

The Natural Wealth of British Columbia's

GOLDEN TRIANGLE

The Golden Triangle's mining industry attracts and generates revenue and investments for British Columbia.

In 2019, the Red Chris and Brucejack mines contributed ~\$1B to the province's \$9B of estimated annual gross mining revenues.

In 2020, the Golden Triangle accounted for ~44% of the \$422M in mineral exploration expenditures in B.C.

Source: EY LLP, 2020 British Columbia mineral and Coal Exploration Survey

The B.C. Regional Mining Alliance (BCRMA) brings the best of this region to the world through a partnership between indigenous groups, industry, and provincial government representatives.

Here is how it began.

THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE'S UNIQUE GEOLOGY



Between 220 and 175 million years ago, the Golden Triangle's wealth was forming deep in the Earth for the world to discover.



Most metal deposits form from superheated water, cycling kilometers deep in the Earth's crust, collecting metal atoms, as they rise to the surface and settle.



Industry, government and university geologists have worked for over a century to understand the Golden Triangle's unique geology to uncover its mineral wealth.

This unique geology cradles the world-class deposits that define the legendary "Golden Triangle" of British Columbia.

A HISTORY OF DISCOVERY AND MINING IN THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE



1861

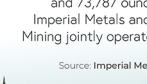
Alexander Choquette kicked off the Stikine Gold Rush after finding gold at the confluence of the Stikine and Anuk Rivers.



1964

The **Snip Mine** was discovered by Cominco but it stayed dormant until 1986. The mine produced approximately one million ounces of gold from 1991-1999. Today, Skeena Resources is advancing the Snip Project.

Source: Skeena Resources



2009

The discovery of the **Brucejack** gold and silver deposit led to the development of an underground mine. Since the beginning of operations in 2017, the mine has produced 1,230,644 ounces of gold.

Source: Pretium Resources



2015

The **Red Chris Mine** was its first load of copper concentrate. In 2020 metals production was 88.3 million pounds of copper and 73,787 ounces of gold. Imperial Metals and Newcrest Mining jointly operate the mine.

Source: Imperial Metals/Newcrest

Historical gold rushes brought mining to the area, but the region's vast copper deposits will deliver the key mineral for B.C.'s green future.

1918 - 1952

The first big discovery in the Golden Triangle was at the **Premier Gold Mine**, which started operations in 1918. It produced:

2 MILLION OUNCES OF GOLD

45 MILLION OUNCES OF SILVER

Source: Ascot Resources

Today, Ascot Resources is re-starting processing from this gold mine.

1994

The **Eskay Mine** became Canada's highest-grade gold mine and the world's fifth largest silver producer, with production above 3 million ounces of gold and 160 million ounces of silver.

Today, Skeena Resources is working towards bringing the Eskay Mine back into production.

Source: Northern Miner

2013

The **KSM Project** is one of the largest undeveloped gold projects in the world. A Preliminary Feasibility Study estimates proven and probable reserves total:

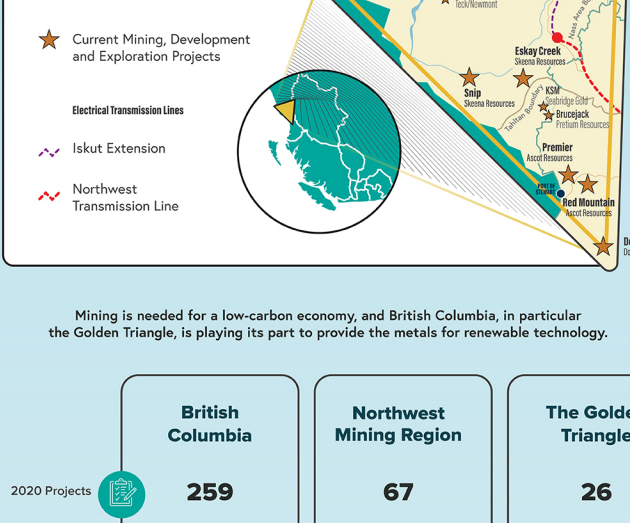
38.8 MILLION OUNCES OF GOLD

10.2 BILLION POUNDS OF COPPER

Source: Seabridge Gold, December 2020

TODAY'S GOLDEN AGE FOR EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

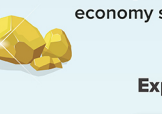
Continued exploration is necessary for new discoveries and advancing projects to new mines.



Mining is needed for a low-carbon economy, and British Columbia, in particular the Golden Triangle, is playing its part to provide the metals for renewable technology.

	British Columbia	Northwest Mining Region	The Golden Triangle
2020 Projects	259	67	26
Total Expenditures	\$422M	\$255M	\$184M
Drilling (meters)	991,319	470,058	352,247
Average Expenditure per Project	\$1.6M	\$3.4M	\$7.09M

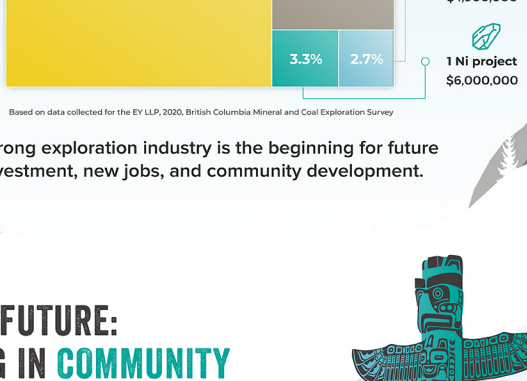
Based on data collected for the EY LLP, 2020 British Columbia Mineral and Coal Exploration Survey



The Golden Triangle accounts for **44%** of total exploration expenditures and **36%** of drilling in British Columbia.

Gold and copper account for most exploration in the Golden Triangle, but other commodities needed for a low-carbon economy such as silver, nickel, and zinc also attract interest.

Exploration Focus in the Golden Triangle



Based on data collected for the EY LLP, 2020 British Columbia Mineral and Coal Exploration Survey

A strong exploration industry is the beginning for future investment, new jobs, and community development.

A BRIGHT FUTURE: INVESTING IN COMMUNITY

The Golden Triangle continues to attract exploration activity as infrastructure development continues to pay dividends for investors and communities.

Community:

- Agreements with First Nations (Tahltan and Nisga'a Nations)
- 38% of expenditures stay in the region
- 97% of expenditures stay in British Columbia

Source: AME

The BCRMA brings industry and communities together to deliver a positive economic impact for mineral development.

Infrastructure:

- The paving of the Stewart-Cassiar highway
- The opening of ocean port facilities for concentrate export at Stewart
- The completion of a \$700-million high-voltage transmission line bringing power into the region
- 3 hydroelectric facilities in the region

Source: AME

This is a new beginning for the economic impact of the Golden Triangle.

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