

Skeena Intersects 43.39 g/t AuEq Over 27.70 Metres at Eskay Creek

Vancouver, BC (September 11, 2018) Skeena Resources Limited (TSX.V: SKE, OTCQX: SKREF) (“Skeena” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce the first Au-Ag drill results from the recently initiated and ongoing Phase I surface drilling program at the Eskay Creek Project (“Eskay Creek”) located in the Golden Triangle of British Columbia. Base metal results are pending and will be disclosed once available. The multifaceted Phase I program is being performed in the historically drill defined 21A, 21C and 22 Zones. A reference cross section is presented at the end of this release and on the Company’s [website](#).

Eskay Creek Phase I Drilling Highlights

- **15.97 g/t Au, 149.16 g/t Ag, 18.10 g/t AuEq over 34.00 m (SK-18-001)**
 - **Including: 35.39 g/t Au, 47.28 g/t Ag, 36.06 g/t AuEq over 13.70 m**
- **20.31 g/t Au, 137.34 g/t Ag, 22.27 g/t AuEq over 34.85 m (SK-18-002)**
 - **Including: 44.52 g/t Au, 169.53 g/t Ag, 46.94 g/t AuEq over 14.90 m**
- **29.49 g/t Au, 973.01 g/t Ag, 43.39 g/t AuEq over 27.70 m (SK-18-003)**
 - **Including: 58.95 g/t Au, 2,150.52 g/t Ag, 89.67 g/t AuEq over 12.15 m**

Gold Equivalent (AuEq) was calculated with the formula: Au (g/t) + [Ag (g/t) / 70]. Reported core lengths represent 80-100% of true widths and are supported by well-defined mineralization geometries derived from historical drilling. Length weighted AuEq composites were constrained by geological considerations as well as a calculated 1.0 g/t AuEq assay grade cut-off assuming reasonable prospects for economic extraction via open pit mining methods. Grade capping of individual assays has not been applied to the Au and Ag assays informing the length weighted AuEq composites. Processing recoveries have not been applied to the AuEq calculation and are disclosed at 100% due to a lack of supporting information. Samples below detection limit were nulled to a value of zero.

Phase I Drilling Discussion

The Phase I drilling program on the 21A, 21C and 22 Zones is designed to infill areas with low drill density to sufficient drill spacing to allow for future economic analyses and to collect fresh material for an upcoming metallurgical characterization and testing program. Because no historical drill core remains for any zones at Eskay Creek, new material must be collected for metallurgical evaluations. Overall, the metallurgical program is designed to gather unbiased, representative material that is spatially distributed throughout the various zones that will ultimately be used to optimize future mine planning. Reported core lengths represent 80-100% of true widths and are supported by well-defined mineralization geometries derived from historical drilling.

Phase I drill hole SK-18-001, which intersected **15.97 g/t Au, 149.16 g/t Ag, 18.10 g/t AuEq over 34.00 m**, correlates extremely well with historical drill hole C98901 which intersected **10.03 g/t Au, 107.70 g/t Ag, 11.57 g/t AuEq over 32.42 m**. The continuity of the 21A Zone and validity of the historical drilling is further corroborated by SK-18-003 which averaged **29.49 g/t Au, 973.01 g/t Ag, 43.39 g/t AuEq over 27.70 m** and is located 5 metres away from historical drill hole C98902 which intersected **28.60 g/t Au, 107.25 g/t Ag, 30.13 g/t AuEq over 29.50 m**.

Drill hole SK-18-003 intersected a zone of massive stibnite with abundant millimeter-scale flecks of electrum (Au-Ag alloy) occurring between coarse grains of stibnite that returned values of **95.10 g/t Au, 14,591.50 g/t Ag, 303.55 g/t AuEq over 0.60 m**. Analytical results for antimony and base metals are pending and will be disclosed once available.

The mineralization encountered to date in the first three holes spatially correlates very closely with historical drilling. Of note is the surprising occurrence of significant Au-Ag assay results in areas that are devoid of visually quantifiable mineralization. Typically, these values occur in intensely sheared and sericitized felsic volcanics (rhyolites) immediately in the footwall to the contact mudstone-hosted exhalative mineralization.

The 21A Zone is currently drill defined over a large area measuring 420 m along strike, 180 m down dip with true widths ranging from 1 to 80 m in thickness. The high Au-Ag grades, large widths and proximity to surface potentially allow the 21A Zone to be amenable to open pit mining.

Paul Geddes, Skeena's VP of Exploration stated, "These first results confirm the extremely high-grade Au-Ag mineralization hosted in the undeveloped 21A Zone. Aside from infill drilling, the Company is also completing a metallurgical program that will allow us to develop and maximize the value of Eskay Creek through technical optimizations. We are also in the process of assessing the potential value of the antimony and base metals."

21A and 21B Zones - Analogous Mineralization Styles

Geologically and geochemically equivalent to the 21A Zone is the 21B Zone which accounted for the bulk of the mineralization historically mined at Eskay Creek. The 21B Zone occurs as a tabular, stratiform, fault bounded body characterized by well-bedded, reworked sulfides and sulfosalts interbedded with unmineralized, carbonaceous argillite (mudstone). In addition to the extremely high precious metal grades, Eskay Creek as a whole, particularly the 21A and 21B Zones, is distinguished from conventional VMS deposits by the association with elements of the epithermal suite (Sb-Hg±As). Elevated concentrations of Sb-Hg-As in the 21A and 21B Zones are not evenly distributed throughout the zones but rather occur as isolated clusters due to later stage localized, hydrothermal overprinting.

Although the bulk of the mined material was hosted in the contact mudstone, significant unmined mineralization exists in proximal feeder structures in the footwall rhyolites (21C and Pumhouse Zones). These zones differ geochemically from the 21A and 21B Zones in that they contain low levels of Sb-Hg-As as compared to those hosted in the contact mudstone.

21B Zone Historical Reconciliation

Underground mining at Eskay Creek was performed using the drift and fill mining method with run of mine material either milled at site to generate a concentrate or direct shipping ore ("DSO"), to smelters. Due to the elevated concentrations of Sb-Hg-As in the 21B Zone, smelter penalties were often prevented via blending with slightly less deleterious material hence diluting the penalty elements whilst maintaining a profitable head grade.

Historical internal technical reports from the Eskay Creek Mine explain that the parameters for determining reserves in 2006 were based upon a gold price of US\$475.00 per ounce, a silver price of US\$8.50 per ounce and a copper price of US\$1.50 per pound, significantly lower commodity prices than are realized today. The determination of whether material was milled on site versus shipped directly to an offsite smelter was based on mercury concentrations less than 200 ppm and antimony concentrations less than 1% for onsite milling and greater than 200 ppm mercury and greater than 1%

antimony for smelter DSO. The same 2006 mill performance report indicates metallurgical recoveries from onsite milling of the 21B Zone at 84.0% for gold and 96.0% for silver.

Despite the substantial precious metal grades and base metal credits of the 21A Zone, in the opinion of the Company, a combination of low commodity prices, smelter penalties and necessary cut-off grade deemed the 21A Zone historically uneconomic. As well, antimony was treated as a penalty element and now has the potential to offer significant by-product credits.

The Phase I drilling will not be incorporated into the pending resource estimate for Eskay Creek but will be incorporated into future resource updates and economic analyses.

About Eskay Creek

In December 2017, Skeena secured an option to acquire 100% interest in the Eskay Creek property. Discovered in the Golden Triangle in 1988, the former Eskay Creek mine produced approximately 3.3 million ounces of gold and 160 million ounces of silver at average grades of 45 g/t gold and 2,224 g/t silver and was once the world's highest-grade gold mine and fifth-largest silver mine by volume.

A precious and base metal-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit, Eskay-style mineralization has been the focus of considerable exploration activity in the Golden Triangle dating back to 1932. Exploration programs in 1988 led to the discovery of the 21A and 21B zones, followed by underground development of the 21B zone starting in 1990 with the official opening of the Eskay Creek mine in 1994. Over the 14-year life of the mine, approximately 2.2 million tonnes of ore were mined with cut-off grades ranging from 12 to 15 g/t AuEq for mill ore and 30 g/t AuEq for direct shipping smelter ore.

Eskay is endowed with excellent infrastructure including all-weather road access and proximity to the new 287-kilovolt Northwest Transmission Line. The Property consists of 8 mineral leases, 2 surface leases and several unpatented mining claims totaling 6,151 hectares.

Eskay is in the traditional territory of the Tahltan Nation. Skeena has a positive working relationship with the Tahltan Central Government ("TCG") and has signed Exploration and Communication Agreements with the TCG that cover the Company's other projects in Tahltan territory (see new releases dated September 25, 2017 and January 24, 2017).

About Skeena

Skeena Resources Limited is a junior Canadian mining exploration company focused on developing prospective precious and base metal properties in the Golden Triangle of northwest British Columbia, Canada. The Company's primary activities are the exploration and development of the past-producing Snip mine and the recently optioned Eskay Creek mine, both acquired from Barrick. In addition, the Company has completed a Preliminary Economic Assessment on the GJ copper-gold porphyry project.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Skeena Resources Limited,



Walter Coles Jr.
President & CEO

Qualified Persons

Exploration activities at the Eskay Creek Project are administered on site by the Company's Exploration Managers, Colin Russell, P.Geo. and Adrian Newton, P.Geo. In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Paul Geddes, P.Geo. Vice President Exploration and Resource Development, is the Qualified Person for the Company and has prepared, validated and approved the technical and scientific content of this news release. The Company strictly adheres to CIM Best Practices Guidelines in conducting, documenting, and reporting its exploration activities on its exploration projects.

Quality Assurance – Quality Control

Once received from the drill and processed, all drill core samples are sawn in half, labelled and bagged. The remaining drill core is subsequently securely stored on site. Numbered security tags are applied to lab shipments for chain of custody requirements. The Company inserts quality control (QC) samples at regular intervals in the sample stream, including blanks and reference materials with all sample shipments to monitor laboratory performance. The QAQC program was designed and approved by Lynda Bloom, P.Geo. of Analytical Solutions Ltd., and is overseen by the Company's Qualified Person, Paul Geddes, P.Geo, Vice President Exploration and Resource Development.

Drill core samples are submitted to ALS Geochemistry's analytical facility in North Vancouver, British Columbia for preparation and analysis. The ALS facility is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard for gold assays and all analytical methods include quality control materials at set frequencies with established data acceptance criteria. The entire sample is crushed and 1kg is pulverized. Analysis for gold is by 50g fire assay fusion with atomic absorption (AAS) finish with a lower limit of 0.01 ppm and upper limit of 100 ppm. Samples with gold assays greater than 100ppm are re-analyzed using a 50g fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish. Analysis for silver is by 50g fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish with a lower limit of 5ppm and upper limit of 10,000ppm. Samples with silver assays greater than 10,000ppm are re-analyzed using a gravimetric silver concentrate method. A selected number of samples are also analyzed using a 48 multi-elemental geochemical package by a 4-acid digestion, followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS) and also for mercury using an aqua regia digest with Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish. Samples with sulfur reporting greater than 10% from the multi-element analysis are re-analyzed for total sulfur by Leco furnace and infrared spectroscopy.

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements

Certain statements made, and information contained herein may constitute "forward looking information" and "forward looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian and United States securities legislation. These statements and information are based on facts currently available to the Company and there is no assurance that actual results will meet management's expectations. Forward-looking statements and information may be identified by such terms as "anticipates", "believes", "targets", "estimates", "plans", "expects", "may", "will", "could" or "would". Forward-looking statements and information contained herein are based on certain factors and assumptions regarding, among other things, the estimation of mineral resources and reserves, the realization of resource and reserve estimates, metal prices, taxation, the estimation, timing and amount of future exploration and development, capital and operating costs, the availability of financing, the receipt of regulatory approvals, environmental risks, title disputes and other matters. While the Company considers its assumptions to be reasonable as of the date hereof, forward-looking statements and information are not guarantees of future performance and readers should not place undue importance on such statements as actual events and results may differ materially from those described herein. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements or information except as may be required by applicable securities laws.

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Table 1: Eskay Creek Project Phase I length weighted drill hole gold and silver composites:

HOLE-ID	FROM (M)	TO (M)	CORE LENGTH (M)	AU (G/T)	AG (G/T)	AUEQ (G/T)
SK-18-001	57.30	91.30	34.00	15.97	149.16	18.10
INCLUDING	57.30	71.00	13.70	35.39	47.28	36.06
INCLUDING	62.30	63.60	1.30	29.70	13.00	29.89
AND	63.60	64.10	0.50	27.10	18.00	27.36
AND	64.10	64.60	0.50	37.20	16.00	37.43
AND	64.60	65.10	0.50	67.70	16.00	67.93
AND	65.10	65.60	0.50	57.60	15.00	57.81
AND	65.60	66.10	0.50	40.10	16.00	40.33
AND	66.10	67.60	1.50	72.40	33.00	72.87
AND	67.60	68.00	0.40	152.00	60.00	152.86
AND	68.00	68.50	0.50	85.90	300.00	90.19
AND	68.50	69.00	0.50	90.70	108.00	92.24
AND	69.00	69.50	0.50	58.90	451.00	65.34
AND	69.50	70.00	0.50	34.30	66.00	35.24
SK-18-001	82.30	88.20	5.90	6.86	649.97	16.14
INCLUDING	82.30	84.00	1.70	4.17	833.00	16.07
AND	84.00	85.00	1.00	4.34	574.00	12.54
AND	85.00	85.60	0.60	5.14	163.00	7.47
AND	85.60	86.50	0.90	17.05	207.00	20.01
AND	86.50	88.20	1.70	6.23	918.00	19.34
SK-18-002	60.15	95.00	34.85	20.31	137.34	22.27
INCLUDING	60.15	75.05	14.90	44.52	169.53	46.94
INCLUDING	62.20	63.35	1.15	12.00	10.00	12.14
AND	63.35	64.50	1.15	49.70	6.00	49.79
AND	64.50	65.40	0.90	91.60	7.00	91.70
AND	65.40	66.65	1.25	61.90	176.00	64.41
AND	66.65	67.55	0.90	63.30	672.00	72.90
AND	67.55	68.50	0.95	160.00	892.00	172.74
AND	68.50	69.70	1.20	71.20	273.00	75.10
AND	69.70	70.80	1.10	89.20	437.00	95.44
AND	70.80	72.15	1.35	12.15	5.00	12.22
AND	72.15	73.65	1.50	10.20	<5	10.20
SK-18-002	84.00	95.00	11.00	2.72	195.25	5.51
INCLUDING	84.00	85.50	1.50	8.07	389.00	13.63
AND	88.50	89.65	1.15	1.28	515.00	8.64
SK-18-003	62.30	90.00	27.70	29.49	973.01	43.39
INCLUDING	64.85	77.00	12.15	58.95	2,150.52	89.67
INCLUDING	64.85	66.35	1.50	14.30	9.00	14.43
AND	66.35	67.55	1.20	43.30	28.00	43.70
AND	67.55	68.45	0.90	71.90	1,110.00	87.76
AND	68.45	69.45	1.00	80.70	142.00	82.73
AND	69.45	70.10	0.65	199.00	423.00	205.04
AND	70.10	71.10	1.00	87.80	612.00	96.54
AND	71.10	72.30	1.20	46.60	1,900.00	73.74
AND	72.30	73.60	1.30	82.90	7,660.00	192.33
AND	73.60	74.20	0.60	95.10	14,591.50	303.55
AND	74.20	74.70	0.50	24.70	5,120.00	97.84
AND	74.70	75.50	0.80	43.00	598.00	51.54
AND	75.50	77.00	1.50	8.48	15.00	8.69
SK-18-003	81.00	87.00	6.00	12.57	133.00	14.47
INCLUDING	81.00	82.50	1.50	7.14	6.00	7.23
AND	82.50	84.00	1.50	9.95	10.00	10.09
AND	84.00	85.50	1.50	25.90	131.00	27.77
AND	85.50	87.00	1.50	7.30	385.00	12.80

Gold Equivalent (AuEq) was calculated with the formula: $Au (g/t) + [Ag (g/t) / 70]$. Reported core lengths represent 80-100% of true widths and are supported by well-defined mineralization geometries derived from historical drilling. Length weighted AuEq composites were constrained by geological considerations as well as a calculated 1.0 g/t AuEq assay grade cut-off assuming reasonable prospects for economic extraction via open pit mining methods. Grade capping of individual assays has not been applied to the Au and Ag assays informing the length weighted AuEq composites. Processing recoveries have not been applied to the AuEq calculation and are disclosed at 100% due to a lack of supporting information. Samples below detection limit were nulled to a value of zero.

Table 2: Mine grid Phase I drill hole locations and orientations

HOLE-ID	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION	LENGTH (M)	AZIMUTH	DIP
SK-18-001	9841.7	10040.0	1036.8	149.0	87.5	-45.9
SK-18-002	9841.2	10040.1	1036.7	149.0	88.0	-55.5
SK-18-003	9841.1	10040.1	1036.9	155.0	87.7	-65.8

