ATAC Resources Ltd. Intersects Near-Surface, High-Grade Oxide and Sulphide Gold Mineralization at the Tiger Gold Deposit

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VANCOUVER, BC--(Marketwired - October 23, 2017) - ATAC Resources Ltd. (TSX VENTURE: ATC) is pleased to a results of 12 diamond drill holes from the Tiger Gold Deposit and Tiger East Anomaly, within ATAC's 100% owned Ra the Rackla Gold Property, Yukon. The Rau Project is located at the west end of the Rackla Gold Property and is whol the area currently under option to Barrick Gold Corp..

The 2017 drilling program at the Tiger Gold Deposit focused on testing for additional high-grade gold mineralizatio expand known sulphide and oxide resources within and adjacent to the proposed open pit as defined in the 2016 Economic Assessment (PEA).

Highlights

- High-grade oxide mineralization at the Tiger Gold Deposit was extended to the east with 51.82 m of 5.66 g/t gold in hole RAU-17-159;
- Hole RAU-17-156 intersected 56.77 m of 4.08 g/t gold and confirms sulphide grade and continuity;
- Hole RAU-17-154 extends sulphide mineralization to the west with an intersection of 64.01 m of 2.46 g/t gold; and
- Discovery of new oxide gold mineralization from the Tiger East Anomaly where hole RAU-17-160 intersected 21.3 g/t gold.

"These high-grade results confirm both the continuity of gold mineralization and the potential to increase the value at th Deposit. These results reinforce ATAC's commitment to advance Tiger through feasibility and permitting," states ATAC and CEO, Graham Downs. "The 2017 drilling was designed to build upon positive results from the Company's update which demonstrated that sulphide gold mineralization, previously classified as waste in the 2014 PEA, could be p increase the deposit's recoverable ounces of gold."

Tiger Gold Deposit Diamond Drill Results

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval* (m)	Au (g/t)	Gold** (g x m)	Type
RAU-17-151	4.57	65.76	61.19	1.32	81	Sulphide
incl.	4.57	9.54	4.97	5.01	25	Oxide
RAU-17-152	13.72	50.29	36.57	2.02	74	Sulphide
RAU-17-153	1.79	41.15	39.36	2.41	95	Sulphide
incl.	24.38	38.10	13.72	4.46	61	
RAU-17-154	42.67	106.68	64.01	2.46	158	Sulphide
incl.	94.49	103.63	9.14	5.29	48	
RAU-17-155	6.10	53.64	47.54	1.73	82	Sulphide
RAU-17-156	49.63	106.40	56.77	4.08	232	Sulphide
incl.	49.63	67.06	17.43	6.06	106	

and incl.	94.49	103.63	9.14	8.07	74	
RAU-17-157	42.13	79.25	37.12	5.23	194	Sulphide
incl.	50.29	59.97	9.68	11.35	110	
and	94.49	127.59	33.10	2.80	93	Sulphide
RAU-17-158	46.32	61.57	15.25	4.61	70	Sulphide
and	76.81	121.01	44.20	1.03	45	Sulphide
RAU-17-159	30.48	82.30	51.82	5.66	293	Oxide
incl.	70.10	82.30	12.20	13.54	165	

* *The reported intersections are drilled thicknesses and are believed to represent approximately 80 to 100% true widths.*

** *Gram metres are calculated by multiplying the gold grade (g/t) by the interval (m) and rounding to the nearest integer.*

Please see ATAC's website www.atacresources.com for cross-sections and an updated Tiger Deposit plan map.

TIGER GOLD DEPOSIT GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Tiger Deposit is an intrusion-related carbonate replacement style gold deposit. The mineralization is host moderately northeast dipping carbonate horizon located within a folded series of stacked limestone and volcaniclas Gold mineralization occurs within both oxide and sulphide facies.

Tiger Sulphide Mineralization

Tiger sulphide mineralization is developed within ferruginous dolomite and iron carbonate minerals replacing the ho horizon. The sulphide zone exhibits at least three stages of mineralization consisting of disseminated to bande arsenopyrite with subordinate pyrrhotite, bismuthinite, sphalerite and scheelite.

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

Drill holes RAU-17-151 through 156 targeted mineralization along the western edge of the existing sulphide resource 157 and 158 were drilled to add confidence to sulphide grade. RAU-17-156 returned 56.77 m of 4.08 g/t gold includi 8.07 g/t gold with the three phases of sulphide mineral development present in the hole. This hole demonstrates the high-grade potential of the sulphide mineralization where previous drilling was widely spaced.

Tiger Oxide Mineralization

Oxide mineralization at the Tiger Deposit is completely devoid of sulphide minerals and ranges from very compe porous limonitic mud to rubbly porous limonitic grit. Complete oxidation extends from surface down to depths excee where cross faulting has facilitated the circulation of groundwater at depth.

Hole RAU-17-159 targeted near-surface oxide mineralization on the eastern side of the Tiger Deposit and returned a intersection of 51.82 m of 5.66 g/t gold.

Tiger East Anomaly

Prospecting in 2016 of an underexplored gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly returned numerous samples wit gold-in-rock values. Ten out of 21 oxide float composite grab samples collected over a 150 m long area at the Tiger E returned values greater than 1 g/t gold with the most notable sample returning 18.30 g/t gold.

Tiger East Anomaly Diamond Drill Results

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval* (m)	Au (g/t)	Gold** (g x m)	Type
RAU-17-160	9.14	30.48	21.34	2.59	55	Oxide
incl.	27.43	30.48	3.05	9.97	30	
RAU-17-161	No significant intersections					

* *Based on the character of the mineralization and the limited drilling, it is not possible to determine the true width of the intersections at this time.*

** *Gram metres are calculated by multiplying the gold grade (g/t) by the interval (m) and rounding to the nearest integer.*

Three drill holes targeted the Tiger East Anomaly in 2017. RAU-17-160 returned 21.34 m of 2.59 g/t gold including 3.0 g/t gold within a strongly oxidized interval of dolomitized limestone. Hole RAU-17-161 was drilled outside the appare and mineralized zone while RAU-17-162 was terminated short of its target due to mechanical issues with the drill. Futu warranted at Tiger East.

Additional prospecting and mapping was conducted in 2017 near the Tiger Deposit and throughout the Rau Project. R this program are pending.

TIGER DEPOSIT RESOURCES AND ECONOMICS

ATAC has explored the Tiger Deposit since 2008, and has defined a combined oxide and sulphide resource comprisin and indicated resources of 485,700 oz gold (5,680,000 tonnes grading 2.66 g/t gold) and inferred resources of 188, (3,230,000 tonnes grading 1.81 g/t gold). Mineral resources are reported at a 0.5 g/t cut-off in oxides and 1.0 g sulphides.

An updated PEA was completed on the Tiger Deposit in 2016, with a pre-tax NPV (5%) of $105.5M, an IRR of 34 payback period of less than 2 years, with a total production of 302,000 ounces of gold (see ATAC news release da 2016).

ATAC is currently in the process of permitting a private 65 km all-season tote road from the existing Yukon highway n Keno City to the Tiger Deposit.

Tiger Deposit Combined Oxide and Sulphide Resources

Type	Classification	Au Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off	Grade > Cut-off		Contained Metal	
				Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Oxides	Measured	0.5	2,600,000	3.1	4.77	259,100	398,700
	Indicated	0.5	1,720,000	2.47	4.1	136,300	226,700
Sulphides	Indicated	1	1,360,000	2.07	0.56	90,300	24,500
Total	M+I		5,680,000	2.66	3.56	485,700	649,900
Oxides	Inferred	0.5	280,000	1.52	5.67	13,700	51,000
Sulphides	Inferred	1	2,950,000	1.84	0.47	174,800	44,600
Total	Inferred		3,230,000	1.81	0.92	188,500	95,600

QA/QC

Diamond drill samples were forwarded to ALS Minerals in Whitehorse, Y.T. or North Vancouver, B.C. where they were before a 250 gram split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The pulverizing circuit was cleaned sand twice between samples. Pulps were then analyzed at ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, B.C. where gold determi carried out. Splits of the pulverized fraction were dissolved using a multi acid digestion and analyzed for 49 ele

inductively coupled plasma (ICP) together with mass spectrometry (MS) and atomic emission spectroscopy (AES). G
were by the Au-AA26 procedure that involves fire assay preparation using a 50 gram charge with an atomic
spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Mercury analyses were digested with aqua regia and analyzed by inductively coupled p
spectrometry (ICP-MS).

Rigorous procedures are in place regarding sample collection, chain of custody and data entry. Certified assay
duplicate samples and blanks are routinely inserted into the sample stream of diamond drill samples to ensure int
assay process. All diamond drill samples included in this news release have passed the QA/QC procedures as describe

PEA Disclosure

It should be noted that the Tiger Deposit PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are
too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be ca
mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the PEA forecast will be realized or that any of the resources will ever be
reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Additiona
about the Tiger Deposit PEA is summarized in ATAC's May 31, 2016 technical report titled "Technical Report and
Economic Assessment for the Tiger Deposit, Rackla Gold Project, Yukon, Canada" which can be viewed at www.seda
the ATAC profile or on the ATAC website at www.atacresources.com.

The 2017 program was managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited (Archer Cathro). Technical inform
news release has been approved by Matthew R. Dumala, P. Eng., a geological engineer with Archer Cathro and qua
for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101.

About ATAC

ATAC is a Yukon-based exploration company focused on developing Canada's only Carlin-type gold district at the
Property. Recent work on the ~1,700 km^2 property has resulted in a positive Preliminary Economic Assessment for th
Deposit, drilling of multiple high-grade Carlin-type gold zones and the identification of numerous early-stage gold
targets. ATAC and Barrick recently partnered to explore the Rackla Gold Property's Orion Project, with Barrick having
earn up to 70% of Orion by spending $55 million in exploration. ATAC is well-financed with approximately $14 million in
and has recently completed a budgeted $10 million exploration program at the Osiris and Rau Projects (which are n
Barrick's earn-in right), while concurrently working with Barrick to advance the Orion Project.

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