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AURYN RESOURCES INC.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE BAY PROJECT, NUNAVUT TERRITORY, CANADA

NI 43-101 Report

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1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Auryn Resources Inc. (Auryn) to prepare an updated independent Technical Report on the Committee Bay Project (the Project or the Property), located in Nunavut Territory, Canada. The purpose of this report is to document the current Mineral Resource estimate and recent work completed by Auryn on the Project. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the Property on August 16-17, 2016.

This Technical Report has been amended to clarify that the block model remains current and there is no further drilling. RPA reviewed and updated the cut-off grade to reflect the current economic parameters.

The Project comprises three non-contiguous blocks consisting of 44 crown leases, 274 claims, and one sub-surface exploration agreement covering Inuit Owned Land (IOL) totalling approximately 427,978 ha, located in 1:250,000 scale NTS map sheets 56J, 56K, 59O and 56P, approximately 430 km northwest of the town of Rankin Inlet. Applications for 13 additional leases totalling approximately 13,714 ha are pending. The Property is accessible only by air.

Auryn is a Vancouver-based company formed in June 2008 and is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario. The common shares of Auryn trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the OTCQX Market. The company is under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Securities Commission.

On March 20, 2015, Auryn announced that it had entered into a definitive joint venture agreement with North Country Gold Corp. (NCG) whereby it could earn a 51% interest in NCG's Committee Bay Project by incurring \$6 million in expenditures over a 30-month period.

On June 30, 2015, Auryn announced that it had entered into a letter agreement with NCG whereby it would acquire all the NCG shares that it did not already own in exchange for 13.8 million shares of Auryn valued at approximately \$20.4 million. The Auryn shares issued as part of the agreement constituted approximately 30.7% of Auryn's outstanding shares. On

September 25, 2015, Auryn announced that it had completed the agreement and that NCG had become a subsidiary of Auryn.

Currently, the major asset associated with the Project is a strategic land position covering prospective lithologies and structures for gold deposits. The Property hosts the Three Bluffs deposit, which is at the Mineral Resource definition stage, as well as a large land position, which merits additional exploration. A number of other gold targets, in addition to the Three Bluffs deposit, have been identified on the Property, most of which have yet to be fully evaluated.

Since acquiring the Property, Auryn has initiated a comprehensive exploration program consisting of geological mapping, till sampling, aerial drone imagery, a combined airborne magnetic gradiometer and electromagnetic survey, and rotary air blast (RAB) and diamond drilling.

The Mineral Resource estimate prepared by RPA for the Three Bluffs deposit as of May 31, 2017 is summarized in Table 1-1. The Mineral Resource is based on work by RPA in 2013 and new cut-off grades based on updated metal price, exchange rate, and operating costs.

TABLE 1-1 MINERAL RESOURCES AS OF MAY 31, 2017
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Class	Type	Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (000 t)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz Au)
Indicated	Open Pit	3.0	1,760	7.72	437,000
	Underground	4.0	310	8.57	86,000
	Total		2,070	7.85	524,000
Inferred	Open Pit	3.0	590	7.57	144,000
	Underground	4.0	2,340	7.65	576,000
	Total		2,930	7.64	720,000

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at cut-off grades of 3.0 g/t Au for open pit and 4.0 g/t Au for underground.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US\$1,200 per ounce, and a US\$/C\$ exchange rate of 1:25.
4. Nominal minimum mining widths of five metres (open pit) and two metres (underground) were used.
5. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

RPA is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

CONCLUSIONS

The Property is located within the granite-greenstone rocks of the Archean Prince Albert group, a component of the Rae Domain within the Western Churchill Province. The Three Bluffs gold deposit is characterized by a thick interval of iron formation that appears to form the nose of an upright isoclinal antiform. The majority of the gold mineralization is hosted in silicate, oxide, and/or sulphide facies iron formation. Gold mineralization has also been identified in shear hosted quartz veins in sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

Drilling has outlined mineralization with three-dimensional continuity, and size and grades that can potentially be extracted economically. Project geologists have a good understanding of the regional, local, and deposit geology and controls on mineralization. The geological models are reasonable and plausible interpretations of the drill results.

Exploration protocols for drilling, sampling, analysis, security, and database management meet industry standard practices. The drill hole database was verified by RPA and is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation work.

The previous resource model prepared by RPA in April 2013 remains representative of the mineralization. There has been no new drilling in the immediate area of those resources. The cut-off grades were adjusted based on an updated metal price, exchange rate, and operating cost assumptions and the updated Mineral Resource was assigned a new effective date of May 31, 2017.

Mineral Resources for the Three Bluffs deposit were estimated assuming combined open pit and underground mining methods. At cut-off grades of 3.0 g/t Au for open pit and 4.0 g/t Au for underground, Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 2.07 Mt at an average grade of 7.85 g/t Au containing 524,000 ounces gold. At the same cut-off grades, Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 2.93 Mt at an average grade of 7.64 g/t Au containing 720,000 ounces gold. The open pit resources were constrained by a preliminary pit shell generated in Whittle software. Underground resources are reported at the high cut-off grade outside of the pit shell.

The limited metallurgical testwork conducted so far suggests that the gold can be recovered by conventional means, such as a combination of gravity and flotation followed by cyanide leaching of the concentrate. In RPA's opinion, however, additional metallurgical testwork is warranted.

The Project covers virtually all of the Committee Bay supracrustal belt which hosts a regionally significant and highly prospective corridor for gold. Previous exploration on the Committee Bay Project did not effectively screen the large property holdings. Auryn's exploration strategy is both successful and cost effective. Auryn's work in 2015 and 2016, which covers approximately 85% of the current property holdings, was able to highlight 17 significant gold in till anomalies, several of which are located away from any previously known gold occurrences. There is good potential to discover additional mineralization and to add to the resource base on the Property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA has reviewed and concurs with Auryn's proposed exploration programs and budgets. Phase 1 of the recommended work program will include a desktop review of the 2015 and 2016 exploration results in an effort to define the most effective exploration program to determine the source of the recently identified 17 gold in till anomalies. The field portion of Phase 1 will consist of boulder mapping, detailed infill till sampling, and ground magnetics to identify the highest probability targets which will be immediately drill tested. In addition to the target follow-up, Phase 1 exploration should include the completion of the regional till sampling and drone programs over the remaining 15% of the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt (CBGB).

The Phase 1 program is anticipated to include collection of 17,000 detailed infill till samples and 2,350 regional till samples and completion of 1,200 km² of drone coverage and 25,000 m of RAB drilling. The Phase 1 program is estimated to cost approximately \$20 million.

A Phase 2 exploration program, contingent on the results of Phase 1, will mainly consist of drilling. Initially, all of the Three Bluffs drill core should be re-logged so that controls on mineralization can be better understood. Following that, 5,000 m to 10,000 m of exploration diamond drilling is proposed at Three Bluffs to test for the continuity of high grade mineralization at depth and along strike from the current deposit. In addition to the focused work at Three Bluffs, it is recommended that any significant RAB drill intersections from the Phase 1 program be followed up with additional RAB drilling and focused diamond drilling. It

is also anticipated that additional targets will be identified during the completion of the regional program and these will have to be targeted using a systematic approach, which includes boulder mapping, detailed infill till sampling, and ground magnetics.

The Phase 2 exploration program is anticipated to include the completion of both diamond and RAB drilling, along with the collection of surface samples. The recommended Phase 2 program is estimated to cost between \$20 million and \$25 million.

Details of the recommended programs can be found in Table 1-2.

TABLE 1-2 PROPOSED BUDGETS
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

ITEM	C\$
PHASE 1	
Head Office Expenses	228,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	2,462,000
Expense Account/Staff Travel	1,771,000
Lease Payments	157,000
Till Sampling	685,000
Ground Magnetics	200,000
Drone Surveying	93,000
RAB Drilling	4,863,000
Assaying/Analyses	1,084,000
Camp Costs	650,000
Air Support	5,936,000
Subtotal	18,129,000
Contingency	1,813,000
TOTAL	19,942,000
PHASE 2	
Head Office Expenses	250,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	2,500,000
Expense Account/Staff Travel	1,800,000
Lease Payments	157,000
Till Sampling	500,000
RAB Drilling	2,000,000
Diamond Drilling	6,000,000
Assaying/Analyses	1,100,000
Resource Estimate Update	65,000
Metallurgical Test Work	100,000
Air Support	6,000,000
Camp Costs	700,000

ITEM	C\$
Subtotal	21,172,000
Contingency	2,117,000
TOTAL	23,289,000

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project is located in the eastern part of the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut, approximately 430 km northwest of the town of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut. The Project is only accessible by air, either from Rankin Inlet or Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The Project is centred at approximately 7,400,000m N and 570,000m E (NAD 83, Zone 15N) in 1:250,000 scale map sheets 56J (Waker Lake), 56K (Laughland Lake), 56O (Arrowsmith River) and 56P (Ellice Hills).

LAND TENURE

As of the effective date of this report, the Project consists of three non-contiguous blocks totalling 44 crown leases, 274 claims and one sub-surface exploration agreement covering IOL totalling approximately 427,978 ha. Auryn reports that the leases, claims and the sub-surface exploration agreement are in good standing. Applications are pending for an additional 13 leases totalling approximately 13,714.5 ha.

On March 20, 2015, Auryn announced that it had entered into a definitive joint venture agreement with NCG whereby it could earn a 51% interest in NCG's Committee Bay Project by incurring \$6 million in expenditures over a 30 month period. Of that amount, \$500,000 was a firm commitment to be spent within 12 months. Auryn also agreed to buy 10 million of NCG shares at a price of \$0.05 each as part of a non-brokered private placement.

On June 30, 2015, Auryn announced that it had entered into a letter agreement with NCG whereby it would acquire all the NCG shares that it did not already own in exchange for 13.8 million shares of Auryn valued at approximately \$20.4 million. The Auryn shares issued as part of the agreement constituted approximately 30.7% of Auryn's outstanding shares. On September 25, 2015, Auryn announced that it had completed the agreement and that NCG had become a subsidiary of Auryn.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no permanent infrastructure on the Property. Auryn maintains three camps to support seasonal exploration campaigns in various portions of the Property, namely the Hayes Camp (100 person capacity), the Bullion Camp (20 to 40 person capacity) and the Ingot Camp (10 person capacity). The Project also benefits from a 914 m, graded, esker airstrip at the Hayes Camp, a permitted, seasonally prepared 1,580 m winter ice airstrip, which is constructed on the adjacent Sandspit Lake, and 320 m tundra airstrip at the Bullion Camp. A drill water system is maintained at the Three Bluffs site.

HISTORY

Key historical events are:

- 1961 and 1967: Mapping done in the area by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC).
- 1970: King Resources Company conducted reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling in the Laughland Lake and Ellice Hills areas. Follow-up work includes geophysics and detailed mapping, trenching, and sampling.
- 1970, 1974, and 1976: Cominco Ltd. carried out reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping, ground geophysics, and sampling in the Hayes River area.
- 1971: The Aquitaine Company conducted airborne electromagnetic (EM) and magnetometer surveys.
- 1972 to 1977: Detailed re-mapping of the area was done by the GSC.
- 1979: Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd. carried out reconnaissance airborne radiometric surveys and prospecting for uranium in the Laughland Lake area.
- 1986: Wollex carried out geological mapping and rock sampling in the West Laughland Lake area.
- 1992: GSC conducted geological re-assessment of the mineral potential of the Prince Albert Group.
- 1994: Channel sampling carried out over the Three Bluffs area but the results were lost.
- 1996: Terraquest Ltd. conducted a high-resolution airborne magnetometer survey.
- 1997 to 1998: P.H. Thompson Geological Consulting Ltd. conducted regional geological mapping in the Three Bluffs area.
- 1999 to 2002: GSC conducted a multi-disciplinary study of the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt.
- 1992 to 2012: Apex Geoscience Ltd. (Apex) carried out prospecting, rock sampling, gridding, airborne and ground geophysics, geological mapping, and reverse circulation and diamond drilling on several of the gold targets including Three Bluffs, Three Bluffs West, West Plains, Anuri, Inuk, Antler, and Hayes.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Committee Bay area, situated in the Churchill Structural Province, is underlain by Archean and Proterozoic rocks and extensively covered by Quaternary glacial drift. It comprises three distinct Archean sub-domains (Prince Albert Group, Northern Migmatite, and Walker Lake Intrusive Complex).

The CBGB, which hosts the gold occurrences discussed in this report, is composed of Prince Albert Group rocks. These are bounded by the wide, northeast-striking Slave-Chantrey mylonite belt to the northwest and by the Amer and Wager Bay shear zones to the south. Two major fault systems, the northeast-striking Kellet fault and the northwest-striking Hayes River fault, intersect the central portion of the CBGB and cut the Prince Albert Group rocks. Gold occurrences in the CBGB appear to be spatially related to the major shear systems and their sub-structures indicating the potential for the re-mobilization of mineral-bearing fluids along these structures.

The regional strike of rock units in the West Laughland Lake area is generally north but shows a degree of variability. Units, generally vertically dipping in much of the CBGB, have a more moderate to shallow dip at Four Hills. Rocks generally strike northeast from Four Hills east to Committee Bay. In the Hayes River area, the east-striking Walker Lake shear zone is the dominant structure. Dips in the Hayes River area are generally sub-vertical and there is evidence of flexural shear and silicification along lithological contacts between iron formation and talc-actinolite schist (meta-komatiite). Rocks of the Curtis River area, approximately 120 km northeast of the Hayes River area, strike northeast and dip sub-vertically.

The iron formations that host the Three Bluffs, Antler, Hayes, and Ledge gold occurrences have unique lithological associations with their contact rocks and do not appear to be stratigraphically equivalent.

Three low, rounded, rusty outcrops, called West, Central, and East, comprise the Three Bluffs gold occurrence. Gold mineralization is hosted in gossanous, predominantly oxide, silicate, and sulphide facies iron formations. Iron formation thicknesses range from 25 m to 30 m at the West Bluff to 55 m at the Central Bluff. The Three Bluffs iron formation maintains a thickness of 10 m for a minimum strike length of 1.8 km and is at least 55 m thick for 700 m. The iron formations are poorly banded to massive with locally shared, quartz-veined intervals of up to three metres near lithological contacts. Chlorite and epidote alteration indicates either

lower amphibolite grade metamorphism (epidote-amphibolite facies) or the result of retrograde greenschist facies metamorphism associated with gold deposition. Local mineralization, composed of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite, can occupy up to 50% of the rock volume.

EXPLORATION STATUS

The Three Bluffs deposit is at the Mineral Resource development stage. The remainder of the Property is at the early exploration stage.

In 2015 and 2016, Auryn completed a total of 95 RAB holes for approximately 13,045 m and seven diamond drill holes for approximately 3,715 m on the Property. This drilling was located on new prospects and did not affect the current Mineral Resources.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The Mineral Resources at the Project are estimated to be approximately 2.07 million tonnes of Indicated Mineral Resources grading 7.85 g/t Au, containing 524,000 ounces of gold, and 2.93 million tonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources grading 7.64 g/t Au, containing 720,000 ounces of gold. Compared to the previous Mineral Resource estimate prepared by RPA in 2013, the tonnage has decreased and the grades have increased due to a higher cut-off grade based on the current metal price, exchange rate, and operating cost assumptions.

The estimate was carried out using a block model method constrained by wireframe grade-shell models, with Inverse Distance Cubed (ID³) weighting. Two sets of wireframes and block models were employed: one contemplated open pit mining and the other, underground mining. A lower set of cut-off criteria were used for the open pit versus the underground to reflect the lower costs that should be incurred by mining from surface. To fulfil the resource criteria of “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction”, a preliminary pit shell was generated from the open pit model. Blocks from the open pit model captured within this shell were considered eligible for reporting as open pit resources. The same pit shell was applied to the underground model, except that blocks from this model were included in the resource only if they were outside of the shell.

There are no current Mineral Reserves on the Committee Bay Project.

2 INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Auryn Resources Inc. (Auryn) to prepare an updated independent Technical Report on the Committee Bay Project (the Project or the Property), located in Kitikmeot Region, northeastern Nunavut Territory, Canada. The purpose of this report is to document the current Mineral Resource estimate and recent work completed by Auryn on the Project. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

This Technical Report has been amended to clarify that the block model remains current and there is no further drilling. RPA reviewed and updated the cut-off grade to reflect the current economic parameters.

Auryn is a Vancouver-based exploration company formed in June 2008 which is engaged in acquiring, exploring, and evaluating natural resource properties in Canada and Peru. It is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario whose common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX:V-AUG) and the OTCQX Market (OTCQX:GGTCF). Auryn is under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Securities Commission.

Apart from the Committee Bay Project, Auryn controls a large land position along the Gibsons MacQuoid greenstone belt elsewhere in Nunavut, the Mineral Resource development stage Au-Ag-Cu Homestake Ridge property in British Columbia, and a portfolio of properties with the potential to host epithermal Au-Ag and porphyry Cu-Au mineralization in Peru.

On March 20, 2015, Auryn announced that it had entered into a definitive joint venture agreement with North Country Gold Corp. (NCG) whereby it could earn a 51% interest in the Project by incurring \$6 million in expenditures over a 30 month period. Of that amount, \$500,000 was a firm commitment to be spent within 12 months. Auryn also agreed to buy 10 million NCG shares at a price of \$0.05 each as part of a non-brokered private placement.

On September 25, 2015, Auryn announced that it had closed an agreement with NCG whereby it would acquire all the NCG shares that it did not already own in exchange for 13.8 million shares of Auryn valued at approximately \$20.4 million resulting in NCG becoming a subsidiary of Auryn.

Since acquiring its initial right to earn an interest in the Property, Auryn has initiated a comprehensive exploration program consisting of geological mapping and sampling, till sampling, high resolution drone imagery, ground and airborne geophysical surveying as well as both rotary air blast and diamond drilling.

Currently, the major asset associated with the Project is a strategic land position covering prospective lithologies and structures for gold deposits. The Property hosts the Three Bluffs deposit, which is at the resource definition stage, as well as a large land position, which merits additional exploration.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A site visit to the Property was carried out by David Ross, M.Sc., P.Geo., Principal Geologist with RPA, on August 16-17, 2016. During and subsequent to the site visit, discussions were held with the following personnel from Auryn and Apex Geoscience Ltd. (Apex):

- Michael Henrichsen, COO, Auryn
- Peter Rees, CFO and Corporate Secretary, Auryn
- David Smithson, Vice President Exploration, Auryn
- Yury Likhtarov, Manager Database and Resources, Auryn
- Bryan Atkinson, Auryn
- Philo Schoeman, P.Geo., Apex

Apex is a privately-owned geological consulting company which has carried out a significant portion of the exploration work on the Project.

Mr. Ross prepared all sections of this report and is the Independent Qualified Person (QP) for this report.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the metric system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C\$) unless otherwise noted.

a	annum	kWh	kilowatt-hour
A	ampere	L	litre
bbl	barrels	lb	pound
btu	British thermal units	L/s	litres per second
°C	degree Celsius	m	metre
C\$	Canadian dollars	M	mega (million); molar
cal	calorie	m ²	square metre
cfm	cubic feet per minute	m ³	cubic metre
cm	centimetre	μ	micron
cm ²	square centimetre	MASL	metres above sea level
d	day	μg	microgram
dia	diameter	m ³ /h	cubic metres per hour
dmt	dry metric tonne	mi	mile
dwt	dead-weight ton	min	minute
°F	degree Fahrenheit	μm	micrometre
ft	foot	mm	millimetre
ft ²	square foot	mph	miles per hour
ft ³	cubic foot	MVA	megavolt-amperes
ft/s	foot per second	MW	megawatt
g	gram	MWh	megawatt-hour
G	giga (billion)	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
Gal	Imperial gallon	oz/st, opt	ounce per short ton
g/L	gram per litre	ppb	part per billion
Gpm	Imperial gallons per minute	ppm	part per million
g/t	gram per tonne	psia	pound per square inch absolute
gr/ft ³	grain per cubic foot	psig	pound per square inch gauge
gr/m ³	grain per cubic metre	RL	relative elevation
ha	hectare	s	second
hp	horsepower	st	short ton
hr	hour	stpa	short ton per year
Hz	hertz	stpd	short ton per day
in.	inch	t	metric tonne
in ²	square inch	tpa	metric tonne per year
J	joule	tpd	metric tonne per day
k	kilo (thousand)	US\$	United States dollar
kcal	kilocalorie	USg	United States gallon
kg	kilogram	USgpm	US gallon per minute
km	kilometre	V	volt
km ²	square kilometre	W	watt
km/h	kilometre per hour	wmt	wet metric tonne
kPa	kilopascal	wt%	weight percent
kVA	kilovolt-amperes	yd ³	cubic yard
kW	kilowatt	yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by RPA for Auryn. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Auryn and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, RPA has relied on ownership information provided by Auryn. RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Committee Bay Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Committee Bay Project consists of three non-contiguous block of claims located in eastern part of the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut, located approximately 430 km northwest of the town of Rankin Inlet (Figure 4-1). The Project is only accessible by air. Fixed-wing and helicopter charters may be arranged either from Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, or from Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (NWT).

The three claim blocks are grouped over a distance of approximately 280 km in a northeast–southwest direction. The approximate centre of the Project is located at Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) co-ordinates 7,400,000m N and 570,000m E (NAD 83, Zone 15N). The approximate UTM co-ordinates for the centre of the currently defined Three Bluffs mineralization are 7,393,600m N and 568,000m E. The Project is located within National Topographic System (NTS) 1:250,000 scale map sheets 56J (Walker Lake), 56K (Laughland Lake), 56O (Arrowsmith River) and 56P (Ellice Hills).

LAND TENURE

The Project consists of three non-contiguous blocks totalling 44 crown leases, 274 claims, and one sub-surface exploration agreement covering IOL totalling approximately 427,978 ha. Applications are pending for an additional 13 leases totalling approximately 13,714.5 ha (Figure 4-2). Tables 30-1, 30-2 and 30-3, Appendix 1, list all of the subject leases, claims and sub-surface exploration agreement along with the relevant tenure information for the lands including their designated number, registration and expiry dates, area, assessment work credits and work requirements for renewal. The claims are map designated and have pre-established positions. No legal survey of the claims is required.

Assessment credits totalling \$3,221,320.29 are required in order to renew all of the Project claims upon their respective anniversary dates. Assessment credits of \$162,623.14 are currently available.

Lease payments of \$2.50/ha, totalling \$145,474.20 annually, are required to maintain the Project leases in good standing.

Some claims comprising the Property have a full ten years of assessment and no longer require additional expenditures for their maintenance and have been, or will be, converted to leases. All the mineral leases were legally surveyed and registered by Ollerhead and Associates of Yellowknife, NWT with the Mining Recorder's and Surveyor General's offices in Iqaluit, Nunavut. The mineral leases and claims are shown in Figure 4-2.

On March 20, 2015, Auryn announced that it had entered into a definitive joint venture agreement with NCG whereby it could earn a 51% interest in NCG's Committee Bay Project by incurring \$6 million in expenditures over a 30 month period. Of that amount, \$500,000 was a firm commitment to be spent within 12 months. Auryn also agreed to buy 10 million NCG shares at a price of \$0.05 each as part of a non-brokered private placement.

On June 30, 2015, Auryn announced that it had entered into a letter agreement with NCG whereby it would acquire all the NCG shares that it did not already own in exchange for 13.8 million shares of Auryn valued at approximately \$20.4 million. The Auryn shares issued as part of the agreement constituted approximately 30.7% of Auryn's outstanding shares. On September 25, 2015, Auryn announced that it had completed the agreement and that NCG had become a subsidiary of Auryn.

MINERAL RIGHTS

Crown lands in Nunavut are managed pursuant to the Territorial Lands Act and its related Regulations, including the Nunavut Mining Regulations. Sub-surface lands include hard-rock minerals, precious gems, and coal. The rights to these materials are administered through the Nunavut Mining Regulations and the Territorial Coal Regulations. There is a distinction between sub-surface minerals and surface mineral substances that have specific purposes such as carving stone and building materials. These special use surface minerals are administered through the Territorial Quarry Regulations. The Nunavut Mining Recorder's office is responsible for sub-surface rights administration of Crown Land. The Mining Recorder's office is responsible for administering the Nunavut Mining Regulations which entered into force on March 31, 2014.

The NCG property and exploration camps are, in part, situated on Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) wherein the Inuit control surface rights but not subsurface or mineral rights. There are no annual fees for the IOL and no claims in the Three Bluffs area, located on IOL.

ROYALTIES AND OTHER ENCUMBRANCES

Several claims comprising the Property are subject to royalties. Terracon Geotechnique Ltd. (Terracon) and a group formerly Apex Geoscience Ltd. (Apex) each hold a 0.5% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on the property and the area of interest referenced in Figure 4-3 (denoted CBJV AOI). Effective May 30, 2011, Apex transferred 51% of its 0.5% NSR to a private party, Oar-Rock Geoscience Ltd., and the remaining 49% interest to two companies: 677081 Alberta Ltd. and 678119 Alberta Ltd.

Maverix Metals Inc. holds a 1% gross override diamond royalty on the area denoted in Figure 4-3 as GFJV AOI.

Bruce Goad holds a 1.5% NSR on the following claims (see Figure 4-3 and Table 30-1 in Appendix 1):

- Wren 1 to 5 claims, inclusive (claim tag F60231 to F60235, inclusive)
- Pick 2 and 3 claims (claim tags F54798 and F54760)
- West claim (claim tag F60212)

The Goad NSR royalty can be bought down for \$2 million for each 0.5% NSR.

Gold production from the Three Bluffs deposit would only trigger the royalty due under the CBJV AOI.

RPA is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights, or other obligations related to the acquisition of NCG or any other underlying agreement.

PERMITTING

Land use permits are required to conduct exploration on both IOL and non-Inuit owned lands. The majority of the IOL parcels in the Committee Bay area are administered by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA). Land use permits for non-Inuit owned lands (Federal lands) are obtained from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. A water permit for any and all uses of water, including camp and drilling, is also required in order to conduct exploration work in Nunavut. The permitted camp and work sites are subject to inspection by the administrators of various permits as well as representatives of the Workers Safety and Compensation Commission.

The following is a list of permits and licences acquired and maintained in good standing by Auryn:

- Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada Commercial Leases: 056J/11-1-2, 056J/12-1-2
- Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada Land Use Permits: N2014CD002 (Bullion Camp), N2014C0005 (Hayes Camp)
- Kitikmeot Inuit Association Land Use Permit: KTL314C003 (Ingot and Crater Camps)
- Kitikmeot Inuit Association Land Use Permit: KTL116B008 (PB-01)
- Nunavut Impact Review Board Project Reference Number: 07EN021
- Nunavut Water Board Licence: 2BE-CRA1520

RPA is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the property. Auryn has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the property. RPA is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the property.



Figure 4-1

Legend:

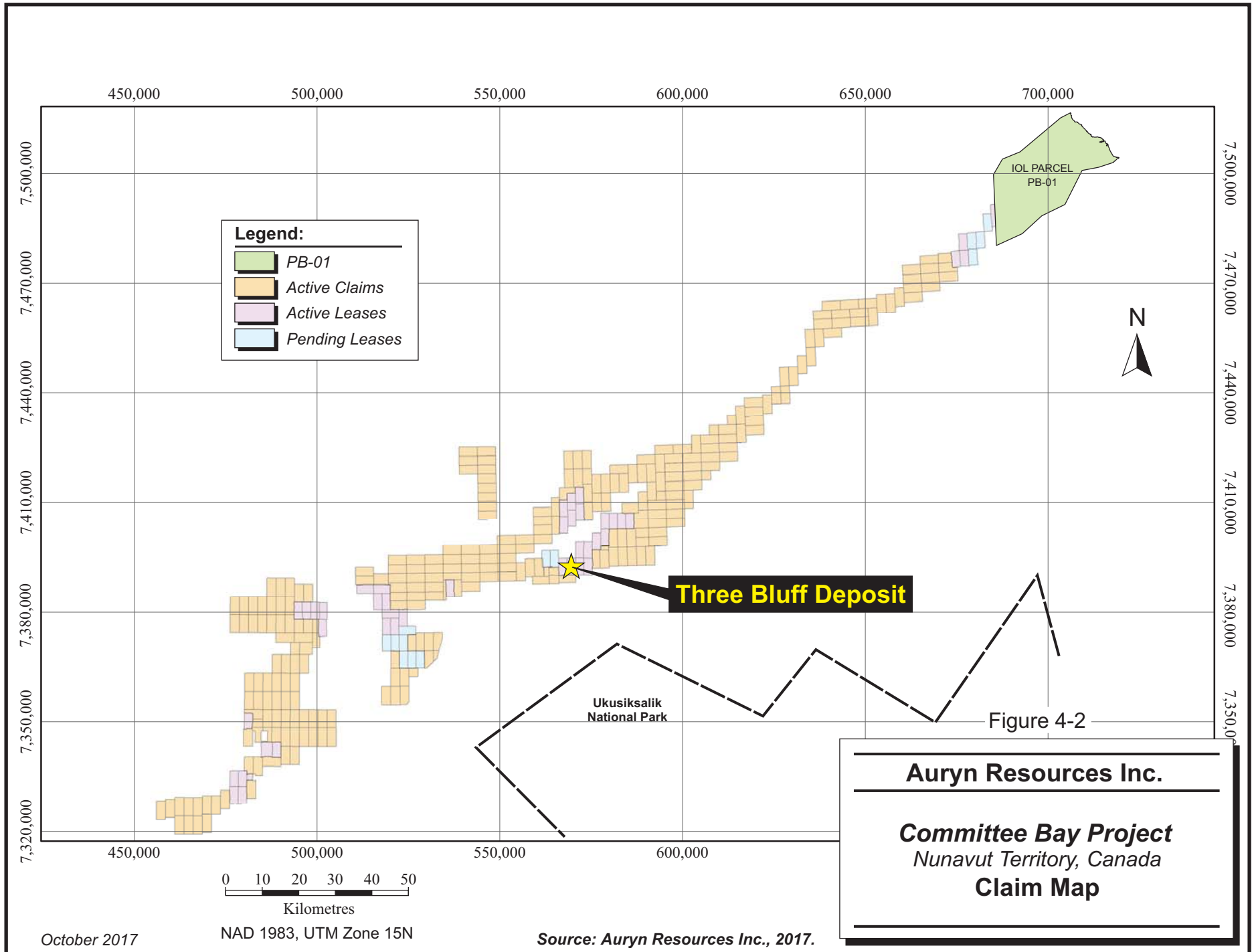
- Territorial Capitals
- Cities
- Territory/Province Boundaries
- Minor Primary Roads

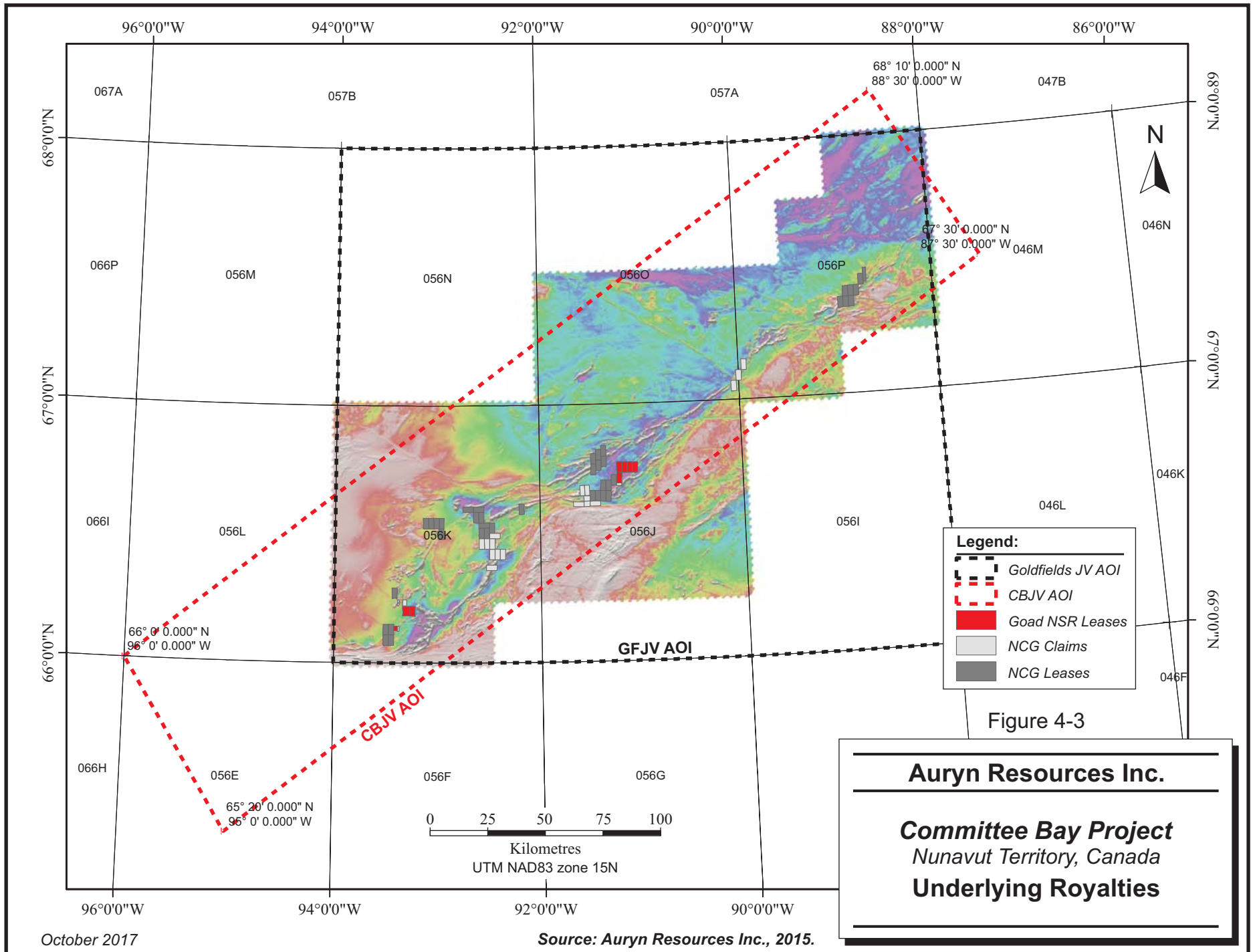
0 112.5 225 Miles
0 112.5 225 KM

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
Location Map

October 2017





5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

The Project is located 430 km northwest of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut. Access to Rankin Inlet is achieved via regularly scheduled commercial flights (Canadian North and/or First Air) from Yellowknife, Northwest Territories; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Ottawa, Ontario. Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake are serviced seasonally by barge and ship. The hamlets of Baker Lake, Naujaat (Repulse Bay), Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, and Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay) are accessible by scheduled commercial flights.

At the Three Bluffs camp site, Hayes Camp, an esker airstrip is accessible by Twin Otter fixed-wing aircraft on oversized tires from June through early September. Parts of the Hayes River area are accessible to float-equipped fixed-wing aircraft by late June. Fixed-wing and helicopter charters may be arranged either from Rankin Inlet or from Yellowknife. In order to facilitate the mobilization of large quantities of equipment and supplies for exploration programs, a 5,000 ft airstrip (ice-strip) is constructed each spring on Sandspit Lake at Hayes Camp.

CLIMATE

The Project is located in the Wager Bay Plateau Ecoregion of the Northern Arctic Ecozone (Marshall and Schutt, 1999). This ecoregion is classified as having a low arctic ecoclimate. Summers are short and cold, with mean daily temperatures above freezing only in July and August. Snow cover usually lasts from September to June, but it can fall during any month. Most of the lakes are icebound until approximately mid-July.

Precipitation is moderate throughout the year, but drifting of snow in the winter can result in considerable localized accumulations, particularly on the sides of hills. Fog is often a problem near the coast and at higher elevations particularly during the late spring to early summer and the fall months.

Table 5-1 illustrates the major climatic data for the three closest Environment Canada weather stations, Repulse Bay, Pelly Bay and Gjoa Haven, located approximately 235 km to the east, 220 km to the north, and 290 km to the northwest, respectively.

TABLE 5-1 CLIMATIC DATA
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

	Repulse Bay	Pelly Bay	Gjoa Haven
Mean January temperature	-31.3°C	-33.5°C	-33.8°C
Mean July temperature	8.8°C	9.3°C	11.6°C
Extreme maximum temperature	28.0°C	29.0°C	33.6°C
Extreme minimum temperature	-50.0°C	-51.5°C	-50.6°C
Average annual precipitation	311.3 mm	261.3 mm	272.5 mm
Average annual rainfall	123.8 mm	116.6 mm	163.4 mm
Average annual snowfall	215.4 cm	146.2 cm	126.5 cm

Source: Environment Canada

LOCAL RESOURCES

Most services are available in Baker Lake, Kugaaruk, and Rankin Inlet, including: groceries; hotel accommodations; expediting services; and some camp supplies. Anything that is not locally available can be shipped in via daily scheduled air services.

The Rankin Inlet area is a hub of mining activity in the region. Exploration and mining suppliers and contractors are available from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. General labour is readily available from the local communities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There are three semi-permanent camps along the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt (CBGB); Haynes (66°39'30"N, 091°32'11"W), Bullion (66°23'39"N, 093°06'55"W), and Ingot (66°35'40"N, 092°37'34"), which are operational as required to support exploration programs in various sectors of the Property. There is no permanent infrastructure on the Property. At the time of RPA's site inspection, only the Hayes Camp was operational and contained the following:

- accommodations for up to 100 people
- two office tents
- core logging and cutting facilities

- a mechanical shop
- a camp dry
- a dry for diamond drill personnel
- kitchen and dining facilities
- water treatment system
- sewage treatment system
- diesel power generators
- communications system
- 914 m graded airstrip

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Project area is located on the northern portion of the glaciated Canadian Shield. Topography varies between 200 MASL and 560 MASL.

This area has been modified by continental glaciation, and comprises numerous glacially sculpted hills, which rise above boulder fields, till moraines, and sand plains.

Rock exposure in the Project area is generally 10% to 20% as either rock outcrop or, more frequently, as felsenmeer. In a few places, rock exposure may reach up to 70%, however, there are also extensive areas in which rock exposure is minimal or non-existent. Extensive felsenmeer is developed in most areas of rock exposure, forming large boulder fields that consist mainly of in-situ frost-heaved blocks.

Turbic and static cryosols developed on discontinuous, thin, sandy moraine and alluvial deposits are the dominant soils. Permafrost is continuous with low ice content.

The area is characterized by a discontinuous cover of tundra vegetation, consisting of dwarf birch, willow, and northern Labrador tea. Taller dwarf birch, willow, and alder occur on warm sites; wet sites are dominated by willow and sedge. Lichen-covered rock outcroppings are prominent throughout the ecoregion, and towards the south the vegetation becomes a mix of tundra vegetation and open, dwarf coniferous forest.

Characteristic wildlife includes caribou, muskox, wolverine, Arctic hare, fox, raptors, and various waterfowl.

6 HISTORY

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The following is taken from Blakley and Rennie (2008), Turner (2010), Rennie and McDonough (2012), and Rennie and McDonough (2015) and describes work completed in the general vicinity of the Project prior to Auryn's involvement with the Project in 2015.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES

The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) initially mapped the Laughland Lake–Ellice Hills area at a scale of 1:506,880 in 1961 and 1967. Detailed re-mapping (1:250,000) and airborne magnetic surveys were completed between 1972 and 1977. A geological re-assessment of the mineral potential of Prince Albert group (PAg) rocks, within the parts of the Laughland Lake area that lie within the proposed Wager Bay National Park, was performed by the GSC in 1992. Between 1999 and 2002, the GSC, through the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office, performed a multi-disciplinary study of the CBGB that included geological (bedrock) mapping (1:100,000 scale), Quaternary surficial mapping, regional till sampling, airborne magnetic surveying, and some rock sampling.

HISTORIC EXPLORATION

Prior to 1992, historical assessment reports indicate that most exploration in the area was focused on the identification of base metals in PAg rocks after reconnaissance mapping by the GSC identified several serpentinized ultramafic intrusions within what was referred to as the "Precambrian metasedimentary belt".

In 1970, King Resources Company (KRC) performed a base metal exploration program in the Laughland Lake (NTS 56K) and Ellice Hills (NTS 56P) areas. Reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling concentrated on the delineation of ultramafic bodies. Ground geophysical surveys followed the reconnaissance mapping to further delineate the ultramafic zones. The third phase of its exploration consisted of detailed geological mapping, detailed geophysical surveying, trenching, and sampling. From their field work it was concluded that the Project area contained a distinctive linear metasedimentary belt into which ultramafic rocks had been intruded. It was further concluded that the ultramafic rocks contained the nickel

content typically seen on other ultramafic orogenic belts worldwide. KRC concluded that the area was favourable for continued nickel exploration.

The Aquitaine Company of Canada (Aquitaine) conducted base metal exploration on its Har claims (NTS 56K), Heb claims (NTS 56J), and the now expired Prospecting Permits 231 to 234 (NTS 56J and 56K) in 1971. Aquitaine completed a 2,556 line-mile airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the area. The survey resulted in the identification of 18 conducting zones, 47 isolated anomalies, and several areas with good conductivity parameters coupled with coincident magnetic responders. Further ground geophysical and geological follow-up work over the anomalous zones was recommended.

Cominco Limited (Cominco) conducted reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys and sampling in the Hayes River area (NTS 56J) in 1970 and between 1974 and 1976. This work suggested that the Hayes River area was underlain by predominantly granitic and paragneissic rocks with minor metavolcanics and small zones of komatiitic rocks. Cominco concluded that there was a limited potential on its properties for identifying large ultramafic bodies capable of carrying significant amounts of sulphides and did not recommend further work.

After a number of radiometric anomalies were discovered by the Federal Uranium Reconnaissance Program, Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd., in 1979, performed reconnaissance airborne radiometric surveys and follow-up prospecting for uranium within NTS 56K in the Laughland Lake area. These anomalies were found to have been caused by areas of elevated background radioactivity in gneissic and granitic rocks and were not considered significant. No other work was recommended.

During 1986, Wollex Exploration, a division of Comaplex Minerals Corp., performed reconnaissance geological mapping at 1:20,000 and 1:60,000 scales in a portion of the West Laughland Lake area (NTS 56K). A number of north-northwest trending quartz veins were discovered that returned anomalous silver, lead, and zinc values. Other shear zones were found that carried anomalous gold and arsenic. One magnetite sample and 65 rock samples were collected, however, results were not encouraging enough to recommend further work.

Between 1992 and 2002, Apex performed reconnaissance and detailed exploration for gold within the CBGB region on behalf of several companies related to CBR Gold Corp. (CBR), the

predecessor company to NCG. Work included prospecting, rock grab and rock chip sampling, frost boil sampling, gridding, staking, airborne and ground geophysical surveying, geological mapping, and diamond drilling. In 1994, channel sampling was undertaken across Bluff #2 in the Project area, however, that data is missing. Other work includes regional mapping performed by P.H. Thompson Geological Consulting Ltd. during 1997 and 1998 and high-resolution airborne magnetic surveys conducted by Terraquest Ltd. in 1996.

Gold Fields Limited (GFL), through a subsidiary, entered into an option agreement with CBR in 2003 to acquire up to 55% interest, exclusive of diamond rights, in the CBGB properties by spending C\$7.5 million over four years. The agreement stated that GFL could earn an additional 10% interest by expending another C\$7.5 million. The diamond rights were subsequently optioned to Indicator Minerals Inc. (Indicator) in 2004.

In 2003, Apex managed the exploration program that comprised 1,388.5 line-km of time-domain electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic airborne geophysical surveys over 11 targets. Diamond drilling comprised 15 holes (totalling 1,480 m) at Three Bluffs, Koffy and Inuk properties, reconnaissance and detailed prospecting (resulting in 530 rock samples collected), and regional geological mapping. The final three holes at Three Bluffs encountered gold mineralization with intersections up to 27.41 g/t Au over 9.44 m.

In 2004, Apex continued to manage the exploration that comprised 6,781 m of diamond drilling, in 47 holes, over five CBGB prospects (Four Hills, Cop, Ledge, Prospector, and Three Bluffs), with the majority of the work being conducted at Three Bluffs (31 holes totalling 5,355 m). Drilling at Three Bluffs aimed to define the zone of gold mineralization that was found in 2003. The results from the 2004 drilling were used to model the mineralization and produce the Project's initial Mineral Resource estimate. Other work completed in 2004 included lake water geochemical sampling (519 samples), reconnaissance to detailed prospecting (1,639 rock grab samples collected), and regional mapping.

Having met its initial expenditure threshold to acquire 55% of the Project, GFL elected not to expend the additional funds to acquire the additional 10% interest. In 2005, an agreement was reached that provided CBR the opportunity to return to full ownership by spending C\$10 million. The 2005 program, funded entirely by CBR, included airborne geophysical surveys, mapping and prospecting, and diamond drilling (2,619 m in seven holes at Three Bluffs and 643 m in three holes at Anuri) that totalled C\$8.5 million in expenditures.

In 2006, GFL allowed its option to lapse and returned 100% ownership to CBR. The 2006 exploration program comprised 3,503 m of drilling at Anuri and West Plains in addition to the collection of 579 rock samples and 175 till samples (Blakley and Rennie, 2008).

The 2007 field program consisted of 5,669 m of diamond drilling at Three Bluffs and Inuk prospects, and the collection of 876 rock grab samples and 687 till samples across the CBGB prospects, mostly in areas that had seen limited previous exploration (Turner, 2010). Of the rock samples collected, 28 returned values greater than 1.0 g/t Au and, of these, three were considered to be new prospects. The remaining 25 samples expanded and confirmed the extent of mineralization at Ghost, Muskox, Maro, Shamrock, Betwixt, and Ridge prospects.

Other gold-associated elements were part of the Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) analyses including arsenic and antimony. There were no antimony anomalies, and the three arsenic anomalies that were returned were not considered significant by NCG due to previous results and the lack of significant mineralization and alteration.

Several base metal, notably copper, anomalies were identified. The four highest copper values and four highest silver values were located in the vicinity of the Muskox and Maro prospects. No significant lead and one zinc anomaly, northeast of Castle Rock, was observed (Turner, 2010).

Poor outcrop exposure necessitated the collection of 687 till samples. These samples were taken along designated lines that typically traversed north, roughly “down-ice”, of magnetic and EM anomalies and other areas of interest. Twenty-three samples were taken south of the Ghost occurrence and returned no assays of significance.

Several magnetic features of interest west of the Central Tonalite/Deformation Zone intrusive complex were tested by 79 samples. Several anomalous samples, defined as being in the ninetieth percentile of the anomalies, were identified for future follow-up.

The Shamrock, Betwixt, and Ridge prospects were tested with 48 samples. A cluster of anomalies was identified south of the Shamrock occurrence.

Northwest of the Castle Rock occurrence, 153 samples were taken. Two anomalies were found in an area that was previously identified by a cluster of gold-in-till anomalies. No

significant dispersion train was identified potentially indicating a localized gold source near the centre of claim JT2. A previous anomaly at the north end of HYR 9 was confirmed by 2007 sampling. On claim JT3, a 200 ppb Au sample, the highest gold-in-till value of 2007, was taken.

Northeast of Castle Rock, a poorly exposed regional magnetic anomaly was tested with 284 till samples that followed up two previously identified areas of interest. The 2007 program supported the earlier results on the LL claims.

The KN claims, in the vicinity of the Kinngalugjuaq (Kinng) area occurrence, had nine anomalous results for gold with two small clusters on claims KN 28 and KN 29 (Turner, 2010).

The 2008 program consisted of prospecting, rock and till sampling, and diamond drilling. A total of 2,678 m was cored, and 662 grab samples and 1,170 till samples were taken. CBR took rock and till samples to follow up past anomalous results or to test previously underexplored sections of the CBGB.

A total of 662 rock samples were collected in 2008 to follow up previous anomalies or to test underexplored areas. Only five of the samples returned values greater than 1.0 g/t Au and no antimony anomalies were identified. Four arsenic anomalies were found but all were associated with gold values equal to or less than 1.06 g/t Au. Several minor base metal anomalies were identified for copper, silver, and nickel (Turner, 2010).

A total of 1,170 till samples were collected in 2008 over numerous prospects, none of which returned significant gold assays.

The 2009 exploration program consisted of rock and till sampling; no drilling was conducted in 2009. A total of 666 rock grab samples and 61 till samples were taken (Turner, 2010).

Fieldwork in 2009 concentrated on areas away from known occurrences and, as a result, only two of 666 grab samples returned values greater than 1.0 g/t Au. A sample of altered and mineralized iron formation was collected on claim LL 24 and returned 11.80 g/t Au in an area that had previously identified gold-in-till anomalies. The other anomalous sample was collected from an outcrop on claim KN 26 and assayed 2.11 g/t Au and was the first anomalous sample found on the north side of the Kinng quartzite. Similar to the rock sampling, till sampling

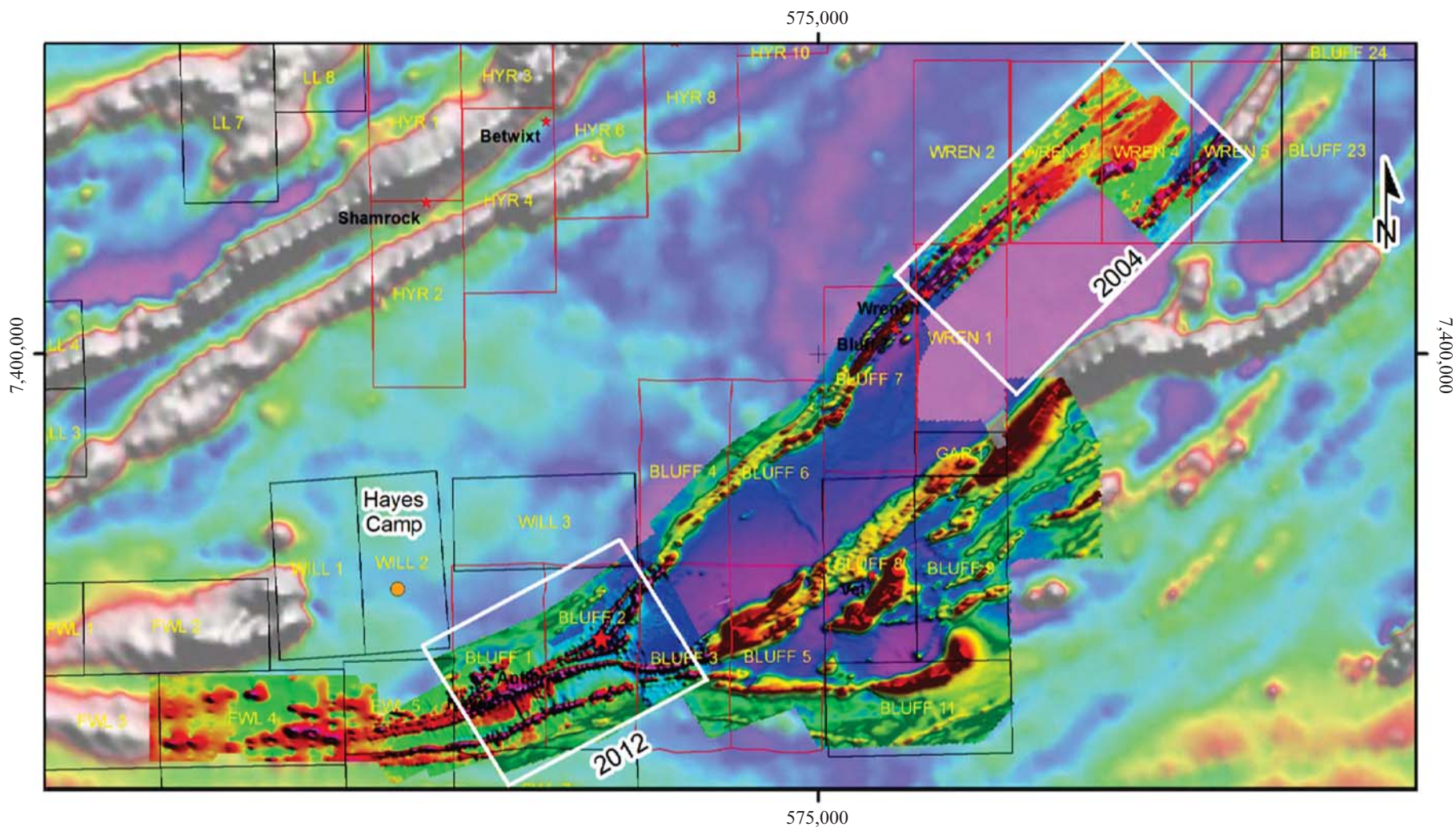
in 2009 was intended to investigate areas away from known gold occurrences. No significant gold assays were identified from the 61 samples taken (Turner, 2010).

Exploration activity conducted by NCG in 2010 comprised additional diamond drilling, the completion of a Titan 24 Induced Polarization (IP) survey over Three Bluffs and along strike to the southwest, and a concurrent field-based prospecting and assessment of the company's regional mineral properties.

Quantec Geoscience Ltd. conducted a Titan Direct Current (DC)/IP survey on twelve lines, spaced 420 m apart, over the Three Bluffs area and covered from 4.5 km east of Three Bluffs to the Hayes occurrence. The survey identified conductive bodies that correlated with known gold mineralization locations at Three Bluffs as well as new anomalies located at Antler and Hayes. The survey identified new areas of potential gold mineralization along the mostly untested Walker Lake trend.

In March 2012, NCG completed a 116 line-km ground magnetic geophysical survey over the area covering the strike extension of the Three Bluffs stratigraphy to the northeast of the main deposit and infilled areas covered by the 2004 geophysical survey. The results indicate linear "magnetic highs" extending from the main linear anomaly of the Walker Lake trend eastward. These magnetic highs were interpreted to represent iron formation stratigraphy. Figure 6-1 illustrates the results of the merged 2004 and 2012 ground magnetic surveys.

No work was performed on the Project in 2013 and 2014.



Legend:

- NCG Camps
- ★ NCG Prospects
- NCG Mineral Claim
- NCG Mineral Leases
- Ground Magnetic Surveys: 2004 Golden Bull Resources
- Ground Magnetic Surveys: 2012 NCG

0 2 4 6 8

Kilometres

NAD83, UTM Zone 15N

Figure 6-1

Auryn Resources Inc.
Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
2004 and 2012
Ground Magnetic Survey -
Three Bluffs

HISTORICAL DRILLING

Descriptions of drilling completed in the general vicinity of the Project by NCG and its predecessors prior to 2012 are taken from Blakley and Rennie (2008), Turner (2010), and Rennie and McDonough (2012 and 2015).

2003-2008

From 2003 to 2008, diamond drilling at the Three Bluffs Project was conducted by Connors Drilling Ltd. (Connors) of Kamloops, British Columbia. The standard core size drilled at Three Bluffs at the time was NQ2 (50.6 mm diameter).

2003 DRILLING

In 2003, a total of six holes totalling 694 m were completed at Three Bluffs and an additional nine holes (786 m) were drilled on other prospects for a total of 1,480 m. Drill hole collars, including the historic 1994 to 1996 holes, were surveyed using a total station GPS system. Downhole dips were measured at 30 m intervals using a Roto-dip mechanism.

The first three holes at Three Bluffs, which were drilled in the area of previous drilling, tested the extent and possible rake of known high-grade gold mineralization that had been identified at surface in prior drilling. The intent of the remaining three drill holes was to test the strike extent of gold mineralization and iron formation beyond (east of) a broad fold flexure approaching a large intrusive body mapped grid east/northeast of the Three Bluffs occurrence. Significant sulphide iron formation and greywacke were intersected in all six holes (Blakley and Rennie, 2008).

2004 DRILLING

In 2004, the drilling was carried out by Connors in two programs using three different drills. The drilling totalled 5,355 m in 31 holes at Three Bluffs (6,781 m in 47 holes overall). Drill hole collars were located on the ground using differential GPS and downhole surveying was done with EZ-Shot or Maxibor instruments. Oriented core was marked to help interpret the true orientation of the quartz veins and foliations. The drilling successfully extended the mineralization along strike and to depth (Blakley and Rennie, 2008).

2005 DRILLING

In 2005, a program of 2,619 m of drilling in seven holes was conducted at the Three Bluffs Project to explore the down-dip potential of the zones (Blakley and Rennie, 2008). An additional 643 m were drilled at Anuri in three drill holes.

2006 DRILLING

There was no diamond drilling conducted at Three Bluffs, while 3,503 m were drilled at Anuri and West Plains in 2006.

2007 DRILLING

Drilling in 2007 totalled 5,669 m of which 4,546 m were drilled in 28 holes at Three Bluffs and 1,123 m were cored in nine holes at the Inuk prospect, located approximately 147 km northeast of Three Bluffs. Drilling at Three Bluffs was intended to upgrade the classification of estimated resources while Inuk was targeted to follow up on previously encountered high-grade intercepts and expand the zone of known mineralization.

The 2007 program at Three Bluffs confirmed the continuity of mineralization in the limbs for the anticlinal structure and in the high-grade hinge zone. The 2007 results were incorporated in the 2008 revised Mineral Resource estimate.

Gold mineralization at Inuk occurs as high-grade, sulphide-bearing silicified zones hosted within a low-grade envelop of mineralization contained within a folded iron formation that can be up to 60 m thick in the hinge of the fold. Mineralization in this hinge was confirmed by the 2007 program with an intersection of 13.56 g/t Au over 5.44 m. Another intersection of 11.18 g/t Au over 11.0 m was encountered on the north limb of the Inuk fold structure (Turner, 2010).

2008 DRILLING

Drilling in 2008 was carried out by Refined Energy based in Edmonton, Alberta and focused on the stratigraphy in the west portion of Three Bluffs and on regional anomalies east and northeast of Three Bluffs. Sixteen holes were cored for a total of 2,678 m. Seven holes were drilled at Three Bluffs for an aggregated depth of 1,286 m, including one hole drilled immediately to the north on the Ledge iron formation unit (160 m). An additional eight holes tested along strike of Three Bluffs and were drilled to an aggregated depth of 1,228 m. These include five “Bluff Regional” holes, drilled along strike to the east, one of which was lost before intersecting its intended target, and three at the BLUFF 7 prospect to the northeast.

Three of the holes at Three Bluffs were intended to test an anomalous gold intersection that was encountered in 2003. The intersection, within altered dacite with quartz veining north of the Three Bluffs iron formation, returned 11.4 g/t Au over 3.2 m. No gold was intersected in the dacite, however, the holes were extended into the iron formation where anomalous gold was encountered. The remaining four holes tested on-strike stratigraphy to the west of Three Bluffs. Anomalous gold, 13.97 g/t Au over 23.53 m, was intersected 400 m west of the previous drill limit in hole 08TB077. Additional mineralization was observed in drill holes 08TB075 (2.46 g/t Au over 15.36 m) and 08TB076 (1.39 g/t Au over 4.22 m). The one hole into the Ledge iron formation did not intersect any significant mineralization or alteration.

Along strike to the east, four geophysical anomalies were tested with five holes. One hole was lost in overburden and the remaining four did not intersect any significant mineralization.

Three holes were cored 13 km to the northeast of Three Bluffs on the BLUFF 7 prospect. One hole, 08BL001, intersected 4.00 g/t Au over 3.60 m in highly altered and mineralized iron formation.

2010-2011

The 2010 and 2011 diamond drilling programs were conducted by Phoenix Energy Services Corp. of Calgary, Alberta and Bodnar Drilling Ltd. of Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba, using a combination of contract equipment and drills owned by NCG. Drilling for these two programs was concentrated west of the resource area in an effort to increase the amount of Inferred Resources. The 2010 program comprised separate spring and summer component.

Drill holes were originally located and, upon completion, picked up using a Trimble R8 GNSS (global navigation satellite system) instrument. Drill casings were removed but anchors were left in the ground. Any readings taken of the drill rods were done using a total station electronic transit.

Downhole surveys were taken approximately every 30 m using a Reflex EZ-Shot survey tool with a magnetic susceptible reading taken with each survey. Reflex readings were then corrected for declination and magnetic susceptibility. At the end of a successfully completed hole, a Reflex Maxibor or Icefield Gyro instrument was used to take readings every three metres.

2010 DRILLING

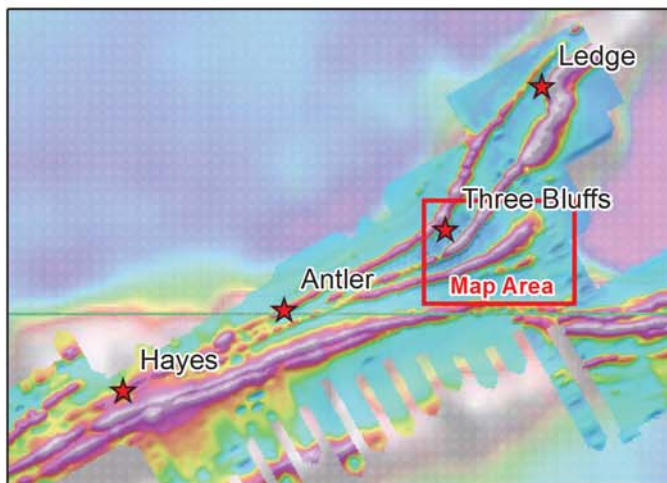
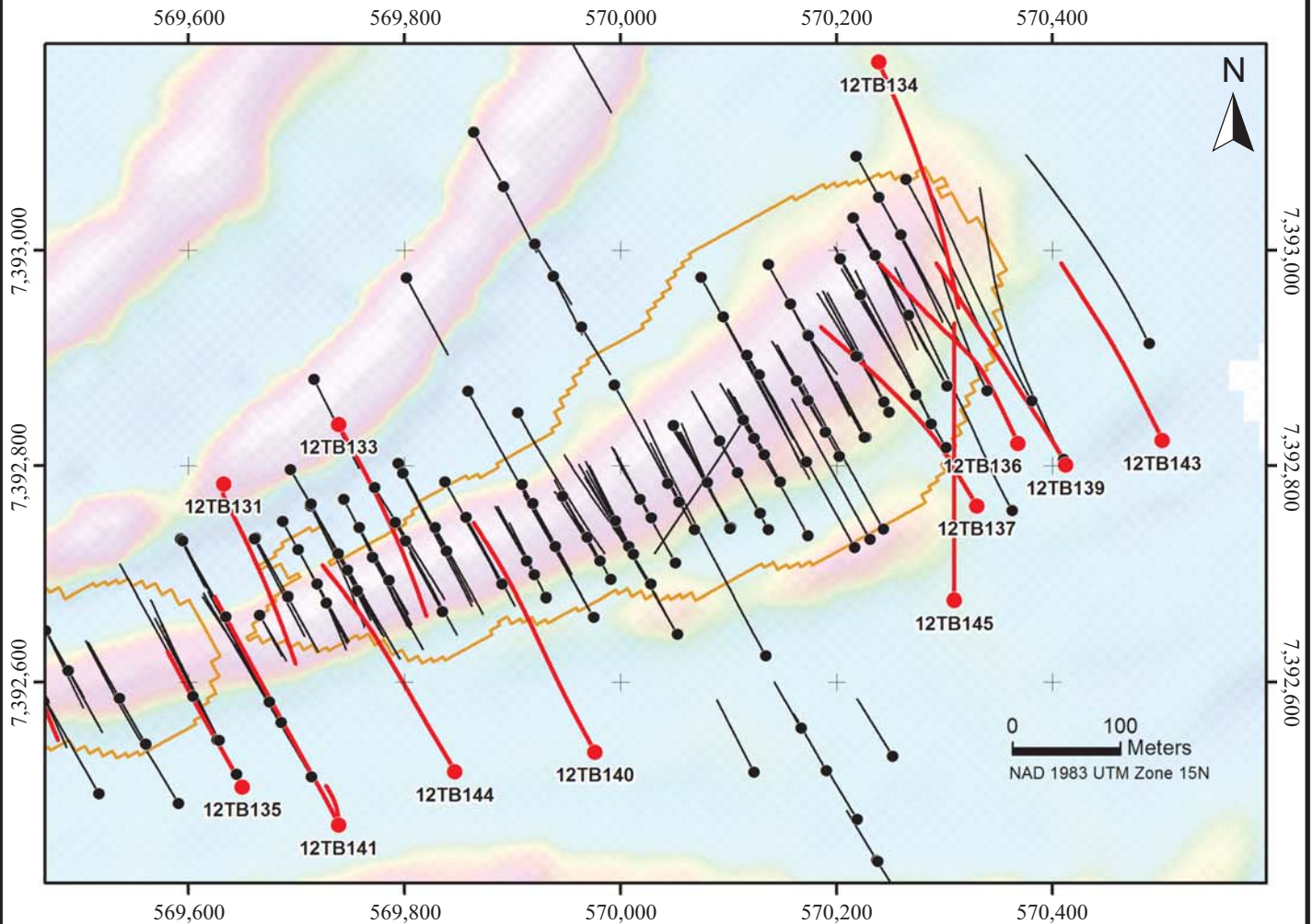
In 2010, a total of 54 NQ (47.6 mm diameter) holes were cored for an aggregated depth of 5,749 m. The shallow, structurally thickened portion of the hinge zone of Three Bluffs was tested by 15 holes that intersected variable widths of structurally disturbed silica, and locally sericite altered, sulphidized iron formation with associated gold mineralization (Figure 6-2).

Another 16 holes were drilled along a 500 m corridor immediately west of the Three Bluffs resource area. This drilling identified gold mineralization associated with either altered, sulphidized iron formation or altered, sulphidized and crenulated greywacke (Figure 6-3).

Seventeen holes were drilled at Antler as a series of two hole set-ups on 60 m spaced sections. Sixteen of the 17 holes intersected variable widths and tenor of gold mineralization associated with altered iron formation, greywacke, and felsic volcanics. A mechanical failure of the drill caused the abandonment of one hole.

Four holes, completed as two two-hole fences 120 m apart, were drilled 1.5 km west of Antler (four kilometres west of Three Bluffs) in the Hayes area where a high-grade surface sample had been found. Two of the four holes intersected mineralized iron formation while the other holes intersected localized late-stage pegmatite dykes that crossed the mineralized trend at a shallow angle.

Significant intersections from the 2010 drill program are presented in Appendix 2, Table 31-1.



Legend:

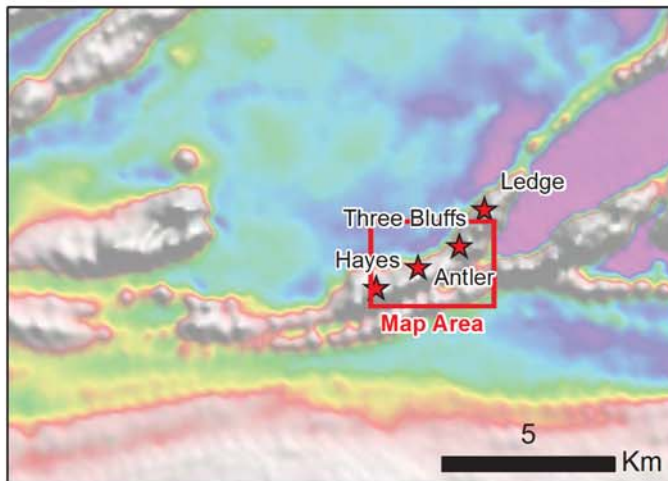
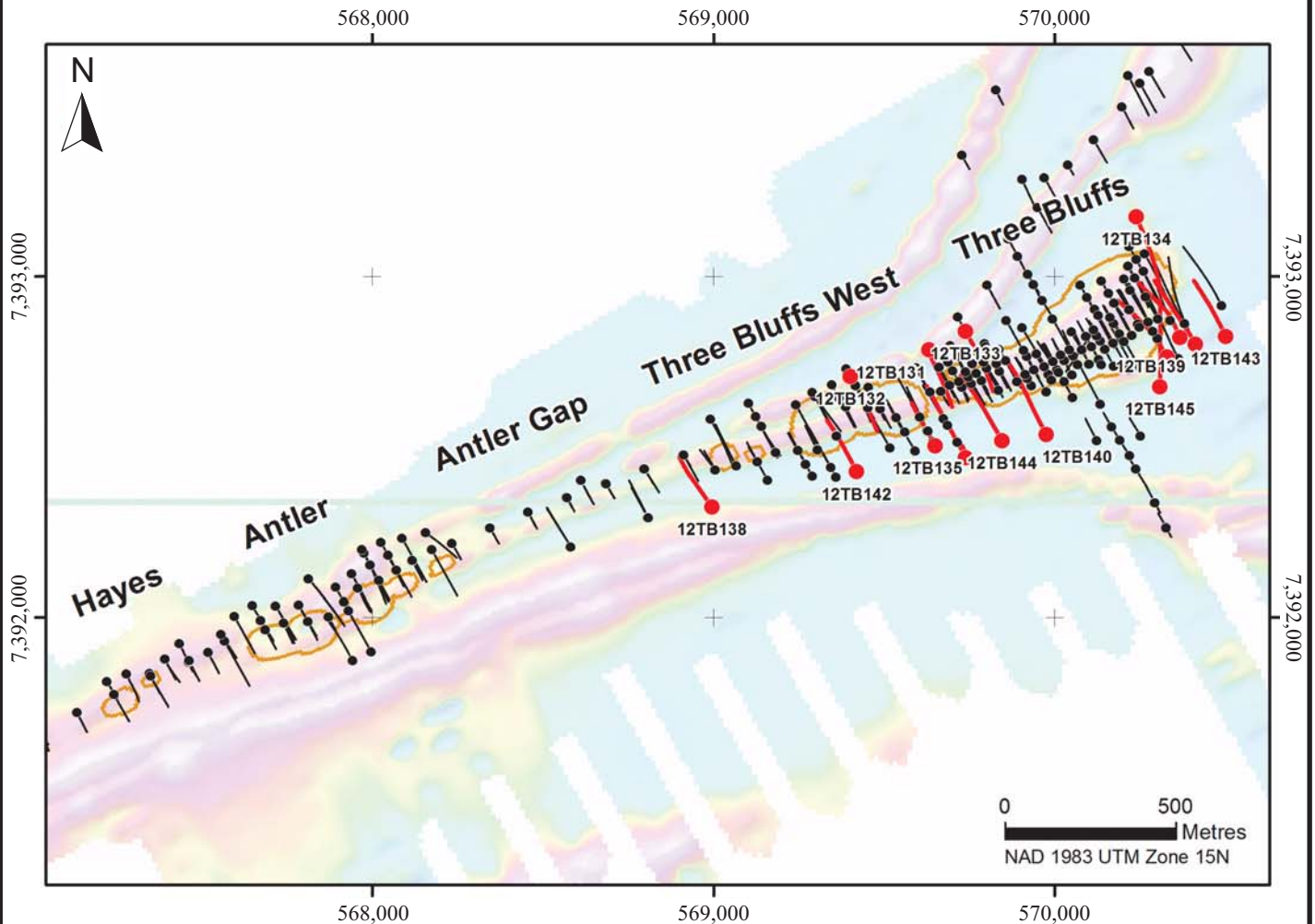
- — 1994 - 2010 Drilling
- — 2012 Drilling
- Three Bluffs Pit Shell

Figure 6-2

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada

**Three Bluffs
Hinge Zone Drilling**



Legend:

- 1994 - 2010 Drilling
- 2012 Drilling
- Three Bluffs Pit Shell

Figure 6-3

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
Walker Lake Trend Drilling

2011 DRILLING

A total of 187 holes were drilled at Three Bluffs for 28,640 m in aggregate depth. The drilling comprised 10,148 m in 95 RC holes totalling 10,148 m and 18,496 m in 92 NQ diameter diamond drill holes.

Drilling concentrated on resource delineation along the main Walker Lake trend from Three Bluffs in the west to Hayes to the east. Drilling was carried out near existing holes that had returned high-grade results, in an effort to expand the resource. Two additional deep holes (greater than 300 m in depth) were drilled to test grade at depth and to target potential high-grade "shoots." An additional two diamond drill holes and 55 RC holes were drilled to the north and south to test stratigraphy and magnetic anomalies. The data from the RC drilling was not used in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

Significant intersections from the 2011 program are tabulated in Appendix 2, Table 31-2.

A four hole drill program was carried out on the West Plains prospect late in the 2011 field season totalling an aggregate depth of 426 m. These holes were drilled to examine stratigraphy and to potentially define the geometry of plunging mineralized shoots. Results were inconclusive. Drill hole locations are shown in Figures 6-4 and 6-5.

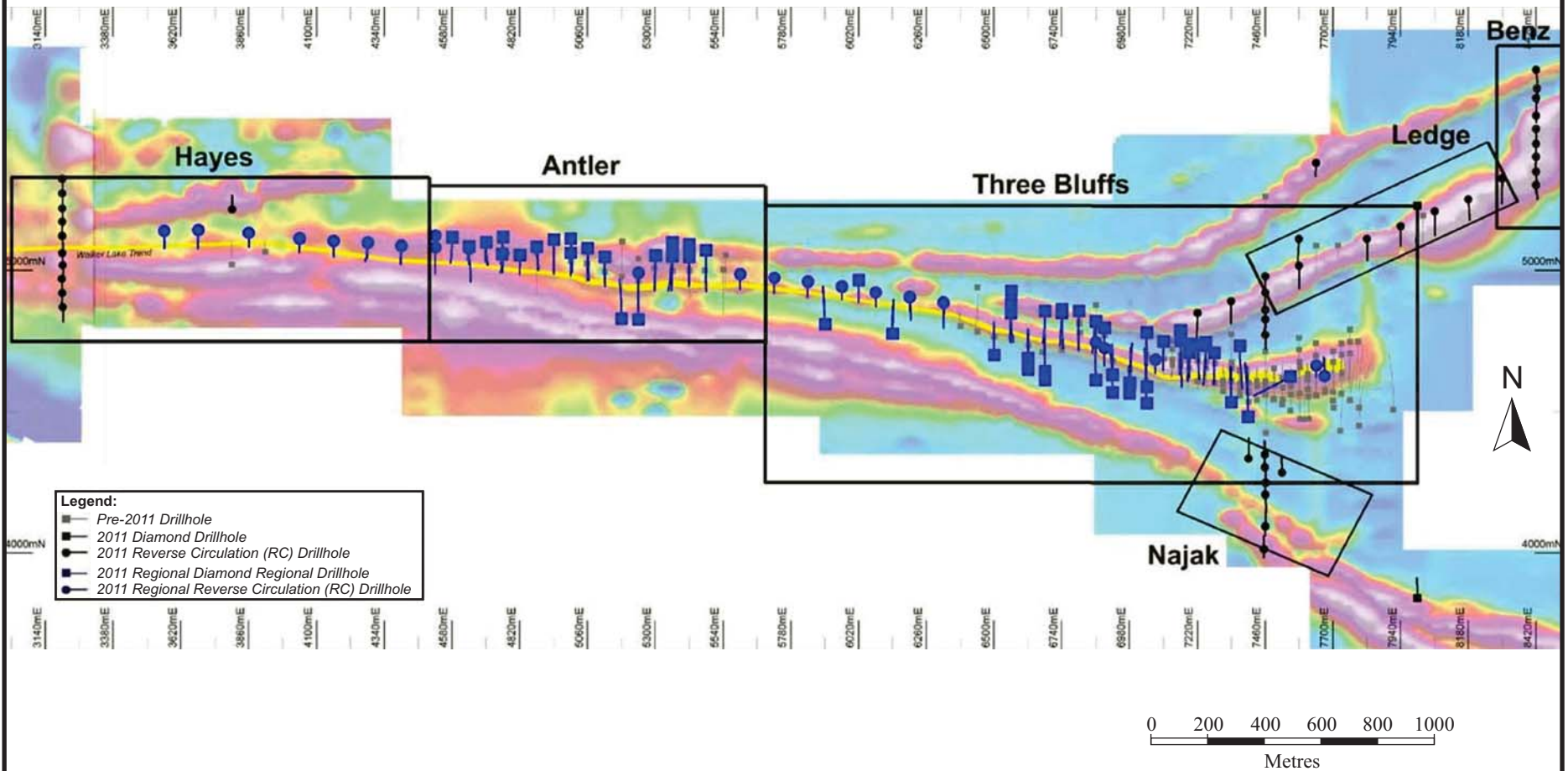


Figure 6-4

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
Drilling to 2011

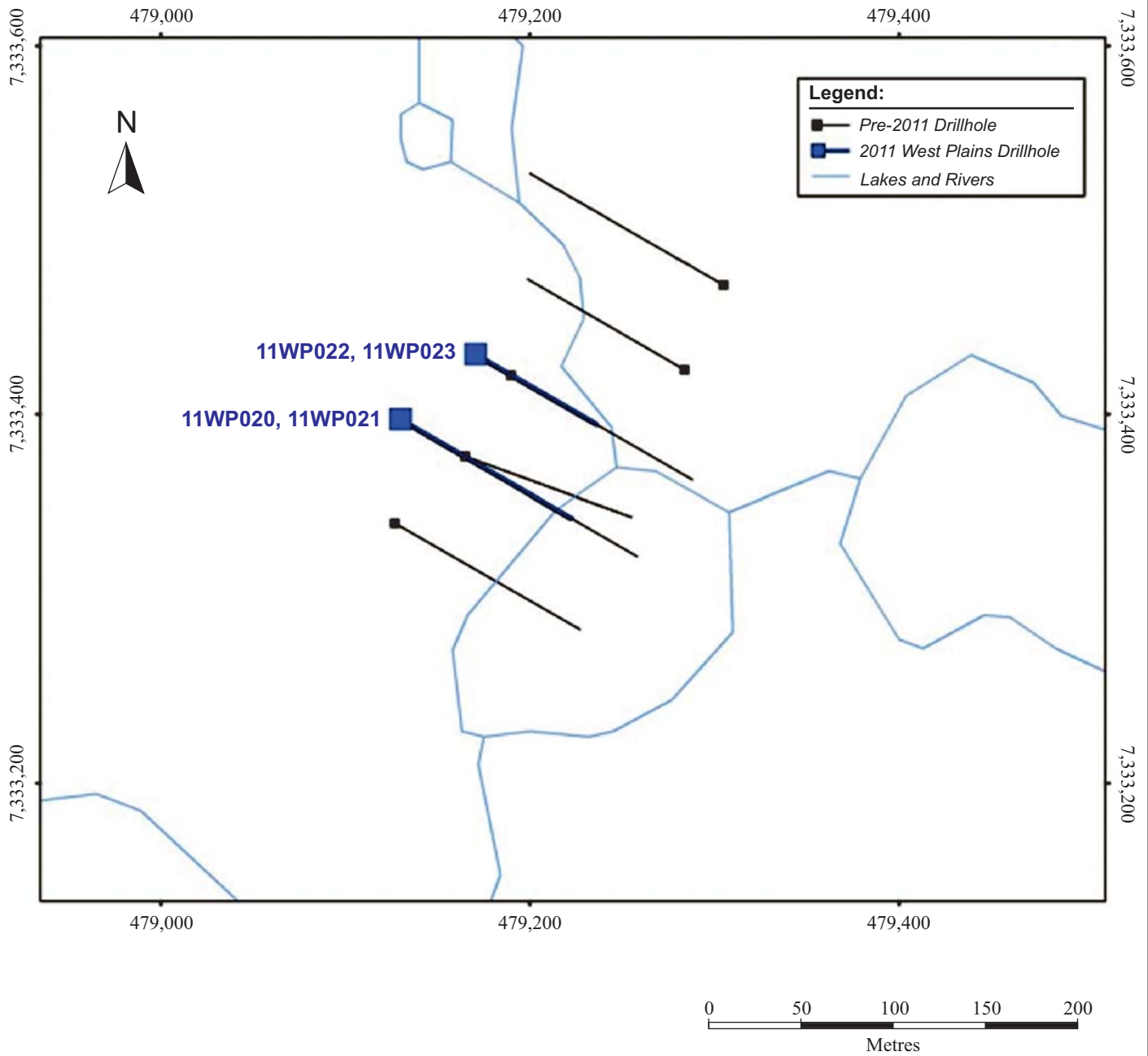


Figure 6-5

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada

West Plains Drill Program

2012 DRILLING

Sixteen NQ-size diamond drill holes totalling 7,005.7 m were completed on the down-dip projection of the principal zones. Significant intercepts from the 2012 drilling are shown in Appendix 2, Table 31-3.

At Three Bluffs, drill hole collars were most commonly oriented at -45°, range from -41° to -73.5°, and average -54°. Drill holes intersected the vertically dipping mineralized bodies at an oblique angle so that true thicknesses averaged approximately 40% less than the downhole intersection lengths.

PREVIOUS RESOURCE ESTIMATES

In 2004, Committee Bay prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the Three Bluffs Project using a block model method constrained by wireframe grade-shell models, with Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) weighting. A bulk density of 3.1 t/m³ was used and the high Au values were capped at 60 g/t Au prior to compositing. At a cut-off grade of 3 g/t Au, the Inferred Mineral Resources at Three Bluffs were estimated to be 1.9 million tonnes grading 8.0 g/t Au, for 488,000 contained ounces of Au. In 2004, RPA audited the resource estimate and was of the opinion that the Mineral Resources had been estimated in a reasonable fashion, using appropriate parameters, plausible geological inference, and methods commonly used in the industry (Rennie and Wallis, 2004).

In 2008, Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA), a predecessor company to RPA, updated the Mineral Resource estimate using a block model method constrained by wireframe grade-shell models, with Inverse Distance Cubed (ID^3) weighting. The grade estimation was constrained using wireframe models, which were constructed by Committee Bay personnel using a 2 g/t Au grade cut-off and a nominal minimum width of 1.5 m. The database contained records for 84 holes, totalling 13,304 m of drilling. Scott Wilson RPA estimated Indicated Resources totalling 2.45 million tonnes grading 5.94 g/t Au for 468,000 contained ounces of gold and Inferred Resources of 1.34 million tonnes grading 5.34 g/t Au for 230,000 contained ounces of gold (Blakley and Rennie, 2008).

In 2009, Scott Wilson RPA completed another update to the resource model using a block model constrained by three-dimensional (3D) wireframes of the principal mineralogical domains. Grade for Au was interpolated into the model using ID^3 . Scott Wilson RPA estimated Indicated Resources totalling 2.70 million tonnes grading 5.85 g/t Au for 508,000 contained

ounces of gold and Inferred Resources of 1.27 million tonnes grading 5.98 g/t Au for 244,000 contained ounces of gold (Scott, Rennie and Lambert, 2010).

In December 2011, RPA prepared an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Three Bluffs Project using a block model method constrained by wireframe grade-shell models, with ID³ weighting. Two sets of wireframes and block models were employed: one which contemplated open pit mining and the other underground mining. A lower set of cut-off criteria were used for the open pit versus the underground to reflect the lower costs that should be incurred by mining from surface. A pit shell was generated from the open pit model and blocks from the open pit model captured within this shell were considered eligible for reporting as open pit resources. The same pit shell was applied to the underground model, except that blocks were included only if they were outside of the shell. As of December 2011, RPA estimated Indicated Resources totalling 4.30 million tonnes grading 4.90 g/t Au for 678,000 contained ounces of gold and Inferred Resources of 4.53 million tonnes grading 5.69 g/t Au for 829,000 contained ounces of gold (Rennie and McDonough, 2012).

In 2013, RPA updated the 2011 estimate to include the results of the 2012 diamond drilling program comprising 7,005.7 m in 16 holes. The estimate was carried out using a block model constrained by wireframe grade-shell models. Estimated gold grades were interpolated into the blocks using ID³ weighting. The estimation methodology, cut-off grades, and commodity price used for this update were the same as those employed in the last resource estimate conducted by RPA for NCG in 2011. RPA estimated Indicated Resources totalling 4.31 million tonnes grading 4.90 g/t Au for 680,000 contained ounces of gold and Inferred Resources of 5.53 million tonnes grading 5.69 g/t Au for 938,000 contained ounces of gold (McDonough, 2013). This block model was reviewed with respect to new data and cost and metal price assumptions. In RPA's opinion, the model remains representative of the mineralization and therefore suitable to report Mineral Resources. As discussed in Section 14, Mineral Resource Estimate of this report, cut-off grades were adjusted based on updated metal price, exchange rate, and operating cost assumptions and the Mineral Resource was assigned a new effective date of May 31, 2017.

PAST PRODUCTION

There has been no previous production from the Property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following description is taken from Turner (2010).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

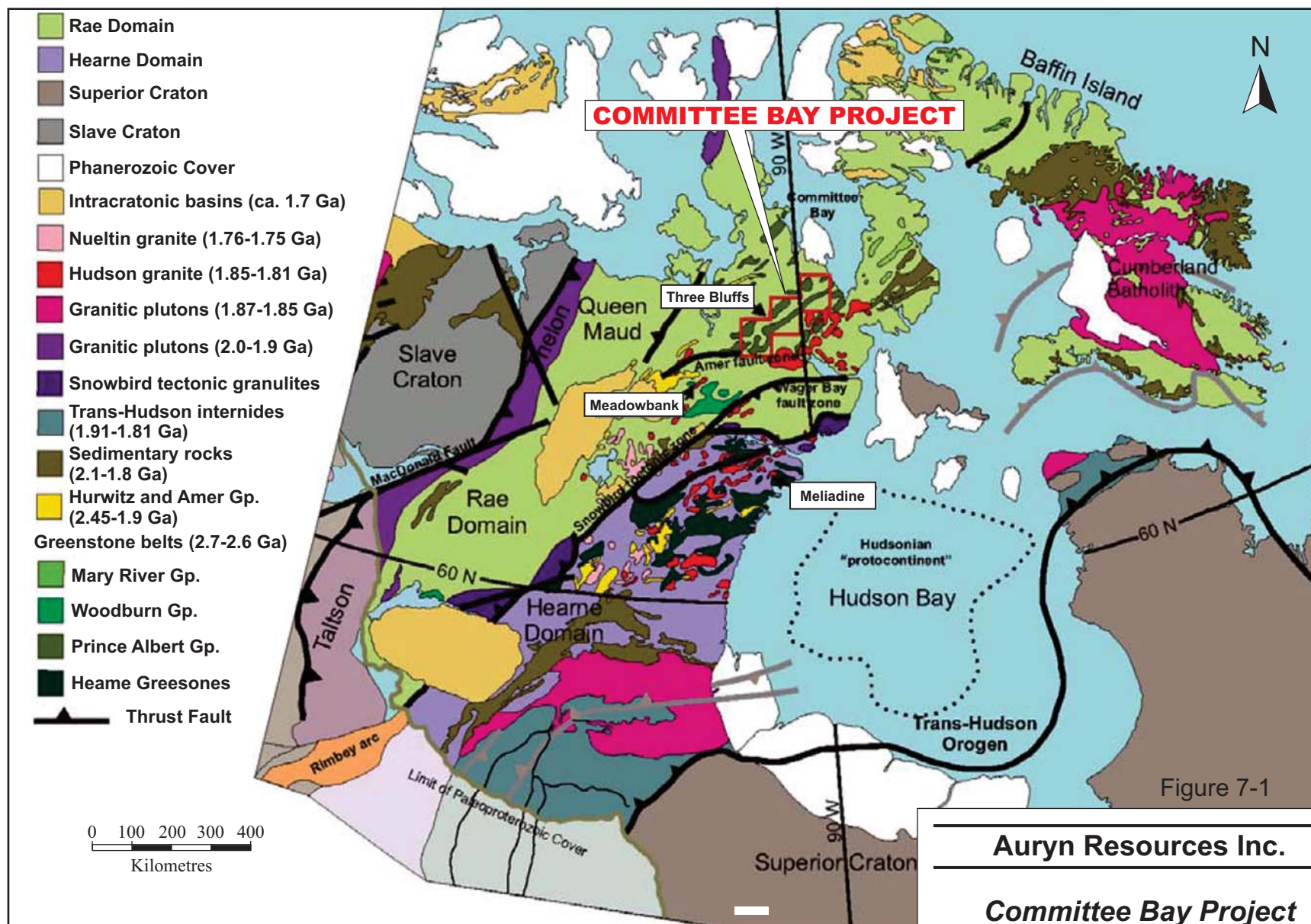
The Canadian Shield consists of a number of Archean cratons that are welded together by Paleoproterozoic orogenic belts. The Western Churchill Province, where the Property is located, is formed by two Archean crustal blocks, namely the Hearne and Rae domains, separated by the Archean to Paleoproterozoic Snowbird tectonic zone (Figure 7-1). The Snowbird tectonic zone has been identified by means of geophysical data and is expressed on the ground as discrete mylonite zones and wide corridors of heterogeneous low-grade cataclasites (Hanmer et al., 1992; Aspler et al., 1999).

The Hearne domain, to the southeast, includes the largely juvenile northwest Hearne subdomain and the juvenile central Hearne subdomain further to the southeast (Sandeman et al., 2001a). The Rae domain to the northwest, which hosts the Committee Bay belt, comprises much older Archean supracrustal rocks that have widespread continental affinities as reflected in local evidence for deposition on older basement (3.05 Ga, Hartlaub et al., 2001; 2.87 Ga, Zaleski et al., 2001), quartzite samples containing older Meso- to Paleoproterozoic detrital zircons (Ashton, 1988, Davis and Zaleski, 1998, Hartlaub et al., 2001), and lastly widespread occurrences of compositionally mature quartzite.

The Churchill Province is separated from the Slave craton to the west by the Thelon Tectonic zone, a magmatic belt comprised of granulite facies ortho- and para-gneisses, and younger granitoid plutons (Hanmer et al., 1992; Henderson et al., 1990; Van Breemen et al., 1987a, b; Thompson and Henderson, 1983). To the east of the Churchill Province lies a complex amalgamation of Archean cratonic blocks that are surrounded by orogens ranging in age from ca. 1.94 Ga to ca. 1.74 Ga (Van Kranendonk et al., 1993). The suture between the Western Churchill Province and the Superior Province to the south is marked by the Trans-Hudson orogenic belt which extends from the central United States, through central Canada and as far north as Labrador (Orrell et al., 1999). The Rae domain comprises voluminous plutonic bodies that intruded a number of Archean supracrustal sequences of mutually similar lithological

character. One of these supracrustal sequences is the granite-greenstone terrane of the Archean Prince Albert group (PAg; Heywood, 1961). Correlative rocks to the PAg, spanning over 2,000 km, have been identified as the Murmac Bay group in Saskatchewan (Hartlaub et al., 2001), the Woodburn Lake group northeast of Baker Lake (host to the Meadowbank deposit; Zaleski et al., 2001), and the Mary River group on Baffin Island (Bethune and Scammell, 1997).

Volcanic rocks within the eastern Rae domain include komatiite, basalt, andesite, and rhyolite, with the latter yielding U/Pb ages in the Woodburn Lake and Committee Bay area between 2.73 and 2.69 Ga (Zaleski et al., 2001; Skulski et al., 2003). Plutonic rocks in the eastern Rae domain were emplaced between 2.64 and 2.58 Ga and are dominated by calc-alkaline granitoid plutons (Le Cheminant and Roddick, 1991; Zaleski et al., 2001; Skulski et al., 2003).



Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
Regional Geology

NOTE: from Davies, 2009, modified after Hoffman, 1988, Armitage et al., 1996; Jackson and Berman, 2000 Aspler et al., 2002, Carson et al., 2004 and Berman et al., 2005.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The following is taken from Turner and Schoeman (2013).

The Committee Bay area is underlain by Archean and Proterozoic rocks extensively covered by Quaternary glacial drift in the northern part of the Churchill Structural Province (Heywood and Schau, 1978). The focus of gold exploration in the area has been the granite-greenstone terrane of the PAg (Heywood, 1961) (Figure 7-2).

The Committee Bay area comprises three distinct Archean-aged subdomains including the Prince Albert Group (PAg) and Northern Migmatite subdomains and the Walker Lake intrusive complex (Skulski et al., 2003). The PAg subdomain contains abundant supracrustal rocks of the lower and middle PAg. The lower PAg comprises basalts, komatiites, and 2,732 Ma rhyolite while the middle PAg consists of a sequence of iron formation, psammite, semipelite, and <2,722 Ma quartzite. The middle PAg is overlain by a 2,711 Ma dacite while both the lower and middle PAg were cut by 2,718 Ma synvolcanic intrusions and post-volcanic intrusions aged 2,610 to 2,585 Ma (Skulski et al., 2003).

The Arrowsmith River shear zone separates the PAg and Northern Migmatite subdomains. The Northern Migmatite subdomain is composed of metasedimentary rocks with lesser mafic and ultramafic rocks from the upper PAg, bracketed to <2,691 Ma. These high-grade metamorphic rocks are cut by variably composed 2,580 Ma plutonic rocks. Rocks of the Walker Lake intrusive complex are in faulted contact with the PAg subdomain proximal to the Walker Lake shear zone but are in intrusive contact with the PAg subdomain elsewhere. The Walker Lake intrusive complex comprises 2,610 Ma granodiorite to monzogranite that is cut by late- to post-tectonic 1,821 Ma monzogranite (Skulski et al., 2003).

The CBGB is composed of rocks from the PAg which are bounded in the northwest by the wide, northeasterly-striking, Slave-Chantrey Mylonite Belt and in the south by the narrow, easterly-striking Amer-Wager Bay Shear Zone. Ductile shearing along the Amer and Wager Bay shear zones has been assigned a maximum age of 1.79 Ga and 1.81 Ga, respectively (Henderson and Broome, 1990). The Wager Bay shear zone is believed to be a strike-slip fault related to collision of two Archean plates (Parrish, 1989). The sinistral reactivation of the easterly striking structures are believed to post-date emplacement of the MacKenzie dyke swarm at 1,270 Ma (Le Cheminant and Heaman, 1989) and predate the emplacement of the

Franklin dyke swarm at 720 Ma (Heaman et al., 1992). These mafic dyke swarms appear to follow a set of pre-existing northwesterly-striking structures in the Committee Bay region.

Three main phases of regional ice movement were identified by the GSC, where Phase I being the oldest, is characterized by a northward movement and is tentatively associated with the last glacial maximum (Little, 2001, McMartin et al. 2003). Phase I was followed by a northeastward flow (Phase II - EAST) that dominated the eastern part of the Committee Bay belt (mainly NTS sheets 56O/2-8 and NTS sheets 56P/5-7, 9-16). In the western part of the Committee Bay study area (NTS 56K and parts of 56J), Phase I was followed by a northwesterly phase (Phase II - WEST) (Little, 2001, McMartin et al., 2003). Phase II may have occurred during early deglaciation of the region, when Keewatin Sector ice, while progressively retreating southward, was re-orientated into a general east-west configuration and the flow shifted to a north-northwesterly direction (Phase III) (Little, 2001, McMartin et al., 2003).

STRUCTURE

Two major fault systems in the central portion of CBGB cut PAg rocks. These are: (a) the northeasterly striking Kellett fault; and (b) the northwesterly striking Hayes River fault. Several other north, northwest, and easterly striking faults occur within the Laughland Lake–Ellice Hills area (Heywood and Schau, 1978). Geological and geophysical evidence indicates that easterly striking dextral shearing and northeasterly striking sinistral shearing components cut or deform rocks of the CBGB. These shear zones may have acted as conduits for gold-bearing fluids, as most of the gold occurrences discovered to date appear to be spatially related to the major shear systems and their kinematically related sub-structures. The northeasterly shears, which are generally parallel to the strike of the rock units, may be part of a conjugate shear set that is related to the easterly striking Walker Lake and Amer shear zones, indicating that the principal component of regional pure shear is oriented north-northwesterly in the CBGB (Turner, 2010).

Three phases of ductile deformation are recognized in the rocks of the Committee Bay greenstones. The S_1 foliation is typically recognized in komatiitic and plutonic rocks, in particular, as a northwest striking fabric parallel to bedding in the komatiites. Axial planar folds from the first deformation phase are locally recognized. The dominant fabric throughout the Committee Bay region is the northeasterly striking S_2 foliation which is axial planar to regional F_2 folds. This regional foliation is interpreted to represent a composite S_2 +/- S_1 fabric. D_3

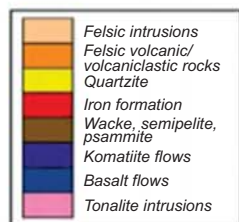
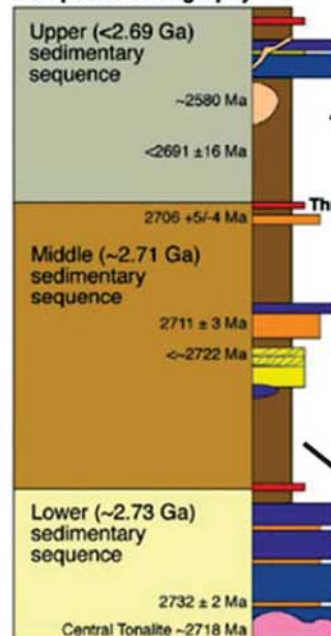
structures include northeast trending F₃ folds and S₃ fabrics that overprint D₂ fabrics (Skulski et al., 2003).

In the West Laughland Lake area of the CBGB, the regional strikes of the rock units are variable, but most commonly northerly striking. A significant change in the regional strike of the rock units occurs in the Wolf Lake area. At the Four Hills gold occurrence, complexly refolded iron formations are broadly warped, changing from a northerly regional strike in the western part to a northeasterly regional strike in the eastern part. Bedding, which generally is vertically dipping in the majority of the CBGB, dips shallowly to moderately in the Four Hills area. The rock units generally continue striking in a northeasterly direction from east of the Four Hills gold occurrence all the way to Committee Bay. The change in overall dip and strike of the rock units that occur in the Four Hills area may be the result of deflection of the CBGB during ductile deformation, either through regional folding or rheological refraction through a tectonothermal front such as the Hudsonian Orogeny (Turner, 2010).

In the Hayes River area, the easterly striking Walker Lake shear zone forms the dominant structure. The influence of this shear zone is evident in a number of small shear splays off the main zone. There is a shear splay that is spatially related to the Three Bluffs gold occurrence, which can be traced along strike from Three Bluffs to at least the Antler gold occurrence (Turner, 2010). Bedding in the Hayes River area generally dips sub-vertically and there is evidence of flexural shear and silicification along lithological contacts between iron formation and talc-actinolite schist (meta-komatiite).

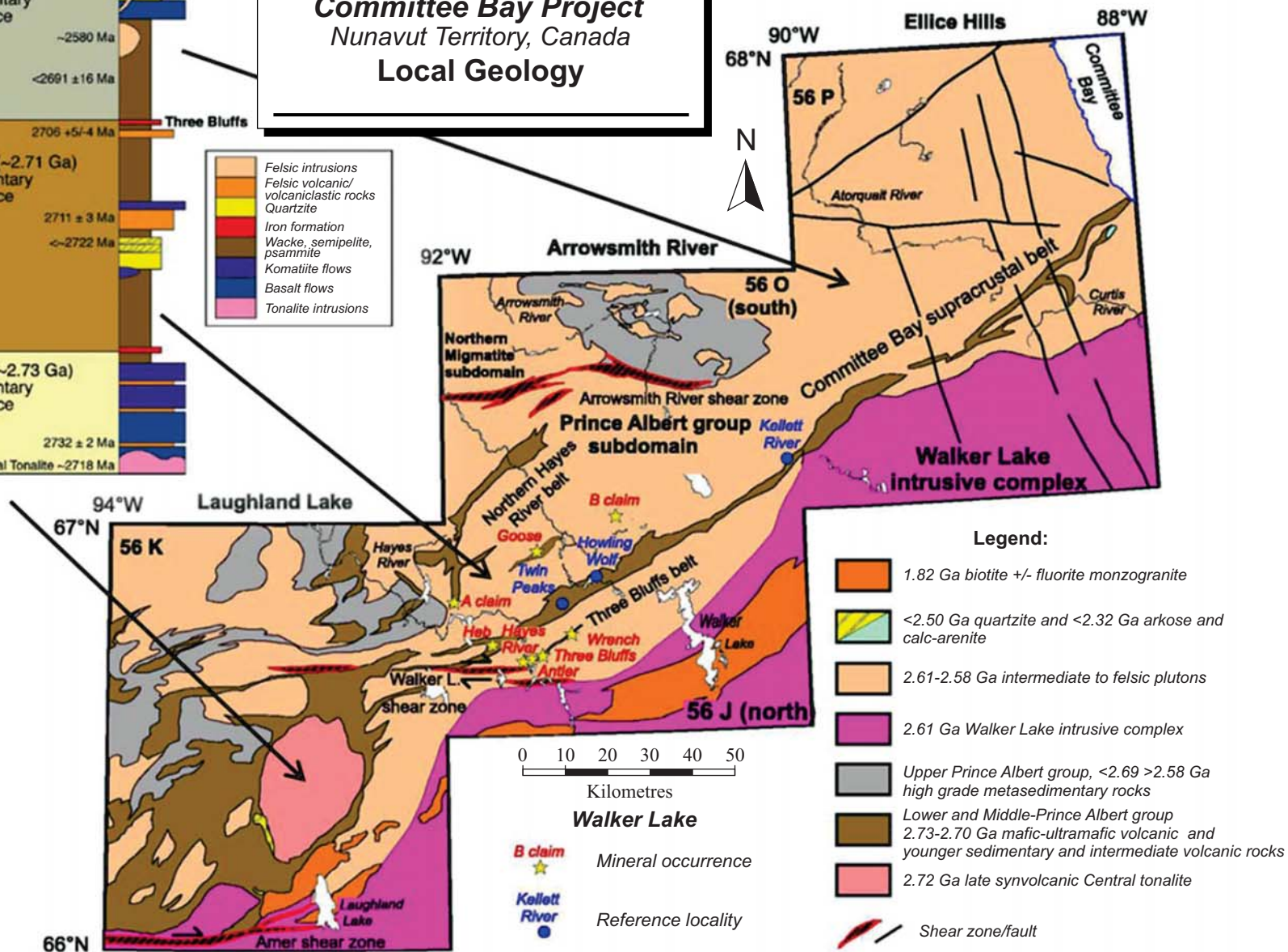
Figure 7-2

**Prince Albert Group
Composite Stratigraphy**



Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
Local Geology



PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The following is taken from Turner and Schoeman (2013).

THREE BLUFFS AREA

Figure 7-3 depicts the interpretive geology along the Walker Lake trend, indicating the three key areas of the Hayes Grid, namely Hayes in the west, Antler in the central portion, and Three Bluffs to the east.

The following is largely derived from Davies (2010).

The Three Bluffs area of the Hayes Grid is extensively covered by post-glacial felsenmeer. Bedrock exposure in the immediate deposit area is limited to three low, rounded, oxidized outcrops, called West, Central, and East, which make up the Three Bluffs gold occurrence, and are on-strike iron formation outcrops interbedded with metapelitic rocks of the PAg that plunge shallowly to the northeast.

The Three Bluffs area is dominated by northeast to east-northeast trending, steeply dipping to sub-vertical bedding and penetrative foliation, and by locally preserved upright folds. Bedding in the Three Bluffs Grid area generally dips sub-vertically, and there is evidence of silicification and flexural shear along lithological contacts between iron formation and talc-actinolite schist. The S₁ foliation is rarely observed in the hinges of F₂ folds, and is represented by a variably dipping schistosity. The dominant fabric is the northeast striking S₂ foliation, typical throughout the Committee Bay region. Late stage, northeast trending, tight crenulation folds can also be seen deforming existing F₂ folds, however, it is questionable whether these represent F₃ folds or late-F₂ crenulations.

The Three Bluffs gold deposit is characterized by a thick interval of iron formation that appears to form the nose of an upright isoclinal antiform. The Bluffs represent the thickened outcrop sections of a fold repeated sequence of iron formation that ranges from 25 m to 30 m wide at West Bluff and up to 55 m at Central Bluff. The Three Bluffs iron formation is 55 m thick for at least 700 m of strike length and maintains a thickness of more than ten metres for a minimum strike length of 1.8 km (Freeman and Wyllie, 2002). The main iron formation unit is flanked to both the northwest and southeast by interbedded metasedimentary rocks and minor iron formation horizons. A concordant “dacite” unit occurs on the northwest limb of the interpreted

antiform, with thickness diminishing by half on the southeast limb, giving the appearance of a homoclinal assemblage. The fold hinge in the iron formation has been removed by erosion in the western portion of the drill area, and has been truncated at shallow levels by a gently dipping diorite intrusion to the east. The entire iron formation-dacite-metasediment package is bounded by thick metasedimentary successions that lack both iron formation and dacite.

Strong magnetic anomalies clearly define the extent of the Three Bluffs iron formations, which can be traced along strike to the northeast for more than 10 km (Figure 7-4). Northeast of Three Bluffs is an area of low magnetic relief which represents the diorite intrusion. South of this intrusion are several east to northeast trending magnetic features that are mainly associated with mafic and ultramafic volcanic units.

Due to the degree of hydrothermal alteration and metamorphic recrystallization in the vicinity of the deposit, determining and naming meaningful lithological units is difficult. At least seven main rock types are commonly observed in both outcrop and/or drill core: clastic metasedimentary rocks (cordierite and muscovite-bearing greywacke), iron formation, komatiite, dacite, felsic volcanic, diorite, and quartz veins. These are described in detail below.

ROCK TYPES OF THE THREE BLUFFS AREA

Clastic metasedimentary rocks consist of fine grained greywackes which are distinguished based on their cordierite, muscovite, or aluminous content. Cordierite bearing greywacke is characterized by knotted biotite schist with distinct coarse grained blue cordierite commonly rimmed by brown biotite and could also contain garnet. Muscovite bearing greywacke has a distinctive aluminous character with muscovite, kyanite, and possibly andalusite, lacking cordierite and garnet. Millimetre-scale compositional banding is common.

Foliation varies from unfoliated to strongly schistose, generally showing a gradual increase towards iron formation contacts. Also, strongly deformed greywackes contain abundant cross cutting, centimetre- to decimetre-scale diorite dikes, which appear to have been deformed along with the metasedimentary rocks. In the Three Bluffs area, the metasedimentary rocks are attenuated into a strong bedding-parallel foliation, and primary features have been destroyed by recrystallization and deformation. The contact between metasedimentary rocks and the iron formation is gradational and is associated with an increasing amount of fine grained clastic sedimentary grains towards both the footwall and hanging wall of the iron formation. The iron formations at Three Bluffs are variably magnetic, and consist of alternating

bands of millimetre- to centimetre-scale magnetite and quartz, with intervals rich in actinolite (fine grained and coarse grained, euhedral and randomly orientated crystals), garnet, biotite, hornblende, grunerite, and sulphides. Iron formation bands with fine grained actinolite typically co-exist with disseminated magnetite, whereas coarse grained actinolite forms near monomineralic iron formation bands sometimes rimmed by fine grained magnetite (Turner and L'Heureux, 2005). Coarse grained, red garnet can also occur within coarse actinolite-rich bands.

The iron formation has been divided into three sub-facies based on abundances of the minerals present. Oxide-facies iron formation has a high magnetite content and low abundance of sulphide minerals. This sub-facies is characterized by thick bands of coarse grained, euhedral, randomly orientated crystals of hornblende and magnetite, with minor quartz veining. Euhedral arsenopyrite commonly occurs intergrown with large crystals of randomly oriented hornblende, overprinting deformational structures.

Areas where quartz veining is abundant but sulphide content is low are interpreted as silica-veined iron formation. In these areas, garnet, and cordierite porphyroblasts up to two centimetres in diameter commonly occur within coarse grained hornblende-rich bands, which are typically one to ten centimetres thick. Magnetite content is relatively high, but has a more disseminated texture than in the oxide-facies iron formation.

Sulphide-facies iron formation consists of bands of intergrown pyrrhotite and pyrite, and is typically associated with areas of high quartz veining as well as a low abundance of magnetite, amphibole, and garnet. Sulphides are deformed parallel to a strong S₂ foliation, and also occur within the necks of boudinaged quartz veins and within porphyroblast pressure shadows. In areas of intense silica flooding, primary banding is disrupted and sulphides are disseminated throughout the rock. The highest grades of gold mineralization occur in this sulphide-facies iron formation.

The most abundant metavolcanic rock type in the PAg is komatiite, which is exposed in several locations within the Three Bluffs area, however, it is rarely observed in drill core from the deposit itself. These komatiitic flows generally display retrograde mineral assemblages of serpentine-chlorite-tremolite/actinolite-magnetite (MacHattie, 2002). Primary volcanic textures are not preserved.

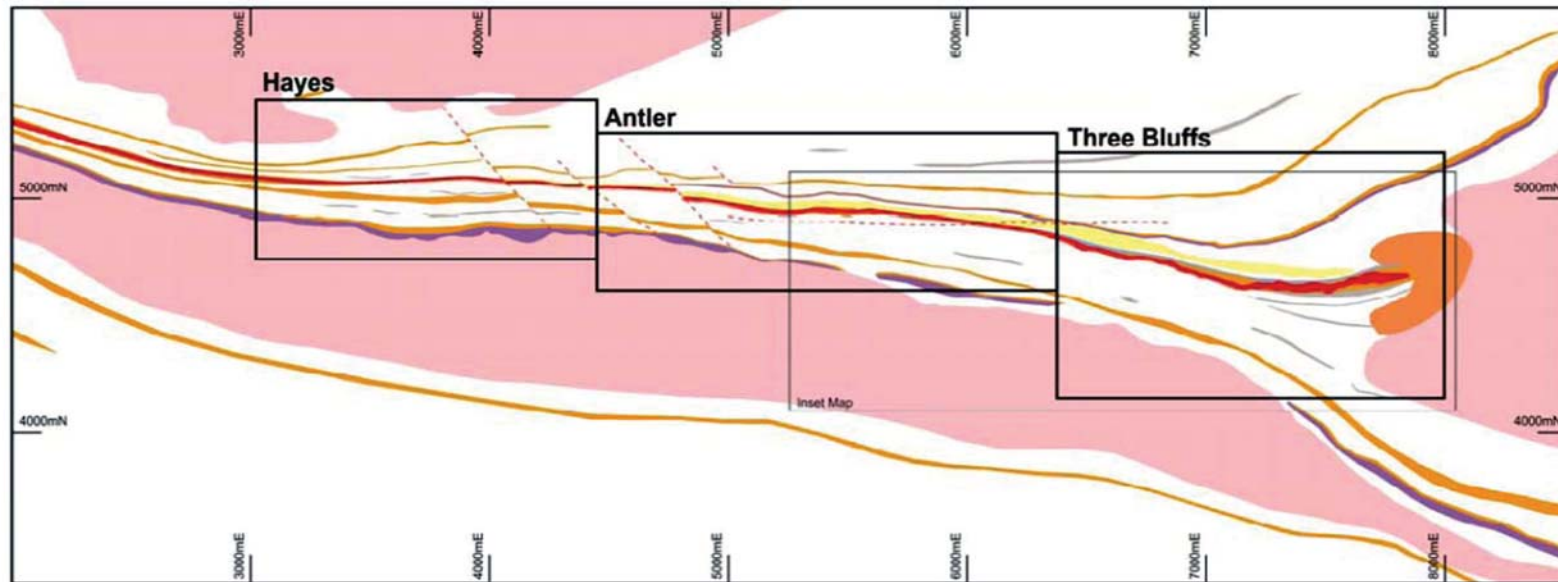
Iron formation is flanked to the northwest by an altered, highly siliceous, buff coloured unit termed “dacite.” The dacite forms part of a mixed assemblage of banded iron formation and greywacke which is interbedded on metre to tens of metre scale. The banded iron formation is poorly bedded to massive and consists of magnetite, amphibole, and chert with grunerite rare to absent. On the northwest limb of the interpreted antiform, the dacite is present throughout the drill area, and is immediately adjacent to the auriferous iron formation, forming a highly correlatable unit. The stratigraphic thickness of the dacite on the southeast limb is half of that on the northwest limb. The dacite consists of quartz, plagioclase, sericite, and biotite, and is strongly to weakly mineralized with sulphides and gold. The fine-grained interlocking texture and high plagioclase content suggest an igneous origin for this rock type. Likewise, the lack of cross-cutting relationships, and the conformable nature of the unit with the interbedded iron formation, support a volcanic, likely tuffaceous origin.

A felsic volcanic unit, between 10 m and 20 m thick, unconformably overlies the iron formation-dacite-greywacke package on the northwest limb and is not present on the southeast limb. This has previously been described as a rhyolite, dominantly white to buff coloured with localized greywacke interbeds. The felsic volcanic unit consists of abundant medium grained feldspar phenocrysts and square quartz phenocrysts within highly siliceous banding or flow banding. The felsic volcanic unit increases in stratigraphic thickness southwestward and eventually directly overlies the iron formation-dacite-greywacke package of the northwest limb towards Antler and Hayes on the Hayes Grid. Where drilling is done from southeast to northwest to cut the antiform, there is poor control on the felsic volcanic unit since the drilling is not always carried through to intersect the felsic volcanic unit.

The supracrustal rocks at Three Bluffs are truncated to the northeast by a medium grained diorite intrusion, consisting of undeformed quartz, plagioclase, biotite, hornblende, muscovite, and trace amounts of pyrite. A weak southwest trending fabric is recognized at the margins of this intrusion, but its interior is generally undeformed and massive. In outcrop, the contact between the iron formation and the diorite is irregular and appears to be folded with the iron formation. This relationship can also be seen in drill core, where several diorite dikes (assumed to be cogenetic with the main intrusion) have been folded parallel to the iron formation and other lithologies. The iron formation continues beneath the diorite body, which has a lower contact that appears to have a shallow dip to the northeast. The implication of these observations is that the diorite intruded the supracrustal sequence prior to D₂ deformation.

At least two types of quartz veins occur in all rock types including the iron formation. The first phase is elongated, parallel to D₂ fabrics, boudinaged, and either blue-grey in colour or massive and whitish. These veins are thought to be syn-D₂, and are genetically related to mineralization since they contain a similar sulphide assemblage as in the mineralized iron formation. Where abundant quartz veining occurs, the wallrocks appear silica flooded and display muscovite alteration. High gold grades are associated with these quartz veins.

The second phase of quartz veins cross-cuts D₂ foliation and, therefore, post-dates mineralization. These veins are much thinner (0.5 mm) than the first phase, but still display moderate strain textures. They are less widespread and do not appear to be associated with gold or sulphide mineralization.



Legend:

- Mineralization
- Iron Formation
- Iron Formation / Greywacke
- Greywacke
- Dacite
- Felsic Volcanic
- Ultramafic
- Diorite
- Tonalite
- Fault (interpreted)

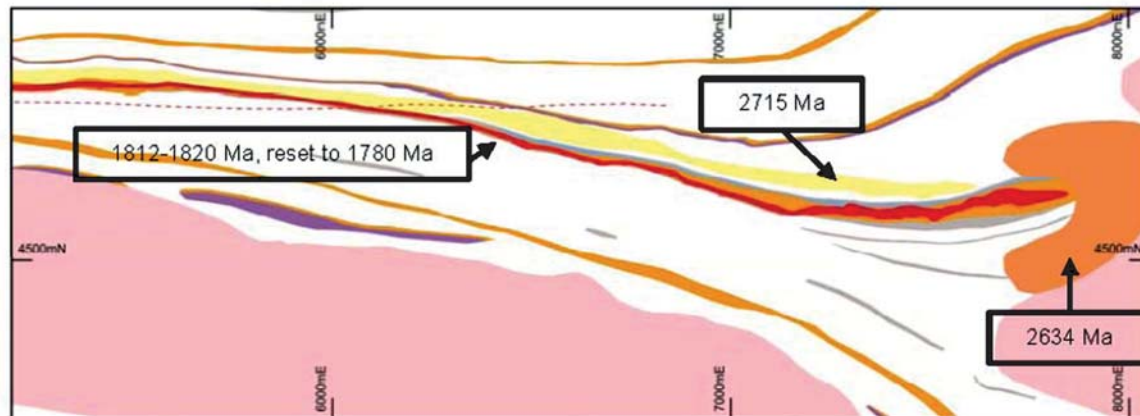
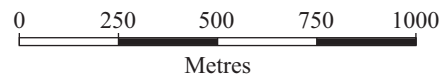
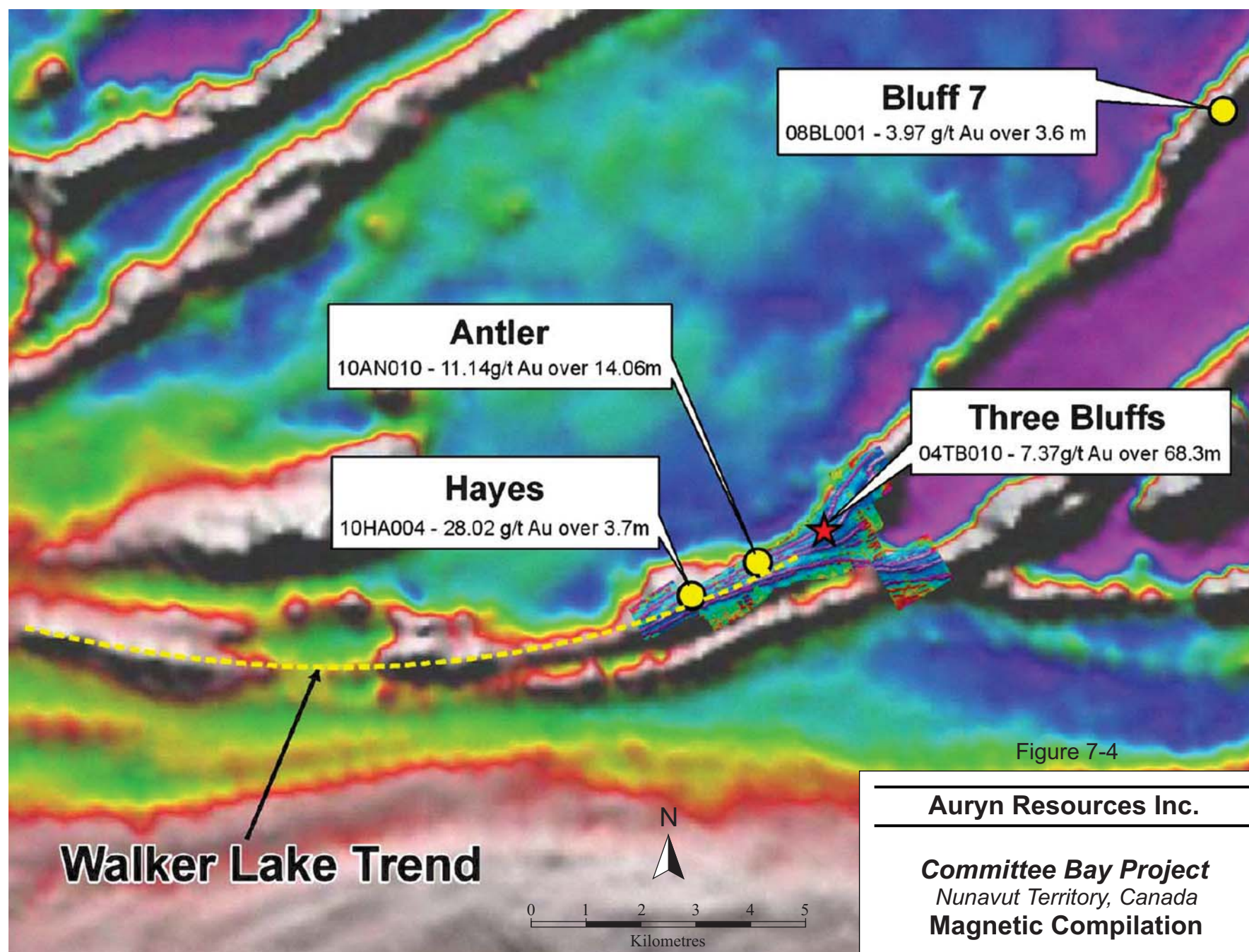


Figure 7-3



Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
Property Geology



MINERALIZATION

The following is derived from Blakley and Rennie (2008) and Turner (2010). Figure 7-5 illustrates the locations of the various mineral occurrences on the Property.

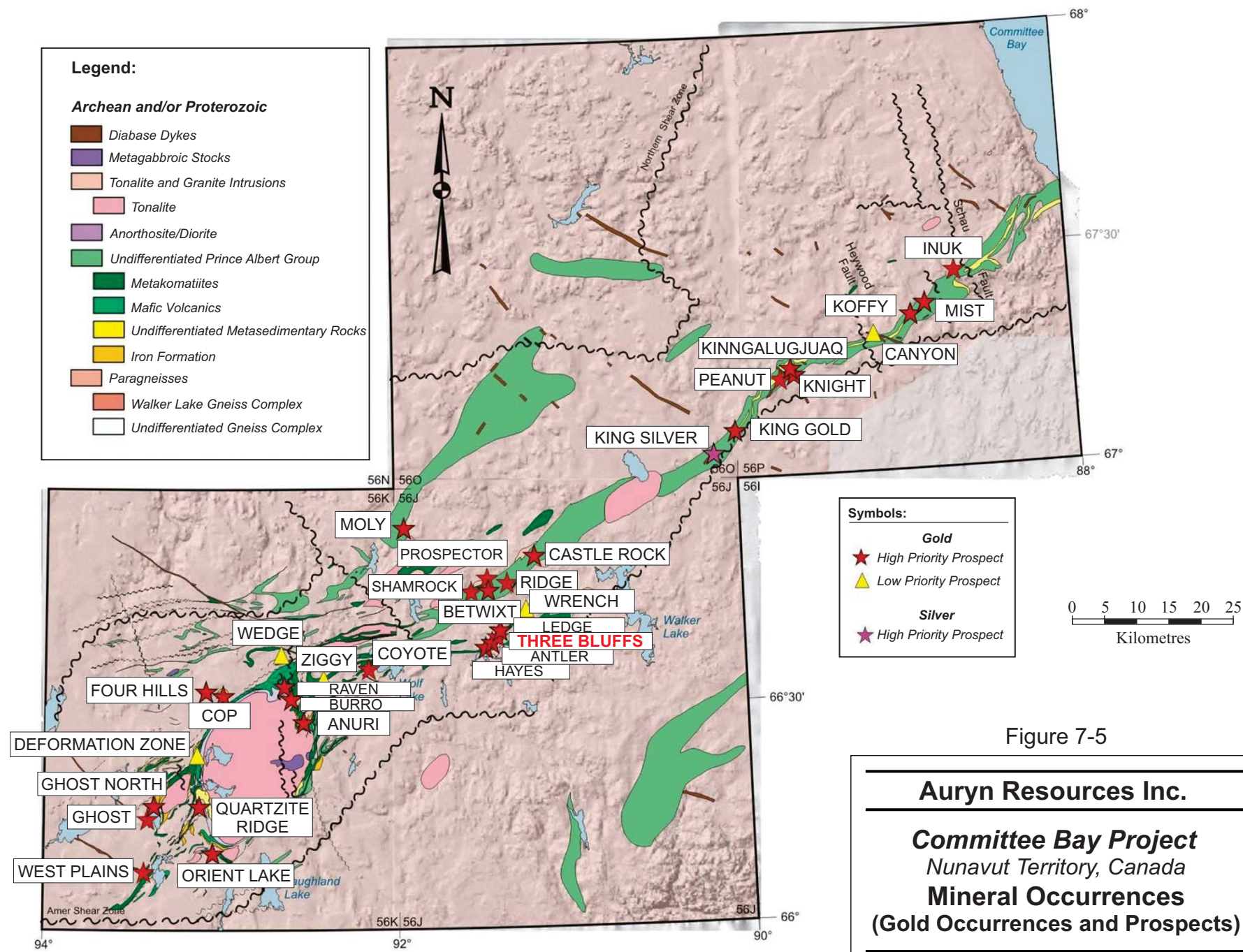
The majority of the gold mineralization throughout the CBGB is hosted in silicate, oxide, and/or sulphide facies iron formation. Gold mineralization has also been identified in shear hosted quartz veins in sediments and volcanics throughout the belt (Blakely and Rennie, 2008).

Pyrite and pyrrhotite are the most common sulphides and occur as fine grained disseminations or irregular patches along quartz vein margins in iron formations and chlorite-epidote-amphibole alteration zones in mafic to ultramafic rocks, and as semi-massive bands parallel to bedding in both oxide and silicate facies iron formations.

Arsenopyrite occurs locally as disseminations, individual euhedral acicular crystals, semi-massive bands, and clots. At Three Bluffs, arsenopyrite occurs in sedimentary units adjacent to mineralized/altered iron formation. At the Raven occurrence, arsenopyrite has a strong association with gold mineralization where it occurs as fine to medium grained euhedral disseminations with tourmaline and quartz.

Chalcopyrite occurs mainly as disseminations associated with pyrite at Anuri and Three Bluffs but has been observed at other locations within the CBGB. Galena was observed south of Kinngalugjuaq Mountain in two localities, one of which was associated with silver mineralization. Sphalerite has been identified in several locations, most notably at the Burro occurrence where coarse black iron-rich sphalerite comprises up to 5% of an auriferous quartz vein. The presence of elevated base metals at Anuri also suggests the potential for a volcanogenic massive sulphide-type deposit (Turner, 2010).

Turner notes that while, generally, elevated gold has been found with arsenopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite bearing iron formation, metasedimentary, and metavolcanic rocks, no consistent positive correlation has been found between the highest-grade gold grades and the volume percent of these minerals. The most important characteristic common to the majority of the high-grade gold occurrences, according to Turner (2010), is silicification.



October 2017

Source: APEX Geoscience Ltd., 2005.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The primary deposit type of interest in the CBGB is gold within silicate, oxide, and sulphide iron formation. The following is taken from Robert et al. (2007).

Iron formation hosted deposits consist mainly of sulphidic replacements of Fe-rich layers in magnetite or silicate banded iron formation (BIF), adjacent to variably developed quartz veins and veinlets. The intensely mineralized central parts of some deposits consist of nearly continuous wallrock replacements, which can obscure their epigenetic character and can lead to ambiguities about the timing of mineralization (Caddy et al., 1991; Kerswill, 1996).

BIF-hosted deposits occur in greenstone belts that are either volcanic-dominated or sediment-dominated, where they are located stratigraphically near regional volcanic-sedimentary transition, as is the case at Homestake and Morro Velho. A few deposits, like Lupin, also occur near the edges of large clastic sedimentary basins, in absence of significant mafic volcanic rocks. Magnetite BIF is the dominant host in greenschist grade rocks, whereas silicate BIF prevails at mid-amphibolite grade or higher (Kerswill, 1996). At the local scale, BIF-hosted deposits are commonly associated with the hinges of folds, anticlines or synclines, and intersections of shear zones and faults. As a consequence, the deposits are commonly stratabound and plunge parallel to their host fold hinge or to the line of intersection of controlling shear zones with the BIF unit. In greenstone belts, many BIF-hosted deposits also contain concentrations of intermediate to felsic porphyry stocks and dykes.

Kerswill (1996) has divided iron formation-hosted gold deposits, based on the dominant style of gold distribution, into two principal varieties; stratiform and non-stratiform (or vein type). Some deposits have characteristics of both varieties.

In the vein-type deposits, gold hosted by iron-formation is restricted to late structures (quartz veins and/or shear zones) and/or iron sulphide-rich zones adjacent to such structures. Ore is confined to discrete, commonly small shoots separated by barren (gold- and sulphide-poor) iron formation, typically of oxide facies. These non-stratiform ores are essentially a variety of the mesothermal quartz-carbonate vein deposits.

Deposits of the stratiform type can be subdivided into those occurring within sediment-dominated settings and those within mixed volcanic-sedimentary settings. In the former, gold is uniformly disseminated in thin, but laterally extensive units of cherty pyrrhotite-rich iron formation that are conformably interlayered with sulphide- and oxide-poor iron formation and pelitic sedimentary rocks in portions of turbidite basins relatively distant from felsic volcanic centers. In the deposits within mixed settings, gold is uniformly disseminated in thin, but laterally extensive units of cherty sulphide iron formation that are associated with carbonate iron formation and black carbonaceous shale relatively close to volcanic centres.

Work carried out by NCG and its predecessors has identified that gold associated with quartz veins occurs in most localities and is present throughout the belt in anomalous concentrations in nearly all lithologies, so there exists the possibility for shear zone-hosted deposits.

Elevated amounts of gold generally exist in arsenopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite bearing iron formations, metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Despite gold occurrences across the belt displaying macroscopic differences in geology and mineralogy, one or more of these sulphide minerals, in varying proportions, accompany silicification and chloritization in samples that have high amounts of gold mineralization. The most important common characteristic appears to be silicification.

9 EXPLORATION

Since acquiring the Project in 2015, Auryn has initiated a comprehensive exploration program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and sampling, till sampling, high resolution aerial drone imagery, ground and airborne geophysical surveying, as well as both rotary air blast (RAB) and diamond drilling.

Information related to Auryn's drilling activity on the Property can be found in Section 10 of this report.

TILL SAMPLING

In 2016, Auryn completed an extensive till geochemical sampling program consisting of 5,160 samples over a large portion of the property and filled in unsampled areas between previously known targets. The survey identified 17 new gold anomalies in the till requiring follow-up testing in the 2017 field season. Figure 9-1 illustrates the area covered by the 2016 sampling.

BOULDER MAPPING

An approximately 1,000 line-km boulder mapping program was completed during the 2016 field season. A new high grade boulder train was discovered which trends north-south parallel to the Anuri structure. The five highest grade samples collected within the boulder train returned values of 45.9 g/t Au, 41.5 g/t Au, 33.3 g/t Au, 14.55 g/t Au, and 12.65 g/t Au.

AERIAL DRONE IMAGERY

Aerial drone surveying was flown in 2015 and 2016 using a hand launched unmanned aerial vehicle. Both visible spectrum imagery and relative digital elevation information were collected at 10 cm resolution to aid in the interpretation of surficial geology and in logistical drill planning. Approximately 1,600 km² was surveyed in 2015 and approximately 3,150 km² was surveyed in 2016.

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

A combined airborne magnetic gradiometer and electromagnetic (Resolve) survey was flown between April 12 and June 12, 2016. A total of 6,584.8 line-km were flown including 5,979.3

km of traverse lines at 50 m to 200 m line spacing and 605.5 km of tie lines at 500 m to 2,000 m line spacing. The results from the survey are being analyzed with respect to geochemical and geological information to identify high quality targets for future exploration and drilling. Figure 9-2 illustrates the total field magnetic results.

GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

In 2016, a ground magnetic survey in the Three Bluffs area totalling 64.31 In-km was completed.

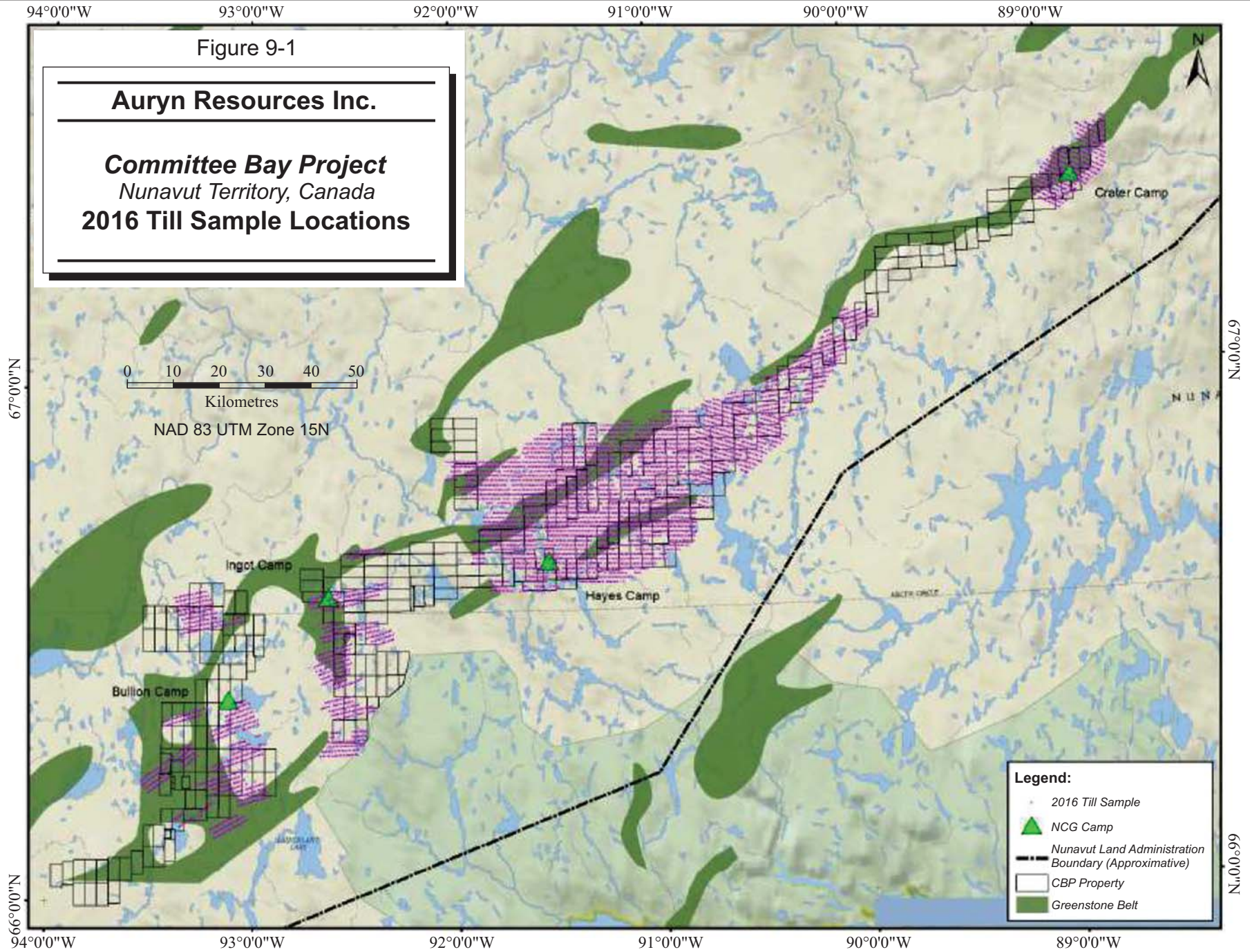
PROSPECTING

In 2016, 921 grab samples were collected as part of an on-going program of prospecting.

Figure 9-1

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
2016 Till Sample Locations



- Legend:**
- 2016 Till Sample
 - ▲ NCG Camp
 - - - Nunavut Land Administration Boundary (Approximative)
 - CBP Property
 - Greenstone Belt

October 2017

Source: Auryn Resources Inc., 2016.

Figure 9-2

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
2016 Total Field Magnetic Survey

0 5 10 15 20 25
Kilometres

NAD 83 UTM Zone 15N

May 2017

Hayes Camp

Ingot Camp

Bullion Camp

Legend:

-  NCG Camp
-  Nunavut Land Administration Boundary (Approximative)
-  CBP Property
-  Greenstone Belt

93°0'0"W

92°0'0"W

91°0'0"W

October 2017

Source: Auryn Resources Inc., 2016.

10 DRILLING

Drilling prior to Auryn's acquisition of the Property in 2015 is described in Section 6 History of this report. In RPA's opinion, diamond drilling conducted by previous owners on the Project and other prospects is in a manner consistent with industry standards. RPA is not aware of any drilling or recovery issues that may impact upon the accuracy and reliability of the results. In RPA's opinion, the results generated from these drill programs are suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate.

From July to August 2015 and June to August 2016, Auryn completed 95 RAB holes for approximately 13,045 m and seven diamond drill holes for approximately 3,715 m. Table 10-1 summarizes the drilling completed by Auryn since its acquisition of the Property. Figure 10-1 illustrates the locations of Auryn's 2015 to 2016 drill holes.

TABLE 10-1 SUMMARY OF AURYN DRILLING
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Prospect	Type	No. of Holes Drilled	Metres Drilled	Period
West Plains	RAB	29	2,733.96	July – August, 2015
Four Hills	RAB	4	345.40	August, 2015
Anuri	RAB	34	5,690.70	July – August, 2016
Muskox	RAB	7	1,255.00	August, 2016
West Plains	RAB	21	3,001.30	June -July, 2016
Three Bluffs	DDH	5	2,799.57	July – August, 2016
Antler	DDH	2	891.54	July, 2016

Figure 10-1

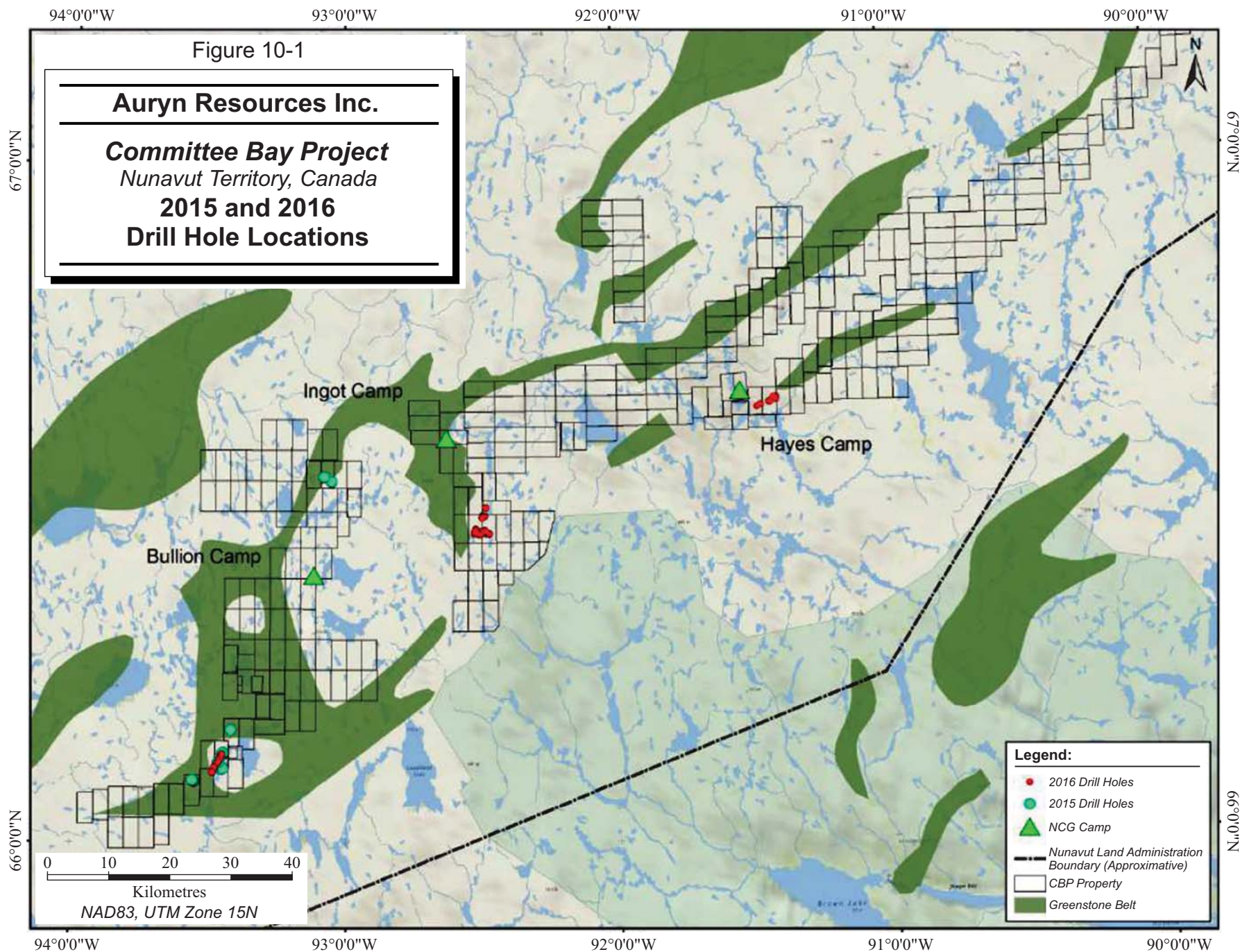
Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project

Nunavut Territory, Canada

2015 and 2016

Drill Hole Locations



October 2017

Source: Auryn Resources Inc. , 2016.

RAB DRILLING

Table 10-2 lists the RAB holes completed by Auryn in 2015 and 2016. Table 10-3 lists the significant intersections obtained.

TABLE 10-2 AURYN RAB DRILLING
Auryn Resources Inc. - Committee Bay Project

Hole	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Start Date	Finish Date	Attitude	Length (m)
15FHR001	Four Hills	497,805	7,379,152	13-Aug-15	13-Aug-15	180°/-55°	100.58
15FHR002	Four Hills	497,804	7,379,197	14-Aug-15	14-Aug-15	180°/-65°	44.20
15FHR003	Four Hills	496,558	7,379,929	14-Aug-15	14-Aug-15	180°/-55°	100.58
15FHR004	Four Hills	496,602	7,379,957	14-Aug-15	15-Aug-15	180°/-55°	100.58
15WPR001	West Plains	479,180	7,333,374	11-Jul-15	11-Jul-15	120°/-65°	77.72
15WPR002	West Plains	479,466	7,332,182	12-Jul-15	12-Jul-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR003	West Plains	479,517	7,332,158	13-Jul-15	13-Jul-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR004	West Plains	479,569	7,332,131	14-Jul-15	14-Jul-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR005	West Plains	479,738	7,332,358	15-Jul-15	16-Jul-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR006	West Plains	479,785	7,332,321	16-Jul-15	17-Jul-15	120°/-55°	82.30
15WPR007	West Plains	479,832	7,332,285	18-Jul-15	18-Jul-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR008	West Plains	479,875	7,332,249	18-Jul-15	18-Jul-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR009	West Plains	475,144	7,330,161	19-Jul-15	19-Jul-15	120°/-60°	51.82
15WPR010	West Plains	475,147	7,330,155	20-Jul-15	20-Jul-15	120°/-60°	100.58
15WPR011	West Plains	475,087	7,330,202	20-Jul-15	20-Jul-15	120°/-60°	100.58
15WPR012	West Plains	474,952	7,330,295	24-Jul-15	25-Jul-15	120°/-60°	100.58
15WPR013	West Plains	474,911	7,330,326	25-Jul-15	25-Jul-15	120°/-60°	100.58
15WPR014	West Plains	474,852	7,330,369	26-Jul-15	26-Jul-15	120°/-60°	100.58
15WPR015	West Plains	479,116	7,333,244	27-Jul-15	28-Jul-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR016	West Plains	479,827	7,334,691	28-Jul-15	28-Jul-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR017	West Plains	479,797	7,334,704	29-Jul-15	29-Jul-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR018	West Plains	479,882	7,334,768	31-Jul-15	31-Jul-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR019	West Plains	479,863	7,334,551	31-Jul-15	01-Aug-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR020	West Plains	479,823	7,334,573	01-Aug-15	02-Aug-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR021	West Plains	479,860	7,334,609	02-Aug-15	03-Aug-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR022	West Plains	479,762	7,334,489	03-Aug-15	04-Aug-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR023	West Plains	479,712	7,334,402	08-Aug-15	08-Aug-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR024	West Plains	479,925	7,334,874	05-Aug-15	06-Aug-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR025	West Plains	479,925	7,334,874	06-Aug-15	06-Aug-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR026	West Plains	479,867	7,334,826	07-Aug-15	07-Aug-15	120°/-55°	7.62
15WPR027	West Plains	479,176	7,333,343	07-Aug-15	08-Aug-15	120°/-70°	100.58
15WPR028	West Plains	481,238	7,338,574	11-Aug-15	11-Aug-15	120°/-55°	100.58
15WPR029	West Plains	481,192	7,338,600	12-Aug-15	12-Aug-15	120°/-55°	100.58
16WPR030	West Plains	479,181	7,333,376	28-Jun-16	30-Jun-16	120°/-65°	201.17
16WPR031	West Plains	478,595	7,332,453	30-Jun-16	02-Jul-16	140°/-55°	137.16

Hole	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Start Date	Finish Date	Attitude	Length (m)
16WPR032	West Plains	479,131	7,333,498	30-Jun-16	01-Jul-16	090°/-55°	56.39
16WPR033	West Plains	479,133	7,333,410	01-Jul-16	03-Jul-16	090°/-55°	67.06
16WPR034	West Plains	478,561	7,332,495	02-Jul-16	04-Jul-16	140°/-55°	143.26
16WPR035	West Plains	479,181	7,333,380	03-Jul-16	05-Jul-16	090°/-55°	201.17
16WPR036	West Plains	478,529	7,332,537	04-Jul-16	05-Jul-16	140°/-55°	137.16
16WPR037	West Plains	479,105	7,333,219	05-Jul-16	06-Jul-16	130°/-55°	201.17
16WPR038	West Plains	478,428	7,332,460	05-Jul-16	06-Jul-16	140°/-55°	137.16
16WPR039	West Plains	479,044	7,333,242	06-Jul-16	07-Jul-16	130°/-55°	201.17
16WPR040	West Plains	478,460	7,332,417	06-Jul-16	08-Jul-16	140°/-55°	137.16
16WPR041	West Plains	479,410	7,333,894	07-Jul-16	08-Jul-16	130°/-55°	100.58
16WPR042	West Plains	478,182	7,331,535	08-Jul-16	09-Jul-16	135°/-55°	82.3
16WPR043	West Plains	479,453	7,333,857	08-Jul-16	09-Jul-16	130°/-55°	152.40
16WPR044	West Plains	478,136	7,331,575	09-Jul-16	10-Jul-16	135°/-50°	137.16
16WPR045	West Plains	479,345	7,333,804	09-Jul-16	10-Jul-16	125°/-55°	152.40
16WPR046	West Plains	479,561	7,334,254	10-Jul-16	12-Jul-16	125°/-55°	152.40
16WPR047	West Plains	479,498	7,330,064	10-Jul-16	11-Jul-16	125°/-55°	152.40
16WPR048	West Plains	479,302	7,333,707	12-Jul-16	13-Jul-16	125°/-55°	152.40
16WPR049	West Plains	479,677	7,334,421	13-Jul-16	15-Jul-16	125°/-55°	152.40
16WPR050	West Plains	479,728	7,334,622	15-Jul-16	16-Jul-16	125°/-55°	152.40
16ARR001	Anuri	521,402	7,371,400	13-Jul-16	14-Jul-16	150°/-55°	201.17
16ARR002	Anuri	521,560	7,370,992	15-Jul-16	17-Jul-16	180°/-55°	173.74
16ARR003	Anuri	521,619	7,370,814	18-Jul-16	19-Jul-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR004	Anuri	521,251	7,370,963	18-Jul-16	19-Jul-16	225°/-55°	201.17
16ARR005	Anuri	521,332	7,371,040	19-Jul-16	20-Jul-16	225°/-55°	201.17
16ARR006	Anuri	521,646	7,370,708	20-Jul-16	22-Jul-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR007	Anuri	521,912	7,370,767	20-Jul-16	22-Jul-16	210°/-55°	201.17
16ARR008	Anuri	521,663	7,370,624	22-Jul-16	24-Jul-16	180°/-55°	121.92
16ARR009	Anuri	521,978	7,370,832	23-Jul-16	24-Jul-16	210°/-55°	160.02
16ARR010	Anuri	522,763	7,370,733	25-Jul-16	27-Jul-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR011	Anuri	522,046	7,370,903	24-Jul-16	25-Jul-16	210°/-55°	129.54
16ARR012	Anuri	521,891	7,370,671	26-Jul-16	27-Jul-16	210°/-55°	201.17
16ARR013	Anuri	522,770	7,370,803	27-Jul-16	29-Jul-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR014	Anuri	523,067	7,370,645	27-Jul-16	29-Jul-16	200°/-55°	201.17
16ARR015	Anuri	522,774	7,370,873	29-Jul-16	31-Jul-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR016	Anuri	523,104	7,370,742	29-Jul-16	31-Jul-16	200°/-55°	175.26
16ARR017	Anuri	522,793	7,370,938	31-Jul-16	02-Aug-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR018	Anuri	522,235	7,370,956	01-Aug-16	02-Aug-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR019	Anuri	522,228	7,370,867	02-Aug-16	05-Aug-16	180°/-55°	184.40
16ARR020	Anuri	523,627	7,370,603	02-Aug-16	05-Aug-16	225°/-55°	155.45
16ARR021	Anuri	523,671	7,370,659	06-Aug-16	08-Aug-16	225°/-55°	152.40
16ARR022	Anuri	521,847	7,370,912	06-Aug-16	08-Aug-16	050°/-55°	201.17
16ARR023	Anuri	522,825	7,371,193	08-Aug-16	09-Aug-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR024	Anuri	521,922	7,370,972	08-Aug-16	10-Aug-16	050°/-55°	161.54
16ARR025	Anuri	522,829	7,371,120	09-Aug-16	10-Aug-16	180°/-55°	152.40

Hole	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Start Date	Finish Date	Attitude	Length (m)
16ARR026	Anuri	523,024	7,370,952	11-Aug-16	12-Aug-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR027	Anuri	521,465	7,371,131	11-Aug-16	12-Aug-16	180°/-55°	201.17
16ARR028	Anuri	523,020	7,371,039	12-Aug-16	13-Aug-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR029	Anuri	521,393	7,371,219	12-Aug-16	13-Aug-16	180°/-55°	201.17
16ARR030	Anuri	521,986	7,370,523	13-Aug-16	15-Aug-16	210°/-55°	152.40
16ARR031	Anuri	522,025	7,370,598	14-Aug-16	15-Aug-16	210°/-55°	201.17
16ARR032	Anuri	521,194	7,370,666	15-Aug-16	19-Aug-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR033	Anuri	521,194	7,370,769	19-Aug-16	21-Aug-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16ARR034	Anuri	522,159	7,370,534	21-Aug-16	24-Aug-16	210°/-55°	141.73
16MXR001	Muskox	522,688	7,373,603	16-Aug-16	17-Aug-16	110°/-55°	147.83
16MXR002	Muskox	522,779	7,373,562	19-Aug-16	20-Aug-16	110°/-55°	201.17
16MXR003	Muskox	522,866	7,373,507	20-Aug-16	22-Aug-16	110°/-55°	201.17
16MXR004	Muskox	523,007	7,374,925	22-Aug-16	26-Aug-16	110°/-55°	201.17
16MXR005	Muskox	522,427	7,373,323	24-Aug-16	26-Aug-16	180°/-55°	152.40
16MXR006	Muskox	523,082	7,374,886	26-Aug-16	28-Aug-16	110°/-55°	201.17
16MXR007	Muskox	522,445	7,373,238	28-Aug-16	30-Aug-16	1810°/-55°	152.40

Figures 10-2, 10-3, and 10-4 illustrate the locations of the RAB drilling in the West Plains, Anuri and Muskox areas, respectively.

TABLE 10-3 AURYN SIGNIFICANT RAB INTERSECTIONS
Auryn Resources Inc. - Committee Bay Project

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)
West Plains	15WPR001	15.24	44.20	28.96	1.41
	15WPR001	60.96	77.72	16.76	10.36
	including			12.19	13.65
	15WPR015	13.72	38.10	24.38	0.64
	15WPR020	67.06	74.68	7.62	0.51
	15WPR023	38.10	48.77	10.67	1.26
	15WPR027	1.52	28.96	27.43	2.97
	including			10.67	5.45
	16WPR047	79.25	83.82	4.60	1.86
Anuri	16ARR002	153.92	173.74	19.81	0.81
	16ARR003	36.58	50.29	13.71	1.91
	16ARR003	108.21	112.78	4.57	1.48
Muskox	16MXR002	96.01	103.63	7.62	0.40

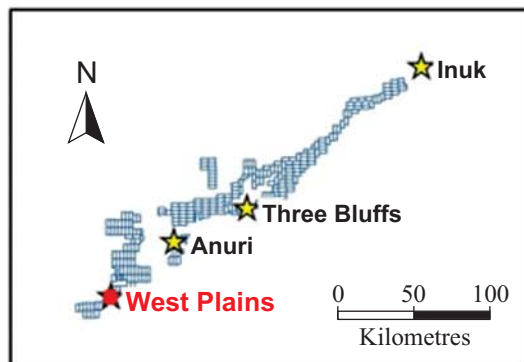
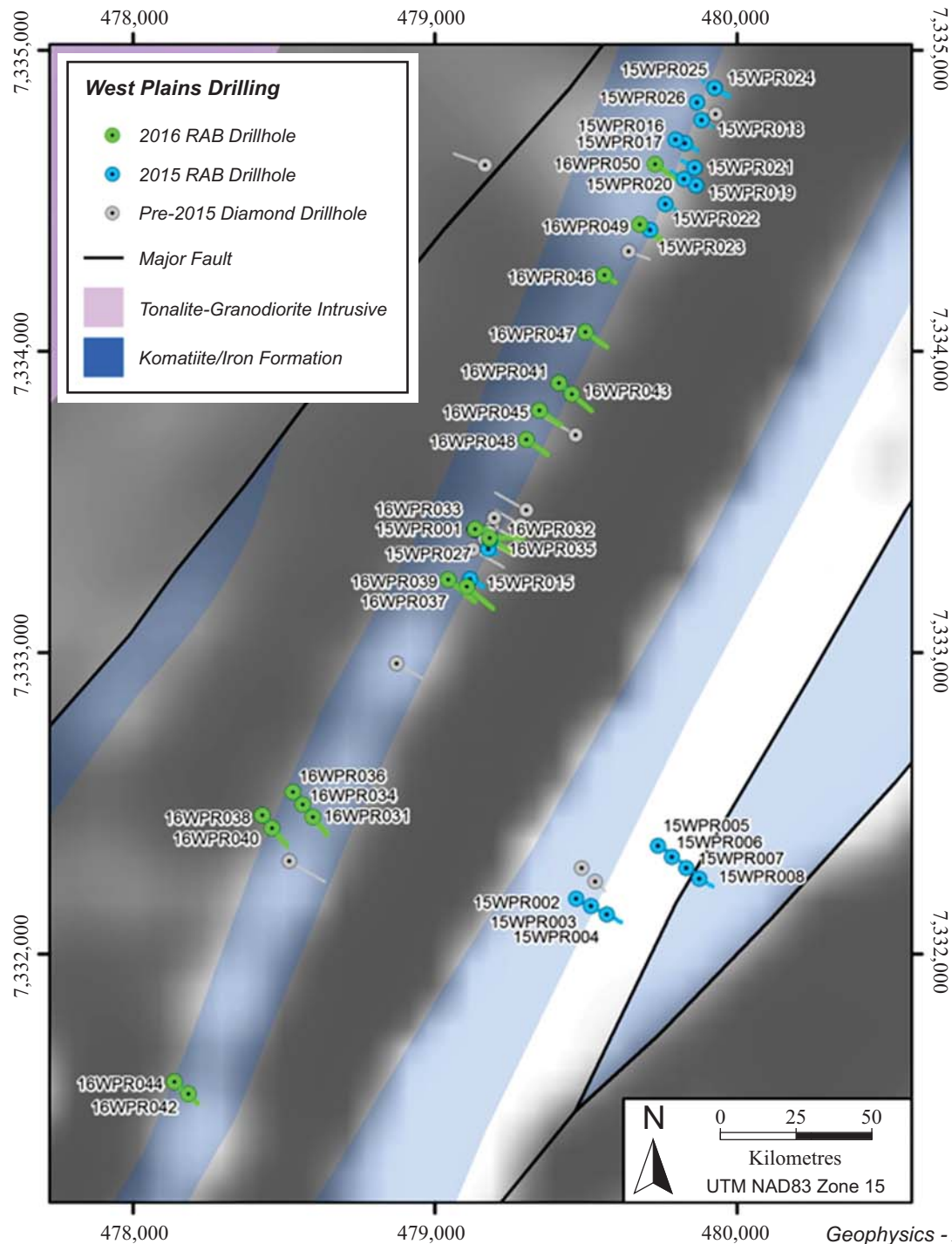
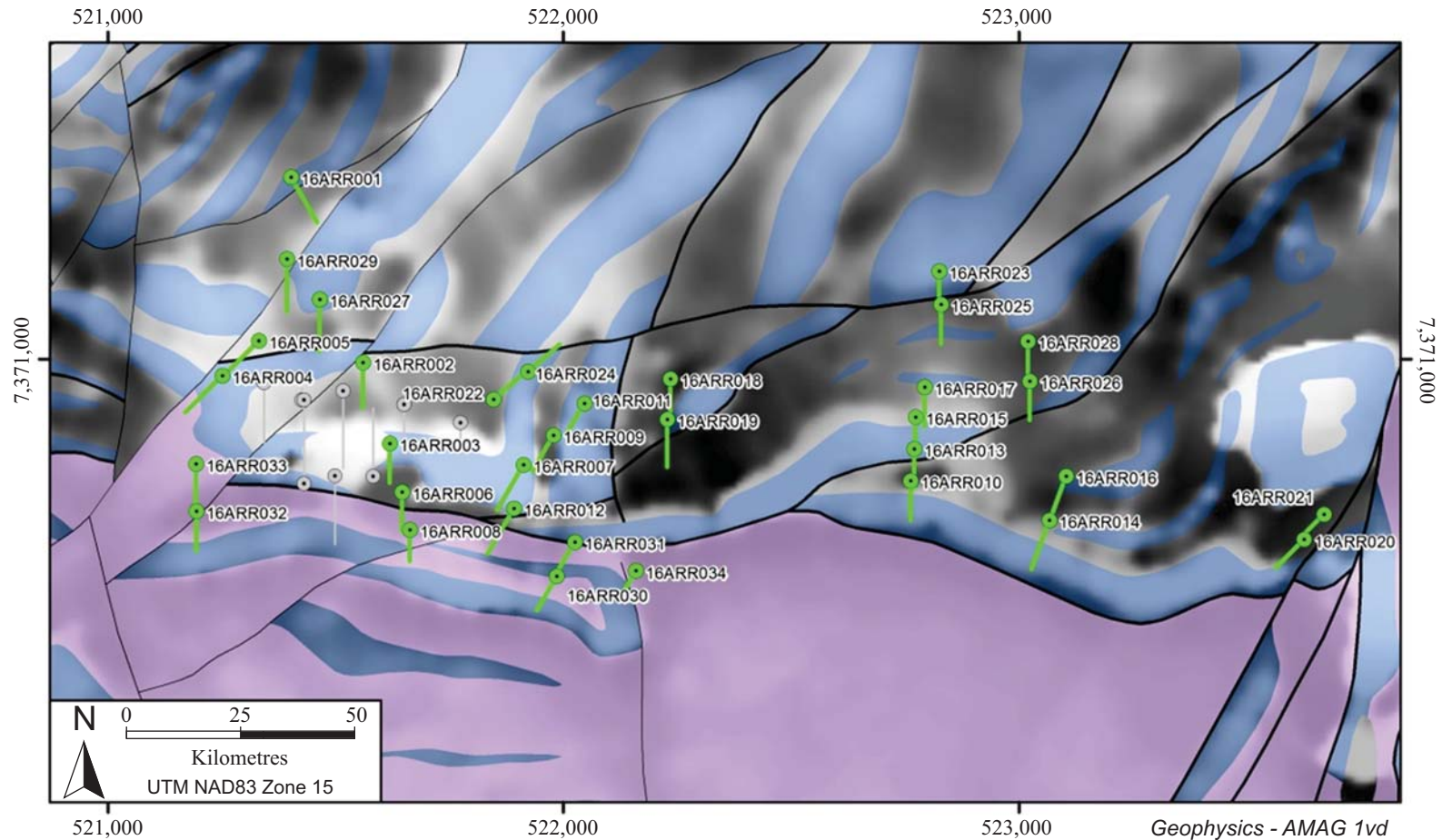


Figure 10-2

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
West Plains RAB Drilling



Anuri Drilling

- 2016 RAB Drillhole
- 2015 RAB Drillhole
- Pre-2015 Diamond Drillhole
- Major Fault
- Minor Fault
- Tonalite-Granodiorite Intrusive
- Komatiite/Iron Formation

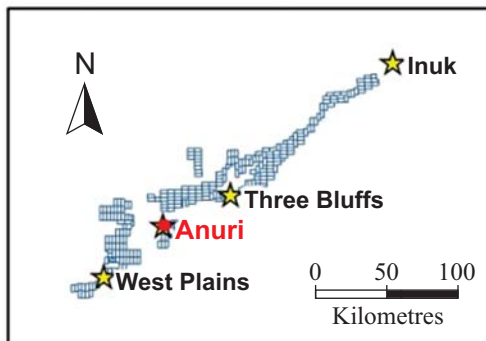
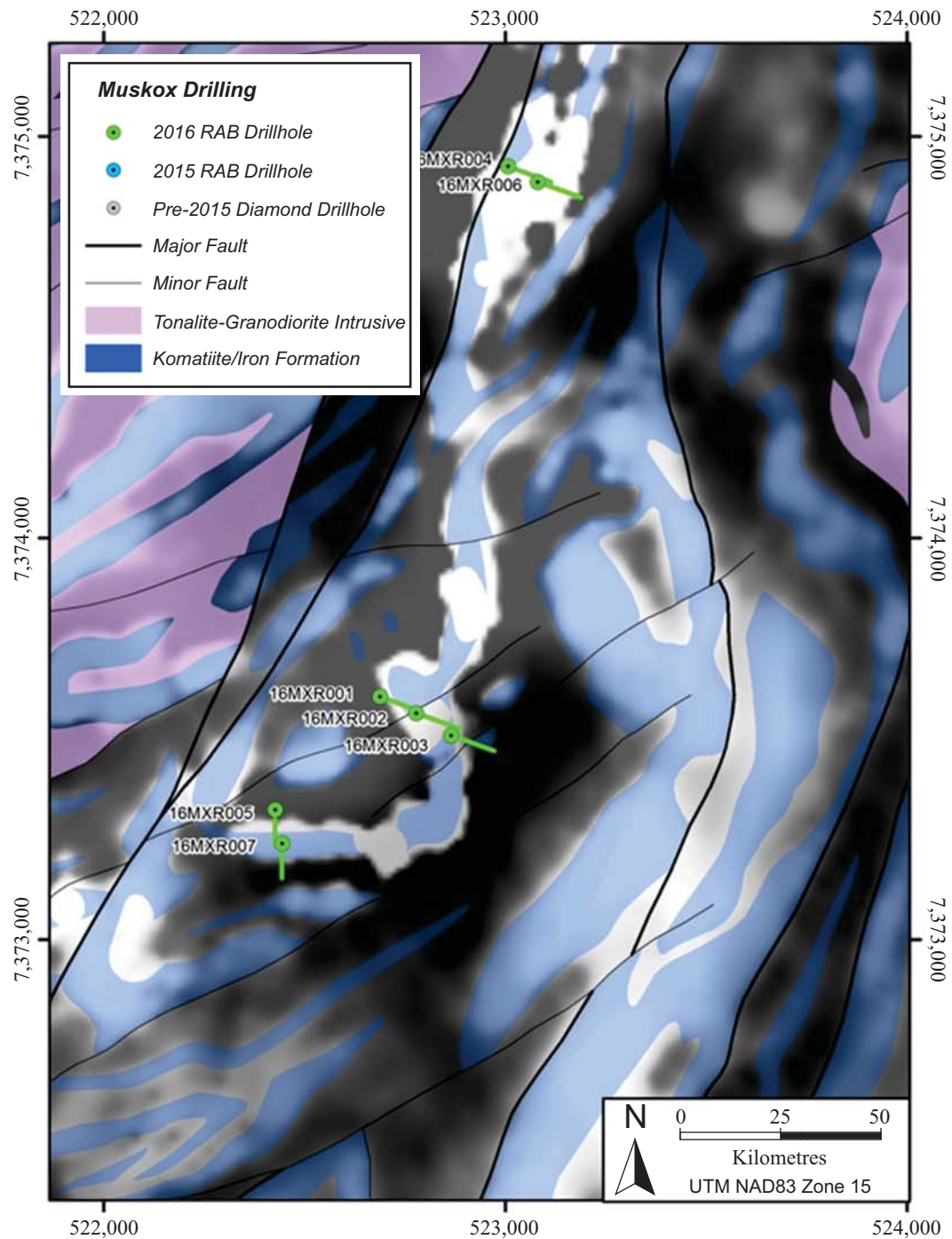


Figure 10-3

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
Anuri RAB Drilling



Geophysics - AMAG 1vd

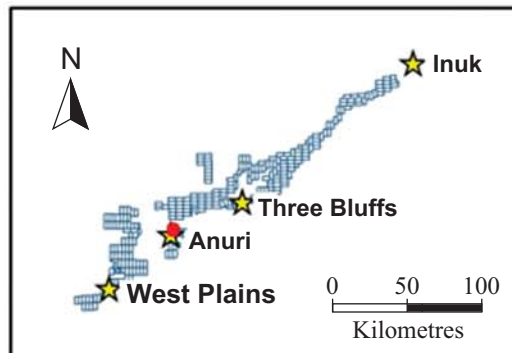


Figure 10-4

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
Muskox RAB Drilling

The following is abridged from Auryn's Standard Operating Procedure, RAB Drill Sampling, Committee Bay Property, Nunavut.

RAB holes are planned (location, azimuth, dip, length) by the supervising geologist. The drill hole azimuth is established in the field by aligning the drill rig frame or mast with front and back sight pickets. The dip is checked by the geologist prior to collaring the hole. Samples of drill cuttings are taken by the sampler at every five feet, corresponding to the length of individual drill rods. Samples are packaged into rice bags for helicopter transport back to camp.

Duties completed by the Auryn geologist at camp include:

- Completion of a geological quick log using the appropriate template
- X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis (where applicable)
- Detailed geological logging
- Selection of base of overburden samples
- Separation of base of overburden samples
- Removal of overburden samples
- Preparation for sample dispatch
- Completion of laboratory submission form

QUICK LOG

As samples are transported back to camp, they will be quick logged by the logging geologist. These quick logs entail:

- Assignment of appropriate lithological codes for each unit identified.
- Assignment of appropriate alteration code for each interval of alteration identified.

Lithologies and alteration designated at this point in logging are subject to change during detailed geological logging; however, they will provide a reasonable real-time data set for use in drill hole planning.

XRF ANALYSIS

Following the completion of the quick log, an XRF analysis of each sample should be completed in accordance with the established procedure. XRF data will generally provide valuable information to assist with geological logging.

DETAILED GEOLOGICAL LOGGING

Detailed geological logging is completed using chip tray samples (and XRF information where appropriate). Geological data will be captured using a Samsung Galaxy data logger equipped with WellCAD software. Logging will be completed in camp according to the following guidelines:

- Chip trays received from the drill will be quick logged and set aside for drying in the logging workspace.
- Detailed logging will be interval based, not sample based (i.e., logging will be completed for each unit/alteration interval as it is encountered downhole, and not for each five foot interval separately; example table below).

Hole ID	Alteration			Lithology		
	From	To	Code	From	To	Code
16RB001	55	75	QPo	0	15	OB
	85	95	QSPo	15	60	Ar-ps
				60	75	Ar-i
				75	100	Ar-k

- Logged units will be assigned a lithology consistent with designated log codes and will include basic mineralogy and unit descriptions. XRF data may be useful to assist in assigning lithologies.
- Intervals of alteration will also be logged consistent with designated alteration codes.
- Completed logs will be submitted to the supervising geologist for review and upload to Auryn data storage.

The logging geologist will be familiarized with these procedures prior to the completion of any detailed logging. Auryn technical personnel on site may periodically review and/or assist with the detailed logging as necessary to ensure consistent data collection.

SAMPLE SORTING

After geological logging is complete, the geologist opens all rice bags and physically sorts samples by sequential sample number, ensuring the following:

- All samples are accounted for.
- That intervals on the data logger and included sample tag correspond.
- Standards and blanks can now be inserted.

INSERTION OF STANDARDS AND BLANKS

At this point, the geologist takes sample tags previously set aside and assigns standards and blanks.

- Standards are inserted on sample numbers ending with 13, 53, and 93 (3% of data)
 - i) The appropriate standards are selected randomly.
 - ii) The sticker is removed from the standards and affixed to the inner sample tag. The standard ID is also written on the inner barcoded sample tag.
 - iii) The standard is inserted into a 12 in. x 20 in. clear plastic sample bag.
 - iv) The outer sample tag (not labelled with standard ID) is then inserted into the 12 in. x 20 in. clear plastic sample bag.
- v) Blanks are inserted on sample numbers ending with 33 and 73 (2% of data). Blanks alternate between coarse crush and fine (pulp) blanks.
- vi) Blanks are inserted using the same protocol as standards (above).

BASE OF OVERBURDEN SAMPLES

Following the completion of geological logging, the geologist is able to establish the base of overburden interval. This sample plus the preceding sample (two samples total) are selected for separate analysis. These samples are bagged into a separate rice bag and sent as a separate sample submission with separate standards. Overburden samples from several holes are collected until the sample submission contains eight to ten overburden samples, to which one standard and one blank are added to comprise the final sample submission. All standards and blanks used in base of overburden samples use tags from a separate tag book kept specifically for that purpose.

All analytical samples occurring up hole of (before) the two overburden samples are removed and discarded.

Base of overburden samples are allocated submission numbers using the format: YYCB-OB-XXX (e.g., 16CB-OB-001).

PREPARATION FOR SAMPLE DISPATCH

All samples are packaged in double bagged rice bags (i.e., two bags for added protection).

The following is completed in preparation for sample dispatch:

1. A pre-addressed ALS Vancouver 20"x40" polywoven rice bag is pre-labelled with shipment number, bag number, and shipper details.

2. Following removal of overburden samples and separate bagging of base of overburden samples, all other analytical samples are placed into rice bags in sequence.
3. A maximum of ten samples are included in each bag. Rice bags used to ship samples from the drill can be reused as the internal sample bag. The outer bag is the bag labelled previously.
4. Rice bags are then labelled with bag number and total number of bags in the sample submission (e.g., Bag 1 of 10, 2 of 10 etc.).
5. Each 12 in. x 20 in. plastic sample bag is scanned using the data logger and recorded against the appropriate rice bag number as it is inserted into the rice bag.
6. Prior to sealing the rice bags, the sample submittal form is placed within the first bag of the sample shipment.
7. Security tags are also scanned for the corresponding bag. These rice bags are then zip tied and sealed with the security tag. The zip tie should pass through the security tag when sealing the rice bag so the security tag does not break during transport.
8. Each rice bag is then labelled with the submission number. The submission number is allocated sequentially and use the convention: YYCB-RB-XXX (e.g., 16CB-RB-001).
9. Completed sample submission shipments are lined up in the sample dispatch area in sequential order and separated by hole. Each hole is marked with a different colour combination of flagging tape wrapped around the top of the rice bag for easy identification for transport out of camp.
10. Samples placed in the dispatch area are dispatched by the logistics department.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Table 10-4 lists those diamond drill holes completed by Auryn and Table 10-5 lists the significant intersections obtained.

TABLE 10-4 AURYN DIAMOND DRILLING
Auryn Resources Inc. - Committee Bay Project

Hole	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Start Date	Finish Date	Attitude	Length (m)
16AN043	Antler	567,421	7,391,591	10-Jul-16	14-Jul-16	353°/-56°	413.61
16AN044	Antler	568,078	7,391,928	12-Jul-16	18-Jul-16	003°/-67°	477.87
16TE001	Three Bluffs East	570,602	7,393,194	15-Jul-16	24-Jul-16	358°/-71°	712.32
16TB146	Three Bluffs	569,419	7,392,425	19-Jul-16	21-Jul-16		157.58
16TB147	Three Bluffs	569,587	7,392,453	22-Jul-16	28-Jul-16	358°/-70°	474.57
16TB148	Three Bluffs	570,580	7,392,805	25-Jul-16	01-Aug-16	357°/-66°	654.41
16TB149	Three Bluffs	570,112	7,393,107	28-Jul-16	07-Aug-16	181°/-70°	825.09

TABLE 10-5 AURYN SIGNIFICANT DDH INTERSECTIONS
Auryn Resources Inc. - Committee Bay Project

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)
Antler	16AN044	443.00	452.00	9.00	3.43
	including	444.00	447.00	3.00	7.44
Three Bluffs	16TB147	419.00	442.00	23.00	2.50
	including	430.00	433.00	3.00	7.01
	16TB148	465.00	476.00	11.00	1.73
	16TB148	552.00	566.00	14.00	1.73
	16TB148	600.00	601.00	1.00	10.95
	16TB149	688.00	716.00	28.00	1.03
	including	689.00	690.00	1.00	4.17
	including	715.00	716.00	1.00	4.79
	16TB149	767.00	768.00	1.00	6.70
	16TB149	777.00	807.00	30.00	2.12
	including	790.00	791.00	1.00	4.99
	including	801.00	806.00	5.00	7.01

The following is abridged from Auryn's Standard Operating Procedure, Diamond Core Drilling, Committee Bay Property, Nunavut.

Drill hole collar coordinates, azimuth, depth, and target information is provided by the Supervising Geologist in advance to enable the surveyor/geologist to mark out the drill hole and front/back sights for drill crews. At this time, a pre-drill site photograph should be taken for reference.

Prior to commencement of drilling, a geologist checks to ensure that the drill rig is located over the correct collar peg. The drill hole azimuth is checked by aligning the drill rig frame or mast with the front and rear sight pegs, which will be positioned in advance. Alternatively, a Reflex TN14 Gyro compass may be used for drill rig alignment.

DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

Two types of survey instruments are used to measure downhole deviation at the Committee Bay Project.

REFLEX EZ-SHOT OR EZ-TRAC

The Reflex Ez-shot/Ez-Trac system is a single-shot/multi-shot survey tool used to measure downhole dip and azimuth. Azimuth is measured using magnetic field and is therefore prone to interference by drill rods (if measured too close to rods) and the presence of magnetite and or pyrrhotite in rock units. The tool measures total magnetic field to enable an assessment of the quality of azimuth data.

At the Committee Bay Project, the Ez-shot/Ez-trac system is used to measure dip and azimuth as the hole progresses. Ez-shot surveys should be completed 6 m below the base of casing and approximately every 30 m thereafter as drilling proceeds. In general, to complete an Ez-shot/Ez-trac survey, the driller will pull the core tube, remove two drill rods, circulate water/brine to warm the hole for one to two hours, then pump the Ez-shot/Ez-trac tool to the bottom of hole (past the end of the rod string so that the rods do not interfere with the azimuth reading).

REFLEX GYRO

The Reflex Gyro is a downhole instrument that comprises a sealed probe with three digital micro-gyros, three accelerometers and integrated electronics which allow accurate downhole measurements of dip and azimuth to be collected within a drill hole string and in areas where magnetic interference is common. Data input, output, and processing is completed in a ruggedized field tablet/laptop via wireless/Bluetooth connectivity. Gyro data produces dip and azimuth data enabling accurate spatial location of downhole data (assays, geological features, structures, etc.)

At the Committee Bay Project, Gyro surveys are generally completed at the end of each drill hole. In deeper holes, gyro surveys may be completed periodically as the hole progresses. Gyro data is more accurate than Ez-shot/Ez-trac data.

At the completion of each drill hole (or as required), the surveyor, technician, or drill geologist is required to complete a gyro survey. In preparation for gyro surveying, the drillers remove the core tube and circulate sufficient hot water/brine to suppress permafrost. Gyro surveys can take up to 90 minutes depending on hole depth. The survey operator inputs location coordinates (Northing, Easting) and the starting azimuth of the survey. The starting azimuth is generated using a Reflex TN14 Gyro compass or by completing rod shots (survey on base and top of the rod attached when rods are pulled to top of the mast) to calculate the azimuth.

DRILL INSPECTIONS

During the day and night shift of drilling, the drill rig geologist visits the drills in order to inspect the drill, check on drill progress, collect geological information, and monitor downhole surveys. While at the rig, the geologist works with the drillers to identify any problems, gain information regarding the hole, and to complete a quick log of the drill core in order to monitor the hole with respect to the drill target.

Drills are inspected by the drill geologist at least once per shift. Inspections include the following:

- Record the current depth and hole number in the drill notebook.
- Record any important notes provided by the driller. Notes may include: production difficulties, hard ground/soft ground, zones of lost water pressure, any bit changes or expected bit changes, broken components or components needing maintenance, water consumption, etc.
- Collect downhole survey information recorded by driller.
- Complete a brief safety and environmental inspection of the drill making sure that:
 - o All guards are in place
 - o All personnel are wearing correct personal protection equipment
 - o Any hazards are identified and addressed (tripping hazards, etc.)
 - o Spill kit is present and easily accessible
 - o All fuel, oils, and chemicals are in containment
 - o Drill cuttings are being managed appropriately
 - o Water readings are being kept to monitor water consumption.
- Complete a quick log of the core.

QUICK LOG

The quick log is completed to provide real time feedback on the status of drilling and geological information as holes progress. Lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure provide valuable information which can assist with hole planning. Hole depths will vary based on geological information provided by the quick logs.

Quick logs are completed at the drill. Core boxes are placed in order and core is reviewed, noting from and to intervals of lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralization. Upon return to camp, a quick log Microsoft Excel sheet is completed. The quick log file is distributed to relevant geological personnel.

Where applicable, cross sections are updated using quick log information. Downhole survey information collected by drillers (Ez-shot/ez-trac data) is used to adjust drill hole trace to reflect changes in dip which may occur during drilling. This will provide real time data to assess how the drill hole is progressing, when the target has been reached, and when to end the hole.

CORE PROCEDURES

Core is delivered to camp by Alltrack or Hagglund during winter programs and by air (helicopter) in the summer. Auryn has followed the core procedures as described below.

All data are recorded in the NCG Data Logger software on one of the core logging laptops provided in the core shack. Each hole has its own separate file and upon its completion is merged into one master database by the database manager.

Core is laid out on logging tables in the core shack so that the boxes are in numerical order. The boxes are checked to ensure that they are properly labelled, that all metre/footage blocks are in their proper order, and that none are missing.

GEOTECHNICAL MEASUREMENTS

Upon receipt of core at the core shack the following tasks are completed by the geological technician/geologist.

CHECK BLOCKS

Check that all footage blocks are in proper order, with no blocks missing. A block will appear every 10 ft, or 3.048 m.

CONVERT BLOCKS

If the core blocks are in feet, convert the footage depths on the blocks to metres. Write the depth in metres to two decimal places on each block on a side other than where the drillers wrote the depth in feet.

PIECE TOGETHER CORE

Fit the ends of the broken core back together without changing the “up-hole” direction. Some pieces may have been put in backward by the drill helper. Some pieces might not even be in the proper place. Where possible, core is reconstructed. If a foliation, banding, or other fabric

is present in the rock, the core is rotated in the core box so that the fabric is in a consistent orientation.

METRE MARKS

Draw metre marks on the core with yellow lumber crayons and on the core box with permanent markers. Markings on the core must be visible in core photographs. The core runs are not always exactly 10 ft, or 3.048 m, in length, so the distance between two core blocks can be slightly more or less.

RECOVERY

The percent recovery is a function of the theoretical length between blocks by the recovered length.

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION

Rock Quality Designation (RQD) is the ratio (percentage) of intact core pieces longer than 10 cm over a given length of core. Only natural fractures are taken into account.

MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY

Magnetic susceptibility is recorded over the entire length of the core. Measurements are taken every one metre for all lithologies, except in iron formations, which will be measured at 50 cm intervals.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

For resource drilling, take a specific gravity measurement each 10 ft (3.04 m) interval. Sampling is controlled by changes in lithology or significant changes in alteration or oxidation, so that all zones are represented. Measurements are taken using the water immersion method.

LOGGING PROCEDURES

Logging is completed by the geologist, and focuses on the collection of geological and mineralogical parameters, which have a suspected or demonstrated relationship to gold mineralization. Logging is performed on laptop computers, using the NCG Data Logger.

The geologist fills in the geology data entry forms using pick lists with standard codes for lithology, rock texture, silicate mineralogy, metallic mineralogy and visible gold texture,

structure and veining. For each data type on the log form, there is a pick-list of permissible entries to ensure consistency. Only entries that are on the list are allowed into the database.

Each lithological interval is assigned a record. Each interval has a description/comments box where the general description of the interval and any special features it may contain is entered. Each of these data types are assigned from-to intervals independently.

Once the hole is finished logging, the geologist reviews the various forms to ensure all the data (both geological and geotechnical) is complete before labelling the file as “Final”. Once the complete log is saved on the Dropbox or server, the geologist or geotechnical engineer informs the database manager.

PHOTOGRAPHY OF CORE

After geotechnical and geological logging and sample marking is completed, the core is photographed using a digital camera. Photographs are taken when the core is both dry and wet.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

After core photography, the NQ core is sawn in half along a line marked on the core by the logging geologist. The samples are assigned unique assay tag numbers which are placed in the sample bags. The sample bags are sealed with plastic cable ties and placed in larger plastic fibre rice bags for shipment. The rice bags are in turn sealed with larger cable ties. One half of the core is kept as a reference in a core box and is stored on site. Core recovery is generally excellent, allowing for representative samples to be taken and accurate analyses to be performed. Figure 10-5 illustrates the core handling and sampling workflow at Committee Bay.

COMMENTS

In RPA’s opinion, the core handling, logging, and sampling protocols adopted by Auryn meet or exceed industry standards. The drill programs have been configured and carried out in a manner that is appropriate for the geometry of the deposit. Drill holes are oriented perpendicular to strike and aimed to intersect the zones at an angle generally greater than 45°. As such, the samples should be representative of the deposit as it is presently known, and suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.

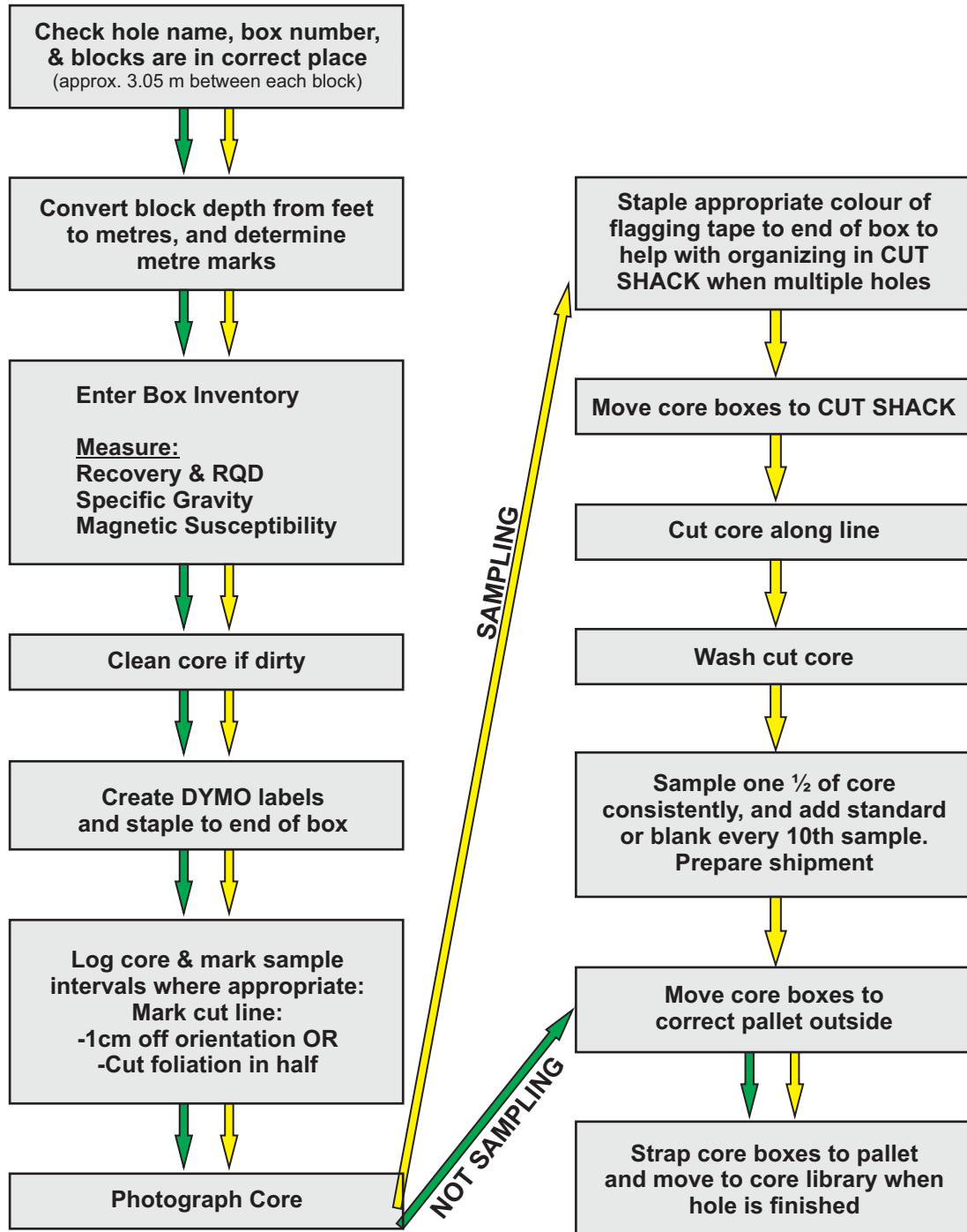


Figure 10-5

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project

Nunavut Territory, Canada

**Core Handling and
Sampling Workflow**

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Since acquiring the Property, Auryn has adopted the Sample Preparation, Analytical and Security protocols previously established by NCG. Sample preparation, analytical and security protocols followed prior to Auryn's acquisition of the Property are reviewed in Rennie and McDonough (2015) and are described below.

Core arrives in camp at the end of each drill shift where geological technicians check and correct and downhole distance discrepancies. Technicians record core recovery, fracture density and orientation, magnetic susceptibility, and overall RQD. Geological logging follows, comprising measurement and descriptions of geological units and the collection of semi-quantitative data such as the number of visible gold occurrences, volume percent sulphide minerals, volume percent of alteration minerals, volume percent vein quartz, etc. Sample intervals are then designated by the logging geologist focusing on sulphide bearing and/or silicified intervals that are well bracketed by apparently unmineralized rock. Protocols limit sampling intervals between 0.75 m and one metre in length with a minimum length of 0.3 m and a maximum length of 1.5 m so long as geological boundaries were honoured.

Drill core is digitally photographed and core samples are marked for sawing. Sampling intervals, geological boundaries, and a "saw line" are marked by the logging geologist and the core is sawed in half longitudinally by technicians. One half of the core is placed in a sample bag with a uniquely numbered tag and secured with plastic cable ties. Each batch of 20 field samples contain a blank and one of four commercial CRMs. The remaining half core is returned to the core box for reference. The majority of the reference core remains on-site except for chosen intervals which are taken to Edmonton, Alberta for display purposes. Individual sample bags are placed inside a larger bag which is closed with a security seal for shipment to the laboratory.

Assaying procedures are generally similar to those used in 2003, with some minor modifications. The standard aliquot size was increased to 2AT (58.32 g) and the samples were all analyzed using FA with a gravimetric finish. Selected samples, containing visible gold or which assayed greater than 20 g/t Au, are re-analyzed using metallic screen fire assay that

include twin 2AT gravimetric assays of the fine fraction. A pulp from each sample is sent for standard 30 element ICP analysis using a three-acid digestion (Blakley and Rennie, 2008).

The Auryn diamond drill and RAB sample preparation and analysis procedures are illustrated in Figures 11-1 and 11-2, respectively.

SAMPLE TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND SECURITY

In 2015, approximately half of the RAB samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Yellowknife, NWT, for preparation prior to shipment of the pulps to the ALS laboratory in Vancouver, BC, for analysis. Subsequently, the RAB samples were shipped to the ALS laboratory in Vancouver for both preparation and analysis. In 2016, both the RAB and diamond drill core samples were transported by chartered fixed wing aircraft to Rankin Inlet in security sealed rice bags. In Rankin Inlet the rice bags were placed in Mega bags and palletized for shipment to Winnipeg by commercial aircraft (Calm Air). In Winnipeg, the palletized samples were picked up from Calm Air Cargo by Day and Ross Transportation for shipment to the ALS laboratory in Vancouver.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Both the Yellowknife and Vancouver preparation facilities are accredited to ISO 9001:2008 for their quality management system.

Security seals were verified once the sample shipments reached the laboratory. Individual samples were crushed to 90% <2 mm or -10 mesh. A one kilogram sample was split and pulverized to 95% < 106 µm or -150 mesh using a puck or ring pulverizer. The remainder of the sample was stored as coarse reject material. A 50 g aliquot of pulverized material was split for analysis and the remainder of the pulverized material was stored.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS

All the RAB and diamond drill core samples were analyzed at the ALS laboratory in Vancouver by fire assay of a 50 g sample followed by a gravimetric finish according to ALS lab code Au-GRA22 and by a multi-element inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry or

mass spectrometry (ICP-AES/ICP-MS) package following a four acid digestion of a one gram sample according to ALS lab code ME-MS61. Sample intervals with visible gold in core were assayed using a Screen Fire Assay method on a one kilogram sample according to ALS lab code Au-SCR24 where the entire sample is screened to 100 µm and fire assays are performed on a 50 g sample of the <100 µm material and on the entire >100 µm material. The fire assay is calculated as a weighted average of the two fire assays.

RPA and Auryn are independent of ALS. In RPA's opinion, the sample collection, preparation, analysis, transport, and security procedures at the Project are adequate for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

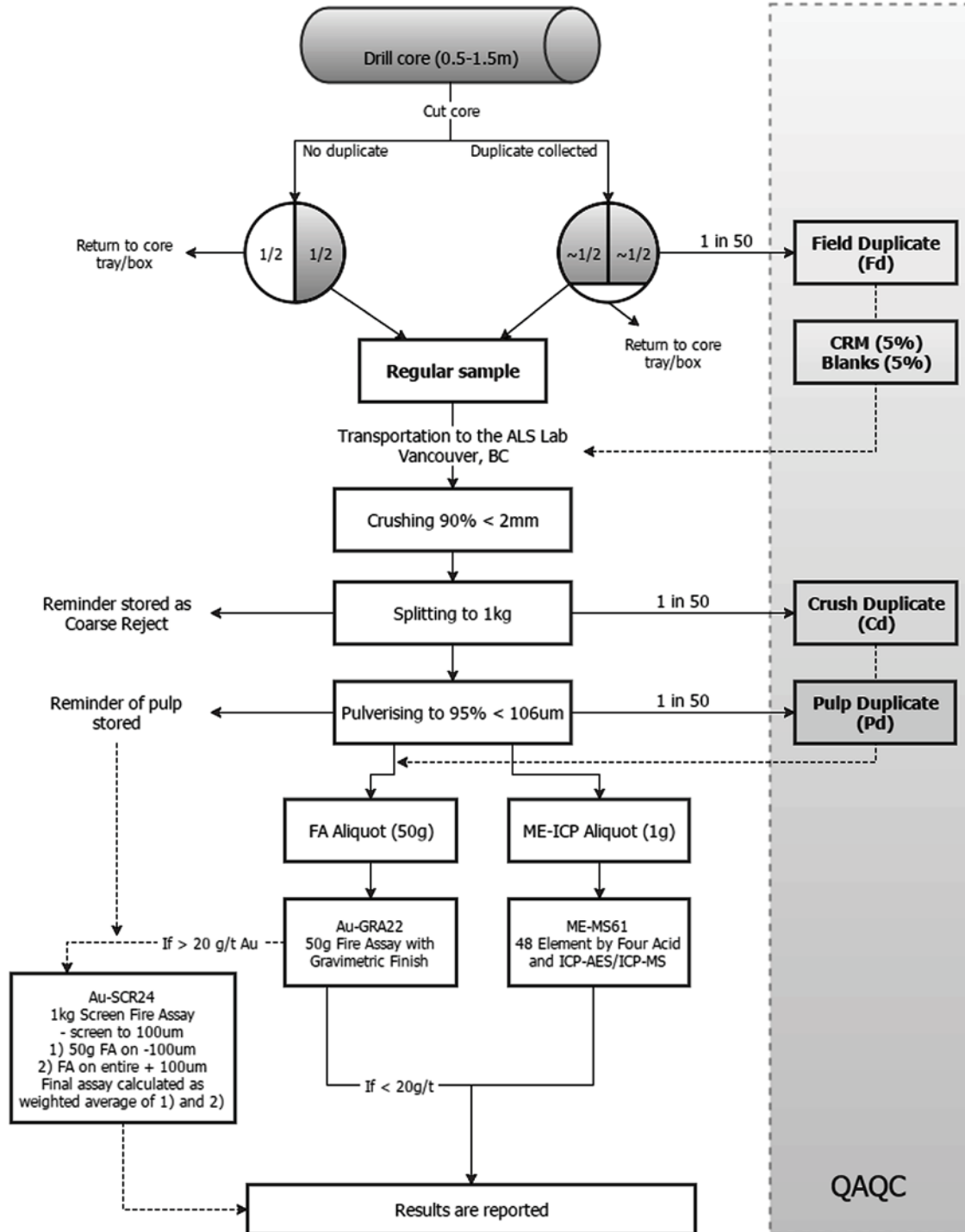


Figure 11-1

Auryn Resources Inc.
Committee Bay Project
 Nunavut Territory, Canada
**2016 Diamond Drilling Sample
 Preparation and Analysis
 Flow Sheet**

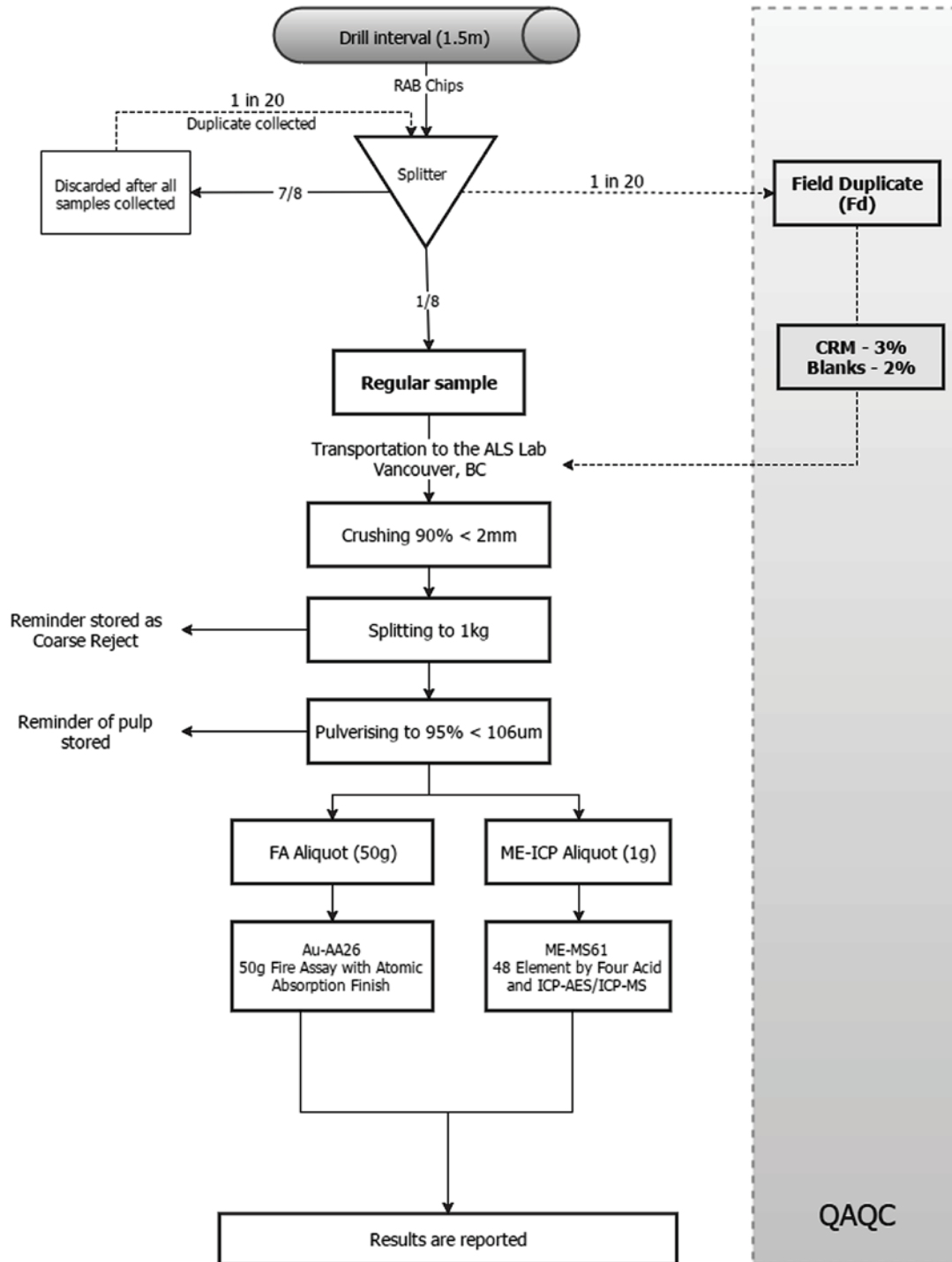


Figure 11-2

Auryn Resources Inc.
Committee Bay Project
 Nunavut Territory, Canada
2016 RAB Drilling Sample
Preparation and Analysis
Flow Sheet

12 DATA VERIFICATION

SITE INSPECTION

2004

RPA's predecessor, Scott Wilson RPA, visited the Three Bluffs Project on August 19 and 20, 2004 and took three independent grab samples from the Three Bluffs showing and six samples from three drill holes. One of the three grab samples confirmed the presence of anomalous gold and, generally, the samples from the drill core compared favourably with the results obtained by CBR (Blakley and Rennie, 2008).

2007

Scott Wilson RPA visited the property on September 18 and 19, 2007 and conducted a number of verification checks (Blakley and Rennie, 2008). These checks are described under Database Verification.

2011

RPA visited the property on August 23 to 24, 2011 and conducted a tour of the drill and camp facilities (Rennie and McDonough, 2015). A number of verification checks were carried out, as described under Database Verification below.

2016

The most recent site visit to the Property was carried out by David Ross, P.Geo., Principal Geologist with RPA, on August 16-17, 2016. Mr. Ross visited numerous outcrops, active drill sites and core logging facilities, reviewed drill core, and took several quarter core samples for independent assaying.

In RPA's opinion, the logging, sampling, and data handling procedures conducted on the Project exceeds industry standards.

DATABASE VERIFICATION

2004

Scott Wilson RPA compared the written logs and original assay files for five drill holes from the 2004 drilling with the database and found no errors with respect to lithology, intercepts, and gold assays. Checks on earlier holes were also done and were error free (Blakley and Rennie, 2008).

2007

For the 2007 drill program, the assay database was compared against original assay certificates and no significant errors were encountered. The written drill logs from two holes were checked against the database in terms of lithology, intercepts, and gold assays and were error-free (Blakley and Rennie, 2008).

2011

RPA compared the drill core assay database against original assay certificates from ALS, ActLabs, and TSL. The database included assays from 2003 to 2011. RPA spot checked portions of each program so a total of approximately 8% of the overall database was inspected.

RPA noted a number of apparent discrepancies between the database and the assay certificates, which, in RPA's opinion, were due to NCG's practice of averaging results for those samples that were re-analyzed. A total of 67 samples fell into this category. An additional 12 entries that could not be attributed to averaging were found for an "error" rate of 0.51%, which is considered acceptable. The discrepancies were minor, the largest being 0.4 g/t Au, and generally the certificate value exceeded the database value. In RPA's opinion, NCG's database management was effective and the database was reasonably error-free.

2012

RPA received the lithology and assay results from the 2012 drilling in the form of a GEOVIA GEMS database. The resulting database contained records for 353 drill holes totalling 58,222.9 m in aggregate depth. RPA carried out validation exercises on the database after the inclusion of the new information and found no errors. Verification of the new data was conducted against assay certificates provided in digital format and no significant issues were noted.

2015-2016

During and subsequent to the 2016 site visit, RPA reviewed all available Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), visited core logging facility and core storage area, independently surveyed several holes with a handheld GPS, reviewed and verified various components of the drill hole database including from/to errors and mix-ups. No significant issues were identified.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

Quality assurance (QA) provides evidence to demonstrate that the assay data has precision and accuracy within generally accepted limits for the sampling and analytical method(s) used in order to have confidence in a resource estimate. Quality control (QC) consists of procedures used to ensure that an adequate level of quality is maintained in the process of collecting, preparing, and assaying the exploration drilling samples.

In general, QA/QC programs are designed to prevent or detect contamination and allow assaying (analytical), precision (repeatability) and accuracy to be quantified. In addition, a QA/QC program can disclose the overall sampling-assaying variability of the sampling method itself.

QA/QC protocols, including the duplicate assaying of coarse rejects, and the insertion of blanks and certified reference materials (CRMs) into the RAB and drill core assay sample stream were established in 2003 and continued with updates and refinements through the 2016 drilling program. A review of the QA/QC protocols related to drilling programs completed prior to Auryn's acquisition of the Property can be found in Rennie and McDonough (2015) and are summarized below.

In 2003, field blanks and CRMs were submitted for each assay batch and coarse reject material, representing 10% of the samples assayed, were sent to ALS in Vancouver, British Columbia for re-analysis. No external CRMs were used but TSL employed two internal CRMs that were qualified using a round robin with five laboratories (AuL-1) and three laboratories (AuM-1), respectively. These CRMs did not meet the same rigorous standards that are applied to commercial CRMs. The tolerance limits (TLs) for accuracy were considered to be two standard deviations (2SD) above or below the recommended value (RV). Any assay result that fell outside of these TLs was considered to be a failure. In 2004, commercial CRMs were

added in addition to TSL's internal standards. In 2010, NCG switched its primary laboratory from TSL to ALS for the summer drill program. For the 2011 drill program, the primary lab was shared between ActLabs and ALS, with TSL remaining the secondary laboratory used for check assaying. ActLabs was engaged when ALS could no longer provide results in a timely manner. The amount of work done by ActLabs, however, was limited when sample preparation and assay issues were discovered and the majority of samples were re-routed back to ALS as a result.

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL

Results of the regular submission of CRMs (standards) are used to identify problems with specific sample batches, and biases associated with the primary assay laboratory.

Auryn's QA/QC protocol calls for CRMs to be inserted into the RAB sample stream at a nominal rate of 3% and into the diamond drilling sample stream at a nominal rate of 5%. All CRMs used by Auryn were supplied by CDN Research Laboratories (CDN). All of the samples were analyzed at the ALS laboratory in Vancouver. The CRMs used during the 2015 and 2016 drilling campaigns are summarized in Table 12-1.

TABLE 12-1 2015-2016 CRMS
Auryn Resources Inc. - Committee Bay Project

Drilling Type	Year	CRM	RV (g/t)	Std. Dev. (g/t)	Acceptable Range ($\pm 2SD$)		Analyses	Fails
					Low (g/t)	High (g/t)		
RAB	2015	CDN-GS-IP5C	1.56	0.065	1.43	1.69	11	0
RAB	2015	CDN-GS-2G	2.26	0.095	2.07	2.45	8	0
RAB	2015	CDN-GS-4C	4.25	0.10	4.05	4.45	9	2
RAB	2015	CDN-GS-8B	7.72	0.16	7.40	8.04	10	0
RAB	2015	CDN-GS-6A	5.79	0.23	5.33	6.25	10	0
RAB	2015	CDN-GS-P3B	0.41	0.042	0.325	0.493	8	0
RAB	2016	CDN-GS-20B	20.23	0.545	19.10	21.30	36	5
RAB	2016	CDN-GS-2M	2.21	0.122	1.966	2.454	34	5
RAB	2016	CDN-GS-3Q	3.30	0.13	3.04	3.56	35	10
RAB	2016	CDN-GS-6E	6.06	0.15	5.76	6.36	35	7
RAB	2016	CDN-GS-8C	8.59	0.26	8.07	9.11	34	2
RAB	2016	CDN-GS-P4E	0.493	0.029	0.435	0.551	30	3
DDH	2016	CDN-GS-IP5C	1.56	0.065	1.43	1.69	7	1
DDH	2016	CDN-GS-2G	2.26	0.095	2.07	2.45	11	0
DDH	2016	CDN-GS-8B	7.72	0.16	7.40	8.04	4	1
DDH	2016	CDN-GS-6A	5.79	0.23	5.33	6.25	5	1
DDH	2016	CDN-GS-P3B	0.41	0.021	0.37	0.45	7	4

A total of 226 CRMs was inserted into the RAB sample stream in 2015 and 2016. A total of 29 failures were identified, most of which were attributable to two CRMs in 2016; CDN-GS-3Q (10) and CDN-GS-6E (7). Eight of the failures related to CDN-GS-3Q were above the upper threshold and all of the failures related to CDN-GS-6E were above the upper threshold. RPA notes that the failures do not appear to be systematic.

A total of 34 CRMs were inserted into the diamond drill sample stream in 2016 and a total of seven failures were identified, including four related to CDN-GS-P3B. Three of the failures related to CDN-GS-P3B were above the upper threshold. The poor assay performance may be attributable to the CRM's low best value of 0.409 g/t Au. The assay values related to these failures are all ≤ 0.50 g/t Au.

In RPA's opinion, these failures will have no material impact on the Mineral Resource estimate, however, RPA recommends that, if it has not already been done, Auryn contact the laboratory to investigate this issue.

BLANKS

The regular submission of blank material is used to assess contamination during sample preparation and to identify sample numbering errors.

Auryn's QA/QC protocol calls for blank material to be inserted into the RAB sample stream at a nominal rate of 2% and into the diamond drilling sample stream at a nominal rate of 5%. All of the samples were analyzed at the ALS laboratory in Vancouver.

Auryn purchased a pulp blank from CDN (CDN-BL-10). A coarse blank was developed by NCG. Approximately 200 kg of clean, rounded, unmineralized, Athabasca Sandstone (quartzite) cobbles were collected from a gravel pit west of Edmonton, Alberta. The cobbles were sent to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon where they were crushed to minus 2.5 cm. The crushed material was riffle split and five one-kilogram sub-samples were collected for analysis. The five sub-samples were prepared and two low-level fire assays with an atomic absorption (AA) finish were completed on each. All ten fire assays failed to identify gold above the detection limit of 5 ppb Au.

In 2015 and 2016, a total of 219 samples of blank material were inserted into the RAB and diamond drill sample stream. No failures were identified.

FIELD DUPLICATES

Duplicate samples help to monitor preparation and assay precision and grade variability as a function of sample homogeneity and laboratory error. The field duplicate includes the natural variability of the original core sample, as well all levels of error including core splitting, sample size reduction in the prep laboratory, sub-sampling of the pulverized sample, and the analytical error. Coarse reject and pulp duplicates provide a measure of the sample homogeneity at different stages of the preparation process (crushing and pulverizing).

Auryn's QA/QC protocol calls for RAB field duplicates to be taken at a nominal rate of 1 in 20 samples and drill core sample field duplicates to be taken at a nominal rate of 1 in 50 samples.

For the 2015-2016 RAB drilling programs, a total of 716 field duplicates were taken, with no reject or independent pulp duplicates. There were 275 pulp duplicates taken at the laboratory.

RPA reviewed the field duplicates results and considers them to be generally within acceptable limits. The majority of the duplicates were either at or near the detection limit for gold, with 75 above 0.10 g/t Au, which was the threshold applied by Auryn for review. The means of the original and duplicate samples above this threshold were 0.60 g/t Au and 0.57 g/t Au, respectively, which in RPA's opinion is acceptably close. There was a very large scatter between pairs up to a mean grade of 0.40 g/t Au, although no obvious bias was observed.

The laboratory duplicates were observed to have a markedly lower scatter between original and duplicate values, which is an expected result. RPA further notes that there was no significant bias in the laboratory duplicates results.

RPA CONCLUSIONS

RPA notes that the data verification practices, as conducted by Auryn, meet or exceed industry standards and that Auryn and its predecessors have designed and mostly implemented consistent QA/QC practices since early in the Project's exploration history.

RPA recommends increased and consistent scrutiny of QA/QC results and the implementation of a consistent protocol for dealing with any issues. In RPA's opinion, the assay database is well maintained and the data has been handled in a manner that should render it reasonably error-free. In RPA's opinion, the database is appropriate for use in an estimation of Mineral Resources.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The following section is taken from Blakley and Rennie (2008) and Turner and Schoeman (2013). There has been no mineralogical processing and metallurgical testing since 2009.

2003

Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories, Inc. (Dawson) of Salt Lake City, Utah, was commissioned in 2003 to conduct metallurgical tests on Three Bluffs mineralized material. Twelve drill core samples, eight high-grade and four low-grade, totalling approximately 20 kg were used. The resulting test specimens ranged in grade from 4.5 g/t Au to 5.6 g/t Au and testwork consisted of:

- Direct cyanide leach,
- Carbon-in-leach (CIL) cyanide leach of whole ore,
- Diagnostic sequence of amalgamation, magnetic separation and flotation,
- Diagnostic sequence of gravity concentration and flotation,
- Mineralogical examination.

The mineralogical study reported the principal sulphide minerals as pyrrhotite with minor pyrite. No reference was made to any deleterious elements in the samples.

The test indicated that 92% gold recovery could be achieved with cyanidation but the presence of pyrrhotite would result in high cyanide consumption.

Mercury amalgamation recovered 63% of the gold (i.e., the free gold). Magnetic separation of the pyrrhotite concentrate from the amalgamation tail recovered an additional 12.5%. The remaining material, when subjected to bulk sulphide flotation, yielded an additional 22% of the gold for a total recovery of 97.5%.

Gravity separation using a Knelson concentrator yielded 62% recovery. Bulk flotation of the gravity tail recovered an additional 28% for a total recovery of 90%.

RPA notes that the grade ranges and sulphide composition of the test samples were representative of the mineralization found at Three Bluffs. RPA further notes that these preliminary tests suggest gold at Three Bluffs can be recovered using conventional methods.

2008

Mineral processing testwork comprising exploratory gravity concentration, cyanide leaching, and froth flotation studies were undertaken by Process Research Associates Ltd. (PRA) under the guidance of Scott Wilson RPA. The sample used was a 110 kg composite of drill core samples from the 2007 exploration program with an average estimated grade of 4.3 g/t Au and 7.5%S.

Additional gravity recovery testwork on Three Bluffs mineralization was performed by Knelson Research Technology Centre. An 18 kg sample, taken from a composite of coarse rejects sample material from 2007 drill core samples, was subjected to multi-pass testing utilizing a bench-scale enhanced gravity concentrator. The tests were designed to examine recovery trends for gold and gold-bearing sulphides (CBR Gold, 2009).

The gold recovery results are summarized in Table 13-1. Based on the composite sample tested it was expected that Three Bluffs mineralization could be processed by various standard beneficiation steps to recover approximately 93% of the gold. The metallurgical test results indicated that a combination of gravity and flotation followed by cyanide leaching of the concentrate is likely the most suitable processing option.

TABLE 13-1 2008 GOLD RECOVERY RESULTS
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Process	Mass (%)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Recovery (%)
Gravity Flotation (Locked Cycle)	18	30.5	95.8
Rougher Flotation Only	15	60.5	97.2
Gravity Only	7	47.7	77.9
Cyanide Leaching (72 hours)			94.6

The limited metallurgical testwork conducted to date suggests that the gold can be recovered by conventional means, a combination of gravity and flotation followed by cyanide leaching of the concentrate.

2009

Follow-up work at PRA was then undertaken in April 2009 to look specifically at a flowsheet consisting of gravity recovery followed by cyanidation. These results were reported by PRA on May 6, 2009.

MINERALOGY

Petrographic and X-ray diffraction analysis indicated the presence of sulphide minerals including mainly pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite. Thin section analysis indicated that some pyrite was contained within pyrrhotite fractures and some magnetite was intergrown in the pyrite which also contained some chalcopyrite and galena inclusions.

COMMINUTION

PRA determined a grind size P_{80} of 75 μm is considered the most suitable grind. The Bond Ball-Mill Work Index determination indicated a moderately hard ore of 18.7 kWh/tonne.

GRAVITY RECOVERY

Gravity testing completed at the Knelson Research and Technology Centre (KRTC) yielded good results on a sample ground to a P_{80} of 141 μm . The gravity gold recovery from the multi-ass test was 77.9% in 7.0% concentrate mass, with 69.4% of the gold recovered in the initial pass containing 1.4% of the mass. The initial pass Knelson concentrate was 212 g/t Au and concentrating this by pan yielded 40 % of the total gold to a pan concentrate of 4,500 g/t. The calculated gold head grade was 4.3 g/t Au with a corresponding tailings grade of 1.0 g/t Au. The recovery to mass yield curve for gold and sulphur indicated that sulphur was upgraded very little initially but showed moderate upgrading at relatively higher concentrate yield from 4 % to 7 %. This indicated that gold bearing sulphides are not amenable to enhanced gravity separation and that batch concentration and not continuous gravity concentration should be utilized.

FLOTATION

PRA assembled a single composite sample from the 45 individual samples which CBR obtained from three drill holes from the 2007 drilling campaign: 07TB046, 07TB048, and 07TB054. The holes are all located in the central part of the hinge zone. The blended composite assayed: 4.3 g/t Au, <0.5 g/t Ag, 17.2% Fe, and 7.5% S. The composite sample is considered to be reasonably representative of the Life of Mine (LOM) production head grade. The calculated gold head grades from the various tests showed considerable fluctuation from a low of 2.9 g/t Au to a high of 11.8 g/t Au, with an average calculated head grade of 5.6 g/t

Au, 1.1 g/t Ag, and 7.8% S. This variation is likely attributable to the presence of coarser gold particles, indicating a significant nugget effect for Three Bluffs.

GRAVITY-FLOTATION BATCH TESTING

At a primary grind size P_{80} of 74 μm , gold was effectively extracted by gravity and flotation, with 96% of the gold recovered. Coarser grinding at a P_{80} of 103 μm and 135 μm showed that gold recovery was reduced.

GRAVITY-FLOTATION LOCKED-CYCLE TESTING

In a single Locked-Cycle test, a gravity circuit recovery of 60.5% gold in 0.22% of mass, followed by a cleaner flotation recovery of 35.3% gold in 17.7% of the mass, was obtained. Thus an overall gold recovery of 95.8% in 17.9% of the mass was shown to be possible. The gravity concentrate assayed 1,750 g/t Au, while the flotation concentrate assayed 11.4 g/t. Flotation provided significant sulphide concentration with sulphur recovery at 90.6% to a 35.7% S grade in the cleaned concentrate.

FLOTATION BATCH TESTING

Flotation recovery without gravity scalping was reasonably successful. Rougher flotation produced concentrate grades up to 60 g/t Au at 97.2% recovery at a primary grind size P_{80} of 74 μm . Tailings grades of 0.2 g/t Au were consistently obtained. Flotation testing was carried out using only xanthates and MIBC in roughing and with no pH modification. It is expected that future testing could further optimize the flotation circuit.

LEACHING

CONCENTRATE CYANIDE LEACHING

Flotation concentrate was subjected to cyanide leach test work. A total of eight concentrate leach tests were performed. After 120 hours of leaching at starting NaCN concentration levels of 1 g/t, gold extraction was typically >98%. In general, leaching kinetics were slow, although more favorable results were obtained with pre-aeration followed by continuous aeration. The best concentrate leach test provided 81% recovery after 48 hours and 89% recovery after 72 hours. Intensive cyanide leaching of concentrates at cyanide concentration levels in the order of 20 g/t should be investigated in future test work.

WHOLE ORE LEACHING

A single whole ore cyanide leach test obtained 79.2% gold extraction after 48 hours and 94.6% after 72 hours. The cyanide consumption rate was high at 2.0 kg/t feed but was considerably lower than that observed in the Dawson work. Dawson obtained 91.8% recovery after 48 hours, but at a NaCN concentration of double that used by PRA.

The same composite sample from the 2008 test work was ground to a P₈₀ size of 75 µm and subjected to cyanide leaching for 120 hours at a base concentration of 1.0 g/L NaCN. A series of diagnostic tests were conducted to see how varying conditions might impact on gold recovery results. Gravity gold recovery was fairly consistent with recoveries averaging 48.8% in approximately 0.14 of the mass after panning of Knelson concentrates. This falls along the same curve as produced from the KRTC test work. The gold grades of these concentrates are typically 1,300 g/t Au to 2,200 g/t Au. The cyanide leach extraction was significantly improved with aeration, with recoveries of 42% to 43% after 48 hours. The cyanide leach recovery after 72 hours was 47% to 48% in these two tests. The overall gold recovery can be increased to approximately 98.5% with leach times extended to 120 hours.

The lower cyanide concentration had only a minor impact on gold extraction. Finer grinding resulted in higher gravity gold recovery, but overall recovery was not significantly impacted. The cyanide consumption in the two tests with aeration was 1.83 g/t to 2.04 g/t after 48 hours and 2.38 g/t to 2.58 g/t after 72 hours. With lower cyanide concentration, the rates were reduced to 1.63 g/t after 48 hours. Lime consumption ranged from 0.12 kg/t to 0.31 kg/t to maintain a pH between 10 and 10.5.

METALLURGICAL ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN TEST WORK

Several issues were identified during metallurgical testing of samples, the largest issue lies with cyanide consumption. Cyanide consumption has been found to be extremely high at up to 0.2 kg/h, while leaching kinetics remain low. Dawson identified levels of pyrrhotite to be as high as 14.3%, which is suspected to be responsible for the high levels of NaCN consumption. Attempts to remove pyrrhotite through magnetic separation were unsuccessful. Consumption of NaCN can be mitigated through the use of cement or pre-aeration/continuous aeration methods, however, this area should be researched further. Another issue that has been identified is that gold bearing sulphides are not amenable to enhanced gravity separation, therefore batch concentration and not continuous gravity concentration should be utilized. A significant nugget effect has also been identified in the samples tested.

CONCLUSIONS SPECIFIC TO METALLURGY

Based on the samples tested to date, Three Bluffs ore is generally considered to be relatively free-milling. Gravity concentration has been effective in recovering up to 60% of the gold. Much of the remaining gold can be effectively recovered by either flotation or cyanide leaching to produce an overall metallurgical recovery above 90%. Based on the defined mineable resource, a processing plant has been preliminarily designed which uses gravity recovery followed by carbon-in-leach (CIL) processing of the gravity tailings at a rate of 1,200 tpd to produce gold doré. Table 13-2 provides the gold recovery results from preliminary testing, including results for downstream processing of concentrates by intensive cyanide leaching and/or smelting.

RPA recommends further optimization and variability work on a greater variety of samples from the Three Bluffs property if further economic studies are conducted. Figure 13-1 shows the complete proposed process plant flow sheet, confirmation of the proposed gravity-CIL flowsheet and grinding size should be performed by another metallurgical laboratory, with specific focus on cyanide consumption and improving leaching kinetics. Tailings, metal leaching, and cyanide destruction testing should also be undertaken at the next phase.

TABLE 13-2 RESULTS OF VARIOUS TEST PROCESSES ON COMMITTEE BAY SAMPLES
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

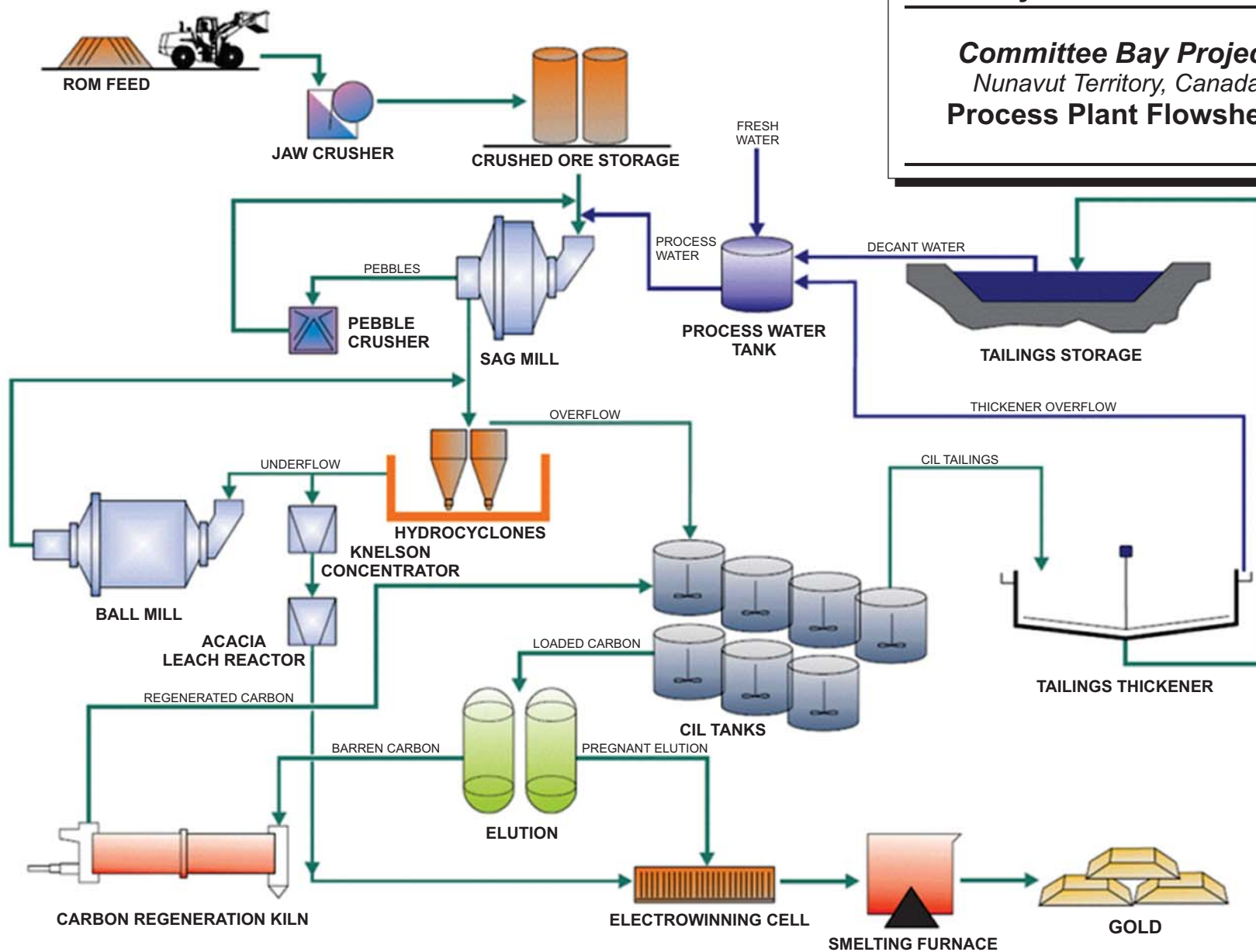
Test Lab and Year	Test Number	Process Specifications	Process Details	Time (Hours)	Recovery %
DML- 2003	3	2 gm/L NaCN, P80- 74 µm	CIL Leach of Whole Ore Grind	48	92.9
DML- 2003	4	P80- 74 µm	Amalgamation, Pyrrhotite Removal, Bulk Sulphide Float	NA	84.7
DML- 2003	2	2 gm/L NaCN, P80- 74 µm	Direct Leach of Whole Core	48	91.8
PRA- 2009	C1	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 70 µm	Direct Leach	72	94.6
PRA- 2009	CF8	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 57 µm	Cyanidation of Float Concentrate (Product of test F8)	72	76.8
PRA- 2009	CLC- 1	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 57 µm	Cyanidation of Float Concentrate, 20- hours pre aeration	96	91.4
PRA- 2009	CLC- 2	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 57 µm	Cyanidation of Float Concentrate, 20- hours pre aeration then continuous aeration	96	96.1
PRA- 2009	CLC- 3	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 57 µm	Cyanidation of Float Concentrate, 20- hours pre aeration then continuous aeration, addition of 500g/t Pb(NO ₃) ₂	96	72.9
PRA- 2009	CLC- 4	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 57 µm	Cyanidation of Float Concentrate, 20- hours pre aeration then continuous aeration	120	98.0
PRA- 2009	CLC- 5	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 57 µm	Cyanidation of Float Concentrate, 20- hours pre aeration then continuous aeration with oxygen	120	99.5
PRA- 2009	CLC- 6	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 57 µm	Cyanidation of Float Concentrate, 20- hours pre aeration then continuous aeration, lime replaced with cement	120	99.0
PRA- 2009	CLC- 7	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 28 µm	Cyanidation of Float Concentrate, 20- hours pre aeration then continuous aeration	120	99.4
PRA- 2009	CLC- 8	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 57 µm	Cyanidation of Float Concentrate, 20- hours pre aeration then continuous aeration, lime replaced with optimized cement	120	98.7
PRA- 2009	GC1	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 74 µm	Gravity Separation Followed by Direct Leach	120	98.3
PRA- 2009	GC2	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 74 µm	Gravity Separation Followed by CIL	120	99.0
PRA- 2009	GC3	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 75 µm	Gravity Separation Followed by 18 hrs. pre- aeration then Direct Leach	120	98.7
PRA- 2009	GC4	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 75 µm	Gravity Separation Followed by 18 hrs. pre- aeration then Continuous Aeration	120	98.5
PRA- 2009	GC5	0.5 gm/L NaCN, P80- 74 µm	Gravity Separation Followed by Direct Leach	120	98.0
PRA- 2009	GC6	1 gm/L NaCN, P80- 58 µm	Gravity Separation Followed by Direct Leach	120	97.7
PRA- 2009	GF1	P80- 74 µm	Gravity and Flotation Concentration	NA	96.5
PRA- 2009	GF2	P80- 74 µm	Gravity and Flotation Concentration	NA	96.3
PRA- 2009	GF7	P80- 73 µm	Gravity and Flotation with shorter rougher time and lower collector in cleaning	NA	97.9
PRA- 2007	LC1	P80- 74 µm	Locked Cycle Gravity and Flotation	N/A	95.8
PRA- 2008	F1	P80- 135 µm	Flotation Concentration	NA	89.5
PRA- 2009	F2	P80- 103 µm	Flotation Concentration	NA	94.1
PRA- 2009	F3	P80- 74 µm	Flotation Concentration	NA	96.3
PRA- 2009	F4	P80- 74 µm	Gravity and Flotation Concentration	NA	96.5
PRA- 2009	F5	P80- 41µm	Cleaner test to upgrade Au, Gravity and Flotation Concentration Regrind to 41µm	NA	96.7
PRA- 2009	F6	P80- 73 µm	Kinetic Flotation test using A3418 as a secondary collector	NA	98.5
PRA- 2009	F8	P80- 69 µm	Reagent dosage optimization, concentrate for cyanide leaching	NA	98.8

From Turner and Schoeman, 2013

Figure 13-1

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
Process Plant Flowsheet



14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

SUMMARY

The Mineral Resource estimate, generated by RPA, was first disclosed in a Technical Report in 2012 (McDonough and Rennie, 2012), and subsequently updated in a re-addressed Technical Report dated August 20, 2015 (Rennie and McDonough, 2015). The block model supporting that estimate was reviewed with respect to new data and cost and metal price assumptions. In RPA's opinion, the model remains representative of the mineralization and therefore suitable to report Mineral Resources. No further drilling has been carried within the area of the Mineral Resources and the resource model remains unchanged since the 2015 Technical Report. The cut-off grades were adjusted based on updated metal price, exchange rate, and operating cost assumptions and the Mineral Resource has been assigned a new effective date of May 31, 2017. The Mineral Resource estimate has been reported using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014.

The estimate was carried out using a block model method constrained by wireframe grade-shell models, with Inverse Distance Cubed (ID³) weighting. Two sets of wireframes and block models were employed: one which contemplated open pit mining and the other, underground mining. A lower set of cut-off criteria were used for the open pit versus the underground to reflect the lower costs that should be incurred by mining from surface. To fulfil the resource criteria of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction", a preliminary pit shell was generated from the open pit model. Blocks from the open pit model captured within this shell were considered eligible for reporting as open pit resources. The same pit shell was applied to the underground model, except that blocks from this model were included in the resource only if they were outside of the shell.

The results of this estimate, including both open pit and underground Mineral Resources, are shown in Table 14-1.

TABLE 14-1 MINERAL RESOURCES AS OF MAY 31, 2017
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Class	Type	Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (000 t)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz Au)
Indicated	Open Pit	3.0	1,760	7.72	437,000
	Underground	4.0	310	8.57	86,000
	Total		2,070	7.85	524,000
Inferred	Open Pit	3.0	590	7.57	144,000
	Underground	4.0	2,340	7.65	576,000
	Total		2,930	7.64	720,000

Notes:

1. CIM definitions (2014) were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at cut-off grades of 3.0 g/t Au for open pit and 4.0 g/t Au for underground.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US\$1,200 per ounce, and a US\$/C\$ exchange rate of 1:25.
4. Nominal minimum mining widths of five metres (open pit) and two metres (underground) were used.
5. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

RPA is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

WIREFRAME MODELS

The grade estimation was constrained using wireframe models, which were constructed by NCG personnel. The mineralization is interpreted to occur in a series of sulphide-bearing iron formation horizons, which strike generally east-west, and dip near-vertically (Figure 14-1). The principal zones, termed North Limb, South Limb and Hinge, are interpreted to form a tight anticline which plunges shallowly to the east. The limbs of the anticline are near-vertical and more or less parallel to one another, with one lying immediately north of the other (Figures 14-2 and 14-3). Narrower and less continuous zones parallel the main structure on both the north and south walls.

To the west, the zones have been traced for a considerable distance by both drilling and geophysics. Immediately west is the Antler Gap Zone, which was a more recent discovery made while filling in a gap between the Hinge/Limb Zones and the Antler, located some distance to the west. Antler was originally discovered in the 2005 drill program but was considered too remote and sparsely drilled to include in the resource estimates. Follow-up

drilling conducted in 2010 and 2011 has confirmed the extent of the Antler mineralization, as well as filled in the Antler Gap. Drilling has now delineated the iron formation for a strike length of 4,100 m and to a depth of approximately 350 m below surface. Almost all of the drill intercepts are within 150 m of surface.

Two sets of wireframe models were constructed: one using a nominal cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and the other, 1.0 g/t Au. A total of 17 zones have been modelled with 3D wireframes, although not all contribute to the Mineral Resources. The open pit (0.5 g/t Au) models were built using a minimum width constraint of five metres, while the underground (1.0 g/t Au) models used a nominal two-metre constraint.

The wireframe models were assigned unique integer codes, which could be applied to the drill composites. This provided a means for the software to discriminate between zones for the purposes of statistical analyses and grade interpolation. The rock codes used are listed in Table 14-2.

TABLE 14-2 ZONE CODES
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Zone Name	Block Rock Code
NORTH	101
SOUTH	102
HINGE	103
104	104
105	105
HAYES	106
TBGAP	107
108	108
109	109
110	110
111	111
113	113
115	115
117	117
ANTLER	118
ANTL_ADD	119
ANTL_GAP	120

A 3D view of the 0.5 g/t Au wireframes is provided in Figure 14-1.

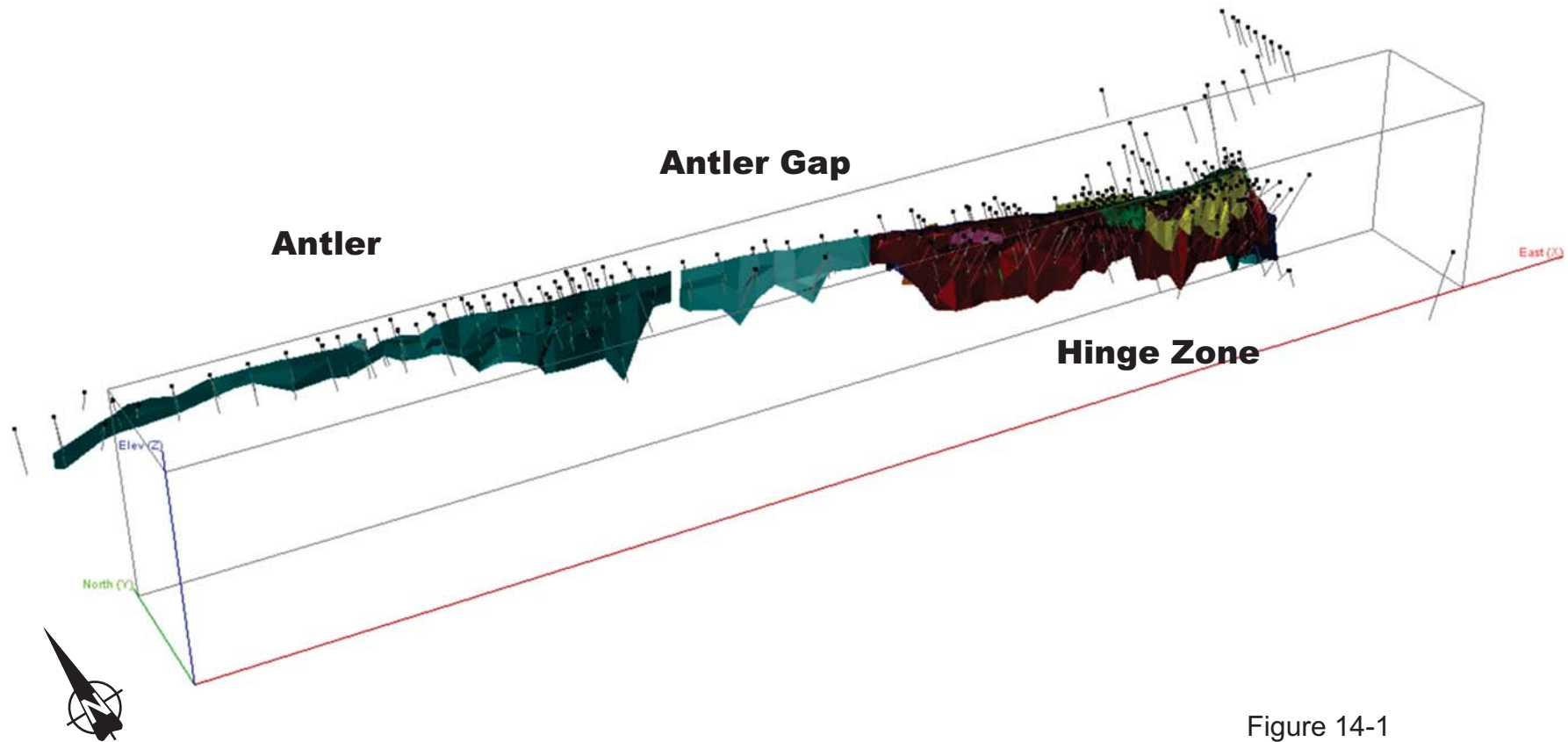


Figure 14-1

Auryn Resources Inc.

Committee Bay Project
Nunavut Territory, Canada
3D View of Wireframes Models

SAMPLE DATABASE AND STATISTICS

The lithology information and assay results from the drilling were supplied to RPA in the form of a GEMS database. The database contained records for 353 holes, totalling 58,222.9 m of drilling. There are tables for assays, basic lithology, texture, silicate minerals, metallic (sulphide) mineral content, structure, veining, magnetic susceptibility, and bulk density measurements. The assay table contained 32,047 records, with fields for Au grade, rock type, assay type, sample ID, and certificate ID. The 95 RAB holes that were drilled on the property by Auryn in 2015 and 2016 were located on prospects distant from the deposits included in the Mineral Resources. As such, they did not impact the estimate.

For previous resource estimates, RPA carried out three validation exercises on the Three Bluffs database. No significant errors were found in any of those audits. For this update, RPA carried out a validation exercise on the assay data for the 2012 drilling and found no significant errors. Assay QA/QC results were, for the most part, within an acceptable standard. Core handling, sampling, and logging protocols are appropriate and the logging and sampling competently managed.

Surveying of the collars and downhole deviations of the drill holes have been carried out to a standard consistent with industry best practice.

In RPA's opinion, the assay database is suitable for use in estimation of Mineral Resources.

TABLE 14-3 SAMPLE STATISTICS – 1.0 G/T AU WIREFRAMES
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Solid(s)	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Std Dev	Coefficient of Variation	Number
101	0.010	320.80	2.626	1.300	10.379	3.953	1,188
102	0.015	1,423.00	3.851	1.420	21.872	5.679	1,271
103	0.010	475.30	5.885	1.965	20.886	3.549	1,427
104	0.015	72.51	2.643	1.180	6.565	2.484	249
118	0.015	178.00	3.328	1.364	8.935	2.685	411
105 to 120	0.015	92.22	2.333	1.220	6.222	2.667	273

CAPPING OF HIGH GRADES

The grade distribution for gold is highly skewed and, like many gold deposits, resembles a log normal distribution. There are outliers to the distribution in the highest grade ranges. Block model grade interpolations are often vulnerable to overestimation of the metal content due to the disproportionate impact that these higher samples tend to have on the grade interpolations. It is fairly common practice to limit the effect of these high grade samples by either capping the values or limiting their radius of influence.

For the estimates done to date, the gold grades were capped at 100 g/t Au in the Hinge Zone and 60 g/t Au in the limbs. There was only a small change to the database in 2012 so RPA did not review the capping levels in detail. In RPA's opinion, the older ones were still valid. The top cuts were set to 75 g/t Au for the Hinge (Zone 103) and 50 g/t Au for the Limb (101 and 102) zones. A cap level of 30 g/t Au was established for the Antler and all other zones.

For the 2011 estimate, it was determined that the Hinge and Limb zones were particularly vulnerable to overestimation due to a relatively few very high grade samples, so the top cuts were set at 75 g/t Au and 50 g/t Au, respectively. A cap level of 30 g/t Au was established for the Antler and all other zones (Rennie and McDonough, 2012).

COMPOSITES

Samples were capped and then composited to 1.5 m lengths prior to grade estimation. The compositing was carried out starting at the drill hole point of entry of a grade shell, progressing downwards in 1.5 m intervals to the exit point. Remnants of less than 1.5 m in length (termed "orphans") occurred at the point where the holes exited the grade shells. All orphans less than 0.5 m were excluded from the grade interpolation. Declustered capped composite statistics for the 1.0 g/t Au wireframes are provided in Table 14-4.

TABLE 14-4 DECLUSTERED CAPPED COMPOSITE STATISTICS FOR 1.0 G/T AU SOLIDS

Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Solid(s)	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Std Dev	Coefficient of Variation	Number
101	0.012	47.32	2.265	1.418	3.409	1.505	748
102	0.015	49.98	3.297	1.632	5.489	1.665	822
103	0.021	70.37	4.817	2.302	7.536	1.564	833
104	0.015	22.57	2.231	1.318	3.002	1.346	163
118	0.015	27.38	2.913	1.655	3.619	1.242	267
105 to 120	0.010	29.99	2.094	1.253	3.417	1.632	202

RPA notes that, compared to the 2011 estimate, the mean and median grades of the samples within the 101 (North Limb) wireframe are higher by 4.5% and 3.3% respectively, while the mean and median grades of samples captured within the 102 (South Limb) wireframe are lower by 8.2% and 9.4% respectively.

GEOSTATISTICS

RPA carried out a variography analysis on the composites to check the search parameters for use in the grade estimate. The analysis was carried out using Sage 2001 and GEMS 6.4.1 software. The database used for the analysis was the consolidated (i.e., not sub-set by domain) table of composites from the 1.0 g/t Au wireframes.

The downhole semi-variogram was generated and was found to have a range of four metres and a relative nugget effect of 14% (i.e., 14% of the total sill). Directional correlograms and pairwise relative correlograms were generated using Sage. The directional correlograms did not yield a reasonable model that was consistent with the geological interpretation. The models derived from variography tended to have shapes that were unrealistically elongated in one direction, and attenuated in the other axis directions. The longest range for the pairwise relative correlograms was 48 m oriented parallel to the on-strike direction. The correlogram model generated from the raw data had a longest range of 58 m oriented roughly parallel to the overall dip of the zones and plunging steeply west-southwest.

The variogram model generated in GEMS yielded a major axis with a range of 40 m plunging at -35° towards the west (i.e., in the plane of the zones). The other two axes, however, had

ranges of ten metres or less. This produced an elongated ellipsoid, similar in shape to the models generated in Sage but oriented in a completely different direction.

In RPA's opinion, the variogram analysis was not conclusive and did not provide any compelling reasons to significantly change the search parameters from those used in previous estimates. These search parameters were derived from a variogram analysis conducted on the data within the 0.5 g/t Au wireframes, which are larger and encompass more samples than the 1.0 g/t Au wireframes.

FIGURE 14-2 DOWNHOLE SEMI-VARIOGRAM

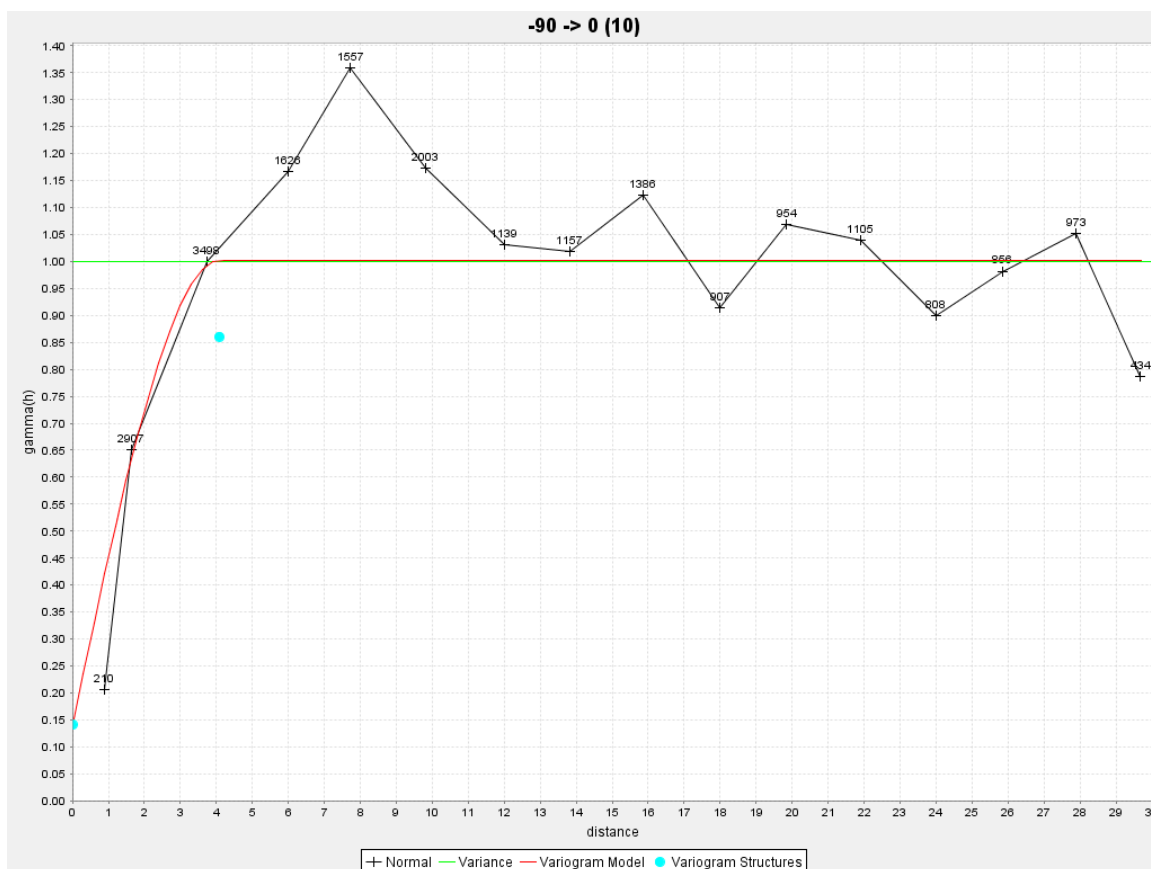
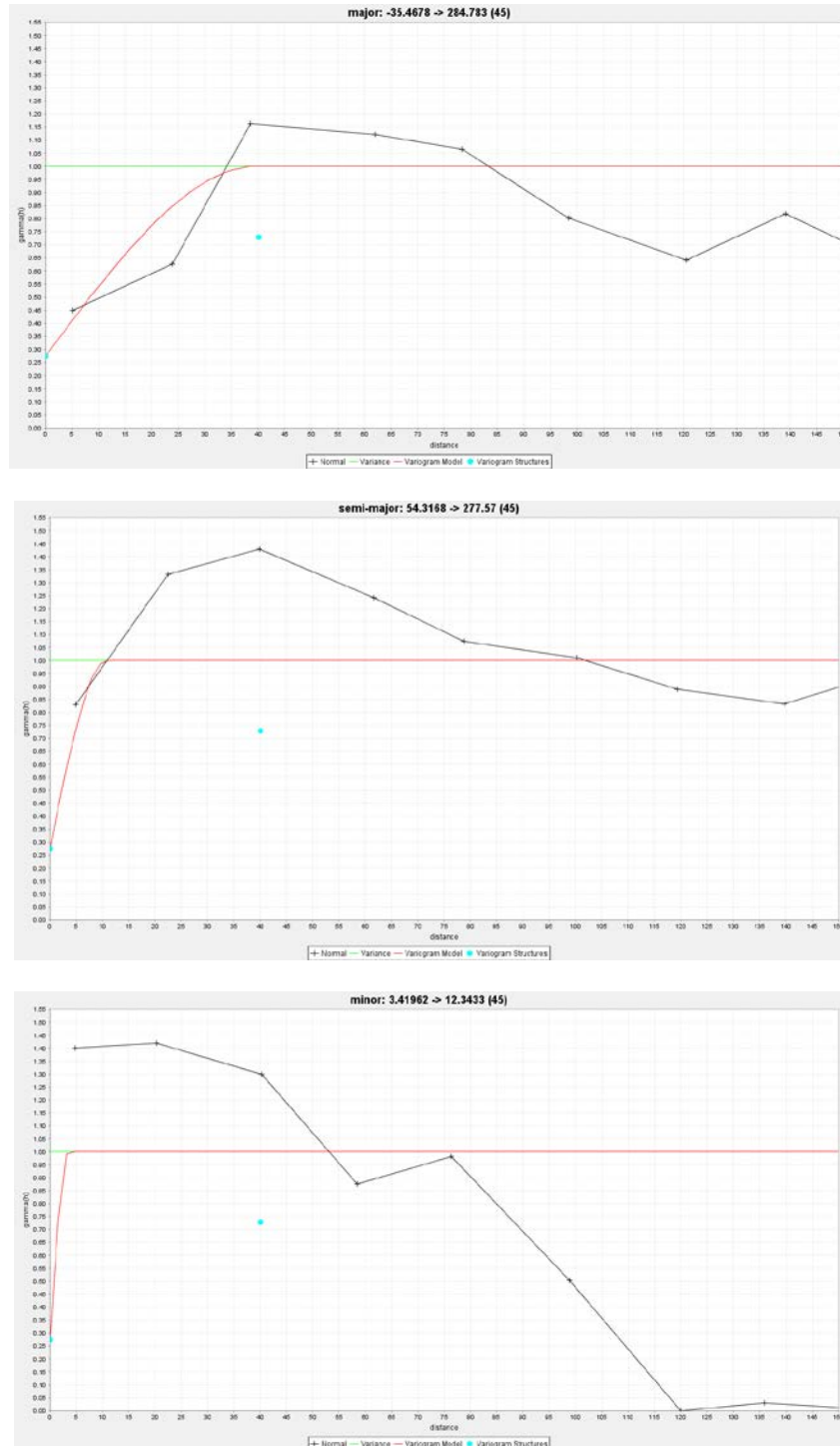


FIGURE 14-3 EXPERIMENTAL SEMI-VARIOGRAMS



BLOCK MODEL

The block model was constructed using GEOVIA GEMS 6.4.1 software. The model comprises an array of blocks measuring ten metres along strike by ten metres down-dip and two metres across strike. The array was parallel to the property survey grid (i.e., no rotation). Block model geometry and parameters are listed in Table 14-5.

Gold grade was interpolated into the blocks using ID³ weighting. Rock codes were assigned to the blocks using the wireframe models. Any block touching a wireframe was given a rock code assignment. The volumetrics routine within GEMS accounted for the proportion of each block residing within the wireframes in order to correctly sum the tonnages. Composites were coded using the same wireframe models so that the interpolations for each zone would only use composites from within that zone. An exception to this was the Hinge Zone, which used composites from either limb as well as the Hinge itself.

TABLE 14-5 BLOCK MODEL GEOMETRY
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Origin		
	X	3,600
	Y	4,400
	Z	350
Extents		
	Columns	450
	Rows	400
	Levels	60
Block Size		
	X	10
	Y	2
	Z	10

In addition to gold grade and rock code, the block model contains variables for resource class, average distance to composites, number of composites used in the estimate, number of holes contributing composites to the estimate, and anisotropic distance to the nearest composite.

SEARCH STRATEGY

The grade interpolation was run in three passes with search ranges that were derived from the ranges of the variogram model generated for the earlier estimates.

The across-strike search distance (i.e., the 5 m distance) was deliberately made longer than the variograms would dictate in order to better cope with small-scale inflections in the zone orientations. The orientation of the search ellipsoid was dictated by the interpreted local strike and dip of the wireframe models. Three different orientations were used: 100°/-80°NE, 090°/-90°, and 075°/-80°SE.

The first pass used an ellipsoid measuring 15 m x 15 m x 5 m, which was approximately half of the range of the variogram model. The interpolation required a minimum of two composites and a maximum of six, with no more than two composites from any one drill hole.

The second pass was carried out at a maximum range of 30 m x 30 m x 10 m. This is roughly equivalent to the variogram model range, except in the across-strike direction, which was deliberately exaggerated. The same composite selection constraints were applied for the second pass as for the first pass. The range for the third pass was slightly more than double the variogram range. This was done in order to capture at least two drill holes for the interpolation. The drill section spacing is approximately 50 m to 60 m for most of the deposit. In the more densely drilled Hinge area, the spacing has been reduced to a nominal 25 m. A 75 m search tends to conveniently capture two drill holes in those portions of the deposit drilled at the 60 m spacing.

For the third pass, a minimum of two and a maximum of 12 composites were required, with a maximum of two composites from a single drill hole.

BULK DENSITY

A bulk density of 3.15 t/m³ was applied for estimation of tonnage. This value was derived from a total of 6,426 density determinations carried out on drill core from a variety of locations in the deposit. The determinations were done by weighing the specimen in air and again submerged in water. The density is derived from the ratio of the difference between the dry and submerged

weights and the dry weight, or more correctly, the ratio of the weight of the specimen to the weight of the water that it displaces.

BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

The block model grade interpolations were checked using the following methods:

- Inspection of the interpolated block grades in plan and section views and comparison to the composite grades
- Statistical comparison of global block and composite mean grades.

Inspection of the block grades in plan and section indicates that the grade estimation honours the drill hole grades reasonably well.

RPA carried out a statistical comparison of the Indicated block grades and the composites. The results of this analysis are listed in Table 14-6. The global mean block grade for the open pit model is 4.4% lower than the mean composite grade, while for the underground model the difference is negligible. In RPA's opinion, the global mean comparisons are within an acceptable tolerance.

TABLE 14-6 BLOCK VS. COMPOSITE MEANS
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Model	Block Mean (g/t Au)	Composite Mean (g/t Au)	Difference (%)
0.5 (OP)	2.16	2.26	-4.42
1.0 (UG)	3.30	3.33	-0.90

CLASSIFICATION

Mineral Resources have been classified according to CIM (2014), as incorporated by reference in NI 43-101. The classification criteria used were identical to those followed for the previous estimates, specifically:

- All blocks that were captured in the search and received an estimate during the grade interpolation were assigned to at least an Inferred category (maximum of 75 m from the nearest composite).

- Blocks estimated by at least three drill holes and located less than 25 m from the nearest composite were nominally assigned to the Indicated category.

The blocks were then inspected in section views in order to define reasonably coherent volumes of Indicated blocks with a more or less uniform density of drilling. RPA reviewed the areas affected by the new drilling and concluded that the new drill holes did not impact the extent of the Indicated Resources in the model. Wireframe models, originally constructed for the 2011 Mineral Resource estimate, were used to capture blocks for coding as Indicated. Isolated blocks, with the preliminary Indicated classification but located outside of these volumes, were manually reclassified to Inferred. Similarly, a few Inferred blocks contained within the Indicated volumes were reclassified to Indicated.

CUT-OFF CRITERIA

RPA reported Mineral Resources at calculated cut-off grades of 3.0 g/t Au for open pit mining and 4.0 g/t Au for underground mining based on the following assumptions:

- Gold Sale Price: US\$1,200/oz
- Process Recovery 93%
- Open Pit Mining Cost C\$10.00/t
- Underground Mining Cost C\$70.00/t
- Process + G&A Costs C\$75.00/t
- Exchange Rate 1.25 US\$/C\$

To fulfill the resource criteria of “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction”, a pit shell analysis was run on the 0.5 g/t Au model to determine how much of the deposit could potentially be extracted using open pit methods. The analysis was done using Whittle software with very preliminary assumptions for pit slopes, metallurgical recovery, prices, and costs.

For this Mineral Resource update, RPA used the preliminary pit shell that was optimized in 2013 using a different gold price and cost assumptions (listed below) than those used to calculate the updated cut-off grade. RPA considers this approach reasonable given that the pit shell used to report open pit resources is conceptual and the relative difference between the underground and open-pit resource cut-off grades is negligible.

- Gold Sale Price: US\$1,500/oz
- Overall Pit Slope Angles: 50°
- Process Recovery 93%
- Mining Cost US\$10.00/t
- Process + G&A Costs US\$60.00/t

Mineral Resource blocks in the 0.5 g/t Au model captured within this preliminary pit shell were reported at a cut-off grade of 3.00 g/t Au and are shown as “Open Pit” in Table 14-1. The pit shell was then used on the 1.0 g/t Au model to isolate material deemed as “Underground” Mineral Resources. Blocks in the 1.0 g/t Au model located outside of the preliminary pit shell were deemed as eligible for inclusion as Underground resources. A cut-off grade of 4.0 g/t Au was applied to this material for derivation of the Underground Mineral Resources reported in Table 14-1. This cut-off grade was derived by adding an increment of \$60/t to the mining costs used in the pit optimization to account for the additional cost of mining from underground.

The impact of varying the cut-off grades is shown in Tables 14-7 and 14-8. The tables show the Indicated and Inferred category block model results at a range of cut-off grades for the open pit (0.5 g/t Au) and underground (1.0 g/t Au) models, respectively. The tonnes reported for each model honour the pit shells such that only in-pit resources are reported from the open pit model, and resources outside the pit, for the underground model. The base-case cut-off grades used by RPA to report the Mineral Resources are highlighted. The tonnages reported at less than the base-case cut-off grade should not be considered Mineral Resources. They are shown in the tables for comparison purposes only.

TABLE 14-7 EFFECT OF CUT-OFF GRADE ON THE OPEN PIT MODEL
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Indicated			
Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz Au)
15.00	190.5	23.07	141,312
10.00	350.2	18.10	203,755
5.00	942.0	11.12	336,696
4.50	1,072.0	10.34	356,516
4.00	1,234.2	9.54	378,669
3.50	1,474.3	8.60	407,514
3.00	1,761.9	7.72	437,467
2.50	2,126.4	6.87	469,606
2.00	2,592.4	6.03	502,979
1.50	3,340.0	5.07	544,621
1.35	3,599.7	4.81	556,520
1.00	4,417.8	4.13	587,234
0.50	5,963.0	3.25	623,990

Inferred			
Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz Au)
15.00	57.8	21.23	39,439
10.00	109.8	16.93	59,753
5.00	369.2	9.78	116,050
4.50	411.0	9.26	122,399
4.00	470.1	8.63	130,493
3.50	524.4	8.13	137,043
3.00	592.4	7.57	144,126
2.50	646.5	7.16	148,821
2.00	728.7	6.60	154,671
1.50	908.9	5.63	164,637
1.35	1,001.6	5.24	168,886
1.00	1,249.9	4.43	178,112
0.50	1,533.9	3.76	185,258

TABLE 14-8 EFFECT OF CUT-OFF GRADE ON THE UNDERGROUND MODEL
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Indicated			
Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnage (000 t)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz Au)
15	36.9	20.07	23,790
10	86.4	15.56	43,233
5.0	222	10.24	73,082
4.5	273	9.21	80,894
4.0	313	8.57	86,368
3.5	379	7.74	94,215
3.0	505	6.61	107,309
2.5	716	5.46	125,755
2.0	1,102	4.33	153,311
1.5	1,830	3.29	193,588
1.35	2,175	2.99	209,382
1.0	2,966	2.51	239,244
0.5	3,494	2.26	253,365

Inferred			
Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnage (000 t)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz Au)
15	208	17.76	118,683
10	488	14.71	230,972
5.0	1,606	9.13	471,262
4.5	1,876	8.50	512,517
4.0	2,342	7.65	576,238
3.5	2,830	6.98	635,136
3.0	3,569	6.21	712,003
2.5	4,520	5.48	795,864
2.0	5,689	4.81	879,277
1.5	8,102	3.89	1,013,687
1.35	8,892	3.67	1,049,799
1.0	10,347	3.32	1,105,300
0.5	11,298	3.11	1,130,477

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There is no current Mineral Reserve estimate on the Committee Bay Project.

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

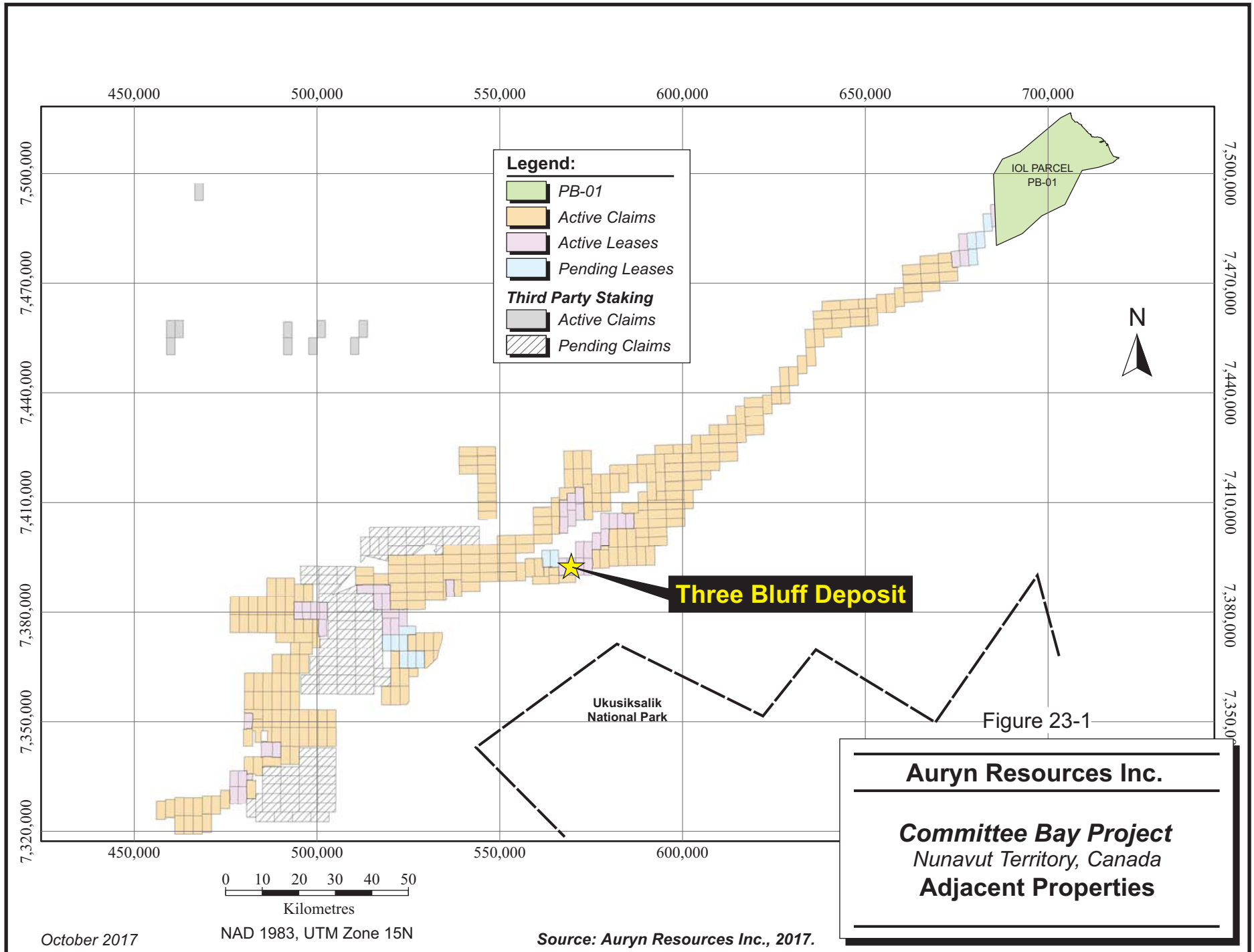
This section is not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Property is contiguous with claims held by various companies and individuals (Figure 23-1). None of the adjacent claims are known to host mineralized zones comparable to the Three Bluffs deposit. No reliance was placed on any information from adjacent properties in the estimation and preparation of the resources reported in this technical report. Adjacent properties are therefore not deemed material to this report.



24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property is located within the granite-greenstone rocks of the Archean Prince Albert group, a component of the Rae Domain within the Western Churchill Province. The Three Bluffs gold deposit is characterized by a thick interval of iron formation that appears to form the nose of an upright isoclinal antiform. The majority of the gold mineralization is hosted in silicate, oxide, and/or sulphide facies iron formation. Gold mineralization has also been identified in shear hosted quartz veins in sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

Drilling has outlined mineralization with three-dimensional continuity, and size and grades that can potentially be extracted economically. Project geologists have a good understanding of the regional, local, and deposit geology and controls on mineralization. The geological models are reasonable and plausible interpretations of the drill results.

Exploration protocols for drilling, sampling, analysis, security, and database management meet industry standard practices. The drill hole database was verified by RPA and is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation work.

The previous resource model prepared by RPA in April 2013 remains representative of the mineralization. There has been no new drilling in the immediate area of those resources. The cut-off grades were adjusted based on an updated metal price, exchange rate, and operating cost assumptions and the updated Mineral Resource was assigned a new effective date of May 31, 2017.

Mineral Resources for the Three Bluffs deposit were estimated assuming combined open pit and underground mining methods. At cut-off grades of 3.0 g/t Au for open pit and 4.0 g/t Au for underground, Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 2.07 Mt at an average grade of 7.85 g/t Au containing 524,000 ounces gold. At the same cut-off grades, Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 2.93 Mt at an average grade of 7.64 g/t Au containing 720,000 ounces gold. The open pit resources were constrained by a preliminary pit shell generated in Whittle software. Underground resources are reported at the high cut-off grade outside of the pit shell.

The limited metallurgical testwork conducted so far suggests that the gold can be recovered by conventional means, such as a combination of gravity and flotation followed by cyanide leaching of the concentrate. In RPA's opinion, however, additional metallurgical testwork is warranted.

The Project covers virtually all of the Committee Bay supracrustal belt which hosts a regionally significant and highly prospective corridor for gold. Previous exploration on the Committee Bay Project did not effectively screen the large property holdings. Auryn's exploration strategy is both successful and cost effective. Auryn's work in 2015 and 2016, which covers approximately 85% of the current property holdings, was able to highlight 17 significant gold in till anomalies, several of which are located away from any previously known gold occurrences. There is good potential to discover additional mineralization and to add to the resource base on the Property.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA has reviewed and concurs with Auryn's proposed exploration programs and budgets. Phase 1 of the recommended work program will include a desktop review of the 2015 and 2016 exploration results in an effort to define the most effective exploration program to determine the source of the recently identified 17 gold in till anomalies. The field portion of Phase 1 will consist of boulder mapping, detailed infill till sampling, and ground magnetics to identify the highest probability targets which will be immediately drill tested. In addition to the target follow-up, Phase 1 exploration should include the completion of the regional till sampling and drone programs over the remaining 15% of the CBGB.

The Phase 1 program is anticipated to include collection of 17,000 detailed infill till samples and 2,350 regional till samples and completion of 1,200 km² of drone coverage and 25,000 m of RAB drilling. The Phase 1 program is estimated to cost approximately \$20 million. Details of the recommended Phase I program can be found in Table 26-1.

TABLE 26-1 PROPOSED BUDGET – PHASE 1
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Item	C\$
PHASE 1	
Head Office Expenses	228,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	2,462,000
Expense Account/Staff Travel	1,771,000
Lease Payments	157,000
Till Sampling	685,000
Ground Magnetics	200,000
Drone Surveying	93,000
RAB Drilling	4,863,000
Assaying/Analyses	1,084,000
Camp Costs	650,000
Air Support	5,936,000
Subtotal	18,129,000
Contingency	1,813,000
TOTAL	19,942,000

A Phase 2 exploration program, contingent on the results of Phase 1, will mainly consist of drilling. Initially, all of the Three Bluffs drill core should be re-logged so that controls on mineralization can be better understood. Following that, 5,000 m to 10,000 m of exploration

diamond drilling is proposed at Three Bluffs to test for the continuity of high grade mineralization at depth and along strike from the current deposit. In addition to the focused work at Three Bluffs, it is recommended that any significant RAB drill intersections from the Phase 1 program be followed up with additional RAB drilling and focused diamond drilling. It is also anticipated that additional targets will be identified during the completion of the regional program and these will have to be targeted using a systematic approach, which includes boulder mapping, detailed infill till sampling, and ground magnetics.

The Phase 2 exploration program is anticipated to include the completion of both diamond and RAB drilling, along with the collection of surface samples. The recommended Phase 2 program is estimated to cost between \$20 million and \$25 million. Details of the recommended Phase 2 program can be found in Table 26-2.

TABLE 26-2 PROPOSED BUDGET – PHASE 2
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Item	C\$
PHASE 2	
Head Office Expenses	250,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	2,500,000
Expense Account/Staff Travel	1,800,000
Lease Payments	157,000
Till Sampling	500,000
RAB Drilling	2,000,000
Diamond Drilling	6,000,000
Assaying/Analyses	1,100,000
Resource Estimate Update	65,000
Metallurgical Test Work	100,000
Air Support	6,000,000
Camp Costs	700,000
Subtotal	21,172,000
Contingency	2,117,000
TOTAL	23,289,000

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Committee Bay Project, Nunavut Territory, Canada" and dated May 31, 2017 as amended on October 23, 2017 was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed and Sealed) "*David A. Ross*"

Dated at Toronto, ON
October 23, 2017

David A. Ross, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Principal Geologist

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

DAVID A. ROSS

I, David A. Ross, P.Geo., as the author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Committee Bay Project, Nunavut Territory" prepared for Auryn Resources Inc. and dated May 31, 2017 as amended on October 23, 2017, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Geologist and Director, Resource Estimation, with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of Suite 501, 55 University Ave., Toronto, ON, M5J 2H7.
2. I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, in 1993 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1999 with a Master of Science degree in Mineral Exploration.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the Province of Ontario (Reg. #1192). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 21 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
 - Twelve years experience estimating Mineral Resources for precious and base metals, uranium, and iron ore. This experience included more than 100 deposits ranging from greenfield projects to operating mines.
 - Review and report as a consultant on numerous mining and exploration projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements
 - Exploration geologist on a variety of gold and base metal projects in Canada, Indonesia, Chile, and Mongolia.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Committee Bay Project on August 16-17, 2016.
6. I am responsible for overall preparation of the Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 2017

(Signed and Sealed) "David A. Ross"

David A. Ross, M.Sc., P.Geo.

30 APPENDIX 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

TABLE 30-1 COMMITTEE BAY PROJECT LEASES
Auryn Resources Inc. - Committee Bay Project

Claim Name	Lease Number	Claim Number	Recorded Holder	Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Annual Holding Costs	Recording Date	Anniversary Date
BLUFF 1	4910	F57003	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2577.0	1042.9	\$2,577.00	11-Oct-2005	11-Oct-2026
BLUFF 2	4911	F57004	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2583.0	1045.3	\$2,583.00	11-Oct-2005	11-Oct-2026
BLUFF 3	4912	F57005	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2606.0	1054.6	\$2,606.00	11-Oct-2005	11-Oct-2026
BLUFF 4	4913	F57006	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2489.0	1007.3	\$2,489.00	11-Oct-2005	11-Oct-2026
BLUFF 5	4914	F57010	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2635.0	1066.4	\$2,635.00	11-Oct-2005	11-Oct-2026
BLUFF 6	4915	F57011	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2612.0	1057.0	\$2,612.00	11-Oct-2005	11-Oct-2026
BLUFF 7	4916	F57012	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2609.0	1055.8	\$2,609.00	11-Oct-2005	11-Oct-2026
HAYES 7	4917	F60389	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2476.0	1002.0	\$2,476.00	25-Jul-2006	25-Jul-27
CRK 4	4918	F60365	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2630.0	1064.3	\$2,630.00	25-Jul-2006	25-Jul-27
CRK 6	4919	F60367	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2602.0	1053.0	\$2,602.00	25-Jul-2006	25-Jul-27
CRK 7	4920	F60368	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2650.0	1072.4	\$2,650.00	25-Jul-2006	25-Jul-27
CRK 18	4921	F60379	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2114.0	855.5	\$2,114.00	25-Jul-2006	25-Jul-27
COP 3	5310	F63952	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2551.0	1032.4	\$2,551.00	11-Feb-2012	09-Feb-30
COP 1	5311	F63950	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2432.0	984.2	\$2,432.00	11-Feb-2012	09-Feb-30
COP 2	5308	F65541	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2742.0	1109.7	\$2,742.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
COP 4	5309	F65542	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2589.0	1047.7	\$2,589.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
FYE 1	5312	F70467	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2468.0	998.8	\$2,468.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
GST 5	5313	F69886	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2582.0	1044.9	\$2,582.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
GST 6	5314	F69887	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2604.0	1053.8	\$2,604.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
GST 7	5315	F69888	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2612.0	1057.0	\$2,612.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
GST 8	5316	F69889	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2641.0	1068.8	\$2,641.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
HYR 3	5319	F69872	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2468.0	978.9	\$2,468.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
HYR 4	5320	F69873	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2611.0	1056.6	\$2,611.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
HYR 5	5321	F69874	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2552.0	1032.8	\$2,552.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
HYR 6	5322	F69875	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2503.0	1012.9	\$2,503.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
HYR 7	5323	F69876	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2582.0	1044.9	\$2,582.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
HYR 8	5324	F69877	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2574.0	1041.7	\$2,574.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
LGL 10	5330	F65559	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2592.0	1049.0	\$2,592.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
YKS 1	5334	F80232	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2634.0	1065.9	\$2,634.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
YKS 2	5335	F80233	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2639.0	1068.0	\$2,639.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
YKS 3	5336	F80234	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2611.0	1056.6	\$2,611.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
YKS 4	5337	F80235	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2572.0	1040.9	\$2,572.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
YKS 5	5338	F80236	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2570.0	1040.0	\$2,570.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
YKS 6	5339	F80237	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2552.0	1032.8	\$2,552.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
YKS 7	5340	F80238	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2552.0	1032.8	\$2,552.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
YKS 8	5341	F80239	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2599.0	1051.8	\$2,599.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
PICK 2	5343	F54798	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3086.0	1248.9	\$3,086.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
PICK 3	5344	F54760	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2384.0	964.8	\$2,384.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
WEST	5345	F60212	Committee Bay North Ltd.	795.0	321.7	\$ 795.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
WREN 1	5346	F60231	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2555.0	1034.0	\$2,555.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
WREN 2	5347	F60232	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2527.0	1022.6	\$2,527.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033

Claim Name	Lease Number	Claim Number	Recorded Holder	Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Annual Holding Costs	Recording Date	Anniversary Date
WREN 3	5348	F60233	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2505.0	1013.7	\$2,505.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
WREN 4	5349	F60234	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2473.0	1000.8	\$2,473.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
WREN 5	5350	F60235	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2448.0	990.7	\$2,448.00	15-Nov-2012	15-Nov-2033
44				111,188.0	44,976.4	111,188.00		
INK 1	Pending	F70463	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2738.0	1108.0	\$2,770.08		
INK 2	Pending	F70464	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2721.0	1101.2	\$2,752.88		
INK 3	Pending	F70465	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2614.0	1057.9	\$2,644.63		
INK 4	Pending	F70466	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2569.0	1040.5	\$2,601.13		
WILL1	Pending	F82871	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2530.0	1025.0	\$2,562.50		
WILL2	Pending	F82872	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2526.0	1063.0	\$2,657.50		
ADD1	Pending	F88091	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2582.0	1046.0	\$2,615.00		
NET1	Pending	F84128	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2635.0	1067.0	\$2,667.50		
NET2	Pending	F84129	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2567.0	1040.0	\$2,600.00		
NET3	Pending	F84130	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2571.0	1041.0	\$2,602.50		
NET5	Pending	F84149	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2562.0	1038.0	\$2,595.00		
NET6	Pending	F84150	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2557.0	1036.0	\$2,590.00		
SK1	Pending	F84151	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2596.0	1051.0	\$2,627.50		
13				33,768.00	13,714.48	\$34,286.20		

TABLE 30-2 COMMITTEE BAY PROJECT CLAIMS
Auryn Resources Inc. - Committee Bay Project

Claim Name	Claim Number	Recorded Holder	Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Work Requirement by Anniversary Date	Excess Credits
BL 1	F95292	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
BL 2	F95291	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
BL 3	F95290	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1899.25	768.6	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$7,686.00	
BL 4	F95288	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2162.17	875	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$8,750.00	
BL 5	F95289	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3027.04	1225	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,250.00	
BL 6	F95285	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
BL 7	F95286	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
BL 8	F95287	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 1	F95360	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2872.53	1162.47	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$11,624.70	
CP 10	F95369	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 11	F95370	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 12	F95371	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 13	F95372	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 14	F95373	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3039.03	1229.85	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,298.50	
CP 15	F95374	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 16	F95375	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 17	F95376	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 18	F95377	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 19	F95378	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	

Claim Name	Claim Number	Recorded Holder	Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Work Requirement by Anniversary Date	Excess Credits
CP 2	F95361	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2897.78	1172.69	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$11,726.90	
CP 20	F95379	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 21	F95380	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 3	F95362	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 4	F95363	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 5	F95364	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 6	F95365	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 7	F95366	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 8	F95367	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CP 9	F95368	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 1	F95323	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 10	F95332	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1007.08	407.55	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$4,075.50	
CY 11	F95333	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2292.27	927.65	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$9,276.50	
CY 12	F95334	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 13	F95335	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 14	F95336	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 15	F95337	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 16	F95338	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 2	F95324	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 3	F95325	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 4	F95326	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 5	F95327	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 6	F95328	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 7	F95329	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 8	F95330	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
CY 9	F95331	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2323.63	940.34	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$9,403.40	
FH 1	F95311	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 10	F95306	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 11	F95307	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 12	F95308	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 13	F95309	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 14	F95293	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 15	F95294	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 16	F95295	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3061.86	1239.09	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,390.90	
FH 17	F95296	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2356.27	953.55	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$9,535.50	
FH 18	F95297	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2348.04	950.22	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$9,502.20	
FH 19	F95298	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1499.06	606.65	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$6,066.50	
FH 2	F95310	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 3	F95305	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 4	F95304	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 5	F95303	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 6	F95302	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 7	F95301	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FH 8	F95300	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	

Claim Name	Claim Number	Recorded Holder	Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Work Requirement by Anniversary Date	Excess Credits
FH 9	F95299	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3010.14	1218.16	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,181.60	
GT 1	F95279	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
GT 10	F95258	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1898.86	768.44	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$7,684.40	
GT 11	F95259	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1533.59	620.62	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$6,206.20	
GT 12	F95263	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1751.43	708.78	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$7,087.80	
GT 2	F95280	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
GT 3	F95281	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
GT 4	F95278	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
GT 5	F95277	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
GT 6	F95276	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
GT 7	F95252	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2213.94	895.95	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$8,959.50	
GT 8	F95253	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
GT 9	F95257	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2840.77	1149.62	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$11,496.20	
HA 1	F95339	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3020.25	1222.25	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,222.50	
HA 10	F95348	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
HA 11	F95349	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
HA 12	F95350	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
HA 13	F95351	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3077.15	1245.28	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,452.80	
HA 14	F95352	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2941.72	1190.47	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$11,904.70	
HA 15	F95353	Committee Bay North Ltd.	967.54	391.55	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$3,915.50	
HA 2	F95340	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3039.89	1230.20	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,302.00	
HA 3	F95341	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3059.44	1238.11	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,381.10	
HA 4	F95342	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3079.01	1246.03	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,460.30	
HA 5	F95343	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
HA 6	F95344	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
HA 7	F95345	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
HA 8	F95346	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
HA 9	F95347	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 1	F95282	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 10	F95260	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2393.71	968.7	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$9,687.00	
QR 11	F95261	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 12	F95262	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 2	F95283	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 3	F95284	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 4	F95275	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 5	F95274	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 6	F95273	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 7	F95254	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 8	F95255	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
QR 9	F95256	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
RA 1	F95312	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2875.00	1163.47	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$11,634.70	
RA 10	F95321	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
RA 11	F95322	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3086.84	1249.20	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,492.00	
RA 2	F95313	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	

Claim Name	Claim Number	Recorded Holder	Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Work Requirement by Anniversary Date	Excess Credits
RA 3	F95314	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
RA 4	F95315	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2848.83	1152.88	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$11,528.80	
RA 5	F95316	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2811.00	1137.57	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$11,375.70	
RA 6	F95317	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2673.63	1081.98	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$10,819.80	
RA 7	F95318	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
RA 8	F95319	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
RA 9	F95320	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
SH 1	F95354	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
SH 2	F95355	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
SH 3	F95356	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
SH 4	F95357	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
SH 5	F95358	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2627.10	1063.15	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$10,631.50	
SH 6	F95359	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2765.26	1119.06	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$11,190.60	
TB 1	F95381	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2519.96	1019.79	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$10,197.90	
TB 2	F96164	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2988.52	1209.41	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,094.10	
TB 3	F96165	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2865.95	1159.81	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$11,598.10	
TB 4	F96166	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3044.96	1232.25	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,322.50	
TB 5	F96167	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3040.46	1230.43	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,304.30	
WP 1	F95272	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
WP 2	F95271	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
WP 3	F95270	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3027.04	1225.00	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,250.00	
WP 4	F95269	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3019.38	1221.9	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,219.00	
WP 5	F95268	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2623.52	1061.7	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$10,617.00	
WP 6	F95267	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3017.55	1221.16	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,211.60	
WP 7	F95266	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3087.95	1249.65	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,496.50	
WP 8	F95265	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250.00	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
WP 9	F95264	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	16-Jun-2015	16-June-17	\$12,500.00	
FWL 5	F92446	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1417.99	573.84	12-Oct-10	12-Oct-20	\$2,869.20	\$2,817.42
FWL 6	F92447	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1534.01	620.79	12-Oct-10	12-Oct-20	\$3,103.95	\$143,603.88
FWL 7	F92448	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2543.01	1029.12	12-Oct-10	12-Oct-20	\$5,145.60	\$4,910.00
FWL 8	F92449	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2454.99	993.5	12-Oct-10	12-Oct-20	\$4,967.50	\$11,291.84
BL 9	K90027	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
CR 1	K90063	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
CR 2	K90064	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
CR 3	K90065	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
CR 4	K90060	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3052.91	1235.47	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,354.70	
CR 5	K90061	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3056.45	1236.9	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,369.00	
CR 6	K90062	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2562.93	1037.18	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$10,371.80	
CR 7	K90059	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2696.14	1091.09	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$10,910.90	
ET 1	K90042	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2618.40	1059.63	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$10,596.30	
ET 10	K90041	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1511.48	611.676	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$6,116.76	
ET 11	K90035	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
ET 12	K90036	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
ET 13	K90039	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3022.02	1222.97	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,229.70	

Claim Name	Claim Number	Recorded Holder	Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Work Requirement by Anniversary Date	Excess Credits
ET 2	K90043	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2763.23	1118.24	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$11,182.40	
ET 3	K90044	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
ET 4	K90045	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2610.22	1056.32	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$10,563.20	
ET 5	K90047	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2401.16	971.72	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$9,717.16	
ET 6	K90046	Committee Bay North Ltd.	705.26	285.41	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$2,854.08	
ET 7	K90038	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2791.67	1129.75	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$11,297.50	
ET 8	K90037	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
ET 9	K90040	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3071.05	1242.81	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,428.10	
FH 20	K90028	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
FH 21	K90029	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3079.72	1246.32	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,463.20	
FH 22	K90030	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3070.98	1242.78	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,427.80	
HK 10	K90070	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2223.96	900.00	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$9,000.04	
HK 11	K90081	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1544.41	625	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$6,250.00	
HK 12	K90080	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 13	K90079	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 14	K90078	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 15	K90077	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 16	K90076	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 17	K90089	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 18	K90088	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 19	K90087	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 2	K90067	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3078.81	1245.95	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,459.50	
HK 20	K90085	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 21	K90084	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 22	K90083	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 23	K90082	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 24	K90102	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 25	K90101	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 26	K90092	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 27	K90091	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 28	K90090	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 29	K90086	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 3	K90068	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 30	K90104	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1544.41	625	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$6,250.00	
HK 31	K90103	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 32	K90096	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 33	K90095	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 34	K90094	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 35	K90093	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1544.41	625	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$6,250.00	
HK 36	K90105	Committee Bay North Ltd.	1487.75	602.07	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$6,020.71	
HK 37	K90100	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3054.82	1236.24	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,362.40	
HK 38	K90099	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3077.48	1245.41	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,454.10	
HK 39	K90098	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 4	K90069	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	

Claim Name	Claim Number	Recorded Holder	Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Work Requirement by Anniversary Date	Excess Credits
HK 40	K90097	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 41	K90107	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 42	K90106	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 43	K90111	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 44	K90110	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 45	K90109	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 46	K90108	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 47	K90112	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 48	K90113	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 5	K90074	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 6	K90075	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3087.98	1249.66	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,496.60	
HK 7	K90073	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2134.56	863.82	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$8,638.24	
HK 8	K90072	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2428.44	982.75	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$9,827.54	
HK 9	K90071	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2158.66	873.58	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$8,735.77	
KM 10	K90127	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 11	K90126	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 12	K90131	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3086.57	1249.09	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,490.90	
KM 13	K90128	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 14	K90129	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 15	K90130	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3075.15	1244.47	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,444.70	
KM 16	K90132	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 17	K90133	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 18	K90134	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 19	K90138	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 2	K90118	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 20	K90137	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 21	K90136	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 22	K90135	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 23	K90142	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 24	K90141	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 25	K90140	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 26	K90139	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 27	K90145	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2626.75	1063.01	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$10,630.10	
KM 28	K90144	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2628.46	1063.70	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$10,637.00	
KM 29	K90143	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 3	K90119	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 4	K90120	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 5	K90121	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 6	K90122	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 7	K90123	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 8	K90124	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 9	K90125	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
MO 1	K90048	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
MO 10	K90057	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	

Claim Name	Claim Number	Recorded Holder	Area (Acres)	Area (ha)	Recording Date	Anniversary Date	Work Requirement by Anniversary Date	Excess Credits
MO 11	K90058	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
MO 2	K90049	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
MO 3	K90051	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
MO 4	K90050	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
MO 5	K90052	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
MO 6	K90053	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
MO 7	K90054	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
MO 8	K90055	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
MO 9	K90056	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
QR 13	K90022	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
QR 14	K90019	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
QR 15	K90021	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
QR 16	K90020	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
QR 17	K90026	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
QR 18	K90023	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
QR 19	K90025	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
QR 20	K90024	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
RA 12	K90032	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
RA 13	K90031	Committee Bay North Ltd.	2940.13	1189.83	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$11,898.30	
RA 14	K90033	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
RA 15	K90034	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
WP 10	K90015	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
WP 11	K90014	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
WP 12	K90016	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
WP 13	K90013	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
WP 14	K90017	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
WP 15	K90012	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
WP 16	K90018	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
WP 17	K90011	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
WP 18	K90010	Committee Bay North Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 1	K90066	Apex Geoscience Ltd.	616.09	249.32	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$2,493.24	
HK 50	K90115	Apex Geoscience Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 49	K90114	Apex Geoscience Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
HK 51	K90116	Apex Geoscience Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
KM 1	K90117	Apex Geoscience Ltd.	3088.82	1250	01-Jun-16	01-Jun-18	\$12,500.00	
Total	274		799,980.58	323,740.65			\$3,221,320.29	\$162,623.14

31 APPENDIX 2

SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL DRILL RESULTS

TABLE 31-1 2010 DRILLING SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Three Bluffs Hinge	10TB079	7.00	10.49	3.49	2.27
	10TB082	7.00	49.14	42.14	5.88
	including	15.56	19.94	4.38	9.06
	and	29.00	44.00	15.00	10.20
	10TB083	38.00	41.50	3.50	10.24
	including	67.00	74.50	7.50	4.28
	10TB086	20.90	35.06	14.16	2.62
	including	27.00	35.06	8.06	3.55
	10TB087	19.00	44.00	25.00	4.17
	including	33.00	42.00	9.00	7.35
	10TB088	14.00	45.85	31.85	2.27
	including	14.00	21.00	7.00	5.39
	10TB092	40.00	79.00	39.00	5.52
	including	50.00	63.00	13.00	11.56
	10TB093	16.00	22.98	6.98	3.63
	including	19.00	22.98	3.98	5.54
		32.00	34.00	2.00	2.16
	10TB094	25.00	27.55	2.55	2.02
		33.00	43.05	10.05	2.64
	including	33.00	36.00	3.00	5.99
	10TB095	13.00	14.92	1.92	9.90
		31.00	53.00	22.00	3.09
	including	34.00	40.00	6.00	4.83
	and	44.00	47.60	3.60	6.16
	10TB096	11.59	31.00	19.41	12.51
	10TB097	8.00	27.00	19.00	2.58
	including	8.00	16.00	8.00	4.40
	10TB098	2.30	60.34	58.04	1.35
	including	7.00	21.00	15.00	2.72
	10TB099	3.80	43.00	39.20	1.88
	including	3.80	9.00	5.20	3.96
	and	22.00	31.00	9.00	2.51
	10TB100	3.00	54.00	51.00	1.30
	including	3.00	7.00	4.00	2.03
	and	21.54	29.00	7.46	4.00
Antler	10TB084	63.00	70.00	7.00	2.48
	10TB085	76.00	86.00	10.00	2.67
	including	76.00	77.50	1.50	5.67
	and	84.37	86.00	1.63	9.97

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	10TB089	140.76	146.00	5.24	0.92
	10AN004	48.00	53.00	6.00	2.23
	including	48.00	49.30	1.30	6.90
	and	59.00	62.00	3.00	2.50
	10AN005	78.21	90.50	12.29	4.51
	including	80.00	87.67	7.67	6.00
	10AN006	204.00	213.94	13.70	2.61
	including	206.00	210.00	4.00	5.00
	10AN007	249.00	253.00	4.00	3.47
	10AN008	67.42	69.00	1.58	1.32
	10AN009	83.00	89.00	6.00	1.20
	10AN010	75.85	89.91	14.06	11.14
	including	75.85	80.00	4.15	32.97
	and	85.00	89.91	4.91	3.36
	10AN011	119.95	124.95	5.00	10.67
	10AN012	37.20	40.42	3.22	2.46
		45.00	52.62	7.62	1.83
	10AN013	82.00	96.00	14.00	3.51
	10AN014	69.55	77.74	8.19	2.29
	including	73.00	77.74	4.74	3.07
	10AN015	94.00	100.00	6.00	1.28
	10AN016	58.00	64.00	6.00	5.53
Hayes	10HA003	45.00	47.00	2.00	6.30
	10HA004	62.30	64.00	3.70	28.08
Three Bluff West	10TB090	53.00	71.80	18.80	2.33
	including	66.75	71.80	5.05	4.85
	and	79.00	81.40	2.40	13.20
	10TB091	65.00	91.00	26.00	4.28
	including	72.00	78.00	6.00	12.47
	or	72.00	74.00	2.00	35.28
	10TW001	42.00	59.00	17.00	2.04
	including	55.00	59.00	4.00	6.25
	10TW002	55.00	93.50	38.50	1.41
	including	60.00	64.00	4.00	2.41
	and	70.00	77.00	7.00	1.65
	and	90.00	93.50	3.50	5.10
	10TW003	43.50	47.00	3.50	8.06
		55.50	64.00	8.50	1.67
	10TW004	71.00	112.00	41.00	1.75
	including	71.00	79.00	8.00	6.53

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	or	72.00	76.00	4.00	11.13
	10TW005	40.60	44.00	3.40	2.18
	10TW006	71.00	106.00	36.00	1.35
	including	71.00	75.40	4.45	3.98
	and	103.00	106.00	3.00	5.36
	10TW007	56.00	58.10	2.10	7.72
		68.00	72.10	4.10	2.39
	10TW008	118.00	128.00	10.00	7.84
	including	123.00	128.00	5.00	15.20
		133.00	140.00	7.00	3.86
	10TW009	29.00	32.00	3.00	2.41
		73.00	74.00	1.00	4.60
	10TW011	33.00	50.00	17.00	1.72
	including	41.00	46.00	5.00	3.26
	10TW010	34.00	45.00	11.00	2.03
	including	34.00	38.00	4.00	3.94
	10TW012A	133.00	154.00	21.00	1.47
	including	137.00	144.00	7.00	1.90
	and	148.00	154.00	6.00	1.70
	10TW013	60.20	73.07	12.80	2.47
	including	64.40	70.00	5.53	3.67

Source: North Country Gold, 2010a

TABLE 31-2 2011 DRILLING SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Three Bluffs	11TB101	94.40	149.00	54.60	1.25
	including	145.00	149.00	4.00	7.69
	11TB102	118.00	122.69	4.69	1.39
		131.00	137.00	6.00	2.38
	including	131.00	135.00	4.00	3.00
	11TB103	147.00	174.00	27.00	2.45
	including	163.00	174.00	11.00	4.62
	or	169.00	173.13	4.13	8.83
	11TB104	108.00	133.00	25.00	7.34
	Including	108.00	113.90	5.90	28.71
	11TB105	148.00	181.00	33.00	2.30
	including	148.00	157.00	9.00	6.30
	or	152.00	157.00	5.00	9.63

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	11TB106	129.50	136.00	6.50	2.96
	including	131.00	134.00	3.00	4.21
		153.00	169.39	16.39	2.10
	including	162.00	168.00	6.00	2.92
	11TB107	169.00	187.00	18.00	2.41
	including	172.00	175.00	3.00	3.42
	and	178.00	182.00	4.00	3.70
	and	186.00	187.00	1.00	7.09
	11TB107B	188.00	200.00	12.00	15.00
	including	191.00	196.00	5.00	27.53
		221.00	227.00	6.00	2.15
	11TB108B	128.00	136.00	8.00	1.19
		145.52	156.00	10.48	2.43
	including	149.00	153.00	4.00	3.64
	11TB0110	85.00	95.00	10.00	2.84
	including	85.00	88.19	3.19	4.82
	and	90.00	91.00	1.00	5.69
	and	94.00	95.00	1.00	5.26
	11TB116	130.02	159.00	28.98	0.97
	including	133.00	138.00	5.00	3.09
		188.00	212.00	24.00	1.08
	including	199.00	201.00	2.00	4.18
	11TB119	129.00	155.80	26.80	0.80
	including	129.00	131.75	2.75	1.89
	and	147.00	149.00	2.00	1.69
		180.94	192.00	11.06	2.74
	including	186.00	190.00	4.00	4.40
	11TB120	115.00	116.00	1.00	8.04
	including	124.90	134.00	9.10	1.21
		176.00	187.00	11.00	2.22
	including	185.00	187.00	2.00	6.49
	11TB122	225.00	243.00	18.00	9.59
	including	226.00	231.00	5.00	30.73
		264.00	272.00	8.00	2.79
	11TB124	222.00	226.00	4.00	6.65
Three Bluffs RC					
	11TBC001	24.37	54.86	30.49	8.06
	including	41.15	51.81	10.66	18.71
	11TBC002	7.61	24.37	16.76	2.20
	including	7.61	12.18	4.57	3.79
		39.6	42.66	3.05	1.77
	11TBC003	22.86	45.72	22.86	1.98
	including	32.00	36.57	4.57	3.33

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	and	41.14	45.72	4.58	4.35
		57.91	76.19	18.28	1.47
		109.72	111.25	1.52	12.20
	11TBC004	16.76	30.47	13.71	1.49
	including	16.76	19.81	3.04	3.80
		41.14	48.76	7.62	1.22
	11TBC005	9.14	13.71	4.57	1.94
		21.33	25.90	4.57	1.85
Three Bluffs West					
	11TW014	190.00	199.00	9.00	2.92
	including	195.00	199.00	4.00	5.26
	11TW015	105.00	109.00	4.00	43.02
		126.80	155.00	28.20	2.24
	including	148.00	155.00	7.00	6.07
	11TW016	146.00	157.25	11.25	15.00
	including	152.00	157.25	5.25	29.02
	11TW017	101.00	110.00	9.00	2.11
	including	105.00	110.00	5.00	2.93
	11TW018	170.00	175.00	5.00	1.61
	11TW020	150.94	153.00	2.06	1.84
		159.00	167.00	8.00	4.85
	including	163.00	167.00	4.00	8.58
	11TWC004	48.77	50.29	1.52	1.93
		59.43	62.47	3.04	2.23
	11TWC005	108.20	112.77	4.57	1.94
		124.96	129.53	4.57	8.67
	11TWC008	57.91	59.43	1.52	4.93
	11TWC009	88.39	92.96	4.57	2.16
	11TWC011	88.39	94.48	6.09	2.44
Antler					
	11AN018	181.00	86.00	5.00	2.37
	including	181.00	184.00	3.00	3.22
	11AN019	196.00	201.69	5.69	1.81
	11AN020	157.91	167.39	9.48	7.58
	including	163.80	167.39	3.59	15.38
	11AN021C	206.00	214.00	8.00	4.33
	including	210.00	214.00	4.00	5.93
	11AN025B	160.00	173.00	13.00	3.06
	including	162.00	166.00	4.00	6.48
	11AN034	155.00	168.36	13.36	2.71
	including	158.00	161.00	3.00	6.83
	and	166.41	168.36	1.95	4.99

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	11AN041	37.0	50.00	13.0	4.99
	including	38.0	41.00	3.0	9.52
	and	44.79	50.00	5.2	6.12
	11AN042	308.00	318.0	10.00	4.35
	including	312.00	315.00	3.00	8.42
	or	312.00	317.00	5.00	6.00
Antler RC	11ANC001	65.53	71.62	6.09	1.13
	11ANC002	65.53	67.05	1.52	2.35
	11ANC003	41.14	48.76	7.62	3.89
	including	45.72	48.76	3.04	6.83
	11ANC006	22.86	30.47	7.61	3.63
	including	22.86	25.90	3.04	6.10
	11ANC007	48.76	51.81	3.05	5.66

Source: North Country Gold, 2011

TABLE 31-3 2012 DRILLING SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS
Auryn Resources Inc. – Committee Bay Project

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Three Bluffs	12TB131	254.00	274.00	20.00	1.19
	12TB131	293.00	312.00	19.00	2.20
	12TB132	130.00	136.00	6.00	1.44
	12TB132	237.00	239.00	2.00	5.44
	12TB132	273.00	281.00	8.00	5.03
	12TB132	285.00	289.00	4.00	3.27
	12TB132	297.85	303.00	5.15	2.02
	12TB133	312.42	326.00	13.58	1.65
	12TB133	334.00	338.00	4.00	1.76
	12TB133	355.00	365.00	10.00	3.07
	12TB134	342.00	344.00	2.00	1.41
	12TB134	479.00	483.00	4.00	1.95
	12TB134	552.00	599.00	47.00	3.23
	12TB135	308.00	314.00	6.00	1.84
	12TB135	323.00	337.00	14.00	5.58
	12TB136	268.60	272.60	4.00	1.14
	12TB136	325.00	330.00	5.00	1.17
	12TB136	352.00	357.00	5.00	1.43
	12TB137	297.00	305.00	8.00	1.00
	12TB137	374.00	383.00	9.00	11.95
	12TB137	401.00	403.00	2.00	1.49

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	12TB137	408.00	422.61	14.61	1.08
	12TB139	258.00	262.00	4.00	1.33
	12TB139	356.00	364.00	8.00	3.73
	12TB139	444.00	447.00	3.00	2.10
	12TB139	475.00	478.00	3.00	1.80
	12TB139	494.00	496.00	2.00	1.98
	12TB140	480.00	483.00	3.00	1.31
	12TB140	491.00	501.00	10.00	2.06
	12TB141B	430.00	453.00	23.00	2.25
	12TB142	304.00	310.00	6.00	7.71
	12TB143	391.69	394.00	2.31	1.08
	12TB143	404.00	416.00	12.00	2.66
	12TB144	419.00	431.00	12.00	2.19
	12TB145	386.00	390.00	4.00	3.02
	12TB145	456.00	469.00	13.00	1.19
	12TB145	498.00	500.86	2.86	3.76