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GAC Cordilleran Section Exploration Breakfast Series

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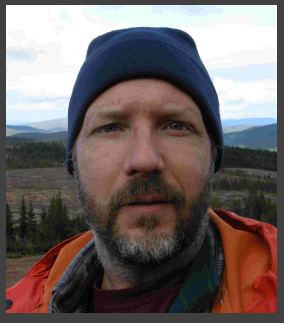
Banyan Gold Corp.

"The Hyland Gold Project, Yukon"

Tuesday January 9th, 2018
Registration and networking: 8:00 am
Talk commences: 8:20 am

Geological Survey of Canada Discovery Centre
15th Floor, 605 Robson Street, Vancouver, BC
(click here for map)

Admission is $5 paid on the door, coffee and muffins will be provided
Space is limited, **please RSVP to** talks@gac-cs.ca to reserve your place



Banyan Gold Corp. is a Vancouver-based mineral exploration company focused on the advancement of two Yukon gold projects, the advanced stage Hyland Gold Project and the Aurex-McQuesten Gold Project. This presentation will provide a holistic review of the Hyland Gold deposit and known mineralization as well as an update on recent exploration of the Main Zone.

The Hyland Gold Project is located in the southeast Yukon 74 kilometres northeast of the town of Watson Lake, Yukon. The Project consists of 927 active Yukon registered quartz mineral claims totaling 18,620 hectares. The Hyland Gold deposit is a distal intrusion related, sediment-hosted, structurally controlled gold+silver deposit. The Hyland Main Zone Inferred Gold Resource, prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, at a 0.6g/t gold equivalent ("AuEq") cutoff, contains 12,503,994 tonnes with 361,692 ounces gold at 0.9g/t and 2,248,948 ounces silver at 5.59g/t for a combined gold and silver 396,468 ounces gold equivalent at 0.99g/t.

The Hyland Gold Project is in the southeastern Selwyn Basin, a Late Precambrian

to Middle Devonian tectonic element characterized by deposition of deep water marine sediments. The Property area is underlain by metasedimentary lithologies of the Yusezyu, Narchilla, and Vampire Formations of the Precambrian Hyland Group as well as Lower to Middle Cambrian Sekwi Formation, Cambrian to Ordovician Otter Creek and Rabbitkettle Formations, Ordovician Sunblood Formation, Silurian to Devonian Road River Group and undivided, time-equivalent Nonda-Muncho-McConnell-Stone-Dunedin Formation. The older sedimentary rocks were intruded by Cretaceous granite, quartz monzonite and granodiorite plugs assigned to the Selwyn Plutonic Suite. Collectively, they record a quiescent, subsiding continental margin punctuated by transgressive and regressive cycles, rifting, collision of allochthonous terranes, mountain building and magmatism. The deposit is interpreted as a sediment hosted, structurally controlled gold mineralization target, folded about a north-south trending antiform overlain by massive limestone to the east and west. Mineralization coincides with the antiformal axis and appears to be the major control of mineralization.

The main zones of mineralization on the project are aligned along a major north-south trending structural lineament referred to as the Quartz Lake Corridor, an 18 km long zone of faulting, folding and brecciation that controls a variety of styles of gold+/-silver mineralization. Exploration on the project to date has tested approximately 11km of the 18 km trend, and includes the Camp, Main, Cuz and the Montrose Ridge Zones. These other areas of gold mineralization on the project bear similarities to carbonate replacement and manto styles of mineralization. In aggregate, the known areas of mineralization in conjunction with less well explored areas of strongly anomalous gold and pathfinder element response, are testament to a strong causative hydrothermal system giving rise to a large area of high exploration potential for a variety of sediment hosted gold exploration targets types.

Exploration work on and around the Hyland Gold Project has been ongoing since the late 1800's, most work prior to the early 1980's was focused on base metal exploration of the Mel Pb-Zn Manto deposit (owned by Xstrata) that lies two km west of the Hyland Main Zone, the potential for gold mineralization was first recognized in 1981 with the discovery of anomalous arsenic-bismuth-gold soil geochemistry at the Main Zone and Cuz targets. Exploration has consisted of extensive soil and rock geochemical sampling, airborne and ground-based geophysical surveys, percussion and diamond drilling, and bulldozer/excavator trenches.

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