



# CONTINUING BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GOLDEN LEGACY

Drill Hole 14-707 grading 14,394 g/t Gold & 6830 g/t Silver<sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup>Over 0.75m at Premier

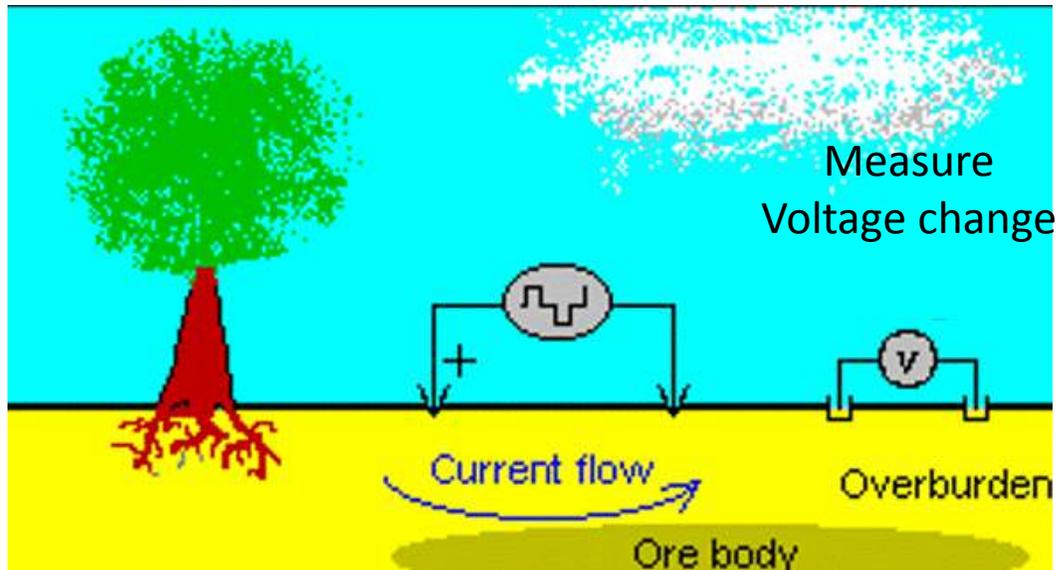
# CAUTIONARY STATEMENT



This presentation contains certain forward-looking information concerning the business of Ascot Resources Ltd. (the "Corporation"). All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein including, without limitation; statements about the exploration of the Premier Property are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on the opinions of management at the date the statements are made and are based on assumptions and subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events to differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Corporation's expectations include fluctuations in commodity prices and currency exchange rates; uncertainties relating to interpretation of drill results and the geology, continuity and grade of mineral deposits; the need for cooperation of government agencies and native groups in the exploration and development of properties and the issuance of required permits; the need to obtain additional financing to explore and develop properties and uncertainty as to the availability and terms of future financing; the possibility of delay in exploration programs and uncertainty of meeting anticipated program milestones; uncertainty as to timely availability of permits and other governmental approvals. The Corporation is under no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's opinions should change, except as required by applicable securities laws. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

# INDUCED POLARIZATION (“IP”) – AN OVERVIEW

- IP is a geophysical method that is very useful in the detection of gold deposits with associated sulphide minerals like pyrite or chalcopyrite that are chargeable
- An IP survey indirectly measures the chargeability of the subsurface by measuring the voltage changes when a electrical charge (direct current) is put into the ground
- A wireless survey takes ~2 days per line km and is usually done using 50m or 100m dipoles
- IP is a powerful tool to detect mineralized structures in areas located under overburden (see illustration)



## Why does IP work on Ascot’s property?

- ✓ Right geological setting
- ✓ Lots of disseminated pyrite with gold
- ✓ Multiple prospective locations under cover have never been explored
- ✓ Ability to test on known zones of gold mineralization
- ✓ Wireless technology reduces time and cost compared to traditional IP

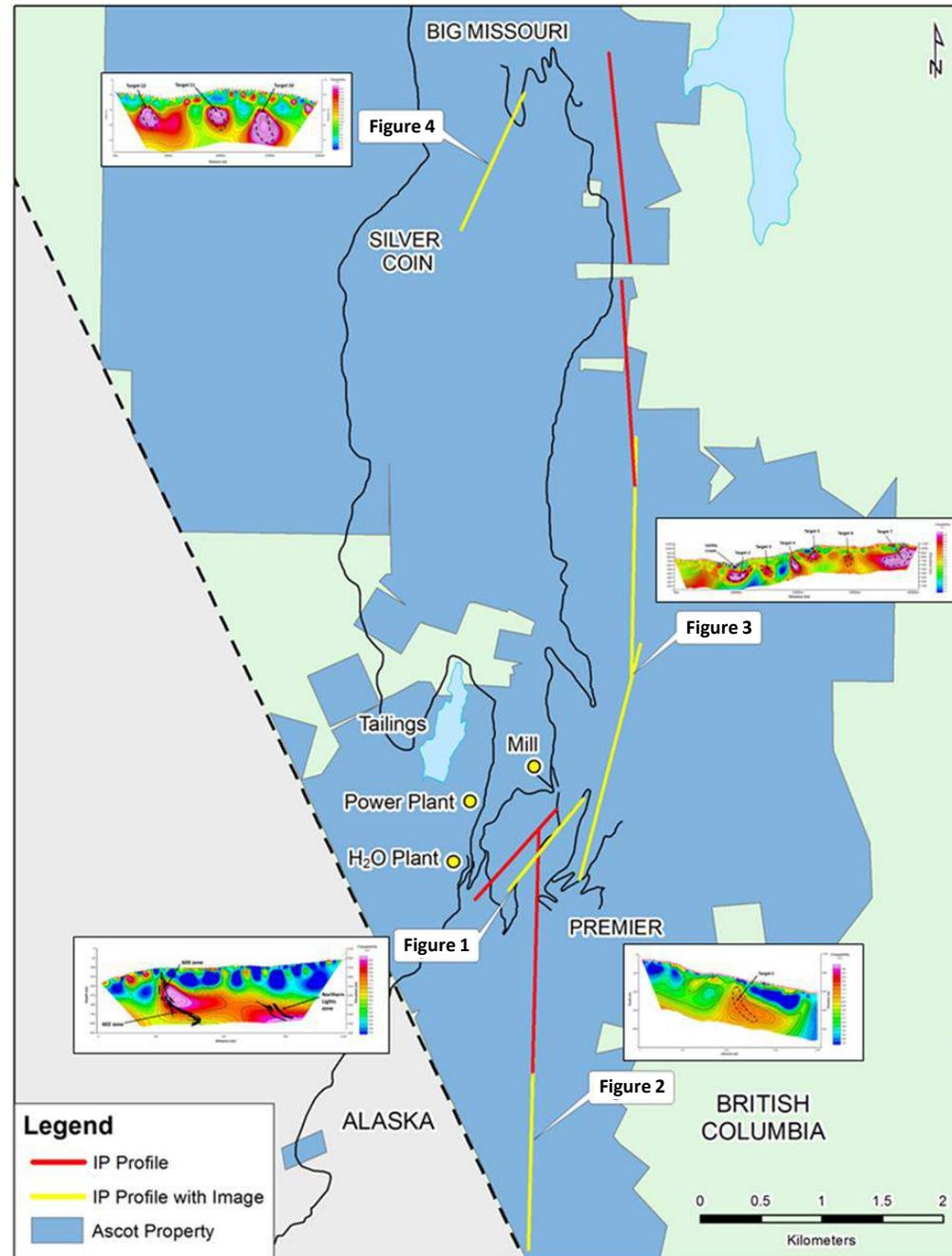
# LAYOUT OF THE 2D IP SURVEY

- 1.2 km test line over mineralized zone as proof of concept (Figure 1)
- 13,500 m in eight chargeability 2D profiles
- High-resolution survey consists of over 20,000 individual data points
- The geophysics outlined a minimum of 12 new targets that were under cover, and have never been explored

## Area covered

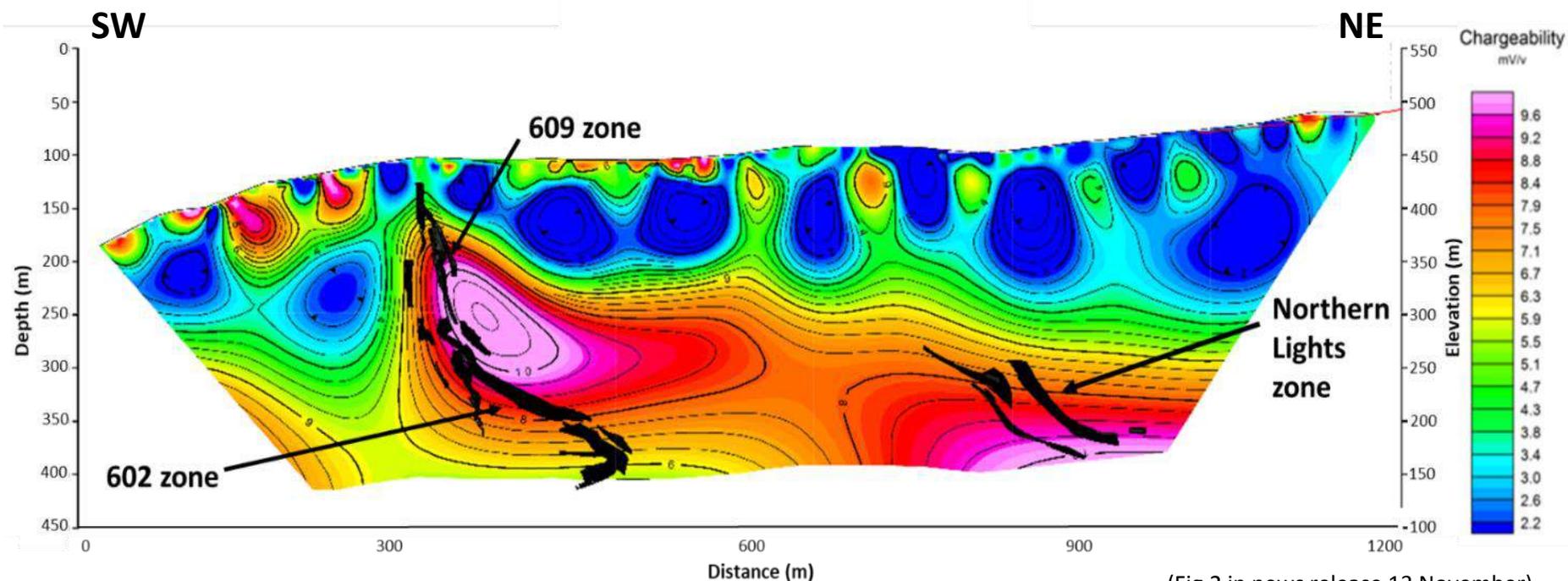
- 1) Premier/Northern Lights
- 2) Alaska border to the Big Missouri Ridge
- 3) Profile between the Silver Coin and Big Missouri

The following slides will review 10-12 targets shown on figures 1-4 outlined in yellow on the map



# FIGURE 1: TEST LINE PROFILE AT PREMIER/NORTHERN LIGHTS

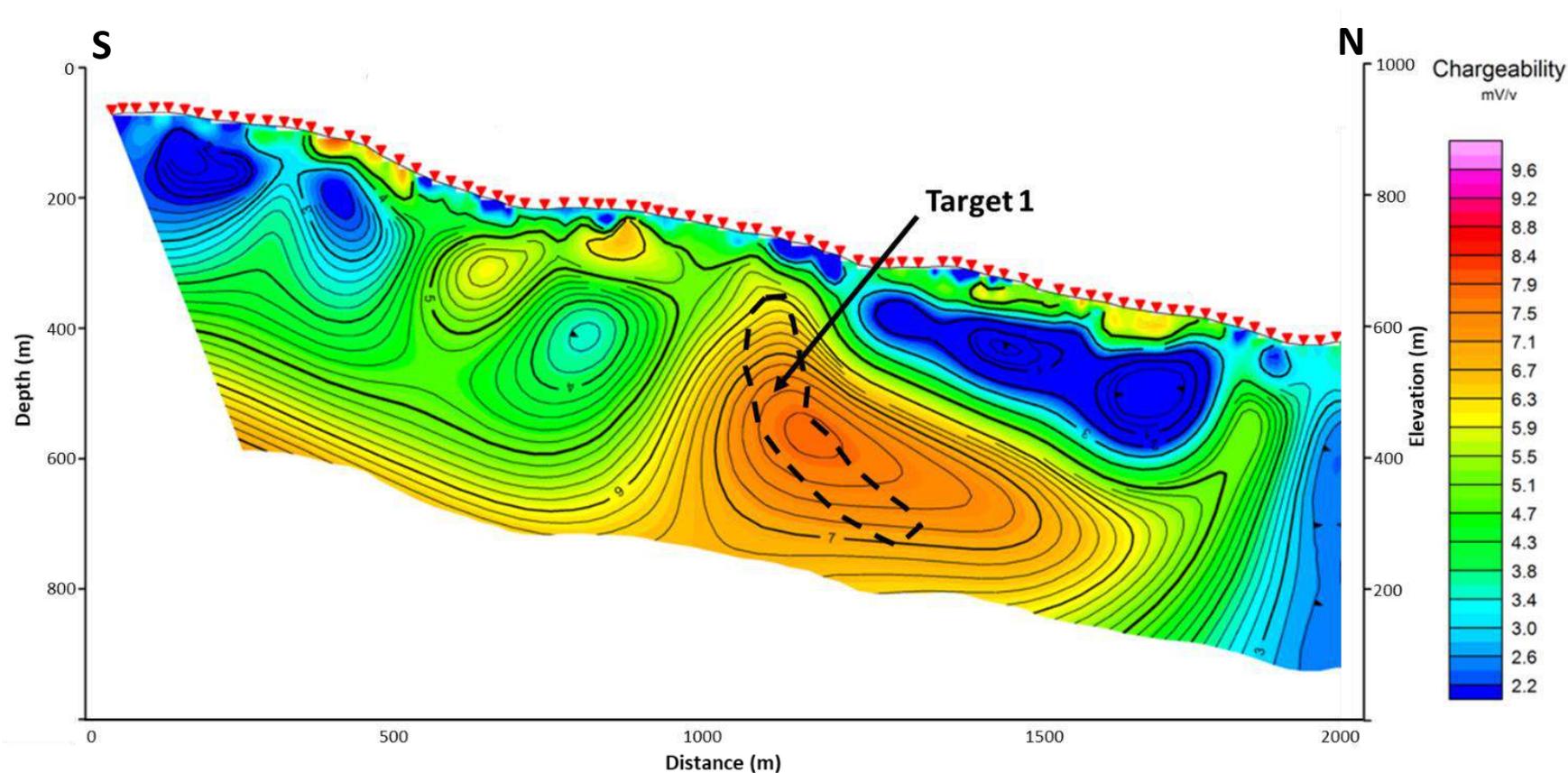
- The red and pink colours show areas of high chargeability caused by disseminated pyrite in the rock. The black shapes are the soft outlines of the May 2018 resource estimate superimposed on the chargeability section. The image clearly demonstrates that the areas of high chargeability coincide with known gold mineralization
- The results from this test profile establish the signature of gold mineralization in the area and demonstrate that IP can be used to identify exploration targets in other parts of the property. The new test profiles identified numerous areas with chargeability signatures that are very similar to that observed in the test profile



(Fig.2 in news release 13 November)

## FIGURE 2: PROFILE TO THE SOUTH OF PREMIER

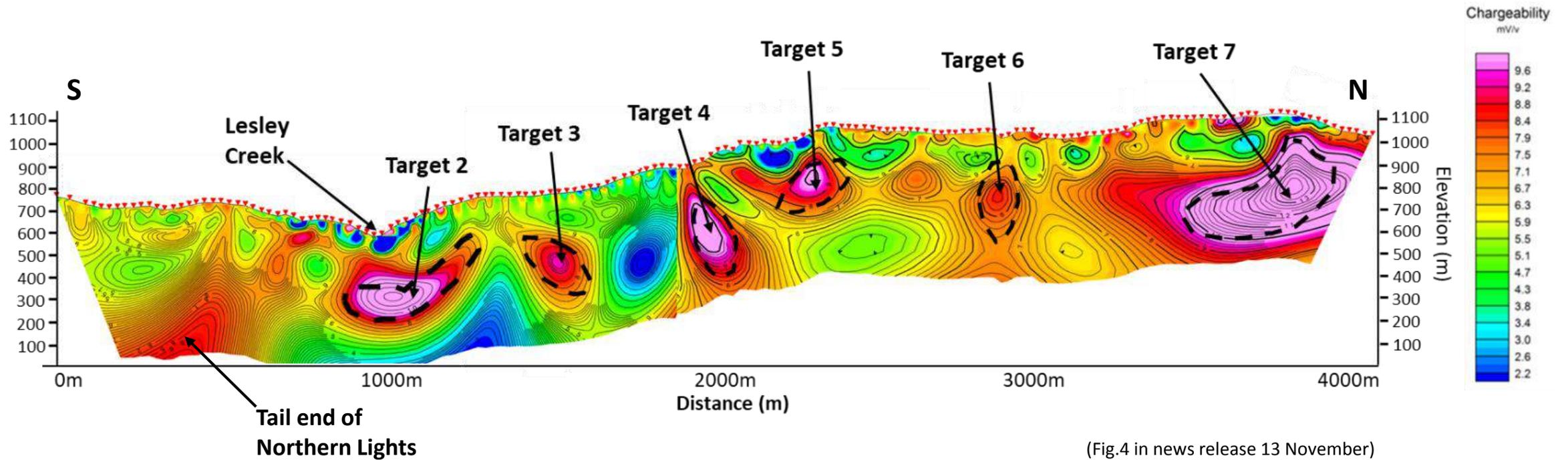
- Inversion section of chargeability in the area to the south of Premier showing a previously unknown anomaly. The absolute chargeability is a little less (7mV/V versus 10mV/V) than observed at Premier but the geometry of the anomaly is strikingly similar



(Fig.3 in news release 13 November)

# FIGURE 3: PROFILE BETWEEN PREMIER & BIG MISSOURI

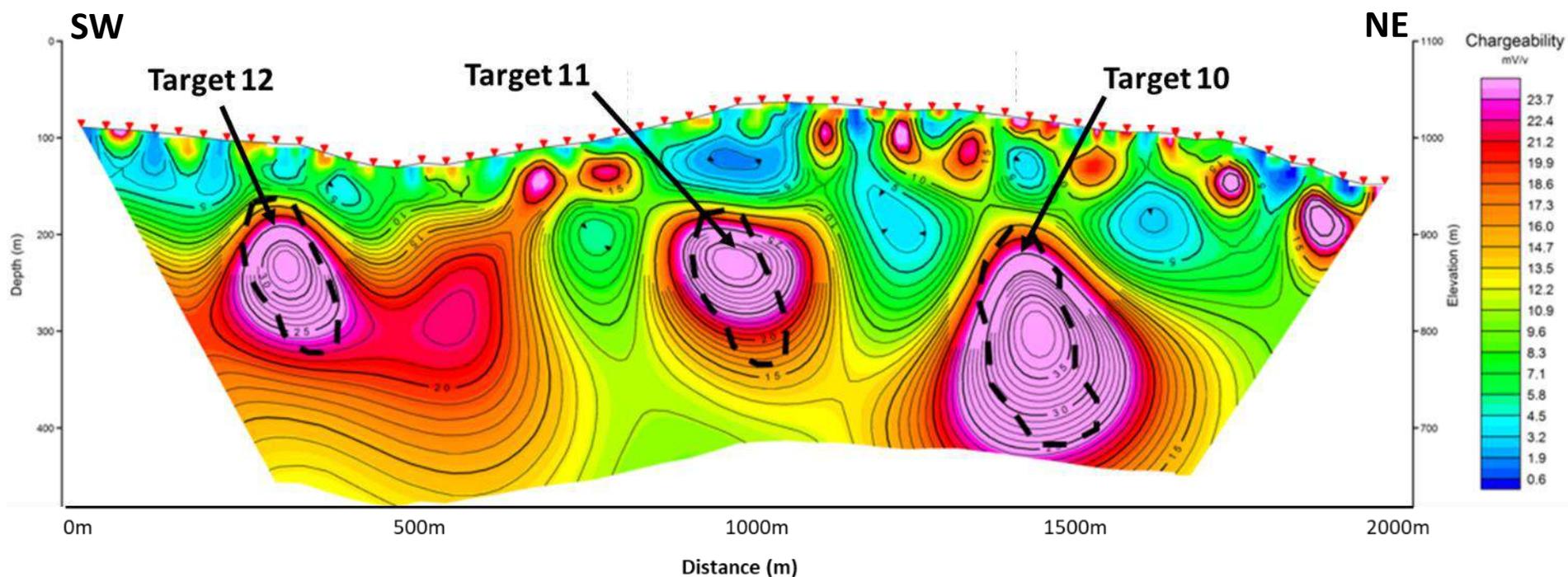
- Inversion section of chargeability in the area to the north of Premier showing multiple previously unknown anomalies. Many of these anomalies are of similar strength and character as the anomalies generated from known mineralization at Premier



(Fig.4 in news release 13 November)

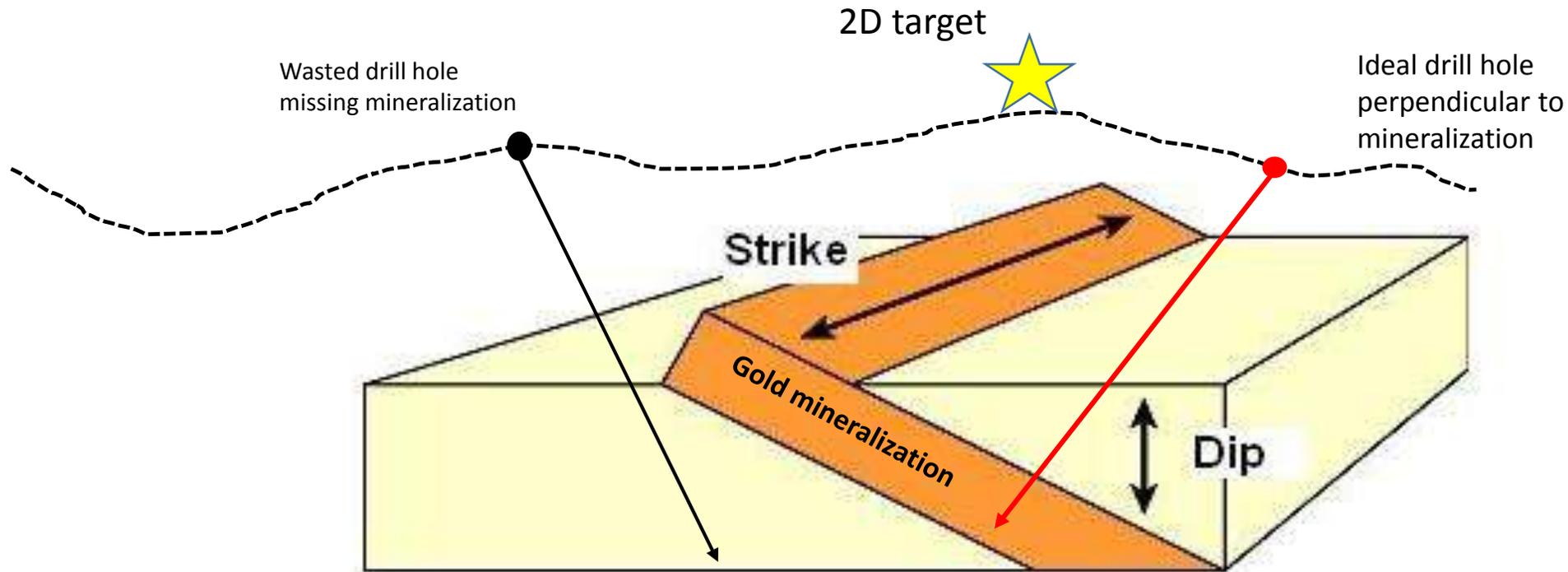
## FIGURE 4: PROFILE BETWEEN BIG MISSOURI & SILVER COIN

- Inversion section of chargeability in the area between Big Missouri and the Silver Coin deposit showing three previously unknown anomalies. The absolute chargeability of these anomalies is higher than observed at Premier (20mV/V versus 10mV/V) which is likely due to the presence of more disseminated pyrite associated with sericite alteration in this area. This has previously been observed in drill core



(Fig.5 in news release 13 November)

# STRIKE AND DIP – WHY IT MATTERS



- From a 2D profile we do not know the strike or the dip of an IP anomaly
- Incorrectly positioned drill holes (black drill hole) can completely miss the Gold Zone
- 3D IP grid gives us a 3 dimensional image and we can determine the strike and the dip of the gold zone so that we can drill the hole perpendicular to the gold zone (Red Drill hole)

# NEXT STEPS



- Prioritize the targets, based on access, proximity to resources and profile of the 2D anomaly
- Undertake a parallel line to establish the strike
- Undertake 3D grid in order to determine the dip of the anomaly and structure
- Plan the ideal drill holes located to intersect the target on perpendicular orientation
- Timing dependent on weather— likely late Q1 or early Q2 2019