

**2019 EXPLORATION WORK PROGRAM
on the GOLDEN CULVERT and LITTLE HYLAND PROPERTIES,
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY**

On Quartz Claims Grouped under Grouping Certificate #HL12555

Claim Name	Grant No.	Claim Name	Grant No.
Culvert 1	YC29100	NT 1-10	YE48037-YE48046
Culvert 2	YC31957	NT 15	YE48051
Culvert 3	YC71979	NT 17	YE48053
Culvert 4 – 6	YC31958 – YC31960	RE 1-2	YD17381-YD17382
Culvert 7 - 8	YC71980 – YC71981	Red Bluff 1	YC93596
Culvert 9 – 12	YC31961 – YC31964	Red Bluff 2	YC93595
Culvert 13 – 16	YC71982 – YC71985	Red Bluff 3	YC93594
Culvert 17 - 57	YC73335 - YC73375	Red Bluff 4	YC93593
Culvert 58 - 70	YC73422 - YC73434	Red Bluff 5-14	YE48027-YE48036
Culvert 71	YC73863	Rubus 1-50	YD29576-YD29625
Culvert 72	YC94980	Rubus 51-60	YD31301-YD31310
Culvert 73 - 75	YD17372 – YD17374	Rubus 61-78	YD31316-YD31333
Glen 1-105	YE36601-YE36705	Scheer 1-10	YC93581-YC93590
Glen 107-112	YE36707-YE36712	Swag 1-10	YD17383-YD17392
Glen 114-150	YE36714-YE36750	Swag 11-14	YD17377-YD17380
Glen FR 106	YE36706	Zanzibar 1	YC93600
Glen FR 113	YE36713	Zanzibar 2	YC93599
Golden 1-3	YC73332-YC73334	Zanzibar 3	YC93598
HT 1-2	YE48060-YE48061	Zanzibar 4	YC93597
LH 1-37	YC94943-YC94979	Zanzibar 5-30	YE48001-YE48026
LH 38-41	YC94981-YC94984		

Operated by:



100 King St. West, Suite 5700, Toronto, Ontario M5X 1C7

Under option from:

Gary Lee, Robert Scott and Ron Stack
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Report By: R. Kim Tyler B.Sc., P. Geo.

Location: 61° 57' N, 128° 25' W, NTS: 105H/16

Mining District: Watson Lake, Yukon

Date: April 17, 2020

SUMMARY

This report describes and summarizes the work completed on the contiguous “Golden Culvert” and “Little Hyland” properties, (collectively the “Property”) during the 2019 summer field season directly managed and supervised by the Author. The Property is located in the southeast Yukon Territory within the Little Hyland River Valley, some 250 kilometres north of Watson Lake 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”). In February 2018 both properties were grouped for work assessment purposes under Grouping Certificate #HL12555.

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, and all forms of sampling. 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 the shallow-water facies equivalent 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 prior to 2018 outlined a corridor of 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 the 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 between 7.7gpt Au and up to 22.8gpt Au in quartz veins and up to 2.58gpt Au in the wall rock phyllites around the veins.

Trenching and diamond drilling completed by Stratabound in the 2018 field season confirmed two parallel gold-bearing structures within a 30 metre-wide corridor extended to between at least the 1800m to 1300m elevation (500 metres vertically), grading between 0.60 gpt Au/7.9m and 60.1 gpt Au/0.9m. The mineralization was uninterrupted across the full 430 metres of strike length explored and is open beyond in both directions to at least the 500m vertical depth explored. The results further expanded on the knowledge derived from previous work that had identified multi-gram gold assays returned from a train of outcrop, subcrop and boulder float extending across 2,000 metres in a north-westerly direction conforming to structural measurements of gold-bearing quartz veins, and geophysical anomalies on the property.

Between July 15th to August 23rd, Stratabound Minerals Corp. undertook an exploration program of access road and trail building, trenching, geochemical sampling and geological mapping.

The objective of the 2019 work program was to investigate in more detail the continuity, form and geometry of gold bearing structures focussed within the 800 metre radius encompassing the Main Discovery outcrop area in preparation of designing the requirements of an initial NI 43-101 resource estimate.

The 2019 program consisted of two phases;

- 1) six close-spaced trenches completed between wider spaced trenches completed in 2018 designed to investigate vein/mineralization continuity and close-spaced variability and,
- 2) seventeen wider spaced trenches designed to extend understanding of these structures further beyond the 430 metres of strike concentrated on around the Main Discovery Vein to date.

Additionally 1.47 kilometres of road was completed along the projected strike of the mineralization to access the trench locations.

The work exposed and extended the strike length of the gold vein corridor from 430 to 570 metres long and discovered four additional parallel gold-bearing veins increasing the number of such veins to six and the width of the vein corridor from 30 metres to 130 metres wide. The program also received the highest gold value to date of 95.0 gpt gold over 1.5 metres within a wider interval 24.41 gpt gold over 6.0 metres in an open extension of a trench completed in 2018. As well, a new gold-bearing scorodite vein yielded 0.92 gpt gold over 2.0 metres was discovered 7.1 kilometres along strike north of the Main Discovery outcrop. The 7.1 kilometres of ground in between remains unexplored.

The six gold bearing structures occur sub-parallel to axial plane foliation along either side of the axial hinge of a large scale antiform feature that appears to conform to the regional northwesterly structural trend.

Consistent with past findings higher grade gold values were observed to occur within the quartz vein and breccia structures whilst lower grade gold values were observed to occur in the phyllite host halos either side of the veins. The gold mineralization is commonly associated with very fine arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization and occasionally with sphalerite mineralization. The gold is also interpreted to be very fine as visible gold has only been observed once in drill hole GC1806. Very fine free gold has been reported from placer extraction by the owners, Scott and Lee.

Significantly, the 2019 Golden Culvert exploration program has outlined both high and low grade mineralization across widths, lengths and depths that appear amenable for both bulk open pit and selective underground mining methods.

In summary, the work to date confirms the following:

- At least six gold-bearing zones are observed to be controlled by quartz vein and breccia structures with strike and near vertical dip orientations that parallel the regional structural geology.
- The six zones define a structural corridor of about 130 metres wide, 570 metres long, 150 metres deep and are open ended along strike and dip.
- Strike is consistently between 300-320 degrees consistent with regional cleavage and antiform structures.
- Gold mineralization is uninterrupted across the full 570 metres of strike length explored to date through trenching and drilling, and is open beyond in both directions and below the 150m vertical depth explored to date.
- Quartz vein and breccia structures hosting the gold mineralization extend beyond said mineralization to at least a kilometre or more and remain unevaluated.
- A new gold-bearing scorodite vein discovery approximately 7.1 kilometres north along the general strike of the Main Discovery zone remains unexplored in between.
- Significant gold mineralization occurs at Golden Culvert in the Narchilla/Vampire Fm comparable to the 3 Aces and Justin Projects located in the nearby, though stratigraphically much deeper, Yusezyu Formation that provides a compelling potential for a semi-continuum of gold mineralization at significant depth below Golden Culvert to at least the mid-Yusezyu Formation.
- Soil geochemical anomalies continue for at least 2.5 km to the north, 0.5 km to the south, and remain unevaluated.
- Soil survey coverage, prospecting and grab sampling are only 20% complete along the key prospective strike/trend direction. Past work, though limited, has shown several unevaluated gold-bearing targets lie along this strike/trend path.

- Gold deposit models other than orogenic gold type deposits such as intrusive related and skarns should not be ruled out as they are known to occur in the Justin Project about 35 kilometres south along strike of the Property.
- Past and recent work has also identified a number of other exploration targets on the remaining 24-kilometre Property strike length that follow the structural trends identified in that recent Stratabound work.

The exploration potential therefore remains excellent beyond the Main Discovery area focussed on to date.

Recommendations for future work:

More work is recommended to confirm grade and structural continuity of the mineralization to determine geometries, volumes, grades and other factors that would lead towards a maiden NI 43-101 resource estimation within the area of study completed in this 2019 program. Further exploration work is also warranted along and across the remaining 24 kilometres of the open ended strike potential beyond that detailed in the 2019 program area.

Specifically:

- 1) Closer spaced in-fill diamond drilling within the 5700 metres of trenching and drilling completed in the Main Discovery area to test for close-spaced gold grade and structural continuity/variability.
- 2) Wider spaced drilling and trenching beyond the 430 metres area of study to test the extent of mineralization out to at least one kilometre.
- 3) A property-wide airborne topographic and air photo drone survey in advance of further property-wide work be done. Outcrop, subcrop and float exposures are quite good and visually obvious at the high altitudes above the tree line in the area of interest.
- 4) Property-wide prospecting, geologic and alteration mapping, and rock sample geochemistry focussing on detailed structural measurements and interpretation, which may be helpful in locating vein sets and predicting mineralization.
- 5) More thorough work by a structural geologist is recommended to identify any marker units or rheological contrasting stratigraphic units such as conglomerates that may serve to be gold traps as reported at the nearby 3 Aces project.
- 6) Geophysics such as Induced Polarization geophysics to delineate chargeable sulphide-bearing and clay altered zones and to delineate resistive silica-flooded zones as well as magnetic geophysics to test for magnetite destruction around buried intrusives are recommended.

The proposed program would cost approximately \$294,000.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Summary	
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Disclaimer	2
3.0	Property Location and Access	2
4.0	Claim Information	4
5.0	Physiography, Vegetation and Climate	9
6.0	Exploration History	10
7.0	Geological Setting	21
7.1	Regional Geological Setting	21
7.2	Property Geology and Mineralization	29
8.0	2019 Exploration Program	29
8.1	Road Building and Trenching	30
8.2	Mapping and Rock Geochemical Sampling	38
8.3	Surveying	38
9.0	Geochemical Analytical Procedures	38
10.0	Conclusions and Recommendations	39
11.0	Statement of Expenditures	43
12.0	References	45

LIST OF FIGURES

1	Property Location Map	3
2	Outline of Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties	5
3	Golden Culvert Claim Block	6
4	Little Hyland North Claim Block	7
5	Little Hyland South Claim Block	8
6	Rubus Claim Block	9
7	YGS Minfile Showings in Golden Culvert area	11
8	2011 Soil Au Geochemistry Results – Property Scale	13
9	2011 Soil Multi Element Geochemistry Results - Main Zone Detail	13
10	Regional Geology	23
11	Local Geology	24
12	Generalized Stratigraphic Column for the Upper Hyland River Area	25
13	Stratigraphic Column with Relative Positions of Local Gold Occurrences	27
14	Schematic Cross Section of the Upper Hyland River Valley	29
15	View south of re-interpreted new Mid-Zone and 95.0 gpt/1.5m intercept	31
16	Plan map detail of 2019 activities	32
17	View north – 2019 road and trench work	33
18	Trench TR1913 (view west)	34
19	Trench TR1913 (view west)	35
20	Sampling new East 2 Vein in trench 1917_B	36
21	2019 Golden Culvert Phase 1 Road, Trail and Trench Results	38
22	Plan map of new North Vein Discovery	40
23	New North Vein Discovery – facing north	40

TABLES

1	Claim Information	4
2	MINFILE Showings on Property	10
3	Details of previous work on Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties.....	10
4	2019 Trench Results Summary.....	37
5	2019 2019 Float and Rock Results Summary	39
6	Proposed Exploration Plan and Budget.....	45

APPENDICES

Appendix I	Statement of Qualifications
Appendix II	Geochemical Analytical Certificates

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Golden Culvert property is located approximately 250 kilometres north of the community of Watson Lake and 10 kilometres west of the former mining community of Tungsten in the Northwest Territories. The property is within the Little Hyland River Valley in the Watson Lake Mining District in the southeast Yukon.

This report is submitted to fulfill assessment work requirements to obtain work credits necessary to keep the claims in good standing.

The 2019 program was conducted under the requirements of Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources Quartz Mining Land Use Authorization Class 3 Permit # LQ00456a, with respects to the Golden Culvert Claim Group and Class 1 Notification File No. C1Q00080 with respect to the Little Hyland and Rubus claim groups. In February 2018 both properties were grouped for work assessment purposes under Grouping Certificate #HL12555.

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 property contains arsenopyrite-pyrite+/- sphalerite and chalcopyrite mineralization, as well as placer gold occurrences and numerous gold and arsenic anomalies in stream sediments and soils. Mineralization consisting of gold, arsenic, sphalerite and copper occurs in quartz veins and enveloping country rock. The quartz veins are hosted in grey-green phyllites, presumed to be of the Vampire Group volcano-sedimentary package of rocks.

Between June 15th and August 23rd of 2019, Stratabound Minerals Corp. conducted an exploration trenching program focusing on positive results from previous programs conducted between 2005-2018. The work focussed in a detailed area within the 800 metre radius encompassing both the higher grade gold soil anomaly and the Main Vein discovery outcrop. The 2019 program consisted of extending the previous years' road construction by 1.17 kilometres of road and 180 metres of trail to access planned trench locations north along strike, and the completion of 24 trenches totaling an aggregate length of 628.7 metres. Four trenches were progressively reclaimed. Person-days totaled 141 and consisted of a maximum six people and averaged four.

This assessment report summarizes the known geology, mineralization, and exploration potential for the contiguous set of mineral claims known as the Golden Culvert and Little

Hyland properties. The Author of this report, R. Kim Tyler of Sudbury, Ontario, supervised the exploration program on site between June 15th and August 23rd, 2019. Analytical certificates used in the report were provided in digital format directly from ALS Chemex. Other information used in the preparation of the report includes government publications and assessment reports in the public domain. R. Kim Tyler is a Professional Geoscientist registered in both British Columbia and Ontario.

2.0 DISCLAIMER

While reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this report, the Author cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of all supporting documentation. The interpretation, conclusions, and recommendations expressed herein are those of the Author.

Reliance on Other Experts

The Author may have relied on technical data and interpretations found in various sources cited throughout the report. The Author may not have verified this information and take 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. It is believed that the information contained in this document is reliable under the conditions and subject to the limitations of this document.

3.0 PROPERTY LOCATION and ACCESS

The Property covers an approximate area of 83.8 square kilometres within the Watson Lake Mining District in the southeast Yukon. It is located within the Little Hyland River Valley, some 205 kilometres north of Watson Lake and 10 kilometres west of the mining community of Tungsten in the Northwest Territories (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.

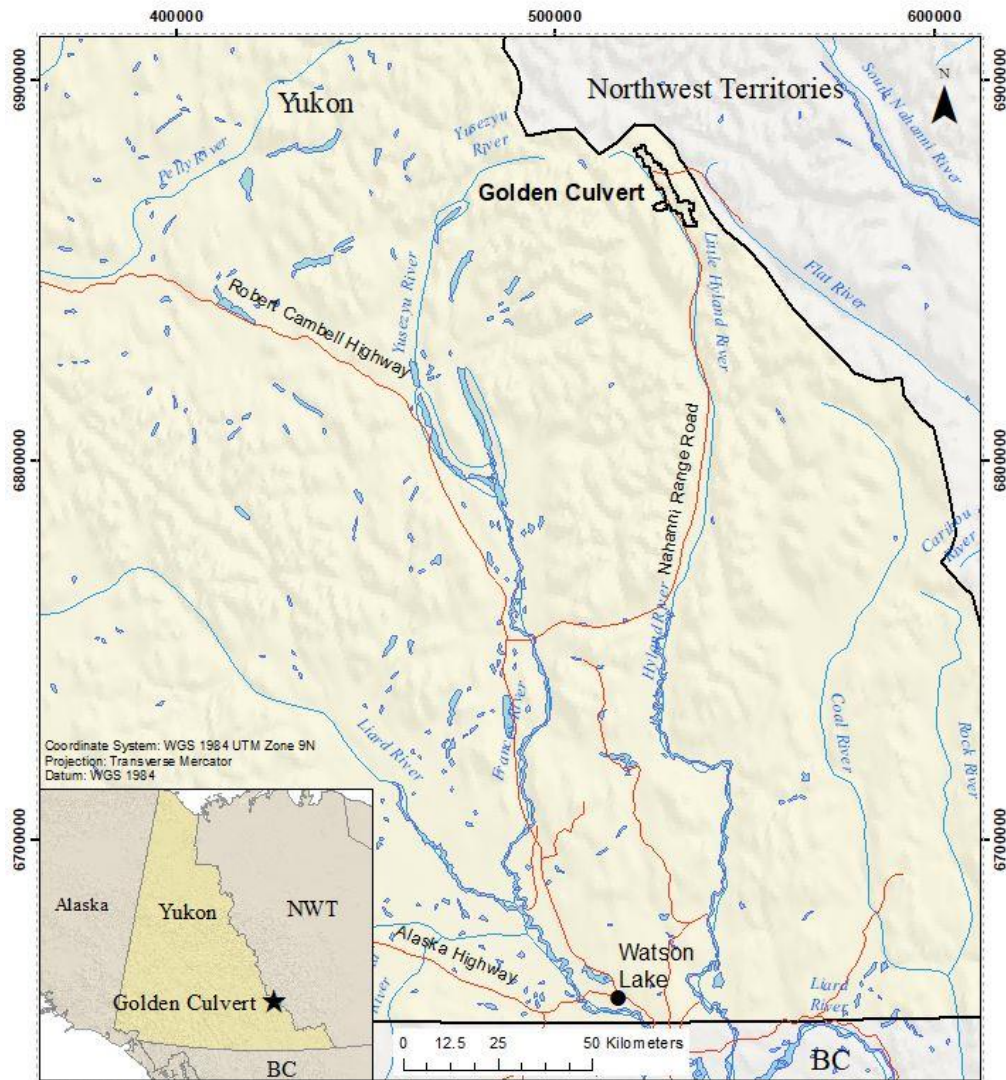


Figure 1: Property Location Map

The property is most easily accessed via the all-season, gravel surface, Nahanni Range Road from kilometre 110 of the Robert Campbell Highway. The property straddles the Nahanni Range Road, and at kilometre 165, a new road access near a former ATV trail leaves the road to gain access to the eastern portion of the property. A temporary exploration camp was situated in a road maintenance pit on the east side of the road 3 kilometres north of the ATV trail and new site access road.

The nearest community is Watson Lake, which has a population of approximately 1,200 people and lies on Highway 3 (Alaska Highway). Watson Lake is the main supply centre for the region.

4.0 CLAIM INFORMATION

The Property includes 431 contiguous, unsurveyed mineral titles totaling 83.8 square kilometres (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 Table 1, below, and are shown in Figure 2.

Table 1: Claim Information

Claim Name	Grant No.	Claim Name	Grant No.
Culvert 1	YC29100	NT 1-10	YE48037-YE48046
Culvert 2	YC31957	NT 15	YE48051
Culvert 3	YC71979	NT 17	YE48053
Culvert 4 – 6	YC31958 – YC31960	RE 1-2	YD17381-YD17382
Culvert 7 – 8	YC71980 – YC71981	Red Bluff 1	YC93596
Culvert 9 – 12	YC31961 – YC31964	Red Bluff 2	YC93595
Culvert 13 – 16	YC71982 – YC71985	Red Bluff 3	YC93594
Culvert 17 – 57	YC73335 – YC73375	Red Bluff 4	YC93593
Culvert 58 – 70	YC73422 – YC73434	Red Bluff 5-14	YE48027-YE48036
Culvert 71	YC73863	Rubus 1-50	YD29576-YD29625
Culvert 72	YC94980	Rubus 51-60	YD31301-YD31310
Culvert 73 – 75	YD17372 – YD17374	Rubus 61-78	YD31316-YD31333
Glen 1-105	YE36601-YE36705	Scheer 1-10	YC93581-YC93590
Glen 107-112	YE36707-YE36712	Swag 1-10	YD17383-YD17392
Glen 114-150	YE36714-YE36750	Swag 11-14	YD17377-YD17380
Glen FR 106	YE36706	Zanzibar 1	YC93600
Glen FR 113	YE36713	Zanzibar 2	YC93599
Golden 1-3	YC73332-YC73334	Zanzibar 3	YC93598
HT 1-2	YE48060-YE48061	Zanzibar 4	YC93597
LH 1-37	YC94943-YC94979	Zanzibar 5-30	YE48001-YE48026
LH 38-41	YC94981-YC94984		

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 (Figure 2) and Little Hyland properties. Collectively both agreements constitute the Property. 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 6). In December 2017, South Shore assigned its rights under the two option agreements to Stratabound Minerals Corp. (“Stratabound”). In February 2018 both properties were grouped for work assessment purposes under Grouping Certificate #HL12555.

The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and falls under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government.

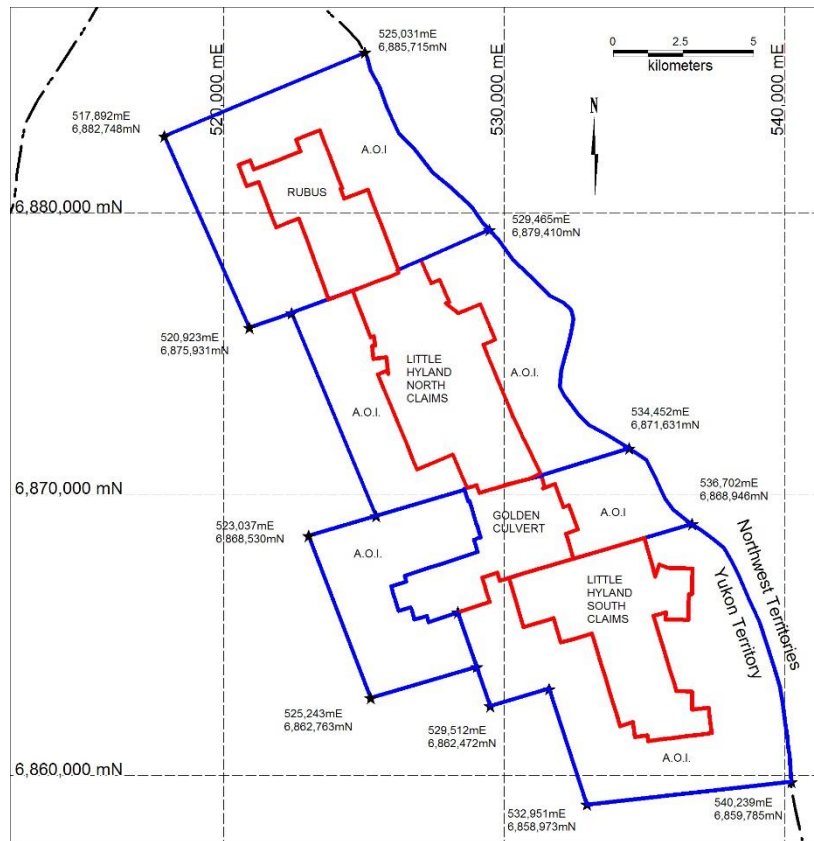


Figure 2: Outline of Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties

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.

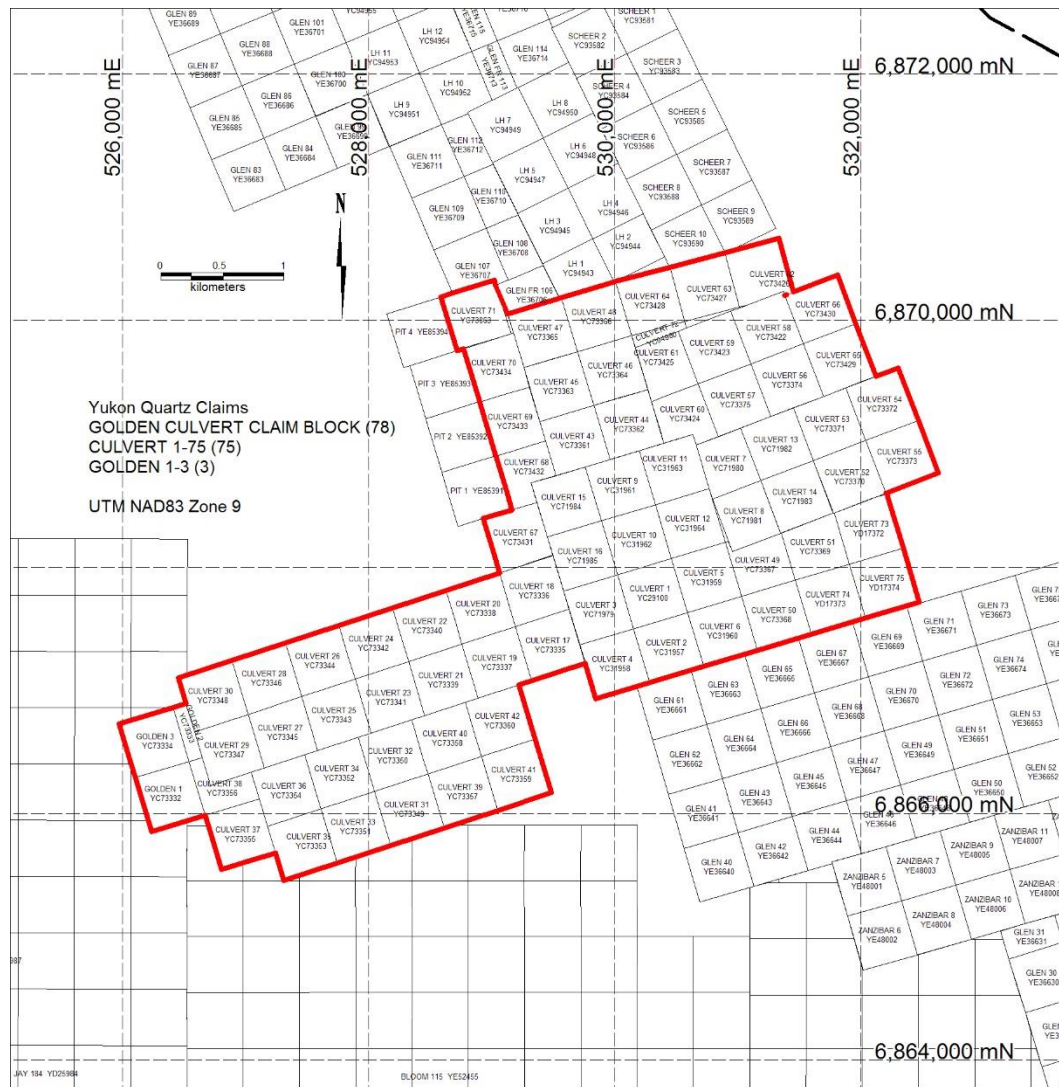


Figure 3: Golden Culvert claim block

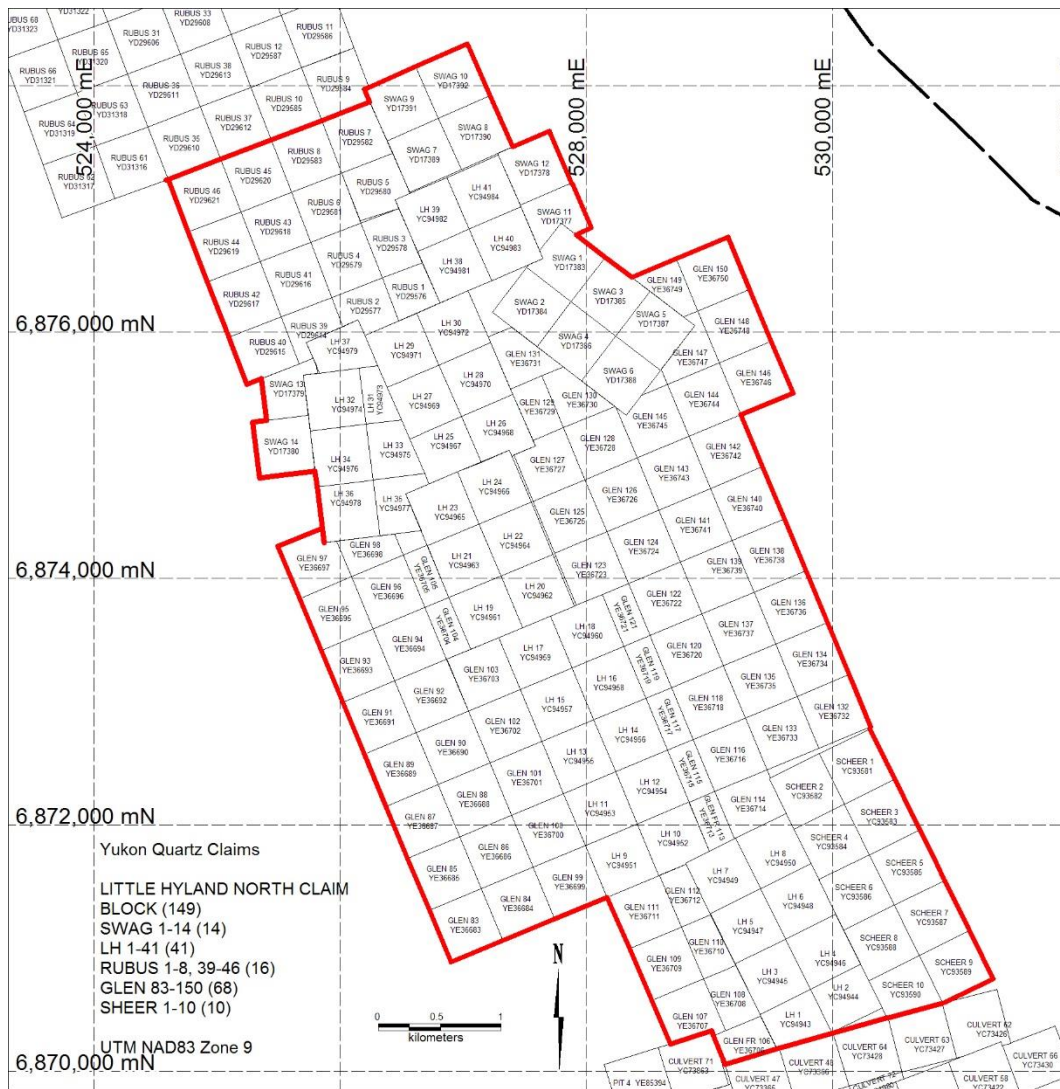


Figure 4: Little Hyland North claim block

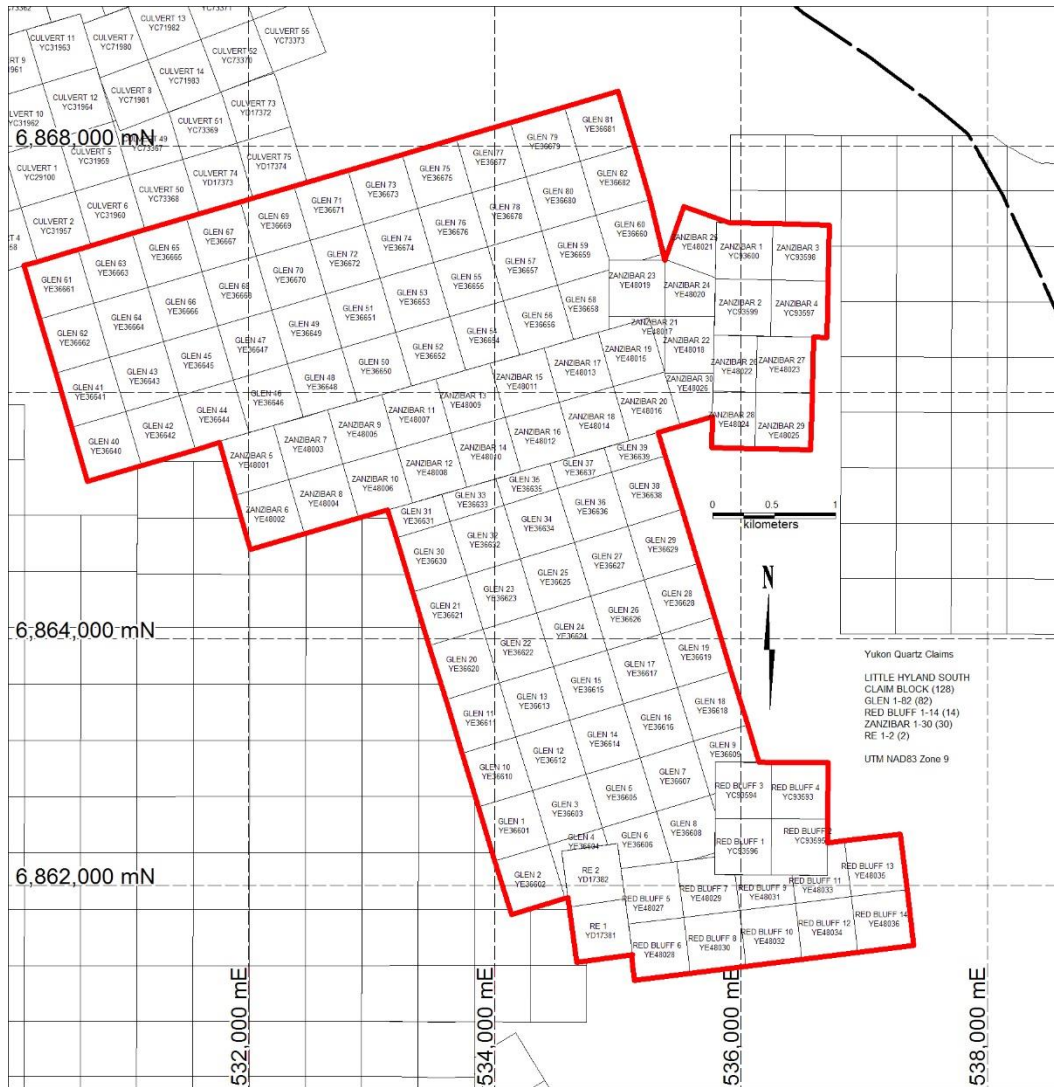


Figure 5: Little Hyland South claim block

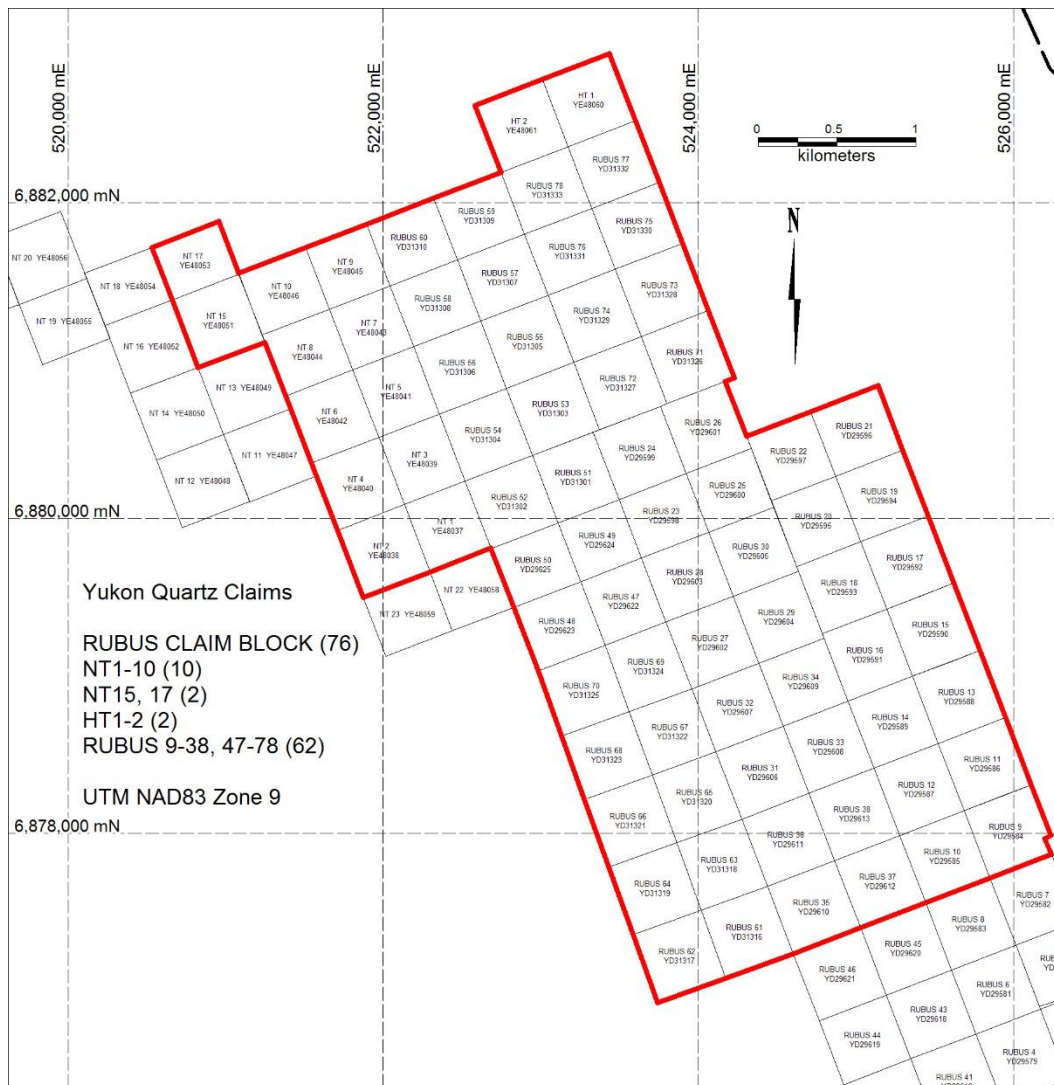


Figure 6: Rubus claim block

5.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION and CLIMATE

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 felsensmeer 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.

The area receives generally high annual precipitation (approximately 450 millimetres) as compared to the Yukon average. Snow generally begins accumulating in alpine areas in late September, while the snow pack starts to recede in late April to early May, allowing fieldwork

to commence at lower elevations in late-May. Temperatures range from +30°, in the summer months, to -50° Celsius, in the winter months.

6.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The region has a long history of exploration beginning with the discovery of the Tungsten Mine in 1954 and the initiation of production in 1962. The Golden Culvert property, however, does not have a considerable documented history of exploration, prior to the activities of Scott, Lee and Stack commencing in 2005.

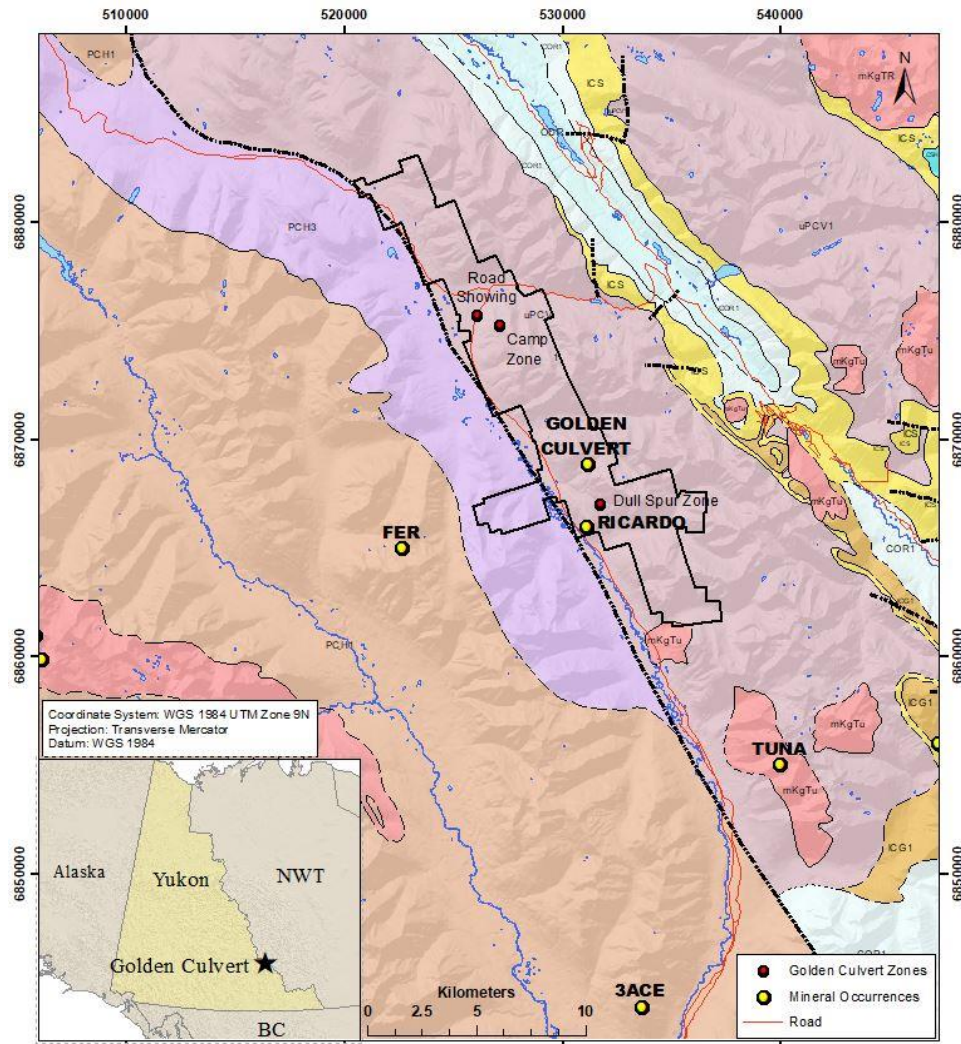
The YGS MINFILE database lists two mineral occurrences within the Property including the “Golden Culvert” and “Ricardo” showings (Table 2). There are also a number of undocumented showings located on the Little Hyland Property including the “Road”, “Camp” and “Dull Spur” (Figure 10). There has also been some work done on the Rubus claim block. Total documented expenditures on the Property prior to 2019 amount to \$1,330,035.33 (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

year	Claim group	operator	Road building (km)	Diamond Drilling (metre)	Trenching (metres)	Geochemistry					Geophysics km		total expense
						No. soils	No. streams	No. rock	No. trench	No. core	Mag	VLF	
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
2010	Little Hyland	Owners				46	40	23			0.8	0.8	\$29,486.35
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
2013	Little Hyland, Rubus	Owners				119	14	13					\$20,675.65
2017	Golden Culvert	Stratabound						14					\$16,412.27
2018	Golden Culvert	Stratabound	3.2	1,350	1,140			60	151	738			\$699,043.91
2019	Golden Culvert	Stratabound	1.2		629			39	291				\$159,528.26
		Total:	4.4	1,350	1,769	3,810	102	388	442	738	20.14	19.21	\$1,489,563.59



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

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 were completed (Casselman, 2007 and Casselman, 2008), 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).

Geophysical work reported in 2009 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. Possible northeast-trending structures shown by the magnetics 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.

In 2010, the Golden Culvert property was optioned to Stakeholder Gold Corp. by Lee and Scott and work concluded in 2011. 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 that showed strong indications that surface prospecting could find additional surface gold showings to the southeast of the main Golden Culvert showing, (Figures 8,9), (Fekete and Huber, 2011).

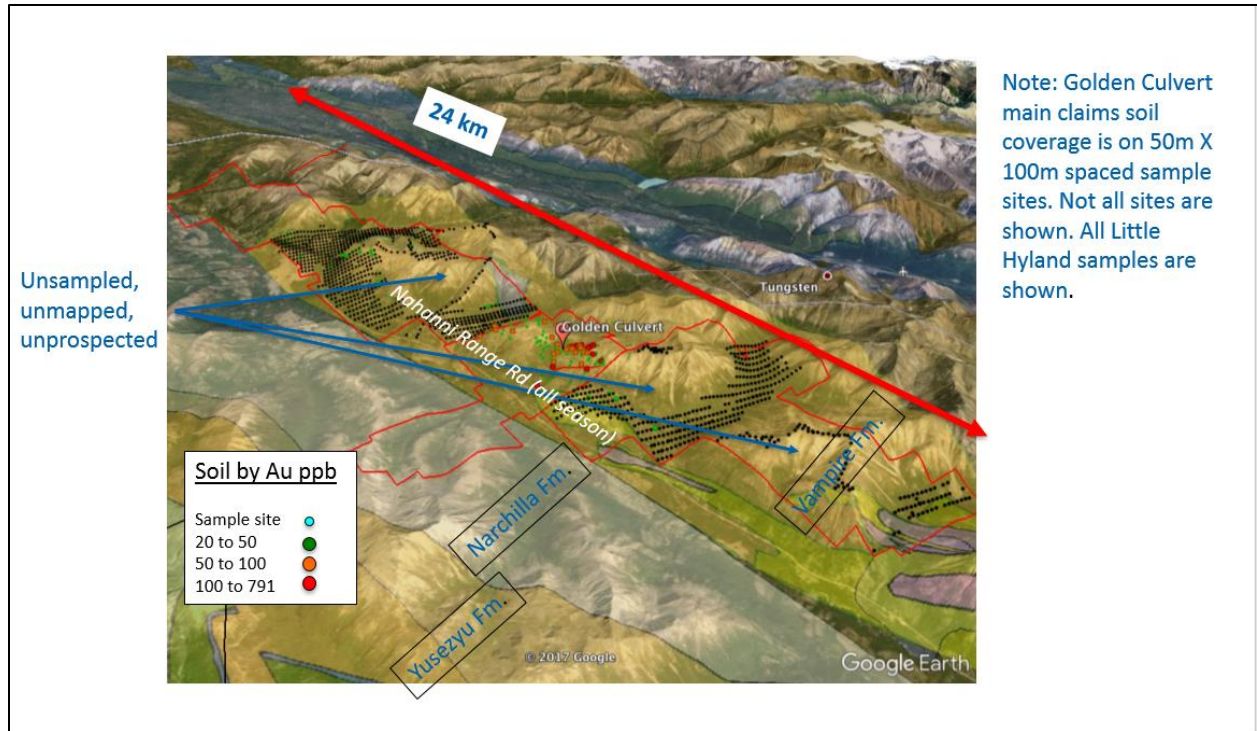


Figure 8: 2011 Soil Au Geochemistry Results – Property Scale

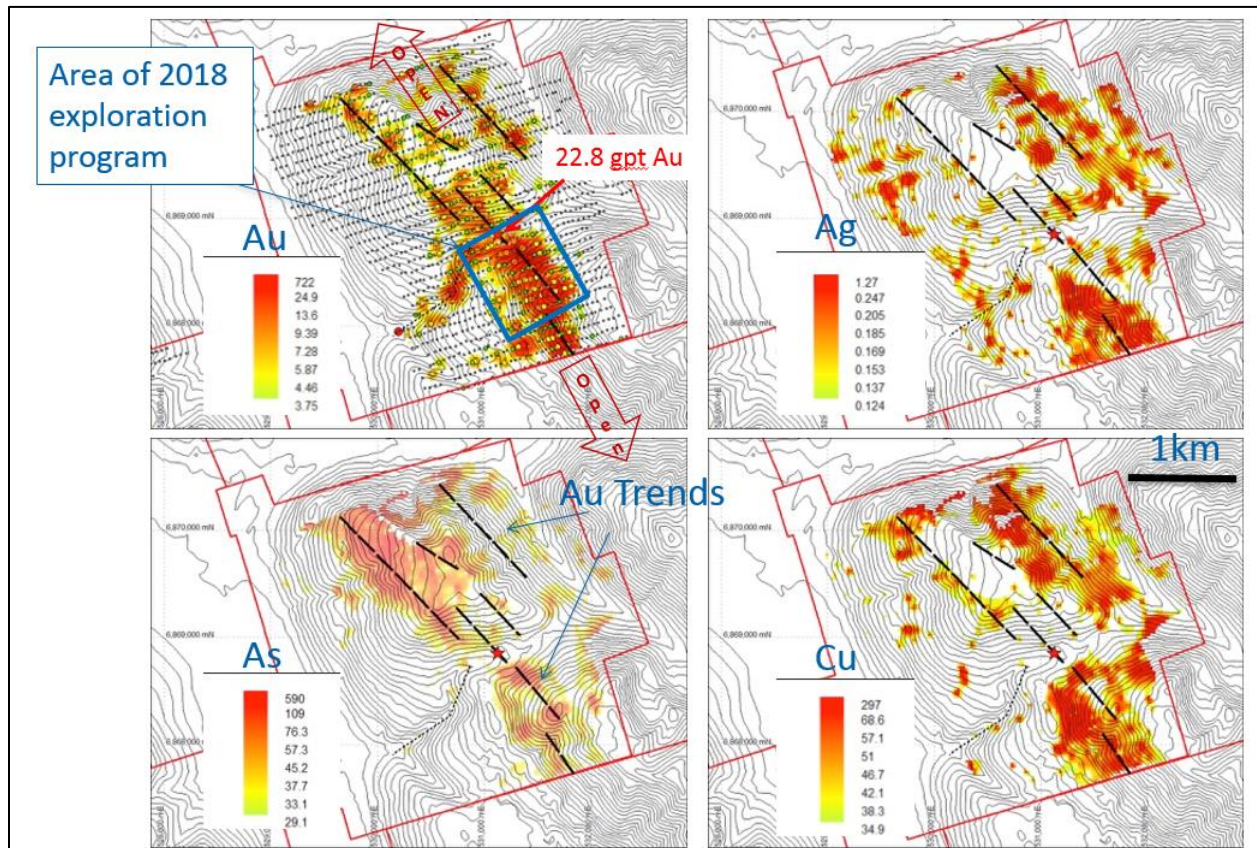


Figure 9: 2011 Soil Geochemistry Multi Element Results – Main Zone Detail (Fekete, Huber 2011)

During 2012 an exploration program on the Little Hyland and Rubus groups with a focus on precious metal mineralization along government airborne magnetic trends was conducted. The 2012 program consisted of the collection of 7 rock samples, 150 soil samples and 7 stream sediment samples. As well, 2,360 m of grid was established for soil sampling. Detailed work in 2012, on the Rubus and NT claims continued to yield anomalous gold values. These anomalous values continued to occur on or near the government airborne mag. (first derivative) contacts east of both the Little Hyland River and the March Fault. Future prospecting recommended continuing north of the 2012 project area centered along these high-low magnetic contacts. This trend is verified by the northern most stream sediment sample on the Rubus 74 claim which yielded 85 ppb gold, 61 ppm arsenic, 111 ppm copper, 6650 ppm manganese, 598 ppm zinc and 263 ppm nickel. Also, anomalous values in cobalt, nickel, zinc, manganese and arsenic began showing up 3 Km. to the south of the 2012 project area in stream sediments (2010 report).

In 2013 exploration on the Little Hyland and Rubus groups focussed again on precious metal mineralization along government airborne magnetic trends. The 2013 program consisted of the collection of 13 rock samples, 119 soil samples and 14 stream sediment samples. Detailed work in 2013, on the Rubus, HT and NT claims continued to yield anomalous gold values. These anomalous values continued to occur on or near the government airborne mag. (first derivative) contacts east of both the Little Hyland River and the March Fault. Unfortunately, for the most part, any gold anomalies encountered had low values and narrow widths. This, plus previous programs (2011 and 2012) confirmed the geophysical lineaments (high-low magnetic contracts from government airborne survey) are weakly anomalous in gold and arsenic for over 6 kms. striking in a northwest direction. No further work was conducted until 2017.

Two due diligence site visits and sampling were conducted in 2017 culminating in a qualifying NI 43-101 Technical Report titled "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE GOLDEN CULVERT AND LITTLE HYLAND PROPERTIES, WATSON LAKE DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA FOR: Stratabound Minerals Corp." and dated February 12, 2018. (Breakaway Exploration Management, 2018). The Report concluded that 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, that the Property is of significant merit to recommend that an aggressive exploration program continue to be pursued.

The 2018 work completed by Stratabound confirmed and expanded on the knowledge derived from previous work that had identified multi-gram gold assays returned from a train of outcrop, subcrop and boulder float extending across 2,000 metres in a north-westerly direction conforming to structural measurements of gold-bearing quartz veins, and geophysical anomalies on the property.

The 2018 program identified an open-ended 450 metre long by 250 metre wide corridor of numerous parallel quartz shear vein and breccia structures, two of which were determined to be gold bearing and associated with gold bearing phyllite host rock haloes; the Main Vein is described in previous reports as the outcropping discovery vein and a new discovery, the West 1 Vein located approximately 30m to the west of the Main Vein. The two main gold bearing structures occur sub-parallel to axial plane foliation along either side of the axial hinge of a large scale antiform feature that appears to conform to the regional northwesterly structural trend.

The two gold bearing veins contained significant gold mineralization in every case where they were sampled either by diamond drill hole or trench. The maximum intersection encountered was 60.1 g/t Au over 0.9 metres within a 33.1 metre interval grading 2.53g/t Au downhole of hole GC1803. The minimum value of 0.34 g/t Au over 5.3 metres was encountered in trench TR1802-B ending in mineralization of the wall rock short of exposing the vein which was suspected to be greater than 2m from surface but was too deep to expose by trenching. Consistent with past findings higher grade gold values were observed to occur within the quartz vein and breccia structures whilst lower grade gold values were observed to occur in the phyllite host halos either side of the veins. The gold mineralization was commonly associated with very fine arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization and occasionally with sphalerite mineralization. The gold is also interpreted to be very fine as visible gold has only been observed once in drill hole GC1806. Very fine free gold has been reported from placer extraction by the owners, Scott and Lee.

The 2018 program traced the two gold bearing structures over 430 metres of strike and to a depth of 500 metres. Significantly, the 2018 Golden Culvert exploration program outlined both high and low grade mineralization across widths, lengths and depths that appear amenable for both bulk open pit and selective underground mining methods.

In summary, the 2018 summer program confirmed the following:

- Gold bearing zones are observed to be controlled by quartz vein structures with strike and near vertical dip orientations that parallel the regional geological structures of antiform axes and coincident axial foliation.
- The 2018 trenching program has confirmed two quartz vein and breccia hosted gold structures grading between 0.34 gpt Au/5.3m to 6.67 gpt Au/2.5m between the 1800m and 1500 m elevations.
- The 2018 drilling program has confirmed the same two parallel gold-bearing structures extending to at least the 1300m elevation grading between 0.60 gpt Au/7.9m and 60.1 gpt Au/0.9m.
- Gold mineralization is uninterrupted across the full 430 metres of strike length explored to date through trenching and drilling, and is open beyond in both directions to at least the 500m vertical depth explored to date. Evidence to date supports good grade and structural continuity.
- Soil geochemical anomalies continue for at least 2.5 km to the north, 0.5 km to the south, and remain untested.

- The results confirmed the effectiveness of gold and arsenic soil geochemistry as a tool to track mineralization.
- Soil survey coverage, prospecting and grab sampling in the property's 24 km length is only 20% complete along the key prospective strike direction. The exploration potential therefore remains excellent.
- Significant gold mineralization occurs at Golden Culvert in the Narchilla/Vampire Fm comparable to the 3 Aces and Justin Projects located in the nearby, though stratigraphically much deeper, Yusezyu Formation that provides a compelling potential for a semi-continuum of gold mineralization at significant depth below Golden Culvert to at least the mid-Yusezyu Formation.
- Gold deposit models other than orogenic gold type deposits such as intrusive related and skarns should not be ruled out as they are known to occur in the Justin Project about 35 kilometres south along strike of the Property.

The 2018 work recommended more work to confirm grade and structural continuity of the mineralization to determine geometries, volumes, grades and other factors that would lead towards a maiden NI 43-101 resource estimation within the area of study. Further exploration work was also warranted along and across the remaining 24 kilometres of the open ended strike potential beyond that detailed in the 2018 program area.

Other Properties

The Yukon Minfile (2002) lists one mineral occurrence within 5 km of the property; the Ricardo Showing. It occurs approximately 3 km south of the Culvert Property and is described 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 on the property and it was later allowed to lapse.

The Ricardo Showing was later re-staked by Mr. A. Black, in 1980, as the Kay claims, then in 1981 as the Lynx claims by Mr. E. Broadhagen. In each case there is no record of work being performed on the property and the claims were allowed to lapse.

The Tuna property, located 12 km southeast of the Golden Culvert property was originally staked in 1981 by Union Carbide Exploration Ltd and has been explored for placer gold, skarn-type tungsten, and lode gold. The property is underlain by a Cretaceous granodiorite stock that intrudes Cambrian slates, phyllites and siltstones of the Hyland Formation. Union Carbide performed stream sediment sampling, rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and prospecting on the property in 1982. This work identified numerous scheelite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite mineralized occurrences, often associated with quartz-tourmaline veins. However, Union Carbide later allowed the claims to lapse.

In 1989, Noranda Exploration Canada Limited re-staked the Tuna property but did not perform any work. These claims were also allowed to lapse. The property was subsequently staked by Kokanee Explorations Ltd in 1991. Kokanee conducted a program of prospecting mapping and sampling in 1992 and then changed its name to Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation later that year. In 1993, Consolidated Ramrod performed a limited amount of lithogeochemical and stream sediment sampling, which returned weak to moderately anomalous gold results.

3 Aces Property:

The most significant property in the area is the 3 Aces Project owned by Golden Predator Mining Corp. located approximately 20km south of the Golden Culvert Property. Stratabound is primarily exploring for similar orogenic- or lode-type gold mineralization hosted within Hyland Group sediments to the quartz vein-hosted, very high-grade gold mineralization found at 3 Aces.

The 3 Aces property was first staked by Alex McMillan in 1998. In late summer 2003, McMillan sampled a mineralized quartz vein from the Main Zone (Ace of Hearts) occurrence which assayed 5,401.1 g/t gold (~157.53 Oz/ton gold) (McMillan et al., 2005) (Yukon Minfile Occurrence 3 Ace – 105H 066). Golden Predator now owns 100% of the 1,734 claims that form a contiguous block totaling 35,700 hectares located in the Hyland Gold District. The following is excerpted from the Golden Predators' 2018 NI 43-101 Technical Report:

“Gold mineralization on the property is documented within high grade quartz veins that contain coarse visible gold and a low sulphide content (<1%) mainly arsenopyrite and pyrite. Lower grade stockwork mineralization consisting of quartz stockworks and quartz flooding in siliciclastic rocks has also been intersected in drilling. An orogenic model of mineralization was first proposed for the region by Craig Hart (Hart, 2006) and the recent work supports this model.”

“The 3 Aces Property has seen several stages of exploration work beginning in the summer of 1997 when Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Ltd. Carried a regional silt sampling program following up on anomalous results reported in a geological survey of Canada Regional stream and water geochemical survey carried out in 1998 (Buchanan., 1998). In 1997, Hudson Bay staked the Hit claims and subsequently carried out geological mapping, prospecting, silt sampling, soil sampling, rock sampling programs, and airborne geophysics during the 1998-1999 field programs.

In 1998, Alex McMillan staked the 3 Ace 1-83 claims along the southern and western boundaries of the Hit claims and optioned these claims to Hudson Bay. In 1999, Hudson Bay drilled 4 diamond drill holes for a total of 654m. The closest hole was approximately 0.5km north east the Main Showing (Ace of Hearts). The best values were intersected in hole 99-01 and include 1.5m @ 4,505ppb Au and 4.5m @ 723ppb Au (Buchanan, 2000), which was

located approximately 6km north of the Main Zone (in the Green zone). In 2000, Hudson Bay dropped its option on the 3 Aces property and returned the claims to Alex McMillan.

In 2003, McMillan optioned the 3 Aces claims to ATAC Resources Ltd., who then carried out excavator trenching, geological mapping, and rock sampling around the road showing (east side of the Nahanni Range Road) along with prospecting, and hand trenching on several other targets, before dropping the option later that summer.

In late summer 2003, Alex McMillan sampled a mineralized quartz vein from the Main Zone (Ace of Hearts) occurrence which assayed 5,401.1 g/t gold (~157.53 Oz/ton gold) (McMillan et al., 2005) (Yukon Minfile Occurrence 3 Ace – 105H 066).

In early 2005, McMillan optioned the 3 Aces claims to North American Tungsten Corporation Ltd., who carried out grid soil sampling and horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) and ground magnetic surveys over the road showing, and south east of the Main Zone.

In 2008, North American Tungsten dropped its option on the 3 Aces Property and returned the remaining claims to Alex McMillan, who had been staking claims around the property as they expired.

In March 2010, Northern Tiger signed a Letter of Intent to acquire the 3 Aces Property and subsequently staked the Ace 21-152 claims, the Jack 1-5, and 23-39 claims, and Jan 1-4 increasing the 3 Aces Property to a total of 293 claims.

During the 2010 field season, Northern Tiger carried out detailed structural mapping, prospecting, hand trenching and rock and soil sampling (Schulze et al., 2010) followed by a diamond drill program consisting of 9 diamond drill holes for a total of 1,240m. This program targeted the Main Zone (Ace of Hearts) and the Sleeping Giant (Spades) Zone. The discovery hole on the Main Zone, hole 3A-10-01 returned an intersection of 4.3 g/t Au over 30.3 metres including 145.2 g/t over 1.05 metres with visible gold (Buchanan et al. 2011).

In 2011, Northern Tiger carried out a large exploration program consisting of an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, a silt sampling program, and a detailed soil program on the southern portion of the property. A total of 34 diamond drill holes were drilled on the property (8,458m) including 2 holes (565m) drilled on the road showing on the east side of the Nahanni Range Road. Poor weather and magnetic storms hampered the airborne geophysics and the survey was only partially completed.

In 2012, Northern Tiger continued their exploration program and carried out trenching, geological mapping, and sampling. A total of 15 diamond drill holes (1,711m) were drilled in 2012. These holes target several zones including the Main Zone (Ace of Hearts), Sleeping Giant (Spades) Zone, and the Kaizer Trend. The best results included: 3.6 g/t gold over 8.6 metres in drill Hole 3A-12-38 (Main Zone), and 3.3 g/t gold over 7.3 metres in drill hole 3ASG-12-07 (Sleeping Giant Zone (Ace of Spades vein)) (Buchanan, 2012).

In 2013, Northern Tiger completed a small exploration program comprised of silt sampling, prospecting and trenching before merging with Redtail Metals Corp., and changing its name to Golden Predator Mining Corp.

In 2013, Golden Predator collected 3 large volume samples (~800kg each) from the sleeping Giant Zone and delivered them to SGS Canada Inc.'s laboratory in Burnaby B.C. for secure storage. In 2014, SGS carried out metallurgical testing and mineralogical characterization studies on the material at SGS Canada Inc.

Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia (Golden Predator News Release, July 15, 2014). Testing showed that overall gold recoveries for the three samples were reported at 98.3%, 97.9% and 93.5%. The three samples were processed in their entirety in bulk fashion by gravity and gravity tail leaching (Golden Predator News Release, Dec. 2, 2014).

In 2015, Golden Predator carried out a tightly spaced Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill program consisting of 13 holes for approximately 45.73m. These holes were collared in the Sleeping Giant Vein and were designed to collect a large volume sample and were capped for blasting the bulk sample. The best intersection was 0.76m (2.5 ft.) (from surface) of 333.50 g/t Au (9.73 oz./t Au) in Hole 3ARAB15-11 (Golden Predator News Release Sept. 14, 2015).

In 2016, Golden Predator collected a large bulk sample (approximately 700 tonnes) from the Sleeping Giant Vein. Initial processing of 79.7 tonnes of the bulk sample produced a total of 4,587 grams of concentrate which was poured into a doré bar which contained 81.408 troy ounces of fine gold and 7.771 troy ounces of silver (Golden Predator News release Aug. 18, 2016).

Golden Predator carried out two drill programs in 2016. Phase 1 consisted of 31 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for a total of 510m. These holes were drilled to test down dip and along strike of the bulk sample extracted from the Sleeping Giant vein. Highlights from this program include 6.40 m of 13.80 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-003, and 11.43 m of 31.89 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-015 (Golden Predator News Release June 20, 2016).

During the second phase of drilling, Golden Predator completed 54 drill holes for a total of 4,315m. This program consisting of 3,776 m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling and 539 m of diamond core drilling. This drill program targeted the previously undrilled Clubs Zone, the Hearts Zone, and the Spades Zone. Intersections include 7.54 m of 32.86 g/t Au in drill hole 3A16-RC-062, and 3.12 m of 13.18 g/t Au in drill hole 3A16-DD-036 from the Ace of Spades vein (formerly the Sleeping Giant vein) and 1.95 m of 29.79 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-068 and 2.28 m of 10.09 g/t Au in hole 3A16-RC-069 both from the previously undrilled Queen of Clubs Zone (Golden Predator News Release January 19, 2017).

During 2017, Golden Predator completed 209 drill holes for a total of 19,414 m. This program consisting of 17,510 m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling and 1,905 m of diamond core drilling. This drill program targeted the previously undrilled Diamonds Zone as well as the Hearts, Clubs and Spades Zones. Intersections include 19.81 m of 3.32 g/t Au in

drill hole 3A17-203 and 4.57 m of 9.30 g/t Au in drillhole 3A17-205 extending the known Hearts mineralization an additional 340 m to the north of 2016 limits (Golden Predator News Release Oct. 25, 2017), and 3.05 m of 4.17 g/t Au in drill hole 3A17-251 from the Initial drill test of the Diamonds zone. Initial drilling at the southern end of the Spades zone intersected 14.47 m of 3.40 g/t Au in hole 3A17-275 extending known mineralization along the Spades trend to almost 1km (Golden Predator News Release Dec. 14, 2017). 2.29 m of 35.72 g/t Au was intersected in hole 3A17-287 from the previously undrilled lower Hearts Zone (Golden Predator News Release January 10, 2018).

Extensive high grade continued to be encountered in a large percentage of the central Spades zone drilling.

In 2019 Golden Predator reported completing drilling to test for extensions of the high grade structures outcropping in the Hearts Zone. Seven HQ diamond drill holes consistently intercepted two parallel, closely spaced gold-bearing structures along 220m of strike and 500m down dip from the Hearts discovery outcrop. This was the deepest drilling to date on the project and the structures in the Hearts Zone continue to be open in all directions along strike and at depth. (Golden Predator press release Jan. 21, 2019). It also reported that approximately 6% of the 9,800 metric tonne 2018 bulk sample, from the Spades Zone at the 3 Aces Project was successfully processed at the Company-owned test processing plant in Q4/18. Two concentrates were produced. #1 concentrate was poured into a 13,261.5 gram doré bar and shipped to Asahi Refinery in Ontario, Canada where it yielded 365 troy ounces of gold (86.28% gold) and 34 troy ounces silver (7.63% silver) providing a return of \$471,386 USD (\$623,823 CDN). In addition, 658.1 kilograms (kg) of #2 concentrate was recovered and remains in inventory at the plant for subsequent processing. Processing of the bulk sample material uses water and gravity only. (Golden Predator press release Feb. 11, 2019).

Both the 3 Aces and Golden Culvert Properties gold mineralization are interpreted to focus around parallel anticlinal structures which may be a structural control to mineralization; the one distinct difference being that 3 Aces gold mineralization occurs in the mid-Yusezyu Formation which stratigraphically underlies the Vampire/ Narchilla Formation that hosts the Golden Culvert Property. (Figures 13, 14)

Justin Property:

The second most significant property in the vicinity is the Justin Project located immediately southeast of 3 Aces and about 35 kilometres south of Golden Culvert. Justin is 100% owned by Aben Resources Ltd. The following description is derived from the Aben Resources Ltd. website.

The property is host to numerous styles of intrusive and sediment hosted gold mineralization located within several main bulk-tonnage target areas. There are three

different styles of mineralization including epithermal, skarn and sediment-hosted gold mineralization.

The Justin Property is underlain by sedimentary rocks assigned to the Yusezyu Formation. The three distinct styles of mineralization on the property are thought to be a direct reflection of a long lived, widespread mineralizing event occurring in reactive calcareous sediments. Aben's 2018 field program focused primarily on the Lost Ace Zone, an orogenic-style quartz-gold bearing zone previously discovered in 2017.

The Main Gold Zone hosts gold-bearing pyritic mineralization which occurs within a quartz monzonite dyke and adjacent calcareous siltstone. Historic chip sampling across this zone returned an average grade of 2.38 g/t Au over 22.5 metres. The Main Zone remains open to the east and along strike to the north into overburden-covered areas. The Confluence Gold Zone consists of a 600 metre by 250 metre area of coarse clastics hosting considerable fracture controlled chalcedonic veining. Historic grab samples from the zone returned gold values as high as 59.25 g/t Au in addition to historic chip sampling averaging 4.24 g/t Au over 4.5 metres.

The Kangas Gold Zone consists of a 75 metre by 400 metre zone of skarn and replacement style mineralization within calcareous siltstone, which has returned widespread anomalous values of up to 3.46 g/t gold. The POW Zone, discovered by Eagle Plains during an exploration program in 2010, consists of a calc-silicate skarn system as well as chalcedonic and quartz veining with arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite in coarse clastic sediments.

Lost Ace is a new prospect on the Justin Property as it is located within 2 km of Aben's mineralized POW Zone and bears striking similarities to Golden Predators adjacent 3 Aces project. Channel sampling in 2017 at Lost Ace returned 1.44 g/t Au over 5 metres including 4.77 g/t Au over 1 metre in addition to a bulk soil sample that contained 1135 visible gold grains, the majority of which were termed 'pristine' indicating a proximal bedrock source for the gold. (<https://www.abenresources.com/projects/gold-projects/justin-gold-project-yk/>)

In 2019 Aben Resources reported results of work completed in 2018 included the collection of 19 channel and 28 chip samples from 5 trenches, 16 rock samples, 7 till samples and 240 soil samples with coverage totaling 6.0 line-km. The 2018 field program focused primarily on the Lost Ace Zone, a gold bearing zone discovered in 2017. TR18-001 returned values ranging from trace to an average of 20.8 grams/tonne (g/t) gold (Au) over 4.4 m, including 88.2 g/t gold (Au) over 1.0 m. Visible gold was observed in the sample returning 88.2 g/t gold (Au).

2019 drilling consisted of 4 diamond drill-holes (963m) testing the POW Zone while 20 rotary air-blast ("RAB") holes (592m) tested the Lost Ace Zone. At the POW Zone, drilling targeted a magnetic geophysical feature inferred to be associated with skarn alteration and sulphide mineralization. JN19020 and -021 are approximately 125 m step-outs from holes drilled during the 2011 and 2012 campaigns. Both holes intersected zones of massive sulphide, sulphide-mineralized skarn and mineralized quartz veins. Results include 1.5 g/t

Au over 15.4 m (165.0-180.4 m) including 10.5 g/t Au over 1.2 m in JN19020 and 0.9 g/t Au over 3.3 m (250.5-253.8 m) including 3.5 g/t Au over 0.8 m in hole JN19021. JN19031 which tested the POW Zone magnetic “wedge” anomaly did not return significant results. At this stage the source of the anomaly is unclear, and the target remains open. JN19039 was drilled to test the mineralization potential of the Justin Fault and variably mineralized sheeted quartz veins within the Justin Intrusion. The mineralized intersection of the Justin Fault returned 0.2 g/t Au over 9.5 m (35.5 – 45.0m). The sheeted quartz veins of the Justin Intrusion, which are comparable to veins observed in surface trenching from 2014 (TR14-001), returned 0.4 g/t Au over 7.3 m (52.0-59.3 m) including 1.8 g/t over 0.6 m (sample JN19039-035; 58.7-59.3m).

2019 RAB drilling at the Lost Ace Zone was successful in intersecting the mineralized phyllite/quartz-pebble conglomerate contact discovered through surface geochemical surveys, prospecting and mapping during the 2017 and 2018 programs. Results will allow for an updated interpretation of the contact geometry and mineralization potential at depth. Results include 0.9 g/t Au over 1.5 m (19.8-21.3 m) in hole JN19026 and 0.5 g/t Au over 3.0 m (12.2-15.2 m) in hole JN19029. RAB drilling at the POW zone targeted near-surface pyrite-arsenopyrite ± galena veins first observed in DDH JN19021. Results include 0.2 g/t over 1.5 m (29.0-30.5 m) in hole JN19042. Sampling was hindered by extremely wet hole conditions, which may reduce the reliability of analytical results.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The following geological description is 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).

7.1 Regional Geology

The Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties are located in the Selwyn Basin in the southeastern Yukon (Figure 3). The Selwyn Basin is part of the cordilleran miogeosyncline 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).

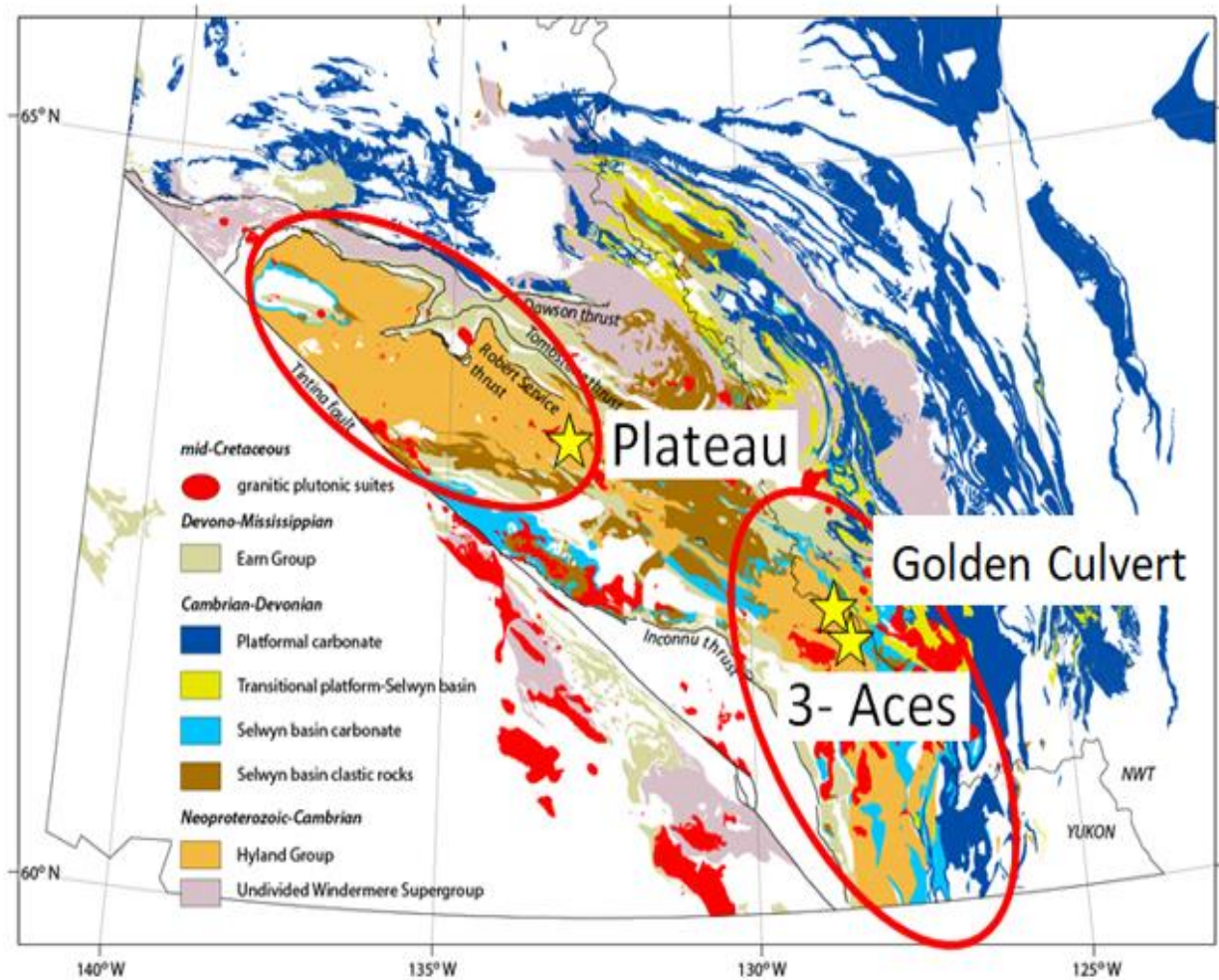


Figure 10: Regional Geology Selwyn Basin, Gold-bearing veins around structural culminations (modified from Moynihan and Sack, 2018)

The Hyland Group is the thickest sequence in Basin and occupies the core of Selwyn fold-thrust belt.

7.2 Local Geology

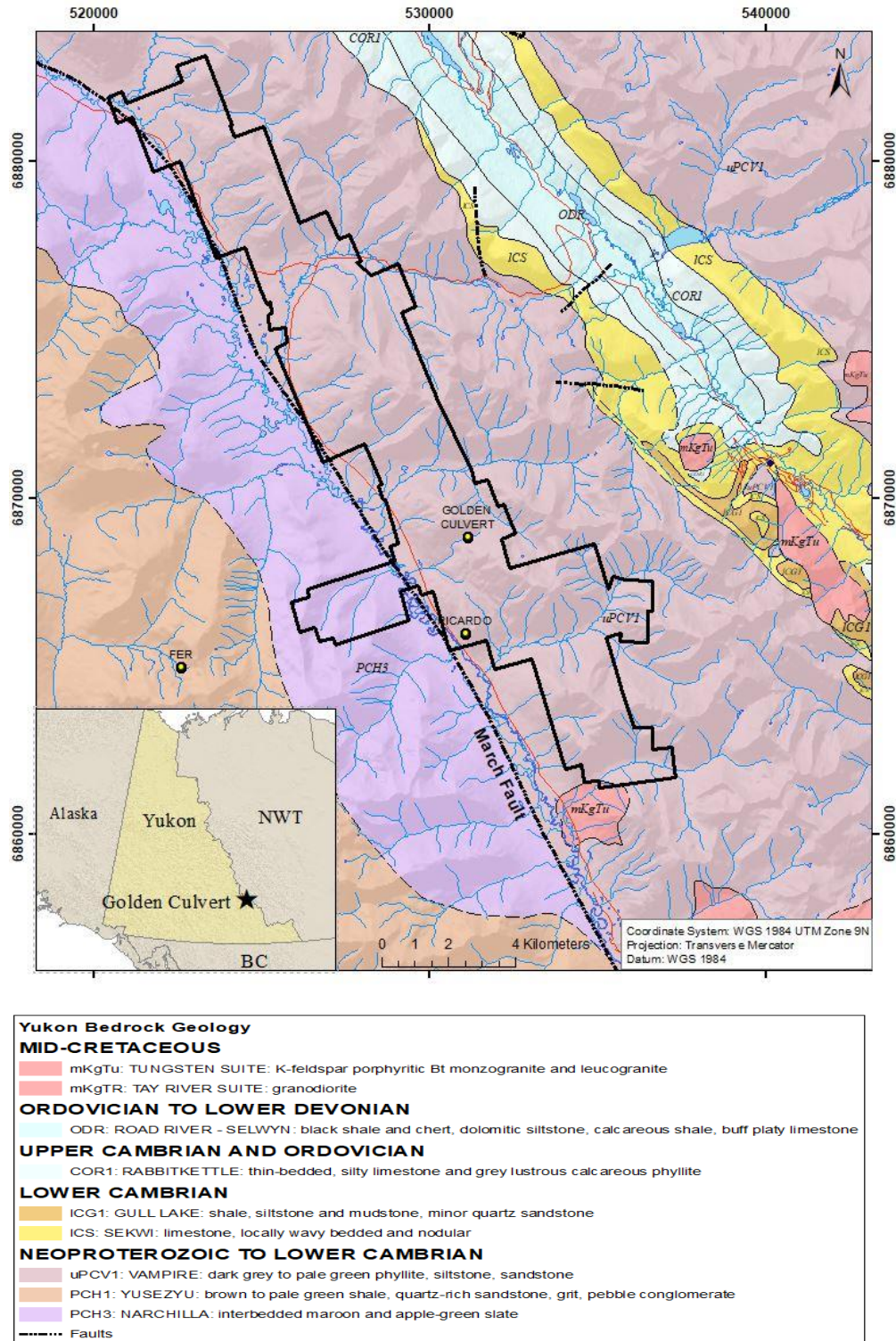


Figure 11: Local Geology

7.2.1 Stratigraphy

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).

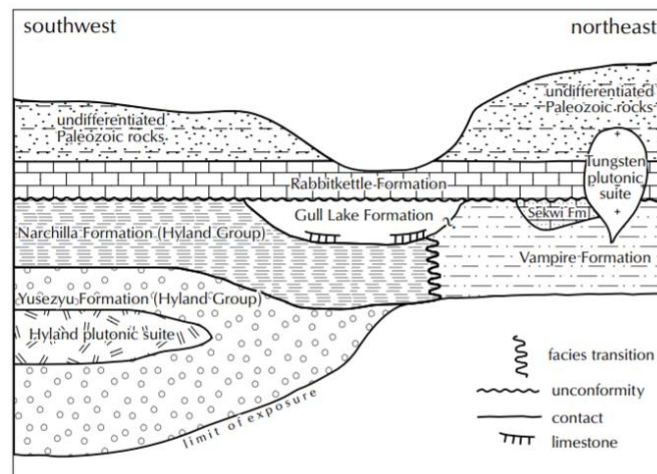


Figure 12: Generalized Stratigraphic column for the Upper Hyland River area (Hart and Lewis, 2006)

The eastern claims of the Golden Culvert property are underlain by Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian 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 (uPCV). The western claims of the Golden Culvert property are thinly to thickly bedded brown to pale green shales, fine- to coarse-grained quartz-rich sandstones, quartz-pebble conglomerates, minor argillaceous limestones, phyllites, quartzo-feldspathic and micaceous psammities, gritty psammities, and minor marbles of the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group (PCH) (Gordey, et. AL., 2000).

Northeast of the property, in the area of the Cantung Mine, younger sedimentary rocks of the Lower Cambrian Sekwi Formation (ICS), the Lower Cambrian Gull Lake Formation (ICG), the Upper Cambrian to Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formation (COR) and the Ordovician to Lower

Devonian Road River Formation (ODR) occur. The Sekwi Formation consists of limestone conglomerates, massive grey dolostones, medium- to thickly-bedded quartz sandstones, purple siltstones with bright orange weathering, and finely-crystalline dolostones. The Gull Lake Formation consists of shales, siltstones and mudstones; minor quartz sandstones; rare green-grey cherts; local basal limestone and limestone conglomerates; and phyllites to quartz-muscovite-biotite schists. These units are overlain by thinly-bedded, wavy, banded, silty limestones and grey lustrous calcareous phyllites; limestone; intraclast breccias and conglomerates; massive to laminated, grey quartzose siltstones and cherts; rare black slates; and local mafic flows, breccias, and tuffs of the Rabbitkettle Formation. The Rabbitkettle Formation is, in turn, overlain by black-, gun-blue, or silvery-white-weathering of black graptolitic shales and cherts; resistant grey weathering of medium to thinly-bedded, light grey to black, greenish grey, or turquoise cherts; and minor argillaceous limestones of the Road River Formation.

The following stratigraphic column prepared by Sack and Kruze, (2017) on Goldstrike Resources Plateau Project located in the same stratigraphy, though 400 km north along strike, relates the stratigraphic positions of local gold occurrences inferring a semi-continuum of gold mineralization at considerable depth below Golden Culvert-Narchilla/Vampire equivalent Formation through the Justin, Plateau and 3 Aces stratigraphic positions in the Yusezyu Formation.

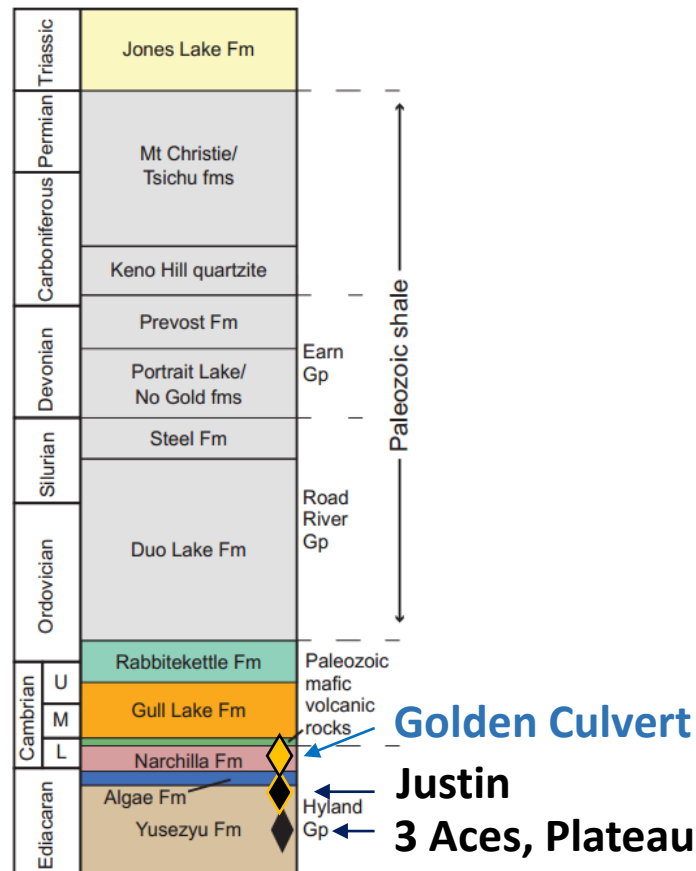


Figure 3. Simplified stratigraphy for the Plateau area. Modified from (Roots, 1997, 1998, 2003). Unconformities omitted for clarity. Colours same as Fig. 2, black diamond illustrates stratigraphic level of Plateau occurrences.

Figure 13: Stratigraphic Column with Relative Positions of Local Gold Occurrences.
Note semi-continuum of gold mineralization indicated across Narchilla (Golden Culvert) to mid-Yusezyu (3 Aces, Plateau)

7.2.2 Intrusives

The package of sedimentary rocks is intruded by resistant, blocky, fine to coarse grained, equigranular to K-feldspar porphyritic, biotite-quartz monzonite and granodiorite; minor quartz diorite; minor leuco-quartz monzonite; and syenite of the mid-Cretaceous Selwyn Plutonic Suite. It is often contended that these intrusions have driven gold-bearing mineralizing fluids to the area of the Golden Culvert property but the intrusions have not been discovered in the immediate area of the property to date. However, the northwest-trending thrust faults that dominate the structural pattern in the region contain sutures that may play host to gold mineralization under a Mesozoic gold model. One such fault bisects the Golden Culvert property (Figure 3).

The most significant mineralization in the area are the ore bodies of the Tungsten Mine. The ore was formed in carbonate-bearing sedimentary rocks by tungsten-bearing fluids of mid-Cretaceous Selwyn Suite intrusions. The result was tungsten-rich, pyrrhotite skarns along the margins of the intrusions. The original, pre-production resource at the Tungsten Mine was 9 Mt with a grade of 1.42% WO₃.

At the Winn (Tuna) property, molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, bismuthinite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, pyrrhotite, gold and silver occur in quartz and quartz-tourmaline veins and in small skarn alteration zones along the margins of the Hyland Intrusion (Doherty and vanRanden, 1994).

7.2.3 Structural Geology

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.

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).

The discovery of Golden Culvert in 2008 post-dated the publishing of the report by Hart and Lewis in 2006, it therefore subsequently became a revelation that gold occurs higher up in the stratigraphic column at least as high as the Narchilla/Vampire Formation in the locale. Figure 14 below, excerpted from the 2005 report, is modified to include the relative location of the Golden Culvert Property and interpretation of 3 Aces structure subsequently released by Golden Predator Mining in 2018.

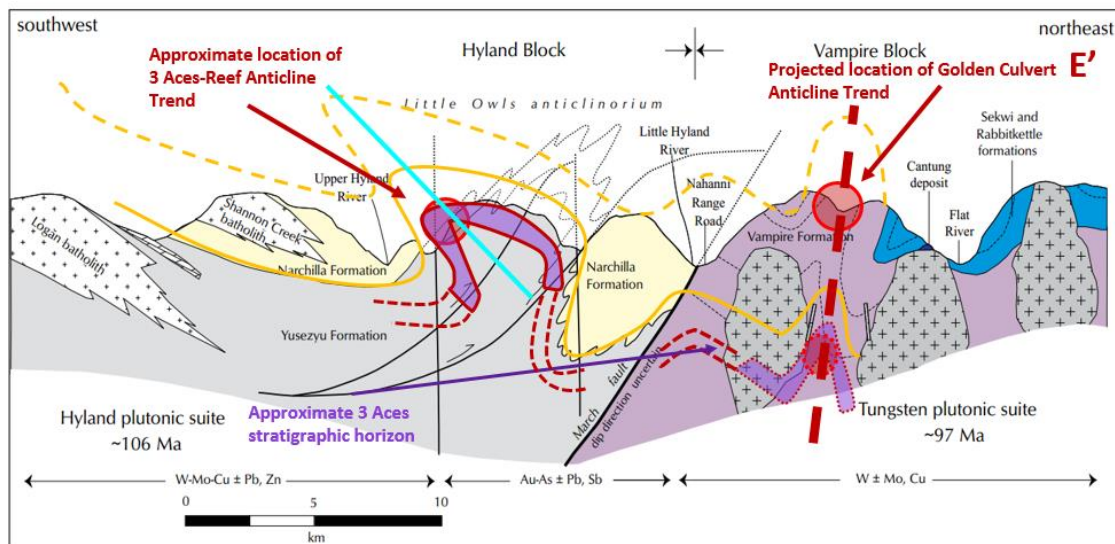


Figure 4. Schematic cross-section of the upper Hyland River valley area near the latitude of the Hy and Fer properties. Vertical scale is exaggerated such that dips are apparently steeper than actual. Late, steep northerly trending faults that cut the area are not shown.

Figure 14: Schematic Cross Section of the Upper Hyland River Valley – after Hart and Lewis, (2006)

As Moynihan suggests the March Fault may not exist, and previous work by Hart & Lewis also suggests that the Narchilla and Vampire Formations are the same temporal Hyland Group facies equivalent units, Golden Culvert therefore sits at a higher stratigraphic position in the Vampire Fm above 3 Aces inferring a potential semi-continuum of gold mineralization at depth below Golden Culvert to at least the mid-Yusezyu Formation.

7.3 Property Geology

The Golden Culvert property had not been geologically mapped in any significant detail prior to that done by the Author in the 2018 exploration program. The earliest known mapping in the area conducted by Blusson in 1967 was focussed on tungsten, (Blusson, 1967). 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.

8.0 2019 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2019 field program conducted by Stratabound Minerals Corp. between June 15th and August 23rd, 2019 focussed again on and around the Main Discovery zone. It was designed to achieve two objectives;

- 1) to investigate short-range variability of the gold mineralization and the host vein and breccia structures and,
- 2) extend that knowledge along strike. The ultimate objective was to confirm continuity of grade, structure, geometry and size to determine sufficient target potential to support an initial NI 43-101 resource.

An access road from the all-season Nahanni Range road to the Main Discovery site had been constructed previously in 2018 as well as road construction along strike to the south of the Main discovery showing. The 2019 work consisted of constructing an additional 1.47 km of road along strike to the north of the work completed in 2018 to access areas for trenching. A total of 23 trenches were completed across a kilometre of prospective strike length at various intervals. Details of the 2019 work are illustrated in Figures 16 and 17.

8.1 2019 Trenching:

The first phase trenching program was designed to complete close-spaced, in-fill trenching across a 200 metre strike with the objective of investigating short range variability and continuity of gold grade and host structure between two successful, though wide-spaced trenches completed in 2018. Eight Phase 1 trenches were completed on nominal 12.5m spacings where ground conditions were not too steep or otherwise prohibitive. The trenching was completed with the use of a mechanical excavator to a maximum permitted depth of 2m where required. Two trenches did not encounter bedrock to this depth. Progressive reclamation was completed on trenches that did not encounter bedrock or were unmineralized. A total of 291 trench samples were collected, including 27 blanks and 27 laboratory standards, and assayed for gold only.

Phase 1 - Close-spaced Infill Trenches:

All six close-spaced 2019 trenches encountered significant gold mineralization that confirmed and exceeded results achieved in 2018 on the Main Vein Zone. The best intersection in trench TR1902 yielded 19.15 gpt Au/1.5m within a larger envelope that graded 3.63 gpt Au/9.0m. As well, additional higher grade intervals were exposed within moderate grade envelopes including 7.82 gpt Au/1.0m in TR1903 and 8.60 gpt Au/1.5m in TR1905.

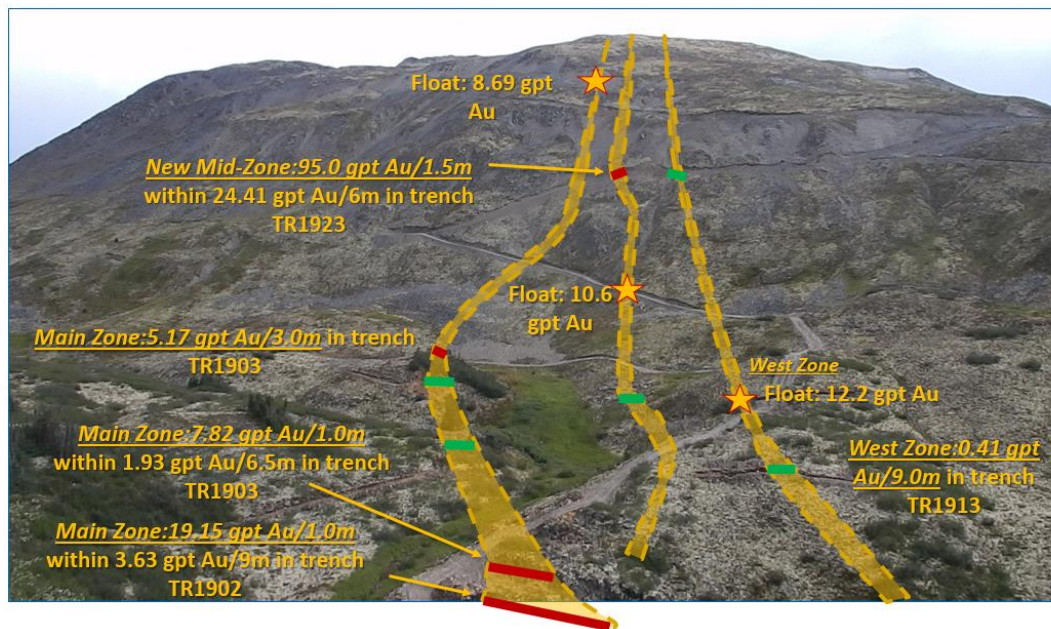


Figure 15 View south of re-interpreted new Mid-Zone and 95.0 gpt/1.5m intercept

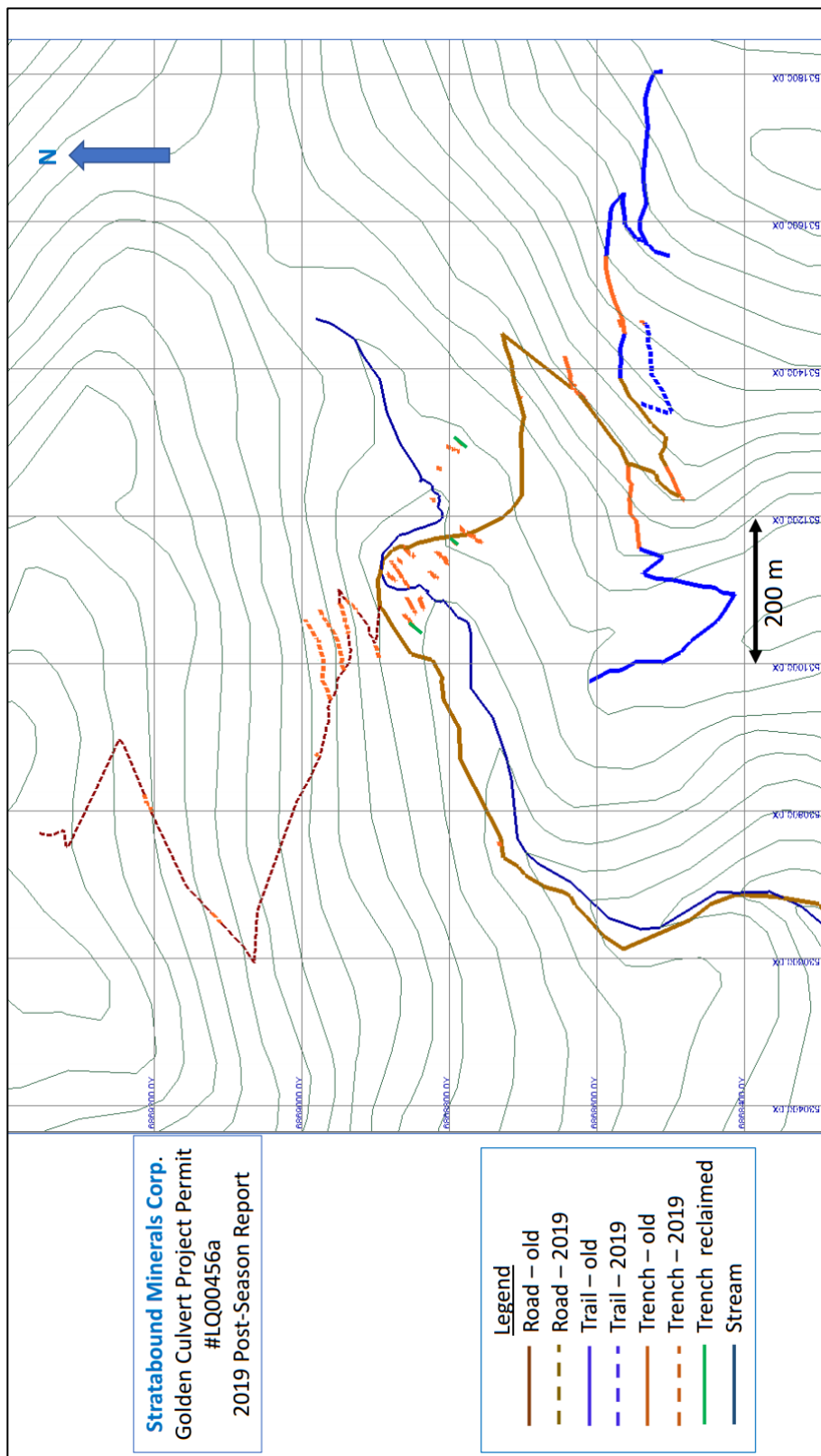


Figure 16. Plan map detail of 2019 activities



Stratabound 2019 Post Season Report
 North road and trenches complete
 Aug. 23, 2019

Figure 17. View northwest – 2019 road and trench work

New Discoveries Main Zone:

The second phase of wider spaced trenches were designed to explore further along strike beyond the 0.5 km of strike concentrated on around the Main Discovery Vein to date. The most significant highlight came from trench TR1923-B which yielded 24.41 gpt Au over 6.0m including the highest gold assay ever received to date of 95.0 gpt Au over 1.5m (Figure 15). The trench was designed as an extension of an open-ended interval of 2.33 gpt Au/3.0m including 5.32 gpt Au/1m in trench TR1804-H completed in 2018. Both trench intersections are now re-interpreted to be a new vein, the “Mid-Vein” that occurs between the previously known Main and West 1 Veins. Additionally, three other new parallel gold bearing quartz vein structures were discovered, the highlight of which returned 12.30 gpt Au/1.0m within 7.26 gpt Au/5.0m in trench TR1917-B. Of further significance, four more parallel gold mineralized veins have been discovered in addition to the two previously identified in 2018, effectively widening the gold vein “corridor” from 50 metres to 130 metres wide providing a broader target area for future exploration and diamond drilling. Multiple other parallel quartz vein and breccia structures have been identified outlying the main 130 metre wide gold-bearing vein “corridor” that, though not well explored, have not yielded significant gold values to date. More gold bearing “shoots” within these other veins remain to be explored. The quartz vein structures continue to demonstrate a near vertical attitude. Highlights of the new vein discoveries include 7.26 gpt Au/5.0m within 3.66 gpt Au/10.5m in trench TR1917-B on the new East 2 Vein and trench TR1923-B yielding 24.41 gpt Au over 6.0m

including the highest gold assay received to date of 95.0 gpt Au over 1.5m on the new Mid-Vein. Trench TR1923-B was designed as an extension of an open-ended interval of 2.33 gpt Au/3.0m including 5.32 gpt Au/1m in trench TR1804-H completed in 2018.



Figure 18. Trench TR1913 (view west)

West 1 Vein In-fill trenches

In-fill trench results along the West 1 Vein revealed only narrow, low grade gold values with the best result being 0.74 gpt Au/10.0m. Despite these weaker surface results, drilling the GC1806 at 50m below surface and 1.76 gpt Au/7.6m including 6.06 Au/1.9m in GC1802 at West 1 vein in 2018 yielded 6.02 gpt Au/4.5m including 12.98 Au/2.0m with visible gold in 110 metres below the 2019 surface trenches.



Figure 19. Trench TR1913 (view west)

Phase 2 - Main Zone Strike Length Extended:

The second phase of the program extended and exposed the Main Discovery Vein structure with trenches, outcrop and subcrop to demonstrate that the structure remains open beyond the 1.9 kilometres of strike explored to date. Bedrock exposure in the northern 1.4km was hampered by deep overburden such that significant gold mineralization, on surface at least, appears to be concentrated along the southern 570 metres where it remains open beyond and within the 3 km +20ppb gold soil anomaly surrounding the mineralized veins. The current interpretation is that, though the vein structures themselves are continuous over kilometres, the gold may well be confined to “shoots” within the vein structures, perhaps where unidentified cross structures, geological or geochemical boundaries allow for gold mineralization to occur. Other “blind” shoots may well occur elsewhere within the vein corridor continuum at depth and along strike.



Figure 20. Sampling new East 2 Vein in trench 1917 B; 7.26 gpt Au over 4.9m true width.
(viewing east)

Trench results are summarized on Table 4 following.

2019 Trench	UTM NAD 83 Northing	UTM NAD 83 Easting	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Au (gpt)	Interval length	True Width	Target:
TR1901	6868884	531457	218	3.0	7.5	1.50	4.5	4.5	Main Zone
TR1902	6868871	531142	213	3.0	12.0	3.63	9.0	8.8	Main Zone
Including				10.5	12	19.15	1.5	1.3	Main Zone
TR1903	6868863	531158	219	0	5.5	1.93	5.5	6.5	Main Zone. Ends in mineralization
Including				4.5	5.5	7.82	1.0	1.0	Main Vein
TR1904	6868703	531363	299						Did not expose target
TR1905	6868895	531295	199	6.0	9.0	5.17	3.0	2.6	Main Zone
Including				6.0	7.5	8.60	1.5	1.4	Main Vein
TR1906	6868819	531267		3.0	4.5	2.19	1.5	1.5	Main Zone
TR1908	6868851	531173	257						Did not expose target
TR1909	6868826	531224	203	0	3	2.94	3.0	4.5	Main Zone. Ends in mineralization
TR1910	6868862	531067	207	7.0	10.6	1.23	3.6	3.5	West 1 Zone
TR1911	6868839	531090	255	0.0	6.0	0.87	6.0	8.9	West 1 Zone. Ends in mineralization
TR1912	6868813	531117	342			Nil			No significant values
TR1913	6868786	531184	212	12	13.5	1.62	1.5	1.4	West 1 Zone
and				21	30	0.41	9.0	8.9	<u>New</u> West 2 Zone
TR1914	6868818	531153	230	0	10	0.74	10.0	10.0	West 1 Zone
TR1915	6868937	531039	78	0.0	20.5	0.45	20.5	7.7	<u>New</u> East 1 Zone
and				35.0	45.5	1.13	10.5	6.7	<u>New</u> East 2 Zone. Ends in mineralization
TR1916-A	6868942	531087	215	1.5	3.0	0.35	1.5	1.5	<u>New</u> East 1 Zone
TR1916-B	6868928	531076	234	1.5	3.0	0.36	1.5	1.3	<u>New</u> East 2 Zone
TR1917-A	6868951	531027	65	3.5	5.5	0.78	2.0	1.9	<u>New</u> East 1 Zone
TR1917-B	6868964	531051	63	3.0	13.5	3.66	10.5	9.9	<u>New</u> East 2 Zone
Including				3.0	8.0	7.26	5.0	4.9	<u>New</u> East 2 Vein
TR1918	6868977	531026	66	2.0	3.5	0.49	1.5		Did not expose target
TR1919	6868797	531168	218						Did not expose target
TR1920	6868792	531307	228						Did not expose target
TR1921	6868979	530873	60	0	5.0	Nil	5.0	5.0	Main Vein
TR1922	6869110	530648	84	0	4.5	Nil	4.5	1.5	Main Vein
TR1923_B	6868629	531376	52	1.5	7.5	24.41	6.0	6.0	<u>New</u> Mid-Vein
Including				6	7.5	95.00	1.5	1.50	<u>New</u> Mid-Vein
TR1925	6868540	531466	264	4.5	6.0	0.34	1.5		Did not expose target

Table 4. 2019 Trench Results

Results are also detailed in Figure 21 following.

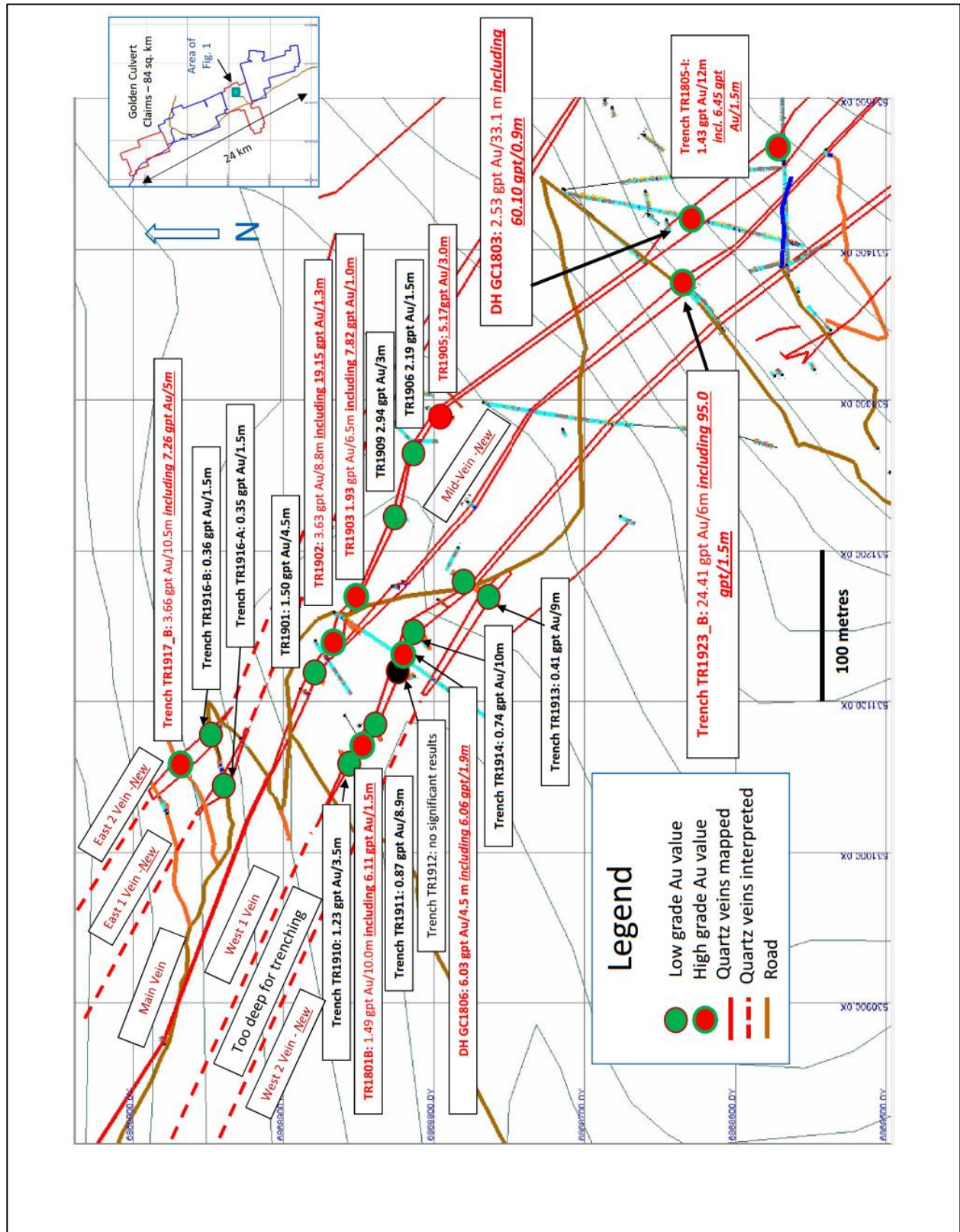


Figure 21. 2019 Golden Culvert Phase 1 Road, Trail and Trench Results

Float and Chip Sampling Results

Sampling of quartz float trains are an excellent prospecting practice in this region of North America as it has not seen any continental glaciation leaving overlying eroded rock detritus fairly close to the original bedrock source in “trains” that lay upon the strike of the underlying gold structures. Best results of the sampling program include 12.20 gpt Au from quartz float a few metres beyond the east limit of trench TR1913; 10.60 gpt Au from quartz float on strike of the Mid-Vein, and 8.69 gpt Au on strike of the Main Vein. (Table 5 Figure 21)

Claim Group	Sample Type	Sample No.	UTM N	UTM E	Elevation	Width (m)	Au ppm
GC	Float	X833727	6868795	531189	1526.0		12.2
GC	Float	X833728	6868551	531503	1688.9		2.23
GC	Chip	X833737	6868813	531146	1532.5	1.0	1.81
GC	Chip	X833743	6868940	531045	1552.6	2.0	1.94
GC	Chip	X833744	6868943	531065	1547.3	0.4	1.83
GC	Chip	X833745	6868946	531074	1547.3	2.8	2.21
L Hyland	Chip	Y628425	6875053	527180	1702.9	1.0	1.16
L Hyland	Chip	Y628426	6874871	527364	1739.5	1.0	1.02
GC	Float	Y628438	6869170	530458	1700.5		2.61
GC	Float	Y628450	6868560	531490	1672.1		8.69
GC	Float	Y628557	6868701	531321	1553.0		10.60

Table 5. 2019 Float and rock sample summary

New Gold Vein Discovery 7.1 Kilometres along Strike

In the final days of the campaign a new outcropping, gold-bearing scorodite vein was discovered during helicopter supported reconnaissance approximately 7.1 kilometres north along the general strike of the Main Discovery zone and open-ended +20ppb gold in soil anomaly. The vein was exposed in outcrop over 15.8 metres of strike averaging 0.92 gpt Au/2.0m. The exposure was not trenched to determine the full width of mineralization. The new vein averaged a strike of 326° with a vertical dip similar to veins found 7.1 km to the south on the Main Discovery Zone. The vein occurs at the eastern edge of an historic open-ended 50 ppb gold in soil anomaly. A second quartz breccia grab sample from a small outcrop 260m to the northwest interpreted to be the same vein yielded 1.16 gpt Au. Both occurrences are within highly altered phyllite host rocks with associated sulphide mineralization similar to the Main Discovery Zone. No exploration of any kind has ever been done in the intervening 7.1 kilometres between this new discovery and the Main Discovery Zone before this season. The area remains open to explore along strike in both directions.

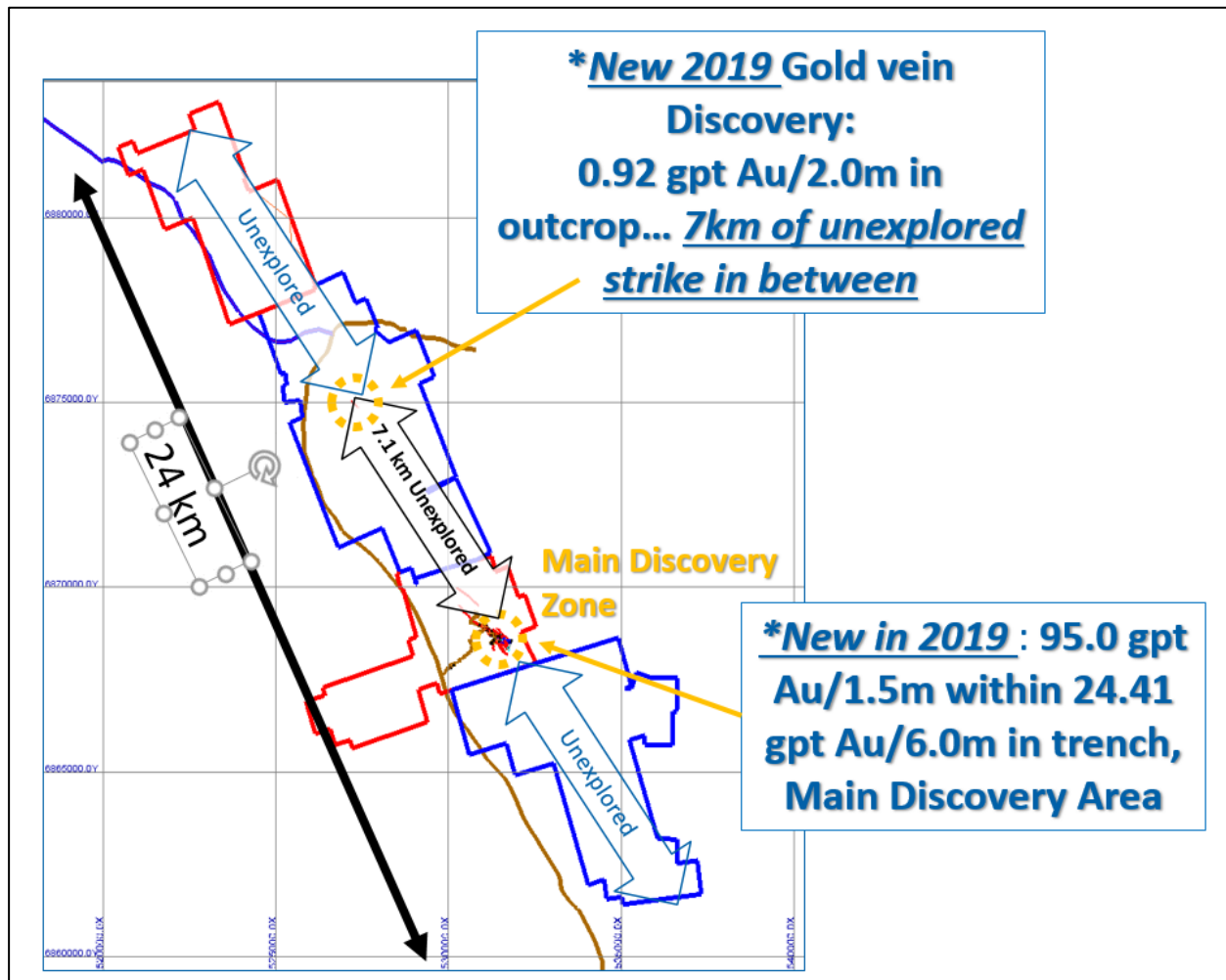


Figure 22. Plan map of new North Vein Discovery



Figure 23. New North Vein Discovery – facing north

8.2 Mapping and Rock Geochemical sampling

The area of study is underlain by non-descript and monotonous phyllites. Bedding determined mainly from drill core observations varied between millimetres up to 1 metre in thickness averaging 5 cm in widths. Geological mapping focussed on structural measurements of foliation, bedding, faults and vein/breccia features as well as some alteration assemblages. The phyllite host rocks that cover the whole project area are otherwise relatively homogenous. Field measurements of bedding were difficult to obtain in three dimensions. With the exception of a few narrow felsic dykes, there was not a lot of stratigraphic variability in the study area. A total of 42 outcrop chip samples and 65 float samples were collected. More thorough work by a structural geologist is recommended to identify any marker units or rheological contrasting stratigraphic units such as conglomerates that may serve to be gold traps as reported at the nearby 3 Aces project.

8.3 Surveying

Drill hole collars, trench locations and sample intervals, and geological mapping measurements were surveyed with a Garmin GPSmap 78s hand held GPS instrument and recorded in UTM NAD83 Zone 9N coordinates. Repeat/check readings at the same locations resulted in a +/- 5 metre variability. Most notably the elevation readings were off by tens of metres from government topographical maps.

9.0 GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL and QA/QC PROCEDURES

All trench and rock samples were collected by Stratabound personnel, placed into polyethylene bags secured with electrical cable wraps and prepared for delivery to the ALS Global preparation facility in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory where they were crushed to 70% passed a 2mm sieve, then a 250g split was pulverized until better than 85% passed a 75 micron screen. Pulps were then sent from Whitehorse to the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver BC. Gold was tested by a 30 gram fire assay method with an atomic absorption finish at the Vancouver ALS lab facility. Assay results that exceed 100 gpt Au by this method are re-assayed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. In addition to the quality assurance and quality control program performed by ALS, Stratabound personnel insert internationally certified standards and blanks into the sample stream at the rate of one QA/QC sample for every 15 samples and maintain a program of duplicate sampling on pulp rejects.

Two sets for a total 27 laboratory standards provided from OREAS labs in addition to 27 blanks were inserted into the program.

Samples were assayed for gold only. It is recommended that selected sample pulp rejects retained by ALS be analysed by 32 element ICP analyses in the future for studying multi-element correlations to aid further exploration efforts.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2019 work confirmed and expanded on the knowledge derived from previous work that had identified multi-gram gold assays returned from a train of outcrop, subcrop and boulder float extending across 2,000 metres in a north-westerly direction conforming to structural measurements of gold-bearing quartz veins, and geophysical anomalies on the property.

The 2019 program extended the still open-ended 570 metre long by 250 metre wide corridor of numerous parallel quartz shear vein and breccia structures, six of which were determined to be gold bearing across a 130 metre-wide corridor and associated with gold bearing phyllite host rock haloes; the six gold bearing structures occur sub-parallel to axial plane foliation along either side of the axial hinge of a large scale antiform feature that appears to conform to the regional northwesterly structural trend.

The six gold-bearing veins contain significant gold mineralization in every case where they were sampled either by diamond drill hole or trench. The maximum intersection encountered was 95.0 g/t Au over 1.5 metres within a 6 metres interval grading 24.24 gpt Au in trench TR1923. The minimum value of 0.34 g/t Au over 5.3 metres was encountered in trench TR1802-B ending in mineralization of the wall rock short of exposing the vein which was suspected to be greater than 2m from surface but was too deep to expose by trenching. Consistent with past findings higher grade gold values were observed to occur within the quartz vein and breccia structures whilst lower grade gold values were observed to occur in the phyllite host halos either side of the veins. The gold mineralization was commonly associated with very fine arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization and occasionally with sphalerite mineralization. The gold is also interpreted to be very fine as visible gold has only been observed once in drill hole GC1806. Very fine free gold has been reported from placer extraction by the owners, Scott and Lee.

The 2019 program traced the two gold bearing structures over 430 metres of strike and to a depth of 500 metres. Significantly, the 2019 Golden Culvert exploration program has outlined both high and low grade mineralization across widths, lengths and depths that appear amenable for both bulk open pit and selective underground mining methods.

In summary, the work to date confirms the following:

- At least six gold-bearing zones are observed to be controlled by quartz vein and breccia structures with strike and near vertical dip orientations that parallel the regional structural geology.
- The six zones define a structural corridor of about 130 metres wide, 570 metres long, 150 metres deep and are open ended along strike and dip.
- Strike is consistently between 300-320 degrees consistent with regional cleavage and antiform structures.

- Gold mineralization is uninterrupted across the full 570 metres of strike length explored to date through trenching and drilling, and is open beyond in both directions and below the 150m vertical depth explored to date.
- Quartz vein and breccia structures hosting the gold mineralization extend beyond said mineralization to at least a kilometre or more and remain unevaluated.
- A new gold-bearing scorodite vein discovery approximately 7.1 kilometres north along the general strike of the Main Discovery zone remains unexplored in between.
- Significant gold mineralization occurs at Golden Culvert in the Narchilla/Vampire Fm comparable to the 3 Aces and Justin Projects located in the nearby, though stratigraphically much deeper, Yusezyu Formation that provides a compelling potential for a semi-continuum of gold mineralization at significant depth below Golden Culvert to at least the mid-Yusezyu Formation.
- Soil geochemical anomalies continue for at least 2.5 km to the north, 0.5 km to the south, and remain unevaluated.
- Soil survey coverage, prospecting and grab sampling in the Property's 24 km length is only 20% complete along the key prospective strike/trend direction. Past work, though limited, has shown several unevaluated gold-bearing targets lie along this strike/trend path.
- Gold deposit models other than orogenic gold type deposits such as intrusive related and skarns should not be ruled out as they are known to occur in the Justin Project about 35 kilometres south along strike of the Property.
- Past and recent work has also identified a number of other exploration targets on the remaining 24-kilometre Property strike length that follow the structural trends identified in that recent Stratabound work.

The exploration potential therefore remains excellent beyond the Main Discovery area.

Recommendations for future work:

More work is recommended to confirm grade and structural continuity of the mineralization to determine geometries, volumes, grades and other factors that would lead towards a maiden NI 43-101 resource estimation within the area of study completed in this 2108 program. Further exploration work is also warranted along and across the remaining 24 kilometres of the open ended strike potential beyond that detailed in the 2019 program area.

Specifically:

- 7) Closer spaced in-fill diamond drilling within the 5700 metres of trenching and drilling completed in the Main Discovery area to test for close-spaced gold grade and structural continuity/variability.
- 8) Wider spaced drilling and trenching beyond the 430 metres area of study to test the extent of mineralization out to at least one kilometre.
- 9) A property-wide airborne topographic and air photo drone survey in advance of further property-wide work to be done. Outcrop, subcrop and float exposures are quite good and visually obvious at the high altitudes above the tree line in the area of interest.
- 10) Property-wide prospecting, geologic and alteration mapping, and rock sample geochemistry focussing on detailed structural measurements and interpretation, which may be helpful in locating vein sets and predicting mineralization.
- 11) More thorough work by a structural geologist is recommended to identify any marker units or rheological contrasting stratigraphic units such as conglomerates that may serve to be gold traps as reported at the nearby 3 Aces project.
- 12) Geophysics such as Induced Polarization geophysics to delineate chargeable sulphide-bearing and clay altered zones and to delineate resistive silica-flooded zones as well as magnetic geophysics to test for magnetite destruction around buried intrusives are recommended.

A proposed program and budget is presented following.

Daily field expenses	\$100/day/person	104	\$100.00	\$10,400.00
<u>Wages:</u>		days		
Labourer up to \$275/day	1		\$275.00	\$3,850.00
Prospector up to \$350/day	1		\$350.00	\$4,900.00
Geologist up to \$400/day	1		\$400.00	\$5,600.00
Senior Geologist up to \$500/day	1		\$500.00	\$7,000.00
Total:	4			
WCB as per receipt				\$2,000.00
assays-soils	175		\$35.00	\$6,125.00
assays-rock	150		\$40.00	\$6,000.00
report				\$1,000.00
Equipment rental:				
Magnetometer 2 wks @ \$250/wk				\$500.00
EM-VLF 2 wks @ \$250/wk				\$500.00
Truck, Whitehorse to site return 1,480 km			\$0.60	\$888.00
Truck, camp to worksite daily rate	14	days	\$50.00	\$700.00
ATV	4		\$40.00	\$2,240.00
ATV trailer	1		\$10.00	\$140.00
Generator 5000-6000W			\$15.00	\$210.00
Diamond Drilling (m) @ 75%	700		\$300.00	\$210,000.00
assays-core (\$ ea.)	500		\$40.00	\$20,000.00
Shipping	5			\$2,000.00
Reclamation, drill sites and trenches:	4	days		
Kubota KX121 excavator mob/demob				\$5,000.00
5 days @ \$1,200/day	4		\$1,200.00	\$4,800.00
fuel 30 L/day	4	\$1.30	\$39.00	\$156.00
			Total:	\$294,009.00

Table 6. Proposed Exploration Plan and Budget

Respectfully Submitted,



R. Kim Tyler, B. Sc., P. Geo

11.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

GOLDEN CULVERT PROJECT 2019 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Labour:

K. Tyler (project manager) – 38 days @ \$425/day	\$16,150.00
C. Tyler (field assistant) – 23 days @ \$250/day	\$5,750.00
D. King (field assistant) – 23 days @ \$300/day	\$6,900.00
M. Tyler (field assistant) – 25 days @ \$250/day	\$6,250.00
D. Proudfoot (field assistant) – 7 days @ \$250/day	\$1,750.00

Road Construction: 1.178 km (Stewart Basin) \$20,752.00

Trenching: 628.7m, (1,233.4 m³ @ \$3 per), (Stewart Basin) \$3,700.19

Trail construction: 180m (Stewart Basin) \$4,546.15

Trench and trail reclamation 34.8m (Stewart Basin) \$878.92

Supplies, (tags, bags, flagging, etc.):

Tyler Expenses -	\$1,749.75
ALX, Whitehorse -	\$515.03

Equipment rentals:

Satellite communications (Dynamic)	\$1,296.68
– 2-way radios	\$276.15
– generator \$200/week	\$1,540.00
– camper trailer \$125/day	\$5,150.00
– Truck rental, \$375/week	\$2,892.86
– Truck rental	\$4,354.84
Repairs - truck	\$438.48
Helicopter, (1 day)	\$490.00

Expediting:

Twilite Services -	\$10,523.34
--------------------	-------------

Accommodations: \$ 2,768.09

Meals: \$1,907.7

Food:

Tyler Expenses -	\$133.55
Watson Lake Foods	\$3,033.73

Fuel - \$6,293.37

Assaying charges:

expensed -	\$723.17
ALS -	\$42,650.91

Shipping: \$113.35

Report Writing, map preparation, reproduction and binding:

Stratabound Minerals. 10 days @ \$600/day	6,000.00
---	----------

Total: \$ 159,528.26

Historical Exploration Expenditures

2007	5,469.78
2008	42,113.88
2009	94,529.89
2010	29,486.35
2011	112,879.70
2012	57,154.83
2013	20,675.65
2017	16,412.27
2018	699,043.91
2019	159,528.26

Total to date	<u>\$ 1,489,563.59</u>
----------------------	-------------------------------

12.0 REFERENCES

Aben Resources Ltd. – Justin Project, corporate website 2019

Blusson, S. L. 1968. Geology and Tungsten Deposits near the Headwaters of Flat River, Yukon Territory and Southwestern District of Mackenzie, Canada, GSC Paper 67-22

Casselman, S. G., 2006. 2006 to 2007 soil and stream sediment sampling program on the Golden Culvert Property, Tungsten Area, Yukon Territory, YMAR No. 094851

Casselman, S. G., 2008. 2008 Prospecting and Sampling Program on the Golden Culvert Property, Tungsten Area, Yukon Territory. Yukon Territorial Government assessment report No. 093175.

Casselman, S. G. and Halle, J., 2010a. 2009 geochemistry and geophysics on the Golden Culvert Property, Tungsten Area, Yukon Territory, YMAR No. 095134.

Casselman, S. G., and Halle, J., 2010b. Little Hyland Regional Project, 2009 YMIP Focused Regional Program, Yukon Territory, YMIP No. 2010-008.

Casselman, S.G., 2011. 2010 exploration program on the Little Hyland project, Tungsten Area, Yukon Territory, YMAR No. 095282

Dessureau, G.E., 2018. Technical Report describing the Geology, Mineralization, and Exploration on the 3 Aces Property, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon, Canada

DIAND, 2002. Yukon Minfile, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Doherty, R. A. and vanRanden, J. A., 1994. Report on the 1993 Geological and Geochemical Assessment Work on the Tuna Property. Yukon Territorial Government assessment report # 093175.

Fekete, M. and Huber, M., 2011. Surface Work 2011 on the Culvert Property, YMAR No. 095450.

Golden Predator Mining Corp., 2017. Golden Predator Acquires 100% of Sprogge Project, Yukon. Consulted December 2017 on http://www.goldenpredator.com/_resources/news/nr_20171130.pdf

Golden Predator Mining Corp., 2018. Technical Report describing the Geology, Mineralization and Exploration on the 3 Aces Property, Watson Lake Mining District Yukon, Canada, January 19, 2018

- Gordey, S.P., Makepeace, A.J., (compilers), 2000. Yukon Digital Geology, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File D3826.
- Groves, D.I., Goldfarb, R.J., Gebre-Mariam, M., Hagemann, S.G., and Robert, F., 1998, Orogenic gold deposits: A proposed classification in the context of their crustal distribution and relationship to other gold deposit types: Ore Geology Reviews, v. 13, p. 7–27
- Hart, C., 2002. The geological framework of the Yukon Territory. Yukon Geological survey. <http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/>
- Hart, C. J. R. and Lewis, L. L., 2005. Gold Mineralization in the Upper Hyland River Area: A Non-magmatic origin. Yukon Exploration and Geology , 2205. PP 109- 125.
- Heon, D, 2007. Selwyn Basin Metallogeny. Yukon Geological Survey Website, www.geology.gov.yk.ca/metallogeny/selwyn.
- Huber, M. 2018, Technical Report on the Golden Culvert and Little Hyland Properties, Watson Lake District, Yukon Territory, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report. YMAR No. 097123
- Lee, G., 2011 Exploration Program on the Little Hyland Project, Tungsten Area, Yukon Territory – Assessment Report
- Moynihan, D., 2016. Stratigraphy and structural geology of the upper Hyland River area (parts of 105H/8, 105H/9), southeast Yukon In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2015, K.E. MacFarlane and M.G. Nordling (eds.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 187-206
- Moynihan, D., 2017. Structure and Stratigraphy of the Hyland Group, southeast Yukon, Yukon Geological Survey presentation at Yukon Geoscience Forum November 21, 2017
- Moynihan, D., and Sack, P.J., 2018. Geological setting of vein-hosted gold occurrences in eastern Yukon, Yukon Geological Survey presentation at AME Roundup, January 22, 2018
- Potts, S., 2012. Assessment Report for the Glenmorangie exploration project, 2011. Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory, YMAR No. 095747
- Potts, S. and McKenzie, J., 2013. Assessment report, Glenmorangie property, 2012. Watson Lake Mining Division, Yukon Territory, YMAR No. 096375
- Poulsen, K.H., 1996. Lode gold: In: Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types, (ed.) O.R. Eckstrand, W.D. Sinclair, and R.I. Thorpe; Geol. Surv. of Canada, no. 8, p. 323-328.
- Poulsen, K.H. & Robert, F & Dubé, B., 2000. Geological Classification of Canadian gold deposits. Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin. 540, p. 29

- Robert, F., 1996. Quartz-carbonate vein gold: in *Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types*, (ed.) O.R. Eckstrand, W.D. Sinclair, and R.I. Thorpe; Geol. Surv. of Canada, no. 8, p. 350-366.
- Sack, P.J., Kruse, S. and Ferraro, D., 2018. Gold occurrences on the Plateau South property (Yukon MINFILE 105N034, 035, 036), central Yukon. In: *Yukon Exploration and Geology Overview 2017*, K.E. MacFarlane (ed.), Yukon Geological Survey, p. 75-91.
- Tyler, R. K. 2018. Exploration Work Program on the Golden Culvert and Little Hyland Properties. YMAR No. 097304
- Yukon Territorial Government 2013. O.I.C. 2013/224 Quartz Mining Act. Consulted December 18, 2017 on http://www.gov.yk.ca/legislation/regs/oic2013_224.pdf
- Yukon Geological Survey n.d. MINFILE Database. Consulted December 2017 on <http://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/>

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, R. Kim Tyler, of 742 Arnold Street, Sudbury, Ontario, certify that

- 1) I am a Professional Geoscientist employed by Stratabound Minerals Corp. of Toronto, Ontario.
- 2) I graduated from Brock University in St. Catharines, Ontario with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology in 1982 and have worked as a geologist since that time.
- 3) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration No. 24738, and also registered with the Association of Geoscientists of Ontario Registration No. 0880
- 4) I am responsible for preparation of this Report based on information either directly supervised or collected by myself, on original analytical certificates provided by ALS Chemex laboratories Ltd. and on historical information acquired from previous assessment reports and in the public record.
- 5) I have visited the Culvert Property on several occasions in 2016, 2017, 2018 and personally supervised the exploration program over the period of this report between July 15^h to August 23rd, 2019.
- 6) I am an Officer and Director, and I beneficially hold a number of shares in Stratabound Minerals Corp., the option holder of the Property.
- 7) I wrote and I am the qualified person responsible for the contents of this technical report entitled "2019 Exploration Work Program on the Golden Culvert and Little Hyland Properties, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory", based on my professional experience, a review of relevant reports and maps made available to me from government and corporate sources and my participation in the work programs described in the report.
- 8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report that is not disclosed in the report which, by its omission, makes the report misleading.
- 9) I hold no direct interest in the Golden Culvert or Little Hyland Properties; and
- 10) I have read, and this report has not been prepared for the purposes, nor in full compliance with, National Instrument 43-101 and according to Form 43-101F1.

Respectfully Submitted:

Dated 17th of April 2020.



R. Kim Tyler B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES