Ascot Resources Ltd.

2019 Annual Information Form

Dated March 26, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About this Annual Information Form

This Annual Information Form ("**AIF**") contains information about Ascot Resources Ltd. ("**Ascot**" or the "**Company**") and its business, including the Company's mineral exploration prospects, risks and other factors that impact the Company's business.

On March 26, 2018, the Company filed a notice of change of year end pursuant to Part 4 of NI 52-102 Continuous Disclosure Obligations. The Company changed its fiscal year end from March 31 to December 31. The Company's transition period is the nine months ended December 31, 2018. The new fiscal year will better align the Company's financial reporting periods to those of its peer group in the mineral resources sector and facilitate marketplace assessment of the Company's business performance.

This AIF is dated March 26, 2019. Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this AIF is stated as of December 31, 2018.

Currency

All dollar amounts in this AIF are stated in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

International Financial Reporting Standards

Financial information in this AIF is presented in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Except for statements of historical fact, information contained herein, or incorporated by reference, constitutes "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such forward-looking information and forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements or information concerning the transfer of title to the Premier property and the Dilworth property, the future financial or operating performance of the Company and its business, operations, properties and condition, the future prices of gold, silver, and other metals, resource potential, quantity and/or grade of minerals, potential size of a mineralized zone, potential expansion of mineralization, the timing and results of future resource estimates and exploration programs, and the timing of other exploration and development plans at the Company's mineral project interests. Forward-looking information is often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "planned", "expect", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intends", "believe", and similar expressions, or describes a "goal", or variation of such words and phrases or states that certain actions, events or results "may", "should", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Statements relating to mineral resources are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the mineral resources described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated or that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of such resources.

Forward-looking statements and forward-looking information are not guarantees of future performance and are based upon a number of estimates and assumptions of management at the date the statements are made, including among other things, assumptions about the satisfaction of conditions to closing for the Premier property and the Dilworth property, the future prices of gold, silver and other metals, changes in the worldwide price of other commodities such as fuel and electricity, fluctuations in resource prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates, favourable operating conditions, political stability, obtaining governmental approvals and financing on time, obtaining required licences and permits and renewals thereof, labour stability, stability in market conditions, availability of equipment, accuracy of mineral resource estimates, anticipated costs of administration and exploration expenditures at the Company's mineral properties and its ability to achieve its goals. Many of these assumptions are inherently subject to significant business, social, economic, political, regulatory, competitive and other risks and uncertainties, contingencies, and other factors that are not within the control of the Company and

could thus cause actual performance, achievements, actions, events, results or conditions to be materially different from those projected in the forward-looking statements and forward-looking information.

Such forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including, without limitation, the following:

- the potential for no commercially mineable deposits due to the speculative nature of the Company's business;
- none of the properties in which the Company has an interest have any mineral reserves;
- the Company's properties are in the exploration stage, and most exploration projects do not result in commercially mineable deposits;
- estimates of mineral resources are based on interpretation and assumptions which are inherently imprecise;
- no guarantee of the Company's ability to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration and development of its mineral properties and business activities;
- the effect of global economic and political instability on the Company's business;
- risks related to maintaining a positive relationship with the communities in which the Company operates;
- the Company's history of losses and no revenues from operations;
- risks related to the Company's ability to arrange additional financing;
- risks related to a lack of adequate funding;
- risks related to the Company's ability to access a skilled workforce;
- risks relating to the absence of a preliminary economic assessment or feasibility study;
- risks related to title, challenge to title, or potential title disputes regarding the Company's mineral properties;
- risks related to the influence of the Company's significant shareholder over the direction of the Company's business;
- the potential for legal proceedings to be brought against the Company;
- risks related to environmental regulations;
- the highly competitive nature of mineral exploration industry;
- risks related to equipment shortages, access restrictions and lack of infrastructure on the Company's mineral properties;
- the Company's dependence upon key personnel;
- risks related to the Company's ability to hire, train, deploy and manage qualified personnel in a timely manner;
- risks related to directors being, or becoming, associated with other natural resource companies which may give rise to conflicts of interest;
- risks related to mining operations generally;
- risks related to fluctuation of mineral prices and marketability;
- funding and property commitments that may result in dilution to the Company's shareholders;
- the volatility of the price of the Company's Common Shares;
- the uncertainty of maintaining a liquid trading market for the Company's Common Shares;
- risks related to the decrease of the market price of the Common Shares if the Company's shareholders sell substantial amounts of Common Shares;
- risks related to dilution to existing shareholders if stock options or other convertible securities are exercised;
- risks related to the completion of the transfer of title to Boliden's (as defined herein) portion of the Premier-Dilworth Project to the Company; and

- the history of the Company with respect to not paying dividends and anticipation of not paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

Please see "*Risk Factors*" in this AIF for additional information on the risks faced by the Company.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements and forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events, results, performance or achievements not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements or information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such forward-looking statements and information are made or given as at the date of this AIF and the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required under applicable securities law. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or forward-looking information.

About Ascot Resources Ltd.

Ascot is a Canadian-based junior mineral exploration and development company with four properties: the Premier property, a gold, silver, base metals project located near the town of Stewart in northwestern British Columbia; the Silver Coin property, a gold and silver property located near the Premier property; the Mt. Margaret property, a copper and gold play located in Washington, USA; and Swamp Point, a sand and gravel deposit on the Portland Canal in northwestern British Columbia. The Mt. Margaret property is held by Ascot's wholly owned subsidiary, Ascot USA Inc. and 80% of the Silver Coin property is held by Ascot's wholly-owned subsidiary, Ascot Gold Ridge Ltd.

Name, Address and Incorporation

Corporate Head Office	**Registered and Records Office**
505 Burrard Street, Suite 1550 Vancouver, BC, V7X 1E5 Canada Email: jharris@ascotgold.com Tel: 778 725-1060 Fax: 778 725-1070	Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP 595 Burrard Street, Suite 2600 Vancouver, BC, V7X 1L3 Canada

Ascot is a reporting issuer in British Columbia and Alberta. The Company's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSX-V**") under the stock symbol "AOT" and on the OTCQX under the symbol "AOTVF" (effective April 19, 2018).

Ascot was incorporated under the *Company Act* (British Columbia) on May 20, 1986, under the name Ascot Resources Ltd. Effective March 29, 2004, the *Company Act* (British Columbia) was replaced by the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). Accordingly, the Company transitioned to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on September 9, 2004.

Intercorporate Relationships

Ascot has three wholly-owned subsidiaries: (i) Ascot USA Inc., which was incorporated in the state of Washington, United States; (ii) Ascot Power Ltd., which was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia); and (iii) Ascot Gold Ridge Ltd., which was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia).

Three Year History

Year ended March 31, 2017

After Ascot's permit approvals were set aside for the Mt. Margaret option on July 14, 2014, Ascot worked with government agencies to amend its Environmental Assessment in a manner consistent with the court's findings. The amended Environmental Assessment was released for public comment in January 2016.

On June 24, 2016 and June 30, 2016, Ascot completed the first and second tranches, respectively, of a non-brokered private placement of a total of 3,379,500 units at a price of $1.25 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $4,224,375. Each unit consisted of one flow-through share and one-half of one non-transferable, Ascot Share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant was exercisable for an additional Ascot Share until December 24, 2017 or December 30, 2017, for each respective tranche, at an exercise price of $1.75 per warrant.

In connection with the offering, the finders received a cash commission equal to 7.0% of the gross proceeds raised under the offering by the finders and a total of 234,325 non-transferable warrants. Each finder's warrant is exercisable to purchase one Ascot Share until December 24, 2017 or December 30, 2017, for each respective tranche, at an exercise price of $1.25 per finder's warrant. All securities issued pursuant to the offering were subject to a statutory hold period expiring on the date that was four months and one day following the date of issuance.

On July 11, 2016, Ascot completed a non-brokered private placement to an accredited investor of 435,000 units at a price of $1.15 per unit for gross proceeds of $500,250. Each unit issued consisted of one Ascot Share and one-half of one non-transferable Ascot Share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable for an additional Ascot Share until July 11, 2018 at an exercise price of $1.15 per warrant. In connection with the private placement, the finders received a cash commission equal to 7.0% of the gross proceeds raised by the finders and 30,450 finder's warrants. Each finder's warrant is exercisable to purchase one Ascot Share until July 11, 2018 at an exercise price of $1.15 per finder's warrant.

On August 5, 2016, Ascot completed a non-brokered private placement to Mr. Eric Sprott or his nominee (the "**Sprott Offering**") of 17,391,306 units (the "**Sprott Units**") at a price of $1.15 per Sprott Unit for gross proceeds of $20,000,001.90. Each Sprott Unit consisted of one flow-through Ascot Share and one-half of one non-transferable Ascot Share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable for an additional Ascot Share until August 5, 2018 at an exercise price of $1.50 per warrant.

In connection with the Sprott Offering, the finders received a cash commission equal to 7.0% of the gross proceeds raised under the Sprott Offering by the finders and 1,217,391 non-transferable warrants ("**Sprott Finder's Warrants**"). Each Sprott Finder's Warrant is exercisable to purchase one Ascot Share until August 5, 2018 at an exercise price of $1.15 per Sprott Finder's Warrant.

The proceeds from the Sprott Offering were used to advance exploration at Ascot's Premier property. The securities issued thereunder were subject to statutory hold period that expired four months and one day from the date of issuance, and such other restrictions as were required by applicable securities laws.

On August 5, 2016, pursuant to the terms of the Sprott Offering, Greg Gibson was appointed to the Ascot Board.

On December 16, 2016, Ascot closed a brokered private placement of 4,000,997 flow-through shares at a price of $2.25 per flow-through share for gross proceeds of $9,002,243.25. A portion of the private placement was conducted on a guaranteed basis, with the remainder conducted on a reasonable commercial efforts agency basis, in each case by a syndicate of agents led by Primary Capital Inc. and including Red Cloud Klondike Strike Inc. (the "**Agents**"). The proceeds from the flow-through shares were raised for exploration of Ascot's Canadian properties. In connection with the private placement, the Agents received an aggregate cash commission equal to 6% of the gross proceeds raised under the private placement. All of the securities issued pursuant to the private placement were subject to a hold period that expired on April 17, 2017.

On December 20, 2016, Ascot reported that 69,123 meters were drilled in 279 holes during 2016.

Ascot made two payments toward the Premier Option Agreement and the Dilworth Option Agreement on December 30, 2016: (1) $100,000 toward the purchase of the Premier assets; and (2) $200,000 toward the purchase of the Dilworth assets.

In March 2017, Ascot commenced the surface drilling portion of its $20 million exploration and development program for 2017 at Premier. The surface drilling program was planned to consist of approximately 120,000 meters which was targeted to establish an initial 2-3 million ounce high grade gold resource. This work required up to 8 drill rigs. Later in the season an additional 20,000 meters of drilling was planned to explore grassroots targets and high grade areas in the northern portions of the Premier property. The budget for the surface drilling was $13.0 million.

Year ended March 31, 2018

On April 6, 2017, Ascot provided an update on the surface drilling portion of its exploration and development program at Premier.

On May 25, 2017, Ascot outlined the first set of 2017 drill results for Premier.

On June 30, 2017, Ascot paid the final option payments in respect of the Premier and Dilworth properties. The final payment of $4,775,000 in respect of the Premier property option (the "**Premier Payment**") was paid and placed into escrow and was released to Boliden on closing, October 16, 2018, pursuant to the Boliden Definitive Agreement (as defined herein). Ascot, Boliden and Rick Kasum amended the Dilworth Option Agreement to allow Ascot to make a final payment of $1,037,500 to Mr. Kasum and title to Mr. Kasum's portion of the Dilworth property was transferred to Ascot. The final payment of $1,037,500 in respect of Boliden's portion of the Dilworth property (the "**Boliden Dilworth Payment**") was also paid, with such payment placed into escrow and was released to Boliden concurrently with the release of the Premier Payment.

On August 24, 2017 the United States Forest Service ("**USFS**") released a Draft Decision Notice & Finding of No Significant Impact related to two prospecting permits that were submitted by Ascot subject to a 45-day objection period. The draft decision was based on the detailed analysis of potential environmental impacts that are contained within a Modified Environmental Assessment related to the prospecting permits.

In October and November, 2017, John Toffan and Bob Evans stepped down from management positions with Ascot. Mr. Evans remains a member of the Ascot Board. During the same time period, Ascot appointed a new management team: Derek White, President and CEO; John Kiernan, Chief Operating Officer; Carol Li, Chief Financial Officer; Jody Harris, Corporate Secretary and Kristina Howe, VP Investor Relations and two new board members: Rick Zimmer and Jim Stypula, with Mr. Zimmer appointed to the position of non-executive Chair of the Ascot Board.

On December 11, 2017, Ascot reported that 118,800 metres of drilling, encompassing 379 drill holes, were completed during the 2017 drill program specifically exploring for high priority targets with a focus on the Northern Lights area of the Premier-Dilworth Property. Work in the Northern Lights used a combination of broad drilling to outline the target, as well as tightening drill spacing on specific higher-grade areas for inclusion in a new resource estimate.

On January 16, 2018 and February 1, 2018, Don Njegovan and Bill Bennett were appointed to the Ascot Board.

On February 12, 2018, Ascot reported that USFS recently released a Final Decision Notice & Finding of No Significant Impact related to two prospecting permits that were submitted by Ascot USA Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Ascot Resources Ltd.) regarding its Mt. Margaret property, a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold-silver deposit located 22.5 km southwest of Randle, Washington in Skamania county. The USFS decision provided consent to the Bureau of Land Management ("**BLM**") to issue two hardrock mineral prospecting permit applications

on National Forest System lands. Ascot was waiting for the BLM to issue its decision regarding whether to issue the prospecting permits. The BLM decision was also subject to a 45-day appeal period.

On March 22, 2018, Ascot completed a brokered private placement of 4,362,350 flow-through Ascot Shares at a price of $1.49 per flow-through Ascot Share for aggregate gross proceeds of $6,499,902. In connection with the offering, the Agents received an aggregate cash commission equal to 6% of the gross proceeds raised under the offering.

On March 27, 2018, Ascot changed its fiscal year end to December 31, 2018 to have reporting periods more aligned with its peers. December 31, 2018 is the new financial year end.

Transition period for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 and Recent Developments

On April 18, 2018, Ascot announced its 2018 drill program comprised of approximately 45,000 metres in 200 drill holes, targeting infill and expansion in various areas on the Premier-Dilworth property. The majority of Ascot's 2018 drill program was conducted in the Big Missouri area, which is on the northern part of the property. The drill program was ramped up to involve a total of seven rigs operating simultaneously. The overarching objective of the program was to add additional high-grade resources that can be incorporated into the planned engineering studies. Approximately 80 drill holes were targeted on high-grade areas near the S1 pit at Big Missouri. Focus shifted from the previous open pit mining scenario towards developing higher grade, underground resources. Operations may be re-started within a potentially shorter time-frame by the using the existing underground infrastructure.

On May 10, 2018, Ascot reported an updated independent National Instrument 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate for Ascot's Premier-Dilworth Gold-Silver Project located near Stewart, British Columbia. The additional resource included high-grade zones from the Premier and Northern Lights area that were modeled using a cut-off grade that is suitable for underground mining. The updated independent National Instrument 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate titled "Technical Report on the Premier-Dilworth Project, Stewart, British Columbia, Canada", was authored by David W. Rennie, P.Eng of Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("**RPA**") and Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo. of Geosim Services Inc. ("**Geosim**") (the "**Premier-Dilworth Technical Report**"). The Premier-Dilworth Techincal Report was publicly filed on June 21, 2018.

On May 29, 2018 initial drilling results from the 2018 drill program were released from the first eleven holes from the 602 zone at Ascot's flagship Premier-Dilworth project. Several holes intercepted wide intervals of high-grade gold mineralization including 12.1m of 11.65g/t gold ("**Au**") in hole P18-1605 and 9.61m of 24.64g/t gold in hole P18-1609 (see news release dated May 29, 2018).

On June 25, 2018, Ascot reported results from 25 holes drilled at Big Missouri, the second target in the 2018 drill program and located approximately 5 kilometres north of the Premier/Northern Lights Area, intercepting highgrade gold zones. The most notable intercepts were 7.3 metres of 15.34g/t gold equivalent ("**AuEq**") in hole P18-1652 and 7 metres of 10.34g/t AuEq in hole P18-1617 (see news release dated June 25, 2018). Gold equivalence was calculated using a ratio of 65:1 Ag:Au and Ag recovery of 45.2%.

On August 27, 2018, BDO Canada LLP ("**BDO**") resigned as the auditor of Ascot and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("**PWC**") was appointed as the new auditor of Ascot effective August 27, 2018 and was approved by the shareholders of Ascot at a meeting of shareholders held on December 18, 2018.

On September 5, 2018, Ascot reported that drilling at the Big Missouri ridge had continued to intercept high-grade mineralization gold mineralization at all three known horizons: the Province zone close to the surface; the Big Missouri zone at a depth of 160-200 meters; and an unnamed zone 100 metres below the Big Missouri zone. In addition, gold mineralization was intercepted at the separate Unicorn zone. All areas are located at Ascot's Premier-Dilworth property.

On September 6, 2018, Ascot announced that an induced polarisation ("**IP**") test survey at Premier had successfully detected known mineralization. The test survey also identified a previously unknown anomaly to the southwest of the Premier pit, which Ascot intends to explore. Ascot expanded the IP survey to a 13,500-metre line both to the south of the Premier pit to the Alaska border (3.5 kilometres) and to the north towards Big Missouri Ridge (6 kilometres) where high-grade gold mineralization is also known. The survey identified multiple high priority chargeability anomalies.

On September 18, 2018, Ascot announced that drilling to the west of the 602 and 609 zones at Premier had extended mineralization 150 metres from the resource area. In addition, drilling at Big Missouri continued to add high-grade gold intercepts.

On September 24, 2018, Ascot completed a non-brokered private placement of 3,000,000 flow-through shares at a price of $1.00 per flow-through share for gross proceeds of $3,000,000. In connection with the offering, the finders received a cash commission equal to 6.5% of the gross proceeds raised under the offering by the finders and 190,125 finder's warrants equal to 6.5% of the flow-through shares sold pursuant to the efforts of the finders. Each finder's warrant is exercisable to purchase one Ascot Share for a period of 18 months from the closing of the offering at an exercise price of $1.00 per finder's warrant. The proceeds from the flow-through shares were used for the expanded 2018 exploration program at the Premier-Dilworth property.

On September 25, 2018, Ascot announced that drilling at the North Star prospect had intercepted highgrade gold mineralization with individual intervals greater than 10g/t gold in every drill hole that had been completed. Additional high-grade intercepts were added in the Big Missouri zone. Ten holes were completed at the Martha Ellen prospect.

On October 16, 2018, Ascot completed its acquisition of the Premier Property from Boliden pursuant to a definitive asset purchase agreement (the "**Boliden Definitive Agreement**") dated July 31, 2017 with Boliden whereby Ascot purchased the rights, lands, permits, licenses and other assets held by Boliden in connection with the Premier Gold Mine for a total purchae price of $11,050,000. The Boliden Definitive Agreement was entered into as one of the conditions of Ascot's exercise of its option to purchase the Premier property, under the Premier Option Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Boliden Definitive Agreement, Ascot paid the Premier payment with any necessary adjustments on closing (for clarity, the Premier payment was paid into escrow on June 30, 2017 and was released to Boliden as described above). In addition, Ascot agreed to pay to Boliden a net smelter royalty of 5% on any future mine production at the Premier property, which royalty may be purchased by Ascot for the sum of $9,550,000. Pursuant to the Boliden Definitive Agreement, Ascot assumed all obligations and liabilities of Boliden in connection with the Premier property, subject to certain exceptions. In addition, Boliden has a right of first refusal in the event that Ascot wishes to dispose of all or any part of its interest in the Premier property following the establishment of the presence of significant base metal mineral reserves at the Premier property. Under the Boliden Definitive Agreement, Boliden has the option to enter into a long term offtake agreement with respect to base metals with Ascot upon the commencement of commercial production on the Premier Property.

On October 29, 2018, Ascot completed its acquisition of a 100% interest in the Silver Coin property in northwestern British Columbia from Jayden Resources Inc. ("**Jayden**") and Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. ("**MBM**") pursuant to a definitive share purchase agreement (the "**Jayden Definitive Agreement**") with Jayden dated August 12, 2018 and a definitive purchase agreement (the "**MBM Definitive Agreement**") with MBM dated August 12, 2018, respectively. Pursuant to the Jayden Definitive Agreement, Ascot acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Jayden's subsidiary, Jayden Resources (Canada) Inc. ("**Jayden Canada**"), in exchange for 14,987,497 Ascot Shares. In addition, Ascot issued an additional 192,000 Ascot Shares for the settlement of options and warrants exercised prior to the closing date with the net procceds of the warrants accruing to Ascot. Jayden Canada owned an 80% joint venture interest in the Silver Coin property pursuant to a joint venture agreement with MBM and Ascot acquired the remaning 20% joint venture interest in the Silver Coin property from MBM in exchange for 3,746,874 Ascot Shares pursuant to the MBM Definitive Agreement. In addition, Ascot issued 48,000 additional Ascot Shares to MBM for the settlement of Jayden options and warrants that were exercised before closing. Certain shareholders of Jayden and all of the officers and directors of Jayden (collectively, the "**Jayden Locked-Up Shareholders**")

entered into voting support agreements with Ascot, whereby they agreed to restrict trading of Ascot Shares distributed by Jayden to its shareholders pursuant to the acquisition for a period of 6 months following closing. The Jayden Locked-Up Shareholders owned or had control or direction of over approximately 31.4% of the issued and outstanding shares of Jayden. The Silver Coin property contains approximately 244,000 AuEq ounces of high-grade resources with significant exploration upside that adjoins Ascot's property boundary in northern British Columbia.

On November 1, 2018, Ascot announced that the diamond drilling at the Unicorn area near the Big Missouri ridge had intercepted high-grade gold mineralization and that the 2018 drill program was complete.

On December 3, 2018, Ascot reported an updated independent National Instrument 43-101 mineral resource estimate for Ascot's Premier Project (including the formerly separate Premier, Dilworth and Silver Coin properties) located near Stewart, British Columbia. The updated resource includes high-grade zones from the Premier and Northern Lights, Big Missouri (including North Star, Province and Unicorn), Martha Ellen, Dilworth and Silver Coin areas. The outlines of these zones were modeled with a potential high-grade underground scenario in mind. The updated independent National Instrument 43-101 mineral resource estimate titled "Technical Report on the Premier Project, Stewart, British Columbia, Canada", was authored by David W. Rennie, P.Eng of RPA, Sue C. Bird, P.Eng of Moose Mountain Technical Services ("**Moose Mountain**") and Sean P. Butler, P.Geo, geological consultant (the "**Premier Technical Report**"). The Premier Techincal Report was publicly filed on January 17, 2019.

On December 6, 2018, Ascot announced the release of the Bureau of Land Management Decision Record for Hardrock Prospecting Permit Applications with a Finding of No Significant Impact related to two prospecting permits that were submitted by Ascot USA, Inc. regarding its Mt. Margaret property.

On January 7, 2019, Ascot announced it had entered into a definitive arrangement agreement (the "**Definitive Agreement**") pursuant to which Ascot will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of IDM Mining Ltd. ("**IDM**") (the "**Transaction**"). Pursuant to the terms of the Definitive Agreement, each IDM shareholder will receive 0.0675 of a share of Ascot in exchange for each IDM share held. Each IDM warrant will be converted into an Ascot warrant per the terms of its warrant certificate. IDM stock options will be exchanged for replacement options under Ascot's stock option plan or cancelled without payment in accordance with the plan of arrangement (the "**Plan of Arrangement**"). The Definitive Agreement includes customary provisions, including non-solicitation, right to match, and fiduciary out provisions, as well as certain representations, covenants and conditions which are customary for a transaction of this nature. The Definitive Agreement provides for a $2.0 million termination fee payable by IDM to Ascot in certain circumstances and a reciprocal expense reimbursement fee of $500,000 payable under certain circumstances. The Transaction is expected to be completed by way of a court approved Plan of Arrangement under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "**Arrangement**") and will require the approval of (i) at least 66⅔% of the votes cast by IDM securityholders; (ii) at least 66⅔% of the votes cast by IDM shareholders; and (iii) if applicable, a majority of the votes cast by IDM shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at the IDM special meeting, excluding, for this purpose, votes attached to IDM shares held by persons described in items (a) through (d) of Section 8.1(2) of Multilateral Instrument 61-101 – Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions. Ascot will provide IDM with a $3.35 million secured convertible bridge loan (the "Loan") to improve IDM's liquidity until closing. The Loan will have an interest rate of CDOR plus 9% per annum and is convertible into IDM common shares at $0.0857 per share. If the Definitive Agreement is terminated, the Loan will become payable within 30 days or six months of termination, depending on the circumstances. If Ascot converts the Loan into IDM common shares it will not vote its IDM common shares at the IDM shareholder meeting to approve the Transaction.

Closing of the Transaction is subject to the receipt of applicable regulatory approvals and the satisfaction of certain other closing conditions customary in transactions of this nature, and is anticipated to be completed by the end of March 2019.

On January 21, 2019, Ascot announced it had entered into a subscription and note agreement (the "**Convertible Note**") related to a convertible loan for gross proceeds of US$10,000,000 split between Sprott Private Resource

Lending (Collector), LP and Resource Income Partners Limited Partnership for US$8.83 million and US$1.17 million respectively (the "**Note Offering**").The Convertible Note will mature in two years with an interest rate of 8% or 8.5% and subject to certain terms will be convertible into Ascot Shares at a conversion price of US$1.13 per Ascot Share (the "**Conversion Shares**"). The proceeds of the Note Offering will be used to fund the acquisition of milling equipment, a convertible loan by Ascot to IDM, the development of the Premier Project and for other general corporate purposes. The Conversion Shares issuable on exercise of the Convertible Note will be subject to resale restrictions for a period of four months from issuance of the Convertible Note.

Significant Acquisitions

No "significant acquisition" (as such term is defined in National Instrument 51-102) was completed during the most recently completed financial year.

Description of the Business

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

The nature of Ascot's business requires specialized skills and knowledge. Such skills and knowledge include the areas of permitting, geology, implementation of exploration programs, operations, treasury and accounting. To date, Ascot has been successful in locating and retaining employees and consultants with such skills and knowledge and believes it will continue to be able to do so.

Competitive Conditions

As a mineral resource company, Ascot may compete with other entities in the mineral resource business in various aspects of the business including: (a) seeking out and acquiring mineral exploration properties; (b) obtaining the resources necessary to identify and evaluate mineral properties and to conduct exploration and development activities on such properties; and (c) raising the capital necessary to fund its operations.

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and Ascot may compete with other companies that have greater financial resources and technical facilities. Competition could adversely affect Ascot's ability to acquire suitable properties or prospects in the future or to raise the capital necessary to continue with operations.

Cycles

The mining business is subject to mineral price cycles. The marketability of minerals is also affected by global economic cycles.

Economic Dependence

Ascot's business is not substantially dependent on any contract such as a contract to sell the major party of its products or services or to purchase the major part of its requirements for good, services or its raw materials, or any franchise or licence or other agreement to use a patent, formula, trade secret, process or trade name upon which its business depends.

Changes to Contracts

Ascot entered into the Arrangement Agreement on January 6, 2019 and the Convertible Note on January 21, 2019. See "*Three Year History – Recent Developments*" for additional details.

Environmental Protection

Ascot currently conducts exploration activities. Such activities are subject to various laws, rules and regulations governing the protection of the environment. Corporate obligations to protect the environment under the various regulatory regimes in which Ascot operates may affect the financial position, operational performance and earnings of Ascot. Management believes all of Ascot's activities are materially in compliance with applicable environmental legislation.

Employees

As at the date of this AIF, Ascot had 4 consultants and 10 employees at its head office. Ascot relies on consultants to carry on many of its activities including management services and supervision of work programs on its mineral properties.

In addition, Ascot has approximately 3 employees at its project site as at the date of this AIF, not including the drilling contractor's personnel.

Foreign Operations

Ascot, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Ascot USA Inc., holds a 100% interest in the Mt. Margaret deposit which is located near Randle, Washington (USA). Ascot is not dependent upon its operations at Mt. Margaret.

Social or Environmental Policies

Ascot has not adopted formal social or environmental policies.

Ascot is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous materials and other matters. Ascot may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. Ascot conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation.

Risk Factors

The exploration, development and mining of natural resources are highly speculative in nature and are subject to significant risks. The risk factors noted below do not necessarily comprise all those faced by Ascot. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to Ascot or that Ascot currently considers immaterial may also impair the business, operations and future prospects of Ascot. If any of the following risks actually occur, the business of Ascot may be harmed and its financial condition and results of operations may suffer significantly, along with a possible significant decline in the value and/or share price of Ascot's publicly traded stock.

Ascot's securities should be considered a highly speculative investment and investors should carefully consider all of the information disclosed in Ascot's regulatory filings prior to making an investment in Ascot. Without limiting the foregoing, the following risk factors should be given special consideration when evaluating an investment in Ascot's securities.

Mineral exploration and development is a highly speculative business and most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits.

Exploration for minerals is a highly speculative venture necessarily involving substantial risk. The expenditures made by Ascot described herein may not result in discoveries of commercial quantities of minerals. The failure to find an economic mineral deposit on any of Ascot's exploration concessions will have a negative effect on Ascot.

None of the properties in which Ascot has an interest has any mineral reserves.

Currently, there are no mineral reserves (within the meaning of NI 43-101) on any of the properties in which Ascot has an interest. Only those mineral deposits that Ascot can economically and legally extract or produce, based on a comprehensive evaluation of cost, grade, recovery and other factors, are considered mineral reserves. The resource estimates contained in Ascot's technical report are indicated and inferred resource estimates only and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of gold, silver or other minerals from mineralized material will in fact be realized or that an identified mineralized deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) reserve. In particular, inferred mineral resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. Further, there is currently no certainty that a preliminary economic assessment will be realized at Ascot's properties.

Most exploration projects do not result in commercially mineable deposits.

Ascot's property interests are at the exploration stage. None of Ascot's properties have known commercial quantities of minerals. Development of mineral properties involves a high degree of risk and few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit is dependent upon a number of factors which are beyond Ascot's control, including the attributes of the deposit, commodity prices, government policies and regulation and environmental protection. Fluctuations in the market prices of minerals may render resources and deposits containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic. Further exploration or delineation will be required to determine the economic and legal feasibility of any of Ascot's properties. Even if Ascot completes its exploration programs and is successful in identifying mineral deposits, it will have to spend substantial funds on further drilling and engineering studies before it will know if it has a commercially viable mineral deposit or reserve. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits of ores.

Estimates of reserves and resources, mineral deposits and production costs can be affected by such factors as environmental permit regulations and requirements, indigenous communities' rights, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. As a result, there is a risk such estimates are inaccurate. For example, the Premier Technical Report includes a resource estimate prepared by each of David W. Rennie, P.Eng of RPA, Sue C. Bird, P.Eng of Moose Mountain and Sean P. Butler, P.Geo, geological consultant in accordance with NI 43-101. The grade of precious and base metals ultimately discovered may differ from the indicated drilling results. If the grade of the resource was lower, there would be a negative impact on the economics of the Premier Project. There can be no assurance that precious metals recovered in small-scale tests will be duplicated in large-scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale. The probability of an individual prospect ever having reserves is remote. If a property does not contain any reserves, any funds spent on exploration of that property will be lost. The failure of Ascot to find an economic mineral deposit on any of its exploration concessions will have a negative effect on Ascot.

Estimates can be imprecise and depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. In addition, the grade and/or quantity of precious metals ultimately recovered may differ from that indicated by drilling results. There can be no assurance that precious and base metals recovered in small-scale tests will be duplicated in large-scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale. The grade of the reported mineral resource estimates are uncertain in nature and it is uncertain whether further technical studies will result in an upgrade to them. Further drilling on the mineralized zones is required to complement the current bulk sample and add confidence in the continuity of mineralized zones in comparison to the current block model. Any material change in the quantity of mineralization, grade or ore to waste ratio or extended declines in market prices for gold, silver and precious metals may render portions of Ascot's mineralization uneconomic and result in reduced reported mineralization. Any material reductions in estimates of mineralization, or of Ascot's ability to extract this mineralization, could have a material adverse effect on Ascot's results of operations or financial condition.

There is no guarantee that licenses and permits required by Ascot to conduct business will be obtained, which may result in an impairment or loss in Ascot's mineral properties.

Ascot's current and anticipated future operations, including further exploration, development activities and commencement of production on Ascot's properties, require permits from various national, provincial, territorial, state, and local governmental authorities. Ascot may not be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects. In addition, the grant of required licenses and permits may be delayed for reasons outside Ascot's control. Failure to obtain such licenses and permits on a timely basis, or failure to comply with the terms of any such licenses and permits that Ascot does obtain, may adversely affect Ascot's business as Ascot would be unable to legally conduct its intended exploration, development or mining work, which may result in increased costs, delay in activities or Ascot losing its interest in its mineral properties.

Economic and political instability may affect Ascot's business.

The volatile global economic environment has created market uncertainty and volatility in recent years, including as a result of global economic uncertainty, reduced confidence in financial markets, bank failures and credit availability concerns. These macro-economic events negatively affected the mining and minerals sectors in general, and Ascot's market capitalization has been reduced in periods of market instabilities. Many industries, including the mining industry, are impacted by these market conditions. Global financial conditions remain subject to sudden and rapid destabilizations in response to economic shocks. A slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including but not limited to consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates and tax rates, may adversely affect Ascot's growth and profitability. Future economic shocks may be precipitated by a number of causes, including a continued rise in the price of oil and other commodities, the volatility of metal prices, geopolitical instability, terrorism, the devaluation and volatility of global stock markets and natural disasters. Any sudden or rapid destabilization of global economic conditions could impact Ascot's ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to Ascot or at all. In such an event, Ascot's operations and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

Ascot's future profitability and the viability of development depends in part upon the world market price of gold, silver, and other metals. Prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond Ascot's control. The price of gold and silver is influenced by factors including industrial and retail supply and demand, exchange rates, inflation rates, changes in global economies, confidence in the global monetary system, forward sales by producers and speculators as well as other global or regional political, social or economic events. The supply of gold, silver and other metals consists of a combination of new mine production and existing stocks held by governments, producers, speculators and consumers, which could increase due to improved mining and production methods.

Prices and availability of commodities consumed or used in connection with exploration and development and mining, such as natural gas, diesel, oil and electricity, also fluctuate, and these fluctuations affect the costs of production at various operations. These fluctuations can be unpredictable, can occur over short periods of time and may have a material adverse impact on Ascot's operating costs or the timing and costs of various projects.

Community relations may affect Ascot's business.

Maintaining a positive relationship with the communities in which we operate is critical to continuing successful exploration and development. Community support for operations is a key component of a successful exploration or development project. As a business in the mining industry, we may come under pressure in the jurisdictions in which we explore or develop, to demonstrate that other stakeholders benefit and will continue to benefit from our commercial activities. We may face opposition with respect to our current and future development and exploration projects which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and share price.

Ascot's Properties will be Subject to Aboriginal Claims.

The Premier, Big Missouri and Silver Coin Projects lie within the Treaty territory of Nisga'a Nation. The projects are within the Nass Area, as defined in the Nisga'a Final Agreement, a tripartite agreement between Nisga'a Nation and the provincial and federal governments which came into effect on May 11, 2000. The Nisga'a Final Agreement exhaustively sets out Nisga'a Nation's rights under Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution Act. The clarity and certainty provided by the Nisga'a Final Agreement, including Chapter 10, which sets out the required processes for the assessment of environmental effects on Nisga'a Nation Treaty rights from projects such mines, is a major advantage to development compared to other parts of British Columbia where Aboriginal rights are un-treatied.

The projects are also located in an area where Tsetsaut Skii km Lax Ha Nation asserts Aboriginal Interests, including Aboriginal rights and title. Based on correspondence with the provincial government, it is the Company's understanding that Tsetsaut Skii km Lax Ha Nation's strength of claim in the area is weak, and that Crown consultation with Tsetsaut Skii km Lax Ha Nation regarding potential effects to their Aboriginal Interests is at the low end of the Haida Spectrum.

Notwithstanding the certainty provided by the Nisga'a Treaty and given the evolving nature of Aboriginal consultation in British Columbia, there can be no guarantee that there will not be delays in project approval, unexpected interruptions in project progress, requirements for Aboriginal consent, cancellation of permits and licenses, or additional costs to advance the Company's projects.

In order to facilitate further development, mine permitting and the commencement of mining activities, the Company may deem it necessary and prudent to obtain the cooperation and approval of Nisga'a Nation. Any cooperation and approval may be predicated on the Company's commitment to take measures to limit the adverse impacts on Nisga'a Nation's Treaty rights and ensuring that some of the economic benefits of the construction and mining activity will be enjoyed by Nisga'a Nation. There can be no guarantee that any of the Company's efforts to secure such cooperation or approval would be successful or that other assertions of Aboriginal rights and title, or claims of insufficient consultation or accommodation, will not create delays in project approval or unexpected interruptions in project progress, requirements for Aboriginal consent, cancellation of permits and licenses, or result in additional costs to advance.

Compliance with emerging climate change regulations could result in significant costs and the effects of climate change may present physical risks to Ascot's operations.

Climate change refers to any changes in climate over time that is directly or indirectly attributable to human activity. This includes changes in weather patterns, frequency of extreme weather events, temperatures, sea levels and water availability. We recognize that climate change is an international and community concern which may affect our business and operations directly or indirectly as described below.

Governments at all levels may be moving towards enacting legislation to address climate change concerns, such as requirements to reduce emission levels and increase energy efficiency. Where legislation has already been enacted, such regulations may become more stringent, which may result in increased costs of compliance. There is no assurance that compliance with such regulations will not have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Extreme weather events (such as increased periods of snow and increased frequency and intensity of storms) have the potential to disrupt our exploration and development plans. Where appropriate, our facilities have developed

emergency plans for managing extreme weather conditions; however, extended disruptions could have adverse effects on our results of operations and financial condition.

Ascot has a history of losses and values attributed to Ascot's assets may not be realizable.

Ascot has a history of losses and has no revenues from operations. None of Ascot's properties is currently in production, and there is no certainty that Ascot will succeed in placing any of its properties into production in the near future, if at all. Ascot has no proven history of performance, revenues, earnings or success. Ascot anticipates continued losses for the foreseeable future until it can successfully place one or more of its properties into commercial production on a profitable basis. It could be years before Ascot receives any revenues from any production of metals, if ever. If Ascot is unable to generate revenues with respect to its properties, Ascot will not be able to earn profits which would adversely affect its business and prospects.

Ascot's future liquidity will depend upon its ability to arrange significant additional debt or equity financing.

Ascot's future liquidity is dependent upon the ability of Ascot to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of its interests and future profitable production or, alternatively, upon Ascot's ability to dispose of its interests on a profitable basis. Given Ascot has incurred losses from inception and does not have any operating cash flow, there can be no assurance that additional capital or financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financings will be acceptable to Ascot. If Ascot raises additional funds through the sale of equity securities or securities convertible into equity securities, shareholders may have their equity interest in Ascot diluted.

Adequate funding may not be available for further exploration and development.

Sufficient funding may not be available to Ascot for further exploration and development of its property interests. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of Ascot's properties.

Ascot will require new capital to continue to operate its business and to continue with exploration on its properties, and additional capital may not be available when needed, if at all.

Ascot has Outstanding Indebtedness.

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has outstanding US$10 million principal amount of the Convertible Note that bears interest at a rate of 8% or 8.5% per annum, which is unsecured. The Convertible Note is convertible into Ascot Shares, which may cause dilution to shareholders.

As a result of this indebtedness, the Company is required to use a portion of its cash flow to service the principal and interest on these debts, which will limit the cash flow available for other business opportunities.

The Company's ability to pay interest, repay the principle or to refinance its indebtedness depends on the Company's future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond its control. The Company currently does not generate cash flows from operations and relies on financing. If the Company is unable to generate such cash flow, it may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. The Company's ability to refinance its indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and its financial condition at such time. The Company may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on its debt obligations.

The contemplated development of Ascot's mineral interests may be adversely impacted by a lack of access to a skilled workforce.

The development of Ascot's mineral interests will depend on availability of a skilled workforce, including but not limited to mining and mineral, metallurgical and geological engineers, geologists, environmental and safety specialists, and mining operators to explore and develop the project. Inadequate access to an available skilled workforce could compromise many aspects of the project's feasibility, viability and profitability, including, but not limited to the construction schedule, capital and operating costs.

Risks Associated with the Financial Results and the Contemplated Development

Ascot has not completed a preliminary economic assessment, pre-feasibility study or feasibility study on any of its properties and, accordingly, there is no estimate of mineral reserves.

Ascot's mineral properties are subject to title risk and any challenge to the title to any of such properties may have a negative impact on Ascot.

Ascot's mineral property rights and interests may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers and claims and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. Any challenge to the title or access to any of the properties in which Ascot has an interest may have a negative impact on Ascot as Ascot will incur delay and expenses in defending such challenge and, if the challenge is successful, Ascot may lose any interest it may have in the subject property.

Ascot has a significant shareholder that may able to exert influence over the direction of Ascot's business.

Based upon Ascot's review of the insider reports filed with System for Electronic Disclosure by Insiders ("**SEDI**") with respect to Eric Sprott, as at the date of this AIF, Ascot believes that Mr. Sprott, directly or indirectly, holds approximately 10.68% of the Ascot Shares on a non-diluted basis and approximately 10.68% of the Ascot Shares on a partially diluted basis. Accordingly, Mr. Sprott may have influence in determining the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter submitted to the shareholders of Ascot for approval, including business combinations and any proposed sale of all or substantially all of Ascot's assets.

Further, the significant ownership of Ascot Shares by Mr. Sprott may affect the market price and liquidity of the Ascot Shares as well as the price that investors are willing to pay for Ascot Shares. If Mr. Sprott sells a substantial number of Ascot Shares in the public market, the market price of the shares could decrease.

Ascot may be subject to litigation, the disposition of which could negatively affect Ascot's profits to varying degrees.

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. Due to the nature of its business, Ascot may, in the future, be subject to claims (including class action claims and claims from government regulatory bodies) based on allegations of negligence, breach of statutory duty, public nuisance or private nuisance or otherwise in connection with its operations or investigations relating thereto. Defense and settlement costs can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the litigation process could take away from management time and effort and there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular legal proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on Ascot's operations and financial position. Results of litigation are inherently uncertain and there can be no assurances as to the final outcome. Ascot's liability insurance may not fully cover such claims.

Environmental regulations are becoming more onerous to comply with, and the cost of compliance with environmental regulations and changes in such regulations may reduce the profitability of Ascot's operations.

Environmental legislation on a global basis is evolving in a manner that will ensure stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessment of proposed development, the possibility of affected parties pursuing class action lawsuits and a higher level of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Ascot's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions of spills, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailing disposal areas, which could result in environmental pollution. Failure to comply with such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require submissions to and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards and enforcement, and more stringent fines and penalties for non-compliance. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with environmental regulations and changes in such regulations may reduce the profitability of Ascot's operations. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may require significant capital outlays on behalf of Ascot and may cause material changes or delays in Ascot's intended activities. The environmental impact assessments may impose the condition to Ascot of obtaining the authorization from the indigenous communities where the mining activities are to be carried out.

Mineral exploration is a highly competitive industry.

The mineral exploration industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases and Ascot must compete in all aspects of its operations with a substantial number of large established mining companies with greater liquidity, greater access to credit and other financial resources, newer or more efficient equipment, lower cost structures, more effective risk management policies and procedures and/or greater ability than Ascot to withstand losses. Ascot's competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new laws or regulations or emerging technologies, or devote greater resources to the expansion of their operations, than Ascot can. In addition, current and potential competitors may make strategic acquisitions or establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties. Competition could adversely affect Ascot's ability to acquire suitable new producing properties or prospects for exploration in the future. Competition could also affect Ascot's ability to raise financing to fund the exploration and development of its properties or to hire qualified personnel. Ascot may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on Ascot's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Ascot may face equipment shortages, access restrictions and a lack of infrastructure.

Ascot's interest in mineral properties will require adequate infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and sources of power and water, for future exploration and development activities. The lack of availability of these items on terms acceptable to Ascot or the delay in availability of these items could prevent or delay exploitation or development of Ascot's mineral properties. In addition, unusual weather phenomena, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect our operations and profitability. Natural resource exploration, development, processing and mining activities are dependent on the availability of mining, drilling and related equipment in the particular areas where such activities are conducted. A limited supply of such equipment or access restrictions may affect the availability of such equipment to Ascot and may delay exploration, development or extraction activities. Certain equipment may not be immediately available, or may require long lead time orders. A delay in obtaining necessary equipment could have a material adverse effect on Ascot's operations and financial results.

Ascot is dependent on its key personnel.

Ascot is dependent upon the continued availability and commitment of its key management, employees and consultants, whose contributions to immediate and future operations of Ascot are of central importance. The loss of any member of the senior management team could impair Ascot's ability to execute its business plan and could therefore have a material adverse effect on Ascot's business, results of operations and financial condition.

If Ascot is unable to hire, train, deploy and manage qualified personnel in a timely manner, its ability to manage and grow its business will be impaired.

Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel is critical to Ascot's success. The number of persons skilled in acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties is limited and competition for such persons is intense. As the business activity grows, additional key financial, administrative and mining personnel as well as additional operations staff may be required. Ascot may not be successful in attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel as competition for persons with these skill sets increases. If Ascot is not successful in attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel, the efficiency of its operations could be impaired, which could have an adverse impact on Ascot's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Conflicts of interest may arise among Ascot's directors as a result of their involvement with other natural resource companies.

Some of the directors of Ascot are also directors, officers and shareholders of other natural resource or public companies, and as a result they may find themselves in a position where their duty to another company conflicts with their duty to Ascot. Although Ascot has policies which address such potential conflicts and the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia), has provisions governing directors in the event of such a conflict, none of Ascot's constating documents or any of its other agreements contains any provisions mandating a procedure for addressing such conflicts of interest. There is no assurance that any such conflicts will be resolved in favour of Ascot. If any such conflicts are not resolved in favour of Ascot, Ascot may be adversely affected.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk and potential liability and insurance coverage may not cover all potential risks associated with Ascot's operations.

Unusual or unexpected formations, power outages, labour disruptions, first nations communities complaints, industrial accidents, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, seismic activity, rock bursts, landslides, pollution, inclement weather, fire, mechanical equipment failure and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are several of the hazards and risks involved in the conduct of exploration programs in Ascot's mineral properties, any of which could result in personal injury or death, damage to property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damage. Ascot maintains insurance against risks in the operation of its business in amounts that it believes to be reasonable. Such insurance, however, contains exclusions and limitations on coverage and Ascot's insurance may not cover all potential risks associated with Ascot's operations. There can be no assurance that any such insurance will continue to be available, will be available at economically acceptable premiums or will be adequate to cover any resulting liability. In some cases, such as with respect to environmental risks, coverage is not available or considered too expensive relative to the perceived risk. Losses resulting from any uninsured events may cause Ascot to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect on Ascot's operations and financial condition. In addition, from time to time Ascot may be subject to governmental investigations and claims and litigation filed on behalf of persons who are harmed while at its properties or otherwise in connection with Ascot's operations. To the extent that Ascot is subject to personal injury or other claims or lawsuits in the future, it may not be possible to predict the ultimate outcome of these claims and lawsuits due to the nature of personal injury litigation. Similarly, if Ascot is subject to governmental investigations or proceedings, it may incur significant penalties and fines, and enforcement actions against it could result in the closing of certain of Ascot's mining operations. If claims and lawsuits or governmental investigations or proceedings are finally resolved against Ascot, as applicable, Ascot's financial performance, financial position and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Metal prices and marketability fluctuate and any decline in metal prices may have a negative effect on Ascot.

Metal prices, including gold and silver prices, have fluctuated widely in recent years. The marketability and price of any metals that may be acquired or produced by Ascot may be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of Ascot. These factors include delivery uncertainties related to the proximity of potential reserves to processing facilities and extensive government regulation relating to price, taxes, royalties, allowable production land tenure, the import and export of minerals and many other aspects of the mining business.

Declines in metal prices may have a negative effect on Ascot and on the trading value of its shares.

Funding and property commitments may result in dilution to Ascot's shareholders.

Ascot may sell equity securities in public offerings (including through the sale of securities convertible into equity securities) and may issue additional equity securities to finance operations, exploration, development, acquisitions or other projects. Ascot cannot predict the size of future issuances of equity securities or the size and terms of future issuances of debt instruments or other securities convertible into equity securities or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of Ascot's securities will have on the market price of the Ascot Shares. Any transaction involving the issuance of previously authorized but unissued Ascot Shares, or securities convertible into Ascot Shares, would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to security holders. Exercises of presently outstanding share options may also result in dilution to security holders.

The Ascot Board has the authority to authorize certain offers and sales of additional securities without the vote of, or prior notice to, shareholders. Based on the need for additional capital to fund expected expenditures and growth, it is likely that Ascot will issue additional securities to provide such capital. Such additional issuances may involve the issuance of a significant number of Ascot Shares at prices less than the current market price for the Ascot Shares.

Sales of substantial amounts of Ascot's securities, or the availability of such securities for sale, could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for Ascot's securities and dilute investors' earnings per share. A decline in the market prices of Ascot's securities could impair Ascot's ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should Ascot desire to do so.

The price of Ascot Shares is volatile.

Publicly quoted securities are subject to a relatively high degree of price volatility. It should be expected that continued fluctuations in price will occur, and no assurances can be made as to whether the price per share will increase or decrease in the future. In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of many companies, particularly those considered exploration or development stage companies, have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. The factors influencing such volatility include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The price of the Ascot Shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in precious metal prices or other mineral prices, currency exchange fluctuations and Ascot's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its earnings reports. Other factors unrelated to the performance of Ascot that may have an effect on the price of the Ascot Shares include the following: the extent of analyst coverage available to investors concerning the business of Ascot may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow Ascot's securities; lessening in trading volume and general market interest in Ascot's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade significant numbers of securities of Ascot; and a substantial decline in the price of the securities of Ascot that persists for a significant period of time could cause Ascot's securities to be delisted from an exchange, further reducing market liquidity.

Securities class-action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. Ascot may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

There is no assurance of a sufficient liquid trading market for Ascot Shares in the future.

Shareholders of Ascot may be unable to sell significant quantities of Ascot Shares into the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of their Ascot Shares, or at all. There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient liquidity of Ascot Shares on the trading market, and that Ascot will continue to meet the listing requirements of the exchange on which Ascot Shares are listed.

Ascot has outstanding Ascot Share equivalents which, if exercised, could cause dilution to existing shareholders.

As at the date of this AIF, Ascot had 14,430,125 Ascot Share equivalents issued consisting of Ascot Shares issuable upon the exercise of 14,240,000 outstanding exercisable stock options (with a weighted average exercise price of C$1.50 per share), or issuable upon the conversion of 190,125 Ascot Share purchase warrants. The exercise of any of these instruments and the subsequent resale of such Ascot Shares in the public market could adversely affect the prevailing market price and Ascot's ability to raise equity capital in the future at a time and price which it deems appropriate. Ascot may also enter into commitments in the future which would require the issuance of additional Ascot Shares and Ascot may grant additional share purchase warrants and stock options. Any share issuances from Ascot's treasury will result in immediate dilution to existing shareholders' percentage interest in Ascot.

Ascot has not paid dividends and may not pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

Payment of dividends on Ascot Shares is within the discretion of the Ascot Board and will depend upon Ascot's future earnings if any, its capital requirements and financial condition, and other relevant factors. Ascot anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business for the foreseeable future.

Mineral Properties

1. Premier Project

The Company's only material property is the Premier Project. For a complete description of the Premier Project (the "**Project**" or the "**Property**") see the report entitled "Technical Report on Resources on the Premier Project on Stewart, BC, Canada," dated January 17, 2019 (the "**Technical Report**"), prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("**RPA**"), Moose Mountain Technical Services ("**MMTS**"), and Sean Butler, P.Geo. The Qualified Persons responsible for the Technical Report are David W. Rennie, P.Eng, Sue C. Bird, P.Eng, and Sean P. Butler, P.Geo. The Technical Report has been filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities on SEDAR (available at www.sedar.com). The information contained in this section has been derived from the Technical Report, is subject to certain assumptions, qualifications and procedures described in the Technical Report and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the Technical Report. Reference should be made to the full text of the Technical Report.

1.1 Property Description and Location

The Project is located in the Skeena Mining Division, in the Province of British Columbia ("**BC**"), Canada. The Big Missouri deposit is located in the central part of the Property at Latitude 56° 7'N and Longitude 130° 1'W. UTM coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 9N) are 437,785 mE, 6,219,530 mN.

The Property lies approximately 20 km north-northeast of Stewart, BC, 190 km north of Prince Rupert, and approximately 900 km north-northwest of Vancouver, BC. The southern part of the Property abuts the International boundary between BC, Canada and Alaska, USA.

1.2 Accessibility

The Property is readily accessible from Stewart along the gravel-surfaced Granduc Mining Road from Stewart, BC through the town of Hyder, Alaska and back into BC. The Big Missouri deposit area is approximately 28 km from Stewart via the Granduc Mining Road, Premier Mine Road, and then Big Missouri Haul Road. From the Granduc

Road, the Premier Mine and Big Missouri Mine roads provide further access to the central part of the Property. Additional access is provided by old haul and skidder roads that are accessible by ATV, snowmobiles, or hiking. Several helicopter companies maintain summer bases in Stewart.

1.3 Land Tenure

The Project area extends 22 km in a north-south direction and up to 4 km east-west. It comprises four claim groups identified as the Premier, Big Missouri, Dilworth, and Silver Coin groups. The combined Property includes three Mining Leases, 173 Crown Grants, and 96 Mineral Tenures and has a combined area of 10,422.10 ha. The Premier, Big Missouri, Dilworth, and Silver Coin properties are contiguous with one another. The Martha Ellen deposit is located within the Big Missouri claim group.

Table 1.3: Claim Summary Information

Claim type	Number	Area (ha)	Totals (ha)
Premier Mineral Tenures	37	1,225.00	
Premier Mining Leases	3	392.00	
Premier Grants, Mineral and surface title	13	178.53	
Premier Grants, Mineral title only	128	1,711.50	
Premier Total =			3,507.03
Big Missouri Grants, Mineral and surface title	3	30.46	
Big Missouri Grants, Mineral title only	26	367.66	
Big Missouri Total =			398.12
Dilworth Mineral Tenures	17	3,624.34	
Dilworth Crown Grants	3	36.00	
Dilworth Total =			3,660.34
Silver Coin Mineral Tenures	42	2,856.61	2,856.61
Total	**272**		**10,422.10**

Ascot's involvement on the Property dates back to 2007, when the first option agreement (the "**Dilworth Option Agreement**") was made on the Dilworth property among Ascot and owners Boliden Limited ("**Boliden**"), R. Kasum, and the estate of J. Wang. Two years later, Ascot acquired the Big Missouri - Premier property via a second option agreement (the "**Premier Option Agreement**"). From then until the present time, these agreements have undergone several amendments but, currently, have been exercised, giving Ascot 100% ownership. The Silver Coin property, which is adjacent to the Big Missouri property, was acquired in October 2018 from Jayden Resources Inc. ("**Jayden**") and MBM ("**Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd.**").

1.4 Dilworth and Premier Option Agreements

On October 17, 2018, Ascot announced that it had fulfilled the current terms of the Dilworth and Premier Option Agreements and acquired 100% of both the Dilworth and Premier properties. In order to fulfill the agreements, Ascot completed payments to Boliden totalling $11,050,000 and agreed to grant a 5% NSR to both Boliden and R. Kasum. These NSRs can be bought back for $14,700,000. Boliden retains the right of first refusal in the event that Ascot wishes to dispose of all or any part of its interest in the Premier property following establishment of the presence of significant base metal mineral reserves. Boliden also retains an option to enter a long-term base metals offtake agreement with Ascot on commencement of commercial production at Premier.

In November 2007, Ascot purchased from F. McEwan three Crown Grants (Yellowstone, Lot Number DL4031; Butte, Lot Number DL4032; Old Timer, Lot Number DL4033) that were surrounded by the Dilworth property. The purchase price was 200,000 shares of Ascot, $100,000, and a 1% NSR on the Crown Grants. RPA notes that, at the time of writing, the payments have been made but the Crown Grants have not yet been signed over to Ascot, pending resolution of the estate of Mr. McEwan.

RPA notes that in addition to the 5% NSR agreed to with Boliden and Kasum, there are a number of other NSR and Net Profit Interest ("**NPI**") obligations attached to certain claim groups from earlier property agreements. The current schedule of NSRs owing on the various claim packages, other than the Boliden/Kasum NSR, are summarized as follows:

- Kasum Claims (Dilworth Option)
    - 1% NSR to R. Kasum and the estate of J. Wang (can be purchased for $1 million)
- Boliden Claims (Dilworth Option)
    - 1% NSR to Chase Manhattan Bank (now JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.) (Chase)
    - 5% Net Profits Interest (NPI) to Chase
- Boliden Claims (Premier Option)
    - 1% NSR to Chase
    - 5% NPI to Chase
- McEwan Claims
    - 1% NSR to the estate of F. McEwan

Note that the 1% NSR and 5% NPI owing to Chase result from earlier agreements that predate Ascot's involvement in the Property.

1.5 Silver Coin Agreement

The Silver Coin property is 100% owned by Ascot. Prior to Ascot's acquisition, the Property was held under a joint venture agreement between Jayden Resources (Canada) Inc. ("**Jayden Canada**"), a subsidiary of Jayden, and MBM. On October 29, 2018, Ascot announced that it had completed the purchase of the outstanding shares of Jayden Canada for Jayden Canada's 80% interest. Concurrent with this, Ascot acquired MBM's 20% interest.

Nanika Resources Inc. retains a 2% NSR on the INDI, pursuant to an earlier purchase agreement with Jayden. The NSR can be bought back for $1,000,000 for each 1% NSR.

1.6 Property Commitments

The property encompasses Mineral Claims, Crown Grants, and Mining Leases, all of which have different annual requirements to maintain tenure. Mineral Claims require either completion of exploration or development work ("**Assessment Work**") above a certain minimum value or a payment of cash. The value of Assessment Work required to hold a Mineral Claim for one year is on a scaled rate which depends on the age of the claims. For the first two years, the work required is $5.00/ha per year; in years three and four, $10.00/ha per year; years five and six, $15.00/ha per year; and thereafter, $20.00/ha per year. If the total value of the work done exceeds the amount required for the current year, the balance can be applied to subsequent years.

Crown Grants require an annual payment of taxes to the Provincial Government in the amount of $1.25/ha. Ascot reports that all taxes for the Crown Grants are current and paid to July 2, 2018. The due date for the next tax payment is July 2, 2019.

Ascot owns three Mining Leases, two of which expire on December 17, 2020, and the third, which has recently been renewed, on December 14, 2048. The leases require an annual fee paid to the Provincial Government of $20.00/ha. Ascot reports that the Mining Lease fees have been paid for the current year.

2. HISTORY

2.1 Exploration and Development History – Premier

Premier Project history prior to Ascot's involvement is summarized in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Summary Of Property History - Premier

Year	Operator	Exploration
1904		Big Missouri claims, 8 km north of Premier, were staked.
1910		Premier was first discovered by Charles Buntin and William Dilworth.
1918-1968	Various	The Silbak-Premier Mine reported to have produced 7.3 million tons of gold-silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization almost continuously with minor amounts from 1976 to 1979 and 1989 to 1996. Original production was from underground mining operations.
1927-1942	Various	The Big Missouri deposit reported to have mined 768,941 tonnes yielding 58,383 oz gold and 52,676 oz silver using underground mining methods.
1972	Consolidated Silver Butte Mines Ltd.	Acquired Big Missouri claims.
1973	Giant Mascot Mines Ltd.	Option - 11 holes drilled in 1974 on the Province claim.
1976	Tournigan Mining Explorations Inc.	Acquired the Big Missouri property from Silver Butte.
1976	Tapin Copper Mines	Option – 8 holes drilled and IP survey completed.
1978	Westmin Resources	Acquired the Big Missouri property from Tournigan.
1979	Ltd. (formerly	Westmin commenced exploration on the properties.
1982	Western Mines Ltd.)	Westmin acquired the Silbak Premier property.
1988-1989		The new, 2,000 tpd, Premier Mill facility, was constructed.
1989		Westmin brought the Premier Mill to operation after the consolidation of the Premier Mining Camp. It acquired a 100% interest in Premier and Big Missouri, as well as partial interest in the Indian and Silver Butte mines. The Premier Pit and the S1 and Dago zones at Big Missouri were mined using open pit mining methods.

Year	Operator	Exploration
Dec 1996		The Premier Mill was closed due to low metal prices. The Property has been under care and maintenance since closure in 1996. From 1989 to 1996, Premier Gold Mining Company, Limited ("**Premier Gold**") was reported to produce 3,039,680 tons grading 0.085 oz/ton Au and 1.67 oz/ton Ag. At the time of the mill closure in 1996, the Property was reported to contain 350,140 tonnes of ore grading 7.19 g/t Au, 37.7 g/t Ag, and 1.6% Zn. Note that this estimate predates NI 43-101, is historical in nature, and should not be relied upon.

2.2 Exploration at Silver Coin

Silver Coin Project history is summarized in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Ascot Resources Ltd. – Premier Project

Year	Operator	Exploration
1904		The Big Missouri claim was staked over a large mineral showing (most likely the present Big Missouri showing) on steep bluffs overlooking the Salmon River.
1911		An 18 m crosscut was driven towards a large surface showing on the Big Missouri claim.
1914		A sample taken across a 13.72 m cut returned 3.42 g/t Au and 205.68 g/t Ag.
1915		The crosscut tunnel was extended for 6 m.
1916		A composite sample taken from 120 boulders of a large slide located on the Big Missouri claim gave an average grade of 4.45 g/t Au and 16 g/t Ag.
1930	Buena Vista Mining	Limited trenching on the Big Missouri claim.
1939	Buena Vista Mining	A surface sampling program on the Big Missouri claim.
1969	Lockwood Survey Corporation	An airborne electromagnetic ("**EM**") and magnetometer survey of the Salmon River Valley.
1971	El Paso Mining and Milling Company	A soil geochemical survey over the Winer claim.
1975	Canex Placer Limited	Prospecting of the property area.
1978	Consolidated Silver Butte Mines Ltd.	Prospected and trenched the property. Two previously undiscovered mineralized outcrops were found.
1979	Consolidated Silver Butte Mines Ltd.	A widespread IP geophysical survey over the property.

Year	Operator	Exploration
1980	Esso Minerals ("**Esso**")	Esso entered into an agreement to explore the Silver Butte property and completed a soil survey in that year over portions of the Big Missouri, Packers Fraction and Winer claims. A 400 m by 500 m soil area was sampled along east-west lines located 100 m apart. The samples were taken at 25 m intervals except in the area overlying the geophysics anomaly where samples were taken at 10 m intervals. The samples returned from 5 ppb to 2,600 ppb Au (287 ppb average), 1.1 ppm to 27.2 ppm Ag (4.6 ppm average), 13 ppm to 4,320 ppm Pb (254 ppm average), and 27 ppm to 2,380 ppm Zn (284 ppm average).
1981	Esso	Esso continued surface exploration consisting of geological mapping and sampling.
1982	Esso	Esso drilled 22 diamond drill holes totalling 1,375 m and excavated 17 trenches. The soil survey area was extended and combined with other Esso soil surveys in the Salmon River Valley. The combined survey contained approximately 1,720 samples. Esso ran an IP survey over the Winer claim, with a total of 2 km of lines. A chargeability anomaly was measured over rich mineralization in the Face Cut #2 trench area (Facecut/35 Zone) and near diamond drill holes SB-15 and 16.
1983	Esso	A total of 1,680 m of diamond drilling in 13 holes and 210 m of trenching in five trenches was completed. An IP survey was completed over the Anomaly Creek – North Gully fault block. The anomalies detected in 1982, near the Granduc Road (near drill holes SB-15 and 16) were confirmed in the 1983 survey. However, the anomalies decrease rapidly with depth. Downhole resistivity was tested in several holes from the 1982 drill program; namely holes SB 15,16,20,21 and 22. These drill holes showed a poor resistivity contrast down the hole. The possibility of a successful charged potential survey over the Facecut/35 Zone was considered small. The GENIE system was used to conduct an EM survey over the grid area. No anomalous responses were found.
1985	Tenajon	The Kansas Crown granted claim was purchased. Subsequently Tenajon (formerly Tenajon Silver) entered into an option agreement with Esso whereby Tenajon could earn a 50% interest by spending $1,200,000 over a four-year period.
1986	Tenajon	Four surface diamond drill holes totalling 996 m.
1987	Tenajon	A surface diamond drill program totaling 3,902 m in 23 holes.
1988	Tenajon	Underground drifting and diamond drilling commenced. Surface works including road building, diamond drilling, geological mapping, and surveying were completed. Tenajon completed 36 underground diamond holes for a total of 3,241 m and 22 surface diamond holes for a total of 4,351 m. Road construction included 2.9 km on new roads.
1989	Tenajon	2,826 m was drilled in 15 surface holes and 1,510 m in 17 underground holes.

Year	Operator	Exploration
1990	Tenajon / Westmin	Tenajon completed 2,545 m in 16 surface holes and 1,027 m in 10 underground holes. Westmin entered into an option agreement with Tenajon and subsequently completed 1,811 m in 13 surface holes and 5,458 m in 80 underground holes.
1991	Westmin	The Facecut-35 Zone was mined.
1993	Westmin	Work included major underground development followed by a program of underground drilling which totalled 2,679 m of AQ size core in 88 holes.
1994	Westmin	A major program of underground development followed by 3,507 m of drilling in 62 underground holes.
1995	Westmin	Various "reserve" studies on the Kansas and West Kansas mineralized zones.
1996	Westmin	Due to the closure of the Premier Gold Mine in April 1996, all activity ceased on the Silver Butte property.
2003	Uniterre Resources Ltd	In October 2003, the registered owner of the Big Missouri, Winer, and Packers Reverted Crown Grants allowed them to expire. Subsequently, MBM staked these claims taking control of all 22 claims of the Silver Coin property.
2004-2008	Jayden and/or MBM	A total of 50,305 m of drilling from 320 surface holes was completed to expand and infill the known resource in the main breccia zones.
2010	Jayden and/or MBM	A total of 2,801 m of drilling from 18 surface holes were completed to expand and infill the known resources. Drilling targeted along strike and definition of the high grade zones within the deposit.
2011	Jayden and/or MBM	109 holes totalling 17,468 m and filled gaps to improve mineral resource estimate quality.
2017	Jayden and/or MBM	14 surface diamond drill holes totalling 2,173.45 m.

2.3 Historical Resources Estimates

The following historic resource estimates (Table 2.3) of the Premier Gold Property have been summarized from the Premier Gold - Fact Sheet, Westmin Resources Internal Memorandum, 1997.

Table 2.3 Summary of Historic Resource Estimates

Premier Gold Mine			
	TONS	**Au Oz/ton (oz/ton)**	**Ag (oz/ton)**
Published Reserve after 1996 Drilling Program			
Proven and Probable	313,916	0.257	1.35
Possible	119,809	0.250	0.78
Total Published Reserve	**433,725**	**0.255**	**1.19**

Power Zone			
	TONS	Au Oz/ton (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)
Probable, Diluted	15,763	0.204	2.81
Possible, Diluted	17,097	0.082	2.49
Total	**32,860**	**0.140**	**2.64**

Martha Ellen Open Pit Reserve (using cut-off grade of 0.03 oz Au/ton)			
	TONS	Au Oz/ton (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)
Probable	1,511,267	0.075	1.20
Possible	-	-	-
Total	**1,511,267**	**0.075**	**1.20**
Total Reserves and Remaining Resources			
Total Proven and Probable Reserves	1,840,946	0.102	1.02
Total Possible Reserves	136,906	0.086	0.31
Total Reserves P&P&P	1,977,852	0.099	0.87
Undrilled Premier Resource (1995)	858,100	0.231	NC
Total Reserves and Resources	2,835,952	0.129	-
Production			
1918-1987	5,599,029	0.331	7.12
1988-1996	3,039,680	0.085	1.67
Total	**8,638,709**	**0.244**	**5.20**

Note that these estimates are considered to be historical in nature and should not be relied upon, however, they do provide an indication of mineralization on the property. The tonnage for the "Remaining Resources" includes a 50% interest that Westmin held in the Kansas property. This contribution was not included in the average gold grades.

2.4 Previous Ascot Mineral Resource Estimates

A Mineral Resource estimate for the Big Missouri deposit, effective May 1, 2012, was prepared for Ascot by Garth Kirkham, P.Geo., of Kirkham Geosystems Ltd., and disclosed in a NI 43-101 Technical Report (Kirkham and Bjornson, 2012). This estimate was updated in 2013 (Puritch et al., 2013) and in 2014 (GeoSim Services Inc.). The 2014 estimate was combined in 2018 with a new estimate of Mineral Resources for the Premier/Northern Lights deposits, which is presented in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Mineral Resources Estimate Effective April 30, 2018

Class	Zone	Cut-Off Grade (g/t AuEq)	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Indicated	Big Missouri	0.3	61,900	0.91	5.8	1.01	1,810	11,500
	Martha Ellen	0.3	8,350	1.15	9.9	1.32	309	2,660
	Dilworth	0.3	23,300	0.48	8.8	0.63	357	6,590
	Sub-Total	**0.3**	**93,500**	**0.82**	**6.9**	**0.94**	**2,480**	**20,800**
	Premier	3.5	1,210	7.02	30.6	7.23	273	1,190
Inferred	Big Missouri	0.3	34,700	0.74	8.0	0.88	825	8,320
	Martha Ellen	0.3	3,240	0.70	11.6	0.90	73	1,210
	Dilworth	0.3	41,400	0.45	6.1	0.55	596	8,120
	Sub-Total	**0.3**	**79,300**	**0.59**	**7.2**	**0.71**	**1,490**	**18,200**
	Premier	3.5	1,640	6.01	24.9	6.18	317	1,310

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Big Missouri, Martha Ellen, and Dilworth:
   a. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t gold equivalent (AuEq).
   b. Mineral Resources are estimated using long-term metal prices of US$1,400/oz Au and $24/oz Ag.
   c. Gold equivalence is estimated using the following equation: AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.017). Includes provisions for gold recovery of 90% and silver recovery of 65%.
   d. A bulk density varies from 2.76 t/m^3 to 2.80 t/m^3 dependent on the rock type.
   e. Mineral Resources are constrained by pit shells.
3. Premier:
   a. Mineral Resources are estimated using a cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq.
   b. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term metal prices of US$1,350/oz Au and US$20/oz Ag.
   c. Gold equivalence is estimated using the following equation: AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.00695). This includes a provision for silver metallurgical recovery of 45.2%.
   d. A minimum mining width of 2.5 m was used for steeply dipping zones and 3.0 m for flatter dipping zones.
   e. A mean bulk density of 2.84 t/m^3 was used for all zones.
4. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2.5 Previous Jayden Mineral Resources Estimates at Silver Coin

The most recent resource estimates for the Silver Coin property were commissioned by Jayden are included in Table 2.5.1 and Table 2.5.2 below. The 2011 and 2013 Mineral Resource estimates have now been superseded by the current estimate disclosed in the Technical Report.

Table 2.5.1 2011 Silver Coin Mineral Resources by Minarco-MineConsult

Class	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Zn (lb)
Measured	4,370,000	1.55	6.5	0.26	218,000	918,000	25,500,000
Indicated	19,760,000	0.98	5.6	0.15	624,000	3,540,000	65,600,000
Measured and Indicated	**24,130,000**	**1.08**	**5.7**	**0.17**	**842,000**	**4,460,000**	**91,200,000**
Inferred	32,440,000	0.78	6.4	0.18	813,000	6,690,000	128,000,000

Notes:

1. CIM (2005) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au.

3. Mineral Resources were estimated using metal prices of US$1,015/oz Au and US$15.60/oz Ag and $1,983 /tonne Zn.
4. Estimate is constrained by wireframes.
5. Average bulk density was 2.86 t/m^3.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 2.5.2 2013 Silver Coin Mineral Resources By Mining Plus

Class	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)
Indicated	702,000	4.46	17.9	0.88	0.33	0.07
Inferred	967,000	4.39	19.0	0.64	0.25	0.04

Notes:
1. CIM (2010) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au.
3. Estimate is constrained by wireframes.
4. Bulk density was estimated for each block based on 2,071 bulk density samples in the drill hole database.
5. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2.6 Past Production

The Silbak Premier Mine produced gold-silver-lead-zinc-copper ore intermittently from 1918 to 1996 from both open pit and underground mines. Historical production during the peak years of operation (1918 to 1952) totalled 2 million oz of gold, 42.8 million oz of silver, 54 million lb of lead, 17.6 million lb of zinc, 4.1 million lb of copper, and 177,785 lb of cadmium. The Big Missouri deposit produced 847,612 tons of ore from underground from 1927 to 1942. Metal production totalled 58,383 oz of gold, 52,676 oz of silver, 3,920 lb of zinc, and 2,712 lb of lead.

Westmin conducted extensive exploration from 1979 to 1996 on the Premier and Big Missouri properties. A 2,000 tpd mill facility was put into operation in 1989 and was closed in 1996 due to low metal prices. Premier Gold Mine's total production amounted to 5.6 million tons grading 0.331 oz/ton Au and 7.117 oz/ton Ag from 1918 to 1987 and 3 million tons grading 0.085 oz/ton Au and 1.67 oz/ton Ag from 1989 to 1996. At the time of the mill closure in 1996, the Property reportedly had remaining reserves totalling 350,140 tonnes grading 7.19 g/t Au, 37.7 g/t Ag, and 1.6% Zn.

In the area of the Silver Coin property, a short adit was driven on massive galena veins in the Terminus Zone (the present Silver Coin 2 claim) during the 1930s. Work continued intermittently with little documentation. Also in the early 1930s, a short adit was driven on the Dan Zone in the area of the Dan Fraction claim. Several small open pits were excavated on the property, including pits on the Silver Coin and Idaho zones.

Between 1987 and 1994, Tenajon and Westmin completed approximately 1,220 m of underground drifting on three levels, 103 m of crosscutting on one level, and 130 m of Alimak raising. In 1991, Westmin mined the Facecut-35 Zone producing 102,539 tonnes at an average grade of 8.9 g/t Au and 55.50 g/t Ag. Mining was primarily by sub-level retreat with a minor amount of benching. Base metal rich – low gold sections of the Facecut-35 Zone were not mined. No base metal values were recovered as the ore was processed using a cyanide leach process at the Premier Mill 5 km south of Silver Coin. Recoveries reportedly averaged 92.9% for gold and 45.7% for silver. Westmin estimated that 111,000 tonnes of material grading 0.61 g/t Au, 29 g/t Ag, and 3.46% Zn were directed to the tailings pond. Sampling in 2004 by MBM and Jayden (then Pinnacle) indicated that the mine tailings from the Facecut-35 Zone averaged 0.72 g/t Au, 31.2 g/t Ag, 0.388% Cu, 0.48% Pb, and 3.61% Zn in two samples (Stone et al., 2007).

3. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

3.1 Regional Geology

As summarized by Alldrick (1993), the Stewart mining camp is underlain by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic rocks of the Hazelton Group that formed in an island-arc setting. The volcanic pile largely comprises subaerial calc-alkaline basalts, andesites, and dacites with interbedded sedimentary rocks. Lateral variations in volcanic rock textures indicate that the district was a regional paleo-topographic high with a volcanic vent centered near Mount Dilworth. Early Jurassic calc-alkaline hornblende granodiorite plutons of the Texas Creek Plutonic Suite represent coeval, subsidiary magma chambers emplaced two to five kilometres below the stratovolcano. From these plutons, late-stage two-feldspar porphyritic dikes cut up through the volcanic sequence to feed surface flows (locally called Premier Porphyries). Following the cessation of volcanism and subsidence, this succession was capped unconformably by the Middle Jurassic Mt. Dilworth and Salmon River formations, followed by later Upper Jurassic-Cretaceous marine-basin turbidites of the Bowser Lake Group.

Mid-Cretaceous tectonism was characterized by greenschist facies regional metamorphism, east-northeast compression, and deformation. It produced upright north-northwest trending en echelon folds and later east verging, ductile reverse faults, and related foliation.

Calc-alkaline biotite granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex intruded the deformed arc rocks during the Mid-Tertiary. The batholith, stocks, and differentiated dikes of the Hyder Plutonic Suite were emplaced over a 30 million year period from Early Eocene to Late Oligocene.

3.2 Local and Property Geology

Rocks of the Hazelton Group host most of the significant deposits and occurrences within the Property. Kirkham and Bjornson (2012) describe the rocks on the Property as largely consisting of a thick package of homogeneous andesitic tuffs, lapilli tuffs, and flows which lack reliable bedding or layering. Regional mapping by Alldrick (1993) and others determined that the entire Hazelton Group package between the Salmon Valley and Mount Dilworth was a north- to northwest-striking, steeply east dipping succession, younging to the east.

3.2.1 Premier

On the Premier property, Kirkham and Bjornson (2012) describe the Unuk River Formation as the oldest component of the Hazelton Group, being overlain in turn to the east by the Betty Creek, Mount Dilworth, and Salmon River formations. These rocks on the east side of the Salmon Glacier occupy the west limb of a large synformal fold whose steeply inclined north-northwest trending axis passes beneath the Mount Dilworth icefield. This large F1 structure belongs to a phase of regional-scale deformation that resulted in tight isoclinal folds in both the volcanic and in the less competent sedimentary rocks (Alldrick, 1993).

The Premier mine is in the Upper Andesite Member of the Unuk River Formation (Alldrick, 1993). The black tuff facies, used as a marker in the Big Missouri area, is missing in the Premier area where the main sequence includes medium to dark green, moderately to strongly foliated andesitic ash tuff, lapilli tuff, and crystal tuff. The andesites at Premier are darker green and more strongly chloritized. Siltstone members within the Unuk River Formation can be mapped and used to evaluate movement on structures.

Dikes of Premier Porphyry are the most abundant intrusive rocks at Premier and are spatially associated with most mineralized zones. The dikes are interpreted by Alldrick (1993) to be ring dikes that formed in a parasitic vent on the flank of a major stratovolcano centred in the Big Missouri area.

Mid-Cretaceous tectonism was characterized by greenschist regional metamorphism, east-northeast compression, and regional deformation. Mid-Tertiary biotite granodiorite, representative of the Early Eocene to Late Oligocene Hyder Plutonic Suite of the Coast Plutonic Complex, caused further deformation.

Alldrick (1993) has described four distinctive alteration envelopes that developed around the Premier mineralization as important guides for exploration. These are:

- Siliceous alteration consisting of siliceous envelope that may extend up to a few metres from major siliceous breccia bodies
- Sericite alteration (potassic) with pyrite, silica, and potassium feldspar
- Carbonate alteration
- Chlorite alteration (propylitic) resulting in darker green colour than in metamorphic greenschist

3.2.2 Big Missouri

The Big Missouri area has been a major focus of Ascot's work since 2009. Kirkham and Bjornson (2012) reported that the Big Missouri deposit is discordant to the host Unuk River and Betty Creek formations. The central part of the deposit is dominantly hosted in the Upper Andesite Member of the Unuk River Formation, however, mineralization is also hosted in the underlying Upper Siltstone Member of the Unuk River Formation in the west, and in the overlying tuffaceous units of the Betty Creek Formation in the east at the Dago and Unicorn areas. These stratigraphic associations are difficult to determine as alteration masks many of the primary textures of these units. The area is further complicated by a series of east-directed thrust and reverse faults that offset mineralized zones. Recent drilling has also resulted in the recognition of the Premier Porphyries in this area including numerous sills and lenses of Premier Porphyry along the eastern portion of the zone. These locally contain alteration and mineralization similar to the Premier area.

The alteration and showings associated with the Big Missouri deposit encompass a strike length of 2,200 m north-south by approximately 1,400 m east-west, across strike (Kirkham and Bjornson 2012). This area includes numerous historic occurrences including the Day, Big-Missouri, S1, Calcite Cuts, Golden Crown, Dago, Creek, Unicorn, and Northstar zones. The mineralized area is associated with coincident Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn soil anomalies and a strong K and Th/K anomaly on airborne radiometric surveys. The deposit remains open as the limits of mineralization are presently not defined.

The Big Missouri includes a single continuous mineralized system. The system is a gently west to gently east dipping sheet-like zone with silicification, quartz stockwork, and quartz breccia bodies in the core of a 100 m to 150 m thick zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite-carbonate alteration. This is substantially thicker than mineralized zones seen at Premier. Outside of quartz-sericite-pyrite-carbonate alteration zone is a pyrite-chlorite-carbonate propylitic alteration halo extending a further 100 m. Similar to Premier, the Big Missouri deposit has multiple mineralization zones. Along the western-central portion of Big Missouri, a sub-parallel lens, known as the Province-Northstar zone, is partially preserved above the Big Missouri deposit and mineralization is up to 50 m thick.

3.2.3 Martha Ellen

The Martha Ellen deposit is located adjacent to the northwest end of the Big Missouri zone. Kirkham and Bjornson (2012) describe this deposit as a gently southwest dipping zone which, based on showings, soil anomalies, and drilling, is approximately 1,400 m along strike (north-south) and 600 m to 800 m across strike.

The deposit is made up of sheet-like lenses of quartz stockwork and quartz breccias with a thickness of 40 m to 60 m. The deposit is hosted in Upper Andesite member of the Unuk Formation. Quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration is not as well developed as at Big Missouri. The gold and silver values are within quartz veins and quartz breccias containing pyrite, sphalerite, and minor chalcopyrite. The eastern portion of the zone is in contact with a large lobate body of Premier Porphyry which contains altered and mineralized structures. This zone of mineralization is very similar in style to the western part of the Big Missouri area and is likely a fault offset, northerly strike extension of the Big Missouri zone. A large northeast linear reflects the Hercules fault, a late, left-lateral fault structure between these two zones that is interpreted to offset both stratigraphy and mineralization to the present location.

A wide swarm of Eocene-age Portland Canal granodiorite dikes intrudes the Martha Ellen zone striking east-southeast and dipping south-southwest.

3.2.4 Dilworth

The Dilworth deposit is located on strike starting 500 m from the northwest end of the Martha Ellen zone. The zone is the northwest extension of the Martha Ellen deposit, but the intervening area is disrupted by an extensive northwest-striking Eocene multiphase dike swarm known as the "Portland Canal dike swarm". Kirkham and Bjornson (2012) describe this zone as being a gently northeast dipping zone, which, based on showings, soil anomalies, and drilling, is approximately 1,800 m along strike (north-south) and 600 m to 800 m across strike.

The deposit comprises sheet-like lenses of quartz stockwork and quartz breccias with thicknesses ranging from 40 m to 200 m, dipping gently to moderately to the northeast. The Dilworth deposit is hosted in the Upper Andesite member of the Unuk Formation. Underlying upper siltstones, exposed to the west on the Granduc Road, have yet to be encountered in drilling. Quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration is strongly developed particularly in the Yellowstone, Occidental, and Forty Nine areas. The gold and silver values are within quartz veins, quartz stockwork, and quartz breccias containing pyrite, sphalerite, and minor galena with a higher Ag/Au ratio than generally seen in the other areas. The eastern portion of the zone is within and adjacent to a large lobate body of Premier Porphyry which also contains altered and mineralized structures and appears to also have a moderate northeast dip. This zone of mineralization is very similar in style to the western part of the Martha Ellen and is likely the strike extension of the Martha Ellen zone.

Mapping of the Dilworth area by Gerry Ray in 2008 revealed several important features, including the mineralized area occupying the western limb of a large northwest striking F1 synform. He noted hydrothermal brecciation producing the mineralized multiphase quartz breccia bodies, associated with quartz stockwork and pervasive silicification. These are surrounded by areas of pervasive sericite and kaolin alteration and bounded by propylitically altered andesites. Some veining has undergone ductile isoclinal folding related to Cretaceous deformation and Gerry Ray noted several west dipping east verging thrust faults as seen in the Big Missouri area. He also noted a number of east striking late faults often occupied by Eocene Portland dikes but also containing earlier mineralized quartz veins and quartz stockwork indicating that these were also early structures.

3.2.5 Silver Coin

The Unuk River Formation andesites which underlie most of the Silver Coin property and host most of the gold mineralization is a generally massive and monotonous volcanic-volcaniclastic sequence that lacks layering that would provide details on the strike of the stratigraphy or the presence of folds (Ray, 2011).

A north-south striking fault system has divided the Silver Coin property into different geologic areas:

- an area on the east side of the claim group that is bounded by the Cascade Creek Fault Zone
- an area located between the Cascade Creek Fault Zone and the next major north-south oriented fault (located approximately one kilometre to the west) that is dominated by andesitic volcanic rocks with minor trachyte
- the central portion of the claim block where northwest-trending faults have created a graben that hosts the majority of the Silver Coin mineralized zones

The sequence of predominantly andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks which constitutes the fault blocks described above was subsequently cut by numerous intrusive bodies of subvolcanic, porphyritic andesite, and less numerous bodies of aphanitic dacite.

To the south of the graben, Texas Creek granodiorite and andesitic pyroclastic rocks crop out on the former Silver Coin Crown Granted claims (Stone and Godden, 2007). Foliated andesite is the most common rock type, with only a few outcrops of sheared limey argillite. The main features in the Silver Coin project area are lineaments striking

northwest and northeast, which strongly influence the topography over most parts of the property. The lineaments are interpreted as zones of intense fracturing, probably with shearing on the N20°W set and possibly on the N25°E set.

The eastern portion of the Silver Coin property, immediately to the west of the Cascade Creek Fault, contains a silicified and mineralized fault zone that is up to 75 m wide, hosted within andesitic volcanic rocks, carrying three to five percent disseminated euhedral pyrite. The mineralized zones occur along a regional deformation zone extending from the former Big Missouri Mine through the Silver Coin 3 and 4 claims and south towards No Name Lake.

There are 20 different mineralized zones which have been identified on the Silver Coin property, and these are likely fault separated portions of several larger or longer zones. Gold is generally associated with silicification and surrounding potassic feldspar and phyllic alteration and locally base metal rich zones. The majority of the gold mineralization is low sulphide epithermal. Electrum is common in the low sulphidation mineral type, as well as crude banding. The sulphides related to the high sulphide zones include pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and rarely tetrahedrite.

3.3 Mineralization

Alldrick (1993) interprets the 200 mineral occurrences in the Stewart district as forming during two distinct mineralizing events that were characterized by different base and precious metal suites. One mineralizing episode occurred in Early Jurassic time and the other in the Eocene. Both metallogenic epochs were brief, regional-scale phenomena.

The Early Jurassic mineralization such as the Big Missouri and Premier deposits were deposited in andesitic to dacitic host rocks at the close of volcanic activity, at about 185 Ma (Alldrick 1993). These deposits have regional zoning patterns that are spatially related to plutons of the Texas Creek suite and to their stratigraphic position within the Hazelton Group volcanic-sedimentary sequence. The Early Jurassic hydrothermal system acquired its characteristic suite of silver, gold, zinc, lead, and copper from magmatic fluids. Early Jurassic deposits include gold-pyrrhotite veins; veins carrying silver, gold, and base metals; and stratabound pyritic dacites. Gold-pyrrhotite veins formed adjacent to the subvolcanic plutons during late magma movement. Epithermal base and precious metal veins and breccia veins were formed along shallower faults and shears, and in hydrothermal breccia zones along the contacts of subvolcanic dikes. Stratabound pyritic dacites are barren fumarole and hotspring-related deposits that formed on the paleosurface from shallow groundwater circulation within hot dacitic pyroclastic sheets.

Panteleyev (1986) and Alldrick (1993) consider Big Missouri to be an epithermal deposit. Recent work by Ascot (Kirkham and Bjornson 2012) describes mineralization as gently discordant to stratigraphy and analogous to the Premier mineralization, which is classified as a low sulphidation epithermal system with some affinities to polymetallic vein systems. The understanding of the Big Missouri system has advanced a great deal with drilling to define the resource. Diagnostic features of the deposit include quartz veins, stockworks, and breccias carrying gold, silver, electrum, argentite, and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals. The mineralization commonly exhibits open-space filling textures and is associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems in a high-level (epizonal) to near-surface environment.

Kirkham and Bjornson (2012) reported that historically the stratigraphy was difficult to establish with only limited bedding in the Unuk River Formation andesites. With new drilling, the series of formerly isolated occurrences were shown to be a large continuous mineralized system offset by a series of east directed thrusts. The western deeper part of the system in the Big Missouri-Province area is more base metal (Pb and Zn) rich and cross-cuts argillites of the Upper Siltstone Member and persists through the Upper Andesite Member of the Unuk River Formation. The mineralization on the eastern side of the Big Missouri deposit in the Dago-Unicorn area displays higher silver contents due to sulphosalts, and is associated with low sulphide silicification +/- barite and chalcedony migrating into the Betty Creek Formation that overlies the Unuk River Formation. This is very similar to the distribution of

mineralization seen at the much more studied Premier deposit, but on a much larger scale. Due to its gently dipping orientation, the outcrop expressions of the Big Missouri deposit cover an area of greater than 3.0 km2. Similar to Premier, the Big Missouri deposit is recognized to be spatially associated with high level potassic dacites that occur both as intrusive and extrusive phases and are locally known as the “Premier Porphyries”.

Brown (1987) described the mineralization at Premier as occurring in four broad styles: both a low- and high-sulphide type, with stockwork and breccia variants of each. Each style is described as an end member of a continuum between various types of mineralization. High-sulphide mineralization is defined as containing 15% or more sulphides.

3.4 Recent Work By Ascot

The results of the recent modelling of high-grade zones in the Premier/Northern Lights area show that the Premier zones and the Northern Lights zones form roughly parallel curvilinear planes with a strike that varies from northeast at their eastern edge to northwest at the western edge. The dip of these zones is sub-vertical near surface, flattening at depth to a range of 20° to 40°. The zones are defined by breccias and stockwork formation in a host of mainly andesitic volcanic rocks and, less frequently, Premier Porphyry. These breccia bodies and stockwork zones are the expression of two mineralized fault planes that converge towards the northeast. The projection of the intersecting faults converges with the Long Lake strike-slip fault and it appears likely that these faults are step-over structures between the regional Long Lake Fault and the Cascade Creek Fault to the west. These step-over faults are thought to be part of an inverse flower structure in response to a local jog in the regional strike-slip fault system. Ascot is of the opinion that future exploration to the north and the south could establish the presence of additional faults and confirm the geometry of a negative flower structure.

Fault planes form mineralized envelopes of quartz breccia and stockwork development with elevated gold and silver levels of approximately 1 ppm AuEq. Contained within this broader structural and mineralogical envelope are high grade zones which have supported underground mining throughout the history of the mine. The modelled zones within the envelope form curviplanar tabular bodies with a thickness ranging from two metres to greater than ten metres. Grades within these zones average greater than 3 g/t AuEq and locally can reach grades of one or two orders of magnitude higher. The zone orientations are typically slightly oblique to the dip of the main envelope and may represent tension gashes within the main fault plane. Mineralization formed due to intensified temperature and pressure gradients developed within the dilatant zones, which facilitated precipitation of metals from hydrothermal fluids.

4. DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineral deposits in the Premier area, including Silver Coin, are intermediate-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits with subsidiary base metals. These deposits form at comparatively shallow depths (generally above one kilometre), often in association with hot spring activity on surface. Mineralization results from circulation of aqueous solutions driven by remnant heat from intrusive bodies. Where these ascending fluids encounter meteoric waters and/or as the hydrostatic pressure drops, changes in temperature and chemistry results in precipitation of minerals into fractures, breccias, and open spaces.

Mineralized bodies are structurally controlled veins, stockworks, and breccia bodies, and are broadly tabular with a wide range of orientations. They measure from centimetre-scale to many metres in thickness and can often be traced for strike lengths of several hundred metres or even kilometres. Economic minerals comprise native gold and native silver, electrum, silver sulphosalts, and silver sulphides, along with accessory pyrite and pyrrhotite, and comparatively minor chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Gold and silver values are quite variable and, while averaging in the order of 5 g/t Au to 10 g/t Au and 20 g/t Ag to 30 g/t Ag within the stopes, can yield very high “bonanza” grades, often in the several tens or even hundreds of grams per tonne range for either.

5. EXPLORATION

A summary of exploration work conducted by Ascot prior to 2012, excluding drilling, is provided in Table 6. Exploration activity from 2012 to 2017 was almost exclusively diamond drilling with the exception of a LiDAR survey that was carried out in 2014.

Table 6 Summary of Ascot Exploration Work, 2007 – 2011

Year	Area	Type of Work	Comments
2007	Dilworth	Surface sampling	83 channel, 371 chip, and 29 grab samples
2008	Dilworth	Surface sampling	75 stream sediment, 540 chip, 84 grab, and 590 soil samples
	All	Airborne geophysics	469 line-km EM and magnetometer (Mag), 504 line-km gamma ray spectrometer
	Dilworth	Geological mapping	1:2,000 scale
2009	Premier, Big Missouri	Surface sampling	786 chip and 26 grab samples
2010	Premier, Big Missouri	Surface sampling	383 chip, 133 channel, and 4 grab samples

The exploration program in 2018 consisted of two major parts, a drill campaign and a geophysical program. The drilling campaign in 2018 focussed on Premier, Big Missouri, and Martha Ellen. The Premier drilling was aimed at extending the 602 and 609 zones northwest along strike toward the 6 level portal. Drilling at Big Missouri and Martha Ellen targeted higher grade zones within previously modelled low grade envelopes in order to assist in developing a Mineral Resource estimate based on an underground mining scenario. The 2018 drilling program was successful in achieving both of these goals. Extensions to the mineralization at the 602 Zone at Premier were discovered, and portions of previously-known mineralized bodies were confirmed. Several high-grade intercepts were obtained at Big Missouri.

The inventory now comprises 2.78 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources grading 7.46 g/t Au and 26.2 g/t Ag, and 6.03 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources grading 7.18 g/t Au and 24.0 g/t Ag. Ascot has initiated engineering studies with the intended goal of resuming production at Premier. In order to achieve this goal, Ascot considers it beneficial to the Project to upgrade much of the Inferred Mineral Resources to the Indicated category. In 2019, Ascot is planning to complete 12,000 m of diamond drilling from surface and underground in order to upgrade approximately 1 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resource to the Indicated category. An additional 4,000 m of diamond drilling is planned to continue to extend and infill the western extension of the 602 and 609 zones at Premier/Northern Lights. Follow-up IP survey work is planned in order to prioritize the existing targets and upgrade anomalies to drill targets. An additional 4,000 m of drilling is planned to test a number of IP targets on the property.

6. DRILLING

6.1 Ascot Drilling

Ascot commenced drilling on the Property in 2007, and to September 2018 drilled 1,878 holes totalling 443,413.5 m. During 2007 and 2008, drilling was on the Dilworth area. From 2009 to 2014, most of the drilling was on Big

Missouri with comparatively modest programs on Martha Ellen and Dilworth, and only minor drilling in the Premier area. The majority of the work from that time up to the end of 2017 was in the Premier area consisting of 959 holes for 251,974 m of drilling.

In 2018, drilling began in the middle of April, with two rigs operating at Premier, conducting infill and step-out drilling at the 602 Zone. From May to August, four drill rigs were active at Premier and Big Missouri, conducting infill drilling around high grade intercepts from previous drilling. The campaign consisted of 171 holes (27,681.21 m) at Big Missouri, 31 holes (10,493.16 m) at Premier, and 10 holes (605.36 m) at Martha Ellen.

No drilling had been carried out by Ascot at Silver Coin prior to the cut-off date for the resource estimates in the Technical Report.

6.2 Recovery

Core recovery for all of the Ascot drilling is very good with no significant statistical differences between the BQ and NQ core recovery. Recovery to the end of August 2018 averages 89% to 97% on a year by year basis with median values in the range of 96% to 99%. RPA notes, however, that there are a number of measurements of recoveries greater than 100%, which will tend to bias those averages somewhat

6.3 Core Handling and Logging

Recovered drill cores were placed in wooden boxes by the drill helper along with a small wooden block placed at the end of every 10 ft drill run (3.048 m) to mark the depth in the hole. Once full, boxes were covered with a wooden lid and secured for transportation.

Upon delivery to the core shack, core boxes were placed on core logging benches in groups of three where the core examination and logging processes were performed. The box and block labelling was inspected for errors, and once it was assured to be correct the wooden blocks were converted to metres and the ends of the boxes marked with the corresponding metres.

Core logging included recovery and rock quality designation ("**RQD**"), geological description, and sample intervals. The geological description included rock type, alteration, structures, mineralization, and any other features the geologist considered relevant. All core was photographed for a permanent record.

7. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY FOR BIG MISSOURI, MARTHA ELLEN, DILWORTH

The following descriptions of the sampling and analytical work for the Dilworth-Big Missouri-Martha Ellen areas are taken from Simpson (2014). This work spans the period from 2007 to 2013. During that time, comparatively little work was done on the Premier area.

7.1 Sampling Methods

Sample coverage was designed to cover all quartz stockwork and surrounding pervasive alteration. The sample intervals could be as small as 20 cm to still provide enough material for the laboratory, or as long as 2.5 m for NQ core and 3.0 m for BQ core. Sample breaks were also inserted by the geologist at changes in the rock type. Once all information was collected, the core was stacked inside the core shack, to await cutting.

The NQ-sized core samples were sawn in half with a gas powered, diamond-bearing saw and BQ-sized core was split in half with a hydraulic splitter. Due to the smaller size of the BQ-sized core, it was decided that too much material was lost with cutting so it was better to process with a mechanical splitter. Also, because the BQ core was often irregular in shape, only the NQ-sized core was used as duplicates in the sampling process. For both methods

one half of the sampled core was placed back in the box while the other half was placed in poly sample bags along with the sample tag.

7.2 Density Determinations

Specific gravity ("**SG**") determinations were measured from core samples by SGS Minerals Services ("**SGS**") and ALS Minerals ("**ALS**") using a pycnometer.

Between 2011 and 2012, SGS measured SG with a Penta helium gas pycnometer using the concept of inert gas expansion to determine the true volume of a solid sample. In 2013, ALS utilized a WST-SIM pycnometer instrument with methanol.

A total of 2,527 readings were taken between 2011 and 2014, with an average SG of 2.80 t/m3.

7.3 Analytical and Test Laboratories

Assayers Canada, located in Vancouver, BC, was used as the primary assay laboratory from 2007 through 2012. On July 12, 2010, Assayers Canada became part of SGS, which was retained as the laboratory for the Project. ALS, also of Vancouver BC, has been used periodically for analyzing check assays in 2011 as part of the QA/QC procedures. Procedures and personnel have remained similar between the seasons. In August 2012, ALS became the principal assay laboratory with SGS retained to provide check assays as well as SG determinations. ALS has developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System ("**QMS**") designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.

The QMS operates under global and regional Quality Control ("**QC**") teams responsible for the execution and monitoring of the Quality Assurance ("**QA**") and QC programs in each department on a regular basis.

ALS maintains ISO registrations and accreditations. ISO registration and accreditation provides independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question.

7.4 Sample Preparation and Analysis

7.4.1 Assayers Canada - 2007 to 2010

Drill core samples were dried and crushed to 75% passing 2 mm and pulverizes to 75 µm. All gold analyses were performed by conventional FA with AA finish. Overlimit values (generally > 10 g/t Au) were analyzed using a gravimetric finish. Metallic gold assays were carried out in cases of identified visual gold.

Silver analyses were by ICP atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) as part of a 30 element package. Overlimit silver values (>200 g/t Ag) were analyzed by AA with four acid digestion.

7.4.2 SGS Canada - 2011 to 2012

Drill core samples were dried and crushed to 75% passing 2 mm and pulverized to 75 µm. All gold analyses were performed by conventional FA with AA finish. Overlimit values (generally > 10 g/t Au) were analyzed using a gravimetric finish. Metallic gold assays were carried out in cases of identified visual gold or for assays exceeding 100 g/t Ag.

Silver analyses were by ICP-AES as part of a 34 element package. Overlimit silver values (>200 g/t Ag) were analyzed by AA with four acid digestion.

7.4.3 ALS Laboratories – 2013

All gold analyses were performed by conventional FA with AA finish. Overlimit values (>10 g/t Au) were analyzed using a gravimetric finish. Metallic gold assays were carried out in cases of identified visual gold.

Silver analyses were by ICP-AES as part of an ICP-AES 41 element package. Overlimit silver values (>100 g/t Ag) were analyzed using ALS procedure Ag-OG46 (aqua regia digestion, ICP-AES finish).

7.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

7.5.1 2007 – 2013

Ascot implemented a thorough QA/QC program for the drill campaigns it undertook after acquisition of the Project in 2007, and has maintained the QA/QC procedures for all drill programs since that time.

The QA/QC program included the addition of certified standard reference materials, blanks, and duplicates to the sample stream, as well as pulps sent from the principal laboratory to a secondary laboratory for checks.

7.5.2 Standards from 2007-2012

The seventeen standards used from 2007-2012 include those as shown in Table 7.5.1. Upon MMT's review of the control charts provided in the Technical Report, results of fourteen of the standards were good to reasonable. PM922 and PM197's results had several values outside the acceptable range which likely indicate an error in the laboratory or otherwise. PM432's results had a mean above the acceptable range, likely indicating a problem with the standard itself and not the assay results in the context of the other acceptable results.

Table 7.5.1 Standards Used from 2007 to 2012

Standard Name	Expected Value (g/t Au)	Years Used	Samples
PM 405	0.26	2009	40
PM459	0.37	2012	276
PM404	0.41	2010	60
PM197	0.45	2007-2008	23
CU178	0.50	2010-2012	217
PM441	0.53	2011	299
PM446	1.22	2011	299
PM1112	1.35	2008	20
PM454	1.42	2012	278
PM1110	1.78	2008	20
PM432	2.03	2010	61
PM429	2.21	2010-2012	219
PM427	3.57	2009-2010	99

7.5.3 Blank Samples 2007 – 2012

There were 2,068 blanks inserted in the 2007 to 2012 drilling. Of these, seven exceeded 10 times the detection limit. These followed samples of high mineral content.

7.5.4 Field Duplicates in 2007 – 2012

There were no field duplicate samples identified in the provided database of control samples in years 2007, 2008, and 2009. However, there were 995 field duplicate assay results from 2010 to 2012. The results for Au field duplicate pairs do not meet the desired criteria of 70% less than 10% HARD, but this is more likely to be indicative of the heterogeneity of the deposit, typical for Au, than of a problem with the duplicates. The Ag field duplicates meet the criteria showing approximately 70% less than 10% HARD.

Additionally, 1,244 pairs of samples were checked at both ALS and SGS from 2010 to 2012. The results of these assays are given in terms of ranked HARD values. The results are to be compared by the same criteria as field duplicates and meet the 70% less than 10% HARD criteria.

7.5.5 Standards from 2013

Three certified reference material ("**CRM**") standards (PM459, PM465 and PM928), were purchased from WCM Minerals ("**WCM**") in Burnaby, BC, were used during the 2013 program to monitor laboratory performance. All three standards were certified for Au at levels of 0.374 ppm Au, 1.6 ppm Au, and 4.19 ppm Au. One standard was also certified for Ag at a level of 55 ppm Ag.

In its 2017 NI 43-101 report analysis, GeoSim concluded that the results for Au were acceptable with few analyses outside of the two standard deviation warning level. An outlier from PM459 appeared to be due to mislabelling. The ALS results exhibited a slightly high bias for standards PM459 and PM465 and a slightly low bias for PM928.

Results for Ag showed that ALS had a slightly high bias averaging 56.8 ppm Ag compared to the "best" value of 55 ppm Ag. When adjusted for bias, the results were acceptable. It is noted that the level of this standard is over five times the average expected Ag grade. Ascot has since implemented more suitable standards for a range for a range of Ag values.

7.5.6 Blank Samples in 2013

Seven out of 594 blanks for Au exceeded five times the detection limit and all were in areas of moderate to high grade mineralization. Only two Ag blanks marginally exceeded five times the Ag detection limit.

7.5.7 Field Duplicates in 2013

There were no field duplicates collected in 2013.

7.5.8 Check Assays 2013

A total of 628 external laboratory checks were performed on pulps from the 2013 drill program. The external laboratory in this case was SGS. Gold results above detection showed only a minor bias of -2.95% and showed improved correlation over past years with an R2 value of 0.986.

Silver results showed a slightly greater bias of 1.3% and a similar R2 value of 0.995 which was a slight improvement over previous years.

7.5.9 Standards in 2017

Four reference materials containing Au were inserted into the sample stream for the 20 holes drilled in 2017. Reference materials PM930 and PM933 had five and 14 insertions respectively, none of which fell outside of the +/- 2SD range from the expected values. CU193 and PM1147 had a mean value slightly above the expected value and no results outside of the acceptable range.

7.5.10 Blank Samples in 2017

No blanks in the 2017 assay data had values exceeding five times the detection limit.

7.5.11 Field Duplicates in 2017

Twelve pairs of field duplicates were inserted into the sample stream, with results for Au displaying reasonable correlation along a 1:1 line. The control sample insertion rate for the 2017 drilling was an acceptable 15%.

7.5.12 Standards in 2018

Four reference materials certified for Au were inserted into the 2018 sample stream: CU192, CU193, PM933 and PM1147. All had a mean slightly above the expected value.

7.5.13 Blank Samples in 2018

Of the 455 blanks inserted into the sample stream, only one falls above 10 times the detection limit.

7.5.14 Field Duplicates in 2018

A total of 189 pairs of field duplicates were inserted into the sample stream, with results for displaying reasonable correlation along a 1:1 line. The ranked HARD values results in 2018 are consistent with previous results as expected due to the heterogeneity of gold mineralization in the deposit.

7.6 Sample Security

Ascot maintains a secure logging and storage facility in Stewart, BC. All sample collection and handling are supervised by Ascot personnel. Collected samples are stored in bags sealed with a zap-strap and the samples are combined in large woven rice bags for shipping. The contents of each sealed rice bag are recorded, and full bags are stacked on pallets and shipped by commercial carrier (Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd., with a head office in Smithers, BC) to the assay laboratory in Vancouver, BC in secure transport trucks.

7.7 Discussion

MMTS is of the opinion that the quality of Au and Ag analytical data collected during the 2007 to 2013, 2017, and 2018 Ascot drill programs in Dilworth, Martha Ellen and Big Missouri deposit areas, is sufficiently reliable to support Mineral Resource estimation and that sample preparation, analysis, and security was generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices at the time of collection.

8. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY FOR PREMIER

The work described in this section spans a period from 2014 to 2018, during which time Ascot's exploration was mostly focussed on Premier.

8.1 Sampling Methods

The sampling protocols employed for the period are similar in most respects to those used in earlier programs. The minimum sample length was increased to 0.5 m and the maximum sample length for NQ core was increased to 3.0 m.

8.2 Specific Gravity Determinations

Specific gravity determinations were collected by ALS from core sample pulps using a pycnometer. As in earlier programs, ALS utilized a WST-SIM pycnometer instrument with methanol. A total of 2,104 readings were taken between 2014 and 2017. Average SG values by year are listed in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Summary of SG by Year - Premier

Year	Number	Minimum (t/m^3)	Maximum (t/m^3)	Mean (t/m^3)
2014	385	2.68	3.65	2.89
2015	451	2.65	3.49	2.89
2016	415	2.36	3.41	2.89
2017	860	2.55	3.61	2.78
All	**2,104**	**2.36**	**3.65**	**2.84**

RPA notes that all of the measurements taken by Ascot to date were done using a pycnometer on pulverized material. In RPA's opinion, visual inspection of the core indicates that porosity is generally too low to be of concern. As a check, however, RPA recommends that the bulk density of a suite of intact core specimens be measured as a check on the pycnometer values.

8.3 Analytical and Test Laboratories

From 2014 to 2017, ALS was the principal assay laboratory with SGS still used to provide check assays as well as analyses of historical Westmin samples.

8.4 Sample Preparation and Analysis

8.4.1 ALS Laboratories

All gold analyses were performed by conventional FA with AA finish. Overlimit values (> 10 g/t) were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish. Metallic gold assays were carried out in cases of identified visual gold.

Silver analyses were by ICP-AES as part of a 41 element package. Overlimit silver values (>100 g/t Ag) were analyzed using ALS procedure Ag-OG46 (aqua regia digestion, ICP-AES finish).

8.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

8.5.1 2014-2017

Ascot has maintained a fairly consistent program of independent assay QA/QC since acquiring the property in 2007. As stated earlier, the program included the addition of CRM, blanks, and duplicates to the sample stream, as well as pulps sent from the principal laboratory to a secondary laboratory for checks. Control samples are added at a nominal rate of one for every ten samples, with blanks and standards alternated and the grade range of the CRM continually rotated. Quarter-core field duplicates were nominally taken every 30th sample, always from an obviously mineralized zone. Typically then, a group of 100 samples shipped to the laboratory would contain five blanks and five standards, and two or three field duplicates depending on the sequence.

On receiving the assay QA/QC analyses, a project geologist reviewed them for failures. If more than three control samples from a work order failed, then the batches containing the failures were rerun.

Assay QA/QC samples processed from the period 2014 to 2017 are summarized in Table 8.5.1.

Table 8.5.1 Summary of QA/QC Samples by Year - Premier

Year	Standards	Blanks	Duplicates	Outside Laboratory
2014	423	416	133	457
2015	447	467	49	454
2016	462	329	22	438
2017	929	882	401	868

8.5.2 Standards

All standards were supplied from WCM located in Burnaby, BC. For a given year, standards with three different grades of copper, gold, and silver were used, generally referenced as Low, Medium, and High. Extra standards for lead and zinc would be inserted into the sample sequence within or after a semi-massive to massive sulphide interval. Over the years, various standards were sourced, either to refill exhausted supplies or to replace poorly performing standards. A summary of standards used is provided in Table 8.5.2.

The laboratory would also be notified ahead of time for samples with native silver or gold or suspected higher grade cores. Metallic screen analyses would be conducted on these samples.

Table 8.5.2 List of Standards Used 2014 – 2017

Standard	Grade Range	Years Used	Recommended Values					
			Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Mo (%)
CU165	Medium	2014-15	1.42	31.0	0.31			0.041
CU192	Low Au/Ag, High Cu	2014-15	0.67	5.0	0.64			0.045
PB145	High Ag, Med Au/Cu	2014		62.0	0.19	1.34	1.58	
PM928	High	2014-15	4.19	55.0				
PM465	Low	2015	1.60					
PM930	High	2015-17	4.02	52.0				
PM1123	Medium	2015-16	1.42	31.0	0.31			
PM1141	Low Au/Ag, High Cu	2015-16	0.55	19.0	1.09			
CU186	Low Au/Ag, High Cu	2016	1.63	14.0	0.60			0.036
CU193	Low Au/Ag, High Cu	2016-17	0.48	3.0	0.54			0.054
PB146	Med Cu/Pb/Zn, Hi Ag	2016-17		82.0	0.21	1.92	2.50	
PM1142	High Ag, Med Au/Cu	2016-17	1.38	306.0	0.17			
PM933	High	2017	9.59	125.0				
PM1147	High Ag, Med Au/Cu	2017	1.12	226.0	0.31			

8.5.3 Standards Results from 2014-2017

RPA reviewed Ascot's standards results for silver and gold and made the following observations, by year.

2014

Silver grades for PM928 were seen to be consistently higher than the recommended value of 55 g/t Ag. In many instances, the assayed value was greater than the two standard deviations (± 2 SD) limit quoted by the manufacturer of the standard (WCM).

For PB145, silver was also observed to display a positive bias, but not as pronounced as for PM928, and in RPA's opinion, generally within an acceptable tolerance. A modest positive bias was evident in the silver results for CU165, and for gold in CU192.

2015

Silver results for CU165 continued to show a positive bias, with 13 failures greater than three standard deviations (± 3 SD) from the recommended value. Overall performance for silver in standards PM928, PM930, and PM1143 was also below average. Standard PM928 returned nine failures outside of the ± 2 SD limit, while PM930 produced five failures. The PM1123 standard returned 14 failures for silver at the ± 2 SD limit, with three outside ± 3 SD. Gold, on the other hand, performed much more favourably, with very few failures and no obvious biases.

2016

Overall performance improved markedly over previous years, with very few failures for either silver or gold.

2017

Again, good performance overall for silver and gold. One standard, CU193, produced six failures for gold outside of ± 3 SD.

Ascot reported that some of the failures in earlier years were cases of mislabelled standards which were addressed in subsequent years. In addition, some of the standards appeared to be unsuited to the analytical methods used for the Project, and were replaced.

In RPA's opinion, the standards results demonstrate that there may have been some concerns with silver assays in 2014 and 2015. The improvements achieved in subsequent years show that either the steps undertaken by Ascot have eliminated any problems, or the apparent biases were spurious. In any case, RPA is of the opinion that the overall assay performance has been satisfactory and Ascot's actions throughout were warranted and prudent.

8.5.4 Blanks from 2014-2017

Blank material, comprising commercial calcium carbonate landscape rock was sourced from Alpine Plant World located in Smithers, BC. Each blank was prepared by a geologist at the site, consisting of a minimum of two full handheld shovel scoops of the landscape rocks in a bag. The blank sample numbers are usually multiples of ten (i.e., 10, 30, 50, 70, and 90) spaced every 20th sample.

RPA reviewed Ascot's blanks results and made the following observations, by year.

2014

Six failures for both gold and silver were returned, resulting in two rerun batches.

2015

No failures reported for silver. Five failures for gold were reported, four of which occurred immediately following a high grade sample.

2016

Six failures for gold and five failures for silver were returned. Four of the gold failures followed high grade samples. One of the silver failures graded 82 g/t Ag, which in RPA's opinion, clearly indicates that some contamination had occurred.

2017

Six failures for gold and three for silver. In RPA's opinion, there is a fairly consistent trend in the blanks results that, while not grave, warrants some response. RPA recommends that Ascot pay particular attention to the blanks results, comparing the assays obtained to preceding samples, and informing the laboratory where suspicious failures occur.

8.5.5 Field Duplicates from 2014-2017

Field duplicates were used to monitor the primary laboratory as well as provide information on the variability in the grades. Duplicates comprised quarter-core cuts of the original half core, and were taken approximately every 30th sample.

Ascot personnel plotted the field duplicates results for gold and silver on scatter diagrams against the original assay values. RPA reviewed these diagrams for the years 2014, 2015, and 2017 (there were too few duplicates taken in 2016 to provide a meaningful analysis). In all cases, there was little or no evidence of bias for either silver or gold. The gold results showed a very high degree of variability, resulting in a broad scatter of points. Silver was significantly less variable. In RPA's opinion, this is consistent with the known characteristics of the mineralization at Premier.

8.5.6 Check Assays

A comparison of analyses between ALS and SGS was conducted after each field drilling season. Approximately 5% to 6% of the sample pulp rejects from ALS were selected across a variety of grade ranges representative of the drilled target areas and the rock types within the Project area. These pulp rejects were sent to SGS for re-assay and compared to the ALS results on scatter diagrams. RPA reviewed the diagrams for 2014, 2015, and 2017 (none were available for 2016) and found no evidence of bias between the two laboratories.

2018

In 2018, the management and analysis of assay QA/QC data was taken over by Ascot consultant, Jeremy Vincent, P.Geo. Reports for the QA/QC results, which included control plots for CRM and blanks as well as scatter diagrams and percentile analyses for duplicates, were prepared on a monthly basis. Mr. Vincent concluded that the assay QA/QC data for the period ended August 31, 2018 indicated that the assays were of acceptable quality. RPA reviewed the Vincent reports (2018) and concurs with this conclusion.

8.6 Databases

Analytical and survey data is presently maintained in a number of Excel worksheets, which are cumbersome to work with and prone to data loss. RPA recommends that a secure relational database be set up to handle all data storage, and that rigorous database handling and validation protocols be established.

8.7 Sample Security

Ascot maintains a secure logging and storage facility in Stewart, BC. All sample collection and handling are supervised by Ascot personnel. Collected samples are stored in bags sealed with a zap-strap and the samples are combined in large woven rice bags for shipping. The contents of each sealed rice bag are recorded, and full bags are stacked on pallets and shipped by commercial carrier (Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd.) to the assay laboratories.

8.8 Discussion

RPA is of the opinion that the quality of Au and Ag analytical data collected during the 2014 to 2018 Ascot drill programs in the Premier area are sufficiently reliable to support Mineral Resource estimation and that sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC, and security was generally in accordance with exploration best practices at the time of collection.

9. DATA VERIFICATION

9.1 Site Visits

Several site visits have been conducted by independent Qualified Persons. David Rennie, P.Eng., Associate Principal Geologist for RPA, visited the site from October 16 to 18, 2017. Sue Bird, P.Eng., Principal for MMTS visited the site from September 4 to 6, 2018. Sean Butler, P.Geo., visited the Silver Coin site for part of October 3 and all of October 4, 2018.

9.2 Database Verification

9.2.1 Geosim Database Checks

GeoSim conducted verification work on the database prior to preparing the 2014 Mineral Resource estimate (Simpson, 2014). For most of the data, the original sources are electronic data files; therefore, the majority of the comparisons were performed using software tools. GeoSim concluded that no significant errors were found with the database that would preclude use in Mineral Resource estimation.

Legacy data from historic sources was not used for grade estimation. Unsampled intervals were identified and entered into the database and assay fields flagged with '-1' to identify them as missing.

Drill hole collar and downhole deviation were examined to check for location and orientation errors. No significant problems were identified.

9.2.2 MMTS Database Checks – Dilworth, Martha Ellen and Big Missouri

The drill hole database for Dilworth, Martha Ellen, and Big Missouri was provided by Ascot personnel in the form of Excel .csv files.

Collar Elevation Corrections

It had been noted by MMTS that the collar elevations were generally higher than the updated LIDAR topography. To correct this, the collar elevations were adjusted to the topography elevation by draping the collars to the current topography. Where there had been previous open pit mining (the Dago and S1 pit areas), this was not possible because the original topography was not available. Therefore, the average adjustment of 4.1 m has been used to adjust the collars in these areas.

Survey Adjustments

One drill hole within the mineralized zones for Dilworth, Martha Ellen, and Big Missouri areas required adjustment to the downhole survey due to an incongruous change in azimuth and dip. In these small number of cases, the survey below the abrupt change has not been included.

Assay Certificate Checks

The assay certificates were provided to MMTS in pdf format by Ascot. Two percent of the Au assay values have been checked within areas of mineralization that have been used to inform the block model. There were no errors found in this check, giving no cause for concern regarding the integrity of the database.

It was noted during the review of the 2018 QA/QC reported by Vincent, that re-assays had been requested for assays supported by standards outside of the acceptable range. Certificates were provided for these re-assays, but it appears that at least some have not been loaded into the database.

VALIDATION OF HISTORIC ASSAYS – PRE-1999

MMTS reviewed and agrees with the analysis done by RPA as detailed below to conclude that pre-1999 assays may be used. Coarse rejects and core sample duplicates were re-assayed and compared to the pre-1999 historic data. The conclusion from this analysis is that between 0.1 g/t Au and 100 g/t Au the historic data compares well to the re-assayed data and therefore can be used. Although only one drill hole in this analysis is from the Dilworth, Martha Ellen, and Big Missouri areas, the laboratories used are the same and therefore the conclusion is the same.

RPA Database Checks – Premier Area

The drill hole database for the Premier Mine area was supplied to RPA as Excel spreadsheets. RPA imported the data into Geovia GEMS and ran the validation utility to check for missing and overlapping intervals. The drill holes were loaded on screen and visually inspected for obvious errors. Several holes were found to have abrupt or unusual changes in direction.

RPA conducted a validation exercise to search for instances where a drill hole underwent an unusually large change in either azimuth or dip between survey points. One hundred and seventy-two holes containing one or more of these occurrences were found and reviewed in detail to look for signs of either entry errors or spurious measurements. Of these, ten downhole surveys were either edited or deleted.

The collar orientations for 108 drill holes were found to be somewhat suspect. On further review, it was found that many of these holes were drilled through old dumps which required long intervals of tri-cone drilling and casing. The downhole survey instrument is based on magnetics and cannot be used in or near the casing, so the first measurement was often well over 100 m from the collar. The collar orientations were not surveyed but typically recorded in the logs as having the planned azimuth and dip. In several holes, RPA chose to replace this planned collar orientation with the first downhole measurement, which appeared to yield more plausible hole traces.

RPA selected 5% of the Ascot holes drilled within the zones at Premier that were considered likely to contribute to the Mineral Resource estimate (115 in total). The database entries for the collar coordinates, downhole surveys, sample intervals, assays, and lithology were checked against the logs and the assay certificates for these holes. Occasional discrepancies were encountered, such as assays replaced with reruns, but nothing of any real concern was found.

Ascot Validation of Westmin Sampling

Sample Rejects Re-Assay

Beginning in 2016 and carrying on into 2017, Ascot has collected rejects from the 1996 Westmin drill holes and had them re-assayed. A total of 6,761 rejects were sent to SGS for analysis. Ascot estimates that approximately 90% of the drill samples collected by Westmin in 1996 have been re-assayed.

The rejects had been stored in double plastic bags inside the Premier Mill building. Ascot reports that the condition of most bags was good with several dozen that had been split open and spilled or for which the sample numbers had been obscured. These rejects were not used. Each bag was checked against the sample records to match it with the database, then the entire reject was re-bagged with a new sample tag and shipped to SGS. Samples were analyzed by FA with AA finish (gravimetric for overlimit values) for gold and ICP-AES for silver, copper, lead, and zinc as part of a 41 element package. The same independent assay QA/QC protocols were applied for these samples as for Ascot's drill samples.

RPA conducted statistical analyses on the results for gold and silver in the rejects re-assays.

For gold, In RPA's opinion, there is no significant difference between the mean grades and a modest bias in the medians of 0.420 g/t Au for Westmin versus 0.382 g/t Au for Ascot. RPA notes, however, that at the lower end of the grade range, below approximately 0.30 g/t Au, there is a distinct difference in the grade distribution. It would appear as though Westmin's laboratory had a higher detection limit for gold than SGS does. In RPA's opinion, this is consistent with the records which mention that Westmin used FA with gravimetric finish compared to SGS's AA finish.

For silver, there is no significant difference in the means or medians for the two sets of assays. It does appear, however, that Westmin's laboratory had a lower detection limit for silver than the ICP-AES used by SGS. The detection limit for SGS is 2.0 g/t Ag, whereas for Westmin, it would appear to have been 1.0 g/t Ag, although there are several assays in the database below this value.

In RPA's opinion, the rejects re-assay program conducted by Ascot indicates that the Westmin laboratory produced reasonably accurate results consistent with industry standards of the day. The assay results appear to show that the Westmin laboratory may be biased for gold at levels below approximately 0.3 g/t Au due to inaccuracies incurred near the detection limit. In RPA's opinion, for this reason, it would probably be appropriate to not rely on the Westmin assay results for low grade mineralization. For higher grade mineralization, there is no compelling reason not to use these assays. The resource model wireframes for the Project were constructed at a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t AuEq, which would eliminate most of the low-grade gold assays from inclusion in the grade interpolations.

Drill Core Re-Assay

In 2017, Ascot conducted a program of re-assembling and re-sampling core from Westmin's drilling programs spanning the period from 1980 to 1995. A total of 1,970 samples were sent to SGS and analyzed for gold by FA with AA finish (gravimetric finish for overlimit values) and silver by ICP-AES as part of a 41 element package. The samples were from holes that spanned the period 1980 to 1990, but were mostly from 1987, 1988, and 1990. Ascot personnel were able to salvage parts of 78 holes.

The core had been cross-stacked on pallets and had been left out in the open for some time. As a result, many of the piles had collapsed, rendering much of the core unusable. Most of the core was NQ size with some BQ, and all but approximately five percent of the samples had been taken with a blade splitter as opposed to a saw. The boxes had been marked with Dymo labels which had largely survived as had most of the footage blocks and some of the sample tags. Where a sample interval could be reliably identified, all remaining core in that interval was collected, bagged, and sent for assay.

RPA conducted statistical analyses on gold and silver for both the Westmin and Ascot results. The statistics for gold show very similar results to those of the rejects re-assays. The mean grade obtained from Westmin was 1.19 g/t Au versus 0.99 g/t Au for the Ascot assays which implies that there is a bias of 16% between the two data sets. In RPA's opinion, the data diverge at the low and very high end of the grade range. Below approximately 0.3 g/t Au, the WM data appear to be positively biased relative to the AR data. For samples assaying below approximately 0.1 g/t Au, the bias is much more evident. This is very similar to results obtained in the rejects re-assay program described above, and suggests that the divergence is due to the detection limits for the assay methods used.

The divergence apparent at the high end of the grade range was observed to be due to two very high samples, the effects of which could be entirely mediated by capping. In RPA's opinion, the balance of the data, from 0.3 g/t Au to approximately 100 g/t Au appear to agree very well. This appears to support the premise that for higher cut-off grades (i.e., above 0.3 g/t Au) there should be no reason not to use the Westmin sampling data, provided that top cuts are applied. RPA notes that the nature of the mineralization is such that top cuts would almost certainly be required under most circumstances, and in fact, cutting was applied in the resource estimation (see section of this report entitled Mineral Resources).

For silver, there is an apparent positive bias for the Westmin assays relative to the Ascot assays. The mean grade of the Westmin assays was 30.2 g/t Ag with a median of 8.2 g/t Ag, versus a mean of 23.4 g/t Ag and median of 6.0 g/t Ag for the Ascot assays. In RPA's opinion, the magnitude of the apparent bias is not large enough to impact on the Project economics. The difference of 6.8 g/t Ag between the mean grades of the two data sets is approximately equivalent to a difference of 0.05 g/t AuEq.

This difference, however, is significant enough to warrant further review to investigate why it occurred, and if there is potential for more significant biases in the database.

There was no reported indication that the sampling of the core by Westmin had been improperly carried out and no obvious evidence of bias is present. Unless a deliberate choice was made by Westmin samplers to pick the half of the core which appeared more intensely mineralized, which in RPA's opinion seems unlikely, the chance of sampling bias is small. The Ascot samples comprised the remaining half-core which virtually eliminates the opportunity for sampling bias by Ascot personnel.

As stated above, the results obtained in the rejects re-assay program do not indicate any issues in the Westmin laboratory. Similarly, Ascot's external assay QA/QC protocols indicate that the SGS laboratory is producing reasonable results. In RPA's opinion, this would appear to eliminate improper assay protocols or procedures as the source of the bias.

As stated above, the core had been stored outside for over twenty years, exposed to the weather, and almost certainly, significant moisture. The rejects discussed above, by contrast, were kept in plastic bags within pails, stored inside the mill building. In RPA's opinion, there is a very good chance that some weathering of the core has occurred, perhaps accompanied by acid generation through oxidation of the pyrite, which could have removed some of the silver from the sample material. This may be the source of at least part of the apparent bias seen in the statistical analysis.

Statistical Comparison of Westmin and Ascot Samples

On completion of the preliminary wireframe models of the mineralization at Premier, the samples contained within these wireframes were collected for statistical analyses to compare modern assay results with those from the legacy drilling. Comparative statistics were generated on a zone by zone basis throughout the Premier area. For the Northern Lights, Prew, and Ben zones, there were not enough Westmin samples to conduct a meaningful comparison.

For the 609, 602, Obscene, and Premier Main zones, the results showed the mean and median gold grades are reasonably close with the exception of Lunchroom Zone. The mean gold grade for the Westmin samples in the

Lunchroom zone is significantly lower than the Ascot samples, while for the medians the opposite is true. The mean grades for silver are markedly higher for the Westmin samples in Lunchroom and significantly lower for 609 and Premier Main. RPA notes that for 609, this difference is high on a percentage basis but, in absolute terms, is not large.

In RPA's opinion, there is an implicit bias for silver in the Lunchroom Zone, with the Westmin samples averaging higher than the Ascot samples. The reason for this bias is unknown at this time. A systemic bias due to improper sampling or assaying seems unlikely in the light of the results of the reject and core re-assay programs, and the fact that the 609 and 602 zones, where no bias is evident, are contiguous with the Lunchroom Zone.

RPA further notes that there are extremely high grades in both data sets that are likely biasing the mean and median grades. Comparison of the capped grades for both gold and silver show that, for the most part, the differences in average grades for the two data sets become negligible.

Surveys

The legacy data for the Premier area was converted from older digital files dating back to the Westmin era. These files had largely been created in AutoCAD and MineSight, and comprised drill hole records, as well as wireframe models of the topography, underground development, and stopes. Validation was by visual inspection, cross-reference to other digital files, and checks against hard-copy records. Some field verification using handheld GPS was also conducted. Print-outs from GEOLOG records were used to compare to and validate digital files for 836 holes. Some of the holes could not be validated, or were clearly incorrect, and were excluded from the database.

The grid system varied depending on the location within the property area and collar locations had to be manually reconciled by overlaying the plotted information with orthophotos. In the Premier area, the old mine grid was converted to UTM NAD 83 in this manner, and also by translating the elevations by 18.72 m.

The wireframes of the underground workings could not be fully recovered, and so they remain as invalid solids, with missing triangles and overlapping segments. The overall accuracy of their location is also somewhat in doubt. Comparison with the intercepts of void spaces in the drill holes shows good agreement in some areas and poorer agreement in others.

Underground surveying conducted by Ascot indicated that there was a small translation error (i.e., no rotation error) between the underground and surface surveys. This error was determined to be 3.14 m in easting, 0.96 m in northing, and 1.73 m in elevation, for a total 3D translation error of 3.71 m. This error was applied to pre-Ascot drill holes and wireframes that had been tied to the old mine grid.

Discussion

In RPA's opinion, although some improvements could be made to simplify and speed work flows particularly for downstream data users, the Ascot drill data has generally been collected in a manner consistent with industry best practice. The assaying has been carried out at accredited commercial laboratories using conventional industry-standard methods. Ascot has implemented an assay QA/QC program that is also consistent with best practice guidelines.

10. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

10.1 Metallurgical Test Work

10.1.1 Premier and Big Missouri

In 2015, Ascot retained ALS Metallurgy Kamloops to conduct a small bench scale test on two composites from Ascot drill core from the Premier Mine area and one composite from the Big Missouri area. The grades of these samples are summarized in Table 10.1.1.

Table 10.1.1 Ascot Bulk Sample Assays

Sample	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Au (Metallics) (g/t)	Zn (%)
Premier LG	64	6.49	-	2.05
Premier HG	387	28.10	18.60	2.21
BM Mod	7	3.70	-	0.30

Metallurgical testing consisted of whole-ore cyanide leach bottle roll tests at two primary grind sizes. In addition, a test was conducted using Knelson gravity concentration with hand panning prior to cyanide leaching of the gravity tailings. Cyanidation was conducted with a 1,000 ppm sodium cyanide concentration at a pH of 11.0 and with oxygen sparging of the leach slurry during sampling intervals of 2, 6, 24, and 48 hours. Nominal primary grind sizes were 100 µm and 70 µm K80 over 48 hours.

A report by D. Roulston (April 2015) summarized the findings from the three composites. The conclusions drawn from this test work were:

- Gold extraction to the leach liquors from whole ore cyanide leaching ranged from 90% to 96% with little notable effects on extractions or leach kinetics over the range of sizes tested. Silver extractions to the cyanide liquors ranged from 69% to 76%, as well with little notable effect of grind sizing on extraction or kinetics.

- Overall sodium cyanide consumption during whole ore leaching tests ranged from 1.3 kg/t to 2.1 kg/t feed and lime consumptions ranged from 0.4 kg/t to 0.6 kg/t feed.

- Leach kinetics were quite fast for gold with peak extraction reached after six hours. Silver kinetics were slower with extraction extending throughout the test.

- The amenability of the composites to gravity concentration had overall recoveries of between 32% and 52% of the feed gold. Incorporation of the gravity step prior to cyanidation leaching resulted in combined recoveries of between 93% and 97%.

- Given the high zinc content, it was recommended to conduct some zinc flotation test work both to provide a saleable zinc concentrate and reduce sodium cyanide consumption.

- Testing of coarser primary grind as well as testing of heap leaching were recommended.

In 2018, Ascot retained Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd. ("**BML**"), located in Kamloops, BC, to conduct test work for ore hardness, gravity recovery, cyanide leach extraction, and cyanide detoxification on a suite of composited drill samples from various locations on the Project. The sample material initially comprised 590 kg of drill core in six composites from the Ben/Prew, Lunchroom, and 602 Zones at Premier, as well as from Big Missouri,

NorthStar, and Silver Coin. An additional 46 kg in two composites, representing andesite and quartz breccia rock types, were later submitted for further comminution studies.

BML drew the following conclusions (BML, 2018):

- Bond ball mill work indices ranged from moderate to high hardness.
- The sample material was mildly to moderately abrasive.
- Gravity separation followed by cyanide leaching achieved gold recoveries ranging from 92.6% to 99.5% with 44% reporting to the gravity concentrate.
- Higher gold recovery in both the leach and gravity circuits were achieved with finer grind sizes.
- Leach kinetics were fast for gold extraction.
- NaCN consumption was considered moderate.
- Cyanide detoxification tests indicated that 5 ppm weak acid dissociable CN (CNWAD) concentrations could be achieved with a SO2:CNWAD ratio of between 4:1 and 6:1 and 15 ppm Cu added as a catalyst.

10.1.2 Silver Coin

In 2006, a thin and polished section petrographic study was undertaken by Walus (2007) that included a discussion of the metallurgical relevance of the observations. Walus found that a significant part of the gold on Silver Coin property occurs as a free gold which forms grains of native gold and electrum ranging in size from 0.01 to a few mm in diameter with most grains falling in the range between 0.01 and 0.05 mm. Abundance of native gold and electrum in most cases correlates well with assay values. However, in a few samples with high assay values, little native gold or electrum was seen.

In 2008, Jayden submitted eight composite samples to F. Wright Consulting Inc. ("**Wright**") for metallurgical test work. The program comprised open and locked cycle flotation tests along with investigation of gravity and cyanidation recovery methods. Samples of tails and concentrate were submitted for X-ray diffraction analyses as well as optical, Scanning Electron Microscope ("**SEM**"), and X-ray Spectrometer studies of polished sections. The purpose of this work was to assist in development of a conceptual flow sheet for processing of Silver Coin ores.

The 2008 Wright test work showed that flotation methods could achieve greater than 90% recovery for precious metals (Wright, 2009). Initial open cycle tests achieved over 95% gold recovery, although the bulk rougher concentrate produced did not respond well to upgrade in the cleaning stage due to high pyrite contents. Cyanidation could achieve similar gold recoveries if combined with gravity pre-treatment, although silver recoveries tended to be somewhat lower. The conceptual flow sheet developed for the Silver Coin Project comprised conventional grinding, rougher flotation, regrind, and cleaner flotation using elevated pH. Wright (2009) concluded that for feed with a gold grade of approximately 2 g/t Au, gold recovery in the order of 90% could be achieved, with a concentrate grade of approximately 110 g/t Au.

Wright (2009) recommended further variability and locked cycle flotation test work in order to optimize flotation procedures for rejecting pyrite to produce a cleaned bulk gold/silver concentrate. In addition, further study was recommended for optimizing comminution, Acid Base Accounting ("**ABA**"), and deportment of deleterious elements (antimony, arsenic, and mercury), as well as evaluation of variability of grade, lithology, and mineralogy within the resource model.

Jayden initiated further metallurgical studies in 2011, again conducted by Wright. Test work consisted of flotation and comminution test work, and included investigation of gravity pre-treatment, and cyanidation of flotation concentrates. Sample material initially comprised frozen samples from the 2008 program but eventually included new drill core collected during 2011. This study resulted in development of a revised flow sheet, consisting of moderate grinding and gravity concentration, followed by froth flotation to produce a bulk rougher concentrate. The rougher stage would be cleaned by re-grinding, scavenging, and one or two stages of cleaner flotation. The cleaned concentrate would then be cyanided using a Merrill Crowe process to produce gold-silver doré bars. Wright

(2011) concluded that this process would achieve gold recoveries in the "mid to upper eighty percent range", with silver recoveries "expected to average a third to half of the contained silver.

10.1.3 Premier Mill

The Premier Mill was constructed at a design throughput of 2,000 tpd (current capacity varies from 2,000 tpd to 3,000 tpd depending on grind size). The process flow sheet incorporates a carbon in leach ("**CIL**") circuit for gold and silver extraction, followed by zinc cementation of the precious metals and smelting of a doré product. Reported recoveries were 91% for gold and 45% for silver.

Clark (2010) reported that in 1991, Westmin mined 102,539 t of material from the Facecut-35 Zone at Silver Coin and processed it at the Premier Mill. The grade of this material was reported to be 8.9 g/t Au and 55.5 g/t Ag. Mill recoveries reportedly averaged 92.9% for gold and 45.7% for silver. RPA notes that Clark (2010) stated further that Westmin had estimated that the tails from this material had been 111,000 t grading 0.61 g/t Au and 29 g/t Ag. In RPA's opinion, this implies that the recoveries may have been modestly higher, at 93.2% for gold and 47.8% for silver. Sampling conducted by MBM/Jayden in 2004 indicated that the grade of the tails was 0.72 g/t Au and 31.2 g/t Ag (Clark, 2010). If this is accurate, the implied recoveries for gold and silver would have been 91.9% and 43.8%, respectively. In RPA's opinion, the reported tails grades suggest that gold recoveries in the low 90% range and silver recoveries in the mid-40% were achieved for the Silver Coin ore.

In 2018, Ascot conducted confirmatory test work on one Silver Coin composite and achieved recoveries in the same range as the Premier and Big Missouri test results (BLM, 2018).

11. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Mineral Resources for the Premier Project have been updated with revised estimates for all zones. Big Missouri, Dilworth, and Martha Ellen have been completely revised to reflect a change from a lower grade large tonnage open pit mining approach to a high grade lower tonnage underground scenario. Premier has been updated with drill holes completed since the last reported estimate as of April 30, 2018. A revised Mineral Resource estimate has been carried out on the Silver Coin deposit, and added to the overall Project resources. The estimation parameters and cut-off grades have been made consistent throughout the Project.

The Mineral Resources effective November 26, 2018 are listed in Table 11. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("**CIM**") Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014 (CIM (2014) definitions) were followed for the Mineral Resource estimate.

Table 11.1 Mineral Resources Estimate Effective November 26, 2018

Class	Zone	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Indicated	Premier	1,250	6.97	30.2	7.18	281	1,220
	Big Missouri	539	8.19	20.5	8.34	142	355
	Silver Coin	859	8.01	20.5	8.16	221	566
	Martha Ellen	130	5.47	48.0	5.80	23	201
	Dilworth	n/a					
Total Indicated		**2,780**	**7.46**	**26.2**	**7.64**	**667**	**2,340**
Inferred	Premier	1,740	5.95	24.2	6.12	333	1,350
	Big Missouri	2,250	8.25	18.4	8.38	596	1,330
	Silver Coin	1,160	7.78	22.1	7.93	289	821

Class	Zone	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
	Martha Ellen	653	6.12	34.3	6.36	129	720
	Dilworth	235	6.13	56.0	6.51	46	424
Total Inferred		**6,030**	**7.18**	**24.0**	**7.35**	**1,390**	**4,650**

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq based on metal prices of US$1,350/oz Au and US$20/oz Ag.
3. The AuEq values were calculated using US$1,300/oz Au, US$20/oz Ag, a silver metallurgical recovery of 45.2%, and the following equation: AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.00695).
4. For Premier:
   a. A mean bulk density of 2.84 t/m^3 was used.
   b. A minimum mining width of 2.5 m was used for steeply dipping zones and 3.0 m for flatter dipping zones.
5. For all other zones:
   a. A bulk density of 2.80 t/m3 was used.
   b. A minimum true width of 2.5 m was used.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

MMTS and RPA are not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socioeconomic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate for Premier, Big Missouri, Martha Ellen, Dilworth, or Silver Coin properties.

11.1 BIG MISSOURI, DILWORTH, MARTHA ELLEN

11.1.1 Key Assumptions/Basis of Estimate

The total number of holes completed within the Big Missouri, Martha Ellen, and Dilworth resource model area to date is 1,230. The drilling by area and year within each of the block models is summarized in Tables 11.1.1-1 through 11.1.1-3.

Table 11.1.1-1 Drilling Summary By Year - Big Missouri

Year	Holes	Metres	Intervals Assayed	Metres Assayed	% Assayed
1974	7	182.89	9	21.16	12%
1976	8	177.80	50	77.30	43%
1978	11	629.41	359	383.13	61%
1979	7	971.70	504	499.49	51%
1980	44	2,213.84	1,005	1,380.84	62%
1981	46	1,851.57	761	1,084.48	59%
1982	70	2,627.73	970	1,466.97	56%
1984	6	283.46	148	185.40	65%
1986	29	1,231.41	612	826.54	67%
1987	47	4,612.85	1,335	1,930.72	42%
1988	75	7,835.64	2,580	3,432.57	44%
1989	14	1,696.12	475	654.01	39%
2009	20	4,150.88	2,828	3,201.70	77%
2010	52	17,385.67	12,203	17,077.85	98%
2011	144	34,979.66	18,825	32,977.27	94%
2012	93	23,218.30	10,905	20,403.36	88%
2013	76	13,595.93	5,442	10,337.66	76%

Year	Holes	Metres	Intervals Assayed	Metres Assayed	% Assayed
2014	20	4,380.47	1,343	2,513.87	57%
2017	20	5,322.63	928	1,659.79	31%
2018	169	27,538.46	6,697	10,649.53	39%
Sub-total	**958**	**154,886.42**	**67,979**	**110,763.64**	**72%**

Table 11.1.1-2 Drilling Summary By Year – Martha Ellen

Year	Holes	Metres	Intervals Assayed	Metres Assayed	% Assayed
1981	2	96.01	14	24.35	25%
1982	13	603.01	181	278.00	46%
1983	16	957.40	216	331.40	35%
1986	29	886.36	385	510.50	58%
1987	43	2,543.57	1,023	1,458.01	57%
1988	36	3,033.90	1,175	1,540.50	51%
1996	9	2,155.19	447	338.81	16%
2009	6	1,402.42	844	1,303.97	93%
2010	4	603.81	359	603.81	100%
2012	54	8,784.66	4,047	7,690.20	88%
2013	43	6,578.54	2,444	4,936.19	75%
2018	10	605.36	193	270.73	45%
Sub-total	**265**	**28,250.23**	**11,328**	**19,286.47**	**68%**

Table 11.1.1-3 Drilling Summary by Year – Dilworth

Year	Holes	Metres	Intervals Assayed	Metres Assayed	% Assayed
1981	13	625.45	161	221.30	35%
2007	35	5,037.20	3,177	3,464.43	69%
2008	60	10,723.07	5,640	8,663.63	81%
2010	12	3,751.79	2,441	3,731.08	99%
2011	6	1,353.00	721	1,253.12	93%
2012	18	4,881.23	2,210	4,346.02	89%
2013	17	4,250.14	1,618	3,081.34	72%
Sub-total	**161**	**30,621.88**	**15,968**	**24,760.92**	**81%**

11.1.2 Geological Models

The geologic models for each of Big Missouri, Martha Ellen, and Dilworth consisted of creating solids for potentially mineralized zones, and for the post-mineral porphyry dikes and faults. Dikes and faults created for the 2013 model were adjusted to adhere to the new drilling.

To model the potentially mineralized zones for underground mining, grade shells have been created to conform to the general strike and dip of the geologic modelling. The AuEq grade has been used to aid in tagging the intervals for potential underground mining. The AuEq grade was calculated using the following assumptions:

- Au price = US$1,300/oz
- Ag price = US$20/oz
- Ag recovery = 45.2%

The resulting equations is:

- AuEq(g/t) = Au(g/t) + 45.2% x Ag(g/t) x 20 / 1,300

Grade shells have been created by manual tagging of assay intercepts with an AuEq grade of equal to or greater than approximately 2.0 g/t AuEq and a possible true thickness of 2.0 m to 2.5 m. This has been done to include intercepts below the resource cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq in order to provide continuity of mineralized solids, and to include internal dilution in the interpolations. The tagged intercepts were then used with the Implicit Modelling Tool in MineSight (MSIM®) to create footwalls and hanging walls for the development of mineralized solids. The surfaces have been clipped to a maximum of 50 m from an outer boundary intercept. A total of 74 zones for Big Missouri, 14 zones for Martha Ellen, and 22 zones for Dilworth have been modelled.

11.1.3 Assay Statistics and Capping

The grade distribution for Au and Ag within the modelled grade shells is generally lognormal except at very low grades approaching the lower detecting limit of analyses and at the upper end where high grade outliers are apparent. Capping the assays of both Au and Ag has been implemented to limit high grade outliers. As capping has affected few samples in each area, and in some cases the Coefficient of Variation remains high, additional Outlier Restriction has been applied during interpolation.

11.1.4 Compositing and Density Assignment

Assay sample lengths varied across the drill programs. For Big Missouri, Martha Ellen and Dilworth the majority of sampling was at one metre intervals within the potentially mineralized zones. Therefore, a base composite length of one metre has been used for all three deposits. Assay data has been coded with a domain value corresponding to the mineralized solids prior to compositing. The domain code has been honoured during compositing.

Model blocks were assigned the mean density value of 2.80 t/m3 for all rock types. This is the mean SG value for all recent years of drilling and SG measurements.

11.1.5 Mineral Resource Classification

Resource classifications used for Big Missouri, Martha Ellen, and Dilworth conform to the CIM (2014) definitions as adopted by NI 43-101.

11.1.6 Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction

For determination of a resource cut-off grade for Premier in April 2018, Ascot conducted a very preliminary analysis including a review of cost information from similar projects. The following assumptions were used:

- Gold price of US$1,350/oz (no contribution from silver)
- Underground mining
- Processing at a rate of 1,000 tpd
- US$ exchange rate of US$0.78:C$1.00
- Operating costs of:

- Mining - US$66.32/t
- Mill & Services – US$45.00/t
- G&A – US$25.00/t

- Metallurgical recovery of 89% for gold (based on historical mill performance; silver was not included in the analysis).

The mineralized zones at Premier, and throughout the Project area, embrace a wide range of orientations and thicknesses which would require different mining methods depending on geometry. The following assumptions were made concerning the relative proportions of the mineralization that would be mined by each method and unit costs of those methods:

- Cut and fill – 20%, US$88.23/t
  - Longhole – 30%, US$50.00/t
- Inclined room and pillar – 10%, US$40.00/t
- Alimak – 25%, US$60.00/t
- Shrinkage – 15%, US$97.83/t

The implied cut-off grade, based on the above assumptions, was 3.52 g/t Au. RPA reviewed Ascot's analysis and considers it to be reasonable for the purposes of determining a resource cut-off grade. A block cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq was applied to the block models at Premier for reporting of Mineral Resources. MMTS is in agreement that the assumptions and cut-off grade used are reasonable for the resource estimates for Big Missouri, Martha Ellen, and Dilworth.

Metal prices used for reserves are based on consensus, long term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources. For resources, metal prices used are slightly higher than those for reserves.

In addition to the cut-off grade, a 2.5 m minimum true thickness constraint was used to exclude material considered too thin to warrant underground mining. True thickness values have been determined from the assay intervals by using the dip of the mineralized zone and the dip of the drill hole. The true thickness has then been interpolated for the block using the majority zone of mineralization.

11.1.7 Mineral Resource Statement

The Table 11.1.7-1 below presents the Mineral Resource estimate for the Big Missouri, Martha Ellen, and Dilworth zones at a base case cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq for the Indicated and Inferred resource respectively. Tables 11.1.7-2 and 11.1.7-3 summarize the sensitivity of the resource to cut-off grade with the base case cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq highlighted.

The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is November 26, 2018.

Table 11.1.7-1 Big Missouri, Martha Ellen, and Dilworth Mineral Resource Estimate

Class	Zone	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Indicated	Big Missouri	539	8.19	20.5	8.34	142	355
	Martha Ellen	130	5.47	48.0	5.80	23	201
	Dilworth	n/a					
Total Indicated		**669**	**7.66**	**25.8**	**7.84**	**165**	**556**
	Big Missouri	2,250	8.25	18.4	8.38	596	1,330

Class	Zone	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Inferred	Martha Ellen	653	6.12	34.3	6.36	129	720
	Dilworth	235	6.13	56.0	6.51	46	424
Total Inferred		**3,130**	**7.65**	**24.5**	**7.82**	**771**	**2,470**

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq based on metal prices of US$1,350/oz Au and US$20/oz Ag.
3. The AuEq values were calculated using US$1,300/oz Au, US$20/oz Ag, a silver metallurgical recovery of 45.2%, and the following equation: AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.00695).
4. A bulk density of 2.80 t/m^3 was used.
5. A minimum true width of 2.5 m was used.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 11.1.7-2 Sensitivity to Cutt-Off Grade – Big Missouri, Martha Ellen, and Dilworth Indicated Mineral Reserves

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	In Situ Tonnage (kt)	In Situ Grades			Metal	
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag=uEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
2.5	953	3.22	23.95	6.39	191	734
3.0	793	6.95	24.9	7.12	177	635
3.5	**669**	**7.66**	**25.9**	**7.84**	**165**	**556**
4.0	566	8.40	26.8	8.59	153	487
4.5	481	9.17	27.7	9.36	142	428
5.0	413	9.91	29.0	10.11	132	385

Table 11.1.7-3 Sensitivity to Cutt-Off Grade – Big Missouri, Martha Ellen, and Dilworth Inferred Mineral Reserves

Cut-off Grade (g/t AuEq)	In Situ Tonnage (kt)	In Situ Grades			Metal	
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag=uEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
2.5	4,520	6.16	23.5	6.33	896	3,415
3.0	3,722	6.93	24.2	7.10	829	2,891
3.5	**3,134**	**7.65**	**24.5**	**7.82**	**771**	**2,474**
4.0	2,603	8.48	24.8	8.65	710	2,080
4.5	2,202	9.28	25.2	9.45	657	1,783
5.0	1,916	9.98	25.5	10.16	615	1,571

11.1.8 Block Model Interpolation

Block dimensions are 3 m x 3 m x 3 m. The block model is defined as a Multiple Percent Model, with up to three zones per block. There are a maximum of two mineralized domains per block with two associated block percent

items, and a third unmineralized zone and percent item of unclassified waste which may be dike, fault, or material outside of the domain solid.

Variogram modelling was not very effective at defining anisotropy; therefore, the orientation of anisotropy has been obtained from the orientation of the domain itself. In some cases, the mineralized domain solids have been further sub-divided based on the strike and dip of the solid. In these cases, sharing of samples across the sub-divided domains has been allowed during interpolation.

Interpolation has been done using inverse distance cubed ("**ID^3**") in all cases.

Table 11.1.8 Search Distances and Sample Selection – Premier Project

Search Parameters		Search Distance (m)			
		Pass 1	**Pass 2**	**Pass 3**	**Pass 4**
Anisotropic Distance (m)	Major -Au	20	30	50	80
	Minor - Au	20	30	50	80
	Vertical - Au	5	5	10	10
	Major -Ag	10	20	30	80
	Minor - Ag	10	20	30	80
	Vertical - Ag	5	5	10	10
Sample Selection Criteria	Min. # Comps	6	6	6	2
	Max. # Comps	12	12	12	6
	Max. # Comps/DH	3	3	3	2
	Max. # / Split Quadrant	6	6	6	6

11.1.9 Block Model Validation

The block models were validated using the following methods:

- Comparison of global block and composite mean grades
- Comparison with NN interpolations
- Visual inspection of block grades and comparison with composites in section views
- Swath plots

11.1.10 Factors That May Affect the Mineral Resource Estimate

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Mineral Resource estimate include:

- Commodity price assumptions
- Metal recovery assumptions
- Mining and processing cost assumptions

In MMTS's opinion, there are no other known factors or issues that materially affect the estimate other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the province in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio economic, marketing, and political factors.

11.2 Premier

RPA has updated the estimate of the Mineral Resources for the Premier area of the Property. The previous estimate for Premier was carried out by RPA and disclosed in 2018 (Rennie and Simpson, 2018). That estimate was made using block models constrained by 3D wireframe models of the mineralization. Block size was 2.5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m in an array rotated 45° from the north-south/east-west directions. The wireframe models were essentially grade shells generated using a nominal cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t AuEq, and conditioned by local structural trends as interpreted by Ascot geologists. Grades for gold and silver were interpolated into the blocks using ID^3.

During 2018, Ascot conducted diamond drilling in and around the 602 area of the deposit. This drilling confirmed and expanded the 602 mineralization, and resulted in the discovery of the West Extension Zone (WEX). The WEX lies to the northwest of, and concordant with, the 609 Zone. The updated models used generally the same methodology and parameters as the previous estimate.

11.2.1 Resource Database

The database used for the estimate consists entirely of diamond drill core results collected since 1980. The database provided to RPA contains records for 65,503 assayed intervals in 1,953 holes. In cases where multiple assay methods were applied to a given sample, the result from the most rigorous method was used. For example, FA would supersede ICP, but would, in turn, be superseded by metallics assays.

RPA imported this data into Geovia GEMS software for validation, interpretation, and grade interpolation. GEMS is a commercial exploration and mining application that is commonly used in the industry.

11.2.2 Gold Equivalence

The gold equivalence equation used for the gold equivalent value is as follows:

AuEq (g/t) = Au_g/t + (C X Ag_g/t)

Where: C = Ag Met Recovery * Ag Price / Au Price

Ag Rec. = 45.2%

Ag Price = $20/oz

Au Price =$1,300/oz

The gold price used in this calculation differs modestly from the $1,350/oz Au used for the derivation of the cut-off grade (see section of this report entitled Cut-Off Grade). The gold equivalence calculation was carried out on the database long before the cut-off grade was determined, and the gold price assumptions changed in the interim period. RPA conducted a check to confirm that increasing the gold price to $1,350/oz Au made a negligible difference to the AuEq values, and by extension, the geological interpretations.

Wireframe Models

At Premier, there are two broad structural domains comprising a northeasterly striking, northwest dipping regime (NE), and a northwesterly striking, northeast dipping one (NW). Within both of these domains, there are steep to near vertical and flatter dipping sub-zones. Ascot geologists have defined eight individual zones which are listed below along with the structural domain within which they reside:

- Lunchroom – NW, steep
- 609 – NW, steep

- 602 – NW, flat
- Obscene – NE, steep (some flat)
- Premier Main – NE, steep and flat
- Ben – NE, steep and flat
- Prew – NE, flat
- Northern Lights – see below
- WEX – NW, steep

Construction of the wireframe models was carried out by four individuals using three different software packages: GEMS, MineSight, and Leapfrog. Two methods were used depending on the software. For GEMS and Leapfrog, polyline interpretations were first drawn on cross sections spaced at 5 m to 25 m intervals, depending on drill density. These were extruded into solid "slices" and used to re-interpret the zones on level plan views spaced at 20 m to 10 m intervals, again depending on drill density and/or complexity of the models. The level plan polylines were extruded once more, and used as guides to rebuild and refine the cross sectional interpretations.

Minimum true widths for the zones were 2.5 m if steeply oriented (i.e., amenable to open stoping mining methods) and three metres for flatter dipping zones (i.e., not steep enough to allow muck to run). Adjacent intercepts could be incorporated into a solid, ostensibly without a distance limit, but in practice, only rarely did the distance between intercepts exceed 30 m. Polylines were limited to an external limit of 25 m from the outermost drill hole, but again, due to the drill density, this limit was not reached very often.

A set of composites was generated at the 1.5 g/t AuEq cut-off grade to help demarcate the zones in section. The minimum width for these composites was set to 2.5 m to help bring in narrow higher grade zones that could withstand dilution and still be above the cut-off grade. The interpretive process involved a great deal of inspection of intercepts to ensure that they were wide enough in true thickness, whether dilution was required to achieve this minimum thickness, and if so, how much and at what grade. This was complicated in some areas, particularly 609 and Lunchroom, by the small angle of intersection of many holes with the zones. Intercepts below the nominal cut-off grade and completely surrounded by above-cut-off intercepts could be incorporated into a model for continuity.

GEMS polylines were created such that they were "pinned" to the drill holes in 3D to ensure that there were no parallax effects owing to holes being off-section. For Leapfrog users, on completion of the iterative interpolation process, the polylines were exported and brought into GEMS to be pinned to the drill holes, linked, and built into wireframes. This was necessary because of the different methods used by the various software packages to model the drill traces in 3D.

For MineSight, the drill hole intercepts were first inspected and assigned a code for the particular zone being interpreted. The cut-off grade constraint was relaxed for this process and zones were allowed to be included as long as they were even weakly mineralized. The hanging wall and footwall contacts for the zones were defined on the drill traces and these were used to create surfaces. The surfaces were then clipped to honour an outer boundary distance constraint of 50 m or half the distance to the next hole and joined into a 3D wireframe model. The models were inspected to confirm that the width constraints were observed and adjusted as required. The grades of the individual intercepts were reviewed and the wireframes were clipped to exclude external below-cut-off grade intersections. In the final step, the wireframes were clipped around development and stope volumes to exclude material that had been mined. Completed wireframe models were exported and brought into GEMS for use in block modelling.

The methods used to construct the wireframe models involved a large measure of judgement in areas near underground workings, and in zones of juxtaposed legacy and modern drill holes. The older drilling was more typically conducted from underground collared in and around the existing stopes, as opposed to Ascot's drilling which was entirely from surface. As a result, uncertainty exists regarding the locations of drill intercepts relative to one another and it is not necessarily the legacy drilling that is the less accurately known. This is also complicated by

the highly variable nature of the grades and the small-scale shape of the zones. Where two or more intercepts appeared to conflict, the following general set of rules were applied:

- If possible, the shape of a zone could be adjusted abruptly to honour both intercepts thereby yielding a wireframe with a more complicated shape but generally volumetrically sound.
- If this was not reasonable, newer drill holes (i.e., Ascot) were given preference, and the legacy hole was ignored.
- In circumstances where a cluster of legacy holes agreed with one another but not with a newer hole, then it was assumed that the new hole was inaccurately surveyed and precedence was given to the legacy drilling.

The precise location of void spaces is not known owing to uncertainties in survey control, the poor quality of the mined-out wireframe volumes, and lack of current production records. Consequently, it was necessary to provide a buffer around known void spaces. This buffer was nominally two to three metres depending on the circumstances. If the void was solely due to development and not stoping, then the buffer was usually reduced and sometimes not applied at all.

Intercepts of voids in the Ascot drilling were used to evaluate the accuracy of the locations of stoped volume models wherever possible. Legacy holes with high grade intercepts that occurred near stope volumes were assumed to be mined out and ignored. In many instances, Ascot holes pierced voids and then intersected mineralization adjacent or near to the void space. In other more rare occurrences, a drill hole would appear to intersect a stope or drift model but, in fact, intersected a mineralized zone. Each individual intercept of this nature was evaluated and either rejected or accepted depending on the possibility of whether the zone in question was likely to be mineable. As a general rule, intercepts near stopes were ignored as not mineable if they were within two metres of the logged void space.

The wireframe models were assigned integer codes to be used in the block model domain assignments. A total of 75 individual wireframes were initially created, which were later edited to result in 93 wireframe domains.

11.2.3 Resource Assays

RPA conducted statistical analyses on the samples contained within the wireframe models described above. In RPA's opinion, the statistical analyses demonstrated that the sample grade distributions for both silver and gold are positively skewed, at times resembling log normal distributions. For some domains, such as Lunchroom, the degree of skewness is extreme, as evidenced by the coefficients of variation. With skewed distributions, block grade interpolations can be biased owing to the disproportionate influence that high grade samples can have on the average grades. RPA recommends that the influence of the extreme high grade samples be moderated by applying a top cut and/or distance limits.

11.2.4 Treatment of High Grade Assays

Capping Levels

RPA conducted a capping analysis to establish reasonable top cuts for the various zones. Histograms, decile analyses, probability plots, and cutting curves were used to determine these top cuts. The decile analysis and histogram indicate whether capping is warranted and provide a measure of the vulnerability of the distribution to grade bias if not capped. The probability plot is helpful for isolating extreme values, sometimes referred to as outliers, and also provides guidance in selection of an appropriate top cut. The cutting curve and metal loss plot measure impact of capping across a range of values to assist in selection of the top cut.

RPA notes that the impacts of the grade capping vary quite widely from domain to domain. For gold in Lunchroom and Prew, for example, the estimated metal loss is quite high compared to Northern Lights and 602. This is in spite

of the fact that the capping levels are significantly lower for Northern Lights and 602 than Lunchroom and Prew. In RPA's opinion, the top cuts for some domains are quite high compared to other similar deposits. This is true for gold in Lunchroom, Prew, 602, and Obscene, and for silver in Premier Main and Lunchroom.

Compositing

RPA reviewed the sample length data for the samples captured within the wireframes to determine the optimum composite length for grade interpolation. The sample lengths range from 0.09 m to a maximum of 3.5 m, 95% less than or equal to two metres. In RPA's opinion, it is best not to break samples while compositing (i.e., have a composite length at least as long as the longest sample). In this case, however, many of the zones are less than 3.5 m in thickness and many are less than 3.0 m. A two-metre composite length was selected as a suitable compromise between zone width and maximum sample length.

Since there are few zone intercepts with widths that are an exact multiple of two, the compositing process would generate a large number of remnants at the border of the wireframes. The compositing utility in GEMS was configured to distribute the remnants equally over all composites within an intercept. This results in composite lengths that vary somewhat, but in RPA's opinion, the impact of this on the grade interpolations will not be significant. RPA checked for any relationship between grade and composite length and none was found.

High Grade Restriction

RPA notes that in spite of the significant effect of cutting for some domains, there remained a number of composites that were still too high to be allowed to be smeared out into the block model. A six metre distance constraint was applied to gold in Lunchroom, 602/WEX, Obscene, and Prew; and silver in Lunchroom and Premier Main.

11.2.5 Variography

RPA conducted a geostatistical analysis on the composited drill hole samples using Sage software. There were comparatively few composites for some zones, so the data were grouped according to the broad structural domains discussed above. These domains are NW/steep, NW/flat, NE/steep, and NE/flat. Nugget effects were estimated from downhole variograms.

RPA notes that Sage is largely automated in that it determines the directions of best continuity and generates the models based on a 3D least-squares fit algorithm. Initially, Sage was allowed to run more or less unconstrained. Following this, RPA attempted to improve the models by both adding constraints to Sage and using some of the Sage parameters in analyses conducted using GEMS. Overall, the variography results were inconclusive, and did not yield coherent models that made sense relative to the known geological constraints. It was also not possible to effectively improve the results using GEMS.

In RPA's opinion, the poor variogram results were due to the highly variable nature of the grades in the zones, the relative lack of composites (particularly at close ranges), and the complex shapes of the mineralized bodies. Under most circumstances, ordinary kriging (OK) would be the preferred method over ID^3, however, in the absence of a meaningful variogram model, there is no advantage to using OK. Inverse distance is a generally accepted interpolation method that produces results comparable to OK and is therefore considered to be appropriate for this application.

11.2.6 Search Strategy and Grade Interpolation Parameters

The search ellipsoids were configured based on the general variogram results, drill spacing, and experience with similar deposits. For most domains, the search ellipsoids were oblate spheroids with anisotropy ratios of 1:1:0.3. In some zones, either one or more of the variogram model structures appeared to be plunging in a manner concordant with geology, or the stope indicated that the mineralization had an obvious plunge. In these cases, the anisotropy was modified to 1:0.6:0.3 with the long axis oriented down plunge.

The searches were run in three passes:

- Pass 1 - Search radii of 50 m x 50 m x 15 m (or 50 m x 30 m x 15 m), minimum of two and maximum of 25 composites, maximum of five composites from a single hole.
- Pass 2 – Search radii 25 m x 25 m x 7.5 m (or 25 m x 15 m x 7.5 m), minimum of five and maximum of 25 composites, maximum of two composites from a single hole (i.e., three holes required to estimate a block), allowed to overwrite Pass 1 blocks.
- Pass 3 - Search radii of 50 m x 50 m x 15 m (or 50 m x 30 m x 15 m), minimum of one and maximum of 25 composites, maximum of five composites from a single hole, cannot overwrite Pass 1 or 2 blocks.

The orientations of the search ellipsoids were tailored to the individual wireframe models and, in some cases, to specific portions of a wireframe. In total, there were 124 unique configurations of search radii and orientations, which are impractical to list here.

11.2.7 Bulk Density

Ascot has collected 2,104 SG measurements on core specimens from Premier. RPA notes that these were made with a pycnometer and may not reflect the bulk density of the rock mass, however, since the porosity of the host rocks appears to be quite low, the SG and bulk density are assumed to be equivalent. The rock type was not modelled in the wireframe domains, so it was not possible to assign bulk density by lithology. Consequently, a mean bulk density of 2.84 t/m3 was used for all the zones.

11.2.8 Block Models

In order to minimize interpolation time, each of the eight domains was run within its own block model. Seven smaller models were created (Lunchroom and 609 were combined) and later amalgamated into a single block model for validation and reporting purposes. All models comprise blocks measuring 2.5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m in arrays rotated 45° from UTM grid north.

RPA notes that relative to the drill spacing, the block size is somewhat small, which will tend to result in overly smooth grade interpolations resulting in an impaired ability of the model to discriminate ore from waste. The small block size was deliberately selected in order to allow the block model to more easily honour the outlines of the resource wireframes. While it is acknowledged that the accuracy of local block grades will be low, in RPA's opinion, definition drilling and drifting will be required before mining and this should improve the selectivity of the model. Until that work is done, the present model should provide a reasonable estimate of the global resources.

11.2.9 Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction

The derivation of the 3.5 g/t AuEq cut-off grade is discussed above in the Big Missouri – Martha Ellen - Dilworth section. Minimum true widths of 2.5 m to 3.0 m were used in construction of the resource wireframe models.

11.2.10 Classification

Definitions for resource categories (2014) and adopted by NI 43-101.

The classification used for the Premier model was as follows:

- Blocks within an anisotropic distance of 40 m to a composite were assigned a preliminary classification of Inferred.

- Inferred blocks were upgraded to Indicated if they met either of the following sets of criteria:

- Informed by at least three drill holes with an average distance of 17.5 m or less, and not more than 25 m from a composite; or

- Informed by two drill holes or more and within 10 m of a composite.

The classified blocks were inspected after these criteria were applied and isolated blocks of Indicated were downgraded to Inferred. This was not a common occurrence.

11.2.11 Block Model Validation

The block models were validated using the following methods:

- Comparison of global block and composite mean grades
- Comparison with NN interpolations
- Visual inspection of block grades and comparison with composites in section views.

11.2.12 Mineral Resource Statement

The Mineral Resource estimate for Premier as of November 26, 2018 is summarized below:

Premier Mineral Resource Estimate

Class	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Indicated	1,250	6.97	30.2	7.18	281	1,220
Inferred	1,740	5.95	24.2	6.12	333	1,350

Notes:
1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq based on metal prices of US$1,350/oz Au and US$20/oz Ag.
3. The AuEq values were calculated using US$1,300/oz Au, US$20/oz Ag, a silver metallurgical recovery of 45.2%, and the following equation: AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.00695).
4. A minimum mining width of 2.5 m was used for steeply dipping zones and 3.0 m for flatter dipping zones.
5. Bulk density is 2.84 t/m.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The below table lists the Mineral Resources at the 3.5 g/t AuEq cut-off grade, along with block model results showing the sensitivity of the model to cut-off grade. The Mineral Resources at the recommended cut-off grade are highlighted.

Sensitivity to Cut-Off Grade - Premier

Indicated						
Cut-Off (g/t AuEq)	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
7.5	381,000	11.85	38.6	12.11	145,000	473,000
7.0	439,000	11.21	37.6	11.47	158,000	530,000
6.5	502,000	10.62	36.8	10.87	171,000	594,000

Indicated						
Cut-Off (g/t AuEq)	**Tonnage (t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**AuEq (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**	**Ag (oz)**
6.0	573,000	10.05	35.8	10.30	185,000	660,000
5.5	666,000	9.42	34.7	9.66	202,000	744,000
5.0	775,000	8.81	33.5	9.04	219,000	835,000
4.5	900,000	8.22	32.3	8.44	238,000	935,000
4.0	1,060,000	7.61	31.2	7.82	258,000	1,060,000
3.5	**1,250,000**	**6.97**	**30.2**	**7.18**	**281,000**	**1,220,000**
3.0	1,500,000	6.33	29.2	6.53	305,000	1,410,000
2.5	1,760,000	5.77	28.0	5.97	327,000	1,590,000

Inferred						
Cut-Off (g/t AuEq)	**Tonnage (t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**AuEq (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**	**Ag (oz)**
7.5	344,000	10.42	24.2	10.59	115,000	267,000
7.0	422,000	9.81	23.9	9.97	133,000	324,000
6.5	505,000	9.27	23.5	9.44	151,000	382,000
6.0	615,000	8.71	22.8	8.87	172,000	450,000
5.5	781,000	8.05	22.5	8.20	202,000	565,000
5.0	983,000	7.43	23.4	7.60	235,000	740,000
4.5	1,200,000	6.92	23.4	7.08	267,000	901,000
4.0	1,460,000	6.42	23.7	6.58	300,000	1,110,000
3.5	**1,740,000**	**5.95**	**24.2**	**6.12**	**333,000**	**1,350,000**
3.0	2,040,000	5.54	23.6	5.70	363,000	1,550,000
2.5	2,410,000	5.09	22.7	5.24	394,000	1,760,000

11.3 Silver Coin

11.3.1 Key Assumptions / Basis of Estimate

The total number of holes completed within the Silver Coin resource model area to the end of 2017 is 921. There has also been surface channel sampling done, which provided information during interpretation but which has not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate.

The drilling by year for surface and underground drilling is summarized in Tables 11.3.1-1 and 11.3.1-2.

Table 11.3.1-1 Drilling Summary By Year – Surface Drilling - Silver Coin

Year	Holes	Metres	Intervals Assayed	Meters Assayed	% Assayed
1982	20	1,247.59	481	849.76	68%
1983	9	1,476.98	356	754.48	51%
1986	4	996.27	252	354.56	36%
1987	23	3,902.33	1,446	1,836.00	47%
1988	22	4,351.50	1,036	1,704.50	39%
1989	15	2,826.50	885	1,257.40	44%
1990	29	4,356.60	2,246	2,541.10	58%
2004	39	3,137.00	1,428	2,281.54	73%
2005	62	7,907.07	3,123	7,600.82	96%
2006	115	24,221.41	9,987	23,669.22	98%
2007	15	2,691.50	925	2,639.30	98%
2008	88	12,228.94	4,437	12,023.52	98%
2009	7	1,038.15	330	990.45	95%
2010	25	3,808.81	1,862	3,022.78	79%
2011	109	17,468.42	12,921	16,676.45	95%
2017	12	2,038.73	1,066	1,981.03	97%
Sub-total	**594**	**93,697.80**	**42,781**	**80,182.91**	**86%**

Table 11.3.1-2 Drilling Summary By Year – Underground Drilling - Silver Coin

Year	Holes	Metres	Intervals Assayed	Meters Assayed	% Assayed
1988	36	3,064.00	1,587	1,767.70	58%
1989	17	1,510.00	728	1,091.50	72%
1990	124	11,895.40	3,477	3,973.19	33%
1993	88	2,678.90	1,564	2,207.58	82%
1994	62	3,507.00	2,413	3,496.02	100%
Sub-total	**327**	**22,655.30**	**9,769**	**12,535.99**	**55%**

11.3.2 Geological Model

The geologic models for Silver Coin consisted of 3D wireframe solids for potentially mineralized zones. To model the potentially mineralized zones for underground mining, grade shells have been created to conform to the general strike and dip of the geologic modelling. The AuEq grade was used to aid in the tagging the intervals for potential underground mining. The AuEq grade was calculated using the following assumptions:

- Au price = $US1,300/oz
- Ag price = $US20/oz
- Ag Recovery = 45.2%

The resulting equation is:

- AuEq(g/t) = Au(g/t) + 45.2%*Ag(g/t) * 20/1300

The grade shells have been created by manual tagging of assay intercepts with an AuEq grade of equal to or greater than approximately 2.0 g/t AuEq, and a possible true thickness of 2.0 m to 2.5 m. This has been done to include intercepts below the Mineral Resource cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq in order to provide continuity of mineralized solids, and to include internal dilution in the interpolations. The tagged intercepts were then used with the Implicit Modelling Tool in MineSight to create footwalls and hanging walls for the development of mineralized solids. The surfaces have been clipped to a maximum of 50 m from an outer boundary intercept. A total of 80 zones for Silver Coin have been modelled.

11.3.3 Assay Statistics and Capping

MMTS has examined the assay statistics using boxplots, histograms, and cumulative probability plots. The grade distribution for Au and Ag within the modelled grade shells indicates that the distribution is generally lognormal except at the upper end where high grade outliers are apparent.

Assay statistics for both un-capped and capped Au and Ag grades are illustrated the effect capping has had on the grade and Coefficient of Variation. It is acknowledged that capping has affected few samples in each area, and in some cases the Coefficient of Variation remains high. Therefore, additional Outlier Restrictions have been applied during interpolation.

11.3.4 Compositing

Assay sample lengths varied across the drill programs at Silver Coin with the majority of sampling between 1.0 m to 1.5 m intervals within the potentially mineralized zones. A base composite length of 1.0 m has been used at Silver Coin. Assay data has been coded with a domain value corresponding to the mineralized solids prior to compositing. The domain code has been honoured during compositing. Any intervals within each domain that were less than 0.5 m have been composited with the intervals above it, resulting in a length range from 0.5 m to 1.5 m.

11.3.5 Density Assignment

Model blocks were assigned the mean density value of 2.80 t/m3 for all rock types.

11.3.6 Block Model Interpolation

Block dimensions are 3 m x 3 m x 3 m. The block model is defined as a Multiple Percent Model, with up to three zones per block. There are a maximum of two mineralized domains per block with two associated block percent items, and a third unmineralized zone.

Variogram modelling was not very effective at defining anisotropy due to varying orientations of the mineralized zones and the multiple stacked lens nature of the mineralization. There are generally too few data pairs in each domain, while downhole variograms are generally across the zone and therefore do not provide data along strike and down-dip of mineralization. Therefore, the orientation of anisotropy has been obtained from the orientation of the domain itself. In some cases, the mineralized domain solids have been further sub-divided based on the strike and dip of the solid. In these cases, sharing of samples across the sub-divided domains has been allowed during interpolation.

Interpolation has been done by ID^3 for Silver Coin with the search parameters for each of the four passes as summarized in the table below.

Table 11.3.6 Search Distances and Sample Selection – Silver Coin

Search Parameters		Search Distance (m)			
		Pass 1	Pass 2	Pass 3	Pass 4
Anisotropic Distance (m)	Major -Au	20	30	50	80
	Minor - Au	20	30	50	80
	Vertical - Au	5	5	10	10
	Major -Ag	10	20	30	80
	Minor - Ag	10	20	30	80
	Vertical - Ag	5	5	10	10
Sample Selection Criteria	Min. # Comps	6	6	6	2
	Max. # Comps	12	12	12	6
	Max. # Comps/DH	3	3	3	2
	Max. # / Split Quadrant	6	6	6	6

11.3.7 Block Model Validation

The block models were validated using the following methods:

- Comparison of global block and composite mean grades
- Comparison with NN interpolations
- Visual inspection of block grades and comparison with composites in section views
- Swath plots

11.3.8 Classification of Mineral Resources

Resource classifications used for Silver Coin conforms to the CIM (2014) definitions as adopted by NI 43-101.

Classification to Inferred is based on the anisotropic distance to the nearest drill hole with data of less than or equal to 50 m. Blocks are classified as Indicated if they had an average distance to the nearest three drill holes of less than 17.5 m or an average distance to the nearest two drill holes of less than 10 m.

11.3.9 Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction

In addition to the cut-off grades used to create the zones of potential mineralization (discussed earlier in this section), the application of a 2.5 m minimum true thickness constraint is used to exclude material considered too thin to warrant underground mining. True thickness values have been determined from the assay intervals by using the dip of the mineralized zone and the dip of the drill hole. The true thickness has then been interpolated for the block using the majority zone of mineralization.

A discussion of the derivation of the 3.5 g/t AuEq cut-off grade is provided in the Big Missouri - Martha Ellen - Dilworth section of this report.

11.3.10 Mineral Resource Statement

Table 11.3.10-1 presents the Mineral Resource estimate for Silver Coin at a base case cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq. Tables 11.3.10-2 and 11.3.10-3 summarize the sensitivity of the resource to cut-off grade for the Indicated and Inferred categories, respectively. The base case cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq is highlighted.

The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is November 26, 2018.

Table 11.3.10-1 Mineral Resource Estimate- Silver Coin

Class	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Indicated	859	8.01	20.5	8.16	221	566
Inferred	1,160	7.78	22.1	7.93	289	821

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq based on metal prices of US$1,350/oz Au and US$20/oz Ag.
3. The AuEq values were calculated using US$1,300/oz Au, US$20/oz Ag, a silver metallurgical recovery of 45.2%, and the following equation: AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t x 0.00695).
4. A bulk density of 2.80 t/m^3 was used.
5. A minimum true width of 2.5 m was used.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 11.3.10-2 Sensitivity to Cut-off Grade- Silver Coin – Indicated Mineral Resources

Cut-Off (g/t AuEq)	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
2.5	1,234	6.45	17.70	6.57	256	702
3.0	1,021	7.24	19.2	7.37	238	630
3.5	**859**	**8.01**	**20.5**	**8.16**	**221**	**566**
4.0	729	8.79	21.7	8.94	206	508
4.5	617	9.63	23.0	9.79	191	456
5.0	532	10.43	24.3	10.60	178	416

Table 11.3.10-3 Sensitivity to Cut-off Grade- Silver Coin – Inferred Mineral Resources

Cut-Off (g/t AuEq)	Tonnage (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
2.5	1,590	6.44	19.9	6.57	329	1,017
3.0	1,350	7.11	21.0	7.26	309	912
3.5	**1,155**	**7.78**	**22.1**	**7.93**	**289**	**821**
4.0	983	8.50	23.2	8.67	269	733
4.5	827	9.33	24.6	9.51	248	654
5.0	714	10.08	25.9	10.26	231	594

12. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

12.1 Aboriginal Groups and Stakeholders

The Project is located within the Nass Area, as defined in the Nisga'a Final Agreement (2000), a tripartite agreement between the federal government, provincial government, and Nisga'a Nation, which exhaustively sets out Nisga'a Nation's rights under Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution Act. Nisga'a Nation's Treaty rights under the Nisga'a Final Agreement include: establishing the boundaries and the Nisga'a Nation's ownership of Nisga'a Lands and Nisga'a Fee Simple Lands; water allocations; the right of Nisga'a citizens to harvest fish, wildlife, plants and migratory birds; and the legislative jurisdiction of Nisga'a Lisims Government. Nisga'a citizens have Treaty rights to harvest fish, aquatic plants, and migratory birds within the Nass Area.

The clarity and certainty provided by the Nisga'a Final Agreement, including Chapter 10, which sets out the required processes for the assessment of environmental effects on Nisga'a Nation Treaty rights from projects such as this one, is a major advantage to development compared to other parts of BC where Aboriginal rights are un-treatied.

12.2 Local Communities

The nearest BC community to the Project is the District of Stewart, a town of approximately 400 people, according to the 2016 census. Other stakeholders may include overlapping tenure holders (such as trapline holders, guide outfitters, and independent power producers), local and regional governments, and government regulatory agencies.

Ascot states that it is committed to meaningful, timely, and transparent engagement and consultation with Aboriginal Groups, community members, stakeholders, and the public. Ascot will maintain this commitment throughout the proposed development, construction, operation, and closure of the Project.

12.3 Permits

Since acquisition of the Property, Ascot has conducted exploration work under permit MX-1743 granted by the Ministry that allows Ascot to conduct exploration on the Property. As discussed in Section 4 of this report, the current program on the Premier, Big Missouri, and Dilworth properties is operated under Amended Permit MX-1-743 which expires on March 31, 2023. Amended Permit MX-1-743 was issued to Ascot on January 8, 2018 allowing an additional 800 drill sites to be completed by March 31, 2023. This permit is for a helicopter supported and road access exploration program. A Notice of Work and Reclamation is required under the Mines Act and must be filed and approved if surface disturbance is required. A Free Use Permit (FUP) for timber cutting has also been issued for a term of January 8, 2018 to March 31, 2023 for a maximum volume of timber to be cut of 50 m3.

In October 2018, Mines Act Permit M-179 was transferred from Boliden to Ascot.

In 2018, Ascot initiated independent environmental studies to support permitting efforts. A gap analysis was carried out early in 2018 in order to determine the extent and breadth of environmental baseline data available to meet permitting requirements. This analysis determined gaps in the following areas:

- Fish and aquatic habitat
- Climate and hydrology
- Hydrogeology
- Geochemistry
- Terrain, soils, and natural hazards
- Water and sediment quality
- Vegetation and ecosystems
- Wildlife and wildlife habitat

Baseline data collection and reporting programs were prepared in June 2018 to fulfill all data requirements identified by the gap analysis. These programs were sent to Nisga'a Lisims Government for their review and input. The reviewed programs were initiated in June 2018.

Ascot reports that sufficient baseline data was collected to meet permitting requirements. At the time of writing of the Technical Report, baseline reports were being prepared with delivery planned by January 15, 2019. These reports will be used to support permitting and management plans, including reclamation and closure.

12.4 Environmental Liabilities

The company has access to Westmin's historic water testing, soil testing, and baseline work for Premier Mine, Dago, and S1 pit areas and Boliden's monitoring since mine closure in 1996. Ascot continues to collect information on a regular basis including monitoring of water quality and flow at a number of locations. Since 2001, Boliden has also operated a weather station onsite. This station logs hourly temperature, wind speed and direction, snow depth, rainfall, net solar radiation, barometric pressure, and humidity.

A reclamation plan for the exploration activities was prepared to accompany the Notice of Work and Reclamation application to the Ministry. The main reclamation objective is to return the site to wilderness area. The security deposit for project reclamation relating to the current drill programs is $65,500.

A Mines Act Permit was transferred to Ascot in October 2018 and a bond placed of $5 million per year for a total of $14.5 million.

RPA and MMTS are not aware of any other environmental liabilities on the Property.

13. RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION WORK

In 2019, Ascot is planning to complete 12,000 m of diamond drilling from surface and underground in order to upgrade approximately 1 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resource to the Indicated category. An additional 4,000 m of diamond drilling is planned to continue to extend and infill the western extension of the 602 and 609 zones at Premier/Northern Lights. Follow-up induced polarization (IP) survey work is planned in order to prioritize the existing targets and upgrade anomalies to drill targets. An additional 4,000 m of drilling is planned to test a number of IP targets on the property.

Other Properties – Mt. Margaret and Swamp Point

The Company also holds interests in certain properties, described below, which are not material to the Company. While the Company continues to maintain the properties with a view to future exploration and development, there are currently no material exploration activities or expenditures planned with respect to these properties for the current fiscal year.

Mt. Margaret

The Company owns a 50% interest in the Mt. Margaret property, subject to a 1.5% net smelter royalty held by General Moly Inc. The remaining 50% interest in the Mt. Margaret property is held by the federal government of the United States, which interest will convert into a royalty (on terms to be negotiated once the property goes into production).

The Mt. Margaret property covers a large portion of the undeveloped resource known as the Mt. Margaret deposit. This is one of the largest of the Cu-Mo-Au-Ag calc-alkaline porphyries of Miocene age in Washington State. Since

discovery in 1969 Duval Corporation conducted numerous exploration programs and mine/metallurgical studies on Mt. Margaret deposit until the eruption of Mt. St. Helens halted all fieldwork in 1980.

The Mt. Margaret porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold-silver deposit is located 22.5 km southwest of Randle Washington in Skamania County. The Mt. Margaret deposit was discovered by Duval Corporation in 1969 and was actively explored annually from 1971-1980. By 1980, a total of 105 diamond drill holes totalling 20,729 metres had been completed.

The historic geological resource "non 43-101 compliant" stated by Duval, dated 1980 (Taylor) using a 0.33% CuEq cut-off.; is quoted below:

Mt. Margaret Geological Resource (1) – Source (CIM Special Volume 37, 1986)					
	Tonnes	CU Grade (%)	Mo Grade (%)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)
Geological Resource	523MT	0.36	0.011	0.24	1.6

(1) Geological Resources for the Mt. Margaret deposit are referenced in CIM Special Volume 37 as well as several USGS and GSC databases. These historical resource estimates predate the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") guidelines and are not compliant with current accepted reserve and resource classifications as set forth by Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Aug 20, 2000 (CIM Guidelines). The Mt. Margaret resource estimates are considered relevant as they have been calculated on the basis of 20,729 metres of diamond drilling in 105 drill holes, However, Ascot has not completed the work necessary to have the historical estimate verified by a Qualified Person as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate. The Company is not treating the estimate as a current NI 43-101 defined resource or reserve estimate and the historical estimate should not be relied upon. There is no current economic evaluation that demonstrates the potential economic viability of the stated resources therefore none of the geological resources should be considered "reserves" under current CIM Guidelines.

Ascot drilled 11 holes at Mt. Margaret in 2010. The intent of the program was to confirm and expand the historic resource estimates.

A plan map of drill hole locations, detailed sections and assay results are available on the Company's website.

The Company's 2011 drill program was scheduled to start in early July, it was planned to drill up to 30 holes on the Company's MS 708 lease to increase the drill density to allow an NI 43-101 resource to be calculated. The drill program was suspended pending the completion of an Environmental Assessment report which was being prepared in conjunction with the prospecting permit application mentioned below.

The Company applied for prospecting permits on land adjacent to its MS 708 lease, the Company wanted to confirm and expand on Duval drilling that indicated this land could have significant economic potential if developed in conjunction with MS 708. The prospecting permits received final approval in December 2012. In March 2013, the U.S. Forest Service denied an appeal of these decisions by an environmental group. In July 2014, following a court challenge of the denied appeal, the court set aside the permit approvals pending further action consistent with the court's findings. The Company worked with the government agencies to amend its Environmental Assessment in a manner consistent with the court's findings. The amended Environmental Assessment was released for public comment in January 2016.

The results of the proposed drill program would be very significant in determining the size and grade of the Mt. Margaret deposit.

Swamp Point

The Swamp Point project is located on the Portland Canal in north western British Columbia, Canada, at Latitude – 58° 28' N, Longitude – 130° 02' W. The Company's legal title to the project is through its ownership of Lots 7360 (upland) and 7359 (foreshore deep water docks) in Cassiar Mining District. The official survey of the lots was completed in 2008, total – 91 hectares. A second foreshore lease to cover the small craft dock area was issued May

2008. In August 2006, the Company was issued a Mines Act Permit, permitting mining of up to 3.3 million tons per year for a minimum of 15 years.

The Company filed a National Instrument 43-101 compliant technical report in respect of the project in January 2006, highlights included a measured mineral resource, pre-feasibility of 46 million tonnes. The Company's consultants completed a pre-feasibility study in January 2006 and a 500 tonne Bulk Sample report in May 2006.

The Swamp Point property is subject to two royalties, $1.00 per cubic metre (approximately $0.46 per tonne) due to the B.C. Provincial Government and a royalty to a private company of 5% of sales less shipping costs on the first seven million tones and 8% thereafter.

Access to Swamp Point is by boat, float plane or helicopter, it is 85 miles from Prince Rupert or 30 miles from Stewart. Water access can be made through deep water barge landing (for barges with ramps), deep water barge dock (for loading aggregates) and a deep water ship dock, which was under construction, but not completed, designed to handle up to Panamax size vessels. There is also a small craft dock inside a steel floating breakwater.

Construction of the deep water ship dock was suspended in July 2008 as a result of the dramatic downturn in the United States housing market. This downturn had a negative effect on the demand for aggregate products in California which the Company had seen as its primary market.

In December, 2010, as there had been minimal activity at Swamp Point for more than two years, management decided to write off the property and associated assets for accounting purposes. In June 2011, in order to reduce its costs at Swamp Point, the Company closed its camp at the mine site and removed most of the associated equipment.

The Company believes that value can still be had from Swamp Point. The proposed LNG projects for northwestern British Columbia should create significant local demand for sand and gravel. Management believes Swamp Point is strategically located to take advantage of this.

Description of Capital Structure

Ascot is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares of which 174,377,951 are issued and outstanding as of March 26, 2019 (as of December 31, 2018, being the last day of Ascot's most recently completed financial year, the total number of shares issued and outstanding was 174,377,951).

The holders of common shares of the Company are entitled to receive notice of and attend all meetings of shareholders. Each common share held entitles the holder to one vote.

Shareholders are also entitled to receive dividends if, as and when declared by the Company's board of directors. The Company's shareholders are entitled to share equally in the assets of the Company remaining upon dissolution, liquidation, or winding up of the Company. There are no pre-emptive or conversion rights, and no provisions for redemption, retraction, purchase, cancellation or surrender.

Market for Securities

Trading Price and Volume

The Company's common shares are listed for trading on the TSX-V under the stock symbol "AOT" and on the OTCQX under the symbol AOTVF.

The following table provides information as to the high and low prices of the Company's common shares on the TSX-V during each month of the most recently completed financial year, as well as the volume of common shares traded in each month.

Month	Price (High)	Price (Low)	Volume
March 2018	1.38	1.20	1,010,733
April 2018	1.27	1.08	712,645
May 2018	1.65	1.08	697,217
June 2018	1.44	1.15	319,183
July 2018	1.2	0.95	463,841
August 2018	1.05	0.78	1,084,768
September 2018	0.98	0.81	583,602
October 2018	0.96	0.76	595,295
November 2018	1.09	0.82	787,491
December 2018	1.44	1.05	767,317

Prior Sales

Common Shares

The Company issued the following Offered Shares during the most recently completed financial year.

Date of Issuance	Number and Type of Securities	Price per Common Share/Exercise Price per Security (C$)	Reason for Issuance
December 5, 2018	121,436 Common Shares	$1.20	Finder's Fee
October 29, 2018	3,794,874 Common Shares	$0.94	MBM Definitive Agreement
October 29, 2018	15,179,497 Common Shares	$0.94	Jayden Definitive Agreement
September 24, 2018	3,000,000 Common Shares	$1.00	Flow-Through Financing
July 10, 2018	305 Common Shares	$1.15	Warrant Exercise
June 25, 2018	15,225 Common Shares	$1.15	Warrant Exercise
May 30, 2018	15,000 Common Shares	0.95	Option Exercise
March 27, 2018	10,000 Common Shares	$0.95	Option Exercise
March 22, 2018	15,000 Common Shares	$0.95	Option Exercise
March 22, 2018	4,362,350 Common Shares	$1.49	Flow-Through Financing
March 9, 2018	30,000 Common Shares	$0.95	Option Exercise

Options

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had outstanding stock options to purchase 14,240,000 common shares of the Company. The Company's stock options are subject to certain vesting conditions, and each fully vested stock option may be exercised for one common share of the Company at its respective exercise price.

The Company did not issue any stock options during the financial year ended December 31, 2018.

Warrants

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had 190,125 common share purchase warrants outstanding that the Company issued during the financial year ended December 31, 2018. At the date of this AIF, the Company had 190,125 common share purchase warrants outstanding.

Directors and Officers

Directors

Ascot's Board of Directors is comprised of seven (7) directors who are elected annually. Ascot's directors hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until a successor is duly elected or appointed. The following table sets forth the names and residence of each of the directors, the date they commenced serving on Ascot's Board of Directors, committee memberships at the date of this AIF, and their principal occupation as of the date of this AIF and for the preceding five years.

Name, Present Position with the Company and Residence	Principal Occupation [(1)]	Director since	# of Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled or Directed, Directly or Indirectly [(1)]
RICK ZIMMER[(3) (4)] B.Sc.,B.Eng., MBA, P.Eng Director & Board Chairman *British Columbia, Canada*	Professional Director; Currently also a director of: Capstone Mining Corp. (since 2011); Alexco Resources Corp. (since 2012)	October 6, 2017	58,335 common shares
JAMES STYPULA[(3) (4)] Director *British Columbia, Canada*	Professional Director	October 6, 2017	83,500 common shares
GREG GIBSON[(5)] Director *Ontario, Canada*	President and CEO of Sprott Mining and Jerritt Canyon Gold LLC. Director of Latin American Minerals, Barkerville Gold Mines, Kerr Mines, Sprott Mining Inc., and Jerritt Canyon Canada	August 5, 2016	Nil

Name, Present Position with the Company and Residence	Principal Occupation [1]	Director since	# of Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled or Directed, Directly or Indirectly [1]
ROBERT EVANS[2] [4] Director *British Columbia, Canada*	Chartered Accountant; Former Secretary, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Ascot (from 1989 to 2017).	April 27, 1989	105,000 common shares
KENNETH CARTER[3][5] Director *British Columbia, Canada*	Professional Director, Retired Geologist	April 6, 1993	750,100 common shares
DON NJEGOVAN[2] [5] Director *Ontario, Canada*	Vice President, New Business Development at Osisko Mining Inc. since February 2016. Mr. Njegovan is also a director of Sable Resources.	January 16, 2018	20,000 common shares
WILLIAM BENNETT[2] [5] Director *British Columbia, Canada*	Professional Director; Mr. Bennett was a government MLA in British Columbia for 16 years in the Riding of Kootenay East. In addition to holding portfolios for Local Government and Tourism, Mr. Bennett was named BC Mines Minister three separate times over his 16 years.	February 1, 2018	Nil

Notes:

(1) The information as to principal occupation, business or employment and shares beneficially owned or controlled is not within the knowledge of the management of the Company and has been furnished by the directors.
(2) Member of the Audit Committee.
(3) Member of the Compensation Committee.
(4) Member of the Governance and Nomination Committee.
(5) Member of the Health, Safety, Environmental and Technical Committee.

Executive Officers

Ascot currently has five executive officers, Derek White (President and Chief Executive Officer); Carol Li (Chief Financial Officer); John Kiernan (Chief Operating Officer); Jody Harris (Corporate Secretary); and Kristina Howe (VP Investor Relations).

The following table sets forth the names and residence of each of the executive officers and their principal occupation as of the date of this AIF and for the preceding five years.

Name, Present Position with the Company and Residence	Principal Occupation [1]
DEREK WHITE President and Chief Executive Officer *British Columbia, Canada*	President and CEO of Ascot Resources Ltd. from October 2017 to present. Mr. White was formerly Principal, Traxys Capital Partners LLP from 2015 to 2017 and prior to that, Mr. White was President & CEO of KGHM International Ltd. from 2012 to 2015. Mr. White was also a director of Magellan Minerals Ltd. from 2006 to May 2016. Mr. White currently also serves as a Director of Orca Gold Inc. and MAG Silver Corp.
CAROL LI Chief Financial Officer *British Columbia, Canada*	Chief Financial Officer of Ascot Resources Ltd. from November 2017 to present. Ms. Li was formerly Vice President, Finance for KGHM International from 2012 to October 2017.
JOHN KIERNAN Chief Operating Officer *British Columbia, Canada*	Chief Operating Officer of Ascot Resources Ltd from October 2017 to present. Mr. Kiernan was VP Project Development for Magellan Minerals (acquired by Anfield Gold Corp) from 2012 to 2016, consulted through Kierstone Capital until joining Ascot and is also a director of Northern Superior Resources Inc. since 2016. Previously he was Manager Project Evaluation for QuadraFNX/ KGHM International, Mining Analyst for PI Financial Corp and VP Mining/Mine Manager for Roca Mines Inc.
JODY HARRIS Corporate Secretary *British Columbia, Canada*	Corporate Secretary of Ascot Resources Ltd. since November 1, 2017. Ms. Harris is also the Corporate Secretary of MAG Silver Corp. (since May 8, 2007). Ms. Harris is a director of the ICSA – BC Branch (P.S.A. Society of Professional Administrators of BC).
KRISTINA HOWE VP, Investor Relations *British Columbia, Canada*	Vice President, Investor Relations from November 2017 to present. Ms. Howe previously consulted to Traxys Capital Partners LLP from 2015 to 2017 and prior to that, Ms. Howe was the Manager of Corporate Communications for KGHM International Ltd, from 2011-2015.

Notes: [1] The information as to principal occupation, business or employment is not within the knowledge of the management of the Company and has been furnished by the executive officers.

Securities Held by Directors and Officers

As at the date of this AIF, Ascot's directors and executive officers, collectively, beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly a total of 1,026,935 common shares of Ascot, being approximately 0.59% of the number of common shares issued and outstanding. The information as to shares beneficially owned or controlled is not within the knowledge of the management of the Company and has been furnished by the directors and executive officers.

Cease trade orders, bankruptcies, penalties or sanctions

Cease Trade Orders

No director or executive officer of the Company is, as at the date of the AIF, or has been, within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company), that, while that person was acting in that capacity:

(a) was the subject of a cease trade or similar order, or an order that denied the other relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or

(b) was subject to an event that resulted, after the director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the company being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

Bankruptcies

No director or executive officer of the Company, nor a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

(a) is, at the date of this AIF, or has been, within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

(b) has, within 10 years before the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of such person.

Penalties and Sanctions

No director or executive officer of the Company, nor a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to:

(a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or

(b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors and/or officers of other companies or have significant shareholdings in other resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation, or the terms of such participation.

The directors and officers of the Company are aware of the existence of laws governing the accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosure by the directors of conflicts of interest and the Company will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors' and officers' conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors and officers. All such conflicts will be disclosed by such directors or officers in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia).

Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Actions

There are no pending or contemplated legal proceedings to which our Company is a party or of which any of our properties is the subject.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company is not subject to:

(a) any penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during the financial year ended December 31, 2018; or

(b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision; or

(c) settlement agreements the Company entered into before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during the financial year ended December 31, 2018.

The Company is unaware of any condition of default under any debt, regulatory, exchange related or other contractual obligation.

Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions

Other than as disclosed herein, no director, executive officer or principal shareholder of the Company, or any associate or affiliate of the foregoing, has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year prior to the date of this AIF that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company.

Transfer Agents and Registrars

The Company's transfer agent and registrar for its common shares is:

AST Trust Company
1600 – 1066 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6E 3X1

Ascot's Material Contracts

1. Asset Purchase Agreement dated July 31, 2017 between Boliden Limited and Ascot for certain rights, lands, permits, licenses and other assets held in connection with the Premier Gold Mine (the "**Boliden Purchase Agreement**").
2. Purchase Agreement between Mountain Boy Minerals Ltd. and Ascot dated August 12, 2018.
3. Purchase Agreement between Jayden Resources Inc. and Ascot dated August 12, 2018.
4. Nisga a letter agreement for capacity funding dated August 15, 2018.

Interests of Experts

The following are the names of persons or companies (a) who have been named as having prepared or certified a report, valuation, statement or opinion described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under National Instrument 51-102 by the Company during, or relating to, the Company's most recently completed financial year, and (b) whose profession or business gives authority to the report, valuation, statement or opinion made by the person or company:

Name	Description
David W. Rennie	Co-Authored the Premier Technical Report and the Premier-Dilworth Technical Report.
Sue C. Bird	Co-Authored the Premier Technical Report.
Sean P. Butler	Co-Authored the Premier Technical Report.
Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo	Co-Authored the Premier-Dilworth Technical Report.
PWC	Ascot changed auditors in August 2018. Ascot's former auditor, BDO Canada LLP audited Ascot's consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 and Ascot's current independent auditors, PWC, have audited Ascot's consolidated financial statements for the financial year-ended December 31, 2018. PWC has confirmed that they are independent within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations of professional conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia.

To the knowledge of the Company, having made reasonable enquiry, none of the experts listed above, or any "designated professional" of such expert, has any registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Company or any of its associates or affiliates.

To the knowledge of the Company, having made reasonable enquiry, none of the experts listed above or any "designated professional" of such expert, are currently expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company.

Additional Information

Additional information regarding Ascot Resources Ltd. can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, is contained in Ascot's information circular for its most recent annual meeting of security holders that involved the election of directors.

Additional financial information is provided in Ascot's audited consolidated financial statements and the MD&A for the financial year ended December 31, 2018.