersected the high-grade shoots to depths of 300 vertical metres. The most significant intersections were:

- 5.38 g/t Au over 0.63 metres in hole TCR18-076
- 5.57 g/t Au over 2.06 metres in hole TSO17-078
- 4.41 g/t Au over 0.80 metres in hole TSO17-079

In addition, all drill holes intersected a hanging wall shear/quartz vein system to a vertical depth of 50 to 75 metres. The most significant intersections were:

- 8.84 g/t Au over 2.49 metres in hole TCR18-076

- 3.08 g/t Au over 2.80 metres in hole TSO17-077
- 13.30 g/t Au over 1.24 metres in hole TSO17-079

The four holes demonstrated that the Crestaurum zone continues at depth on multiple surfaces, potentially doubling the size of the zone. The 300 metre vertical depth tested with these holes is still considered very shallow for Archean lode gold deposits and mineralization remains open for further expansion, both along strike and at depth.

Summer field activities included prospecting, mapping and channel sampling on the Northbelt and Eastbelt portions of the property. The Quytá Bell portion of the property underwent a 6409 line-kilometre, helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey completed by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. and a 434 square kilometre LiDAR survey completed by LiDAR Services International Inc.

At the Northbelt property, two new zones called Gull Lake and Rater Lake were mapped and prospected. The most significant assays were 43.7 g/t Au, 28.0 g/t Au, and 19.05 g/t Au on the Gull Lake Zone with several additional assays in the one to five gram per tonne gold range from both zones. These gold zones are interpreted as being the continuation of the Giant Mine gold structure.

The Oro Lake portion of the Northbelt property, which represents the possible extension of Con-Giant trend was mapped and prospected. This area contains multiple sub-parallel gold structures, including the Oro Shear, recognized from exploration dating back to the 1930s. A total of 202 composite and grab samples were collected during this work. Twelve percent of these samples returned assays greater than 0.43 g/t Au. The most significant assays ranged from 10.10 g/t Au to 63 g/t Au.

At the Eastbelt property, channel sampling was completed in the Ptarmigan Mine area. The channels were cut from outcrop along the Ptarmigan vein trends and sampled across the gold mineralized structures. Individual channel samples returned assay results up to 226 g/t Au and 126 g/t Ag in 50 centimetre channel samples from Channel ECH18-037. The best channel results were:

- ECH18-037 - 24.75 g/t Au over 5.50 metres, including 44.82 g/t Au over 3.00 metres.
- ECH18-036 - 5.39 g/t Au over 7.50 metres, including 10.44 g/t Au over 2.50 metres.
- ECH 18-035 - 4.25 g/t Au over 2.00 metres

Environmental baseline studies were continued during 2018. These studies consist of water sampling, water level measurement, ground temperature thermistor measurements, and archaeology. TerraX also supports one Ph.D. and two M.Sc. studies related to structure and age dating of intrusive rocks.

Astro Project

Evrin Resources Corp., as part of an alliance with Newmont Mining Corp., explored their 23,250 square kilometre land package near the Yukon - Northwest Territories border. Under the terms of the Alliance, Newmont may elect to earn an 80% interest in the property. The exploration program in 2018 included 1046 stream sediment samples, 400 rock chip samples, 2300 soil samples, detailed mapping, and staking of 891 square kilometres of claims.

The exploration program identified the 250 square kilometre Astro Project as an area for future work. The project is located six kilometres north of the Mile 222 airstrip and 195 kilometres northeast of Ross River along the Canol Road. The area is on the western margin of the Mackenzie Carbonate Platform which trends parallel to the Yukon - Northwest Territories border. The basin was uplifted and deformed prior to intrusion by felsic plutons of the Cretaceous Tombstone, Mayo and Tungsten suites. This is a structurally-complex area with stacked thrust sheets of Precambrian to Devonian sediments consisting of sandstone, siltstone and lime mudstones intruded by the Border and Mehitabel intrusions. The hornfelsed sediments on the eastern margin of the intrusions were identified as a source of gold anomalies. Detailed mapping and sampling identified gossans at the Radio and Microwave prospects and gold in soil anomalies as primary targets. A set of steep, north-northwest trending faults cut the thrust units and intrusions. These faults appear to control emplacement of fresh to strongly altered mafic dykes and gossan zones.

Soil sampling within the Astro Project defined a 9.5 kilometre north-northwest trending corridor of anomalous results. The sampling demonstrated that the soil anomalism is asymmetric, with gold, copper, lead, and arsenic located west of other pathfinder element anomalies, in particular elevated antimony and mercury concentrations which extend east into non-hornfelsed calcareous mudstone units.

The Radio prospect consists of a 20 metre by 25 metre zone of gossan adjacent to a fault hosted in a siltstone unit with minor calcareous layers. Continuous chip samples were collected across the zone and returned an intersection grading 11.6 g/t Au over 18.0 metres including 6.0 metres grading 32.1 g/t Au. Mineralization occurs with elevated bismuth and copper in a magnetite and pyrite skarn assemblage.

The Microwave prospect, located five kilometres southeast of the Radio prospect, hosts a stratabound zone of mineralization in shallowly-dipping siltstones. This prospect was sampled by two sets of continuous chip samples located approximately 40 metres apart. One set returned 7.5 metres grading 4.68 g/t Au including 3.0 metres grading 6.73 g/t Au. The second set of chip samples returned 11.0 metres grading 2.25 g/t Au. In addition, a stream sediment anomaly approximately 700 metres upstream from the Microwave prospect may indicate a significantly longer strike extent.

Aye 1 and Aye 2 Claims

Prospector Dave Nickerson continued to explore on his wholly-owned Aye 1 and Aye 2 claims near the Ingraham Trail turnoff (NWT Highway 3 and Highway 4 junction) in Yellowknife. While Mr. Nickerson's previous work in the area has focused on outlining gold related to small high-grade quartz veins, his 2018 work (which build on his results from a 2017 lithogeochemical survey) has focused on defining a larger area with potential for a low-grade gold deposit. Grid sampling conducted by Mr. Nickerson during July 2018 has outlined an area roughly 700 metres by 150 metres which returned averaged results of 1.26 g/t Au and median results of 0.037 g/t Au from 22 samples.

Mr. Nickerson's 2018 work has also produced several conventional higher-grade showings, with best grab sample results of 30.5 g/t Au, 15.6 g/t Au, 12.5 g/t Au, 12.35 g/t Au.

Mr. Nickerson is planning work to further evaluate the potential of his low-grade area in greater detail.

Mon Gold Project

Sixty North Gold continued exploring the Mon Gold Property, consisting of 11 contiguous mining leases and 3 mineral claims (621.9 hectares in total) located 40 kilometres north of Yellowknife. The focus of the project is an Archean, turbidite-hosted, stratabound quartz shear/vein deposit discovered in 1937 by prospectors working for Cominco Limited. The deposit is an anticlinally-folded quartz vein, plunging to the south at around 20 to 40 degrees. Higher gold grades at the fold nose have been verified over the mined length of 75 metres (open to south), with lower-grade gold values found in the limbs of the structure.

This past summer, a 60-metre exposure of the crown pillar of the A-Zone was sampled by mechanical chipping in ten continuous chips across the width of the vein. The assay results from this program (from 1.20 g/t Au over 0.90 metres to 688 g/t Au over 0.50 metres) verified previous (2016) sampling results from the mouth of the central adit that averaged grades of 147 g/t Au over three metres.

In addition to the chip sampling of the crown pillar, three sampling transects across the East Limb, Fold Nose (hinge) and West Limb of the A-Zone were conducted. The quarter-tonne of sampled material was sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories metallurgical testing lab in Richmond B.C. for testing by gravity and flotation methods. Test grinds were completed and the samples were batched with a targeted grind of P80 -1 0Sµm. The recoveries, both by gravity as well as combined gravity plus flotation, averaged around 76% and 99% respectively and are consistent with historic results.

The assay results from a prospecting program conducted in 2017 were released in 2018. Two parallel dominant gold trends with lengths over 3 kilometres were identified as the Western Mafic Trend (WMT) and Eastern Mafic Trend (EMT) which includes the A-Zone. Two hundred

and fifty bedrock grab samples were collected across the property. Thirteen samples exceeded 10 g/t Au with one fire assay returning 144 g/t Au. Another 48 samples exceeded 1 g/t Au. All samples were collected outside of the A-Zone in an attempt to evaluate other gold showings on the property.

The WMT consists of a three-kilometre long series of north-northwest-striking gold zones (6, 7, 8, 9, and 11). Four of the five gold zones were previously known but not fully investigated. Mineralization is characterized as a series of subparallel discontinuous quartz veins and altered rocks up to 100 metres wide within Kam Group mafic igneous rocks. A total of 103 grab samples collected along this trend returned an average grade of 2.98 g/t Au. Individual grab samples assayed up to 38.71 g/t Au.

The EMT includes the A-Zone as well as other previously-recognized mineralization (Gold Zones, 1, 2, 3, 4). Zone 3 is a 4 metre-wide zone with narrow quartz veins containing malachite staining and visible gold over a distance of 140 metres. Twenty-three samples returned an average grade of 6.95 g/t Au with a high value of 144 g/t Au. A new gold zone (4) has been discovered 400 metres east where the Zone 3 contains up to 6.63 g/t Au. An additional new showing yielded an average grade of 5.58 g/t Au with a high value of 9.68 g/t Au from six grab samples.

These trends and new showings were the focus of the 2018 exploration program with detailed mapping, systematic sampling and trenching. A sampling program of 282 rock samples and 155 biogeochemical samples were collected and a total of 164 metres of trenching were completed in five areas. One hundred and forty-four composite chip samples have been collected and submitted for analysis.

From the sampling program, 102 grab and chip samples were collected from the West Mafic Trend (WMT). The highest assay was 52.4 g/t Au (30 gm fire assay + gravimetric finish) with an average grade of 2.67 g/t Au. A 1500 metre long splay of the WMT was tested by 39 rock grab and chip samples and returned assays of up to 45.5 g/t Au and an average grade of 2.12 g/t Au. Five samples were added to the EMT with an average of 11.96 g/t Au and a high value of 37.5 g/t Au.

A spruce bark biogeochemical survey on the Mon Property has confirmed and extended the mineralized trends. A total of 155 samples were collected and the results support the trends defined by the chip sampling. Samples from the EMT include the most anomalous gold results consistent with the A zone, but the trace of the trend can be identified in areas with poor bedrock exposure.

On the western side of the property, a well-defined biogeochemical anomaly is dominated by mercury and antimony with minor copper, arsenic and silver. An additional biogeochemical anomaly characterized by copper, zinc and silver with minor antimony and mercury can be traced over a distance of 3700 metres, broadly coinciding with the top of a thick felsic volcanic tuff in contact with metasedimentary rocks.

The trenching program tested mineralized shear zones from West Mafic Trend. One hundred and forty-four composite chip samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Trenches tested exposed shear zones where clusters of grab samples had previously returned encouraging values. Four zones were sampled using trenches across mineralized portions of the shear zone up to 15 metres wide in composite shear zones up to 60 metres in total width. A portion of the WMT Splay with widths up to 22 metres was also sampled in two trenches. Results are pending.

In addition to the gold-bearing trends, Sixty North identified a 2500 metre long trend of numerous zones with structurally- and stratigraphically-controlled massive and disseminated sulphides at the contact of mixed mafic and felsic tuffs. The gossanous schist zones, containing pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and in places arsenopyrite, is collectively referred to as the Nelson Lake Deposit. Six zones of significant base metal concentrations have been confirmed in this area by a grab sampling program. Samples collected from one of the zones, the 5656 Zone, contain massive to semi-massive sulphides and the best eight individual samples over 150 metres have yielded the results shown in Table 13.

Table 13. Analysis results from the 5656 Zone.

Sample	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cd (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
1	3.83	1.94	360.1	2.3	1,046	164
2	4.7	0.05	336	2.73	115	>10,000
3	0.05	0.05	311.6	1.4	17	137
4	4.79	3.74	231.2	3.25	791	266
5	1.44	1.34	210.5	0.77	488	239
6	2.38	5.77	210.2	0.54	1,335	516
7	0.76	0.07	192	0.89	32	158
8	1.91	0.29	174.7	1.03	63	420
Average	2.45	1.66	253.3	1.61	486	1,487

The next phase of work planned for 2019 includes: conducting surface exploration on several targets identified in the 2017 field program; acquisition of the balance of mining equipment and bulk consumables needed to conduct a bulk sample on the A-Zone; mobilize to site via winter road (2019); develop the decline to 20 metres below the old stope, and; extract a 1000 tonne bulk sample.

Courageous Lake Project

Seabridge Gold continued its exploration efforts at the Courageous Lake Project with the testing of seven historical gold occurrences. The Courageous Lake Project covers almost all of the 53 kilometre long Matthews Lake Greenstone Belt which hosts Seabridge's Felsic-Ash-Tuff or FAT deposit. The FAT Deposit contains 6.46 million ounces of proven and probable gold reserves (July 2012) over approximately 2.5 kilometres of strike length. A second deposit, Walsh Lake has a near surface inferred resource of 482,000 ounces of gold (4.6 million tonnes grading 3.24 g/t). Metallurgical testing has demonstrated that the gold is free-milling with cyanide recoveries as high as 95%.

This year, Seabridge completed a winter drilling program using two core rigs to core 7200 metres in 36 holes. The program was designed to test seven historical gold occurrences to determine if any had sufficient grade, strike and width within 200 metres of surface. All the historical occurrences consist of deformation zones within a well-defined stratigraphic package near the contact between metamorphosed volcanic rocks and metasedimentary rocks and each produces a consistent geophysical response. The intersections showed that the Olsen and Marsh Pond occurrences have suitable widths and grades, two other target zones have promise that require additional work, and three targets did not return positive results.

The Marsh Pond showing consists of narrow felsic volcanic units intercalated within a metasedimentary host. The felsic units show more intense silica alteration and sulphide mineralization over a strike length of about 400 metres. The Olsen showing is exposed over roughly 400 metres of strike length and represented by quartz veins in a broad zone of silica alteration accompanied by intense sericite alteration in fine-grained metasedimentary rocks.

North Bulldog showing was originally identified as two parallel geophysical anomalies over a kilometre of strike length. Drilling demonstrated it to be a broad deformation zone at the contact of sedimentary rocks and mafic volcanic rocks with localized quartz veining and silica-sericite alteration. Intervals of silica alteration and quartz veining were also intersected in the overlying fine-grained sedimentary rock. Perrson showing is a gold-bearing vein in an isolated surface exposure within a historic prospecting pit. The width of the intersections suggests that this vein could be the southern terminus of the Walsh Lake deposit. The size of these targets and the concentration of gold in the intersecting holes suggests the showing warrants more effort.

Assay result highlights from the most prospective targets are as follow:

- Marsh Pond CL-284 contains 3.08 g/t Au over 14 metres,
- Marsh Pond CL-285 contains 2.13 g/t Au over 24 metres,
- Olsen CL-286 contains 3.04 g/t Au over 40.4 metres,
- Olsen CL-288 contains 0.93 g/t Au over 14.3 metres,
- North Bulldog CL-275 contains 1.4 g/t Au over 19.1 metres,
- Perrson CL-289 contains 2.88 g/t Au over 3.7 metres and 7.44 g/t Au over 3 metres.

Government Support for Mineral Exploration

In 2017, the Government of Northwest Territories investment in grassroots mineral exploration more than doubled from \$400,000 to \$1 million annually through the Mining Incentive Program (MIP).

Funding was dispersed to 13 exploration projects (six prospector and seven company projects). This funding support leveraged significant additional exploration investment from MIP recipients (\$2,554,856). Encouraging advancements occurred for some of the funded projects.

Since the MIP was implemented in 2014, MIP recipients have invested over \$10 million in NWT exploration projects.

In 2018, \$991,065 of MIP funding has been allocated to 17 exploration projects (nine prospectors and eight corporate projects, see tables 14 and 15 for the current distribution).

Table 14. Mining Incentive Program – 2017 prospector recipients

Recipient and Project	Commodity	Funding Awarded
Blake Mowbray – Workhorse Project	Lithium	\$16,063.23
Danny Yakeleya – Redstone River Project	Gold	\$15,300
Dave Nickerson – Aye 1 and Aye 2	Gold	\$4,950
Dave Webb – Clan Gold Project	Gold	\$21,250
Drake Hyden – Dracula Project	Lithium	\$15,512.80
Jeremie Phister – Geolithos Project	Lithium	\$12,467.73
Ryan Bachynski – Luna 2 Project	Gold	\$14,705
Vern Emary – Susu Lake Project	Gold	\$15,678.25
Wayne Kendrick – Hangstone Project	Gold	\$22,500

Table 15. Mining Incentive Program – 2017 corporate recipients

Recipient and Project	Commodity	Funding Awarded
Avalon Advanced Materials Inc. – Nechalacho Project	Lithium, REE	\$36,552
Evrin Resources – Mackenzie Project	Gold	\$160,000
Margaret Lake Diamonds Inc. – Diagrass Project	Diamonds	\$111,615
Margaret Lake Diamonds Inc. – Margaret Lake Project	Diamonds	\$140,000
North Arrow Minerals Inc. – Loki Project	Diamonds	\$100,000
TerraX Minerals Inc. – Qutya Bell	Gold	\$160,000
Rover Metals Corp. – Cabin Lake Project	Gold	\$85,000
Sixty North Gold Mining Ltd. – Mon Gold Project	Gold	\$59,417.25

More Information

Further information on mining and mineral exploration in the NWT can be obtained from:

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