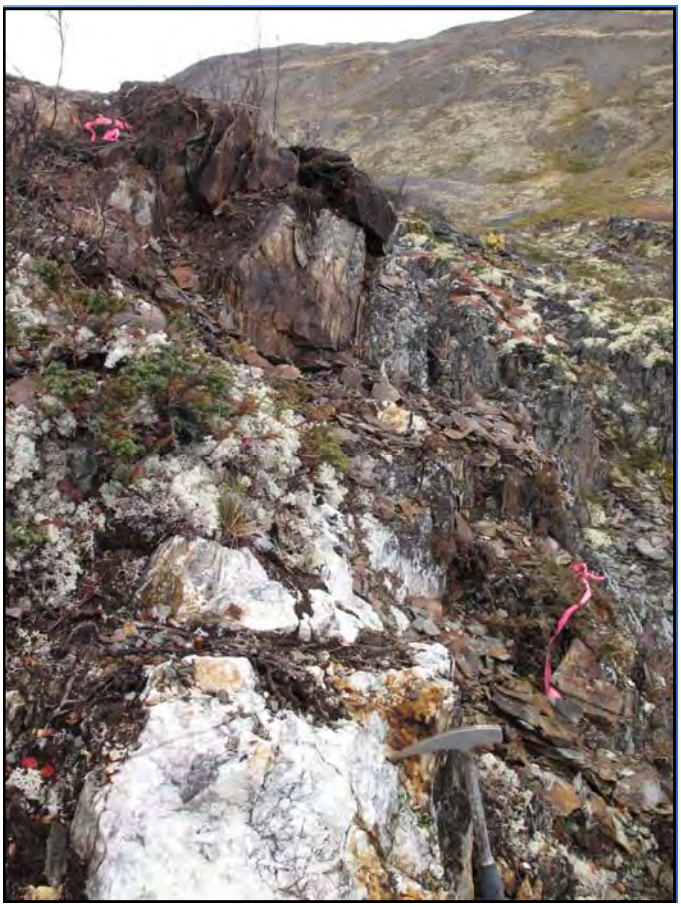
TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE

GOLDEN CULVERT AND LITTLE HYLAND PROPERTIES,

WATSON LAKE DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

FOR:



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Breakaway Exploration Management Inc.
February 12, 2018

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1 Executive Summary

Marty Huber, P.Geo. (the "Author") was retained to write a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (the "Report") describing and summarizing the work completed to date on the "Golden Culvert" and "Little Hyland" properties in Yukon (collectively the "Property"). Information and data for the Report were obtained from a site visit by the Author on September 9 and 10, 2017, as well as an extensive study of pertinent available technical information.

The Property is located in Southeast Yukon within the Little Hyland River Valley, some 250 kilometres north of Watson Lake, Yukon at approximately 61°57'00" North Latitude and 128°25'00" West Longitude. The Robert Campbell Highway and all-weather Nahanni Range Road provide direct access to the Property from Watson Lake.

The Property includes 431 contiguous, un-surveyed mineral titles that cover an approximate area of 83.8 square kilometres. The mineral titles are jointly recorded 100% to Gary Lee and Robert Scott ("Lee and Scott") in the case of Golden Culvert property (including the Rubus claims), and Gary Lee, Robert Scott and Ronald Stack ("Lee, Scott and Stack") in the case of the Little Hyland property. South Shore Partnership Inc. ("South Shore"), a private company, acquired an option to acquire the Property in September 2017 pursuant to two separate option agreements to reflect the different ownership of the Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties. Collectively both agreements constitute the Property. In December 2017, South Shore assigned its rights under the two option agreements to Stratabound Minerals Corp. ("Stratabound").

The Golden Culvert property is fully permitted under a 10 year Class 3 Land Use Approval No. LQ00456 until November 16, 2026 which allows for a camp, fuel storage, road and trail building, clearing, trenching, drilling, all forms of sampling and up to a 10,000 tonne bulk sample. The Little Hyland property will initially operate under a Class 1 program until a Class 3 permit is obtained.

The Property lies within the Selwyn Basin and is underlain by two main lithological formations of the Hyland Group. The eastern part of the Property is underlain by the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Vampire Formation whereas the western part of the Property is underlain by Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Narchilla Formation. The Narchilla is underlain by the Yusezyu formation further west. Intrusive rocks are exposed at some places north and south of the Property belonging to the mid-Cretaceous Tungsten Suite. The Property has not been mapped in any detail. Prospecting samples include phyllites, schists and argillites.

Previous work has outlined a northerly trending, 3 kilometre by 250 metre, +30 ppb Au up to 791 ppb Au, gold-in-soil anomaly that remains open at both ends. The soil anomaly is centred around the partially exposed Golden Culvert showing that consists of primary gold-bearing quartz veins and complimentary gold bearing quartz vein stockwork within a larger silicified, altered, sulphide and gold-bearing wallrock. Historical grab samples from the quartz-carbonate veins have returned values no less than 7.7gpt Au and up to 22.8gpt Au in quartz veins and up to 2.58gpt Au in the wall rock phyllites. The gold is related to pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization. A site visit completed by the Author in September confirmed the dimensions and type of mineralization at the Golden Culvert showing and verified historical gold results. To date there has been no trenching or drilling on the Property.

Stratabound is primarily exploring for orogenic- or lode-type gold mineralization similar to the vein-hosted, high-grade, gold mineralization found within Hyland Group sediments at Golden Predator Mining Corp.'s ("Golden Predator") "3 Aces" project, located 20km south of the Property, and at Goldstrike Resources Ltd.'s Plateau project located 315km northwest of the Property. Exploration for this type of gold mineralization must focus on structures such as folds, shears, faults, stockworks and extensional fractures that are secondary or adjacent to major fault zones.

The Property merits further exploration work based on the general prospective nature of the underlying Hyland Group rocks, the veracity of previous gold results, the range and tenor of soil geochemical anomalies on the Property, the relatively good infrastructure, the large size of the mineral claim package, the long strike extent of potential gold-bearing structures, and the local presence of the relatively well-advanced 3 Aces project.

The Author strongly recommends that an aggressive exploration program be pursued. A first year Phase 1 exploration program totaling $842,375 with a follow-up, second year Phase 2 program totaling $1,782,500 are recommended at a total estimated cost of $2,624,875 over the two years.

The proposed first year Phase 1 activities include an upgrade of the existing 2km long ATV trail from the Nahanni Range Road to a 4x4 truck accessible road leading to the Golden Culvert showing to minimize helicopter support; several mechanical trenches at and along strike of the showing to identify the extent of gold-bearing structures and mineralization; 800 grid soil geochemical samples to evaluate the Rubus block; 2,000 grid samples on the Hyland South block to extend the 2011 Stakeholder grid southeast from the Golden Culvert property; and 600 metres of diamond core drilling to test the mineralization vertical and strike extent centred on and around the main showing. Also recommended in Phase 1 are lithological and structural mapping, prospecting and Lidar topographic surveys over the entire Property.

Upon success of Phase 1, the recommended Phase 2 program would consist of 3,000 grid samples on the Hyland North block, 500 reconnaissance ridge and spur samples on the Rubus Block, and 800 reconnaissance ridge and spur samples on the southern part of the Hyland South block, plus continued reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping and sampling. Contingent upon suitable targets being generated elsewhere on the Property in Phase 1, 2,000 metres of additional core drilling is also proposed as part of the Phase 2 work.

2 Introduction

The Author was retained by South Shore in September 2017 to write a National Instrument 43-101 technical report (the "Report") describing the Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties in Yukon. The responsibility for completion of the report was assumed by Stratabound as part of the acquisition of the option. Information and data for the Report were obtained from a site visit by the Author on September 9 and 10, 2017, as well as an examination of relevant reports and maps cited throughout the Report. The Report provides a review of the publicly available information, and a description of previous assessment work filed on the Property with the Yukon Geological Survey database. Pertinent technical information was studied in sufficient detail to prepare this Report

The Author has visited and personally inspected the Property on numerous occasions and is a "Qualified Person" as defined in Section 1.2 in and for the purposes of NI 43-101. The Author is very familiar with the Golden Culvert property, having worked for Stakeholder in 2011 supervising a soil sampling program and having co-authored a report describing that work program (Fekete and Huber, 2011). The Author has less experience with the Little Hyland property but has visited it most recently on the site visit in September 2017. The Report contains specific recommendations and proposes a budget for further work. This Report conforms to NI 43-101 standards of disclosure for mineral projects.

The metric system is used for all units of measure mentioned in the Report and all dollar amounts are in Canadian funds unless otherwise stated. All figures presented in the Report are plotted in map projection UTM WGS84 Zone 9N unless otherwise stated. The following abbreviations are used throughout the Report:

Table 1 - Abbreviations

°C	Celsius degrees
Ag	Silver
As	Arsenic
Au	Gold
Cu	Copper
E	East
G	Gram
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
Gpt	grams per tonne
Ha	hectare (10,000 m^2)
Kg	Kilogram
Km	Kilometre
M	Metre
Ma	million years ago
Mm	Millimetres
N	North
NAD	North American Datum
NI	National Instrument (Canada)
NWT	Northwest Territories
NMDI	National Mineral Data Inventory
NSR	Net Smelter Returns royalty
NTS	National Topographic System
Opt	ounces per ton
P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
Pb	Lead
Pound	pound = 0.454 kilogram
Ppb	parts per billion
Ppm	parts per million
S	South
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
W	West
WGS84	Word Geodetic System 1984
YESAA	Yukon Environmental and Socio Economic Assessment Act
YGS	Yukon Geological Survey
YT	Yukon Territory
YMAR	Yukon Mining Assessment Report
YMIP	Yukon Mining Incentives Program
YTG	Yukon Territorial Government
Zn	Zinc

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The Author has relied on technical data and interpretations found in various sources cited throughout the report. The Author has not verified this information and takes no responsibility for its accuracy or completeness. Reference to the compliance or non-compliance with NI 43-101 standards of historical information and data referred to in this Report are made where appropriate. The Author does not offer any opinion concerning legal, title, environmental, political or other non-technical issues that may be relevant to the Report. The Report may contain links to several web-sites. The Author takes no responsibility for the functionality or content of these websites. The Report was reviewed by Kim Tyler, P.Geo. of Stratabound Minerals Corp., and Mark Fekete, P.Geo. of Breakaway Exploration Management Inc.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location and Mineral Claim Information

The Property covers an approximate area of 83.8 square kilometres within the Watson Lake Mining District, in southeast Yukon. It is located within the Little Hyland River Valley, some 250 kilometres north of Watson Lake (Figure 1). The approximate center of the Property is described by 61°57'00" North Latitude and 128°25'00" West Longitude (UTM coordinate 530,000mE, 6,870,000mN) on parts of NTS Sheets 105H15, 105H16, 105I01 and 105I02.

The Property includes 431 contiguous, un-surveyed mineral titles (Figures 2 to 6) jointly recorded to Gary Lee and Robert Scott ("Lee and Scott") in the case of Golden Culvert property (including the Rubus claims), and Gary Lee, Robert Scott and Ronald Stack ("Lee, Scott and Stack") in the case of the Little Hyland property. All three gentlemen are residents of Whitehorse, Yukon. A complete list of claims for the Property is provided in the YTG Claim Status Report abstract located in Appendix I.

South Shore obtained an option to acquire the Property in September 2017 pursuant to two separate option agreements to reflect the different ownership of the Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties. However, the claims are considered as one property for the purposes of operation and administration. In November 2017, South Shore assigned its rights under the two option agreements to Stratabound. The Author has reviewed the agreement executed between Stratabound and South Shore, and the two underlying agreements between South Shore and the Optionors.

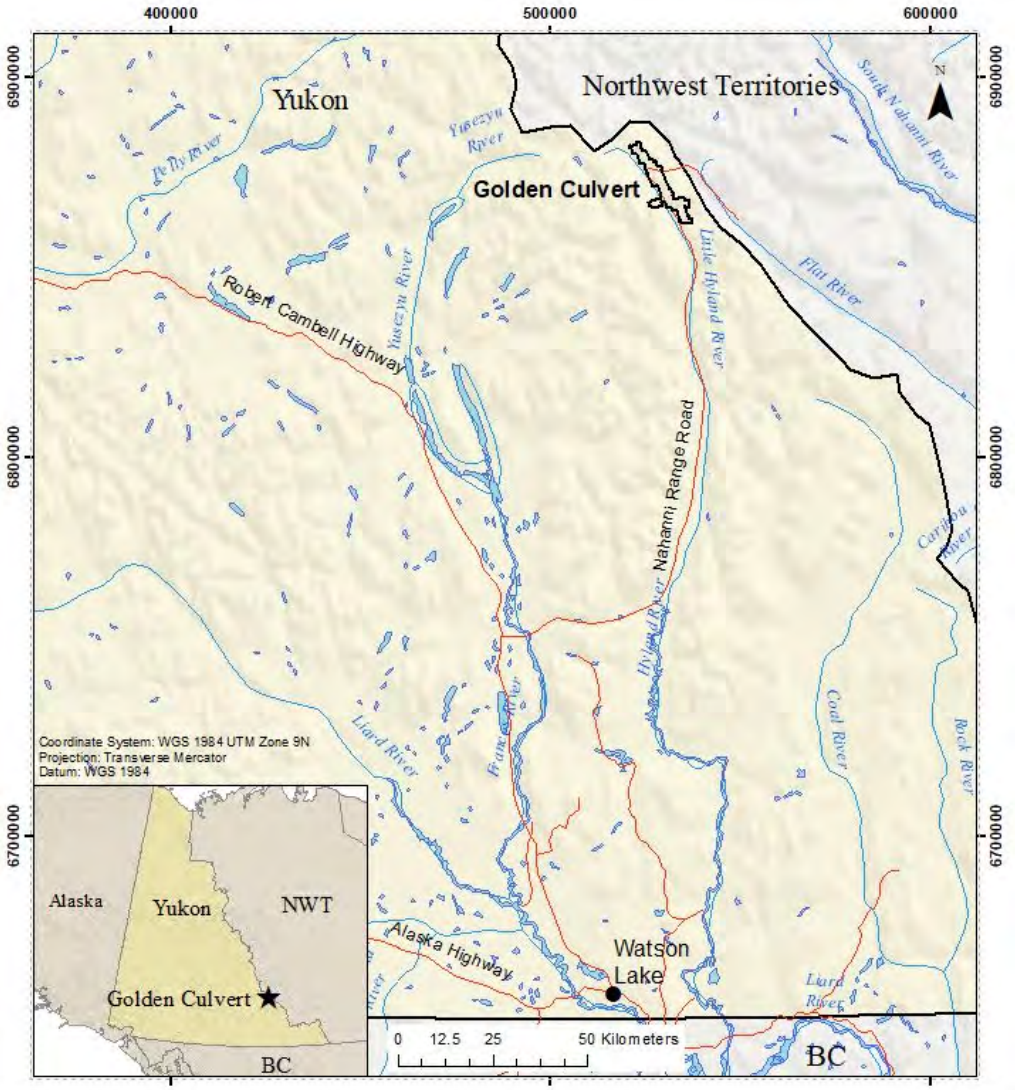


Figure 1: Property location map

4.2 Golden Culvert Agreement

On September 27, 2017 South Shore entered into the "Golden Culvert Agreement" with Lee and Scott. Under the terms of the agreement, South Shore has the option to earn 100% interest in Golden Culvert property for total consideration of $1,000,000 cash, and $350,000 exploration work scheduled over a five-year period subject to a 2.0% NSR royalty on smeltable metals. The Golden Culvert block consists of 78 claims (Figure 3). Pursuant to the Golden Culvert Agreement, South Shore having made the initial $80,000 signing payment to Lee and Scott, and subsequently having assigned the agreement to publicly traded Stratabound, Stratabound has the right at its discretion to make up to 50% of any remaining cash payments by issuing common shares of Stratabound to Lee and Scott.

Additionally, under the Golden Culvert Agreement, South Shore was granted the exclusive right to acquire the "Rubus" claims by September 27, 2018. The Rubus block consists of 76 claims (Figure 4). If Stratabound, as South Shore's assignee, chooses to exercise that right, the Rubus claims shall become subject to the Golden Culvert Agreement, and additional total cash payments of $120,000 over the remaining four years of the agreement will be required.

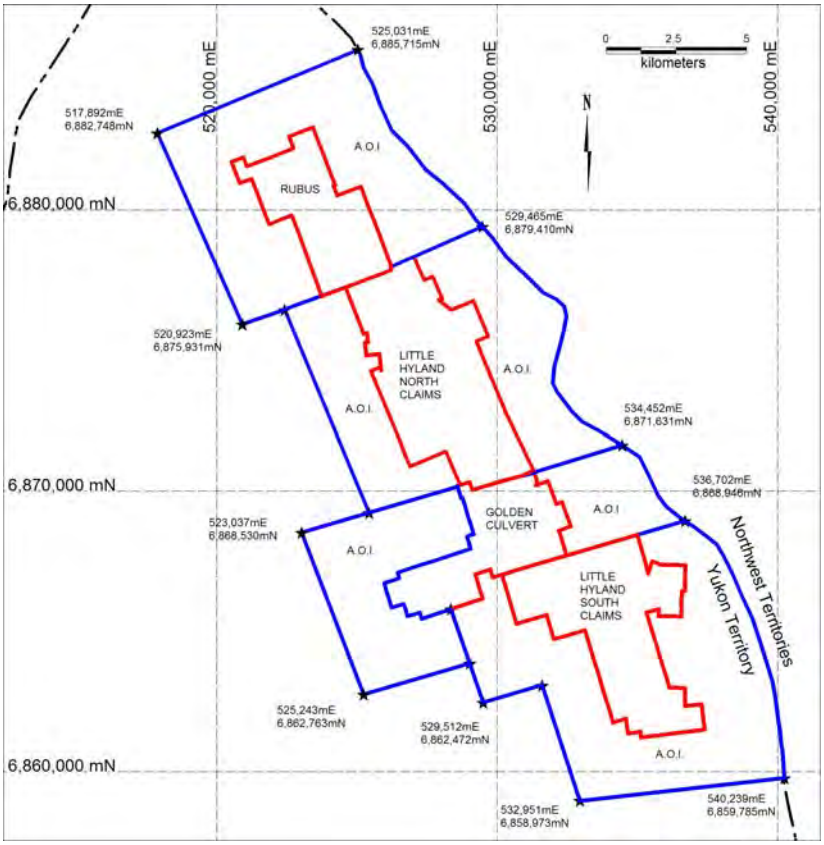


Figure 2: Outline of Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties
Outlined in red are the property boundaries covered by the Golden Culvert (Golden Culvert and Rubus blocks) and Little Hyland (Little Hyland North and South blocks) agreements. Blue outlines the Area of Interest subject to the option agreements. Total number of claims covered in both agreements is 431.

4.3 Little Hyland Agreement

On September 27, 2017 South Shore entered into "Little Hyland Agreement" with Lee, Scott and Stack. Under the terms of this agreement, South Shore has the option to earn 100% interest in the property for total consideration of $600,000 cash, and $350,000 exploration work scheduled over a five-year period subject to a 2.1% NSR royalty on smeltable materials. The Hyland North (Figure 5) and Hyland South (Figure 6) claim blocks consist of 149 and 128 claims respectively for a total of 277 claims. Pursuant to the Little Hyland Agreement, South Shore having made the initial $45,000 signing payment to Lee, Scott and Stack, and subsequently having assigned the agreement to publicly traded Stratabound, Stratabound has the right at its discretion to make up to 50% of any remaining cash payments by issuing common shares of Stratabound to Lee, Scott and Stack.

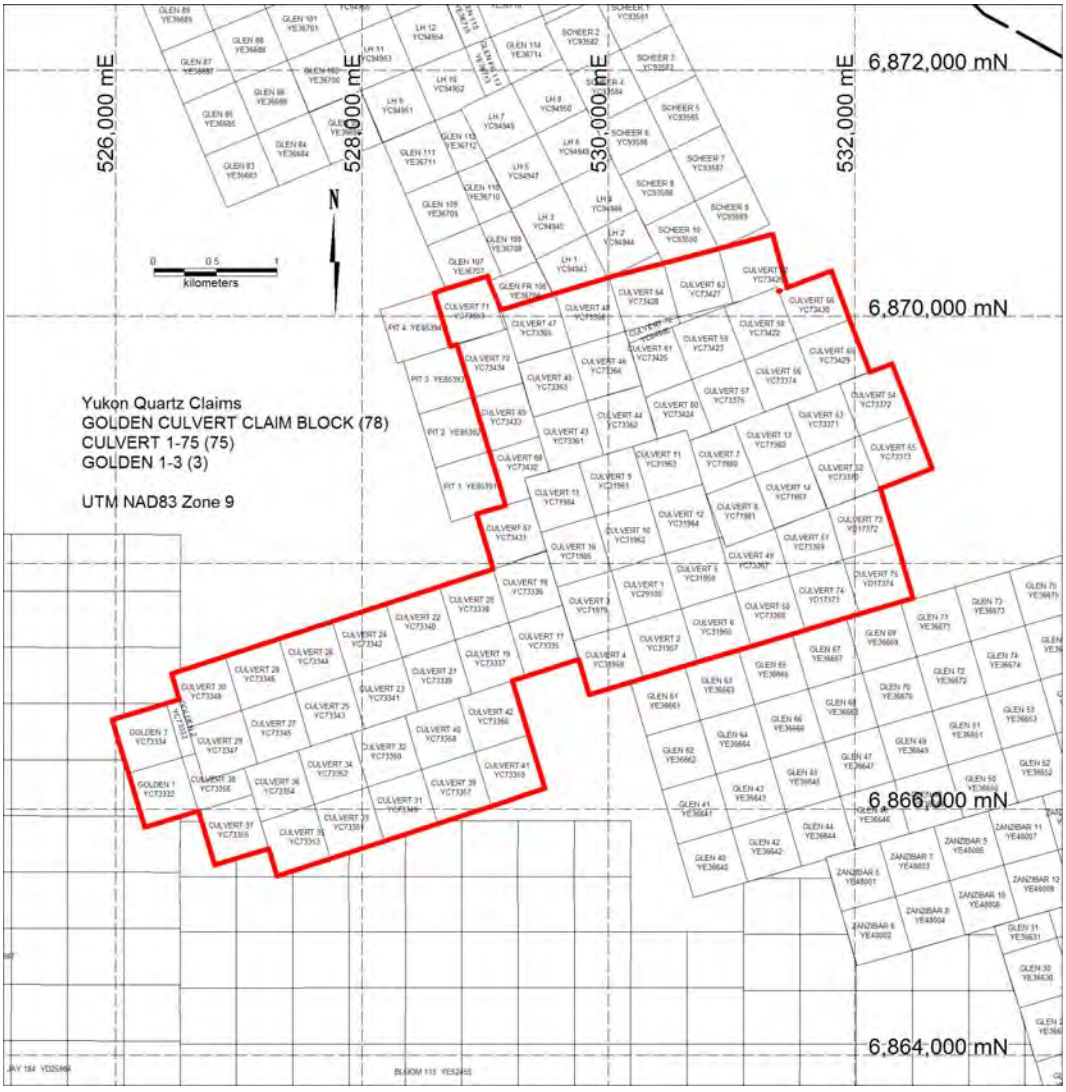


Figure 3: Golden Culvert claim block

4.4 Stratabound Agreement

On November 30, 2017 Stratabound, a public company trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol TSXV:SB, entered into an agreement with South Shore (the "Stratabound Agreement") whereby it was assigned the Option on the Property. On the December 15, 2017 closing of the transaction, Stratabound issued 12,000,000 common shares and 6,000,000 common share purchase warrants (each warrant is exercisable for one common share at $0.075 for 24 months from the date of issue) to South Shore and made a cash payment of $100,000. Another cash payment of $100,000 will be due to South Shore on April 15, 2017. Exercise of the Option will require payments of $1,595,000 to the Optionors and work commitments of $700,000 over a five-year period. Future production will be subject to NSR royalties aggregating to 2.5% payable to the Optionors and South Shore.

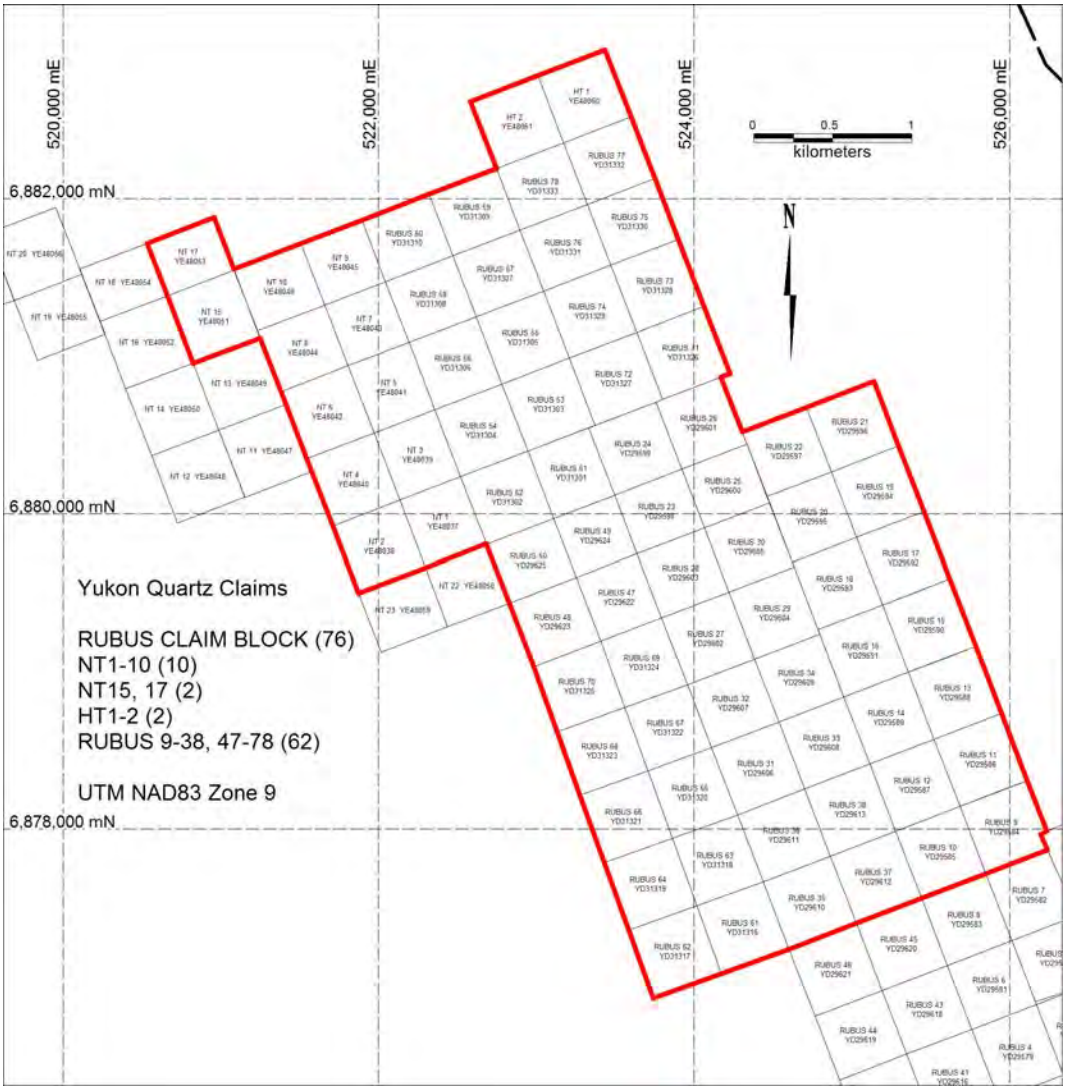


Figure 4: Rubus claim block

South Shore has an exclusive one year right to acquire and include the Rubus claims in the Golden Culvert Agreement. This right has been assigned to Stratabound.

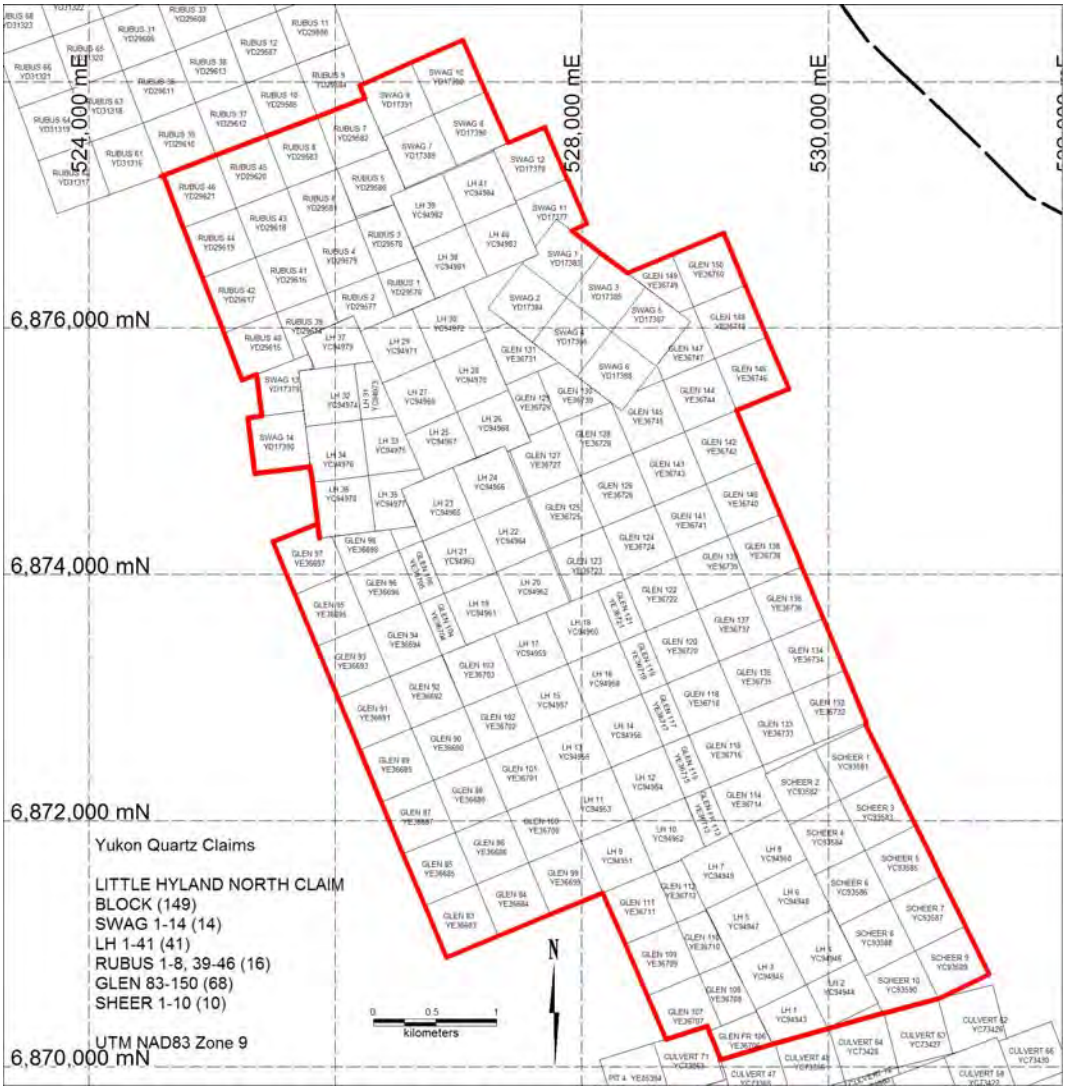


Figure 5: Little Hyland North claim block

4.5 Background on Yukon Mining Legislation

The mineral claims included in the Property were acquired under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act which grants only the hard rock mineral rights to the claim holder. The surface rights for the area of the Property are held by the Crown. To maintain the claims in good standing, a minimum of $100 assessment work per claim must be completed annually. There are provisions to apply for more than one year work at a time up to a maximum of five years, to apply work from one claim to other adjoining claims (grouping) up to a maximum of 750 contiguous claims, and to pay cash in lieu of work up to a maximum of five years. The Yukon Quartz Mining Land Use Regulations consist of a classification system based on varying levels of specific activities. These threshold levels categorize exploration activities into four classes of operation. Classes 1 through 4 represent activities with increasing potential to cause

adverse environmental impacts. In the specific case of the Ross River Area that includes the Property, the Yukon Territorial Government has applied relief from annual assessment work obligations (valid until January 31, 2019 in the Ross River Area) to active quartz and placer claim holders during the mineral staking prohibition (see Section 4.6).

Activities within a Class 1 program are defined as "grassroots" exploration with low potential to cause adverse environmental effects, and where activities and reclamation are completed within a year. A Class 1 program generally does not require an assessment under the Yukon Environmental and Socio Economic Assessment Act or government approval, but the operator must comply with the certain operating conditions. In certain designated areas of Yukon including the "Ross River Class 1 Notification Area" where the Property is located, the operator must notify the Yukon Territorial Government of its plans for Class 1 mining exploration work.

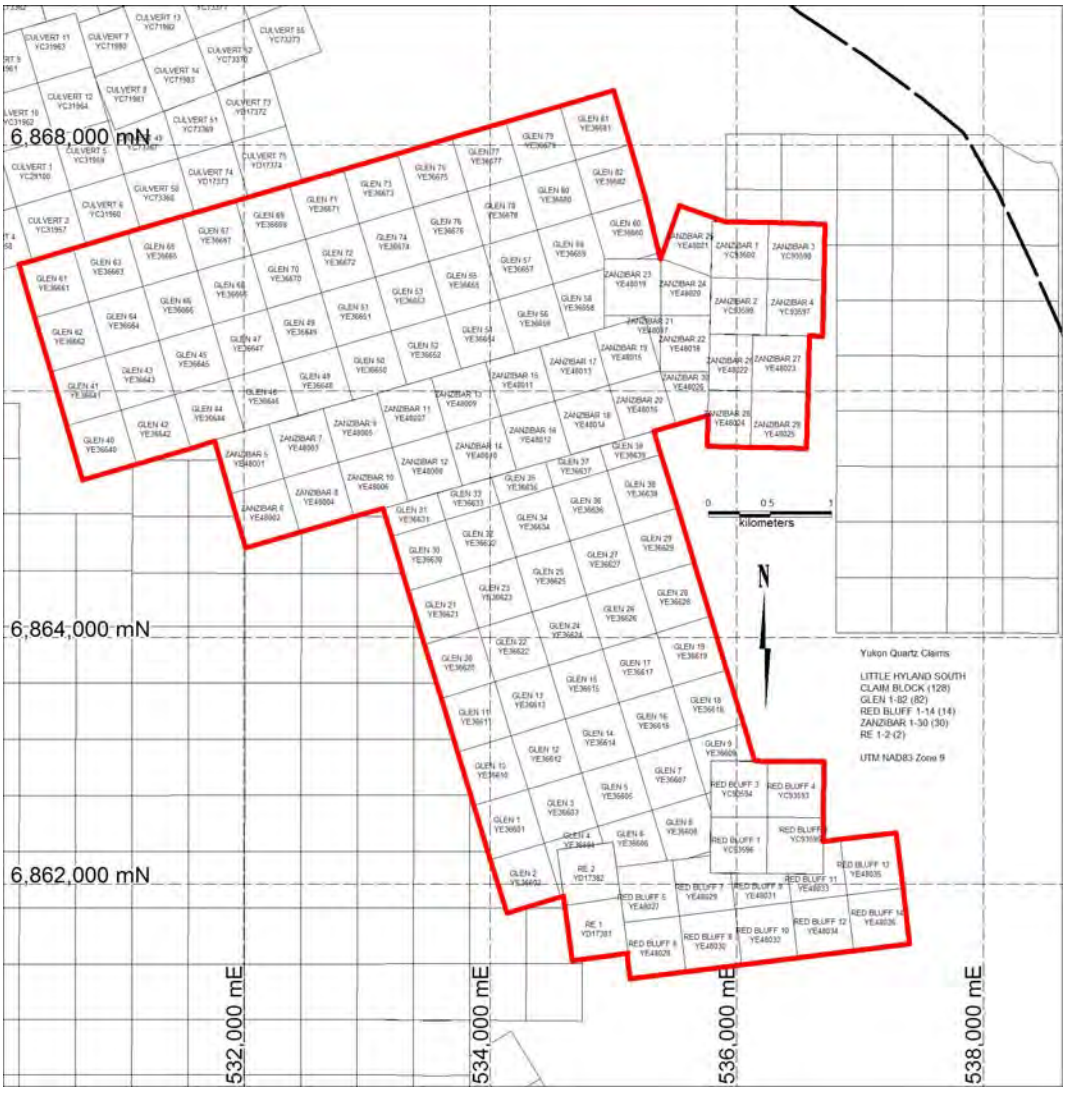


Figure 6: Little Hyland South claim block

Class 2 programs are considered to represent the upper level of "grassroots" exploration activities. A notification submitted through the Yukon Territorial Government Mining Lands Office which outlines the activities and how the area will be reclaimed is required. These programs comprise activities that have a moderate potential to cause adverse environmental effects and therefore require an assessment through YESAA. All work and reclamation must be completed within one year.

All Class 3 and Class 4 programs require submission of a detailed "Operating Plan" to the Yukon Territorial Government Mining Lands Office. A YESAA assessment is required. The Operating Plan must be approved before any exploration activities can be undertaken. An Operating Plan may entail multi-year exploration programs to allow greater flexibility for the operator.

The Golden Culvert property has a 10-year Class 3 Land Use Approval valid to November 16, 2026 (No. LQ00456) that allows for a camp, access roads, trenching, diamond drilling and bulk sampling. The Little Hyland property will initially operate under a Class 1 program.

Additional information regarding exploration classification system and activities allowed can be found online at www.yesab.ca

4.6 Land Claims in South East Yukon

In December 2013 the Yukon government issued an Order in Council ("O.I.C.") prohibiting entry on to lands in the Ross River Area (Figure 7) in order to facilitate discussions between the Ross River Dena Council and the YTG regarding land claim settlement. As such, a moratorium on additional staking for quartz and placer claims was put in place until such time as negotiations between the two parties are completed.

Importantly any recorded claims in good standing at the time the O.I.C. was implemented are exempt from this O.I.C. Additionally, the expiry date for any claims in good standing will be adjusted every year as the negotiations continue. Holders of claims in good standing have free access to their properties subject to other normal governmental regulations including full allowance to proceed through their intended course and purpose for potential mine permitting as any otherwise recorded quartz claim in good standing. All quartz claims held under the Golden Culvert and Little Hyland agreements were in good standing prior to the implementation of the O.I.C. and are therefore not subject to the O.I.C. There are otherwise no restrictions on the development of the Property for potential mine permitting.

The moratorium on additional claim staking in the Ross River offers a somewhat unique exploration opportunity. No competitive staking may be done around the existing exempted claims during the period of the O.I.C. This will allow Stratabound to develop the project with proprietary firsthand knowledge to capitalize on eventual expansion opportunities.

An excerpt of the O.I.C. as it pertains to recorded claims is outlined below (Yukon Territorial Government, 2013).

Purpose
1. The purpose of this Order is to prohibit entry on the lands described in Schedule A to facilitate continuing consultation with the Ross River Dena Council.
(Section 1 amended by O.I.C. 2015/162)
Interpretation
2. In this Order "recorded claim" means
(a) a recorded placer claim that is in good standing, acquired under the *Yukon Placer Mining Act* (Canada) and continued under the *Placer Mining Act*, or acquired under the *Placer Mining Act;* or
(b) a recorded mineral claim that is in good standing, acquired under the *Yukon Quartz Mining Act* (Canada) and continued under the *Quartz Mining Act*, or acquired under the *Quartz Mining Act*.
Prohibition of entry
3.(1) No person shall enter on the lands described in Schedule A, for the period beginning on December 27, 2013 and ending on January 31, 2017, for the purpose of
(Section 3 amended by O.I.C. 2014/77) (Section 3 amended by O.I.C. 2014/122) (Section 3 amended by O.I.C. 2015/21) (Section 3 amended by O.I.C. 2015/162)
(a) locating a claim, or prospecting for gold or other precious minerals or stones, under the *Placer Mining Act*; or
(b) locating a claim, or prospecting or mining for minerals, under the *Quartz Mining Act*.
(Renumbered as Subsection 3(1) by O.I.C. 2015/162)
(2) No person shall enter on the lands described in Schedule B for the period ending January 31, 2017 for the purpose of locating a claim or prospecting for gold or other precious minerals or stones under the *Placer Mining Act*.
(Subsection 3(2) added by O.I.C. 2015/162)
Existing rights and interests
4. *Section 3 does not apply to entry on a recorded claim by the owner or holder of the recorded claim.*

Further information may be viewed on the YTG website at www.emr.gov.yk.ca.

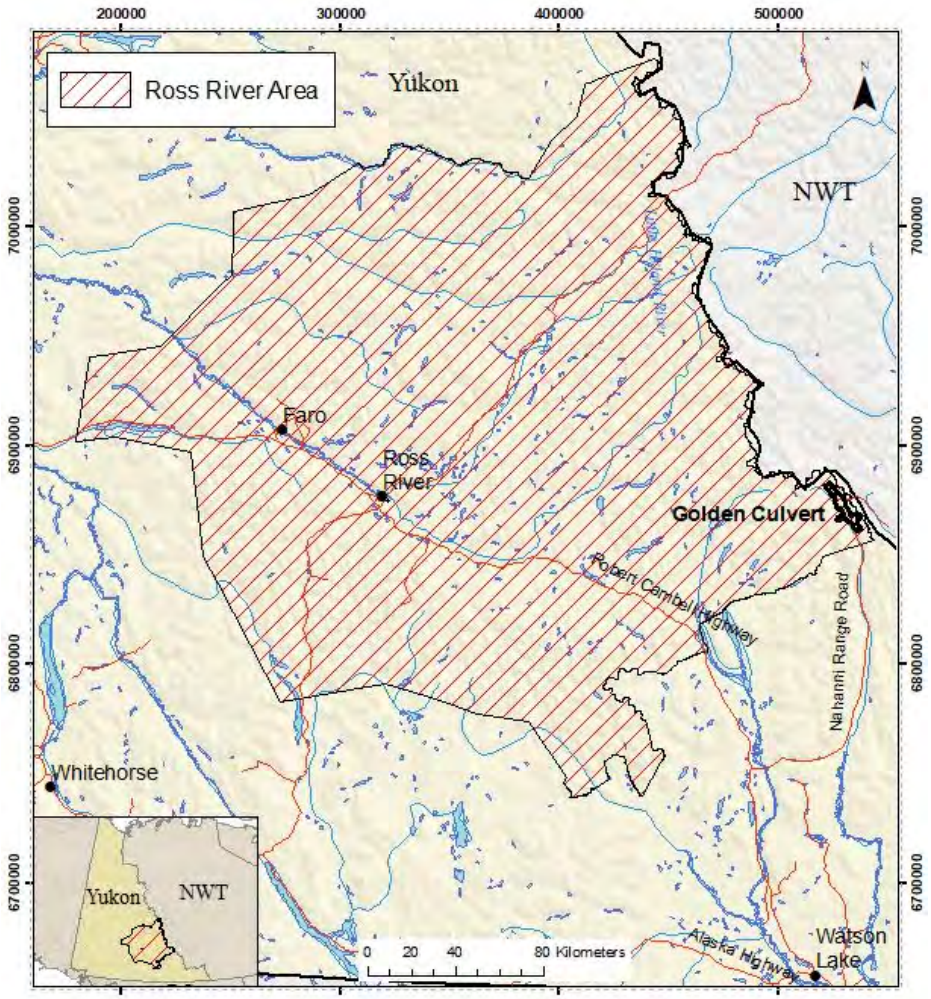


Figure 7: Ross River staking withdrawal and Class 1 Notification Area
Hatched outline shows area withdrawn from staking under Ross River Dena Council – YTG land claim consultations; this area also corresponds to the Ross River Class 1 Notification Area

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Property is relatively good (Figure 8) compared to other parts of the Watson Lake Mining District as it is reachable via the all-weather Nahanni Range Road that leads to the historic mining village of Tungsten located in the Northwest Territories 10 kilometres east of the Property. The Nahanni Range Road crosses directly through the middle of the claim group, and the Property is located between the 157 and 175 kilometer markers measured from the turn off from Robert Campbell Highway. From this turnoff it is 110km south to the town of Watson Lake (Population 900) located on the Alaska Highway (Highway 3). Access to most parts of the Property is by helicopter.

Over $360 million in combined federal and territorial funding was announced on September 2, 2017 to improve road access in the Yukon including the Nahanni Range Road. This infrastructure program will upgrade road surfaces, and build or replace numerous bridges, culverts, and stream crossings.

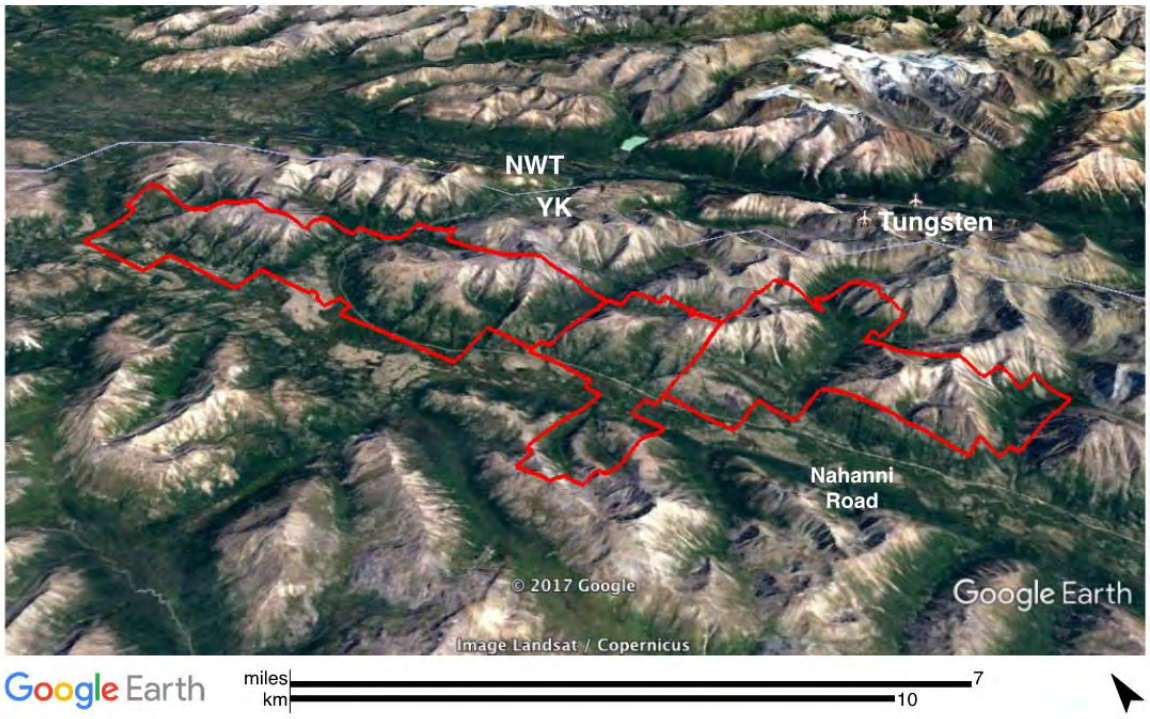


Figure 8: Infrastructure and physiography (modified from Google Earth)
Note Nahanni Range Road passing through western edge of Property

5.2 Climate

The Little Hyland River Valley typically has higher annual precipitation compared to the rest of the Yukon with approximately 450mm. Snow generally begins to accumulate in the alpine areas in late September and begins receding in early May. In the summer months temperatures can be as high as +30°C and in the winter months as low as -50°C. Due to the northerly latitude of the region, summer days are long and winter days very short. The best season for exploration is during the summer months from mid-May to mid-October. Although it is possible to work during the winter months, costs rise exponentially due to cold temperatures, inclement weather and short daylight hours.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is located in an isolated part of Yukon with relatively few local resources or infrastructure. The Property must be worked from an exploration camp set up on or near the Property. A camp can be supported from Watson Lake, where generally most goods and services are available, or from Whitehorse where a full range of services are available including line-cutting, geophysics, drilling, assaying, aircraft charters etc. It is an enormous advantage that fuel, equipment, supplies and personnel can be delivered from Watson Lake on the all-weather Nahanni Range Road.

5.4 Physiography

The Property is situated in the northwest trending Logan Mountains along the border between Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The topography is characterized by broad, U-shaped valleys separated by steep sloped mountainous peaks and ridges. Elevations on the Property range from 1200 to 2000 metres above sea level. Most of the Property lies above the tree-line where steeper slopes are covered by talus and felsenmeer and the flatter areas are covered by typical alpine moss and lichens. Thick willow, dwarf birch and alder brush mark the tree-line and lower elevations show patchy scrub forests of fir, spruce and pine.

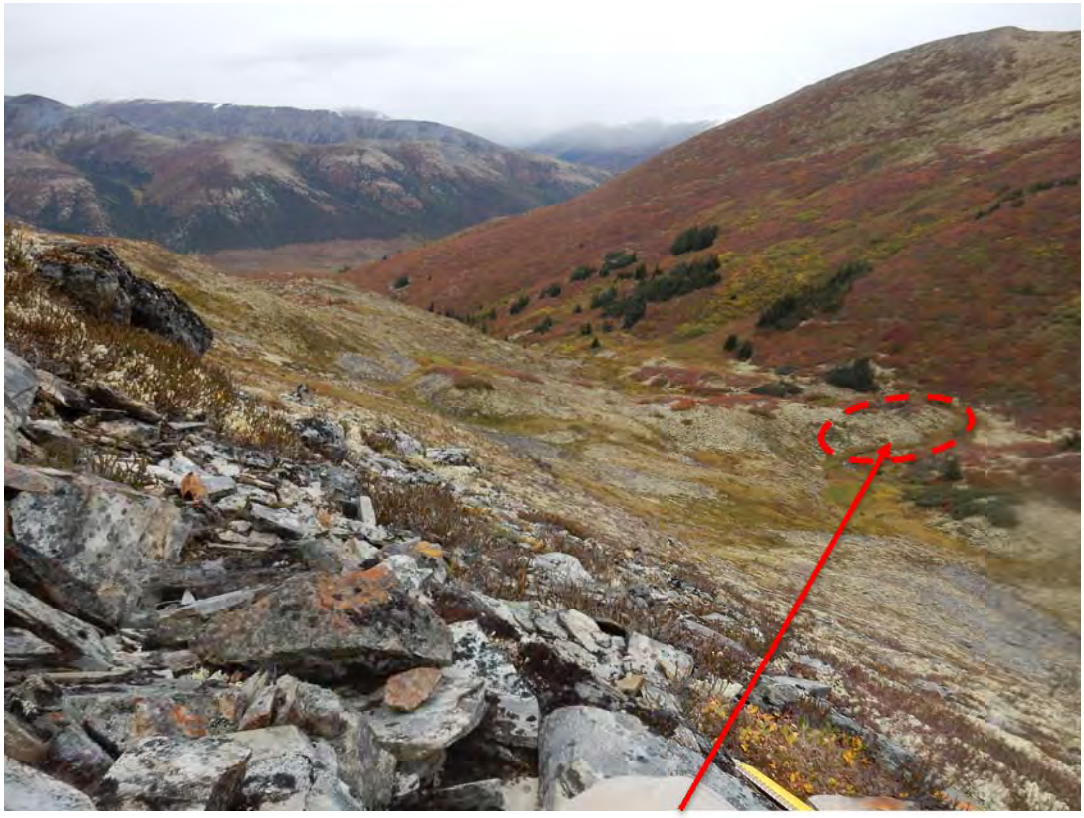


Figure 9: Golden Culvert view to northwest with Main Showing indicated by high resistant ridge across saddle valley

6 History

6.1 General Statement

The region has a long history of exploration beginning with the discovery of the Cantung Mine in 1954 and the initiation of production in 1962. The Golden Culvert and Little Hyland project area, however, does not have a considerable documented history of exploration, prior to the activities of Mr. Scott and his subsequent partners.

The YGS MINFILE database lists two mineral occurrences within the Property including the "Golden Culvert" and "Ricardo" showings (Table 2). There are also a number of undocumented showings located on the Little Hyland Property including the "Road", "Camp" and "Dull Spur" (Figure 10). There has also been some work done on the Rubus claim block. Total documented expenditures on the Property amount to $564,417 (Table 3).

Table 2 - MINFILE Showings on Property

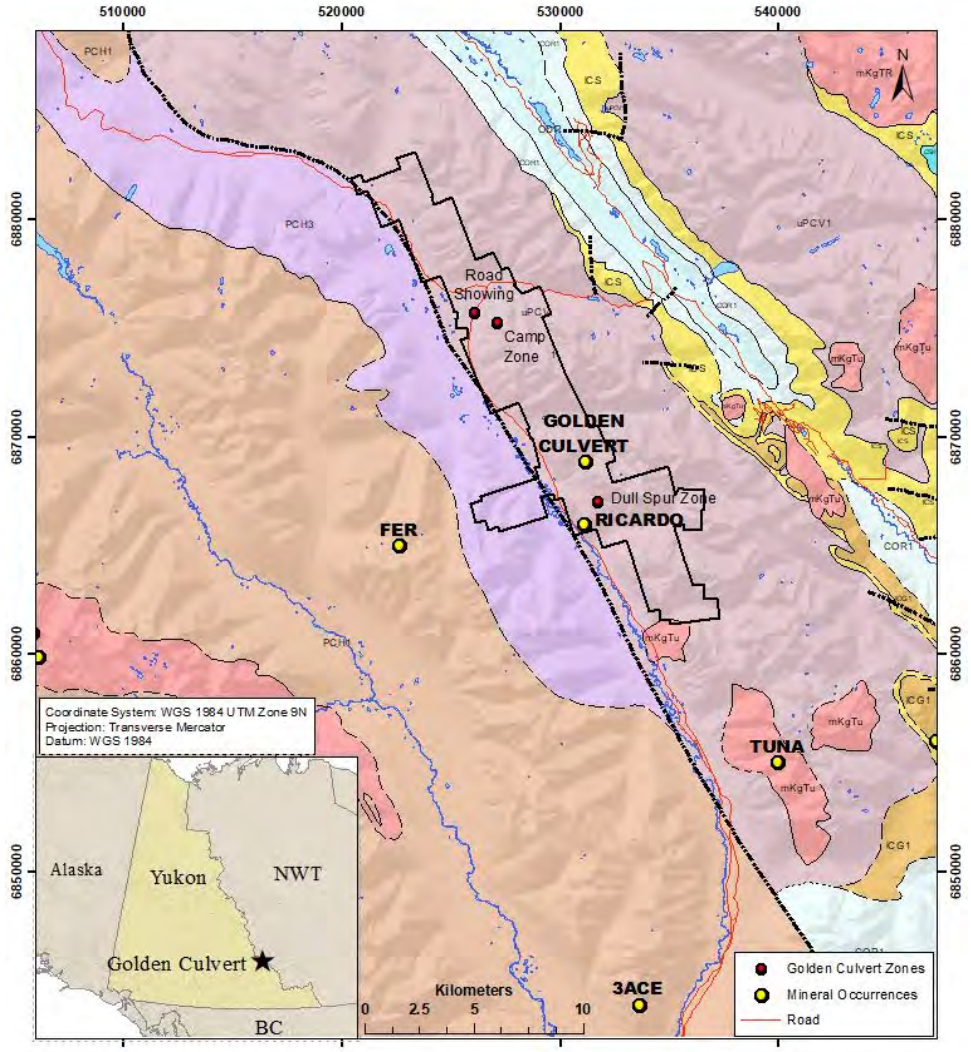
MINFILE No.	MINEFILE Name
105H067	Golden Culvert
105H057	Ricardo

Table 3 - Details of previous work on Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties

			Geochemistry		Geophysics km			
Year	Claim group	Operator	No. soils	No. streams	No. rock	Mag	VLF	Total expense
2007	Golden Culvert	Owners	5	23				$5,469.78
2008	Golden Culvert	Owners	29	15	44			$42,113.88
2009	Golden Culvert	Owners	73		21	19.4	18.5	$94,529.89
2011	Golden Culvert	Stakeholder	1,768					$112,879.70
2011	Little Hyland	Commander	1,369		159			$252,269.07
2012	Little Hyland	Commander	401	10	15			$57,154.83
		Total:	3,645	48	239			$564,417.15

6.2 Golden Culvert

Placer gold was first found on the Golden Culvert property by Robert Scott in 1984 at a culvert under the Nahanni Range Road. Stream sediment sampling and subsequent prospecting led to the discovery of the Golden Culvert main showing in 2008 (Casselman, 2008). The showing, consisting of quartz vein-hosted gold mineralization, is located in the creek draining the southeastern corner of the Property approximately 2.5km east from the Nahanni Range Road. The first quartz claims were staked in 2005. From 2006 to 2008 additional stream sediment, soil and rock sampling was completed (Casselman, 2007 and Casselman, 2009), followed in 2009 by line cutting, limited ground magnetic and VLF-type electromagnetic surveys, pop-hole blasting, and soil and rock sampling (Casselman and Halle, 2010a).



Yukon Bedrock Geology

MID-CRETACEOUS

- mKgH: HYLAND RIVER SUITE: Bt granodiorite and monzogranite
- mKgTu: TUNGSTEN SUITE: K-feldspar porphyritic Bt monzogranite and leucogranite
- mKgTR: TAY RIVER SUITE: granodiorite

ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

- ODR: ROAD RIVER - SELWYN: black shale and chert, dolomitic siltstone, calcareous shale, buff platy limestone

UPPER CAMBRIAN TO SILURIAN

- CSH: HAYWIRE: medium to thick bedded, white to dark-grey dolostone, locally cherty

UPPER CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

- COR1: RABBITKETTLE: thin-bedded, silty limestone and grey lustrous calcareous phyllite

LOWER CAMBRIAN

- ICG1: GULL LAKE: shale, siltstone and mudstone, minor quartz sandstone
- ICS: SEKWI: limestone, locally wavy bedded and nodular

NEOPROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN

- uPCV1: VAMPIRE: dark grey to pale green phyllite, siltstone, sandstone
- PCH: HYLAND: undivided coarse turbiditic clastics, limestone, maroon and green shale
- PCH1: YUSEZYU: brown to pale green shale, quartz-rich sandstone, grit, pebble conglomerate
- PCH2: ALGAE: grey weathering, very fine crystalline limestone, locally sandy
- PCH3: NARCHILLA: interbedded maroon and apple-green slate
- PCH4: YUSEZYU: quartzose clastic rocks
- Faults

Figure 10: YGS Minfile Showings in Golden Culvert area (modified after Gordey & Makepeace, 2000)

Figure 11: Looking northwest at Main Showing and baseline (Casselman and Halle 2010a)

In regards to the geophysical work, the report concluded that in the vicinity of the main showing, the magnetic and VLF response support the orientation of the soil anomaly trend, shown to be parallel to the majority of known, mineralized quartz veins (Figure 13). Possible northeast-trending structures shown by the magnetics, (Figure 12) may also mimic the emerging conjugate vein set on the property. Unexplained broad magnetic gradients may be representing differences in lithology/alteration, or a buried intrusion.

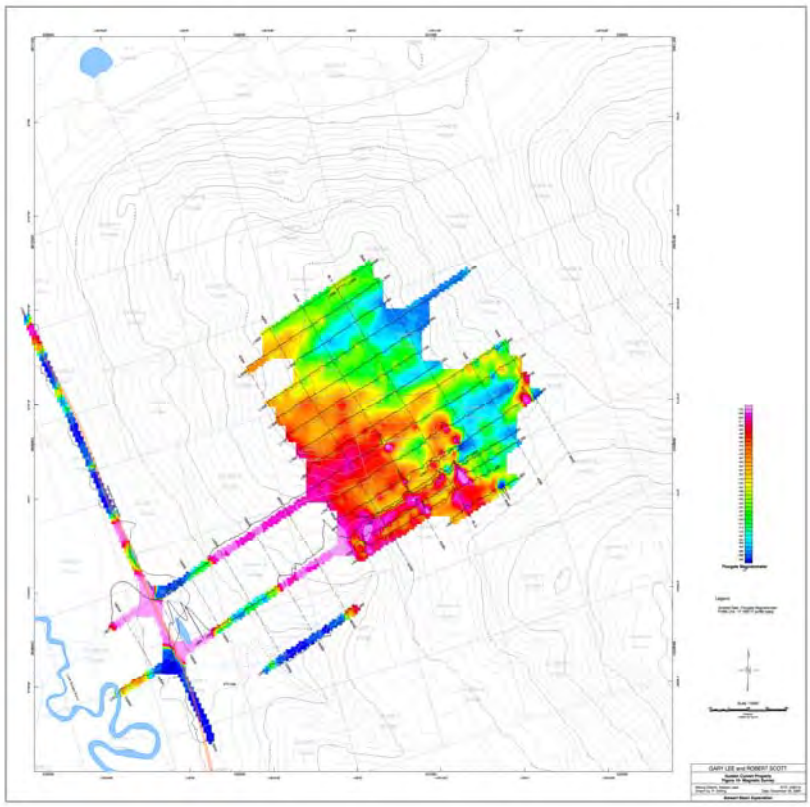


Figure 12: Golden Culvert Magnetic Survey (Casselman, 2009)

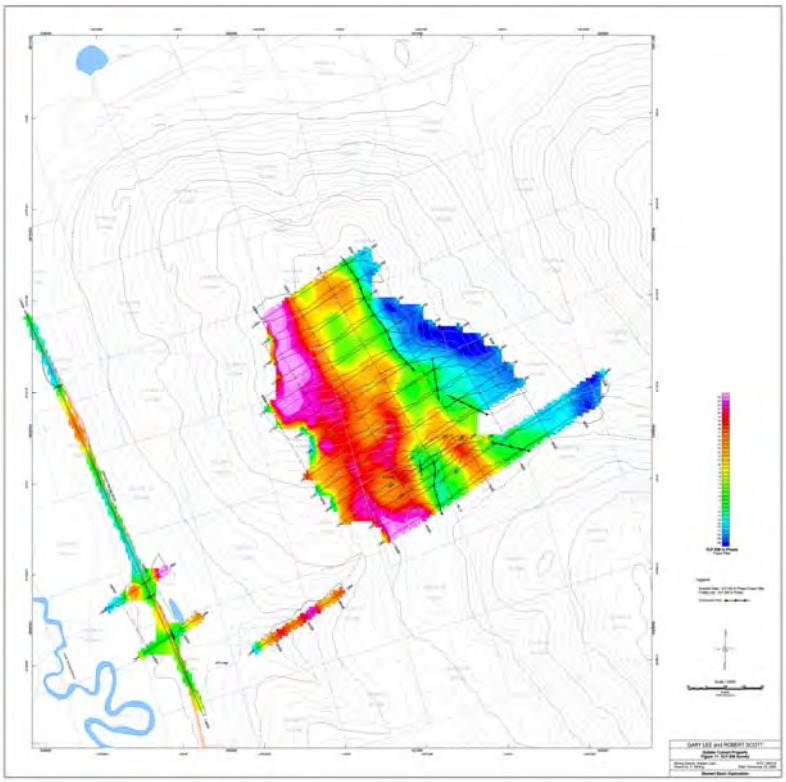


Figure 13: Golden Culvert VLF-EM Survey (Casselman, 2009)

Casselman and Halle (2010a) report large scale sheeted quartz veins on the north end of the Golden Culvert on a steep cliff face approximately 2km north along strike of the main showing. The cliff face has neither been sampled nor mapped due to the extreme slope conditions. An unmapped fold axis was also identified approximately 300m east of the main showing. These structural features are important because they have been noted to be related to gold mineralization on the 3 Aces project. Fold anticlines are key structural features for Turbidite-hosted gold deposit types.

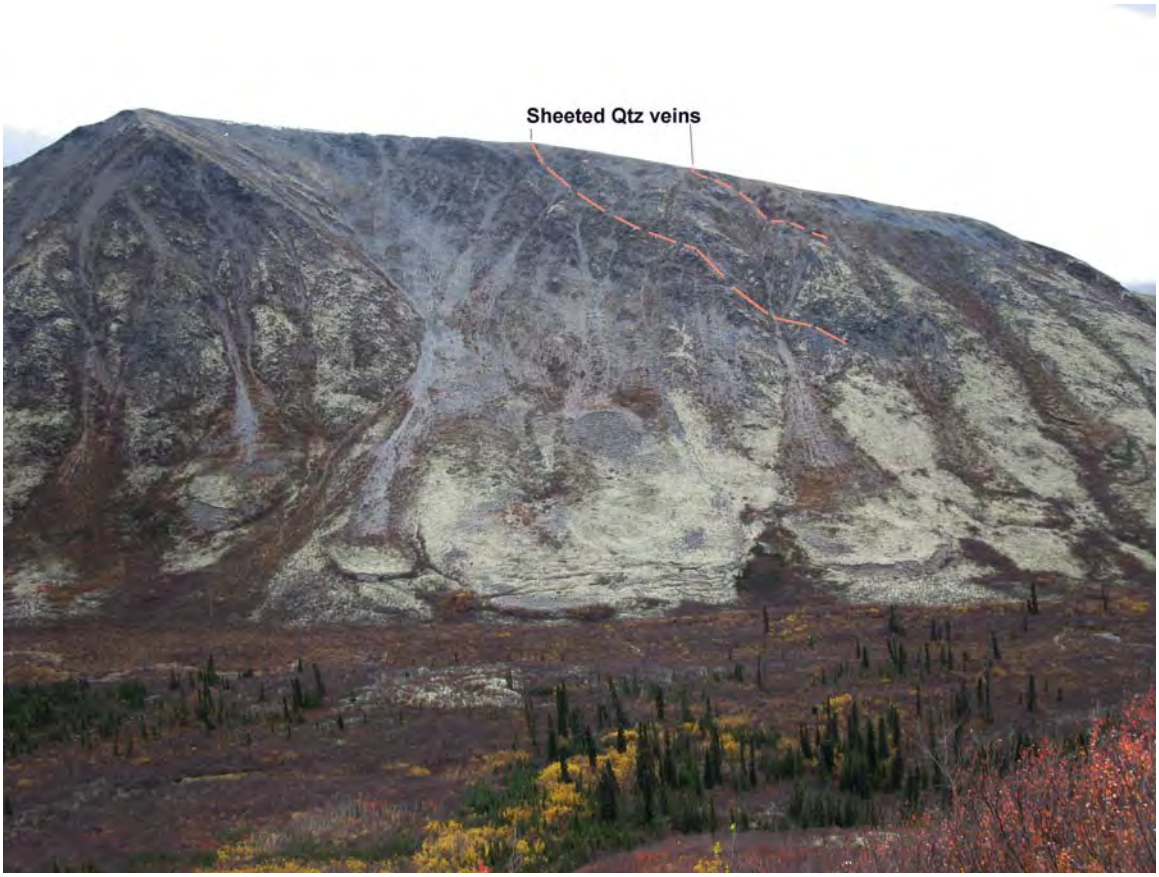


Figure 14: Unmapped, un-sampled sheeted gold-bearing quartz veins on north side of Culvert mountain (Casselman and Halle , 2010a)

Figure 15: Fold in phyllite at south-eastern end of Culvert mountain (Casselman and Halle , 2010a)

In 2010, the Golden Culvert property was optioned to Stakeholder Gold Corp. by Lee and Scott. Stakeholder completed an extensive soil survey which essentially blanketed the entire Golden Culvert claim package on 100 metre lines with 50 metre sample intervals. Although most of the previous work completed by Lee and Scott was to the north of the Main Showing, Stakeholder outlined a well-defined "gold-in-soil" anomaly (Figures 16 and 17) that showed strong indications that surface prospecting could find additional surface gold showings to the southeast of the main Golden Culvert showing (Fekete and Huber, 2011).

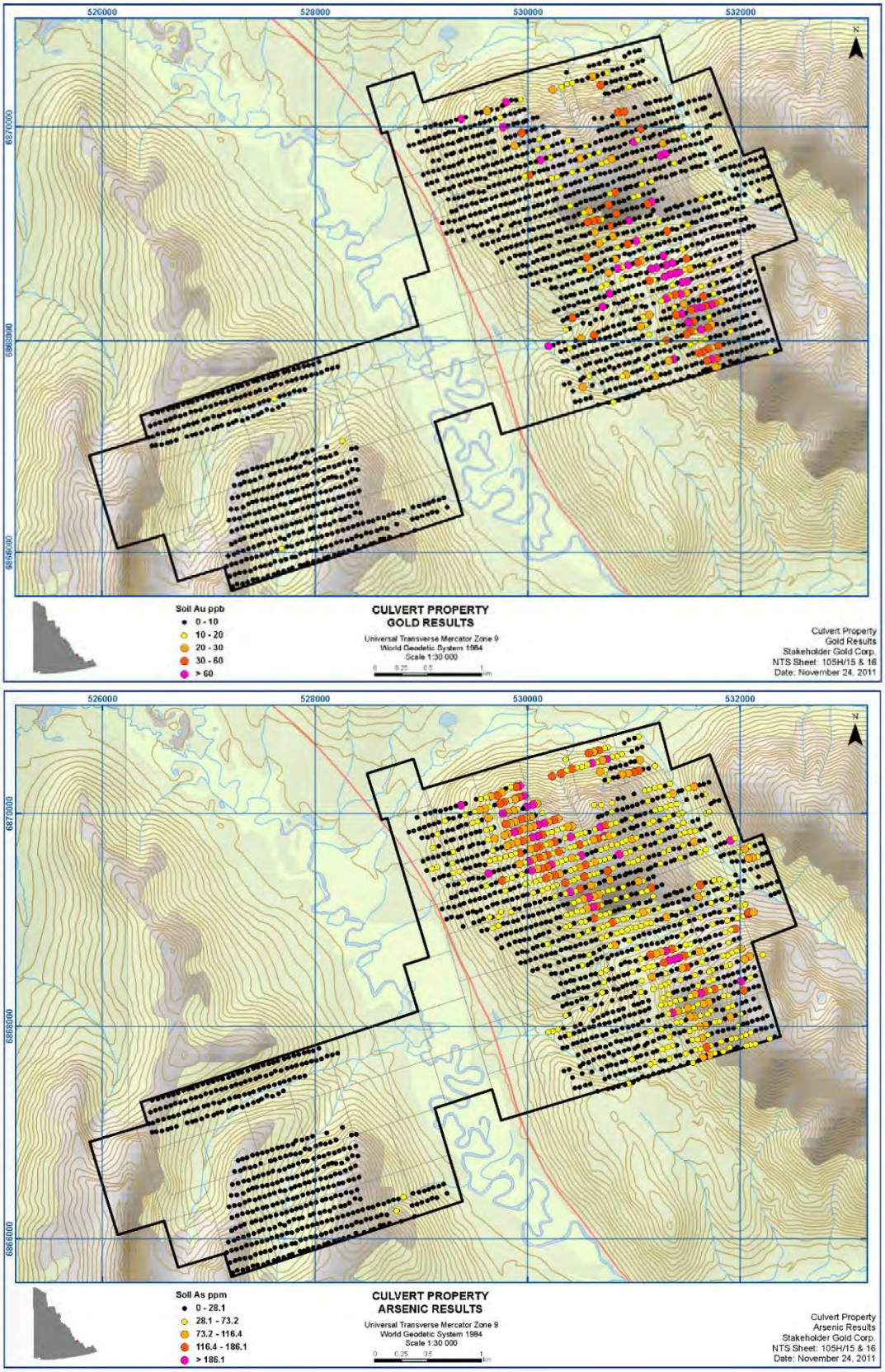


Figure 16: Gold and arsenic soil geochemistry results of 2011 Stakeholder program. (Fekete and Huber, 2011)

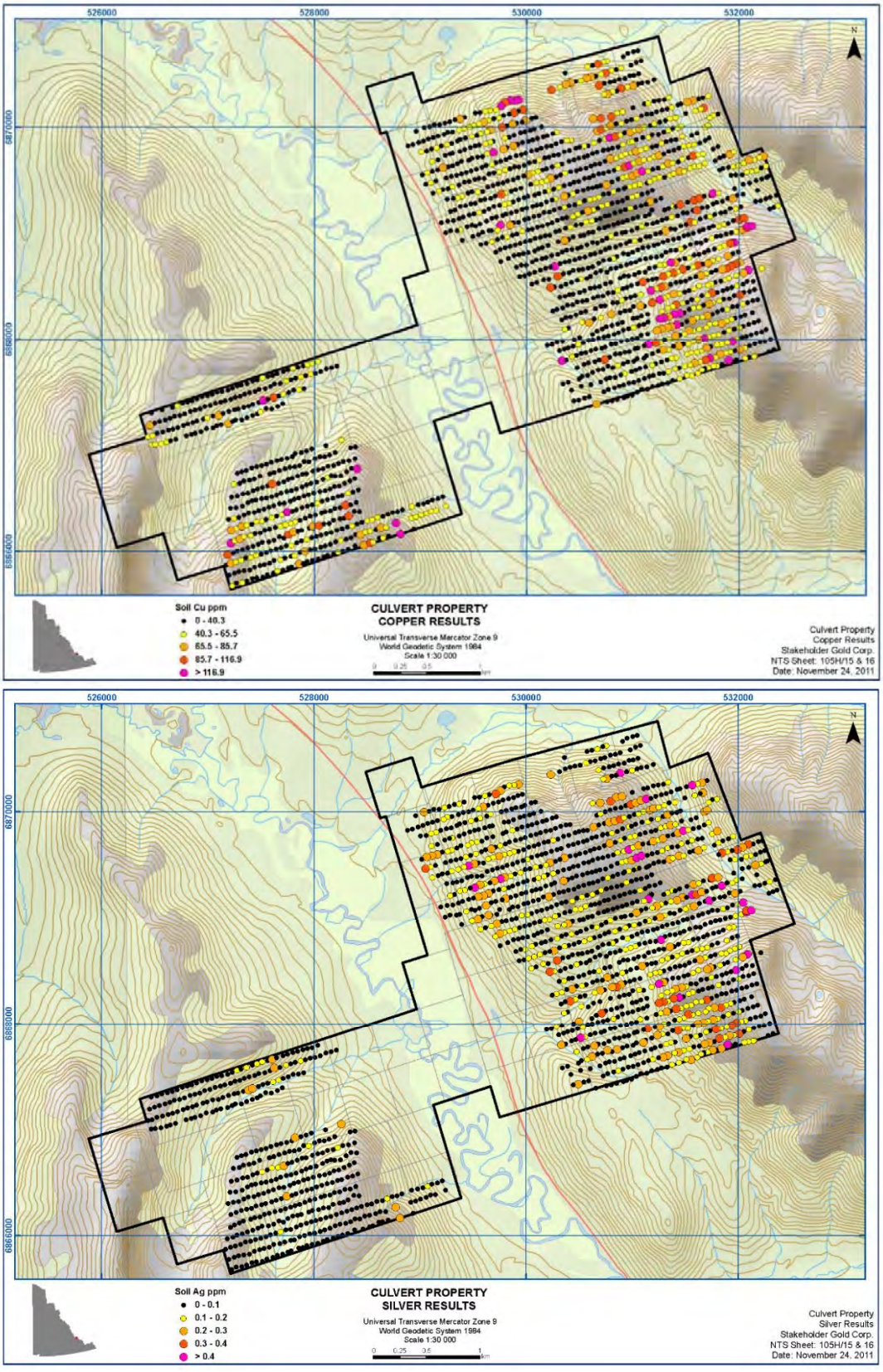


Figure 17: Copper and silver soil geochemistry results of 2011 Stakeholder program. (Fekete and Huber, 2011)

6.3 Ricardo

The Ricardo showing is found on the Little Hyland claims approximately 3km south of the Golden Culvert main showing. It is described in the MINFILE database as an unmineralized ferricrete gossan occurring within an area underlain by Cretaceous granodiorite that intrudes Cambrian slates and phyllites. The gossan was originally staked by Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd. in 1961. There is no record of Canada Tungsten doing any additional work and its claims were allowed to lapse. The Ricardo Showing was later re-staked by Mr. A. Black in 1980 as the Kay claims, and then in 1981 as the Lynx claims by Mr. E. Broadhagen. In each case there is no record of work being performed and the respective claims were allowed to lapse.

6.4 Little Hyland

The Little Hyland project is made up of two claim blocks, divided by the Golden Culvert block. Previous work on the claims was first conducted by Lee, Scott and Stack in 2009 who completed soil sampling, stream sediment and prospecting surveys in 2010 (Casselman and Halle, 2010b). This work led to the identification of the "Road" showing in the northwest corner of the Little Hyland North claim block (Figure 10). In 2011 Commander Resources Ltd. optioned the Little Hyland property (originally named the "Glenmorangie" property), and over 2011 and 2012 completed soil geochemical sampling, stream sediment sampling, prospecting, and a mapping survey (Potts, 2012 and Potts and McKenzie, 2013). The "Camp" and "Dull Spur" zones were identified from the 2012 soil sampling (Figure 10).

6.5 Rubus

The Rubus claims were staked by Lee and Scott in 2010 with minimal exploration completed to date. In 2010 Lee and Scott completed soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, prospecting and geophysical surveys on the claims. The stream sediment sampling identified anomalous arsenic values over significant distances in two of the streams located in the central portion of the claim block (Casselman, 2011).

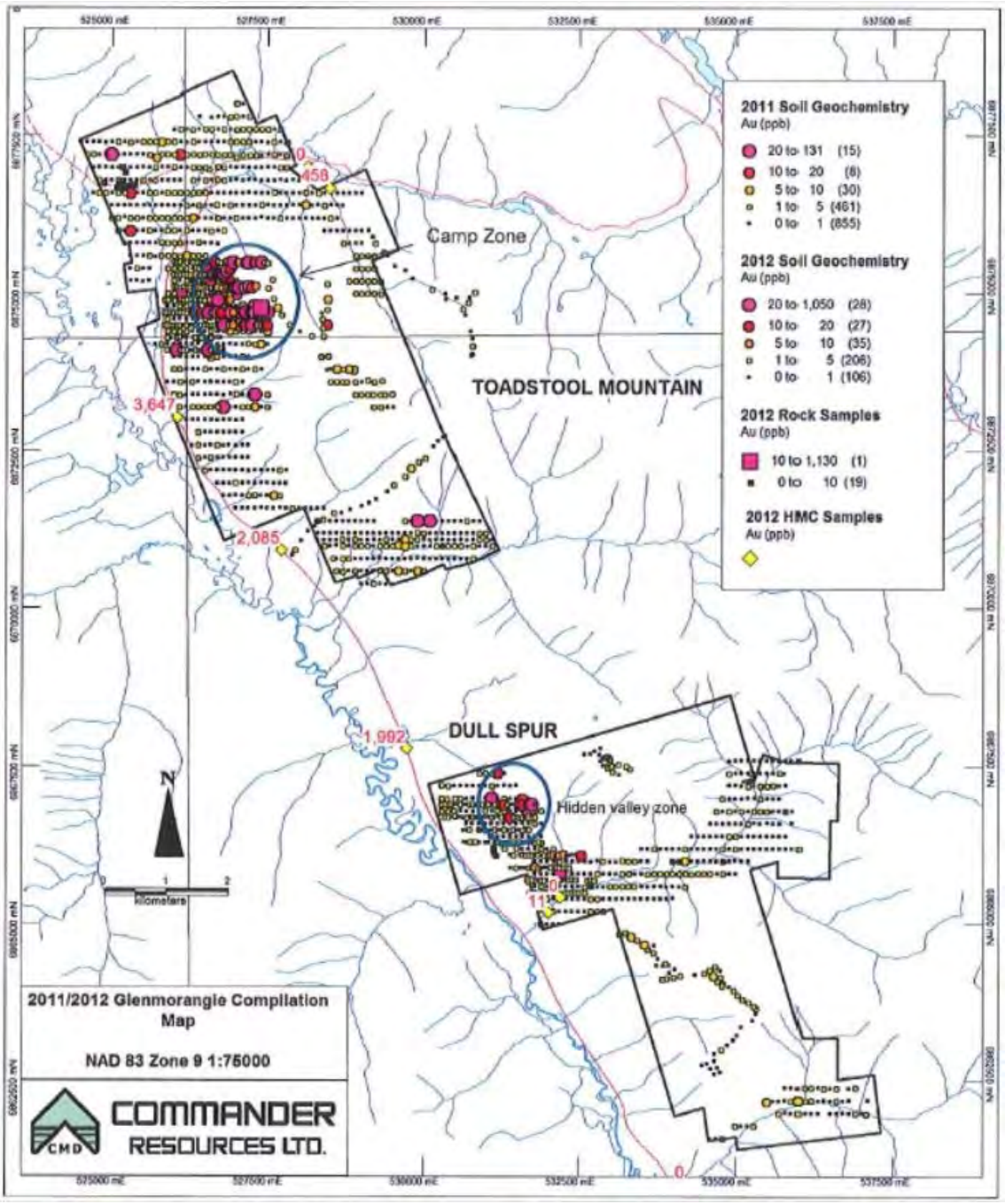


Figure 18: Soil geochemistry results of 2011 Commander program (Potts, 2013)

7 Geological Setting

7.1 Geology of Southeastern Yukon

The following geological description is a derived directly from Casselman and Halle (2010a), and was originally sourced from regional compilation maps by Gordey and Makepeace (2000) and descriptions by Héon (2007) and Hart (2002).

7.2 Regional Geology

The Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties are located in the Selwyn Basin in the southeastern Yukon (Figure 19). The Selwyn Basin is part of the cordilleran miogeocline and is characterized by thick accumulations of clastic sediments, with a significant component of deep water black shales and cherts (Héon, 2007). These basinal rocks interfinger with and are bound by shallower-water platformal carbonates. The Selwyn Basin is bound to the north by the Dawson Fault, grades into platformal facies to the east (Mackenzie Platform) and southwest (Cassiar Platform), may be bound by a Mesozoic thrust fault separating it from Yukon-Tanana Terrane in the Anvil district, and is offset to the southwest by the Tintina Fault. The sediments range in age from Precambrian to Jurassic (Héon, 2007) and lie within the Omineca Belt of the Northern Cordillera (Hart, 2002).

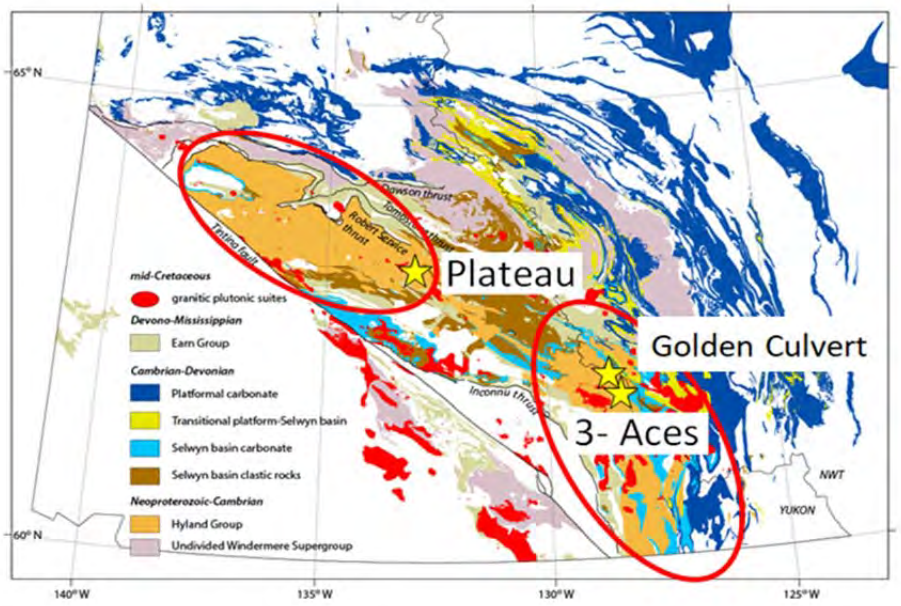


Figure 19: Selwyn Basin, Gold-bearing veins around structural culminations (modified from Moynihan and Sack, 2018)
The Hyland Group is the thickest sequence in Basin and occupies the core of Selwyn fold-thrust belt

The Little Hyland River valley is entirely underlain by Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group clastic sedimentary rocks. The Hyland Group is the thickest sequence in the Selwyn Basin and shows the largest areal extent. The eastern part of the valley (Figure 20) is underlain by dark brown, fine-grained and thinly-bedded, argillaceous sandstone and siltstone with minor, interbedded, medium- to coarse-grained, white to light grey orthoquartzite, phyllite, slate and argillite of the Vampire Formation (uPCV1). The western part of the valley is underlain by thinly to thickly bedded maroon and green argillites, grey shales and lesser grits and sandstone of the dominantly Lower Cambrian Narchilla Formation (PCH3). Further to the west the Narchilla is underlain by brown to pale green shale, quartz-rich sandstone, grit, and pebble conglomerate of the dominantly Neoproterozoic Yusezyu Formation (PCH1).

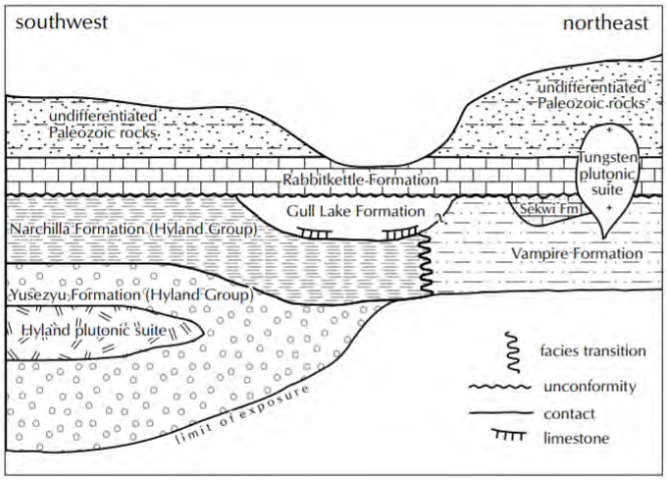


Figure 20: Generalized Stratigraphic column for thr Upper Hyland River area (Hart and Lewis, 2006)

The eastern part of the area is intruded by resistant, blocky, fine- to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic rocks ranging from K-feldspar porphyry, biotite-quartz monzonite and granodiorite with minor quartz diorite, leuco-quartz monzonite and syenite of the mid-Cretaceous Tungsten Suite (mKgTu). These are less prevalent moving westward and are generally absent in the Little Hyland valley.

Structurally the Hyland Group is deformed into a series of moderately shallowly southwest-dipping overturned folds locally cut by thrust faults and occupies the core of the Selwyn Fold-Thrust Belt (Figure 22). This regional deformation gives rise to an overall phyllitic to weakly micaceous rock fabric that is generally northwest-trending and shallowly to moderately steep-dipping. The fabric is more intense in the southwest but gradually gives way to more slaty cleavages to the northwest.

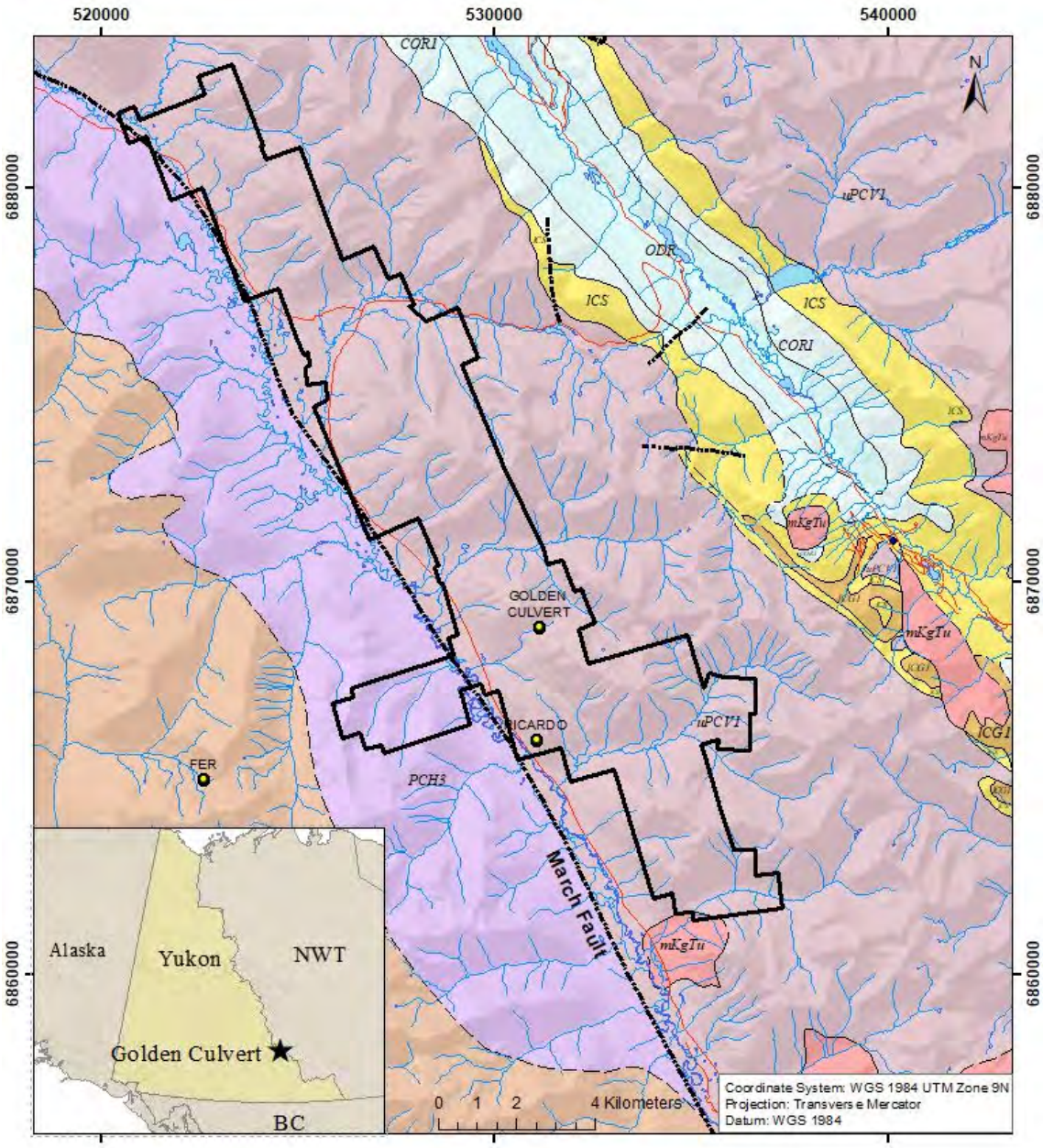
Numerous small north- to northwest-trending normal faults with limited displacement cross-cut the Hyland Group stratigraphy, and are marked by straight, short valleys at the macro-scale and north- to northwest trending lineation at the outcrop scale. These faults are in turn cut by northeast-trending normal faults that generally control secondary drainages.

Hart and Lewis (2006) proposed the presence of the March Fault along the western boundary of the Property parallel to the 40km-long Little Hyland River valley based on extrapolation of this structure from previous mapping done further north (Gordey and Anderson, 1993), interpretations in Gordey and Makepeace (2003) and limited reconnaissance mapping (Figure 21). They suggested the March Fault as a northeast-directed thrust placing the Narchilla formation to the west over the time equivalent Vampire formation to the east, and cited the distinctive lithological difference of coarse-clastic strata in the Narchilla Formation as evidence for this. Moynihan (2017) suggests that the March Fault may instead be a dextral strike-slip fault of limited displacement, and in the Little Hyland River valley, may not exist at all.

It is often contended that the mid-Cretaceous Tungsten Suite intrusions have driven gold-bearing mineralizing fluids within the Upper Hyland River region, but the majority of gold occurrences found in the area to date show no proximal or distal features normally associated to intrusive activity. Hart and Lewis (2006) suggested that the proximity of the gold showings to large crustal scale, northwest-trending structures, and orogenic characteristics of some the host quartz-carbonate veins supports a non-magmatic origin.

Although the existence or relative displacement of the large-scale March Fault is debatable, it seems clear that gold-bearing fluids generated by regional prograde metamorphism have been spread along larger, northwest-trending faults and folds related to metamorphic activity, and subsequently remobilized into secondary north- and northeast-trending structures. This type of gold mineralization is fundamentally orogenic in nature as discussed in Section 8 below.

Hart and Lewis (2006) and Moynihan and Sack (2018) emphasize that gold-bearing quartz veins within the Hyland Group marine metasedimentary rocks cross-cut the regional metamorphic fabric and are relatively late in structural history, are likely to be adjacent to large strike-slip features, and are located at the boundary between upper crustal, upright folded sequences and deeper, highly deformed orogenic core zones. What also seems important for gold mineralization is lithological contacts that juxtapose coarse-grained sequences (e.g. grits, sandstones and conglomerates) against fine-grained sequences (e.g. phyllites).



Yukon Bedrock Geology

MID-CRETACEOUS

- mKgTu: TUNGSTEN SUITE: K-feldspar porphyritic Bt monzogranite and leucogranite
- mKgTR: TAY RIVER SUITE: granodiorite

ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

- ODR: ROAD RIVER - SELWYN: black shale and chert, dolomitic siltstone, calcareous shale, buff platy limestone

UPPER CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

- COR1: RABBITKETTLE: thin-bedded, silty limestone and grey lustrous calcareous phyllite

LOWER CAMBRIAN

- ICG1: GULL LAKE: shale, siltstone and mudstone, minor quartz sandstone
- ICS: SEKWI: limestone, locally wavy bedded and nodular

NEOPROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN

- uPCV1: VAMPIRE: dark grey to pale green phyllite, siltstone, sandstone
- PCH1: YUSEZYU: brown to pale green shale, quartz-rich sandstone, grit, pebble conglomerate
- PCH3: NARCHILLA: interbedded maroon and apple-green slate
- Faults

Figure 21: Local geology of Property area (modified after Gordey & Makepeace, 2000)

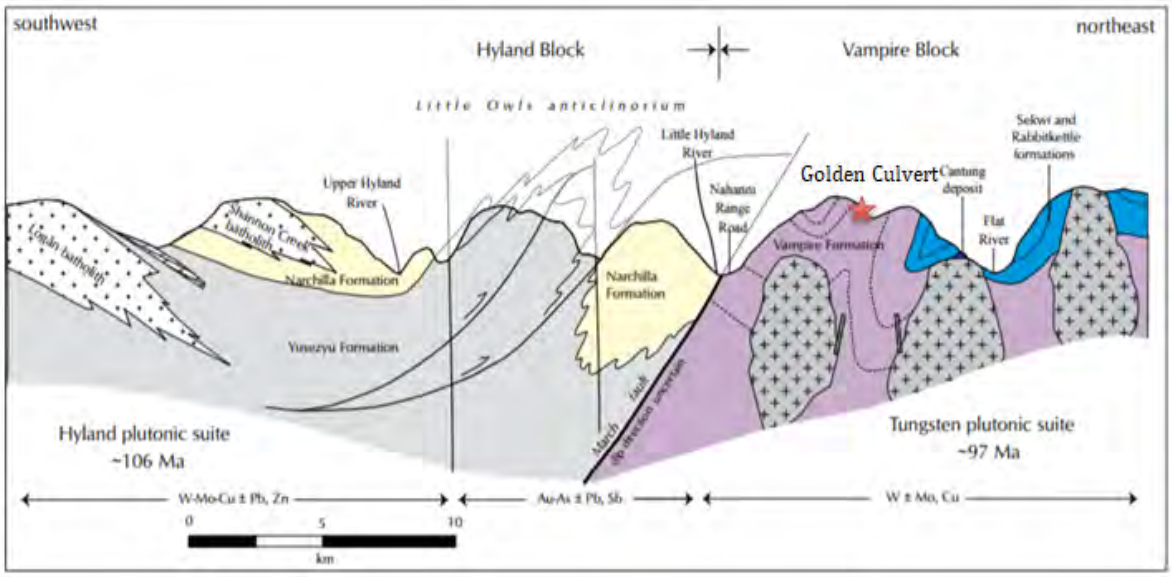


Figure 22: Schematic Cross-Section of the Upper Hyland River Valley *Area near the latitude of the Hy and Fer properties (Hart and Lewis, 2006)*
Vertical scale is exaggerated such that dips are apparently steeper than actual. Late, steep northerly trending faults that cut the area are not shown

7.3 Property Geology

The Property has not been mapped in any detail by the Author. Sample descriptions of rocks collected by the previous workers outlined in assessment reports indicate that the Property is generally underlain by interlayered phyllites, schists and argillites (Casselman and Halle, 2010a and Potts, 2013). Locally grits (sandstone) have been identified as well as mafic and felsic intrusive rocks. Strong sericite, carbonate and phyllic (muscovite) alteration is often noted in the wall rocks adjacent to quartz-carbonate veins such as at the Golden Culvert showing. Other quartz veins are noted in outcrop and talus which appear to be more bull white quartz with minimal mineralization and possibly associated with metamorphic events.

Compilation work by Gordey and Makepeace (2003) indicates that the Property is underlain by two main lithological units separated by the regional northwest trending March Fault that follows the Little Hyland Valley (Figure 21). Hart and Lewis (2006) inferred that the potential for gold mineralization was only west of the March Fault in the Narchilla and Yusezyu formations. This conclusion was overturned by the later discovery of the Golden Culvert showing on the east side of the fault within the Vampire Formation. Moynihan (2017) calls into question the existence of the March Fault suggesting instead that the contact along the Little Hyland River may be a facies change between the Narchilla and Vampire formations.

Intrusive rocks belonging to the mid-Cretaceous Tungsten Suite are exposed mainly in the southern portions of the Property. These rocks include K-feldspar porphyry, biotite monzonite and granodiorite. Regional airborne magnetic data suggests that these intrusive rocks may be more extensive and may underlie much of the layered rocks in the area. The magnetic data also shows that numerous moderate to strong, northwest-trending magnetic features transect the Property. Casselman and Halle (2010a) suggest that these may be caused by sharp lithological, alteration or structural contacts.

7.4 Mineralization

7.4.1 Golden Culvert

The Golden Culvert showing (Figure 23), located in the creek draining the central portion of the Property approximately 2.5km from the Nahanni Range Road, is the most significant gold occurrence found on the Property to date. This showing consists of a series of primary, northwest-trending, quartz-carbonate veins, each up to one metre wide, hosted in intensely altered phyllites (Figure 25). Historical grab samples from the quartz-carbonate veins at the showing have returned values up to 22.8gpt Au (Casselman and Halle, 2010a). The gold appears to be related to arsenopyrite mineralization that ranges from semi-massive, fine-grained fracture fillings to medium-grained disseminations to local clusters of euhedral needles (Figure 26), and medium to coarse-grained euhedral pyrite (Figure 27). Casselman and Halle (2010a) also reported gold values up to 1.28gpt Au from mineralized outcrops of phyllite that lack quartz-carbonate veins (Figure 29).

Figure 23: Panoramic view of Golden Culvert showing area (looking west). Author is in foreground

Structurally, the quartz-carbonate veins at the Golden Culvert showing are typically subvertical, and show at least two main orientations generally striking at 260° (Figure 27) and 305° (Figure 25). The Author also observed shallow dipping, sheeted extension veinlets that strike parallel to the main veins mentioned above. A third set of veins approximately perpendicular to above mentioned orientations was noted by Stratabound personnel but not observed by the Author. Together these various vein sets form a sort of quartz-carbonate stockwork within a zone of phyllites marked by strong, pervasive silica alteration and disseminated sulphide mineralization, that is at least 30 metres wide over 10 metres of exposed strike length.

Elsewhere a grab sample collected by the Author returned an assay of 7.16gpt Au from an outcrop of silicified phyllite with quartz veinlets and disseminated sulphides situated approximately 100 metres south of the showing (Figure 30). This suggests that there is a least some strike extent to the Golden Culvert mineralization.

The Golden Culvert showing is marked in a broader sense by a northwest-trending, "gold-in-soil" anomaly outlined by previous workers (Casselman and Halle, 2010a, and Fekete and Huber 2011). The anomaly is defined by values greater than 30ppb Au with maximum values up to 791ppb Au. It is up to 250 metres wide and extends 3,000 metres northwest from the southern boundary of the Golden Culvert property, but remains open in both directions (Figure 35). The gold anomaly shows various correlations and is sometimes coincident with arsenic, copper and silver patterns.

Casselman and Halle (2010a) concluded that gold-bearing structures exposed at the Golden Culvert showing had more potential to continue to northwest, based on the available soil geochemical, prospecting and geophysical data. Fekete and Huber (2011) suggested that the area southeast of the showing was more prospective, based on the stronger, more continuous geochemical trend outlined in 2011.

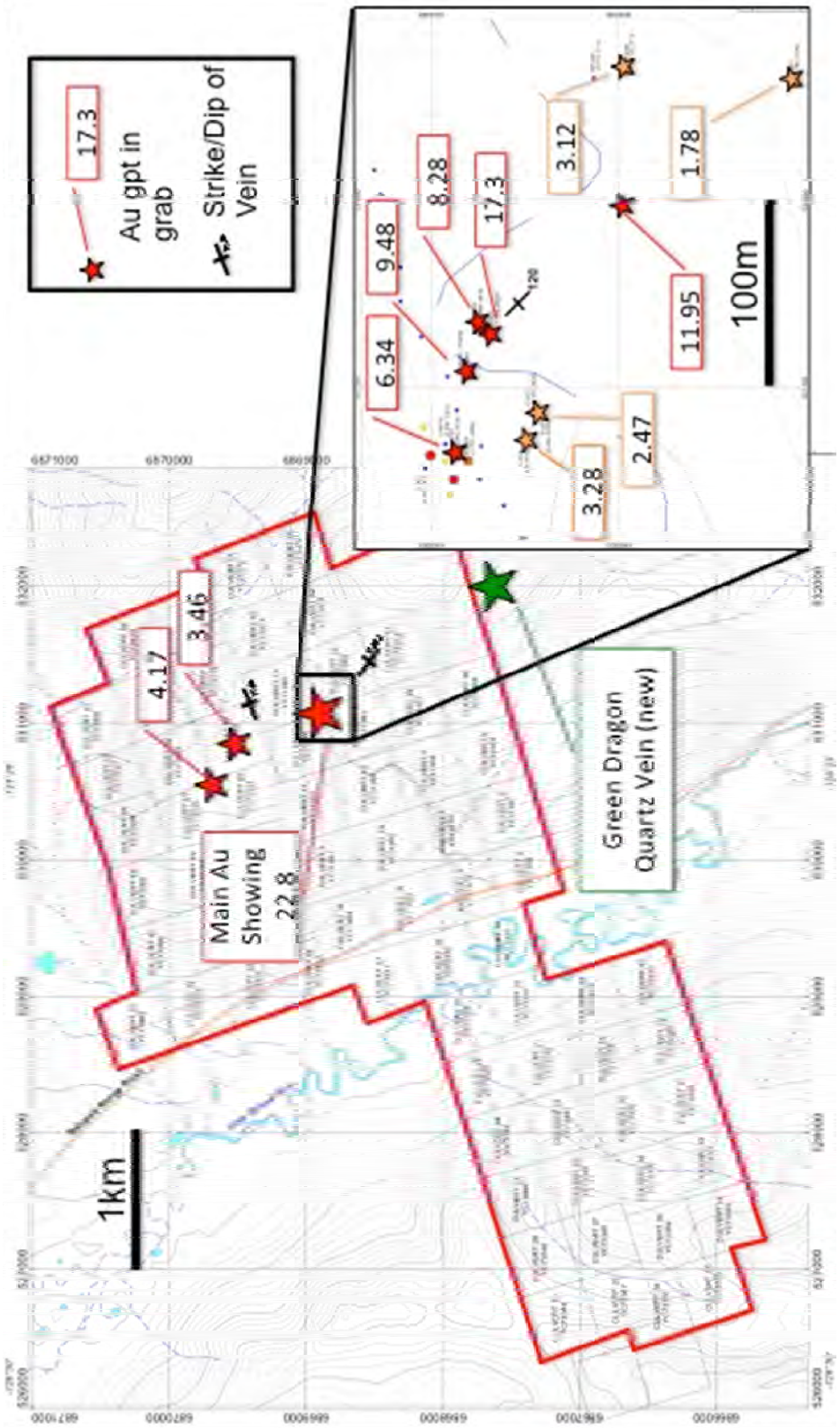


Figure 24: Golden Culvert claims and historical surface gold showings

Stars indicate significant historical surface gold showings compiled from government assessment files as outlined in Appendix III. Newly discovered Green Dragon Cu-Ag Quartz Vein is located 1.7 km south of the Main Au Showing.

Figure 25: Golden Culvert quartz vein
Host rock is sheared, silicified phyllite. Assay of 18.27gpt Au.

Figure 26: Golden Culvert sheared phyllite
Sheared, silicified phyllite adjacent to Golden Culvert main showing; quartz veinlets crosscutting main foliation; note fine, acicular arsenopyrite needles.

Figure 27: Sample 1907905
Quartz vein in Golden Culvert main showing striking 260° azimuth; euhedral pyrite, sericite; assay of 18.27gpt Au.

Figure 28: Sample 1907906
Quartz vein in Golden Culvert main showing striking 305°; 1% euhedral pyrite; assay of 13.38gpt Au.

Figure 29: Sample 1907908
Golden Culvert main showing; arsenopyrite >2% in siliceous grey phyllite; assay of 2.5gpt Au and >10,000 ppm As.

Figure 30: Sample 1907912
Outcrop approximately 100 metres south of Golden Culvert main showing area; silicified phyllite and quartz veining; 4% sulphides; assay of 7.16gpt Au.

Figure 31: Sample 1907907
Golden Culvert main showing; 1.5m chip of green siliceous phyllite taken between two quartz veins; quartz veinlets throughout; striking 260° azimuth; assay of 1.52gpt Au

7.4.2 Green Dragon

During the Author's September 2017 Property visit, a new quartz-carbonate vein was discovered on the south block of the Little Hyland property about 50 metres south of the south boundary of the Golden Culvert property. The showing was found as a result of prospecting the soil geochemical anomaly outlined by Stakeholder in 2011 (Fekete and Huber, 2011). The vein contains minor disseminated chalcopyrite, and is marked by green malachite staining. Hence it was named the "Green Dragon" showing. The vein is 2 to 3 metres wide where exposed and was traced on surface for a distance of about 20 metres in a northwesterly direction. Samples returned assay values absent in gold but carried up to 6,575ppm Cu and 13,805ppb silver. Potts (2012) noted other areas with copper malachite staining on the Little Hyland property.

Figure 32: Green Dragon quartz vein showing.
Quartz vein 2 to 3m wide exposed 15 to 20m along northwest trend; note green malachite staining.

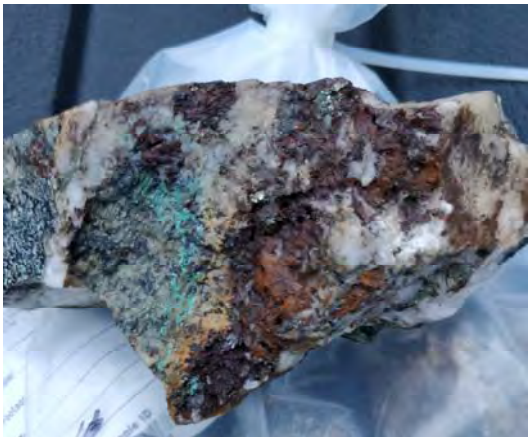


Figure 33: Sample 1907902
Green Dragon showing; quartz vein with disseminated chalcopyrite and malachite stain; assay of 1,751ppm Cu, 4,579ppb Ag.

Figure 34: Sample 1907903
Green Dragon showing; quartz vein with disseminated chalcopyrite and malachite stain; assay of 6,575ppm Cu, 13,805ppb Ag.

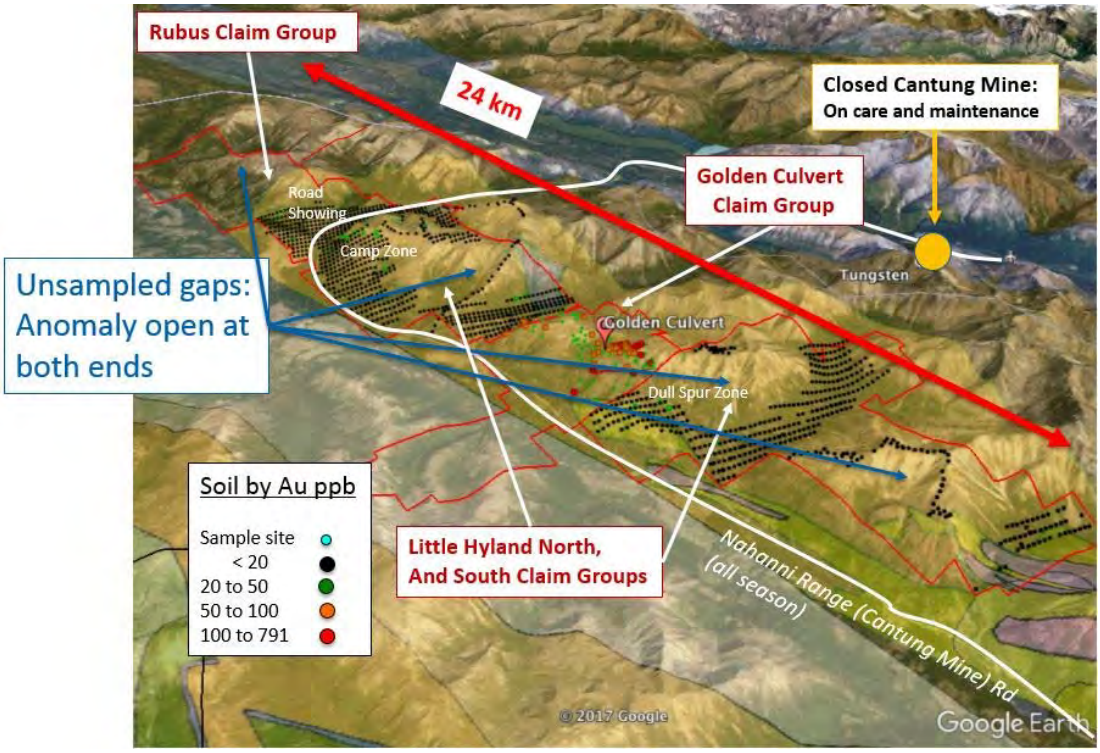


Figure 35: Compilation of previous gold-in-soil results

(Golden Culvert main claims soil coverage displayed is completed on 50m X 100m spaced sample sites. For clarity sample sites < 20ppb not shown. All Little Hyland samples are shown.)
Note the gaps in sampling on the Little Hyland south block directly southeast of the Golden Culvert block and on the Little Hyland north block directly northwest of the Golden Culvert block; and also note large unsampled area on southern half of Little Hyland south block

7.4.3 Camp Zone

The Camp zone is located near the north-west border of the Little Hyland north claim block. Samples from this showing returned values up to 4500ppb Au from a quartz vein with some sulphides hosted within phyllite (Potts and McKenzie, 2012). Roughly 400m east of this showing occurs a series of north-south trending veins with scorodite where values up to 1600ppb Au have been recorded (Potts, 2011).

7.4.4 Road Showing

The Road showing is located next to the Nahanni Range Road in the northwest corner of the Little Hyland north claim block. Casselman and Halle (2010b) reported float samples from this occurrence with anomalous gold including 365ppb Au from massive arsenopyrite, 442ppb Au from pyrite-arsenopyrite in quartz and 748ppb Au from quartz-pyrite-galena, and up to 4.03% Pb and 24.4gpt Ag from a float sample of galena and minor pyrite in quartz. They also noted the presence of quartz pebble conglomerate at this showing, and attributed it to the Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group. This unit is regionally significant for gold occurrences such as at the 3 Aces property.

7.4.5 Dull Spur Zone

The Dull Spur zone is located on the north-west corner of the Little Hyland south claim block. Mineralization is still unknown over this zone however it is defined by several anomalous soil values ranging up to 131ppb Au and 0.55ppm Ag. Potts (2011) correlated these anomalous results to NNW-trending faults.

7.4.6 Rubus

Outcrop mineralization on the Rubus claim block is still unknown; however, significant arsenic anomalies derived from stream sediment data have been identified. Two streams that drain the central portion of the claim block returned anomalous arsenic values over substantial distances. Float rock samples in this area marked by pyrite mineralization and yellow scorodite staining returned values up to 5060ppm As and 315ppb Au (Casselman and Halle, 2011).

8 Deposit Types

8.1 Skarn-type Tungsten

The former Cantung Mine, located in the Northwest Territories approximately 10km east of the Property, is the most significant mineral deposit in the area. It has produced tungsten periodically since 1962 and was most recently owned and operated by North American Tungsten Corp., until June 2015 at which time the company went into receivership. The Cantung Mine and the Mactung deposit were ultimately acquired by the Government of Northwest Territories in 2015. Under the terms of a devolution agreement the Federal Canadian Government has assumed the responsibilities for care and maintenance since that time (Government of Northwest Territories, 2015). Reserves (not verified by the Author) are stated at 2.5-million tonnes grading 1.11% tungsten oxide indicated and 0.4-million tonnes grading 0.84% tungsten oxide inferred (Delaney and Bakker, 2014). The deposit-type consists of tungsten-rich skarns formed in carbonaceous Selwyn Basin sedimentary rocks along the margins of mid-Cretaceous granodiorite intrusions.

8.2 Orogenic- or Lode-type Gold

The Selwyn Basin has traditionally been known for its sedimentary exhalative deposits of lead, zinc and silver. Exploration over the last decade has led to several significant gold discoveries of various gold deposit-types including intrusion-related replacement (e.g. Tiger), Carlin (e.g. Osiris and Conrad) and orogenic (e.g. 3 Aces and Plateau). Stratabound is primarily exploring for orogenic- or lode-type gold mineralization hosted within Hyland Group sediments similar to the quartz vein-hosted, high-grade gold mineralization found at Golden Predator's 3 Aces project, located approximately 20km south of the Property, and Goldstrike Resources' Plateau project located approximately 315km to the northwest. Sack et. al. (2018) provides an excellent synopsis of the orogenic character of the gold mineralization at Plateau.

Gold only deposits derived from bedrock sources are generally classified as orogenic- or lode-type. This type of deposit is extremely important, accounting for 60% of historical gold production in Canada (Poulsen, 1996). Lode-type gold deposits are found in a variety of tectonic terranes but occur mainly in areas where there is an abundance of volcanic and clastic sedimentary rocks of low to medium metamorphic grade. They are generally formed in regionally metamorphosed terranes during compressional to transpressional deformation processes at convergent plate margins in accretionary and collisional orogens (Groves et al., 1998). The classification of lode-type gold deposits remains problematic due to the variety of the host rock lithological and tectonic settings. The Little Hyland River area has not seen much exploration work for gold so it is too early to categorize known showings like Golden Culvert and 3 Aces.

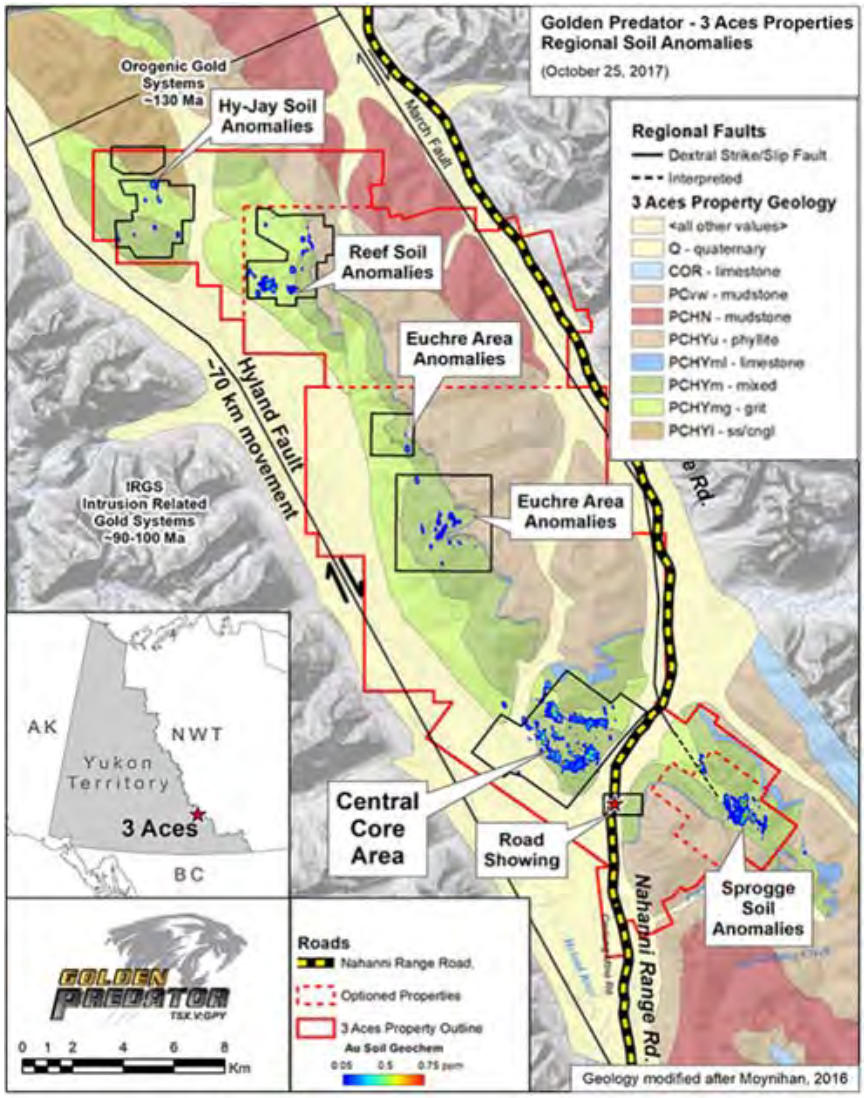


Figure 36: *Geology of 3 Aces project (taken from Golden Predator website, 2017)*

However, in a broad sense, the gold in these showings is contained in quartz-carbonate veins that appear to be associated with brittle to ductile deformation zones hosted in basinal sedimentary host rocks. This style of mineralization is recognized globally as a sub-type termed "turbidite-hosted quartz-carbonate vein" or "Bendigo" type 15 (Poulson et. al., 2000). These deposits consist of veins and vein arrays in folds (saddle reefs), faults and brittle-ductile shear zones in turbidite sequences of all ages, deformed and metamorphosed to lower to upper greenschist facies. Graphitic schists in such sequences are particularly favourable hosts, and intrusive rocks are generally lacking within and immediately around the deposits. The deposits are commonly associated with anticlines and related limb-thrust faults as exemplified by Bendigo and Ballarat, Australia (Cox et al., 1991; Phillips and Hughes, 1996). Veins consist of quartz and carbonate, with lesser amounts of chlorite and sericite; arsenopyrite and pyrite typically comprise less than 10% by volume. The ores are gold-rich (i.e. Au:Ag > 5), and contain elevated concentrations of As and W. Wallrock alteration, in the form of sericitization and some silicification, is generally restricted to the immediate vicinity of the vein. Typically this sub-type is consistent with low to medium-grade metamorphic processes at intermediate crustal depths in compressive tectonic settings. They are often erroneously referred to as mesothermal gold.

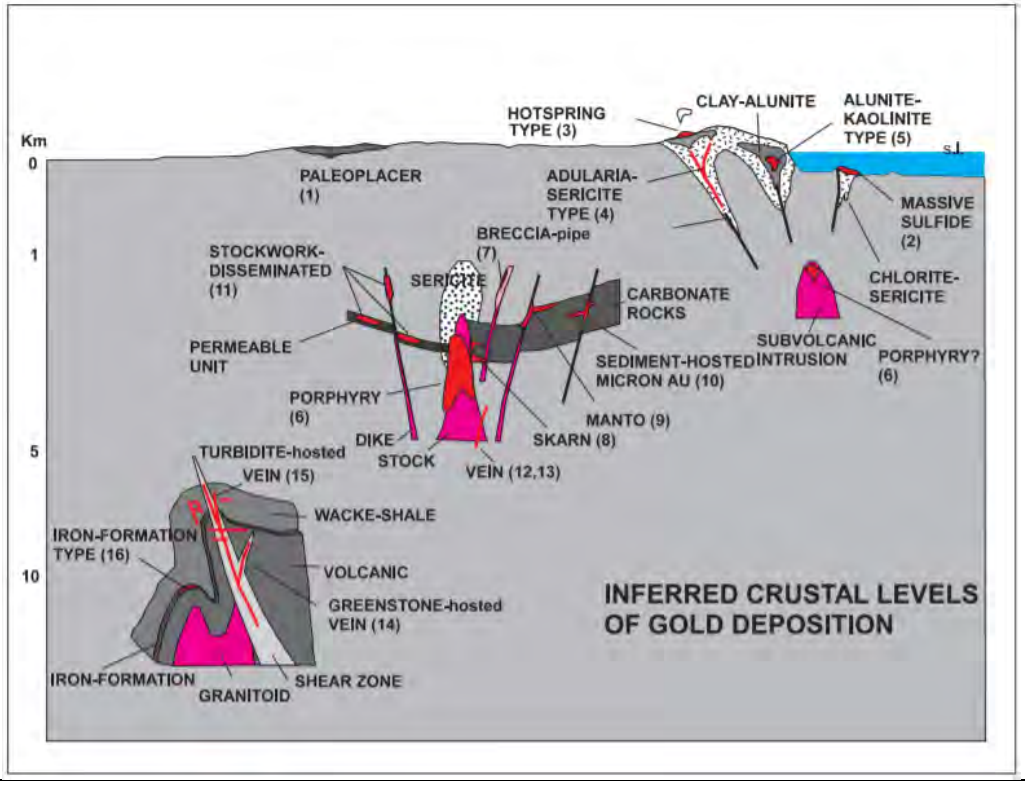


Figure 37: *Schematic of the crustal levels inferred for gold deposition for common deposit types.*

The depth scale is approximate and logarithmic. Note Turbidite-hosted type (From Poulson, Robert, Dube, 2000)

The Little Hyland River area is essentially a clastic sedimentary terrane. Canadian examples of similar terranes with quartz-carbonate lode-type gold deposits include the Meguma sequence in Nova Scotia, the Camlaren in the Yellowknife district, Northwest Territories, and the Sheep Creek district and Barkerville terrane, both in B.C. Classic known type-districts outside of Canada include Bendigo and Ballarat in Australia, Ashanti in Ghana, and Otago in New Zealand. The size and grades of these deposits are mostly less than 5Mt at 6 to 15gpt Au, (Poulson et al, 2000).

Regional exploration for this type of gold mineralization must focus on fold axes and major ductile or brittle fault zones. At the property scale exploration should focus on folds, shear zones, faults, stockwork zones and extensional fractures that are secondary or adjacent to major fault zones and are generally slightly to moderately discordant to host rock bedding or foliation. Veins can be associated with a variety of structures. Most common are folded veins and saddle reefs related to anticlinal folds. Sheeted *en echelon* sigmoidal veins, ladder veins, tension gashes or stockworks may be related to zones of extension or to Reidel shear structures. Features such as small felsic intrusions and dykes, iron formations or mafic intrusive bodies that interrupt the main fault zone are often good places to look for quartz-carbonate zones. At the outcrop level, gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins typically contain one or more of arsenopyrite, fuchsite, pyrite, scheelite and tourmaline. Sericite, silica, carbonate and sulphide alteration of wallrock is typical and the wall rocks often contain significant gold value.

Quartz-carbonate vein-type deposits by nature have relatively low sulphide contents and do not respond readily to most geophysical methods. Geophysical surveys can be used indirectly to identify favourable structures such as faults or shear zones. Rock, soil and stream sediment geochemical surveys are generally more useful. Finally, gold related to quartz-carbonate veins is notoriously inconsistent along strike and down dip. Numerous close spaced drill holes are required to build resources.

9 Exploration

As part of their due diligence in early 2017, South Shore began a review of drill results and a bulk sampling program reported on Golden Predator's 3 Aces project in order to compare to the Golden Culvert Property. A compilation of publicly available information on the Golden Predator website and Yukon Geological Survey database led South Shore to the conclusion that that the lithological and structural features hosting the spectacular gold mineralization on the 3 Aces project could be present on the Property. Moreover it was noted that the Property was very large, and that there had been very minimal exploration completed to date although it hosted a known high-grade gold showing. Most importantly it was observed that no drilling had been done on the Property. In September 2017, a site visit was done by two South Shore personnel and two independent consultants including the Author as part of its due diligence review. The results of this review consequently led to the two option agreements being executed between the various Property owners and South Shore.

Subsequently Stratabound acquired the Option from South Shore, following its own site visit and due diligence review in October 2017. Neither South Shore nor Stratabound has completed any exploration work on the Property except for field visits pertaining to due diligence.

10 Drilling

To date there has been no reported drilling on the Property.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Site Visit and Independent Sampling

The Property was visited on September 9 and 10, 2017 by the Author in the company of James Cecchetto and Dean MacEachern, P.Geo. of South Shore and Mark Fekete, P.Geo., of Breakaway Exploration Management Inc. The Property visit included a tour of the 3 Aces property provided by Mike Burke, P.Geo. of Golden Predator. The Author conducted independent sampling primarily at the Golden Culvert showing, and also at several other sites to confirm historical results. The Author, accompanied by Mark Fekete, also collected a few rock samples in the course of prospecting the soil anomalies extending southeast from the Golden Culvert showing. This work resulted in the discovery of the Green Dragon showing described above in section 9.2

The verification samples were chipped by the Author primarily from outcrop and a few from boulders of float. Sample locations were tagged in the field and recorded with HP iPAQ 200 series field computers running GeoInfoMobile and Tierra Mapper software paired with Holux GPS receivers in map datum UTM WGS84 Zone 9N. The Author attempted to get representative samples of the various types of mineralization from both the quartz-carbonate veins and from the adjacent wall rocks. Sample locations in UTM coordinates, gold and arsenic assay values and brief descriptions of the samples are provided in Table 4. Sample locations and pertinent assay results are plotted on Figure 38. A total of 14 samples were analyzed by Bureau Veritas Commodity Canada Ltd. ("BV"), and the analytical certificate provided by BV is included as Appendix II.

11.2 Security

All samples were collected and handled only by the Author in the field and until delivery to the BV facility in Whitehorse, Yukon. Rock samples were placed in plastic bags with the appropriate sample numbers marked in indelible ink. To maintain the validity and integrity of the samples taken, individual sample bags were immediately sealed by the Author with tie wraps, and then all samples were placed in rice bags, which were in turn sealed with tamper-proof security tie wrap tags. The samples were delivered in person to the BV preparation facility in Whitehorse for sample preparation, and then shipped by BV to its main laboratory in Vancouver, BC for final analysis.

11.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Samples were dried, crushed, split and pulverized to 250 gram and sieved to 200 mesh and analyzed for 37 elements (including gold) by 15 gram Aqua Regia digestion, Ultratrace ICP-MS finish (BV code AQ251). Samples were also analyzed by 50 gram lead collection fire assay fusion, AAS finish (BV code FA450). Samples returning values in excess of 10,000 ppb gold were reanalyzed using a lead collection fire assay 50 gram fusion, gravimetric finish (BV code FA550). BV is an accredited laboratory under ISO 9001, and is independent of the Author and Stratabound. BV follows an internal QAQC program utilizing standards, blanks and standards. The BV preparation, analytical methods and QAQC procedures used on the samples are available on its subsidiary website (www.acmelab.com).

11.4 Author's Opinion

It is the Author's opinion that the sampling procedures, security measures, sample preparations and analytical methods applied to the 2017 independent verification rock samples were diligently followed and are adequate to meet industry standards commonly accepted for this level of exploration. The Author has relied upon the adequacy and accuracy of the analytical results provided by the BV laboratory. No unusual variances were observed in QAQC analyses performed at the BV laboratory. The Author reconciled the field data with the analytical results and found no irregularities.

Table 4 - 2017 sample locations and descriptions

Sample No.	UTM E (NAD 83)	UTM N (NAD 83)	Au (ppb) ICP-MS	As (ppm) ICP-MS	Sample Type	Descriptions	Date
1907901	532154	6867931	<0.2	3	Float Grab	Quartz vein in Dull Spur area, very fine grained sulfides (1% py). Moderate patchy oxidation, carbonaceous.	2017
1907904	531755	6867856	<0.2	9	Outcrop Chip	Quartz vein with 2%blebby py, weakly sericitic. Taken uphill from high gold-in-soil value	2017
1907913	529279	6876750	<0.2	73	Outcrop Chip	Quartz vein part of shear zone	2017
1907905	531134	6868873	18269.5	9959	Outcrop Chip	**Main Showing** Quartz vein in Golden Culvert showing striking 260. Euhedral pyrite, sericite. Ref to sample C-OC2	2017
1907906	531135	6868873	13384.5	5266	Outcrop Chip	Quartz vein in Golden Culvert **Main Showing** striking 305. 1% euhedral pyrite (likely location of C-OC3)	2017
1907912	531190	6868789	7158.5	721	Outcrop Chip	Silicified phyllite and quartz veining, up to 4% sulphide. Ref to sample RS68	2017
1907908	531132	6868875	2565	>10000	Outcrop Chip	From Golden Culvert Showing. Aspy rich >2% in siliceous grey phyllite. Ref to Sample C-C03	2017
1907909	531139	6868873	1838.3	3119	Outcrop Chip	Quartz vein striking 260, banded	2017
1907907	531135	6868872	1521.4	5732	Outcrop Chip	Sample from between two quartz vein. Taken over 1.5m. Green siliceous bedded phyllite. Quartz veinlets throughout striking roughly 260.	2017
1907911	531116	6868886	1339.3	4635	Outcrop Chip	Ref to CRF4 north of creek	2017
1907910	531069	6868891	707.1	3048	Float Grab	Ref to CRF9T north of creek	2017
1907851	527088	6875334	2.2	177	Outcrop Chip	Quartz vein near Camp Zone area, bull white	2017
1907902	531951	6867740	2	8	Outcrop Chip	Green Dragon Quartz Vein. Disseminated py, cpy and malachite. Strong patchy oxidation. Roughly N/S striking. 1,751ppm Cu, 4,579ppb Ag	2017
1907903	531953	6867741	1.9	19	Outcrop Chip	Green Dragon Quartz Vein. Disseminated py, cpy and malachite. Strong patchy oxidation. Roughly N/S striking. 6,575ppm Cu, 13,805ppb Ag	2017

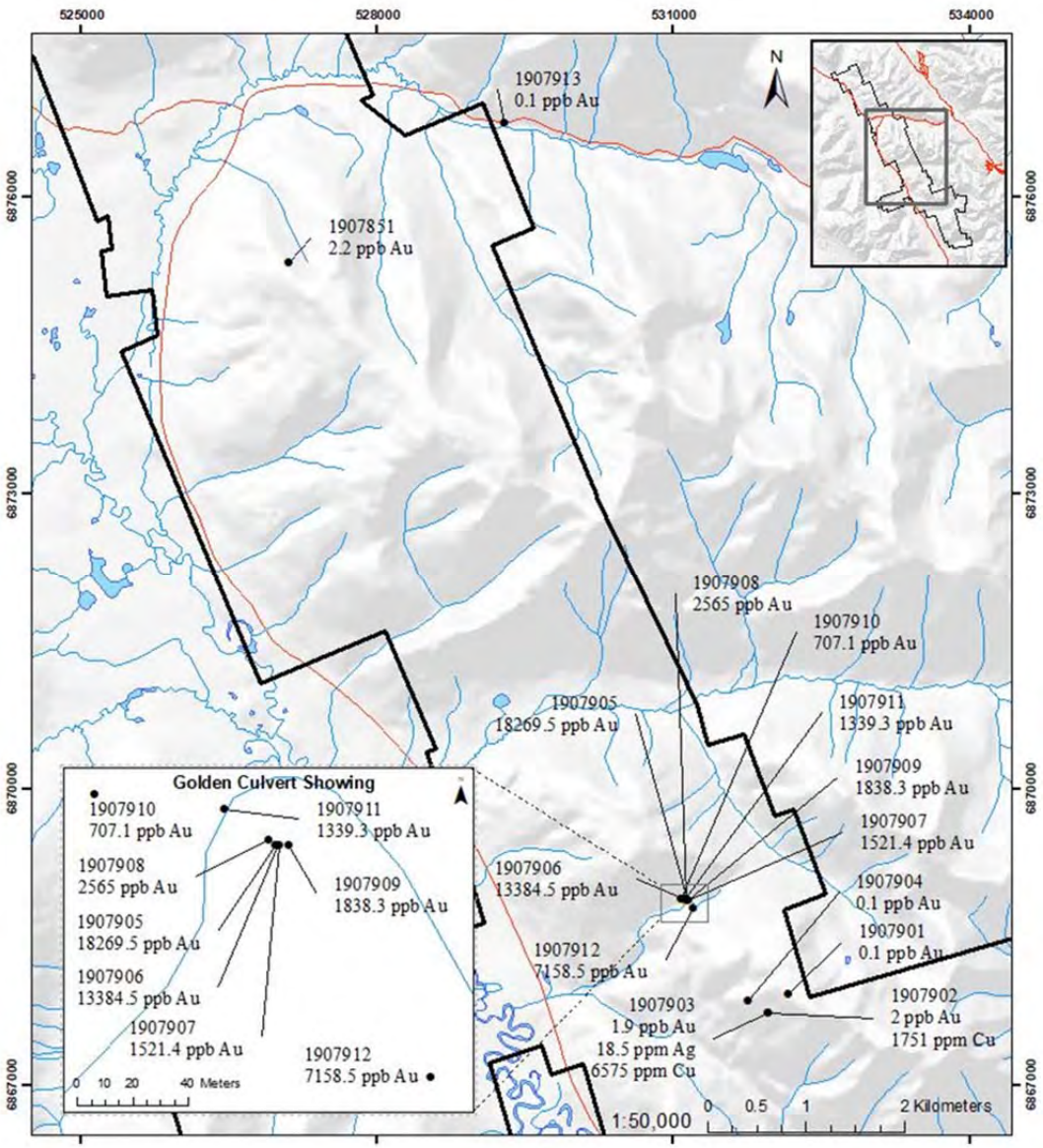


Figure 38: 2017 sample locations

12 Data Verification

Table 5 below compares the 2017 independent verification sample results with historical gold values. Figure 39 shows two of the five verification samples compared quite well with historical results whereas three samples, despite being highly anomalous, showed a negative variance compared to the historical samples (0.71, 1.26, 7.3gpt Au vs. 6.34, 9.48, 11.95gpt Au respectively). In the samples where there is significant variance it is always the historical values that show larger gold values. The Author attributes this significant variance to selective sampling by previous workers, as well as the "nugget" effect that often accompanies higher grade gold mineralization making reproducibility difficult within a small sample set. With this in mind, the Author considers the historical gold tenors to have been suitably verified.

Table 5 - 2017 verification samples versus historical results

2017 Sample	Au gpt	As ppm	Historical Sample	Au gpt	As ppm
1907905	18.3	9959	C-OC2	17.3	6620
1907906	13.4	5266	C-OC3	8.28	9010
1907910	0.71	3047	C-RF9T	6.34	6810
1907911	1.26	4635	C-RF4	9.48	10000*
1907912	7.3	721	RS68	11.95	10000*

*over limit

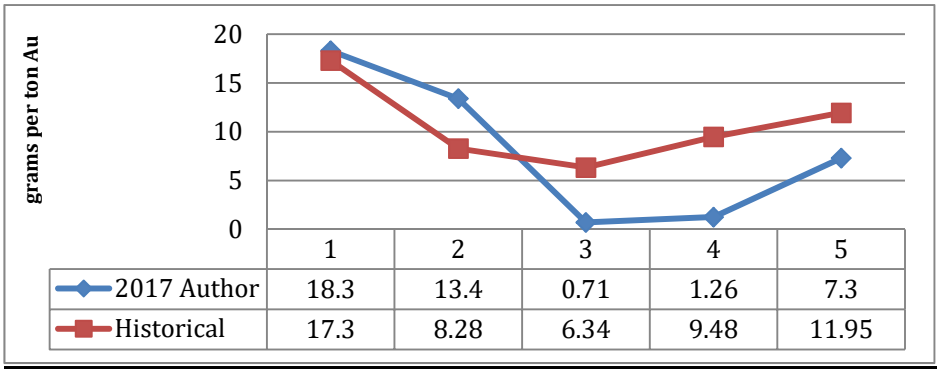


Figure 39: 2017 verification samples versus historical results

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

To date no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed on the Property.

14 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

To date no mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been completed on the Property. The Property is at a "grassroots" level of exploration such that it is too early to make any resource or reserve estimates.

15 Adjacent Properties

15.1 General Statement

This report contains relevant information on adjacent properties has been obtained from various publicly disclosed sources including corporate websites and press releases, government publications and research papers. **The Author has been unable to verify this information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this report.**

15.2 3 Aces

The most significant exploration in the area has been completed on the Golden Predator's 3 Aces property located approximately 20km south of the Property. The "Discovery" vein was found in 2003 by prospector Alex McMillan with a grab sample that returned 5,401gpt Au (~157.53opt Au) from a quartz vein with coarse visible gold (Dessureau, 2018).

Figure 40: 3 Aces Discovery Vein, 5,401gpt gold in grab sample. (Golden Predator Mining Corp., 2017)

Prior to this discovery, work started in 1997 when Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd. ("Hudson Bay") staked the Hit claims, and in 1998 Alex McMillan staked the adjacent 3 Aces claims. Hudson Bay optioned McMillan's claims and expanded the property by staking the Hat claims. From 1998 to 1999 Hudson Bay completed surface work including airborne geophysics, prospecting, and rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling. Limited diamond drilling of 600m in four holes was completed just northeast of the 3 Ace showing in 1999. Hudson Bay returned McMillan's 3 Aces claims in 2000 and did no further work on the Hit and Hat claims.

In 2003 ATAC Resources Ltd. optioned McMillan's 3 Aces claims and completed excavator and hand trenching, geological mapping, prospecting, and rock sampling around the Road Showing located approximately 3km southeast of the 3 Aces showing. Following this work the option was dropped.

In 2005 McMillan optioned the 3 Aces claims to North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd. which completed surface soil geochemical and geophysical surveys before dropping the option in 2008.

In 2008 McMillan began re-staking Hudson Bay's Hit and Hat claims as they expired. By 2010 he had consolidated his position in the area, and optioned the claim package to Northern Tiger Resources Inc. ("Northern Tiger"). From 2010 to 2012 Northern Tiger greatly expanded the property by staking, and completed extensive exploration work including an airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey and a silt geochemical survey over the entire property, detailed mapping, prospecting, hand trenching, and rock and soil sampling, and 11,409m of diamond drilling in 58 holes, primarily in the area at the main 3 Aces showing. Northern Tiger became insolvent in 2013 and in 2014 was acquired by Golden Predator as part of a complex corporate re-organization (Dessureau, 2018).

Golden Predator began exploration work in 2014 with metallurgical studies followed in 2015 by rotary air blast drilling, followed in 2016 and 2017 by reverse circulation drilling, diamond drilling, bulk sampling, airborne geophysics, excavator trenching and infrastructure development including a bridge across the Little Hyland River to provide access to the main areas of exploration. Total drilling on the 3 Aces property to date is 36,358 metres in 369 holes. The bulk sample recovered a 744 troy ounce gold *doré* bar from 776 metric tonnes at a recovery rate of 83% from a simple gravity recovery circuit assuming an average gold content of 9.0gpt Au in the tails. (Dessureau, 2018).

Most of this work has been done in the area of the original 3 Aces "Main" or "Discovery" and "Sleeping Giant" zones. Golden Predator has renamed these zones "Ace of Hearts" and "Ace of Spades" respectively, and has added the "Ace of Clubs" and "Ace of Diamonds" zones. Collectively these four zones are referred to as the "Central Core" area. The Central Core area is defined by an extensive "gold-in-soil" anomaly that covers an area of 13 square kilometres.

Dessureau (2018) explains that the 3 Aces property is geologically located within the Hyland Group interbedded clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks. The Property is underlain by the Yusezyu Formation, which forms the lower part of the Hyland Group. A long history of multiple deformations and faulting has allowed later hydrothermal fluids to penetrate the stratigraphy and with it bring in mineralized fluids. Within the Central Core area, the lithologic packages strike to the north-northwest (340°) and dip gently (20°) to the east-northeast. The litho-structural contacts are interpreted to focus hydrothermal fluids carrying gold-arsenic bearing fluids within the Central Core area and to locally develop quartz veins within areas with significant extensional strain. The rheological contrast between thick graded to massive, coarser sandstone-grit beds and interlayered phyllite in association with steeper normal fault zones appears to form a preferred structural setting for the formation of quartz veins. Quartz veins form at or near the contact in both coarser sandstone-grit rocks and the phyllites. Gold and minor sulfide mineralization (pyrite

and arsenopyrite) occurs with late, brittle faults within regional dextral trans-extensional faults. Gold mineralization is associated with argillic, iron carbonate and limonitic alterations.

The gold mineralization in the Central Core area is relatively high grade and is often spectacular with visible gold occurring as coarse lumps and along fracture planes. Significant drill results from 2016 and 2017 include 19.3m of 16.5gpt Au, 4.57m of 58.75gpt Au, 39.6m of 13.3gpt Au and 11.43m of 31.82gpt Au gold (Dessureau, 2018).

During the September site visit to the 3 Aces property by the Author, several resemblances to the Golden Culvert property were noted. Quartz veins and structural trends including axial planar cleavage occur in similar northwest orientations. Low sulfide content within the gold-bearing veins was also noted.

15.3 Reef

The 418-claim Reef property located five kilometres west of the Property is currently held under option by Golden Predator from Precipitate Gold Corp., and is being operated as part of the 3 Aces project (Dessureau, 2018). Previous work on the Reef property has established an extensive gold-arsenic-antimony soil anomaly measuring at least three kilometres long with gold values exceeding 1.0gpt Au (Figure 36).

15.4 Hy-Jay

The 198-claim Hy-Jay property located 10 kilometres west of the Property is currently held under option by Golden Predator from Bearing Lithium Corp, and is being operated as part of the 3 Aces project (Dessureau, 2018). Numerous mineralized zones have been identified on the Hy-Jay claim block from soil geochemistry surveys and prospecting (Figure 36). Gold mineralization is hosted within quartz-arsenopyrite veins and stockworks controlled by north- to northwest-trending, steep west-dipping faults (Hart, 2005). The best documented gold values were reported from grab samples with visible gold from the "West" zone, which returned 144.1gpt Au, and the "Zig-Zag" zone, which retuned up to 47.0gpt Au (Dessureau, 2018).

15.5 Sprogge

Golden Predator recently acquired 100% of the Sprogge property through purchase agreements with Alexco Exploration Canada Corp. and Newmont Canada Corp. (Golden Predator, 2017). The agreements supersede prior option agreements entered into by predecessor company Northern Tiger. Sprogge is located directly south and east of the 3 Aces property (Figure 36). Highlights of previous work in 2011 and 2012 by Northern Tiger include 8.5gpt Au over 6.8m from a trench across a northeast striking fault at the "Meadows" zone; a grab sample of 23.8gpt Au from the

"Matilda" vein; 7.6gpt Au over 2.5m from a trench across a shear at the "Ridge East" zone; and a grab sample of 7.1gpt Au from the "Ridge West" zone (Golden Predator, 2017).

15.6 Justin

The Justin property, held by Aben Resources Ltd., is located approximately 20km south of the Property. It is directly to the east of the 3 Aces property. Significant drill intersections on the Justin property include 2.47gpt Au over 21.0m, 2.7gpt Au, 29.0gpt Ag over 11.3m, 1.49gpt Au over 46.4m and 0.73gpt Au over 88.5m (Aben Resources Ltd., n.d.). Exploration on the Justin property has been directed at identifying Intrusion Related Gold Systems ("IRGS") such as skarn hosted gold mineralization and sheeted veining. Zones of massive skarn-style replacement and quartz-calcite stock work veining with elevated Au, Bi, Cu, Mo and W have been observed in drill intersection supporting the IRGS model.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author is not aware of any other relevant data and information or explanation to make this report more understandable and not misleading.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

17.1 Geology and Mineralization

The veracity of significant historical gold results at the main Golden Culvert showing has been independently confirmed by the Author. Soil geochemical trends on the Property indicate that there is additional potential beyond the immediate area of the several mineral occurrences found on Property to date. Indeed the new Green Dragon showing described in section 7.4.2 was discovered during the Author's site visit only after several hours of prospecting a gold-in-soil geochemical trend.

The large number of gold occurrences hosted in Hyland Group rocks clearly shows this unit is highly prospective for gold deposits. Significant gold mineralization has been found on the Property and on adjacent properties within Hyland Group rocks. These gold occurrences are evidently examples of the orogenic or lode gold deposit-type. This kind of mineralization is known to be closely associated to and controlled by structural features. Further exploration of the Property will therefore have to pay close attention to structural features such as folds, faults, shear zones, stockworks and extension fractures. Workers should note any occurrence of arsenopyrite, fuchsite, pyrite, scheelite and tourmaline mineralization as well as sericite, silica, carbonate and sulphide alteration. Sharp geophysical contrasts should be investigated as possible deformation zones, and magnetic lows should be

investigated for alteration of iron-bearing magnetic minerals to more prospective oxide or carbonate minerals.

Soil geochemical sampling followed by traditional "pack and boots" prospecting has so far shown to be very effective at locating surface mineralization. Detailed geological mapping would be useful to identify potential lithological contacts favourable for lode gold mineralization. Mechanical trenching will be useful to better expose gold occurrences, and eventually core drilling will be required to define gold-bearing structures in the subsurface.

17.2 Infrastructure and Permitting

Many exploration projects in Yukon face major challenges due to the lack of basic infrastructure. In contrast, the Property is located adjacent to and benefits from the all-season access Nahanni Range Road which provides excellent access. Watson Lake, located approximately 250 kilometres from the Property, offers a wide range of services including equipment, supplies and labour. Easy access to the Property and its proximity to a service center clearly improve the project's logistics and relative cost of exploration work.

Permitting may often cause delays to exploration projects. The Golden Culvert property has been approved for a Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use Permit effective until November 14, 2026 that allows for a camp, access roads, trenching, diamond drilling and bulk sampling to be undertaken immediately. The Little Hyland property will be operated under Class 1 permit conditions until a Class 3 permit can be approved. The Little Hyland permit will closely follow the Golden Culvert permit, and all things being equal, no major delays are expected in the approval process.

17.3 Other Considerations

The Property is a relatively large mineral claim package at 83.8 square kilometres. Moreover, until the moratorium on additional claim staking in the Ross River area is lifted, the Property offers a somewhat unique exploration opportunity. The Property covers approximately 23 kilometres of northwest-trending structure potentially favourable for gold mineralization. This offers a great chance to locate multiple gold deposits along strike.

Since 2014, Golden Predator has conducted major exploration work with significant results and completed substantial infrastructure improvements on its 3 Aces Project. There are clearly benefits to have a prolific project like 3 Aces located in close proximity to the Property. Direct advantages include potential cost sharing for joint mobilization of contractors, equipment and fuel. Less tangible benefits include the exchange, comparison and discussion of technical data, and the prior knowledge of financial investors with the 3 Aces project specifically, and the Little Hyland area generally.

18 Recommendations

Based on the general prospective nature of the underlying Hyland Group rocks, the veracity of previous gold results and the range and tenor of soil geochemical anomalies on the Property, the relatively good infrastructure, the large size of the mineral claim package, the long strike extent of potential gold-bearing structures, and the local presence the well-known 3 Aces project, it is the Author's opinion that the Property is of significant merit to recommend that an aggressive exploration program continue to be pursued. Indeed it is rare to find a large project in the Yukon that is located so close to a road, has returned significant gold values on surface, and has never been drilled.

The following recommendations for an exploration program are set out chronologically in two phases and are accompanied by a Gantt graph (Figure 41) with estimated start and finish dates. Phase 1 will consist primarily of soil geochemical sampling, prospecting, trenching, road-building, and drilling in 2018. The second phase will consist of additional core drilling at the Golden Culvert showing and other significant targets generated by Phase 1, as well as continued geochemical sampling, prospecting and mapping. Phase 2 will be contingent on positive results in the first phase, and will commence in 2019.

A crew varying from two to ten persons will be needed to complete work on the Golden Culvert property in 2018. This would include four technicians, one geologist and one cook. Four technicians will be needed for the soil sampling but only two for the prospecting. One heavy equipment operator will be needed to build the road and excavate the trenches, and it is expected that a drill crew of four will complete the core drilling. Notice of the upcoming exploration work should be given to the Yukon Territorial Government Mining Lands Office in mid-April 2018. This would be followed by camp construction of a temporary summer camp for up to ten persons in early July. It is estimated the camp would take five days for two men to build.

Phase 1 work will begin on the Rubus block where soil results are a priority to determine if the block will be included with the Golden Culvert agreement. A 2km x 2km grid with up to 800 samples is proposed to cover the previously outlined anomalous stream sediment samples. Grid lines should be spaced at 100m oriented at 70° azimuth with 50m sample intervals to intersect potential northwest-trending structures.

Next, soil grids should be extended 2km to the southeast from the 2011 Stakeholder grids on the Golden Culvert claim block to cover the unsampled area on the Little Hyland south claim block. A total of 20 grid lines 5,000 m long should be spaced at 100m oriented at 70° azimuth with 50m sample intervals to intersect northwest-southeast trending structures. This grid will include 20 lines each 5km for roughly 2,000 samples.

Lithological and structural mapping, and prospecting surveys are also recommended in Phase 1. This work should focus on the Golden Culvert claim block and the northern part of the Little Hyland claim block. Geologists can design mapping and prospecting traverses to coincide with soil sampling set-outs to save money on helicopter time where possible.

It is also recommended during Phase 1 to build a 4x4 truck accessible trail to the Golden Culvert showing. This trail, approximately two kilometres long, would allow for equipment and personnel to access the showing without the cost of a helicopter. Also in Phase 1 several mechanical trenches should be excavated at the Golden Culvert showing to identify the extent of gold-bearing structures and mineralization.

The final Phase 1 recommendation is 600m of diamond drilling at the Golden Culvert showing to test the mineralized structure at depth.

The estimated cost for the first phase of the exploration program is $842,375 and is outlined in Table 6 below. The soil geochemical sampling part of Phase 1 is estimated to cost $204,750, or roughly $73 per sample including labour, camp, helicopter, truck and assay costs. The mapping, prospecting, road-building and trenching work is estimated to cost $169,750. The drilling is expected to cost $330,000 based on an all-in estimate of $550 per metre. An additional $13,000 has been added for the final report and to transport Stratabound management to the Property. A 15% contingency has been added to the budget to account for rainy days, breakdowns and other lost days.

Phase 2 will be contingent upon positive results in the first phase, and will consist primarily of soil geochemical sampling, mapping, prospecting, and drilling to follow up on Phase 1 results. The remaining property should be sampled by reconnaissance ridge and spur lines at 50m sample intervals for an additional 300 samples on the Rubus block and 800 samples in the southern part of the Little Hyland South claim block. The unsampled areas of the Little Hyland North claim block would be sampled over a grid 6 km long with 3 km lines generating up to 3000 samples. It is also recommended that lithological and structural mapping, and prospecting surveys continue in the second phase.

The total estimated cost for Phase 2 of the program is $1,782,500 which includes 15% for contingencies as outlined in the Table 7 below. The soil geochemical sampling is estimated at $322,500, or roughly $75 per sample. The mapping and prospecting is estimated at $109,000. The 2000 metres of drilling is expected to cost $1,100,000 based on an all-in estimate of $550 per metre. An additional $18,500 has been added for the final report and to transport Stratabound management to the Property.

Table 6 - Proposed exploration budget Phase 1

Soil Geochemical Survey (2,000 samples Hyland South Block Extension, 800 samples Rubus)						
Soil Samplers (4)	80	man days @	$450	per man day	$36,000	
Camp	80	man days @	$200	per man day	$16,000	
Helicopter	35	hours @	$1,850	per hour	$64,750	
Truck	20	days @	$200	per day	$4,000	
Assays	2,800	samples @	$30	per sample	$84,000	$204,750
Mapping, Prospecting and Trenching						
Geologist	30	man days @	$750	per man day	$22,500	
Prospectors (2)	60	man days @	$450	per man day	$27,000	
Trenching & Roadbuilding	120	hours @	$500	per hour	$60,000	
Camp	100	man days @	$200	per man day	$20,000	
Helicopter	5	hours @	$1,850	per hour	$9,250	
LIDAR Survey	1	survey @	$15,000		$15,000	
Truck	30	days @	$200	per day	$6,000	
Assays	500	samples @	$50	per sample	$25,000	$184,750
Drilling						
Drilling	600	m	$550	per m all in	$330,000	$330,000
Miscellaneous						
Report	10	days @	$750	per man day	$7,500	
Travel from Ontario	2	persons @	$2,750	per person	$5,500	$13,000
					Subtotal	$732,500
					15% Contingency	$109,875
					Total	**$842,375**

Table 7 - Proposed exploration budget Phase 2

Soil Geochemical Survey						
Rubus R&S	500	samples @	$75	per sample	$37,500	
Little Hyland North Grid	3,000	samples @	$75	per sample	$225,000	
Little Hyland South R&S	800	samples @	$75	per sample	$60,000	$322,500
Mapping and Prospecting						
Geologist	30	man days @	$750	per man day	$22,500	
Prospectors (2)	60	man days @	$450	per man day	$27,000	
Camp	100	man days @	$200	per man day	$20,000	
Helicopter	10	hours @	$1,850	per hour	$18,500	
Truck	30	days @	$200	per day	$6,000	
Assays	300	samples @	$50	per sample	$15,000	$109,000
Drilling						
Drilling	2,000	m	$550	per m all in	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
Miscellaneous						
Report	10	days @	$750	per man day	$7,500	
Travel from Ontario	4	persons @	$2,750	per person	$11,000	$18,500
					Subtotal	$1,550,000
					15% Contingency	$232,500
					Total	**$1,782,500**

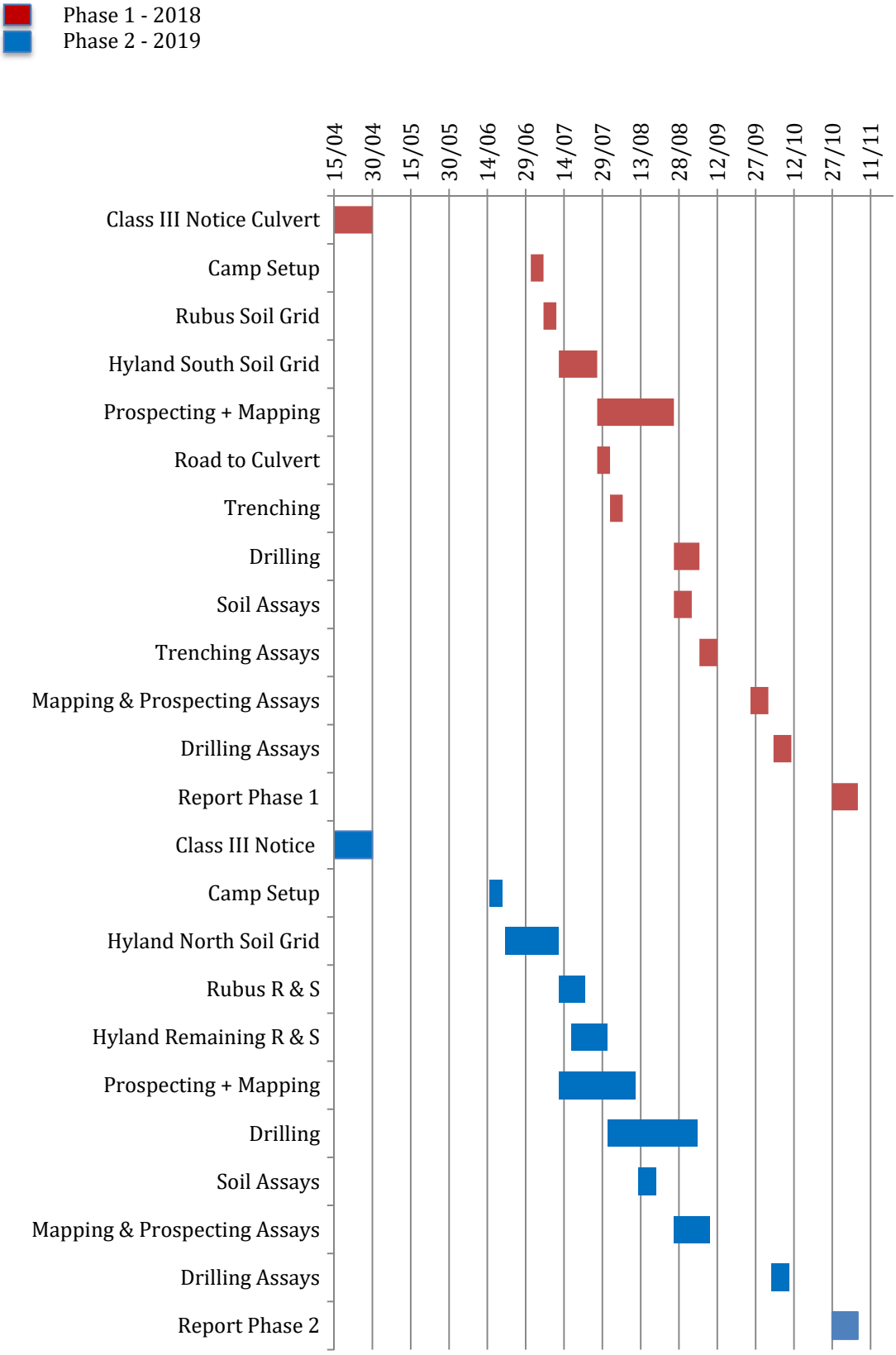


Figure 41: Proposed exploration schedule for 2018 and 2019

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20 Certificate of Qualifications, Date and Signature

Certificate of Author - Marty Huber

I, Marty Huber, am the author of the report entitled "Technical Report on the Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties, Watson Lake District, Yukon Territory, Canada.", dated February 12, 2018 (the "Technical Report"), and I hereby make the following statements:

- I am an independent Professional Geologist employed by Breakaway Exploration Management Inc.

- I am a graduate of Acadia University, Nova Scotia, Canada in 2011 with a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

- I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia (#232); I have practiced my profession in mineral exploration continuously since graduation; and I have over six years of experience in mineral exploration, production or consulting.

- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.

- I authored this Technical Report and am responsible for its content.

- I personally examined and studied the literature, assessment reports and company surveys on the Golden Culvert and Little Highland properties (collectively the "Property") of Stratabound Minerals Corp. (the "Issuer"); I am familiar with the Property; and I was in contact with Dean G. MacEachern, P.Geo., and Mark Fekete, P.Geo., both of whom were responsible for collecting significant information on the Property and reviewing this Technical Report.

- I visited the Property on September 9 and 10, 2017.

- I have prior involvement with the Property having supervised a soil sampling program for Stakeholder Gold Corp. in 2011.

- As of the date of this Certificate, to my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

- I am independent of the (the "Issuer") as described in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101; I do not own directly or indirectly, nor am I under an agreement, arrangement or understanding nor do I expect to acquire any securities of the Issuer, or any affiliated entity of the Issuer; and I hold no interest, directly or indirectly, in the mineral properties that are subject of the forgoing report or in any adjacent mineral properties in the area.

- I have read Chapter 5 Rules and Policies of the Ontario Securities Commission Bureau, June 24, 2011, regarding National Instrument 43-101 Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

- I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any Stock Exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Date and Signature

Signing Date: February12, 2018

Signature:

Date: Feb 12, 2018

Marty Huber, P.Geo.
Breakaway Exploration Management Inc.

Appendix I – Yukon Territorial Government Claim Status Report

SCHEDULE "A"

GOLDEN CULVERT

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

08 September 2017

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	Grouping	Permit
CULVERT 1	YC29100	2030/04/22	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 2	YC31957	2028/03/11	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 3	YC71979	2029/03/17	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 4 - 6	YC31958 - YC31960	2028/03/11	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 7 - 8	YC71980 - YC71981	2029/03/17	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 9 - 12	YC31961 - YC31964	2028/03/11	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 13 - 16	YC71982 - YC71985	2029/03/17	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 17 - 57	YC73335 - YC73375	2026/03/16	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 58 - 70	YC73422 - YC73434	2026/03/16	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 71	YC73863	2026/03/22	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 72	YC94980	2026/05/16	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			
CULVERT 73 - 75	YD17372 - YD17374	2024/03/28	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105H16		LQ00456
			Gary Lee	50.00			

Total claims selected : 78

Left column indicator legend:

R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).

P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:

L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.

F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)

P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)

D - Indicates Placer Discovery

C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery

B - Indicates Placer Fraction

Holden over 2

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

08 September 2017

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	Grouping	Permit
GOLDEN 1 - 3	YC73332 - YC73334	2026/03/16	Gary Lee	66.64	105H16		
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			

Criteria(s) used for search:

CLAIM DISTRICT: 1000005 CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING OWNER(S): LEE GARY REGULATION TYPE: QUARTZ

Total claims selected : 78

Left column indicator legend:
- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:
- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

SCHEDULE "A"

LITTLE HYLAND

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

08 September 2017

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	Grouping	Permit
GLEN 1 - 105	YE36601 - YE36705	2023/05/26	Gary Lee	33.34	105H16,		
			Ronald Stack	33.33	105H15		
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
GLEN 107 - 112	YE36707 - YE36712	2023/05/26	Gary Lee	33.34	105H16		
			Ronald Stack	33.33			
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
GLEN 114 - 150	YE36714 - YE36750	2023/05/26	Gary Lee	33.34	105H16,		
			Ronald Stack	33.33	105I01		
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
GLEN FR 106	YE36706	2023/05/26	Gary Lee	33.34	105H16		
			Ronald Stack	33.33			
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
GLEN FR 113	YE36713	2023/05/26	Gary Lee	33.34	105H16		
			Ronald Stack	33.33			
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
LH 1 - 24	YC94943 - YC94966	2025/04/22	Gary Lee	33.34	105H16,		
			Ronald Stack	33.33	105I01		
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
LH 25 - 37	YC94967 - YC94979	2025/05/19	Gary Lee	33.34	105I01,		
			Ronald Stack	33.33	105I02		
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
LH 38 - 41	YC94981 - YC94984	2026/05/19	Gary Lee	33.34	105I01		
			Ronald Stack	33.33			
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
RE 1 - 2	YD17381 - YD17382	2020/03/01	Ronald Stack	33.33	105H16		
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
			Gary Lee	33.33			

Left column indicator legend:
- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:
- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)

Total claims selected : 277

- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

08 September 2017

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	Grouping	Permit
RED BLUFF 1	YC93596	2020/03/28	Ronald Stack	33.32	105H16		
			Gary Lee	33.32			
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			
RED BLUFF 2	YC93595	2020/03/28	Ronald Stack	33.32	105H16		
			Gary Lee	33.32			
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			
RED BLUFF 3	YC93594	2020/03/28	Ronald Stack	33.32	105H16		
			Gary Lee	33.32			
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			
RED BLUFF 4	YC93593	2020/03/28	Ronald Stack	33.32	105H16		
			Gary Lee	33.32			
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			
RED BLUFF 5 - 14	YE48027 - YE48036	2022/05/26	Gary Lee	33.40	105H16		
			Ronald Stack	33.30			
			Robert R. Scott	33.30			
RUBUS 1 - 8	YD29576 - YD29583	2023/05/26	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105I01,		
			Gary Lee	50.00	105I02		
RUBUS 39 - 46	YD29614 - YD29621	2023/05/26	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105I02		
			Gary Lee	50.00			
SCHEER 1 - 10	YC93581 - YC93590	2020/03/28	Ronald Stack	33.32	105H16		
			Gary Lee	33.32			
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			
SWAG 1 - 10	YD17383 - YD17392	2020/03/28	Ronald Stack	33.32	105I01		
			Gary Lee	33.32			
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			
SWAG 11	YD17377	2023/05/26	Ronald Stack	33.33	105I01		
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
			Gary Lee	33.34			

Total claims selected : 277

Left column indicator legend:
- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:
- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

08 September 2017

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	Grouping	Permit
SWAG 12	YD17378	2023/05/26	Gary Lee	33.34	105I01		
			Ronald Stack	33.33			
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
SWAG 13	YD17379	2020/03/01	Ronald Stack	33.33	105I02		
			Gary Lee	33.33			
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
SWAG 14	YD17380	2020/03/01	Ronald Stack	33.33	105I02		
			Robert R. Scott	33.33			
			Gary Lee	33.33			
ZANZIBAR 1	YC93600	2020/03/28	Ronald Stack	33.32	105H16		
			Gary Lee	33.32			
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			
ZANZIBAR 2	YC93599	2020/03/28	Ronald Stack	33.32	105H16		
			Gary Lee	33.32			
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			
ZANZIBAR 3	YC93598	2020/03/28	Ronald Stack	33.32	105H16		
			Gary Lee	33.32			
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			
ZANZIBAR 4	YC93597	2020/03/28	Ronald Stack	33.32	105H16		
			Gary Lee	33.32			
			Robert R. Scott	33.36			
ZANZIBAR 5 - 25	YE48001 - YE48021	2022/05/26	Gary Lee	33.40	105H16		
			Ronald Stack	33.30			
			Robert R. Scott	33.30			

Left column indicator legend:
R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:
L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)

Total claims selected : 277

D - Indicates Placer Discovery
C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
B - Indicates Placer Fraction

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

08 September 2017

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	Grouping	Permit
ZANZIBAR 26 - 30	YE48022 - YE48026	2022/05/26	Ronald Stack	33.40	105H16		
			Gary Lee	33.30			
			Robert R. Scott	33.30			

Criteria(s) used for search:

CLAIM DISTRICT: 1000005 CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING OWNER(S): LEE GARY REGULATION TYPE: QUARTZ

Left column indicator legend:
- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:
- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)

Total claims selected : 277

- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

SCHEDULE "C"

GOLDEN CULVERT

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

08 September 2017

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	Grouping	Permit
HT 1 - 2	YE48060 - YE48061	2022/08/06	Gary Lee	100.00	105I02	HL12497	
NT 1 - 9	YE48037 - YE48045	2025/06/18	Gary Lee	100.00	105I02	HL12497	
NT 10	YE48046	2026/06/18	Gary Lee	100.00	105I02	HL12497	
NT 15	YE48051	2026/06/18	Gary Lee	100.00	105I02	HL12497	
NT 17	YE48053	2026/06/18	Gary Lee	100.00	105I02	HL12497	
RUBUS 9 - 22	YD29584 - YD29597	2022/05/10	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105I02	HL12497	
			Gary Lee	50.00			
RUBUS 23 - 38	YD29598 - YD29613	2028/05/10	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105I02	HL12497	
			Gary Lee	50.00			
RUBUS 47 - 48	YD29622 - YD29623	2025/05/10	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105I02	HL12497	
			Gary Lee	50.00			
RUBUS 49 - 50	YD29624 - YD29625	2029/05/10	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105I02	HL12497	
			Gary Lee	50.00			
RUBUS 51 - 60	YD31301 - YD31310	2029/05/10	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105I02	HL12497	
			Gary Lee	50.00			
RUBUS 61 - 70	YD31316 - YD31325	2022/06/18	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105I02	HL12497	
			Gary Lee	50.00			
RUBUS 71 - 74	YD31326 - YD31329	2026/06/18	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105I02	HL12497	
			Gary Lee	50.00			
RUBUS 75 - 78	YD31330 - YD31333	2022/08/06	Robert R. Scott	50.00	105I02	HL12497	
			Gary Lee	50.00			

Criteria(s) used for search:

CLAIM DISTRICT: 1000005 CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING OWNER(S): LEE GARY REGULATION TYPE: QUARTZ

Left column indicator legend:
- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:
- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)

Total claims selected : 76

- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

Appendix II - Certificate of Analysis

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Breakaway Expl. Mgmt. Inc.**
1740 Chemin Sullivan
Suite 1100
Val d'Or Québec J9P 7H1 Canada

Submitted By: Marty Huber
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: September 11, 2017
Report Date: October 19, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000833.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Culvert
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 14

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

PICKUP-PLP Client to Pickup Pulps
PICKUP-RJT Client to Pickup Rejects

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	14	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			WHI
FA450	14	50g Lead Collection Fire Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	50	Completed	VAN
EN002	14	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			WHI
AQ251	14	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN
SHP01	14	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			WHI
BAT01	14	Batch charge of <20 samples			WHI
FA550	2	Lead collection fire assay 50G fusion - Grav finish	50	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Breakaway Expl. Mgmt. Inc.
1740 Chemin Sullivan
Suite 1100
Val d'Or Québec J9P 7H1
Canada

CC: Dean MacEachern

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.

9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Breakaway Expl. Mgmt. Inc.**
1740 Chemin Sullivan
Suite 1100
Val d'Or Québec J9P 7H1 Canada

Project: Culvert
Report Date: October 19, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000833.1

	Method	WGHT	FA450	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2
1907901	Rock	1.75	<0.005	0.12	7.21	25.26	9.6	27	2.3	1.0	60	0.90	2.9	0.2	<0.2	1.5	3.0	<0.01	0.06	0.12	<2
1907902	Rock	1.28	0.006	0.07	1751.24	11.66	101.1	4579	10.5	7.6	463	1.34	8.1	0.2	2.0	3.6	3.8	1.18	0.09	1.95	5
1907903	Rock	0.93	0.005	0.12	6575.03	31.96	1125.6	13805	19.0	15.5	1322	2.28	18.5	0.6	1.9	3.8	4.9	21.11	0.19	2.43	6
1907904	Rock	1.91	<0.005	0.47	49.25	12.19	166.6	131	33.3	43.6	3881	3.31	8.7	2.0	<0.2	3.0	7.6	0.85	0.05	0.88	13
1907905	Rock	1.94	>10	0.26	22.55	7.48	24.5	794	7.1	3.4	202	1.72	9959.3	0.5	18269.5	4.6	8.7	0.12	4.10	0.62	4
1907906	Rock	1.81	9.357	0.17	2.55	12.90	4.9	659	1.3	0.7	101	0.99	5266.2	0.2	13384.5	1.0	2.0	0.02	2.43	1.74	<2
1907907	Rock	1.17	1.753	0.16	23.65	9.11	58.2	92	18.0	7.6	670	4.10	5732.2	1.0	1521.4	12.0	7.8	0.02	1.68	0.62	13
1907908	Rock	2.00	2.680	0.19	28.82	9.54	70.0	110	25.4	23.8	914	4.50	>10000	2.0	2565.0	12.1	8.1	0.04	2.98	0.97	14
1907909	Rock	1.39	3.358	0.15	8.66	6.31	15.0	89	3.4	1.2	169	1.32	3118.5	0.4	1838.3	1.6	4.8	0.02	1.32	0.26	2
1907910	Rock	2.06	0.565	0.13	9.19	5.64	46.9	71	16.7	3.2	291	2.13	3047.6	2.5	707.1	7.4	10.7	0.11	0.84	2.47	8
1907911	Rock	1.76	1.262	0.19	5.39	3.13	7.1	72	3.3	2.0	103	0.93	4634.5	0.2	1339.3	1.3	7.0	0.03	1.71	1.31	<2
1907912	Rock	2.25	7.374	0.38	41.95	20.37	62.1	369	14.9	9.3	556	3.44	721.4	0.9	7158.5	10.4	6.5	0.04	0.33	0.86	13
1907913	Rock	2.08	0.009	0.32	13.80	27.23	88.5	95	21.7	10.4	2427	4.71	73.3	0.3	<0.2	4.6	129.9	0.13	0.06	0.23	12
1907851	Rock	1.28	0.007	0.13	6.48	15.42	37.5	42	13.0	4.0	730	1.95	177.0	0.2	2.2	0.8	3.4	0.02	0.07	0.12	5

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Project: Culvert
Report Date: October 19, 2017

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WHI17000833.1

	Method	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	FA550
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Au
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
	MDL	0.01	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.9
1907901	Rock	<0.01	0.011	5.9	3.7	0.06	4.9	<0.001	<1	0.22	0.002	0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.5	
1907902	Rock	0.03	0.010	10.3	6.7	0.24	15.4	0.001	<1	0.63	0.021	0.07	<0.1	1.1	0.02	0.11	<5	0.1	0.08	2.0	
1907903	Rock	0.04	0.016	5.3	9.8	0.22	9.6	0.001	3	0.57	0.025	0.03	<0.1	1.9	<0.02	0.47	<5	0.6	0.09	2.0	
1907904	Rock	0.05	0.023	7.8	9.4	0.73	8.7	0.003	<1	1.56	0.016	0.01	<0.1	3.6	<0.02	0.03	<5	<0.1	<0.02	5.8	
1907905	Rock	0.07	0.039	12.1	5.1	0.16	16.5	<0.001	<1	0.53	0.010	0.11	0.1	0.8	0.03	0.39	<5	<0.1	0.06	1.7	18.8
1907906	Rock	<0.01	0.003	2.8	2.8	0.03	8.1	<0.001	<1	0.11	0.003	0.03	<0.1	0.3	<0.02	0.06	<5	<0.1	0.04	0.4	9.3
1907907	Rock	0.03	0.023	16.1	23.1	0.81	34.6	0.002	<1	1.93	0.020	0.21	0.2	2.2	0.05	0.25	<5	0.1	0.03	5.6	
1907908	Rock	0.02	0.015	26.2	19.6	0.90	27.4	0.002	<1	2.05	0.020	0.22	0.3	2.6	0.05	0.56	<5	0.1	<0.02	5.6	
1907909	Rock	0.07	0.003	5.6	4.3	0.10	11.5	<0.001	<1	0.31	0.006	0.06	0.1	0.7	<0.02	0.20	<5	0.1	0.02	1.0	
1907910	Rock	<0.01	0.010	16.3	7.0	0.39	19.6	0.001	1	1.01	0.013	0.13	0.2	1.3	0.03	0.07	<5	<0.1	0.04	3.0	
1907911	Rock	0.02	<0.001	2.5	3.2	0.04	8.5	<0.001	<1	0.15	0.004	0.05	<0.1	0.4	<0.02	0.26	<5	<0.1	0.04	0.5	
1907912	Rock	<0.01	0.012	14.0	15.9	0.60	26.9	0.001	<1	1.57	0.041	0.19	0.1	2.3	0.04	0.38	<5	<0.1	<0.02	5.2	
1907913	Rock	2.88	0.151	9.2	12.7	0.71	16.3	0.002	<1	1.56	0.012	0.15	<0.1	13.9	0.03	0.13	<5	0.1	<0.02	4.2	
1907851	Rock	0.03	0.012	2.6	4.6	0.26	3.4	<0.001	<1	0.65	0.005	0.02	<0.1	1.4	<0.02	<0.02	5	<0.1	<0.02	2.2	

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Project: Culvert
Report Date: October 19, 2017

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI17000833.1

	Method	WGHT	FA450	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2
Pulp Duplicates																					
1907905	Rock	1.94	>10	0.26	22.55	7.48	24.5	794	7.1	3.4	202	1.72	9959.3	0.5	18269.5	4.6	8.7	0.12	4.10	0.62	4
REP 1907905	QC			0.23	22.25	7.33	22.9	824	7.1	3.4	191	1.70	9940.9	0.5	19765.7	4.2	8.0	0.12	4.02	0.58	4
Core Reject Duplicates																					
1907906	Rock	1.81	9.357	0.17	2.55	12.90	4.9	659	1.3	0.7	101	0.99	5266.2	0.2	13384.5	1.0	2.0	0.02	2.43	1.74	<2
DUP 1907906	QC		>10	0.16	2.36	13.42	4.2	672	1.2	0.6	75	0.91	5031.6	0.1	13851.9	0.9	1.9	0.02	2.25	1.70	<2
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD DS11	Standard			14.28	153.11	137.18	323.9	1679	77.3	13.9	1016	3.16	42.5	2.8	63.8	8.0	66.9	2.61	7.86	11.90	50
STD OXC129	Standard			1.17	27.65	5.99	40.0	13	78.7	20.3	430	3.09	1.4	0.7	188.7	1.7	211.1	0.03	0.03	<0.02	53
STD OXC145	Standard		0.203																		
STD OXH139	Standard		1.348																		
STD OXN117	Standard		7.794																		
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD OXC129 Expected				1.3	28	6.3	42.9	28	79.5	20.3	421	3.065	0.6	0.72	195	1.9		0.03	0.04		51
STD DS11 Expected				14.6	156	138	345	1710	81.9	14.2	1055	3.2082	42.8	2.59	79	7.65	67.3	2.37	8.74	12.2	50
STD OXN117 Expected			7.679																		
STD OXC145 Expected			0.212																		
STD OXH139 Expected			1.312																		
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
BLK	Blank			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		<0.005	0.52	5.49	1.78	36.4	9	1.1	3.9	611	1.79	5.3	0.5	<0.2	2.4	34.3	0.02	0.04	0.02	22

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	Method	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	FA550
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Au
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm/t
	MDL	0.01	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.9
Pulp Duplicates																					
1907905	Rock	0.07	0.039	12.1	5.1	0.16	16.5	<0.001	<1	0.53	0.010	0.11	0.1	0.8	0.03	0.39	<5	<0.1	0.06	1.7	18.8
REP 1907905	QC	0.07	0.033	11.6	5.7	0.15	14.8	<0.001	<1	0.52	0.010	0.11	0.1	0.9	0.03	0.40	<5	<0.1	0.04	1.6	
Core Reject Duplicates																					
1907906	Rock	<0.01	0.003	2.8	2.8	0.03	8.1	<0.001	<1	0.11	0.003	0.03	<0.1	0.3	<0.02	0.06	<5	<0.1	0.04	0.4	9.3
DUP 1907906	QC	<0.01	0.003	2.7	2.9	0.03	7.8	<0.001	<1	0.10	0.004	0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.02	0.06	<5	<0.1	0.04	0.4	14.6
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				<0.9
STD DS11	Standard	1.08	0.068	19.1	59.2	0.84	357.2	0.107	6	1.20	0.075	0.41	3.1	3.5	4.82	0.28	278	2.1	4.57	5.4	
STD OXC129	Standard	0.78	0.103	11.9	49.0	1.50	48.5	0.403	<1	1.65	0.599	0.36	<0.1	1.1	0.03	<0.02	<5	0.1	<0.02	5.4	
STD OXC145	Standard																				
STD OXH139	Standard																				
STD OXN117	Standard																				
STD SP49	Standard																				18.3
STD SQ70	Standard																				40.0
STD OXC129 Expected		0.665	0.102	13	52	1.545	50	0.4	1	1.58	0.6	0.37	0.08	1.1	0.03					5.6	
STD DS11 Expected		1.063	0.0701	18.6	61.5	0.85	385	0.0976		1.1795	0.0762	0.4	2.9	3.4	4.9	0.2835	300	1.9	4.56	5.1	
STD OXN117 Expected																					
STD OXC145 Expected																					
STD OXH139 Expected																					
STD AGPROOF Expected																					0
STD SP49 Expected																					18.34
STD SQ70 Expected																					39.62
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				<0.9
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	0.68	0.045	8.0	2.6	0.46	88.5	0.098	<1	1.09	0.140	0.13	0.1	3.6	<0.02	0.03	6	<0.1	<0.02	4.1	

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT WHI17000833.1

		WGHT	FA450	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251	AQ251
		Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		<0.005	0.61	3.29	1.27	33.9	5	0.7	3.5	569	1.78	2.0	0.4	<0.2	2.2	22.1	<0.01	0.02	<0.02	25

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		AQ251 Ca % 0.01	AQ251 P % 0.001	AQ251 La ppm 0.5	AQ251 Cr ppm 0.5	AQ251 Mg % 0.01	AQ251 Ba ppm 0.5	AQ251 Ti % 0.001	AQ251 B ppm 1	AQ251 Al % 0.01	AQ251 Na % 0.001	AQ251 K % 0.01	AQ251 W ppm 0.1	AQ251 Sc ppm 0.1	AQ251 Tl ppm 0.02	AQ251 S % 0.02	AQ251 Hg ppb 5	AQ251 Se ppm 0.1	AQ251 Te ppm 0.02	AQ251 Ga ppm 0.1	FA550 Au gm/t 0.9
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank	0.63	0.038	5.6	1.7	0.49	50.0	0.086	<1	0.98	0.101	0.10	<0.1	3.0	<0.02	0.03	<5	<0.1	<0.02	3.4	

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Appendix III - Table of Historical Surface Grab Samples Analyzed for Gold

Sample No.	UTM E (NAD 83)	UTM N (NAD 83)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sample Type	DESCRIPTION	Date
C-OC2	531128	6868868	17.3	6620	outcrop	**MAIN SHOWING - Bull white quartz vein with traces of arsenopyrite and 3%disseminated, fine-grained pyrite cubes. Highest sample up to 22.8gpt Au**	2008
C-RF4	531107	6868880	9.48	10000		Rusty, white quartz vein cutting meta-sediments. 3 to 5% medium-grained pyrite cubes in quartz.	2008
C-OC3	531132	6868873	8.28	9010	outcrop	**Main Showing**	2008
C-RF9T	531064	6868887	6.34	6810		Orangey-white quartz vein with 3 to 5% fine-grained wispy arsenopyrite and rusty- manganese coating on fractures.	2008
WP-17	530530	6869790	4.17	2860		Orangey-white quartz vein in phyllite. 2% medium-grained pyrite cubes and possible traces of arsenopyrite.	2008
C-OC6	531087	6868844	3.28	6350		green-grey phyllite with 10% quartz veining and 2% fine-grained disseminated pyrite and 1 to 2% arsenopyrite in foliation planes.	2008
WP-23B	531265	6868813	3.12	27.3		Brecciated green schistose rock and quartz. Traces of very fine-grained pyrite.	2008
C-OC5	531087	6868845	2.47	9630		green-grey phyllite with 5% quartz veining and 1-2% fine-grained disseminated pyrite and 1 to 2% arsenopyrite in foliation planes.	2008
C-RF1	531262	6868706	1.78	2720		Bull White quartz vein with minor limonite staining and 2% disseminated pyrite. Vein cuts meta-sediment.	2008
C-RF8T	531061	6868880	1.775	4090		White quartz vein with pitted-out pyrite vugs filled with limonite and 5% medium-grained euhedral pyrite and traces of arsenopyrite.	2008
C-OC4	531072	6868848	1.63	93.2		green-grey phyllite with 10% quartz veining and 2% fine-grained disseminated pyrite.	2008
C-RF7	531057	6868903	0.31	39		Bull white quartz vein in phyllite. No sulphides evident.	2008
WP-04	531043	6868480	0.3	55.9		Grey phyllite with 2 mm wide white quartz vein. 2% fine to medium grained pyrite cubes in quartz vein.	2008
WP-17A	530533	6869790	0.29	6910		Orangey-white quartz vein in phyllite/meta-sediments. 2% medium-grained pyrite cubes and possible traces of arsenopyrite.	2008
WP-21	531435	6868545	0.211	116		Sugary, bull white quartz breccia with moderate amount of limonite staining. No sulphides evident.	2008
C-OC7	530681	6869842	0.08	2100		Bull white quartz vein with dark grey hematite and traces of arsenopyrite.	2008
C-RF10	531070	6868892	0.058	122		Grey phyllite with 1 cm rusty, white quartz vein. No sulphides evident.	2008
WP-09B	531568	6868482	0.047	527		Brecciated, green schistose rock (meta-volcanic?) with 15% quartz filling (quartz is iron stained) and 3 to 5% coarse, euhedral pyrite.	2008
C40-ARIDGE			0.032	4		Brecciated, siliceous rock with 20% limonite-rich clay filling matrix and vugs.	2008
WP-09A	531568	6868482	0.02	66		Bleached meta-sandstone / siltstone with 10% quartz veining and 7 to 10% coarse, euhedral, disseminated pyrite cubes.	2008
WP-23A	531541	6868937	0.019	21.1		Green phyllite with minor white quartz veining and 5% medium-grained euhedral pyrite.	2008
CVRT-49			0.019	15		Bull white quartz vein with a sugary texture. Muscovite and weathered pyrite to 10%.	2008
WP-19	531713	6868671	0.015	21.2		Bleached meta-sandstone / siltstone with 0.5 cm quartz veining and 5 % fine to medium- grained, euhedral, disseminated pyrite cubes in qtz vein and host rock.	2008
C-RF5	531523	6869494	0.013	20		Grey, micaceous phyllite with minor quartz veining and traces of very fine-grained pyrite.	2008
WP-18	530830	6869963	0.01	31.4		Bleached meta-sandstone / siltstone with 1 cm quartz veining and 15 % coarse, euhedral, disseminated pyrite cubes in qtz vein and host rock.	2008
C-RF3	529564	6870428	0.008	3.6		Bull white quartz vein in argillite. No sulphides evident.	2008
WP-03	528017	6867188	0.007	44.1		Dark grey siltstone with yellow-orange clayey coating (after arsenopyrite?).	2008
C-RF2	530959	6868904	0.007	20.1			2008
C-Mo	526570	6875800	0.006	39		1 cm wide, bull white quartz vein with abundant limonite and goethite staining in a micaceous schist.	2008
C-BODR			0.004	2.4		Dark grey, shaley phyllite with 3 cm wide bull white quartz vein and 2 % medium-grained, pyrite.	2008
C-ARF2	527741	6867242	0.003	12.4		Muscovite schist/phyllite with 10 to 15% medium-grained disseminated pyrite cubes.	2008
WP-06	531302	6868579	0.003	32		Muscovite schist - metasediment (?). 8 to 10% quartz veining with red iron staining. 5 to 7% medium grained, euhedral pyrite.	2008
WP-07	529593	6870312	0.003	37.6		Bull white quartz vein in argillite. Some iron oxide staining on fractures. No sulphides evident.	2008
WP-11B	526736	6866452	0.003	14.3		Muscovite schist - metasediment (?). 15 to 20% very coarse grained, euhedral pyrite.	2008
C-OC1	529193	6870096	0.003	9.9		Grey phyllite with 1 cm wide white quartz fracture filling. Traces of very fine-grained pyrite in quartz vein.	2008
C-ARF1	528842	6867398	0.002	11		Ferricrete cemented breccia. Angular clasts generally less than 1.5 cm. Some clasts altered to orange, iron-rich clay.	2008
C-ARF3	527269	6866130	0.002	7.1		3 cm wide bull white quartz vein in green, chlorite-rich schistose rock. No sulphides visible.	2008
WP-05	531239	6868530	0.002	15.8		Brecciated green schistose rock (meta-volcanic?) with 25% bull-white quartz filling matrix. No sulphides.	2008
WP-08	531611	6868413	0.002	0.3		Vuggy, bull white quartz filling with abundant limonite coating. No sulphides evident.	2008
WP-10	527182	6866333	0.002	23.7		Green-grey phyllite with minor iron staining on fractures. No sulphides evident.	2008

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WP-11A	526736	6866452	0.002	18.2		Bull white quartz lens in phyllitic schist. 5% coarse euhedral pyrite.	2008
WP-20	531878	6868833	0.002	22.5		Dark green phyllite with 30% white, wispy quartz veining and 5% coarse-grained pyrite.	2008
C-ARF4	527186	6866106	0.001	2.3		Bull white quartz vein in green schistose rock (meta-volcanic?).	2008
C-RF6	530695	6868632	0.001	3		Bull white quartz vein in phyllite. No sulphides evident.	2008
RS68	531186	6868794	11.95	10000	outcrop	South of main showing. Strike 125 deg, dip SW. Arsenopyrite, pyrite.	2009
RS56	531130	6868837	7.7	7230	outcrop	14ft chip on main showing Culvert Creek - Two quartz arsenopyrite, pyrite veins+ wall rock between above. Arsenopyrite needles in the (phyllitic) wall rock. Sample INCLUDES 2 quartz veins.	2009
RS59	531393	6868627	7.24	10000	float	Arsenopyrite needles. Pyrite, arsenopyrite in quartz boulder (2ft x 3ft)	2009
RS60	531564	6868488	5.01	10000	outcrop	Rusty quartz vein 1ft wide, offset 40m east and paralleling main vein, Strike 120deg to 140deg, dip 90 deg. Silicified wall rock, pyrite & hematite, Arsenopyrite + pyrite in quartz vein, 150m upslope to south of RS59, and 40m East.	2009
RS66	531590	6868402	3.72	10000	float	Quartz flooded phyllite with pyrite + arsenopyrite needles.	2009
RS55	531071	6868898	3.51	10000	float	Ore. Arsenopyrite & pyrite in quartz vein in soil blast pit (ore).	2009
RS41	530880	6869489	3.46	7820	outcrop	Sandstone, grit. Quartz vein. Arsenopyrite, pyrite. Strike 78deg, dip 90 deg.	2009
RS58	531175	6868832	1.555	2610		Quartz vein in phyllite. Arsenopyrite, pyrite 1ft wide	2009
RS65	531235	6868773	1.555	1440	outcrop	Quartz vein - 4 inches wide, in flooded phyllite. Strike 130 deg, dip 90 deg. Arsenopyrite + pyrite.	2009
RS36	527324	6875253	1.485		outcrop	1ft chip across shear in green slate, clay gouge + quartz veinlets + pyrite.	2009
RS57	531130	6868837	1.285	6230	outcrop	Chip across 8ft (phyllitic) wall rock on main showing between veins. Arsenopyrite. Phyllite with Arsenopyrite needles. Sample EXCLUDES quartz veins (wall rock)	2009
RS38	530204	6870000	1.15	10000			2009
RS35	527108	6875352	0.924		float	Arsenopyrite in quartz float downhill in talus for 120m. Sample of quartz in angular boulder (2ft). Arsenopyrite +	2009
RS63	529494	6872051	0.877		float	Quartz boulder 2ft x 3ft, angular + phyllite, arsenopyrite + pyrite	2009
RS43	525978	6875650	0.748		float	Qtz-Py-Galena float, rusty. Conglomerate zone near Hwy.	2009
RS44	526013	6875654	0.442		outcrop	Quartz pebble conglomerate, 1/8 inch vein with galena + pyrite float. Conglomerate zone near Hwy.	2009
RS61A	529461	6871970	0.43		outcrop	4 quartz veins in folded phyllite, 10inches to 2ft wide. Altered wall rock has As. Total width of ABCD is apx 35ft.	2009
RS14	526002	6875668	0.365		float	Massive arsenopyrite float with quartz in Borrow Pit east of road.	2009
RS46	530626	6869779	0.35	10000	outcrop	Vuggy, quartz veins, 4-6 inches wide in sheared, folded phyllite with Arsenopyrite.	2009
RS53	531044	6868938	0.275	2910	outcrop	Chip across quartz vein and altered phyllite in blast pit at 600N, 15E. Arsenic needles in phyllite. Pyrite in quartz veins. Chip across 5 ft, strike 320deg, dip 90deg.	2009
RS61C	529461	6871970	0.266		outcrop	4 quartz veins in folded phyllite, 10inches to 2ft wide. Altered wall rock has As. Total width of ABCD is apx 35ft.	2009
RS61B	529461	6871970	0.265		outcrop	4 quartz veins in folded phyllite, 10inches to 2ft wide. Altered wall rock has As. Total width of ABCD is apx 35ft.	2009
RS71	530207	6870001	0.241	10000	float	Chip across rusty, quartz boulder. Breccia (?) of quartz and phyllite + patches of arsenopyrite (+/- 1cm) Not ubiquitous.	2009
RS18	534590	6862139	0.205		outcrop	Brittle quartz vein with yellow staining, 30 ft from contact.	2009
RS10A	529316	6871803	0.139		float	Quartz + arsenopyrite float in 20ft shear	2009
RS37	530214	6870036	0.134	10000			2009
RS15	526729	6877002	0.107		float	Massive pyrrhotite boulder with quartz.	2009
RS13	532734	6866958	0.086		float	Sheared green phyllite in quartz vein.	2009
RS61D	529461	6871970	0.083		outcrop	4 quartz veins in folded phyllite, 10inches to 2ft wide. Altered wall rock has As. Total width of ABCD is apx 35ft.	2009
RS40	530982	6869490	0.078	10000	float	Talus slope, apx. 350E, 1100N. Sandstone, grit, quartz + phyllite. Arsenopyrite + pyrite	2009
RS25	526942	6875226	0.067		float	Quartz float, rusty, arsenopyrite.	2009
RS42	530129	6869609	0.062	8170	float	Angular quartz boulders (2ft x 3ft). Large float slid 2-10m downhill from source. Rusty, disseminated Arsenopyrite. Grid 425W, 1625N.	2009
RS47	530760	6869439	0.053	10000	float	Quartz rubble in frost boil Arsenopyrite + pyrite.	2009
RS54	531040	6868913	0.037	37	float	Grab sample in blast pit. Pyrite, Quartz. 6m E on L580N.	2009
C-RF 11	529647	6870556	0.033	8280	float	Quartz, arsenopyrite, pyrite boulder 1 ft x 1 1/2 ft. Float on south side of creek, part way up hill behind camp.	2009
RS70	527870	6875967	0.033		?Outcrop	Rusty, intrusive. Quartz + Pyrite + Chalcopyrite??	2009
RS8A	528074	6872961	0.027		outcrop	Quartz vein (1m wide) with broken-up, scattered	2009
RS64	531433	6868870	0.026	153	outcrop	Rusty quartz in flooded phyllites (Narrow). No Arsenopyrite. Pyrite in vein + wall rock.	2009
RS45	526002	6875615	0.025		float	Quartz float, 6-inch, angular quartz with arsenopyrite. Conglomerate zone near Hwy.	2009
RS62	529966	6872606	0.011		float	Intrusive - Rusty pyrite, pyrrhotite float near quartz knob.	2009
RS74	526714	6878218	0.009		outcrop	Quartz vein in shear on NW side of intrusion on contact with shale	2009

Sample No.	UTM E (NAD 83)	UTM N (NAD 83)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sample Type	DESCRIPTION	Date
						vein 2ft wide, dipping NW. Chip across 2ft. Patchy Cpy + Azurite (selective sample).	
RS12	532734	6866960	0.008		outcrop	Rusty quartz vein, 2 inches wide, in green phyllite + arsenopyrite	2009
RS3	529112	6877189	0.006		outcrop	Rusty quartz vein (2ft wide) in black shale.	2009
RS1	531145	6876657	0.005		outcrop	Quartz vein. Rusty, cooked, brecciated with fine grain	2009
RS9	528808	6871621	0.005		outcrop	Sheared quartz vein, altered phyllite, Cu staining (malachite) + chalcopyrite.	2009
RS11	534212	6864096	0.005		outcrop	Rusty quartz vein (1m wide, 6m long?), strike 340 deg.	2009
RS19	534592	6862113	0.005		outcrop	Small, dense, black vein (0.5 inch) in altered intrusive.	2009
RS22	534715	6861963	0.005		outcrop	Quartz vein - 20ft wide by 150ft long.	2009
RS23	526420	6875134	0.005		float	Quartz float in gray slate talus (8ft wide). Galena and minor pyrite.	2009
RS73	526706	6878230	0.005		outcrop	Quartz vein (15 inches wide) with azurite + Cpy + Tetrahedrite. Strike 44 deg.	2009
RS10B	529316	6871803	0.004		outcrop	Arsenopyrite in altered phyllite.	2009
RS21	534664	6862036	0.004		outcrop	Contact between phyllite and intrusives. Rusty red and	2009
RS72	526779	6878375	0.004		outcrop	Black intrusive/volcanics? Rock- soft. Cpy - fine grained. 6ft dyke? Sill? In granite. Strike 213 deg, dip 90 deg.	2009
GL4RF	526123	6875915	0.003		float	Rusty quartz pebble conglomerate. Hard.	2009
RS6	527625	6872702	0.003		outcrop	Quartz/calcite lens in pale green phyllite. Chalcopyrite & hematite.	2009
RS16	527353	6877163	0.003		outcrop	Quartz stringers in black shale cutting across bedding.	2009
RS20	534594	6862090	0.003		float	Rusty quartz float with minor pyrite. Dense.	2009
RS24	527004	6875185	0.002		outcrop	Chip across 2ft quartz vein in gray phyllite.	2009
RS27	536856	6858796	0.002		outcrop	Rusty shale, dense (30ft thick).	2009
RS32	536322	6859384	0.002		outcrop	Chip sample across 4ft quartz vein in intrusive. Rusty	2009
GL1RF	533832	6862737	0.001		float	Orangish tan, porous rock with quartz pebbles and boulders to 50cm.	2009
GL2RF	531657	6865596	0.001		float	Quartzite grit, fine grain pyrite and quartz, minor rust.	2009
GL3RF	526009	6875662	0.001		float	Quartz pebble conglomerate - float from Borrow Pit, east of hwy.	2009
GL5RF	535160	6859792	0.001		float	Quartz float below quartz vein that can be seen from	2009
RS2	529014	6877572	0.001		outcrop	Rusty quartz vein in shale.	2009
RS4	528212	6878269	0.001		outcrop	Rusty quartz vein.	2009
RS5	527042	6872442	0.001		outcrop	Quartz pebble conglomerate - rusty, bedded in phyllites	2009
RS7	527951	6873184	0.001		outcrop	Quartz vein, 2ft wide, rusty.	2009
RS8B	528074	6872961	0.001		outcrop	Pale green, intrusive dyke.	2009
RS17	534333	6864493	0.001		outcrop	Quartz veins in sheared green slate 1-2 inches wide, 40ft	2009
RS26	536729	6858502	0.001		outcrop	Pyrite, pyrrhotite skarn in phyllite (8 inches by 40 inches)	2009
RS28	536607	6858444	0.001		outcrop	Rusty quartz vein (1-3ft wide, 60ft long)	2009
RS29	536546	6858343	0.001		outcrop	Quartz flooded knob (120x50ft) with cross-cutting veins (1-3ft). Quartz breccia?	2009
RS30	536360	6859394	0.001		outcrop	Quartz stringers in gray mudstone. Dense, 2ft wide in gully near intrusive.	2009
RS31	536349	6859369	0.001		outcrop	Dense, fine grained black rock in quartz vein (REE?)	2009
RS33	538075	6855953	0.001		outcrop	Altered intrusive with veins of tourmaline or black tin (cassiterite?) in slide rock. Tuna Stock.	2009
RS34	526411	6869457	0.001		float	Quartz boulder with green phyllite fragments (3ft).	2009
RS48	526670	6876924	0.001			1.5m chip on rusty quartz vein in black shale + silicified wall rock.	2009
RS49	527274	6877126	0.001			Angular gabbro boulders - Cu stained and fine grain. Chalcopyrite - 45m NE Ron's plug (Intrusive at bend in Cantung road 50m from road. Gabbro? Pyroxenite?	2009
RS51	527505	6876664	0.001		float	Net texture sulphides in rusty Gabbro. Pyrrhotite, Cu, magnetite in boulder field above little round lake.	2009
RS52	527441	6876473	0.001			Black chert with fine grain calc	2009
RS75	526725	6878222	0.001		float	Black mafic volcanic or pyroxenite float. Sulphides disseminated (source from cliff face 30m up).	2009
RS76	526894	6878142	0.001		float	Fine grained Intrusive with 5% sulphides. Float on Swag Mountain slope.	2009
GL10C	531106	6868887	0.526		Outcrop	Green phyllite with arsenopyrite needles beside creek near main golden culvert showing. 2 metres from main quartz outcrop in phyllitic	2010
RUFL 8	524618	6878893	0.315		Float	Rusty fine grained grey rock with pyrite, minor quartz and yellowish green scordite stain in mini slide	2010
GL9RF	534593	6862052	0.038		Float	Rusty & yellow partially decomposed quartz occurrence with 1 inch black bands on RE 2 claim opposite km 158 Nahanni Range Road (NRR)	2010
RUFL 4	524766	6878098	0.006		Float	Rusty quartz boulder on south creek bank	2010
GL20C	534652	6862073	0.005		Outcrop	Red stained rock (red bluffs) with yellow, grey, black and quartz bands on RE 2 claims opposite km 158 NRR.	2010

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RUFL 15	525373	6876789	0.004		Float	Rusty grey quartz boulder (2 ft x 3 ft) with pyrite	2010
RUFL 9	524163	6879673	0.002		Float	Brown & yellowish rusty quartz in vuggy shaley phyllite	2010
RUFL 10	524375	6879296	0.002		Float	Rusty brown quartz vuggy from creek	2010
RUFL 17	522197	6880287	0.002		Float	Rusty folded quartz bands	2010
GL6RF	531720	6868427	0.002		Float	Rusty quartz – Golden culvert (73)	2010
RUFL 2	524677	6880500	0.001		Float	Rusty quartz with pyrite	2010
RUFL 3	524596	6877877	0.001		Float	Grey, rusty fine grained rock with quartz veins and pyrite	2010
RUFL 7	524590	6877525	0.001		Float	Rusty quartz banding in grey fine grained rock	2010
RUFL 12	523869	6877732	0.001		Float	4 ft. 5 ft. mafic black boulder, rusty, brownish black, may be ultra mafic	2010
RUFL 13	523501	6880342	0.001		Float	Rusty quartz (5 inch diameter)	2010
RUFL 14	523803	6880380	0.001		Float	Rusty quartz from creek	2010
RUFL 16	525565	6876573	0.001		Float	Rusty quartz boulder (8 inch diameter)	2010
RUFL 1	525874	6877501	0.001		Float	Phyllite with pyrite and quartz veining	2010
RUFL 5	524931	6878127	0.001		Float	Rusty quartz and pyrite in grey boulder from creek	2010
RUFL 6	524533	6877489	0.001		Float	Rusty quartz and pyrite in grey boulder from creek	2010
RUFL 11	523892	6877664	0.001		Float	Large quartz exposure, rusty brown patches plus green specs @ base of esker	2010
GL7RF	526097	6875646	0.001		Float	Rusty quartz conglomerate (line 1 geophysics)	2010
GL8RF	529639	6868037	0.001		Float	Rusty quartz with large pyrite crystals on west side of road (km 166) opposite picket L17+00W, 5 + 50 N	2010