2020 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: August 17, 2021

SUMMARY

This report describes and summarizes the work completed on the contiguous “Golden Culvert” and “Little Hyland” properties, (collectively the “Property”) during the 2020 summer field season. 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. Stratabound Minerals Corp. acquired the option to acquire the Property in December 2017 pursuant to two separate option agreements to reflect the different ownership of the Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties. In February 2018 both properties were grouped for work assessment purposes under Grouping Certificate #HL12555. Collectively both agreements constitute the Property.

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 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.

About 85% of the exploration work to date has centred around only 970m of strike along the Main Discovery area first discovered in 2008. Work completed 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 primary gold-bearing quartz veins 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.

Work completed by Stratabound since acquiring the Property in 2017 and prior to 2020 include 24 close-spaced trenches, 8 diamond drill holes and geological mapping across the

Main Discovery Zone. These programs had identified an open-ended 130m wide corridor of perhaps six parallel gold-bearing quartz vein and breccia structures consistently carrying gold values between 0.34 g/t Au over 5.3m and up to 95.0 g/t Au over 1.5m on the six parallel structures. The 2019 program also identified a new outcropping gold-bearing quartz vein discovery approximately 7.1 km north and along strike of the Main Discovery Zone.

The 2020 exploration program reported herein consisted of two phases;

1. A reconnaissance field program under a Class 1 Permit on the Rubus and Little Hyland Group between July 8, 2020 and August 1, 2020 consisting of a 3-person party totalling 67 person-days, of soil, rock sampling, and ground geophysics to further evaluate the open strike extensions of the main Discovery zones as well as other targets across the 24-kilometre Property length indicated by the new 2019 vein discovery 7.1 km to the north.

   Highlights of the 2020 Phase 1 program:

   1.1. Eliminated two out of six regional targets and enhanced the remaining four.

   1.2. Mapped a previously known but unrecorded Quartz Pebble Conglomerate unit in the upper-central portion of the Property, the terminus of which coincides with anomalous gold-in-soil soils geochemistry at the interpreted confluence of a new gold-bearing vein discovered in 2019. Quartz Pebble Conglomerate units are significant for their spatial relationship to gold mineralization at both the 3 Aces, (Seabridge Gold), and the Justin (Aben Resources) occurrences, all within a 35-kilometre radius.

   1.3. Extended the new gold-bearing quartz vein discovered in 2019 from 16 metres to 380 metres of strike. The new 2019 vein is located 6.8 kilometres north along strike of the Golden Culvert Main Discovery Zone and is unexplored in between.

   1.4. Delineated a 1 kilometre long by up to 100-metre-wide gold-mineralized boulder field of surface float-trains linking likewise gold-mineralized quartz vein structures exposed in outcrop, subcrop and trenching in previous programs either side of the Main Discovery outcrop. The top 10% highest grade samples included 320.0 g/t, 155.0 g/t, 147.0 g/t, 118.0 g/t (with visible gold), 92.9 g/t (with visible gold), 41.8 g/t, 26.6 g/t, 25.2 g/t,17.10 g/t, and 16.55 g/t gold.

2. A detailed diamond drill program focussed on the Golden Culvert Main Discovery Zone under the Class 3 Permit occurring between August 15th and October 17, 2020 totalling 900 person-days. Highlights of the Phase 2 Program include:

   2.1. 3,217 metres of HQ and NQ-sized core over 17 drill holes

   2.2. The best values achieved include 10.51 g/t Au over 6.8 metres including 86.6 g/t Au over 0.6 metre down-hole, and 2.47 g/t Au over 7.5 metres including 10.31 g/t Au over 1. Metres.

A total of 25 drill holes, comprised of 4,567 metres drilled to date, together with 24 surface trenches reported in previous exploration programs have now outlined a 970-metre-long by 130-metre-wide mineralized corridor containing multiple parallel gold-bearing structures to at least 225m below

surface. The zones remain open along both strike directions and at depth. A total of $1,731,181 were expended in the 2020 exploration programs.

Further work recommended totalling $1,133,300 includes geological interpretation, 3D modelling and resource estimation of the Main Discovery zone, and soil geochemical sampling on the Little Hyland and Rubus claim groups towards completing 100% coverage of the entire Property.

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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 lies 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 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. Q2020_0109 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 minor 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.

The 2020 program consisted of two phases; the first, a property-wide reconnaissance field program under a Class 1 Permit between July 8, 2020 and August 1, 2020 consisting of a 3-person party totalling 67 person-days, and the second, a diamond drill program focussed on the Main Discovery Zone under the Class 3 Permit occurring between August 15th and October 17, 2020 and totalling 900 person-days.

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, P.Geo. of Sudbury, Ontario, supervised the Phase 1 exploration program on site between July 8, 2020 and August 1, 2020, planned and directed the Phase 2 exploration Program; and prepared and processed all data

disclosed in this report. 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, B.Sc. P. Geo 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 takes no responsibility for its accuracy or completeness. Reference to the compliance or non-compliance with NI 43-101 standards of historical information and data referred to in this Report are made where appropriate. The Author does not offer any opinion concerning legal, title, environmental, political or other non-technical issues that may be relevant to the Report. The Report may contain links to several web-sites. The Author takes no responsibility for the functionality or content of these websites. 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.

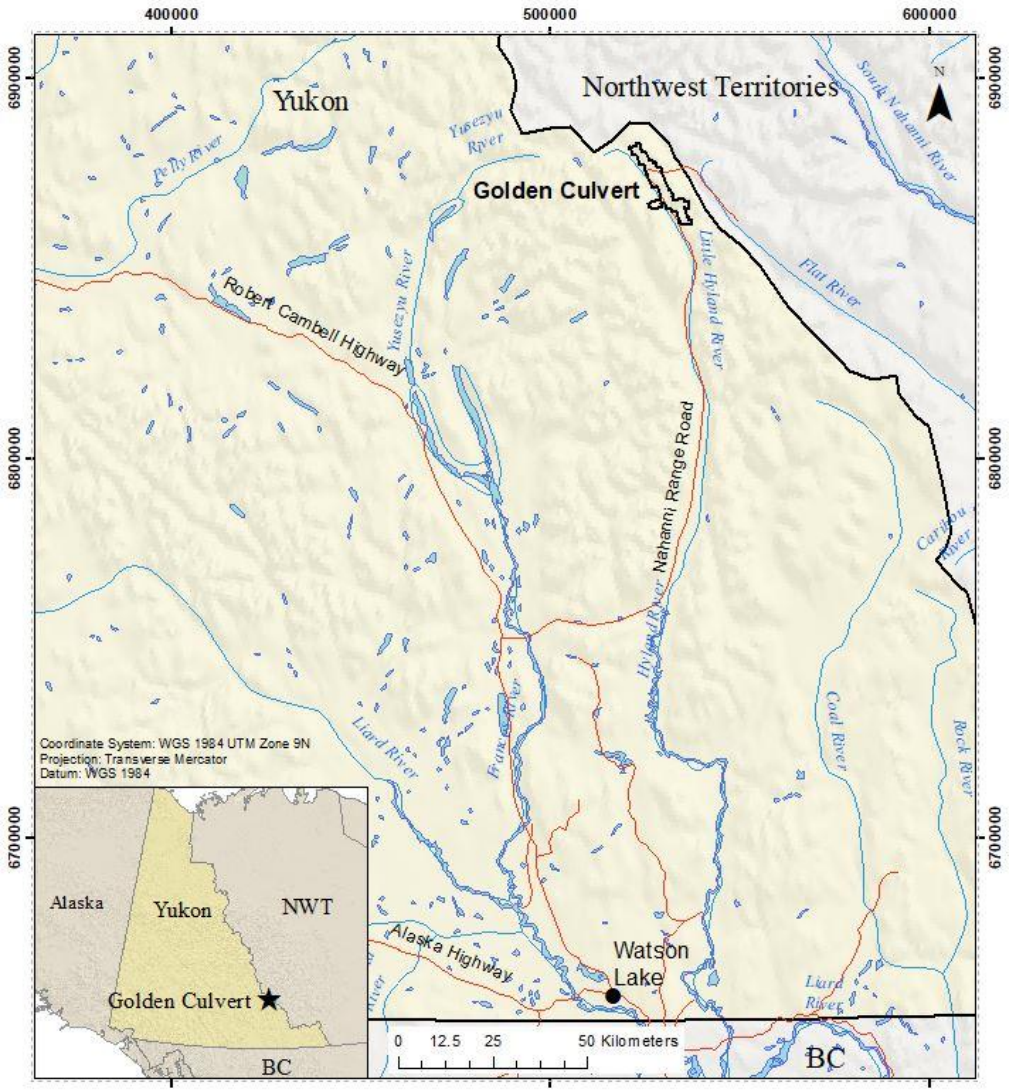


Figure 1: Property Location Map

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, concluded 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.

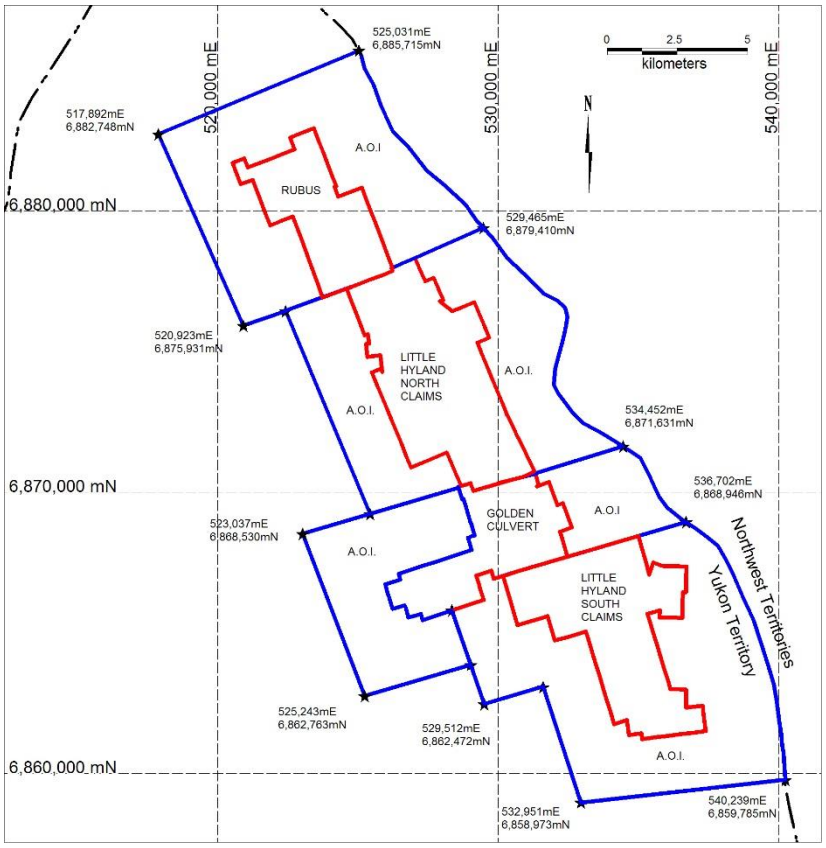


Figure 2: Outline of Golden Culvert and Little Hyland properties

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.

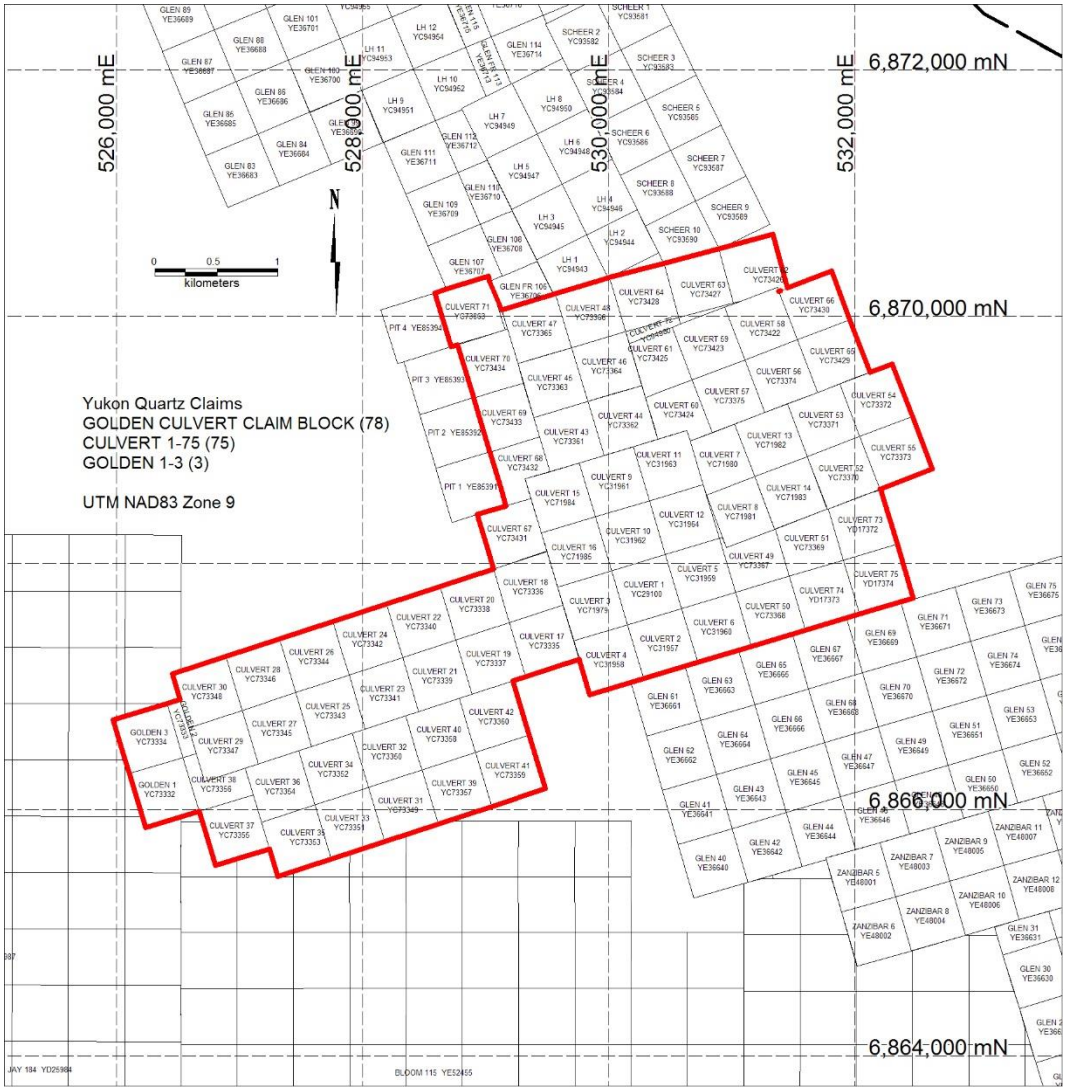


Figure 3: Golden Culvert claim block

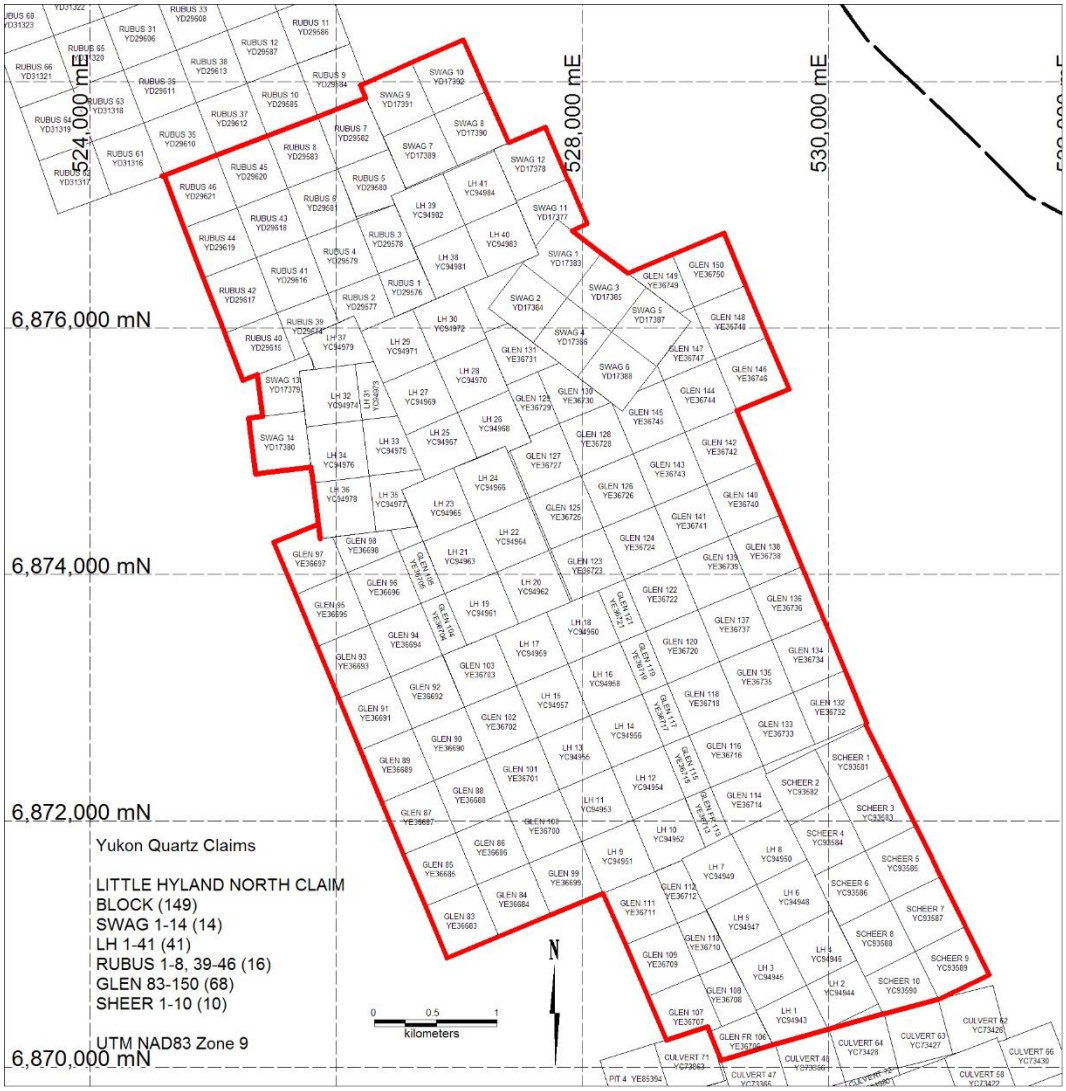


Figure 4: Little Hyland North claim block

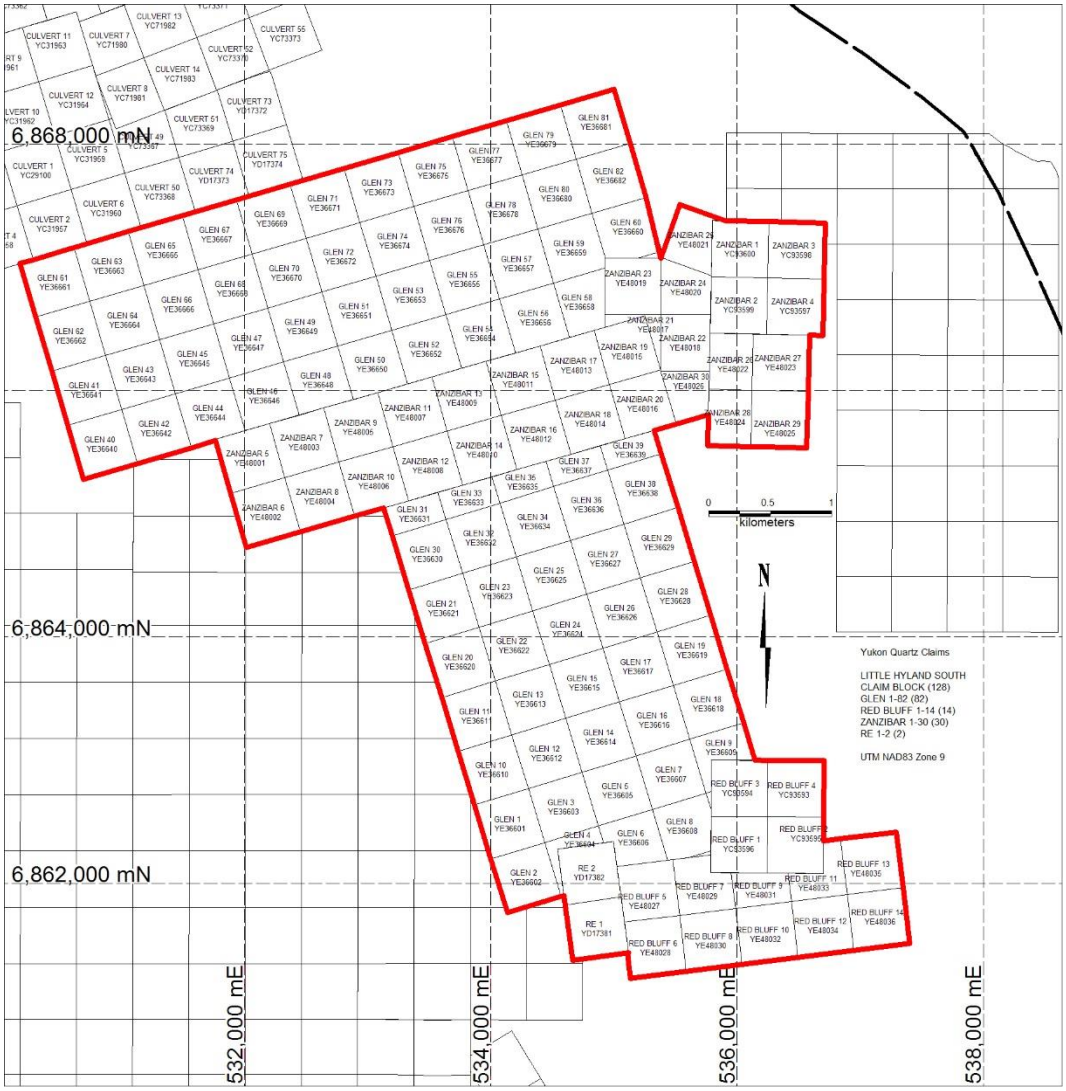


Figure 5: Little Hyland South claim block

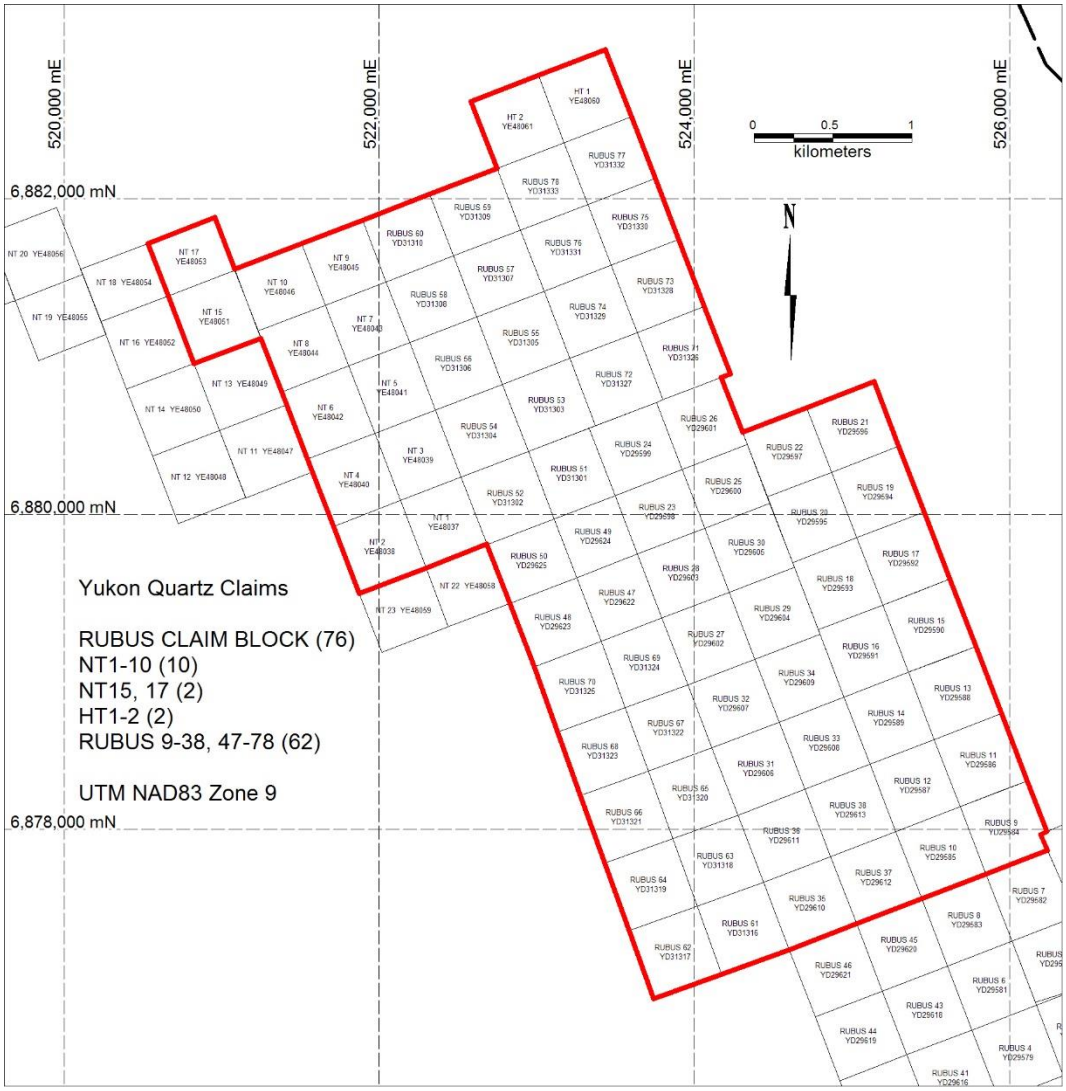


Figure 6: Rubus claim block

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 felsenmeer and the flatter areas are covered by typical alpine moss and lichens. Thick willow, dwarf birch and alder brush mark the tree-line and lower elevations show patchy scrub forests of fir, spruce and pine.

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 +30º, in the summer months, to -50º 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 2020 amount to $1,489,563 (Table 3).

Table 2 – MINFILE Showings on Property

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

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

						Geochemistry					Geophysics km		
year	Claim group	operator	Road building (km	Diamond Drilling (metre	Trenching (metres)	No. soils	No. streams	No. rock	No. trench	No. core	Mag	VLF	total expense
2007	Golden Culvert	Owners				5	23						$5,469.78
2008	Golden Culvert	Owners				29	15	44					$42,113.88
2009	Golden Culvert	Owners				73		21			19.4	18.5	$94,529.89
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
2020	Little Hyland	Stratabound				21		11			1.0	1.0	
2020	Golden Culvert	Stratabound		3,217				151		2,526	2.1	2.1	$1,731,180.55
		Total:	4.4	4,567	1,769	3,831	102	550	442	3264	23.26	22.34	$3,220,744.14

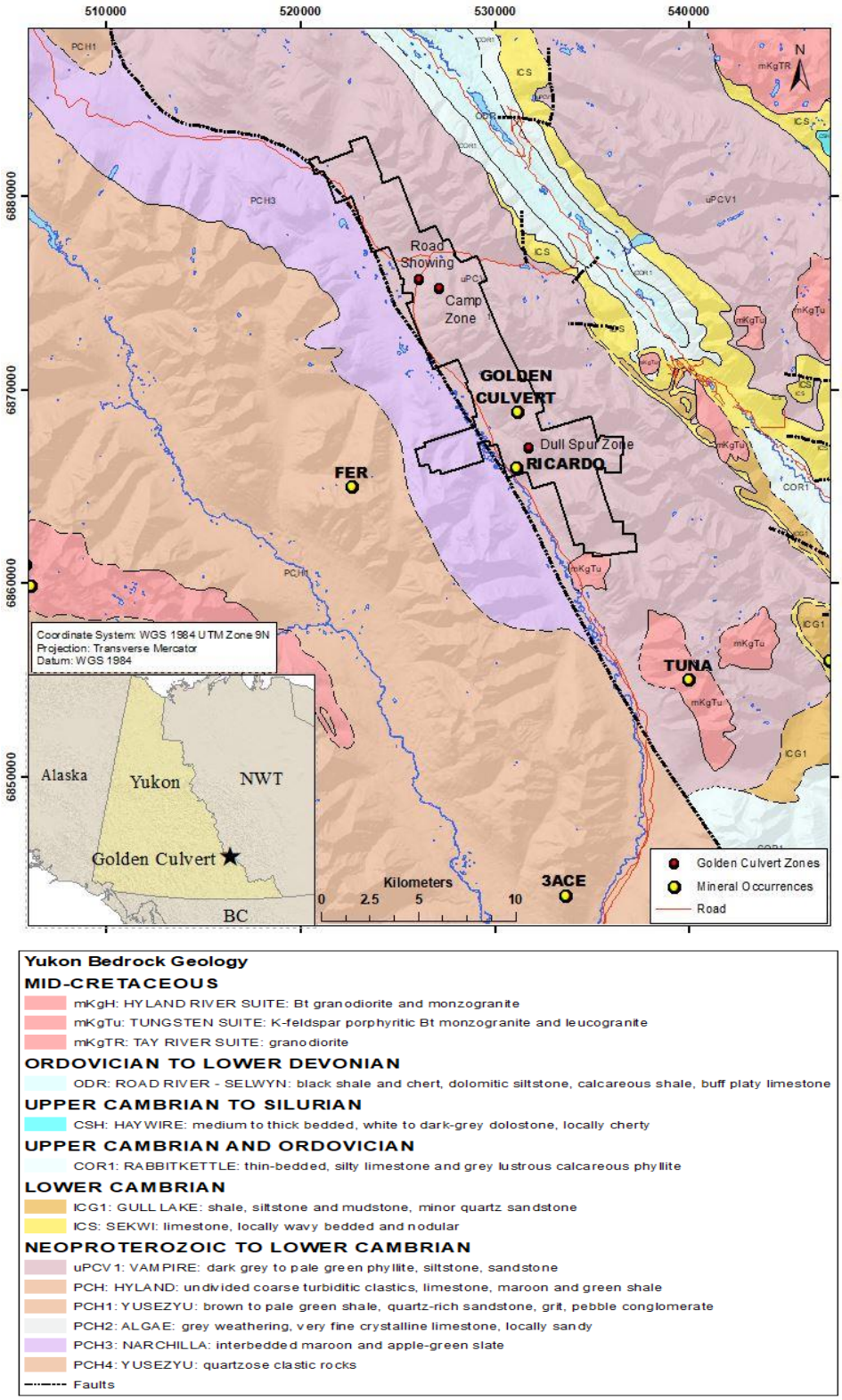


Figure 7: YGS Minfile Showings in Golden Culvert area (modified after Gordey & Makepeace, 2000)

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).

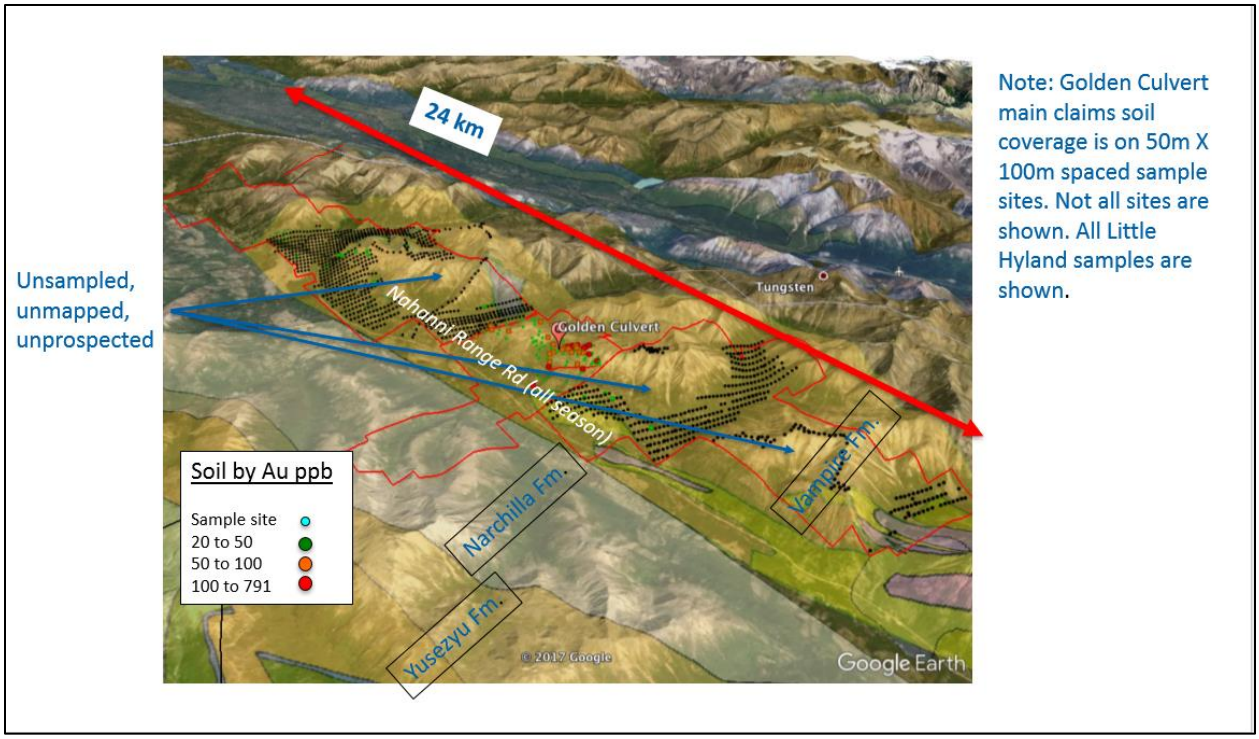


Figure 8: 2011 Soil Au Geochemistry Results – Property Scale

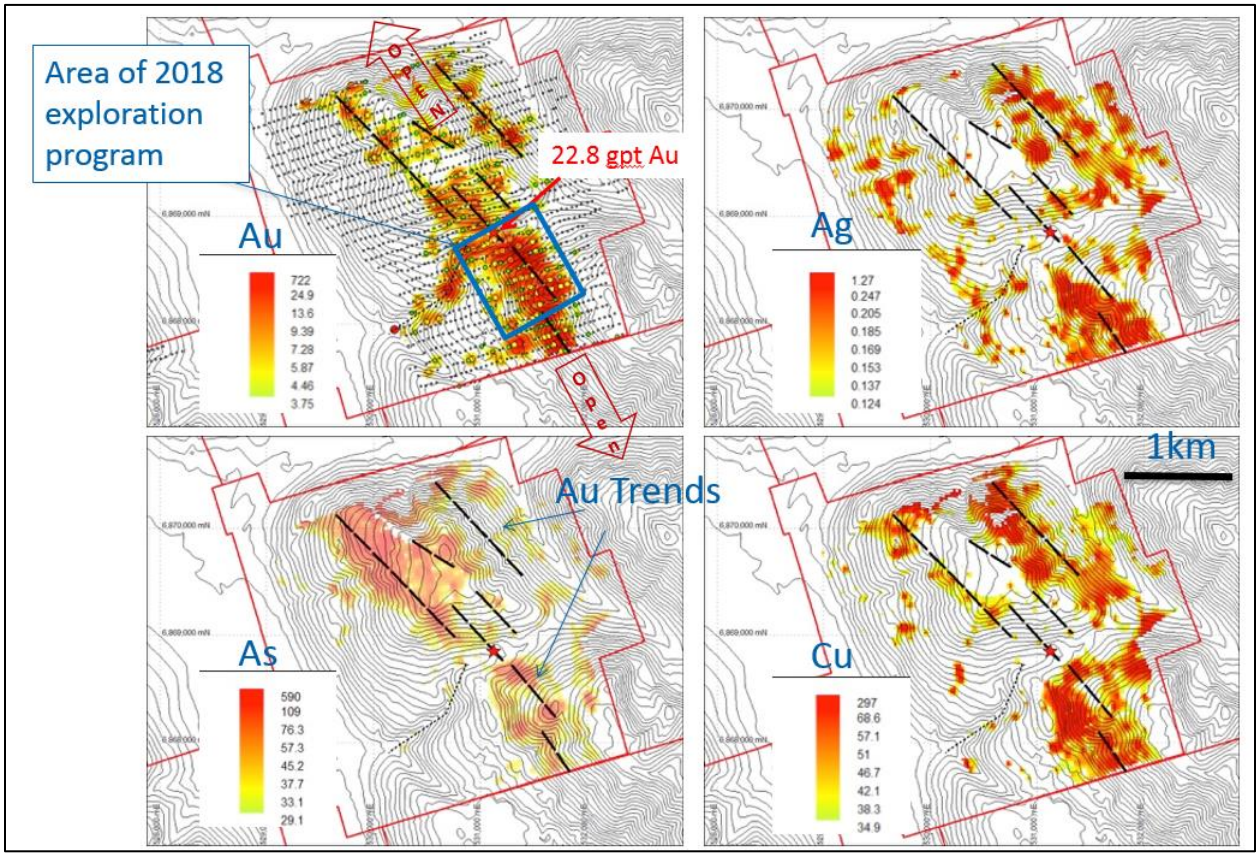


Figure 9: 2011 Soil Geochemistry Multi Element Results – Main Zone Detail (Fekete, Huber 2011)

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 contrasts 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.

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 had only been observed once in drill hole GC1806. Very fine free gold had been reported from placer extraction by the owners, Scott and Lee.

Work conducted by Stratabound in 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 identified four new interpreted gold-bearing parallel structures across a 130-metre-wide corridor associated with gold bearing phyllite host rock haloes. The six in total interpreted 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 continued to be commonly associated with very fine arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization and occasionally with sphalerite mineralization.

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 2019 work concluded that exploration potential therefore remained excellent beyond the Main Discovery area and 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 the Main Discovery Zone. Further exploration work was also warranted along and across the remaining 24 kilometres of the open-ended strike potential beyond that detailed in the 2019 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) a long 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, Norther 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 7.771troy 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).

In May 2020, the 3 Aces Property was acquired by Seabridge Gold from Golden Predator Mines.

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

7.1 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).

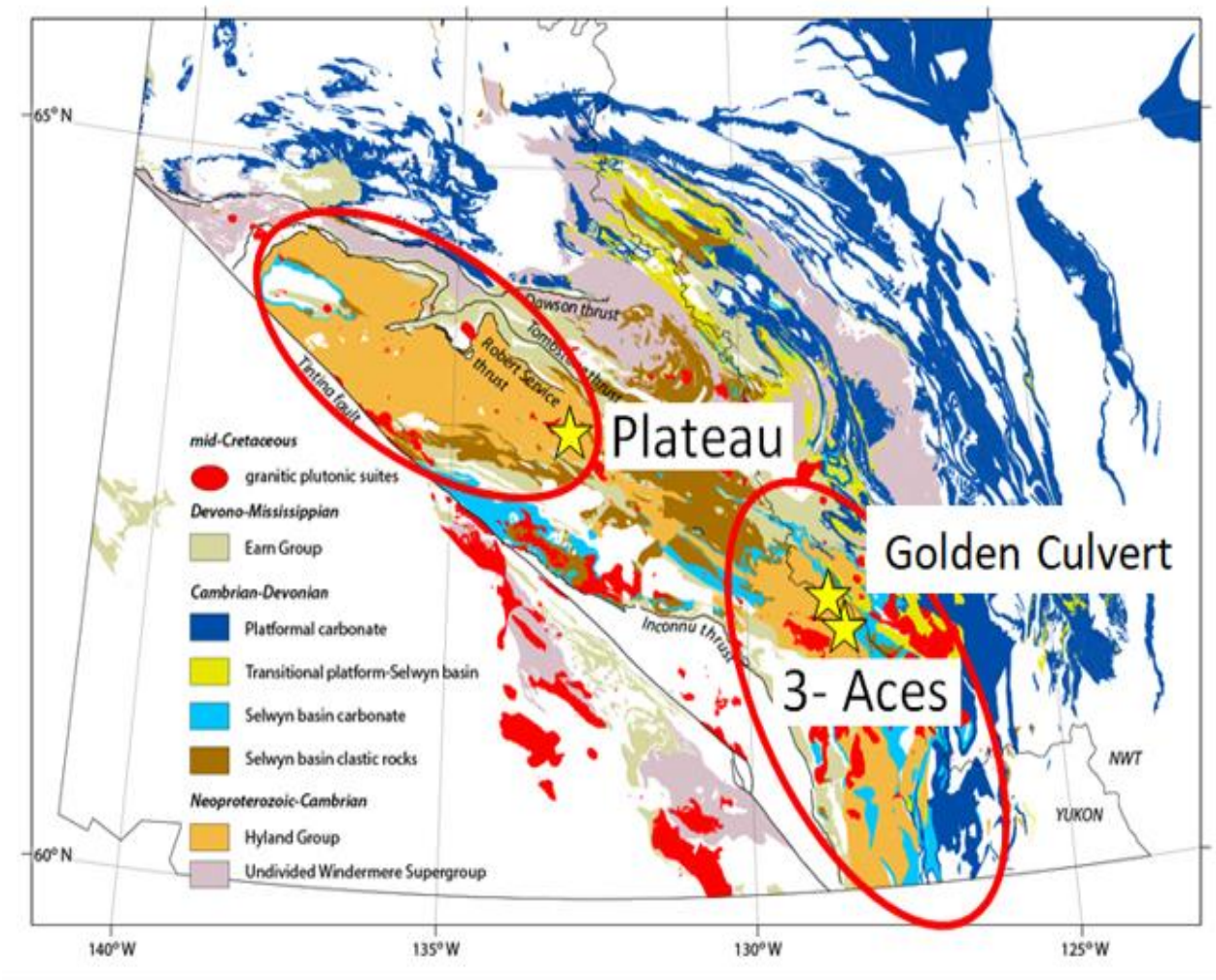
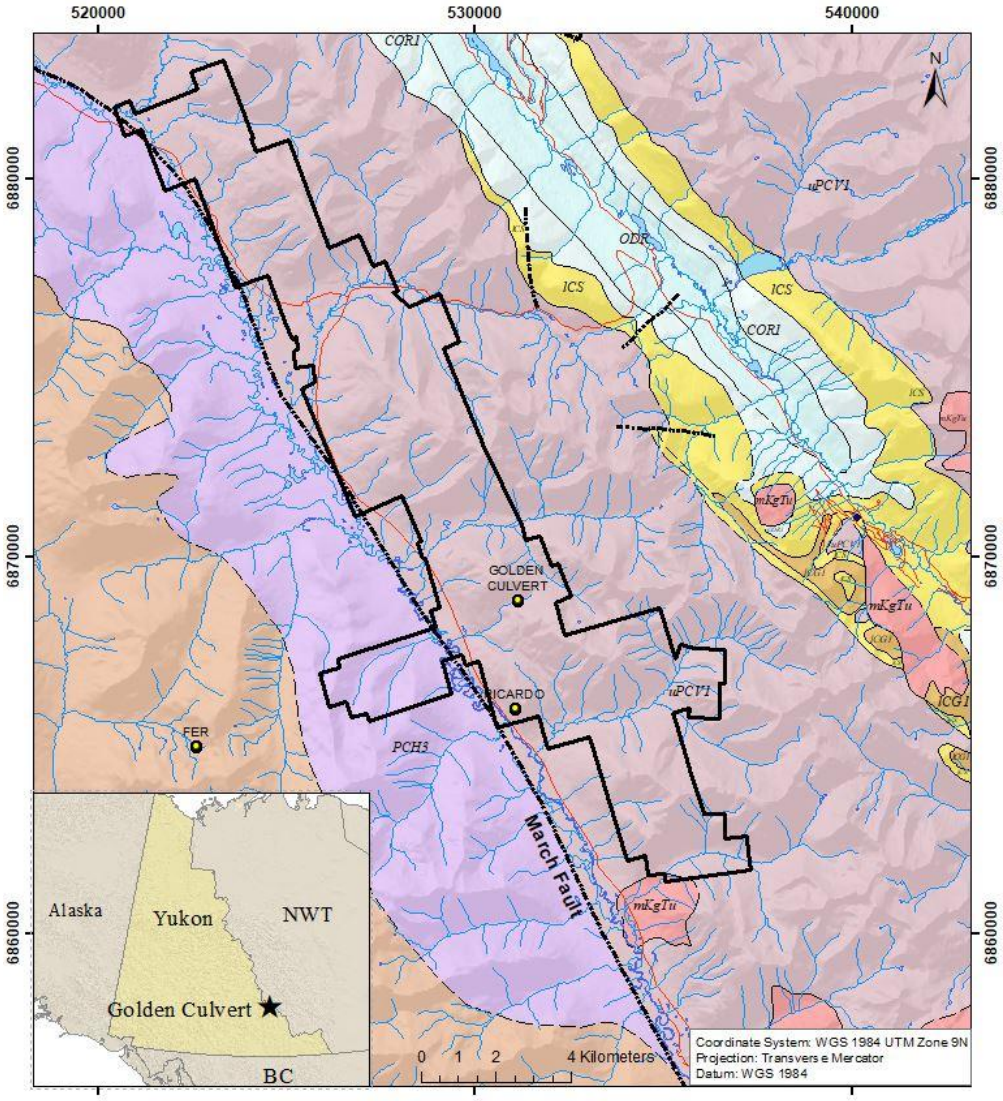


Figure 10: Regional Geology Selwyn Basin, Gold-bearing veins around structural culminations (modified from Moynihan and Sack, 2018)

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

7.2 Local Geology



Yukon Bedrock Geology

MID-CRETACEOUS

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

ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

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

UPPER CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

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

LOWER CAMBRIAN

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

NEOPROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN

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

Figure 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).

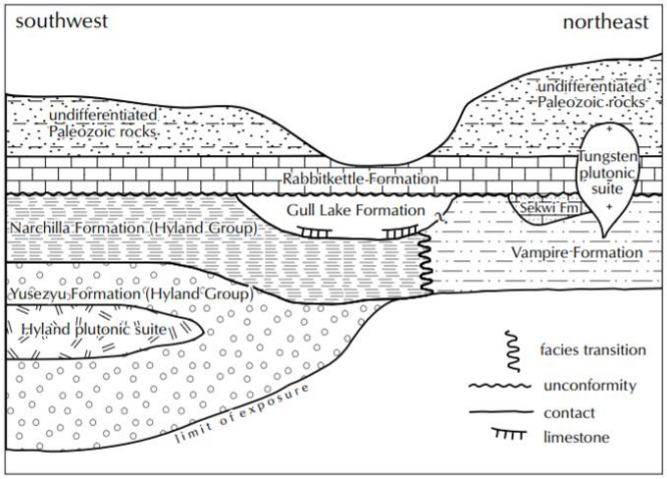


Figure 12: Generalized Stratigraphic column for the Upper Hyland River area (Hart and Lewis, 2006)

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 psammites, gritty psammites, 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 (lCS), the Lower Cambrian Gull Lake Formation (lCG), 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.

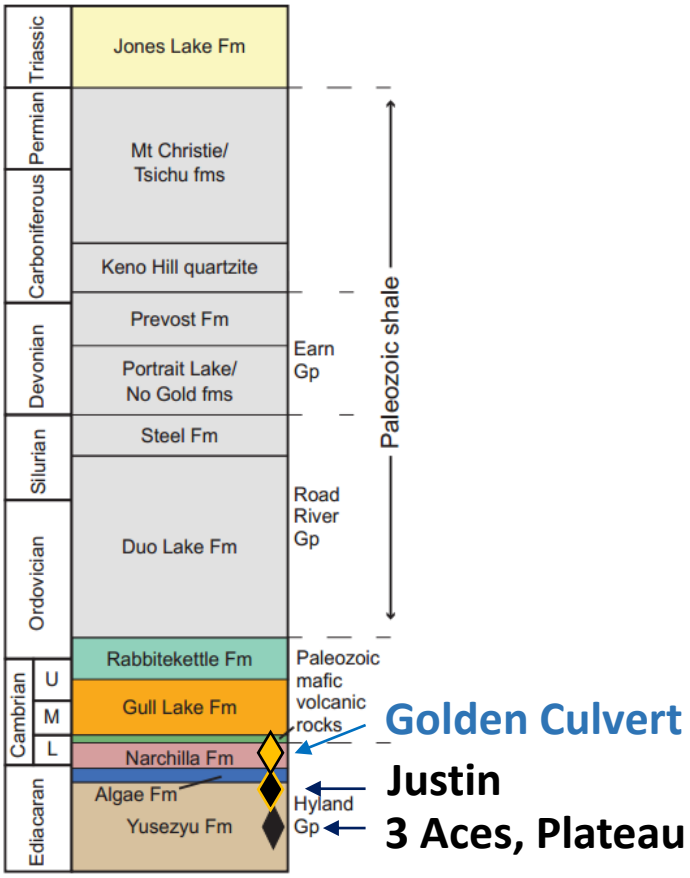


Figure 3. *Simplified stratigraphy for the Plateau area. Modified from (Roots, 1997, 1998, 2003). Unconformities omitted for clarity. Colours same as Fig. 2, black diamond illustrates stratigraphic level of Plateau occurrences.*

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 are 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.

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% WO_3.

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.

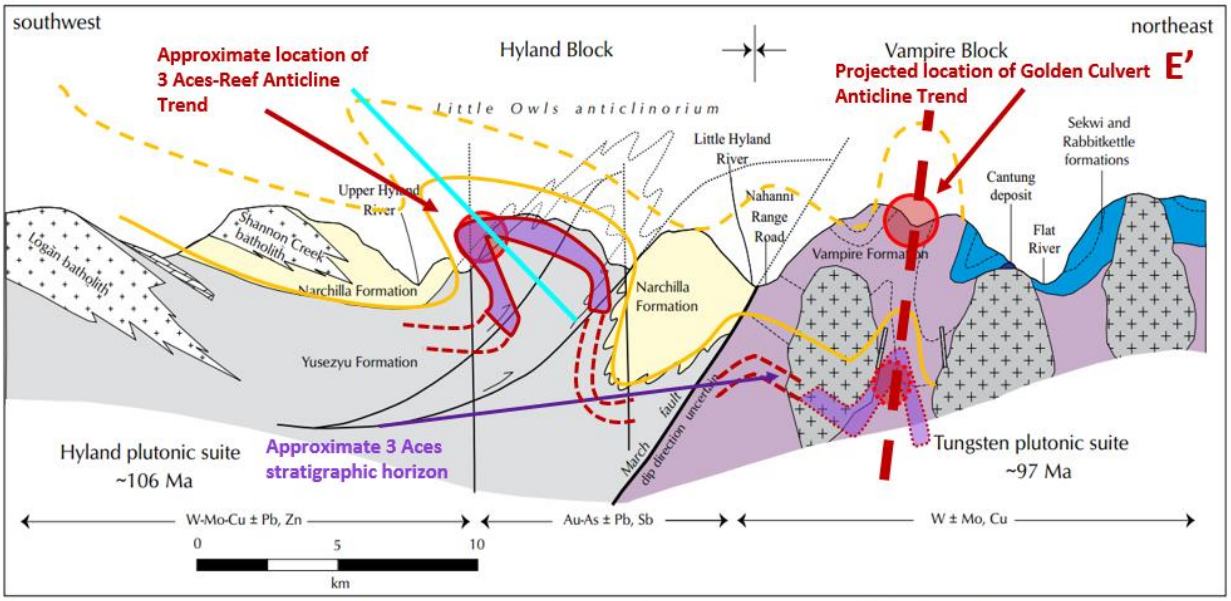


Figure 4. *Schematic cross-section of the upper Hyland River valley area near the latitude of the Hy and Fer properties. Vertical scale is exaggerated such that dips are apparently steeper than actual. Late, steep northerly trending faults that cut the area are not shown.*

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. 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 2020 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2020 exploration program consisted of two phases;

1. A reconnaissance field program under a Class 1 Permit on the Rubus and Little Hyland Group between July 8, 2020 and August 1, 2020 consisting of a 3-person party totalling 67 person-days, of prospecting, soil and rock sampling, and ground geophysics to further evaluate the open strike extensions of the main Discovery zones as well as other targets across the 24-kilometre Property length indicated by the new 2019 vein discovery 7.1 km to the north and,

2. A detailed diamond drill program focussed on the Golden Culvert Main Discovery Zone under the Class 3 Permit occurring between August 15th and October 17, 2020 totalling 900 person-days.

8.1.0 2020 Phase 1 Reconnaissance Program:

Past and recent work 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 2020 Phase 1 program evaluated six of these other targets identified for similar gold potential as found at the Golden Culvert Main Discover area, as well as more work completed to extend knowledge at the Main Discovery Area itself. The work was beneficially assisted by the Yukon YMEP funding program and has been separately reported thereunder. The program consisted of;

1) A total of 114 soil samples collected. (Appendix B).

2) A total of 156 rock samples including 93 samples collected along mineralized float trains at the Main Golden Culvert Zone. (Appendix C)

3) A total of 4.2 line-km of VLF and magnetic ground geophysical surveys. (Appendix E)

Project Management and Personnel:

The Phase 1 work was managed and supervised by R. Kim Tyler, P.Geo. a Qualified Person and Professional Geoscientist registered both in Ontario and British Columbia. Mr. Tyler was assisted by Mr. Brian Atkinson, P. Geo (Ontario) and Mr. Gary Lee, a licensed prospector in the Yukon Territory.

Six specific targets were selected from past recommendations for detailed target evaluation as shown in the following figures and described in more detail below.

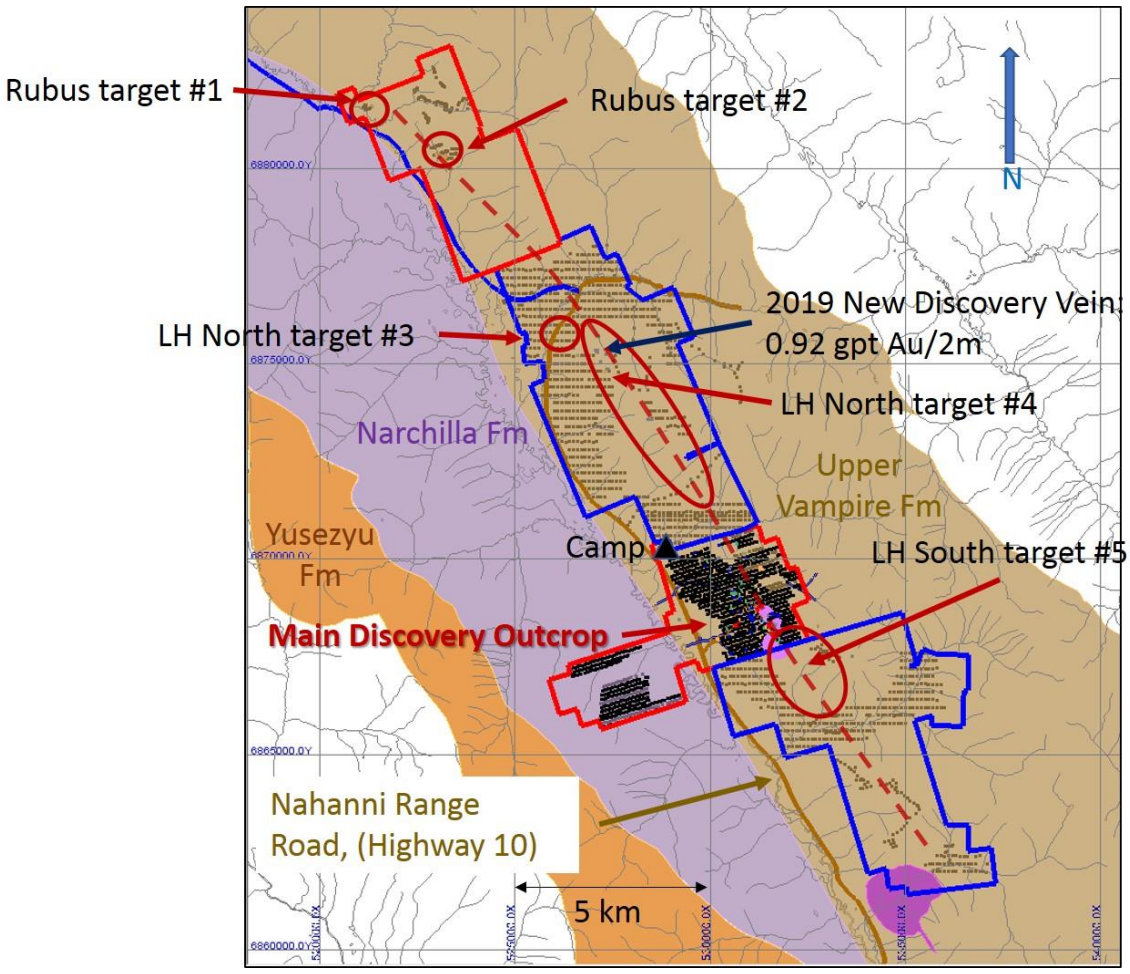


Figure 15. Golden Culvert-L. Hyland claim map showing access, historic soil sampling sites (dots), camp site and 2020 target evaluation sites

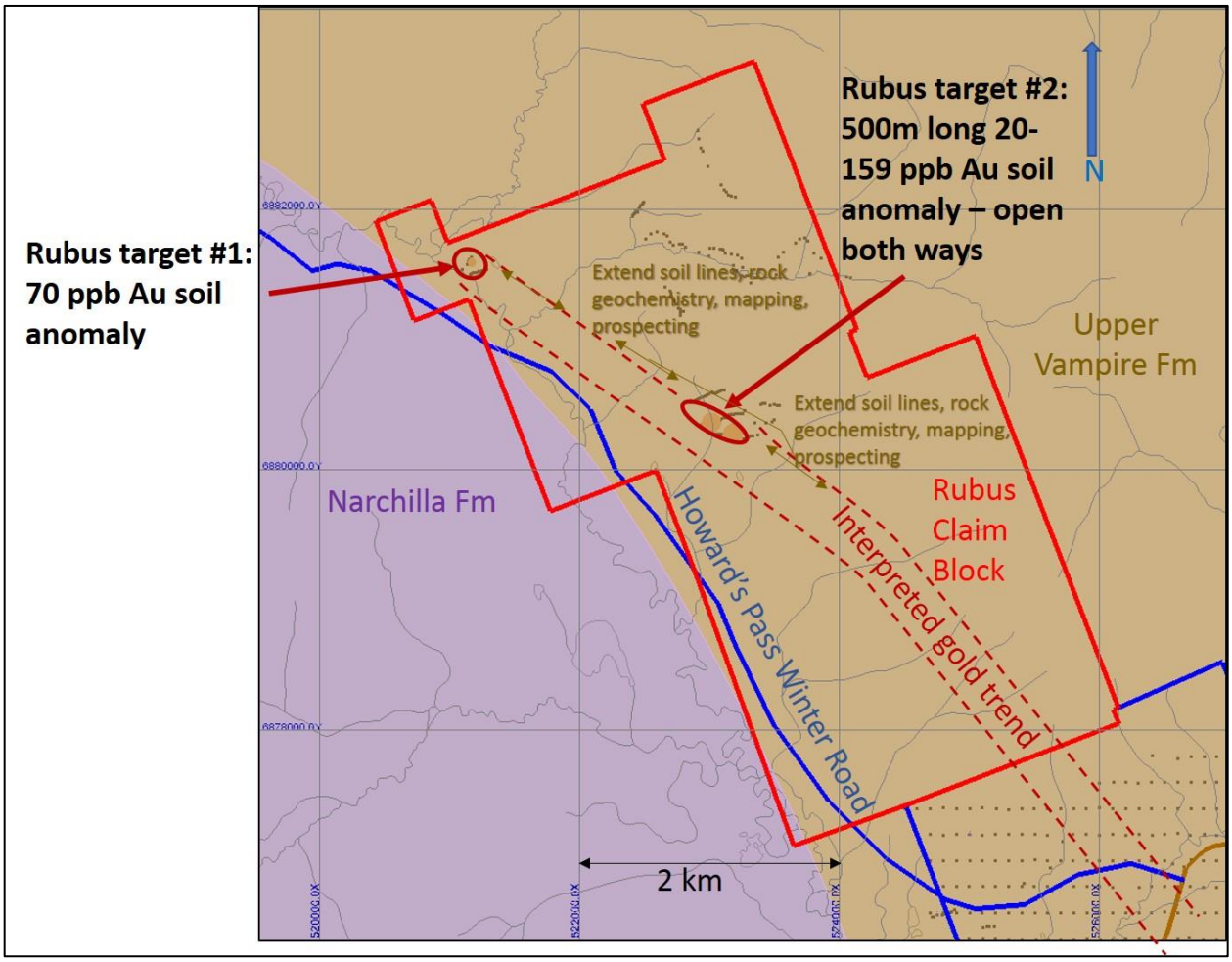


Figure 16. Rubus block. Details of gold-in-soil anomaly targets #1 and #2 and Proposed workplan

Rubus Target #1 (Figure 16.)

Site investigation of the anomalous 70ppb Au soil sample at the Rubus Target #1 revealed that it occurred in the middle of a broad fluvial plain likely derived by the Little Hyland River, not by a local source and therefore no follow-up work was conducted.

Rubus Target #2: (Figure 16.)

Work was conducted the Rubus #2 target to follow-up on a 500m long 20ppb to 159ppb soil anomaly taken in 2013.

Geophysics:

A ground magnetic geophysical survey was performed on two lines 200m apart and readings taken at 10m intervals for 1.05 line-km total. Mr. G. Lee performed the survey using the same Scintrex MF-2 fluxgate magnetometer used in the previous 2009-10 Golden Culvert

survey that identified magnetic contrast and VLF conductors coincident with the gold mineralization encountered there. The area is covered by low buckbrush and no line cutting was required. The resulting magnetic trend follows a northwesterly-southeasterly direction coincident with regional trends. (Figure 17.) Hand-drawn plans are attached as Appendix D.

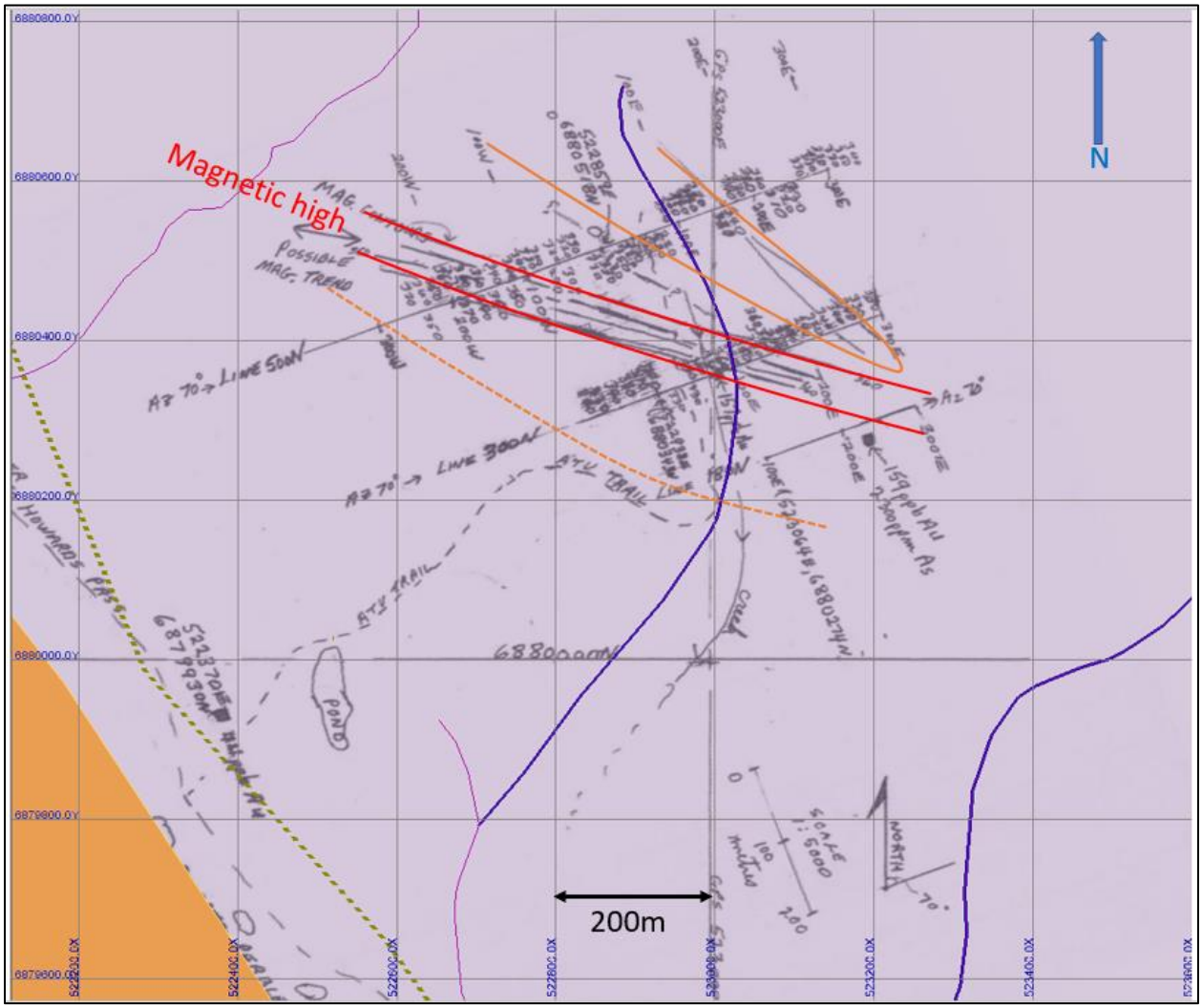


Figure 17. Rubus Target #2 Ground Magnetic Survey

Soil Sampling:

Ninety-eight soil samples were collected on a 1 kilometre by 180 metre grid. Cross lines were spaced 100 metres apart and sample intervals averaged every 15 metres on each cross line. No anomalous values were received on any of the samples collected (Figure 18).

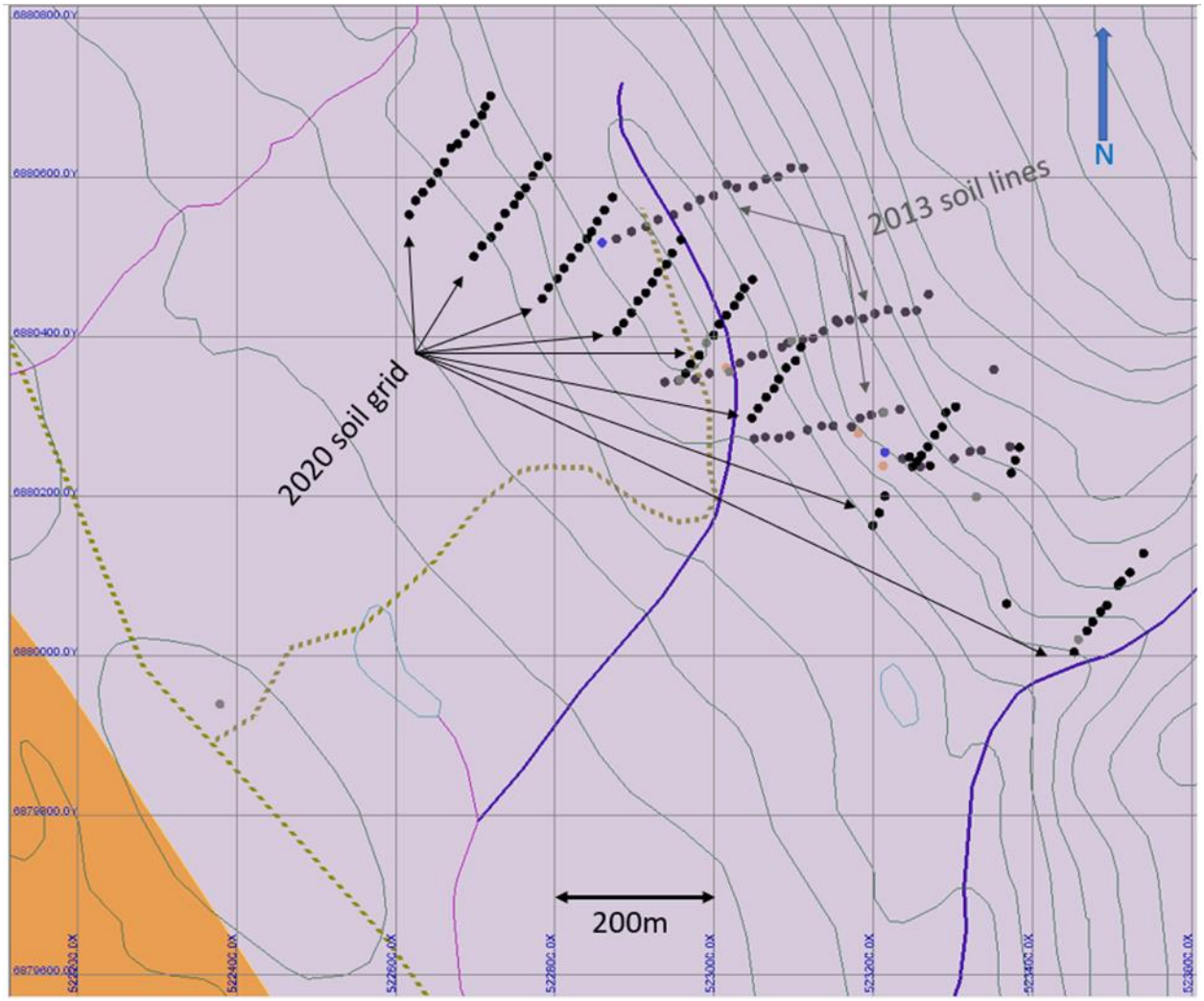


Figure 18. Rubus Target #2 Soil Sample Locations

Little Hyland (LH) North Targets #3 and #4

Past Work:

The "Road" zone reported in the 2010 filed assessment report yielded float values of 0.44 and 0.74 gpt Au and is here described as the LH Target #3. An open gold-in-soil anomaly was reported in the in the 2013 filed assessment report dubbed the "Camp" Zone, here described as the LH Target #4, with values up to 106 ppb Au. Past outcrop and float sampling reported values of 0.924, 1.485 and 1.60 gpt Au in the area as well. A brief one-hour follow-up visit in 2019 identified an arsenopyrite and gold-bearing quartz vein in outcrop exposed approximately 85m upslope that average 0.92 gpt Au over 2m wide and extended for at least 16m before the exposure was covered.

2020 Geophysical Surveys:

Three lines of ground magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys were performed on Target #3 spaced at 300m intervals across strike and 400m wide for a total of 1.0-line km. The magnetic trend and VLF conductor axis both strike in a more northerly direction as opposed to the gold mineralization trend (Az.320). (Figure 17) Consequently, these two trends are independent of each other, the former interpreted to be post-mineralization cross-structures. Between Lines 1 & 2 there are anomalous gold, arsenic and lead values contained in stringers of quartz pebble conglomerate recorded in previous assessment reports. No geophysical survey was completed on Target #4.

2020 Geochemical surveys:

A traverse up the steep slope towards Target #4, ("Camp Zone") included two soil samples, both of which were anomalous in gold up to 510 ppb Au as well as silver, arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, iron, manganese, molybdenum, lead, sulphur, antimony, strontium and zinc, (Figure 22, Table 4). The results confirmed the highly anomalous results reported in soils surveys completed in 2011 and 2012. The 510-ppb Au result was curious given that it was taken adjacent to an old, unrecorded sample site with an undecipherable tag.

Table 4. Target #4 2020 Soil Sample Results

			Au	Ag	As	Bi	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn	Mo	Pb	S	Sb	Sr	Zn
Sample No.	UTM N	UTM E	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
LHNSK01	526658	6875308	45.9	0.623	2890	0.968	41.1	87.8	6.81	1920	0.94	151.5	0.03	1.35	27.2	211
OLD SOIL	526757	6875308	510.0	0.575	9250	1.24	55.1	116.5	9.87	1255	2.19	128.5	0.05	5.28	48.2	249

Eleven rock samples were collected, six of which were surface float, and five were either taken from outcrop or subcrop. All but two of the samples yielded above detection limits of 0.01 g/t (ppm) Au. Five samples were taken within the Target #4 soil anomaly outline yielding between <0.01 to 0.36 ppm Au.

Quartz Pebble Conglomerate Unit Mapped

A number of years previous to this report the Property owners had identified an unmapped and unrecorded outcrop of Quartz Pebble Conglomerate, (QPC), contacted on either side by phyllite sediments at the south rock cut exposure along the Nahanni Range road at UTM NAD83 coordinates 526135E. 6875944N (Figures 19, 21, 22). A half-day was spent tracing the QPC to the south back towards Targets #3 and #4. Several contacts were picked up along the traverse revealing a 326° strike and a -80° west contact dip, however the actual contact was obscured where internal bedding dipped ~85° east at the highway rock-cut site (Figure 20). The unit is between 40-30m wide and strikes for about 790 metres to the south where it abruptly disappears under cover at about the location of the Target #4 (Camp Zone). Such a unit is extremely valuable as a marker-unit in the stratigraphic column to resolve the

stratigraphic structural model. All known mineralization on the property to date lies within kilometres-thick, unremarkable phyllitic metasediments, and though it is conjectured that the mineralization is controlled by structural and stratigraphic features such as antiformal fold-hinges, and shear faulting along foliation planes in the phyllites, a clear understanding cannot be implied without a key marker horizon such as the QPC may provide. Further to this, brittle rock units such as the QPC's make much more favourable hosts for gold-bearing quartz veins and breccia than ductile rock units such as phyllites provide. Tracking the QPC for such targets as well as structural information is a key recommended objective.

It is also worthy to note that QPC and "Grit" units are reported to be associated with gold mineralization at the nearby 3 Aces Project as well as Aben Resources Justin Project about 35km due south of Golden Culvert. Dessureau reports, "The Central Spades Zone (including Ace, Jack and King of Spades) consists of a series of gently to moderately dipping Au-bearing quartz veins occurring *at the contact between (footwall) quartz pebble conglomerate and (hangingwall) phyllite*.", (p. 62 in the 2018 Technical Report on the 3 Aces Property published for Golden Predator). ("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." – Aben Resources)

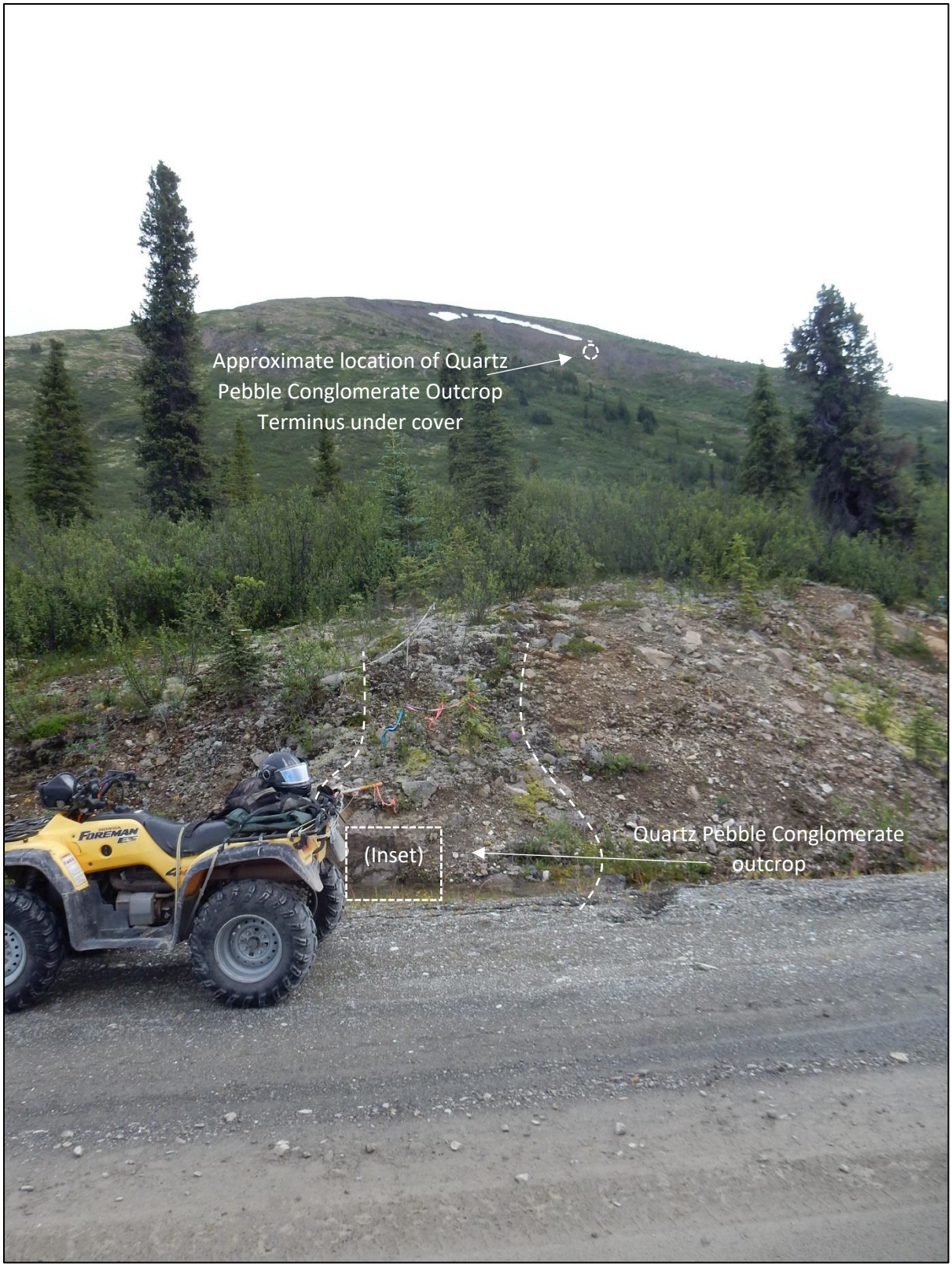


Figure 19. Quartz Pebble Conglomerate Outcropping on Nahanni Range Road Cut. (Facing South)

Figure 20. Internal Bedding in Quartz Pebble Conglomerate (inset Detail from Fig. 19)

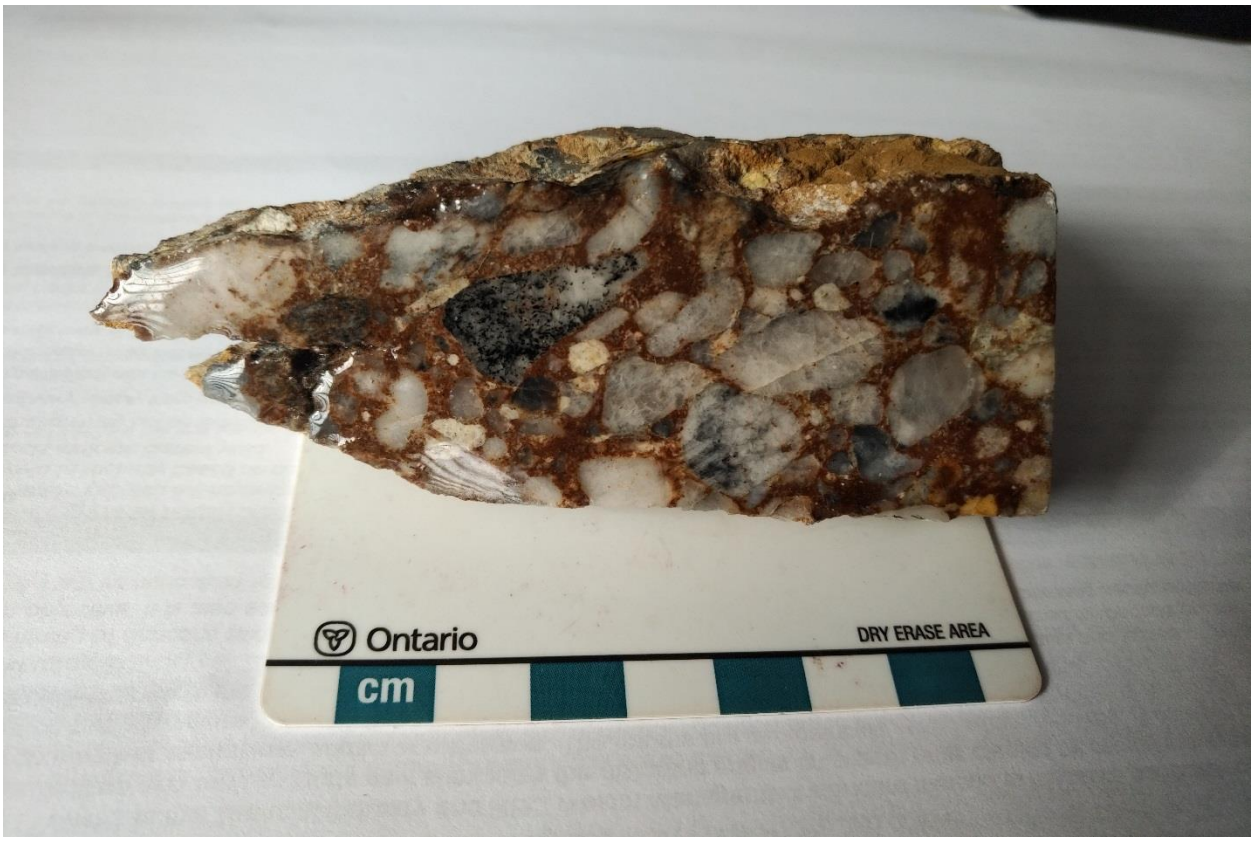


Figure 21. Quartz Pebble Conglomerate Polished Hand Specimen

New 2019 Vein Discovery extended:

The most significant results yielding 0.03 to 1.16 g/t Au were taken from the same quartz vein and quartz breccia structure identified in 2019 related to, and lying uphill along the eastern edge of, the Target #3 soil anomaly in outcrop, subcrop and float. The 2020 program extended this structure from 16 metres to 380 metres of strike. (Figure 22)

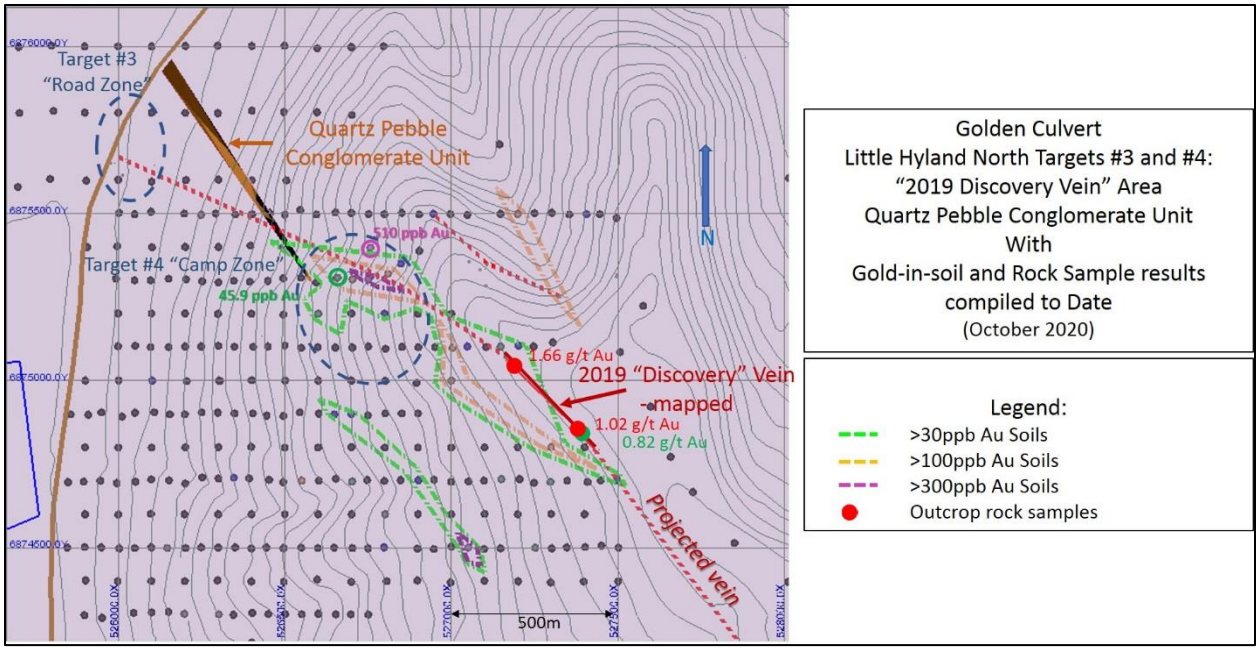


Figure 22. Little Hyland North Block Targets #3, #4

Little Hyland (LH) South Target #5

Past Work:

The 3km long x 250m wide >30ppb gold-in-soils anomaly identified in the Golden Culvert assessment report of 2011 remains open to the south where it projects onto the Little Hyland South Block. Further, the geophysics work completed in 2009 only covered the northern 1.6km of the anomaly strike, this prior to the soil's anomaly being identified afterward. The magnetic contrast and EM-VLF in-phase trends compared well with the soils anomaly and appear to provide very good correlation.

2020 Geochemistry Work:

Nineteen soil samples on two 100m apart cross lines were completed on the Little Hyland claim group extending the survey 200m off the south end of the adjoining 2012 Golden Culvert work. Two anomalous results of 32.2 and 23.0 ppb Au were obtained (Figure 23)

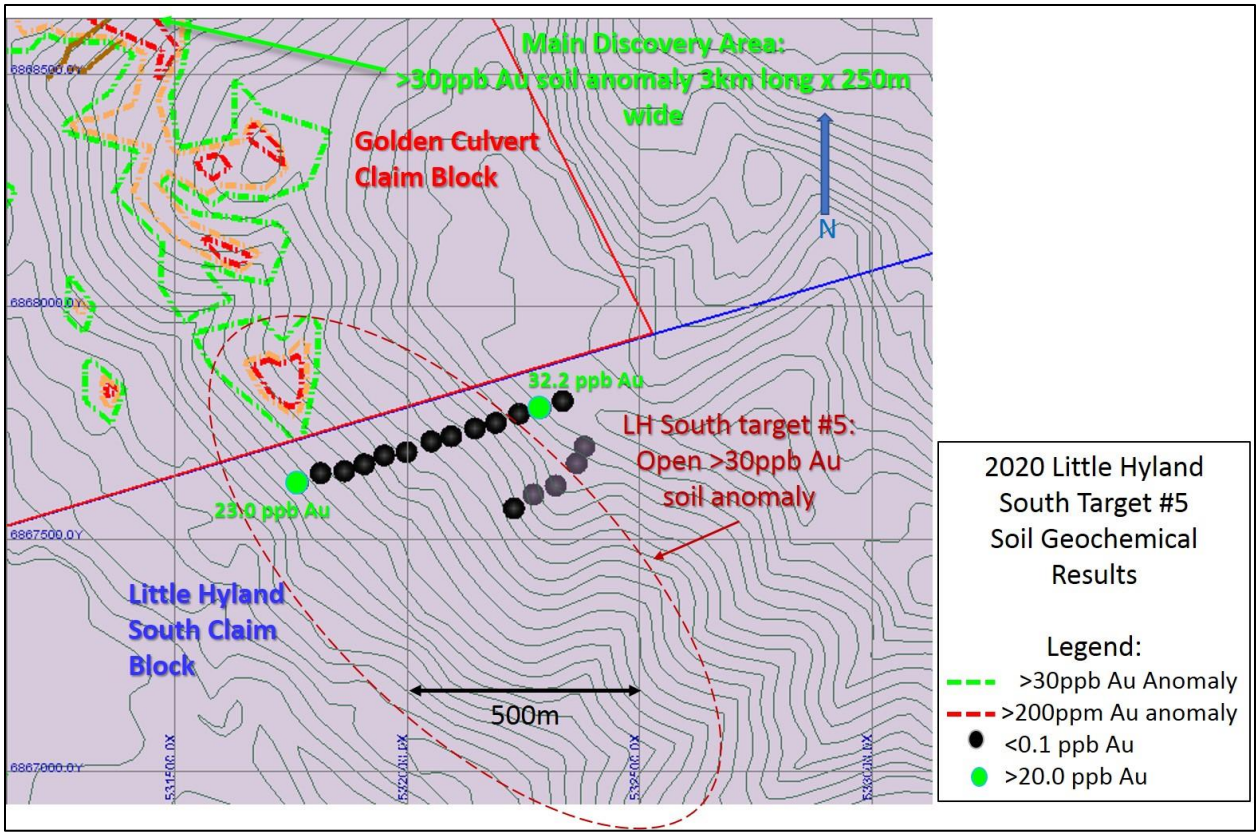


Figure 23. Little Hyland South Target #5 Soil Geochemistry Results

New Mineralized Quartz Vein Discovery

Three rock samples were also collected. Sample R322542 was taken at 532084E and 6867567N from a 0.5m wide white quartz vein in outcrop with a gold value anomalously above detection limits of 0.09 g/t Au but also had an arsenic value >10,000 ppm, so was re-assayed by the +/- metallics screen method wherein it yielded 0.140 g/t Au. The vein strikes approximately 300 degrees and lines up with a 790.7 ppb soil sample 410m to the north collected in 2012. Intervening soil samples taken were however insignificant. The location is in a very steep slide area and much transported slide material overlies it making soil sampling somewhat ineffective. The outcropping vein lines up with quartz float sample RS13 collected in 2009 that assayed 0.089 g/t Au located 890m on strike to the south The outcropping vein is worthy of follow-up. (Figure 24)

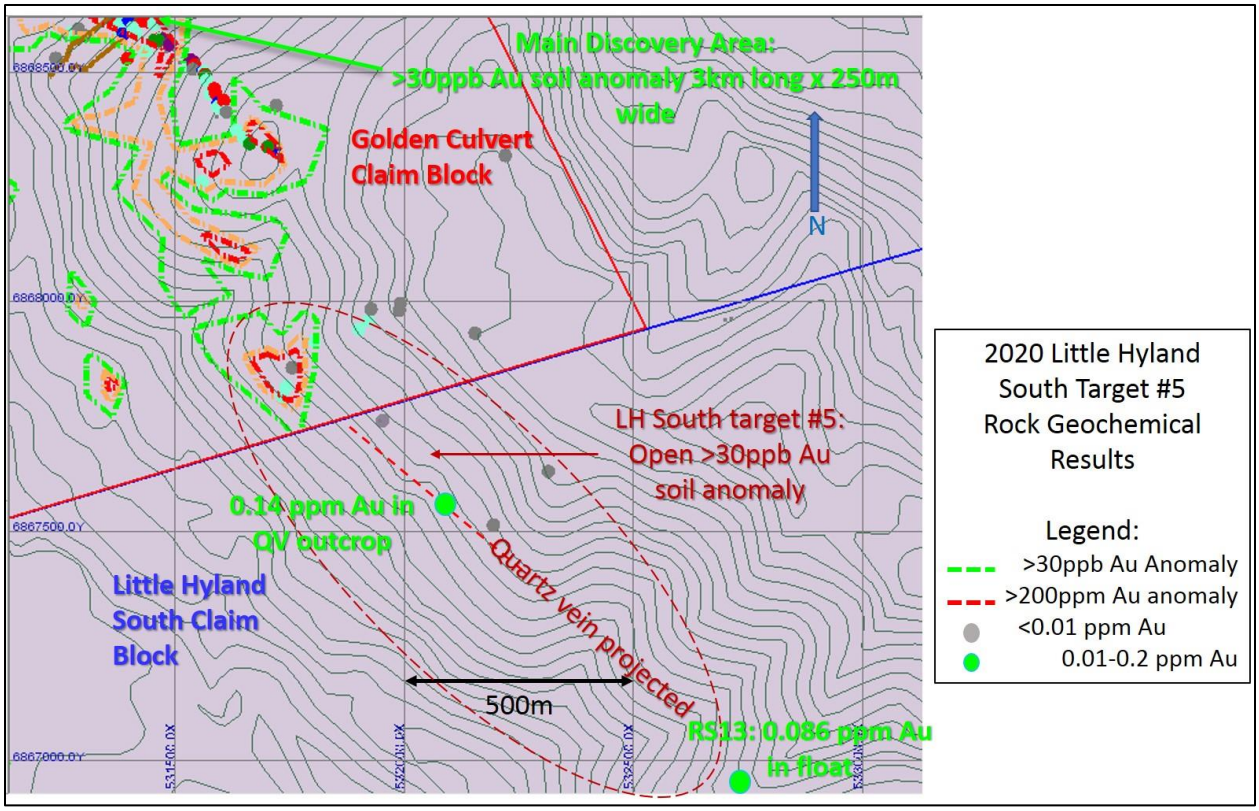


Figure 24. Little Hyland South Mineralized Vein Discovery

Golden Culvert Main Zone Target #6

Previous Work:

The majority of past exploration work has centred around the Main Discovery outcrop located in the centre of the Golden Culvert claim block where an outcrop hosting gold-bearing quartz veins discovered in 2008 yielded chip samples grading between 7.7 to 22.8 g/t gold. The Main Discovery outcrop rests at the approximate centre of a 3km by 250m wide +30 ppb gold-in-soil anomaly that remains open-ended in both directions and virtually unexplored to the full 24-kilometre Property strike length. Stratabound Minerals Corp. performed detailed and close-spaced trenching, diamond drilling and geological mapping across 530 metres of the Main Discovery area during its 2018 and 2019 programs to determine the controls to mineralization such that they can be applied to the larger Property potential.

2020 Geophysics Surveys:

Five lines of ground magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys were performed on Target #6 on approximate 100m crosslines for a total of 2.125-line km. Interpretation of results is taken from G. Lee's notes, "*The VLF conductor axes here, are interpreted to represent faults or topography and should not be followed up without supporting gold anomalies either in rocks*

or soils. The magnetic contours to the southwest roughly parallels the gold mineralization. This confirms the trend on the Government airborne map which also parallels the gold mineralization making it an excellent exploration tool. This ground survey was conducted with an old-fashioned fluxgate mag. using the looping method of field survey. This unfortunately made final magnet corrections uncertain especially on days with excessive diurnal. Any future ground mag. surveys should be done using Proton Magnetometers employing a base station or an airborne survey. This could result in a more accurate trace of the hidden gold mineralization. It could also help to trace the lateral offset (cross fault) that appears to be occurring between Lines 170 North and Line 0." A map of the survey is appended (Appendix E)

2020 Rock Geochemical Survey:

Though minimal, past sampling of surface float along strike in and around mineralized outcrop at the main showing reported high gold values up to 10.6 g/t (Stratabound 2019 Assessment Report). It had also been observed that multiple parallel surface quartz boulder float-trains linked quartz veins exposed on outcrop. Given that this region of North America had seen little, if any, continental glaciation a systematic surface program of sampling was conducted

A total of 143 surface samples were collected; 16 of these samples were collected from quartz boulder float-trains along strike to the north of the Main showing; 127 samples along strike to the south, of which 93 samples outlined a 1 km long by up to 100 m wide gold-mineralized boulder field of surface float-trains linking likewise gold-mineralized quartz vein structures exposed in outcrop, subcrop and trenching in previous programs either side of the Main Discovery outcrop, (Figures 25, 26, 27).

The top 10% highest grade samples were distributed across 670 metres of strike, 290 metres of vertical relief and included:

- 320.0 g/t, 155.0 g/t, 147.0 g/t, 118.0 g/t (with visible gold), 92.9 g/t (with visible gold), 41.8 g/t, 26.6 g/t, 25.2 g/t,17.10 g/t, and 16.55 g/t gold

All 93 surface samples averaged 13.27 g/t gold uncapped, (8.82 g/t Au capped*), and ranged between <0.01 g/t to 320 g/t gold. Sixty-five, (70%), of the samples ranging between 0.25 g/t to 320 g/t gold averaged 18.96 g/t gold uncapped, (11.48 g/t gold capped*). Visible gold was identified in two of the samples that assayed 118.0 and 92.9 g/t gold respectively and only two samples in the group were below assay detection limits of <0.01 g/t Au. Sampling was done selectively on sulphide-bearing quartz float-trains along strike of the known exposed vein outcrops and subcrops, (see Figures 3 and 4), and may not represent the true grade or style of mineralization.

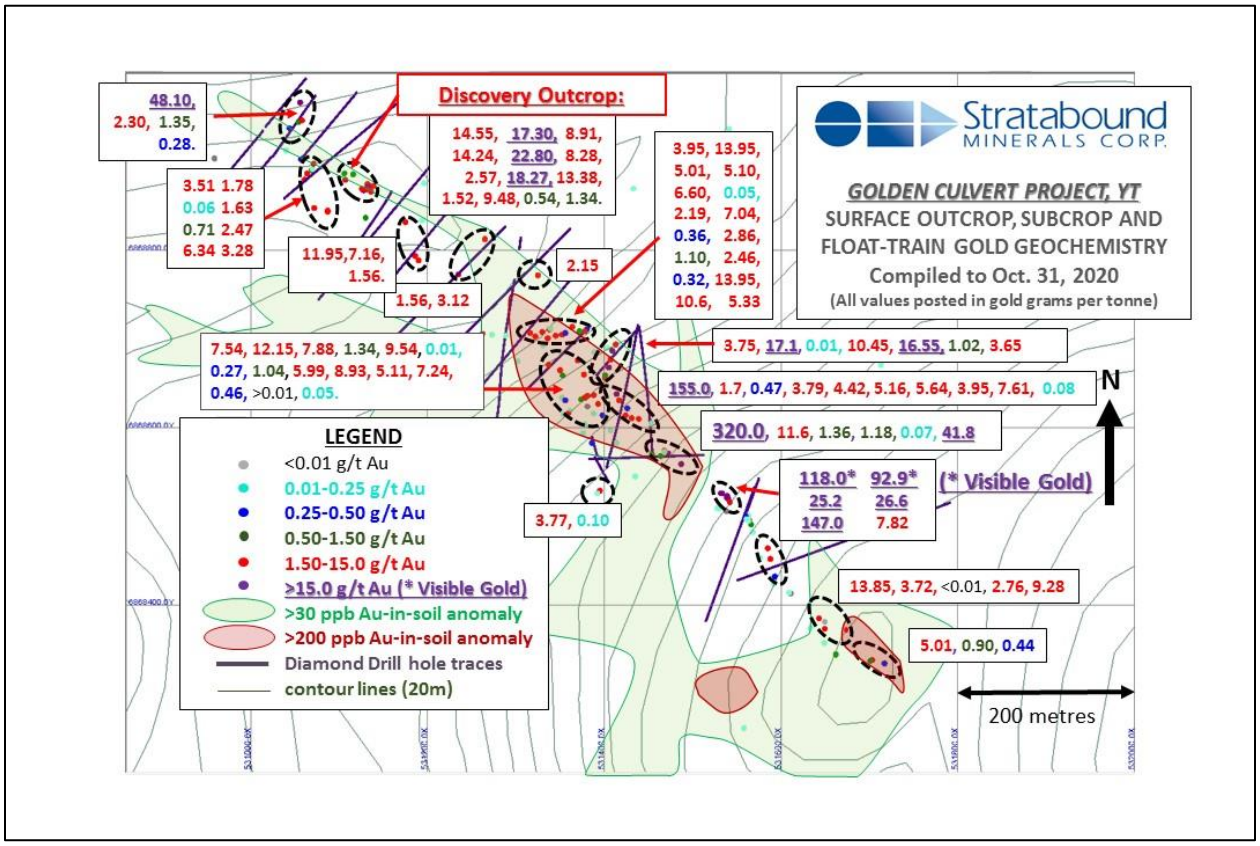


Figure 25. Target #6 Golden Culvert Surface Float Train and Outcrop Sampling

* A capping grade of 83.8 g/t Au calculated as double the standard deviation of the 93-sample population was applied to all values greater than 83.8 g/t Au.

Figure 26. Golden Culvert Mineralized Quartz and Quartz Breccia Surface Float Samples

The mineralized float-trains link up and connect gold mineralization exposed in surface trenches reported in previous reports including trench TR1923-B which yielded 24.41 g/t Au over 6.0m including of 95.0 g/t Au over 1.5m, (Stratabound press release Oct. 23, 2019) and overlie similar gold mineralization reported in past diamond drilling up to 60.1 g/t Au over 0.9m within a larger interval of 2.3 g/t Au over 33.1m in drill hole GC1803, (Stratabound press release Oct. 10, 2018).

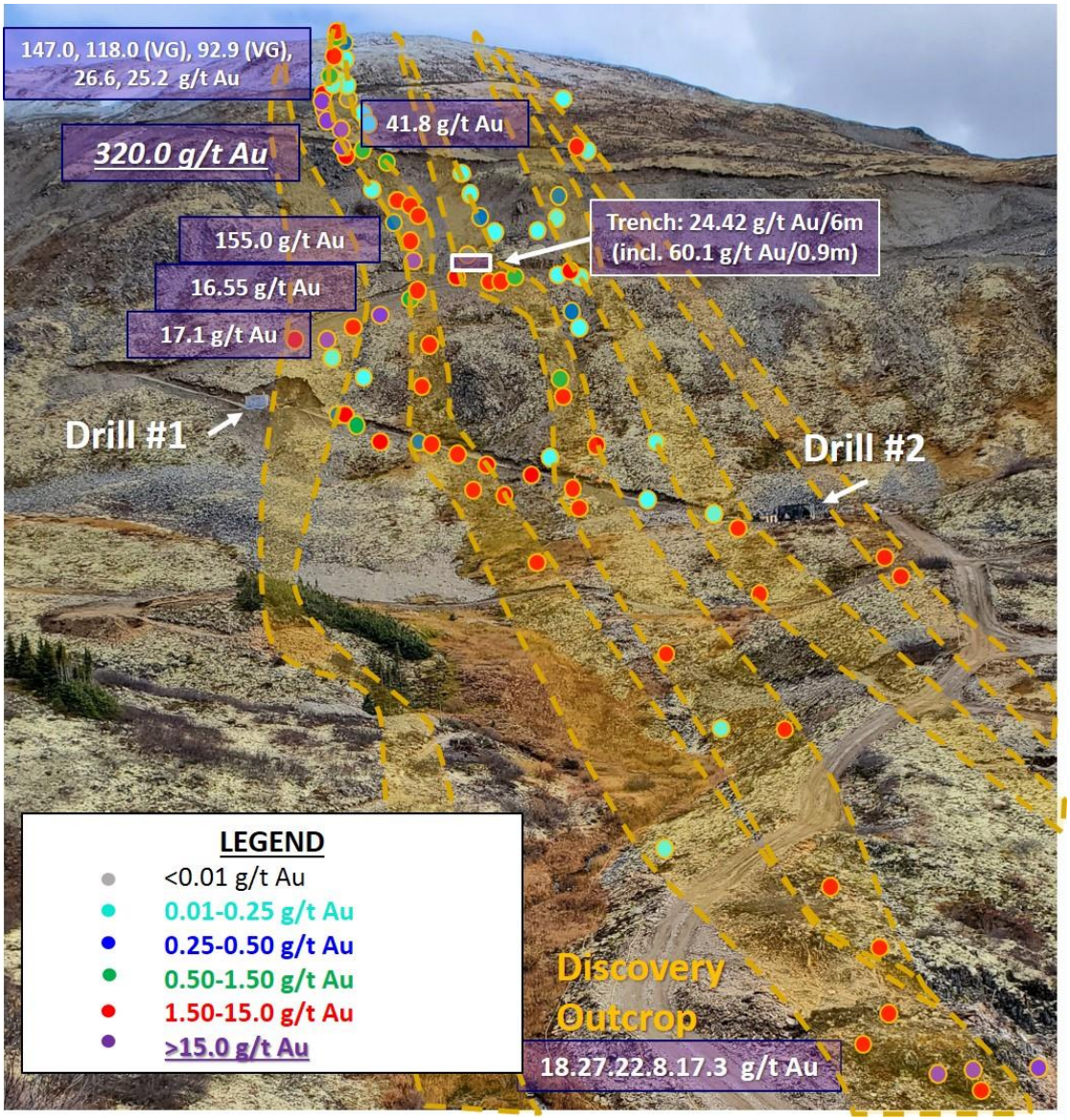


Figure 27. Golden Culvert Float-Train Sample Distribution with Diamond Drills in Operation:

View South-east across 290m Vertical Face Exposure; Gold-bearing Structural Zones Overprinted in Yellow

8.1.2 Phase 1 Results:

The lack of anomalous results on the Rubus Targets #1 and #2 effectively eliminated the two for further follow-up work. A large portion of the Rubus Claims have not been explored however and it is recommended that wide spaced systematic soils sampling be done over the rest of the claim group as known mineralization trends do project onto the ground.

The geophysical results in the Little Hyland #3 would assist in the structural understanding of this specific target. More detailed work including mapping, rock and float sampling and perhaps trenching is recommended to vector in to the source of the historic anomalous

samples. The outcropping of the quartz pebble conglomerate unit, as it may be mapped and understood, will give valuable lithological information as a marker unit and its possible analogy to the 3 Aces quartz pebble conglomerate unit as a control to gold mineralization there. It is of particular interest that the south terminus is coincident with Target #4 described below.

The Little Hyland Target #4 remains an interesting area for further work. The 2020 program successfully confirmed the gold anomaly and extended the 16m strike of gold-mineralized quartz vein structure to 380m in a gap of ground that remains untested to the east. Filling in the gap of unsampled soil sampling here is recommended as well as trenching across the new vein. Extension of the Quartz Pebble Conglomerate should be investigated here as well.

The Little Hyland South Extension of the Golden Culvert soil anomaly Target #5 was weakly successful in extending the soil anomaly further south, however only two lines were completed and it is recommended to continue soils and other geochemistry, perhaps airborne geophysics, to further explore to the south. Even so, the structures were observed to continue as evidenced by the one outcropping quartz vein sample, though barely anomalous in gold, was above laboratory threshold limits >10,000 ppm arsenic. Arsenic being a more ubiquitous key indicator for gold mineralization. The area is of very steep terrain and, as such, much transported scree and felsenmeer overlies the projected favourable strike transits making soil sampling unreliable. Helicopter supported ridge-and-spur sampling and prospecting is recommended where possible.

Gold mineralization in these types of deposits commonly occur in favourable shoots and lenses where conditions for gold deposition are more optimal than others. The key is in following the structures whether they are mineralized or not.

The most significant result of the 2020 Phase 1 program was the quartz boulder float-train sampling program over the Main Discovery area in the central Golden Culvert Target #6 confirming past drilling and trenching work. The method is seen as an efficient and very effective tool as noted above. Good quality ortho-photos of the terrain would be most helpful to guide prospecting by this method in the future.

8.2 Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Program

The Phase 2 exploration program consisted of 3,217 metres diamond drilling on 17 holes focussed on the Golden Culvert Main Discovery Zone under the Class 3 Permit No. LQ00456. New Age Drilling Solutions Inc. of 67 Levich Drive, Whitehorse, YT was contracted to perform the drilling commencing August 15th and concluding October 17th, 2020 and consisting of 900 person-days. Two A5 drills capable of NQ and HQ sized core were employed. New Age also provided the camp and camp support. The drill sites were laid out in the field by R. K. Tyler, P. Geo using a Garmin GPSmap 78s hand held GPS instrument during the Phase 1 program. Drilling was supervised by B. Atkinson, P. Geo, Wm. Mann, P. Geo and T. Liverton,

P. Geo respectively, under contract as Stratabound representatives. The core was trucked back to the New Age office and shop facility in Whitehorse where it was logged, photographed, sampled and samples delivered to ALS Laboratory in Whitehorse under the supervision of J. van Randen, P.Geo.

Access to drill pad locations was from trail access prepared in previous field seasons, no new access was required. Drill pads were constructed with combined use of the Kubota excavator and a Caterpillar D6 bulldozer. Sumps were constructed to collect drilling fluids and cuttings as per permit conditions. All casings were removed and stakes placed to indicate the collar location for future reference. The sumps and drill pads were all filled, reclaimed and contoured upon completion of the drilling program.

8.2.1 Phase 2 Drill Results

Six holes were drilled on 4 sections 30m apart, (GC20-01, -03, -05, -06, -07, -08) to test strike extensions to the north of past open-ended drill and trench intercepts completed in 2018-19.

Three holes were drilled on two sections approximately 90m apart, (GC20-09, -09B, -04), to test the southern extensions of past open-ended drill and trench intercepts completed in 2018-19.

Eleven holes were drilled for definition on approximate 50m sections, (GC20-02, -10, -11, -12, -13, -14, -15, -16), of the zones between, and identified in, past open-ended drill and trench intercepts completed in 2018-19.

All holes drilled in the 2020 program intercepted multiple parallel gold-bearing quartz vein and/or breccia structures between 0.22 g/t Au over 3.9m, (GC20-04), up to 86.6 g/t Au over 0.6 g/t Au, (within 10.51 g/t Au over 6.8m. GC20-16) down-hole. The deepest intersection to date was achieved in hole GC20-03 which yielded 4.83 g/t Au over 1.5m down-hole at 225m below surface.

Drill conditions were not optimum at times, as was also experienced in the 2018 program. Faults were encountered as well as clay seams in the soft phyllites that required back-reaming and reduction from HQ to NQ-size core to complete some of the holes. The ground drilled was deeply fractured and weathered. Oxidation along fracture planes was observed across the entire hole lengths in some holes. As drillers became experienced with the ground, productivity improvements were noted. Core recoveries for individual holes ranged between 57% -90% overall and averaged 75%. Recoveries across mineralized sections ranged between 66%-100% and averaged 89% (Table 5).

To date the 25 drill holes, comprised of 4,567 metres drilled in total, together with 24 surface trenches reported in previous exploration programs have intersected and outlined a 970-metre-long by 130-metre-wide mineralized corridor containing multiple parallel gold-

bearing structures to at least 225m below surface. The zones remain open along both strike directions and at depth.

Table 5 summarizes and Figures 28, 29 and 30 display the drill results below. Drill logs are attached in Appendix F, assay data in Appendix G and assay certificates attached in Appendix H.

Drill Hole ID	UTM NAD 83 Northing	UTM NAD 83 Easting	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	Overall Core Recovery %	From: (m)	To: (m)	Down-hole Length:	Au g/t:	Interval RQD (%)	Interval Core Recovery (%)
GC20-01	6868859	531038	51	-45	89	21.0	39.0	18.0	0.64	34	85
includes:						29.0	33.2	4.2	1.24	46	82
and						98.0	105.5	7.5	2.47	48	97
includes:						101.5	103.1	1.6	10.31	77	97
GC20-02	6868745	531077	40	-45	89	49.5	74.0	24.5	0.30	24	85
includes:						55.4	57.6	2.2	1.15	18	87
and						165.0	175.5	10.5	0.36	13	88
and						251.6	255.0	3.4	0.66	43	89
and						292.5	294.0	1.5	4.83	72	96
GC20-03	6868937	531016	37	-46	90	84.9	94.0	9.1	1.10	53	100
includes:						88.7	90.3	1.6	3.55	53	100
GC20-04	6868430	531551	70	-45	76	80.5	90.0	9.5	0.54	18	88
and						147.8	151.7	3.9	0.22	21	89
GC20-05	6868936	531015	220	-45	76	27.6	33.0	5.4	0.28	22	96
and						44.8	50.8	6.0	0.59	24	96
GC20-06	6868901	531025	35	-45	66	64.5	65.0	0.5	5.36	30	100
GC20-07	6868900	531023	220	-45	58	9.0	16.7	7.7	0.62	7	68
GC20-08	6868900	531057	40	-45	57	80.8	81.7	0.9	3.95	0	70
and						99.0	101.3	2.3	0.80	16	69
GC20-09	6868533	531575	200	-45	82	48.5	54.0	5.5	0.37	64	92
GC20-09B	6868533	531575	200	-55	80	172.3	174.0	1.7	1.80	55	100
and						223.5	224.7	1.2	1.03	62	100
GC20-10	6868755	531148	40	-45	89	7.3	8.0	0.7	5.80	0	100
and						29.0	34.1	5.1	0.55	10	66
and						74.8	76.9	2.1	2.43	0	73
and						107.2	110.2	3.0	0.81	85	100
GC20-11	6868796	531246	45	-45	72	4.0	18.5	14.5	0.73	0	77
GC20-12	6868704	531392	225	-45	71	8.6	10.5	1.9	1.05	37	97
and						128.0	135.0	7.0	1.20	42	97
includes:						130.4	133.0	2.6	2.21	78	100
GC20-13	6868822	531286	225	-54	88	20.9	21.4	0.5	12.1	39	100
and						182.9	195.0	12.1	0.36	36	92
GC20-14	6868701	531304	220	-45	70	36.3	43.0	6.7	0.41	10	77
GC20-15	6868730	531196	44	-54	74	6.3	22.7	16.4	0.88	16	68
includes:						6.3	7.0	0.7	10.20	51	100
GC20-16	6868702	531305	40	-60	78	110.3	117.1	6.8	10.51	46	93
includes:						111.1	112.9	1.8	34.80	30	90
includes:						111.1	111.7	0.6	86.60	30	90

Table 5:
(Intercepts are reported down-hole as true widths are unknown at this time.)

Vertical cross sections with mineralized quartz vein/breccia structures interpreted from surface mapping and core angles from drill core logging are presented in Figures 29 and 30 below.

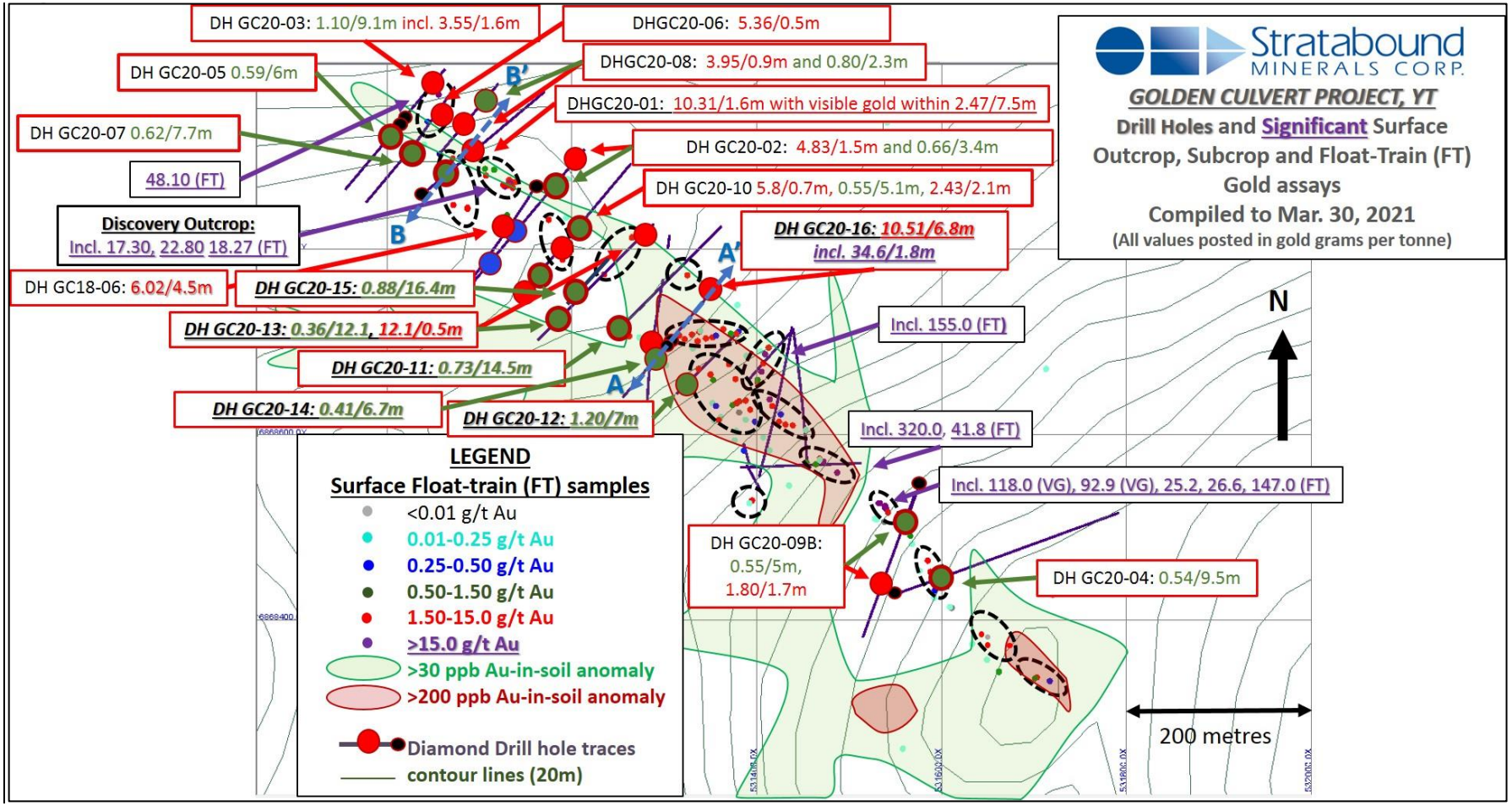


Figure 28. Plan View with Vertical Cross Section Reference lines A-A', B-B'

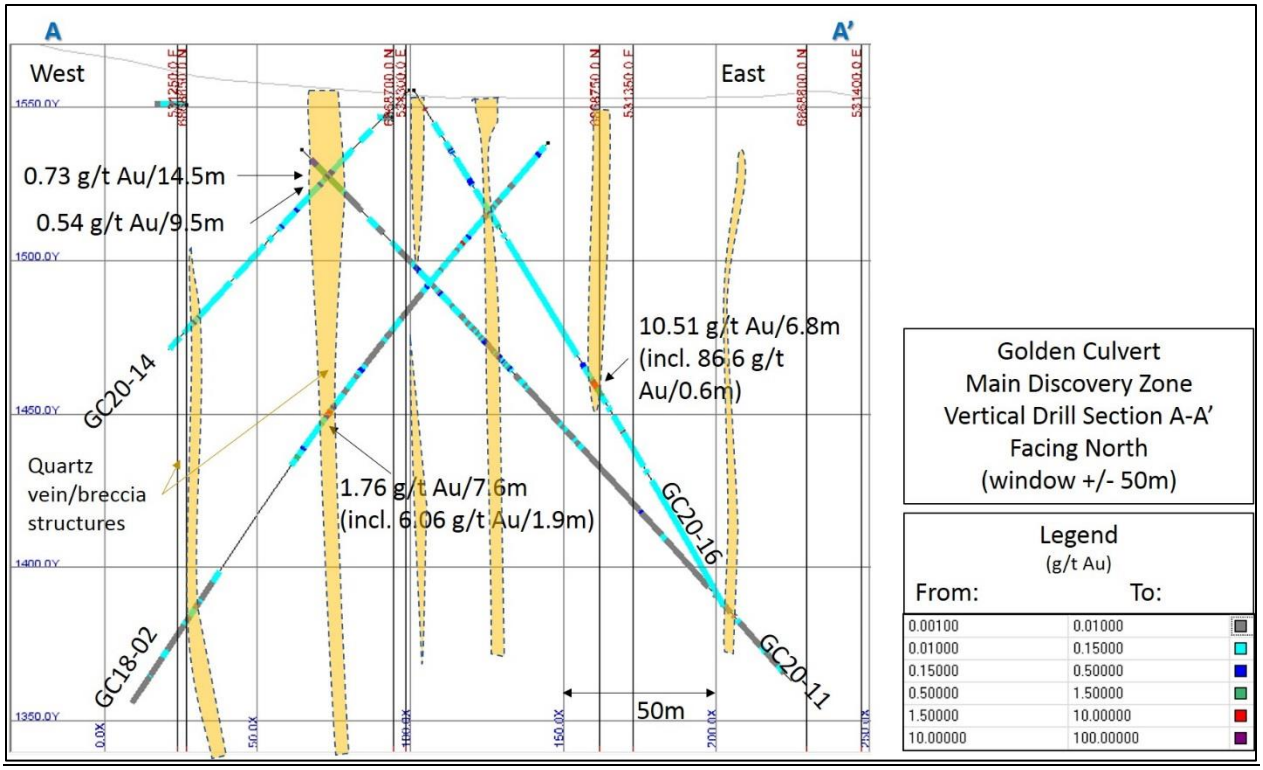


Figure 29. Vertical Cross Section A-A'

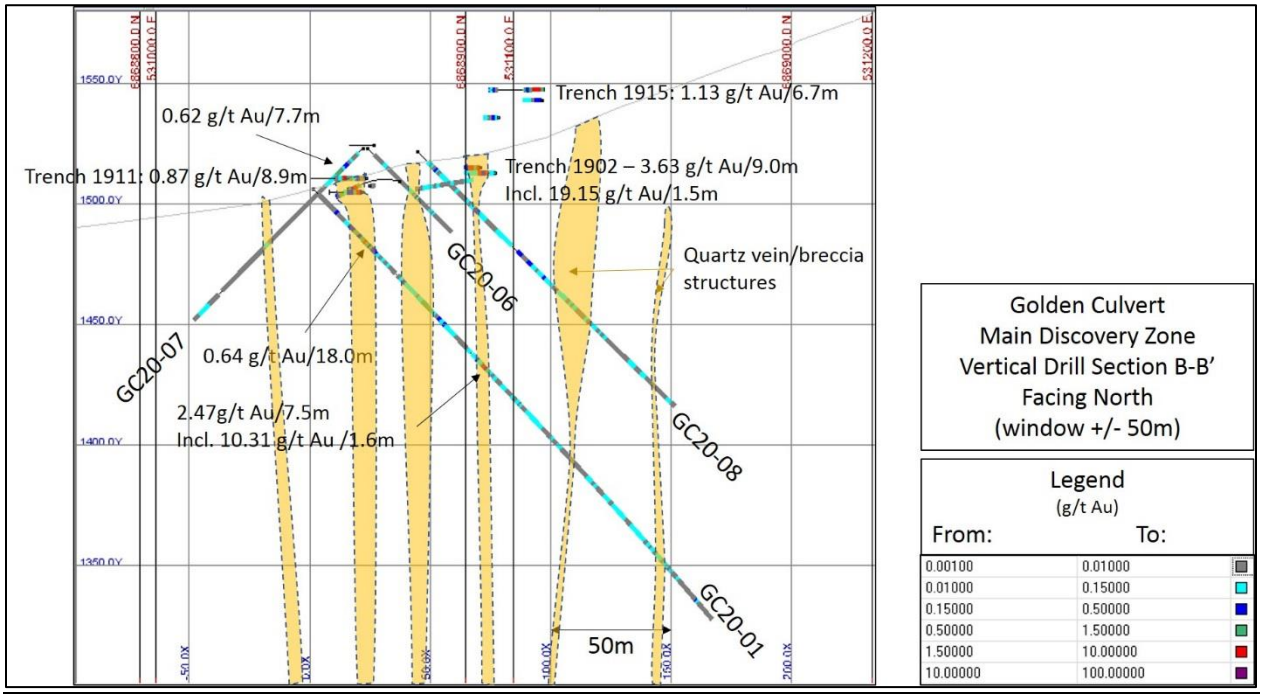


Figure 30. Vertical Cross Section B-B'

8.2.2 Surveying

Drill hole collars 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.

Down-hole surveys were completed by Reflex Multi-shot tools.

9.0 Security, Analytical and QA/QC Procedures

9.1 Phase 1

The samples referenced in Phase 1 were collected and hand-delivered by Stratabound personnel to the ALS Canada laboratory in Whitehorse, YT where they were crushed to 70% less than 2mm. A riffle split of 250 grams was then taken and pulverized to an 85% passing 75 microns pulp sub-sample. The pulps were then shipped by ALS Canada to its Vancouver laboratory for gold and multi-element analyses. The ME-AA26 gold assaying procedure used is a standard fire assay with AA finish technique on a 50-gram sub-sample taken from the 250-gram pulp split. Samples that exceeded the 100 g/t Au upper detection limit of this method were re-assayed by a by the Au-GRA22 Ore Grade procedure on a 50-gram pulp fire assayed and gravimetric finish analyses.

9.2 Phase 2

Core drilled on site was delivered by the drill operator to its head office and shop in Whitehorse where the core was logged, photographed and sampled by qualified professional geologists under contract to Stratabound. The core samples were then hand-delivered by said personnel to the ALS Canada laboratory in Whitehorse, YT where they were crushed to 70% less than 2mm. A riffle split of 250 grams was then taken and pulverized to an 85% passing 75 microns pulp sub-sample. The pulps were then shipped by ALS Canada to its Vancouver laboratory for gold and multi-element analyses. The ME-AA26 gold assaying procedure used is a standard fire assay with AA finish technique on a 50-gram sub-sample taken from the 250-gram pulp split. Samples that exceeded the 100 g/t Au upper detection limit of this method were re-assayed by the Au-GRA22 Ore Grade procedure, with a 50-gram pulp fire assay and gravimetric finish.

The samples were also tested for 51 other elements using the ME-MS41 Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS method. ALS uses a procedure of standards, blanks and duplicates inserted into the sample stream for which all fell within satisfactory confidence limits. ALS is an independent internationally recognized and ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited chemical analysis company.

In addition to the quality assurance and quality control program performed by ALS, Stratabound personnel insert lab certified standards and field blanks into the sample stream at the rate of one QA/QC sample for every 15 samples and maintain a program of duplicate sampling.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2020 work confirmed and expanded on the knowledge derived from previous work that had identified a "corridor" of multiple, parallel higher-grade gold-bearing quartz shear vein and breccia structures within lower-grade sulphide-replacement wall-rock mineralization.

In summary the 2020 Phase 1 and 2 programs at the Main Discovery Zone;

1. Extended the corridor from 570 metres to 970 metres in strike,
2. Confirmed the corridor to be an average 130 metres wide,
3. Extended the depth of the corridor from 130 metres to at least 225 metres in vertical depth from surface.
4. The 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.
5. The corridor is overlain by a 1 km long by up to 100 m wide gold-mineralized residual boulder field of surface float-trains linking likewise gold-mineralized quartz vein structures exposed in outcrop, subcrop and trenching in previous programs either side of the Main Discovery outcrop. Ninety-three (93) surface samples collected averaged 13.27 g/t gold uncapped, (8.82 g/t Au capped*), and ranged between <0.01 g/t to 320 g/t gold.
6. Strike is consistently between 300-320 degrees consistent with regional cleavage and antiform structures.
7. Gold mineralization is uninterrupted across the full 970 metres of strike length explored to date through trenching and drilling, and,
8. Though the Main Discovery Zone mineralized corridor currently appears confined to 130 metres wide, it remains open beyond both strike directions and below the 225m vertical depth.

Additionally, the 2020 Phase 1 property-wide exploration work determined;

1. Four of six regional targets investigated were not significant and did not warrant further work,
2. Target #4, a new gold-bearing scorodite/quartz vein discovered in 2019 and located approximately 7.1 kilometres north along the general strike of the Main Discovery

zone was extended from 16 metres to 380 metres in strike. It remains unexplored for 6.8 kilometres where it projects back to the Golden Culvert Main Discovery Zone.

3. A new quartz vein discovery on the Little Hyland South block with an anomalous gold value of 0.140 ppm Au and arsenic value >10,000 ppm is along strike of the highest gold-in soil value recorded of 790.7 ppb Au and along strike of a weakly anomalous float sample of 0.089 ppm Au warrants follow-up.

Other items of consideration include:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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 exploration potential therefore remains excellent both within and beyond the Main Discovery area.

Recommendations for future work:

Main Discovery Zone:

The 25 drill holes together with 24 surface trenches concluded to date on the Main Discovery Zone have intersected and outlined a 970-metre-long by 130-metre-wide mineralized corridor containing multiple parallel gold-bearing structures to at least 225m below surface. It is recommended that these results be compiled, interpreted, modelled and incorporated into an Exploration Target potential that may be suitable for an initial NI 43-101 Resource Technical Report. The work would investigate any mineralized plunges or other orientations that would guide future definition or extensional drilling programs at depth and along strike.

Remaining Property-Wide Exploration:

Further exploration work is warranted along and across the remaining 24 kilometres of the open-ended strike potential beyond that completed to date.

The small 2020 property-wide program eliminated two targets and enhanced four others. Soil sampling is proven to be an excellent method for exploration yet a significant amount of

the property remains untested. It is recommended that the soil sampling of the remaining property be done to complete 100% coverage. (The southern half of the Little Hyland South block is extremely rugged; scree covered and would be more effectively done by ridge-and-spur sampling.)

Other programs to consider:

1) A property-wide airborne topographic and air orthophoto 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.

2) 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.

3) 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.

4) 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 follow-up proposed program and budget are presented below.

1. Main Discovery Zone: Geological interpretation, 3D modelling and resource estimation: $75,000
2. Soil geochemical sampling: 200m line spacing @ 50m sample intervals; $100/sample all inclusive, (camp, heli support).
    a. Rubus: 2,850 samples @ $100/sample $285,000
    b. Little Hyland North: 1,120 samples @ $100/sample $112,000
    c. Little Hyland South: 613 samples @ $100/sample $61,300
    d. Little Hyland South Ridge-and-Spur: 60 samples @ $100 ea. $6,000

    Total: $1,133,300

Respectfully Submitted,

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

11.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Daily Field Expenses:	
Drill Crews – 770 person- days @ $100/day	$77,000.00
Geology Supervisors – 63 person-days @ $100/day	$6,300.00
Personnel/Supervision:	
B. Atkinson, P. Geo (Senior Geologist) – 20 days @ $500/day	$10,000.00
W. Mann, P. Geo (Senior Geologist) – 16 days @ $500/day	$8,000.00
T. Liverton, P. Geo (Senior Geologist)– 27 days @ $500/day	$13,500.00
Equipment rentals:	
Pick-up Truck – 63 days @ $50/day	$3,150.00
Diamond Drilling (invoice)	$1,405,921.00
Core Logging:	
J. vanRanden, P. Geo, Supervisor - 82 days @ $500/day	$41,000.00
J. Pasquale, P. Geo, Geologist – 70 days @ $400/day	$28,000.00
R. Hulstein, P. Geo, Geologist - 42 days @ $400/day	$16,800.00
Assaying charges:	
ALS (invoice)	$106,509.00
Data processing, map preparation and report writing:	
R. Tyler, P. Geo - 30 days @ $500/day	$15,000.00
Total:	$ 1,731,181.00

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
2020	1,731,181.00
Total to date	**$ 3,220,744.14**

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Appendix A

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, 2019 and personally supervised the exploration program over the period of this report between July 15h to August 23rd, 2020.

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 "2020 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 direction, oversight and 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 43-10,1 and according to Form 43-101F1.

Respectfully Submitted:

Dated 17th of August 2021.
R. Kim Tyler B.Sc., P.Geo.

Appendix B:

Soil Sampling Data

					Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
Sample No.	UTM N	UTM E	Lab cert.	Description	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LHS-K-S01	532381	6867699	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.8	0.062	157.5	80.9	47	103
LHS-K-S02	532364	6867663	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.7	0.059	210	72.7	44.8	131
LHS-K-S03	532319	6867615	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	1.0	0.132	92.7	38.2	82.4	88
LHS-K-S04	532271	6867596	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	1.8	0.08	35.2	36.8	47.5	108.5
LHS-K-S05	532229	6867566	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.8	0.254	30.4	44.7	78.8	113.5
LHS-K-S06	532229	6867566	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.3	0.648	25.5	36.4	67.9	84.7
LHS-B-S01	532334	6867797	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	1.3	0.069	25	22.4	27.3	56.2
LHS-B-S02	532286	6867782	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	32.2	0.127	114	44.8	113	109.5
LHS-B-S03	532240	6867769	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.9	0.117	51	29.6	49.4	70.5
LHS-B-S04	532190	6867750	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.4	0.087	31.4	43.9	39.8	129
LHS-B-S05	532145	6867738	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.3	0.08	25.8	37.3	41.7	127.5
LHS-B-S06	532094	6867721	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.7	0.183	25.7	66.4	180.5	128
LHS-B-S07	532051	6867710	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.8	0.171	18.45	50.9	87.4	139

LHS-B-S08	531998	6867687	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.5	0.105	15.35	31.6	27.3	85.7
LHS-B-S09	531950	6867680	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	1.3	0.132	18.55	38	47	110.5
LHS-B-S10	531907	6867661	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	0.8	0.193	26.1	54	52.7	122
LHS-B-S11	531864	6867646	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	1.1	0.097	26.8	32.3	26.4	92.5
LHS-B-S12	531813	6867642	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	15.0	0.186	135	75.6	35.5	193
LHS-B-S13	531763	6867620	WH20165168	steep ridge slope, rubble, poor quality	23.0	0.342	247	175.5	38	366
RSK S01	522958	6880522	WH20165168	B horizon	1.3	0.311	229	25.7	29.4	61.2
RSK S02	522947	6880505	WH20165168	B horizon	0.2	0.076	72.7	13.85	23.1	47.1
RSK S03	522940	6880491	WH20165168	B horizon	0.3	0.138	22.7	11.5	12.7	27.8
RSK S04	522929	6880481	WH20165168	B horizon	<0.02	0.049	66.1	9.71	20.7	40.5
RSK S05	522922	6880468	WH20165168	B horizon	0.2	0.125	33.2	8.12	14.55	27.8
RSK S06	522914	6880455	WH20165168	B horizon	0.3	0.263	62.9	12.7	17.05	49.5
RSK S07	522904	6880445	WH20165168	B horizon	0.2	0.197	55.9	14.8	17.45	50.9
RSK S08	522896	6880430	WH20165168	B horizon	0.2	0.131	41.3	13.15	12.35	40
RSK S09	522886	6880417	WH20165168	B horizon	2.8	0.258	113.5	31.5	17.55	59.8
RSK S10	522878	6880407	WH20165168	B horizon	0.2	0.142	43.7	12.1	18.3	48.3
RSK S11	522964	6880354	WH20165168	B horizon	2.4	0.193	191.5	25.8	77	70
RSK S12	522970	6880366	WH20165168	B horizon	2.8	0.283	70.3	13.15	20.6	57.3
RSK S13	522981	6880377	WH20165168	B horizon	<0.02	0.127	59	15.9	23.5	45.3
RSKS14	522990	6880392	WH20165168	B horizon	0.2	0.05	45.8	12.9	16	60.3
RUSK15	522999	6880402	WH20165168	B horizon	1.0	0.117	46.6	27.9	23.2	82.8
RUSK16	523006	6880416	WH20165168	B horizon	1.0	0.046	49.7	27.7	24.4	78.4
RUSK17	523015	6880427	WH20165168	B horizon	0.2	0.209	24.5	24.2	17.55	44.2
RUSK18	523025	6880439	WH20165168	B horizon	2.1	0.054	122	21.9	19.45	75.8
RUSK19	523031.5	6880450	WH20165168	B horizon	0.7	0.074	73.8	18.25	17.5	56
RUSK20	523038	6880461	WH20165168	B horizon	0.5	0.225	109	19.9	15.75	64.8
RUSK21	523048	6880472	WH20165168	B horizon	0.9	0.073	91.9	21.1	19.85	69.7
RUSK23	523109	6880387	WH20165168	brown med	0.4	0.084	61.3	11.05	15.8	46.3
RUSK24	523102	6880370	WH20165168	brown med	0.4	0.133	154.5	16.25	17.9	54.1
RUSK25	523090	6880361	WH20165168	brown med	1.1	0.147	180	17.2	23.3	54.1

RUSK25-B	522379	6879939	WH20165168	RE-SAMPLE OF C1-480E, 44 PPB AU, GLACIAL BOULDER TILL	1.1	0.019	19.35	38.8	19.55	84.7
RUSK26	523081	6880347	WH20165168	brown med	16.4	0.046	66.7	14.1	16.7	39.4
RUSK27	523075	6880335	WH20165168	brown med	0.3	0.126	50.2	11.4	14.5	27.7
RUSK28	523065	6880324	WH20165168	brown med	1.2	0.1	59.5	27.4	24	87.9
RUSK29	523055	6880310	WH20165168	rusty, extreme	1.3	0.396	53	19.6	26.7	48
RUSK30	523047	6880298	WH20165168	brown	0.3	0.087	84.2	17.95	27.6	62.4
RUSK31	523367	6880065	WH20165168	brown	1.6	0.317	48.9	11.75	21.5	43.1
RUSK32	523452	6880004	WH20165168	brown	1.6	0.152	87.5	18	20	64.3
RUSK33	523468	6880031	WH20165168	doubled up sample ID, should be RUSK33	3.3	0.048	90	37.8	27.6	95.6
RUSK34	523475	6880042	WH20165168	rusty	2.2	0.098	93.2	27.8	23.5	82.3
RUSK35	523485	6880055	WH20165168	rusty	1.4	0.203	78.4	19.1	19.95	54.8
RUSK36	523493	6880063	WH20165168	rusty	2.8	0.117	54.4	14.5	16.25	45.4
RUSK37	523507	6880088	WH20165168	rusty, extreme	0.5	0.262	205	20.4	19.25	68.1
RUSK38	523511	6880093	WH20165168	rusty, extreme	0.2	0.273	94.2	24.3	21.8	75
RUSK39	523522	6880104	WH20165168	rusty	0.3	0.349	58.2	20	26	68.3
RUSK40	523539	6880128	WH20165168	rusty	<0.02	0.145	51.2	20.2	21.8	57.9
LHNSK01	526658	6875308	WH20165168	check on old soil sample	45.9	0.623	2890	87.8	151.5	211
OLD SOIL	526757	6875308	WH20165168	check on old soil sample	510.0	0.575	9250	116.5	128.5	249
RSBS01	522872	6880575	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	1.7	0.061	54.5	14.2	17.95	58.2
RSBS02	522862	6880559	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.2	0.202	64.8	16.7	28.3	66.7
RSBS03	522853	6880545	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.2	0.225	53.8	16.9	18.45	74.2
RSBS04	522846	6880532	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	1.6	0.037	34.3	11.1	12.95	40.7
RSBS05	522840	6880523	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	<0.02	0.043	10.8	6.52	6.52	13.8
RSBS06	522830	6880512	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.3	0.038	52.3	17.85	17.05	75.3
RSBS07	522820	6880499	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.2	0.064	32.4	10.1	16.45	44.7
RSBS08	522811	6880486	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	<0.02	0.155	39.6	12.95	16	52.6
RSBS09	522803	6880473	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.2	0.107	39.9	14.45	16.95	45.9
RSBS10	522792	6880462	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.5	0.078	51.6	18.6	17.45	82
RSBS11	522784	6880448	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.3	0.057	39.7	15.75	15.25	72.9
RSBS12	522698	6880501	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.5	0.042	48.9	32.4	21.9	80.5

RSBS13	522708	6880514	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.4	0.026	40.1	28.3	18.75	85
RSBS14	522720	6880525	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.5	0.098	41.3	15.3	14.05	69.3
RSBS15	522729	6880538	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	1.0	0.163	61.8	29.7	26.3	88.7
RSBS16	522737	6880555	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.9	0.128	62.6	20.7	17.95	106.5
RSBS17	522749	6880566	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.9	0.391	60.3	27.7	30.8	95
RSBS18	522755	6880577	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.4	0.05	72.7	26	15.85	93.8
RSBS19	522763	6880587	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.2	0.095	27.7	9.79	14.75	41.7
RSBS20	522772	6880602	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.4	0.183	45.6	16.65	22.7	60.6
RSBS21	522779	6880615	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.3	0.194	40.9	15.8	34.3	62.1
RSBS22	522790	6880626	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.4	0.133	53.7	21	18.85	84.2
RSBS23	522719	6880702	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	<0.02	0.078	37.6	13.75	14.95	63.3
RSBS24	522712	6880689	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.4	0.049	46.8	21.7	16.35	78.9
RSBS25	522708	6880678	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.2	0.139	35.4	13.2	23	54.3
RSBS26	522699	6880667	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.4	0.118	46.6	20.8	16.7	84.1
RSBS27	522687	6880655	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.3	0.215	50.7	23.8	16.3	83
RSBS28	522678	6880642	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	<0.02	0.18	28.5	11.25	14.15	47.9
RSBS29	522669	6880637	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.2	0.077	40.1	15.95	17.75	64.9
RSBS30	522661	6880619	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	<0.02	0.127	29.1	9.69	13.15	54.4
RSBS31	522653	6880606	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.8	0.074	34.2	19.1	17.5	76.3
RSBS32	522644	6880593	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.7	0.028	37.8	22.6	17.75	85.3
RSBS33	522634	6880581	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	1.4	0.02	40.6	21	17.45	91.2
RSBS34	522625	6880571	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.6	0.152	14.4	8.25	10.35	38.5
RSBS35	522617	6880553	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.4	0.047	0.74	1.86	2.21	2.8
RSBS36	523199	6880163	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	2.3	0.224	70.2	33.6	29.5	67.7
RSBS37	523207	6880179	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.6	0.315	88.3	13.95	25.4	37.8
RSBS38	523214	6880200	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.5	0.046	31.9	14.15	35.8	37.9
RSBS39	523271	6880238	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	3.1	0.168	55.1	65.7	63.3	133
RSBS40	523255	6880244	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	3.1	0.341	41.5	50.4	43.3	87.5
RSBS41	523249	6880237	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	9.8	0.293	202	84.1	66.8	145

RSBS42	523245	6880249	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	2.7	0.106	235	43.9	36.2	75.1
RSBS43	523260	6880251	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	8.1	0.187	70.9	56.7	42.8	96
RSBS44	523268	6880262	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	1.1	0.304	33.2	32.8	33.9	71.2
RSBS45	523277	6880277	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.5	0.218	37.2	20.1	22.5	57.8
RSBS46	523286	6880287	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.7	0.453	70.9	29.2	26.7	68.3
RSBS47	523291	6880305	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	0.6	0.167	46.9	16.35	19.2	48.8
RSBS48	523303	6880312	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	1.0	0.095	21.2	14.7	17.2	60.3
RSBS49	523383	6880261	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	1.3	0.099	88	26.7	23.7	98.1
RSBS50	523378	6880245	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	2.2	0.084	81.8	34.1	31.3	97.7
RSBS51	523373	6880229	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	1.5	0.237	69.4	26.3	31.9	75.1
GCSB01	531793	6867860	WH20165168	SOIL SAMPLE TALUS	1.1	0.209	32.4	33.3	34.9	94.2
GCSB02	531696	6867867	WH20165168	SOIL DOWNSLOPE & NW OF X833056	19.4	0.054	59.6	40.1	19.5	126.5
BA 0120899	531721	6867817	WH20165168	RE-SAMPLE OF Breakaway sample	4.5	0.315	42	117	103	158.5

Appendix C
Rock Sampling Data

Area ID	Sample No.	UTM E	UTM N	**Lab cert.**	**host rock**	Description	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
							Au-AA26	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
							Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
GC_S	2020BTA	531584	6868464	WH20165151	phyl	B. Atkinson specimen for post-analysis					
GC_N	R322501	530616	6869287	WH20165151	phyl	qtz w 5% chlor in rusty phyl shear zone @320 deg on strike with Main zone?	<0.01	0.02	13.9	5.1	86
GC_N	R322502	530615	6869288	WH20165151	phyl	qtz-(bull) in rusty shear as above w 10% chlor	0.01	0.03	27.1	10.3	61
GC_N	R322503	530254	6869529	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein - ribbon and boudined 10m long 5% chlor	<0.01	0.02	11.7	3.6	125
GC_N	R322504	530134	6869677	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein	<0.01	0.61	19.5	52.7	84
GC_N	R322505	530499	6869772	WH20165151	phyl	qtz float train	<0.01	0.17	6	16.8	237
GC_N	R322506	530522	6869254	WH20165151	phyl	quartz float train subcropping, scorodite?	0.04	1.19	40.7	88.5	322
GC_N	R322507	530522	6869254	WH20165151	phyl	quartz float train, south end	<0.01	0.02	11.2	3.2	62
GC_N	R322508	530133	6869603	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, RS42 resample - high scorodite	0.01	0.13	21.2	15.6	22
GC_N	R322509	530136	6869593	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, east of RS42 resample - high scorodite	<0.01	0.07	75.2	5.7	134
GC_N	R322510	530133	6869603	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, east of RS42 resample - high scorodite	<0.01	0.05	44.3	37.2	71
GC_N	R322511	530132	6869689	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, bull white	<0.01	0.08	20.3	17.4	68
GC_N	R322512	530236	6869723	WH20165151	phyl	qtz float, cubic pyr, sheared	<0.01	0.06	56.6	12.1	212
GC_N	R322513	530269	6869700	WH20165151	phyl	qtz/qtz bx&banded float train, 5% chlor	<0.01	0.29	200	18.8	403
GC_N	R322514	529875	6869822	WH20165151	phyl	qtz/qtz bx&banded float train, 5% chlor	<0.01	0.11	23.6	11.2	35

GC_N	R322515	529746	6870151	WH20165151	phyl	qv's - bull white multiple 0.25m w in corridor at cliff east of camp	<0.01	0.02	11.7	4	40
GC_N	R322516	529940	6869945	WH20165151	phyl	qtz/qtz bx minor scorodite? Near anomalous soil sample	<0.01	0.02	1.4	6.7	95
GC_S	R322517	531609	6868414	WH20165151			0.04	0.41	82.3	21.7	118
GC_S	R322518	531588	6868452	WH20165151	dyke	Main Vein? Float train, aspy+pyr, Resample of RS66 (3.74 g/t Au)	2.32	1.05	26.7	33.5	92
GC_S	R322519	531649	6868357	WH20165151	phyl	qtz bx, scorodite? Qtz xtal rhombs	0.17	0.43	155	18.4	77
GC_S	R322520	531662	6868344	WH20165151	phyl	qtz float train, qbx, highly silicified	1.17	0.44	66	9.5	116
GC_S	R322521	531633	6868374	WH20165151	phyl	qtz float train, qbx, highly silicified, fine 2% pyr	0.02	0.15	45.3	10	129
GC_S	R322522	531593	6868432	WH20165151	phyl	qtz float train (dyke?) qbx, highly silicified, fine 2% pyr	0.26	0.3	92.5	15.4	154
GC_S	R322523	531585	6868464	WH20165151	phyl	qtz float train (dyke?) qbx, highly silicified, 5% aspy, scorodite. Beside old unmarked ribbon	12.20	0.81	34.4	37.8	72
GC_S	R322524	531487	6868559	WH20165151	phyl	qtz float train (dyke?) qbx, highly silicified, 5% aspy, scorodite.	45.70	1.03	87.9	8.3	25
GC_S	R322525	531359	6868616	WH20165151	phyl	qtz float train	1.51	0.76	98.2	30.4	184
GC_S	R322526	531378	6868604	WH20165151	dyke	dyke-mineralized, cubic+fine pyrite	0.08	0.13	80.6	6.7	142
GC_S	R322527	531376	6868594	WH20165151	phyl	qtz bx	0.02	0.09	88	8.6	210
GC_S	R322528	531386	6868583	WH20165151	phyl	qtz bx	0.43	0.14	83.6	6.4	84
GC_S	R322529	531468	6868574	WH20165151	dyke	dyke w scorodite?	11.60	0.61	16.7	101	9
GC_S	R322530	531532	6868526	WH20165151	phyl	qtz w/aspy, scorodite and VG	78.00	2.52	21.8	4.5	21

GC_S	R322531	531539	6868521	WH20165151	phyl	qtz w/aspy, scorodite	26.10	0.83	52.2	43.3	64
GC_S	R322532	531540	6868520	WH20165151	phyl	qtz w/aspy, scorodite	>100	4.81	71	25.3	27
GC_S	R322533	531563	6868501	WH20165151	phyl	qtz bx	0.11	0.32	82.9	9.2	274
GC_S	R322534	531561	6868497	WH20165151	phyl	qtz bx sheared (4)w/aspy, scorodite	0.86	0.5	48.1	28.7	50
GC_S	R322535	531561	6868497	WH20165151	phyl	qtz bx sheared (4)w/aspy, scorodite	0.05	0.34	36.2	19.8	170
GC_S	R322536	531563	6868495	WH20165151	dyke	dyke+qtz bx	0.24	0.08	45.8	5.9	142
GC_S	R322537	531566	6868491	WH20165151	phyl	qtz bx	0.50	0.24	68.1	16.9	114
GC_S	R322538	531528	6868509	WH20165151	qtz	West vein, qtz bx w/ scorodite	0.03	0.38	64.6	39.5	183
GC_S	R322539	531538	6868506	WH20165151	dyke	w. vein, dyke w scorodite?	<0.01	0.1	41.7	8.1	165
LH_S	R322540	532314	6867630	WH20165151	phyl shear	shear zone parallel to fol'n, limonitic, qtz stringers	<0.01	0.03	25.4	25.8	86
LH_S	R322541	532194	6867513	WH20165151	phyl	qv, chloritic, unmineralized	<0.01	0.11	41.4	11.7	71
LH_S	R322542	532084	6867567	WH20165151	phyl	qv, bull white, unmineralized	0.09	0.72	46.4	35.4	22
GC_S	R322543	531453	6868605	WH20165151	phyl	seds wc?	0.08	0.16	24	25.3	90
GC_S	R322544	531439	6868610	WH20165151	phyl	phyl	3.95	0.29	40.9	7.6	90
GC_S	R322545	531439	6868610	WH20165151	dyke	100% highly altered, bleached dyke w pyr	7.61	0.71	30.9	58.1	86
GC_S	R322546	531431	6868611	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float	5.64	0.5	13.4	13.7	37
GC_S	R322547	531424	6868614	WH20165151	qtz	phyllite, no qtz, oxidized w scorodite	3.79	0.14	17.9	7.7	85
GC_S	R322548	531424	6868614	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float	6.79	0.14	4.1	4.3	31
GC_S	R322549	531426	6868622	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float	0.47	0.08	20.9	4	24
GC_S	R322550	531417	6868631	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float	1.80	0.14	6.4	4.4	35
GC_S	R322551	531414	6868638	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float - smokey qtz, vf aspy	>100	5.73	7.9	42.8	14
GC_S	R322552	531401	6868656	WH20165151	qtz-bx	qtz-bx float- smokey qtz, vf aspy	3.02	0.2	41.6	7.2	39
GC_S	R322553	531413	6868694	WH20165151	qtz	qtz-bx float - smokey qtz, vf aspy	2.73	0.27	30.7	3.8	15
GC_S	R322554	531409	6868687	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float - smokey qtz, vf aspy	18.90	0.96	32.3	4.8	3
GC_S	R322555	531407	6868677	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float - smokey qtz, vf aspy	11.40	0.47	17.3	5.4	13

GC_S	R322556	531405	6868668	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float - smokey qtz, vf aspy	17.35	0.89	19.1	5.9	4
GC_S	R322557	531401	6868659	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float - smokey qtz- coarse aspy xtals, prisms	1.06	0.09	40.8	3.1	7
GC_S	R322558	531388	6868637	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float - smokey qtz- coarse aspy xtals, prisms	5.27	0.34	21.7	15.1	35
GC_S	R322559	531378	6868634	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float - main vein w chlor	7.68	0.8	68	21.3	57
GC_S	R322560	531381	6868636	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float, smoky - main vein, no chlor	7.44	0.75	42.5	8.4	11
GC_S	R322561	531354	6868615	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float, chloritic 5% west vein?	0.05	0.05	21.8	4.9	26
GC_S	R322562	531361	6868619	WH20165151	qbx	qtz-bx float- smokey qtz, vf aspy	0.01	0.06	17.9	3	9
GC_S	R322563	531374	6868632	WH20165151	qtz	qtz, rusty no scorodite	1.04	0.07	21.5	3.6	49
GC_S	R322564	531389	6868685	WH20165151	phyllite	altered phyllite	0.04	0.02	8.7	2	49
GC_S	R322565	531370	6868676	WH20165151	qbx	qtz breccia w/ high v.f.g. aspy banded	8.44	0.89	22	308	27
GC_S	R322566	531377	6868660	WH20165151	qbx	qtz breccia w/ high v.f.g. aspy banded	9.33	0.72	25.2	8.4	6
GC_S	R322567	531353	6868659	WH20165151	qbx	qtz breccia w/ high v.f.g. aspy banded	1.34	0.08	21.4	5.9	36
GC_S	R322568	531350	6868665	WH20165151	qbx	qtz breccia w/ high v.f.g. aspy banded	12.15	0.62	7.7	6.8	27
GC_S	R322569	531337	6868671	WH20165151	qbx	qtz breccia w/ v.f.g. aspy banded big 1m boulder	6.56	0.38	15.2	11.5	34
GC_S	R322570	531331	6868693	WH20165151	qtz	large qtz boulder, whit w/scor @ phyl contact	0.22	0.17	30.8	7	43
RU_S	R322571	522918	6880601	WH20165151	qtz veinlet	qtz float pyr & chlor, Gary sample	<0.01	0.02	3.5	28.1	132
RU_S	R322572	522961	6880353	WH20165151	QV	qtz vein outcrop. Coarse xtls, tr pyr, scor?	<0.01	0.01	15.9	8.8	38
GC_S	R322573	531395	6868529	WH20165151	QBX FLT	QBX FLT, near vein	3.77	0.27	44.1	18.5	36
GC_S	R322574	531392	6868526	WH20165151	QV	qtz vein	0.01	0.28	101	10.7	140

GC_S	R322575	531380	6868711	WH20165151	qtz		0.32	0.13	7	12.4	14
GC_S	R322576	531378	6868709	WH20165151			2.46	0.09	4.6	8	17
GC_S	R322577	531372	6868709	WH20165151			1.10	0.21	5.4	10.4	35
GC_S	R322578	531364	6868714	WH20165151			2.84	1.53	11	5.1	15
GC_S	R322579	531356	6868707	WH20165151			0.36	0.07	19.1	7.8	78
GC_S	R322580	531352	6868705	WH20165151			6.92	0.35	24.5	9.5	26
GC_S	R322581	531345	6868704	WH20165151	qbx		2.24	0.28	27.7	12.9	41
GC_S	R322582	531336	6868701	WH20165151	phy	extremely si altered phyllite	5.10	0.53	26.1	40.2	37
GC_S	R322583	531322	6868703	WH20165151	qbx		13.65	0.43	36.4	7.4	9
GC_S	R322584	531316	6868707	WH20165151	qbx		4.17	0.21	28.9	7.1	11
GC_S	R322585	531338	6868711	WH20165151	qtz	duplicate of older float sample	6.66	0.7	14.9	5.1	5
GC_S	R322586	531339	6868712	WH20165151	qtz	same as R322586	0.05	0.13	7.2	25.2	28
GC_S	R322587	531472	6868571	WH20165151	qtz+phy			9.79	2.7	75	9
GC_S	R322588	531464	6868568	WH20165151	phy		1.36	0.18	18.9	7.9	71
GC_S	R322589	531454	6868570	WH20165151	phy		1.18	0.05	7.2	8.1	49
GC_S	R322590	531289	6868704	WH20165151	phy-bx		0.11	0.05	16.3	3.1	27
GC_S	R322591	531273	6868705	WH20165151			0.06	0.26	164	5.9	69
LHN	R322592	526699	6875300	WH20165151	phy	SHR D70W S342 BOUDINED, SEE PHOTO	0.28	0.11	37	41.4	68
LHN	R322593	526847	6875285	WH20165151	qtz	qtz float on talus slide, no scorodite	0.04	0.04	10.3	11.9	27
LHN	R322594	527090	6875334	WH20165151	phy+qtz	phyllite + qtz veining large pyr cubes	0.02	0.04	14	33.1	38
LHN	R322595	527170	6875066	WH20165151	qtz	qtz w crackle bx, scorodite?	0.03	0.05	7.5	16.6	29
LHN	R322596	527188	6875039	WH20165151	qv+qbx	qv + qbx	0.15	0.07	17.5	12.1	35
LHN	R322597	527431	6874793	WH20165151		qbx in rubble slide	0.54	0.14	16.7	8.5	85
GC_S	R322598	531701	6868337	WH20165151			0.90	0.3	42	52.2	30
GC_S	R322599	531703	6868338	WH20165151			5.07	0.44	39.4	10.9	55
GC_S	R322600	532220	6868318	WH20165151			<0.01	0.07	4.3	25.3	7
GC_S	R322601	530192	6869943	WH20165151	qtz	qtz, 1' wide bull white -	<0.01	<0.01	0.4	<0.2	3
GC_S	R322602	531558	6868261	WH20165151	phyl	float w pyr, rusty qtz	0.01	1.11	166	66.8	154
GC_S	R322603	531576	6868453	WH20165151	phyl	sil'd aspy, pyr bearing altered phyllite	0.12	0.49	66.9	30.1	252
GC_S	R322604	531381	6868624	WH20165151	phyl	white quartz with yellow oxide	<0.01	0.01	4.5	0.6	8
GC_S	R322605	531388	6868616	WH20165151	phyl	rust stained quartz	0.05	0.07	21.5	5.8	40
GC_S	R322606	531398	6868614	WH20165151	phyl	rust stained quartz	0.46	0.07	7	6.4	58

GC_S	R322607	531407	6868597	WH20165151	phyl	10 cm wide white quartz vein	0.05	0.06	33.4	4.1	15
GC_S	R322608	531414	6868583	WH20165151	phyl	quartz vein with phyllite fragments	0.03	0.13	50.4	7	265
GC_S	R322609	531468	6868573	WH20165151	phyl	silicified phyllite + dike/scorodite	0.07	0.04	30	3.2	215
GC_S	R322610	531539	6868523	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, 2ndary silicification, Aspy, py	25.90	1.85	201	23.5	29
GC_S	R322611	531542	6868516	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein with 1/2 cm seam py	10.00	1.33	15.3	15.9	15
GC_S	R322612	531560	6868500	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein with 1/2 cm seam py	0.40	0.67	105	33.7	130
GC_S	R322613	531592	6868424	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, altered phyllite, py	0.01	0.05	22.4	2.9	75
GC_S	R322614	531530	6868509	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein greenish, py	0.05	1.07	49.8	83.5	191
GC_S	R322615	531356	6868631	WH20165151	phyl	quartz vein with phyllite fragments	0.27	0.1	20.4	8.6	48
GC_S	R322616	531352	6868634	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, Fe hydroxides stained	0.01	0.06	32.5	2.7	76
GC_S	R322617	531288	6868594	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, Fe hydroxides stained	<0.01	0.02	1.6	2.3	60
GC_S	R322618	531271	6868585	WH20165151	phyl	quartz vein with phyllite fragments	0.02	0.01	8.6	2.7	52
GC_S	R322619	531266	6868582	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, sugary, py, Mn stained	<0.01	0.03	26.5	2.7	151
GC_S	R322620	531302	6868675	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, sugary, py	0.01	0.01	4.2	0.8	27
GC_S	R322621	531404	6868690	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, 2ndary silicification, py	0.01	0.1	38.8	7	201
GC_S	R322622	531330	6868708	WH20165151	phyl	qtz vein, scorodite, rust	5.01	0.11	7.5	15.5	4
GC_S	R322623	531533	6868526	WH20165151	qtz	MV, silicified, scorodite, VG - 5 specks	>100	5.61	8.9	5.3	27
GC_S	R322624	531196	6868876	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ VEIN + PHYLLITE 60% QTZ 1% PY	0.03	0.32	14.5	118	49
GC_S	R322625	531194	6868834	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ 90% GREEN CHLORITE FLOAT	0.13	0.07	161	9.6	45
GC_S	R322626	531325	6868772	WH20165151	qtz	RUSTY QTZVEIN FLOAT TRAIN	2.15	0.14	15.5	7.7	19

GC_S	R322627	531379	6868740	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ 60% DARK GREEN CHLORITE 4% PY	0.03	0.12	90.9	11.6	119
GC_S	R322628	531467	6868837	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ VEIN SUGARY IRON OXIDE FRACTURES	<0.01	0.06	2.1	5.5	7
GC_S	R322629	523185	6880287	WH20165151	black slate	qv <2% pyrite	0.05	0.22	2.3	53.1	4
GC_S	R322630	531058	6868947	WH20165151	qbx	silicified qbx w/pyr+aspy	2.3	0.18	4.2	20	33
GC_S	R322631	531054	6868945	WH20165151	sili'd	silicified qbx w/pyr+aspy	1.35	0.06	45.6	8.1	73
GC_S	R322632	531056	6868967	WH20165151	qbx	qbx East 2 vein	48.1	1.32	20	41.2	24
GC_S	R322633	530981	6869022	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ VEIN FLOAT +95% QTZ 1% PY	0.09	0.01	10.3	0.8	8
GC_S	R322634	531139	6869077	WH20165151	qtz	QTZFLOAT TRAIN 50CM BOULDERS 95% QTZ MINOR CHLORIE	0.14	<0.01	1.3	0.3	2
GC_S	R322635	531118	6869112	WH20165151	phyl	O/C GREEN PHYLLITE FOL 318/90	<0.01	0.01	9.6	2.9	75
GC_S	R322636	531112	6869105	WH20165151	dyke	10 CM BOUDIN? DIKE SILICEOUS 1% PY	0.02	0.09	86.9	30.7	162
GC_S	R322637	531105	6869092	WH20165151	phyl	green phyllite, bx'd minor qv, silicified	<0.01	0.01	14.2	2.9	83
GC_S	R322638	530980	6869084	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ FLOAT +95% QTZ <1% PY	<0.01	0.41	85.6	30.5	395
GC_S	R322639	530987	6869110	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ VEIN FLOAT TRAIN 95%QTZ TRACE SPHALERITE	<0.01	0.07	3.8	5.2	126
GC_S	R322640	530640	6869085	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ ROLL DOWN FROM ROAD CUT 95% QTZ 3%LIMONITE	<0.01	0.02	4.8	3.2	39
GC_S	R322641	530651	6869092	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ FLOAT FROM ROAD CUT 95% QTZ 3% LIMONITE CRACK seal	<0.01	0.01	7	0.8	2
LHN	R322642	526629	6875508	WH20165151	qv	QUARTZ VEIN O/C 10CM BLED IN PHYLLITE FOL 294/35E	<0.01	0.03	2.7	13.7	23
LHN	R322643	526765	6875278	WH20165151	qtz	QTZFLOAT ARSENO ? 95% QTZ 3% LIMONITE	<0.01	<0.01	0.9	0.3	3

LHN	R322644	526752	6875304	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ FLOAT 95% QTZ 1% ARSENO?	0.02	0.03	4.5	3.6	29
LHN	R322645	526754	6875304	WH20165151	qtz	QTZ FLOAT 2 % PY, TRACE SPHALERITE	0.33	0.97	5.2	216	5
LHN	R322646	527178	6875050	WH20165151	qbx	QTZ BRECCIA FLOAT BY Y628425	1.66	0.11	18.5	36.9	51
GC_S	R322647	531717	6868334	WH20165151	qbx	FLOAT 50% QTZ TRACE PY	0.44	0.28	26.4	24	180
GC_S	R322648	531991	6867996	WH20165151	qv	QTZ VEIN SUBCROP HOST GREY PHYLLITE	<0.01	0.04	2.8	29.6	9
GC_S	R322649	531921	6867959	WH20165151	qv	SUBCROP 97% WHITE GLASSY QTZ VEIN	0.01	0.02	2.9	2.4	7
GC_S	R322751A	531993	6868002	WH20165151			<0.01	0.06	8.9	12.1	59
GC_S	R322752	531927	6867984	WH20165151			<0.01	0.94	23.4	2350	81
GC_S	R322753	531900	6867939	WH20165151		OC PHY1 F D38E S325 B D64W S310	0.02	0.07	11.6	15.7	58
GC_S	R322754	531803	6867913	WH20165151			0.01	0.09	32.3	14.8	53
GC_S	R322755	531742	6867815	WH20165151			0.01	0.21	102	17	129
GC_S	R322756	531733	6867793	WH20165151			0.01	0.12	51.7	5.7	175
	R322757			WH20165151			4.35	0.22	26.9	7.5	14

Appendix D:
Soils and Rock Assay Certificates
(Attached Separately)

Appendix E:
G. Lee Geophysical Report
(Attached Separately)

Appendix F
Drill Logs
(Attached Separately)

Appendix G
Drill Assay Data
(Attached Separately)

Appendix H
Drill Assay Certificates
(Attached Separately)