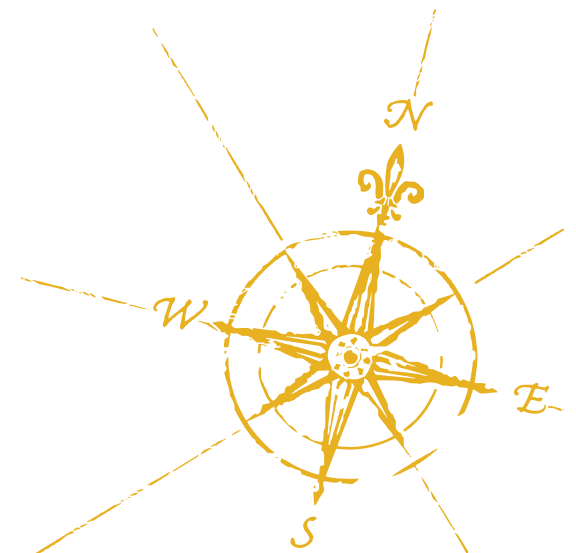




**KLONDIKE GOLD CORP.**  
CANADIAN GOLD AND BASE METAL EXPLORATION



A mid-winter dawn breaks  
near the Klondike Plateau,  
Yukon Territory



# Dawson City and the Yukon River



# Dawson City, Yukon



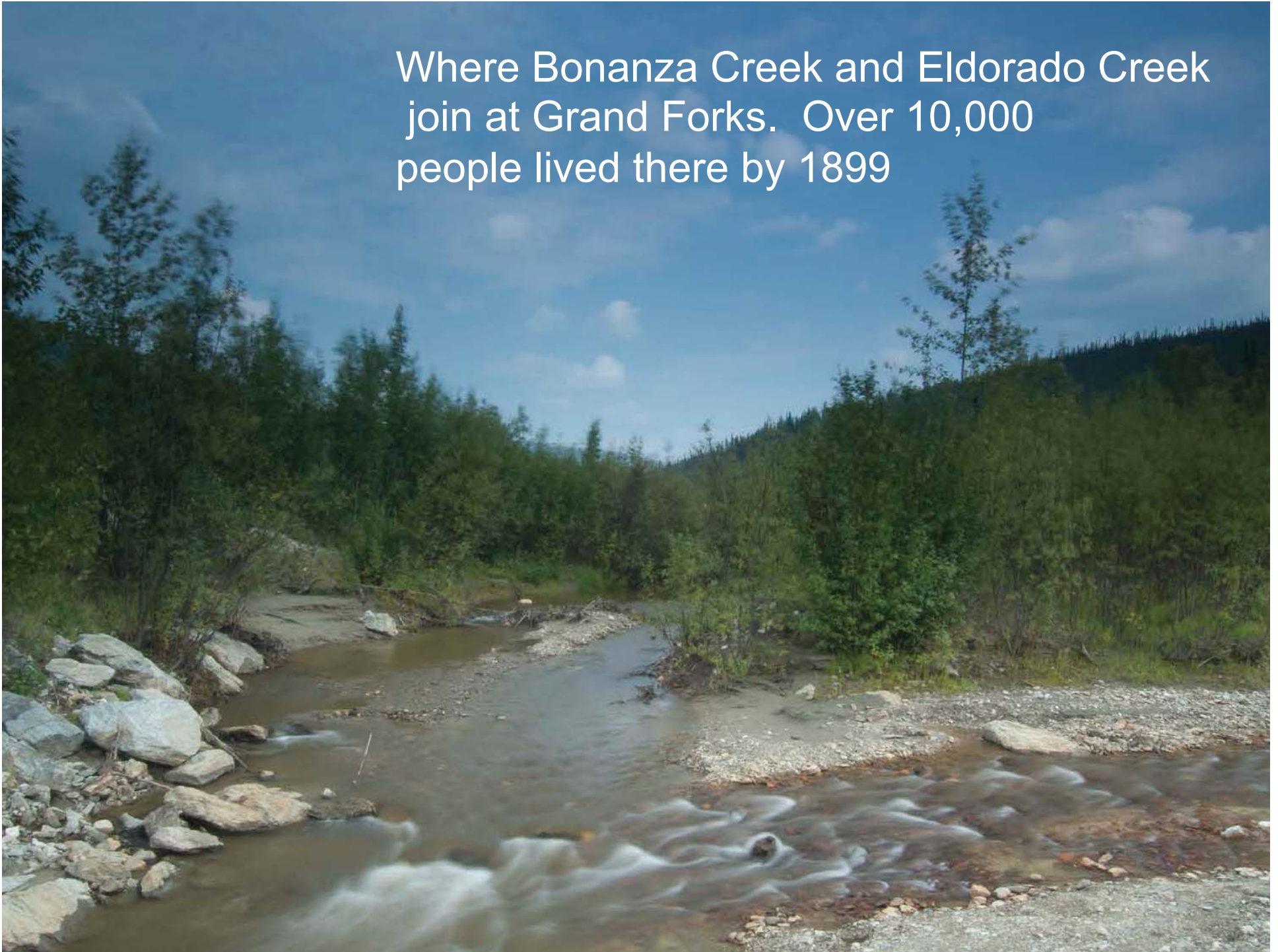
An aerial photograph showing a wide, muddy river flowing through a valley. To the left of the main river channel, there are several smaller, interconnected water bodies and a large area of exposed, greyish-brown sediment, likely from dredging operations. The surrounding landscape is a mix of green vegetation and rocky, eroded terrain. The text "Klondike River and the dredge workings" is overlaid in white on the right side of the image.

Klondike River and  
the dredge workings

The largest dredge to work the goldfields is today a national monument



Where Bonanza Creek and Eldorado Creek  
join at Grand Forks. Over 10,000  
people lived there by 1899



Marker for the Discovery Claim that sparked the Klondike Gold Rush



**DISCOVERY CLAIM  
CONCESSION DE LA DÉCOUVERTE**

The names Robert Henderson, Skookum Jim, Tagish Charlie and George Carmack are inextricably linked to the discovery of gold on Bonanza Creek. Henderson was the first to systematically explore the gold bearing potential of the region, only to have the major find elude him. Then on 17 August 1896 Jim struck gold, and with his companions Charlie and Carmack staked the first claims. A few days later at Forty Mile, Carmack in his own name registered the Discovery Claim where this monument stands. Within days Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks had been staked and when the news reached the outside the Klondike Gold Rush was on.

Robert Henderson, Skookum Jim, Tagish Charlie et George Carmack sont intimement liés à la découverte de l'or dans le ruisseau Bonanza. Henderson fut le premier à explorer systématiquement le potentiel de la région, mais la découverte principale lui échappa. Le 17 août 1896, Jim découvrit de l'or et jalonna avec ses compagnons Charlie et Carmack les quatre premières concessions; à Forty Mile, Carmack enregistra à son nom la concession de la découverte où s'élève ce monument. En quelques jours, les concessions des ruisseaux Bonanza et Eldorado furent jalonnées. Ce fut le départ de la ruée vers l'or du Klondike.

Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada  
Commission des lieux et monuments historiques

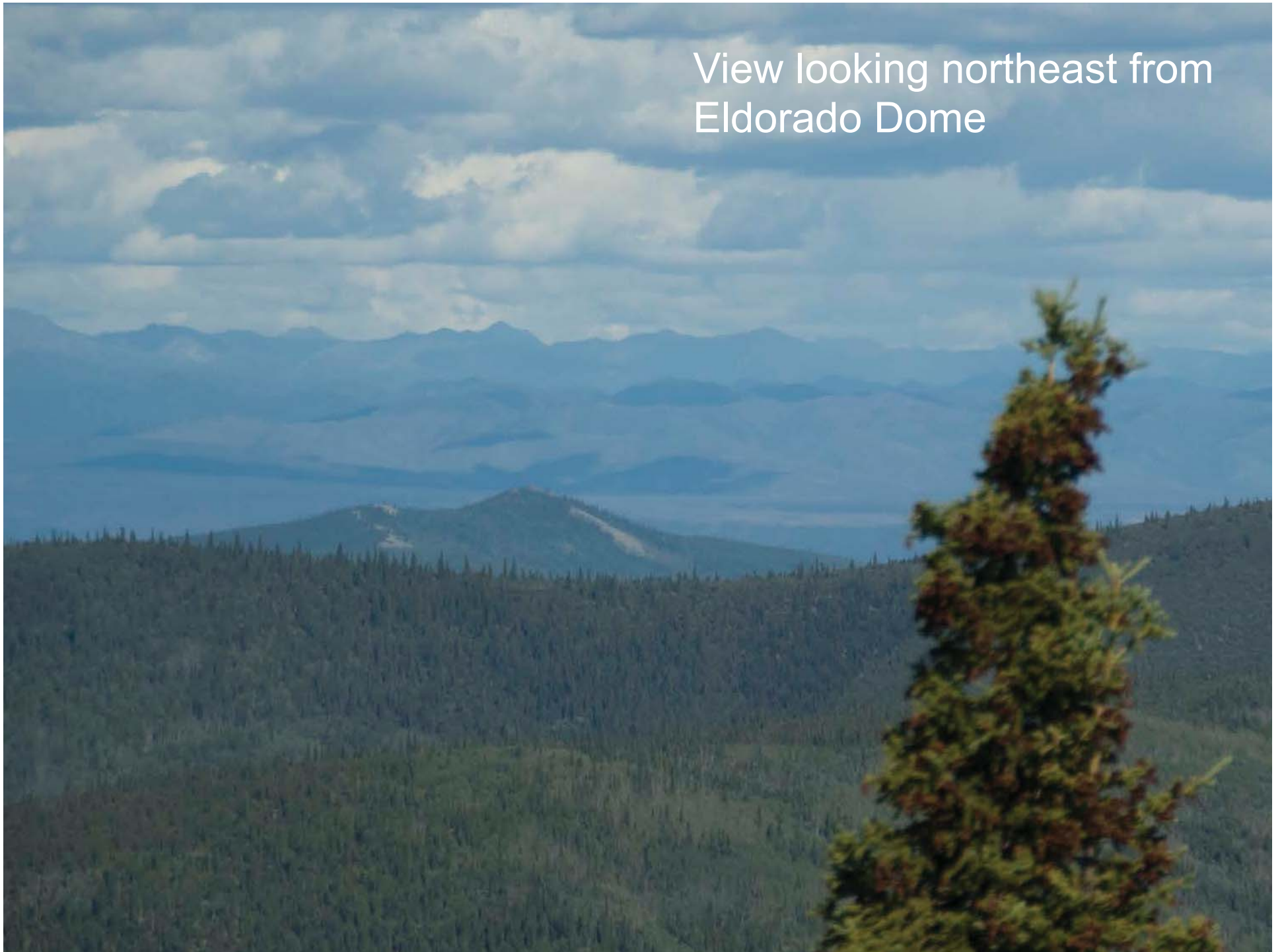
Government of Canada - 1962



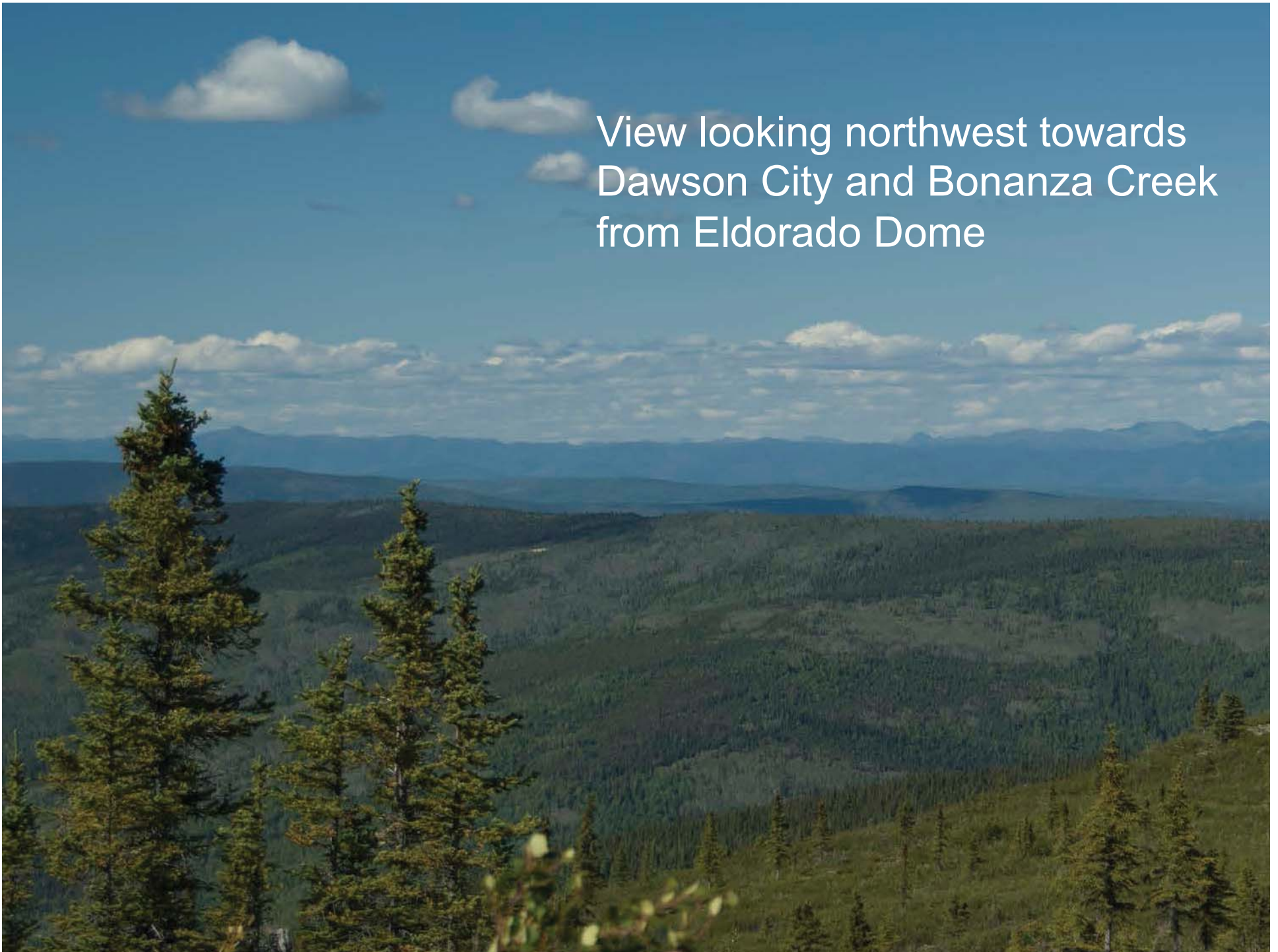
Famous Eldorado Creek  
was one of the richest producing  
placer creeks in the Yukon



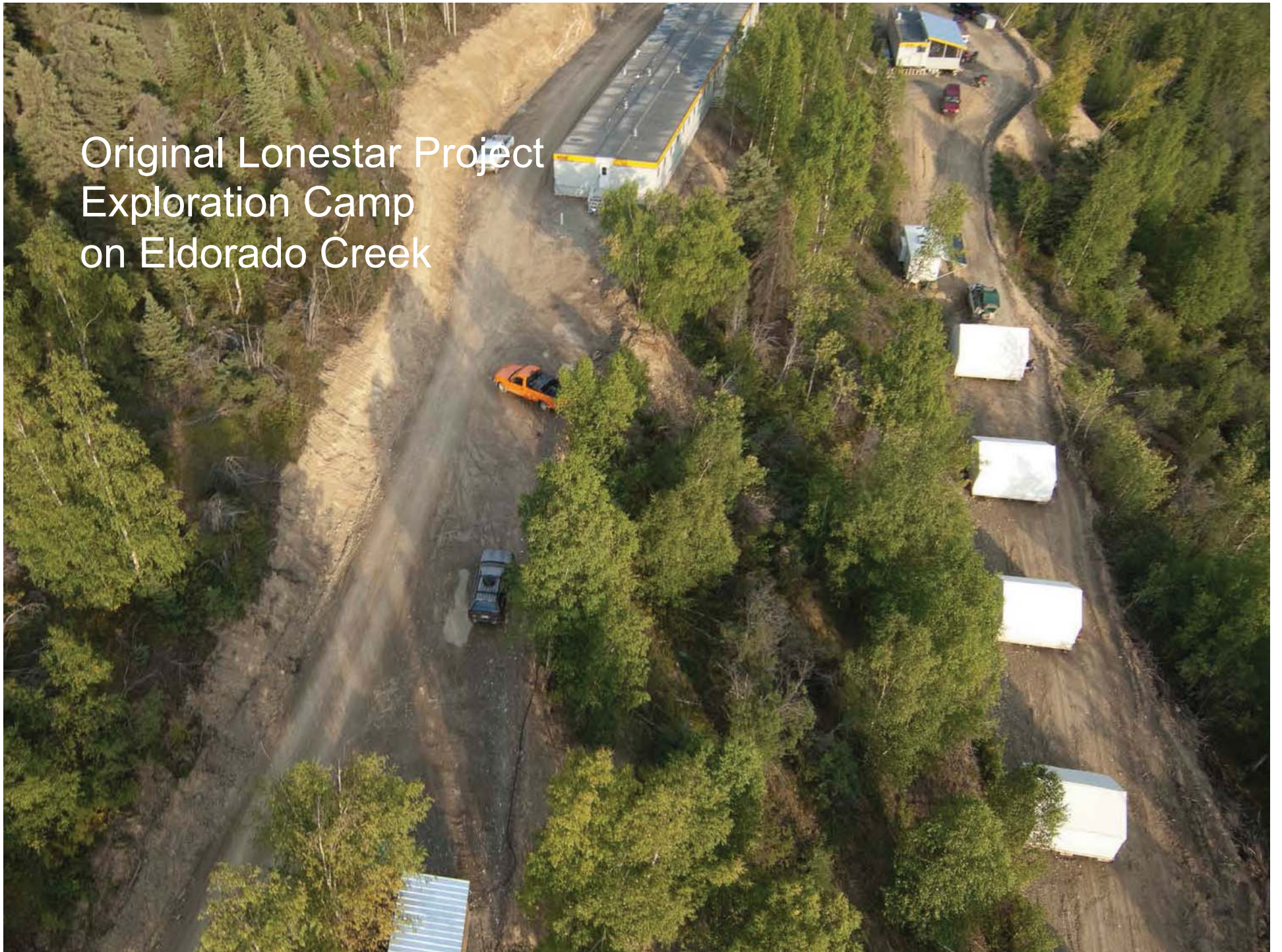
View looking northeast from  
Eldorado Dome



View looking northwest towards  
Dawson City and Bonanza Creek  
from Eldorado Dome




Original Lonestar Project  
Exploration Camp  
on Eldorado Creek



# Northern lights in August

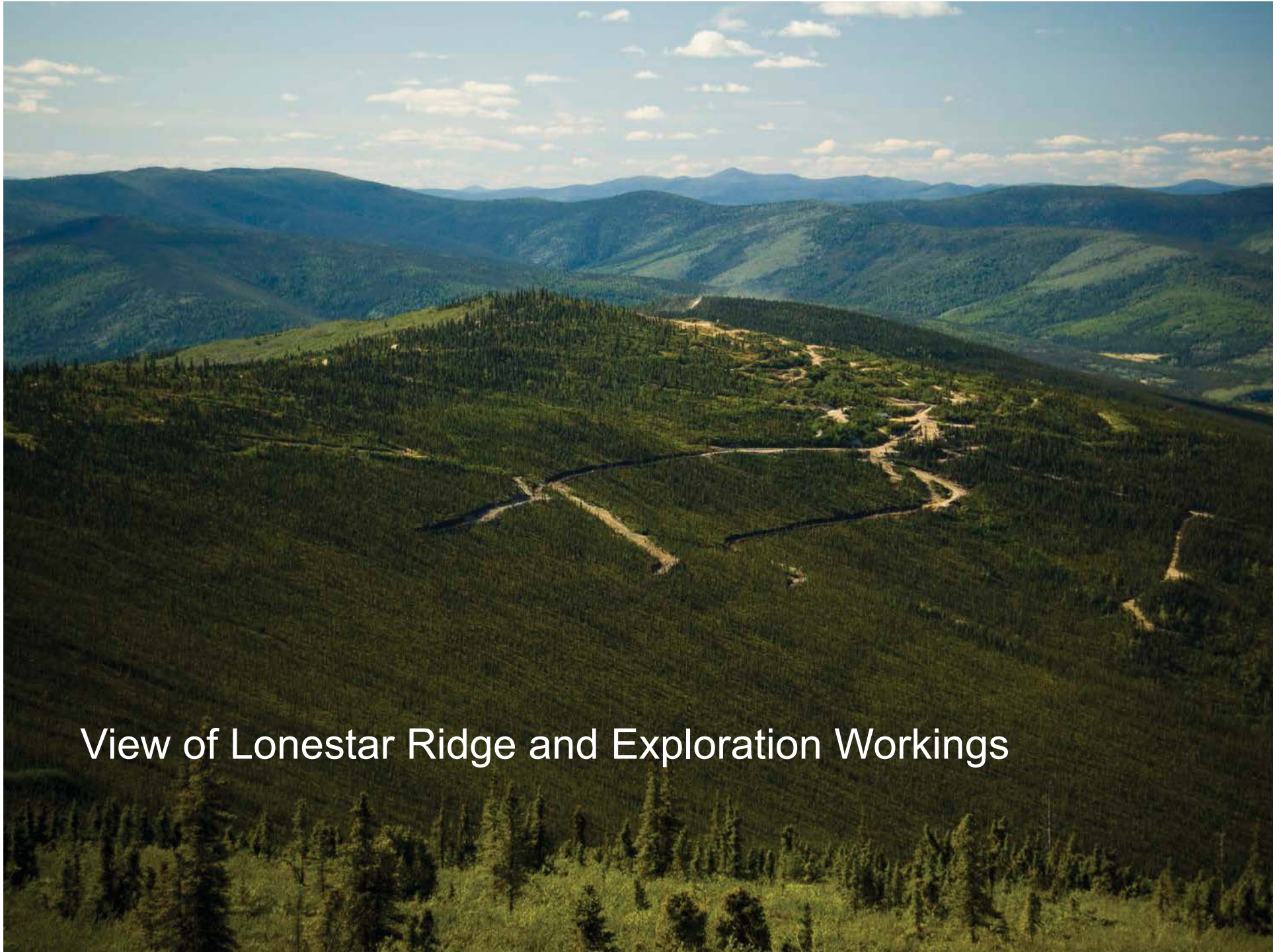






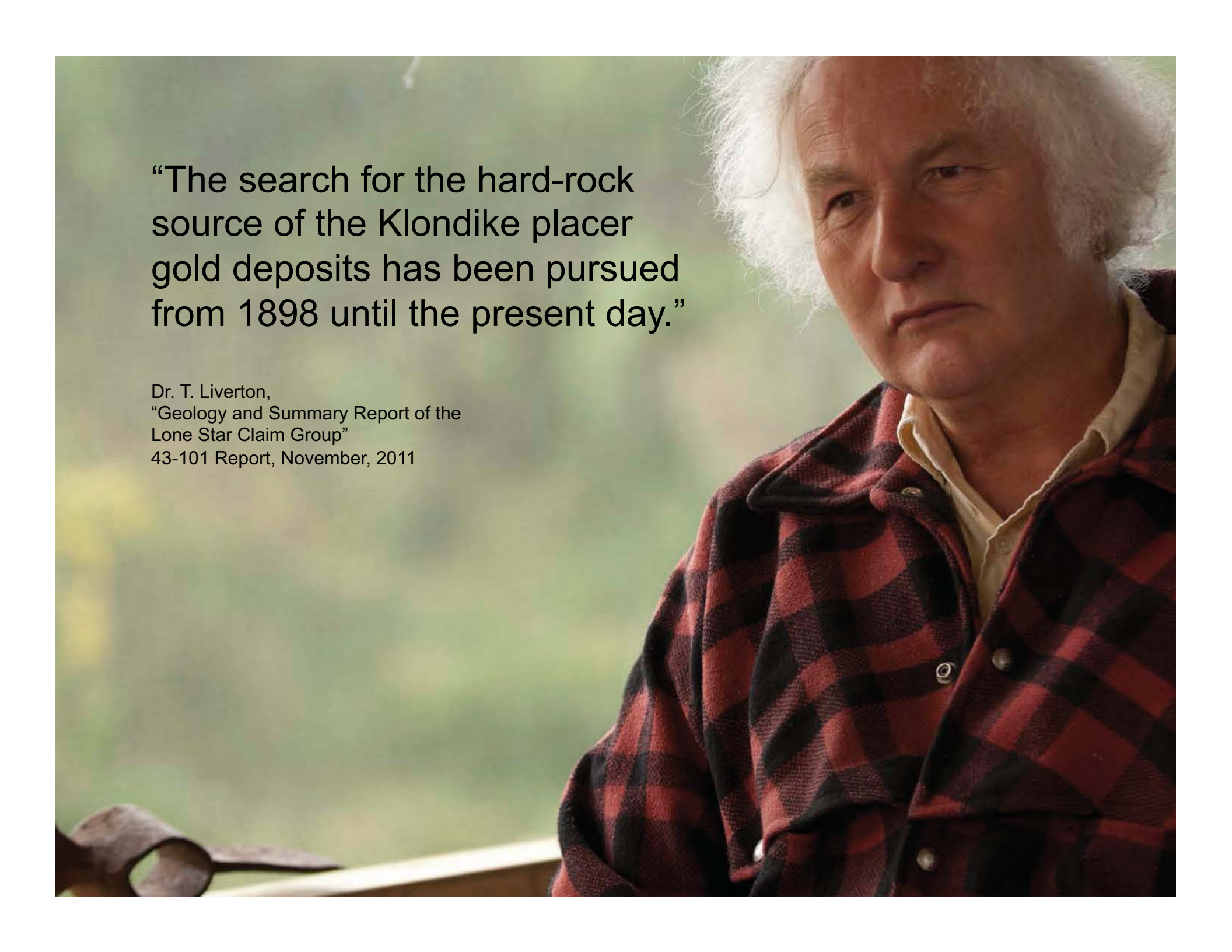
“Where did this really enormous amount of placer gold come from? ...The idea of being close to having an answer is pretty exciting.”

Dr. James Mortensen  
Mineral Deposit Research Unit  
University of British Columbia



View of Lonestar Ridge and Exploration Workings



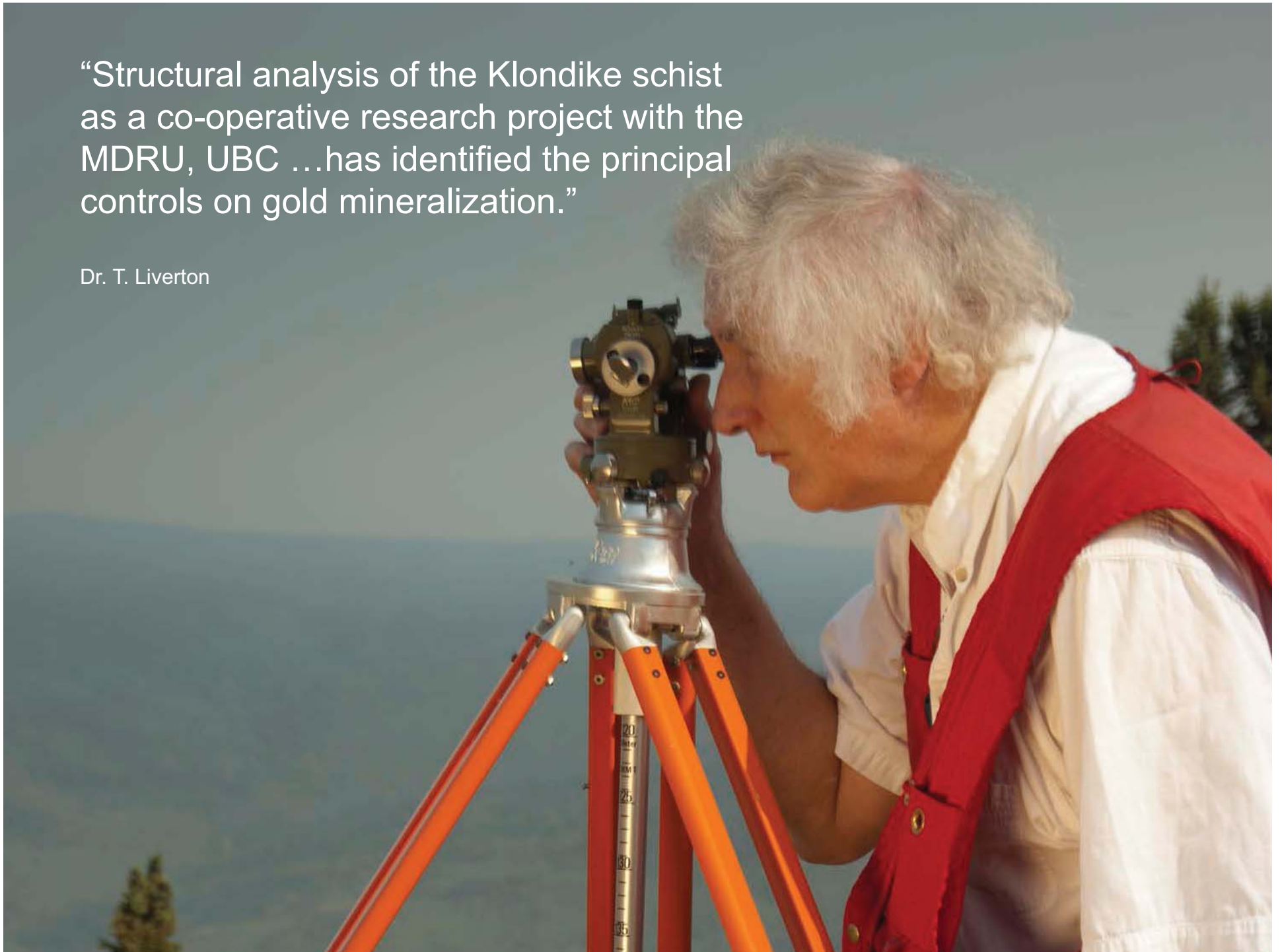


“The search for the hard-rock source of the Klondike placer gold deposits has been pursued from 1898 until the present day.”

Dr. T. Liverton,  
“Geology and Summary Report of the  
Lone Star Claim Group”  
43-101 Report, November, 2011

“Structural analysis of the Klondike schist as a co-operative research project with the MDRU, UBC ...has identified the principal controls on gold mineralization.”

Dr. T. Liverton



# Exploration diamond drilling on Lonestar Ridge



Drilling on the Lone Star Zone





The Lone Star Zone is open to expansion in all directions and de





Drilling shows a strong association of gold with disseminated mineralization in Klondike Schist has increased the potential for discovery of bulk tonnage gold deposits







Lone Star Zone  
Drilling highlights include:

1.67 g/t gold over 61.7 m



Lone Star Zone  
Drilling highlights include:

2.74 g/t gold over 8.4 m

2.1 g/t gold over 24 m

1.91 g/t gold over 15.7 m

Core is split and shipped to the lab for assay





Buckland Zone  
Drilling Highlights include:

2.06 g/t gold over 21 m

22.6 g/t gold over 1 m

24.9 g/t gold over .05 m


A group of people, including a man in a white shirt and a woman in a blue shirt and cap, are gathered around a wooden tray filled with numerous small, cylindrical gold samples. The man in the white shirt is holding a small bottle. The woman in the blue shirt is wearing a cap and sunglasses. The background shows a blue building and a dirt area.

Nugget Zone  
Drilling highlights include:

4.54 g/t gold over 0.75 m

98.68 g/t gold over 0.90 m

30.15 g/t gold over 0.90 m



Pioneer Zone  
Exploration results include:

1.54 g/t gold over 15.24 m (RC drilling)  
12.5 g/t gold over 6 m in trench samples



80% of the property remains under explored. 2012 soil sampling and trenching which will lead to additional drilling targets


Careful examination and logging of  
diamond drilling core...



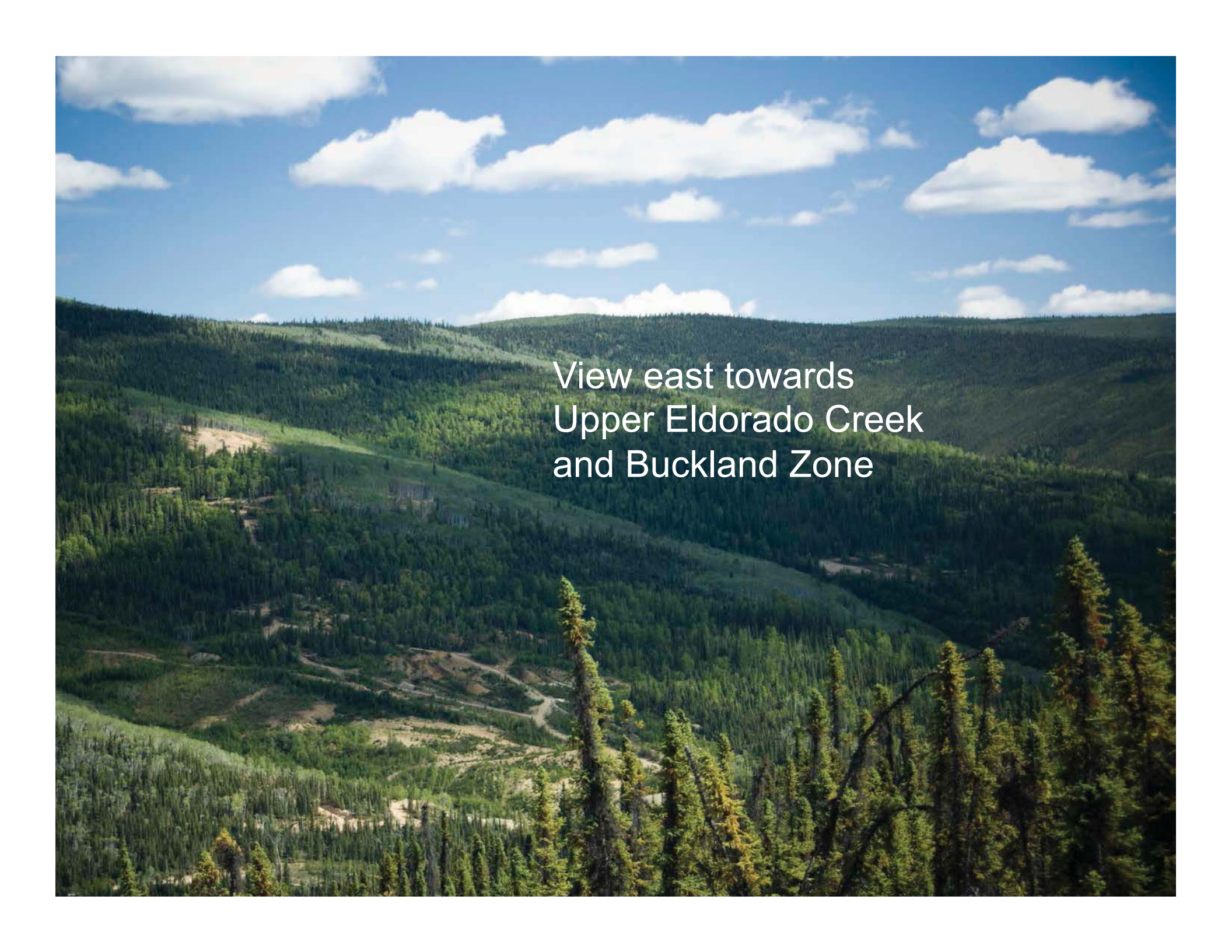


...finds gold



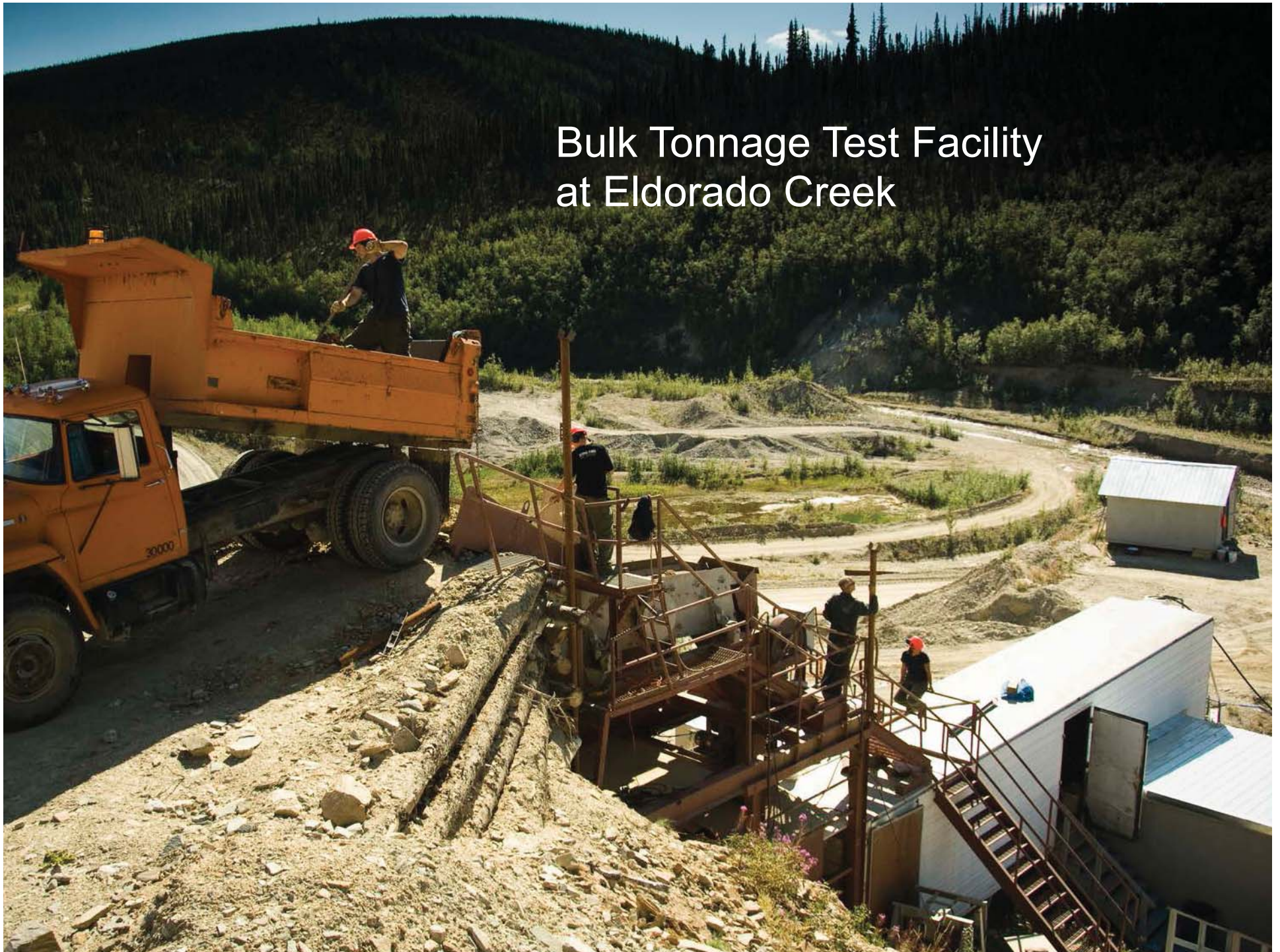


Core shack at Lone Star site  
on Eldorado Creek



View east towards  
Upper Eldorado Creek  
and Buckland Zone

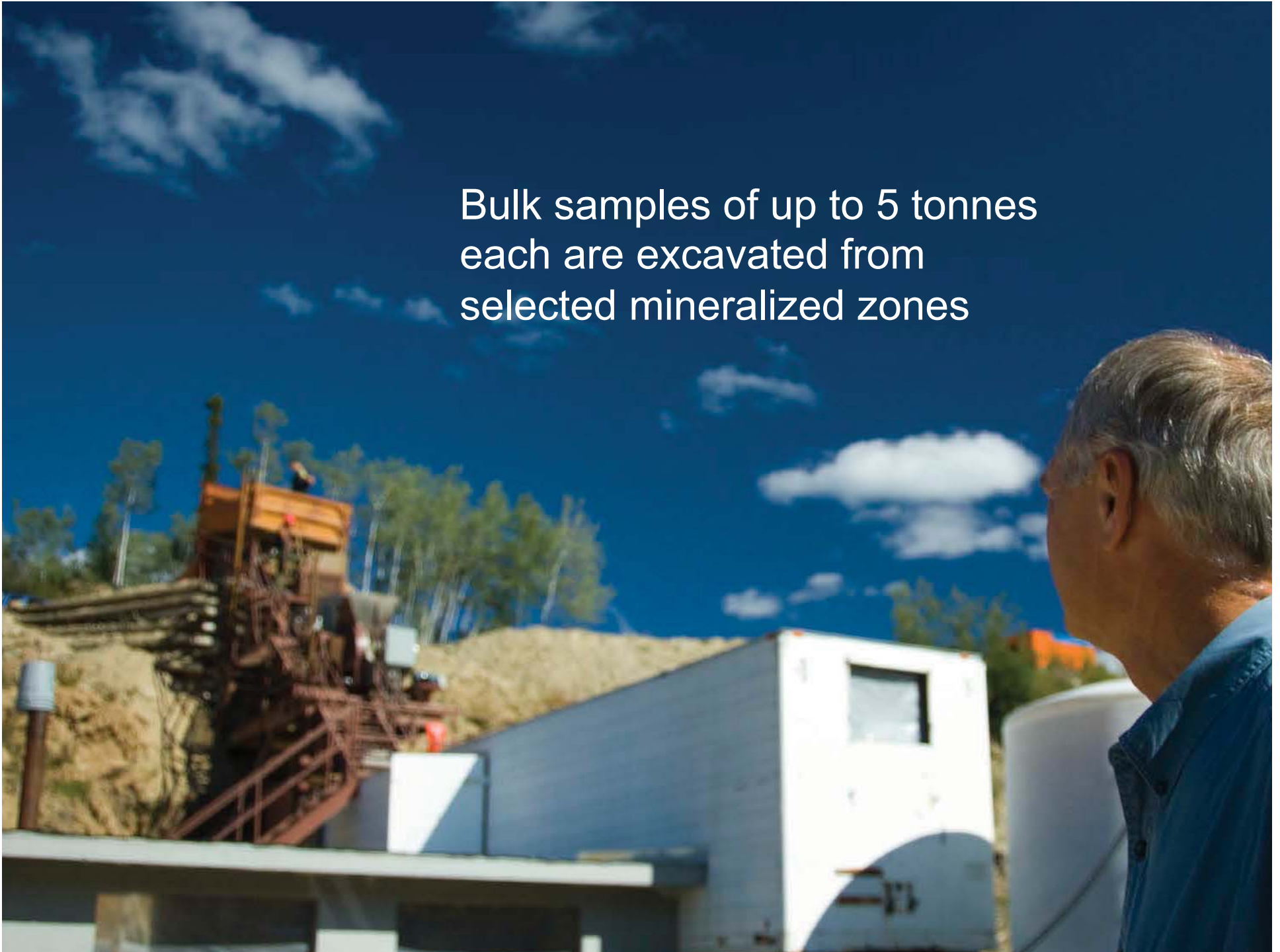
# Bulk Tonnage Test Facility at Eldorado Creek



Bulk test results supplement drill core assays, soil chemistry and other geological information

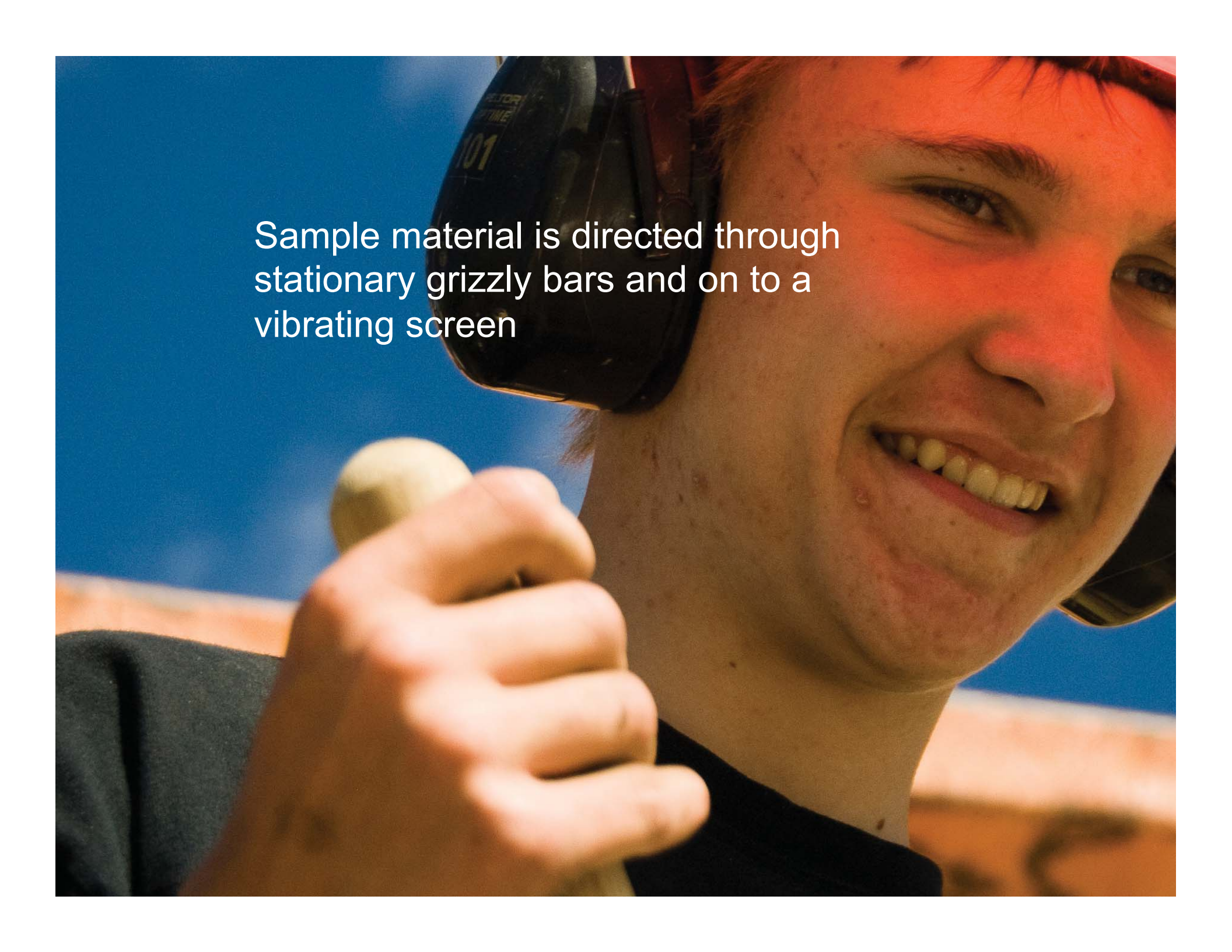


Bulk samples of up to 5 tonnes each are excavated from selected mineralized zones





Hopper and shaker  
feeds to jaw crusher

A close-up photograph of a young man with a black helmet featuring the number '01'. He is smiling broadly, showing his teeth, and holding a yellow ball in his right hand. The background is a bright blue sky. The text 'Sample material is directed through stationary grizzly bars and on to a vibrating screen' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

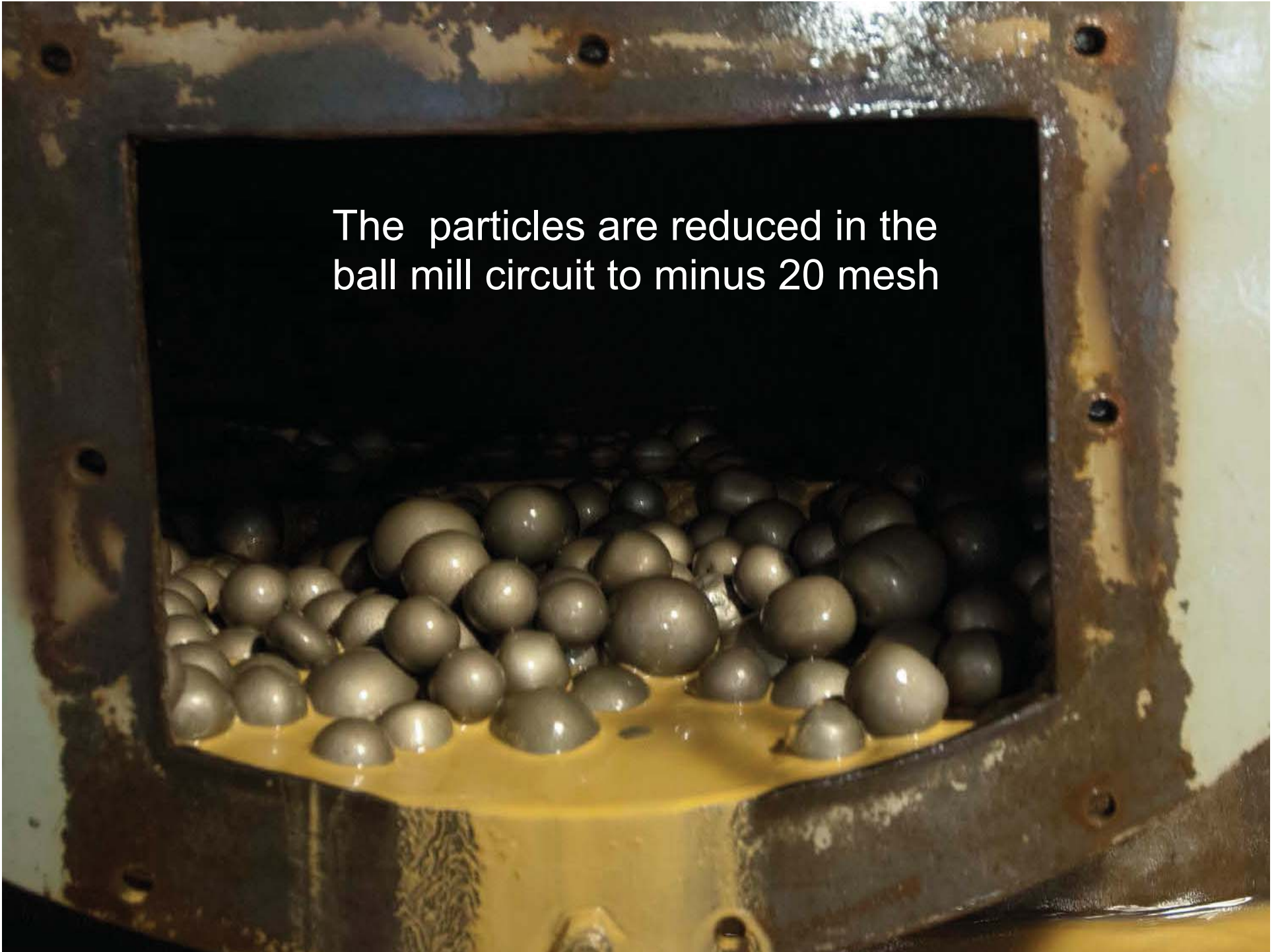
Sample material is directed through stationary grizzly bars and on to a vibrating screen



Rock samples are reduced through  
2 stages of Jaw crushers and then  
a rolls crusher



The particles are reduced in the ball mill circuit to minus 20 mesh




The image shows a collection of white plastic buckets, each filled with a dark brown, granular soil sample. The buckets are arranged in a cluster, with some in the foreground and others in the background. The soil appears to be a mix of fine particles and small clumps. The text "Bulk samples from trenching" is overlaid in the center of the image in a white, sans-serif font. The lighting is somewhat dim, and the overall scene suggests a laboratory or field setting where soil samples are being prepared or stored.


Bulk samples from trenching



Final stage in separating gold

A person wearing a green jacket is operating a gravity table in a laboratory. The table is a long, narrow, shallow tray filled with water. The person is leaning over the table, and their hands are visible near the edge. The water is dark and turbulent, with white foam and bubbles. The background shows a wooden wall and some equipment. The text "The gravity table separates the heavier fraction containing gold particles" is overlaid on the image.

The gravity table separates the heavier fraction containing gold particles



The concentrate from the finishing table is sent to a laboratory for testing



30 Ton Excavator at work  
trenching on the Lonestar Zone



Historical trenches were re-sampled





D8 Cat cuts roads and exposes bed rock for exploration

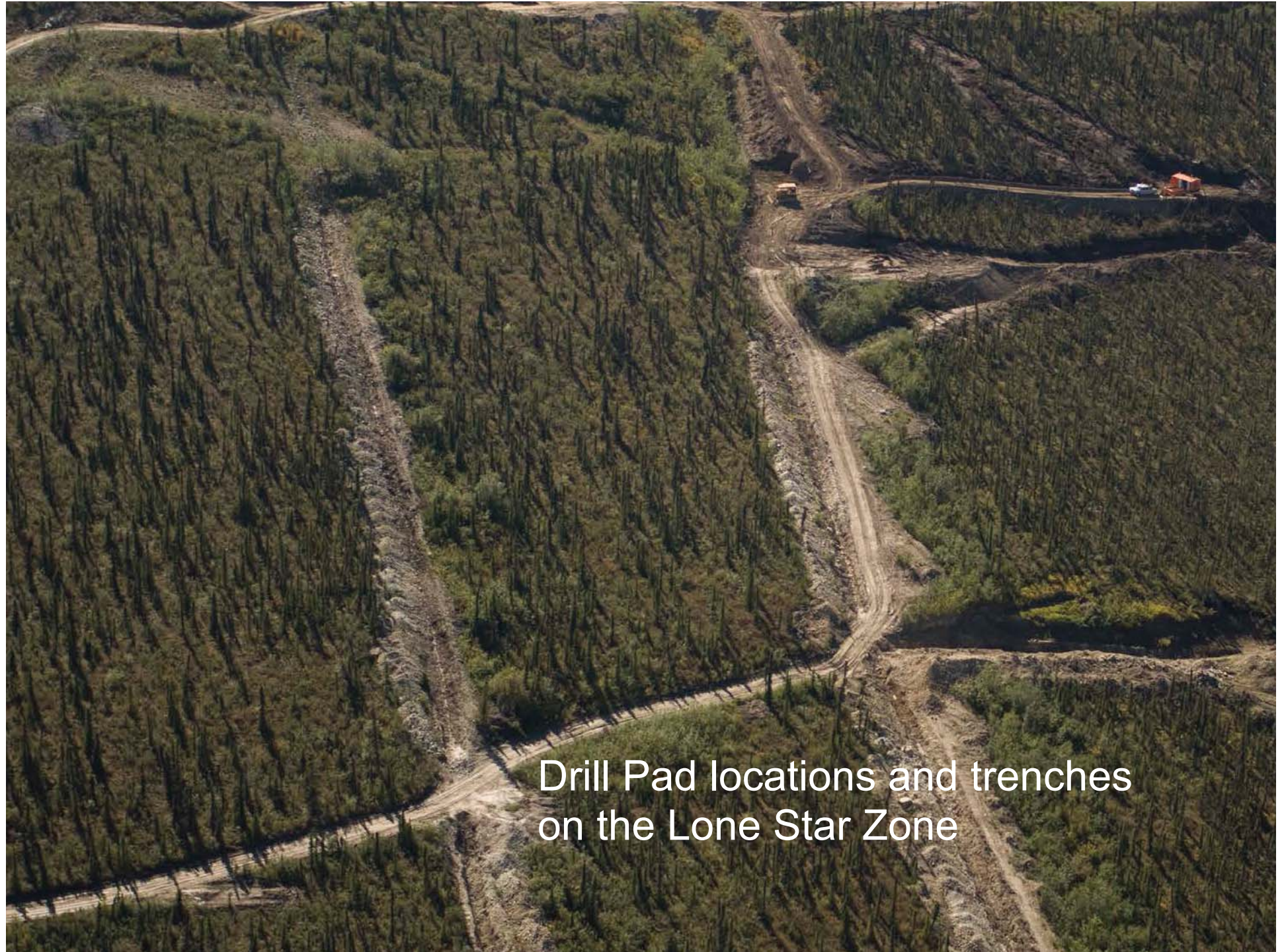


Dr. James Mortenson studies a quartz vein near the Dysle Mine Adit

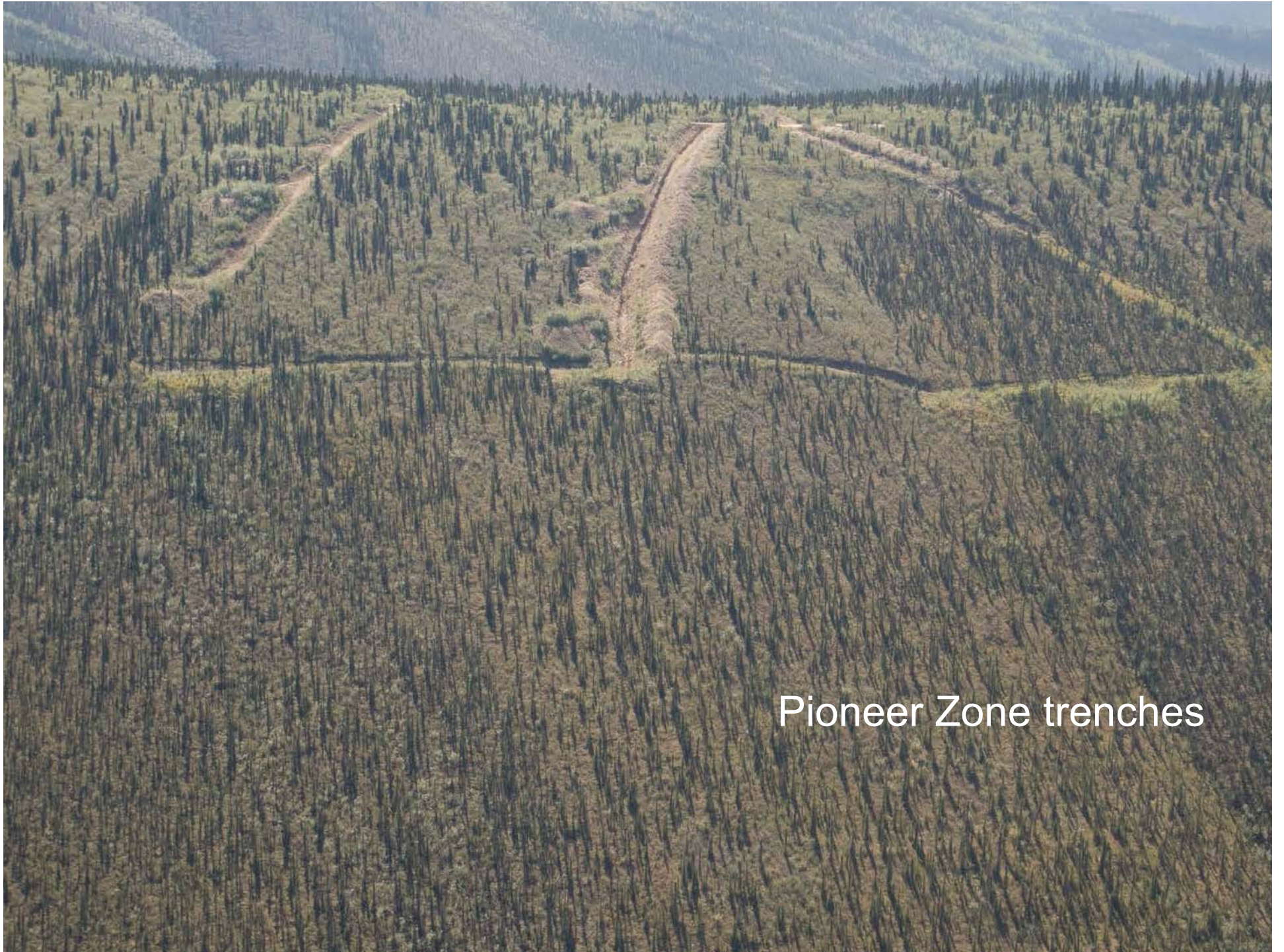




Visible gold was sampled along the vein



Drill Pad locations and trenches  
on the Lone Star Zone

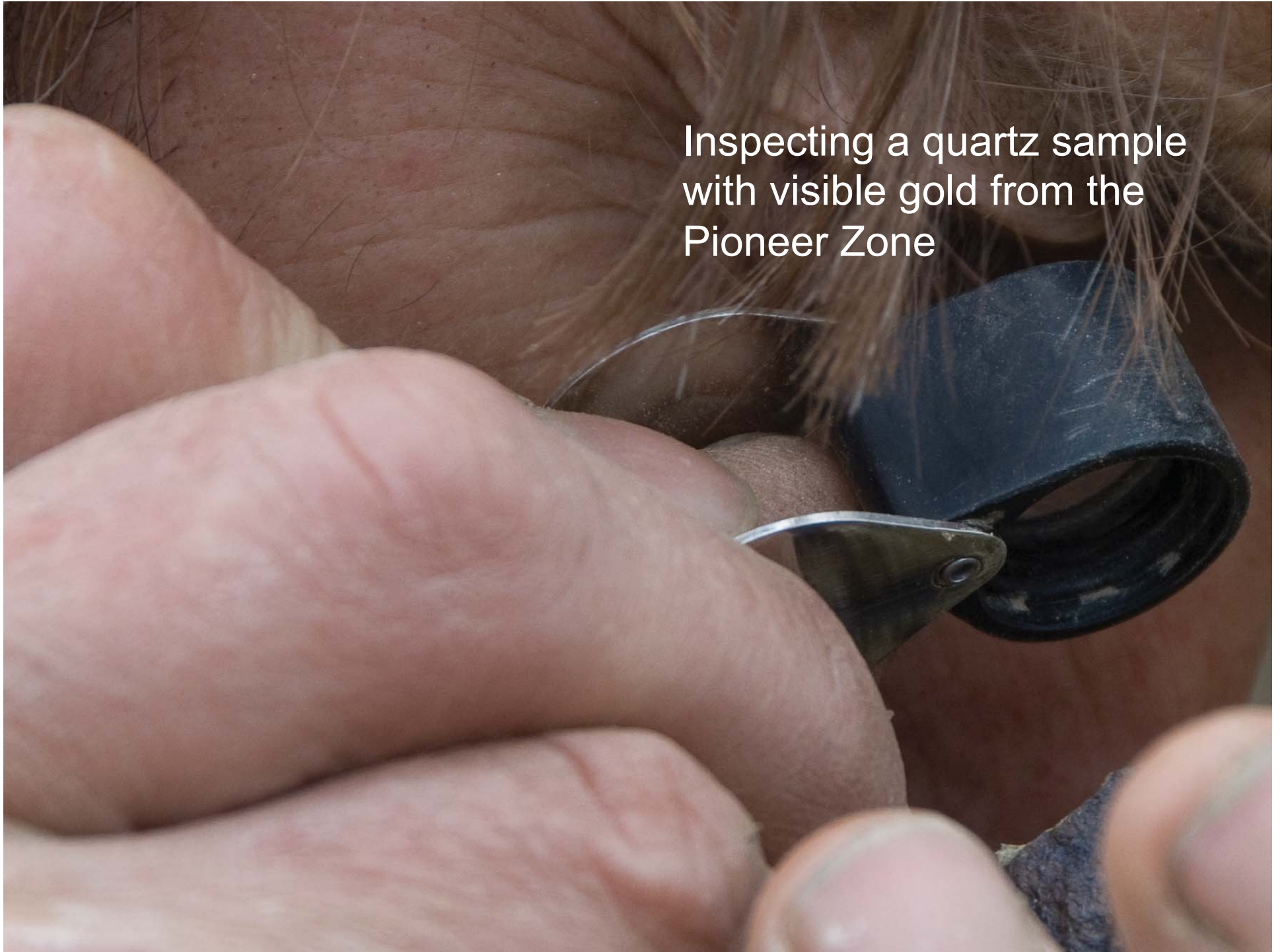


Pioneer Zone trenches



Road cut exposes a quartz vein

Inspecting a quartz sample  
with visible gold from the  
Pioneer Zone








Trenches below the historic  
Lone Star Mine, 1912-1914

# Colluvial and alluvial mined at Victoria Gulch



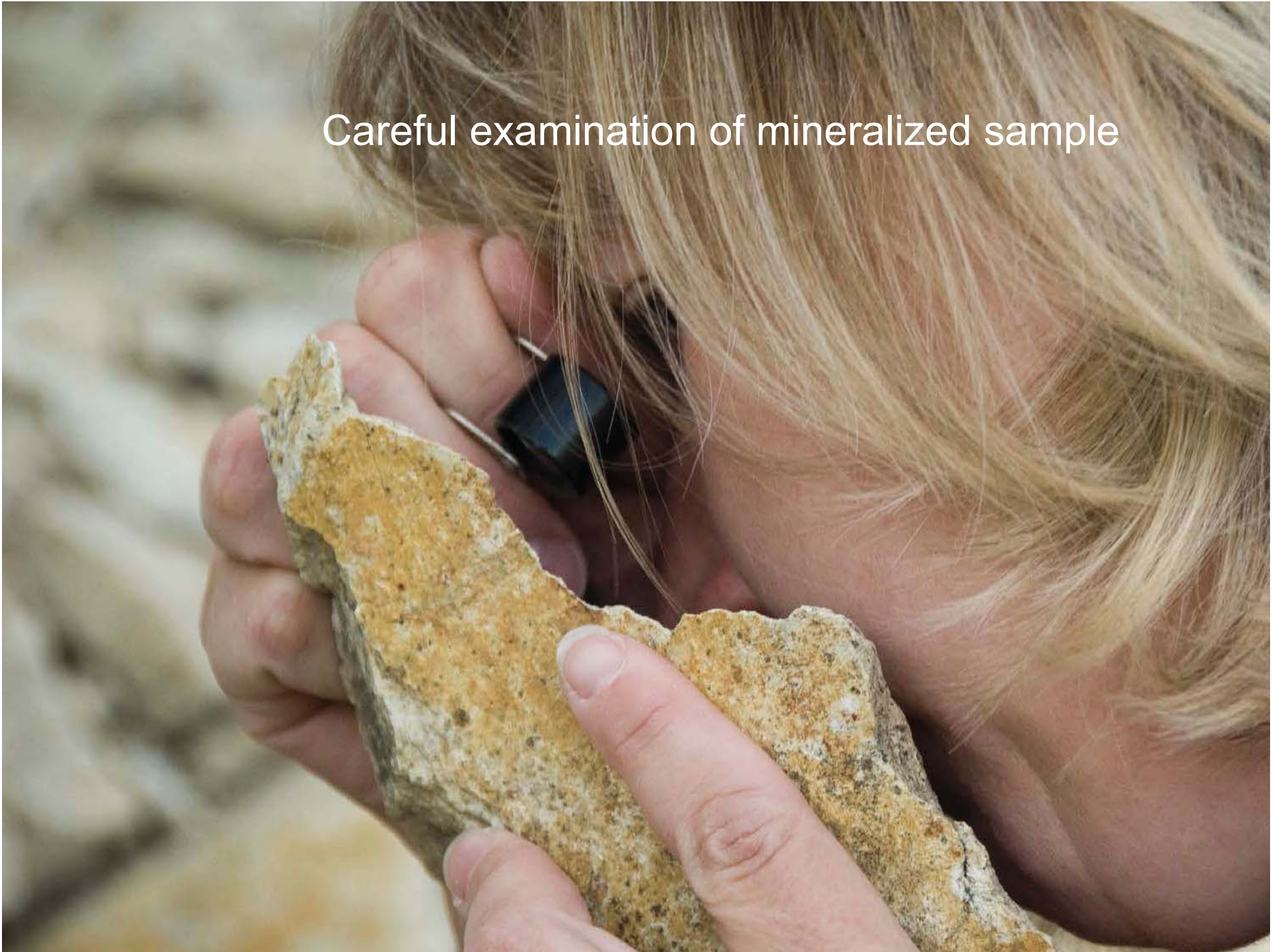




A close-up photograph showing a person's hand holding a dark, weathered metal tool, likely a hammer or chisel, against a light-colored rock sample. The tool is positioned diagonally, and the rock is being broken or crushed. The resulting fragments are a dark brown color, indicating the presence of oxidized pyrite. The background is dark and out of focus.

Sample exposes  
oxidized pyrites

Careful examination of mineralized sample





View from Lone Star ridge north  
towards Bonanza Creek






Inspecting north-easterly trending faults



A total of 700 claims and crown grants totaling 132 sq. km. make up the Lonestar Project



The background of the slide is a blue-tinted aerial photograph of a mountainous landscape. A prominent mountain peak is visible on the left side, with a valley or depression extending from its base towards the right. The terrain appears rugged and sparsely vegetated. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Our quest is to find the hard rock source  
for one of the largest unexplained  
gold anomalies in the world.



**KLONDIKE GOLD CORP.**  
CANADIAN GOLD AND BASE METAL EXPLORATION

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