



**ATAC RESOURCES LTD.  
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
for the Three Months and Twelve Months ended December 31, 2018  
(including any Significant Subsequent Events to March 18, 2019)**

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The following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition of ATAC Resources Ltd. (“ATAC”) for the three months and the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 should be read in conjunction with ATAC’s audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018. All ATAC financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls. Management is also responsible for ensuring that information disclosed externally, including the financial statements and this Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”), is complete and reliable.

The ATAC financial statements, MD&A and all other continuous disclosure documents are filed with Canadian securities regulators and are available for review under the ATAC Resources Ltd. profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

Except for statements of historical fact, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are usually identified by ATAC’s use of certain terminology, including “will”, “may”, “expects”, “should”, “anticipates” or “intends” or by discussions of strategy or intentions. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause ATAC’s actual results or achievements to be materially different from any future results or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and include but are not limited to: estimates and their underlying assumptions; statements regarding plans; objectives and expectations with respect to the effectiveness of ATAC’s business model; future operations; products and services; the impact of regulatory initiatives on ATAC’s operations; the size of and opportunities related to the market for ATAC’s products; general industry and macroeconomic growth rates; expectations related to possible joint or strategic ventures; and statements regarding future performance.

Forward-looking statements used in this MD&A are subject to various risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of ATAC. If risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the actual results may vary materially from those expected, estimated or projected. ATAC undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as required by applicable securities laws. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and future events and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Given these uncertainties, the reader of the information included herein is cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

### **DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS**

ATAC is in the business of exploring for metals and minerals with a particular emphasis on gold. It does not own interests in any producing mines. At present, management is concentrating most of its efforts on its wholly-owned Rackla Gold property in central Yukon. See “Exploration and Property Transactions” for additional information.

### **OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

As of March 18, 2019, ATAC had no debt and had working capital in excess of its anticipated expenditures for all of 2019. Such expenditures include costs related to administrative overhead and future exploration programs. See “Risks and Uncertainties” for additional information.

The focus of most of ATAC’s human and financial resources is the Rackla Gold property, which includes the Rau, Orion, and Osiris projects. See “Exploration and Property Transactions” for additional information.

### **SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION**

	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>December 31, 2017</b>	<b>December 31, 2016</b>
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net (Loss)	(\$3,738,812)	(\$4,434,097)	(\$663,155)
Net (Loss) per Share - Basic and Diluted	(\$0.03)	(\$0.03)	(\$0.01)
Total Assets	\$123,776,498	\$121,797,151	\$113,163,451
Total Long-term Financial Liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash Dividends Declared per Share	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total assets increased from 2017 to 2018 mainly due to proceeds received from equity financings, which have been used, for the most part, to spend on property acquisition and exploration, which are capitalized.

**SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2018)**

The following table shows the results for the last quarter compared to those from the previous seven quarters.

<b>Period Ending</b>	<b>Revenues</b>	<b>Net Income (Loss)</b>	<b>Net Income (Loss) per Share</b>
December 31, 2018	Nil	(\$315,423)	(\$0.00)
September 30, 2018	Nil	(\$1,489,985)	(\$0.01)
June 30, 2018	Nil	(\$1,295,560)	(\$0.01)
March 31, 2018	Nil	(\$637,844)	(\$0.00)
December 31, 2017	Nil	(\$1,911,297)	(\$0.01)
September 30, 2017	Nil	(\$2,128,152)	(\$0.02)
June 30, 2017	Nil	(\$761,107)	(\$0.01)
March 31, 2017	Nil	\$365,458	\$0.00

**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

ATAC is an exploration stage company and has no operating revenues from mines. Most of its expenditures are exploration related and are capitalized (not accounted as operating expenses). The variations in losses from quarter to quarter over the previous eight financial quarters are largely attributable to variations in share-based payments, gains or losses on sale or option of mineral properties and gains or losses on marketable securities.

The net loss for the three month period ended December 31, 2018 compared to the net loss for the three month period ended December 31, 2017 decreased by approximately \$1,596,000. This was largely due to a decrease in losses from marketable securities by approximately \$874,000 and a decrease in share-based payments by approximately \$120,000. Deferred income tax expense also decreased by approximately \$570,000 over 2017, mainly due to an increase in the deferred income tax rate during 2017 of 1%.

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2018 decreased by approximately \$695,000 over the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2017. This was caused primarily by a decrease in deferred income tax expense of approximately \$1,178,000, a decrease in management,

administration and corporate development fees of approximately \$102,000 and a decrease in professional fees of approximately \$44,000. The overall decrease was offset by increases in share-based payments of approximately \$397,000, loss on marketable securities of approximately \$121,000 and salaries and benefits of approximately \$112,000. The primary reason for the significant decrease in the deferred income tax expense was in relation to an increase in the deferred income tax rate by 1% during the year ended December 31, 2017 and reduced renunciation of flow-through expenditures in the current year.

## **LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

### (a) Working Capital

As of December 31, 2018, working capital totalled \$11,060,238 compared to \$15,134,270 at December 31, 2017.

### (b) Private Placement

On February 22, 2019, ATAC announced a unit offering of up to \$3,000,000. The units will be sold at a price of \$0.35 and each unit will consist of one flow-through share and one-half (1/2) of a non-flow-through share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one ATAC common share at a price of \$0.425 at any time on or before the second anniversary of the closing of the offering.

Finders' fees or broker commissions may be paid in accordance with TSX Venture Exchange policies. All securities issued as part of the offering will be subject to a hold period in Canada of four months plus one day from the closing of the offering.

The proceeds from the placement will be used to fund exploration at the Rackla Gold property.

### (c) Equity Portfolio

As of March 18, 2019, ATAC owned marketable securities of other publicly traded junior resource companies with a total market value of approximately \$425,000. These securities were acquired by ATAC pursuant to various property option or sales agreements. See "Risks and Uncertainties" and "Forward Looking Statements" for additional information.

## **OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS**

ATAC does not utilize off-balance sheet arrangements.

## **TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES**

### **1. Management**

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, legal fees and disbursements totalling \$6,192 were incurred with a personal law corporation controlled by Glenn R. Yeadon (“Yeadon”), a director and Secretary of ATAC, compared to \$5,310 incurred with Yeadon in the quarter ended December 31, 2017. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, legal fees and disbursements totalling \$61,073 were incurred with Yeadon, compared to \$51,731 incurred for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, accounting fees and disbursements totalling \$19,500 were incurred with Donaldson Grassi, Chartered Professional Accountants (“Donaldson Grassi”), a firm in which ATAC’s Chief Financial Officer Larry Donaldson is a partner, compared to \$16,140 incurred with Donaldson Grassi in the quarter ended December 31, 2017. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, accounting fees and disbursements totalling \$56,300 were incurred with Donaldson Grassi, compared to \$62,960 incurred for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, consulting fees totalling \$10,500 were paid to Douglas O. Goss Professional Corporation (“Goss P.C.”), a private company controlled by Douglas O. Goss, a director and the Chairman of ATAC, compared to \$10,500 paid to Goss P.C. during the quarter ended December 31, 2017. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, consulting fees totalling \$42,000 were paid to Goss P.C., compared to \$42,000 incurred for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, consulting fees totalling \$10,062 were paid to Ian Talbot (“Talbot”), ATAC’s Chief Operating Officer compared to \$9,188 paid to Talbot in the quarter ended December 31, 2017. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, consulting fees totalling \$40,906 were paid to Talbot, compared to \$36,094 incurred for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, consulting fees totalling \$3,000 were paid to Bruce Kenway (“Kenway”), a director of ATAC, compared to \$3,000 paid to Kenway during the quarter ended December 31, 2017. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, consulting fees totalling \$12,000 were paid to Kenway, compared to \$9,000 incurred for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, consulting fees totalling \$2,900 were paid to Carvest Holdings Ltd. (“Carvest”), a private company controlled by Robert Carne, a director of ATAC, compared to \$3,840 paid to Carvest during the quarter ended December 31, 2017. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, consulting fees totalling \$6,670 were paid to Carvest, compared to \$32,070 incurred for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, salary in the amount of \$56,250 was paid to Graham Downs (“Downs”), the President and Chief Executive Officer of ATAC, compared to salary in the amount of \$56,250 paid to Downs in the quarter ended December 31, 2017. During

the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, salary in the amount of \$228,919 was paid to Downs, compared to \$228,866 incurred for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, salary in the amount of \$32,510 was paid to Matthew Keevil (“Keevil”), the Vice President of Corporate Affairs of ATAC. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, Keevil was paid a salary in the amount of \$112,253. Mr. Keevil’s employment with ATAC commenced on March 3, 2018, so comparative figures for previous periods are not available.

## **2. Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited**

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018, \$236,001 in property location, acquisition, exploration, management, office rent and administration costs were billed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited (“Archer Cathro”), compared to \$219,110 billed by Archer Cathro for the quarter ended December 31, 2017. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2018, \$2,364,196 in property location, acquisition, exploration, management, office rent and administration costs were billed by Archer Cathro, compared to \$2,770,006 billed for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

Archer Cathro is a geological consulting firm with offices in Vancouver and Squamish, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon. Douglas Eaton is a director of Archer Cathro and is the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Strategic Metals Ltd., one of ATAC’s larger shareholders. Julia Lane is the Vice President of Exploration of ATAC and is the managing director of Archer Cathro.

Douglas Eaton and Julia Lane are not employees or directors of ATAC and do not receive any salary, bonuses or benefits directly from ATAC other than by way of incentive stock options as consultants. Both receive indirect compensation from ATAC through their interests in Archer Cathro. This indirect compensation depends on Archer Cathro’s profitability and is highly variable based on the cyclical nature of the mineral exploration industry. Archer Cathro’s profits are only partially derived from ATAC’s exploration activities and are strongly influenced by the amount of work it does on behalf of other companies and the capital outlays it must make to sustain its business.

Archer Cathro does not: (i) own any ATAC shares or warrants; or (ii) hold any interests or royalties relating to any of the ATAC mineral properties. The majority of the ATAC mineral properties are registered in the name of Archer Cathro and are held by Archer Cathro as bare trustee for ATAC under the terms of a trust indenture. In addition to holding legal title to mineral properties for ATAC, Archer Cathro provides the following administrative services related to the ATAC mineral properties: (i) mineral tenure management; (ii) the filing of annual assessment reports; and (iii) the management of land use approvals (exploration permits).

ATAC has no contractual obligation to use Archer Cathro’s exploration or administrative services and Archer Cathro’s continued engagement depends entirely upon the approval of the ATAC board of directors. Exploration and administrative activities conducted by Archer Cathro are designed and monitored by the senior management of ATAC and are approved by the ATAC board of directors. Formulation of exploration programs begins with a review of previous exploration results and assessment needs by management, who then instruct Archer Cathro

geologists to prepare draft exploration programs and budgets, which are submitted to management for review and, where necessary, revised before final proposals are taken to the ATAC board of directors for consideration and approval.

The exploration and administrative fees paid by ATAC to Archer Cathro are based on a schedule of fees prepared by Archer Cathro and agreed to in advance by ATAC. These fees are periodically reviewed by Archer Cathro, ATAC management and independent members of ATAC board of directors to ensure that the fees are commercially competitive based on industry standard rates.

Included in the fees paid to Archer Cathro for the three months and the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 is rent for furnished space in Archer Cathro's Vancouver office. Office rental fees are charged on a month-to-month basis with no ongoing contractual obligation on the part of ATAC to continue to occupy its current office space. The monthly office rental paid by ATAC amounts to less than 20% of Archer Cathro's monthly lease costs for its Vancouver office. The rental payment also allows ATAC to use space in Archer Cathro's Squamish office and its Whitehorse office, warehouse and storage compound, at no additional cost to ATAC.

The ongoing relationship between Archer Cathro and ATAC includes access by ATAC to Archer Cathro's proprietary exploration data base. This data base has been assembled by Archer Cathro over five decades of operation. ATAC does not pay Archer Cathro for access to the data base and it is made available to ATAC on a voluntary, goodwill basis by Archer Cathro. Archer Cathro is paid for the time its geologists spend researching the data, but it and its geologists do not receive any cash bonuses, shares or royalty interests as compensation for access to the data base or for the identification of attractive exploration targets that result from the data base research. Most of ATAC's current mineral properties were staked or acquired on the basis of research done by Archer Cathro geologists.

## **RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

In conducting its business, ATAC faces a number of risks and uncertainties related to the mineral exploration industry. Some of these risk factors include risks associated with land title, exploration and development, government and environmental regulations, permits and licenses, competition, fluctuating metal prices, the requirement and ability to raise additional capital through future financings and price volatility of publicly traded securities.

### (a) Title Risks

Although ATAC has exercised due diligence with respect to determining title to the properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of ATAC's interests. Its claims, permits or tenures may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or to native land claims. Title to the claims, permits or tenures comprising ATAC's properties may also be affected by undetected defects. If a title defect exists, it is possible that ATAC may lose all or part of its interest in the property to which such defect relates.

(b) Exploration and Development

Resource exploration and development is a highly speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, but not limited to, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production.

(c) Environmental Regulations, Permits and Licenses

ATAC's operations may be subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas that would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that means standards are stricter, and enforcement, fines and penalties for noncompliance are more stringent.

(d) Competition

The mineral exploration industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and ATAC competes with other companies that have greater financial and technical resources. Competition could adversely affect ATAC's ability to acquire suitable properties or prospects in the future.

(e) Fluctuating Metal Prices

Factors beyond the control of ATAC have a direct effect on global metal prices, which have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years. Consequently, the economic viability of any of ATAC's exploration projects and ATAC's ability to finance the development of its projects cannot be accurately predicted and may be adversely affected by fluctuations in metal prices.

(f) Future Financings

ATAC's continued operation will be dependent in part upon its ability to generate operating revenues and to procure additional financing. To date, ATAC has done so through equity financing.

Fluctuations of global equity markets can have a direct effect on the ability of exploration companies, including ATAC, to finance project acquisition and development through the equity markets. There can be no assurance that funds from ATAC's current income sources can be generated or that other forms of financing can be obtained at a future date. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis may cause ATAC to postpone exploration or development plans, forfeit rights in some or all of the properties or joint ventures, or reduce or terminate some or all of the operations.



(g) Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities

During the past year, base metals prices have improved somewhat, but precious metal prices have remained relatively stagnant. Mineral exploration activities remain at relatively low levels and global investors remain reluctant to make large investments in the securities of junior exploration companies. There can be no assurance that market prices for securities of mineral exploration companies will improve significantly in the short or intermediate term.

**CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

ATAC prepares its financial statements in conformity with IFRS. ATAC lists its significant accounting policies and its financial instruments in Notes 2 and 15 respectively, to its annual audited consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018. Of the accounting policies, ATAC considers the following policy to be the most critical to the reader's full understanding and evaluation of ATAC's reported financial results.

**Deferred Exploration Costs**

ATAC is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in natural resource properties and accordingly follows the practice of capitalizing all costs related to each exploration project, until such time as the project is put into commercial production, sold or abandoned. Management reviews capitalized costs on its mineral properties for signs of impairment both quarterly and annually and will recognize impairment in value based upon current exploration results and upon management's assessment of the future probability of profitable revenues from production on the property or proceeds from the sale or option of the property.

**MANAGEMENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

No changes to the ATAC management or board of directors occurred during or subsequent to the three months ending December 31, 2018.

**INVESTOR RELATIONS**

All investor relations functions are performed by ATAC management and employees.

**EXPLORATION AND PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS**

The primary focus of ATAC is the exploration and development of the Rackla Gold property. Although no longer considered core business assets, ATAC continues to hold interests in a number of other mineral properties outside of the Rackla Gold property.

**1. Rackla Gold Property**

ATAC's Rackla Gold property is located in the Mayo Mining District of central Yukon. The approximate centre of the project area is 100 km northeast of Keno City. The Rackla Gold property area is comprised of 8,739 mineral claims and covers an east-west extending land package approximately 185 km long by 15 km wide and covers an area of approximately 1,700

km<sup>2</sup>. ATAC has acquired the claims through its own staking for the purpose of covering the projected extensions of the favourable geology underlying the Rackla Gold property.

The Rackla Gold property lies within a zone of regional-scale thrust faults, which imbricate basal sediments and platform carbonate rocks. The thrust panel that contains the Rackla Gold property approximately straddles the boundary between the Selwyn Basin and the Mackenzie Platform and contains units belonging to both tectonic elements. ATAC has carried out an comprehensive geochemical sampling and prospecting program over most of the property to evaluate areas of future exploration focus.

From east to west, the Rackla Gold property has been divided into three separate project areas:

- (i) the Osiris project, which hosts the Conrad, Osiris, Sunrise and Ibis Carlin-type gold zones;
- (ii) the Orion project, the subject of a recently terminated an earn-in agreement with Barrick Gold Corp. (“Barrick”); and
- (iii) the Rau project, which hosts the Tiger Gold Deposit.

Each of the three projects is discussed below.

The gold mineralization identified to date in both the Osiris and Orion project areas is generally characterized by fine-grained pyrite, realgar and orpiment which appear to be the primary minerals associated with gold. The mineralization predominately occurs in limestone and turbidite deposits characteristic of an offshore sedimentary environment. The mineralogy, chemistry and geological setting of both the Osiris and Orion project areas are characteristic of Carlin-type mineralization.

**(a) Osiris Project**

The Osiris project is located at the eastern end of the Rackla Gold property. Gold mineralization in the Osiris project area was first discovered in July of 2010 at the Osiris gold showing. Since 2010, four mineralized zones have been identified within the Osiris property area: (i) Osiris; (ii) Ibis; (iii) Conrad; and (iv) Sunrise.

A brief summary of each of the four zones is presented below:

(i) Osiris Zone

Gold mineralization at the Osiris Zone is hosted by Neoproterozoic carbonate rocks that are folded into a southerly plunging anticline. Mineralization occurs in the form of narrow stylolites, stockworks and disseminations of fine grained pyrite associated with realgar and orpiment (both are arsenic sulphide minerals) accompanied by decarbonitization, silicification and peripheral calcite flooding. The discovery mineralization has been traced for an 800 m strike length on both limbs of the fold.

Drill campaigns from 2010 through 2017 included a total of 63 holes (16,321 m) and tested stratigraphy along the steeply dipping west limb of the anticline as well as near-surface mineralization in the gently south-dipping east limb.

A total of four holes (1,638 m) were drilled at the Osiris Zone in 2018 stepping out along known reactive mineralized corridors within the host Osiris stratigraphy and testing the horizons at depth.

Hole OS-18-275 returned 8.63 m of 11.72 g/t gold at the stratigraphic contact between limestone and dolostone units. Additionally, OS-18-275 intersected 2.13 m of 7.27 g/t gold at the stratigraphic contact between a carbonate debrite unit and an overlying crystalline limestone. While mineralization has been encountered in the carbonate debrite unit before, this is the first time mineralization has been encountered at the contact with the crystalline limestone.

OS-18-279 intersected 16.16 m of 6.46 g/t gold, including 4.01 m of 20.04 g/t gold, beneath previous drill intercepts. Additionally hole OS-18-280, which intersected 16.09 m of 2.64 g/t gold, including 2.95 m of 7.30 g/t gold was obtained from the same stratigraphic position as 16.46 m of 5.29 g/t gold, encountered 130 m above, in hole OS-17-258. Results of these two holes demonstrate the significance in the control lithological contacts on gold mineralization while demonstrating the opportunity to extend mineralization at depth along these contacts.

(ii) Ibis Zone

The Ibis Zone is located approximately 500 m southwest of the Osiris Zone. Gold mineralization here is stratabound and is localized in the same southerly plunging anticlinal structural setting that hosts the Osiris Zone. The style of mineralization in the two zones is very similar, with the best gold grades occurring at or near the contact between silty limestone and overlying dolostone. The axial crest of the anticline contains the widest and best mineralized intervals.

Drilling to the end of 2016 included a total of 26 holes (6,574 m) and mineralization has been intersected over an unfolded strike length of 200 m to the current maximum depth of 400 m below surface. The mineralized area remains open to expansion at depth. Two soil geochemical anomalies located to the east and west of the currently drilled areas have not been fully-tested. No diamond drilling was completed at Ibis in 2017 or 2018.

(iii) Conrad Zone

The Conrad Zone is the most advanced zone within the Osiris project area. To the end of 2017, a total of 50,220 m of drilling in 123 holes had been completed. A total of eleven diamond drill holes (4,388 m) were completed in 2018.

Carlin-type mineralization at the Conrad Zone is contained within three structural and stratigraphic settings. In the Conrad Upper Zone, gold mineralization occurs along the stratigraphic contact between limestone and an overlying pyritic siltstone cap unit with the thickest mineralization occurring along the crest of an anticlinal fold. The Upper Zone has been continuously traced by shallow drilling over a strike length of 800 m. Mineralization in the Upper Zone remains open along strike.

Mineralization at the Conrad Middle and Lower Zones is characterized by strong alteration and mineralization proximal to a laterally extensive, near vertical siltstone-limestone contact. Only 300 m of the presently known 800 m long favourable siltstone-limestone contact had been tested in the Middle Zone. Only one hole tested at depth defines the Lower Zone. Mineralization in the Middle and Lower Zones remains open along strike and at depth.

Drilling at the Conrad Zone in 2017 was focused on targeting cross-faults, including the 350 and 650-850 Faults that are thought to be part of the hydrothermal plumbing system that introduced gold mineralization into Conrad. Results of the drilling completed to date suggest that both the 350 and 650-850 Faults play a significant role in the mineralizing system at Conrad.

Drilling at the Conrad Deposit in 2018 targeted the 650-850 fault corridor where structurally controlled high-grade gold, associated with brittle faulting, was identified in a siliciclastic unit that returned values including 12.50 m of 20.78 g/t gold in OS-17-238. The 2018 Conrad program successfully identified new high-grade gold mineralization within, and adjacent to the pit constrained mineralization outlined in ATAC's 2018 initial Osiris Resource Estimate. Drilling has extended near-surface mineralization along the 650-850 fault corridor 150 m to the east and 80 m to the north.

Additionally, step-out hole OS-18-262 also extended the Conrad Middle zone mineralization 90 m to the east with an intersection of 23.59 m of 9.50 g/t gold, demonstrating the high-grade expansion potential at the siliciclastic-limestone contact.

(iv) Sunrise Zone

The Sunrise Zone is located 300 m east of the Osiris anticline hinge zone. Since the original discovery of the zone in 2012, a total of 6,654 m of drilling in 29 holes had been completed to the end of 2017. Gold mineralization at Sunrise occurs as a structurally-controlled fracture network paralleling the Sunrise Fault.

During 2018, five diamond drill holes (1,753 m) were completed to expand on mineralization defined at the Sunrise Deposit. OS-18-273 was drilled beneath hole OS-17-249 and returned 26.70 m of 12.95 g/t gold. This hole has extended mineralization an additional 70 m and is one of the highest grade Sunrise intervals drilled to date. The other four holes drilled in 2018 did not intersect significant mineralization, but did provide useful geological and structural information.

2018 Osiris Project RAB Discovery

Two rotary air blast ("RAB") drill holes were completed late in the exploration season. The target was an untested gold anomaly located approximately 1 km southwest of Conrad where prospecting grab samples in 2010 contained 2.51 g/t gold and 2.34 g/t gold. These two holes, fanned off a single drill pad, intersected 1.53 m of 3.05 g/t gold (OSR-18-01) and 6.10 m of 3.38 g/t gold (OSR-18-002) from bedrock surface. This work highlights the potential for additional discoveries of Carlin-style gold mineralization on the Osiris Project.

See ATAC's website ([www.atacresources.com](http://www.atacresources.com)) for updated Osiris Project drill results and figures.

## 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate

On June 18, 2018, ATAC issued a summary of an independent National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report entitled “Technical Report and Estimate of Mineral Resources for the Osiris Project, Yukon, Canada” (the “Osiris Report”). The Osiris Report was prepared by S. Ristorcelli, C.P.G., of Mine Development Associates (“MDA”), P. Ronning, P.Eng., of New Caledonian Geological Consulting, C. Martin, C.Eng., of Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd., and O. Christensen, C.P.G., of Hardrock Mineral Exploration Inc., all of whom are independent Qualified Persons as defined in National Instrument 43-101. The Osiris Report was filed on SEDAR on July 11, 2018 and can be viewed at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) under the ATAC profile or on ATAC’s website at [www.atacresources.com](http://www.atacresources.com).

A summary of results from the Mineral Resource as contained in the Osiris Report is presented below:

### **Osiris Project Resource Highlights:**

- Inferred Mineral Resource of 1,685,000 ounces gold at an average grade of 4.23 g/t (in 12.4 Mt), including a pit-constrained Mineral Resource containing 1,055,000 ounces of gold at 4.08 g/t (in 8.0 Mt);
- Globally competitive discovery cost of CDN \$32/oz of gold\*; and
- All zones outcrop at surface and remain open in multiple directions.

\* *Discovery costs were calculated using a cumulative exploration cost for the Osiris Project of \$53,168,791. Costs included drilling, helicopter, assays, labour, fixed wing, camp costs, fuel, general camp consumables and winter office work. Globally competitive discovery costs referenced from MinEx Consulting - Technical presentation to the Melbourne Branch of the AusIMM 7th June 2016.*

### **Osiris Project – Total Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate Summary<sup>1,2</sup>**

	<b>Gold Cut- Off</b>	<b>Tonnes</b>	<b>Grade (Au g/t)</b>	<b>Gold (oz)</b>
Pit-Constrained	1.30 g/t	8,045,000	4.08	1,055,000
Underground- Constrained	2.60 g/t	4,335,000	4.52	630,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12,380,000</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>1,685,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> *CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource. The Qualified Person is Steven Ristorcelli, C.P.G. of MDA.*

<sup>2</sup> *Numbers may not add due to rounding. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*

Each of the Conrad, Sunrise, Osiris and Ibis Zones are included in the resource estimate and occur as replacement bodies with both structural and stratigraphic control. All zones are open in multiple directions. Please see the table below for resources by zone.

### Osiris Project - Total Inferred Mineral Resources by Zone<sup>1,2</sup>

	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz)
<b>Pit-Constrained (1.30 g/t gold cut-off)</b>			
Conrad	6,487,000	4.00	835,000
Osiris	474,000	4.61	70,000
Sunrise	309,000	4.23	42,000
Ibis	775,000	4.35	108,000
<b>Total Pit-Constrained</b>	<b>8,045,000</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>1,055,000</b>
<b>Underground – Constrained (2.60 g/t gold cut-off)</b>			
Conrad	3,174,000	4.46	455,000
Osiris	427,000	3.79	52,000
Sunrise	531,000	5.53	95,000
Ibis	203,000	4.27	28,000
<b>Total Underground- Constrained</b>	<b>4,335,000</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>630,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,380,000</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>1,685,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource. The Qualified Person is Steven Ristorcelli, C.P.G. of MDA.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers may not add due to rounding. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

#### Resource Methodology

The Mineral Resource estimate contained in the Osiris Report is based on diamond drilling completed at the Osiris Project between 2010 and 2017. Data analysis, domain modeling, grade interpolation and classification were undertaken by Steven Ristorcelli, C.P.G. of MDA. The estimate was prepared using 238 diamond drill holes totalling 78,614 m.

Explicitly modelled gold domains were interpreted using wire frames of the geological model as a guide. In each of the Conrad, Sunrise, Osiris, and Ibis Zones, both high and low grade gold domains were modeled. The grade ranges for the domains were defined separately for each zone based on population breaks for gold on cumulative probability plots and each domain represents distinct and unique geological and mineralogical characteristics. Outliers within each domain were capped prior to three metre down-hole compositing.

Gold grades were estimated into the block model using inverse distance to the third power. Separate estimations using polygonal, nearest neighbor, and ordinary kriging were also completed for validation purposes.

For reporting purposes, technical and economic factors likely to influence the “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” were evaluated by running a series of pit and mine-stope optimizations at variable gold prices, mining costs, processing costs, and anticipated metallurgical recoveries.

MDA reports resources at cut-offs that are reasonable for deposits like those at Osiris, given anticipated mining methods and processing costs. A gold price of US\$1400 per ounce was used to determine the cut-off grades. Tables showing the pit-constrained and underground Mineral Resources at varying cut-off grades are presented below.

**Osiris Project – Total Inferred Pit-Constrained Mineral Resources at Varying Cut-Off Grades<sup>1,2</sup>**

Gold Cut-Off (g/t)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz)
1.00	9,091,000	3.74	1,094,000
1.20	8,370,000	3.97	1,069,000
1.30	8,045,000	4.08	1,055,000
1.40	7,740,000	4.19	1,043,000
1.60	7,115,000	4.42	1,012,000
2.00	6,030,000	4.90	949,000
2.50	4,885,000	5.53	868,000

**Osiris Project – Total Inferred Underground-Constrained Mineral Resources at Varying Cut-Off Grades<sup>1,2</sup>**

Gold Cut-Off (g/t)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz)
2.00	6,337,000	3.81	776,000
2.30	5,223,000	4.16	699,000
2.50	4,612,000	4.40	652,000
2.60	4,335,000	4.52	630,000
2.70	4,076,000	4.63	607,000
3.00	3,392,000	4.99	545,000

<sup>1</sup> CIM definition standards were used for the Mineral Resource. The Qualified Person is Steven Ristorcelli, C.P.G. of MDA.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers may not add due to rounding. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

**(b) Orion Project**

The Orion project covers an area of 780 km<sup>2</sup> and occupies the central third of the Rackla Gold property. The project hosts the 18 km<sup>2</sup> Anubis cluster and contains the Orion and Anubis gold Zones. Geochemical anomalies occur in clusters in the Orion project area along a regional scale northwest-trending fault system. Trenching and geochemical sampling has outlined a cumulative 8 km strike length of anomalous and potentially mineralized fault structure with well developed, gold bearing Carlin-type hydrothermal alteration in adjacent rocks.

A total of nine priority exploration targets have been identified within the Orion project area, namely, the Anubis, Ana, Hydra, Draco, Dorado, Orion, Zodiac, Columba and Corona showings.

Barrick Earn-In and Joint Venture

Under the terms of an earn-in agreement dated April 7, 2017 and amended October 3, 2018, (the “Option Agreement”) ATAC granted Barrick a two-staged option to acquire up to a 70% interest in the Orion project. Stage 1 of the earn-in required Barrick to incur exploration expenditures of \$35-million over five years to acquire a 60% interest in the project, including a guaranteed exploration commitment of \$10 million over the first three years.

The Option Agreement was terminated by Barrick on December 10, 2018 following the expenditure of \$10 million. Barrick did not acquire any interest in the property under the Option Agreement.

## 2018 Orion Exploration

The 2018 field program was funded and directed by Barrick and included 7,410 metres of diamond drilling in 16 holes over a 15 km<sup>2</sup> target area. Exploration focused mainly within the Anubis fault corridor. The 2018 drill program was designed to test three high-level target concepts as set out below:

(i) Drilling of the Anubis Fault

ATAC's surface exploration had previously identified high-grade gold mineralization on the Anubis Fault at the discovery showing, including outcrop grab samples grading 139 g/t gold and 125 g/t gold. Drilling along 400 m of the fault in 2012 and 2016 intersected 19.85 g/t gold over 8.51 m (AN-12-001), and 2.75 g/t gold over 61.29 m (AN-16-010), respectively. Mapping and geological modelling suggest the Anubis Fault extends for at least 5.3 km.

In 2018, four widely-spaced drill holes tested the Anubis Fault and identified high-grade gold mineralization along a 2.5 km strike length. Targeting at depth indicates that gold mineralization extends down the fault for at least 535 m. The majority of the structure has yet to be systematically explored. Results from the four 2018 drill holes are set out in the following table:

**2018 Anubis Fault Drill Results**

<b>Drill Hole</b>	<b>From (m)</b>	<b>To (m)</b>	<b>Interval* (m)</b>	<b>Gold (g/t)</b>
<b>BDO-18-008</b>	509.84	514.50	4.66	6.95
incl.	511.45	513.08	1.63	15.95
<b>BDO-18-017</b>	361.80	369.41	7.61	10.48
incl.	361.80	363.32	1.52	28.00
and incl.	367.89	369.41	1.52	13.55
<b>BDO-18-018</b>	166.73	177.46	10.73	7.20
incl.	169.77	171.50	1.73	13.15
<b>BDO-18-019</b>	135.94	138.72	2.78	9.49

*\*The reported intersections are drilled thicknesses and are believed to represent approximately 70-100% true width.*

BDO-18-008 was drilled towards the southwest targeting the Anubis Fault plane at depth below AN-12-001. This hole intersected 4.66 m of 6.95 g/t gold including 1.63 m of 15.95 g/t gold within sheared, weakly silicified mudstone approximately 535 m down dip of AN-12-001. The step-out represents the deepest intersection of mineralization to date on the Orion Project.

BDO-18-017 intersected 7.61 m of 10.48 g/t gold within a broader 70 m wide interval of intermittently sheared and altered mudstone in the hanging wall of the Anubis Fault. This mineralized interval is a 390 m undercut of mineralization intersected in AN-12-001.



BDO-18-018 targeted shallow mineralization along the Anubis Fault 285 m east of AN-12-001. This hole intersected 10.73 m of 7.20 g/t gold within a decalcified and silicified interval of calcareous mudstone.

BDO-18-019 tested the Anubis Fault 2.3 km northwest of AN-12-001 beneath the Dorado target, where hand pit samples collected in 2013 returned 4.64 g/t gold and 3.98 g/t gold. This hole intersected 2.78 m of 9.49 g/t gold within strongly sheared mudstone approximately 170 m down dip of the mineralized pit samples.

(ii) Drilling of Structural Intersections

Geological modelling of data collected during the 2017 stratigraphic drill campaign identified three faults that were all projected to intersect with the Anubis Fault in proximity to favourable stratigraphy.

Holes BDO-18-005, 006, 007, 009, 011, 015, 016 and 020 were drilled targeting these areas. None of these eight drill holes intersected the modelled structural targets. Moderate to intense alteration and pathfinder element response was encountered in several of these holes providing evidence for hydrothermal fluid transport in the area, however, no significant gold mineralization was intersected.

The 2018 program provided valuable information about structural orientation and stratigraphy at depth that will be incorporated into ongoing geological modelling. The projected fault intersections still remain priority targets for future work.

(iii) Drilling of Geophysical and Geochemical Anomalies

Four holes tested targets identified by geophysical and geochemical surveys, but none encountered significant gold mineralization.

See ATAC's website ([www.atacresources.com](http://www.atacresources.com)) for updated Orion Project figures.

(c) **Rau Project**

The Rau project lies at the western end of the 185 km long Rackla Gold property and consists of a 22-kilometre-long anomalous geophysical and geochemical trend extending north westerly from the 63 million-year-old felsic Rackla Pluton. The trend hosts the Tiger Deposit as well as the Ocelot silver-lead-zinc discovery. Limited work conducted along trend of the Tiger Deposit since 2008 has led to the discovery of ten additional sediment hosted gold targets (Airstrip, Bengal, Caracal, Cheetah, Condor, Cougar, Jaguar, Panther, Puma and Serval), six gold+/-copper +/- tungsten skarn targets (Bobcat, Kathy, Hogsback, Ridgecrest, Flat Top and Spotlight) and numerous untested gold, gold-pathfinder and silver-lead-zinc anomalies.

Mineralization at the Rau project occurs within a highly prospective geological setting, situated between the regional scale Dawson and Kathleen Lakes Fault Zones. Mineralization styles within the Rau project are diverse and likely directly related to a broad hydrothermal

mineralizing system centered around the Rackla Pluton, located 3 km southeast of the Tiger Deposit.

(i) Tiger Deposit

The Tiger Deposit is located approximately 55 km northeast of Keno City, Yukon. Current access is by air via a 2,500 foot airstrip located 8 km from the deposit.

The Tiger Deposit is a thick north-westerly trending body of carbonate-replacement style gold mineralization hosted by a moderately northeast dipping karsted limestone horizon. On June 14, 2016, ATAC filed an updated preliminary economic assessment report for the Tiger Deposit entitled “Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Tiger Deposit, Rackla Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada” (the “2016 PEA”) with Canadian securities regulators. A full copy of the 2016 PEA can be viewed under the ATAC profile on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)).

The highlights from the 2016 PEA are summarized below:

- The 2016 PEA was completed using a base case gold price of US\$1,250/oz and a currency exchange rate of US\$0.78 equal to CA\$1.00 (unless specified otherwise, all values are shown in Canadian dollars);
- Net present value (“NPV”) <sub>(5%)</sub> of \$106.6 million and an internal rate of return (“IRR”) of 34.8% before tax, and an NPV <sub>(5%)</sub> of \$75.7 million and an IRR of 28.2% after tax, with an all-in sustaining cost of US\$864/oz;
- The 2016 PEA extends the mine life from 4 years to 6.2 years, more than doubles the pre-tax NPV <sub>(5%)</sub> and increases the pre-tax IRR by 4.8%;
- Approximately 302,307 ounces of gold produced at an average undiluted grade of 3.81 g/t gold;
- Total project life increases to approximately 9 years, including 1 year of construction and pre-stripping followed by 6 years of owner-operated open-pit mining and 2 years of reclamation; and,
- Pre-production capital cost of \$109.4 million and life-of-mine (“LOM”) sustaining capital costs totaling \$8.3 million.

For a more detailed discussion related to all aspects of the 2016 PEA, the reader is referred to the ATAC MD&A document for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016, as filed with Canadian securities regulators on March 30, 2017 under the ATAC Resources Ltd. profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

Drilling of the sulphide portion of the Tiger Deposit in 2017 was designed to confirm gold grade and continuity of the sulphide resources and expand the areas of known sulphide mineralization. Eight drill holes targeted sulphide gold mineralization and all returned significant mineralized intercepts.

Drill holes RAU-17-151 through 156 stepped out on sulphide mineralization along the western edge of the existing sulphide resource, while holes 157 and 158 were drilled to add confidence to sulphide grade. RAU-17-156 returned 56.77 m of 4.08 g/t gold including 9.14 m of 8.07 g/t gold with the three phases of sulphide mineral development present in the hole.

## **Tiger Tote Road**

### Permitting and Consultation

Future access to the Rau project and Tiger Gold Deposit, 55 km northeast of Keno City, will be by means of a tote road. The proposed tote road will branch off the Hanson Lake Road west of Keno City and is envisioned as a gated, single-lane (5 m wide) and radio-controlled road suitable for vehicles that support advanced exploration at the Tiger Deposit and throughout the Rau project. The total length of the tote road will be approximately 65 km and will consist of 53 km of new road and 12 km of upgraded pre-existing winter road.

Discussions related to access and the development of the Tiger Deposit with the First Nation of Na Cho Nyak Dun (“NNDNFN”), local communities and other interested parties has been ongoing for more than seven years. Details of these consultations can be found on ATAC’s website ([www.atacresources.com](http://www.atacresources.com)).

On March 3, 2017, the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board recommended to the Yukon Government and NNDNFN that the Tiger Tote Road project be allowed to proceed. On March 2, 2018, the Yukon Government and NNDNFN issued a Consolidated Decision Document stating that the Tiger Tote Road would be allowed to proceed with certain conditions and that the related area land use plan schedule be completed by March of 2020.

### Environmental and Community Engagement

Since 2008, ATAC has completed comprehensive water, heritage, wildlife and fisheries studies related to the tote road permitting and consultation process. ATAC will continue environmental baseline work and ongoing studies as it advances the Tiger Deposit and other targets throughout the Rackla Gold property.

Community and First Nation engagement began in 2008, and an Exploration Cooperation Agreement with the NNDNFN was in operation from 2010 to 2016. The Exploration Cooperation Agreement provided a framework within which exploration activities and environmental regulatory process on ATAC’s Rackla Gold property were carried out. ATAC anticipates that a replacement agreement will be in place by the spring of 2019. The Rackla Gold property lies exclusively within the Traditional Territory of the NNDNFN.

#### (ii) Bobcat Target

The Bobcat Target is located 4.5 km southeast of the Tiger Deposit. The target is situated below treeline in a moderately vegetated area of mostly gentle relief. Mapping in the area in 2018 identified significant exposures of limestone and marble, and confirmed the presence of skarn alteration and mineralization likely associated with the under-explored Rackla Pluton 1.5 km due west.

Bobcat is best defined by anomalous gold, bismuth and tin with sporadic copper highs from soil samples collected from a 1.5 by 2 km area that directly coincides with skarn targets derived from a desktop geophysical review completed in late 2017.

Limited work in 2010 and 2012 returned values of 7.37 g/t gold and 5.90% copper in rock samples in the area. Follow up prospecting in 2018 near these samples identified a 20 x 20 m vegetation anomaly containing abundant tremolite bearing skarn vein float from an area of strongly altered limestone and marble bedrock. Eleven hand-pits were dug within the vegetation anomaly and most encountered mineralized skarn vein material. Highlight 2018 Bobcat grab samples are tabulated below.

<b>Sample #</b>	<b>Au (g/t)</b>	<b>Cu (%)</b>	<b>Ag (g/t)</b>
W591409	4.78	0.23	64
W591411	3.34	3.33	43
W591414	6.07	7.41	157
W591562	5.08	3.69	24
W591573	2.87	2.27	27

A short follow-up program completed in September 2018 identified additional gold mineralization, extending the target area of skarn mineralization to approximately 250 m in length with surface grab samples graded up to 9.53 g/t gold. Expanded soil grid coverage east of Bobcat also identified a 1.2 km by 1 km silver, lead and tin soil anomaly, which remains open to the east; with the most easterly line of this grid contained a sample grading 14.55 g/t silver-in-soil.

(iii) Spotlight Target

The Spotlight skarn target is located 6.5 km north of Bobcat was discovered in 2017 with the collection of high grade grab samples containing 7,080 g/t silver and 3.27 g/t gold collected from a 500 m long gold and silver soil anomaly.

Soil sampling in 2018 expanded this anomaly to over 2.2 km in length and remains open to the north, east and west. Highlight soil samples from 2018 include 0.7 g/t gold and 15.2 g/t silver.

One day of detailed prospecting was conducted in the Spotlight area during 2018. Rock samples returning 4,090 g/t silver and 1,765 g/t silver in limonite bearing quartz veins were collected near the initial discovery. Prospecting 1.2 km along the anomalous soil trend returned brecciated quartz-siderite material containing 2.17 g/t gold and 1.38 g/t gold.

Abundant tremolite development, in addition to significant hornfels and marble alteration observed in the rocks around Spotlight, indicate high fluid flow, likely from a nearby intrusive system. These observations are supported by the development of gold-copper-tungsten skarn mineralization at the historic Blue Lite occurrence located 1 km to the south of Spotlight.

(iv) Condor Target

The Condor target, located 1.5 km to the northwest of the Tiger Deposit was assessed in detail in 2018 to follow-up on an area of high grade prospecting samples (17.0 g/t gold and 23.3% zinc) collected in 2017.

Work in 2018 focused on a 100 m wide vegetation anomaly located upslope of the 2017 samples. Hand pits were excavated on a grid pattern across the vegetation anomaly and a variety of samples containing strongly oxidized sulphides hosted in dolostones and volcanic rocks were encountered. Highlight results from pit samples are presented below:

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
W591494	1.85	103	--	4.22
W591525	--	45	37.49	--
W591508	--	--	36.51	--
W591507	1.06	--	--	1.38
W591523	--	133	1.44	--
W591499	--	42	22.60	--

\* Note: dashes indicate no significant result for that element.

Condor is situated in a similar stratigraphic and structural environment to the Tiger Deposit, with a series of carbonate horizons interlayered with volcanoclastic flows. Mineralization at Condor is thought to have developed at the structural intersection of a regional scale northwesterly trending strain zone with a northerly trending brittle fault zone.

(v) Ocelot Zone

In 2010 ATAC made a significant silver-lead-zinc-indium discovery at the Ocelot target located in the western portion of the Rau project. It is situated in lowlands 1.5 km west of the Wind River Winter Road and 15 km northwest of the Tiger Deposit.

A total of 4,918 m in 24 holes was drilled at Ocelot during 2010 and 2011. Mineralization consists of medium to coarse grained pyrite and varying concentrations of low iron sphalerite and medium to coarse grained galena. Sulphide mineralization occurs within a steeply dipping northeast trending fault that cuts an extensive dolomite sequence locally exhibiting structural and fluidized breccias. Drilling to date has identified mineralization over a 230 m strike length and to a depth of 150 m. Mineralization remains open downdip and possibly along strike to the northeast.

In 2012, ATAC completed geophysical and geochemical surveys on the Ocelot target. No subsequent exploration has been carried out on the Ocelot Zone since 2012.

Updated Rau figures as well as a detailed list of all Rau drill results can be viewed on the ATAC's website ([www.atacresources.com](http://www.atacresources.com)).

## **2. Rosy Property**

ATAC holds a 100% interest in the Rosy property which covers a large system of gold-silver veins located in the Whitehorse Mining District of southern Yukon. Property-wide, helicopter-borne VTEM and magnetic surveys were flown during 2007 and soil geochemical surveys, prospecting and geological mapping were conducted in July 2008. This work identified two main areas of vein mineralization and a number of gold-in-soil anomalies.

ATAC carried out further soil sampling and prospecting in 2009 and identified additional weakly mineralized veins. In July 2010 Bonaparte Capital Corp. (“Bonaparte”) conducted a two hole, 263 m diamond drill program. Results were disappointing and Bonaparte terminated its option on the property in December 2010. A small prospecting program was carried out in the early summer of 2016 and partially funded through the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program.

In December 2016 and April 2017, approximately 260 claims were added to the Rosy Property to cover recently lapsed claims that surround the core of the Red Mountain Molybdenum Deposit owned by Tintina Mines Ltd.

ATAC conducted a small exploration program in June 2017 to follow up on favourable results from 2016 and to evaluate the newly staked ground. Approximately 50 rock samples, 50 silts and 750 soil samples were collected. Results were consistent with those from samples previously collected on the property. No work was carried out in 2018.

## **3. Connaught Property**

The Connaught property is owned 100% by ATAC and is located in the Dawson Mining District in west-central Yukon. It lies immediately south of the Sixtymile placer gold camp, approximately 65 km west of Dawson City.

The property hosts a number of silver-lead-gold veins within a 13 by 5 km area of anomalous soil geochemical response which approximately coincides with a pronounced magnetic high. Although the area has good road access, follow-up work has been limited to trenching and a few drill holes along lightly vegetated ridge tops. Where exposed, the veins are typically 0.3 to 2 m wide and grade 100 to 2,000 g/t silver with 0.3 to 2 g/t gold and 3 to 60% lead. A 218 tonne bulk sample test completed by a previous operator in 2011 averaged 2,228.5 g/t silver and 60% lead.

In 2017 ATAC staked 48 new claims adjacent to the Connaught Property to connect all claims and to cover prospective ground to the south. In August of 2018, ATAC acquired the TN claims from Independence Gold Corp. for 60,000 ATAC shares. With the 210 adjoining TN claims, the Connaught property is now 115.5 km<sup>2</sup> in area.

No exploration work was carried out at the Connaught property in 2018.

## **4. Panorama Property**

ATAC holds a 100% interest in the Panorama property which consists of 36 mineral claims located in Dawson Mining District of west-central Yukon. The property is a bulk-tonnage gold prospect similar to the former Brewery Creek Mine, 15 km to the west. Work in 2015 consisted

of a helicopter borne geophysical survey. No work program was carried out during the 2017 or 2018 exploration field seasons.

## **5. Idaho Creek Property**

In 2006 ATAC staked the 58 claims comprising the Idaho Creek property in the Whitehorse Mining District in west-central Yukon. The property hosts gold and silver mineralization, geophysical anomalies and extensive soil geochemical anomalies, some of which were drill tested in 2006 and 2007 under the terms of an option agreement that was terminated in November 2007. Drill results were generally disappointing and accumulated costs were written-off by ATAC.

The property was held under option by a third party during the period January 2010 through November 2014. Work in 2015 consisted of a helicopter borne geophysical survey. No work program was carried out during the 2017 or 2018 exploration field seasons.

### **TECHNICAL REVIEW**

Technical information disclosed in this MD&A has been reviewed by Julia Lane, B.Sc., P. Geo., a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101. Julia Lane is a geological consultant to and the Vice President of Exploration of ATAC.

### **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On February 3, 2019, an aggregate 1,905,000 incentive stock options expired. Each option entitled the holder to purchase one ATAC common share at a price of \$0.75.

On February 4, 2019, an aggregate 2,580,000 incentive stock options were granted to ATAC directors, officers and consultants. Each option entitles the holder to purchase one ATAC common share at a price of \$0.30 at any time on or before February 4, 2024. All of these options vest on a quarterly basis during the first year of the options.

On February 6, 2019, 100,000 incentive stock options were granted to a consultant to ATAC. These options have the same exercise price, expiry date and vesting provisions as the 2,580,000 incentive stock options granted on February 4, 2019.

### **SHARE CAPITAL INFORMATION**

#### **Shares**

The authorized share capital of ATAC consists of the following classes of shares:

- (a) an unlimited number of common shares without par value; and
- (b) an unlimited number of Class A preferred shares with a par value of \$1.00 each.

As of March 18, 2019, there were 147,528,577 ATAC common shares issued and outstanding.

### Stock Options

As of March 18, 2019, ATAC had the following stock options outstanding:

<b>Number of Options Outstanding</b>	<b>Exercise Price</b>	<b>Expiry Date</b>
1,550,000	\$0.75	January 23, 2020
1,990,000	\$0.31	January 21, 2021
250,000	\$0.76	June 7, 2021
2,940,000	\$0.55	May 26, 2022
3,165,000	\$0.55	February 1, 2023
250,000	\$0.53	March 1, 2023
2,580,000	\$0.30	February 4, 2024
100,000	\$0.30	February 4, 2024
<b>12,825,000</b>		

### Warrants

As of March 18, 2019, ATAC had the following share purchase warrants outstanding:

<b>Number of Warrants Outstanding</b>	<b>Exercise Price</b>	<b>Expiry Date</b>
437,441	\$0.60	May 25, 2019



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#### CORPORATE INFORMATION

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Glenn R. Yeadon, Vancouver, B.C.	Secretary and Director
Robert C. Carne, Burnaby, B.C.	Director
Bruce J. Kenway, Calgary, Alberta	Independent Director
Bruce A. Youngman, Powell River, B.C.	Independent Director
Don Poirier, Qualicum Beach, B.C.	Independent Director
Graham N. Downs, Squamish, B.C.	President and Chief Executive Officer
Ian J. Talbot, North Vancouver, B.C.	Chief Operating Officer
Larry B. Donaldson, Port Moody, B.C.	Chief Financial Officer
Julia Lane, Vancouver, B.C.	Vice President of Exploration
Matthew Keevil, Vancouver, B.C.	Vice President of Corporate Affairs

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