

# **Report of 2013 Surface Exploration Program on the Plateau South Project**

Mayo Mining Division, Yukon Territory

(June 22, 2013 – August 6, 2013)

UTM: 574000 E, 7020000 N [NAD83] ZONE 08V

NTS: 105N/05 and 06

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*January 17, 2014*

## Plateau South Claims – West and East Groupings

Claim Names & Numbers	Grant Numbers	NTS Map Number	Claim Holder Optionor
PA 1 to PA 97	YE77001- YE77097	105N/05	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PB 1 to PB 174	YE77101-YE77274	105N/03, 04, 05, 06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PB 189 to PB 218	YE77289-YE77318	105N/03, 05, 06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PLS 161 to PLS 178	YF20581-YF20598	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PTT 1 to PTT 97	YE84501-YE84597	105N/05	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PTT 103 to YE 199	YE79603-YE79699	105N/05 & 06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PTT 200 to PT 238	YE 84700-YE84738	105N/05 & 06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PSA 1 to PSA 2	YD155801-YD155802	105N/05	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PSA 3 to PSA 6	YD155703-YD155706	105N/05	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PSA 7 to PSA 33	YD155767-YD155793	105N/05 & 06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PSB 1 to PSB 30	YD155711-YD155740	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PSB 31 to PSB 56	YD155741-YD155766	105N/05 & 06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PB 219 to PB 266	YE77319-YE77366	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PLS 1 to PLS 8	YE 84301-YE84308	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PLS 10 to PLS 160	YE84310-YE84460	105N/03 & 06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PLS 161 to PLS 178	YF20581-YF20598	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PLS 179 to PLS 190	YE84629-YE84640	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PT 294 to PT 299	YF20694-YF20699	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PT 300 to PT 370	YE69630-YE69700	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PT 371 to PT 373	YE69981-YE69983	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PT 402 to PT 418	YE69984-YE70000	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PT 419 to PT 425	YE55351-YE55357	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd

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## SUMMARY

The Plateau South Project is located approximately 131 kilometers east of Mayo, Yukon Territory. Access to the project can only be attained by helicopter from Mayo, Yukon Territory. The claims of the project are wholly owned by Goldstrike Resources Ltd. and consist of 970 mining claims covering approximately 195.5 square km (105N/06). There has been no documented historical exploration work on the Plateau South Project, with the earliest exploration work limited to the south of the project area in 1967.

The Plateau South Project is underlain predominantly by the Cambrian Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group located in the Lansing/Russell Range, as part the Selwyn Basin of the Ominica Belt. The Yusezyu Formation consists of metamorphosed metasedimentary rocks with minor metavolcanics, intruded by a variety of complex intrusives. The supracrustal rocks underlying the claims are between major thrust faults with the Hess, MacMillan, and Robert Service Faults to the north and a series of thrusts characterizing the Moose Lake Fault to the south. However, reconnaissance mapping with the support of petrography and petrogeochemical findings indicate a significant shift to a felsic metavolcanics stratigraphy with sub-volcanic quartz porphyry intrusives. These rocks account for 60% of the project area and are characterized by crystal rich fine to coarse fragmentals and a high-silica sub-volcanic quartz porphyry body. Clastic metasediments account for 30% of the rocks underlying the property and reflect a turbidite sequence. They consist mainly of well bedded argillaceous (argillite/shale/slate) metasediments with arenaceous (siltstone/sandstone) metasediments and are up to 4 kilometers. Inter-formational limestone (1%) occurs within the clastic metasediments with the most extensive and thickest unit located in the western part of Plateau South. There are two major Tombstone Intrusions (ca.  $92\pm 3$  Ma) located in the project area that are of granite to granodiorite in composition. They account for the remaining 9% of the rocks underlying the project area. This stock belongs to the Tombstone suite of quartz-bearing granitic-type intrusions and both these intrusions display a contact aureole, which is characterized by cordierite with chloritoid, garnet, andalusite, and sillimanite in varying proportions. The presence of parasitic folds and convergence of litho-stratigraphic units to the northwest correspond to super-imposed recumbent folding, perhaps related to thrust tectonics. Corresponding lineations plunge shallowly to the northwest ( $318^\circ \rightarrow 08^\circ$ ) and intersecting lineations ( $192^\circ \rightarrow 23^\circ$ ) correspond to the intersection between bedding/foliation and space cleavage. Airborne magnetics indicate nine (9) north to northeast trending magnetic lows and breaks and are consistent to high-grade gold bearing intersection areas, such as the Ron Stack Showing and Goldbank East Zone. The geological environment characterized by rocks underlying the Plateau South Project area has similarities to known Yukon gold-hosted and related mineralization in Cretaceous intrusions and their metamorphic aureoles (e.g. Red Mountain, Dublin Gulch).

The purpose of the 2013 surface program on the Plateau South Property was to evaluate and expand known exploration targets, and discover additional gold-bearing mineralization. Prospecting was successful in discovering a new, regional gold-bearing trend in the Ron Stack Trend, and other significant gold-bearing mineralization along the Goldbank Trend and along VG ridge area. Prospecting and sampling on the **Goldbank Trend** identified three high grade areas; 1) Goldbank West – 101.11 g/t Au grab in an area of sparse outcrop over 550 meters, 2) Goldbank East - 5.52 g/t Au grab in quartz-stockwork-vein structure trending west-northwest for approximately 120 meters, and is up to 4.7 meters thick, and 3) Goldbank East – 7.27 g/t Au grab in an open area over a strike length of approximately 100 meters. The newly discovered **Ron Stack Trend** strikes northwest for at least 940 meters, and consists of multiple, stacked quartz-arsenopyrite and massive arsenopyrite-(galena) fractures in strongly silicified felsic crystal tuffs. The trend is open to the northwest and southeast. Precious metal results from grabs returned up to 308.49 g/t Au and 121 g/t Ag, with base-metal results returning up to 6.60% Pb, and 0.44% Zn.

Prospecting on **VG** ridge discovered more high-grade gold mineralization in boulders/felsenmeer in three separate areas. Results from grabs returned gold values up to 351.49 g/t Au. The soil grid was expanded and extended the gold soil anomaly trend to the north for approximately 400 meters, as well as to the northeast. Analytical results show a coincidental, east-west trending Au-As dispersion in the soils, reflecting the regional metamorphic aureole of the Tombstone Intrusive.

Summary Goldbank & Ron Stack Trend Zones/Showings

Zone/Showing	Trend Length (m)	Au (g/t) – up to	Mineralization & Other Pathfinders	Alteration	Host Rock
Ron Stack Trend – Lewis Showing	0.9	20.42	arsenopyrite-(galena) – Sb-Te-Se-Bi-Pb-Ag	silicified	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff
Ron Stack Trend – Ferrari Trench	0.9	22.41	arsenopyrite – Pb-(Sb-Bi-Se-Te)	silicified-(sericitic)	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff
Ron Stack Trend – Astro Trench	0.9	23.89	arsenopyrite-(galena) – Se-Pb-Sb-(Ag)	silicified & hematite-	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff
Ron Stack Trend – The Bluff	0.9	308.49	arsenopyrite-galena-pyrite-(sphalerite) – Pb-Ag-Sb-Bi-(Te-Zn)	silicified-(hematite)	Felsic Crystal Tuff/Tuff
Ron Stack Trend - Ron Stack	0.9	26.99	arsenopyrite-pyrite – Sb-Bi	silicified-(sericitic)	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff & Quartz Breccia
Ron Stack Trend – Danman Showing	0.9	9.83	massive arsenopyrite fractures – Sb-(Te)	silicified-sericitic	Felsic Crystal Tuff
Goldbank Trend - Goldbank East	2.75 km	34.25	arsenopyrite-(galena) joints/fractures – Pb-Zn-(Bi-Sb)	silicified & carbonate	Felsic Tuff & Volcaniclastics
Goldbank Trend - Goldbank West	2.3 km	101.11	arsenopyrite-(galena) – Te-Bi-Pb-(Sb-Zn-Ag)	silicified	Felsic Fragmentals, Crystal Tuffs, & Volcaniclastics
Ben Showing	-	19.74	arsenopyrite-(galena) -	silicified-(carbonate)	Felsic Tuff & Volcaniclastics

Any future exploration work on the Plateau South Project should focus on three gold-bearing target areas outlined from the 2013 exploration program;

- 1)Goldbank Trend - additional surface exploration in the three areas of Goldbank West and East which returned high-grade gold mineralization. This may entail more detailed prospecting and sampling, manual hand trenching and/or back-hoe trenching, outcrop washing, and channel sampling
- 2)Ron Stack Trend – continue prospecting to the northwest and southeast, in order to expand the trend. More trenching, rock washing, and channel sampling is warranted in the Stack West area, and completion of channel sampling in The Bluff area.
- 3)VG Showing & Ridge Area – consider ground IP over the soil grid area, which would include the contact metamorphosed aureole about the Tombstone Intrusive

## **1.0) Introduction**

### **1.1 General**

The Plateau South Project of the Plateau Property is located 131 kilometers east of Mayo, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The purpose of the 2013 surface program was to carry out a target-driven exploration program which would evaluate the potential for gold-bearing mineralization, outlined in the 2012 surface exploration program.

The 2013 surface exploration consisted of; 1) prospecting and rock sampling, 2) soil, and silt sampling, and 3) hand trenching, outcrop washing, and channel sampling. The work was conducted periodically from June 22 to August 6, 2013 covering portions of the 66 mining claims, located in the Mayo Mining Division.

This report describes and interprets the geochemical results from the 2013 surface exploration program covering most of the 66 claims.

## **2.0) Property Description and Location**

### **2.1) Location and Access**

The Plateau South Project is located 131 kilometers east of Mayo, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). It is located in the Mayo Mining Divisions (primarily in NTS 105N/06).

A base camp was set up on the Plateau South Property at Spit Lake. Oceanview Helicopters Ltd (7490 Duncan Street, Powell River, British Columbia V8A 1W7) provided crew transportation from the Spit Lake camp to various parts of the Plateau South Project. Access can also be achieved by way of helicopter and float plane from Mayo.

### **2.2) Description of Mining Claims**

The Plateau South Project consists of 970 mining claims, covering approximately 195.5 square kilometers (Figure 2). The claim distribution of worked claims in this report is summarized in Table 1 and illustrated in Appendix 1. The mining claims are under option from B2 Syndicate to Goldstrike Resources Ltd (*1300 – 1111 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4M3*).

Figure 1 – Location Map of Plateau South Project

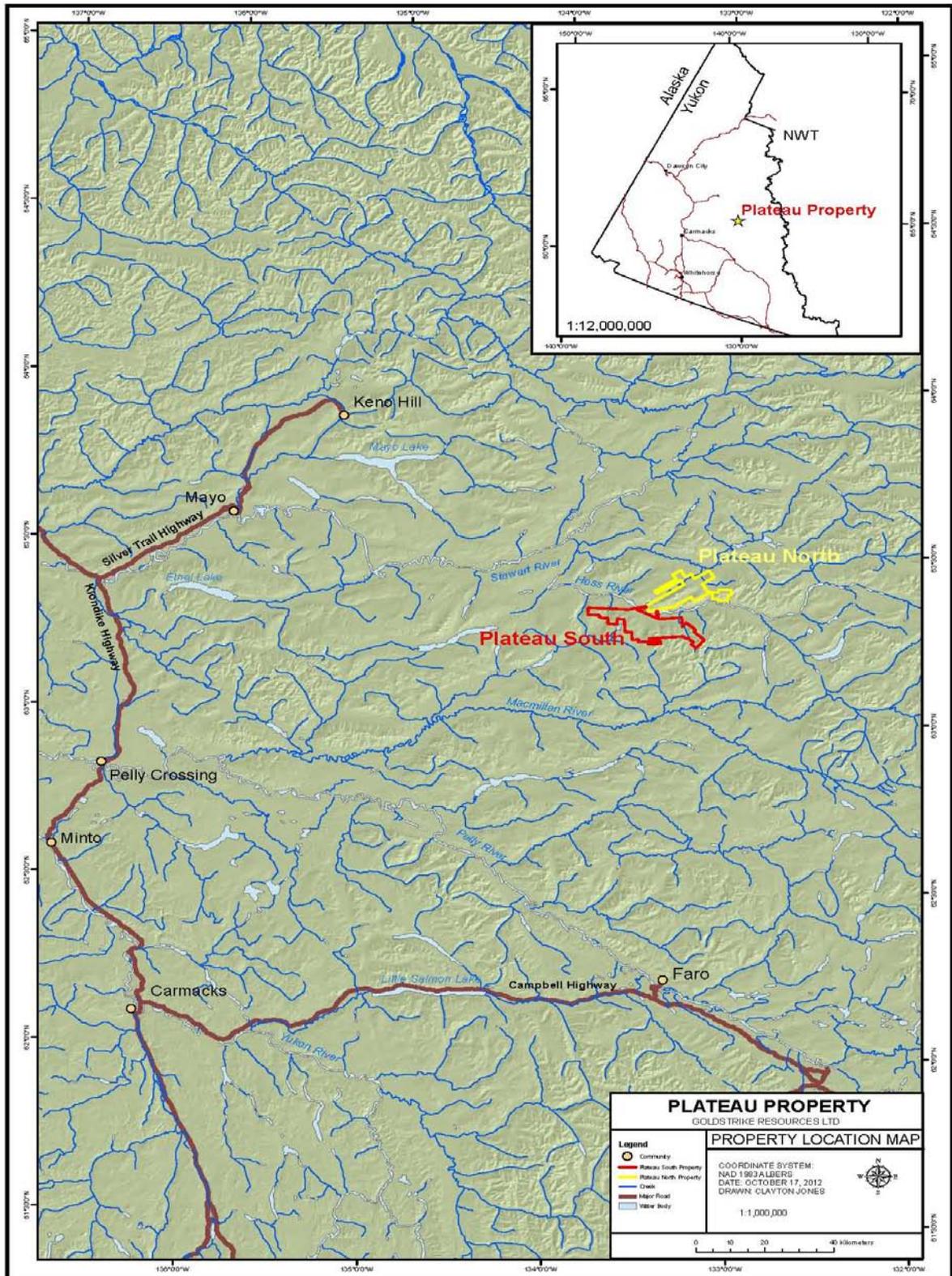


Figure 2 – Plateau South Claim Map

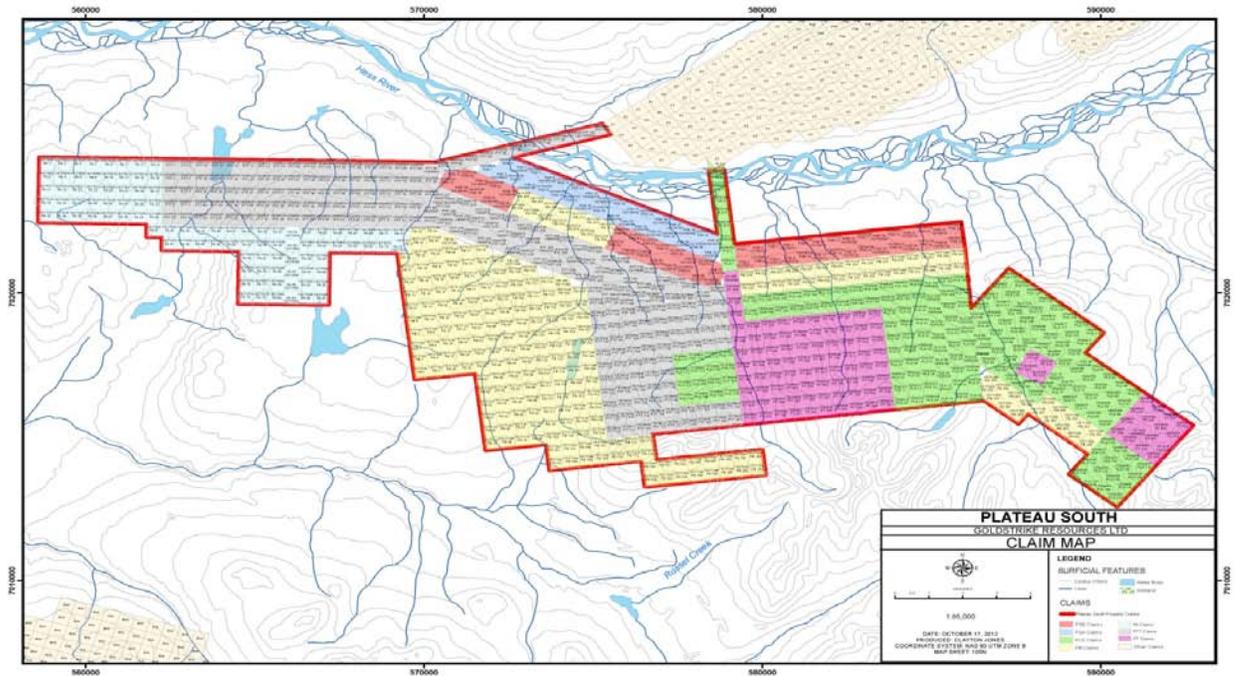


Table 1 – Plateau South Claim Distribution

Claim Names & Numbers	Grant Numbers	Groupings	NTS Map Number	Claim Holder Optionor
PA 1 to PA 97	YE77001- YE77097	West	105N/05	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PB 1 to PB 174	YE77101-YE77274	West & East	105N/03, 04, 05, 06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
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PT 300 to PT 370	YE69630-YE69700	East	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PT 371 to PT 373	YE69981-YE69983	East	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PT 402 to PT 418	YE69984-YE70000	East	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd
PT 419 to PT 425	YE55351-YE55357	East	105N/06	Goldstrike Resources Ltd

### **3.0) Physiography and Vegetation**

The Plateau South Project lies within the Stewart Plateau physiographic subdivision area within the Lansing Range (Mathews – 1986). This area lies within the McConnell Cordilleran Ice Sheet (28 ka to 15 ka), where there is at least one generation of glacial deposits above the valley floor (Murphy – 1997). The height of land ranges from 584 meters to 1987 meters above sea level. Inferred thickness of overburden varies from bedrock exposure on steep slopes and topographical rolls with the thicker overburden cover not known. The overburden cover consists of unconsolidated boulder-rich, silty clay to clay, and gravel deposits in major creeks/rivers, such as the Hess River. Colluvium in the form of felsenmeer or frost-heave debris material, loose bouldery talus, and regolith characterize the terrain in higher relief areas with thick organic matter/moss covered areas on relatively gentler slopes. Local clay-rich soils are characteristic in relatively stagnant, poorly drained areas. There are several glacial lakes and ponds, particularly in the western part of the property. For the most part, the relief on the property is steep with a moderate and rolling topography towards the lower relief of the Hess River. The west-flowing Hess River is the main drainage in the region, as a tributary from the Stewart River. There are numerous drainage systems, such as Pleasant Creek, which flows into the Hess River.

For the most part, the property is characterized by variable outcrop exposure with <5% in the lower tree-covered areas to 60% in the higher mountainous terrain. Outcropping areas occur as intermittent exposures along steep slopes and topographical rolls/ledges in higher elevations. Frost heave, slope creep, and talus boulders and sub-outcrop are prevalent on higher ground slopes. Vegetation in higher relief areas are characterized by a thick moss cover, relatively thin soil cover, reflected by boulder-rich and felsenmeer-type colluvium. There is no tree cover in the higher elevations of the property. The lower elevations consist of spruce balsam, poplar willows, and low lying brush, with alders following drainage systems. There are a number of restricted burn areas in the lower relief areas towards the Hess River.

### **4.0) Historical Exploration**

There has been no documented historical exploration work on the Plateau South Project, with the nearest historical exploration work located to the south of the property. The earliest known exploration was carried out by Atlas Explorations Limited in 1967, as part of a broader program covering the Lansing Range (105 N), Niday Lake (105 O), Tay River (105 K), and Sheldon Lake (105 J) map sheet areas. The focus of exploration was on copper-zinc-lead base metal mineralization. The Lansing Range had undergone limited regional mapping and soil/silt sampling by Atlas Explorations, with their main focus of work in the remaining map sheet areas, particularly in the Hess and North MacMillan River drainages and highlands. Their exploration work did cover the northern boundary of the Mount Armstrong Intrusive within the Plateau South Project area. In 1975, Union Carbide Exploration Corporation conducted exploration in the Mount Armstrong area, approximately 10 kilometers south of the Plateau South Project. Union Carbide focused on tungsten-copper exploration in a skarn-type geological environment. Exploration work consisted of a number of geophysical surveys, which included VLF-EM, magnetic, and a limited horizontal loop EM-17 survey. This was followed up by a drill program,

which consisted of 1495.6 meters (4907 feet) in five (5) drill holes. Drilling intersected the Mount Armstrong Intrusive (quartz-monzonite/granodiorite) and skarn-type host rocks, which consisted of highly metamorphosed, hydrothermally altered arenaceous and argillaceous metasediments, schist, and marble. Numerous thin zones of varying disseminated and blebby-fracture-fill pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pyrite-(scheelite) were intersected. The most encouraging results were returned from drill hole 5, which assayed 0.13% W and 0.10% Cu over 3.25 feet (1.0 meter). It is unknown whether gold was analyzed.

Surveys by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) include....

- 1) Aeromagnetic Survey (1968)
- 2) Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Data (Friske et al – 1990)
- 3) Various Geological Progress/In Current Reports and Maps by GSC, Indian and Northern Affairs, and Yukon Geological Survey (Roots et al – 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, and 2003)

## **5.0) Regional Geological Setting**

The supracrustal rocks underlying the general area are located within mid Cambrian rocks located in the Lansing/Russell Range region, as part the Selwyn Basin of the Ominica Belt. The Selwyn Basin consists of metamorphosed Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks with minor metavolcanics, intruded by a variety of complex intrusives (Figure 3). The supracrustal rocks have undergone greenschist facies metamorphism, with amphibolite facies metamorphism near Cretaceous Tombstone suite of intrusions. These rocks in the Selwyn Basin are predominantly characterized by the older Cambrian rocks of the Hyland Group, which consists of the Yusezyu Formation and less of the Arrowhead Lake Member, both of the Narchilla Formation. There are some uplifted/disconformity areas with Ordovician and Lower Devonian Elmer Creek/Duo Formation of the Road River Group. The Yusezyu Formation is predominantly comprised of clastic metasediments consisting of arenite (sandstone, psammite, and siltstone) and carbonaceous phyllite and shale/slate, with minor inter-formational limestone/marble and account for 90% of the underlying rocks on the Plateau South Project. It has been traced over 90 kilometers and thickness cannot be determined, as a result of stratigraphic and structural tops being unknown. The younger Road River Group comprises of two conformable units; the basal Duo Lake Formation and the upper Elmer Creek Formation, which is a lateral equivalent to the Steel Formation. Both formations consist of black shale and chert, with minor argillaceous limestone, and have an aggregate thickness ranging from 450 to 550 meters. There are two (2) major late Cretaceous (ca 92±3 Ma) Tombstone intrusions of granitic to granodiorite in composition. Both intrusions are part of a 75 kilometer southern regional trend of multiple Tombstone Intrusions, surrounded by metamorphic aureoles. Both are located in the southern part of the Plateau South Property, in the Russell Range. The largest intrusion (Mt. Armstrong Intrusive) measures approximately 17 km by 5 km wide, with the smaller being 8 km by 5 km.

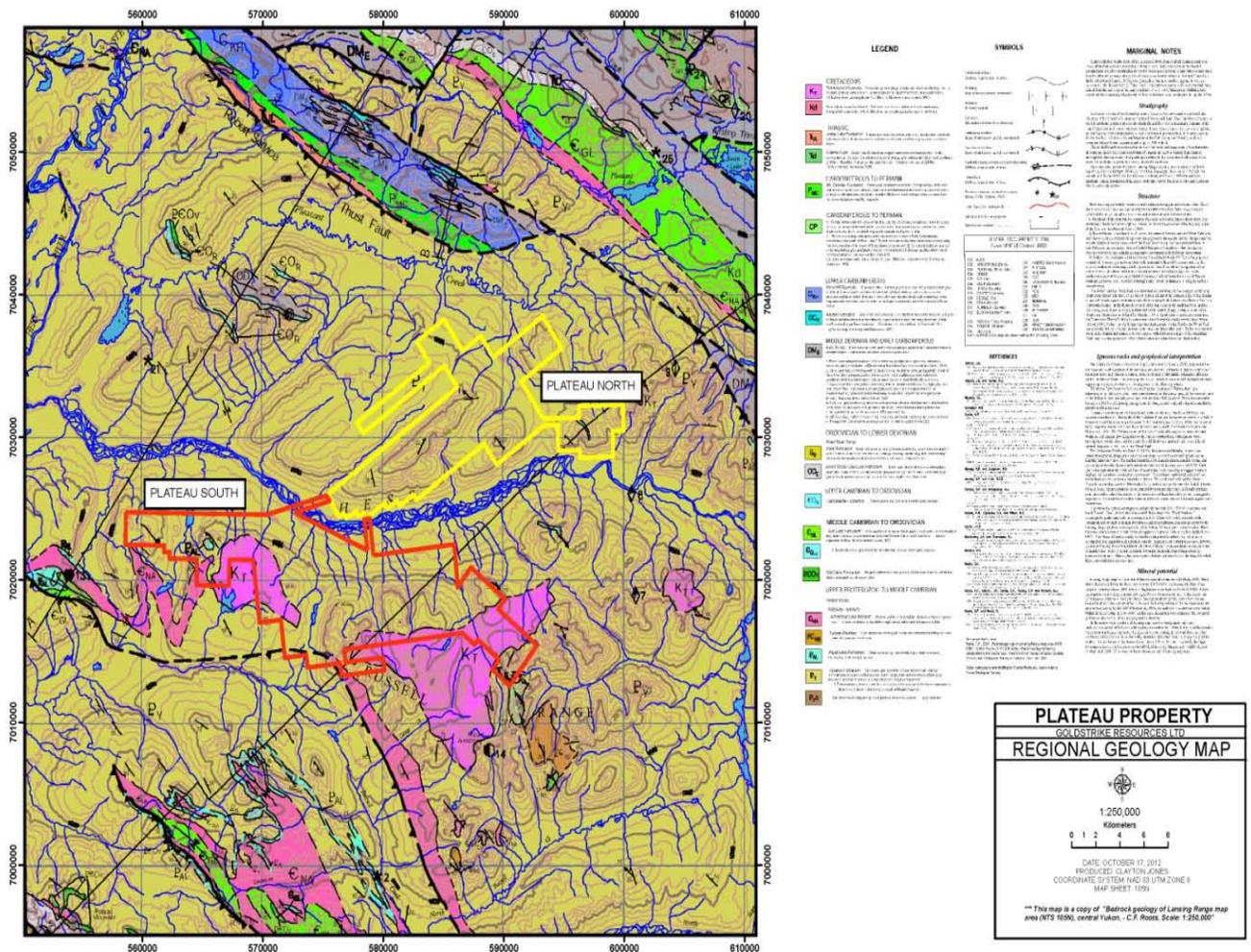
The prominent structures in the region are the Hess and MacMillan Faults and the Robert Service Fault, located north of the property. The Moose Lake Thrust Fault is a major fault to the southwest from the property. These thrust faults occupy northwest trending valleys. The

Tombstone Strain Zone has overprinted the Yusezyu Formation east of the Russell Range (Plateau Property) and is characterized by highly deformed rocks and strain fabrics (Murphy – 1997). It extends for approximately 200 kilometers and is several kilometers thick.

The Plateau South Project lies within a region with multiple stacked thrust sheet faults and imbricate structures in the Lansing Range. According to Roots (2003), there are multiple Tombstone Intrusions, where....

- 1) Prominent oxidized and metamorphic halo in the surrounding clastic metasediments
- 2) Disseminated gold and base metal showings commonly occur

Figure 3 – Regional Geology (after Roots – 2003)

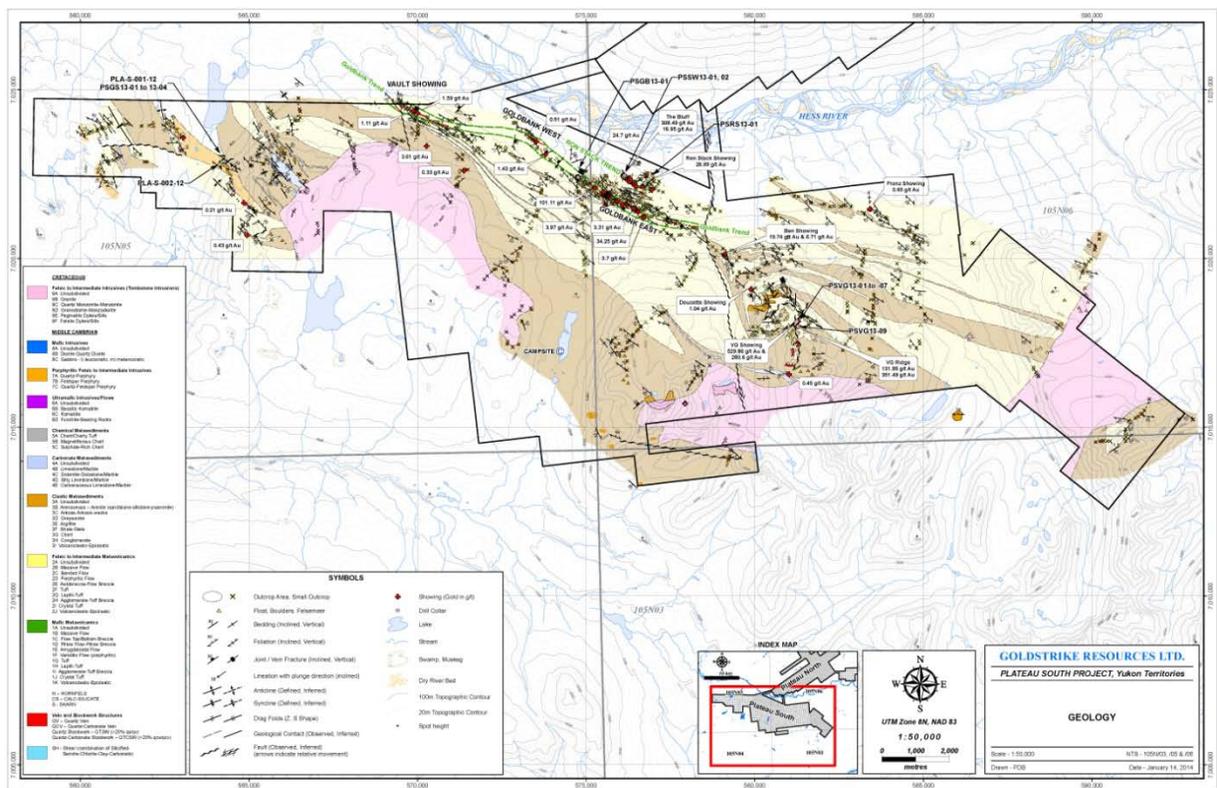


## 6.0 Property Geological Setting

The supracrustal rocks underlying the Plateau South Property are characteristic of the Yusezyu Formation of the Hyland Group in the Selwyn Basin (Figure 4). The property geology is very loosely consistent with the lithologically rock type characteristics mapped by Roots (2003). As a result, there has been a significant shift with the recognition of felsic metavolcanic stratigraphy and a sub-volcanic quartz porphyry intrusive, which both account for 60% of the underlying rock types on the property. The felsic metavolcanics along with the clastic metasediments are part of an extensive folded series and faulted sequences that extend the entire length of the property for approximately 30 kilometers. The felsic metavolcanics consist of proximal to distal facies of fragmentals, which are up to 3.0 km in apparent thickness. A proximal volcanic center is inferred in the western part of the property, located in the Goldstack Zone area;

- 1) High-silica sub-volcanic quartz porphyry (QP) with stoped and/or assimilated slate metasedimentary rocks within the QP
- 2) Felsic crystal tuffs and coarse fragmentals
- 3) Significant content of quartz-eye content and quartz megacrysts and broken angular to sub-angular quartz and feldspar crystals

Figure 4 – Property Geology



A second area is located south and adjacent of the Goldbank West area, where felsic crystal tuffs and fragmentals are more prominent. The felsic metavolcanics are more distal (reworked) to the eastern part of the map sheet, as there are more voluminous and thicker clastic metasedimentary sequences. Clastic metasediments account for 30% of the rocks underlying the property and reflect a turbidite sequence. They consist mainly of well bedded argillaceous (argillite/shale/slate) metasediments with arenaceous (siltstone/sandstone) metasediments and are up to 4 kilometers thick. The main clastic sequence wraps around, as well as being cut-off, by both Tombstone Intrusives, and arises as inter-formational units within the felsic metavolcanics to the north. In the western part of the property, a 1.5 kilometer long northwest trending limestone (1%) unit is up to 300 meters wide. Other thin limestone and skarn units have been observed near the Mount Armstrong Intrusive as inter-formational units within the clastic metasediments. The prominence of limestone and arenaceous metasediments to transitionally argillaceous metasediments in the eastern part indicates a transitionally deeper water environment to the east. Two Tombstone Intrusives are located in the southern part of the property and account for the remaining 9% of the rocks underlying the property. They are Cretaceous (ca  $92 \pm 3$  Ma) in age and primarily granitic in composition. The eastern-most intrusion belongs to the Mount Armstrong Intrusion complex.

Both metavolcanics and metasediments have undergone extensive brittle and ductile deformation, similar to what has been described in the Tombstone Strain Zone (Murphy – 1997). There are at least two major deformation/fold events, one trending northwest and the other younger northeast direction. Major structural lineaments have been interpreted in the western and central part of property, and appear to be axial planar to a series of anticline/synclinal features. These lineaments are associated with lode-gold quartz-arsenopyrite mineralization. Another lineament is interpreted in the central part of the map area, adjacent to the VG Showing, where complex, recumbent, flat-plunging folding is prominent.

Although there are no significant historic gold deposits or occurrences in the immediate area, newly discovered gold-bearing mineralization on the property demonstrates the potential for gold-bearing mineralization. There are four main discovery areas; 1) Ron Stack Trend which includes both Stack West and Ron Stack Area, 2) Goldbank Trend, 3) VG Showing, and 4) Goldstack Zone. The ***Ron Stack Trend*** (Stack West/Ron Stack) is a new discovery trend from the 2013 prospecting, sampling, and trenching/washing program. It consists of multiple mineralized precious and base metal showings and zones in a silicified area, covering a strike length of over 900 meters. The ***Goldbank Trend*** is the most prolific gold-bearing sulphide discovery on the Plateau South Property. Goldbank collectively strikes for approximately over 10 kilometers in a northwest/southeast direction and consists of three zones/showings. Both trends are summarized in Table 2. The ***VG area*** consists of three showing areas, and may be considered the faulted and folded extension of the Goldbank Trend to the east, along axial planar traces to complex folds. The main VG Showing area is located in an area of approximately 1600 square meters, where a number of boulders returned values of 529.86 g/t Au. The fourth significant gold area is the ***Goldstack Zone***, which is located in the western part of the property. It has been traced for approximately 60 meters in an east-west direction, with the exposed part of

the zone hosted in a complex array of east-northeast trending faults. The zone returned assays 14.25 g/t Au over 2.40 meters in a channel with values up to 49.21 g/t Au in channel grabs.

There are numerous other areas, where significant sulphide mineralization has been observed, and these are the Doucette Showing (1.04 g/t Au), Ben Showing (19.74 g/t Au), and Franz Showing (0.65 g/t Au). As well, values have returned up to 3.61 g/t Au with anomalous Cu-Bi-Te-W in the area within the contact metamorphic aureole of the Tombstone Intrusive.

Table 2 - Summary of Ron Stack (Stack West/Ron Stack) and Goldbank Trend Zones/Showings

Zone/Showing	Trend Length (m)	Au (g/t) – up to	Mineralization & Other Pathfinders	Alteration	Host Rock
Armada Trend – Lewis Showing	0.9	20.42	arsenopyrite-(galena) – Sb-Te-Se-Bi-Pb-Ag	silicified	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff
Armada Trend – Ferrari Trench	0.9	22.41	arsenopyrite – Pb-(Sb-Bi-Se-Te)	silicified-(sericitic)	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff
Armada Trend – Astro Trench	0.9	23.89	arsenopyrite-(galena) – Se-Pb-Sb-(Ag)	silicified & hematite-	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff
Armada Trend – The Bluff	0.9	308.49	arsenopyrite-galena-pyrite-(sphalerite) – Pb-Ag-Sb-Bi-(Te-Zn)	silicified-(hematite)	Felsic Crystal Tuff/Tuff
Armada Trend - Ron Stack	0.9	26.99	arsenopyrite-pyrite – Sb-Bi	silicified-(sericitic)	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff & Quartz Breccia
Armada Trend – Danman Showing	0.9	9.83	massive arsenopyrite fractures – Sb-(Te)	silicified-sericitic	Felsic Crystal Tuff
Goldbank Trend - Goldbank East	2.75 km	34.25	arsenopyrite-(galena) joints/fractures – Pb-Zn-(Bi-Sb)	silicified & carbonate	Felsic Tuff & Volcaniclastics
Goldbank Trend - Goldbank West	2.3 km	101.11	arsenopyrite-(galena) – Te-Bi-Pb-(Sb-Zn-Ag)	silicified	Felsic Fragmentals, Crystal Tuffs, & Volcaniclastics
Ben Showing	-	19.74	arsenopyrite-(galena) -	silicified-(carbonate)	Felsic Tuff & Volcaniclastics

## 7.0) Deposit Types

The metallogenic province of the Tintina Gold Belt that extends from Alaska to central Yukon and hosts a number of intrusive related gold deposits that account for approximately 40 Moz of gold, with deposits such as Fort Knox, Donlin Creek, Pogo, Brewery Creek, Red Mountain, and Dublin Gulch. They are hosted by both Cretaceous granitic intrusions and the surrounding country rock. Gold mineralization in the Yukon shows evidence of a similar pattern of a diverse array of characteristics with the Plateau South Project;

- 1) Quartz-arsenopyrite-(galena) veinlets and fractures in a mesothermal gold environment – e.g. Goldbank Trend and Franz Showing
- 2) Orogenic lode-gold quartz vein and wallrock replacement environment – e.g. VG Showing and Goldstack Zone

- 3) Au-Mo with Bi-Te-W-(Cu-Sn) in granitoid Tombstone Intrusive hosted mineralization
- 4) Au in aureole of contact metamorphosed clastic metasediments and limestone

Gold mineralization on Plateau South is more typical of an orogenic-type mesothermal gold environment within shears of folded and faulted felsic metavolcanics and clastic metasediments. There is an also spatial and genetic relationship between the gold mineralization and the Tombstone intrusives with anomalous Bi-Te-(Li-Mo-W) hosted in both the contact metamorphosed clastic metasediments and limestone as well as in the chalcophile affinity to the Tombstone Intrusives.

## **8.0) Summary of 2013 Plateau South Surface Exploration Program**

Between June 22 and August 6, 2013, Goldstrike Resources undertook property to target-wide program consisting of prospecting and sampling, with soil and stream silt sediment sampling, trenching/washing, and channel sampling. The 2013 surface exploration program was initiated to evaluate the potential for gold mineralization on specific targets discovered in 2012, and find new discoveries. A total of 764 samples were collected, with 457 rock samples (includes 81 channel samples), 304 soil, and 3 silt samples. The work was conducted through Druid Exploration Inc. (P.O. Box 1485, Dawson City, Yukon Territory Y0B 1G0).

The 2013 surface exploration program included mostly rock and soil sampling with a limited number of silt samples being collected. A GPS and compass survey (Garmin GPS 60CSX and GPS 60Cx) was used to collect sample locations, as UTM co-ordinates. Nad 83 in Zone 08V was utilized in prospecting and rock sampling, as well as the soil/silt sampling. Accuracy is approximate, between 2 and 6 meters.

Rock samples were taken from both the prospecting and channel sampling program, where a total of 457 rock samples were collected. Samples were taken based on the presence and intensity of sulphide mineralization, altered mineralogy, veined and sheared structures. Samples were placed inside labeled plastic poly bags with the appropriate plastic sample tag for the analytical laboratory. Sample conditions, environment and attributes were recorded in a field notebook and the location recorded by hand held GPS unit. Sample locations were marked with orange or red flagging tape showing the sample number, and each sample location was also photographed in the field or camp for a digital visual record.

Follow-up hand trenching, washing, and channel cutting was conducted intermittently during the program. A Honda pump was primarily used in washing the outcrop, with the use of suction hose/fire hose and other necessary accessories. As a result, the strike length, width, and nature of the mineralized zone was outlined and verified, and grab and channel grabs were subsequently collected. A Stihl TS 400 diamond saw was used along with the appropriate diamond saw blades, with a Honda water pump supplying water. A diamond saw channel cut varied in width from 2 to 5 centimeters (i.e. average between 3 and 4 centimeters), at a depth between 5 and 10 centimeters (i.e. average between 5 and 6 centimeters). Sample intervals varied

from 0.18 meters to 1.0 meters. The channel sampling technique gives a more representative sample of the interval, beneath the zone of weathering. A total of 38.25 linear meters of diamond saw channel cuts and chipping were performed in all the trenches, except in The Bluff, which is located in the northwest sector of the Stack West area. A summary of the channel-cutting is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 – Summary of Ron Stack & Goldbank Trend Channel-Cutting

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Channel</b>	<b>Length (m)</b>	<b>Start - UTM East</b>	<b>Start - UTM North</b>
Ron Stack Trend - Stack West – Lewis Showing	LEW-01	3.75	576387	7022234
Ron Stack Trend - Stack West – Lewis Showing	LEW-01A	1.7	576394	7022226
Ron Stack Trend - Stack West – Lewis Showing	LEW-02	2.65	576382	7022228
Ron Stack Trend - Stack West – Ferrari Trench	FER-01	2.45	576278	7022280
Ron Stack Trend - Stack West – Astro Trench	AST-01	5.75	576233	7022313
Ron Stack Trend - Ron Stack	RS-01	1.9	576735	7022192
Ron Stack Trend - Ron Stack	RS-02	6.2	576748	7022194
Goldbank Trend - Goldbank West	GBW-01	2.65	574753	7022411
Goldbank Trend - Goldbank West	GBW-02	1.2	574752	7022407
Goldbank Trend - Goldbank West	GBW-03	6.15	574745	7022414
Goldbank Trend - Goldbank West	GBW-04	1.9	574738	7022420
Goldbank Trend - Goldbank West	GBW-05	1.95	574764	7022409

Soil and silt sampling were undertaken intermittently from June 28 through to July 22, 2013. All 304 soil sample locations were derived using Arc GIS 10.0 and sample locations (waypoints) were programmed into a handheld Garmin 60CSX GPS unit. A sampler would navigate to points and take samples. The samplers took deep soil samples with steel Dutch augers and placed into a labeled brown kraft soil sample bag along with the analytical laboratory plastic sample tag, targeting the C horizon. The exact location of the sample was recorded on the GPS and later imported to Arc GIS to be mapped. Detailed sample notes were taken at each site (depth, soil type, vegetation etc.). Acme Lab water proof sample tags were used. The sample

location was flagged with the corresponding Acme Lab sample number written on the flagging tape. Each sample location was also photographed for a digital visual record. Sample locations (coordinates) were downloaded into the computer and stored in a database with all corresponding notes. The samples were allowed to dry prior to shipping to the lab for analysis. A total of 7.115 line kilometers of soil sampling in 19 lines have been completed in the VG ridge area, located in the east-central part of the property.

Silt samples were taken based on the conditions of the stream system. Only three silt samples were collected. Once a suitable sampling site was found, sediment was panned for the fines, and the resulting silt placed into a labeled plastic poly bag. The analytical laboratory plastic sample tag was also placed inside the bag. The sample attributes and conditions were recorded into a field notebook and the location was recorded by hand held Garmin 60CSX GPS unit. Sample locations were marked in the field with orange flagging tape showing the sample number. The samples were allowed to dry prior to shipping to the lab for analysis.

## **9.0) Analytical Quality Control and Quality Assurance**

An aggregate total of 457 rock, 304 soil, and 3 silt samples were collected and analyzed from this surface exploration program. Samples were sent Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd (Acme Labs) prep laboratory in Whitehorse (77 Collins Lane, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 0A8), and were analyzed by Acme Labs in Vancouver (1020 Cordova Street, East Vancouver, British Columbia V6A 4A3). All analyses in the form of assay certificates are presented in Appendix 2.

All samples were bagged, and secured with security twist tags in rice bags. The samples were delivered by Druid Exploration personnel to Acme's prep laboratory in Whitehorse, Yukon. All samples were analysed for gold by fire assay/ICP-OES finish and 36 element ICP/MS. Pulp metallics was utilized with rocks returning gold values over the detection limit. Also, over the detection limit values of silver and lead values on those samples were re-assayed. However, over the limit arsenic values were not assayed.

Acme Labs are accredited by the Standards Council of Canada to ISO 9001.2008 guidelines (Fm 63007) for ISO/IEC 17025 2005 accreditation. Sample preparation, analytical and quality control procedures employed are mutually similar in procedure and are as follows:

### **9.1) Sample Preparation**

Once the rock, soil, and silt samples have been received, they are entered into the Acme Analytical Laboratories Quality Management System and each sample given an internal sample control number. Both the rock, soil, and silt samples are then checked for dryness prior to any sample preparation and dried if needed. For rock samples, a 1 kg sample is crushed to 80% passing through a 10 mesh, with a further 250 g split pulverized to 85% passing through a 200 mesh (75 microns) using a Jones Rifler. For soils and silts, the samples are dried to 60°C and sieved up to 100g to -80 mesh up to ½ kg. Silica cleaning

between each sample is also performed to prevent any cross contamination. Random screen analysis is performed daily to check for attainable mesh size.

### **9.2) Gold Analyses (Rock and Soil/Silt)**

All Au analysis is performed at a 30g charge by fire assay using lead collection with a silver inquart. The beads are then digested and an atomic absorption finish is used. The detection limit is 2 ppb

### **9.3) Gold Pulp Metallic Analysis**

Pulp Metallic analysis includes the crushing of the entire sample to a 150 mesh sieve and using a Jones Rifler to split the sample to a 1 kg sub sample. The entire sub sample is then pulverized to 90% -150 mesh and subsequently sieved through a 150 mesh screen. The entire +150 portion is assayed along with two duplicate cuts of the -150 portion. Results are reported as a calculated weighted average of gold of the entire sample.

### **9.4) Multi Scan Analyses (Rock and Soil/Silt)**

Multi Scan Analysis was performed using an ICP-MS acid digest finish. Detection limits are outlined in the assay certificates in Appendix 2.

### **9.5) Laboratory Quality Control / Quality Assurance (QC/QA)**

Certified standards, blanks, and duplicates are inserted with each batch of samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates granite or quartz sample-prep blank(s) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample(s) in the job. Typically in an analytical batch, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh reject duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (rock and drill core), a reagent blank to measure background and an aliquot of Certified Reference Material (CRM) or Inhouse Reference Material are allocated to monitor accuracy. This procedure is used for checking the reproducibility of the assays. A non-reproducible check assays are an indication of nugget problems within the sample and recommend that further analysis be performed to generate a better representation of the sample.

All standards run are graphed to monitor the performance of the laboratory. Acme Analytical Laboratories warning limit is 2 times the standard deviation and the control limit is 3 times the standard deviation. Any work order with a standard running outside the warning limit will have selected re-assays performed, and any work order with a standard running outside the control limit will have the entire batch of samples re-analysed.

All QC/QA data run with each work order is kept with the clients file. If desired, the client may have all the blanks and certified standards reported on a certificate to correspond to the client's samples. All quality control graphs are available upon request.

Acme also keep daily log books for the sample throughput. These logs record all information pertaining to; 1) who performed the analysis, 2) when the analysis was done, 3) how the analysis was performed, and 4) what other sample were analyzed at the same time. This is done to help eliminate the possibility of misrepresentation and cross-contamination of the client's samples.

Acme Analytical Laboratories instruments are calibrated using ISO traceable calibration standards and our quality control standards are created from separate stock solutions. Their instruments are directly tied to their quality control program eliminating the need for manual data entry, hence, reducing human error.

Goldstrike Resources did not insert sample standards and blanks at regular intervals into sample batches from surface exploration sampling. The author believes that the results of sampling and analysis from both the surface samples collected during this program reliably reflect the nature of mineralization observed.

## **10.0) Discussion of Results from 2013 Surface Exploration Program**

The following is a synopsis of from the 2013 prospecting, trenching/washing, soil and silt sampling surface exploration program.

The remaining data is presented as appendices in separate folders;

Appendix 3 - 2013 Master Plateau South Rock (Grab & Channel), Soil, and Silt Descriptions and Analyses

Appendix 4 - 2013 Regional Prospecting Maps/Rock & Silt Gold Geochemistry (West and East Sheets) - Scale: 1:20,000

Appendix 5 - 2013 Various Trench Channel and Grab Maps (Ron Stack, Lewis, Ferrari, Astro, and Goldbank West)

Appendix 6 - 2013 Soil Sample Location & Gold-Arsenic Geochemistry – Scale: 1:2,000

### **10.1) Prospecting and Sampling**

The purpose of the 2013 prospecting program was to undertake a target-driven exploration program, which would evaluate and expand the potential for gold-bearing mineralization outlined from the 2012 surface exploration program and discover new mineralized areas. Prospecting was successful in the new discovery of a regional gold-bearing Ron Stack Trend with numerous high-grade precious and base metal showings, located within the Stack West area. These include the Lewis Showing, Ferrari and Astro trenches, and The Bluff area. The Goldbank Trend and VG ridge area also underwent considerable prospecting during the program. Other areas which were prospected included the area northwest of the Goldstack Zone and local areas within the contact metamorphic aureole of the Tombstone Intrusive.

The Plateau South Project shows a diverse array of gold-bearing deposit forms;

- 1) Quartz-arsenopyrite-(galena) veinlets and fractures in a mesothermal gold environment – e.g. Goldbank Trend
- 2) Orogenic lode-gold quartz vein and wallrock replacement environment – e.g. VG Showing and Goldstack Zone
- 3) Au-Mo with Bi-Te-W-(Cu-Sn) in granitoid Tombstone Intrusive hosted mineralization
- 4) Au in aureole of contact metamorphosed clastic metasediments and limestone

During the 2013 exploration campaign, sulphides occur predominantly in highly altered felsic metavolcanic fragmentals, and less in the clastic metasediments. The host rocks have undergone moderate to strong alteration, within increased fracturing and brecciation due to silicification, sericite, and hematite alteration, especially along both the Goldbank and Ron Stack Trends. Arsenopyrite is the dominant sulphide with variable amounts of pyrite and galena, and lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite mineralization. The sulphide mineralization commonly occurs as very-fine grained disseminations, but also as massive fractures and seams (particularly arsenopyrite), in both the altered wallrock and as fractures in quartz stringers and veinlets. Sulphide concentrations vary from < 1% to locally 90%, as observed with strongly disseminated to semi-massive to massive arsenopyrite mineralization observed locally along the Goldbank and Ron Stack Trends.

The sulphides, and subsequently the gold-bearing mineralization, are primarily associated with intense silicified alteration and extensive fracturing/brecciation of felsic crystal tuff (in parts sub-volcanic porphyry equivalent) and to a lesser extent in the clastic metasedimentary units. The presence of albite alteration has been recognized with gold-enriched zones (Franklin – 2013). There is high-grade metamorphic aluminum-silicate alteration about the Tombstone intrusions, such as widespread cordierite and garnet with local chloritoid, andalusite and sillimanite (Roach – 2013).

The following is a brief summary of the more significant mineralized areas discovered and prospected in 2013.

#### ***Ron Stack Trend (Stack West/Ron Stack Area)***

This newly discovered precious and base metal Ron Stack Trend is located in the north-central part (Appendix 4 - Plateau South east sheet) of the property and covers a strike length of approximately 940 meters. It trends in a northwest direction and is open in both directions. The Ron Stack Trend includes Stack West area (Lewis, Ferrari, Astro, and The Bluff trenches), Ron Stack, and the Danman Showing. The showings/ zones are summarized in Table 4 and illustrated in Appendix 4 and 5.

The Ron Stack Trend is within the thickest part of the felsic metavolcanic stratigraphy, with local inter-formational clastic metasediments. It is characterized by a strongly silicified and sericitic with albite altered felsic metavolcanics, and sulphide mineralization forms conjugate quartz-arsenopyrite veinlets and as semi-massive arsenopyrite fractures. The silicified alteration is up to 200 meters in apparent

thickness. The Stack West area is the most newly discovered area, and consists of multiple and stacked quartz-arsenopyrite and arsenopyrite-(galena) veins and veinlets covering a strike length of approximately 500 meters. There are at least 25 sets of gold-bearing mineralized structures. The sub-vertically dipping, mineralized structures vary in thickness from a couple of cm wide (2 to 10 cm) to 1.0 meter wide, more typically between 0.1 to 0.3 meters wide. Semi-massive to massive arsenopyrite mineralization typically occurs as very thin fractures (2 to 10 cm wide) cross-cutting strongly silicified-(sericitic) felsic crystal tuffs/tuffs throughout the trend. Quartz veinlets and veins hosting disseminated and fracture-fill arsenopyrite are up to 1.0 meter wide.

Table 4 - Summary of Results from Ron Stack Trend Zones/Showings

Zone/Showing	Au (g/t) – up to	Mineralization & Other Pathfinders	Alteration	Host Rock
Stack West – Lewis Showing	20.42	arsenopyrite-(galena) – Sb-Te-Se-Bi-Pb-Ag	silicified	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff
Stack West – Ferrari Trench	22.41	arsenopyrite – Pb-(Sb-Bi-Se-Te)	silicified-(sericitic)	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff
Stack West – Astro Trench	23.89	arsenopyrite-(galena) – Se-Pb-Sb-(Ag)	silicified & hematite-	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff
Stack West – The Bluff	308.49	arsenopyrite-galena-pyrite-(sphalerite) – Pb-Ag-Sb-Bi-(Te-Zn)	silicified-(hematite)	Felsic Crystal Tuff/Tuff
Ron Stack	26.99	arsenopyrite-pyrite – Sb-Bi	silicified-(sericitic)	Felsic Tuff/Crystal Tuff & Quartz Breccia
Danman Showing	9.83	arsenopyrite	Silicified-(sericitic)	Felsic Crystal Tuff/Tuff

A quartz stockwork with 20% to 25% quartz stringers and veinlets has been recognized in the Ferrari trench. Respective precious and base metal values up to 308.49 g/t Au and 121 g/t Ag, and 6.60% Pb and 0.44% Zn were returned from various grab samples within the Stack West area with anomalous Bi-Sb-Se (Table 4).

The Ron Stack Showing is located approximately 300 meters east-southeast of the Lewis Showing of the Stack West area. Ron Stack underlies an area of strongly silicified felsic crystal tuffs, and a quartz breccia has been noted. Prospecting has expanded the showing area as an arcuate shaped structure for 240 meters, returning grab values of 5.40 g/t Au (sample 1241836) and 3.74 g/t Au (sample 1233075). None of the 2013 grabs on the trench area exceeded the gold value of 26.99 g/t Au from the 2012 prospecting program (Table 4).

The Danman Showing was uncovered 240 meters southeast of Ron Stack, in an area of sparse outcrop exposure. The showing consists of multiple, thin massive arsenopyrite fractures up to 1 cm wide, cross-cutting strongly silicified felsic crystal tuffs. Gold values from grab samples returned values up to 9.83 g/t Au (Table 4).

## ***Goldbank Trend***

The Goldbank Trend is the most prolific gold-bearing discovery on the Plateau South Property. The northwest/southeast trend is located in the north-central part of the property (Appendix 4 – Plateau South west and east sheets). It has been outlined for approximately 10 kilometers in length and consists of three stacked zones and showings. They are summarized in Table 5 and illustrated in Appendix 4 and 5..

Similar to the Ron Stack Trend, the Goldbank Trend is entirely within the felsic metavolcanic stratigraphy, locally cross-cutting some inter-formational clastic metasediments to the east. It is characterized by strongly silicified and sericitic altered felsic metavolcanics with albite alteration. Sulphide mineralization forms as conjugate quartz-sulphide and semi-massive arsenopyrite fractures. Arsenopyrite is the dominant sulphide occurring as fine to coarse-grained (0.5 to 3.5 mm in size)

Table 5 - Summary of Results from Goldbank Trend Zones/Showings

Zone/Showing	Length (km)	Au (g/t) – up to	Mineralization & Other Pathfinders	Alteration	Host Rock
Goldbank East	2.75	34.25	arsenopyrite-(galena) joints/fractures – Pb-Zn-(Bi-Sb)	silicified-albite	Felsic Tuff & Volcaniclastics
Goldbank West	2.3	101.11	arsenopyrite-(galena) – Te-Bi-Pb-(Sb-Zn-Ag)	silicified-(albite)	Felsic Fragmentals, Crystal Tuffs, & Volcaniclastics
Vault	1.6	1.59	arsenopyrite-(galena) -	silicified-(albite)	Felsic Tuff & Volcaniclastics

disseminated to semi-massive, with pyrite and galena. The disseminated to semi-massive sulphides occur as open space disseminations and fracture-filling in the quartz veining.

Prospecting on Goldbank West led to a significant high-grade new gold discovery, which returned a grab sample value of 101.11 g/t Au (Table 5). It is located in the eastern sector of the structure, approximately 620 meters southeast of the Goldbank West trenching area, which will be discussed in Section 10.2 (Trenching and Channel Sampling). It underlies an area of sparse outcrop cover with little prospecting over 550 meters. The gold mineralization is hosted in a thin 15 cm wide quartz veinlet cross-cutting silicified felsic metavolcanics. Occasional to scattered arsenopyrite (0.25% As) and pyrite were recognized in the veinlet. The sample is weakly anomalous in Te.

Prospecting in the extreme northwestern sector of Goldbank West confirmed gold-bearing mineralization in outcrop. The mineralization consists of disseminated arsenopyrite in quartz veinlets hosted in silicified metasediments. The mineralized veinlets are trending northwest, following both the stratigraphy and foliation overprint in the wallrock. Gold values from grab samples attained values in sample

1243980 (2.74 g/t Au) and 1243979 (2.12 g/t Au) with >1.0% As, and anomalous Bi-Se-Te.

Prospecting on Goldbank East identified numerous mineralized showings along two closely spaced silicified trends. However, due to the shallow dip, close spacing, and topographical considerations, both silicified trends appear to be the same shallow zone below surface. Goldbank East has been outlined for approximately 2.8 kilometers in a northwest-southeast direction. The 34.25 g/t Au grab value in 2012 remains the highest gold value returned to date, but the gold mineralized host is very limited in strike length and width. The prospecting program identified three promising areas of gold mineralization at;

1) 7021595 N – 576196 E - gold values in grabs returned up to 5.52 g/t Au (sample 1241362) in a quartz stockwork which extends along silicified felsic crystal tuff/tuff and argillite contact. The quartz-stockwork-vein structure trends west-northwest for approximately 120 meters, and is up to 4.7 meters wide. The mineralization consists of arsenopyrite (5% to 15%) and pyrite up to 5%. The arsenopyrite occurs as both thin massive fractures and disseminations.

2) 7021847 N – 575659 E – gold values in grabs returned up to 7.27 g/t Au (sample 1243993) over a strike length of approximately 100 meters. The mineralization is associated with arsenopyrite mineralization in quartz veinlets cross-cutting and conformable to the host silicified felsic crystal tuffs. The alteration zone is restricted to the felsics at the felsic/argillite contact.

3) 7021320 N – 576686 E – gold values in grabs returned up to 4.42 g/t Au (sample 1233097), enclosed by a northwest/southeast trending silicified alteration. The mineralization is both associated with thin quartz veining and silicified altered wallrock. The mineralization consists mainly of arsenopyrite and pyrite, but both galena (0.21% Pb) and sphalerite (688 ppm Zn) have been identified. Arsenopyrite occurs as fracture-filling and disseminations in the quartz veining.

Prospecting on the Vault Zone did not return any significant gold values in bedrock, with some angular silicified and fractured felsic tuff float returning up to 0.16 g/t Au. Arsenopyrite mineralization (up to 0.73% As) was identified in those float samples.

### **VG Showing Area**

Prospecting and sampling expanded the main VG Showing area to the south on the VG ridge (Appendix 4 – Plateau South east sheet). It may be considered the faulted and folded extension of the Goldbank Trend, along axial planar traces of complex folds. The main VG Showing area is located in an area of approximately 1600 square meters, where a number of boulders and/or felsenmeer returned values of

529.86 g/t Au. Three prominent areas showed a cluster of gold-arsenic values, with only scattered gold results in the remaining area of the VG ridge.

The most significant trend of gold mineralized boulders/felsenmeer is located approximately 135 meters to the south of the main VG Showing area. This boulder trend has been outlined for approximately 75 meters in length in a northwest-southeast direction. The boulders/felsenmeer consists of silicified altered felsic crystal tuffs and quartz veins hosting fine to coarse native gold and arsenopyrite. They are commonly dull grayish brown to bluish-gray on weathered and fresh surface, showing no discernible rusty hematitic or limonitic staining. Gold values of 351.49 g/t Au (sample 1243950) were returned. This boulder/felsenmeer area coincides with a regional east-west inferred structural break intersecting magnetic lineaments. A very weak soil gold anomaly, ranging from 17.3 ppb to 34.3 ppb Au coincides with the magnetic break. Refer to VG Soil Sampling in Section 10.3 for additional description of the soil analyses.

A second important area is a tight cluster of mineralized quartz boulders/felsenmeer, which is located 60 meters south of the main VG Showing area. The boulders /felsenmeer consist of silicified altered felsic crystal tuffs and quartz veins containing both fracture-fill and disseminated arsenopyrite. Gold values from grab samples returned up to 37.70 g/t Au (sample 1241825).

A third broad area containing mineralized boulders/felsenmeer boulders is located 580 meters southwest of the above gold trend. This broad area measures approximately 170 meters by 100 meters and returned values up to 5.32 g/t Au. The boulders / felsenmeer consists of silicified altered felsic crystal tuffs and quartz veins containing disseminated arsenopyrite and is associated with an east-west trending gold soil anomaly

### ***Ben Showing***

Goldstrike conducted limited prospecting in the Ben Showing area, as a follow-up from the 19.95 g/t Au gold value returned from the 2012 prospecting program. As a result, another parallel quartz vein and stockwork structure was uncovered for approximately 50 meters. The structure trends northwest and is up to 0.7 meters wide, and varies from a simple quartz vein to quartz stockwork (20% to 30% quartz stringers) structure. Sulphide mineralization occurs both in the quartz vein and veinlets and the silicified wallrock, as both disseminated and fracture-fill arsenopyrite and pyrite with galena and pyrrhotite. The sulphide content varies from < 1% to 5%. The most significant gold value yielded 4.33 g/t Au (sample 1241373), with lower grade gold values along strike returning up to 1.45 g/t Au (sample 1242953).

### *Northwest of Goldstack Zone*

Goldstrike carried out limited prospecting 1.35 kilometers to the northwest of the Goldstack Zone, which is located in the western part of the Plateau South Property (Appendix 4 – Plateau South west sheet). The purpose of the prospecting to the west of the Goldstack Zone was to follow-up on a possible extension. The Goldstack Zone consists of a single, fault-bound, silicified-arsenopyrite zone, which trends east to northeast for approximately 60 meters (Roach – 2012).

Prospecting uncovered an area west of the Goldstack Zone, where a one (1) meter wide quartz stockwork was recognized. The showing trends northeast, with vertically to steeply-dipping quartz stringers and veinlets trending north. The host rock is silicified and fractured, quartz porphyry or felsic crystal, cross-cut by numerous 10 to 20 cm wide quartz stringers and veinlets. These veinlets hosts both disseminated and fracture-fill arsenopyrite and pyrite, typically along the joint faces. Gold values from grabs returned 1.46 g/t Au, 0.76% As (sample 1243986), and 1.48 g/t Au, 0.61% As (sample 1243987).

### **10.2) Trenching and Channel Sampling**

The purpose of the 2013 hand trenching, washing, and channel sampling program was to further evaluate the continuity and attain a better representation of the mineralization, as well as verify the high grade nature of the gold mineralization. Both Goldbank West and Ron Stack provided high-grade gold mineralization from the 2012 prospecting program, and were recommended for hand-trenching, washing, and channel sampling. The discovery of significant new mineralization along the Ron Stack Trend in the Stack West area expanded the hand trenching and washing to four specific areas; 1) Lewis Showing, 2) Ferrari Trench, 3) Astro Trench, and 4) The Bluff. Only grabs samples were taken on The Bluff (Appendix 4).

The gold highlights of the 2013 channel sampling are summarized in Table 6 and a series of detailed channel maps in Appendix 5. The following is a brief synopsis of the results from the trenching and sampling surface program.

#### **Ron Stack Trend – Ron Stack**

Hand trenching and washing on Ron Stack started and ended at the end of June, 2013. A total of 8.1 linear meters of channel cutting was completed. The focus was to verify and extend known gold mineralization from the 2012 prospecting program, which returned high-grade gold values in grab samples up to 26.99 g/t Au. Ron Stack consists of multiple quartz and massive arsenopyrite-(quartz) fractures, which has been exposed for 60 meters. Thin massive arsenopyrite fractures are between 3 and 6 cm wide, with a thicker quartz-arsenopyrite vein up to 0.8 meter wide. The thicker quartz-arsenopyrite vein is exposed for only 6 meters as a result of thick overburden conditions, and occupies a north-south fault structure. The thin massive

arsenopyrite and quartz veinlet/stringer fractures may represent; 1) tension fractures, 2) different generation of fracturing.

Table 6 – Summary of Gold Highlights in 2013 Channel Sampling

Channel	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Description
RS-01	Ron Stack	0.5	0.68	0.18	2.46	Massive aspy fract.
RS-02	Ron Stack	1.65	5.70	4.05	3.47	Quartz-aspery veins
		incl. 2.4	5.20	2.80	4.38	
		incl. 2.4	2.95	0.55	9.23	
		Incl. 4.7	5.20	0.50	13.23	
LEW-01	Lewis	2.60	2.90	0.30	1.88	3 cm wide aspy
LEW-01A	Lewis	4.10	4.45	0.35	0.45	QV – aspy fract
LEW-02	Lewis	0.55	0.85	0.30	3.89	Aspy fractures
		1.70	2.00	0.30	4.96	Multiple msv aspy fract
FER-01	Ferrari	0.60	1.10	0.50	0.32	QTSW – sil wr < 1% aspy
AST-01	Astro	2.20	4.00	1.80	3.70	Fractured sil felsic - aspy
		incl. 2.20	3.05	0.85	6.51	
		incl. 2.20	2.73	0.53	9.41	20%-25% aspy-(gn) semi-massive fract.
GBW-01	Goldbank West	1.20	1.50	0.30	0.39	QTSW - < 1% aspy
GBW-02	Goldbank West	0.00	1.20	1.20	NSV	QTSW – 20% qs & < 1% aspy
GBW-03	Goldbank West	2.40	2.95	0.55	NSV	Fractured Felsic Tuff – 10% qs & 1%-2% aspy
GBW-04	Goldbank West	1.65	1.90	0.25	NSV	QV - <1% py-aspery
GBW-05	Goldbank West	1.00	1.30	0.30	0.10	Quartz-aspery vein (5cm wide)

Gold-bearing mineralization is associated with arsenopyrite fractures and quartz-arsenopyrite veining, and locally in silicified altered felsic metavolcanic wallrock, particularly along near the fault zones in channel RS-02. Channel results returned the following gold composites and values (Table 6);

Channel RS-01 - 2.46 g/t Au / 0.18 meters

Channel RS-02 - 3.47 g/t Au / 4.05 meters, including 13.23 g/t Au / 0.5 meters

#### **Ron Stack Trend (Stack West area) – Lewis Showing**

Hand trenching and washing on the Lewis Showing started and was completed in early July, 2013. A total 8.1 linear meters of channel sampling was completed in three separate channels. This area had undergone limited prospecting with respect to the regional surface program carried out in 2012. However, a grab sample did return 2.81 g/t Au assay from a quartz-arsenopyrite fracture, and detailed prospecting was carried out in 2013, further along the northwest trend. As a result of prospecting in this area, results from grab samples returned values up to 20.42 g/t Au, and hand trenching and washing uncovered additional massive arsenopyrite mineralization. Multiple massive arsenopyrite fractures have been exposed for approximately 20 meters. Thin massive arsenopyrite fractures range from 0.05 to 2 cm thick, which cross-cut strongly silicified and sericitic quartz-eye felsic crystal tuffs. Channel results returned the following values (Table 6);

Channel LEW-01 – 1.88 g/t Au / 0.30 meters

Channel LEW-01A – 0.45 g/t Au / 0.35 meters

Channel LEW-02 – 4.96 g/t Au / 0.30 meters & 3.89 g/t Au / 0.30 meters

#### **Ron Stack Trend (Stack West area)– Ferrari Trench**

Hand trenching and washing on the Ferrari Trench in the Stack West area of the Armada Trend was conducted in mid-July upon discovery of quartz veins hosting arsenopyrite mineralization. It is located 120 meters northwest of the Lewis Showing. A total of 2.45 linear meters of channel cutting was completed. This area is a new discovery, with results from grab sample returning up to 20.41 g/t Au, as a result from the completion of a small hand-washed trench. The zone consists of a multiple thin quartz veins, hosting variable, medium to coarse-grained arsenopyrite up to 1%. The thickest part of one of the structures is described as a 0.5 meter wide quartz stockwork which returned the following value (Table 6);

FER-01 – 0.32 g/t Au / 0.5 meters

#### **Ron Stack Trend (Stack West area) – Astro Trench**

Astro was discovered under similar prospecting circumstances as to the Ferrari Trench, and subsequently, hand trenching, washing, and channel sampling was

carried out in mid-July. It is approximately 60 meters northwest of the Ferrari. A total of 5.75 linear meters of channel cutting was completed. Trenching uncovered multiple oriented quartz veins and massive arsenopyrite with galena fractures. Values from grab samples returned up to 23.89 g/t Au. The quartz vein structures vary from 0.14 to 0.65 meters in width and cross-cut strongly silicified and hematitic felsic crystal tuff and tuff. Arsenopyrite is the dominant sulphide and occurs as disseminations, and fracture-filling, with massive seams varying 1-2 cm to 0.28 meters thick. Galena has also been also recognized, interstitial with the arsenopyrite in a number of grab and channel samples, with the highest Ag-Pb value returned from grab sample 1243969 (9.52 g/t Au, 22.9 g/t Ag, and 1.18% Pb). The mineralized structures show features which suggest both older pre-deformational folded mineralized structures and younger post-deformational axial planar mineralization. Channel sampling returned the following composite and values (Table 6);

AST-01 – 3.7 g/t Au / 1.8 meters, including 6.51 g/t Au / 0.85 meters, and including 9.41 g/t Au / 0.53 meters

### **Ron Stack Trend (Stack West area) – The Bluff**

This area was also discovered in mid-July, 2013, where stacked quartz veins with arsenopyrite and galena were recognized. The Bluff area is a bluff-shaped northwest trending hill, located approximately 160 meters northwest of the Astro Trench, part of the Stack West area. The hill-shaped bluff forms a continuous arcuate-shaped outcrop exposure. Hand-trenching and washing was only carried out in the northeastern part of The Bluff area, with no channel cutting and sampling.

At least 11 quartz vein structures have been identified with grab samples ranging from 0.04 g/t Au to 308.49 g/t Au, with 32% of the grab samples >10 g/t Au, and 58% of the samples returning values > 5 g/t Au (Appendix 5). Sulphide mineralization consists of predominantly of arsenopyrite ± galena ± pyrite ± sphalerite. The presence of the base metals reflects some of the higher base metal grades up to 121 g/t Ag, 6.60% Pb, and 0.44% Zn (sample 1235856). The mineralized structures vary in thickness from 1-13 cm to 1.5 meters and cross-cut strongly silicified-(sericitic) with hematitic altered felsic crystal tuffs. Although most of the quartz vein structures show linear features, there are some localized quartz veins that have undergone a folding event.

### **Goldbank West**

Hand trenching, washing, and channel sampling on Goldbank West was completed at the end, which is located in the north-central part of the Plateau South Property. It started and ended at the end of June, 2013. A total of 13.85 linear meters in five (5) channels were completed. The focus was to verify and extend known gold mineralization from the 2012 prospecting program, which returned high-grade gold values in grab samples up to 24.70 g/t Au. Goldbank West consists of simple, patchy

mineralized, quartz-arsenopyrite and arsenopyrite fractures, which are exposed for approximately 40 meters. Thin massive arsenopyrite fractures are between 3 and 10 cm wide, with a thicker quartz vein (up to 2.5 meters wide) occupying an east-west fault structure. Arsenopyrite appears to be concentrated in that east-west fault structure. Gold-bearing mineralization is associated with arsenopyrite fractures and quartz-arsenopyrite veining, and locally in silicified altered felsic metavolcanic wallrock, proximal and at the argillite contact. Channels returned the following gold values (Table 6);

GBW-01 – 0.39 g/t Au / 0.3 meters

GBW-02 to 04 – no significant values

GBW-05 – 0.10 g/t Au / 0.30 meters

### **10.3) VG Soil Sampling**

The purpose of the 2013 soil sampling on VG ridge was to follow-up and expand known Au-As soil anomalies from the 2012 exploration program. These anomalies are directly coincidental with high-grade gold assays returned from boulders and /or felsenmeer. The purpose of the VG soil grid was to extend the strike length of the gold (Au) and arsenic (As) anomalies 150 meters to the north and 500 meters to the south (Appendix 6 & Figure 5). The overall strike coverage would be approximately 900 meters. The results from the 2012 soil survey outlined a strong, northeast trending Au-As anomaly for approximately 100 meters with values up to 287.1 ppb Au and >10,000 ppm (>1.0%) As (Figure 5). This anomaly coincides with significant gold grab values (up to 529.86 g/t Au) hosted in silicified felsic metavolcanic boulders and/or felsenmeer.

Results from the 2013 soil survey expanded the main gold anomaly (main VG gold showing) for a total length of 400 meters in a north-south direction, converging in the south part of the anomalous area (Figure 5). The gold anomaly is open to the north (91.6 ppb Au) and possibly to the northeast (375 ppb Au). The u-shaped gold anomaly converges in an area where high-grade gold samples from surface returned 529.86 g/t Au. There is a strong northeast arsenic trend associated with the northeast gold soil anomaly. A sub-outcrop to outcrop of strongly quartz veined and silicified felsic metavolcanic which returned a gold value of 3.82 g/t Au. is coincidental with the northern extension of the gold soil anomaly. Arsenic values are not anomalous along the northern extension of the gold anomaly.

A second major Au-As soil anomaly has emerged in the south end of the soil grid (Figure 5). The overall coincidental Au-As trend continues east-west for approximately 600 meters. The trend consists of a number of strong anomalous gold anomalies up to 350.1 ppb Au and arsenic anomalies up to 409.1 ppm As. The most western gold anomaly is proximal to broad area (170 meters x 100 meters) having mineralized and/or felsenmeer



### **10.3) Silt Sampling**

A total of three silt samples were collected, all within the VG area (Appendix 4 – Plateau South east sheet). Two of the samples are stream sediment silts, where they were collected from lower drainages west of the VG ridge area. The other sample was collected from a spring along side of the VG ridge. Gold values in the silts returned values of 3.8 ppb Au, 4.6 ppb Au, and 6.6 ppb Au, with no significant arsenic values. These recent Au analyses are relatively higher than the results provided from the regional government survey, where non-anomalous gold values were reached.

### **11.0) Conclusions**

The 2013 surface prospecting and hand trenching/channel program was successful in identifying additional precious and base metal mineralization in the Armada Trend and discover new gold bearing mineralization in the Goldbank Trend. The expansion of the VG soil grid extended the main gold soil anomaly to the north and northeast, and identified a new Au-As anomaly to the south on the main VG ridge area. These new areas are located in;

- 1) Goldbank West and East
- 2) Ron Stack Trend (Stack West Area/Ron Stack)
- 3) Contact Metamorphosed Aureole about Tombstone Intrusives

The northwest trending Goldbank Trend is the most prolific regional target and includes high-grade gold in Goldbank West and East, as well as the Vault Zone. The Goldbank Trend has a strike length of over 10 kilometers, with altered high-grade gold areas intermittently exposed over a width of 1 kilometer. The gold is spatially associated to strongly silicified-(albite) altered felsic metavolcanics hosted in quartz-arsenopyrite veins and stringers. Prospecting on the Goldbank Trend identified three specific high grade areas; 1) Goldbank West – 101.11 g/t Au grab in an area of sparse outcrop over 550 meters, 2) Goldbank East - 5.52 g/t Au grab in quartz-stockwork-vein structure trending west-northwest for approximately 120 meters, and is up to 4.7 meters thick, and 3) Goldbank East – 7.27 g/t Au grab in an open area over a strike length of approximately 100 meters.

Surface exploration work on the Ron Stack Trend uncovered newly discovered mineralization in the Stack West area, Ron Stack, and the Danman Showing. Ron Stack trends in a northwest direction for over 940 meters and consists of multiple high-grade gold-bearing in both quartz veins/veinlets and massive arsenopyrite-(galena) fractures. The trend is open to the northwest and southeast. The presence of base metal mineralization along with precious metals may indicate a different generation of mineralization with gold values in grabs up to 308.49 g/t Au and 16.95 g/t Au, 121 g/t Ag, 6.60% Pb, and 0.44% Zn attained in the base metal rich mineralization. The presence of coincidental precious metals with base metal mineralization in closely stacked quartz and sulphide structures may also indicate a deeper part of the hydrothermal system.

Prospecting on the VG ridge uncovered more high-grade gold mineralization in boulders/felsenmeer in separate three areas. Results from grabs returned gold values up to 351.49 g/t Au. The soil grid was expanded and extended the gold soil anomaly trend to the north for approximately 400 meters, as well as to the northeast. Strong Au-As soil anomalies directly coincide with high-grade coarse gold in silicified felsic crystal tuff boulders, which indicate a close gold source. Analytical results also show a coincidental, east-west trending Au-As dispersion in the soils, reflecting the regional metamorphic aureole of the Tombstone Intrusive. The VG Showing and ridge area may be the faulted and folded extension of the Goldbank Trend, along axial planar traces of complex folds. Although the VG underlies a gold-enriched boulder/felsenmeer area, both the Ben and Doucette Showing areas show the extension of gold mineralization regionally.

The geological environment on the Plateau South Property is more conducive to a shear-hosted lode-gold mesothermal environment, proximal to a porphyry source. The presence of multiple north-south trending shears, flexuring, and potential intersecting structures/splays reflect dilatational-filled features, which would provide pathways and traps for auriferous hydrothermal fluid movement in shallow dipping / plunging structures. The presence of iron and sulfur-rich hosts would provide the chemical trap for gold to precipitate in the formation of pyrrhotite and pyrite in veined and silica-‘flooded’ gold-bearing arsenic structures.

## **12.0) Recommendations**

Future exploration work on the Plateau South Project should focus on the following;

- 4) Goldbank Trend - continue with more detailed exploration in the more continuous high-grade areas of Goldbank West and East. More detailed prospecting is warranted in the three areas which returned high-grade gold mineralization. This may entail manual hand trenching and/or back-hoe trenching, washing, channel sampling, and detailed mapping.
- 5) Ron Stack Trend – continue prospecting to the northwest and southeast, in order to expand the trend. More trenching, washing, and channel sampling is warranted in the Stack West area, and completion of channel sampling in The Bluff area.
- 6) VG Showing & Ridge Area – consider ground IP over the soil grid area, which would include the contact metamorphosed aureole about the Tombstone Intrusive

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## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Stephen Roach, of 47 Crantham Crescent, Stittsville, Ontario K2S 1R2, certify that;

1. I obtained a Bachelor degree in Geology from Concordia University in 1977. In addition, I attended Carleton University from 1981-83 in a Graduate Program.
2. I have worked as a geologist for more than 35 years since my graduation from university been in the practice of my profession as Exploration Geologist since 1977.
3. I am responsible for this report entitled, Report of 2013 Surface Exploration Program on the Plateau South Project, Mayo Mining Division, Yukon Territory (June 22, 2013 – August 6, 2013)
4. I have no beneficial interest, direct or indirect in the Plateau South Project that is the subject of this report.

Dated January 17, 2014

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Stephen Roach, B.Sc.