



KLONDIKE GOLD CORP.
CANADIAN GOLD AND BASE METAL EXPLORATION

A Canadian Exploration Company Searching for Mineral Potential Worldwide

Klondike Gold is operating in Portugal through its wholly owned subsidiary Klondike Gold Corp. Portugal

Klondike Gold Exploration Licences

Lagares-Castromil
Balazar

Castel de Paiva
(Subject to final acceptance)

Ponte da Barca
(Subject to final acceptance)

Why Portugal?

- Strong Mining and exploration history
- Stable mining friendly jurisdiction
- Geologic potential for base and precious metals



MINERAL EXPLORATION IN PORTUGAL

WHY EXPLORE FOR MINERALS IN PORTUGAL?

Portugal is a mining friendly jurisdiction with known mineral potential and reliable infrastructure. It has one of the oldest mining traditions in the world where mining started before Roman times and continues today.

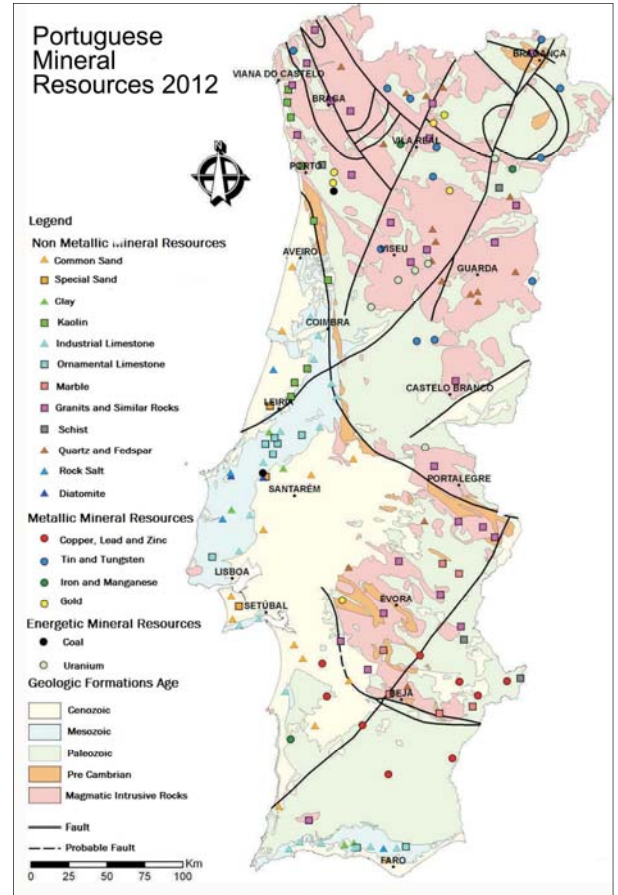
Portugal is a modern European country with first class infrastructure, judicial security, transparent mining laws and clear rules and regulations. It is significant that mining is being encouraged by the Portuguese Government as an important part of its forward looking economic planning. The Portuguese policy on mining is in line with the European Union's overall strategy which encourages exploration and mining for metals and minerals considered to be of strategic importance and critical to its economy.

Demand for Strategic Metals is Positive for Mining in Portugal

In recent years, there has been a rapid growth in demand for metals of strategic economic importance. The political risks associated with the geographical concentration of their supply has led to concern worldwide, but especially in the European Union where the European Commission has identified a list of 14 economically important raw materials which are subject to a higher risk of supply interruption.

“ ‘Critical’ metals such as rare earths, antimony, and tungsten where production and resources are concentrated in a few countries and so are at greater risk of supply disruption. The Risk List 2012 will help to focus future exploration activity as well as research on greener production technologies and more cost effective recycling.”

*-British Geological Survey News Release
‘Technology Metals at Risk’
September 19, 2012*



Rare earth elements, antimony, and tungsten are on top of the list of 41 raw materials designated as critical, all of which are found in Portugal, creating the opportunity for it to be a key supplier of these critical raw materials. The Portuguese Government has also made changes in government mining policy to encourage investment in mineral exploration.

“The Portuguese Government’s strategy includes as primary objectives, the promotion and revitalization of the mining sector to attract more foreign and national investment in order to create more jobs and increase state revenues...in a difficult period for national economy it is important to capitalize in a sustained way on our mineral resources high potential and ‘stimulate’ the mining sector. This is of great strategic interest for the country.”

*-Alvaro Santos Pereira
Portuguese Minister of Economy
Jornal Público, July 13, 2012*

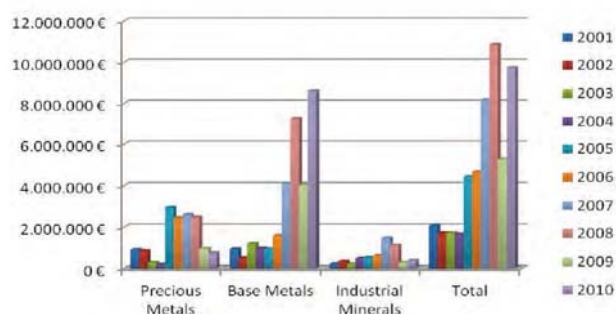
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EXAMPLES OF MINING IN PORTUGAL

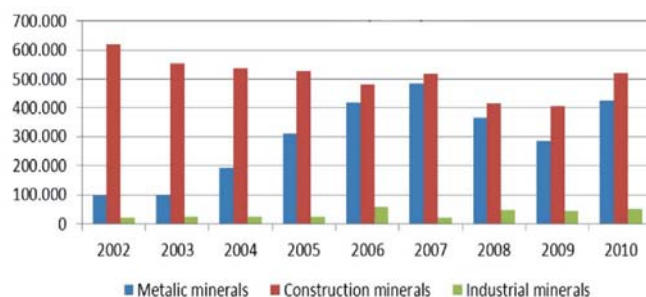
A complex and diverse geologic history endows Portugal with significant potential in base and precious metals, as well as strategic minerals and rare earth elements. Recent changes to mining policy encourages investment in mineral exploration in Portugal which was one of Europe's largest producers of copper, tin and tungsten concentrates and an important exporter of industrial and ornamental stones.

Gold	Base Metals (Copper, Lead, Zinc)	Tungsten and Tin	Lithium and High Tech Metals
Poço das Freitas	Terramonte	Carris, Borralha	Gonçalo
Três Minas	Caveira Aljustrel e S. Domingos	Vale das Gatas	Barroso
Jales/Gralheira	Arronches – Campo Maior Belt	Montesinho	Alvão
Latadas/freixeda/Pedra da Luz	Alter do Chão – Elvas Belt	Argozelo	Lagoa Salgada (indium)
Verde/Ponte da Barca	Sousel – Barrancos Belt	Bejanca and Panasqueira (active)	Lousal (selenium)
Valongo/Gondomar	Evora – Beja Massif		
Castromil	Arraiolos— Sto. Aleixo Belt		
Penedono	Arraiolos—Magnetitic Zinciferous Belt		
Montemor-o-Novo	Arraiolos—Porphyry Belt		
Caveira			
Aljustrel e S. Domingos			
Caramulo			
Escádia Grande			
Portalegre			
Nickel, Cobalt and Chrome	Iberian Pyrite Belt (Lead, Zinc, Copper, Silver)	Uranium	Iron and Manganese
Massif Morais Bragança	Lagoa Salgada	Urgeiriça	Moncorvo
Évora Massif	Lousal, Aljustrel	Nisa	
Alter do Chão	Neves Corvo (active)		
Elvas e Campo Maior	S. Domingos		

Investments in Exploration



Evolution of Mineral Production



MINERAL EXPLORATION IN PORTUGAL

History of Mining in Portugal

Mining in Portugal was initially carried out by the Phoenicians, followed by the Romans. Mining gained importance during the industrial revolution and the first modern mining concession was granted in 1836. In the 19th century Portugal had about 300 concessions. The main resources exploited were polymetallic sulphides (Aljustrel, S. Domingos), tin, tungsten (Panasqueira) and gold and antimony (Valongo/Gondomar). At the beginning of the 20th century there was an increase in annual coal production, mainly from the Valongo Belt. Two world wars led to a greater demand for tungsten and tin. The main producing mines were Panasqueira, Borralha, Argozelo, Montezinho, vale das Gatas and Ribeira.



Roman Miners



Roman Mining Gallery in Castrovile

Portugal also has important uranium deposits, with approximately 4200 tons produced from 1950 to 1990. Mineral exploration increased substantially between the 1950s and 1980s expanding tin and tungsten production, and later metal extraction in the Pyrite Belt in southern Portugal. The most important of these deposits was the Neves Corvo deposit. Portugal was also one of the largest European producers of silver lead and zinc at the Terramonte mine located in the Valongo Belt while the historic Roman mine sites of Banjes, Castromil and Serra de Quinta attracted considerable attention from multinational companies searching for gold between the sixties and the late ninties.



Terramonte Silver Lead Mine



Roman Adits in Covas de Castromil

MINERAL EXPLORATION IN PORTUGAL

Klondike Gold in Portugal

Klondike Gold now holds the exclusive rights to explore for gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, tin, and tungsten in the 80 km² Lagares-Castromil and the 194 km² Balazar exploration concessions. The 109 km² Castelo de Paival and the 48 km² Ponte da Barca Licences with gold, silver, antimony and tungsten prospects are subject to final acceptance by the Government of Portugal.

The Valongo Belt, located in northwestern Portugal, is an anticline structure that extends over 90 km. Mineral occurrences in the belt are gold, antimony and silver, lead, zinc, tin and tungsten mineralization. This anticline structure is composed of metasedimentary rocks dating from the Precambrian to the Carboniferous with rare Hercynian granites.

The Portuguese government publication Mineral Resources of Portugal 2012 states statistics regarding Castromil and Serra da Quinta:

“Two fields were defined: Covas de Castromil and Serra da Quinta, separated by the Sousa River and the Oporto-Pocinho railway. For the first of these fields, proved reserves of 2,147,000 tons have been determined with an average grade of 1.9 g/t Au (cut-off of 0.5 g/t) and probable reserves of 270,000 tons with 1.8 g/t Au. For Serra da Quinta, probable reserves are put at 743,000 tons with 2.8 g/t Au.”

Cautionary Note: The results quoted above are relevant to further exploration and development of Castromil and Serra da Quinta which the company will be undertaking. A qualified person under the direction of the company has not yet done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current

Mining and Exploration Concession in Northwest Portugal

