Disclaimer

This presentation contains forward looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation, statements regarding potential mineralisation and reserves, exploration results and future plans and objectives of Kestrel Gold Inc, are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from Kestrel Gold's expectations are disclosed under the heading "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in Kestrel's documents filed from time-to-time with the TSX Venture and other regulatory authorities.

None of the material contained in this document is intended or constitutes a solicitation or an offering of securities by Kestrel Gold Inc or any of its affiliated companies or partnerships in any jurisdiction. The information on this presentation is not intended to modify, qualify, supplement or amend information disclosed under corporate and securities legislation of any jurisdiction applicable to Kestrel Gold. And Kestrel Gold makes no commitment and disclaims any duty to update those documents and materials, except as required by law.

Total resources include all categories unless otherwise stated.
All currency are in Canadian $ unless otherwise stated.
Kestrel Gold’s Strategy

Kestrel Gold’s strategy for growth and shareholder value is to define, acquire and systematically explore quality projects where sound geological models exist that suggest there is excellent potential for sizeable mineral exploration targets. These projects will typically have near surface mineralization with good grade and be easily accessible in politically stable regions of the world. Kestrel's 100% owned Yukon claim holdings puts Kestrel in a position to explore the famed Klondike Gold Fields - with the realistic objective that a significant new Yukon gold discovery could be realized.
The King Solomon Dome Property

- Kestrel’s 100% owned King Solomon Dome (KSD) property is a mere 30 minutes drive from Dawson City, Yukon Territory – exploration costs are accordingly far below many other typical Yukon projects.

- The KSD property is on a topographical high point of a ridge interpreted to be a potential source of the estimated 20 million ounce gold rich placer deposits (shown in gold in the image to the right) recovered since the discoveries that started the great Klondike gold rush of 1896.

- The ‘mother lode’ source has to date never been found – but the drainage pattern alone, suggests a very localized concentration of gold and silver.
King Solomon Dome - Geology

- The regional geological setting, in light of established and new ideas on large gold deposits of `orogenic’ nature, is highly favourable.

- KSD is proximal to a regional thrust fault similar to those thought to be important in several major global gold camps.

- Structurally controlled fracture-faulted veins are hosted by Tanana Terrane strata comprising Late Permian schists.

- The eastern Klondike in particular, is underexplored.

Regional Geology of the Klondike Area (KSD = King Solomon Dome)  
King Solomon Dome Project - Yukon

Centrally located to significant gold discoveries and mines
King Solomon Dome Project - Yukon

KSD Property: Soil Geochemistry

- A striking feature of the KSD property, is the large and strong gold geochemical soil anomaly that exists over much of the ground.

- Silver, arsenic and lead anomalies correspond well with the gold soil anomaly.

- The main part of the gold soil anomaly is 1.6km x 1km and makes this one of the largest of its kind in the Klondike Gold Fields.

- Drilling to date has only tested a small portion of this anomaly.
KSD Property: Trench Sampling

- Kestrel’s 2011 trenching program discovered a number of new gold bearing zones of interest (11V, 9W, 2U, 6X and 12D) and expanded on work by previous operators (7C and 8B)

- 23 rock samples returned values greater than 2 g/t Au (and up to 17 g/t Au)

- Several samples returned values greater than 50 g/t silver

- A new bedrock zone was identified in the Dominion Creek headwaters, giving a total strike length of gold mineralization of 2.6 km and open in all directions
Kestrel’s 2011 IP Geophysical survey (left image) identified a large IP anomaly over a distance of 1.2 km. The main IP chargeability anomaly is open to the north and south and to depth and correlates with the soil geochemical anomaly (right image).
A 3 hole diamond drill program (1200 m total) was conducted by Rackla Metals late in the 2013 field season, mainly to test the IP anomalies at Sheba and Sheba East.

At Sheba, historical surface samples are documented (1996) of 60.8 g/t Au with Kestrel Gold sampling crosscutting veins of 9.4 g/t Au across 0.4 m.

The IP chargeability anomalies are large and ill-defined shapes that do not reveal the exact nature of the structural complexity that is believed to exist and importantly affect the distribution of high grade gold and silver.
King Solomon Dome Project - Yukon

KSD Property: Sheba Vein area

Crosscutting quartz vein in schist at surface (Trench 7-C) yielding 9.4 g/t Au and >50 g/t Ag across 0.4m

Mineralized section in DDH13-02 between 34m and 43m down hole (9m of 0.27 g/t Au) with up to 4.89 g/t Au at 53 m below surface
KSD Property: Sheba East Area

- At the Sheba East area a surface rock sample returned 40.67 g/t Au across 0.7m in 2004 (B. Kreft)

- JAE Resources took a bulk sample of 2276 kg that returned 3.99 g/t Au in 2006

- Drill hole DDH13-03 returned 0.65 g/t across 6.5m and revealed numerous fault gouge zones throughout much of its length

- A thrust fault recognised in DDH13-01 was not observed in DDH13-03 but faulting in general was more abundant in DDH13-03 illustrating the variation in structural complexity that can occur over relatively short distances
KSD Property: High grade gold and silver is widespread property wide

- The first ever diamond drilling program at KSD highlights the structural complexity of the gold silver mineralized system.

- Limited in scope, the drilling does not preclude the existence of several concentrations of high grade gold and silver throughout the property.

- Kestrel and other previous operators have documented high grade gold and silver in bedrock over a large area – well beyond the area drilled in areas that need testing.

- The gold nuggets (shown right) with quartz vein material were obtained in the 1990’s from the head waters of Dominion Creek - on the property and upstream of a gold bearing vein sampled by Kestrel in 2011 (25cm at 2 g/t Au)
The image above looking NE from the Dome peak, illustrates the location of the three 2013 drill holes in relation to the size of the KSD property and the significant extent of the "untested" areas, notably the Mitchell Trend.
KSD Property: Revised Geological and Exploration Model for Orogenic System

- A new model has been updated for both the geological processes involved and the planned exploration approach

- The 2015 exploration focus will be on the structural features and possible compositional variations that are thought to concentrate gold and silver mineralization

- The next phase of drilling will likely be lateral in scope (before deeper holes are considered) because of the widespread and near surface nature of the mineralization

- Trenching of several property wide prospective areas will precede further drilling

- Both lower grade large bulk tonnage and more localized but very high grade concentrations of gold and silver deposit types are targeted for further exploration at KSD
King Solomon Dome Project - Yukon

KSD Property: Revised Geological and Exploration Model for Orogenic System

- The conceptual model shows the postulated reasons for variations in gold concentrations.

- Further exploration is to focus on factors that are thought to effect the positioning of “high grade” gold mineralization - i.e. faults and possible proximal mafic “reactive” masses.

- N.B. the thrust fault to the east is not shown in the diagram and this feature with associated ophiolitic stacking of major units, is an important regional component of the geological model.
KSD Property: Revised Exploration Model using ground magnetics

- Ground magnetic surveys (2012 survey shown) indicate a general increase in magnetism north and west of 2013 drill locations
- Indicative that relatively mafic masses may exist further away from drilled areas
- N/S Magnetic – low and high contrast along Mitchell Trend exists
- The high grade Mitchell Trend and new zones identified by rock sampling in 2011, are priority targets
- Further exploration of these untested regions is to be conducted in the upcoming field program
King Solomon Dome Project - Yukon

KSD Property: High Grade Mitchell Vein Trend

Quartz pile near Mitchell Shaft (circa 1913)
Quartz samples documented by MacLean (Dawson Mining Recorder)
3.4 g/t Au, 14.7 g/t Au (check assay at 20.7 g/t Au)

Mitchell vein: Kref 2005 surface sample 8.3 g/t Au (0.6m)

135m SE*: Kestrel 2011 trench sample up to 17 g/t Au (0.19m)
85m NE*: Kestrel 2011 trench sample: 5.4 g/t Au (2.0m)
520m SSE*: Kestrel trench sample: 14.8 g/t Au (0.30m)

Along 800m strike and 100m width of "Mitchell Trend" are ten 1996 historical Barramundi Resources samples over 1.4 g/t Au and up to 4.3 g/t Au

585m* S: 34 g/t (1.2m) historical 1913 sample documented by MacLean on 'Mitchell Trend' (A dozen visible gold localities were noted along a 700m strike length south of the Mitchell shaft).

* denotes calculated distance from the Mitchell shaft shown in photographs

Mitchell Trend showing high grade gold and silver in bedrock

DDH13-02 into hanging wall of Sheba Vein System

NB Soil Au anomaly
30 ppb to 60 ppb to >100 ppb gold
King Solomon Dome Project - Yukon

KSD Property: Further soil sampling and trenching areas to the south

- Soil samples collected on southern part of property returned values as high as 4 g/t Au

- Heavily vegetated areas in southern part of property are now more accessible for further soil sampling because of cut geophysical lines.

- Seasonal timing of soil sample collection is particularly important in this area and more representative results (than many of the earlier samples collected), are anticipated with further well timed sampling

- Trenching of this southern region is planned for the upcoming season
Conclusion: The next big Yukon find?

- A very large amount of placer gold production (estimated to be in the order of 20 M oz Au) is derived from as little as 400km² Klondike basement schist - implying a significant concentration of gold in the Klondike area.

- Unlike the majority of gold rush placer areas around the world, such as the California Motherlode district, the source of the Klondike Gold has to date never been found. Importantly, Kestrel’s 100% owned KSD property is surrounded by rich placer gold streams still being mined today as some of the best gold producers in North America.

- Mineralization remains open in all directions and several new areas of interest discovered by Kestrel Gold require follow up!

- Exploration costs at KSD have already and are anticipated to continue to be well below most typical Yukon projects that require air support.

- Kestrel Gold has a comprehensive exploration program planned for the 2015 season including further trenching and drilling on the KSD Property.

- A Blue Sky exploration target within the prolific Tintina Belt - Orogenic Gold Deposits can be substantial in size (> 20 M oz Au).
Kestrel Gold Inc.
Contact: Kevin Nephin
info@kestrelgold.com
Ph: 604-824-6056

Head Office
408, 1324 – 17 Avenue SW
Calgary, AB T2T 5S8
Canada